NOTE: Refer to unit wiring diagrams for thermostat or remote sensor connections.

CIRCULATING AIR AND FILTERS

Ductwork

The supply duct from the unit through a wall may be installed without clearance. However, minimum unit clearances must be maintained (see "Clearances" section). The supply duct should be provided with an access panel large enough to inspect the air chamber downstream of the heat exchanger. A cover should be tightly attached to prevent air leaks. False ceilings or drop ceilings may be used as a return air plenum.

NOTE: Adequate return grills have to be supplied for each room for proper return for that space.

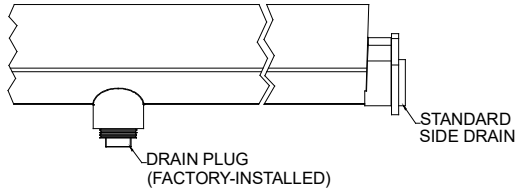
Ductwork dimensions are shown in the roof curb installation manual.

If desired, supply and return duct connections to the unit may be made with flexible connections to reduce possible unit operating sound transmission.

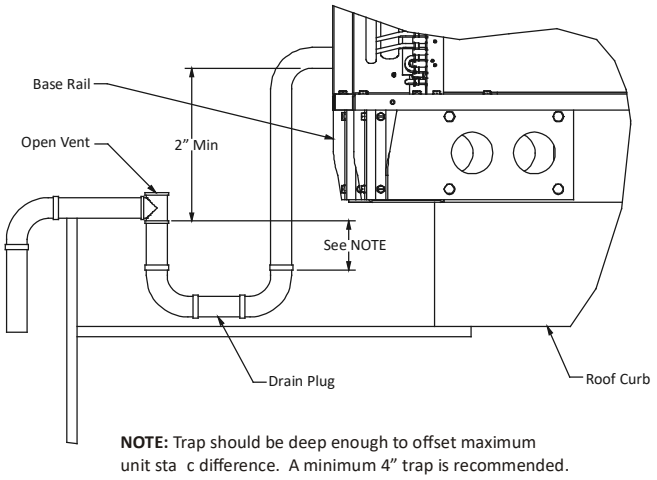
CONDENSATE DRAIN CONNECTION

Condensate Drain Connection

A 3/4" female NPT drain connection is supplied on the end of the unit and bottom of the drain pan for condensate piping. An external trap must be installed for proper condensate drainage. Hand tighten drain fitting to the drain connection.



Drain Pan (Side View)



NOTE: Trap should be deep enough to offset maximum unit sta c difference. A minimum 4" trap is recommended.

DRAIN CONNECTION

Install condensate drain trap as shown. Use 3/4" drain line and fittings or larger. Do not operate without trap.

NOTE: All threaded connections should be sealed with thread sealer to prevent leaks.

Horizontal Drain

Drainage of condensate directly onto the roof may be acceptable; refer to local code. It is recommended that a small drip pad of either stone, mortar, wood or metal be provided to prevent any possible damage to the roof.

Vertical Drain

To use the bottom drain connection, remove the drain plug from the bottom connection and install it in the horizontal connection.

Cleaning

Due to the fact that drain pans in any air conditioning unit will have some moisture in them, algae and fungus will grow due to airborne bacteria and spores. Periodic cleaning is necessary to prevent this build-up from plugging the drain.

STARTUP, ADJUSTMENTS, AND CHECKS

WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE!

To avoid personal injury or death due to electrical shock, bond the frame of this unit to the building electrical ground by use of the grounding terminal provided or other acceptable means. Disconnect all power before servicing or installing this unit.

CAUTION

To prevent property damage or personal injury, do not start the unit until all necessary pre-checks and tests have been performed.

WARNING

MOVING MACHINERY HAZARD!

To prevent possible personal injury or death, disconnect power to the unit and padlock in the "OFF" position before servicing fans.

NOTE: Blower motor rotation can not be used to determine proper phasing of the unit.

Place manifold gage sets on the compressor suction and discharge lines and observe pressures. Suction pressure should drop and discharge pressure should increase. If this is not observed, disconnect electrical power to the unit, lock/tag-out, and swap line voltages L1 and L2.

Pre-Startup Instructions

On new installations, or if a major component has been replaced, the operation of the unit must be checked.

Check unit operation as outlined in the following instructions. If any sparking, odors, or unusual sounds are encountered, shut off electrical power and recheck for wiring errors, or obstructions in or near the blower motors. **If horizontal duct is installed, duct covers must be removed before operating unit.**

The Startup, Adjustments, and Checks procedure provides a step-by-step sequence which, if followed, will assure the proper startup of the equipment in the minimum amount of time. Air balancing of duct system is not considered part of this procedure. However, it is an important phase of any air conditioning system startup and should be performed upon completion of the Startup, Adjustments, and Checks procedure. The Startup, Adjustments, and Checks procedure at outside ambientes below 55°F should be limited to a readiness check of the refrigeration system with the required final check and calibration left to be completed when the outside ambient rises above 55°F.

Temporary Heating Or Cooling

If the unit is to be used for temporary heating or cooling, a "Startup, Adjustments, and Checks" must first be performed in accordance with this manual. Damage or repairs due to failure to comply with these requirements are not covered under the warranty. **After** the machines are used for temporary heating or cooling, inspect the coils, fans, and motors for unacceptable levels of construction dust and dirt and install new filters.

Contractor Responsibility

The installing contractor must be certain that:

- All supply and return air ductwork is in place, properly sealed, and corresponds with installation instructions.
- All thermostats and sensors are mounted and wired in accordance with installation instructions.
- All electric power, all gas, and the condensate drain installation have been made to each unit on the job. These main supply lines must be functional and capable of operating all units simultaneously.
- All filters are in place.

Roof Curb Installation Check

Inspect the roof curb for correct installation. The unit and curb assembly should be level. Inspect the flashing of the roof mounting curb to the roof, especially at the corners, for good workmanship. Also check for leaks around gaskets. Note any deficiencies in a separate report and forward to the contractor.

Obstructions, Fan Clearance and Wiring

Remove any extraneous construction and shipping materials that may be found during this procedure. Rotate all fans manually to check for proper clearances and that they rotate freely. Check for bolts and screws that may have jarred loose during shipment to the job site. Re-tighten if necessary. Re-tighten all electrical connections.

Field Duct Connections

Verify that all duct connections are tight and that there is no air bypass between supply and return.

Filter Section Check

Remove filter section access panels and check that filters are properly installed. Note airflow arrows on filter frames.

Pre-startup Precautions

It is important to your safety that the unit has been properly grounded during installation. Check ground lug connection in main control box for tightness prior to closing circuit breaker or disconnect switch. Verify that supply voltage on line side of disconnect agrees with voltage on unit identification plate and is within the utilization voltage range as indicated in Appendix B Electrical Data.

System Voltage - That nominal voltage value assigned to a circuit or system for the purpose of designating its voltage class.

Nameplate Voltage - That voltage assigned to a piece of equipment for the purpose of designating its voltage class and for the purpose of defining the minimum and maximum voltage at which the equipment will operate.

Utilization Voltage - The voltage of the line terminals of the equipment at which the equipment must give fully satisfactory performance. Once it is established that supply voltage will be maintained within the utilization range under all system conditions, check and calculate if an unbalanced condition exists between phases. Calculate percent voltage unbalance as follows:

Three Phase Models Only

$$\text{3) PERCENT VOLTAGE UNBALANCE} = 100 \times \frac{\text{2) MAXIMUM VOLTAGE DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE VOLTAGE}}{\text{1) AVERAGE VOLTAGE}}$$

HOW TO USE THE FORMULA:
EXAMPLE: With voltage of 220, 216, and 213
1) Average Voltage = 220+216+213=649 / 3 = 216
2) Maximum Voltage Deviations from Average Voltage = 220 - 216 = 4

$$\text{3) Percent Voltage Unbalance} = 100 \times \frac{4}{216} = \frac{400}{216} = 1.8\%$$

Percent voltage unbalance MUST NOT exceed 2%.

AIR FLOW ADJUSTMENTS

When the final adjustments are complete, the current draw of the motor should be checked and compared to the full load current rating of the motor. The amperage must not exceed the service factor stamped on the motor nameplate.

If an economizer is installed, check the unit operating balance with the economizer at full outside air and at minimum outside air.

High stage airflow setting to be between 300 and 500 CFM per ton, see Table below. For models with electric heat the total airflow must not be less than that required for operation of the electric heaters. See Appendix D for minimum airflow for specific electric heaters.

NOTE: Never run CFM below 300 CFM per ton, evaporator freezing or poor unit performance is possible.

Changing Speed Taps

Adjust the CFM for the unit by changing the position of the low voltage leads on the terminal block TB1. Refer to Appendix A for blower performance at each speed tap. The below tables show the allowable speed taps and the factory locations.

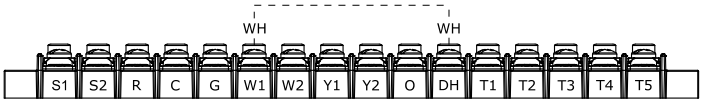
NOTE: X* DENOTES FACTORY SPEED TAP LOCATION. IF MORE THAN ONE LEAD IS ENERGIZED SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE MOTOR WILL RUN AT THE HIGHER TAP. FOR PROPER OPERATION, PU CANNOT SHARE A TAP WITH YL, BR CANNOT SHARE A TAP WITH WH, AND PU/BR SHOULD HAVE HIGHER SPEED SETTINGS THAN YL/WH, RESPECTIVELY.

ALLOWABLE SPEED TAPS 3-6 TON STD STATIC AC					
ID MOTOR TAPS	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5
FAN (BK)	X*	-	-	-	-
COOLING STG 1 (YL)	X*	X	X	X	X
COOLING STG 2 (PU)	-	X	X*	X	X
E-HEAT STG 1 (WH)	-	X*	X	X	X
E-HEAT STG 2 (BR)	-	X	X*	X	X

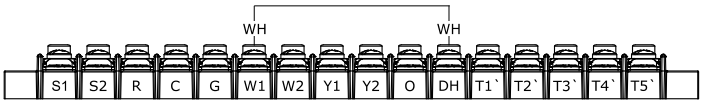
ALLOWABLE SPEED TAPS 3-6 TON STD STATIC HP					
ID MOTOR TAPS	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5
FAN (GR)	X*	-	-	-	-
COOLING/HEATING STG 1 (YL)	X*	X	X	X	X
COOLING/HEATING STG 2 (PU)	-	X	X*	X	X
E-HEAT STG 1 (WH)	-	X*	X	X	X
E-HEAT STG 2 (BR)	-	X	X*	X	X

NOTE: FOR MOTORS WITH 10 SPEED TAPS, DH = 0VAC USES SPEED TAPS T1-T5 (FOR COOLING) AND DH = 24VAC USES T1`-T5` (FOR E-HEAT). IN E-HEAT MODE, W1 AUTOMATICALLY ENERGIZES DH.

W1 NOT ENERGIZED = DH NOT ENERGIZED (T1-T5 ACTIVE)



W1 ENERGIZED = DH ENERGIZED (T1`-T5` ACTIVE)



ALLOWABLE SPEED TAPS 3-6 TON HIGH STATIC AC										
ID MOTOR TAPS	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T1'	T2'	T3'	T4'	T5'
FAN (BK)	X*	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
COOLING STG 1 (YL)	X*	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
COOLING STG 2 (PU)	-	X	X*	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
E-HEAT STG 1 (WH)	-	-	-	-	-	X*	X	X	X	X
E-HEAT STG 2 (BR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X*	X	X

ALLOWABLE SPEED TAPS 3-6 TON HIGH STATIC HP										
ID MOTOR TAPS	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T1'	T2'	T3'	T4'	T5'
FAN (GR)	X*	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
COOLING/HEATING STG 1 (YL)	X*	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
COOLING/HEATING STG 2 (PU)	-	X	X*	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
E-HEAT STG 1 (WH)	-	-	-	-	-	X*	X	X	X	X
E-HEAT STG 2 (BR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X*	X	X

NOTE: ON UNITS WITH DDC CONTROLS INSTALLED, REFER TO THE DDC USER MANUAL FOR DETAILS ON MAKING AIRFLOW ADJUSTMENTS. INDIVIDUAL SETTINGS ARE AVAILABLE FOR FAN ONLY, LOW STAGE COOLING, HIGH STAGE COOLING, LOW STAGE HEATING, AND HIGH STAGE HEATING WHICH CAN BE ADJUSTED AS NEEDED TO MEET AIRFLOW REQUIREMENTS.

Checking Subcooling

SUBCOOLING = SAT LIQUID LINE TEMP - LIQUID LINE TEMP

EXAMPLE:
a. Liquid Line Pressure = 417 PSI
b. Corresponding Temp. = 120°F
c. Thermometer on Liquid line = 109°F.

To obtain the amount of subcooling, subtract 109°F from 120°F. The difference is 11° subcooling. The appropriate range for each model is available in the Unit Subcooling and Superheat table.

NOTE: Units with a TXV should be charged to Subcooling only. Make sure the air flow is correct before making any adjustments.

Checking Superheat

SUPERHEAT = SUCTION LINE TEMP - SAT SUCTION LINE TEMP

EXAMPLE:
a. Suction Pressure = 143 PSI
b. Corresponding Temp. = 50°F
c. Thermometer on Suction Line = 59°F

To obtain the amount of superheat, subtract 50.0 from 59.0°F. The difference is 9° Superheat. The appropriate range for each model is available in the Unit Subcooling and Superheat table.

TXV Superheat Adjustment

NOTE: Superheat adjustments should not be made until indoor ambient conditions have stabilized and correct air flow (CFM) has been verified. This could take up to 24 hours depending on indoor temperature and humidity. Before checking superheat, run the unit in cooling for 15-20 minutes or until refrigerant pressure stabilizes.

Unscrew the cover from the expansion valve, locate the adjustment screw, and turn it clockwise (in) to increase superheat or counterclockwise (out) to decrease superheat. It is recommended to make small adjustments at a time, 1/8-1/4 turn increments. Replace adjustment cap. Wait a minimum of 15 minutes between adjustments to allow time for the TXV and pressures to stabilize.

Refrigerant Charge Check

NOTE: For optimal performance, follow charging instructions below.

Units with TXV

Single Stage Cooling Application: Refer to the Unit Sub-Cooling and Superheat table.

Two-Stage Cooling Application: Run unit on Low Stage cooling and refer to Unit SubCooling and Superheat table.

1. Purge gauge lines. Connect service gauge manifold to access fittings. Run system at least 15 minutes to allow pressure to stabilize.
2. Temporarily install thermometer on liquid (small) line near liquid line access fitting with adequate contact and insulate for best possible reading.
3. Check subcooling and superheat. System should have a subcooling and superheat within the range listed on the Design Superheat and Subcooling table.
   a. If subcooling and superheat are low, adjust TXV superheat, then check subcooling.
   NOTE: To adjust superheat, turn the valve stem clockwise to increase and counterclockwise to decrease. Refer to TXV Superheat Adjustment referenced in this manual.
   b. If subcooling is low and superheat is high, add charge to raise subcooling then check superheat.
   c. If subcooling and superheat are high, adjust TXV valve superheat, then check subcooling.
   d. If subcooling is high and superheat is low, adjust TXV valve superheat and remove charge to lower the subcooling.

   NOTE: Do NOT adjust the charge based on suction pressure unless there is a gross undercharge. If an under charge is suspected, recover the charge, re-evacuate the system, and recharge per data plate. No adjustments should be made if suspecting a charge issue.
4. Disconnect manifold set, installation is complete.

Design Superheat & Subcooling					
Model	Superheat (°F)	Subcooling (°F)	Expansion Device	Cooling Stage	Outdoor Ambient
DHC036	15-17	2-4	TXV	Low	82
DHC048	16-17	2-4	TXV	Low	82
DHC060	14-17	5-7	TXV	Low	82
DHC072	14-18	7-11	TXV	Low	82
DHH036	13-15	1-3	TXV	Low	82
DHH048	16-18	1-3	TXV	Low	82
DHH060	16-17	4-6	TXV	Low	82
DHH072	12-16	7-11	TXV	Low	82

Refrigeration System Checks

This unit is equipped with thermal expansion valves. Ensure the hold-down bolts on the compressor are secure and have not vibrated loose during shipment. Check that the vibration grommets have been installed and visually check all piping for damage and leaks and repair if necessary. The entire system has been factory charged and tested, making it unnecessary to field charge. Factory refrigerant charge is shown on the unit's nameplate.
To confirm charge levels or, if a leak occurs and charge needs to be added to the system, it is recommended to evacuate the system and recharge refrigerant to the unit's nameplate specifications. This unit has been rated in the cooling mode at the AHRI rated conditions of: indoor (80°F db/67°F wb) and outdoor (95°F db). While operating at this condition, the superheat should range from 9°F to 11°F for each refrigeration circuit measured at the suction service port located near the compressor.

Start-Up Procedure and Checklist

Begin with power turned off at all disconnects.

Air Conditioning Start-Up Procedure

1. Ensure the thermostat is set to OFF and Fan is set to Auto. On units with DDC controls installed, use Test/Balance Menu to force the unit to Vent Mode. This test bypasses internal delays.
2. Inspect all registers and set them to the normal open position.
3. Turn on the electrical supply at the disconnect.
4. Turn the fan switch to the "ON" position. The blower should operate at the selected speed. On units with DDC controls installed, use Test/Balance Menu to force the unit to Vent Mode. This test bypasses internal delays.

5. Turn the fan switch to “Auto” position. The blower should stop after a 60 second delay. On units with DDC controls installed, use Test/Balance Menu to force the unit to Off Mode. This test bypasses internal delays.
6. Set the thermostat to Cool mode and slowly lower the cooling temperature until the unit starts. The compressor, blower and fan should now be operating. Allow the unit to run 10 minutes, make sure cool air is being supplied by the unit. On units with DDC controls installed, use Test/Balance Menu to force the unit to Low Cool Mode or High Cool Mode. This test bypasses internal delays.
7. Check that the compressor is operating correctly. The scroll compressors in these units MUST operate in the proper rotation. To ensure the compressors are operating in the correct direction, check the compressor discharge line pressure or temperature after the compressor is started. The discharge pressure and discharge line temperature should increase. If this does not occur and the compressor is producing an exceptional amount of noise,this indicates that there is a phasing issue. Perform the following to correct:
   1. Turn power to the unit OFF.
   2. Switch any two leads of power supply at unit Single Point Power Block.
   3. Turn power to the unit ON.
   4. Perform step 7 again.
8. Turn the temperature setting to the highest position, stopping the unit. The indoor blower will continue to run for 60 seconds.
9. Turn the thermostat system switch to “OFF” and disconnect all power when servicing the unit. On units with DDC controls installed, use Test/Balance Menu to force the unit to Vent Mode. This test bypasses internal delays. Use Test/Balance Menu to disable Force Mode operation and allow the unit to return to normal operation.

NOTE: The compressor has a 180 second re-start delay on timer to avoid short cycling.

WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE!
Disconnect all power before servicing or installing this unit. Multiple power sources may be present. Failure to do so may cause property damage, personal injury or death.

Heat Pump Start-Up Procedure

1. Check the cooling mode for the heat pump in the same manner as above. The reversing valve is energized when the thermostat is placed in the cooling position. A clicking sound should be noticeable from the reversing valve. By lowering the temperature setting to call for cooling, the solenoid valve is energized. The compressor, blower and fan should then be running. After the cooling mode is checked out, turn the thermostat system switch to “OFF”. On units with DDC controls installed, use Test/Balance Menu to force the unit to Off Mode. This test bypasses internal delays.
2. Turn the thermostat system switch to “HEAT” and fan switch to “AUTO”. On units with DDC controls installed, use Test/Balance Menu to force the unit to Low Heat or High Heat Mode. This test bypasses internal delays.
3. Slowly raise the heating temperature setting. When the heating first stage makes contact, stop raising the temperature setting.. The compressor, blower and fan should now be running with the reversing valve in the deenergized (heating) position. After giving the unit time to settle out, make sure the unit is supplying heated air.
   NOTE: If the outdoor ambient is above 80°F, the unit may trip on its high pressure cut out when on heating. The compressor should stop. The heating cycle must be thoroughly checked, so postpone the test to another day when conditions are more suitable but-DO NOT FAIL TO TEST. If the outdoor ambient is low and the unit operates properly on the heating cycle, you may check the pressure cutout operation by blocking off the indoor return air until the unit trips.
4. Once the heating has been confirmed, raise the temperature setting until the second stage heating makes contact. Supplemental resistance heat, if installed should now come on. Make sure it operates properly.
5. For thermostats with emergency heat switch, set thermostat to Emergency Heat mode. The heat pump will stop, the blower will continue to run, all heaters will come on and the thermostat emergency heat light will come on. Confirm heaters operate normally. On units with DDC controls installed, use Test/Balance Menu to disable Force Mode operation and allow the unit to return to normal operation.

Final System Checks

1. Check to see if all supply and return air grilles are adjusted and the air distribution system is balanced for the best compromise between heating and cooling.
2. Check for air leaks in the ductwork. See Sections on Air Flow Adjustments.
3. Make sure the unit is free of “rattles”, and the tubing in the unit is free from excessive vibration. Also make sure tubes or lines and wires are not rubbing against each other or sheet metal surfaces or edges. If so, correct the trouble.
4. Set the thermostat at the appropriate setting for cooling and heating or automatic changeover for normal use.
5. Be sure the Owner is instructed on the unit operation, filter, servicing, correct thermostat operation, etc.

Refrigeration Performance Check

Check that compressor RLA corresponds to values shown in Appendix B. RLA draw can be much lower than values listed at low load conditions and low ambient condensing temperatures. Values in Appendix B may be slightly exceeded at high load conditions and high ambient condensing temperatures.

HEAT PUMP OPERATION

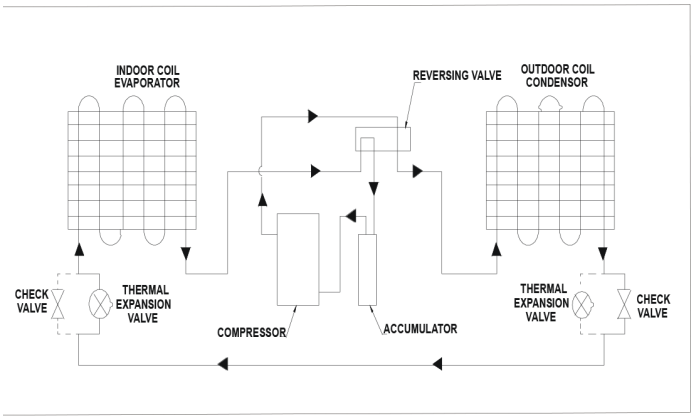
Cooling Cycle

When the heat pump is in the cooling cycle, it operates exactly as a Summer Air Conditioner unit. In this mode, all the charts and data for service that apply to summer air conditioning apply to the heat pump. Most apply on the heating cycle except the “condenser” becomes the “evaporator”, “evaporator” becomes “condenser”, “cooling” becomes “heating”.

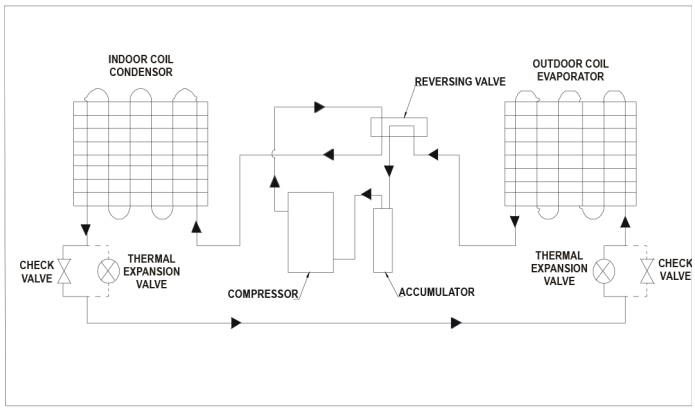
Heating Cycle

The heat pump switches from cooling cycle by redirecting refrigerant flow through the refrigerant circuit external to the compressor. This is accomplished by the reversing valve. Hot discharge vapor from the compressor is directed to the indoor coil (evaporator on the cooling cycle) where the heat is removed, and the vapor condenses to liquid. It then goes through the expansion device to the outdoor coil (condenser on the cooling cycle) where the liquid is evaporated, and the vapor goes to the compressor.

The following figures show a schematic of a heat pump on the cooling cycle and the heating cycle. The heat pump is equipped with thermal expansion valves for the indoor and outdoor coils. It is also provided with a defrost control system.



COOLING



HEATING

Heating

When the heat pump is on the heating cycle, the outdoor coil is functioning as an evaporator. The temperature of the refrigerant in the outdoor coil must be below the temperature of the outdoor air in order to extract heat from the air. Thus, the greater the difference in the outdoor temperature and the outdoor coil temperature, the greater the heating capacity of the heat pump. This phenomenon is a characteristic of a heat pump. It is a good practice to provide supplementary heat for all heat pump installations in areas where the temperature drops below 45° F. It is also a good practice to provide sufficient supplementary heat to handle the entire heating requirement should there be a component failure of the heat pump, such as a compressor, or refrigerant leak, etc.

Since the temperature of the refrigerant in the outdoor coil on the heating cycle is generally below freezing point, frost forms on the surfaces of the outdoor coil under certain weather conditions of temperature and relative humidity. Therefore, it is necessary to reverse the flow of the refrigerant to provide hot gas in the outdoor coil to melt the frost accumulation. This is accomplished by reversing the heat pump to the cooling cycle. At the same time, the outdoor fan stops to hasten the temperature rise of the outdoor coil and lessen the time required for defrosting. The indoor blower continues to run and the supplementary heaters are energized.

Low Stage Lock-out

NOTE: Only 3-5T heat pump units are equipped with the low stage lock-out feature.

The outdoor system has a low stage lock-out feature. Below 39°F outdoor ambient, the system locks out low stage and operates only in high stage to provide maximum heating capacity.

Defrost Control

During operation the Defrost signal to the circuit board is controlled by a temperature sensor, which is clamped to a feeder tube entering the outdoor coil. Defrost timing periods of 30,60 and 90 minutes may be selected by connecting the circuit board jumper to 30, 60 and 90 respectively. Accumulation of time for the timing period selected starts when the sensor contact closes (approximately 31°F), and when the wall thermostat calls for heat. At the end of the timing period, the unit's defrost cycle will be initiated provided the sensor contact remains closed. When the sensor contact opens (approximately 75° F), the defrost cycle is terminated and the timing period is reset. If the defrost cycle is not terminated due to the sensor temperature, a ten minute override interrupts the unit's defrost period.

REFRIGERANT DETECTION SYSTEM (RDS)

RDS Function

The mitigation system is a stationary device that detects the presence of R-32 refrigerant above 25% LFL using refrigerant sensors and then initiates mitigation actions. The mitigation system's primary function is to reduce the concentration of leaked R-32 refrigerant to prevent serious safety hazards. The mitigation actions are accomplished by halting HVAC operation and continuing indoor blower operation to provide airflow. Once refrigerant concentration reaches below a safe threshold, the unit will remain in mitigation mode for five minutes to evacuate any remaining R-32 refrigerant within the unit. Upon completion, the unit will resume its normal operation.

RDS Operation

The mitigation system is controlled by a refrigerant sensor(s), which is secured to a designated location(s) for active monitoring. If a leak is detected, HVAC operation is disabled and the indoor blower fan is activated, providing airflow at or above the minimum required airflow to evacuate excess concentration. If a Zone Control system is installed in the ductwork attached to this system, the Zone controller must be powered through a Daikin Zoning/ Accessory PCB to ensure that the Zoning Dampers open during mitigation mode to provide ventilation throughout all ducting. If the unit is installed with a communicating thermostat, the thermostat will display relevant alerts/ information concerning mitigation mode. Once sensors read concentration levels below a safe threshold, a five-minute timer will initiate. Once the time is over, the unit will resume its normal operation. If the sensors detect another concentration excess, the unit will go back into mitigation mode and will repeat the same process.

MAINTENANCE

WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE!
Disconnect all power before servicing or installing this unit. Multiple power sources may be present. Failure to do so may cause property damage, personal injury or death.

WARNING

To prevent personal injury or death due to improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance, refer to this manual. For additional assistance or information, consult a qualified installer, servicer agency or the gas supplier.

CAUTION

Sheet metal parts, screws, clips and similar items inherently have sharp edges, and it is necessary that the installer and service personnel exercise caution.

The Self Contained Packaged Air Conditioner and Heat Pump should operate for many years without excessive service calls if the unit is installed properly. However it is recommended that the owner inspect the unit before a seasonal start up. The coils should be free of debris so adequate airflow is achieved. The return and supply registers should be free of any obstructions. The filters should be cleaned or replaced. These few steps will help to keep the product up time to a maximum. The Service section that follows should help in identifying problems if the unit does not operate properly.

CAUTION

To prevent property damage due to fire and loss of equipment efficiency or equipment damage due to dust and lint build up on internal parts, never operate unit without an air filter installed in the return air system.

Filters
Every application may require a different frequency of replacement of dirty filters. Filters must be replaced at least every three (3) months during operating seasons.

Dirty filters are the most common cause of inadequate heating or cooling performance. Filter inspection should be made at least every two months; more often if necessary because of local conditions and usage.

Dirty throwaway filters should be discarded and replaced with a new, clean filter.

Disposable return air filters are supplied with this unit. See the unit Specification Sheet or Technical Manual for the correct size and part number. To remove the filters, remove the filter access panel on return side of the unit.

Clean Outside Coil (Qualified Servicer Only)
The coil with the outside air flowing over it should be inspected annually and cleaned as frequently as necessary to keep the finned areas free of lint, hair and debris. Any air blowing or water rinsing should be performed from inside out (opposite operating airflow direction) to prevent damage to the tube and fin coil.

Clean Indoor Coil (Qualified Servicer Only)
Before cleaning the indoor coil, A2L sensor must be removed from the unit to avoid damage and contamination. Air filters should also be removed before performing maintenance. The coil with the filtered air flowing over it should be inspected and cleaned as frequently as necessary to keep the finned areas free of debris. Coil cleaning should be performed, utilizing an approved cleaning method and cleaning agent, from inside-out (opposite operating airflow direction) to prevent damage to the tube, fin coil, and any other components. Prior to resuming unit operation, ensure to reinstall the A2L sensor.

Lubrication
The supply fan motors, the condenser fan motors and compressors are permanently lubricated.

Functional Parts
Refer to the unit Parts Catalog for a list of functional parts. Parts are available from your distributor.

Cabinet Finish Maintenance
Use a fine grade automotive wax on the cabinet finish to maintain the finish's original high luster. This is especially important in installations with extended periods of direct sunlight.

Recovery
When removing refrigerant from a system, either for servicing or decommissioning, it is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are removed safely.

When transferring refrigerant into cylinders, ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed. Ensure that the correct number of cylinders for holding the total system charge is available. All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labeled for that refrigerant (i.e. special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant). Cylinders shall be complete with pressure-relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order. Empty recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible, cooled before recovery occurs.

The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of the flammable refrigerant. If in doubt, the manufacturer should be consulted. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales shall be available and in good working order. Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition.
The recovered refrigerant shall be processed according to local legislation in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant waste transfer note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders.

If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant. The compressor body shall not be heated by an open flame or other ignition sources to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.

Charging Procedures
In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed.

- Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment.
- Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
- Cylinders shall be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions.
- Ensure that the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM is earthed prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
- Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM.

Prior to recharging the system, it shall be pressure- tested with the appropriate purging gas.

The system shall be leak-tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Refer to the standing pressure test/leak detection method referenced later in this manual.

NOTE: "Earthing" is defined as achieving an earth ground by connecting the equipment's supplied grounding lug to the earth. This should be verified by a certified technician.

Servicing Measures for the Refrigerant Detection System:

Before servicing, identify the mode of operation of the system by reading the LED flashing pattern on the PCB within the control box and matching the LED flashing pattern with mode of operation in the REFRIGERANT DETECTION SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE on the wiring diagram which is attached on the back side of the control box panel (RDS PCB Fault Code table). After identifying the mode of operation, take recommended actions as specified in the Recommended Actions for PCB LED Flashing Codes table.

REFRIGERANT SENSORS for REFRIGERANT DETECTION SYSTEMS shall only be replaced with sensors specified by the manufacturer. If REFRIGERANT SENSOR requires replacement, please replace with Sensata R32 Sensor PN#RGD-00ML12 (Daikin PN#SER2A08011).'

LED STATUS	
MODE	**LED FLASHING PATTERN**
NORMAL OPERATION	SLOW LED FLASHING PATTERN (2 SECONDS ON 2 SECONDS OFF)
R-32 LEAK ALARM	FAST LED FLASHING PATTERN
DELAY MODE	LED WILL BE ON CONTINUOUSLY
SYSTEM VERIFICATION MODE	FAST LED FLASHING PATTERN
CONTROL BOARD INTERNAL FAULT	LED WILL FLASH 2 TIMES AND THEN BE OFF FOR 5 SECONDS
R32 SENSOR COMMUNICATION FAULT	LED WILL FLASH 3 TIMES AND THEN BE OFF FOR 5 SECONDS
R32 SENSOR FAULT	LED WILL FLASH 4 TIMES AND THEN BE OFF FOR 5 SECONDS

RDS PCB FAULT CODE TABLE

TROUBLESHOOTING CODE

LED TROUBLESHOOT STATUS					
	MODE	DEFINITION	LED FLASHING PATTERN	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS	NOTES
1	Normal Operation	No faults to report.	Slow LED flashing pattern (2 seconds on and 2 seconds off)	No actions needed.	
2	R32 Leak Alarm	R32 leak is currently being detected.	Fast LED Flashing Pattern	A technician will need to find where the refrigerant leak and address it. Unit shall be thawed before servicing.	In terms of the controls, no action is needed. The controls and sensor are working fine.
3	Delay Mode	After R32 leak or alarm has been cleared, the unit will remain in alarm mode for 5 minutes before returning to normal operation.	LED will be on continuously	No action needed - If the system was previously experiencing an actual R32 Leak, the refrigerant can no longer be detected by the sensor meaning it's either gone and the system won't work anymore or there was a false alarm. If the system was experiencing a Fault, the fault is gone and the system will return to normal operation in 5 min.	After any alarm or fault, it is required to remain in R32 mitigation mode for 5 minutes.
4	System Verification Mode	Manual test run by contractor to simulate R32 Leak Alarm (test will last for 5 minutes max).	Fast LED Flashing Pattern	No actions needed.	To enter system verification test mode, press the button on the control 2 times within 5 seconds. The control will enter a simulated R32 Leak Alarm state and remain in that mode for 5 minutes. After 5 minutes, the control will return to Normal Operation automatically. If the contractor wants to end the test early they need to press the button one time.
5	Control Board Internal Fault	Control board has detected an issue with the R32 detection system.	LED will flash 2 times and then be off for 5 seconds, before repeating pattern	1) Unplug and plug the R32 sensor back in. Cycle power to the system. 2) If the control is in "Normal Operation" or "Delay Mode", there is no more issue. If not, continue with diagnostics 3) Unplug R32 sensor and leave unplugged. Cycle power to the system 4) If the control still displays "Control Board Internal Fault" (2 flash pattern), replace the control. If the control now displays "R32 Sensor Communication Fault" (3 flash pattern), replace the sensor.	This error could indicate an on board relay failure or a short with the sensor communications. A sensor communication short could occur on the board itself or external to the board. These steps will determine if the error is on the board or external to the board.
6	R32 Sensor Communication Fault	Control board does not have communications with R32 sensor.	LED will flash 3 times and then be off for 5 seconds, before repeating pattern	1) Unplug and plug the R32 sensor back in. Cycle power to the system. 2) If control is in "Normal Operation" or "Delay Mode", there is no more issue. If not, continue with diagnostics. 3) If the control still displays "R32 Sensor Communication Fault" (3 flash pattern), replace both the sensor and the PCB.	If the control cannot talk to the sensor there could be a problem with the sensor, a problem with the sensor harness or a problem internal to the control. The field will not be able to measure anything to reliably fix this error assuming the connector is properly secured to the control. Replacing both is the only option.
7	R32 Sensor Fault	R32 Sensor has reported an internal issue.	LED will flash 4 times and then be off for 5 seconds, before repeating pattern	Replace R32 sensor.	Communications to the sensor are perfectly fine. The sensor itself is reporting an internal fault.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR PCB LED FLASHING CODES TABLE

	warning; flammable materials
	service indicator; read technical manual
	operator's manual; operating instructions
	warning; low burning velocity material
	UN GHS flame symbol

MARKING SYMBOL TABLE

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS ARE MANDATORY FOR A2L SYSTEMS AND SUPERSEDE OTHER INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING
ONLY BRAZING TECHNIQUES AND APPROVED MECHANICAL JOINTS SHOULD BE USED TO CONNECT REFRIGERANT TUBING CONNECTIONS. NON-APPROVED MECHANICAL CONNECTORS AND OTHER METHODS ARE NOT PERMITTED IN THIS SYSTEM CONTAINING A2L REFRIGERANT. APPROVED MECHANICAL JOINTS WILL BE DETAILED IN THE PRODUCT'S SPECIFICATION SHEETS.

STANDING PRESSURE TEST/ LEAK DETECTION METHOD

Using dry nitrogen or dry helium, pressurize the system to 450 PSIG. Allow the pressure to stabilize and hold for 15 Minutes (minimum). The system is considered leak-free if the pressure does not drop below 450 PSIG. If, after 15 Minutes, the pressure drops below 450 PSIG, it implies a leak in the system. Proceed with identifying and sealing the leak and repeating the Standing Pressure Test. Leak test the system using dry nitrogen or dry helium and soapy water to identify leaks. **No refrigerant shall be used for pressure testing to detect leaks.** Proceed to system evacuation using the Deep Vacuum Method.

DEEP VACUUM METHOD

The Deep Vacuum Method requires a vacuum pump rated for 500 microns or less. This method effectively and efficiently ensures the system is free of non-condensable air and moisture. The Triple Evacuation Method is detailed in the Service Manual for this product model as an alternative. To expedite the evacuation procedure, it is recommended that the Schrader Cores be removed from the service valves using a core-removal tool.

1. Connect the vacuum pump, micron gauge, and vacuum-rated hoses to both service valves. Evacuation must use both service valves to eliminate system mechanical seals.
2. Evacuate the system to less than 500 microns.
3. Isolate the pump from the system and hold the vacuum for 10 minutes (minimum). Typically, pressure will rise slowly during this period. If the pressure rises to less than 1000 microns and remains steady, the system is considered leak-free; proceed to system charging and startup.
4. If pressure rises above 1000 microns but holds steady below 2000 microns, non-condensable air or moisture may remain, or a small leak may be present. Return to step 2: If the same result is achieved, check for leaks and repair. Repeat the evacuation procedure.
5. If pressure rises above 2000 microns, a leak is present. Check for leaks and repair them. Then, repeat the evacuation procedure.

ACCESSORY INSTALLATION

WARNING
ALL ACCESSORIES THAT MAY BECOME A POTENTIAL IGNITION SOURCE IF INSTALLED, SUCH AS ELECTRONIC AIR CLEANERS, MUST ONLY BE POWERED THROUGH OUR ACCESSORY CONTROL BOARD KIT. IF AN ELECTRONIC AIR CLEANER IS ALREADY INSTALLED IN THE DUCT WORK AND NOT CONNECTED TO THE ACCESSORY CONTROL BOARD, IT WILL HAVE TO BE DISABLED OR REMOVED. ENSURE THAT ANY ADDITIONAL WIRING FROM THE INDOOR UNIT TO THE ACCESSORY CONTROL BOARD IS ROUTED AND PROTECTED FROM DAMAGE AND WEAR, AVOIDING THE FLUE PIPE AND ANY JOINTS THAT MAY NEED BRAZED OR DISCONNECTED FOR SERVICE. REFER TO THE PRODUCT SPECIFICATION SHEET FOR THE ACCESSORY CONTROL BOARD KIT PART NUMBER

ALTITUDE ADJUSTMENT FACTOR TO CALCULATE MINIMUM ROOM AREA

The Indoor equipment mitigation requirements are calculated at sea level. For higher altitudes adjust the minimum room area specified on or near the Serial Plate by the corresponding altitude adjustment factor shown below. This table is provided as a reference.

Adjusted room area ($A_{min\ adj}$) is the product of the minimum room area specified in the serial plate and the adjustment factor AF, as shown in below formula

$A_{min\ adj} = A_{min}$ (serial plate) * AF

Height in meters	Height in feet	Altitude Adjustment Factor (AF)
At sea level	At sea level	1.00
1~200	1~660	1.02
200~400	660~1320	1.03
400~600	1320~1970	1.05
600~800	1970~2630	1.07
800~1000	2630~3290	1.09
1000~1200	3290~3940	1.11
1200~1400	3940~4600	1.13
1400~1600	4600~5250	1.15
1600~1800	5250~5910	1.17
1800~2000	5910~6570	1.19
2000~2200	6570~7220	1.21
2200~2400	7220~7880	1.24
2400~2600	7880~8540	1.26
2600~2800	8540~9190	1.29
2800~3000	9190~9850	1.31
3000~3200	9850~10500	1.34