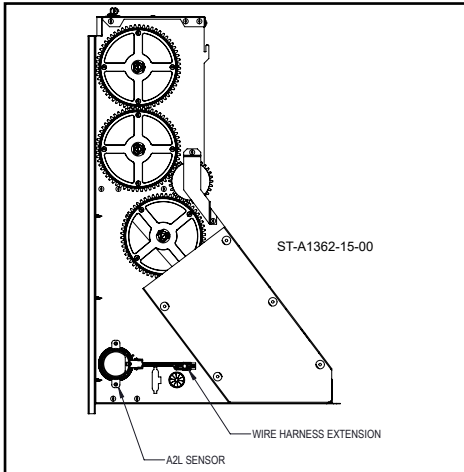


J. STARTUP AND OPERATION

Figure J.1.1.1. – B: Alternate Refrigerant Detection System Location



J.1.1.2. Operation When a Leak is Detected

When the unit receives a signal from the A2L refrigerant detection system (RDS), circulation airflow is activated, and the control board will display an error (for DDC units) or a fault code (for Non-DDC units). The following mitigation actions will also be activated:

1. Energize the indoor blower of the appliance to deliver indoor airflow at or above the minimum airflow. See **Appendix H – A2L Refrigerant Installation Safety Data**.
 - a. The fans will be energized following the input signal to turn on the fans(s).
2. The system de-energizes compressor operation.
3. Activate additional mechanical ventilation, if applicable.

The above-mentioned actions will continue for at least 5 minutes after the leak detection system begins mitigation. If the leak is no longer detected, the leak detection system will reset. If the leak is still present, mitigation actions will continue for another 5 minutes. This cycle will repeat until no leak is detected.

For DCC units, user-selectable Fan Off Delay will remain in effect after the A2L RDS triggers the mitigation procedure.

J.1.1.3. Removal and Evacuation of Refrigerant

The refrigerant charge must be recovered into R-454B recovery cylinders. The unit system must be purged with oxygen-free nitrogen to render the appliance safe for flammable refrigerants, such as R-454B, again. DO NOT USE compressed air or oxygen for purging R-454B refrigerant systems.

Refrigerant purging is achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with oxygen-free nitrogen and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to the atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum. This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system. When the final oxygen-free nitrogen charge is used, the system shall be vented down to the atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place.

The outlet for the vacuum pump must not be close to any potential ignition sources.

Ventilation is required during removal and evacuation.

When breaking into the refrigeration circuit for any reason, this procedure must be followed:

1. Ensure there is no power to the unit.
2. With an accurate scale, ½ oz., set the refrigerant recovery cylinder in the upright position.
3. Connect the recovery cylinder to the unit using the service valves.
4. Evacuate refrigerant from the unit until the vacuum pump reads a minimum of 500 microns.
5. Purge the refrigeration circuit with inert gas until there is no refrigerant within the system.
6. Evacuate the circuit again.
7. Once all inert gas is removed, pull a vacuum on the unit to check for any leaks in the system.
8. If leaks are present, spray a soapy substance over the refrigeration circuit. Bubbles will help locate the leak.
 - a. Patch the leak and pull a vacuum again.
 - a. If leaks are still detected, repeat steps seven and eight.
9. If no leaks are present, charge the system as directed in the next section.
10. Remove the vacuum pump from suction, discharge, and liquid shut-off.

J.1.2. Check Level of Unit

Refer to **Section C.6.2** for setting/checking the level of the unit.

J.1.3. Check Electrical Connections for Proper Torque

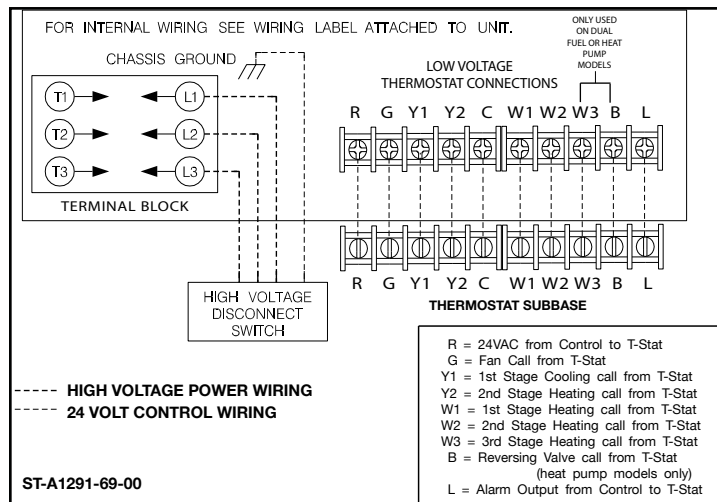
Use an Inch Pound rated torque wrench to ensure proper torque. DO NOT CONFUSE THIS WITH A FOOT POUND RATED WRENCH, Damage will occur.

J. STARTUP AND OPERATION

Recommended torques for securing wiring:

- To the contactor: 40 in-lb.
- From the T-stat to the control board: 8.0 in-lb.

Figure J.1.3. – A: Where to Wire for Thermostat



J.1.4. Check Control Cables For Proper Connection

Verify all cables are seated and connected in the unit as some might come loose during shipping and transport.

J.1.5. Check Filter Installation

Verify that filters are seated and oriented correctly in the unit as some might come displaced during shipping and transport. Refer to [Section D.3.](#) for more information on filters and filter installation.

J.1.6. Check Condensate Drain Installation

Verify the Condensate Drain Trap is a minimum of 3 inches deep, plus the Blower Fan Static Pressure. Verify the Outlet of the drain trap is a minimum of 3 inches below the outlet of the drain pan. Ensure the outlet of the trap is routed to a suitable drain location as required by local code. Refer to [Section C.5](#) and [Figure C.5.1 – A](#) for more information.

J.1.7. Check Blower Compartment for Accessories

Open all compartments to ensure there are no tools or other misc parts remaining in the unit from setup. This is most important on the blower section to avoid damage to the blower assembly.

J.1.8. Check Wiring

After completing refrigerant removal, evacuation, and charging, check that the

internal and field wiring will not be effected, taking into account the effects of aging or continual vibration from sources such as compressors or fans, subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges, or any other adverse environmental

J.2. Turning on Power for the First Time

J.2.1. Checking for Proper 3-Phase Voltage

Verify that proper power has been supplied to the unit. This is critical for correct operation of the compressor.

J.2.2. Check for Proper Phase

Verify that the compressor is running correctly.

J.2.2.1. Standard Blower Rotation

As a reminder, all units with a belt drive motor may run backwards if the unit is wired incorrectly. See [Section E.3.4. Checking Phase and Motor Rotation](#) for more information.

J.2.2.2. VFD Blower Rotation

As a reminder, all units with VFD driven blower motor will have the correct rotation even if the phase to the unit is wired incorrectly. See [Section E.3.4.1. Checking Phase with VFD Drive](#) for more information.

J.2.3. Checking Low (Control) Voltage

Use a voltmeter to measure the low voltage and low voltage amp draws during operation. Accessories such as remote smoke detectors and excessive wire length can increase the amp draw on the low voltage wiring. Verify that the total amp draw on the 24Vac side is less than 0.3A in full operation. Refer to [Figure F. – A](#) for proper low voltage wire lengths.

J.2.4. Units with a Blower VFD

No adjustments required for installation or operation of this unit.

J.2.4.1. VFD Model

The following VFD brands and models could be installed in the unit.

- Control Tech C200
- Schneider ATV320U or ATV320U
- Delta MS23, MS43, or MS53
- Mitsubishi FR-E860, FR-E840, or FR-E860
- Yaskawa CIMR-VU2A, CIMR-VU4A, or CIMR-ZU5A

J. STARTUP AND OPERATION

J.2.4.2. Replacement

The VFD is horsepower and voltage specific; therefore, replacement must be the same model as the existing. A preprogrammed VFD is recommended and available from ProStock.

J.2.4.3. General Information

The purpose of the VFD is to allow low airflow in Fan Only (G) and First Stage Cooling (Y1) operation of a two stage unit. Unit air balancing should be performed at 100% airflow (60 Hz at VFD) during a W1, W2, or Y2 call by adjusting the blower motor sheave. First Stage Cool and Fan Only speeds are independently adjustable at the RTU-C. The VFD display will indicate an equivalent value in Hz (i.e. Low Cool adjusted to 60% at RTU-C will display as 36Hz at the VFD). A 20 second (adjustable at the VFD) ramp-up or ramp-down is used whenever the blower speed is increased or decreased. Low speed blower operation first ramps to 75%, to close fan proving switch, before ramping to the desired speed. Since the VFD operates on 24VDC control voltage, a blower relay (with 24VAC across the coil) is used to turn the VFD on. Blower speeds are changed via Modbus communication from the RTU-C.

For more information see the **VFD I/O Manual** shipped with the unit.

J.3. Checking and Adjusting Air Flow

For Economizer and Diffuser Pressure Drop Data, please refer to the end of **Appendix C: Airflow Performance Data.**

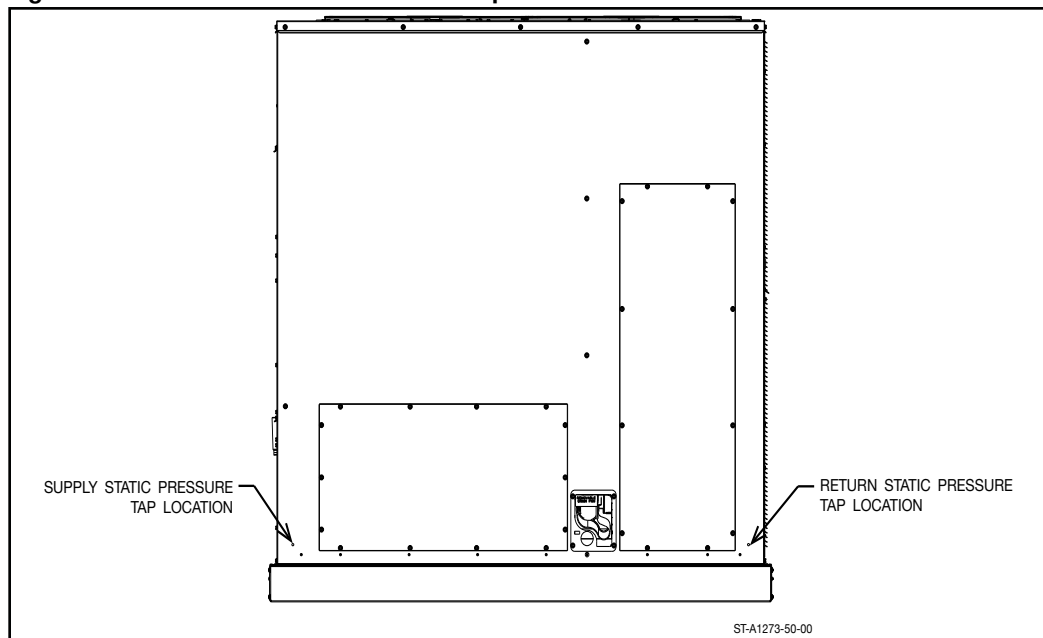
J.3.1. Static Pressures and Measurements

- To measure the static pressure of the system, locate the locating dimples near the supply/return duct openings, and drill a hole to the size necessary for the test probe. The location of these dimples are shown in **Figure J.3. - A.**
- NOTE: After taking airflow measurements, seal these openings per best practice to prevent airflow leakage and water entry into the unit.
- NOTE: Drilling test tap locations in other panels or doors could put the test probe in a turbulent zone providing false readings.

J.3.1.1. Using Tools

Use a calibrated manometer to measure the static pressure of the blower. Insert the meter probe into the tap location. Make sure any economizer or outside air dampers are closed and run the fan at the maximum, full speed setting. Record the reading for the return air and supply air separately.

Figure J.3. - A: Static Pressure and Air Temp Measurement Location

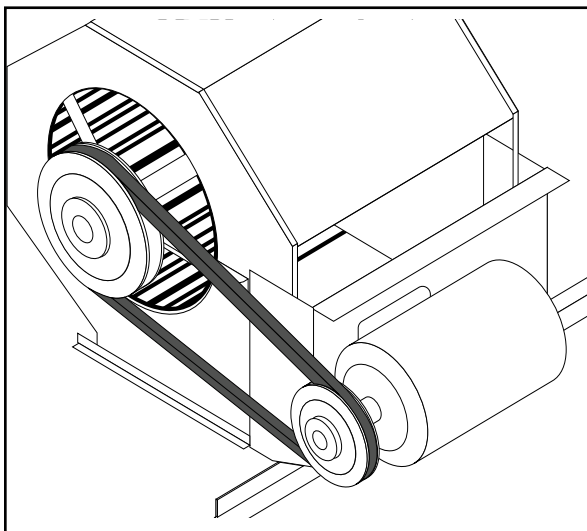


J. STARTUP AND OPERATION

J.3.2. Air Flow Measurements and Adjustments

- Measure the supply/return static to get the unit static pressure by drilling out the dimple locations shown in **Figure J.3.2 - A**.
- Take the measured static pressure and match to the static listed on the airflow table to find your CFM. Use the charts and guide provided in the Installation and Operation instructions provided with the unit to calculate the air flow, against the measured static pressures and number of turns on the adjustable blower sheave. Verify the measured air flow against the charts.

Figure J.3.2. – A: Blower Assembly and Motor



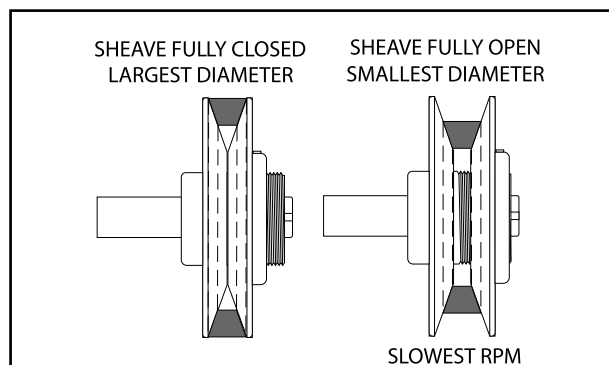
- For DDC units, the unit ships with the orange wire for the indoor fan connected to the CC2 terminal on the board.

o If more airflow is needed, remove the wire from CC2 and connect to the CC1 terminal. Refer to **Figure J.3.2. – B**.

Using the charts determine the total number of turns needed on the sheave. Make those turns in half turn increments, once set, align the set screw with the Flat section on the sheave threads. Tighten the set screw to secure the sheave.

Reinstall the belt and tension properly and power on the system. Allow the thermostat to call for a fan, make sure the VFD ramps the blower to 100% or 60hz.

Figure J.3.2. – B: Adjustable Blower Sheave



Once the fan is at speed, measure the air flow and static pressure, compare against the charts. If additional adjustment is needed repeat the adjustment procedure.

J.3.2.1. Adjusting Fresh Air Flow with Economizer

See the above sections for measuring airflow, and refer to the I&O included with the Economizers for more information on adjusting airflow.

These I&Os can also be found on the manufacturer's website.

J.3.2.2. Adjusting Fresh Air Flow with Damper

All dampers are field install accessories. See the above sections for measuring airflow, and refer to the I&O included with the fresh air dampers for more information on adjusting airflow.

Refer to local building codes for any fresh air requirements.

These I&Os can also be found on the manufacturer's website.

J. STARTUP AND OPERATION

J.4. Checking Cooling Operation

COOLING SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

A. Call for cooling

1. The zone thermostat contacts close, and a call for cooling is initiated.
2. Inputs 'Y1' and 'G' to the control are energized.
3. The control senses input to 'Y1' and 'G'. After a 1sec delay, the control energizes both the indoor blower and first stage compressor.
4. The control enters normal operating loop where all inputs are continuously checked.
5. Zone thermostat is satisfied.
6. The blower will continue to run for a preset period of time after the zone thermostat is satisfied.
7. The control goes into standby mode displaying a "O".

B. Call for second stage cooling. After first stage cooling established; starting from A6.

1. If a call for second stage cooling is initiated after a call for first stage cooling is established, the control energizes 'Y2' and energizes the second stage compressor.
2. Then the control enters the normal operating loop where all inputs are continuously checked.

C. Second stage satisfied and first stage still called for; starting from B2.

1. 'Y2' is de-energized and the second compressor stage is de-energized.

D. First stage and second stage called simultaneously.

1. The zone thermostat contacts close, and a call for first and second stage cooling is initiated.
2. Inputs 'Y1', 'Y2' and 'G' to the control are energized.
3. The control senses 'Y1', 'Y2' and 'G'. After a 1sec delay, the control energizes the indoor blower, and the first and second compressor stages.

E. First stage and second stage removed simultaneously.

1. Upon a loss of 'Y1' and 'Y2', the compressor is de-energized. The control de-energizes the indoor blower relay, and cuts off the blower after an indoor blower delay.
2. The control goes into standby mode displaying a "O".

CONTINUOUS FAN MODE

A 'G' input only indicates a zone thermostat call for continuous indoor blower operation.

TIME DELAY BYPASS for non-DDC units

The Time Delay Bypass resets the ICC (Integrated Compressor Control) from any lockout mode or bypasses compressor anti-short cycle delay timer. To bypass the time delay, press the SW1 button with an insulated probe for 1sec and then release.

FAULT RECALL OPERATION for non-DDC units

To enter FAULT RECALL mode, press the SW1 button with an insulated probe for 2sec and release. Upon entering and exiting the FAULT RECALL mode, the top bottom segments of the 7-segment display will be activated. The ICC will automatically scroll through the stored faults on the 7-segment display. Each fault is displayed one time with the top segment of the 7-segment display activated between faults. Each fault is displayed with the most recent fault displayed first. An "O" will be displayed when no faults are stored. The ICC will automatically exit the FAULT RECALL mode after displaying stored faults.

An example of one LPC fault and one HPC fault scrolled on the display is shown as: "21"23"

CLEAR FAULT HISTORY for non-DDC units

To clear FAULT HISTORY, press the SW1 button with an insulated probe for 5sec and release. The top and bottom segments of the 7-segment display will be activated and flash to indicate the history has been cleared.

Example: =====

TEST MODE for DDC Units

For units with DDC, there is a "Run Test" mode that will aid in diagnostics during installation. Please refer to the CLEAR CONTROL MANUAL for more information.

J. STARTUP AND OPERATION

J.4.1. Checking Refrigerant Pressures

This unitary packaged system comes fully charged and tested with R-454B refrigerant from the factory. Adjustment of the refrigerant charge is not required. If the unit is suspected of not having the proper refrigerant charge, any adjustment must not exceed 2% of the total refrigerant weight listed on the rating plate of the unit and should not supersede correctly weighed-in refrigerant.

See **section C.2.1. Tools Required for Installing and Servicing R-454B Models.**

J.4.1.1. Refrigerant Pressure Charts

See **Appendix G** towards the end of this manual for Refrigerant Pressure Charts.

J.4.2. Checking Sub Cooling for Adjusting Charge Weight

When breaking into the refrigeration circuit for any reason the procedure included in section **J.1.1.3. Removal and Evacuation of Refrigerant** must be followed.

Prior to recharging the system, complete a leak check and purge the system with inert gas as detailed in **J.1.1.3. Removal and Evacuation of Refrigerant.**

See **Appendix G** towards the end of this manual for Refrigerant Charging Charts.

Note: Factory charge chart and/or design target subcooling are for gross charge verification.

Charge verification instructions:

1. Allow the unit to operate for 15 minutes before checking or adjusting the charge.
2. Ensure that the contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Hoses or lines must be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
3. Ensure that the unit is properly grounded.
4. Return air temperature must be within comfort conditions (72°F - 82°F).
5. Remove caps from the high-side and low-side pressure service fittings.
6. Cylinders must be kept in an upright position for the entirety of the testing and charging procedure.
7. Record the following measurements:
 - a. High-side pressure at service fitting
 - b. Liquid line temperature
8. Using R-454B refrigerant saturation T-P tables, find the corresponding refrigerant saturation temperature relative to the

measured high-side pressure.

9. To determine subcooling, subtract the liquid line temperature measured in Step 7 from the saturation temperature found in Step 8.
10. Compare the subcooling result from Step 9 to the subcooling table located on the unit or in the I&O manual.
11. If the subcooling value from Step 9 is more than 1°F above the value listed in the subcooling table, remove charge to match the value listed in the table, $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{F}$.
 - a. Take extreme care not to overfill the refrigerating system.
12. If the subcooling value from Step 9 is more than 1°F below the value listed in the subcooling table, add charge to match the value listed in the table, $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{F}$.
 - a. Take extreme care not to overfill the refrigerating system.

After charging is complete, a leak test must be done. Before leaving the site an additional leak test must also be done at the end of the installation. Refer to J.1.1.3. Removal and Evacuation of Refrigerant

J.4.2.1. Measuring Air Temperature and Liquid Line Temperature

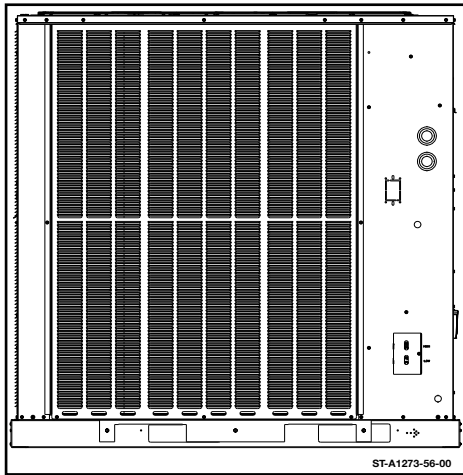
Measuring air temperature:

1. Insert a thermometer in the supply air duct as close to the unit as possible.
 2. Insert a thermometer in the return air duct as close to the filters as possible.
 3. If preferred, use the locations shown in **Figure J.3. – A: Static Pressure and Air Temp Measurement Location** instead of the supply/return ductwork.
 4. Operate the unit for a minimum of 15 minutes in cooling mode.
 5. When the thermometer in the supply air duct stops changing (approximately five minutes), subtract the return air temperature from the supply air temperature. This is the cooling mode temperature difference.
- If the measured temperature difference is not reducing, or if the return air is not reaching the thermostat set point, the air flow is too low. Airflow must be increased by either removing the restrictions in the duct system, or by changing the air flow. See **Section J.3.2. Air Flow Measurements and Adjustments** for changing air flow.

J. STARTUP AND OPERATION

IMPORTANT: Some high-efficiency filters have a greater than normal resistance to airflow. This can negatively affect airflow. **BE SURE TO CHECK THE AIRFLOW** if using any filter other than the factory-provided filter.

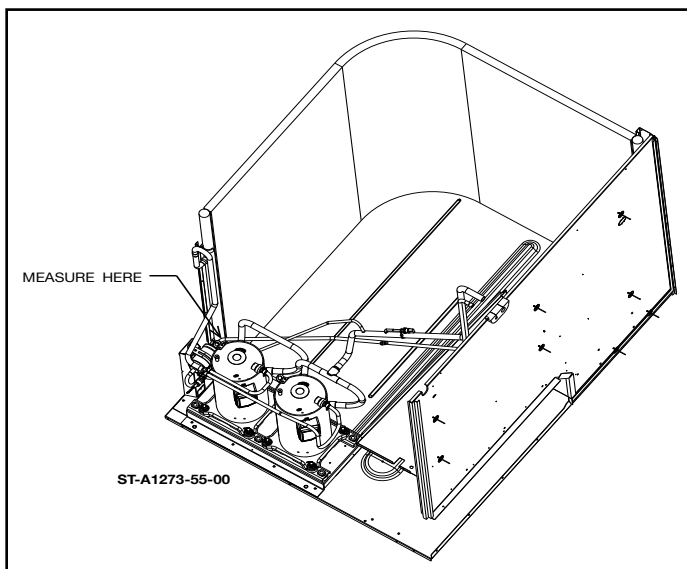
Figure J.4.1. –A: Service Port Location



Measuring line temperature:

1. Attach a thermometer or thermocouple to the liquid refrigerant line right after the filter-dryer. See **Figure J.4.2.1. – A.**
2. Operate the unit for a minimum of 15 minutes in cooling mode.
3. When the measurement of the temperature stops changing (approximately five minutes), record the temperature.

Figure J.4.2.1. – A: Line Temperature Measurement Location



J.4.3. Measuring Compressor Electrical Loads

See **Appendix B** towards the end of this manual for Compressor Electrical Data.

J.5. Checking Electric Heat Operation

Electric heater kits will have their own separate instructional document. For factory installed heater kits the document will be found in the parts bag, and for field installed heater kits the document will be found in the box. Refer to these documents for any info regarding checking electric heat operation.

J.6. Safety Checks

At all times the manufacturer's maintenance and service guidelines must be followed. If in doubt, contact the manufacturer's technical support for assistance.

Before leaving the installation site the following safety checks must be completed:

- Ensure all electrical components in this system are approved by the manufacturer.
- Confirm the actual refrigerant charge complies with the minimum room size requirements outlined in Appendix H. A2L Refrigerant Installation Safety Data
- Ensure that the ventilation machinery and outlets are operating correctly and are not obstructed.
- If an indirect refrigerant circuit is being used, the secondary circuit must be checked for the presence of refrigerant.
- Ensure that all the equipment labels and markings are visible and legible. Markings, labels, and signs that are illegible must be corrected.
- Confirm that any refrigerating pipe or components are installed in a position where they are unlikely to be exposed to corrosion, unless the refrigerant-containing components are constructed of corrosion-resistant materials or are protected from corrosion.

K. TEST AND BALANCE

K.1. Air Flow Charts and Information

See **Appendix C** towards the end of this manual for Air Flow Performance Data.

K.2. Air Flow Adjustments

K.2.1. Blower Speed for 7.5-12.5 Ton Units

See **Section J.3.2. Air Flow Measurements and Adjustments** on how to increase the blower speed and increase airflow.

K.2.2. Economizer Adjustments

Do not Fix a minimum position on an economizer, set the minimum position through the control board only. See the instructions provided with the economizer for more info. The part numbers for these instructions are listed in section **D.4.1. Economizer Information.**

M. HUMIDITY CONTROL

M.1 Dehumidification System Information

With the factory installed dehumidification option, in addition to a thermostat or space temperature sensor that is normally present, an indoor relative humidity sensor is installed in the occupied space and connected to the Rooftop Unit Controller (RTU-C) which then controls the capacity of the cooling coil to remove moisture from the supply air and maintain space relative humidity below an adjustable limit visible on the RTU-C display.

The default value is the ASHRAE recommended limit of 60% RH. With this option, a refrigerant reheat coil is installed downstream from the evaporator coil. When the space humidity is too high and reheat is energized, this coil uses some of the heat that is normally rejected to the outside by the condenser coil to instead reheat the cold air from the evaporator coil just enough to avoid overcooling the space, providing "neutral air" to the occupied space. On a two-stage system, it is possible for both a thermostat and humidistat to register readings above set point. Under this condition, the system runs in the high stage dehumidification cycle, and the motor operates on high speed. This provides dry conditioned air.

Because the demand for dehumidification can be different from the cooling demand, the unit will first satisfy the demand for cooling and then if the space humidity is still too high, dehumidification mode is energized. When in dehumidification mode, the supply air leaving the unit will be near the entering air temperature, but at a much lower humidity. The unit will exit the dehumidification mode when the humidity set point is satisfied; or if the load is increased, it will return to normal cooling mode.

Reheat is not available during the gas-heating mode.

Figure M.1. - A

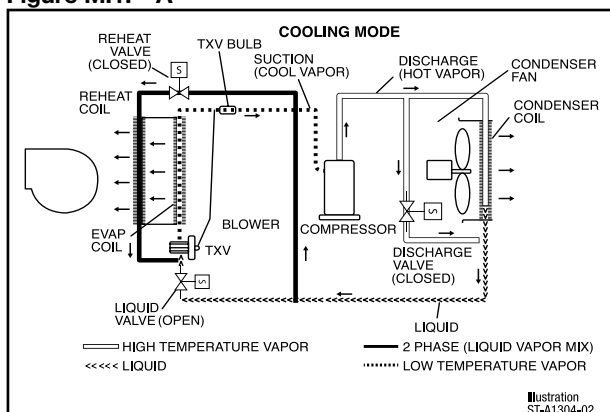


Figure M.1. - A shows the refrigerant path during the normal cooling mode. The liquid refrigerant leaves the TXV with the sudden pressure drop causing the liquid to expand to a vapor and absorbing the heat from the supply air going through the evaporator coil. The refrigerant vapor then travels to the compressor where it is elevated to a higher pressure and temperature.

The superheated refrigerant vapor next carries the heat to the outside coil where the heat is then rejected and the refrigerant condenses into a subcooled liquid where the process repeats itself.

Figure M.1. - B

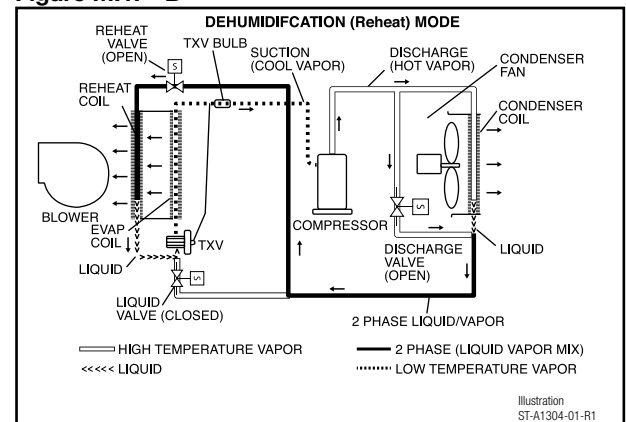


Figure M.1. - B shows the refrigerant path during the reheat mode. When the reheat cycle is energized by the RTU-C, the reheat solenoid valve, upstream of the reheat coil opens. The liquid solenoid valve ahead of the TXV, closes. The discharge solenoid valve, in the compressor discharge line, opens. The liquid refrigerant leaves the TXV with the sudden pressure drop causing the liquid to expand to a vapor and absorbing the heat from the supply air going through the evaporator coil. The refrigerant vapor then travels to the compressor where it is elevated to a higher pressure and temperature. The refrigerant next carries the heat to a parallel path between the outside condenser coil and a bypass circuit. Some of the heat is rejected outdoors. The ratio of heat rejected outdoors versus indoors is controlled by an outdoor fan motor controller (OFMC) that monitors the two phase temperature and varies the fan speed. This 2-phase refrigerant vapor is then sent to the reheat coil. As the refrigerant travels through the reheat coil it condenses into a subcooled liquid where the process repeats itself.

M. HUMIDITY CONTROL

M.2 Humidity Sensor Installation

The Humidity control unit requires the use of a zone mounted humidity sensor. The sensor should be located in the conditioned space, approximately 5ft from the floor, on an interior wall. Take care to locate it away from direct sunlight and away from air flow from vents or drafts from doors. The humidity sensors output is a 0-10VDC signal and will be connected to the DDC Control.

The ZNS-5 meets the requirement and includes an optional space temperature sensor. The control wiring should be a minimum of 18AWG Solid Copper wire with 5 Conductors and is connected from the DDC Control to the sensor as follows:

RED = R to V+ (+24VAC)

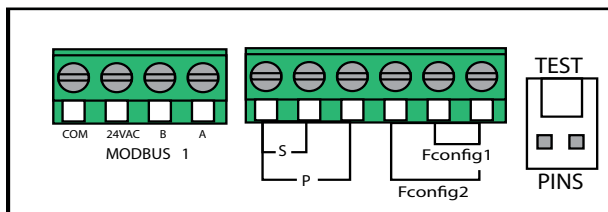
GREEN = Field Config 1 & 2 (Right most terminal) to GROUND

BLUE = Field Config 2 (3rd terminal from right) to VOut

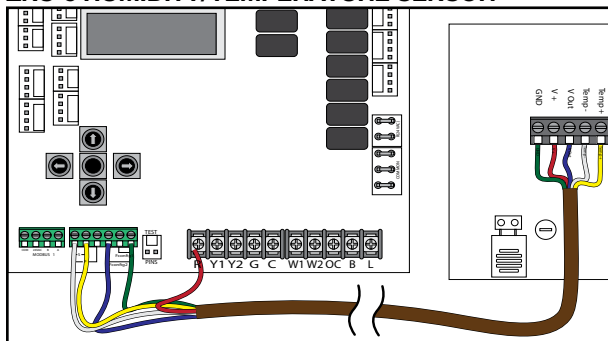
WHITE = S & P (Left most terminal) to Temp -

YELLOW = S (2nd terminal from left) to Temp+

See the installation instructions for additional details.



ZNS-5 HUMIDITY/TEMPERATURE SENSOR



HONEYWELL DUCT MOUNTED HUMIDITY SENSOR

This optional wires the same except the temperature sensor connects directly to a Honeywell Thermostat.

RED = R to V+ (+24VAC)

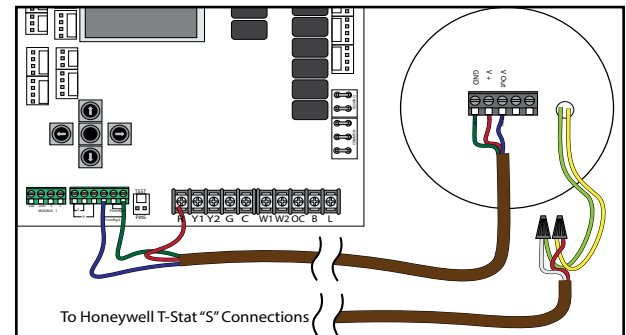
GREEN = Field Config 1 & 2 (Right most terminal) to GROUND

BLUE = Field Config 2 (3rd terminal from right) to VOut

Other = Honeywell S- Terminal to Yellow Wire

Other = Honeywell S+ Terminal to Green Wire

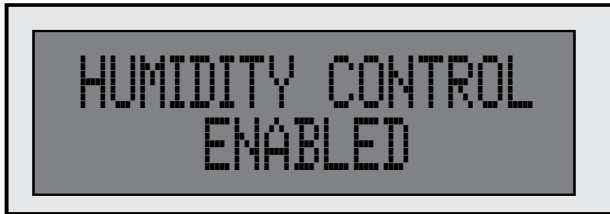
See the installation instructions for additional details.



M. HUMIDITY CONTROL

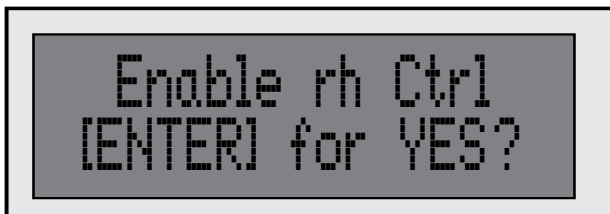
M.3 Humidity Control Settings and Configuration

The Clear Control is designed to operate in conjunction with the zone sensor discussed earlier in the guide. These are the steps to verify the zone sensor and adjust the humidity set-point and operating modes. The system can be programmed to a humidity level as low as 35%, and can be set to run dehumidification as part of the cooling cycle or as a stand alone system regardless of the cooling or fan call status from the thermostat, recommended.



NOTICE: The system will not operate the humidity control when the outdoor ambient temperature is below 60°F, this is because the humidity control uses hot refrigerant bypassed from the outdoor coil,. When the ambient temperature is too low, insufficient heat will be retained in the refrigerant to properly operate the Reheat system for proper dehumidification. The Reheat system in this packaged unit is not designed for industrial or process applications, it is intended for human comfort zones.

Navigate through the Clear Control menu to "Humidity Control" it should say Enabled. If it says "Disabled" press the Enter button twice to Enable rh Control.



Next set the desired Relative Humidity Set-point. This set-point will be where the control will run the associated dehumidification cycles to bring the humidity in the zone down to this percentage.

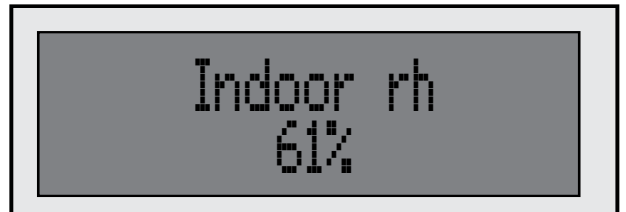


Now set the Reheat Mode, there are three functions to choose from, Reheat in Occupied, will only run dehumidification when there is a Fan or Cooling Call. Reheat in Unoccupied, will on run dehumidification when there is no fan or cooling call; Reheat ALL, (recommended) will run reheat based on the humidity reading regardless of the thermostat operation.



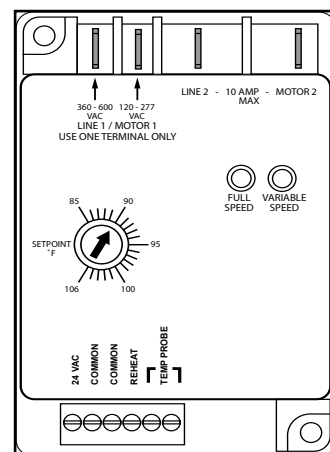
Checking the Humidity Sensor reading, Navigate to Humidity Control then down to Indoor rh, this will display the reading from the humidity zone sensor. If this shows "4%" then it means that the zone sensor is not connected properly or malfunctioning.

Verify a 0-10VDC signal across the Field Cnfg 2 terminals on the control board. 10VDC = 100%, 5VDC = 50%.



The humidity control system is also equipped with an Outdoor Fan Motor Controller, OFMC, this controller changes the speed of the outdoor fans to allow for more or less heat in the bypassed refrigerant used to operate the reheat system. Adjustments to the OFMC are not needed unless undesirable operation occurs.

Consult the Installation instructions provided with the system for details on the OFMC operation and adjustments.



N. DIAGNOSTICS

N.1. Diagnostics Chart

N.1.1.Cooling Diagnostics Chart

▲ WARNING

DISCONNECT ALL POWER TO UNIT BEFORE SERVICING. CONTACTOR MAY BREAK ONLY ONE SIDE. FAILURE TO SHUT OFF POWER CAN CAUSE ELECTRICAL SHOCK RESULTING IN PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Unit will not run	- Power off or loose electrical connection - Thermostat out of calibration-set too high - Failed contactor - Blown fuses - Transformer defective - High pressure control open (if provided) - Interconnecting low voltage wiring damaged	- Check for correct voltage at compressor contactor in control box - Reset - Check for 24 volts at contactor coil - replace if contacts are open - Replace fuses - Check wiring-replace transformer - Reset-also see high head pressure remedy-The high pressure control opens at 450 PSIG - Replace thermostat wiring
Condenser fan runs, compressor doesn't	- Loose connection - Compressor stuck, grounded or open motor winding open internal overload. - Low voltage condition - Low voltage condition	- Check for correct voltage at compressor - check & tighten all connections - Wait at least 2 hours for overload to reset. If still open, replace the compressor. - At compressor terminals, voltage must be within 10% of rating plate volts when unit is operating. - Add start kit components
Insufficient cooling	- Improperly sized unit - Improper airflow - Incorrect refrigerant charge - Air, non-condensibles or moisture in system - Incorrect voltage	- Recalculate load - Check - should be approximately 400 CFM per ton. - Charge per procedure attached to unit service panel. - Recover refrigerant, evacuate & recharge, add filter drier - At compressor terminals, voltage must be within 10% of rating plate volts when unit is operating.
Compressor short cycles	- Incorrect voltage - Defective overload protector - Refrigerant undercharge	- At compressor terminals, voltage must be $\pm 10\%$ of nameplate marking when unit is operating. - Replace - check for correct voltage - Add refrigerant
Registers sweat	Low evaporator airflow	Increase speed of blower or reduce restriction - replace air filter
High head-low vapor pressures	- Restriction in liquid line, expansion device or filter drier - Flow check piston size too small - Incorrect capillary tubes - TXV does not open	- Remove or replace defective component - Change to correct size piston - Change coil assembly - Replace TXV
High head-high or normal vapor pressure - Cooling mode	- Dirty condenser coil - Refrigerant overcharge - Condenser fan not running - Air or non-condensibles in system	- Clean coil - Correct system charge - Repair or replace - Recover refrigerant, evacuate & recharge
Low head-high vapor pressures	- Defective Compressor valves - Incorrect capillary tubes	- Replace compressor - Replace coil assembly
Low vapor - cool compressor - iced evaporator coil	- Low evaporator airflow - Operating below 65°F outdoors - Moisture in system	- Increase speed of blower or reduce restriction - replace air filter - Add Low Ambient Kit - Recover refrigerant - evacuate & recharge - add filter drier
High vapor pressure	- Excessive load - Defective compressor	- Recheck load calculation - Replace
Fluctuating head & vapor pressures	- TXV hunting - Air or non-condensibles in system	- Check TXV bulb clamp - check air distribution on coil - replace TXV - Recover refrigerant, evacuate & recharge
Gurgle or pulsing noise at expansion device or liquid line	Air or non-condensibles in system	Recover refrigerant, evacuate & recharge

N.2. Alarm Codes – Full List

Alarm Codes		
CODE	Description	FAULT LEVEL
0	STAND BY	None
c	COMPRESSOR ON - Low (Flashing if in time delay)	None
C	COMPRESSOR ON - High (Flashing if in time delay)	None
E	Economizer Cooling - No Compressor	None
F	CONTINUOUS FAN	None
h	GAS HEAT ON - LOW-FIRE	None
H	GAS HEAT ON -HIGH-FIRE	None
4	Comfort Alert Code 4 for Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
5	Comfort Alert Code 5 for Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
6	Comfort Alert Code 6 for Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
7	Comfort Alert Code 7 for Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
8	Comfort Alert Code 8 for Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
9	Comfort Alert Code 9 for Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
11	FAILED IGNITION	Problem
12	LO FLAME SENSE	Warning
13	FLAME LOST	Problem
14	UNEXPECTED FLAME	Shutdown
15	HIGH-FIRE GAS VALVE IMPROPER VOLTAGE	Problem
20	REFRIGERANT LOW PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN - CIRCUIT 1	Problem
21	REFRIGERANT LOW PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN - CIRCUIT 2	Problem
22	MAIN LIMIT OPEN	Problem
29	REFRIGERANT HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN - CIRCUIT 1	Problem
30	REFRIGERANT HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN - CIRCUIT 2	Problem
33	MRLC (Rollout Limit) OPEN	Problem
34	Comfort Alert Code 4 for Compressor Circuit 2	Shutdown
35	Comfort Alert Code 5 for Compressor Circuit 2	Shutdown
36	Comfort Alert Code 6 for Compressor Circuit 2	Shutdown
37	Comfort Alert Code 7 for Compressor Circuit 2	Shutdown
38	Comfort Alert Code 8 for Compressor Circuit 2	Shutdown
39	Comfort Alert Code 9 for Compressor Circuit 2	Shutdown
40	Refrigerant Leak Detection System	Shutdown
42	Invalid Thermostat Selection	Warning
44	LOW-FIRE NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONTROL CLOSED	Problem
46	LOW-FIRE NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONTROL OPEN	Problem
49	FREEZE SWITCH OPEN - CIRCUIT 1	Problem
50	FREEZE SWITCH OPEN - CIRCUIT 2	Problem
55	2nd stage COMBUSTION PRESSURE SWITCH CLOSED	Problem
57	HIGH-FIRE NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONTROL CLOSED	Problem
59	Condensate Drain Plugged	Shutdown
61	HIGH-FIRE NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONTROL OPEN	Problem, Shutdown
83	Condenser Coil Temp Sensor Fail-OAT	Problem
84	Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor Fail-OAT	Problem
88	Emergency Stop Fault	Shutdown
93	CONTROL Fault	Shutdown
97	Smoke Detection	Shutdown

N. DIAGNOSTICS

N.2.1. Cooling Alarm Codes and Diagnostics

All Core Command come standard with a 7-segment diagnostic display. During standby mode with no fault codes present, the display will read "0" (zero). During normal thermostat heating, cooling or continuous fan operation, a letter will be displayed to describe the mode of operation as follows:

C = Cooling

F = Continuous Fan Operation

When the control senses a fault present, it will display a code to help in diagnoses. A list of normal operating codes and potential fault codes follows:

Alarm Codes - Cooling Only		
CODE	DESCRIPTION	FAULT LEVEL
0	Standby	None
c	Compressor On – Low (Flashing If In Time Delay)	None
C	Compressor On – High (Flashing If In Time Delay)	None
E	Economizer Cooling – No Compressor	None
F	Continuous Fan	None
4	Comfort Alert Code 4 For Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
5	Comfort Alert Code 5 For Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
6	Comfort Alert Code 6 For Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
7	Comfort Alert Code 7 For Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
8	Comfort Alert Code 8 For Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
9	Comfort Alert Code 9 For Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
20	Refrigerant Low Pressure Switch Open – Circuit 1	Problem
29	Refrigerant High Pressure Switch Open – Circuit 1	Problem
49	Freeze Switch Open – Circuit 1	Problem
59	Condensate Drain Plugged	Shutdown
83	Condenser Coil Temp Sensor Fail-Oct	Problem
84	Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor Fail-Oat	Problem
88	Emergency Stop Fault	Shutdown
93	Control Fault	Shutdown
97	Smoke Detection	Shutdown

The method for displaying a two-digit fault is to display the first digit for one second immediately followed by the second digit – which is also displayed for a duration of one second. A ½ second pause is then displayed. Cycle repeats

until the fault is cleared. Each fault is flashed (displayed) a minimum of two times even if the fault condition has cleared before the fault can be displayed twice.

Normal Operation Mode:

0	Displayed anytime there is no fault present and no thermostat call present
c	COMPRESSOR ON - Low (Flashing if in time delay)
C	COMPRESSOR ON - High (Flashing if in time delay)
E	When the system uses Economizer Cooling with No Compressor
F	Displayed anytime thermostat calls for continuous fan

N. DIAGNOSTICS

Fault Codes with Descriptions and Solutions:

Alarm Codes - Cooling Only		
CODE	DESCRIPTION	FAULT LEVEL
0	STANDBY	None
c	COMPRESSOR ON – Low (Flashing if in time delay)	None
C	COMPRESSOR ON – High (Flashing if in time delay)	None
E	Economizer Cooling – No Compressor	None
F	CONTINUOUS FAN	None
4	Comfort Alert Code 4 for Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
	ALARM Designation: Locked Rotor Circuit 1	
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. Circuit 1 shutdown and retry after Anti-Short Cycle Delay (ASCD) Maximum is 3 attempts.	
	SOLUTION/STATUS/Possible - Troubleshooting Information	
	1. Low line voltage	
	2. Excessive Refrigerant in compressor	
	3. Seized bearings in compressor	
5	Comfort Alert Code 5 for Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
	ALARM Designation: Open Circuit 1	
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. Circuit 1 shutdown and retry after ASCD.	
	Note: This alarm is sent by the Comfort Alert Module only after the fault has been sensed for a minimum of 4 hours.	
	SOLUTION/STATUS/Possible - Troubleshooting Information	
	1. Condensing unit power disconnect is open	
	2. Compressor circuit breaker or fuses are open	
6	Comfort Alert Code 6 for Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
	ALARM Designation: Missing Phase Circuit 1	
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. Circuit 1 shutdown	
	SOLUTION/STATUS/Possible - Troubleshooting Information	
	1. Compressor fuse is open on one phase	
	2. Broken wire or connector on one phase	
	3. Compressor motor winding is damaged	
	4. Utility supply has dropped one phase	

N. DIAGNOSTICS

Fault Codes with Descriptions and Solutions:

Alarm Codes - Cooling Only		
CODE	DESCRIPTION	FAULT LEVEL
7	Comfort Alert Code 7 for Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
	ALARM Designation: Reverse Phase Circuit 1	
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. Run outdoor and indoor fans continuously for circuit 1 and change mode of operation to Unoccupied Auto. This procedure prevents the Space Temperature from reaching extreme values.	
	SOLUTION/STATUS/Possible - Troubleshooting Information	
	1. Compressor running backward due to supply phase reversal	
8	Comfort Alert Code 8 for Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
	ALARM Designation: Welded Contactor Circuit 1	
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. Circuit 1 shutdown	
	SOLUTION/STATUS/Possible - Troubleshooting Information	
	1. Compressor contactor has failed closed	
	2. Thermostat demand signal not connected to module	
9	Comfort Alert Code 9 for Compressor Circuit 1	Shutdown
	ALARM Designation: Low Voltage Circuit 1	
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. Circuit 1 Shutdown and wait for voltage to return to operational levels.	
	SOLUTION/STATUS/Possible - Troubleshooting Information	
	1. Control circuit transformer is overloaded	
	2. Low line voltage to compressor	
20	DESCRIPTION: REFRIGERANT LOW PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN – CIRCUIT 1	Problem
	CAUSE:	
	1. Low evaporator airflow	
	2. Refrigerant undercharge	
	3. Restriction in liquid line, expansion device or filter drier	
	4. Operating below 65°F outdoors	
	5. Moisture in system	
	SOLUTION: The solution will depend on the cause.	
	1. Increase speed of blower or reduce restriction - replace air filter	
	2. Check for leaks - add refrigerant	
	3. Remove or replace defective component	
	4. Add Low Ambient Kit	
	5. Recover refrigerant - evacuate & recharge - add or replace filter drier	

N. DIAGNOSTICS

Fault Codes with Descriptions and Solutions:

Alarm Codes - Cooling Only		
CODE	DESCRIPTION	FAULT LEVEL
29	DESCRIPTION: REFRIGERANT HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN – CIRCUIT 1	Problem
	CAUSE:	
	1. Restriction in liquid line, expansion device or filter drier	
	2. Refrigerant overcharge	
	3. Condenser fan not running	
	4. Air or non-condensibles in system	
	SOLUTION: The solution will depend on the cause.	
	1. Recover refrigerant - evacuate & recharge remove or replace defective component	
	2. Remove refrigerant	
	3. Check voltage, Run Capacitor & Outdoor Motor Repair or replace	
	4. Recover refrigerant, evacuate & recharge	
40	REFRIGERANT LEAK DETECTION SYSTEM	Shutdown
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. The refrigerant leak detection system detects an event and mitigation procedure occurs.	
	2. The mitigation procedure is triggered when no event occurs.	
	SOLUTION: The solution will depend on the cause.	
	1. Check for refrigerant leaks	
	2a. Organic compounds could be falsely triggering mitigation procedure. Check the installation location for potential contaminants.	
	2b. The sensor is faulty; replace the sensor	
49	FREEZE SWITCH OPEN – CIRCUIT 1	Problem
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. Occurs when sensors are either open or shorted.	
	SOLUTION: The solution will depend on the cause.	
	1. Replace the sensor	
	2. Check sensor is installed correctly on control	
59	Condensate Drain Plugged	Shutdown
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. Condensate line is blocked water inside of unit	
	SOLUTION: The solution will depend on the cause.	
	1. Remove blockage	
	2. Remove condensate pan and clean	

N. DIAGNOSTICS

Fault Codes with Descriptions and Solutions:

Alarm Codes - Cooling Only		
CODE	DESCRIPTION	FAULT LEVEL
83	Condenser Coil Temp Sensor Fail-OCT	Problem
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. No defrost operation, but unit continues to operate in either heating or cooling.	
	SOLUTION: The solution will depend on the cause.	
	1. Extreme temperatures	
	2. Replace the sensor	
84	Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor Fail-OAT	Problem
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. No defrost operation, but unit continues to operate in either heating or cooling.	
	2. The heat source continues to be heat pump, independently of the outdoor air temperature	
	SOLUTION: The solution will depend on the cause.	
	1. Extreme temperatures	
88	Emergency Stop Fault	Shutdown
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. Complete shutdown	
	SOLUTION: The solution will depend on the cause.	
	1. Cannot be cleared by the 'Clear All Alarms" command. Must be cleared by changing the Emergency Stop Fault network value.	
93	CONTROL Fault	Shutdown
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. Internal Control fault.	
	SOLUTION: The solution will depend on the cause.	
91	Smoke Detection	Shutdown
	DESCRIPTION:	
	1. RTU-C reads the smoke detection input as open -- complete shutdown.	
	SOLUTION: The solution will depend on the cause.	
	1. If not due to a fire, Replace the sensor, Check sensor is installed correctly on control	
	2. Check Smoke Detection Circuit, if no Smoke Detector is installed, ensure Economizer Smoke Bypass plug is installed	

N. DIAGNOSTICS

N.2.2. Non-Applicable Fault Codes

The controls used in this product are common with a few other product families. Because of this, there are several fault codes that are programmed into the controls but DO NOT APPLY to this product. If one of these fault codes appear, clear the fault and continue

diagnostics. If the code persists, power down the unit and reapply power before continuing diagnostics.

These non-applicable fault codes are listed below:

Alarm Codes - NON-APPLICABLE FAULT CODES		
CODE	Description	FAULT LEVEL
h	GAS HEAT ON - LOW-FIRE	None
H	GAS HEAT ON -HIGH-FIRE	None
11	FAILED IGNITION	Problem
12	LO FLAME SENSE	Warning
13	FLAME LOST	Problem
14	UNEXPECTED FLAME	Shutdown
15	HIGH-FIRE GAS VALVE IMPROPER VOLTAGE	Problem
21	REFRIGERANT LOW PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN - CIRCUIT 2	Problem
22	MAIN LIMIT OPEN	Problem
30	REFRIGERANT HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN - CIRCUIT 2	Problem
33	MRLC (Rollout Limit) OPEN	Problem
34	Comfort Alert Code 4 for Compressor Circuit 2	Shutdown
35	Comfort Alert Code 5 for Compressor Circuit 2	Shutdown
36	Comfort Alert Code 6 for Compressor Circuit 2	Shutdown
37	Comfort Alert Code 7 for Compressor Circuit 2	Shutdown
38	Comfort Alert Code 8 for Compressor Circuit 2	Shutdown
39	Comfort Alert Code 9 for Compressor Circuit 2	Shutdown
42	Invalid Thermostat Selection	Warning
44	LOW-FIRE NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONTROL CLOSED	Problem
46	LOW-FIRE NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONTROL OPEN	Problem
50	FREEZE SWITCH OPEN - CIRCUIT 2	Problem
55	2nd stage COMBUSTION PRESSURE SWITCH CLOSED	Problem
57	HIGH-FIRE NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONTROL CLOSED	Problem
61	HIGH-FIRE NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONTROL OPEN	Problem, Shutdown

N. DIAGNOSTICS

N.2.5. VFD Codes

This VFD Section may not be applicable to all unit configurations. See **Appendix H** towards the end of this manual for Low Voltage Connections for VFDs.

N.2.5.1. Yaskawa VFD Codes

Some units come equipped with a Yaskawa V1000 Variable Frequency Drive attached to the blower assembly in the blower motor compartment.

When the drive detects a fault, the ALM indicator LED remains lit without flashing. If the LED flashes, the drive has detected a minor fault or alarm. Conditions such as overvoltage or external faults can trip both faults and minor faults, therefore it is important to note whether the LED remains lit or if the LED flashes.

When the control senses a fault present, it will display a code to help in diagnoses. A list of normal operating codes and potential fault codes can be found below and on the following page.

More fault codes can be found on the manufacturer's website. In the blower compartment, on the right side VFD assembly there is a label that gives the model number of the VFD. Use that model number to find the VFD Installation Manual on the manufacturer's website.

V1000 Drive: <https://www.yaskawa.com/products/drives/industrial-ac-drives/microdrives/v1000-drive>

Z1000 Drive: <https://www.yaskawa.com/products/drives/hvac-drives/fan-pump-drives/z1000-drive>

Digital Operator Display	Name	Minor Fault Output (H2 - □□ = 10)
CE	MEMOBUS/Modbus Communication Error	YES
CrST	Can Not Reset	YES
dnE	Drive Disabled	YES
EF1 to EF7	External Fault (input terminal S1 to S7)	YES
HCA	Current Alarm	YES
LT-1	Cooling Fan Maintenance Alarm	No Output <1>
LT-2	Capacitor Maintenance Alarm	No Output <1>
LT-3	Soft Charge Bypass Relay Maintenance Time	No Output <1>
LT-4	IGBT Maintenance Time (50%)	No Output <1>
oH	Heatsink Overheat	YES
oH2	Drive Overheat	YES
oH3	Motor Overheat	YES
oL3	Overtorque 1	YES
oL4	Overtorque 2	YES
oL5	Mechanical Weakening Direction 1	YES
oS	Overspeed (for Simple V/f with PG	YES
oV	Overvoltage	YES
Pgo	PG Disconnect (for Simple V/f with PG)	YES

N.2.5.1. Yaskawa VFD Codes (Cont.)

Digital Operator Display	Name
bUS	Option Communication Error
CE	MEMOBUS/Mobus Communication Error
CF	Control Fault
CPF02	A/D Conversion Error
CPF07	Terminal Board Communication Fault
CPF08	EEPROM Serial Communications Fault
CPF011	RAM Fault
CPF012	FLASH Memory Fault
CPF013	Watchdog Circuit Exception
CPF014	Control Circuit Fault
CPF016	Clock Fault
CPF017	Timing Fault
CPF018	Control Circuit Fault
CPF019	Control Circuit Fault
CPF020 or CPF21	RAM Fault
	FLASH Memory Fault
	Watchdog Circuit Exception
	Clock Fault
EF0	Option External Fault
EF1 to EF7	External Fault (input terminal S1 to S7)
Err	EEPROM Write Error
GF	Ground Fault
LF	Output Phase Loss
LF2	Current Imbalance
oC	Overcurrent
oH	Heat Sink Overheat
oH1	Heat Sink Overheat
oL1	Motor Overload
oL2	Drive Overload
oL3	Overtorque Detection 1
oL4	Overtorque Detection 2
oL5	Mechanical Weakening Detection 1
oL6	Overvoltage
oL7	Input Phase Loss
oL8	IGBT Short Circuit
oL9	Undervoltage
oL10	Control Power Supply Undervoltage
oL11	Soft Charge Circuit Fault