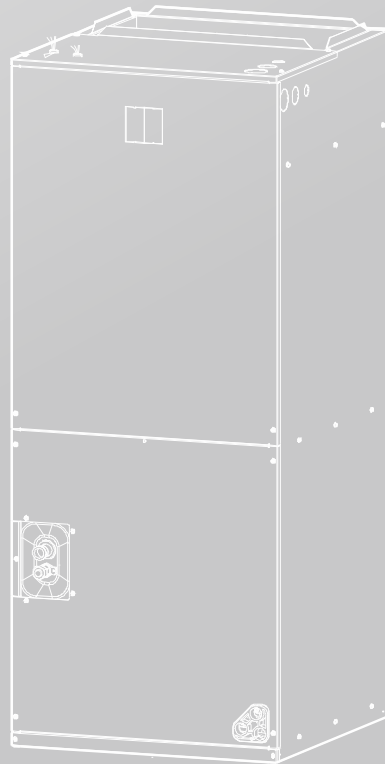




# INSTALLATION AND OPERATION MANUAL

High Efficiency Air Handlers  
1.5-5 Tons Capacity | R454B



Original instructions.  
Please read this manual carefully and keep it for future reference.  
All the pictures in this manual are for illustrations purpose only.



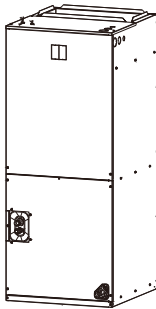


RECOGNIZE THIS SYMBOL AS AN INDICATION OF IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

## **! WARNING**

These instructions are intended as an aid to qualified licensed service personnel for proper installation, adjustment and operation of this unit. Read these instructions thoroughly before attempting installation or operation. Failure to follow these instructions may result in improper installation, adjustment, service, or maintenance, which could possibly lead to fire, electrical shock, property damage, personal injury, or even death.

### **Air Handler Features**



#### **GREATER ECONOMY**

- High heat transfer efficiency and low static pressure drop due to the "A" shaped coil.
- Foil faced insulation to prevent energy loss through the cabinet.
- Factory-sealed cabinet certified to achieve an air leakage rate of 2% or less at 1.0 inch water column.
- Multi-Stage blower Speed Control to match different capacity demand better.

#### **GREATER CONVENIENCE**

- Multi-position installation: Upflow, Downflow, horizontal left and horizontal right.
- Horizontal and vertical condensate drain pans with standard, primary and secondary condensate fittings.
- Field-installed electric heater kits (5, 7.5, 10, 15, or 20 kW) available as an accessory.
- Multiple electrical entry locations.
- Dual front panel, volute and coil with slide track, TXV with threaded connection for easy maintenance.
- Integrated filter rack with tool-less door access.
- The connection of evaporator is copper, easy to braze.
- Replace piston to TXV easily.

#### **GREATER RELIABILITY**

- All-aluminium heat exchanger to ensure long-life operation.
- Advanced internal welding process to reduce potential difference corrosion.
- AHRI listed and ETL listed.
- Polymer condensate drain pan with UVC inhibitor to improve anti-aging effect.
- Fully-insulated cabinet design.
- R454B refrigerant sensor is configured to ensure safe operation.
- R454B refrigerant sensor is factory-installed.

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This document is customer property and is to remain with this unit.  
 These instructions do not cover all the different variations, nor do they provide for every possible contingency to be met in connection with installation.  
 All phases of this installation must comply with national state and local codes. If additional information is required, please contact your local distributor.

# 1 SAFETY

## 1.1 Safety Signs



This is the general warning sign. It is used to alert the user to potential hazards. All safety messages that follow this sign shall be obeyed to avoid possible harm.

### **⚠ DANGER**

indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury

### **⚠ WARNING**

indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury

### **⚠ CAUTION**

indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury

### **NOTICE**

is used to address practices not related to physical injury

## Explanation of symbols displayed on the unit

	<b>DANGER</b>	This symbol shows that this appliance uses a mildly flammable refrigerant. If the refrigerant get leaked and exposed to an external ignition source, there is a risk of fire.
	<b>WARNING</b>	This symbol shows that appliance shall be installed, operated and stored in a room with a floor area not less than the minimum room area.
	<b>CAUTION</b>	This symbol shows that the operation manual should be read carefully.
	<b>CAUTION</b>	This symbol shows that a service personnel should be handling this equipment with reference to the installation manual.
	<b>CAUTION</b>	This symbol shows that information is available such as in the operating manual or installation manual.



## 1.2 Safety Precautions

### ⚠ DANGER

Disconnect all power to unit before installing or servicing. More than one disconnect switch may be required to de-energize the equipment. Hazardous voltage can cause severe personal injury or death.

### ⚠ WARNING

If removal of the blower assembly is required, all disconnect switches supplying power to the equipment must be de-energized and locked (if not in sight of unit), so the field power wires can be safely removed from the blower assembly. Failure to do so may cause electrical shock, resulting in personal injury or death.

### ⚠ WARNING

The unit must be permanently grounded. Failure to do so may result in electrical shock, causing personal injury or death.

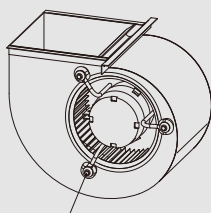
### ⚠ WARNING

Because of possible damage to equipment or personal injury, installation, service, and maintenance should be performed by a trained, qualified service personnel. Consumer service is recommended only for filter cleaning / replacement. Never operate the unit with the access panels removed.

### ⚠ WARNING

These instructions are intended as an aid to qualified, licensed service personnel for proper installation, adjustment and operation of this unit. Read these instructions thoroughly before attempting installation or operation. Failure to follow these instructions may result in improper installation, adjustment, service or maintenance, possibly resulting in fire, electrical shock, property damage, personal injury or death.

### ⚠ CAUTION



BLOWER MOTOR SHIPPING BOLT

Make sure the blower motor support is tight (3-motor mount bolts), then check if wheel is secured to the motor shaft before operating the unit.

Fig.1-1 Checking Motor Fix Status

### ⚠ WARNING

**PROPOSITION 65:** This appliance contains fiberglass insulation. Respirable particles of fiberglass are known to The State of California to cause cancer.

All manufacturer products meet current federal OSHA Guidelines for safety. California Proposition 65 warnings are required for certain products, which are not covered by the OSHA standards.

California's Proposition 65 requires warnings for products sold in California that contain or produce any of over 600 listed chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects such as fiberglass insulation, lead in brass, and combustion products from natural vapor.

All "new equipment" shipped for sale in California will have labels stating that the product contains and/or produces Proposition 65 chemicals. Although we have not changed our processes, having the same label on all our products facilitates manufacturing and shipping. We cannot always know "when, or if" products will be sold in the California market.

You may receive inquiries from customers about chemicals found in, or produced by, some of our heating and air-conditioning equipment, or found in natural vapor used with some of our products. Listed below are those chemicals and substances commonly associated with similar equipment in our industry and other manufacturers.

- Glass Wool (Fiberglass) Insulation
- Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- Formaldehyde
- Benzene

More details are available on the following websites: OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration), at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov) and the State of California's OEHHA (Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment), at [www.oehha.org](http://www.oehha.org). Consumer education is important since the chemicals and substances on the list are found in our daily lives. Most consumers are aware that products present safety and health risks, when improperly used, handled and maintained.

### ⚠ WARNING

The first 6 inches of supply air plenum and ductwork must be constructed of sheet metal as required by NFPA 90B. The supply air plenum or duct must have a solid sheet metal bottom directly under the unit with no openings, registers or flexible air ducts located in it. If flexible supply air ducts are used, they may be located only in the vertical walls of rectangular plenum, a minimum of 6 inches from the solid bottom. Metal plenum of duct may be connected to the combustible floor base, if not, it must be connected to the unit supply duct exposed to the supply air opening from the downflow unit. Exposing combustible (non-metal) material to the supply opening of a downflow unit can cause a fire resulting in property damage, personal injury or death.

## **⚠ WARNING**

Only use this unit in a well-ventilated area and ensure unit's airflow inlet and outlet would not be impeded by obstructions. Do not use this unit in the following locations:

Locations with mineral oil.

Locations with saline atmospheres, such as seaside locations.

Locations with sulphurous atmospheres, such as near natural hot springs.

Where high voltage electricity is present, such as in certain industrial locations.

On vehicles or vessels, such as trucks or ferry boats.

Where exposure to oily or very humid air may occur, such as kitchens.

In proximity to sources of electromagnetic radiation, such as high-frequency transmitters or other high strength radiation devices.

## **⚠ WARNING**

Do not use means to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.

The appliance shall be stored in a room that does not have continuously operating ignition sources (for example: open flames, an operating gas appliance or an operating electric heater).

Do not pierce or burn the unit.

Be aware that refrigerants may not contain an odour.

If refrigerant gas leaks during installation, ventilate the area immediately.

Comply with national gas regulations.

## **⚠ WARNING**

This appliance is not intended for use by people (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or people who lack experience and knowledge, unless they are supervised or have been given instructions concerning the use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.

Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.

Any person who is involved with working on or opening a refrigerant circuit should hold a current valid certificate from an industry-accredited assessment authority, which authorizes their competence to handle refrigerants safely in accordance with an industry recognized assessment credential.

Servicing shall only be performed as recommended by the equipment manufacturer.

Maintenance and repair requiring the assistance of other skilled personnel shall be carried out under the supervision of a person competent in the use of flammable refrigerants.

Prior to beginning work on systems containing flammable refrigerants, safety checks are necessary to minimize the risk of ignition.

## **⚠ WARNING**

When repairing the refrigerating system, comply with the following precautions prior to conducting work on the system:

– shall be undertaken according to controlled procedures so as to minimize the risk of the presence of flammable gases or vapors while the work is being performed.

– All maintenance staff and others working in the local area shall be instructed on the nature of the work being carried out. Work in confined spaces shall be avoided.

– The area shall be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially toxic or flammable environment. Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with all applicable refrigerants, i.e. non-sparking, adequately sealed or intrinsically safe.

– If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigerating equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available and easily accessible. Have a dry powder or CO2 fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.

– When carrying out work in relation to a refrigerating system that involves exposing any pipe work, no sources of ignition shall be used in such a manner that it may lead to the risk of fire or explosion. All possible ignition sources, including cigarette smoking, should be kept sufficiently far away from the site of installation, repair, or removal and disposal of the unit, during which refrigerant can possibly be released into the surrounding space. Prior to beginning work, the area around the equipment is to be surveyed to make sure that there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks. "No Smoking" signs shall be clearly displayed.

Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before opening the system or conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it externally into the surroundings.

Where electrical components are being changed, they shall be fit according to their purpose and to the correct specification. At all times the manufacturer's maintenance and service guidelines shall be followed. If in doubt, consult the manufacturer's technical department for assistance. The following checks shall be applied to installations using flammable refrigerants:

– The actual refrigerant charge is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed;

– The ventilation machinery and outlets are operating adequately and are not obstructed.

– If an indirect refrigerating circuit is being used, the secondary circuit shall be checked for the presence of refrigerant.

– Equipment marking must remain visible and legible. Markings and signs that are illegible shall be corrected.

Refrigerating pipe or components are installed in a position where they are unlikely to be exposed to any substances which may corrode refrigerant containing components, unless the components are constructed of materials that are inherently resistant to corrosion or are suitably protected against corrosion.

Repair and maintenance of electrical components shall include initial safety checks and component inspection procedures. If a fault exists that could compromise safety, then no electrical supply shall be connected to the circuit until the fault has been dealt with satisfactorily.

If the fault cannot be corrected immediately but it is necessary to continue operation, an adequate temporary solution shall be used. This shall be reported to the owner of the equipment so that all parties are advised. Initial safety checks shall include:

- That capacitors are discharged: this shall be done in a safe manner to avoid the possibility of sparking;
- That no live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering or purging the system;
- That there is continuity of grounding.

## **WARNING**

Sealed electrical components shall be replaced.

Intrinsically safe components must be replaced.

Check that cabling will not be subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges or any other adverse environmental effects. The check shall also take into account the effects of aging or continual vibration from sources such as compressors or fans.

Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used while searching for or detecting of refrigerant leaks. A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used.

Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect refrigerant leaks but, in the case of flammable refrigerants, the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated for the refrigerant employed, and the appropriate percentage of gas (25 % maximum) is confirmed.

If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed/extinguished.

If a leakage of refrigerant which requires brazing is found, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak.

Leak detection fluids are also suitable for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work.

**NOTICE:** Examples of leak detection fluids are

- bubble method,
- fluorescent method agents.

When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs - or for any other purpose - conventional procedures shall be used. However, for flammable refrigerants it is important that best practice be followed, since flammability is a consideration. The following procedure shall be adhered to:

- safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations.
- evacuate.
- purge the circuit with inert gas .
- evacuate.
- continuously flush or purge with inert gas when using flame to open circuit, and.
- open the circuit.

The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders if venting is not allowed by local and national codes. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, the system shall be purged with oxygen-free nitrogen to render the appliance safe for flammable refrigerants. This process might need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for purging refrigerant systems.

For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, refrigerants purging shall be 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 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 atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place.

The outlet for the vacuum pump shall not be close to any potential ignition sources, and ventilation shall be available.

Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant they contain.

Cylinders shall be kept upright. Ensure that the refrigeration system is grounded prior to charging the system with refrigerant.

Label the system when charging is complete (if it is not already labeled).

Take extreme care not to overfill the refrigeration system.

Prior to recharging the system, it shall be pressure-tested with the appropriate purging gas. The system shall be leak-tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.

Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential that the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all its detail. It is recommended that all refrigerants are recovered safely. Prior to the task being carried out, an oil and refrigerant sample shall be taken in case analysis is required prior to re-use of reclaimed refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before the task is commenced.

- a) Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.
- b) Isolate system electrically.
- c) Before attempting the procedure ensure that:
  - mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;
  - all personal protective equipment is available and used correctly;
  - the recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person;
  - recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards.
- d) Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.
- e) If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.
- f) Make sure that the cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.
- g) Start the recovery machine and operate it in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- h) Do not overfill cylinders. (No more than 80 % volume liquid charge).
- i) Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.
- j) When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process has been completed, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.
- k) Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another refrigeration system unless it has been cleaned and checked.

Equipment shall be labeled stating that it has been de-commissioned and emptied of refrigerant. The label shall be dated and signed. Ensure that there are labels on the equipment stating that the equipment contains flammable refrigerant.

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

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

The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of the flammable refrigerant. If in doubt, the manufacturer should be consulted. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales shall be available and in good working order. Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition.

The recovery equipment must be in good working order and come with a set of instructions for proper usage. Furthermore, the equipment should be suitable for safely recovering flammable refrigerants.

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

Do not use the air conditioner for other purposes. In order to avoid any quality deterioration, do not use the unit for the cooling of precision instruments, food, plants, animals or works of art. Before cleaning, be sure to stop the operation, turn the breaker off or unplug the supply cord. Otherwise, electric shock and injury may occur.

In order to avoid electric shock or fire, make sure that a ground leak detector is installed.

Never touch the air outlet or the horizontal blades while the swing flap is in operation. Your fingers may be come caught or the unit may break down.

Never put any objects into the air inlet or outlet.

Objects touching the fan at high speed can be dangerous.

Never inspect or service the unit by yourself.

Ask a qualified service person to perform this task.

Do not dispose of this product as unsorted municipal waste. This waste should be collected separately for special treatment. Do not dispose of electrical appliances as unsorted municipal waste. Use separate collection facilities. Contact your local government for information regarding the connection systems available.

If electrical appliances are disposed of in landfills or dumps, hazardous substances can leak into the groundwater and get into the food chain, harming your health and well-being.

To prevent refrigerant leak, contact your dealer.

When the system is installed and operated in a small room, it is required to maintain the concentration of the refrigerant below the limit, in case a leak occurs. Otherwise, oxygen in the room may be affected, resulting in a serious accident.

The refrigerant in the air conditioner is safe and normally does not leak.

If the refrigerant leaks into the room and comes into contact with the fire of a burner, a heater or a cooker, a harmful gas could be released.

Turn off any combustible heating devices, ventilate the room, and contact the dealer from whom you purchased the unit.

Do not use the air conditioner until a service person confirms that the refrigerant leak is repaired.

Keep ventilation openings clear of obstruction.

## CAUTION

Be sure the air conditioner is grounded.

In order to avoid electric shock, make sure that the unit is grounded and that the ground wire is not connected to a gas or water pipe, lightning conductor or telephone ground wire.

Do not operate the air conditioner with a wet hands. An electric shock may happen.

Do not touch the heat exchanger fins. These fins are sharp and could cut you.

To avoid oxygen deficiency, ventilate the room sufficiently if equipment with a burner is used together with the air conditioner.

Arrange the drain hose to ensure smooth drainage. Incomplete drainage may cause wetting of the building, furniture, etc.

Never touch the internal parts of the controller.

Do not remove the blower access panel. Some parts inside are dangerous to touch, and machine issues may occur.

Attention is drawn to the fact that additional transportation regulations may exist with respect to the equipment containing a flammable gas. The maximum number of pieces of equipment or the configuration of the equipment permitted to be transported together will be determined by the applicable transport regulations.

Signs for similar appliances used in a work area are generally addressed by local regulations and give the minimum requirements for the provision of safety and/or health signs for a work location.

All required signs are to be maintained and employers should ensure that employees receive suitable and sufficient instruction and

training on the meaning of appropriate safety signs and the actions that need to be taken in connection with these signs.

The effectiveness of signs should not be diminished by too many signs being placed together.

Any pictograms used should be as simple as possible and contain only essential details.

The storage of the appliance should be in accordance with the applicable regulations or instructions, whichever is more stringent.

Storage package protection should be constructed such a way that mechanical damage to the equipment inside the package will not cause a leak of the refrigerant charge.

The maximum number of pieces of equipment permitted to be stored together will be determined by local regulations.

Do not operate the air conditioner when using a room fumigation - type insecticide. Failure to observe this precaution could cause the chemicals to become deposited in the unit, which could endanger the health of those who are hypersensitive to chemicals. It may also cause the refrigerant sensor to alarm.

Do not place appliances which produce open flames in places exposed to the air flow from the unit or under the indoor unit. It may cause incomplete combustion or deformation of the unit due to the heat.

Do not install the air conditioner in a location where flammable gas may leak out. If the gas leaks out and stays around the air conditioner, a fire may break out.

Any additional equipment installed in our unit may not cause negative influence on normal operation, such as UV lights, humidifier and etc.

The appliance uses R454B refrigerant.



## 2 ABOUT THE PRODUCT

### 2.1 Unit Dimensions

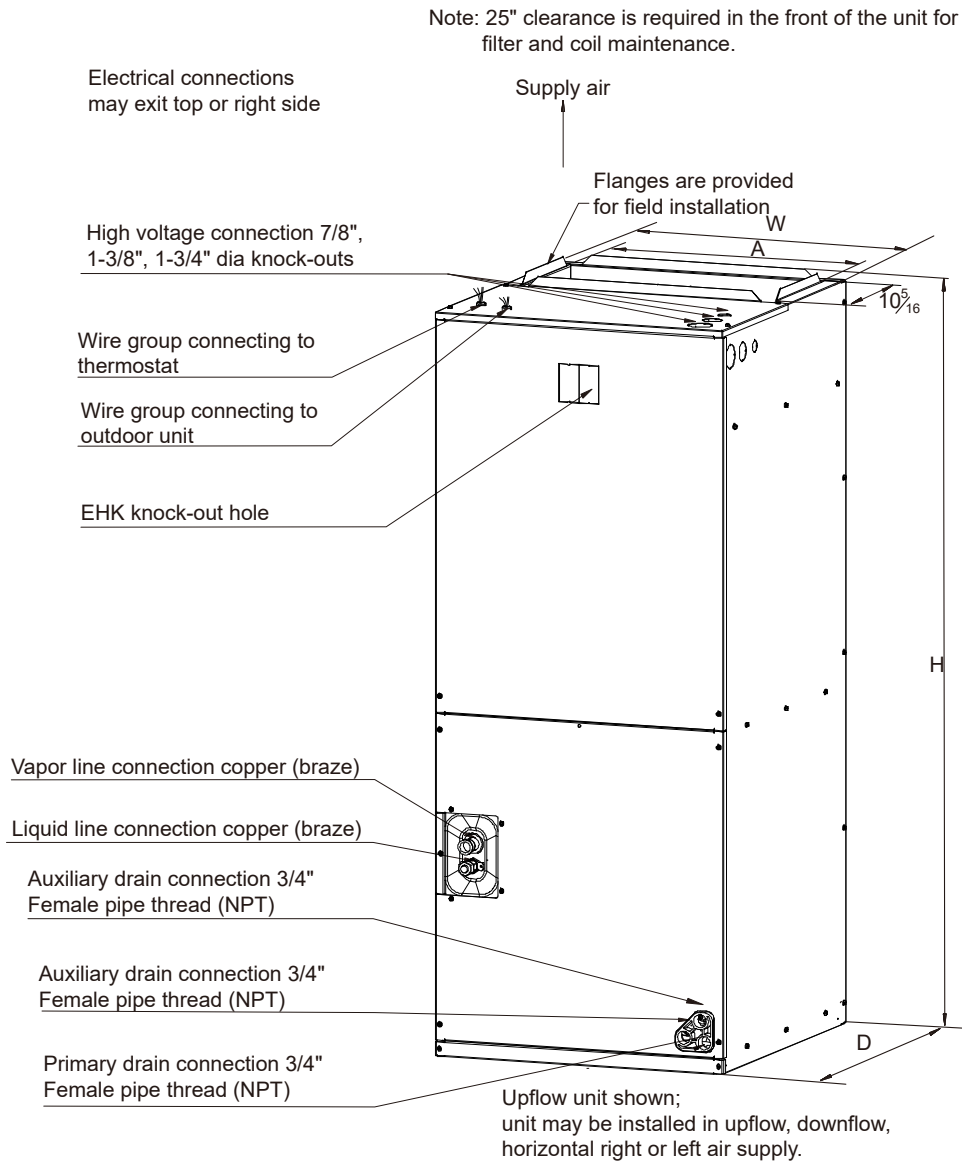


Fig.2-1 Dimensions

Dimensional Data

Model Size	Unit Height "H" in [mm]	Unit Width "W" in [mm]	Unit Length "D" in [mm]	Supply Duct "A"	Unit Weight (lb [kg])
18	41-3/8" [1050]	18-1/8" [460]	20-1/2" [520]	16" [406]	108 [49]
24	46-1/2" [1180]	19-5/8" [500]	21-5/8" [550]	18" [456]	130 [59]
30	46-1/2" [1180]	19-5/8" [500]	21-5/8" [550]	18" [456]	130 [59]
36	46-1/2" [1180]	19-5/8" [500]	21-5/8" [550]	18" [456]	130 [59]
42	54-1/2" [1385]	22" [560]	24" [610]	19-1/2" [496]	157 [71]
48	54-1/2" [1385]	22" [560]	24" [610]	19-1/2" [496]	157 [71]
60	54-1/2" [1385]	22" [560]	24" [610]	19-1/2" [496]	165 [74]

Table 2-1



## 2.2 Parts Introduction

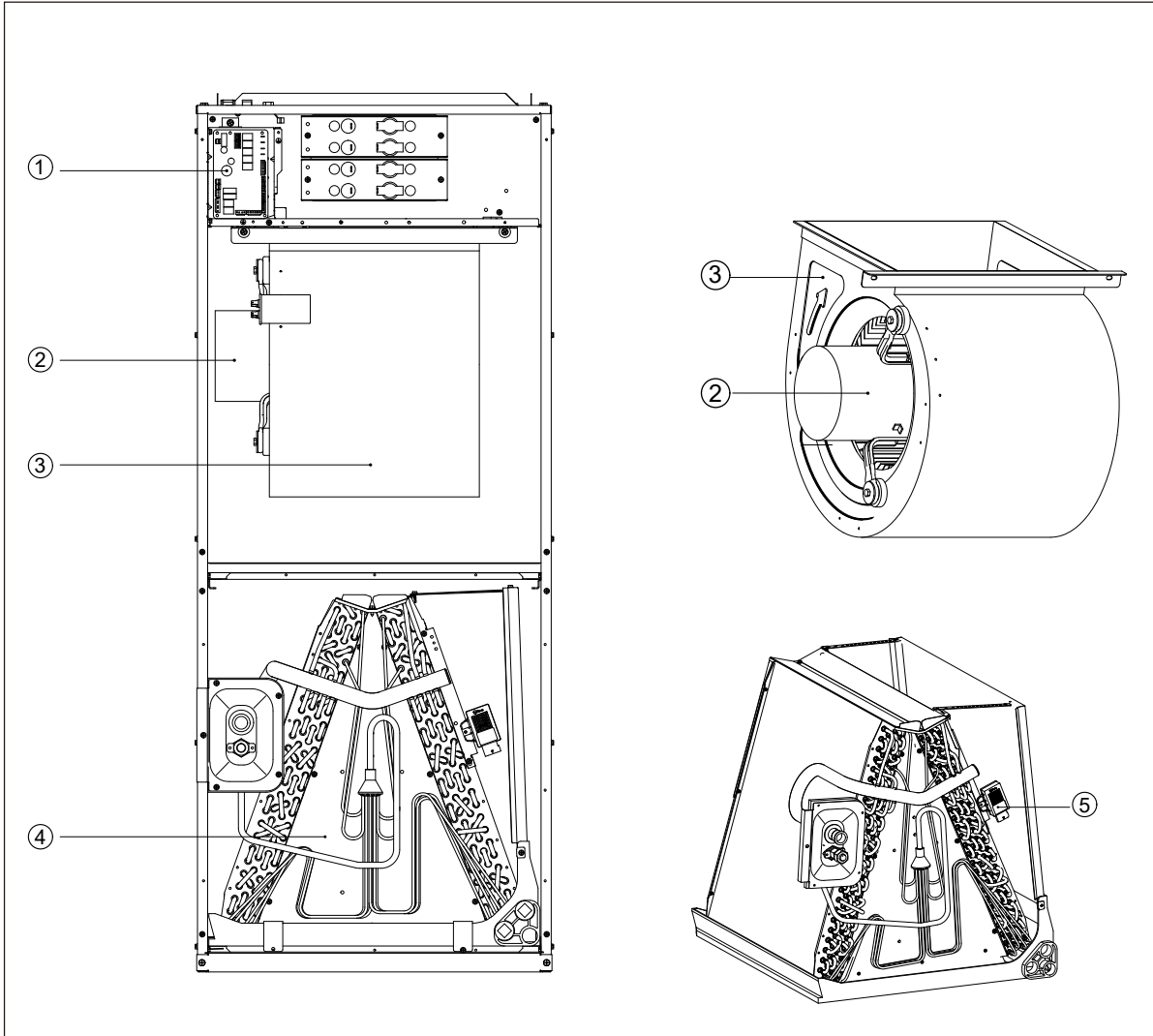


Fig.2-2

Number	①	②	③	④	⑤
Parts	Control Board	Motor	Blower	AL-Evaporator	R454B Refrigerant Sensor

Table 2-2

## 2.3 Attached Fittings






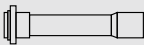

Installation Fittings	Name	Appearance	Quantity	Name	Appearance	Quantity
	Indoor unit operation and installation manual		1	Sealing ring		3
	Accessory package		1	Alarm output wires		1
	Seal plug		2	Pipe Joint		1
	Hook		1			

Table 2-3

Note: The above list is for most models, different models of the attached fittings list may be slightly different. Check if any accessory in the above figure is missing. All the accessories must be kept properly. All the fittings should be factory fittings.

## 2.4 Refrigerant Sensor

R454B refrigerant leakage sensor is configured for the indoor unit. To meet different installation scenarios, the refrigerant sensor has two installation positions. The factory set of the refrigerant sensor is applied to the vertical upflow and horizontal right. The refrigerant sensor needs to be relocated for vertical downflow and horizontal left. Before installing the indoor unit, check whether the refrigerant sensor is correctly installed according to Section 3.

### ⚠ CAUTION

The refrigerant leakage sensor can only use the factory model or the specified model indicated in the corresponding manual.

The R454B refrigerant leakage sensor must be used to activate the refrigerant shut-off device, the alarm device, incorporated circulation airflow or other emergency controls, which shall give an electrical signal at a predetermined alarm set point in response to leaked refrigerant.

The location of leakage sensors shall be chosen in relation to the different installation scenarios. Please refer to the indoor unit installation manual for specific requirements.

The installation of the refrigerant leakage sensor shall allow access for checking, repair or replacement by an authorized person.

The refrigerant leakage sensor shall be installed so its function can be verified easily.

The refrigerant leakage sensor shall be protected to prevent tampering or unauthorized resetting of the pre-set value.

To be effective, the refrigerant leakage sensor must be electrically powered at all times after installation, other than when servicing.

If the refrigerant leakage sensor detects a refrigerant leak, the fan will be turned on to the maximum, and the compressor will stop running. You should immediately leave the leak area and notify a professional for handling.

The service life of the refrigerant sensor is 15 years, and it should be replaced after the service life.

To ensure the detection accuracy of the refrigerant sensor, it is recommended to blow dust off the surface of the refrigerant sensor after it is used for a long time.

### ⚠ WARNING

LEAK DETECTION SYSTEM installed on indoor unit. Unit must be powered on except for during servicing period.

### NOTICE

The R454B refrigerant leakage sensor is configured for the indoor unit. The fan operation can be initiated by the R454B refrigerant sensor, ensuring that it meets the required circulation airflow requirements. The allowed maximum refrigerant charge ( $m_{max}$ ) and the required minimum room area ( $A_{min}$ ) can be determined according to Table 3-2 and Table 3-3.

## 3 INSTALLATION

### 3.1 Installation Instructions

The unit can be positioned for bottom return air in the upflow position, left and right return in the horizontal position, top return in downflow position.

This Air handler provides the flexibility for installation in any upflow, downflow, or horizontal application. The direct drive motors provide a selection of air volume to match any application. 5-Speed motors provide selections of air flow to meet desired applications.

The power wiring and control wiring are set on the top and right of the unit. Accessible screw terminals are provided for the control wiring, making the installation process easy and minimizing installation costs. See Fig.3-1.

Do not install unit in an area where flammable materials are present due to the risk of an explosion resulting in serious injury or death.

If the supporting structural members are not strong enough to handle the unit's weight, the unit could fall out of place and cause serious injury.

If a return-air duct is not installed, carefully select the location and method of product installation so that air flow into the product will not be blocked.

The unit should be installed in a level position to ensure proper condensation drainage. Up to an additional  $\frac{1}{4}$ " rise over the width or depth of the unit is allowed to create additional sloping towards the drain. Unit must be positioned between level and  $\frac{1}{4}$ " rise, sloping toward the drain connections.

Install the indoor and outdoor unit power supply wiring and connecting wires at least 3.5 ft. away from televisions or radios in order to prevent image interference or noise.

To ensure the proper installation, select a solid and level site.

Ensure that there is enough space for installation and maintenance.

See Fig.3-1 and Fig.3-2.

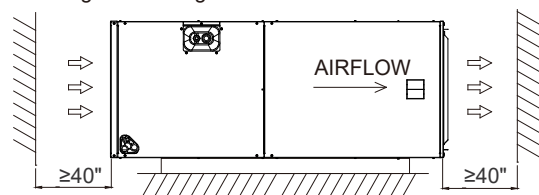


Fig.3-1 Clearances in the horizontal position

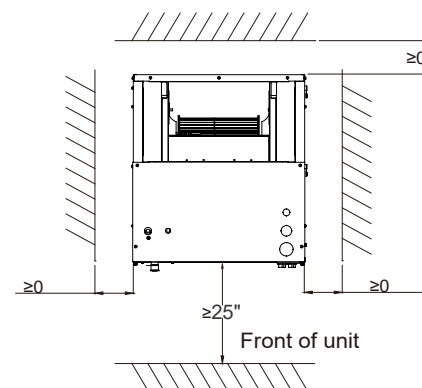


Fig.3-2 Clearances in the vertical position



When the unit is installed in a hot and humid place, If the humidity inside the installation space might exceed 86 °F and RH 80 %, it is recommended to insulate the cabinet exterior.

Use glass wool or polyethylene foam as insulation so that the thickness is more than 2 inches and fits inside the installation space opening.

Respectively, condensation may form on the surface of the insulation.

Be sure to use insulation that is designed for use with HVAC Systems.

Condensation may form on the product during cooling operation. It is also recommended to use second drain pan and secure the unit firmly to prevent it from falling. See Fig.3-3 , Fig.3-4, Fig.3-5, Fig.3-6.

**⚠ WARNING**

These instructions are exclusively intended for qualified contractors and authorized installers.

Work on the refrigerant circuit with flammable refrigerant in safety group A2L may only be carried out by authorized contractors. These heating contractors must be trained in accordance with UL 60335-2-40, Section HH. The certificate of competence from an industry accredited body is required.

Work on electrical equipment may only be carried out by a qualified electrician.

Before initial commissioning, all safety – related points must be checked by the particular certified heating contractors. The system must be commissioned by the system installer or a qualified person authorized by the installer.

For installation of the indoor unit, refer to the corresponding installation and operation manual. If an indoor unit is installed in an unventilated area, the area shall be so constructed that should any refrigerant leak, it will not stagnate so as to create a fire or explosion hazard.

The appliance shall be stored so as to prevent mechanical damage from occurring.

Do not stack combustible materials on the surface of the indoor unit.

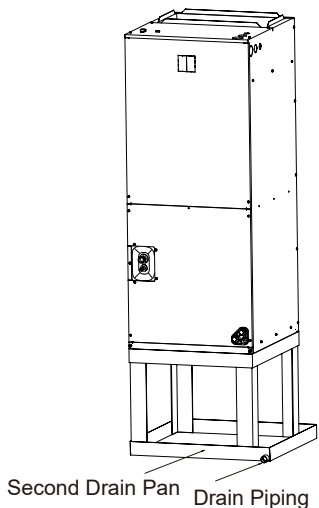


Fig.3-3 Installed vertically upflow

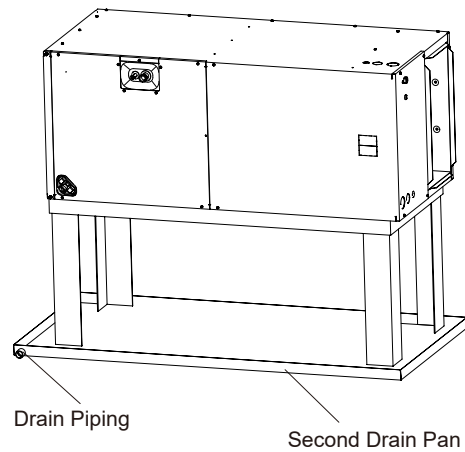


Fig.3-4 Installed horizontally right

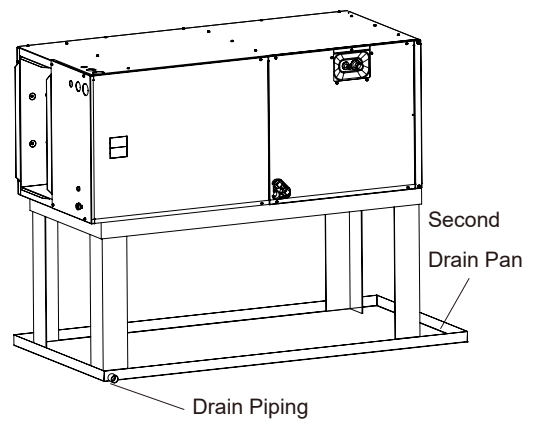


Fig.3-5 Installed horizontally left

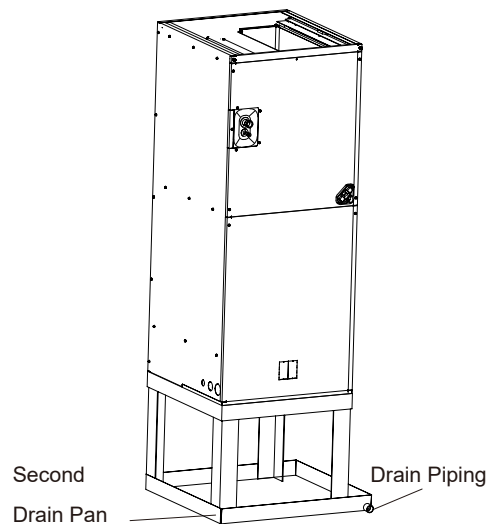


Fig.3-6 Installed vertically downflow

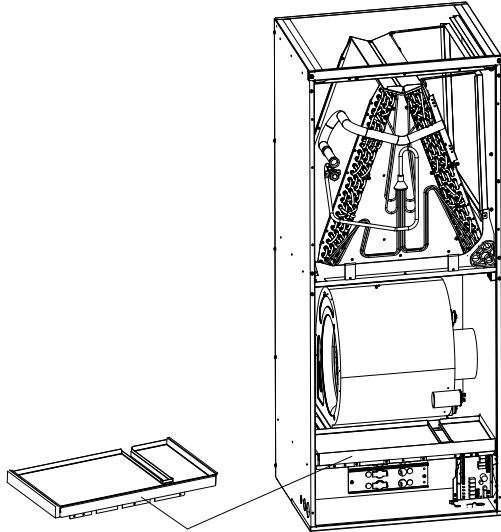
**⚠ WARNING**

Ensure the apparatus is mounted securely.

## NOTICE

If installed vertically downflow in a hot and humid place that might exceed 86 °F and RH 80 %, such as in the basement, the extra drain pan, sponge and sealant shall be installed as shown in Fig .3-7. Sealant must meet the fire rating requirements of 5VA. The extra drain pan is an optional part that is not factory-installed. You can consult dealers or manufacturers to buy it. No matter how the unit is installed, as long as the knock-out hole is used, the knock-out hole needs to use sealant.

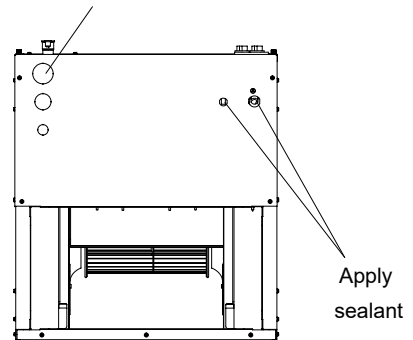
### STEP1



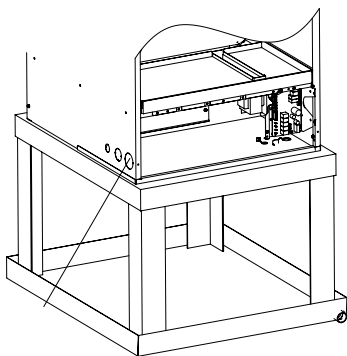
Extra Drain Pan

Note: Extra drain pan is optional part, isn't factory-installed.

Note: High voltage connection 7/8", 1-3/8", 1-3/4" dia knock-outs, sealant must be applied here.



### STEP2



Note: High voltage connection 7/8", 1-3/8", 1-3/4" dia knock-outs, sealant must be applied here.

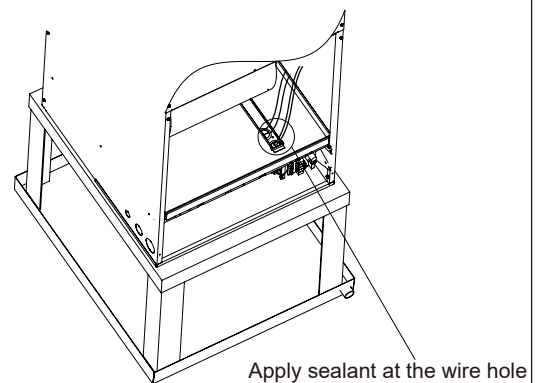


Fig.3-7 Extra pan and sealant installed

### 3.2 Vertical Upflow

Vertical Upflow configuration is the factory set on all models. See Fig.3-8.

If return air is to be ducted, install duct flush with floor. Use fireproof resilient gasket 1/8 to 1/4 in. thick between the ducts, unit and floor. Set unit on floor over opening.

#### IMPORTANT NOTE

Torque applied to drain connections should not exceed 15 ft.lb. For vertical upflow and horizontal right installations, dimensions for refrigerant and drain pipes may be found in Fig.3-8.

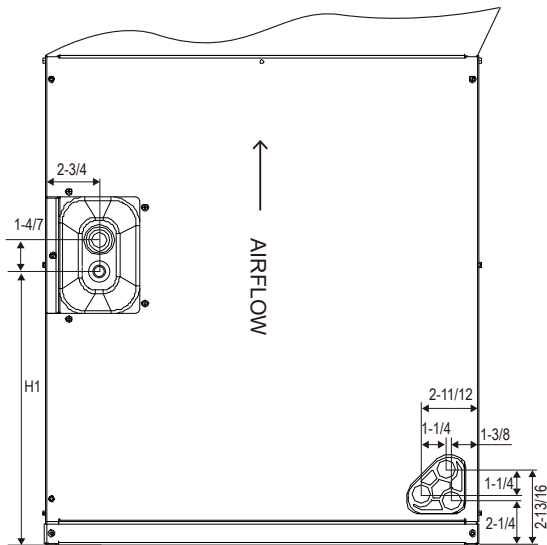


Fig.3-8 Dimensions for air handler (Coil Section)

Model	"H1" in [mm]
18	8-7/8 [226.0]
24/30/36	13-1/5 [335.5]
48/60	13-7/8 [352.8]

### 3.3 Vertical Downflow

#### Conversion to Vertical Downflow:

A vertical upflow unit may be converted to vertical downflow. See Fig.3-8 and Fig.3-9.

1. Remove the coil access panel
2. Remove the refrigerant leak detection sensor and indoor coil.
3. Reinstall indoor coil 180 degrees from original position.
4. Reinstall the refrigerant sensor at the location shown in Fig.3-10.

#### CAUTION

The refrigerant leak detection sensor needs to be relocated in this application. Please follow the steps in the next page.

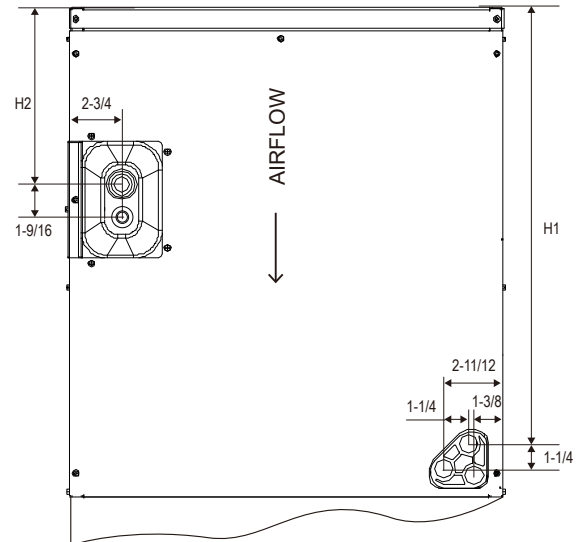


Fig.3-9 Dimensions for air handler (Coil Section)  
Dimensional Data

Model	"H1" in [mm]	"H2" in [mm]
18	14-5/8 [372.0]	8-3/8 [213.0]
24/30/36	17-2/5 [441.5]	6-2/5 [162.5]
48/60	22-1/6 [563.5]	10-1/2 [267.2]

### 3.4 Horizontal

Horizontal right is the default factory configuration for all models.

#### CAUTION

When the air handler is in horizontal left position, the refrigerant detection sensor needs to be relocated. Please follow the steps on the following page to do this.

A vertical upflow unit may be converted to horizontal left by removing indoor coil assembly and the refrigerant leak detection sensor. Reinstall the indoor coil and the refrigerant sensor for left hand air supply. See Fig.3-10.

- Rotate the unit 90° into the horizontal left position, with the coil compartment on the right and the blower compartment on the left.
- Remove the coil access panel.
- Remove the refrigerant leak detection sensor and indoor coil.
- Reinstall the indoor coil 180° from original position. Ensure the retaining channel is fully engaged with the coil rail. See Fig.3-10 and 3-11.
- An additional field supplied drain pan kit is recommended when the unit is configured for the horizontal position over a finished ceiling and/or living space.

## Steps for Changing Cabinet Orientation to Vertical Downflow or Horizontal Left Orientation

1. Remove the screws and front panel and disconnect the refrigerant sensor from the control board
2. Pull out the coil with refrigerant sensor (Figure 3-10, Step 2).
3. Unscrew and remove the refrigerant sensor and housing from the evaporator coil. Then place and screw in the refrigerant sensor housing at the sensor position shown in the Figure 3-10.
4. Replace the coil in the correct orientation and secure in place. Plug the refrigerant sensor wire back to the controlboard(Figure 3-10, Step 3).
5. Reinstall the front panel and secure with screws.

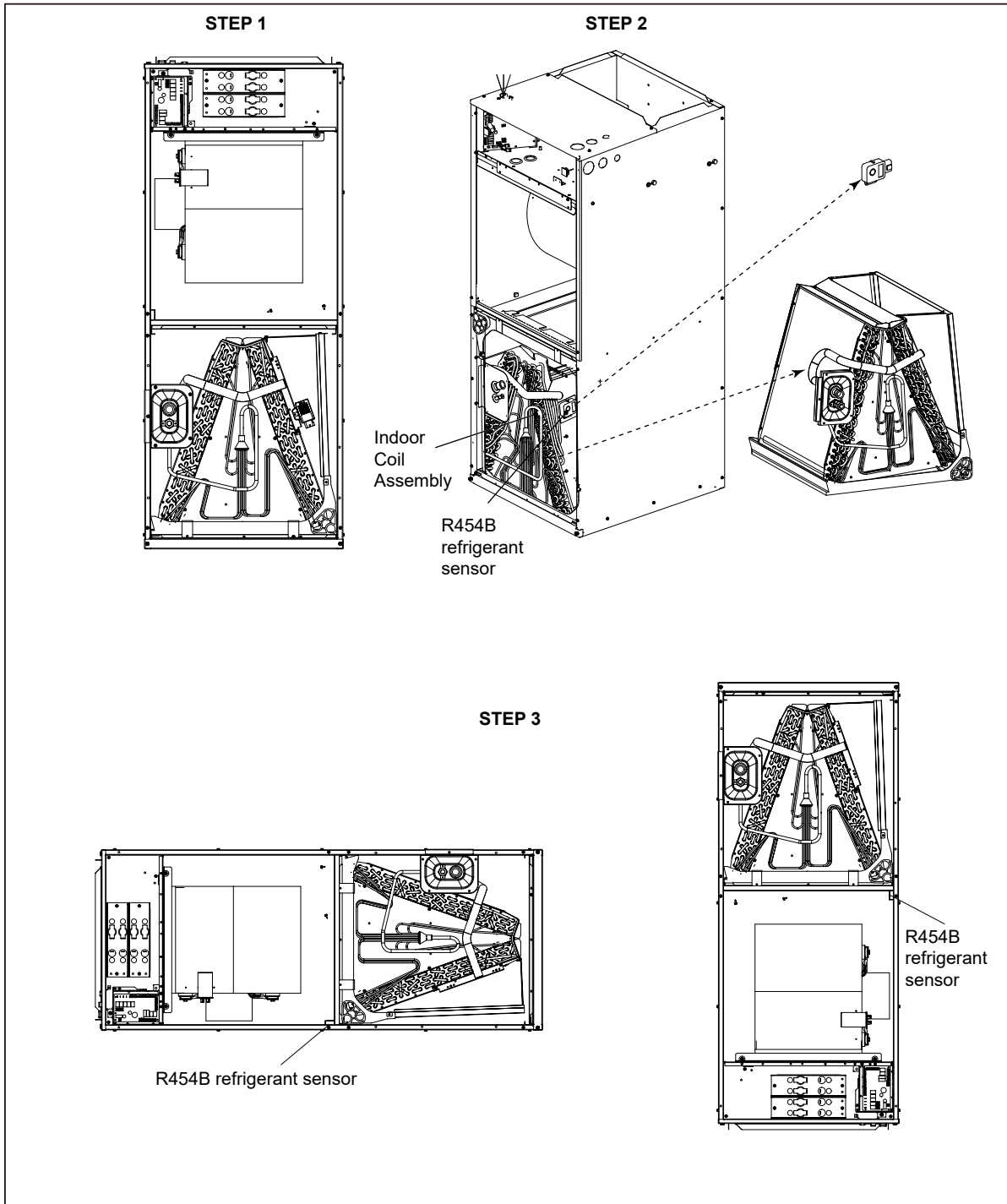


Fig.3-10 Vertical Downflow & Horizontal Left Applications Conversion

When installing the evaporator, ensure the retaining channel is fully engaged with the coil rail.

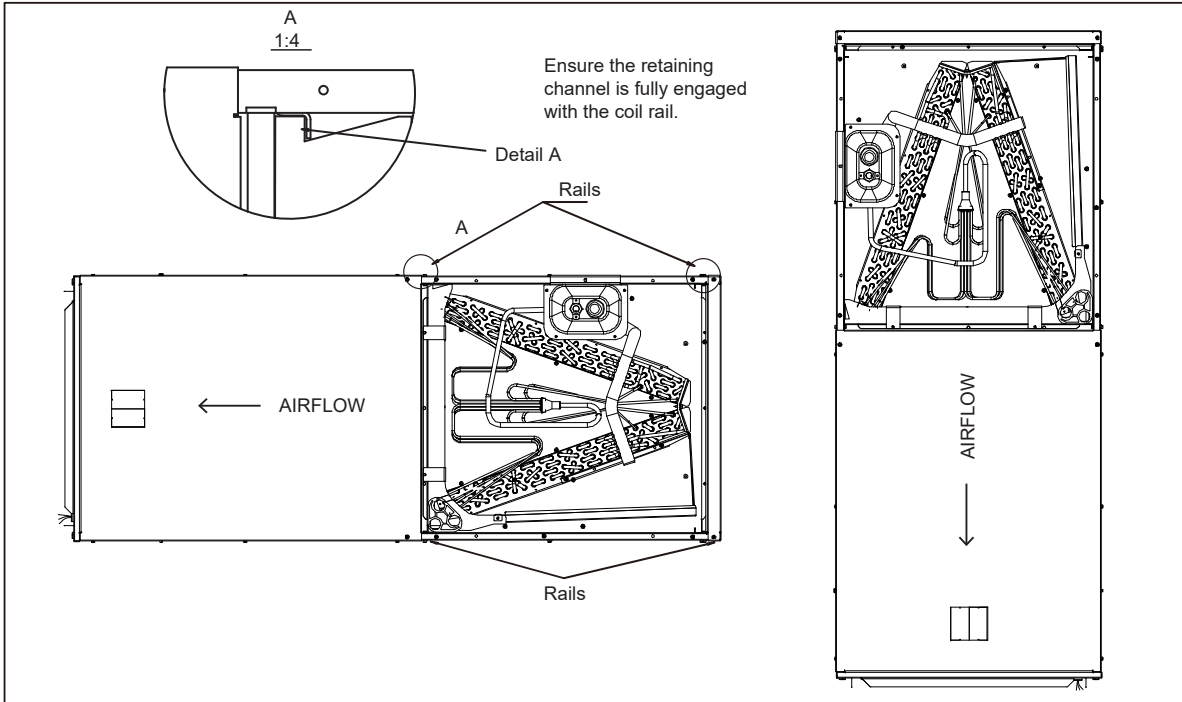


Fig.3-11 Vertical Downflow & Horizontal Left Applications

**NOTICE**

Horizontal units must be configured for right hand air supply or left hand air supply. Horizontal drain pan must be located under indoor coil. Failure to use the drain pan can result in property damage.

**Conversion in Horizontal Direction:**

Horizontal right-hand supply can be changed to horizontal left-hand supply by removing the indoor coil and reinstalling 180° from original.

Indoor coil and drain pan set-up, as shown in the Fig.3-12. (Take 48K as example)

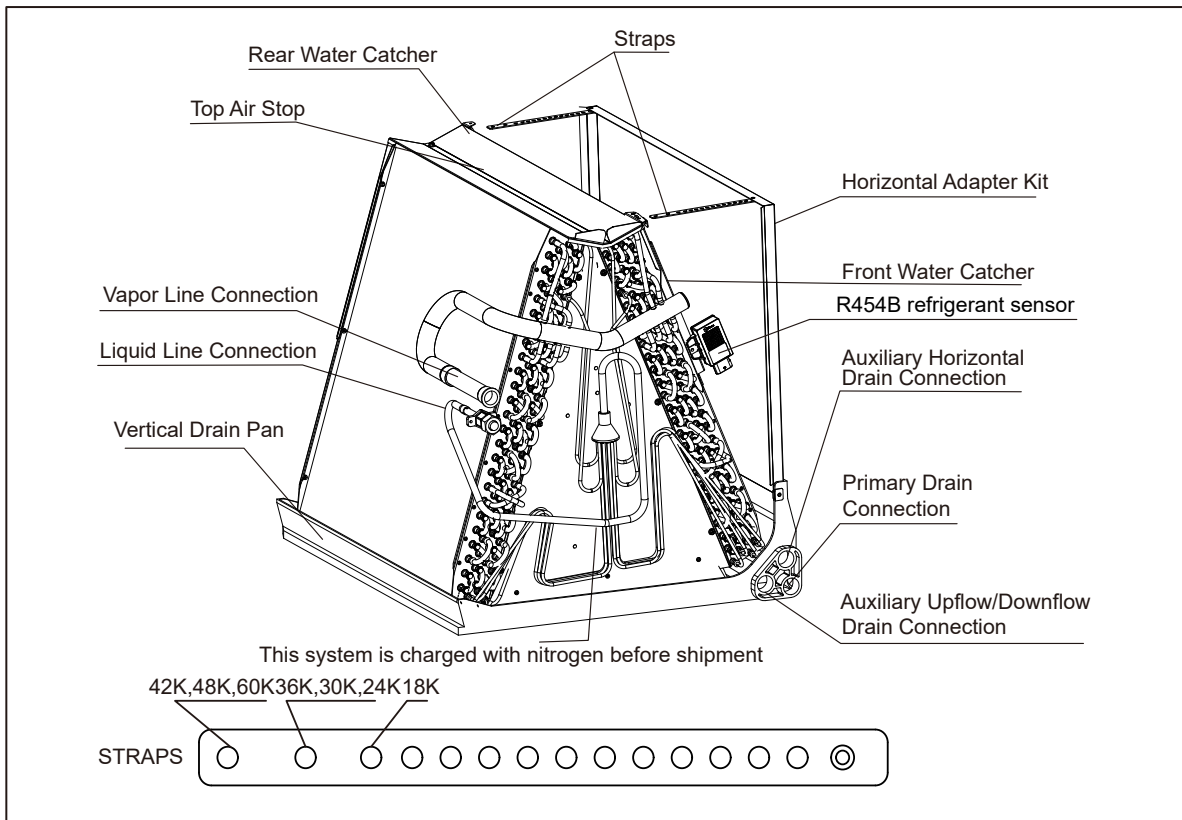


Fig.3-12 Indoor Coil and Drain Pan Set-up

### 3.5 Installation in an Unconditioned Space

#### NOTICE

There are two pairs of coil rails in the air handler for upflow and downflow application. If the air handler is installed in an unconditioned space, the two unused coil rails should be removed to minimize air handler surface sweating. The coil rails can be easily removed by unscrewing the 6 mounting screws from both sides of the cabinet.

### 3.6 Refrigerant Charge and Room Area Limitations

In UL/CSA 60335-2-40, R454B refrigerant is classified as class A2L, which is mildly flammable. Therefore, R454B refrigerant would limit the area of the rooms being served.

Similarly, the total amount of refrigerant in the system shall be less than or equal to the allowable maximum refrigerant charge. The allowable maximum refrigerant charge depends on the area of the rooms being served by the system.

#### NOTICE

The nouns in this section are explained as follows:

$m_c$ : The actual refrigerant charge in the system.

$A$ : the actual room area where the appliance is installed.

$A_{min}$ : The required minimum room area.

$m_{max}$ : The allowable maximum refrigerant charge in a room.

$Q_{min}$ : The minimum circulation airflow.

$Anv_{min}$ : The minimum opening area for connected rooms.

$TA_{min}$ : The total area of the conditioned space (For appliances serving one or more rooms with an air dut system).

$TA$ : The total area of the conditioned space connected by air ducts.

#### 3.6.1 The room area calculation requirements

#### CAUTION

The space considered shall be any space which contains refrigerant-containing parts or into which refrigerant could be released.

The room area ( $A$ ) of the smallest, enclosed, occupied space shall be used in the determination of the refrigerant quantity limits.

For determination of room area ( $A$ ) when used to calculate the refrigerant charge limit, the following shall apply.

The room area ( $A$ ) shall be defined as the room area enclosed by the projection to the base of the walls, partitions and doors of the space in which the appliance is installed.

Spaces connected by only drop ceilings, ductwork, or similar connections shall not be considered a single space.

Units mounted higher than 70-55/64 inches and spaces divided by partition walls that are no higher than 62-63/64 inches shall be considered a single space.

Rooms on the same floor and connected by an open passageway between the spaces can be considered a single room when determining compliance to  $A_{min}$ , if the passageway complies with all of the following.

- 1) It is a permanent opening.
- 2) It extends to the floor.
- 3) It is intended for people to walk through.

The area of the connected rooms, on the same floor, connected by permanent opening in the walls and/or doors between occupied spaces, including gaps between the wall and the floor, can be considered a single room when determining compliance to  $A_{min}$ , provided all of the following conditions are met as Fig. 3-13.

##### 1) Low level opening

① The opening shall not be less than  $Anv_{min}$  in Table 3-1.

② The area of any openings above 11-13/16 inches from the floor shall not be considered in determining compliance with  $Anv_{min}$ .

③ At least 50 % of the opening area of  $Anv_{min}$  shall be below 7-7/8 inches from the floor.

④ The bottom of the opening is not more than 3-15/16 inches from the floor.

⑤ The opening is a permanent opening that cannot be closed.

⑥ For openings extending to the floor the height shall not be less than 25/32 inches above the surface of the floor covering.

##### 2) High level opening

① The opening shall not be less than 50 % of  $Anv_{min}$  in Table 3-1.

② The opening is a permanent opening that cannot be closed.

③ The opening shall be at least 59 inches above the floor.

④ The height of the opening is not less than 25/32 inches.

##### 3) Room size requirement

① The room into which refrigerant can leak, plus the connected adjacent room(s) shall have a total area not less than  $A_{min}$ .  $A_{min}$  is shown in Table 3-3.

② The room area in which the unit is installed shall be not less than 20 %  $A_{min}$ .  $A_{min}$  is shown in Table 3-3.

#### NOTICE

The requirement for the second opening can be met by drop ceilings, ventilation ducts, or similar arrangements that provide an airflow path between the connected rooms.

The minimum opening for natural ventilation ( $AnV_{min}$ ) in connected rooms is related to the room area ( $A$ ), the actual refrigerant charge of refrigerant in the system ( $m_c$ ), and the allowable MAXIMUM REFRIGERANT CHARGE in the system ( $m_{max}$ ),  $AnV_{min}$  can be determined according to Table 3-1.

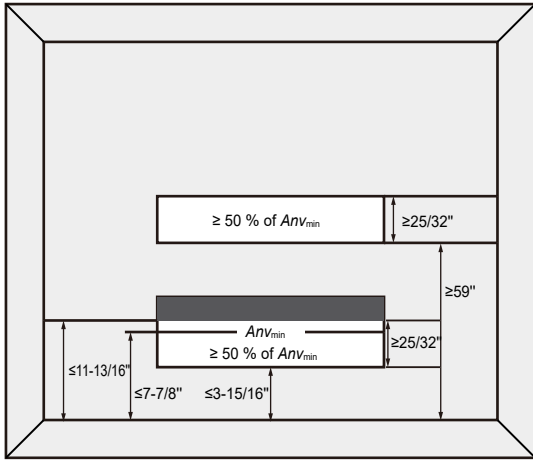


Fig.3-13 Opening Conditions for Connected Rooms

The minimum opening area for connected rooms

A		$m_c$		$m_{max}$		$AnV_{min}$	
ft <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	lb-oz	kg	lb-oz	kg	ft <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>
100	10	17-3	7.8	6-10	3.0	1.3	0.13
110	11	17-3	7.8	7-5	3.3	1.2	0.12
120	12	17-3	7.8	8-0	3.6	1.1	0.11
130	13	17-3	7.8	8-10	3.9	1.0	0.10
140	14	17-3	7.8	9-5	4.2	1.0	0.10
150	14	17-3	7.8	10-0	4.5	0.9	0.09
160	15	17-3	7.8	10-10	4.8	0.8	0.08
170	16	17-3	7.8	11-5	5.1	0.7	0.07
180	17	17-3	7.8	12-0	5.4	0.6	0.06
190	18	17-3	7.8	12-10	5.7	0.5	0.05
200	19	17-3	7.8	13-5	6.0	0.5	0.05
210	20	17-3	7.8	14-0	6.3	0.4	0.04
220	21	17-3	7.8	14-10	6.6	0.3	0.03
230	22	17-3	7.8	15-5	6.9	0.2	0.02
240	23	17-3	7.8	16-0	7.2	0.1	0.01
250	24	17-3	7.8	16-10	7.5	0.1	0.01
260	25	17-3	7.8	17-5	7.8	0.0	0.00

Table 3-1

Note: Take the  $m_c = 17$  lb 3 oz as an example.

For appliances serving two or more rooms with an air duct system, The room area calculation shall be determined based on the total area of the conditioned space ( $TA$ ) connected by ducts taking into consideration that the circulating airflow distributed to all the rooms by the appliance integral indoor fan will mix and dilute the leaking refrigerant before entering any room.

### 3.6.2. The allowed maximum refrigerant charge and required minimum room area

If the fan incorporated in the appliance is continuously operated or operation is initiated by a REFRIGERANT DETECTION SYSTEM with a sufficient CIRCULATION AIRFLOW rate, the allowable maximum refrigerant charge ( $m_{max}$ ) and the required minimum room area ( $A_{min}/TA_{min}$ ) is shown in Table 3-2 and Table 3-3.

The allowable maximum refrigerant charge

A/TA		$m_{max}$		A/TA		$m_{max}$	
ft <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	lb-oz	kg	ft <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	lb-oz	kg
30	3	2-0	0.9	150	14	10-0	4.5
40	4	2-10	1.2	160	15	10-10	4.8
50	5	3-5	1.5	170	16	11-5	5.1
60	6	4-0	1.8	180	17	12-0	5.4
70	7	4-10	2.1	190	18	12-10	5.7
80	8	5-5	2.4	200	19	13-5	6.0
90	9	6-0	2.7	210	20	14-0	6.3
100	10	6-10	3.0	220	21	14-10	6.6
110	11	7-5	3.3	230	22	15-5	6.9
120	12	8-0	3.6	240	23	16-0	7.2
130	13	8-10	3.9	250	24	16-10	7.5
140	14	9-5	4.2	260	25	17-5	7.8

Table 3-2

The required minimum room area

$m_c$		$A_{min}/TA_{min}$		$m_c$		$A_{min}/TA_{min}$	
lb-oz	kg	ft <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	lb-oz	kg	ft <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>
2-2	1.0	33.1	3.1	10-2	4.6	152.1	14.2
2-9	1.2	39.7	3.7	10-9	4.8	158.7	14.8
3-0	1.4	46.3	4.4	11-0	5.0	165.3	15.4
3-7	1.6	52.9	5.0	11-7	5.2	171.9	16.0
3-15	1.8	59.5	5.6	11-14	5.4	178.5	16.6
4-6	2.0	66.1	6.2	12-5	5.6	185.1	17.2
4-13	2.2	72.7	6.8	12-12	5.8	191.7	17.9
5-4	2.4	79.3	7.4	13-3	6.0	198.4	18.5
5-11	2.6	86.0	8.0	13-10	6.2	205.0	19.1
6-2	2.8	92.6	8.7	14-1	6.4	211.6	19.7
6-9	3.0	99.2	9.3	14-8	6.6	218.2	20.3
7-0	3.2	105.8	9.9	14-15	6.8	224.8	20.9
7-7	3.4	112.4	10.5	15-6	7.0	231.4	21.5
7-15	3.6	119.0	11.1	15-14	7.2	238.0	22.2
8-6	3.8	125.6	11.7	16-5	7.4	244.6	22.8
8-13	4.0	132.2	12.3	16-12	7.6	251.2	23.4
9-4	4.2	138.8	12.9	17-3	7.8	257.9	24.0
9-11	4.4	145.5	13.6				

Table 3-3



The minimum circulation airflow

$m_c$		$Q_{min}$		$m_c$		$Q_{min}$	
lb-oz	kg	CFM	m <sup>3</sup> /h	lb-oz	kg	CFM	m <sup>3</sup> /h
2-2	1.0	59	100	10-2	4.6	275	467
2-9	1.2	71	121	10-9	4.8	287	488
3-0	1.4	83	141	11-0	5.0	298	506
3-7	1.6	95	161	11-7	5.2	310	527
3-15	1.8	107	182	11-14	5.4	322	547
4-6	2.0	119	202	12-5	5.6	334	567
4-13	2.2	131	223	12-12	5.8	346	588
5-4	2.4	143	243	13-3	6.0	358	608
5-11	2.6	155	263	13-10	6.2	370	629
6-2	2.8	167	284	14-1	6.4	382	649
6-9	3.0	179	304	14-8	6.6	394	669
7-0	3.2	191	325	14-15	6.8	406	690
7-7	3.4	203	345	15-6	7.0	418	710
7-15	3.6	215	365	15-14	7.2	430	731
8-6	3.8	227	386	16-5	7.4	442	751
8-13	4.0	239	406	16-12	7.6	454	771
9-4	4.2	251	426	17-3	7.8	466	792
9-11	4.4	263	447				

Table 3-4

**CAUTION**

The allowable maximum refrigerant charge of the Table 3-2 or the required minimum room area of the Table 3-3 is available only if the following conditions are met:

Minimum velocity of 3.28 ft/s, which is calculated as the indoor unit airflow divided by the nominal face area of the outlet. the grill area shall not be deducted.

Minimum airflow rate must meet the corresponding values in Table 3-4, which is related to the actual refrigerant charge of the system ( $m_c$ ).

R454B refrigerant leakage sensor is configured.

**NOTICE**

The maximum refrigerant limit described above applies to unventilated areas. If adding additional measures, such as areas with mechanical ventilation or natural ventilation, the maximum refrigerant charge can be increased or the minimum room area can be reduced.

The R454B refrigerant leakage sensor is configured for the indoor unit and meets the incorporated circulation airflow requirements. The maximum refrigerant charge or minimum room area can be determined according to Table 3-2 or Table 3-3.

**CAUTION**

If the actual room area, air outlet height, and refrigerant charge amount are not reflected in the above table, more severe cases need to be considered according to the data in the Table 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4.

● Installation scheme flow chart

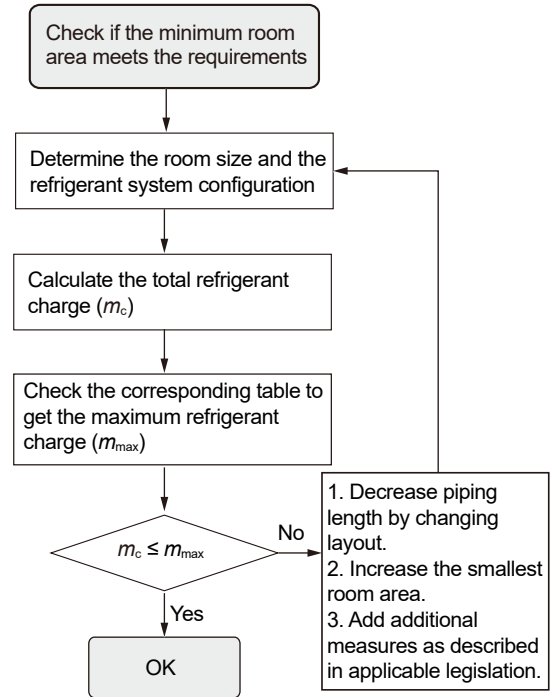


Fig.3-14



## 4 REFRIGERANT LINE

The suction pipe and liquid pipe of the indoor unit need to be protected and cannot be grabbed when moving the indoor unit.

Keep the coil connections sealed until refrigerant connections are made. See the Installation Instructions for the outdoor unit for details on line sizing, tubing installation, and charging information.

Coil is shipped with Nitrogen. Evacuate the system before charging with refrigerant.

Install refrigerant tubing so that it does not block service access to the front of the unit.

Nitrogen should flow through the refrigerant lines while brazing.

Use a brazing shield to protect the cabinet's paint and a wet rag to protect the rubber grommet and input pipe's TXV seal ring from being damaged by torch flames.

After the refrigerant connections are made, seal the gap around the connections with pressure sensitive gasket.

The pipe-work, including piping material, pipe routing, and installation, must be protected from physical damage during operation and service. Additionally, it should comply with national and local codes and standards, such as ASHRAE 15, ASHRAE 15.2, IAPMO Uniform Mechanical Code, ICC International Mechanical Code, or CSA B52. Prior to being covered or enclosed, all field joints must be accessible for inspection.

All joints made in the installation between parts of the refrigerating system, with at least one part charged, shall be made in accordance with the following:

— A brazed, welded, or mechanical connection shall be made before opening the valves to permit refrigerant to flow between the refrigerating system parts. A vacuum valve shall be provided to evacuate the interconnecting pipe or any uncharged refrigerating system part.

— Mechanical connectors used indoors shall comply with ISO 14903. When mechanical connectors are reused indoors, sealing parts shall be renewed. When flared joints are reused indoors, the flare part shall be refabricated.

— Refrigerant tubing shall be protected or enclosed to avoid damage.

— Flexible refrigerant connectors (such as connecting lines between the indoor and outdoor unit) that may be displaced during normal operation shall be protected against mechanical damage.

Compliance is checked according to the installation instructions and a trial installation, if necessary.

Field-made refrigerant joints indoors shall be tightness tested. The test method shall have a sensitivity of 5 grams per year of refrigerant or better under a pressure of at least 0.25 times the maximum allowable pressure. No leak shall be detected.

After completion of field piping for split systems, the field pipework shall be pressure tested with an inert gas and then vacuum tested prior to refrigerant charging, according to the following requirements.

The minimum test pressure for the low side of the system shall be the low side design pressure and the minimum test pressure for the high side of the system shall be the high side design pressure, unless the high side of the system, cannot be isolated from the low side of the system in which case the entire system shall be pressure tested to the low side design pressure.

Field-made refrigerant joints indoors shall be tightness tested. The test method shall have a sensitivity of 5 grams per year of refrigerant or better under a pressure of at least 0.25 times the maximum allowable pressure. No leak shall be detected.

— mechanical joints in compliance with ISO 14903 or UL 207 (U.S. only).

— welded or brazed joints.

— joints in enclosures that vent to the unit or to the outside.

Compliance is checked by inspection and tests.

### CAUTION

Use a wet rag to protect the two seal rings in the input pipe from being damaged by torch flames while brazing. (See Fig.4-1)

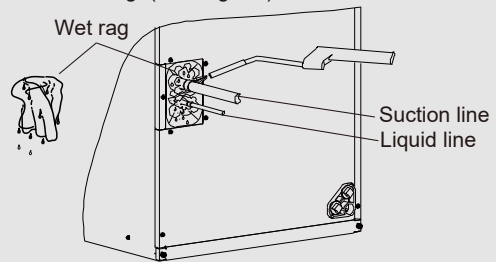


Fig.4-1 Piping connections

After the brazing work is finished, make sure to check if there is refrigerant leakage. After checking for vapor leaks, be sure to insulate the pipe connections referring to Fig.4-2.

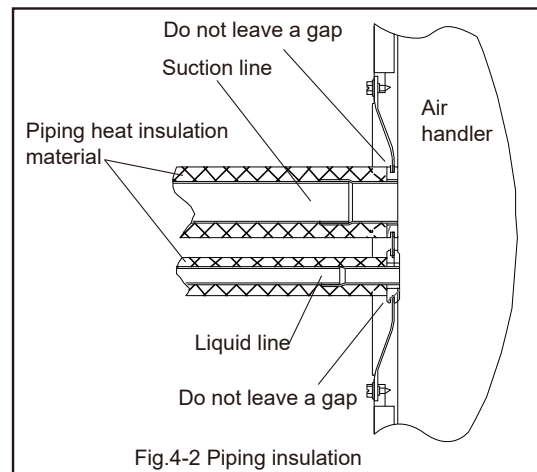


Fig.4-2 Piping insulation

### NOTICE

It is recommended to install a filter drier, the filter drier should be installed in the liquid line between the outdoor unit's liquid line service valve and the indoor coil's metering device. The filter drier should be compatible with R454B refrigerant.

## 5. AIRFLOW PERFORMANCE (AMERISTAR AIR HANDLERS ARE SUITABLE FOR MOBILE HOME APPLICATIONS)

Airflow performance data is based on cooling performance with a coil and no filter in place. Select performance table for appropriate unit size.

External static applied to unit allows operation within the minimum and maximum limits shown in table below for both cooling and electric heat operation.

Airflow Performance Data

Model Number	Outdoor Unit Size (Tons)	Motor Speed		CFM Wet Coil without filter and Electric Heat								
				External Static Pressure (in w.c)								
				0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
18	1.5	Low	Current / A	0.90	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.83	0.81	0.79	0.75	0.71
			Power / W	207	203	198	191	187	182	173	162	151
			CFM	649	618	586	548	509	467	420	350	283
		Medium	Current / A	1.04	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.94	0.92	0.89	0.87	0.82
			Power / W	243	236	230	224	218	210	204	198	184
			CFM	815	796	758	720	677	624	573	522	421
		High	Current / A	1.34	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.22	1.19	1.15	1.12	1.09
			Power / W	313	305	297	289	280	270	259	250	242
			CFM	945	933	897	855	811	757	692	633	566
24	2	Low	Current / A	1.28	1.25	1.23	1.20	1.17	1.14	1.11	1.08	1.02
			Power / W	289	281	274	265	253	244	234	223	206
			CFM	1081	1028	977	909	796	714	628	539	407
		Medium	Current / A	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.28	1.24	1.21	1.17	1.14
			Power / W	315	309	303	297	287	274	263	252	242
			CFM	1231	1176	1122	1068	976	851	757	659	552
		High	Current / A	1.88	1.84	1.80	1.77	1.74	1.70	1.64	1.59	1.55
			Power / W	423	409	399	389	380	364	344	329	314
			CFM	1434	1371	1311	1249	1185	1081	922	802	689
30	2.5	Low	Current / A	1.53	1.53	1.52	1.50	1.48	1.45	1.43	1.40	/
			Power / W	323	319	314	307	294	281	268	251	/
			CFM	1091	1048	1001	947	851	764	677	571	/
		Medium	Current / A	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.68	1.67	1.64	1.62	1.59	/
			Power / W	368	361	354	348	339	325	312	297	/
			CFM	1335	1286	1230	1172	1103	986	866	752	/
		High	Current / A	2.27	2.26	2.24	2.22	2.21	2.18	2.15	2.12	/
			Power / W	473	462	452	442	430	419	399	383	/
			CFM	1526	1467	1403	1335	1259	1181	1030	913	/
36	3	Low	Current / A	1.53	1.53	1.52	1.50	1.48	1.45	1.43	1.40	/
			Power / W	323	319	314	307	294	281	268	251	/
			CFM	1091	1048	1001	947	851	764	677	571	/
		Medium	Current / A	1.72	1.71	1.7	1.68	1.67	1.64	1.62	1.59	/
			Power / W	368	361	354	348	339	325	312	297	/
			CFM	1335	1286	1230	1172	1103	986	866	752	/
		High	Current / A	2.27	2.26	2.24	2.22	2.21	2.18	2.15	2.12	/
			Power / W	473	462	452	442	430	419	399	383	/
			CFM	1526	1467	1403	1335	1259	1181	1030	913	/
42	3.5	Low	Current / A	2.30	2.25	2.21	2.18	2.14	2.10	2.05	1.92	/
			Power / W	491	472	456	442	430	417	399	351	/
			CFM	1496	1441	1383	1326	1273	1214	1137	872	/
		Medium	Current / A	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.44	2.40	2.37	5.33	2.28	2.12
			Power / W	562	548	535	523	509	497	482	465	410
			CFM	1798	1731	1660	1597	1529	1452	1376	1283	921
		High	Current / A	3.30	3.25	3.20	3.15	3.10	3.05	3.00	2.95	2.88
			Power / W	704	689	673	656	640	624	610	593	570
			CFM	1970	1896	1819	1737	1662	1580	1501	1411	1291
48	4	Low	Current / A	2.30	2.25	2.21	2.18	2.14	2.10	2.05	1.92	/
			Power / W	491	472	456	442	430	417	399	351	/
			CFM	1496	1441	1383	1326	1273	1214	1137	872	/
		Medium	Current / A	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.44	2.40	2.37	5.33	2.28	2.12
			Power / W	562	548	535	523	509	497	482	465	410
			CFM	1798	1731	1660	1597	1529	1452	1376	1283	921
		High	Current / A	3.30	3.25	3.20	3.15	3.10	3.05	3.00	2.95	2.88
			Power / W	704	689	673	656	640	624	610	593	570
			CFM	1970	1896	1819	1737	1662	1580	1501	1411	1291

Model Number	Outdoor Unit Size (Tons)	Motor Speed	CFM Wet Coil without filter and Electric Heat									
			External Static Pressure (in w.c)									
			0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	
60	5	Low	Current / A	2.84	2.78	2.71	2.65	2.58	2.50	2.38	2.31	2.14
			Power / W	643	626	610	594	575	555	527	508	466
			CFM	1793	1750	1691	1635	1568	1497	1390	1315	1141
		Medium	Current / A	3.11	3.03	2.97	2.9	2.82	2.74	2.64	2.49	2.41
			Power / W	713	695	680	661	642	623	598	562	542
			CFM	2041	1992	1932	1858	1786	1702	1610	1465	1379
		High	Current / A	3.58	3.51	3.43	3.35	3.26	3.17	3.06	2.88	2.81
			Power / W	818	800	780	762	741	717	692	650	631
			CFM	2157	2111	2047	1975	1894	1802	1701	1534	1455

--- Shaded boxes represent airflow outside the required 300-450 cfm/ton, which are not recommended.

NOTES: Airflow based upon cooling performance at 230V with no electric heat and no filter.

The air distribution system has the greatest effect on airflow. The duct system is totally controlled by the contractor. For this reason, the contractor should use only industry-recognized procedures.

Heat pump systems require a specified airflow for electric heat operating. Each ton of cooling requires between 350 and 450 cubic feet of air per minute (CFM), or 400 CFM nominally.

Duct design and construction should be carefully done. System performance can be lowered dramatically through bad planning or workmanship.

Air supply diffusers must be selected and located carefully. They must be sized and positioned to deliver treated air along the perimeter of the space. If they are too small for their intended airflow, they become noisy. If they are not located properly, they cause drafts. Return air grilles must be properly sized to carry air back to the blower. If they are too small, they also cause noise.

The installers should balance the air distribution system to ensure proper quiet airflow to all rooms in the home. This ensures a comfortable living space.

An air velocity meter or airflow hood can be used to balance and verify branch and system airflow (CFM).

**IMPORTANT:**

1. If unit is converted to downflow, the airflow for model 18 must be between 350 and 450 cfm/ton.
2. When model 42 used for mobile home, you need to ensure that the air volume is not less than 1335 CFM.
3. When model 48 used for mobile home, you need to ensure that the air volume is not less than 1584 CFM.

## 6 DUCTWORK

Field ductwork must comply with the National Fire Protection Association NFPA 90A, NFPA 90B and any applicable local ordinance.

### **⚠ DANGER**

Do not, under any circumstances, connect return ductwork to any other heat producing device such as fireplace insert, stove, etc. Unauthorized use of such devices may result in fire, carbon monoxide poisoning, explosion, personal injury or property damage.

Sheet metal ductwork in unconditioned spaces must be insulated and covered with a vapor barrier. Fibrous ductwork may be used if constructed and installed in accordance with SMACNA Construction Standard on Fibrous Glass Ducts. Ductwork must comply with National Fire Protection Association as tested by UL Standard 181 for Class I Air Ducts. Check local codes for requirements on ductwork and insulation.

- The duct system must be designed to operate within the range of external static pressure specified for the unit. It is crucial to ensure that the system airflow is adequate. Take into account the total resistance caused by supply and return ductwork, grills, special filters, accessories, etc. Please refer to the airflow performance tables provided in this manual.
- Design the duct system in accordance with "ACCA" Manual "D" Design for Residential Winter and Summer Air Conditioning and Equipment Selection. Latest editions are available from: "ACCA" Air Conditioning Contractors of America, 1513 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. If duct system incorporates flexible air duct, be sure pressure drop information (straight length plus all turns) shown in "ACCA" Manual "D" is accounted for in the system.
- Supply plenum is attached to the 3/4" duct flanges supplied with the unit. Attach flanges around the blower outlet.

**IMPORTANT:** If an elbow is included in the plenum close to the unit, it can not be smaller than the dimensions of the supply duct flange on the unit.

**IMPORTANT:** If the front flange on the return duct is connected to the blower casing, it should not be screwed into the area where the power wiring is located. Drills or sharp screw points can damage insulation on wires located inside unit.

- Secure the supply and return ductwork to the unit flanges, using proper fasteners for the type of duct used and tape the duct-to-unit joint as required to prevent air leaks.

### **⚠ WARNING**

If appliances connected via an air duct system to one or more rooms are installed in a room with an area less than shown in section 3.6 Table 3-3, that room shall be without continuously operating open flames (e.g. an operating gas appliance) or other potential ignition sources (for e.g. an operating electric heater, hot surfaces). A flame-producing device may be installed in the same space if the device is provided with an effective flame arrest.

For appliances connected via an air duct system to one or more rooms, auxiliary devices which may be a potential ignition source shall not be installed in the duct work. Examples of such potential ignition sources are hot surfaces with a temperature exceeding 700 °C and electric switching devices.

For appliances connected via an air duct system to one or more rooms, only auxiliary devices approved by the appliance manufacturer or declared suitable with the refrigerant shall be installed in connecting ductwork.

## 7 ABOUT THE AIR FILTER

### 7.1 Air Filter (Not Factory-Installed)

External filter or other means of filtration is required. Units should be sized for a maximum of 300 feet/min air velocity or what is recommended for the type of filter installed.

Filter application and placement are critical to airflow, which may affect the heating and cooling system performance. Reduced airflow can shorten the life of the system's major components, such as motor, limits, elements, heat relays, evaporator coil or compressor. Consequently, we recommend that the return air duct system have only one filter location. For systems with a return air filter grill or multiple filter grills, can have a filter installed at each of the return air openings.

If adding high efficiency filters or electronic air filtration systems, it is very important that the air flow is not reduced. If air flow is reduced the overall performance and efficiency of the unit will be reduced. It is strongly recommended to contact a professional installation technician to ensure the correct installation of such filtration systems.

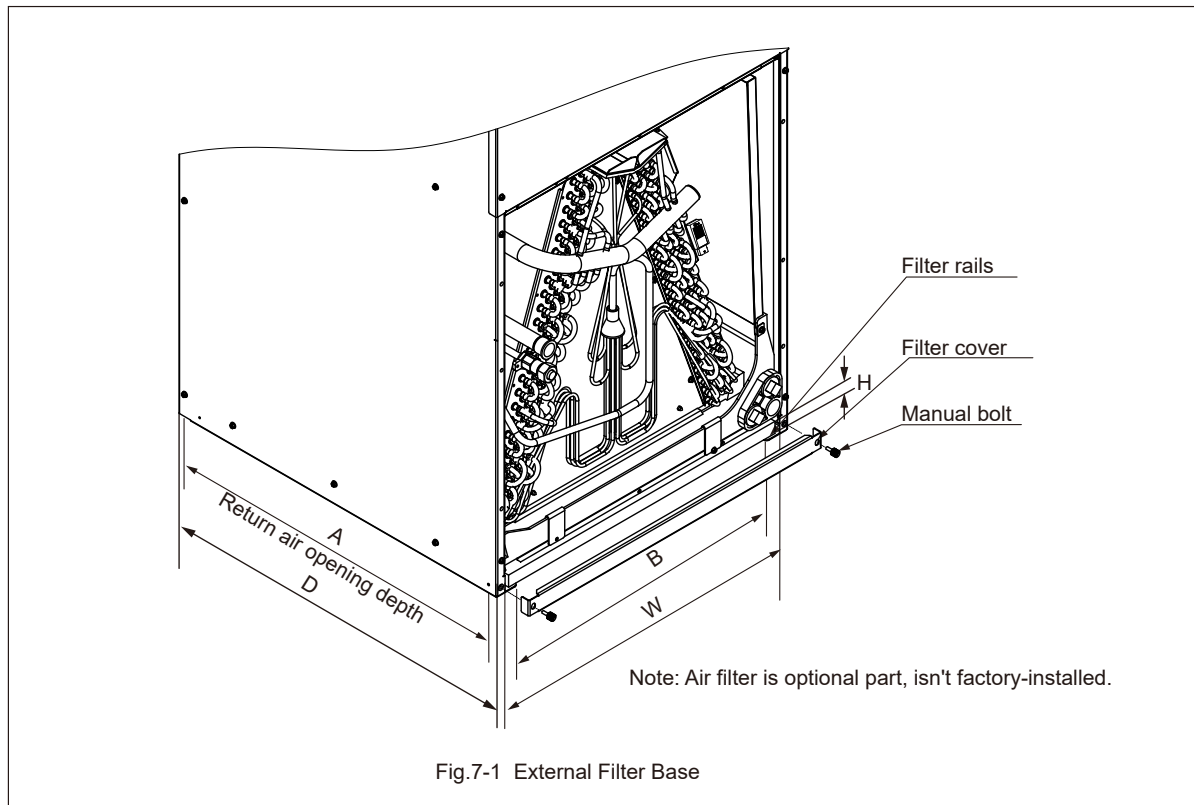
**IMPORTANT:** Do not double filter the return air duct system. Do not filter the supply air duct system. This will change the performance of the unit and reduce airflow.

#### **⚠ WARNING**

Do not operate the system without filters. A portion of the dust entrained in the air may temporarily lodge in the duct and run at the supply registers. Any circulated dust particles could be heated and charred by contact with the air handler elements. This residue could soil ceilings, walls, drapes, carpets and other articles in the house.

Soot damage may occur with filters in place, when certain types of candles, oil lamps or standing pilots are burned.

### 7.2 Filter Installation Dimensions



#### Dimensional Data

Model	Filter Size in [mm]	"W" in [mm]	"D" in [mm]	"H" in [mm]	Return width "A" in	Return length Model "B" in
18	16X20 [406X508]	16.8 [426]	20.4 [518]	1 [25.4]	19.6	14.8
24/30/36	18X20 [457X508]	18.3 [466]	21.6 [548]	1 [25.4]	20.8	16.3
42/48/60	20X22 [508X559]	20.7 [526]	23.9 [608]	1 [25.4]	23	18.8

## AIR FILTER REMOVAL

1. Remove bolts manually, remove air filter recover. See in Fig.7-1.
2. Hold the edge of the air filter and extract out.
3. Clean the air filter (Vacuum cleaner or pure water may be used to clean the air filter. If the dust accumulation is too heavy, use soft brush and mild detergent to clean it and dry out in cool place). See in Fig.7-2.
4. Install new filter so that the arrow on the filter is in the same direction as airflow.

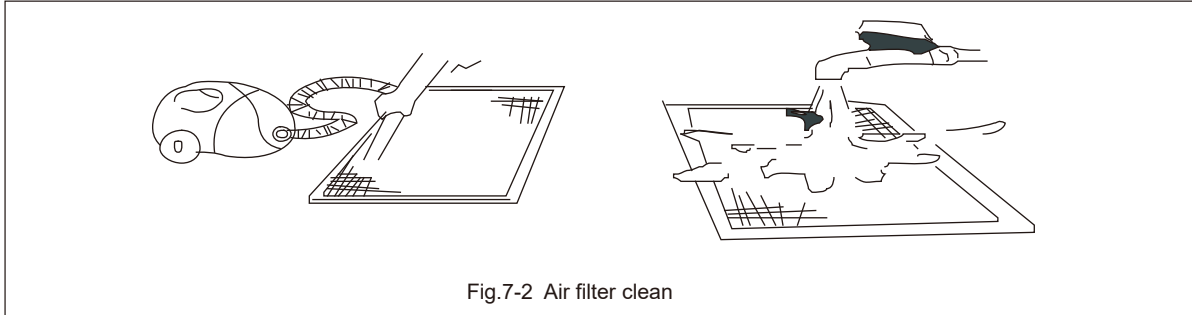


Fig.7-2 Air filter clean

## 8 DRAIN PIPE INSTALLATION

Consult local codes for specific requirements.

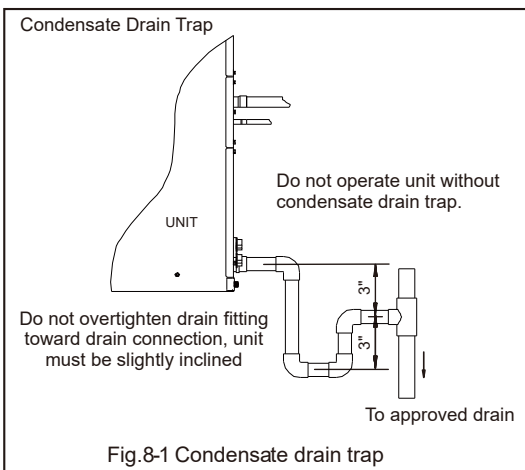


Fig.8-1 Condensate drain trap

### IMPORTANT:

1. When making drain fitting connections to the drain pan, use a thin layer of Teflon paste, silicone or Teflon tape and install, hand tighten.
  2. When making drain fitting connections to drain pan, do not overtighten. Over tightening fittings can split pipe connections on the drain pan.
- Install drain lines so they do not block service access to front of the unit. Minimum clearance of 24 inches is required for filter, coil or blower removal and service access.
  - Do not reduce drain line size less than connection size provided on condensate drain pan. Use 3/4" PVC piping for drain piping connections.
  - Do not connect condensate drain line to a closed or open sewer pipe. Run condensate to an open drain or run line to a safe outdoor area.
  - Make provisions for disconnecting and cleaning of the primary drain line should it become necessary. Install a 3 inch trap in the primary drain line as close to the unit as possible. Make sure that the top of the trap is below connection to the drain pan to allow complete drainage of pan (See Fig. 8-1).

- All drain lines must be pitched downward away from the unit a minimum of 1/8" per foot of line to ensure proper drainage.
  - Make sure unit is level or pitched slightly toward primary drain connection so that water will drain completely from the pan. Up to an additional 1/4" rise over the width or depth for the unit is allowed to create additional sloping towards the drain. Unit must be positioned between level and 1/4" rise, sloping toward the drain connections. See Fig.8-2, Fig.8-3, Fig.8-4, Fig.8-5.
  - Plug the unused drain connection with the plugs provided in the parts bag, using a thin layer of teflon paste, silicone or teflon tape to form a water tight seal.
  - Test condensate drain pan and drain line after installation is complete. Pour water into drain pan, enough to fill drain trap and line. Check to make sure drain pan is draining completely, no leaks are found in drain line fittings, and water is draining from the termination of the primary drain line.
  - Auxiliary drain line should be run to a place where it will be noticeable if it becomes operational. Homeowner should be warned that a problem exists if water should begin running from the auxiliary drain line.
- The drain line should be insulated where necessary to prevent sweating and damage due to condensate forming on the outside surface of the line.
- Be sure to insulate the drain piping and drain socket since condensation may cause water leakage.
  - Be sure to install a drain trap at the drain outlet since the inside of the unit is at negative pressure relative to atmospheric pressure during operation.

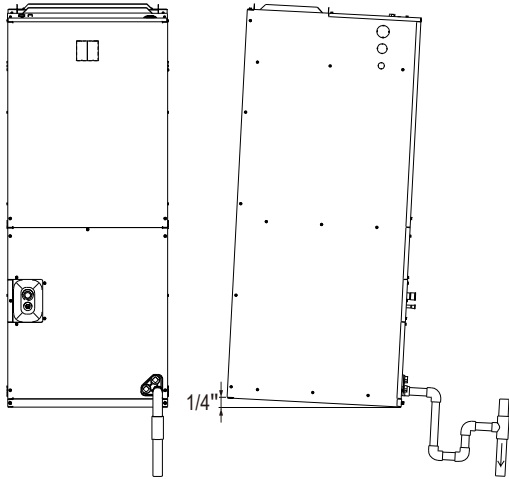


Fig.8-2 Vertically upflow view

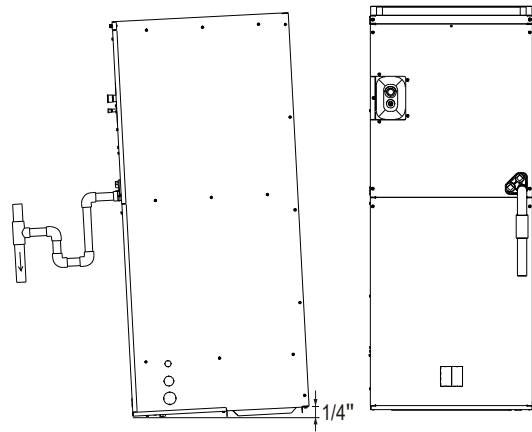


Fig.8-3 Vertically downflow view

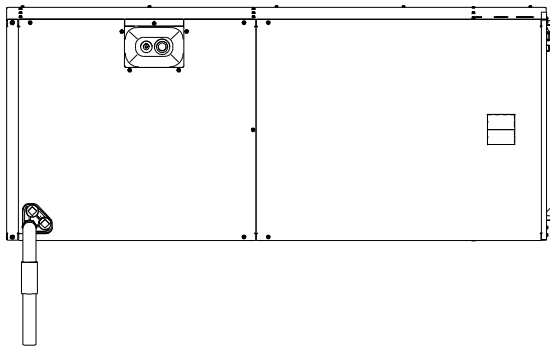


Fig.8-4 Horizontally right view

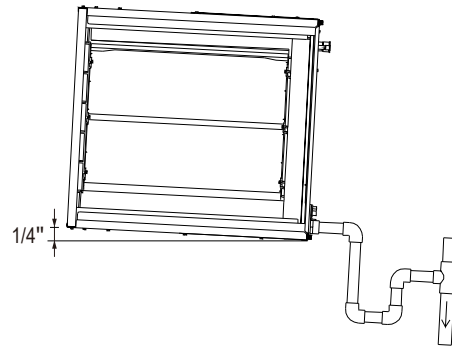


Fig.8-5 Horizontally left view



## 9 ELECTRICAL WIRING

In the U.S.A., wiring must conform with current local codes and the current National Electric Code (NEC). In Canada, wiring must conform with current local codes and the current Canadian Electrical Code (CEC).

### **⚠ DANGER**

Installation and servicing of air conditioning equipment can be hazardous due to internal refrigerant pressure and live electrical components. Only trained and qualified service personnel should install or service this equipment. Installation and service performed by unqualified persons can result in property damage, personal injury, or death.

Risk of electrical shock. Disconnect all remote power supplies before installing or servicing any portion of the system. Failure to disconnect power supplies can result in property damage, personal injury, or death.

### 9.1 Control Wiring

#### **⚠ CAUTION**

Conventional 24VAC non-communicating thermostat control wires must be connected reliably and protected by insulation.

The unused wires should be insulated, and the copper wires should not be exposed.

Sharp metal edges can cause injury. When installing the unit, use care to avoid sharp edges.

Avoid sharp metal edges for wires to prevent wear, or it may lead to short circuit or electric leakage and cause danger.

#### **NOTICE**

Electrostatic discharge can affect electronic components. Take care during unit installation and service to protect the unit's electronic controls. Precautions will help to avoid control exposure to electrostatic discharge by putting the unit, the control and the technician at the same electrostatic potential. Touch hand and all tools on an unpainted unit surface before performing any service procedure to neutralize electrostatic charge.

Low voltage control connections are made to low voltage pigtailed extending from top of air handler (upflow position - see Fig 2-1).

Do not connect the power cords (high voltage) to the Conventional 24VAC non-communicating thermostat control wires (low voltage), otherwise it will damage the control board.

Conventional 24VAC non-communicating thermostat control wires should be fixed well. Otherwise, the connectors may be loose or the terminal may be damaged when they are pulled.

Power cords and conventional 24VAC non-communicating thermostat control wires must be separated from each other with a distance of more than 2 inches. Otherwise, the communication may be abnormal.

The conventional 24VAC non-communicating thermostat control wires connectors are SELV connection points.

#### 9.1.1 Low voltage wires maximum length

Table 9-1 defines the maximum total length of low voltage wires from the outdoor unit to the indoor unit and the indoor unit to the thermostat.

Low Voltage Wires Size	Max Wires Length
18 AWG	150 ft.
16 AWG	225 ft.

Table 9-1

#### **NOTICE**

Before proceeding with electrical connections, make certain that voltage, frequency, and phase correspond to that specified on rating plate. Also, check to be sure that the service provided by utility is sufficient to handle additional load imposed by this equipment.

Refer to unit wiring label for proper field high- and low-voltage wiring. Make all electrical connections in accordance with NEC and any local codes or ordinances that might apply.

Please connect the wire following the wiring diagram. The rating power of the transformer is limited. If you connect some additional loads/parts such as zoning panel to it, it may cause component damage. Consult with a professional service technician when connecting additional loads/parts to transformer.

All units shipped from factory are wired for 240VAC transformer operation. If the input voltage is 208 V, please change the transformer tap by taking the red wire to 208VAC terminal.

#### 9.1.2 Low voltage wires connections

Low-voltage wires include indoor unit connect with outdoor unit and the indoor unit connect with the thermostats.

##### 1. Remove the electrical control box panel.

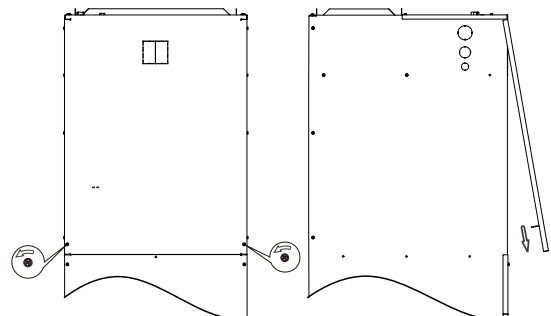


Fig.9-1



## 2. Low voltage wires connections with outdoor unit.

### 2.1 Wires connections diagram.

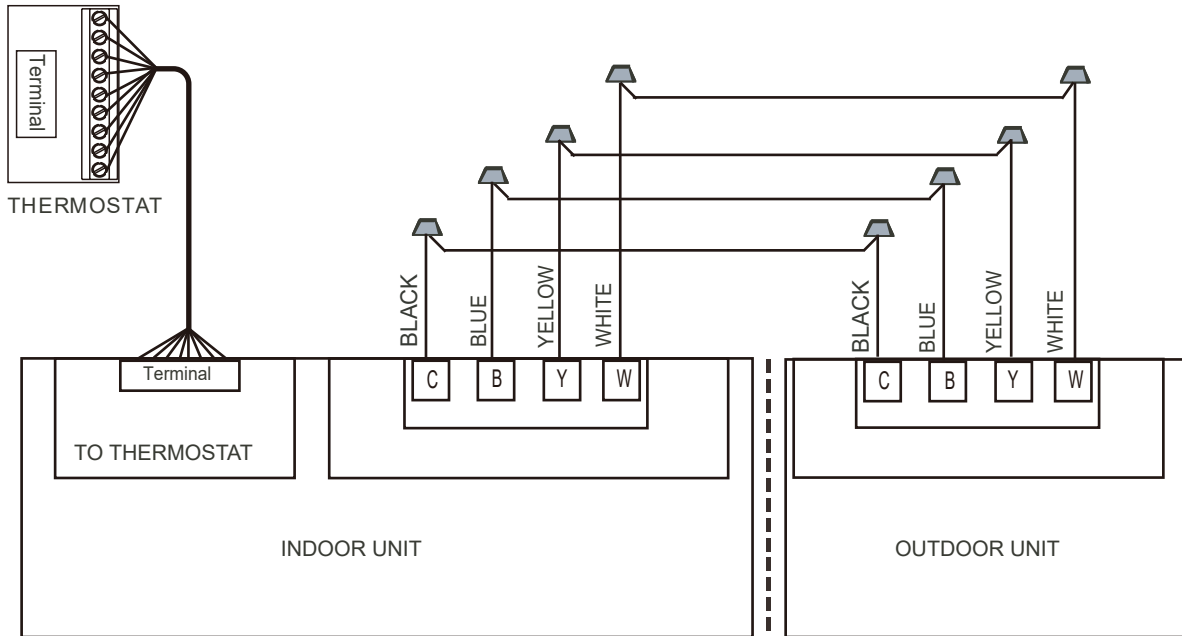


Fig.9-2

### 2.2 Connect the conventional 24VAC non-communicating thermostat control wires (C, B, Y and W) to the four field supplied wires.

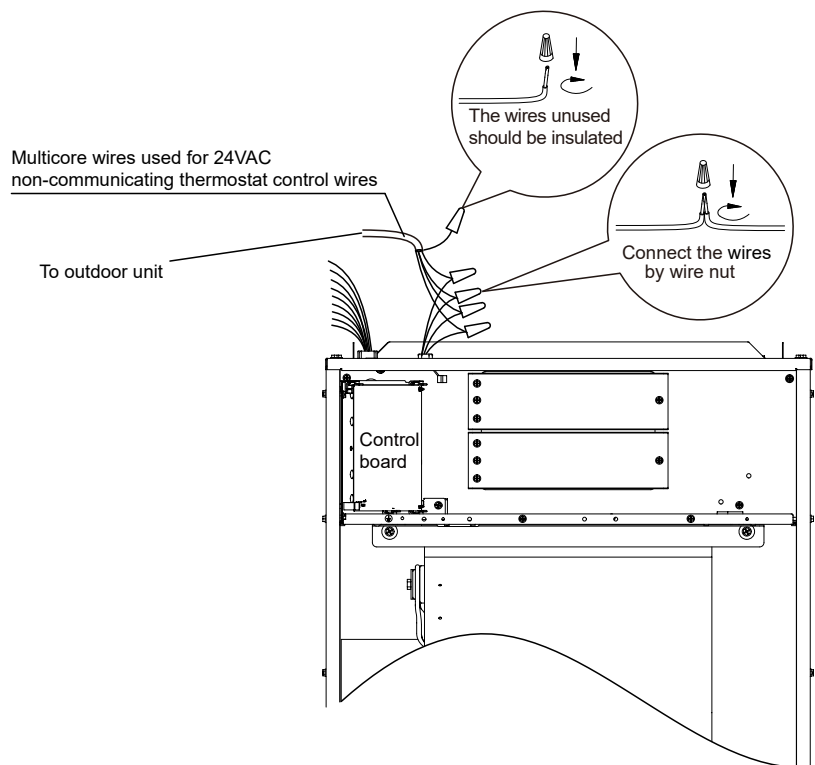


Fig.9-3

### 3. Low voltage wires connections with thermostat.

3.1 Connect the Control communication cables by wire nut.

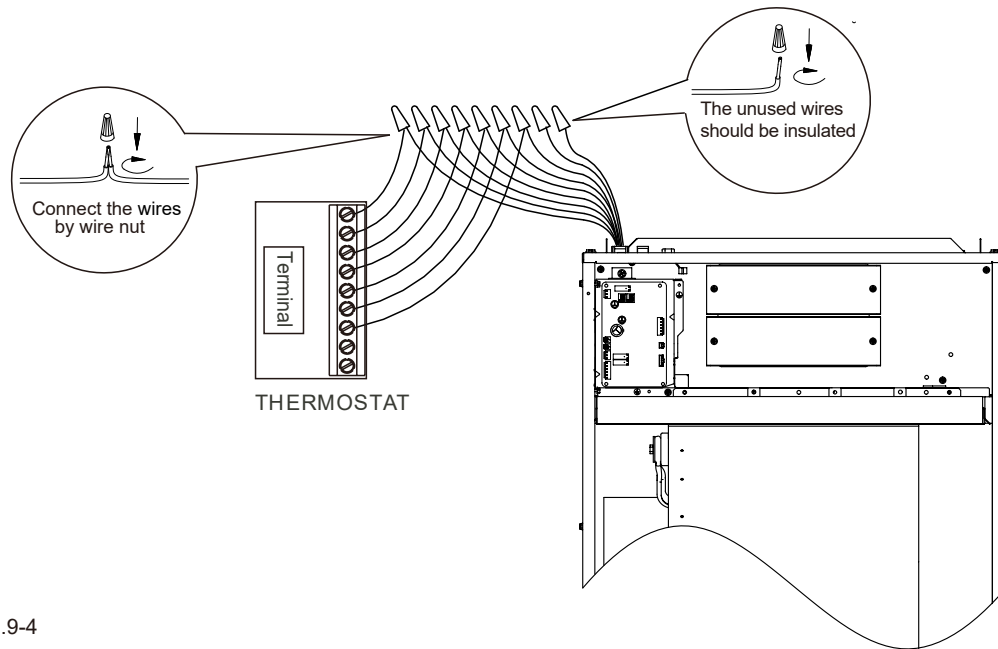


Fig.9-4

3.2 Wiring diagram of the thermostat.

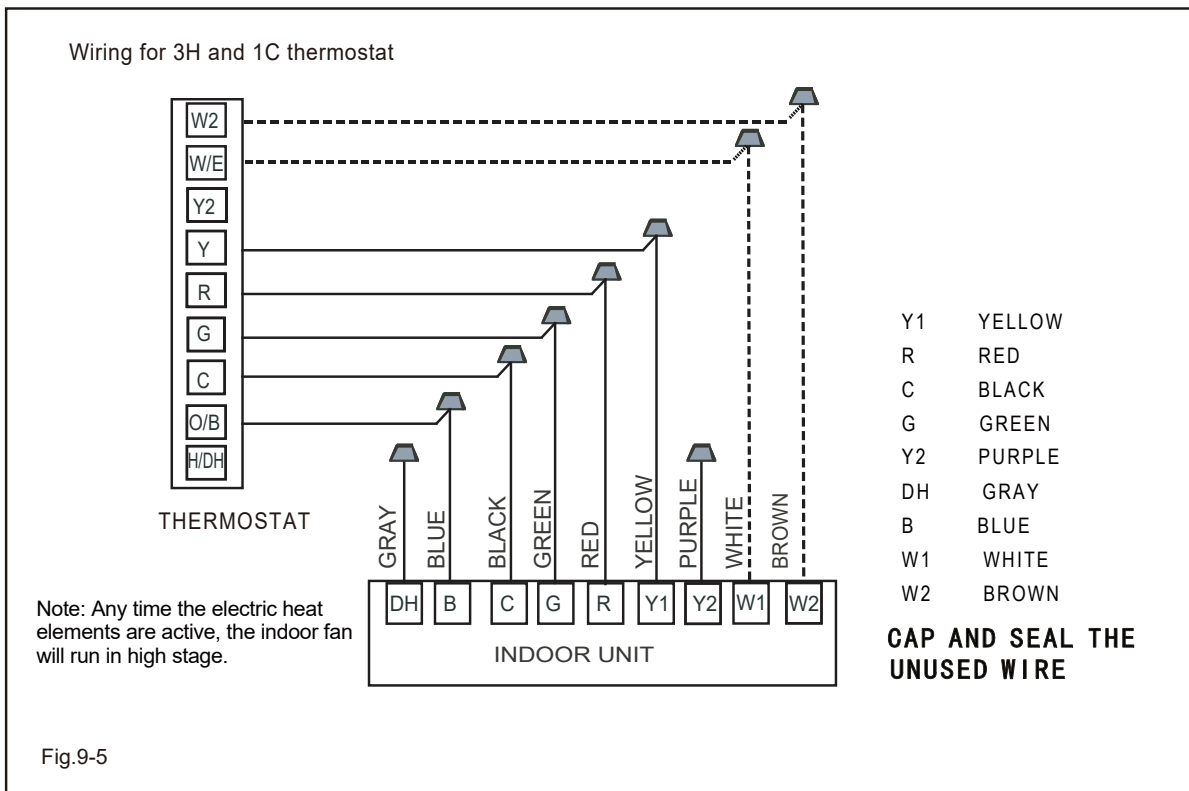


Fig.9-5

Wiring for 2H and 1C thermostat

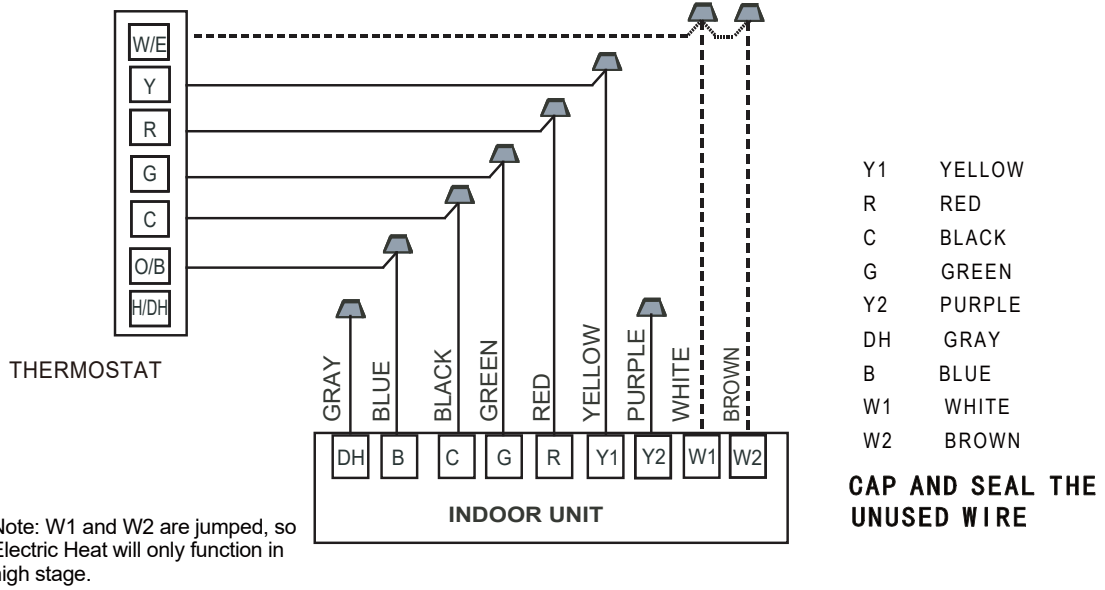


Fig.9-6

Wiring for 1H and 1C thermostat

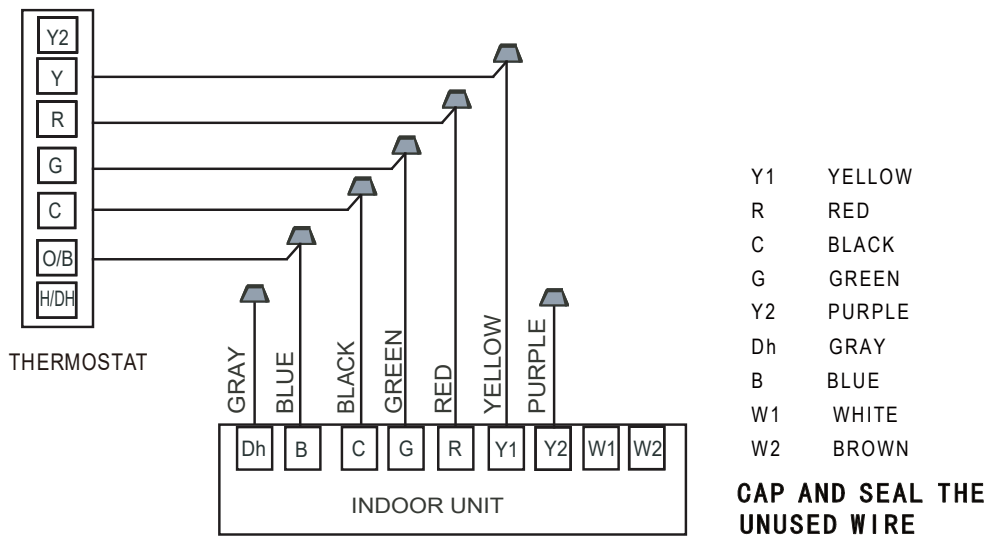


Fig.9-7

## 9.2 Power Wiring

In the U.S.A., wiring must conform with current local codes and the current National Electric Code (NEC). In Canada, wiring must conform with current local codes and the current Canadian Electrical Code (CEC).

### ⚠ WARNING

Installation and servicing of air conditioning equipment can be hazardous due to internal refrigerant pressure and live electrical components. Only trained and qualified service personnel should install or service this equipment. Installation and service performed by unqualified persons can result in property damage, personal injury, or death.

Risk of electrical shock. Disconnect all remote power supplies before installing or servicing any portion of the system. Failure to disconnect power supplies can result in property damage, personal injury, or death.

Fire Hazard. Use of aluminum wire with this product may result in a fire, causing property damage, severe injury or death. Use copper wire only with this product.

Can cause injury or death. Unit must be properly grounded in accordance with national and local codes.

Natural grounding poles embedded in the ground can be used, but do not connect the ground wire to the following locations:

- (a) Pipes of flammable or explosive gases, which may otherwise lead to an explosion or fire.
- (b) Insulated plastic pipes, otherwise there is no grounding effect.
- (c) Telephone line or lightning rod, otherwise it will be dangerous for increasing the ground potential during lightning strikes.

During installation, testing, servicing, and troubleshooting of this product, it may be necessary to work with live electrical components. Failure to follow all electrical safety precautions when exposed to live electrical components could result in death or serious injury.

### ⚠ CAUTION

Sharp metal edges can cause injury. When installing the unit, use care to avoid sharp edges.

Avoid sharp metal edges for wires to prevent wear, or it may lead to short circuit or electric leakage and cause danger.

Wires should be fixed well. Otherwise, the connectors may be loose or the terminal may be damaged when they are pulled.

### NOTICE

Electrostatic discharge can affect electronic components. Take care during unit installation and service to protect the unit's electronic controls. Precautions will help to avoid control exposure to electrostatic discharge by putting the unit, the control and the technician at the same electrostatic potential. It is strongly recommended to contact a professional installation technician to ensure the correct installation of such filtration systems.

Do not add phase junction capacitors, otherwise it may cause serious damage to the product.

Do not start the unit before installing pipes. Otherwise, the compressor will be damaged.

### 9.2.1 High Voltage Power Supply

Ensure that the supply voltage to the unit is within the acceptable range, not exceeding 10% over the rated voltage or 10% under the rated voltage.

### 9.2.2 Power Wire Sizes, Disconnect Switch and Breaker

Refer to the unit nameplate for minimum circuit ampacity, and maximum fuse or circuit breaker (HACR TYPE per NEC). Install power cords and properly sized disconnect switch and breaker.

### 9.2.3 Power Wire Connections

Power wiring may be connected to either the right, side or top. Three 7/8", 1-3/8", 1-3/4" dia. concentric knock-outs are provided for connection of power wiring to unit.

Power wires by splicing follow as Fig.9-8.

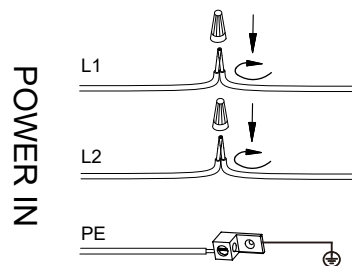


Fig.9-8

Ground lug(s) are located close to wire entrance on right side of unit (up-flow). Connect the ground wire from the power supply to the unit ground lug connection. as Fig. 9-8.

### ⚠ WARNING

The unit must be permanently grounded. Failure to do so can result in electrical shock causing personal injury or death.

## 9.3 Alarm Wiring

### 9.3.1 Wiring Diagram

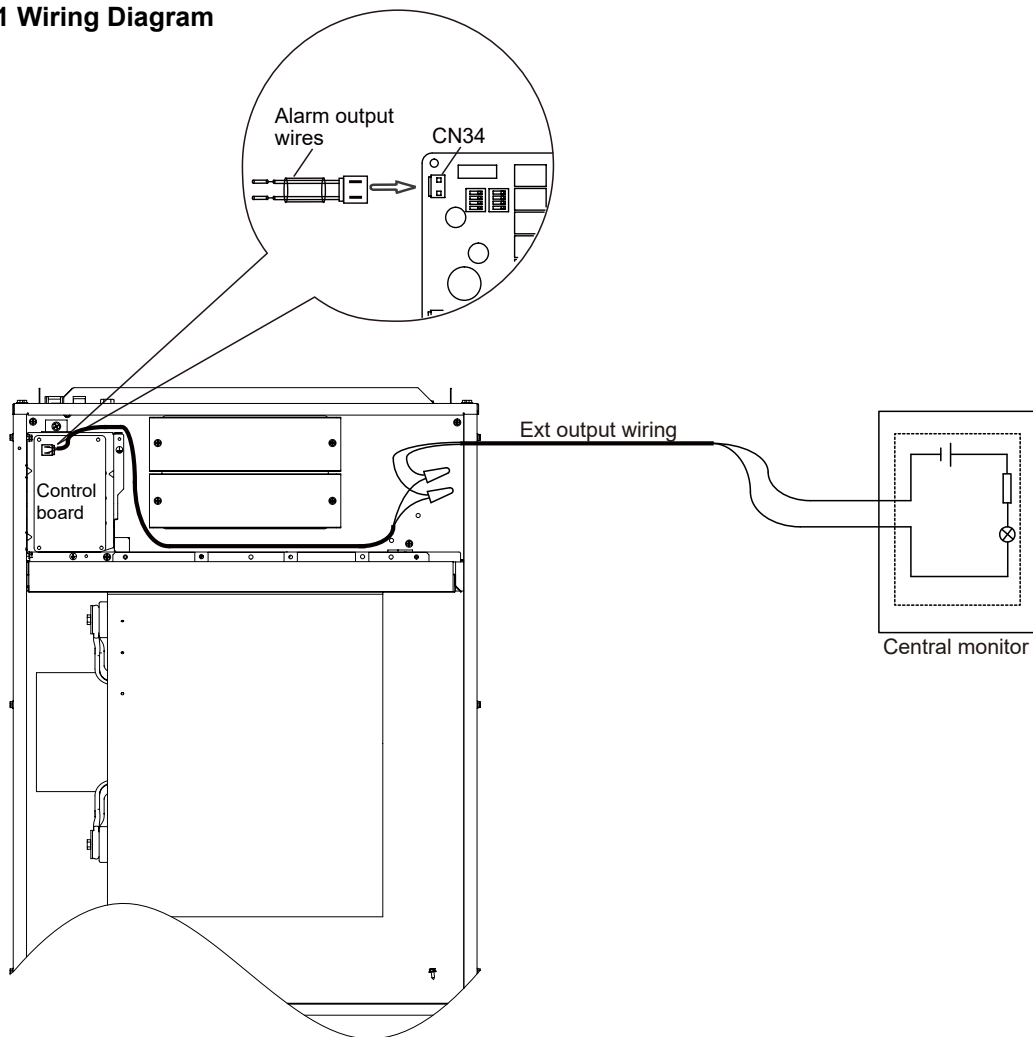


Fig.9-9

**Note:**

The remote control of the internal circuit is for reference only, the user can change the wiring mode according to the actual situation.

The Alarm port is a switch that closes when the refrigerant leakage protection is triggered. The user can choose the appropriate remote.

### 9.3.2 Installation

Step 1 : Take out the Alarm wires from the accessory bag and plug it into CN34 on the control board (see Fig.9-9).

Step 2 : Connect the Alarm wires with the central monitor (see Fig.9-9).

### ⚠ CAUTION

The rated operating condition of ALARM is 24 VAC/1A or 30 VDC/1A or 250 VAC/1A.

The type of wiring for ext output should use cables of AWG 18 (Min. AWG 18).

## 9.4 Electric Heater Kit

### 9.4.1 Electric heater kit breaker information

NO.	Kit	Description	Breaker	Ref. Air Handler Use
1	EHK-05*	5 kW Heater	Max. 240 V, 30 A, 2 P	18,24,30,36,42,48,60
2	EHK-08*	7.5 kW Heater	Max. 240 V, 50 A, 2 P	18,24,30,36,42,48,60
3	EHK-10*	10 kW Heater	Max. 240 V, 60 A, 2 P	18,24,30,36,42,48,60
4	EHK-15*	15 kW Heater, double Breaker panel	Max. 240 V, 60 A, 2 P Max. 240 V, 30 A, 2 P	30,36,42,48,60
5	EHK-20*	20 kW Heater, double Breaker panel	Max. 240 V, 60 A, 2 P	36,42,48,60

Table 9-2

Note: Heater model number digits "\*" : A,B,C,D,E,F,etc.

### 9.4.2 Electric heater kits installation information

#### Requirements

Installation of electric heat sections must conform with standard in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard for Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilation Systems NFPA No. 90A, Standard for the Installation of Residence Type Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning System NFPA No. 90B, manufacturer's installation instructions and local municipal building codes. Heaters are approved for clearance to combustible materials as listed on heater rating plate. Accessibility and service clearances must take precedence over fire protection clearances. All wiring must conform with local codes and the National Electric Code (NEC). ANSI-C1-1978.

#### ⚠ CAUTION

As with any mechanical equipment, contact with sharp sheet metal edges can result in personal injury. Take care while handling this equipment and wear gloves and protective clothing.  
The circuit breaker of electric heater kit in indoor unit cannot be used as air switch for power cables and cannot be operated by users. Maintenance personnel need to disconnect the main switch before servicing.

#### Installation

#### ⚠ WARNING

Supply circuit power wiring must be 167 °F (75 °C) minimum copper conductors only. See Table 9-3 for Electrical Data in this section for ampacity, wire size and circuit protector requirement. Supply circuit protective devices may be either fuses or "HACR" type circuit breakers.

#### NOTICE

Installing the electric heater before installing the air outlet duct system.

Finished view (for reference only).

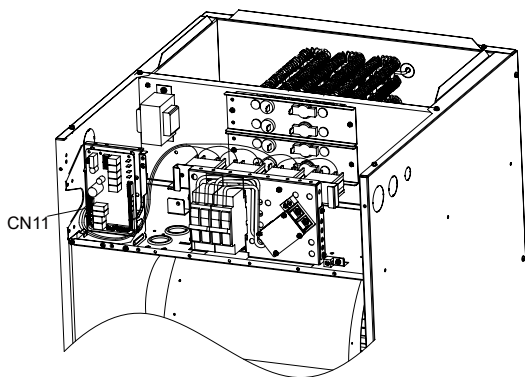


Fig.9-10

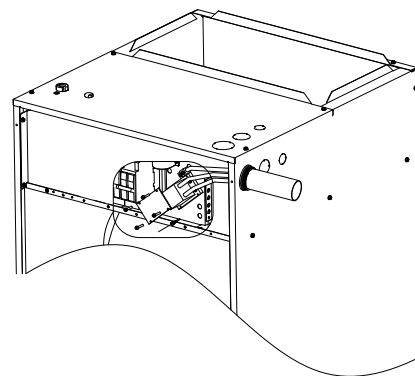


Fig.9-11

Please refer to the manual of electric heater kit for detailed installation and wiring instructions.

### 9.4.2 Electric Heater Kit Electrical Data (only Electric Heat)

Heater Kit Model Used	Air Handler Model	Electric Heat (kW)	Min. Circuit Ampacity		Max. Fuse or Breaker (HACR) Ampacity		Fan Speed (AC/HP)		
			240 V	208 V	240 V	208 V	Low	Medium	High
EHK-05*	18	5	26.1	22.6	30	25	●	●	●
EHK-08*		7.5	39.1	33.9	40	35	●	●	●
EHK-10*		10	52.1	45.2	60	50	--	●	●
EHK-05*	24	5	26.1	22.6	30	25	●	●	●
EHK-08*		7.5	39.1	33.9	40	35	●	●	●
EHK-10*		10	52.1	45.2	60	50	●	●	●
EHK-05*	36	5	26.1	22.6	30	25	●	●	●
EHK-08*		7.5	39.1	33.9	40	35	●	●	●
EHK-10*		10	52.1	45.2	60	50	●	●	●
EHK-15*		15	52.1/26.1	45.2/22.6	60/30	50/25	●	●	●
EHK-20*		20	52.1/52.1	45.2/45.2	60/60	50/50	●	●	●
EHK-05*	48	5	26.1	22.6	30	30	--	--	●
EHK-08*		7.5	39.1	33.9	45	40	--	--	●
EHK-10*		10	52.1	45.2	60	50	--	--	●
EHK-15*		15	52.1/26.1	45.2/22.6	60/30	50/25	--	--	●
EHK-20*		20	52.1/52.1	45.2/45.2	60/60	50/50	--	--	●
EHK-05*	60	5	26.1	22.6	30	30	●	●	●
EHK-08*		7.5	39.1	33.9	45	40	●	●	●
EHK-10*		10	52.1	45.2	60	50	●	●	●
EHK-15*		15	52.1/26.1	45.2/22.6	60/30	50/25	●	●	●
EHK-20*		20	52.1/52.1	45.2/45.2	60/60	50/50	●	●	●

Table 9-3

Note: Heater model number digits "\*\*\*" : A,B,C,D,E,F,etc.

## NOTICE

Heat kit suitable for AHU 4-way position installation.

Heat pump systems require a specified airflow. Each ton of cooling requires between 350 and 450 cubic feet of air per minute(CFM), or 400 CFM nominally.

### 9.4.3 Electric Heater Kit Electrical Data (Electric Heat combines with Indoor motor )

Heater Kit Model Used	Air Handler Model	Electric Heat (kW)	Min. Circuit Ampacity		Max. Fuse or Breaker (HACR) Ampacity		Fan Speed (AC/HP)		
			240 V	208 V	240 V	208 V	Low	Medium	High
EHK-05*	18	5	27.5	24	30	25	●	●	●
EHK-08*		7.5	40.5	35.3	45	40	●	●	●
EHK-10*		10	53.5	46.6	60	50	--	●	●
EHK-05*	24	5	28.1	24.6	30	25	●	●	●
EHK-08*		7.5	41.1	35.9	45	40	●	●	●
EHK-10*		10	54.1	47.2	60	50	●	●	●
EHK-05*	36	5	28.7	25.2	30	30	●	●	●
EHK-08*		7.5	41.7	36.5	45	40	●	●	●
EHK-10*		10	54.7	47.8	60	50	●	●	●
EHK-15*		15	54.7/26.1	47.8/22.6	60/30	50/25	●	●	●
EHK-20*		20	54.7/52.1	47.8/45.2	60/60	50/50	●	●	●
EHK-05*	48	5	29.5	26	30	30	--	--	●
EHK-08*		7.5	42.5	37.3	45	40	--	--	●
EHK-10*		10	55.5	48.6	60	50	--	--	●
EHK-15*		15	55.5/26.1	48.6/22.6	60/30	50/25	--	--	●
EHK-20*		20	55.5/52.1	48.6/45.2	60/60	50/50	--	--	●
EHK-05*	60	5	30.1	26.6	35	30	●	●	●
EHK-08*		7.5	43.1	37.9	45	40	●	●	●
EHK-10*		10	56.1	49.2	60	50	●	●	●
EHK-15*		15	56.1/26.1	49.2/22.6	60/30	50/25	●	●	●
EHK-20*		20	56.1/52.1	49.2/45.2	60/60	50/50	●	●	●

Table 9-4

Note: Heater model number digits "\*\*\*" : A,B,C,D,E,F,etc.

## NOTICE

Heat kit suitable for AHU 4-way position installation.

Heat pump systems require a specified airflow. Each ton of cooling requires between 350 and 450 cubic feet of air per minute(CFM), or 400 CFM nominally.



## 10 SETTING

Check whether the DIP switch is correct according to the wiring nameplate after the electrical wiring is complete. SW6-1,2 is used to set the blower motor speed. The factory default settings of different models as shown in the table 10-1. The DIP switch can be adjusted according to different speed requirements. When there is G signal, the blower motor runs at lower speed. When there is W/W1/W2 signal, it runs at high speed.








	Model	DIP Switch	G	W/W1/W2
SW6-1,2 Fan Speed Taps		ON  1 2	L	H
		ON  1 2	L	H
	18K 24K 48K 60K	ON  1 2	M	H
	36K	ON  1 2	H	H
SW6-3		ON  3	0s off-delay	
		ON  3	90s off-delay (factory default)	
Not Used				
SW6-4		ON  4	Factory default	

Table 10-1

## 11 SERVICE

### 11.1 Error Code and Troubleshooting

The unit LED will flash when the unit is abnormal. Security consideration, the outdoor unit shutdown until the abnormal condition is corrected except.

NO.	LED1 Status	Description
1	3Flash/Cycle	R454B refrigerant sensor fault
2	4Flash/Cycle	R454B refrigerant sensor communication fault
3	Keep Flashing	R454B refrigerant leakage protection in indoor unit
4	8Flash/Cycle	R454B refrigerant sensor over service life
NO.	LED1 Status	Possible Reason
1	3Flash/Cycle	R454B refrigerant sensor failure
2	4Flash/Cycle	Wiring error/ R454B refrigerant sensor failure
3	Keep Flashing	R454B refrigerant leakage/ R454B refrigerant sensor failure
4	8Flash/Cycle	R454B refrigerant sensor over service life/R454B refrigerant sensor failure

Table 11-1

### NOTICE

The flash interval is 2 seconds. For example, 3 Flash / Cycle is flash three times every 2 seconds.

### CAUTION

If the refrigerant sensor reaches the end of its service life, it should be replaced by an authorized person.

If a leak is detected, follow safety procedures: Immediately evacuate all persons from the room or space, and contact the qualified licensed service personnel to advise them that a R454B refrigerant (A2L class flammable refrigerant) leak has occurred.

### 11.2 Piston/TXV Installation

This coil comes with a factory installed piston metering device. See Table 11-2 for factory installed piston size. Some system combinations will require a different sized piston to be field installed.

- Contact your local parts center to order the appropriate MAYORIACHP piston kit for your system combination.
- Use Table 11-3 for TXV kit part numbers.

A TXV may be required to achieve minimum efficiency ratings or for long refrigerant line set applications. Reference AHRI for system combination ratings.

Factory installed piston size for each model. Additional piston sizes are provided in the ship with literature bag as necessary.

MODEL	47	52	56	58	60	64	68	70	73	75	80	83
18	X*											
24		X*										
30			X			X*						
36			X			X*						
42								X	X*			
48								X	X*			
60											X*	

Table 11-2

\* means that this piston is pre-installed

### NOTICE

Since the manufacturer has a policy of continuous product and product data improvement, if the system combination you are looking for is not listed, check for the latest version of this document at [www.AHRI-directory.com](http://www.AHRI-directory.com).

### WARNING

Failure to install the proper piston can lead to poor system performance and possible compressor damage. Mechanical connectors used indoors shall comply with ISO 14903.

Optional TXV kit part numbers. Some combinations may require a TXV. See AHRI for system combination ratings.

Outdoor Unit Capacity (Tons)	R454B TXV Kit
1.5-3.0	3 Ton
3.5-4.0	4 Ton
5.0	5 Ton

Table 11-3

Charge the system by superheating when using a piston. Reference the outdoor unit installation guide to charge the system by subcooling when using a TXV.

Outdoor Temp (°F)	Indoor Unit Inlet DB/WB(°F)					
	95/79	90/75	85/71	80/67	75/63	70/58
115	15	13	11	8	5	5
110	16	14	11	9	6	5
105	16	14	11	9	6	5
100	16	14	12	9	6	5
95	16	14	12	9	6	5
90	18	15	13	10	6	5
85	19	16	13	10	6	5
80	17	14	12	9	6	5
75	15	12	10	7	5	5
70	14	11	8	6	5	5
65	12	10	6	5	5	5
60	12	10	6	5	5	5
55	12	9	6	5	5	5

Table 11-4. Superheat Charging Chart

## 12 DISPOSAL

Comply with national regulations.

Components and accessories from the units are not part of ordinary domestic waste.

Complete units, compressors, motors etc. are only to be disposed of via qualified disposal specialists.

This unit uses flammable refrigerant R454B. Please contact the dealer when you want to dispose of this unit. Law requires that the collection, transportation and disposal of refrigerants must conform with the regulations governing the collection and destruction of hydrofluorocarbons.