

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 EXCHANGE 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 ½ 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 ½ 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. NOx SCREENS MUST BE REMOVED BEFORE CONVERTING TO LP. REMOVE BURNER ASSEMBLY AND PULL NOx

SCREENS FROM EACH BURNER TUBE. WHEN ALL THE SCREENS ARE OUT, REASSEMBLE THE BURNER ASSEMBLY WITHOUT THE SCREENS.

All propane gas equipment must conform to the safety standards of NFPA 58 - Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code.

For satisfactory operation, propane gas pressure must be within 9.7 - 10.3 inches w.c. for high fire at the manifold with all gas appliances in operation. Maintaining proper gas pressure depends on three main factors:

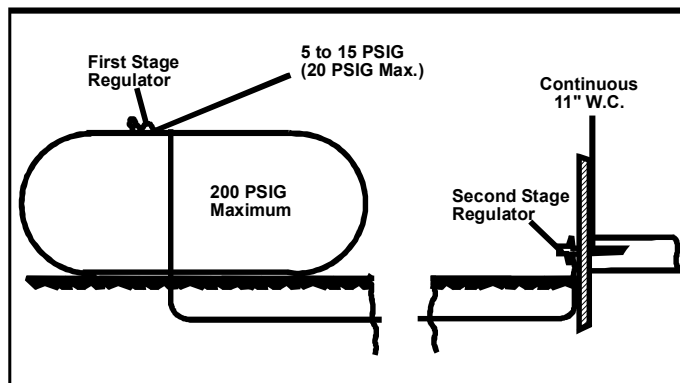
1. Vaporization rate, which depends on (a) temperature of the liquid, and (b) wetted surface area of the container or containers.
2. Proper pressure regulation.
3. Pressure drop in lines between regulators, and between second stage regulator and the appliance. Pipe size required will depend on length 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 the following figure for typical propane gas piping.



**TYPICAL PROPANE GAS PIPING
FIGURE 10**

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/NFPA 54.

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 1/2" NPT pipe connections. 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/NFPA 54.

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 one of these fuels. 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 ½ PSIG (13.8" w.c.).

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 venter 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 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. False ceilings or drop ceilings may be used as a return air plenum. A cover should be tightly attached to prevent air leaks.

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.

VENTING

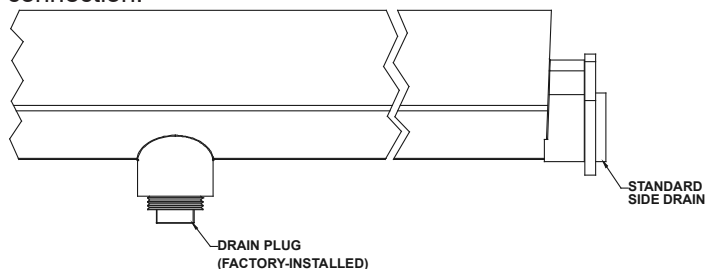
NOTE: VENTING IS SELF-CONTAINED.

The inductor motor on DSG units is a dual voltage motor. It is factory wired for 230 volts. If field supply power is 208V, the installer must swap the connections of the black and red leads (located in the blower compartment) to ensure correct inductor motor operation.

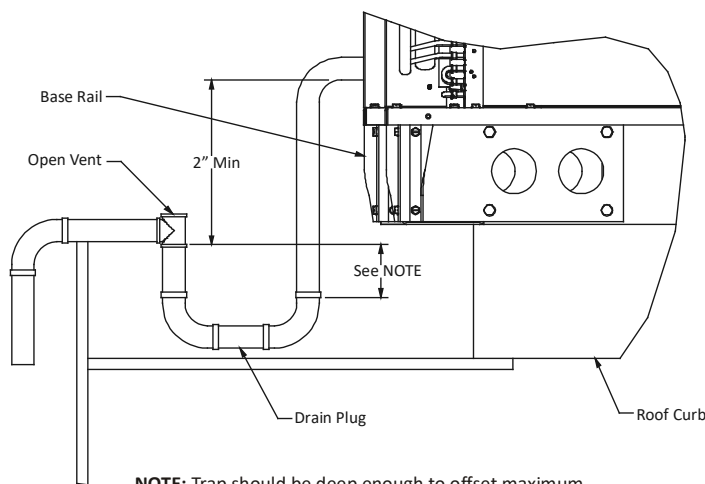
CONDENSATE DRAIN CONNECTION

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)
FIGURE 11



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

DRAIN CONNECTION
FIGURE 12

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

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.

NOTE: ALL THREADED CONNECTIONS USE PIPE SEALER.

CLEANING

Due to the fact that the 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 the build-up from plugging the drain.

To remove the drain pan for cleaning, remove the drain pan cover first (located in horizontal drain pans) then the drain pan could be slid out.

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.



PRE-STARTUP INSTRUCTIONS - GENERAL



CAUTION

TO PREVENT PROPERTY DAMAGE OR PERSONAL INJURY, DO NOT START THE UNIT UNTIL ALL NECESSARY PRE-CHECKS AND TESTS HAVE BEEN PERFORMED.

Prior to the beginning of Startup, Adjustments, and Checks procedures, the steps within the following warning should be completed in the building.



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.

Duct covers must be removed for horizontal installs.

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.

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 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.
- Air filters are in place.
- Input rate and temperature rise are adjusted per rating plate.

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

TRANSFORMER AND INDUCED DRAFT MOTOR

NOTE: ON THE 208/230 VOLT UNITS ONLY.

Ensure the transformer and induced draft motor are set on the appropriate voltage taps. Both the transformer tap and induced draft motor are set on 240V from the factory. To change the induced draft motor voltage, remove the black induced draft motor wire from the unused terminal on the ignition control board and swap it with the red wire coming from the induced draft motor.

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

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

HOW TO USE THE FORMULA:

EXAMPLE: Line to Neutral Voltage of 220, 216, and 213

1) Average Voltage = $220+216+213=649 / 3 = 216$

2) Maximum Voltage Deviations from Average Voltage = $220 - 216 = 4$

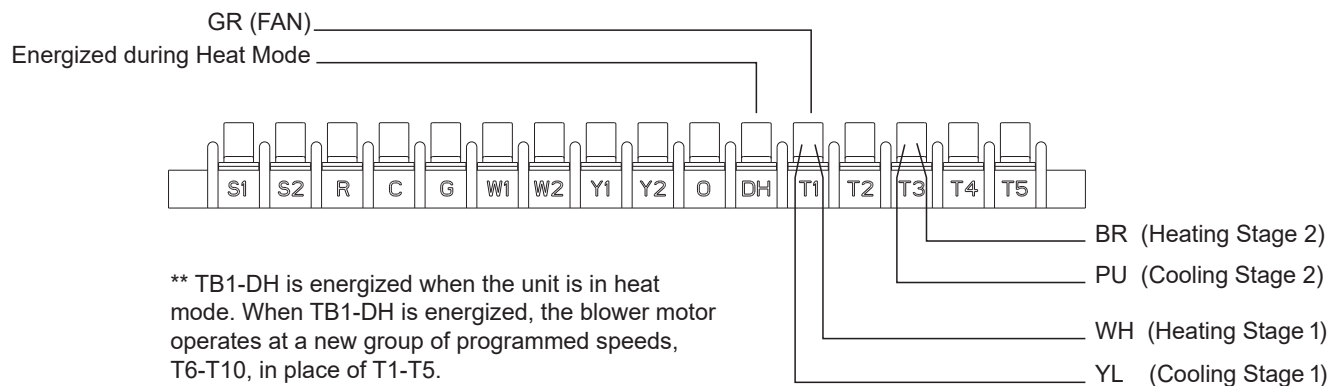
$$3) \text{ Percent Voltage Unbalance} = 100 \times \frac{4}{216} = \frac{400}{216} = 1.8\%$$

Percent voltage unbalance MUST NOT exceed 2%.

CONTROL VOLTAGE CHECK

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

DSG Model Wiring



- 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)

DSG OPERATION and WIRE RANGE CHART

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 DSG Model Wiring

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).