



WeatherMaster® 50GEQ*17-28, 3-Stage Models
Single Package Rooftop Heat Pump
with Puron Advance™ (R-454B) Refrigerant
and EcoBlue™ Fan Technology

Service and Maintenance Instructions

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SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Installation and servicing of air-conditioning equipment can be hazardous due to system pressure and electrical components. Only trained and qualified service personnel should install, repair, or service air-conditioning equipment.

Untrained personnel can perform basic maintenance functions of cleaning coils and filters and replacing filters. All other operations should be performed by trained service personnel. When working on air-conditioning equipment, observe precautions in the literature, tags and labels attached to the unit, and other safety precautions that may apply.

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Use quenching cloth for unbrazing operations. Have fire extinguisher available for all brazing operations.

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.

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.

WARNING

Use caution when servicing compressor terminal pins. System or compressor abnormalities can dislodge pins allowing oil and refrigerant to vent under pressure.

AVERTISSEMENT

Soyez prudent lors de l'entretien des bornes du compresseur. Les anomalies du système ou du compresseur peuvent déloger les bornes, permettant à l'huile et au réfrigérant de s'évacuer sous pression.

WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Never use non-certified refrigerants in this product. Non-certified refrigerants could contain contaminants that could lead to unsafe operating conditions. Use **ONLY** refrigerants that conform to AHRI Standard 700.

CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in reduced unit performance or unit shutdown.

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.

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.

IMPORTANT: Lockout/tag-out is a term used when electrical power switches are physically locked preventing power to the unit. A placard is placed on the power switch alerting service personnel that the power is disconnected.

The following symbols may be seen on the equipment:

SYMBOL	CODE	MEANING
	GHS02: Flammable	Flammable gas
	ISO 7000-0790 (2004-01)	Read operator's manual.
	ISO 7000-1659 (2004-01)	Service indicator: read technical manual.
	ISO 7000-1641 (2004-01)	Operator's manual: operating instructions

DANGER

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

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

Before performing installation, service, or maintenance on this unit, turn off the main power disconnect to the unit and install lock and lockout tag. Some equipment may have multiple power disconnects.

ADVERTISSEMENT

RISQUE DE CHOC ÉLECTRIQUE

Le non-respect de cet avertissement pourrait entraîner des blessures corporelles, voire la mort.

Avant d'effectuer l'installation, l'entretien ou la maintenance de cet appareil, coupez l'alimentation principale de l'appareil et installez des verrous et des étiquettes de verrouillage. Certains équipements peuvent avoir plusieurs alimentations de courant.

WARNING

This equipment is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory, or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety. Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.

ADVERTISSEMENT

Cet équipement n'est pas destiné à être utilisé par des personnes (y compris des enfants) ayant des capacités physiques, sensorielles ou mentales réduites, ou un manque d'expérience et de connaissances, à moins qu'elles n'aient reçu une supervision ou des instructions concernant l'utilisation de l'appareil par une personne responsable de leur sécurité. Les enfants doivent être surveillés pour s'assurer qu'ils ne jouent pas avec l'appareil.

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.

ADVERTISSEMENT

RISQUE DE BLESSURE CORPORELLE

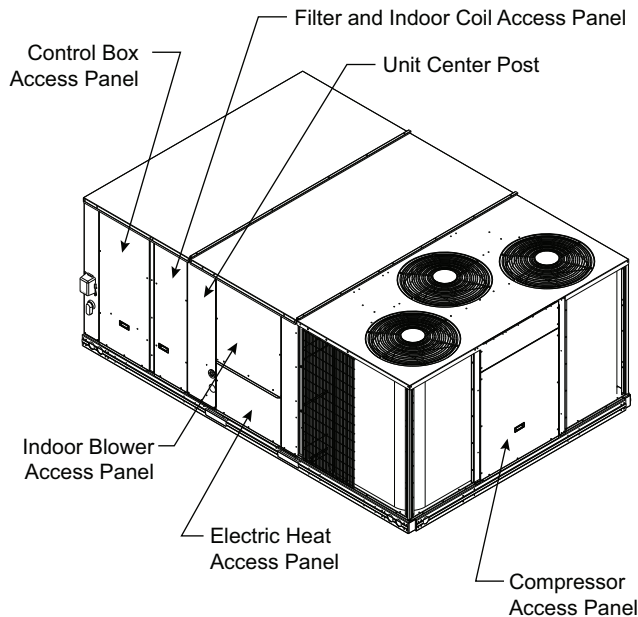
Le non-respect de cette mise en garde peut entraîner des blessures corporelles.

Les pièces en tôle peuvent présenter des bords tranchants ou des bavures. Soyez prudent et portez des vêtements de protection appropriés, des lunettes de sécurité et des gants lors de la manipulation des pièces et de l'entretien des équipements de climatisation.

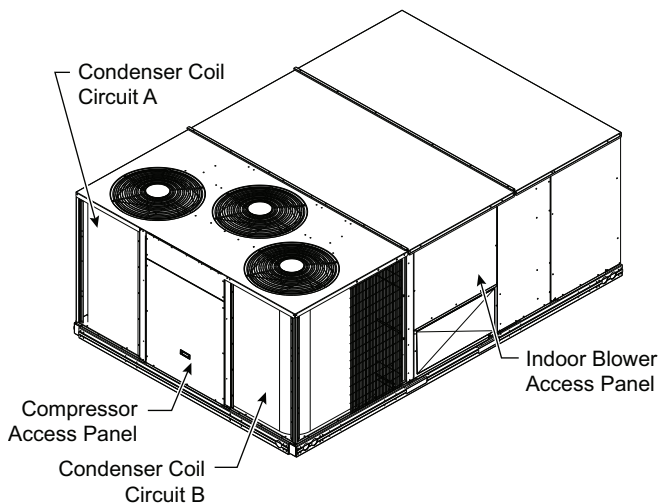
UNIT ARRANGEMENT AND ACCESS

General

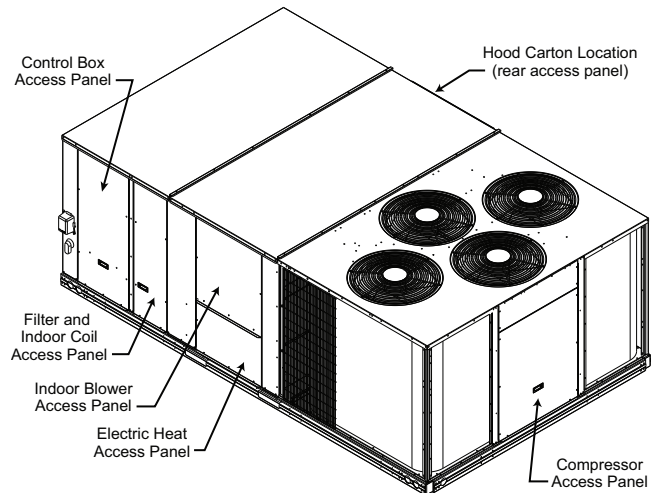
Figures 1-4 show general unit arrangement and access locations.



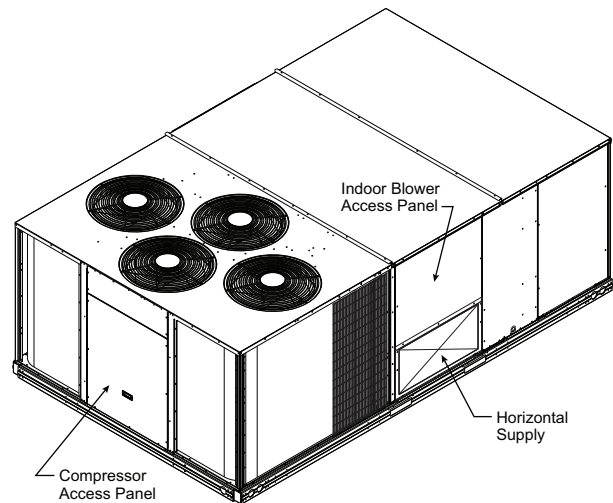
**Fig. 1 — Typical Access Panel Locations
(50GEQ*17 Unit Front Shown)**



**Fig. 2 — Typical Access Panel Location
(50GEQ*17 Unit Back Shown)**



**Fig. 3 — Typical Access Panel Locations
(50GEQ*24-28 Unit Front Shown)**



**Fig. 4 — Typical Access Panel Location
(50GEQ*24-28 Unit Back Shown)**

Routine 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)

- Return air filter replacement
- Outdoor hood inlet filters cleaned
- Condenser coil cleanliness checked
- Condensate drain checked

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

- Ensure outdoor fan motor mounting bolts are tight
- Ensure compressor mounting bolts are tight
- Inspect outdoor fan blade positioning
- Ensure control box is clean
- Check control box wiring condition
- Ensure wire terminals are tight
- Check refrigerant charge level
- Ensure indoor coils are clean
- Check supply blower motor amperage

Electric Heating

- Inspect power wire connections
- Ensure fuses are operational
- Ensure manual reset limit switch is closed

Economizer or Outside Air Damper

- Check inlet filters condition
- Check damper travel (economizer)
- Check gear and dampers for debris and dirt

Air Filters and Screens

Each unit is equipped with return air filters. If the unit has an economizer, it will also have an outside air screen. If a manual outside air damper is added, an inlet air screen will also be present.

Each of these filters and screens will need to be periodically replaced or cleaned.

Filters

RETURN AIR FILTERS

⚠ CAUTION

EQUIPMENT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this CAUTION can result in premature wear and damage to equipment.

DO NOT OPERATE THE UNIT WITHOUT THE RETURN AIR FILTERS IN PLACE.

Dirt and debris can collect on heat exchangers and coils possibly resulting in a small fire. Dirt buildup on components can cause excessive current used resulting in motor failure.

Return air filters are disposable fiberglass media type. Access to the filters is through the vertical panel to the right of the control box. Filters are situated on slide out racks for easy inspection and repair. (See Fig. 1 and Fig. 3.)

To remove the filters:

1. Remove the six (6) screws holding the access panel in place.
2. Grasp the bottom flange of the access panel.
3. Lift up and swing the bottom out until the panel disengages and pulls out.
4. Pull the slide out filter rack to access all of the filters.
5. Replace filters as required with similar replacement filters of same size.

To re-install the access panel:

1. Slide the top of the panel up under the unit top panel.
2. Slide the bottom into the side channels.
3. Push the bottom flange down until it contacts the base.
4. Reinstall the six access panel screws.

OUTSIDE AIR HOOD SCREENS

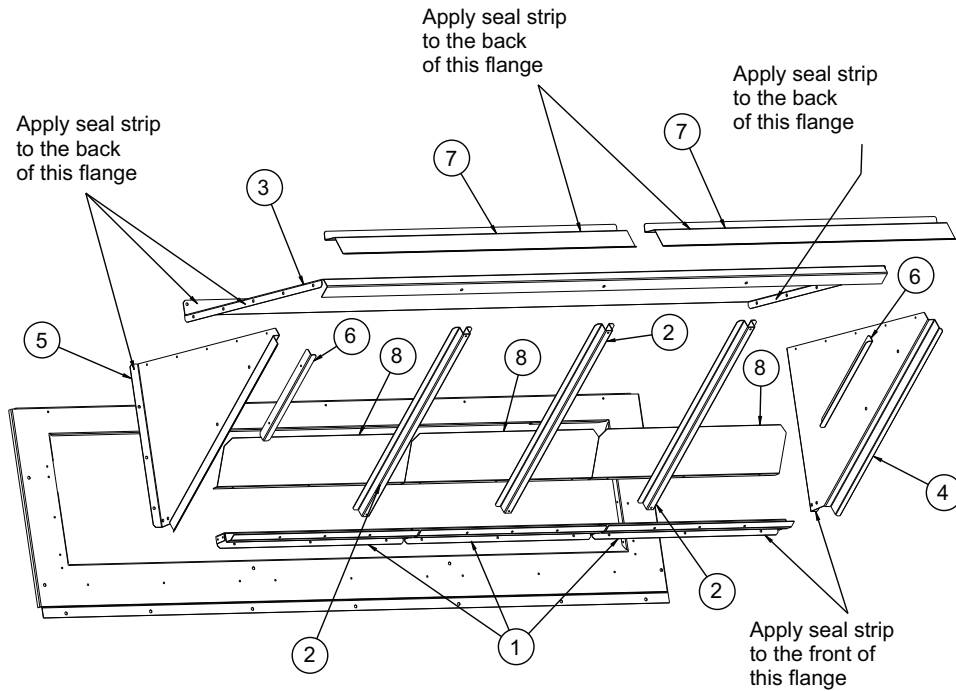
Outside air hood inlet screens are permanent aluminum-mesh type filters. Check these for cleanliness. Remove the screens when cleaning is required. Clean by washing with hot low-pressure water and soft detergent and replace all screens before re-starting the unit. Observe the flow direction arrows on the side of each screen frame.

These inlet screens are secured by a retainer angle across the front edge of the hood top (see Fig. 5, Item #3 and Fig. 6) and bottom edge of the hood (see Fig. 5, Item #1 and Fig. 6).

To remove the screen, lift the screen towards the upper retainer angle created by the angle along the front edge of the hood top (Fig. 5, Item #3). This will lift the screen above the bottom edge of the lower retainer angle (Fig. 5, Item #1). Pull the bottom of the filter forward to remove.

To re-install, placing the screen frame in retainer angle along the top edge (Fig. 5, Item #3). Rotate the bottom of the screen frame toward the unit into position and slide the frame down into the retainer angle along the bottom edge (see Fig. 6).

Figure 7 shows the completed hood assembly.



ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	Filter Support	3
2	Central Retainer	3
3	Hood Top	1
4	Right Hood Side	1
5	Left Hood Side	1
6	Side Retainer	2
7	Top Diverters	2
8	Deflector	3

Fig. 5 — Hood Assembly and Hood Part Identification/Seal Strip Application Areas

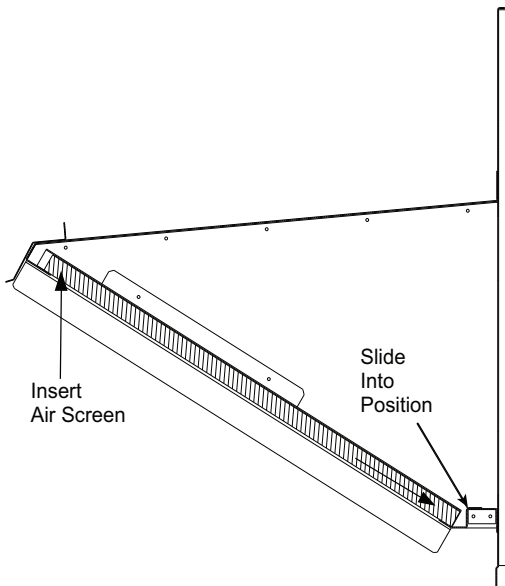


Fig. 6 — Air Screen Installation

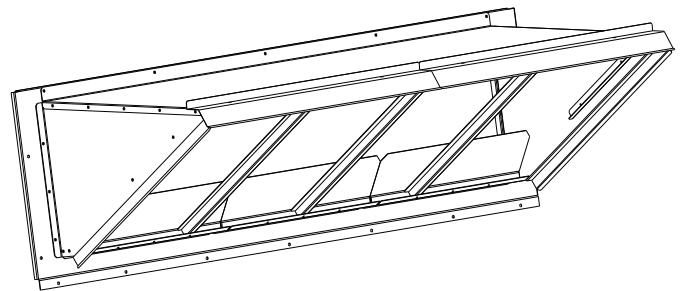


Fig. 7 — Hood Assembly Complete

SUPPLY FAN (BLOWER) SECTION

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

Before performing service or maintenance operations on unit, LOCKOUT/TAG-OUT the main power switch to unit. Electrical shock and rotating equipment could cause severe injury.

Supply Fan (Direct-Drive)

All 50GEQ units have the EcoBlue™ direct drive vane axial fan system. The fan is driven by an ECM motor with speed that is user set through the SystemVu controller. Speeds are fully configurable from 40% to 100% of motor's maximum speed. See Fig. 8 and 9.

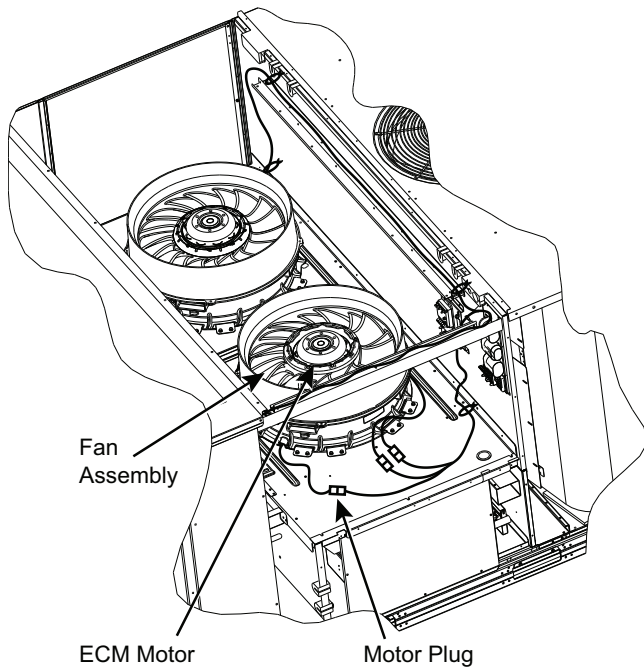


Fig. 8 — Direct-Drive Supply Fan Assembly

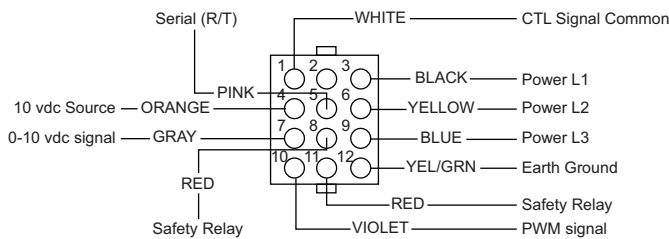


Fig. 9 — ECM Motor Plug Connectors

EVALUATING MOTOR SPEED

The direct drive ECM blower motor uses a constant speed design. Motor speed is controlled by a 0-10 vdc signal, where 10 vdc is equal to motor's maximum rpm.

SELECTING FAN SPEED

All units come factory set for 78% of the motor's maximum speed. Fan speed should be set per job specification cfm (cubic feet per minute) and ESP (external static pressure) required and per Fan Speed Set Up label included on the unit's high voltage cover. If the unit was previously installed, refer to the Control Set Point and Configuration Log on file. Otherwise see detailed instructions below.

The Fan Speed settings are accessed through the SystemVu interface.

1. Check the job specifications for the cfm (cubic feet per minute) and ESP (external static pressure) required.
2. Using the chart on the Fan Speed Set Up labels (see Fig. 10), calculate the rpm from the cfm and ESP for the base unit.
3. If installing any accessories listed at the bottom of the Set Up Label, add accessory rpm to base unit rpm in upper portion of label.
4. The Fan Speed Set Up labels are located on the High Voltage cover in the Control Box.
5. Press any key on the SystemVu interface to activate the display backlight and then press the MENU key.
6. Using the UP and DOWN arrow keys highlight SETTINGS and then press ENTER.
7. Use the DOWN arrow key highlight the UNIT CONFIGURATIONS menu then press ENTER.
8. Highlight UNIT CONFIGURATIONS then press ENTER.
9. Highlight INDOOR FAN and then press ENTER.
10. Refer to the job specifications to set the following, determining the values per the rpm Calculator label (see Fig. 10). Use the UP and DOWN arrow keys and the BACK key to set the values. Press ENTER after setting each value to continue to the next selection.
 - IDF VENT SPD
 - IDF HEAT SPD
 - IDF HIGH SPD
 - IDF FREE COOL SPD

For further details see the *FEQ/GEQ/QE Series Single Package Rooftop Units with SystemVu Controller Controls, Start-Up, Operation and Troubleshooting* manual.

MAIN MENU:

FAN SPEED SETUP (RPM)

SETTINGS

→ UNIT CONFIGURATIONS

→ INDOOR FAN

- IDF VENT SPD -RPM
- IDF HEAT SPD -RPM
- IDF HIGH COOL SPD -RPM
- IDF FREE COOL SPD -RPM

↓ DETERMINE RPM FROM BELOW ↓

48TC003136 REV. B

RPM Calculator

RPM Calculator		ESP in. wg									
		0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0
UNIT MODEL NUMBER	6000	1250	1348	1441	1528	1610	1688	1762	1832	1899	1963
	6500	1336	1428	1515	1598	1677	1753	1824	1893	1959	2021
	7000	1423	1509	1591	1670	1746	1819	1888	1955	2020	2081
	7500	1510	1591	1669	1744	1817	1887	1954	2019	2082	2143
	8000	1598	1675	1749	1820	1890	1957	2022	2085	2146	
	8500	1687	1759	1829	1898	1964	2029	2092	2153		
	9000	1776	1845	1912	1977	2041	2103	2163			
	9500	1866	1931	1995	2057	2118	2178				
	10000	1955	2018	2079	2138	2197					
	Field Accessories:										
Economizer		89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89

NOTE(S):
Values in the Field Accessories section are RPM adders.

Fig. 10 — Example of Fan Speed Set Up Labels for SystemVu™ Controls

TROUBLESHOOTING THE ECM MOTOR

EcoBlue™ motors are designed with several built-in protections included in the motor software. If the motor detects a fault it will safely shut down. For temperature related faults the motor requires a line voltage reset to continue operation. For all others, the motor will resume operation automatically as soon as the fault condition is cleared. See Table 1 for a complete list.

Table 1 — Fault Condition/Reset Trigger

FAULT CONDITION	RESET TRIGGER	DESCRIPTION
Phase Failure	Automatic	One phase is missing or imbalanced. In this case the motor will come to a stop and then automatically restart when all phases are present.
Locked/ Blocked Rotor	Automatic	The rotor is blocked. Once the locking mechanism has been removed, the motor will automatically restart.
Motor Overheated	Manual	The motor will stop in the event the motor overheats. In this case there has to be a manual restart.
Power Module Overheated	Manual	The motor will stop in the event the electronics overheat. In this case there has to be a manual restart.
Line under-voltage	Automatic	Once the line voltage returns within permitted operating range, the fan will automatically restart.
Communication Error	Automatic	Internal communication error of the fan's electronics. The fan will restart automatically, if error is cleared.

Troubleshooting the motor requires a voltmeter.

1. Disconnect main power to the unit.
2. Disconnect motor plug in supply section of the unit.
3. Restore main unit power.
4. Check for proper line voltage at motor power leads Black (PL1-1), Yellow (PL1-2), and Blue (PL1-3). See the following table.

50GE UNIT VOLTAGE	MOTOR VOLTAGE	MINIMUM-MAXIMUM VOLTS
208/230	230	187-253
460	460	414-506
575	575	518-633

5. Check for Control voltage. YEL (PL1-9) to BRN (PL1-7) should be 10-20 vdc with no commanded speed.
6. Verify the J10 and J11 plug at the SystemVu board is wired per Fig. 11, connected tight, and wires are secured in the plug
7. Disconnect main power.
8. Reconnect motor plug in supply section of unit.
9. Restore main power.
10. Use SystemVu test mode to control the motor. Press the TEST button. Turn the TEST MODE to on, enter the SERVICE TEST menu, and then enter the FAN TEST menu.
11. Verify with IDF SPEED TEST set to 0% the LED6 on the board (to the left of the J10 plug) is off. Verify when the IDF SPEED TEST is set to 10% or higher the LED6 turns on green.
12. Verify there are no alarms active on SystemVu controller.
13. If all above is verified and the motor does not start and run, remove the fan assembly and replace the motor with one having the same part number. Do not substitute with an alternate design motor as the voltage/speed programming will not be the same as that on an original factory motor.

14. All low voltage wiring should be routed through the provided wire ties (see Fig. 12) down the left side of the control box or secured to the unit control box with an electrical conduit in order to provide UL-required clearance between high-voltage and low voltage wiring.

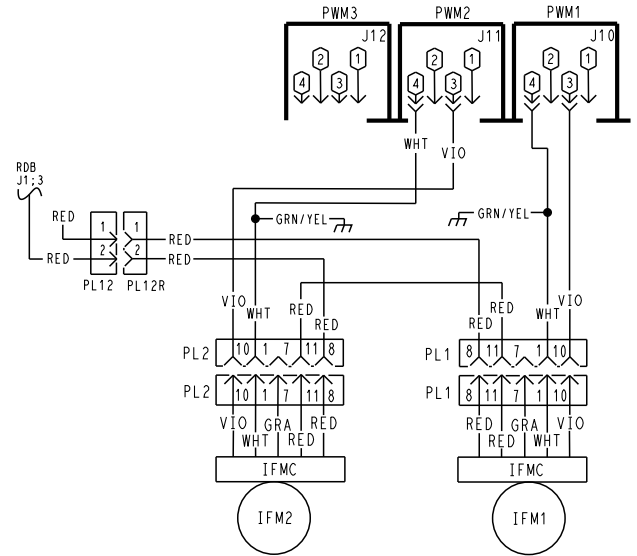


Fig. 11 — Supply Fan Control Wiring Diagram

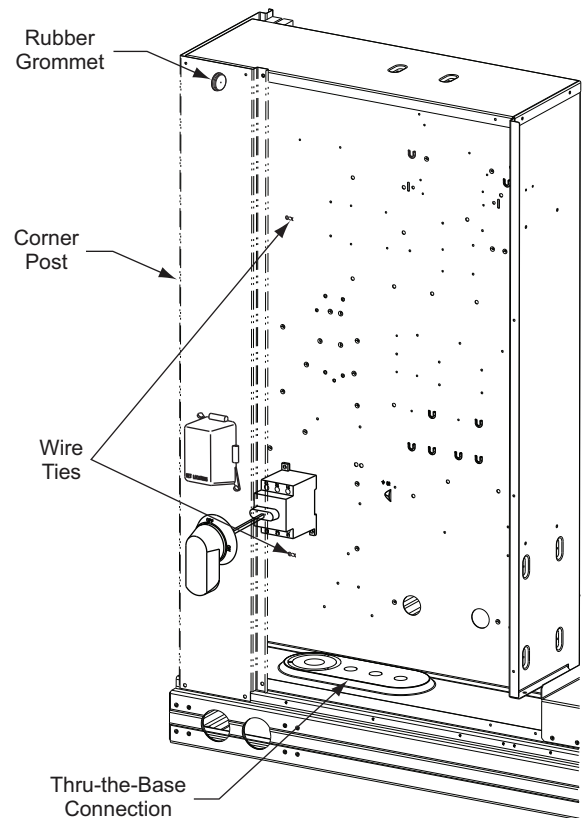


Fig. 12 — Low Voltage Wiring Raceway

Removing the Motor and Fan Assembly

NOTE: Due to press fit design of composite Rotor on Motor, it is highly recommended that any time a motor is replaced the fan rotor is replaced as well. The rest of the assembly may be reused.

See Fig. 13.

1. Unplug motor harness from control box harness and cut wire tie at the fan deck.
2. Unplug connectors from stator temperature limit switch.
3. Remove four brackets at front of stator on fan deck.
4. Slide fan assembly forward a couple of inches to clear rear brackets and lift assembly out.

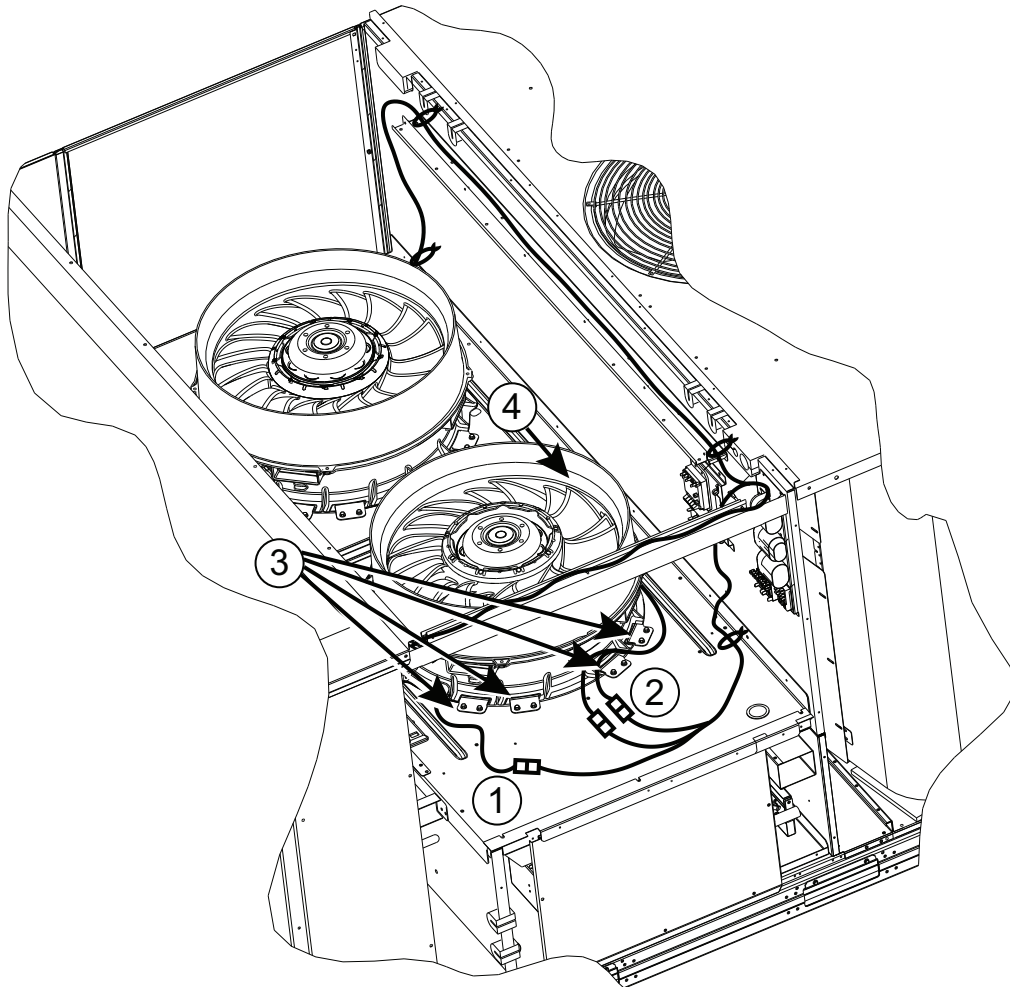


Fig. 13 — Fan Assembly Removal

Disassembling Standard/Medium Motor and Fan Assembly

See Fig. 14.

NOTE: Refer to “MODEL NUMBER NOMENCLATURE” on page 54, position 10 for specific unit requirements.

1. Remove 4 screws from U-clips in fan casing.
2. Remove casing from assembly.
3. Remove 3 screws connecting rotor to motor flange.
4. Remove rotor from motor.
5. Remove 4 screws connecting motor to stator.
6. Remove stator from motor.
7. If required, remove fan limit switch from stator.
8. If replacing motor, remove heat shield from motor and keep.

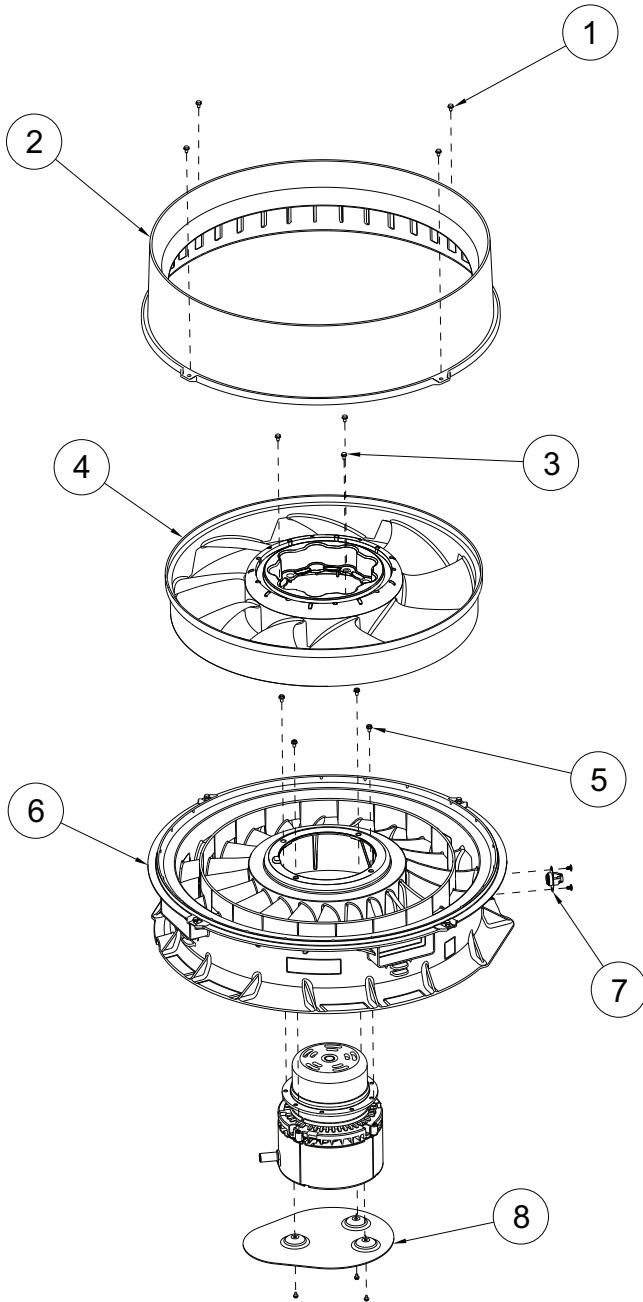


Fig. 14 — Disassembling Standard or Medium Static Motor and Fan Assembly

Disassembling High Static Motor and Fan Assembly

See Fig. 15.

NOTE: Refer to “MODEL NUMBER NOMENCLATURE” on page 54, position 10 for specific unit requirements.

1. Remove 4 screws from U-clips in fan casing.
2. Remove casing from assembly.
3. Remove 4 screws connecting rotor to motor flange.
4. Remove rotor from motor.
5. Remove heat shield from motor. Keep.
6. Remove 6 screws connecting motor to stator.
7. Remove motor from stator.
8. If required, remove fan limit switch from stator.

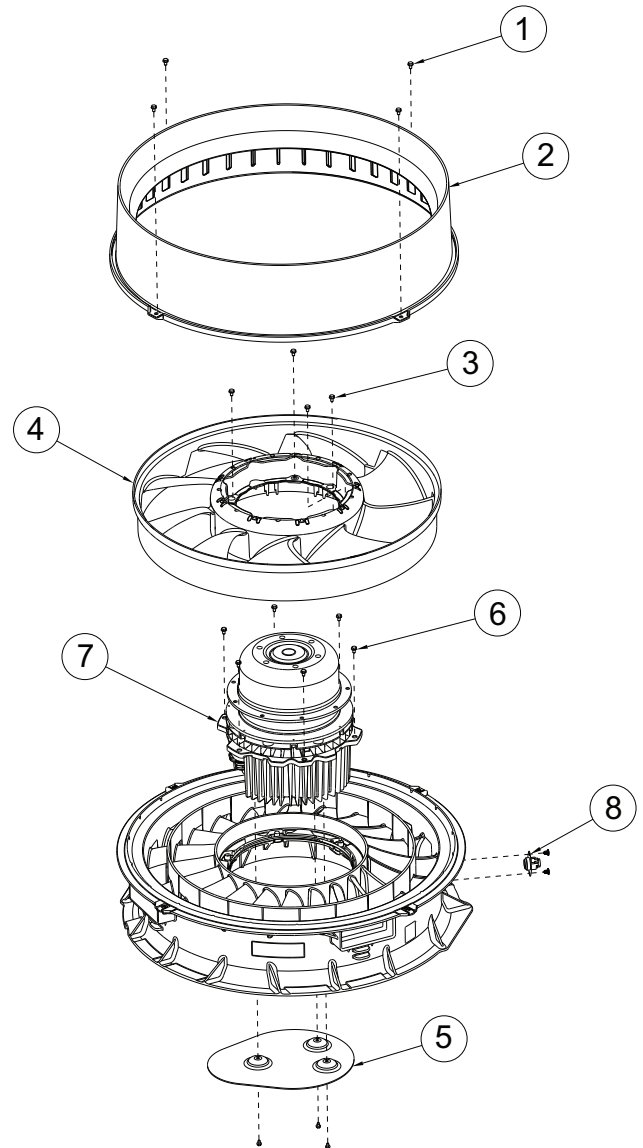


Fig. 15 — Disassembling High Static Motor and Fan Assembly

Reassembly of Standard/Medium Motor and Fan Assembly

See Fig. 16.

NOTE: Refer to “MODEL NUMBER NOMENCLATURE” on page 54, position 10 for specific unit requirements.

1. Place motor on flat surface. Install Heat shield on back of motor.
2. If required, reinstall limit switch on stator with two plastic fastener plugs (48TM005675).
3. Line up keying features on stator and motor and set stator onto motor. Install four 1/4-20 x 1-in. screws (AC67AP170) to attach stator to motor. Tighten to 50 in.-lb (5.65 Nm).
4. Set rotor onto motor flange. Install three 1/4-20 x 1-in. screws (AC67AP170) to attach rotor to motor. Tighten to 50 in.-lb (5.65 Nm).
5. Set casing onto stator. Install four #10-16 x 3/4-in. screws (AP13AD128) through U-Clips in casing. Tighten to 14 in.-lb (1.58 Nm).
6. Pull motor harness out through guide feature in stator if not already completed.

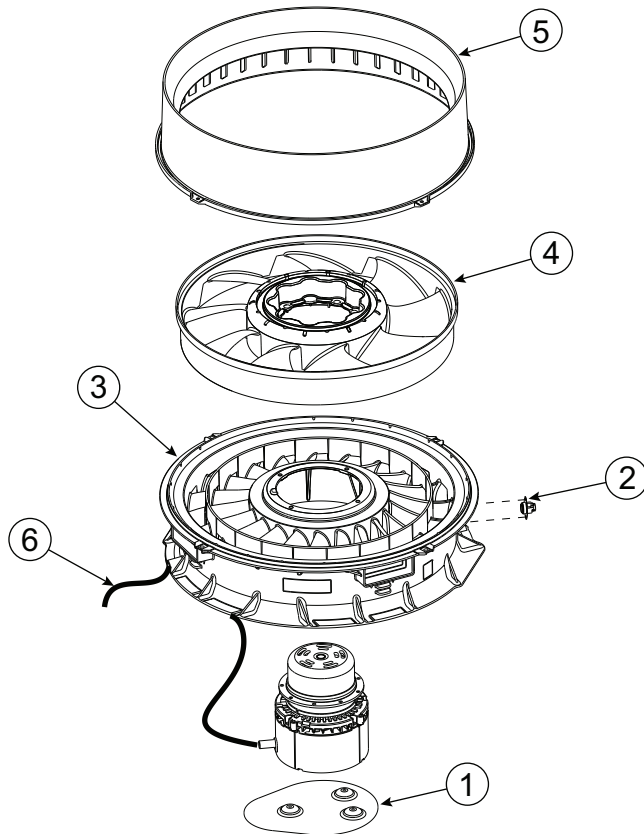


Fig. 16 — Standard/Medium Fan System Re-Assembly

Reassembly of High Static Motor and Fan Assembly

See Fig. 17.

NOTE: Refer to “MODEL NUMBER NOMENCLATURE” on page 54, position 10 for specific unit requirements.

1. Place stator on flat surface.
2. If required, reinstall limit switch on stator with two plastic fastener plugs (48TM005675).
3. Line up keying features on stator and motor and set motor onto stator. Motor wire Harness should align with guide feature in stator. Install six 1/4-20 x 1-in. screws (AC67AP170) to attach stator to motor. Tighten to 30 in.-lb (3.39 Nm).
4. Install Heat shield on back of motor.
5. Set rotor onto motor flange. Install three 1/4-20 x 1-in. screws (AC67AP170) to attach rotor to motor. Tighten to 50 in.-lb (5.65 Nm).
6. Set casing onto stator. Install four #10-16 x 3/4-in. screws (AP13AD128) through U-Clips in casing. Tighten to 14 in.-lb (1.58 Nm).
7. Pull motor harness out through guide feature in stator if not already completed.

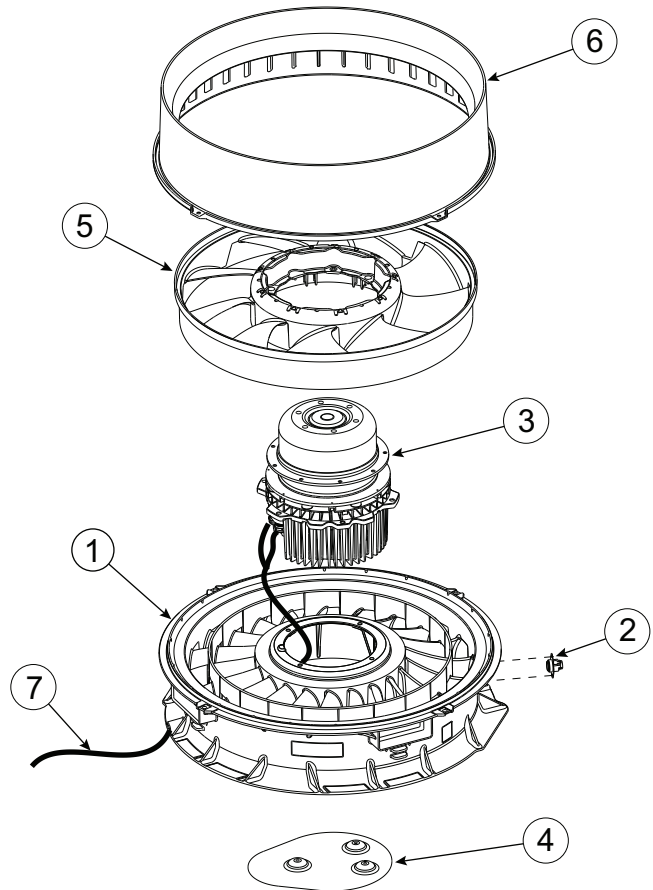


Fig. 17 — High Static Fan System Re-Assembly

Reinstalling Motor and Fan Assembly

See Fig. 18.

1. Align motor harness/grommet at ~7 o'clock (facing installer) and align the bottom flats on right and left sides of fan stator with fan deck ribs. Drop fan assembly down into fan deck opening and slide back until aluminum stator is under the rear fan deck brackets.
2. Replace four front brackets and secure each with 2 #10 x 5/8-in. hex head screws (P/N: AL48AM217). Tighten to 50 in.-lb (5.65 Nm).
3. Reconnect wires for stator temperature limit switch.
4. Pull motor harness tight through grommet and plug it in to the control box harness and secure in the corner with snap-in wire tie.

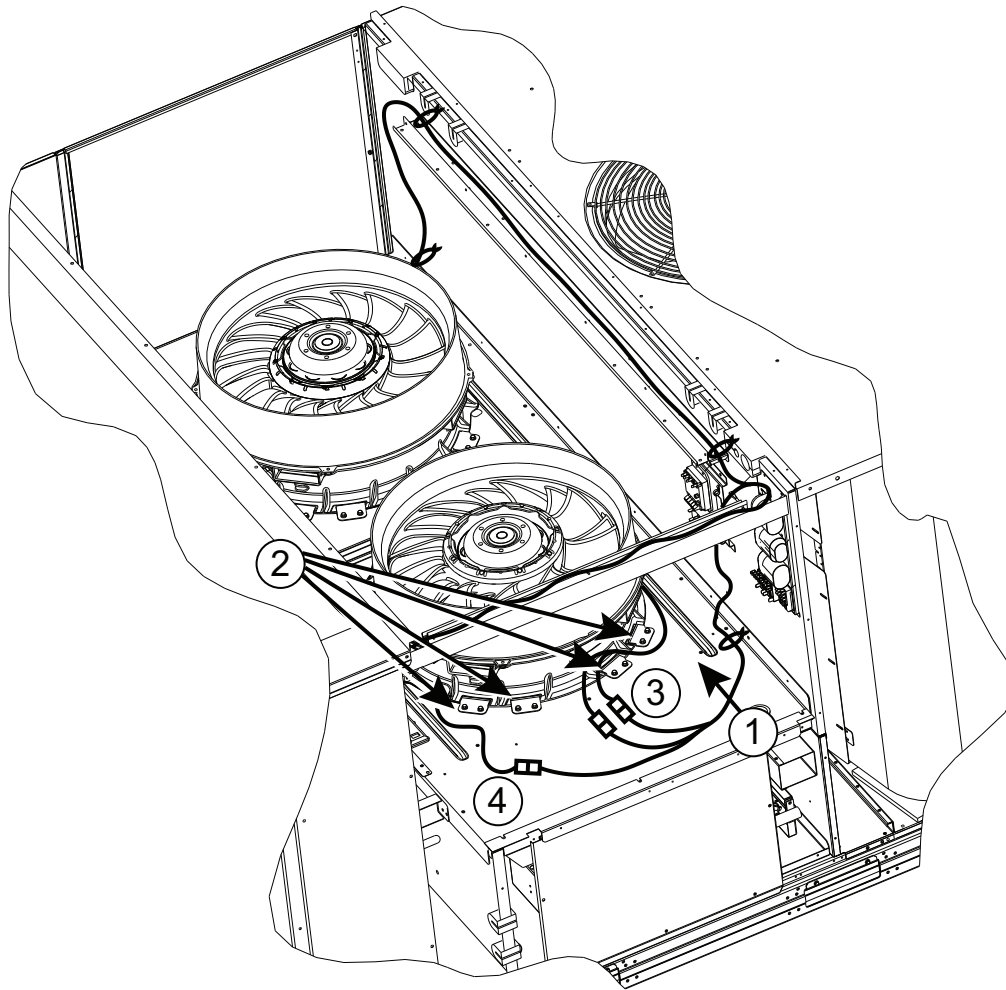


Fig. 18 — Fan Assembly Installation

Staged Air Volume

All 50GEQ 3-stage units with EcoBlue™ technology come factory set to automatically adjust the indoor fan motor speed in sequence with the unit's ventilation, cooling, and heating operation. See Table 2 for fan operation for various modes.

Table 2 — Percentage of vdc Setting

UNIT	HIGH COOL	HEAT	MED COOL	LOW COOL	VENT
50GEQ*17	100%	100%	60%	40%	60%
50GEQ*24	100%	100%	60%	40%	60%
50GEQ*28	100%	100%	60%	50%	60%

COOLING

⚠ 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.

Condenser Coil

The condenser coil is fabricated with round tube copper hairpins and plate fins of various materials and/or coatings (see Model Number Nomenclature in Appendix A to identify the materials provided in this unit). The coil may be one-row or composite-type two-row. Composite two-row coils are two single-row coils fabricated with a single return bend end tubesheet.

Condenser Coil Maintenance and Cleaning Recommendation

Routine cleaning of coil surfaces is essential to maintain proper operation of the unit. Elimination of contamination and removal of harmful residues will greatly increase the life of the coil and extend the life of the unit. The following maintenance and cleaning procedures are recommended as part of the routine maintenance activities to extend the life of the coil.

REMOVE SURFACE LOADED FIBERS

Surface loaded fibers or dirt should be removed 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 a surface loaded coil will drive the fibers and dirt into the coil. This will make cleaning efforts more difficult. Surface loaded fibers must be completely removed prior to using low velocity clean water rinse.

PERIODIC CLEAN WATER RINSE

A periodic clean water rinse is very beneficial for coils that are applied in coastal or industrial environments. However, it is very important that the water rinse is made with a very low velocity water stream to avoid damaging the fin edges. Monthly cleaning as

described below is recommended. Rinsing coils in the opposite direction of airflow is recommended.

ROUTINE CLEANING OF COIL SURFACES

Periodic cleaning with Totaline® coil cleaner is essential to extend the life of coils. This cleaner is available from Replacement Components as P/N: P902-0301 for a one gallon container, and P/N: P902-0305 for a 5 gallon container. It is recommended that all coils, including standard aluminum, pre-coated, copper/copper or e-coated coils be cleaned with the Totaline 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 use of:

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

Totaline coil cleaner is nonflammable, hypo-allergenic, 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.

Clean coil as follows:

1. Turn off unit power, tag disconnect.
2. Remove all screws from the top panel except the screws securing the condenser fan to the top panel. See Fig. 19.

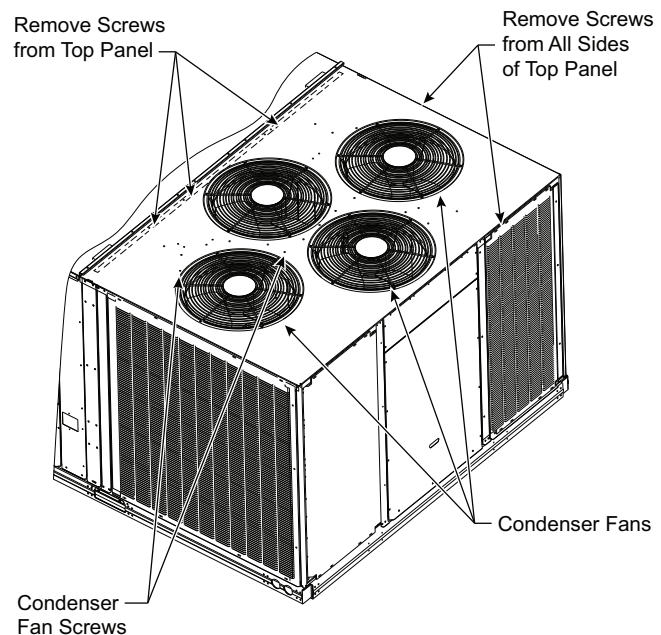


Fig. 19 — Location of Top Panel Screws and Coil Corner Post

3. Lift the top panel at the condenser fan end and support the top panel so it remains level while resting on the condenser fans as shown in Fig. 20.

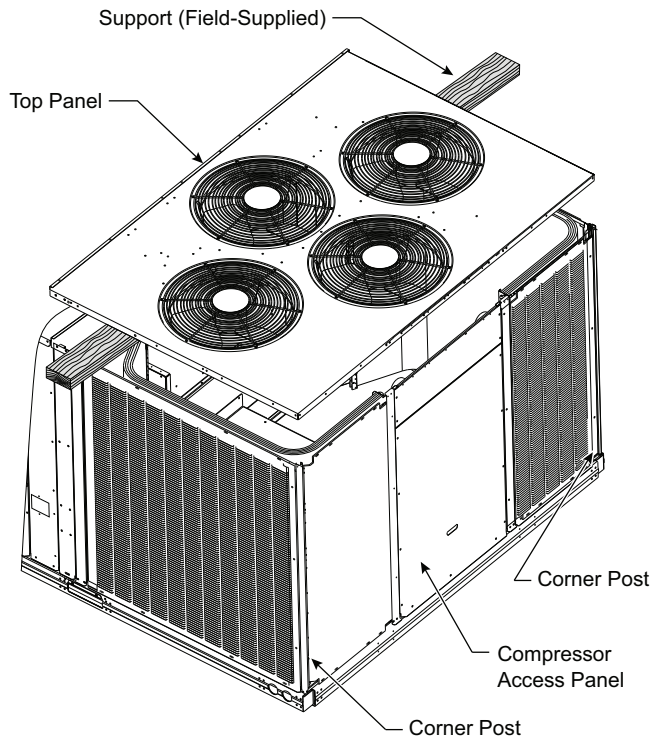


Fig. 20 — Top Panel Removal

4. Remove the compressor access panel to access the lower coil clips. The condenser coil corner post may also be removed. See Fig. 20.
5. Remove the screws from both sides of the 4 coil retaining clips on the hairpin end of the coil tube sheets. See Fig. 21.
6. Remove the 4 retaining clips.

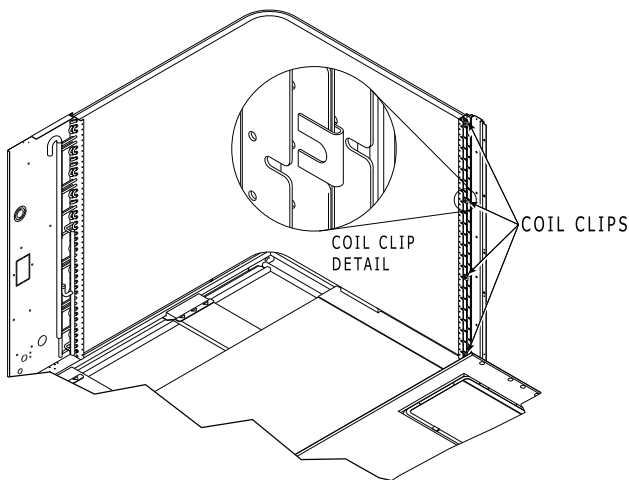


Fig. 21 — Condenser Coil Clips

7. Draw the inner coil inward to separate the coils for cleaning.
8. Insert a spacer (field-supplied) between the tube sheets to hold the coils apart. See Fig. 22.
9. Clean the outer coil surface to remove surface loaded fibers or dirt. See "Remove Surface Loaded Fibers" on page 14 for details.
10. Use a water hose or other suitable equipment to flush down between the 2 coil sections to remove dirt and debris. If a coil cleaner is used be sure to rinse the coils completely before reassembly.

11. Move the inner coil back into position. Reinstall the 4 coil clips. Reinstall the top panel and replace all screws. Replace the compressor access panel.

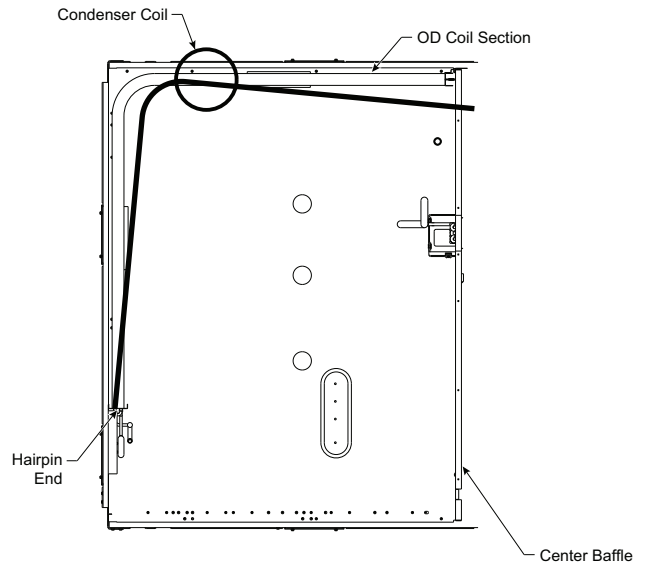


Fig. 22 — Separating Coil Sections (Top View)

CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in reduced unit performance or unit shutdown.

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.

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 approved coil cleaner.

Totaline® Coil Cleaner Application Equipment

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

Totaline Coil Cleaner Application Instructions

1. Proper eye protection such as safety glasses is recommended during mixing and application.
2. Remove all surface loaded fibers and dirt with a vacuum cleaner as described above.
3. Thoroughly wet finned surfaces with clean water and a low velocity garden hose, being careful not to bend fins.
4. Mix Totaline 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.

NOTE: Do NOT USE water in excess of 130°F, as the enzymatic activity will be destroyed.

- Thoroughly apply Totaline coil cleaner solution to all coil surfaces including finned area, tube sheets and coil headers.
- 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.
- Ensure cleaner thoroughly penetrates deep into finned areas. Interior and exterior finned areas must be thoroughly cleaned. Finned surfaces should remain wet with cleaning solution for 10 minutes. Ensure surfaces are not allowed to dry before rinsing. Reapply cleaner as needed to ensure 10-minute saturation is achieved.
- 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.

Evaporator Coil

Cleaning the Evaporator Coil

- Turn unit power off. Install lockout tag. Remove evaporator coil access panel.
- If economizer or two-position damper is installed, remove economizer by disconnecting Molex[®] plug and removing mounting screws.
- Slide filters out of unit.
- Clean coil using a commercial coil cleaner or dishwasher detergent in a pressurized spray canister. Wash both sides of coil and flush with clean water. For best results, back-flush toward return-air section to remove foreign material. Flush condensate pan after completion.
- Reinstall economizer and filters.
- Reconnect wiring.
- Replace access panels.

Evaporator Coil Metering Devices

50GEQ 17-28 units with or without the Humidi-MiZer[®] option use a TXV-distributor system.

Typical Unit Piping

Each heat pump system includes two compressors, a reversing valve, dual-function outdoor and indoor coils, a common liquid line with bi-flow TXV, and dedicated cooling and heating TXVs. 50GEQ*17-28 unit indoor coils contain a vapor header check valve. See Fig. 23-26 and Tables 3-11 for typical unit piping schematic parallel coil circuits during evaporator-function operation and converging coil circuits during the condenser-function operation.

Table 3 — 50GEQ*17 – Cooling Mode

COMPONENT	STATUS/POSITION
Reversing Valve	Energized
Check Valve A	Closed
Check Valve B	Closed
Check Valve C	Open
Check Valve D	Open
Check Valve E	Open
Check Valve F	Closed
Check Valve G	Closed
Check Valve H	Open

Table 4 — 50GEQ*17 – Heating Mode

COMPONENT	STATUS/POSITION
Reversing Valve	De-energized
Check Valve A	Open
Check Valve B	Open
Check Valve C	Closed
Check Valve D	Closed
Check Valve E	Closed
Check Valve F	Open
Check Valve G	Open
Check Valve H	Closed

Table 5 — 50GEQ*17 – Defrost Mode

COMPONENT	STATUS/POSITION
Defrost Thermostat	Closed
Outdoor Fan(s)	Off
Reversing Valve	Energized
Check Valve A	Closed
Check Valve B	Closed
Check Valve C	Open
Check Valve D	Open
Check Valve E	Open
Check Valve F	Closed
Check Valve G	Closed
Check Valve H	Open

Table 6 — 50GEQ*24 – Cooling Mode

COMPONENT	STATUS/POSITION
Reversing Valve	Energized
Check Valve A	Closed
Check Valve B	Closed
Check Valve C	Open
Check Valve D	Open
Check Valve E	Open
Check Valve F	Closed
Check Valve G	Closed
Check Valve H	Open

Table 7 — 50GEQ*24 – Heating Mode

COMPONENT	STATUS/POSITION
Reversing Valve	De-energized
Check Valve A	Open
Check Valve B	Open
Check Valve C	Closed
Check Valve D	Closed
Check Valve E	Closed
Check Valve F	Open
Check Valve G	Open
Check Valve H	Closed

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Table 8 — 50GEQ*24 – Defrost Mode

COMPONENT	STATUS/POSITION
Defrost Thermostat	Closed
Outdoor Fan(s)	Off
Reversing Valve	Energized
Check Valve A	Closed
Check Valve B	Closed
Check Valve C	Open
Check Valve D	Open
Check Valve E	Open
Check Valve F	Closed
Check Valve G	Closed
Check Valve H	Open

Table 9 — 50GEQ*28 – Cooling Mode

COMPONENT	STATUS/POSITION
Reversing Valve	Energized
Check Valve A	Closed
Check Valve B	Closed
Check Valve C	Open
Check Valve D	Open
Check Valve E	Open
Check Valve F	Closed
Check Valve G	Closed
Check Valve H	Open

Table 10 — 50GEQ*28 – Heating Mode

COMPONENT	STATUS/POSITION
Reversing Valve	De-energized
Check Valve A	Open
Check Valve B	Open
Check Valve C	Closed
Check Valve D	Closed
Check Valve E	Closed
Check Valve F	Open
Check Valve G	Open
Check Valve H	Closed

Table 11 — 50GEQ*28 – Defrost Mode

COMPONENT	STATUS/POSITION
Defrost Thermostat	Closed
Outdoor Fan(s)	Off
Reversing Valve	Energized
Check Valve A	Closed
Check Valve B	Closed
Check Valve C	Open
Check Valve D	Open
Check Valve E	Open
Check Valve F	Closed
Check Valve G	Closed
Check Valve H	Open

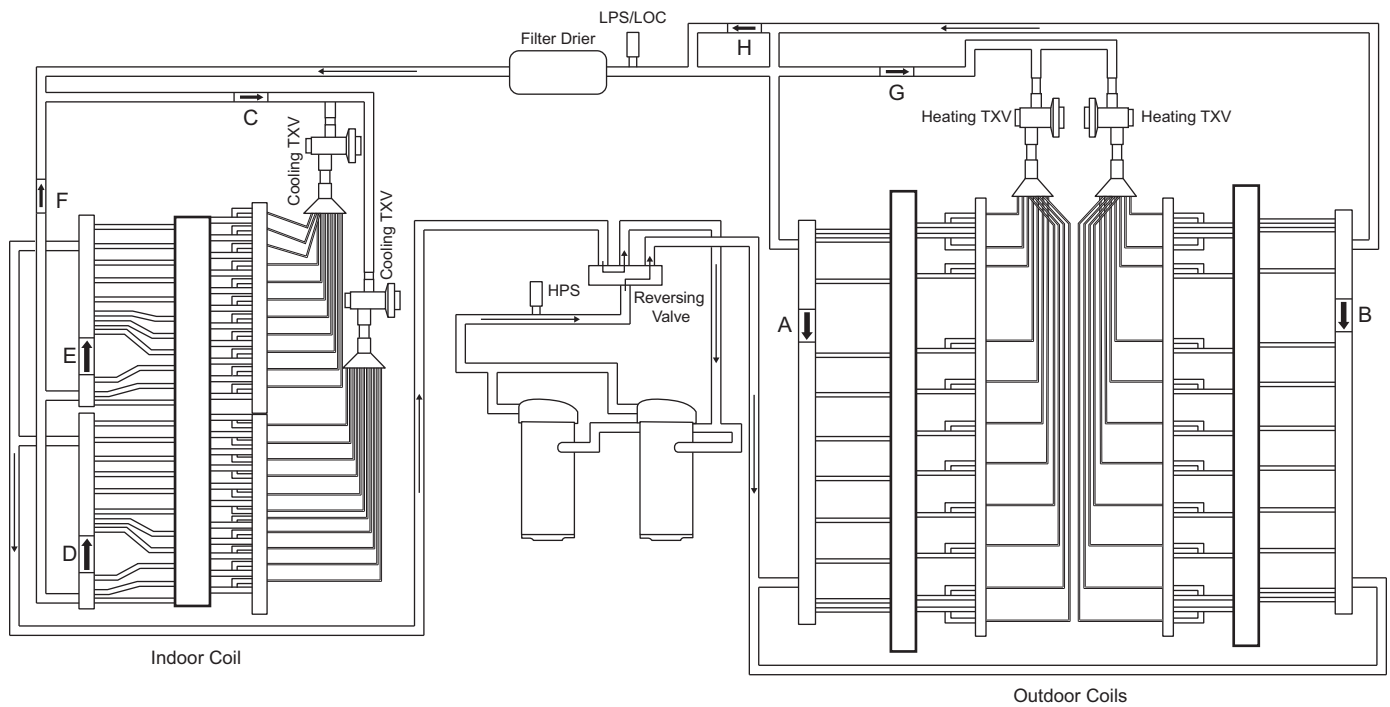


Fig. 23 — Piping Schematic — 50GEQ*17 Cooling Mode

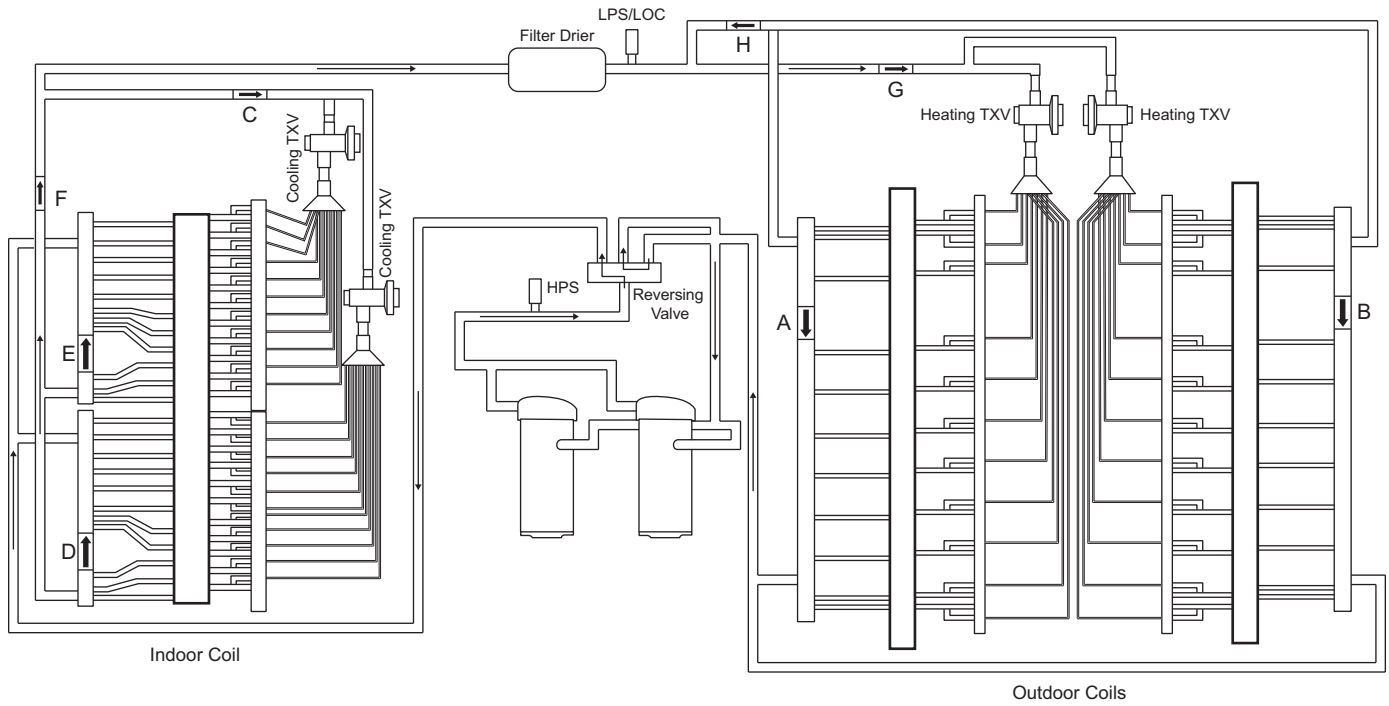


Fig. 24 — Piping Schematic — 50GEQ*17 Heating Mode

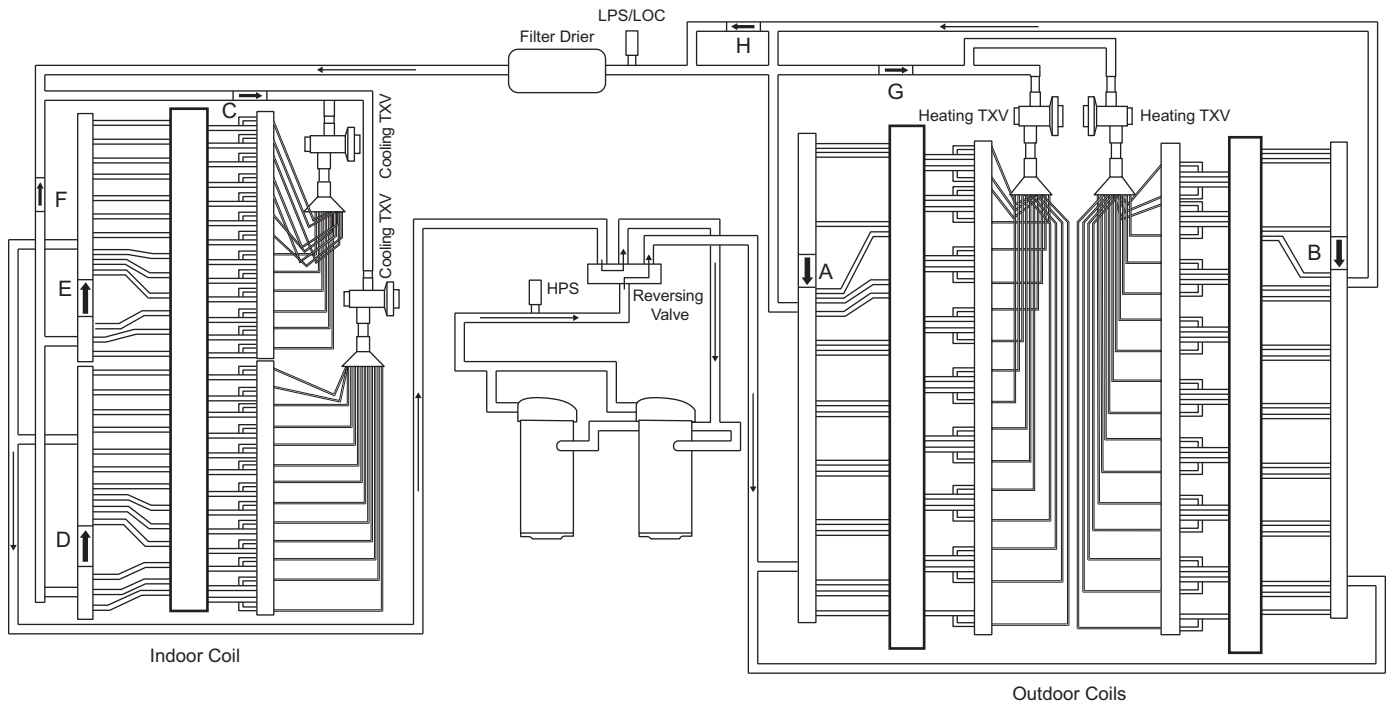


Fig. 25 — Piping Schematic — 50GEQ*24/28 Cooling Mode

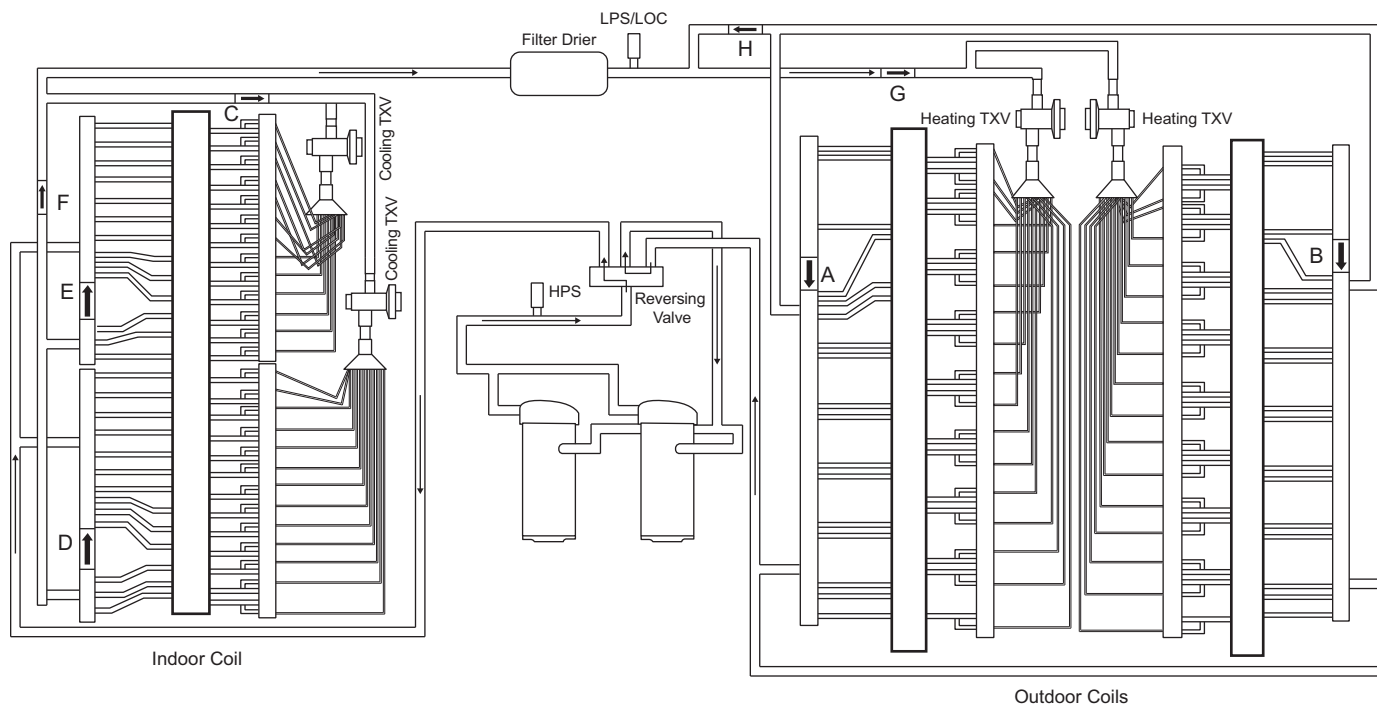


Fig. 26 — Piping Schematic — 50GEQ*24/28 Heating Mode

THERMOSTATIC EXPANSION VALVE (TXV)

The TXV is a bi-flow, bleed port expansion valve with an external equalizer. The TXVs are specifically designed to operate with Puron Advance™ refrigerant. Use only factory-authorized TXVs.

TXV Operation

The TXV is a metering device that is used in air conditioning and heat pump systems to adjust to the changing load conditions by maintaining a preset superheat temperature at the outlet of the evaporator coil.

The volume of refrigerant metered through the valve seat is dependent upon the following:

1. Superheat temperature is sensed by cap tube sensing bulb on suction tube at outlet of evaporator coil. This temperature is converted into pressure by refrigerant in the bulb pushing downward on the diaphragm, which opens the valve using the push rods.
2. The suction pressure at the outlet of the evaporator coil is transferred through the external equalizer tube to the underside of the diaphragm.
3. The pin is spring loaded, which exerts pressure on the underside of the diaphragm. Therefore, the bulb pressure works against the spring pressure and evaporator suction pressure to open the valve. If the load increases, the temperature increases at the bulb, which increases the pressure on the top side of the diaphragm. This opens the valve and increases the flow of refrigerant. The increased refrigerant flow causes the leaving evaporator temperature to decrease. This lowers the pressure on the diaphragm and closes the pin. The refrigerant flow is effectively stabilized to the load demand with negligible change in superheat.

Replacing TXV

1. Recover refrigerant.
2. Remove TXV support clamp using a 5/16-in. nut driver.
3. Remove TXV by either reheating the fitting or by using a wrench. If mechanical, use an additional wrench on the connections to prevent damage to tubing.
4. Remove equalizer tube from suction line of coil. Use file or tubing cutter to cut brazed equalizer line approximately 2 inches above suction tube.
5. Remove bulb from vapor tube inside cabinet.
6. Install the new TXV either by using a wrench and an additional wrench on connections to prevent damage to tubing while attaching TXV to distributor, or by brazing if there is a sweat fitting.
7. Route equalizer tube through suction connection opening (large hole) in fitting panel and install fitting panel in place.
8. Sweat the inlet of TXV marked "IN" to the liquid line. Avoid excessive heat which could damage the TXV valve. Use quenching cloth when applying heat anywhere on TXV.
9. Attach the equalizer tube to the suction line. If the coil has a mechanical connection, then use a wrench and an additional wrench on connections to prevent damage. If the coil has a brazed connection, use a file or a tubing cutter to remove the mechanical flare nut from the equalizer line. Then use a new coupling to braze the equalizer line to the stub (previous equalizer line) in suction line.
10. Attach TXV bulb in the same location where the original (in the sensing bulb indent) was when it was removed, using the supplied bulb clamps. See Fig. 27.

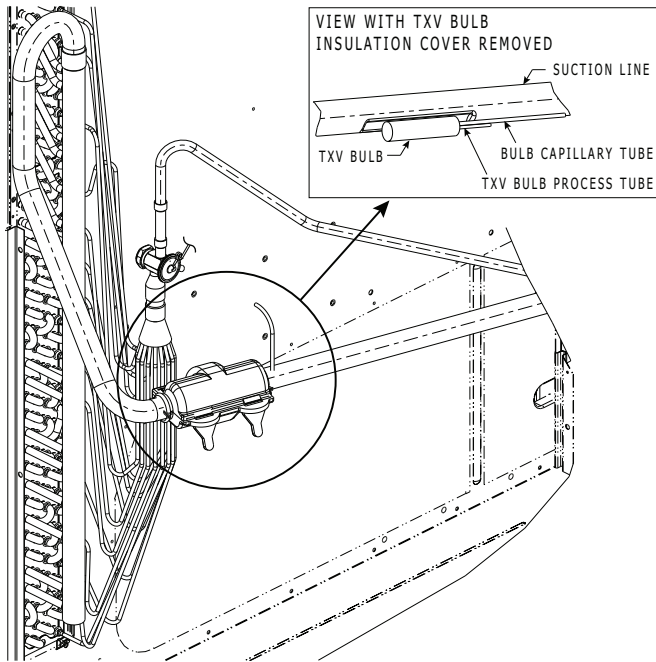


Fig. 27 — TXV Valve and Sensing Bulb Location

Refrigerant System Pressure Access Ports

There are two access ports in the system: on the suction tube near the compressor and on the discharge tube near the compressor. These are brass fittings with black plastic caps. The hose connection fittings are standard 1/4-in. SAE male flare couplings.

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. 28. 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 RC 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 (10.85 ± 1.1 Nm) of torque; do not over-tighten.

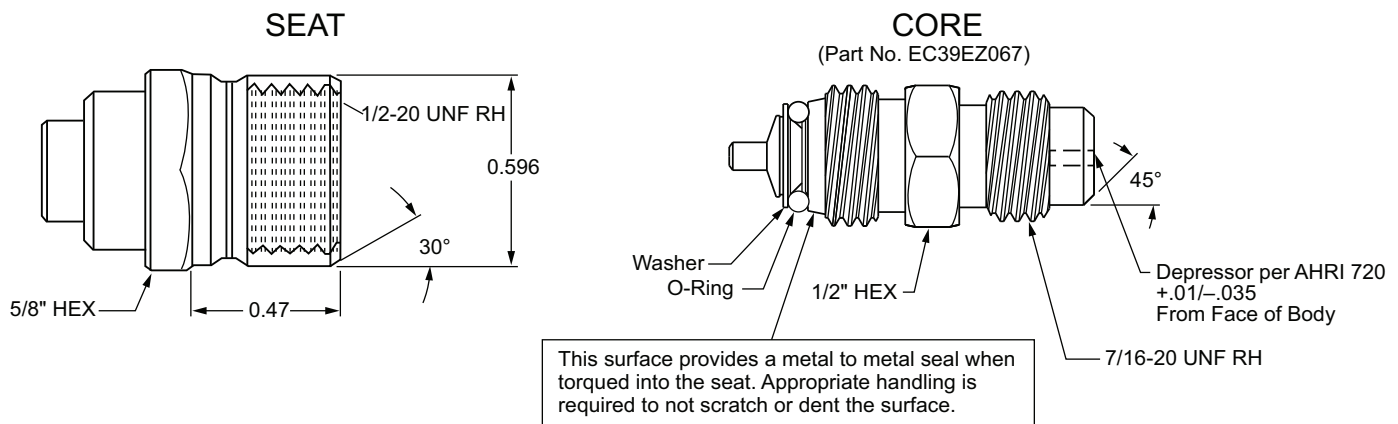


Fig. 28 — CoreMax®¹ Access Port Assembly

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PURON ADVANCE™ (R-454B) REFRIGERANT

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 a red band near the top. Pay close attention to the cylinder labels to verify that the cylinder contains the correct refrigerant. 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 zeotropic 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. For further details see ECONOMIZER SYSTEMS starting on page 51.

Refrigerant Charge

Amount of refrigerant charge is listed on the unit's nameplate. Refer to *Carrier GTAC2-5 Charging, Recovery, Recycling and Rec-lamation* training manual and the following procedures.

Unit panels must be in place when unit is operating during the charging procedure.

NO CHARGE

Use standard evacuating techniques. After evacuating system, weigh in the specified amount of refrigerant.

LOW-CHARGE COOLING

Using Cooling Charging Charts, Fig. 29-34, vary refrigerant until the conditions of the appropriate chart are met. Note the charging charts are different from type normally used. Charts are based on charging the units to the correct sub-cooling for the various operating conditions. Accurate pressure gauge and temperature sensing device are required. Connect the pressure gauge to the service port on the discharge line. Mount the temperature sensing device on the outdoor coil leaving line and insulate it so that outdoor ambient temperature does not affect the reading. Indoor-air cfm must be within the normal operating range of the unit.

50GEQ SIZE DESIGNATION	NOMINAL TONS REFERENCE
17	15
24	20
28	25

EXAMPLE:

Model. 50GEQ*24
Discharge Pressure 400 psig (2758 kPa)
Outdoor Coil Leaving Temperature should be 103°F (39°C)

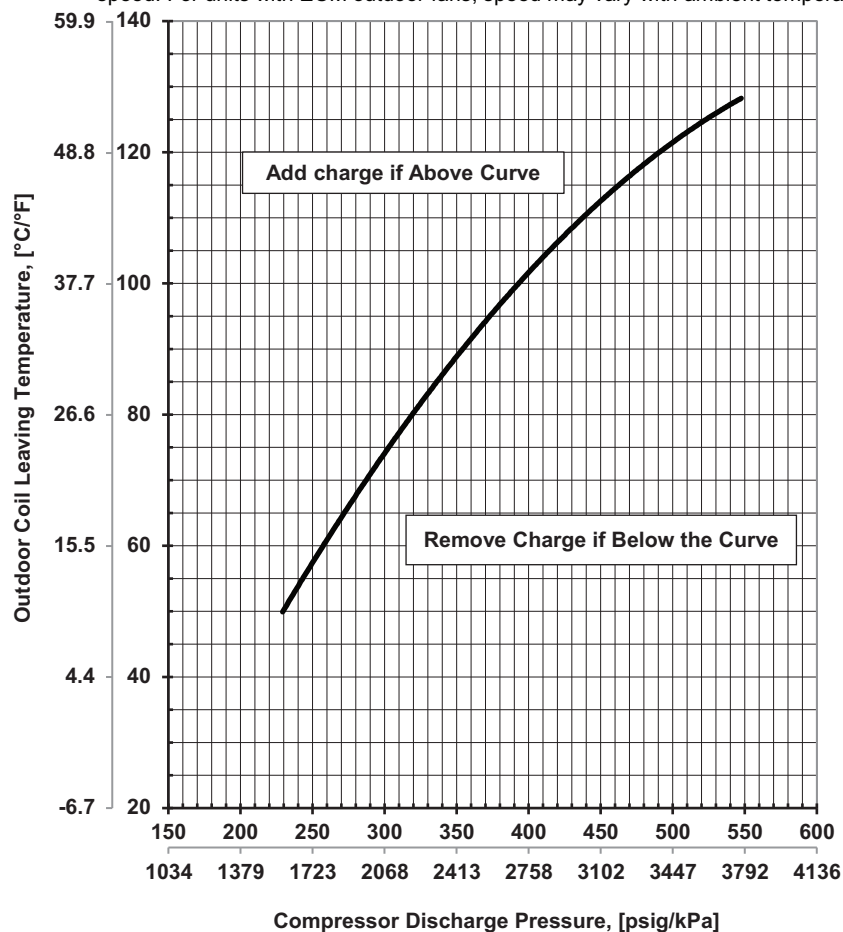
USING COOLING CHARGING CHARTS

Take the outdoor coil leaving temperature and read the discharge pressure gauge. Refer to chart to determine what the outdoor coil leaving temperature should be. If the outdoor coil leaving temperature is low, carefully recover some of the charge. If the outdoor coil leaving temperature is high, add refrigerant. Recheck the discharge pressure as charge is adjusted.

15 Ton 50GEQ / 549L / RHG / 48QE / 549Q / RDG

R-454B Refrigerant Charging Chart

(Unit must run in cooling mode, have both compressors on and outdoor fans on high speed. For units with ECM outdoor fans, speed may vary with ambient temperature.)



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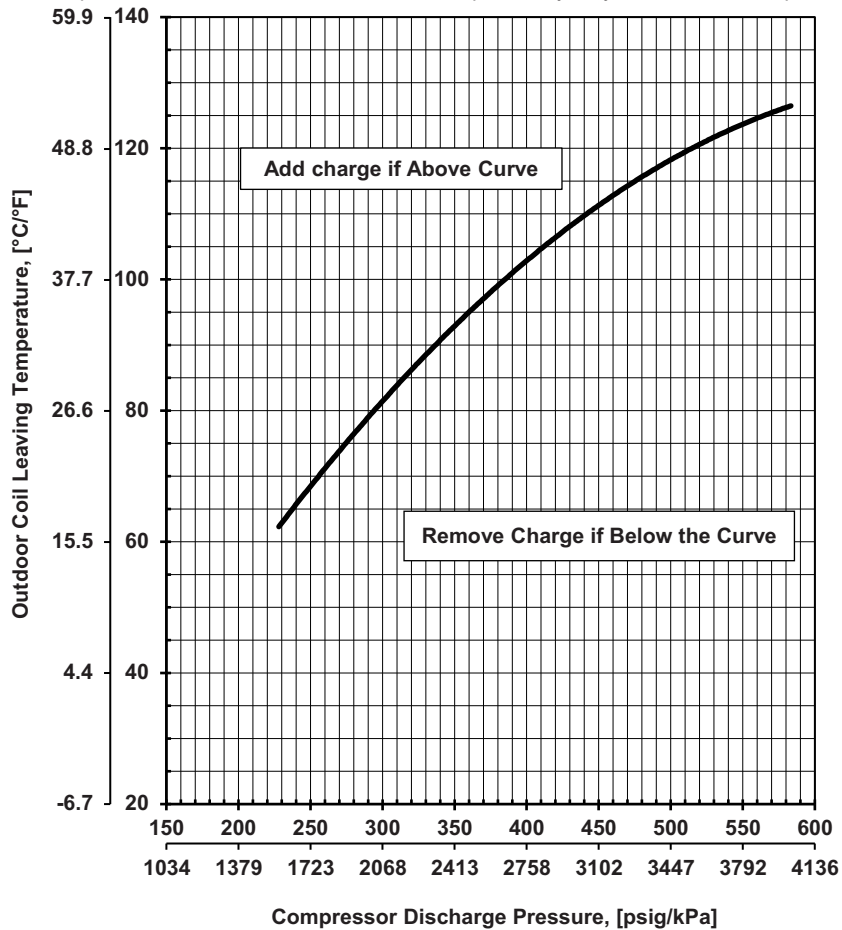
rev. B

Fig. 29 — Cooling Charging Chart — 15 Ton

20 Ton 50GEQ / 549L / RHG / 48QE / 549Q / RDG

R-454B Refrigerant Charging Chart

(Unit must run in cooling mode, have both compressors on and outdoor fans on high speed. For units with ECM outdoor fans, speed may vary with ambient temperature.)



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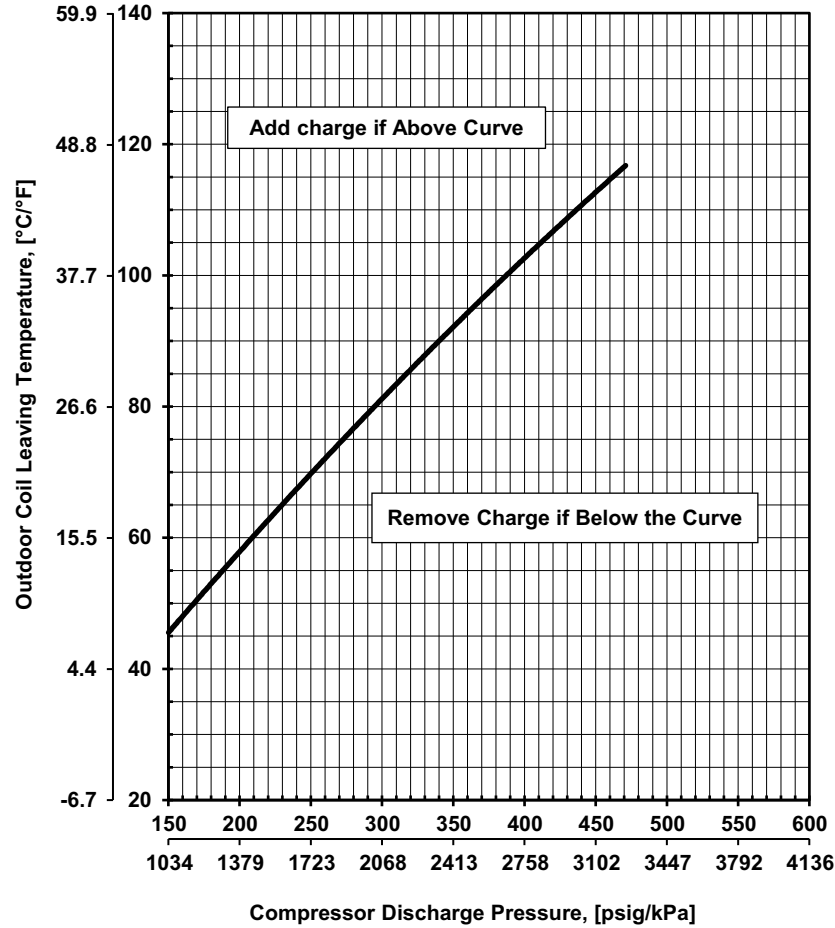
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Fig. 30 — Cooling Charging Chart — 20 Ton

25 Ton 50GEQ / 549L / RHG / 48QE / 549Q / RDG

R-454B Refrigerant Charging Chart

(Unit must run in cooling mode, have both compressors on and outdoor fans on high speed. For units with ECM outdoor fans, speed may vary with ambient temperature.)

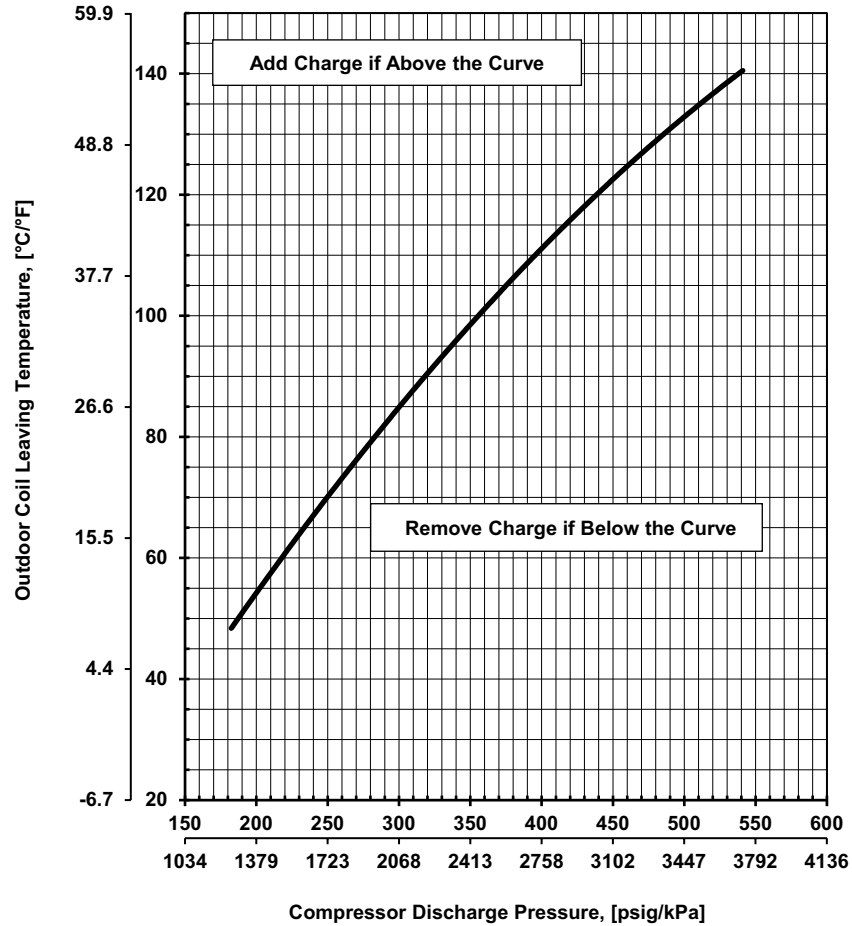


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rev. B

Fig. 31 — Cooling Charging Chart — 25 Ton

15 Ton Mid Tier — Humidimizer HP R-454B CHARGING CHART
 (Unit must run on Sub-cooling mode)

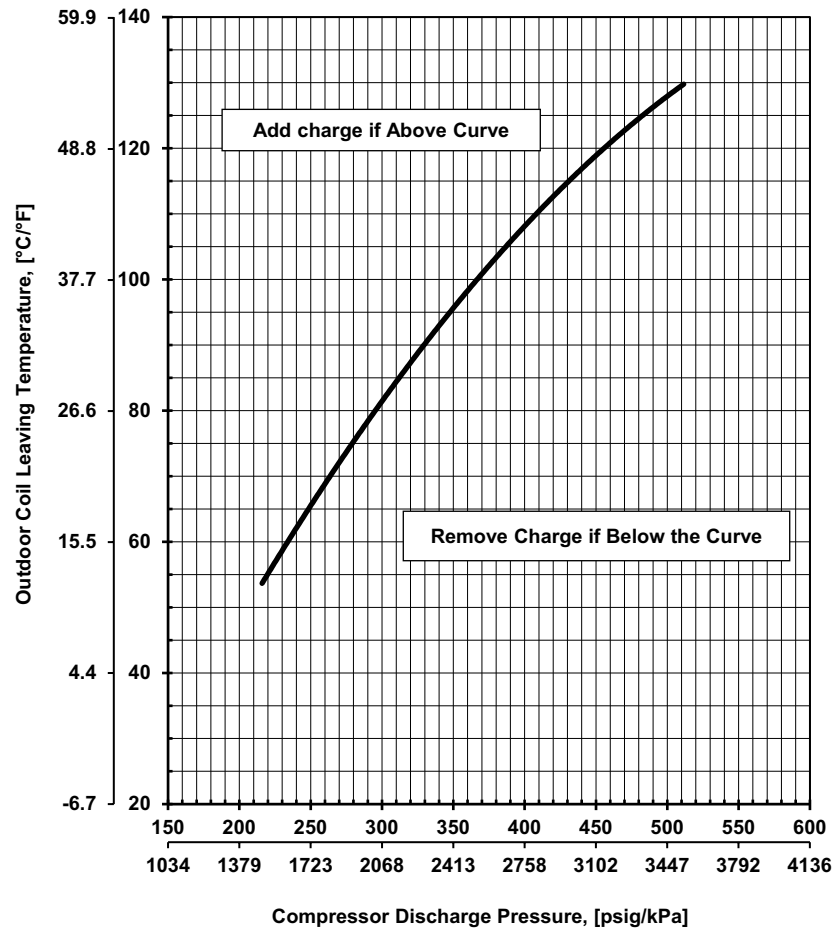


50HE009403

rev. -

Fig. 32 — Cooling Charging Chart — 15 Ton with Humidi-MiZer System

20 Ton Mid Tier — Humidimizer HP R-454B CHARGING CHART
 (Unit must run on Sub-cooling mode)



50HE009404 rev. -

Fig. 33 — Cooling Charging Chart — 20 Ton with Humidi-MiZer System

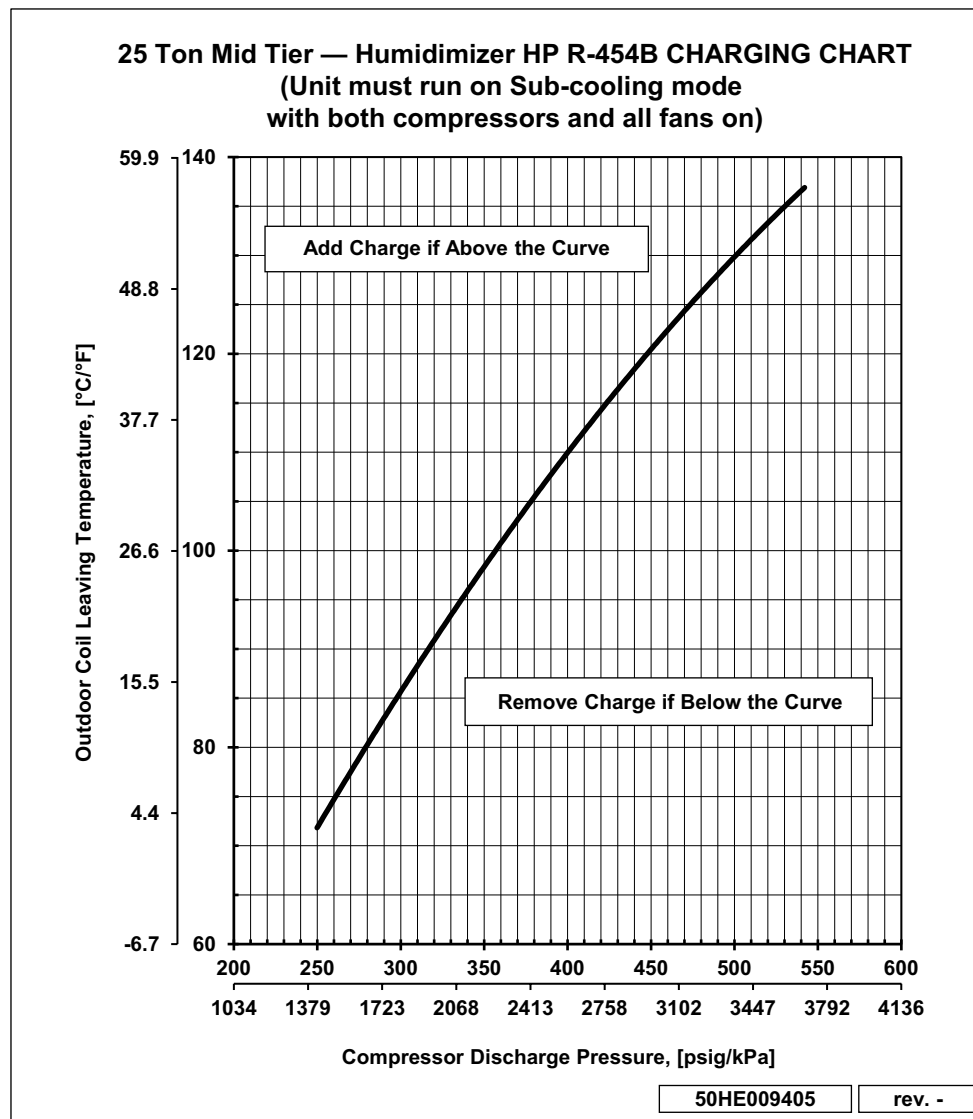


Fig. 34 — Cooling Charging Chart — 25 Ton with Humidi-MiZer System

COMPRESSOR

Lubrication

The compressor is charged with the correct amount of oil at the factory.

⚠ 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.

⚠ WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Never use air or gases containing oxygen for leak testing or for operating refrigerant compressors. Pressurized mixtures of air or gases containing oxygen can lead to an explosion.

⚠ WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Never use non-certified refrigerants in this product. Non-certified refrigerants could contain contaminants that could lead to unsafe operating conditions. Use ONLY refrigerants that conform to AHRI Standard 700.

Replacing Compressor

NOTE: Only factory-trained service technicians should remove and replace compressor units.

⚠ CAUTION

INSTALLATION SITE DAMAGE

Failure to follow this caution can result in damage to equipment location site.

R-454B refrigerant contains polyolester (POE) oil that can damage the roof membrane. Caution should be taken to prevent POE oil from spilling onto the roof surface.

The factory also recommends that the suction and discharge lines be cut with a tubing cutter instead of using a torch to remove brazed fittings.

Compressor Rotation

⚠ CAUTION

EQUIPMENT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution can result in premature wear and damage to equipment.

Scroll compressors can only compress refrigerant if rotating in the right direction. Reverse rotation for extended times can result in internal damage to the compressor. Scroll compressors are sealed units and cannot be repaired on site location.

NOTE: When the compressor is rotating in the wrong direction, the unit makes an elevated level of noise and does not provide cooling.

On 3-phase units with scroll compressors, it is important to be certain compressor is rotating in the proper direction. To determine whether or not compressor is rotating in the proper direction:

1. Connect service gauges to suction and discharge pressure fittings.
2. Energize the compressor.
3. The suction pressure should drop and the discharge pressure should rise, as is normal on any start-up.
4. If the suction pressure does not drop and the discharge pressure does not rise to normal levels, the evaporator fan is probably also rotating in the wrong direction.
5. Turn off power to the unit.
6. Reverse any two of the three unit power leads.
7. Reapply electrical power to the compressor. The suction pressure should drop and the discharge pressure should rise which is normal for scroll compressors on start-up.
8. Replace compressor if suction/discharge pressures are not within specifications for the specific compressor.

The suction and discharge pressure levels should now move to their normal start-up levels.

Filter Drier

Replace whenever refrigerant system is exposed to atmosphere. Only use factory specified liquid-line filter driers with working pressures no less than 650 psig. Do not install a suction-line filter drier in liquid line. A liquid-line filter drier designed for use with Puron Advance (R-454B) refrigerant is required on every unit.

Condenser-Fan Adjustment

1. Shut off unit power supply. Install lockout tag.
2. Remove condenser-fan assembly (grille, motor, and fan). See Fig. 35.
3. Loosen fan hub setscrews.
4. Adjust fan height by pushing fan until it stops on the fan shaft.
5. Tighten set screw to 84 in.-lb (9.5 Nm) $\pm$ 12 in.-lb (1.5 Nm).
6. Replace condenser-fan assembly.

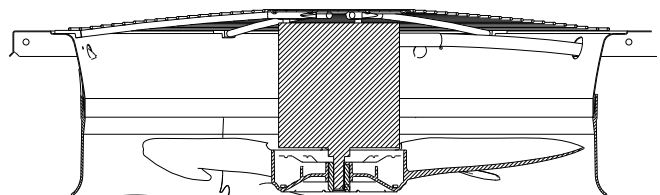


Fig. 35 — Condenser Fan Adjustment

Troubleshooting Cooling System

Refer to Table 12 for additional troubleshooting topics.

Table 12 – Troubleshooting

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Compressor and Outdoor Fan Will Not Start	Power failure.	Call power company.
	Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped.	Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker. Determine root cause.
	Defective thermostat, contactor, transformer, control relay, or capacitor.	Replacement component.
	Insufficient line voltage.	Determine cause and correct.
	Incorrect or faulty wiring.	Check wiring diagram and rewire correctly.
	Thermostat setting too high.	Lower thermostat setting below room temperature.
	High pressure switch tripped.	See problem "Excessive head pressure."
Compressor Will Not Start but Outdoor Fan Runs	Faulty wiring or loose connections in compressor circuit.	Check wiring and repair or replace.
	Compressor motor burned out, seized, or internal overload open.	Determine cause. Replace compressor or allow enough time for internal overload to cool and reset.
	Defective run/start capacitor, overload, start relay.	Determine cause. Replace compressor or allow enough time for internal overload to cool and reset.
	One leg of 3-phase power dead.	Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker. Determine cause.
Compressor Cycles (Other Than Normally Satisfying Thermostat)	Refrigerant overcharge or undercharge.	Recover refrigerant, evacuate system, and recharge to nameplate.
	Defective compressor.	Replace and determine cause.
	Insufficient line voltage.	Determine cause and correct.
	Blocked outdoor coil or dirty air filter.	Determine cause and correct.
	Defective Run/Start capacitor, overload, start relay.	Determine cause and correct.
	Defective thermostat.	Replace thermostat.
	Faulty outdoor-fan (cooling) or indoor-fan (heating) motor or capacitor.	Replace faulty part.
	Restriction in refrigerant system.	Locate restriction and remove.
	Defective loader plug.	Determine cause and replace.
Compressor Operates Continuously	Dirty air filter.	Replaced filter.
	Unit undersized for load.	Decrease load or increase unit size.
	Thermostat set too low (cooling).	Reset thermostat.
	Low refrigerant charge.	Locate leak; repair and recharge.
	Air in system.	Recover refrigerant, evacuate system, and recharge.
	Outdoor coil dirty or restricted.	Clean coil or remove restriction.
Compressor Makes Excessive Noise	Compressor rotating in the wrong direction.	Reverse the 3-phase power leads as described in Start-Up.
Excessive Head Pressure	Dirty outside.	Replace filter.
	Dirty outdoor coil (cooling).	Clean coil.
	Refrigerant overcharged.	Recover excess refrigerant.
	Air in system.	Recover refrigerant, evacuate system, and recharge.
	Condensing air restricted or air short-cycling.	Determine cause and correct.
Head Pressure Too Low	Low refrigerant charge.	Check for leaks; repair and recharge
	Compressor scroll plates defective.	Replace compressor
	Restriction in liquid tube.	Remove restriction.
Excessive Suction Pressure	High heat load.	Check for source and eliminate.
	Compressor scroll plates defective.	Replace compressor.
	Refrigerant overcharge.	Recover excess refrigerant.
Suction Pressure Too Low	Dirty air filter (cooling).	Replace filter.
	Dirt or heavily iced outdoor coil (heating).	Clean outdoor coil. Check defrost cycle operation.
	Low refrigerant charge.	Check for leaks; repair and recharge.
	Metering device or low side restricted	Remove source of restriction.
	Insufficient indoor airflow (cooling mode).	Increase air quantity. Check filter and replace if necessary.
	Temperature too low in conditioned area.	Reset thermostat.
	Field-installed filter drier restricted.	Replace.
	Outdoor ambient temperature below 25°F (cooling).	Install low-ambient kit.
	Outdoor fan motor(s) not operating (heating).	Check fan motor operation.

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.

Convenience Outlets

Two types of convenience outlets are offered on 50GEQ models: non-powered and unit-powered. Both types provide a 125 vac ground-fault circuit-interrupt (GFCI) duplex receptacle rated at 15A behind a hinged waterproof access cover, located on the end panel of the unit. See Fig. 36.

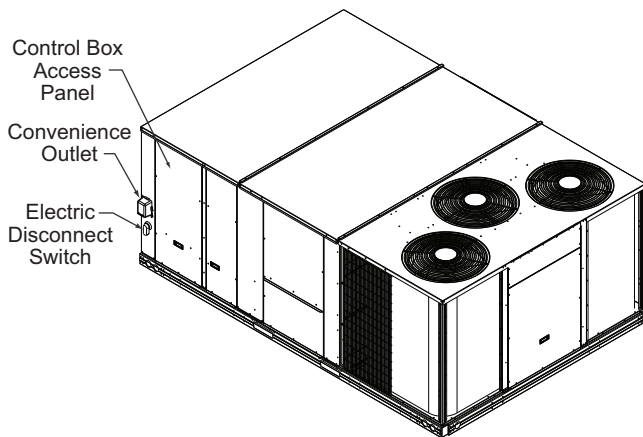


Fig. 36 — Convenience Outlet Location

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 to its depth. The cover 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.

NOTE: DISCONNECT ALL POWER TO UNIT AND CONVENIENCE OUTLET. Use approved lockout/tag-out procedures.

1. Remove the blank cover plate at the convenience outlet; discard the blank cover.
2. Loosen the two screws at the GFCI duplex outlet, until approximately 1/2-in. (13 mm) under screw heads is exposed.

3. 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 over-tighten).
4. Mount the weatherproof cover to the backing plate as shown in Fig. 37.
5. Remove two slot fillers in the bottom of the cover to permit service tool cords to exit the cover.
6. Check cover installation for full closing and latching.

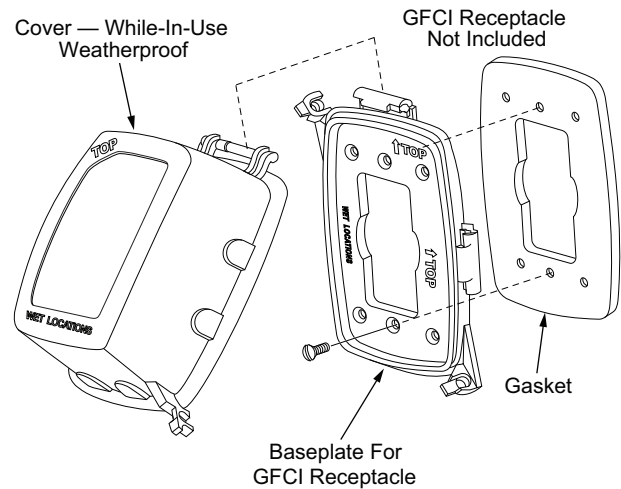


Fig. 37 — Weatherproof Cover Installation

Non-Powered Type

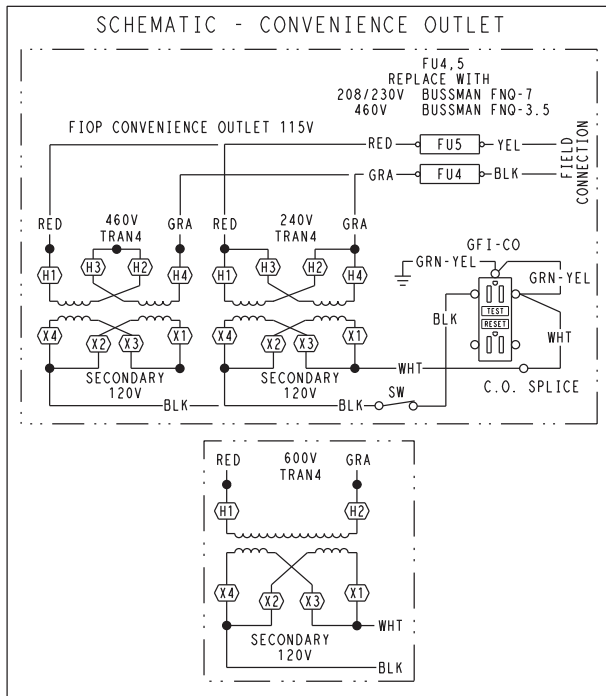
This type requires the field installation of a general-purpose 125-v 15-A circuit powered from a source elsewhere in the building. Observe national and local codes when selecting wire size, fuse or breaker requirements and disconnect switch size and location. Route 125-v power supply conductors into the bottom of the utility box containing the duplex receptacle.

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. 36.

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 a unit-mounted non-fused disconnect or Heating, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (HACR) breaker switch; this will provide service power to the unit when the unit disconnect switch or HACR switch is open. Other connection methods will result in the convenience outlet circuit being de-energized when the unit disconnect or HACR switch is open. See Fig. 38.

ELECTRIC HEATERS



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. 38 — Powered Convenience Outlet Wiring

Duty Cycle

The unit-powered convenience outlet has a duty cycle limitation. The transformer is intended to provide power on an intermittent basis for service tools, lamps, etc; it is not intended to provide 15A loading for continuous duty loads (such as electric heaters for overnight use). Observe a 50% limit on circuit loading above 8A (i.e., limit loads exceeding 8A to 30 minutes of operation every hour).

Maintenance

Periodically test the GFCI receptacle by pressing the TEST button on the face of the receptacle. This should cause the internal circuit 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 Powered Type

The factory fuse is a Bussmann™¹ “Fusetron™” T-15, non-renewable screw-in (Edison base) type plug fuse.

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.

The 50GEQ units can be equipped with field-installed accessory electric heaters. The heaters are modular in design, with heater frames holding open coil resistance wires strung through ceramic insulators and control contactor(s), using a combination of 24-v control side break/auto-reset or line-break/auto-reset limit switches and a pilot-circuit/manual reset limit switch to protect the unit against over-temperature situations. All 50GEQ model electric heaters are one module containing either one or two banks of electric heat coils. Heaters may be installed on both Standard SCCR and High SCCR rated units.

Heater modules are installed in the compartment below the indoor (supply) fan outlet. Access is through the indoor blower access panel. Heater modules slide into the compartment on tracks along the bottom of the heater opening. See Fig. 39-41.

Each kit (CRHEATER454A00 to CRHEATER471A00) contains the heater module, wire ties, and three 1/4-20 nuts. Refer to “Electric Heater Accessory, Single Package Rooftop Units, Select 17.5 to 27.5 Tons” for unit electrical data and kit usage. Not all available heater modules can be used in every unit. Use only those heater modules that are UL listed for use in a specific size unit. Refer to the label on the unit cabinet regarding approved heaters.

NOTE: All vertical supply units with electric heat require a field-supplied 90-degree elbow. The elbow must be installed in the supply ductwork below the unit discharged connection.

Refer to accessory instructions for the correct single point kit to use when single point power entry is desired. The single point kit required varies with the specific heater accessory used.

For units equipped with a non fused disconnect switch, the disconnect must be adequately sized for the electric heater. If the disconnect switch supplied with the equipment is not sized to handle the ampacity of the electric heater accessory kit for cooling units or the electric heater accessory kit plus the unit ampacity for heat pump units, the electric heater kit must be wired to a separate disconnect switch sized to handle the electric heater accessory kit ampacity. Refer to the unit’s nameplate or the product data for the unit.

Heater Installation (All Units)

Perform the following procedure to install the accessory electric heaters:

1. Turn off power to the unit.
2. Remove electric heater section access panel, control box access panel, filter access panel, and blower access panel from base rooftop unit. (See Fig. 39.)
3. Remove the block-off plate and save screws. Remove post adjacent to control box and post located between filter access and blower access. (See Fig. 40.)
4. Insert heater assembly through opening where block-off plate was previously removed. Let back end of heaters slide along support rails beneath fan deck. (See Fig. 41.)
5. Slide heaters until completely installed such that heater controls are completely in the unit. Using screws saved from Step 3, secure heater assembly. (See Fig. 42.)
6. Route heater power wires through grommets notches in vertical fan deck support. (See Fig. 41.) Continue routing wires under coil and filter support through the bottom notched section of the control box. Avoid sheet metal edges and any protruding screws.
7. To be used with Standard SCCR (5kA) Units Only. Refer to Fig. 46 for wiring single point kit accessory when required. Using three 1/4-20 nuts, connect power wires to the load side of terminal block.

If single point power entry is desired, a single point kit must be used. See “Electric Heater Accessory, Single Package

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

Rooftop Units, Select 17.5 to 27.5 Tons for details on selecting the correct single point kit for the accessory heater being installed. Terminal block and fuse holder can be mounted using screws provided, locating the combination below unit terminal block. (See Fig. 45.) Heaters will be connected to the load side of the terminal block provided with kit. Load side of fuses to be connected to terminal block of main unit, at factory-installed option non-fused disconnect switch and molded case switch for 230v units with the High SCCR (Short-Circuit Current Rating) option or fuse holders for 460v units with the High SCCR option.

For dual power entry, purchase terminal block HY11UC313 for 208-230 volt applications. Six 1/4-20 field supplied lock nuts required (P/N AT56AB171). For 400v-50 Hz, 460v and 575v-60Hz applications purchase terminal block HY11UC125. Three 1/4-20 field-supplied screws required (P/N AA45AB167). Mount in pre-drilled holes using field-supplied fasteners. Connect power leads from heaters to field-supplied terminal block.

8. Connect low voltage control plug from heater to the control plug from unit.
9. Re-install posts previously removed. When re-installing screws verify that wires do not come into contact with screw tips.
10. Re-install blower access, heater access, filter and control box access panels.
11. Mark nameplate with a check mark next to heater installed.

460V High SCCR Unit Installation (65kA SCCR)

1. Remove shroud screws and shroud. Install fuse block assembly in location shown in Fig. 43.
2. Route heater wires to fuse holders.
3. Insert wires in top holes of lugs.

4. Tighten screws in lug to clamp down on wires. Torque to 7.9 Nm (70 in.-lb).
5. Repeat for all heater wires.
6. Reattach shroud with 2 screws.

230V High SCCR Unit Installation (60kA SCCR)

1. Install terminal block assembly in location shown in Fig. 44.
2. Remove cover from terminal block assembly.
3. Route heater wires to terminal block assembly.

NOTE: There may be 2 or 4 wires per leg depending on heater configuration.

4. Heater wires will be either 2 wires per leg or 4 wires per leg. Component assembly order is important for maintaining secure assembly and maximum distancing between components on each leg.

For 4 wire/leg assembly: add lock washers (Item 5), turn bottom two wires so barrel of terminal is down as shown in Fig. 44. Add nut (Item 4) and tighten to 9-10 Nm (79-88 in.-lb). Add second lock washer (Item 5), the top two wires shall be installed with barrels "up." Add second nut (Item 4) and tighten to 9-10 Nm (79-88 in.-lb).

For 2 wire/lug assembly: add lock washers (Item 5), wire terminal barrels may be up or down. Add nut (Item 4) and tighten to 9-10 Nm (79-88 in.-lb).

5. Repeat for all heater wires maintain wire color continuity - black to black; yellow to yellow; blue to blue.
6. Remove leg cover from line side of control box main fuse block. Install line side power wires into bottom holes of fuse block lugs. Maintain wire color continuity. Torque set screw in lug 42 Nm (375 in.-lb). Reinstall cover.

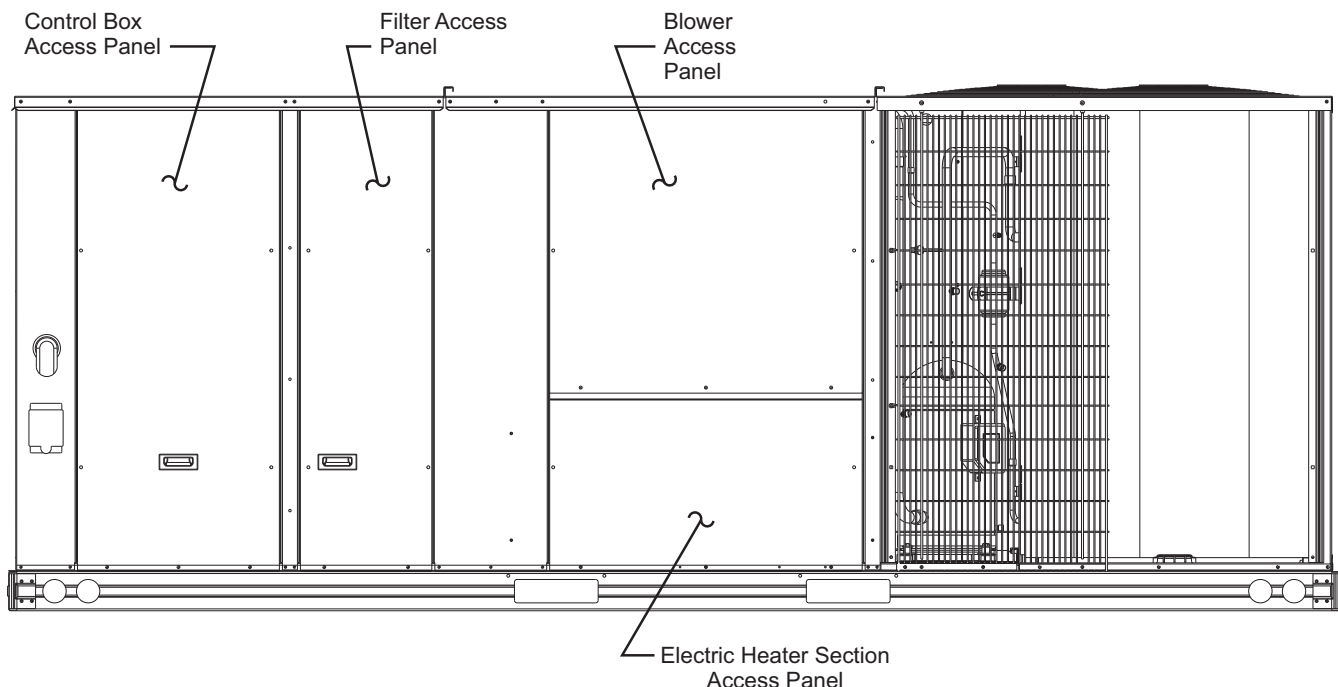


Fig. 39 — Typical Unit – Access Panel Locations

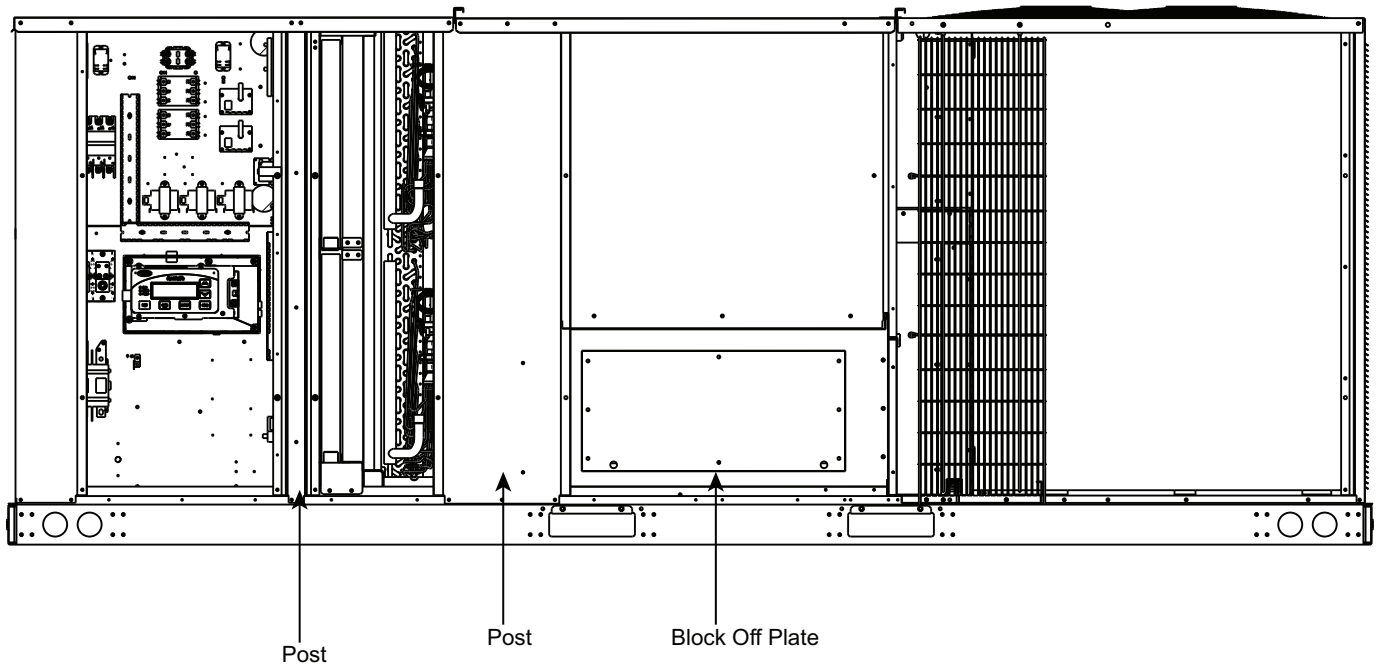


Fig. 40 — Block-Off Plate and Post Locations

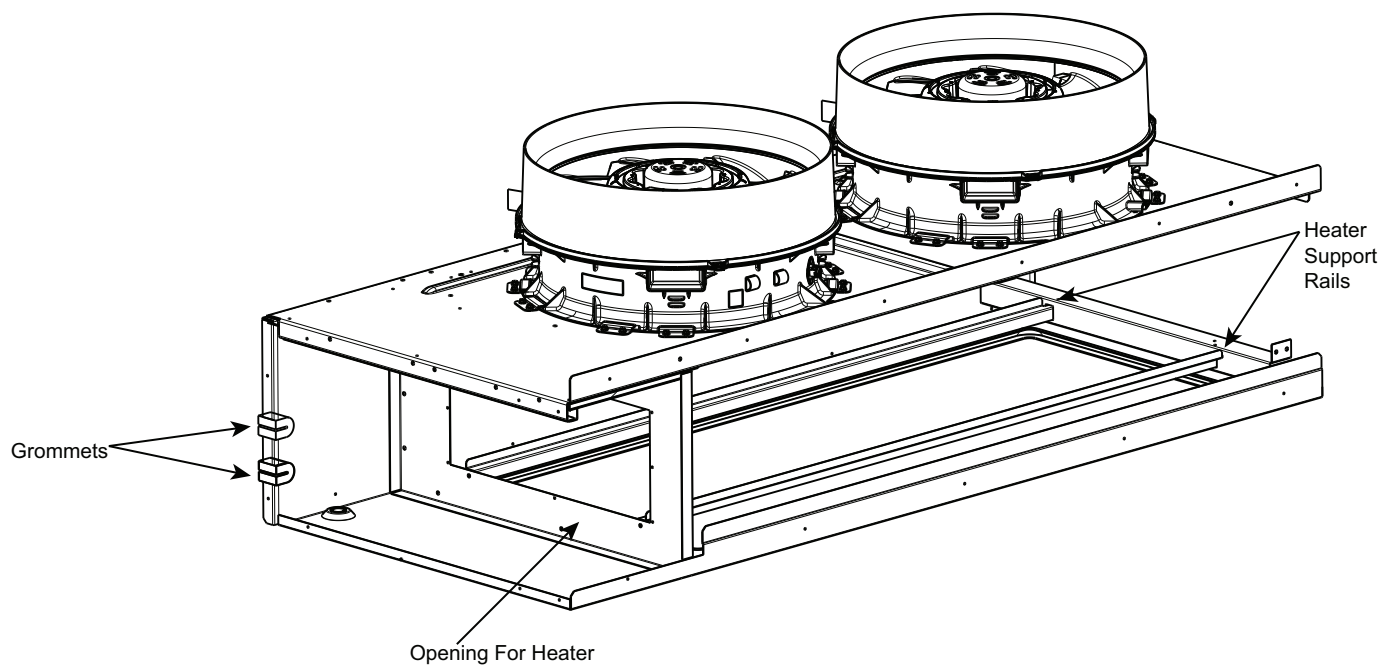


Fig. 41 — Opening for Electric Heater

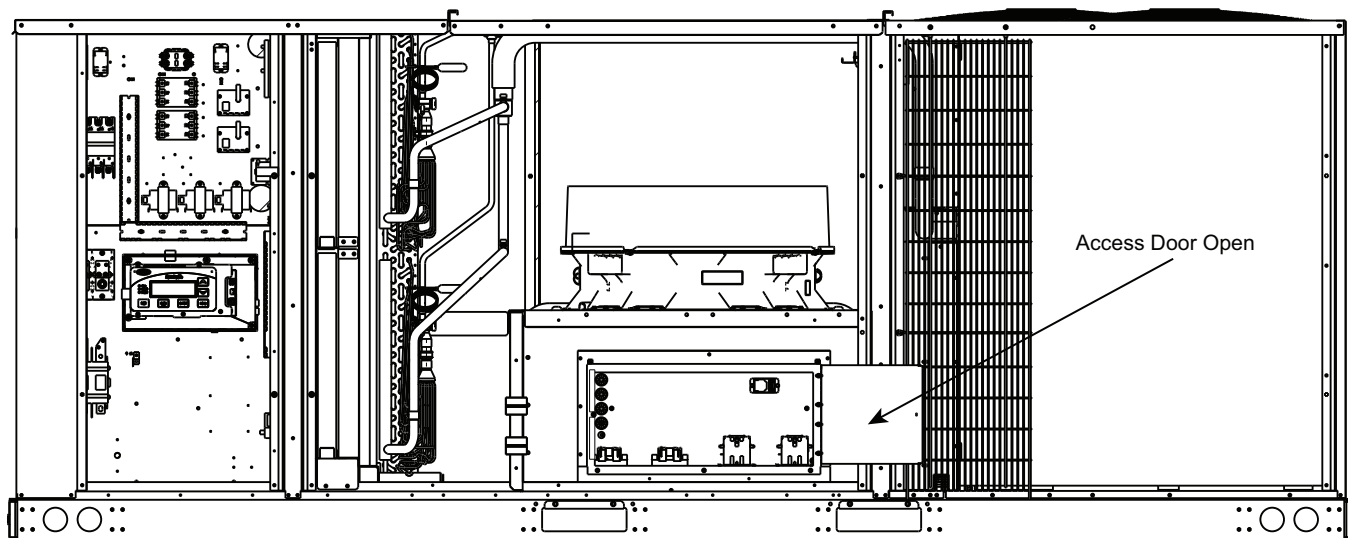


Fig. 42 — Electric Heater Accessory In Place (Shown with Access Door Opened)

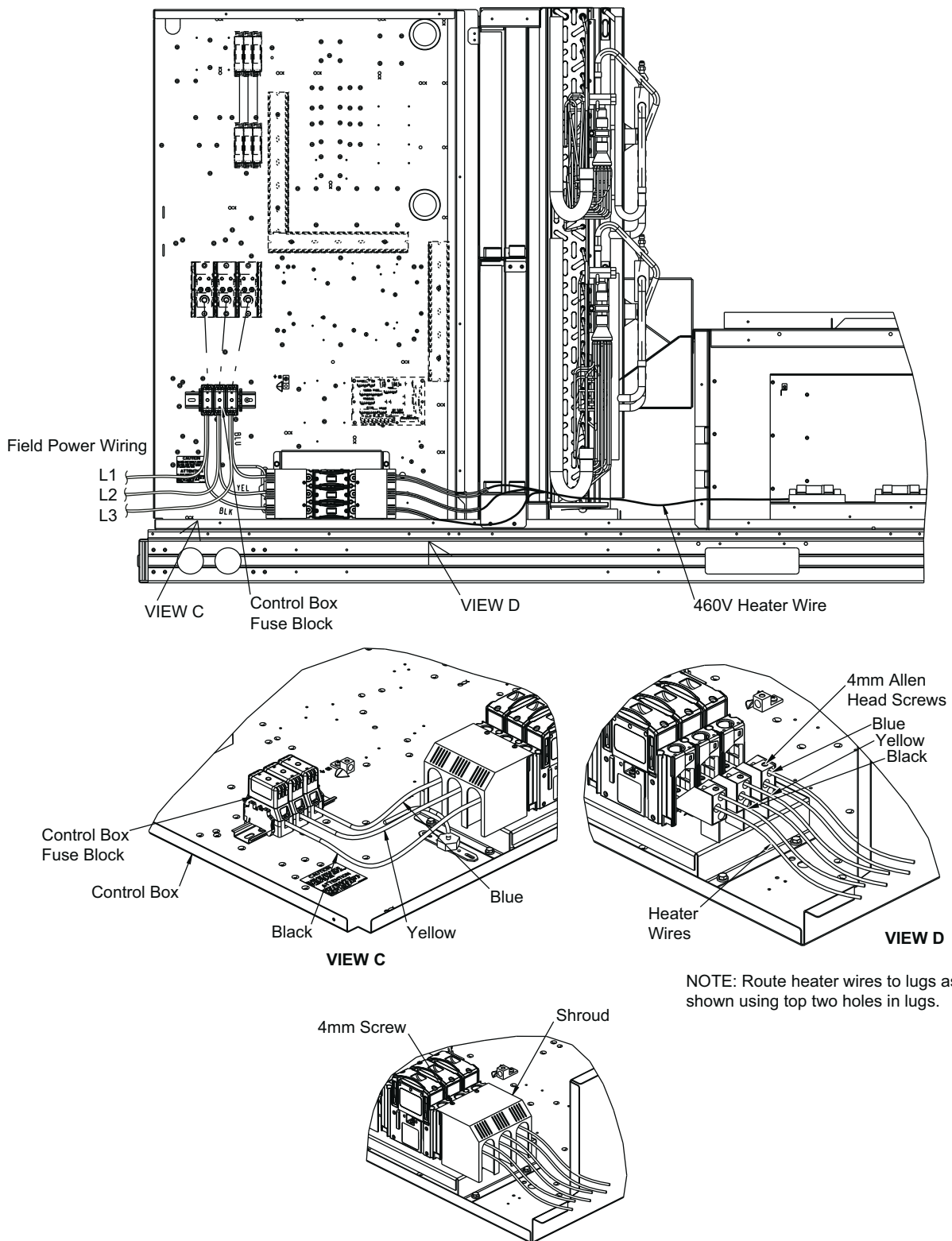


Fig. 43 — 460V Single Point Power Assembly Location (High SCCR)

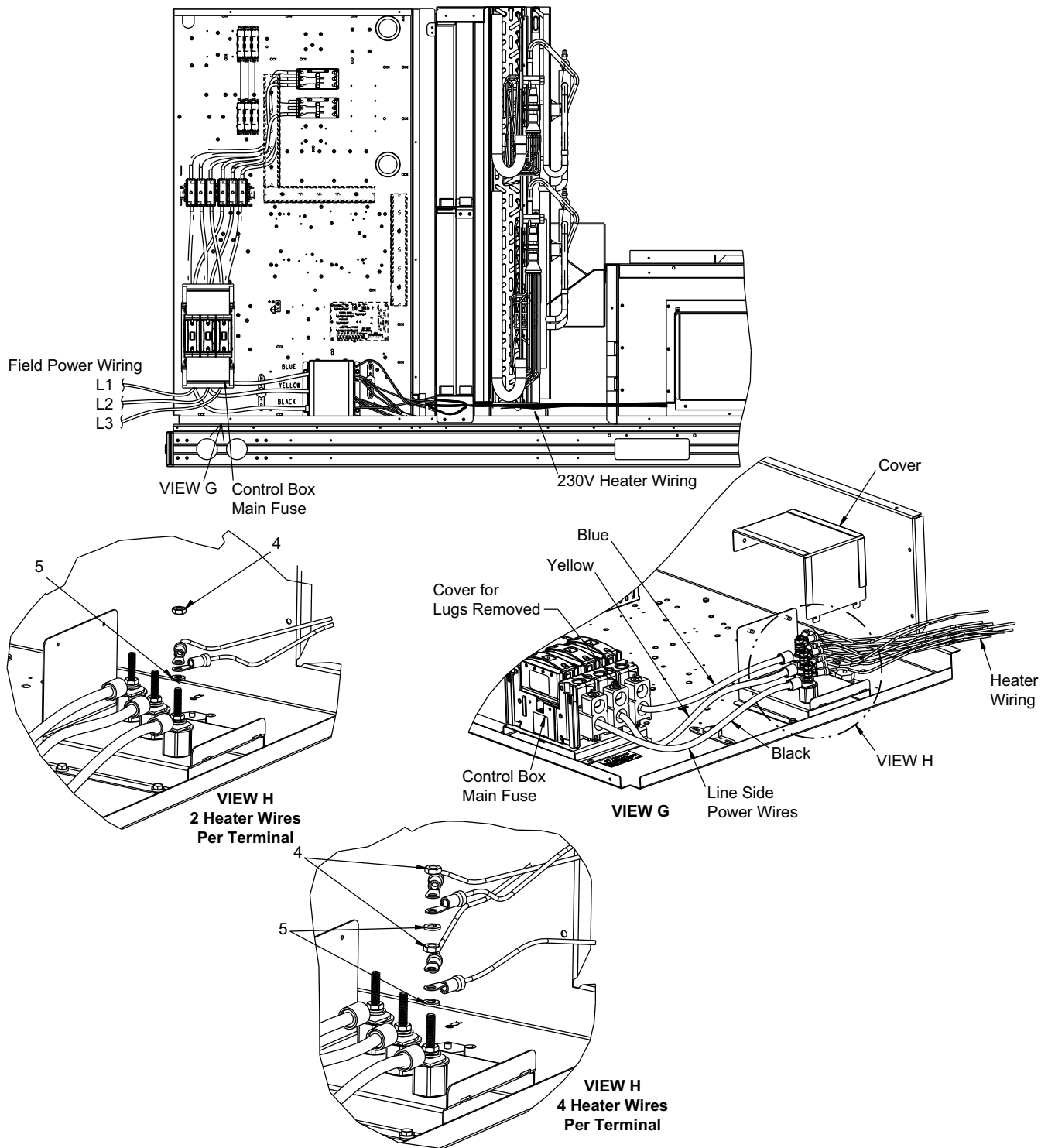


Fig. 44 — 230V Single Point Power Assembly Location (High SCCR)

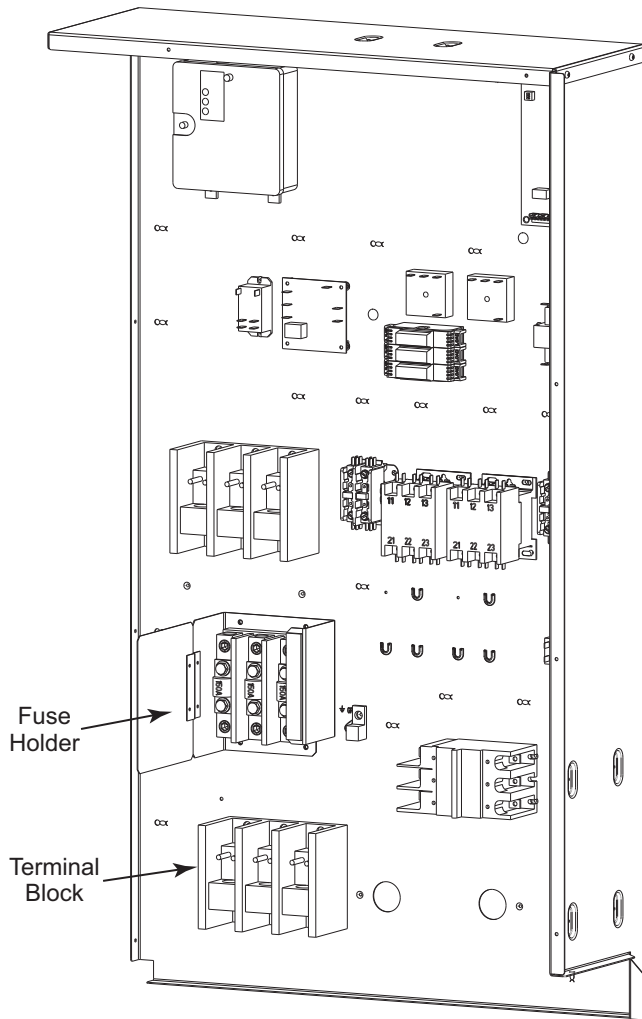


Fig. 45 — Single Point Installation

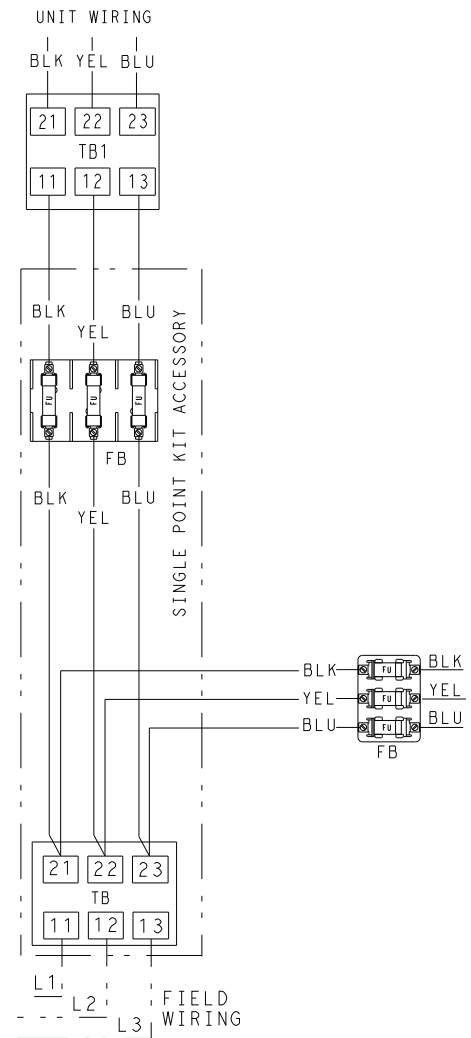


Fig. 46 — Wiring Diagram for Single Point Kit Accessory When Required

Completing Heater Installation

1. Check electrical connections
2. Turn thermostat to OFF position.
3. Restore power to unit.
4. Check voltage supply and match the reading against unit and heater nameplate.
5. Slowly turn thermostat up until fan comes on. First stage of electric heat should be on depending on thermostat.
6. Continue raising thermostat until stage 2 comes on.
7. Set temperature to desired level or return thermostat to the OFF position.

SMOKE DETECTORS

Smoke detectors are available as factory-installed options on 50GEQ models. Smoke detectors may be specified for supply air only, for return air without or with economizer, or in combination of supply air and return air. Return air smoke detectors are arranged for vertical return configurations only. All components necessary for operation are factory-provided and mounted. The unit is factory-configured for immediate smoke detector shutdown operation; additional wiring or modifications to unit terminal board may be necessary to complete the unit and smoke detector configuration to meet project requirements.

System

The smoke detector system consists of a four-wire controller and one or two sensors. Its primary function is to shut down the rooftop unit in order to prevent smoke from circulating throughout the building. It is not to be used as a life saving device.

Controller

The controller (see Fig. 47) includes a controller housing, a printed circuit board, and a clear plastic cover. The controller can be connected to one or two compatible duct smoke sensors. The clear plastic cover is secured to the housing with a single captive screw for easy access to the wiring terminals. The controller has three LEDs (for Power, Trouble and Alarm) and a manual test/reset button (on the cover face).

Smoke Detector Sensor

The smoke detector sensor (see Fig. 48) includes a plastic housing, a printed circuit board, a clear plastic cover, a sampling tube inlet and an exhaust tube. The sampling tube (when used) and exhaust tube are attached during installation. The sampling tube varies in length depending on the size of the rooftop unit. The clear plastic cover permits visual inspections without having to disassemble the sensor. The cover attaches to the sensor housing using four captive screws and forms an airtight chamber around the sensing electronics. Each sensor includes a harness with an RJ45 terminal for connecting to the controller. Each sensor has four LEDs (for Power, Trouble, Alarm and Dirty) and a manual test/reset button (on the left-side of the housing).

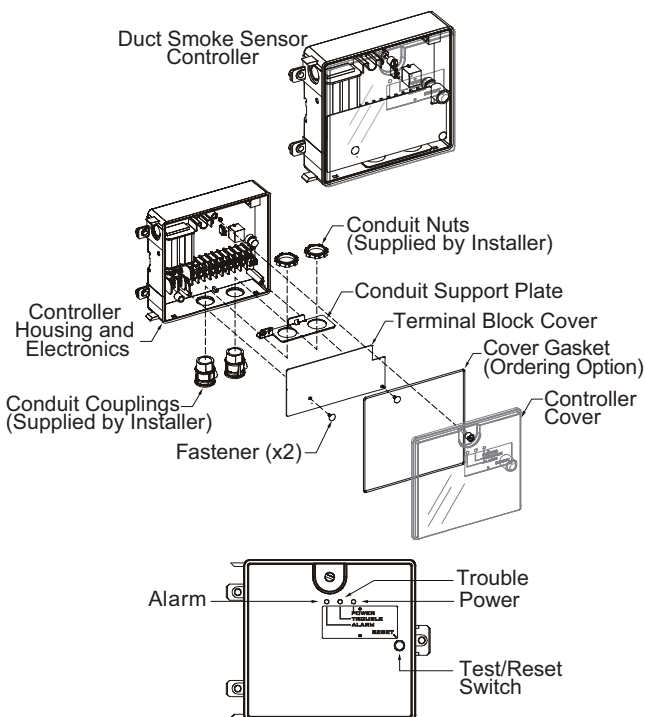


Fig. 47 — Controller Assembly

Air is introduced to the duct smoke detector sensor's sensing chamber through a sampling tube that extends into the HVAC duct and is directed back into the ventilation system through a (shorter) exhaust tube.

The difference in air pressure between the two tubes pulls the sampled air through the sensing chamber. When a sufficient amount of smoke is detected in the sensing chamber, the sensor signals an alarm state and the controller automatically takes the appropriate action to shut down fans and blowers, change over air handling systems, notify the fire alarm control panel, etc.

The sensor uses a process called differential sensing to prevent gradual environmental changes from triggering false alarms. A rapid change in environmental conditions, such as smoke from a fire, causes the sensor to signal an alarm state but dust and debris accumulated over time does not.

The difference in air pressure between the two tubes pulls the sampled air through the sensing chamber. When a sufficient amount of smoke is detected in the sensing chamber, the sensor signals an alarm state and the controller automatically takes the appropriate action to shut down fans and blowers, change over air handling systems, notify the fire alarm control panel, etc.

For installations using two sensors, the duct smoke detector does not differentiate which sensor signals an alarm or trouble condition.

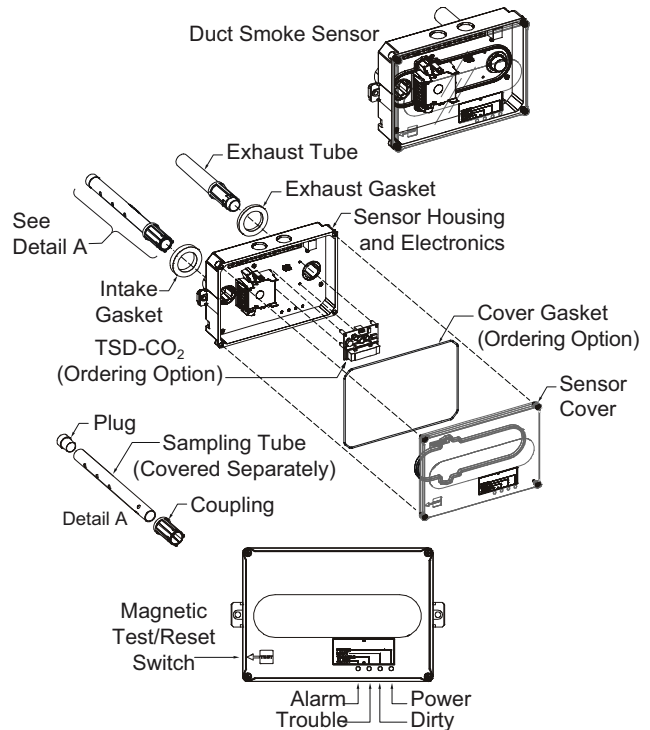


Fig. 48 — Smoke Detector Sensor

Smoke Detector Locations

SUPPLY AIR

The supply air smoke detector sensor is located to the right of the unit's indoor (supply) fan. See Fig. 49. Access is through the fan access panel. The sampling tube inlet extends through the fan deck (into a high pressure area). The controller is located on a bracket to the right of the return filter, accessed through the lift-off filter panel.

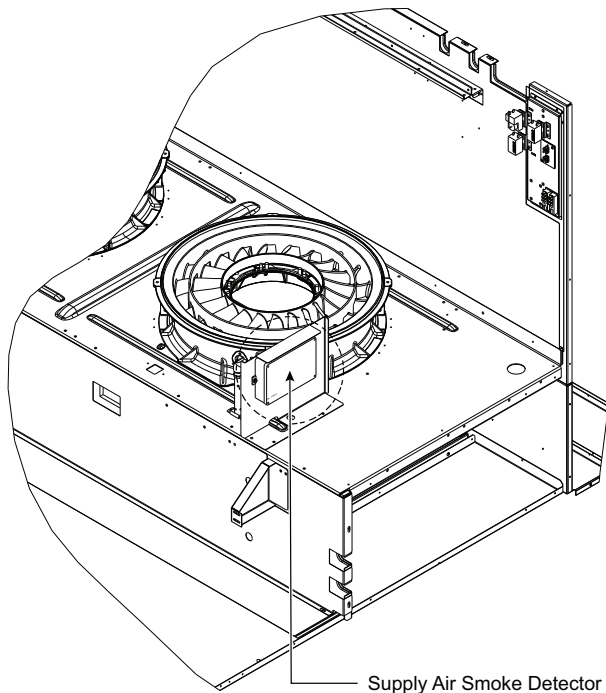


Fig. 49 — Typical Supply Air Smoke Detector Sensor Location

RETURN AIR SMOKE DETECTOR SENSOR WITHOUT ECONOMIZER

The sampling tube is located across the return air opening on the unit basepan. See Fig. 50. The holes in the sampling tube face into the return air stream. The sampling tube is connected through tubing to the return air sensor that is mounted in the unit control box. The smoke control harness is located in the box and should be routed through the return air section and connected to the smoke detector sensor.

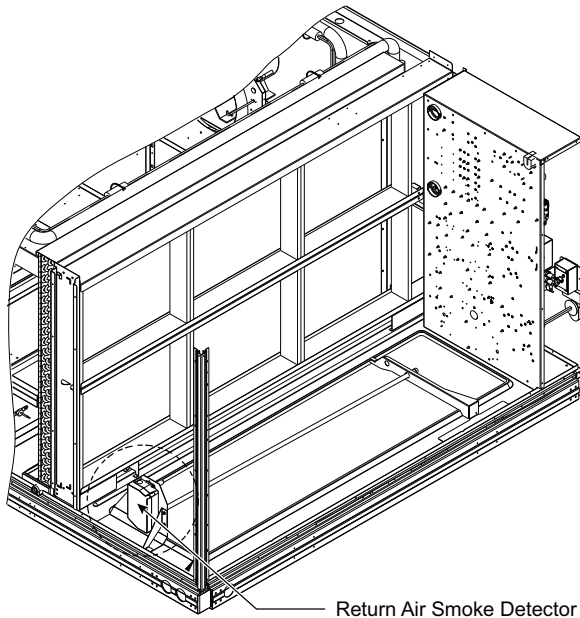
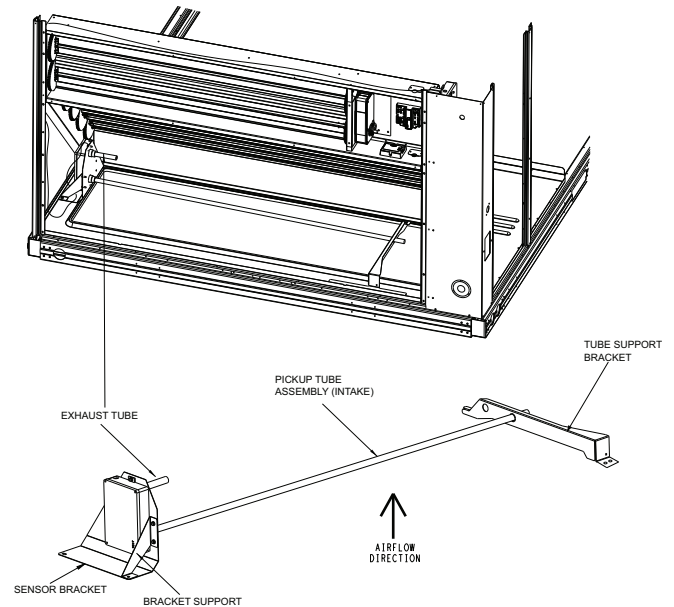


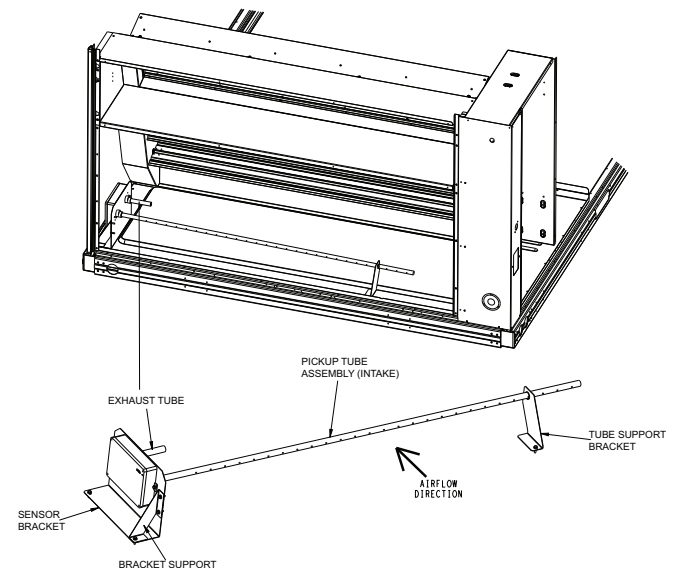
Fig. 50 — Typical Return Air Smoke Detector Location

RETURN AIR SMOKE DETECTOR SENSOR WITH ECONOMIZER

The sampling tube is inserted through the side plates of the economizer housing, placing it across the return air opening on the unit basepan. The holes in the sampling tube face into the return air stream. See Fig. 51 and 52 for sensor assembly locations, sampling tube location and orientation, and airflow direction example. The sampling tube is connected using tubing to the return air sensor mounted on a bracket low on the partition, near the return air filter and opposite the controller location.



**Fig. 51 — Vertical Return Air Sampling Sensor Assembly and Tube Location
(View reoriented to show opposite side for clarity.)**



**Fig. 52 — Horizontal Return Air Sampling Sensor Assembly and Tube Location
(View reoriented to show opposite side for clarity.)**

FIOP Smoke Detector Wiring and Response

ALL UNITS

The FIOP smoke detector is configured to automatically shut down all unit operations when a smoke condition is detected. See Fig. 53, Smoke Detector Wiring.

Highlight A

Smoke detector NO contact set will close on smoke alarm condition, de-energizing the WHT conductor.

Highlight B

24-v power signal using the WHT lead is removed at the smoke detector input on J5; all unit operations cease immediately.

Highlight C

Remove designated jumpers on the terminal board when adding smoke detectors, occupancy and remote shutdown.

ADDITIONAL APPLICATION DATA

Refer to the application data document “Factory Installed Smoke Detectors for Small and Medium Rooftop Units 2-25 Tons” for discussions on additional control features of these smoke detectors including multiple unit coordination.

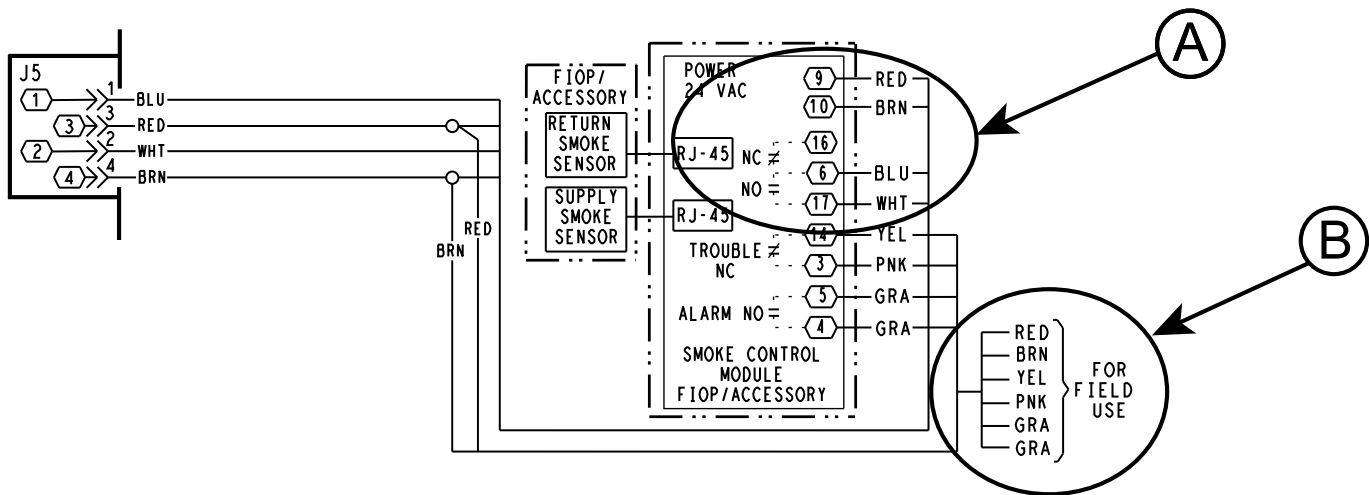


Fig. 53 — Typical Smoke Detector System Wiring

SENSOR AND CONTROLLER TESTS

Sensor Alarm Test

The sensor alarm test checks a sensor's ability to signal an alarm state. This test requires use of a field provided SD-MAG test magnet.

IMPORTANT: Failure to follow this ALERT can result in an unnecessary evacuation of the facility.

This test places the duct detector into the alarm state. Unless part of the test, disconnect all auxiliary equipment from the controller before performing the test. If the duct detector is connected to a fire alarm system, notify the proper authorities before performing the test.

SENSOR ALARM TEST PROCEDURE

1. Hold the test magnet where indicated on the side of the sensor housing for seven seconds.
2. Verify that the sensor's Alarm LED turns on.
3. Reset the sensor by holding the test magnet against the sensor housing for two seconds.
4. Verify that the sensor's Alarm LED turns off.

Controller Alarm Test

The controller alarm test checks the controller's ability to initiate and indicate an alarm state.

CONTROLLER ALARM TEST PROCEDURE

1. Press the controller's test/reset switch for seven seconds.
2. Verify that the controller's Alarm LED turns on.
3. Reset the sensor by pressing the test/reset switch for two seconds.
4. Verify that the controller's Alarm LED turns off.

IMPORTANT: Failure to follow this ALERT can result in an unnecessary evacuation of the facility.

This test places the duct detector into the alarm state. Unless part of the test, disconnect all auxiliary equipment from the controller before performing the test. If the duct detector is connected to a fire alarm system, notify the proper authorities before performing the test.

Dirty Controller Test

The dirty controller test checks the controller's ability to initiate a dirty sensor test and indicate its results.

IMPORTANT: Failure to follow this ALERT can result in an unnecessary evacuation of the facility.

Pressing the controller's test/reset switch for longer than seven seconds will put the duct detector into the alarm state and activate all automatic alarm responses.

DIRTY CONTROLLER TEST PROCEDURE

1. Press the controller's test/reset switch for two seconds.
2. Verify that the controller's Trouble LED flashes.

Dirty Sensor Test

The dirty sensor test provides an indication of the sensor's ability to compensate for gradual environmental changes. A sensor that can no longer compensate for environmental changes is

considered 100% dirty and requires cleaning or replacing. A field provided SD-MAG test magnet must be used to initiate a sensor dirty test. The sensor's Dirty LED indicates the results of the dirty test as shown in Table 13.

IMPORTANT: Failure to follow this ALERT can result in an unnecessary evacuation of the facility.

Holding the test magnet against the sensor housing for more than seven seconds will put the duct detector into the alarm state and activate all automatic alarm responses.

Table 13 — Dirty LED Test

FLASHES	DESCRIPTION
1	0-25% dirty. (Typical of a newly installed detector)
2	25-50% dirty
3	51-75% dirty
4	76-99% dirty

DIRTY SENSOR TEST PROCEDURE

1. Hold the test magnet where indicated on the side of the sensor housing for two seconds.
2. Verify that the sensor's Dirty LED flashes.

IMPORTANT: Failure to follow this ALERT can result in an unnecessary evacuation of the facility.

Changing the dirty sensor test operation will put the detector into the alarm state and activate all automatic alarm responses. Before changing dirty sensor test operation, disconnect all auxiliary equipment from the controller and notify the proper authorities if connected to a fire alarm system.

Changing the Dirt Sensor Test

By default, sensor dirty test results are indicated by:

- The sensor's Dirty LED flashing.
- The controller's Trouble LED flashing.
- The controller's supervision relay contacts toggle.

The operation of a sensor's dirty test can be changed so that the controller's supervision relay is not used to indicate test results. When two detectors are connected to a controller, sensor dirty test operation on both sensors must be configured to operate in the same manner.

TO CONFIGURE THE DIRTY SENSOR TEST OPERATION

1. Hold the test magnet where indicated on the side of the sensor housing until the sensor's Alarm LED turns on and its Dirty LED flashes twice (approximately 60 seconds).
2. Reset the sensor by removing the test magnet then holding it against the sensor housing again until the sensor's Alarm LED turns off (approximately 2 seconds).

Remote Station Test

The remote station alarm test checks a test/reset station's ability to initiate and indicate an alarm state.

IMPORTANT: Failure to follow this ALERT can result in an unnecessary evacuation of the facility.

This test places the duct detector into the alarm state. Unless part of the test, disconnect all auxiliary equipment from the controller before performing the test. If the duct detector is connected to a fire alarm system, notify the proper authorities before performing the test.

SD-TRK4 Remote Alarm Test Procedure

1. Turn the key switch to the RESET/TEST position for seven seconds.
2. Verify that the test/reset station's Alarm LED turns on.
3. Reset the sensor by turning the key switch to the RESET/TEST position for two seconds.
4. Verify that the test/reset station's Alarm LED turns off.

Remote Test/Reset Station Dirty Sensor Test

The test/reset station dirty sensor test checks the test/reset station's ability to initiate a sensor dirty test and indicate the results. It must be wired to the controller as shown in Fig. 54 and configured to operate the controller's supervision relay. For more information, see "Dirty Sensor Test" on page 41.

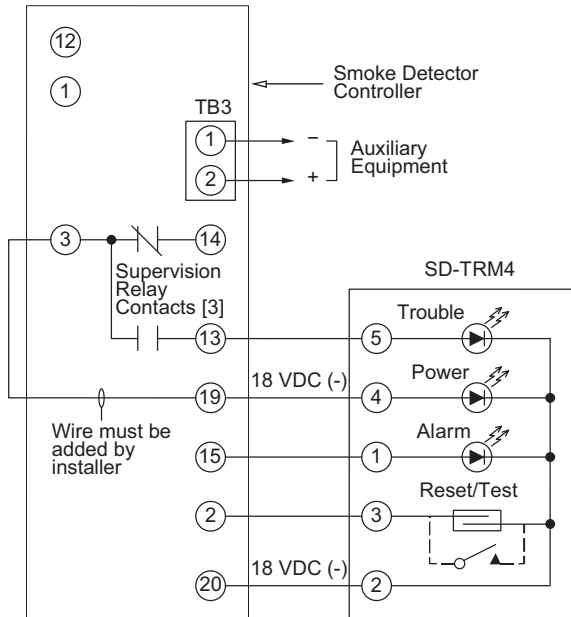


Fig. 54 — Remote Test/Reset Station Connections

IMPORTANT: Failure to follow this ALERT can result in an unnecessary evacuation of the facility.

If the test/reset station's key switch is left in the RESET/TEST position for longer than seven seconds, the detector will automatically go into the alarm state and activate all automatic alarm responses.

IMPORTANT: Failure to follow this ALERT can result in an unnecessary evacuation of the facility.

Holding the test magnet to the target area for longer than seven seconds will put the detector into the alarm state and activate all automatic alarm responses.

Dirty Sensor Test Using an SD-TRK4

1. Turn the key switch to the RESET/TEST position for two seconds.
2. Verify that the test/reset station's Trouble LED flashes.

Detector Cleaning

CLEANING THE SMOKE DETECTOR

Clean the duct smoke sensor when the Dirty LED is flashing continuously or sooner, if conditions warrant.

IMPORTANT: OPERATIONAL TEST ALERT

Failure to follow this ALERT can result in an unnecessary evacuation of the facility.

If the smoke detector is connected to a fire alarm system, first notify the proper authorities that the detector is undergoing maintenance then disable the relevant circuit to avoid generating a false alarm.

1. Disconnect power from the duct detector then remove the sensor's cover. See Fig. 55.
2. Using a vacuum cleaner, clean compressed air, or a soft bristle brush, remove loose dirt and debris from inside the sensor housing and cover. Use isopropyl alcohol and a lint-free cloth to remove dirt and other contaminants from the gasket on the sensor's cover.

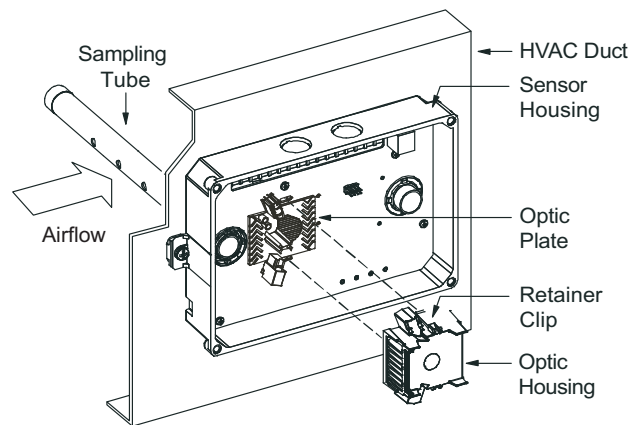


Fig. 55 — Sensor Cleaning Diagram

3. Squeeze the retainer clips on both sides of the optic housing.
4. Lift the housing away from the printed circuit board.
5. Gently remove dirt and debris from around the optic plate and inside the optic housing.
6. Replace the optic housing and sensor cover.
7. Connect power to the duct detector then perform a sensor alarm test.

Indicators

NORMAL STATE

The smoke detector operates in the normal state in the absence of any trouble conditions and when its sensing chamber is free of smoke. In the normal state, the Power LED on both the sensor and the controller are on and all other LEDs are off.

ALARM STATE

The smoke detector enters the alarm state when the amount of smoke particulate in the sensor's sensing chamber exceeds the alarm threshold value. (See Table 14.) Upon entering the alarm state:

- The sensor's Alarm LED and the controller's Alarm LED turn on.
- The contacts on the controller's two auxiliary relays switch positions.
- The contacts on the controller's alarm initiation relay close.
- The controller's remote alarm LED output is activated (turned on).
- The controller's high impedance multiple fan shutdown control line is pulled to ground Trouble state.

The SuperDuct™ duct smoke detector enters the trouble state under the following conditions:

- A sensor's cover is removed and 20 minutes pass before it is properly secured.
- A sensor's environmental compensation limit is reached (100% dirty).
- A wiring fault between a sensor and the controller is detected.

An internal sensor fault is detected upon entering the trouble state:

- The contacts on the controller's supervisory relay switch positions. (See Fig. 56.)
- If a sensor trouble, the sensor's Trouble LED the controller's Trouble LED turn on.
- If 100% dirty, the sensor's Dirty LED turns on and the controller's Trouble LED flashes continuously.
- If a wiring fault between a sensor and the controller, the controller's Trouble LED turns on but not the sensor's.

Table 14 — Detector Indicators

CONTROL OR INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION
Magnetic test/reset switch	Resets the sensor when it is in the alarm or trouble state. Activates or tests the sensor when it is in the normal state.
Alarm LED	Indicates the sensor is in the alarm state.
Trouble LED	Indicates the sensor is in the trouble state.
Dirty LED	Indicates the amount of environmental compensation used by the sensor (flashing continuously = 100%)
Power LED	Indicates the sensor is energized.

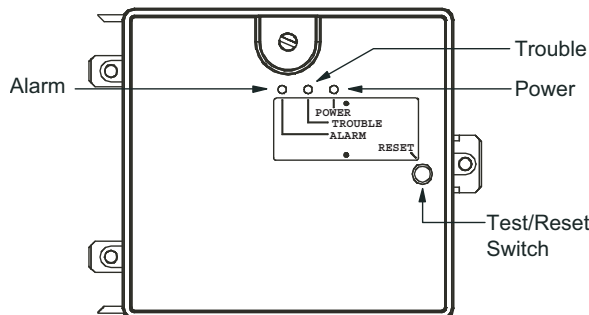


Fig. 56 — Controller Assembly

NOTE: All troubles are latched by the duct smoke detector. The trouble condition must be cleared and then the duct smoke detector must be reset in order to restore it to the normal state.

RESETTING ALARM AND TROUBLE CONDITION TRIPS

Manual reset is required to restore smoke detector systems to Normal operation. For installations using two sensors, the duct smoke detector does not differentiate which sensor signals an alarm or trouble condition. Check each sensor for Alarm or Trouble status (indicated by LED). Clear the condition that has generated the trip at this sensor. Then reset the sensor by pressing and holding the reset button (on the side) for 2 seconds. Verify that the sensor's Alarm and Trouble LEDs are now off. At the controller, clear its Alarm or Trouble state by pressing and holding the manual reset button (on the front cover) for 2 seconds. Verify that the controller's Alarm and Trouble LEDs are now off. Replace all panels.

Troubleshooting

CONTROLLER'S TROUBLE LED IS ON

1. Check the Trouble LED on each sensor connected to the controller. If a sensor's Trouble LED is on, determine the cause and make the necessary repairs.
2. Check the wiring between the sensor and the controller. If wiring is loose or missing, repair or replace as required.

CONTROLLER'S TROUBLE LED IS FLASHING

1. One or both of the sensors is 100% dirty.
2. Determine which Dirty LED is flashing then clean that sensor assembly as described in the detector cleaning section.

SENSOR'S TROUBLE LED IS ON

1. Check the sensor's Dirty LED. If it is flashing, the sensor is dirty and must be cleaned.
2. Check the sensor's cover. If it is loose or missing, secure the cover to the sensor housing.
3. Replace sensor assembly.

SENSOR'S POWER LED IS OFF

1. Check the controller's Power LED. If it is off, determine why the controller does not have power and make the necessary repairs.
2. Check the wiring between the sensor and the controller. If wiring is loose or missing, repair or replace as required.

CONTROLLER'S POWER LED IS OFF

1. Make sure the circuit supplying power to the controller is operational. If not, make sure JP2 and JP3 are set correctly on the controller before applying power.
2. Verify that power is applied to the controller's supply input terminals. If power is not present, replace or repair wiring as required.

REMOTE TEST/RESET STATION'S TROUBLE LED DOES NOT FLASH WHEN PERFORMING A DIRTY TEST, BUT THE CONTROLLER'S TROUBLE LED DOES

1. Verify that the remote test/station is wired as shown in Fig. 54. Repair or replace loose or missing wiring.
2. Configure the sensor dirty test to activate the controller's supervision relay. See "Dirty Sensor Test" on page 41.

SENSOR'S TROUBLE LED IS ON, BUT THE CONTROLLER'S TROUBLE LED IS OFF

Remove JMP1 on the controller.

PROTECTIVE DEVICES

Compressor Protection

OVERCURRENT

The compressor has internal line-break motor protection.

OVERTEMPERATURE

The compressor has an internal protector to protect it against excessively high discharge gas temperatures.

HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH

The system is provided with a high pressure switch mounted on the discharge line. The switch is stem-mounted and brazed into the discharge tube. Trip setting is 630 psig ± 10 psig (4344 ± 69 kPa) when hot. Reset is automatic at 505 psig (3482 kPa).

SUPPLY (INDOOR) FAN MOTOR PROTECTION

Disconnect and lockout power when servicing fan motor.

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

Supply fan motors contain a safety relay that opens in the event of a fault. This relay protects the motor against certain supply power conditions as well as over-temperature and over-current protection. If the relay is open it will remove 24V to R on J18 and will also prevent cooling/heating operation to protect the unit until the fault condition clears. Do not bypass this switch to correct trouble. Determine the cause and correct it. (See Table 15.)

CONDENSER FAN MOTOR PROTECTION

The condenser fan motor is internally protected against over-temperature.

Refrigerant Leak Protection

These units are equipped with a factory installed R-454B leak dissipation system to ensure safe operation in the event of a refrigerant leak. See Leak Dissipation System on starting on page 47 for details.

Relief Device

A soft solder joint at the suction service access port provides pressure relief under abnormal temperature and pressure conditions (i.e., fire in building). Protect this joint during brazing operations near this joint.

Control Circuit, 24-V

The control circuit is protected against over-current conditions by a circuit breaker mounted on control transformer TRAN. Reset is manual.

Table 15 — Supply Fan Motor Logic and Safety Relays

DESCRIPTION	START DELAY
No Error	—
NTC Over-Temperature Protection	Automatic Reset – Motor starts 12 seconds after the temperature falls below reset limit.
Phase Fault	Automatic Reset – Motor to start after 3 phases present.
Over Current Protection	Automatic Reset – If motor over-current protection trips, motor restarts after 20 seconds off time. If over-current is detected 3 times consecutively, the motor is off for 3 minutes and restarts. Cycle starts again after 20 seconds.
Locked Rotor Protection, Start-up	Automatic Reset – If motor detects locked rotor, it attempts to restart after 5 seconds.
Locked Rotor Protection, Running	If motor detects 3 consecutive faults, the motor waits 3 minutes and restarts. Cycle starts again after 20 seconds.
Over/Under Voltage	Automatic Reset – Motor restarts as soon as input voltage is back within $\pm 10\%$.
Current Sampling Error	Manual Reset – Power off and wait 2 minutes and restart motor.
Microelectronic (MCU) Fault	Automatic Reset – Motor restarts 3 minutes after fault clears.
	Manual Reset – Power off and wait 2 minutes and restart motor.

SYSTEMVU CONTROL SYSTEM

The SystemVu™ control is a comprehensive unit-management system. The control system is easy to access, configure, diagnose and troubleshoot.

The SystemVu control system is fully communicating and cable-ready for connection to the Carrier Comfort Network® (CCN), Carrier i-Vu®, and Third Party BACnet®¹ building management systems. The control provides high-speed communications for remote monitoring via the Internet. Multiple units can be linked together (and to other Direct Digital Control (DDC) equipped units) using a 3-wire communication bus.

The SystemVu control system is easy to access through the use of a integrated display module. A computer is not required for start-up. Access to control menus is simplified by the ability to quickly select from 7 main menu items. An expanded readout provides detailed explanations of control information. Only six buttons are required to maneuver through the entire controls menu. The display readout is designed to be visible even in bright sunlight. See Fig. 57.

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

SystemVu Interface

This integrated device is the keypad interface used to access the control information, read sensor values, and test the unit. The interface is located in the main control box.

Through the SystemVu interface, the user can access all of the inputs and outputs to check on their values and status, configure operating parameters, and evaluate the current decision status for operating modes. The control also includes an alarm history which can be accessed from the display. The user can access a built-in test routine that can be used at start-up commissioning and troubleshooting.

Additional SystemVu Installation and Troubleshooting

Additional installation, wiring and troubleshooting information for the SystemVu Controller can be found in the following manual: “FEQ/GEQ/QE Series Single Package Rooftop Units with SystemVu Controller Controls, Start-Up, Operation and Troubleshooting.”

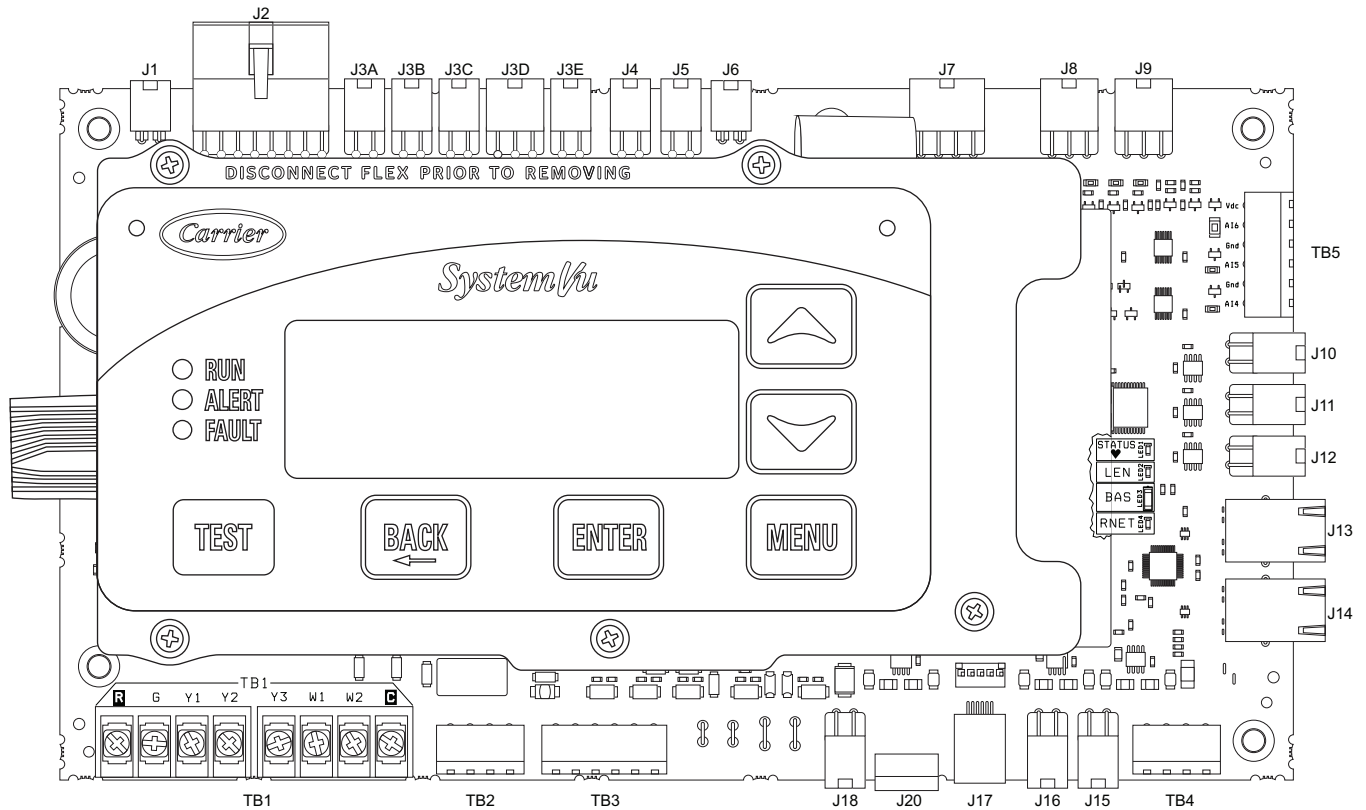


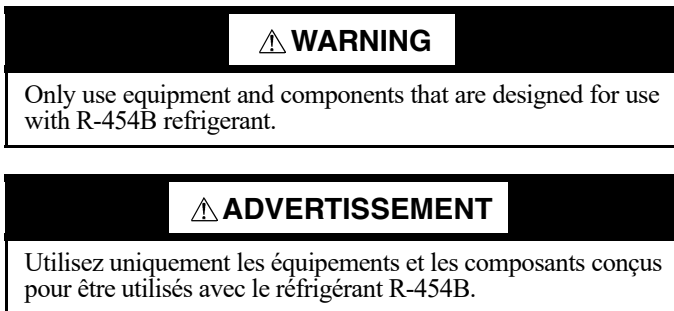
Fig. 57 — SystemVu Control

A2L REFRIGERATION INFORMATION

This equipment contains R-454B, a mildly flammable refrigerant classified as A2L (see Fig. 58). Read all instructions prior to transporting, storing, installing, or servicing this equipment.



Fig. 58 — A2L Refrigerant Safety Group Warning Label



Servicing

Prior to, and during the work being performed on a unit containing A2L refrigerant, 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 CO₂ 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.

Minimum Conditioned Space Area

The space area served by ducted equipment with A2L refrigerant is restricted by building code based on refrigerant volume that the releasable to the conditioned space served by the duct system.

Determine the conditioned space area by calculating the floor area (room length x room width) of all spaces served by a common duct system and adding them all together to get the total conditioned space area.

Compare the calculated total conditioned space area to the minimum conditioned space area (TA_{min}) listed in Table 16, based on the unit size and configuration (with or without Humidi-MiZer).

Table 16 — Minimum Conditioned Space Area (MCSA or TA_{min})

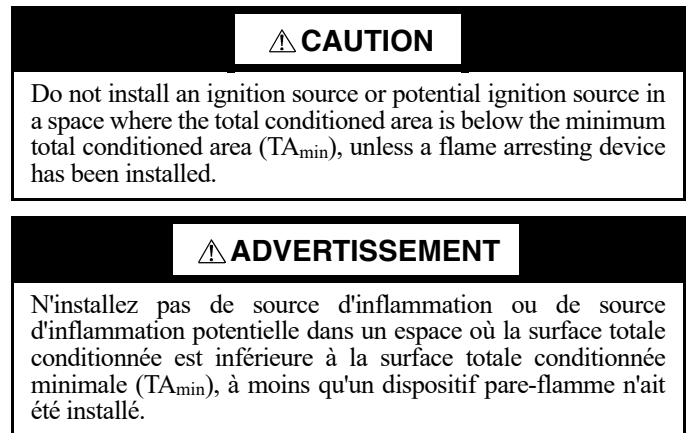
UNIT	$(TA_{min})^a$	
	Sq Ft	Sq Meter
50GEQT17	940	88
50GEQT24	1321	123
50GEQT28	1310	122
50GEQU17	1177	110
50GEQU24	1659	154
50GEQU28	1650	153

NOTE(S):

a. TA_{min} is based on a minimum ceiling height of 7.2 ft (2.2 m) and the worst-case unit refrigerant charge.

If the space area is above the minimum conditioned space area listed in Table 16 based on unit size and configuration, no action is needed.

If the conditioned space area is below the minimum conditioned space area listed in Table 16 based on unit size and configuration, then additional ventilation may be required. Refer to local code, UL-60335-2-40, or ASHRAE standard 15.



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 lower flammable limit (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.

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:

- Safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations
 - Evacuate refrigerant.
 - Purge the circuit with inert gas (optional for A2L refrigerants).
 - Continuously flush or purge with inert gas when using flame to open circuit.
 - 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.

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

IMPORTANT: 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.

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 units containing flammable refrigerants, affix labels on the equipment stating the equipment contains flammable refrigerant.

Leak Dissipation System

50GEQ units use R-454B refrigerant. These units are equipped with a factory installed R-454B leak dissipation system to ensure safe operation in the event of a refrigerant leak. This system consists of an A2L sensor (Fig. 59) and the refrigerant dissipation board (RDB) (see Fig. 60) which are located in the indoor coil section of the unit. See the Control Box Access Panel section. The A2L sensor is located between the indoor coil and the air filters.

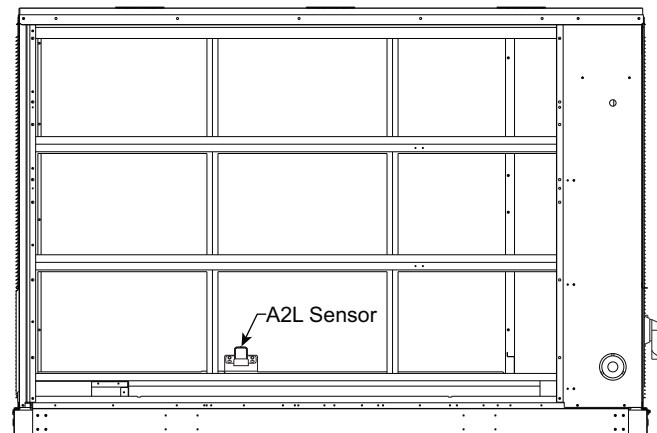


Fig. 59 — Location of A2L Sensor

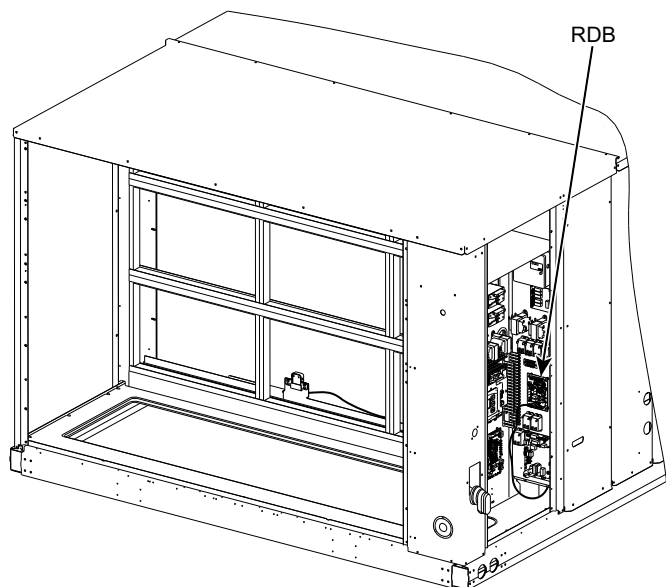


Fig. 60 — Location of Refrigerant Dissipation Board (Shown with Control Box Cover Removed)

The A2L detection sensor communicates via a wiring harness to the RDB. The sensor harness is routed on the bottom of the filter rack towards the unit bulkhead and secured with wire ties. The sensor harness then runs through the pass-through at the bottom of the control box and connects to the dissipation board.

NOTE: The drain wire must be properly connected to the ground lug on the RDB via the quick connect and ground harness. Failure of proper sensor harness grounding can lead to false dissipation events.

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

The control functions as an R-454B refrigerant dissipation system. If the refrigerant detection sensor sends a signal indicating a refrigerant leak, the RDB will prevent heating and cooling operation and begin dissipating the sensed refrigerant with a blower request. The RDB will display a flash code from the yellow status LED (see Fig. 61) indicating the sensor that detected the refrigerant. See Fig. 63 — on page 50 for the full text on the Dissipation Control Status label.

When the sensor signal indicates the refrigerant has dissipated, the RDB yellow status LED will display a flash code 3 and return to its normal state and allow unit operations after a 5 minute delay.

VVT AND VAV ZONING APPLICATIONS

For applications where this unit will be integrated with a zoning system, including VAV dampers, VVT dampers, and series or parallel fan powered boxes, the building zone damper(s) must open to allow the system to meet the minimum dissipation circulation rate during A2L dissipation mode. Electric reheat in zone boxes and duct heaters must be turned off during A2L dissipation mode. For fan powered air terminal boxes, the terminal fan may be used during A2L dissipation mode.

Carrier Open Airside Linkage

For applications using only Carrier Open zoning controls configured for Airside Linkage, the Linkage mode is set to Off when A2L dissipation is active. Off mode sets the terminal damper to 70% and disables the terminal fan and heater.

Carrier CCN Linkage Controls

For applications using only Carrier CCN zoning controls configured for Airside Linkage, the Linkage mode is set to Off when A2L dissipation is active. Off mode sets the terminal damper to 70% and disables the terminal fan and heater.

All Other Controls

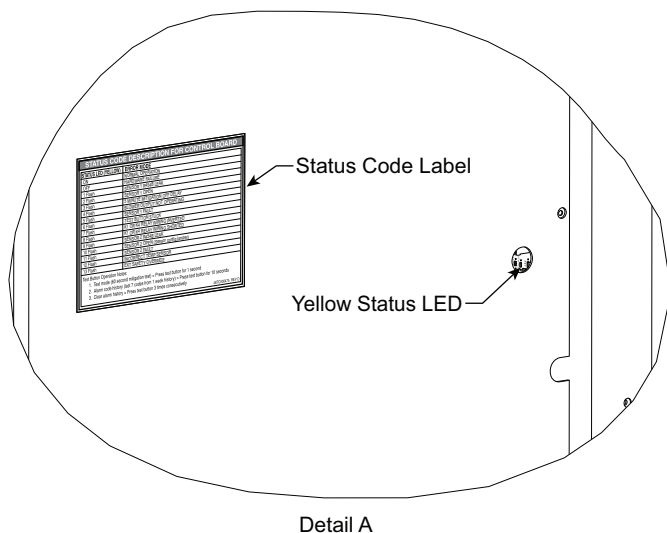
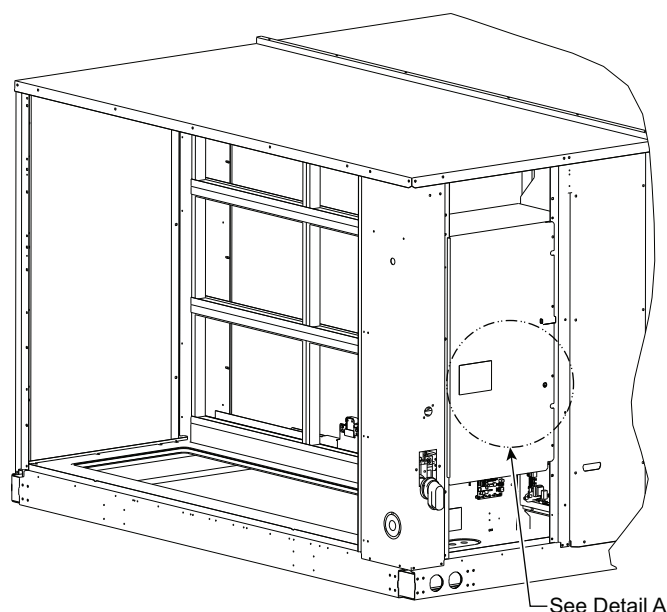
For applications using all other zoning controls, including Carrier controls not configured for Linkage, the zoning controls must be configured to open the zone dampers to achieve the minimum dissipation airflow and disable electric duct heaters when A2L dissipation mode is active. This unit provides the alarm relay on the RDB (see Fig. 63) and on SystemVu™ units the BACnet point BV:9095 to indicate when A2L dissipation is active. The alarm relay on J2 of the RDB is a dry contact and can be wired as normally open or normally closed.

LEAK DISSIPATION SYSTEM SELF-TEST

Power on the unit and verify proper functioning of equipment. The yellow Status LED on the dissipation board should be steady (see Fig. 61). If flash codes are present, see Troubleshooting on page 50.

NOTE: Operation of the Test Mode is only possible if no faults exist on the dissipation board.

Remove the control box access panel to access the RDB and Test button (see Fig. 62). The Test button is located above the COMM LED.



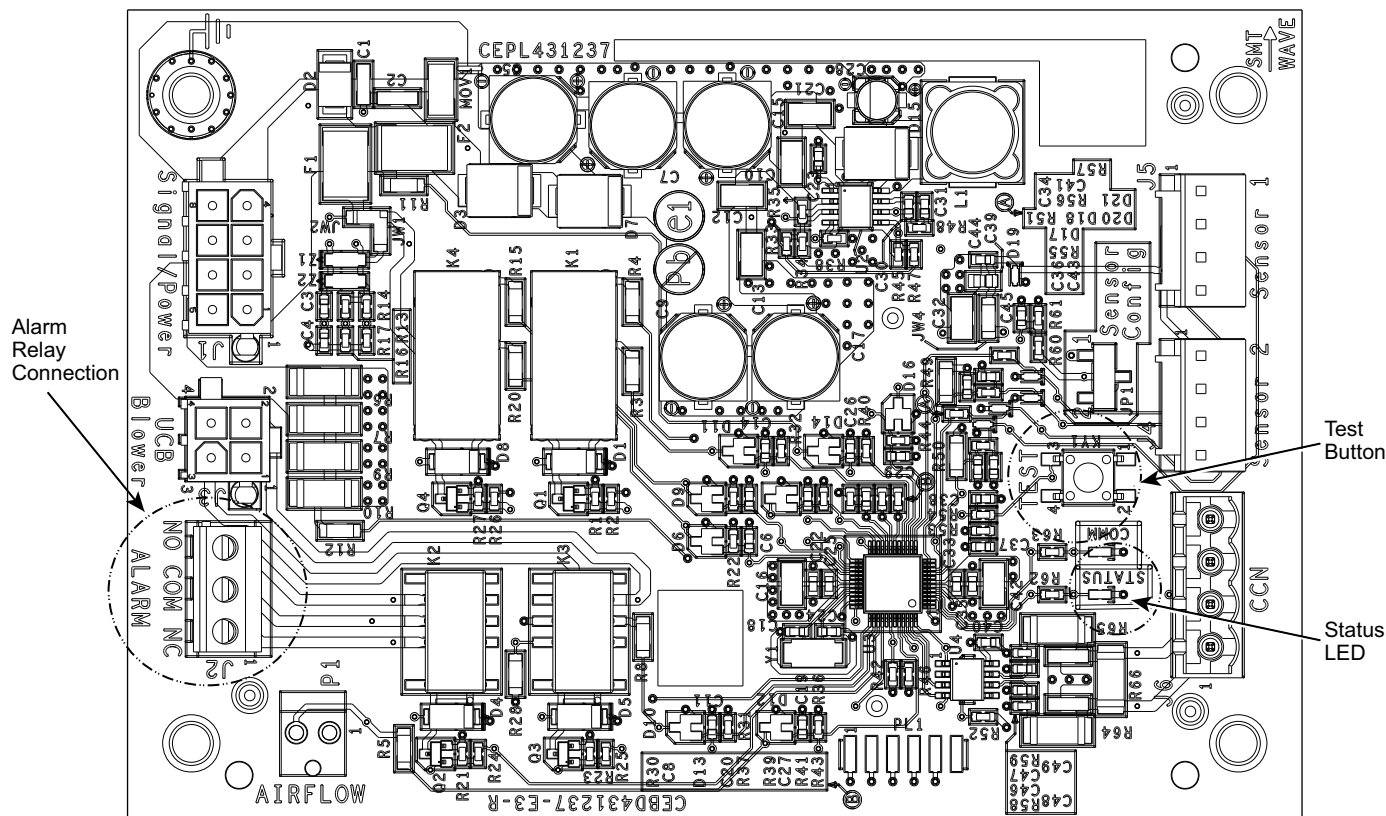


Fig. 62 — Refrigeration Dissipation Board (RDB)

Press the Test button on the RDB to ensure proper dissipation system operation under each test condition listed below. After pressing the Test button, system will enter Dissipation Mode for 60 seconds to help verify correct operation.

IMPORTANT: Press the Test button for roughly ONE SECOND to enter Test Mode. Pressing the Test button for a longer periods enables different functions (see Table 17).

Table 17 — RDB Test Button Functions

HOLD BUTTON TIME (SEC)	FUNCTION
1-4	Dissipation Mode for 60 seconds
5-29	Display flash code history
30+	Flash code 6
3 Rapid Presses	Clear flash code history

DISSIPATION AIRFLOWS

Ensure that the unit is able to meet the minimum required dissipation mode airflows. These required minimum airflow rates during Dissipation Mode are listed in Table 18. They are based on the total system refrigerant charge quantity.

Table 18 — Minimum Dissipation Air Flows

MINIMUM DISSIPATION AIR FLOW (cfm)	
UNIT	cfm
50GEQR/T17	870
50GEQR/T24	1220
50GEQR/T28	1210
50GEQS/U17	1090
50GEQS/U24	1530
50GEQS/U28	1520

TROUBLESHOOTING

Table 19 details the required operational checks to ensure proper dissipation system function.

Figure 63 shows the flash codes displayed on the RDB.

Table 19 — Dissipation System Required Operational Checks

NORMAL OPERATION				
TEST NO.	UNIT DEMAND	COMPRESSOR	INDOOR FAN	ELECTRIC/ GAS HEAT
1	None	Off	Off	Off
2	Cool	On	On	Off
3	Heat	Off	On	On
DISSIPATION ACTIVATED				
4	None	Off	On	Off
5	Cool	Off	On	Off
6	Heat	Off	On	Off

For all flash codes, first try power cycling the system to remove the code. See Table 20 for details on the operating status and troubleshooting of the Dissipation system for the various flash codes.

No Power

Verify the wiring to/from pins 1 and 8 on the power harness plug. Check the 24V system wiring from the transformer.

STATUS CODE DESCRIPTION FOR CONTROL BOARD	
STATUS LED (YELLOW)	ERROR MODE
ON	NORMAL OPERATION
OFF	HARDWARE FAILURE
1 Flash	SENSOR 1 R454B LEAK
2 Flash	SENSOR 1 OPEN
3 Flash	5 MINUTE DISSIPATION OFF DELAY
4 Flash	BLOWER OUTPUT NOT OPERATING
5 Flash	SENSOR 1 FAULT
6 Flash	TEST BUTTON STUCK
7 Flash	K1 OR K4 RELAY WIRING INVERTED
8 Flash	K1 OR K4 RELAY WIRING SHORTED
9 Flash	SENSOR 2 R454B LEAK
10 Flash	SENSOR 2 OPEN (Sensor config jumper)
11 Flash	SENSOR 2 FAULT
12 Flash	INCORRECT TEMP SENSOR
13 Flash	EXT SAFETY OVERRIDE

Test Button Operation Notes:

1. Test mode (60 second dissipation test) = Press test button for 1 second
2. Alarm code history (last 7 codes from 1 week history) = Press test button for 10 seconds
3. Clear alarm history = Press test button 3 times consecutively

48TC006475 REV E

Fig. 63 — Dissipation Control Status Label

Table 20 — Status LED Troubleshooting Table

STATUS LED	REASON	CONTROL VERBIAGE	MODE
1 Flash	Sensor 1 $\geq$ 20% LFL.	REFRIG DISSIPATION ACTIVE	Dissipation in Process
2 Flash	Sensor 1 Open.	REFRIG SENSOR OPEN	Dissipation in Process
3 Flash	5 Minute Blower Operating, Sensor < 20% LFL and sensors are not opened (done after fault 1, 2, 9 and 10).	DISSIPATION OFF DELAY ACTIVE	Dissipation in Process
4 Flash	0 VAC sensed on Blower output.	BLOWER OUTPUT NOT OPERATING	Dissipation in Process
5 Flash	Fault with the first A2L digital sensor.	SENSOR 1 FAULT	Dissipation in Process
6 Flash	If KY1 is stuck pressed for more than 30 seconds.	TEST BUTTON STUCK	To prevent a shorted KY1 to keep the dissipation running continuously.
7 Flash	Y out switched with Y in or W out switched with W in.	Y (K4) OR W (K1) WIRING INVERTED	Normal mode
8 Flash	Y or W shorted (relay detects both sides are high).	Y (K4) OR W (K1) OUTPUT SHORTED TO Y (K4) OR W (K1) INPUT	Normal mode
9 Flash ^a	Sensor 2 $\geq$ 20% LFL.	SENSOR 2 DISSIPATION ACTIVE	Dissipation in Process
10 Flash ^a	Sensor 2 Open.	SENSOR 2 OPEN	Dissipation in Process
11 Flash ^a	Fault with the second A2L digital sensor.	SENSOR 2 FAULT	Dissipation in Process
12 Flash	Incorrect sensor connected on sensor 1 or sensor 2 ports.	OVERCURRENT INCORRECT SENSOR	Normal mode
13 Flash	External Safety input signal is lost. Indicates another unit safety will override dissipation.	EXT SAFETY OVERRIDE	Normal mode

NOTE(S):

- a. There is only one sensor mounted in these units. This table represents the standard label being put on all commercial equipment. The hardware changes only allow one sensor to be connected to the board; the software remains the same for a one or two sensor board. Although unlikely these flash codes may appear if the board malfunctions.

LEGEND

LFL — Lower Flammable Limit

ECONOMIZER SYSTEMS

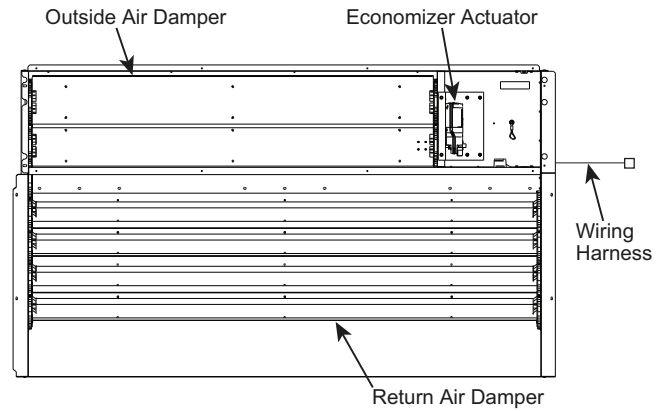
The unit may be equipped with a factory-installed or accessory (field-installed) economizer system. The EconoMiSer®2 is controlled by the SystemVu controller. Economizers use direct-drive damper actuators.

NOTE: Please refer to the SystemVu controls book for more information.

See Fig. 64 for component locations. See Fig. 65 for control wiring.

Economizers use direct-drive damper actuators.

IMPORTANT: Any economizer that meets the economizer requirements as laid out in California's Title 24 mandatory section 120.2 (fault detection and diagnostics) and/or prescriptive section 140.4 (life-cycle tests, damper leakage, 5 year warranty, sensor accuracy, etc.), will have a label on the economizer. Any economizer without this label does not meet California's Title 24. The five year limited parts warranty referred to in section 140.4 only applies to factory installed economizers. Please refer to your economizer on your unit.



**Fig. 64 — Typical Economizer Component Locations
EconoMiSer® 2**

IMPORTANT: SET-UP INSTRUCTIONS

Economizer installation, wiring and troubleshooting information for the SystemVu™ Controller: “50FEQ 04-28, 50GEQ 04-28, 48QE 04-28 Single Package Heat Pump and Hybrid Heat Rooftop Units with SystemVu Controls Version X.X Controls, Start-up, Operation and Troubleshooting.” Have a copy of this manual available at unit start-up.

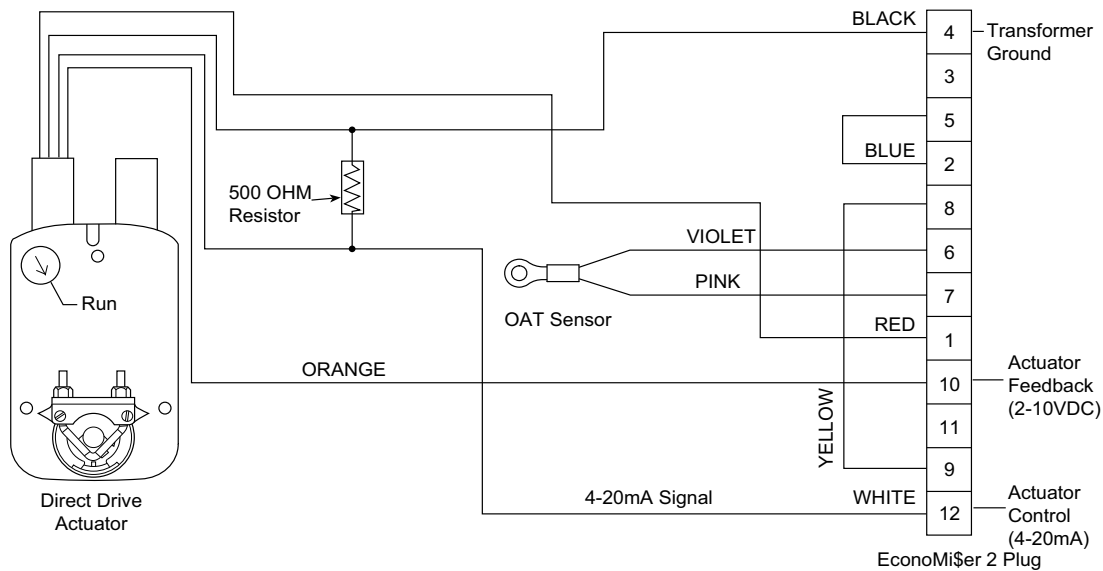


Fig. 65 — EconoMiSer2 with 4 to 20 mA Control Wiring

PRE-START-UP/START-UP

WARNING

PERSONAL INJURY HAZARD

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

1. Follow recognized safety practices and wear approved Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including safety glasses and gloves when checking or servicing refrigerant system.
2. Do not use a torch to remove any component. System contains oil and refrigerant under pressure. To remove a component, wear PPE and proceed as follows:
 - a. Shut off all electrical power to unit. Apply applicable lockout/tag-out procedures.
 - b. Recover refrigerant to relieve all pressure from system using both high-pressure and low pressure ports.
 - c. Do not use a torch. Cut component connection tubing with tubing cutter and remove component from unit.
 - d. Carefully un-sweat remaining tubing stubs when necessary. Oil can ignite when exposed to torch flame.
3. Do not operate compressor or provide any electric power to unit unless compressor terminal cover is in place and secured.
4. Do not remove compressor terminal cover until all electrical power is disconnected and approved lockout/tagout procedures are in place.
5. Relieve all pressure from system before touching or disturbing anything inside terminal box whenever refrigerant leak is suspected around compressor terminals.
6. Never attempt to repair a soldered connection while refrigerant system is under pressure.

WARNING

ELECTRICAL OPERATION HAZARD

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

The unit must be electrically grounded in accordance with local codes and NEC ANSI/NFPA 70 (American National Standards Institute/National Fire Protection Association).

Proceed as follows to inspect and prepare the unit for initial start-up:

1. Remove all access panels.
2. Read and follow instructions on all WARNING, CAUTION, and INFORMATION labels attached to, or shipped with, unit.
3. Make the following inspections:
 - a. Inspect for shipping and handling damages such as broken lines, loose parts, or disconnected wires, etc.
 - b. Inspect for oil at all refrigerant tubing connections and on unit base. Detecting oil generally indicates a refrigerant leak. Leak-test all refrigerant tubing connections using electronic leak detector, halide torch, or liquid-soap solution.

- c. Inspect all field-wiring and factory-wiring connections. Be sure that connections are completed and tight. Be sure that wires are not in contact with refrigerant tubing or sharp edges.
 - d. Inspect coil fins. If damaged during shipping and handling, carefully straighten fins with a fin comb.
4. Verify the following conditions:
 - a. Make sure that condenser-fan blade are correctly positioned in fan orifice. See Condenser Fan Adjustment section for more details.
 - b. Make sure that air filter(s) is in place.
 - c. Make sure that condensate drain trap is filled with water to ensure proper drainage.
 - d. Make sure that all tools and miscellaneous loose parts have been removed.

START-UP, GENERAL

Unit Preparation

Make sure that unit has been installed in accordance with installation instructions and applicable codes.

In addition to the base unit start-up, there are a few steps needed to properly start-up units with SystemVu Controls. The Service Test function should be used to assist in the base unit start-up and also allows verification of output operation. Controller configuration is also part of start-up. This is especially important when field accessories have been added to the unit. The factory pre-configures options installed at the factory. There may also be additional installation steps or inspection required during the start-up process. Refer to the SystemVu Controls, Start-Up, Operation and Troubleshooting Instructions manual.

Additional Installation/Inspection

Inspect the field-installed accessories for proper installation, making note of which ones do or do not require configuration changes. Inspect the SystemVu Alarms for initial insight to any potential issues. Refer to the *SystemVu Controls, Start-up, Operation and Troubleshooting Instructions* manual. Inspect the SAT sensor for relocation as intended during installation. Inspect special wiring as directed below.

Return-Air Filters

Ensure correct filters are installed in unit (see Appendix B — Physical Data). Do not operate unit without return-air filters.

Outdoor-Air Inlet Screens

Outdoor-air inlet screen must be in place before operating unit.

Compressor Mounting

Compressors are internally spring mounted. Do not loosen or remove compressor hold down bolts.

Internal Wiring

Check all electrical connections in unit control boxes. Tighten as required.

Refrigerant Service Ports

Each unit system has two 1/4-in. SAE flare (with check valves) service ports: one on the suction line, and one on the compressor discharge line. Be sure that caps on the ports are tight.

Compressor Rotation

⚠ CAUTION

EQUIPMENT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution can result in premature wear and damage to equipment.

Scroll compressors can only compress refrigerant if rotating in the right direction. Reverse rotation for extended times can result in internal damage to the compressor. Scroll compressors are sealed units and cannot be repaired on site location.

On 3-phase units with scroll compressors, it is important to be certain compressor is rotating in the proper direction. To determine whether or not compressor is rotating in the proper direction:

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

If the suction pressure does not drop and the discharge pressure does not rise to normal levels:

1. Note that the evaporator fan is probably also rotating in the wrong direction.
2. Turn off power to the unit and install lockout tag.
3. Reverse any two of the unit power leads.
4. Re-energize to the compressor. Check pressures.

The suction and discharge pressure levels should now move to their normal start-up levels.

NOTE: When the compressor is rotating in the wrong direction, the unit will make an elevated level of noise and will not provide cooling.

Cooling

Set space thermostat to OFF position. To start unit, turn on main power supply. Set system selector switch at COOL position and fan switch at AUTO. position. Adjust thermostat to a setting below room temperature. Compressor starts on closure of contactor.

Check unit charge. Refer to Refrigerant Charge section on page 21.

Reset thermostat at a position above room temperature. Compressor will shut off. Evaporator fan will shut off after a 30-second delay.

To shut off unit, set system selector switch at OFF position. Resetting thermostat at a position above room temperature shuts unit off temporarily until space temperature exceeds thermostat setting.

Heating

To start unit, turn on main power supply. Set system selector switch to the HEAT position and set thermostat at a setting above room temperature. Set fan to AUTO position.

First stage of thermostat energizes the compressors. Second stage of thermostat energizes the electric heaters (if installed). Check heating effects at air supply grille(s).

If electric heaters do not energize, reset limit switch (located on supply-fan scroll) by pressing button located between terminals on the switch.

To shut unit off, set system selector switch to the OFF position. Resetting thermostat at a position below room temperature temporarily shuts unit off until space temperature falls below thermostat setting.

Ventilation (Continuous Fan)

Set fan and system selector switches at ON and OFF positions, respectively. Evaporator fan operates continuously to provide constant air circulation. When the evaporator-fan selector switch is turned to the OFF position, there is a 30-second delay before the fan turns off.

FASTENER TORQUE VALUES

Stator motor mounting screws	50 in.-lb (5.7 Nm) $\pm$ 5 in.-lb (0.6 Nm)
Fan rotor mounting screws (2.4 HP)	50 in.-lb (5.7 Nm) $\pm$ 5 in.-lb (0.6 Nm)
Fan rotor mounting screws (3 and 5 HP)	30 in.-lb (3.4 Nm) $\pm$ 2 in.-lb (0.2 Nm)
Fan deck bracket screws	50 in.-lb (5.7 Nm) $\pm$ 5 in.-lb (0.6 Nm)
Fan casing screws	10 in.-lb (1.1 Nm) $\pm$ 1 in.-lb (0.1 Nm)
Heat shield screws	30 in.-lb (3.4 Nm) $\pm$ 2 in.-lb (0.2 Nm)
Condenser motor mounting screws	30 in.-lb (3.4 Nm) $\pm$ 2 in.-lb (0.2 Nm)
Condenser hub set screw	84 in.-lb (9.5 Nm) $\pm$ 12 in.-lb (1.5 Nm)
Compressor mounting bolts	12 ft-lb (16.2 Nm) $\pm$ 2 ft-lb (2.7 Nm)
Tandem rail mounting bolts	8 ft-lb (10.8 Nm) $\pm$ 0.5 ft-lb (0.6 Nm)
Crankcase heater	22.5 in.-lb (2.5 Nm) $\pm$ 2.5 in.-lb (0.3 Nm)

START-UP, SYSTEMVU CONTROLS

IMPORTANT: SET-UP INSTRUCTIONS

Installation, wiring and troubleshooting information for the SystemVu™ Controller.: "FEQ/GEQ/QE Series Single Package Rooftop Units with SystemVu Controller Controls, Start-Up, Operation and Troubleshooting" manual. Have a copy of this manual available at unit start-up.

APPENDIX A — MODEL NUMBER NOMENCLATURE

Position:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Example:	5	0	G	E	Q	M	2	4	A	2	A	6	-	0	A	0	A	0

Unit Heat Type

50 = Cooling Packaged Rooftop

Model Series - WeatherMaster®

GE = Mid Tier Puron Advance™

Heat Type

Q = Heat Pump
(Field-Installed Electric Heat)

Refrigerant Options

R = Three Stage Cooling/Single Circuit with Chicago Code Relief Valve
S = Three Stage Cooling/Single Circuit with Chicago Code Relief Valve and Humidi-MiZer® System
T = Three Stage Cooling/Single Circuit
U = Three Stage Cooling/Single Circuit with Humidi-MiZer System

Cooling Tons

17 = 15.0 tons
24 = 20.0 tons
28 = 25.0 tons

Sensor Options

A = None
B = Return Air Smoke Detector (RA)
C = Supply Air Smoke Detector (SA)
D = RA + SA Smoke Detector
J = Condensate Overflow Switch (COFS)
K = Condensate Overflow Switch + RA Smoke Detector
L = Condensate Overflow Switch + RA and SA Smoke Detectors
M = Condensate Overflow Switch + SA Smoke Detector

Indoor Fan Options - Vane Axial EcoBlue Fan System

2 = Standard/Medium Static Motor
3 = High Static Motor
5 = Standard/Medium Static Motor, Filter Status Switch
6 = High Static Motor - Vertical Supply and Filter Status Switch
J = High Static Motor - Horizontal Supply
L = High Static Motor - Horizontal Supply and Filter Status Switch

Coil Options – RTPF (Outdoor – Indoor – Hail Guard)

A = Al/Cu – Al/Cu
B = Precoat Al/Cu – Al/Cu
C = E-coat Al/Cu – Al/Cu
D = E-coat Al/Cu – E-coat Al/Cu
M = Al/Cu – Al/Cu – Louvered Hail Guard
N = Precoat Al/Cu – Al/Cu – Louvered Hail Guard
P = E-coat Al/Cu – Al/Cu – Louvered Hail Guard
Q = E-coat Al/Cu – E-coat Al/Cu – Louvered Hail Guards
R = Cu/Cu – Al/Cu – Louvered Hail Guard
S = Cu/Cu – Cu/Cu – Louvered Hail Guard

Voltage

1 = 575-3-60
5 = 208/230-3-60
6 = 460-3-60

Design Revision

- = Factory Design Revision

Packaging Compliance

0 = Standard

Electrical Options

A = None
B = HACR Breaker
C = Non-Fused Disconnect (NFDC)
N = Phase Monitor/Protection (PMR)
P = PMR + HACR
Q = PMR + NFDC
1 = HSCCR® (High Short Circuit Current Rating) Protection

Service Options

0 = None
1 = Unpowered Convenience Outlet (NPCO)
2 = Powered Convenience Outlet (PCO)
3 = Hinged Panels (HP)
4 = Hinged Panels + NPCO
5 = Hinged Access Panels + PCO
6 = MERV-13 Filters (M13)
7 = NPCO + MERV-13 Filters
8 = PCO + MERV-13 Filters
9 = Hinged Panels + MERV-13 Filters
A = HP + NPCO + MERV-13 Filters
B = HP + PCO + MERV-13 Filters
C = Foil Faced Insulation (FF)
D = FF + NPCO
E = FF + PCO
F = FF + HP
G = FF + HP + NPCO
H = FF + HP + PCO
J = FF + MERV-13 Filters
K = FF + NPCO + MERV-13 Filters
L = FF + PCO + MERV-13 Filters
M = FF + HP + MERV-13 Filters
N = FF + HP + NPCO + MERV-13 Filters
P = FF + HP + PCO + MERV-13 Filters

Intake / Exhaust Options

A = None
B = Temperature Economizer with Barometric Relief
F = Enthalpy Economizer with Barometric Relief
L = ULL (Ultra Low Leak) Temperature Economizer with Barometric Relief and CO₂ Sensor
M = ULL Enthalpy Economizer with Barometric Relief and CO₂ Sensor
N = ULL Temperature Economizer with Power Exhaust and CO₂ Sensor, Vertical Only
P = ULL Enthalpy Economizer with Power Exhaust and CO₂ Sensor, Vertical Only
U = ULL Temperature Economizer with Barometric Relief
V = ULL Temperature Economizer with Power Exhaust, Vertical Only
W = ULL Enthalpy Economizer with Barometric Relief
X = ULL Enthalpy Economizer with Power Exhaust, Vertical Only

Base Unit Controls

3 = SystemVu™ Controller

NOTE(S):

^a Not available on the following models/options: 575V, Head Pressure Control, Phase Loss Monitor, Non-Fused Disconnect, HACR Breaker, Powered Convenience Outlet.

Fig. A — Model Number Nomenclature

APPENDIX B — PHYSICAL DATA

50GEQ 17 to 28 Physical Data

50GEQ UNIT	50GEQT17	50GEQU17	50GEQT24	50GEQU24	50GEQT28	50GEQU28
NOMINAL TONS	15	15	20	20	25	25
BASE UNIT OPERATING WT (lb) ^a	1627	1627	2057	2057	2125	2125
REFRIGERATION SYSTEM						
No. Circuits/No. Compressors/Type	1/2/Scroll	1/2/Scroll	1/2/Scroll	1/2/Scroll	1/2/Scroll	1/2/Scroll
Puron Advance™ (R-454B) Charge (lb-oz)	32-0	40-2	45-0	56-8	44-10	56-3
Cooling Metering Device	TXV	TXV	TXV	TXV	TXV	TXV
Heating Metering Device	TXV	TXV	TXV	TXV	TXV	TXV
High-Pressure Trip/Reset (psig)	630/505	630/505	630/505	630/505	630/505	630/505
EVAPORATOR COIL						
Material (Tube/Fin)	Cu/Al	Cu/Al	Cu/Al	Cu/Al	Cu/Al	Cu/Al
Coil Type	3/8 in. RTPF	3/8 in. RTPF	3/8 in. RTPF	3/8 in. RTPF	3/8 in. RTPF	3/8 in. RTPF
Rows/FPI	3/17	3/17	4/17	4/17	4/17	4/17
Total Face Area (ft²)	22	22	26	26	26	26
Condensate Drain Connection Size	3/4 in.	3/4 in.	3/4 in.	3/4 in.	3/4 in.	3/4 in.
CONDENSER COIL						
Material (Tube/Fin)	Cu/Al	Cu/Al	Cu/Al	Cu/Al	Cu/Al	Cu/Al
Coil Type	5/16 in. RTPF	5/16 in. RTPF	5/16 in. RTPF	5/16 in. RTPF	5/16 in. RTPF	5/16 in. RTPF
Rows/FPI	2/18	2/18	2/18	2/18	2/18	2/18
Total Face Area (ft²)	50.1	50.1	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8
HUMIDI-MIZER COIL						
Material	—	Cu/Al	—	Cu/Al	—	Cu/Al
Coil Type	—	5/16 in. RTPF	—	5/16 in. RTPF	—	5/16 in. RTPF
Rows / FPI	—	1/18	—	1/18	—	1/18
Total Face Area (ft²)	—	21.4	—	25.3	—	25.3
EVAPORATOR FAN AND MOTOR						
Standard/Medium Static 3 Phase						
Motor Qty / Drive Type	2 / Direct	2 / Direct	2 / Direct	2 / Direct	2 / Direct	2 / Direct
Max Cont bhp	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0
Range (rpm)	250-2000	250-2000	250-2000	250-2000	250-2200	250-2200
Fan Qty / Type	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial
Fan Diameter (in.)	22	22	22	22	22	22
Vertical High Static 3 Phase						
Motor Qty / Drive Type	2 / Direct	2 / Direct	2 / Direct	2 / Direct	2 / Direct	2 / Direct
Max Cont bhp	3	3	5	5	5	5
Range (rpm)	250-2200	250-2200	250-2200	250-2200	250-2200	250-2200
Fan Qty / Type	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial
Fan Diameter (in.)	22	22	22	22	22	22
Horizontal High Static 3 Phase						
Motor Qty / Drive Type	2 / Direct	2 / Direct	2 / Direct	2 / Direct	2 / Direct	2 / Direct
Max Cont bhp	5	5	5	5	5	5
Range (rpm)	250-2200	250-2200	250-2200	250-2200	250-2200	250-2200
Fan Qty / Type	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial	2 / Vane Axial
Fan Diameter (in.)	22	22	22	22	22	22
CONDENSER FAN AND MOTOR						
Qty / Motor Drive Type	4 / Direct	4 / Direct	6 / Direct	6 / Direct	6 / Direct	6 / Direct
Motor hp / rpm	1/3 /1050	1/4 /1100	1/3 /1050	1/4 /1100	1/3 /1050	1/4 /1100
Fan Diameter (in.)	22	22	22	22	22	22
FILTERS						
RA Filter Qty / Size (in.)	6 / 25x25x2	6 / 25x25x2	9 / 20x25x2	9 / 20x25x2	9 / 20x25x2	9 / 20x25x2
OA Inlet Screen Qty / Size (in.)	4 / 16x25x1	4 / 16x25x1	4 / 16x25/1	4 / 16x25/1	4 / 16x25/1	4 / 16x25/1

NOTE(S):

a. Base unit operating weight does not include weight of options.

LEGEND

bhp — Brake Horsepower
FPI — Fins Per Inch
OA — Outdoor Air
RA — Return Air

APPENDIX C — FAN PERFORMANCE

GENERAL FAN PERFORMANCE NOTES

1. Interpolation is permissible. Do not extrapolate.
2. External static pressure is the static pressure difference between the return duct and the supply duct plus the static pressure caused by any FIOPs or accessories.
3. Tabular data accounts for pressure loss due to clean filters, unit casing and wet coils.
4. Factory options and accessories may effect static pressure losses. For fan selections with low or medium heat models, the user must deduct low and medium heat static pressures. Selection software is available, through your salesperson, to help you select the best motor/drive combination for your application.
5. The fan performance tables offer motor/drive recommendations. In cases when two motor/drive combinations would work, the lower horsepower option is recommended.
6. For information on the electrical properties of the fan motors, please see the Electrical information section of the product specifications book.
7. For more information on the performance limits of the fan motors, see the application data section of the product specifications book.
8. The EPACT (Energy Policy Act of 1992) regulates energy requirements for specific types of indoor fan motors. Motors regulated by EPACT include any general purpose, T-frame (three-digit, 143 and larger), single-speed, foot mounted, polyphase, squirrel cage induction motors of NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association) design A and B, manufactured for use in the United States. Ranging from 1 to 200 Hp, these continuous-duty motors operate on 230 and 460 volt, 60 Hz power. If a motor does not fit into these specifications, the motor does not have to be replaced by an EPACT compliant energy-efficient motor. Variable-speed motors are exempt from EPACT compliance requirements.

APPENDIX C — FAN PERFORMANCE (cont)

50GEQT17 — 15 Ton Vertical Supply (rpm - bhp)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp
4500	936	0.61	1065	0.90	1180	1.23	1285	1.59	1380	1.97
4875	991	0.73	1112	1.03	1224	1.37	1325	1.74	1418	2.14
5250	1048	0.86	1161	1.18	1268	1.53	1366	1.91	1457	2.32
5625	1106	1.02	1211	1.34	1314	1.71	1410	2.11	1498	2.53
6000	1166	1.19	1263	1.52	1362	1.90	1454	2.31	1540	2.75
6375	1226	1.38	1317	1.72	1410	2.11	1499	2.53	1584	2.99
6750	1287	1.59	1371	1.93	1460	2.33	1546	2.76	1628	3.23
7125	1349	1.82	1428	2.16	1511	2.56	1594	3.01	1674	3.48
7500	1412	2.07	1485	2.40	1563	2.80	1643	3.26	1721	3.74

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp
4500	1470	2.38	1554	2.81	1634	3.27	1710	3.74	1782	4.24
4875	1505	2.55	1588	3.00	1666	3.46	1741	3.95	1812	4.46
5250	1542	2.75	1623	3.21	1700	3.69	1773	4.18	1844	4.71
5625	1581	2.97	1660	3.44	1735	3.93	1807	4.44	1876	4.97
6000	1622	3.21	1699	3.69	1772	4.19	1843	4.71	1911	5.25
6375	1663	3.46	1739	3.95	1811	4.46	1880	4.99	1946	5.54
6750	1706	3.71	1780	4.22	1850	4.74	1918	5.28	1983	5.83
7125	1750	3.98	1822	4.49	1891	5.02	1958	5.57	2022	6.14
7500	1794	4.24	1866	4.77	1933	5.30	1999	5.86	—	—

Std/Med Static 936-2000 rpm, 4.8 Max bhp (2.4 Max bhp per fan motor)

High Static 936-2200 rpm, 6.0 Max bhp (3.0 Max bhp per fan motor)

50GEQT17 — Standard/Medium Static — 15 Ton Vertical Supply (rpm - vdc)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
4500	936	4.5	1065	5.2	1180	5.8	1285	6.3	1380	6.8
4875	991	4.8	1112	5.4	1224	6.0	1325	6.5	1418	7.0
5250	1048	5.1	1161	5.7	1268	6.2	1366	6.7	1457	7.2
5625	1106	5.4	1211	5.9	1314	6.5	1410	7.0	1498	7.4
6000	1166	5.7	1263	6.2	1362	6.7	1454	7.2	1540	7.6
6375	1226	6.0	1317	6.5	1410	7.0	1499	7.4	1584	7.9
6750	1287	6.3	1371	6.8	1460	7.2	1546	7.7	1628	8.1
7125	1349	6.7	1428	7.1	1511	7.5	1594	7.9	1674	8.3
7500	1412	7.0	1485	7.4	1563	7.8	1643	8.2	1721	8.6

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
4500	1470	7.3	1554	7.7	1634	8.1	1710	8.5	1782	8.9
4875	1505	7.5	1588	7.9	1666	8.3	1741	8.7	1812	9.0
5250	1542	7.6	1623	8.1	1700	8.5	1773	8.8	1844	9.2
5625	1581	7.8	1660	8.3	1735	8.6	1807	9.0	1876	9.4
6000	1622	8.1	1699	8.5	1772	8.8	1843	9.2	—	—
6375	1663	8.3	1739	8.7	1811	9.0	1880	9.4	—	—
6750	1706	8.5	1780	8.9	1850	9.2	—	—	—	—
7125	1750	8.7	1822	9.1	1891	9.4	—	—	—	—
7500	1794	8.9	1866	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Std/Med Static 936-2000 rpm

APPENDIX C — FAN PERFORMANCE (cont)

50GEQT17 — High Static — 15 Ton Vertical Supply (rpm - vdc)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
4500	936	4.2	1065	4.8	1180	5.3	1285	5.8	1380	6.2
4875	991	4.4	1112	5.0	1224	5.5	1325	6.0	1418	6.4
5250	1048	4.7	1161	5.2	1268	5.7	1366	6.2	1457	6.6
5625	1106	5.0	1211	5.4	1314	5.9	1410	6.4	1498	6.8
6000	1166	5.2	1263	5.7	1362	6.1	1454	6.6	1540	7.0
6375	1226	5.5	1317	5.9	1410	6.4	1499	6.8	1584	7.2
6750	1287	5.8	1371	6.2	1460	6.6	1546	7.0	1628	7.4
7125	1349	6.1	1428	6.4	1511	6.8	1594	7.2	1674	7.6
7500	1412	6.4	1485	6.7	1563	7.1	1643	7.4	1721	7.8

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
4500	1470	6.6	1554	7.0	1634	7.4	1710	7.7	1782	8.1
4875	1505	6.8	1588	7.2	1666	7.5	1741	7.9	1812	8.2
5250	1542	7.0	1623	7.3	1700	7.7	1773	8.0	1844	8.4
5625	1581	7.1	1660	7.5	1735	7.9	1807	8.2	1876	8.5
6000	1622	7.3	1699	7.7	1772	8.0	1843	8.4	1911	8.7
6375	1663	7.5	1739	7.9	1811	8.2	1880	8.5	1946	8.8
6750	1706	7.7	1780	8.1	1850	8.4	1918	8.7	1983	9.0
7125	1750	7.9	1822	8.3	1891	8.6	1958	8.9	2022	9.2
7500	1794	8.1	1866	8.5	1933	8.8	1999	9.1	—	—

High Static 936-2200 rpm

APPENDIX C — FAN PERFORMANCE (cont)

50GEQT24 — 20 Ton Vertical Supply (rpm - bhp)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp
6,000	1038	0.84	1148	1.14	1251	1.47	1351	1.86	1448	2.28
6,500	1103	1.01	1207	1.32	1304	1.66	1398	2.05	1490	2.48
7,000	1169	1.19	1269	1.52	1360	1.87	1448	2.26	1535	2.69
7,500	1234	1.38	1332	1.74	1418	2.09	1501	2.48	1583	2.91
8,000	1299	1.58	1395	1.95	1478	2.32	1557	2.72	1634	3.14
8,500	1364	1.78	1459	2.18	1540	2.56	1615	2.95	1689	3.37
9,000	1427	1.97	1524	2.40	1602	2.79	1674	3.18	1745	3.60
9,500	1491	2.17	1589	2.62	1665	3.02	1735	3.41	1802	3.83
10,000	1553	2.36	1653	2.84	1729	3.25	1797	3.65	1862	4.06

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp
6,000	1539	2.74	1624	3.22	1703	3.72	1777	4.22	1847	4.74
6,500	1578	2.95	1662	3.44	1741	3.96	1816	4.49	1887	5.04
7,000	1619	3.16	1701	3.66	1779	4.19	1854	4.74	1924	5.30
7,500	1663	3.38	1742	3.88	1818	4.41	1892	4.97	1962	5.55
8,000	1711	3.60	1786	4.10	1859	4.62	1931	5.18	2000	5.76
8,500	1761	3.83	1832	4.31	1903	4.83	1972	5.37	2039	5.94
9,000	1813	4.04	1882	4.52	1949	5.02	2015	5.55	2081	6.11
9,500	1868	4.26	1933	4.72	1998	5.21	2061	5.72	2124	6.27
10,000	1925	4.49	1987	4.94	2049	5.41	2110	5.91	2170	6.43

Std/Med Static 1038-2000 rpm, 4.8 Max bhp (2.4 Max bhp per fan motor)

High Static 1038-2200 rpm, 10.0 Max bhp (5.0 Max bhp per fan motor)

50GEQT24 — Standard/Medium Static — 20 Ton Vertical Supply (rpm - vdc)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
6,000	1038	5.1	1148	5.6	1251	6.1	1351	6.7	1448	7.2
6,500	1103	5.4	1207	5.9	1304	6.4	1398	6.9	1490	7.4
7,000	1169	5.7	1269	6.2	1360	6.7	1448	7.2	1535	7.6
7,500	1234	6.1	1332	6.6	1418	7.0	1501	7.4	1583	7.9
8,000	1299	6.4	1395	6.9	1478	7.3	1557	7.7	1634	8.1
8,500	1364	6.7	1459	7.2	1540	7.6	1615	8.0	1689	8.4
9,000	1427	7.1	1524	7.6	1602	8.0	1674	8.3	1745	8.7
9,500	1491	7.4	1589	7.9	1665	8.3	1735	8.6	1802	9.0
10,000	1553	7.7	1653	8.2	1729	8.6	1797	9.0	1862	9.3

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
6,000	1539	7.6	1624	8.1	1703	8.5	1777	8.9	1847	9.2
6,500	1578	7.8	1662	8.3	1741	8.7	1816	9.1	1887	9.4
7,000	1619	8.0	1701	8.5	1779	8.9	1854	9.2	—	—
7,500	1663	8.3	1742	8.7	1818	9.1	1892	9.4	—	—
8,000	1711	8.5	1786	8.9	1859	9.3	—	—	—	—
8,500	1761	8.8	1832	9.1	1903	9.5	—	—	—	—
9,000	1813	9.0	1882	9.4	1949	9.7	—	—	—	—
9,500	1868	9.3	1933	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000	1925	9.6	1987	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—

Std/Med Static 1038-2000 rpm

APPENDIX C — FAN PERFORMANCE (cont)

50GEQT24 — High Static — 20 Ton Vertical Supply (rpm - vdc)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
6,000	1038	4.6	1148	5.1	1251	5.6	1351	6.1	1448	6.5
6,500	1103	4.9	1207	5.4	1304	5.9	1398	6.3	1490	6.7
7,000	1169	5.2	1269	5.7	1360	6.1	1448	6.5	1535	6.9
7,500	1234	5.5	1332	6.0	1418	6.4	1501	6.8	1583	7.2
8,000	1299	5.8	1395	6.3	1478	6.7	1557	7.0	1634	7.4
8,500	1364	6.1	1459	6.6	1540	7.0	1615	7.3	1689	7.6
9,000	1427	6.4	1524	6.9	1602	7.2	1674	7.6	1745	7.9
9,500	1491	6.7	1589	7.2	1665	7.5	1735	7.9	1802	8.2
10,000	1553	7.0	1653	7.5	1729	7.8	1797	8.1	1862	8.4

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
6,000	1539	6.9	1624	7.3	1703	7.7	1777	8.0	1847	8.4
6,500	1578	7.1	1662	7.5	1741	7.9	1816	8.2	1887	8.6
7,000	1619	7.3	1701	7.7	1779	8.1	1854	8.4	1924	8.7
7,500	1663	7.5	1742	7.9	1818	8.2	1892	8.6	1962	8.9
8,000	1711	7.7	1786	8.1	1859	8.4	1931	8.8	2000	9.1
8,500	1761	8.0	1832	8.3	1903	8.6	1972	8.9	2039	9.3
9,000	1813	8.2	1882	8.5	1949	8.8	2015	9.1	2081	9.5
9,500	1868	8.5	1933	8.8	1998	9.1	2061	9.4	2124	9.6
10,000	1925	8.7	1987	9.0	2049	9.3	2110	9.6	2170	9.9

High Static 1038-2200 rpm

APPENDIX C — FAN PERFORMANCE (cont)

50GEQT28 — 25 Ton Vertical Supply (rpm - bhp)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp
7,500	1099	1.27	1174	1.55	1256	1.90	1343	2.32	1433	2.82
8,125	1177	1.58	1246	1.87	1319	2.22	1397	2.64	1479	3.13
8,750	1256	1.92	1319	2.23	1385	2.58	1456	3.00	1530	3.48
9,375	1337	2.32	1394	2.63	1455	2.99	1519	3.40	1586	3.87
10,000	1417	2.74	1471	3.06	1526	3.42	1585	3.83	1646	4.29
10,625	1498	3.18	1548	3.51	1600	3.88	1654	4.28	1710	4.73
11,250	1579	3.65	1626	3.98	1675	4.36	1725	4.76	1777	5.20
11,875	1661	4.17	1705	4.51	1751	4.88	1798	5.29	1846	5.72
12,500	1743	4.78	1785	5.14	1828	5.52	1872	5.93	1917	6.37

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp
7,500	1521	3.38	1604	3.96	1683	4.58	1757	5.21	1828	5.86
8,125	1561	3.68	1642	4.28	1720	4.92	1794	5.58	1864	6.26
8,750	1606	4.02	1683	4.63	1758	5.28	1830	5.95	1900	6.66
9,375	1655	4.40	1727	5.00	1798	5.64	1869	6.33	1937	7.05
10,000	1710	4.81	1776	5.39	1843	6.02	1910	6.70	1976	7.42
10,625	1769	5.24	1829	5.79	1891	6.40	1954	7.06	2018	7.78
11,250	1831	5.69	1887	6.23	1944	6.81	2003	7.45	2063	8.14
11,875	1896	6.20	1948	6.72	2001	7.29	2056	7.90	2111	8.56
12,500	1964	6.85	2012	7.36	2061	7.91	2112	8.51	2164	9.16

Std/Med Static 1099-2200 rpm, 6.0 Max bhp (3.0 Max bhp per fan motor)

High Static 1099-2200 rpm, 10.0 Max bhp (5.0 Max bhp per fan motor)

50GEQT28 — Standard/Medium Static — 25 Ton Vertical Supply (rpm - vdc)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
7,500	1099	4.9	1174	5.3	1256	5.6	1343	6.0	1433	6.5
8,125	1177	5.3	1246	5.6	1319	5.9	1397	6.3	1479	6.7
8,750	1256	5.6	1319	5.9	1385	6.2	1456	6.6	1530	6.9
9,375	1337	6.0	1394	6.3	1455	6.6	1519	6.9	1586	7.2
10,000	1417	6.4	1471	6.6	1526	6.9	1585	7.2	1646	7.4
10,625	1498	6.8	1548	7.0	1600	7.2	1654	7.5	1710	7.7
11,250	1579	7.1	1626	7.4	1675	7.6	1725	7.8	1777	8.0
11,875	1661	7.5	1705	7.7	1751	7.9	1798	8.1	1846	8.4
12,500	1743	7.9	1785	8.1	1828	8.3	1872	8.5	1917	8.7

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
7,500	1521	6.9	1604	7.2	1683	7.6	1757	8.0	1828	8.3
8,125	1561	7.1	1642	7.4	1720	7.8	1794	8.1	1864	8.4
8,750	1606	7.3	1683	7.6	1758	8.0	1830	8.3	—	—
9,375	1655	7.5	1727	7.8	1798	8.1	1869	8.5	—	—
10,000	1710	7.7	1776	8.0	1843	8.4	—	—	—	—
10,625	1769	8.0	1829	8.3	1891	8.6	—	—	—	—
11,250	1831	8.3	1887	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,875	1896	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Std/Med Static 1099-2200 rpm

APPENDIX C — FAN PERFORMANCE (cont)

50GEQT28 — High Static — 25 Ton Vertical Supply (rpm - vdc)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
7,500	1099	4.9	1174	5.3	1256	5.6	1343	6.0	1433	6.5
8,125	1177	5.3	1246	5.6	1319	5.9	1397	6.3	1479	6.7
8,750	1256	5.6	1319	5.9	1385	6.2	1456	6.6	1530	6.9
9,375	1337	6.0	1394	6.3	1455	6.6	1519	6.9	1586	7.2
10,000	1417	6.4	1471	6.6	1526	6.9	1585	7.2	1646	7.4
10,625	1498	6.8	1548	7.0	1600	7.2	1654	7.5	1710	7.7
11,250	1579	7.1	1626	7.4	1675	7.6	1725	7.8	1777	8.0
11,875	1661	7.5	1705	7.7	1751	7.9	1798	8.1	1846	8.4
12,500	1743	7.9	1785	8.1	1828	8.3	1872	8.5	1917	8.7

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
7,500	1521	6.9	1604	7.2	1683	7.6	1757	8.0	1828	8.3
8,125	1561	7.1	1642	7.4	1720	7.8	1794	8.1	1864	8.4
8,750	1606	7.3	1683	7.6	1758	8.0	1830	8.3	1900	8.6
9,375	1655	7.5	1727	7.8	1798	8.1	1869	8.5	1937	8.8
10,000	1710	7.7	1776	8.0	1843	8.4	1910	8.7	1976	9.0
10,625	1769	8.0	1829	8.3	1891	8.6	1954	8.9	2018	9.2
11,250	1831	8.3	1887	8.6	1944	8.8	2003	9.1	2063	9.4
11,875	1896	8.6	1948	8.8	2001	9.1	2056	9.3	2111	9.6
12,500	1964	8.9	2012	9.1	2061	9.4	2112	9.6	2164	9.8

High Static 1099-2200 rpm

APPENDIX C — FAN PERFORMANCE (cont)

50GEQT17 — 15 Ton Horizontal Supply (rpm - bhp)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp
4500	1055	0.71	1171	0.97	1279	1.26	1379	1.58	1472	1.92
4875	1122	0.85	1231	1.12	1334	1.43	1430	1.76	1520	2.11
5250	1190	1.01	1293	1.30	1390	1.61	1482	1.95	1569	2.32
5625	1259	1.19	1356	1.49	1448	1.81	1536	2.16	1621	2.54
6000	1329	1.39	1420	1.69	1508	2.03	1592	2.39	1674	2.78
6375	1399	1.60	1486	1.92	1570	2.26	1650	2.63	1728	3.02
6750	1470	1.83	1553	2.16	1632	2.51	1710	2.89	1785	3.28
7125	1541	2.08	1620	2.42	1696	2.77	1770	3.15	1842	3.56
7500	1612	2.34	1688	2.69	1761	3.06	1832	3.44	1902	3.85

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp
4500	1560	2.29	1642	2.67	1721	3.29	1796	3.74	1870	4.22
4875	1605	2.49	1685	2.88	1762	3.29	1835	3.99	1906	4.47
5250	1652	2.70	1730	3.10	1805	3.53	1877	4.27	1946	4.75
5625	1701	2.94	1777	3.35	1850	3.78	1920	4.57	1988	5.07
6000	1751	3.18	1826	3.60	1897	4.04	1966	4.90	2032	5.41
6375	1803	3.43	1876	3.86	1945	4.31	2013	5.26	2078	5.79
6750	1857	3.70	1927	4.13	1995	4.59	2061	5.65	2125	6.19
7125	1913	3.98	1981	4.42	2047	4.88	2111	6.07	2173	6.62
7500	1969	4.27	2035	4.72	2099	5.18	2162	6.52	—	—

High Static 1055-2200 rpm, 10.0 Max bhp (5.0 Max bhp per fan motor)

50GEQT17 — High Static — 15 Ton Horizontal Supply (rpm - vdc)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
4500	1055	4.7	1171	5.3	1279	5.7	1379	6.2	1472	6.6
4875	1122	5.0	1231	5.5	1334	6.0	1430	6.4	1520	6.9
5250	1190	5.3	1293	5.8	1390	6.3	1482	6.7	1569	7.1
5625	1259	5.7	1356	6.1	1448	6.5	1536	6.9	1621	7.3
6000	1329	6.0	1420	6.4	1508	6.8	1592	7.2	1674	7.6
6375	1399	6.3	1486	6.7	1570	7.1	1650	7.5	1728	7.8
6750	1470	6.6	1553	7.0	1632	7.4	1710	7.7	1785	8.1
7125	1541	7.0	1620	7.3	1696	7.7	1770	8.0	1842	8.3
7500	1612	7.3	1688	7.6	1761	8.0	1832	8.3	1902	8.6

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
4500	1560	7.0	1642	7.4	1721	7.8	1796	8.1	1870	8.5
4875	1605	7.3	1685	7.6	1762	8.0	1835	8.3	1906	8.6
5250	1652	7.5	1730	7.8	1805	8.2	1877	8.5	1946	8.8
5625	1701	7.7	1777	8.0	1850	8.4	1920	8.7	1988	9.0
6000	1751	7.9	1826	8.3	1897	8.6	1966	8.9	2032	9.2
6375	1803	8.2	1876	8.5	1945	8.8	2013	9.1	2078	9.4
6750	1857	8.4	1927	8.7	1995	9.1	2061	9.4	2125	9.7
7125	1913	8.7	1981	9.0	2047	9.3	2111	9.6	2173	9.9
7500	1969	8.9	2035	9.2	2099	9.5	2162	9.8	—	—

High Static 1055-2200 rpm

APPENDIX C — FAN PERFORMANCE (cont)

50GEQT24 — 20 Ton Horizontal Supply (rpm - bhp)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp
6,000	1267	1.20	1361	1.49	1451	1.81	1538	2.15	1621	2.52
6,500	1356	1.45	1443	1.75	1527	2.07	1609	2.43	1688	2.80
7,000	1446	1.73	1527	2.04	1606	2.37	1683	2.73	1758	3.11
7,500	1537	2.03	1612	2.35	1687	2.69	1760	3.05	1831	3.44
8,000	1628	2.36	1699	2.68	1769	3.03	1838	3.40	1906	3.79
8,500	1719	2.71	1786	3.04	1853	3.40	1918	3.77	1983	4.16
9,000	1811	3.09	1875	3.43	1938	3.79	2000	4.17	2061	4.56
9,500	1904	3.50	1964	3.85	2024	4.21	2083	4.59	2142	4.99
10,000	1997	3.94	2054	4.29	2111	4.66	2167	5.04	—	—

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp
6,000	1700	2.90	1777	3.32	1850	3.74	1921	4.19	1989	4.65
6,500	1764	3.20	1838	3.62	1909	4.05	1977	4.50	2043	4.97
7,000	1831	3.51	1901	3.93	1970	4.37	2036	4.83	2100	5.30
7,500	1900	3.84	1968	4.27	2033	4.71	2098	5.17	2160	5.64
8,000	1972	4.20	2037	4.63	2100	5.07	2162	5.53	—	—
8,500	2046	4.57	2108	5.00	2169	5.45	—	—	—	—
9,000	2122	4.97	2181	5.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,500	2199	5.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

High Static 1267-2200 rpm, 10.0 Max bhp (5.0 Max bhp per fan motor)

50GEQT24 — High Static — 20 Ton Horizontal Supply (rpm - vdc)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
6,000	1267	5.7	1361	6.1	1451	6.5	1538	6.9	1621	7.3
6,500	1356	6.1	1443	6.5	1527	6.9	1609	7.3	1688	7.6
7,000	1446	6.5	1527	6.9	1606	7.3	1683	7.6	1758	8.0
7,500	1537	6.9	1612	7.3	1687	7.6	1760	8.0	1831	8.3
8,000	1628	7.4	1699	7.7	1769	8.0	1838	8.3	1906	8.6
8,500	1719	7.8	1786	8.1	1853	8.4	1918	8.7	1983	9.0
9,000	1811	8.2	1875	8.5	1938	8.8	2000	9.1	2061	9.4
9,500	1904	8.6	1964	8.9	2024	9.2	2083	9.5	2142	9.7
10,000	1997	9.1	2054	9.3	2111	9.6	2167	9.8	—	—

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
6,000	1700	7.7	1777	8.0	1850	8.4	1921	8.7	1989	9.0
6,500	1764	8.0	1838	8.3	1909	8.7	1977	9.0	2043	9.3
7,000	1831	8.3	1901	8.6	1970	8.9	2036	9.2	2100	9.5
7,500	1900	8.6	1968	8.9	2033	9.2	2098	9.5	2160	9.8
8,000	1972	8.9	2037	9.2	2100	9.5	2162	9.8	—	—
8,500	2046	9.3	2108	9.6	2169	9.9	—	—	—	—
9,000	2122	9.6	2181	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,500	2199	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

High Static 1267-2200 rpm

APPENDIX C — FAN PERFORMANCE (cont)

50GEQT28 — 25 Ton Horizontal Supply (rpm - bhp)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp
7,500	1406	2.11	1483	2.47	1559	2.87	1636	3.32	1711	3.80
8,125	1509	2.60	1580	2.98	1651	3.40	1722	3.86	1792	4.35
8,750	1614	3.16	1679	3.56	1744	3.98	1810	4.45	1876	4.96
9,375	1719	3.78	1779	4.19	1840	4.63	1902	5.11	1963	5.62
10,000	1824	4.44	1880	4.87	1938	5.33	1995	5.81	2053	6.34
10,625	1930	5.16	1983	5.60	2036	6.06	2091	6.56	2145	7.09
11,250	2036	5.91	2086	6.35	2137	6.83	2187	7.32	—	—
11,875	2143	6.67	2190	7.12	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp	rpm	bhp
7,500	1783	4.30	1853	4.82	1921	5.37	1986	5.94	2048	6.51
8,125	1861	4.87	1928	5.42	1993	5.98	2055	6.56	2116	7.16
8,750	1941	5.49	2005	6.05	2067	6.63	2128	7.24	2187	7.86
9,375	2024	6.16	2085	6.74	2144	7.33	—	—	—	—
10,000	2111	6.89	2168	7.46	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,625	2199	7.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

High Static 1406-2200 rpm, 10.0 Max bhp (5.0 Max bhp per fan motor)

50GEQT28 — High Static — 25 Ton Horizontal Supply (rpm - vdc)

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
7,500	1406	6.3	1483	6.7	1559	7.0	1636	7.4	1711	7.7
8,125	1509	6.8	1580	7.1	1651	7.5	1722	7.8	1792	8.1
8,750	1614	7.3	1679	7.6	1744	7.9	1810	8.2	1876	8.5
9,375	1719	7.8	1779	8.1	1840	8.3	1902	8.6	1963	8.9
10,000	1824	8.3	1880	8.5	1938	8.8	1995	9.1	2053	9.3
10,625	1930	8.8	1983	9.0	2036	9.2	2091	9.5	2145	9.7
11,250	2036	9.2	2086	9.5	2137	9.7	2187	9.9	—	—
11,875	2143	9.7	2190	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CFM	AVAILABLE EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)									
	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc	rpm	vdc
7,500	1783	8.1	1853	8.4	1921	8.7	1986	9.0	2048	9.3
8,125	1861	8.4	1928	8.7	1993	9.0	2055	9.3	2116	9.6
8,750	1941	8.8	2005	9.1	2067	9.4	2128	9.7	2187	9.9
9,375	2024	9.2	2085	9.5	2144	9.7	—	—	—	—
10,000	2111	9.6	2168	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,625	2199	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

High Static 1406-2200 rpm

APPENDIX D — WIRING DIAGRAMS

50GEQ*17-28 Wiring Diagrams — Standard SCCR

UNIT	VOLTAGE	CONTROL	PAGE	POWER	PAGE
50GEQ*17 with SystemVu Controller	208/230-3-60	50HE008879	67	50HE009233	75
	460-3-60	50HE008878	68	50HE009234	76
	575-3-60			50HE009235	77
50GEQ*24-28 with SystemVu Controller	208/230-3-60	50HE008879	67	50HE009236	78
	460-3-60	50HE008878	68	50HE009237	79
	575-3-60			50HE009238	80
50GEQ*17 with SystemVu Controller with Humidi-Mizer System	208/230-3-60	50HE009448	69	50HE009233	75
	460-3-60	50HE009449	70	50HE009234	76
	575-3-60			50HE009235	77
50GEQ*24-28 with SystemVu Controller with Humidi-Mizer System	208/230-3-60	50HE009448	69	50HE009236	78
	460-3-60	50HE009449	70	50HE009237	79
	575-3-60			50HE009238	80

50GEQ*17-28 Wiring Diagrams — High SCCR

UNIT	VOLTAGE	CONTROL	PAGE	POWER	PAGE
50GEQ*17 with SystemVu Controller	208/230-3-60	50HE008880	71	50HE009239	81
	460-3-60	50HE008881	72	50HE009240	82
50GEQ*24-28 with SystemVu Controller	208/230-3-60	50HE008880	71	50HE009241	83
	460-3-60	50HE008881	72	50HE009242	84
50GEQ*17 with SystemVu Controller with Humidi-Mizer System	208/230-3-60	50HE009452	73	50HE009239	81
	460-3-60	50HE009453	74	50HE009240	82
50GEQ*24-28 with SystemVu Controller with Humidi-Mizer System	208/230-3-60	50HE009452	73	50HE009241	83
	460-3-60	50HE009453	74	50HE009242	84

APPENDIX D – WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)

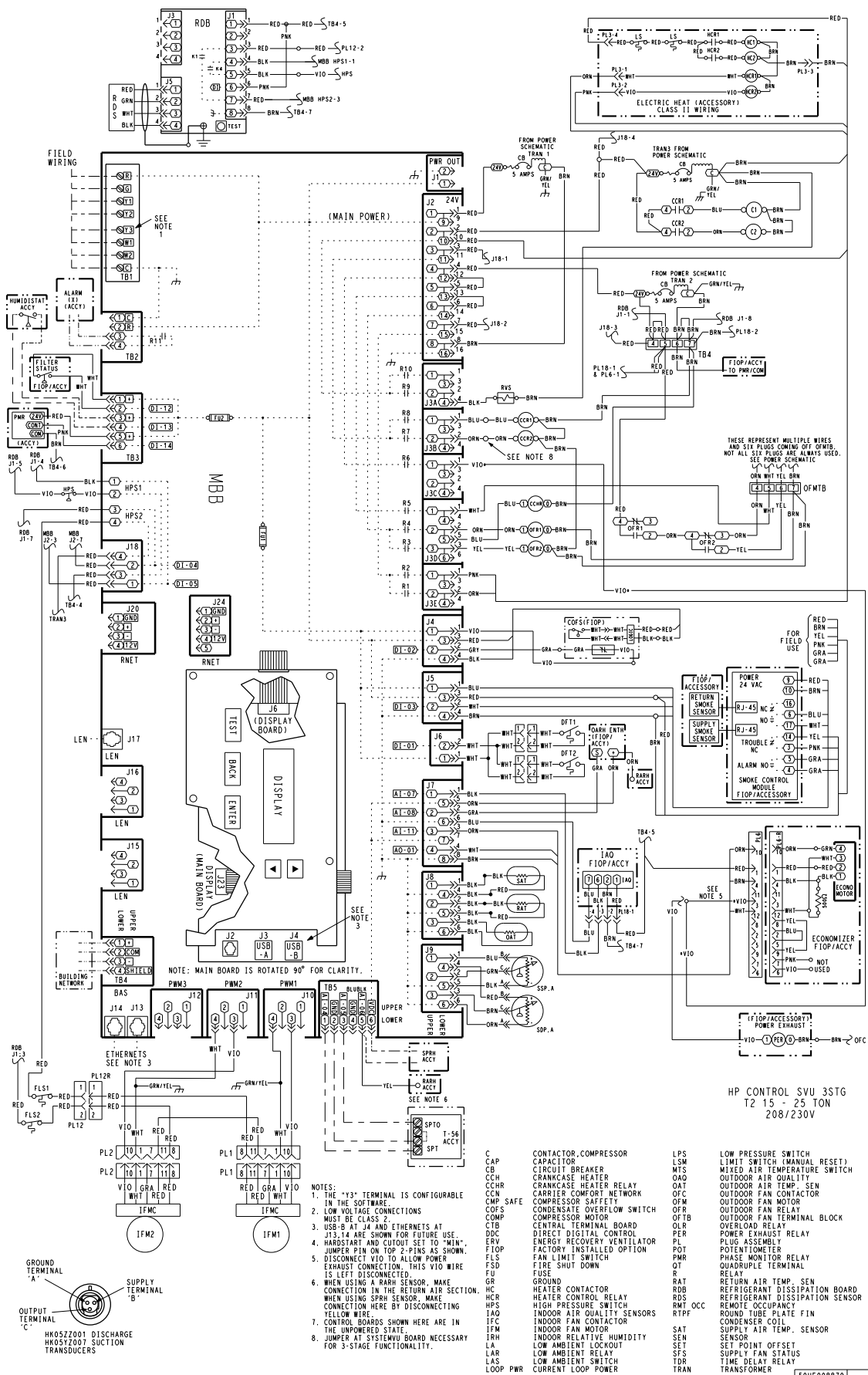


Fig. B — Typical 50GEQ*17-28 Control Wiring Diagram with SystemVu (208/230-3-60)

APPENDIX D — WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)

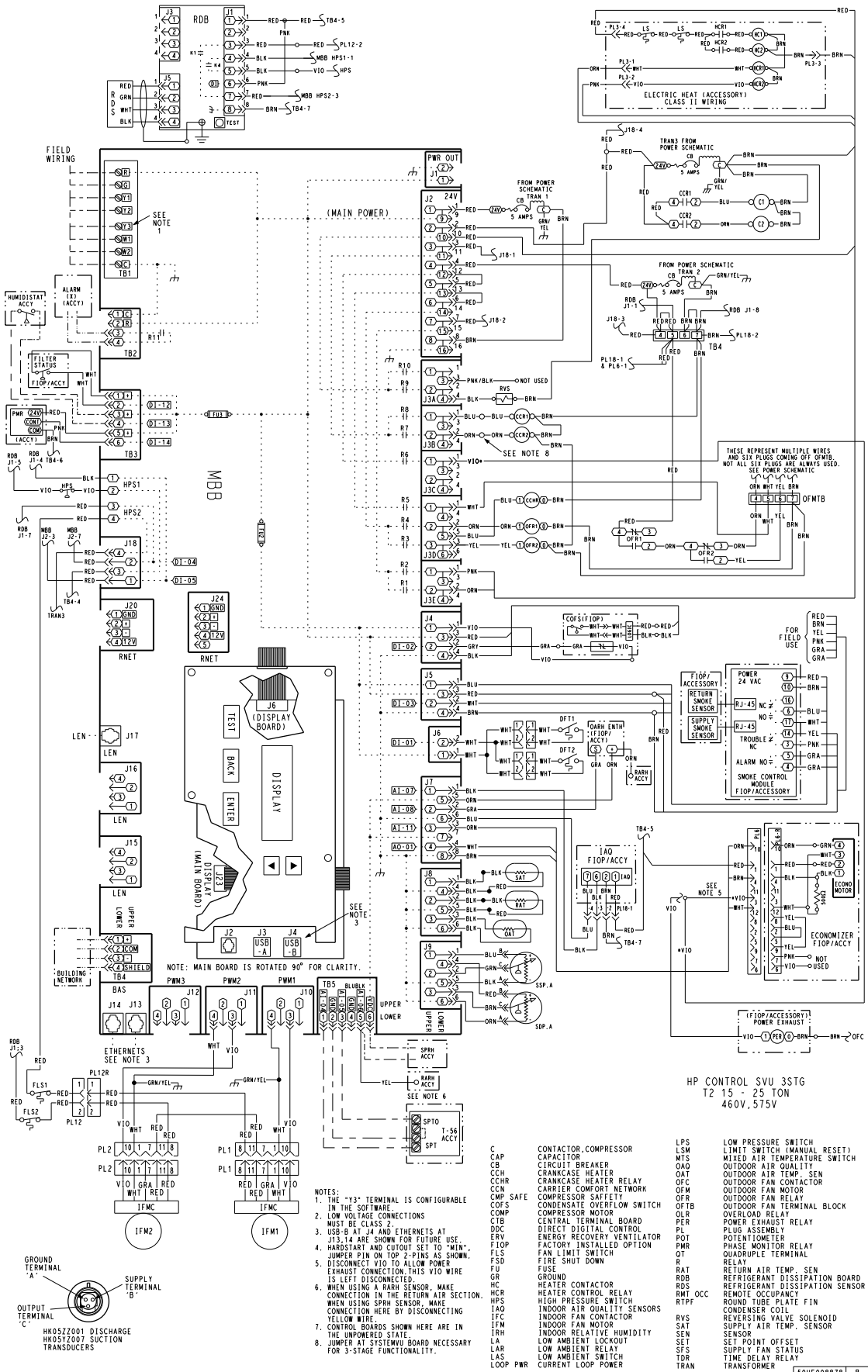


Fig. C — Typical 50GEQ*17-28 Control Wiring Diagram with SystemVu (460, 575-3-60)

APPENDIX D — WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)

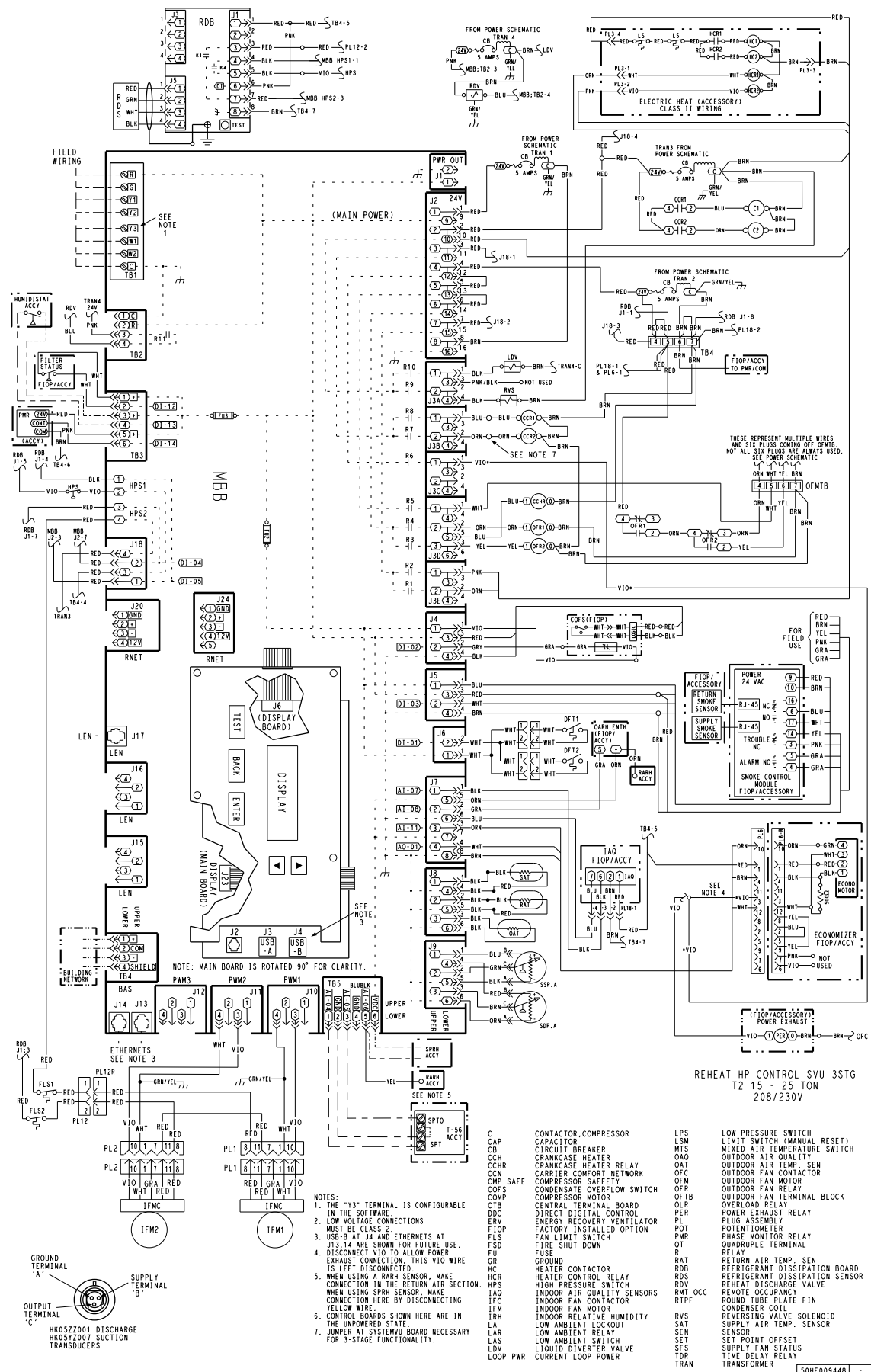


Fig. D — Typical 50GEQ*17-28 Control Wiring Diagram with SystemVu and Humidi-MiZer (208/230-3-60)

APPENDIX D — WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)

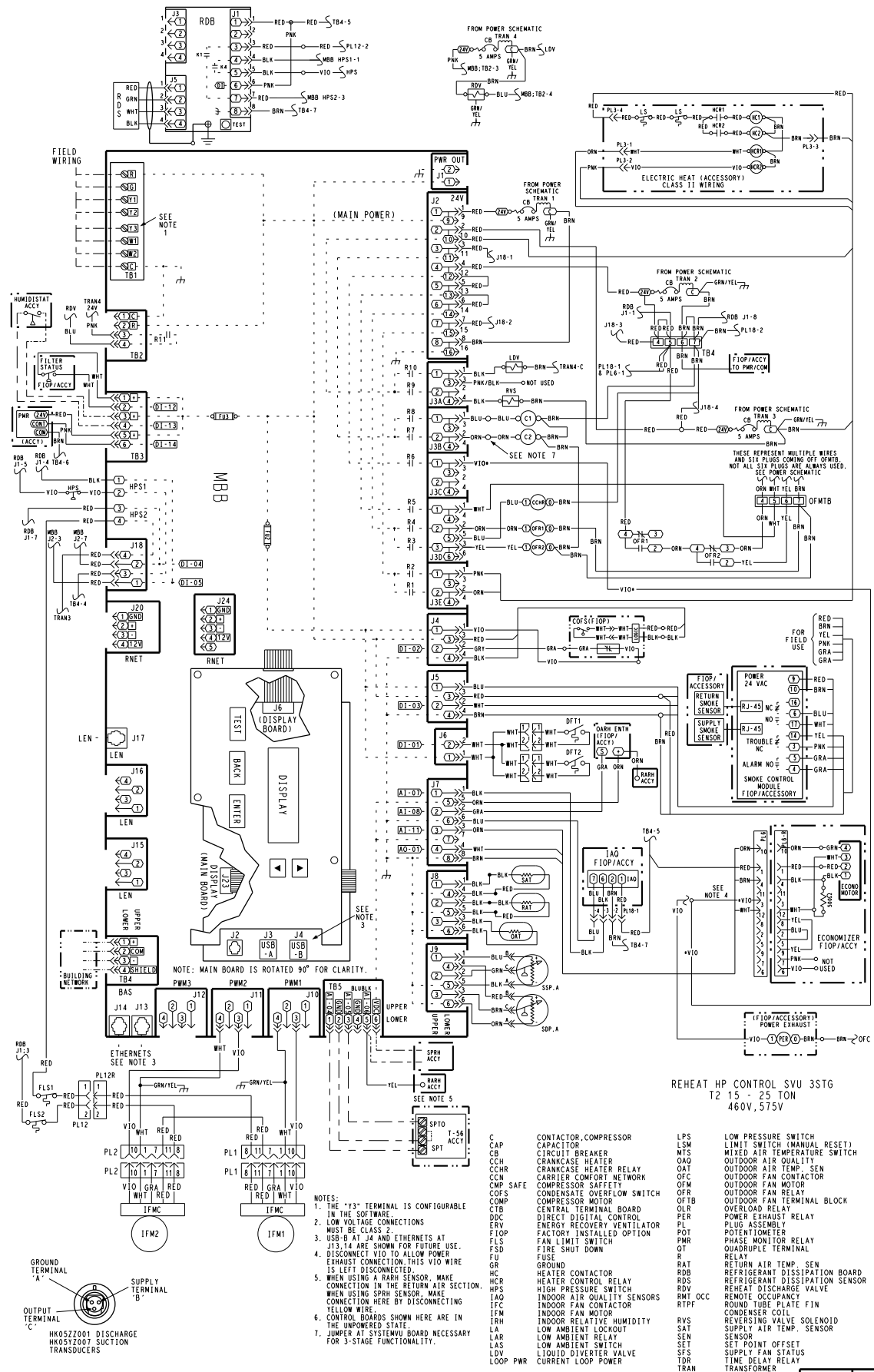


Fig. E — Typical 50GEQ*17-28 Control Wiring Diagram with SystemVu and Humidi-Mizer (460, 575-3-60)

APPENDIX D – WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)

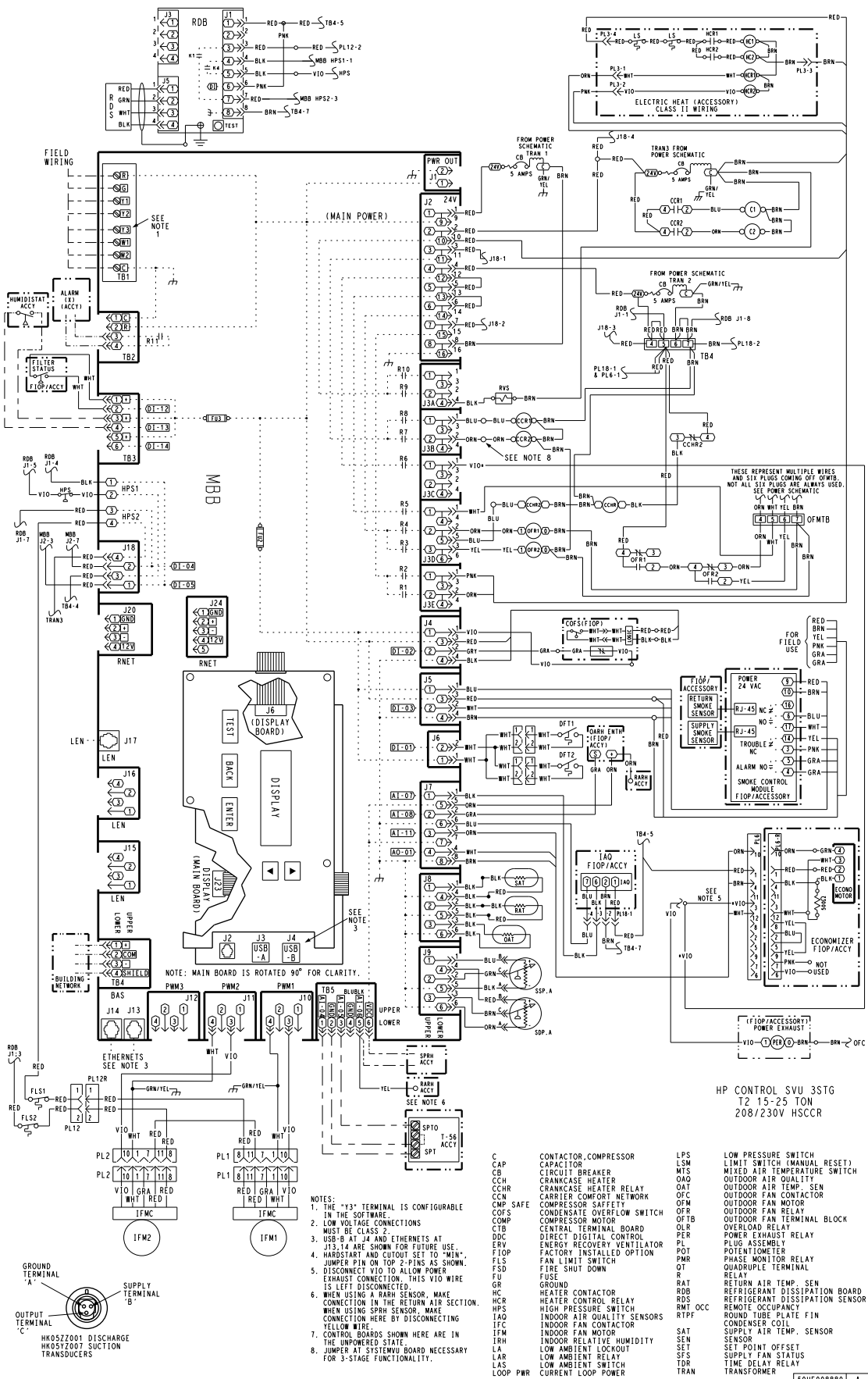
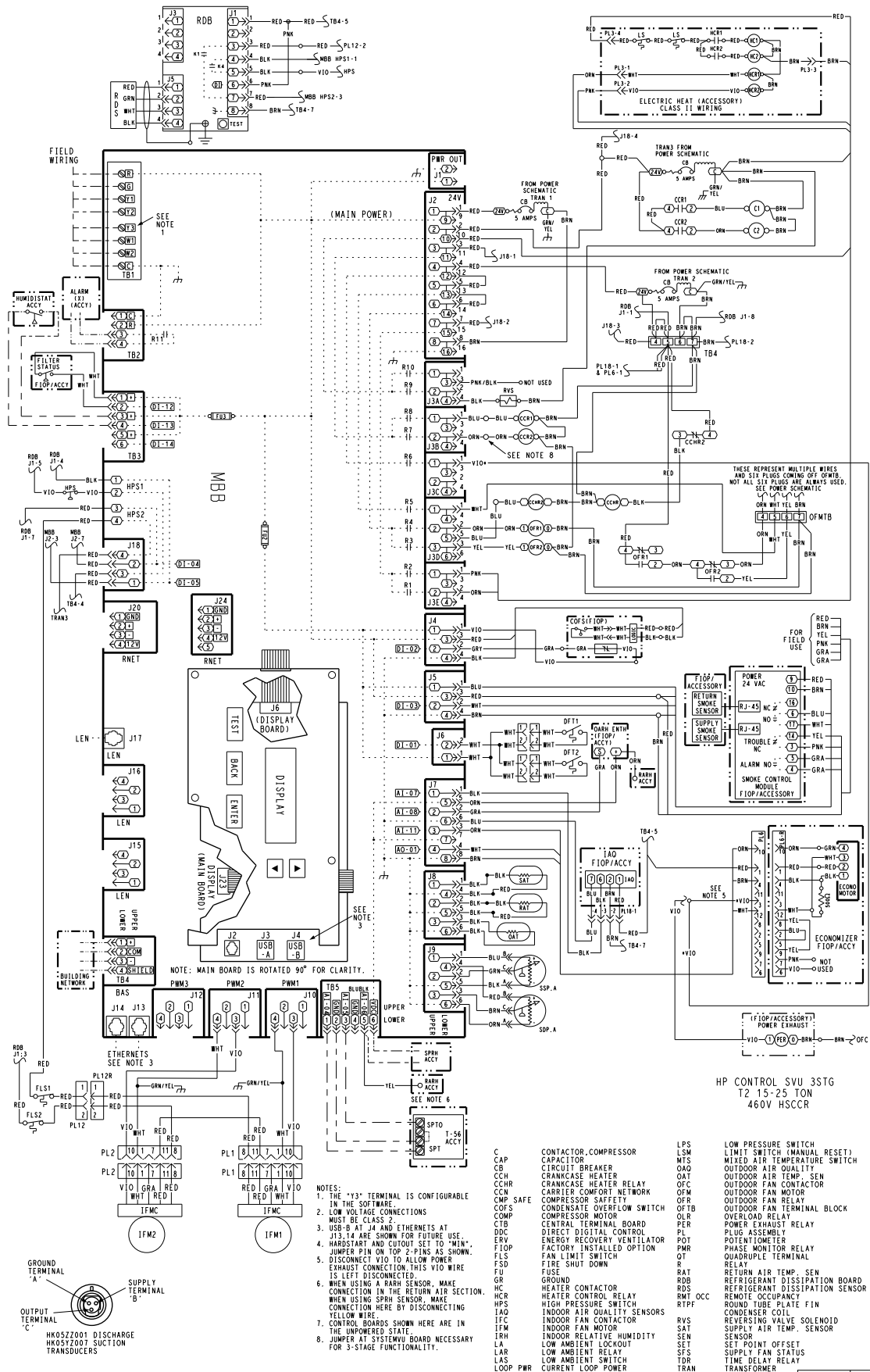


Fig. F — Typical 50GEQ*17-28 Control Wiring Diagram with SystemVu (208/230-3-60) — High SCCR

APPENDIX D — WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)



APPENDIX D — WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)

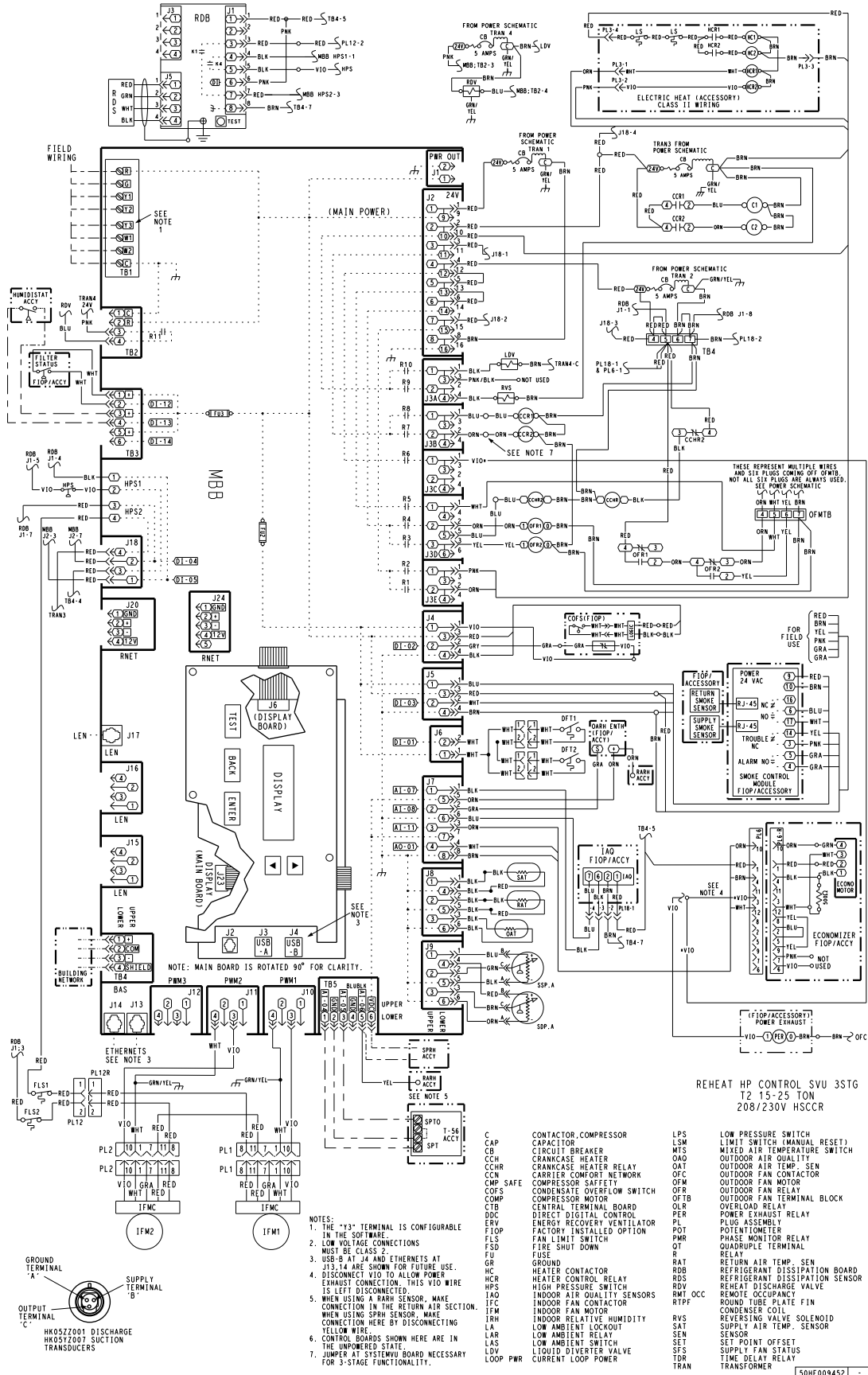


Fig. H — Typical 50GEQ*17-28 Control Wiring Diagram with SystemVu and Humidi-MiZer (208/230-3-60) — High SCCR

APPENDIX D — WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)

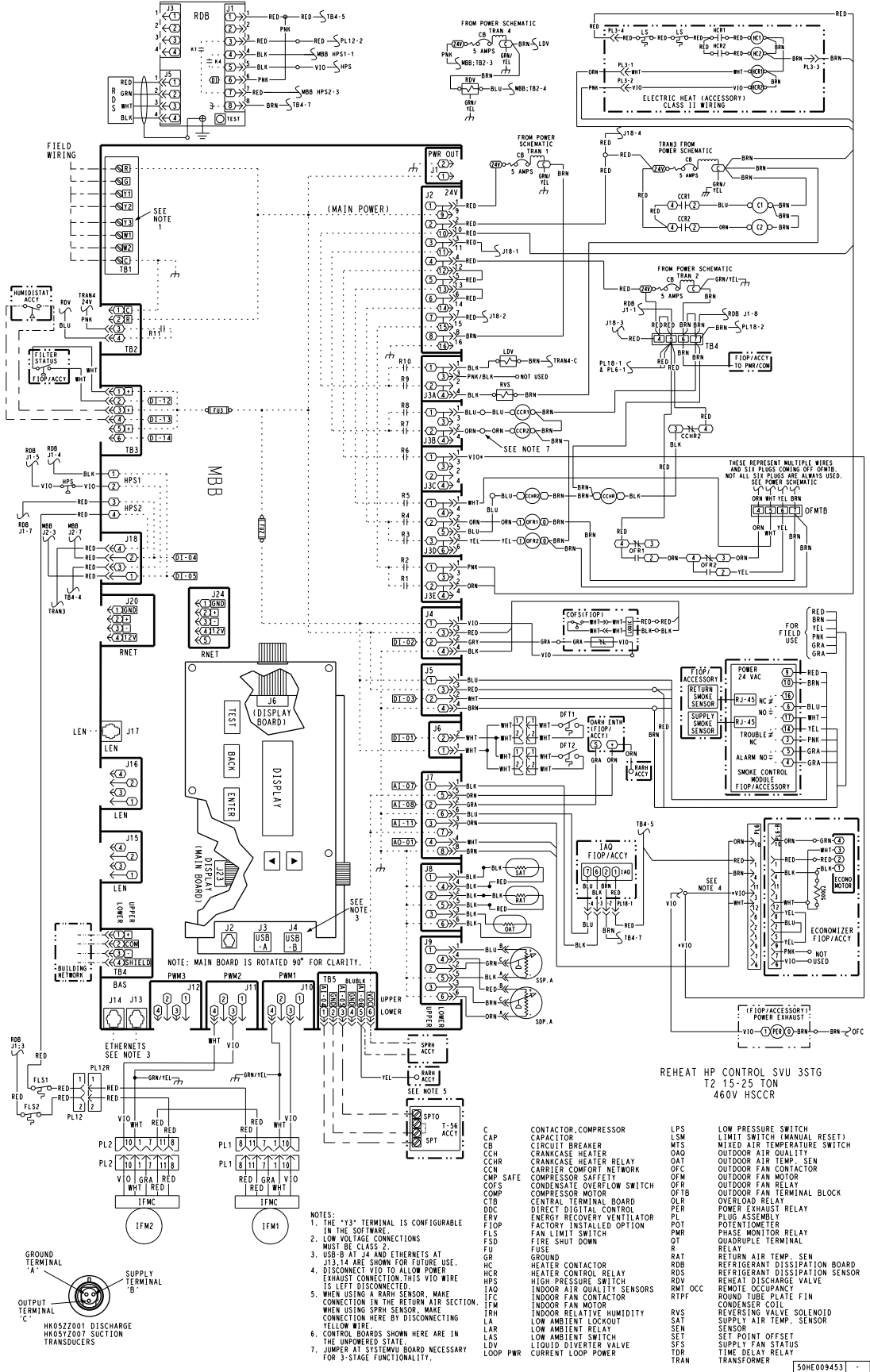


Fig. I — Typical 50GEQ*17-28 Control Wiring Diagram with SystemVu and Humidi-MiZer (460-3-60) — High SCCR

APPENDIX D — WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)

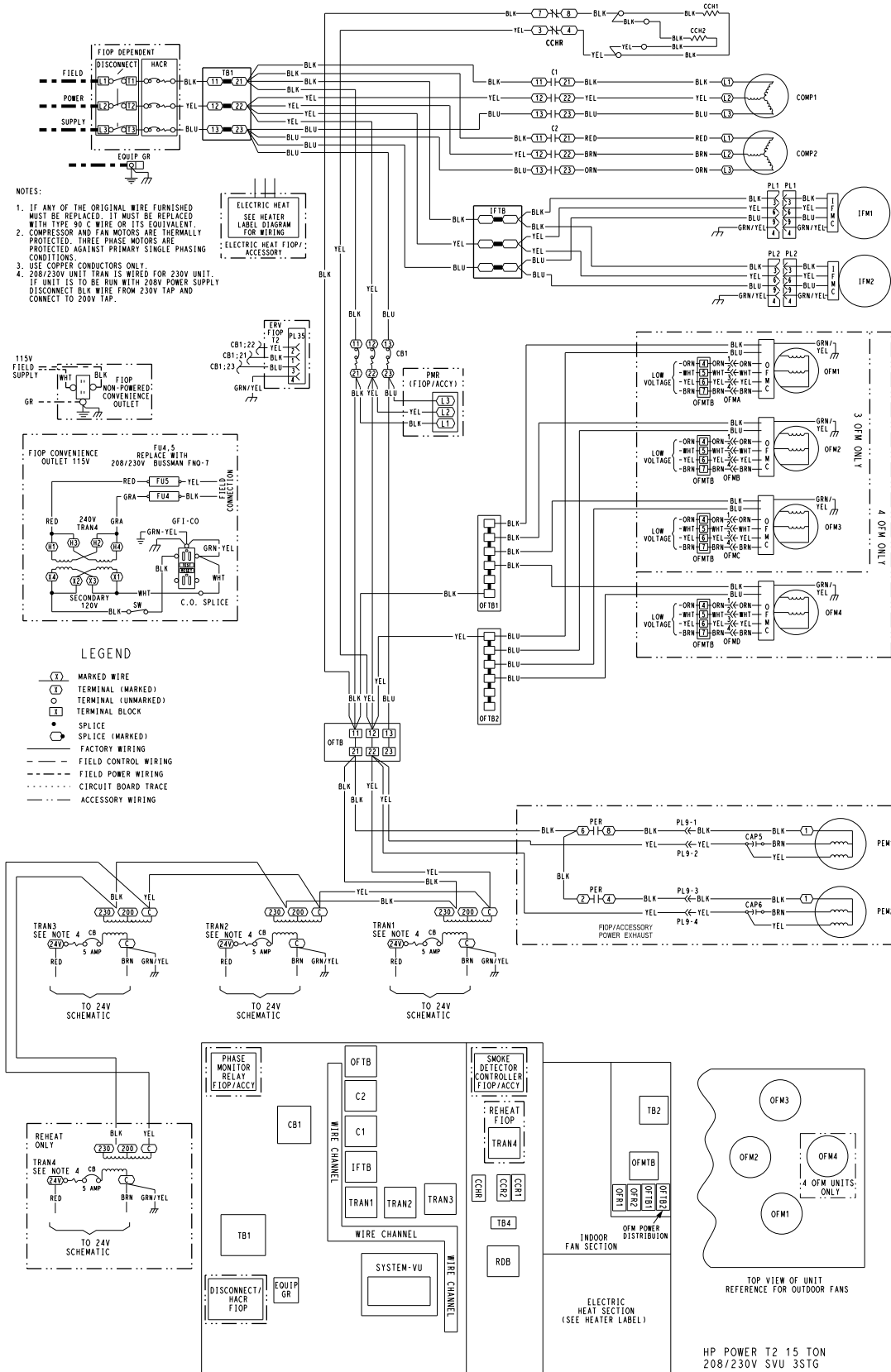


Fig. J — Typical 50GEQ*17 Power Wiring Diagram — SystemVu Controller (208/230-3-60)

APPENDIX D — WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)

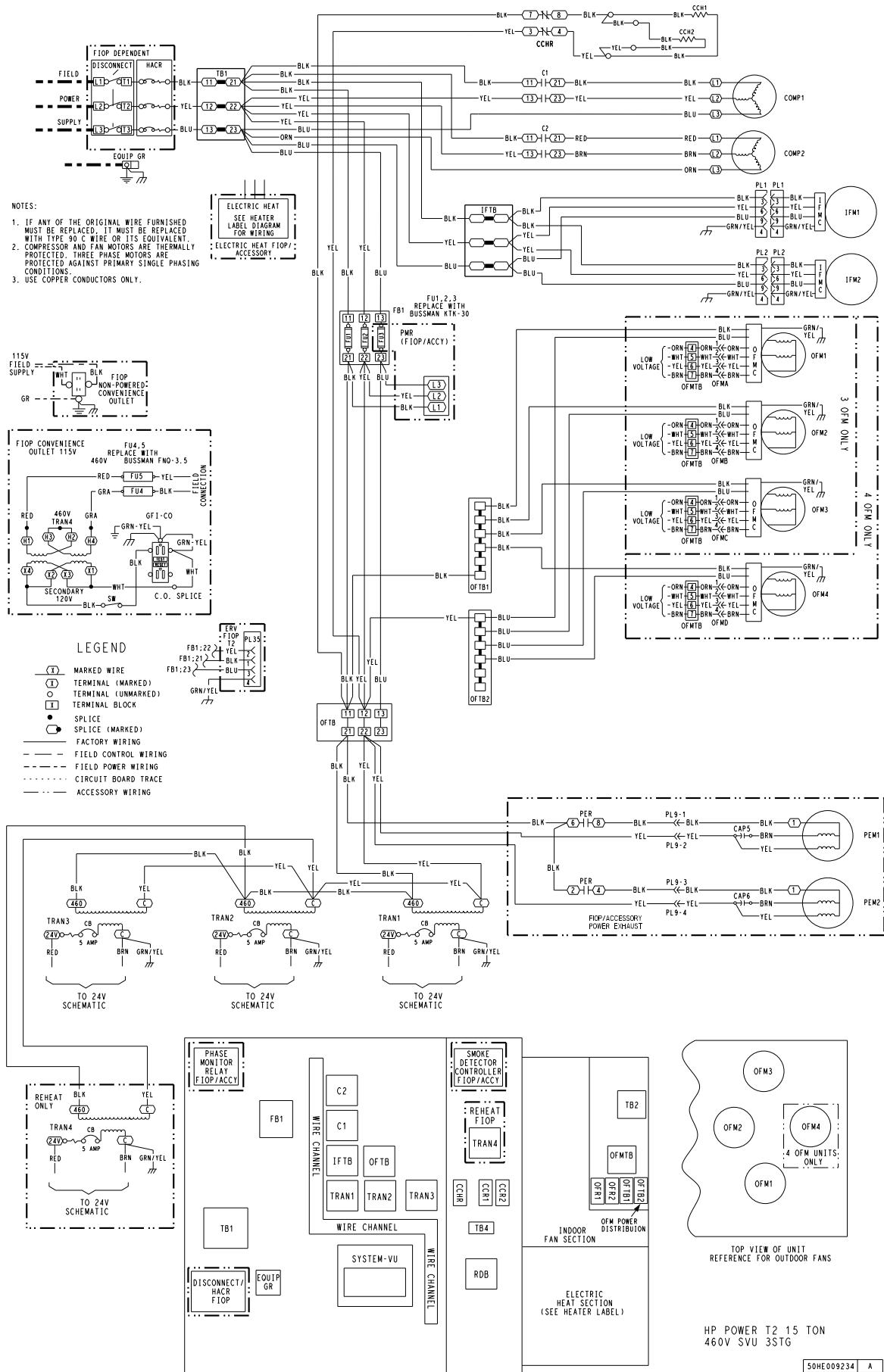


Fig. K — Typical 50GEQ*17 Power Wiring Diagram — SystemVu Controller (460-3-60)

APPENDIX D — WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)

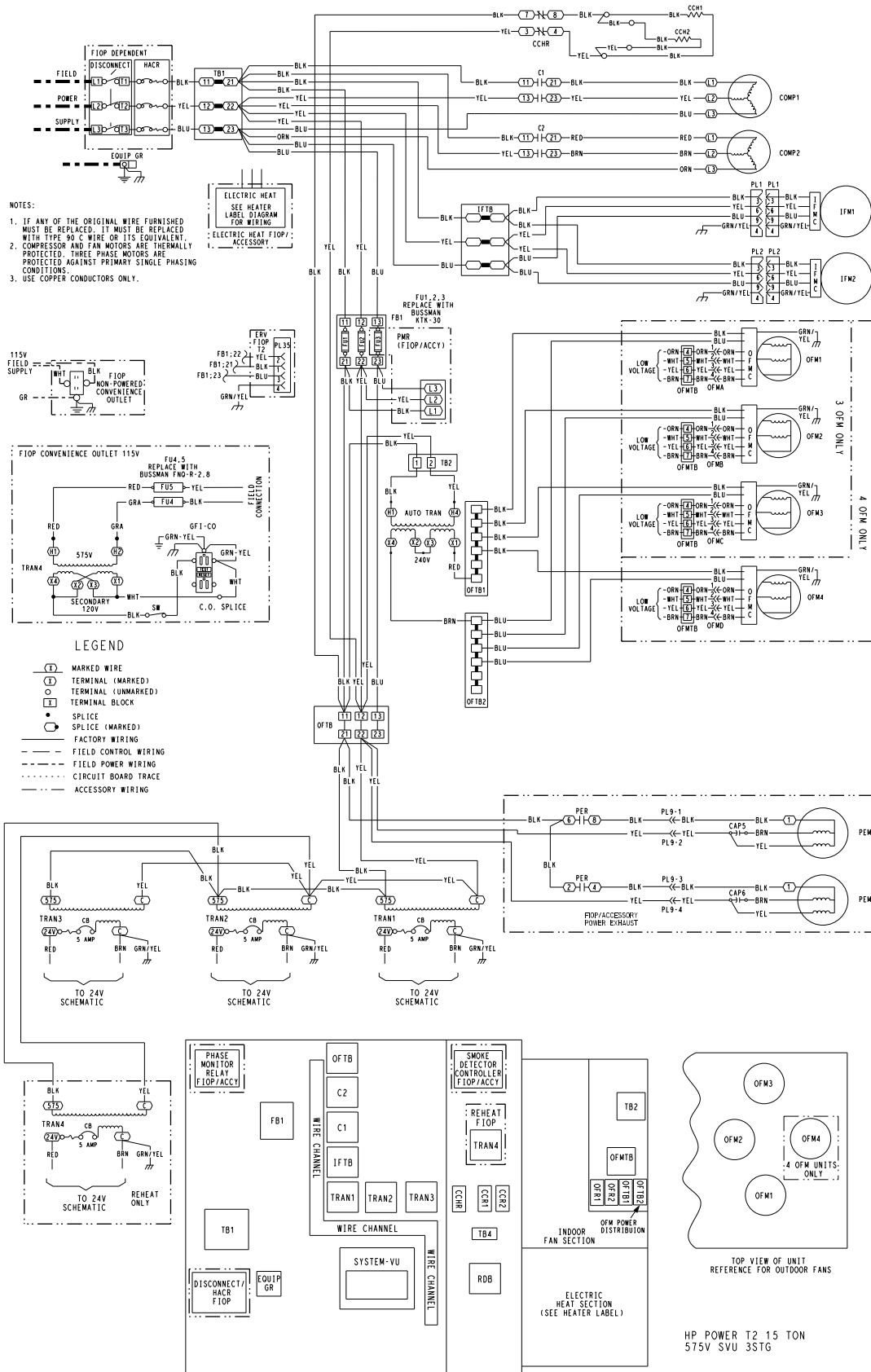
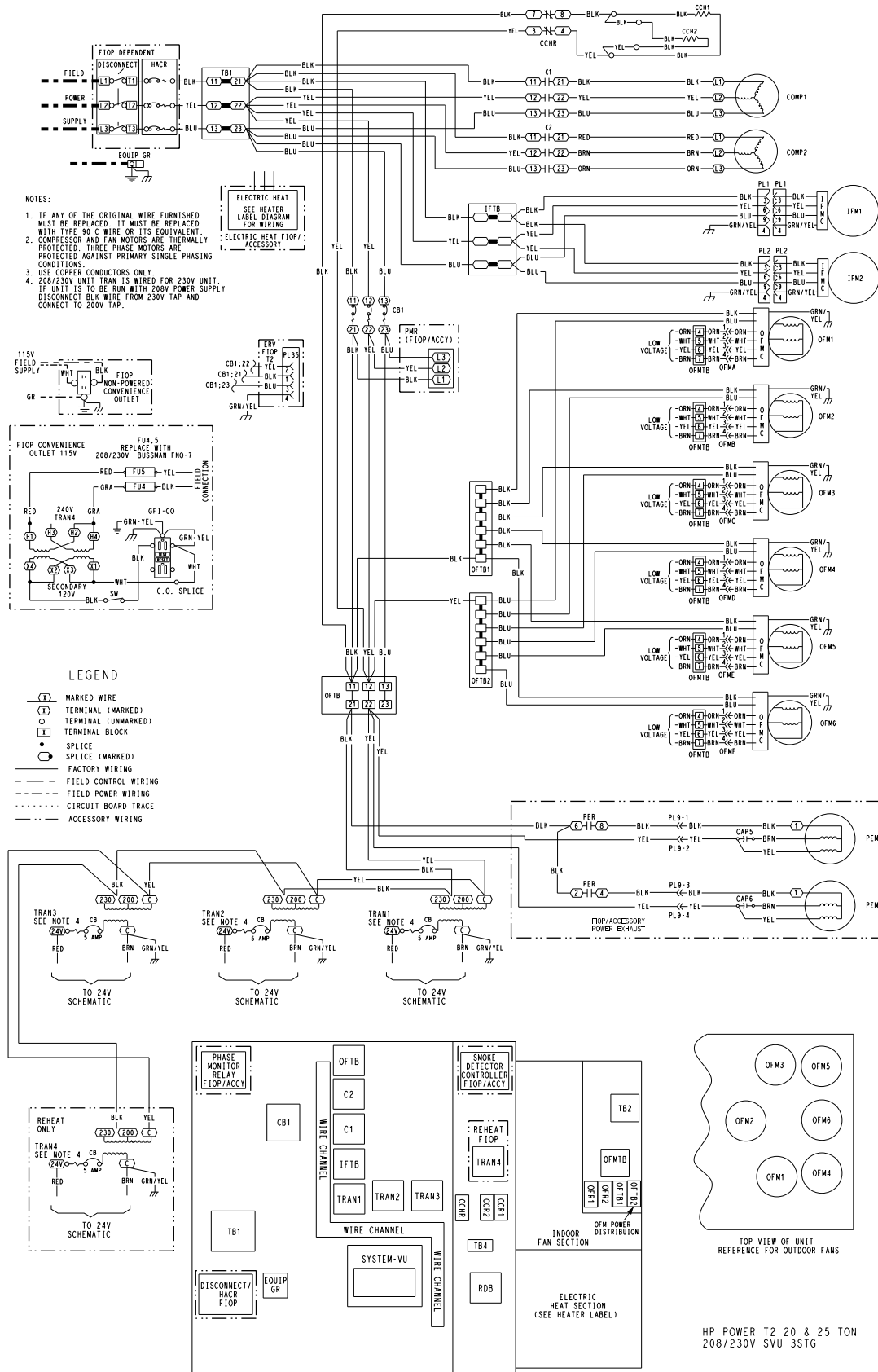


Fig. L — Typical 50GEQ*17 Power Wiring Diagram — SystemVu Controller (575-3-60)

APPENDIX D — WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)



APPENDIX D — WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)

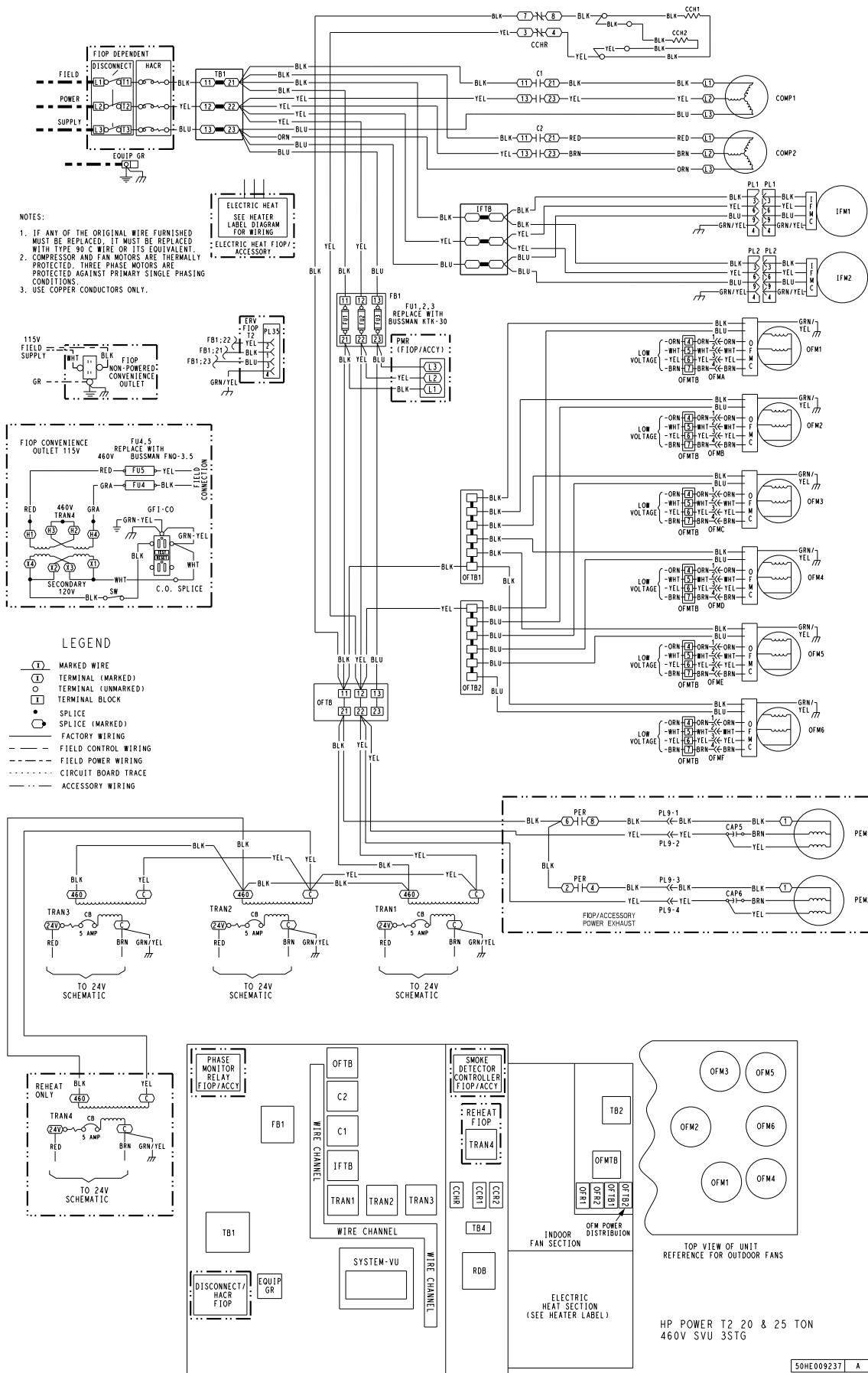


Fig. N — Typical 50GEQ*24-28 Power Wiring Diagram — SystemVu Controller (460-3-60)

APPENDIX D – WIRING DIAGRAMS (cont)

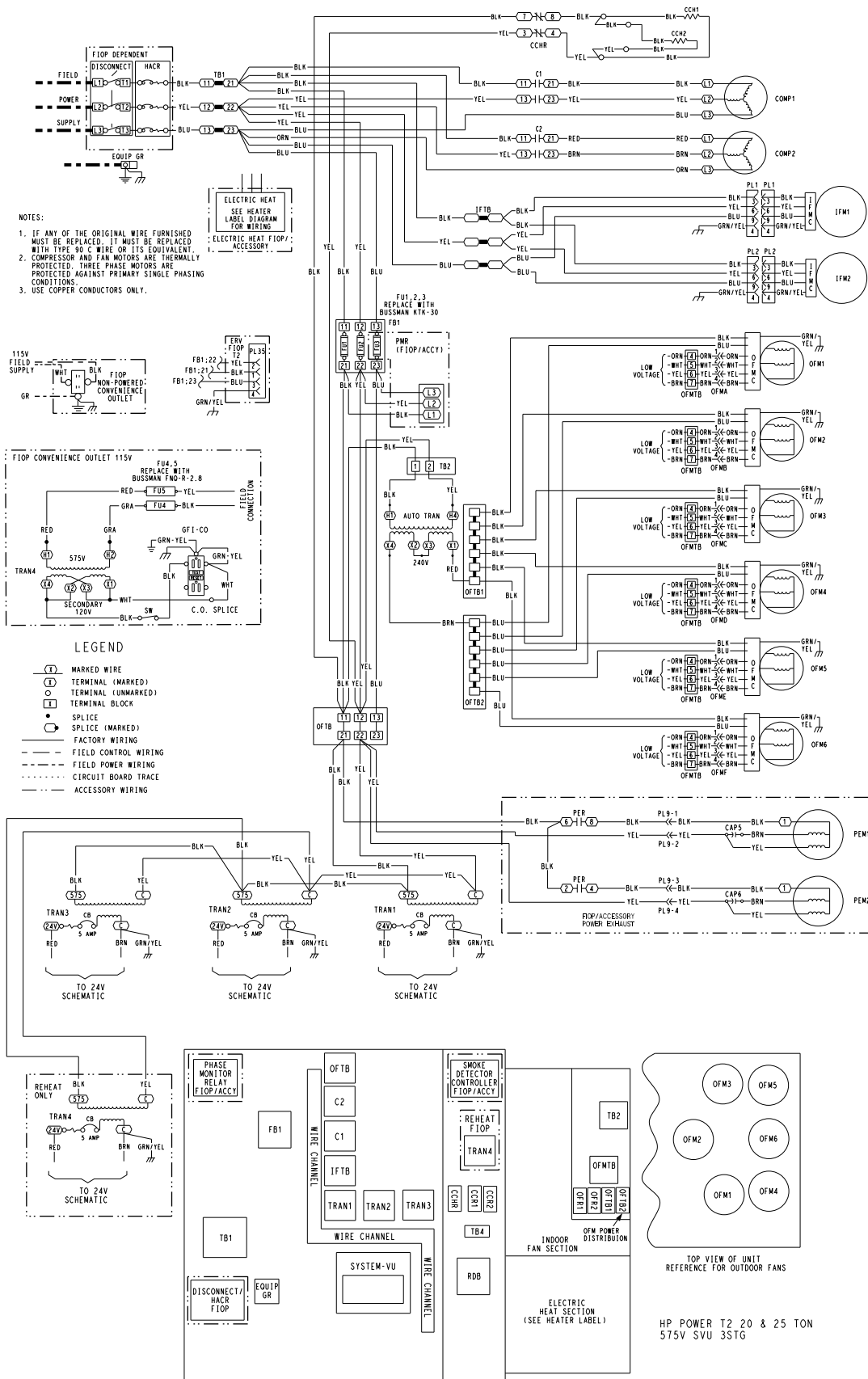


Fig. O — Typical 50GEQ*24-28 Power Wiring Diagram — SystemVu Controller (575-3-60)

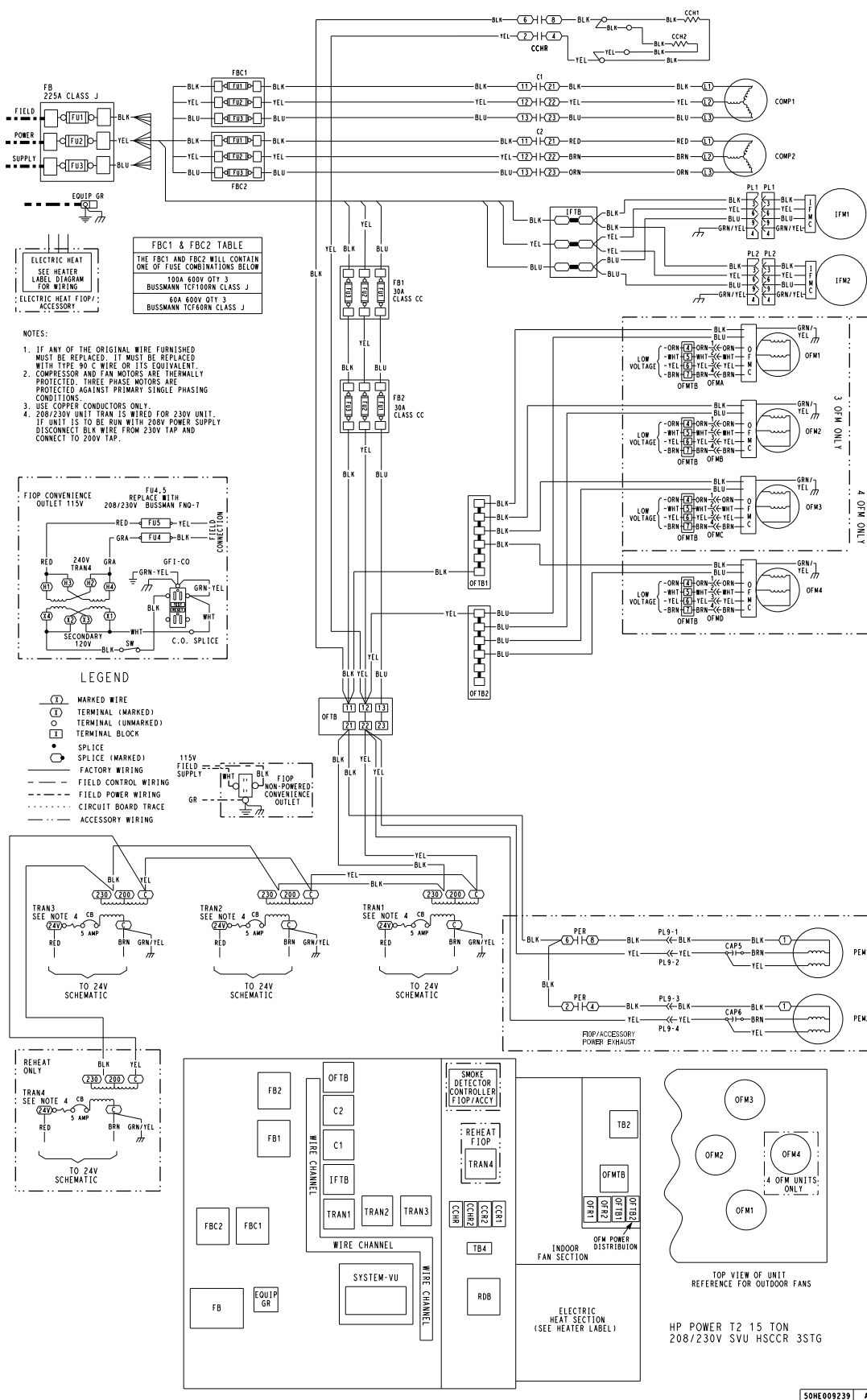
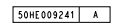


Fig. P — Typical 50GEQ*17 Power Wiring Diagram — SystemVu Controller (208/230-3-60) — High SCCR



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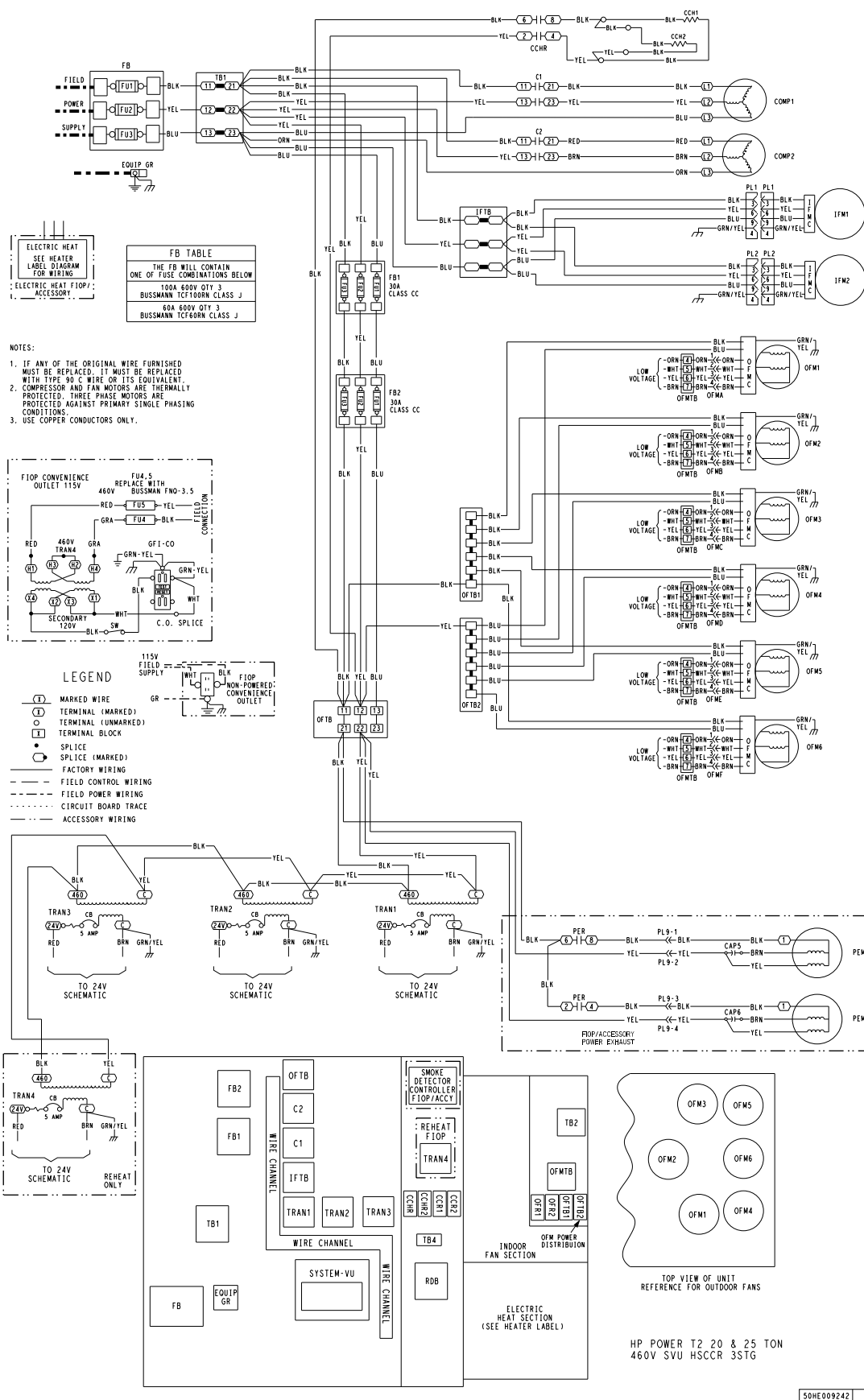


Fig. S — Typical 50GEQ*24-28 Power Wiring Diagram — SystemVu Controller (460-3-60) — High SCCR

START-UP CHECKLIST

50GEQ 17-28 3-Stage Single Packaged Rooftop Heat Pump Units

(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 service and maintenance document.

I. PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

MODEL NO. _____
JOB NAME _____
SERIAL NO. _____
ADDRESS _____
START-UP DATE _____
TECHNICIAN NAME _____
ADDITIONAL ACCESSORIES _____

Verify that all packaging materials have been removed from unit.	(Y/N) _____
Verify installation of outdoor air hood.	(Y/N) _____
Verify that condensate connection is installed per instructions.	(Y/N) _____
Verify that all electrical connections and terminals are tight.	(Y/N) _____
Verify ground integrity with a continuity test.	(Y/N) _____
Check that indoor-air filters are clean and in place.	(Y/N) _____
Check that outdoor air inlet screens are in place.	(Y/N) _____
Verify that unit is level.	(Y/N) _____
Verify that fan assembly is free of obstructions and rotor spins freely.	(Y/N) _____
Verify that scroll compressors are rotating in the correct direction.	(Y/N) _____
Verify yellow LED light on dissipation board is steady.	(Y/N) _____
Verify the dissipation board test button will operate the indoor fan for 1 minute.	(Y/N) _____
Verify installation of thermostat.	(Y/N) _____

III. START-UP

ELECTRICAL

Supply Voltage	L1-L2 _____	L2-L3 _____	L3-L1 _____
Compressor Amps 1	L1 _____	L2 _____	L3 _____
Compressor Amps 2	L1 _____	L2 _____	L3 _____
Supply Fan Amps	L1 _____	L2 _____	L3 _____

TEMPERATURES

Outdoor-Air Temperature	_____ °F DB (Dry Bulb)	
Return-Air Temperature	_____ °F DB	_____ °F WB (Wet Bulb)
Cooling Supply Air Temperature	_____ °F	

PRESSURES

Refrigerant Suction	STAGE 1	_____	PSIG	
	STAGE 2	_____	PSIG	
	STAGE 3	_____	PSIG	
Refrigerant Discharge	STAGE 1	_____	PSIG	
	STAGE 2	_____	PSIG	
	STAGE 3	_____	PSIG	

Verify Refrigerant Charge using Charging Charts. (Y/N) _____

GENERAL

Economizer minimum vent and changeover settings to job requirements (if equipped). (Y/N) _____

Verify smoke detector unit shutdown by utilizing magnet test. (Y/N) _____

IV. HUMIDI-MIZER® START-UP

STEPS

- 1. Use Service Test mode to turn on maximum cooling.
 - a. Turn on Cool A1 test under Cool Test menu (Y/N) _____
 - b. Turn on Cool A2 Test under Cool Test Menu (Y/N) _____

OBSERVE AND RECORD

- a. Suction pressure _____ PSIG _____ PSIG
 - b. Discharge pressure _____ PSIG _____ PSIG
 - c. Entering air temperature _____ °F _____ °F
 - d. Liquid temperature at outlet or reheat coil _____ °F _____ °F
 - e. Confirm correct rotation for compressor (Y/N) _____
 - f. Check for correct ramp-up of outdoor fan motor as condenser coil warms (Y/N) _____
- 2. Check unit charge per charging chart. (Y/N) _____
 - 3. Switch unit to HIGH-LATENT mode (SUBCOOL) by turning Humidi-MiZer test to SUBCOOL under the COOL TEST menu. (Y/N) _____

OBSERVE

- a. Reduction in suction pressure (5 to 7 psi expected) (Y/N) _____
 - b. Discharge pressure unchanged (Y/N) _____
 - c. Liquid temperature drops to 50 to 55°F range (Y/N) _____
 - d. LDV solenoid energized (valve switches to reheat coil flow) (Y/N) _____
- 4. Switch unit to DEHUMID (REHEAT) by turning Humidi-MiZer test to REHEAT under the COOL TEST menu. (Y/N) _____

OBSERVE

- a. Suction pressure increases to normal cooling level (Y/N) _____
 - b. Discharge pressure decreases 30 to 50 PSI (Y/N) _____
 - c. Liquid temperature returns to normal cooling level (Y/N) _____
 - d. LDV solenoid energized (valve switches to reheat coil flow) (Y/N) _____
 - e. RDV solenoid energized, valve opens for flow (Y/N) _____
- 5. Switch unit to OFF by turning Humidi-MiZer test to OFF under the COOL TEST menu. Compressor and outdoor fan stop, RDV or LDV solenoids de-energized. (Y/N) _____

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE