



**WeatherExpert®**  
**48JC04-06 Ultra High Efficiency**  
**Single Package Rooftop Gas Heating/**  
**Electric Cooling Unit**  
**with Puron® (R-410A) Refrigerant**

# Installation Instructions

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## SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

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

### **WARNING**

Electrical shock can cause personal injury and death. Shut off all power to this equipment during installation and service. There may be more than one disconnect switch. Tag all disconnect locations to alert others not to restore power until work is completed.

### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **FIRE, EXPLOSION HAZARD**

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

Disconnect gas piping from unit when pressure testing at pressure greater than 0.5 psig (3450 Pa). Pressures greater than 0.5 psig will cause gas valve damage resulting in hazardous condition. If gas valve is subjected to pressure greater than 0.5 psig, it must be replaced before use. When pressure testing field-supplied gas piping at pressures of 0.5 psig or less, a unit connected to such piping must be isolated by closing the manual gas valve(s).

### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **UNIT OPERATION AND SAFETY HAZARD**

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

R-410A refrigerant systems operate at higher pressures than standard R-22 systems. Do not use R-22 service equipment or components on R-410A refrigerant equipment.

### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **PERSONAL INJURY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD**

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

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

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

### **⚠ CAUTION**

#### **PERSONAL INJURY HAZARD**

Failure to follow this caution may result in personal injury.

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

### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **CARBON-MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD**

Failure to follow instructions could result in severe personal injury or death due to carbon-monoxide poisoning, if combustion products infiltrate into the building.

Check that all openings in the outside wall around the vent (and air intake) pipe(s) are sealed to prevent infiltration of combustion products into the building.

Check that furnace vent (and air intake) terminal(s) are not obstructed in any way during all seasons.

### **⚠ AVERTISSEMENT**

#### **RISQUE D'INTOXICATION AU MONOXYDE DE CARBONE**

Si ces directives ne sont pas suivies, cela peut entraîner des blessures graves ou une intoxication au monoxyde de carbone pouvant causer la mort, si des produits de combustion s'infiltrant dans le bâtiment.

Vérifier que toutes les ouvertures pratiquées dans le mur extérieur autour du ou des tuyaux d'évent (et de la prise d'air) sont scellées de manière à empêcher l'infiltration de produits de combustion dans le bâtiment.

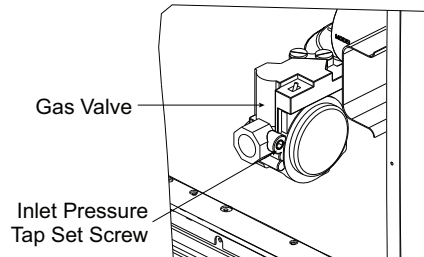
Veiller à ce que la ou les sorties de l'évent de l'appareil de chauffage (et la prise d'air) ne soient, en aucune façon, obstruées, quelle que soit la saison.

### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **FIRE HAZARD**

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

Inlet pressure tap set screw must be tightened and 1/8 in. NPT pipe plug must be installed to prevent gas leaks.

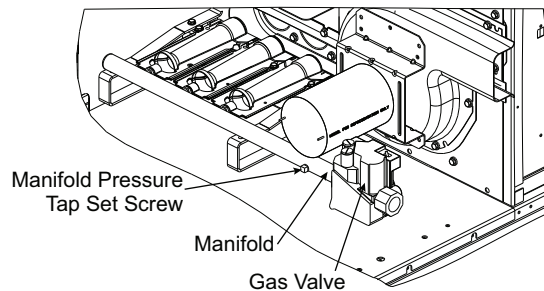


### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **FIRE HAZARD**

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

Manifold pressure tap set screw must be tightened and 1/8 in. NPT pipe plug must be installed to prevent gas leaks.



### **MODEL NUMBER NOMENCLATURE AND DIMENSIONS**

See Fig. 1 for 48JC model number nomenclature. See Fig. 2 (on pages 4-6) for unit dimensional drawings and service clearance dimensions.

## Rated Indoor Airflow

Table 1 lists the rated indoor airflow used for the AHRI efficiency rating for the units covered in this document.

**Table 1 — Rated Indoor Airflow**

MODEL NUMBER	RATED INDOOR AIRFLOW (cfm)
48JC**04	1125
48JC**05	1430
48JC**06	2000




Position:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Example:	4	8	J	C	D	V	0	6	A	2	A	5	-	3	A	0	A	0

<b>Unit Heat Type</b> 48 = Gas Heat Packaged Rooftop	<b>Factory Assigned</b> 0 = Standard 1 = LTL
<b>Model Series - WeatherExpert®</b> JC = Ultra High Efficiency	<b>Electrical Options</b> A = None B = HACR Breaker C = Non-Fused Disconnect (NFD) D = Thru-The-Base (TTB) Connections E = HACR Circuit Breaker and TTB F = Non-Fused Disconnect and TTB N = Phase Monitor Protection P = Phase Monitor and HACR Q = Phase Monitor and NFD R = Phase Monitor and TTB S = Phase Monitor and HACR and TTB T = Phase Monitor and NFD and TTB
<b>Heat Options</b> D = Low Gas Heat E = Medium Gas Heat F = High Gas Heat S = Low Heat with Stainless Steel HX (Heat Exchanger) R = Medium Heat with Stainless Steel HX T = High Heat with Stainless Steel HX	<b>Service Options (Foil-Faced Insulation Standard)</b> 0 = None 1 = Unpowered Convenience Outlet 2 = Powered Convenience Outlet 3 = Hinged Access Panels 4 = Hinged Access Panels and Unpowered Convenience Outlet 5 = Hinged Panels and Powered Convenience Outlet 6 = MERV 8 High Efficiency Filters 7 = MERV 8 High Efficiency Filters and Unpowered Convenience Outlet 8 = MERV 8 High Efficiency Filters and Powered Convenience Outlet 9 = MERV 8 High Efficiency Filters and Hinged Panels A = MERV 8 High Efficiency Filters, Hinged Panels and Unpowered Convenience Outlet B = MERV 8 High Efficiency Filters, Hinged Panels and Powered Convenience Outlet
<b>Refrig. Systems Options</b> V = Variable Speed Cooling Capacity W = Variable Speed Cooling Capacity with Humidi-MiZer® System	<b>Air Intake / Exhaust Options</b> A = None B = EconoMiSer® 2 Temperature Economizer with Barometric Relief F = EconoMiSer 2 Enthalpy Economizer with Barometric Relief U = Ultra Low Leak EconoMiSer 2 Temp. Economizer with Barometric Relief W = Ultra Low Leak EconoMiSer 2 Enthalpy Economizer with Barometric Relief
<b>Cooling Tons</b> 04 = 3 ton 05 = 4 ton 06 = 5 ton	<b>Base Unit Controls</b> 3 = SystemVu™ Controls — Standard all units
<b>Sensor Options</b> A = None B = RA (Return Air) Smoke Detector C = SA (Supply Air) Smoke Detector D = RA + SA Smoke Detector E = CO <sub>2</sub> F = RA Smoke Detector and CO <sub>2</sub> G = SA Smoke Detector and CO <sub>2</sub> H = RA + SA Smoke Detector and CO <sub>2</sub> J = Condensate Overflow Switch K = Condensate Overflow Switch and RA Smoke Detector L = Condensate Overflow Switch and RA and SA Smoke Detectors M = Condensate Overflow Switch and SA Smoke Detector N = Condensate Overflow Switch and CO <sub>2</sub> P = Condensate Overflow Switch w/ CO <sub>2</sub> + RA Smoke Detector Q = Condensate Overflow Switch w/ CO <sub>2</sub> + SA Smoke Detector R = Condensate Overflow Switch w/ CO <sub>2</sub> + RA and SA Smk. Det.	<b>Design Revision</b> - = Factory Design Revision
<b>Vane Axial Fan - Indoor Fan Options</b> 1 = Direct Drive EcoBlue™ — Standard Static 2 = Direct Drive EcoBlue — Medium Static 3 = Direct Drive EcoBlue — High Static	<b>Voltage</b> 1 = 575-3-60 5 = 208/230-3-60 6 = 460-3-60
<b>Coil Options - Round Tube/Plate Fin Condenser Coil (Outdoor - Indoor - Hail Guard)</b> 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 E = Cu/Cu — Al/Cu F = Cu/Cu — Cu/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 Guard R = Cu/Cu — Al/Cu — Louvered Hail Guard S = Cu/Cu — Cu/Cu — Louvered Hail Guard	

**Fig. 1 — 48JC 04-06 Model Number Nomenclature (Example)**

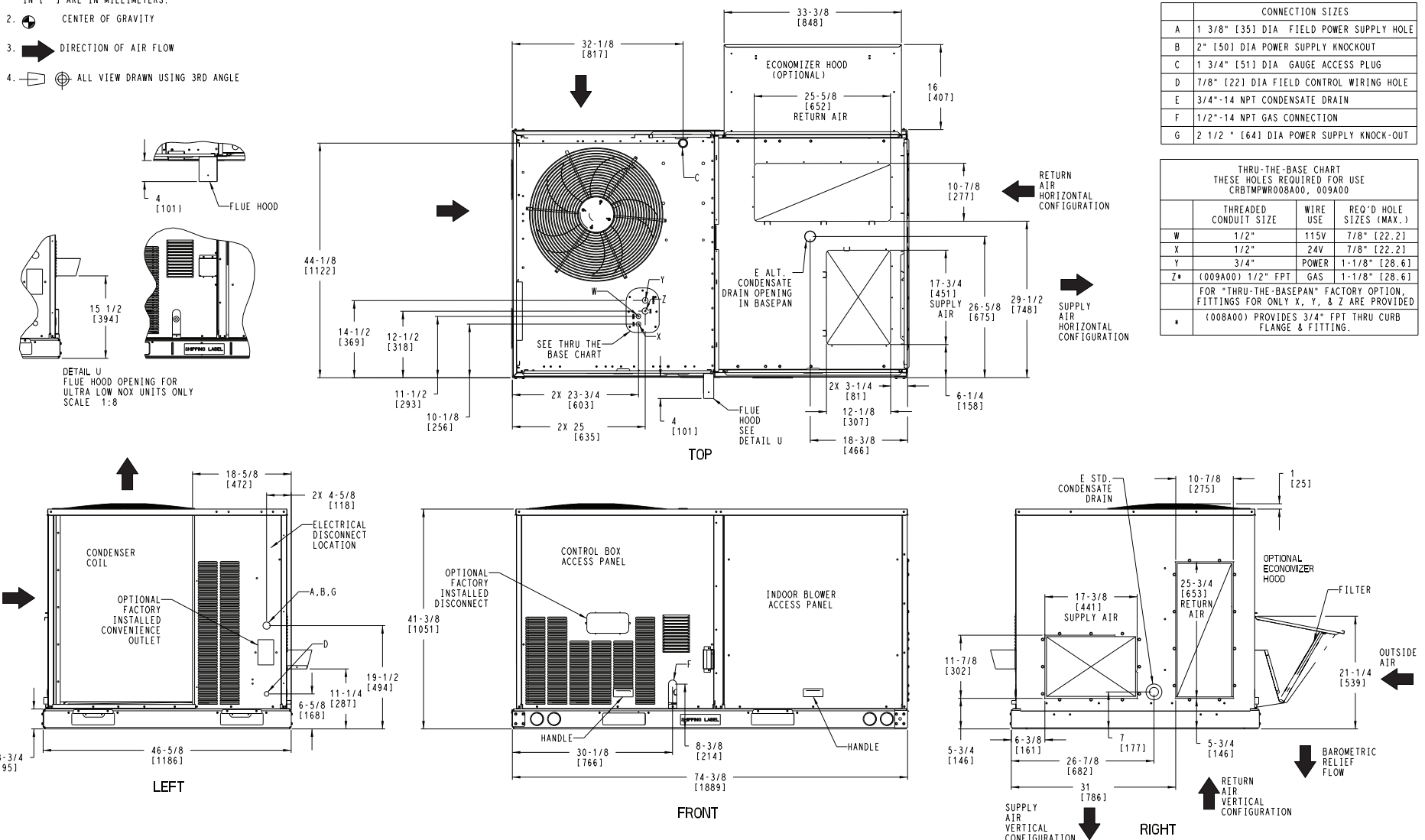
NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES, DIMENSIONS IN [ ] ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2.  CENTER OF GRAVITY
3.  DIRECTION OF AIR FLOW
4.  ALL VIEW DRAWN USING 3RD ANGLE



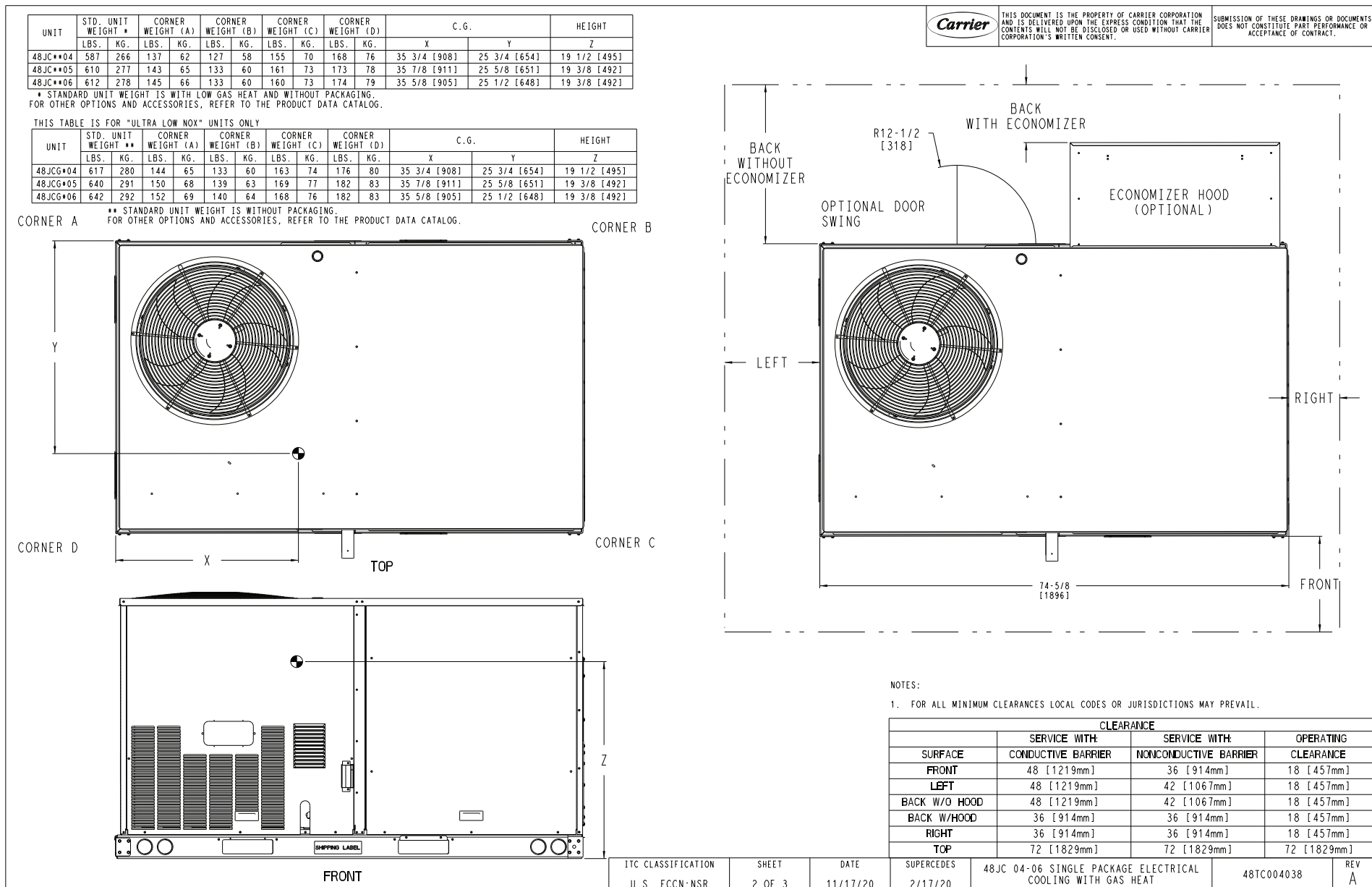
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ITC CLASSIFICATION	SHEET	DATE	SUPERCEDES	48JC 04-06 SINGLE PACKAGE ELECTRICAL COOLING WITH GAS HEAT	48TC004038	REV A
U.S. ECCN:NSR	1 OF 3	11/17/20	2/17/20			

Fig. 2 — Unit Dimensional Drawing



ITC CLASSIFICATION  
U.S. ECCN:NSR

SHEET  
2 OF 3

DATE  
11/17/20

SUPERCEDES  
2/17/20

48JC 04-06 SINGLE PACKAGE ELECTRICAL COOLING WITH GAS HEAT

48TC004038

REV  
A

**Fig. 2 — Unit Dimensional Drawing (cont)**

**Fig. 2 — Unit Dimensional Drawing (cont)**



## INSTALLATION

### Jobsite Survey

Complete the following checks before installation.

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

### Step 1 — Plan for Unit Location

Select a location for the unit and its support system (curb or other) that provides for the minimum clearances required for safety. This includes the clearance to combustible surfaces, unit performance and service access below, around and above unit as specified in unit drawings. See Fig. 2 on page 5.

NOTE: Consider also the effect of adjacent units.

Be sure that unit is installed such that snow will not block the combustion intake or flue outlet.

Unit may be installed directly on wood flooring or on Class A, B, or C roof-covering material when roof curb is used.

Do not install unit in an indoor location. Do not locate air inlets near exhaust vents or other sources of contaminated air. For proper unit operation, adequate combustion and ventilation air must be provided in accordance with Section 5.3 (Air for Combustion and Ventilation) of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 (American National Standards Institute) and NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 54 TIA-54-84-1. In Canada, installation must be in accordance with the CAN1-B149 installation codes for gas burning appliances.

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

Locate mechanical draft system flue assembly at least 4 ft (1.2 m) from any opening through which combustion products could enter the building, and at least 4 ft (1.2 m) from any adjacent building (or per local code). Locate the flue assembly at least 10 ft (3.05 m) from an adjacent unit's fresh air intake hood if within 3 ft (0.91 m) of same elevation (or per local code). When unit is located adjacent to public walkways, flue assembly must be at least 7 ft (2.1 m) above grade.

Select a unit mounting system that provides adequate height to allow installation of condensate trap per requirements. Refer to Install External Condensate Trap and Line on page 16 for required trap dimensions.

### ROOF MOUNT

Check building codes for weight distribution requirements. Unit operating weights are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2 — Operating Weights**

48JC--	UNIT LB (KG)		
	04	05	06
Base Unit	587 (266)	610 (277)	612 (278)
Economizer			
Vertical	50 (23)	50 (23)	50 (23)
Horizontal	80 (36)	80 (36)	80 (36)
Humidi-MiZer® System	27 (10)	34 (13)	34 (13)
Cu Fins	25 (11)	43 (20)	56 (25)
Powered Outlet	35 (16)	35 (16)	35 (16)
Curb			
14 in. (356 mm)	110 (50)	110 (50)	110 (50)
24 in. (610 mm)	145 (66)	145 (66)	145 (66)

### Step 2 — Plan for Sequence of Unit Installation

The support method used for this unit will dictate different sequences for the steps of unit installation. For example, on curb-mounted units, some accessories must be installed on the unit before the unit is placed on the curb. Review the following for recommended sequences for installation steps:

#### CURB-MOUNTED INSTALLATION

1. Install curb
2. Install field-fabricated ductwork inside curb
3. Install accessory thru-base service connection package (affects curb and unit) (refer to accessory installation instructions for details)
4. Prepare bottom condensate drain connection to suit planned condensate line routing (refer to Install External Condensate Trap and Line on page 16 for details)
5. Rig and place unit
6. Install outdoor air hood
7. Install flue hood
8. Install gas piping
9. Install condensate line trap and piping
10. Make electrical connections
11. Install other accessories

#### PAD-MOUNTED INSTALLATION

1. Prepare pad and unit supports
2. Check and tighten the bottom condensate drain connection plug
3. Rig and place unit
4. Convert unit to side duct connection arrangement
5. Install field-fabricated ductwork at unit duct openings
6. Install outdoor air hood
7. Install flue hood
8. Install gas piping
9. Install condensate line trap and piping
10. Make electrical connections
11. Install other accessories

#### FRAME-MOUNTED INSTALLATION

Frame-mounted applications generally follow the sequence for a curb installation. Adapt the sequence as required to suit specific installation plan.

### Step 3 — Inspect Unit

Inspect unit for transportation damage. File any claim with transportation agency.

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

On units with hinged panel option, check to be sure all latches are snug and in closed position.

Locate the carton containing the outside air hood parts. Do not remove carton until unit has been rigged and located in final position.

### Step 4 — Provide Unit Support

#### ROOF CURB MOUNT

Accessory roof curb details and dimensions are shown in Fig. 3. Assemble and install accessory roof curb in accordance with instructions shipped with the curb.

NOTE: The gasketing of the unit to the roof curb is critical for a watertight seal. Install gasket supplied with the roof curb as shown in Fig. 3. Improperly applied gasket can also result in air leaks and poor unit performance.

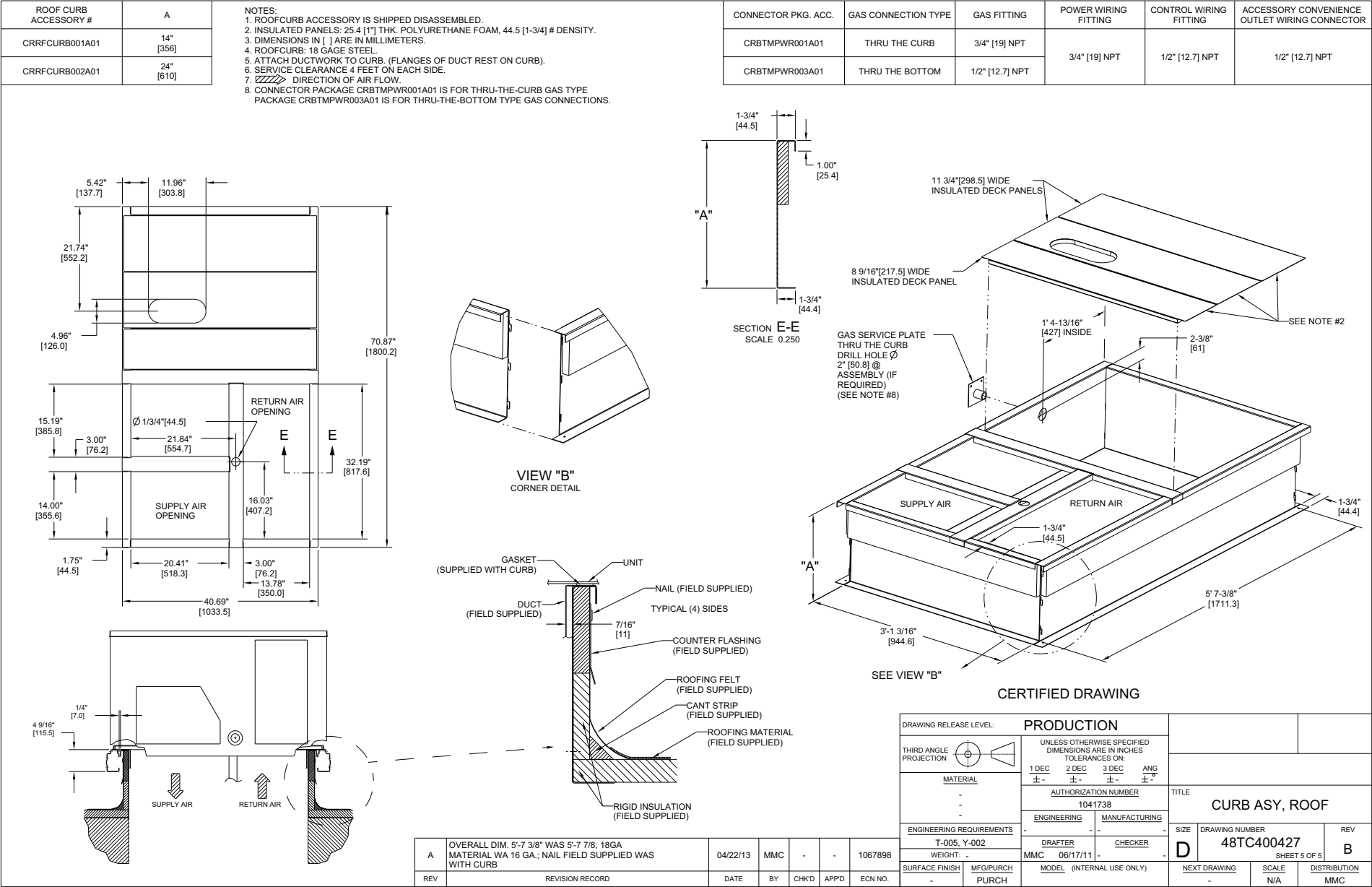
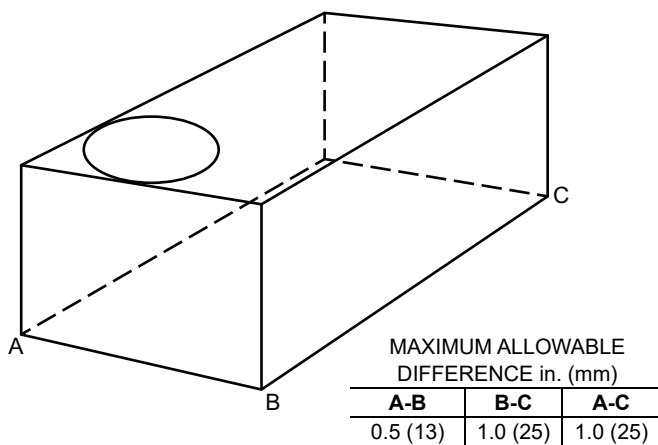


Fig. 3 — Roof Curb Details





**Fig. 4 — Unit Leveling Tolerances**

Curb should be level. This is necessary for unit drain to function properly. Unit leveling tolerances are shown in Fig. 4. Refer to Accessory Roof Curb Installation Instructions for additional information as required.

Install insulation, cant strips, roofing felt, and counter flashing as shown. Ductwork must be attached to curb and not to the unit. The accessory thru-the-base power and gas connection package must be installed before the unit is set on the roof curb. If field-installed thru-the-roof curb gas connections are desired, use factory-supplied 1/2 in. pipe coupling and gas plate assembly to mount the thru-the-roof curb connection to the roof curb. Gas connections and power connections to the unit must be field-installed after the unit is installed on the roof curb.

If electric and control wiring is to be routed through the basepan, attach the accessory thru-the-base service connections to the basepan in accordance with the accessory installation instructions.

#### SLAB MOUNT (HORIZONTAL UNITS ONLY)

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

**NOTE:** Horizontal units may be installed on a roof curb if required.

#### ALTERNATE UNIT SUPPORT (IN LIEU OF CURB OR SLAB MOUNT)

A non-combustible sleeper rail can be used in the unit curb support area. If sleeper rails cannot be used, support the long sides of the unit with a minimum of 3 equally spaced 4 in. x 4 in. (102 mm x 102 mm) pads on each side.

### Step 5 — Field Fabricate Ductwork

Cabinet return-air static pressure (a negative condition) shall not exceed 0.35 in. wg (87 Pa) with economizer or 0.45 in. wg (112 Pa) without economizer.

For vertical ducted applications, secure all ducts to roof curb and building structure. Do not connect ductwork to unit.

Fabricate supply ductwork so that the cross sectional dimensions are equal to or greater than the unit supply duct opening dimensions for the first 18 in. (458 mm) of duct length from the unit basepan.

Insulate and weatherproof all external ductwork, joints, and roof openings with counter flashing and mastic in accordance with applicable codes.

Ducts passing through unconditioned spaces must be insulated and covered with a vapor barrier.

If a plenum return is used on a vertical unit, the return should be ducted through the roof deck to comply with applicable fire codes.

A minimum clearance is not required around ductwork.

### Step 6 — Rig and Place Unit

#### ⚠ CAUTION

##### PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in damage to roofing materials.

Membrane roofs can be cut by sharp sheet metal edges. Be careful when placing any sheet metal parts on such roof.

Keep unit upright and do not drop. Spreader bars are required. Rollers may be used to move unit across a roof. Rigging materials under unit (cardboard or wood) must be removed PRIOR to placing the unit on the roof curb. Level by using unit frame as a reference. See Table 2 and Fig. 5 for additional information.

Lifting holes are provided in base rails as shown in Fig. 5. Refer to rigging instructions on unit.

Rigging materials under unit (cardboard to prevent base pan damage) must be removed PRIOR to placing the unit on the roof curb.

When using the standard side drain connection, ensure the red plug in the alternate bottom connection is tight. Do this before setting the unit in place. The red drain plug can be tightened with a 1/2 in. square socket drive extension. For further details, see “Install External Condensate Trap and Line” on page 16.

Before setting the unit onto the curb, recheck gasketing on curb.

#### POSITIONING ON CURB

#### ⚠ CAUTION

##### UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage.

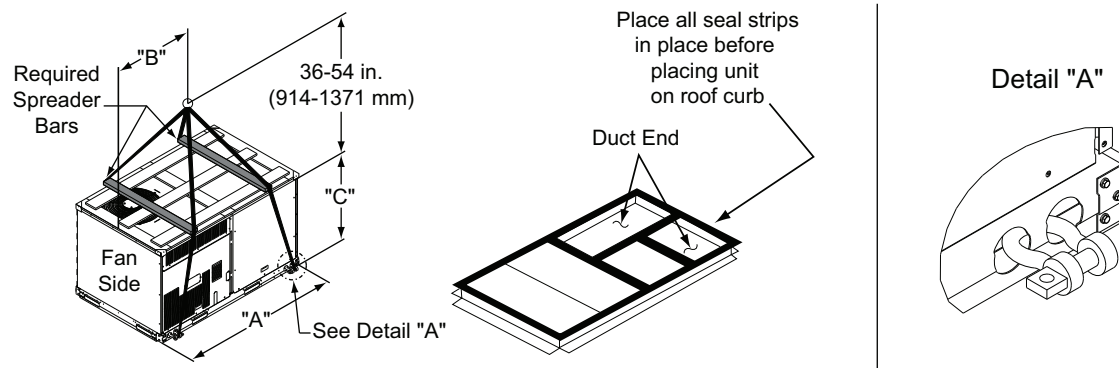
All panels must be in place when rigging. Unit is not designed for handling by fork truck when packaging is removed.

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

Position unit on roof curb so that the following clearances are maintained: 1/4 in. (6.4 mm) clearance between the roof curb and the base rail inside the front and rear, 0.0 in. clearance between the roof curb and the base rail inside on the duct end of the unit. This will result in the distance between the roof curb and the base rail inside on the condenser end of the unit being approximately 1/4 in. (6.4 mm).

Although unit is weatherproof, guard against water from higher level runoff and overhangs.

Flue vent discharge must have a minimum horizontal clearance of 4 ft (1220 mm) from electric and gas meters, gas regulators, and gas relief equipment. Minimum distance between unit and other electrically live parts is 48 in. (1220 mm).



**NOTE(S):**

1. SPREADER BARS ARE REQUIRED. Top damage will occur if spreader bars are not used.
2. Hook rigging shackles through holes in base rail, as shown in Detail A. Holes in base rails are centered around the unit center of gravity. Use wooden top to prevent rigging straps from damaging unit.

UNIT	MAXIMUM WEIGHT		DIMENSIONS					
			A		B		C	
	lb	kg	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm
<b>48JC**04</b>	963	437	74.5	1890	35.8	910	41.5	1055
<b>48JC**05</b>	1018	462	74.5	1890	35.8	910	41.5	1055
<b>48JC**06</b>	1020	463	74.5	1890	35.8	910	41.5	1055

**Fig. 5 — Rigging Details**

Flue gas can deteriorate building materials. Orient unit such that flue gas will not affect building materials. Locate mechanical draft system flue assembly at least 48 in. (1220 mm) from an adjacent building or combustible material.

NOTE: Installation of accessory flue discharge deflector kit will reduce the minimum clearance to combustible material to 18 in. (460 mm).

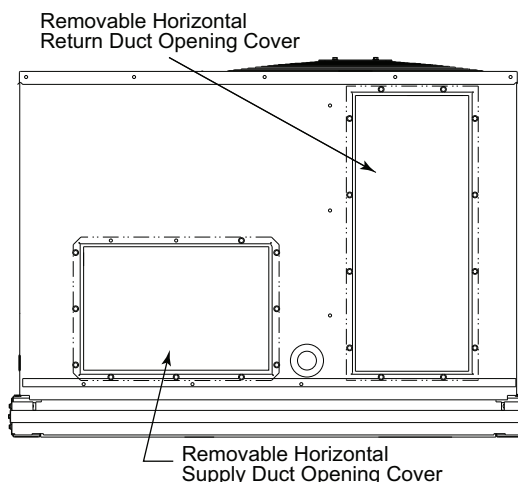
After unit is in position, remove rigging skids and shipping materials.

### Step 7 — Convert to Horizontal and Connect Ductwork (When Required)

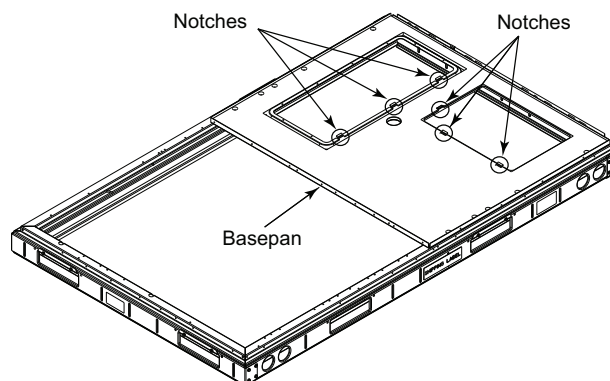
Unit is shipped in the vertical duct configuration. Unit without factory-installed economizer or return-air smoke detector option may be field-converted to horizontal ducted configuration. To convert to horizontal configuration, remove screws from side duct opening covers (see Fig. 6) and remove covers. Use the screws to install the covers on vertical duct openings with the insulation-side down. The panels must be inserted into the notches on the basepan to properly seal. The notches are covered by the tape used to secure the insulation to the basepan and are not easily seen. See Fig. 7 for position of the notches in the basepan. Seals around duct openings must be tight. Secure with screws as shown in Fig. 8. Cover seams with foil duct tape.

Field-supplied flanges should be attached to horizontal duct openings and all ductwork should be secured to the flanges. Insulate and weatherproof all external ductwork, joints, and roof or building openings with counter flashing and mastic in accordance with applicable codes.

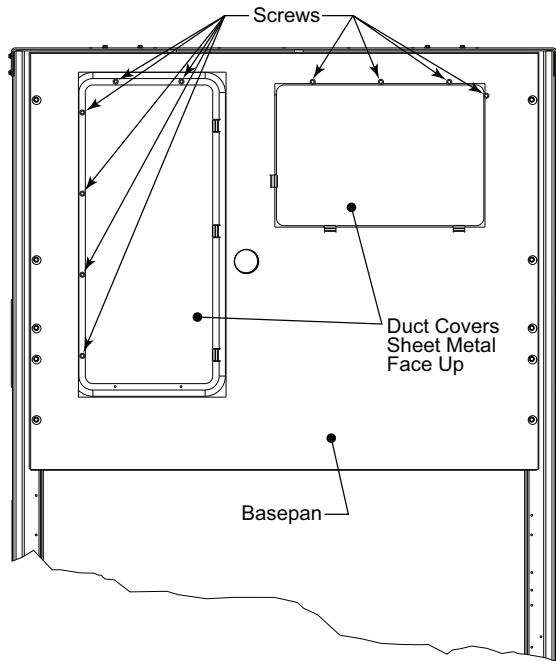
Do not cover or obscure visibility to the unit's informative data plate when insulating horizontal ductwork.



**Fig. 6 — Horizontal Conversion Panels**



**Fig. 7 — Location of Notches**



**Fig. 8 — Horizontal Duct Panels In Place**

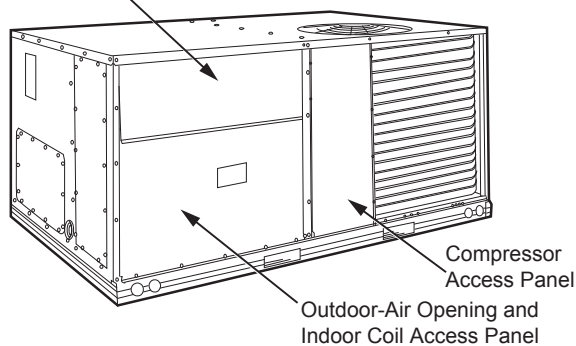
## Step 8 — Install Outside Air Hood

### ECONOMIZER HOOD PACKAGE REMOVAL AND SETUP (FACTORY OPTION)

The hood is shipped in knock-down form and must be field assembled. The indoor coil access panel is used as the hood top while the hood sides, divider and filter are packaged together, attached to a metal support tray using plastic stretch wrap, and shipped in the return air compartment behind the indoor coil access panel. The hood assembly's metal tray is attached to the basepan and also attached to the damper using 2 plastic tie-wraps.

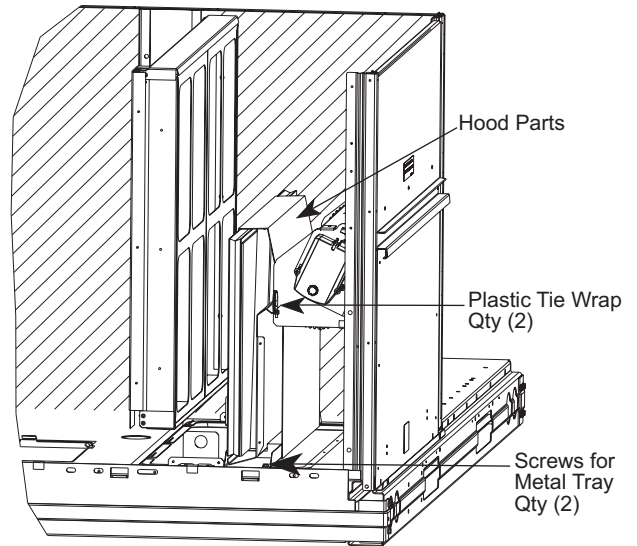
1. To gain access to the hood, remove the filter access panel. See Fig. 9.

Filter Access Panel



**Fig. 9 — Typical Access Panel Locations**

2. Locate the (2) screws holding the metal tray to the basepan and remove. Locate and cut the (2) plastic tie-wraps securing the assembly to the damper. See Fig. 10. Be careful to not damage any wiring or cut tie-wraps securing any wiring.



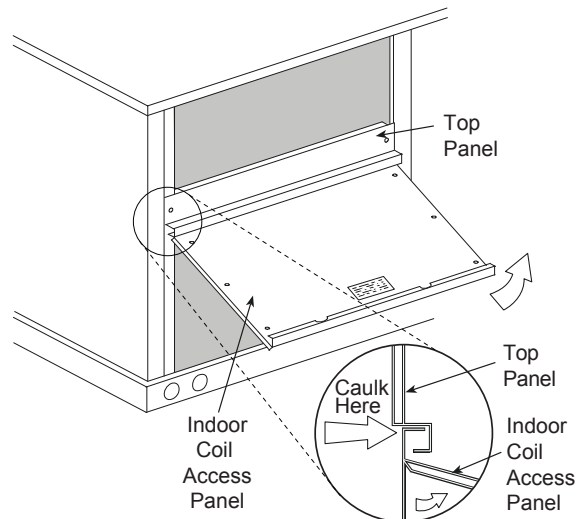
**Fig. 10 — Economizer Hood Parts Location**

3. Carefully lift the hood assembly (with metal tray) through the filter access opening and assemble per the steps outlined in the following section (Economizer Hood).

### ECONOMIZER HOOD

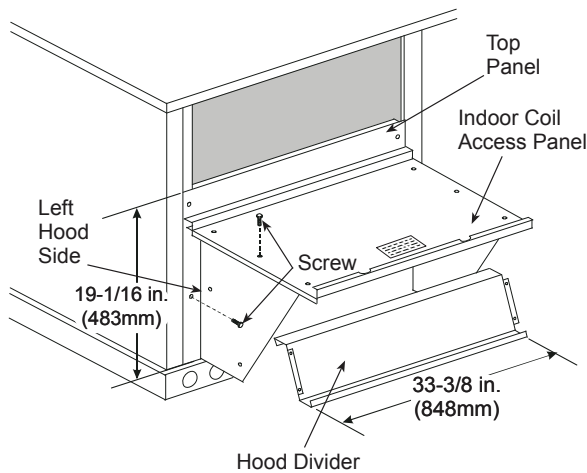
NOTE: If the power exhaust accessory is to be installed on the unit, the hood shipped with the unit will not be used and must be discarded. Save the aluminum filter for use in the power exhaust hood assembly.

1. The indoor coil access panel will be used as the top of the hood. Remove the screws along the sides and bottom of the indoor coil access panel. See Fig. 11.



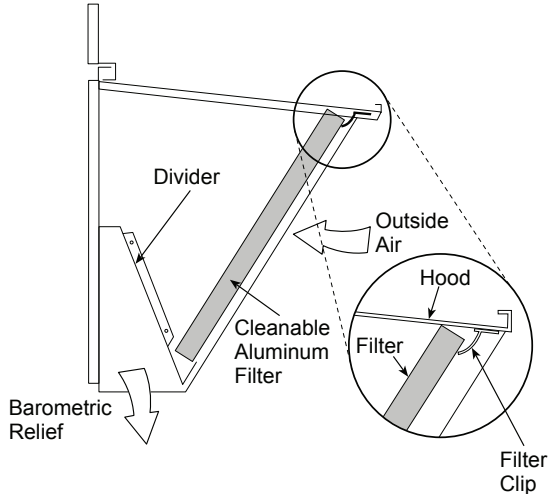
**Fig. 11 — Indoor Coil Access Panel Relocation**

2. Swing out indoor coil access panel and insert the hood sides under the panel (hood top). Use the screws provided to attach the hood sides to the hood top. Use screws provided to attach the hood sides to the unit. See Fig. 12.



**Fig. 12 — Economizer Hood Construction**

3. Remove the shipping tape holding the economizer barometric relief damper in place (economizer only).
4. Insert the hood divider between the hood sides. See Fig. 12 and 13. Secure hood divider with 2 screws on each hood side. The hood divider is also used as the bottom filter rack for the aluminum filter.
5. Open the filter clips which are located underneath the hood top. Insert the aluminum filter into the bottom filter rack (hood divider). Push the filter into position past the open filter clips. Close the filter clips to lock the filter into place. See Fig. 13.
6. Caulk the ends of the joint between the unit top panel and the hood top.
7. Replace the filter access panel.

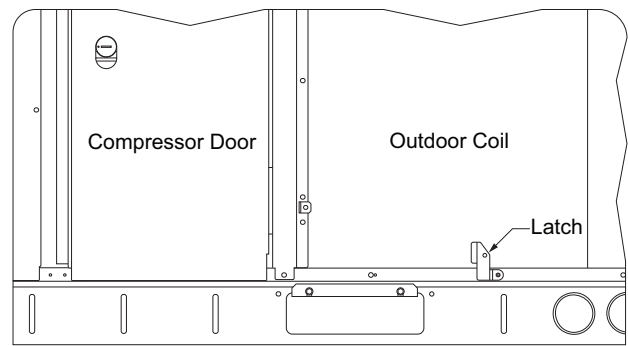


**Fig. 13 — Economizer Filter Installation**

### Step 9 — Units with Hinged Panels Only

If the unit does not have hinged panels, skip this step and continue to Step 10.

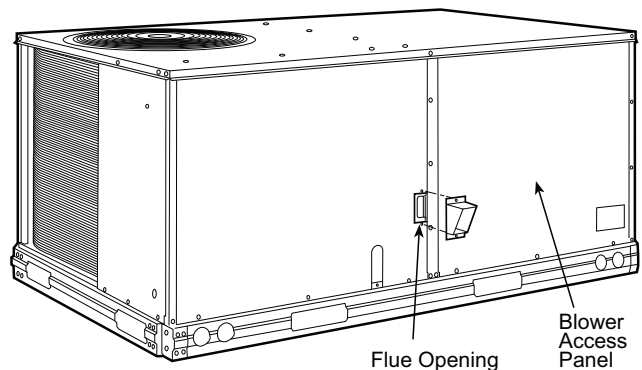
Relocate latch shipped inside the compressor compartment behind the hinged compressor door to location shown in Fig. 14 after unit installation.



**Fig. 14 — Compressor Door Latch Location**

### Step 10 — Install Flue Hood

Flue hood is shipped screwed to the basepan beside the burner compartment access panel. Remove from shipping location and using screws provided, install flue hood and screen in location shown in Fig. 15.



**Fig. 15 — Flue Hood Details**

### Step 11 — Install Gas Piping

Installation of the gas piping must be accordance with local building codes and with applicable national codes. In U.S.A., refer to NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 National Fuel Gas Code (NFGC). In Canada, installation must be accordance with the CAN/CSA B149.1 and CAN/CSA B149.2 installation codes for gas burning appliances.

This unit is factory equipped for use with Natural Gas fuel at elevations up to 2000 ft (610 m) above sea level. Unit may be field converted for operation at elevations above 2000 ft (610 m) and/or for use with liquefied petroleum fuel. See accessory kit installation instructions regarding these accessories.

**NOTE:** Furnace gas input rate on rating plate is for installation up to 2000 ft (610 m) above sea level. The input rating for altitudes above 2000 ft (610 m) must be derated by 4% for each 1000 ft (305 m) above sea level.

For natural gas applications, gas pressure at unit gas connection must not be less than 4 in. wg (996 Pa) or greater than 13 in. wg (3240 Pa) while the unit is operating. See Table 3. For liquefied petroleum applications, the gas pressure must not be less than 11 in. wg (2740 Pa) or greater than 13 in. wg (3240 Pa) at the unit connection. See Table 4.

**Table 3 — Natural Gas Supply Line Pressure Ranges**

UNIT MODEL	UNIT SIZE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
48JC	04, 05, 06	4.0 in. wg (996 Pa)	13.0 in. wg (3240 Pa)

**Table 4 — Liquid Propane Supply Line Pressure Ranges**

UNIT MODEL	UNIT SIZE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
48JC	04, 05, 06	11.0 in. wg (2740 Pa)	13.0 in. wg (3240 Pa)

The gas supply pipe enters the unit at the burner access panel on the front side of the unit, through the long slot at the bottom of the access panel. The gas connection to the unit is made to the 1/2 in. FPT gas inlet port on the unit gas valve.

Manifold pressure is factory-adjusted for natural gas fuel use. Adjust as required to obtain best flame characteristics. See Table 5.

**Table 5 — Natural Gas Manifold Pressure Ranges**

UNIT MODEL	UNIT SIZE	HIGH FIRE	LOW FIRE
48JC	04, 05, 06	3.5 in. wg (872 Pa)	1.7 in. wg (423 Pa)

Manifold pressure for LP fuel use must be adjusted to specified range. Follow instructions in the accessory kit to make initial readjustment, see Table 6.

**Table 6 — Liquid Propane Manifold Pressure Ranges**

UNIT MODEL	UNIT SIZE	HIGH FIRE	LOW FIRE
48JC	04, 05, 06	10 in. wg (2490 Pa)	5 in. wg (1245 Pa)

### ⚠ CAUTION

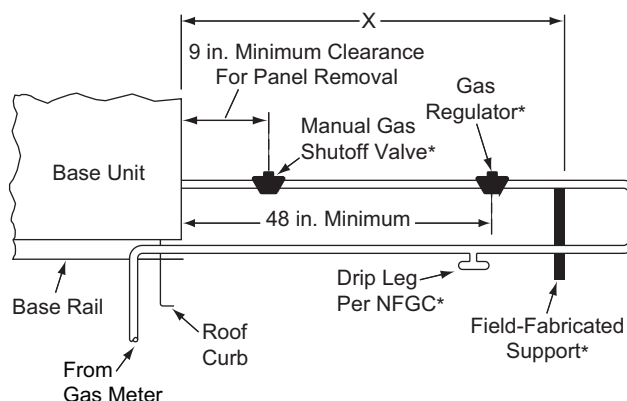
#### EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage.

When connecting the gas line to the unit gas valve, the installer **MUST** use a backup wrench to prevent damage to the valve.

Install a gas supply line that runs to the unit heating section. Refer to the NFPA 54/NFPA or equivalent code for gas pipe sizing data. Do not use a pipe size smaller than 1/2 in. Size the gas supply line to allow for a maximum pressure drop of 0.5 in. wg (124 Pa) between gas regulator source and unit gas valve connection when unit is operating at high-fire flow rate.

The gas supply line can approach the unit in 3 ways: horizontally from outside the unit (across the roof), thru-curb/under unit basepan (accessory kit required), or through unit basepan (factory option or accessory kit required). Consult accessory kit installation instructions for details on these installation methods. Observe clearance to gas line components per Fig. 16.



#### LEGEND

NFPA — National Fuel Gas Code

NOTE: Follow all local codes.

\*Field-installed.

STEEL PIPE NOMINAL DIAMETERS (in.)	SPACING OF SUPPORTS X DIMENSION (ft)
1/2	6
3/4 or 1	8
1-1/4 or larger	10

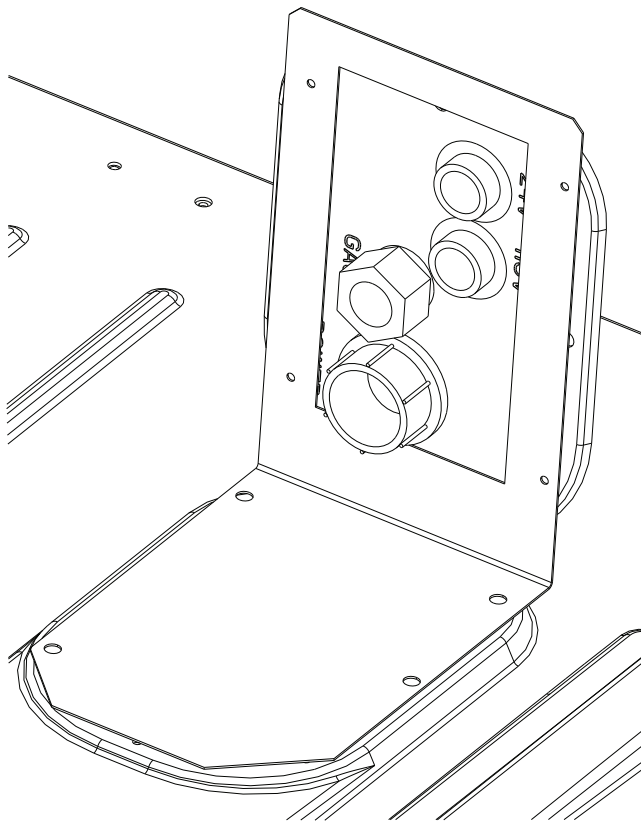
**Fig. 16 — Gas Piping Guide  
(with Accessory Thru-the-Curb Service Connections)**

#### FACTORY OPTION THRU-BASE CONNECTIONS (GAS CONNECTIONS)

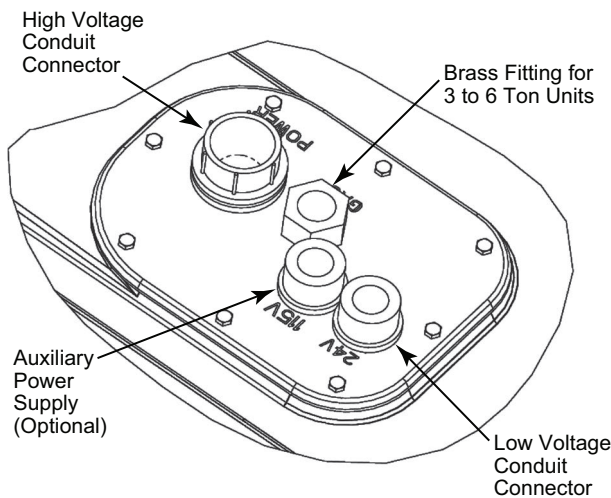
This service connection kit consists of a 1/2 in. electrical bulkhead connector and a 3/4 in. electrical bulkhead connector, connected to an "L" bracket covering the embossed (raised) section of the unit basepan in the condenser section (see Fig. 17 for shipping position).

The 3/4 in. bulkhead connector enables the low-voltage control wires to pass through the basepan. The 1/2 in. bulkhead connector allows the high-voltage power wires to pass through the basepan. See Fig. 18.





**Fig. 17 — Thru-the-Base Fitting Assembly  
(Shown in Shipping Position)**



**Fig. 18 — Thru-Base Connection Fittings**

To prepare the unit for thru-base connections:

1. Remove the “L” bracket assembly from the unit.
2. Remove connector plate assembly from the “L” bracket and discard the “L” bracket, but retain the washer head screws

and the gasket (located between the “L” bracket and the connector plate assembly).

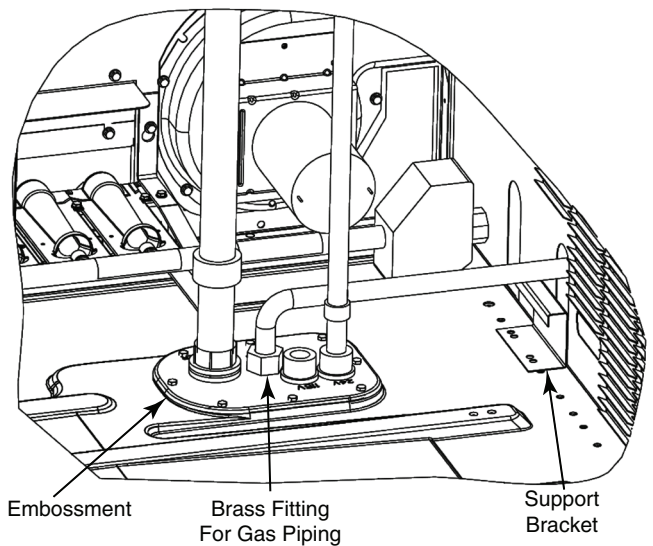
NOTE: Take care not to damage the gasket, as it is reused in the following step.

3. Place the gasket over the embossed area in the basepan, aligning the holes in the gasket to the holes in the basepan. See Fig. 18.
4. Install the connector plate assembly to the basepan using 8 of the washer head screws.

The thru-base gas connector has male and female threads. The male threads protrude above the basepan of the unit; the female threads protrude below the basepan.

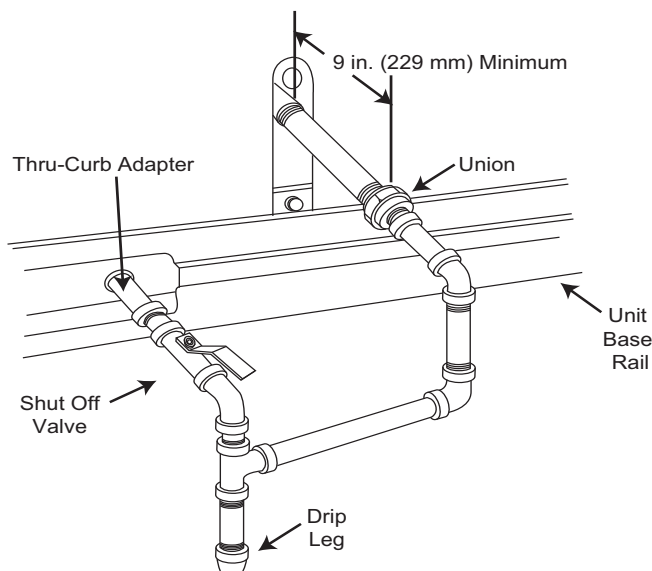
Check tightness of connector lock nuts before connecting gas piping.

Install a 1/2 in. NPT street elbow on the thru-base gas fitting. Attach a 1/2 in. pipe nipple with minimum length of 16-in. (406 mm) (field-supplied) to the street elbow and extend it through the access panel at the gas support bracket. See Fig. 19.

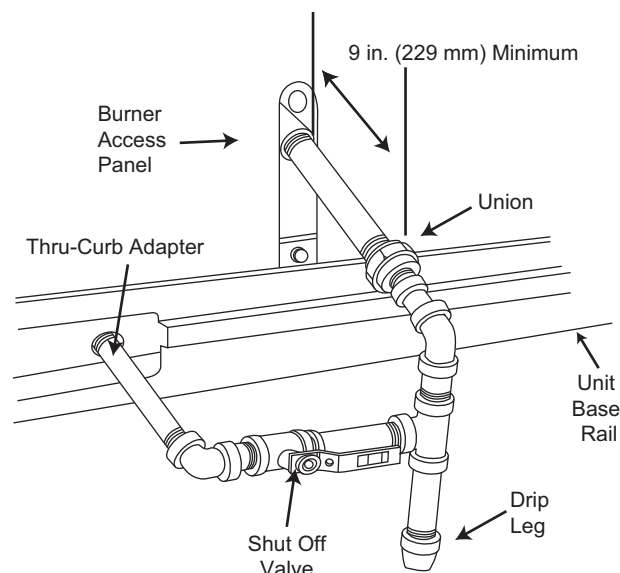


**Fig. 19 — Gas Line Piping for 3 to 5 Ton Units Only**

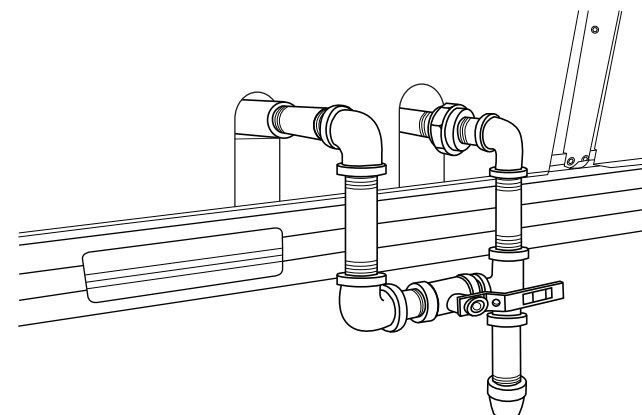
Other hardware required to complete the installation of the gas supply line includes a manual shutoff valve, a sediment trap (drip leg) and a ground-joint union. A pressure regulator valve may also be required (to convert gas pressure from pounds to inches of pressure). The manual shutoff valve must be located within 6 ft (1.83 m) of the unit. The union, located in the final leg entering the unit, must be located at least 9 in. (230 mm) away from the access panel to permit the panel to be removed for service. If a regulator valve is installed, it must be located a minimum of 4 ft (1220 mm) away from the unit's flue outlet. Some municipal codes require that the manual shutoff valve be located upstream of the sediment trap. See Fig. 20 and 21 for typical piping arrangements for gas piping that has been routed through the sidewall of the curb. See Fig. 22 for typical piping arrangement when thru-base is used. Ensure that all piping does not block access to the unit's main control box or limit the required working space in front of the control box.



**Fig. 20 — Gas Piping, Typical Curb Sidewall Piping (Example 1)**



**Fig. 21 — Gas Piping, Typical Curb Sidewall Piping (Example 2)**



**Fig. 22 — Gas Piping, Typical Thru-Base Connections**

When installing the gas supply line, observe local codes pertaining to gas pipe installations. Refer to the NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 NFGC latest edition (in Canada, CAN/CSA B149.1). In the absence of local building codes, adhere to the following pertinent recommendations:

- Avoid low spots in long runs of pipe. Grade all pipe 1/4 in. per every 15 ft (7 mm per every 5 m) to prevent traps. Grade all horizontal runs downward to risers. Use risers to connect to heating section and to meter.
- Protect all segments of piping system against physical and thermal damage. Support all piping with appropriate straps, hangers, etc. Use a minimum of one hanger every 6 ft (1.8 m). For pipe sizes larger than 1/2 in., follow recommendations of national codes.
- Apply joint compound (pipe dope) sparingly and only to male threads of joint when making pipe connections. Use only pipe dope that is resistant to action of liquefied petroleum gases as specified by local and/or national codes. If using PTFE (Teflon<sup>1</sup>) tape, ensure the material is Double Density type and is labeled for use on gas lines. Apply tape per manufacturer's instructions.
- Pressure-test all gas piping in accordance with local and national plumbing and gas codes before connecting piping to unit.

**NOTE:** Pressure test the gas supply system after the gas supply piping is connected to the gas valve. The supply piping must be disconnected from the gas valve during the testing of the piping systems when test pressure is in excess of 0.5 psig (3450 Pa). Pressure test the gas supply piping system at pressures equal to or less than 0.5 psig (3450 Pa). The unit heating section must be isolated from the gas piping system by closing the external main manual shutoff valve and slightly opening the ground-joint union.

Check for gas leaks at the field-installed and factory-installed gas lines after all piping connections have been completed. Use soap-and-water solution (or method specified by local codes and/or regulations).

#### **⚠ WARNING**

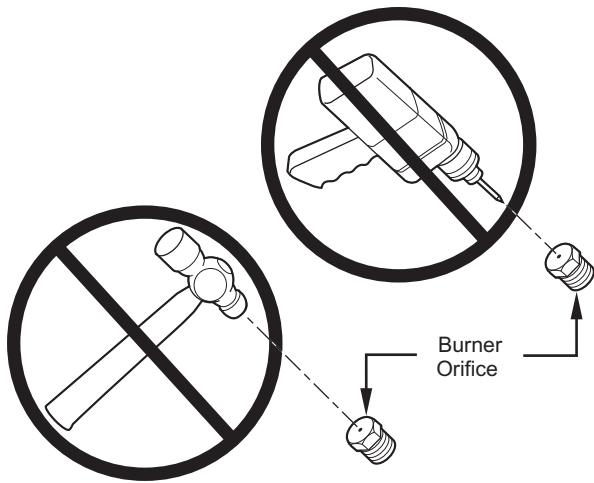
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death and/or property damage.

- Connect gas pipe to unit using a backup wrench to avoid damaging gas controls.
- Never purge a gas line into a combustion chamber.
- Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections.
- Use proper length of pipe to avoid stress on gas control manifold.

**NOTE:** If orifice hole appears damaged or it is suspected to have been redrilled, check orifice hole with a numbered drill bit of correct size. Never redrill an orifice. A burr-free and squarely aligned orifice hole is essential for proper flame characteristics. See Fig. 23.

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





**Fig. 23 — Orifice Hole**

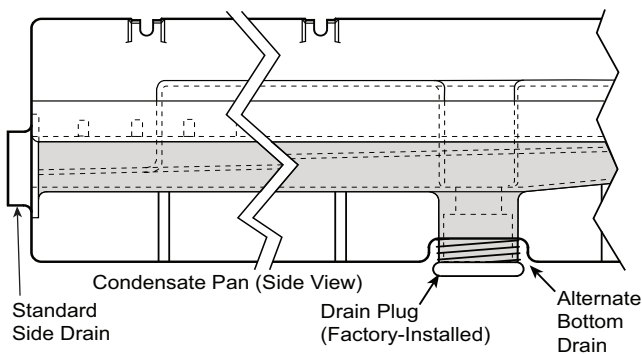
## Step 12 — Install External Condensate Trap and Line

The unit has one 3/4 in. condensate drain connection on the end of the condensate pan and an alternate connection on the bottom. See Fig. 24. Unit airflow configuration does not determine which drain connection to use. Either drain connection can be used with vertical or horizontal applications.

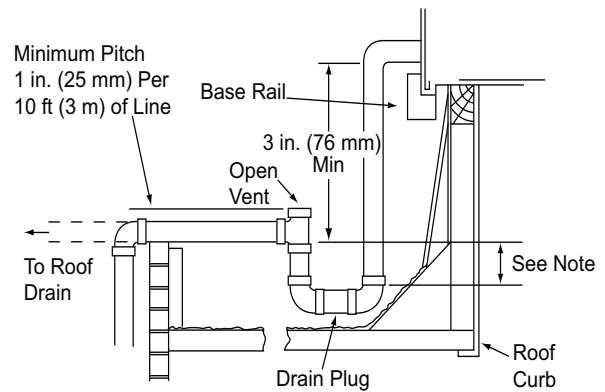
When using the standard side drain connection, ensure the red plug in the alternate bottom connection is tight. Do this before setting the unit in place. The red drain pan can be tightened with a 1/2 in. square socket drive extension.

To use the alternate bottom drain connection, remove the red drain plug from the bottom connection (use a 1/2 in. square socket drive extension) and install it in the side drain connection.

The piping for the condensate drain and external trap can be completed after the unit is in place. See Fig. 25.



**Fig. 24 — Condensate Drain Pan (Side View)**



NOTE: Trap should be deep enough to offset maximum unit static difference. A 4 in. (102 mm) trap is recommended.

## Fig. 25 — Condensate Drain Pan Piping Details

All units must have an external trap for condensate drainage. Install a trap at least 4 in. (102 mm) deep and protect against freeze-up. If drain line is installed downstream from the external trap, pitch the line away from the unit at 1 in. per 10 ft (25 mm per 3 m) of run. Do not use a pipe size smaller than the unit connection (3/4 in.).

## Step 13 — Make Electrical Connections

### ⚠ WARNING

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

Do not use gas piping as an electrical ground.

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

NOTE: Field-supplied wiring shall conform with the limitations of minimum 63°F (33°C) rise.

## FIELD POWER SUPPLY

If equipped with optional Powered Convenience Outlet, the power source leads to the convenience outlet's transformer primary are not factory connected. Installer must connect these leads according to required operation of the convenience outlet. If an always-energized convenience outlet operation is desired, connect the source leads to the line side of the unit-mounted disconnect. (Check with local codes to ensure this method is acceptable in your area.) If a de-energize via unit disconnect switch operation of the convenience outlet is desired, connect the source leads to the load side of the unit disconnect. On a unit without a unit-mounted disconnect, connect the source leads to compressor contactor C pressure lugs with unit field power leads. See Convenience Outlets on page 19 for power transformer connections.

The field power wires are connected to the unit at line-side pressure lugs on compressor contactor C (see wiring diagram label for control box component arrangement) or at factory-installed option non-fused disconnect switch or HACR. Maximum wire size is no. 2 ga AWG (copper only) per pole on contactors and no. 2 ga AWG (copper only, see Fig. 26) per pole on optional disconnect or HACR. See Fig. 27 and unit label diagram for field power wiring connections.

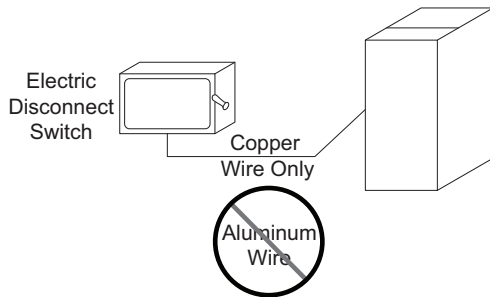
NOTE: Unit may be equipped with short test leads (pigtailed) on the field line connection points on contactor C or optional disconnect switch. These leads are for factory-run test purposes only; remove and discard before connecting field power wires to unit connection points. Make field power connections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

**⚠ WARNING**

**FIRE HAZARD**

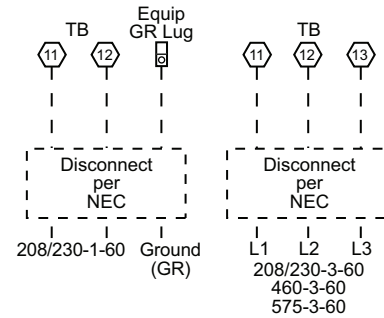
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death, or property damage.

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

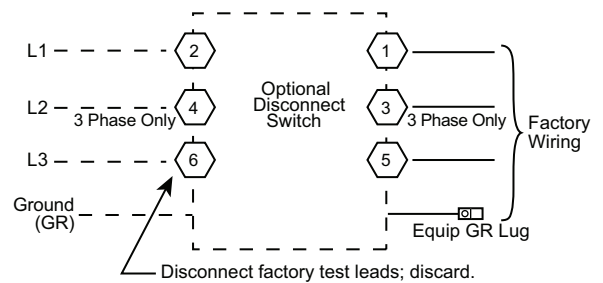


**Fig. 26 — Disconnect Switch and Unit**

## Units Without Non-Fused Disconnect or HACR Option



## Units With Non-Fused Disconnect or HACR Option



**Fig. 27 — Power Wiring Connections**

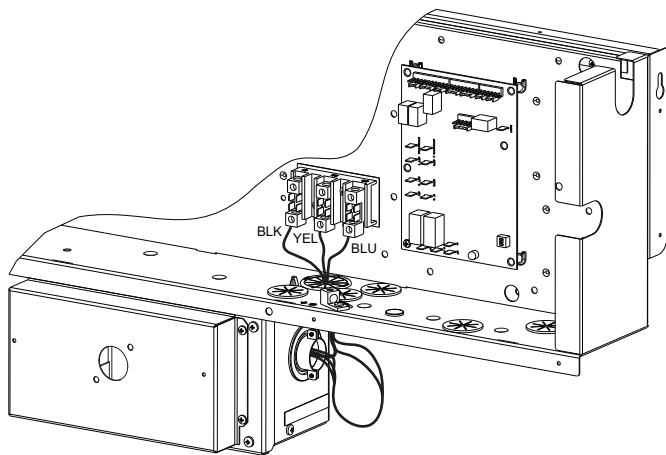
## UNITS WITH FACTORY-INSTALLED NON-FUSED DISCONNECT OR HACR

The factory-installed option non-fused disconnect (NFD) or HACR switch is located in a weatherproof enclosure located under the main control box. The manual switch handle and shaft are shipped in the disconnect or HACR enclosure. Assemble the shaft and handle to the switch at this point. Discard the factory test leads (see Fig. 27).

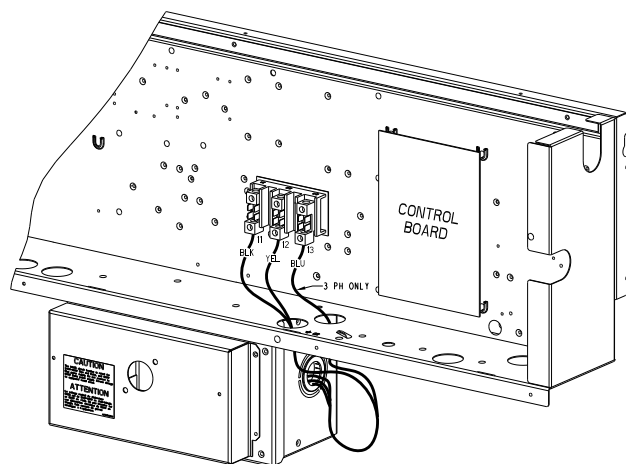
Connect field power supply conductors to LINE side terminals when the switch enclosure cover is removed to attach the handle.

### Field-Install the NFD Shaft and Handle

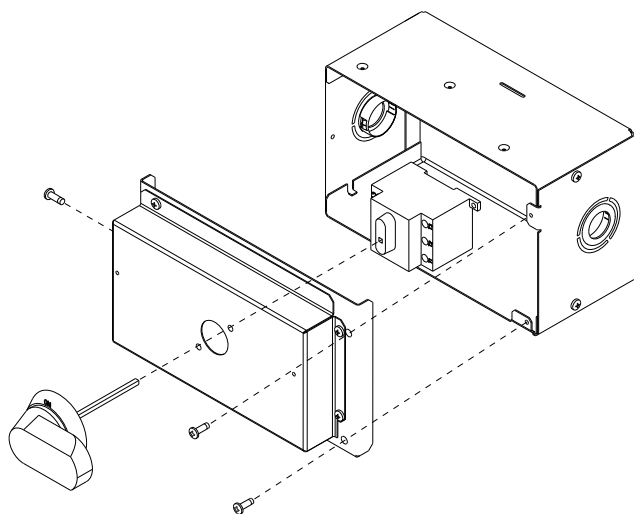
1. Remove the control box access panel. The NFD enclosure is located below the control box (see Fig. 28).
2. Remove (3) cap head screws that secure the NFD enclosure front cover — (2) on the face of the cover and (1) on the left side cover. See Fig. 29.
3. Remove the front cover of the NFD enclosure.
4. Make sure the NFD shipped from the factory is at OFF position (the arrow on the black handle knob is at OFF).
5. Insert the shaft with the cross pin on the top of the shaft in the horizontal position. See Fig. 29.
6. Measure from the tip of the shaft to the top surface of the black pointer; the measurement should be 3.75 to 3.88 in. (95 to 99 mm).
7. Tighten the locking screw to secure the shaft to the NFD.
8. Turn the handle to the OFF position with red arrow pointing at OFF.
9. Install the handle on to the painted cover horizontally with the red arrow pointing to the left.
10. Secure the handle to the painted cover with (2) screws and lock washers supplied.
11. Engaging the shaft into the handle socket, re-install (3) hex screws on the NFD enclosure.
12. Re-install the unit front panel.



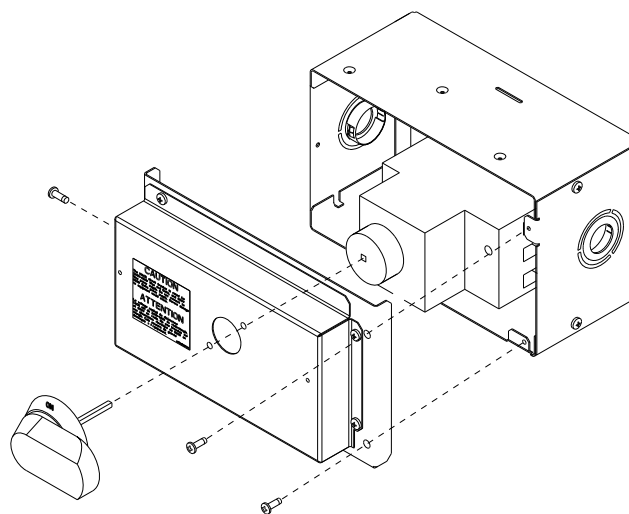
**Fig. 28 — NFD Enclosure Location**



**Fig. 30 — HACR Enclosure Location**



**Fig. 29 — NFD Handle and Shaft Assembly**



**Fig. 31 — HACR Handle and Shaft Assembly**

#### ***Field-Install the HACR Shaft and Handle***

1. Remove the control box access panel. The HACR enclosure is located below the control box (see Fig. 30).
2. Remove (3) cap head screws that secure the HACR enclosure — (2) on the face of the cover and (1) on the left side cover. See Fig. 31.
3. Remove the front cover of the HACR enclosure.
4. Make sure the HACR shipped from the factory is at OFF position (the white arrow pointing at OFF).
5. Insert the shaft all the way with the cross pin on the top of the shaft in the horizontal position. See Fig. 31.
6. Tighten the locking screw to secure the shaft to the HACR.
7. Turn the handle to the OFF position with red arrow pointing at OFF.
8. Install the handle on to the painted cover horizontally with the red arrow pointing to the left.
9. Secure the handle to the painted cover with (2) screws and lock washers supplied.
10. Engaging the shaft into the handle socket, re-install (3) hex screws on the HACR enclosure.
11. Re-install the unit front panel.

#### **UNITS WITHOUT FACTORY-INSTALLED NON-FUSED DISCONNECT OR HACR**

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

#### **ALL UNITS**

All field wiring must comply with NEC and all local codes. Size wire based on MCA (Minimum Circuit Amps) on the unit informative plate. See Fig. 27 and the unit label diagram for power wiring connections to the unit power terminal blocks and equipment ground. Maximum wire size is no. 2 ga AWG (copper only) per pole on contactors. See Fig. 27 and unit label diagram for field power wiring connections.

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

NOTE: Units ordered with factory installed HACR do not need an additional ground fault and short circuit over-current protective device unless required by local codes.

All field wiring must comply with the NEC and local requirements.

All units except 208/230v units are factory wired for the voltage shown on the nameplate. *If the 208/230v unit is to be connected to a 208v power supply, the control transformer must be rewired by moving the black wire with the 1/4 in. female spade connector from the 230v connection and moving it to the 200v 1/4 in. male terminal on the primary side of the transformer. Refer to unit label diagram for additional information. Field power wires will be connected at line-side pressure lugs on the power terminal block or at factory-installed option non-fused disconnect.*

NOTE: Check all factory and field electrical connections for tightness.

## CONVENIENCE OUTLETS

### ⚠ WARNING

#### ELECTRICAL OPERATION HAZARD

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

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

Two types of convenience outlets are offered on 48JC models: non-powered and unit-powered. Both types provide a 125-v GFCI (ground-fault circuit interrupter) duplex receptacle rated at 15A behind a hinged waterproof access cover, located on the end panel of the unit. See Fig. 32.

Figure 33 shows the Convenience Outlet Utilization label which is located below the convenience outlet.

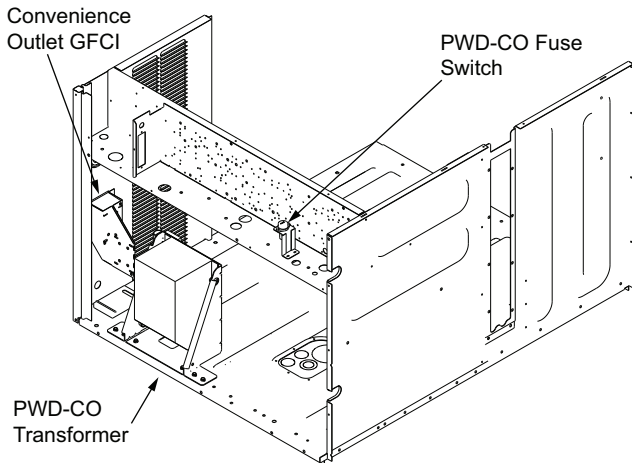


Fig. 32 — Convenience Outlet Location

## NOTICE

### Convenience Outlet Utilization

Maximum Continuous use: 15 Amps for receptacle outlets, and 8 Amps for factory supplied transformers

50HJ542739 C

Fig. 33 — Convenience Outlet Utilization Notice Label

## Installing Weatherproof Cover

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

The weatherproof cover kit is secured to the basepan underneath the control box (see Fig. 34).

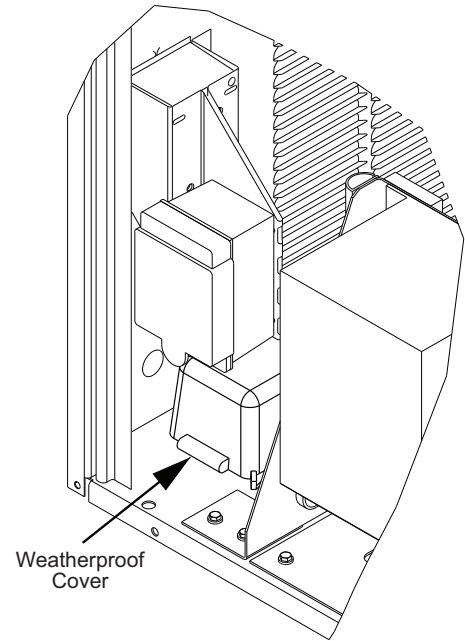


Fig. 34 — Weatherproof Cover — Shipping Location

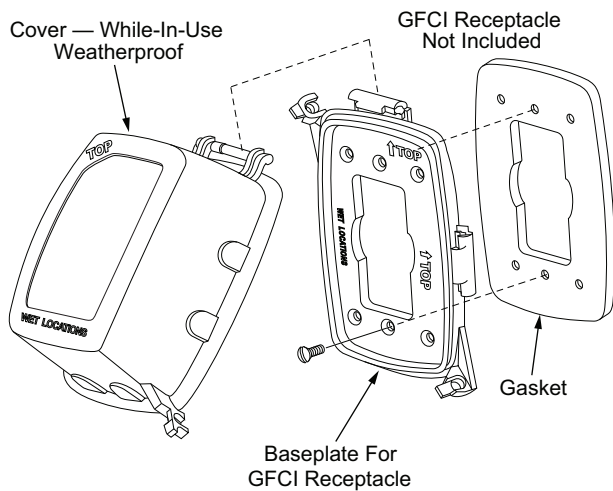
### ⚠ WARNING

#### ELECTRICAL OPERATION HAZARD

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

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

1. Remove the blank cover plate at the convenience outlet; discard the blank cover.
2. Loosen the 2 screws at the GFCI duplex outlet, until approximately 1/2 in. (13 mm) under screw heads is exposed. Press the gasket over the screw heads.
3. Slip the backing plate over the screw heads at the keyhole slots and align with the gasket; tighten the 2 screws until snug (do not over-tighten).
4. Mount the weatherproof cover to the backing plate as shown in Fig. 35.
5. Remove 2 slot fillers in the bottom of the cover to permit service tool cords to exit the cover.
6. Check for full closing and latching.



**Fig. 35 — Weatherproof Cover Installation**

### Non-Powered Convenience Outlet

This type requires the field installation of a general-purpose 125-v 15A 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 Convenience Outlet

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. 32.

The primary leads to the convenience outlet transformer are not factory-connected. Selection of primary power source is a customer option. If local codes permit, the transformer primary leads can be connected at the line-side terminals on the unit-mounted non-fused disconnect or 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. 36.

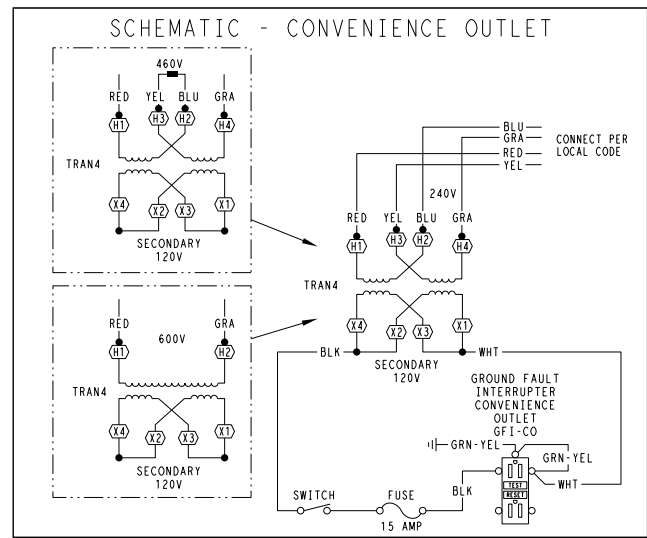
### Using Unit-Mounted Convenience Outlets

Units with unit-mounted convenience outlet circuits will often require that 2 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.

### Fuse On Power Type

The factory fuse is a Bussman<sup>1</sup> "Fusetron" T-15, non-renewable screw-in (Edison base) type plug fuse.

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

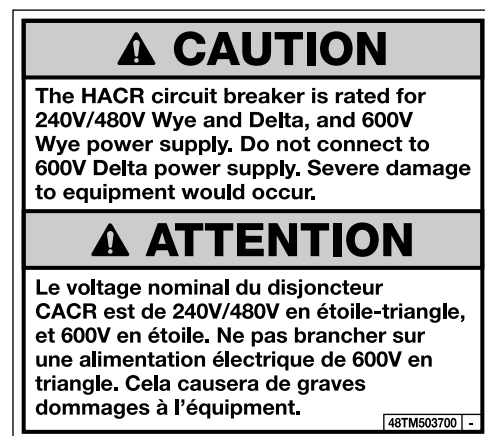


UNIT VOLTAGE	CONNECT AS	PRIMARY CONNECTIONS	TRANSFORMER TERMINALS
208, 230	240	L1: RED + YEL L2: BLU + GRA	H1 + H3 H2 + H4
460	480	L1: RED Splice BLU + YEL L2: GRA	H1 H2 + H3 H4
575	600	L1: RED L2: GRA	H1 H2

**Fig. 36 — Powered Convenience Outlet Wiring**

### HACR AMP RATING

The amp rating of the HACR factory-installed option is based on the size, voltage, indoor motor and other electrical options of the unit as shipped from the factory. If field-installed accessories are added or changed in the field (for example, power exhaust, ERV), the HACR may no longer be of the proper amp rating and therefore will need to be removed from the unit. See unit nameplate and label on factory-installed HACR for the amp rating of the HACR that was shipped with the unit from the factory (Fig. 37). See unit nameplates for the proper fuse, HACR or maximum over-current protection device required on the unit with field-installed accessories.



**Fig. 37 — HACR Caution Label**

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



## FACTORY-OPTION THRU-BASE CONNECTIONS (ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS)

This service connection kit consists of a 1/2 in. NPT gas adapter fitting (brass), a 1/2 in. electrical bulkhead connector, and a 3/4 in. electrical bulkhead connector, all factory-installed in the embossed (raised) section of the unit basepan in the condenser section. The 3/4 in. bulkhead connector enables the low-voltage control wires to pass through the basepan. The 1/2 in. electrical bulkhead connector allows the high-voltage power wires to pass through the basepan. See Fig. 16 on page 13.

Check tightness of connector lock nuts before connecting electrical conduits.

Field-supplied and field-installed liquid tight conduit connectors and conduit may be attached to the connectors on the basepan. Pull correctly rated high voltage and low voltage through appropriate conduits. Connect the power conduit to the internal disconnect (if unit is so equipped) or to the external disconnect (through unit side panel). A hole must be field cut in the main control box bottom on the left side so the 24-v control connections can be made. Connect the control power conduit to the unit control box at this hole.

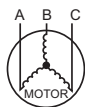
## UNITS WITHOUT THRU-BASE CONNECTIONS (ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS)

1. Install power wiring conduit through side panel openings. Install conduit between disconnect and control box.
2. Install power lines to terminal connections as shown in Fig. 27 on page 17.

Voltage to compressor terminals during operation must be within voltage range indicated on unit nameplate. On 3-phase units, voltages between phases m04-53480603-01 must be balanced within 2% and the current within 10%. Use the following formula to determine the percent of voltage imbalance. Operation on improper line voltage or excessive phase imbalance constitutes abuse and may cause damage to electrical components. Such operation would invalidate any applicable Carrier warranty.

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

Example: Supply voltage is 230-3-60



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

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

Determine maximum deviation from average voltage.

(AB) 227-224 = 3-v

(BC) 231-227 = 4-v

(AC) 227-226 = 1-v

Maximum deviation is 4-v.

Determine percent of voltage imbalance.

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

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

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

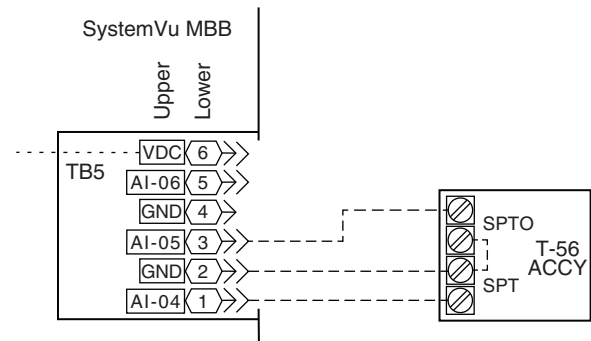
## FIELD CONTROL WIRING

The 48JC unit comes standard with SystemVu controls. An external space sensor or conventional thermostat is required (field-supplied).

## SPACE TEMPERATURE SENSOR (SPT)

There are 2 types of space temperature sensors available from Carrier, resistive input non-communicating (T-55, T-56 and T-59) and Rnet communicating (ZS) sensors. Each type has a variety of options consisting of: timed override button, set point adjustment, a LCD screen, combination of humidity or CO<sub>2</sub> sensing and communication tie in. Space temperature can be also be written to from a building network or zoning system.

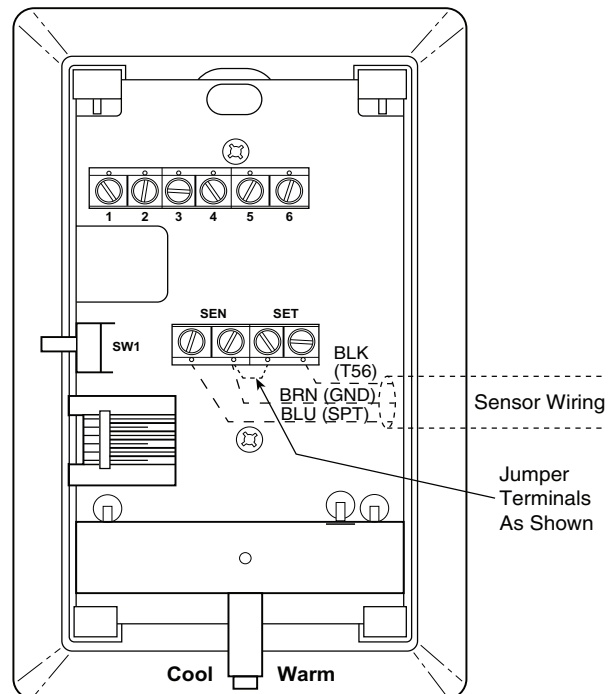
Figure 38 shows the wiring connections from the accessory space temperature sensors to the SystemVu MBB.



**Fig. 38 — Typical Low Voltage SPT Connections**

### Resistive Non-Communicating Sensor Wiring

For sensor with set point adjustment up to 1000 ft (305m), use 3-conductor shielded cable 20 gauge wire to connect the sensor to the controller. For non set point adjustment (slidebar) or return air duct sensor, an unshielded, 18 or 20 gauge, 2-conductor, twisted pair cable may be used. Refer to Fig. 39 and 40 for typical connections at the sensor.



**Fig. 39 — Space Temperature Sensor Typical Wiring (33ZCT56SPT)**

### Space Temperature Sensor (T-55)

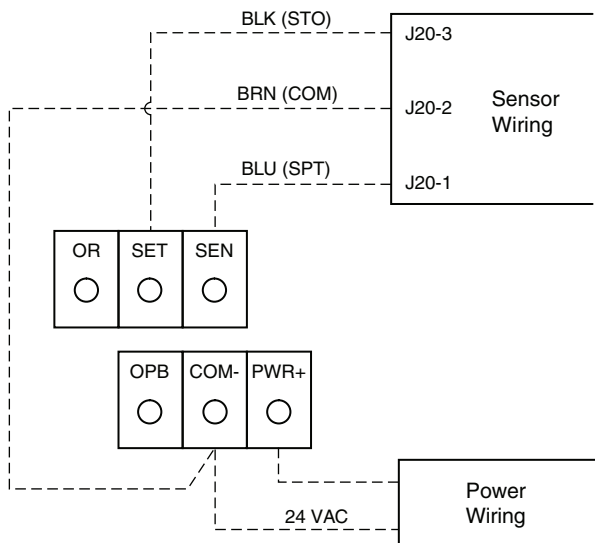
The T-55 space temperature sensor (part no. 33ZCT55SPT) is a field-installed accessory. The sensor is installed on a building interior wall to measure room air temperature. The T-55 sensor also includes an override button on the front cover to permit occupants to override the Unoccupied Schedule (if programmed).

TB5-1	Sensor Input
TB5-2	Sensor Common

### Space Temperature Sensor (T-56)

The T-56 space temperature sensor (part no. 33ZCT56SPT) is a field-installed accessory. This sensor includes a sliding scale on the front cover that permits an occupant to adjust the space temperature set point remotely. The T-56 sensor also includes an override button on the front cover to allow occupants to override the unoccupied schedule (if programmed).

TB5-1	Sensor Input
TB5-2	Sensor Common
TB5-3	Setpoint Offset Input



NOTE: Must use a separate isolated transformer.

**Fig. 40 — Space Temperature Sensor Typical Wiring (33ZCT59SPT)**

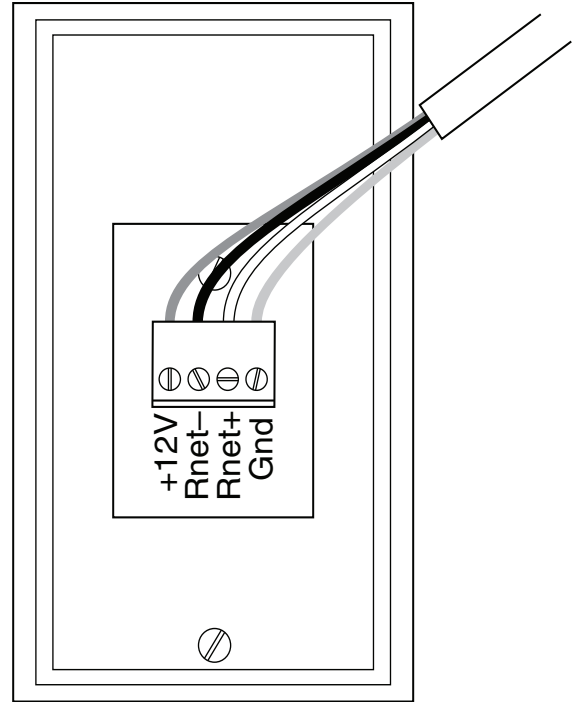
### ZS Space Sensors

The ZS Standard, Plus, or Pro can be wired into J20 or J24 of the SystemVu controller. J20 provides an easy field connection plug. A maximum of 5 ZS sensors can be connected but a separate power supply may be needed. Use the ZS SENSOR CFG menu (**SETTINGS** → **NETWORK SETTINGS**) when setting up the ZS sensors in SystemVu. The Sensor addresses have to be unique and set in the actual sensors via DIP also. The Typical default for the ZS Sensor is address 1. Follow the ZS installation instruction for further details on the sensors. ZS sensor data can be monitored on the SystemVu controller display in the ZS Sensor Info menu (**INPUTS** → **NETWORK** → **ZS SENSOR INFO**).

NOTE: Additional ZS sensors must be addressed. Use the jumpers on the ZS sensor's circuit board and refer to the sensor installation instructions for addressing.

For Rnet wiring up to 500 ft (152 m), use 18 AWG 4 conductor unshielded plenum rated cable. The SystemVu controller J20-RNET connection has a 4 pin PCB connector. Figure 41 shows sensor Rnet wiring.

J20-1	Sensor Common
J20-2	Sensor Positive (+)
J20-3	Sensor Negative (-)
J20-4	Sensor +12 vdc Power



**Fig. 41 — Typical Rnet Communication Sensor Wiring**

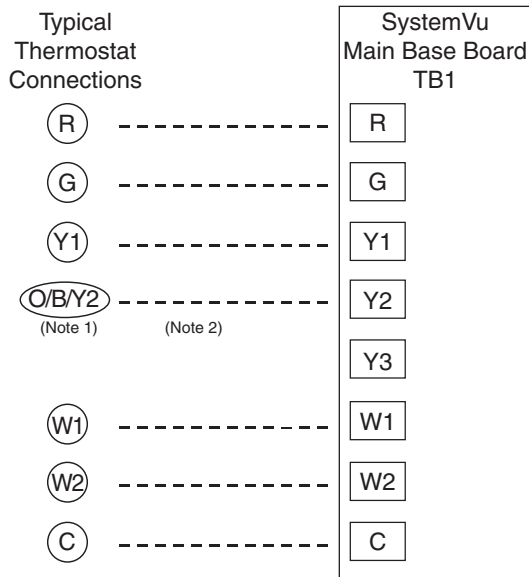
### THERMOSTAT

Install a Carrier-approved accessory thermostat according to installation instructions included with the accessory. For complete economizer function, select a 2-stage cooling thermostat. Locate the thermostat accessory on a solid wall in the conditioned space to sense average temperature in accordance with the thermostat installation instructions. Typical low-voltage connections are shown in Fig. 42.

If the thermostat contains a logic circuit requiring 24-v power, use a thermostat cable or equivalent single leads of different colors with minimum of 7 leads. If the thermostat does not require a 24-v source (no "C" connection required), use a thermostat cable or equivalent with minimum of 6 leads. Check the thermostat installation instructions for additional features which might require additional conductors in the cable.

For wire runs up to 50 ft (15 m), use no. 18 AWG (American Wire Gauge) insulated wire [95°F (35°C) minimum]. For 50 to 75 ft (15 to 23 m), use no. 16 AWG insulated wire [95°F (35°C) minimum]. For over 75 ft (23 m), use no. 14 AWG insulated wire [95°F (35°C) minimum]. Wire sizes larger than no. 18 AWG cannot be directly connected to the thermostat and will require a junction box and splice at the thermostat.





Note 1: Typical multi-function marking. Follow manufacturer's configuration Instructions to select Y2.

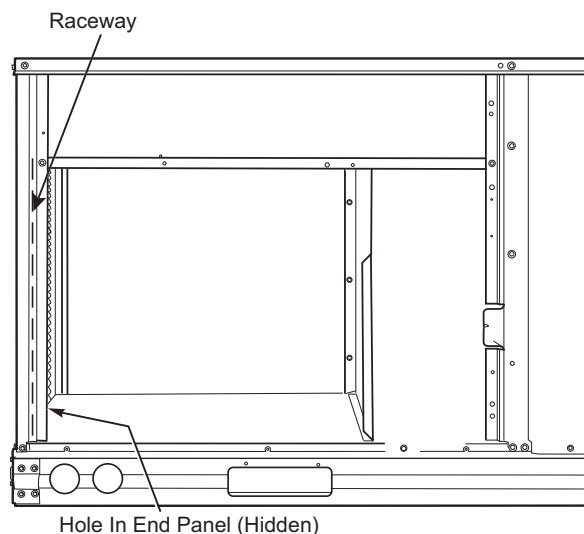
Note 2: Y2 to Y2 connection required on single-stage cooling units when integrated economizer function is desired.

**Fig. 42 — Low-Voltage Thermostat Connections**

#### Thermostat Wiring, Units Without Thru-Base Connection Kit

Pass the thermostat control wires through the hole provided in the corner post; then feed the wires through the raceway built into the corner post to the control box. Pull the wires over to the terminal strip on the lower-left corner of the SystemVu MMB. See Fig. 43.

NOTE: If thru-the-bottom connections accessory is used, refer to the accessory installation instructions for information on routing power and control wiring.



**Fig. 43 — Field Control Wiring Raceway**

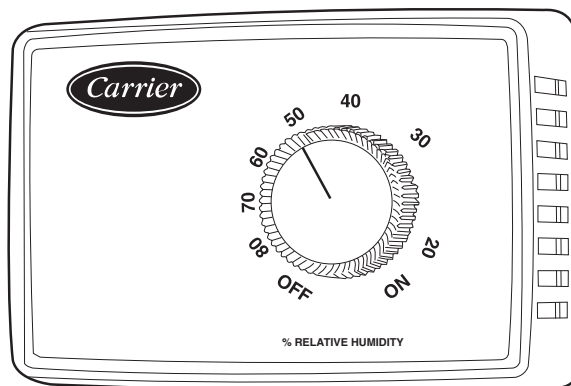
#### HEAT ANTICIPATOR SETTINGS

Set heat anticipator settings at 0.14 amp for the first stage and 0.14 amp for second-stage heating, when available.

#### HUMIDI-MIZER® CONTROL CONNECTIONS

##### Humidi-MiZer® Space RH Controller

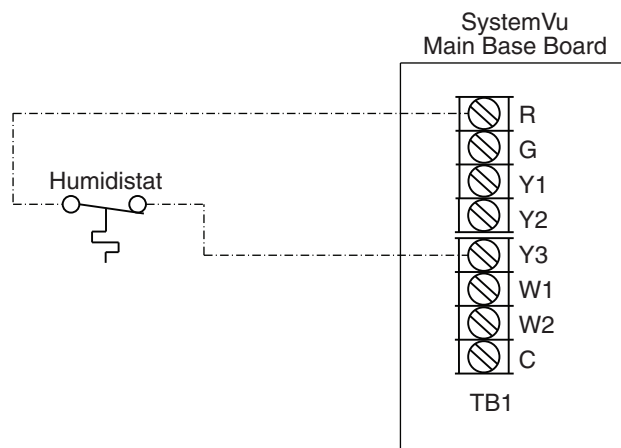
The Humidi-MiZer dehumidification system requires a field-supplied and field-installed space relative humidity control device. This device may be a separate humidistat control (contact closes on rise in space RH above control set point). See Fig. 44. The humidistat is normally used in applications where a temperature control is already provided (units with SystemVu™ control).



**Fig. 44 — Accessory Field-Installed Humidistat**

#### Connecting the Carrier Humidistat (HL38MG029)

1. Route the humidistat 2-conductor cable (field-supplied) through the hole provided in the unit corner post.
2. Feed wires through the raceway built into the corner post (see Fig. 43) to the 24v barrier located on the left side of the control box. The raceway provides the UL-required clearance between high-voltage and low-voltage wiring.
3. Connect one of the leads from the 2-conductor cable to the Y3 terminal on the SystemVu MBB (Main Base Board). Connect the other lead to the R terminal on the MBB. See Fig. 45.



**Fig. 45 — Humidistat Connections to SystemVu™ Main Base Board**

## UNITS WITH COPELAND ZPV COMPRESSOR

With the introduction of the Ultra High Efficiency Variable Speed JC unit, it is necessary to determine the power supply of the system before installing the product. With some power supplies, it may be necessary to add an additional transformer to ensure proper operation of the variable speed compressor.

### Technical Information

The type of power supply can be identified by measuring the incoming voltage with a volt meter. The following measurements will help in determining the type of power supply. All measurements referenced are approximate, your actual field measurements may vary slightly from the numbers provided in these installation instructions:

- L1 to ground
- L2 to ground
- L3 to ground

### 3-Phase Wye Power Supply

This type of power supply is the most common. To determine if the unit is using this power supply measure incoming power readings as follows:

#### 208/230 VOLT SYSTEMS

L1 to Ground	120 volts
L2 to Ground	120 volts
L3 to Ground	120 volts

#### 480 VOLT SYSTEMS

L1 to Ground	277 volts
L2 to Ground	277 volts
L3 to Ground	277 volts

The 3-Phase Wye power supply will not require further modification to allow the VFD to function properly.

### Corner Grounded Delta Power Supply

This type of power supply is less common. To determine if the unit is using this power supply measure typical incoming power readings as follows:

#### 208/230 VOLT SYSTEMS

L1 to Ground	208/230 volts
L2 to Ground	0 volts
L3 to Ground	208/230 volts

#### 480 VOLT SYSTEMS

L1 to Ground	480 volts
L2 to Ground	0 volts
L3 to Ground	480 volts

NOTE: With a Corner Grounded Delta, 2 legs will read voltages that are the same (or approximately the same) and one leg will read 0 volts. The leg that reads 0 volts is normally leg 2 (L2).

This type of power supply may require modification for the variable speed compressor and associated components to function properly. Carrier/Emerson recommends the installation of an isolation Delta-Wye transformer to ensure proper equipment function and longevity.

### High-Leg Power Supply

NOTE: Also known as “Wild-Leg” or “Stinger-Leg.”

This type of power supply is the least common. It is often located in older power systems. Typical voltage readings for High-Leg Power:

#### 208/230 VOLT SYSTEMS

L1 to Ground	120 volts
L2 to Ground	208/230 volts
L3 to Ground	120 volts

#### 480 VOLT SYSTEMS

L1 to Ground	277 volts
L2 to Ground	415 volts
L3 to Ground	277 volts

NOTE: Higher voltages appear on one leg with normal voltages on the other 2 legs.

Installation of a Delta-Wye transformer is required to operate the variable speed compressor and associated components in conjunction with High-Leg power supplies. Failure to do so will result in premature component failure.

### TYPICAL UNIT WIRING DIAGRAMS

See Fig. 46-48 for examples of typical unit control and power wiring diagrams. These wiring diagrams are mounted on the inside of the unit control box cover.

**Fig. 46 — 48JC 04-06 Control Wiring Diagram**

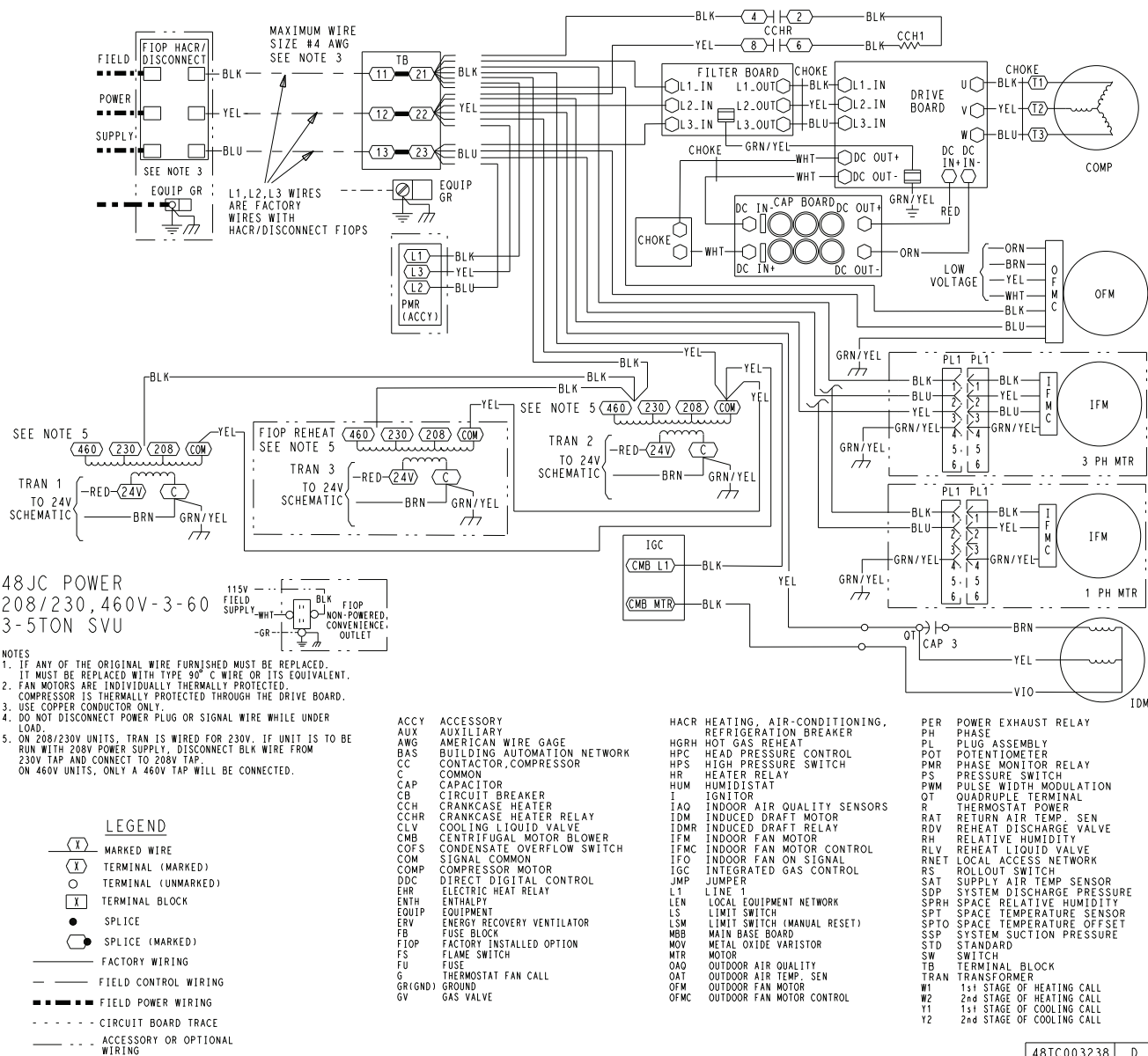
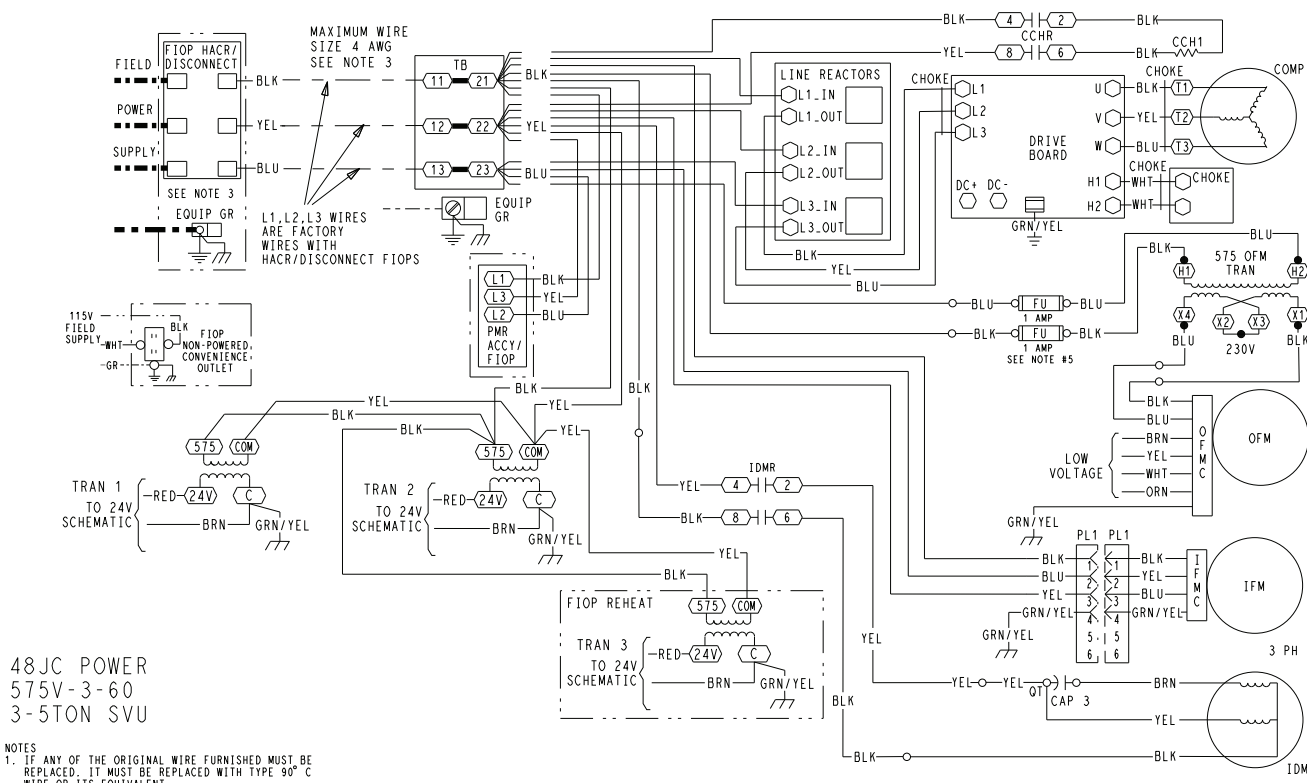


Fig. 47 — 48JC 04-06 Power Wiring Diagram, 208/230, 460V Unit Shown

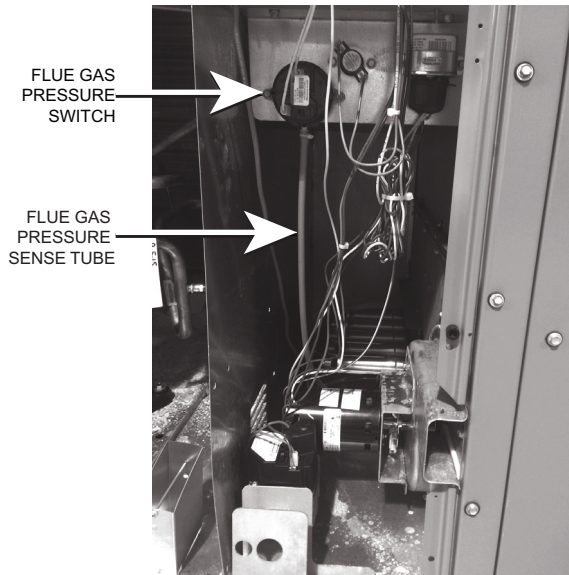


48TC003239 D

**Fig. 48 — 48JC 04-06 Power Wiring Diagram, 575V Unit Shown**

## Integrated Gas Controller

This unit contains an Integrated Gas Controller (IGC) board. The IGC control board uses a flue gas pressure switch that senses pressure drop in the heat exchanger due to the combustion inducer. See Fig. 49.

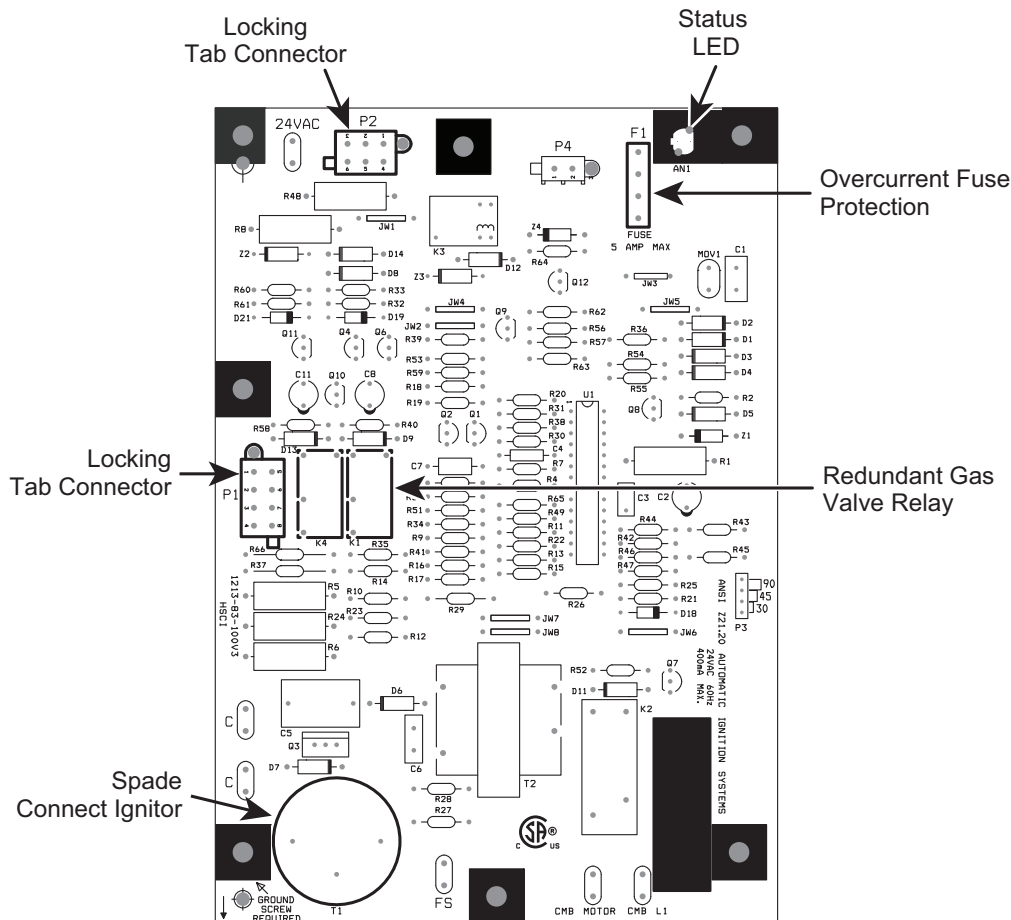


**Fig. 49 — Flue Gas Pressure Switch and Pressure Sense Tube (Typical Location)**

When the thermostat calls for heating, power is sent to W on the Integrated Gas Controller (IGC) board. An LED (light emitting diode) on the IGC board turns on and remains on during normal operation. A check is made to ensure that the rollout switch and limit switch are closed, and that the pressure switch is open. If the check was successful, the induced draft motor is energized. When the pressure in the heat exchanger is low enough to close the pressure switch, the ignition activation period begins. Once ignition occurs, the IGC board will continue to monitor the condition of the rollout switch, the limit switches, the pressure switch, and the flame sensor. Assuming the unit is controlled through a room thermostat set for “fan auto,” 45 seconds after ignition occurs, the indoor fan motor will energize, and the outdoor air dampers will open to their minimum position. If the “over temperature limit” opens prior to the start of the indoor fan blower, the IGC will shut down the burners, and the control will shorten the 45 second delay to 5 seconds less than the time to trip the limit. For example, if the limit trips at 37 seconds, the control will change the “fan on delay” from 45 seconds to 32 seconds. Once the “fan on delay” has been modified, it will not change back to 45 seconds unless power is reset to the control. On units with 2 stages of heat, W2 closes and initiates power to the second stage of the main gas valve when additional heat is required.

When the thermostat is satisfied, W1 and W2 open and the gas valve closes, interrupting the flow of gas to the main burners. If the call for W1 lasted less than 1 minute, the heating cycle will not terminate until 1 minute after W1 became active. If the unit is controlled through a room thermostat set for fan auto, the indoor fan motor will continue to operate for an additional 45 seconds, then stop. An LED indicator is provided on the IGC to monitor operation.

See Fig. 50 for IGC board component layout. See Fig. 46 on page 25 for IGC control wiring. See Table 7 for IGC alarm codes.



**Fig. 50 — IGC Board Component Layout**

**Table 7 — IGC Board LED Alarm Codes<sup>a, b, c</sup>**

LED FLASH CODE	DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN BY CONTROL	RESET METHOD	PROBABLE CAUSE
<b>On</b>	Normal Operation	—	—	—
<b>Off</b>	Hardware Failure	No gas heating.	—	Loss of power to the IGC. Check 5 amp fuse on IGC, power to unit, 24V circuit breaker, transformer, and wiring to the IGC.
<b>1 Flash</b>	Indoor Fan On/Off Delay Modified	5 seconds subtracted from On delay. 5 seconds added to Off delay (3 min maximum).	Power reset.	High temperature limit switch opens during heat exchanger warm-up period before fan-on delay expires. High temperature limit switch opens within 10 minutes of heat call (W) Off. See Limit Switch Fault.
<b>2 Flashes</b>	Limit Switch Fault	Gas valve and igniter Off. Indoor fan and inducer On.	Limit switch closed, or heat call (W) Off.	High temperature limit switch is open. Check the operation of the indoor (evaporator) fan motor. Ensure that the supply-air temperature rise is within the range on the unit nameplate. Check wiring and limit switch operation.
<b>3 Flashes</b>	Flame Sense Fault	Indoor fan and inducer On.	Flame sense normal. Power reset for LED reset.	The IGC sensed a flame when the gas valve should be closed. Check wiring, flame sensor, and gas valve operation.
<b>4 Flashes</b>	Four Consecutive Limit Switch Fault	No gas heating.	Heat call (W) Off. Power reset for LED reset.	4 consecutive limit switch faults within a single call for heat. See Limit Switch Fault.
<b>5 Flashes</b>	Ignition Fault	No gas heating.	Heat call (W) Off. Power reset for LED reset.	Unit unsuccessfully attempted ignition for 15 minutes. Check igniter and flame sensor electrode spacing, gaps, etc. Check flame sense and igniter wiring. Check gas valve operation and gas supply.
<b>6 Flashes</b>	Induced Draft Motor Fault	If heat off: no gas heating. If heat on: gas valve Off and inducer On.	Inducer sense normal, or heat call (W) Off.	Inducer sense On when heat call Off, or inducer sense Off when heat call On. Check wiring, voltage, and operation of IGC motor. Check speed sensor wiring to IGC.
<b>7 Flashes</b>	Rollout Switch Lockout	Gas valve and igniter Off. Indoor fan and inducer On.	Power reset.	Rollout switch has opened. Check gas valve operation. Check induced-draft blower wheel is properly secured to motor shaft.
<b>8 Flashes</b>	Internal Control Lockout	No gas heating.	Power reset.	IGC has sensed internal hardware or software error. If fault is not cleared by resetting 24 v power, replace the IGC.
<b>9 Flashes</b>	Temporary Software Lockout	No gas heating.	1 hour auto reset, or power reset.	Electrical interference is disrupting the IGC software.

NOTE(S):

- a. There is a 3-second pause between alarm code displays.
- b. If more than one alarm code exists, all applicable alarm codes will be displayed in numerical sequence.
- c. Alarm codes on the IGC will be lost if power to the unit is interrupted.

LEGEND

**IGC** — Integrated Gas Unit Control  
**LED** — Light-Emitting Diode



## Controller Options

### LOW AMBIENT

Refer to the *48/50JC 04-06 Single Package Rooftop Units with SystemVu Controller Controls, Start-up, Operation and Troubleshooting* manual for details on adjusting “Cooling Lock-Out” setting and configure for the specific job requirements.

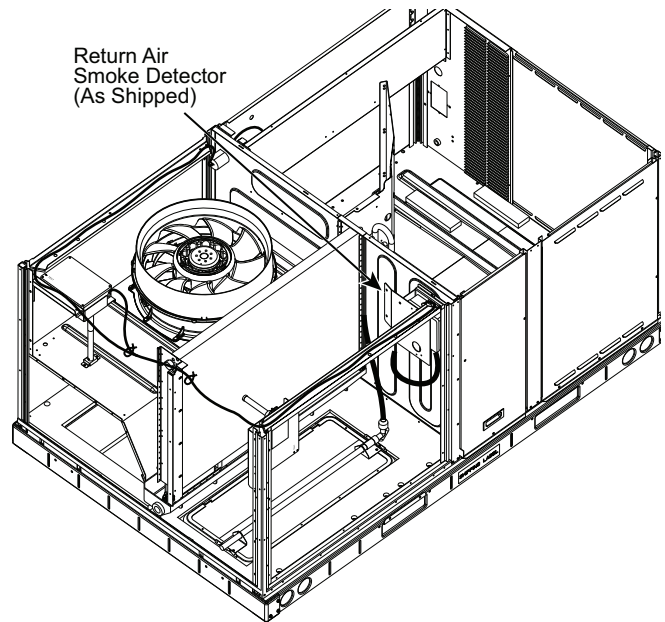
### Smoke Detectors

Smoke detectors are available as factory-installed options on 48JC 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 may be necessary to complete the unit and smoke detector configuration to meet project requirements.

Units equipped with factory-installed optional return-air smoke detectors require a relocation of the sensor module at unit installation. See Fig. 51 for the as-shipped location.

#### Completing Return Air Smoke Sensor Installation

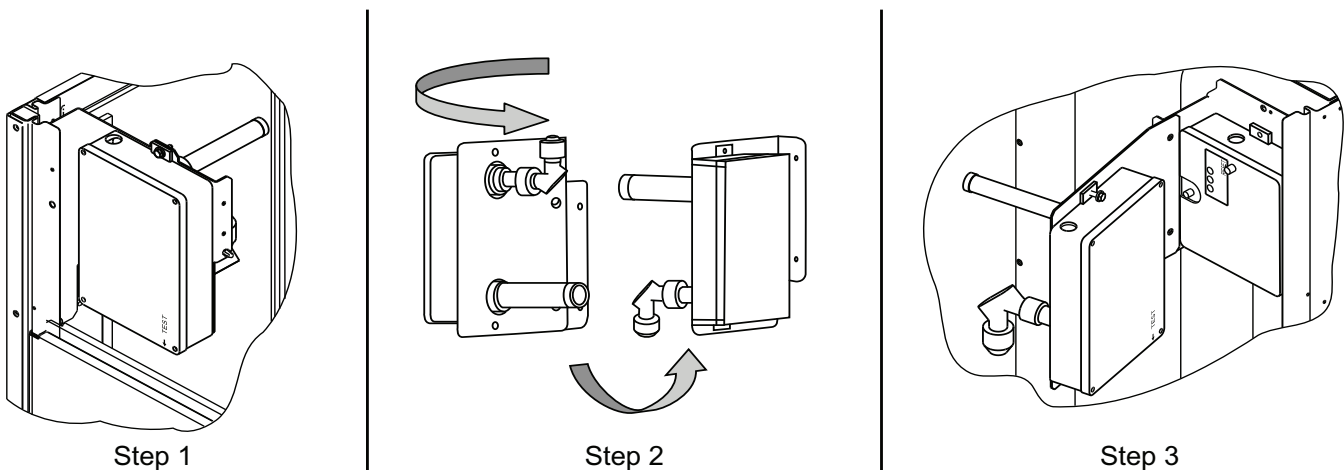
1. Unscrew the 2 screws holding the Return Air Smoke Detector assembly. See Fig. 52, Step 1. Save the screws.
2. Turn the assembly 90 degrees and then rotate end to end. Make sure that the elbow fitting is pointing down. See Fig. 52, Step 2.
3. Screw the sensor and detector plate into its operating position using screws from Step 1. See Fig. 52, Step 3.
4. Connect the flexible tube on the sampling inlet to the sampling tube on the basepan.



**Fig. 51 — Return Air Smoke Detector, Shipping Position**

#### Additional Application Data

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



**Fig. 52 — Completing Installation of Return Air Smoke Sensor**

## Step 14 — Adjust Factory-Installed Options

### SMOKE DETECTORS

Smoke detector(s) will be connected to the SystemVu Main Base Board at J5.

## Step 15 — Install Accessories

Available accessories include:

- Roof curb
- Thru-base connection kit (must be installed before unit is set on curb)
- LP conversion kit
- Flue discharge deflector
- Manual outside air damper
- Two-position motorized outside air damper
- EconoMi\$er2
- Power Exhaust
- Differential dry-bulb sensor
- Outdoor enthalpy sensor
- Differential enthalpy sensor
- CO<sub>2</sub> sensor
- Louvered hail guard
- Phase monitor control

Refer to separate installation instructions for information on installing these accessories.

## Step 16 — Fan Speed Set Up

### SYSTEMVU™ CONTROLS

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. 53), calculate the rpm from the cfm and ESP for the base unit plus any field accessories (as listed on the label).
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.

NOTE: The fan speed set up labels are located on the High Voltage cover in the Control Box.

4. Press any key on the SystemVu interface to activate the display backlight and then press the MENU key.
5. Using the UP and DOWN arrow keys highlight SETTINGS and then press ENTER.
6. Use the DOWN arrow key highlight the UNIT CONFIGURATIONS menu then press ENTER.
7. Highlight UNIT CONFIGURATIONS then press ENTER.
8. Highlight INDOOR FAN and then press ENTER.
9. Refer to the job specifications to set the following, determining the values per the Rpm Calculator label (see Fig. 53). 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 LOW COOL SPD
- IDF HIGH SPD
- IDF FREE COOL SPD

For further details, see the *48/50JC 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 LOW COOL SPD -RPM
- IDF HIGH COOL SPD -RPM
- IDF FREE COOL SPD -RPM

↓ DETERMINE RPM FROM BELOW ↓

48TC003136 REV. A

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	CFM	1500	1425	1609	1764	1902	2028	2147	2260	2367		
		1625	1512	1688	1839	1974	2097	2212	2322			
		1750	1601	1768	1916	2047	2168	2280	2387			
		1875	1692	1850	1994	2123	2241	2351				
		2000	1784	1933	2073	2200	2316					
		2125	1878	2018	2153	2277						
		2250	1973	2104	2235	2356						
		2375	2069	2192	2317							
		2500	2166	2282								
Field Accessories:												
Economizer	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65			

Fig. 53 — Example of Fan Speed Set Up Labels for SystemVu™ Controls





**START-UP CHECKLIST FOR 48JC\*\*04-06 SINGLE PACKAGE ROOFTOP  
GAS HEATING/ELECTRIC COOLING UNIT**

(Remove and use for job file)

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

**I. PRELIMINARY INFORMATION**

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

**II. PRE-START-UP:**

Verify that all packaging materials have been removed from unit	(Y/N) _____
Verify installation of outdoor air hood	(Y/N) _____
Verify installation of flue exhaust and inlet hood	(Y/N) _____
Verify that condensate connection is installed per installation instructions	(Y/N) _____
Verify that all electrical connections and terminals are tight	(Y/N) _____
Verify gas pressure to unit gas valve is within specified range	(Y/N) _____
Check gas piping for leaks	(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) _____
Check outdoor fan propeller for location in housing/orifice and verify setscrew is tight	(Y/N) _____
Verify that scroll compressors are rotating in the correct direction	(Y/N) _____
Verify installation of thermostat/space sensor	(Y/N) _____
Verify configuration values for electronic controls	(Y/N) _____
Verify that crankcase heaters have been energized for at least 24 hours	(Y/N) _____

**III. START-UP**

**ELECTRICAL**

Supply Voltage	L1-L2 _____	L2-L3 _____	L3-L1 _____
Compressor Amps — Speed 1, 2500 rpm	L1 _____	L2 _____	L3 _____
— Speed 2, High, 4500 rpm	L1 _____	L2 _____	L3 _____
Supply Fan Amps at Max Speed	L1 _____	L2 _____	L3 _____

**TEMPERATURES**

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

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

## **PRESSURES**

Gas Inlet Pressure		_____ in. wg		
Gas Manifold Pressure	Stage No. 1	_____ in. wg	Stage No. 2	_____ in. wg
Refrigerant Suction	Circuit A	_____ psig	Circuit A Superheat	_____ °F
Refrigerant Discharge	Circuit A	_____ psig	Circuit A Subcooling	_____ °F
Verify refrigerant charge using charging charts	(Y/N)	_____		

## **GENERAL**

Economizer minimum vent and changeover settings to job requirements (Y/N) \_\_\_\_\_

## **IV. HUMIDI-MIZER® SYSTEM START-UP**

### **STEPS**

1. Use Service Test mode to turn on cooling.  
Turn on COOL TEST CMP SPD to 4500 rpm 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. CLV solenoid energized (valve closes for no 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. CLV solenoid energized, valve closes for no 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, and Compressor and outdoor fan stop, CLV and RDV solenoids de-energized (Y/N) \_\_\_\_\_

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE