

F. CONTROL / THERMOSTAT WIRING

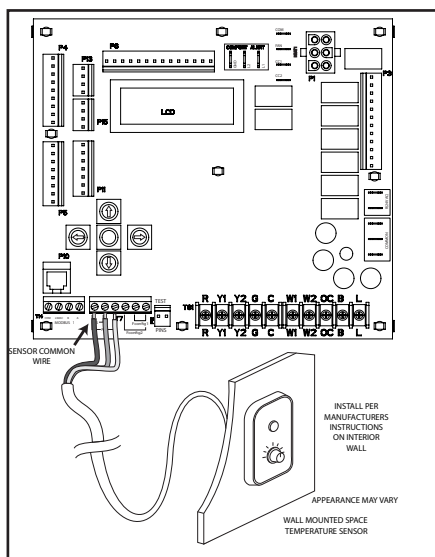
F.2.3.3. Set-Point Adjustment

In an Automatic Operation Mode or controlled by a BMS, a zone sensor with a setpoint adjustment is used to vary or adjust the setpoint temperature for the space that the unit is serving. This does require some specific setup to configure the operation and limitations for the adjustment range.

The zone sensor must have a setpoint adjustment range of 5k or 15k Ohms of resistance to provide the 55°F to 90°F set point adjustment range. Zone control devices with other resistance ranges are not compatible and will not function properly with the Clear Control and can cause operational errors or shutdown.

At the control board, locate the T7 green terminal strip. Loosen the two screw terminals marked with “P” (the left most and third from the left terminals), insert one of each of the two wires into the terminal opening on the bottom of the strip and tighten the screw terminal. The connections are polarity specific, and commonly connected with a temperature sensor. The setpoint adjustment and temperature sensor will use a shared common, the left most terminal. Refer to the sensor manufacturer’s instructions for details for connections at the sensor.

Figure F.2.3.3. - A: Space Temperature with Setpoint



Once the sensor is connected and installed, power up the unit. The following menu items need to be setup and adjusted according to the requirements for the application.

Prerequisites, the unit must be set up in Automatic Mode or configured to operate with a Building Management System. The setpoint adjustment will not function if the unit is set to “Control by Thermostat.”

1. Power on the unit and proceed to the Setpoints Menu. Use the down arrow key to navigate to the Setpoint Adjust Enable (Stpnt Adj Enable) menu item, press the middle button, and use the up or down arrow key to select “Enable,” press the middle button again to confirm.
2. At the remote sensor, adjust the setting to the middle position and notate the temperature value. Commonly, it is 76°F, but this reading may vary by manufacturer. See their instructions on determining the middle temperature value.
3. At the Clear Control, navigate to the Setpoint Adjust menu item, press the middle button, and use the up and down arrows to select the temperature that the remote sensor is set to. Then, press the middle button to confirm the setting. This set is important to ensure that adjustment and control setpoint temperature align, especially with remote sensors that have a display or marked temperature value.
4. Navigate to the Set Cool Limit menu item. This setting allows the installer to limit the lowest cooling setpoint allowed. Press the middle button and use the up and down arrows to adjust as required by the application, press the middle button to confirm the setting. The range is 55°F to 89°F.
5. Navigate to the Set Heat Limit menu item, this setting allows the installer to limit the highest heating setpoint allowed. Press the middle button and use the up and down arrows to adjust as required by the application. Then, press the middle button to confirm the setting. The range is 56°F to 90°F.

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F.2.4. Building Management/ Control Connections Using DDC

In an application where a third party building management/controls are in use or will be incorporated, units with the integral Rooftop Unit Controller (RTU-C) are communication compatible with the system that supports the BACnet Application Specific Controller device profile, LonMark Space Comfort Controller functional profile, or LonMark Discharge Air Controller functional profile. This is accomplished with a field installed BACnet or LonMark communication module. Refer to the Clear control/DDC manual for more detail.

F.2.5. Smoke Detection Shutdown

The DDC system is designed with an option to trigger and shutdown the unit during a Smoke Fault Condition, as triggered by a factory smoke detector. See the following two sections for more information.

The operation of the smoke fault system can be changed dependent on what is required by the application. Navigate to the Economizer Menu and use the down arrow key to select the Smoke Detection option. The passcode, 5555, is required. Enter the password, press the middle button, use the up arrow key to set the first digit to 5, then press the middle button to confirm and move to the next character. Repeat until all 4 characters are entered. If successful, "Access Granted" will display. Then press the down arrow key to select Smoke Options. These options will change the operation as follows:

Shutdown - Stops all operations and turns off the indoor fan.

Pressurize - Ramps the VFD to full speed, opens the economizer up 100%, stops all heating and cooling functions.

Purge - Ramps the VFD to full speed, opens the economizer up 100%, turns on the power exhaust, stops all heating and cooling functions.

Purge with Heat - Ramps the VFD to full speed, opens the economizer up 100%, turns the heating system on full capacity.

Exhaust - Stops all operations, cooling, heating, and indoor fan, opens the economizer up 100% and turns on the power exhaust system.

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F.2.5.1. Factory Smoke Detector Kit

If a field or factory installed smoke detector kit is used, the kit contains a wiring harness that connects to the 12-Molex plug in the economizer section in place of the 3-wire jumper plug. Retain the jumper plug for future service or maintenance. Use a zip tie to secure the jumper plug to the main wiring harness. Remote fire control panels or other options for the smoke detector will connect directly to the smoke detector controls. Refer to the instructions with those accessories for more information.

F.2.5.2. Remote Smoke Detector/Fire Control Connection

In the air-filter section or on the side economizer, locate the 12-pin Molex jumper plug with the long Red, short Yellow and Orange wire loops; see **Figure F.2.5.2. - B** for reference. Cut the Red wire loop and connect these to a minimum of 18AWG wire that will be connected to a Normally Closed Dry Contact Relay, or in common Fire Control Panels and Smoke Detectors, the Auxiliary Connections for C and NC. See the instructions for the remote devices. Do not connect multiple control boards to the same dry contact relay.

Figure F.2.5.2. – A: Wiring Harness location in Air-Filter Section

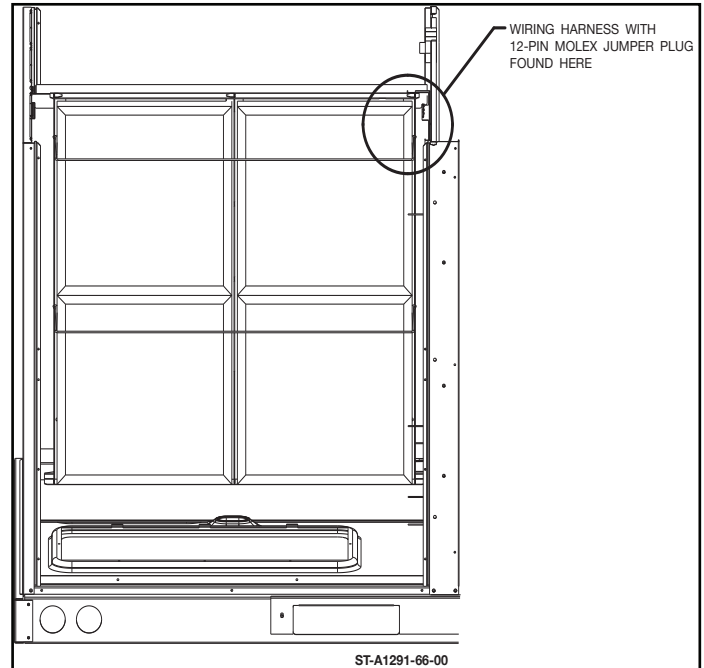
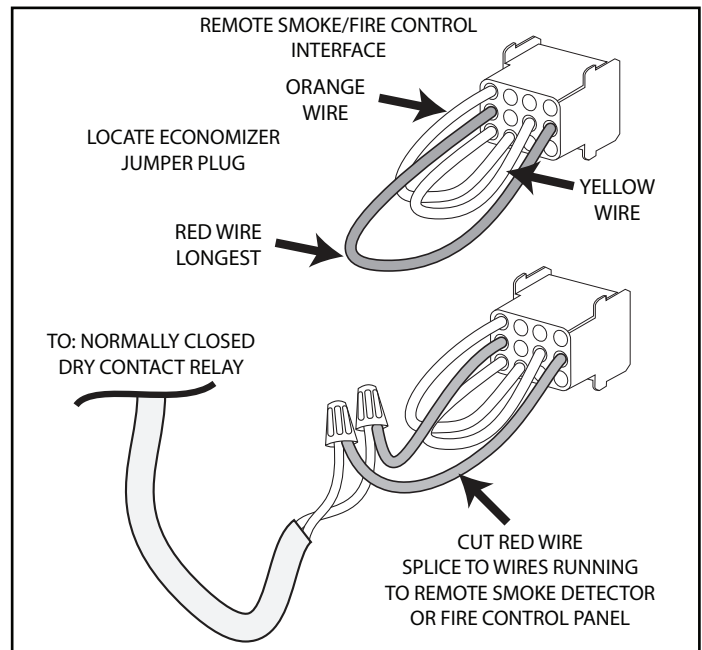


Figure F.2.5.2. – B: Smoke Detector Connection (DDC)



F. CONTROL / THERMOSTAT WIRING

F.3. Routing Control Wiring

Figure F.3. – A: Electrical and Piping Routing

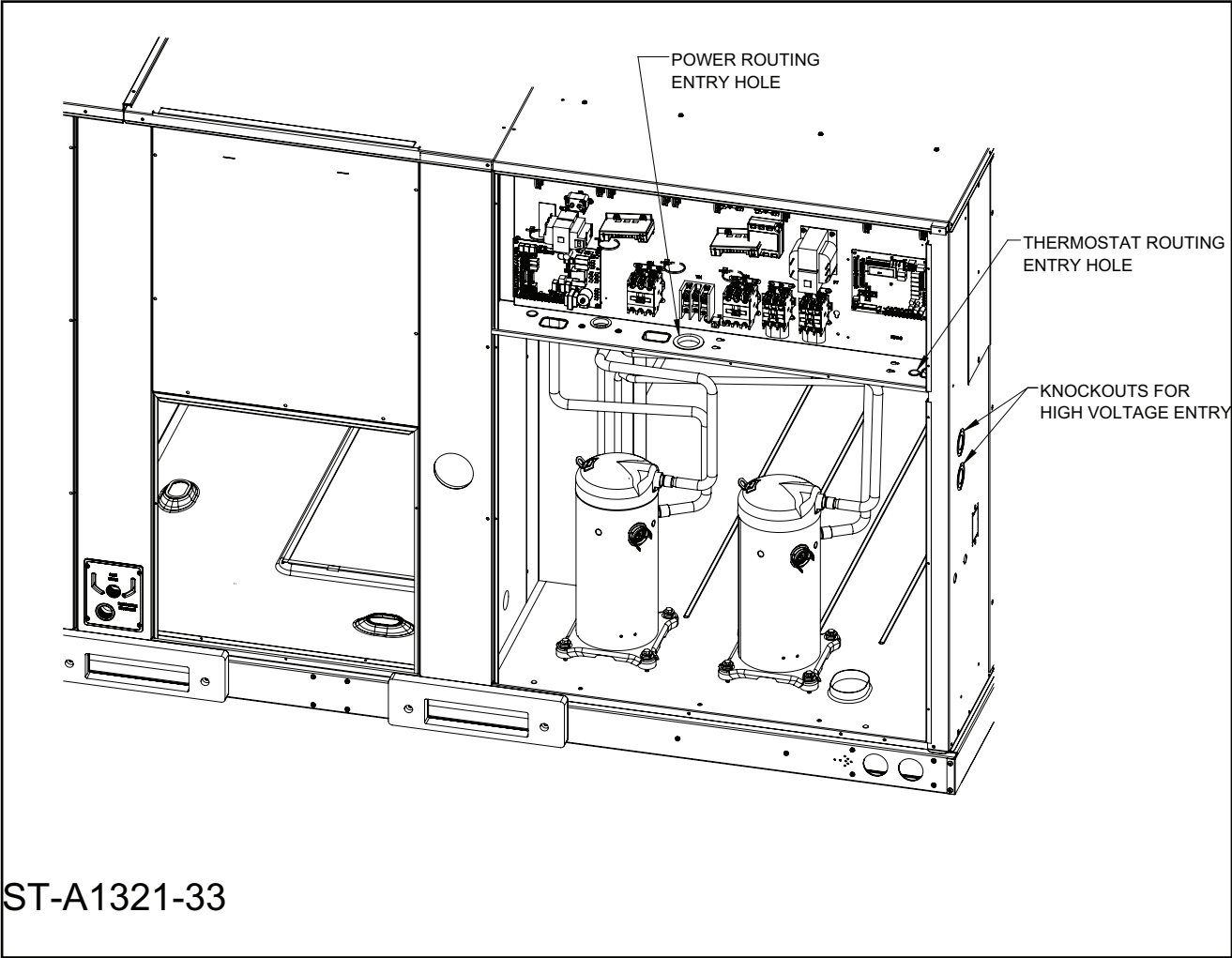


Figure F.3. – B: Hole Sizing for Conduit

	WIRE SIZE, AWG											
	14	12	10	8	6	4	3	2	1	0	00	000
CONDUIT SIZE	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1"	1-1/4"	1-1/4"	1-1/2"	1-1/2"	2"	2"
HOLE SIZE	7/8"	7/8"	7/8"	1-31/32"	1-23/64"	1-23/64"	1-23/32"	1-23/32"	1-31/32"	1-31/32"	2-15/32"	2-15/32"

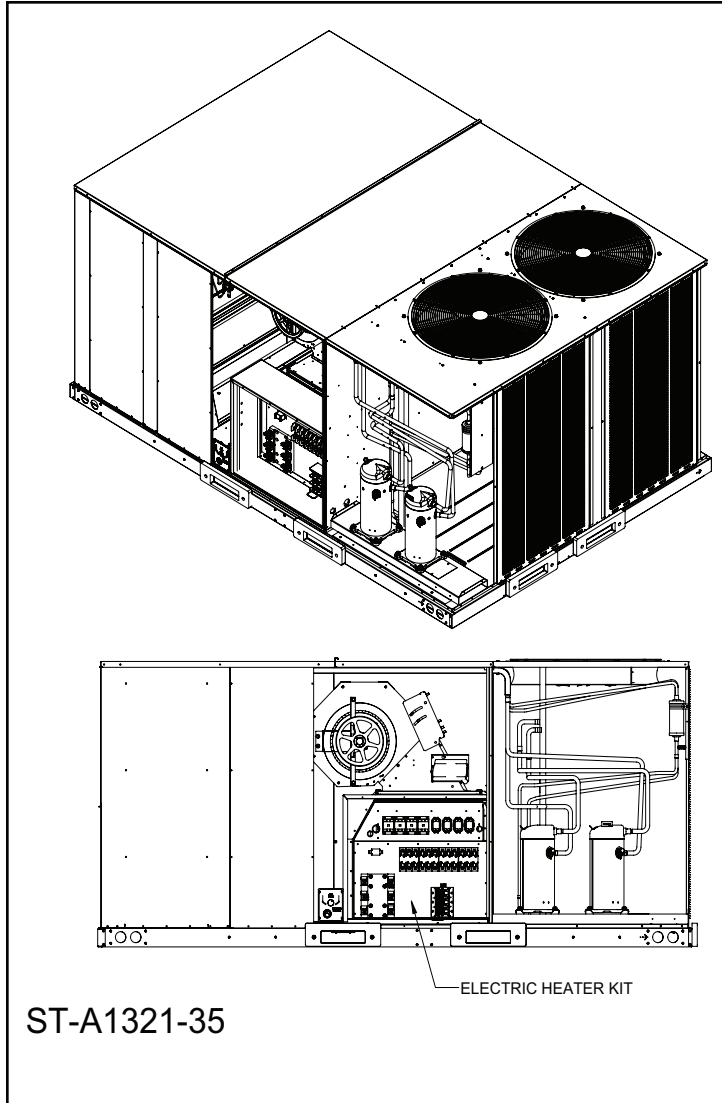
NOTES: 1. DETERMINE REQUIRED WIRE SIZE FROM MINIMUM CIRCUIT AMPACITY SHOWN IN INSTALLATION & OPERATING INSTRUCTION.
2. BOTTOM POWER ENTRY WILL NOT ACCOMMODATE WIRE LARGER THAN #2 AWG (SHADED AREA).

F.4. Measuring Control Voltage Loads

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.

H. ELECTRIC HEAT

Figure H. - A: Electric Heat with Single Point Wiring



H.1. Factory Installed Electric Heat

Units shipped with factory installed electric heat will come with a separate document (included in the parts bag) with details regarding the electric heater kits. Refer to this document for diagrams and additional info. Refer to **Appendix E** for heater kit characteristics such as Minimum Circuit Ampacity and Max Fuse sizes.

H.2. Field Installed Electric Heat

Electric heater kits will be shipped with their own installation document in the box. Use the instructions supplied with the kit for best practice. Install all electric heat kits in accordance with the National Electric Code. Refer to **Appendix E** for manufacturer-approved heater kit characteristics such as Minimum Circuit Ampacity and Max Fuse sizes.

J. STARTUP AND OPERATION

J.1. Final Inspection

J.1.1. Check for Refrigerant Leaks

Before beginning any work on the system or conducting any hot work, ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated. Ventilation must continue while the unit is being worked on. Ventilation is required to safely disperse any released refrigerant into the atmosphere.

Inspect the unit for any damage to the coils and tubing that could cause a leak.

Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used to search for or detect refrigerant leaks. A halide torch or any other detector using a naked flame must not be used.

Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect refrigerant leaks, but the sensitivity may not be accurate and may need recalibration to accurately detect R-454B. Before use, ensure that the detector is not a potential ignition source and is suitable for R-454B.

Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and must be calibrated to R-454B.

Leak detection fluids are also suitable but do not use detergents containing chlorine. Examples of leak detection fluids are the bubble method and fluorescent method agents.

If a leak is suspected, all naked flames must be extinguished.

If a refrigerant leak is found that requires brazing, all of the refrigerants must be removed from the system.

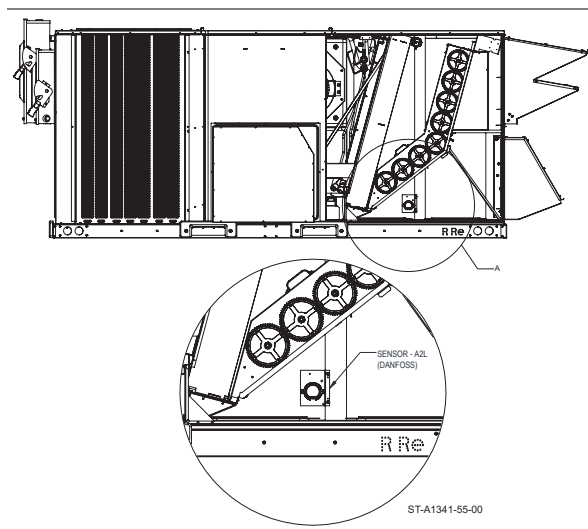
J.1.1.1. Refrigerant Leak Detection System

The refrigerant leak detection system will continuously monitor the air for a refrigerant leak. If the leak detection system detects a leak, the system will begin mitigation procedures: the blower will turn on and the compressors will shut down.

Note: Gas or electric heat functions may continue during mitigation.

At the end of 15 years or if the refrigerant leak detection system becomes inoperable, the leak detection system must be replaced with components specified by the unit's manufacturer. Refer to the manufacturer's website for replacement components. Refer to the alarm code diagnostics section for refrigerant leak detection system error codes.

Figure J.1.1.1. – A: Leak Detection System Location



Note: The second leak detection system is located on the opposite side of the unit. Viewed from the outside, the location is a mirror of [Figure J.1.1.1. - A](#).

If a vertical field-installed economizer will also be installed during the unit installation, the refrigerant detection system's wire harnesses must be unplugged from both sensors. Once the economizer is installed, route the wire harnesses through the plastic grommets (installed in the economizer panels) and reconnect both sensors.

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 F – A2L Refrigerant Installation Safety Data.**
The fans will be energized following the input signal to turn on the fan(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.

J. STARTUP AND OPERATION

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.
 - b. 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. STARTUP AND OPERATION

J.1.2. Check Level of Unit

Refer to [Section C.6.2](#) for setting/checking the level of the unit.

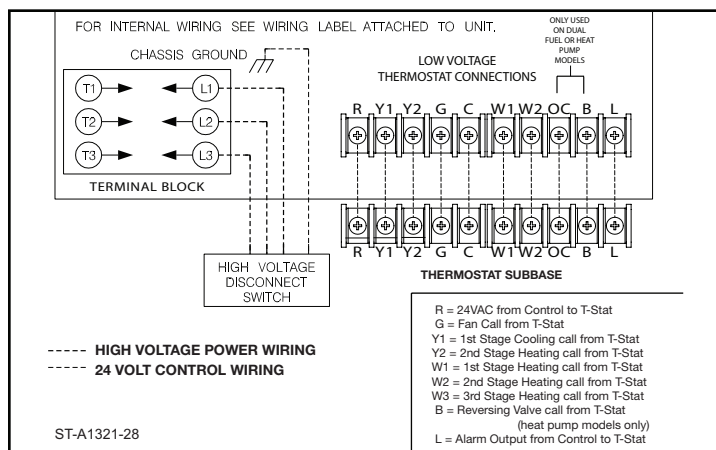
J.1.3. Check Electrical Connections For Proper Torque

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

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 miscellaneous 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 subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges, or any other adverse environmental effects, taking into account the effects of aging or continual vibration from sources such as compressors or fans.

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

Verify that the compressor is running correctly.

J.2.2.2. VFD Blower Rotation

As a reminder, all units with a 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.2.1.** 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

Mitsubishi 800 Series V1000 or MS300 Delta Models.

- Mitsubishi FR-E800-HVC
- Delta MS300

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 Cooling 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.

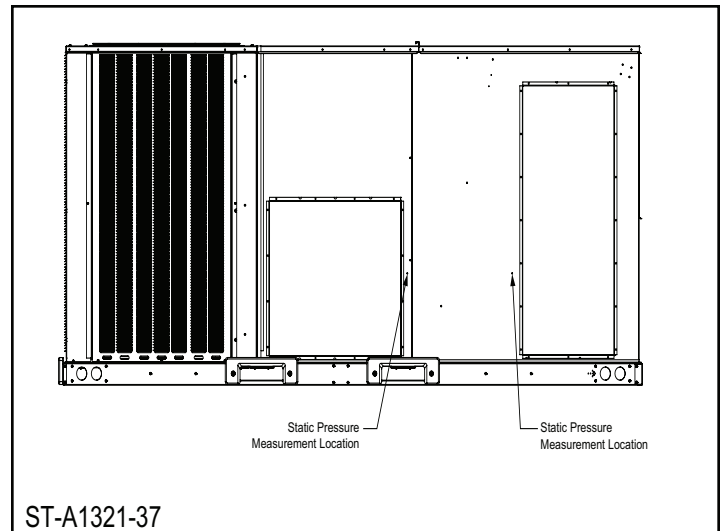
For more information see **VFD I&O Manual** shipped with the unit.

J. STARTUP AND OPERATION

J.3. Checking and Adjusting Air Flow

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

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



J.3.1. Static Pressures and Measurements

- To measure the static pressure of the system, find 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.

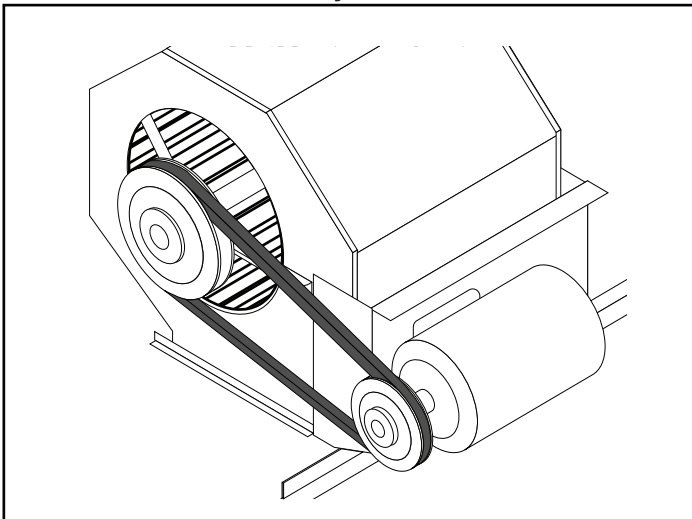
J. STARTUP AND OPERATION

J.3.2. Air Flow Measurements and Adjustments

- Measure the supply/ return static to get the unit static pressure by drilling out the simple 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.

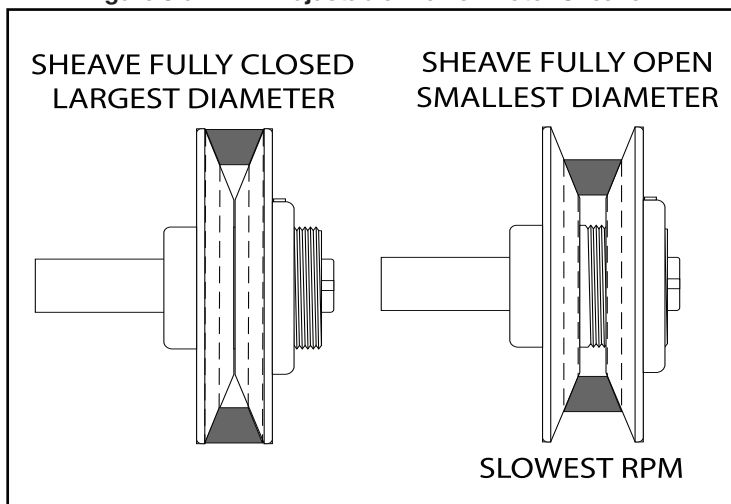
Use the charts and guide provided in the Installation and Operation instructions provided with the unit to calculate the air flow, against the measured static pressures and number of turns on the adjustable blower sheave. Verify the measured air flow against the charts.

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



If adjustment is needed, turn off the power to the entire system, and adjust the adjustable blower motor sheave. To do this, loosen the belt tension and remove the belt. Using an Allen wrench to loosen the set screw on the end of the adjustable blower sheave, turn the blower sheave in until it is fully closed.

Figure J.3.2. – B: Adjustable Blower Motor Sheave



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 cooling or heating, make sure the VFD ramps the blower to the correct speed.

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

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 accessory 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 first-stage cooling

1. The zone thermostat contacts close, and a call for first-stage cooling is initiated.
2. Inputs 'Y1' and 'G' to the control are energized.
3. The control senses input to 'Y1' and 'G'. After a 1 second delay, the control energizes both the indoor blower and first stage compressor.
4. The control enters the 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 1 second 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 the compressor anti-short cycle delay timer. To bypass the time delay, press the SW1 button with an insulated probe for 1 second and then release.

FAULT RECALL OPERATION for non-DDC units

To enter FAULT RECALL mode, press the SW1 button with an insulated probe for 2 seconds 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 5 seconds and release.

The top and bottom segments of the 7-segment display will be activated and flash to indicate the history has been cleared.

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.

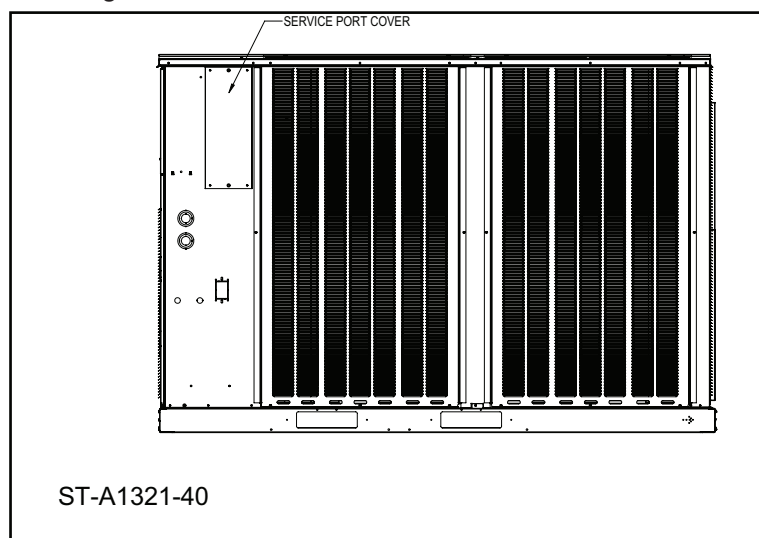
J. STARTUP AND OPERATION

J.4.1. Checking Refrigerant Pressures

This unitary packages 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.**

Figure J.4.1. -A: Service Port Location



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:

- High-side pressure at service fitting
- 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, $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{F}$.

- 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, $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{F}$.

- 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. STARTUP AND OPERATION

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.4.2.1. - A: Line Temperature 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.

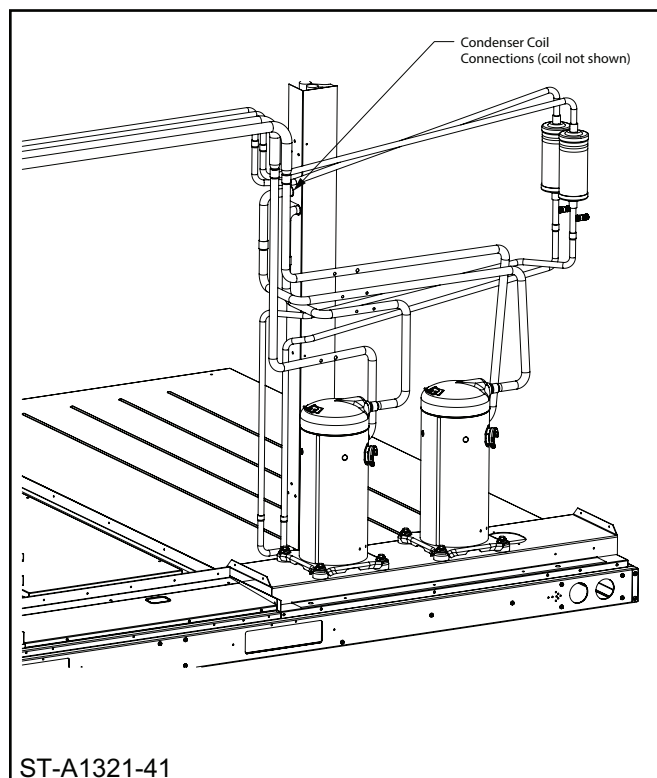
If the measured temperature difference is not reducing, or if the return air is not reaching the thermostat set point, the air flow is too low. Airflow must be increased by either removing the restrictions in the duct system, or by changing the air flow. See **Section J.3.2. Air Flow Measurements and Adjustments** for changing air flow.

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.

Measuring line temperature:

1. Attach a thermometer or thermocouple to the liquid refrigerant line right before both the TXVs in the blower compartment. See **Figure J.4.2.1. - A: Line Temperature Measurement Location**.
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 information regarding checking electric heat operation.

J. STARTUP AND 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 F. 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.2.3. 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 information.

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 - Defective 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 650 PSIG - Replace thermostat wiring"
Condenser fan runs, compressor doesn't	- Run capacitor defective (single phase only) - Loose connection - Compressor stuck, grounded or open motor winding open internal overload. - Low voltage condition	- Replace thermostat wiring - 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."
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 [188.78 L/s] 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 - Room thermostat set too low	- Increase speed of blower or reduce restriction - replace air filter - Raise thermostat set point
High head-low vapor pressures	- Restriction in liquid line, expansion device or filter drier - Flow check piston size too small - Incorrect capillary tubes	- 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
High head-high or normal vapor pressure - Heating mode	- Low air flow - condenser coil - Refrigerant overcharge - Air or non-condensibles in system - Dirty condenser coil	- Check filters - correct to speed - Correct system charge - Recover refrigerant, evacuate & recharge - Check filter - clean coil
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 - Liquid line limiting refrigerant flow	- Increase speed of blower or reduce restriction - replace air filter - Add Low Ambient Kit - Recover refrigerant - evacuate & recharge - add filter drier - Replace drier
High vapor pressure	- Excessive load - Defective compressor	- Recheck load calculation - Replace
Fluctuating head & vapor pressures	- Severe overcharge - Air or non-condensibles in system	- Adjust refrigerant charge - 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
21	REFRIGERANT LOW PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN - CIRCUIT 2	Problem
22	MAIN LIMIT OPEN	Problem
30	REFRIGERANT HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN - CIRCUIT 2	Problem
29	Refrigerant High Pressure Switch Open – Circuit 1	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
49	Freeze Switch Open – Circuit 1	Problem
50	FREEZE SWITCH OPEN - CIRCUIT 2	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

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