Legacy™ Line
569L*07-14
Air-Cooled Condensing Units
with Puron Advance™ (R-454B) Refrigerant

bryant®

Installation, Start-Up and Service Instructions

CONTENTS

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, maintenance, or use can cause explosion, fire, electrical shock or other conditions which may cause personal injury or property damage. Consult a qualified installer, service agency, or your distributor or branch for information or assistance. The qualified installer or agency must use factory-authorized kits or accessories when modifying this product. Refer to the individual instructions packaged with the kits or accessories when installing.

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Use quenching cloths for brazing operations and have a fire extinguisher available. Read these instructions thoroughly and follow all warnings or cautions attached to the unit. Consult local building codes and appropriate national electrical codes (in U.S.A., ANSI/NFPA70, National Electrical Code (NEC); in Canada, CSA C22.1) for special requirements.

It is important to recognize safety information. This is the safety-alert symbol ⚠. When you see this symbol on the unit and in instructions or manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

Understand the signal words DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION, and NOTE. These words are used with the safety-alert symbol. DANGER identifies the most serious hazards which **will** result in severe personal injury or death. WARNING signifies hazards which **could** result in personal injury or death. CAUTION is used to identify unsafe practices, which **may** result in minor personal injury or product and property damage. NOTE is used to highlight suggestions which **will** result in enhanced installation, reliability, or operation.

⚠ DANGER

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning will result in personal injury or death.

Before performing service or maintenance operations on unit, turn off main power switch to unit and install lock(s) and lockout tag(s). Ensure electrical service to rooftop unit agrees with voltage and amperage listed on the unit rating plate. Do not check compressor ohms at compressor terminals. Unit may have more than one power switch.

⚠ WARNING

UNIT OPERATION AND SAFETY HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could cause personal injury, death and/or equipment damage.

R-454B is an A2L refrigerant. All service equipment or components must be A2L refrigerant rated. Do not use non-A2L rated equipment or components on R-454B refrigerant equipment.

⚠ WARNING

PERSONAL INJURY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could cause personal injury or death.

Relieve pressure and recover all refrigerant before system repair or final unit disposal.

Wear safety glasses and gloves when handling refrigerants. Keep torches and other ignition sources away from refrigerants and oils.

⚠ CAUTION

PERSONAL INJURY HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in personal injury.

Sheet metal parts may have sharp edges or burrs. Use care and wear appropriate protective clothing, safety glasses and gloves when handling parts and servicing air conditioning equipment.

⚠ WARNING

RISK OF FIRE — FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANT

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

Do not pierce or burn.

Be aware that refrigerants may not contain an odor.

Unit Label Safety Symbols

	WARNING	This symbol shows that the appliance used a flammable refrigerant. If the refrigerant is leaked and exposed to an ignition source, there is a risk of fire.
	CAUTION	This symbol shows that the operation manual should be read carefully.
	CAUTION	This symbol shows that the service personnel should be handling the equipment with reference to the installation manual.
	CAUTION	This symbol shows that the information is available such as the operating manual or installation manual.

Detection of Flammable Refrigerants

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

The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for all refrigerant systems.

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

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

Examples of leak detection fluids:

- Bubble method.
- Fluorescent method agents.

If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed/extinguished. If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak. Removal of refrigerant shall be according to the following section.

Ignition Source Mitigation

No person carrying out work on an appliance containing A2L refrigerants which involves exposing any pipe work shall use any sources of ignition in such a way that can lead to the risk of fire or explosion. All possible ignition sources, including cigarette smoking, must be kept sufficiently far away from the site of work. This includes, but is not limited to, installation, repair, removal, and disposal of equipment.

Work shall be performed under a controlled procedure so as to minimize the risk of flammable gas or vapors being present while work is performed.

Ventilation Requirements

Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work. A degree ventilation shall continue during the period that work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it external atmosphere. Should an auxiliary ventilation system be present, check that it is operating correctly and no outlets are obstructed.

GENERAL

See Fig. 1 for 569L model number nomenclature. For date of unit manufacture see Fig. 2 serial number nomenclature. For unit dimensions see Fig. 3. For corner weights see Table 4. For physical data see Tables 5 and 6.

Rated Indoor Airflow (cfm)

Tables 1 and 2 list the rated indoor airflow used for the AHRI efficiency rating for the units covered in this document.

Table 1 — 569L*(M,N) with 524L***A**

MODEL NUMBERS	FULL LOAD AIRFLOW (cfm)
569L*07(M,N) — 524L*07A	2,400
569L*08(M,N) — 524L*08A	3,000
569L*12(M,N) — 524L*12A	4,000
569L*14(M,N) — 524L*14A	4,400

Table 2 — 569L*(T,U) with 524L***A**

MODEL NUMBERS	FULL LOAD AIRFLOW (cfm)
569L*12(T,U) — 524L*12A	4,000
569L*14(T,U) — 524L*14A	4,400

Matching 569L Model to Evaporator Coil

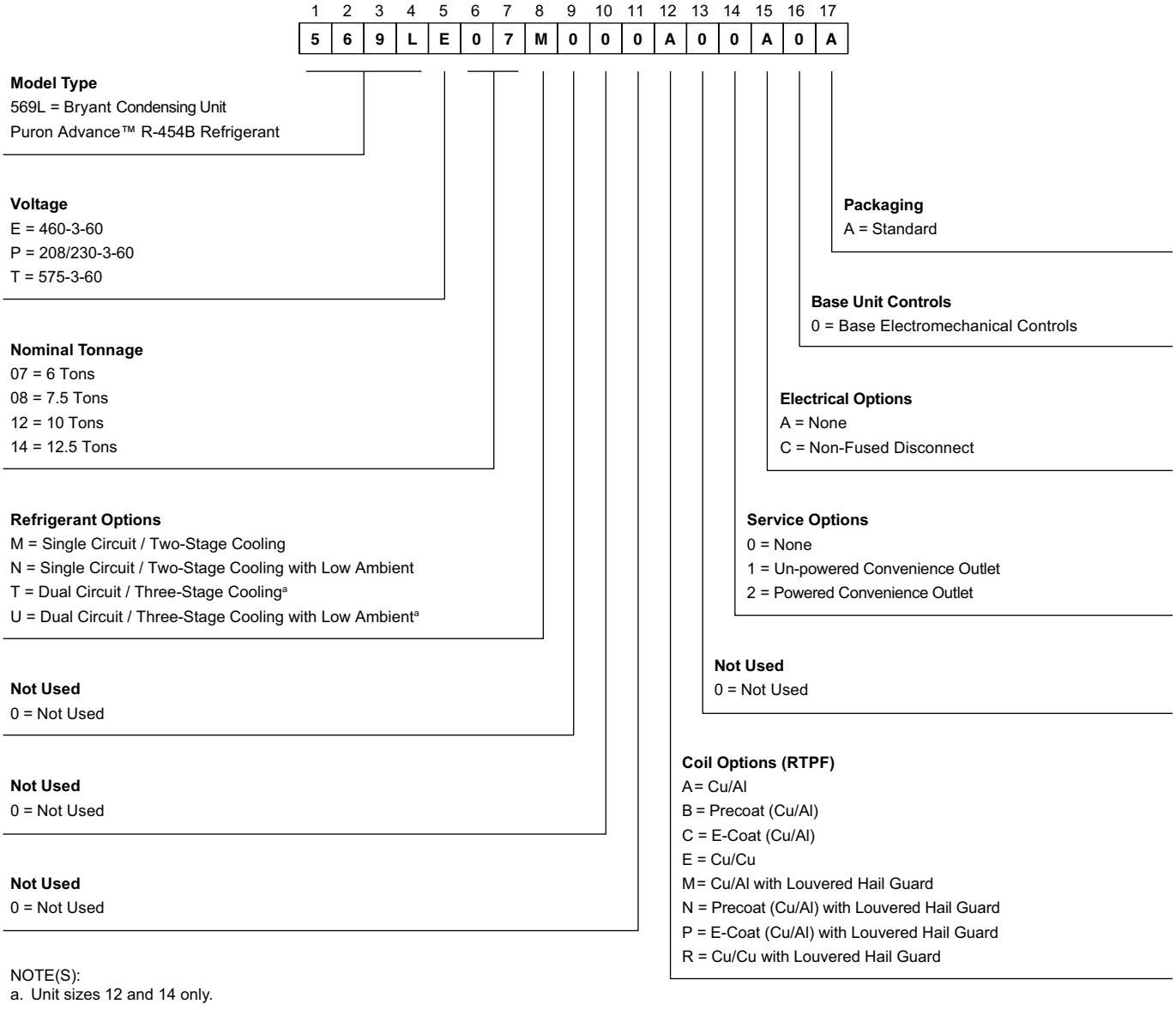
Model 569L***(T,U) is a dual-circuit unit design that requires two sets of refrigeration piping between the outdoor unit and the evaporator coil (or coils). This model can only be connected to an evaporator coil that has two refrigeration circuits (or to two separate evaporator coils). Model 569L***(T,U) CANNOT be connected to a single-circuit evaporator coil. Model 569L***(T,U) CANNOT be field-converted to a single-circuit design. See Table 3.

Before unpacking this new 569L model, compare the evaporator coil design to the 569L model number.

Table 3 — Evaporator Coil Connections

EVAPORATOR COIL HAS	CONNECT TO MODEL	NOTES
Single Circuit	569L***(M,N) ONLY	—
Two Circuits	569L***(M,N)	Manifold evaporator circuits into single piping system.
	569L***(T,U)	Use two separate piping systems

Model 569L***(M,N) is a single-circuit unit design, requiring one set of refrigeration piping. This model can be connected to an evaporator coil with one circuit or with two circuits (by manifolding the evaporator connections into a single piping system).



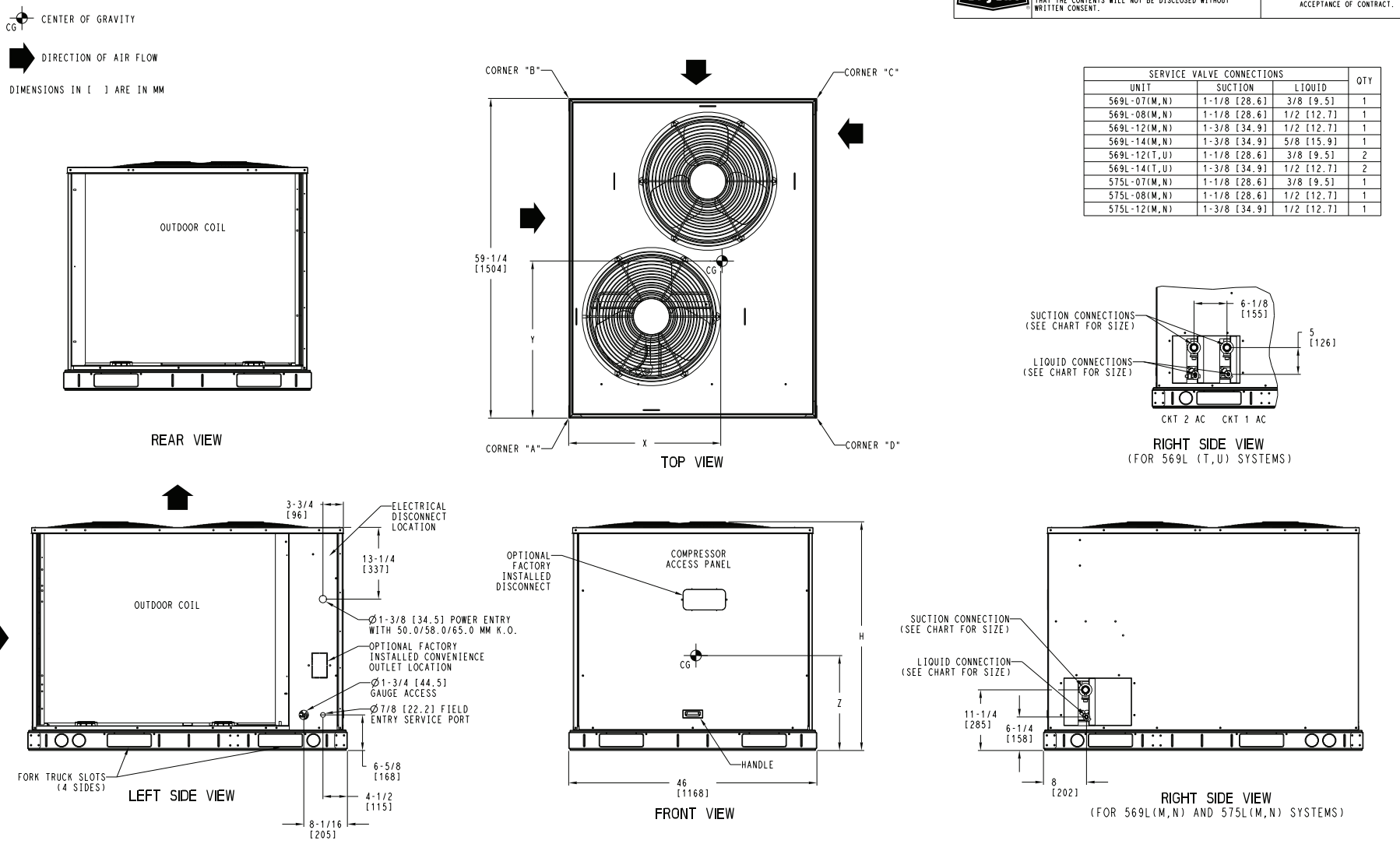
NOTE(S):
a. Unit sizes 12 and 14 only.

Fig. 1 — Model Number Nomenclature

POSITION NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TYPICAL	0	5	2	4	9	1	2	3	4	5

POSITION	DESIGNATES
1−2	Week of manufacture (fiscal calendar)
3−4	Year of manufacture (“24” = 2024)
5	Manufacturing location
6−10	Sequence number

Fig. 2 — Serial Number Nomenclature



SERVICE VALVE CONNECTIONS			QTY
UNIT	SUCTION	LIQUID	
569L-07(M,N)	1-1/8 [28.6]	3/8 [9.5]	1
569L-08(M,N)	1-1/8 [28.6]	1/2 [12.7]	1
569L-12(M,N)	1-3/8 [34.9]	1/2 [12.7]	1
569L-14(M,N)	1-3/8 [34.9]	5/8 [15.9]	1
569L-12(T,U)	1-1/8 [28.6]	3/8 [9.5]	2
569L-14(T,U)	1-3/8 [34.9]	1/2 [12.7]	2
575L-07(M,N)	1-1/8 [28.6]	3/8 [9.5]	1
575L-08(M,N)	1-1/8 [28.6]	1/2 [12.7]	1
575L-12(M,N)	1-3/8 [34.9]	1/2 [12.7]	1

ITC CLASSIFICATION	SHEET	DATE	SUPERCEDES	CONDENSING UNIT		REV
U.S. ECCN:NSR	2 OF 2	7/15/24	-	569L/575L-07/08/12/14	38AU002465	-

Fig. 3 — 569L*07-14 Base Unit Dimensions

Table 4 — 569L Corner Weights[a]

UNIT	STD. UNIT WT.		CORNER A		CORNER B		CORNER C		CORNER D		CENTER OF GRAVITY[b]			UNIT HEIGHT[b]
	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	X	Y	Z	H
569L*07(M,N)	389	176	141	64	96	44	62	28	91	41	18 [457.2]	24 [609.6]	21 [533.4]	42-3/8 [1076.0]
569L*08(M,N)	430	195	142	64	96	44	76	34	111	50	18 [457.2]	24 [609.6]	21 [533.4]	42-3/8 [1076.0]
569L*12(M,N)	490	222	177	80	120	54	78	35	114	52	18 [457.2]	24 [609.6]	24 [609.6]	50-3/8 [1279.2]
569L*14(M,N)	598	271	195	88	142	64	110	50	151	68	20 [508.0]	25 [635.0]	24 [609.6]	50-3/8 [1279.2]
569L*12(T,U)	516	234	185	84	117	53	83	38	131	59	19 [482.6]	23 [584.2]	24 [609.6]	50-3/8 [1279.2]
569L*14(T,U)	654	297	214	97	155	70	120	54	165	75	20 [508.0]	25 [635.0]	24 [609.6]	50-3/8 [1279.2]

NOTE(S):

a. See Fig. 3 for dimensions and corner locations.
b. Dimensions are in inches [mm].

Table 5 — 569L*07/08/12/14(M,N) Single Circuit Models – Physical Data

UNIT	569L*07(M,N)	569L*08(M,N)	569L*12(M,N)	569L*14(M,N)
NOMINAL CAPACITY (Tons)	6.0	7.5	10.0	12.5
OPERATING WEIGHT (lb)	389	430	490	598
Refrigeration System				
No. Circuits / No. Comp. / Type	1 / 1 / Scroll	1 / 1 / Scroll	1 / 1 / Scroll	1 / 2 / Scroll
Refrigerant Type	Puron Advance™ R-454B	Puron Advance™ R-454B	Puron Advance™ R-454B	Puron Advance™ R-454B
R-454B Shipping Charge A/B (lb)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
System Charge w/ Fan Coil (lb)[a]	15.5	16.4	18.2	26.1
Metering Device	TXV	TXV	TXV	TXV
High-press. Trip / Reset (psig)	630 / 505	630 / 505	630 / 505	630 / 505
Low-press. Trip / Reset (psig)	54 / 117	54 / 117	54 / 117	54 / 117
Compressor				
Oil Charge A/B (oz)	42	58	85	42 / 42
Speed (rpm)	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Condenser Coil				
Material (Tube / Fin)	Al / Cu	Al / Cu	Al / Cu	Al / Cu
Coil Type	RTPF	RTPF	RTPF	RTPF
Rows / FPI	2 / 17	2 / 17	2 / 17	3 / 17
Total Face Area (ft^2)	17.5	23.0	25.1	31.8
Condenser Fan / Motor				
Qty / Motor Drive Type	2 / direct	2 / direct	2 / direct	2 / direct
Motor hp / rpm	1/4 / 1,100	1/4 / 1,100	1/4 / 1,100	1/4 / 1,100
Fan Diameter (in.)	22	22	22	22
Nominal Airflow (cfm)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Watts (Total)	610	610	610	610
Piping Connections				
Qty / Suction (in. ODS)	1 / 1-1/8	1 / 1-1/8	1 / 1-3/8	1 / 1-3/8
Qty / Liquid (in. ODS)	1 / 3/8	1 / 1/2	1 / 1/2	1 / 5/8

NOTE(S):

a. Approximate system charge with about 25 ft piping of sizes indicated with matched 524L unit.

Table 6 — 569L*12/14(T,U) Two Circuit Models – Physical Data

UNIT	569L*12(T,U)	569L*14(T,U)
NOMINAL CAPACITY (Tons)	10.0	12.5
OPERATING WEIGHT (lb)	516	654
Refrigeration System		
No. Circuits / No. Comp. / Type	2 / 2 / Scroll	2 / 2 / Scroll
Refrigerant Type	Puron Advance™ R-454B	Puron Advance™ R-454B
R-454B Shipping Charge A/B (lb)	9.0 / 9.0	9.0 / 9.0
System Charge w/ Fan Coil (lb)[a]	10.1 / 9.9	15 / 15
Metering Device	TXV	TXV
High-press. Trip / Reset (psig)	630 / 505	630 / 505
Low-press. Trip / Reset (psig)	54 / 117	54 / 117
Compressor		
Oil Charge A/B (oz)	42 / 42	42 / 42
Speed (rpm)	3,500	3,500
Condenser Coil		
Material (Tube / Fin)	Al / Cu	Al / Cu
Coil Type	RTPF	RTPF
Rows / FPI	2 / 17	3 / 17
Total Face Area (ft^2)	31.8	31.8
Condenser Fan / Motor		
Qty / Motor Drive Type	2 / direct	2 / direct
Motor hp / rpm	1/4 / 1,100	1/4 / 1,100
Fan Diameter (in.)	22	22
Nominal Airflow (cfm)	6,000	6,000
Watts (Total)	610	610
Piping Connections		
Qty / Suction (in. ODS)	2 / 1-1/8	2 / 1-3/8
Qty / Liquid (in. ODS)	2 / 3/8	2 / 1/2

NOTE(S):

a. Approximate system charge with about 25 ft piping of sizes indicated with matched 524L unit.

INSTALLATION

Jobsite Survey

Complete the following checks before installation.

1. Consult local building codes and the NEC (National Electrical Code) ANSI/NFPA 70 for special installation requirements.
2. Determine unit location (from project plans) or select unit location.
3. Check for possible overhead obstructions which may interfere with unit lifting or rigging.

Step 1 — Plan for Unit Location

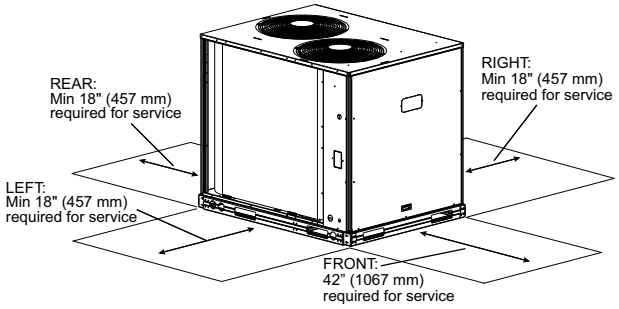
The 569L units are designed and approved for outdoor installation only. Do not locate these units indoors. Do not add ducting to unit fan system.

Select a location for the unit and its support system (pad, rails or other) that provides for the minimum clearances required for safety. This includes the clearance to combustible surfaces, unit performance and service access below, around and above unit as specified in unit drawings. See Fig. 4.

NOTE: Local codes may require different clearances than specified in Fig. 4. It is the responsibility of installers to be knowledgeable in local codes and to modify the recommended clearances to satisfy local codes.

NOTE: Consider also the effect of adjacent units on airflow performance and control box safety clearance.

Do not install the outdoor unit in an area where fresh air supply to the outdoor coil may be restricted or when recirculation from the condenser fan discharge is possible. Do not locate the unit in a well or next to high walls.



NOTE: Observe requirements for 39" (914 mm) operating clearance on either Left or Rear coil opening.

Fig. 4 — Service Clearance Dimensional Drawing

Evaluate the path and required line length for interconnecting refrigeration piping, including suction riser requirements (outdoor unit above indoor unit) and liquid line lift (outdoor unit below indoor unit). Relocate sections to minimize the length of interconnecting tubing.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT BURY REFRIGERANT LINES.

REQUIREMENTS OF A2L REFRIGERANT PIPING

The following must be adhered to for refrigerant piping:

- Installation of pipe-work must be kept to a minimum, with minimum piping lengths whenever possible.
- Connecting joints shall only be made in easily accessible locations for service purposes.
- There shall be no bends in pipe-work lines with a centerline bend radius less than 2.5 times the external diameter.
- Pipework must be protected from potential damage during normal operation, service or maintenance.

Although unit is weatherproof, avoid locations that permit water from higher level runoff and overhangs to fall onto the unit.

Step 2 — Complete Pre-Installation Checks

CHECK UNIT ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Confirm before installation of unit that voltage, amperage and circuit protection requirements listed on unit data plate agree with power supply provided.

UN-CRATE UNIT

Remove unit packaging except for the top skid assembly, which should be left in place until after the unit is rigged into its final location.

INSPECT SHIPMENT

File a claim with shipping company if the shipment is damaged or incomplete.

CONSIDER SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Consult local building codes and National Electrical Code (NEC, U.S.A.) for special installation requirements.

Allow sufficient space for airflow clearance, wiring, refrigerant piping, and servicing unit. See Fig. 3 for unit dimensions and Table 4 for weight distribution data.

Locate the unit so that the outdoor coil (condenser) airflow is unrestricted on all sides and above.

The unit may be mounted on a level pad directly on the base channels or mounted on raised pads at support points. See Table 4 for weight distribution based on recommended support points.

NOTE: If vibration isolators are required for a particular installation, use the data in Table 4 to make the proper selection.

Step 3 — Prepare Unit Mounting Support

SLAB MOUNT

Provide a level concrete slab that extends a minimum of 6 in. (150 mm) beyond unit cabinet. Install a gravel apron in front of condenser coil air inlet to prevent grass and foliage from obstructing airflow.

Step 4 — Rig and Mount the Unit

⚠ CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage.

All panels must be in place when rigging. Unit is not designed for handling by fork truck when packaging is removed.

If using top crate as spreader bar, once unit is set, carefully lower wooden crate off building roof top to ground. Ensure that no people or obstructions are below prior to lowering the crate.

RIGGING

These units are designed for overhead rigging. Refer to the rigging label for preferred rigging method. Spreader bars are not required if top crating is left on the unit. All panels must be in place when rigging. As further protection for coil faces, plywood sheets may be placed against the sides of the unit, behind cables. Run cables to a central suspension point so that the angle from the horizontal is not less than 45 degrees. Raise and set the unit down carefully.

If it is necessary to roll the unit into position, mount the unit on longitudinal rails, using a minimum of 3 rollers. Apply force to the rails, not the unit. If the unit is to be skidded into position, place it on a large pad and drag it by the pad. Do not apply any force to the unit.

Raise from above to lift the unit from the rails or pad when unit is in its final position. After the unit is in position, remove all shipping materials and top crating.

Step 5 — Check Refrigerating Equipment

The following checks shall be made to installations using A2L refrigerants:

- The actual charge is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed.
- Supplementary ventilation machinery and outlets are operating adequately and are not obstructed.
- Warning markings on the equipment is visible and legible, with those that are not being either replaced or corrected.
- Refrigerant piping or components are installed in a position where they are unlikely to be exposed to any substance which may corrode them, unless the components are constructed of materials which are inherently resistant to being corroded or are suitably protected against said corrosion.

Step 6 — Determine Refrigerant Line Sizes

Select the recommended line sizes for 569L***(M,N) and 569L***(T,U) unit from the appropriate tables.

Determine the linear length of interconnecting piping required between the outdoor unit and indoor unit (evaporator). Consider and identify also the arrangement of the tubing path (quantity and type of elbows in both lines), liquid line solenoid size, filter drier and any other refrigeration specialties located in the liquid line. Refer to the indoor unit installation instructions for additional details on refrigeration specialties devices.

Determine equivalent line length adjustments for path and components and add to linear line lengths. See Table 7, Equivalent Lengths for Common Fittings, for usual fitting types. Also identify adjustments for refrigeration specialties.

Table 7 — Equivalent Lengths for Common Fittings (ft)

NOMINAL TUBE OD (in.)	ELBOWS				
	90° Std	90° Lrad	90° Street	45° Std	45° Street
3/8	1.3	0.8	2.2	0.6	1.0
1/2	1.4	0.9	2.3	0.7	1.1
5/8	1.6	1.0	2.5	0.8	1.3
3/4	1.8	1.2	2.9	0.9	1.5
7/8	2.0	1.4	3.2	0.9	1.6
1-1/8	2.6	1.7	4.1	1.3	2.1
1-3/8	3.3	2.3	5.6	1.7	3.0
1-5/8	4.0	2.6	6.3	2.1	3.4

NOMINAL TUBE OD (in.)	TEES			
	Branch Flow	Straight-Thru		
		No Reduct	Reduce 25%	Reduce 50%
3/8	2.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
1/2	2.7	0.9	1.2	1.4
5/8	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.6
3/4	3.5	1.2	1.7	1.8
7/8	4.0	1.4	1.9	2.0
1-1/8	5.0	1.7	2.3	2.6
1-3/8	7.0	2.3	3.1	3.3
1-5/8	8.0	2.6	3.7	4.0
2-1/8	10.0	3.3	4.7	5.0

NOTE: Equivalent line lengths will vary based on tube diameter. Calculate equivalent line length for each pipe by adding equivalent length adjustments to linear lengths for each pipe.

Enter the appropriate table to select the recommended line sizes. See Tables 8-11 for liquid and suction line diameters based on the position of the condenser relative to the evaporator.

MODEL NUMBER	TABLE	QUANTITY OF LINE SETS
569L***(M,N)	8, 9, 10, 11	1
569L***(T,U)	8, 9, 10, 11	2

Table 8 — Liquid Line Diameter — Condenser Above Evaporator

UNIT	NOM. TONS	CIRCUITS		LINEAR LENGTH (ft)	0-25	26-50		51-75		76-100		101-125		126-150		151-175		176-200	
				EQUIV. LINEAR LENGTH (ft)	0-37	38-74		75-112		113-149		150-187		188-224		225-262		263-300	
					Nominal	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable
569L*07(M,N) 524L*07A	6.0	1	—	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	3/8	3/8	1/2	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8
				Max Lift (ft)	25	50	50	75	75	100	100	125	125	150	150	175	175	200	200
569L*08(M,N) 524L*08A	7.5	1	—	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	1/2	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4
				Max Lift (ft)	25	50	50	75	75	100	100	125	125	150	150	175	175	200	200
569L*12(M,N) 524L*12A	10.0	1	—	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	1/2	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8
				Max Lift (ft)	25	50	50	75	75	100	100	125	125	150	150	175	175	200	200
569L*12(T,U) 524L*12A	10.0	2	A Circuit	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4
				Max Lift (ft)	25	50	50	75	75	100	100	125	125	150	150	175	175	200	200
			B Circuit	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8
				Max Lift (ft)	25	50	50	75	75	100	100	125	125	150	150	175	175	200	200
569L*14(M,N) 524L*14A	12.5	1	—	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	5/8	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4
				Max Lift (ft)	25	50	50	75	75	100	100	125	125	150	150	175	175	200	200
569L*14(T,U) 524L*14A	12.5	2	A Circuit	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8
				Max Lift (ft)	25	50	50	75	75	100	100	125	125	150	150	175	175	200	200
			B Circuit	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8
				Max Lift (ft)	25	50	50	75	75	100	100	125	125	150	150	175	175	200	200

Table 9 — Suction Line Diameter — Condenser Above Evaporator[a,b,c]

UNIT	NOM. TONS	CIRCUITS	SUCTION RISER TYPE	LINEAR LENGTH (ft)	0-25	26-50		51-75		76-100		101-125		126-150		151-175		176-200	
				EQUIV. LINEAR LENGTH (ft)	0-37	38-74		75-112		113-149		150-187		188-224		225-262		263-300	
					Nominal	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable
569L*07(M,N) 524L*07A	6	1	—	None	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8
					Capacity Loss	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.2%	2.0%	0.4%	2.7%	0.6%	3.3%	0.8%	3.9%	1.0%	4.5%	1.2%
				Speed Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	3/4	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8
					Capacity Loss	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.2%	2.0%	0.4%	2.7%	0.6%	3.3%	0.8%	3.9%	1.0%	4.5%	1.2%
				Double Suction Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-3/8	7/8	1-3/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	1/2	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (B)	3/4	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8
					Capacity Loss	0.8%	2.0%	0.4%	2.7%	0.6%	3.3%	0.8%	3.9%	1.0%	4.5%	1.2%	1.4%	0.1%	1.7%	0.2%
569L*08(M,N) 524L*08A	7.5	1	—	None	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-1/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8
					Capacity Loss	—	0.2%	—	0.5%	—	0.9%	—	1.2%	0.1%	1.5%	0.2%	1.8%	0.3%	2.1%	0.4%
				Speed Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-1/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8
					Capacity Loss	—	0.2%	—	0.5%	—	0.9%	—	1.2%	0.1%	1.5%	0.2%	1.8%	0.3%	2.1%	0.4%
				Double Suction Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-1/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	3/4	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (B)	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8
					Capacity Loss	0.2%	0.8%	—	1.2%	0.1%	1.5%	0.2%	1.8%	0.3%	2.1%	0.4%	2.4%	0.5%	2.7%	0.6%
569L*12(M,N) 524L*12A	10	1	—	None	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-3/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8
					Capacity Loss	—	—	—	0.1%	—	0.2%	—	0.4%	—	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.9%	0.1%
				Speed Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-3/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	1-1/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8
					Capacity Loss	—	—	—	0.1%	—	0.2%	—	0.4%	—	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.9%	0.1%
				Double Suction Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-3/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (B)	1-1/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8
					Capacity Loss	—	0.2%	—	0.4%	—	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.9%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%
569L*12(T,U) 524L*12A	10	2	A Circuit	None	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8
					Capacity Loss	0.1%	0.6%	—	1.1%	0.1%	1.6%	0.3%	2.1%	0.5%	2.6%	0.7%	3.1%	0.8%	3.6%	1.0%
				Speed Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	3/4	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8
					Capacity Loss	0.1%	0.6%	—	1.1%	0.1%	1.6%	0.3%	2.1%	0.5%	2.6%	0.7%	3.1%	0.8%	3.6%	1.0%
				Double Suction Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	1-1/8	1-3/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	1/2	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	3/4	7/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (B)	3/4	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	7/8	1-1/8
					Capacity Loss	0.6%	1.6%	0.3%	2.1%	0.5%	2.6%	0.7%	3.1%	0.8%	3.6%	1.0%	4.1%	1.2%	1.4%	0.1%
			B Circuit	None	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8
					Capacity Loss	0.1%	0.5%	—	1.0%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%	1.9%	0.4%	2.3%	0.6%	2.8%	0.7%	3.3%	0.9%
				Speed Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	3/4	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8
					Capacity Loss	0.1%	0.5%	—	1.0%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%	1.9%	0.4%	2.3%	0.6%	2.8%	0.7%	3.3%	0.9%
				Double Suction Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8	7/8	1-1/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	1/2	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (B)	3/4	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8
					Capacity Loss	0.5%	1.4%	0.2%	1.9%	0.4%	2.3%	0.6%	2.8%	0.7%	3.2%	0.9%	3.7%	1.1%	4.2%	1.2%

Table 9 — Suction Line Diameter — Condenser Above Evaporator[a,b,c] (cont)

UNIT	NOM. TONS	CIRCUITS	SUCTION RISER TYPE	LINEAR LENGTH (ft)	0-25	26-50		51-75		76-100		101-125		126-150		151-175		176-200	
				EQUIV. LINEAR LENGTH (ft)	0-37	38-74		75-112		113-149		150-187		188-224		225-262		263-300	
					Nominal	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable
569L*14(M,N) 524L*14A	12.5	1	—	None	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-5/8	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—
					Capacity Loss	—	—	—	—	—	0.0%	—	0.1%	—	0.2%	—	0.3%	—	0.4%	—
				Speed Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-5/8	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	1-3/8	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—
					Capacity Loss	—	—	—	—	—	0.0%	—	0.1%	—	0.2%	—	0.3%	—	0.4%	—
				Double Suction Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-5/8	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—	1-5/8	—
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	7/8	7/8	—	7/8	—	7/8	—	7/8	—	7/8	—	7/8	—	7/8	—
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (B)	1-3/8	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—
					Capacity Loss	—	0.0%	—	0.1%	—	0.2%	—	0.3%	—	0.4%	—	0.5%	—	0.6%	—
569L*14(T,U) 524L*14A	12.5	2	A circuit	None	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-3/8	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—
					Capacity Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1%	—	0.1%	—
				Speed Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-3/8	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	1-1/8	1-1/8	—	1-1/8	—	1-1/8	—	1-1/8	—	1-1/8	—	1-1/8	—	1-1/8	—
					Capacity Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1%	—	0.1%	—
				Double Suction Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-3/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (B)	1-1/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8
					Capacity Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1%	—	0.1%	—	0.2%	—	0.3%	—
			B circuit	None	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-3/8	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—
					Capacity Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1%	—	0.1%	—
				Speed Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-3/8	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—	1-3/8	—
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	1-1/8	1-1/8	—	1-1/8	—	1-1/8	—	1-1/8	—	1-1/8	—	1-1/8	—	1-1/8	—
					Capacity Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1%	—	0.1%	—
				Double Suction Riser	Suction Line Dia. (in.) (S)	1-3/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-3/8	1-5/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (A)	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8
					Suction Riser Dia. (in.) (B)	1-1/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-1/8	1-3/8
					Capacity Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1%	—	0.1%	—	0.2%	—	0.3%	—

NOTE(S):

a. A continuous rise of 0-10 ft; no riser required.
A continuous rise of 11-30 ft; speed riser required.
A continuous rise of 31-75 ft; double riser required.
A continuous rise of more than 75 ft is not recommended.

b. See Fig. 5 for speed riser diagram.
Tube S is the horizontal line size.
Tube A is the reduced diameter riser size.

c. See Fig. 6 for double riser diagram.
Tube S is the horizontal line size.
Tube A is the reduced diameter riser size without bottom trap.
Tube B is the parallel riser size with bottom oil trap.

Table 10 — Liquid Line Diameter — Condenser Below Evaporator

UNIT	NOM. TONS	CIRCUITS		LINEAR LENGTH (ft)	0-25	26-50		51-75		76-100		101-125		126-150		151-175		176-200	
				EQUIV. LINEAR LENGTH (ft)	0-37	38-74		75-112		113-149		150-187		188-224		225-262		263-300	
					Nominal	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable
569L*07(M,N) 524L*07A	6	1	—	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	3/8	3/8	1/2	3/8	1/2	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8
				Max Lift (ft)	79	69	76	59	69	50	63	77	83	75	82	81	85	81	85
569L*08(M,N) 524L*08A	7.5	1	—	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	1/2	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4
				Max Lift (ft)	67	65	69	62	68	59	67	66	68	65	67	64	67	64	66
569L*12(M,N) 524L*12A	10	1	—	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	1/2	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4
				Max Lift (ft)	84	79	86	74	85	69	83	63	82	81	84	79	83	78	83
569L*12(T,U) 524L*12A	10	2	A Circuit	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4
				Max Lift (ft)	59	51	51	42	42	63	66	66	67	65	66	65	66	65	66
			B Circuit	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8
				Max Lift (ft)	59	48	48	40	40	59	62	63	63	62	63	62	63	62	63
569L*14(M,N) 524L*14A	12.5	1	—	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	5/8	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4
				Max Lift (ft)	100	97	99	95	98	93	97	91	96	89	95	87	93	84	92
569L*14(T,U) 524L*14A	12.5	2	A Circuit	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8
				Max Lift (ft)	83	71	71	59	59	87	92	85	92	83	91	82	90	80	90
			B Circuit	Liquid Line Dia. (in.)	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8
				Max Lift (ft)	83	76	76	64	64	52	52	90	96	88	96	86	95	84	95

Table 11 — Suction Line Diameter — Condenser Level or Below Evaporator

UNIT	NOM. TONS	CIRCUITS		LINEAR LENGTH (ft)	0-25	26-50		51-75		76-100		101-125		126-150		151-175		176-200	
				EQUIV. LINEAR LENGTH (ft)	0-37	38-74		75-112		113-149		150-187		188-224		225-262		263-300	
					Nominal	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable	Nominal	Allowable
569L*07(M,N) 524L*07A	6	1	—	Suction Line Dia. (in.)	7/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8
				Capacity Loss	—	0.81%	0.01%	1.43%	0.22%	2.03%	0.42%	2.65%	0.63%	3.25%	0.83%	3.87%	1.04%	4.49%	1.24%
569L*08(M,N) 524L*08A	7.5	1	—	Suction Line Dia. (in.)	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8
				Capacity Loss	—	0.23%	—	0.55%	—	0.86%	—	1.17%	0.09%	1.48%	0.18%	1.80%	0.28%	2.12%	0.38%
569L*12(M,N) 524L*12A	10	1	—	Suction Line Dia. (in.)	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 5/8	1 3/8	1 5/8	1 3/8	1 5/8	1 3/8	1 5/8	1 3/8	1 5/8	1 3/8	1 5/8	1 3/8	1 5/8
				Capacity Loss	—	—	—	0.08%	—	0.24%	—	0.40%	—	0.55%	0.00%	0.71%	0.07%	0.87%	0.14%
569L*12(T,U) 524L*12A	10	2	A Circuit	Suction Line Dia. (in.)	7/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8
				Capacity Loss	—	0.60%	—	1.11%	0.13%	1.60%	0.30%	2.11%	0.48%	2.61%	0.65%	3.11%	0.83%	3.62%	1.00%
			B Circuit	Suction Line Dia. (in.)	7/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/8
				Capacity Loss	—	0.51%	—	0.97%	0.09%	1.42%	0.25%	1.88%	0.41%	2.33%	0.57%	2.79%	0.74%	3.25%	0.90%
569L*14(M,N) 524L*14A	12.5	1	—	Suction Line Dia. (in.)	1 5/8	1 5/8	—	1 5/8	—	1 5/8	—	1 5/8	—	1 5/8	—	1 5/8	—	1 5/8	—
				Capacity Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.11%	—	0.20%	—	0.30%	—	0.41%	—
569L*14(T,U) 524L*14A	12.5	2	A Circuit	Suction Line Dia. (in.)	1 3/8	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—
				Capacity Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06%	—	0.13%	—
			B Circuit	Suction Line Dia. (in.)	1 3/8	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—	1 3/8	—
				Capacity Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06%	—	0.13%	—

LEGEND FOR TABLES 8-11

Max Lift — Maximum liquid lift (Indoor unit ABOVE outdoor unit only), at maximum permitted pressure drop.

LIQUID LIFT

A liquid lift condition exists when the outdoor unit is located below the indoor (evaporator) unit and liquid flows vertically up in a portion of the liquid line. The vertical column of liquid reduces the available state point sub-cooling at the evaporator coil's thermal expansion valve. This effect reduces the length of liquid lift (feet of elevation) that a liquid line size can accommodate. Longer linear tube lengths will also reduce the amount of liquid lift possible.

Check Tables 8-11 for maximum liquid lift capabilities for line sizes. Reselect the liquid line tube size if necessary. If maximum available tube size cannot provide the required lift distance on this installation, relocate the outdoor unit to reduce the equivalent line length or the lift requirement.

SUCTION RISER

A suction riser condition exists when the outdoor unit is located above the indoor (evaporator) unit and suction vapor must flow vertically up to return to the compressor. Oil return is a concern when the suction tube size is too large to produce the minimum refrigerant velocity to ensure oil return at minimum load conditions. Follow guidelines given in Table 9 to know when to use a suction riser or double suction riser.

Check Table 12 for maximum suction tube size for 569L units at minimum load conditions.

Table 12 — 569L Maximum Suction Pipe Size

MODEL	MAXIMUM TUBE SIZE (in.)
569L*07/08/12/14(M,N)	1-3/8
	1-3/8
	1-5/8
	1-5/8
569L*12/14(T,U)	1-3/8
	1-5/8

See Fig. 5 for speed riser reference, where tube S is the horizontal line size and tube A is the reduced diameter riser size.

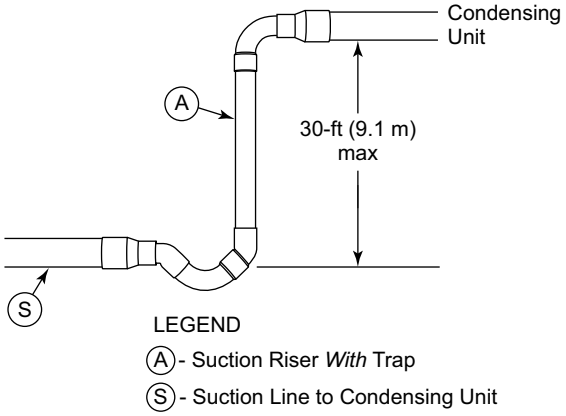


Fig. 5 — Suction Line Piping — Speed Riser

See Fig. 6 for double riser reference, where tube S is the horizontal line size, tube A is the reduced diameter riser size without bottom trap, and tube B is the parallel riser size with bottom oil trap.

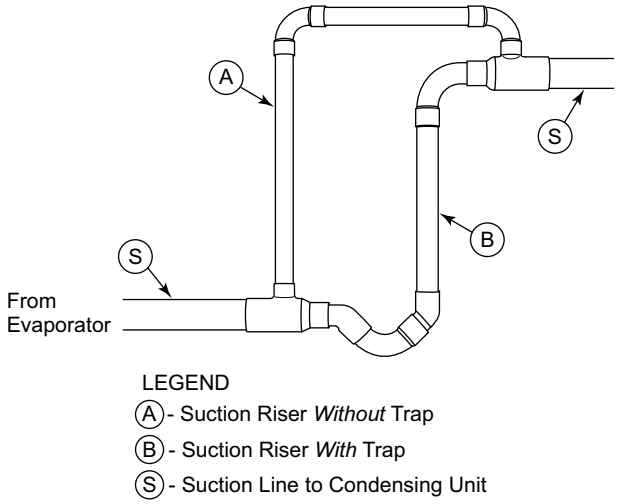


Fig. 6 — Suction Line Piping — Double Riser

Step 7 — Complete Refrigerant Piping Connections

IMPORTANT: DO NOT BURY REFRIGERANT LINES.

IMPORTANT: A refrigerant receiver is not provided with the unit. Do not install a receiver.

PROVIDE SAFETY RELIEF

If local codes dictate an additional safety relief device, purchase locally and install locally. Installation will require the recovery of the factory shipping charge before the factory tubing can be cut and the supplemental relief device is installed.

Model 569L***(T,U) has two separate refrigeration systems. If required, each circuit will need a field-supplied/installed supplemental relief device.

CHECK 569L MODEL WITH EVAPORATOR COIL CONNECTIONS

Confirm before installation of unit that the evaporator coil connections are consistent with this 569L model. See Table 3 on page 3.

INSULATE SUCTION LINES

Apply closed-cell tubular insulation to all suction lines between evaporator coil connection and 569L unit's suction service valve.

569L***(T,U) PIPING CONNECTIONS

The 569L***(T,U) unit's two circuits are designated Circuit 1 and Circuit 2. Circuit 1 is controlled by the thermostats Y1 and Y3 contact and will be the first circuit on and last circuit off. Circuit 2 is controlled by the thermostat's Y2 (or TC2) contact and this circuit is always the "lag" circuit.

See Fig. 7 for location of Circuit 1 and Circuit 2 service valves and field piping connections. Circuit 1 is on the right-hand side of the service valve compartment; Circuit 2 is on the left.

When a single piece evaporator coil with two separate circuits is connected to a 569L***(T,U), the lower coil circuit should be connected to the 569L***(T,U) unit's Circuit 1 so that the evaporator's lower coil segment is first-on/last-off (to avoid re-evaporation of condensate on dry lower coil segments). See Fig. 8.

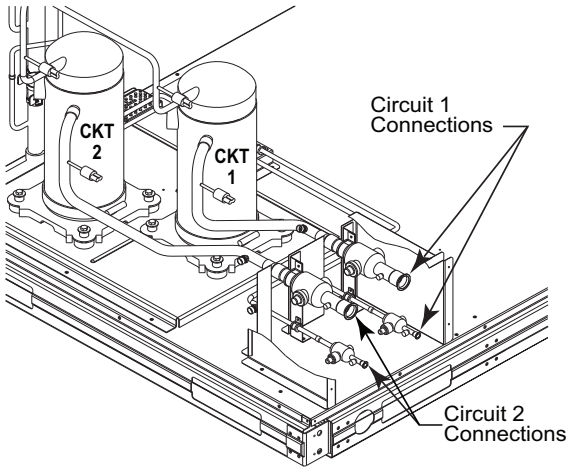


Fig. 7 — 569L*(T,U) Service Valve Locations**

Plan the Circuit 1 and Circuit 2 tubing segments carefully, mark each segment and check constantly as piping systems are assembled to avoid piping errors.

The 569L***(T,U) unit cannot be field-piped as a single-circuit/tandem system.

FINAL TUBING CHECK — 569L***(T,U)

Before completing the field piping connections to the 569L***(T,U) unit service valves, confirm that the suction line to the indoor coil's first-on/last-off circuit (and its companion liquid line) are correctly identified as Circuit 1 use for the 569L***(T,U) unit. If a suction riser is required, it must be in Circuit 1.

Connecting 524L to 569L(T,U)***

The 524L (sizes 07-14) fan coils are a face-split coil design that also has its circuits designated as 1 and 2. See Table 13 and Fig. 8. Note that the lower coil segment changes as the arrangement of the 524L changes. In a vertical arrangement, the 524L unit's lower coil segment is segment 2; this segment should be connected to the 569L***(T,U) unit's Circuit 1. In a horizontal arrangement, the 524L unit's lower segment is now segment 1; this segment should be connected to the 569L***(T,U) unit's Circuit 1.

Note that refrigerant suction piping should be insulated.

Table 13 — 524L Arrangement Details

524L ARRANGEMENT	COOLING STAGE	524L COIL SEGMENT	CONNECT TO 569L***(T,U)
Vertical	Y1 and Y3	2	Circuit 1
	Y2	1	Circuit 2
Horizontal	Y1 and Y3	1	Circuit 1
	Y2	2	Circuit 2

INSTALL FILTER DRIER(S) AND MOISTURE INDICATOR(S)

Every unit MUST have a filter drier in the liquid line. 569L***(T,U) models require two filter driers (one in each liquid line). Locate the filter drier(s) at the indoor unit, close to the evaporator coil's thermal expansion valve (TXV) inlets.

The 569L units include one (569L***[M,N]) or two (569L***[T,U]) Puron-duty filter drier(s), shipped in cartons attached to the unit basepan (see Table 14). Remove the filter drier(s) and prepare to install in the liquid line(s) at the evaporator coil. Do not remove connection fitting plugs until ready to connect and braze the filter drier into the liquid line position.

Installation of liquid line moisture indicating sight glass in each circuit is recommended. Locate the sight glass(es) between the outlet of the filter drier and the TXV inlet.

Refer to Table 15 for recommendations on refrigeration specialties.

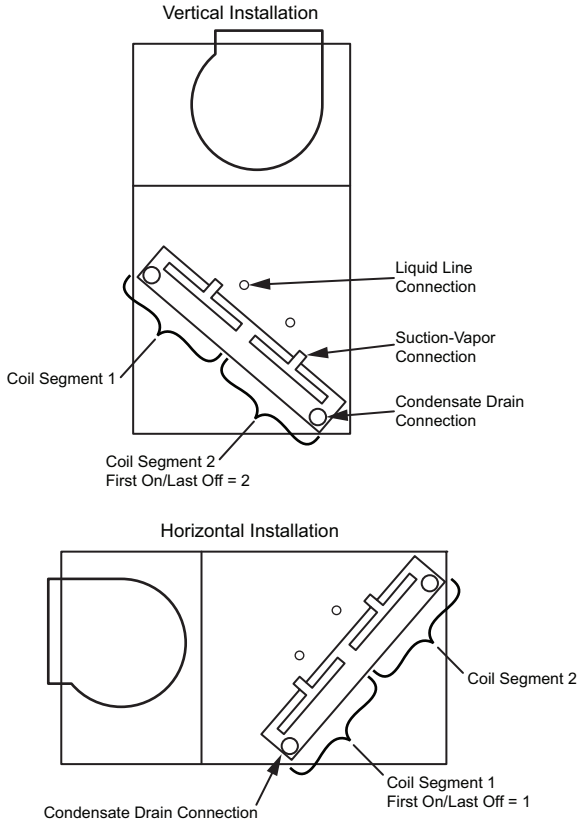


Fig. 8 — Typical Evaporator Coil Connections (524L)

Table 14 — Puron Advance™-duty Filter Drier(s)

MODEL SIZE	QTY	LIQUID LINE OD (in.)	DESICCANT VOLUME	PART NUMBER REF.
569L*07(M,N)	1	1/2	8 cu in.	KH43LG091
569L*08(M,N)	1	1/2	16 cu in.	KH43LG085
569L*12(M,N)	1	1/2	16 cu in.	KH43LG085
569L*14(M,N)	1	1/2	30 cu in.	KH43LG087
569L*12(T,U)	2	3/8	8 cu in.	KH43LG091
569L*14(T,U)	2	1/2	16 cu in.	KH43LG085

Table 15 — Refrigerant Specialties Part Numbers

LIQUID LINE SIZE (in.)	LIQUID LINE SOLENOID VALVE (LLSV)	LLSV COIL	SIGHT GLASS	FILTER DRIER
3/8	EF680033	EF680037	KM680008	Provided with unit, see Table 14
1/2	EF680035	EF680037	KM680004	
5/8	EF680036	EF680037	KM680005	

In some applications, depending on space and convenience requirements, it may be desirable to install 2 filter driers and sight glasses in a single circuit application. One filter drier and sight glass may be installed at A locations (see Fig. 9) or 2 filter driers and sight glasses may be installed at B locations (see Fig. 9 and 10).

Select the filter drier for maximum unit capacity and minimum pressure drop. Complete the refrigerant piping from the indoor unit to the outdoor unit before opening the liquid and suction lines at the outdoor unit.

INSTALL LIQUID LINE SOLENOID VALVE

It is recommended that a solenoid valve be placed in the main liquid line (see Fig. 9 and 10) between the condensing unit and the evaporator coil. Locate the solenoid valve at the outlet end of the liquid line, near the evaporator coil connections, with flow direction arrow pointed at the evaporator coil. Refer to Table 15. (A liquid line solenoid valve is required when the liquid line length exceeds 75 ft [23 m].) This valve prevents refrigerant migration (which causes oil dilution) to the compressor during the off cycle, at low outdoor ambient temperatures. Wire the solenoid in parallel with the compressor contactor coil (see Fig. 9 and 10). This means of electrical control is referred to as solenoid drop control.

Figures 9 and 10 are for reference only to show where to place the liquid line solenoid valve, sight glass, and filter driers. If the evaporator is installed horizontally, pipping will look different, but the LLSV, sight glass, and filter drier will be installed in the same location on the piping.

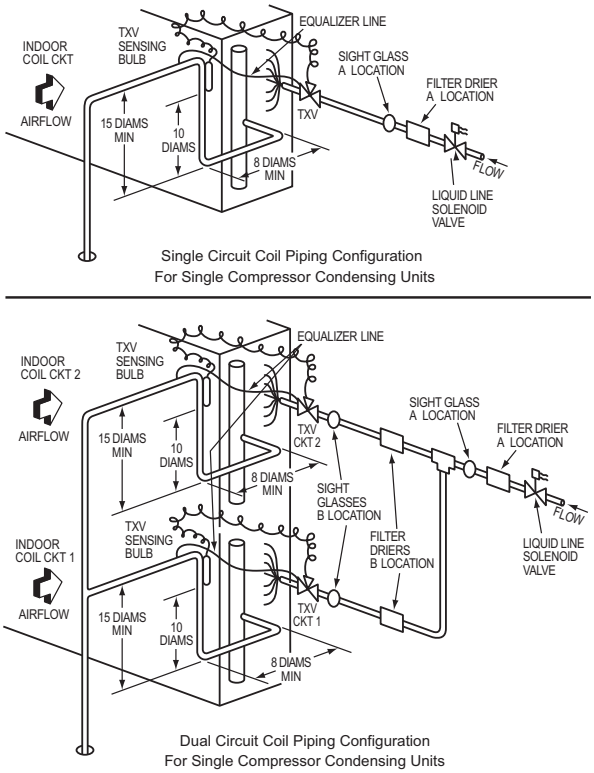


Fig. 9 — Location of Sight Glass(es) and Filter Driers Typical 569L*(M,N) Systems**

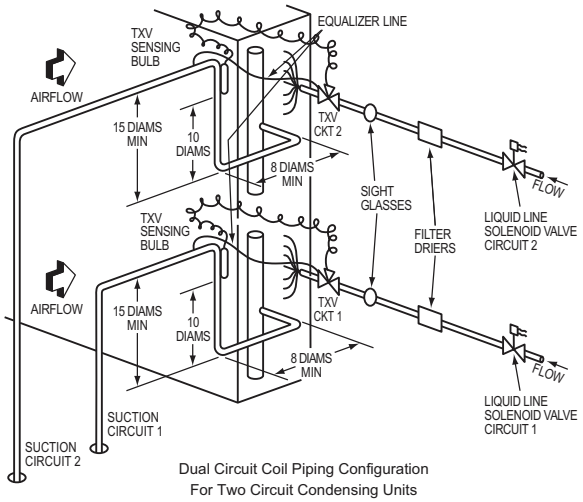


Fig. 10 — Location of Sight Glasses and Filter Driers Typical 569L*(T,U) Systems**

Solenoid Drop Control Wiring

Control the power to the liquid line solenoid through a Solenoid Valve Relay (SVR) in all units. Use part number HN61PC005 (field-supplied, installed). 569L***(M,N) unit requires one SVR; 569L***(T,U) unit requires two relays.

A unit with two liquid line solenoid valves also requires a separate control power transformer for the liquid solenoid valve loads. Select TRAN3 transformer part number according to unit power supply.

569L***(T,U) units are factory-installed with TRAN3, so an additional transformer is not needed. Connect the liquid line solenoid valves to TRAN3 according to unit wiring diagrams on pages 43-56.

MODEL	QTY LSV	RELAY SVR QTY - PART NUMBER	TRAN3 PRIMARY V: PART NUMBER
569L*(M,N)**	1	1 — HN61PC005	N/R
	2	2 — HN61PC005	208/230V: HT01BD202
569L*(T,U)**	2	2 — HN61PC005	460V: HT01BD702
			575V: HT01BD902

LEGEND

LSV — Liquid Solenoid Valve
SVR — Solenoid Valve Relay
N/R — Not Required

Mount the SVR (and transformer TRAN3 when used) in unit control box. Connect per wiring schematic label on unit.

Evaporator Capacity Control Liquid Line Solenoid Valve

The 569L model's modern design uses a capacity control system without the use of solenoid valves, as per older models. 569L models use the Liquid Line Solenoid Valve to prevent refrigerant migration to the Compressor. Use the two SVR relays and transformer as required on 569L***(T,U) models; wire the SVRs and transformer for every two solenoid valve systems.

SELECTING AN ACCUMULATOR

Because all 569L models use scroll compressors, an accumulator is not required. If an accumulator is to be added, check the accumulator manufacturer's literature carefully for indication of its suitability for use with R-454B refrigerant; look for minimum working pressure of 200 psig (1380 kPa). Select the accumulator first on the basis of its cataloged minimum capacity (tons) to ensure oil return from the accumulator, then on tube size or holding capacity.

MAKE PIPING CONNECTIONS

Piping connections at the 569L unit are ball valves with stub tube extensions. Do not open the unit service valves until all interconnecting tube brazing has been completed. The stub tube connections include 1/4-in. SAE service fittings with Schrader valve cores (see Fig. 11). Before making any brazed connections to the unit service valves, remove both Schrader valve caps and cores and save for re-installation. Connect a source for nitrogen to one of these service fittings during tube brazing to prevent the formation of copper oxides inside the tubes at brazed joints.

When connecting the field tubing to the 569L service valves, wrap the valves in wet rags to prevent overheating.

Pressure-test all joints from outdoor unit connections over to the evaporator coil, using nitrogen as pressure and with soap-and-bubbles.

When pressure-testing is completed, remove the nitrogen source at the outdoor unit service valves and re-install the two Schrader valve cores. Torque the cores to 2 to 3 in.-lb (23 to 34 N-cm).

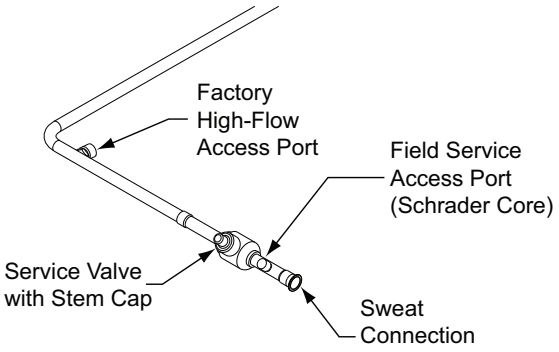


Fig. 11 — Typical Piping Connection Assembly

EVACUATION/DEHYDRATION

Evacuate and dehydrate the connected refrigeration system(s) (excluding the 569L unit) to 500 microns using a two-stage vacuum pump attached to the service ports outside the 569L service valves, following description in GTAC II, Module 4, System Dehydration.

⚠ WARNING

UNIT OPERATION AND SAFETY HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could cause personal injury, death and/or equipment damage.

R-454B is an A2L refrigerant. All service equipment or components must be A2L refrigerant rated. Do not use non-A2L rated equipment or components on R-454B refrigerant equipment.

This unit is designed for use with Puron Advance™ (R-454B) refrigerant. Do not use any other refrigerant in this system.

Puron Advance™ (R-454B) refrigerant is provided in gray cylinders with red bands near the top. These cylinders are available with and without dip tubes; cylinders with dip tubes will have a label indicating this feature. For a cylinder with a dip tube, place the cylinder in the upright position (access valve at the top) when removing liquid refrigerant for charging. For a cylinder without a dip tube, invert the cylinder (access valve on the bottom) when removing liquid refrigerant.

Because Puron Advance™ (R-454B) refrigerant is a blend, it is strongly recommended that refrigerant always be removed from the cylinder as a liquid. Admit liquid refrigerant into the system in the discharge line. If adding refrigerant into the suction line, use a commercial metering/expansion device at the gauge manifold; remove liquid from the cylinder, pass it through the metering device at the gauge set and then pass it into the suction line as a vapor. Do not remove Puron Advance™ (R-454B) refrigerant from the cylinder as a vapor.

PRELIMINARY CHARGE

Before starting the unit, charge R-454B liquid refrigerant into the high side of each 569L circuit through the liquid service valve(s).

NOTE: See "Adjust Refrigerant Charge" on page 24 for details on refrigerant charge adjustment. Be sure that all condenser fans are operating while charging the unit.

Allow high and low side pressures to equalize. If pressures do not equalize readily, charge R-454B vapor (using special service manifold with expansion device) into the suction line service port for the low side of system to assure charge in the evaporator. Refer to GTAC II, Module 5, Charging, Recover, Recycling, and Reclamation for liquid charging procedures.

Table 16 includes the amount of charge per foot of liquid line, based on line diameter. To calculate the total charge needed in the system:

1. Determine the nominal charge at 25 ft of line set found in Tables 5 and 6, based on the unit model.
2. For any additional line set past 25 ft, multiply the additional length by the charge per foot of line set in Table 16, taking into account the liquid line size.
3. Add together the nominal charge from Step 1 and the additional charge calculated in Step 2.
4. If factory charge has not been removed from the system, subtract 9.0 lb from the charge calculated in Step 3.

Table 16 — Charge per Foot of Line Set

Liquid Line Size	Charge (lb/ft)
3/8	0.034
1/2	0.066
5/8	0.103
3/4	0.153
7/8	0.204
1-1/8	0.346

For linear line lengths longer than 125 ft (38 m), contact your local Bryant representative for system charge value.

A2L CHARGING REQUIREMENTS

In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed.

- Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
- Cylinders shall be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions.
- Ensure that the refrigerating system is earthed prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
- Label the system when charging is complete (if not already).
- Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the refrigerating system.

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

Step 8 — Install Accessories

Accessories requiring modifications to unit wiring should be completed now. These accessories may include Winter Start controls and Low Ambient controls. Refer to the instructions shipped with the accessory.

Step 9 — Complete Electrical Connections

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Unit cabinet must have an uninterrupted, unbroken electrical ground to minimize the possibility of personal injury if an electrical fault should occur. This ground may consist of electrical wire connected to unit ground lug in control compartment, or conduit approved for electrical ground when installed in accordance with NEC; ANSI/NFPA 70, latest edition (in Canada, Canadian Electrical Code CSA [Canadian Standards Association] C22.1), and local electrical codes.

NOTE: Check all factory and field electrical connections for tightness. Field-supplied wiring shall conform with the limitations of 63°F (33°C) rise.

FIELD POWER SUPPLY

If equipped with optional Powered Convenience Outlet: The power source leads to the convenience outlet's transformer primary are not factory connected. Installer must connect these leads according to required operation of the convenience outlet. If an always-energized convenience outlet operation is desired, connect the source leads to the line side of the unit-mounted disconnect. (Check with local codes to ensure this method is acceptable in your area.) If a de-energize via unit disconnect switch operation of the convenience outlet is desired, connect the source leads to the load side of the unit disconnect. On a unit without a unit-mounted disconnect, connect the source leads to compressor contactor C pressure lugs with unit field power leads.

Field power wires are connected to the unit at line-side pressure lugs on compressor contactor C and TB1 (see wiring diagram label for control box component arrangement) or at factory-installed option non-fused disconnect switch. Max wire size is #4 AWG (copper only). Route the field power supply in through the opening designated in Fig. 12.

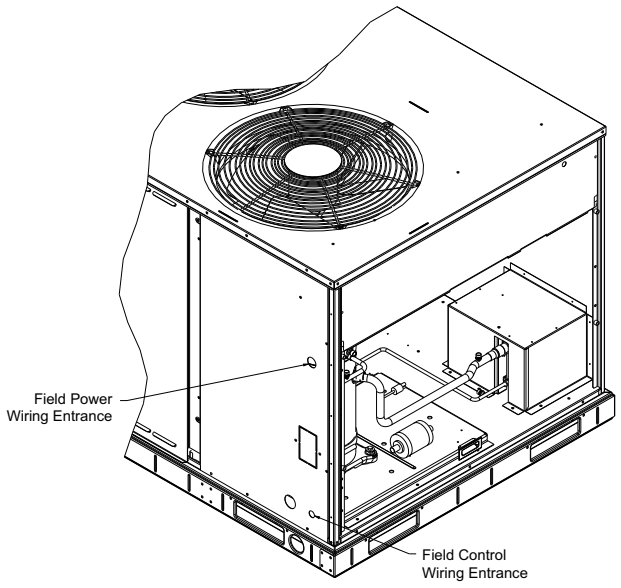


Fig. 12 — Field Power and Control Wire Routing

NOTE: TEST LEADS — Unit may be equipped with short leads (pigtails) on the field line connection points on contactor C or optional disconnect switch. These leads are for factory run-test purposes only; remove and discard before connecting field power wires to unit connection points. Make field power connections directly to line connection pressure lugs only.

⚠ WARNING

FIRE HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death, or property damage.

Do not connect aluminum wire between disconnect switch and unit. Use only copper wire. See Fig. 13.

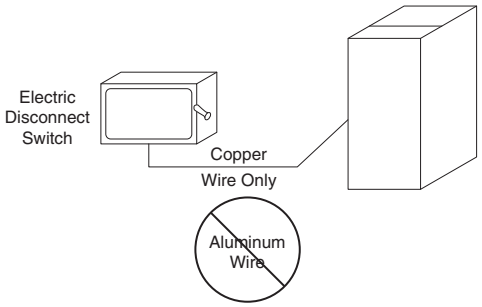


Fig. 13 — Disconnect Switch and Unit

UNITS WITH FACTORY-INSTALLED NON-FUSED DISCONNECT

The factory-installed option disconnect switch is located in a weatherproof enclosure located under the main control box. The manual switch handle is accessible through an opening in the access panel.

UNITS WITHOUT FACTORY-INSTALLED NON-FUSED DISCONNECT

When installing units, provide a disconnect switch per NEC (National Electrical Code) of adequate size. Disconnect sizing data is provided on the unit informative plate. Locate on unit cabinet or within sight of the unit per national or local codes. Do not cover unit informative plate if mounting the disconnect on the unit cabinet.

ALL UNITS

All field wiring must comply with NEC and all local codes. Size wire based on MCA (Minimum Circuit Amps) on the unit informative plate. See Fig. 14 for power wiring connections to the unit contactor and terminal block and equipment ground.

Provide a ground-fault and short-circuit over-current protection device (fuse or breaker) per NEC Article 440 (or local codes). Refer to unit informative data plate for MOCP (Maximum Overcurrent Protection) device size.

All units except 208/230-v units are factory wired for the voltage shown on the nameplate. If the 208/230-v unit is to be connected to a 208-v power supply, the control transformer must be rewired by moving the black wire with the 1/4-in. female spade connector from the 230-v connection and moving it to the 208-v 1/4-in. male terminal on the primary side of the transformer. Refer to unit label diagram for line-side information.

Affix the crankcase heater warning sticker to the unit disconnect switch.

Care should be taken to ensure all field wiring is not in contact with the discharge line or sharp edges.

See Table 17 for recommended torque of the ground lug screw when using approved electrical wire for the electrical ground.

Table 17 — Recommended Torque of Ground Lug Field Connection

AWG	TORQUE (in.-lb)
16	35±4
14	35±4
12	35±4
10	35±4
8	40±5
6	45±5.5
4	45±5.5

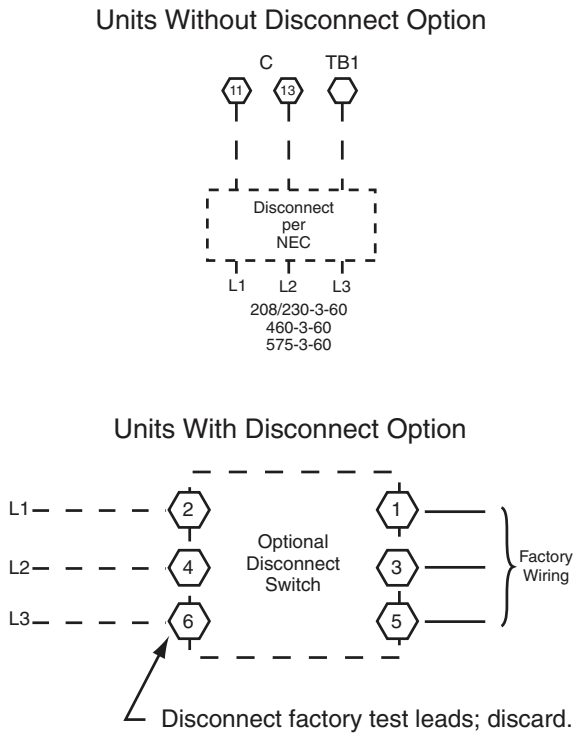


Fig. 14 — Power Wiring Connections

CONVENIENCE OUTLETS

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Units with convenience outlet circuits may use multiple disconnects. Check convenience outlet for power status before opening unit for service. Locate its disconnect switch, if appropriate, and open it. Lock-out and tag-out this switch, if necessary.

Two types of convenience outlets are offered on 569L models: Non-powered and unit-powered. Both types provide a 125-volt GFCI (ground-fault circuit-interrupter) duplex receptacle rated at 15-A behind a hinged waterproof access cover, located on the end panel of the unit. See Fig. 15.

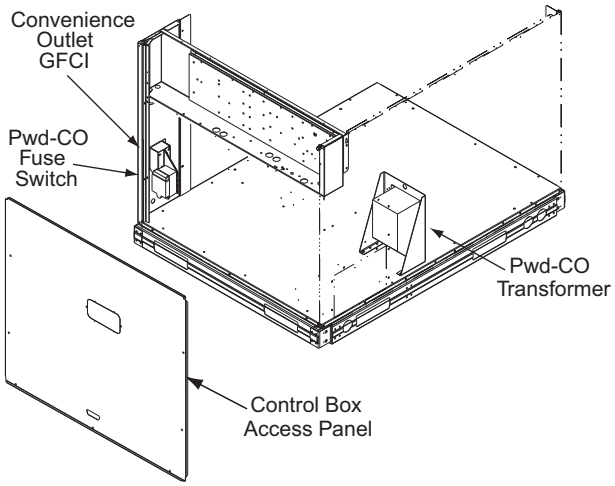


Fig. 15 — Convenience Outlet Location

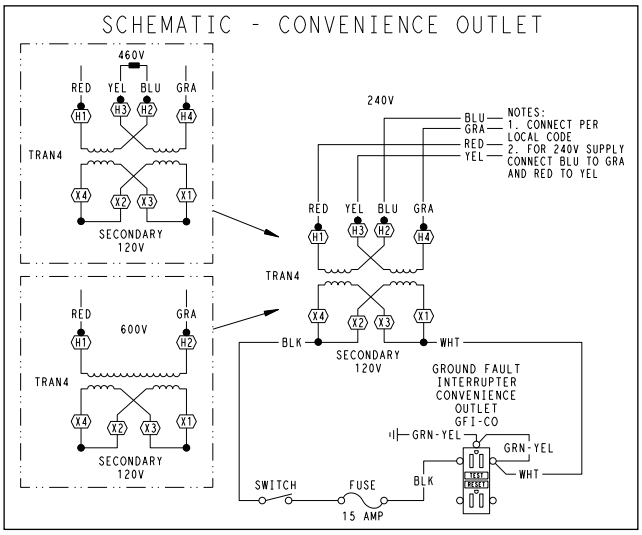
Non-Powered Type

This type requires the field installation of a general-purpose 125-volt 15-A circuit powered from a source elsewhere in the building. Observe national and local codes when selecting wire size, fuse or breaker requirements and disconnect switch size and location. Route 125-v power supply conductors into the bottom of the utility box containing the duplex receptacle. Maximum continuous current for this type of convenience outlet (non-unit powered) must not exceed 8 amps.

Unit-Powered Type

A unit-mounted transformer is factory-installed to step down the main power supply voltage to the unit to 115-v at the duplex receptacle. This option also includes a manual switch with fuse, located in a utility box and mounted on a bracket behind the convenience outlet; access is through the unit's control box access panel. See Fig. 15.

The primary leads to the convenience outlet transformer are not factory-connected. Selection of primary power source is a customer option. If local codes permit, the transformer primary leads can be connected at the line-side terminals on the unit-mounted non-fused disconnect switch; this will provide service power to the unit when the unit disconnect switch is open. Other connection methods will result in the convenience outlet circuit being de-energized when the unit disconnect switch is open. See Fig. 16.



UNIT VOLTAGE	CONNECT AS	PRIMARY CONNECTIONS	TRANSFORMER TERMINALS
208, 230	240	L1: RED + YEL L2: BLU + GRA	H1 + H3 H2 + H4
460	480	L1: RED Splice BLU + YEL L2: GRA	H1 H2 + H3 H4
575	600	L1: RED L2: GRA	H1 H2

Fig. 16 — Powered Convenience Outlet Wiring

The unit-powered convenience outlet has a 1,000 VA rated transformer. Maximum continuous current must not exceed 8 amps.

Test the GFCI receptacle by pressing the TEST button on the face of the receptacle to trip and open the receptacle. Check for proper grounding wires and power line phasing if the GFCI receptacle does not trip as required. Press the RESET button to clear the tripped condition.

Fuse on power type: The factory fuse is a Bussman[1] "Fusetron" T-15, non-renewable screw-in (Edison base) type plug fuse.

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Using unit-mounted convenience outlets: Units with unit-mounted convenience outlet circuits will often require that two disconnects be opened to de-energize all power to the unit. Treat all units as electrically energized until the convenience outlet power is also checked and de-energization is confirmed. Observe National Electrical Code Article 210, Branch Circuits, for use of convenience outlets.

Installing Weatherproof Cover

A weatherproof while in use cover for the factory installed convenience outlets is now required by UL standards. This cover cannot be factory mounted due its depth; it must be installed at unit installation. For shipment, the convenience outlet is covered with a blank cover plate.

The weatherproof cover kit is shipped in the unit's control box. The kit includes the hinged cover, a backing plate and gasket.

1. Third-party trademarks and logos are the property of their respective owners.

DISCONNECT ALL POWER TO UNIT AND CONVENIENCE OUTLET.

Remove the blank cover plate at the convenience outlet; discard the blank cover.

Loosen the two screws at the GFCI duplex outlet, until approximately 1/2-in. (13 mm) under screw heads are exposed. Press the gasket over the screw heads. Slip the backing plate over the screw heads at the keyhole slots and align with the gasket; tighten the two screws until snug (do not overtighten).

Mount the weatherproof cover to the backing plate as shown in Fig. 17. Remove two slot fillers in the bottom of the cover to permit service tool cords to exit the cover. Check for full closing and latching.

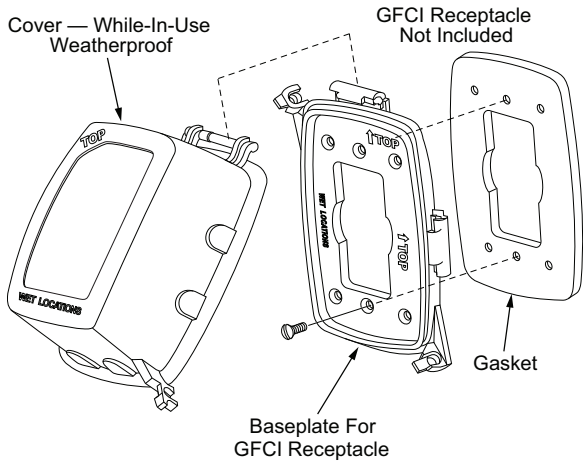


Fig. 17 — Weatherproof Cover Installation

ALL UNITS

Voltage to compressor terminals during operation must be within voltage range indicated on unit nameplate. See Tables 18-21 (on pages 21-22). On 3-phase units, voltages between phases must be balanced within 2% and the current within 10%. Use the formula shown in the legend for Tables 18-21, Note 4 (see page 22) to determine the percent of voltage imbalance. Operation on improper line voltage or excessive phase imbalance constitutes abuse and may cause damage to electrical components. Such operation would invalidate any applicable Bryant warranty.

FIELD CONTROL WIRING

The 569L unit control voltage is 24 v. See Appendix B Wiring Diagrams (on pages 42-56) for typical field control connections and the unit's label diagram for field-supplied wiring details. Route the field control wiring in through the opening designated in Fig. 12 to the connections terminal board in the unit's control box.

Remainder of the system controls connection will vary according to the specific construction details of the indoor section (air handler or packaged fan coil). Fig. 18 showing a 569L***(M,N) and Fig. 19 showing a 569L***(T,U), depict typical connections to a Bryant 524L fan coil unit. Plan for field connections carefully and install control wiring correctly per the project plan. Additional components and supplemental transformer accessory may be required.

The 569L unit requires an external temperature control device. This device can be a thermostat (field-supplied).

THERMOSTAT

Install a Bryant-approved accessory thermostat according to installation instructions included with the accessory. For typical thermostat connections see Fig. 18 (569L***[M,N]) and Fig. 19 (569L***[T,U]). Locate the thermostat accessory on a solid wall in the conditioned space to sense average temperature in accordance with the thermostat installation instructions.

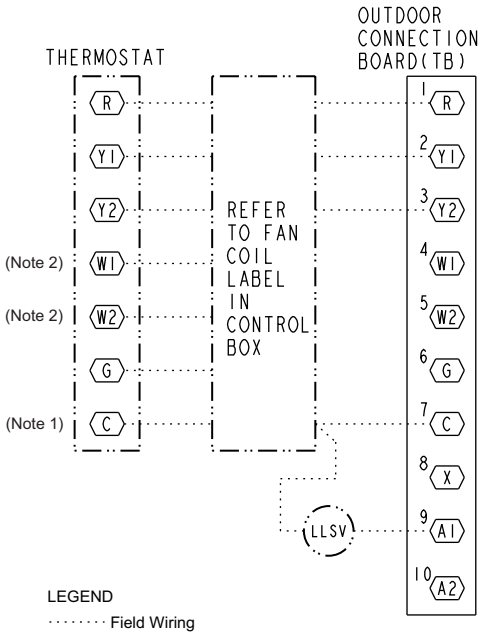


Fig. 18 — Single Circuit Thermostat Connections — 569L*(M,N)**

569L***(M,N) is a single circuit, two-stage cooling unit. Select a two-stage cooling thermostat.

The 569L***(T,U) is a dual-circuit, three-stage cooling unit. Select a three-stage cooling thermostat.

Select a thermostat cable or equivalent single leads of different colors with minimum of six leads for 569L***(T,U) unit, and a minimum of five leads for 569L***(M,N) unit. Check the thermostat installation instructions for additional features which might require additional conductors in the cable.

For wire runs up to 50 ft (15 m), use no. 18 AWG (American Wire Gauge) insulated wire (35°C minimum). For 50 to 75 ft. (15 to 23 m), use no. 16 AWG insulated wire (35°C minimum). For over 75 ft (23 m), use no. 14 AWG insulated wire (35°C minimum). All wire sizes larger than no. 18 AWG cannot be directly connected to the thermostat and will require a junction box and splice at the thermostat.

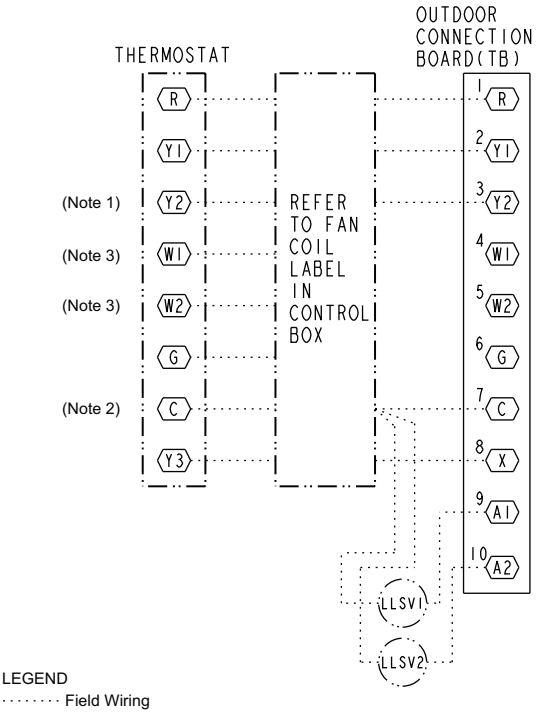


Fig. 19 — Dual Circuit Thermostat Connections — 569L*(T,U)**

EXTERNAL DEVICES

The 569L control transformers provide 24-v NEC Class 2 power sources to energize external control devices. These devices include the indoor fan motor contactor (or control relay) or unit control board in the fan coil unit. These devices may also include liquid line solenoid valve (two on 569L***(T,U) models), economizer control relay, supplemental electric heater contactors or control relays and other devices selected by system designer.

Control transformer TRAN1 provides control power through terminal R to C on the field connection terminal strip TB for supply fan motor interlock. This source may also be used to energize economizer control relay and electric heater contactors or relays. Maximum available power is 20 va. Check concurrent loadings by external control devices. If the maximum concurrent loading exceeds 20 va, purchase and install the accessory Transformer-Relay package (available for 208/230 and 460-v units).

*569L***(T,U) Only*

Control transformer TRAN3 provides control power through terminals A1 (9) and A2 (10) to C for liquid line solenoids. Maximum available power is 75 va. These outputs are switched ON/OFF by the Solenoid Valve Relays.

Table 18 — 569L*07/08/12/14M Electrical Data without Powered Convenience Outlet[a]

UNIT SIZE	NUMBER OF STAGES	NOMINAL POWER SUPPLY V-Ph-Hz	VOLTAGE RANGE		COMPRESSOR				OFM		POWER SUPPLY		DISCONNECT SIZE	
					No. 1		No. 2							
			Min	Max	RLA	LRA	RLA	LRA	Qty	FLA (ea)	MCA	Fuse or HACR Breaker	FLA	LRA
569L*07M	2	575-3-60	518	633	6.6	58	—	—	2	0.7	10	15	9	62
	2	208/230-3-60	187	253	18.9	162	—	—	2	1.5	27/27	45/45	25/25	168/168
	2	460-3-60	414	506	9.6	71	—	—	2	0.8	14	20	13	75
569L*08M	2	575-3-60	518	633	9.9	65	—	—	2	0.7	14	20	13	69
	2	208/230-3-60	187	253	26.6	191	—	—	2	1.5	37/37	60/60	34/34	197/197
	2	460-3-60	414	506	11.6	95	—	—	2	0.8	17	25	15	99
569L*12M	2	575-3-60	518	633	12.3	94	—	—	2	0.7	17	25	16	98
	2	208/230-3-60	187	253	28.5	255	—	—	2	1.5	39/39	60/60	36/36	261/261
	2	460-3-60	414	506	14.9	123	—	—	2	0.8	21	30	19	127
569L*14M	2	575-3-60	518	633	7.7	48	7.7	48	2	0.7	19	25	19	100
	2	208/230-3-60	187	253	21.1	157	21.1	157	2	1.5	51/51	60/60	52/52	320/320
	2	460-3-60	414	506	9.1	75	9.1	75	2	0.8	23	30	23	154

NOTE(S):

a. See Legend and Notes for Tables 18-21.

Table 19 — 569L*07/08/12/14M Electrical Data with Powered Convenience Outlet[a]

UNIT SIZE	NUMBER OF STAGES	NOMINAL POWER SUPPLY V-Ph-Hz	VOLTAGE RANGE		COMPRESSOR				OFM		POWER SUPPLY		DISCONNECT SIZE	
					No. 1		No. 2							
			Min	Max	RLA	LRA	RLA	LRA	Qty	FLA (ea)	MCA	Fuse or HACR Breaker	FLA	LRA
569L*07M	2	575-3-60	518	633	6.6	58	—	—	2	0.7	12	15	11	64
	2	208/230-3-60	187	253	18.9	162	—	—	2	1.5	32/32	50/50	31/31	173/173
	2	460-3-60	414	506	9.6	71	—	—	2	0.8	16	25	15	77
569L*08M	2	575-3-60	518	633	9.9	65	—	—	2	0.7	16	25	15	71
	2	208/230-3-60	187	253	26.6	191	—	—	2	1.5	42/42	60/60	40/40	202/202
	2	460-3-60	414	506	11.6	95	—	—	2	0.8	19	25	18	101
569L*12M	2	575-3-60	518	633	12.3	94	—	—	2	0.7	19	30	18	100
	2	208/230-3-60	187	253	28.5	255	—	—	2	1.5	44/44	60/60	42/42	266/266
	2	460-3-60	414	506	14.9	123	—	—	2	0.8	23	30	22	129
569L*14M	2	575-3-60	518	633	7.7	48	7.7	48	2	0.7	21	25	21	102
	2	208/230-3-60	187	253	21.1	157	21.1	157	2	1.5	56/56	70/70	58/58	325/325
	2	460-3-60	414	506	9.1	75	9.1	75	2	0.8	25	30	25	156

NOTE(S):

a. See Legend and Notes for Tables 18-21.

Table 20 — 569L*12/14T Electrical Data without Powered Convenience Outlet[a]

UNIT SIZE	NUMBER OF STAGES	NOMINAL POWER SUPPLY V-Ph-Hz	VOLTAGE RANGE		COMPRESSOR				OFM		POWER SUPPLY		DISCONNECT SIZE	
					No. 1		No. 2							
			Min	Max	RLA	LRA	RLA	LRA	Qty	FLA (ea)	MCA	Fuse or HACR Breaker	FLA	LRA
569L*12T	3	575-3-60	518	633	5.8	48	7.7	48	2	0.7	17	20	17	100
	3	208/230-3-60	187	253	14.0	150	18.6	155	2	1.5	41/41	50/50	41/41	311/311
	3	460-3-60	414	506	6.3	58	8.3	58	2	0.8	19	25	19	120
569L*14T	3	575-3-60	518	633	6.6	58	7.7	48	2	0.7	18	25	18	110
	3	208/230-3-60	187	253	18.9	162	21.1	157	2	1.5	49/49	60/60	49/49	325/325
	3	460-3-60	414	506	9.6	71	9.1	75	2	0.8	23	30	23	150

NOTE(S):

a. See Legend and Notes for Tables 18-21.

Table 21 — 569L*12/14T Electrical Data with Powered Convenience Outlet

UNIT SIZE	NUMBER OF STAGES	NOMINAL POWER SUPPLY V-Ph-Hz	VOLTAGE RANGE		COMPRESSOR				OFM		POWER SUPPLY		DISCONNECT SIZE	
					No. 1		No. 2							
			Min	Max	RLA	LRA	RLA	LRA	Qty	FLA (ea)	MCA	Fuse or HACR Breaker	FLA	LRA
569L*12T	3	575-3-60	518	633	5.8	48	7.7	48	2	0.7	19	25	19	102
	3	208/230-3-60	187	253	14.0	150	18.6	155	2	1.5	46/46	60/60	46/46	316/316
	3	460-3-60	414	506	6.3	58	8.3	58	2	0.8	21	25	21	122
569L*14T	3	575-3-60	518	633	6.6	58	7.7	48	2	0.7	20	25	20	112
	3	208/230-3-60	187	253	18.9	162	21.1	157	2	1.5	54/54	60/60	55/55	330/330
	3	460-3-60	414	506	9.6	71	9.1	75	2	0.8	25	30	26	152

LEGEND AND NOTES FOR TABLES 18-21

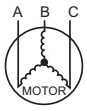
LEGEND

FLA — Full Load Amps
LRA — Locked Rotor Amps
MOCP — Maximum Over Current Protection
NEC — National Electrical Code
RLA — Rated Load Amps

NOTE(S):
1. The MCA and Fuse values are calculated in accordance with the NEC Article 440.
2. Motor RLA and LRA values are established in accordance with Underwriters Laboratories (UL) Standard 60335-2-40.
3. The 575-v units are UL, Canada-listed only.
4. Unbalanced 3-Phase Supply Voltage. Never operate a motor where a phase imbalance in supply voltage is greater than 2%. Use the following formula to determine the percentage of voltage imbalance.

$$\text{\% Voltage Imbalance} = 100 \times \frac{\text{max voltage deviation from average voltage}}{\text{average voltage}}$$

Example: Supply voltage is 230-3-60



AB = 224-v
BC = 231-v
AC = 226-v

$$\text{Average Voltage} = \frac{(224 + 231 + 226)}{3} = \frac{681}{3} = 227$$

Determine maximum deviation from average voltage.

(AB) 227-224 = 3-v

(BC) 231-227 = 4-v

(AC) 227-226 = 1-v

Maximum deviation is 4-v.

Determine percent of voltage imbalance.

$$\text{\% Voltage Imbalance} = 100x \frac{4}{227} = 1.76\%$$

This amount of phase imbalance is satisfactory as it is below the maximum allowable 2%.

IMPORTANT: If the supply voltage phase imbalance is more than 2%, contact your local electric utility company immediately.

Step 10 — Wind Baffles for Low Ambient Control

Units with low ambient control (either as a factory-installed option or a field-installed accessory) require the addition of wind baffles to ensure full range low ambient operation. Material data and dimensions for wind baffles are included in the Appendix C section, Low Ambient Control, starting on page 57. Fabricate the wind baffles and mount per instructions.

PRE-START-UP

IMPORTANT: Before beginning Pre-Start-Up or Start-Up, review Start-Up Checklist at the back of this book. The Checklist assures proper start-up of a unit and provides a record of unit condition, application requirements, system information, and operation at initial start-up.

⚠ CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage.

Do not attempt to start the condensing unit, even momentarily, until the following steps have been completed. Compressor damage may result.

System Check

1. The electrical power source must agree with the unit's nameplate rating.
2. Check all air handler(s) and other equipment auxiliary components. Consult the manufacturer's instructions regarding any other equipment connected to the condensing unit. If the unit has field-installed accessories, be sure all are properly installed and correctly wired. If used, the airflow switch must be properly installed.
3. Check tightness of all electrical connections.
4. Be sure liquid line and low side of the system are properly leak checked and dehydrated.
5. Be sure the unit is properly charged. See "Preliminary Charge" on page 23.
6. Open the liquid line and suction line service valves.
7. The crankcase heater must be firmly attached to the compressor crankcase. Be sure the crankcase is warm (heater must be on for 24 hours before starting compressor).

Turn On Crankcase Heater

Turn on the crankcase heater for 24 hours before starting the unit to be sure all the refrigerant is out of the oil. To energize the crankcase heater, proceed as follows:

1. Set the space thermostat set point above the space temperature so there is no demand for cooling.
2. Close the field disconnect.

Preliminary Charge

Before starting the unit, charge liquid refrigerant into the high side of the system through the liquid service valve. The amount of refrigerant added must be at least 80% of the operating charge listed in the Physical Data table (Tables 5 and 6). Allow high and low side pressures to equalize before starting compressor. If pressure do not equalize readily, charge vapor on low side of system to assure charge in the evaporator. Refer to GTAC II, Module 5, Charging, Recover, Recycling, and Reclamation for liquid charging procedures.

⚠ CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage.

Prior to starting compressor, a preliminary charge of refrigerant must be added to avoid possible compressor damage.

START-UP

The compressor crankcase heater must be on for 24 hours before start-up. After the heater has been on for 24 hours, the unit can be started. If no time elapsed since the preliminary charge step was completed, it is unnecessary to wait the 24-hour period.

Preliminary Checks

1. Check that electric power supply agrees with unit nameplate data.
2. Verify that the compressor crankcase heater is securely in place.
3. Check that the compressor crankcase heater has been on at least 24 hours.
4. Recheck for leaks using the procedure outlined in the Pre-Start-Up section, Leak Test and Dehydration. If any leaks are detected, repair as required. Evacuate and dehydrate as described in the Leak Test and Dehydration section.
5. Ensure that the preliminary charge has been added as described in the Pre-Start-Up section, Preliminary Charge.
6. All internal wiring connections must be tight, and all barriers and covers must be in place.

NOTE: The 569L units are factory charged with the required amount of oil. If recharging is required, use Emkarate RL 32-3MAF for the 569L units.

COMPRESSOR ROTATION

On 3-phase units with scroll compressors, it is important to be certain that the compressor is rotating in the proper direction. 569L units are equipped with a Comfort Alert Diagnostic Module (CADM). Alert Code 7 indicates reverse power phasing.

To correct phase order:

1. Turn off power to the unit, tag disconnect.
2. Reverse any two of the unit power leads.
3. Reapply power to the compressor, verify correct pressures.

To verify the compressor is rotating in the proper direction:

1. Connect service gauges to the suction and liquid pressure fittings.
2. Energize the compressor.
3. The suction pressure should drop and the liquid pressure should rise, as is normal on any start-up.

COMPRESSOR OVERLOAD

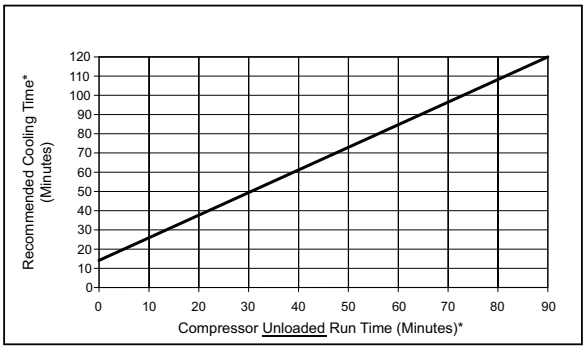
This overload interrupts power to the compressor when either the current or internal motor winding temperature becomes excessive, and automatically resets when the internal temperature drops to a safe level. This overload may require up to 60 minutes (or longer) to reset. If the internal overload is suspected of being open, disconnect the electrical power to the unit and check the circuit through the overload with an ohmmeter or continuity tester.

ADVANCED SCROLL TEMPERATURE PROTECTION (ASTP)

A label located above the terminal box identifies Copeland[1] Scroll compressor models that contain this technology. See Fig. 20. Advanced Scroll Temperature Protection (ASTP) is a form of internal discharge temperature protection, that unloads the scroll compressor when the internal temperature reaches approximately 149°C (300°F). At this temperature, an internal bi-metal disk valve opens and causes the scroll elements to separate, which stops compression. Suction and discharge pressures balance while the motor continues to run. The longer the compressor runs unloaded, the longer it must cool before the bi-metal disk resets. See Fig. 21.

To manually reset ASTP, the compressor should be stopped and allowed to cool. If the compressor is not stopped, the motor will run until the motor protector trips, which occurs up to 90 minutes later. Advanced Scroll Temperature Protection will reset automatically before the motor protector resets, which may take up to 2 hours.

Fig. 20 — Advanced Scroll Temperature Protection Label



NOTES:
1 . Various factors, including high humidity, high ambient temperature, and the presence of a sound blanket will increase cool-down times.

*Times are approximate.

Fig. 21 — Recommended Minimum Cool-Down Time After Compressor is Stopped

Start Unit

Set the space thermostat to a set point above space temperature so that there is no demand for cooling. Close the 569L disconnect switch. Only the crankcase heater will be energized.

Reset the space thermostat below ambient so that a call for cooling is ensured.

1. Third-party trademarks and logos are the property of their respective owners.

⚠ CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage.

Never charge liquid into the low-pressure side of system. Do not overcharge. During charging or removal of refrigerant, be sure indoor-fan system is operating. Ensure both outdoor fan motors are running; bypass any low ambient controls function.

ADJUST REFRIGERANT CHARGE

Refer to Cooling Charging Charts, Fig. 22-27. Vary refrigerant until the conditions of the chart are met. Note that the charging charts are different from the type normally used. The charts are based on charging the units to the correct subcooling for the various operating conditions. Accurate pressure gauge and temperature sensing device are required. Connect the pressure gauge to the service port on the liquid line service valve. Mount the temperature sensing device on the liquid line close to the liquid line service valve, and insulate it so that outdoor ambient temperature does not affect the reading. Indoor airflow must be within the unit's normal operating range. Operate the unit for a minimum of 15 minutes. Ensure that pressure and temperature readings have stabilized. Plot the liquid pressure and temperature on chart and add or reduce the charge to meet the curve. see Table 22. Adjust the charge to conform with the charging chart, using the liquid pressure and temperature to read the chart. A minimum reading of 2 degrees of sub-cooling is required before plotting liquid pressure and temperatures on the charts.

Table 22 — Using Plotted Operating Point

IF PLOTTED OPERATING CONDITION IS	ADJUST CHARGE BY
BELOW the curve	REDUCE charge
ABOVE the curve	ADD charge

FINAL CHECKS

Ensure that all safety controls are operating, control panel covers are on, and the service panels are in place.

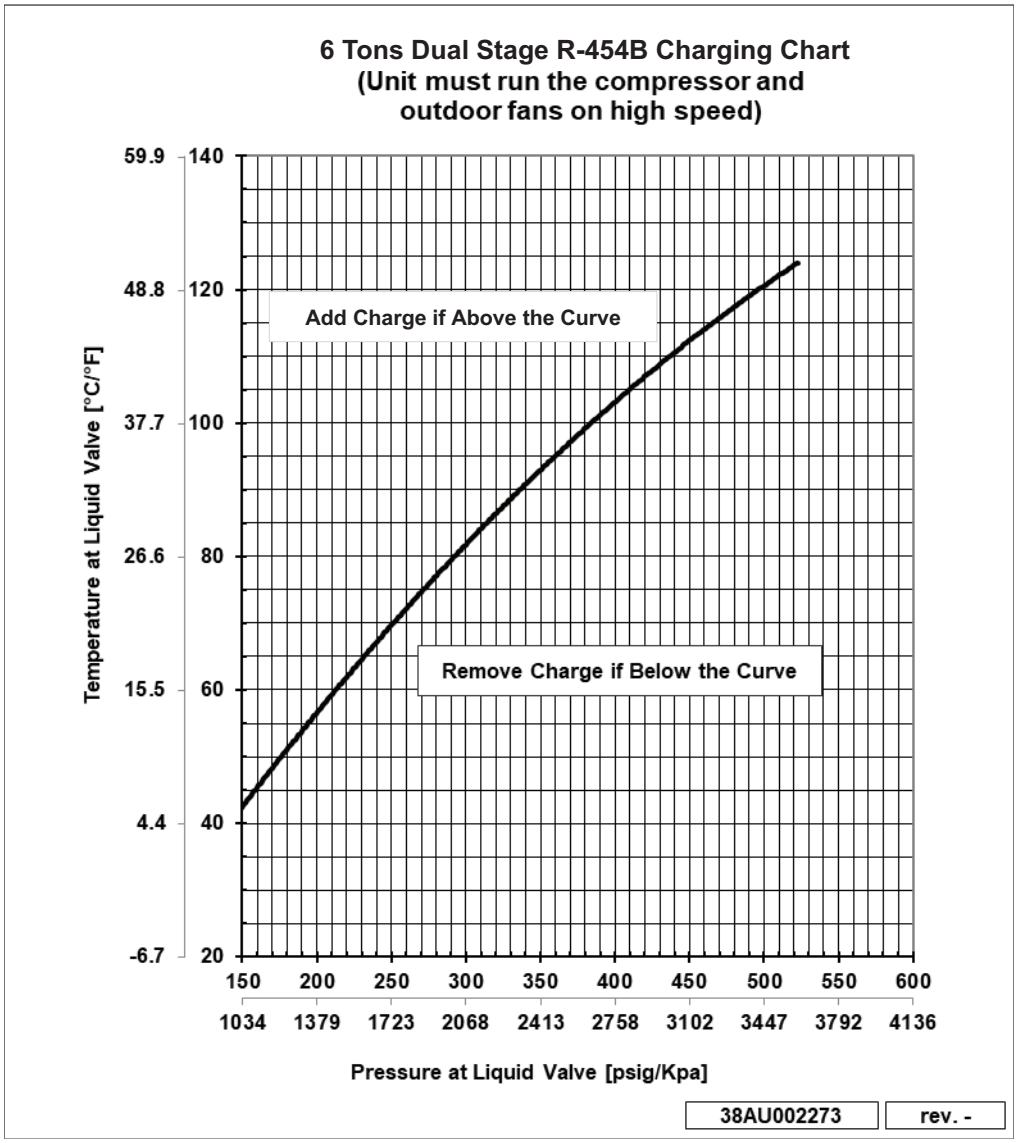


Fig. 22 — 569L*07(M,N) Charging Chart

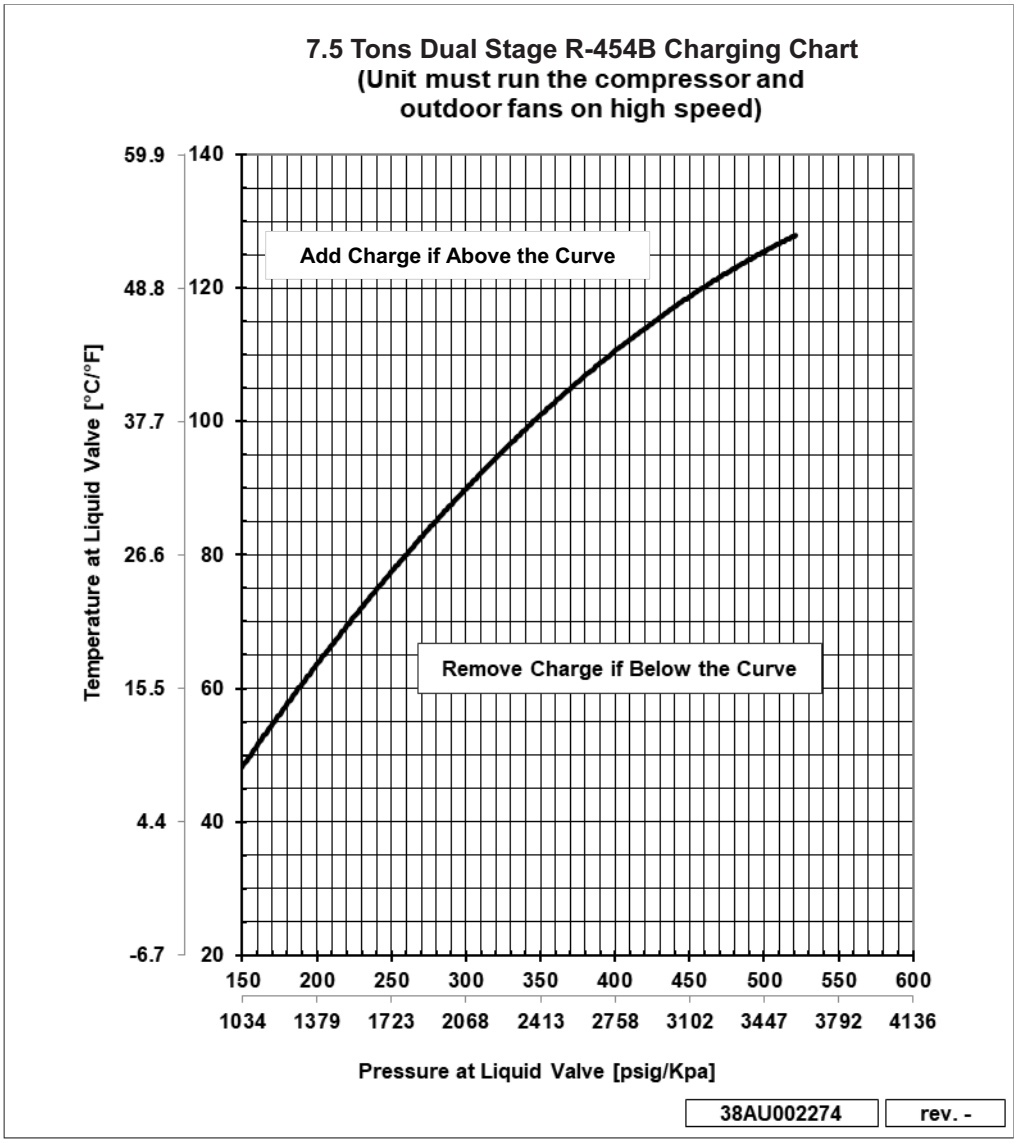


Fig. 23 — 569L*08(M,N) Charging Chart

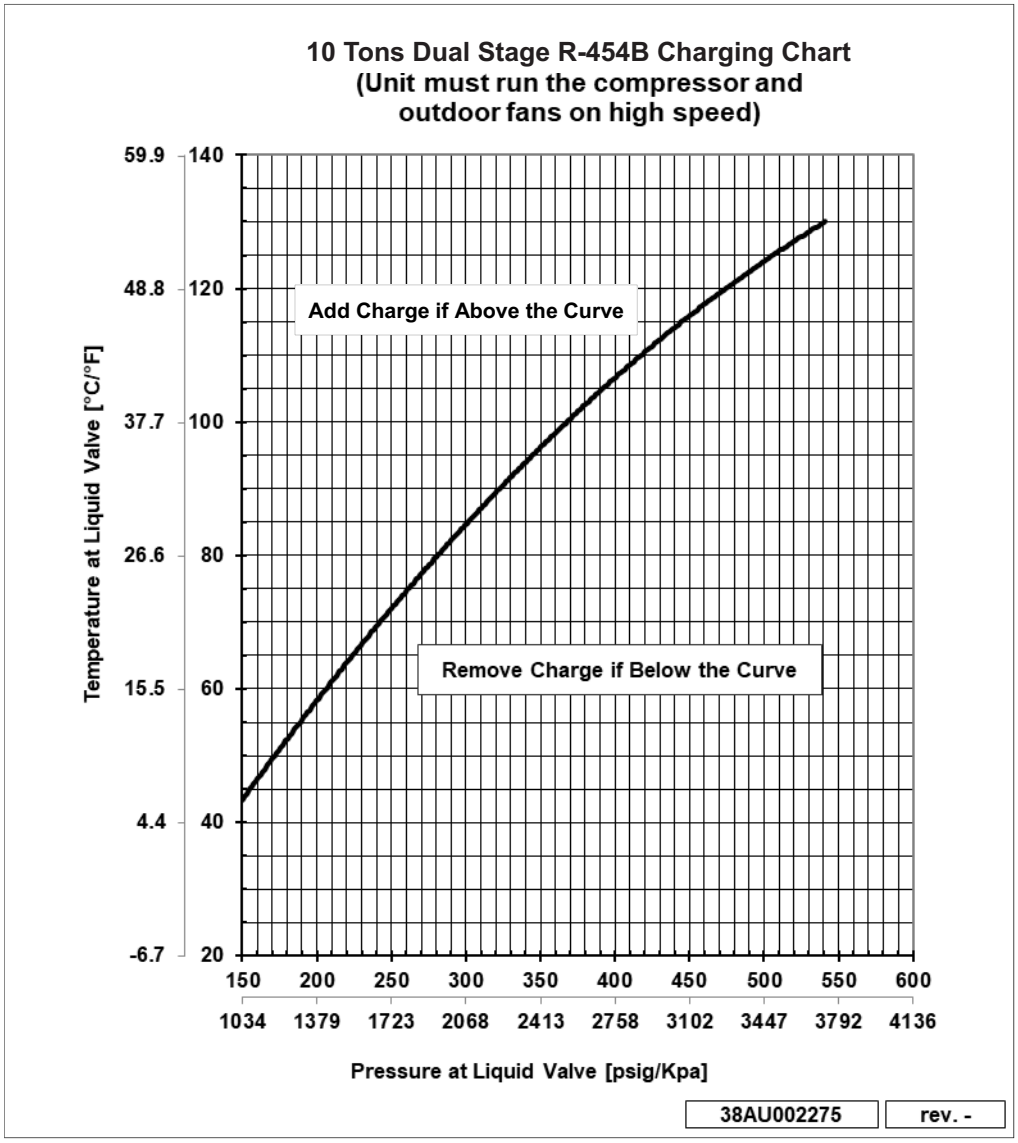


Fig. 24 — 569L*12(M,N) Charging Chart

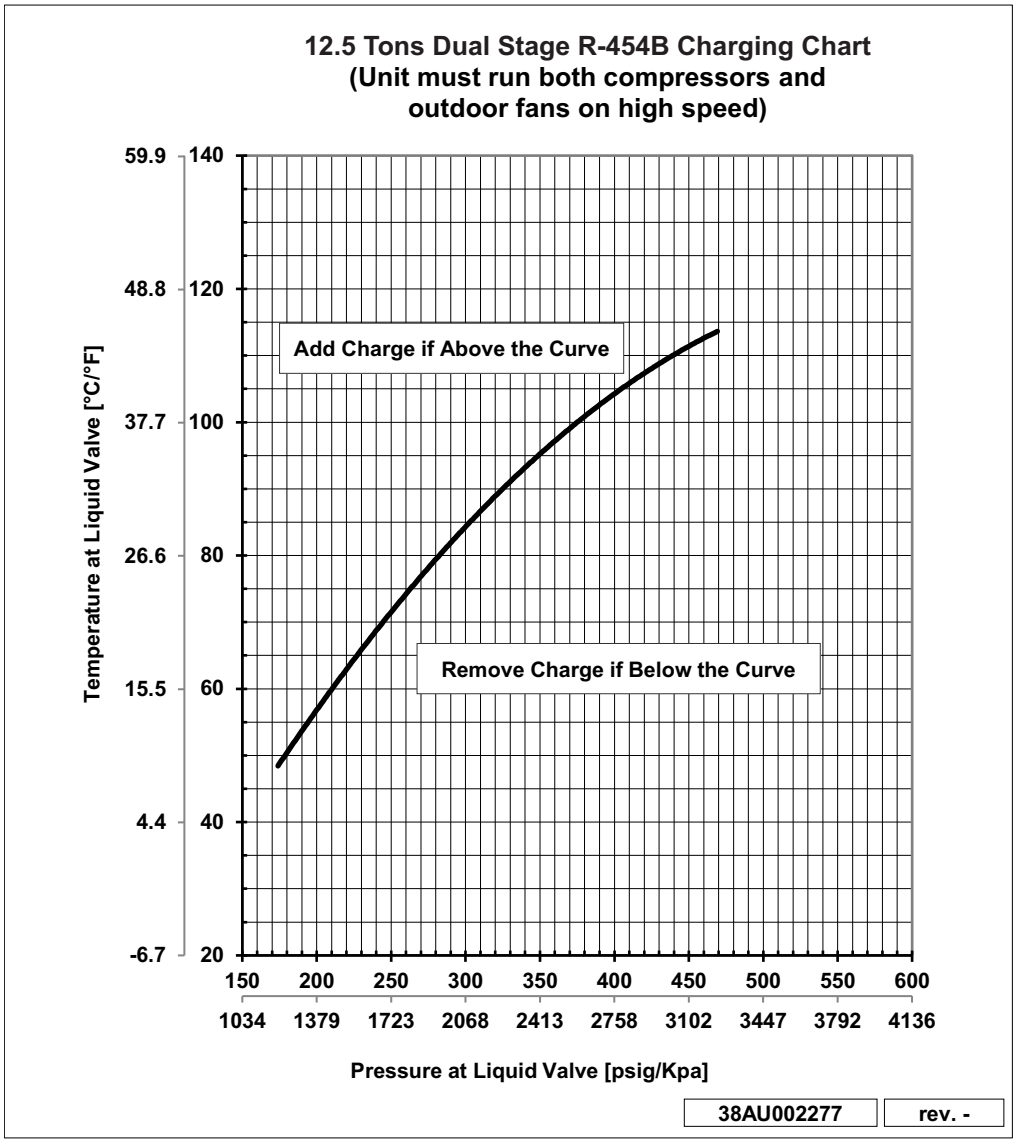


Fig. 25 — 569L*14(M,N) Charging Chart

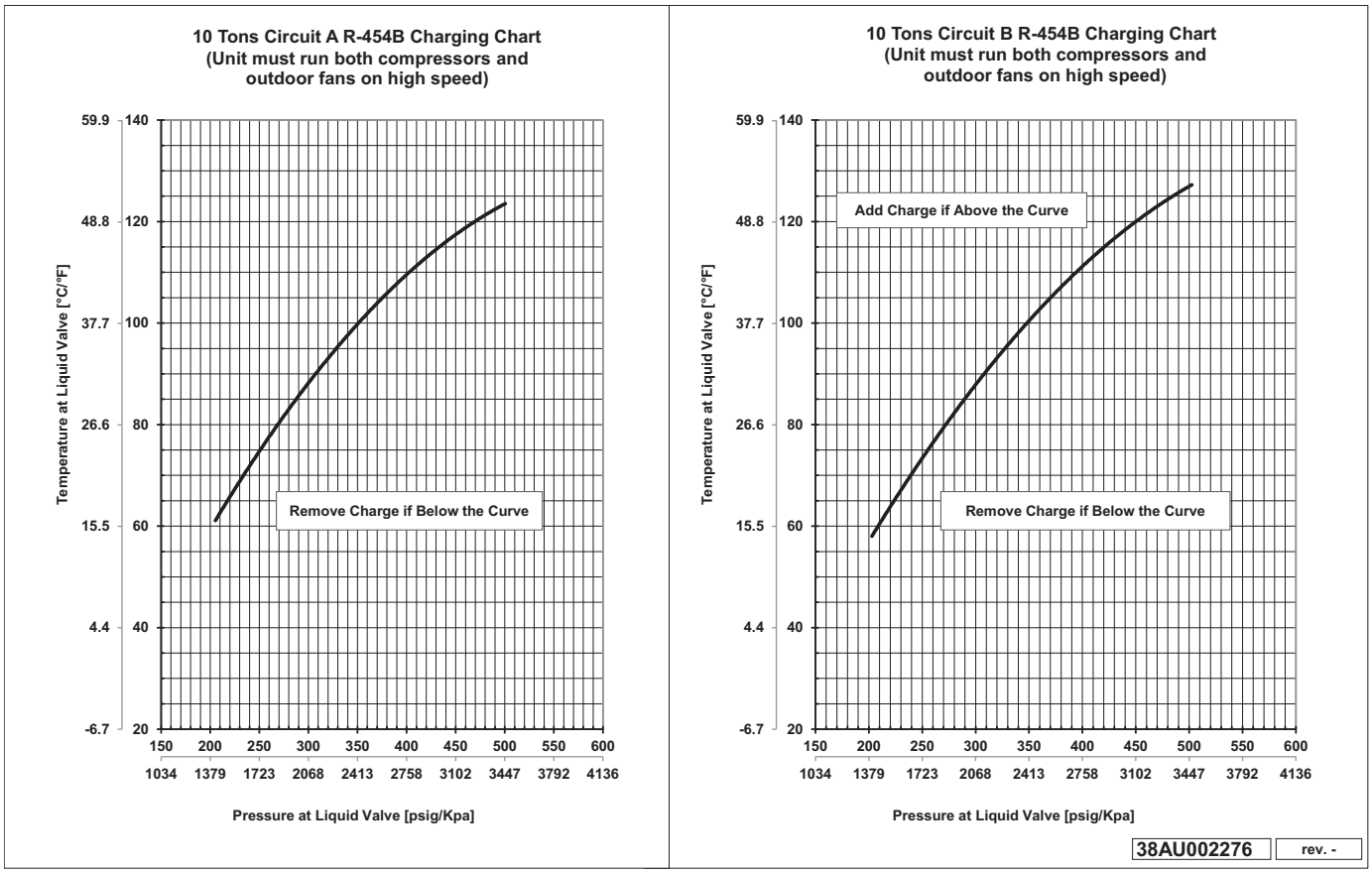


Fig. 26 — 569L*12(T,U) Charging Chart

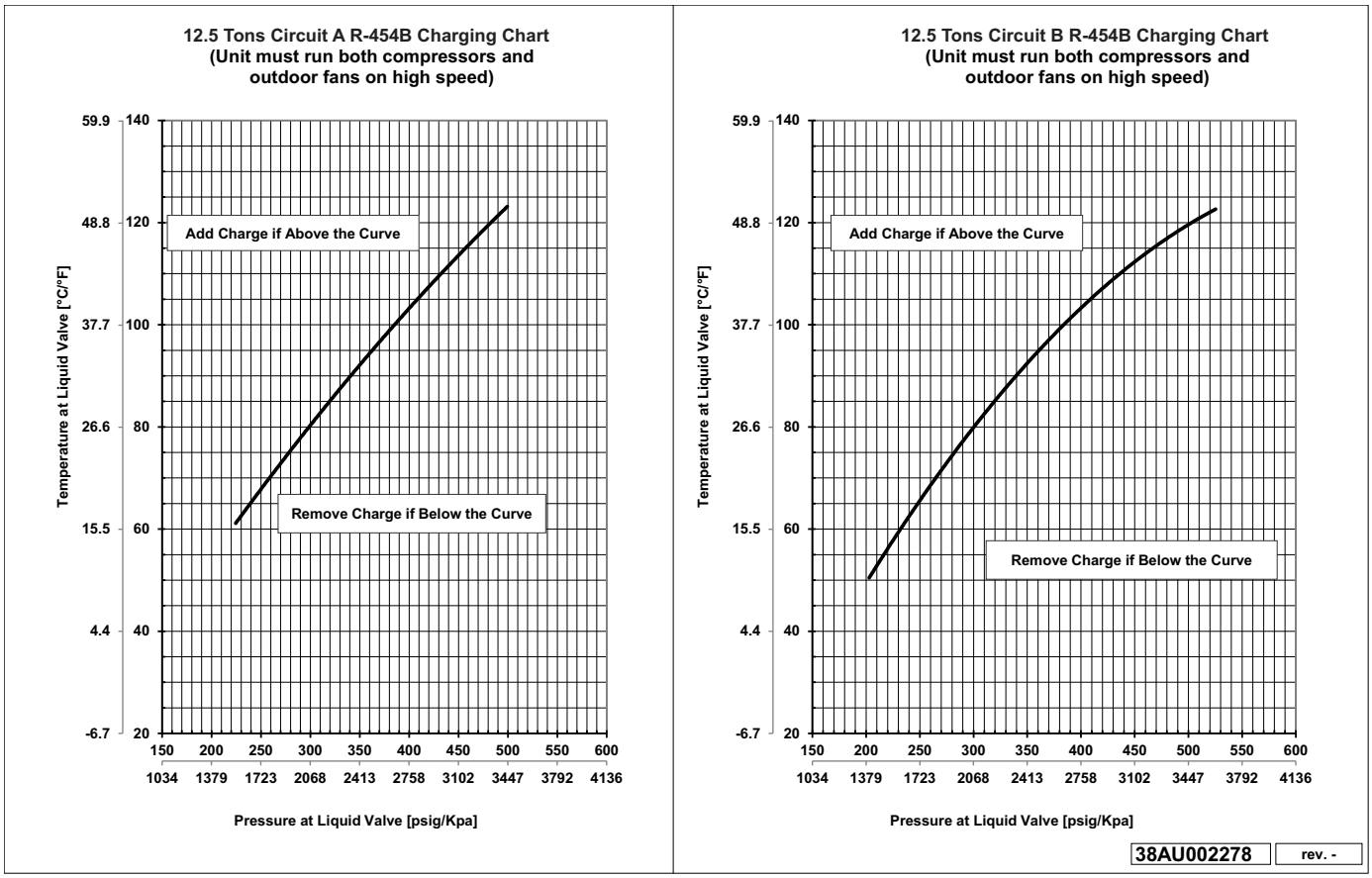


Fig. 27 — 569L*14(T,U) Charging Chart

OPERATING SEQUENCE

Base Unit Controls

INDOOR (SUPPLY) FAN

If the thermostat fan operation is selected as Continuous, the indoor (supply) fan motor runs continuously. If the thermostat fan operation is selected as Automatic, indoor (supply) fan motor runs when there is a call for cooling, heating or ventilation. When thermostat is satisfied, the indoor (supply) fan motor stops. If there is a fan fault or a shutdown condition in the fan coil, the indoor (supply) fan will not run if there is a call for ventilation, cooling, or heating, and the 569L unit will act as if it is not receiving a cooling demand.

COOLING, UNIT WITHOUT ECONOMIZER

569L*07/08/12(M,N) — Single Circuit/2-Stage

On a thermostat call for Cooling, the indoor (supply) fan motor runs (subject to there being no fan fault or shutdown condition, see above section). Thermostat output Y1 is energized; terminal Y1 at 569L*07/08/12(M,N) unit receives 24-v. 24-v received at CADM1 terminal Y. If anti-recycle time delay period has not expired, CADM1 relay will remain open, de-energizing Solenoid Valve Relay (SVR) and preventing compressor start. When safety pressure switches are closed and CADM1 time delay expires, CADM1 relay closes, SVR and compressor contactor C1are energized; liquid line solenoid valve (LLSV) opens, and Compressor 1 starts. All outdoor fan motors start, subject to ambient temperature (refer to Fan Cycling Section).

On a thermostat calling for Stage 2 Cooling, thermostat output Y2 is energized; terminal Y2 at 569L*07/08/12(M,N) units receive 24-v. 24-v received at CADM1 terminal Y2. CADM1 DC SOL terminal outputs 24-vdc to the compressor loader plug (LDR) and the compressor operates at full load capacity.

As space cooling load is satisfied, thermostat outputs Y2 and Y1 are sequentially de-energized, removing 24-v at 569L*07/08/12(M,N) terminals Y2 and Y1. Compressor loader plug is de-energized on Y2 opening. On Y1 opening, Compressor 1 stops, all outdoor fan motors stop and SVR relay is de-energized. Liquid line solenoid valve is de-energized and valve closes. CADM1 begins its three-minute anti-recycle time delay.

569L*14(M,N) — Single Circuit, 2-Stage with Tandem Compressors

On a thermostat call for Cooling, indoor (supply) fan motor runs. Thermostat output Y1 is energized; terminal Y1 at 569L*14(M,N) unit receives 24-v. 24-v received at CADM1 terminal Y. If anti-recycle time delay period has not expired, CADM1 relay will remain open, de-energizing Solenoid Valve Relay (SVR) and preventing compressor start. When safety pressure switches are closed and CADM1 time delay expires, CADM1 relay closes, SVR and compressor contactor C1 are energized; liquid line solenoid valve LLSV opens, and Compressor 1 starts. All outdoor fan motors start, subject to ambient temperature (refer to Fan Cycling Section).

On a thermostat calling for Stage 2 Cooling, thermostat output Y2 is energized; terminal Y2 at 569L*14(M,N) unit receives 24-v. 24-v received at CADM2 terminal Y. If anti-recycle time delay period has not expired, CADM2 relay will remain open, preventing Compressor 2 start. When safety pressure switches are closed and CADM2 time delay expires, CADM2 relay closes, compressor contactor C2 is energized; Compressor 2 starts.

As space cooling load is satisfied, thermostat outputs Y2 and Y1 are sequentially de-energized, removing 24-v at 569L*14(M,N) terminals Y2 and Y1. Compressor 2 stops on Y2 opening. CADM2 begins its three-minute anti-recycle time delay. On Y1 opening, Compressor 1 stops, all outdoor fan motors stop and SVR relay is de-energized. Liquid line solenoid valve is de-energized and valve closes. CADM1 begins its three-minute anti-recycle time delay.

569L*12/14(T,U) — Two Circuits/3-Stage Cooling

On a thermostat call for Cooling the indoor (supply) fan motor runs (subject to there being no fan fault or shutdown condition, see Indoor (Supply) Fan section). Thermostat output Y1 is energized; terminal Y1 at 569L***(T,U) unit receives 24-v and the Compressor Lockout Relay (CLR) is energized (if there is a fan fault or shutdown condition in the fan coil unit, the CLR will not energize, preventing a Y1, Y2, or Y3 call from turning on the compressors). 24-v received at CADM1 terminal Y1. If anti-recycle time delay period has not expired, CADM1 relay will remain open, de-energizing Solenoid Valve Relay 1 (SVR1) and preventing compressor start. When safety pressure switches are closed and CADM1 time delay expires, CADM1 relay closes, SVR1 and compressor contactor C1 are energized; liquid line solenoid valve LLSV1 opens and Circuit 1 compressor starts. All outdoor fan motors start, subject to ambient temperature (refer to Fan Cycling Section).

On a thermostat calling for Stage 2 Cooling, thermostat output Y2 is energized; terminal Y2 at 569L***(T,U) unit receives 24-v. 24-v received at CADM2 terminal Y. If anti-recycle time delay period has not expired, CADM2 relay will remain open, de-energizing Solenoid Valve Relay 2 (SVR2) and preventing compressor start. When safety pressure switches are closed and CADM2 time delay expires, CADM2 relay closes, SVR2 and compressor contactor C2 are energized; liquid line solenoid valve LLSV2 opens and Circuit 2 compressor starts.

On a thermostat calling for Stage 3 Cooling, thermostat output Y3 is energized; terminal X at 569L***(T,U) unit receives 24-v. 24-v received at CADM1 terminal Y2. CADM1 DC SOL terminal outputs 24-vdc to the compressor loader plug (LDR) and the Compressor 1 operates at full load capacity.

As space cooling load is satisfied, thermostat outputs Y3, Y2 and Y1 are de-energized, removing 24-v at 569L***(T,U) terminals X (Y3), Y2 and Y1. Compressor 1 loader plug is de-energized on Y3 opening. Circuit 2 compressor stops on Y2 opening; SVR2 is de-energized and LLSV2 closes. CADM2 begins its three-minute anti-recycle time delay. On Y1 opening, Circuit 1 compressor stops, all outdoor fan motors stop and SVR1 relay is de-energized. Liquid line solenoid valve LLSV1 is de-energized and valve closes. Compressor Lockout Relay is also de-energized. CADM1 begins its three-minute anti-recycle time delay.

FAN CYCLING

All units are equipped with a temperature switch that will shut down Outdoor Fan 1 in cooling mode when the outdoor temperature falls below 60°F (16°C) to ensure continuous operation in both stages. The outdoor fan will turn back on when the temperature rises above 65°F (18°C). See Fig. 28 and 29 for outdoor fan labeling.

All Units

If either the Low Pressure Switch or High Pressure Switch opens while thermostat output Y1, Y2, or Y3 remain energized, the compressor contactor is de-energized, the compressor stops and liquid line solenoid is de-energized (valve closes). CADM initiates a TRIP event (cooling demand sensed at CADM terminal Y but no current is measured at T1, T2, T3 motor sensors); CADM relay opens and RED LED is illuminated. TRIP condition maintains lockout of compressor operation until CADM is manually reset. Reset CADM by cycling unit main power.

Complete system shutdown may be caused by loss of main power, open compressor internal overload, open low-pressure or high-pressure switch, or a fault detected by the CADM logic. Compressor operation without cooling may indicate the compressor's ASTP feature is active; disconnect unit power and allow compressor to cool. See Service section for further details.

COOLING, UNIT WITH ECONOMIZER

Refer to fan coil unit installation instructions and economizer accessory installation instructions for operating sequences when system is equipped with accessory economizer.

HEATING

Refer to fan coil unit installation instructions and accessory heating device installation instructions for operating sequences in heating mode.

MAINTENANCE

These items should be part of a routine maintenance program, to be checked every month or two, until a specific schedule for each can be identified for this installation:

Quarterly Inspection (and 30 days after initial start)

INDOOR SECTION

- Condenser coil cleanliness checked.
- Return air filter replacement
- Outdoor hood inlet filters cleaned
- Fan shaft bearing locking collar tightness checked
- Condensate drain checked

Heating

- Power wire connections
- Fuses ready
- Manual-reset limit switch is closed

See Tables 23 and 24 for unit specific maintenance checklists.

Seasonal Maintenance

These items should be checked at the beginning of each season (or more often if local conditions and usage patterns dictate):

AIR CONDITIONING

- Condenser fan motor mounting bolts tightness
- Compressor mounting bolts
- Condenser fan blade positioning
- Control box cleanliness and wiring condition
- Wire terminal tightness
- Refrigerant charge level
- Evaporator coil cleaning
- Evaporator blower motor amperage

Table 23 — Outdoor Unit Maintenance Checklist

MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST[a]	RECOMMENDED INTERVAL[b]	
Outdoor unit specific:	**Monthly**	**Annual**
Clear away debris and vegetation near unit.	X	
Inspect cabinet for damage. Replace components that are damaged or severely rusted.		X
Inspect electrical disconnect for proper function. Repair or replace as necessary.		X
Inspect electrical wiring and connections. Tighten loose connections. Inspect and perform functional test of equipment as needed to ensure proper function. Repair or replace damaged or overheated components and wiring.		X
Check refrigerant system subcooling and superheat.		X
Inspect inside of unit. Clean if debris is present.		X
Inspect condenser coil. Clean if dust, dirt, or debris is present. Rinse unit with fresh water.[c]		X[d]
Inspect motor and fan for damage. Make sure fans spin freely.		X

NOTE(S):

a. The above list may not include all maintenance items. Inspection intervals may vary depending on climate and opening hours. Consult your Bryant dealer about a service contact for seasonal inspections
b. Monthly maintenance items and outdoor unit rinsing may be performed by the customer. All other maintenance items and all service work must be performed by a qualified service technician. Read all warning labels.
c. Do not use harsh chemicals or high pressure water on coils. More frequent rinsing is required near a sea coast.
d. Monthly rinsing of the condenser coil is recommended if the unit is located in a corrosive climate.

Table 24 — Indoor Unit Maintenance Checklist

MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST[a]	RECOMMENDED INTERVAL[b]	
Indoor unit specific: (for accessories refer to unit specific literature)	**Monthly**	**Annual**
Inspect, clean, or replace air filter if dirty.	X	
Inspect and clean blower assembly (includes blower housing, wheel, and motor). Inspect belts and motor pulley. Lubricate shaft bearings.		X
Inspect internal and external cabinet. Clean as needed.		X
Inspect electrical disconnect for proper function. Repair or replace as necessary.		X
Inspect electrical components, wiring, and connections. Tighten loose connections. Repair or replace damaged components and wiring.		X
Inspect evaporator coil. Clean if dust, dirt, or debris is present.[c]		X
Clean condensate pan, trap, and drain lines (more frequent maintenance may be required in humid climates - consult your local HVAC dealer).		X
Inspect motor and fan for damage. Inspect airflow system (ductwork). Check for leaks and repair as needed.		X

NOTE(S):

a. The above list may not include all maintenance items. Inspection intervals may vary depending on climate and opening hours. Consult your Bryant dealer about a service contact for seasonal inspections
b. Monthly maintenance items and outdoor unit rinsing may be performed by the customer. All other maintenance items and all service work must be performed by a qualified service technician. Read all warning labels.
c. Do not use harsh chemicals or high pressure water on coils. More frequent rinsing is required near a sea coast.

SERVICE

Refrigeration System

⚠ WARNING

UNIT OPERATION AND SAFETY HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could cause personal injury, death and/or equipment damage.

This system uses R-454B refrigerant, which has higher pressures than R-22 and other refrigerants. No other refrigerant may be used in this system. Gauge set, hoses, and recovery system must be designed to handle R-454B refrigerant. If unsure about equipment, consult the equipment manufacturer.

COMPRESSOR OIL

⚠ CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in damage to components.

The compressor is in a R-454B refrigerant system and uses a polyolester (POE) oil. This oil is extremely hygroscopic, meaning it absorbs water readily. POE oils can absorb 15 times as much water as other oils designed for HCFC and CFC refrigerants. Avoid exposure of the oil to the atmosphere.

A2L SERVICING REQUIREMENTS

Prior to, and during the work being performed on an appliance containing A2L refrigerants, the area must be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector to ensure that the person or persons performing work are aware of a potentially toxic or flammable atmosphere. The area must also be surveyed to ensure there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks. “No Smoking” signs shall be displayed.

Should any hot work need to be performed on the refrigerant system, or associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available nearby. Have a dry powder or CO_2 fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.

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

SERVICING SYSTEMS ON ROOFS WITH SYNTHETIC MATERIALS

POE (polyolester) compressor lubricants are known to cause long term damage to some synthetic roofing materials. Exposure, even if immediately cleaned up, may cause embrittlement (leading to cracking) to occur in one year or more. When performing any service which may risk exposure of compressor oil to the roof, take appropriate precautions to protect roofing. Procedures which risk oil leakage include but are not limited to compressor replacement, repairing refrigerants leaks, replacing refrigerant components such as filter drier, pressure switch, metering device, coil, accumulator, or reversing valve.

Synthetic Roof Precautionary Procedure:

1. Cover extended roof working area with an impermeable polyethylene (plastic) drop cloth or tarp. Cover an approximate 10 x 10 ft (3.3 x 3.3 m) area.
2. Cover area in front of the unit service panel with a terry cloth shop towel to absorb lubricant spills and prevent run-offs, and protect drop cloth from tears caused by tools or components.
3. Place terry cloth shop towel inside unit immediately under component(s) to be serviced and prevent lubricant run-offs through the louvered openings in the base pan.
4. Perform required service.
5. Remove and dispose of any oil contaminated material per local codes.

LIQUID LINE FILTER DRIER

The factory-provided filter drier is specifically designed to operate with Puron Advance™ refrigerant. Replace the filter drier with factory-authorized components only with a filter drier with desiccant made from 100% molecular sieve grade XH-11. Filter drier must be replaced whenever the refrigerant system is opened.

When removing a filter drier, use a tubing cutter to cut the drier from the system. Do not unsweat a filter drier from the system. Heat from unsweating will release moisture and contaminants from drier into system.

FIELD REFRIGERANT ACCESS PORTS

Field service access to refrigerant pressures is through the access ports located at the service valves (see Fig. 28 and 29). These ports are 1/4-in. SAE Flare couplings with Schrader check valves and service caps. Use these ports to admit nitrogen to the field tubing during brazing, to evacuate the tubing and evaporator coil, to admit initial refrigerant charge into the low-side of the system and when checking and adjusting the system refrigerant charge. When service activities are completed, ensure the service caps are in place and secure; check for leaks. If the Schrader check valve must be removed and re-installed, tighten to 2 to 3 in.-lb (23 to 34 N-cm).

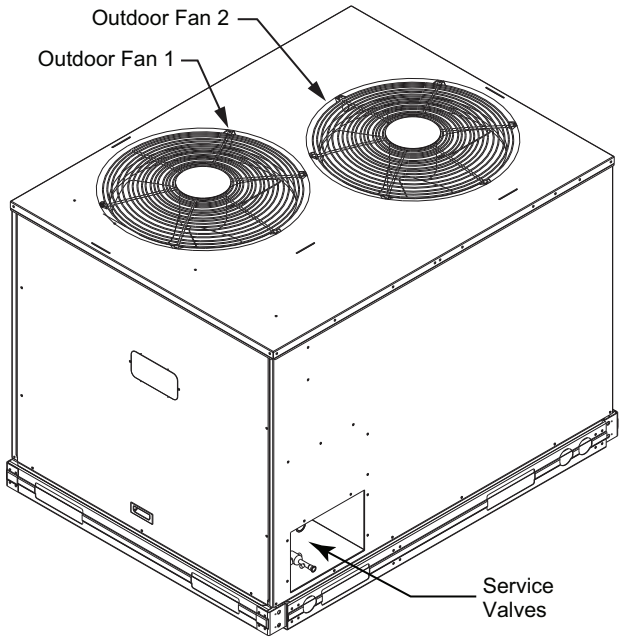


Fig. 28 — Typical Exterior, Single-Circuit Unit (569L*08[M,N] shown)

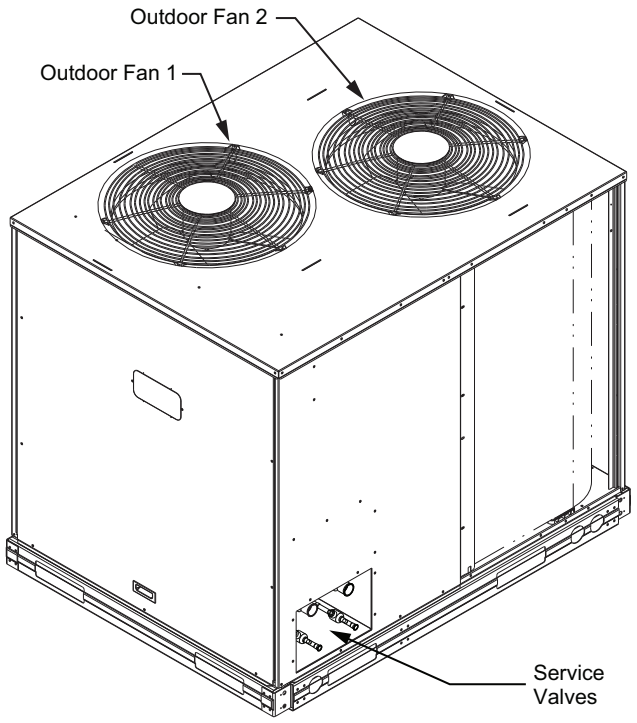


Fig. 29 — Typical Exterior, Two-Circuit Unit (569L*14[T,U] shown)

FACTORY HIGH-FLOW ACCESS PORTS

There are two additional access ports in the system - on the suction tube between the compressor and the suction service valve and on the liquid tube near the liquid service valve (see Fig. 30 and 31). These are brass fittings with black plastic caps. The hose connection fittings are standard 1/4-in. SAE Male Flare couplings.

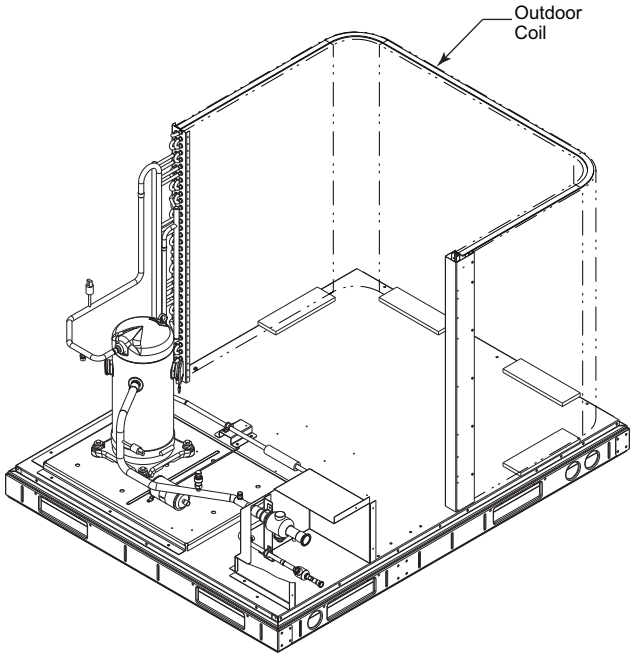


Fig. 30 — Typical Interior, Single-Circuit Unit (569L*08[M,N] shown)

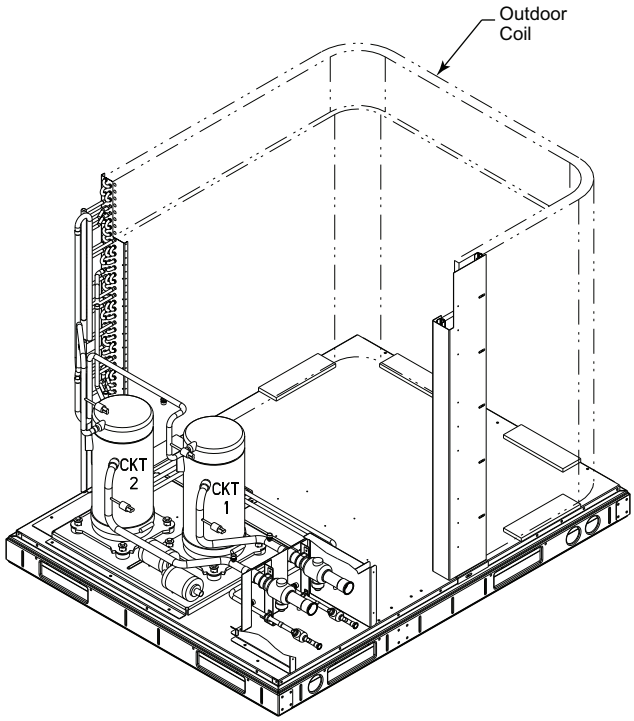


Fig. 31 — Typical Interior, Two-Circuit Unit (569L*14[T,U] shown)

The brass fittings are two-piece High Flow valves, with a receptacle base brazed to the tubing and an integral spring-closed check valve core screwed into the base. See Fig. 32. This check valve is permanently assembled into this core body and cannot be serviced separately; replace the entire core body if necessary. Service tools are available from RCD that allow the replacement of the check valve core without having to recover the entire system refrigerant charge. Apply compressor refrigerant oil to the check valve core's bottom o-ring. Install the fitting body with 96 ±10 in.-lb (1085 ±23 N-cm) of torque; do not overtighten.

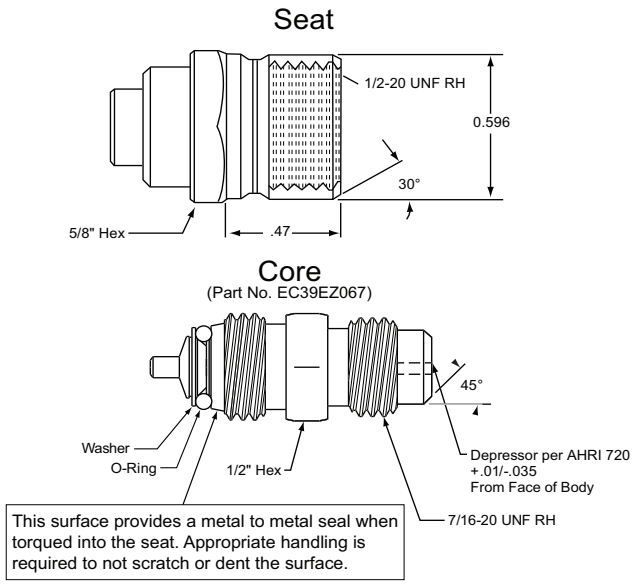


Fig. 32 — CoreMax[1] Access Port Assembly

1. Third-party trademarks and logos are the property of their respective owners.

Comfort Alert Diagnostic Module

The Comfort Alert Diagnostic Module (CADM) monitors and analyzes data from the Copeland Scroll three-phase compressor and the thermostat demand. The CADM also provides a 3-minute anti-recycle time delay to compressor cycling. Each compressor has a separate CADM module.

The CADM detects causes for electrical and system related failures without any sensors. Flashing LEDs communicate the Alert codes to guide service technicians in accurately and quickly troubleshooting the system and determining root cause for the failure.

Inputs to the CADM include 24-vac power, thermostat Y1 or Y2, compressor contactor coil (common side) and compressor power leads (from the compressor contactor). See Table 25.

Control of the compressor contactor coil is through a normally-closed (power on the module) contact between terminals P and C.

Table 25 — Comfort Alert Diagnostic Module Inputs

INPUT	TERMINAL	VOLTAGE
Control Power	R	24-v
Demand[a]	Y2	24-v
Control Common	C	24-v
Cooling	Y	24-v
Contractor Coil	P	24-v
Line A	T1	Line
Line B	T2	Line
Line C	T3	Line

NOTE(S):

a. All models except for 569L*14(M,N) require at least one two stage CADM. The 569L*14(M,N) instead uses two one-stage CADMs.

Communications of status and alert conditions is through three LEDs located on the top edge of the module housing (see Fig. 33): POWER (green), ALERT (yellow), and TRIP (red).

The POWER LED indicates the presence of control power to the CADM.

The ALERT LED indicates an abnormal condition exists in the system through a flash code. The ALERT LED will blink a number of times consecutively, pause and the repeat the process. The number of blinks, defined in Table 26, correlates to a particular abnormal condition; troubleshooting tips are provided for each Alert code. Reset of the ALERT may be automatic or manual. If the fault condition causing the Alert is self-corrected, the Alert code will be removed and the CADM will automatically reset and allow the system to restart normally. Manual reset requires that main power to the 569L unit be recycled after the cause for the Alert condition has been detected and corrected.

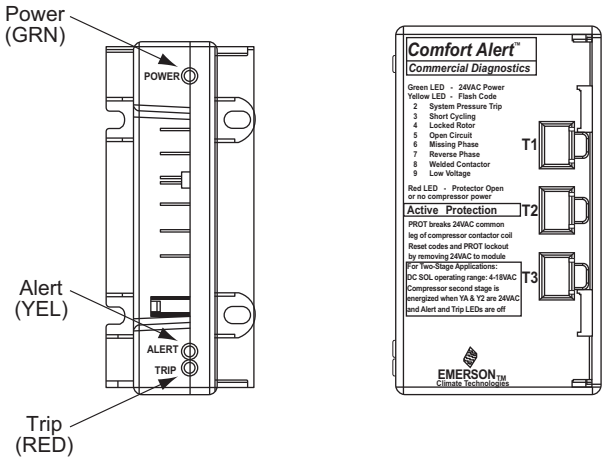


Fig. 33 — CADM Housing/LED Locations

The TRIP LED indicates either a time-delay period is currently active (RED LED is blinking) or the module has locked out the compressor (RED LED is on steady). A lockout condition will occur when the CADM detects a thermostat demand at input Y but there is no power at the compressor line terminals T1 or T2 or T3. This lockout can occur due to a safety switch (LPS or HPS) opening and de-energizing the compressor contactor, the compressor-motor internal overload opens, or other internal power interruption has occurred. Reset of the TRIP LED requires that unit main power be recycled after the loss of power to the compressor condition has been detected and corrected.

Simultaneous blinking of YELLOW and RED LEDs indicates control power input to the CADM is low. Check control circuit transformer and wiring.

TROUBLESHOOTING THE CADM WIRING

Flashing LEDs also indicate wiring problems to the CADM. See Tables 26 and 27 for discussion of additional LED flash codes and troubleshooting instructions.

Table 26 — LED Status Codes

STATUS LED	STATUS LED DESCRIPTION	STATUS LED TROUBLESHOOTING INFORMATION
Green “POWER”	Module has power	Supply voltage is present at module terminals
Red “TRIP” LED On Solid	Thermostat demand signal Y is present, but the compressor is not running.	1. Compressor protector is open 2. Condensing unit power disconnect is open 3. Compressor circuit breaker or fuse(s) is open 4. Broken supply wires or connector is not making contact 5. Compressor power wires not routed through Comfort Alert 6. Compressor contactor has failed open
Red “TRIP” LED Flashing	The anti-short cycle timer (3 minutes) in module is preventing compressor restart.	
Module locks out compressor when compressor damaging ALERT code appears. Lockout ALERT codes are noted in the Status LED Description. During a compressor lock out, 24VAC power must be removed from module to manually reset.		
Yellow “ALERT” LED On Solid	A short circuit or over current condition exists on PROT terminal.	1. Compressor contactor coil shorted 2. Electrical load too high for PROT circuit (maximum 1 Amp) 3. 24 V AC wired directly to PROT terminal
Yellow “ALERT” Flash Code 2	System Pressure Trip Discharge pressure out of limits LOCKOUT	1. High head pressure 2. Condenser coil poor air circulation (dirty, blocked, damaged) 3. Condenser fan is not running 4. If low pressure switch is open: a. Low refrigerant charge b. Evaporator blower is not running c. Evaporator coil is frozen d. Faulty metering device e. Condenser coil is dirty f. Liquid line restriction (filter drier blocked if present)
Yellow “ALERT” Flash Code 3	Short Cycling Compressor is running only briefly (four consecutive cycles of less than three minutes each) LOCKOUT	1. Loose connection between thermostat Y1 and CADM Y terminal. 2. Unit short-cycling on thermostat 3. System or control board defective
Yellow “ALERT” Flash Code 4	Locked Rotor LOCKOUT	1. Low line voltage to compressor 2. Excessive liquid refrigerant in compressor 3. Compressor bearings are seized
Yellow “ALERT” Flash Code 5	Open Circuit	1. Condensing unit power disconnect is open 2. Compressor circuit breaker or fuses are open 3. Compressor contactor has failed open 4. High pressure switch is open and requires manual reset 5. Broken supply wires or connector is not making contact 6. Unusually long compressor protector reset time due to extreme ambient temperature 7. Compressor windings are damaged
Yellow “ALERT” Flash Code 6	Missing Phase LOCKOUT	1. Compressor fuse is open on one phase 2. Broken wire or connector on one phase 3. Compressor motor winding is damaged 4. Utility supply has dropped one phase
Yellow “ALERT” Flash Code 7	Reverse Phase LOCKOUT	1. Compressor running backward due to supply phase reversal
Yellow “ALERT” Flash Code 8	Welded Contractor Compressor always runs	1. Compressor contactor has failed closed 2. Thermostat demand signal not connected to module
Yellow “ALERT” Flash Code 9	Low Voltage Control circuit < 18VAC	1. Control circuit transformer is overloaded 2. Low line voltage to compressor

Table 27 — CADM Troubleshooting

MISWIRED MODULE INDICATION	RECOMMENDED TROUBLESHOOTING ACTION
Green LED is not on, module does not power up	Determine if both R and C module terminals are connected. Verify voltage in present at module’s R and C terminals. NOTE: The CADM requires a constant nominal 24VAC power supply. The wiring to the module’s R and C terminals must be directly from the control transformer. The module cannot receive its power from another device that will interrupt the 24VAC power supply. See Appendix B Wiring Diagrams.
Green LED Intermittent, module powers up only when compressor runs	Determine if R and Y terminals are wired in reverse. Verify module’s R and C terminals have a constant source. See “NOTE” above for details on R and C wiring.
TRIP LED is on but system and compressor check OK	Verify Y terminal is wired properly per the 569L wiring diagram (see Appendix B Wiring Diagrams). Verify voltage at contactor coil falls below 0.5VAC when off. Verify 24VAC is present across Y and C when thermostat demand signal is present. If not, R and C are reverse wired.
TRIP LED and ALERT LED flashing together	Verify R and C terminals are supplied with 19-28VAC.
ALERT Flash Code 3 (Compressor Short Cycling) displayed incorrectly	Verify Y terminal is connected to 24VAC at contactor coil. Verify voltage at contactor coil falls below 0.5VAC when off.
ALERT Flash Code 5 or 6 (Open Circuit, Missing Phase) displayed incorrectly	Check that compressor T1 and T3 wires are through module’s current sensing holes. Verify Y terminal is connected to 24VAC at contactor coil. Verify voltage at contactor coil falls below 0.5VAC when off.
Alert Flash Code 8 (Welded Contactor) displayed incorrectly	Determine if module’s Y terminal is connected. Verify Y terminal is connected to 24VAC at contactor coil. Verify 24VAC is present across Y and C when thermostat demand signal is present. If not, R and C are reverse wired. Verify voltage at contactor coil falls below 0.5VAC when off.

Compressor Protection

COMPRESSOR OVER-TEMPERATURE INTERNAL PROTECTION

A thermostat installed on the compressor motor winding reacts to excessively high winding temperatures and shuts off the compressor.

CRANKCASE HEATER

The heater minimizes absorption of liquid refrigerant by oil in the crankcase during brief or extended shutdown periods. The heater is wired to cycle with the compressor; the heater is off when compressor is running, and on when compressor is off.

The crankcase heater will operate as long as the power circuit is energized. The main disconnect must be on to energize the crankcase heater.

IMPORTANT: Never open any switch or disconnect that energizes the crankcase heater unless unit is being serviced or is to be shut down for a prolonged period. After a prolonged shutdown on a service job, energize the crankcase heater for 24 hours before starting the compressor.

ADVANCED SCROLL TEMPERATURE PROTECTION (ASTP)

See "Advanced Scroll Temperature Protection (ASTP)" on page 23.

LOW-PRESSURE SWITCH

The 569L low-pressure switch is stem-mounted on the suction line. Switches are all fixed, non-adjustable type.

HIGH-PRESSURE SWITCH

The high-pressure switch is stem mounted on the discharge line. The switch is a fixed, non-adjustable type.

OUTDOOR FANS

Each fan is supported by a formed-wire mount bolted to the fan deck and covered with a wire guard. Fan motors have permanently lubricated bearings.

1. Shut off unit power supply. Install lockout tag.
2. Remove outdoor fan assembly (grille, motor, and fan).
3. Loosen fan hub setscrews.
4. Adjust fan height as shown in Fig. 34.
5. Tighten setscrews to 84 in.-lb (949 N-cm).
6. Replace outdoor fan assembly.

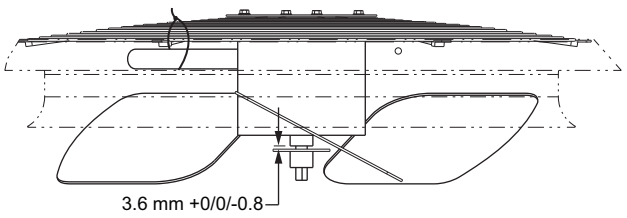


Fig. 34 — Outdoor Fan Blade Position

LUBRICATION

Fan Motors

The fan motors have sealed bearings. No provisions are made for lubrication.

Compressor

The compressor has its own oil supply. Loss of oil due to a leak in the system should be the only reason for adding oil after the system has been in operation.

Routine Cleaning of Round-Tube Plate Fin (RTPF) Coils

Periodic cleaning with Totaline® environmentally balanced coil cleaner is essential to extend the life of RTPF coils. This cleaner is available from Bryant replacement parts division as part number P902-0301 for a one gallon container, and part number P902-0305 for a 5 gallon container. It is recommended that all RTPF coils be cleaned with the Totaline environmentally balanced coil cleaner as described below.

Coil cleaning should be part of the unit's regularly scheduled maintenance procedures to ensure long life of the coil. Failure to clean the coils may result in reduced durability in the environment.

Avoid the use of:

- coil brighteners
- acid cleaning prior to painting
- high pressure washers
- poor quality water for cleaning

Totaline environmentally balanced coil cleaner is non-flammable, hypoallergenic, non-bacterial, and a USDA accepted biodegradable agent that will not harm the coil or surrounding components such as electrical wiring, painted metal surfaces, or insulation. Use of non-recommended coil cleaners is strongly discouraged since coil and unit durability could be affected.

TOTALINE ENVIRONMENTALLY BALANCED COIL CLEANER APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

- 2-1/2 gallon garden sprayer
- water rinse with low velocity spray nozzle

⚠ CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in accelerated corrosion of unit parts.

Harsh chemicals, household bleach or acid or basic cleaners should not be used to clean outdoor or indoor coils of any kind. These cleaners can be very difficult to rinse out of the coil and can accelerate corrosion at the fin/tube interface where dissimilar materials are in contact. If there is dirt below the surface of the coil, use the environmentally balanced coil cleaner.

IMPORTANT: High velocity water from a pressure washer, garden hose, or compressed air should never be used to clean a coil. The force of the water or air jet will bend the fin edges and increase airside pressure drop, resulting in reduced unit performance.

Totaline Environmentally Balanced Coil Cleaner Application Instructions:

NOTE: Proper eye protection such as safety glasses is recommended during mixing and application.

1. Turn off unit power.
2. Remove screws holding rear corner post and top cover in place. Pivot top cover up 12 to 18 inches (305 to 457 mm) and support with a rigid support. See Fig. 35.

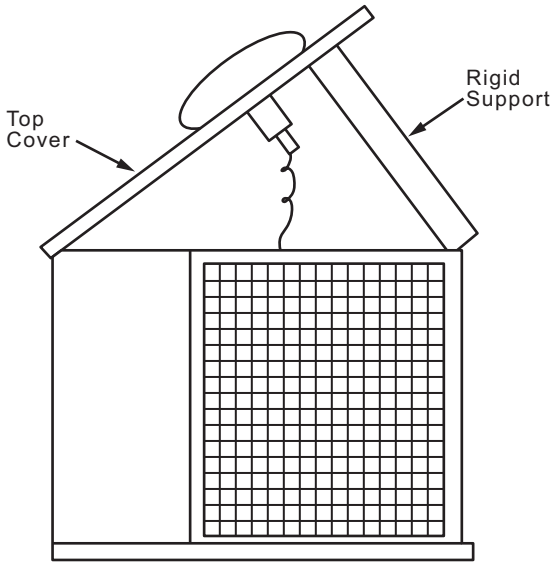


Fig. 35 — Pivot and Support Top Cover

3. Remove all surface loaded fibers and dirt with a vacuum cleaner. If a vacuum cleaner is not available, a soft non-metallic bristle brush may be used. In either case, the tool should be applied in the direction of the fins. Coil surfaces can be easily damaged (fin edges can be easily bent over and damage to the coating of a protected coil) if the tool is applied across the fins.

   NOTE: Use of a water stream, such as a garden hose, against surface loaded coil will drive the fibers and dirt into the coil, making cleaning efforts more difficult. Surface loaded fibers must be completely removed prior to using low velocity clean water rinse.
4. Using a low velocity garden hose thoroughly wet finned surfaces with clean water. Be careful not to bend the fins.
5. Mix Totaline environmentally balanced coil cleaner in a 2-1/2 gallon garden sprayer according to the instructions included with the cleaner. The optimum solution temperature is 100°F (38°C).

   NOTE: Do NOT USE water in excess of 130°F (54°C), as the enzymatic activity will be destroyed.
6. Thoroughly apply Totaline environmentally balanced coil cleaner solution to all coil surfaces including the finned area, tube sheets and coil headers.
7. Hold garden sprayer nozzle close to finned areas and apply cleaner with a vertical, up-and-down motion. Avoid spraying in horizontal pattern to minimize potential for fin damage.
8. Ensure cleaner thoroughly penetrates deep into finned areas.
9. Interior and exterior finned areas must be thoroughly cleaned.
10. Finned surfaces should remain wet with cleaning solution for 10 minutes.
11. Ensure surfaces are not allowed to dry before rinsing. Reapply cleaner as needed to ensure 10-minute saturation is achieved.
12. Thoroughly rinse all surfaces with low velocity clean water using downward rinsing motion of water spray nozzle. Protect fins from damage from the spray nozzle.
13. Replace top cover and rear corner posts.

Fastener Torque Values

See Table 28 for fastener torque values.

Table 28 — Fastener Torque Values

ITEM	TORQUE VALUE
Compressor Mounting Bolts	65-75 in.-lb (734-847 N-cm)
Condenser Fan Motor Mounting Bolts	20 ± 2 in.-lb (226 ± 23 N-cm)
Condenser Fan Hub Setscrew	84 ± 2 in.-lb (949 ± 136 N-cm)
High-Flow Service Port	96 ± 10 in.-lb (1085 ± 23 N-cm)
Schrader-Type Service Check Valve	2-3 in.-lb (23-34 N-cm)
Compressor to Compressor Rail	120-168 in.-lb (1356-1898 N-cm)
Compressor Rail to Base Pan	70 ± 5 in.-lb (791 ± 57 N-cm)

TROUBLESHOOTING

See Table 29 for troubleshooting.

Evacuation, Removal, and Recovery

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

The following procedure shall be adhered to:

1. Safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations.
2. Evacuate.
3. Purge the circuit with inert gas (optional for A2L refrigerants).
4. Evacuate (optional for A2L refrigerants).
5. Continuously flush or purge with inert gas when using flame to open circuit.
6. Open the circuit.

For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, purging shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with oxygen-free nitrogen and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum. This process may need to be repeated several times until the system is free from refrigerant. When the final oxygen-free nitrogen charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place.

The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders if venting is not allowed by local and national codes. Ensure that the correct number of cylinders for holding the total system charge is available. All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labeled for that refrigerant. Cylinders shall be complete with pressure-relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order. Empty recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible cooled before recovery occurs.

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

The recovered refrigerant shall be processed according to local legislation in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant waste transfer not arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units, and especially not in cylinders.

If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant. The compressor body shall not be heated by an open flame or oth-

er ignition sources to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.

At no point during this process should the outlet for the vacuum pump be close to any potential ignition sources, and ventilation shall be available.

Table 29 — Troubleshooting

PROBLEM	SOLUTION
COMPRESSOR DOES NOT RUN	
Contactor Open	
1. Power off.	1. Restore power.
2. Fuses blown in field power circuit.	2. After finding cause and correcting, replace with correct size fuse.
3. No control power.	3. Check control transformer primary connections and circuit breaker.
4. Thermostat circuit open.	4. Check thermostat setting.
5. Safety device lockout circuit active.	5. Reset lockout circuit.
6. Low-pressure switch open.	6. Check for refrigerant undercharge, obstruction of indoor airflow. Make sure liquid line solenoid valve(s) is open.
7. High-pressure switch open.	7. Check for refrigerant overcharge, obstruction of outdoor airflow, air in system. Be sure outdoor fans are operating correctly.
8. Compressor over-temperature switch open.	8. Check for open condition. Allow for reset. Replace compressor if necessary.
9. Loose electrical connections.	9. Tighten all connections.
10. Compressor stuck.	10. See compressor service literature.
11. Fan fault or shutdown condition in fan coil unit active, preventing thermostat signals passing from fan coil unit to 569L.	11. Reset fan limit switch (524L).
Contactor Closed	
1. Compressor leads loose.	1. Check connections.
2. Motor windings open.	2. See compressor service literature.
3. Single phasing.	3. Check for blown fuse. Check for loose connection at compressor terminal.
COMPRESSOR STOPS ON HIGH-PRESSURE SWITCH	
Outdoor Fan On	
1. High-pressure switch faulty.	1. Replace switch.
2. Reversed fan rotation.	2. Confirm rotation, correct if necessary.
3. Airflow restricted.	3. Remove obstruction.
4. Air recirculating.	4. Clear airflow area.
5. Non-condensables in system.	5. Recover refrigerant and recharge as required.
6. Refrigerant overcharge.	6. Recover refrigerant as required.
7. Line voltage incorrect.	7. Consult power company.
8. Refrigerant system restrictions.	8. Check or replace filter drier, expansion valve, etc.
Outdoor Fan Off Note: On all units, Outdoor Fan 1 will be off in cooling mode below 60 ± 2.16°F outdoor temperature.	
1. Fan slips on shaft.	1. Tighten fan hub setscrews.
2. Motor not running.	2. Check power and capacitor.
3. Motor bearings stuck.	3. Replace bearings.
4. Motor overload open.	4. Check overload rating. Check for fan blade obstruction.
5. Motor burned out.	5. Replace motor.
COMPRESSOR CYCLES ON LOW-PRESSURE SWITCH	
Indoor-Air Fan Running	
1. Liquid line solenoid valve(s) fails to open.	1. Check liquid line solenoid valve(s) for proper operation. Replace if necessary.
2. Filter drier plugged.	2. Replace filter drier.
3. Expansion valve power head defective.	3. Replace power head.
4. Low refrigerant charge.	4. Add charge. Check low-pressure switch setting.
Airflow Restricted	
1. Coil iced up.	1. Check refrigerant charge.
2. Coil dirty.	2. Clean coil fins.
3. Air filters dirty.	3. Clean or replace filters.
4. Dampers closed.	4. Check damper operation and position.
Indoor-Air Fan Stopped	
1. Electrical connections loose.	1. Tighten all connections.
2. Fan relay defective.	2. Replace relay.
3. Motor overload open.	3. Power supply.
4. Motor defective.	4. Replace motor.
5. Fan belt broken or slipping.	5. Replace or tighten belt.
6. Fan fault or shutdown condition in fan coil unit active.	6. Reset fan limit switch (524L).

Table 29 — Troubleshooting (cont)

PROBLEM	SOLUTION
COMPRESSOR RUNNING BUT COOLING INSUFFICIENT	
Suction Pressure Low	
1. Refrigerant charge low.	1. Add refrigerant.
2. Head pressure low.	2. Check refrigerant charge. Check outdoor-air fan thermostat settings.
3. Air filters dirty.	3. Clean or replace filters.
4. Expansion valve power head defective.	4. Replace power head.
5. Indoor coil partially iced.	5. Check low-pressure setting.
6. Indoor airflow restricted.	6. Remove obstruction.
Suction Pressure High	
1. Heat load excessive.	1. Check for open doors or windows in vicinity of fan coil.
UNIT OPERATES TOO LONG OR CONTINUOUSLY	
1. Low refrigerant charge.	1. Add refrigerant.
2. Control contacts fused.	2. Replace control.
3. Air in system.	3. Purge and evacuate system.
4. Partially plugged expansion valve or filter drier.	4. Clean or replace.
SYSTEM IS NOISY	
1. Piping vibration.	1. Support piping as required.
2. Compressor noisy.	2. Replace compressor if bearings are worn.
COMPRESSOR LOSES OIL	
1. Leak in system.	1. Repair leak.
2. Crankcase heaters not energized during shutdown.	2. Check wiring and relays. Check heater and replace if defective.
3. Improper interconnecting piping design.	3. Check piping for oil return. Replace if necessary.
FROSTED SUCTION LINE	
1. Expansion valve admitting excess refrigerant.	1. Adjust expansion valve.
HOT LIQUID LINE	
1. Shortage of refrigerant due to leak.	1. Repair leak and recharge.
2. Expansion valve opens too wide.	2. Adjust expansion valve.
FROSTED LIQUID LINE	
1. Restricted filter drier.	1. Remove restriction or replace.
2. Liquid line solenoid valve partially closed.	2. Replace valve.

DECOMMISSIONING

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

1. Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.
2. Isolate the system electrically.
3. Before attempting the procedure, ensure that:
    a. Mechanical handling equipment is available, if required for handling refrigerant cylinders.
    b. All personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly.
    c. The recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person.
    d. Recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards.
4. Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.
5. If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.
6. Make sure that the cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.
7. Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with instructions.
8. Do not overfill cylinders (no more than 80% of volume liquid charge).
9. Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.
10. When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process completed, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from the site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.
11. Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another refrigerating system unless it has been cleaned and checked.

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

APPENDIX A — QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

AIR CONDITIONER UNITS WITH PURON ADVANCE™

- Puron Advance™ (R-454B) refrigerant operates at 50 percent to 70 percent higher pressures than R-22. Be sure that servicing equipment and replacement components are designed to operate with Puron Advance™ refrigerant.
- Puron Advance refrigerant cylinders are gray with a red band near the top.
- Recovery cylinder service pressure rating must be 400 psig, DOT 4BA400 or DOT BW400.
- Puron Advance systems should be charged with liquid refrigerant. Use a commercial type metering device in the manifold hose when charging into suction line with compressor operating.
- Manifold sets should be 700 psig high side and 180 psig low side with 550 psig low-side retard.
- Use hoses with 700 psig service pressure rating.
- Leak detectors should be designed to detect HFC refrigerant.
- Puron Advance, as with other HFCs, is only compatible with POE oils.
- Vacuum pumps will not remove moisture from oil.
- Use only factory specified liquid-line filter driers with rated working pressures greater than 600 psig.
- Do not install a suction-line filter drier in liquid-line.
- POE oils absorb moisture rapidly. Do not expose oil to atmosphere.
- POE oils may cause damage to certain plastics and roofing materials.
- Wrap all filter driers and service valves with wet cloth when brazing.
- A factory approved, liquid-line filter drier is required on every unit.
- Do not use an R-22 TXV.
- If indoor unit is equipped with a TXV, it must be changed to a Puron Advance TXV.
- Never open system to atmosphere while it is under a vacuum.
- When system must be opened for service, recover refrigerant, break vacuum with dry nitrogen before opening system.
- Always replace filter drier after opening system for service.
- Do not vent Puron Advance refrigerant into the atmosphere.
- Do not use capillary tube coils.
- Observe all warnings, cautions, and bold text.
- All Puron Advance heat pumps must have indoor TXV.
- Do not leave Puron Advance suction line driers in place for more than 72 hours.

APPENDIX B — WIRING DIAGRAMS

UNIT	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	DIAGRAM NUMBER	PAGE NUMBER
569L*07(M,N)	208/230-3-60	38AU002409	43
	460-3-60		
	575-3-60	38AU002408	44
569L*08(M,N)	208/230-3-60	38AU002412	45
	460-3-60	38AU002413	46
	575-3-60	38AU002411	47
569L*12(M,N)	208/230-3-60	38AU002416	48
	460-3-60	38AU002417	49
	575-3-60	38AU002415	50
569L*14(M,N)	208/230-3-60	38AU002423	51
	460-3-60	38AU002424	52
	575-3-60	38AU002422	53
569L*12-14(T,U)	208/230-3-60	38AU002419	54
	460-3-60	38AU002420	55
	575-3-60	38AU002418	56

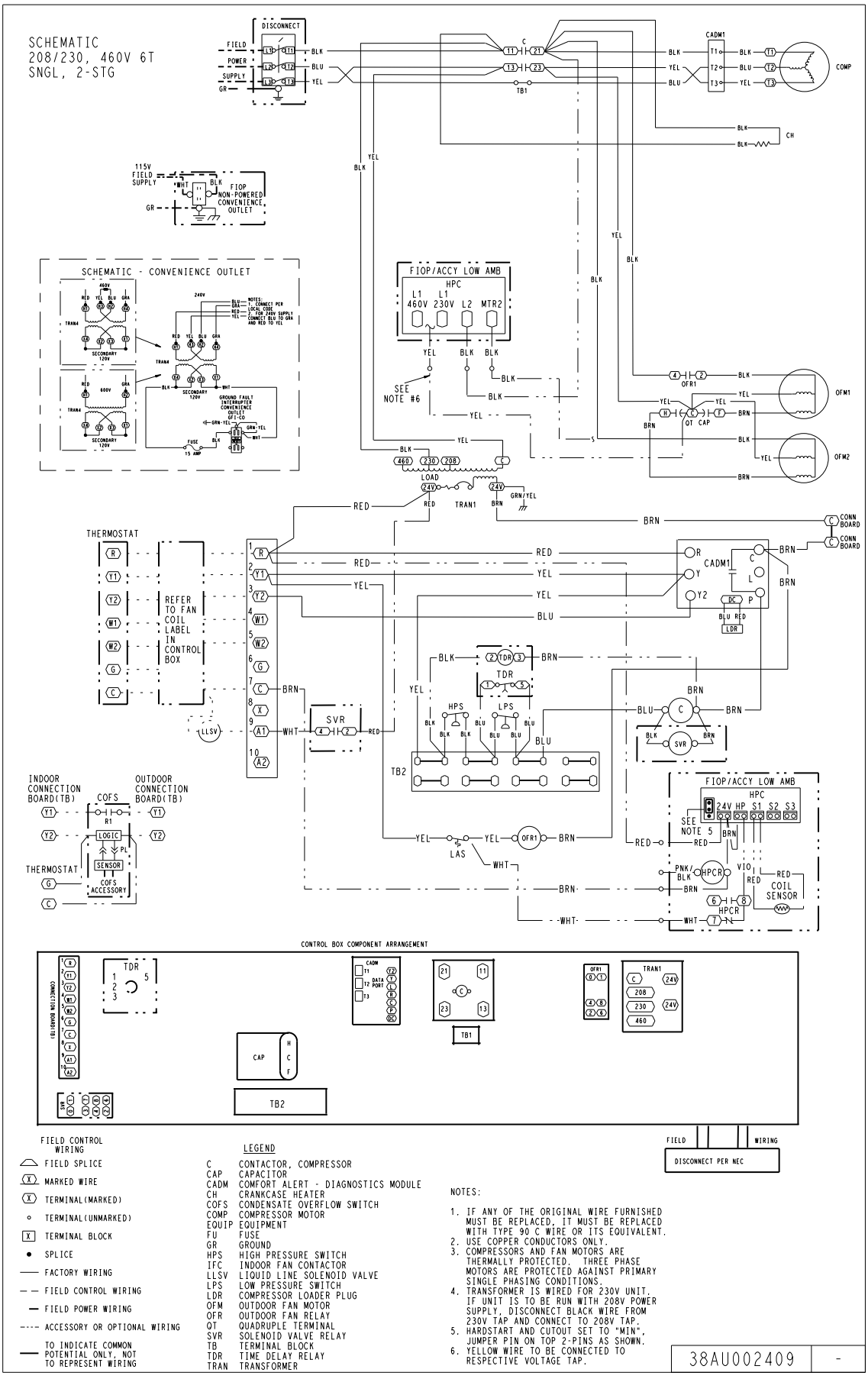
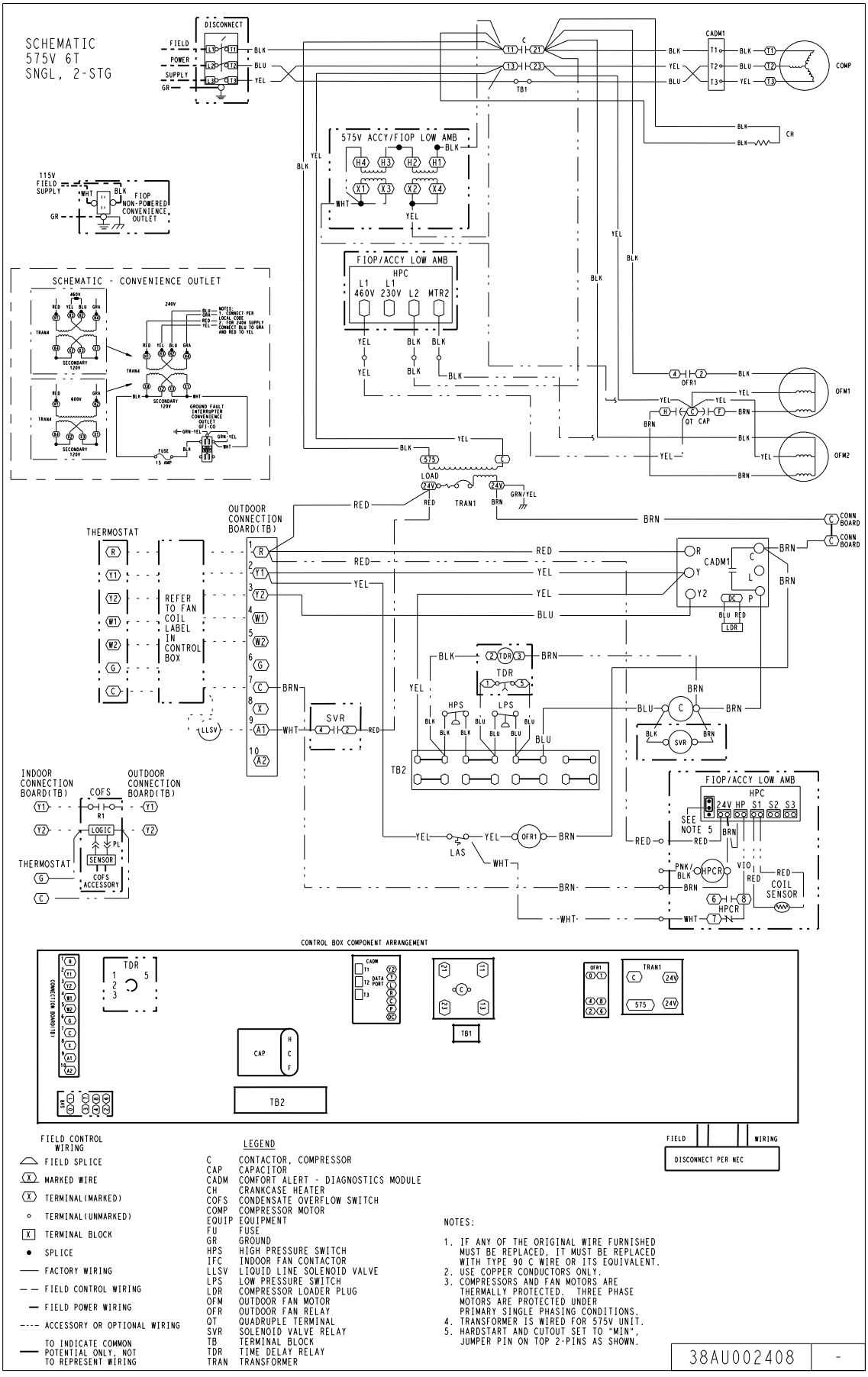


Fig. A — Single Circuit Wiring Diagram, 6 Ton — 208/230-3-60 and 460-3-60 Unit



FIELD CONTROL WIRING

- FIELD SPLICE
- MARKED WIRE
- TERMINAL(MARKED)
- TERMINAL(UNMARKED)
- TERMINAL BLOCK
- SPLICE
- FACTORY WIRING
- FIELD CONTROL WIRING
- FIELD POWER WIRING
- ACCESSORY OR OPTIONAL WIRING
- TO INDICATE COMMON POTENTIAL ONLY, NOT TO REPRESENT WIRING

LEGEND

C	CONTACTOR, COMPRESSOR
CAP	CAPACITOR
CADM	COMFORT ALERT - DIAGNOSTICS MODULE
CH	CRANKCASE HEATER
COFS	CONDENSATE OVERFLOW SWITCH
COMP	COMPRESSOR MOTOR
EQUIP	EQUIPMENT
FU	FUSE
GR	GROUND
HPS	HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH
IFC	INDOOR FAN CONTACTOR
LLSV	LIQUID LINE SOLENOID VALVE
LPS	LOW PRESSURE SWITCH
LDR	COMPRESSOR LOADER PLUG
OFM	OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR
OFR	OUTDOOR FAN RELAY
QT	QUADRUPLE TERMINAL
SVR	SOLENOID VALVE RELAY
TB	TERMINAL BLOCK
TDR	TIME DELAY RELAY
TRAN	TRANSFORMER

NOTES:

1. IF ANY OF THE ORIGINAL WIRE FURNISHED MUST BE REPLACED, IT MUST BE REPLACED WITH TYPE 90 C WIRE OR ITS EQUIVALENT.
2. USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY.
3. COMPRESSORS AND FAN MOTORS ARE THERMALLY PROTECTED. THREE PHASE MOTORS ARE PROTECTED UNDER PRIMARY SINGLE PHASING CONDITIONS.
4. TRANSFORMER IS WIRED FOR 575V UNIT.
5. HARDSTART AND CUTOUT SET TO "MIN", JUMPER PIN ON TOP 2-PINS AS SHOWN.

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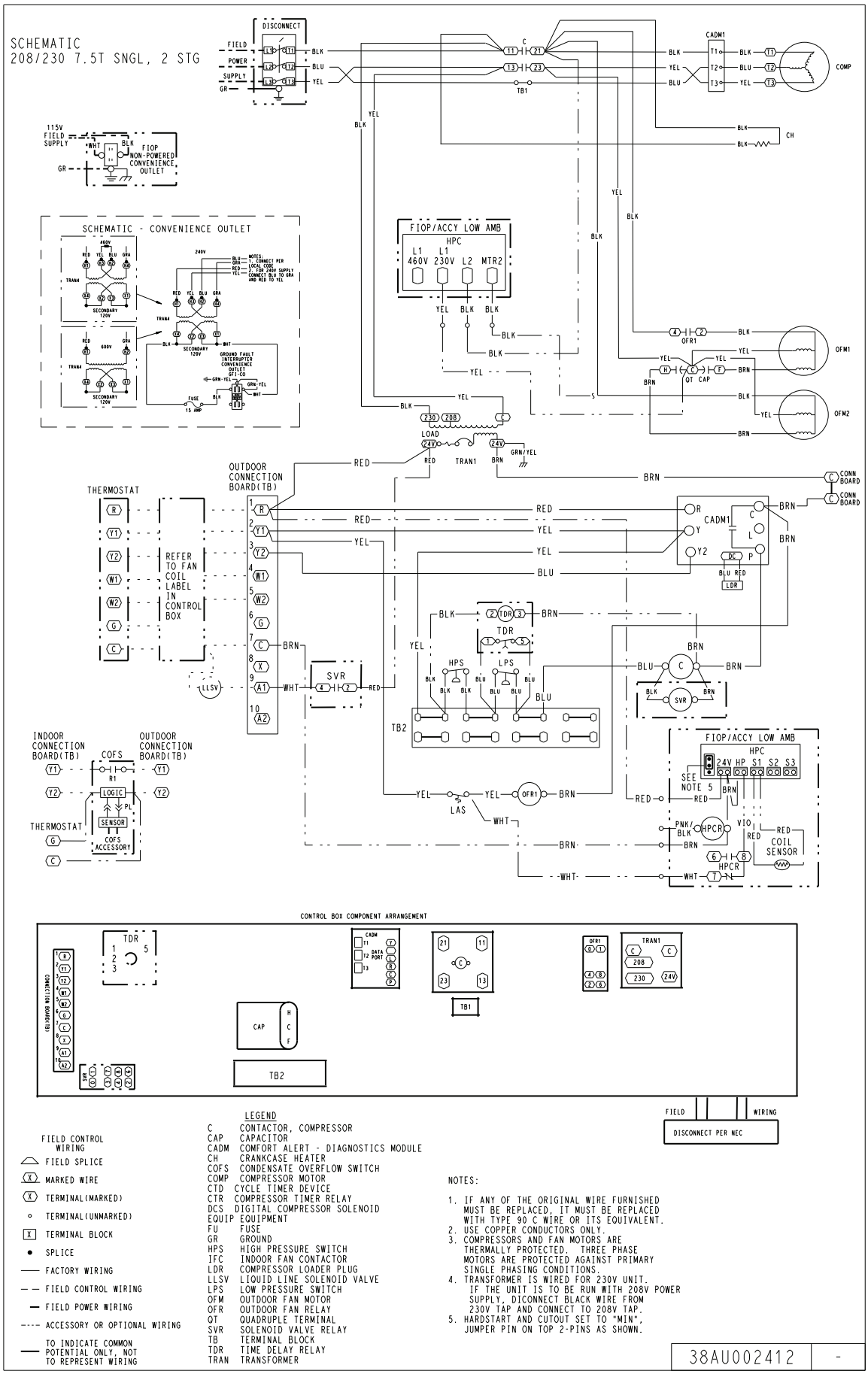
Fig. B — Single Circuit Wiring Diagram, 6 Ton — 575-3-60 Unit



FIELD CONTROL WIRING
- FIELD SPLICE
- MARKED WIRE
- TERMINAL(MARKED)
- TERMINAL(UNMARKED)
- TERMINAL BLOCK
- SPLICE
- FACTORY WIRING
- FIELD CONTROL WIRING
- FIELD POWER WIRING
- ACCESSORY OR OPTIONAL WIRING
- TO INDICATE COMMON POTENTIAL ONLY, NOT TO REPRESENT WIRING

LEGEND

C	CONTACTOR, COMPRESSOR
CAP	CAPACITOR
CADM	COMFORT ALERT - DIAGNOSTICS MODULE
CH	CRANKCASE HEATER
COFS	CONDENSATE OVERFLOW SWITCH
COMP	COMPRESSOR MOTOR
CTD	CYCLE TIMER DEVICE
CTR	COMPRESSOR TIMER RELAY
DCS	DIGITAL COMPRESSOR SOLENOID
EQUIP	EQUIPMENT
FU	FUSE
GR	GROUND
HPS	HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH
IFC	INDOOR FAN CONTACTOR
LDR	COMPRESSOR LOADER PLUG
LLSV	LIQUID LINE SOLENOID VALVE
LPS	LOW PRESSURE SWITCH
OFM	OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR
OFR	OUTDOOR FAN RELAY
QT	QUADRUPLE TERMINAL
SVR	SOLENOID VALVE RELAY
TB	TERMINAL BLOCK
TDR	TIME DELAY RELAY
TRAN	TRANSFORMER

NOTES:

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2. USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY.
3. COMPRESSORS AND FAN MOTORS ARE THERMALLY PROTECTED. THREE PHASE MOTORS ARE PROTECTED AGAINST PRIMARY SINGLE PHASING CONDITIONS.
4. TRANSFORMER IS WIRED FOR 230V UNIT. IF THE UNIT IS TO BE RUN WITH 208V POWER SUPPLY, DICONNECT BLACK WIRE FROM 230V TAP AND CONNECT TO 208V TAP.
5. HARDSTART AND CUTOUT SET TO "MIN", JUMPER PIN ON TOP 2-PINS AS SHOWN.

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Fig. C — Single Circuit Wiring Diagram, 7.5 Ton — 208/230-3-60 Unit

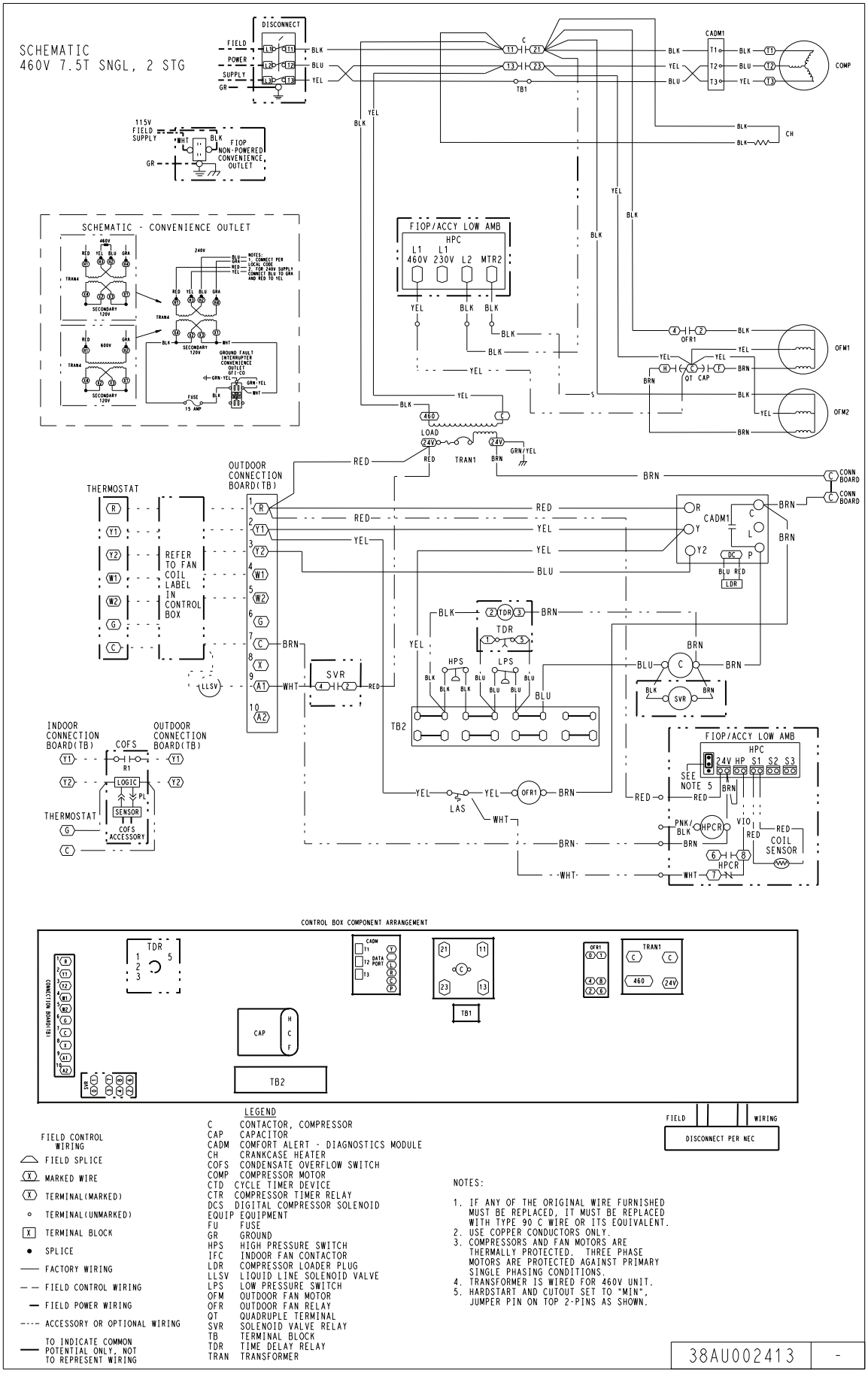
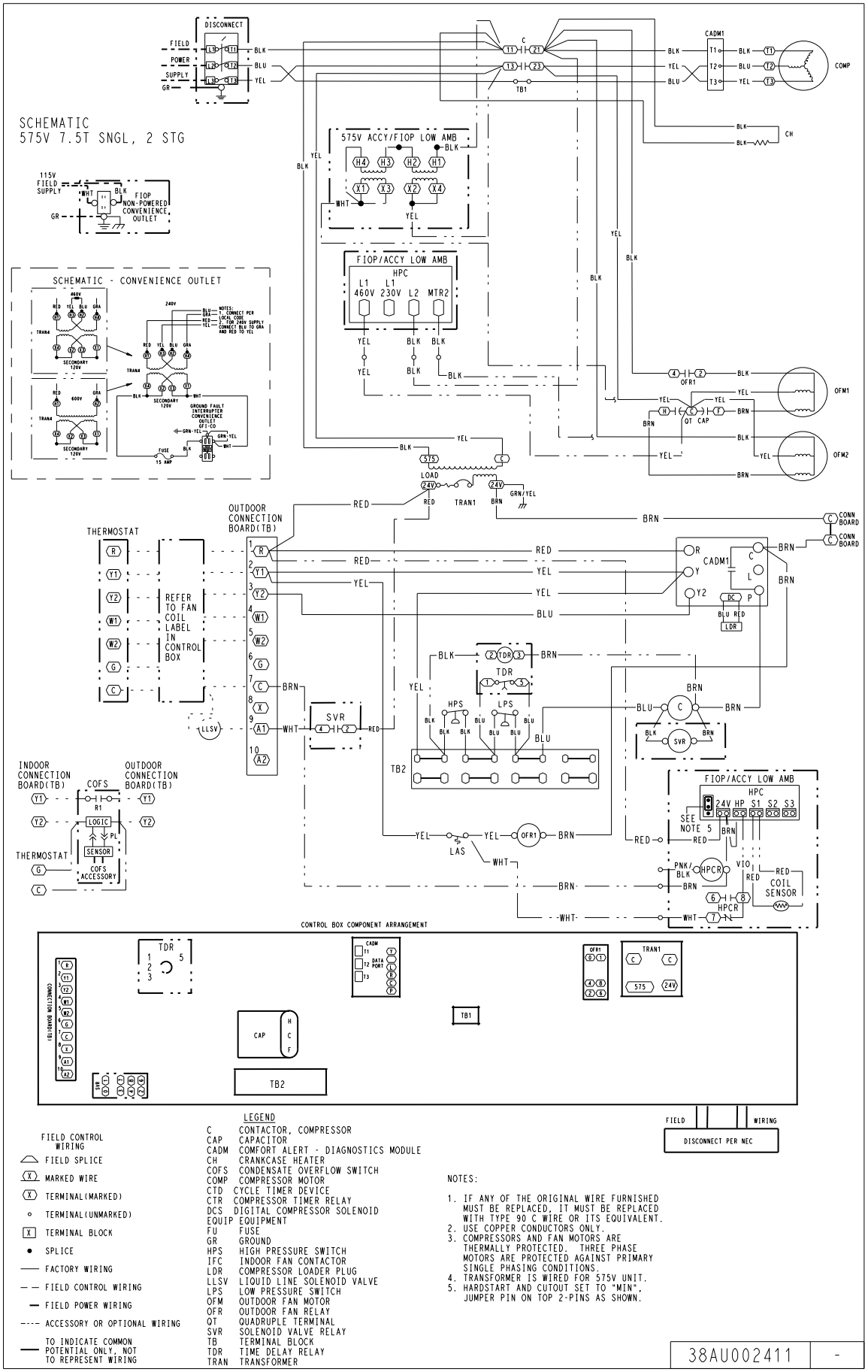


Fig. D — Single Circuit Wiring Diagram, 7.5 Ton — 460-3-60 Unit



LEGEND

C	CONTACTOR, COMPRESSOR
CAP	CAPACITOR
CADM	COMFORT ALERT - DIAGNOSTICS MODULE
CH	CRANKCASE HEATER
COFS	CONDENSATE OVERFLOW SWITCH
COMP	COMPRESSOR MOTOR
CTD	CYCLE TIMER DEVICE
CTR	COMPRESSOR TIMER RELAY
DCS	DIGITAL COMPRESSOR SOLENOID
EQUIP	EQUIPMENT
FU	FUSE
GR	GROUND
HPS	HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH
IFC	INDOOR FAN CONTACTOR
LDR	COMPRESSOR LOADER PLUG
LLSV	LIQUID LINE SOLENOID VALVE
LPS	LOW PRESSURE SWITCH
OFM	OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR
OFR	OUTDOOR FAN RELAY
QT	QUADRUPLE TERMINAL
SVR	SOLENOID VALVE RELAY
TB	TERMINAL BLOCK
TDR	TIME DELAY RELAY
TRAN	TRANSFORMER

FIELD CONTROL WIRING
- FIELD SPLICE
- (X) MARKED WIRE
- (X) TERMINAL(MARKED)
- ○ TERMINAL(UNMARKED)
- [X] TERMINAL BLOCK
- ● SPLICE
- —— FACTORY WIRING
- – – FIELD CONTROL WIRING
- ━ FIELD POWER WIRING
- ---- ACCESSORY OR OPTIONAL WIRING
- —— TO INDICATE COMMON POTENTIAL ONLY, NOT TO REPRESENT WIRING

NOTES:

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2. USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY.
3. COMPRESSORS AND FAN MOTORS ARE THERMALLY PROTECTED. THREE PHASE MOTORS ARE PROTECTED AGAINST PRIMARY SINGLE PHASING CONDITIONS.
4. TRANSFORMER IS WIRED FOR 575V UNIT.
5. HARDSTART AND CUTOUT SET TO "MIN", JUMPER PIN ON TOP 2-PINS AS SHOWN.

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Fig. E — Single Circuit Wiring Diagram, 7.5 Ton — 575-3-60 Unit

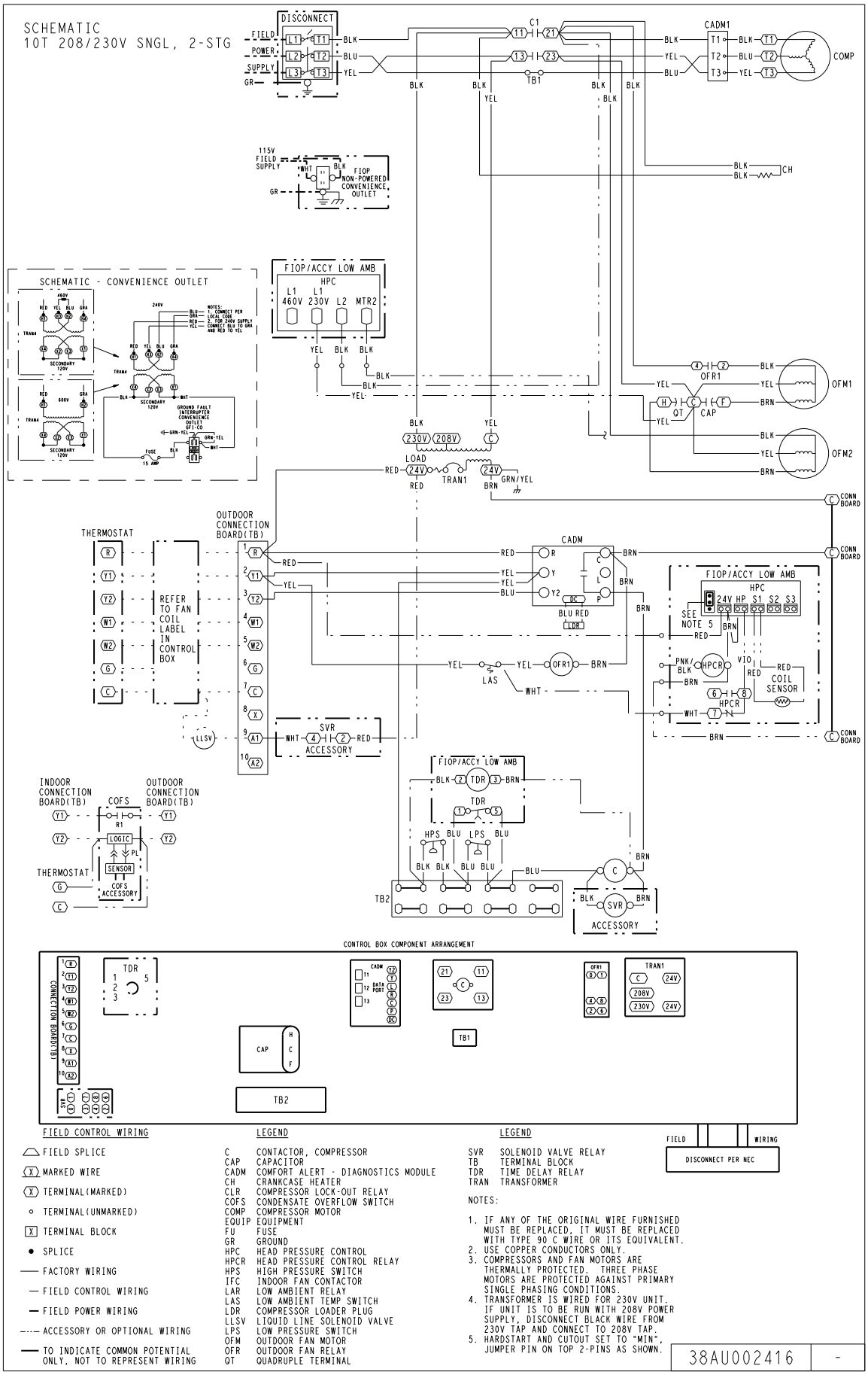


Fig. F — Single Circuit Wiring Diagram, 10 Ton — 208/230-3-60 Unit

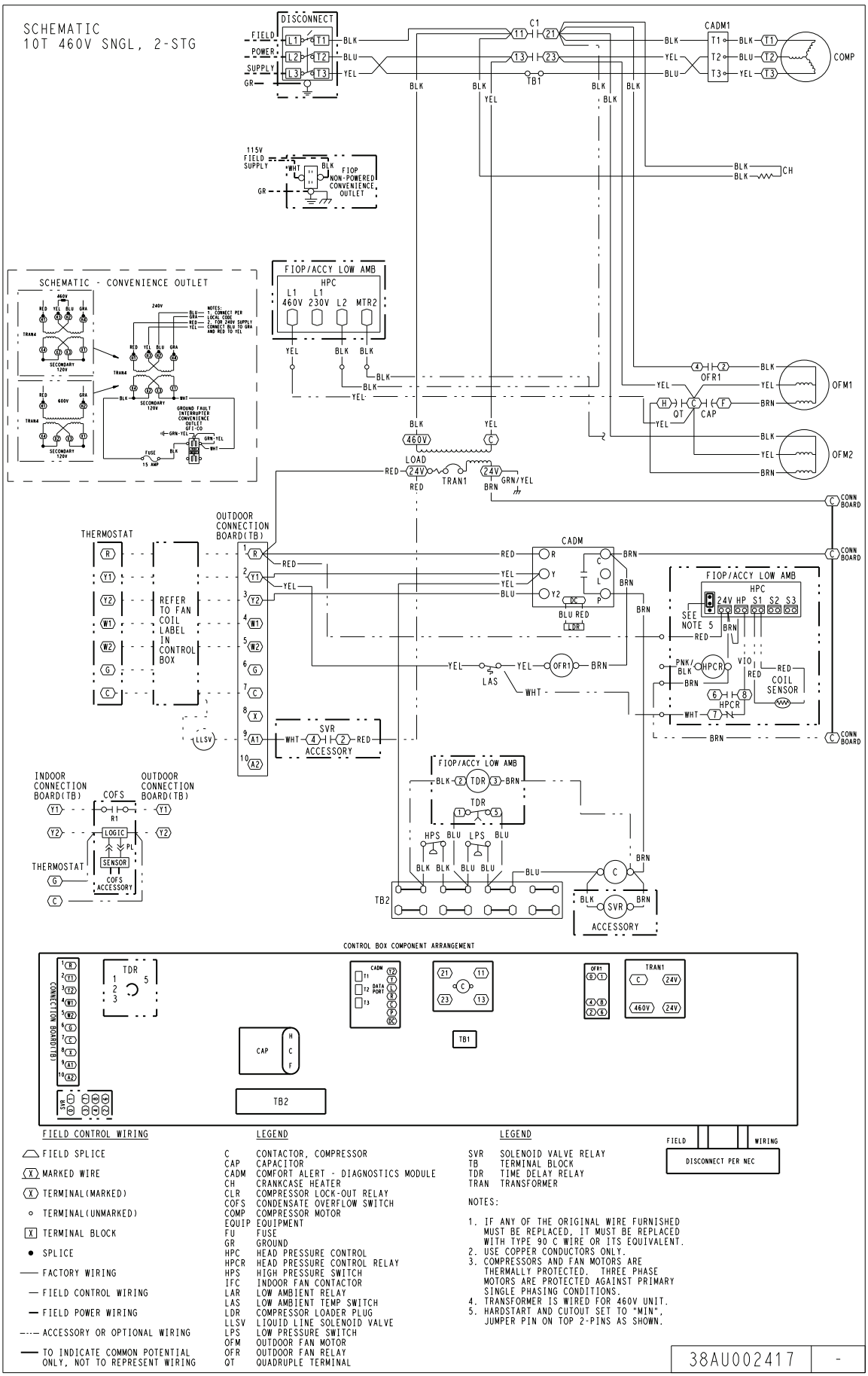


Fig. G — Single Circuit Wiring Diagram, 10 Ton — 460-3-60 Unit

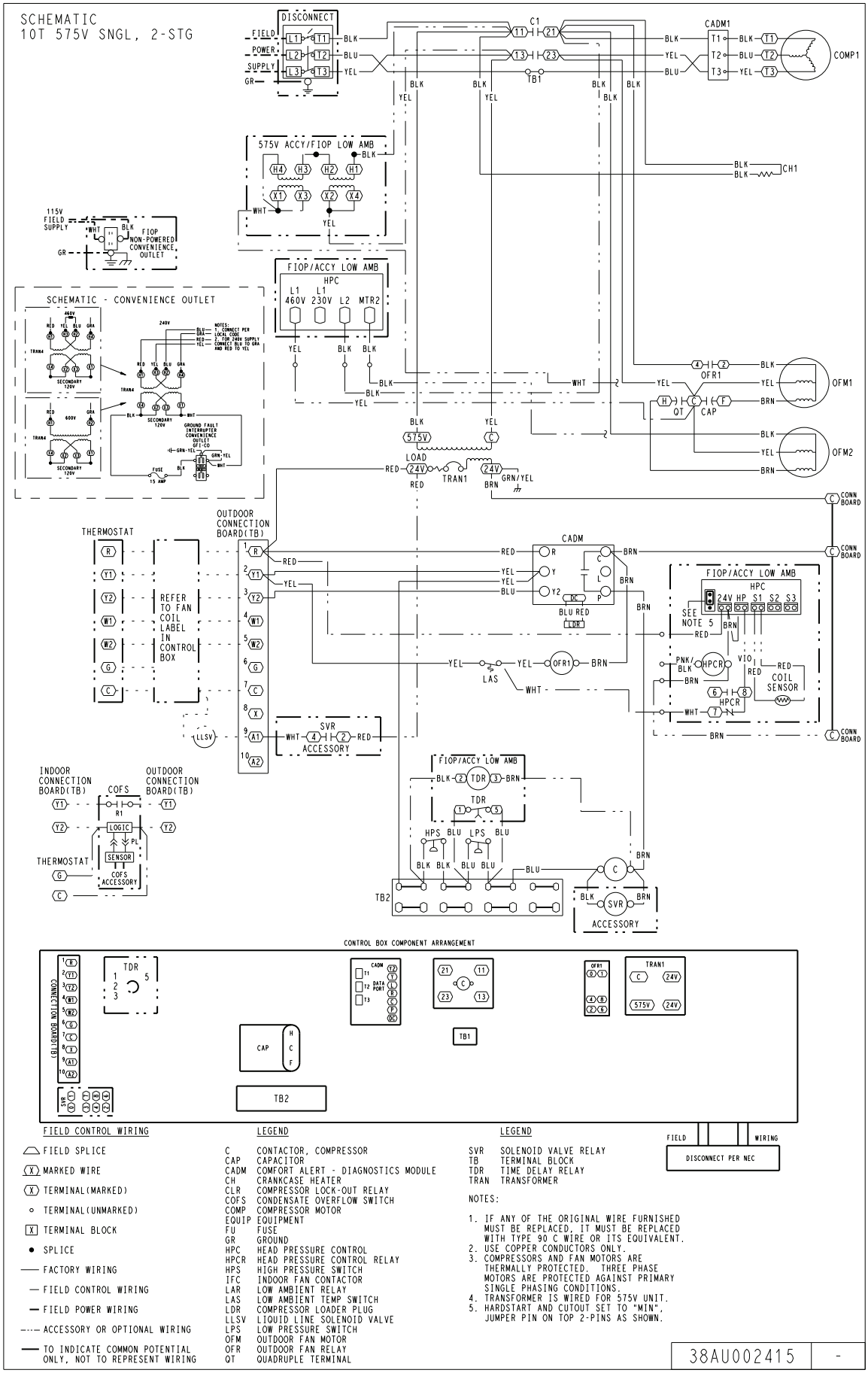


Fig. H — Single Circuit Wiring Diagram, 10 Ton — 575-3-60 Unit

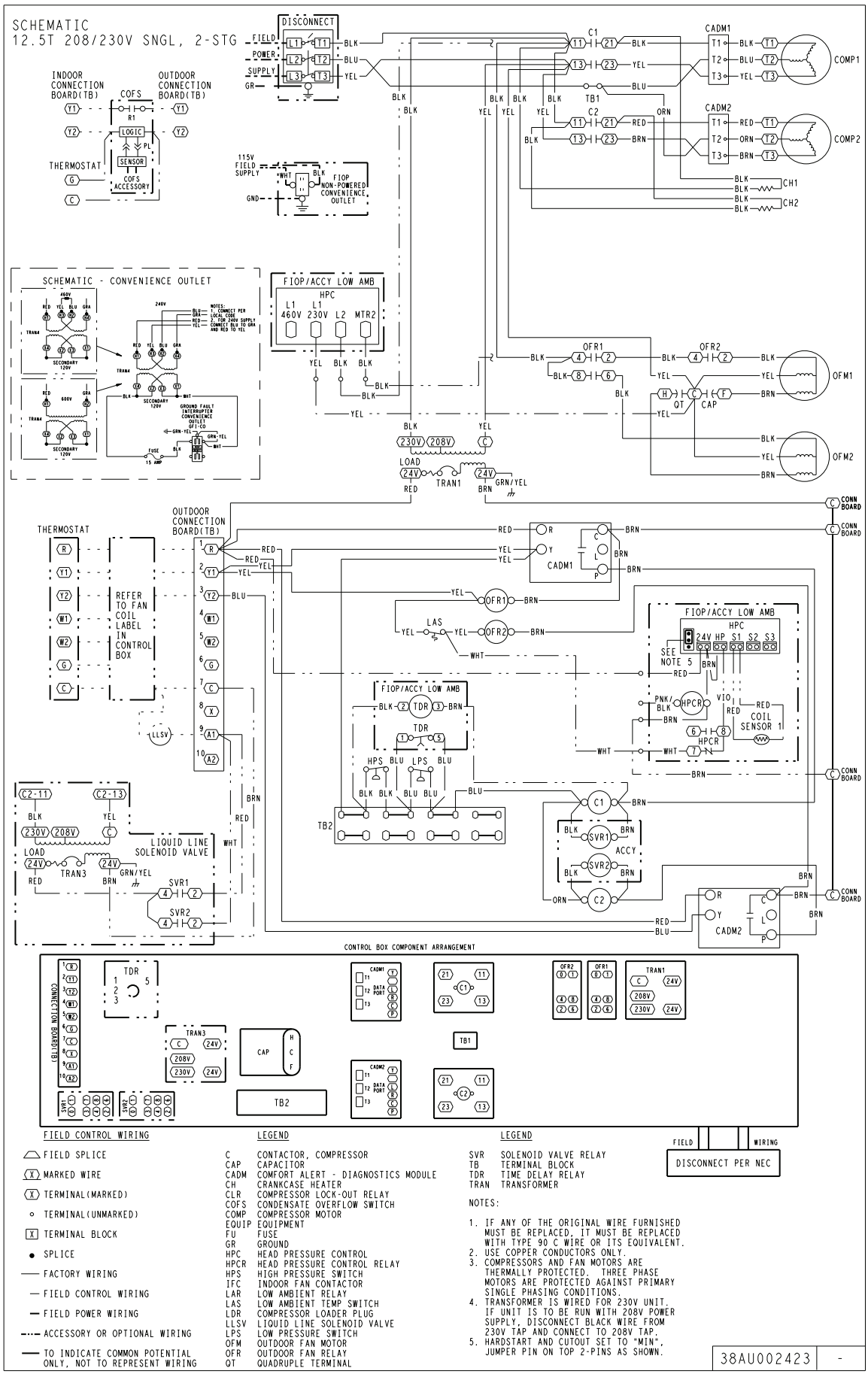


Fig. I — Single Circuit Wiring Diagram, 12.5 Ton — 208/230-3-60 Unit

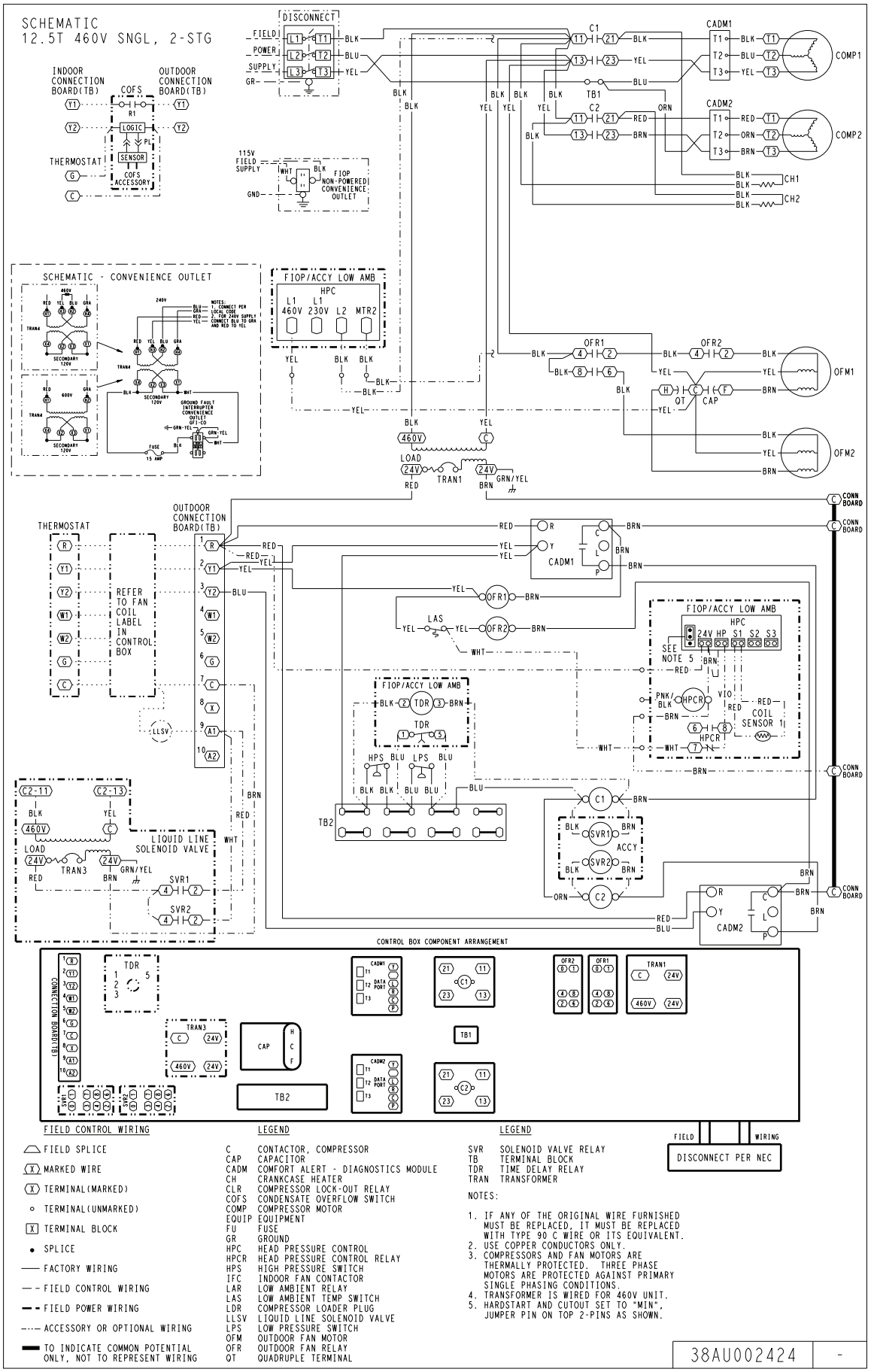


Fig. J — Single Circuit Wiring Diagram, 12.5 Ton — 460-3-60 Unit

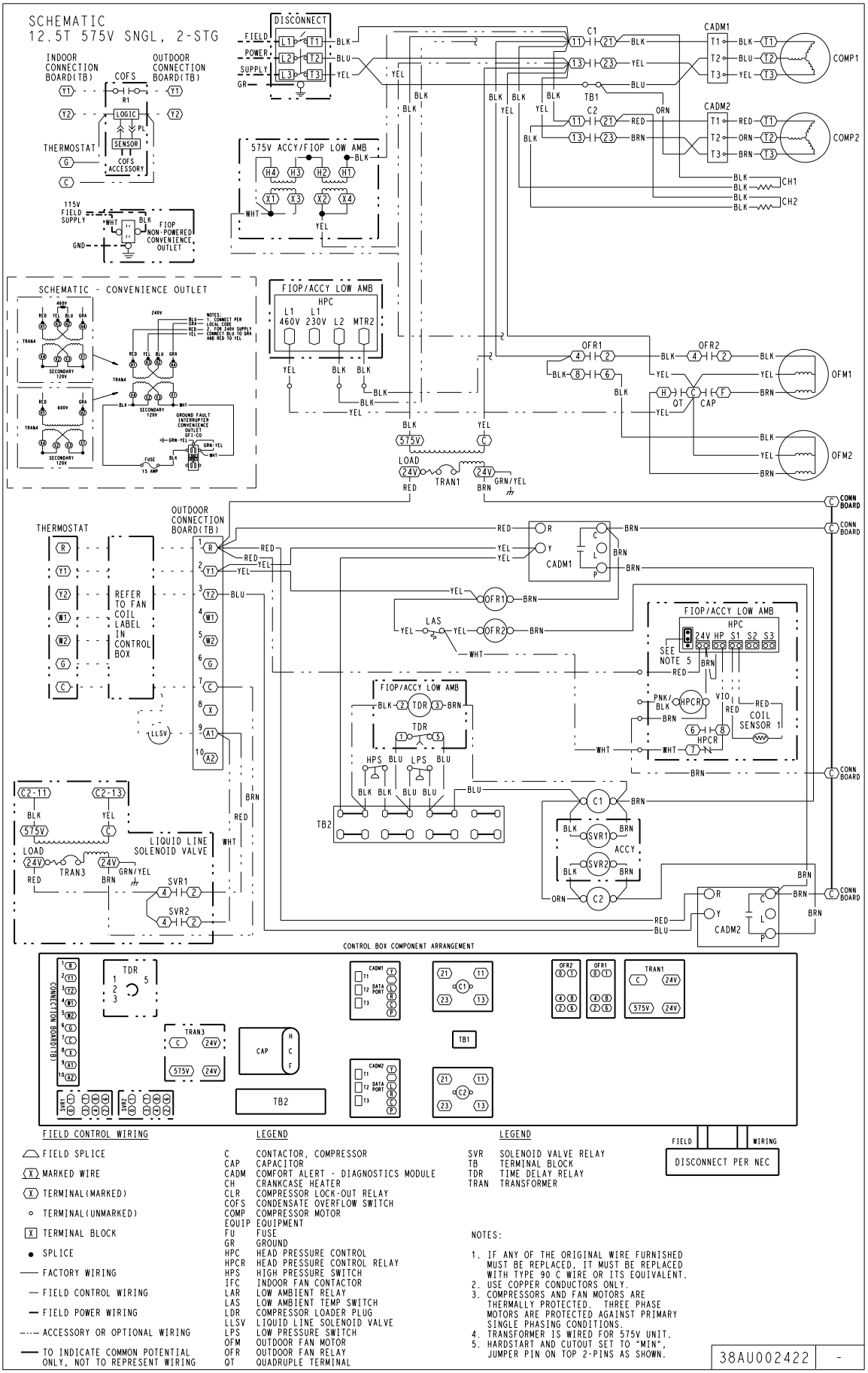


Fig. K — Single Circuit Wiring Diagram, 12.5 Ton — 575-3-60 Unit

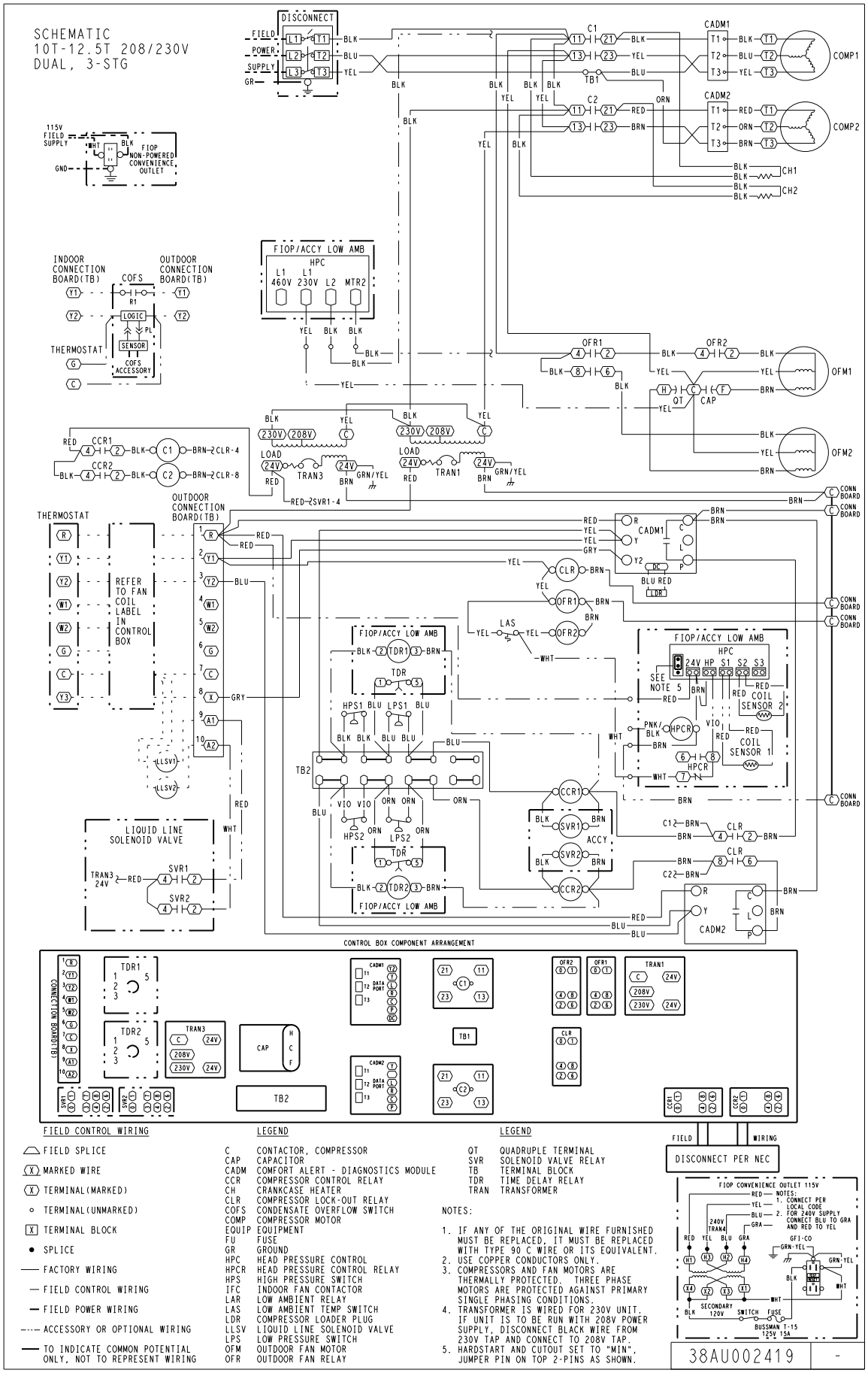


Fig. L — Dual Circuit Wiring Diagram, 10 and 12.5 Ton — 208/230-3-60 Unit

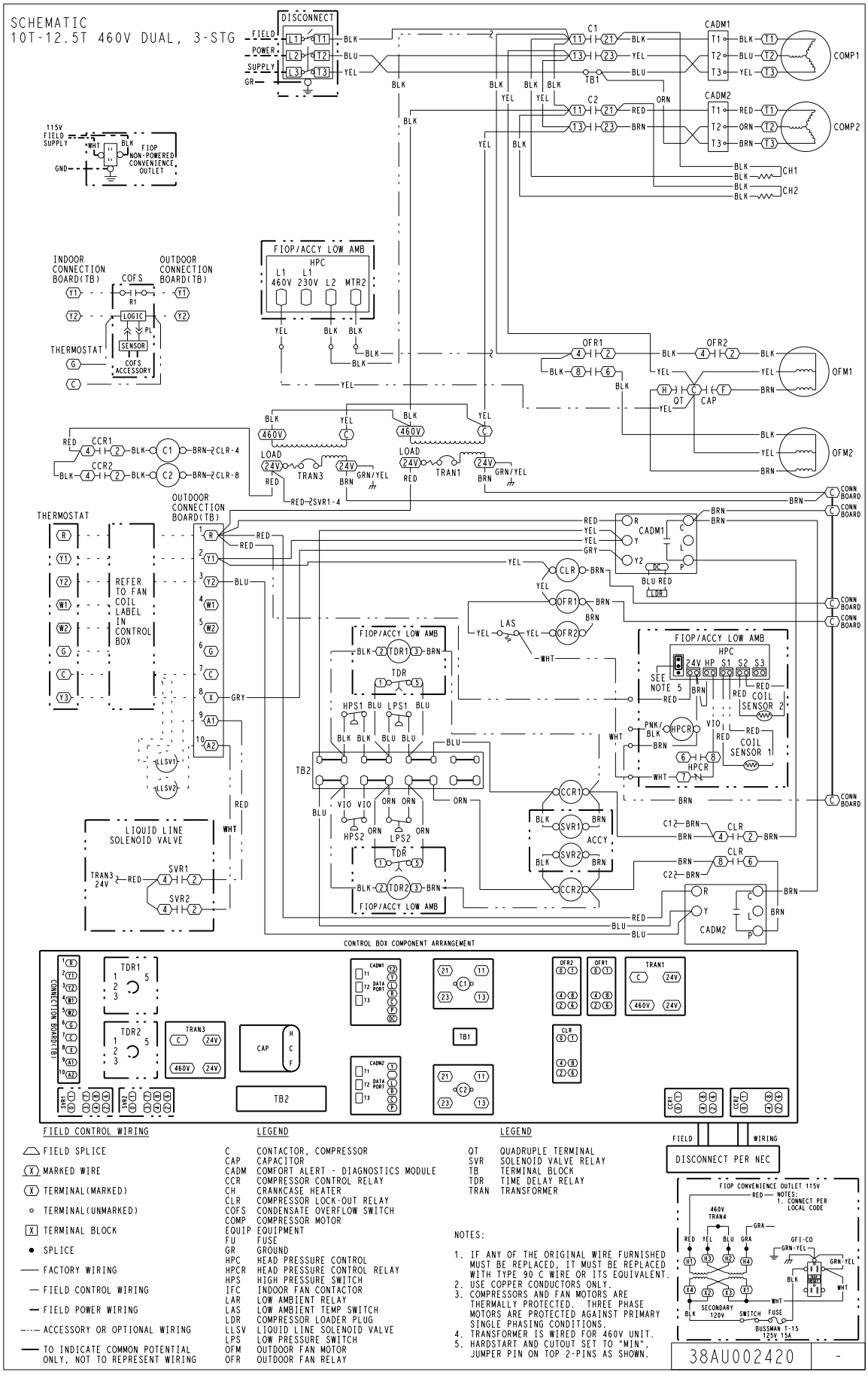
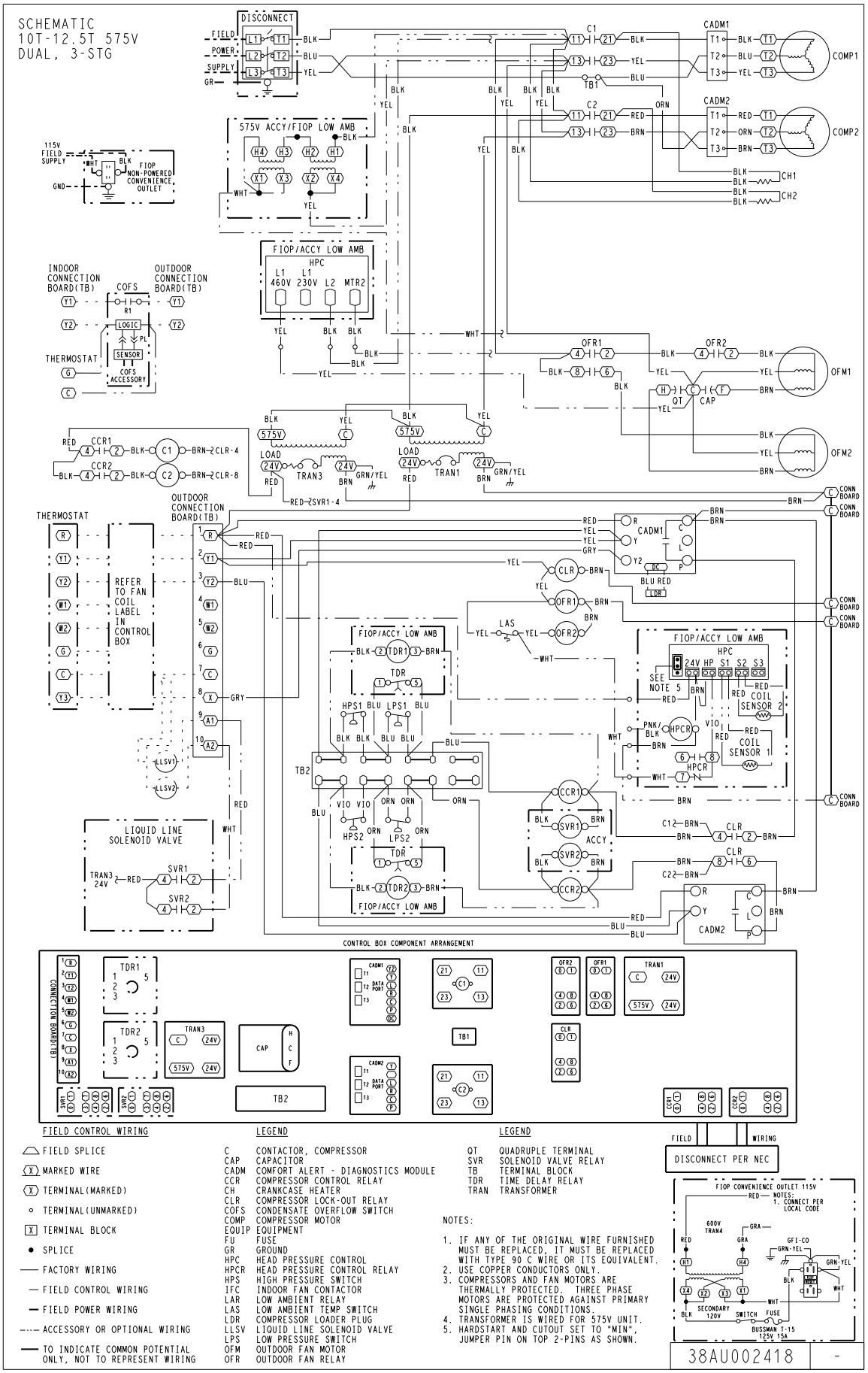


Fig. M — Dual Circuit Wiring Diagram, 10 and 12.5 Ton — 460-3-60 Unit



FIELD CONTROL WIRING

- FIELD SPLICE
- (X) MARKED WIRE
- (X) TERMINAL(MARKED)
- ○ TERMINAL(UNMARKED)
- [X] TERMINAL BLOCK
- ● SPLICE
- —— FACTORY WIRING
- — FIELD CONTROL WIRING
- ━ FIELD POWER WIRING
- -·-·- ACCESSORY OR OPTIONAL WIRING
- —— TO INDICATE COMMON POTENTIAL ONLY, NOT TO REPRESENT WIRING

LEGEND

C	CONTACTOR, COMPRESSOR
CAP	CAPACITOR
CADM	COMFORT ALERT - DIAGNOSTICS MODULE
CCR	COMPRESSOR CONTROL RELAY
CH	CRANKCASE HEATER
CLR	COMPRESSOR LOCK-OUT RELAY
COFS	CONDENSATE OVERFLOW SWITCH
COMP	COMPRESSOR MOTOR
EQUIP	EQUIPMENT
FU	FUSE
GR	GROUND
HPC	HEAD PRESSURE CONTROL
HPCR	HEAD PRESSURE CONTROL RELAY
HPS	HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH
IFC	INDOOR FAN CONTACTOR
LAR	LOW AMBIENT RELAY
LAS	LOW AMBIENT TEMP SWITCH
LDR	COMPRESSOR LOADER PLUG
LLSV	LIQUID LINE SOLENOID VALVE
LPS	LOW PRESSURE SWITCH
OFM	OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR
OFR	OUTDOOR FAN RELAY

LEGEND

QT	QUADRUPLE TERMINAL
SVR	SOLENOID VALVE RELAY
TB	TERMINAL BLOCK
TDR	TIME DELAY RELAY
TRAN	TRANSFORMER

NOTES:

1. IF ANY OF THE ORIGINAL WIRE FURNISHED MUST BE REPLACED, IT MUST BE REPLACED WITH TYPE 90 C WIRE OR ITS EQUIVALENT.
2. USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY.
3. COMPRESSORS AND FAN MOTORS ARE THERMALLY PROTECTED. THREE PHASE MOTORS ARE PROTECTED AGAINST PRIMARY SINGLE PHASING CONDITIONS.
4. TRANSFORMER IS WIRED FOR 575V UNIT.
5. HARDSTART AND CUTOUT SET TO "MIN", JUMPER PIN ON TOP 2-PINS AS SHOWN.

Fig. N — Dual Circuit Wiring Diagram, 10 and 12.5 Ton — 575-3-60 Unit

APPENDIX C — LOW AMBIENT OPTION

Units with the factory-installed low ambient control option are equipped with a solid-state head pressure control which regulates fan speed. A temperature sensor, mounted on either circuit 1 (569L***[M,N] units) or both circuits 1 and 2 (569L***[T,U] units) of the outdoor coil controls the speed of approved outdoor fan motors in order to maintain a constant head pressure in the outdoor coil (see Fig. O and Fig. P). The control maintains the appropriate head pressure at low ambient temperatures down to –20°F (–28°C).

Wind baffles are required to prevent wind cross currents from causing abnormally low condensing temperatures.

IMPORTANT: Wind baffles are field-fabricated; they are not included with the factory-installed low ambient control option.

Use 20-gauge sheet metal to fabricate wind baffles (see Fig. Q and Table A).

OPERATION

Fan on/off control in cooling-only units (569L***[M,N], 569L***[T,U]) is provided by an outdoor fan relay (OFR). In cooling mode, outdoor fan motor OFM1 is controlled by a temperature switch (see Fan Cycling on page 30) and fan motor speed of OFM2 is regulated by the speed control temperature sensor on outdoor coil 1 for a minimum coil condensing temperature of approximately 100°F (38°C) at higher outdoor ambient temperature and 80°F (27°C) at lower ambient.

To override the speed control for full fan speed operation during service or maintenance, either:

a. remove sensor and place in hot water >120°F (>49°C).

or

b. rewire to bypass control by connecting speed control input and output power wires.

Troubleshooting

OBSERVATION	POSSIBLE REMEDY
Fans won't start.	All fans: Check power and wiring Check outdoor fan relay (OFR) OFM1 Check low ambient switch (LAS) Check low ambient relay (LAR) OFM2 Check speed control sensor location Check speed sensor resistance
Cooling — Slow fan speed for OFM2 and OFM1 is off at start or during low outdoor ambient	Normal operation
Cooling — Slow fan speed for OFM2 or OFM1 is off but OFM2 is on above 85°F (29°F) outdoor ambient (should be full speed)	Check speed control sensor location Check speed control sensor resistance Check fan motor capacitor Check low ambient switch (LAS) Check low ambient relay (LAR)
Cooling — Motor current into speed control is greater than motor nameplate FLA	Normal operation Up to 30% higher A at partial speed at low ambient

Speed Control Sensor Resistance

TEMPERATURE		RESISTANCE
°F ± 2°F	°C ± 1°C	Ohms, nominal
–22	–30	88,350
–4	–20	48,485
14	–10	27,650
32	0	16,325
50	12	9,950
68	20	6,245
77	25	5,000
86	30	4,028
104	40	2,663
122	50	1,801
140	60	1,244
158	70	876

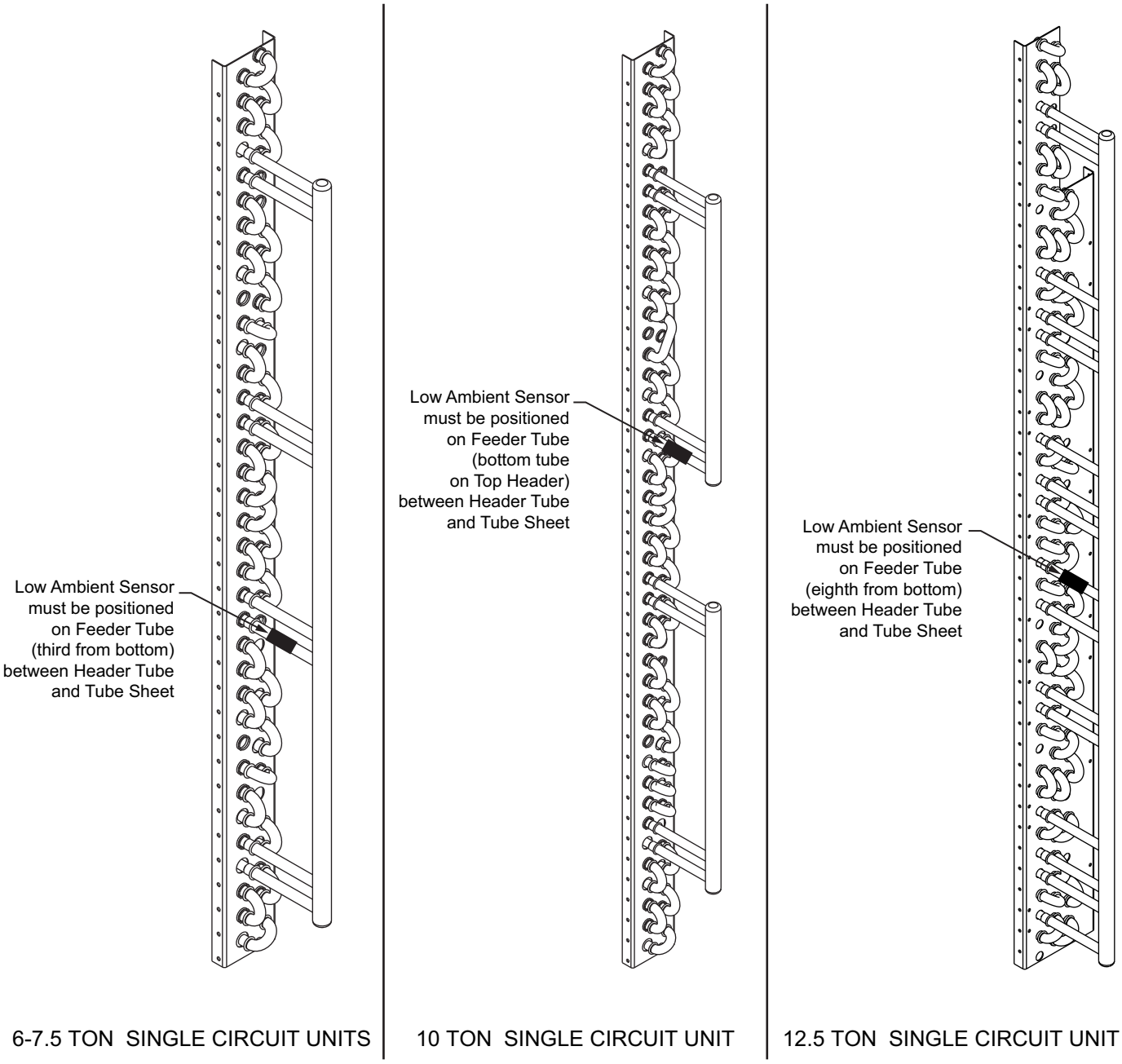


Fig. O — 569L*07-14(M,N) Low Ambient Control Sensor Locations

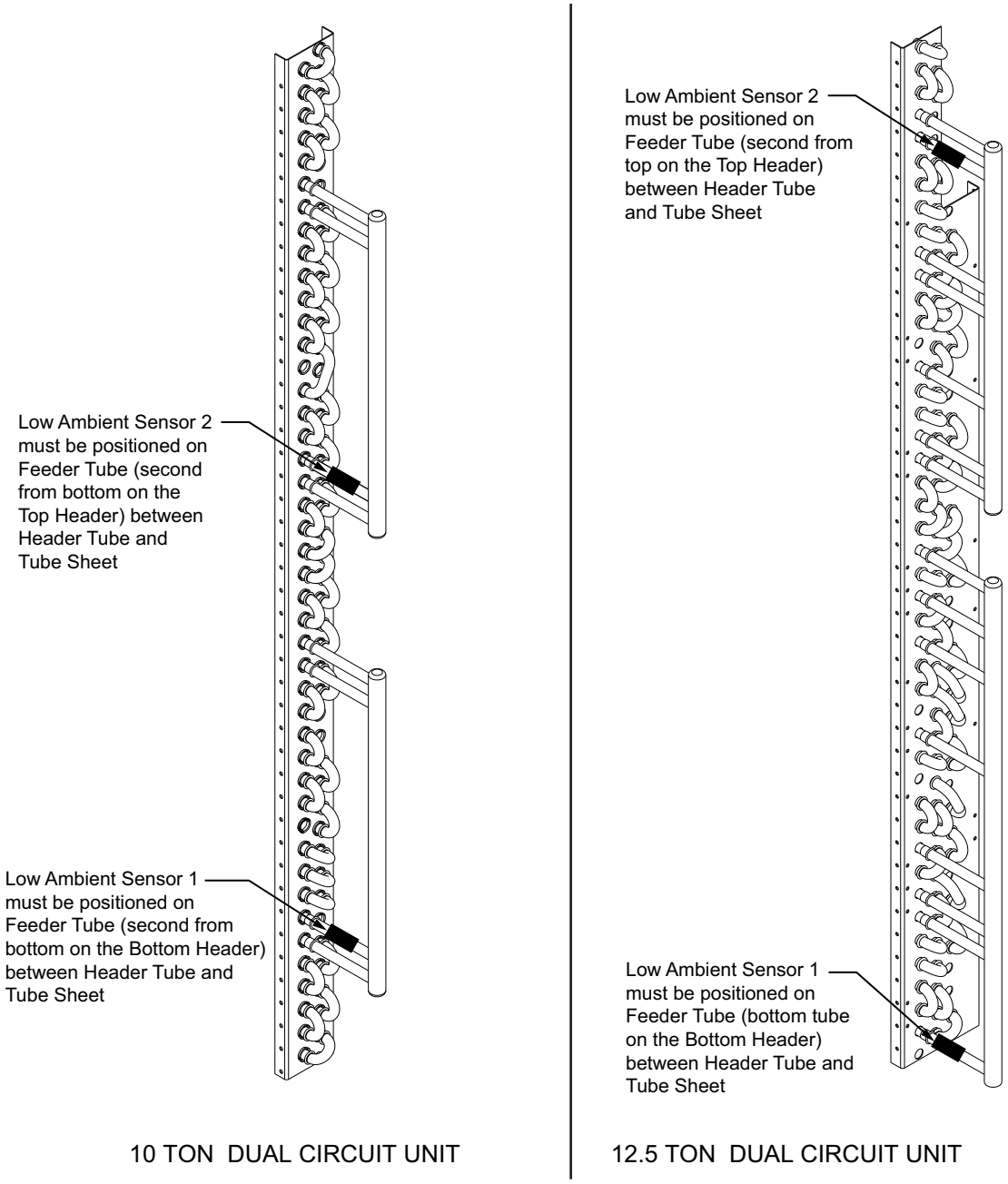


Fig. P — 569L*12-14(T,U) Low Ambient Control Sensor Locations

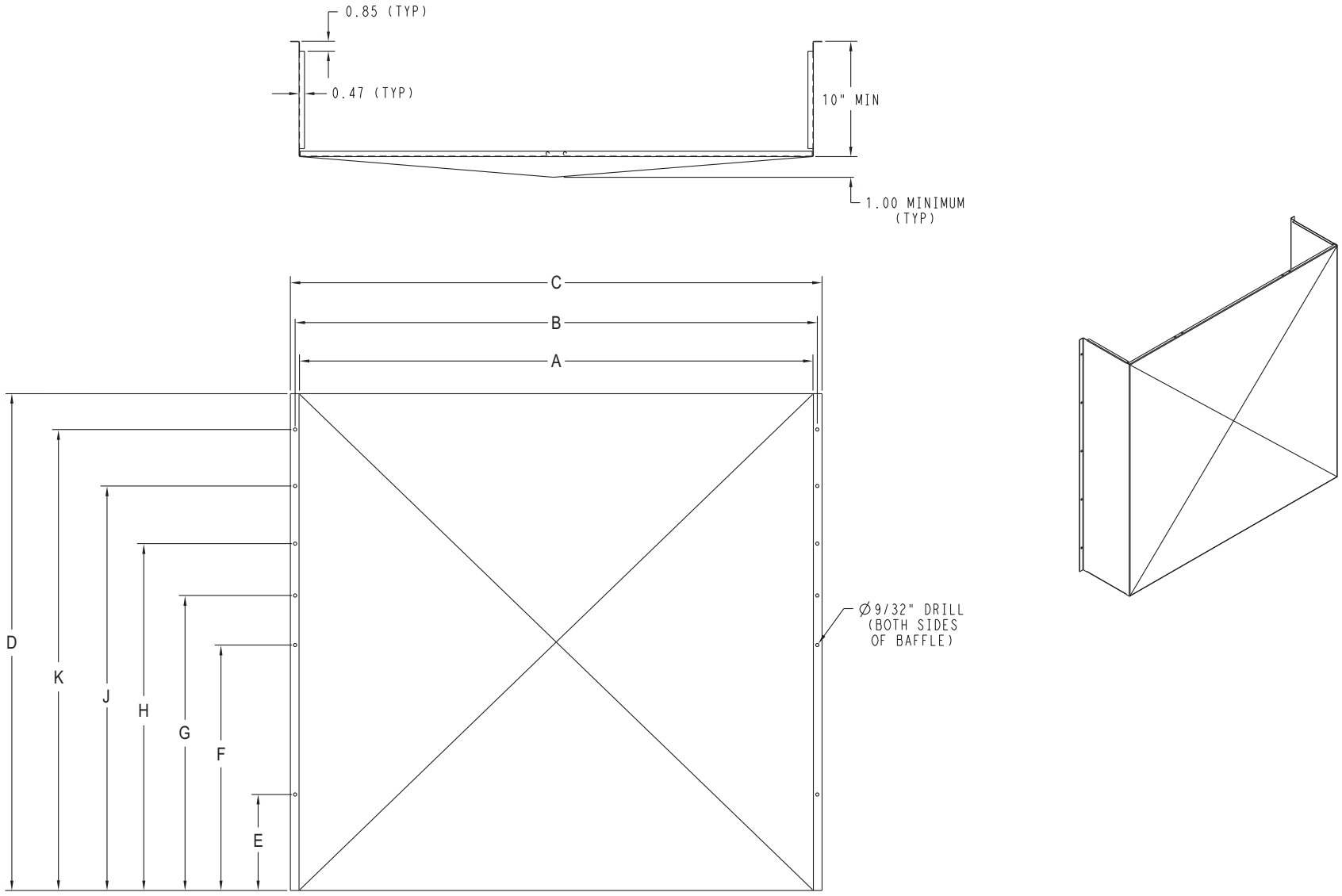


Fig. Q — Wind Baffles

APPENDIX C — LOW AMBIENT OPTION (cont)

Table A — Wind Baffle Dimension

DIMENSIONS - INCHES											
UNIT	**BAFFLE**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**J**	**K**
569L*07(M,N)	LEFT SIDE	28 1/2	29	29-3/4	35-1/4	1-1/4	9-1/4	17-1/4	25-1/4	33-1/4	—
	BACK	40	40-3/4	41-1/2	35-1/4	4-1/4	11-1/4	18-1/4	25-1/4	32-1/4	—
569L*08(M,N)	LEFT SIDE	28 1/2	29	29 3/4	35-1/4	1-1/4	9-1/4	17-1/4	25-1/4	33-1/4	—
	BACK	40	40-3/4	41-1/2	35-1/4	4-1/4	11-1/4	18-1/4	25-1/4	32-1/4	—
569L*12(M,N) 569L*12(T,U)	LEFT SIDE	40 1/2	41	41-3/4	43-1/8	1-1/4	9-1/4	17-1/4	25-1/4	33-1/4	41-1/4
	BACK	40	40-3/4	41-1/2	43-1/8	4-1/4	11-1/4	18-1/4	25-1/4	32-1/4	39-1/4
569L*14(M,N) 569L*14(T,U)	LEFT SIDE	40 1/2	41	41-3/4	43-1/8	1-1/4	9-/4	17-1/4	25-1/4	33-1/4	41-1/4
	BACK	40	40-3/4	41-1/2	43-1/8	4-1/4	11-1/4	18-1/4	25-1/4	32-1/4	39-1/4
	RIGHT SIDE	25	25-1/2	26-1/4	43-1/8	4-1/4	11-1/4	18-1/4	25-1/4	32-1/4	39-1/4
DIMENSIONS - MM											
UNIT	**BAFFLE**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**J**	**K**
569L*07(M,N)	LEFT SIDE	718	737	756	895	33	236	439	643	846	—
	BACK	1016	1035	1054	895	107	284	462	640	818	—
569L*08(M,N)	LEFT SIDE	718	737	756	895	33	236	439	643	846	—
	BACK	1016	1035	1054	895	107	284	462	640	818	—
569L*12(M,N) 569L*12(T,U)	LEFT SIDE	1022	1041	1060	1095	33	236	439	643	846	1049
	BACK	1016	1035	1054	1095	107	284	462	640	818	996
569L*14(M,N) 569L*14(T,U)	LEFT SIDE	1022	1041	1060	1095	33	236	439	643	846	1049
	BACK	1016	1035	1054	1095	107	284	462	640	818	996
	RIGHT SIDE	629	648	667	1095	107	284	462	640	818	996

Manufacturer reserves the right to discontinue, or change at any time, specifications or designs without notice and without incurring obligations.

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START-UP CHECKLIST

(Remove and use for Job File)

NOTE: To avoid injury to personnel and damage to equipment or property when completing the procedures listed in this start-up checklist, use good judgment, follow safe practices, and adhere to the safety considerations/information as outlined in preceding sections of this Installation, Start-Up, and Service document.

I. PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

OUTDOOR:
MODEL NO. _____
SERIAL NO. _____
INDOOR:
AIR HANDLER MANUFACTURER: _____
MODEL NO. _____
SERIAL NO. _____
ADDITIONAL ACCESSORIES: _____
_____

II. PRE-START-UP

OUTDOOR UNIT

Is there any shipping damage? (Y/N)_____
If so, where: _____
_____
Will this damage prevent unit start-up? (Y/N) _____
Check power supply. Does it agree with the unit? (Y/N) _____
Has the ground wire been connected? (Y/N) _____
Verify ground integrity with continuity test. (Y/N) _____
Has the circuit protection been sized and installed properly? (Y/N) _____
Are the power wires to the unit sized and installed properly? (Y/N) _____

CONTROLS

Are thermostat and indoor fan control wiring connections made and checked? (Y/N) _____
(Thermostat wiring must be made directly to the fan coil unit.)
Are all wiring terminals (including main power supply) tight? (Y/N) _____
Has crankcase heater been energized for 24 hours? (Y/N) _____

INDOOR UNIT

Has water been placed in drain pan to confirm proper drainage? (Y/N) _____
Are proper air filters in place? (Y/N) _____
Have fan and motor pulleys been checked for proper alignment? (Y/N) _____
Do the fan belts have proper tension? (Y/N) _____
Has correct fan rotation been confirmed? (Y/N) _____

PIPING

Are liquid line solenoid valves located at the indoor coils as required? (Y/N) _____

Have leak checks been made at compressor, outdoor and indoor coils, TXVs (Thermostatic Expansion Valves), solenoid valves, filter driers, and fusible plugs with a leak detector? (Y/N) _____

Locate, repair, and report any leaks.

Have liquid line service valves been opened? (Y/N) _____

Have suction line service valves been opened? (Y/N) _____

CHECK VOLTAGE IMBALANCE

Line-to-Line volts: AB _____V AC _____V BC _____V

(AB + AC + BC) / 3 = Average Voltage = _____V

Maximum deviation from average voltage = _____V

Voltage imbalance = 100 x (Max Deviation) / (Average Voltage) = _____

IF OVER 2% VOLTAGE IMBALANCE, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO START SYSTEM!
CALL LOCAL POWER COMPANY FOR ASSISTANCE.

Check indoor unit fan speed and record _____

Check outdoor unit fan speed and record _____

After at least 10 minutes running time, record the following measurements:

Suction pressure:	CIR 1: _____	CIR 2: _____
Suction line temp:	CIR 1: _____	CIR 2: _____
Liquid pressure:	CIR 1: _____	CIR 2: _____
Liquid line temp:	CIR 1: _____	CIR 2: _____
Entering outdoor unit air temp:		_____
Leaving outdoor unit air temp:		_____
Indoor unit entering-air DB (dry bulb) temp:		_____
Indoor unit entering-air WB (wet bulb) temp		_____
Indoor unit leaving-air DB temp		_____
Indoor unit leaving-air WB temp		_____
Compressor 1 amps	(L1/L2/L3) _____ / _____ / _____	
Compressor 2 amps	(L1/L2/L3) _____ / _____ / _____	

NOTES: _____

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

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