Technical Publications
Litho U.S.A.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

KGA/KCA180 (15 Ton)
KGA/KCA210 (17.5 Ton)
KGA/KCA240 (20 Ton)
KGA/KCA300 (25 Ton)

GAS AND COOLING PACKAGED UNITS
506915-01
4/2012
Supersedes 1/2012

⚠WARNING

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, personal injury or loss of life. Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier

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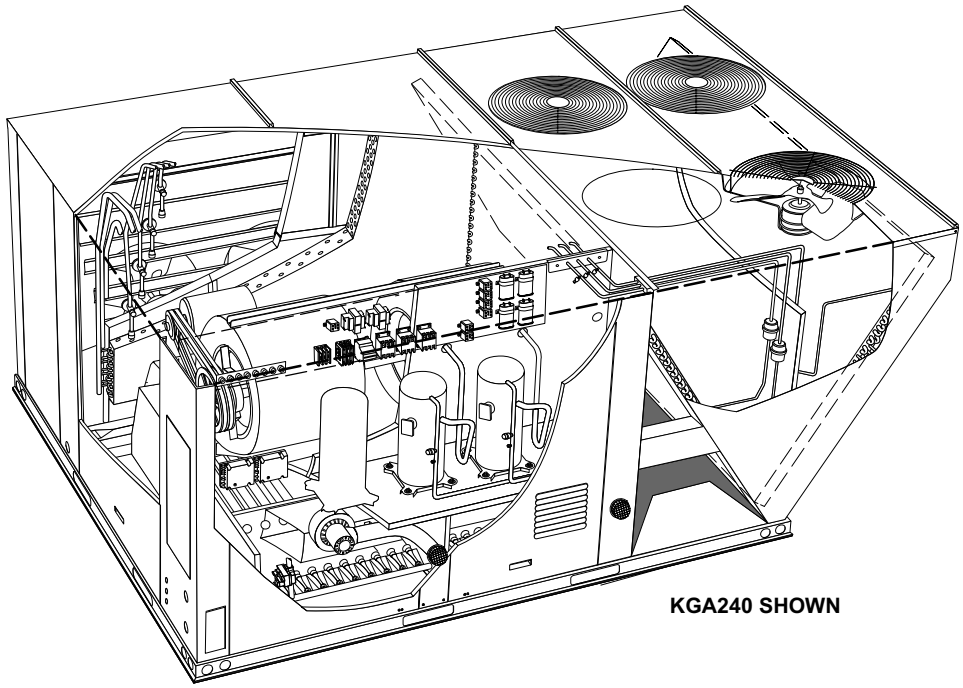
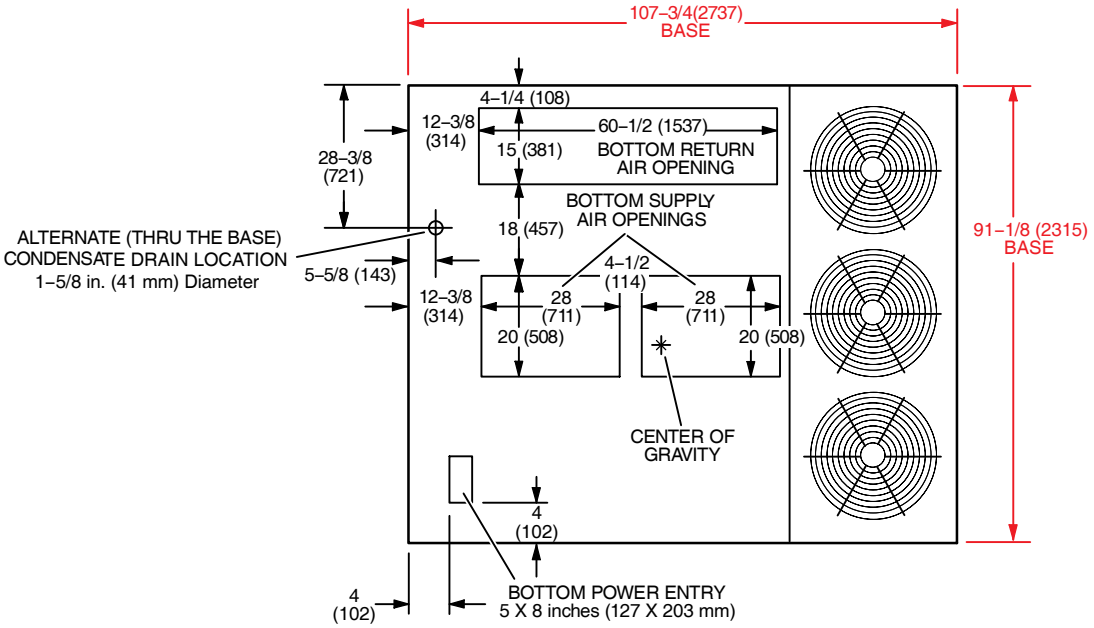
RETAIN THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

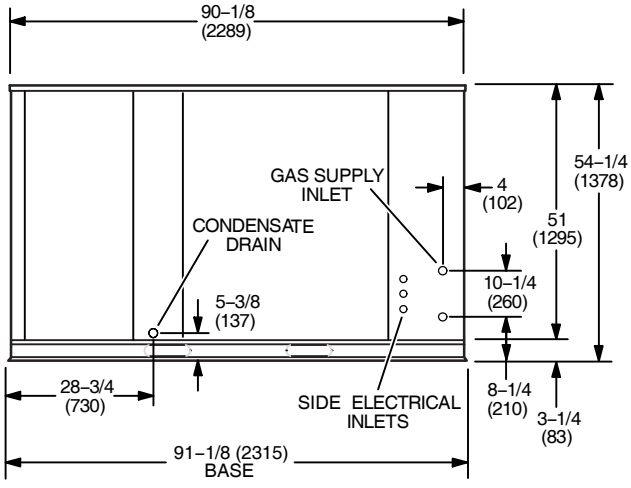


KGA240 SHOWN

KGA/KCA180, 210 DIMENSIONS - Electric heat section shown



TOP VIEW



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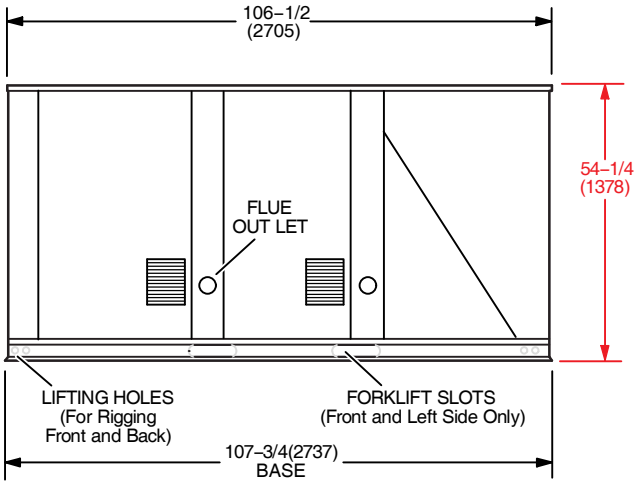
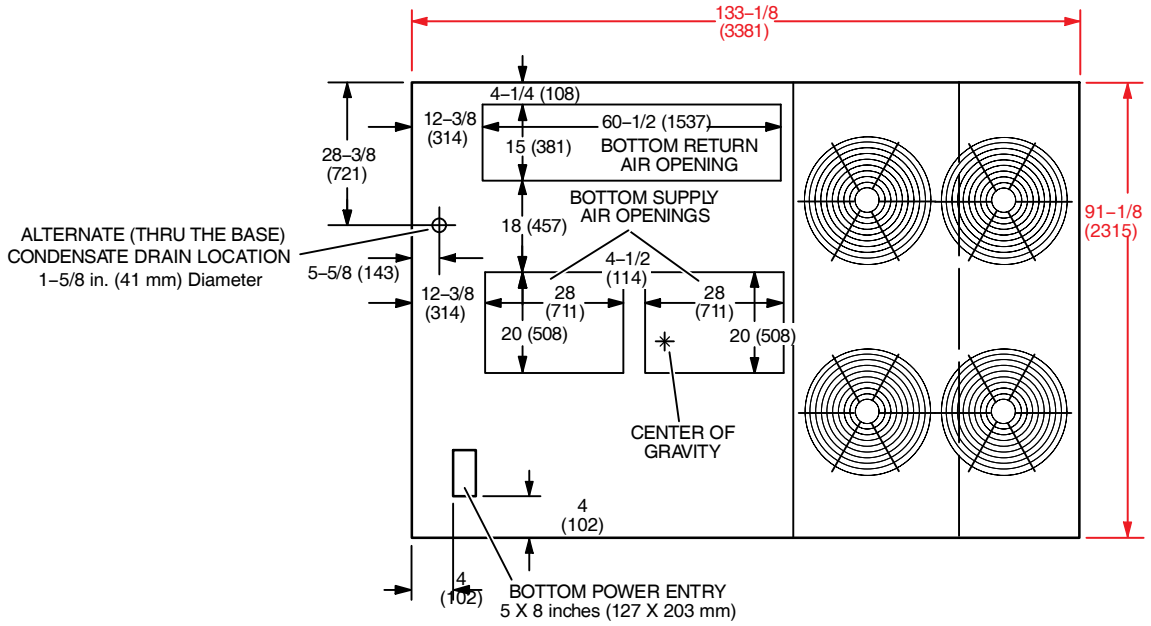


SIDE VIEW

KGA/KCA240, 300 DIMENSIONS - Electric heat section shown



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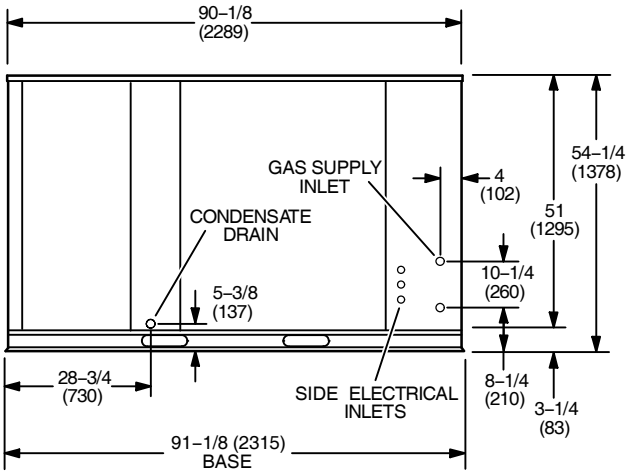
TOP VIEW



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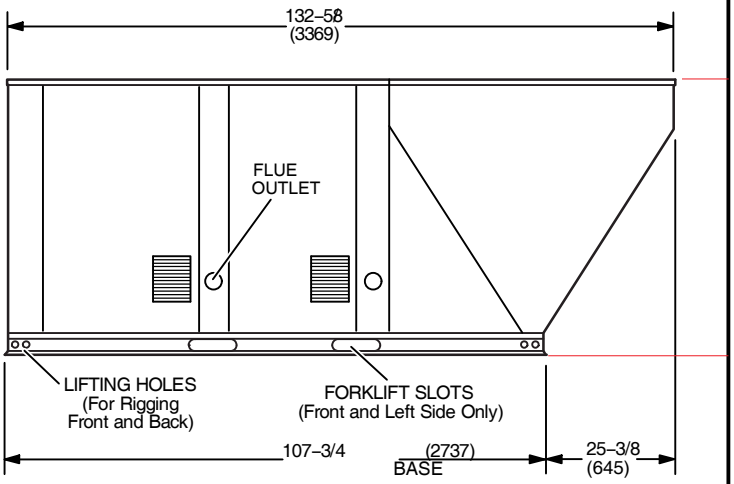
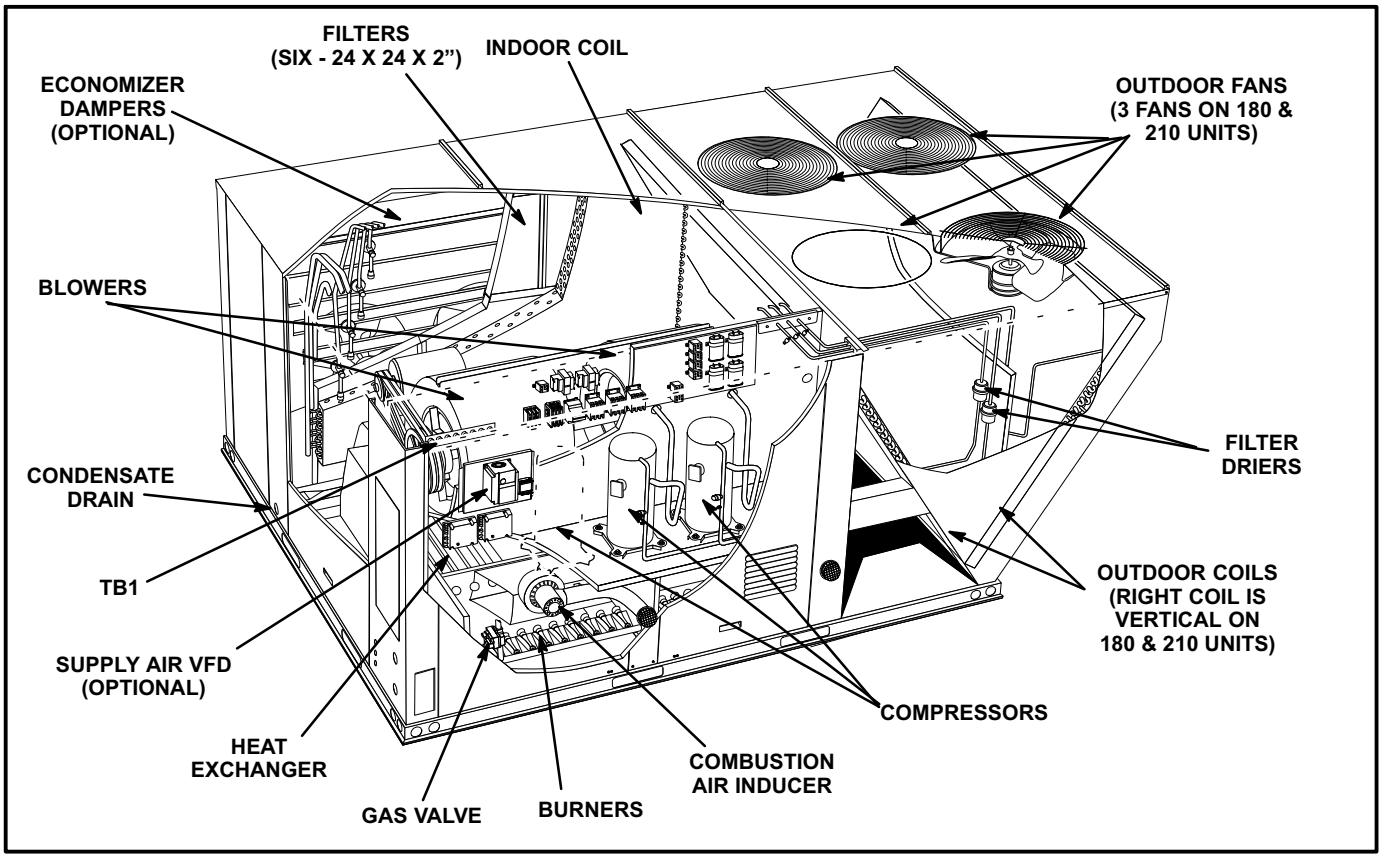
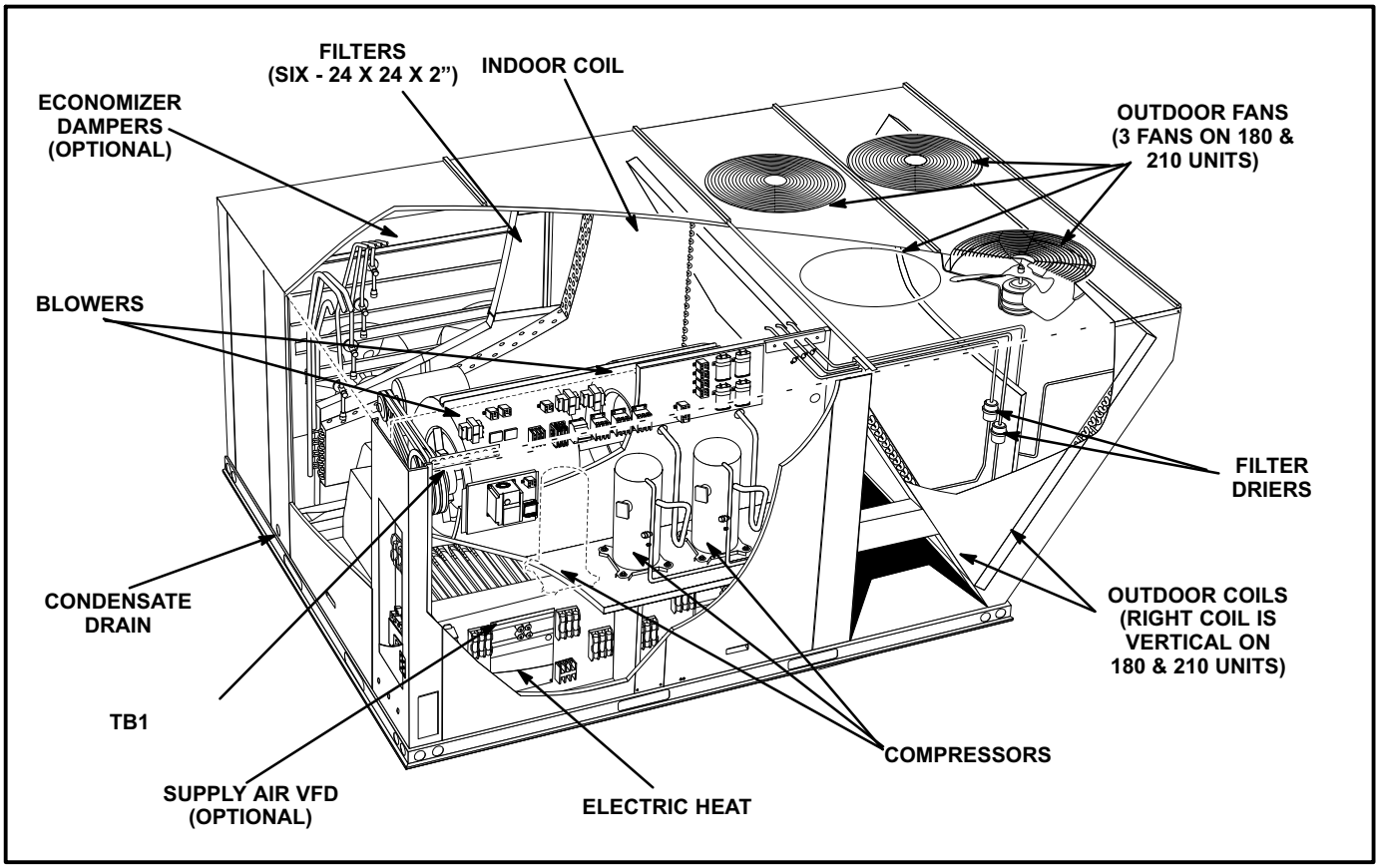


SIDE VIEW

KGA180, 210, 240, 300 PARTS ARRANGEMENT



KCA180, 210, 240, 300 PARTS ARRANGEMENT



⚠CAUTION

Danger of sharp metallic edges. Can cause injury. Take care when servicing unit to avoid accidental contact with sharp edges.

Shipping and Packing List

Package 1 of 1 contains:

1- Assembled unit

Check unit for shipping damage. Receiving party should contact last carrier immediately if shipping damage is found.

General

These instructions are intended as a general guide and do not supersede local codes in any way. Authorities having jurisdiction should be consulted before installation.

The KGA gas/electric packaged rooftop unit is available in three Btuh heating inputs. The KCA cooling packaged rooftop unit is the same basic design as the KGA unit except for the heating section. KGA and KCA units have identical refrigerant circuits with respective 15, 17-1/2, 20, and 25 ton cooling capacities.

Optional Multi-Stage Air Volume (MSAV™) units are available. The blower will operate at lower speeds when cooling demand is low and increase to higher speeds when cooling demand is high. Refer to MSAV™ Start-Up section.

Availability of units and options varies by brand.

Safety

See figure 1 for unit clearances.

Use of this unit as a construction heater or air conditioner is not recommended during any phase of construction. Very low return air temperatures, harmful vapors and operation of the unit with clogged or misplaced filters will damage the unit.

If this unit has been used for heating or cooling of buildings or structures under construction, the following conditions must be met or the warranty will be void:

- The vent hood must be installed per these installation instructions.
- A room thermostat must control the unit. The use of fixed jumpers that will provide continuous heating or cooling is not allowed.
- A pre-filter must be installed at the entry to the return air duct.
- The return air duct must be provided and sealed to the unit.

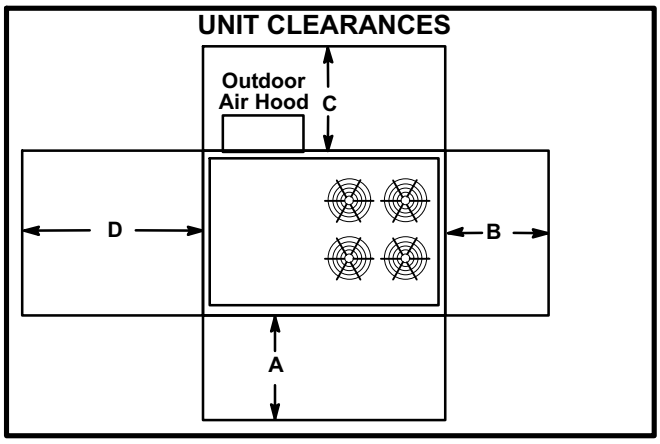


FIGURE 1

[1]Unit Clearance	A in.(mm)	B in.(mm)	C in.(mm)	D in.(mm)	Top Clearance
Service Clearance	60 (1524)	36 (914)	36 (914)	66 (1676)	Unob-structed
Clearance to Combustibles	36 (914)	1 (25)	1 (25)	1 (25)	Unob-structed
Minimum Opera-tion Clearance	45 (1143)	36 (914)	36 (914)	41 (1041)	Unob-structed

Note - Entire perimeter of unit base requires support when elevated above mounting surface.

[1] **Service Clearance** - Required for removal of serviceable parts.
Clearance to Combustibles - Required clearance to combustible material (gas units).
Minimum Operation Clearance - Required dearance for proper unit operation.

- Return air temperature range between 55°F (13°C) and 80°F (27°C) must be maintained.
- Air filters must be replaced and pre-filters must be removed upon construction completion.
- The input rate and temperature rise must be set per the unit rating plate.
- The heat exchanger, components, duct system, air filters and evaporator coil must be thoroughly cleaned following final construction clean-up.
- The unit operating conditions (including airflow, cooling operation, ignition, input rate, temperature rise and venting) must be verified according to these installation instructions.

⚠WARNING

Electric shock hazard and danger of explosion. Can cause injury, death or product or property damage. Turn off gas and electrical power to unit before performing any maintenance or servicing operations on the unit. Follow lighting instructions attached to unit when putting unit back into operation and after service or maintenance.

⚠NOTICE

Roof Damage!
This system contains both refrigerant and oil. Some rubber roofing material may absorb oil, causing the rubber to swell. Bubbles in the rubber roofing material can cause leaks. Protect the roof surface to avoid exposure to refrigerant and oil during service and installation. Failure to follow this notice could result in damage to roof surface.

⚠IMPORTANT

The Clean Air Act of 1990 bans the intentional venting of refrigerant (CFC's and HCFC's) as of July 1, 1992. Approved methods of recovery, recycling or reclaiming must be followed. Fines and/or incarceration may be levied for non-compliance.

Unit Support

In downflow discharge installations, install the unit on a non-combustible surface only. Unit may be installed on combustible surfaces when used in horizontal discharge applications or in downflow discharge applications when installed on an LARMF18/36 roof mounting frame.

NOTE - Securely fasten roof frame to roof per local codes.

A-Downflow Discharge Application

Roof Mounting with LARMF18/36

1- The LARMF roof mounting frame must be installed, flashed and sealed in accordance with the instructions provided with the frame.

2- The LARMF roof mounting frame should be square and level to 1/16" per linear foot (5mm per linear meter) in any direction.

3- Duct must be attached to the roof mounting frame and not to the unit; supply and return plenums must be installed before setting the unit.

Installer's Roof Mounting Frame

Many types of roof frames can be used to install the unit depending upon different roof structures. Items to keep in mind when using the building frame or supports are:

1- The base is fully enclosed and insulated, so an enclosed frame is not required.

2- The frames or supports must be constructed with non-combustible materials and should be square and level to 1/16" per linear foot (5mm per linear meter) in any direction.

3- Frame or supports must be high enough to prevent any form of moisture from entering unit. Recommended minimum frame height is 14" (356mm).

4- Duct must be attached to the roof mounting frame and not to the unit. Supply and return plenums must be installed before setting the unit.

5- Units require support along all four sides of unit base. Supports must be constructed of steel or suitably treated wood materials.

NOTE-When installing a unit on a combustible surface for downflow discharge applications, a LARMF roof mounting frame is required.

B-Horizontal Discharge Applications

1- Units installed in horizontal airflow applications must use an LARMF horizontal roof mounting frame. The supply air duct connects to the LARMF horizontal supply air opening. The return air duct connected to the unit horizontal return air opening. Refer to unit dimensions.

2- Specified installation clearances must be maintained when installing units. Refer to figure 1.

3- Top of support slab should be approximately 4" (102mm) above the finished grade and located so no run-off water from higher ground can collect around the unit.

4- Units require support along all four sides of unit base. Supports must be constructed of steel or suitably treated wood materials.

Duct Connection

All exterior ducts, joints and openings in roof or building walls must be insulated and weather-proofed with flashing and sealing compounds in accordance with applicable codes. Any duct passing through an unconditioned space must be insulated.

⚠CAUTION

In downflow applications, do not drill or punch holes in base of unit. Leaking in roof may occur if unit base is punctured.

Rigging Unit For Lifting

Rig unit for lifting by attaching four cables to holes in unit base rail. See figure 2.

1- Detach wooden base protection before rigging.

2- Connect rigging to the unit base using both holes in each corner.

3- All panels must be in place for rigging.

4- Place field-provided H-style pick in place just above top edge of unit. Frame must be of adequate strength and length. (H-style pick prevents damage to unit.)

RIGGING

Unit	*Weight	
	Lbs.	Kg.
KC 180	2025	919
KG 180, KG 210, KC210	2350	1066
KG 240, KC 240, KG 300, KC300	2635	1195

*Maximum weight with all accessories.

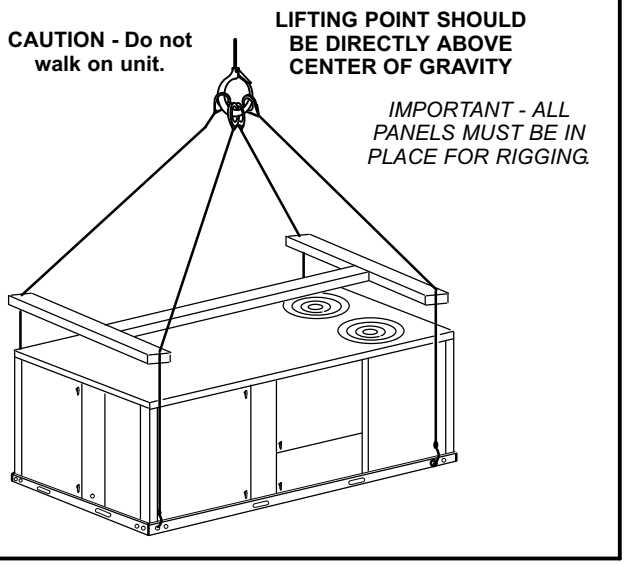


FIGURE 2

Condensate Drains

Remove plug and make drain connection to the 1" N.P.T. drain coupling provided on unit. A trap must be installed between drain connection and an open vent for proper condensate removal. See figure 3. It is sometimes acceptable to drain condensate onto the roof or grade; however, a tee should be fitted to the trap to direct condensate downward. The condensate line must be vented. Check local codes concerning condensate disposal. Refer to pages 1 and 2 for condensate drain location.

Note - The drain pan is made with a glass reinforced engineered plastic capable of withstanding typical joint torque but can be damaged with excessive force. Tighten pipe nipple hand tight and turn an additional quarter turn.

Connect Gas Piping (Gas Units)

Before connecting piping, check with gas company or authorities having jurisdiction for local code requirements. When installing gas supply piping, length of run from gas meter must be considered in determining pipe size for 0.5" w.c. (.12kPa) maximum pressure drop. Do not use supply pipe smaller than unit gas connection. For natural gas units, operating pressure at the unit gas connection must be a minimum of 4.7" w.c. (1.19kPa)

and a maximum of 10.5” (2.60kPa) w.c. For LP/propane gas units, operating pressure at the unit gas connection must be a minimum of 10.8” w.c. (2.69kPa) and a maximum of 13.5” w.c. (3.36kPa).

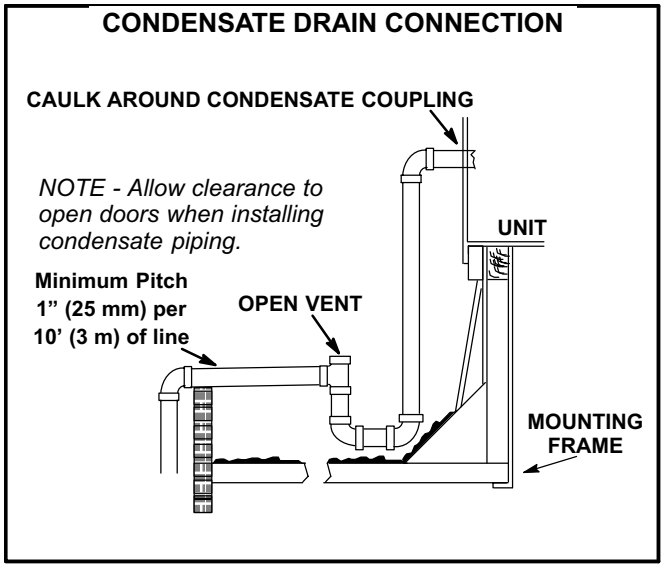


FIGURE 3

When making piping connections a drip leg should be installed on vertical pipe runs to serve as a trap for sediment or condensate. A 1/8” N.P.T. plugged tap is located on gas valve for test gauge connection. Refer to Heating Start-Up section for tap location. Install a ground joint union between the gas control manifold and the main manual shut-off valve.

See figure 4 for gas supply piping entering outside the unit. A kit is required when gas supply piping enters through the bottom of the unit.

Compounds used on threaded joints of gas piping shall be resistant to the action of liquified petroleum gases.

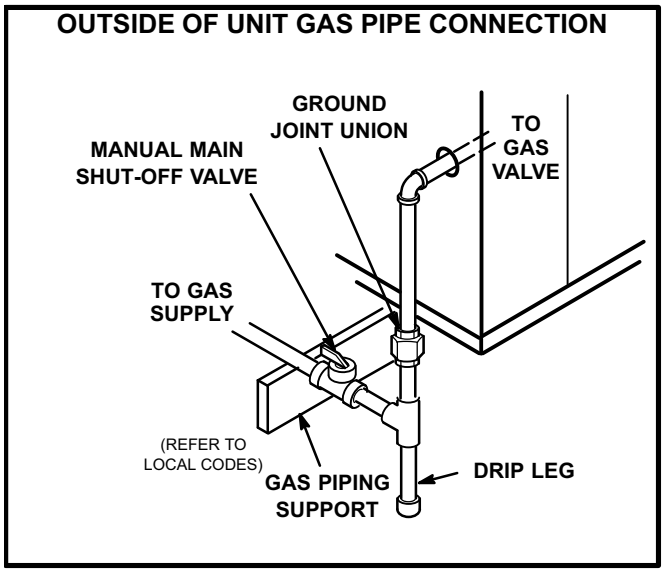


FIGURE 4

Pressure Test Gas Piping (Gas Units)

When pressure testing gas lines, the gas valve must be disconnected and isolated. Gas valves can be damaged if subjected to more than 0.5 psig (3.48kPa). See figure 5.

NOTE-Codes may require that manual main shut-off valve and union (furnished by installer) be installed in gas line external to unit. Union must be of the ground joint type.

After all connections have been made, check all piping connections for gas leaks. Also check existing unit gas connections up to the gas valve; loosening may occur during installation. Use a leak detection solution or other preferred means. Do not use matches candles or other sources of ignition to check for gas leaks.

⚠CAUTION

Some soaps used for leak detection are corrosive to certain metals. Carefully rinse piping thoroughly after leak test has been completed. Do not use matches, candles, flame or othe sources of ignition to check for gas leaks.

⚠WARNING

Danger of explosion. Can cause injury or product or property damage. Do not use matches, candles, flame or other sources of ignition to check for leaks.

NOTE-In case emergency shut down is required, turn off the main manual shut-off valve and disconnect main power to unit. These devices should be properly labeled by the installer.

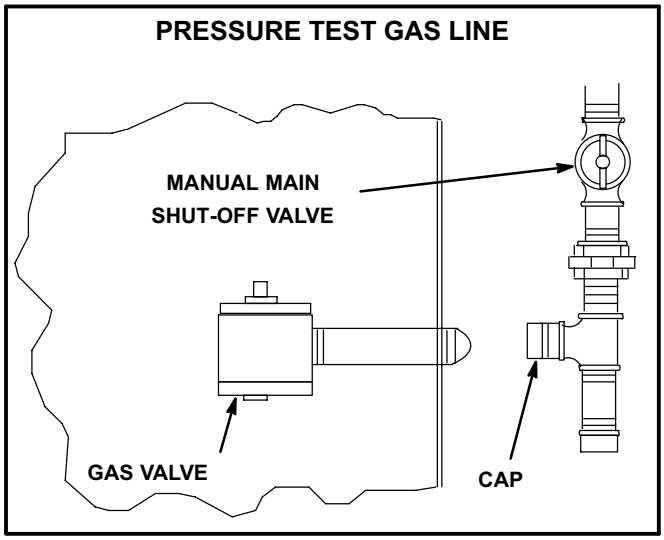


FIGURE 5

High Altitude Derate

Locate the high altitude conversion sticker in the unit literature bag. Fill out the conversion sticker and affix next to the unit nameplate.

Refer to table 1 for high altitude adjustments.

TABLE 1
HIGH ALTITUDE DERATE

Altitude Ft.*	Gas Manifold Pressure
2000-4500	See Unit Nameplate
4500 And Above	Derate 2% / 1000 Ft. Above Sea Level

*Units installed at 0-2000 feet do not need to be modified.

NOTE - This is the only permissible derate for these units.

Electrical Connections

Refer to inside of access panels for wiring diagrams.

POWER SUPPLY

Do not apply power or close disconnect switch until installation is complete. Refer to start-up directions. Refer closely to unit wiring diagram.

Refer to unit nameplate for minimum circuit ampacity and maximum fuse size.

1- Units are factory-wired for 240/460/575 volt supply. **For 208V supply,** remove the insulated terminal cover from the 208V terminal on the control transformer. Move the wire from the transformer 240V terminal to the 208V terminal. Place the insulated terminal cover on the unused 240V terminal.

2- Route power through the bottom power entry area. On KG units, connect wiring to L1, L2, and L3 on TB13 in the control area. On KC units, connect wiring to TB2 in the incoming power enclosure. Secure power wiring with wire ties provided in control box. See unit wiring diagram.

CONTROL WIRING

A-Thermostat Location

Room thermostat mounts vertically on a standard 2" X 4" handy box or on any non-conductive flat surface.

Locate thermostat approximately 5 feet (1524mm) above the floor in an area with good air circulation at average temperature. Avoid locating the room thermostat where it might be affected by:

-drafts or dead spots behind doors and in corners

-hot or cold air from ducts

-radiant heat from sun or appliances

-concealed pipes and chimneys

B-Control Wiring

1- Route thermostat cable or wires from subbase to TB1 in control box (refer to unit dimensions to locate bottom and side power entry and parts arrangement for location of TB1).

IMPORTANT - Unless field thermostat wires are rated for maximum unit voltage, they must be routed away from line voltage wiring. Use wire ties located in control area to secure thermostat cable.

Use18 AWG wire for all applications using remotely installed electro-mechanical and electronic thermostats.

2- Install thermostat assembly in accordance with instructions provided with thermostat.

3- Connect thermostat wiring to TB1 terminal as shown in figure 6 for electro-mechanical and electronic thermostats. If using other temperature control devices or energy management systems see instructions and wiring diagram provided by manufacturer.

IMPORTANT-Terminal connections at the subbase and TB1 must be made securely. Loose control wire connections may allow unit to operate but not with proper response to room demand.

Unit Power-Up

A-General

1- Make sure that unit is installed in accordance with the installation instructions and applicable codes.

2- Inspect all electrical wiring, both field- and factory-installed, for loose connections. Tighten as required.

3- Check to ensure that refrigerant lines do not rub against the cabinet or against other refrigerant lines.

4- Check voltage at disconnect switch. Voltage must be within range listed on nameplate. If not, consult power company and have voltage condition corrected before starting unit.

5- Make sure filters are in place before start-up.

6- Apply power to unit.

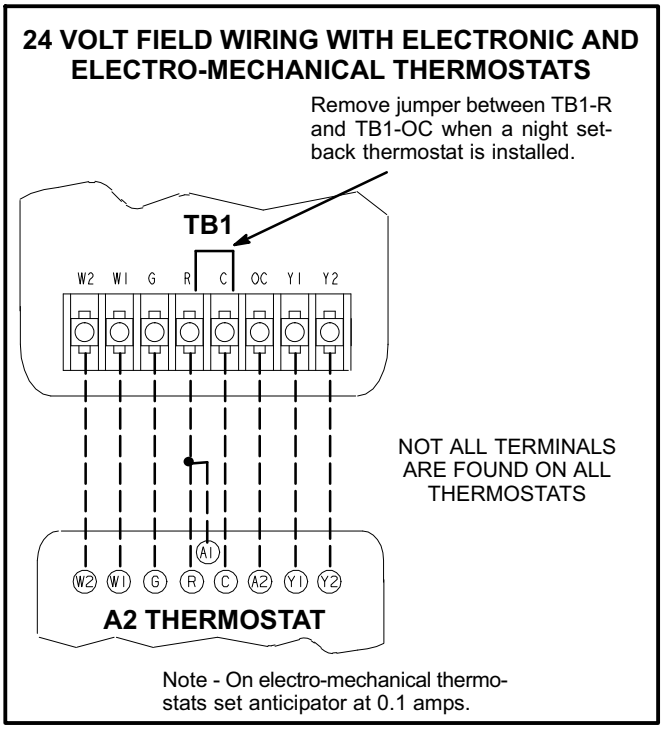


FIGURE 6

Blower Operation and Adjustments

A-Three Phase Scroll Compressor Voltage Phasing

Three phase scroll compressors must be phased sequentially to ensure correct compressor and blower rotation and operation. Compressor and blower are wired in phase at the factory. Power wires are color-coded as follows: line 1-red, line 2-yellow, line 3-blue.

1- Observe suction and discharge pressures and blower rotation on unit start-up.

2- Suction pressure must drop, discharge pressure must rise, and blower rotation must match rotation marking.

If pressure differential is not observed or blower rotation is not correct:

3- Disconnect all remote electrical power supplies.

4- Reverse any two field-installed wires connected to the line side of TB2. Do not reverse wires at blower contactor.

5- Make sure the connections are tight.

Discharge and suction pressures should operate at their normal start-up ranges.

MSAV™ Units - All MSAV units are equipped with a phase monitor located in the control compartment. The phase monitor will detect the phasing of incoming power. If the incoming power is out of phase or if any of the three phases are lost, the indicating LED on the phase monitor will turn red and the unit will not start. In normal operation with correct incoming power phasing, the LED will be green.

B-Blower Operation

Initiate blower demand at thermostat according to instructions provided with thermostat. Unit will cycle on thermostat demand. The following steps apply to applications using a typical electro-mechanical thermostat.

1- Blower operation is manually set at the thermostat subbase fan switch. With fan switch in **ON** position, blowers will operate continuously.

2- With fan switch in **AUTO** position, the blowers will cycle with heating or cooling demand. Blowers and entire unit will be off when system switch is in **OFF** position.

C-Blower Access

The blower assembly is secured to a sliding base which allows the entire assembly to be pulled out of the unit. See figure 7.

1- Remove the clamp which secures the blower wiring to the blower motor base.

2- Remove and retain screws on either side of sliding base. Pull base toward outside of unit. When pulling the base out further than 12” (305mm), disconnect wiring to K3 blower contactor T1, T2, and T3. Pull wiring toward blower to allow enough slack to slide the base out further.

3- Slide base back into original position when finished servicing. Replace the clamp and blower wiring in the previous location on the blower motor base. Reconnect wiring to K3 if it was disconnected.

4- Replace retained screws on either side of the sliding base.

D-Determining Unit CFM

IMPORTANT - MSAV™ *units are factory-set to run the blower at full speed when there is a blower (G) demand without a heating or cooling demand. Use the following procedure to adjust motor pulley to deliver the full load cooling or heating CFM. See* MSAV™ *Start-Up section to set blower CFM for all modes once the motor pulley is set.*

1- The following measurements must be made with a dry indoor coil. Run blower without a cooling demand. Measure the indoor blower shaft RPM. Air filters must be in place when measurements are taken.

2- With all access panels in place, measure static pressure external to unit (from supply to return). Blower performance data is based on static pressure readings taken in locations shown in figure 8.

Note - Static pressure readings can vary if not taken where shown.

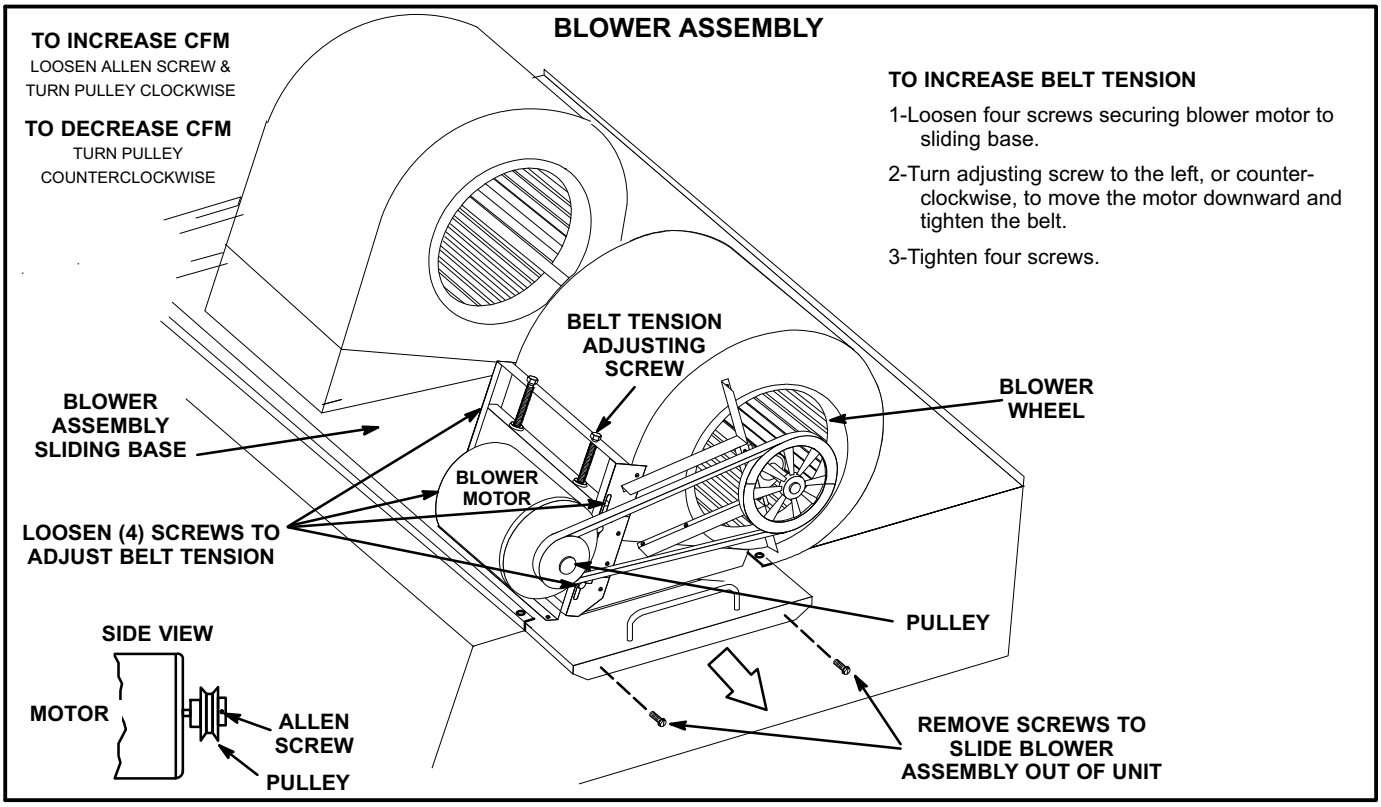


FIGURE 7

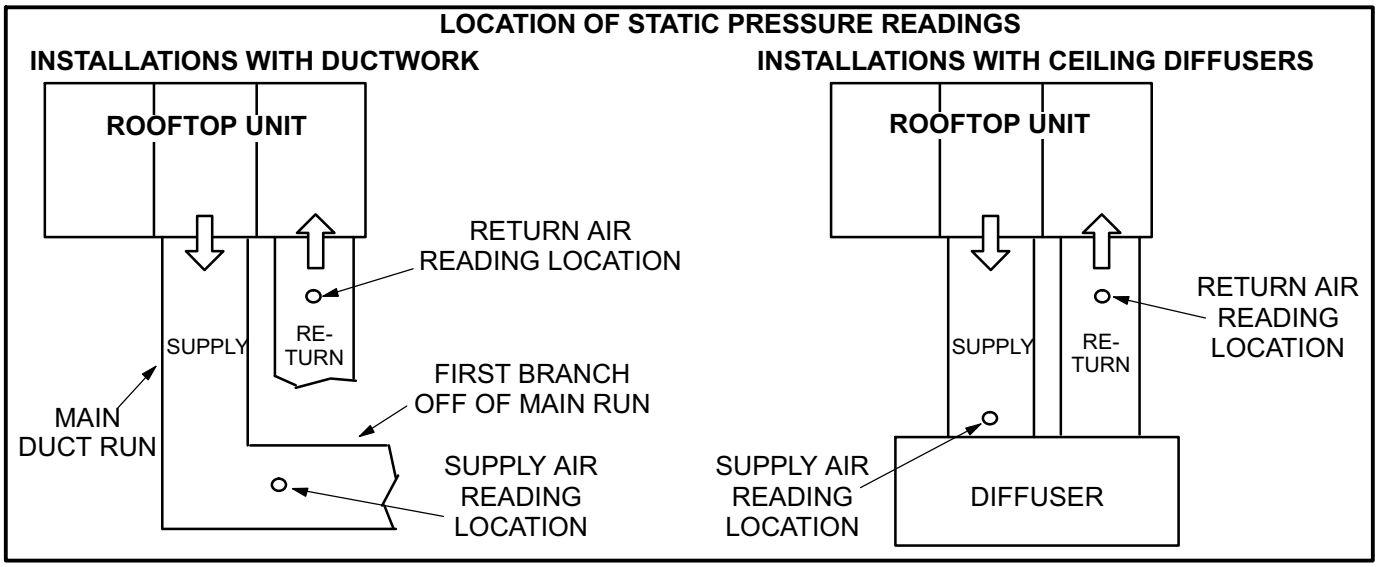


FIGURE 8

3- Referring to page 12, use static pressure and RPM readings to determine unit CFM. Use page 13 when installing units with any of the optional accessories listed.

4- The blower RPM can be adjusted at the motor pulley. Loosen Allen screw and turn adjustable pulley clockwise to increase RPM. Turn counterclockwise to decrease RPM. See figure 7. Tighten Allen screw after adjusting. Do not exceed minimum and maximum number of pulley turns as shown in table 2.

TABLE 2
MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM PULLEY ADJUSTMENT

Belt	Min. Turns Open	Max. Turns Open
A Section	No minimum	5
B Section	1*	6

*No minimum number of turns open when B belt is used on pulleys 6" O.D. or larger.

E-Blower Belt Adjustment

Maximum life and wear can be obtained from belts only if proper pulley alignment and belt tension are maintained. Tension new belts after a **24-48** hour period of operation. This will allow belt to stretch and seat into pulley grooves. Make sure blower and motor pulley are aligned as shown in figure 9.

1- Loosen four bolts securing motor base to mounting frame. See figure 7.

2- *To increase belt tension -*
Turn adjusting bolt to the left, or counterclockwise, to move the motor outward and tighten the belt. This increases the distance between the blower motor shaft and the blower housing shaft.

To loosen belt tension -
Turn the adjusting bolt to the right, or clockwise to loosen belt tension.

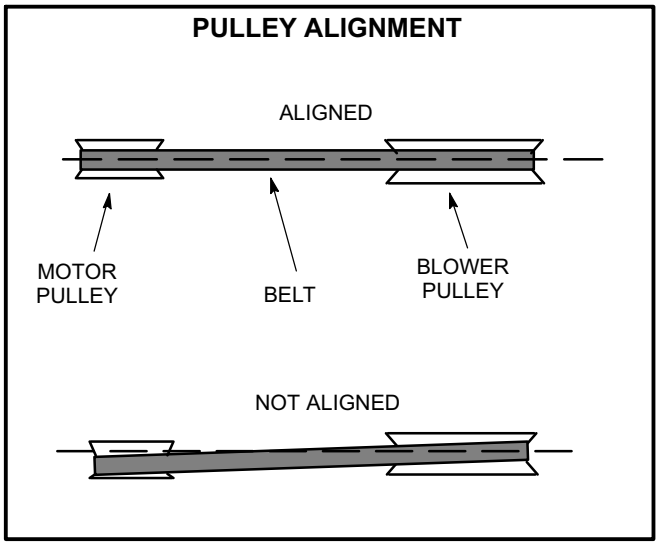


FIGURE 9

3- Tighten two bolts on motor pulley side.

IMPORTANT - Align top edges of blower motor base and mounting frame base parallel before tightening two bolts on the other side of base. Motor shaft and blower shaft must be parallel.

4- Tighten two bolts on other side of base.

F-Check Belt Tension

Overtensioning belts shortens belt and bearing life. Check belt tension as follows:

1- Measure span length X. See figure 10.

2- Apply perpendicular force to center of span (X) with enough pressure to deflect belt 1/64" for every inch of span length or 1.5mm per 100mm of span length.

Example: Deflection distance of a 40" span would be 40/64" or 5/8".

Example: Deflection distance of a 400mm span would be 6mm.

3- Measure belt deflection force. For a used belt, the deflection force should be 5 lbs. (35kPa). A new belt deflection force should be 7 lbs. (48kPa).

A force below these values indicates an undertensioned belt. A force above these values indicates an overtensioned belt.

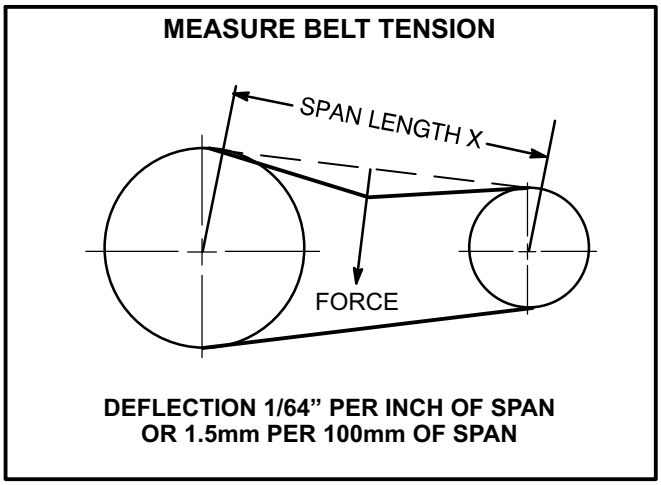


FIGURE 10

G-Field-Furnished Blower Drives

For field-furnished blower drives, use page 13 and 14 to determine BHP and RPM required. Reference page 14 to determine the drive number and table 3 to determine the manufacturer's model number.

BLOWER DATA

BLOWER TABLE INCLUDES RESISTANCE FOR BASE UNIT ONLY WITH DRY INDOOR COIL & AIR FILTERS IN PLACE
FOR ALL UNITS ADD:

1 - Wet indoor coil air resistance of selected unit.
2 - Any factory installed options air resistance (electric heat, economizer, etc.)
3 - Any field installed accessories air resistance (electric heat, duct resistance, diffuser, etc.)

Then determine from blower table blower motor output and drive required.
See page 14 for wet coil and option/accessory air resistance data.
See page 14 for factory installed drive kit specifications.

MINIMUM AIR VOLUME REQUIRED FOR DIFFERENT GAS HEAT SIZES - Standard (S) and Medium Heat (M) - 4500 cfm minimum. High Heat (H) - 5125 cfm minimum.

MINIMUM AIR VOLUME REQUIRED FOR USE WITH OPTIONAL ELECTRIC HEAT - All units require 6000 cfm minimum air with electric heat.

Air Volume cfm	TOTAL STATIC PRESSURE - Inches Water Gauge (Pa)																									
	0.20		0.40		0.60		0.80		1.00		1.20		1.40		1.60		1.80		2.00		2.20		2.40		2.60	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
3250	405	0.40	520	0.60	615	0.85	695	1.10	765	1.30	830	1.60	890	1.85	950	2.10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3500	415	0.45	530	0.70	620	0.95	700	1.20	775	1.45	840	1.70	900	2.00	955	2.25	1005	2.55	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3750	425	0.50	540	0.75	630	1.05	710	1.30	780	1.60	845	1.85	905	2.15	960	2.45	1010	2.70	1060	3.00	1110	3.30	---	---	---	---
4000	435	0.55	545	0.85	635	1.10	715	1.40	785	1.70	850	2.00	910	2.30	965	2.60	1020	2.90	1070	3.25	1115	3.55	1160	3.85	1205	4.15
4250	445	0.60	555	0.90	645	1.25	725	1.55	795	1.85	855	2.15	915	2.45	970	2.80	1025	3.10	1075	3.45	1120	3.75	1165	4.10	1210	4.45
4500	455	0.70	565	1.00	655	1.35	730	1.65	800	2.00	865	2.35	925	2.65	980	3.00	1030	3.30	1080	3.65	1130	4.05	1175	4.35	1215	4.70
4750	470	0.75	575	1.10	660	1.45	740	1.80	810	2.15	870	2.50	930	2.85	985	3.20	1040	3.55	1085	3.90	1135	4.25	1180	4.65	1225	5.00
5000	480	0.85	585	1.25	670	1.60	750	1.95	815	2.30	880	2.70	940	3.05	995	3.40	1045	3.80	1095	4.15	1140	4.50	1185	4.90	1230	5.30
5250	495	0.95	595	1.35	680	1.70	755	2.10	825	2.50	890	2.90	945	3.25	1000	3.65	1050	4.00	1100	4.40	1150	4.80	1195	5.20	1235	5.60
5500	505	1.05	605	1.45	690	1.85	765	2.25	835	2.65	895	3.05	955	3.45	1010	3.85	1060	4.25	1110	4.70	1155	5.10	1200	5.50	1240	5.90
5750	520	1.15	615	1.60	700	2.00	775	2.45	840	2.85	905	3.25	960	3.65	1015	4.10	1065	4.50	1115	4.95	1160	5.35	1205	5.80	1250	6.25
6000	530	1.30	630	1.75	710	2.15	785	2.60	850	3.05	910	3.45	970	3.90	1025	4.35	1075	4.80	1120	5.20	1170	5.65	1215	6.10	1255	6.55
6250	545	1.40	640	1.90	720	2.35	795	2.80	860	3.25	920	3.70	975	4.15	1030	4.60	1080	5.05	1130	5.50	1175	5.95	1220	6.45	1265	6.90
6500	560	1.55	650	2.05	730	2.50	805	3.00	870	3.45	930	3.95	985	4.40	1040	4.85	1090	5.35	1140	5.85	1185	6.30	1225	6.75	1270	7.25
6750	570	1.70	665	2.20	745	2.70	815	3.20	880	3.70	940	4.20	995	4.65	1045	5.10	1095	5.60	1145	6.10	1190	6.60	1235	7.10	1275	7.60
7000	585	1.85	675	2.35	755	2.90	825	3.40	890	3.95	950	4.45	1005	4.95	1055	5.40	1105	5.95	1155	6.45	1200	6.95	1240	7.45	1285	8.00
7250	600	2.00	690	2.60	765	3.10	835	3.65	900	4.15	955	4.65	1015	5.25	1065	5.75	1115	6.25	1160	6.75	1205	7.30	1250	7.85	1290	8.35
7500	615	2.20	700	2.75	775	3.30	845	3.85	910	4.45	965	4.95	1020	5.50	1075	6.05	1125	6.60	1170	7.15	1215	7.65	1260	8.25	1300	8.75
7750	630	2.40	715	3.00	790	3.55	855	4.10	920	4.70	975	5.25	1030	5.80	1080	6.35	1130	6.90	1180	7.50	1225	8.05	1265	8.60	1305	9.15
8000	640	2.55	725	3.20	800	3.80	865	4.35	930	4.95	985	5.50	1040	6.10	1090	6.70	1140	7.25	1185	7.85	1230	8.40	1275	9.00	1315	9.60
8250	655	2.80	740	3.40	810	4.00	880	4.65	940	5.25	995	5.85	1050	6.45	1100	7.05	1150	7.65	1195	8.25	1240	8.85	1280	9.40	1325	10.05
8500	670	3.00	750	3.65	825	4.30	890	4.90	950	5.55	1005	6.15	1060	6.80	1110	7.40	1160	8.05	1205	8.65	1250	9.25	1290	9.85	1330	10.45
8750	685	3.25	765	3.90	835	4.55	900	5.20	960	5.85	1015	6.45	1070	7.15	1120	7.75	1165	8.35	1215	9.05	1255	9.65	1300	10.30	1340	10.90
9000	700	3.50	780	4.20	850	4.85	910	5.50	970	6.15	1025	6.80	1080	7.50	1130	8.15	1175	8.75	1220	9.40	1265	10.10	1310	10.80	1350	11.40
9250	715	3.75	790	4.45	860	5.15	925	5.85	985	6.55	1040	7.20	1090	7.85	1140	8.55	1185	9.20	1230	9.85	1275	10.55	1315	11.20	---	---
9500	730	4.00	805	4.75	875	5.45	935	6.15	995	6.90	1050	7.60	1100	8.25	1150	8.95	1195	9.60	1240	10.30	1285	11.05	---	---	---	---
9750	745	4.30	820	5.05	885	5.75	950	6.55	1005	7.20	1060	7.95	1110	8.65	1160	9.40	1205	10.05	1250	10.80	1295	11.50	---	---	---	---
10,000	760	4.60	835	5.40	900	6.15	960	6.85	1015	7.60	1070	8.35	1120	9.05	1170	9.80	1215	10.50	1260	11.25	---	---	---	---	---	---
10,250	775	4.90	845	5.65	910	6.45	970	7.20	1030	8.00	1080	8.75	1135	9.55	1180	10.25	1225	11.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10,500	790	5.20	860	6.00	925	6.85	985	7.65	1040	8.40	1095	9.20	1145	10.00	1190	10.70	1235	11.45	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10,750	805	5.55	875	6.40	940	7.25	1000	8.05	1055	8.85	1105	9.65	1155	10.45	1200	11.20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
11,000	820	5.90	890	6.80	950	7.60	1010	8.45	1065	9.30	1115	10.05	1165	10.90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BLOWER DATA

FACTORY INSTALLED BELT DRIVE KIT SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal hp	Maximum hp	Drive Kit Number	RPM Range
3	3.45	1	535 - 725
3	3.45	2	710 - 965
5	5.75	3	685 - 856
5	5.75	4	850 - 1045
5	5.75	5	945 - 1185
7.5	8.63	6	850 - 1045
7.5	8.63	7	945 - 1185
7.5	8.63	8	1045 - 1285
10	11.50	7	945 - 1185
10	11.50	10	1045 - 1285
10	11.50	11	1135 - 1365

NOTE - Using total air volume and system static pressure requirements determine from blower performance tables rpm and motor output required. Maximum usable output of motors furnished are shown. In Canada, nominal motor output is also maximum usable motor output. If motors of comparable output are used, be sure to keep within the service factor limitations outlined on the motor nameplate.

FACTORY INSTALLED OPTIONS/FIELD INSTALLED ACCESSORY AIR RESISTANCE - in. w.g.

Air Volume cfm	Wet Indoor Coil			Gas Heat Exchanger			Electric Heat	Econo mizer	Filters		Horizontal Roof Curb	
	180S	210S	240S 300S	Standard Heat	Medium Heat	High Heat			MERV 8	MERV 13	180S thru 240S	300S
3250	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.06	- - -	- - -	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01
3500	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.06	- - -	- - -	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01
3750	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	- - -	- - -	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01
4000	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	- - -	- - -	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.02
4250	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	- - -	- - -	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.02
4500	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.09	- - -	- - -	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.02
4750	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.10	- - -	- - -	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.03
5000	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.11	- - -	- - -	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.03
5250	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.12	- - -	- - -	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.04
5500	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.13	- - -	- - -	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.04
5750	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.14	- - -	- - -	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.05
6000	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.15	0.01	- - -	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.06
6250	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.07
6500	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.13	0.08
6750	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.14	0.18	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.14	0.08
7000	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.15	0.19	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.09
7250	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.16	0.20	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.10
7500	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.10	0.17	0.21	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.17	0.11
8000	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.11	0.19	0.24	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.19	0.13
8500	0.08	0.06	0.15	0.12	0.20	0.26	0.02	0.11	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.15
9000	0.09	0.07	0.16	0.13	0.23	0.29	0.04	0.14	0.06	0.11	0.24	0.17
9500	0.10	0.08	0.18	0.14	0.25	0.32	0.05	0.16	0.07	0.12	0.26	0.19
10,000	0.11	0.08	0.20	0.16	0.27	0.35	0.06	0.19	0.07	0.12	0.29	0.21
10,500	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.17	0.30	0.38	0.09	0.22	0.08	0.13	0.31	0.24
11,000	0.14	0.11	0.24	0.18	0.31	0.40	0.11	0.25	0.09	0.14	0.34	0.27

TABLE 3
MANUFACTURER'S NUMBERS

Drive No.	H.P.	DRIVE COMPONENTS									
		RPM		ADJUSTABLE SHEAVE		FIXED SHEAVE		BELTS		SPLIT BUSHING	
		Min	Max	Supplier No.	OEM Part No.	Supplier No.	OEM Part No.	Supplier No.	OEM Part No.	Supplier No.	OEM Part No.
1	3	535	725	1VP40x7/8	79J0301	BK95X1-7/16	80K1601	BX59	59A5001	N/A	N/A
2	3	710	965	1VP40x7/8	79J0301	BK72x1-7/16	100244-13	BX55	63K0501	N/A	N/A
3	5	685	865	1VP50x1-1/8	P-8-1977	BK100x1-7/16	39L1301	BX61	93J9801	N/A	N/A
4	5	850	1045	1VP65x1-1/8	100239-03	BK110H	100788-06	BX65	100245-08	H-1-7/16	49M6201
5	5	945	1185	1VP60x1-1/8	41C1301	BK90H	100788-04	BX72	57A7701	H-1-7/16	49M6201
6	7.5	850	1045	1VP65x1-3/8	78M7101	BK110H	100788-06	BX66	97J5901	H-1-7/16	49M6201
7	7.5, 10	945	1185	1VP60x1-3/8	78L5501	BK90H	100788-04	BX63	97J5501	H-1-7/16	49M6201
8	7.5	1045	1285	1VP65x1-3/8	78M7101	BK90H	100788-04	BX64	97J5801	H-1-7/16	49M6201
10	10	1045	1285	1VP65x1-3/8	78M7101	1B5V86	78M8301	5VX670	100245-21	B-1-7/16	100246-01
11	10	1135	1365	1VP65x1-3/8	78M7101	1B5V80	100240-05	5VX660	100245-20	B-1-7/16	100246-01

Cooling Start-Up

A-Operation

MSAV™ *Units - Refer to the* MSAV™ *Start-Up section.*

1- Remove coil covers before starting unit.

2- Initiate first and second stage cooling demands according to instructions provided with thermostat.

3- *180 units -*
First-stage thermostat demand will energize compressor 1; a second-stage thermostat demand will energize compressor 2.
210-300 units -
First-stage thermostat demand will energize compressors 1 & 2; a second-stage thermostat demand will energize compressor 3.
On units with an economizer, when outdoor air is acceptable, a first-stage demand will energize the economizer; a second-stage demand will energize compressor 1 (and compressor 2 on 210-300 units).

4- *180 -*
Units contain two refrigerant circuits or systems. Evaporator and condenser coil refrigerant circuit 1 makes up stage 1 cooling. Evaporator and condenser coil refrigerant circuit 2 makes up stage 2 cooling. See figure 11.

210, 240, 300 -
Units contain three refrigerant circuits or systems. Evaporator and condenser coil refrigerant circuits 1 and 2 make up stage 1 cooling. Evaporator and condenser refrigerant circuit 3 makes up stage 2 cooling. See figure 12 for 210 units and figure 13 for 240 & 300 units.

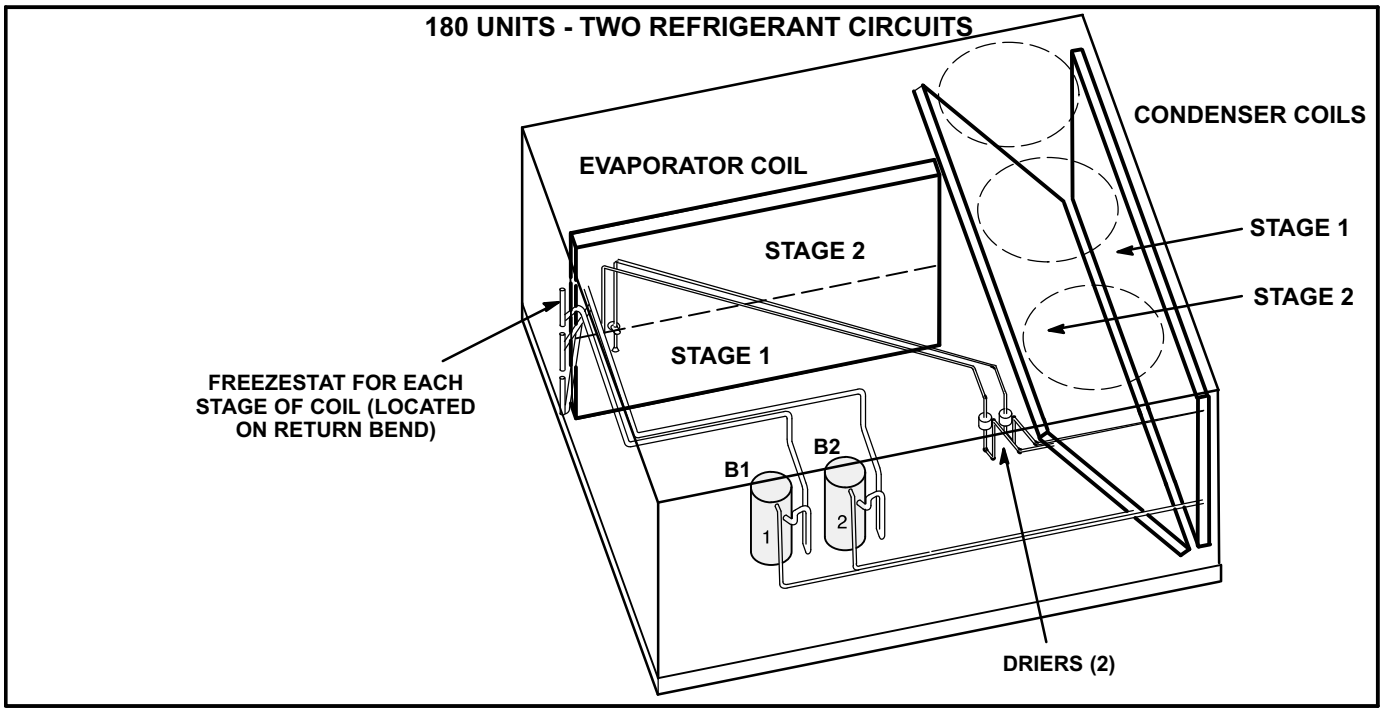


FIGURE 11

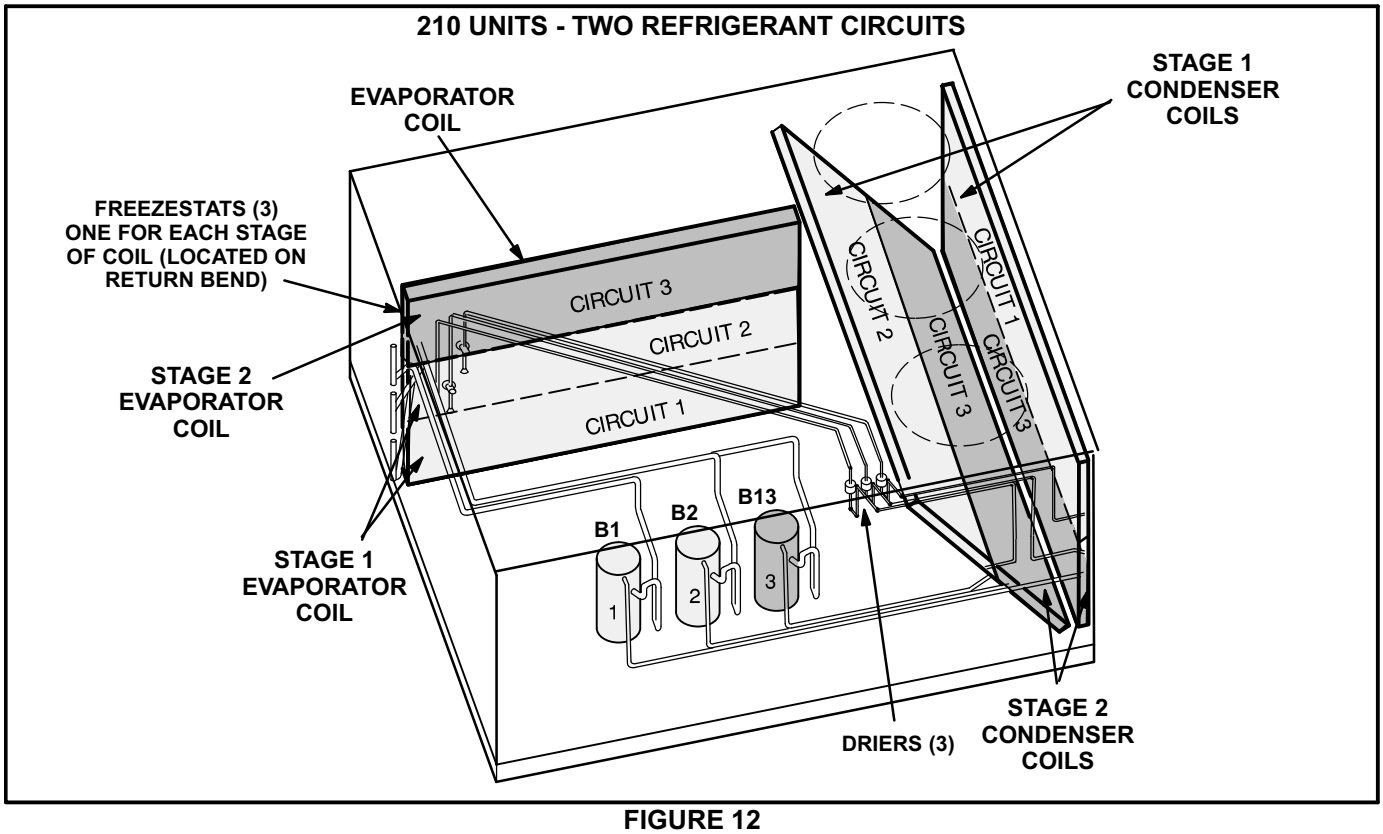


FIGURE 12

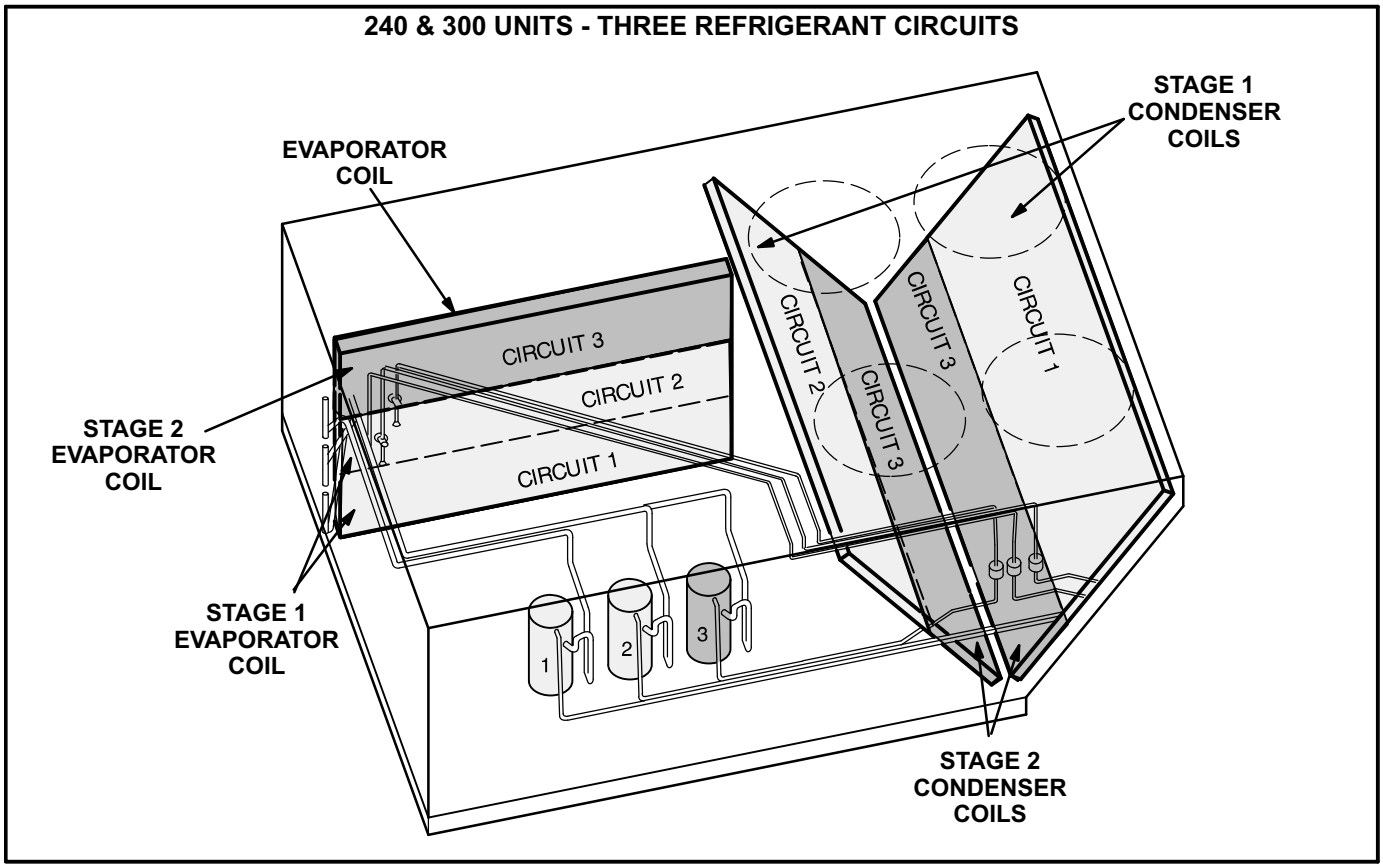


FIGURE 13

5- *180, 210 -*

First-stage thermostat demand will energize condenser fans 1, 2, and 3. Fans will continue to operate with additional thermostat demands. See figure 14.

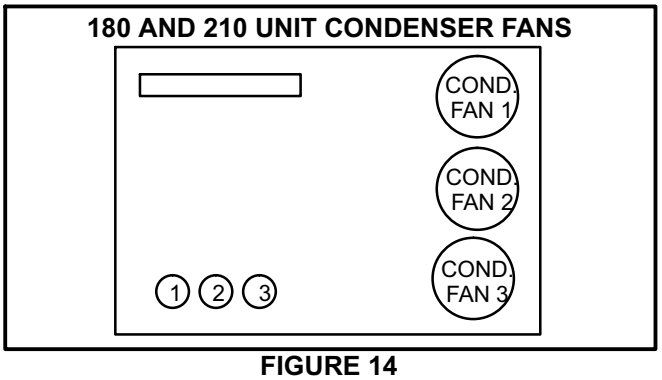


FIGURE 14

240, 300 -

First-stage thermostat demand will energize condenser fans 1, 2, 3, and 4. See figure 15. Fans will continue to operate with additional thermostat demands.

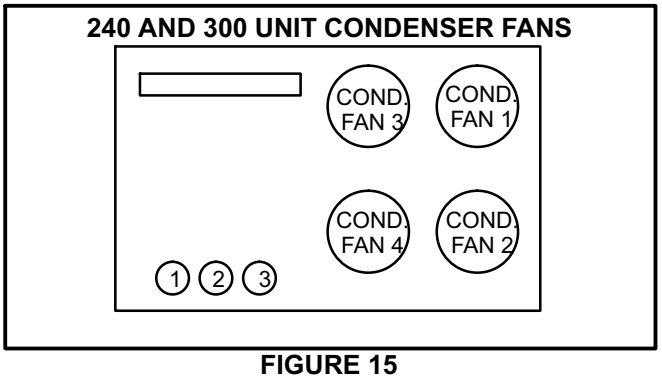


FIGURE 15

6- Each refrigerant circuit is separately charged with R-410A refrigerant. See unit rating plate for correct amount of charge.

7- Refer to Cooling Operation and Adjustment section for proper method to check refrigerant charge.

B-Refrigerant Charge and Check

WARNING-Do not exceed nameplate charge under any condition.

This unit is factory charged and should require no further adjustment. If the system requires additional refrigerant, *reclaim the charge, evacuate the system,* and *add required nameplate charge.*

*NOTE - System charging is not recommended below 60°F (15°C). In temperatures below 60°F (15°C) , the charge **must** be weighed into the system.*

If weighing facilities are not available, or to check the charge, use the following procedure:

1- Attach gauge manifolds and operate unit in cooling mode with economizer disabled until system stabilizes (approximately five minutes). Make sure outdoor air dampers are closed.

2- Check each system separately with all stages operating.

3- Use a thermometer to accurately measure the outdoor ambient temperature.

4- Apply the outdoor temperature to tables 4 through 7 to determine normal operating pressures. Pressures are listed for sea level applications at 80°F dry bulb and 67°F wet bulb return air.

5- Compare the normal operating pressures to the pressures obtained from the gauges. Minor variations in these pressures may be expected due to differences in installations. Significant differences could mean that the system is not properly charged or that a problem exists with some component in the system. **Correct any system problems before proceeding.**

6- If discharge pressure is high, remove refrigerant from the system. If discharge pressure is low, add refrigerant to the system.

- Add or remove charge in increments.
- Allow the system to stabilize each time refrigerant is added or removed.

7- Use the following approach method along with the normal operating pressures to confirm readings.

TABLE 4
KGA/KCA180S NORMAL OPERATING PRESSURES

Outdoor Coil Entering Air Temp	Circuit 1		Circuit 2	
	Dis. ±10 psig	Suc. ±5 psig	Dis. ±10 psig	Suc. ±5 psig
65°F	268	128	282	132
75°F	310	130	325	134
85°F	353	132	368	135
95°F	400	135	417	138
105°F	449	137	470	140
115°F	505	141	527	144

TABLE 5
KGA/KCA210 NORMAL OPERATING PRESSURES

Outdoor Coil Entering Air Temp	Circuit 1		Circuit 2		Circuit 3	
	Dis. ±10 psig	Suc. ±5 psig	Dis. ±10 psig	Suc. ±5 psig	Dis. ±10 psig	Suc. ±5 psig
65°F	290	133	290	128	307	133
75°F	330	136	330	132	347	135
85°F	373	137	373	135	390	138
95°F	421	140	421	138	437	140
105°F	474	143	474	140	488	143
115°F	526	146	526	142	540	146

TABLE 6
KGA/KCA240 NORMAL OPERATING PRESSURES

Outdoor Coil Entering Air Temp	Circuit 1		Circuit 2		Circuit 3	
	Dis. ±10 psig	Suc. ±5 psig	Dis. ±10 psig	Suc. ±5 psig	Dis. ±10 psig	Suc. ±5 psig
65°F	270	136	286	135	285	137
75°F	313	138	329	138	327	140
85°F	351	140	366	140	368	142
95°F	397	143	412	143	414	144
105°F	450	146	467	147	465	147
115°F	506	149	522	150	524	150

TABLE 7
KGA/KCA300 NORMAL OPERATING PRESSURES

Outdoor Coil Entering Air Temp	Circuit 1		Circuit 2		Circuit 3	
	Dis. ±10 psig	Suc. ±5 psig	Dis. ±10 psig	Suc. ±5 psig	Dis. ±10 psig	Suc. ±5 psig
65°F	290	136	296	132	306	137
75°F	330	138	338	135	348	138
85°F	375	141	382	137	394	140
95°F	423	144	432	140	440	142
105°F	475	146	486	142	492	145
115°F	526	149	546	144	550	148

C-Charge Verification - Approach Method - AHRI Testing

1- Using the same thermometer, compare liquid temperature to outdoor ambient temperature.

Approach Temperature = Liquid temperature (at condenser outlet) minus ambient temperature.

2- Approach temperatures should match values in table 8. An approach temperature greater than this value indicates an undercharge. An approach temperature less than this value indicates an overcharge.

3- The approach method is not valid for grossly over or undercharged systems. Use tables 4 through 7 as a guide for typical operating pressures.

TABLE 8
APPROACH TEMPERATURES

Unit	Liquid Temp. Minus Ambient Temp.		
	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage
180	8°F ± 1 (4.4°C ± 0.5)	8°F ± 1 (4.4°C ± 0.5)	NA
210	8°F ± 1 (4.4°C ± 0.5)	8°F ± 1 (4.4°C ± 0.5)	10°F ± 1 (5.6°C ± 0.5)
240	8°F ± 1 (4.4°C ± 0.5)	8°F ± 1 (4.4°C ± 0.5)	8°F ± 1 (4.4°C ± 0.5)
300	7°F ± 1 (3.9°C ± 0.5)	7°F ± 1 (3.9°C ± 0.5)	9°F ± 1 (5.0°C ± 0.5)

D-Compressor Controls

See unit wiring diagram to determine which controls are used on each unit. Optional controls are identified on wiring diagrams by arrows at junction points.

1- Freezestats (S49, S50, S53)
Switches de-energize compressors when evaporator coil temperature falls below 29°F (-2°C) to prevent evaporator freeze-up. Switches reset when evaporator coil temperature reaches 58°F (15°C).

2- High Pressure Switches (S4, S7, S28)
Switches open to de-energize appropriate compressor at 640 psig ± 10 psig (4413kPa ± 70kPa). Switch must be manually reset.

Gas Heat Start-Up (Gas Units)

FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE LIGHTING

⚠WARNING

Electric shock hazard. Can cause injury or death. Do not use this unit if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the unit and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.

⚠WARNING

Danger of explosion. Can cause injury or product or property damage. If overheating occurs or if gas supply fails to shut off, shut off the manual gas valve to the appliance before shutting off electrical supply.

⚠WARNING

Electric shock hazard. Can cause injury or death. Before attempting to perform any service or maintenance, turn the electrical power to unit OFF at disconnect switch(es). Unit may have multiple power supplies.

⚠WARNING

SMOKE POTENTIAL

The heat exchanger in this unit could be a source of smoke on initial firing. Take precautions with respect to building occupants and property. Vent initial supply air outside when possible.

BEFORE LIGHTING smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor.

Use only your hand to push in or turn the gas control knob. Never use tools. If the knob will not push in or turn by hand, do not try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

⚠WARNING

Danger of explosion. Can cause injury or death. Do not attempt to light manually. Unit has a direct spark ignition system.

This unit is equipped with an automatic spark ignition system. There is no pilot. In case of a safety shutdown, move thermostat switch to **OFF** and return the thermostat switch to **HEAT** to reset ignition control.

A-Placing Unit In Operation

⚠WARNING

Danger of explosion and fire. Can cause injury or product or property damage. You must follow these instructions exactly.

Gas Valve Operation Honeywell VR8205Q/VR8305Q (figure 16)

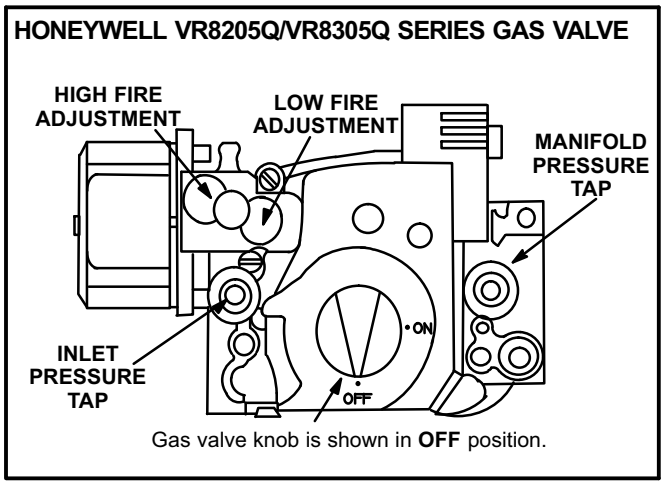


FIGURE 16

1- Set thermostat to lowest setting.

2- Turn off all electrical power to appliance.

3- This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do **not** try to light the burner by hand.

4- Open or remove the heat section access panel.

5- Turn the knob on the gas valve clockwise ↷ to **"OFF"**. Depress knob slightly. Do not force.

6- Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. If you then smell gas, **STOP!** Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions. If you do not smell gas, go to the next step.

7- Turn the knob on the gas valve counterclockwise ↶ to **"ON"**. Do not force.

8- Close or replace the heat section access panel.

9- Turn on all electrical power to appliance.

10- Set thermostat to desired setting.

11- The ignition sequence will start.

12- If the appliance does not light the first time (gas line not fully purged), it will attempt up to two more ignitions before locking out.

13- If lockout occurs, repeat steps 1 through 10.

14- If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions “Turning Off Gas to Appliance” and call your service technician or gas supplier.

Turning Off Gas to Unit

1- If using an electromechanical thermostat, set to the lowest setting.

2- Before performing any service, turn off all electrical power to the appliance.

3- Open or remove the heat section access panel.

4- Turn the knob on the gas valve clockwise to **“OFF”**. Depress knob slightly. Do not force.

5- Close or replace the heat section access panel.

⚠WARNING

Danger of explosion. Can cause injury or death. Do not attempt to light manually. Unit has a direct spark ignition system.

Heating Operation and Adjustments

(Gas Units)

First Stage Heat:

1- The thermostat initiates W1 heating demand.

2- 24VAC is routed from TB1 to ignition control A3 through P117. A3 proves N.C. primary limit S10 and N.C. rollout switch S47.

3- Combustion air inducer blower B6 is energized.

4- After the combustion air inducer B6 has reached full speed, the combustion air proving switch S18 contacts close.

5- After a 30 second delay A3 energizes the ignitor and LO terminal (low fire) of gas valve GV1.

Second Stage Heat:

6- With first stage heat operating, an additional heating demand from the thermostat initiates W2.

7- The second stage heat signal passes from TB1 to A3.

8- A3 energizes HI terminal (high fire) of gas valve GV1.

End of Second Stage Heat:

9- Heating demand is satisfied. Terminal W2 (high fire) is de-energized.

10- Terminal HI of GV1 is de-energized by A3 control module.

End of First Stage Heat:

11- Heating demand is satisfied. Terminal W1 (low fire) is de-energized.

12- Ignition A3 is de-energized by TB1 in turn de-energizing terminal LO of GV1.

Optional Low Ambient Kit:
(CSA -50°C Low Ambient Kit)

13- Line voltage (or transformer T20 in 460V and 575V only) is routed through the low ambient kit fuses F20 and N.C. low ambient kit thermostats S60 and S61,to energize low ambient kit heater HR6.

B-Ignition Control Diagnostic LED’s

TABLE 9
IGNITION CONTROL HEARTBEAT LED STATUS

LED Flashes	Indicates
Slow	Normal operation. No call for heat.
Fast	Normal operation. Call for heat.
Steady Off	Internal control fault OR no power to control OR Gas Valve Relay Fault.
Steady On	Control internal failure.
2	Lockout. Failed to detect or sustain flame.
3	Prove switch open or closed or rollout switch open.
4	Limit switch is open and/or limit has opened three times.
5	Flame sensed but gas valve solenoid not energized.

C-Limit Controls

Limit controls are factory-set and are not adjustable. The primary limit is located on the blower deck to the left side of the the blower housing.

D-Heating Adjustment

Main burners are factory-set and do not require adjustment.

The following manifold pressures are listed on the gas valve.

Natural Gas Units - Low Fire - 1.6” w.c. (not adjustable)
Natural Gas Units - High Fire - 3.7” w.c.
LP Gas Units - Low Fire - 5.5” w.c. (not adjustable)
LP Gas Units - High Fire - 10.5” w.c.

Electric Heat Start-Up (KCA Unit)

Electric heat will stage on and cycle with thermostat demand. Number of stages of electric heat will vary depending on electric heat assembly. See electric heat wiring diagram on unit for sequence of operation.

MSAV™ Start-Up

A-General

Optional Multi-Stage Air Volume (MSAV™) units are available which provide two blower speeds. The blower will operate at lower speeds when cooling demand is low and higher speeds when cooling demand is high. This results in lower energy consumption.

MSAV™ units will operate at high speed during ventilation (blower "G" only signal) but can be adjusted to operate at low speed.

Low speed is approximately 2/3 of the full speed RPM.

B-Set Maximum Blower CFM

1- Initiate a blower (G) only signal from the room thermostat or control system.

2- Adjust the blower pulley to deliver the full (high speed) CFM in the typical manner. See *Determining Unit CFM* in the Blower Operation and Adjustment section.

C-Set Blower Speed During Ventilation

To save energy during ventilation, the blower speed can be set to low. This is accomplished by changing the ventilation speed switch on the VFD control board to "LO". See figure 17.

Note - On units equipped with an economizer, set damper minimum position as shown in the next section. After adjusting the low speed minimum position, the ventilation speed switch will be in the "LO" position.

D-Set Damper Minimum Position (Units W/ Economizer)

To maintain required minimum ventilation air volumes when the unit is in the occupied mode, two minimum damper positions must be set. A high and a low speed potentiometer are provided on the VFD control board to adjust minimum damper position. See figure 17.

Set High Speed Minimum Position

1. Initiate a blower (G) only AND occupied demand from the room thermostat or control system.
2. Set the ventilation speed switch on the VFD control board to "HI".
3. Rotate the high speed potentiometer on the VFD control board to set the high speed minimum damper position.
4. Measure the intake air CFM. If the CFM is lower than the design specified CFM for ventilation air, use the potentiometer to increase the damper percent open. If the CFM is higher than specified, decrease the damper percent open.

Note - Intake air CFM can also be determined using the outdoor air temperature, return air temperature and mixed air temperature. Refer to the economizer or outdoor air damper installation instructions.

Set Low Speed Minimum Position

1. Initiate a blower (G) only AND occupied demand from the room thermostat or control system.
2. Set the ventilation speed switch on the VFD control board to "LO".
3. Rotate the low speed potentiometer on the VFD control board to set the low speed minimum damper position.
4. Measure the intake air CFM. If the CFM is lower than the design specified CFM for ventilation air, use the potentiometer to increase the damper percent open. If the CFM is higher than specified, decrease the damper percent open.

Note - Intake air CFM can also be determined using the outdoor air temperature, return air temperature and mixed air temperature. Refer to the economizer or outdoor air damper installation instructions.

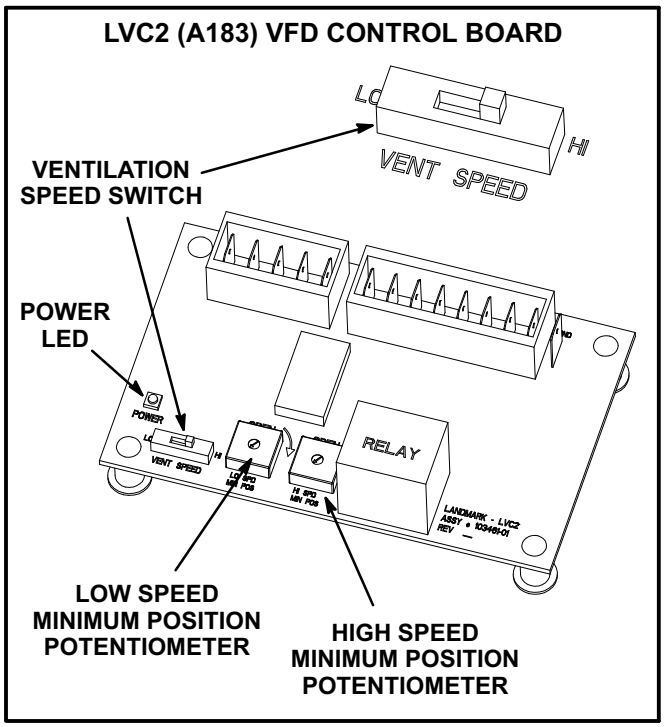


FIGURE 17

Troubleshoot LVC2 Board (A183)

Refer to wiring diagram sections B (unit), C (control) and D (economizer) located on inside of unit panels.

1- Inspect the LVC2 for damaged components. Replace the LVC2 if damaged components are found.

2- Check all wire connections to LVC2; secure if loose.

3- Check for 24VAC signal at the thermostat blower input (G to GND terminal). See figure 18.

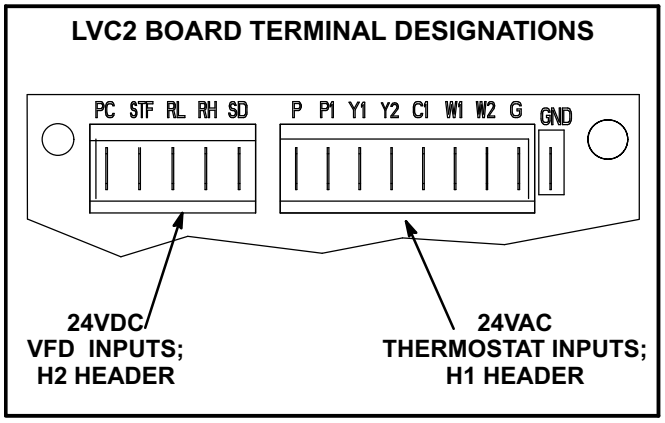


FIGURE 18

4- If there is no thermostat signal, troubleshoot back toward the thermostat.

5- Check the power LED on the board. See figure 17.

6- If the power LED is not on, check voltage between LVC2 terminals PC (H2-1) and SD (H2-5). Voltage should read 24VDC.

7- If voltage does not read 24VDC, disconnect the H2 header from the LVC2 VFD inputs terminal block (to make sure the LVC2 is not shorting 24VDC supply from the inverter). Measure the voltage between the end terminals on the H2 header. If 24VDC is present, replace the LVC2 board. If no voltage is read, troubleshoot the VFD.

8- When LVC2 24VAC thermostat blower (G) input and 24VDC power are present, check the LVC2 low and high speed outputs. The LVC2 uses inverse logic to enable the blower; 1VDC will be read at the enabled blower speed terminal. See table 10.

9- If all inputs are correct and the unit still does not operate as intended, replace LVC2 board.

TABLE 10
LVC2 BOARD BLOWER OUTPUTS

Output Terminals	Voltage	Blower Operation
RL-SD	1VDC	Low Speed
RH-SD	24VDC	
RL-SD	24VDC	High Speed
RH-SD	1VDC	
RL-SD	1VDC	Illegal State (replace board)
RH-SD	1VDC	
RL-SD	24VDC	Blower Off (replace board)
RH-SD	24VDC	

Service

The unit should be inspected once a year by a qualified service technician.

⚠CAUTION

Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring errors can cause improper and dangerous operation. Verify proper operation after servicing.

⚠WARNING

Product contains fiberglass wool.
Disturbing the insulation in this product during installation, maintenance, or repair will expose you to fiberglass wool. Breathing this may cause lung cancer. (Fiberglass wool is known to the State of California to cause cancer.)
Fiberglass wool may also cause respiratory, skin, and eye irritation.
To reduce exposure to this substance or for further information, consult material safety data sheets available from address shown on unit nameplate or contact your supervisor.

A-Filters

Units are equipped with six 24 X 24 X 2” filters. Filters should be checked and replaced when necessary with filters of like kind and size. Take note of air flow direction marking on filter frame when reinstalling filters. See figure 19.

NOTE-Filters must be U.L.C. certified or equivalent for use in Canada.

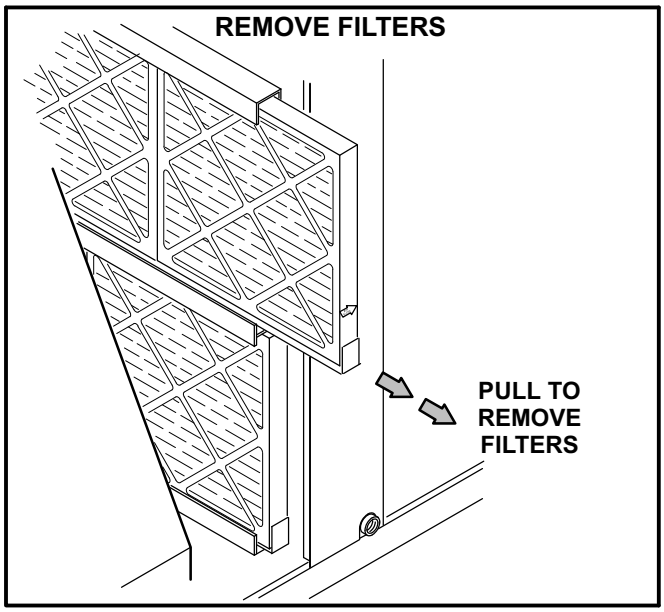


FIGURE 19

B-Lubrication

All motors are lubricated at the factory. No further lubrication is required.

Blower shaft bearings are prelubricated. For extended bearing life, relubricate at least once every two years with a lithium base grease such as Alvania 3 (Shell Oil), Chevron BRB2 (Standard OIl) or Regal AFB2 (Texas Oil). Use a hand grease gun for lubrication. Add only enough grease to purge through the bearings so that a bead of grease appears at the seal lip contacts.

C-Burners (Gas Units)

Periodically examine burner flames for proper appearance during the heating season. Before each heating season examine the burners for any deposits or blockage which may have occurred.

Clean burners as follows:

1- Turn off both electrical power and gas supply to unit.

2- Remove burner compartment access panel.

3- Remove two screws securing burners to burner support and lift the burners from the orifices. See figure 20. Clean as necessary.

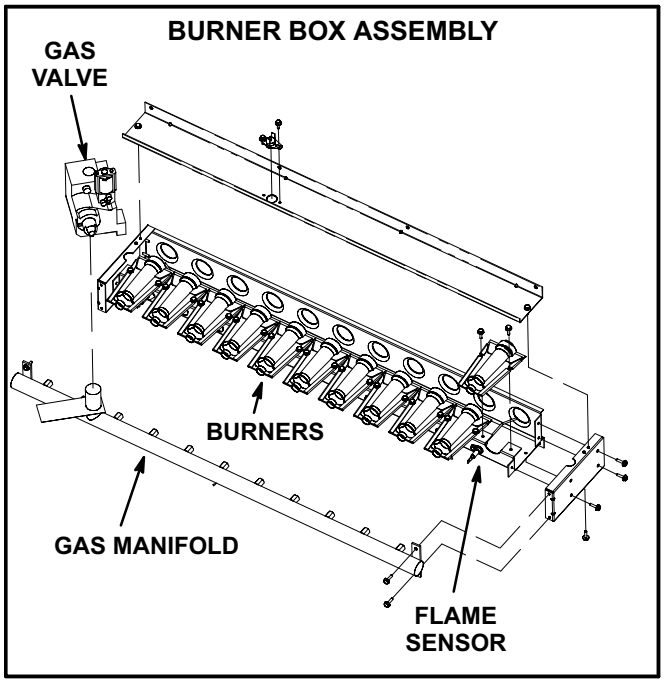


FIGURE 20

4- Locate the ignitor under the left burners. Check ignitor spark gap with appropriately sized twist drills or feeler gauges. See figure 21.

5- Check the alignment of the ignitor and the sensor as shown in figure 22 and table 11.

6- Replace burners and screws securing burner.

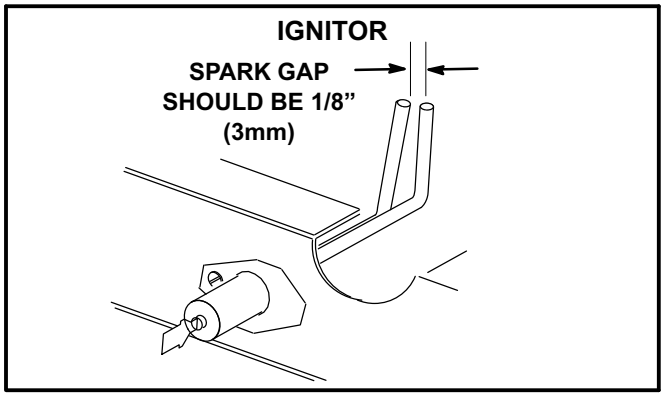


FIGURE 21

TABLE 11
IGNITOR AND SENSOR POSITION

Dimension	Unit Btuh Input	Length - in. (mm)	
		Ignitor	Sensor
A	260K	7-3/4 (197)	11 (279)
B	360K	5 (127)	5-1/2 (140)
C	480K	2-1/4 (57)	2-3/4 (70)

⚠WARNING

Danger of explosion. Can cause injury or death. Do not overtighten main burner mounting screws. Snug tighten only.

7- Replace access panel.

8- Restore electrical power and gas supply. Follow lighting instructions attached to unit and use inspection port in access panel to check flame.

D-Combustion Air Inducer (Gas Units)

A combustion air proving switch checks combustion air inducer operation before allowing power to the gas controller. Gas controller will not operate if inducer is obstructed.

Under normal operating conditions, the combustion air inducer wheel should be checked and cleaned prior to the heating season. However, it should be examined periodically during the heating season to establish an ideal cleaning schedule. With power supply disconnected, the condition of the inducer wheel can be determined by looking through the vent opening.

Clean combustion air inducer as follows:

1. Shut off power supply and gas to unit.
2. Disconnect pressure switch air tubing from combustion air inducer port.
3. Remove and retain screws securing combustion air inducer to flue box. Remove and retain two screws from bracket supporting vent connector. See figure 23.

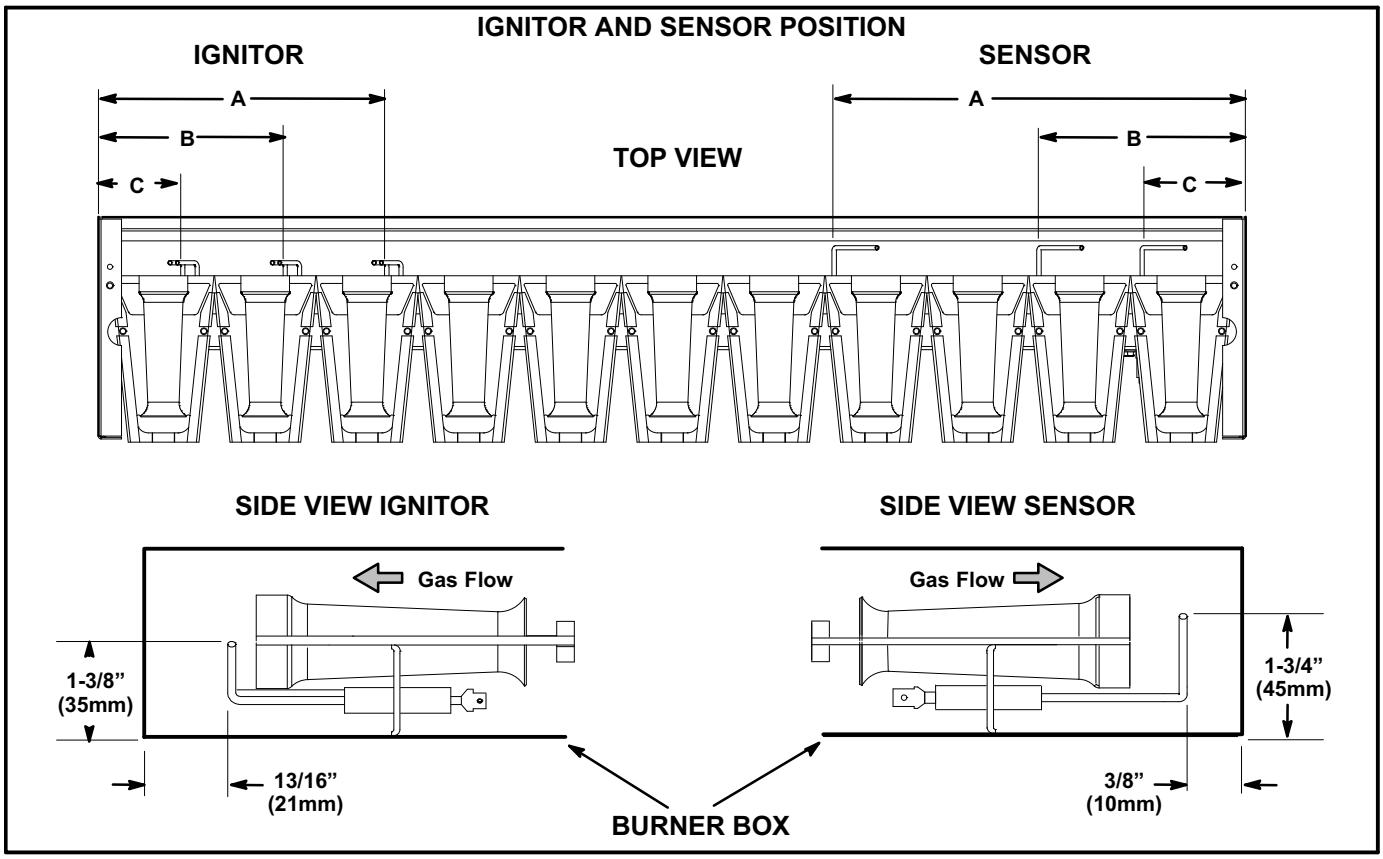


FIGURE 22

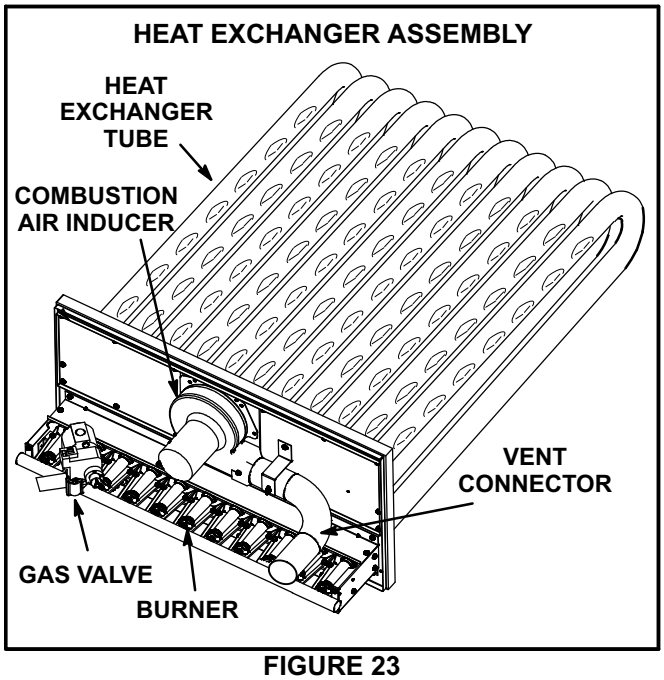


FIGURE 23

4. Clean inducer wheel blades with a small brush and wipe off any dust from housing. Clean accumulated dust from front of flue box cover.
5. Return combustion air inducer motor and vent connector to original location and secure with retained screws. It is recommended that the combustion air inducer gasket be replaced during reassembly.
6. Clean combustion air inlet louvers on heat access panel using a small brush.

E-Flue Passageway and Flue Box (Gas Units)

1- Remove combustion air inducer assembly as described in section D.

2- Remove flue box cover. Clean with a wire brush as required.

3- Clean tubes with a wire brush.

4- Reassemble the unit. The flue box cover gasket and combustion air inducer gasket should also be replaced during reassembly.

F-Evaporator Coil

Inspect and clean coil at beginning of each cooling season. Clean using mild detergent or commercial coil cleaner. Flush coil and condensate drain with water taking care not to get insulation, filters and return air ducts wet.

G-Condenser Coil

Clean condenser coil annually with detergent or commercial coil cleaner and inspect monthly during the cooling season. Access panels are provided on the front and back of the condenser section.

H-Supply Air Blower Wheel

Annually inspect supply air blower wheel for accumulated dirt or dust. Turn off power before attempting to remove access panel or to clean blower wheel.