Installation Manual: KJ Series, 3 ton to 5 ton, AC and Gas/Electric Heat

R-454B, 60 Hz



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General

KJ037-061 units are single package air conditioners with optional gas heating designed for outdoor installation on a rooftop or slab and for non-residential use. These units can be equipped with factory or field installed electric heaters for heating applications.

These units are completely assembled on rigid, permanently attached base rails. All piping, refrigerant charge, and electrical wiring is factory installed and tested. The units require electric power, gas supply (where applicable), and duct connections. The electric heaters have nickel-chrome elements and utilize single-point power connection.

GoTemp Pro App

BHC Residential and Light Commercial LLC believes in empowering our customers with up-to-date, unit-specific information. Download the GoTemp Pro app, a powerful-comprehensive app designed for contractors on the jobsite, available now in the App Store for iOS and Google Play for Android. Use the App to scan the unique QR code on the unit rating plate for easy access to product information and resources such as nomenclature, technical guide, installation manual, wiring diagrams, parts list, product registration, warranty and much more. Simplify your tasks, save time, and stay ahead with the most comprehensive app built for professionals.

GoTemp Pro integrates functionality previously provided by CWa and MAP, allowing you to utilize the on-board communication card or simply plug in the CWCVT to enable Bluetooth connectivity.



Safety Considerations

This is a safety alert symbol. When you see this symbol on labels or in manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

Understand and pay particular attention the signal words **DANGER**, **WARNING** or **CAUTION**.

DANGER indicates an **imminently** hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **will result in death or serious injury.**

WARNING indicates a **potentially** hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **could result in death or serious injury.**

CAUTION indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided **may result in minor or moderate injury.** It is also used to alert against unsafe practices and hazards involving only property damage.

⚠ WARNING

Improper installation may create a condition where the operation of the product could cause personal injury or property damage. Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause injury or property damage. Refer to this manual for assistance or for additional information, consult a qualified contractor, installer or service agency.

⚠ CAUTION

This product must be installed in strict compliance with the installation instructions and any applicable local, state and national codes including, but not limited to building, electrical, and mechanical codes.

⚠ WARNING

Before performing service or maintenance operations on unit, turn off main power switch to unit. Electrical shock could cause personal injury. Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause injury or property damage. Refer to this manual. For assistance or additional information consult a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

⚠ WARNING

If the information in this manual is not followed exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS:Do not try to light any appliance.Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any phone in your building.Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

Due to system pressure, moving parts, and electrical components, installation and servicing of air conditioning equipment can be hazardous. Only qualified, trained service personnel should install, repair, or service this equipment. Untrained personnel can perform basic maintenance functions of cleaning coils and filters and replacing filters.

Observe all precautions in the literature, labels, and tags accompanying the equipment whenever working on air conditioning equipment. Be sure to follow all other applicable safety precautions and codes including ANSI Z223.1 or CSA-B149.1- latest edition.

Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Use quenching cloth and have a fire extinguisher available during brazing operations.

Inspection

As soon as a unit is received, it should be inspected for possible damage during transit. If damage is evident, the extent of the damage should be noted on the carrier's freight bill. A separate request for inspection by the carrier's agent should be made in writing.

⚠ CAUTION

This product must be installed in strict compliance with the enclosed installation instructions and any applicable local, state and national codes including, but not limited to, building, electrical, and mechanical codes.The furnace and its individual shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing at pressures in excess of 1/2 PSIG.Pressures greater than 1/2 PSIG will cause gas valve damage resulting in a hazardous condition. If it is subjected to a pressure greater than 1/2 PSIG, the gas valve must be replaced.The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures equal to or less than 1/2 PSIG

Reference

Additional information is available in the following reference forms:

- Technical Guide - KJ037-150
- General Installation - KJ037-061
- Smart Equipment Control Quick Start Guide

Renewal parts

Contact your local Ducted Systems parts distribution center for authorized replacement parts.

Approvals

Design certified by CSA as follows:

1. For use as a cooling only unit, cooling unit with supplemental electric heat or a forced air furnace.
2. For outdoor installation only.
3. For installation on combustible material and may be installed directly on combustible flooring or, in the U.S., on wood flooring or Class A, Class B or Class C roof covering materials.
4. For use with natural gas (convertible to LP with kit).

⚠ CAUTION

This product must be installed in strict compliance with the enclosed installation instructions and any applicable local, state, and national codes including, but not limited to, building, electrical, and mechanical codes.

WARNING

Improper installation may create a condition where the operation of the product could cause personal injury or property damage.

Certifications

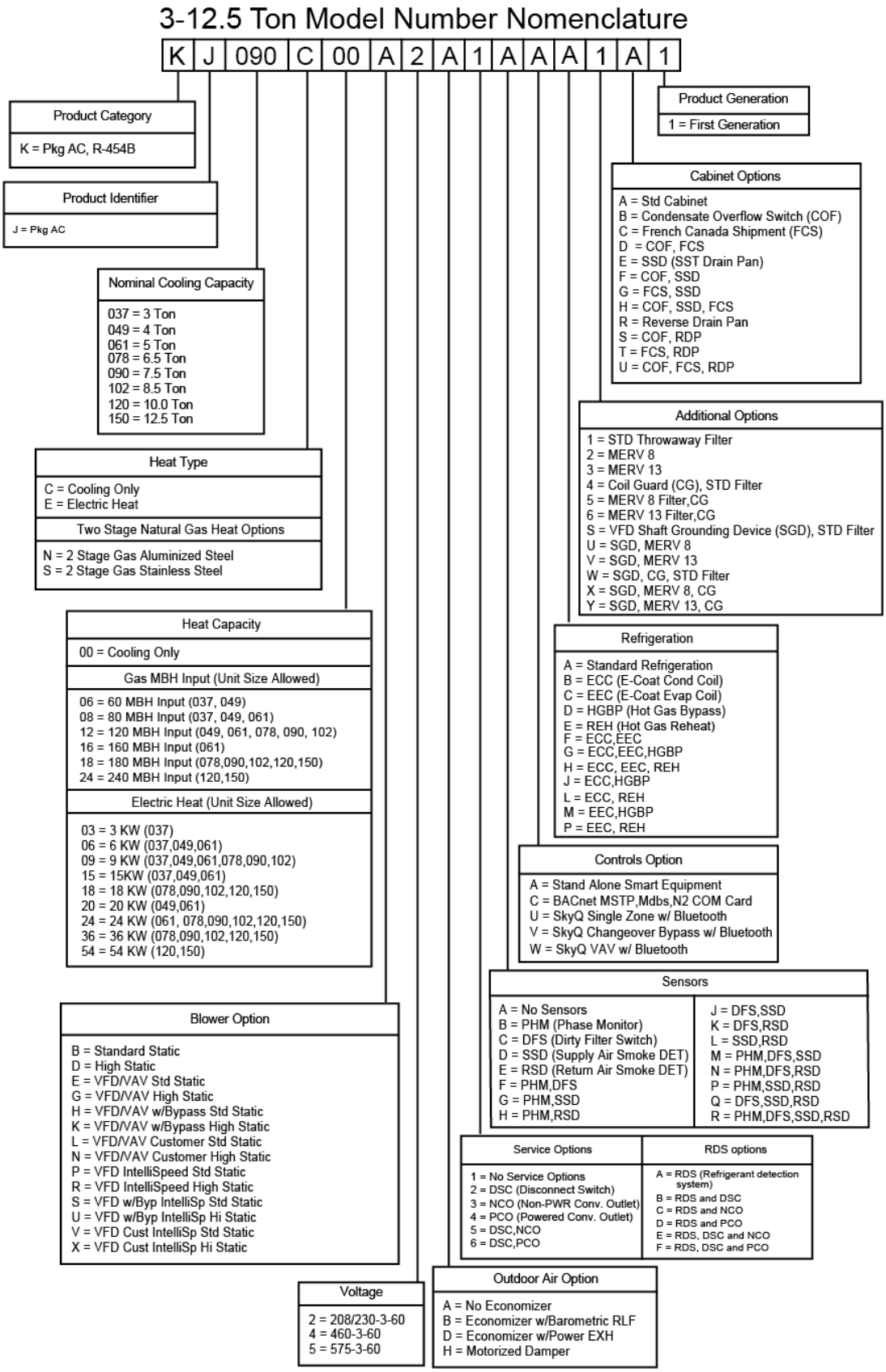








Nomenclature



Installation

Installation safety information

Before you begin:

Read these instructions before continuing this appliance installation. This is an outdoor combination heating and cooling unit. The installer must assure that these instructions are made available to the consumer and with instructions to retain them for future reference.

1. Refer to the unit rating plate for the approved type of gas for this product.
2. Install this unit only in a location and position shown in Location.
3. Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks when checking all connections. See Preceding installation, Gas connection, Vent and combustion air and Start-up (gas heat).
4. Always install furnace to operate within the furnace's intended temperature-rise range with the duct system and within the allowable external static pressure range, as specified on the unit name/rating plate. See Adjustment of temperature rise.
5. This equipment is not to be used for temporary heating of buildings or structures under construction.

⚠ WARNING

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD. Failure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Preceding installation

1. Remove the two screws holding the brackets in the front, rear and compressor side fork-lift slots.

Figure 1: Unit shipping bracket



2. Turn each bracket toward the ground and the protective plywood covering will drop to the ground.
3. Remove the condenser coil external protective covering prior to operation.
4. Remove the toolless doorknobs and instruction packet prior to installation.

Figure 2: Condenser covering

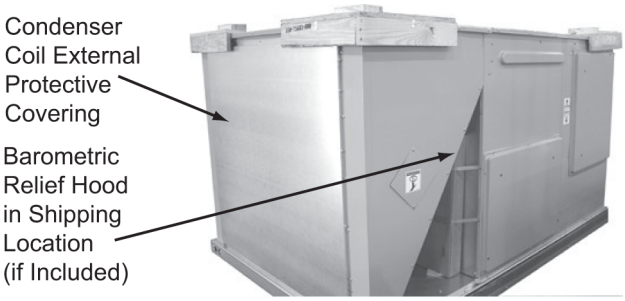
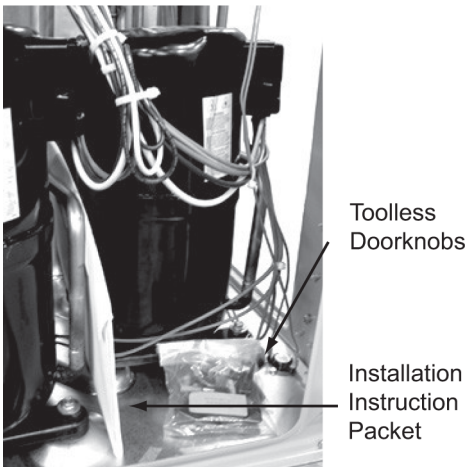


Figure 3: Compressor section



5. If a factory option convenience outlet is installed, the weatherproof outlet cover must be field installed. The cover shall be located behind the filter access panel. To install the cover, remove the shipping label covering the convenience outlet, follow the instructions on the back of the weatherproof cover box, and attach the cover to the unit using the (4) screws provided.

⚠ CAUTION

208/230-3-60 and 380/415-3-50 units with factory installed Powered Convenience Outlet Option are wired for 230v and 415v power supply respectively. Change tap on transformer for 208-3-60 or 380-3-50 operation. See unit wiring diagram.

Limitations

These units must be installed in accordance with the following:

In U.S.A.:

1. National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA No. 70 - Latest Edition
2. National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 - Latest Edition
3. Gas-Fired Central Furnace Standard, ANSI Z21.47a. - Latest Edition
4. Local building codes, and
5. Local gas utility requirements
    1. In Canada:
2. Canadian Electrical Code, CSA C22.1
3. Installation Codes, CSA - B149.1.
4. Local plumbing and waste water codes, and
5. Other applicable local codes.

Refer to unit application data found in this document.

After installation, gas fired units must be adjusted to obtain a temperature rise within the range specified on the unit rating plate.

If components are to be added to a unit to meet local codes, they are to be installed at the dealer's and/or customer's expense.

Size of unit for proposed installation should be based on heat loss/heat gain calculation made according to the methods of Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA).

This furnace is not to be used for temporary heating of buildings or structures under construction.

⚠ CAUTION

The Smart Equipment control board used in this product will effectively operate the cooling system down to 0°F when this product is applied in a comfort cooling application for people. An economizer is typically included in this type of application. When applying this product for process cooling applications (computer rooms, switchgear, etc.) call the applications department for Ducted Systems @ 1-877-874-SERV for guidance. Additional accessories may be needed for stable operation at temperatures below 30° F.

Figure 4: Component Location (KJ037 Shown)

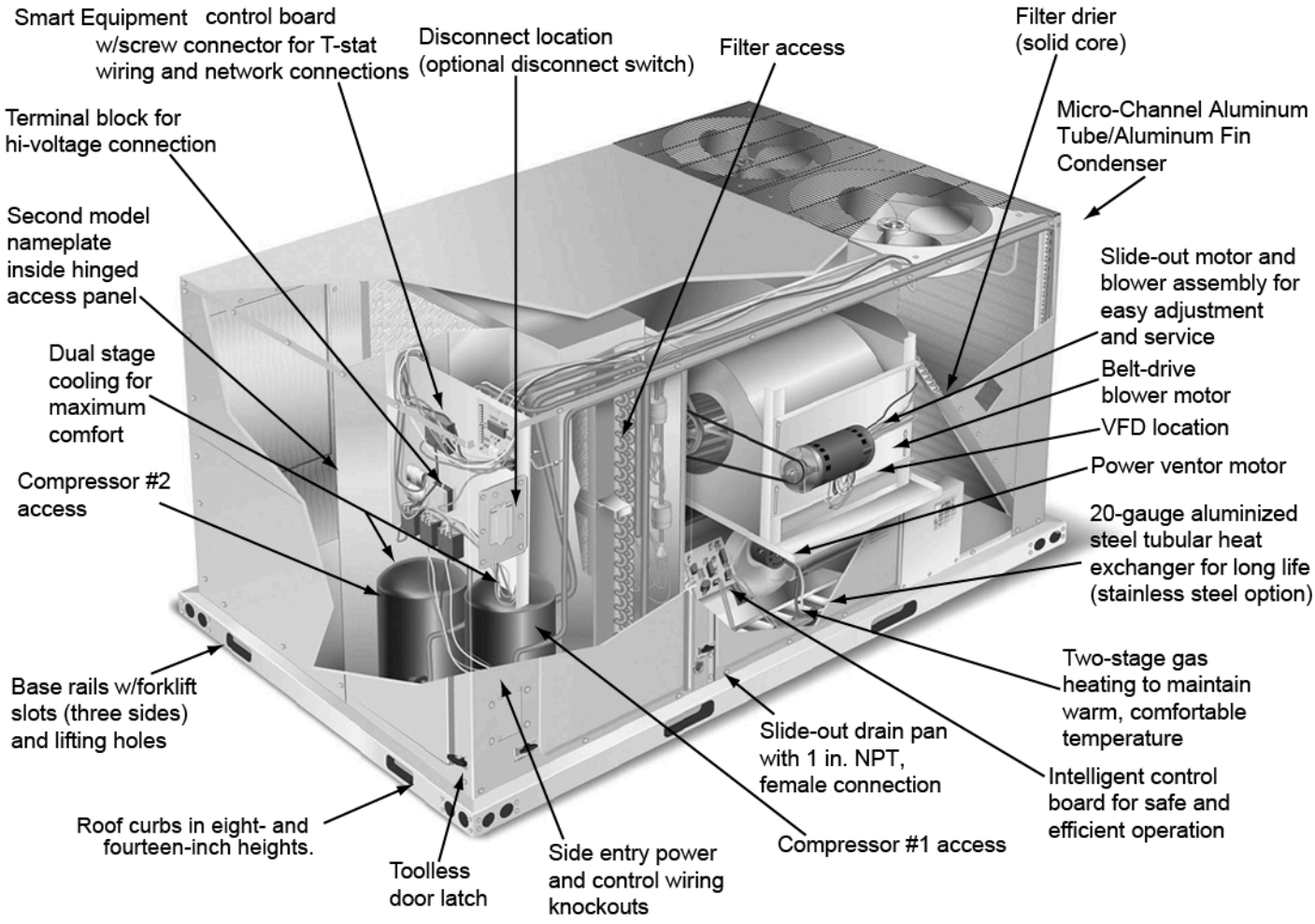


Table 1: KJ037-061 unit limitations

Size (ton)	Model	Unit Voltage	Unit Limitations		
			Applied Voltage		Outdoor DB Temp
			Min	Max	Max (°F)
037 (3.0)	KJ	208/230-3-60	187	252	125
		460-3-60	432	504	125
		575-3-60	540	630	125
049 (4.0)	KJ	208/230-3-60	187	252	125
		460-3-60	432	504	125
		575-3-60	540	630	125
061 (5.0)	KJ	208/230-3-60	187	252	125
		460-3-60	432	504	125
		575-3-60	540	630	125

Location

Use the following guidelines to select a suitable location for these units:

1. Unit is designed for *outdoor installation only*.
2. Condenser coils must have an unlimited supply of air. Where a choice of location is possible, position the unit on either north or east side of building.
3. Suitable for mounting on roof curb.

4. For ground level installation, use a level concrete slab with a minimum thickness of 4 in. The length and width should be at least 6 in. greater than the unit base rails. Do not tie slab to the building foundation.
5. Roof structures must be able to support the weight of the unit and its options/accessories. Unit must be installed on a solid, level roof curb or appropriate angle iron frame.
6. Maintain level tolerance to 1/2 in. across the entire width and length of unit.

⚠ WARNING

Excessive exposure of this furnace to contaminated combustion air may result in equipment damage or personal injury. Typical contaminates include: permanent wave solution, chlorinated waxes and cleaners, chlorine based swimming pool chemicals, water softening chemicals, carbon tetrachloride, Halogen type refrigerants, cleaning solvents (e.g. perchloroethylene), printing inks, paint removers, varnishes, hydrochloric acid, cements and glues, anti-static fabric softeners for clothes dryers, masonry acid washing materials.

Clearances

All units require particular clearances for proper operation and service. Installer must make provisions for adequate combustion and ventilation air in accordance with section 5.3 of Air for Combustion and Ventilation of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 – Latest Edition (in U.S.A.), or Sections 7.2, 7.3, or 7.4 of Gas Installation Codes, CSA-B149.1 (in Canada) - Latest Edition, and/or applicable provisions of the local building codes. Refer to Table Table 6 for clearances required for combustible construction, servicing, and proper unit operation.

⚠ WARNING

Do not permit overhanging structures or shrubs to obstruct condenser air discharge outlet, combustion air inlet or vent outlets.

Rigging And Handling

Exercise care when moving the unit. Do not remove any packaging until the unit is near the place of installation. Rig the unit by attaching chain or cable slings to the lifting holes provided in the base rails. Spreader bars, whose length exceeds the largest dimension across the unit, **MUST** be used across the top of the unit.

⚠ CAUTION

If a unit is to be installed on a roof curb other than a Ducted Systems roof curb, gasketing must be applied to all surfaces that come in contact with the unit underside.

⚠ CAUTION

Before lifting, make sure the unit weight is distributed equally on the rigging cables so it will lift evenly.

Units may be moved or lifted with a forklift. Slotted openings in the base rails are provided for this purpose.
Length of forks must be a minimum of 60 in.

⚠ CAUTION

All panels must be secured in place when the unit is lifted.The condenser coils should be protected from rigging cable damage with plywood or other suitable material.

Figure 5: Unit 4 point load weight

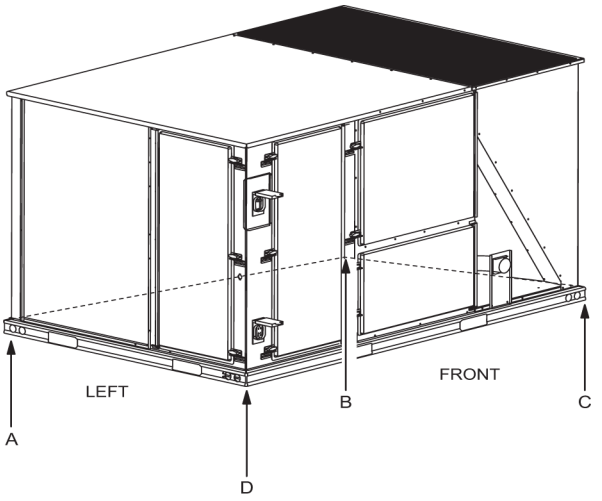


Figure 6: Unit 6 point load weight

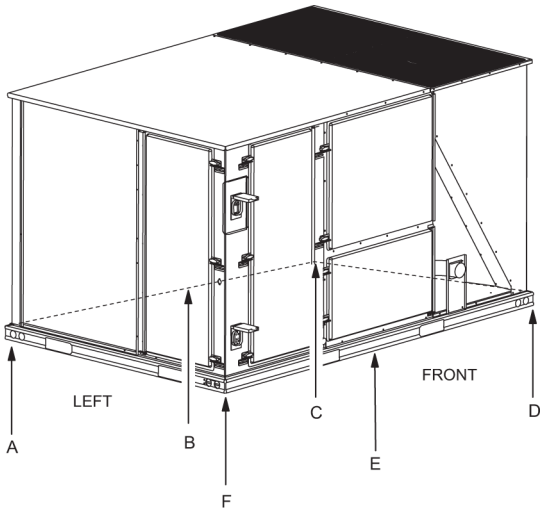


Figure 7: Center of gravity

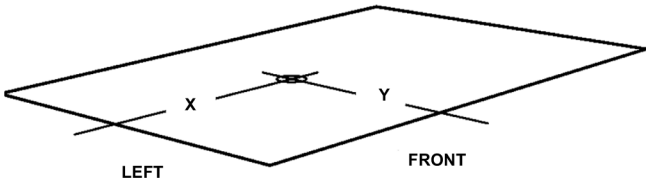


Table 2: Weights and dimensions

Size (tons)	Model	Weight (lb)		Center of Gravity		4 Point Load Location (lb)				6 Point Load Location (lb)					
		Shipping	Operating	X	Y	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F
037 (3)	KJ	745	740	40	26	180	147	186	228	124	108	95	120	137	157
049 (4)	KJ	767	762	40	24	171	139	203	249	118	102	90	131	149	172
061 (5)	KJ	780	775	40	24	174	142	207	253	120	104	91	133	152	175

Table 3: KJ037-061 MagnaDry unit weights

Size (ton)	Model	Weight (lb)		Center of gravity		4 point load location (lb)				6 point load location (lb)					
		Shipping	Operating	X	Y	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F
037 (3)	KJ	790	785	47	24	150	170	247	218	98	106	115	168	155	143
049 (4)	KJ	805	800	48	25	157	186	247	209	102	114	128	170	151	136
061 (5)	KJ	835	830	47	25	163	185	256	226	107	116	126	174	160	148

Table 4: KJ037-061 unit accessory weights

Unit Accessory	Weight (lb)	
	Shipping	Operating
Economizer	90	85
Power Exhaust	40	35
Electric Heat[1]	49	49
Gas Heat[2]	110	110

1. Weight given is for the maximum heater size available (24KW).
2. Weight given is for the maximum number of tube heat exchangers available (8 tube).

Figure 8: KJ037 - 049 Physical dimensions

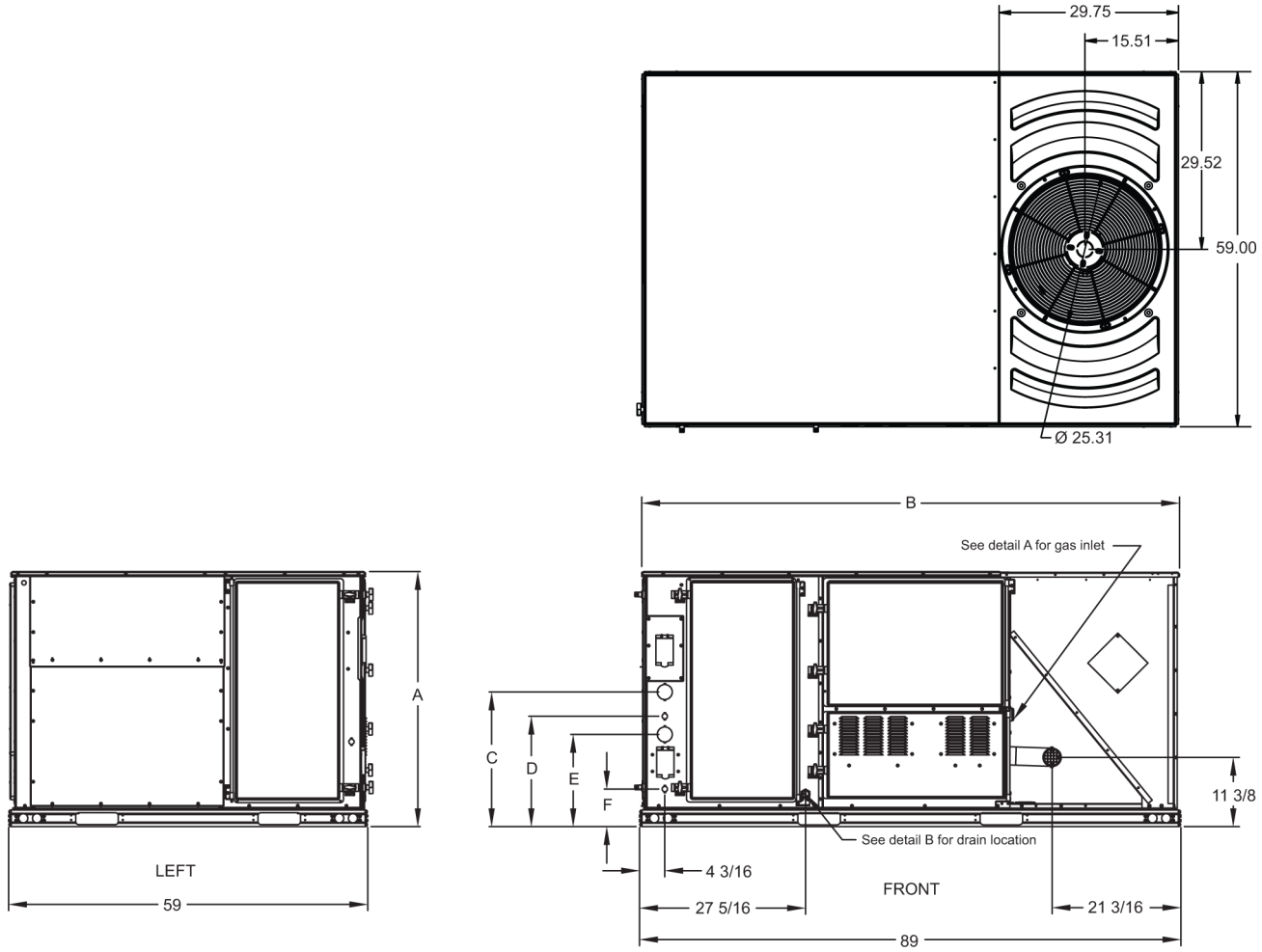


Figure 9: KJ061 Physical dimensions

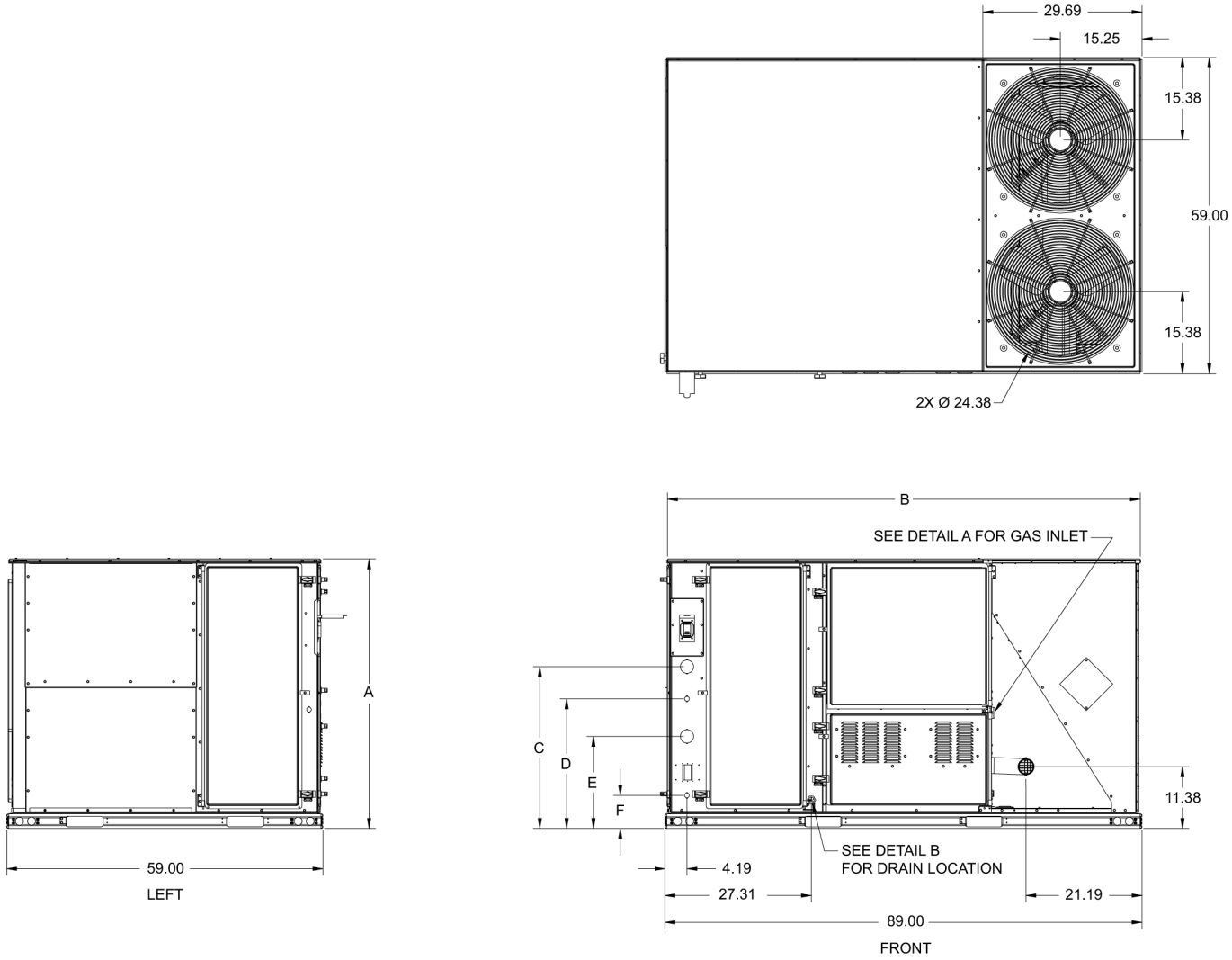
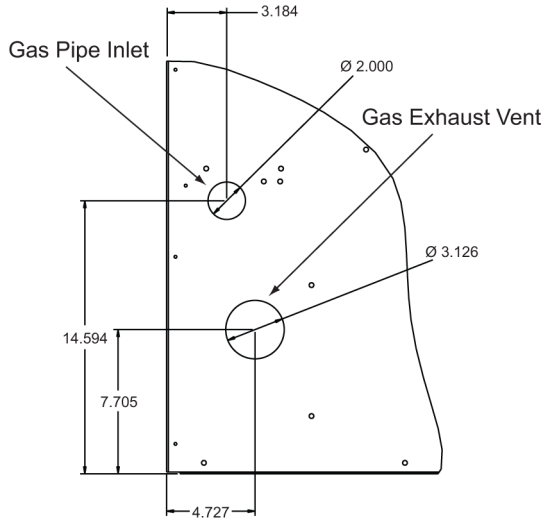


Table 5: KJ037-061 unit physical dimensions

Unit model number	A	B	C	D	E	F
KJ037	42	89	22 1/8	18 3/16	15 3/16	6 3/16
KJ049	42	89	22 1/8	18 3/16	15 3/16	6 3/16
KJ061	42	89	22 1/8	18 3/16	15 3/16	6 3/16

Figure 10: Detail A



42” CABINET

Figure 11: Detail B

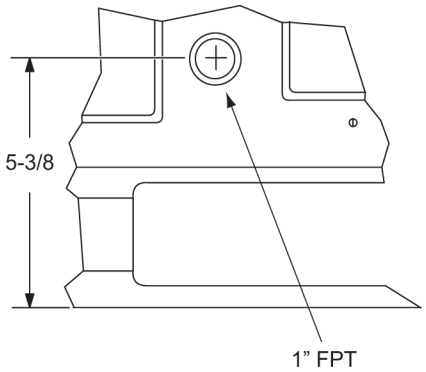
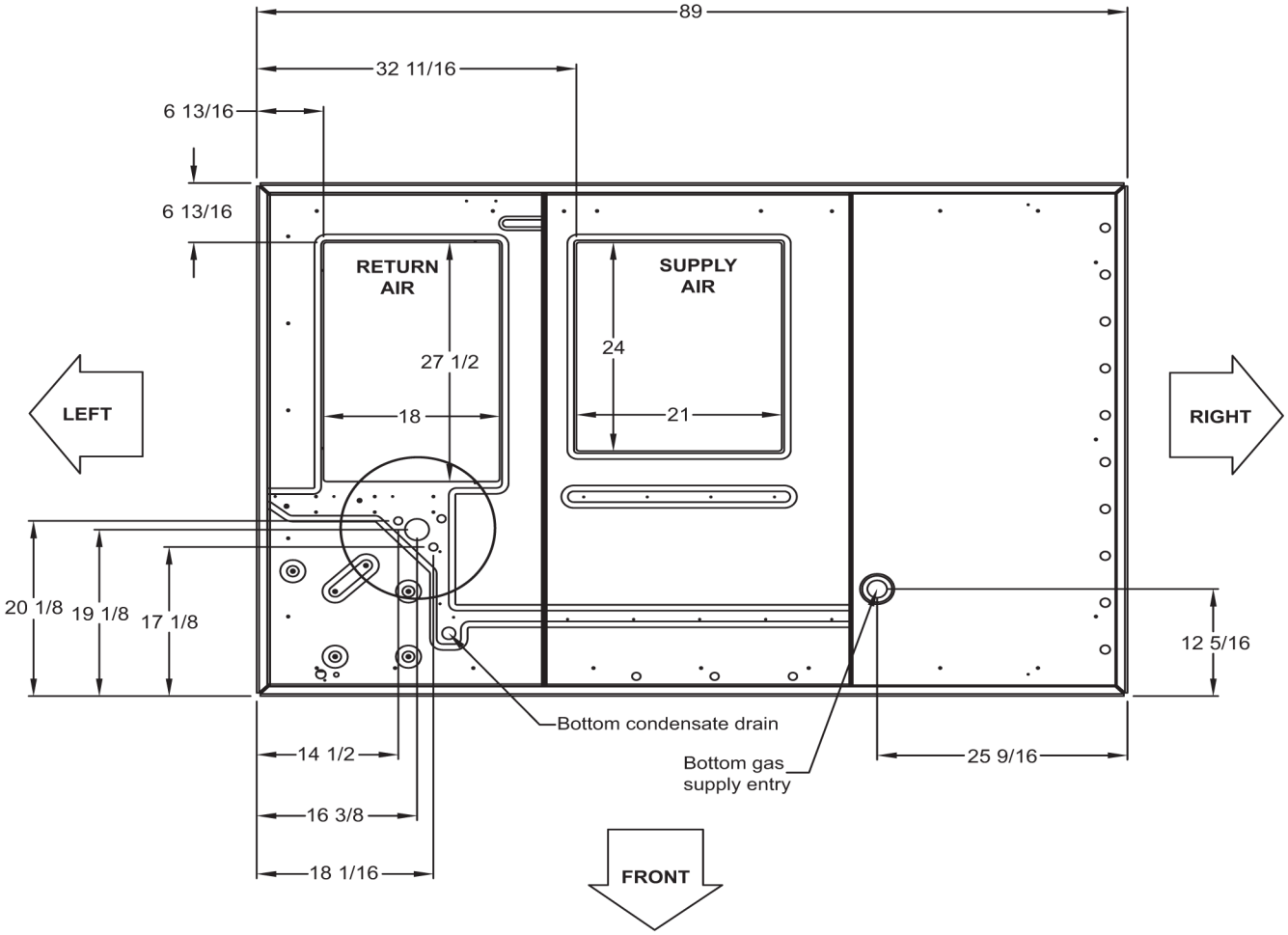


Table 6: KJ037-061 unit clearances

Direction	Distance (in.)	Direction	Distance (in.)
Top[1]	72	Right	12
Front	36	Left	36
Rear	36	Bottom[2]	0

1. Units must be installed outdoors. Over hanging structure or shrubs should not obscure condenser air discharge outlet.
2. Units may be installed on combustable floors made from wood or class A, B or C roof covering materials.

Figure 12: KJ037-061 unit bottom duct openings



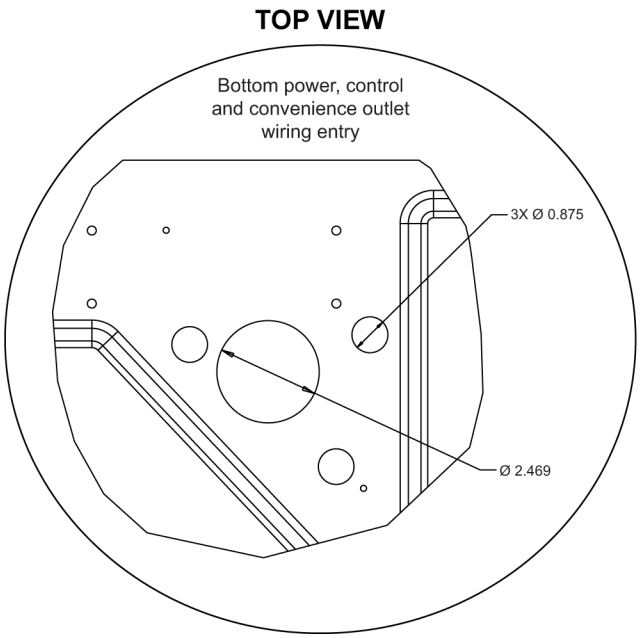


Figure 13: KJ037-061 unit electrical entry

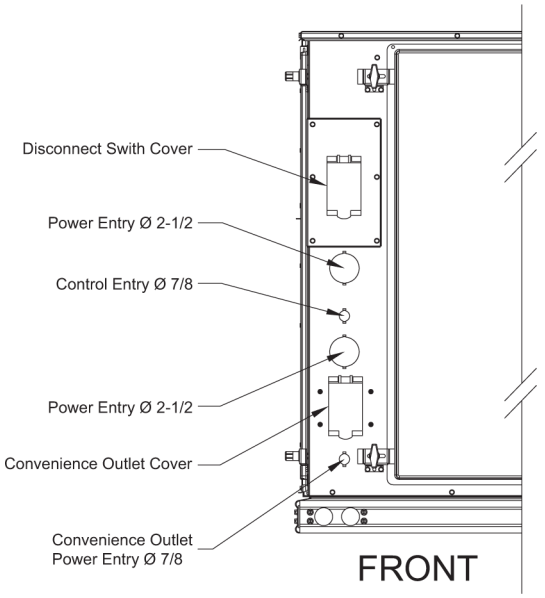


Figure 14: KJ037-061 unit side duct openings

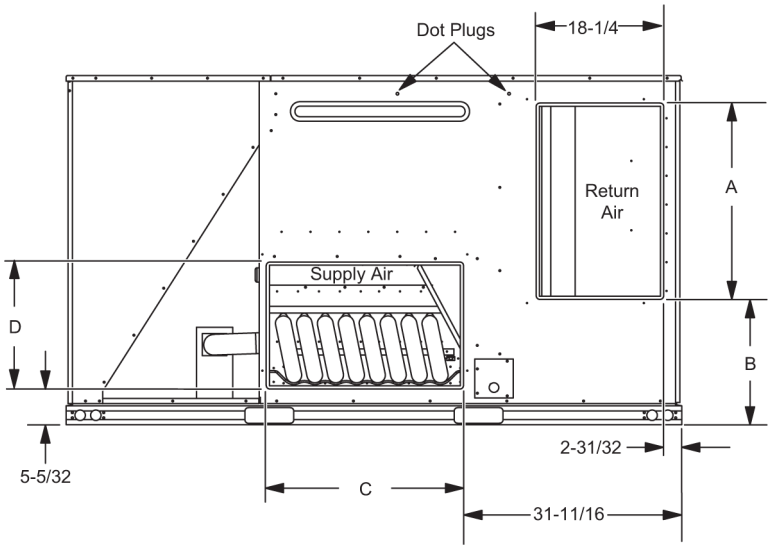


Table 7: Side duct dimensions

Unit model number	A	B	C	D
KJ037	27 3/4	12 1/16	27 1/2	16
KJ049	27 3/4	12 1/16	27 1/2	16
KJ061	27 3/4	12 1/16	27 1/2	16

Figure 15: KJ037-061 unit left/end duct opening

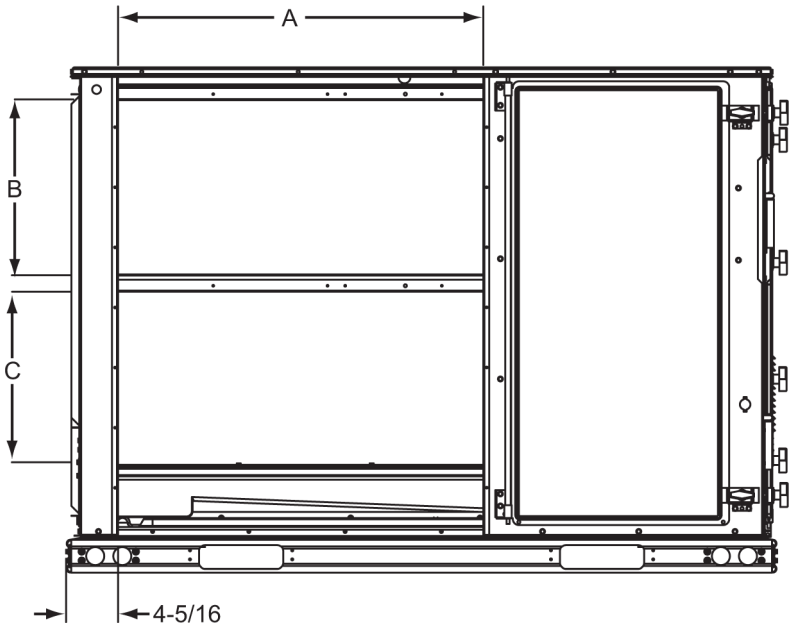


Table 8: Left/End Duct Dimensions

Unit Model Number	A	B	C
KJ037	30.357	13.365	22.516
KJ049	30.357	13.365	22.516
KJ061	30.357	13.365	22.516

Figure 16: KJ037-061 roof curb

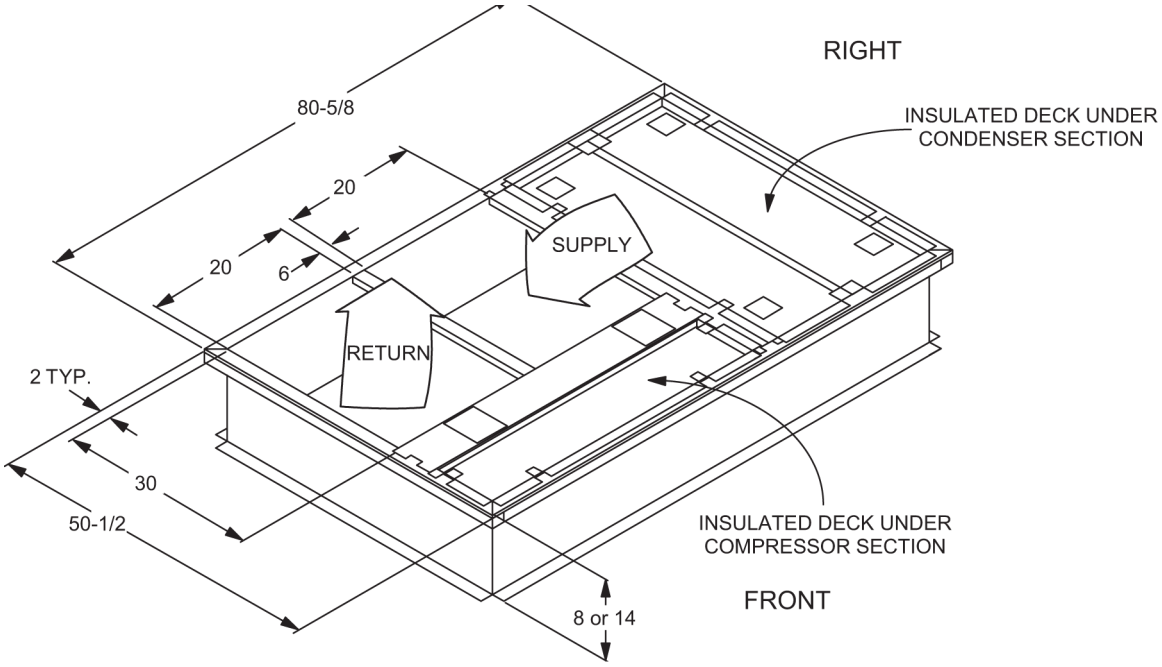
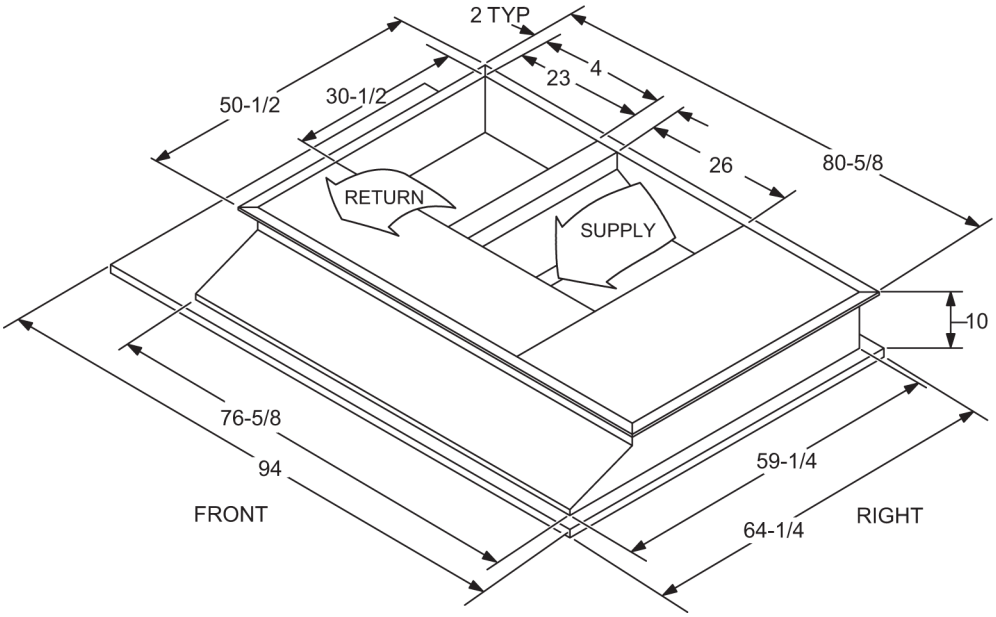


Figure 17: KJ037-061 transition roof curb



Ductwork

Ductwork should be designed and sized according to the methods in Manual D of the Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) or as recommended by any other recognized authority such as ASHRAE or SMACNA.

A closed return duct system should be used. This will not preclude use of economizers or outdoor fresh air intake. The supply and return air duct connections at the unit should be made with flexible joints to minimize noise.

The supply and return air duct systems should be designed for the CFM and static pressure requirements of the job. They should NOT be sized to match the dimensions of the duct connections on the unit.

Refer to Figure Figure 10 for bottom air duct openings. Refer to Figures Figure 12, Figure 13 and Table Table 7 for side air duct openings.

Duct covers

Units are shipped with the side duct openings covered and a covering over the bottom of the unit. For bottom duct application, no duct cover changes are necessary. For side duct application, remove the side duct covers and install over the bottom duct openings. The panels removed from the side duct connections are designed to be reused by securing each panel to its respective down flow opening. But keep in mind that the supply panel is installed with the painted surface UP, facing the heat exchanger, while the return panel is installed with the painted surface DOWN, facing the down flow duct opening. The supply panel is secured with the bracket (already in place from the factory) and two screws. It's a snug fit for the panel when sliding it between the heat exchanger and unit bottom, but there is room. The return panel is secured with four screws.

⚠ CAUTION

When fastening ductwork to side duct flanges on unit, insert screws through duct flanges only. DO NOT insert screws through casing. Outdoor ductwork must be insulated and water-proofed.

Figure 18: Side panels with hole plugs



ⓘ **Note:** Orientation. Panel is "insulation" side up.

Figure 19: Return downflow plenum with panel



Figure 20: Discharge panel in place



Side panels

Units are shipped with side panels to cover the area where an economizer or motorized damper may be installed. These panels must be saved and used as tops for the Economizer rain hoods (See Figure 21)

Figure 21: Save side panels for economizer hood tops

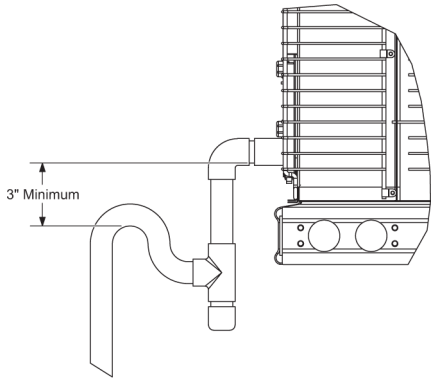


Condensate drain

The side condensate drain is reversible and maybe re-oriented to the rear of the cabinet to facilitate condensate piping. A condensate drain connection is available through the base pan for piping inside the roof curb. Trap the connection per Figure Figure 22. The trap and drain lines should be protected from freezing.

Plumbing must conform to local codes. Use a sealing compound on male pipe threads. Install condensate drain line from the 1 in. NPT female connection on the unit to an open drain.

Figure 22: Condensate drain



Compressors

The scroll compressor used in this product is specifically designed to operate with R-454B Refrigerant and cannot be interchanged.

The compressor also uses a polyolester (POE oil), Mobil 3MA POE. This oil is extremely hygroscopic, meaning it absorbs water readily. POE oil can absorb 15 times as much water as other oils designed for HCFC and CFC refrigerants. Take all necessary precautions to avoid exposure of the oil to the atmosphere.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not leave the system open to the atmosphere. Unit damage could occur due to moisture being absorbed by the **POE oil** in the system. This type of oil is highly susceptible to moisture absorption

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

⚠ CAUTION

Exposure, even if immediately cleaned up, may cause embrittlement (leading to cracking) to occur in one year or more. When performing any service that may risk exposure of compressor oil to the roof, take precautions to protect roofing.

Procedures which risk oil leakage include, but are not limited to, compressor replacement, repairing refrigerant leaks, replacing refrigerant components such as filter drier, pressure switch, metering device or coil.

Units are shipped with compressor mountings which are factory-adjusted and ready for operation.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not loosen compressor mounting bolts.

Filters

2 in. filters are supplied with each unit. Filters must always be installed ahead of evaporator coil and must be kept clean or replaced with same size and type. Dirty filters reduce the capacity of the unit and result in frosted coils or safety shutdown. Refer to physical data tables, for the number and size of filters needed for the unit. The unit should not be operated without filters properly installed.

⚠ CAUTION

Make sure that panel latches are properly positioned on the unit to maintain an airtight seal.

Power and control wiring

Field wiring to the unit, fuses, and disconnects must conform to provisions of National Electrical Code (NEC), ANSI/NFPA No. 70 – Latest Edition (in U.S.A.), current Canadian Electrical Code C221, and/or local ordinances. The unit must be electrically grounded in accordance with NEC and CEC as specified above and/or local codes.

Voltage tolerances which must be maintained at the compressor terminals during starting and running conditions are indicated on the unit Rating Plate and Table Figure 1.

⚠ CAUTION

208/230-3-60 and 380/415-3-50 units control transformers are factory wired for 230v and 415v power supply respectively. Change tap on transformer for 208-3-60 or 380-3-50 operation. See unit wiring diagram.

The internal wiring harnesses furnished with this unit are an integral part of the design certified unit. Field alteration to comply with electrical codes should not be required. If any of the wire supplied with the unit must be replaced, replacement wire must be of the type shown on the wiring diagram and the same minimum gauge as the replaced wire.

A disconnect must be utilized for these units. Factory installed disconnects are available. If installing a disconnect (field supplied accessory), refer to Figure Figure 4 for the recommended mounting location.

⚠ CAUTION

Avoid damage to internal components if drilling holes for disconnect mounting.

ⓘ **Note:** Since not all local codes allow the mounting of a disconnect on the unit, please confirm compliance with local code before mounting a disconnect on the unit.

Electrical line must be sized properly to carry the load. **Use copper conductors only.** Each unit must be wired with a separate branch circuit fed directly from the meter panel and properly fused.

See Figures Figure 23 and Figure 24 for typical field wiring and to the appropriate unit wiring diagram mounted inside control doors for control circuit and power wiring information.

⚠ CAUTION

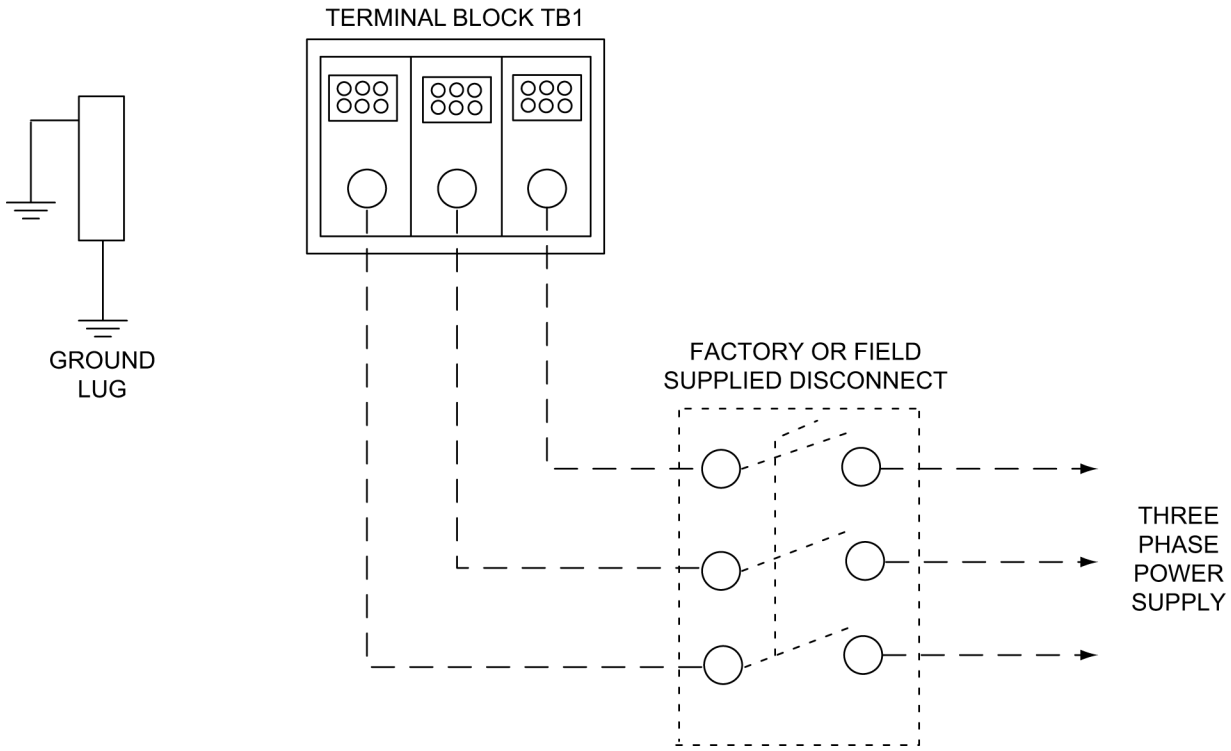
When connecting electrical power and control wiring to the unit, water-proof connectors must be used so that water or moisture cannot be drawn into the unit during normal operation. The above water-proofing conditions will also apply when installing a field supplied disconnect switch.

Power wiring detail

Units are factory wired for the voltage shown on the unit nameplate. Refer to Electrical data to size power wiring, fuses, and disconnect switch.

Power wiring is brought into the unit through the side of the unit or the basepan inside the curb.

Figure 23: Field wiring disconnect



Thermostat wiring

The thermostat should be located on an inside wall approximately 56 in. above the floor where it will not be subject to drafts, sun exposure or heat from electrical fixtures or appliances. Follow the manufacturer's instructions enclosed with thermostat for general installation procedure. Color-coded, insulated wires should be used to connect the thermostat to the unit. Refer to Table 9 for control wire sizing and maximum length.

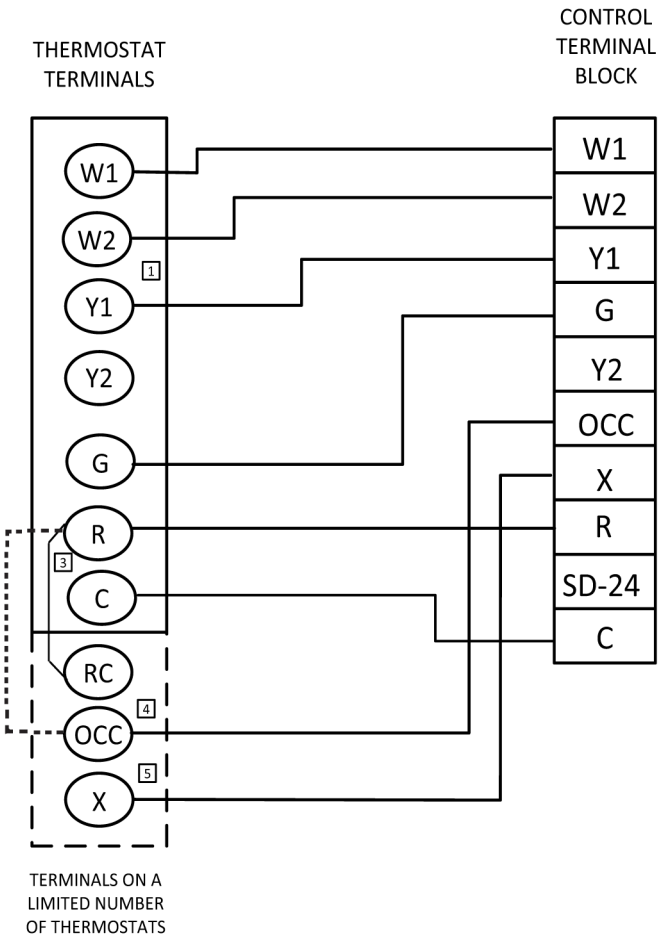
Table 9: Control Wire Sizes

Wire Size	Maximum Length[1]
18 AWG	150 ft

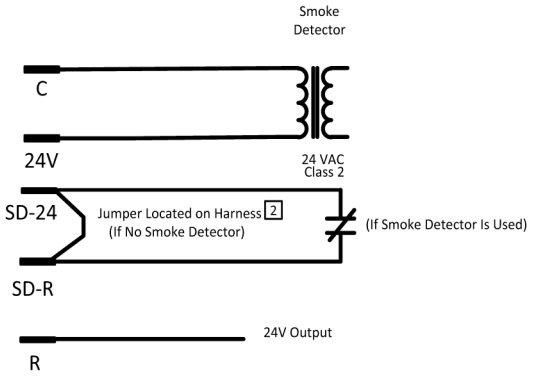
Note: 1. From the unit to the thermostat and back to the unit.

Typical control wiring detail

Figure 24: Typical control wiring



R~Occ Jumper:
Smart Equipment Control boards come from the factory with a jumper wire between R and OCC terminals on the thermostat terminal strip. Failure to remove this jumper will place the unit into the Occupied mode no matter what the occupancy demand is from the thermostat or EMS system. To allow Thermostat or EMS control of the Occupied mode for the unit, this jumper must be removed during commissioning.



1 Second stage heating not required on single stage heating units.

2 Jumper is required if there is no Smoke Detector circuit.

3 Jumper is required for any combination of R, RC, or RH.

4 OCC is an output from the thermostat to indicate the Occupied condition.

5 X is an input to the thermostat to display Error Status conditions.

Electrical data

This note relates to all electrical data tables.

Note:

1. MCA = Minimum Circuit Ampacity
2. Max fuse = Dual Element, Time Delay Type
3. Breaker size = HACR type per NEC.

Table 10: KJ037-061 standard indoor blower - without powered convenience outlet

Size (ton)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA (A)	MCA w/Pwr Exh (A)	Max Fuse / Breaker Size (A)	Max Fuse/ Breaker Size w/ Pwr Exh (A)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
037 (3)	208-3-60	12.8	97.5	20	1.65	5	5.5		None	-	-	-	22.7	28.2	30	40
									E03	2.3	1	6.4	22.7	28.2	30	40
									E06	4.5	1	12.5	22.7	28.8	30	40
									E08	6.8	1	18.9	29.9	36.8	35	40
									E15	11.3	2	31.4	45.5	52.4	50	60
	230-3-60	12.8	97.5	20	1.65	5	5.5		None	-	-	-	22.7	28.2	30	40
									E03	3	1	7.2	22.7	28.2	30	40
									E06	6	1	14.4	24.3	31.1	35	40
									E08	9	1	21.7	33.4	40.3	35	45
									E15	15	2	36.1	51.4	58.3	60	60
	460-3-60	5.1	44.3	8	1.1	2.5	2.2		None	-	-	-	10	12.2	15	15
									E03	3	1	3.6	10	12.2	15	15
									E06	6	1	7.2	12.1	14.9	15	15
									E08	9	1	10.8	16.6	19.4	20	20
									E15	15	2	18	25.6	28.4	30	30
	575-3-60	4.5	27.1	7	0.65	2	1.8		None	-	-	-	8.3	10.1	15	15
									E08	9	1	8.7	13.4	15.6	15	20
									E15	15	2	14.4	20.5	22.8	25	25
049 (4)	208-3-60	12.2	120.4	19	1.65	5	5.5		None	-	-	-	22	27.5	30	35
									E06	4.5	1	12.5	22	28.8	30	35
									E08	6.8	1	18.9	29.9	36.8	30	40
									E15	11.3	2	31.4	45.5	52.4	50	60
									E20	15	2	41.6	58.3	65.1	60	70
	230-3-60	12.2	120.4	19	1.65	5	5.5		None	-	-	-	22	27.5	30	35
									E06	6	1	14.4	24.3	31.1	30	35
									E08	9	1	21.7	33.4	40.3	35	45
									E15	15	2	36.1	51.4	58.3	60	60
									E20	20	2	48.1	66.4	73.3	70	80
	460-3-60	6.4	50	10	1.1	2.5	2.2		None	-	-	-	11.6	13.8	15	20
									E06	6	1	7.2	12.1	14.9	15	20
									E08	9	1	10.8	16.6	19.4	20	20
									E15	15	2	18	25.6	28.4	30	30
									E20	20	2	24.1	33.3	36	35	40
	575-3-60	5.1	41	8	0.65	2	1.8		None	-	-	-	9.1	10.9	15	15
									E08	9	1	8.7	13.4	15.6	15	20
									E15	15	2	14.4	20.5	22.8	25	25
									E20	20	2	19.2	26.5	28.8	30	30

Table 10: KJ037-061 standard indoor blower - without powered convenience outlet

Size (ton)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA (A)	MCA w/Pwr Exh (A)	Max Fuse / Breaker Size (A)	Max Fuse/ Breaker Size w/ Pwr Exh (A)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
061 (5)	208-3-60	16	156.4	25	1.65	5	5.5		None	-	-	-	28.3	33.8	40	45
									E06	4.5	1	12.5	28.3	33.8	40	45
									E08	6.8	1	18.9	29.9	36.8	40	45
									E15	11.3	2	31.4	45.5	52.4	50	60
									E20	15	2	41.6	58.3	65.1	60	70
									E23	18	2	50	68.8	75.6	70	80
	230-3-60	16	156.4	25	1.65	5	5.5		None	-	-	-	28.3	33.8	40	45
									E06	6	1	14.4	28.3	33.8	40	45
									E08	9	1	21.7	33.4	40.3	40	45
									E15	15	2	36.1	51.4	58.3	60	60
									E20	20	2	48.1	66.4	73.3	70	80
									E23	24	2	57.7	78.4	85.3	80	90
	460-3-60	7.7	69	12	1.1	2.5	2.2		None	-	-	-	14.3	16.5	20	20
									E06	6	1	7.2	14.3	16.5	20	20
									E08	9	1	10.8	16.6	19.4	20	20
									E15	15	2	18	25.6	28.4	30	30
									E20	20	2	24.1	33.3	36	35	40
									E23	24	2	28.9	39.3	42	40	45
	575-3-60	6.4	47.8	10	0.65	2	1.8		None	-	-	-	11.3	13.1	15	15
									E08	9	1	8.7	13.4	15.6	15	20
									E15	15	2	14.4	20.5	22.8	25	25
									E20	20	2	19.2	26.5	28.8	30	30
									E23	24	2	23.1	31.4	33.6	35	35

Table 11: KJ037-061 hi static indoor blower - without powered convenience outlet

Size (ton)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA (A)	MCA w/Pwr Exh (A)	Max Fuse / Breaker Size (A)	Max Fuse/ Breaker Size w/ Pwr Exh (A)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
037 (3)	208-3-60	12.8	97.5	20	1.65	5	5.5		None	-	-	-	22.7	28.2	30	40
									E03	2.3	1	6.4	22.7	28.2	30	40
									E06	4.5	1	12.5	22.7	28.8	30	40
									E08	6.8	1	18.9	29.9	36.8	35	40
									E15	11.3	2	31.4	45.5	52.4	50	60
	230-3-60	12.8	97.5	20	1.65	5	5.5		None	-	-	-	22.7	28.2	30	40
									E03	3	1	7.2	22.7	28.2	30	40
									E06	6	1	14.4	24.3	31.1	35	40
									E08	9	1	21.7	33.4	40.3	35	45
									E15	15	2	36.1	51.4	58.3	60	60
	460-3-60	5.1	44.3	8	1.1	2.5	2.2		None	-	-	-	10	12.2	15	15
									E03	3	1	3.6	10	12.2	15	15
									E06	6	1	7.2	12.1	14.9	15	15
									E08	9	1	10.8	16.6	19.4	20	20
									E15	15	2	18	25.6	28.4	30	30
	575-3-60	4.5	27.1	7	0.65	2	1.8		None	-	-	-	8.3	10.1	15	15
									E08	9	1	8.7	13.4	15.6	15	20
									E15	15	2	14.4	20.5	22.8	25	25
049 (4)	208-3-60	12.2	120.4	19	1.65	5	5.5		None	-	-	-	22	27.5	30	35
									E06	4.5	1	12.5	22	28.8	30	35
									E08	6.8	1	18.9	29.9	36.8	30	40
									E15	11.3	2	31.4	45.5	52.4	50	60
									E20	15	2	41.6	58.3	65.1	60	70
	230-3-60	12.2	120.4	19	1.65	5	5.5		None	-	-	-	22	27.5	30	35
									E06	6	1	14.4	24.3	31.1	30	35
									E08	9	1	21.7	33.4	40.3	35	45
									E15	15	2	36.1	51.4	58.3	60	60
									E20	20	2	48.1	66.4	73.3	70	80
	460-3-60	6.4	50	10	1.1	2.5	2.2		None	-	-	-	11.6	13.8	15	20
									E06	6	1	7.2	12.1	14.9	15	20
									E08	9	1	10.8	16.6	19.4	20	20
									E15	15	2	18	25.6	28.4	30	30
									E20	20	2	24.1	33.3	36	35	40
	575-3-60	5.1	41	8	0.65	2	1.8		None	-	-	-	9.1	10.9	15	15
									E08	9	1	8.7	13.4	15.6	15	20
									E15	15	2	14.4	20.5	22.8	25	25
									E20	20	2	19.2	26.5	28.8	30	30

Table 11: KJ037-061 hi static indoor blower - without powered convenience outlet

Size (ton)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA (A)	MCA w/Pwr Exh (A)	Max Fuse / Breaker Size (A)	Max Fuse/ Breaker Size w/ Pwr Exh (A)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
061 (5)	208-3-60	16	156.4	25	1.65	6.3	5.5		None	-	-	-	29.6	35.1	40	45
									E06	4.5	1	12.5	29.6	35.1	40	45
									E08	6.8	1	18.9	31.5	38.4	40	50
									E15	11.3	2	31.4	47.1	54	50	60
									E20	15	2	41.6	59.9	66.8	60	70
									E23	18	2	50	70.4	77.3	80	80
	230-3-60	16	156.4	25	1.65	6.3	5.5		None	-	-	-	29.6	35.1	40	45
									E06	6	1	14.4	29.6	35.1	40	45
									E08	9	1	21.7	35	41.9	45	50
									E15	15	2	36.1	53	59.9	60	60
									E20	20	2	48.1	68	74.9	70	80
									E23	24	2	57.7	80	86.9	80	90
	460-3-60	7.7	69	12	1.1	3.15	2.2		None	-	-	-	15	17.2	20	20
									E06	6	1	7.2	15	17.2	20	20
									E08	9	1	10.8	17.4	20.2	20	25
									E15	15	2	18	26.4	29.2	30	30
									E20	20	2	24.1	34.1	36.8	35	40
									E23	24	2	28.9	40.1	42.8	45	45
	575-3-60	6.4	47.8	10	0.65	2.4	1.8		None	-	-	-	11.7	13.5	15	15
									E08	9	1	8.7	13.9	16.1	15	20
									E15	15	2	14.4	21	23.3	25	25
									E20	20	2	19.2	27	29.3	30	30
									E23	24	2	23.1	31.9	34.1	35	35

Table 12: KJ037-061 standard indoor blower - with powered convenience outlet

Size (ton)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA (A)	MCA w/Pwr Exh (A)	Max Fuse / Breaker Size (A)	Max Fuse/ Breaker Size w/ Pwr Exh (A)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
037 (3)	208-3-60	12.8	97.5	20	1.65	5	5.5	20	None	-	-	-	32.7	38.2	45	50
									E03	2.3	1	6.4	32.7	38.2	45	50
									E06	4.5	1	12.5	34.4	41.3	45	50
									E08	6.8	1	18.9	42.4	49.3	45	50
									E15	11.3	2	31.4	58	64.9	60	70
	230-3-60	12.8	97.5	20	1.65	5	5.5	20	None	-	-	-	32.7	38.2	45	50
									E03	3	1	7.2	32.7	38.2	45	50
									E06	6	1	14.4	36.8	43.6	45	50
									E08	9	1	21.7	45.9	52.8	50	60
									E15	15	2	36.1	63.9	70.8	70	80
	460-3-60	5.1	44.3	8	1.1	2.5	2.2	20	None	-	-	-	15	17.2	20	20
									E03	3	1	3.6	15	17.2	20	20
									E06	6	1	7.2	18.4	21.1	20	25
									E08	9	1	10.8	22.9	25.6	25	30
									E15	15	2	18	31.9	34.6	35	35
	575-3-60	4.5	27.1	7	0.65	2	1.8	20	None	-	-	-	12.3	14.1	15	15
									E08	9	1	8.7	18.4	20.6	20	25
									E15	15	2	14.4	25.5	27.8	30	30

Table 12: KJ037-061 standard indoor blower - with powered convenience outlet

Size (ton)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA (A)	MCA w/Pwr Exh (A)	Max Fuse / Breaker Size (A)	Max Fuse/ Breaker Size w/ Pwr Exh (A)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
049 (4)	208-3-60	12.2	120.4	19	1.65	5	5.5	20	None	-	-	-	32	37.5	40	45
									E06	4.5	1	12.5	34.4	41.3	40	45
									E08	6.8	1	18.9	42.4	49.3	45	50
									E15	11.3	2	31.4	58	64.9	60	70
									E20	15	2	41.6	70.8	77.6	80	80
	230-3-60	12.2	120.4	19	1.65	5	5.5	20	None	-	-	-	32	37.5	40	45
									E06	6	1	14.4	36.8	43.6	40	45
									E08	9	1	21.7	45.9	52.8	50	60
									E15	15	2	36.1	63.9	70.8	70	80
									E20	20	2	48.1	78.9	85.8	80	90
	460-3-60	6.4	50	10	1.1	2.5	2.2	20	None	-	-	-	16.6	18.8	20	25
									E06	6	1	7.2	18.4	21.1	20	25
									E08	9	1	10.8	22.9	25.6	25	30
									E15	15	2	18	31.9	34.6	35	35
									E20	20	2	24.1	39.5	42.3	40	45
	575-3-60	5.1	41	8	0.65	2	1.8	20	None	-	-	-	13.1	14.9	15	20
									E08	9	1	8.7	18.4	20.6	20	25
									E15	15	2	14.4	25.5	27.8	30	30
									E20	20	2	19.2	31.5	33.8	35	35
061 (5)	208-3-60	16	156.4	25	1.65	5	5.5	20	None	-	-	-	38.3	43.8	50	50
									E06	4.5	1	12.5	38.3	43.8	50	50
									E08	6.8	1	18.9	42.4	49.3	50	50
									E15	11.3	2	31.4	58	64.9	60	70
									E20	15	2	41.6	70.8	77.6	80	80
									E23	18	2	50	81.3	88.1	90	90
	230-3-60	16	156.4	25	1.65	5	5.5	20	None	-	-	-	38.3	43.8	50	50
									E06	6	1	14.4	38.3	43.8	50	50
									E08	9	1	21.7	45.9	52.8	50	60
									E15	15	2	36.1	63.9	70.8	70	80
									E20	20	2	48.1	78.9	85.8	80	90
									E23	24	2	57.7	90.9	97.8	100	100
	460-3-60	7.7	69	12	1.1	2.5	2.2	20	None	-	-	-	19.3	21.5	25	25
									E06	6	1	7.2	19.3	21.5	25	25
									E08	9	1	10.8	22.9	25.6	25	30
									E15	15	2	18	31.9	34.6	35	35
									E20	20	2	24.1	39.5	42.3	40	45
									E23	24	2	28.9	45.5	48.3	50	50
	575-3-60	6.4	47.8	10	0.65	2	1.8	20	None	-	-	-	15.3	17.1	20	20
									E08	9	1	8.7	18.4	20.6	20	25
									E15	15	2	14.4	25.5	27.8	30	30
									E20	20	2	19.2	31.5	33.8	35	35
									E23	24	2	23.1	36.4	38.6	40	40

Table 13: KJ037-061 hi static indoor blower - with powered convenience outlet

Size (ton)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA (A)	MCA w/Pwr Exh (A)	Max Fuse / Breaker Size (A)	Max Fuse/ Breaker Size w/ Pwr Exh (A)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
037 (3)	208-3-60	12.8	97.5	20	1.65	5	5.5	20	None	-	-	-	32.7	38.2	45	50
									E03	2.3	1	6.4	32.7	38.2	45	50
									E06	4.5	1	12.5	34.4	41.3	45	50
									E08	6.8	1	18.9	42.4	49.3	45	50
									E15	11.3	2	31.4	58	64.9	60	70
	230-3-60	12.8	97.5	20	1.65	5	5.5	20	None	-	-	-	32.7	38.2	45	50
									E03	3	1	7.2	32.7	38.2	45	50
									E06	6	1	14.4	36.8	43.6	45	50
									E08	9	1	21.7	45.9	52.8	50	60
									E15	15	2	36.1	63.9	70.8	70	80
	460-3-60	5.1	44.3	8	1.1	2.5	2.2	20	None	-	-	-	15	17.2	20	20
									E03	3	1	3.6	15	17.2	20	20
									E06	6	1	7.2	18.4	21.1	20	25
									E08	9	1	10.8	22.9	25.6	25	30
									E15	15	2	18	31.9	34.6	35	35
	575-3-60	4.5	27.1	7	0.65	2	1.8	20	None	-	-	-	12.3	14.1	15	15
									E08	9	1	8.7	18.4	20.6	20	25
									E15	15	2	14.4	25.5	27.8	30	30
049 (4)	208-3-60	12.2	120.4	19	1.65	5	5.5	20	None	-	-	-	32	37.5	40	45
									E06	4.5	1	12.5	34.4	41.3	40	45
									E08	6.8	1	18.9	42.4	49.3	45	50
									E15	11.3	2	31.4	58	64.9	60	70
									E20	15	2	41.6	70.8	77.6	80	80
	230-3-60	12.2	120.4	19	1.65	5	5.5	20	None	-	-	-	32	37.5	40	45
									E06	6	1	14.4	36.8	43.6	40	45
									E08	9	1	21.7	45.9	52.8	50	60
									E15	15	2	36.1	63.9	70.8	70	80
									E20	20	2	48.1	78.9	85.8	80	90
	460-3-60	6.4	50	10	1.1	2.5	2.2	20	None	-	-	-	16.6	18.8	20	25
									E06	6	1	7.2	18.4	21.1	20	25
									E08	9	1	10.8	22.9	25.6	25	30
									E15	15	2	18	31.9	34.6	35	35
									E20	20	2	24.1	39.5	42.3	40	45
	575-3-60	5.1	41	8	0.65	2	1.8	20	None	-	-	-	13.1	14.9	15	20
									E08	9	1	8.7	18.4	20.6	20	25
									E15	15	2	14.4	25.5	27.8	30	30
									E20	20	2	19.2	31.5	33.8	35	35

Table 13: KJ037-061 hi static indoor blower - with powered convenience outlet

Size (ton)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA (A)	MCA w/Pwr Exh (A)	Max Fuse / Breaker Size (A)	Max Fuse/ Breaker Size w/ Pwr Exh (A)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
061 (5)	208-3-60	16	156.4	25	1.65	6.3	5.5	20	None	-	-	-	39.6	45.1	50	60
									E06	4.5	1	12.5	39.6	45.1	50	60
									E08	6.8	1	18.9	44	50.9	50	60
									E15	11.3	2	31.4	59.6	66.5	60	70
									E20	15	2	41.6	72.4	79.3	80	80
									E23	18	2	50	82.9	89.8	90	90
	230-3-60	16	156.4	25	1.65	6.3	5.5	20	None	-	-	-	39.6	45.1	50	60
									E06	6	1	14.4	39.6	45.3	50	60
									E08	9	1	21.7	47.5	54.4	50	60
									E15	15	2	36.1	65.5	72.4	70	80
									E20	20	2	48.1	80.5	87.4	90	90
									E23	24	2	57.7	92.5	99.4	100	100
	460-3-60	7.7	69	12	1.1	3.15	2.2	20	None	-	-	-	20	22.2	25	25
									E06	6	1	7.2	20	22.2	25	25
									E08	9	1	10.8	23.7	26.4	25	30
									E15	15	2	18	32.7	35.4	35	40
									E20	20	2	24.1	40.3	43.1	45	45
									E23	24	2	28.9	46.3	49.1	50	50
	575-3-60	6.4	47.8	10	0.65	2.4	1.8	20	None	-	-	-	15.7	17.5	20	20
									E08	9	1	8.7	18.9	21.1	20	25
									E15	15	2	14.4	26	28.3	30	30
									E20	20	2	19.2	32	34.3	35	35
									E23	24	2	23.1	36.9	39.1	40	40

Physical data

Table 14: KJ037-061 gas heat physical data

Component	Models							
	KJ037		KJ049			KJ061		
Nominal tonnage	**3.0**		**4.0**			**5.0**		
Gross Capacity @ AHRI A point (MBh)	36,800		50,000			64,000		
AHRI net capacity (MBh)	35,000		48,000			60,000		
EER2	12.5		12.3			12.5		
SEER2	14.7		14.7			14.7		
CFM	1200		1600			2000		
System power (KW)	2.8		3.9			4.80		
Refrigerant type	R-454B		R-454B			R-454B		
Refrigerant charge (lb-oz)								
System 1	5-6		7-6			7-2		
System 2	-		-			-		
Refrigerant charge (lb-oz) Magna Dry option	6-2		7-12			7-10		
AHRI heating performance								
Heating model	N06	N08	N06	N08	N12	N08	N12	N16
Heat input (K Btu)	60	80	60	80	120	80	120	160
Heat output (K Btu)	49	65	49	65	97	65	97	130
AFUE %	-		-		-	-		-
Steady state efficiency (%)	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
No. burners	4	4	4	4	6	4	6	8
No. stages	2[1]	2[2]	2[1]	2[2]	2[2]	2[2]	2[2]	2[2]
Temperature rise range (°F)	20-50°F	25-65°F	20-50°F	25-65°F	35-70°F	25-65°F	35-70°F	45-75°F
Gas piping connection (in.)	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4
Dimensions (in.)								
Length	89		89			89		
Width	59		59			59		
Height	42		42			42		
Operating weight (lb)	719		748			765		
Operating weight (lb) with Magna Dry	785		800			830		
Compressors[3]								
Type	Scroll		Scroll			Scroll		
Quantity	1		1			1		
Unit capacity steps (%)	100		100			100		
Condenser coil data								
Face area (sq ft)	18.5		23.8			23.8		
Rows	1		1			1		
Fins per in.	23		23			23		
Tube diameter (in./MM)	.71/18		.71/18			.71/18		
Circuitry Type	2-pass Microchannel		2-pass Microchannel			2-pass Microchannel		
Evaporator coil data								
Face area (sq ft)	7.9		23.8			10.5		
Rows	3		3			3		
Fins per in.	15		15			15		
Tube diameter	0.375		0.375			0.375		

Table 14: KJ037-061 gas heat physical data

Component	Models							
	KJ037		KJ049			KJ061		
Nominal tonnage	**3.0**		**4.0**			**5.0**		
Refrigerant control	TXV		TXV			TXV		
Reheat option coil data								
Face area (sq ft)	6.7		7.8			7.8		
Rows	1		1			1		
Fins per in.	13		13			13		
Tube diameter	3/8		3/8			3/8		
Condenser fan data								
Quantity of fans	1		1			2		
Fan diameter (in.)	24		24			24		
Type	Prop		Prop			Prop		
Drive type	Direct		Direct			Direct		
Quantity of motors	1		1			2		
Motor HP each	1/3		1/3			1/3		
No. speeds	1		1			1		
RPM	850		850			850		
Total CFM	3200		3700			7400		
Belt drive evap fan data								
Quantity	1		1			1		
Fan size (in.)	12 x 9		12 x 9			12 x 9		
Type	Centrifugal		Centrifugal			Centrifugal		
Motor sheave	1VM34	1VL44	1VM34		1VL44	1VL40		1VP56
Blower sheave	AK69	AK69	AK56		AK56	AK61		AK74
Belt	A47	A47	A47		A47	A47		A51
Motor HP each	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2		1-1/2	1-1/2		2
RPM	1725	1725	1725		1725	1725		1725
Frame size	56	56	56		56	56		56
Filters								
Quantity - size	3 - (24 x 16 x 2)		4 - (24 x 16 x 2)			4 - (24 x 16 x 2)		

1. First Stage Capacity is 75% of Full Capacity.
2. First Stage Capacity is 70% of Full Capacity.
3. KJ037, KJ049 and KJ061 have crankcase heaters standard.

Optional electric heat

The factory-installed heaters are wired for single point power supply. Power supply need only be brought into the single point terminal block.

These CSA approved heaters are located within the central compartment of the unit with the heater elements extending in to the supply air chamber.

Fuses are supplied, where required, by the factory. Some kW sizes require fuses and others do not. refer to Table 15 for minimum CFM limitations and to Electrical data for electrical data.

Table 15: Electric heat minimum supply air

Size (ton)	Model	Voltage	Minimum supply air (CFM)					
			Heater kW					
			3	6	9	15	20	24
037(3)	KJ	208/230-3-60	960	960	1020	1000	-	-
		460-3-60	980	960	960	960	-	-
		600-3-60	-	-	960	960	-	-
049(4)	KJ	208/230-3-60	-	1280	1420	1400	1400	-
		460-3-60	-	1400	1400	1400	1400	-
		600-3-60	-	-	1400	1400	1400	-
061(5)	KJ	208/230-3-60	-	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
		460-3-60	-	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
		600-3-60	-	-	1600	1600	1600	1600

Optional gas heat

These gas-fired heaters have aluminized-steel or optional stainless steel, tubular heat exchangers with spark ignition.

Gas piping

Proper sizing of gas piping depends on the cubic feet per hour of gas flow required, specific gravity of the gas and the length of run. *National Fuel Gas Code Z223.1* (in U.S.A.) or the current Gas Installation Codes CSA-B149.1 (in Canada) should be followed in all cases unless superseded by local codes or gas utility requirements. Refer to the Pipe Sizing Table 16. The heating value of the gas may differ with locality. The value should be checked with the local gas utility.

Figure 25: Side Entry Gas Piping

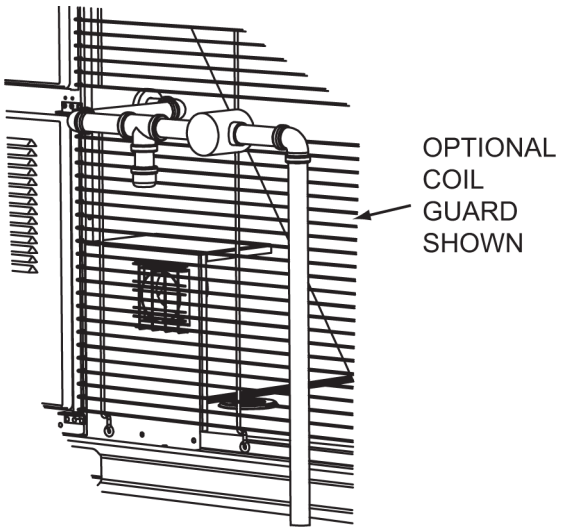


Figure 26: Bottom entry gas piping

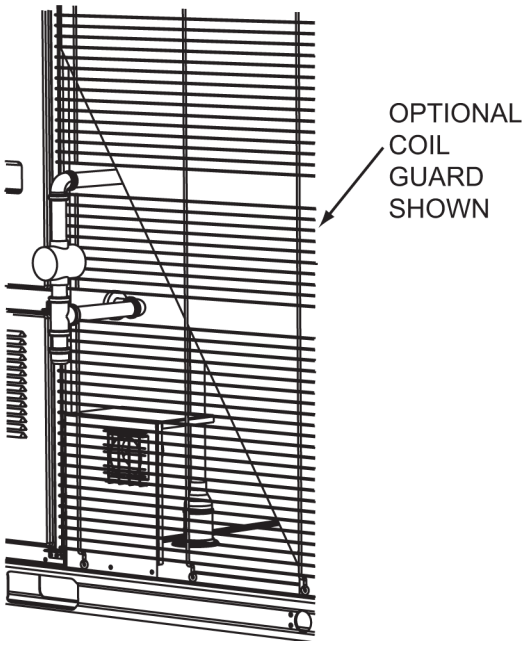


Table 16: Gas pipe sizing - capacity of pipe

Length of pipe (ft)	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.
10	278	520	1050
20	190	350	730
30	152	285	590
40	130	245	500
50	115	215	440
60	105	195	400
70	96	180	370
80	90	170	350
90	84	160	320
100	79	150	305

ⓘ **Note:** Maximum capacity of pipe in cubic feet of gas per hour based upon a pressure drop of 0.3 in. W.C. and 0.6 specific gravity gas.

ⓘ **Note:** There may be a local gas utility requirement specifying a minimum diameter for gas piping. All units require a 3/4 in. pipe connection at the entrance fitting. Line should not be sized smaller than the entrance fitting size.

Table 17: Gas heat minimum supply air

Size (ton)	Model	Heat size	Supply air (CFM)	
			Heating	
			Min	Max
037 (3)	KJ	N06	900	1500
		N08	920	1500
049 (4)	KJ	N06	900	2000
		N08	920	2000
		N12	1290	2000
061 (5)	KJ	N08	920	2500
		N12	1290	2500
		N16	1600	2500

Gas connection

The gas supply line can be routed within the space and roof curb, exiting through the unit's basepan. See Figure 8 and Figure 11 for the gas piping inlet location. Typical supply piping arrangements are shown in Figure 25 and Figure 26.

Gas piping recommendations:

1. A drip leg and a ground joint union must be installed in the gas piping.
2. Where required by local codes, a manual shut-off valve must be installed outside of the unit.
3. Use wrought iron or steel pipe for all gas lines. Pipe dope should be applied sparingly to male threads only.

⚠ WARNING

Natural gas may contain some propane. Propane is an excellent solvent and will quickly dissolve white lead and most standard commercial compounds. A special pipe dope must be used when assembling wrought iron or steel pipe. Shellac based compounds such as Gaskolac or Stalastic, and compounds such as Rectorseal #5, Clydes's or John Crane may be used.

4. All piping should be cleaned of dirt and scale by hammering on the outside of the pipe and blowing out loose particles. Before initial start-up, be sure that all gas lines external to the unit have been purged of air.
5. The gas supply should be a separate line and installed in accordance with all safety codes as prescribed under Limitations.
6. A 1/8 in. NPT plugged tapping, accessible for test gage connection, must be installed immediately upstream of the gas supply connection to the unit.
7. After the gas connections have been completed, open the main shut-off valve admitting *normal gas pressure* to the mains. *Check all joints for leaks with soap solution or other material suitable for the purpose.* **NEVER USE A FLAME.**

⚠ WARNING

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDFailure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

⚠ CAUTION

The furnace and its individual shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing at pressures in excess of 1/2 PSIG.Pressures greater than 1/2 PSIG will cause gas valve damage resulting in a hazardous condition. If it is subjected to a pressure greater than 1/2 PSIG, the gas valve must be replaced.The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures equal to or less than 1/2 PSIG.

⚠ WARNING

Threaded joints should be coated with a sealing compound that is resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gases. **Do not use Teflon tape.**

Propane units, tanks and piping

All gas heat units are shipped from the factory equipped for natural gas use only. The unit may be converted in the field for use with propane gas with an accessory kit.

All propane gas equipment must conform to the safety standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

For satisfactory operation, propane gas pressure must be at the proper inlet pressure at the unit under full load. See the conversion kit instructions for minimum and maximum supply inlet pressure. Maintaining proper gas pressure depends on three main factors:

1. The vaporization rate which depends on the temperature of the liquid and the “wetted surface” area of the containers.
2. The correct pressure regulation. Two-stage regulation is recommended.
3. The pressure drop in the lines between regulators and between the second stage regulator and the appliance. Pipe size required will depend on the length of the pipe run and the total load of all appliances.

Complete information regarding tank sizing for vaporization, recommended regulator settings, and pipe sizing is available from most regulator manufacturers and propane gas suppliers.

⚠ WARNING

Propane gas is an excellent solvent and will quickly dissolve white lead and most standard commercial compounds. A special pipe dope must be used when assembling wrought iron or steel pipe for propane. Shellac base compounds such as Gaskolac or Stalastic, and compounds such as Rectorseal #5, Clyde’s, or John Crane may be used.

Check all connections for leaks when piping is completed using a soap solution. **NEVER USE A FLAME.**

⚠ WARNING

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDFailure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Vent and combustion air

Venting slots in the heating compartment access panel remove the need for a combustion air hood. The gas heat flue exhaust is routed through factory installed exhaust piping with screen. If necessary, a flue exhaust extension may be installed at the point of installation.

Options/accessories

Electric heat

Electric heaters are available as factory-installed options or field-installed accessories. Refer to electric heat instructions for installation. These heaters mount in the heat compartment with the heating elements extending into the supply air chamber. All electric heaters are fused and intended for use with single point power supply.

Smoke detectors

⚠ WARNING

The use of duct smoke detectors have specific limitations as established by the National Fire Protection Association. Duct smoke detectors are; NOT a substitute for an open area smoke detector, NOT a substitute for early warning detection, and NOT a replacement for a building's regular fire detection system. Refer to NFPA Code 72 and Standard 90A for additional information.

The factory-installed smoke detector will shut down operation of the unit by interrupting power to the UCB when smoke is detected within its mounting compartment. The smoke detector option is available for both supply and/or return air configurations. Be aware that the supply air configuration has the sensor component mounted in the blower section, with its control module mounted in the return air compartment.

⚠ WARNING

Factory-installed smoke detectors may be subjected to extreme temperatures during "off" times due to outside air infiltration. These smoke detectors have an operational limit of -4°F to 158°F. Smoke detectors installed in areas that could be outside this range will have to be relocated to prevent false alarms.

⚠ WARNING

To assure adequate airflow reaches the smoke detector's sensor, make sure that the holes of the sampling tube face into the air stream, and that the far-end of the sampling tube is sealed with the plastic end cap.In addition, the unit's supply airflow must be adjusted to provide a pressure differential across the smoke detector's sampling and exhaust ports of at least 0.01 inches of water and no more than 1.11 inches of water, as measured by a manometer.

The detector must be tested and maintained on a regular basis according to NFPA 72 requirements and cleaned at least once a year. For specific troubleshooting and maintenance procedures, please refer to the smoke detector's installation instructions which accompanies the unit.

Motorized outdoor damper

The Motorized Outdoor Damper can be a factory installed option or a field installed accessory. If factory installed, refer to the instructions included with the outdoor air hood to complete the assembly. Field installed Motorized Outdoor Damper accessories include complete instructions for installation.

Economizer

The Economizer can be a factory installed option or a field installed accessory. If factory installed, refer to the instructions included with the outdoor air hood to complete the assembly. Field installed Economizer accessories include complete instructions for installation.

There are two Economizer options:

1. Down Flow, End Return Horizontal applications which include Fresh Air Hood, Exhaust Hood with Barometric Relief.
2. Horizontal Flow application (Field Installed Kit Only) that requires the purchase of a barometric relief hood.

ⓘ **Note:** With the Down Flow, End Return Horizontal application it is required to save the two Side Panels for the economizer hood tops (See Figure 21).

Power exhaust

The Power Exhaust can be a factory installed option or a field installed accessory. If factory installed, refer to the instructions included with the outdoor air hood to complete the assembly. Field installed Power Exhaust accessories include complete instructions for installation.

The Power Exhaust factory installed option is for Down Flow application only.

There are two field installed Power Exhaust accessories:

1. Down Flow application.
2. Horizontal Flow application that requires the purchase of a barometric relief hood.

Condensate overflow switch

Factory- or field-installed option.

Mounted to the unit drain pan, the condensate overflow switch is a float switch that monitors the level of water in the drain pan to shut down unit operation and prevent drain pan overflow within the unit.

VFD Shaft Grounding Device

Factory- or field-installed option.

Available on units with a VFD, the shaft grounding device helps prevent electrical bearing fluting damage to the blower motor shaft by safely diverting harmful shaft voltages and bearing currents to ground, increasing the motor longevity.

Rain hood

All of the hood components, including the filters, the gasketing and the hardware for assembling, are packaged and located between the condenser coil section and the main unit cabinet, if the unit has factory installed options. If field installed accessories are being installed all parts necessary for the installation comes in the accessory.

Economizer sequences

Several functions can drive the economizer, including: minimum position, free cooling, economizer loading, and minimum outdoor air supply.

Economizer minimum position

The economizer minimum position is set during occupied mode when outside air is not suitable for free cooling. The position of the damper is set proportionally between the "Economizer Minimum Position and the Economizer Minimum Position Low Speed Fan" set points, in relationship to the VFD output percentage. On a constant volume single speed supply fan system both set-points should be set to the same value.

Free cooling

Four types of free cooling options are available: dry bulb changeover, single enthalpy, dual enthalpy changeover, and Auto.

Dry bulb changeover

For dry bulb economizer operation, the outside air is suitable for free cooling if the outside air temperature is 1°F below the Economizer OAT Enable Setpoint **and** 1°F below the Return Air Temperature.

Free cooling is no longer available if the outside air temperature rises above **either** the Economizer OAT Enable setpoint **or** the return air temperature.

Single enthalpy changeover

For single enthalpy economizer operation, the outside air is suitable for free cooling if the outside air enthalpy is at least 1 BTU/lb below the Economizer Outside Air Enthalpy Setpoint

and the outside air temperature is no greater than the RAT plus 9°F.

If the outside air temperature rises above the RAT plus 10°F, free cooling is no longer available. The outside air temperature must drop to no greater than RAT plus 9°F to enter free cooling again.

Free cooling is no longer available if the outside air enthalpy rises above the Economizer Outside Air Enthalpy Setpoint.

Dual enthalpy changeover

For dual enthalpy economizer operation, the outside air enthalpy must be lower than the return air enthalpy by 1 btu/lb AND the outside air temperature is no greater than the RAT plus 9°F.

Auto

The control determines the type of free cooling changeover based on which sensors are present and reliable. Conditions include:

- Return and outside air dry bulb = dry bulb changeover
- Return and outside air dry bulb and outside air humidity = single enthalpy
- Return and outside air dry bulb and return and outside air humidity = dual enthalpy
- If either the return or outside air dry bulb sensors are unreliable, free cooling is not available

Free cooling operation

When the control determines that the outside air is suitable, the first stage of cooling will always be free cooling.

Thermostat

In free cooling, with a thermostat input to Y1, the dampers modulate to control the supply air temperature to the Economizer Setpoint +/- 1°F (default 55°F).

If the thermostat provides an input to Y2 **and** the parameter Compressors Off in Free Cooling is turned OFF a compressor output energizes. The economizer dampers continue to modulate to control the supply air temperature to the Economizer Setpoint.

If the supply air temperature cannot be maintained within 5°F of the economizer setpoint, the first stage compressor (C1) will be turned on. Second stage compressor (C2) will be added as needed to keep the supply air temperature within the 5°F of the economizer setpoint.

Sensor

In free cooling, with a demand from the zone/return sensor for the first stage of cooling, the dampers modulate to control the supply air temperature to the Economizer Setpoint +/- 1°F.

If the economizer output is at 100% **and** the SAT is greater than the Economizer setpoint + 1°F, the control starts a 12-minute timer to energize a compressor output.

If at any time the economizer output drops below 100% the timer stops and resets when the economizer output returns to 100%.

Once a compressor output is turned ON, the economizer dampers continue to modulate to control the supply air temperature to the Economizer Setpoint.

At no time will a compressor output be turned ON if the economizer output is less than 100%, even if the differential between zone (or return) temperature and the current cooling setpoint is great enough to demand more than one stage of cooling.

If the economizer output goes to minimum position **and** the SAT is less than Economizer Setpoint -1°F, the control starts a 12-minute timer to de-energize a compressor output.

If at any time the economizer output goes above the minimum position the timer stops and resets when the economizer output returns to minimum position.

If the demand for cooling from the space/return is satisfied, the economizer output will modulate to minimum position and the compressor outputs will be de-energized as long as their minimum run timers have expired.

Power Exhaust

Setpoints

1. Economizer Enable ON
2. Power Exhaust Enable ON
3. Modulating Power Exhaust OFF
4. Exhaust VFD Installed OFF
5. Building Pressure Sensor Enabled OFF
6. Econo Damper Position For Exh Fan ON Percent
7. Econo Damper Position For Exh Fan OFF Percent

Inputs

No inputs are present for non-modulating power exhaust.

Outputs

1. 2-10 VDC from ECON on Economizer Expansion module
2. VAC from EX-FAN to energize exhaust fan on Economizer Expansion module

Operation

Operation details include:

1. Compares economizer output to the Economizer Damper Position For Exhaust Fan On and OFF.
2. Energizes exhaust fan when economizer output is above Economizer Damper Position For Exhaust Fan On.
3. De-energizes exhaust fan when economizer output is below the Economizer Damper Position for Exhaust Fan OFF

Smart Equipment Control Board

Figure 27: SE-ECO1001-0 Economizer Controller

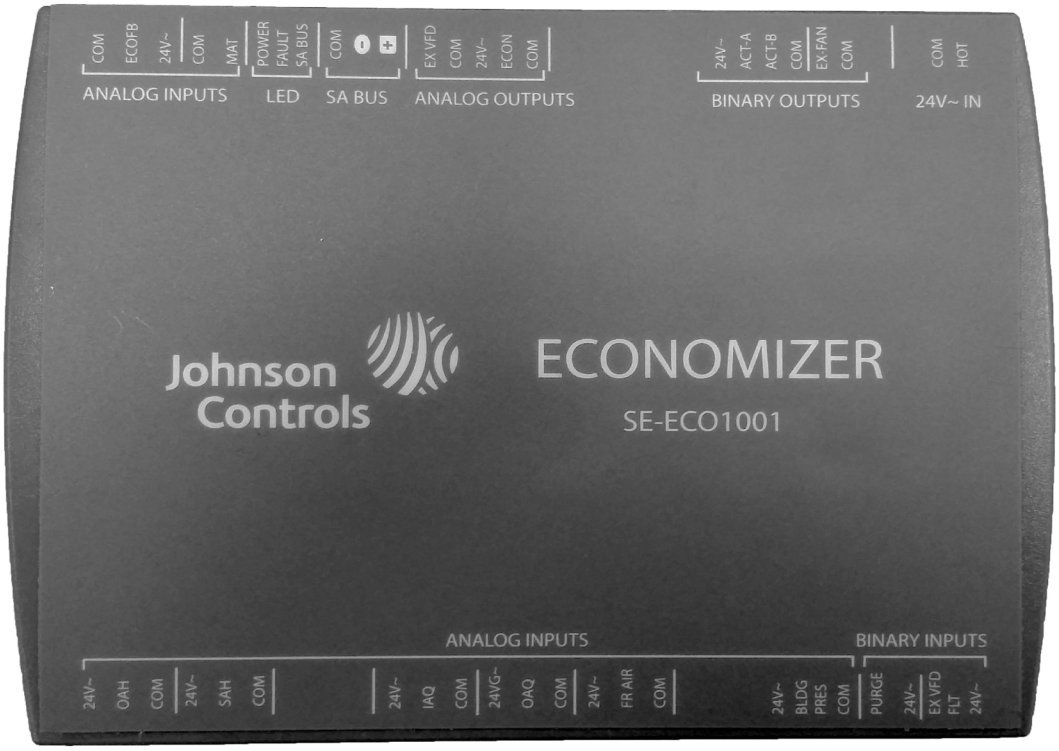


Table 18: Smart Equipment Economizer Board Details

Board label	Cover label	Description	Function and comments
		Directional orientation: viewed with the center text of the cover label upright	
		ANALOG INPUTS Terminal at left on upper edge of economizer board	
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for economizer actuator position feedback	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
IN2	ECOFB	0-10 VDC positive input from Economizer actuator position Feedback	EconDampPos parameter reports input status (0-100%). Used to meet Cali. Title 24 requirements for economizer actuator position feedback
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for economizer actuator position feedback	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
C	COM	Mixed Air Temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	MAT parameter reports input status (°F/°C), 3.65 VDC reading MAT (+) to COM (–) with open circuit. Read-only use in current control revision.
IN1	MAT		
		LEDs at left on upper edge of economizer board	
POWER	POWER	Green UCB power indicator	Lit indicates 24 VAC is present at 24V~ IN COM and HOT pins
FAULT	FAULT	Red networking error and firmware error indicator	1/10th second on/off flashing indicates a networking error (polarity, addressing, etc.) or a firmware error (likely correctable with re-loading from USB flash drive)
SA BUS	SA BUS	Green UCB SA bus communication transmission indicator	Lit/flickering indicates UCB-to-economizer board SA bus communication is currently active, off indicates the economizer board is awaiting SA bus communication
		SA BUS[1] Pin connections at left on upper edge of economizer board	

Table 18: Smart Equipment Economizer Board Details

Board label	Cover label	Description	Function and comments
		Directional orientation: viewed with the center text of the cover label upright	
C	COM	Common for SA BUS power and communication circuits	EconCtrlr parameter reports UCB-to-economizer board SA bus communication status. Negative of the SA BUS communication circuit to the UCB. Through the unit wiring harness, may continue on to the 4-stage board and/or fault detection & diagnostics board
–	–	Communication for SA BUS devices	EconCtrlr parameter reports UCB-to-economizer board SA BUS communication status. Positive of the VDC (typically, a fluctuating 1.5 to 3.5 volts reading to C; at least 0.25 volts lower than +) SA BUS communication circuit to the UCB. Through the unit wiring harness, may continue on to the 4-stage board and/or fault detection & diagnostics board
+	+	Communication for SA BUS devices	EconCtrlr parameter reports UCB-to-economizer board SA BUS communication status. Positive of the VDC (typically, a fluctuating 1.5 to 3.5 volts reading to C; at least 0.25 volts higher than –) SA BUS communication circuit to the UCB. Through the unit wiring harness, may continue on to the 4-stage board and/or fault detection & diagnostics board
		ANALOG OUTPUTS Pin at center on upper edge of economizer board	
J4	EX VFD	2-10 VDC positive output for the modulating power Exhaust fan Variable Frequency Drive/ discharge damper modulating power exhaust actuator	ExFanVFD parameter reports output status (0-100%) when ExFType selection is Variable Frequency Fan; EAD-O parameter reports output status (0-100%) when ExFType selection is Modulating Damper. Used to ramp the power exhaust fan VFD/ position the discharge damper actuator.
	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for the power exhaust variable frequency drive/ discharge damper modulating power exhaust actuator	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the discharge damper modulating power exhaust actuator and economizer actuator	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
	ECON	2-10 VDC output for the Economizer actuator	Econ parameter reports output status (0-100%). Used to position the economizer actuator for minimum position, free cooling, demand ventilation, cooling economizer loading and purge functions
	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for economizer actuator	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
		BINARY OUTPUTS Pin at right on upper edge of economizer board	
J3	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for an incremental (floating control) economizer actuator	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
	ACT-A	24 VAC hot outputs to position an incremental (floating control) economizer actuator	Unused in current control revision
	ACT-B	24 VAC return	Unused in current control revision
	COM	24 VAC common for an incremental (floating control) economizer actuator	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
	EX-FAN	24 VAC hot output to energize power exhaust fan contactor coil/VFD enable relay coil	ExFan parameter reports output status (Off-On) when ExFType selection is Non-Modulating, Modulating Damper or Variable Frequency Fan. Used to turn on/enable the power exhaust fan motor.
	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for economizer actuator	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
		24V~ IN Pin connections at right on upper edge of economizer board	

Table 18: Smart Equipment Economizer Board Details

Board label	Cover label	Description	Function and comments
		Directional orientation: viewed with the center text of the cover label upright	
C	COM	24 VAC transformer Common referenced to cabinet ground	24 VAC common connection to power the economizer board. Connects through circuit traces to C/COM terminals and pins distributed on the economizer board.
R	HOT	24 VAC transformer HOT	24 VAC hot connection to power the economizer board. Connects through circuit traces to R/24V~ terminals and pins distributed on the economizer board.
		ANALOG INPUTS Terminal on lower edge of economizer board	
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the outdoor air humidity sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
IN3	OAH	0-10 VDC positive input from the Outdoor Air Humidity sensor	OAH parameter reports input status (0-100%H). Used in outdoor air enthalpy calculation for dual enthalpy economizer free cooling changeover.
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for the outdoor air humidity sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the supply air humidity sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
IN4	SAH	0-10 VDC positive input from the Supply Air Humidity sensor	SAH parameter reports input status (0-100%H). Unused in current control revision.
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for the supply air humidity sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the indoor air quality sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
IN5	IAQ	0-10 VDC positive input from the Indoor Air Quality sensor	IAQRange parameter sets the CO2 parts per million measured by the indoor air quality sensor when it outputs 10 VDC; IAQ parameter reports input status (0-5000ppm). Used for demand ventilation functions if the NetIAQ parameter indicates ?Unrel.
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for the indoor air quality sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the outdoor air quality sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
IN6	OAQ	0-10 VDC positive input from the Outdoor Air Quality sensor	OAQRange parameter sets the CO2 parts per million measured by the outdoor air quality sensor when it outputs 10 VDC; OAQ parameter reports input status (0-5000ppm). Used for demand ventilation function when DVent-Mode selection is Diff between IAQ and OAQ and the NetOAQ parameter indicates ?Unrel.
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for the outdoor air quality sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the air monitoring station sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
IN7	FR AIR	0-10 VDC positive input from the air monitoring station sensor	MOA-Range parameter sets the cubic feet per minute/liters per second measured by the air monitoring station sensor when it outputs 10 VDC; Fr Air parameter reports input status (0-50000CFM/23595lps). Used for economizer minimum position reset in speed-controlled indoor blower applications.
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-10 VDC negative for the air monitoring station sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
R	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the building pressure sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT

Table 18: Smart Equipment Economizer Board Details

Board label	Cover label	Description	Function and comments
		Directional orientation: viewed with the center text of the cover label upright	
IN8	BLDG PRES	0-5 VDC positive input from the Building Pressure sensor	BldgPres parameter reports input status (-.250-.250"/ w/-.062-.062kPa). Used for modulating power exhaust functions when ExFType selection is Modulating Damper or Variable Frequency Fan.
C	COM	24 VAC common/0-5 VDC negative for the building pressure sensor	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin COM
		BINARY INPUTS at right on lower edge of economizer board	
IN9	PURGE	24 VAC hot input from the PURGE dry contact	Purge parameter reports input status (False with 0 VAC input-True with 24 VAC input). When Purge status is True, heating and cooling operation is prevented, the indoor blower and power exhaust fan operate, the economizer actuator is positioned to 100%.
	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the purge dry contact	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT
IN10	EX VFD FLT	24 VAC hot input from the power Exhaust Variable Frequency Drive Fault contact	ExFanVFDFlt parameter reports input status (Normal with 0 VAC input-Alarm with 24 VAC input) when ExFType selection is Variable Frequency Fan. When ExFanVFDFlt status is Alarm, EX-FAN fan output is prevented.
	24V~	24 VAC hot supplied for the power exhaust variable frequency drive fault contact	Connects through circuit trace to 24V~ IN pin HOT

1 When wiring unit and other devices using the SA Bus and FC Bus, see Table 43.

Indoor air quality - IAQ

Indoor Air Quality (indoor sensor input): The Indoor Air Quality sensor is connected to the economizer board through the IAQ analog input terminal and the associated COM and 24V~ inputs on the economizer board. Terminal IAQ accepts a 0 to +10 Vdc signal with respect to the (IAQ) terminal. When the signal is below its set point, the actuator is allowed to modulate normally in accordance with the enthalpy and mixed air sensor inputs. When the IAQ signal exceeds its set point setting, and there is no call for free cooling, the actuator is proportionately modulated from the 0 to 10 Vdc signal, with 0 Vdc corresponding to full closed and 10 Vdc corresponding to full open. When there is no call for free cooling, the damper position is limited by the IAQ Max damper position setting. When the signal exceeds its set point (Demand Control Ventilation Set Point) setting and there is a call for free cooling, the actuator modulates from the minimum position to the full open position based on the highest call from either the mixed air sensor input or the IAQ voltage input.

- Optional CO2 Space Sensor Kit Part #2AQ04700524
- Optional CO2 Sensor Kit Part #2AQ04700624

Phasing

KJ037-061 units are properly phased at the factory. Check for proper compressor rotation. If the blower or compressors rotate in the wrong direction at start-up, the electrical connection to the unit is misphased. Change the phasing of the **Field Line Connection at the factory or field supplied disconnect** to obtain proper rotation. (Scroll compressors operate in only one direction. If the scroll is drawing low amperage, has similar suction and discharge pressures, or producing a high noise level, the scroll is misphased.)

⚠ CAUTION

Scroll compressors require proper rotation to operate correctly. Units are properly phased at the factory. Do not change the internal wiring to make the blower condenser fans, or compressor rotate correctly.

Blower rotation

Check for proper supply air blower rotation. If the blower is rotating backwards, the line voltage at the unit point of power connection is misphased. See Phasing.

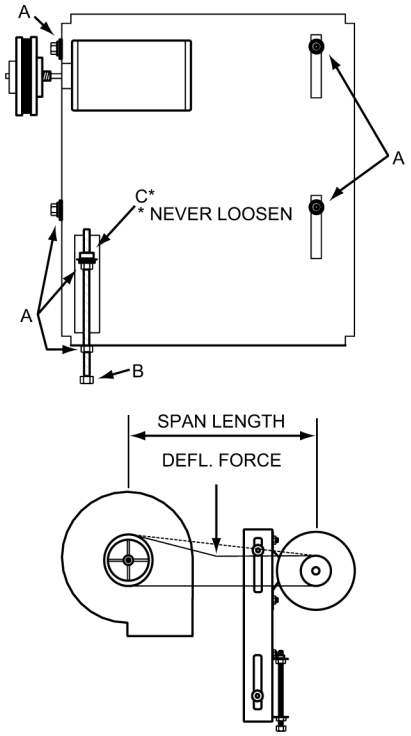
Table 19: Supply air limitations

Unit size (ton)	Minimum	Maximum
037 (3.0)	900	1500
049 (4.0)	1200	2000
061 (5.0)	1500	2500

Belt tension

The tension on the belt should be adjusted as shown in Figure 28.

Figure 28: Belt Adjustment



CAUTION

Procedure for adjusting belt tension:Loosen six nuts (top and bottom) A.Adjust by turning (B).Never loosen nuts (C).Use belt tension checker to apply a perpendicular force to one belt at the midpoint of the span as shown. Deflection distance of 4mm (5/32 in.) is obtained.To determine the deflection distance from normal position, use a straight edge from sheave to sheave as reference line. The recommended deflection force is as follows:Tension new belts at the max. deflection force recommended for the belt section. Check the belt tension at least two times during the first 24 hours of operation. Any retensioning should fall between the min. and max. deflection force values.After adjusting re-tighten nuts (A).

CFM static pressure and power-altitude and temperature corrections

The information below should be used to assist in application of product when being applied at altitudes at or exceeding 1000 feet above sea level.

The air flow rates listed in the standard blower performance tables are based on standard air at sea level. As the altitude or temperature increases, the density of air decreases.

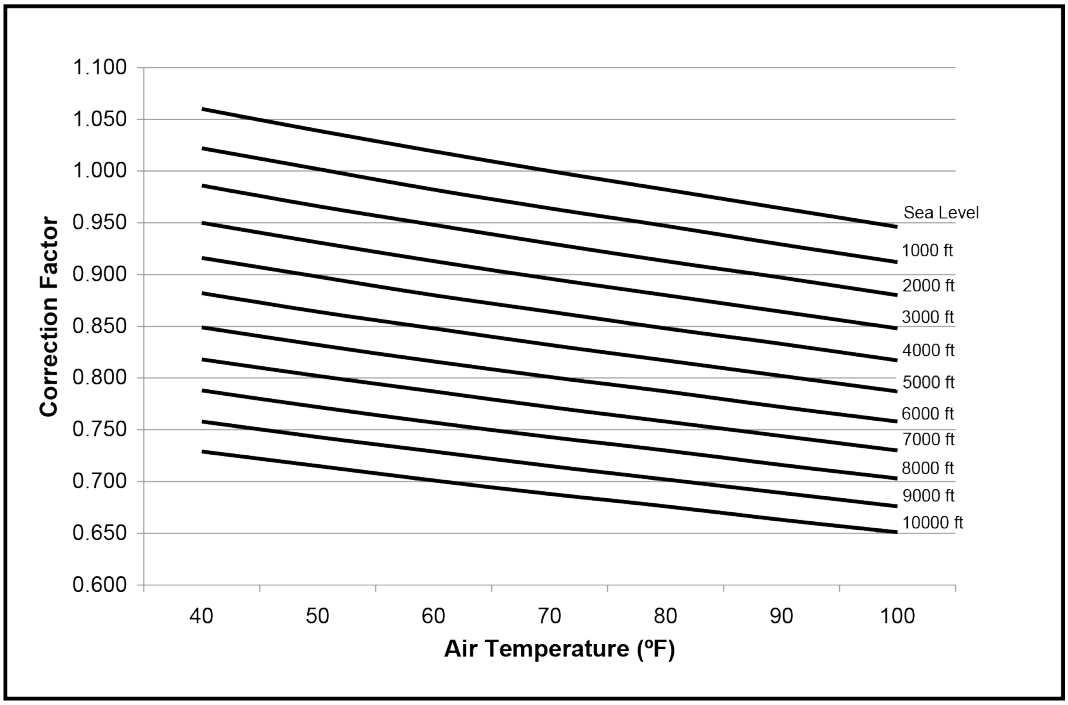
In order to use the indoor blower tables for high altitude applications, certain corrections are necessary.

A centrifugal fan is a constant volume device. This means that, if the rpm remains constant, the CFM delivered is the same regardless of the density of the air. However, since the air at high altitude is less dense, less static pressure will be generated and less power will be required than a similar application at sea level. Air density correction factors are shown in Table 20 and Figure 29.

Table 20: Altitude/temperature correction factors

Air temp.	Altitude (ft)										
	0	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000
40	1.060	1.022	0.986	0.950	0.916	0.882	0.849	0.818	0.788	0.758	0.729
50	1.039	1.002	0.966	0.931	0.898	0.864	0.832	0.802	0.772	0.743	0.715
60	1.019	0.982	0.948	0.913	0.880	0.848	0.816	0.787	0.757	0.729	0.701
70	1.000	0.964	0.930	0.896	0.864	0.832	0.801	0.772	0.743	0.715	0.688
80	0.982	0.947	0.913	0.880	0.848	0.817	0.787	0.758	0.730	0.702	0.676
90	0.964	0.929	0.897	0.864	0.833	0.802	0.772	0.744	0.716	0.689	0.663
100	0.946	0.912	0.880	0.848	0.817	0.787	0.758	0.730	0.703	0.676	0.651

Figure 29: Altitude/temperature correction factors



The examples below will assist in determining the airflow performance of the product at altitude.

Example 1: What are the corrected CFM, static pressure, and BHP at an elevation of 5,000 ft. if the blower performance data is 1,400 CFM, 0.6 IWC and 0.67 BHP?

Solution: At an elevation of 5,000 ft. the indoor blower will still deliver 1,400 CFM if the rpm is unchanged. However, Airflow performance - side duct applicationmust be used to determine the static pressure and BHP. Since no temperature data is given, we will assume an air temperature of 70°F. Table Table 20shows the correction factor to be 0.832.

Corrected static pressure = 0.6 x 0.832 = 0.499 IWC

Corrected BHP = 0.67 x 0.832 = 0.56

Example 2:A system, located at 5,000 feet of elevation, is to deliver 1,400 CFM at a static pressure of 1.5". Use the unit blower tables to select the blower speed and the BHP requirement.

Solution: As in the example above, no temperature information is given so 70°F is assumed.

The 1.5" static pressure given is at an elevation of 5,000 ft. The first step is to convert this static pressure to equivalent sea level conditions.

Sea level static pressure = 0.6 / .832 = 0.72"

Enter the blower table at 1,400 CFM and static pressure of 0.72". The rpm listed will be the same rpm needed at 5,000 ft.

Suppose that the corresponding BHP listed in the table is 0.7. This value must be corrected for elevation.

BHP at 5,000 ft. = 0.7 x .832 = 0.58

Drive selection

1. Determine side or bottom supply duct Application.
2. Determine desired airflow.
3. Calculate or measure the amount of external static pressure.

4. Using the operating point determined from steps 1, 2 & 3, locate this point on the appropriate supply air blower performance table. (Linear interpolation may be necessary.)
5. Noting the RPM and BHP from step 4, locate the appropriate motor and, or drive.
6. Review the BHP compared to the motor options available. Select the appropriate motor and, or drive.
7. Review the RPM range for the motor options available. Select the appropriate drive if multiple drives are available for the chosen motor.
8. Determine turns open to obtain the desired operation point.

Example

1. 2400 CFM
2. 1.6 IWC
3. Using the supply air blower performance table below, the following data point was located: 1230 RPM & 1.62 BHP.
4. Using the RPM selection table below, Size X and Model Y is found.
5. 1.62 BHP exceeds the maximum continuous BHP rating of the 1.5 HP motor. The 2 HP motor is required.
6. 1230 RPM is within the range of the 2 HP drives.
7. Using the 2 HP motor and drive, .5 turns open will achieve 1230 RPM.

Table 21: Example supply air blower performance

Air Flow (CFM)	Available External Static Pressure - IWG																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	1.5 HP and Field Supplied Drive						Standard 1.5 HP and Drive								Hi Static 2 HP and Drive					
2100	759	0.65	819	0.77	881	0.87	943	0.98	1005	1.08	1065	1.18	1121	1.28	1172	1.38	1217	1.48	1254	1.59
2200	778	0.73	838	0.84	900	1.95	962	1.05	1024	1.15	1083	1.25	1139	1.35	1191	1.45	1236	1.56	1273	1.66
2300	797	0.81	857	0.92	919	1.03	981	1.13	1043	1.23	1103	1.33	1159	1.43	1210	1.53	1255	1.64	1292	1.74
2400	817	1.90	877	1.01	939	1.12	1002	1.22	1063	1.32	1123	1.42	1179	1.52	1230	1.62	1275	1.73	1312	1.83

Table 22: Table X: RPM selection

Size (ton)	Model	HP	Max BHP	Motor Sheave	Blower Sheave	6 Turns Open	5 Turns Open	4 Turns Open	3 Turns Open	2 Turns Open	1 Turn Open	Fully Closed
X	Y	1.5	1.73	1VL40	AK61	N/A	787	847	908	968	1029	1089
		2	2.30	1VP56	AK74	N/A	1035	1084	1134	1183	1232	1281

Airflow performance

Airflow performance - side duct application

Table 23: KJ037 (3.0 ton) side duct

Air flow (CFM)	Available external static pressure - IWG																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	Standard 1.5 HP and Drive								Hi Static 1.5 HP and Drive											
900	560	0.29	628	0.35	695	0.42	760	0.51	823	0.61	886	0.72	949	0.82	1011	0.92	1073	1.01	1136	1.09
1000	582	0.29	650	0.34	716	0.42	781	0.51	845	0.61	908	0.71	970	0.82	1032	0.92	1095	1.01	1158	1.08
1100	601	0.30	670	0.35	736	0.43	801	0.52	864	0.62	927	0.72	990	0.83	1052	0.93	1114	1.02	1177	1.09
1200	620	0.32	688	0.37	754	0.45	819	0.54	883	0.64	946	0.74	1008	0.85	1070	0.95	1133	1.04	1196	1.11
1300	638	0.35	706	0.40	772	0.48	837	0.57	901	0.67	964	0.77	1026	0.88	1088	0.98	1151	1.06	1214	1.14
1400	655	0.39	724	0.44	790	0.51	855	0.60	918	0.70	981	0.81	1044	0.91	1106	1.01	1168	1.10	1231	1.18
1500	673	0.43	741	0.48	807	0.56	872	0.65	936	0.75	999	0.85	1061	0.96	1124	1.06	1186	1.15	1249	1.22
															1.5 HP and Field Supplied Drive					

Note:

1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2 in. filters. See Static resistance table for additional applications.
2. See RPM selection table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

Table 24: KJ049 (4.0 ton) side duct

Air flow (CFM)	Available external static pressure - IWG[1]																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	Field Supplied Drive		Standard 1.5 HP and Drive												Hi Static 1.5 HP and Drive					
1200	608	0.25	677	0.34	744	0.44	807	0.54	868	0.64	927	0.74	986	0.84	1043	0.93	1101	1.02	1160	1.10
1300	623	0.28	692	0.37	758	0.47	822	0.57	883	0.67	942	0.77	1001	0.86	1058	0.96	1116	1.04	1175	1.13
1400	637	0.31	706	0.40	772	0.50	836	0.60	897	0.70	956	0.80	1015	0.90	1072	0.99	1130	1.08	1189	1.16
1500	650	0.35	720	0.44	786	0.54	849	0.64	911	0.74	970	0.84	1028	0.93	1086	1.03	1144	1.12	1202	1.20
1600	664	0.39	734	0.49	800	0.58	863	0.68	924	0.78	984	0.88	1042	0.98	1100	1.07	1158	1.16	1216	1.24
1700	678	0.44	748	0.54	814	0.63	877	0.73	938	0.83	998	0.93	1056	1.03	1114	1.12	1172	1.21	1230	1.29
1800	693	0.50	763	0.59	829	0.69	892	0.79	953	0.89	1013	0.99	1071	1.08	1129	1.18	1186	1.26	1245	1.35
1900	708	0.56	778	0.65	844	0.75	907	0.85	968	0.95	1028	1.05	1086	1.15	1144	1.24	1202	1.33	1260	1.41
2000	725	0.62	794	0.72	860	0.82	924	0.92	985	1.02	1044	1.12	1102	1.21	1160	1.30	1218	1.39	1277	1.47

Note:

1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2 in. filters. See Static resistance table for additional applications.
2. See RPM selection table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

Table 25: KJ061 (5.0 ton) side duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available external static pressure - IWG[1]																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	1.5 HP and Field Supplied Drive						Standard 1.5 HP and Drive										Hi Static 2 HP and Drive			
1500	659	0.35	719	0.46	780	0.57	843	0.67	905	0.77	964	0.87	1020	0.97	1071	1.07	1116	1.17	1154	1.28
1600	675	0.38	735	0.50	796	0.60	859	0.71	920	0.81	980	0.91	1036	1.01	1087	1.11	1132	1.21	1170	1.32
1700	691	0.42	751	0.54	812	0.64	875	0.75	936	0.85	996	0.95	1052	1.05	1103	1.15	1148	1.25	1186	1.36
1800	707	0.47	767	0.58	829	0.69	891	0.79	953	0.90	1012	0.99	1069	1.09	1120	1.20	1165	1.30	1202	1.41
1900	724	0.53	784	0.64	846	0.75	908	0.85	970	0.95	1029	1.05	1085	1.15	1137	1.25	1182	1.35	1219	1.46
2000	741	0.59	801	0.70	863	0.81	925	0.91	987	1.01	1047	1.11	1103	1.21	1154	1.31	1199	1.41	1236	1.52
2100	759	0.65	819	0.77	881	0.87	943	0.98	1005	1.08	1065	1.18	1121	1.28	1172	1.38	1217	1.48	1254	1.59
2200	778	0.73	838	0.84	900	0.95	962	1.05	1024	1.15	1083	1.25	1139	1.35	1191	1.45	1236	1.56	1273	1.66
2300	797	0.81	857	0.92	919	1.03	981	1.13	1043	1.23	1103	1.33	1159	1.43	1210	1.53	1255	1.64	1292	1.74
2400	817	0.90	877	1.01	939	1.12	1002	1.22	1063	1.32	1123	1.42	1179	1.52	1230	1.62	1275	1.73	1312	1.83
2500	838	1.00	898	1.11	960	1.22	1022	1.32	1084	1.42	1144	1.52	1200	1.62	1251	1.72	1296	1.82	1333	1.93
																	Field Supplied Drive			

Note:

1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2 in. filters. See Static resistance table for additional applications.
2. See RPM selection table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

Airflow performance - bottom duct application

Table 26: KJ037 (3.0 ton) bottom duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available external static pressure - IWG																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	Standard 1.5 HP and Drive						Hi Static 1.5 HP and Drive													
900	605	0.23	671	0.33	738	0.42	804	0.52	869	0.62	933	0.71	995	0.80	1054	0.89	1111	0.98	1164	1.07
1000	621	0.25	688	0.34	754	0.44	820	0.53	885	0.63	949	0.72	1011	0.82	1071	0.91	1127	1.00	1180	1.09
1100	637	0.27	703	0.36	769	0.46	835	0.56	900	0.65	964	0.74	1026	0.84	1086	0.93	1142	1.02	1195	1.11
1200	651	0.30	717	0.39	784	0.49	850	0.58	915	0.68	979	0.77	1041	0.87	1100	0.96	1157	1.05	1210	1.13
1300	666	0.33	732	0.43	799	0.52	865	0.62	930	0.71	994	0.81	1056	0.90	1115	0.99	1172	1.08	1225	1.17
1400	681	0.37	747	0.47	814	0.56	880	0.66	945	0.75	1009	0.85	1071	0.94	1130	1.03	1187	1.12	1240	1.21
1500	697	0.42	763	0.51	830	0.61	896	0.71	961	0.80	1025	0.90	1087	0.99	1146	1.08	1203	1.17	1256	1.26
													1.5 HP and Field Supplied Drive							

Note:
1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2 in. filters. See Static resistance table for additional applications.
2. See RPM selection table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

Table 27: KJ049 (4.0 ton) bottom duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available external static pressure - IWG																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	Field Supplied Drive		Standard 1.5 HP and Drive										Hi Static 1.5 HP and Drive							
1200	635	0.25	704	0.34	770	0.44	832	0.54	893	0.65	953	0.75	1013	0.85	1073	0.94	1134	1.02	1197	1.08
1300	648	0.28	717	0.38	782	0.47	845	0.58	906	0.68	966	0.78	1025	0.88	1085	0.97	1147	1.05	1210	1.12
1400	661	0.32	730	0.42	796	0.51	858	0.62	919	0.72	979	0.82	1039	0.92	1099	1.01	1160	1.09	1223	1.16
1500	675	0.37	744	0.46	810	0.56	872	0.66	933	0.77	993	0.87	1053	0.96	1113	1.05	1174	1.14	1237	1.20
1600	690	0.42	759	0.51	825	0.61	887	0.72	948	0.82	1008	0.92	1068	1.02	1128	1.11	1189	1.19	1252	1.26
1700	706	0.48	775	0.57	841	0.67	903	0.77	964	0.88	1024	0.98	1084	1.08	1144	1.17	1205	1.25	1268	1.31
1800	723	0.55	792	0.64	857	0.74	920	0.84	981	0.94	1041	1.04	1101	1.14	1161	1.23	1222	1.31	1285	1.38
1900	741	0.62	810	0.71	875	0.81	938	0.91	999	1.01	1059	1.11	1118	1.21	1178	1.30	1240	1.38	1303	1.45
2000	760	0.69	829	0.79	894	0.88	957	0.99	1018	1.09	1078	1.19	1137	1.29	1197	1.38	1258	1.46	1322	1.53

Note:
1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2 in. filters. See Static resistance table for additional applications.
2. See RPM selection table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

Table 28: KJ061 (5.0 ton) bottom duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available external static pressure - IWG																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	1.5 HP and Field Supplied Drive		Standard 1.5 HP and Drive														Hi Static 2 HP and Drive			
1500	673	0.47	736	0.54	797	0.63	855	0.72	910	0.82	964	0.92	1016	1.03	1067	1.14	1117	1.25	1166	1.36
1600	693	0.49	756	0.57	817	0.65	874	0.75	930	0.85	984	0.95	1036	1.06	1087	1.17	1137	1.28	1186	1.39
1700	713	0.53	777	0.60	837	0.69	895	0.78	951	0.88	1004	0.98	1057	1.09	1107	1.20	1157	1.31	1207	1.42
1800	734	0.57	797	0.65	858	0.73	916	0.83	971	0.92	1025	1.03	1077	1.14	1128	1.25	1178	1.36	1228	1.47
1900	755	0.62	819	0.70	879	0.79	937	0.88	992	0.98	1046	1.08	1098	1.19	1149	1.30	1199	1.41	1249	1.52
2000	776	0.69	840	0.76	900	0.85	958	0.94	1014	1.04	1067	1.14	1120	1.25	1171	1.36	1221	1.47	1270	1.59
2100	798	0.76	861	0.84	921	0.92	979	1.02	1035	1.11	1089	1.22	1141	1.32	1192	1.44	1242	1.55	1291	1.66
2200	819	0.84	882	0.92	943	1.00	1001	1.10	1056	1.20	1110	1.30	1162	1.41	1213	1.52	1263	1.63	1312	1.74
2300	840	0.93	903	1.01	964	1.10	1022	1.19	1077	1.29	1131	1.39	1183	1.50	1234	1.61	1284	1.72	1334	1.83
2400	861	1.03	925	1.11	985	1.20	1043	1.29	1099	1.39	1152	1.49	1204	1.60	1255	1.71	1305	1.82	1355	1.93
2500	882	1.14	946	1.22	1006	1.30	1064	1.40	1120	1.50	1173	1.60	1226	1.71	1276	1.82	1326	1.93	1376	2.04

Table 28: KJ061 (5.0 ton) bottom duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available external static pressure - IWG																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
																	2 HP and Field Supplied Drive			

Note:
1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2 in. filters. See Static resistance table for additional applications.
2. See RPM selection table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

Table 29: RPM selection

Size (ton)	Model	Airflow Option	HP	Max BHP	Motor Sheave	Blower Sheave	6 Turns Open	5 Turns Open	4 Turns Open	3 Turns Open	2 Turns Open	1 Turn Open	Fully Closed
037 (3)	KJ	Std.	1.5	1.5	1VM34	AK69	N/A	531	584	637	690	743	796
		H. Static	1.5	1.5	1VL44	AK69	N/A	796	849	902	955	1008	1062
049 (4)	KJ	Std.	1.5	1.5	1VM34	AK56	N/A	663	730	796	863	929	995
		H. Static	1.5	1.5	1VL44	AK56	N/A	995	1062	1128	1194	1261	1327
061 (5)	KJ	Std.	1.5	1.5	1VL40	AK61	N/A	787	847	908	968	1029	1089
		H. Static	2	2	1VP56	AK74	N/A	1035	1084	1134	1183	1232	1281

Table 30: Indoor blower specifications

Size (ton)	Model	Airflow Option	Motor					Motor Sheave			Blower Sheave			Belt
			HP	RPM	Eff.	SF	Frame	Datum Dia.(in.)	Bore (in.)	Model	Datum Dia.(in.)	Bore (in.)	Model	
037 (3)	KJ	Std.	1-1/2	1725	0.8	1.15	56	2.0 - 3.0	7/8	1VM34	6.5	1	AK69	A47
		H. Static	1-1/2	1725	0.8	1.15	56	3.0 - 4.0	7/8	1VL44	6.5	1	AK69	A47
049 (4)	KJ	Std.	1-1/2	1725	0.8	1.15	56	2.0 - 3.0	7/8	1VM34	5.2	1	AK56	A47
		H. Static	1-1/2	1725	0.8	1.15	56	3.0 - 4.0	7/8	1VL44	5.2	1	AK56	A47
061 (5)	KJ	Std.	1-1/2	1725	0.8	1.15	56	2.6 - 3.6	7/8	1VL40	5.7	1	AK61	A47
		H. Static	2	1725	0.8	1.15	56	4.2 - 5.2	7/8	1VP56	7.0	1	AK74	A51

Table 31: Power exhaust specifications

Model	Voltage	Motor			Unit (per circuit)			Fuse size	CFM @0.1 ESP
		HP	RPM[1]	QTY	LRA	FLA	MCA		
2PE04704706	208/230-1-60	3/4	1075	1	24.9	5	6.3	10	4800
2PE04704746	460-1-60	3/4	1075	1	N/A	2.2	2.8	5	4800
2PE04704758	575-1-60	3/4	1050	1	N/A	1.5	1.9	4	4800

Note:
1. Motors are multi-tapped and factory wired for high speed.

Air balance

Start the supply air blower motor. Adjust the resistances in both the supply and the return air duct systems to balance the air distribution throughout the conditioned space. The job specifications may require that this balancing be done by someone other than the equipment installer.

⚠ CAUTION

Belt drive blower systems MUST be adjusted to the specific static and CFM requirements for the application. The Belt drive blowers are NOT set at the factory for any specific static or CFM. Adjustments of the blower speed and belt tension are REQUIRED. Verify proper sheave alignment; tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after these adjustments. Re-checking set screws after 10-12 hrs. run time is recommended.

Checking air quantity

Method one

1. Remove the dot plugs from the duct panel (for location of the dot plugs see Figures Figure 12 and Figure 13).
2. Insert 8 inches of 1/4 in. metal tubing into the airflow on both sides of the indoor coil.

   Note: The tubes must be inserted and held in a position perpendicular to the air flow so that velocity pressure will not affect the static pressure readings.
3. Use an Inclined Manometer or Magnehelic to determine the pressure drop across a dry evaporator coil. Since the moisture on an evaporator coil can vary greatly, measuring the pressure drop across a wet coil under field conditions could be inaccurate. To assure a dry coil, the compressors should be de-activated while the test is being run.

   Note: De-energize the compressors before taking any test measurements to assure a dry evaporator coil.
4. The CFM through the unit can be determined from the pressure drop indicated by the manometer by referring to Figure 30. In order to obtain an accurate measurement, be certain that the air filters are clean.
5. To adjust Measured CFM to Required CFM, see.
6. After readings have been obtained, remove the tubes and replace the dot plugs.
7. Tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after any adjustments. Re-check set screws after 10-12 hrs. run time is recommended.

WARNING

Failure to properly adjust the total system air quantity can result in extensive blower damage.

Method two

1. Drill two 5/16 in. holes, one in the return air duct as close to the inlet of the unit as possible, and another in the supply air duct as close to the outlet of the unit as possible.
2. Using the whole drilled in step 1, insert 8 inches of 1/4 in. metal tubing into the airflow of the return and supply air ducts of the unit.

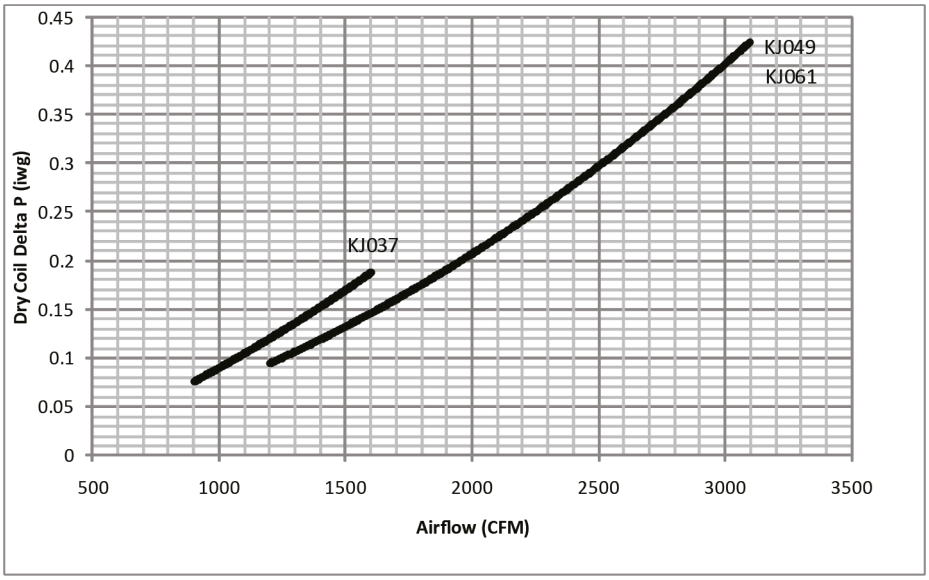
   Note: The tubes must be inserted and held in position perpendicular to the airflow so that velocity pressure will not affect the static pressure readings.
3. Use an Inclined Manometer or Magnehelic to determine the pressure drop across the unit. This is the External Static Pressure (ESP). In order to obtain an accurate measurement, be certain that the air filters are clean.
4. Determine the number of turns the variable motor sheave is open.
5. Select the correct blower performance table for the unit from Airflow performance - bottom duct application and Airflow performance - side duct application. Tables are presented for side and down flow configuration.
6. Determine the unit Measured CFM from the Blower Performance Table, External Static Pressure and the number of turns the variable motor sheave is open.
7. To adjust Measured CFM to Required CFM, see SUPPLY AIR DRIVE ADJUSTMENT.
8. After reading has been obtained, remove the tubes and seal holes.
9. Tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after any adjustments. Re-check set screws after 10-12 hrs. run time is recommended.

   Note: With the addition of field installed accessories repeat this procedure.

WARNING

Failure to properly adjust the total system air quantity can result in extensive blower damage.

Figure 30: Dry coil delta P



Supply air drive adjustment

CAUTION

Before making any blower speed changes review the installation for any installation errors, leaks or undesirable systems effects that can result in loss of airflow.Even small changes in blower speed can result in substantial changes in static pressure and BHP. BHP and AMP draw of the blower motor will increase by the cube of the blower speed. Static pressure will increase by the square of the blower speed. Only qualified personnel should make blower speed changes, strictly adhering to the fan laws.

At unit start-up, the measured CFM may be higher or lower than the required CFM. To achieve the required CFM, the speed of the drive may have adjusted by changing the datum diameter (DD) of the variable pitch motor sheave as described below:

$$\left(\frac{1{,}700\ \text{CFM}}{1{,}400\ \text{CFM}}\right) \bullet 1.88\ \text{in.} = 2.28\ \text{in.}$$

Use the following tables and the DD calculated per the above equation to adjust the motor variable pitch sheave.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

A 4 ton unit was selected to deliver 1,700 CFM with a 1.5 HP motor, but the unit is delivering 1,400 CFM. The variable pitch motor sheave is set at 3 turns open.

Use the equation to determine the required DD for the new motor sheave,

$$\left(\frac{\text{Required CFM}}{\text{Measured CFM}}\right) \bullet \text{Existing DD} = \text{New DD}$$

Use Table Table 32 to locate the DD nearest to 2.28 in. Close the sheave to 2 turn open.

New BHP

= (Speed increase)^3 • BHP at 1,400 CFM

= (Speed increase)^3 • Original BHP

= New BHP

New motor Amps

= (Speed increase)^3 • Amps at 1,400 CFM

= (Speed increase)^3 • Original Amps

= New Amps

Table 32: Motor sheave datum diameters

1VM34x7/8 (1-1/2 HP Motor)		1VL44x7/8 (1-1/2 HP Motor)		1VL40x7/8 (1-1/2 HP Motor)		1VP56x7/8 (2 HP Motor)	
Turns Open	**Datum Diameter**	**Turns Open**	**Datum Diameter**	**Turns Open**	**Datum Diameter**	**Turns Open**	**Datum Diameter**
0	3.0	0	4.0	0	3.6	0	5.2
1/2	2.9	1/2	3.9	1/2	3.5	1/2	5.1
1	2.8	1	3.8	1	3.4	1	5
1-1/2	2.7	1-1/2	3.7	1-1/2	3.3	1-1/2	4.9
2	2.6	2	3.6	2	3.2	2	4.8
2-1/2	2.3	2-1/2	3.5	2-1/2	3.1	2-1/2	4.7
3	2.4	3	3.4	3	3.0	3	4.6
3-1/2	2.3	3-1/2	3.3	3-1/2	2.9	3-1/2	4.5
4	2.2	4	3.2	4	2.8	4	4.4
4-1/2	2.1	4-1/2	3.1	4-1/2	2.7	4-1/2	4.3
5	2.0	5	3.0	5	2.6	5	4.2

⚠ CAUTION

Belt drive blower systems MUST be adjusted to the specific static and CFM requirements for the application. The Belt drive blowers are NOT set at the factory for any specific static or CFM. Adjustments of the blower speed and belt tension are REQUIRED. Verify proper sheave alignment; tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after these adjustments. Re-checking set screws after 10-12 hrs. run time is recommended.

Table 33: Additional static resistance - KJ037 - 061

Size (ton)	Model	CFM	Cooling only[1]	Reheat coil	Economizer[2, 3]	MERV 13 filter[2]	Electric Heat kW[2]					
							3	6	9	15	20	24
037 (3)	KJ	900	0.05	0.01	-0.05	0.00	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01
		1000	0.05	0.01	-0.03	0.01	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	0.02
		1100	0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
		1200	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
		1300	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
		1400	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
		1500	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04
049 (4) 061 (5)	KJ	1200	-0.01	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
		1300	-0.01	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
		1400	-0.01	0.01	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
		1500	-0.01	0.01	0.13	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04
		1600	-0.01	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04
		1700	-0.01	0.02	0.15	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05
		1800	-0.02	0.02	0.16	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05
		1900	-0.02	0.02	0.17	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06
		2000	-0.02	0.03	0.18	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.07
		2100	-0.03	0.03	0.19	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.07
		2200	-0.03	0.04	0.20	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08
		2300	-0.04	0.04	0.21	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.09
		2400	-0.04	0.05	0.22	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.1	0.1	0.1
		2500	-0.05	0.05	0.23	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.11

1. Add these values to the available static resistance in the respective Blower Performance Tables.
2. Deduct these values from the available external static pressure shown in the respective Blower Performance Tables.
3. The pressure drop through the economizer is greater for 100% outdoor air than for 100% return air. If the resistance of the return air duct is less than 0.25 IWG, the unit will deliver less CFM during full economizer operation.

Operation

Cooling sequence of operation

For the KJ037-061 series of units, the thermostat makes a circuit between "R" and "Y1" for the first stage of cooling.

The call is passed to the **Unit Control Board (UCB),** which then determines whether the requested operation is available and, if so, which components to energize.

If at any time a call for both heating and cooling are present, the heating operation will be performed. If operating, the cooling system is halted as with a completion of a call for cooling. Heating always takes priority.

Continuous blower

By setting the room thermostat fan switch to "ON," the supply air blower will operate continuously.

Intermittent blower

With the room thermostat fan switch set to "AUTO" and the system switch set to either the "AUTO" or "HEAT" settings, the blower is energized whenever a cooling or heating operation is requested. The blower is energized after any specified delay associated with the operation.

When energized, the indoor blower has a minimum run time of 30 seconds. Additionally, the indoor blower has a delay of 10 seconds minimum off.

No outdoor air options

When the thermostat calls for cooling, the low-voltage control circuit from “R” to “Y1” and “G” is completed. The compressor and condenser fan motor are energized. After completing the specified fan on delay for cooling, the UCB will energize the blower motor.

Once the thermostat has been satisfied, it will de-energize Y1. If the compressor has satisfied its minimum run time, the compressor and condenser fan de-energize. Otherwise, the unit operates the cooling system until the minimum run time for the compressor has been completed. After the compressor de-energizes, the blower is stopped following the elapse of the fan off delay for cooling.

To be available, a compressor must not be locked-out due to a high or low-pressure switch or freezestat trip and the anti-short cycle delay (ASCD) must have elapsed.

Economizer with single enthalpy sensor

When the room thermostat calls for cooling, the low voltage control circuit from “R” to “G” and “Y1” is completed. The UCB energizes the blower motor (if the fan switch on the room thermostat is set in the “AUTO” position) and drives the economizer dampers from fully closed to their minimum position. If the enthalpy of the outdoor air is below the setpoint of the enthalpy controller (previously determined), “Y1” energizes the economizer. The dampers will modulate to maintain a constant supply air temperature as monitored by the discharge air sensor. If the outdoor air enthalpy is above the setpoint, “Y1” energizes the compressor and condenser fan motor only.

Once the thermostat has been satisfied, it will de-energize “Y1”. If the compressor has satisfied its minimum run time, the compressor and condenser fan are de-energized. Otherwise, the unit operates the cooling system until the minimum run times for the compressor has been completed. After the compressor de-energizes, the blower is stopped following the elapse of the fan off delay for cooling, and the economizer damper goes to the closed position. If the unit is in continuous fan operation the economizer damper goes to the min. position.

Economizer with dual enthalpy sensors

The operation with the dual enthalpy sensors is identical to the single sensor except that a second enthalpy sensor is mounted in the return air. This return air sensor allows the economizer to choose between outdoor air and return air, whichever has the lowest enthalpy value, to provide maximum operating efficiency.

Economizer with power exhaust

A unit equipped with an economizer (single or dual enthalpy) and a power exhaust operates as specified above with one addition. The power exhaust motor is energized 45 seconds after the actuator position exceeds the exhaust fan set point on the economizer control. As always, the "R" to "G" connection provides minimum position but does not provide power exhaust operation.

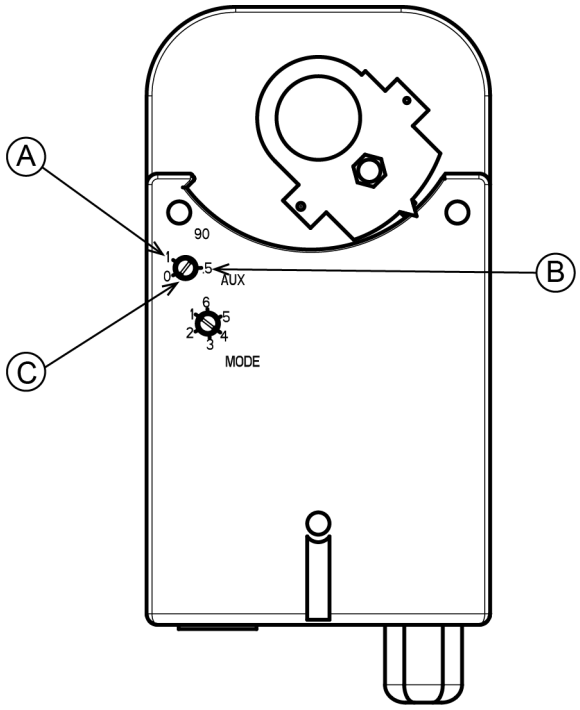
Motorized outdoor air dampers

This system operation is the same as the units with no outdoor air options with one exception. When the R to G circuit is complete, the motorized damper drives open to a chosen minimum damper position set by AUX selection dial (Mode selection dial shall be set to 4).

Actuator Settings:

1. Set the Mode dial to 4 for minimum position
2. Set the AUX selection dial to 10 for minimum damper position

Figure 31: Actuator settings



Callout	Description
A	AUX dial set to 100%
B	AUX dial set to 50%
C	AUX dial set to 10%

Note: Secure the bolt to the damper shaft. Tighten to a torque of 240 lb-in.

Refrigerant Detection System (RDS) (optional)

The A2L sensor is used to detect R-454B refrigerant. When R-454B refrigerant leak is detected, it is considered an alarm condition.

When an A2L alarm is detected, the unit will shut down any cooling and heating outputs and the supply fan will turn on (if not already on) at 50%.

Heating and cooling will remain off and the supply fan will remain on as long as the A2L sensor is in the alarm condition, plus an additional 5 minutes after the sensor returns to the normal condition.

If the alarm happens three times within two hours, the unit will lockout and will require a reset (ResetLO) to go back to normal operation.

Cooling operation errors

Each cooling system is monitored for operation outside of the intended parameters. Errors are handled as described below. All system errors override minimum run times for compressors.

See Smart Equipment unit control board for instructions on how to access the Smart Equipment control points.

High-pressure limit switch

During cooling operation, if a high-pressure limit switch opens, the UCB will de-energize the compressor, initiate the ASCD (Anti-short cycle delay), and stop the condenser fans. If the call for cooling is still present at the conclusion of the ASCD, the UCB will re-energize the halted compressor.

Should a high-pressure switch open three times within two hours of operation, the UCB will lock-out the compressor.

Low-pressure limit switch

The low-pressure limit switch is not monitored during the initial 30 seconds of a cooling system's operation. For the following 30 seconds, the UCB will monitor the low-pressure switch to ensure it closes. If the low-pressure switch fails to close after the 30-second monitoring phase, the UCB will de-energize the compressor, initiate the ASCD, and stop the condenser fans.

Once the low-pressure switch has been proven (closed during the 30-second monitor period described above), the UCB will monitor the low-pressure limit switch for any openings. If the low-pressure switch opens for greater than 5 seconds, the UCB will de-energize the compressor, initiate the ASCD, and stop the condenser fans.

If the call for cooling is still present at the conclusion of the ASCD, the UCB will re-energize the halted compressor.

Should a low-pressure switch open three times within one hour of operation, the UCB will lock-out the compressor.

Evaporator low limit

During cooling operation, if the **Evaporator Low Limit Sensor (EC1)** (Located on the Suction Line at the Evaporator Coil.) detects a temperature below 26 Deg. F (default), the UCB will de-energize the compressor, initiate the ASCD, and stop the condenser fans. If the call for cooling is still present at the conclusion of the ASCD, the UCB will re-energize the halted compressor. Should the UCB detect the evaporator low limit sensor **(EC1)** falling below 26 Deg. F (default) three times within two hours of operation, the UCB will lock-out the compressor.

Low ambient cooling

To determine when to operate in low ambient mode, the UCB has an **Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor (OAT)** with a low ambient setpoint at 45ºF (default). When the **OAT Sensor** senses a temperature below the low ambient setpoint and the thermostat is calling for cooling, the UCB will operate in the low ambient mode.

Low ambient mode operates the compressors in this manner: 10 minutes on, 5 minutes off. The indoor blower is operated throughout the cycle. The 5-minute off period is necessary to defrost the indoor coil.

Low ambient mode always begins with compressor operation. Compressor minimum run time may extend the minutes of compressor operation. The off cycle will begin immediately following the elapse of the minimum run time.

When operating in low ambient mode, an evaporator low limit sensor **(EC1)** temperature below 26ºF will de-energize the compressor. If the call for cooling is still present at the end of the ASCD and the and the evaporator temperature sensor **(EC1)** temperature is above 26°F, the unit will resume operation.

Safety controls

The unit control board monitors the following inputs for each cooling system:

1. An evaporator low limit sensor **(EC1)** (Located on the Suction Line at the Evaporator Coil.) to protect against low evaporator temperatures due to a low airflow or a low return air temperature, set at 26°F.
2. A high-pressure switch to protect against excessive discharge pressures due to a blocked condenser coil or a condenser motor failure, (opens at 625 ± 25 psig).
3. A low-pressure switch to protect against loss of refrigerant charge, (opens at 50 ± 5 psig).

The above pressure switches are hard-soldered to the unit. The refrigeration systems are independently monitored and controlled. On any fault, only the associated system will be affected by any safety/preventive action. The other refrigerant system will continue in operation unless it is affected by the fault as well.

The unit control board monitors the temperature limit switch of electric heat units and the temperature limit switch and the gas valve of gas furnace units.

Compressor protection

In addition to the external pressure switches, the compressors also have inherent (internal) protection. If there is an abnormal temperature rise in a compressor, the protector will open to shut down the compressor. The UCB incorporates features to minimize compressor wear and damage. An **Anti-Short Cycle Delay (ASCD)** is utilized to prevent operation of a compressor too soon after its previous run. Additionally, a minimum run time is imposed any time a compressor is energized.

The ASCD is initiated on unit start-up and on any compressor reset or lock-out.

Reset

Remove the call for cooling, by raising thermostat setting higher than the conditioned space temperature.

Electric heating sequence of operations

The following sequence describes the operation of the electric heat section.

Two-stage heating:

1. Upon a call for first stage heat by the thermostat, the heater relay (RA) will be energized. After completing the specified fan on delay for heating, the UCB will energize the blower motor. If the second stage of heat is required, heater relay (RB) will be energized. After completing the specified fan on delay for heating, the UCB will energize the blower motor.
2. The thermostat will cycle the electric heat to satisfy the heating requirements of the conditioned space.

Electric heat operation errors

Temperature Limit

If the UCB senses zero volts from the high temperature limit, the indoor blower motor is immediately energized.

This limit is monitored regardless of unit operation status, i.e. the limit is monitored at all times.

If the temperature limit opens three times within one hour, it will lock-on the indoor blower motor.

Safety Controls

The UCB monitors the temperature limit switch of electric heat units.

The control circuit includes the following safety controls:

Limit switch (LS)

This control is located inside the heater compartment and is set to open at the temperature indicated in Table 34. It resets automatically. The limit switch operates when a high temperature condition, caused by inadequate supply air flow occurs, thus shutting down the heater and energizing the blower.

All electric heaters are provided with single use backup protection limits. These deenergize the heaters if the primary limit fails to open or the contactors fail to open in a failure mode. When the backup limit trips for 3kW, 6kW, and 9kW heaters it must be manually reset. When the backup limit trips for 15kW heaters and higher it must be replaced for the heater to be operational again.

Table 34: Electric heat limit setting

Unit (ton)	Voltage	Heater kW	Limit switch opens °F
KJ037 (3)	208/230	3	170
		6	170
		9	170
		15	170
KJ049 (4)	208/230	6	170
		9	170
		15	170
		20	170
KJ061 (5)	208/230	6	170
		9	170
		15	170
		20	170
		24	170
KJ037 (3)	480	3	170
		6	170
		9	170
		15	170
KJ049 (4)	480	6	170
		9	170
		15	170
		20	170
KJ061 (5)	480	6	170
		9	170
		15	170
		20	170
		24	170
KJ037 (3)	600	9	170
		15	170
KJ049 (4)	600	9	170
		15	170
		20	170
KJ061 (5)	600	9	170
		15	170
		20	170
		24	170

Reset

Remove the call for heating by lowering the thermostat setting lower than the conditioned space temperature.

Electric heat anticipator setpoints

It is important that the anticipator setpoint be correct. Too high of a setting will result in longer heat cycles and a greater temperature swing in the conditioned space. Reducing the value below the correct setpoint will give shorter “ON” cycles and may result in the lowering of the temperature within the conditioned space. Refer to Table Table 35 for the required electric heat anticipator setting.

Table 35: Electric heat anticipator setpoints

Setting, Amps	
W1	**W2**
0.13	0.1

Gas heating sequence of operations

When the thermostat calls for the first stage of heating, the low-voltage control circuit from “R” to “W1” is completed. A call for heat passes through the UCB to the **Ignition Control Board (ICB).** The UCB monitors the “W1” call and acts upon any call for heat by monitoring the **Gas Valve (GV).** Once voltage has been sensed at the GV, the UCB will initiate the fan on delay for heating, energizing the indoor blower the specified delay has elapsed.

When the thermostat has been satisfied, heating calls are ceased. The GV is immediately closed. The blower is de-energized after the fan off delay for heating has elapsed. The draft motor performs a 30-second post purge.

Ignition control board

First stage of heating

When the ICB receives a call for first stage of heating, “W1,” the draft motor is energized. Once the draft motor has been proven, a 30-second purge is initiated. At the end of the purge, the GV is opened, and the spark ignitor is energized for 10 seconds. The ICB then checks for the presence of flame. If flame is detected, the ICB enters a flame stabilization period. If flame was not detected, the GV closes, and a retry operation begins.

During the flame stabilization period, a loss of the flame for 2 seconds will cause the GV to close and the retry operation to begin. After the flame stabilization period, a loss of flame for 3/4 second will cause the GV to close and the retry operation to begin.

At the conclusion of the flame stabilization period, the ICB will operate the gas heat in high fire for an additional 60 seconds (for a total for 120 seconds of high fire operation). After this 60 seconds, the ICB will then use the call for the second stage of heat to control second stage operation of the GV.

When “W1” is satisfied, both valves are closed.

Second stage of heating

When the ICB receives a call for the second stage of heating, “W2,” the ICB conducts a complete first stage ignition sequence. If this sequence is satisfied, the second main valve of the GV is opened.

When “W2” is satisfied, the second main valve is closed.

Retry operation

When a flame is lost or is not detected during an attempt to achieve ignition, a retry operation occurs. A 30-second purge is performed between ignition attempts.

If the unit fails after three ignition attempts, the furnace is locked-out for one hour. The furnace is monitored during this one-hour period for unsafe conditions.

Recycle operation

When a flame is lost after the flame stabilization period, a recycle operation occurs. If the unit fails after five recycle attempts, the furnace is locked-out for one hour.

Gas heating operation errors

Lock-out

A one-hour lockout occurs following three retries or five recycles. During the one-hour lockout, flame detection, limit conditions, and main valves are tested. Any improper results will cause the appropriate action to occur. Recycling the low voltage power cancels the lock-out.

Temperature limit

If the UCB senses zero volts from the high temperature limit, the indoor blower motor is immediately energized. When the UCB again senses 24 volts from the temperature limit, the draft motor will perform a 15-second post-purge and the indoor blower will be de-energized following the elapse of the fan off delay for heating.

This limit is monitored regardless of unit operation status, i.e. this limit is monitored at all times.

If the temperature limit opens three times within one hour, it will lock-on the indoor blower.

Flame sense

Flame sensing occurs at all times. If “W1” is not present and a flame is sensed for 2 seconds, the draft motor is energized and the GV is kept off. The ICB halts any operation until a flame is not detected. Once the flame detection is lost, the ICB performs a post-purge. Normal operation is allowed concurrently with the purge (i.e. this purge can be considered the purge associated with a call for “W1”).

If “W1” is present, a flame is sensed, but the GV is not energized, the draft motor is energized until the flame detection is lost. Normal operation is now allowed.

The flame detection circuitry continually tests itself. If the ICB finds the flame detection circuitry to be faulty, the ICB will not permit an ignition sequence and the draft motor is energized. If this failure should occur during an ignition cycle the failure is counted as a recycle.

Gas valve

The UCB and ICB continuously monitor the GV.

If the ICB senses voltage at the GV when not requested, the ICB will energize the draft motor. The ICB will not operate the furnace until voltage is no longer sensed at the GV. The draft motor is stopped when voltage is not sensed at the GV.

Any time the UCB senses voltage at the GV without a call for heat for a continuous five-minute period, the UCB will lock-on the indoor blower. When voltage is no longer sensed at the GV, the UCB will de-energize the indoor blower following the elapse of the fan off delay for heating.

If voltage has been sensed at the GV for at least 15 seconds during the fan on delay for heating and GV voltage or “W1” is lost, the indoor blower is forced on for the length of the fan off delay for heating.

During a call for heat, if the UCB does not sense voltage at the GV for a continuous five-minute period the UCB will initiate a error message. The indoor blower motor will not be locked-on while there is no GV voltage.

Safety controls

The ICB and UCB monitor the temperature limit switch of gas heat units.

The control circuit includes the following safety controls:

Limit switch (LS)

This control is located inside the gas heat compartment and is set to open at its temperature setting. The limit switch operates when a high temperature condition, caused by inadequate supply air flow occurs, thus shutting down the heater and energizing the blower.

If LS is open for more than 3 minutes and 20 seconds continuously during a call for heat, it is assumed that the indoor blower has failed and the ICB will enter a hard lockout. The control will remain locked out until power is reset.

Auxiliary limit switch (ALS)

The auxiliary limit switch is wired in series with the limit switch. As such, the UCB cannot distinguish the auxiliary limit and the gas heat limit switch operation except the auxiliary is manual reset. Consequently, the control will respond in the same manner as outlined above under “Limit Switch”.

The ICB monitors the Pressure and Roll-out switches of gas heat units.

The control circuit includes the following safety controls:

Pressure switch (PS)

Once the draft motor has reached full speed and closes the pressure switch during a normal ignition sequence, if the pressure switch opens for 2 seconds, the GV will be de-energized, the ignition cycle is aborted, and the ICB flashes the appropriate code. See Table Table Ignition Control Flash Codes. The draft motor is energized until the pressure switch closes or “W1” is lost.

Roll-out switch (ROS)

The roll-out switch is wired in series with the pressure switch. As such, the ICB cannot distinguish the roll-out switch operation from that of the pressure switch.

Consequently, the control will only respond in the same manner as outlined above under “Pressure Switch”. An open roll-out will inhibit the gas valve from actuating.

Internal microprocessor failure

If the ICB detects an internal failure, it will cease all outputs, ignore inputs, and display the proper flash code for control replacement. The ICB remains in this condition until replaced.

Flash codes

The ICB will initiate a flash code associated with errors within the system. Refer to IGNITION CONTROL FLASH CODES Table Table .

Resets

Remove the call for heating by lowering the thermostat setting lower than the conditioned space temperature. This resets any flash codes.

Gas heat anticipator setpoints

It is important that the anticipator setpoint be correct. Too high of a setting will result in longer heat cycles and a greater temperature swing in the conditioned space. Reducing the value below the correct setpoint will give shorter “ON cycles and may result in the lowering of the temperature within the conditioned space. Refer to Table 36 for the required gas heat anticipator setting.

Table 36: Gas heat anticipator setpoints

Setting, amps	
W1	**W2**
0.65	0.1

Start-up (cooling)

Prestart check list

Before you begin:
After installation has been completed complete this checklist:

1. Check the electrical supply voltage being supplied. Ensure that the power supplied is the same as listed on the unit nameplate.
2. Set the room thermostat to the off position.
3. Turn unit's electrical power on.
4. Set the room thermostat fan switch to on.
5. Check indoor blower rotation.
   - If blower rotation is in the wrong direction. See Phasing in the general information section.

   Check blower drive belt tension.
6. Check the unit supply air (CFM).
7. Measure evaporator fan motor's amp draw.
8. Set the room thermostat fan switch to off.
9. Turn unit electrical power off.

Operating instructions

1. Turn unit's electrical power on.

   ⓘ **Note:** Prior to each cooling season, the crankcase heaters must be energized at least 10 hours before the system is put into operation.
2. Set the room thermostat setting to lower than the room temperature.
3. First stage compressors will energize after the built-in time delay of five minutes.
4. The second stage of the thermostat will energize second stage compressor if needed.

Post start check list

1. Verify the correct system pressures for both circuits.
2. Measure the temperature drop across the evaporator coil.

Start-up (gas heat)

Pre-start check list

Before you begin:
Complete the following checks before starting the unit.

1. Check the type of gas being supplied. Be sure that it is the same as listed on the unit nameplate.
2. Make sure that the vent outlet and combustion air inlet are free of any debris or obstruction.

Operating Instructions

⚠ CAUTION

This furnace is equipped with an automatic re-ignition system. DO NOT attempt to manually light the pilot.

Lighting the main burners

1. Turn OFF electric power to the unit.
2. Turn the room thermostat to the lowest setting.
3. Turn the gas valve counter-clockwise to the ON position. See Figure 33.
4. Turn ON electric power to the unit.
5. If the thermostat set temperature is above room temperature, the main burners will ignite. If a second stage of heat is called for, the main burners for second stage heat will ignite for the second stage heat.

Post Start Checklist

Before you begin:
After the entire control circuit has been energized and the heating section is operating, make the following checks.

1. Check for gas leaks in the unit piping as well as the supply piping.

   ⚠ WARNING

   Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

   FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDFailure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.
2. Check for correct manifold gas pressures. See CHECKING GAS INPUT.

3. Check the supply gas pressure. It must be within the limits shown on the rating nameplate. Supply pressure should be checked with all gas appliances in the building at full fire. At no time should the standby gas pressure exceed 10.5 in. or the operating pressure drop below 4.5 in for natural gas units. If gas pressure is outside these limits, contact the local gas utility or propane supplier for corrective action.

Shut Down

1. Set the thermostat to the lowest temperature setting.
2. Turn OFF all electric power to unit.
3. Open gas heat access panel.
4. Turn gas valve clockwise to OFF position. See Figure 33.

Checking Gas Heat Input

This unit has two stages of gas heat. Check the input rate at full input and minimum input. The intended input for each furnace is shown on the unit rating plate.

To determine the rate of gas flow (Second Stage).

1. Turn off all other gas appliances connected to the gas meter.
2. Turn on the furnace and make sure the thermostat is calling for Second stage (100% input) heat.
3. Measure the time needed for one revolution of the hand on the smallest dial on the meter. A typical gas meter has a 1/2 or a 1 cubic foot test dial.
4. Using the number of seconds it takes for one revolution of the dial, calculate the cubic feet of gas consumed per hour. (See example below).
5. If necessary, adjust the high pressure regulator as discussed in the section “Manifold Gas Pressure Adjustment”. **Ensure you do not over the furnace of the Second stage**. If in doubt, it is better to leave the Second stage of the furnace slightly under-fired. Repeat Steps 1-5.
6. **To determine the rate of gas flow (First Stage)**
7. Turn off all other gas appliances connected to the gas meter.
8. Turn on the furnace and make sure the thermostat is calling for first stage (minimum input) heat.
9. Even when the thermostat is calling for first stage heat, the unit will light on second stage and will run on Second stage for 1 minute. Allow this one-minute time period to expire and be certain the unit is running on first stage.
10. Measure the time needed for one revolution of the hand on the smallest dial on the meter. A typical gas meter has a 1/2 or a 1 cubic foot test dial.
11. Using the number of seconds it takes for one revolution of the dial, calculate the cubic feet of gas consumed per hour (See example below).
12. If necessary, adjust the low pressure regulator as discussed in the section “Manifold Gas Pressure Adjustment”. **Ensure you do not over the furnace of the Second stage** the furnace on first stage. If in doubt, it is better to leave the first stage of the furnace slightly over-fired. Repeat Steps 1-6.

Table 37: Gas rate cubic feet per hour

Seconds for One Rev.	Size of Test Dial	
	1/2 cu. ft	1 cu. ft
10	180	360
12	150	300
14	129	257
16	113	225
18	100	200
20	90	180
22	82	164
24	75	150
26	69	138
28	64	129
30	60	120
32	56	113
34	53	106
36	50	100
38	47	95
40	45	90
42	43	86
44	41	82
46	39	78
48	37	75
50	36	72
52	35	69
54	34	67
56	32	64
58	31	62
60	30	60

ⓘ **Note:** To find the Btu input, multiply the number of cubic feet of gas consumed per hour by the Btu content of the gas in your particular locality (contact your gas company for this information as it varies widely from area to area).

13. EXAMPLE

By actual measurement, it takes 46 seconds for the hand on a 1 cubic foot dial to make a revolution with a 80,000 Btuh furnace running. To determine rotations per minute, divide 60 by 46 = 1.30. To calculate rotations per hour, multiply 1.30 • 60 = 78. Multiply 78 • 1 (0.5 if using a 1/2 cubic foot dial) = 78. Multiply 78 • (the Btu rating of the gas). For this example, assume the gas has a Btu rating of 1050 Btu/ft.^{3}. The result of 81,900 Btuh is within 5% of the 80,000 Btuh rating of the furnace.

Manifold gas pressure adjustment

This gas furnace has two heat stages. Therefore, the gas valve has two adjustment screws located under a plastic protective cover. The second stage adjustment screw is adjacent to the "HI" marking on the valve and the first stage adjustment screw is located adjacent to the "LO" marking on the valve. See Figure Figure 33.

Manifold pressure adjustment procedure.

Adjust second stage pressure first, then adjust first stage pressure.

1. Turn off all power to the unit.
2. Using the outlet pressure port on the gas valve, connect a manometer to monitor the manifold pressure.
3. Remove plastic cap covering HI and LO pressure adjustment screws.
4. Turn on power to the unit.
5. Set thermostat to call for second stage heat and start furnace.
6. If necessary, using a screwdriver, turn the second stage adjustment screw (adjacent to the "HI" marking on the valve) clockwise to increase manifold pressure or counterclockwise to decrease manifold pressure. **Ensure you do not over-fire the unit on the second stage.**
7. After the high manifold pressure has been checked, adjust the thermostat to call for first stage heat.
8. If necessary, using a screwdriver, turn the first stage adjustment screw (adjacent to the "LO" marking on the valve) clockwise to increase manifold pressure or counterclockwise to decrease manifold pressure. **Ensure you do not over-fire the unit on the second stage.**.
9. Once pressure has been checked, replace the plastic cap covering the HI and LO pressure adjustment screws.

ⓘ **Note:** Refer to the unit rating plate for the typical manifold pressure settings. Pressure may need to be adjusted to achieve the input rate, depending on local heating value.

Table 38: Gas heat stages

Unit		Number of Burner Tubes	1st Stage Input (Mbh)	2nd Stage/ Total Input (Mbh)
Size	Opt.			
037	N06	4	45	60
	N08	4	56	80
049	N06	4	45	60
	N08	4	56	80
	N12	6	84	120
061	N08	4	56	80
	N12	6	84	120
	N16	8	112	160

Table 38: Gas heat stages

Unit		Number of Burner Tubes	1st Stage Input (Mbh)	2nd Stage/ Total Input (Mbh)
Size	Opt.			
049	N06	4	45	60
	N08	4	56	80
	N12	6	84	120
061	N08	4	56	80
	N12	6	84	120
	N16	8	112	160

Adjustment of temperature rise

The temperature rise (the difference of temperature between the return air and the heated air from the furnace) must lie within the range shown on the unit rating plate and the data in Physical data.

After the temperature rise has been determined, the CFM can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{CFM} = \text{Btu Input} \bullet \frac{0.8}{(1.08 \cdot \Delta°\text{F})}$$

After about 20 minutes of operation, determine the furnace temperature rise. Take readings of both the return air and the heated air in the ducts (about 6 feet from the furnace) where they will not be affected by radiant heat. Increase the blower CFM to decrease the temperature rise; decrease the blower CFM to increase the rise. See Supply air drive adjustment.

ⓘ **Note:** Each gas heat exchanger size has a minimum allowable CFM. Below this CFM, the limit will open.

Burners/orifices inspection/servicing

ⓘ **Note:** Before checking or changing burners, pilot or orifices, close the main manual shut-off valve and shut off all power to the unit.

1. Open the union fitting just upstream of the unit gas valve and downstream from the main manual shut-off valve in the gas supply line.
2. Remove the screws holding each end of the manifold to the manifold supports.
3. Disconnect wiring to the gas valves and spark igniters. Remove the manifold and gas valve assembly. Orifices can now be inspected and replaced.

To service the burners, complete the following steps:

1. Remove the heat shield on top of the manifold supports. Burners are now accessible for inspection and/or replacement.

   ⓘ **Note:** Reverse the above procedure to replace the assemblies.

2. Make sure that burners are level and seat at the rear of the gas orifice.

Figure 32: Typical Flame

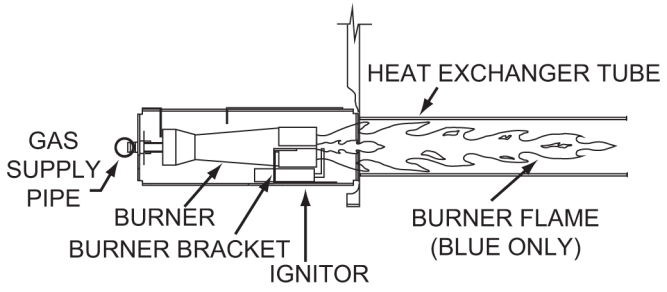
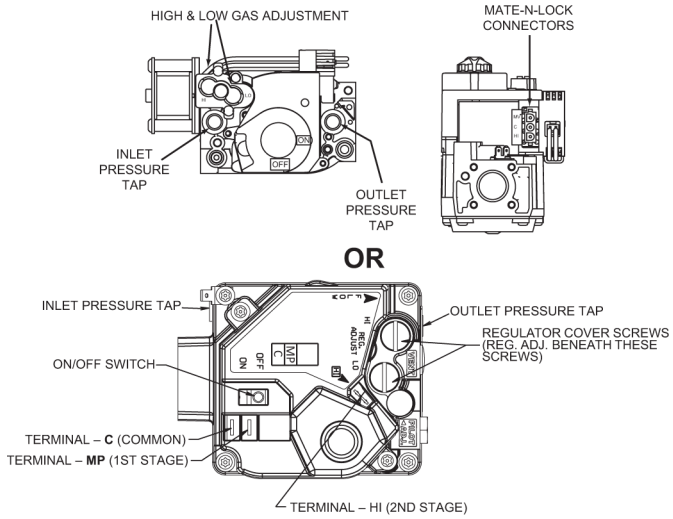


Figure 33: Typical Two Stage Gas Valve



Charging the unit

All KJ units use Thermal Expansion Devices. Charge the unit to the nameplate charge.

Charging tables

Table 39: KJ037 Charging Table

Air Flow Indoor Db/Wb	Outdoor DB	Suction Pressure	Suction Temp.	Liquid Pressure	Liquid Temp.	Delta T Db	Compr. amps
300 Cfm/Ton 80/62	75	134	63	249	82	-25	6.2
	85	132	61	291	90	-25	6.6
	95	130	59	333	98	-26	7.1
300 Cfm/Ton 80/67	75	134	63	248	81	-25	6.2
	85	136	62	292	90	-24	6.6
	95	137	62	335	98	-23	7.1
300 Cfm/Ton 80/72	75	133	62	248	80	-25	6.1
	85	139	64	293	89	-22	6.6
	95	145	65	338	99	-20	7.1
300 Cfm/Ton 75/62	75	128	60	247	80	-22	6.2
	85	128	59	291	89	-22	6.6
	95	128	58	334	97	-22	7.1
400 Cfm/Ton 80/62	75	138	65	250	81	-23	6.2
	85	139	64	292	90	-23	6.6
	95	139	62	334	99	-22	7.0
400 Cfm/Ton 80/67	75	139	66	250	80	-22	6.2
	85	141	65	293	89	-21	6.6
	95	143	64	335	99	-21	7.0
400 Cfm/Ton 80/72	75	140	66	250	79	-22	6.1
	85	144	66	293	89	-20	6.6
	95	147	66	337	98	-19	7.0
400 Cfm/Ton 75/62	75	132	62	249	79	-20	6.2
	85	134	61	291	89	-20	6.6
	95	135	60	333	98	-19	7.0

Table 40: KJ049 Charging Table

Air Flow Indoor Db/Wb	Outdoor DB	Suction Pressure	Suction Temp.	Liquid Pressure	Liquid Temp.	Delta T Db	Compr. amps
300 Cfm/Ton 80/62	75	134	62	269	82	-25	7.7
	85	131	59	310	91	-26	8.5
	95	127	56	351	99	-28	9.3
300 Cfm/Ton 80/67	75	132	62	269	80	-25	7.7
	85	135	63	316	88	-24	8.6
	95	137	65	363	96	-23	9.5
300 Cfm/Ton 80/72	75	130	61	270	78	-25	7.7
	85	138	67	323	86	-22	8.7
	95	146	73	375	93	-19	9.6
300 Cfm/Ton 75/62	75	127	59	267	80	-23	7.7
	85	127	57	310	89	-23	8.5
	95	126	55	353	98	-23	9.3
400 Cfm/Ton 80/62	75	139	65	270	83	-23	7.7
	85	138	63	313	91	-23	8.5
	95	138	61	356	100	-23	9.3
400 Cfm/Ton 80/67	75	140	64	270	83	-23	7.7
	85	141	65	317	90	-22	8.6
	95	142	66	364	97	-21	9.4
400 Cfm/Ton 80/72	75	141	64	269	84	-22	7.7
	85	143	67	321	89	-20	8.6
	95	146	71	373	93	-18	9.5
400 Cfm/Ton 75/62	75	132	61	269	80	-20	7.8
	85	133	60	313	89	-20	8.6
	95	134	59	357	98	-20	9.4

Table 41: KJ061 Charging Table

Air Flow Indoor Db/Wb	Outdoor DB	Suction Pressure	Suction Temp.	Liquid Pressure	Liquid Temp.	Delta T Db	Compr. amps
300 Cfm/Ton 80/62	75	131	61	249	75	-25	10.6
	85	129	59	290	84	-26	11.4
	95	127	58	331	92	-27	12.2
300 Cfm/Ton 80/67	75	130	61	248	74	-25	10.7
	85	132	61	291	83	-24	11.5
	95	135	61	334	92	-23	12.3
300 Cfm/Ton 80/72	75	129	61	247	73	-26	10.7
	85	135	63	292	83	-23	11.5
	95	142	64	337	93	-20	12.3
300 Cfm/Ton 75/62	75	125	58	247	74	-23	10.6
	85	125	57	290	83	-23	11.4
	95	125	56	332	92	-23	12.2
400 Cfm/Ton 80/62	75	135	64	250	76	-23	10.7
	85	135	62	292	84	-23	11.5
	95	136	61	335	93	-23	12.3
400 Cfm/Ton 80/67	75	136	64	250	75	-23	10.7
	85	138	63	293	84	-22	11.5
	95	140	63	337	93	-21	12.3
400 Cfm/Ton 80/72	75	136	64	249	74	-22	10.7
	85	140	64	294	83	-20	11.5
	95	145	65	339	92	-18	12.4
400 Cfm/Ton 75/62	75	129	60	249	75	-20	10.7
	85	131	60	292	84	-20	11.5
	v95	132	59	335	92	-20	12.3

Smart Equipment control board navigation components

You need the following components to access the control points in the Smart Equipment control.

Note: Installation and operation guides are available from your equipment dealer or distributor.

1. A local LCD on the unit control board.
2. Tools to interact with the UCB.
   Choose from the following two options:
   a. • GoTemp Pro app (available for iOS or Android)

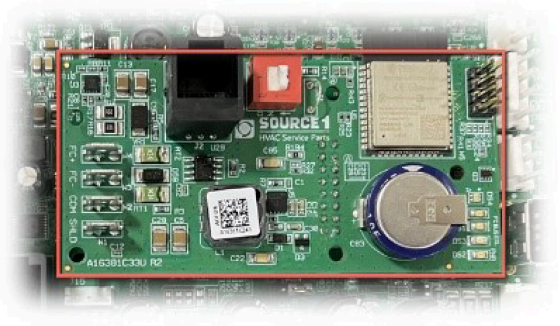
Note: You can connect the GoTemp Pro app to the controller via Bluetooth through the Connected Workflow Converter (CWCVT) or directly to the UCB if the controller has a communication card.

- *CWCVT Wireless MS/TP Converter User Guide*, literature part no. 12014120

Figure 34: CWCVT (S1-TL-CWCVT-0)



Figure 35: Communication card



b. Mobile Access Portal (MAP) Gateway (portable)
   - Source 1 part no. S1-YK-MAP1810-0P (no longer available for purchase - We strongly recommend that the GoTemp Pro app be used for all R-454B units for best user experience.)

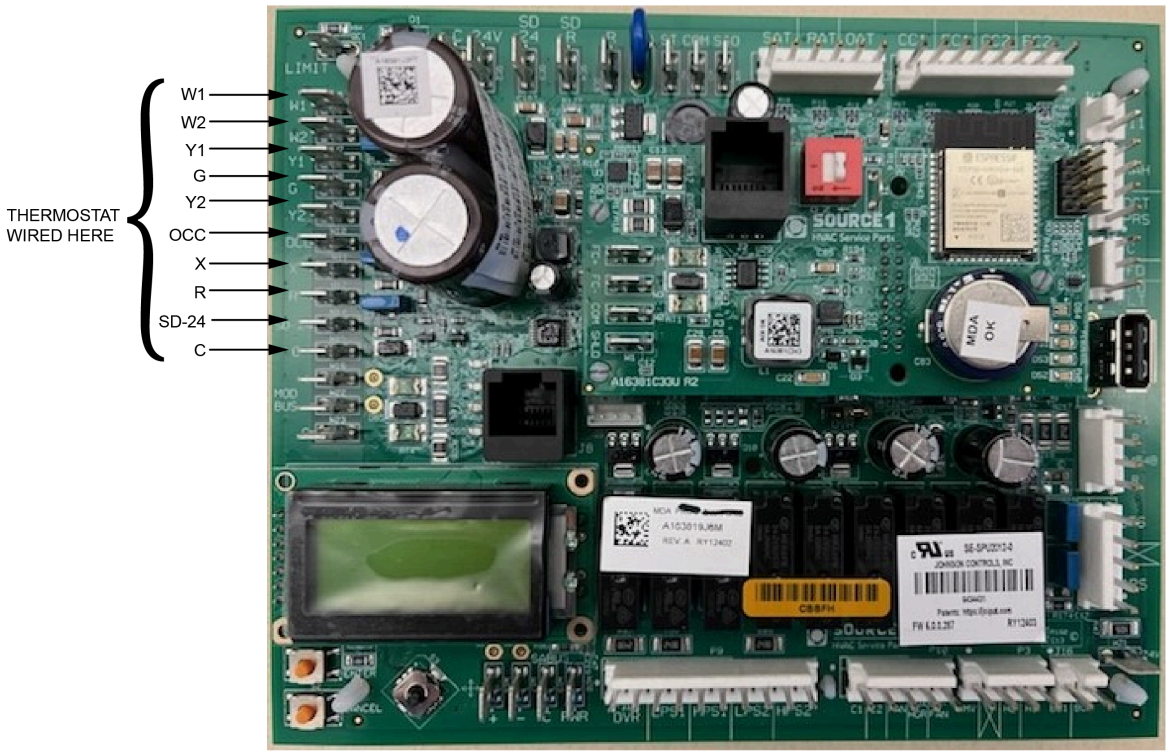
     Note: Although the MAP is no longer available for purchase, it continues to work with the UCB. The MAP does not receive firmware updates, so as additional points are added to the UCB those points will not render properly. However, the MAP will continue to work for the majority of typical applications.
   - *MAP Gateway Quick Start Guide*, part no. 24-10737-16
   - *MAP Gateway Instruction*, part no. 24-10737-8

For more information on the Smart Equipment unit control board navigation, refer to the *Smart Equipment Quick Start Guide*.

Note: For more in-depth sequence of operation of the Smart Equipment control, refer to the *Smart Equipment Controls Sequence of Operation Overview*, literature part no. 12011950.

Smart Equipment unit control board

Figure 36: Unit control board



A0209-B

Table 42: Smart Equipment UCB Details (Version 5 Hardware)

Description		Function and comments
Terminal directional orientation: viewed with silkscreen labels upright		
Limit, 24 VAC power and shutdown connections from unit wiring harness at left on upper edge of UCB		
Limit	Monitored 24 VAC input through heat section limit switches	If the voltage is absent, indicating the heat section is over-temperature, the UCB brings on the indoor blower
C	24 VAC, 75 VA transformer common referenced to cabinet ground	Connects through circuit traces to thermostat connection strip C and indoor blower VFD pin C
24V	24 VAC, 75 VA transformer hot	Powers the UCB microprocessor, connects through circuit trace to the SD 24 terminal
SD 24	24 VAC hot out for factory accessory smoke detector, condensate overflow and/or user shutdown relay switching in series	Connects through circuit trace to thermostat connection strip SD-24. A wiring harness jumper plug connecting SD 24 to SD R is in place if factory accessories for unit shutdown are not used - this jumper plug must be removed if the switching of field-added external accessories for unit shutdown are wired between thermostat connection strip SD-24 and R
SD R	24 VAC hot return from factory accessory smoke detector and user shutdown relay switching in series	Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal on the upper left of the board
R	24 VAC hot for switched inputs to the UCB	Connects through circuit trace to the thermostat connection strip R terminal, right FAN OVR pin, right HPS1 pin, right HPS2 pin, lower DFS pin and lower APS pin
Terminal thermostat connection strip on left edge of UCB		
W1	1st stage heating request, 24 VAC input switched from R	Not effective for cooling-only units

Table 42: Smart Equipment UCB Details (Version 5 Hardware)

Description		Function and comments
W2	2nd stage heating request, 24 VAC input switched from R	Not effective for cooling-only units or units with single-stage heat sections
Y1	1st stage cooling request, 24 VAC input switched from R	
Y2	2nd stage cooling request, 24 VAC input switched from R	Visible in the display menu when the #ClgStgs parameter is set for 2 or more, also effective for economizer free cooling supply air temperature reset when the #ClgStgs parameter is set for 1 or more
G	Continuous indoor blower request, 24 VAC input switched from R	
OCC	Occupancy request, 24 VAC input switched from R	Must have the OccMode parameter set for external to be effective
X	Hard lockout indicator, 24 volt output to a light thermostat LED	24V positive half-wave rectified
R	24 VAC hot for thermostat switching and power	If field-added external accessories for unit shutdown are used, 24 VAC hot return from smoke detector, condensate overflow and/or user shutdown relay switching in series
SD-24	If field-added external accessories for unit shutdown are used, 24 VAC hot out for smoke detector, condensate over- flow and/ or user shutdown relay switching in series	Unit wiring harness jumper plug for factory shutdown accessories must be removed if the switching of field-added external accessories for unit shutdown are wired between thermo- stat connection strip SD-24 and R
C	24 VAC common for thermostat power	
+	Modbus Terminal +	N/A - Future
-	Modbus Terminal -	N/A - Future
C	Modbus Terminal C	N/A - Future
LEDs on left edge of UCB		
Power	Green UCB power indicator	Lit indicates 24 VAC is present at C and 24V terminals
Fault	Red hard lockout, networking error and firmware error indicator	1/2 second on/off flashing indicates one or more alarm is currently active, 1/10th second on/off flashing indicates a networking error (polarity, addressing, etc.) or a firmware error (likely correctable with re-loading from USB flash drive)
SA BUS	Green UCB SA bus communication transmission indicator	Lit/flickering indicates UCB SA bus communication is currently active, off indicates the UCB is awaiting SA bus communication
Terminal space temperature sensor connections at center on upper edge of UCB		
ST	Space Temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Positive of VDC circuit (3.625 VDC reading to COM with open circuit), effective if “Thermo- stat-only Control” parameter is set OFF, space sensor override momentary shorts ST to COM to initiate/terminate temporary occupancy
COM	Common for ST and SSO inputs	Negative of VDC circuit for ST and SSO inputs
SSO	Space Sensor Offset input from 0 to 20KΩ potentiometer	Positive of VDC circuit (3.625 VDC reading to COM with open circuit), 10KΩ/2.5 VDC is 0°F offset, 0Ω/0 VDC is maximum above offset and 20KΩ/3.4 VDC is maximum below offset from active space temperature setpoint
Pin Temperature sensor connections at right on upper edge of UCB		
SAT+	Supply Air Temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for operation; 3.625 VDC reading SAT + to SAT– with open circuit. Used in heat/cool staging cutouts, free cooling operation, demand ventilation operation, comfort ventilation operation, economizer loading operation, VAV cooling operation, hydronic heat operation.

Table 42: Smart Equipment UCB Details (Version 5 Hardware)

Description		Function and comments
RAT+	Return Air Temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for operation; 3.625 VDC reading RAT+ to RAT– with open circuit. Used in return air enthalpy calculation. Substitutes for space temperature if no other space temperature input is present.
OAT+	Outside Air Temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for operation but may be a communicated value; 3.625 VDC reading OAT+ to OAT– with open circuit. Used in heat/cool cutouts, low ambient cooling determination, dry bulb free cooling changeover, outside air enthalpy calculation, economizer loading operation, heat pump demand defrost calculation.
CC1+	#1 refrigerant circuit Condenser Coil temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for heat pump units, not required for A/C units; 3.625 VDC reading CC1+ to CC1– with open circuit. Used in heat pump demand defrost calculation.
EC1+	#1 refrigerant circuit Evaporator Coil temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for operation; 3.625 VDC reading EC1+ to EC1– with open circuit. Used in suction line temperature safety.
CC2+	#2 refrigerant circuit Condenser Coil temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for 2-compressor heat pump units, not required for 2-compressor A/C units, not active for 1-compressor units; 3.625 VDC reading CC2+ to CC2– with open circuit. Used in heat pump demand defrost calculation.
EC2+	#2 refrigerant circuit Evaporator Coil temperature sensor input from 10KΩ @ 77°F, Type III negative temperature coefficient thermistor	Input required for operation of 2-compressor units, not active for 1-compressor units; 3.625 VDC reading EC2+ to EC2– with open circuit. Used in suction line temperature safety.
Pinned connections on right edge of UCB		
AI1	Analog Input 1	Future - 0-10VDC input
RAH+	Return Air Humidity input from 0-10 VDC @ 0-100% RH sensor	Input required for reheat units, optional in all other units, may be a communicated value. Used in return air enthalpy calculation, temperature/humidity setpoint reset, reheat operation.
DCT PRS+	Supply Duct Pressure input from 0-5 VDC @ 0-5 in. w.c. sensor	Input required for variable air volume units. Used in VAV indoor blower operation.
C	Common for the VFD output	Negative of the VDC circuit for the VFD output
VFD	2-10 VDC (0-100%) output for the indoor blower Variable Frequency Drive	Output is active with indoor blower operation. For CV units: this output provides stepped IntelliSpeed control of the indoor blower VFD based on fan-only, cooling stage and heating stage outputs. For VAV units: this output provides control of the indoor blower VFD based on supply duct static pressure input and setpoint.
VFD FLT	24 VAC hot input from the normally open VFD alarm contact	The VFD alarm contact switches from R within the unit wiring harness. 24 VAC input results in unit shutdown and a “VFD fault” alarm
J10	Type A female Universal Serial Bus connector	Used for backup, restoration, & copying of board parameters as well as board software updating through a flash drive
COS	24 VAC hot return from Condensate Overflow Switch	Optional input; switch opening will disable the control outputs to the unit compressors. Upon closure, the compressors will begun unit operation after off delay expires
R	24 VAC hot out for COS	Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal
RDS	24 VAC hot return from Refrigerant Detection System	Required input for RDS; when flammable refrigerant is used and RDS is required, the unit will monitor this input and enter mitigation mode if unit RDS contact opens

Table 42: Smart Equipment UCB Details (Version 5 Hardware)

Description		Function and comments
R	24 VAC hot out for RDS	Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal
DFS (upper pin)	24 VAC hot return from Dirty Filter Switch	Optional input; switch closure for greater than 15 seconds during indoor blower operation initiates a notification alarm
DFS (lower pin)	24 VAC hot out for Dirty Filter Switch	Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal
APS (upper pin)	24 VAC hot return from Air Proving Switch	When this optional input is enabled: the air proving switch must close within 30 seconds of initiation of indoor blower operation and not open for greater than 10 seconds during in- door blower operation to allow heat/cool operation and prevent an “APS open” alarm; the air proving switch must open within 30 seconds of termination of indoor blower operation to prevent an “APS stuck closed” notification alarm
APS (lower pin)	24 VAC hot out for Air Proving Switch	Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal
Terminal at lower right corner of UCB		
24V	24 VAC hot for H1, H2, CN-FAN, AUX HGR, FAN C1 and C2 output relay contact switching	Output relay circuitry is isolated from other UCB components and the 24 VAC hot source may be from a second transformer in the unit
Pin Heat section connections at right on lower edge of UCB		
BO2	Binary output 2	Future
BO1	Binary output 2	Future
H1	24 VAC hot output for heat section stage 1	Not effective for cooling-only units. Output if demand is present and permissions allow one stage or two stages of heat section operation
H2	24 VAC hot output for heat section stage 2	Not effective for cooling-only units or units with single-stage heat sections. Output if demand is present and permissions allow two stages of heat section operation
MV	24 VAC hot input confirming heat section operation	Sourced from gas valve in gas heat units or first stage heat contactor in electric heat units. Input within 5 minutes from initiation of H1 output initiates the “Heat On Fan Delay” timer, loss of input following the termination of H1 output initiates the “Heat On Fan Delay” timer, no input within 5 minutes from initiation of H1 output initiates an “Ignition Failure” alarm, input for longer than 5 minutes without H1 output initiates a “Gas Valve Mis-wire” alarm
Pin cooling and fan output connections at right on lower edge of UCB		
CN-FAN	24 VAC hot output for the condenser fan contactor coil	Output with either C1 or C2 output; interrupted during defrost cycle for heat pump units
AUX HGR	24 VAC hot output for hot gas reheat components	Effective only for reheat units, output with reheat operation
FAN	24 VAC hot output for indoor blower contactor coil/indoor blower VFD enable relay coil	Output with heat/cool operation, G input or schedule demand
C1	24 VAC hot output for compressor 1	If demand is present and permissions allow compressor 1 operation; output with compressor cooling, comfort ventilation cooling, reheat or heat pump heating demands
C2	24 VAC hot output for compressor 2	Not effective for one stage compressor UCBs. If demand is present and permissions allow compressor 2 operation; output with compressor cooling, comfort ventilation cooling or heat pump heating demands
Pin refrigerant circuit safety switch and indoor blower overload connections at center on lower edge of UCB		
HPS1(right pin)	24 VAC hot out for refrigerant circuit 1 High Pressure Switch	Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal

Table 42: Smart Equipment UCB Details (Version 5 Hardware)

Description		Function and comments
HPS1(left pin)	24 VAC hot return from refrigerant circuit 1 High Pressure Switch	Input is only considered if C1 output is needed; input must be present to allow C1 output. Three HPS1 trips in a two hour period cause a "High Pressure Switch 1 Lockout" and C1 output is then prevented until alarm reset. Connects through circuit trace to the right LPS1 pin.
LPS1(right pin)	24 VAC hot out for refrigerant circuit 1 Low Pressure Switch	Connects through circuit trace to the left HSP1 pin
LPS1(left pin)	24 VAC hot return from refrigerant circuit 1 Low Pressure Switch	Input is only considered after 30 seconds of C1 output; afterwards, input must be present to allow C1 output. Three LPS1 trips in a one hour period cause a "Low Pressure Switch 1 Lockout" and C1 output is then prevented until alarm reset.
HPS2(right pin)	24 VAC hot out for refrigerant circuit 2 High Pressure Switch	Not effective for one stage compressor UCBs. Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal
HPS2(left pin)	24 VAC hot return from refrigerant circuit 2 High Pressure Switch	Not effective for one stage compressor UCBs. Input is only considered if C2 output is needed; input must be present to allow C1 output. Three HPS2 trips in a two hour period cause a High Pressure Switch 1 Lockout and C2 output is then prevented until alarm reset. Connects through circuit trace to the right LPS2 pin.
LPS2(right pin)	24 VAC hot out for refrigerant circuit 2 Low Pressure Switch	Not effective for one stage compressor UCBs. Connects through circuit trace to the left HSP2 pin
LPS2(left pin)	24 VAC hot return from refrigerant circuit 2 Low Pressure Switch	Not effective for one stage compressor UCBs. Input is only considered after 30 seconds of C2 output; afterwards, input must be present to allow C2 output. Three LPS2 trips in a one hour period cause a Low Pressure Switch 2 Lockout and C2 output is then prevented until alarm reset.
FAN OVR(right pin)	24 VAC hot out for indoor blower FAN Overload relay contact/motor protector switch	Connects through circuit trace to the R terminal
FAN OVR(left pin)	24 VAC hot return from indoor blower FAN Overload relay contact/motor protector switch	Input is only considered if FAN output is needed; input must be present to allow FAN output and unit operation. One FAN OVR trip lasting longer than 5 minutes or three FAN OVR trips in a two hour period cause a "Fan Overload Lockout" and unit operation is then prevented until alarm reset.
Terminal SA BUS[1] connections on at left on lower edge and center of UCB		
PWR	Power for SA (Sensor-Actuator) BUS devices	Also incorporated in the J8 6-pin phone jack connector at the left-center of the board. Positive of the 15 VDC (reading to C) circuit for powering an optional netstat and/or Multi Touch gateway
C	Common for SA BUS power and communication circuits	Also incorporated in the J8 6-pin phone jack connector at the left-center of the board. Negative of the SA BUS circuits
–	Communication for SA BUS devices	Also incorporated in the J8 6-pin phone jack connector at the left-center of the board. Positive of the VDC (typically, a fluctuating 1.5 to 3.5 volts reading to C; at least 0.25 volts lower than +) SA BUS communication circuit to optional economizer board, 4-stage board, fault detection & diagnostics board, netstat and/or Multi Touch gateway
+	Communication for SA BUS devices	Also incorporated in the J8 6-pin phone jack connector at the left-center of the board. Positive of the VDC (typically, a fluctuating 1.5 to 3.5 volts reading to C; at least 0.25 volts higher than –) SA BUS communication circuit to optional economizer board, 4-stage board, fault detection & diagnostics board, netstat and/or Multi Touch gateway

Table 42: Smart Equipment UCB Details (Version 5 Hardware)

Description		Function and comments
J8	6-pin phone jack connector	Incorporates the SA BUS terminals for convenience/ alternate connection of SA BUS devices, primarily used for temporary service connection of the Multi Touch gateway
Item Integrated user interface at lower left corner of UCB		
Display	On-board, 2-line x 8-character back-lit display	On-board display, buttons and joystick allow access to UCB, economizer, 4-stage and FDD board parameters
ENTER	Button for display menu acknowledgment and navigation	
CANCEL	Button for display menu navigation and zeroing of active compressor ASCD timer	
JOY	4-way joystick for display menu navigation	
Item USB connector at right of UCB		
J15	Factory wired SA Bus connector	
Optional communication sub-board at center of UCB		
Terminal FC BUS[1] connections on left edge of the communication board		
FC+	FC (“Field Connected”) BUS BACnet MSTP communication	Positive of the VDC (typically, a fluctuating 1.5 to 3.5 volts reading to COM; at least 0.25 volts higher than –) FC bus BACnet MSTP communication circuit
FC–	FC (“Field Connected”) BUS BACnet MSTP communication	Positive of the VDC (typically, a fluctuating 1.5 to 3.5 volts reading to COM; at least 0.25 volts lower than +) FC bus BACnet MSTP communication circuit
COM	Common for the FC (“Field Connected”) BUS BACnet MSTP communication circuit	Negative of the VDC FC bus BACnet MSTP communication circuit
SHLD	Shield for the FC (“Field Connected”) BUS BACnet MSTP communication circuit	Earth ground reference of the cable to prevent interference on the FC bus BACnet MSTP communication circuit
Item Selector in red housing at left on top edge of the communication board		
EOLswitch	End Of Line selector switch for the FC BUS BACnet MSTP communication circuit	ON selected only for the UCB that is the terminus of the FC bus BACnet MSTP communication cable to prevent signal bounce-back
RJ12	Connection to the TMR	Connection used for the wireless Transparent MS/TP Repeater (TMR)
LEDs on the communication board		
Bluetooth (DS4)	Bluetooth signal	Solid OFF means bluetooth disabled. Flashing means the bluetooth is available for a connection. Solid ON means a connection has been made
N/A (DS5)	N/A - No function defined	
FC BUS (DS1)	Green FC bus communication transmission indicator	Lit/flickering indicates outgoing UCB FC bus communication is currently active, off indicates the UCB is awaiting incoming FC bus communication
EOL (DS2)	Green end of line indicator	Lit indicates the EOL switch is selected ON
ISO PWR (DS3)	Green communication board Isolated Power indicator	Lit indicates the UCB is supplying power to the communication sub-board

ⓘ **Note:**

1. When wiring unit and other devices using the SA Bus and FC Bus, see Table 43 .

Table 43: Cable for FC buses and SA buses in order of preference

Bus and Cable Type	Non-plenum applications		Plenum applications	
	Part Number	O.D.	Part Number	O.D.
FC Bus: 22 AWG Stranded, 3-Wire Twisted Shielded Cable[1]	Anixter: CBL-22/3-FC-PVC Belden®: B5501FE	0.138 in.	Anixter: CBL-22/3-FC-PLN Belden: B6501FE	0.140 in.
SA Bus (Terminal Block): 22 AWG Stranded, 4-Wire, 2 Twisted-Pair Shielded Cable	Anixter: CBL-22/2P-SA-PVC Belden: B5541FE	0.209 in.	Anixter: CBL-22/2P-SA-PLN Belden: B6541FE	0.206 in.
SA Bus (Modular Jack): 26 AWG Solid 6-Wire, 3 Twisted-Pair Cable[2]	—	—	Anixter preassembled: CBL-NETWORK25 CBL-NETWORK50 CBL-NETWORK75 CBL-NETWORK100	0.15 in.
FC Bus: 22 AWG Stranded, 3-Wire Twisted Non-Shielded Cable	Belden: B5501UE	0.135 in.	Belden: B6501UE	0.131 in.
SA Bus (Terminal Block): 22 AWG Stranded, 4-Wire, 2 Twisted-Pair Non-Shielded Cable	Belden: B5541UE	0.206 in.	Belden: B6541UE	0.199 in.

Note:

1. We strongly recommend 3-wire (for FC bus) and 4-wire, 2 twisted-pair (for SA bus), 22 AWG stranded, shielded cable. A 22 gauge cable offers the best performance for various baud rates, cable distances, and number of trunk devices primarily due to lower conductor-to-conductor capacitance. Shielded cable offers better overall electrical noise immunity than non-shielded cable. Observe the shield grounding requirements.
2. We recommend 26 AWG solid, 6-wire (3 twisted pairs) cable as the best fit for fabricating modular cables with the modular jack housing assembly. Be sure the cable you use fits the modular jack housing. The preassembled cables that are available from Anixter (Part No. CBL-NETWORKxxx) use 24 gauge wire.

Table 44: Ignition control flash codes

Flashes	Fault conditions	Check
Steady on	Control failure	Control
Heartbeat	Normal operation	
1	Not applicable	
2	Pressure switch stuck closed	Pressure switch
3	Pressure switch failed to close	Venter pressure switch vent blocked
4	Limit switch open	Main limit aux limit
5	Flame present with gas off first stage gas valve energized with w1 off second stage gas valve energized with first stage gas valve off	Gas valve
6	Ignition lockout	Gas flow gas pressure gas valve flame sensor
7	Lockout, limit switch open too long	Indoor blower, main limit, aux limit
8	Line frequency fault	Supply power frequency
9	No power or control failure	24vac or control

Start-up & Service Data Instruction

Commercial Package Units

3.0 To 50.0 tons

Start-up Checklist

Date: _____

Job Name: _____

Customer Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Model Number: _____ Serial Number: _____

Qualified Start-up Technician: _____ Signature: _____

HVAC Contractor: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

Contractor's E-mail Address: _____

Electrical Contractor: _____ Phone: _____

Distributor Name: _____ Phone: _____

Warranty Statement

BHC Residential & Light Commercial LLC is confident that this equipment will operate to the owner's satisfaction if the proper procedures are followed and checks are made at initial start-up. This confidence is supported by the 30 day dealer protection coverage portion of our standard warranty policy which states that BHC Residential & Light Commercial LLC will cover parts and labor on new equipment start-up failures that are caused by a defect in factory workmanship or material, for a period of 30 days from installation. Refer to the current standard warranty policy and warranty manual for details.

In the event that communication with BHC Residential & Light Commercial LLC is required regarding technical and/or warranty concerns, all parties to the discussion should have a copy of the equipment start-up sheet for reference. A copy of the original start-up sheet should be filed with the Technical Services Department.

The packaged unit is available in constant or variable air volume versions with a large variety of custom options and accessories available. Therefore, some variation in the startup procedure will exist depending upon the products capacity, control system, options and accessories installed.

This start-up sheet covers all startup check points common to all package equipment. In addition it covers essential startup check points for a number of common installation options. Depending upon the particular unit being started not all sections of this startup sheet will apply. Complete those sections applicable and use the notes section to record any additional information pertinent to your particular installation.

Warranty claims are to be made through the distributor from whom the equipment was purchased.

Equipment Startup

Use the local LCD or GoTemp Pro mobile application to complete the start-up.

A copy of the completed start-up sheet should be kept on file by the distributor providing the equipment and a copy sent to:

BHC Residential & Light Commercial LLC
Technical Services Department
5005 York Drive
Norman, OK 73069

1034349-UCL-L-0426

Safety Warnings

The inspections and recording of data outlined in this procedure are required for start-up of BHC Residential & Light Commercial LLC' packaged products. Industry recognized safety standards and practices must be observed at all times. General industry knowledge and experience are required to assure technician safety. It is the responsibility of the technician to assess all potential dangers and take all steps warranted to perform the work in a safe manner. By addressing those potential dangers, prior to beginning any work, the technician can perform the work in a safe manner with minimal risk of injury.

⚠WARNING

Lethal voltages are present during some start-up checks. Extreme caution must be used at all times.

⚠WARNING

Moving parts may be exposed during some startup checks. Extreme caution must be used at all times.

NOTE: Read and review this entire document before beginning any of the startup procedures.

Design Application Information

This information will be available from the specifying engineer who selected the equipment. If the system is a VAV system the CFM will be the airflow when the remote VAV boxes are in the full open position and the frequency drive is operating at 60 HZ. **Do not proceed with the equipment start-up without the design CFM information.**

Design Supply Air CFM: _____ Design Return Air CFM:_____

Design Outdoor Air CFM At Minimum Position: _____

Total External Static Pressure: _____

Supply Static Pressure: _____

Return Static Pressure: _____

Design Building Static Pressure: _____

Outside Air Dilution: Economizer Position Percentage: _____ CFM: _____

Supply Gas Pressure After Regulator W/o Heat Active _____ Inches_____

ADDITIONAL APPLICATION NOTES FROM SPECIFYING ENGINEER:

Reference

General Inspection	Completed	See Notes
Unit inspected for shipping, storage, or rigging damage	☐	☐
Unit installed with proper clearances	☐	☐
Unit installed within slope limitations	☐	☐
Refrigeration system checked for gross leaks (presence of oil)	☐	☐
Terminal screws and wiring connections checked for tightness	☐	☐
Filters installed correctly and clean	☐	☐
Economizer hoods installed in operating position	☐	☐
Condensate drain trapped properly, refer to Installation Manual	☐	☐
Economizer damper linkage tight	☐	☐
Gas Heat vent hood installed	☐	☐
All field wiring (power and control) complete	☐	☐

Air Moving Inspection	Completed	See Notes
Alignment of drive components	☐	☐
Belt tension adjusted properly	☐	☐
Blower pulleys tight on shaft, bearing set screws tight, wheel tight to shaft	☐	☐
Pressure switch or transducer tubing installed properly	☐	☐

Exhaust Inspection Powered ☐ Barometric Relief ☐	Completed	See Notes
Check hub for tightness	☐	☐
Check fan blade for clearance	☐	☐
Check for proper rotation	☐	☐
Check for proper mounting (screen faces towards unit)	☐	☐
Prove operation by increasing minimum setting on economizer	☐	☐

Economizer Inspection Standard ☐ BAS ☐	Completed	See Notes
CO_2 sensor installed Yes ☐ No ☐	☐	☐
Check economizer setting (Reference Smart Equipment Control Board LCD menu location)	☐	☐
Prove economizer open/close through Smart Equipment Board Setting	☐	☐

Reheat Mode Normal ☐ or Alternate ☐ Not Applicable ☐
Humidity Sensor (2SH0401) _____

Operating Measurements - Air Flow

Fan operates with proper rotation (All VFD equipped units with the optional Manual Bypass must be phased for correct blower rotation with the Bypass switch set in the LINE position) ID Fans ☐ Exh. Fans ☐ Cond. Fans ☐	
Pressure drop across dry evaporator coil (At maximum design CFM) [1]	IWC
External Static Pressure	IWC
Return Static Pressure	IWC
Supply Static Pressure	IWC
Supply Air CFM Using Dry Coil Chart	CFM
Final Adjusted Supply Air CFM[2]	CFM

1. Consult the proper airflow to pressure drop table to obtain the actual airflow at the measured pressure differential.
2. Was a motor pulley adjustment or change required to obtain the correct airflow?
   Was it necessary to increase of decrease the airflow to meet the design conditions?
   If the motor pulley size was changed, measure the outside diameters of the motor and blower pulleys and record those diameters here;

Blower Motor HP _____ FLA_____ RPM_____

Pulley Pitch Diameter _____Turns Out_____ Final Turns Out_____

Blower Pulley Pitch Diameter _____ Fixed Sheave_____

Electrical Data

T1 - T2 _____ Volts T2 - T3 _____ Volts

Control Voltage _____ Volts T1 - T3 _____ Volts

Device	Nameplate	Measured List All Three Amperages
Supply Fan Motor[1, 2]	AMPS	AMPS
Exhaust Motor (Dampers 100%)	AMPS	AMPS
Condenser Fan #1	AMPS	AMPS
Condenser Fan #2 (if equipped)	AMPS	AMPS
Condenser Fan #3 (if equipped)	AMPS	AMPS
Condenser Fan #4 (if equipped)	AMPS	AMPS
Compressor #1	AMPS	AMPS
Compressor #2 (if equipped)	AMPS	AMPS
Compressor #3 (if equipped)	AMPS	AMPS
Compressor #4 (if equipped)	AMPS	AMPS

1. VAV units with heat section - simulate heat call to drive VAV boxes and VFD/IGV to maximum design airflow position.
2. VAV units without heat section - VAV boxes must be set to maximum design airflow position.

Refrigerant Safeties

Action	Completed	See Notes
Prove Compressor Rotation (3 phase only) by gauge pressure	☐	☐
Prove High Pressure Safety, All Systems	☐	☐
Prove Low Pressure Safety, All Systems	☐	☐

Refrigerant Detection System (RDS) Safety Test

Action	Completed	See Notes
Does the System have a Refrigerant Detection System (RDS) installed for R-454B?	☐	☐
Does Control Board Show any RDS alarms?	☐	☐
Are all available RDS Sensors pulsing with a green light?	☐	☐
Caution do not continue until any RDS alarms are resolved		
Prove Refrigerant Detection System Alarm Mitigation (Heating Units) – Shuts Down Active Heat Call[1]	☐	☐
Prove Refrigerant Detection System Alarm Mitigation (Cooling Mode) – Shuts Down Active Cooling Call[1]	☐	☐

1. Complete the above steps by pulling the J1 harness off the UCB during an active call for heat/cooling

Operating Measurements - Cooling

Stage	Discharge Pressure	Discharge Temp.	Liquid Line Temp.[1]	Subcooling[2]	Suction Pressure	Suction Temp.	Superheat
First	#	°	°	°	#	°	°
Second (if equipped)	#	°	°	°	#	°	°
Third (if equipped)	#	°	°	°	#	°	°
Fourth (if equipped)	#	°	°	°	#	°	°
Reheat 1st Stage	#	°	°	°	#	°	°

1. Liquid temperature should be taken before filter/drier.
2. Subtract 10 psi from discharge pressure for estimated liquid line pressure

Outside air temperature	_____	°F db	_____	°F wb	_____ %RH
Return Air Temperature	_____	°F db	_____	°F wb	_____ %RH
Mixed Air Temperature	_____	°F db	_____	°F wb	_____ %RH
Supply Air Temperature	_____	°F db	_____	°F wb	_____ %RH

Operating Measurements - Gas Heating

Fuel Type: ☐ Natural Gas ☐ LP Gas

Action		Completed	See Notes
Check for gas leaks		☐	☐
Prove Ventor Motor Operation		☐	☐
Prove Primary Safety Operation		☐	☐
Prove Auxiliary Safety Operation		☐	☐
Prove Rollout Switch Operation		☐	☐
Prove Smoke Detector Operation		☐	☐
Manifold Pressure	Stage 1	IWC	☐
	Stage 2 (If Equipped)	IWC	☐
	Stage 3 (If Equipped)	IWC	☐
Supply gas pressure at full fire		IWC	☐
Check temperature rise[1]	☐ measured at full fire	°F	☐

1. Input X Eff. (BTU output)
   1.08 X Temp. Rise

Operating Measurements Electric Heating

Heater kW _____kW Heater Voltage, Nameplate _____ Volts

Heater Model Number: _____

Serial Number: _____

Heater	Nameplate	Measured List All Three Amperages		
Stage 1	_____AMPS	_____AMPS	_____AMPS	_____AMPS
Stage 2	_____AMPS	_____AMPS	_____AMPS	_____AMPS
Stage 3	_____AMPS	_____AMPS	_____AMPS	_____AMPS
Stage 4	_____AMPS	_____AMPS	_____AMPS	_____AMPS
Checked Heater Limit		Yes ☐	No ☐	
Air Moving Switch Installed?		Yes ☐	No ☐	

Operating Measurements - Staging Controls

Verify Proper Operation of Heating/Cooling Staging Controls	
Create a cooling demand at the Thermostat, BAS System or Smart Equipment Verify that cooling/economizer stages are energized.	☐
Create a heating demand at the Thermostat, BAS System or Smart Equipment Verify that heating stages are energized.	☐
Verify Proper Operation of the Variable Frequency Drive (If Required)	
Verify that motor speed modulates with duct pressure change.	☐

Final - Inspection

Verify that all operational control set points have been set to desired value Scroll through all setpoints and change as may be necessary to suit the occupant requirements.	☐
Verify that all option parameters are correct Scroll through all option parameters and ensure that all installed options are enabled in the software and all others are disabled in the software. (Factory software settings should match the installed options)	☐
Verify that all access panels have been closed and secured	☐
Save a backup file from the unit control board onto a USB flash drive.	☐

Observed Product Deficiencies & Concerns:

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