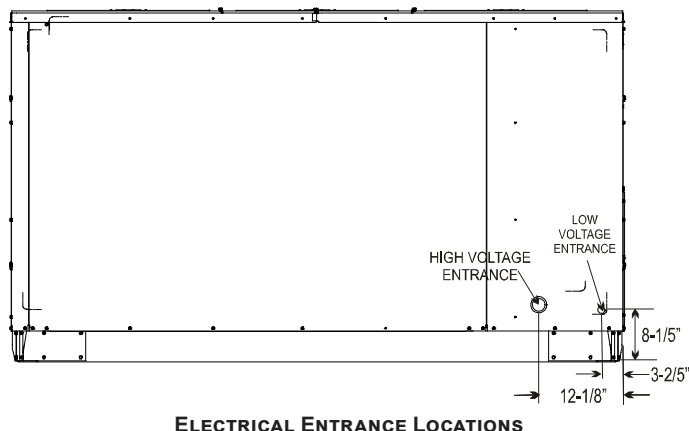


NOTE: REFER TO LOCAL CODES FOR REQUIREMENTS. THESE OUTLETS CAN ALSO BE FACTORY INSTALLED.

UNITS INSTALLED ON ROOF TOPS

Main power and low voltage wiring may enter the unit through the side or through the roof curb. If connections need to be made through the roof curb, a through the base kit (TTBCK03) will need to be used. Install conduit connectors at the designated entrance locations. External connectors must be weatherproof. All holes in the unit base must be sealed (including those around conduit nuts) to prevent water leakage into building. All required conduit and fittings are to be field supplied.

Supply voltage to roof top unit must not vary by more than 10% of the value indicated on the unit data plate. Phase voltage unbalance must not exceed 2%. Contact your local power company for correction of improper voltage or phase unbalance.



Unit is equipped with a Low Voltage Terminal Block and has Single Point wiring to the contactor (Above Image).

NOTE: FOR MODELS EQUIPPED WITH THE DDC CONTROLS OPTION, REFER TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL DDC LITERATURE SUPPLIED WITH THE UNIT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

LOW VOLTAGE CONTROL WIRING

1. A 24V thermostat must be installed for unit operation. It may be purchased with the unit or field -supplied. Thermostats may be programmable or electromechanical as required.
2. Locate thermostat or remote sensor in the conditioned space where it will sense average temperature. Do not locate the device where it may be directly exposed to supply air, sunlight or other sources of heat. Follow installation instructions packaged with the thermostat.
3. Use #18 AWG wire for 24V control wiring runs not exceeding 75 feet. Use #16 AWG wire for 24V control wiring runs not exceeding 125 feet. Use #14 AWG wire for 24V control wiring runs not exceeding 200 feet. Low voltage wiring may be National Electrical Code (NEC) Class 2 where permitted by local codes.

4. Route thermostat wires from sub-base terminals to the unit. Control wiring should enter through the duct panel (dimple marks entrance location) or through the approved base pan location. Connect thermostat and any accessory wiring to low voltage terminal block TB1 in the main control box.

NOTE: FIELD-SUPPLIED CONDUIT MAY NEED TO BE INSTALLED DEPENDING ON UNIT/CURB CONFIGURATION. USE #18 AWG SOLID CONDUCTOR WIRE WHENEVER CONNECTING THERMOSTAT WIRES TO TERMINALS ON SUB-BASE. DO NOT USE LARGER THAN #18 AWG WIRE. A TRANSITION TO #18 AWG WIRE MAY BE REQUIRED BEFORE ENTERING THERMOSTAT SUB-BASE.

NOTE: REFER TO UNIT WIRING DIAGRAMS FOR THERMOSTAT HOOKUPS.

GAS SUPPLY PIPING



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, SERVICE AGENCY OR THE GAS SUPPLIER.

IMPORTANT NOTE: This unit is factory set to operate on natural gas at the altitudes shown on the rating plate.



WARNING

TO PREVENT PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH WHEN EITHER USING PROPANE GAS ALONE OR AT HIGHER ALTITUDES, OBTAIN AND INSTALL THE PROPER CONVERSION KIT(S). FAILURE TO DO SO CAN RESULT IN UNSATISFACTORY OPERATION AND/OR EQUIPMENT DAMAGE. HIGH ALTITUDE KITS ARE FOR U.S. INSTALLATIONS ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROVED FOR USE IN CANADA.

The rating plate is stamped with the model number, type of gas and gas input rating. Make sure the unit is equipped to operate on the type of gas available. Conversion to propane (LP) gas is permitted with the use of the factory authorized conversion kit (see the unit Technical Manual for the appropriate kit). For High Altitude derates, refer to the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ ANSI Z223.1.

INLET GAS PRESSURE	
NATURAL	Min. 5.0" W.C., Max. 10.0" W.C.
PROPANE	Min. 11.0" W.C., Max. 14.0" W.C.

INLET GAS PRESSURE MUST NOT EXCEED THE MAXIMUM VALUE SHOWN IN TABLE ABOVE.

The minimum supply pressure should not vary from that shown in the table above because this could prevent the unit from having dependable ignition. In addition, gas input to the burners must not exceed the rated input shown on the rating plate. Overfiring of the unit could result in premature heat exchanger failure.

PIPING

IMPORTANT NOTE: To avoid possible unsatisfactory operation or equipment damage due to under firing of equipment, do not undersize the natural/propane gas piping from the meter/tank to the unit. When sizing a trunk line, include all appliances on that line that could be operated simultaneously.

The rating plate is stamped with the model number, type of gas and gas input rating. Make sure the unit is equipped to operate on the type of gas available. The gas line installation must comply with local codes, or in the absence of local codes, with the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1.

NATURAL GAS CONNECTION

Natural Gas Capacity of Pipe in Cubic Feet of Gas Per Hour (CFH)					
Length of Pipe in Feet	Nominal Black Pipe Size (inches)				
	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2
10	132	278	520	1050	1600
20	92	190	350	730	1100
30	73	152	285	590	980
40	63	130	245	500	760
50	56	115	215	440	670
60	50	105	195	400	610
70	46	96	180	370	560
80	43	90	170	350	530
90	40	84	160	320	490
100	38	79	150	305	460

Pressure= .50 PSIG or less and Pressure Drop of 0.3" W.C.
(Based on 0.60 Specific Gravity Gas)

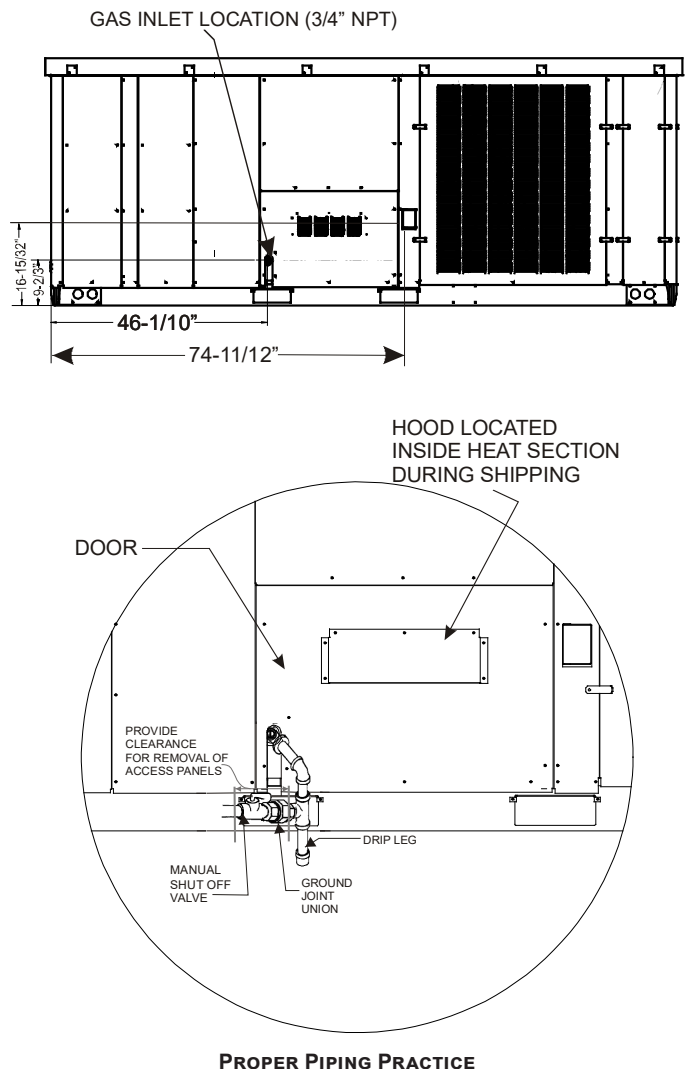
$$\text{CFH} = \frac{\text{BTUH Furnace Input}}{\text{Heating Value of Gas (BTU/Cubic Foot)}}$$

Refer to the Proper Piping Practice drawing for the general layout at the unit. The following rules apply:

1. Use black iron pipe and fittings for the supply piping. The use of a flex connector and/or copper piping is permitted as long as it is in agreement with local codes.
2. Use pipe joint compound on male threads only. Pipe joint compound must be resistant to the action of the fuel used.
3. Use ground joint unions.
4. Install a drip leg to trap dirt and moisture before it can enter the gas valve. The drip leg must be a minimum of three inches long.
5. Use two pipe wrenches when making connection to the gas valve to keep it from turning.
6. Install a manual shut-off valve in a convenient location (within six feet of unit) between the meter and the unit.
7. Tighten all joints securely.

8. The unit must be connected to the building piping by one of the following methods:

- Rigid metallic pipe and fittings
- Semirigid metallic tubing and metallic fittings (Aluminum alloy tubing must not be used in exterior locations)
- Listed gas appliance connectors used in accordance with the terms of their listing that are completely in the same room as the equipment
- In the prior two methods above the connector or tubing must be protected from physical and thermal damage. Aluminum alloy tubing and connectors must be coated to protect against external corrosion when in contact with masonry, plaster or insulation or are subject to repeated wettings by liquids (water - not rain water, detergents or sewage).



NOTE: The unit gas supply entrance is factory sealed with plugs. Keep plugs in place until gas supply is ready to be installed. Once ready, replace the plugs with the supplied grommets and install gas supply line.

NOTE: GAS SUPPLY CONNECTION IS 3/4\" NTP.

GAS PIPING CHECKS



CAUTION

TO PREVENT PROPERTY DAMAGE OR PERSONAL INJURY DUE TO FIRE, THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE PERFORMED REGARDING GAS CONNECTIONS AND PRESSURE TESTING:

- THE UNIT AND ITS GAS CONNECTIONS MUST BE LEAK TESTED BEFORE PLACING IN OPERATION. BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF EXPLOSION OR FIRE, NEVER USE A MATCH OR OPEN FLAME TO TEST FOR LEAKS. NEVER EXCEED SPECIFIED PRESSURES FOR TESTING. HIGHER PRESSURE MAY DAMAGE GAS VALVE AND CAUSE OVERFIRING WHICH MAY RESULT IN PREMATURE HEAT EXCHANGER FAILURE.
- THIS UNIT AND ITS SHUT-OFF VALVE MUST BE DISCONNECTED FROM THE GAS SUPPLY DURING ANY PRESSURE TESTING OF THAT SYSTEM AT TEST PRESSURES IN EXCESS OF 1/2 PSIG (3.48 kPA).
- THIS UNIT MUST BE ISOLATED FROM THE GAS SUPPLY SYSTEM BY CLOSING ITS MANUAL SHUT-OFF VALVE DURING ANY PRESSURE TESTING OF THE GAS SUPPLY PIPING SYSTEM AT TEST PRESSURES EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 1/2 PSIG (3.48 kPA).



WARNING

TO AVOID PROPERTY DAMAGE OR PERSONAL INJURY, BE SURE THERE IS **NO OPEN FLAME** IN THE VICINITY DURING AIR BLEEDING.

There will be air in the gas supply line after testing for leaks on a new installation. Therefore, the air must be bled from the line by loosening the ground joint union until pure gas is expelled. Tighten union and wait for five minutes until all gas has been dissipated in the air. Be certain there is no open flame in the vicinity during air bleeding procedure. The unit is placed in operation by closing the main electrical disconnect switch for the unit.

PROPANE GAS INSTALLATIONS



WARNING

TO AVOID PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH DUE TO FIRE OR EXPLOSION CAUSED BY A PROPANE GAS LEAK, INSTALL A GAS DETECTING WARNING DEVICE. SINCE RUST CAN REDUCE THE LEVEL OF ODORANT IN PROPANE GAS, A GAS DETECTING WARNING DEVICE IS THE ONLY RELIABLE WAY TO DETECT A PROPANE GAS LEAK. CONTACT A LOCAL PROPANE GAS SUPPLIER ABOUT INSTALLING A GAS DETECTING WARNING DEVICE.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Propane gas conversion kits must be installed to convert units to propane gas.

All propane gas equipment must conform to the safety standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters (See NBFU Manual 58). Line pressure 11.3 - 14" w.c. For satisfactory operation, propane gas manifold pressure must be within 9.7 - 10.3 inches w.c. for high fire and within 6.7 - 7.3 inches w.c. low fire at the manifold with all gas appliances in operation. Maintaining proper gas pressure depends on three main factors:

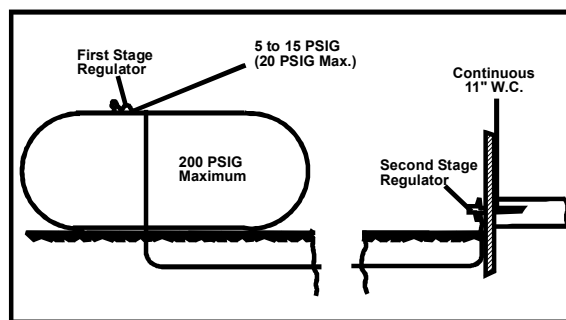
1. Vaporization rate, which depends on (a) temperature of the liquid, and (b) wetted surface area of the container or containers.

2. Proper pressure regulation.
3. Pressure drop in lines between regulators, and between second stage regulator and the appliance. Pipe size required will depend on length of pipe run and total load of all appliances.

TANKS AND PIPING

Complete information regarding tank sizing for vaporization, recommended regulator settings and pipe sizing is available from most regulator manufacturers and propane gas suppliers.

Since propane gas will quickly dissolve white lead or most standard commercial compounds, special pipe dope must be used. Shellac base compounds resistant to the actions of liquefied petroleum gases such as Gasolac®, Stalactic®, Clyde's® or John Crane® are satisfactory. See following figure for typical propane gas piping.



TYPICAL PROPANE GAS PIPING

ROOF TOP LOCATION AND INSTALLATION

The gas supply piping location and installation for roof top units must be in accordance with local codes or, in the absence of local codes, with ordinances of the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1).

A manual gas shut off valve must be field installed external to the roof top unit. In addition, a drip leg must be installed near the inlet connection. A ground joint union connection is required between the external shut off valve and the unit connection to the gas valve to permit removal of the burner assembly for servicing.

1. Route gas piping to unit so that it does not interfere with the removal of access panels. Support and align piping to prevent strains or misalignment of the manifold assembly.
2. All units are furnished with standard female NPT pipe connections. Connection pipe size is 3/4" NPT. The size of the gas supply piping to the unit must be based on length of run, number of units on the system, gas characteristics, BTU requirement and available supply pressure. All piping must be done in accordance with local codes or, in the absence of local codes, with the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1).

NOTE: The gas connection size at the unit does NOT establish the size of the supply line.

3. These units are designed for either natural or propane (LP) gas and are specifically constructed at the factory for only natural gas fuel. The fuels are NOT interchangeable. However, the furnace can be converted in the field from natural gas to LP gas with the appropriate factory kit (see unit Technical Manual for the appropriate kit). Only a qualified contractor, experienced with natural and propane gas systems, should attempt conversion. Kit instructions must be followed closely to assure safe and reliable unit operation.
4. With all units on a common line operating under full fire, natural gas main supply pressure should be adjusted to approximately 7.0" w.c., measured at the unit gas valve. If the gas pressure at the unit is greater than 10.5" w.c., the contractor must furnish and install an external type positive shut off service pressure regulator. The unit will not function satisfactorily if supply gas pressure is less than 5.5" w.c. or greater than 10.5" w.c..
NOTE: A minimum horizontal distance of 48" between the regulator and the furnace flue discharge is required.
5. With all units on a common line operating under full LP gas main supply pressure should be at least 11.0" w.c. and must be no greater than 14.0" w.c., measured at the unit gas valve. Unit will not function satisfactorily if supply gas pressure is less than 11.0" w.c. or greater than 14.0" w.c.
6. All pipe connections should be sealed with a pipe thread compound, which is resistant to the fuel used with the furnace. A soapy water solution should be used to check all joints for leaks. A 1/8" NPT plugged tap is located on the entering side of the gas valve for test gauge connection to measure supply (main) gas pressure. Another 1/8" tap is provided on the side of the manifold for checking manifold pressure.



WARNING

THIS UNIT AND ITS INDIVIDUAL SHUTOFF VALVE MUST BE DISCONNECTED FROM THE GAS SUPPLY SYSTEM DURING ANY PRESSURE TESTING OF THAT SYSTEM AT TEST PRESSURES IN EXCESS OF 1/2 PSIG (13.8" w.c.).



CAUTION

THIS UNIT MUST BE ISOLATED FROM THE GAS SUPPLY PIPING SYSTEM BY CLOSING ITS INDIVIDUAL MANUAL SHUTOFF VALVE DURING ANY PRESSURE TESTING EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 1/2 PSIG.

7. There must be no obstruction to prevent the flow of combustion and ventilating air. A vent stack is not required and must never be used. The power ventor will supply an adequate amount of combustion air as long as the air passageways are kept free of any obstructions and the recommended external unit clearances are maintained.

CIRCULATING AIR AND FILTERS

DUCTWORK

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.

Ductwork dimensions are shown in the roof curb installation manual. 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.

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

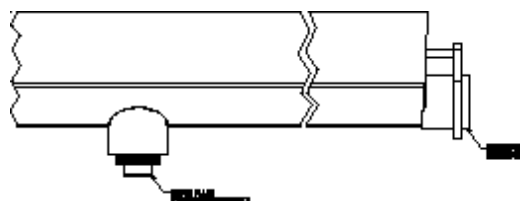
VENTING

NOTE: VENTING IS SELF-CONTAINED.

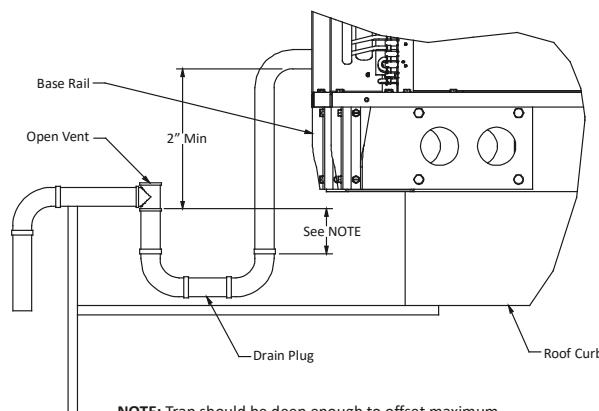
CONDENSATE DRAIN CONNECTION

CONDENSATE DRAIN CONNECTION

A 1" female NPT drain connection is supplied on the end of the condensate pan, with an alternative connection on the bottom of the pan. An external trap must be installed for proper condensate drainage.



DRAIN PAN (SIDE VIEW)



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

DRAIN CONNECTION

Install condensate drain trap as shown. Use 1" drain line and fittings or larger. Do not operate without trap.

NOTE: ALL THREADED CONNECTIONS SHOULD BE SEALED WITH A THREAD SEALER.

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. When using the horizontal drain connection, check the drain plug in bottom connection to ensure it is tight.

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.	

This unit is equipped with an electronic ignition device to automatically light the main burners. It also has a power vent blower to exhaust combustion products.

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.

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 ambients 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.

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 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.
- Requirements are met for venting and combustion air.
- Clean Air filters are in place.
- Input rate and temperature rise are adjusted per rating plate.

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 C 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

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

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 = $220 - 216 = 4$

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

Percent voltage unbalance MUST NOT exceed 2%.

- The unit has one set of taps for cooling (T1-T5) and a second set of taps for heating (T6-T10).
- When Heat is called TB1-W1 will also call TB1-DH activating the second set of taps T6-T10.
- If cooling and heating is called at the same time heating will take priority and T6-T10 will be chosen by default.

CONTROL VOLTAGE CHECK

Close the disconnect switch to energize control transformer. Check primary and secondary (24V) of control transformer.

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. The total airflow must not be less than that required for operation of the electric heaters or the furnace. If an economizer is installed, check the unit operating balance with the economizer at full outside air and at minimum outside air.

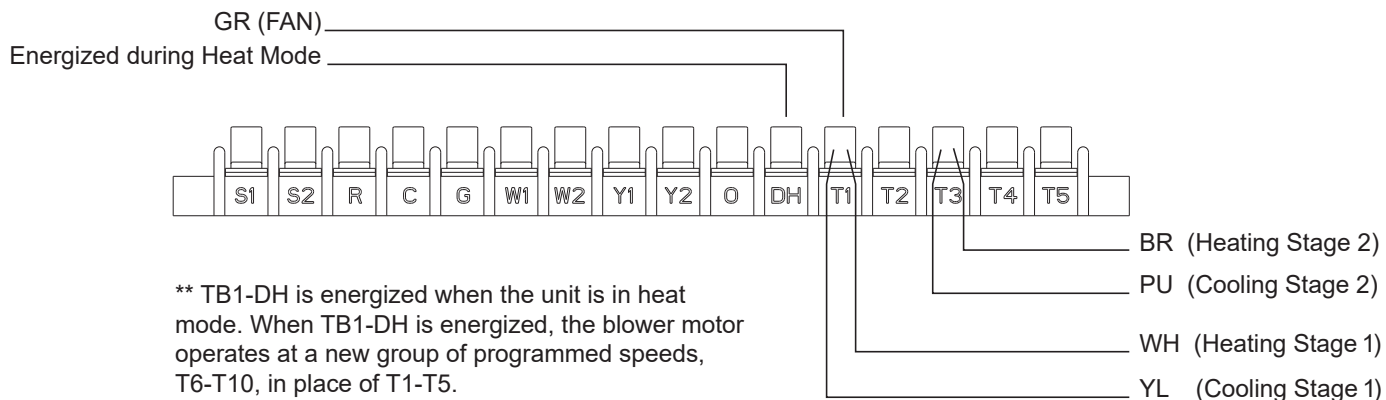
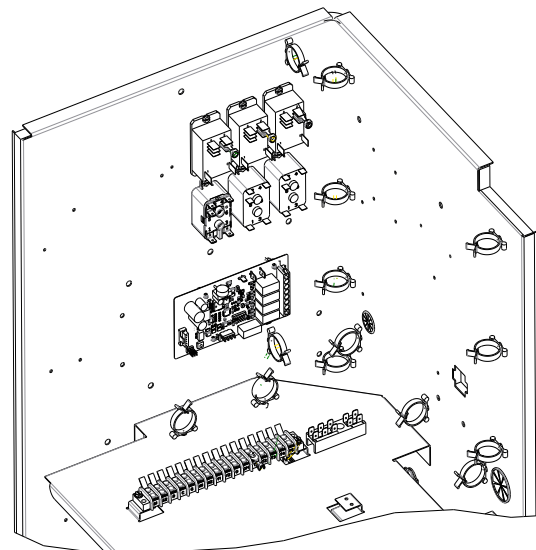
NOTE: HIGH STAGE AIRFLOW SETTING BELOW 300 CFM/TON IS NOT RECOMMENDED, AS EVAPORATOR FREEZING OR POOR UNIT PERFORMANCE IS POSSIBLE.

- Taps T1 and T2 are for low cool operation (cooling stage 1) and Taps T3 to T5 are for high cool operation (cooling stage 2).
- Taps T6 and T7 are for low heat operation (heating stage 1) and taps T8 to T10 are for high heat operation (heating stage 2).

Taps are selected 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.

Fan speed for G (GR) is fixed at TB1-T1 and cannot be moved.

NOTE: REFER APPENDIX A ON PAGE 33 FOR AIRFLOW TABLES.



- Move YELLOW (YL) wire from TB1-T1 to T2 to change blower speed during cooling stage 1 operation. (Do not move wires YL and PU to the same taps)
- Move WHITE (WH) wire from TB1-T6 to T7 to change blower speed during heating stage 1 operation. (Do not move wires WH and BR to the same taps)
- Move PURPLE (PU) wire from TB1-T3 to T4 or T5 to change blower speed during cooling stage 2 operation. (Do not move wires YL and PU to the same taps)
- Move BROWN (BR) wire from TB1-T8 to T9 or T10 to change blower speed during heating stage 2 operation. (Do not move wires WH and BR to the same taps)

DSC/DSG OPERATION and WIRE RANGE CHART

DSC/DSG OPERATION							WIRE RANGE									
AC	G	Y1	Y2	W1	W2	DH	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10
Fan Only	X						GR	→								
Cooling Mode LO	X	X					●	→								
Cooling Mode HI	X	X	X						●	→						
Heating Mode Lo	X			X								●	→			
Heating Mode HI	X			X	X									●	→	

X= 24V Signal

● → = Range of AVAILABLE TAPS

For wire color information and placement, view DSC/DSG Model Wiring

Low Cool Y1, Yellow (YL) is movable and set to TB1-T1.
Low Heat W1, White (WH) is movable and set to TB1-T6.
High Cool Y2, Purple (PU) is movable and set to TB1-T3.
High Heat W2, Brown (BR) is movable and set to TB1-T8.
These wires can be moved together or separately and placed on any unoccupied terminal.

NOTE: YL CAN BE MOVED TO TAP T3 AS LONG AS YL DOES NOT SHARE THE TAP WITH PU. WH CAN BE MOVED TO TAP T7 AS LONG AS WH DOES NOT SHARE THE TAP WITH BR.

If high cool operation is set at Tap T4 or T5, low cool operation must be set at T2.

If high heat operation is set at T9 or T10, low heat operation must be set at T7.

NOTE: ON UNITS WITH DDC CONTROLS INSTALLED, AIR FLOW ADJUSTMENTS ARE MADE THROUGH SETTINGS IN THE DDC CONTROLLER AND SPEED TAP ADJUSTMENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED. 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.

ELECTRICAL INPUT CHECK

Make preliminary check of evaporator fan ampere draw and verify that motor nameplate amps are not exceeded. A final check of amp draw should be made upon completion of air balancing of the duct system (see Appendix B).

GAS SYSTEM CHECK

NOTE: FOR MODELS EQUIPPED WITH THE DDC CONTROLS OPTION, REFER TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL DDC LITERATURE SUPPLIED WITH THE UNIT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

PRE-OPERATION CHECKS

1. Set the room thermostat to its lowest possible setting.
2. Turn off the electrical power supply to the unit.
3. Remove the heat exchanger door on the side of the unit by removing screws.
4. This unit is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the main burner. DO NOT try to light burner by any other method.
5. Move the gas control valve switch to the OFF position. Do not force.
6. Wait five minutes to clear out any gas.
7. Smell for gas, including near the ground. This is important because some types of gas are heavier than air. If you have waited five minutes and you do smell gas, immediately follow the warnings on page 3 of this manual. If having waited for five minutes and no gas smell is noted, move the gas control valve switch to the ON position.
8. Replace the heat exchanger door on the side of the unit.

9. Open the manual gas valve external to the unit.
10. Turn on the electrical power supply to the unit.
11. Set the thermostat to desired setting.

GAS SUPPLY PRESSURES & REGULATOR ADJUSTMENTS



WARNING

SHOULD OVERHEATING OCCUR OR THE GAS SUPPLY FAIL TO SHUT OFF, TURN OFF THE MANUAL GAS SHUTOFF VALVE EXTERNAL TO THE UNIT BEFORE TURNING OFF THE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY.



WARNING

TO AVOID PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH, DO NOT FIRE GAS UNIT WITH THE FLUE BOX COVER REMOVED.

IMPORTANT NOTE: This unit is factory set to operate on natural gas at the altitudes shown on the rating plate.



WARNING

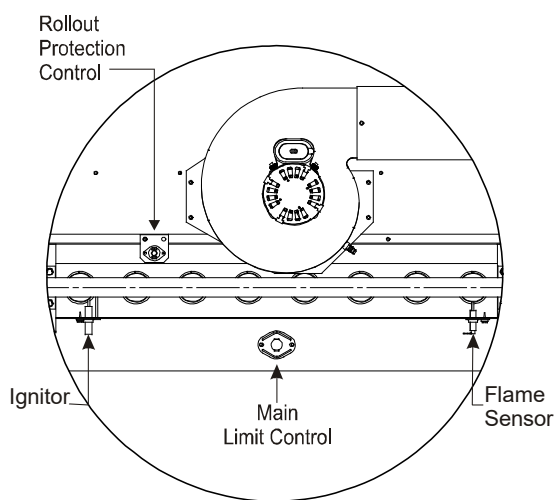
TO AVOID PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH WHEN EITHER USING PROPANE GAS ALONE OR AT HIGHER ALTITUDES, OBTAIN AND INSTALL THE PROPER CONVERSION KIT(S). FAILURE TO DO SO CAN RESULT IN UNSATISFACTORY OPERATION AND/OR EQUIPMENT DAMAGE. HIGH ALTITUDE KITS ARE FOR U.S. INSTALLATIONS ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROVED FOR USE IN CANADA.

NOTE: GAS APPLIANCES LOCATED MORE THAN 2000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL MUST BE DERATED 4% PER 1000 FEET OF TOTAL ELEVATION AND THAT VARIANCE IN GAS HEATING VALUE AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY REQUIRE CHANGE IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE TO OBTAIN RATING, IT IS MANDATORY THAT THE INPUT BE ADJUSTED AT THE INSTALLATION SITE. ALL INSTALLATIONS SHOULD BE MADE AS OUTLINED.

NOTE: EXCEPT DURING BRIEF PERIODS WHEN GAS PRESSURES ARE BEING MEASURED BY QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL, THE FURNACE ACCESS PANEL MUST ALWAYS BE SECURED IN PLACE WHEN THE FURNACE IS IN OPERATION. AN INSPECTION PORT IN THE ACCESS PANEL IS PROVIDED TO MONITOR THE FLAME.

The first step in checking out the gas-fired furnace is to test the gas supply piping to the unit for tightness and purge the system of air using methods outlined in the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1. Verify that the disconnect switch is in the "OFF" position. A soapy water solution should be used to check for gas leaks. Since the unit is subject to considerable jarring during shipment, it is extremely important that all gas connections and joints be tested for tightness. Gas piping downstream from the unit inlet should be checked for leaks during the subsequent sequence check.

The supply gas pressure should be adjusted to 7.0" w.c. on natural gas and 11.0" on LP gas with the gas burners operating. If there is more than one unit on a common gas line, the pressures should be checked with all units under full fire. A supply pressure tap is provided on the upstream side of the gas valve. A manifold pressure tap is provided on the manifold. The normal manifold pressure for full input is 3.5" w.c. on natural gas and 10.0" w.c. for propane gas. Minimum gas supply pressure is 5.5" w.c. for natural gas and 11.0" for propane gas. In order to obtain rating, gas supply pressure must be 11.0" w.c. for propane gas. The pressure regulator on LP gas models is adjusted for 10.0" w.c. manifold pressure and is intended to prevent over-firing only. Do not attempt adjustment of the built-in pressure regulator unless the supply pressure is at least 7.0" w.c. on natural gas or 14.0" w.c. on propane gas. Check the location of the ignition electrode and the flame sensor for correct gas setting. (See Figure below)



MAXIMUM INPUT (BTUH)	NUMBER of BURNERS	MAXIMUM BTUH/BURNER	GAS ORIFICES	
			NATURAL	PROPANE (LP)
350,000	7	50,000	#30	#48
400,000	8	50,000	#30	#48

HEAT EXCHANGER AND BURNER ORIFICE SPECIFICATIONS

NOTE: GAS APPLIANCES LOCATED MORE THAN 2000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL MUST BE DERATED 4% PER 1000 FEET OF TOTAL ELEVATION AND THAT VARIANCE IN GAS HEATING VALUE AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY REQUIRE CHANGE IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE TO OBTAIN RATING, IT IS MANDATORY THAT THE INPUT BE ADJUSTED AT THE INSTALLATION SITE. ALL INSTALLATIONS SHOULD BE MADE AS OUTLINED IN THE LATEST EDITION OF THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE ANSI Z223.1, SECTION "PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED TO PLACE AN APPLIANCE IN OPERATION". REFER ALSO TO THE "USER'S INFORMATION MANUAL" SUPPLIED WITH THE UNIT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE GAS FURNACE.

GAS SUPPLY AND MANIFOLD CHECK

Gas supply pressure and manifold pressure with the burners operating must be as specified on the rating plate.

GAS INLET PRESSURE CHECK

Gas inlet pressure must be checked and adjusted in accordance to the type of fuel being consumed.

WITH POWER AND GAS OFF:

1. Connect a water manometer or adequate gauge to the inlet pressure tap of the gas valve.
Inlet gas pressure can also be measured by removing the cap from the dripleg and installing a predrilled cap with a hose fitting.

WITH POWER AND GAS ON:

2. Put unit into heating cycle and turn on all other gas consuming appliances.

INLET GAS PRESSURE	
NATURAL	Min. 5.0" W.C., Max. 10.0" W.C.
PROPANE	Min. 11.0" W.C., Max. 14.0" W.C.

NOTE: INLET GAS PRESSURE MUST NOT EXCEED THE MAXIMUM VALUE SHOWN.

If operating pressures differ from above, make necessary pressure regulator adjustments, check piping size, etc., and/or consult with local utility.

MANIFOLD PRESSURE CHECK

The gas valve has a tapped opening to facilitate measurement of the manifold pressure. A "U" Tube manometer having a scale range from 0 to 12 inches of water should be used for this measurement. The manifold pressure must be measured with the burners operating.

To adjust the pressure regulator, remove the adjustment screw or cover on the gas valve. Turn out (counterclockwise) to decrease pressure, turn in (clockwise) to increase pressure. Only small variations in gas flow should be made by means of the pressure regulator adjustment. In no case should the final manifold pressure vary more than plus or minus 0.3 inches water column from the specified nominal pressure. Any major changes in flow should be made by changing the size of the burner orifices. The measured input rate to the furnace must not exceed the rating specified on the unit rating plate.

For natural gas, the manifold pressure must be between 3.2 and 3.8 inches w.c. (3.5 nominal) for high fire and between 1.7 and 2.3 inches w.c. (2.0 nominal) for low fire. For propane gas, the manifold pressure must be between 9.7 and 10.3 inches w.c. (10.0 nominal) for high fire and between 6.7 and 7.3 inches w.c. (7.0 nominal) for low fire.

GAS INPUT (NATURAL GAS ONLY) CHECK

It is the responsibility of the contractor to adjust the gas input to the unit.

To measure the gas input use a gas meter and proceed as follows:

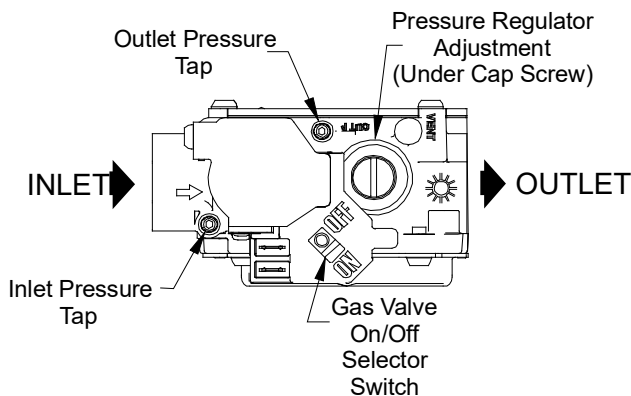
1. Turn off gas supply to all other appliances except the unit.
2. With the unit operating, time the smallest dial on the meter for one complete revolution. If this is a 2 cubic foot dial, divide the seconds by 2; if it is a 1 cubic foot dial, use the seconds as is. This gives the seconds per cubic foot of gas being delivered to the unit.
3. $\text{INPUT} = \text{GAS HTG VALUE} \times 3600 / \text{SEC. PER CUBIC FOOT}$

Example: Natural gas with a heating value of 1000 BTU per cubic foot and 34 seconds per cubic foot as determined by Step 2, then:

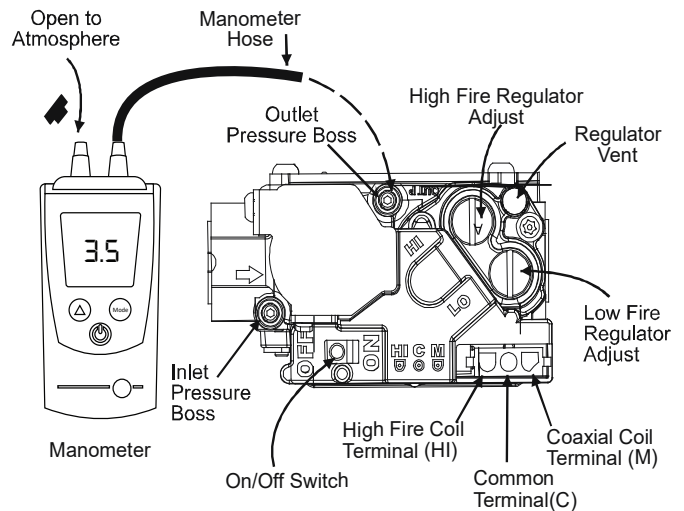
Input = $1000 \times 3600 / 34 = 106,000$ BTU per Hour.

NOTE: BTU content of the gas should be obtained from the gas supplier. This measured input must not be greater than shown on the unit rating plate.

Adjust input rate by varying the adjustment of the gas pressure regulator on the gas valve. All adjustments must be made with furnace operating at high fire and at normal operating temperature. A manometer should be connected to the gas valve to verify pressure is within the specified range (see following figures for manometer connections). Clockwise rotation of the pressure regulator screw increases pressure and gas flow rate. Turn screw counterclockwise to decrease pressure and gas flow rate. After adjustment the furnace temperature rise must be within the range specified on the unit data plate. **NOTE:** Thermal efficiency of the furnace is a product efficiency rating determined under continuous operating conditions independent of any installed system.



WHITE-RODGERS 36G22 - SINGLE STAGE



WHITE-RODGERS 36G54 (2-STAGE) CONNECTED TO MANOMETER PRESSURE ADJUSTMENTS

TO CONNECT MANOMETER TO GAS VALVE:

1. Back outlet pressure test screw (inlet/outlet pressure boss) out one turn (counterclockwise, not more than one turn).
2. Attach a hose and manometer to the outlet pressure boss of the valve. (See image above)

TO REMOVE MANOMETER FROM GAS VALVE:

1. Remove manometer hose from outlet pressure boss.
2. Turn outlet pressure test screw in to seal pressure port (clockwise, 7 in-lb. minimum).
3. Turn on electrical power and gas supply to the system.
4. Turn on system power and energize valve.
5. Using a leak detection solution or soap suds, check for leaks at pressure boss screw. Bubbles forming indicate a leak. SHUT OFF GAS AND FIX ALL LEAKS IMMEDIATELY.



CAUTION

TO PREVENT UNRELIABLE OPERATION OR EQUIPMENT DAMAGE, THE GAS MANIFOLD PRESSURE MUST BE AS SPECIFIED ON THE UNIT RATING PLATE. ONLY MINOR ADJUSTMENTS SHOULD BE MADE BY ADJUSTING THE GAS VALVE PRESSURE REGULATOR.

6. Relight all other appliances turned off in step 1. Be sure all pilot burners are operating.

MAIN BURNER FLAME CHECK

Flames should be stable, soft and blue (dust may cause orange tips but they must not be yellow) and extending directly outward from the burner without curling, floating or lifting off.

TEMPERATURE RISE CHECK

Check the temperature rise through the unit by placing thermometers in supply and return air registers as close to the unit as possible. Thermometers must not be able to sample temperature directly from the unit heat exchangers, or false readings could be obtained.

1. All registers must be open; all duct dampers must be in their final (fully or partially open) position and the unit operated for 15 minutes on HIGH FIRE before taking readings.
2. The temperature rise must be within the range specified on the rating plate.

NOTE: AIR TEMPERATURE RISE IS THE TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUPPLY AND RETURN AIR.

With a properly designed system, the proper amount of temperature rise will normally be obtained when the unit is operated at rated input with the recommended blower speed.

If the correct amount of temperature rise is not obtained, it may be necessary to change the blower speed. A higher blower speed will lower the temperature rise. A slower blower speed will increase the temperature rise.

NOTE: BLOWER SPEED MUST BE SET TO GIVE THE CORRECT AIR TEMPERATURE RISE THROUGH THE UNIT AS MARKED ON THE RATING PLATE.

NORMAL SEQUENCE OF OPERATION - HEATING

This unit has one (RS) Manual Reset Limit Control Switch. Check the limit to make sure it has not tripped. The limit may arrive at the job site tripped as a result of shipping shock.

If the vent motor comes on, but the unit does not attempt ignition, check if the RS (Rollout Switch) requires resetting. ALS could be open as well but will automatically reset after cool down.

1. With electricity and gas turned on, the system switch in the "HEAT" or "AUTO" position and the fan switch in the "AUTO" position, the thermostat will close the circuit between unit terminals R and W (R-W) when the temperature falls below the thermostat setting.
2. D1 on IIC energizes relay VMR.
3. Relay VMR energizes the vent motor.
4. Operation of the vent motor closes the pressure switch PS located in the burner compartment. The control then initiates a 15-second pre-purge time delay. During this period, the vent motor will clear the combustion chamber of any residual gas.
5. After the pre-purge period, the ignition control energizes the W1-C gas valve and simultaneously initiates a "three (3)-try" spark ignition sequence.
6. When the burners are ignited, a minimum four (4) micro-amp DC current will flow through the flame between the sensor electrode and the grounded burner.
7. When the controller proves that the flame has been established, it will keep the gas valve energized and discontinue the ignition spark. First stage manifold pressure will be approximately 2.0" w.c. for natural gas and 7.0" w.c. for propane (LP).

8. If the control is unable to ignite the burners after its initial attempt, it will initiate another purge and spark sequence. A third purge and spark sequence will be initiated if the second attempt is unsuccessful. If the third attempt is unsuccessful, the controller will close the gas valve and lock itself out. It may be reset by momentarily interrupting power. This may be accomplished by briefly lowering the room thermostat set-point below room temperature, or by shutting off the main power to the unit. (See TP-105 for more details.)
9. Integrated ignition control will close its normally open contacts after a delay of approximately 30 seconds. This action energizes contactor BC and starts the supply fan motor. Operation of the supply fan circulates air across the heat exchanger and delivers heated air to the conditioned space.
10. When the space temperature rises, the thermostat will open R-W. Opening R-W will cause the gas valve to close, and the furnace to shut down.
11. The furnace has three high temperature limit controls, which can shut down the burner. They do not shut down the vent motor.

UNIT SHUTDOWN

1. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
2. Turn off the electrical power supply to the unit.
3. Remove the heat exchanger door on the side of the unit by removing screws.
4. Move the gas control valve switch to the OFF position. Do not force.
5. Close manual gas shut off valve external to the unit.
6. Replace the heat exchanger door on the unit.
7. If cooling and/or air circulation will be desired, turn ON the electrical power.

AUTOMATIC RESET HIGH LIMIT CONTROL (LS)

Located in the burner compartment on the heat exchanger, its sensing element projects through the blower section bulkhead and senses the temperature at the rear of the furnace. It will cycle the furnace off if the temperature exceeds 100°F plus maximum rise.

AUXILIARY RESET HIGH LIMIT CONTROL (ALS)

Located in the blower compartment on the blower housing, it senses air temperature within the blower compartment and protects the filters from excessive temperature. It will shut down the furnace if it senses excessive temperatures. Elevated temperatures at the control are normally caused by blower failure. The reason for the opening should be determined and repaired prior to resetting.

MANUAL RESET FLAME ROLLOUT CONTROL (RS)

Located in the burner compartment at the top of the burner assembly, it senses high temperature that could occur if the heat exchanger tubes were plugged and the flame was rolling out instead of entering the tubes. It has a manual push-button reset that cannot be actuated until the limit control has cooled.

The reason for elevated temperatures at the control should be determined and repaired prior to resetting this manual reset control.



WARNING

TO AVOID PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH DUE TO FIRE OR EXPLOSION, A QUALIFIED SERVICER MUST INVESTIGATE THE REASON FOR THE ROLLOUT PROTECTION DEVICE TO OPEN BEFORE MANUALLY RESETTING THE ROLLOUT PROTECTION DEVICE.

REFRIGERATION SYSTEM

The unit is equipped with a thermal expansion valve as a metering device.

Make sure the TXV bulb is clamped tight to the suction line exiting the evaporator coil. Ensure the hold-down bolts on the compressor are secure and have not vibrated loose during shipment. Check that vibration grommets have been installed. Visually check all piping for damage and leaks; repair if necessary. The entire system has been factory charged and tested, making it unnecessary to field charge. Factory charges are 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 unit nameplate specifications.

This unit has been rated in the cooling mode at the AHRI rated conditions of: Indoor (80°db / 67°wb) and outdoor (95°db).

While operating at this condition, the superheat and subcool for each circuit for each unit should fall within the values listed in the table below. The superheat is measured at the suction service port located near the compressor. The subcool is measured at the liquid line service port.

SUPERHEAT AND SUBCOOLING

CHECKING SUBCOOLING

NOTE: UNITS WITH A TXV SHOULD BE CHARGED TO SUBCOOLING ONLY. MAKE SURE THE AIR FLOW IS CORRECT BEFORE MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS.

EXAMPLE:

- Liquid Line Pressure = 417 PSI
- Corresponding Temp. = 120°F
- Thermometer on Liquid line = 109°F.

To obtain the amount of subcooling, subtract 109°F from 120°F. The difference is 11° subcooling. See the specification sheet or technical information manual for the design subcooling range for your unit.

SUBCOOLING FORMULA = SATURATED LIQUID LINE TEMPERATURE - LIQUID LINE TEMPERATURE

CHECKING SUPERHEAT

EXAMPLE:

- Suction Pressure = 143 PSI
- Corresponding Temp. = 50°F
- Thermometer on Suction Line = 59°F

To obtain the degrees temperature of superheat, subtract 50.0 from 59.0°F. The difference is 9° Superheat. The 9° Superheat would fall in the ± range of allowable superheat.

SUPERHEAT = SUCTION LINE TEMP - SAT. SUCTION TEMP.

SUPERHEAT ADJUSTMENT

NOTE: SUPERHEAT ADJUSTMENTS SHOULD NOT BE MADE UNTIL INDOOR AMBIENT CONDITIONS HAVE STABILIZED AND AIRFLOW 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 PRESSURES STABILIZE. USE THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES AND METHODS TO CHECK UNIT OPERATION AND ENSURE THAT THE REFRIGERANT CHARGE IS WITHIN LIMITS.

For TXV systems, to adjust superheat, 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 EXPANSION VALVE (TXV)

Single Stage Cooling Application: Refer to the Design Superheat & Subcooling table.

Two-Stage Cooling Application: Run unit on Low Stage cooling and refer to Design Superheat & Subcooling table.

- Purge gauge lines. Connect service gauge manifold to access fittings. Run system at least 10 minutes to allow pressure to stabilize.
- Temporarily install thermometer on liquid (small) line near liquid line access fitting with adequate contact and insulate for best possible reading.
- Check subcooling and superheat. System should have a subcooling and superheat within the range listed on the Design Superheat and Subcooling table.
 - 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.

- 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	Circuit	Superheat ± 2°F	Subcooling ± 1°F	Expansion Device	Outdoor Ambient (°F)
DSG180	1	9	14	TXV	95
DSG180	2	9	13	TXV	95
DSG240	1	11	10	TXV	95
DSG240	2	9	11	TXV	95
DSG300	1	12	13	TXV	95
DSG300	2	11	8	TXV	95

START-UP PROCEDURE AND CHECKLIST

Begin with power turned on 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 Off Mode.
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 after a 7 second delay. 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 65 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 lower the cooling until the unit is running both stage of cooling. The compressors, blowers, and condenser fans 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 High Cool Mode. This test bypasses internal delays.

7. Check that both compressors are 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 that the temperature of the compressor discharge line increases when the compressor turns on. 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:
 - 7.1 Turn power to the unit OFF.
 - 7.2 Switch any two leads of power supply at unit Single Point Power Block.
 - 7.3 Turn power to the unit ON.
 - 7.4 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. On units with DDC controls installed, use Test/Balance Menu to force the unit to Vent Mode. This test bypasses internal delays.
9. Turn the thermostat system switch to "OFF". 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

10. 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.
11. Check for air leaks in the ductwork. See Sections on Air Flow Adjustments.
12. Make sure the unit free of "rattles", and the tubing in the unit is free from excessive vibration. Also make sure tubes or lines are not rubbing against each other or sheet metal surfaces or edges. If so, correct the trouble.
13. Set the thermostat at the appropriate setting for cooling and heating or automatic changeover for normal use.
14. 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 can slightly exceed at high load conditions and high ambient condensing temperatures.



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.

