

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

R-410A Single Package Dual Fuel Units

PDD/S324-60

1 & 3 Phase

These instructions must be read and understood completely before attempting installation

Safety Labeling and Signal Words

DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION, and NOTE

The signal words **DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION, and NOTE** are used to identify levels of hazard seriousness. The signal word **DANGER** is only used on product labels to signify an immediate hazard. The signal words **WARNING, CAUTION, and NOTE** will be used on product labels and throughout this manual and other manual that may apply to the product.

DANGER – Immediate hazards which will result in severe personal injury or death.

WARNING – Hazards or unsafe practices which could result in severe personal injury or death.

CAUTION – Hazards or unsafe practices which may result in minor personal injury or product or property damage.

NOTE – Used to highlight suggestions which will result in enhanced installation, reliability, or operation.

Signal Words in Manuals

The signal word **WARNING** is used throughout this manual in the following manner:

 **WARNING**

The signal word **CAUTION** is used throughout this manual in the following manner:

 **CAUTION**

Signal Words on Product Labeling

Signal words are used in combination with colors and/or pictures or product labels.

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 **WARNING**

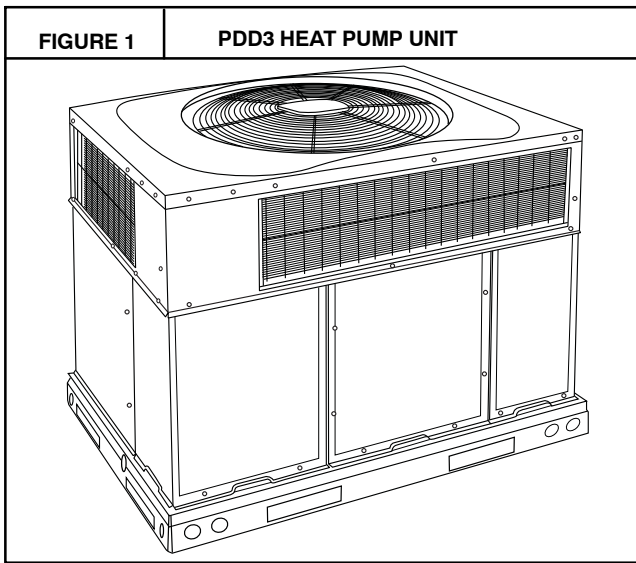
PERSONAL INJURY, AND/OR PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD

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

Installation or repairs made by unqualified persons could result in equipment malfunction, property damage, personal injury and/or death.

The information contained in this manual is intended for use by a qualified service technician familiar with safety procedures and equipped with proper tools and test instruments.


Installation must conform with local building codes and with the national Electrical Code NFPA70 current edition or Canadian Electrical Code part 1 CSA C.22.1. The National Fuel Gas Code (NFGC) NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, and in Canada refer to the current editions of the National Standards of Canada CAN/CSA-B149.1 and .2 Natural Gas and Propane Installation codes.





SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS


Improper installation adjustment, alteration, service, maintenance, or use can cause explosion, fire, electrical shock, or other conditions which may cause death, 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, protective clothing, and work gloves. Have a fire extinguisher available. Read these instructions thoroughly and follow all warnings or cautions included in literature and attached to the unit. Consult local building codes, the current editions of the National Fuel Gas Code (NFGC NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, and the National Electrical Code (NEC) NFPA 70.

In Canada refer to the current editions of the National Standards of Canada CAN/CSA-B149.1 and .2 Natural Gas and Propane Installation codes, and Canadian electrical Code CSA C22.1.

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 these signal words: DANGER, WARNING, and CAUTION. 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.

 <h2 style="margin: 0;">WARNING</h2>
<p>ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD</p> <p>Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.</p> <p>Before installing or servicing system, always turn off main power to system. There may be more than one disconnect switch.</p>

 <h2 style="margin: 0;">WARNING</h2>
<p>FIRE, EXPLOSION, ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD</p> <p>Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death or property damage.</p> <p>A qualified installer or agency must use only factory-authorized kits or accessories when modifying this product.</p>

 <h2 style="margin: 0;">CAUTION</h2>
<p>CUT HAZARD</p> <p>Failure to follow this caution may result in personal injury.</p> <p>When removing access panels or performing maintenance functions inside your unit, be aware of sharp sheet metal parts and screws. Although special care is taken to reduce sharp edges to a minimum, be extremely careful and wear appropriate clothing, safety glasses, and gloves when handling parts or reaching into the unit.</p>

INTRODUCTION

The PDD/S unit (see Fig. 1) is a fully self-contained, combination Category I gas heating/electric heating and cooling unit designed for outdoor installation (See Fig. 2 and 3 for unit dimensions). All unit sizes have return and discharge openings for both horizontal and downflow configurations, and are factory shipped with all downflow duct openings covered. Units may be installed either on a rooftop, or on a cement slab (See Fig. 4 for roof curb dimensions).

Models with a "1" in the thirteenth position of the model number are dedicated Low NOx units designed for California installations. These models meet the California maximum oxides of nitrogen (NOx) emissions requirements of 40 nanograms/joule or less as shipped from the factory and must be installed in California Air Quality Management Districts or any other regions in North America where a Low NOx rule exists.

In gas heating mode, this unit is designed for a minimum continuous return-air temperature of 55°F (13°C) db and a maximum continuous return-air temperature of 80°F (27°C) db. Failure to follow these return-air temperature limits may affect reliability of heat exchangers, motors, and other components.

RECEIVING AND INSTALLATION

Step 1 — Check Equipment

IDENTIFY UNIT

The unit model number and serial number are stamped on the unit information plate. Check this information against shipping papers.

INSPECT SHIPMENT

Inspect for shipping damage before removing packaging materials. If unit appears to be damaged or is torn loose from its anchorage, have it examined by transportation inspectors before removal. Forward claim papers directly to transportation company.

Manufacturer is not responsible for any damage incurred in transit. Check all items against shipping list. Immediately notify the nearest equipment distribution office if any item is missing. To prevent loss or damage, leave all parts in original packages until installation.

Step 2 — Provide Unit Support

For hurricane tie downs, contact distributor for details and PE (Professional Engineering) Certificate if required.

ROOF CURB

Install accessory roof curb in accordance with instructions shipped with curb (See Fig. 4). Install insulation, cant strips, roofing, and flashing. Ductwork must be attached to curb.

IMPORTANT: The gasketing of the unit to the roof curb is critical for a water tight seal. Install gasketing material supplied with the roof curb. Improperly applied gasketing also can result in air leaks and poor unit performance.

Curb should be level to within 1/4 in. (6 mm). This is necessary for unit drain to function properly. Refer to accessory roof curb installation instructions for additional information as required.

Accessory kits are available to aid in installing a new metal base rail unit on an old roof curb.

Accessory kit number CPADCURB001A00, (small chassis) and accessory kit number CPADCURB002A00, (large chassis) includes roof curb adapter and gaskets for the perimeter seal and duct openings. No additional modifications to curb are required when using this kit.

SLAB MOUNT

Place the unit on a solid, level pad that is at least 2 in. (51 mm) above grade. The pad should extend approximately 2 in. (51 mm) beyond the casing on all 4 sides of the unit. Do not secure the unit to the pad *except* when required by local codes.

Step 3 — Field Fabricate Ductwork

Secure all ducts to roof curb and building structure on vertical discharge units. Do not connect ductwork to unit. For horizontal applications, unit is provided with flanges on the horizontal openings. All ductwork should be secured to the flanges. Insulate and weatherproof all external ductwork, joints, and roof openings with counter flashing and mastic in accordance with applicable codes.

Ducts passing through an unconditioned space 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.

See unit rating plate for any required clearances around ductwork. Cabinet return-air static shall not exceed -.25 in. wc.

Step 4 — Provide Clearances

The required minimum service clearances are shown in Fig. 2 and 3. Adequate ventilation and outdoor air must be provided. The outdoor fan draws air through the outdoor coil and discharges it through the top fan grille. Be sure that the fan discharge does not recirculate to the outdoor coil. Do not locate the unit in either a corner or under an overhead obstruction. The minimum clearance under a partial overhang (such as a normal house overhang) is 48 in. (1219 mm) above the unit top. The maximum horizontal extension of a partial overhang must not exceed 48 in. (1219 mm).

IMPORTANT: Do not restrict outdoor airflow. An air restriction at either the outdoor-air inlet or the fan discharge may be detrimental to compressor life.

Do not place the unit where water, ice, or snow from an overhang or roof will damage or flood the unit. Do not install the unit on carpeting or other combustible materials. The unit may be installed on Class A, B, or C roof covering materials. Slab mounted units should be at least 2-in. (51 mm) above the highest expected water and runoff levels. Do not use unit if it has been under water.

FIGURE 3 – PDD3/PDS3 3.5 to5 Ton Unit Dimensions

UNIT	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	UNIT WT.		UNIT HEIGHT IN/MM		CENTER OF GRAVITY IN/MM					
		LB	KG	"A"	"A"	X	Y	Z			
A42(060/090)	208/230-1, 208/230-3-60	453	205.4	44-3/4	1137	22-1/8	560.3	17	431.8	17	431.8
A48(090/115/130)	208/230-1, 208/230-3-60	474	215.1	44-3/4	1137	22-1/8	560.3	17	431.8	17	431.8
A60(090/115/130)	208/230-1, 208/230-3-60	498	226.0	48-3/4	1238	22-1/8	560.3	17	431.8	18	457.2

UNITS	VOLTAGE	CORNER WEIGHT LB/KG		
		"1"	"2"	"4"
42(060/090)	208/230	67.9	30.8	90.5
48(090/115/130)	208/230	71.1	32.3	94.8
60(090/115/130)	208/230	74.7	33.9	99.6

NOTE: ALL TABLE DATA RELEVANT FOR ALL FACTORY INSTALLED OPTIONS EXCEPT ECONOMIZER

REQUIRED CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE MATL.

	INCHES (MM)
TOP OF UNIT	14 (355.6)
SIDE OPPOSITE DUCTS	12 (304.8)
BOTTOM OF UNIT	0 (0.0)
FLUE PANEL	36 (914.4)

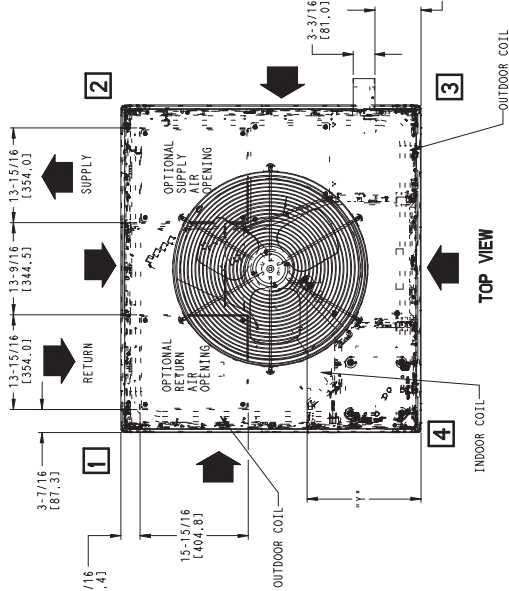
NEC. REQUIRED CLEARANCES

	INCHES (MM)
BETWEEN UNITS, POWER ENTRY SIDE	42 (1066.8)
UNIT AND UNGROUND SURFACES, POWER ENTRY SIDE	36 (914.0)
UNIT AND BLOCK OR CONCRETE WALLS AND OTHER GROUND SURFACES, POWER ENTRY SIDE	42 (1066.8)

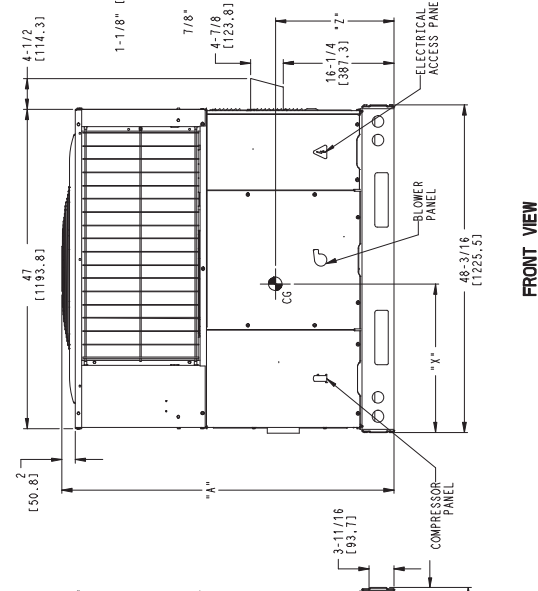
REQUIRED CLEARANCE FOR OPERATION AND SERVICING

	INCHES (MM)
EVAP. COIL ACCESS SIDE	36 (914.0)
CONDENSER ACCESS SIDE	42 (1066.8)
(EXCEPT FOR NEC REQUIREMENTS)	48 (1219.2)
UNIT TOP	36 (914.0)
SIDE OPPOSITE DUCTS	12 (304.8)

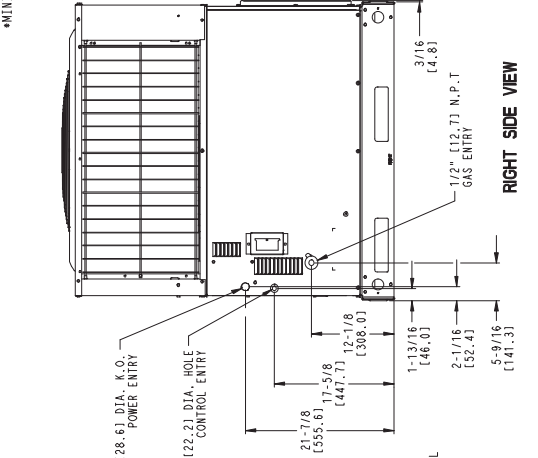
*MINIMUM DISTANCES-IF UNIT IS PLACED LESS THAN 12 (304.8) FROM WALL SYSTEM, THEN SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MAYBE COMPROMISED. DIMENSIONS IN () ARE IN MM



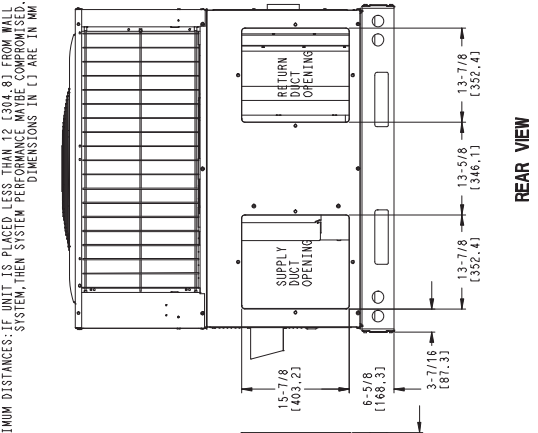
TOP VIEW



FRONT VIEW



RIGHT SIDE VIEW

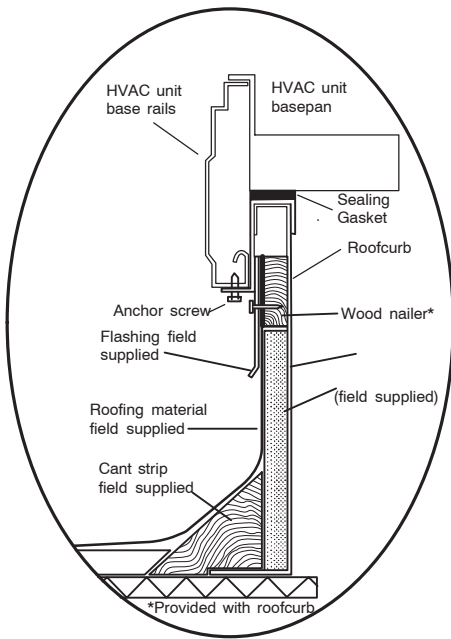


REAR VIEW

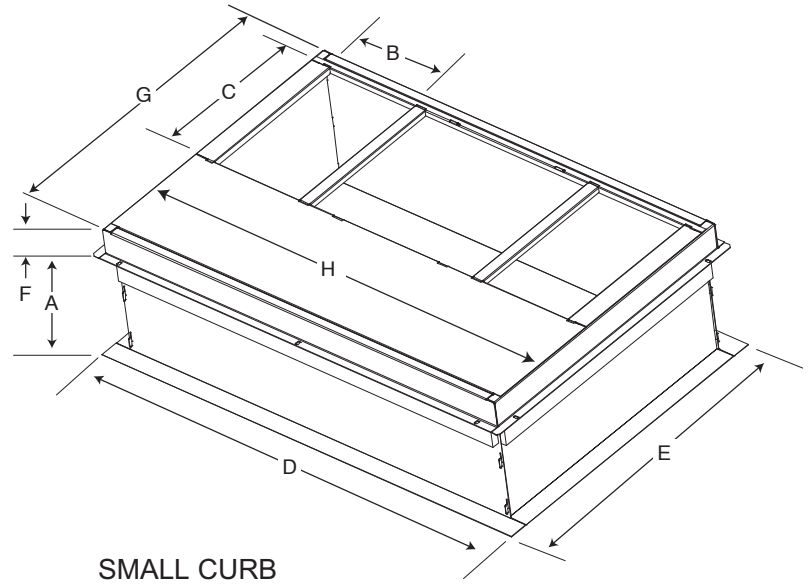
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FIGURE 4

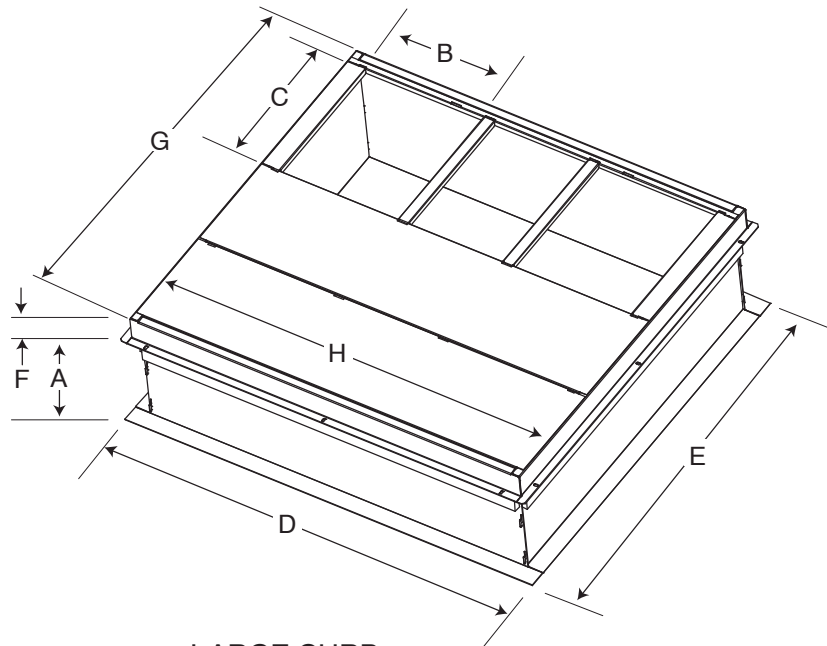
Roof Curb Dimensions



ROOF CURB DETAIL



SMALL CURB



LARGE CURB

UNIT SIZE	CATALOG NUMBER	A IN. (mm)	B IN. (mm)*	C IN. (mm)	D IN. (mm)	E IN. (mm)	F IN. (mm)	G IN. (mm)	H IN. (mm)
Small	CPRFCURB010A00	11 (279)	10 (254)	16 (406)	47.8 (1214)	32.4 (822)	2.7 (69)	30.6 (778)	46.1 (1170)
	CPRFCURB011A00	14 (356)							
Large	CPRFCURB012A00	11 (279)	14 (356)	16 (406)	47.8 (1214)	43.9 (1116)	2.7 (69)	42.2 (1072)	46.1 (1170)
	CPRFCURB013A00	14 (356)							

NOTES:

1. Roof curb must be set up for unit being installed.
2. Seal strip must be applied, as required, to unit being installed.
3. Roof curb is made of 16-gauge steel.
4. Attach ductwork to curb (flanges of duct rest on curb).
5. Insulated panels: 1-in. (25.4 mm) thick fiberglass 1 lb. density.

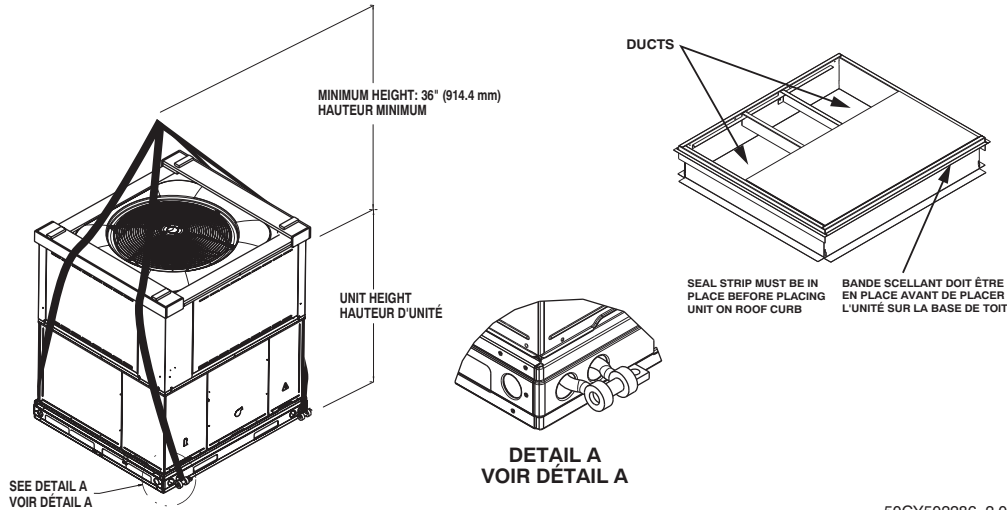
IMPORTANT: Do not install large base pan packaged dual fuel units onto the small base pan (common curb). The center of gravity on a large base pan packaged dual fuel unit could overhang the curb causing an unsafe condition. Before installing any large base pan unit onto the common curb, check the "Y" distance in the product literature dimensional drawing to ensure

that "Y" is greater than 14 in. (356 mm). Do not install any large base pan unit onto the common curb with a "Y" dimension (center of gravity) less than 14 in. (356 mm).

FIGURE 5

PDD/S3 Suggested Rigging

⚠ CAUTION - NOTICE TO RIGGERS
⚠ PRUDENCE - AVIS AUX MANIPULATEUR
 ACCESS PANELS MUST BE IN PLACE WHEN RIGGING.
 PANNEAUX D'ACCES DOIT ÊTRE EN PLACE POUR MANIPULATION.
 Use top skid as spreader bar. / Utiliser la palette du haut comme barre de répartition



50CY502286 2.0

RIGGING WEIGHTS (SMALL CABINET)							RIGGING WEIGHTS (LARGE CABINET)						
Unit	24		30		36		Unit	42		48		60	
	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg		lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg
Rigging Weight	359	163	373	169	379	172	Rigging Weight	461	209	482	219	507	230

*For 460 Volt units add 14 lb (6.35 kg) to the rigging weight.
 NOTE: See dimensional drawing for corner weights.

Step 5 — Rig and Place Unit

⚠ WARNING
PERSONAL INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD
 Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death or property damage.
 When installing the unit on a rooftop, be sure the roof will support the additional weight.

Rigging and handling of this equipment can be hazardous for many reasons due to the installation location (roofs, elevated structures, etc.).

Only trained, qualified crane operators and ground support staff should handle and install this equipment.

When working with this equipment, observe precautions in the literature, on tags, stickers, and labels attached to the equipment, and any other safety precautions that might apply.

Training for operators of the lifting equipment should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Application of the lifter to the load, and adjustment of the lifts to adapt to various sizes or kinds of loads.
2. Instruction in any special operation or precaution.
3. Condition of the load as it relates to operation of the lifting kit, such as balance, temperature, etc.

Follow all applicable safety codes. Wear safety shoes and work gloves.

Inspection

Prior to initial use, and at monthly intervals, all rigging shackles, clevis pins, and straps should be visually inspected for any

damage, evidence of wear, structural deformation, or cracks. Particular attention should be paid to excessive wear at hoist hooking points and load support areas. Materials showing any kind of wear in these areas must not be used and should be discarded.

⚠ WARNING
UNIT FALLING HAZARD
 Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.
 Never stand beneath rigged units or lift over people.

⚠ WARNING
PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD
 Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury/death or property damage.
 When straps are taut, the clevis should be a minimum of 36 in. (914 mm) above the unit top cover.

Rigging/Lifting of Unit (See Fig. 5)

Lifting holes are provided in base rails as shown in Fig. 2 and 3.

1. Leave top shipping skid on the unit for use as a spreader bar to prevent the rigging straps from damaging the unit. If the skid is not available, use a spreader bar of sufficient length to protect the unit from damage.
2. Attach shackles, clevis pins, and straps to the base rails of the unit. Be sure materials are rated to hold the weight of the unit (See Fig. 5).

3. Attach a clevis of sufficient strength in the middle of the straps. Adjust the clevis location to ensure unit is lifted level with the ground.

After the unit is placed on the roof curb or mounting pad, remove the top skid.

Step 6 — Connect Condensate Drain

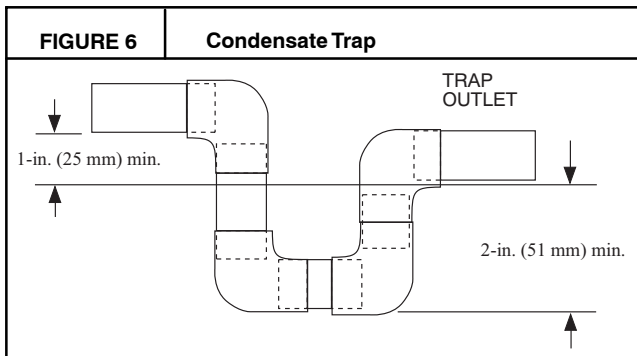
NOTE: When installing condensate drain connection be sure to comply with local codes and restrictions.

Model PDD/S3 disposes of condensate water through a 3/4 in. NPT fitting which exits through the compressor access panel (See Fig. 2 and 3 for location).

Condensate water can be drained directly onto the roof in rooftop installations (where permitted) or onto a gravel apron in ground level installations. Install a field-supplied condensate trap at end of condensate connection to ensure proper drainage. Make sure that the outlet of the trap is at least 1 in. (25 mm) lower than the drain-pan condensate connection to prevent the pan from overflowing (See Fig. 6). Prime the trap with water. When using a gravel apron, make sure it slopes away from the unit.

If the installation requires draining the condensate water away from the unit, install a 2-in. (51 mm) trap at the condensate connection to ensure proper drainage (See Fig. 6). Make sure that the outlet of the trap is at least 1 in. (25 mm) lower than the drain-pan condensate connection. This prevents the pan from overflowing.

Prime the trap with water. Connect a drain tube - using a minimum of 3/4-in. PVC or 3/4-in. copper pipe (all field-supplied) - at the outlet end of the 2-in. (51 mm) trap. Do not undersize the tube. Pitch the drain tube downward at a slope of at least 1-in. (25 mm) for every 10 ft (3 m) of horizontal run. Be sure to check the drain tube for leaks.



Step 7 — Install Flue Hood

The flue assembly is secured and shipped in the return air duct. Remove duct cover to locate the assembly (See Fig. 8 and 9).

NOTE: Dedicated low NOx models MUST be installed in California Air Quality Management Districts where a Low NOx rule exists.

These models meet the California maximum oxides of nitrogen (NOx) emissions requirements of 40 nanograms/joule or less as shipped from the factory.

NOTE: Low NOx requirements apply only to natural gas installations.

⚠ WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

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

The venting system is designed to ensure proper venting. The flue hood assembly must be installed as indicated in this section of the unit installation instructions.

Install the flue hood as follows:

1. This installation must conform with local building codes and with the National Fuel Gas Code (NFGC) NFPA 54 / ANSI Z223.1, (in Canada, CAN/CGA B149.1, and B149.2) latest revision. Refer to Provincial and local plumbing or wastewater codes and other applicable local codes.
2. Remove flue hood from shipping location (inside the return section of the blower compartment-see Fig. 8 & 9). Remove the return duct cover to locate the flue hood. Place flue hood assembly over flue panel. Orient screw holes in flue hood with holes in the flue panel.
3. Secure flue hood to flue panel by inserting a single screw on the top flange and the bottom flange of the hood.

Step 8 — Install Gas Piping

The gas supply pipe enters the unit through the access hole provided. The gas connection to the unit is made to the 1/2-in. (12.7 mm) FPT gas inlet on the gas valve.

Install a gas supply line that runs to the heating section. Refer to Table 2 and the NFGC for gas pipe sizing. Do not use cast-iron pipe. It is recommended that a black iron pipe is used. Check the local utility for recommendations concerning existing lines. Size gas supply piping for 0.5 IN. W.C. maximum pressure drop. Never use pipe smaller than the 1/2-in. (12.7 mm) FPT gas inlet on the unit gas valve.

For natural gas applications, the gas pressure at unit gas connection must not be less than 4.0 IN. W.C. or greater than 13 IN. W.C. while the unit is operating. For propane applications, the gas pressure must not be less than 11.0 IN. W.C. or greater than 13 IN. W.C. at the unit connection.

A 1/8-in. (3.2 mm) NPT plugged tapping, accessible for test gauge connection, must be installed immediately upstream of the gas supply connection to the gas valve.

When installing the gas supply line, observe local codes pertaining to gas pipe installations. Refer to the NFGC NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 latest edition (in Canada, CAN/CGA B149.1).

NOTE: In the state of Massachusetts:

1. Gas supply connections MUST be performed by a licensed plumber or gas fitter.
2. When flexible connectors are used, the maximum length shall not exceed 36 in. (915 mm).
3. When lever handle type manual equipment shutoff valves are used, they shall be T-handle valves.
4. The use of copper tubing for gas piping is NOT approved by the state of Massachusetts.

In the absence of local building codes, adhere to the following pertinent recommendations:

1. Avoid low spots in long runs of pipe. Grade all pipe 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) for every 15 ft (4.6 m) of length to prevent traps. Grade all horizontal runs downward to risers. Use risers to connect to heating section and to meter.
2. 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., (12.7 mm) follow recommendations of national codes.
3. 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. Never use Teflon tape.
4. Install sediment trap in riser leading to heating section (See Fig. 7). This drip leg functions as a trap for dirt and condensate.
5. Install an accessible, external, manual main shutoff valve in gas supply pipe within 6 ft (1.8 m) of heating section.

6. Install ground-joint union close to heating section between unit manual shutoff and external manual main shut-off valve.
7. 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. Pressure test the gas supply piping system at pressures equal to or less than 0.5 psig. 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.

8. Check for gas leaks at the field-installed and factory-installed gas lines after all piping connections have been completed. Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks (or method specified by local codes and/or regulations).

⚠ **WARNING**

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

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. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

-Use proper length of pipe to avoid stress on gas control manifold.

-If a flexible connector is required or allowed by authority having jurisdiction, black iron pipe shall be installed at furnace gas valve and extend a minimum of 2 in. (51 mm) outside furnace casing.

-If codes allow a flexible connector, always use a new connector. Do not use a connector which has previously serviced another gas appliance.

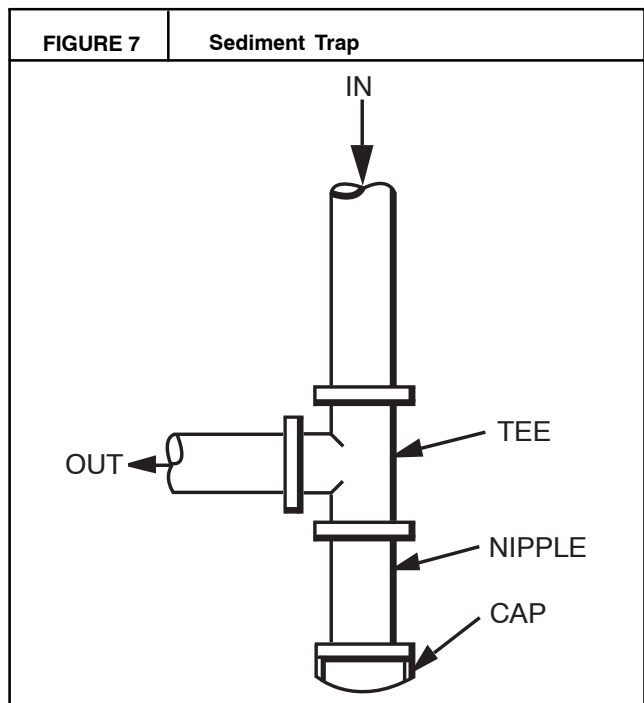


Table 1 - Physical Data - Unit PDD/S3

UNIT SIZE PDD/S3	24040	24060	30040	30060	36060	36090	42060	42090
NOMINAL CAPACITY –ton	2	2	2–1/2	2–1/2	3	3	3–1/2	3–1/2
SHIPPING WEIGHT –lb. (kg)	359 163	359 163	373 169	373 169	379 172	379 172	461 209	461 209
COMPRESSORS	Scroll							
Quantity	1							
REFRIGERANT (R–410A) Quantity –lb (kg)	9.6 4.35	9.6 4.35	10.2 4.6	10.2 4.6	7.9 3.6	7.9 3.6	10.0 4.5	10.0 4.5
REFRIGERANT METERING DEVICE	Indoor–TXV, Outdoor–Accurater							
OUTDOOR ORIFICE	0.032 (2) .81		0.035 (2) .89		0.037 (2) .94		0.038 (Left) 0.040(Right) .97/1.02	
OUTDOOR COIL Rows...Fins/in. Face Area–sq ft	2...21 11.9	2...21 11.9	2...21 11.9	2...21 11.9	2...21 11.9	2...21 11.9	2...21 13.6	2...21 13.6
OUTDOOR FAN Nominal Cfm Diameter–in. (mm) Motor Hp (Rpm)	2000 24 610 1/2 (800)	2000 24 610 1/5 (810)	2700 24 610 1/5 (810)	2700 24 610 1/5 (810)	2700 24 610 1/5 (810)	2700 24 610 1/5 (810)	3100 26 660 1/5 (810)	3100 26 660 1/5 (810)
INDOOR COIL Rows...Fins/in. Face Area–sq ft	3...17 3.7	3...17 3.7	3...17 3.7	3...17 3.7	3...17 3.7	3...17 3.7	3...17 4.7	3...17 4.7
INDOOR BLOWER Nominal Cooling Airflow–(CFM) Size–in. (mm) Motor –hp	800 10x10 254x254 1/2	800 10x10 254x254 1/2	1000 10x10 254x254 1/2	1000 10x10 254x254 1/2	1200 11x10 279x254 3/4	1200 11x10 279x254 3/4	1400 11x10 279x254 3/4	1400 11x10 279x254 3/4
FURNACE SECTION* Burner Orifice Natural Gas Qty...Drill Size Propane GasQty...Drill Size	2...44 2...55	2...38 2...53	2...44 2...55	2...44 2...53	2...38 2...53	3...38 3...53	2...38 2...53	3...38 3...53
HIGH–PRESSURE SWITCH (psig) Cut–out Reset (Auto)	650 +/- 15 420 +/- 25							
LOSS–OF–CHARGE / LOW–PRESSURE SWITCH (Liquid Line) (psig) Cut–out Reset (auto)	20 +/- 5 45 +/- 10							
RETURN–AIR FILTERS † ‡ Throwaway (in.) (mm)	20x20x1 508x508x25	20x24x1 508x610x25			24x30x1 610x762x25			

*Based on altitude of 0 to 2000 ft (0–610 m).

†Required filter sizes shown are based on the larger of the ARI (Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute) rated cooling airflow or the heating airflow velocity of 300 ft/minute for high–capacity type. Air filter pressure drop for non–standard filters must not exceed 0.08 IN. W.C.

‡ If using accessory filter rack refer to filter rack installation instructions for correct filter size and quantity.

Table 1 - Physical Data - Unit PDD/S3 (Cont'd)

UNIT SIZE PDD/S3	48090	48115	48130	60090	60115	60130
NOMINAL CAPACITY —ton	4	4	4	5	5	5
OPERATING WEIGHT—lb	482	482	482	507	507	507
(kg)	219	219	219	230	230	230
COMPRESSORS	Scroll					
Quantity	1					
REFRIGERANT (R—410A)						
Quantity —lb	9.6			12.3		
(kg)	4.4			5.6		
REFRIGERANT METERING DEVICE	TXV					
OUTDOOR ORIFICE—in. (qty)	0.046 (2)			0.052 (2)		
(mm)	1.2			1.3		
OUTDOOR COIL						
Rows...Fins—in.	2...21	2...21	2...21	2...21	2...21	2...21
Face Area—sq ft	13.6	13.6	13.6	17.5	17.5	17.5
OUTDOOR FAN						
Nominal Cfm	3100	3100	3100	3500	3500	3500
Diameter—in.	26	26	26	26	26	26
(mm)	660	660	660	660	660	660
Motor Hp—Rpm	1/5 (810)	1/5 (810)	1/5 (810)	1/5 (810)	1/5 (810)	1/5 (810)
INDOOR COIL						
Rows...Fins—in.	3...17	3...17	3...17	3...17	3...17	3...17
Face Area—sq ft	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
INDOOR BLOWER						
Nominal Cooling Airflow—(CFM)	1600	1600	1600	1850	1850	1850
Size—in.	11x10	11x10	11x10	11x10	11x10	11x10
(mm)	279x254	279x254	279x254	279x254	279x254	279x254
Motor —hp	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
FURNACE SECTION*						
Burner Orifice						
Natural Gas Qty...Drill Size	3...38	3...33	3...31	3...38	3...33	3...31
Propane GasQty...Drill Size	3...53	3...51	3...49	3...53	3...51	3...49
HIGH—PRESSURE SWITCH (psig)	650 +/- 15					
Cut—out	420 +/- 25					
Reset (Auto)						
LOSS—OF—CHARGE /						
LOW—PRESSURE SWITCH						
(Liquid Line) (psig)						
Cut—out	20 +/- 5					
Reset (auto)	45 +/- 10					
RETURN—AIR FILTERS †						
Throwaway (in.)	24x36x1					
(mm)	(610x914x25)					

*Based on altitude of 0 to 2000 ft (0–610 m).

†Required filter sizes shown are based on the larger of the ARI (Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute) rated cooling airflow or the heating airflow velocity of 300 ft/minute for high—capacity type. Air filter pressure drop for non—standard filters must not exceed 0.08 IN. W.C.

‡ If using accessory filter rack refer to filter rack installation instructions for correct filter size and quantity.

Table 2 - Maximum Gas Flow Capacity

NOMINAL IRON PIPE, SIZE (IN.)	INTERNAL DIAMETER (IN.)	LENGTH OF PIPE, FT† (m)													
		10 (3.1)	20 (6.1)	30 (9.1)	40 (12.2)	50 (15.2)	60 (18.3)	70 (21.3)	80 (24.4)	90 (27.4)	100 (30.5)	125 (38.1)	150 (46.0)	175 (53.3)	200 (61.0)
1/2	.622	175	120	97	82	73	66	61	57	53	50	44	40	—	—
3/4	.824	360	250	200	170	151	138	125	118	110	103	93	84	77	72
1	1.049	680	465	375	320	285	260	240	220	205	195	175	160	145	135
1—1/4	1.380	1400	950	770	600	580	530	490	460	430	400	360	325	300	280
1—1/2	1.610	2100	1460	1180	990	900	810	750	690	650	620	550	500	460	430

* Capacity of pipe in cu ft of gas per hr for gas pressure of 0.5 psig or less. Pressure drop of 0.5—IN. W.C. (based on a 0.60 specific gravity gas). Refer to Table, National Fire Protection Association NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1.

† This length includes an ordinary number of fittings.

Step 9 — Install Duct Connections

The unit has duct flanges on the supply- and return-air openings on the side and bottom of the unit. For downshot applications, the ductwork connects to the roof curb (See Fig. 2 and 3 for connection sizes and locations).

Configuring Units for Downflow (Vertical) Discharge

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

Before installing or servicing system, always turn off main power to system and install lockout tag. There may be more than one disconnect switch.

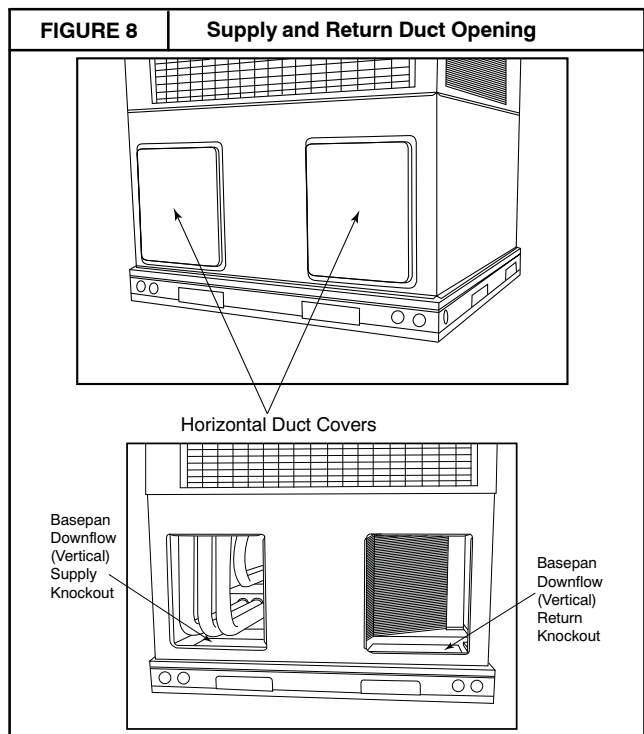
1. Open all electrical disconnects and install lockout tag before starting any service work.
2. Remove horizontal (metal) ductcovers to access vertical (downflow) discharge duct knockouts in unit basepan. (See Fig. 8.)
3. To remove downflow return and supply knockout covers, break front and right side connecting tabs with a screwdriver and hammer. Push cover down to break rear and left side tabs.

NOTE: These panels are held in place with tabs similar to an electrical knockout. Reinstall horizontal duct covers (Fig. 8) shipped on unit from factory. Insure openings are air and watertight.

NOTE: The design and installation of the duct system must be in accordance with the standards of the NFPA for installation of nonresidence-type air conditioning and ventilating systems, NFPA 90A or residence-type, NFPA 90B; and/or local codes and ordinances.

Adhere to the following criteria when selecting, sizing, and installing the duct system:

1. Units are shipped for side shot installation.
2. Select and size ductwork, supply-air registers, and return-air grilles according to American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) recommendations.
3. Use flexible transition between rigid ductwork and unit to prevent transmission of vibration. The transition may be screwed or bolted to duct flanges. Use suitable gaskets to ensure weather-tight and airtight seal.
4. All units must have field-supplied filters or accessory filter rack installed in the return-air side of the unit. Recommended sizes for filters are shown in Table 1.
5. Size all ductwork for maximum required airflow (either heating or cooling) for unit being installed. Avoid abrupt duct size increases or decreases or performance may be affected.
6. Adequately insulate and weatherproof all ductwork located outdoors. Insulate ducts passing through unconditioned space, and use vapor barrier in accordance with latest issue of Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association (SMACNA) and Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) minimum installation standards for heating and air conditioning systems. Secure all ducts to building structure.
7. Flash, weatherproof, and vibration-isolate all openings in building structure in accordance with local codes and good building practices.



Step 10 — Install Electrical Connections

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

The unit cabinet must have an uninterrupted, unbroken electrical ground. This ground may consist of an electrical wire connected to the unit ground screw in the control compartment, or conduit approved for electrical ground when installed in accordance with NEC, NFPA 70 National Fire Protection Association (latest edition) (in Canada, Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1) and local electrical codes.

CAUTION

UNIT COMPONENT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in damage to the unit being installed.

1. Make all electrical connections in accordance with NEC NFPA 70 (latest edition) and local electrical codes governing such wiring. In Canada, all electrical connections must be in accordance with CSA standard C22.1 Canadian Electrical Code Part 1 and applicable local codes. Refer to unit wiring diagram.
2. Use only copper conductor for connections between field-supplied electrical disconnect switch and unit. **DO NOT USE ALUMINUM WIRE.**
3. Be sure that high-voltage power to unit is within operating voltage range indicated on unit rating plate. On 3-phase units, ensure phases are balanced within 2 percent. Consult local power company for correction of improper voltage and/or phase imbalance.
4. Insulate low-voltage wires for highest voltage contained within conduit when low-voltage control wires are in same conduit as high-voltage wires.
5. Do not damage internal components when drilling through any panel to mount electrical hardware, conduit, etc.

High-Voltage Connections

When routing power leads into unit, use only copper wire between disconnect and unit. The high voltage leads should be in a conduit until they enter the duct panel; conduit termination at the duct panel must be watertight.

The unit must have a separate electrical service with a field-supplied, waterproof disconnect switch mounted at, or within sight from, the unit. Refer to the unit rating plate, NEC and local codes for maximum fuse/circuit breaker size and minimum circuit amps (ampacity) for wire sizing.

The field-supplied disconnect switch box may be mounted on the unit over the high-voltage inlet hole when the standard power and low-voltage entry points are used (See Fig. 2 and 3 for acceptable location).

NOTE: Field supplied disconnect switch box should be positioned so that it does not cover up any of the unit gas combustion supply air louvers.

See unit wiring label (Fig. 14 to 17) and Fig. 9 for reference when making high voltage connections. Proceed as follows to complete the high-voltage connections to the unit.

Single phase units:

1. Run the high-voltage (L1, L2) and ground lead into the control box.
2. Connect ground lead to chassis ground connection.
3. Locate the black and yellow wires connected to the line side of the contactor.
4. Connect field L1 to black wire on connection 11 of the compressor contactor.
5. Connect field wire L2 to yellow wire on connection 23 of the compressor contactor.

Three-phase units:

1. Run the high-voltage (L1, L2, L3) and ground lead into the control box.
2. Connect ground lead to chassis ground connection.
3. Locate the black and yellow wires connected to the line side of the contactor.
4. Connect field L1 to black wire on connection 11 of the compressor contactor.
5. Connect field wire L3 to yellow wire on connection 13 of the compressor contactor.
6. Connect field wire L2 to blue wire from compressor.

Special Procedures for 208-V Operation

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

Make sure the power supply to the unit is switched OFF before making any wiring changes. Tag the disconnect switch with a suitable warning label. With disconnect switch open, move black wire from transformer (3/16 in.) terminal marked 230 to terminal marked 200. This retaps transformer to primary voltage of 208 vac.

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

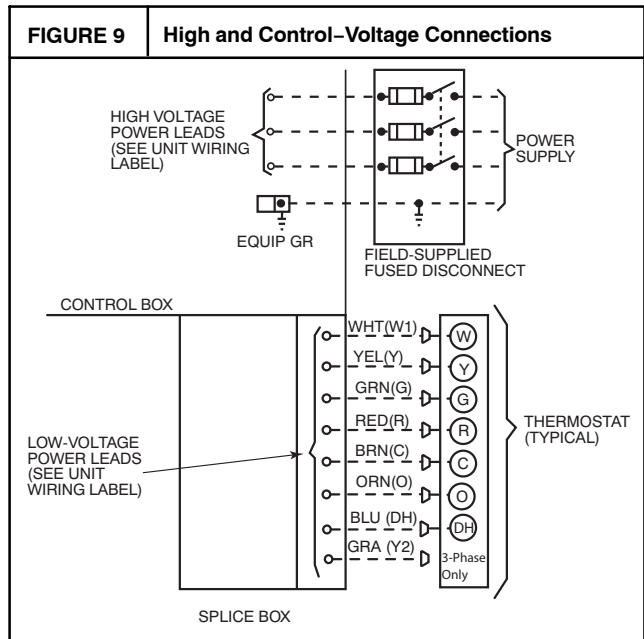
Before making any wiring changes, **make sure** the gas supply is switched off first. *Then* switch off the power supply to the unit and install lockout tag.

Control Voltage Connections

Do not use any type of power-stealing thermostat. Unit control problems may result.

Use no. 18 American Wire Gage (AWG) color-coded, insulated (35°C minimum) wires to make the control voltage connections between the thermostat and the unit. If the thermostat is located more than 100 ft (30.5 m) from the unit (as measured along the control voltage wires), use no. 16 AWG color-coded, insulated (35°C minimum) wires.

Locate the seven (eight on 3-phase) low voltage thermostat leads in 24 volt splice box. See Fig. 9 for connection diagram. Run the low-voltage leads from the thermostat, through the control wiring inlet hole grommet (Fig. 2 and 3), and into the low-voltage splice box. Provide a drip loop before running wires through panel. Secure and strain relief all wires so that they do not interfere with operation of unit. A gray wire is standard on 3-phase unit for connection to an economizer.



Balance Point Setting-Dual Fuel Thermostat

BALANCE POINT TEMPERATURE-The “balance point” temperature is a setting which affects the operation of the heating mode. This is a field-selected input temperature (range 5 to 55°F) (-15 to 12°C) where the Thermostat or dual fuel thermostat will monitor outdoor air temperature and decide whether to enable or disable the heat pump. If the outdoor temperature is above the “balance point”, the heat pump will energize first to try to satisfy the indoor temperature demand. If the heat pump does not make a sufficient improvement within a reasonable time period (i.e. 15 minutes), then the gas furnace will come on to satisfy the indoor temperature demand. If the outdoor temperature is below the “balance point”, the heat pump will not be allowed to operate (i.e. locked out), and the gas furnace will be used to satisfy the indoor temperature. There are three separate concepts which are related to selecting the final “balance point” temperature. Read each of the following carefully to determine the best “balance point” in a dual fuel installation:

1. Capacity Balance Temperature: This is a point where the heat pump cannot provide sufficient capacity to keep up with the indoor temperature demand because of declining outdoor temperature. At or below this point, the furnace is needed to maintain proper indoor temperature.
 2. Economic Balance Temperature: Above this point, the heat pump is the most cost efficient to operate, and below this point the furnace is the most cost efficient to operate. This can be somewhat complicated to determine and it involves knowing the cost of gas and electricity, as well as the efficiency of the furnace and heat pump. For the most economical operation, the heat pump should operate above this temperature (assuming it has sufficient capacity) and the furnace should operate below this temperature.
 3. Comfort Balance Temperature: When the heat pump is operating below this point, the indoor supply air feels uncomfortable (i.e. too cool). This is purely subjective and will depend on the homeowner's idea of comfort. Below this temperature the gas furnace should operate in order to satisfy the desire for indoor comfort.
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, disconnected wires, etc.
 - b. Inspect for oil at all refrigerant tubing connections and on unit base. Detecting oil generally indicates a refrigerant leak.
 - c. Leak test all refrigerant tubing connections using electronic leak detector, halide torch, or liquid-soap solution. If a refrigerant leak is detected, see the Check for Refrigerant Leaks section.
 - d. Inspect all field- and factory-wiring connections. Be sure that connections are completed and tight.
 - e. Ensure wires do not touch refrigerant tubing or sharp sheet metal edges.
 - f. Inspect coil fins. If damaged during shipping and handling, carefully straighten fins with a fin comb.

Transformer Protection

The transformer is of the energy-limiting type. It is set to withstand a 30-sec. overload or shorted secondary condition. If an overload or short is present, correct overload condition and check for blown fuse on gas control board or Interface Fan Board. Replace fuse as required with correct size and rating.

PRE-START-UP

WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION, ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

1. Follow recognized safety practices and wear protective goggles when checking or servicing refrigerant system.
2. Do not operate compressor or provide any electric power to unit unless compressor terminal cover is in place and secured.
3. Do not remove compressor terminal cover until all electrical sources are disconnected and tagged.
4. Relieve and recover all refrigerant from system before touching or disturbing anything inside terminal box if refrigerant leak is suspected around compressor terminals.
5. Never attempt to repair soldered connection while refrigerant system is under pressure.
6. Do not use torch to remove any component. System contains oil and refrigerant under pressure. To remove a component, wear protective goggles and proceed as follows:
 - a. Shut off electrical power to unit and install lockout tag.
 - b. Relieve and reclaim all refrigerant from system using both high- and low-pressure ports.
 - c. Cut component connecting tubing with tubing cutter and remove component from unit.
 - d. Carefully unsweat remaining tubing stubs when necessary. Oil can ignite when exposed to torch flame.

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

1. Remove access panels.

WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Do not purge gas supply into the combustion chamber. Do not use a match or other open flame to check for gas leaks. Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

4. Verify the following conditions:
 - a. Make sure gas line is free of air. Before lighting the unit for the first time, perform the following with the gas valve in the "OFF" position:

NOTE: If the gas supply pipe was not purged before connecting the unit, it will be full of air. It is recommended that the ground joint union be loosened, and the supply line be allowed to purge until the odor of gas is detected. Never purge gas lines into a combustion chamber. Immediately upon detection of gas odor, retighten the union. Allow 5 minutes to elapse, then light unit.
 - b. Make sure that condenser-fan blade is correctly positioned in fan orifice. Leading edge of condenser-fan blade should be 1/2 in. (12 mm) maximum from fan orifice.
 - c. Make sure that air filter(s) is in place.
 - d. Make sure that condensate drain trap is filled with water to ensure proper drainage.
 - e. Make sure that all tools and miscellaneous loose parts have been removed.

START-UP

Step 1 — Check for Refrigerant Leaks

Proceed as follows to locate and repair a refrigerant leak and to charge the unit:

1. Locate leak and make sure that refrigerant system pressure has been relieved and reclaimed from both high- and low-pressure ports.
2. Repair leak following Refrigerant Service procedures.

NOTE: Install a bi-flow filter drier whenever the system has been opened for repair.

3. Add a small charge of R-410A refrigerant vapor to system and leak-test unit.

4. Recover refrigerant from refrigerant system and evacuate to 500 microns if no additional leaks are not found.
5. Charge unit with R-410A refrigerant, using an electronic scale. Refer to unit rating plate for required charge.

Step 2 — Unit Sequence of Operation

PDD/S3 Sequence of Operation

- a. CONTINUOUS FAN
 - (1.) Thermostat closes circuit R to G energizing the blower motor for continuous fan.
- b. COOLING MODE
 - (1.) If indoor temperature is above temperature set point thermostat closes circuits R to G, R to Y and R to O-The unit delivers cooling airflow.
- c. HEAT PUMP HEATING MODE

Outdoor temperature above balance point setpoint of thermostat.

 - (1.) On a call for heating, terminals “Y” and “G” of a dual fuel thermostat are energized. The “Y” signal is sent to the Defrost Board (DB) terminal “Y”. The DB has a built in five minute anti-short cycle timer which will not allow the compressor to restart before the time delay has expired.
 - (2.) “T2” energizes the compressor contactor via the High Pressure Switch (HPS) and Low Pressure Switch (LPS). The compressor and outdoor fan start. Thermostat “G” energizes the Interface Fan Board terminal “G”. The blower motor is energized through contacts of the IFB.
 - (3.) When the thermostat removes the “Y” and “G” calls, the compressor contactor and outdoor fan are de-energized. The evaporator motor is de-energized after a 90 sec. delay.
- d. GAS HEATING MODE

Outdoor temperature below balance point setpoint of thermostat.

Heating Sequence of Operation

(See unit wiring label.)

On a call for heating, terminal W of the thermostat is energized, starting the induced-draft motor. When the pressure switch senses that the induced-draft motor is moving sufficient combustion air, the burner sequence begins. This function is performed by the integrated gas unit controller (IGC). The indoor (evaporator)-fan motor is energized 45 sec after flame is established. When the thermostat is satisfied and W is de-energized, the burners stop firing and the indoor (evaporator) fan motor shuts off after a 45-sec time-off delay. Please note that the IGC has the capability to automatically reduce the indoor fan motor on delay and increase the indoor fan motor off delay in the event of high duct static and/or partially-clogged filter.

NOTE: An LED (light-emitting diode) indicator is provided on the control board to monitor operation. The control board is located by removing the burner access panel. During normal operation, the LED is continuously on.

Step 3 — Start-up Heating and Make Adjustments



CAUTION

UNIT COMPONENT DAMAGE HAZARD

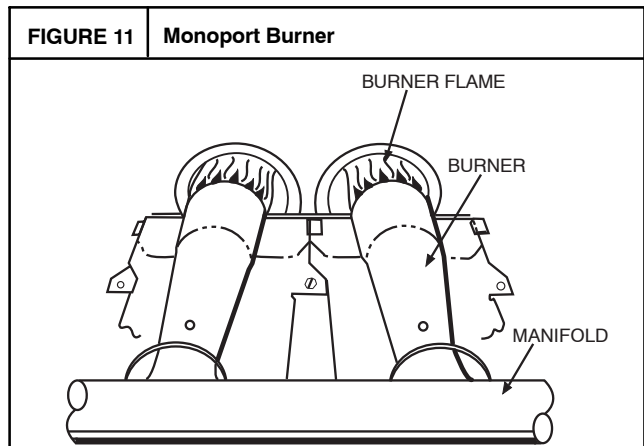
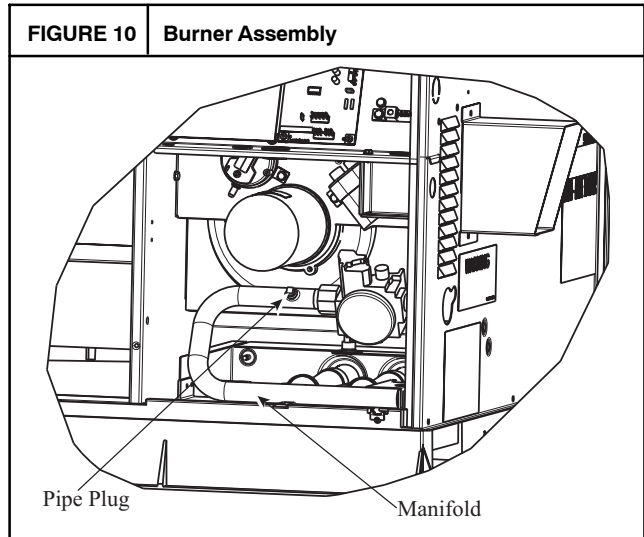
Failure to follow this caution may result in damage to the unit being installed.

Complete the required procedures given in the Pre-Start-Up section before starting the unit. Do not jumper any safety devices when operating the unit.

Complete the required procedures given in the Pre-Start-Up section before starting the unit. Do not jumper any safety devices when operating the unit. Make sure that burner orifices are properly aligned. Unstable operation may occur when the burner orifices in the manifold are misaligned.

Follow the lighting instructions on the heating section operation label (located inside the burner or blower access door) to start the heating section.

NOTE: Make sure that gas supply has been purged, and that all gas piping has been checked for leaks.



Check Heating Control

Start and check the unit for proper heating control operation as follows (see furnace lighting instructions located inside burner or blower access panel):

1. Place room thermostat SYSTEM switch in the HEAT position and the fan switch is placed in AUTO position.
2. Set the heating temperature control of the thermostat above room temperature.
3. The induced-draft motor will start.
4. On a call for heating, the main burner should light within 5 sec. of the spark being energized. If the burners do not light, there is a 22-sec. delay before another 5-sec. try. If the burners still do not light, this sequence is repeated. If the burners do not light within 15 minutes from the initial call for heat, there is a lockout. To reset the control, break the 24-v power to W.
5. The evaporator fan will turn on 45 sec. after the flame has been established. The evaporator fan will turn off 45 sec. after the thermostat has been satisfied. Please note that the integrated gas unit controller (IGC) has the capability to automatically reduce the evaporator “ON” delay and in-

crease the evaporator "OFF" delay in the event of high duct static and/or partially-clogged filter.

Check Gas Input

Check gas input and manifold pressure after unit start-up (See Table 5). If adjustment is required proceed as follows:

- The rated gas inputs shown in Table 5 are for altitudes from sea level to 2000 ft (610 m) above sea level. These inputs are based on natural gas with a heating value of 1025 Btu/ft³ at 0.60 specific gravity, or propane gas with a heating value of 2500 Btu/ft³ at 1.5 specific gravity.

IN THE U.S.A.:

The input rating for altitudes above 2,000 ft (610 m) must be reduced by 4% for each 1,000 ft (305 m) above sea level.

For installations below 2,000 ft (610 m), refer to the unit rating plate.

For installations above 2,000 ft (610 m) multiply the input on the rating plate by the derate multiplier in Table 3 for correct input rate.

If the natural gas is not derated by the gas utility company, refer to Table 4 for correct orifice sizes and manifold pressures.

Table 3 - Altitude Derate Multiplier for U.S.A.*

ALTITUDE FT (M)	PERCENT OF DERATE	DERATE MULTIPLIER FACTOR†
0-2000 (0-610)	0	1.00
2001-3000* (610-914)	8-12	0.90
3001-4000 (315-1219)	12-16	0.86
4001-5000 (1220-1524)	16-20	0.82
5001-6000 (1524-1829)	20-24	0.78
6001-7000 (1829-2134)	24-28	0.74
7001-8000 (2134-2438)	28-32	0.70
8001-9000 (2439-2743)	32-36	0.66
9001-10,000 (2744-3048)	36-40	0.62

*In Canada see Canadian Altitude Adjustment.

†Derate multiplier factors are based on midpoint altitude for altitude range.

Table 4 - Natural Gas Orifice Sizes and Manifold Pressures

Nameplate Input (Btu/hr)		ALTITUDE OF INSTALLATION (FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL) U.S.A.*				
		0 to 2000 (0-610 m)	2001 to 3000* (611 to 914 m)	3001 to 4000 (915 to 1219 m)	4001 to 5000 (1220 to 1524 m)	5001 to 6000 (1524 to 1829 m)
40000	Orifice No. (Qty)	44 (2)	45 (2)†	48 (2)†	48 (2)†	48 (2)†
	Manifold Press.	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.2
60000	Orifice No. (Qty)	38 (2)	41 (2)†	41 (2)†	42 (2)†	42 (2)†
	Manifold Press.	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.2
90000	Orifice No. (Qty)	38 (3)	41 (3)†	41 (3)†	42 (3)†	42 (3)†
	Manifold Press.	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.2
115000	Orifice No. (Qty)	33 (3)	36 (3)†	36 (3)†	36 (3)†	38 (3)†
	Manifold Press.	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.6
130000	Orifice No. (Qty)	31 (3)	31 (3)	33 (3)†	33 (3)†	34 (3)†
	Manifold Press.	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.3

*In the U.S.A., the input rating for altitudes above 2000 ft (610m) must be reduced by 4% for each 1000 ft (305 m) above Sea level.

In Canada, the input rating for altitudes from 2001 to 4500 ft (611 to 1372 m) above sea level must be derated by 10% by an authorized gas conversion station or dealer.

For Canadian Installations from 2000 to 4500 ft, use U.S.A. column 2001 to 3000 ft.

Note: Orifice sizes and manifold pressure settings are based on natural gas with a heating value of 1025 Btu/ft³ and a specific gravity of .6.

† Orifices available through your distributor.

IN CANADA:

The input rating for altitudes from 2,000 to 4,500 ft (610 m to 1372 m) above sea level must be derated 10% by an authorized Gas Conversion Station or Dealer.

EXAMPLE:

90,000 Btu/hr Input Furnace Installed at 4300 ft (1311 m).

Furnace Input Rate at Sea Level	X	Derate Multiplier Factor	=	Furnace Input Rate at Installation Altitude
90,000	X	0.90	=	81,000

When the gas supply being used has a different heating value or specific gravity, refer to national and local codes, or contact your distributor to determine the required orifice size.

⚠ CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in reduced unit and/or component life.

Do Not redrill an orifice. Improper drilling (burrs, out-of-round holes, etc.) can cause excessive burner noise and misdirection of burner flame. If orifice hole appears damaged or it is suspected to have been redrilled, check orifice hole with a numbered drill bit of correct size.

Adjust Gas Input

The gas input to the unit is determined by measuring the gas flow at the meter or by measuring the manifold pressure. Measuring the gas flow at the meter is recommended for natural gas units. The manifold pressure must be measured to determine the input of propane gas units.

Measure Gas Flow (Natural Gas Units)

Minor adjustment to the gas flow can be made by changing the manifold pressure. The manifold pressure must be maintained between 3.2 and 3.8 IN. W.C.

If larger adjustments are required, change main burner orifices following the recommendations of national and local codes.

NOTE: All other appliances that use the same meter must be turned off when gas flow is measured at the meter.

Proceed as follows:

1. Turn off gas supply to unit.
2. Remove pipe plug on manifold (See Fig. 10) and connect manometer. Turn on gas supply to unit.
3. Record number of seconds for gas meter test dial to make one revolution.
4. Divide number of seconds in Step 3 into 3600 (number of seconds in one hr).
5. Multiply result of Step 4 by the number of cubic feet (cu ft) shown for one revolution of test dial to obtain cubic feet (cu ft) of gas flow per hour.
6. Multiply result of Step 5 by Btu heating value of gas to obtain total measured input in Btuh. Compare this value with heating input shown in Table 5 (Consult the local gas supplier if the heating value of gas is not known).

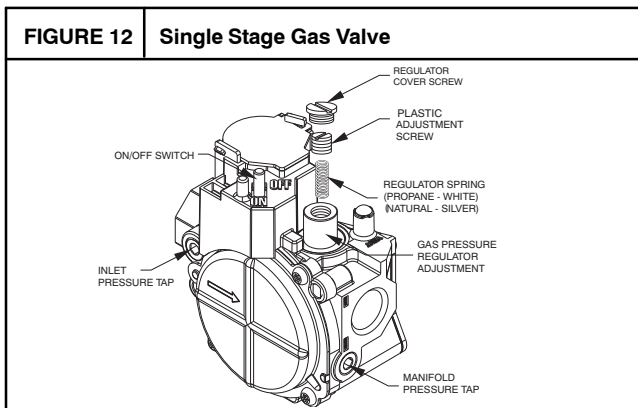
EXAMPLE: Assume that the size of test dial is 1 cu ft, one revolution takes 32 sec, and the heating value of the gas is 1050 Btu/ft³. Proceed as follows:

1. 32 sec. to complete one revolution.
2. $3600 \div 32 = 112.5$.
3. $112.5 \times 1 = 112.5 \text{ ft}^3$ of gas flow/hr.
4. $112.5 \times 1050 = 118,125$ Btuh input.

If the desired gas input is 115,000 Btuh, only a minor change in the manifold pressure is required.

Observe manifold pressure and proceed as follows to adjust gas input:

1. Remove regulator cover screw over plastic adjustment screw on gas valve (See Fig. 12).
2. Turn plastic adjustment screw clockwise to increase gas input, or turn plastic adjustment screw counterclockwise to decrease input (See Fig. 12). Manifold pressure must be between 3.2 and 3.8 IN. W.C.



⚠ WARNING

FIRE AND UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

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

Unsafe operation of the unit may result if manifold pressure is outside this range.

3. Replace regulator cover screw on gas valve (See Fig. 12).
4. Turn off gas supply to unit. Remove manometer from pressure tap and replace pipe plug on gas valve. (See Fig. 10.) Turn on gas to unit and check for leaks.

Measure Manifold Pressure (Propane Units)

Refer to propane kit installation instructions for properly checking gas input.

NOTE: For installations below 2,000 ft (610 m), refer to the unit rating plate for proper propane conversion kit. For installations above 2,000 ft (610 m), contact your distributor for proper propane conversion kit.

Check Burner Flame

With burner access panel removed, observe the unit heating operation. Watch the burner flames to see if they are light blue and soft in appearance, and that the flames are approximately the same for each burner. Propane will have blue flame. Refer to the Maintenance section for information on burner removal.

Normal Operation

An LED (light-emitting diode) indicator is provided on the integrated gas unit controller (IGC) to monitor operation. The IGC is located by removing the burner access panel. During normal operation, the LED is continuously on (See Table 5 for error codes).

Airflow and Temperature Rise

The heating section for each size unit is designed and approved for heating operation within the temperature-rise range stamped on the unit rating plate.

Table 11 shows the approved temperature rise range for each heating input, and the air delivery cfm at various temperature rises for a given external static pressure. The heating operation airflow must produce a temperature rise that falls within the approved range.

Refer to Indoor Airflow and Airflow Adjustments section to adjust heating airflow when required.

Limit Switches

Normally closed limit switch (LS) completes the control circuit. Should the leaving-air temperature rise above the maximum allowable temperature, the limit switch opens and the control circuit "breaks." Any interruption in the control circuit instantly closes the gas valve and stops gas flow to the burners. The blower motor continues to run until LS resets.

When the air temperature at the limit switch drops to the low-temperature setting of the limit switch, the switch closes and completes the control circuit. The direct-spark ignition system cycles and the unit returns to normal heating operation.

Rollout Switch

The function of the rollout switch is to close the main gas valve in the event of flame rollout. The switch is located above the main burners. When the temperature at the rollout switch reaches the maximum allowable temperature, the control circuit trips, closing the gas valve and stopping gas flow to the burners. The indoor (evaporator) fan motor (IFM) and induced draft motor continue to run until switch is reset. The IGC board is in a hard lockout and unit will require power reset to remove the hard lockout function. The IGC LED will display FAULT CODE 7.

Table 5 - Heating Inputs

HEATING INPUT (BTU/h)		NUMBER OF ORIFICES	GAS SUPPLY PRESSURE (inches water column)				MANIFOLD PRESSURE (inches water column)	
			Natural†		Propane *†		Natural†	Propane *†
Natural	Propane		Min	Max	Min	Max		
40,000	38,000	2	4.0	13.0	11.0	13.0	3.2 – 3.8	10.0 – 11.0
60,000	53,000	2	4.0	13.0	11.0	13.0	3.2 – 3.8	10.0 – 11.0
90,000	79,000	3	4.0	13.0	11.0	13.0	3.2 – 3.8	10.0 – 11.0
115,000	103,000	3	4.0	13.0	11.0	13.0	3.2 – 3.8	10.0 – 11.0
130,000	116,000	3	4.0	13.0	11.0	13.0	3.2 – 3.8	10.0 – 11.0

*When a unit is converted to propane, different size orifices must be used. See separate, natural-to-propane conversion kit instructions.

†Based on altitudes from sea level to 2000 ft (610 m) above sea level. For altitudes above 2000 ft (610 m), reduce input rating 4 percent for each additional 1000 ft (305 m) above sea level. In Canada, from 2000 ft (610 m) above sea level to 4500 ft (1372 m) above sea level, derate the unit 10 percent.

Table 6 - Heating Indications

STATUS CODE	LED INDICATION
Normal Operation ²	On
No Power or Hardware Failure	Off
Limit Switch Fault	2 Flashes
Flame Sense Fault	3 Flashes
Four Consecutive Limit Switch Faults	4 Flashes
Ignition Lockout Fault	5 Flashes
Pressure Switch Fault	6 Flashes
Rollout Switch Fault	7 Flashes
Internal Control Fault	8 Flashes
Temporary 1 hr auto reset ¹	9 Flashes

NOTES:

1. This code indicates an internal processor fault that will reset itself in one hr. Fault can be caused by stray RF signals in the structure or nearby. This is a UL requirement.
2. LED indicates acceptable operation. Do not change ignition control board.
3. When W is energized the burners will remain on for a minimum of 60 sec.
4. If more than one error mode exists they will be displayed on the LED in sequence.

Step 4 — Start-up Cooling and Adjustments

Complete the required procedures given in the Pre-Start-Up section before starting the unit. Do not jumper any safety devices when operating the unit. Do not operate the compressor when the outdoor temperature is below 40°F (4.4°C) (unless accessory low-ambient kit is installed). Do not rapid-cycle the compressor. Allow 5 minutes between on cycles to prevent compressor damage.

Checking Cooling Control Operation

Start and check the unit for proper cooling control operation as follows:

1. Place room thermostat SYSTEM switch in OFF position. Observe that blower motor starts when FAN switch is placed in ON position and shuts down when FAN switch is placed in AUTO position.
2. Place SYSTEM switch in COOL position and FAN switch in AUTO position. Set cooling control below room temperature. Observe that compressor, condenser fan, and evaporator blower motors start. Observe that cooling cycle shuts down when control setting is satisfied. The evaporator fan will continue to run for 90 sec.

IMPORTANT: Three-phase, scroll compressors units are direction oriented. Unit must be checked to ensure proper compressor 3-phase power lead orientation. If not corrected within 5 minutes, the internal protector will shut off the compressor. The 3-phase power leads to the unit must be reversed to correct rotation. When turning backwards, the difference between compressor suction and discharge pressures will be near zero.

Checking and Adjusting Refrigerant Charge

The refrigerant system is fully charged with R-410A® (R-410A) refrigerant and is tested and factory sealed. Allow system to operate a minimum of 15 minutes before checking or adjusting charge.

NOTE: Adjustment of the refrigerant charge is not required unless the unit is suspected of not having the proper R-410A® (R-410A) charge.

The charging label and the tables shown refer to system temperatures and pressures in cooling mode only. A refrigerant charging label is attached to the outside of the service access door. The chart includes the required liquid line temperature at given discharge line pressures and outdoor ambient temperatures.

An accurate thermocouple- or thermistor-type thermometer, and a gauge manifold are required when using the subcooling charging method for evaluating the unit charge. Do not use mercury or small dial-type thermometers because they are not adequate for this type of measurement.

CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in unit damage.

When evaluating the refrigerant charge, an indicated adjustment to the specified factory charge must always be very minimal. If a substantial adjustment is indicated, an abnormal condition exists somewhere in the cooling system, such as insufficient airflow across either coil or both coils.

Proceed as follows:

1. Remove caps from low- and high-pressure service fittings.
2. Using hoses with valve core depressors, attach low- and high-pressure gauge hoses to low- and high-pressure service fittings, respectively.
3. Start unit in Cooling Mode and let unit run until system pressures stabilize.
4. Measure and record the following:
 - a. Outdoor ambient-air temperature (°F [°C] db).
 - b. Liquid line temperature (°F [°C]).
 - c. Discharge (high-side) pressure (psig).
 - d. Suction (low-side) pressure (psig) (for reference only).
5. Using “Cooling Charging Charts,” compare outdoor-air temperature(°F [°C] db) with the discharge line pressure (psig) to determine desired system operating liquid line temperature (See Fig. 18).
6. Compare actual liquid line temperature with desired liquid line temperature. Using a tolerance of ± 2°F (±1.1°C), add refrigerant if actual temperature is more than 2°F (1.1°C)

higher than proper liquid line temperature, or remove refrigerant if actual temperature is more than 2°F (1.1°C) lower than required liquid line temperature.

NOTE: If the problem causing the inaccurate readings is a refrigerant leak, refer to the Check for Refrigerant Leaks section.

Indoor Airflow and Airflow Adjustments

CAUTION

UNIT OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in unit damage.

For cooling operation, the recommended airflow is 350 to 450 cfm for each 12,000 Btuh of rated cooling capacity. For heating operation, the airflow must produce a temperature rise that falls within the range stamped on the unit rating plate.

NOTE: Be sure that all supply-and return-air grilles are open, free from obstructions, and adjusted properly. Airflow can be changed using the User Interface.

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Before making any indoor wiring adjustments, shut off gas supply. Then disconnect electrical power to the unit and install lockout tag before changing blower speed.

This unit has independent fan speeds for gas heating and cooling. In addition, this unit has the field-selectable capability to run two different cooling fan speeds: A normal cooling fan speed (350~400 CFM/Ton) and an enhanced dehumidification fan speed (As low as 320 CFM/Ton) for use with either a dehumidistat or a thermostat that supports dehumidification.

This unit is factory-set up for use with a single cooling fan speed. The cooling speed is marked “LOW” on the interface fan board (IFB) (Fig. 13) . The factory-shipped settings are noted in Table 11. There are 3 additional speed tap wires available for use in either gas heating or cooling (For color coding on the indoor fan motor leads, see Table 6). The additional 3 speed tap wires are shipped loose with vinyl caps and are located in the control box, near the interface fan board (IFB) (Fig. 13).

Gas Heating Fan Speed Set-up

To change the gas heating speed:

1. Remove the vinyl cap off of the desired speed tap wire (Refer to Table 6 for color coding). Table 11 shows the temperature rise associated with each fan speed for a given static pressure. Make sure that the speed chosen delivers a temperature rise within the rise range listed on the unit rating plate.
2. Remove the current speed tap wire from the “GAS HEAT” terminal on the interface fan board (IFB) (Fig.13) and place vinyl cap over the connector on the wire.
3. Connect the desired speed tap wire to the “GAS HEAT” terminal on the interface fan board (IFB).

Single Cooling Fan Speed Set-up (Dehumidification feature not used)

To change cooling speed:

1. Remove the vinyl cap off of the desired speed tap wire (Refer to Table 6 for color coding). Add the wet coil pressure drop in Table 8 to the system static to determine the correct cooling airflow speed in Table 11 that will

deliver the nominal cooling airflow as listed in Table 1 for each size.

2. Remove the current speed tap wire from the “LOW” terminal on the interface fan board (IFB) (Fig. 13) and place vinyl cap over the connector on the wire.
3. Connect the desired speed tap wire to the “LOW” terminal on the interface fan board (IFB).

Two Cooling Fan Speeds Set-up (Dehumidification feature used)

IMPORTANT: Dehumidification control must open control circuit on humidity rise above set point.

Use of the dehumidification cooling fan speed requires use of either a 24 VAC dehumidistat or a thermostat which includes control of a 24 VAC dehumidistat connection. In either case, the dehumidification control must open the control circuit on humidity rise above the dehumidification set point. Dehumidification controls are available with the reverse logic; these must not be used.

1. Remove fan speed tap wire from the “LOW” terminal on the interface fan board (IFB) (Fig. 13).
2. Determine correct normal cooling fan speed for unit and application. Add the wet coil pressure drop in Table 8 to the system static to determine the correct cooling airflow speed in Table 11 that will deliver the nominal cooling airflow as listed in Table 1 for each size.
3. Remove the vinyl cap off of the desired speed tap wire (Refer to Table 7 for color coding) for the normal cooling fan speed and place desired speed tap wire on “HIGH” on the interface board.
4. Refer to airflow tables (Table 11) to determine allowable speeds for the dehumidification cooling fan speed. In Table 11, speeds that are not allowed for dehumidification cooling are shaded.
5. Remove the vinyl cap off of the desired speed tap wire (Refer to Table 7 for color coding) for the dehumidification cooling fan speed and place desired speed tap wire on the “LOW” connection on the interface board (IFB). Verify that static pressure is in the acceptable range for the speed tap to be used for dehumidification cooling.
6. Use any spare vinyl plugs to cap any unused speed tap wires.

Continuous Fan Operation

When the DEHUM feature is not used, the continuous fan speed will be the same as cooling fan speed. When the DEHUM feature is used, the continuous fan speed will operate on Low when the D2 control lead is energized, or High when the D2 lead is not energized.

NOTE: For heat pump operation, the recommended airflow is 350 to 450 CFM for each 12,000 Btuh of rated cooling capacity.

Table 7 - Color Coding Indoor Fan Motor Leads

Black = High Speed
Orange = Med-High Speed
Red = Med Speed
Pink = Med-Low Speed
Blue = Low Speed

FIGURE 13 Interface Fan Board

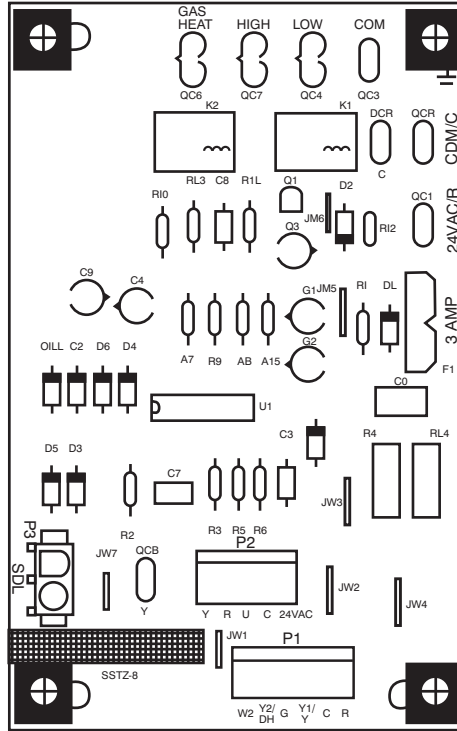


Table 8 - Filter Pressure Drop Table (IN. W.C.)

FILTER SIZE in. (mm)	CFM																		
	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300
20X20X1 (508X508X25)	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.1	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20X24X1 (508X610x25)	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24X30X1 (610X762x25)	—	—	—	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24X36X1 (610X914X25)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14

Table 9 - PDD/S3 Wet Coil Pressure Drop

Unit Size	Standard CFM (S.C.F.M)															
	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
24		0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.1										
30				0.12	0.15	0.19	0.23	0.27								
36						0.07	0.11	0.18	0.26	0.35						
42								0.04	0.07	0.1	0.15	0.21				
48										0.11	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.28		
60												0.1	0.17	0.23	0.31	0.36

Table 10 - Wet Coil Air Delivery -- Downflow Discharge -- High Speed

UNIT SIZE	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)										
	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	
36	1527	1466	1401	1339	1274	1228	1187	1142	1098	1065	
42	1630	1593	1556	1526	1487	1442	1405	1365	1322	1288	
48	2265	2185	2088	2000	1891	1791	1650	1508	1331	1089	
60	2286	2222	2144	2068	1986	1905	1820	1737	1635	1531	

Table 11 - Dry Coil Air Delivery CFM* - Horizontal Discharge - Unit PDD/S324-60

UNIT PDD/S3	HEATING RISE RANGE	MOTOR SPEED	WIRE COLOR	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)											
				0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9			
24040	30 - 60°F (17 - 33°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	754	650	538	429	--	--	--	--	--	--	
				Heating Rise (°F)	40	46	56	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	22	26	31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	851	777	675	591	475	--	--	--	--		
				Heating Rise (°F)	36	39	45	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	20	22	25	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	941	851	774	684	576	479	--	--	--		
				Heating Rise (°F)	32	36	39	44	52	NA	NA	NA	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	18	20	22	25	29	NA	NA	NA	NA		
		Med-High ¹	Orange	CFM	1009	917	840	759	667	577	447	--	--		
				Heating Rise (°F)	30	33	36	40	45	52	NA	NA	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	17	18	20	22	25	29	NA	NA	NA		
		High	Black	CFM	1241	1167	1111	1036	969	881	818	731	640		
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	31	34	37	41	47		
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	19	21	23	26		
		24060	25 - 55°F (14 - 31°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	754	650	538	429	--	--	--	--	--
						Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
						Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Med-Low	Pink			CFM	851	777	675	591	475	--	--	--	--		
				Heating Rise (°F)	52	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Medium ²	Red			CFM	941	851	774	684	576	479	--	--	--		
				Heating Rise (°F)	47	52	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	26	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Med-High	Orange			CFM	1009	917	840	759	667	577	447	--	--		
				Heating Rise (°F)	44	48	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	24	27	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
High ¹	Black			CFM	1241	1167	1111	1036	969	881	818	731	640		
				Heating Rise (°F)	36	38	40	43	46	50	54	NA	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	20	21	22	24	25	28	30	NA	NA		

Table 11 (cont) - Dry Coil Air Delivery CFM* - Horizontal Discharge - Unit PDD/S324-60

UNIT PDD/S3	HEATING RISE RANGE	MOTOR SPEED	WIRE COLOR		EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)									
					0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	
30040	30 - 60°F (17 - 33°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	741	638	547	415	--	--	--	--	--	
				Heating Rise (°F)	41	47	55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
				Heating Rise (°C)	23	26	31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		Med-Low ¹	Pink	CFM	973	887	823	733	665	538	451	--	--	
				Heating Rise (°F)	31	34	37	41	45	56	NA	NA	NA	
				Heating Rise (°C)	17	19	20	23	25	31	NA	NA	NA	
		Medium	Red	CFM	1088	1023	954	881	800	723	658	563	461	
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	30	32	34	38	42	46	54	NA	
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	16	18	19	21	23	26	30	NA	
		Med-High ²	Orange	CFM	1140	1064	996	915	840	758	687	564	480	
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	30	33	36	40	44	54	NA	
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	17	18	20	22	24	30	NA	
		High	Black	CFM	1202	1140	1082	1015	961	881	810	732	631	
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	30	31	34	37	41	48	
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	17	17	19	21	23	27	
30060	25 - 55°F (14 - 31°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	741	638	547	415	--	--	--	--	--	
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	973	887	823	733	665	538	451	--	--	
				Heating Rise (°F)	46	50	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	28	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		Medium	Red	CFM	1088	1023	954	881	800	723	658	563	461	
				Heating Rise (°F)	41	43	47	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
				Heating Rise (°C)	23	24	26	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		Med-High ²	Orange	CFM	1140	1064	996	915	840	758	687	564	480	
				Heating Rise (°F)	39	42	45	49	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	
				Heating Rise (°C)	22	23	25	27	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		High ¹	Black	CFM	1202	1140	1082	1015	961	881	810	732	631	
				Heating Rise (°F)	37	39	41	44	46	50	55	NA	NA	
				Heating Rise (°C)	21	22	23	24	26	28	30	NA	NA	

Table 11 (cont) - Dry Coil Air Delivery CFM* - Horizontal Discharge - Unit PDD/S324-60

UNIT PDD/S3	HEATING RISE RANGE	MOTOR SPEED	WIRE COLOR	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)											
				0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9			
36060	25 - 55°F (14 - 31°C)	Low ¹	Blue	CFM	1234	1168	1093	1021	961	894	825	759	687		
				Heating Rise (°F)	36	38	41	44	46	50	54	NA	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	20	21	23	24	26	28	30	NA	NA		
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1290	1223	1154	1090	1027	977	894	828	762		
				Heating Rise (°F)	34	36	39	41	43	45	50	54	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	19	20	21	23	24	25	28	30	NA		
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	1354	1290	1226	1158	1102	1046	981	918	843		
				Heating Rise (°F)	33	34	36	38	40	42	45	48	53		
				Heating Rise (°C)	18	19	20	21	22	24	25	27	29		
		Med-High	Orange	CFM	1606	1546	1489	1430	1371	1316	1258	1208	1140		
				Heating Rise (°F)	28	29	30	31	32	34	35	37	39		
				Heating Rise (°C)	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	22		
		High	Black	CFM	1630	1580	1517	1463	1407	1339	1277	1210	1131		
				Heating Rise (°F)	27	28	29	30	32	33	35	37	39		
				Heating Rise (°C)	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	22		
		36090	35 - 65°F (19 - 36°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	1234	1168	1093	1021	961	894	825	759	687
						Heating Rise (°F)	55	58	62	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
						Heating Rise (°C)	31	32	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Med-Low	Pink			CFM	1290	1223	1154	1090	1027	977	894	828	762		
				Heating Rise (°F)	53	56	59	62	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	29	31	33	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Medium ²	Red			CFM	1354	1290	1226	1158	1102	1046	981	918	843		
				Heating Rise (°F)	50	53	55	59	62	65	NA	NA	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	28	29	31	33	34	36	NA	NA	NA		
Med-High	Orange			CFM	1606	1546	1489	1430	1371	1316	1258	1208	1140		
				Heating Rise (°F)	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	60		
				Heating Rise (°C)	24	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	33		
High ¹	Black			CFM	1630	1580	1517	1463	1407	1339	1277	1210	1131		
				Heating Rise (°F)	42	43	45	46	48	51	53	56	60		
				Heating Rise (°C)	23	24	25	26	27	28	30	31	33		

Table 11 (cont) - Dry Coil Air Delivery CFM* - Horizontal Discharge - Unit PDD/S324-60

UNIT PDD/S3	HEATING RISE RANGE	MOTOR SPEED	WIRE COLOR		EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)									
					0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	
42060	25 - 55°F (14 - 31°C)	Low ¹	Blue	CFM	1295	1234	1182	1126	1075	1016	955	898	857	
				Heating Rise (°F)	34	36	38	39	41	44	47	49	52	
				Heating Rise (°C)	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	29	
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1345	1282	1235	1194	1140	1095	1027	974	921	
				Heating Rise (°F)	33	35	36	37	39	41	43	46	48	
				Heating Rise (°C)	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	27	
		Medium	Red	CFM	1505	1452	1413	1358	1323	1282	1234	1169	1130	
				Heating Rise (°F)	30	31	31	33	34	35	36	38	39	
				Heating Rise (°C)	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	
		Med-High ²	Orange	CFM	1545	1492	1449	1411	1362	1313	1278	1231	1188	
				Heating Rise (°F)	29	30	31	31	33	34	35	36	37	
				Heating Rise (°C)	16	17	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	
	High	Black	CFM	1705	1643	1607	1568	1518	1483	1448	1404	1360		
			Heating Rise (°F)	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	33		
			Heating Rise (°C)	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18		
	42090	35 - 65°F (19 - 36°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	1295	1234	1182	1126	1075	1016	955	898	857
					Heating Rise (°F)	53	55	58	60	63	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Heating Rise (°C)	29	31	32	34	35	NA	NA	NA	NA
Med-Low			Pink	CFM	1345	1282	1235	1194	1140	1095	1027	974	921	
				Heating Rise (°F)	51	53	55	57	60	62	NA	NA	NA	
				Heating Rise (°C)	28	29	31	32	33	35	NA	NA	NA	
Medium ¹			Red	CFM	1505	1452	1413	1358	1323	1282	1234	1169	1130	
				Heating Rise (°F)	45	47	48	50	51	53	55	58	60	
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	26	27	28	29	29	31	32	33	
Med-High ²			Orange	CFM	1545	1492	1449	1411	1362	1313	1278	1231	1188	
				Heating Rise (°F)	44	46	47	48	50	52	53	55	57	
				Heating Rise (°C)	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
High		Black	CFM	1705	1643	1607	1568	1518	1483	1448	1404	1360		
			Heating Rise (°F)	40	41	42	43	45	46	47	48	50		
			Heating Rise (°C)	22	23	24	24	25	25	26	27	28		

Table 11 (cont) - Dry Coil Air Delivery CFM* - Horizontal Discharge - Unit PDD/S324-60

UNIT PDD/S3	HEATING RISE RANGE	MOTOR SPEED	WIRE COLOR	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)									
				0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	
48090	35 - 65°F (19 - 36°C)	Low ¹	Blue	CFM	1402	1351	1311	1263	1224	1172	1136	1080	1041
				Heating Rise (°F)	49	50	52	54	56	58	60	63	65
				Heating Rise (°C)	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	35	36
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1457	1404	1367	1318	1284	1233	1197	1144	1104
				Heating Rise (°F)	47	48	50	52	53	55	57	59	62
				Heating Rise (°C)	26	27	28	29	29	31	32	33	34
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	1736	1695	1642	1601	1553	1512	1465	1427	1381
				Heating Rise (°F)	39	40	41	42	44	45	46	48	49
				Heating Rise (°C)	22	22	23	24	24	25	26	26	27
		Med-High	Orange	CFM	2149	2111	2062	2026	1980	1945	1905	1864	1793
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	36	36	38
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	20	20	21
		High	Black	CFM	2344	2306	2259	2203	2141	2070	1991	1902	1803
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36	38
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	21
48115	30 - 60°F (17 - 33°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	1402	1351	1311	1263	1224	1172	1136	1080	1041
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1457	1404	1367	1318	1284	1233	1197	1144	1104
				Heating Rise (°F)	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	1736	1695	1642	1601	1553	1512	1465	1427	1381
				Heating Rise (°F)	50	51	53	54	56	57	59	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	28	28	29	30	31	32	33	NA	NA
		Med-High ¹	Orange	CFM	2149	2111	2062	2026	1980	1945	1905	1864	1793
				Heating Rise (°F)	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
				Heating Rise (°C)	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	26	27
		High	Black	CFM	2344	2306	2259	2203	2141	2070	1991	1902	1803
				Heating Rise (°F)	37	38	38	39	41	42	44	46	48
				Heating Rise (°C)	21	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	27
48130	35 - 65°F (19 - 36°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	1402	1351	1311	1263	1224	1172	1136	1080	1041
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1457	1404	1367	1318	1284	1233	1197	1144	1104
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	1736	1695	1642	1601	1553	1512	1465	1427	1381
				Heating Rise (°F)	55	57	59	60	62	64	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	31	32	33	33	34	35	NA	NA	NA
		Med-High ¹	Orange	CFM	2149	2111	2062	2026	1980	1945	1905	1864	1793
				Heating Rise (°F)	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	54
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	25	26	26	27	28	28	29	30
		High	Black	CFM	2344	2306	2259	2203	2141	2070	1991	1902	1803
				Heating Rise (°F)	41	42	43	44	45	47	48	51	53
				Heating Rise (°C)	23	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	30

Table 11 (cont) - Dry Coil Air Delivery CFM* - Horizontal Discharge - Unit PDD/S324-60

UNIT PDD/S3	HEATING RISE RANGE	MOTOR SPEED	WIRE COLOR		EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)										
					0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9		
60090	35 - 65°F (19 - 36°C)	Low ¹	Blue	CFM	1445	1389	1341	1281	1236	1189	1139	1072	1027		
				Heating Rise (°F)	47	49	51	53	55	57	60	63	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	26	27	28	29	31	32	33	35	NA		
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1678	1635	1602	1558	1513	1474	1438	1404	1349		
				Heating Rise (°F)	41	42	42	44	45	46	47	48	50		
				Heating Rise (°C)	23	23	24	24	25	26	26	27	28		
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	1927	1893	1858	1824	1791	1759	1720	1689	1640		
				Heating Rise (°F)	35	36	37	37	38	39	40	40	41		
				Heating Rise (°C)	20	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	23		
		Med-High	Orange	CFM	2131	2088	2065	2013	1982	1941	1888	1860	1785		
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	36	37	38		
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	20	20	21		
		High	Black	CFM	2461	2409	2339	2286	2192	2140	2062	1968	1874		
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	36		
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	20		
		60115	30 - 60°F (17 - 33°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	1445	1389	1341	1281	1236	1189	1139	1072	1027
						Heating Rise (°F)	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
						Heating Rise (°C)	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Med-Low	Pink			CFM	1678	1635	1602	1558	1513	1474	1438	1404	1349		
				Heating Rise (°F)	52	53	54	56	57	59	60	NA	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	NA	NA		
Medium ²	Red			CFM	1927	1893	1858	1824	1791	1759	1720	1689	1640		
				Heating Rise (°F)	45	46	47	48	49	49	51	51	53		
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	26	26	26	27	27	28	29	29		
Med-High ¹	Orange			CFM	2131	2088	2065	2013	1982	1941	1888	1860	1785		
				Heating Rise (°F)	41	42	42	43	44	45	46	47	49		
				Heating Rise (°C)	23	23	23	24	24	25	26	26	27		
High	Black			CFM	2461	2409	2339	2286	2192	2140	2062	1968	1874		
				Heating Rise (°F)	35	36	37	38	40	41	42	44	46		
				Heating Rise (°C)	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	25	26		
60130	35 - 65°F (19 - 36°C)			Low	Blue	CFM	1445	1389	1341	1281	1236	1189	1139	1072	1027
						Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
						Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1678	1635	1602	1558	1513	1474	1438	1404	1349		
				Heating Rise (°F)	57	59	60	62	64	65	NA	NA	NA		
				Heating Rise (°C)	32	33	33	34	35	36	NA	NA	NA		
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	1927	1893	1858	1824	1791	1759	1720	1689	1640		
				Heating Rise (°F)	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	59		
				Heating Rise (°C)	28	28	29	29	30	30	31	32	33		
		Med-High ¹	Orange	CFM	2131	2088	2065	2013	1982	1941	1888	1860	1785		
				Heating Rise (°F)	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	54		
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	26	26	27	27	28	28	29	30		
		High	Black	CFM	2461	2409	2339	2286	2192	2140	2062	1968	1874		
				Heating Rise (°F)	39	40	41	42	44	45	47	49	51		
				Heating Rise (°C)	22	22	23	23	24	25	26	27	29		

* Air delivery values are without air filter and are for dry coil (See PDD/S3 Wet Coil Pressure Drop table).

¹ Factory-shipped gas heating speed

² Factory-shipped heat pump speed

NA - Not allowed for heating speed

Note: Deduct field-supplied air filter pressure drop and wet coil pressure drop to obtain external static pressure available for ducting.

Shaded areas indicate speed/static combinations that are not permitted for dehumidification speed.

Note: Deduct 10% for 208 volt operation.

Table 11 (cont) - Dry Coil Air Delivery CFM* - Downflow Discharge - Unit PDD/S324-60

UNIT PDD/S3	HEATING RISE RANGE	MOTOR SPEED	WIRE COLOR	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)										
				0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	
24040	30 - 60°F (17 - 33°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	809	664	554	447	--	--	--	--	--	--
				WATTS	85	82	87	95	--	--	--	--	--	--
				BHP	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	--	--	--	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°F)	37	46	55	NA	--	--	--	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°C)	21	25	30	NA	--	--	--	--	--	--
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	875	787	693	612	498	392	--	--	--	--
				WATTS	101	111	115	125	131	142	--	--	--	--
				BHP	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	--	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°F)	35	38	44	49	NA	NA	--	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°C)	19	21	24	27	NA	NA	--	--	--	--
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	939	860	748	663	591	472	399	--	--	--
				WATTS	119	124	134	138	147	155	164	--	--	--
				BHP	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°F)	32	35	40	46	51	NA	NA	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°C)	18	20	22	25	28	NA	NA	--	--	--
		Med-High ¹	Orange	CFM	1026	949	873	786	694	604	516	--	--	--
				WATTS	146	151	161	167	177	183	195	--	--	--
				BHP	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	32	35	38	44	50	59	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	18	19	21	24	28	33	--	--	--
High	Black	CFM	1264	1202	1134	1070	1002	931	870	806	699	610		
		WATTS	250	261	274	279	290	296	308	319	328	332		
		BHP	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36		
		Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	32	35	37	43	50		
		Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	18	19	21	24	28		
24060	25 - 55°F (14 - 31°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	809	664	554	447	--	--	--	--	--	
				WATTS	85	82	87	95	--	--	--	--	--	
				BHP	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	--	--	--	--	--	
				Heating Rise (°F)	37	46	55	68	--	--	--	--	--	
				Heating Rise (°C)	21	25	30	38	--	--	--	--	--	
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	875	787	693	612	498	392	--	--	--	--
				WATTS	101	111	115	125	131	142	--	--	--	--
				BHP	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	--	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°F)	35	38	44	49	NA	NA	--	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°C)	19	21	24	27	NA	NA	--	--	--	--
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	939	860	748	663	591	472	399	--	--	--
				WATTS	119	124	134	138	147	155	164	--	--	--
				BHP	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°F)	32	35	40	46	51	NA	NA	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°C)	18	20	22	25	28	NA	NA	--	--	--
		Med-High ¹	Orange	CFM	1026	949	873	786	694	604	516	--	--	--
				WATTS	146	151	161	167	177	183	195	--	--	--
				BHP	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°F)	29	32	35	38	44	50	NA	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°C)	16	18	19	21	24	28	NA	--	--	--
High	Black	CFM	1264	1202	1134	1070	1002	931	870	806	699	610		
		WATTS	250	261	274	279	290	296	308	319	328	332		
		BHP	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36		
		Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	32	35	37	43	50		
		Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	18	19	21	24	28		

Table 11 (cont) - Dry Coil Air Delivery CFM* - Downflow Discharge - Unit PDD/S324-60

UNIT PDD/S3	HEATING RISE RANGE	MOTOR SPEED	WIRE COLOR	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)											
				0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0		
30040	30 - 60°F (17 - 33°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	756	669	548	457	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
				WATTS	84	90	96	106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
				BHP	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°F)	40	45	55	NA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
				Heating Rise (°C)	22	25	31	NA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1002	928	842	733	660	560	450	--	--	--	--
				WATTS	144	155	161	173	185	192	203	--	--	--	
				BHP	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	--	--	--	
				Heating Rise (°F)	30	33	36	41	46	54	NA	--	--	--	
				Heating Rise (°C)	17	18	20	23	25	30	NA	--	--	--	
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	1110	1025	967	879	814	706	611	509	461	--	
				WATTS	188	195	205	211	223	236	243	255	243	--	
				BHP	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.26	--	
				Heating Rise (°F)	27	29	31	34	37	43	49	59	NA	--	
				Heating Rise (°C)	15	16	17	19	21	24	27	33	NA	--	
		Med-High ¹	Orange	CFM	1160	1091	1004	945	866	804	699	615	496	--	
				WATTS	213	225	232	243	249	261	273	285	291	--	
				BHP	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.31	--	
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	30	32	35	38	43	49	NA	--	
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	17	18	19	21	24	27	NA	--	
High	Black	CFM	1240	1173	1110	1031	966	902	821	726	626	--			
		WATTS	254	266	274	284	295	302	315	327	331	--			
		BHP	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.35	--			
		Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	31	34	37	42	48	--			
		Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	19	20	23	27	--			
30060	25 - 55°F (14 - 31°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	756	669	548	457	--	--	--	--	--	--	
				WATTS	84	90	96	106	--	--	--	--	--	--	
				BHP	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	--	--	--	--	--	--	
				Heating Rise (°F)	40	45	55	NA	--	--	--	--	--	--	
				Heating Rise (°C)	22	25	31	NA	--	--	--	--	--	--	
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1002	928	842	733	660	560	450	--	--	--	
				WATTS	144	155	161	173	185	192	203	--	--	--	
				BHP	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	--	--	--	
				Heating Rise (°F)	30	33	36	41	46	54	NA	--	--	--	
				Heating Rise (°C)	17	18	20	23	25	30	NA	--	--	--	
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	1110	1025	967	879	814	706	611	509	461	--	
				WATTS	188	195	205	211	223	236	243	255	243	--	
				BHP	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.26	--	
				Heating Rise (°F)	27	29	31	34	37	43	49	59	NA	--	
				Heating Rise (°C)	15	16	17	19	21	24	27	33	NA	--	
		Med-High ¹	Orange	CFM	1160	1091	1004	945	866	804	699	615	496	--	
				WATTS	213	225	232	243	249	261	273	285	291	--	
				BHP	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.31	--	
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	30	32	35	38	43	49	NA	--	
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	17	18	19	21	24	27	NA	--	
High	Black	CFM	1240	1173	1110	1031	966	902	821	726	626	--			
		WATTS	254	266	274	284	295	302	315	327	331	--			
		BHP	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.35	--			
		Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	31	34	37	42	48	--			
		Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	19	20	23	27	--			

Table 11 (cont) - Dry Coil Air Delivery CFM* - Downflow Discharge - Unit PDD/S324-60

UNIT PDD/S3	HEATING RISE RANGE	MOTOR SPEED	WIRE COLOR	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)										
				0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	
36060	25 - 55°F (14 - 31°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	1277	1215	1147	1094	1045	992	932	874	826	757
				WATTS	285	289	299	305	314	319	328	335	347	352
				BHP	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	25	26	28	29	30	32	35	37	40
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	22
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1312	1260	1203	1153	1095	1050	995	943	889	829
				WATTS	314	324	329	340	344	355	361	372	382	387
				BHP	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	25	26	28	29	30	32	34	36
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	1381	1326	1269	1212	1161	1121	1070	1019	974	912
				WATTS	358	365	375	383	391	395	406	418	424	434
				BHP	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.47
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	25	26	27	28	30	31	33
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	14	14	15	16	16	17	18
		Med-High ¹	Orange	CFM	1631	1579	1525	1477	1423	1372	1336	1284	1233	1166
				WATTS	567	576	581	592	598	609	617	619	613	598
				BHP	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.64
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25	26
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	14
High	Black	CFM	1681	1633	1575	1526	1478	1415	1366	1312	1249	1159		
		WATTS	618	626	636	644	652	653	649	642	627	602		
		BHP	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.67	0.65		
		Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26		
		Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14		
36090	35 - 65°F (19 - 36°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	1277	1215	1147	1094	1045	992	932	874	826	757
				WATTS	285	289	299	305	314	319	328	335	347	352
				BHP	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	25	26	28	29	30	32	35	37	40
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	22
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1312	1260	1203	1153	1095	1050	995	943	889	829
				WATTS	314	324	329	340	344	355	361	372	382	387
				BHP	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	25	26	28	29	30	32	34	36
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	1381	1326	1269	1212	1161	1121	1070	1019	974	912
				WATTS	358	365	375	383	391	395	406	418	424	434
				BHP	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.47
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	25	26	27	28	30	31	33
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	14	14	15	16	16	17	18
		Med-High ¹	Orange	CFM	1631	1579	1525	1477	1423	1372	1336	1284	1233	1166
				WATTS	567	576	581	592	598	609	617	619	613	598
				BHP	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.64
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25	26
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	14
High	Black	CFM	1681	1633	1575	1526	1478	1415	1366	1312	1249	1159		
		WATTS	618	626	636	644	652	653	649	642	627	602		
		BHP	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.67	0.65		
		Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26		
		Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14		

Table 11 (cont) - Dry Coil Air Delivery CFM* - Downflow Discharge - Unit PDD/S324-60

UNIT PDD/S3	HEATING RISE RANGE	MOTOR SPEED	WIRE COLOR	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)										
				0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	
42060	25 - 55°F (14 - 31°C)	Low ¹	Blue	CFM	1365	1324	1284	1233	1181	1127	1084	1039	984	939
				WATTS	177	189	201	210	222	236	248	261	269	281
				BHP	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	34	35	36	38	39	41	43	45	47
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	19	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1425	1384	1339	1301	1254	1199	1151	1104	1065	1015
				WATTS	197	210	223	235	248	257	271	284	296	305
				BHP	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	34	35	37	39	40	42	44
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	19	20	21	21	22	23	24
		Medium	Red	CFM	1582	1549	1509	1469	1433	1392	1346	1300	1249	1213
				WATTS	267	280	294	308	322	336	344	359	374	387
				BHP	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.42
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	36	37
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	20	20
		Med-High ²	Orange	CFM	1623	1586	1553	1511	1470	1433	1393	1350	1309	1261
				WATTS	285	299	312	324	335	349	363	378	393	407
				BHP	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.44
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	35
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	20
High	Black	CFM	1775	1736	1696	1660	1622	1588	1557	1516	1472	1426		
		WATTS	371	386	401	410	424	439	453	468	483	497		
		BHP	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.53		
		Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
		Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
42090	35 - 65°F (19 - 36°C)	Low ¹	Blue	CFM	1365	1324	1284	1233	1181	1127	1084	1039	984	939
				WATTS	177	189	201	210	222	236	248	261	269	281
				BHP	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	34	35	36	38	39	41	43	45	47
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	19	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1425	1384	1339	1301	1254	1199	1151	1104	1065	1015
				WATTS	197	210	223	235	248	257	271	284	296	305
				BHP	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	34	35	37	39	40	42	44
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	19	20	21	21	22	23	24
		Medium	Red	CFM	1582	1549	1509	1469	1433	1392	1346	1300	1249	1213
				WATTS	267	280	294	308	322	336	344	359	374	387
				BHP	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.42
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	36	37
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	20	20
		Med-High ²	Orange	CFM	1623	1586	1553	1511	1470	1433	1393	1350	1309	1261
				WATTS	285	299	312	324	335	349	363	378	393	407
				BHP	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.44
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	35
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	20
High	Black	CFM	1775	1736	1696	1660	1622	1588	1557	1516	1472	1426		
		WATTS	371	386	401	410	424	439	453	468	483	497		
		BHP	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.53		
		Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
		Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		

Table 11 (cont) - Dry Coil Air Delivery CFM* - Downflow Discharge - Unit PDD/S324-60

UNIT PDD/S3	HEATING RISE RANGE	MOTOR SPEED	WIRE COLOR	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)											
				0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0		
48090	35 - 65°F (19 - 36°C)	Low ¹	Blue	CFM	1503	1457	1423	1374	1330	1287	1241	1199	1153	1111	
				WATTS	225	233	246	254	269	282	292	307	314	329	
				BHP	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	
				Heating Rise (°F)	45	47	48	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	32	33	34	
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1556	1508	1461	1432	1388	1346	1302	1256	1221	1168	
				WATTS	244	261	268	281	290	305	319	330	345	353	
				BHP	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38	
				Heating Rise (°F)	44	45	47	47	49	51	52	54	56	58	
				Heating Rise (°C)	24	25	26	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	1861	1822	1786	1758	1716	1688	1660	1619	1583	1539	
				WATTS	400	417	426	441	452	467	482	492	507	519	
				BHP	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.56	
				Heating Rise (°F)	37	37	38	39	40	40	41	42	43	44	
				Heating Rise (°C)	20	21	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	
		Med-High	Orange	CFM	2319	2291	2255	2230	2193	2166	2118	2057	1992	1887	
				WATTS	758	769	787	799	808	823	822	805	780	737	
				BHP	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.79	
				Heating Rise (°F)	29	30	30	30	31	31	32	33	34	36	
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	18	18	19	20
High	Black	CFM	2532	2487	2444	2391	2330	2259	2179	2111	2033	1949			
		WATTS	1014	1022	1015	994	965	935	898	858	823	786			
		BHP	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.84			
		Heating Rise (°F)	27	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	33	35			
		Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	19	19			
48115	30 - 60°F (17 - 33°C)	Low ¹	Blue	CFM	1503	1457	1423	1374	1330	1287	1241	1199	1153	1111	
				WATTS	225	233	246	254	269	282	292	307	314	329	
				BHP	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	
				Heating Rise (°F)	45	47	48	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	32	33	34	
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1556	1508	1461	1432	1388	1346	1302	1256	1221	1168	
				WATTS	244	261	268	281	290	305	319	330	345	353	
				BHP	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38	
				Heating Rise (°F)	44	45	47	47	49	51	52	54	56	58	
				Heating Rise (°C)	24	25	26	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	1861	1822	1786	1758	1716	1688	1660	1619	1583	1539	
				WATTS	400	417	426	441	452	467	482	492	507	519	
				BHP	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.56	
				Heating Rise (°F)	37	37	38	39	40	40	41	42	43	44	
				Heating Rise (°C)	20	21	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	
		Med-High	Orange	CFM	2319	2291	2255	2230	2193	2166	2118	2057	1992	1887	
				WATTS	758	769	787	799	808	823	822	805	780	737	
				BHP	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.79	
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31	32	33	34	36
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	18	18	19	20
High	Black	CFM	2532	2487	2444	2391	2330	2259	2179	2111	2033	1949			
		WATTS	1014	1022	1015	994	965	935	898	858	823	786			
		BHP	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.84			
		Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32	33	35			
		Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	19	19			
48130	35 - 65°F (19 - 36°C)	Low ¹	Blue	CFM	1503	1457	1423	1374	1330	1287	1241	1199	1153	1111	
				WATTS	225	233	246	254	269	282	292	307	314	329	
				BHP	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	
				Heating Rise (°F)	45	47	48	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	32	33	34	
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1556	1508	1461	1432	1388	1346	1302	1256	1221	1168	
				WATTS	244	261	268	281	290	305	319	330	345	353	
				BHP	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38	
				Heating Rise (°F)	44	45	47	47	49	51	52	54	56	58	
				Heating Rise (°C)	24	25	26	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	1861	1822	1786	1758	1716	1688	1660	1619	1583	1539	
				WATTS	400	417	426	441	452	467	482	492	507	519	
				BHP	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.56	
				Heating Rise (°F)	37	37	38	39	40	40	41	42	43	44	
				Heating Rise (°C)	20	21	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	
		Med-High	Orange	CFM	2319	2291	2255	2230	2193	2166	2118	2057	1992	1887	
				WATTS	758	769	787	799	808	823	822	805	780	737	
				BHP	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.79	
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31	32	33	34	36
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	18	18	19	20
High	Black	CFM	2532	2487	2444	2391	2330	2259	2179	2111	2033	1949			
		WATTS	1014	1022	1015	994	965	935	898	858	823	786			
		BHP	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.84			
		Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32	33	35			
		Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	19	19			

Table 11 (cont) - Dry Coil Air Delivery CFM* - Downflow Discharge - Unit PDD/S324-60

UNIT PDD/S3	HEATING RISE RANGE	MOTOR SPEED	WIRE COLOR	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)										
				0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	
60090	35 - 65°F (19 - 36°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	1479	1436	1387	1346	1298	1253	1206	1160	1114	1061
				WATTS	224	239	247	262	270	284	300	307	319	330
				BHP	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1841	1796	1761	1724	1690	1651	1616	1578	1527	1478
				WATTS	425	434	453	460	476	485	501	508	525	542
				BHP	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.58
				Heating Rise (°F)	52	54	55	56	57	58	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	29	30	30	31	32	32	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	2045	2009	1970	1933	1905	1868	1829	1802	1751	1683
				WATTS	569	579	597	607	623	639	648	665	674	663
				BHP	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.71
				Heating Rise (°F)	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	53	55	57
				Heating Rise (°C)	26	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	31	32
		Med-High ¹	Orange	CFM	2178	2148	2105	2073	2036	2002	1967	1919	1845	1751
				WATTS	674	691	703	717	733	743	758	754	734	701
				BHP	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.75
				Heating Rise (°F)	44	45	46	46	47	48	49	50	52	55
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	29	31
High	Black	CFM	2480	2432	2375	2322	2236	2161	2085	2006	1917	1808		
		WATTS	1029	1012	995	975	941	908	869	836	796	751		
		BHP	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.01	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.85	0.81		
		Heating Rise (°F)	39	40	41	41	43	45	46	48	50	53		
		Heating Rise (°C)	22	22	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	30		
60115	30 - 60°F (17 - 33°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	1479	1436	1387	1346	1298	1253	1206	1160	1114	1061
				WATTS	224	239	247	262	270	284	300	307	319	330
				BHP	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1841	1796	1761	1724	1690	1651	1616	1578	1527	1478
				WATTS	425	434	453	460	476	485	501	508	525	542
				BHP	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.58
				Heating Rise (°F)	52	54	55	56	57	58	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	29	30	30	31	32	32	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	2045	2009	1970	1933	1905	1868	1829	1802	1751	1683
				WATTS	569	579	597	607	623	639	648	665	674	663
				BHP	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.71
				Heating Rise (°F)	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	53	55	57
				Heating Rise (°C)	26	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	31	32
		Med-High ¹	Orange	CFM	2178	2148	2105	2073	2036	2002	1967	1919	1845	1751
				WATTS	674	691	703	717	733	743	758	754	734	701
				BHP	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.75
				Heating Rise (°F)	44	45	46	46	47	48	49	50	52	55
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	29	31
High	Black	CFM	2480	2432	2375	2322	2236	2161	2085	2006	1917	1808		
		WATTS	1029	1012	995	975	941	908	869	836	796	751		
		BHP	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.01	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.85	0.81		
		Heating Rise (°F)	39	40	41	41	43	45	46	48	50	53		
		Heating Rise (°C)	22	22	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	30		

Table 11 (cont) - Dry Coil Air Delivery CFM* - Downflow Discharge - Unit PDD/S324-60

UNIT PDD/S3	HEATING RISE RANGE	MOTOR SPEED	WIRE COLOR	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)											
				0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0		
60130	35 - 65°F (19 - 36°C)	Low	Blue	CFM	1479	1436	1387	1346	1298	1253	1206	1160	1114	1061	
				WATTS	224	239	247	262	270	284	300	307	319	330	
				BHP	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Med-Low	Pink	CFM	1841	1796	1761	1724	1690	1651	1616	1578	1527	1478	
				WATTS	425	434	453	460	476	485	501	508	525	542	
				BHP	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.58	
				Heating Rise (°F)	52	54	55	56	57	58	NA	NA	NA	NA	
				Heating Rise (°C)	29	30	30	31	32	32	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		Medium ²	Red	CFM	2045	2009	1970	1933	1905	1868	1829	1802	1751	1683	
				WATTS	569	579	597	607	623	639	648	665	674	663	
				BHP	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.71	
				Heating Rise (°F)	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	53	55	57	
				Heating Rise (°C)	26	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	31	32	
		Med-High ¹	Orange	CFM	2178	2148	2105	2073	2036	2002	1967	1919	1845	1751	
				WATTS	674	691	703	717	733	743	758	754	734	701	
				BHP	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.75	
				Heating Rise (°F)	44	45	46	46	47	48	49	50	52	55	
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	29	31	
		High	Black	CFM	2480	2432	2375	2322	2236	2161	2085	2006	1917	1808	
				WATTS	1029	1012	995	975	941	908	869	836	796	751	
				BHP	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.01	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.85	0.81	
				Heating Rise (°F)	39	40	41	41	43	45	46	48	50	53	
				Heating Rise (°C)	22	22	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	30	

*Air delivery values are without air filter and are for dry coil (See PDD/S3 Wet Coil Pressure Drop table).

¹ Factory-shipped heating speed

² Factory-shipped cooling speed

"NA" = Not allowed for heating speed

NOTE: Deduct field-supplied air filter pressure drop and wet coil pressure drop to obtain external static pressure available for ducting.

Shaded areas indicate speed/static combinations that are not permitted for dehumidification speed.

FIGURE 14 208/230-1-60 Connection Wiring Diagram

DANGER: ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD DISCONNECT POWER BEFORE SERVICING

SCHEMATIC
208/230-1-60

NOTES:

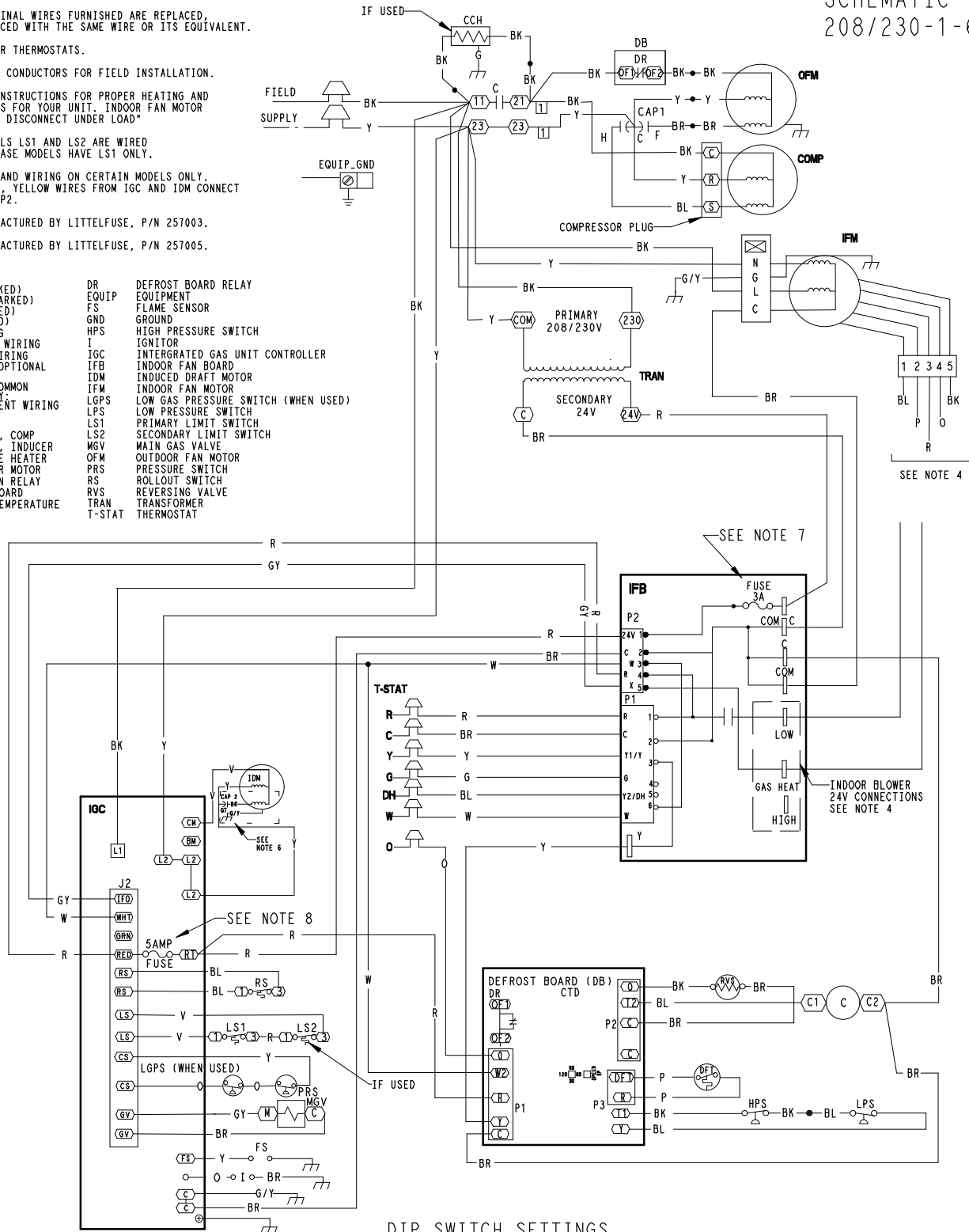
1. IF ANY OF THE ORIGINAL WIRES FURNISHED ARE REPLACED, THEY MUST BE REPLACED WITH THE SAME WIRE OR ITS EQUIVALENT.
2. SEE PRICE PAGES FOR THERMOSTATS.
3. USE 75 DEG. COPPER CONDUCTORS FOR FIELD INSTALLATION.
4. SEE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROPER HEATING AND COOLING CONNECTIONS FOR YOUR UNIT. INDOOR FAN MOTOR PLUGS - "DO NOT DISCONNECT UNDER LOAD"
5. ON SMALL BASE MODELS LS1 AND LS2 ARE WIRED IN SERIES. LARGE BASE MODELS HAVE LS1 ONLY.
6. INDUCER CAPACITOR AND WIRING ON CERTAIN MODELS ONLY. IF CAP2 IS PRESENT, YELLOW WIRES FROM IGC AND IDM CONNECT ON SAME SIDE OF CAP2.
7. THIS FUSE IS MANUFACTURED BY LITTELFUSE, P/N 257003.
8. THIS FUSE IS MANUFACTURED BY LITTELFUSE, P/N 257005.

LEGEND

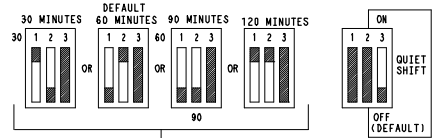
△	FIELD SPLICE	DR	DEFROST BOARD RELAY
○	TERMINAL (MARKED)	EQ	EQUIP
○	TERMINAL (UNMARKED)	FS	FLAME SENSOR
○	SPLICE (IF USED)	GND	GROUND
○	SPLICE (MARKED)	HPS	HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH
---	FACTORY WIRING	I	IGNITOR
---	FIELD CONTROL WIRING	IGC	INTERGRATED GAS UNIT CONTROLLER
---	FIELD POWER WIRING	IFB	INDOOR FAN BOARD
---	ACCESSORY OR OPTIONAL WIRING	IDM	INDUCED DRAFT MOTOR
---	TO INDICATE COMMON POTENTIAL ONLY	IFM	INDOOR FAN MOTOR
---	NOT TO REPRESENT WIRING	LGPS	LOW GAS PRESSURE SWITCH (WHEN USED)
C	CONTACTOR	LPS	LOW PRESSURE SWITCH
CAP 1	CAPACITOR, COMP	LS1	PRIMARY LIMIT SWITCH
CAP 2	CAPACITOR, INDUCER	LS2	SECONDARY LIMIT SWITCH
CCH	CRANK CASE HEATER	MGV	MAIN GAS VALVE
COMP	COMPRESSOR MOTOR	PR	PRESSURE SWITCH
CR	COMBUSTION RELAY	RS	ROLLOUT SWITCH
DB	DEFROST BOARD	RVS	REVERSING VALVE
DFT	DEFROST TEMPERATURE SWITCH	TRAN	TRANSFORMER
		T-STAT	THERMOSTAT

COLOR CODE

BK	BLACK
BL	BLUE
BR	BROWN
GY	GRAY
G	GREEN
O	ORANGE
P	PINK
R	RED
V	VIOLET
W	WHITE
Y	YELLOW



DIP SWITCH SETTINGS



FIELD SELECTABLE OPTIONS FOR TIME PERIOD BETWEEN DEFROST CYCLES (MINUTES)
THE COMPRESSOR WILL SHUT OFF FOR 30 SEC. ON DEFROST INITIATION AND TERMINATION IN THE "QUIET SHIFT" ON POSITION

- SPEED UP JUMPED TEST PINS (USE METAL OBJECT) FIELD SPEED-UP CYCLE
- 1) MOMENTARILY SHORT PINS AND RELEASE TO BYPASS COMPRESSOR OFF DELAY.
 - 2) SHORT FOR 5+ SEC. AND RELEASE FOR FORCED DEFROST.
 - 3) PERMANENT SHORT WILL BE IGNORED.
- DEFROST WILL TERMINATE IN 30 SEC. IF DFT OPEN. DEFROST WILL TERMINATE NORMALLY IF DFT IS CLOSED.

FIGURE 16 208/230-3-60 Connection Wiring Diagram

DANGER: ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD DISCONNECT POWER BEFORE SERVICING

SCHEMATIC
208/230-3-60

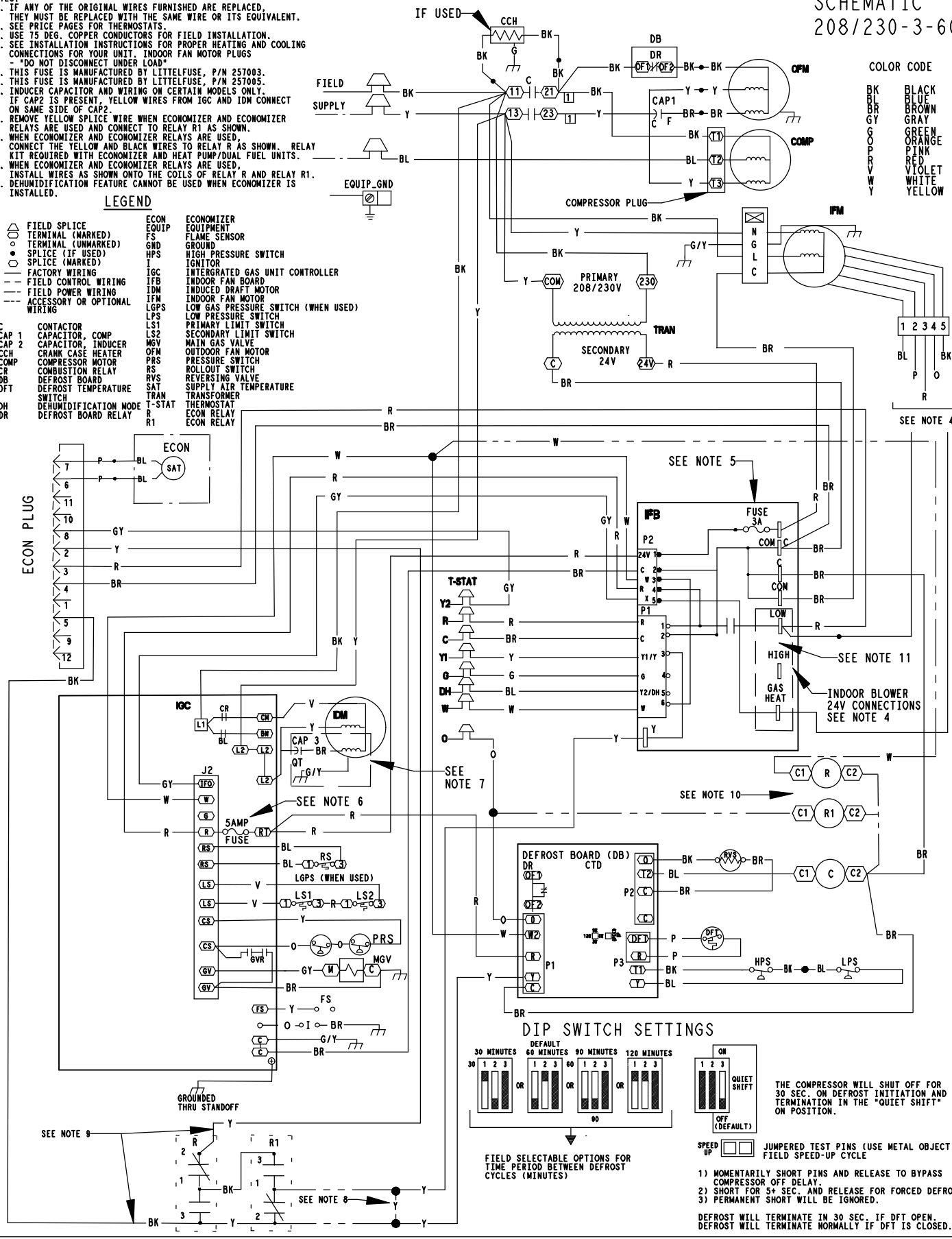
NOTES:

- IF ANY OF THE ORIGINAL WIRES FURNISHED ARE REPLACED, THEY MUST BE REPLACED WITH THE SAME WIRE OR ITS EQUIVALENT.
- SEE PRICE PAGES FOR THERMOSTATS.
- USE 75 DEG. COPPER CONDUCTORS FOR FIELD INSTALLATION.
- SEE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROPER HEATING AND COOLING CONNECTIONS FOR YOUR UNIT, INDOOR FAN MOTOR PLUGS - DO NOT DISCONNECT UNDER LOAD.
- THIS FUSE IS MANUFACTURED BY LITTELFUSE, P/N 257003.
- THIS FUSE IS MANUFACTURED BY LITTELFUSE, P/N 257005.
- INDUCER CAPACITOR AND WIRING ON CERTAIN MODELS ONLY. IF CAP2 IS PRESENT, YELLOW WIRES FROM IGC AND IDM CONNECT ON SAME SIDE OF CAP2.
- REMOVE YELLOW SPLICE WIRE WHEN ECONOMIZER AND ECONOMIZER RELAYS ARE USED AND CONNECT TO RELAY R1 AS SHOWN.
- WHEN ECONOMIZER AND ECONOMIZER RELAYS ARE USED, CONNECT THE YELLOW AND BLACK WIRES TO RELAY R AS SHOWN. RELAY KIT REQUIRED WITH ECONOMIZER AND HEAT PUMP/DUAL FUEL UNITS.
- WHEN ECONOMIZER AND ECONOMIZER RELAYS ARE USED, INSTALL WIRES AS SHOWN ONTO THE COILS OF RELAY R AND RELAY R1.
- DEHUMIDIFICATION FEATURE CANNOT BE USED WHEN ECONOMIZER IS INSTALLED.

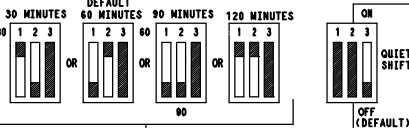
LEGEND

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| △ FIELD SPLICE | □ ECON EQUIP | □ ECONOMIZER EQUIPMENT |
| ○ TERMINAL (MARKED) | □ FS | □ FLAME SENSOR |
| ○ TERMINAL (UNMARKED) | □ GND | □ GROUND |
| ○ SPLICE (IF USED) | □ HPS | □ HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH |
| ○ SPLICE (MARKED) | □ I | □ IGNITOR |
| ○ FACTORY WIRING | □ IGC | □ INTEGRATED GAS UNIT CONTROLLER |
| ○ FIELD CONTROL WIRING | □ IFB | □ INDOOR FAN BOARD |
| ○ FIELD POWER WIRING | □ IDM | □ INDUCED DRAFT MOTOR |
| ○ ACCESSORY OR OPTIONAL WIRING | □ IFM | □ INDOOR FAN MOTOR |
| | □ LGPS | □ LOW GAS PRESSURE SWITCH (WHEN USED) |
| | □ LPS | □ LOW PRESSURE SWITCH |
| | □ LS1 | □ PRIMARY LIMIT SWITCH |
| | □ LS2 | □ SECONDARY LIMIT SWITCH |
| | □ MGV | □ MAIN GAS VALVE |
| | □ OFM | □ OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR |
| | □ PRS | □ PRESSURE SWITCH |
| | □ RS | □ ROLL-OUT SWITCH |
| | □ RVS | □ REVERSING VALVE |
| | □ SAT | □ SUPPLY AIR TEMPERATURE SWITCH |
| | □ TRAN | □ TRANSFORMER |
| | □ T-STAT | □ THERMOSTAT |
| | □ DR | □ DEHUMIDIFICATION MODE RELAY |
| | □ R1 | □ ECON RELAY |

- COLOR CODE
- BK BLACK
 - BL BLUE
 - BR BROWN
 - GY GRAY
 - OR GREEN
 - PK ORANGE
 - RD RED
 - VT VIOLET
 - WH WHITE
 - YL YELLOW



DIP SWITCH SETTINGS



FIELD SELECTABLE OPTIONS FOR TIME PERIOD BETWEEN DEFOST CYCLES (MINUTES)

THE COMPRESSOR WILL SHUT OFF FOR 30 SEC. ON DEFOST INITIATION AND TERMINATION IN THE "QUIET SHIFT" ON POSITION.

SPEED UP JUMPED TEST PINS (USE METAL OBJECT) FIELD SPEED-UP CYCLE

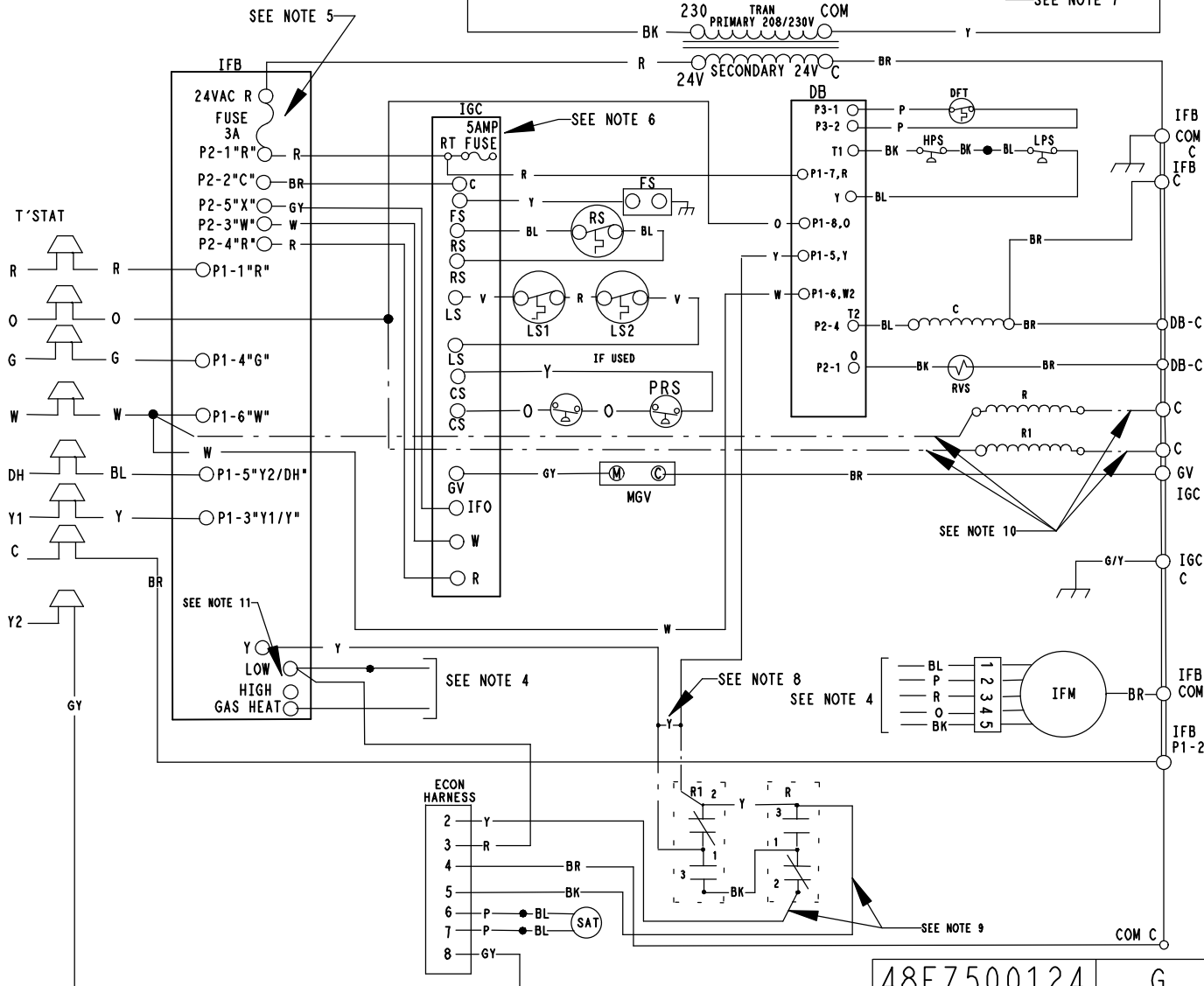
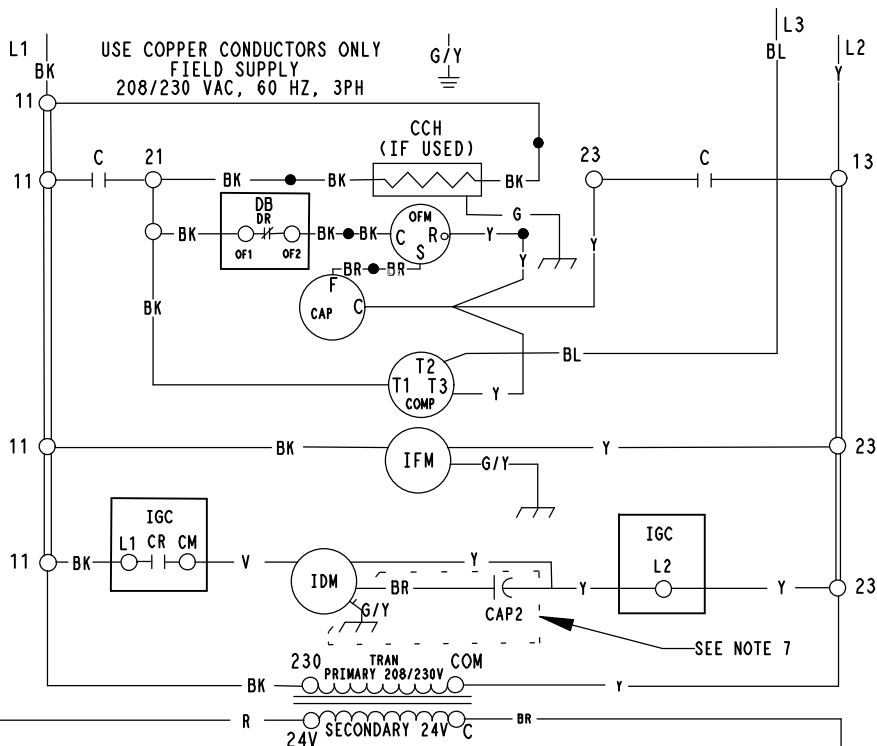
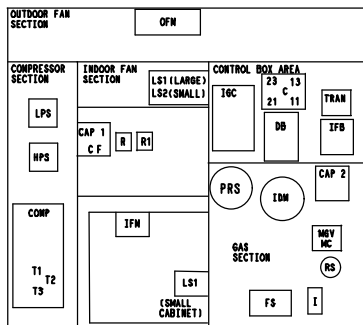
- MOMENTARILY SHORT PINS AND RELEASE TO BYPASS COMPRESSOR OFF DELAY.
- SHORT FOR 5+ SEC. AND RELEASE FOR FORCED DEFOST.
- PERMANENT SHORT WILL BE IGNORED.

DEFOST WILL TERMINATE IN 30 SEC. IF DFT OPEN. DEFOST WILL TERMINATE NORMALLY IF DFT IS CLOSED.

FIGURE 17 208/230-3-60 Ladder Wiring Diagram

DANGER: ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD DISCONNECT POWER BEFORE SERVICING

3/8 UNIT COMPONENT ARRANGEMENT



48EZ500124 G

FIGURE 18

Cooling Charging Table-Subcooling

Model Size		Required Subcooling °F(°C)					Required Liquid Line Temperature for a Specific Subcooling (R-410A)														
		Outdoor Ambient Temperature °F(°C)					Required Subcooling (°F)					Required Subcooling (°C)									
		75 (24)	85 (29)	95 (35)	105 (41)	115 (46)	5	10	15	20	25	3	6	8	11	14					
024	15 (8.5)	15 (8.5)	15 (8.3)	15 (8.2)	14 (7.9)	189	66	61	56	51	46	41	1303	19	16	13	11	8	5		
030	18 (10)	18 (10)	17 (9.4)	17 (9.4)	17 (9.4)	196	68	63	58	53	48	43	1351	20	17	15	12	9	6		
036	18 (10)	18 (9.8)	16 (8.7)	15 (8.4)	14 (7.8)	203	71	66	61	56	51	46	1399	21	19	16	13	10	8		
042	17 (9.3)	17 (9.3)	17 (9.2)	16 (8.9)	15 (8.5)	210	73	68	63	58	53	48	1448	23	20	17	14	11	9		
048	20 (11.2)	20 (10.9)	19 (10.5)	18 (10.1)	17 (9.5)	217	75	70	65	60	55	50	1496	24	21	18	15	13	10		
060	19 (10.6)	19 (10.4)	18 (10.1)	18 (9.7)	17 (9.4)	224	77	72	67	62	57	52	1544	25	22	19	16	14	11		
						231	79	74	69	64	59	54	1593	26	23	20	18	15	12		
						238	81	76	71	66	61	56	1641	27	24	21	19	16	13		
						245	82	77	72	67	62	57	1689	28	25	22	20	17	14		
						252	84	79	74	69	64	59	1737	29	26	23	21	18	15		
						260	86	81	76	71	66	61	1792	30	27	25	22	19	16		
						268	88	83	78	73	68	63	1848	31	29	26	23	20	17		
						276	90	85	80	75	70	65	1903	32	30	27	24	21	19		
						284	92	87	82	77	72	67	1958	33	31	28	25	22	20		
						292	94	89	84	79	74	69	2013	35	32	29	26	23	21		
						300	96	91	86	81	76	71	2068	36	33	30	27	24	22		
						309	98	93	88	83	78	73	2130	37	34	31	28	26	23		
						318	100	95	90	85	80	75	2192	38	35	32	29	27	24		
						327	102	97	92	87	82	77	2254	39	36	33	31	28	25		
						336	104	99	94	89	84	79	2316	40	37	34	32	29	26		
						345	106	101	96	91	86	81	2378	41	38	35	33	30	27		
						354	108	103	98	93	88	83	2440	42	39	36	34	31	28		
						364	110	105	100	95	90	85	2509	43	40	38	35	32	29		
						374	112	107	102	97	92	87	2578	44	41	39	36	33	30		
						384	113	108	103	98	93	88	2647	45	42	40	37	34	31		
						394	115	110	105	100	95	90	2716	46	44	41	38	35	32		
						404	117	112	107	102	97	92	2785	47	45	42	39	36	33		
						414	119	114	109	104	99	94	2854	48	46	43	40	37	34		
						424	121	116	111	106	101	96	2923	49	47	44	41	38	35		
						434	123	118	113	108	103	98	2992	50	48	45	42	39	36		
						444	124	119	114	109	104	99	3061	51	48	46	43	40	37		
						454	126	121	116	111	106	101	3130	52	49	47	44	41	38		
						464	128	123	118	113	108	103	3199	53	50	48	45	42	39		
						474	129	124	119	114	109	104	3268	54	51	48	46	43	40		
						484	131	126	121	116	111	106	3337	55	52	49	47	44	41		
						494	132	127	122	117	112	107	3406	56	53	50	47	45	42		
						504	134	129	124	119	114	109	3475	57	54	51	48	46	43		
						514	136	131	126	121	116	111	3544	58	55	52	49	46	44		
						524	137	132	127	122	117	112	3612	58	56	53	50	47	45		
						534	139	134	129	124	119	114	3681	59	56	54	51	48	45		

Charging Procedure

- 1- Measure Discharge line pressure by attaching a gauge to the service port.
- 2- Measure the Liquid line temperature by attaching a temperature sensing device to it.
- 3- Insulate the temperature sensing device so that the Outdoor Ambient doesn't affect the reading.
- 4- Refer to the required Subcooling in the table based on the model size and the Outdoor Ambient temperature.
- 5- Interpolate if the Outdoor ambient temperature lies in between the table values.
- 6- Find the Pressure Value in the table corresponding to the the measured Pressure of the Compressor Discharge line.
- 7- Read across from the Pressure reading to obtain the Liquid line temperature for a required Subcooling
- 8- Add Charge if the measured temperature is higher than the table value.
- 9 - Remove charge if the measured temperature is lower than the table value.

50EZ500317 REV 2.0

MAINTENANCE

To ensure continuing high performance and to minimize the possibility of premature equipment failure, periodic maintenance must be performed on this equipment. This combination heating/cooling unit should be inspected at least once each year by a qualified service person. To troubleshoot cooling or heating of units, refer to Tables 12, 13 and 14.

NOTE: Consult your local dealer about the availability of a maintenance contract.

WARNING

PERSONAL INJURY AND UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death and unit component damage.

The ability to properly perform maintenance on this equipment requires certain expertise, mechanical skills, tools and equipment. If you do not possess these, do not attempt to perform any maintenance on this equipment, other than those procedures recommended in the Owner's Manual.

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow these warnings could result in personal injury or death:

1. Turn off electrical power to the unit and install a lockout tag before performing any maintenance or service on this unit.
2. Use extreme caution when removing panels and parts.
3. Never place anything combustible either on or in contact with the unit.
4. Should overheating occur or the gas supply fail to shut off, turn off external main manual gas valve to the unit. Then shut off electrical supply.

CAUTION

CUT HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in personal injury.

When removing access panels or performing maintenance functions inside your unit, be aware of sharp sheet metal parts and screws. Although special care is taken to reduce sharp edges to a minimum, be extremely careful and wear appropriate clothing, safety glasses, and gloves when handling parts or reaching into the unit.

CAUTION

UNIT OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in improper operation.

Errors made when reconnecting wires may cause improper and dangerous operation. Label all wires prior to disconnecting when servicing.

The minimum maintenance requirements for this equipment are as follows:

1. Inspect air filter(s) each month. Clean or replace when necessary. Certain geographical locations may require more frequent inspections.

2. Inspect indoor coil, outdoor coil, drain pan, and condensate drain each cooling season for cleanliness. Clean when necessary.
3. Inspect blower motor and wheel for cleanliness at the beginning of each heating and cooling season. Clean when necessary. For first heating and cooling season, inspect blower wheel bi-monthly to determine proper cleaning frequency.
4. Check electrical connections for tightness and controls for proper operation each heating and cooling season. Service when necessary. Ensure electrical wiring is not in contact with refrigerant tubing or sharp metal edges.
5. Check and inspect heating section before each heating season. Clean and adjust when necessary.
6. Check flue hood and remove any obstructions, if necessary.

Air Filter

IMPORTANT: Never operate the unit without a suitable air filter in the return-air duct system. Always replace the filter with the same dimensional size and type as originally installed. (See Table 1 for recommended filter sizes.)

Inspect air filter(s) at least once each month and replace (throwaway-type) or clean (cleanable-type) at least twice during each heating and cooling season or whenever the filter(s) becomes clogged with dust and/or lint.

Indoor Blower and Motor

NOTE: All motors are prelubricated. Do not attempt to lubricate these motors.

For longer life, operating economy, and continuing efficiency, clean accumulated dirt and grease from the blower wheel and motor annually.

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

Disconnect and tag electrical power to the unit before cleaning and lubricating the blower motor and wheel.

Cleaning the Blower Motor and Wheel

1. Remove and disassemble blower assembly as follows:
 - a. Remove blower access panel.
 - b. Disconnect 5 pin plug and 4 pin plug from indoor blower motor. Remove capacitor if required.
 - c. On all units, remove blower assembly from unit. Remove screws securing blower to blower partition and slide assembly out. Be careful not to tear insulation in blower compartment.
 - d. Ensure proper reassembly by marking blower wheel and motor in relation to blower housing before disassembly.
 - e. Loosen setscrew(s) that secures wheel to motor shaft. Remove screws that secure motor mount brackets to housing, and slide motor and motor mount out of housing.
2. Remove and clean blower wheel as follows:
 - a. Ensure proper reassembly by marking wheel orientation.
 - b. Lift wheel from housing. When handling and/or cleaning blower wheel, be sure not to disturb balance weights (clips) on blower wheel vanes.
 - c. Remove caked-on dirt from wheel and housing with a brush. Remove lint and/or dirt accumulations from wheel and housing with vacuum cleaner, using soft

brush attachment. Remove grease and oil with mild solvent.

- d. Reassemble wheel into housing.
 - e. Reassemble motor into housing. Be sure setscrews are tightened on motor shaft flats and not on round part of shaft. Reinstall blower into unit. Reinstall capacitor.
 - f. Connect 5 pin plug and 4 pin plug to indoor blower motor.
 - g. Reinstall blower access panel.
3. Restore electrical power to unit. Start unit and check for proper blower rotation and motor speeds during heating and cooling cycles.

3. Slide the assembly out of the unit. (See Fig. 21). Clean the blower wheel. If additional cleaning is required, continue with Steps 4 and 5.
4. To remove blower wheel, remove 2 setscrews.
5. To remove inducer motor, remove screws that hold the inducer motor to the blower housing.
6. To reinstall, reverse the procedure outlined above.

Flue Gas Passageways

To inspect the flue collector box and upper areas of the heat exchanger:

1. Remove the induced draft blower assembly according to directions in the Induced Draft Blower Assembly section.
2. Remove the 11 screws holding the flue collector box cover (See Fig. 19) to the heat exchanger assembly. Inspect the heat exchangers.
3. Clean all surfaces, as required, using a wire brush.

Limit Switch

Remove unit access panel. Limit switch is located on the blower partition.

Burner Ignition

Unit is equipped with a direct spark ignition 100 percent lockout system. Ignition module (IGC) is located in the control box (See Fig. 20). Module contains a self-diagnostic LED. During servicing, refer to label diagram or Table 5 in these instructions for LED interpretation.

If lockout occurs, unit may be reset by either momentarily interrupting power supply to unit or by turning selector switch to OFF position at the thermostat.

Main Burners

At the beginning of each heating season, inspect for deterioration or blockage due to corrosion or other causes. Observe the main burner flames and adjust, if necessary.

Removal of Gas Train

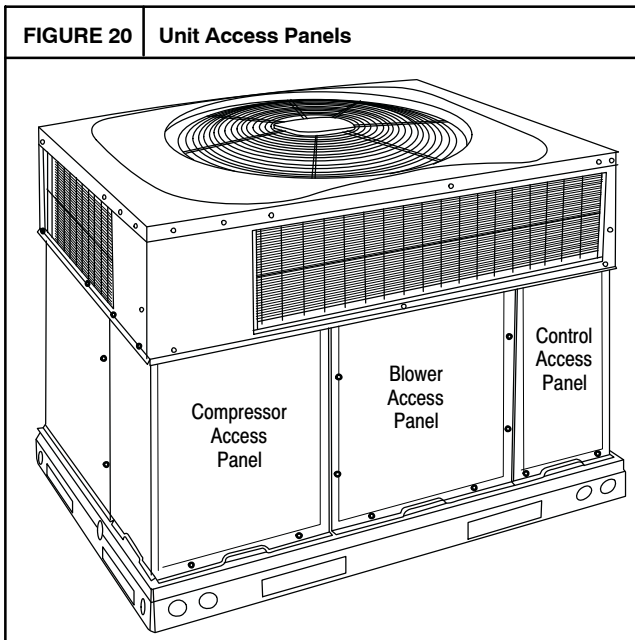
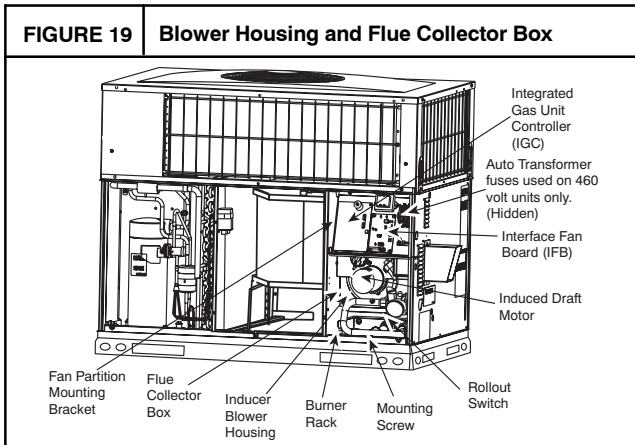
To remove the gas train for servicing:

1. Shut off main gas valve.
2. Shut off power to unit and install lockout tag.
3. Remove unit access panels (See Fig. 20).
4. Disconnect gas piping at unit gas valve.
5. Remove fan partition mounting bracket (2 screws located on the left side of the control compartment on the fan partition panel). Slide bracket forward, bottom first, to remove (See Fig. 22).
6. Remove wires connected to gas valve. Remove wires connected to the rollout switch. Mark each wire.
7. Remove ground wire from fan partition panel.
8. Remove the mounting screw that attaches the burner rack to the unit base (see Figure 21).
9. Slide the burner rack out of the unit (see Figure 22). Remove ignitor wire from ignitor and remove flame sensor wire from flame sensor.
10. To reinstall, reverse the procedure outlined above.

Outdoor Coil, Indoor Coil, and Condensate Drain Pan

Inspect the outdoor coil, indoor coil, and condensate drain pan at least once each year. The coils are easily cleaned when dry; therefore, inspect and clean the coils either before or after each cooling season. Remove all obstructions, including weeds and shrubs, that interfere with the airflow through the condenser coil.

Straighten bent fins with a fin comb. If coated with dirt or lint, clean the coils with a vacuum cleaner, using the soft brush attachment. Be careful not to bend the fins. If coated with oil or grease, clean the coils with a mild detergent-and-water solution. Rinse coils with clear water, using a garden hose. Be careful not to splash water on motors, insulation, wiring, or air filter(s). For



Induced Draft (combustion air) Blower Assembly

The induced-draft blower assembly consists of the inducer motor, the blower housing, and the induced-draft blower wheel.

Clean periodically to assure proper airflow and heating efficiency. Inspect blower wheel every fall and periodically during the heating season. For the first heating season, inspect blower wheel bimonthly to determine proper cleaning frequency.

To inspect blower wheel, remove draft hood assembly. Shine a flashlight into opening to inspect wheel. If cleaning is required, remove induced-draft blower assembly as follows:

1. Remove control access panel (See Fig. 20).
2. Remove the 5 screws that attach induced-draft blower assembly to the flue collector box cover.

best results, spray outdoor coil fins from inside to outside the unit. On units with an outer and inner condenser coil, be sure to clean between the coils. Be sure to flush all dirt and debris from the unit base.

Inspect the drain pan and condensate drain line when inspecting the coils. Clean the drain pan and condensate drain by removing all foreign matter from the pan. Flush the pan and drain tube with clear water. Do not splash water on the insulation, motor, wiring, or air filter(s). If the drain tube is restricted, clear it with a "plumbers snake" or similar probe device. Ensure that the auxiliary drain port above the drain tube is also clear.

FIGURE 21 Removal of Motor and Blower Wheel

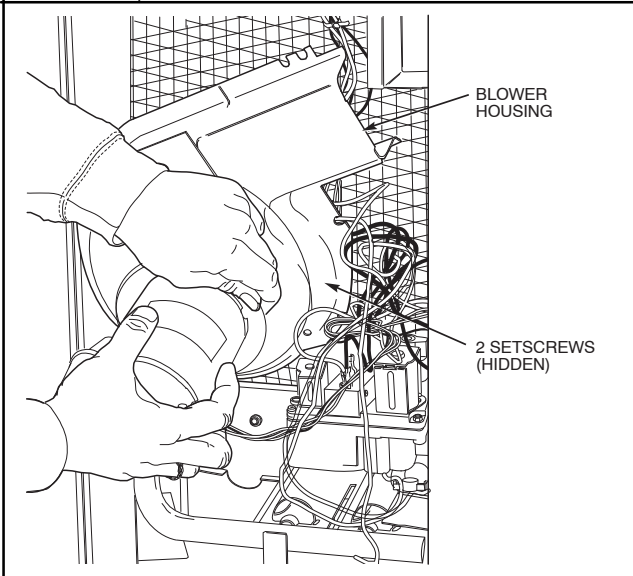


FIGURE 22 Burner Rack Removal

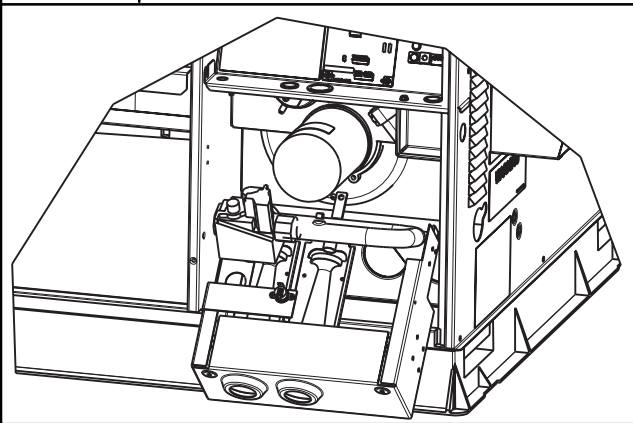


FIGURE 23 Defrost Thermostat Location

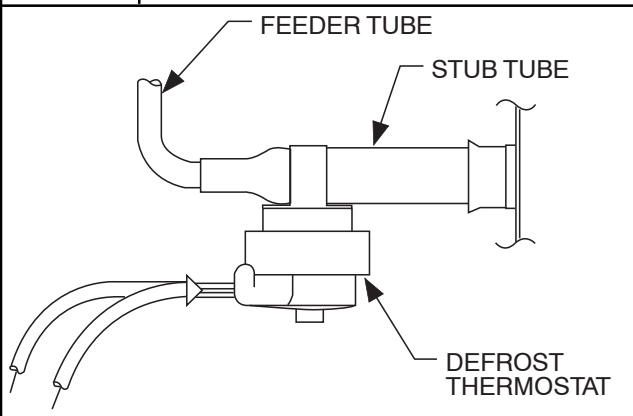
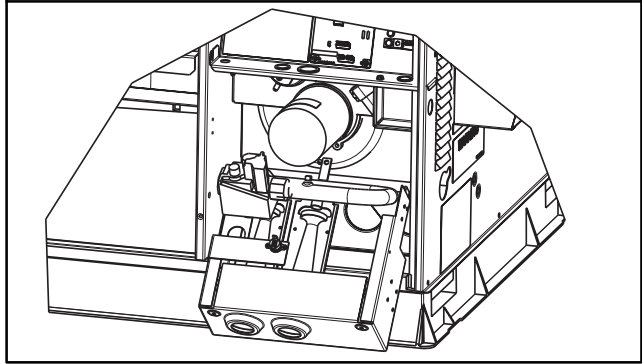


FIGURE 24 Burner Rack Removed



Outdoor Fan

⚠ CAUTION

UNIT OPERATION HAZARD

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

Keep the outdoor fan free from all obstructions to ensure proper cooling operation. Never place articles on top of the unit.

1. Remove 6 screws holding outdoor grille and motor to top cover.
2. Turn motor/grille assembly upside down on top cover to expose the fan blade.
3. Inspect the fan blades for cracks or bends.
4. If fan needs to be removed, loosen the setscrew and slide the fan off the motor shaft.
5. When replacing fan blade, position blade back to the same position as before.
6. Ensure that setscrew engages the flat area on the motor shaft when tightening.
7. Replace grille.

Electrical Controls and Wiring

Inspect and check the electrical controls and wiring annually. Be sure to turn off the gas supply, and then the electrical power to the unit.

Remove access panel to locate all the electrical controls and wiring. Check all electrical connections for tightness. Tighten all screw connections. If any discolored or burned connections are noticed, disassemble the connection, clean all the parts, re-strip the wire end and reassemble the connection properly and securely.

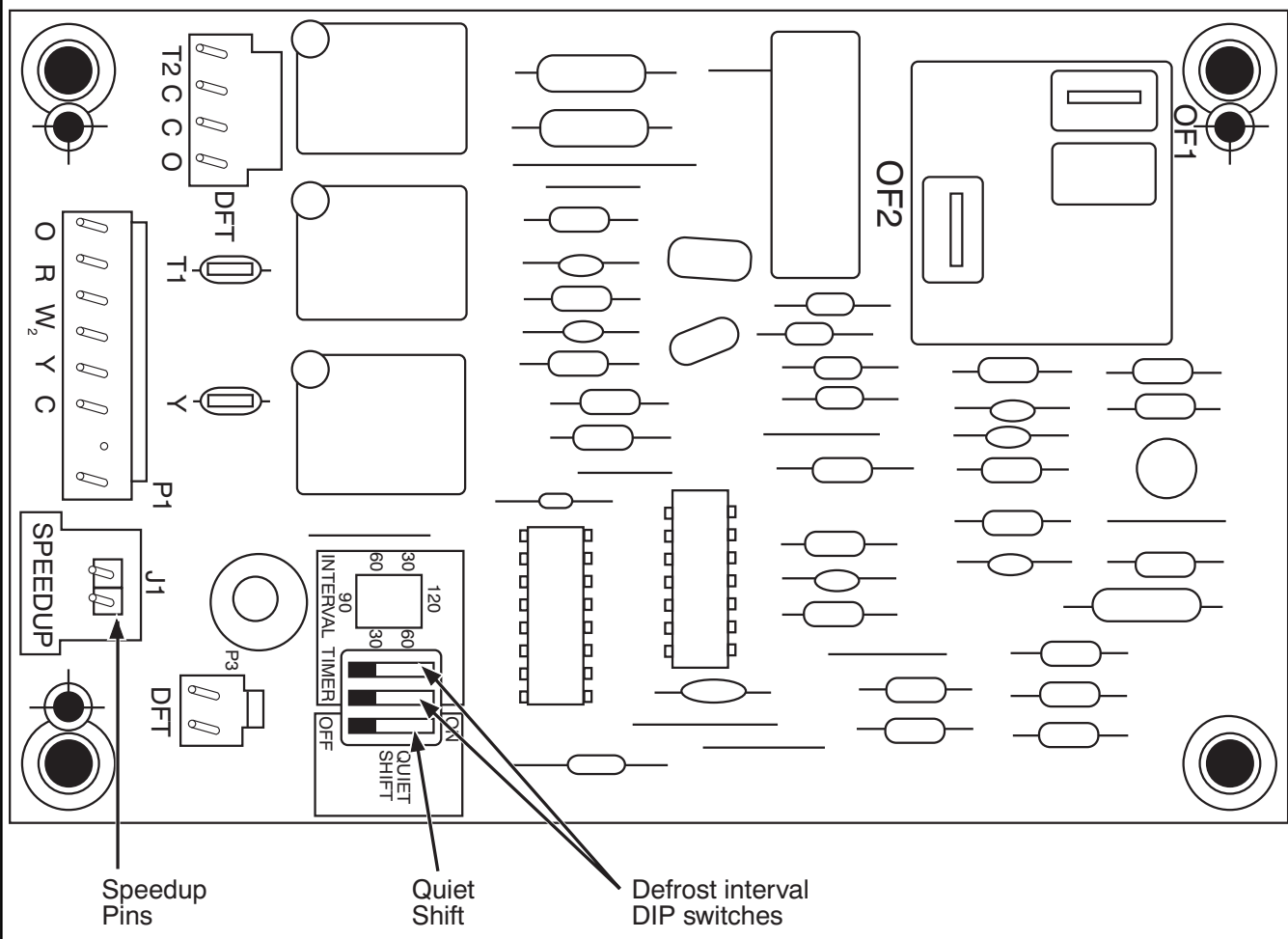
After inspecting the electrical controls and wiring, replace the access panel. Start the unit, and observe at least one complete heating cycle and one complete cooling cycle to ensure proper operation. If discrepancies are observed in any operating cycle, or if a suspected malfunction has occurred, check each electrical component with the proper electrical instrumentation. Refer to the unit wiring label when making these checkouts.

NOTE: Refer to the heating and/or cooling sequence of operation in this publication as an aid in determining proper control operation.

Refrigerant Circuit

Annually inspect all refrigerant tubing connections and the unit base for oil accumulations. Detecting oil generally indicates a refrigerant leak.

FIGURE 25 Defrost Control



⚠ WARNING

EXPLOSION, PERSONAL INJURY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

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

System under pressure. Relieve pressure and recover all refrigerant before system repair or final unit disposal. Use all service ports and open all flow-control devices, including solenoid valves.

If oil is detected or if low cooling performance is suspected, leak-test all refrigerant tubing using an electronic leak-detector, halide torch, or liquid-soap solution. If a refrigerant leak is detected, refer to the Check for Refrigerant Leaks section.

If no refrigerant leaks are found and low cooling performance is suspected, refer to the Checking and Adjusting Refrigerant Charge section.

Gas Input

The gas input does not require checking unless improper heating performance is suspected. If a problem exists, refer to the Start-Up section.

Indoor Airflow

The heating and/or cooling airflow does not require checking unless improper performance is suspected. If a problem exists, be sure that all supply- and return-air grilles are open and free from obstructions, and that the air filter is clean. When necessary,

refer to the Indoor Airflow and Airflow Adjustments section to check the system airflow.

Check Defrost Thermostat

The defrost thermostat is usually located on the lowest liquid leaving circuit of the left condenser coil (see Fig. 23). The thermostat closes at 32°F (0°C) and opens at 65°F (18°C).

R-410A Items

Metering Device (Thermostatic Expansion Valve & Piston)

This unit uses both a hard shutoff, balance port TXV in the indoor coil and a piston in each side of the outdoor coil. The TXV maintains a constant superheat at the evaporator coil exit (cooling mode) resulting in higher overall system efficiency.

Pressure Switches

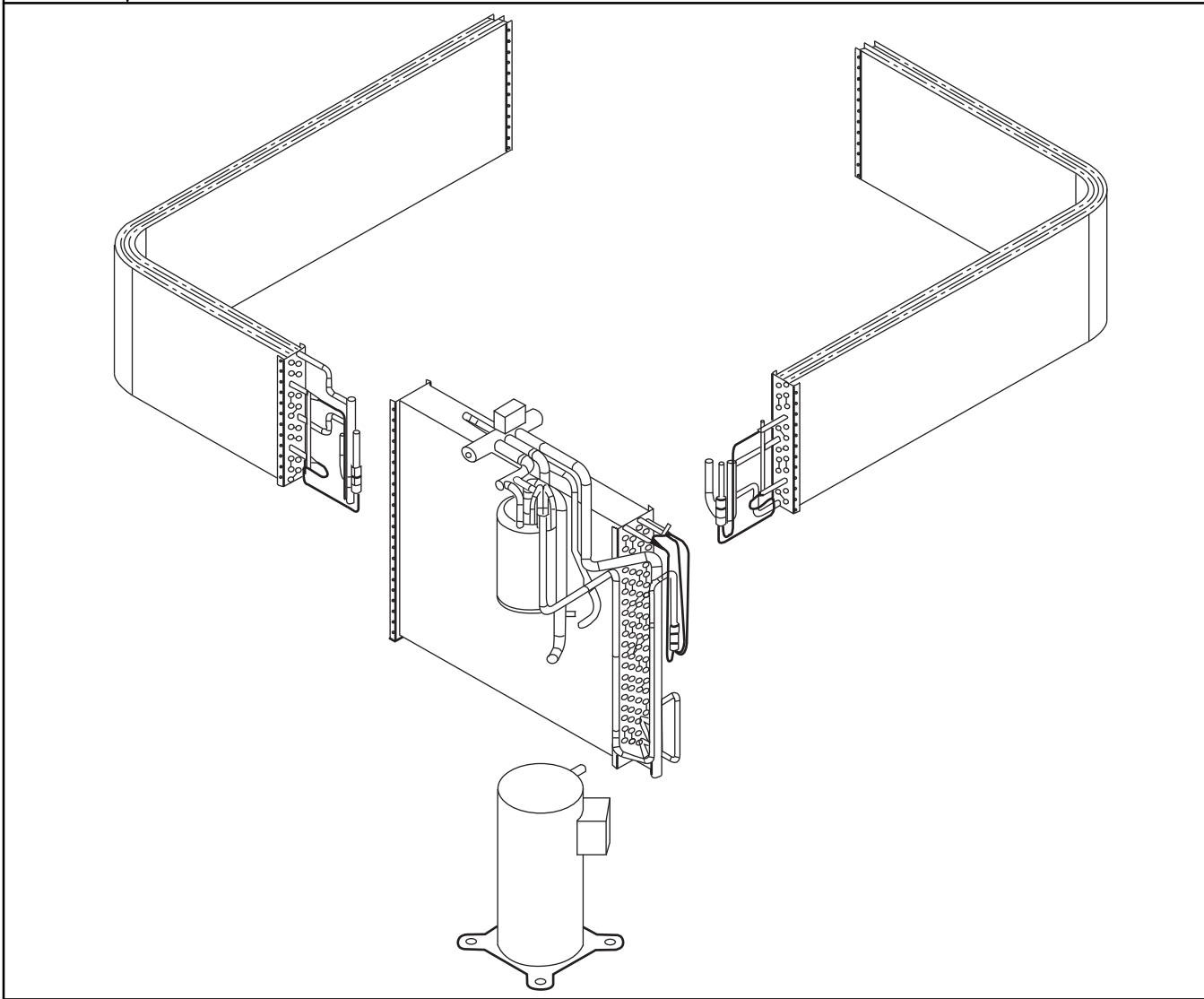
Pressure switches are protective devices wired into control circuit (low voltage). They shut off compressor if abnormally high or low pressures are present in the refrigeration circuit. These pressure switches are specifically designed to operate with R-410A systems. R-22 pressure switches must not be used as replacements for the R-410A system.

Loss of Charge Switch

This switch is located on the liquid line and protects against low suction pressures caused by such events as loss of charge, low airflow across indoor coil, dirty filters, etc. It opens on a pressure drop at about 20 psig. If system pressure is above this, switch should be closed. To check switch:

1. Turn off all power to unit.

FIGURE 26 Refrigeration Circuit



2. Disconnect leads on switch.
3. Apply ohm meter leads across switch. You should have continuity on a good switch.

NOTE: Because these switches are attached to refrigeration system under pressure, it is not advisable to remove this device for troubleshooting unless you are reasonably certain that a problem exists. If switch must be removed, remove and recover all system charge so that pressure gauges read 0 psi. Never open system without breaking vacuum with dry nitrogen.

High-Pressure Switch

The high-pressure switch is located in the discharge line and protects against excessive condenser coil pressure. It opens at 650 psig.

High pressure may be caused by a dirty outdoor coil, failed fan motor, or outdoor air recirculation. To check switch:

1. Turn off all power to unit.
2. Disconnect leads on switch.
3. Apply ohm meter leads across switch. You should have continuity on a good switch.

Copeland Scroll Compressor (R-410A Refrigerant)

The compressor used in this product is specifically designed to operate with R-410A refrigerant and cannot be interchanged.

The compressor is an electrical (as well as mechanical) device. Exercise extreme caution when working near compressors. Power should be shut off, if possible, for most troubleshooting techniques. Refrigerants present additional safety hazards.

⚠ WARNING

EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

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

The scroll compressor pumps refrigerant throughout the system by the interaction of a stationary and an orbiting scroll. The scroll compressor has no dynamic suction or discharge valves, and it is more tolerant of stresses caused by debris, liquid slugging, and flooded starts. The compressor is equipped with an internal pressure relief port. The pressure relief port is a safety device, designed to protect against extreme high pressure. The relief port has an operating range between 550 and 625 psi differential pressure.

FIGURE 27 Typical Heat Pump Operation, Cooling Mode

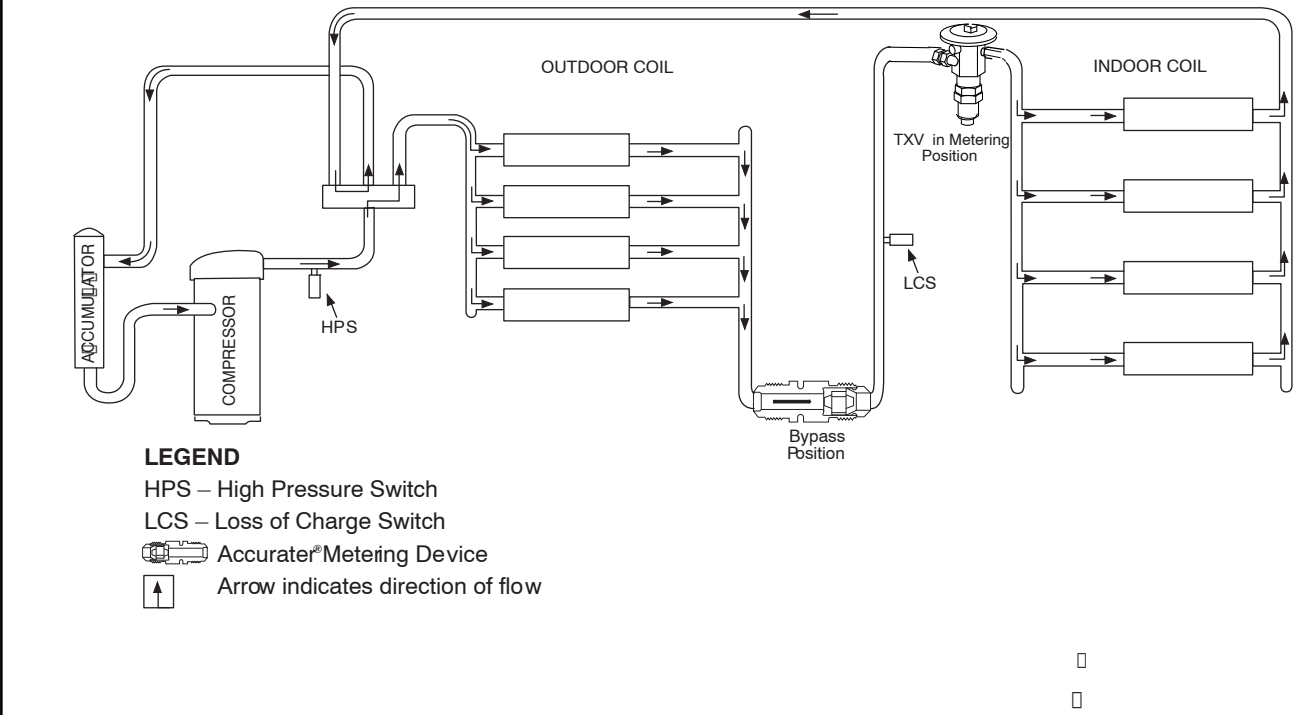
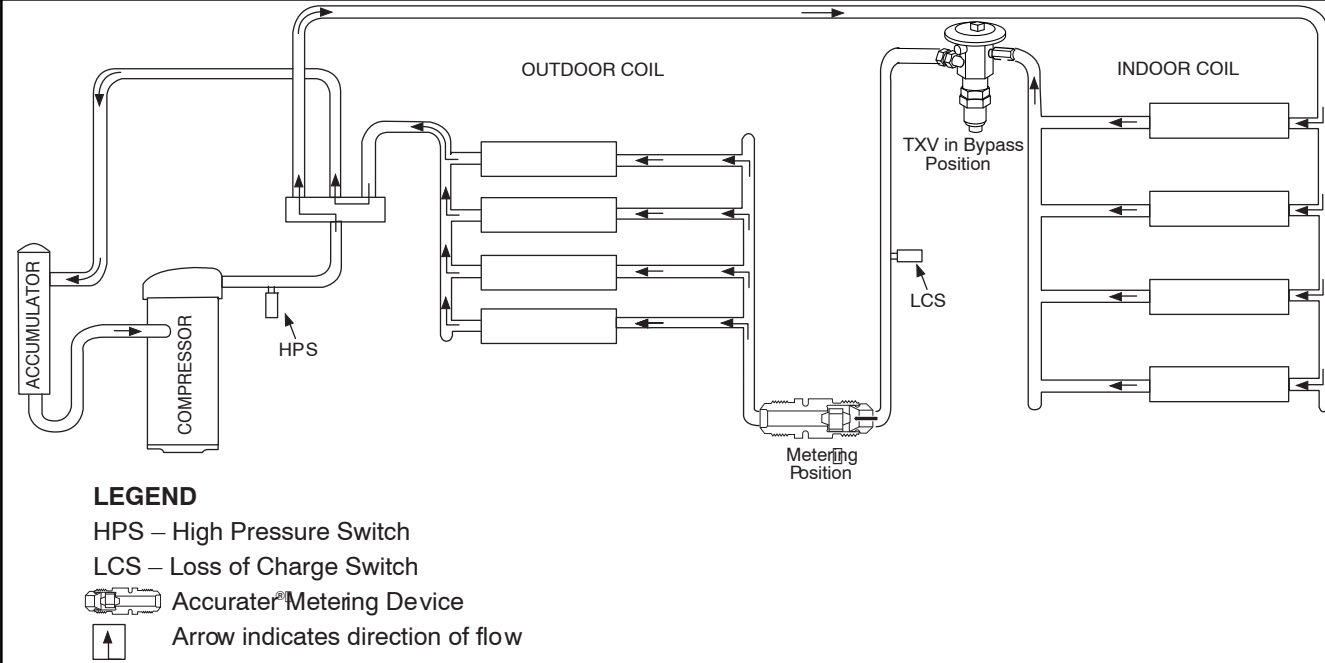


FIGURE 28 Typical Heat Pump Operation, Heating Mode





WARNING

UNIT OPERATION AND SAFETY HAZARD

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

This system uses R-410A refrigerant which has higher operating pressures than R-22 and other refrigerants. No other refrigerant may be used in this system. Gauge set, hoses, and recovery system must be designed to handle R-410A. If you are unsure, consult the equipment manufacturer.

Refrigerant System

This information covers the refrigerant system of the PDD/S3, including the compressor oil needed, servicing systems on roofs containing synthetic materials, the filter drier and refrigerant charging.

Compressor Oil

If additional oil is needed use Uniqema RL32-3MAF. If this oil is not available, use Copeland Ultra 32CC or Mobil Artic EAL22CC. 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. Take all necessary precautions to avoid exposure of the oil to the atmosphere.

Servicing Systems on Roofs and with Synthetic materials

POE (polyolester) compressor lubricants are known to cause long term damage to some synthetic roofing materials.

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

Synthetic Roof Precautionary Procedure

1. Cover extended roof working area with an impermeable polyethylene (plastic) drip cloth or tarp. Cover an approximate 10x10 ft (3x3 m) area.
2. Cover area in front of the unit service panel with a terry cloth shop towel to absorb lubricant spills and prevent run-offs, and protect drop cloth from tears caused by tools or components.
3. Place terry cloth shop towel inside unit immediately under component(s) to be serviced and prevent lubricant run-offs through the louvered openings in the unit base.
4. Perform required service.
5. Remove and dispose of any oil contaminated material per local codes.

Liquid Line Filter Drier

This filter drier is specifically designed to operate with R-410A. Use only factory-authorized components. Filter drier must be replaced whenever the refrigerant system is opened. When removing a filter drier, use a tubing cutter to cut the drier from the system. Do not unsweat a filter drier from the system. Heat from unsweating will release moisture and contaminants from drier into system.

R-410A Refrigerant Charging

Refer to unit information plate and charging chart. Some R-410A refrigerant cylinders contain a dip tube to allow liquid refrigerant to flow from cylinder in upright position. For cylinders equipped with a dip tube, charge R-410A units with cylinder in upright position and a commercial metering device in manifold hose. Charge refrigerant into suction-line.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Use the Troubleshooting Guides (See Tables 12-14) if problems occur with these units.

START-UP CHECKLIST

Use Start-Up checklist to ensure proper start-up procedures are followed.

R-410A QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

- R-410A refrigerant operates at 50-70 percent higher pressures than R-22. Be sure that servicing equipment and replacement components are designed to operate with R-410A
- R-410A refrigerant cylinders are rose colored.
- Recovery cylinder service pressure rating must be 400 psig, DOT 4BA400 or DOT BW400.
- R-410A systems should be charged with liquid refrigerant. Use a commercial type metering device in the manifold hose when charging into suction line with compressor operating
- Manifold sets should be minimum 700 psig high side and 180 psig low side with 550 psig low-side retard.
- Use hoses with minimum 700 psig service pressure rating.
- Leak detectors should be designed to detect HFC refrigerant.
- R-410A, as with other HFCs, is only compatible with POE oils.
- Vacuum pumps will not remove moisture from oil.
- Do not use liquid-line filter driers with rated working pressures less than 600 psig.
- Do not leave R-410A suction line filter driers in line longer than 72 hrs.
- Do not install a suction-line filter drier in liquid line.
- POE oils absorb moisture rapidly. Do not expose oil to atmosphere.
- POE oils may cause damage to certain plastics and roofing materials.
- Wrap all filter driers and service valves with wet cloth when brazing.
- A factory approved liquid-line filter drier is required on every unit.
- Do NOT use an R-22 TXV.
- Never open system to atmosphere while it is under a vacuum.
- When system must be opened for service, recover refrigerant, evacuate then break vacuum with dry nitrogen and replace filter driers. Evacuate to 500 microns prior to recharging.
- Do not vent R-410A into the atmosphere.
- Observe all **warnings**, **cautions**, and **bold** text.
- All indoor coils must be installed with a hard shutoff R-410A TXV metering device.

Table 12 - Troubleshooting Guide - Cooling or Heat Pump Heating Mode

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REMEDY
Compressor and Outdoor fan will not start.	Power Failure	Call power company.
	Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped	Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker.
	Defective thermostat, contactor, transformer, or control relay	Replace 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.
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.
	Defective run/start capacitor, overload, start relay	Determine cause and replace.
	One leg of 3-phase power dead	Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker. Determine cause.
Three-phase scroll compressor makes excessive noise, and there may be a low pressure differential.	Scroll compressor is rotating in the wrong direction	Correct the direction of rotation by reversing the 3-phase power leads to the unit.
Compressor cycles (other than normally satisfying thermostat).	Refrigerant overcharge or undercharge	Recover refrigerant, evacuate system, and recharge to capacities shown on nameplate.
	Defective compressor	Replace and determine cause.
	Insufficient line voltage	Determine cause and correct.
	Blocked Outdoor	Determine cause and correct.
	Defective run/start capacitor, overload or start relay	Determine cause and replace.
	Defective thermostat	Replace thermostat.
	Faulty Outdoor-fan motor or capacitor	Replace.
	Damaged reversing valve	Determine cause and correct
Restriction in refrigerant system	Locate restriction and remove.	
Compressor operates continuously.	Dirty air filter	Replace filter.
	Unit undersized for load	Decrease load or increase unit size.
	Thermostat set too low	Reset thermostat.
	Low refrigerant charge	Locate leak, repair, and recharge.
	Mechanical damage in compressor.	Replace compressor.
	Air in system	Recover refrigerant, evacuate system, and recharge.
	Frosted coil with incorrect defrost operation	Check defrost time settings, Reset as necessary Check defrost temperature switch, Replace as necessary
	Outdoor coil dirty or restricted	Clean coil or remove restriction .
Excessive head pressure.	Dirty air filter	Replace filter.
	Dirty Indoor or Outdoor coil	Clean coil.
	Refrigerant overcharged	Recover excess refrigerant.
	Air in system	Recover refrigerant, evacuate system, and recharge.
	Indoor or Outdoor air restricted or air short-cycling	Determine cause and correct.
Head pressure too low.	Low refrigerant charge	Check for leaks, repair, and recharge.
	Compressor IPR leaking	Replace compressor.
	Restriction in liquid tube	Remove restriction.
Excessive suction pressure.	High heat load	Check for source and eliminate.
	Compressor IPR leaking	Replace compressor.
	Refrigerant overcharged	Recover excess refrigerant.
	Reversing valve hung up or leaking internally	Replace valve
Suction pressure too low.	Dirty air filter	Replace Filter.
	Low refrigerant charge	Check for leaks, repair, and recharge.
	Metering device or low side restricted	Remove source of restriction.
	Insufficient Indoor airflow	Increase air quantity. Check filter — replace if necessary.
	Temperature too low in conditioned area	Reset thermostat.
	Outdoor ambient below 55°F (12.8°C)	Install low-ambient kit.
	Field-installed filter-drier restricted	Replace.
(Heat) Outdoor coil frosted	Move timer on control board to 30 minutes between defrost cycles	
Compressor runs but outdoor fan does not	NC (normally closed) contacts on defrost board open	Check condition of relay on board Replace if necessary

Table 13 - Troubleshooting Guide - Reheating

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REMEDY
Burners will not ignite	Water in gas line	Drain. Install drip leg.
	No power to furnace	Check power supply fuses, wiring or circuit breaker.
	No 24-v power supply to control circuit	Check transformer. NOTE: Some transformers have internal over-current protection that requires a cool-down period to reset.
	Mis-wired or loose connections	Check all wiring and wire nut connections
	Misaligned spark electrodes	Check flame ignition and sense electrode positioning. Adjust as necessary.
	No gas at main burners	1. Check gas line for air. Purge as necessary. NOTE: After purging gas line of air, wait at least 5 minutes for any gas to dissipate before attempting to light unit. 2. Check gas valve.
Inadequate heating	Dirty air filter	Clean or replace filter as necessary
	Gas input to furnace too low	Check gas pressure at manifold match with that on unit name-plate
	Unit undersized for application	Replace with proper unit or add additional unit
	Restricted airflow	Clean or replace filter. Remove any restriction.
	Limit switch cycles main burners	Check rotation of blower, temperature rise of unit. Adjust as necessary.
Poor flame characteristics	Incomplete combustion results in: Aldehyde odors, carbon monoxide, sooting flame, floating flame	1. Tighten all screws around burner compartment 2. Cracked heat exchanger. Replace. 3. Unit over-fired. Reduce input (change orifices or adjust gas line or manifold pressure). 4. Check burner alignment. 5. Inspect heat exchanger for blockage. Clean as necessary.

Table 14 - Troubleshooting Guide - LED Error Codes

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REMEDY
No Power or Hardware failure (LED OFF)	Loss of power to control module (IGC)*.	Check 5-amp fuse on IGC*, power to unit, 24-v circuit breaker, and transformer. Units without a 24-v circuit breaker have an internal overload in the 24-v transformer. If the overload trips, allow 10 minutes for automatic reset.
Limit switch faults (LED 2 flashes)	High temperature limit switch is open.	Check the operation of the indoor (evaporator) fan motor. Ensure that the supply-air temperature rise is in accordance with the range on the unit nameplate. Clean or replace filters.
Flame sense fault (LED 3 flashes)	The IGC* sensed flame that should not be present.	Reset unit. If problem persists, replace control board.
4 consecutive limit switch faults (LED 4 flashes)	Inadequate airflow to unit.	Check the operation of the indoor (evaporator) fan motor and that supply-air temperature rise agrees with range on unit nameplate information.
Ignition lockout (LED 5 flashes)	Unit unsuccessfully attempted ignition for 15 minutes.	Check ignitor and flame sensor electrode spacing, gaps, etc. Ensure that flame sense and ignition wires are properly terminated. Verify that unit is obtaining proper amount of gas.
Pressure Switch Fault (LED 6 flashes)	Open pressure switch.	Verify wiring connections to pressure switch and inducer motor. Verify pressure switch hose is tightly connected to both inducer housing and pressure switch. Verify inducer wheel is properly attached to inducer motor shaft. Verify inducer motor shaft is turning.
Rollout switch fault (LED 7 flashes)	Rollout switch has opened.	Rollout switch will automatically reset, but IGC* will continue to lockout unit. Check gas valve operation. Ensure that induced-draft blower wheel is properly secured to motor shaft. Inspect heat exchanger. Reset unit at unit disconnect.
Internal control fault (LED 8 flashes)	Microprocessor has sensed an error in the software or hardware.	If error code is not cleared by resetting unit power, replace the IGC*.
Temporary 1 hr auto reset (LED 9 flashes)	Electrical interference impeding IGC software	Reset 24-v. to control board or turn thermostat off, then on again. Fault will automatically reset itself in one (1) hour.


***WARNING** ⚠: If the IGC must be replaced, be sure to ground yourself to dissipate any electrical charge that may be present before handling new control board. The IGC is sensitive to static electricity and may be damaged if the necessary precautions are not taken.

IMPORTANT: Refer to Table 11—Troubleshooting Guide—Heating for additional troubleshooting analysis.

LEGEND

IGC—Integrated Gas Unit Controller

LED—Light—Emitting Diode

 <h2 style="margin: 0;">CAUTION</h2>
<p>RELIABILITY HAZARD</p> <p>Failure to follow this caution may result in unit component damage.</p> <p>Electrostatic discharge can affect electronic components. Take precautions during furnace installation and servicing to protect the electronic control. Precautions will prevent electrostatic discharges from personnel and hand tools which are held during the procedure. These precautions will help to avoid exposing the control to electrostatic discharge by putting the the control, and the person at the same electrostatic potential.</p>

START-UP CHECKLIST

(Remove and Store in Job Files)

I. PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

MODEL NO.: _____

SERIAL NO.: _____

DATE: _____

TECHNICIAN: _____

II. PRESTART-UP (Insert check mark in box as each item is completed)

- VERIFY THAT ALL PACKING MATERIALS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM UNIT
- REMOVE ALL SHIPPING HOLD DOWN BOLTS AND BRACKETS PER INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS
- CHECK ALL ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS AND TERMINALS FOR TIGHTNESS
- CHECK GAS PIPING FOR LEAKS (WHERE APPLICABLE)
- CHECK THAT INDOOR (EVAPORATOR) AIR FILTER IS CLEAN AND IN PLACE
- VERIFY THAT UNIT INSTALLATION IS LEVEL
- CHECK FAN WHEEL, AND PROPELLER FOR LOCATION IN HOUSING/ORIFICE AND SETSCREW TIGHTNESS

III. START-UP

ELECTRICAL

SUPPLY VOLTAGE _____

COMPRESSOR AMPS _____

INDOOR (EVAPORATOR) FAN AMPS _____

TEMPERATURES

OUTDOOR (CONDENSER) AIR TEMPERATURE _____ DB

RETURN-AIR TEMPERATURE _____ DB _____ WB

COOLING SUPPLY AIR _____ DB _____ WB

HEAT PUMP SUPPLY AIR _____

GAS HEAT SUPPLY AIR _____

PRESSURES

GAS INLET PRESSURE _____ IN. W.C.

GAS MANIFOLD PRESSURE _____ IN. W.C.

REFRIGERANT SUCTION _____ PSIG, SUCTION LINE TEMP* _____

REFRIGERANT DISCHARGE _____ PSIG, LIQUID TEMP† _____

VERIFY REFRIGERANT CHARGE USING CHARGING CHARTS

GAS HEAT TEMPERATURE RISE

TEMPERATURE RISE (See Literature) RANGE _____

MEASURED TEMPERATURE RISE _____

* Measured at suction inlet to compressor

† Measured at liquid line leaving condenser.