

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

4HP16LT Series

Split System Heat Pump

This manual must be left with the homeowner for future reference.



This is a safety alert symbol and should never be ignored. When you see this symbol on labels or in manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury or death.

WARNING

Installation and servicing of air conditioning equipment can be hazardous due to internal refrigerant pressure and live electrical components. Only trained and qualified service personnel should install or service this equipment. Installation and service performed by unqualified persons can result in property damage, personal injury, or death.

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD!



Risk of electrical shock. Disconnect all remote power supplies before installing or servicing any portion of the system. Failure to disconnect power supplies can result in property damage, personal injury, or death.

WARNING

Sharp metal edges can cause injury. When installing the unit, use care to avoid sharp edges.

Manufactured By
Allied Air Enterprises LLC
A Lennox International, Inc. Company
215 Metropolitan Drive
West Columbia, SC 29170

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General

Read this entire instruction manual, as well as the instructions supplied in separate equipment, before starting the installation. Observe and follow all warnings, cautions, instructional labels, and tags. Failure to comply with these instructions could result in an unsafe condition and/or premature component failure.

These instructions are intended as a general guide only for use by qualified personnel and do not supersede any national or local codes in any way. The installation must comply with all provincial, state, and local codes as well as the National Electrical Code (U.S.) or Canadian Electrical Code (Canada). Compliance should be determined prior to installation.

4HP16LT units use R410A which is an ozone-friendly HFC refrigerant. This unit must be installed with a matching indoor coil and line set. A filter drier approved for use with 410A is installed in the unit.



(P) 506468-01

Save these instructions for future reference

IMPORTANT: *This product has been designed and manufactured to meet ENERGY STAR criteria for energy efficiency when matched with appropriate coil components. However, proper refrigerant charge and proper air flow are critical to achieve rated capacity and efficiency. Installation of this product should follow the manufacturer's refrigerant charging and air flow instructions. **Failure to confirm proper charge and airflow may reduce energy efficiency and shorten equipment life.***

When servicing or repairing HVAC components, ensure the fasteners are appropriately tightened. Table 1 shows torque values for fasteners.

Fastener	Torque
Stem Caps	8 ft. lbs.
Service Port Caps	8 ft. lbs.
Sheet Metal Screws	16 in. lbs.
#8 Machine Screws	16 in. lbs.
#10 Machine Screws	28 in. lbs.
Compressor Bolts	90 in. lbs.

Table 1. Torque Table

Inspection of Shipment

Upon receipt of equipment, carefully inspect it for possible shipping damage. If damage is found, it should be noted on the carrier's freight bill. Take special care to examine the unit inside the carton if the carton is damaged. Any concealed damage discovered should be reported to the last carrier immediately, preferably in writing, and should include a request for inspection by the carrier's agent.

If any damages are discovered and reported to the carrier **DO NOT INSTALL THE UNIT**, as claim may be denied. Check the unit rating plate to confirm specifications are as ordered.

Safety Precautions

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Use quenching cloth for brazing operations. Have fire extinguisher available. Read these instructions thoroughly and follow all warning or cautions attached to the unit.

1. Always wear proper personal protection equipment.
2. Always disconnect electrical power before removing panel or servicing equipment.
3. Keep hands and clothing away from moving parts.
4. Handle refrigerant with caution; refer to proper MSDS from refrigerant supplier.
5. Use care when lifting, avoid contact with sharp edges.

Installation

NOTE: *In some cases, noise in the living area has been traced to gas pulsations from improper installation of equipment.*

- Locate unit away from windows, patios, decks, etc. where unit operation sounds may disturb customer.
- Leave some slack between structure and unit to absorb vibration.
- Place a sound-absorbing material, such as Isomode, under the unit if it will be installed in a location or position that will transmit sound or vibration to the living area or adjacent buildings.
- Install the unit high enough above the ground or roof to allow adequate drainage of defrost water and prevent ice buildup.
- In heavy snow areas, do not locate the unit where drifting snow will occur. The unit base should be elevated above the depth of average snows.

NOTE: *Elevation of the unit may be accomplished by constructing a frame using suitable materials. If a support frame is constructed, it must not block drain holes in unit base.*

- When installed in areas where low ambient temperatures exist, locate unit so winter prevailing winds do not blow directly into outdoor coil.
- Locate unit away from overhanging roof lines which would allow water or ice to drop on, or in front of, coil or into unit.

When outdoor unit is connected to factory-approved indoor unit, outdoor unit contains system refrigerant charge for operation with matching indoor unit when connected by 15 ft. of field-supplied tubing. For proper unit operation, check refrigerant charge using charging information located on control box cover.

Outdoor Section

Zoning ordinances may govern the minimum distance the condensing unit can be installed from the property line.

Install on a Solid, Level Mounting Pad

The outdoor section is to be installed on a solid foundation. This foundation should extend a minimum of 2" (inches) beyond the sides of the outdoor section. To reduce the possibility of noise transmission, the foundation slab should NOT be in contact with or be an integral part of the building foundation. See Figure 1.

If conditions or local codes require the unit be attached to pad or mounting frame, tie down bolts should be used and secured to unit base pan.

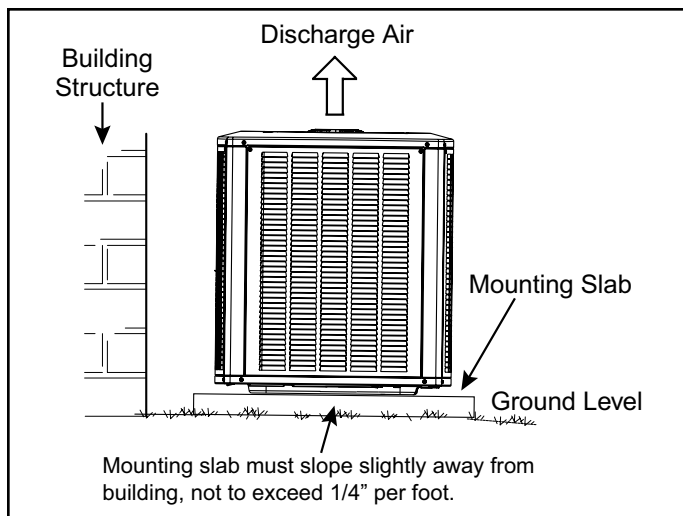


Figure 1. Slab Mounting

Elevate Unit

CAUTION

Accumulation of water and ice in base pan may cause equipment damage.

Elevate unit per local climate and code requirements to provide clearance above estimated snowfall level and ensure adequate drainage of unit. Use snow stand in areas where prolonged freezing temperatures are encountered.

If conditions or local codes require the unit be attached to pad or mounting frame, tie down bolts should be used and fastened through knockouts provided in unit base pan.

Clearance Requirements

When installing, allow sufficient space for airflow clearance, wiring, refrigerant piping, and service. For proper airflow, quiet operation and maximum efficiency. Position so water, snow, or ice from roof or eaves cannot fall directly on unit. Refer to Table 2 for installation clearances.

Location	Minimum Clearance
Service box	30"
Top of unit*	48"
Between units	24"
Against wall	6"

* Maximum soffit overhang is 36".

NOTE: At least one side should be unobstructed by a wall or other barrier.

Table 2. Clearances

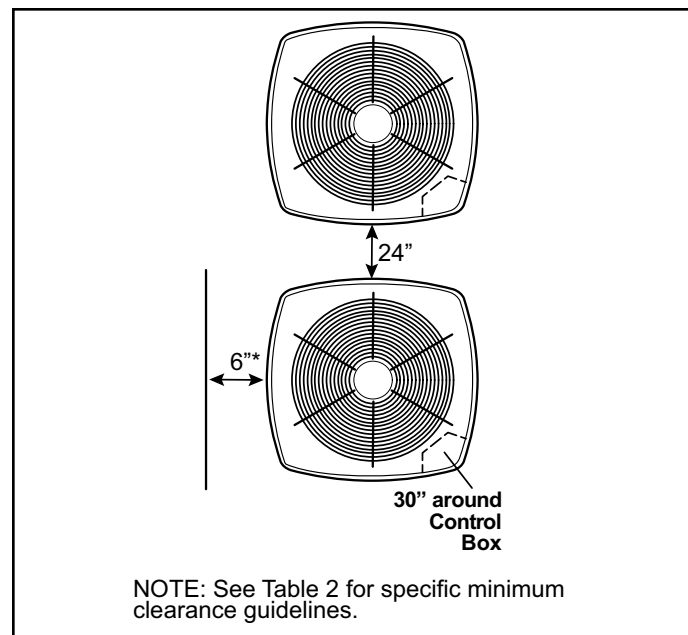


Figure 2.

DO LOCATE THE UNIT:

- With proper clearances on sides and top of unit
- On a solid, level foundation or pad (unit must be level to within $\pm 1/4$ in./ft. per compressor manufacturer specifications)
- To minimize refrigerant line lengths

DO NOT LOCATE THE UNIT:

- On brick, concrete blocks or unstable surfaces
- Near clothes dryer exhaust vents
- Near sleeping area or near windows
- Under eaves where water, snow or ice can fall directly on the unit
- With clearance less than 2 ft. from a second unit
- With clearance less than 4 ft. on top of unit

Operating Ambient

The minimum outdoor operating ambient in cooling mode is 55°F, and the maximum outdoor operating ambient in cooling mode is 125°F. The maximum outdoor operating ambient in heating mode is 66°F.

Rooftop Installations

Install unit at a minimum of 6" above surface of the roof to avoid ice buildup around the unit. Locate the unit above a load bearing wall or area of the roof that can adequately support the unit. Consult local codes for rooftop applications.

If unit cannot be mounted away from prevailing winds, a wind barrier should be constructed. Due to variation in installation applications, size and locate barrier according to the best judgment of the installer.

Refrigerant Piping

- Use only refrigerant grade copper tubes.
- Split systems may be installed with up to 50 feet of line set (no more than 20 feet vertical) without special consideration (see long line set guidelines).
- Ensure that vapor and liquid tube diameters are appropriate to capacity of unit.
- Run refrigerant tubes as directly as possible by avoiding unnecessary turns and bends.
- When passing refrigerant tubes through the wall, seal opening with RTV or other silicon-based caulk.
- Avoid direct tubing contact with water pipes, duct work, floor joists, wall studs, floors, walls, and any structure.
- Do not suspend refrigerant tubing from joists and studs with a rigid wire or strap that comes in direct contact with tubing.
- Ensure that tubing insulation is pliable and completely surrounds vapor tube.

It is important that no tubing be cut or seals broken until you are ready to actually make connections to the evaporator and to the condenser section. **DO NOT** remove rubber plugs or copper caps from the tube ends until ready to make connections at evaporator and condenser. Under no circumstances should the lines be left open to the atmosphere for any period of time; if so, unit requires additional evacuation to remove moisture.

Liquid Line					
BTUH	Line Set Length and Size				
	12 ft.	25 ft.	50 ft.	75 ft.	100 ft.
24,000	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8
36,000	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	1/2
48,000	3/8	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2
60,000	3/8	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2
Suction Line					
BTUH	Line Set Length and Size				
	12 ft.	25 ft.	50 ft.	75 ft.	100 ft.
24,000	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	7/8
36,000	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	1-1/8
48,000	7/8	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	1-1/8
60,000	1-1/8	1-1/8	1-1/8	1-1/8	1-1/8
For lines longer than 50 ft., refer to long line set guidelines.					

Table 3. Refrigerant Line Set Diameters (in.)

Be extra careful with sharp bends. Tubing can “kink” very easily, and if this occurs, the entire tube length will have to be replaced. Extra care at this time will eliminate future service problems.

It is recommended that vertical suction risers not be up-sized. Proper oil return to the compressor should be maintained with suction gas velocity.

Filter Drier

The filter drier is very important for proper system operation and reliability. If the drier is shipped loose, it must be installed by the installer in the field. Unit warranty will be void, if the drier is not installed.

Installation of Line Sets

DO NOT fasten liquid or suction lines in direct contact with the floor or ceiling joist. Use an insulated or suspension type of hanger. Keep both lines separate, and always insulate the suction line. Liquid line runs (30 feet or more) in an attic will require insulation. Route refrigeration line sets to minimize length.

DO NOT let refrigerant lines come in direct contact with foundation. When running refrigerant lines through the foundation or wall, openings should allow for a sound and vibration absorbing material to be placed or installed between tubing and foundation. Any gap between foundation or wall and refrigerant lines should be filled with a vibration damping material.

CAUTION

If ANY refrigerant tubing is required to be buried by state or local codes, provide a 6 inch vertical rise at service valve.

Flushing Line Sets

If the unit will be installed in an existing system that uses an indoor unit or line sets charged with R-22 refrigerant, installer must perform the following flushing procedure.

NOTE: Existing system components (including line set and indoor coil) must be an AHRI match with the unit in order to fulfill unit warranty requirements.

WARNING

Refrigerant must be reclaimed in accordance with national and local codes.

CAUTION

Do **NOT** attempt to flush and re-use existing line sets or indoor coil when the system contains contaminants (i.e., compressor burn out).

NOTE

“Clean refrigerant” is any refrigerant in a system that has not had compressor burnout. If the system has experienced burnout, it is recommended that the existing line set and indoor coil be replaced.

NOTE

In lieu of R-410A, an industry-standard flushing agent may also be used.

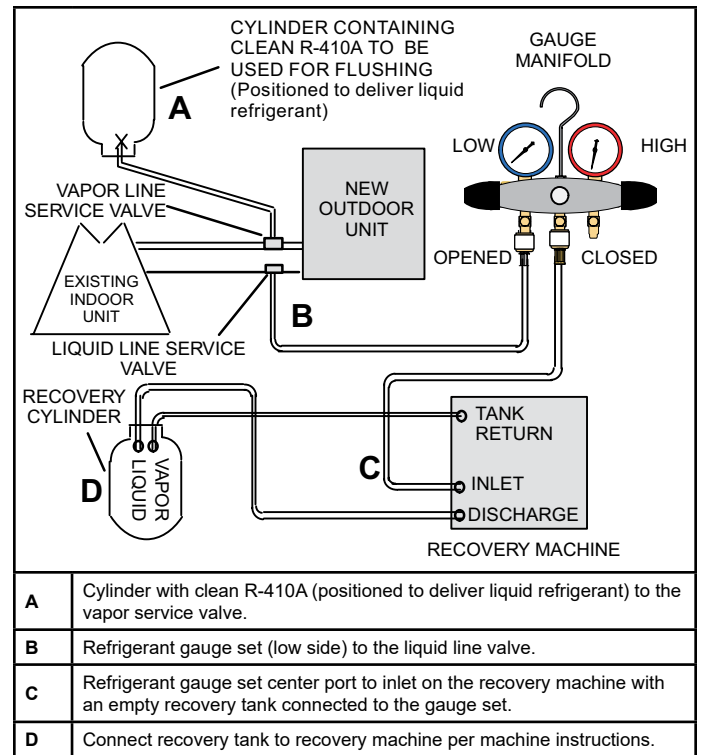


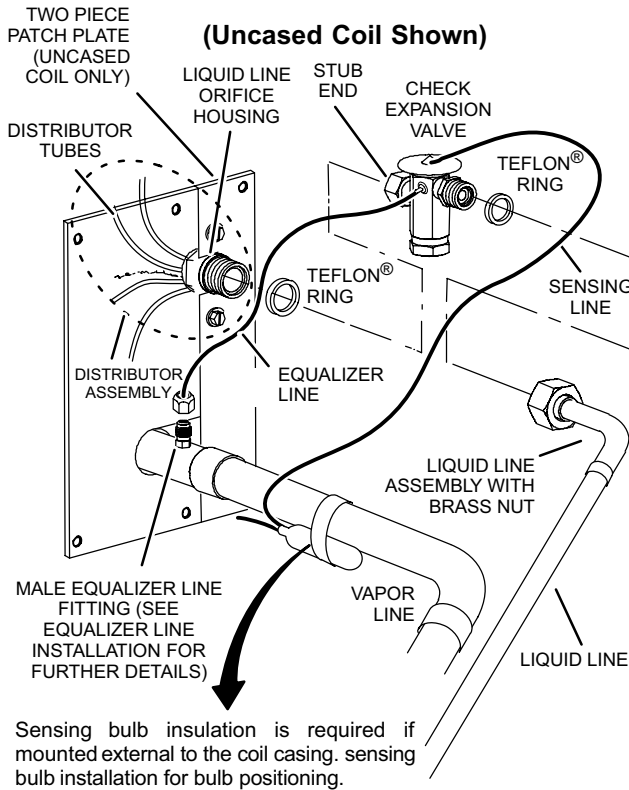
Figure 3.

1. Connect gauges and equipment as shown in Figure 3.
2. Set the recovery machine for liquid recovery and start the recovery machine. Open the gauge set valves to allow the recovery machine to pull a vacuum on the existing system line set and indoor unit coil.
3. Position the cylinder of clean R-410A for delivery of liquid refrigerant and open its valve to allow liquid refrigerant to flow into the system through the vapor line valve. Allow the refrigerant to pass from the cylinder and through the line set and the indoor unit coil before it enters the recovery machine.
4. After all of the liquid refrigerant has been recovered, switch the recovery machine to vapor recovery so that all of the R-410A vapor is recovered. Allow the recovery machine to pull the system down to 0.
5. Close the valve on the inverted R-410A drum and the gauge set valves. Pump the remaining refrigerant out of the recovery machine and turn the machine off.

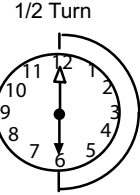
Refrigerant Piping - Install Indoor Expansion Valve

This outdoor unit is designed for use in systems that include a heat pump expansion valve metering device (purchased separately) at the indoor coil. See the Product Specifications for approved expansion valve kit match-ups and application information. The check expansion valve unit can be installed internal or external to the indoor coil. In applications where an uncased coil is being installed in a field-provided plenum, install the check/expansion valve in a manner that will provide access for future field service of the expansion valve. Refer to below illustration for reference during installation of expansion valve unit.

INDOOR EXPANSION VALVE INSTALLATION



- 3 - Install one of the provided Teflon® rings around the stubbed end of the check expansion valve and lightly lubricate the connector threads and expose surface of the Teflon® ring with refrigerant oil.
- 4 - Attach the stubbed end of the check expansion valve to the liquid line orifice housing. Finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/2 turn clockwise as illustrated in the figure above, or tighten to 20 ft-lb.
- 5 - Place the remaining Teflon® washer around the other end of the check expansion valve. Lightly lubricate connector threads and expose surface of the Teflon® ring with refrigerant oil.
- 6 - Attach the liquid line assembly to the check expansion valve. Finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/2 turn clockwise as illustrated in the figure above or tighten to 20 ft-lb.



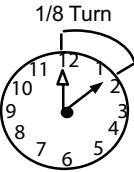
SENSING BULB INSTALLATION

- 1 - Attach the vapor line sensing bulb in the proper orientation as illustrated to the right using the clamp and screws provided.

NOTE - Though it is preferred to have the sensing bulb installed on a horizontal run of the vapor line, installation on a vertical run of piping is acceptable if necessary.

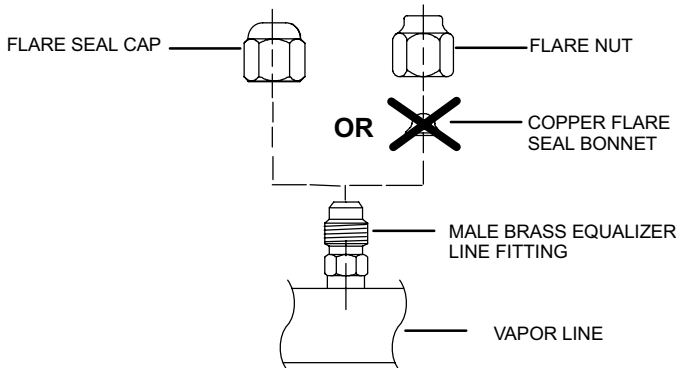
NOTE - Confirm proper thermal contact between vapor line and check/expansion bulb before insulating the sensing bulb once installed.

- 2 - Connect the equalizer line from the check expansion valve to the equalizer vapor port on the vapor line. Finger tighten the flare nut plus 1/8 turn (7 ft-lbs) as illustrated below.



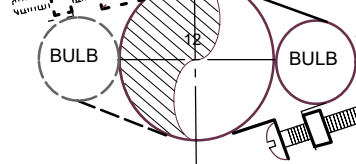
EQUALIZER LINE INSTALLATION

- 1 - Remove and discard either the flare seal cap or flare nut with copper flare seal bonnet from the equalizer line port on the vapor line as illustrated in the figure below.
- 2 - Remove the field-provided fitting that temporarily reconnected the liquid line to the indoor unit's distributor assembly.



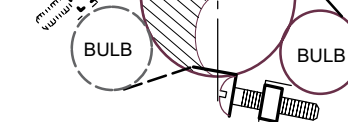
VAPOR LINE

ON LINES SMALLER THAN 7/8", MOUNT SENSING BULB AT EITHER THE 3 OR 9 O'CLOCK POSITION.



VAPOR LINE

ON 7/8" AND LARGER LINES, MOUNT SENSING BULB AT EITHER THE 4 OR 8 O'CLOCK POSITION.

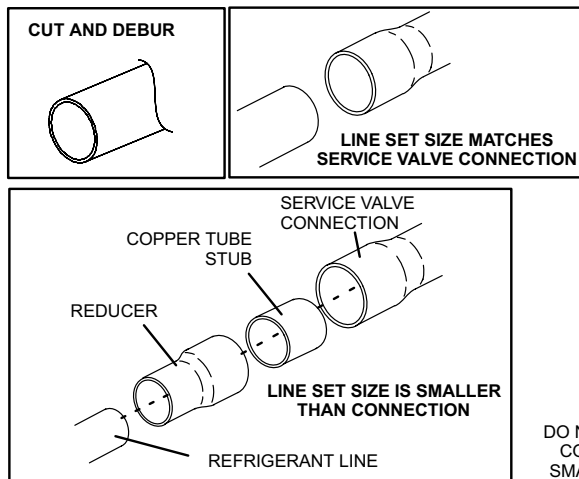


NOTE - NEVER MOUNT THE SENSING BULB ON BOTTOM OF LINE.

Refrigerant Piping - Brazing Procedures

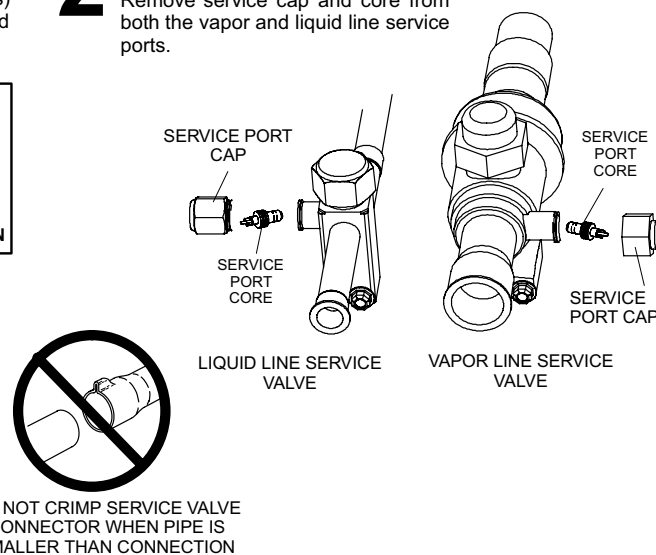
1 CUT AND DEBUR

Cut ends of the refrigerant lines square (free from nicks or dents) and debur the ends. The pipe must remain round. Do not crimp end of the line.



2 CAP AND CORE REMOVAL

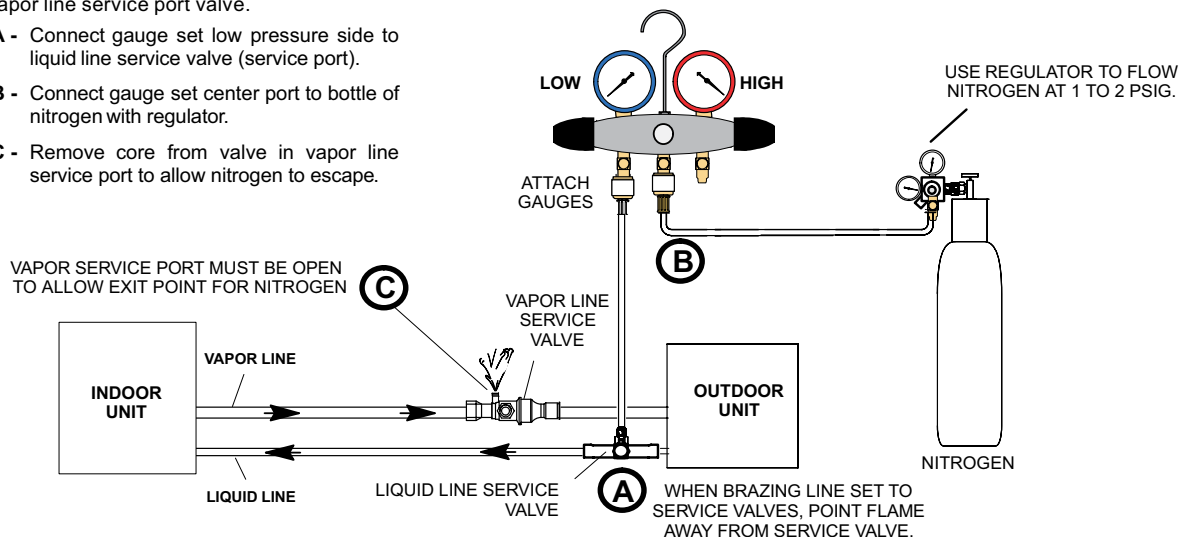
Remove service cap and core from both the vapor and liquid line service ports.



3 ATTACH THE MANIFOLD GAUGE SET FOR BRAZING LIQUID AND VAPOR LINE SERVICE VALVES

Flow regulated nitrogen (at 1 to 2 psig) through the low-side refrigeration gauge set into the liquid line service port valve, and out of the vapor line service port valve.

- A - Connect gauge set low pressure side to liquid line service valve (service port).
- B - Connect gauge set center port to bottle of nitrogen with regulator.
- C - Remove core from valve in vapor line service port to allow nitrogen to escape.



NOTE

Use a manifold gauge set designed for use on R-410A refrigerant systems.

⚠ WARNING



Before brazing, ensure the system is fully recovered of all refrigerant. Application of a brazing torch to a pressurized system may result in ignition of the refrigerant and oil mixture. Check the high and low pressures before applying heat.

⚠ WARNING

Brazing alloys and flux contain materials which are hazardous to your health.

Avoid breathing vapors or fumes from brazing operations. Perform operations only in well-ventilated areas.

Wear gloves and protective goggles or face shield to protect against burns.

Wash hands with soap and water after handling brazing alloys and flux.

4 WRAP SERVICE VALVES

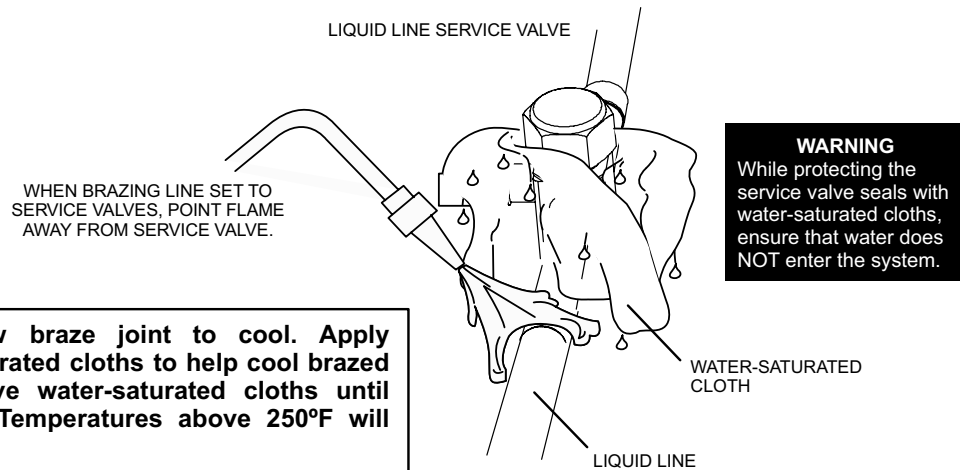
To help protect service valve seals during brazing, wrap water-saturated cloths around service valve bodies and copper tube stubs. Use additional water-saturated cloths underneath the valve body to protect the base paint.

5 FLOW NITROGEN

Flow regulated nitrogen (at 1 to 2 psig) through the refrigeration gauge set into the valve stem port connection on the liquid service valve and out of the vapor valve stem port. See steps **3A**, **3B** and **3C** on manifold gauge set connections.

6 BRAZE LINE SET

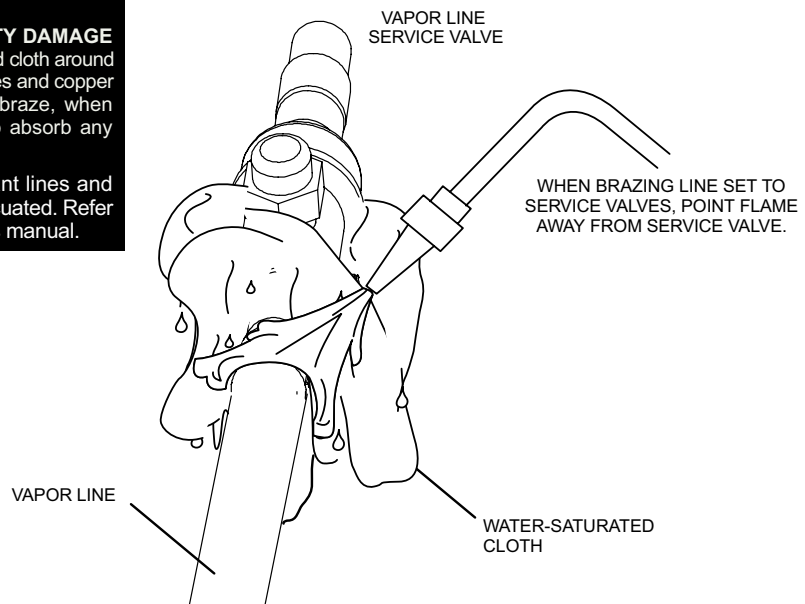
Wrap both service valves with water-saturated cloths as illustrated here and as mentioned in step 4, before brazing to line set. Cloths must remain water-saturated throughout the brazing and cool-down process.



WARNING

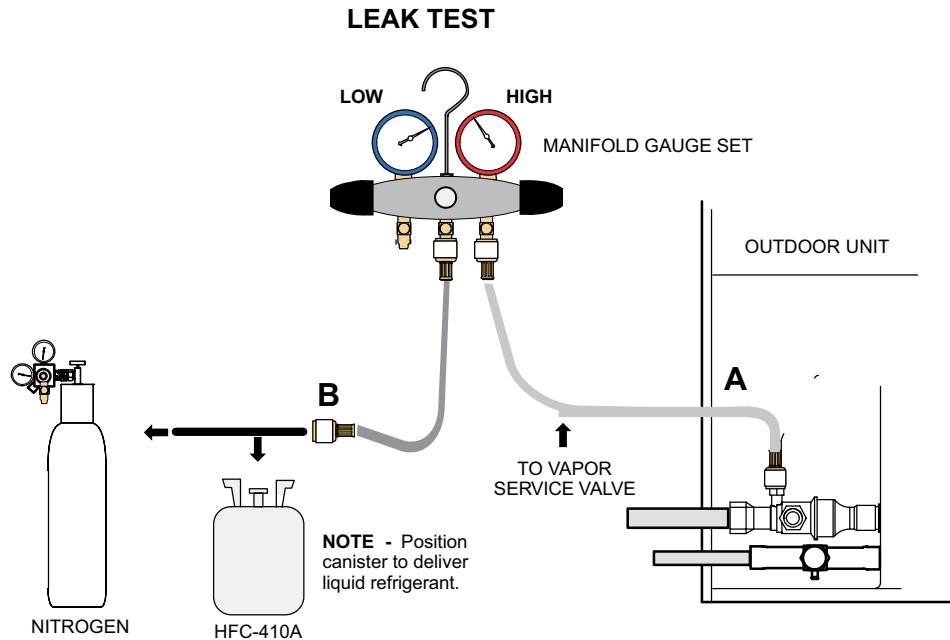
FIRE, PERSONAL INJURY, OR PROPERTY DAMAGE may result if you do not wrap a water-saturated cloth around both liquid and suction line service valve bodies and copper tube stub while brazing the line set! The braze, when complete, must be quenched with water to absorb any residual heat.

Do not open service valves until refrigerant lines and indoor coil have been leak-tested and evacuated. Refer to Leak Test and Evacuation section of this manual.



7 PREPARATION FOR NEXT STEP

After all connections have been brazed, disconnect manifold gauge set from service ports. Apply additional water-saturated cloths to both services valves to cool piping. Once piping is cool, remove all water-saturated cloths.



1 CONNECT GAUGE SET

- A** - Connect the high pressure hose of an HFC-410A manifold gauge set to the vapor valve service port.
NOTE - Normally, the high pressure hose is connected to the liquid line port. However, connecting it to the vapor port better protects the manifold gauge set from high pressure damage.
- B** - With both manifold valves closed, connect the cylinder of HFC-410A refrigerant to the center port of the manifold gauge set.
NOTE - Later in the procedure, the HFC-410A container will be replaced by the nitrogen container.

2 TEST FOR LEAKS

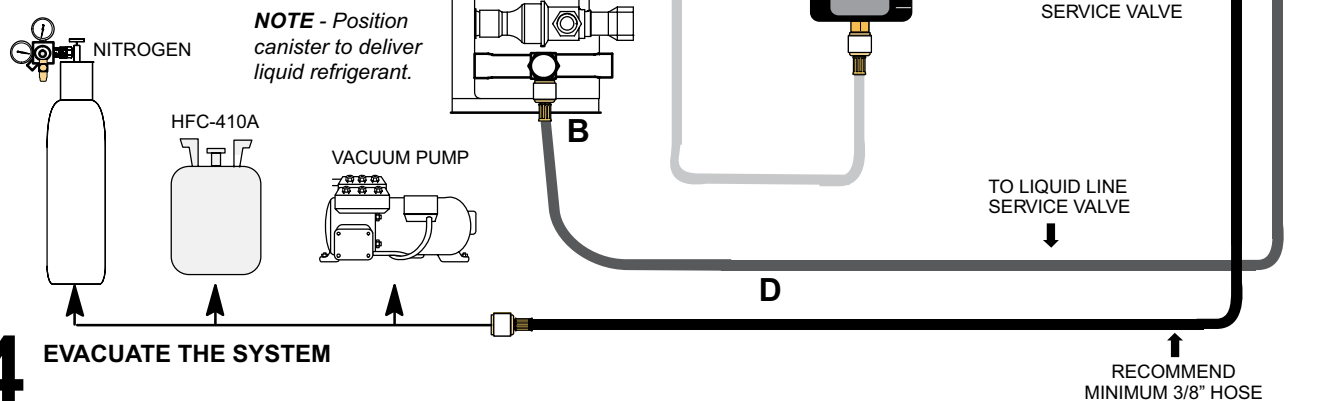
After the line set has been connected to the indoor and outdoor units, check the line set connections and indoor unit for leaks. Use the following procedure to test for leaks:

- A** - With both manifold valves closed, connect the cylinder of HFC-410A refrigerant to the center port of the manifold gauge set. Open the valve on the HFC-410A cylinder (vapor only).
- B** - Open the high pressure side of the manifold to allow HFC-410A into the line set and indoor unit. Weigh in a trace amount of HFC-410A. [A trace amount is a maximum of two ounces (57 g) refrigerant or three pounds (31 kPa) pressure.] Close the valve on the HFC-410A cylinder and the valve on the high pressure side of the manifold gauge set. Disconnect the HFC-410A cylinder.
- C** - Connect a cylinder of nitrogen with a pressure regulating valve to the center port of the manifold gauge set.
- D** - Adjust nitrogen pressure to 150 psig (1034 kPa). Open the valve on the high side of the manifold gauge set in order to pressurize the line set and the indoor unit.
- E** - After a few minutes, open one of the service valve ports and verify that the refrigerant added to the system earlier is measurable with a leak detector.
- F** - After leak testing, disconnect gauges from service ports.
NOTE - Service valve cores remain removed for the following evacuation procedure.

3 CONNECT GAUGE SET

NOTE - Remove cores from service valves (if not already done).

- A - Connect low side of manifold gauge set with 1/4 SAE in-line tee to vapor line service valve
- B - Connect high side of manifold gauge set to liquid line service valve
- C - Connect available micron gauge connector on the 1/4 SAE in-line tee.
- D - Connect the vacuum pump (with vacuum gauge) to the center port of the manifold gauge set. The center port line will be used later for both the HFC-410A and nitrogen containers.



4 EVACUATE THE SYSTEM

- A - Open both manifold valves and start the vacuum pump.
- B - Evacuate the line set and indoor unit until a slight vacuum is indicated on the micron gauge (approximately 23,000 microns or 29.01 inches of mercury).

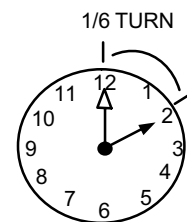
NOTE - During the early stages of evacuation, it is desirable to close the manifold gauge valve at least once. A rapid rise in pressure indicates a relatively large leak. If this occurs, **repeat the leak testing procedure**.

NOTE - The term **absolute pressure** means the total actual pressure above absolute zero within a given volume or system. Absolute pressure in a vacuum is equal to atmospheric pressure minus vacuum pressure.
- C - When the absolute pressure reaches 23,000 microns (29.01 inches of mercury), perform the following:
 - Close manifold gauge valves.
 - Close valve on vacuum pump.
 - Turn off vacuum pump.
 - Disconnect manifold gauge center port hose from vacuum pump.
 - Attach manifold center port hose to a nitrogen cylinder with pressure regulator set to 150 psig (1034 kPa) and purge the hose.
 - Open manifold gauge valves to break the vacuum in the line set and indoor unit.
 - Close manifold gauge valves.
- D - Shut off the nitrogen cylinder and remove the manifold gauge hose from the cylinder. Open the manifold gauge valves to release the nitrogen from the line set and indoor unit.
- E - Reconnect the manifold gauge to the vacuum pump, turn the pump on, and continue to evacuate the line set and indoor unit until the absolute pressure does not rise above 500 microns (29.9 inches of mercury) within a 20-minute period after shutting off the vacuum pump and closing the manifold gauge valves.
- F - When the absolute pressure requirement above has been met, disconnect the manifold hose from the vacuum pump and connect it to a cylinder of HFC-410A positioned to deliver liquid refrigerant. Open the manifold gauge valve 1 to 2 psig in order to release the vacuum in the line set and indoor unit.
- G - Perform the following:
 - Close manifold gauge valves.
 - Shut off HFC-410A cylinder.
 - Reinstall service valve cores by removing manifold hose from service valve. Quickly install cores with core tool while maintaining a positive system pressure.
 - Replace stem caps and finger tighten them, then tighten an additional one-sixth (1/6) of a turn as illustrated.
- H - Open suction service valve first before liquid valve to release the unit charge into the system. Replace valve caps and tighten (8 ft. lb.). Caps are the primary seal.

WARNING !

Possible equipment damage.

Avoid deep vacuum operation. Do not use compressors to evacuate a system. Extremely low vacuum can cause internal arcing and compressor failure. Damage caused by deep vacuum operation will void warranty.



Liquid and Suction Line Service Valves

The liquid line and suction line service valves (see Figure 4) and service ports are used for leak testing, evacuation, charging, and checking charge.

Each valve is equipped with a service port which has a factory-installed Schrader valve. A service port cap protects the Schrader valve from contamination and serves as the primary leak seal.

To Access the Schrader Port:

1. Remove the service port cap with an adjustable wrench.
2. Connect gauge to the service port.
3. When testing is completed, replace service port cap. Tighten finger tight, then an additional 1/6 turn.

To Open Liquid or Suction Line Service Valve:

1. Remove stem cap with an adjustable wrench.
2. Use service wrench with a hex-head extension to back the stem out counterclockwise as far as it will go. Use a 3/16" hex head extension for liquid line service valves and a 5/16" extension for suction line service valves.
3. Replace the stem cap. Tighten finger tight, then tighten an additional 1/6 turn.

To Close Liquid or Suction Line Service Valve:

1. Remove the stem cap with an adjustable wrench.
2. Use a service wrench with a hex-head extension to turn the stem clockwise to seat the valve. Tighten firmly.
3. Replace the stem cap. Tighten finger tight, then tighten an additional 1/6 turn.

Suction Line (Ball Type) Service Valve

Suction line (ball type) service valves function the same way as the other valves; the difference is in the construction (see Figure 5).

The ball valve is equipped with a service port with a factory-installed Schrader valve. A service port cap protects the Schrader valve from contamination and serves as the primary seal.

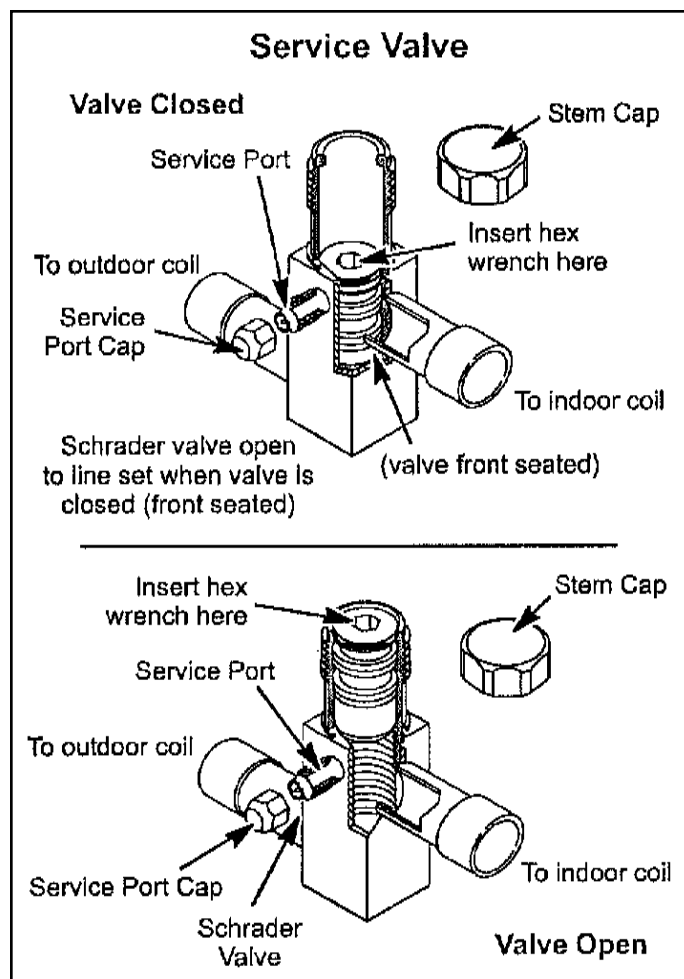


Figure 4.

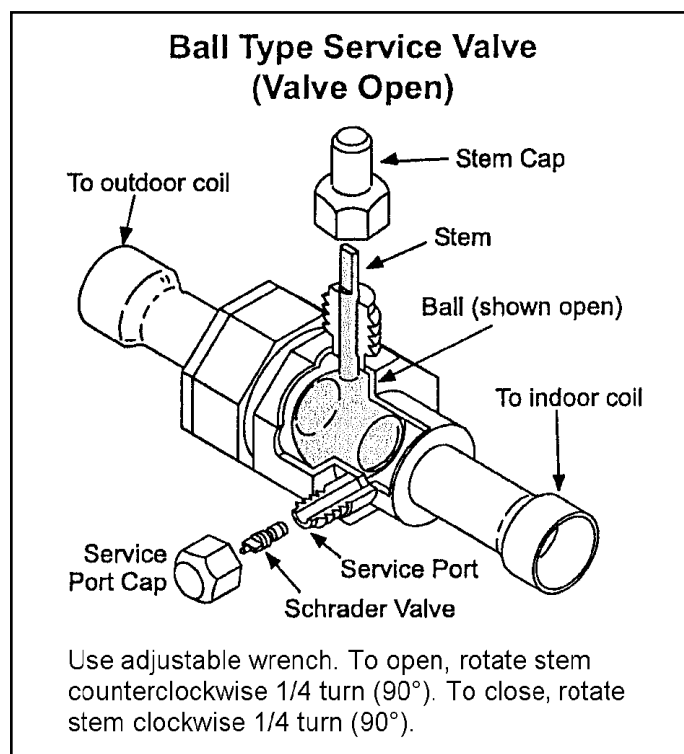


Figure 5.

Electrical Wiring

All field wiring must be done in accordance with the National Electrical Code (NEC) recommendations, Canadian Electrical Code (CEC) and CSA Standards, or local codes, where applicable.

⚠ WARNING

Electrical Shock Hazard!

Turn OFF electric power before connecting unit, performing any maintenance or removing panels or doors. More than one disconnect may be required to turn off all power.

**FAILURE TO DO SO COULD RESULT IN
BODILY INJURY OR DEATH.**



⚠ WARNING

Unit must be grounded in accordance with national and local codes. Failure to ground unit properly can result in personal injury or death.

⚠ WARNING

Line voltage is present at all components when unit is not in operation on units with single pole contactors. Disconnect all remote electric power supplies before opening access panel. Unit may have multiple power supplies. Failure to disconnect all power supplies could result in personal injury or death.

Refer to the furnace or blower coil Installation Instructions for additional wiring application diagrams and refer to unit rating plate for minimum circuit ampacity and maximum overcurrent protection size.

1. Install line voltage power supply to unit from a properly sized disconnect switch. Any excess high voltage field wiring should be trimmed or secured away from the low voltage field wiring.
2. Ground unit at unit disconnect switch or to an earth ground. To facilitate conduit, a hole is in the bottom of the control box. Connect conduit to the control box using a proper conduit fitting. Units are approved for use only with copper conductors. 24V Class II circuit connections are made in the low voltage junction box. A complete unit wiring diagram is located inside the unit control box cover.

3. Install room thermostat according to thermostat installation instruction and on an inside wall that is not subject to drafts, direct sunshine, or other heat sources.
4. Install low voltage wiring from outdoor to indoor unit and from thermostat to indoor unit (see Figure 6).
5. Do not bundle any excess 24V control wire inside control box. Run control wire through installed wire tie and tighten wire tie to provide low voltage strain relief and to maintain separation of field-installed low and high voltage circuits.

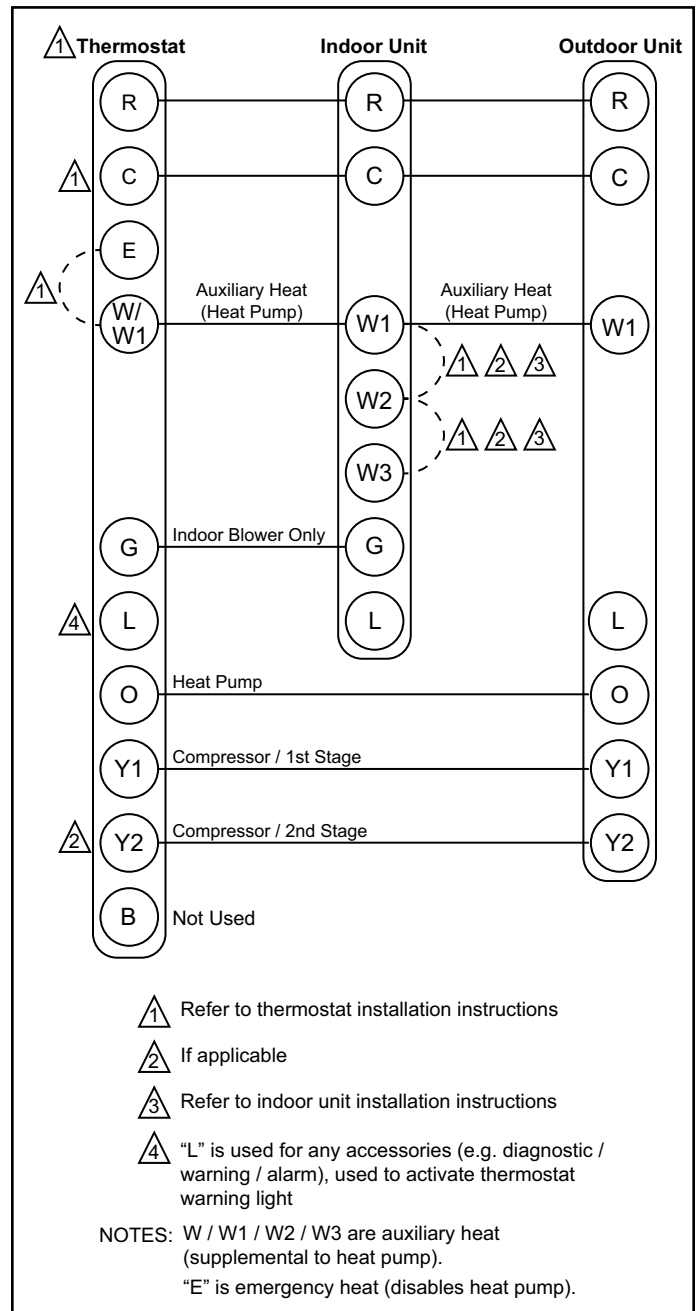


Figure 6. Thermostat Designations - Non-Communicating

Start-Up

⚠ CAUTION

If unit is equipped with a crankcase heater, it should be energized 24 hours before unit start-up to prevent compressor damage as a result of slugging.

1. Rotate fan to check for frozen bearings or binding.
2. Inspect all factory and field-installed wiring for loose connections.
3. After evacuation is complete, open liquid line and suction line service valves to release refrigerant charge (contained in outdoor unit) into system.
4. Replace the stem caps and secure finger tight, then tighten an additional 1/6 of a turn.
5. Check voltage supply at the disconnect switch. The voltage must be within the range listed on the unit nameplate. If not, do not start equipment until the power company has been consulted and the voltage condition corrected.
6. Set thermostat for cooling demand, turn on power to indoor blower, and close the outdoor unit disconnect switch to start the unit.
7. Recheck unit voltage with unit running. Power must be within range shown on unit nameplate.

Refrigerant Charging

⚠ CAUTION

Excessive amounts of liquid refrigerant entering the suction line can damage the compressor. When adding refrigerant, precautions must be taken to control the flow of liquid into the system. This can be done by using a liquid vaporizing adapter or manual control using a sight glass as indicator.

Units are factory charged with the amount of R-410A refrigerant indicated on the unit rating plate. This charge is based on a matching indoor coil and outdoor coil with 15' line set. For varying lengths of line set, refer to Table 4 for refrigerant charge adjustment. A blank space is provided on the unit rating plate to list the actual field charge.

Liquid Line Set Diameter	Oz. Per 5 ft. adjust from 15 ft. line set*
3/8 in.	3 oz. per 5 ft. or 0.6 oz. per 1 ft.
* If line length is greater than 15 ft., add this amount. If line length is less than 15 ft., remove this amount.	

Table 4. Refrigerant Charge Adjustment

⚠ IMPORTANT

Mineral oils are not compatible with R-410A. If oil must be added, it must be a polyolester oil.

NOTE: Both airflow and refrigerant charge must be monitored for proper system set-up. It may be necessary to alternately check and adjust the airflow and the refrigerant charge.

If the system is void of refrigerant, or if the outdoor ambient temperature is cool, use the weigh-in method to charge the unit. Do this after any leaks have been repaired.

1. Recover the refrigerant from the unit.
2. Conduct a leak check, then evacuate as previously outlined.
3. Weigh in the charge according to the total amount shown on the unit nameplate.

If weighing facilities are not available or if unit is being charged during warm weather, use one of the following procedures.

- **For systems using a TXV on the indoor evaporator and outdoor temperature above 60°F** – charge in cooling mode using the subcooling method and table provided on the unit access panel.
- **For systems below 60°F** – charge in heating mode using the subcooling method and table provided on the unit access panel. Attach low pressure gauge hose to auxiliary service port (Figure 7) to access suction side in heating mode.

NOTE: All unit table values are based on 70 to 80°F indoor return air temperature for cooling mode, and 65°F to 75°F return air temperature for heat mode.

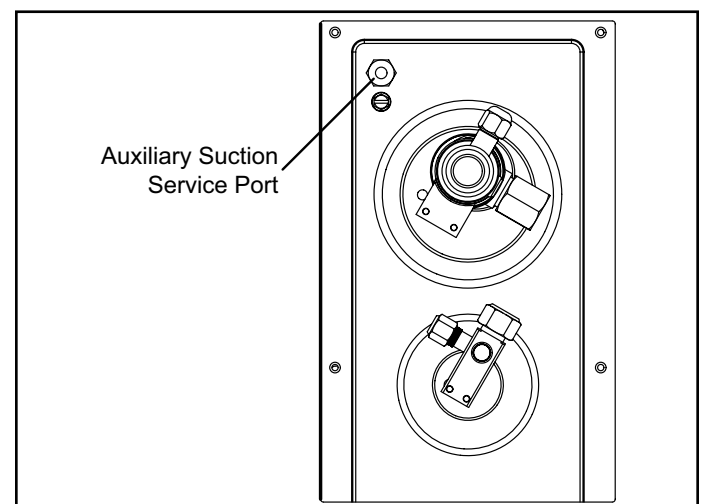


Figure 7. Auxiliary Suction Service Port Location

Operation

Outdoor unit and indoor blower cycle on demand from the room thermostat. When the thermostat blower switch is moved to the ON position, the indoor blower operates continuously.

Filter Drier

The unit is equipped with a large capacity bi-flow filter which keeps the system clean and dry. If replacement is necessary, replace with one of similar design and capacity. The replacement filter drier must be suitable for use with R410A refrigerant.

Crankcase Heater

If unit is equipped with a crankcase heater, it should be energized 24 hours before unit start-up to prevent compressor damage as a result of slugging.

Emergency Heat Function (Room Thermostat)

See Figure 6 for thermostat designations.

An emergency heat function is designed into some room thermostats. This feature is applicable when isolation of outdoor unit is required or when auxiliary electric heat is stage by outdoor thermostats. When the room thermostat is placed in the emergency heat position, the outdoor unit control circuit is isolated from power and the field-supplied relays bypass the outdoor thermostats. An amber indicating light simultaneously comes on to remind the homeowner that the unit is operating in the emergency heat mode.

Emergency heat is usually used during an outdoor shutdown, but it should also be used following a power outage if power has been off for over an hour and the outdoor temperature is below 50°F. System should be left in the emergency heat mode at least 6 hours to allow the crankcase heater sufficient time to prevent compressor slugging.

Pressure Switch Connections

The unit's automatic reset pressure switches (LO PS - S87 and HI PS - S4) are factory-wired into the control board on the LO-PS and HI-PS terminals, respectively.

Low Pressure Switch (LO-PS)

When the low pressure switch trips, the control board will cycle off the compressor, and the strike counter in the board will count one strike. The low pressure switch is ignored under the following conditions:

- during the defrost cycle and 90 seconds after the termination of defrost
- when the average ambient sensor temperature is below 15° F (-9°C)
- for 90 seconds following the start up of the compressor
- during "test" mode

High Pressure Switch (HI-PS)

When the high pressure switch trips, the control board will cycle off the compressor, and the strike counter in the board will count one strike.

Pressure Switch Settings

- **High Pressure (auto reset)** - trip at 590 psig; reset at 418.
- **Low Pressure (auto reset)** - trip at 25 psig; reset at 40.

5-Strike Lockout Feature

The internal control logic of the board counts the pressure switch trips only while the Y1 (Input) line is active. If a pressure switch opens and closes four times during a Y1 (Input), the control logic will reset the pressure switch trip counter to zero at the end of the Y1 (Input). If the pressure switch opens for a fifth time during the current Y1 (Input), the control will enter a lockout condition.

The 5-strike pressure switch lockout condition can be reset by cycling OFF the 24-volt power to the control board or by shorting the TEST pins between 1 and 2 seconds. All timer functions (run times) will also be reset.

If a pressure switch opens while the Y1 Out line is engaged, a 5-minute short cycle will occur after the switch closes.

Demand Defrost System

The demand defrost system measures differential temperatures to detect when the system is performing poorly because of ice build-up on the outdoor coil. The system "self-calibrates" when the defrost system starts and after each system defrost cycle. The demand defrost components on the control board are listed below.

NOTE: *The demand defrost system accurately measures the performance of the system as frost accumulates on the outdoor coil. This typically will translate into longer running time between defrost cycles as more frost accumulates on the outdoor coil before the board initiates defrost cycles.*

Defrost System Sensors

Sensors connect to the control board through a field-replaceable harness assembly that plugs into the board. Through the sensors, the board detects outdoor ambient, coil, and discharge temperature fault conditions. As the detected temperature changes, the resistance across the sensor changes. Sensor resistance values can be checked by ohming across pins.

NOTE: *When checking the ohms across a sensor, be aware that a sensor showing a resistance value that is not within the range shown, may be performing as designed. However, if a shorted or open circuit is detected, then the sensor may be faulty and the sensor harness will need to be replaced.*

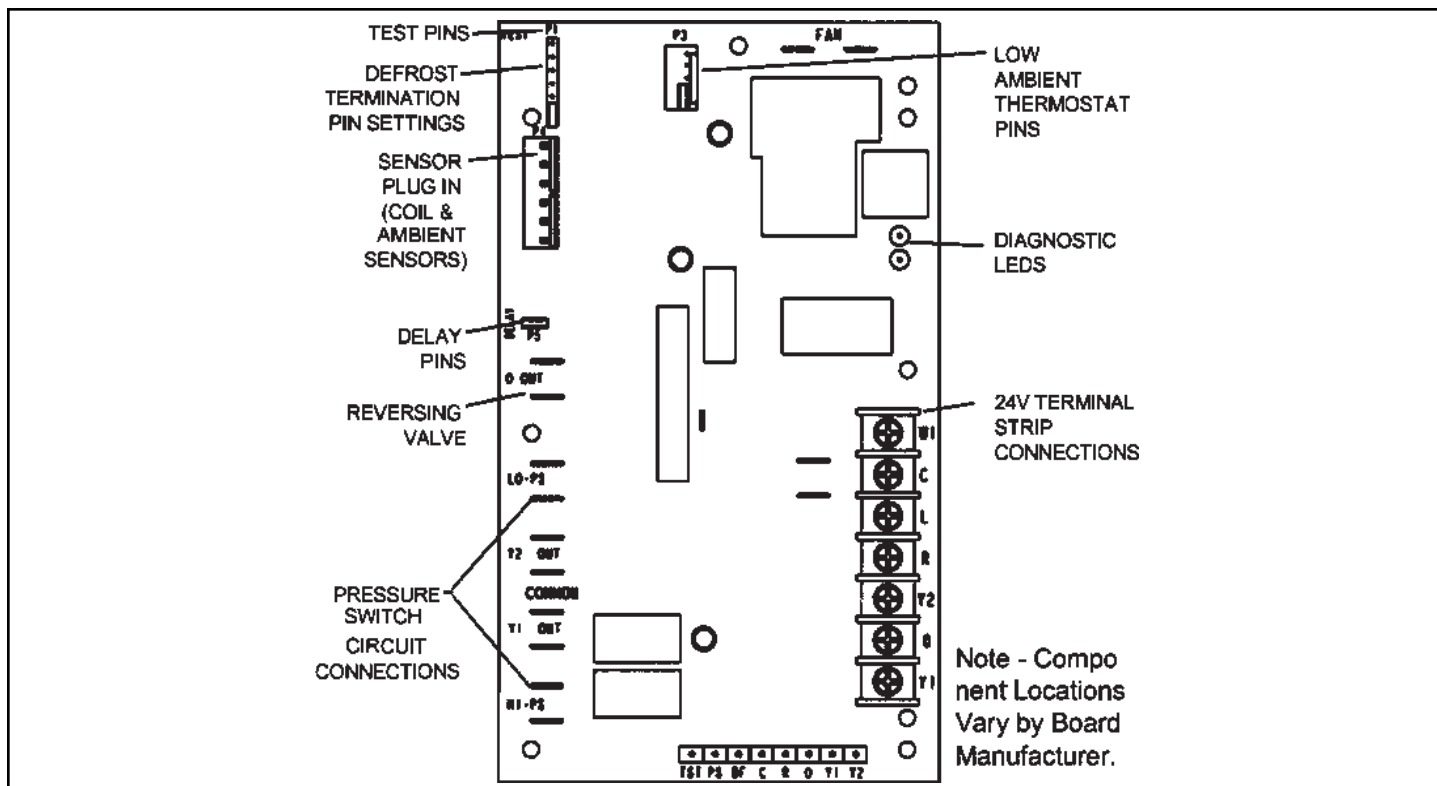


Figure 8. Control Board

Sensor	Temperature Range °F (°C)	Red LED (DS1)	Pins / Wire Color
Outdoor (ambient)	-35 (-37) to 120 (48)	280,000 to 3750	3 & 4 (black)
Coil	-35 (-37) to 120 (48)	280,000 to 3750	5 & 6 (brown)
Discharge (if applicable)	24 (-4) to 350 (176)	41,000 to 103	1 & 2 (yellow)

NOTE: Sensor resistance decreases as sensed temperature increases.

Table 5. Sensor Temp. / Resistance Range

Coil Sensor

The coil temperature sensor considers outdoor temperatures below -35°F (-37°C) or above 120°F (48°C) as a fault. If the coil temperature sensor is detected as being open, shorted or out of the temperature range of the sensor, the board will not perform demand or time/temperature defrost operation and will display the appropriate fault code. Heating and cooling operation will be allowed in this fault condition.

NOTE: The coil temperature probe is designed with a spring clip to allow mounting to the outside coil tubing. Coil sensor location is important for proper defrost operation.

Ambient Sensor

The ambient sensor considers outdoor temperatures below -35°F (-37°C) or above 120°F (48°C) as a fault. If the

ambient sensor is detected as being open, shorted or out of the temperature range of the sensor, the board will not perform demand defrost operation. The board will revert to time/temperature defrost operation and will display the appropriate fault code. Heating and cooling operation will be allowed in this fault condition.

NOTE: Within a single room thermostat demand, if 5-strikes occur, the board will lockout the unit. Control board 24 volt power "R" must be cycled "OFF" or the "TEST" pins on board must be shorted between 1 to 2 seconds to reset the board.

Defrost Temperature Termination Shunt (Jumper) Pins

The defrost board selections are: 50, 70, 90, and 100°F (10, 21, 32 and 38°C). The shunt termination pin is factory set at 50°F (10°C). If the temperature shunt is not installed, the default termination temperature is 90°F (32°C).

Delay Mode

The defrost system has a field-selectable function to reduce occasional sounds that may occur while the unit is cycling in and out of the defrost mode. When a jumper is installed on the DELAY pins, the compressor will be cycled off for 30 seconds going in and out of the defrost mode. Units are shipped with jumper installed on DELAY pins.

NOTE: The 30 second compressor delay feature (known as the quiet shift) **must** be deactivated during any unit performance testing. The feature is deactivated by removing the jumper located on the compressor delay pins

on the control board mounted inside the unit control box. This feature is optional for the homeowner, but may impact testing performance.

Defrost Operation

The defrost control system has three basic operational modes: normal, calibration, and defrost.

- **Normal Mode**—The demand defrost system monitors the O line, to determine the system operating mode (heat/cool), outdoor ambient temperature, coil temperature (outdoor coil) and compressor run time to determine when a defrost cycle is required.
- **Calibration Mode**—The board is considered uncalibrated when power is applied to the board, after cool mode operation, or if the coil temperature exceeds the termination temperature when it is in heat mode.

Calibration of the board occurs after a defrost cycle to ensure that there is no ice on the coil. During calibration, the temperature of both the coil and the ambient sensor are measured to establish the temperature differential which is required to allow a defrost cycle.
- **Defrost Mode**—The following paragraphs provide a detailed description of the defrost system operation.

Defrost Cycles

The demand defrost control board initiates a defrost cycle based on either frost detection or time.

- **Frost Detection**—If the compressor runs longer than 30 minutes and the actual difference between the clear coil and frosted coil temperatures exceeds the maximum difference allowed by the control, a defrost cycle will be initiated.

IMPORTANT - *The demand defrost control board will allow a greater accumulation of frost and will initiate fewer defrost cycles than a time/ temperature defrost system.*
- **Time**—If 6 hours of heating mode compressor run time has elapsed since the last defrost cycle while the coil temperature remains below 35°F (2°C), the demand defrost control will initiate a defrost cycle.

Actuation

When the reversing valve is de-energized, the Y1 circuit is energized, and the coil temperature is below 35°F (2°C), the board logs the compressor run time. If the board is not calibrated, a defrost cycle will be initiated after 30 minutes of heating mode compressor run time. The control will attempt to self-calibrate after this (and all other) defrost cycle(s).

Calibration success depends on stable system temperatures during the 20-minute calibration period. If the board fails to calibrate, another defrost cycle will be initiated after 45 minutes of heating mode compressor run time. Once the control board is calibrated, it initiates a demand defrost cycle when the difference between the clear coil and frosted coil temperatures exceeds the maximum difference allowed by the control OR after 6 hours of heating mode compressor run time has been logged since the last defrost cycle.

NOTE: *If ambient or coil fault is detected, the board will not execute the “TEST” mode.*

Termination

The defrost cycle ends when the coil temperature exceeds the termination temperature or after 14 minutes of defrost operation. If the defrost is terminated by the 14-minute timer, another defrost cycle will be initiated after 30 minutes of run time.

Control Board Diagnostics and Test Mode

Control Board Diagnostics

See control board diagnostic LED table (Table 6) to determine control board operational conditions and to diagnose cause and solution to problems.

Test Mode

When Y1 is energized and 24V power is being applied to the board, a test cycle can be initiated by placing the termination temperature jumper across the “Test” pins for 2 to 5 seconds. If the jumper remains across the “Test” pins longer than 5 seconds, the control will ignore the test pins and revert to normal operation. The jumper will initiate one cycle per test.

Enter the “TEST” mode by placing a shunt (jumper) across the “TEST” pins on the board after power-up. (The “TEST” pins are ignored and the test function is locked out if the shunt is applied on the “TEST” pins before power-up). Board timings are reduced, the low pressure switch is ignored and the board will clear any active lockout condition.

Each test pin shorting will result in one test event.

For each “TEST” the shunt (jumper) must be removed for at least 1 second and reapplied. Refer to flow chart for “TEST” operation.

NOTE: *The Y1 input must be active (ON) and the “O” room thermostat terminal into board must be inactive.*

Control Board Diagnostic LEDs

DS2 Green	DS1 Red	Condition / Code	Possible Cause(s)	Solution	
Off		Power problem	No power (24V) to board terminals R & C or board failure.	¹ Check control transformer power (24V). ² If power is available to board and LED(s) do not light, replace board.	
Simultaneous SLOW flash		Normal operation	Unit operating normally or in standby mode.	None required.	
Alternating SLOW flash		5-minute anti-short cycle delay	Initial power up, safety trip, end of room thermostat demand.	None required (Jumper TEST pins to override)	
Simultaneous FAST flash		Ambient sensor problem	Sensor being detected open or shorted or out of temperature range. Board will revert to time/temperature defrost operation. (System will still heat or cool)		
Alternating FAST flash		Coil sensor problem	Sensor being detected open or shorted or out of temperature range. Board will not perform demand or time/temperature defrost operation. (System will still heat or cool)		
On		Circuit board failure	Indicates that board has internal component failure. Cycle 24V power to board. If code does not clear, replace board.		
Fault & Lockout Codes (Each fault adds 1 strike to that code's counter; 5 strikes per code = LOCKOUT)					
Off	SLOW flash	Low pressure fault	<div>1. Restricted air flow over indoor or outdoor coil.</div> <div>2. Improper refrigerant charge in system.</div> <div>3. Improper metering device installed or incorrect operation of metering device.</div> <div>4. Incorrect or improper sensor location or connection to system.</div>	<div>1. Remove any blockages or restrictions from coils and/or fans. Check indoor and outdoor fan motor for proper current draws.</div> <div>2. Check system charge using approach & sub-cooling temperatures.</div> <div>3. Check system operating pressures and compare to unit charging charts.</div> <div>4. Make sure all pressure switches and sensors have secure connections to system to prevent refrigerant leaks or errors in pressure and temperature measurements.</div>	
Off	On	Low pressure LOCKOUT			
SLOW flash	Off	High pressure fault			
On	Off	High pressure LOCKOUT			
SLOW flash	On	Discharge line temperature fault	This code detects shorted sensor or high discharge temperatures. If the discharge line temperature exceeds a temperature of 300°F (148°C) during compressor operation, the board will de-energize the compressor contactor output (and the defrost output if active). The compressor will remain off until the discharge temperature has dropped below 225°F (107°C).		
FAST flash	On	Discharge Line Temperature LOCKOUT			
Off	FAST flash	Discharge sensor fault	The board detects open sensor or out of temperature sensor range. This fault is detected by allowing the unit to run for 90 seconds before checking sensor resistance. If the sensor resistance is not within range after 90 seconds, the board will count one fault. After 5 faults, the board will lockout.		
FAST flash	Off	Discharge sensor LOCKOUT			

Table 6. Control Board Diagnostic LEDs

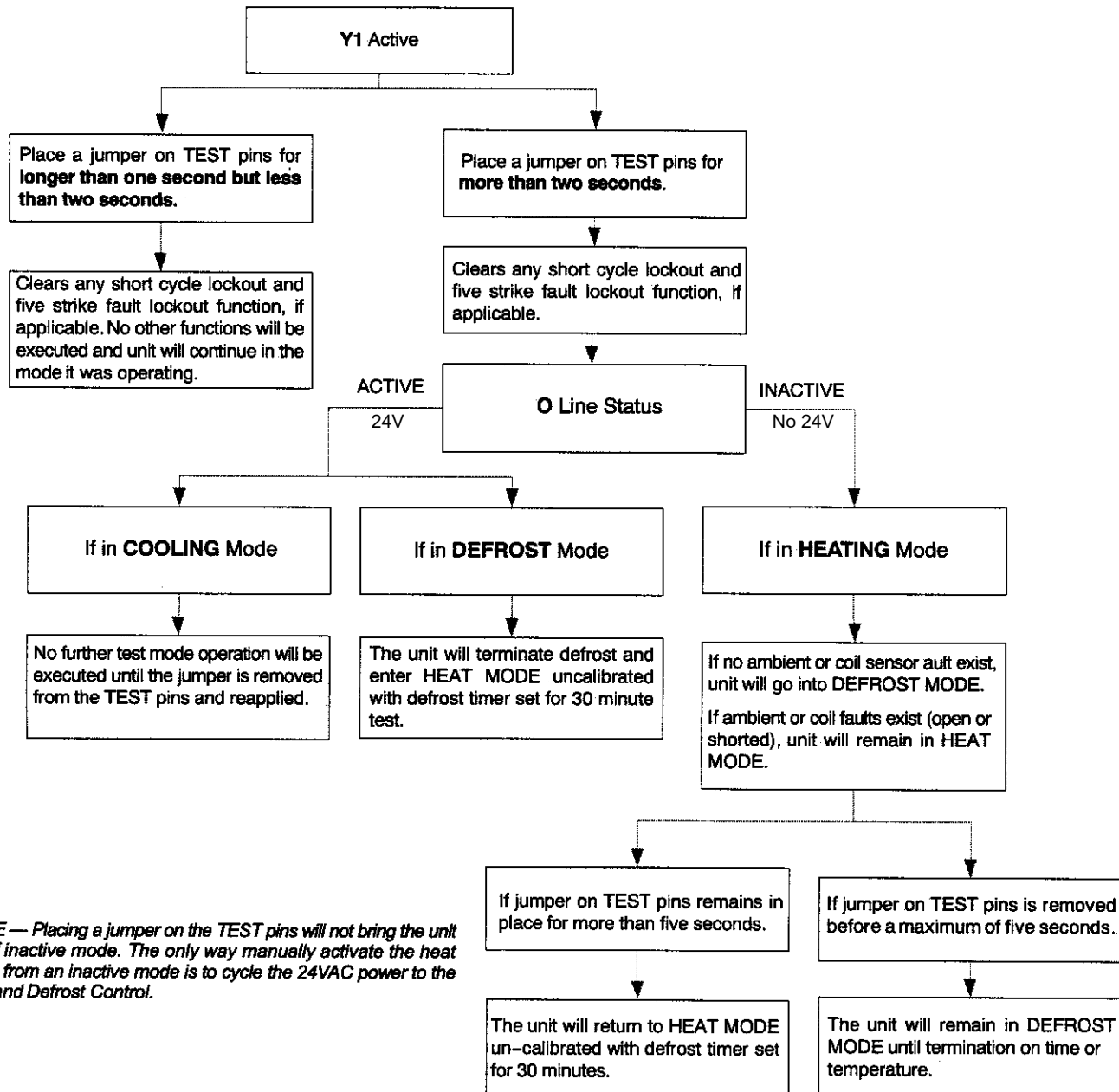
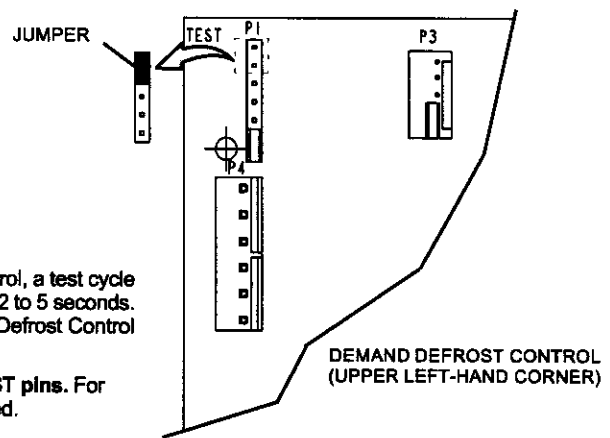
TEST

Placing the jumper on the test pins allows the technician to:

- Clear short cycle lockout
- Clear five-strike fault lockout
- Cycle the unit in and out of defrost mode
- Place the unit in defrost mode to clear the coil

When Y1 is energized and 24V power is being applied to the Demand Defrost Control, a test cycle can be initiated by placing a jumper on the Demand Defrost Control's TEST pins for 2 to 5 seconds. If the jumper remains on the TEST pins for longer than five seconds, the Demand Defrost Control will ignore the jumpered TEST pins and revert to normal operation.

The control will initiate one test event each time a jumper is placed on the TEST pins. For each TEST the jumper must be removed for at least one second and then reapplied.



NOTE — Placing a jumper on the TEST pins will not bring the unit out of inactive mode. The only way manually activate the heat pump from an inactive mode is to cycle the 24VAC power to the Demand Defrost Control.

System Diagnostic Module

4HP16LT units contain a diagnostic module for troubleshooting heat pump system failures. By monitoring and analyzing data from the compressor and thermostat demand, the module can accurately detect the cause of electrical and system related failure without any sensors. If a system problem occurs, a flashing LED indicator communicates the failure code.

LED Description

POWER LED (Green) indicates voltage is present at the power connection of the module.

ALERT LED (Yellow) communicates an abnormal system condition through a unique flash code. The ALERT LED will flash a number of times consecutively, pause, and then repeat the process. The number of consecutive flashes correlates to a particular abnormal condition.

TRIP LED (Red) indicates there is a demand signal from the thermostat but no current to the compressor is detected by the module. The TRIP LED typically indicates the compressor protector is open or may indicate missing supply power to the compressor.

Interpreting the Diagnostic LEDs

When an abnormal system condition occurs, the diagnostic module displays the appropriate ALERT and/or TRIP LED. The yellow ALERT LED will flash a number of times consecutively, pause, and then repeat the process. To identify a flash code number, count the number of

consecutive flashes. Refer to Table 7 for information on the flash codes.

Every time the module powers up, the last ALERT LED flash code that occurred prior to shutdown is displayed for 60 seconds. The module will continue to display the previous flash code until the condition returns to normal or 24VAC is removed from the module. TRIP and ALERT LEDs flashing at the same time means control circuit voltage is too low for operation.

24VAC Power Wiring

The diagnostic module requires a constant nominal 24VAC power supply. The wiring to the module's R and C terminals must be directly from the indoor unit or thermostat. The module cannot be powered by R and C terminals on the control board without experiencing nuisance alerts.

Thermostat Wiring

The diagnostic module requires a thermostat demand signal to operate properly. See Figure 6 for connections. The thermostat signal input is 24VAC and should not be less than 0.5VAC.

Mis-wired Module Codes

Depending on the system configuration, some ALERT flash codes may not be active. The presence of safety switches affects how the system alerts are displayed by the module. Mis-wiring the diagnostic module will cause false LED codes. Table 8 describes LED operation when the module is mis-wired and what troubleshooting action is required to correct the problem.

LED Status	Fault Description	Troubleshooting Information
POWER (Green)	Module has power	Supply voltage is present at module terminals
TRIP (Red)	Thermostat demand signal Y1 is present, but the compressor is not running	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Compressor protector is open<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check for high head pressure• Check compressor supply voltage2. Outdoor unit power disconnect is open3. Compressor circuit breaker or fuse(s) is open4. Broken wire or connector is not making contact5. Low pressure switch open if present in system6. Compressor contactor has failed open
ALERT (Yellow) Flash Code 1	Long Run Time Compressor is running extremely long run cycles (Not applicable on heat pump models)	--
ALERT (Yellow) Flash Code 2	System Pressure Trip Discharge or suction pressure out of limits or compressor overloaded	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. High head pressure<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check high pressure switch if present in system• Check if system is overcharged with refrigerant• Check for non-condensable in system2. Condenser coil poor air circulation (dirty, blocked, damaged)3. Condenser fan is not running<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check fan capacitor• Check fan wiring and connectors• Check fan motor for failure or blockage4. Return air duct has substantial leakage5. If low pressure switch present in system, check Flash Code 1 information
ALERT (Yellow) Flash Code 3	Short Cycling Compressor is running only briefly	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Thermostat demand signal is intermittent2. Time delay relay or control board defective3. If high pressure switch present, go to Flash Code 2 information4. If low pressure switch present, go to Flash Code 1 information

Table 7. Diagnostic Module Codes

LED Status	Fault Description	Troubleshooting Information
ALERT (Yellow) Flash Code 4	Locked Rotor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Run capacitor has failed 2. Low line voltage (contact utility if voltage at disconnect is low) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check wiring connections 3. Excessive liquid refrigerant in compressor 4. Compressor bearing are seized 5. Measure compressor oil level
ALERT (Yellow) Flash Code 5	Open Circuit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outdoor unit power disconnect is open 2. Compressor circuit breaker or fuse(s) is open 3. Compressor contactor has failed open <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check compressor contactor wiring and connectors • Check for compressor contactor failure (burned, pitted, or open) • Check wiring and connectors between supply and compressor • Check for low pilot voltage at compressor contactor coil 4. High pressure switch is open and requires manual reset 5. Open circuit in compressor supply wiring or connections 6. Unusually long compressor protector reset time due to extreme ambient temperature 7. Compressor windings are damaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check compressor motor winding resistance
ALERT (Yellow) Flash Code 6	Open Start Circuit Current only in run circuit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Run capacitor has failed 2. Open circuit in compressor start wiring or connections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check wiring and connectors between supply and the compressor S terminal 3. Compressor start winding is damaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check compressor motor winding resistance
ALERT (Yellow) Flash Code 7	Open Run Circuit Current only in start circuit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open circuit in compressor run wiring or connections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check wiring and connectors between supply and the compressor R terminal 2. Compressor run winding is damaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check compressor motor winding resistance
ALERT (Yellow) Flash Code 8	Welded Contactor Compressor always runs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compressor contactor has failed closed 2. Thermostat demand signal not connected to module
ALERT (Yellow) Flash Code 9	Low Voltage Control circuit less than 17VAC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control circuit transformer is overloaded 2. Low line voltage (contact utility if voltage at disconnect is low) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check wiring conditions

Table 7. Diagnostic Module Codes

Mis-wired Module Troubleshooting

Mis-wired Module Indication	Recommended Troubleshooting Action
Green LED is not on; module does not power up	Determine if both R and C module terminals are connected. Verify voltage is present at module's R and C terminals. Review 24VAC Power Wiring section on Page 19 for R and C wiring.
Green LED intermittent; module powers up only when compressor runs.	Determine if R and Y terminals are wired in reverse. Verify module's R and C terminals have a constant source. Review 24VAC Power Wiring section on Page 19 for R and C wiring.
TRIP LED is on, but system and compressor check OK.	Verify Y terminal is connected to 24VAC at contactor coil. Verify voltage at contactor coils falls below 0.5VAC when off.
TRIP LED and ALERT LED flashing together.	Verify R and C terminals are supplied with 19-28VAC.
ALERT Flash Code 3 (compressor short cycling) displayed incorrectly.	Verify Y terminal is connected to 24VAC at contactor coil. Verify voltage at contactor coil falls below 0.5VAC when off.
ALERT Flash Code 5, 6, or 7 (open circuit, open start circuit, or open run circuit) displayed incorrectly.	Check that compressor run and start wires are through module's current sensing holes. Verify Y terminal is connected to 24VAC at contactor coil. Verify voltage at contactor coil falls below 0.5VAC when off.
ALERT Flash Code 6 (open start circuit) displayed for Code 7 (open run circuit) or vice versa.	Check that compressor run and start wires are routed through the correct module sensing holes.
ALERT Flash Code 8 (welded contactor) displayed incorrectly.	Determine if module's Y terminal is connected. Verify Y terminal is connected to 24VAC at contactor coil. Verify 24 VAC is present across Y and C when the thermostat demand signal is present. If not, R and C are reverse wired. Verify voltage at contactor coil falls below 0.5VAC when off. Review Thermostat Demand Wiring for Y and C wiring.

Table 8. Mis-wired Module Troubleshooting

Maintenance

Regular Maintenance Requirements

Your system should be regularly inspected by a qualified service technician. These regular visits may include (among other things) checks for:

- Motor operation
- Ductwork air leaks
- Coil & drain pan cleanliness (indoor & outdoor)
- Electrical component operation & wiring check
- Proper refrigerant level & refrigerant leaks
- Proper airflow
- Drainage of condensate
- Air filter(s) performance
- Blower wheel alignment, balance & cleaning
- Primary & secondary drain line cleanliness
- Proper defrost operation (heat pumps)

Air Filter

Inspect air filters at least monthly and replace or clean as required. Disposable filters should be replaced. Washable filters may be cleaned by soaking in mild detergent and rinsing with cold water. Allow filter to dry before reinstalling. Replace filters with the arrows pointing in the direction of airflow. Dirty filters are the most common cause of poor heating / cooling performance and compressor failures.

Indoor Coil

If the system has been operated with a clean filter in place, it should require minimal cleaning. If cleaning is needed, call your dealer for service.

Condensate Drain

During cooling season check at least monthly for free flow of drainage and clean if necessary.

Condenser Coils

Grass cuttings, leaves, dirt, dust, lint from clothes dryers, and foliage from trees can be drawn into coils by movement of the air. Clogged condenser coils will lower the efficiency of your unit and could cause damage to the condenser.

Periodically, debris should be brushed from the condenser coils. Use a soft bristle brush with light pressure only. DO NOT damage or bend condenser coil fins. Damaged or bent fins may affect unit operation.

WARNING

SHARP OBJECT HAZARD!

Condenser coils have sharp edges. Wear adequate body protection on body extremities (e.g. gloves).

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS WARNING COULD RESULT IN BODILY INJURY.

Painted Surfaces

For maximum protection of the unit's finish, a good grade of automobile wax should be applied every year. In geographical areas where water has a high concentration of minerals (calcium, iron, sulfur, etc.), it is recommended that lawn sprinklers not be allowed to spray the unit. In such applications, the sprinklers should be directed away from the unit. Failure to follow this precaution may result in premature deterioration of the unit finish and metal components.

In sea coast areas, special maintenance is required due to the corrosive atmosphere provided by the high salt concentration in ocean mists and the air. Periodic washing of all exposed surfaces and coil will add additional life to your unit. Please consult your installing dealer for proper procedures in your geographic area.

Homeowner Information

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD!

Turn OFF electric power to unit before performing any maintenance or removing panels or doors.

FAILURE TO DO SO COULD RESULT IN BODILY INJURY OR DEATH.

Heat Pump Operation

Your new heat pump has several characteristics that you should be aware of:

- Heat pumps satisfy heating demand by delivering large amounts of warm air into the living space. This is quite different from gas-or oil-fired furnaces or an electric furnace which deliver lower volumes of considerably hotter air to heat the space.
- Do not be alarmed if you notice frost on the outdoor coil in the winter months. Frost develops on the outdoor coil during the heating cycle when temperatures are below 45°F. An electronic control activates a defrost cycle lasting 5 to 15 minutes at preset intervals to clear the outdoor coil of the frost.

- During the defrost cycle, you may notice steam rising from the outdoor unit. This is a normal occurrence. The thermostat may engage auxiliary heat during the defrost cycle to satisfy a heating demand; however, the unit will run to normal operation at the conclusion of the defrost cycle.

In case of extended power outage...

If the outdoor temperature is below 50°F and power to your outdoor unit has been interrupted for one hour or longer, observe the following when restoring power to your heat pump system.

- Set the room thermostat selector to the “Emergency Heat” setting to obtain temporary heat for a minimum of 6 hours. This will allow system refrigerant pressures and temperatures enough time to return to a stabilized condition.
- In Emergency Heat mode, all heating demand is satisfied by auxiliary heat; heat pump operation is locked out. After a 6 hour “warm-up” period, the thermostat can then be switched to the “Heat” setting and normal heat pump operation may resume.

Thermostat Operation

The wall-mounted thermostat controls your heat pump. The thermostat is available in various configurations from different manufacturers. The information below is typical for most thermostats. Ask your dealer for specific information regarding the model of thermostat installed.

Fan Switch

In AUTO or INT (intermittent) mode, the blower operates only when the thermostat calls for heating or cooling. This mode is generally preferred when humidity control is a priority.

The ON or CONT mode provides continuous indoor blower operation, regardless of whether the compressor or auxiliary heat are operating. This mode is required when constant air circulation or filtering is desired.

On models without a fan selection switch, the fan will cycle with the outdoor unit.

System Switch

Set the system switch for heating, cooling or auto operation. The auto mode allows the heat pump to automatically switch from heating mode to cooling mode to maintain predetermined comfort settings. Many heat pump thermostats are also equipped with an emergency heat mode which locks out heat pump operation and provides temporary heat supplied by the auxiliary heat.

Indicating Light

Most heat pump thermostats have an amber light which indicates when the heat pump is operating in the emergency heat mode.

Temperature Indicator

The temperature indicator displays the actual room temperature.

Important System Information

- Your system should never be operated without a clean air filter properly installed.
- Return air and supply air registers should be free from restrictions or obstructions to allow full flow of air.

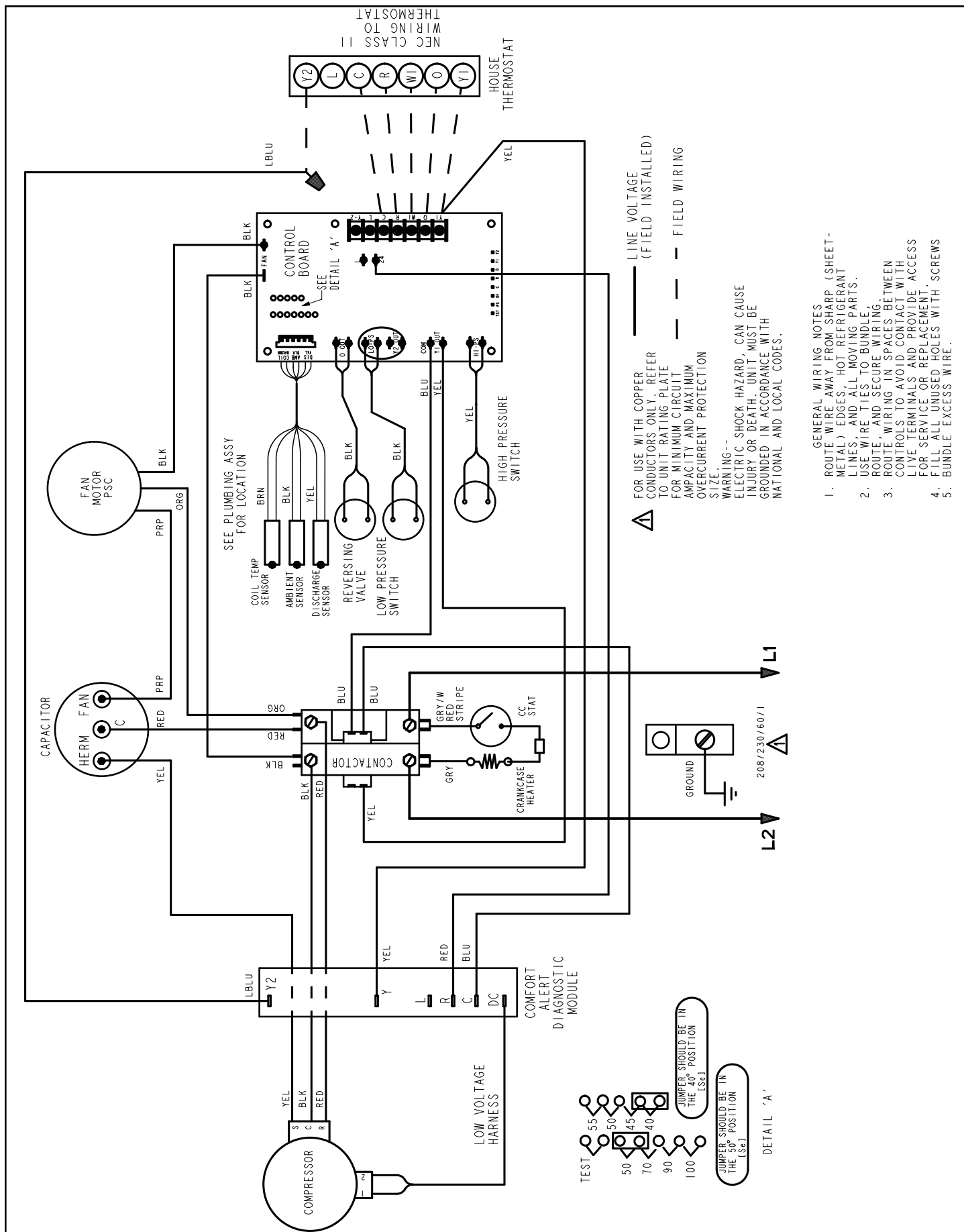
IF YOUR SYSTEM DOES NOT WORK, BEFORE REQUESTING A SERVICE CALL:

1. Ensure thermostat is set below (cooling) or above (heating) room temperature and that the system lever is in the “COOL”, “HEAT” or “AUTO” position.
2. Inspect your return air filter: If it is dirty, your heat pump may not function properly.
3. Check indoor and outdoor disconnect switches. Confirm circuit breakers are ON or that fuses have not blown. Reset breakers/replace fuses as necessary.
4. Inspect the outdoor unit for clogged condenser coils, (grass cuttings, leaves, dirt, dust or lint). Ensure that branches, twigs or other debris are not obstructing the condenser fan.

IF YOUR SYSTEM STILL DOES NOT OPERATE, CONTACT YOUR SERVICING DEALER.

Be sure to describe the problem, and have the model and serial numbers of the equipment available.

If warranty replacement parts are required, the warranty must be processed through a qualified distribution location.



**Figure 9. Two-Stage Wiring Diagram
-24, -36, -48 Models Only**

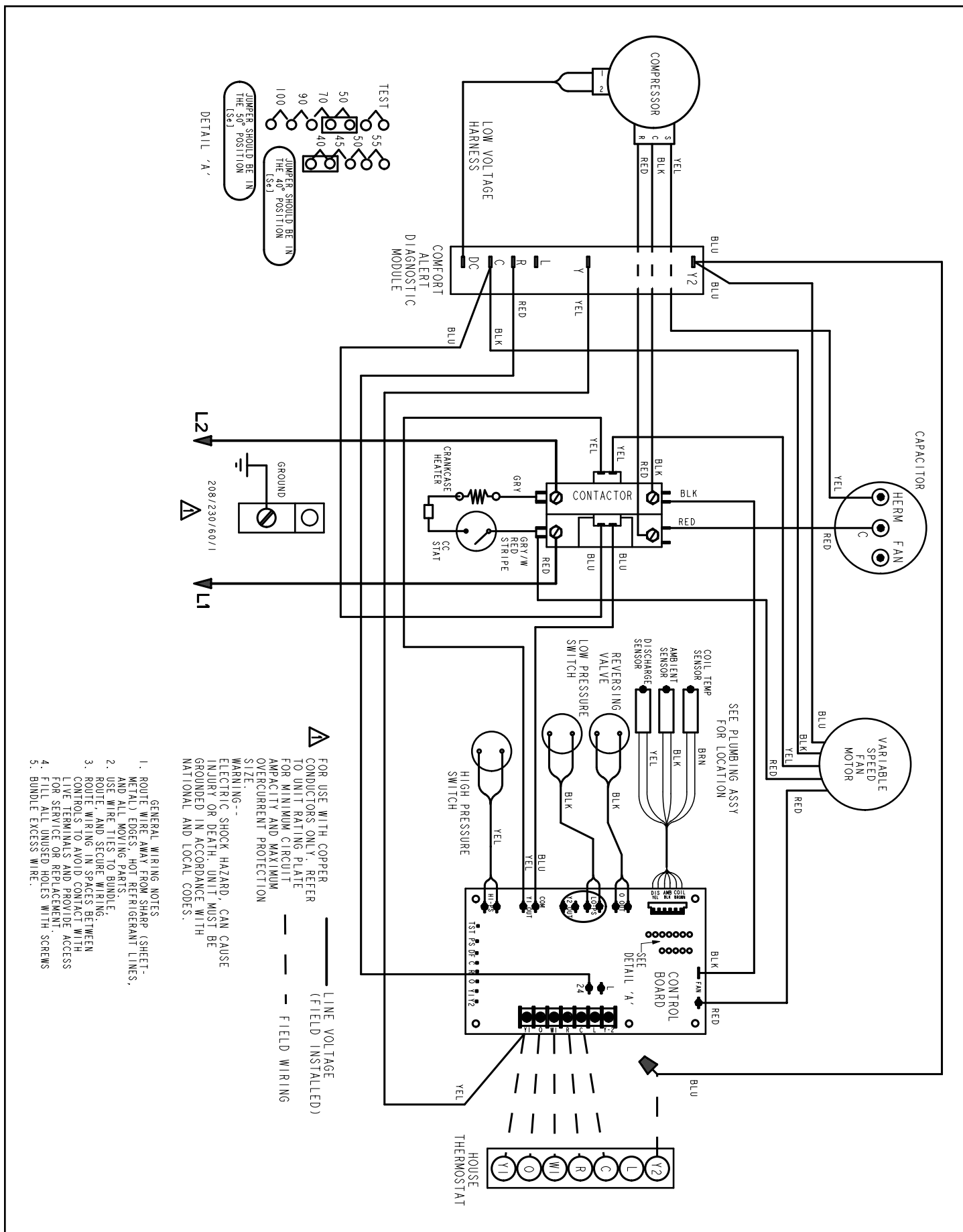


Figure 10. Two-Stage Wiring Diagram
-60 Model Only