INSTALLATION MANUAL

R-407C NO CHARGE
DC SERIES

15, 20 & 25 Ton

50 Hertz

CAUTION ATTENTION

UNIT CHARGED WITH NITROGEN

TO PROPERLY START THIS EQUIPMENT, VENT THE NITROGEN AND VACUUM THE SYSTEM(S) BELOW 500 MICRONS.

WEIGH IN THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF REFRIGERANT BEFORE STARTING THE UNIT.

(REFER TO THE TECHNICAL LITERATURE FOR DETAILS)

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General

YORK® Model DC units are either single package air conditions or single package gas-fired central heating furnaces with cooling unit. Both are designed for outdoor installation on a rooftop or slab.

The units are completely assembled on rigid, permanently attached base rails. All piping, refrigerant charge, and electrical wiring is factory installed and tested. The units require electric power, gas connection, duct connections, installation of combustion air inlet hood, flue gas outlet hoods and fixed outdoor air intake damper (units without economizer or motorized damper option only) at the point of installation.

These gas-fired heaters have aluminized-steel or optional stainless steel, tubular heat exchangers with spark ignition with proven pilot. All gas heaters are shipped from the factory equipped for natural gas use, but can be field converted to L.P./Propane with Kit Model # 1NP0418. See Gas Heat Application Data Table.

Safety Considerations

This is a safety alert symbol. When you see this symbol on labels or in manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

Understand and pay particular attention the signal words **DANGER**, **WARNING** or **CAUTION**.

DANGER indicates an **imminently** hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **will result in death or serious injury.**

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

CAUTION indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided **may result in minor or moderate injury.** It is also used to alert against unsafe practices and hazards involving only property damage.

⚠WARNING

Improper installation may create a condition where the operation of the product could cause personal injury or property damage. Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause injury or property damage. Refer to this manual for assistance or for additional information, consult a qualified contractor, installer or service agency.

⚠ CAUTION

This product must be installed in strict compliance with the installation instructions and any applicable local, state and national codes including, but not limited to building, electrical, and mechanical codes.

⚠WARNING

Before performing service or maintenance operations on unit, turn off main power switch to unit. Electrical shock could cause personal injury. Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause injury or property damage. Refer to this manual. For assistance or additional information consult a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

⚠WARNING

If the information in this manual is not followed exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS:

a. Do not try to light any appliance.

b. Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any phone in your building.

c. Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.

d. If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

Due to system pressure, moving parts, and electrical components, installation and servicing of air conditioning equipment can be hazardous. Only qualified, trained service personnel should install, repair, or service this equipment. Untrained personnel can perform basic maintenance functions of cleaning coils and filters and replacing filters.

Observe all precautions in the literature, labels, and tags accompanying the equipment whenever working on air conditioning equipment. Be sure to follow all other applicable safety precautions and codes including ANSI Z223.1 or CSA-B149.1- latest edition.

Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Use quenching cloth and have a fire extinguisher available during brazing operations.

Inspection

As soon as a unit is received, it should be inspected for possible damage during transit. If damage is evident, the extent of the damage should be noted on the carrier's freight bill. A separate request for inspection by the carrier's agent should be made in writing.

⚠ CAUTION

This product must be installed in strict compliance with the enclosed installation instructions and any applicable local, state and national codes including, but not limited to, building, electrical, and mechanical codes.

The furnace and its individual shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing at pressures in excess of 1/2 PSIG.

Pressures greater than 1/2 PSIG will cause gas valve damage resulting in a hazardous condition. If it is subjected to a pressure greater than 1/2 PSIG, the gas valve must be replaced.

The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures equal to or less than 1/2 PSIG.

Reference

Additional information is available in the following reference forms:

- Technical Guide - DC180-200, 637370, DC300, 637369
- General Installation - DC180-200, 5120416
- SSE Control Quick Start Guide - 1136326

Renewal Parts

Contact your local York® parts distribution center for authorized replacement parts.

Approvals

Design certified by CSA as follows:

1. For use as a cooling only unit, cooling unit with supplemental electric heat or a forced air furnace.
2. For outdoor installation only.
3. For installation on combustible material.
4. For use with natural gas (convertible to LP with kit).

⚠ CAUTION

This product must be installed in strict compliance with the enclosed installation instructions and any applicable local, state, and national codes including, but not limited to, building, electrical, and mechanical codes.

⚠WARNING

Improper installation may create a condition where the operation of the product could cause personal injury or property damage.

Nomenclature

15-20 Ton Sunline Model Number Nomenclature

D	C	180	N24	A	7	A	AA	3	0	1	2	4	A

Product Category
D = A/C, Single Pkg.

Product Identifier
C = R-407C

Nominal Cooling Capacity
180 = 15 Ton
240 = 20 Ton
300 = 25 Ton

Heat Type and Nominal Heat Capacity
C00 = Cooling Only. No factory installed electric heat

Gas Heat Options
N24 = 240 MBH Output Aluminized Steel
N32 = 320 MBH Output Aluminized Steel
S24 = 240 MBH Output Stainless Steel
S32 = 320 MBH Output Stainless Steel

Airflow
A = Std. Motor*
B = Std. Motor/Economizer
C = Std. Motor/Economizer/Power Exhaust (Downflow Only)
D = Std. Motor/Motorized Damper
E = Std. Motor/Motorized Damper/Barometric Relief
J = Std. Motor/Economizer/Barometric Relief
N = Hi Static
P = Hi Static/Economizer
Q = Hi Static/Economizer/Power Exhaust (Downflow Only)
R = Hi Static/Motorized Damper
K = Hi Static/Motorized Damper/Barometric Relief
S = Hi Static/Economizer/Barometric Relief

* Note: 50 Hz, DC180 thru 300 Models come standard from the factory with high static drive package.

Voltage
7 = 380/415-3-50

Installation Options
A = No Options Installed
B = Option 1
C = Option 2
D = Options 1 & 2
E = Option 3
F = Option 4
G = Options 1 & 3
H = Options 1 & 4
J = Options 1, 2 & 3
K = Options 1, 2, & 4
L = Options 1,3 & 4
M = Options 1, 2, 3, & 4
N = Options 2 & 3
P = Options 2 & 4
Q = Options 2, 3, & 4
R = Options 3 & 4
S = Option 5
T = Options 1 & 5
U = Options 1, 3, & 5
V = Options 1, 4, & 5
W = Options 1, 3, 4, & 5
X = Options 3 & 5
Y = Options 4 & 5
Z = Options 3, 4 & 5

Options
1 = Disconnect
2 = Non-Pwr'd Conv. Outlet
3 = Smoke Detector S.A.
4 = Smoke Detector R.A.
5 = Pwr'd Conv. Outlet

Additional Options

Standard Cabinet	Hinged Filter Door & Tool Free Access Cabinet
AA = None AB = Phase Monitor AC = Coil Guard AD = Dirty Filter Switch AE = Phase Monitor & Coil Guard AF = Phase Monitor & Dirty Filter Switch AG = Coil Guard & Dirty Filter Switch AH = Phase Monitor, Coil Guard & Dirty Filter Switch RC = Coil Guard & American Flag EA = E-coat Condenser Coil EJ = E-coat Evaporator Coil ES = E-coat Cond & Evap Coils	BA = Hinged Filter Door & Tool Free Access Panels BB = Phase Monitor, Hinged Filter Door & Tool Free Access Panels BC = Coil Guard, Hinged Filter Door & Tool Free Access Panels BD = Dirty Filter Switch, Hinged Filter Door & Tool Free Access Panels BE = Phase Monitor & Coil Guard, Hinged Filter Door & Tool Free Access Panels BF = Phase Monitor & Dirty Filter Switch, Hinged Filter Door & Tool Free Access Panels BG = Coil Guard & Dirty Filter Switch, Hinged Filter Door & Tool Free Access Panels BH = Phase Monitor, Coil Guard & Dirty Filter Switch, Hinged Filter Door & Tool Free Access Panels

ZZ = If desired option combination is not listed above, ZZ will be assigned and configuration options will be located in digits 15-18.

Product Generation
3 = Third Generation

Configuration Options (not required for all units)
These four digits will not be assigned until a quote is requested, or an order placed.
SS Drain Pan
CPC Controller, DFS, APS
Simplicity® Smart Equipment w/ BAS Option (BACnet, MS/TP)
Honeywell Controller, DFS, APS
Novar Controller, DFS, APS
2" Pleated filters
4" Pleated filters
BAS Ready Economizer (2-10 V.D.C. Actuator without a controller)
Double Wall Construction
Any Combination of Additional Options that Don't Have an Option Code Pre-assigned

Product Style
A = Style A

Installation

Installation Safety Information

Read these instructions before continuing this appliance installation. This is an outdoor combination heating and cooling unit. The installer must assure that these instructions are made available to the consumer and with instructions to retain them for future reference.

1. Refer to the unit rating plate for the approved type of gas for this product.
2. Install this unit only in a location and position as specified on Page 7 of these instructions.
3. Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks when checking all connections, as specified on Pages 5, 21 and 44 of these instructions.
4. Always install furnace to operate within the furnace's intended temperature-rise range with the duct system and within the allowable external static pressure range, as specified on the unit name/rating plate, specified on Page 20 of these instructions.
5. This equipment is not to be used for temporary heating of buildings or structures under construction.

⚠WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

Limitations

These units must be installed in accordance with the following:

Local Government/Agency regulations.

Refer to unit application data found in this document.

After installation, gas fired units must be adjusted to obtain a temperature rise within the range specified on the unit rating plate.

If components are to be added to a unit to meet local codes, they are to be installed at the dealer's and/or customer's expense.

Size of unit for proposed installation should be based on heat loss/heat gain calculation made according to the methods of Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA).

This furnace is not to be used for temporary heating of buildings or structures under construction.

⚠ CAUTION

The Simplicity® SE control board used in this product will effectively operate the cooling system down to 0°F when this product is applied in a comfort cooling application for people. An economizer is typically included in this type of application. When applying this product for process cooling applications (computer rooms, switchgear, etc.), please reference applications bulletin AE-011-07 or call the applications department for Unitary Products @ 1-877-UPG-SERV for guidance. Additional accessories may be needed for stable operation at temperatures below 30°F.

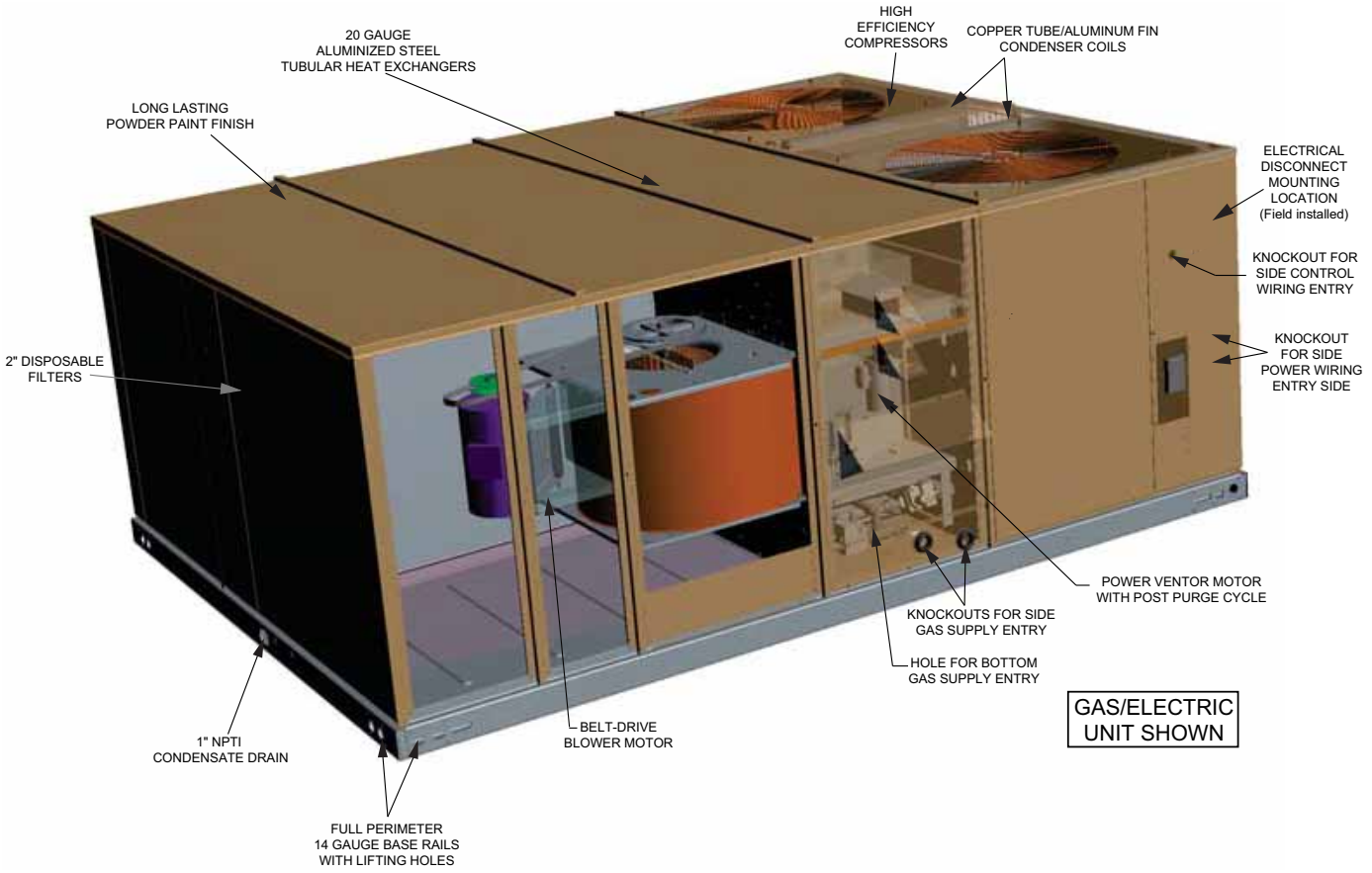


Figure 1: DC180-300 Component Location

Table 1: DC180-300 Unit Limitations

Size (Tons)	Unit Voltage	Unit Limitations		
		Applied Voltage		Outdoor DB Temp
		Min	Max	Max (°F) / (°C)
180 (15)	380/415-3-50	342	457	125.6 / 52
240 (20)	380/415-3-50	342	457	125.6 / 52
300 (25)	380/415-3-50	342	457	125.6 / 52

Location

Use the following guidelines to select a suitable location for these units:

1. Unit is designed for *outdoor installation only*.
2. Condenser coils must have an unlimited supply of air. Where a choice of location is possible, position the unit on either north or east side of building.
3. Suitable for mounting on roof curb.
4. For ground level installation, use a level concrete slab with a minimum thickness of 4 inches. The length and width should be at least 6 inches greater than the unit base rails. Do not tie slab to the building foundation.
5. Roof structures must be able to support the weight of the unit and its options/accessories. Unit must be installed on a solid, level roof curb or appropriate angle iron frame.
6. Maintain level tolerance to 1/2” across the entire width and length of unit.

⚠WARNING

Excessive exposure of this furnace to contaminated combustion air may result in equipment damage or personal injury. Typical contaminates include: permanent wave solution, chlorinated waxes and cleaners, chlorine based swimming pool chemicals, water softening chemicals, carbon tetrachloride, Halogen type refrigerants, cleaning solvents (e.g. perchloroethylene), printing inks, paint removers, varnishes, hydrochloric acid, cements and glues, anti-static fabric softeners for clothes dryers, masonry acid washing materials.

Clearances

All units require particular clearances for proper operation and service. Installer must make provisions for adequate combustion and ventilation air in accordance with section 5.3 of Air for Combustion and Ventilation of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 – Latest Edition (in U.S.A.), or Sections 7.2, 7.3, or 7.4 of Gas Installation Codes, CSA-B149.1 (in Canada) - Latest Edition, and/or applicable provisions of the local building codes. Refer to Table 4 for clearances required for combustible construction, servicing, and proper unit operation.

⚠WARNING

Do not permit overhanging structures or shrubs to obstruct condenser air discharge outlet, combustion air inlet or vent outlets.

Rigging And Handling

Exercise care when moving the unit. Do not remove any packaging until the unit is near the place of installation. Rig the unit by attaching chain or cable slings to the lifting holes provided in the base rails. Spreader bars, whose length exceeds the largest dimension across the unit, **MUST** be used across the top of the unit.

⚠ CAUTION

If a unit is to be installed on a roof curb other than a York® roof curb, gasketing must be applied to all surfaces that come in contact with the unit underside.

⚠ CAUTION

Before lifting, make sure the unit weight is distributed equally on the rigging cables so it will lift evenly.

Units may be moved or lifted with a forklift, from the side only, providing an accessory skid is used.

LENGTH OF FORKS MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 90 INCHES (2286MM).

⚠ CAUTION

All panels must be secured in place when the unit is lifted.

The condenser coils should be protected from rigging cable damage with plywood or other suitable material.

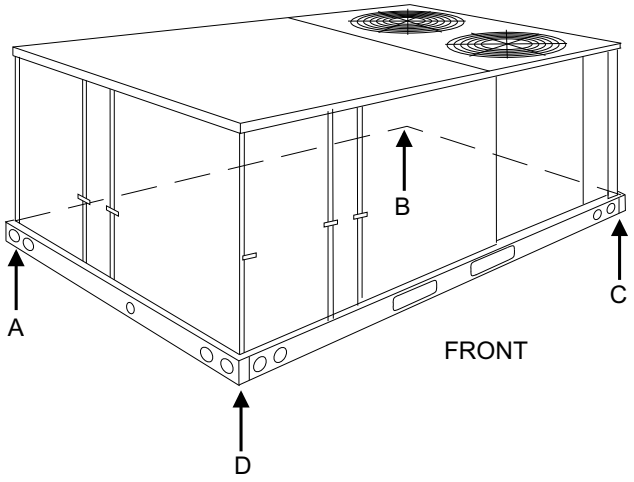


Figure 2: Unit 4 Point Load Weight

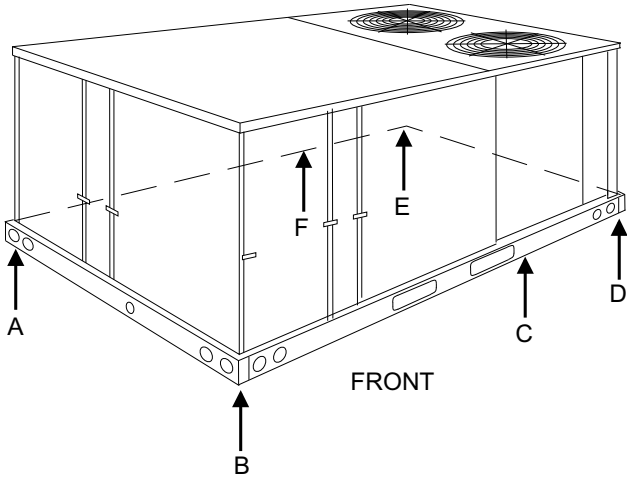


Figure 3: Unit 6 Point Load Weight

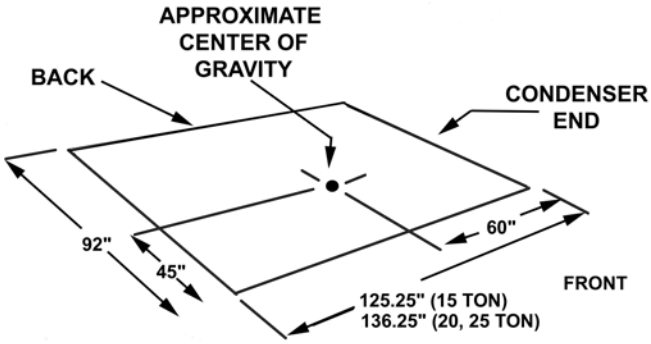


Figure 4: Center of Gravity

Table 2: DC180-300 Unit Weights Imperial

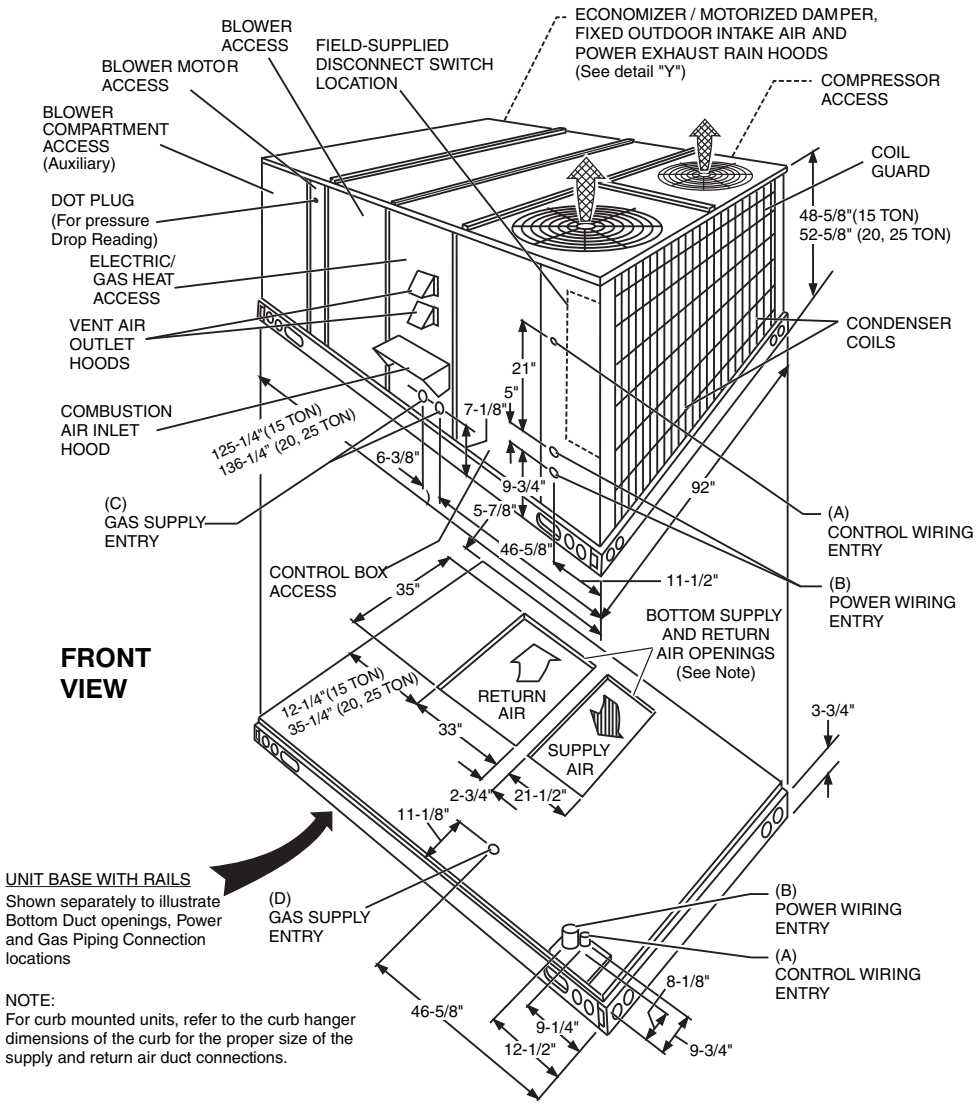
Unit Size	Total Shipping Weight	4 Point Loads (lbs)			
		A	B	C	D
180 Gas	2300	539	563	612	586
240 Gas	2500	538	563	715	684
300 Gas	3130	615	671	962	882
180 Elec	2100	492	514	558	536
240 Elec	2300	295	517	658	630
300 Elec	2890	487	619	646	508

Unit Size	Total Shipping Weight	6 Point Loads (lbs)					
		A	B	C	D	E	F
180 Gas	2300	351	367	392	416	399	375
240 Gas	2500	334	350	426	502	481	407
300 Gas	3130	418	438	533	628	603	510
180 Elec	2100	320	335	358	380	364	343
240 Elec	2300	307	322	392	462	442	375
300 Elec	2890	415	471	528	551	492	433

Table 3: DC180-300 Unit Weights Metric

Unit Size	Total Shipping Weight	4 Point Loads (kg)			
		A	B	C	D
180 Gas	1043	245	255	278	586
240 Gas	1134	244	255	324	684
300 Gas	1420	279	304	436	882
180 Elec	953	223	233	253	536
240 Elec	1043	134	235	299	630
300 Elec	1310	221	281	293	508

Unit Size	Total Shipping Weight	6 Point Loads (kg)					
		A	B	C	D	E	F
180 Gas	1043	159	167	178	189	181	170
240 Gas	1134	152	159	193	228	218	185
300 Gas	1420	190	199	242	285	274	231
180 Elec	953	145	152	162	172	165	156
240 Elec	1043	139	146	178	210	201	170
300 Elec	1310	188	214	240	250	223	196



UTILITIES ENTRY DATA

HOLE	OPENING SIZE (DIA.)	USED FOR	
A	29 / 1-1/8" KO	Control Wiring	Side
	19 / 3/4" NPS (Fem.)		Bottom
B	92 / 3-5/8" KO	Power Wiring	Side
	76 / 3" NPS (Fem.)		Bottom
C	60 / 2-3/8" KO	Gas Piping (Front)[1]	
D	43 / 1-11/16" Hole	Gas Piping (Bottom)[2]	

1. One-inch gas piping NPT required.
2. Opening in the bottom of the unit can be located by the slice in the insulation.

NOTE: All entry holes should be field sealed to prevent rain water entry into the building.

Figure 5: Unit Dimensions

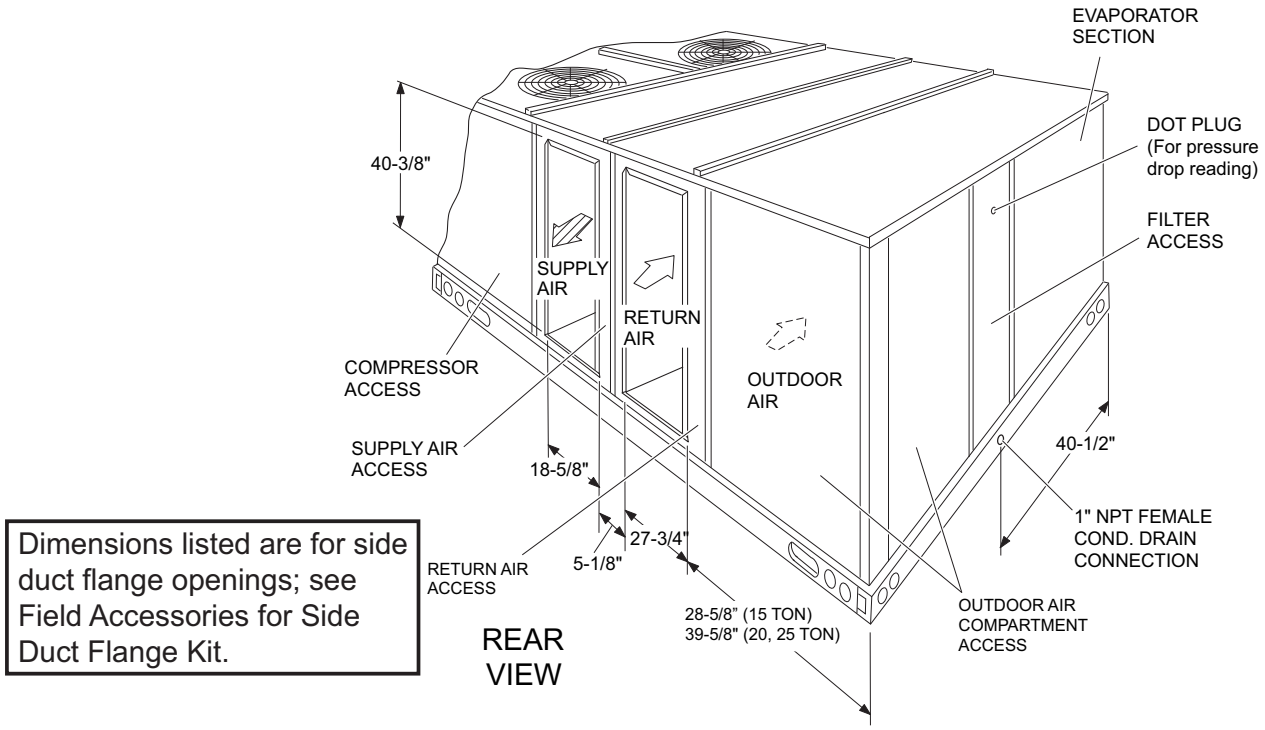


Figure 6: DC180-300 Unit Dimensions Rear View

NOTE: Units are shipped with the bottom duct openings covered. An accessory flange kit is available for connecting side ducts.

For <u>bottom</u> duct applications:

1. Remove the side panels from the supply and return air compartments to gain access to the bottom supply and return air duct covers.
2. Remove and discard the bottom duct covers. Duct openings are closed with sheet metal covers except when the unit includes a power exhaust option. The covering consists of a heavy black paper composition.
3. Replace the side supply and return air compartment panels.

For <u>side</u> duct applications:

1. Replace the side panels on the supply and return air compartments with the accessory flange kit panels.
2. Connect ductwork to the flanges on those panels.

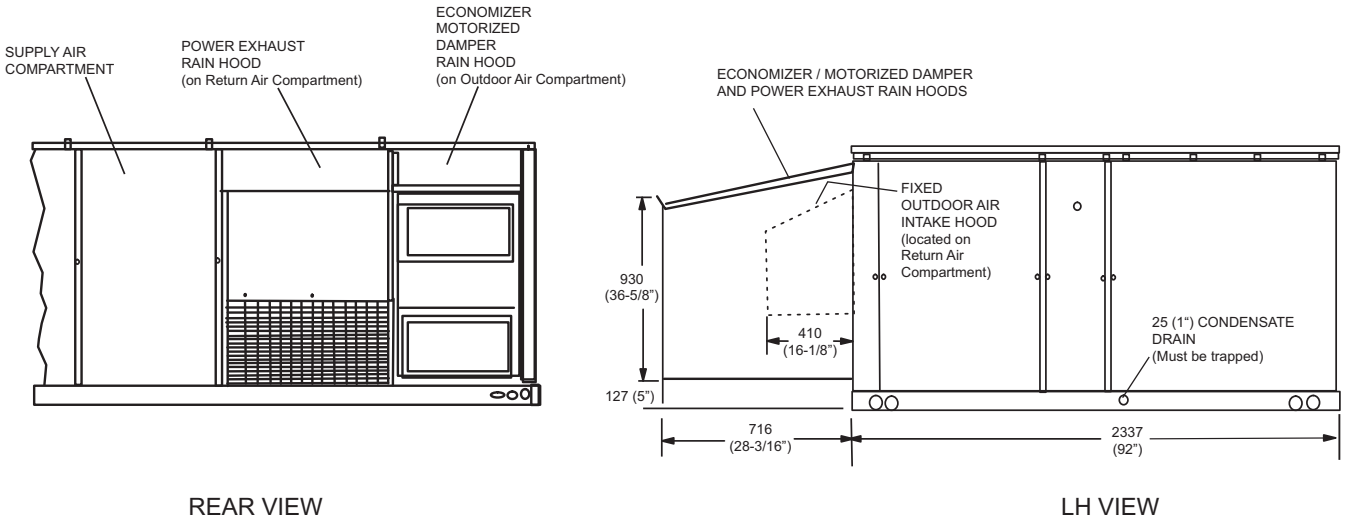


Figure 7: DC180-300 Unit Dimensions Rain Hood

Table 4: DC180-300 Unit Clearances

Direction	Distance (mm)/(in.)	Direction	Distance (mm)/(in.)
Top[1]	1829/72 With 914/36 Maximum Horizontal Overhang (For Condenser Air Discharge)	Right	914/36
Front	914/36	Bottom[2]	0
Rear	610/24 (W/O Economizer)	Left	610/24 (W/O Economizer)
	1245/49 (W/Economizer)		1245/36 (W/Economizer)[3]

1. Units must be installed outdoors. Over hanging structure or shrubs should not obscure condenser air discharge outlet.
2. Units may be installed on combustable floors made from wood or class A, B or C roof covering materials.
3. If economizer is factory installed, the unassembled rain hood must be removed from its ride along position in front of the evaporator coil, or in the outdoor air compartment, prior to final installation.

Note: ELEC/ELEC Models: Units and ductwork are approved for zero clearance to combustible material when equipped with electric heaters.

GAS/ELEC Models: A 1" clearance must be provided between any combustible material and the supply air ductwork for a distance of 3 feet from the unit.

The products of combustion must not be allowed to accumulate within a confined space and recirculate.

Locate unit so that the vent air outlet hood is at least:

- Three (3) feet above any force air inlet located within 10 horizontal feet (excluding those integral to the unit).
- Four (4) feet below, four horizontal feet from, or one foot above any door or gravity air inlet into the building.
- Four (4) feet from electric and gas meters, regulators and relief equipment.

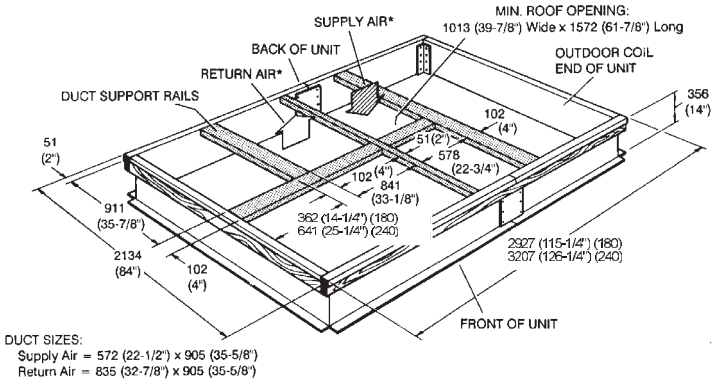


Figure 8: Roof Curb Dimensions (All Models)

* Supply and Return air (including duct support rails) as shown, are typical for Downflow duct applications

For location of Sideflow duct applications (on back of unit), refer to Unit Dimension details.

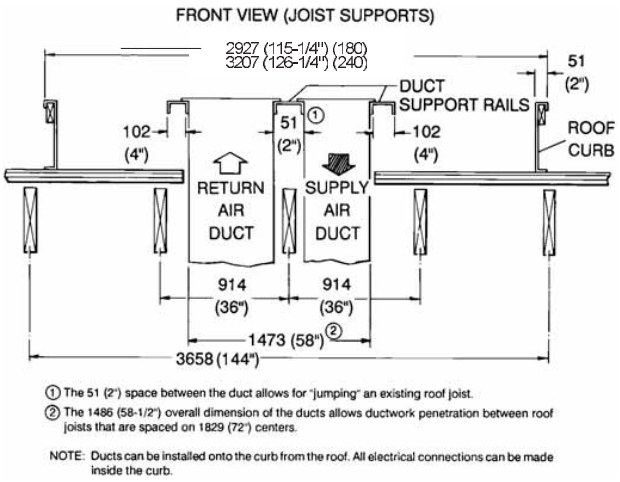


Figure 9: Roof Curb Benefits

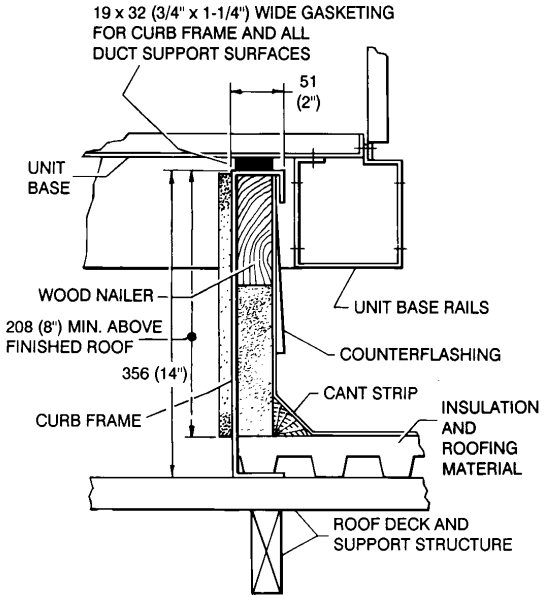


Figure 10: Unit Curb And Applications

Ductwork

Ductwork should be designed and sized according to the methods in Manual D of the Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) or as recommended by any other recognized authority such as ASHRAE or SMACNA.

A closed return duct system should be used. This will not preclude use of economizers or outdoor fresh air intake. The supply and return air duct connections at the unit should be made with flexible joints to minimize noise.

The supply and return air duct systems should be designed for the CFM and static pressure requirements of the job. They should NOT be sized to match the dimensions of the duct connections on the unit.

Refer to Figure 5 for bottom air duct openings. Refer to Figure 6 for side air duct openings.

NOTE: It is recommended that, in Canada, the outlet duct be provided with a removable access panel. It is recommended that this opening be accessible when the unit is installed in service, and of a size such that smoke or reflected light may be observed inside the casing to indicate the presence of leaks in the heat exchanger. The cover should be attached in a manner adequate to prevent leakage.

Fixed Outdoor Air Intake Damper

This damper is shipped inside the return air compartment. It is completely assembled and ready for installation. A damper baffle inside of the hood is adjustable to provide variable amounts of outdoor air intake on units that are not provided with an economizer or a motorized damper option. Refer to the Fixed Outdoor Damper Figure 11.

Gasketing and mounting screws are provided in a parts bag attached to the hood assembly. Apply gasketing to the three flange surfaces on the hood prior to installing the hood. Extend gasketing 1/4 inch beyond the top and bottom of the two side flanges to insure adequate sealing.

Adjusting the damper to the desired air flow may be done before mounting the hood into position or after installation by removing the front hood panel or the screen on the bottom of the hood. Damper baffle in position 1 will allow approximately 10% outdoor air flow, position 2 approximately 15% and, to allow approximately 25%, remove the damper baffle.

On units with bottom return air application install the damper assembly over the opening in the side return air access panel. Remove and discard the opening cover and the covering over the hood mounting holes (used for shipping) before installing. Secure with the screws provided.

On units with side return air applications, install the damper assembly on the return air ductwork as close to the unit as possible. Cut an opening 16 inches high by 18 inches wide in the ductwork to accommodate the damper. Using the holes in the hood flanges as a template, drill 9/64 inch diameter (#26 drill) holes into the ductwork and secure with the screws provided.

⚠ CAUTION

If outdoor air intake will not be required on units with bottom return air applications, the damper assembly should still be mounted on the side return air access panel, per the instructions above, to insure moisture is not drawn into the unit during operation. The covering over the mounting holes only need be removed. Do not remove the opening cover.

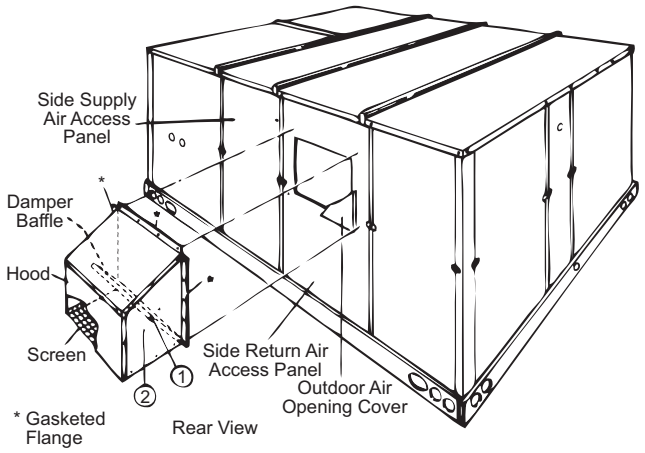


Figure 11: Fixed Outdoor Air Damper

Condensate Drain

Plumbing must conform to local codes. Use a sealing compound on male pipe threads. Install a condensate drain line from the one-inch NPT female connection on the unit to an open drain.

NOTE: The condensate drain operates in a negative pressure in the cabinet. The condensate drain line MUST be trapped to provide proper drainage. See Figure 12.

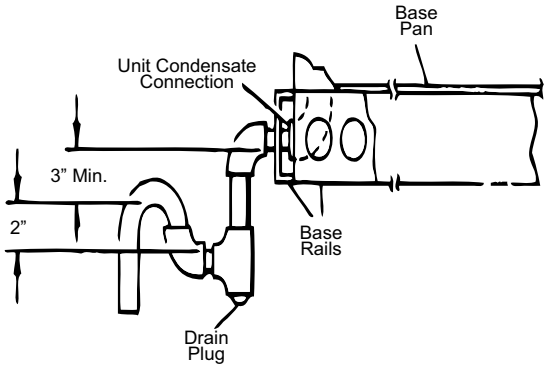


Figure 12: Condensate Drain

Compressors

The compressor used in this product is specifically designed to operate with R-407C Refrigerant and cannot be interchanged.

⚠ CAUTION

UNIT CHARGED WITH NITROGEN

TO PROPERLY START THIS EQUIPMENT, VENT THE NITROGEN AND VACUUM THE SYSTEM(S) BELOW 500 MICRONS.

WEIGH IN THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF REFRIGERANT BEFORE STARTING THE UNIT.

Units are shipped with compressor mountings which are factory-adjusted and ready for operation.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not loosen compressor mounting bolts.

Filters

Two-inch filters are supplied with each unit, but units can be converted easily to four-inch filters. Filters must always be installed ahead of the evaporator coil and must be kept clean or replaced with same size and type. Dirty filters will reduce the capacity of the unit and will result in frosted coils or safety shutdown. Minimum filter area and required sizes are shown in Physical Data Table 9.

⚠ CAUTION

Make sure that panel latches are properly positioned on the unit to maintain an airtight seal.

Power And Control Wiring

Field wiring to the unit, fuses, and disconnects must conform to provisions of National Electrical Code (NEC), ANSI/NFPA No. 70 – Latest Edition (in U.S.A.), current Canadian Electrical Code C221, and/or local ordinances. The unit must be electrically grounded in accordance with NEC and CEC as specified above and/or local codes.

Voltage tolerances which must be maintained at the compressor terminals during starting and running conditions are indicated on the unit Rating Plate and Table 1.

The internal wiring harnesses furnished with this unit are an integral part of the design certified unit. Field alteration to comply with electrical codes should not be required. If any of the wire supplied with the unit must be replaced, replacement wire must be of the type shown on the wiring diagram and the same minimum gauge as the replaced wire.

A disconnect must be utilized for these units. Factory installed disconnects are available. If installing a disconnect (field supplied or York International® supplied accessory), refer to Figure 1 for the recommended mounting location.

⚠ CAUTION

Avoid damage to internal components if drilling holes for disconnect mounting.

NOTE: Since not all local codes allow the mounting of a disconnect on the unit, please confirm compliance with local code before mounting a disconnect on the unit.

Electrical line must be sized properly to carry the load. USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY. Each unit must be wired with a separate branch circuit fed directly from the meter panel and properly fused.

Refer to Figures 13 and 14 for typical field wiring and to the appropriate unit wiring diagram mounted inside control doors for control circuit and power wiring information.

⚠ CAUTION

When connecting electrical power and control wiring to the unit, water-proof connectors must be used so that water or moisture cannot be drawn into the unit during normal operation. The above water-proofing conditions will also apply when installing a field supplied disconnect switch.

Power Wiring Detail

Units are factory wired for the voltage shown on the unit nameplate. Refer to Electrical Data Table 6 to size power wiring, fuses, and disconnect switch.

Power wiring is brought into the unit through the side of the unit or the basepan inside the curb.

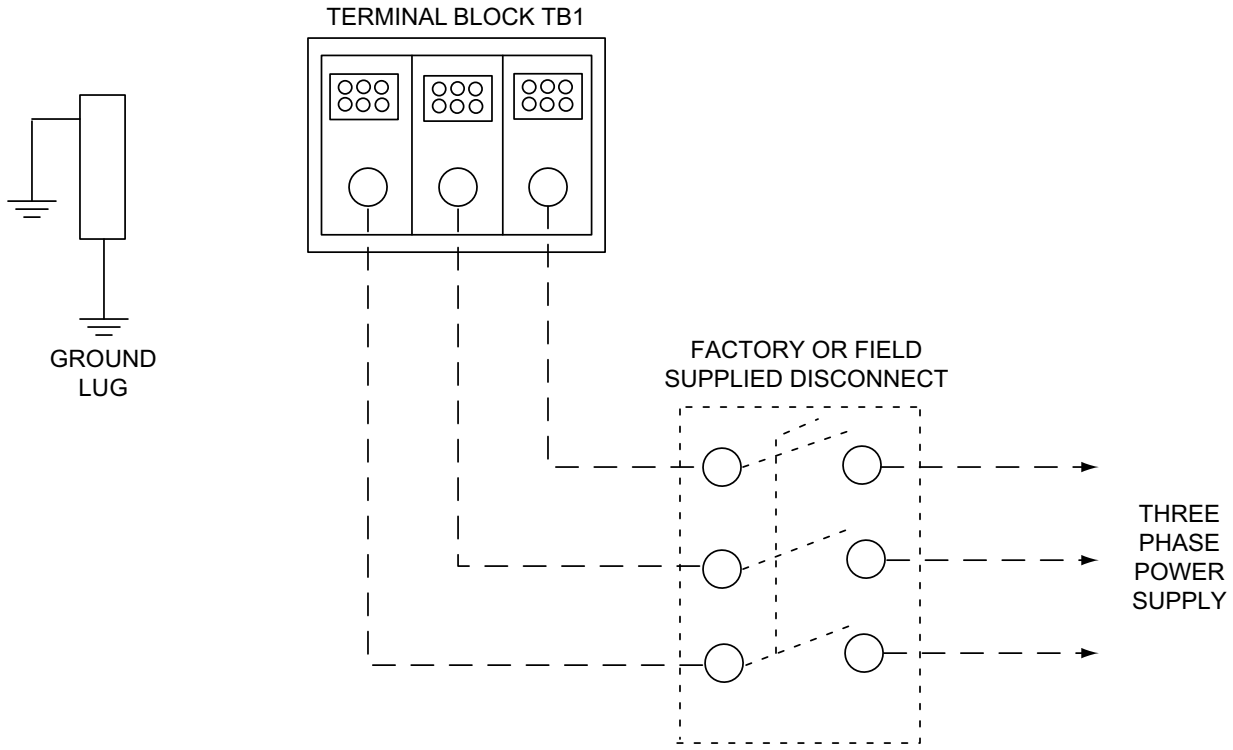


Figure 13: Field Wiring Disconnect - Cooling Unit With/Without Electric Heat

Thermostat Wiring

The thermostat should be located on an inside wall approximately 56 inch above the floor where it will not be subject to drafts, sun exposure or heat from electrical fixtures or appliances. Follow the manufacturer's instructions enclosed with thermostat for general installation procedure. Seven (7) color-coded, insulated wires should be used to connect the thermostat to the unit. Refer to Table 5 for control wire sizing and maximum length.

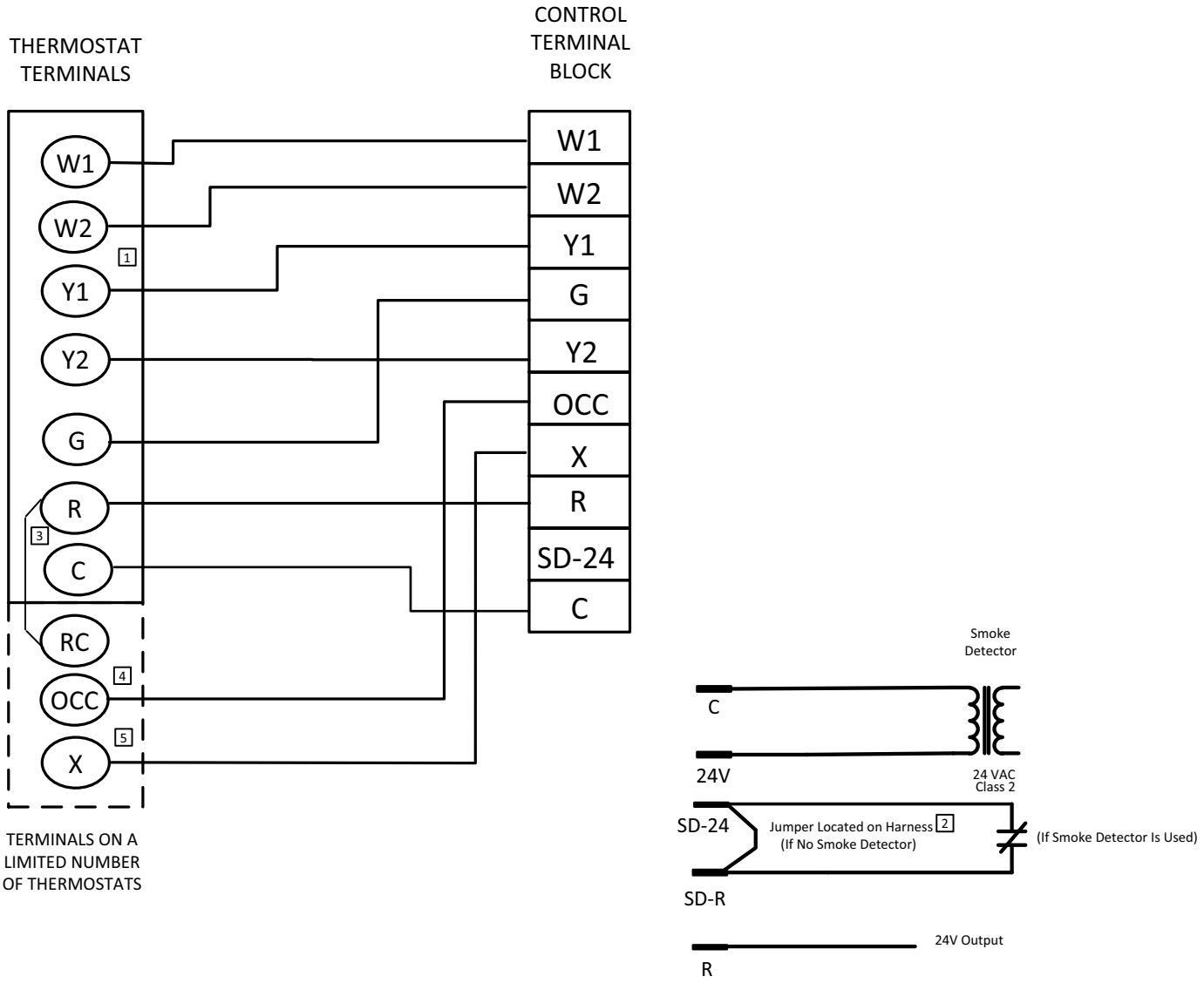
Space Sensor

The space sensor, if used, should be located on an inside wall approximately 56 inches above the floor where it will not be subject to drafts, sun exposure or heat from electrical fixtures or appliances. Follow manufacturer's instructions enclosed with sensor for general installation procedure.

Table 5: Control Wire Sizes

Wire Size	Maximum Length[1]
18 AWG	150 Feet

1. From the unit to the thermostat and back to the unit.



1 Second stage heating not required on single stage heating units.

2 Jumper is required if there is no Smoke Detector circuit.

3 Jumper is required for any combination of R, RC, or RH.

4 OCC is an output from the thermostat to indicate the Occupied condition.

5 X is an input to the thermostat to display Error Status conditions.

Figure 14: Typical Field Wiring 24 Volt Thermostat

Table 6: Electrical Data

DC Electrical Data -without Powered Convenience Outlet

Size (Tons)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA (Amps)	Max Fuse/ Breaker[1] Size (Amps)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps		
180 (15)	380-3-50	10.3	62	16	2.1	6.3	0	NONE	-	-	-	44	50
								E18	11.3	1	17.2	44	50
								E36	22.6	2	34.3	50.8	60
								E54	33.8	2	51.4	72.1	80
								E72	45.1	2	68.5	93.5	100
	415-3-50	10.3	62	16	2.1	6.7	0	NONE	-	-	-	44.4	50
								E18	13.5	1	18.8	44.4	50
								E36	26.9	2	37.4	55.2	60
								E54	40.4	2	56.2	78.6	80
								E72	53.8	2	74.8	83.2	90
240 (20)	380-3-50	20.7	130	29	2.1	8.2	0	NONE	-	-	-	59	70
								E18	11.3	1	17.2	59	70
								E36	22.6	2	34.3	59	70
								E54	33.8	2	51.4	74.4	80
								E72	45.1	2	68.5	95.9	100
	415-3-50	20.7	130	29	2.1	9.1	0	NONE	-	-	-	59.9	80
								E18	13.5	1	18.8	59.9	80
								E36	26.9	2	37.4	59.9	80
								E54	40.4	2	56.2	81.6	90
								E72	53.8	2	74.8	86.2	100
300 (25)	380-3-50	22.9	145	32	2.1	15.2	0	NONE	-	-	-	70.9	90
								E18	11.3	1	17.2	70.9	90
								E36	22.6	2	34.3	70.9	90
								E54	33.8	2	51.4	83.2	90
								E72	45.1	2	68.5	104.7	110
	415-3-50	22.9	145	32	2.1	14.6	0	NONE	-	-	-	70.3	90
								E18	13.5	1	18.8	70.3	90
								E36	26.9	2	37.4	70.3	90
								E54	40.4	2	56.2	88.5	90
								E72	53.8	2	74.8	93.1	100

1. HACR Type per NEC.

Table 7: DC180-300 Physical Data

MODELS				DC180	DC240	DC300
EVAPORATOR BLOWER	CENTRIFUGAL BLOWER (Dia. x Wd.) in.			15x15	18x15	18x15
	(Dia. x Wd.) mm.			381x381	457x381	457x381
	FAN MOTOR HP/kW			5/3.7	7.5/5.6	10/7.5
EVAPORATOR COIL	ROWS DEEP			3	3	4
	FINS PER In./25mm			13.5		
	FACE AREA Ft.2/m2			15.5/1.45	20.5/1.92	25/2.3
CONDENSER FAN (Two Per Unit)	PROPELLER DIA. In./mm (Each)			30/762		
	FAN MOTOR HP/kW (Each)			1/0.7		
	NOM. AIRFLOW TOTAL CFM (Each)			6,000	8,000	7,200
	m3/s (Each)			2.83	3.78	3.4
CONDENSER COIL	ROWS DEEP			2	2	3
	FINS PER In./25mm			13	20	15
	FACE AREA Ft.2/m2			36/3.35	43.3/4.02	43.3/4.02
COMPRESSOR (Qty. Per Unit)	5 TON HERMETIC (RECIP.)			1	~	~
	10 TON TANDEM (RECIP.)			1 [1]	~	~
	10 TON SCROLL			~	2	~
	12.5 TON			~	~	2
FILTERS	QUANTITY PER UNIT (12 X 24 X 2 or 4) In.			~	~	12
	(304 X 609 X 51 or 102) mm.			~	~	
	QUANTITY PER UNIT (16" X 20" X 2" or 4") In.			~	4	~
	(406 X 508 X 51 or 102) mm.					
	QUANTITY PER UNIT (16" X 25" X 2" or 4") In.			~	4	~
	(406 X 508 X 51 or 102) mm.					
	QUANTITY PER UNIT (18" X 24" X 2" or 4") In.			5	~	~
	(457 X 610 X 51 or 102) mm.					
	TOTAL FACE AREA Ft.2/m2			15/1.40	20/1.87	24/2.2
CHARGE	REFRIGENT 407C Lb./kg. [2]	SYSTEM No.1		16/7.25	18/8.16	25.5/11.6
		SYSTEM No. 2		7.5/8.4	18/8.16	24.5/11.1
OPERATING WEIGHTS Lb. / kg	BASIC UNIT	COOLING ONLY		1900/862	2100/952	2709/1229
		GAS / ELECTRIC	N24	2100/952	2300/1043	2909/1319
			N32	2140/971	2340 /1061	2971/1347
	OPTIONS	ECONOMIZER		160/73		
		ECONOMIZER WITH POWER EXHAUST		245/111		
		MOTORIZED DAMPER		150/68		
	ACCESSORIES	ROOF CURB		175/79	185/84	185/84
		BAROMETRIC DAMPER		45/20		
		ECONOMIZER / MOTORIZED DAMPER RAIN HOOD		55/25		
		ECONOMIZER / POWER EXHAUST RAIN HOOD		90/41		
		WOOD SKID[3]		200/91	220/100	220/100

1. This compressor will be energized first.
2. R-407 units may require a super heat and sub-cooling check at the job site to ensure proper charge and operation.
3. Allows handling of unit using 90 In./2300 mm. long forks

Optional Gas Heat

These gas-fired heaters have aluminized-steel or optional stainless steel, tubular heat exchangers with spark ignition with proven pilot.

Table 8: Gas Heat Application Data

0 To 2,000 Feet Above Sea Level		2,000 To 4,500 Feet Above Sea Level		Output Capacity (Mbh)		Available on Models	Gas Rate (Ft./Hr.)	Temp. Rise ºF At Full Input	
				0 To 2,000 Feet Above Sea Level	2,000 To 4,500 Feet Above Sea Level				
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Max.			Min.	Max.
300	150	270	135	240	213	15, 20 & 25 Ton	279	20	50
350	175	320	160	280	241	25 Ton	326	30	60

Gas Piping

Proper sizing of gas piping depends on the cubic feet per hour of gas flow required, specific gravity of the gas and the length of run. “National Fuel Gas Code” Z223.1 (in U.S.A.) or the current Gas Installation Codes CSA-B149.1 (in Canada) should be followed in all cases unless superseded by local codes or gas utility requirements. Refer to the Pipe Sizing Table 13. The heating value of the gas may differ with locality. The value should be checked with the local gas utility.

NOTE: There may be a local gas utility requirement specifying a minimum diameter for gas piping. All units require a one-inch pipe connection at the entrance fitting.

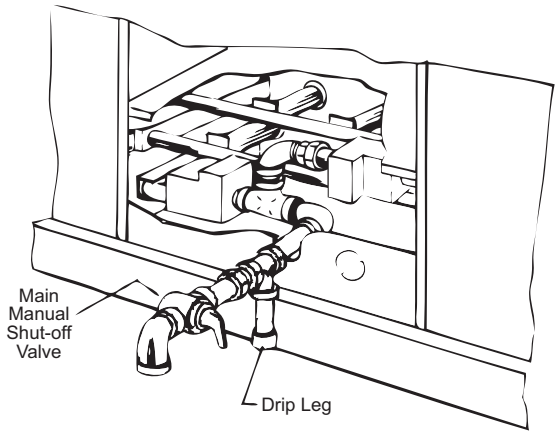


Figure 15: External Supply Connection External Shut-Off

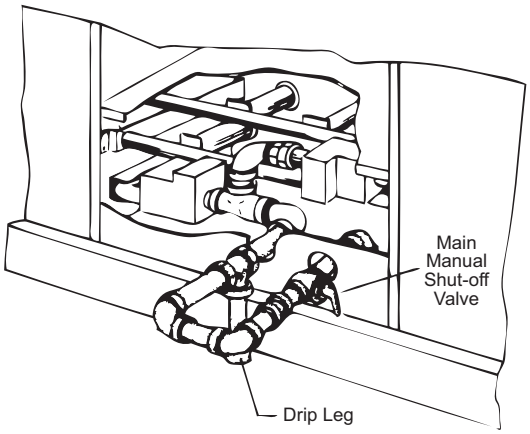


Figure 16: Bottom Supply Connection External Shut-Off

Table 9: Gas Pipe Sizing - Capacity of Pipe

Length of Pipe ft. (m)	Nominal Iron Pipe Size	
	1 in.	1-1/4 in.
10 (3)	520 (14.7)	1050 (29.7)
20 (6)	350 (9.9)	730 (20.6)
30 (9.1)	285 (8)	590 (16.7)
40 (12.1)	245 (6.9)	500 (14.1)
50 (15.2)	215 (6)	440 (12.4)
60 (18.2)	195 (5.5)	400 (12.4)
70 (21.3)	180 (5)	370 (10.4)
80 (24.3)	170 (4.8)	350 (9.9)
90 (27.4)	160 (4.5)	320 (9)
100 (30.4)	150 (4.2)	305 (8.6)

NOTE: Maximum capacity of pipe in cubic feet of gas per hour based upon a pressure drop of 0.3 inch W.C. and 0.6 specific gravity gas.

Gas Connection

The gas supply line can be routed within the space and roof curb, exiting through the unit’s basepan. Refer to Figure 5 for the gas piping inlet location. Typical supply piping arrangements are

shown in Figures 15 and 16. All pipe nipples, fittings, and the gas cock are field supplied.

Gas piping recommendations:

1. A drip leg and a ground joint union must be installed in the gas piping.
2. Where required by local codes, a manual shut-off valve must be installed outside of the unit.
3. Use wrought iron or steel pipe for all gas lines. Pipe dope should be applied sparingly to male threads only.

⚠WARNING

Natural gas may contain some propane. Propane is an excellent solvent and will quickly dissolve white lead and most standard commercial compounds. A special pipe dope must be used when assembling wrought iron or steel pipe. Shellac based compounds such as Gaskolac or Stalastic, and compounds such as Rectorseal #5, Clydes's or John Crane may be used.

4. All piping should be cleaned of dirt and scale by hammering on the outside of the pipe and blowing out loose particles. Before initial start-up, be sure that all gas lines external to the unit have been purged of air.
5. The gas supply should be a separate line and installed in accordance with all safety codes as prescribed under "Limitations".
6. A 1/8-inch NPT plugged tapping, accessible for test gage connection, must be installed immediately upstream of the gas supply connection to the unit.
7. After the gas connections have been completed, open the main shut-off valve admitting *normal gas pressure* to the mains. *Check all joints for leaks with soap solution or other material suitable for the purpose.* **NEVER USE A FLAME.**

⚠WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

⚠CAUTION

The furnace and its individual shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing at pressures in excess of 1/2 PSIG.

Pressures greater than 1/2 PSIG will cause gas valve damage resulting in a hazardous condition. If it is subjected to a pressure greater than 1/2 PSIG, the gas valve must be replaced.

The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures equal to or less than 1/2 PSIG.

⚠WARNING

Threaded joints should be coated with a sealing compound that is resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gases. **Do not use Teflon tape.**

Lp Units, Tanks And Piping

All gas heat units are shipped from the factory equipped for natural gas use only. The unit may be converted in the field for use with LP gas with accessory kit model number 1NP0418.

All LP gas equipment must conform to the safety standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

For satisfactory operation, LP gas pressure must be 10.0 inch W.C. at the unit under full load. Maintaining proper gas pressure depends on three main factors:

1. The vaporization rate which depends on the temperature of the liquid and the "wetted surface" area of the container(s).
2. The proper pressure regulation. (Two-stage regulation is recommended).
3. The pressure drop in the lines between regulators and between the second stage regulator and the appliance. Pipe size required will depend on the length of the pipe run and the total load of all appliances.

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

⚠WARNING

LP gas is an excellent solvent and will quickly dissolve white lead and most standard commercial compounds. A special pipe dope must be used when assembling wrought iron or steel pipe for LP. Shellac base compounds such as Gaskolac or Stalastic, and compounds such as Rectorseal #5, Clyde's, or John Crane may be used.

Check all connections for leaks when piping is completed using a soap solution. **NEVER USE A FLAME.**

⚠WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

Vent And Combustion Air

Two vent hoods and a combustion air hood (with screens) are shipped attached to the blower housing in the blower compartment. For units with factory installed VFD option, the hoods and accompanying hardware are shipped inside the gas heat section. These hoods must be installed to assure proper unit function. All hoods must be fastened to the outside of the gas heat access panel with the screws provided in the bag also attached to the blower housing.

The screen for the combustion air intake hood is secured to the inside of the access panel opening with four fasteners and the screws used for mounting the hood to the panel. The top flange of this hood slips in under the top of the access panel opening when installing. Refer to Vent and Combustion Air Hood Figure 17.

Each vent hood is installed by inserting the top flange of the hood into the slotted opening in the access panel and securing in place.

The products of combustion are discharged horizontally through these two screened, hooded vent openings on the upper gas heat access panel.

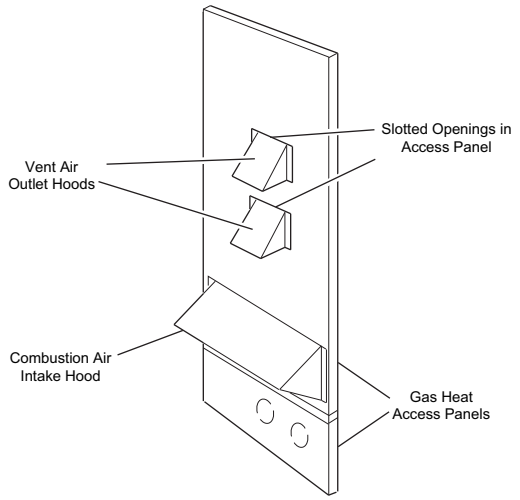


Figure 17: Vent and Combustion Air Hood

Options/Accessories

Electric Heat

Electric heaters are available as a factory-installed option. These heaters mount in the heat compartment with the heating elements extending into the supply air chamber. All electric heaters are fused and intended for use with single point power supply.

Economizer/Motorized Outdoor Damper Rain Hood

The instruction for the optional economizer/motorized damper rain hood can be found in the rain hood kit. Use these instructions when field assembling an economizer rain hood onto a unit. The outdoor and return air dampers, the damper actuator, the damper linkage, the outdoor and return air divider baffles, and all the control sensors are factory mounted as part of the “Factory installed” economizer option.

Power Exhaust/Barometric Relief Damper and Rain Hood

The instructions for the power exhaust/barometric relief damper and rain hood can be found in the rain hood kit. The exhaust fan, all supporting brackets, angles, and the wiring are factory installed as part of the power exhaust option.

Economizer Sequences

Several functions can drive the economizer, including: minimum position, free cooling, economizer loading, and minimum outdoor air supply.

Economizer Minimum Position

The economizer minimum position is set during occupied mode when outside air is not suitable for free cooling. The position of the damper is set proportionally between the "Economizer Minimum Position and the Economizer Minimum Position Low Speed Fan" set points, in relationship to the VFD output percentage. On a constant volume single speed supply fan system both set-points should be set to the same value.

Free Cooling

Four types of free cooling options are available: dry bulb changeover, single enthalpy, dual enthalpy changeover, and Auto.

Dry Bulb Changeover

For dry bulb economizer operation, the outside air is suitable for free cooling if the outside air temperature is 1°F below the Economizer OAT Enable Setpoint **and** 1°F below the Return Air Temperature.

Free cooling is no longer available if the outside air temperature rises above **either** the Economizer OAT Enable setpoint **or** the return air temperature.

Single Enthalpy Changeover

For single enthalpy economizer operation, the outside air is suitable for free cooling if the outside air enthalpy is at least 1

BTU/lb below the Economizer Outside Air Enthalpy Setpoint **and** the outside air temperature is no greater than the RAT plus 9°F.

If the outside air temperature rises above the RAT plus 10°F, free cooling is no longer available. The outside air temperature must drop to no greater than RAT plus 9°F to enter free cooling again.

Free cooling is no longer available if the outside air enthalpy rises above the Economizer Outside Air Enthalpy Setpoint.

Dual Enthalpy Changeover

For dual enthalpy economizer operation, the outside air enthalpy must be lower than the return air enthalpy by 1 btu/lb AND the outside air temperature is no greater than the RAT plus 9°F.

Auto

The control determines the type of free cooling changeover based on which sensors are present and reliable. Conditions include:

- Return and outside air dry bulb = dry bulb changeover
- Return and outside air dry bulb and outside air humidity = single enthalpy
- Return and outside air dry bulb and return and outside air humidity = dual enthalpy
- If either the return or outside air dry bulb sensors are unreliable, free cooling is not available

Free Cooling Operation

When the control determines that the outside air is suitable, the first stage of cooling will always be free cooling.

Thermostat

In free cooling, with a thermostat input to Y1, the dampers modulate to control the supply air temperature to the Economizer Setpoint +/- 1°F (default 55°F).

If the thermostat provides an input to Y2 **and** the parameter Compressors Off in Free Cooling is turned OFF a compressor output energizes. The economizer dampers continue to modulate to control the supply air temperature to the Economizer Setpoint.

If the supply air temperature cannot be maintained within 5°F of the economizer setpoint, the first stage compressor (C1) will be turned on. Second stage compressor (C2) will be added as needed to keep the supply air temperature within the 5°F of the economizer setpoint.

Sensor

In free cooling, with a demand from the zone/return sensor for the first stage of cooling, the dampers modulate to control the supply air temperature to the Economizer Setpoint +/- 1°F.

If the economizer output is at 100% **and** the SAT is greater than the Economizer setpoint + 1°F, the control starts a 12-minute timer to energize a compressor output.

If at any time the economizer output drops below 100% the timer stops and resets when the economizer output returns to 100%.

Once a compressor output is turned ON, the economizer dampers continue to modulate to control the supply air temperature to the Economizer Setpoint.

At no time will a compressor output be turned ON if the economizer output is less than 100%, even if the differential between zone (or return) temperature and the current cooling setpoint is great enough to demand more than one stage of cooling.

If the economizer output goes to minimum position **and** the SAT is less than Economizer Setpoint -1°F, the control starts a 12-minute timer to de-energize a compressor output.

If at any time the economizer output goes above the minimum position the timer stops and resets when the economizer output returns to minimum position.

If the demand for cooling from the space/return is satisfied, the economizer output will modulate to minimum position and the compressor outputs will be de-energized as long as their minimum run timers have expired.

Power Exhaust

Setpoints

a. Economizer Enable ON
b. Power Exhaust Enable ON
c. Modulating Power Exhaust OFF
d. Exhaust VFD Installed OFF
e. Building Pressure Sensor Enabled OFF
f. Econo Damper Position For Exh Fan ON Percent
g. Econo Damper Position For Exh Fan OFF Percent

Inputs

No inputs are present for non-modulating power exhaust.

Outputs

a. 2-10 VDC from ECON on Economizer Expansion module
b. 24 VAC from EX-FAN to energize exhaust fan on Economizer Expansion module

Operation

Operation details include:

a. Compares economizer output to the Economizer Damper Position For Exhaust Fan On and OFF.
b. Energizes exhaust fan when economizer output is above Economizer Damper Position For Exhaust Fan On.
c. De-energizes exhaust fan when economizer output is below the Economizer Damper Position for Exhaust Fan OFF

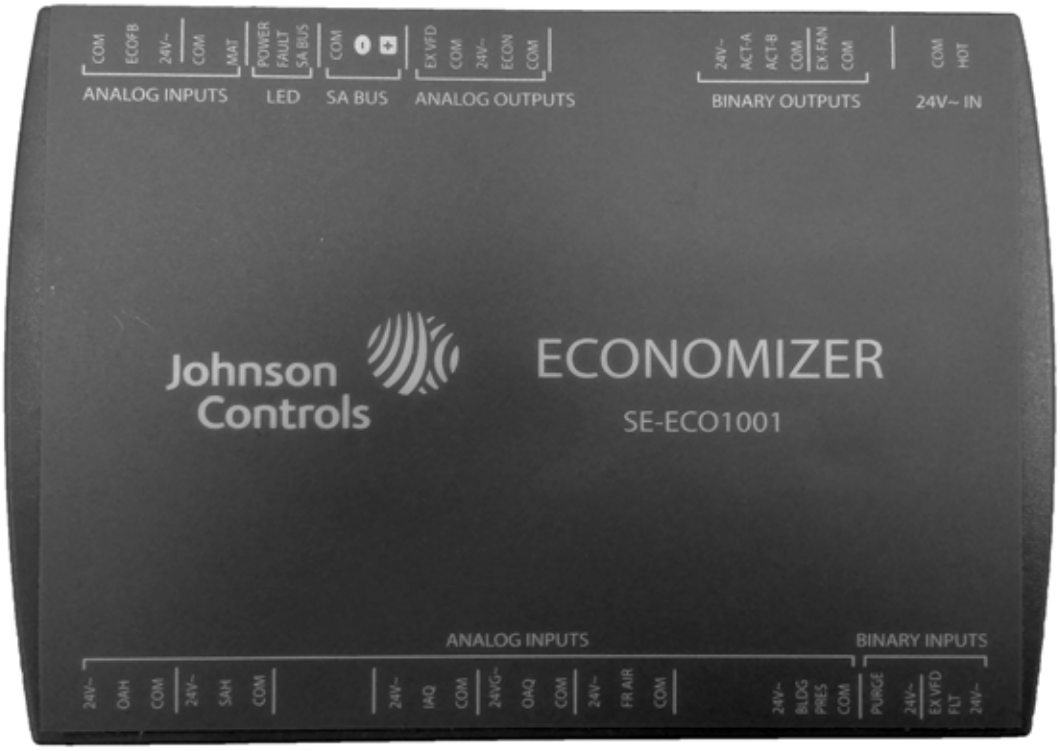


Figure 18: SE-ECO1001-0 Economizer Controller

Table 10: Simplicity SE Economizer Board Details

Board Label	Cover Label	Description	Function & Comments
		Directional orientation: viewed with the center text of the cover label upright	
		ANALOG INPUTS Terminal at left on upper edge of economizer board	
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for economizer actuator position feedback	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
IN2	ECOFB	0-10 VDC positive input from Economizer actuator position Feedback	EconDampPos parameter reports input status (0-100%). Used to meet Cali. Title 24 requirements for economizer actuator position feedback
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for economizer actuator position feedback	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
C	COM	Mixed Air Temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	MAT parameter reports input status (°F/°C), 3.65 VDC reading MAT (+) to COM (−) with open circuit. Read-only use in current control revision.
IN1	MAT		
		LEDs at left on upper edge of economizer board	
POWER	POWER	Green UCB power indicator	Lit indicates 24 VAC is present at 24V~ IN COM and HOT pins
FAULT	FAULT	Red networking error and firmware error indicator	1/10th second on/off flashing indicates a networking error (polarity, addressing, etc.) or a firmware error (likely correctable with re-loading from USB flash drive)
SA BUS	SA BUS	Green UCB SA bus communication transmission indicator	Lit/flickering indicates UCB-to-economizer board SA bus communication is currently active, off indicates the economizer board is awaiting SA bus communication
		SA BUS Pin connections at left on upper edge of economizer board	
C	COM	Common for SA BUS power and communication circuits	EconCtrlr parameter reports UCB-to-economizer board SA bus communication status. Negative of the SA BUS communication circuit to the UCB. Through the unit wiring harness, may continue on to the 4-stage board and/or fault detection & diagnostics board

Table 10: Simplicity SE Economizer Board Details (Continued)

Board Label	Cover Label	Description	Function & Comments
–	–	Communication for SA BUS devices	EconCtrlr parameter reports UCB-to-economizer board SA BUS communication status. Positive of the VDC (typically, a fluctuating 1.5 to 3.5 volts reading to C; at least 0.25 volts lower than +) SA BUS communication circuit to the UCB. Through the unit wiring harness, may continue on to the 4-stage board and/or fault detection & diagnostics board
+	+	Communication for SA BUS devices	EconCtrlr parameter reports UCB-to-economizer board SA BUS communication status. Positive of the VDC (typically, a fluctuating 1.5 to 3.5 volts reading to C; at least 0.25 volts higher than –) SA BUS communication circuit to the UCB. Through the unit wiring harness, may continue on to the 4-stage board and/or fault detection & diagnostics board
		ANALOG OUTPUTS Pin at center on upper edge of economizer board	
J4	EX VFD	2-10 VDC positive output for the modulating power Exhaust fan Variable Frequency Drive/ discharge damper modulating power exhaust actuator	ExFanVFD parameter reports output status (0-100%) when ExFType selection is Variable Frequency Fan; EAD-O parameter reports output status (0-100%) when ExFType selection is Modulating Damper. Used to ramp the power exhaust fan VFD/ position the discharge damper actuator.
	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for the power exhaust variable frequency drive/ discharge damper modulating power exhaust actuator	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the discharge damper modulating power exhaust actuator and economizer actuator	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
	ECON	2-10 VDC output for the Economizer actuator	Econ parameter reports output status (0-100%). Used to position the economizer actuator for minimum position, free cooling, demand ventilation, cooling economizer loading and purge functions
	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for economizer actuator	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
		BINARY OUTPUTS Pin at right on upper edge of economizer board	
J3	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for an incremental (floating control) economizer actuator	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
	ACT-A	24 VAC hot outputs to position an incremental (floating control) economizer actuator	Unused in current control revision
	ACT-B	24 VAC return	Unused in current control revision
	COM	24 VAC common for an incremental (floating control) economizer actuator	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
	EX-FAN	24 VAC hot output to energize power exhaust fan contactor coil/VFD enable relay coil	ExFan parameter reports output status (Off-On) when ExFType selection is Non-Modulating, Modulating Damper or Variable Frequency Fan. Used to turn on/enable the power exhaust fan motor.
	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for economizer actuator	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
		24V~ IN Pin connections at right on upper edge of economizer board	
C	COM	24 VAC transformer Common referenced to cabinet ground	24 VAC common connection to power the economizer board. Connects through circuit traces to C/COM terminals and pins distributed on the economizer board.

Table 10: Simplicity SE Economizer Board Details (Continued)

Board Label	Cover Label	Description	Function & Comments
R	HOT	24 VAC transformer HOT	24 VAC hot connection to power the economizer board. Connects through circuit traces to R/24V~ terminals and pins distributed on the economizer board.
		ANALOG INPUTS Terminal on lower edge of economizer board	
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the outdoor air humidity sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
IN3	OAH	0-10 VDC positive input from the Outdoor Air Humidity sensor	OAH parameter reports input status (0-100%H). Used in outdoor air enthalpy calculation for dual enthalpy economizer free cooling changeover.
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for the outdoor air humidity sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the supply air humidity sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
IN4	SAH	0-10 VDC positive input from the Supply Air Humidity sensor	SAH parameter reports input status (0-100%H). Unused in current control revision.
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for the supply air humidity sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the indoor air quality sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
IN5	IAQ	0-10 VDC positive input from the Indoor Air Quality sensor	IAQRange parameter sets the CO2 parts per million measured by the indoor air quality sensor when it outputs 10 VDC; IAQ parameter reports input status (0-5000ppm). Used for demand ventilation functions if the NetIAQ parameter indicates ?Unrel.
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for the indoor air quality sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the outdoor air quality sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
IN6	OAQ	0-10 VDC positive input from the Outdoor Air Quality sensor	OAQRange parameter sets the CO2 parts per million measured by the outdoor air quality sensor when it outputs 10 VDC; OAQ parameter reports input status (0-5000ppm). Used for demand ventilation function when DVent-Mode selection is Diff between IAQ and OAQ and the NetOAQ parameter indicates ?Unrel.
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for the outdoor air quality sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the air monitoring station sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
IN7	FR AIR	0-10 VDC positive input from the air monitoring station sensor	MOA-Range parameter sets the cubic feet per minute/liters per second measured by the air monitoring station sensor when it outputs 10 VDC; Fr Air parameter reports input status (0-50000CFM/23595lps). Used for economizer minimum position reset in speed-controlled indoor blower applications.
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for the air monitoring station sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the building pressure sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
IN8	BLDG PRES	0-5 VDC positive input from the Building Pressure sensor	BldgPres parameter reports input status (-.250-.250”/w/-.062-.062kPa). Used for modulating power exhaust functions when ExFType selection is Modulating Damper or Variable Frequency Fan.

Table 10: Simplicity SE Economizer Board Details (Continued)

Board Label	Cover Label	Description	Function & Comments
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-5 VDC negative for the building pressure sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
		BINARY INPUTS at right on lower edge of economizer board	
IN9	PURGE	24 VAC hot input from the PURGE dry contact	Purge parameter reports input status (False with 0 VAC input-True with 24 VAC input). When Purge status is True, heating and cooling operation is prevented, the indoor blower and power exhaust fan operate, the economizer actuator is positioned to 100%.
	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the purge dry contact	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
IN10	EX VFD FLT	24 VAC hot input from the power Exhaust Variable Frequency Drive Fault contact	ExFanVFDFlt parameter reports input status (Normal with 0 VAC input-Alarm with 24 VAC input) when ExFType selection is Variable Frequency Fan. When ExFanVFDFlt status is Alarm, EX-FAN fan output is prevented.
	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the power exhaust variable frequency drive fault contact	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT

Phasing

York® Model ZF units are properly phased at the factory. Check for proper compressor rotation. If the blower or compressors rotate in the wrong direction at start-up, the electrical connection to the unit is misphased. Change the phasing of the **Field Line Connection at the factory or field supplied disconnect** to obtain proper rotation. (Scroll compressors operate in only one direction. If the scroll is drawing low amperage, has similar suction and discharge pressures, or producing a high noise level, the scroll is misphased.)

⚠ CAUTION

Scroll compressors require proper rotation to operate correctly. Units are properly phased at the factory. Do not change the internal wiring to make the blower condenser fans, or compressor rotate correctly.

Blower Rotation

Check for proper supply air blower rotation. If the blower is rotating backwards, the line voltage at the unit point of power connection is misphased (See 'PHASING').

Belt Tension

The tension on the belt should be adjusted as shown in Figure 19.

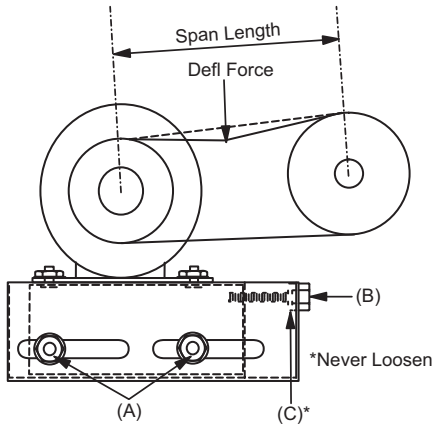


Figure 19: Belt Adjustment

⚠ CAUTION

Procedure for adjusting belt tension:

1. Loosen six nuts (top and bottom) A.
2. Adjust by turning (B).
3. Never loosen nuts (C).
4. Use belt tension checker to apply a perpendicular force to one belt at the midpoint of the span as shown. Deflection distance of 4mm (5/32”) is obtained.

To determine the deflection distance from normal position, use a straight edge from sheave to sheave as reference line. The recommended deflection force is as follows:

Tension new belts at the max. deflection force recommended for the belt section. Check the belt tension at least two times during the first 24 hours of operation. Any retensioning should fall between the min. and max. deflection force values.

5. After adjusting re-tighten nuts (A).

CFM Static Pressure and Power-Altitude and Temperature Corrections

The information below should be used to assist in application of product when being applied at altitudes at or exceeding 1000 feet above sea level.

The air flow rates listed in the standard blower performance tables are based on standard air at sea level. As the altitude or temperature increases, the density of air decreases. In order to use the indoor blower tables for high altitude applications, certain corrections are necessary.

A centrifugal fan is a “constant volume” device. This means that, if the rpm remains constant, the CFM delivered is the same regardless of the density of the air. However, since the air at high altitude is less dense, less static pressure will be generated and less power will be required than a similar application at sea level. Air density correction factors are shown in Table 11 and Figure 20.

Table 11: Altitude/Temperature Correction Factors Imperial

Air	Altitude (Ft.)										
Temp. ° F	0	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000
40	1.060	1.022	0.986	0.950	0.916	0.882	0.849	0.818	0.788	0.758	0.729
50	1.039	1.002	0.966	0.931	0.898	0.864	0.832	0.802	0.772	0.743	0.715
60	1.019	0.982	0.948	0.913	0.880	0.848	0.816	0.787	0.757	0.729	0.701
70	1.000	0.964	0.930	0.896	0.864	0.832	0.801	0.772	0.743	0.715	0.688
80	0.982	0.947	0.913	0.880	0.848	0.817	0.787	0.758	0.730	0.702	0.676
90	0.964	0.929	0.897	0.864	0.833	0.802	0.772	0.744	0.716	0.689	0.663
100	0.946	0.912	0.880	0.848	0.817	0.787	0.758	0.730	0.703	0.676	0.651

Table 12: Altitude/Temperature Correction Factors Metric

Air	Altitude (Meter)										
Temp. ° C	0	305	610	914	1219	1524	1829	2134	2438	2743	3048
4.4	1.060	1.022	0.986	0.950	0.916	0.882	0.849	0.818	0.788	0.758	0.729
10.0	1.039	1.002	0.966	0.931	0.898	0.864	0.832	0.802	0.772	0.743	0.715
15.5	1.019	0.982	0.948	0.913	0.880	0.848	0.816	0.787	0.757	0.729	0.701
21.0	1.000	0.964	0.930	0.896	0.864	0.832	0.801	0.772	0.743	0.715	0.688
26.6	0.982	0.947	0.913	0.880	0.848	0.817	0.787	0.758	0.730	0.702	0.676
32.0	0.964	0.929	0.897	0.864	0.833	0.802	0.772	0.744	0.716	0.689	0.663
38.0	0.946	0.912	0.880	0.848	0.817	0.787	0.758	0.730	0.703	0.676	0.651

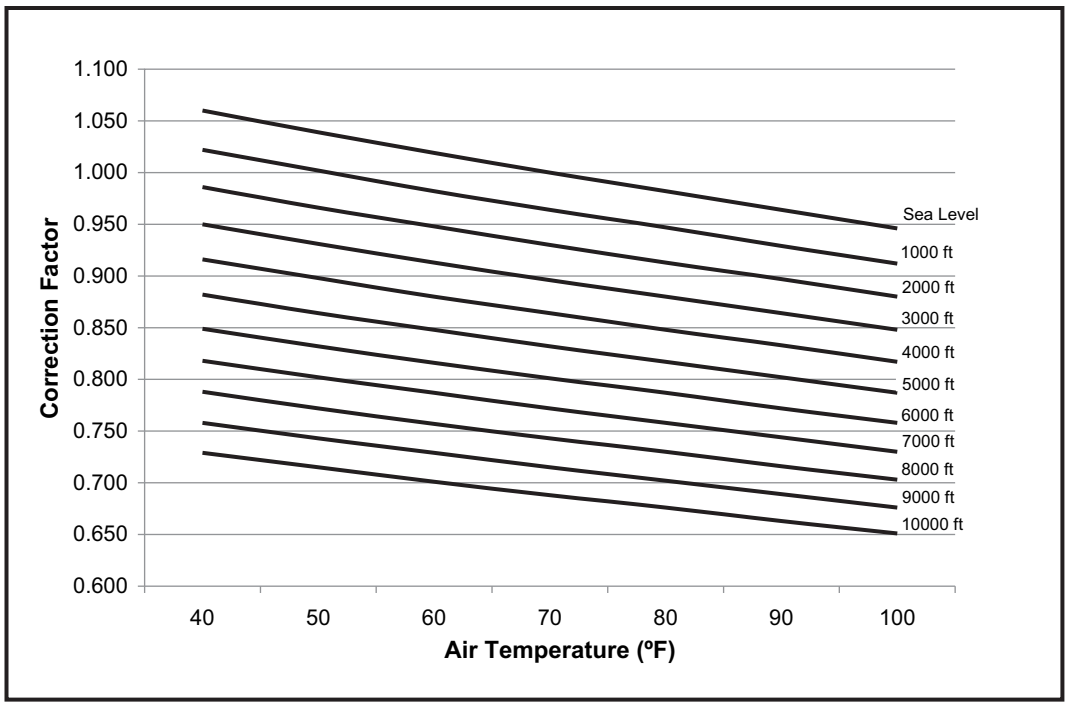


Figure 20: Altitude/Temperature Correction Factors Imperial

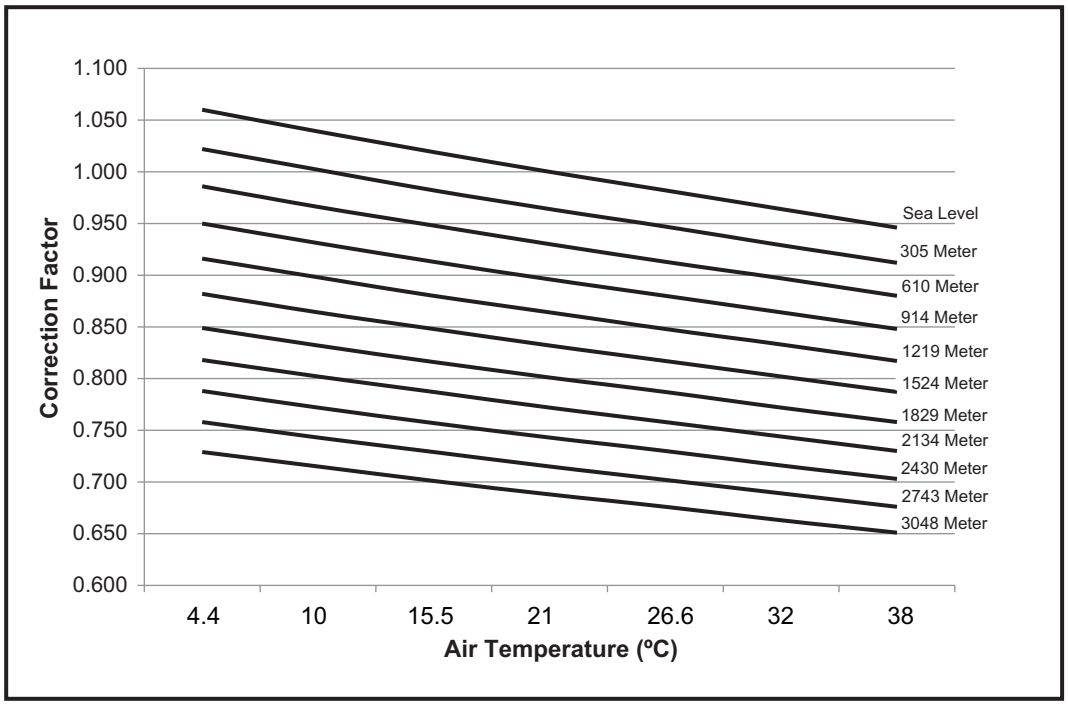


Figure 21: Altitude/Temperature Correction Factors Metric

The examples below will assist in determining the airflow performance of the product at altitude.

Example 1: What are the corrected CFM, static pressure, and BHP at an elevation of 5,000 ft. if the blower performance data is 6,000 CFM, 1.5 IWC and 4.0 BHP?

Solution: At an elevation of 5,000 ft. the indoor blower will still deliver 6,000 CFM if the rpm is unchanged. However, Table 11 must be used to determine the static pressure and BHP. Since no temperature data is given, we will assume an air temperature of 70°F. Table 11 shows the correction factor to be 0.832.

Corrected static pressure = 1.5 x 0.832 = 1.248 IWC

Corrected BHP = 4.0 x 0.832 = 3.328

Example 2: A system, located at 5,000 feet of elevation, is to deliver 6,000 CFM at a static pressure of 1.5". Use the unit blower tables to select the blower speed and the BHP requirement.

Solution: As in the example above, no temperature information is given so 70°F is assumed.

The 1.5" static pressure given is at an elevation of 5,000 ft. The first step is to convert this static pressure to equivalent sea level conditions.

Sea level static pressure = 1.5 / .832 = 1.80"

Enter the blower table at 6000 sCFM and static pressure of 1.8". The rpm listed will be the same rpm needed at 5,000 ft.

Suppose that the corresponding BHP listed in the table is 3.2. This value must be corrected for elevation.

BHP at 5,000 ft. = 3.2 x .832 = 2.66

Table 13: Air Flow Performance - Side Duct Application

Supply Air Blower Performance (15 Ton) - Cooling Only 180 Mbh - Bottom Duct Connections

BLOWER SPEED, (RPM)	MOTOR PULLEY (TURNS OPEN)*	AIRFLOW														
		2.10 m^3/s			2.45 m^3/s			2.80 m^3/s			3.10 m^3/s			3.40 m^3/s		
		ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)
HIGH STATIC DRIVE (m^3/s)																
1030	6.0	357	2.4	2.8	316	2.8	3.4	253	3.3	3.9	183	3.7	4.5	97	4.2	5.0
1070	5.0	405	2.5	3.0	362	3.0	3.6	298	3.5	4.2	226	3.9	4.7	-	-	-
1115	4.0	461	2.7	3.2	416	3.2	3.8	351	3.7	4.4	278	4.2	5.0	-	-	-
1155	3.0	514	2.9	3.4	468	3.4	4.0	401	3.9	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1200	2.0	577	3.1	3.7	529	3.6	4.3	461	4.1	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1240	1.0	636	3.3	3.9	587	3.8	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BLOWER SPEED, (RPM)	MOTOR PULLEY (TURNS OPEN)*	AIRFLOW														
		4450 CFM			5190 CFM			5930 CFM			6565 CFM			7200 CFM		
		ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)
HIGH STATIC DRIVE (CFM)																
1030	6.0	1.4	3.2	2.8	1.3	3.8	3.4	1.0	4.4	3.9	0.7	5.0	4.5	0.4	5.6	5.0
1070	5.0	1.6	3.4	3.0	1.5	4.0	3.6	1.2	4.7	4.2	0.9	5.3	4.7	-	-	-
1115	4.0	1.9	3.6	3.2	1.7	4.3	3.8	1.4	5.0	4.4	1.1	5.6	5.0	-	-	-
1155	3.0	2.1	3.9	3.4	1.9	4.5	4.0	1.6	5.2	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1200	2.0	2.3	4.1	3.7	2.1	4.8	4.3	1.8	5.5	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1240	1.0	2.6	4.4	3.9	2.4	5.1	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES: 1.Blower performance includes fixed outdoor air, 2” T/A filters, a dry evaporator coil and no electric heat.
2.Refer to Table 16 for additional static resistances.
ESP = External Static Pressure available for the supply and return air duct system. All internal unit resistances have been deducted from the total static pressure of the blower.
* Do NOT close the pulley below 1 turn open.
** Factory setting.

Supply Air Blower Performance (20 Ton) - Cooling Only 240 Mbh - Bottom Duct Connections

BLOWER SPEED, (RPM)	MOTOR PULLEY (TURNS OPEN)*	AIRFLOW														
		2.80 m^3/s			3.30 m^3/s			3.80 m^3/s			4.10 m^3/s			4.40 m^3/s		
		ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)
HIGH STATIC DRIVE (m^3/s)																
895	6.0	312	3.5	4.0	268	3.7	4.3	198	4.2	4.8	143	4.6	5.2	79	5.1	5.8
930	5.0	362	3.7	4.3	318	4.0	4.5	248	4.5	5.1	193	4.9	5.6	129	5.4	6.2
970	4.0	421	4.0	4.5	377	4.2	4.9	306	4.8	5.5	252	5.2	6.0	187	5.8	6.6
1005	3.0	473	4.2	4.8	429	4.5	5.1	359	5.1	5.8	304	5.6	6.4	240	6.1	7.0
1045	2.0	535	4.4	5.0	491	4.8	5.5	420	5.4	6.2	365	5.9	6.8	-	-	-
1080	1.0	590	4.6	5.3	546	5.0	5.8	475	5.7	6.5	420	6.2	7.1	-	-	-

BLOWER SPEED, (RPM)	MOTOR PULLEY (TURNS OPEN)*	AIRFLOW														
		5930 CFM			6990 CFM			8050 CFM			8685 CFM			9320 CFM		
		ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)
HIGH STATIC DRIVE (CFM)																
895	6.0	1.3	4.7	4.0	1.1	5.0	4.3	0.8	5.6	4.8	0.6	6.1	5.2	0.3	6.8	5.8
930	5.0	1.5	5.0	4.3	1.3	5.3	4.5	1.0	6.0	5.1	0.8	6.6	5.6	0.5	7.2	6.2
970	4.0	1.7	5.3	4.5	1.5	5.7	4.9	1.2	6.4	5.5	1.0	7.0	6.0	0.8	7.8	6.6
1005	3.0	1.9	5.6	4.8	1.7	6.0	5.1	1.4	6.8	5.8	1.2	7.4	6.4	1.0	8.2	7.0
1045	2.0	2.1	5.9	5.0	2.0	6.4	5.5	1.7	7.3	6.2	1.5	7.9	6.8	-	-	-
1080	1.0	2.4	6.2	5.3	2.2	6.8	5.8	1.9	7.7	6.5	1.7	8.4	7.1	-	-	-

NOTES: 1.Blower performance includes fixed outdoor air, 2” T/A filters, a dry evaporator coil and no electric heat.
2.Refer to Table 16 for additional static resistances.
ESP = External Static Pressure available for the supply and return air duct system. All internal unit resistances have been deducted from the total static pressure of the blower.
* Do NOT close the pulley below 1 turn open.
** Factory setting.

Supply Air Blower Performance (15 Ton) - Gas Heat 180 Mbh - Bottom Duct Connections

BLOWER SPEED, (RPM)	MOTOR PULLEY (TURNS OPEN)*	AIRFLOW														
		2.10 m^3/s			2.45 m^3/s			2.80 m^3/s			3.10 m^3/s			3.40 m^3/s		
		ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)
HIGH STATIC DRIVE (m^3/s)																
1030	6.0	378	2.3	2.7	321	2.7	3.2	258	3.2	3.8	199	3.6	4.4	134	4.2	5.0
1070	5.0	417	2.4	2.9	361	2.9	3.4	299	3.4	4.1	240	3.9	4.7	-	-	-
1115	4.0	461	2.6	3.1	407	3.1	3.7	345	3.7	4.4	286	4.2	5.0	-	-	-
1155	3.0	502	2.8	3.3	448	3.3	4.0	387	3.9	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1200	2.0	548	3.0	3.6	495	3.6	4.3	435	4.2	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1240	1.0	590	3.2	3.8	538	3.8	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BLOWER SPEED, (RPM)	MOTOR PULLEY (TURNS OPEN)*	AIRFLOW														
		4450 CFM			5190 CFM			5930 CFM			6565 CFM			7200 CFM		
		ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)
HIGH STATIC DRIVE (CFM)																
1030	6.0	1.5	3.1	2.7	1.3	3.6	3.2	1.0	4.3	3.8	0.8	4.9	4.4	0.5	5.6	5.0
1070	5.0	1.7	3.3	2.9	1.4	3.8	3.4	1.2	4.5	4.1	1.0	5.2	4.7	-	-	-
1115	4.0	1.9	3.5	3.1	1.6	4.1	3.7	1.4	4.9	4.4	1.2	5.6	5.0	-	-	-
1155	3.0	2.0	3.7	3.3	1.8	4.4	4.0	1.6	5.2	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1200	2.0	2.2	4.0	3.6	2.0	4.8	4.3	1.7	5.6	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1240	1.0	2.4	4.3	3.8	2.2	5.1	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES: 1.Blower performance includes a gas-fired heat exchanger, fixed outdoor air, two-inch T/A filters and a dry evaporator coil.
2.Refer to the additional Static Resistances table.
ESP = External Static Pressure available for the supply and return air duct system. All internal unit resistances have been deducted from the total static pressure of the blower.
* Do NOT close the pulley below 1 turn open.
** Factory setting.

Supply Air Blower Performance (20 Ton) - Gas Heat 240 Mbh - Bottom Duct Connections

BLOWER SPEED, (RPM)	MOTOR PULLEY (TURNS OPEN)*	AIRFLOW														
		2.80 m^3/s			3.30 m^3/s			3.80 m^3/s			4.10 m^3/s			4.40 m^3/s		
		ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)	ESP (Pa)	Output (kW)	Input (kW)
HIGH STATIC DRIVE (m^3/s)																
895	6.0	361	2.8	3.2	249	3.5	4.0	114	4.3	4.9	22	4.7	5.4	-	-	-
925	5.0	400	2.9	3.4	290	3.7	4.2	157	4.5	5.1	66	5.0	5.7	-	-	-
955	4.0	439	3.1	3.6	332	3.9	4.4	201	4.7	5.4	112	5.2	6.0	15	5.8	6.6
990	3.0	486	3.3	3.8	381	4.1	4.7	254	5.0	5.7	166	5.5	6.3	70	6.1	7.0
1020	2.0	527	3.5	4.0	425	4.3	5.0	299	5.2	6.0	213	5.8	6.7	119	6.4	7.3
1050	1.0	569	3.7	4.2	469	4.6	5.2	346	5.5	6.3	261	6.1	7.0	-	-	-
1080	0.0	612	3.9	4.4	514	4.8	5.5	393	5.8	6.6	310	6.4	7.3	-	-	-

BLOWER SPEED, (RPM)	MOTOR PULLEY (TURNS OPEN)*	AIRFLOW														
		5930 CFM			6990 CFM			8050 CFM			8685 CFM			9320 CFM		
		ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)	ESP (iwg)	Output (bhp)	Input (kW)
HIGH STATIC DRIVE (CFM)																
895	6.0	1.5	3.7	3.2	1.0	4.7	4.0	0.5	5.7	4.9	0.1	6.3	5.4	-	-	-
925	5.0	1.6	3.9	3.4	1.2	4.9	4.2	0.6	6.0	5.1	0.3	6.7	5.7	-	-	-
955	4.0	1.8	4.2	3.6	1.3	5.2	4.4	0.8	6.3	5.4	0.4	7.0	6.0	0.1	7.8	6.6
990	3.0	2.0	4.4	3.8	1.5	5.5	4.7	1.0	6.7	5.7	0.7	7.4	6.3	0.3	8.2	7.0
1020	2.0	2.1	4.7	4.0	1.7	5.8	5.0	1.2	7.0	6.0	0.9	7.8	6.7	0.5	8.6	7.3
1050	1.0	2.3	4.9	4.2	1.9	6.1	5.2	1.4	7.4	6.3	1.0	8.2	7.0	-	-	-
1080	0.0	2.5	5.2	4.4	2.1	6.4	5.5	1.6	7.7	6.6	1.2	8.5	7.3			

NOTES: 1.Blower performance includes a gas-fired heat exchanger, fixed outdoor air, two-inch T/A filters and a dry evaporator coil.
2.Refer to the additional Static Resistances table.
ESP = External Static Pressure available for the supply and return air duct system. All internal unit resistances have been deducted from the total static pressure of the blower.
* Do NOT close the pulley below 1 turn open.
** Factory setting.

Supply Air Blower Performance (25 Ton) - Cooling Applications 300 Mbh - Bottom Duct Connections

DM300 UNIT - DOWNFLOW DUCT CONNECTIONS (CFM)

BLOWER SPEED (rpm)	PULLEY TURNS OPEN	7500 CFM			8750 CFM			10000 CFM		
		ESP (iwg)	OUTPUT (bhp)	INPUT (kW)	ESP (iwg)	OUTPUT (bhp)	INPUT (kW)	ESP (iwg)	OUTPUT (bhp)	INPUT (kW)
945	6.0	1.2	5.6	4.6	0.8	7.0	5.7	0.3	8.4	6.9
975	5.0	1.4	5.9	4.9	1.0	7.3	6.0	0.5	8.8	7.2
1005	4.0	1.6	6.2	5.1	1.2	7.7	6.3	0.7	9.2	7.6
1040	3.0	1.8	6.6	5.4	1.4	8.1	6.7	0.9	9.7	8.0
1070	2.0	2.0	6.9	5.7	1.6	8.5	7.0	1.1	10.2	8.3
1100	1.0	2.1	7.3	6.0	1.8	8.9	7.3	1.3	10.6	8.7
1130	0.0	2.3	7.6	6.2	2.0	9.3	7.6	1.5	11.0	9.0

DM300 UNIT - DOWNFLOW DUCT CONNECTIONS (m^3/s)

BLOWER SPEED (rpm)	PULLEY TURNS OPEN	3.53 m^3/Sec.			4.13 m^3/Sec.			4.72 m^3/Sec.		
		ESP (Pa)	OUTPUT (bhp)	INPUT (kW)	ESP (Pa)	OUTPUT (bhp)	INPUT (kW)	ESP (Pa)	OUTPUT(bhp)	INPUT (kW)
945	6.0	303	5.6	4.6	198	7.0	5.7	71	8.4	6.9
975	5.0	347	5.9	4.9	244	7.3	6.0	120	8.8	7.2
1005	4.0	391	6.2	5.1	291	7.7	6.3	169	9.2	7.6
1040	3.0	443	6.6	5.4	347	8.1	6.7	228	9.7	8.0
1070	2.0	489	6.9	5.7	396	8.5	7.0	280	10.2	8.3
1100	1.0	536	7.3	6.0	445	8.9	7.3	332	10.6	8.7
1130	0.0	583	7.6	6.2	495	9.3	7.6	385	11.0	9.0

DM300 UNIT - DOWNFLOW DUCT CONNECTIONS - GAS HEAT MODELS (CFM)

BLOWER SPEED (rpm)	PULLEY TURNS OPEN	7500 CFM			8750 CFM			10000 CFM		
		ESP (iwg)	OUTPUT (bhp)	INPUT (kW)	ESP (iwg)	OUTPUT (bhp)	INPUT (kW)	ESP (iwg)	OUTPUT (bhp)	INPUT (kW)
945	6.0	1.0	5.6	4.6	0.3	7.0	5.7	-	-	-
975	5.0	1.2	5.9	4.9	0.5	7.3	6.0	-	-	-
1005	4.0	1.4	6.2	5.1	0.7	7.7	6.3	-	-	-
1040	3.0	1.6	6.6	5.4	0.9	8.1	6.7	0.2	9.7	8.0
1070	2.0	1.8	6.9	5.7	1.1	8.5	7.0	0.4	10.2	8.3
1100	1.0	2.0	7.3	6.0	1.3	8.9	7.3	0.6	10.6	8.7
1130	0.0	2.2	7.6	6.2	1.5	9.3	7.6	0.8	11.0	9.0

DM300 UNIT - DOWNFLOW DUCT CONNECTIONS - GAS HEAT MODELS (m^3/s)

BLOWER SPEED (rpm)	PULLEY TURNS OPEN	3.53 m^3/sec.			4.13 m^3/sec.			4.72 m^3/sec.		
		ESP (Pa)	OUTPUT (bhp)	INPUT (kW)	ESP (Pa)	OUTPUT (bhp)	INPUT (kW)	ESP (Pa)	OUTPUT (bhp)	INPUT (kW)
945	6.0	258	5.6	4.6	87	7.0	5.7	-	-	-
975	5.0	301	5.9	4.9	133	7.3	6.0	-	-	-
1005	4.0	345	6.2	5.1	180	7.7	6.3	-	-	-
1040	3.0	398	6.6	5.4	236	8.1	6.7	43	9.7	8.0
1070	2.0	444	6.9	5.7	285	8.5	7.0	94	10.2	8.3
1100	1.0	490	7.3	6.0	334	8.9	7.3	146	10.6	8.7
1130	0.0	537	7.6	6.2	384	9.3	7.6	199	11.0	9.0

NOTES: 1.Blower performance includes a gas-fired heat exchanger, fixed outdoor air, two-inch T/A filters and a dry evaporator coil.
2.Refer to the additional Static Resistances table.
ESP = External Static Pressure available for the supply and return air duct system. All internal unit resistances have been deducted from the total static pressure of the blower.
* Do NOT close the pulley below 1 turn open.
** Factory setting.

Table 14: Blower Motor And Drive Data

MODEL SIZE	DRIVE[1]	BLOWER RANGE (RPM)	MOTOR[2]			ADJUSTABLE MOTOR PULLEY[3]			FIXED BLOWER PULLEY			BELT (NOTCHED)		
			kW/HP	FRAME	EFF. (%)	DESIG-NATION	PITCH DIA. (mm/IN.)	BORE (mm/IN.)	DESIG-NATION	PITCH DIA. (mm/IN.)	BORE (mm/IN.)	DESIG-NATION	PITCH LENGTH (mm/IN.)	QTY.
180	High Static	1030/1240	3.7/5.0	184 T	83	1VP62	109-135 4.3-5.3	29/1-1/8	BK75	175/6.9	25/1	BX68	1773/69.8	1
240	High Static	895-1080	5.6/7.5	213 T	87	1VP75	140-165 5.5-6.5	35/1-3/8	BK100	239/9.4	30/1-3/16[4]	BX81	2103/82.8	1
300	High Static	950/1130	7.5/10	254 T	89	1LVP58 B70A	157-188 (6.2-7.4)	A2 Bushing	1B5V94	241 (9.5)	B Bushing	5VX840	2134/84	1

1. All 50 Hz DM180-300 models come standard with factory filtered High Static Drive.
2. All motors have a nominal speed of 1450 RPM, a 1.15 service factor and a solid base. They can operate to the limit of their service factor because they are located in the moving air, upstream of any heating device.
3. Do NOT close this pulley below 1 turn open.
4. Requires bushing (included in kit).

Table 15: Power Exhaust Performance

MOTOR SPEED	STATIC RESISTANCE OF RETURN DUCTWORK, IWG									
	0.2		0.3		0.4		0.5		0.6	
	CFM	KW	CFM	KW	CFM	KW	CFM	KW	CFM	KW
HIGH*	5250	0.83	4500	0.85	4200	0.88	3750	0.93	3000	0.99
MEDIUM	4900	0.77	3900	0.79	3500	0.82	2900	0.85	-	-
LOW	4400	0.72	3700	0.74	3000	0.78	-	-	-	-

Air Balance

Start the supply air blower motor. Adjust the resistances in both the supply and the return air duct systems to balance the air distribution throughout the conditioned space. The job specifications may require that this balancing be done by someone other than the equipment installer.

To check the supply air CFM after the initial balancing has been completed:

1. Remove the two 5/16” dot plugs from the blower motor and the filter access panels shown in the Unit Dimensions and Rear View Clearances Figure 6.
2. Insert at least 8" of 1/4 inch tubing into each of these holes for sufficient penetration into the air flow on both sides of the indoor coil.

NOTE: The tubes must be inserted and held in a position perpendicular to the air flow so that velocity pressure will not affect the static pressure readings.

3. Using an inclined manometer, determine the pressure drop across a dry evaporator coil. Since the moisture on an evaporator coil may vary greatly, measuring the pressure drop across a wet coil under field conditions would be inaccurate. To assure a dry coil, the compressors should be deactivated while the test is being run.

After readings have been obtained, remove the tubes and reinstall the two 5/16” dot plugs that were removed in Step 1.

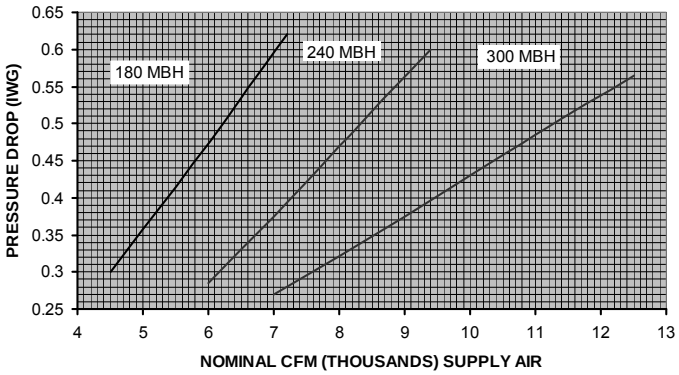


Figure 22: Pressure Drop Across A Dry Indoor Coil Vs. Supply Air CFM For All Unit Tonnages

4. Knowing the pressure drop across a dry coil, the actual CFM through the unit can be determined from the curve in Pressure Drop vs. Supply Air CFM Figure 22.

⚠WARNING

Failure to properly adjust the total system air quantity can result in extensive blower damage.

NOTE: De-energize the compressors before taking any test measurements to assure a dry indoor coil.

Supply Air Drive Adjustment

The RPM of the supply air blower will depend on the required CFM, the unit accessories or options and the static resistances of both the supply and the return air duct systems. With this information, the RPM for the supply air blower and the motor pulley adjustment (turns open) can be determined from the Blower Performance Data Tables.

⚠ CAUTION

Belt drive blower systems MUST be adjusted to the specific static and CFM requirements for the application. The belt drive blowers are NOT set at the factory for any specific static or CFM. Adjustments of the blower speed and belt tension are REQUIRED. Tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after these adjustments. Re-checking set screws after 10-12 hours run time is recommended.

Note the following:

1. The supply air CFM must be within the limitations shown in the Blower Performance Tables 13 and 21.
2. Pulleys can be adjusted in half turn increments.
3. The tension on the belt should be adjusted as shown in the Bet Adjustment, Figure 19.
4. Tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after any adjustments. Re-check set screws after 10-12 hours run time recommended.

Table 16: Static Resistances[1]

DESCRIPTION		RESISTANCE, Pa/IWG								
		m^3/s/CFM								
		MODEL 180			MODEL 240			MODEL 300		
		2.1/4500	2.8/6000	3.4/7200	2.8/6000	3.8/8000	4.4/9400	3.78/8000	4.25/9000	4.72/10000
WET COIL		24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	25/0.1	25/0.1	25/0.1
GAS HEAT		24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	25/0.1	25/0.1	25/0.1
ELECTRIC HEAT OPTIONS	18 KW	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	25/0.1	25/0.1	25/0.1
	36 KW	24.8/0.1	50.0/0.2	74.4/0.3	24.8/0.1	50.0/0.2	74.4/0.3	25/0.1	50/0.2	75/0.3
	54 KW	50.0/0.2	74.4/0.3	99.2/0.4	50.0/0.2	74.4/0.3	99.2/0.4	50/0.2	75/0.3	100/0.4
	72 KW	50.0/0.2	99.2/0.4	149.0/0.6	50.0/0.2	99.2/0.4	149.0/0.6	50/0.2	100/0.4	150/0.6
ECONOMIZER OPTION		24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	24.8/0.1	25/0.1	25/0.1	25/0.1
HORIZONTAL DUCT CONNECTIONS		50.0/0.2	74.4/0.3	124.0/0.5	50.0/0.2	74.4/0.3	124.0/0.5	50/0.2	75/0.3	125/0.5

1. Deduct these resistance values from the available external static pressures shown in the respective Blower Performance Table except for Horizontal Duct Connections.

Add these values due to less airflow resistance.

Sequence Of Operation

Cooling Sequence Of Operation

NOTE: For more in-depth sequence of operation of the Simplicity® SE control please refer to LIT-12011950 on www.upgnet.com under Product Center \ Equipment Catalog \ Commercial Products \ Zoning Systems and Controls.

For DC units, a "Y1" call for the first stage of cooling is passed to the Unit Control Board (UCB) which then determines whether the requested operation is available and if so, which components to energize. With a "Y1" call for first stage cooling the UCB will determine if a first stage cooling output is valid as long as all safeties and time-delays allow a C1 output for cooling. The C1 relay on the UCB will close and send 24 volts to the M1 relay starting the first stage compressor and also energizing M4 relay starting the associated condenser fans. During any call for fan or cooling the FAN output on the UCB will energize the M3 relay starting the supply fan.

If a Y2 call is present it is passed to the Unit Control Board (UCB) which then determines whether the requested operation is available and if so, which components to energize. With a "Y2" call for first stage cooling the UCB will determine if a second stage cooling output is valid as long as all safeties and time-delays allow a C2 output for cooling. The C2 relay on the UCB will close and send 24v to the M2 relay starting the second stage compressor also energizing M6 relay starting the associated condenser fans. During any call for fan or cooling the FAN output on the UCB will energize the M3 relay starting the supply fan.

Continuous Blower

By setting the room thermostat fan switch to "ON," the supply air blower will operate continuously.

Intermittent Blower

With the room thermostat fan switch set to "AUTO" and the system switch set to either the "AUTO" or "HEAT" settings, the blower is energized whenever a cooling or heating operation is requested. The blower is energized after any specified delay associated with the operation.

When energized, the indoor blower has a minimum run time of 30 seconds. Additionally, the indoor blower has a delay of 10 seconds between operations.

No Outdoor Air Options

When the thermostat calls for the first stage of cooling, the low-voltage control circuit from “R” to “Y1” and “G” is completed. The UCB energizes the economizer (if installed and free cooling is available) or the first available compressor* and the condenser fans. For first stage cooling, compressor #1 is energized. If compressor #1 is unavailable, compressor #2 is energized. After completing the specified fan on delay for cooling, the UCB will energize the blower motor.

When the thermostat calls for the second stage of cooling, the low-voltage control circuit from “R” to “Y2” is completed. Compressor #2 is energized, provided it has not been locked out, and condenser fan motor #1, and condenser fan motor #2 remain energized. (If the ambient temperature is above 60ºF.)

To be available, a compressor must not be locked-out due to a high or low-pressure switch or freezestat trip and the **Anti-Short Cycle Delay (ASCD)** must have elapsed.

These units utilize a lead-lag feature that results in an equal amount of run hours on all compressors, thereby extending the life of the compressors. This feature works as follows: If the thermostat requires for more than one stage of cooling, the currently off compressor with the least number of run hours will be the next to be energized. When the thermostat requires fewer stages of cooling, the currently running compressor with the most run hours will be the first to be de-energized.

Economizer With Single Enthalpy Sensor

When the room thermostat calls for “first-stage” cooling, the low voltage control circuit from “R” to “G” and “Y1” is completed. The UCB energizes the blower motor (if the fan switch on the room thermostat is set in the “AUTO” position) and drives the economizer dampers from fully closed to their minimum position. If the enthalpy of the outdoor air is below the set point of the enthalpy controller (previously determined), “Y1” energizes the economizer. The dampers will modulate to maintain a constant supply air temperature as monitored by the discharge air sensor. If the outdoor air enthalpy is above the set point, “Y1” energizes compressor #1.

When the thermostat calls for “second-stage” cooling, the low voltage control circuit from “R” to “Y2” is completed. The UCB energizes the first available compressor. If the enthalpy of the outdoor air is below the set point of the enthalpy controller (i.e. first stage has energized the economizer), “Y2” will energize compressor #1. If the outdoor air is above the set point, “Y2” will energize compressor #2. If Y2 brings on compressor #1 and this condition remains for more than 20 minutes, then compressor #2 will be energized until the thermostat is satisfied.

Once the thermostat has been satisfied, it will de-energize “Y1” and “Y2”. If the compressors have satisfied their minimum run times, the compressors and condenser fans are de-energized. Otherwise, the unit operates each cooling system until the minimum run times for the compressors have been completed. Upon the final compressor de-energizing, the blower is stopped following the elapse of the fan off delay for cooling, and the economizer damper goes to the closed position. If the unit is in continuous fan operation, the economizer damper goes to the minimum position.

Economizer With Dual Enthalpy Sensors

The operation with the dual enthalpy sensors is identical to the single sensor except that a second enthalpy sensor is mounted in the return air. This return air sensor allows the economizer to choose between outdoor air and return air, whichever has the lowest enthalpy value, to provide maximum operating efficiency.

Economizer With Power Exhaust

A unit equipped with an economizer (single or dual enthalpy) and a power exhaust operates as specified above with one addition. The power exhaust motor is energized 45 seconds after the actuator position exceeds the exhaust fan set point on the economizer control. When the power exhaust is operating, the second stage of mechanical cooling will not operate. As always, the "R" to "G" connection provides minimum position but does not provide power exhaust operation.

Motorized Outdoor Air Dampers

This system operation is the same as the units with no outdoor air options with one exception. When the “R” to “G” circuit is complete, the motorized damper drives open to a position set by the thumbwheel on the damper motor. When the “R” to “G” circuit is opened, the damper spring returns fully closed.

The following components are needed to access the control points in the Simplicity® SE control. Installation and operation guides are located on www.upgnet.com under Product Center \ Equipment Catalog \ Commercial Products \ Zoning Systems and Controls.

1. Local LCD on Unit Control Board.

   OR

2. Mobile Access Portal (MAP) Gateway (Portable).
   - Source 1 P/N S1-JC-MAP1810-OP
3. MAP Gateway Quick Start Guide P/N 24-10737-16
4. MAP Gateway Instruction P/N 24-10737-8

Cooling Operation Errors

Each cooling system is monitored for operation outside of the intended parameters. Errors are handled as described below. All system errors override minimum run times for compressors.

High-Pressure Limit Switch

During cooling operation, if a high-pressure limit switch opens, the UCB will de-energize the associated compressor, initiate the ASCD (Anti-short cycle delay), and, if the other compressor is idle, stop the condenser fans. If the call for cooling is still present at the conclusion of the ASCD, the UCB will re-energize the halted compressor.

Should a high-pressure switch open three times within two hours of operation, the UCB will lock-out the associated compressor. If the other compressor is inactive, the condenser fans will be de-energized.

Low-Pressure Limit Switch

The low-pressure limit switch is not monitored during the initial 30 seconds of a cooling system's operation. For the following 30 seconds, the UCB will monitor the low-pressure switch to ensure it closes. If the low-pressure switch fails to close after the 30-second monitoring phase, the UCB will de-energize the associated compressor, initiate the ASCD, and, if the other compressor is idle, stop the condenser fans. If the LPS is still open after the ASCD, the compressor will not be energized for 30 seconds. The second and third times that the UCB sees an open LPS will count towards the three occurrences that will cause a UCB lock-out.

Once the low-pressure switch has been proven (closed during the 30-second monitor period described above), the UCB will monitor the low-pressure limit switch for any openings. If the low-pressure switch opens for greater than 5 seconds, the UCB will de-energize the associated compressor, initiate the ASCD, and, if the other compressor is idle, stop the condenser fans.

If the call for cooling is still present at the conclusion of the ASCD, the UCB will re-energize the halted compressor.

Should a low-pressure switch open three times within one hour of operation, the UCB will lock-out the associated compressor. If the other compressor is inactive, the condenser fans will be de-energized.

Evaporator Low Limit

During cooling operation, if the **Evaporator Low Limit Sensor (EC1, 2)** (Located on the Suction Line at the Evaporator Coil.) detects a temperature below 26 Deg. F (default), the UCB will de-energize the associated compressor, initiate the ASCD, and, if the other compressor is idle, stop the condenser fans. If the call for cooling is still present at the conclusion of the ASCD, the UCB will re-energize the halted compressor. Should the UCB detect the evaporator low limit sensor **(EC1, 2)** falling below 26 Deg. F (default) three times within two hours of operation, the UCB will lock-out the associated compressor. If the other compressor is inactive, the condenser fans will be de-energized.

Low Ambient Cooling

To determine when to operate in low ambient mode, the UCB has an **Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor (OAT)** with a low ambient setpoint at 45ºF (default). When the **OAT Sensor** senses a temperature below the low ambient setpoint and the thermostat is calling for cooling, the UCB will operate in the low ambient mode.

Low ambient mode operates the compressors in this manner: 10 minutes on, 5 minutes off. The indoor blower is operated throughout the cycle. The 5-minute off period is necessary to defrost the indoor coil.

Low ambient mode always begins with compressor operation. Compressor minimum run time may extend the minutes of compressor operation. The off cycle will begin immediately following the elapse of the minimum run time.

When operating in low ambient mode, an evaporator low limit sensor **(EC1, 2)** temperature below 26ºF will de-energize the associated compressor. If the call for cooling is still present at the end of the ASCD and the and the evaporator temperature sensor **(EC1, 2)** temperature is above 26°F, the unit will resume operation.

Safety Controls

The unit control board monitors the following inputs for each cooling system:

1. An evaporator low limit sensor **(EC1, 2)** (Located on the Suction Line at the Evaporator Coil.) to protect against low evaporator temperatures due to a low airflow or a low return air temperature, set at 26°F.
2. A high-pressure switch to protect against excessive discharge pressures due to a blocked condenser coil or a condenser motor failure, (opens at 625 ± 25 psig and resets 500 ± 25 psig).
3. A low-pressure switch to protect against loss of refrigerant charge, (opens at 50 ± 5 psig and resets at 71 ± 5 psig).

The above pressure switches are hard-soldered to the unit. The refrigeration systems are independently monitored and controlled. On any fault, only the associated system will be affected by any safety/preventive action. The other refrigerant system will continue in operation unless it is affected by the fault as well.

The unit control board monitors the temperature limit switch of electric heat units and the temperature limit switch and the gas valve of gas furnace units.

Compressor Protection

In addition to the external pressure switches, the compressors also have inherent (internal) protection. If there is an abnormal temperature rise in a compressor, the protector will open to shut down the compressor. The UCB incorporates features to minimize compressor wear and damage. An **Anti-Short Cycle Delay (ASCD)** is utilized to prevent operation of a compressor too soon after its previous run. Additionally, a minimum run time is imposed any time a compressor is energized.

The ASCD is initiated on unit start-up and on any compressor reset or lock-out.

Reset

Remove the call for cooling, by raising thermostat setting higher than the conditioned space temperature.

Electric Heating Sequence Of Operations

The following sequence describes the operation of the electric heat section.

Single-stage heating: (applies only to 18 KW heater, all other heaters MUST use a two-stage thermostat)

a. Upon a call for heat by the thermostat, the heater contactor (M6) will be energized. After completing the specified fan on delay for heating, the UCB will energize the blower motor.

b The thermostat will cycle the electric heat to satisfy the heating requirements of the conditioned space.

Two-stage heating: (applies to all heaters except 18 KW)

a. Upon a call for first-stage heat by the thermostat, the heater contactor (M6) will be energized. After completing the specified fan on delay for heating, the UCB will energize the blower motor.

   If the second stage of heat is required, heater contactor (M7) will be energized.

b The thermostat will cycle the electric heat to satisfy the heating requirements of the conditioned space.

Electric Heat Operation Errors

Temperature Limit

If the UCB senses zero volts from the high temperature limit, the indoor blower motor is immediately energized.

This limit is monitored regardless of unit operation status, i.e. the limit is monitored at all times.

If the temperature limit opens three times within one hour, it will lock-on the indoor blower motor.

Safety Controls

The UCB monitors the temperature limit switch of electric heat units.

The control circuit includes the following safety controls:

Temperature Limit Switch (TLS)

1. Temperature Limit Switch (TLS 1, 2).

   This control is located inside the heater compartment and is set to open at the temperature indicated in the Limit Control Setting Table 17. It resets automatically. The limit switch operates when a high temperature condition, caused by inadequate supply air flow occurs, thus shutting down the heater and energizing the blower.

2. Temperature Limit Switch (TLS 3, 4, 5 and 6).

   This control is located inside the heater compartment and is set to open at the temperature indicated in the Limit Control Setting Table 17. It is a manual reset limit. These limit switches will de-energize the heaters should the primary limit fail to open or the contactors fail to open in a failure mode.

Table 17: Limit Control Setting

Unit (Tons)	Voltage	Heater Kw	Temperature, Limit Switch 1, 2 Opens, °F	Temperature, Limit Switch 3, 4, 5, 6 Opens, °F
15, 20 and 25	415	18	120	170
		36	120	170
		54	120	170
		72	120	170

Reset

Remove the call for heating by lowering the thermostat setting lower than the conditioned space temperature.

Electric Heat Anticipator Setpoints

It is important that the anticipator setpoint be correct. Too high of a setting will result in longer heat cycles and a greater temperature swing in the conditioned space. Reducing the value below the correct setpoint will give shorter “ON” cycles and may result in the lowering of the temperature within the conditioned space. Refer to Table 18 for the required electric heat anticipator setting.

Table 18: Electric Heat Anticipator Setpoint

Heater Kw	Voltage	Setting, Amps	
		Th1	Th2
18	380/415-3-50	0.29	-
36		0.29	0.29
54		0.29	0.29
72		0.29	0.29

Gas Heating Sequence Of Operations

The following sequence describes the operation of the gas heat section.

When the thermostat calls for the first stage of heating, the low-voltage control circuit from “R” to “W1” and “G” is completed, thru the UCB. The heat relay “RW1” is energized. The “RW1-2” contacts close energizing the draft motor control. The draft motor control contacts close and start the draft motor. As the speed of the draft motor reaches approximately 2500 RPM, the centrifugal switch contact, located on the end of the draft motor shaft, closes to power the first stage ignition module “IC1”, thru the “RW1-1” contacts.

Ignition module “IC1” will immediately start the first stage igniter sparking and will open the redundant valve located inside the first stage main gas valve “GV1” to allow a flow of gas to only the first stage carryover tube. Only after the pilot flame has been ignited and the presence of pilot flame detected at the “IC1” by a signal sent back through the flame sensor is sparking terminated and the first stage main gas valve opened.

Gas flows into each of the main burners and is ignited from the carryover tube flame.

After completing the specified fan on delay for heating, the UCB will energize the blower motor.

If “IC1” fails to detect a pilot flame, it will continue to try for a maximum of 85 seconds to ignite the pilot tube. If the pilot flame is not detected, then “IC1” will lock out first stage furnace operation for five minutes or until 24V power is removed from the module either at the unit or by resetting the room thermostat.

When the thermostat calls for the second stage of heating, the low-voltage control circuit from “R” to “W2” is completed, thru the UCB. Heat relay “RW2” is energized. The “RW2-1” contact is closed energizing the second stage ignition module “IC2”. “IC2” will immediately start the second stage igniter sparking and will open the redundant valve located inside the second stage main gas valve “GV2” to allow a flow of gas to the second stage carryover tube. Only after the pilot flame has been ignited and the presence of pilot flame detected at “IC2” by a signal sent back through the flame sensor is sparking terminated and the main gas valve opened.

Gas flows into each of the second stage main burners and is ignited from the carryover tube flame.

If “IC2” fails to detect a pilot flame, it will continue to try for a maximum of 85 seconds to ignite the pilot tube. If the pilot flame is not detected, then “IC2” will lock out first stage furnace operation for five minutes or until 24V power is removed from the module either at the unit or by resetting the room thermostat.

NOTE: That the second stage furnace can operate even if first stage has locked out.

When the thermostat satisfies de-energizing the “RW2”and “RW1”, thus opening all gas valves. The blower motor will continue to run after the furnace is shut down until the specified fan off delay for heating has been satisfied. The UCB will de-energize the blower motor.

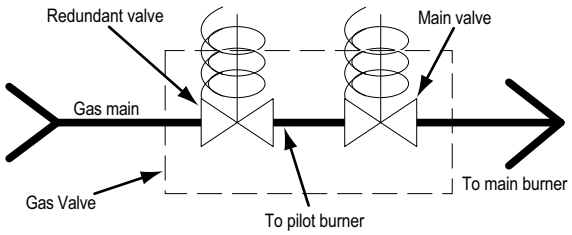


Figure 23: Gas Valve Piping

When the thermostat calls for the first stage of heating, the low-voltage control circuit from “R” to “W1” is completed. A call for heat passes through the UCB to the ignition control board (ICB). The UCB monitors the “W1” call and acts upon any call for heat. Once voltage has been sensed at “W1”, the UCB will initiate the fan on delay for heating, energizing the indoor blower after the specified delay has elapsed.

When the thermostat has been satisfied, heating calls are ceased. The GV is immediately de-energized. The blower is de-energized after the fan off delay for heating has elapsed. The draft motor performs a 25-second post purge.

Gas Heating Operation Errors

Temperature Limit

If the UCB senses zero volts from the high temperature limit, the indoor blower motor is immediately energized. When the UCB again senses 24 volts from the temperature limit, the draft motor will perform a 25-second post-purge and the indoor blower will be de-energized following the elapse of the fan off delay for heating.

This limit is monitored regardless of unit operation status, i.e. this limit is monitored at all times.

If the temperature limit opens three times within one hour, it will lock-on the indoor blower motor and flash code is initiated (See Table 31).

Gas Valve

The UCB continuously monitors the GV. Any time the UCB senses voltage at the GV without a call for heat for a continuous five-minute period, the UCB will lock-on the indoor blower and a flash code is initiated (Table 31). When voltage is no longer sensed at the GV, the UCB will de-energize the indoor blower following the elapse of the fan off delay for heating.

If voltage has been sensed at the GV for at least 15 seconds during the fan on delay for heating and GV voltage or “W1” is lost, the indoor blower is forced on for the length of the fan off delay for heating.

Safety Controls

The UCB monitors the temperature limit switch of gas heat units.

The control circuit includes the following safety controls:

Limit Switch (LS)

This control is located inside the gas heat compartment and is set to open at the temperature indicated in the Gas Heat Limit Control Settings Table 19. It resets automatically. The limit switch operates when a high temperature condition, caused by inadequate supply air flow occurs, thus shutting down the heater and energizing the blower.

Auxiliary Limit Switch (AUX)

This control is located inside the heat exchanger compartment and is set to open at 190°F. It is a manual reset switch. If AUX trips, then the primary limit has not functioned correctly. Replace the primary limit.

NOTE: Access to (LS) and (AUX) switches is through the compressor access panel on side discharge applications and through the discharge air duct cover on down discharge applications.

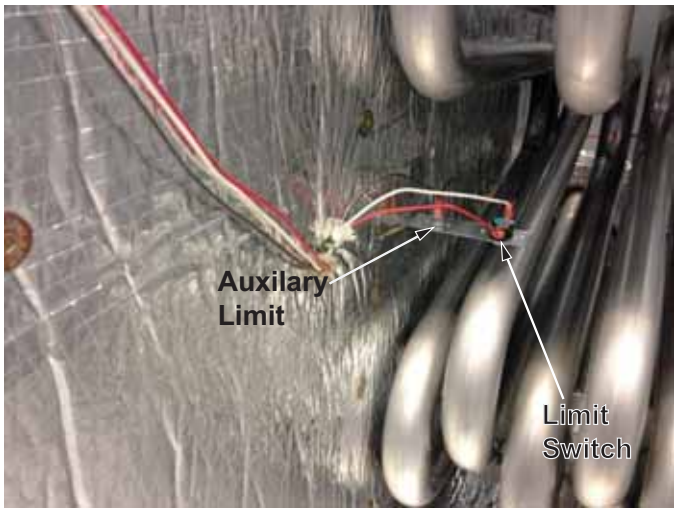


Figure 24: Gas Heat Limit And Auxiliary Location Down Discharge Application

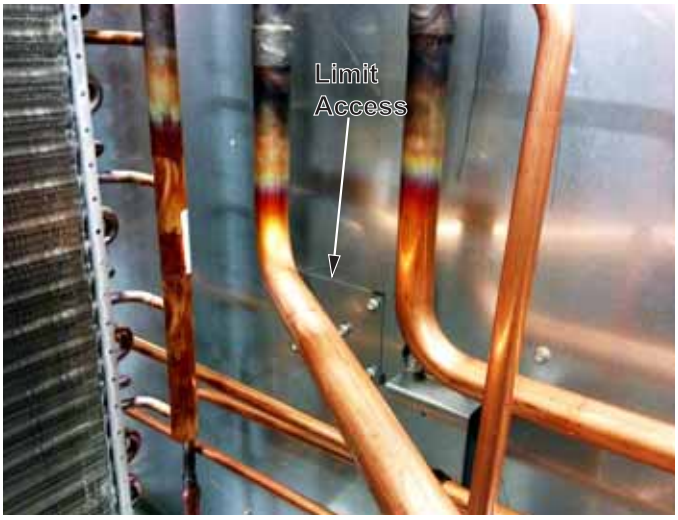


Figure 25: Gas Heat Limit and Auxiliary Location Side Discharge Application

Centrifugal Switch (CS)

If the draft motor should fail, the centrifugal switch attached to the shaft of the motor prevents the ignition controls and gas valves from being energized.

Redundant Gas Valve

There are two separate gas valves in the furnace. Each valve contains a main and a redundant valve. The redundant valves are located upstream of the main gas valves. Should either or both of the main gas valves fail in the open position the redundant valves serve as back-ups and shut off the flow of gas.

Flame Sensor Rod / 100% Ignition Control Lock-Out.

The flame rods and controls are located per Proper Flame Adjustment Figure 27. If an ignition control fails to detect a

signal from the flame sensor indicating the pilot flame is properly ignited, then the main gas valve will not open. It will continue to try and ignite the pilot for a maximum of 85 seconds, then if the pilot flame is not detected, the ignition control will lock out furnace operation until 24V power is removed from the module either at the unit or by resetting the room thermostat.

Rollout Switch

This switch is located above the main burners in the control compartment, which in the event of a sustained main burner rollout shuts off and locks out both ignition controls closing both gas valves. The ignition controls lock out furnace operation until 24V power is removed from the controls either at the unit or by resetting the room thermostat.

Table 19: Gas Heat Limit Control Setting

Units (Tons)	Capacity, MBH		Limit Control Opens, ºF
	Input	Output	
15, 20 & 25	300	240	195
15, 20 & 25	400	320	195

The ICB monitors the Replace the primary limit.

Centrifugal and Rollout switches of gas heat units.

The control circuit includes the following safety controls:

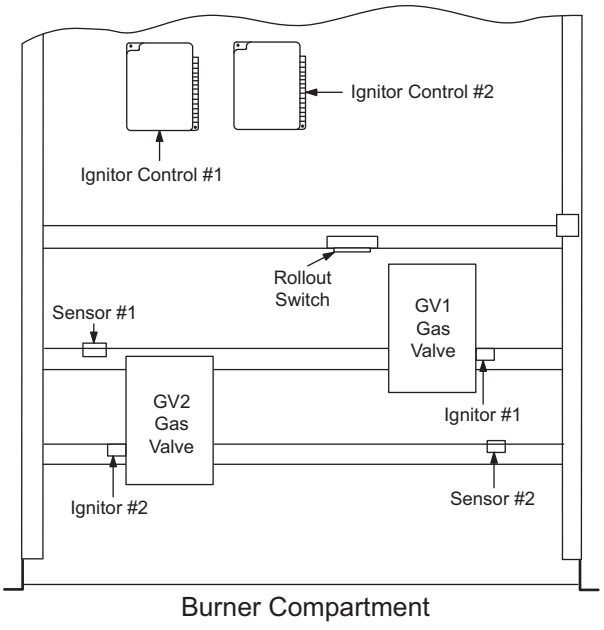


Figure 26: Gas Valve and Controls

Resets

Remove the call for heating by lowering the thermostat setting lower than the conditioned space temperature.

Gas Heat Anticipator Setpoints

It is important that the anticipator setpoint be correct. Too high of a setting will result in longer heat cycles and a greater temperature swing in the conditioned space. Reducing the value below the correct setpoint will give shorter “ON cycles and may result in the lowering of the temperature within the conditioned space. Refer to Table 20 for the required gas heat anticipator setting.

Table 20: Gas Heat Anticipator Setpoints

Gas Valve	Anticipator Setpoint	
	1st Stage	2nd Stage
Honeywell VR8440 White-Rodgers 36C68	0.30 amp	0.11 amp

Start-Up (Cooling)

Prestart Check List

After installation has been completed:

1. Check the electrical supply voltage being supplied. Be sure that it is the same as listed on the unit nameplate.
2. Set the room thermostat to the off position.
3. Turn unit electrical power on.
4. Set the room thermostat fan switch to on.
5. Check indoor blower rotation.
   - If blower rotation is in the wrong direction. Refer to Phasing Section in general information section.

   Check blower drive belt tension.
6. Check the unit supply air (CFM).
7. Measure evaporator fan motor's amp draw.
8. Set the room thermostat fan switch to off.
9. Turn unit electrical power off.

Operating Instructions

1. Turn unit electrical power on.
2. Set the room thermostat setting to lower than the room temperature.
3. First stage compressors will energize after the built-in time delay (five minutes).
4. The second stage of the thermostat will energize second stage compressor if needed.

Post Start Check List

1. Verify proper system pressures for both circuits.
2. Measure the temperature drop across the evaporator coil.
3. Measure the system amperage draw across all legs of 3 phase power wires.
4. Measure the condenser fan amperage draw.

Start-Up (Gas Heat)

Pre-Start Check List

Complete the following checks before starting the unit.

1. Check the type of gas being supplied. Be sure that it is the same as listed on the unit nameplate.
2. Make sure that the vent and combustion hoods have been properly installed.

Operating Instructions

⚠ CAUTION

This furnace is equipped with an intermittent pilot and automatic re-ignition system. DO NOT attempt to manually light the pilot.

Lighting The Main Burners

1. Turn “OFF” electric power to unit.
2. Turn room thermostat to lowest setting.
3. Turn gas valve knob or switch to “ON” position (See Figure 29).
4. Turn “ON” electric power to unit.
5. Set room thermostat to desired temperature (If thermostat “set” temperature is above room temperature, pilot burner ignition will occur and, after an interval to prove pilot flame, main burners will ignite).

Post Start Checklist

After the entire control circuit has been energized and the heating section is operating, make the following checks:

1. Check for gas leaks in the unit piping as well as the supply piping.

⚠WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

2. Check for correct manifold gas pressures. (See CHECKING GAS INPUT.)
3. Check the supply gas pressure. It must be within the limits shown on the rating nameplate. Supply pressure should be checked with all gas appliances in the building at full fire. At no time should the standby gas pressure exceed 13 in. or the operating pressure drop below 5.0 in for natural gas units. If gas pressure is outside these limits, contact the local gas utility or propane supplier for corrective action.

Shut Down

1. Set the thermostat to the lowest temperature setting.
2. Turn “OFF” all electric power to unit.
3. Open gas heat access panel.
4. Turn gas valve clockwise to “OFF” position (See Figure 29).

Checking Gas Heat Input

1. Turn off all other gas appliances connected to the gas meter.
2. With the furnace turned on, measure the time needed for one revolution of the hand on the smallest dial on the meter. A typical gas meter usually has a 1/2 or a 1 cubic foot test dial.
3. Using the number of seconds for each revolution and the size of the test dial increment, find the cubic feet of gas consumed per hour from the Gas Rate - Cubic Feet Per Hour Table 21.

If the actual input is not within 5% of the furnace rating (with allowance being made for the permissible range of the regulator setting), replace the orifice spuds with spuds of the proper size.

NOTE: To find the Btu input, multiply the number of cubic feet of gas consumed per hour by the Btu content of the gas in your particular locality (contact your gas company for this information - it varies widely from city to city.).

Table 21: Gas Rate Cubic Feet Per Hour

Seconds for One Rev.	Size of Test Dial	
	1/2 cu. ft.	1 cu. ft.
4	450	900
6	300	600
8	228	450
10	180	360
12	150	300
14	129	257
16	113	225
18	100	200
20	90	180
22	82	164
24	75	150
26	69	138
28	64	129

EXAMPLE

By actual measurement, it takes 13 seconds for the hand on the 1-cubic foot dial to make a revolution with just a 300,000 Btuh furnace running. Read across to the column in the table above, headed “1 Cubic Foot”, where you will see that 278 cubic feet of gas per hour are consumed by the furnace at that rate. Multiply 278 x 1050 (the Btu rating of the gas obtained from the local gas company). The result is 292,425 Btuh, which is close to the 300,000 Btuh rating of the furnace.

Manifold Gas Pressure Adjustment

Small adjustments to the high-fire gas flow may be made by turning the pressure regulator adjusting screw on the automatic gas valve.

Adjust as follows:

1. Remove the cap on the regulator. It's located next to the push-on electrical terminals.
2. To decrease the gas pressure, turn the adjusting screw counterclockwise.
3. To increase the gas pressure, turn the adjusting screw clockwise.

NOTE: The correct manifold pressure for these furnaces is 3.65 IWG ± 0.3.

Adjustment Of Temperature Rise

The temperature rise (the difference of temperature between the return air and the heated air from the furnace) must lie within the range shown on the CSA rating plate and the data in Table 13.

After the temperature rise has been determined, the CFM can be calculated as follows:

$$CFM = \text{Btu Input} \cdot \frac{0.8}{(1.08 \cdot \Delta°F)}$$

After about 20 minutes of operation, determine the furnace temperature rise. Take readings of both the return air and the heated air in the ducts (about 6 feet from the furnace) where they will not be affected by radiant heat. Increase the blower CFM to decrease the temperature rise; decrease the blower CFM to increase the rise (See SUPPLY AIR DRIVE ADJUSTMENT).

NOTE: Each gas heat exchanger size has a minimum allowable CFM. Below this CFM, the limit will open.

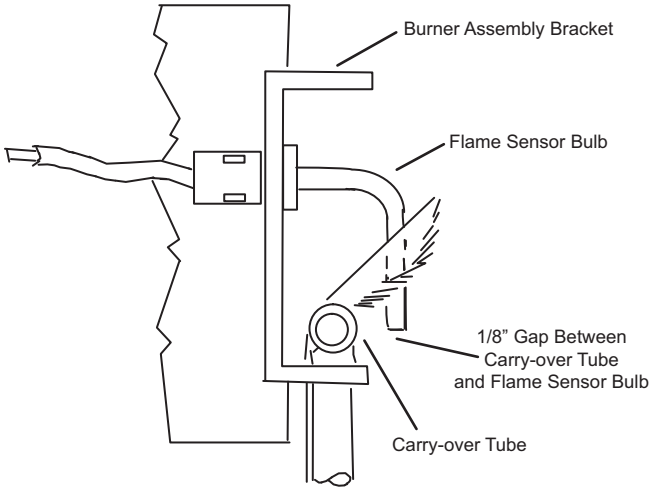


Figure 27: Proper Pilot Flame Adjustment

Pilot Checkout

The pilot flame should envelope the end of the flame sensor. To adjust pilot flame, (1) remove pilot adjustment cover screw, (2) increase or decrease the clearance for air to the desired level, (3) be sure to replace cover screw after adjustment to prevent possible gas leakage.

Put the system into operation and observe through complete cycle to be sure all controls function properly.

Burner Instruction

To check or change burners, pilot or orifices, CLOSE MAIN MANUAL SHUT-OFF VALVE AND SHUT OFF ALL ELECTRIC POWER TO THE UNIT.

1. Remove the screws holding either end of the manifold to the burner supports.
2. Open the union fitting in the gas supply line just upstream of the unit gas valve and downstream from the main manual shut-off valve.
3. Remove the gas piping closure panel.
4. Disconnect wiring to the gas valves and spark ignitors. Remove the manifold-burner gas valve assembly by lifting up and pulling back.

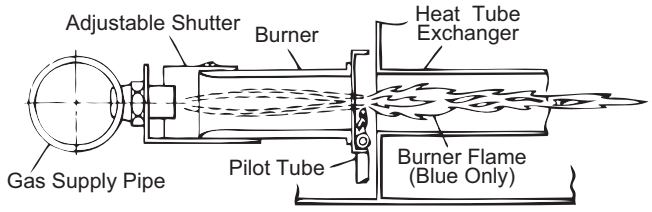


Figure 28: Typical Flame

Burners are now accessible for service.

Reverse the above procedure to replace the assemblies. Make sure that burners are level and seat at the rear of the heat exchanger.

Burner Air Shutter Adjustment

Adjust burner shutters so no yellow flame is observed in the heat exchanger tubes.

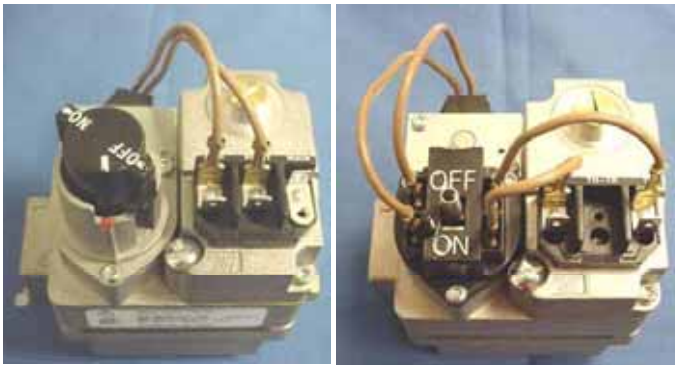


Figure 29: Typical Gas Valve

SIMPLICITY™ SE (SMART EQUIPMENT) FIRMWARE VERSION 3. BASIC UNIT CONTROL BOARD NAVIGATION EXAMPLES:

The following document details the navigation and viewing of the LCD display screen equipped as a standard item on the Simplicity SE control installed within various commercial UPG packaged and split system equipment. The following information provides a step-by-step demonstration on how to navigate the basic status menu and how to change basic configuration settings. The basic navigation steps outlined in this short demonstration applies to most menus within the Simplicity SE control.

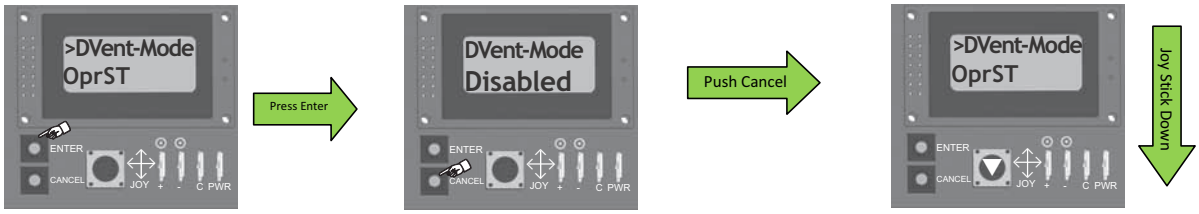
Understanding the Local LCD
After you apply power to your Rooftop Unit (RTU), a start-up countdown begins on the Unit Control Board (UCB) LCD. When the controller is ready, the screen is blank because no faults are present. Use the joystick and the two push buttons below the LCD, to navigate through the menus.

Step 1 - After the start-up countdown is complete the first screen displayed is the "Status & Alarms" screen. When the cursor is on the top "Status" line hit the ""ENTER"" button. This action steps the LCD display into the status mode. Hit ""ENTER" to view the status menu.

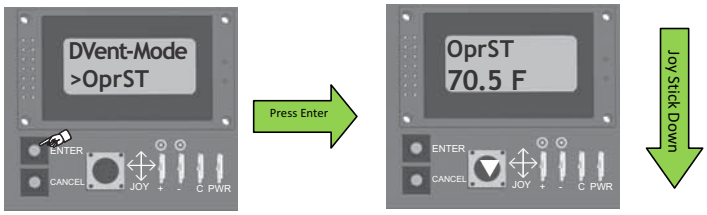
Step 2 - The first item under the status menu is "DVent-Mode". This is the demand ventilation mode.

Step 3 - When the cursor is on the "DVent-Mode" hit "ENTER" to view the status of this mode. In this case a CO2 sensor is not installed, thus Demand Ventilation or DVent is disabled.

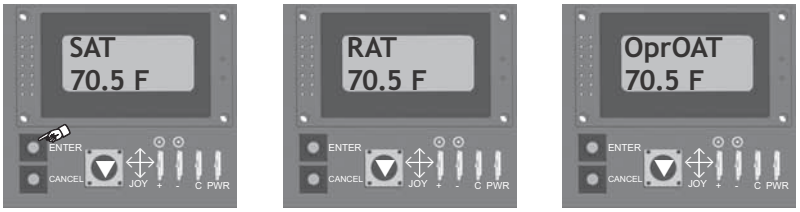
Step 4 - To exit out of the "DVent-Mode status screen push "Cancel". The screen returns to that shown below.



Step 5- By pushing the joystick down, the cursor toggles to OprST (Operating Space Temp).



Step 6- By pushing "ENTER" the actual OprST (Operating Space Temp) appears. Pushing the joystick down scrolls through SAT, RAT, OAT and other available sensor readings.

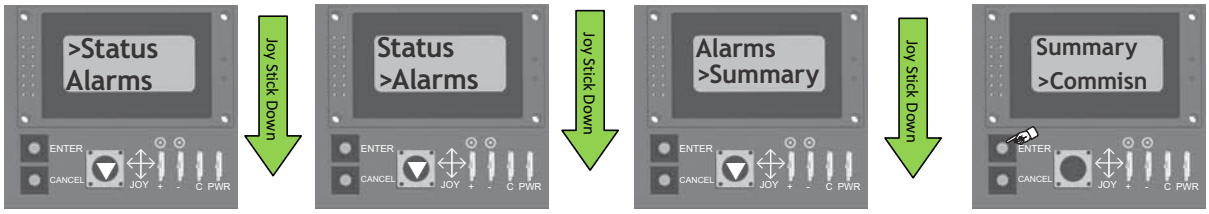


Press the "Cancel" button to exit each menu level. Repeatedly pressing "Cancel" returns the menu to the first "Status, Alarms" screen.

When the "Cancel" button is pressed multiple times to exit each menu level and the screen returns to the first "Status, Alarms" display the next demonstration can begin. In this demonstration the information below steps through the "Commissioning" menu.

Step 1- Beginning at the status/alarm screen toggle the joystick down three times. This accesses the “Commissioning “ screen. In this menu section various settings can be changed. Please see the Unit Control Board menu for a list of parameters that can be modified.

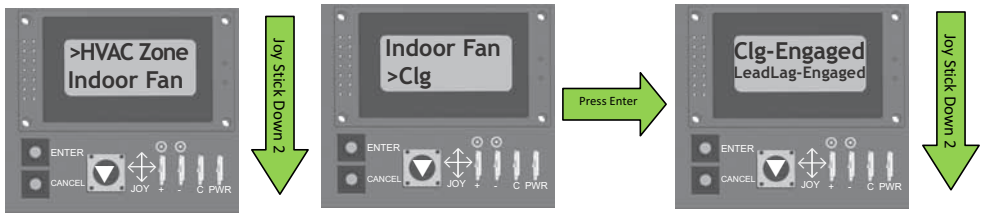
Step 2- Once commission appears next to the cursor, press “ENTER” to begin viewing parameters.



Step 3- After “ENTER” is pressed the various parameter sections appear, such as: HVAC zone, Indoor Fan, Clg, Htg, Econ and others.

Step 4- After toggling the joystick down two times “Clg” appears. This allows items, such as lead-lag and OCC/UNOCC cooling set points, to be changed.

Step 5- At the “Clg” screen once “ENTER” is pushed the status indicates if cooling is engaged/disengaged and lead-lag is engaged/ disengaged.



Step 6- By toggling down twice the screen reaches the “ClgOcc-SP” screen or “Cooling Occupied Set Point”.

Step 7- After pressing “ENTER” at the “ClgOCC-SP” screen the space temperature set point appears. NOTE: Only applies to units controlled by a space sensor.

Step 8- In order to change set points push the toggle switch left or right. Note: The screen flashes. Left decreases the value, right increases. In this demonstration the ClgOCC setpoint is changed from 72F to 95F.

Step 9- The joystick was toggled right to increase the set point temperature. The screen flashes when in the change mode. Once the desired set point/value is reached press the ““ENTER”” button to save the value.

These few pages provide a simple demonstration how to navigate the menu’s of the Simplicity SE control containing Version 3 firmware. Please utilize this document along with the additional information in the Users Guide and detailed navigation menu to adjust the control to customer preferences or job specifications.

NOTE: IF OPERATING THE EQUIPMENT WITH A THERMOSTAT, THE UCB SETPOINTS AND PARAMETERS SHOULD NOT REQUIRE ALTERATION; HOWEVER, THERE MAY BE THE CASE WHERE MINIMUM OUTSIDE AIR, LEAD-LAG OR OTHER CUSTOM SETTINGS ARE REQUIRED. PLEASE READ THIS DOCUMENT IN DETAIL TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPLICATIONS OF MAKING CHANGES BEFORE PROCEEDING. IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT A BACKUP OF PARAMETER SETTINGS BE SAVED ON A USB DRIVE BEFORE MAKING ANY MAJOR CHANGES TO THE CONTROL!

Figure 30: Unit Control Board

Table 22: Simplicity SE UCB Details

Description		Function & Comments
Terminal Directional orientation: viewed with silkscreen labels upright		
Limit, 24 VAC power and shutdown connections from unit wiring harness at left on upper edge of UCB		
LIMIT	Monitored 24 VAC input through heat section limit switch(es)	If voltage is absent, indicating the heat section is over-temperature, the UCB will bring on the indoor blower
C	24 VAC, 75 VA transformer Common referenced to cabinet ground	Connects through circuit traces to thermostat connection strip C and indoor blower VFD pin C
24V	24 VAC, 75 VA transformer hot	Powers the UCB microprocessor, connects through circuit trace to the SD 24 terminal
SD 24	24 VAC hot out for factory accessory smoke detector, condensate overflow and/or user shutdown relay switching in series	Connects through circuit trace to thermostat connection strip SD-24. A wiring harness jumper plug connecting SD 24 to SD R is in place if factory accessories for unit shutdown are not used - this jumper plug must be removed if the switching of field-added external accessories for unit shutdown are wired between thermostat connection strip SD-24 and R
SD R	24 VAC hot return from factory accessory smoke detector, condensate overflow and user shutdown relay switching in series	Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal on the upper left of the board
R	24 VAC hot for switched inputs to the UCB	Connects through circuit trace to the thermostat connection strip R terminal, right FAN OVR pin, right HPS1 pin, right HPS2 pin, lower DFS pin and lower APS pin

Table 22: Simplicity SE UCB Details (Continued)

Description		Function & Comments
Terminal Thermostat connection strip on left edge of UCB		
W1	1st stage heating request, 24 VAC input switched from R	Not effective for cooling-only units
W2	2nd stage heating request, 24 VAC input switched from R	Not effective for cooling-only units or units with single-stage heat sections
Y1	1st stage cooling request, 24 VAC input switched from R	
Y2	2nd stage cooling request, 24 VAC input switched from R	Visible in the display menu when the #ClgStgs parameter is set for 2 or more, also effective for economizer free cooling supply air temperature reset when the #ClgStgs parameter is set for 1 or more
G	Continuous indoor blower request, 24 VAC input switched from R	
OCC	Occupancy request, 24 VAC input switched from R	Must have the OccMode parameter set for External to be effective
X	Hard lockout indicator, 24 volt output to a light thermostat LED	
R	24 VAC hot for thermostat switching and power	If field-added external accessories for unit shutdown are used, 24 VAC hot return from smoke detector, condensate overflow and/or user shutdown relay switching in series
SD-24	If field-added external accessories for unit shutdown are used, 24 VAC hot out for smoke detector, condensate over- flow and/or user shutdown relay switching in series	Unit wiring harness jumper plug for factory shutdown accessories must be removed if the switching of field-added external accessories for unit shutdown are wired between thermo- stat connection strip SD-24 and R
C	24 VAC common for thermostat power	
LEDs on left edge of UCB		
POWER	Green UCB power indicator	Lit indicates 24 VAC is present at C and 24V terminals
FAULT	Red hard lockout, networking error and firmware error indicator	1/2 second on/off flashing indicates one or more alarm is currently active, 1/10th second on/off flashing indicates a networking error (polarity, addressing, etc.) or a firmware error (likely correctable with re-loading from USB flash drive)
SA BUS	Green UCB SA bus communication transmission indicator	Lit/flickering indicates UCB SA bus communication is currently active, off indicates the UCB is awaiting SA bus communication
Terminal Space temperature sensor connections at center on upper edge of UCB		
ST	Space Temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Positive of VDC circuit (3.625 VDC reading to COM with open circuit), effective if “Thermo- stat-only Control” parameter is set OFF, space sensor override momentary shorts ST to COM to initiate/terminate temporary occupancy
COM	Common for ST and SSO inputs	Negative of VDC circuit for ST and SSO inputs
SSO	Space Sensor Offset input from 0 to 20KΩ potentiometer	Positive of VDC circuit (3.625 VDC reading to COM with open circuit), 10KΩ/2.5 VDC is 0°F offset, 0Ω/0 VDC is maximum above offset and 20KΩ/3.4 VDC is maximum below offset from active space temperature setpoint
Pin Temperature sensor connections at right on upper edge of UCB		
SAT+	Supply Air Temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for operation; 3.625 VDC reading SAT+ to SAT– with open circuit. Used in heat/cool staging cutouts, free cooling operation, demand ventilation operation, comfort ventilation operation, economizer loading operation, VAV cooling operation, hydronic heat operation.

Table 22: Simplicity SE UCB Details (Continued)

Description		Function & Comments
RAT+	Return Air Temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for operation; 3.625 VDC reading RAT+ to RAT– with open circuit. Used in return air enthalpy calculation. Substitutes for space temperature if no other space temperature input is present.
OAT+	Outside Air Temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for operation but may be a communicated value; 3.625 VDC reading OAT+ to OAT– with open circuit. Used in heat/cool cutouts, low ambient cooling determination, dry bulb free cooling changeover, outside air enthalpy calculation, economizer loading operation, heat pump demand defrost calculation.
CC1+	#1 refrigerant circuit Condenser Coil temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for heat pump units, not required for A/C units; 3.625 VDC reading CC1+ to CC1– with open circuit. Used in heat pump demand defrost calculation.
EC1+	#1 refrigerant circuit Evaporator Coil temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for operation; 3.625 VDC reading EC1+ to EC1– with open circuit. Used in suction line temperature safety.
CC2+	#2 refrigerant circuit Condenser Coil temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for 2-compressor heat pump units, not required for 2-compressor A/C units, not active for 1-compressor units; 3.625 VDC reading CC2+ to CC2– with open circuit. Used in heat pump demand defrost calculation.
EC2+	#2 refrigerant circuit Evaporator Coil temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for operation of 2-compressor units, not active for 1-compressor units; 3.625 VDC reading EC2+ to EC2– with open circuit. Used in suction line temperature safety.
Pinned connections on right edge of UCB		
RAH+	Return Air Humidity input from 0-10 VDC @ 0-100% RH sensor	Input required for reheat units, optional in all other units, may be a communicated value. Used in return air enthalpy calculation, temperature/humidity setpoint reset, reheat operation.
DCT PRS+	Supply Duct Pressure input from 0-10 VDC @ 0-5” w.c. sensor	Input required for variable air volume units. Used in VAV indoor blower operation.
DFS (upper pin)	24 VAC hot return from Dirty Filter Switch	Optional input; switch closure for greater than 15 seconds during indoor blower operation initiates a notification alarm
DFS (lower pin)	24 VAC hot out for Dirty Filter Switch	Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal
APS (upper pin)	24 VAC hot return from Air Proving Switch	When this optional input is enabled: the air proving switch must close within 30 seconds of initiation of indoor blower operation and not open for greater than 10 seconds during in- door blower operation to allow heat/cool operation and prevent an “APS open” alarm; the air proving switch must open within 30 seconds of termination of indoor blower operation to prevent an “APS stuck closed” notification alarm
APS (lower pin)	24 VAC hot out for Air Proving Switch	Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal
C	Common for the VFD output	Negative of the VDC circuit for the VFD output
VFD	2-10 VDC (0-100%) output for the indoor blower Variable Frequency Drive	Output is active with indoor blower operation. For CV units: this output provides stepped IntelliSpeed control of the indoor blower VFD based on fan-only, cooling stage and heating stage outputs. For VAV units: this output provides control of the indoor blower VFD based on supply duct static pressure input and setpoint.
VFDFLT	24 VAC hot input from the normally open VFD alarm contact	The VFD alarm contact switches from R within the unit wiring harness. 24 VAC input results in unit shutdown and a “VFD fault” alarm

Table 22: Simplicity SE UCB Details (Continued)

Description		Function & Comments
Terminal at lower right corner of UCB		
24V FOR OUTPUTS	24 VAC hot for H1, H2, CN-FAN, AUX HGR, FAN C1 and C2 output relay contact switching	Output relay circuitry is isolated from other UCB components and the 24 VAC hot source may be from a second transformer in the unit
Pin Heat section connections at right on lower edge of UCB		
H1	24 VAC hot output for heat section stage 1	Not effective for cooling-only units. Output if demand is present and permissions allow one stage or two stages of heat section operation
H2	24 VAC hot output for heat section stage 2	Not effective for cooling-only units or units with single-stage heat sections. Output if demand is present and permissions allow two stages of heat section operation
MV	24 VAC hot input confirming heat section operation	Sourced from gas valve in gas heat units or first stage heat contactor in electric heat units. Input within 5 minutes from initiation of H1 output initiates the “Heat On Fan Delay” timer, loss of input following the termination of H1 output initiates the “Heat On Fan Delay” timer, no input within 5 minutes from initiation of H1 output initiates an “Ignition Failure” alarm, input for longer than 5 minutes without H1 output initiates a “Gas Valve Mis-wire” alarm
Pin Cooling and fan output connections at right on lower edge of UCB		
CN-FAN	24 VAC hot output for the condenser fan contactor coil	Output with either C1 or C2 output; interrupted during defrost cycle for heat pump units
AUX HGR	24 VAC hot output for hot gas reheat components	Effective only for reheat units, output with reheat operation
FAN	24 VAC hot output for indoor blower contactor coil/ indoor blower VFD enable relay coil	Output with heat/cool operation, G input or schedule demand
C1	24 VAC hot output for compressor 1	If demand is present and permissions allow compressor 1 operation; output with compressor cooling, comfort ventilation cooling, reheat or heat pump heating demands
C2	24 VAC hot output for compressor 2	Not effective for one stage compressor UCBs. If demand is present and permissions allow compressor 2 operation; output with compressor cooling, comfort ventilation cooling or heat pump heating demands
Pin Refrigerant circuit safety switch and indoor blower overload connections at center on lower edge of UCB		
HPS1 (right pin)	24 VAC hot out for refrigerant circuit 1 High Pressure Switch	Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal
HPS1 (left pin)	24 VAC hot return from refrigerant circuit 1 High Pressure Switch	Input is only considered if C1 output is needed; input must be present to allow C1 output. Three HPS1 trips in a two hour period cause a “High Pressure Switch 1 Lockout” and C1 output is then prevented until alarm reset. Connects through circuit trace to the right LPS1 pin.
LPS1 (right pin)	24 VAC hot out for refrigerant circuit 1 Low Pressure Switch	Connects through circuit trace to the left HSP1 pin
LPS1 (left pin)	24 VAC hot return from refrigerant circuit 1 Low Pressure Switch	Input is only considered after 30 seconds of C1 output; afterwards, input must be present to allow C1 output. Three LPS1 trips in a one hour period cause a “Low Pressure Switch 1 Lockout” and C1 output is then prevented until alarm reset.
HPS2 (right pin)	24 VAC hot out for refrigerant circuit 2 High Pressure Switch	Not effective for one stage compressor UCBs. Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal

Table 22: Simplicity SE UCB Details (Continued)

Description		Function & Comments
HPS2 (left pin)	24 VAC hot return from refrigerant circuit 2 High Pressure Switch	Not effective for one stage compressor UCBs. Input is only considered if C2 output is needed; input must be present to allow C1 output. Three HPS2 trips in a two hour period cause a “High Pressure Switch 1 Lockout” and C2 output is then prevented until alarm reset. Connects through circuit trace to the right LPS2 pin.
LPS2 (right pin)	24 VAC hot out for refrigerant circuit 2 Low Pressure Switch	Not effective for one stage compressor UCBs. Connects through circuit trace to the left HSP2 pin
LPS2 (left pin)	24 VAC hot return from refrigerant circuit 2 Low Pressure Switch	Not effective for one stage compressor UCBs. Input is only considered after 30 seconds of C2 output; afterwards, input must be present to allow C2 output. Three LPS2 trips in a one hour period cause a “Low Pressure Switch 2 Lockout” and C2 output is then prevented until alarm reset.
FAN OVR (right pin)	24 VAC hot out for indoor blower FAN Overload relay contact/motor protector switch	Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal
FAN OVR (left pin)	24 VAC hot return from indoor blower FAN Overload relay contact/motor protector switch	Input is only considered if FAN output is needed; input must be present to allow FAN output and unit operation. One FAN OVR trip lasting longer than 5 minutes or three FAN OVR trips in a two hour period cause a “Fan Overload Lockout” and unit operation is then prevented until alarm reset.
Terminal SA BUS connections on at left on lower edge and center of UCB		
PWR	Power for SA (“Sensor-Actuator”) BUS devices	Also incorporated in the J8 6-pin phone jack connector at the left-center of the board. Positive of the 15 VDC (reading to C) circuit for powering an optional netstat and/or Multi Touch gateway
C	Common for SA BUS power and communication circuits	Also incorporated in the J8 6-pin phone jack connector at the left-center of the board. Negative of the SA BUS circuits
–	Communication for SA BUS devices	Also incorporated in the J8 6-pin phone jack connector at the left-center of the board. Positive of the VDC (typically, a fluctuating 1.5 to 3.5 volts reading to C; at least 0.25 volts lower than +) SA BUS communication circuit to optional economizer board, 4-stage board, fault detection & diagnostics board, netstat and/or Multi Touch gateway
+	Communication for SA BUS devices	Also incorporated in the J8 6-pin phone jack connector at the left-center of the board. Positive of the VDC (typically, a fluctuating 1.5 to 3.5 volts reading to C; at least 0.25 volts higher than –) SA BUS communication circuit to optional economizer board, 4-stage board, fault detection & diagnostics board, netstat and/or Multi Touch gateway
J8	6-pin phone jack connector	Incorporates the SA BUS terminals for convenience/alternate connection of SA BUS devices, primarily used for temporary service connection of the Multi Touch gateway
Item Integrated user interface at lower left corner of UCB		
Display	On-board, 2-line x 8-character back-lit display	On-board display, buttons and joystick allow access to UCB, economizer, 4-stage and FDD board parameters
ENTER	Button for display menu acknowledgment and navigation	
CANCEL	Button for display menu navigation and zeroing of active compressor ASCD timer	
JOY	4-way Joystick for display menu navigation	
Item USB connector at right of UCB		
J10	Type A female Universal Serial Bus connector	Used for backup, restoration, & copying of board parameters as well as board software updating through a flash drive

Table 22: Simplicity SE UCB Details (Continued)

Description		Function & Comments
J15	Factory wired SA Bus connector	
Optional communication sub-board at center of UCB		
Terminal FC BUS connections on left edge of the communication board		
FC+	FC (“Field Connected”) BUS BACnet MSTP communication	Positive of the VDC (typically, a fluctuating 1.5 to 3.5 volts reading to COM; at least 0.25 volts higher than –) FC bus BACnet MSTP communication circuit
FC–	FC (“Field Connected”) BUS BACnet MSTP communication	Positive of the VDC (typically, a fluctuating 1.5 to 3.5 volts reading to COM; at least 0.25 volts lower than +) FC bus BACnet MSTP communication circuit
COM	Common for the FC (“Field Connected”) BUS BACnet MSTP communication circuit	Negative of the VDC FC bus BACnet MSTP communication circuit
SHLD	Shield for the FC (“Field Connected”) BUS BACnet MSTP communication circuit	Earth ground reference of the cable to prevent interference on the FC bus BACnet MSTP communication circuit
Item Selector in red housing at left on top edge of the communication board		
EOL switch	End Of Line selector switch for the FC BUS BACnet MSTP communication circuit	ON selected only for the UCB that is the terminus of the FC bus BACnet MSTP communication cable to prevent signal “bounce-back”
LEDs on the communication board		
EOL	Green End Of Line indicator	Lit indicates the EOL switch is selected ON
FC BUS	Green FC bus communication transmission indicator	Lit/flickering indicates outgoing UCB FC bus communication is currently active, off indicates the UCB is awaiting incoming FC bus communication
ISO PWR	Green communication board Isolated Power indicator	Lit indicates the UCB is supplying power to the communication sub-board

START-UP & SERVICE DATA INSTRUCTION

COMMERCIAL PACKAGE UNITS

3.0 To 40.0 TONS

START-UP CHECKLIST

Date: _____

Job Name: _____

Customer Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Model Number: _____ Serial Number:_____

Qualified Start-up Technician: _____ Signature: _____

HVAC Contractor: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

Contractor's E-mail Address: _____

Electrical Contractor: _____ Phone: _____

Distributor Name: _____ Phone: _____

WARRANTY STATEMENT

Johnson Controls/UPG is confident that this equipment will operate to the owner's satisfaction if the proper procedures are followed and checks are made at initial start-up. This confidence is supported by the 30 day dealer protection coverage portion of our standard warranty policy which states that Johnson Controls/UPG will cover parts and labor on new equipment start-up failures that are caused by a defect in factory workmanship or material, for a period of 30 days from installation. Refer to current standard warranty policy and warranty manual found on UPGnet for details.

In the event that communication with Johnson Controls/UPG is required regarding technical and/or warranty concerns, all parties to the discussion should have a copy of the equipment start-up sheet for reference. A copy of the original start-up sheet should be filed with the Technical Services Department.

The packaged unit is available in constant or variable air volume versions with a large variety of custom options and accessories available. Therefore, some variation in the startup procedure will exist depending upon the products capacity, control system, options and accessories installed.

This start-up sheet covers all startup check points common to all package equipment. In addition it covers essential startup check points for a number of common installation options. Depending upon the particular unit being started not all sections of this startup sheet will apply. Complete those sections applicable and use the notes section to record any additional information pertinent to your particular installation.

Warranty claims are to be made through the distributor from whom the equipment was purchased.

EQUIPMENT STARTUP

Use the local LCD or Mobile Access Portal (MAP) Gateway to complete the start-up.

A copy of the completed start-up sheet should be kept on file by the distributor providing the equipment and a copy sent to:

Johnson Controls/UPG
Technical Services Department
5005 York Drive
Norman, OK 73069

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SAFETY WARNINGS

The inspections and recording of data outlined in this procedure are required for start-up of Johnson Controls/UPG's packaged products. Industry recognized safety standards and practices must be observed at all times. General industry knowledge and experience are required to assure technician safety. It is the responsibility of the technician to assess all potential dangers and take all steps warranted to perform the work in a safe manner. By addressing those potential dangers, prior to beginning any work, the technician can perform the work in a safe manner with minimal risk of injury.

⚠WARNING

Lethal voltages are present during some start-up checks. Extreme caution must be used at all times.

⚠WARNING

Moving parts may be exposed during some startup checks. Extreme caution must be used at all times.

NOTE: Read and review this entire document before beginning any of the startup procedures.

DESIGN APPLICATION INFORMATION

This information will be available from the specifying engineer who selected the equipment. If the system is a VAV system the CFM will be the airflow when the remote VAV boxes are in the full open position and the frequency drive is operating at 60 HZ. **Do not proceed with the equipment start-up without the design CFM information.**

Design Supply Air CFM: _____ Design Return Air CFM:_____

Design Outdoor Air CFM At Minimum Position: _____

Total External Static Pressure: _____

Supply Static Pressure: _____

Return Static Pressure: _____

Design Building Static Pressure: _____

Outside Air Dilution: Economizer Position Percentage: _____ CFM: _____

Supply Gas Pressure After Regulator W/o Heat Active _____ Inches_____

ADDITIONAL APPLICATION NOTES FROM SPECIFYING ENGINEER:

REFERENCE

General Inspection	Completed	See Notes
Unit inspected for shipping, storage, or rigging damage	☐	☐
Unit installed with proper clearances	☐	☐
Unit installed within slope limitations	☐	☐
Refrigeration system checked for gross leaks (presence of oil)	☐	☐
Terminal screws and wiring connections checked for tightness	☐	☐
Filters installed correctly and clean	☐	☐
Economizer hoods installed in operating position	☐	☐
Condensate drain trapped properly, refer to Installation Manual	☐	☐
Economizer damper linkage tight	☐	☐
Gas Heat vent hood installed	☐	☐
All field wiring (power and control) complete	☐	☐

Air Moving Inspection	Completed	See Notes
Alignment of drive components	☐	☐
Belt tension adjusted properly	☐	☐
Blower pulleys tight on shaft, bearing set screws tight, wheel tight to shaft	☐	☐
Pressure switch or transducer tubing installed properly	☐	☐

Exhaust Inspection Powered ☐ Barometric Relief ☐	Completed	See Notes
Check hub for tightness	☐	☐
Check fan blade for clearance	☐	☐
Check for proper rotation	☐	☐
Check for proper mounting (screen faces towards unit)	☐	☐
Prove operation by increasing minimum setting on economizer	☐	☐

Economizer Inspection Standard ☐ BAS ☐	Completed	See Notes
CO_2 sensor installed Yes ☐ No ☐	☐	☐
Check economizer setting (Reference SSE Control Board LCD menu location)	☐	☐
Prove economizer open/close through SSE Board Setting	☐	☐

Reheat Mode Normal ☐ or Alternate ☐ Not Applicable ☐
Humidity Sensor (2SH0401) _____

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Operating Measurements - Air Flow

Fan operates with proper rotation	ID Fans ☐	Exh. Fans ☐	Cond. Fans ☐
Pressure drop across dry evaporator coil (At maximum design CFM) [1]			IWC
External Static Pressure			IWC
Return Static Pressure			IWC
Supply Static Pressure			IWC
Supply Air CFM Using Dry Coil Chart			CFM
Final Adjusted Supply Air CFM[2]			CFM

1. Consult the proper airflow to pressure drop table to obtain the actual airflow at the measured pressure differential.
2. Was a motor pulley adjustment or change required to obtain the correct airflow?
   Was it necessary to increase of decrease the airflow to meet the design conditions?
   If the motor pulley size was changed, measure the outside diameters of the motor and blower pulleys and record those diameters here;

Blower Motor HP _____ FLA_____ RPM_____

Pulley Pitch Diameter _____ Turns Out_____ Final Turns Out_____

Blower Pulley Pitch Diameter _____ Fixed Sheave_____

ELECTRICAL DATA

T1 - T2 _____ Volts T2 - T3 _____ Volts

Control Voltage _____ Volts T1 - T3 _____ Volts

Device	Nameplate	Measured List All Three Amperages
Supply Fan Motor[1, 2]	AMPS	AMPS
Exhaust Motor (Dampers 100%)	AMPS	AMPS
Condenser Fan #1	AMPS	AMPS
Condenser Fan #2 (if equipped)	AMPS	AMPS
Condenser Fan #3 (if equipped)	AMPS	AMPS
Condenser Fan #4 (if equipped)	AMPS	AMPS
Compressor #1	AMPS	AMPS
Compressor #2 (if equipped)	AMPS	AMPS
Compressor #3 (if equipped)	AMPS	AMPS
Compressor #4 (if equipped)	AMPS	AMPS

1. VAV units with heat section - simulate heat call to drive VAV boxes and VFD/IGV to maximum design airflow position.
2. VAV units without heat section - VAV boxes must be set to maximum design airflow position.

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OPERATING MEASUREMENTS - COOLING

Stage	Discharge Pressure	Discharge Temp.	Liquid Line Temp.[1]	Subcooling[2]	Suction Pressure	Suction Temp.	Superheat
First	#	°	°	°	#	°	°
Second (if equipped)	#	°	°	°	#	°	°
Third (if equipped)	#	°	°	°	#	°	°
Fourth (if equipped)	#	°	°	°	#	°	°
Reheat 1st Stage	#	°	°	°	#	°	°

1. Liquid temperature should be taken before filter/drier.
2. Subtract 10 psi from discharge pressure for estimated liquid line pressure

Outside air temperature	_____	°F db	_____	°F wb	_____ %RH
Return Air Temperature	_____	°F db	_____	°F wb	_____ %RH
Mixed Air Temperature	_____	°F db	_____	°F wb	_____ %RH
Supply Air Temperature	_____	°F db	_____	°F wb	_____ %RH

REFRIGERANT SAFETIES

Action	Completed	See Notes
Prove Compressor Rotation (3 phase only) by gauge pressure	☐	☐
Prove High Pressure Safety, All Systems	☐	☐
Prove Low Pressure Safety, All Systems	☐	☐

OPERATING MEASUREMENTS - GAS HEATING

Fuel Type: ☐ Natural Gas ☐ LP Gas

Action		Completed	See Notes
Check for gas leaks		☐	☐
Prove Ventor Motor Operation		☐	☐
Prove Primary Safety Operation		☐	☐
Prove Auxiliary Safety Operation		☐	☐
Prove Rollout Switch Operation		☐	☐
Prove Smoke Detector Operation		☐	☐
Manifold Pressure	Stage 1	IWC	☐
	Stage 2 (If Equipped)	IWC	☐
	Stage 3 (If Equipped)	IWC	☐
Supply gas pressure at full fire		IWC	☐
Check temperature rise[1]	☐ measured at full fire	°F	☐

1. $\frac{\text{Input X Eff. (BTU output)}}{\text{1.08 X Temp. Rise}}$

OPERATIONAL MEASUREMENTS - STAGING CONTROLS

Verify Proper Operation of Heating/Cooling Staging Controls	
Create a cooling demand at the Thermostat, BAS System or Simplicity SE Verify that cooling/economizer stages are energized.	☐
Create a heating demand at the Thermostat, BAS System or Simplicity SE Verify that heating stages are energized.	☐
Verify Proper Operation of the Variable Frequency Drive (If Required)	
Verify that motor speed modulates with duct pressure change.	☐

FINAL - INSPECTION

Verify that all operational control set points have been set to desired value Scroll through all setpoints and change as may be necessary to suit the occupant requirements.	☐
Verify that all option parameters are correct Scroll through all option parameters and ensure that all installed options are enabled in the software and all others are disabled in the software. (Factory software settings should match the installed options)	☐
Verify that all access panels have been closed and secured	☐

OBSERVED PRODUCT DIFFICIENCIES & CONCERNS:

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