ASHRAE 90.1 COMPLIANT PACKAGE GAS HEATING/ELECTRIC COOLING, R-410A SINGLE PACKAGE ROOFTOP 17.5 - 27.5 TONS

BUILT TO LAST, EASY TO INSTALL AND SERVICE

- One-piece, standard efficiency gas heating and electric cooling with a low profile, prewired, tested, and charged at the factory
- Dedicated vertical or horizontal air flow duct configuration models. No field kits required.
- Full perimeter base rail with built-in rigging adapters and fork truck slots
- Pre-painted exterior panels and primer-coated interior panels tested to 500 hours salt spray protection
- Fully insulated cabinet
- Two-stage cooling with independent circuits and control on all models
- Redundant gas valve for two stage gas heating capacity control
- Exclusive IGC solid-state control for on-board diagnostics with LED error code designation, burner control logic and energy saving indoor fan motor delay
- High efficiency, gas heat with induced draft flue exhaust design
- Scroll compressors with internal line-break connections on all models
- All units have high and low pressure switches
- Two inch disposable fiberglass type return air filters in dedicated rack with tool-less filter access door
- Refrigerant circuits contain a liquid line filter drier to trap dirt and moisture
- Round tube plate fin evaporator and condenser coil design
- Exclusive non-corrosive composite condensate pan in accordance with ASHRAE 62 Standard, sloping design; end drain
- Standard outdoor temperature cooling operation range up to 115°F (46°C) and down to 30°F (-1°C)
- Fixed orifice metering devices on all models to precisely control refrigerant flow
- Large, laminated control wiring and power wiring drawings are affixed to unit to make troubleshooting easy
- Single point gas and electrical connections

WARRANTY

- 15 Year limited warranty on optional stainless steel heat exchanger.
- 10 Year limited warranty on aluminized steel heat exchanger
- 5 Year compressor limited warranty
- 1 Year parts limited warranty

UNIT PERFORMANCE DATA – Two Stage Cooling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>Dedicated Airflow</th>
<th>Nominal Tons</th>
<th>COOLING</th>
<th>GAS HEATING</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Net Cap. (Btuh)</td>
<td>EER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGS210**</td>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>207,000</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGS213**</td>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>207,000</td>
<td>10.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>RGS240*</td>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>242,000</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGS243*</td>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>242,000</td>
<td>9.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>RGS300*</td>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGS303*</td>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>280,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>RGS336*</td>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGS333*</td>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ See model nomenclature listing for gas heating options.

NOTE: BASE MODEL NUMBERS LISTED. SEE MODEL NOMENCLATURE LISTING FOR ADDITIONAL OPTIONS
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## MODEL NOMENCLATURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL SERIES</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Position Number</strong></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Type</strong></th>
<th><strong>Efficiency</strong></th>
<th><strong>Nominal Cooling Capacity</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H = Rooftop</td>
<td>A = Air Conditioning (Cooling Only)</td>
<td>210 = 210,000 = 17.5 Tons Dedicated Vertical SA/RA (SA = Supply Air, RA = Return Air)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G = Gas/Electric</td>
<td>213 = 210,000 = 17.5 Tons Dedicated Horizontal SA/RA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S = Standard ASHRAE 90.1-2010 Efficiency</td>
<td>240 = 240,000 = 20 Tons Dedicated Vertical SA/RA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>243 = 240,000 = 20 Tons Dedicated Horizontal SA/RA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300 = 300,000 = 25 Tons Dedicated Vertical SA/RA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>303 = 300,000 = 25 Tons Dedicated Horizontal SA/RA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>336 = 330,000 = 27.5 Tons Dedicated Vertical SA/RA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>333 = 330,000 = 27.5 Tons Dedicated Horizontal SA/RA</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nominal Cooling Capacity</strong></th>
<th><strong>Voltage</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H = 208/230–3–60</td>
<td>L = 460–3–60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S = 575–3–60</td>
<td><strong>Heating Capacity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D = Low Heat</td>
<td>E = Medium Heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F = High Heat</td>
<td>S = Low Heat, Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R = Medium Heat, Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger</td>
<td>T = High Heat, Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Motor Option</strong></th>
<th><strong>Outdoor Air Options / Control</strong></th>
<th><strong>Other Factory Installed Options</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A = None</td>
<td>B = Economizer w/Bara-relief, OA Temp sensor</td>
<td>A = Alum / Cu Cond &amp; Alum / Cu Evap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B = High Static Option (all sizes, with 1-speed indoor fan motor)</td>
<td>E = Economizer w/Bara-relief + CO₂ sensor, OA Temp sensor</td>
<td>B = Pre coated Alum / Cu Cond &amp; Alum / Cu Evap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C = Medium Static Option (17.5 ton, with 1-speed indoor fan motor, all sizes with 2-speed indoor fan motor)</td>
<td>H = Economizer w/Bara-relief, Enthalpy sensor</td>
<td>C = E-coated Alum / Cu Cond &amp; Alum / Cu Evap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E = High Static High Efficiency Option (all sizes, with 1-speed indoor fan motor)</td>
<td>L = Economizer w/Bara-relief + CO₂ sensor, Enthalpy sensor</td>
<td>E = Cu / Cu Cond &amp; Alum / Cu Evap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F = Medium Static High Efficiency Option (20, 25, 27.5 ton, with 1-speed indoor fan motor)</td>
<td>U = Ultra Low Leak Temp Economizer w/Bara-relief (2-speed indoor fan motor only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G = High Static Motor with Hot Gas Re-heat (20, 25, 27.5 ton, with 1-speed indoor fan motor)</td>
<td>W = Ultra Low Leak Temp Enthalpy Economizer w/Bara-relief (2-speed indoor fan motor only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P = 2-Position damper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A combination of FIOP's are available.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>FACTORY INSTALLED OPTION</th>
<th>FIELD INSTALLED ACCESSORY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet</td>
<td>Dedicated Vertical Air Flow Duct Configuration</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dedicated Horizontal Air Flow Duct Configuration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coil Options</td>
<td>Cu/Cu (indoor) Coils</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pre–Coat (outdoor) Coils</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E–coated (outdoor &amp; indoor) coils</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Condenser Protection</td>
<td>Condenser coil hail guard (louvered design)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humidity Control</td>
<td>Hot Gas Reheat</td>
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<td>Smoke detector (supply air)</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time Guard II compressor delay control circuit</td>
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<td>Phase Monitor</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economizers</td>
<td>Low Leak Economizer X for 2–speed Indoor Fan VFD Controller (For 2– stage units only) Vertical &amp; Horizontal supply/return.</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>&amp; Outdoor Air</td>
<td>Motorized 2 position outdoor–air damper</td>
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<td>Dampers</td>
<td>Manual outdoor–air damper (25%)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Barometric relief1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Barometric hood (Horizontal economizer)</td>
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<td>Power exhaust–centrifugal blower</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Single dry bulb temperature sensors2</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>&amp; IAQ Devices</td>
<td>Single enthalpy sensors2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Differential enthalpy sensors2</td>
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<td>Duct mounted CO₂ sensor2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4—in Filter Track Assembly</td>
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<td>Gas Heat</td>
<td>Propane conversion kit</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Stainless steel heat exchanger</td>
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<td></td>
<td>High altitude conversion kit</td>
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<td>Flue Discharge Deflector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indoor Motor &amp; Drive</td>
<td>Multiple motor and drive packages</td>
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<td>2–Speed VFD drive motor system</td>
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<td>VFD Remote keypad kit</td>
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<td>Winter start kit3</td>
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<td>Motormaster head pressure controller2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Convenience outlet (unpowered)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Non–fused disconnect4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Curbs</td>
<td>Roof curb 14—in (356mm)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roof curb 24—in (610mm)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:
1. Included with economizer.
2. Sensors used to optimize economizer performance.
3. See application data for assistance.
4. Non–fused disconnect switch cannot be used when MOCP electrical rating exceeds 70 amps at 460/575 volt and 150 amps at 208/230 volt.


FACTORIES OPTIONS AND/OR ACCESSORIES

2-Speed VFD Drive Motor

The 2-speed VFD drive motor system saves energy and installation time by utilizing a Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) to automatically adjust the indoor fan motor speed in sequence with the units cooling operation. Per ASHRAE 90.1 2010 standard section 6.4.3.10.b, during the first stage of cooling operation the VFD will adjust the fan motor to provide 2/3rd of the total cfm established for the unit. When a call for the second stage of cooling is required, the VFD will allow the total cfm for the unit established (100%). During the heating mode the VFD will allow total design cfm (100%) operation and during the ventilation mode the VFD will allow operation to 2/3rd of total cfm. Compared to single speed indoor fan motor systems, 2 speed system can save substantial energy, 25%+, versus single speed indoor fan motor systems.

The VFD used in the system has soft start capabilities to slowly ramp up the speeds, thus eliminating any high in rush air volume during initial start–up. It also has internal over–current protection for the fan motor and a field installed display kit that allows adjustment and in depth diagnostics of the VFD.

This system is available on models with 2–stage cooling operation with electro–mechanical controls. Both space sensor and conventional thermostats/controls can be used to provide accurate control in any application.

The system is very flexible for initial fan performance set up and adjustment. The standard factory shipped VFD is pre–programmed to automatically stage the fan speed between the first and second stage of cooling. The unit fan performance static pressure and cfm can be easily adjusted using the traditional means of pulley adjustments. The other means to adjust the unit static and cfm performance is to utilize the field installed Display Kit and adjust the frequency and voltage in the VFD to performance requirements. In either case, once set up, the VFD will automatically adjust the speed between the cooling stage operations.

Economizer (dry–bulb or enthalpy)

Economizers save money. They bring in fresh, outside air for ventilation; and provide cool, outside air to cool your building. This is the preferred method of low–ambient cooling. When coupled to CO₂ sensors, economizers can provide even more savings by coupling the ventilation air to only that amount required.

Economizers are available, installed and tested by the factory, with either enthalpy or dry–bulb temperature inputs. Additional sensors are available as accessories to optimize the economizers.

Economizers include gravity controlled, barometric relief equalizes building pressure and ambient air pressures. This can be a cost effective solution to prevent building pressurization. If further control of exhaust air is required; a dual centrifugal fan power exhaust system is also available.

CO₂ Sensor

Improves productivity and saves money by working with the economizer to intake only the correct amount of outside air for ventilation. As occupants fill your building, the CO₂ sensor detects their presence through increasing CO₂ levels, and opens the economizer appropriately.

When the occupants leave, the CO₂ levels decrease, and the sensor appropriately closes the economizer. This intelligent control of the ventilation air, called Demand Control Ventilation (DCV) reduces the overall load on the rooftop, saving money.

Smoke Detector

Smoke detectors make your application safer and your job easier. Smoke detectors immediately shut down the rooftop unit when smoke is detected. It is available for supply air.

Louvered Hail Guards (accessory only)

Sleek, louvered panels protect the condenser coil from hail damage, foreign objects, and incidental contact.

Convenience Outlet (un–powered)

Reduce service and/or installation costs by including a convenience outlet in your specification. The convenience outlet provides, 15 amp, 115v GFIC receptacle with “Wet in Use” cover. This option is to be powered from a separate 115/120v power source.

Non–Fused Disconnect

This OSHA–compliant, factory–installed, safety switch allows a service technician to locally secure power to the rooftop capable of providing protection to a MOCP maximum of 200A.

Power Exhaust with Barometric Relief

Superior internal building pressure control. This field–installed accessory may eliminate the need for costly, external pressure control fans.

Time Guard II Control Circuit

This accessory protects your compressor by preventing short–cycling in the event of some other failure, prevents the compressor from restarting for 30 seconds after stopping.

Motorized 2–Position Damper

The new 2–position, motorized outdoor air damper admits up to 100% outside air. Using reliable, gear–driven technology, the 2–position damper opens to allow ventilation air and closes when the rooftop stops, stopping unwanted infiltration.

Manual OA Damper (accessory only)

Manual outdoor air dampers are an economical way to bring in ventilation air. The dampers are available in 25% versions.

Motormaster Head Pressure Controller

The Motormaster motor controller is a low ambient, head pressure controller kit that is designed to maintain the unit’s condenser head pressure during periods of low ambient cooling operation. This device should be used as an alternative to economizer free cooling not when economizer usage is either not appropriate or desired. The Motormaster will either cycle the outdoor–fan motors or operate them at reduced speed to maintain the unit operation, depending on the model.

Winter Start Kit (accessory only)

The winter start kit extends the low ambient limit of your rooftop to 25°F (−4°C). The kit bypasses the low pressure switch, preventing nuisance tripping of the low pressure switch. Other low ambient precautions may still be prudent.
FACTORY OPTIONS AND/OR ACCESSORIES (CONT.)

Propane Heating (accessory only)
Convert your gas heat rooftop from standard natural gas operation to propane using this field–installed kit.

High Altitude Heating (accessory only)
High altitudes have less oxygen, which means heat exchangers need less fuel. The new gas orifices in this field–installed kit make the necessary adjustment for high altitude applications. They restore the optimal fuel to air mixture and maintain healthy combustion at altitudes above 2000 ft (610m). Kits may not be required in all areas.

Optional Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger
The stainless steel heat exchanger option provides the tubular heat exchanger be made out of a minimum 20 gauge type 409 stainless steel for applications where the mixed air to the heat exchanger is expected to drop below 45°F (7°C). Stainless steel may be specified on applications where the presence of airborne contaminants require its use or in area with very high outdoor humidity that may result in severe condensation in the heat exchanger during cooling operation.

Flue Discharge Deflector (accessory only)
The flue discharge deflector is a useful accessory when flue gas recirculation is a concern. By venting the flue discharge upwards, the deflector minimizes the chance for a neighboring unit to intake the flue exhaust.

High Static Motors and Drives
Some applications need larger horsepower motors, some need more airflow, and some need both. A wide selection of motors and pulleys (drives) are available, factory installed, to handle nearly any application.

Barometric Hood (accessory only)
For Horizontal Economizer applications where relief damper is installed in duct work. This kit provides the needed protection.

Hot Gas Reheat System
Hot Gas Reheat is an all–inclusive factory installed option that can be ordered with RGS units.

This system expands the envelope of operation of rooftop products to provide unprecedented flexibility to meet year round comfort conditions.

The Hot Gas Reheat has the industry’s only dual dehumidification mode setting. The Hot Gas Reheat System includes two new modes of operation.

RGS rooftop units coupled with the Hot Gas Reheat is capable of operating in normal design cooling mode, subcooling mode, and hot gas reheat mode. Normal design cooling mode is when the unit will operate under its normal sequence of operation by cycling compressors to maintain comfort conditions.

Subcooling mode will operate to satisfy part load type conditions when the space requires combined sensible and a higher proportion of latent load control. Hot Gas Reheat mode will operate when outdoor temperatures diminish and the need for latent capacity is required for sole humidity control. Hot Gas Reheat mode will provide neutral air for maximum dehumidification operation.
## ECONOMIZERS*1, 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DNECOMZR052A00</td>
<td>Economizer IV, Vertical &amp; Horizontal with solid state controller</td>
<td>210/213 – 240/243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNECOMZR053A00</td>
<td>Economizer IV, Vertical &amp; Horizontal with solid state controller</td>
<td>300/303 – 336/333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRECOMZR074A00</td>
<td>Ultra Low Leak Horizontal &amp; Vertical Economizer X with solid–state controller, gear–driven, fully modulating damper, spring return actuator, up to 100% barometric relief, supply and outdoor air sensors, and CO2 sensor compatible.</td>
<td>210/213 – 240/243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRECOMZR075A00</td>
<td>Ultra Low Leak Horizontal &amp; Vertical Economizer X with solid–state controller, gear–driven, fully modulating damper, spring return actuator, up to 100% barometric relief, supply and outdoor air sensors, and CO2 sensor compatible.</td>
<td>300/303 – 336/333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barometric relief hood is not included in the horizontal economizer and must be installed in return ductwork on Horizontal configured models. Order separately, see below, CRBARHOD001A00.

1 Economizer X cannot be installed with Economizer IV, manual damper, or motorized damper.
2 Can only be used on electrical mechanical units with 2–stage cooling and 2–speed fan control.

## ECONOMIZER SENSORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTENPSN002A00</td>
<td>Single (dry bulb) Control</td>
<td>Economizers IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNCDIOX005A00</td>
<td>CO2 Sensor and aspirator box for use in return air stream.</td>
<td>Economizers IV &amp; X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNENTDF004A00</td>
<td>Return Air Enthalpy Sensor</td>
<td>Economizers IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXB078ENT</td>
<td>Enthalpy Control</td>
<td>Economizers IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRTEMPSN005A00</td>
<td>Outdoor or return dry bulb temperature sensor used with Honeywell W7220 electro–mechanical control.</td>
<td>Economizer X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--HH--57AC--081</td>
<td>Enthalpy control for W7220 controller only.</td>
<td>Economizer X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Supply air temperature sensor (SAT and low ambient lockout switch) provided with economizer IV or economizer X.

## BAROMETRIC RELIEF HOOD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRBARHOD001A00</td>
<td>For horizontal economizer applications where relief damper is installed in duct work, this kit provides needed protection</td>
<td>213 – 243 – 303 – 330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## POWER EXHAUST*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRPWREXH068A00</td>
<td>Vertical and Horizontal, 208/230–3–60</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRPWREXH069A00</td>
<td>Vertical and Horizontal, 460–3–60</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRPWREXH070A00</td>
<td>Vertical and Horizontal, 575–3–60</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* When power exhaust is used on horizontal applications, it must be field mounted to the side of the return duct.

**Power exhaust can be used with both Economizer IV and Economizer X. The power exhaust is controlled by the Economizer controller.

## MANUAL OUTDOOR AIR DAMPERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRMANDPR009A00</td>
<td>25% Open Manual Fresh Air Damper</td>
<td>210/213 – 240/243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRMANDPR010A00</td>
<td>25% Open Manual Fresh Air Damper</td>
<td>300/303 – 336/333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## MOTORIZED OUTDOOR AIR DAMPERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRTWOPOS012A00</td>
<td>Motorized 2 position outdoor air damper</td>
<td>210/213 – 240/243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRTWOPOS013A00</td>
<td>Motorized 2 position outdoor air damper</td>
<td>300/303 – 336/333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LOW AMBIENT CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRTLXKIT001A00</td>
<td>Motormaster® I –20°  Transformer 575–3–60 Must be used in conjunction with Low Ambient Controller if used on 575–3–60 models.</td>
<td>210/213–240/243–300/303–336/333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Also requires one DNWINSTR001A00 winter start kit per circuit.
## FLAT ROOF CURBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRRFCURB045A00</td>
<td>14&quot; (356 mm) High Roof Curb. Ductwork attaches to the roof curb. Includes thru-the-bottom capability.</td>
<td>210/213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRRFCURB047A00</td>
<td></td>
<td>240/243 – 300/303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRRFCURB049A00</td>
<td></td>
<td>336/333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRRFCURB046A00</td>
<td>24&quot; (607 mm) High Roof Curb. Ductwork attaches to the roof curb. Includes thru-the-bottom capability.</td>
<td>210/213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRRFCURB048A00</td>
<td></td>
<td>240/243 – 300/303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRRFCURB050A00</td>
<td></td>
<td>336/333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CONTROL UPGRADE KITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRDISKIT001A00</td>
<td>VFD Remote keypad kit for programming replacement VFD drive module.</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRTIMEGD001A00</td>
<td>Time Guard II</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRSDTEST001A00</td>
<td>Smoke detector remote Test/Reset/Alarm indicator kit</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRPHASE3001A00</td>
<td>Electronic Phase Monitor – All 208/230/460–3–60 models</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRPHASE3002A00</td>
<td>Electronic Phase Monitor – All 575–3–60 models</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRRSTATUS005A00</td>
<td>Fan/filter Status Switch – Indicator light not included</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRSMKSEN002A00</td>
<td>Smoke Detector Control Module</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRSMKKT002A00</td>
<td>Smoke Detector Control Module (Smoke Detector Sensor with sampling tube &amp; exhaust tube)</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNWINSTR001A00</td>
<td>Winter Start Kit – Contains time delay relay for timed bypass of low pressure switch on startup</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PROPANE GAS CONVERSION KITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRLFKIT9001A00</td>
<td>Propane Conversion kit. for use between 0' to 2,000'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRLPELEV005A00</td>
<td>Propane and Hi Altitude conversion kit. for use between 2001' to 10,000'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRLPELEV006A00</td>
<td>Propane and Hi Altitude conversion kit. for use between 10,001' to 14,000/</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## NATURAL GAS HIGH ALTITUDE CONVERSION KITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRNGELEV001A00</td>
<td>High Altitude Conversion kit. for use between 3,000' to 10,000'</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRNGELEV002A00</td>
<td>High Altitude Conversion kit. for use between 10,001' to 14,000'/</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## HEATING UPGRADE KITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRFLUEDS006A00</td>
<td>Flue Discharge Deflector</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 4” FILTER TRACK UPGRADE KIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRFLTTRK001A00</td>
<td>4” Field Conversion Kit</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LOUVERED HAIL GUARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use With Model Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRLVHLGD017A00</td>
<td>Louvered Condenser Coil Hail Guard</td>
<td>210/213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRLVHLGD027A00</td>
<td>Louvered Condenser Coil Hail Guard</td>
<td>240/243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRLVHLGD028A00</td>
<td>Louvered Condenser Coil Hail Guard</td>
<td>300/303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRLVHLGD029A00</td>
<td>Louvered Condenser Coil Hail Guard</td>
<td>336/333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2 – AHRI COOLING RATING TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT RGS</th>
<th>COOLING STAGES</th>
<th>NOM. CAPACITY (TONS)</th>
<th>NET COOLING CAPACITY (MBH)</th>
<th>TOTAL POWER (kW)</th>
<th>EER</th>
<th>IEER WITH SINGLE SPEED INDOOR FAN MOTOR</th>
<th>IEER WITH 2–SPEED INDOOR FAN MOTOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>210 – 213</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>207.0</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 – 243</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>242.0</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 – 303</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>280.0</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336 – 333</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>330.0</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEGEND**

- AHRI – Air–Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute
- ASHRAE – American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning, Inc.
- EER – Energy Efficiency Ratio
- IEER – Integrated Energy Efficiency Ratio
- IPLV – Integrated Part Load Value

**NOTES:**

1. Rated and certified under AHRI Standard 340/360–04, as appropriate.
2. Ratings are based on:
   - **Cooling Standard:** 80°F (27°C) db, 67°F (19°C) wb indoor air temp and 95°F (35°C) db outdoor air temp.
   - **IEER Standard:** A measure that expresses cooling part-load EER efficiency for commercial unitary air conditioning and heat pump equipment on the basis of weighted operation at various load capacities.
3. All RGS units comply with ASHRAE 90.1 2001, 2004 Energy Standard for minimum SEER and EER requirements.
4. RGS units comply with US Energy Policy Act (2005). To evaluate code compliance requirements, refer to state and local codes or visit the following website: [http://bcap–energy.org](http://bcap–energy.org) to determine if compliance with this standard pertains to your state, territory, or municipality.

### Table 3 – SOUND PERFORMANCE TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL RGS</th>
<th>COOLING STAGES</th>
<th>A–Wtg.</th>
<th>ARI 370 Rating</th>
<th>63</th>
<th>125</th>
<th>250</th>
<th>500</th>
<th>1000</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>4000</th>
<th>8000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>210 – 213</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>92.2</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>65.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 – 243</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>66.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 – 303</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>97.1</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>67.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336 – 333</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>97.1</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>67.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEGEND**

- dB – Decibel

**NOTES:**

1. Outdoor sound data is measured in accordance with AHRI standard 270–2008.
2. Measurements are expressed in terms of sound power. Do not compare these values to sound pressure values because sound pressure depends on specific environmental factors which normally do not match individual applications. Sound power values are independent of the environment and therefore more accurate.
3. A–weighted sound ratings filter out very high and very low frequencies, to better approximate the response of “average” human ear. A–weighted measurements are taken in accordance with AHRI standard 270–2008.
### Table 4 – HEATING RATING TABLE – NATURAL GAS & PROPANE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL RGS</th>
<th>HEAT SIZE</th>
<th>AL/SS HEAT EXCHANGER</th>
<th>TEMP RISE (DEG F)</th>
<th>THERMAL EFFICIENCY (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>210 – 213</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>176 / 142</td>
<td>220 / 178</td>
<td>15 – 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>248 / 200</td>
<td>310 / 251</td>
<td>25 – 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>320 / 260</td>
<td>400 / 324</td>
<td>30 – 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 – 243</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>176 / 142</td>
<td>220 / 178</td>
<td>15 – 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>248 / 200</td>
<td>310 / 251</td>
<td>20 – 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>320 / 260</td>
<td>400 / 324</td>
<td>30 – 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 – 303</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>176 / 142</td>
<td>220 / 178</td>
<td>10 – 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>248 / 200</td>
<td>310 / 251</td>
<td>15 – 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>320 / 260</td>
<td>400 / 324</td>
<td>20 – 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336 – 333</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>176 / 142</td>
<td>220 / 178</td>
<td>10 – 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>248 / 200</td>
<td>310 / 251</td>
<td>15 – 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>320 / 260</td>
<td>400 / 324</td>
<td>20 – 65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**
Heat ratings are for natural gas heat exchangers operated at or below 2000 ft. For information on Propane or altitudes above 2000 ft (610m), see the Application Data section of this book. Accessory Propane/High Altitude kits are also available.
In the USA the input rating for altitudes above 2000 ft (610m) must be derated by 4% for each 1000 ft (305 m) above sea level. In Canada, the input rating must be derated by 10% for altitudes of 2000 ft (610 m) to 4500 ft (1372 m) above sea level.

### Table 5 – MINIMUM – MAXIMUM AIRFLOW RATINGS – NATURAL GAS & LIQUID PROPANE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL RGS</th>
<th>HEAT SIZE</th>
<th>COOLING</th>
<th>COOLING</th>
<th>COOLING</th>
<th>AL HX HEATING</th>
<th>SS HX HEATING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum Single Speed Fan Motor</td>
<td>Minimum 2-Speed Fan Motor (at High Speed)</td>
<td>Minimum 2-Speed Fan Motor (at Low Speed)</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210 – 213</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>5250</td>
<td>5250</td>
<td>3465</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3960</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>8450</td>
<td>5577</td>
<td>12500</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 – 243</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>5250</td>
<td>5250</td>
<td>3465</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3960</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>8450</td>
<td>5577</td>
<td>12500</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 – 303</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>5250</td>
<td>5250</td>
<td>3465</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3960</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>8450</td>
<td>5577</td>
<td>12500</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336 – 333</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>5250</td>
<td>5250</td>
<td>3465</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3960</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>8450</td>
<td>5577</td>
<td>12500</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AL** = Aluminum Gas Heat Exchanger  
**SS** = Stainless Steel Gas Heat Exchanger
### Table 6 – PHYSICAL DATA (COOLING) 17.5 – 27.5 TONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refrigeration System</th>
<th>RGS</th>
<th>210</th>
<th>240</th>
<th>300</th>
<th>336</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Circuits / # Comp. / Type</td>
<td>2 / 2 / Scroll</td>
<td>2 / 2 / Scroll</td>
<td>2 / 2 / Scroll</td>
<td>2 / 2 / Scroll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-410a charge A/B (lbs)</td>
<td>9.5/12.0</td>
<td>20.6/14.7</td>
<td>19.8/20.4</td>
<td>27.0/28.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metering device</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Acutrol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-press. Trip / Reset (psig)</td>
<td>630 / 505</td>
<td>630 / 505</td>
<td>630 / 505</td>
<td>630 / 505</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-press. Trip / Reset (psig)</td>
<td>54 / 117</td>
<td>54 / 117</td>
<td>54 / 117</td>
<td>54 / 117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressor Capacity Staging (%)</td>
<td>50 / 100</td>
<td>50 / 100</td>
<td>50 / 100</td>
<td>50 / 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evap. Coil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube Diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rows / FPI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total face area (ft²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condensate drain conn. size</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evap. fan and motor VERTICAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Qty / Drive type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max BHP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPM range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor frame size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Qty / Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Diameter (in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Qty / Drive type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max BHP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPM range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor frame size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Qty / Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Diameter (in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Qty / Drive type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max BHP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPM range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor frame size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Qty / Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Diameter (in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Qty / Drive type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max BHP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPM range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor frame size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Qty / Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Diameter (in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 7 – PHYSICAL DATA (COOLING) 17.5 – 27.5 TONS (Cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HORIZONTAL</th>
<th>RGS</th>
<th>213</th>
<th>243</th>
<th>303</th>
<th>333</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard Static</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Qty / Drive type</td>
<td>1 / Belt</td>
<td>1 / Belt</td>
<td>1 / Belt</td>
<td>1 / Belt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max BHP</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPM range</td>
<td>622–822</td>
<td>690–863</td>
<td>647–791</td>
<td>687–873</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor frame size</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>184T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Qty / Type</td>
<td>2 / Centrifugal</td>
<td>2 / Centrifugal</td>
<td>2 / Centrifugal</td>
<td>2 / Centrifugal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Diameter (in)</td>
<td>18 x 15 &amp; 15 X 11</td>
<td>18 x 15 &amp; 15 X 11</td>
<td>18 x 15 &amp; 15 X 11</td>
<td>18 x 15 &amp; 15 X 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium Static</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Qty / Drive type</td>
<td>1 / Belt</td>
<td>1 / Belt</td>
<td>1 / Belt</td>
<td>1 / Belt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max BHP</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor frame size</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>184T</td>
<td>184T</td>
<td>213T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Qty / Type</td>
<td>1 / Belt</td>
<td>2 / Centrifugal</td>
<td>2 / Centrifugal</td>
<td>2 / Centrifugal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Diameter (in)</td>
<td>18 x 15 &amp; 15 X 11</td>
<td>18 x 15 / 15 X 11</td>
<td>18 x 15 / 15 X 11</td>
<td>18 x 15 / 15 X 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High Static</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Qty / Drive type</td>
<td>1 / Belt</td>
<td>1 / Belt</td>
<td>1 / Belt</td>
<td>1 / Belt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max BHP</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPM range</td>
<td>882–1078</td>
<td>941–1176</td>
<td>827–1010</td>
<td>994–1197</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor frame size</td>
<td>184T</td>
<td>213T</td>
<td>213T</td>
<td>215T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Qty / Type</td>
<td>2 / Centrifugal</td>
<td>2 / Centrifugal</td>
<td>2 / Centrifugal</td>
<td>2 / Centrifugal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Diameter (in)</td>
<td>18 x 15 / 15 X 11</td>
<td>18 x 15 / 15 X 11</td>
<td>18 x 15 / 15 X 11</td>
<td>18 x 15 / 15 X 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cond. Coll (Circuit A)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coil type</th>
<th>RTPF</th>
<th>RTPF</th>
<th>RTPF</th>
<th>RTPF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coil Length (in)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coil Height (in)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total face area (ft²)</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cond. Coll (Circuit B)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coil type</th>
<th>RTPF</th>
<th>RTPF</th>
<th>RTPF</th>
<th>RTPF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coil Length (in)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coil Height (in)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total face area (ft²)</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cond. fan / motor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qty / Motor drive type</th>
<th>3 / direct</th>
<th>4 / direct</th>
<th>4 / direct</th>
<th>6 / direct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fan diameter (in)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Filters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RA Filter # / size (in)</th>
<th>6 / 20 x 25 x 2</th>
<th>6 / 20 x 25 x 2</th>
<th>9 / 16 x 25 x 2</th>
<th>9 / 16 x 25 x 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OA inlet screen # / size (in)</td>
<td>4 / 16 x 25 x 1</td>
<td>4 / 16 x 25 x 1</td>
<td>4 / 16 x 25 x 1</td>
<td>4 / 16 x 25 x 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 8 – PHYSICAL DATA (HEATING) 17.5 – 27.5 TONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gas Connection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Gas Valves</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat. gas supply line press (in. w.g.)/(PSIG)</td>
<td>5 – 13 / 0.18 – 0.47</td>
<td>5 – 13 / 0.18 – 0.47</td>
<td>5 – 13 / 0.18 – 0.47</td>
<td>5 – 13 / 0.18 – 0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane supply line press (in. w.g.)/(PSIG)</td>
<td>11 – 13 / 0.40 – 0.47</td>
<td>11 – 13 / 0.40 – 0.47</td>
<td>11 – 13 / 0.40 – 0.47</td>
<td>11 – 13 / 0.40 – 0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heat Anticipator Setting (Amps)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st stage</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd stage</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Gas Heat</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of stages / # of burners (total)</td>
<td>2 / 5</td>
<td>2 / 5</td>
<td>2 / 5</td>
<td>2 / 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection size</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4-in NPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollout switch opens / closes</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of stages / # of burners (total)</td>
<td>2 / 7</td>
<td>2 / 7</td>
<td>2 / 7</td>
<td>2 / 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection size</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4-in NPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollout switch opens / closes</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature rise range (F)</td>
<td>30 – 60</td>
<td>30 – 60</td>
<td>30 – 60</td>
<td>30 – 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of stages / # of burners (total)</td>
<td>2 / 10</td>
<td>2 / 10</td>
<td>2 / 10</td>
<td>2 / 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection size</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4-in NPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollout switch opens / closes</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature rise range (F)</td>
<td>35 – 65</td>
<td>35 – 65</td>
<td>35 – 65</td>
<td>35 – 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liquid Propane Heat</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of stages / # of burners (total)</td>
<td>2 / 5</td>
<td>2 / 5</td>
<td>2 / 5</td>
<td>2 / 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection size</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4-in NPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollout switch opens / closes</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of stages / # of burners (total)</td>
<td>2 / 7</td>
<td>2 / 7</td>
<td>2 / 7</td>
<td>2 / 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection size</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4-in NPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollout switch opens / closes</td>
<td>196 / 115</td>
<td>197 / 115</td>
<td>198 / 115</td>
<td>198 / 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature rise range (F)</td>
<td>30 – 60</td>
<td>30 – 60</td>
<td>30 – 60</td>
<td>30 – 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of stages / # of burners (total)</td>
<td>2 / 10</td>
<td>2 / 10</td>
<td>2 / 10</td>
<td>2 / 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection size</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4” NPT</td>
<td>3/4-in NPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollout switch opens / closes</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
<td>195 / 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature rise range (F)</td>
<td>35 – 65</td>
<td>35 – 65</td>
<td>35 – 65</td>
<td>35 – 65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18 in. (457 mm) No disconnect, convenience outlet option
18 in. (457 mm) Recommended service clearance
12 in. (305 mm) Minimum clearance
42 in. (1067 mm) Surface behind servicer is grounded (e.g., metal, masonry wall)
36 in. (914 mm) Surface behind servicer is electrically non-conductive (e.g., wood, fiberglass)

**Specifications subject to change without notice.**
NOTES:
1. Roofcurb accessory is shipped disassembled.
2. Dimensions in [ ] in millimeters.
3. Roofcurb galvanized steel.
4. Attach ductwork to curb (Flanges of duct rest on curb)
5. Service clearance 4' on each side.

Direction of airflow.
### BASE UNIT DIMENSIONS – RGS240/243 – 300/303

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONNECTION SIZES</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Notes:
1. Dimensions are in inches, dimensions in [ ] are in millimeters.
2. Center of gravity.
3. Direction of air flow.

Specifications subject to change without notice.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Center of Gravity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Corner Weight (A)</td>
<td>Corner Weight (B)</td>
<td>Corner Weight (C)</td>
<td>Corner Weight (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lb</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>Lb</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>Lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOC** | **DIMENSION** | **CONDITION**
--- | --- | ---
A | 48 in. (1219 mm) | Unit disconnect is mounted on panel
18 in. (457 mm) | No disconnect, convenience outlet option
18 in. (457 mm) | Recommended service clearance
12 in. (305 mm) | Minimum clearance
B | 42 in. (1067 mm) | Surface behind servicer is grounded (e.g., metal, masonry wall)
36 in. (914 mm) | Surface behind servicer is electrically non-conductive (e.g., wood, fiberglass)
Special | Check for sources of flue products within 10 ft. of unit fresh air intake hood
C | 36 in. (914 mm) | Side condensate drain is used
18 in. (457 mm) | Minimum clearance
D | 42 in. (1067 mm) | Surface behind servicer is grounded (e.g., metal, masonry wall, another unit)
36 in. (914 mm) | Surface behind servicer is electrically non-conductive (e.g., wood, fiberglass)
NOTES:
1. Roofcurb accessory is shipped disassembled.
2. Dimensions in [ ] in millimeters.
3. Roofcurb galvanized steel.
4. Attach ductwork to curb (Flanges of duct rest on curb)
5. Service clearance 4’ on each side.
   Direction of airflow.

---

**ROOF CURB DETAILS – RGS240/243 – 300/303**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RoofCurb Accessory</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>Unit Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CRRFCURB047A01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CRRFCURB048A01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Specifications subject to change without notice.
BASE UNIT DIMENSIONS - RGS336/303

Specifications subject to change without notice.

C11301
WEIGHT & CLEARANCE DIMENSIONS – RGS336/333 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT WEIGHT</th>
<th>CORNER WEIGHT (A)</th>
<th>CORNER WEIGHT (B)</th>
<th>CORNER WEIGHT (C)</th>
<th>CORNER WEIGHT (D)</th>
<th>C.G.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LBS</td>
<td>KG</td>
<td>LBS</td>
<td>KG</td>
<td>LBS</td>
<td>KG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2640</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*STANDARD UNIT WEIGHT IS WITH LOW GAS HEAT AND WITHOUT PACKAGING.
FOR OTHER OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES, REFER TO THE PRODUCT DATA CATALOG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIMENSION</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A 36-in</td>
<td>Recommended clearance for airflow and service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 42-in</td>
<td>Recommended clearance for airflow and service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 18-in</td>
<td>1. No CO. 2. No Economizer. 3. No field installed disconnect on economizer hood side (Factory-installed disconnect installed).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 36-in</td>
<td>1. CO installed. 2. Vertical surface behind servicer is electrically non-conductive (e.g., wood, fiberglass).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 42-in</td>
<td>1. CO installed. 2. Vertical surface behind servicer is electrically conductive (e.g., metal, masonry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 96-in</td>
<td>1. Economizer and/or Power Exhaust installed. 2. Check for sources of flue products within 10-ft of economizer fresh air intake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 42-in</td>
<td>Recommended clearance for service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Unit not designed to have overhead obstruction. Contact Application Engineering for guidance on any application planning overhead obstruction or for vertical clearances.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES WEIGHT ADDERS</th>
<th>MAX WEIGHT ADDER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASE UNIT WITH OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES</strong> (Weight Adders)</td>
<td><strong>210 – 213</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lb</strong></td>
<td><strong>kg</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Unit Operating Weight</td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Exhaust</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economizer (IV or X)</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Tube/Fin Evaporator Coil</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Gas Heat</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Gas Heat</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Gas Heat</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flue Discharge Deflector</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Curb 14–in (356mm)</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Curb 24–in (610mm)</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louvered Hail Guard</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ sensor</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Smoke Detector</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non–Fused Disconnect</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non–Powered Convenience Outlet</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enthalpy Sensor</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differential Enthalpy Sensor</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Position Motorized Damper</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual Damper</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Filter Track 4–in (102mm)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MotorMaster Controller</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Static Motor/Drive</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Static Motor/Drive</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barometric Relief Hood (Horizontal)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–Speed Remote VFD Drive</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPLICATION DATA

Min operating ambient temp (cooling):
In mechanical cooling mode, your rooftop unit can safely operate down to an outdoor ambient temperature of 30°F (−1°C). It is possible to provide cooling at lower outdoor ambient temperatures by using less outside air, economizers, and/or accessory low ambient kits.

Max operating ambient temp (cooling):
The maximum operating ambient temperature for cooling mode is 115°F (46°C). While cooling operation above 115°F (46°C) may be possible, it could cause either a reduction in performance, reliability, or a protective action by the unit’s internal safety devices.

Min mixed air temp (heating):
Using the factory settings, the minimum temperatures for the mixed air (the combined temperature of the warm return air and the cold outdoor air) entering the dimpled, gas heat exchangers are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aluminized</th>
<th>Stainless Steel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50°F (10°C) continuous</td>
<td>40°F (4°C) continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45°F (7°C) intermittent</td>
<td>35°F (2°C) intermittent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operating at lower mixed-air temperatures may be possible, if a field-supplied, outdoor air thermostat initiates both heat stages when the temperature is less than the minimum temperatures listed above. Please contact your local representative for assistance.

Min and max airflow (heating and cooling):
To maintain safe and reliable operation of your rooftop, operate within the heating airflow limits during heating mode and cooling airflow limits during cooling mode. Operating above the max may cause blow-off, undesired airflow noise, or airflow related problems with the rooftop unit. Operating below the min may cause problems with coil freeze-up and unsafe heating operation. Heating and cooling limitations differ when evaluating operating CFM, the minimum value is the HIGHER of the cooling and heating minimum CFM values published in Table 5 and the maximum value is the LOWER of the cooling and heating minimum values published in Table 5.

Heating-to-cooling changeover:
This unit will automatically change from heating to cooling mode when using a thermostat with an auto-change-over feature.

Airflow:
All units are draw-though in cooling mode and blow-through in heating mode.

Outdoor air application strategies:
Economizers reduce operating expenses and compressor run time by providing a free source of cooling and a means of ventilation to match application changing needs. In fact, they should be considered for most applications. Also, consider the various economizer control methods and their benefits, as well as sensors required to accomplish your application goals.

Motor limits, break horsepower (BHP):
Due to internal design of units, the air path, and specially designed motors, the full horsepower (maximum continuous BHP) band can be used with the utmost confidence. There is no need for extra safety factors, as motors are designed and rigorously tested to use the entire, listed BHP range without either nuisance tripping or premature motor failure.

Propane heating:
Propane has different physical qualities than natural gas. As a result, propane requires different fuel to air mixture. To optimize the fuel/air mixture for propane, a kit with different burner orifices in an easy to install accessory. To select the correct burner orifices or determine the heat capacity for a propane application, use either the selection software, or the unit’s service manual.

High altitude heating:
High altitudes have less oxygen, which affects the fuel/air mixture in heat exchangers. In order to maintain a proper fuel/air mixture, heat exchangers operating in altitudes above 2000 ft (610 m) require different orifices. To select the correct burner orifices or determine the heat capacity for a high altitude application, use either the selection software, or the unit’s service manual.

High altitudes have less oxygen, which means heat exchangers need less fuel. The new gas orifices in this field–installed kit make the necessary adjustment for high altitude applications. They restore the optimal fuel to air mixture and maintain healthy combustion on altitudes above 2000 ft (610 m).

NOTE: Typical natural gas heating value ranges from 975 to 1050 Btu/ft³ at sea level nationally. The heating value goes down approximately 1.7% per every thousand feet elevation. Standard factory orifices can typically be used up to 2000 ft (610m) elevation without any operational issues.

NOTE: For installations in Canada, the input rating should be derated by 10% for altitudes from 2000 ft (610m) to 4500 ft (1372m) above sea level.

Sizing a rooftop
While an air conditioner needs to have enough capacity to meet the design loads, it doesn’t need excess capacity. In fact, excess capacity typically results in very poor part load performance and humidity control.

Using higher design temperatures than ASHRAE recommends for your location, adding “safety factors” to the calculated load, are all signs of oversizing air conditioners. Oversizing the air conditioner leads to poor humidity control, reduced efficiency, higher utility bills, larger indoor temperature swings, excessive noise, and increased wear and tear on the air conditioner.

Rather than oversizing an air conditioner, engineers should “right-size” or even slightly undersize air conditioners. Correctly sizing an air conditioner controls humidity better; promotes efficiency; reduces utility bills; extends equipment life, and maintains even, comfortable temperatures.

Low ambient applications
The optional economizer can adequately cool your space by bringing in fresh, cool outside air. In fact, when so equipped, accessory low–ambient kit may not be necessary. In low ambient conditions, unless the outside air is excessively humid or contaminated, economizer–based “free cooling” is the preferred less costly and energy conscious method.

In low ambient applications where outside air might not be desired (such as contaminated or excessively humid outdoor environments), your rooftop can operate to ambient temperatures down to −20°F (−29°C) using the recommended accessory Motormaster low ambient controller.

Specifications subject to change without notice. 509 11 4001 05
2-Speed Indoor Fan Motor System with Variable Frequency Drive (VFD)

The 2-Speed Indoor Fan Motor System utilizes a Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) to automatically adjust the indoor fan motor speed in sequence with the units cooling operation. Per ASHRAE 90.1 2010 standard section 6.4.3.10.b, during the first stage of cooling operation the VFD will adjust the fan motor to provide 2/3rd of the total cfm established for the unit. When a call for the second stage of cooling is required, the VFD will allow the total cfm for the unit established (100%). During the heating mode, the VFD will allow total design cfm (100%) operation and during the ventilation mode the VFD will allow operation to 2/3rd of total cfm.

The VFD used in the 2-Speed Indoor Fan Motor System has soft start capabilities to slowly ramp up the speeds, thus eliminating any high inrush air volume during initial start-up. It also has internal over current protection for the fan motor and a field installed display kit that allows adjustment and in depth diagnostics of the VFD.

This 2-Speed Indoor Fan Motor System is available on models with 2-stage cooling operation with electrical mechanical controls. Both space sensor and conventional thermostats/controls can be used to provide accurate control in any application.

The 2-Speed Indoor Fan Motor System is very flexible for initial fan performance set up and adjustment. The standard factory shipped VFD is pre programmed to automatically stage the fan speed between the first and second stage of cooling. The unit fan performance static pressure and cfm can be easily adjusted using the traditional means of pulley adjustments. The other means to adjust the unit static and cfm performance is to utilize the field installed display module and adjust the frequency and voltage in the VFD to required performance requirements. In either case, once set up the VFD will automatically adjust the speed between the cooling stage operation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RGS210/213</th>
<th>85</th>
<th>90</th>
<th>105</th>
<th>115</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EAT (DB)</td>
<td>EAT (DB)</td>
<td>EAT (DB)</td>
<td>EAT (DB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THC</td>
<td>180.4</td>
<td>185.6</td>
<td>196.3</td>
<td>167.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHC</td>
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<td>185.6</td>
<td>196.3</td>
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<td>196.2</td>
<td>195.5</td>
<td>196.9</td>
<td>183.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>172.1</td>
<td>194.7</td>
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<td>215.9</td>
<td>215.2</td>
<td>204.9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>146.1</td>
<td>171.8</td>
<td>115.4</td>
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<td>237.4</td>
<td>236.8</td>
<td>236.0</td>
<td>226.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>144.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHC</td>
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<td>121.4</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEGEND:**
- Do not operate
- Cfm – Cubic feet per minute (supply air)
- EAT (db) – Entering air temperature (dry bulb)
- EAT (wb) – Entering air temperature (wet bulb)
- SHC – Sensible heat capacity
- TC – Total capacity

Specifications subject to change without notice.
### Table 10 – COOLING CAPACITIES  20 TONS (2 Stage Cooling)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RGS240/243</th>
<th>85</th>
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<th>105</th>
<th>115</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>EAT (DB)</td>
<td>EAT (DB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>THC</td>
<td>230.0</td>
<td>229.4</td>
<td>230.4</td>
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<td>251.1</td>
<td>250.6</td>
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<td>SHC</td>
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<td>168.1</td>
<td>198.4</td>
<td>132.9</td>
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<td>273.5</td>
</tr>
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<td>SHC</td>
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<td>135.1</td>
<td>165.6</td>
<td>100.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>THC</td>
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<td>292.9</td>
<td>292.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHC</td>
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<td>108.1</td>
<td>138.6</td>
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</table>

**LEGEND:**

- = Do not operate
Cfm = Cubic feet per minute (supply air)
EAT(db) = Entering air temperature (dry bulb)
EAT(wb) = Entering air temperature (wet bulb)
SHC = Sensible heat capacity
TC = Total capacity

Specifications subject to change without notice.
### Table 11 – COOLING CAPACITIES 25 TONS (2 Stage Cooling)

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<tr>
<th>RGS300/303</th>
<th>85 SHC</th>
<th>95 SHC</th>
<th>105 SHC</th>
<th>115 SHC</th>
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<td>EAT (DB)</td>
<td>AMBIENT TEMPERATURE</td>
<td>EAT (DB)</td>
<td>EAT (DB)</td>
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<td>265.5</td>
<td>279.6</td>
<td>247.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>247.5</td>
<td>266.5</td>
<td>279.6</td>
<td>231.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8750 Cfm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THC</td>
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<td>280.6</td>
<td>267.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHC</td>
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<td>280.4</td>
<td>280.6</td>
<td>240.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>8750 Cfm</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THC</td>
<td>307.4</td>
<td>306.4</td>
<td>305.7</td>
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<td>SHC</td>
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<td>297.6</td>
<td>298.7</td>
<td>263.2</td>
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<td>76</td>
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<td>333.2</td>
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<td>301.6</td>
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<td>280.1</td>
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<td>10,000 Cfm</td>
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<tr>
<td>THC</td>
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<td>10,000 Cfm</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>291.8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>11,250 Cfm</td>
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<td>296.8</td>
<td>296.0</td>
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<td>11,250 Cfm</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>323.5</td>
<td>322.6</td>
<td>321.4</td>
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<td>SHC</td>
<td>188.8</td>
<td>236.9</td>
<td>282.9</td>
<td>183.5</td>
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<td>76</td>
<td>12,500 Cfm</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>THC</td>
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<td>350.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHC</td>
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<td>185.1</td>
<td>232.8</td>
<td>131.6</td>
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**LEGEND:**
- Do not operate
- Cfm – Cubic feet per minute (supply air)
- EAT (db) – Entering air temperature (dry bulb)
- EAT (wb) – Entering air temperature (wet bulb)
- SHC – Sensible heat capacity
- TC – Total capacity
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RGS336/333</th>
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<th>95</th>
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<th>125</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>EA (dB)</td>
<td>EA (dB)</td>
<td>EA (dB)</td>
<td>EA (dB)</td>
<td>EA (dB)</td>
</tr>
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### Table 12 – COOLING CAPACITIES  27.5 TONS (2 Stage Cooling)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cfm</th>
<th>EAT (wb)</th>
<th>EA (dB)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7,500</td>
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<td>58</td>
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<td>8,700</td>
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<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Legend:
- Do not operate
- Cubic feet per minute (supply air)
- Entering air temperature (dry bulb)
- Entering air temperature (wet bulb)
- Sensible heat capacity
- Total capacity

Specifications subject to change without notice.
Table 13 – STATIC PRESSURE ADDERS (Factory Options and/or Accessories)

Economizer – Vertical and Horizontal Duct Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Sizes 210 – 333</th>
<th>CFM</th>
<th>4500</th>
<th>5000</th>
<th>5500</th>
<th>6000</th>
<th>6500</th>
<th>7000</th>
<th>7500</th>
<th>8000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertical &amp; Horizontal</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>0.057</td>
<td>0.062</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>0.077</td>
<td>0.082</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFM</th>
<th>8500</th>
<th>9000</th>
<th>9500</th>
<th>10000</th>
<th>10500</th>
<th>11000</th>
<th>11500</th>
<th>12000</th>
<th>12500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertical &amp; Horizontal</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td>0.093</td>
<td>0.098</td>
<td>0.103</td>
<td>0.109</td>
<td>0.114</td>
<td>0.119</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General fan performance notes:

1. Interpolation is permissible. Do not extrapolate.
2. External static pressure is the static pressure difference between the return duct and the supply duct plus the static pressure caused by any FOIPs or accessories.
3. Tabular data accounts for pressure loss due to clean filters, high gas heat, unit casing, and wet coils. Factory options and accessories may add static pressure losses.
4. The Fan Performance tables offer motor/drive recommendations. In cases when two motor/drive combinations would work, the lower horsepower option is recommended.
5. For information on the electrical properties of motors, please see the Electrical information section of this book.
6. For more information on the performance limits of motors, see the application data section of this book.
### FAN PERFORMANCE

#### Table 14 – RGS210, 17.5 TON VERTICAL SUPPLY / RETURN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFM</th>
<th>RPM</th>
<th>Available External Static Pressure (in. wg)</th>
<th>RPM</th>
<th>Available External Static Pressure (in. wg)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<td>5250</td>
<td>541</td>
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<td>573</td>
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<td>645</td>
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<td>602</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>1.93</td>
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<td>763</td>
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<td>791</td>
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<td>8750</td>
<td>801</td>
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<td>852</td>
<td>4.44</td>
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#### Table 15 – RGS240, 20 TON VERTICAL SUPPLY / RETURN

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CFM</th>
<th>RPM</th>
<th>Available External Static Pressure (in. wg)</th>
<th>RPM</th>
<th>Available External Static Pressure (in. wg)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<td>605</td>
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<td>1.82</td>
<td>709</td>
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<td>683</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>2.56</td>
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<td>7500</td>
<td>722</td>
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<td>781</td>
<td>3.04</td>
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<td>8000</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>3.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>8500</td>
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<td>855</td>
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**Std Static Motor and Drive** – 622–822 RPM, Max BHP 3.3

**Medium Static Motor and Drive** – 713–879 RPM, Max BHP 4.9

**High Static Motor and Drive** – 882–1078 RPM, Max BHP 6.5

**Outside operating range**

**Boldface** – Field-supplied Drive
### Table 16 – RGS300, 25 TON VERTICAL SUPPLY / RETURN

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**Std Static Motor and Drive** – 717–911 RPM, Max BHP 4.9

**Medium Static Motor and Drive** – 913–1116 RPM, Max BHP 6.5

**High Static Motor & Drive** – 941–1176 RPM, Max BHP 8.7

**Boldface** – Field-supplied Drive

### Table 17 – RGS336, 27.5 TON VERTICAL SUPPLY / RETURN

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**Std Static Motor and Drive** – 751–954 RPM, Max BHP 4.9

**Medium Static Motor and Drive** – 941–1176 RPM, Max BHP 8.7

**High Static Motor & Drive** – 1015–1299 RPM, Max BHP 11.9

**Boldface** – Field-supplied Drive

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Specifications subject to change without notice.

509 11 4001 05
### Table 18 – RGS213, 17.5 TON

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### Table 19 – RGS243, 20 TON

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### Additional Information

- **Std Static Motor and Drive** – 622–822 RPM, Max BHP 3.3
- **Medium Static Motor and Drive** – 713–879 RPM, Max BHP 4.9
- **High Static Motor and Drive** – 882–1078 RPM, Max BHP 6.5
- **Boldface** – Field-supplied Drive

Specifications subject to change without notice.
### Table 20 – RGS303, 25 TON HORIZONTAL SUPPLY / RETURN

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Available External Static Pressure (in. wg)
- 0.2
- 0.4
- 0.6
- 0.8
- 1.0

### Table 21 – RGS333, 27.5 TON HORIZONTAL SUPPLY / RETURN

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Available External Static Pressure (in. wg)
- 1.2
- 1.4
- 1.6
- 1.8
- 2.0

---

**Boldface** - Field-supplied Drive

Std Static Motor and Drive — 647–791 RPM, Max BHP 4.9
Medium Static Motor and Drive — 755–923 RPM, Max BHP 6.5
High Static Motor and Drive — 827–1010 RPM, Max BHP 8.7
Outside operating range
### Table 22 – PULLEY ADJUSTMENT – VERTICAL

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<th>UNIT RGS</th>
<th>MOTOR/DRIVE COMBO</th>
<th>MOTOR PULLEY TURNS OPEN</th>
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**NOTE:** Do not adjust pulley further than 5 turns open.

− Factory settings

### Table 23 – PULLEY ADJUSTMENT – HORIZONTAL

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Manual Damper Performance

Barometric Relief Flow Capacity

Power Exhaust Fan Performance
**ELECTRICAL DATA FOR UNITS PRODUCED ON OR AFTER JULY 30, 2012**

**NOTE:** Check the serial number of unit to verify production date.

### SERIAL NUMBER

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- ** Manufacture Location
- ** Year of Manufacture (12 = 2012)
- ** Week of Manufacture (fiscal calendar)
- ** Sequence Number
Table 24 – 2-STAGE COOLING WITH SINGLE SPEED INDOOR FAN MOTOR

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## Table 25 – 2-STAGE COOLING WITH 2 SPEED INDOOR FAN MOTOR

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## ELECTRICAL DATA FOR UNITS PRODUCED ON OR AFTER JULY 30, 2012

Table 26 – UNIT WIRE/FUSE OR HACR BREAKER SIZING DATA WITH SINGLE SPEED INDOOR FAN MOTOR

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<th>NOM. V-Ph-Hz</th>
<th>IFM TYPE</th>
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**Specifications subject to change without notice.**
**ELECTRICAL DATA FOR UNITS PRODUCED ON OR AFTER JULY 30, 2012**

Table 27 – UNIT WIRE/FUSE OR HACR BREAKER SIZING DATA WITH 2 SPEED INDOOR FAN MOTOR

<table>
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<tr>
<th>UNIT RGS</th>
<th>NOM. V–Ph–Hz</th>
<th>IFM TYPE</th>
<th>NO C.O. or UNPWR C.O.</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>240/243</td>
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<td>NO P.E. w/ P.E. (pwrd fr/ unit)</td>
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Specifications subject to change without notice.
Legend and Notes for Tables 24–27

LEGEND:
BRKR – Circuit Breaker
C.O. – Convenient outlet
DISC – Disconnect
FLA – Full load amps
IFM – Indoor fan motor
LRA – Locked rotor amps
MCA – Minimum circuit amps
MOCP – Maximum over current protection
P.E. – Power exhaust
UNPWRD CO – Unpowered convenient outlet

NOTES:
1. IN COMPLIANCE WITH NEC REQUIREMENTS FOR MULTIMOTOR AND COMBINATION LOAD EQUIPMENT (REFER TO NEC ARTICLES 430 AND 440), THE OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICE FOR THE UNIT SHALL BE FUSE OR HACR BREAKER. CANADIAN UNITS MAY BE FUSE OR CIRCUIT BREAKER.

2. UNBALANCED 3-PHASE SUPPLY VOLTAGE
   NEVER OPERATE A MOTOR WHERE A PHASE IMBALANCE IN SUPPLY VOLTAGE IS GREATER THAN 2%. USE THE FOLLOWING FORMULA TO DETERMINE THE PERCENTAGE OF VOLTAGE IMBALANCE.

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

Example: Supply voltage is 230-3-60

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{AB} &= 224 \text{ v} \\
\text{BC} &= 231 \text{ v} \\
\text{AC} &= 226 \text{ v}
\end{align*}
\]

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

Determine maximum deviation from average voltage.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(AB)} &= 227 - 224 = 3 \text{ v} \\
\text{(BC)} &= 231 - 227 = 4 \text{ v} \\
\text{(AC)} &= 227 - 226 = 1 \text{ v}
\end{align*}
\]

Maximum deviation is 4 v.

Determine percent of voltage imbalance.

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

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

IMPORTANT: If the supply voltage phase imbalance is more than 2%, contact your local electric utility company immediately.
ELECTRICAL DATA FOR UNITS
PRODUCED PRIOR TO JULY 30, 2012

NOTE: Check the serial number of unit to verify production date.

**SERIAL NUMBER**

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- **Manufacture Location**
- **Year of Manufacture** (12 = 2012)
- **Week of Manufacture** (fiscal calendar)
- **Sequence Number**
### Table 28 – 2-STAGE COOLING WITH SINGLE SPEED INDOOR FAN MOTOR

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<th>UNIT RGS</th>
<th>V-Ph-Hz</th>
<th>VOLTAGE RANGE</th>
<th>COMP 1</th>
<th>COMP 2</th>
<th>OFM (ea)</th>
<th>IFM</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>EFF at Full Load</th>
<th>FLA</th>
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<td>208–3–60</td>
<td>187 253</td>
<td>29.5 195</td>
<td>30.1 225</td>
<td>350 1.5</td>
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<td>16.7 114</td>
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<td>12.2 80</td>
<td>397 0.6</td>
<td>MED 83.6%</td>
<td>7.6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>208–3–60</td>
<td>187 253</td>
<td>48.1 245</td>
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<td>STD 83.6%</td>
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Specifications subject to change without notice.
### Table 29 – 2-STAGE COOLING WITH 2 SPEED INDOOR FAN MOTOR

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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STD</td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td></td>
<td>89.5%</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>575–3–60</td>
<td>518 633</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specifications subject to change without notice.
# Table 30 – UNIT WIRE/FUSE OR HACR BREAKER SIZING DATA WITH SINGLE SPEED INDOOR FAN MOTOR

## ELECTRICAL DATA FOR UNITS PRODUCED PRIOR TO JULY 30, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT RGS</th>
<th>NOM. V—Ph—Hz</th>
<th>IFM TYPE</th>
<th>NO C.O. or UNPWR C.O.</th>
<th>NO P.E.</th>
<th>w/ P.E. (pwrdf fr/ unit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MAX FUSE or HACR BRKR DISC. SIZE</td>
<td>MAX FUSE or HACR BRKR DISC. SIZE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FLA</td>
<td>LRA</td>
<td>MCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210/213</td>
<td>208/230—3—60</td>
<td>STD</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>98.4</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>100.5</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460—3—60</td>
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<td>STD</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>53.1</td>
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<td>56</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>575—3—60</td>
<td></td>
<td>STD</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Specifications subject to change without notice.
### ELECTRICAL DATA FOR UNITS
**PRODUCED PRIOR TO JULY 30, 2012**

#### Table 31 – UNIT WIRE/FUSE OR HACR BREAKER SIZING DATA WITH 2 SPEED INDOOR FAN MOTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT RGS</th>
<th>NOM. V–Ph–Hz</th>
<th>IFM TYPE</th>
<th>NO P.E.</th>
<th>NO C.O. or UNPWR C.O.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Legend and Notes for Tables 28 – 31**

**LEGEND:**
- C.O. – Convenient outlet
- DISC – Disconnect
- FLA – Full load amps
- IFM – Indoor fan motor
- LRA – Locked rotor amps
- MCA – Minimum circuit amps
- MOCP – Maximum over current protection
- P.E. – Power exhaust
- UNPWRD CO – Unpowered convenient outlet
- BRKR – Circuit Breaker

1. **IN COMPLIANCE WITH NEC REQUIREMENTS FOR MULTIMOTOR AND COMBINATION LOAD EQUIPMENT (REFER TO NEC ARTICLES 430 AND 440), THE OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICE FOR THE UNIT SHALL BE FUSE OR HACR BREAKER. CANADIAN UNITS MAY BE FUSE OR CIRCUIT BREAKER.**

2. **UNBALANCED 3-PHASE SUPPLY VOLTAGE NEVER OPERATE A MOTOR WHERE A PHASE IMBALANCE IN SUPPLY VOLTAGE IS GREATER THAN 2%. USE THE FOLLOWING FORMULA TO DETERMINE THE PERCENTAGE OF VOLTAGE IMBALANCE.**

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

Example: Supply voltage is 230-3-60

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{AB} &= 224 v \\
\text{BC} &= 231 v \\
\text{AC} &= 226 v \\
\text{Average Voltage} &= \frac{(224 + 231 + 226)}{3} = 227 v \\
\text{Determine maximum deviation from average voltage.} \\
\text{(AB)} 227 – 224 &= 3 v \\
\text{(BC)} 231 – 227 &= 4 v \\
\text{(AC)} 227 – 226 &= 1 v \\
\text{Maximum deviation is 4 v.} \\
\text{Determine percent of voltage imbalance.} \\
\text{% Voltage Imbalance} &= 100 \times \frac{4}{227} = 1.76% \\
\text{This amount of phase imbalance is satisfactory as it is below the maximum allowable 2%.} \\
\text{IMPORTANT: If the supply voltage phase imbalance is more than 2%, contact your local electric utility company immediately.}
\end{align*}
\]
SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

General
The sequence below describes the sequence of operation for an electro–mechanical unit with and without a factory installed Econo-Mizer IV and X (called "econo-mizer" in this sequence).

Units with no economizer

Cooling —
When the field supplied commercial grade thermostat calls for cooling, terminals G and Y1 are energized. As a result, the indoor–fan contactor (IFC) and the compressor contactor (C1) are energized, causing the indoor–fan motor (IFM), compressor #1, and outdoor fan to start. If the unit has 2 stages of cooling, the thermostat will additionally energize Y2. The Y2 signal will energize compressor contactor #2 (C2), causing compressor #2 to start. Regardless of the number of stages, the outdoor–fan motor runs continuously while unit is cooling.

Heating —
NOTE: Units have 2 stages of gas heat.
When the field supplied commercial grade thermostat calls for heating, power is sent to W on the Integrated Gas Controller (IGC) board. An LED (light–emitting diode) on the IGC board turns on and remains on during normal operation. A check is made to ensure that the rollout switch and limit switch are closed. If the check was successful, the induced–draft motor is energized, and when its speed is satisfactory, as proven by the "hall effect" sensor, the ignition activation period begins. The burners will ignite within 5 seconds. If the burners do not light, there is a 22–second delay before another 5–second attempt. This sequence is repeated for 15 minutes or until the burners light. If, after the 15 minutes, the burners still have not lit, heating is locked out. To reset the control, break 24–v power to the thermostat.
When ignition occurs, the IGC board will continue to monitor the condition of the rollout switch, the limit switches, the "hall effect" sensor, as well as the flame sensor. 45 seconds after ignition occurs, assuming the unit is controlled through a room thermostat set for fan auto, the indoor–fan motor will energize (and the outdoor–air dampers will open to their minimum position). If, for some reason, the over–temperature limit opens prior to the start of the indoor fan blower, the unit will shorten the 45–second delay to 5 seconds less than the time from initiation of heat to when the limit tripped. Gas will not be interrupted to the burners and heating will continue. Once the fan–on delay has been modified, it will not change back to 45 seconds until power is reset to the control.
On units with 2 stages of heat, when additional heat is required, W2 closes and initiates power to the second stage of the main gas valve. When the thermostat is satisfied, W1 and W2 open and the gas valve closes, interrupting the flow of gas to the main burners.
If the call for W1 lasted less than 1 minute, the heating cycle will not terminate until 1 minute after W1 became active. If the unit is controlled through a room thermostat set for fan auto, the indoor–fan motor will continue to operate for an additional 45 seconds then stop. If the over–temperature limit opens after the indoor motor is stopped, but within 10 minutes of W1 becoming inactive, on the next cycle the time will be extended by 15 seconds. The maximum delay is 3 minutes. Once modified, the fan off delay will not change back to 45 seconds unless power is reset to the control. A LED indicator is provided on the IGC to monitor operation.

Units with an Economizer

Cooling —
When free cooling is not available, the compressors will be controlled by the zone thermostat. When free cooling is available, the outdoor–air damper is modulated by the economizer control to provide a 50°F (10°C) to 55°F (13°C) mixed–air temperature into the zone. As the mixed air temperature fluctuates above 55°F (13°C) or below 50°F (10°C) dampers will be modulated (open or close) to bring the mixed–air temperature back within control. If mechanical cooling is utilized with free cooling, the outdoor–air damper will maintain its current position at the time the compressor is started. If the increase in cooling capacity causes the mixed–air temperature to drop below 45°F (7°C), then the outdoor–air damper position will be decreased to the minimum position. If the mixed–air temperature continues to fall, the outdoor–air damper will close. Control returns to normal once the mixed–air temperature rises above 48°F (9°C). The power exhaust fans will be energized and de–energized, if installed, as the outdoor–air damper opens and closes.
If field–installed accessory CO₂ sensors are connected to the economizer control, a demand controlled ventilation strategy will begin to operate. As the CO₂ level in the zone increases above the CO₂ setpoint, the minimum position of the damper will be increased proportionally. As the CO₂ level decreases because of the increase in fresh air, the outdoor–air damper will be proportionally closed. For economizer operation, there must be a thermostat call for the fan (G). If the unit is occupied and the fan is on, the damper will operate at minimum position. Otherwise, the damper will be closed.
When the economizer control is in the occupied mode and a call for cooling exists (Y1 on the thermostat), the control will first check for indoor fan operation. If the fan is not on, then cooling will not be activated. If the fan is on, then the control will open the economizer damper to the minimum position.
On the initial power to the economizer control, it will take the damper up to 2 1/2 minutes before it begins to position itself. After the initial power–up, further changes in damper position can take up to 30 seconds to initiate. Damper movement from full closed to full open (or vice versa) will take between 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 minutes. If free cooling can be used as determined from the appropriate changeover command (switch, dry bulb, enthalpy curve, differential dry bulb, or differential enthalpy), then the control will modulate the dampers open to maintain the mixed–air temperature setpoint at 50°F (10°C) to 55°F (13°C). If there is a further demand for cooling (cooling second stage – Y2 is energized), then the control will bring on compressor stage 1 to maintain the mixed–air temperature setpoint. The economizer damper will be open at maximum position. economizer operation is limited to a single compressor.

Heating —
The sequence of operation for the heating is the same as a unit with no economizer. The only difference is how the economizer acts. The economizer will stay at the Economizer Minimum Position while the evaporator fan is operating. The outdoor–air damper is closed when the indoor fan is not operating. Refer to Service and Maintenance Manual for further details.

Normal Cooling
Refrigerant flows from the outdoor condenser through the normally open Cooling Valve (CV.x) to the expansion device. Reheat1 Valve (RH1.x) and Reheat2 Valve (RH2.x) are closed.

Reheat2 (Hot Gas Reheat Mode) – RGS210–336
This mode provides maximum latent cooling with little to no sensible capacity. This mode can operate to provide dehumidification when there is no cooling demand. Like Reheat1 mode, refrigerant flows from the outdoor condenser, through the normally open Reheate1 Valve (RH1.x), and through the reheat condenser coil to the expansion device. The Cooling Valve (CV.x) is closed. Reheat2 Valve (RH2.x) is open which provides some compressor discharge gas to the reheat condenser to further increase the reheat of the evaporator airstream.
GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS – RGS210 – 336

Note about this specification:

GAS HEAT PACKAGED ROOFTOP

HVAC Guide Specifications

Size Range: 17.5 to 27.5 Nominal Tons

Section | Description
---|---
23 06 80 | Schedules for Decentralized HVAC Equipment
23 06 80.13 | Decentralized Unitary HVAC Equipment Schedule
23 06 80.13.A | Rooftop unit schedule
   1. Schedule is per the project specification requirements.

23 07 16 | HVAC Equipment Insulation
23 07 16.13 | Decentralized, Rooftop Units:
23 07 16.13.A | Evaporator fan compartment:
   1. Interior cabinet surfaces shall be insulated with a minimum 1/2-in. thick, minimum 1 1/2 lb density, flexible fiberglass insulation bonded with a phenolic binder, neoprene coated on the air side.
   2. Insulation and adhesive shall meet NFPA 90A requirements for flame spread and smoke generation.
23 07 16.13.B | Gas heat compartment:
   1. Aluminum foil-faced fiberglass insulation shall be used.
   2. Insulation and adhesive shall meet NFPA 90A requirements for flame spread and smoke generation.

23 09 13 | Instrumentation and Control Devices for HVAC
23 09 13.23 | Sensors and Transmitters
23 09 13.23.A | Thermostats
   1. Thermostat must
      a. energize both “W” and “G” when calling for heat.
      b. have capability to energize 2 different stages of cooling, and 2 different stages of heating.
      c. include capability for occupancy scheduling.

23 09 33 | Electric and Electronic Control System for HVAC
23 09 33.13 | Decentralized, Rooftop Units:
23 09 33.13.A | General:
   1. Shall be complete with self-contained low-voltage control circuit protected by a resettable circuit breaker on the 24-v transformer side. Transformer shall have 75VA capability.
   2. Shall utilize color-coded wiring.
   3. Shall include a central control terminal board to conveniently and safely provide connection points for vital control functions such as: smoke detectors, phase monitor, gas controller, economizer, thermostat, and low and high pressure switches.
   4. The heat exchanger shall be controlled by an integrated gas controller (IGC) microprocessor. See heat exchanger section of this specification.
   5. Unit shall include a minimum of one 8-pin screw terminal connection board for connection of control wiring.
23 09 33.23.B | Safeties:
   1. Compressor over-temperature, over-current. High internal pressure differential.
   2. Low-pressure switch.
      a. Units shall have different sized connectors for the circuit 1 and circuit 2 low and high pressure switches. They shall physically prevent the cross-wiring of the safety switches between circuits 1 and 2.
      b. Low pressure switch shall use different color wire than the high pressure switch. The purpose is to assist the installer and service technician to correctly wire and or troubleshoot the rooftop unit.
3. High-pressure switch.
   a. Units shall have different sized connectors for the circuit 1 and circuit 2 low and high pressure switches. They shall physically prevent the cross-wiring of the safety switches between circuits 1 and 2.
   b. High pressure switch shall use different color wire than the low pressure switch. The purpose is to assist the installer and service technician to correctly wire and or troubleshoot the rooftop unit.
5. Heating section shall be provided with the following minimum protections:
   a. High-temperature limit switches.
   b. Induced draft motor speed sensor.
   c. Flame rollout switch.
   d. Flame proving controls.

23 09 93 Sequence of Operations for HVAC Controls
23 09 93.13 Decentralized, Rooftop Units:
23 09 93.13 INSERT SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

23 40 13 Panel Air Filters
23 40 13.13 Decentralized, Rooftop Units:
23 40 13.13.A. Standard filter section
   1. Shall consist of factory-installed, low velocity, disposable 2-in. thick fiberglass filters of commercially available sizes.
   2. Unit shall use only one filter size. Multiple sizes are not acceptable.
   3. Filters shall be accessible through a dedicated, weather tight access panel.
   4. 4-in. filter capabilities shall be capable with pre-engineered and approved filter track field installed accessory. This kit requires field furnished filters.

23 81 19 Self-Contained Air Conditioners
23 81 19.13 Medium-Capacity Self-Contained Air Conditioners (RGS210–313)
23 81 19.13.A. General
   1. Outdoor, rooftop mounted, electrically controlled, heating and cooling unit utilizing a fully hermetic scroll compressor(s) for cooling duty and gas combustion for heating duty.
   2. Factory assembled, single-piece heating and cooling rooftop unit. Contained within the unit enclosure shall be all factory wiring, piping, controls, and special features required prior to field start-up.
   3. Unit shall use environmentally sound, R-410A refrigerant.
   4. Unit shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.
   5. Unit must be selected and installed in compliance with local, state, and federal codes.
23 81 19.13.B. Quality Assurance
   1. Unit meets ASHRAE 90.1 minimum efficiency requirements.
   2. Units are Energy Star certified where sizes are required.
   3. Unit shall be rated in accordance with AHRI Standard 340/360.
   4. Unit shall be designed to conform to ASHRAE 15.
   5. Unit shall be UL-tested and certified in accordance with ANSI Z21.47 Standards and UL-listed and certified under Canadian standards as a total package for safety requirements.
   6. Insulation and adhesive shall meet NFPA 90A requirements for flame spread and smoke generation.
   7. Unit casing shall be capable of withstanding 500-hour salt spray exposure per ASTM B117 (scribed specimen).
   8. Unit casing shall be capable of withstanding Federal Test Method Standard No. 141 (Method 6061) 5000-hour salt spray.
10. Roof curb shall be designed to conform to NRCA Standards.
11. Unit shall be subjected to a completely automated run test on the assembly line. The data for each unit will be stored at the factory, and must be available upon request.
12. Unit shall be designed in accordance with UL Standard 1995, including tested to withstand rain.
13. Unit shall be constructed to prevent intrusion of snow and tested to prevent snow intrusion into the control box up to 40 mph.
14. Unit shake tested to assurance level 1, ASTM D4169 to ensure shipping reliability.

23 81 19.13.C. Delivery, Storage, and Handling
   1. Unit shall be stored and handled per manufacturer’s recommendations.
   2. Lifted by crane requires either shipping top panel or spreader bars.
   3. Unit shall only be stored or positioned in the upright position.

23 81 19.13.E. Project Conditions
   1. As specified in the contract.

23 81 19.13.F. Operating Characteristics
   1. Unit shall be capable of starting and running at 115°F (46°C) ambient outdoor temperature, meeting maximum load criteria of AHRI Standard 340/360 at ± 10% voltage.
   2. Compressor with standard controls shall be capable of operation down to 30°F (−1°C), ambient outdoor temperatures. Accessory winter start kit is necessary if mechanically cooling at ambient temperatures below 30°F (−1°C).
   3. Unit shall discharge supply air vertically or horizontally as shown on contract drawings.
   4. Unit shall be factory configured and ordered for vertical supply & return configurations.
   5. Unit shall be factory furnished for either vertical or horizontal configuration without the use of special conversion kits. No field conversion is possible. The supply air configuration determines the unit model number to be ordered.

23 81 19.13.G. Electrical Requirements
   1. Main power supply voltage, phase, and frequency must match those required by the manufacturer.

23 81 19.13.H. Unit Cabinet
   1. Unit cabinet shall be constructed of galvanized steel, and shall be bonderized and coated with a pre–painted baked enamel finish on all externally exposed surfaces.
   2. Unit cabinet exterior paint shall be: film thickness, (dry) 0.003 inches minimum, gloss (per ASTM D523, 60°F / 16°C): 60, Hardness: H–2H Pencil hardness.
   3. Evaporator fan compartment interior cabinet insulation shall conform to AHRI Standard 340/360 minimum exterior sweat criteria. Interior surfaces shall be insulated with a minimum 1/2–in. thick, 1 lb density, flexible fiberglass insulation, neoprene coated on the air side. Aluminum foil–faced fiberglass insulation shall be used in the gas heat compartment.
   4. Base of unit shall have a minimum of four locations for thru–the–base gas and electrical connections standard. Both gas and electric connections shall be internal to the cabinet to protect from environmental issues.
   5. Base Rail
      a. Unit shall have base rails on a minimum of 2 sides.
      b. Holes shall be provided in the base rails for rigging shackles to facilitate maneuvering and overhead rigging.
      c. Holes shall be provided in the base rail for moving the rooftop by fork truck.
      d. Base rail shall be a minimum of 16 gauge thickness.
   6. Condensate pan and connections:
      a. Shall be a sloped condensate drain pan made of a non–corrosive material.
      b. Shall comply with ASHRAE Standard 62.
      c. Shall use a 3/4–in –14 NPT drain connection, through the side of the drain pan. Connection shall be made per manufacturer’s recommendations.
   7. Top panel:
      a. Shall be a multi–piece top panel linked with water tight flanges and locking systems.
   8. Gas Connections:
      a. All gas piping connecting to unit gas valve shall enter the unit cabinet at a single location on side of unit (horizontal plane).
      b. Thru–the–base capability
         (1.) Standard unit shall have a thru–the–base gas–line location using a raised, embossed portion of the unit basepan.
         (2.) Optional, factory–approved, water–tight connection method must be used for thru–the–base gas connections.
         (3.) No basepan penetration, other than those authorized by the manufacturer, is permitted.
   9. Electrical Connections
      a. All unit power wiring shall enter unit cabinet at a single, factory–prepared, knockout location.
      b. Thru–the–base capability.
(1.) Standard unit shall have a thru–the–base electrical location(s) using a raised, embossed portion of the unit basepan.

(2.) Optional, factory–approved, water–tight connection method must be used for thru–the–base electrical connections.

(3.) No basepan penetration, other than those authorized by the manufacturer, is permitted.

10. Component access panels (standard)
   a. Cabinet panels shall be easily removable for servicing.
   b. Unit shall have one factory installed, tool–less, removable, filter access panel.
   c. Panels covering control box and filter shall have molded composite handles while the blower access door shall have an integrated flange for easy removal.
   d. Handles shall be UV modified, composite. They shall be permanently attached, and recessed into the panel.
   e. Screws on the vertical portion of all removable access panels shall engage into heat resistant, molded composite collars.
   f. Collars shall be removable and easily replaceable using manufacturer recommended parts.

23 81 19.13.I. Gas Heat
   1. General
      a. Heat exchanger shall be an induced draft design. Positive pressure heat exchanger designs shall not be allowed.
      b. Shall incorporate a direct–spark ignition system and redundant main gas valve.
      c. Gas supply pressure at the inlet to the rooftop unit gas valve must match that required by the manufacturer.
   2. The heat exchanger shall be controlled by an integrated gas controller (IGC) microprocessor.
      a. IGC board shall notify users of fault using an LED (light–emitting diode).
      b. The LED shall be visible without removing the control box access panel.
      c. IGC board shall contain algorithms that modify evaporator–fan operation to prevent future cycling on high temperature limit switch.
      d. Unit shall be equipped with anti–cycle protection with one short cycle on unit flame rollout switch or 4 continuous short cycles on the high temperature limit switch. Fault indication shall be made using an LED.
   3. Standard Heat Exchanger construction
      a. Heat exchanger shall be of the tubular–section type constructed of a minimum of 20–gauge steel coated with a nominal 1.2 mil aluminum–silicone alloy for corrosion resistance.
      b. Burners shall be of the in–shot type constructed of aluminum–coated steel.
      c. Burners shall incorporate orifices for rated heat output up to 2000 ft (610m) elevation. Additional accessory kits may be required for applications above 2000 ft (610m) elevation, depending on local gas supply conditions.
      d. Each heat exchanger tube shall contain multiple dimples for increased heating effectiveness.
   4. Optional Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger construction
      a. Use energy saving, direct–spark ignition system.
      b. Use a redundant main gas valve.
      c. Burners shall be of the in–shot type constructed of aluminum–coated steel.
      d. All gas piping shall enter the unit cabinet at a single location on side of unit (horizontal plane).
      e. The optional stainless steel heat exchanger shall be of the tubular–section type, constructed of a minimum of 20–gauge type 409 stainless steel.
      f. Type 409 stainless steel shall be used in heat exchanger tubes and vestibule plate.
      g. Complete stainless steel heat exchanger allows for greater application flexibility.
   5. Induced draft combustion motor and blower
      a. Shall be a direct–drive, single inlet, forward–curved centrifugal type.
      b. Shall be made from steel with a corrosion–resistant finish.
      c. Shall have permanently lubricated sealed bearings.
      d. Shall have inherent thermal overload protection.
      e. Shall have an automatic reset feature.

23 81 19.13.J. Coils
   1. Standard Aluminum Fin – Copper Tube Coils:
      a. Standard evaporator and condenser coils shall have aluminum lanced plate fins mechanically bonded to seamless internally grooved copper tubes with all joints brazed.
b. Evaporator coils shall be leak tested to 150 psig, pressure tested to 450 psig, and qualified to UL 1995 burst test at 1775 psig.
c. Condenser coils shall be leak tested to 150 psig, pressure tested to 650 psig, and qualified to UL 1995 burst test at 1980 psig.

2. Optional Pre-coated aluminum–fin condenser coils:
   a. Shall have a durable epoxy–phenolic coating to provide protection in mildly corrosive coastal environments.
   b. Coating shall be applied to the aluminum fin stock prior to the fin stamping process to create an inert barrier between the aluminum fin and copper tube.
   c. Epoxy–phenolic barrier shall minimize galvanic action between dissimilar metals.

3. Optional Copper–fin evaporator and condenser coils:
   a. Shall be constructed of copper fins mechanically bonded to copper tubes and copper tube sheets.
   b. Galvanized steel tube sheets shall not be acceptable.
   c. A polymer strip shall prevent coil assembly from contacting the sheet metal coil pan to minimize potential for galvanic corrosion between coil and pan.

4. Optional E-coated aluminum–fin evaporator and condenser coils:
   a. Shall have a flexible epoxy polymer coating uniformly applied to all coil surface areas without material bridging between fins.
   b. Coating process shall ensure complete coil encapsulation of tubes, fins and headers.
   c. Color shall be high gloss black with gloss per ASTM D523–89.
   d. Uniform dry film thickness from 0.8 to 1.2 mil on all surface areas including fin edges.
   f. Impact resistance shall be up to 160 in.–lb (ASTM D2794–93).
   g. Humidity and water immersion resistance shall be up to minimum 1000 and 250 hours respectively (ASTM D2247–92 and ASTM D870–92).
   h. Corrosion durability shall be confirmed through testing to be no less than 1000 hours salt spray per ASTM B117–90.

5. Optional E-coated aluminum–fin, aluminum tube condenser coils:
   a. Shall have a flexible epoxy polymer coating uniformly applied to all coil external surface areas without material bridging between fins or louvers.
   b. Coating process shall ensure complete coil encapsulation, including all exposed fin edges.
   c. E-coat thickness of 0.8 to 1.2 mil with top coat having a uniform dry film thickness from 1.0 to 2.0 mil on all external coil surface areas, including fin edges, shall be provided.
   d. Shall have superior hardness characteristics of 2H per ASTM D3363–00 and cross–hatch adhesion of 4B–5B per ASTM D3359–02.
   e. Shall have superior impact resistance with no cracking, chipping or peeling per NSF/ANSI 51–2002 Method 10.2.

23 81 19.13.K. Refrigerant Components
1. Refrigerant circuit shall include the following control, safety, and maintenance features:
   a. Fixed orifice metering system shall prevent mal–distribution of two–phase refrigerant by including multiple fixed orifice devices in each refrigeration circuit. Each orifice is to be optimized to the coil circuit it serves.
   b. Refrigerant filter drier – Solid core design.
   c. Service gauge connections on suction and discharge lines.
   d. Pressure gauge access through a specially designed access screen on the side of the unit.
2. Compressors
   a. Unit shall use fully hermetic, scroll compressor for each independent refrigeration circuit.
   b. Models shall be available with 2 compressor/2 stage cooling and microchannel condenser coils.
   c. Compressor motors shall be cooled by refrigerant gas passing through motor windings.
   d. Compressors shall be internally protected from high discharge temperature conditions.
   e. Compressors shall be protected from an over–temperature and over–amperage conditions by an internal, motor overload device.
   f. Compressor shall be factory mounted on rubber grommets.
   g. Compressor motors shall have internal line break thermal, current overload and high pressure differential protection.
   h. Crankcase heaters shall not be required for normal operating range, unless provided by the factory.
23 81 19.13.L. Filter Section
1. Filters access is specified in the unit cabinet section of this specification.
2. Filters shall be held in place by a preformed, slide−out filter tray, facilitating easy removal and installation.
3. Shall consist of factory−installed, low velocity, throw−away 2−in. thick fiberglass filters.
4. Filters shall be standard, commercially available sizes.
5. Only one size filter per unit is allowed.
6. 4−in filter capability is possible with a field installed pre engineered slide out filter track accessory. 4−in filters are field furnished.

23 81 19.13.M. Evaporator Fan and Motor
1. Evaporator fan motor:
   a. Shall have inherent automatic−reset thermal overload protection or circuit breaker.
   b. Shall have a maximum continuous bhp rating for continuous duty operation; no safety factors above that rating shall be required.
2. Belt−driven Evaporator Fan:
   a. Belt drive shall include an adjustable−pitch motor pulley and belt break protection system.
   b. Shall use rigid pillow block bearing system with lubricant fittings at accessible bearing or lubrication line.
   c. Blower fan shall be double−inlet type with forward−curved blades.
   d. Shall be constructed from steel with a corrosion resistant finish and dynamically balanced.

23 81 19.13.N. Condenser Fans and Motors
1. Condenser fan motors:
   a. Shall be a totally enclosed motor.
   b. Shall use permanently lubricated bearings.
   c. Shall have inherent thermal overload protection with an automatic reset feature.
   d. Shall use a shaft−down design.
2. Condenser Fans:
   a. SHALL be a direct−driven propeller type fan.
   b. Shall have aluminum blades riveted to corrosion−resistant steel spiders and shall be dynamically balanced.

23 81 19.13.O. Special Features Options and Accessories
1. 2−Speed VFD drive motor system for 2−stage cooling models only:
   a. Evaporator fan motor:
      (1.) Shall have permanently lubricated bearings.
      (2.) Shall have a maximum continuous bhp rating for continuous duty operation; no safety factors above that rating.
      (3.) Shall be Variable Frequency duty and 2−speed control.
      (4.) Shall contain motor shaft grounding ring to prevent electrical bearing fluting damage by safely diverting harmful shaft voltages and bearing currents to ground.
2. Variable Frequency Drive (VFD). Only available on 2−speed indoor fan motor option:
   a. Shall be installed inside the unit cabinet, mounted, wired and tested.
   b. Shall contain Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) frequency protection.
   c. Insulated Gate Bi−Polar Transistors (IGBT) used to produce the output pulse width modulated (PWM) waveform, allowing for quiet motor operation.
   d. Self diagnostics with fault and power code LED indicator. Field accessory Display Kit available for further diagnostics and special setup applications.
   e. RS485 capability standard.
   f. Electronic thermal overload protection.
   g. 5% swinging chokes for harmonic reduction and improved power factor.
   h. All printed circuit boards shall be conformal coated.
1. Integrated Economizers:
   a. Integrated, gear−driven parallel modulating blade design type capable of simultaneous economizer and compressor operation.
   b. Independent modules for vertical or horizontal return configurations shall be available. Vertical and horizontal return modules shall be available as a factory installed option.
   c. Damper blades shall be galvanized steel with composite gears. Plastic or composite blades on intake or return shall not be acceptable.
d. Shall include all hardware and controls to provide free cooling with outdoor air when temperature and/or humidity are below setpoints.

e. Shall be equipped with gear driven dampers for both the outdoor ventilation air and the return air for positive air stream control.

f. Standard models shall be equipped with low-leakage dampers, not to exceed 2% leakage at 1 in. wg pressure differential. Economizer controller on electromechanical units shall be Honeywell W7212 that provides:
   (1.) Combined minimum and DCV maximum damper position potentiometers with compressor staging relay.
   (2.) Functions with solid state analog enthalpy or dry bulb changeover control sensing.
   (3.) Contain LED indicators for:
       - When free cooling is available
       - When module is in DCV mode
       - When exhaust fan contact is closed

g. Ultra low leak Economizer X system shall be available on models with 2-speed Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) systems. Only available on 2-speed indoor fan motor systems with electromechanical controls or RTU Open.
   (1.) Maximum damper leakage rate to be equal to or less than 4.0 cfm/sq. ft. at 1.0 in. w.g., meeting or exceeding ASHRAE 90.1 requirements. Economizer controller on electromechanical units shall be Honeywell W7220 that provides:
   (2.) 2-line LCD interface screen for setup, configuration and troubleshooting.
   (3.) On-board fault detection and diagnostics
   (4.) Sensor failure loss of communication identification
   (5.) Automatic sensor detection
   (6.) Capabilities for use with multiple-speed indoor fan systems
   (7.) Utilize digital sensors: Dry bulb and Enthalpy

h. Shall be capable of introducing up to 100% outdoor air.

i. Shall be equipped with a barometric relief damper capable of relieving up to 100% return air.

j. Shall be designed to close damper(s) during loss-of-power situations with spring return built into motor.

k. Dry bulb outdoor-air temperature sensor shall be provided as standard. Outdoor air sensor setpoint shall be adjustable and shall range from 40 to 100°F / 4 to 38°C. Additional sensor options shall be available as accessories.

l. The economizer controller shall also provide control of an accessory power exhaust unit function. Factory set at 100%, with a range of 0% to 100%.

m. The economizer shall maintain minimum airflow into the building during occupied period and provide design ventilation rate for full occupancy. A remote potentiometer may be used to override the damper setpoint.

n. Dampers shall be completely closed when the unit is in the unoccupied mode.

o. Economizer controller shall accept a 2–10Vdc CO2 sensor input for IAQ/DCV control. In this mode, dampers shall modulate the outdoor-air damper to provide ventilation based on the sensor input.

p. Compressor lockout sensor shall open at 35°F (2°C) and close closes at 50°F (10°C).

q. Actuator shall be direct coupled to economizer gear. No linkage arms or control rods shall be acceptable.

r. Economizer controller shall provide indications when in free cooling mode, in the DCV mode, or the exhaust fan contact is closed.

2. Two–Position Motorized Damper

a. Damper shall be a Two–Position Damper. Damper travel shall be from the full closed position to the field adjustable %-open setpoint.

b. Damper shall include adjustable damper travel from 25% to 100% (full open).

c. Damper shall include single or dual blade, gear driven dampers and actuator motor.

d. Actuator shall be direct coupled to damper gear. No linkage arms or control rods shall be acceptable.

e. Damper will admit up to 100% outdoor air for applicable rooftop units.

f. Damper shall close upon indoor (evaporator) fan shutoff and/or loss of power.

g. The damper actuator shall plug into the rooftop unit’s wiring harness plug. No hard wiring shall be required.

h. Outside air hood shall include aluminum water entrainment filter.

3. Manual damper

a. Manual damper package shall consist of damper, air inlet screen, and rain hood which can be preset to admit up to 25% outdoor air for year round ventilation.

4. Head Pressure Control Package
a. Controller shall control coil head pressure by condenser–fan speed modulation or condenser–fan cycling and wind baffles.

b. Shall consist of solid–state control and condenser–coil temperature sensor to maintain condensing temperature between 90°F (32°C) and 110°F (43°C) at outdoor ambient temperatures down to −20°F (−29°C).

5. Propane Conversion Kit
   a. Package shall contain all the necessary hardware and instructions to convert a standard natural gas unit for use with liquefied propane. Kits shall be available for elevations from 0 up to 14,000 ft (4,276m).

6. Condenser Coil Hail Guard Assembly
   a. Shall protect against damage from hail.
   b. Shall be louvered style design.

7. Unit–Mounted, Non–Fused Disconnect Switch:
   a. Switch shall be factory–installed, internally mounted.
   b. National Electric Code (NEC) and UL approved non–fused switch shall provide unit power shutoff.
   c. Shall be accessible from outside the unit.
   d. Shall provide local shutdown and lockout capability.

8. Convenience Outlet:
   e. Non–Powered convenience outlet.
      (1.) Outlet shall be powered from a separate 115/120v power source.
      (2.) A transformer shall not be included.
      (3.) Outlet shall be factory–installed and internally mounted with easily accessible 115–v female receptacle.
      (4.) Outlet shall include 15 amp GFI receptacles with independent fuse protection.
      (5.) Outlet shall be accessible from outside the unit.

9. Flue Discharge Deflector:
   a. Flue discharge deflector shall direct unit exhaust vertically instead of horizontally.
   b. Deflector shall be defined as a “natural draft” device by the National Fuel and Gas (NFG) code.

10. Centrifugal Propeller Power Exhaust:
    a. Power exhaust shall be used in conjunction with an integrated economizer.
    b. Independent modules for vertical or horizontal return configurations shall be available.
    c. Horizontal power exhaust is shall be mounted in return ductwork.
    d. Power exhaust shall be controlled by economizer controller operation. Exhaust fans shall be energized when dampers open past the 0–100% adjustable setpoint on the economizer control.

11. Roof Curbs (Vertical):
    a. Full perimeter roof curb with exhaust capability providing separate air streams for energy recovery from the exhaust air without supply air contamination.
    b. Formed galvanized steel with wood nailer strip and shall be capable of supporting entire unit weight.
    c. Permits installation and securing of ductwork to curb prior to mounting unit on the curb.

12. High Altitude Gas Conversion Kit:
    a. Package shall contain all the necessary hardware and instructions to convert a standard natural gas unit to operate from 3,000–10,000 ft (914 to 3048m) elevation and 10,001–14,000 ft (3049–4267m) elevation.

13. Outdoor Air Enthalpy Sensor:
    a. The outdoor air enthalpy sensor shall be used to provide single enthalpy control. When used in conjunction with a return air enthalpy sensor, the unit will provide differential enthalpy control. The sensor allows the unit to determine if outside air is suitable for free cooling.

14. Return Air Enthalpy Sensor:
    a. The return air enthalpy sensor shall be used in conjunction with an outdoor air enthalpy sensor to provide differential enthalpy control.

15. Indoor Air Quality (CO₂) Sensor:
    a. Shall be able to provide demand ventilation indoor air quality (IAQ) control.
    b. The IAQ sensor shall be available in duct mount. The setpoint shall have adjustment capability.

16. Smoke detectors (Supply):
    a. Shall be a Four–Wire Controller and Detector.
    b. Shall be environmental compensated with differential sensing for reliable, stable, and drift–free sensitivity.
    c. Shall use magnet–activated test/reset sensor switches.
    d. Shall have tool–less connection terminal access.
e. Shall have a recessed momentary switch for testing and resetting the detector.

f. Controller shall include:
   (1.) One set of normally open alarm initiation contacts for connection to an initiating device circuit on a fire alarm control panel.
   (2.) Two Form-C auxiliary alarm relays for interface with rooftop unit or other equipment.
   (3.) One Form-C supervision (trouble) relay to control the operation of the Trouble LED on a remote test/reset station.
   (4.) Capable of direct connection to two individual detector modules.
   (5.) Can be wired to up to 14 other duct smoke detectors for multiple fan shutdown applications

17. Winter start kit
   a. Shall contain a bypass device around the low pressure switch.
   b. Shall be required when mechanical cooling is required down to 25°F (−4°C).
   c. Shall not be required to operate on an economizer when below an outdoor ambient of 40°F (4°C).

18. Time Guard
   a. Shall prevent compressor short cycling by providing a 5-minute delay (±2 minutes) before restarting a compressor after shutdown for any reason.
   b. One device shall be required per compressor.

19. Barometric Hood (Horizontal Economizer Applications)
   a. Shall be required when a horizontal economizer and barometric relief are required. Barometric relief damper must be installed in the return air (horizontal) duct work. This hood provides weather protection.

20. Display Kit for Variable Frequency Drive
   a. Kit allows the ability to access the VFD controller programs to provide special setup capabilities and diagnostics.
   b. Kit contains display module, mounting bracket and communication cable.
   c. Display Kit can be permanently installed in the unit or used on any 2 speed system VFD controller as needed.