INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION

STELLAR

OUTDOOR

SPLIT-SYSTEM HEAT-PUMP

CONTENTS

MODELS: ***12 SEER*** ***E4FH018 - 60***

CAUTION:READ ALL SAFETY GUIDES BEFORE YOU BEGIN TO INSTALL YOUR UNIT.

SAVE THIS MANUAL

GENERAL

The outdoor units are designed to be connected to a matching indoor coil with sweat connect lines. Sweat connect units are factory charged with refrigerant for a matching indoor coil plus 15 feet of field supplied lines.

NOMENCLATURE

E 4 FH 030 S 06

Product Category
E = Outdoor Split System Heat Pump

Product Generation
4 = Design Level

Product Identifier
FH = High Efficiency Heat Pump

Nominal Cooling Capacity
018 = 1.5 Tons
024 = 2 Tons
030 = 2.5 Tons
036 = 3 Tons
042 = 3.5 Tons
048 = 4 Tons
060 = 5 Tons

Refrigerant Line Connections
S = Sweat-Fittings

Voltage Code
06 = 208/230-1-60

Matching indoor coils are available with a thermal expansion-valve or an orifice liquid feed (YORKMATE flow control device) sized for the most common usage. The orifice size and/or refrigerant charge may need to be changed for some indoor-outdoor unit combinations, elevation differences or total line lengths. Refer to Application Data covering “General Piping Recommendations and Refrigerant Line Length” (Form 690.01-AD1V).

SAFETY

Use this instruction in conjunction with the instruction for the appropriate indoor evaporator coil, variable speed air handler or furnace and other accessories. Read all instructions before installing the unit.

Installer should pay particular attention to the words: NOTE, CAUTION and WARNING.

NOTES are intended to clarify or make the installation easier.

CAUTIONS are given to prevent equipment damage.

WARNINGS are given to alert the installer that personal injury and/or equipment damage may result if installation procedures are not handled properly.

⚠ CAUTION

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

⚠ WARNING

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

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 delivery receipt. A separate request for inspection by the carrier’s agent should be made in writing. See Local Distributor for more information.

LIMITATIONS

The unit should be installed in accordance with all national and local safety codes and the limitations listed below:

1. Limitations for the indoor unit, coil and appropriate accessories must also be observed.
2. The outdoor unit must not be installed with any duct work in the air stream. The outdoor fan is the propeller type and is not designed to operate against any additional external static pressure.
3. The maximum and minimum conditions for operation must be observed to assure a system that will give maximum performance with minimum service.

Table 1: Application Limitations

AIR TEMPERATURE °DB ON OUTDOOR COIL				AIR TEMPERATURE ON INDOOR COIL			
Min.		Max.		Min.		Max.	
Cool	Heat	Cool	Heat	°WB Cool	°DB Heat	°WB Cool	°DB Heat
50	-10*	115	75	57	50†	72	80

*. Below -10°F, the unit operates automatically with resistance heat only.

†. Operation below this temperature is permissible for a short period of time,during morning warm-up.

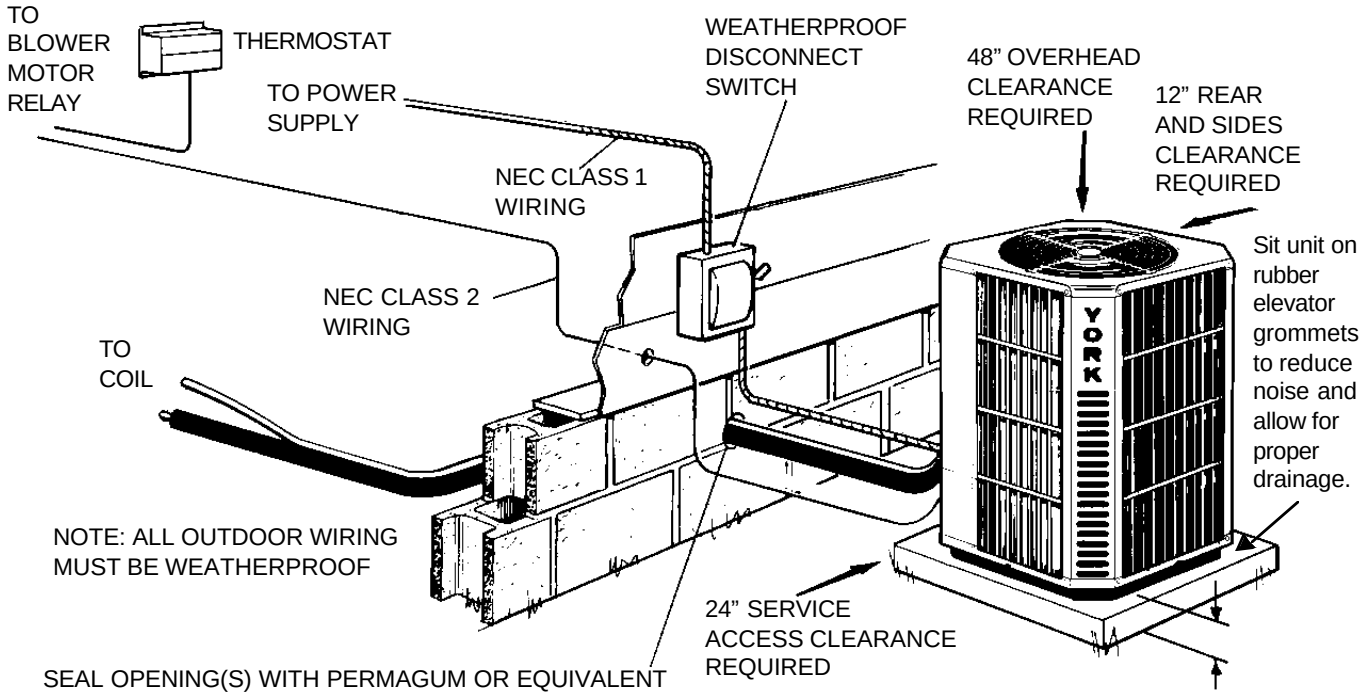

FIGURE 1: TYPICAL INSTALLATION

UNIT INSTALLATION

LOCATION

Before starting the installation, select and check the suitability of the location for both the indoor and outdoor unit. Observe all limitations and clearance requirements.

The outdoor unit must have sufficient clearance for air entrance to the condenser coil, for air discharge and for service access. See Figure 1.

NOTE: *For multiple unit installatins, units must be spaced a minimum of 18 inches apart. (Coil face to coil face.)*

If the unit is to be installed on a hot sun exposed roof or a black-topped ground area, the unit should be raised sufficiently above the roof or ground to avoid taking the accumulated layer of hot air into the outdoor unit.

Provide an adequate structural support.

GROUND INSTALLATION

The unit may be installed at ground level on a solid base that will not shift or settle, causing strain on the refrigerant lines and possible leaks. Maintain the clearances shown in Figure 1 and install the unit in a level position. Isolate the base from the structure to avoid noise or vibration transmission.

Normal operating sound levels may be objectionable if the unit is placed directly under windows of certain rooms (bedrooms, study, etc.).

Condensate will drain from beneath the coil of the outdoor unit during the defrost cycle. Normally this condensate may be allowed to drain directly on the ground.

⚠ WARNING

*The outdoor unit should not be installed in an area where mud or ice could cause personal injury. Remember that condensate will drip from the unit coils during heat and defrost cycles and that this condensate will will freeze when the temperature of the outdoor air is below 32*F..*

Elevate the unit sufficiently to prevent any blockage of the air entrances by snow in areas where there will be snow accumulation. Check the local weather bureau for the expected snow accumulation in your area.

ROOF INSTALLATION

When installing units on a roof, the structure must be capable of supporting the total weight of the unit, including a pad, lintels, rails, etc., which should be used to minimize the transmission of sound or vibration into the conditioned space.

Isolate the unit from rain gutters to avoid any possible wash out of the foundation.

UNIT PLACEMENT

1. Provide a base in the pre-determined location.
2. Remove the shipping carton and inspect for possible damage.
3. Compressor tie-down bolts should remain tightened.
4. Position the unit on the base provided.
5. Sit unit on the (4) rubber elevating grommets provided with the unit. These should be positioned as shown in Figure 2 to reduce noise and allow for proper drainage.

NOTE: *The base pan may differ in appearance, but the location of grommets is the same.*

6. Make a hole(s) in the structure wall large enough to accommodate the insulated vapor line, the liquid line and the wiring.

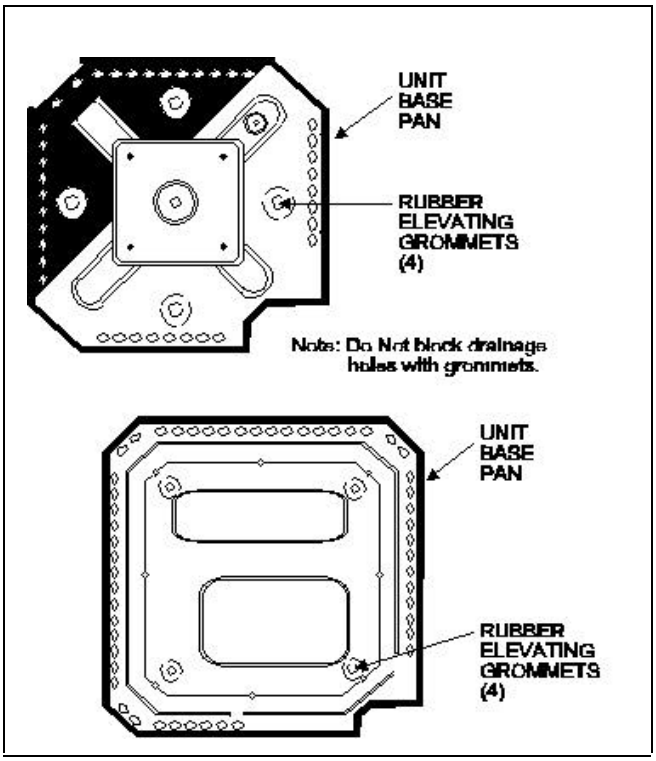

FIGURE 2 : POSITIONING GROMMETS

DISCHARGE LINE FILTER-DRIER

The E*FH 018 - 042 heat pumps have a solid core filter-drier located in the discharge line. Due to its location in the refrigerant circuit it requires a unique oversize capacity drier. E*FH 048 and 060 have a solid core biflow filter/dryer on the liquid line.

NOTE: *Replacement of the discharge line drier must be the exact same as marked on the original factory drier. See* Source 1 for O.E.M. replacement driers.

⚠ CAUTION

Failure to do so or using a substitute drier or a granular type may result in damage to the equipment.

Filter-Drier Source 1 Part No.	Apply with models:
	E*FH
026 - 35442 - 000	018, 024, 030
026 - 35459 - 000	036
026 - 25512 - 000	042,048, 060 (Biflow on Liquid Line)

PIPING CONNECTIONS

The outdoor condensing unit may be connected to the indoor evaporator coil using field supplied refrigerant grade copper tubing that is internally clean and dry. Units should be installed only with the tubing sizes for approved system combinations as specified in Tabular Data Sheet. The charge given is applicable for total tubing lengths up to 15 feet. See Application Data Form 690.01-AD1V for installing tubing of longer lengths and elevation differences.

NOTE: *Using a larger than specified line size could result in oil return problems. Using too small a line will result in loss of capacity and other problems caused by insufficient refrigerant flow. Slope horizontal vapor lines at least 1" every 20 feet toward the outdoor unit to facilitate proper oil return.*

PRECAUTIONS DURING LINE INSTALLATION

1. Install the lines with as few bends as possible. Care must be taken not to damage the couplings or kink the tubing. Use clean hard drawn copper tubing where no appreciable amount of bending around obstruction is necessary. If soft copper must be used, care must be taken to avoid sharp bends which may cause a restriction.
2. The lines should be installed so that they will not obstruct service access to the coil, air handling system or filter.
3. Care must also be taken to isolate the refrigerant lines to minimize noise transmission from the equipment to the structure.
4. The vapor line must be insulated with a minimum of 1/2" foam rubber insulation (Arm-A-Flex or equivalent). Liquid lines that will be exposed to direct sunlight and/or high temperatures must also be insulated.

Tape and suspend the refrigerant lines as shown. DO NOT allow metal-to metal contact. See Figure 3.

5. Use PVC piping as a conduit for all underground installations as shown in Figure 4. Buried lines should be kept as short as possible to minimize the build up of liquid refrigerant in the vapor line during long periods of shutdown
6. Pack fiber glass insulation and a sealing material such as permagum around refrigerant lines where they penetrate a wall to reduce vibration and to retain some flexibility.
7. See Form 690.01-AD1V for additional piping information..

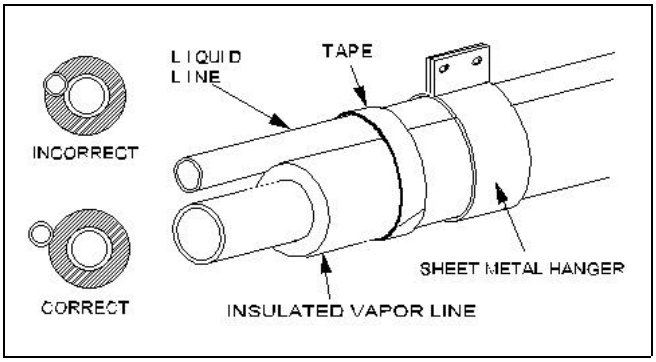

FIGURE 3 : TUBING HANGER

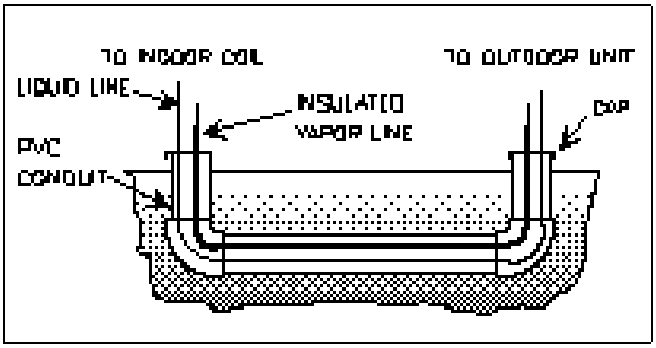

FIGURE 4 : UNDERGROUND INSTALLATION

PRECAUTIONS DURING BRAZING OF LINES

All outdoor unit and evaporator coil connections are copper-to-copper and should be brazed with a phosphorous-copper alloy material such as Silfos-5 or equivalent. DO NOT use soft solder. The outdoor units have re-usable service valves on both the liquid and vapor connections. The total system refrigerant charge is retained within the outdoor unit during shipping and installation. The re-usable service valves are provided to evacuate and charge per this instruction.

Serious service problems can be avoided by taking adequate precautions to assure an internally clean and dry system..

⚠ CAUTION

Dry nitrogen should always be supplied through the tubing while it is being brazed, because the temperature required is high enough to cause oxidation of the copper unless an inert atmosphere is provided. The flow of dry nitrogen should continue until the joint has cooled. Always use a pressure regulator and safety valve to insure that only low pressure dry nitrogen is introduced into the tubing. Only a small flow is necessary to displace air and prevent oxidation.

PRECAUTIONS DURING BRAZING ANGLE VALVE

Precautions should be taken to prevent heat damage to angle valve by wrapping a wet rag around it as shown in Figure 5. Also, protect all painted surfaces and insulation during brazing. After brazing - cool joint with wet rag.

⚠ WARNING

This is not a backseating valve. The service access port has a valve core. Opening or closing valve does not close service access port.

If the valve stem is backed out past the retaining ring, the O-ring can be damaged causing leakage or system pressure could force the valve stem out of the valve body possibly causing personal injury. In the event the retaining ring is missing, do not attempt to open the valve.

Valve can be opened by removing the plunger cap and fully inserting a hex wrench into the stem and backing out counterclockwise until valve stem just touches retaining ring.

Replace plunger cap finger tight, then tighten an additional 1/12 turn (1/2 hex flat). Cap must be replaced to prevent leaks.

Connect the refrigerant lines using the following procedure:

1. Remove the cap and Schrader core from both the liquid and vapor angle valve service ports at the outdoor unit. Connect low pressure nitrogen to the liquid line service port.
2. Braze the liquid line to the liquid valve at the outdoor unit. Be sure to wrap the valve body with a wet rag. Allow the nitrogen to continue flowing.

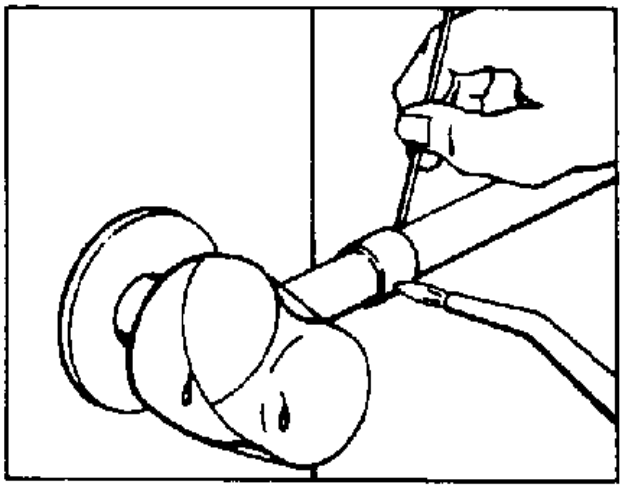

FIGURE 5 : HEAT PROTECTION

> **CAUTION**
>
> *If visual verification of the valve stem reaching the retaining ring is impossible, stop backing out the.valve stem when the slightest increase in resistance is felt. Because of the small size and therefore the reduced resistance, back out the liquid valve* 5 turns maximum *to prevent going past the retaining ring.*

3. Carefully remove the rubber plugs from the evaporator liquid and vapor connections.

> **CAUTION**
>
> *The evaporator is pressurized.*

4. Braze the liquid line to the evaporator liquid connection. The nitrogen should now be flowing through the evaporator coil.
5. Slide the grommet away from the vapor connection at the coil. Braze the vapor line to the evaporator vapor connection. After the connection has cooled, slide the grommet back into original position.
6. Protect the vapor valve with a wet rag and braze the vapor line connection. The nitrogen flow should be exiting the system from the vapor service port connection. After this connection has cooled, remove the nitrogen source from the liquid fitting service port.
7. Evacuate the vapor line, evaporator and the liquid line, to 500 microns or less.
8. Leak test all refrigerant piping connections including the service port flare caps to be sure they are leak tight. DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN (between 40 and 60 inch - lbs. maximum).

NOTE: *Do not use the system refrigerant in the outdoor unit to purge or leak test.*

9. Do not remove the flare caps from the service ports except when necessary for servicing the system.

> **CAUTION**
>
> *Do not connect manifold gauges unless trouble is suspected. Approximately 3/4 ounce of refrigerant will be lost each time a standard manifold gauge is connected.*

10. Release the refrigerant charge into the system. Open both the liquid and vapor valves by removing the plunger cap and with an allen wrench back out counter-clockwise until valve stem just touches retaining ring. Release the refrigerant charge into the system. See "Precautions During Brazing Angle Valves" on page 6.
11. If the refrigerant tubing, indoor evaporator coil or outdoor condensing unit has developed a leak during shipment, or was, for any other reason, opened to the atmosphere for more than four (4) minutes, it is necessary to evacuate the system down to at least 500 microns to eliminate contamination and moisture in the system.

If a leak is suspected, leak test to locate the leak. To verify the leak, close the valve to the vacuum pump suction to isolate the pump and hold the system under vacuum. If the micron gauge indicates a steady and continuous rise after a few minutes, it's an indication of a leak. If the gauge shows a rise, then levels off after a few minutes and remains fairly constant, its an indication that the system is leak free, but still contains moisture and may require further evacuation if the reading is above 1000 microns.

> **WARNING**
>
> *Never attempt to repair any brazed connections while the system is under pressure. Personal injury could result.*

See "System Start Up" section for checking and recording system charge.

ORIFICE SELECTION

YORKMATE FLOW CONTROL COILS

NOTE: *The proper orifice must be installed in the indoor coil liquid connection prior to the connection of the refrigerant lines.*

⚠ WARNING

Sweat coil is under 35 PSIG helium pressure.

Sweat coils are shipped with a standard orifice in a plastic bag attached to the liquid line connection or factory installed in the liquid line distributor. The standard orifice size is marked on the coil data plate.

The orifice that is shipped with the coil is based on the "most sold" combination, but it may have to be changed, depending on the capacity and efficiency of the outdoor unit, elevation differences, and/or long total line lengths. An additional orifice (s) is shipped with most outdoor units in the literature packet for the most commonly required replacement combinations. Other sizes must be ordered from the Parts Department if required.

See the appropriate Tabular Data Sheet for the correct orifice size. If the orifice sizes match, nothing further is required and the refrigerant lines may be connected per the outdoor unit instruction. However, if another orifice should be used, see the coil instruction for details to change the orifice in the coil.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION & GROUNDING

Check the electrical supply to be sure that it meets the values specified on the unit nameplate and wiring label.

Power wiring, control (low voltage) wiring, disconnect switches and over current protection to be supplied by the installer. Wire size should be sized per NEC requirements.

⚠ CAUTION

All field wiring must USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY and be in accordance with Local, National Fire, Safety & Electrical Codes. This unit must be grounded with a separate ground wire in accordance with the above codes.

The complete connection diagram and schematic wiring label is located on the inside surface of the unit electrical box cover and this instruction.

POWER WIRING

1. Install the proper size weatherproof disconnect switch outdoors and within sight of the unit.
2. Run power wiring from the disconnect switch to the unit.
3. Remove the control box cover to gain access to the unit wiring. Route wires from disconnect through power wiring opening provided and into the unit control box as shown in Figure 6.
4. Install the proper size time-delay fuses or circuit breaker, and make the power supply connections.
5. Energize the crankcase heater to save time by preheating the compressor oil while the remaining installation is completed.

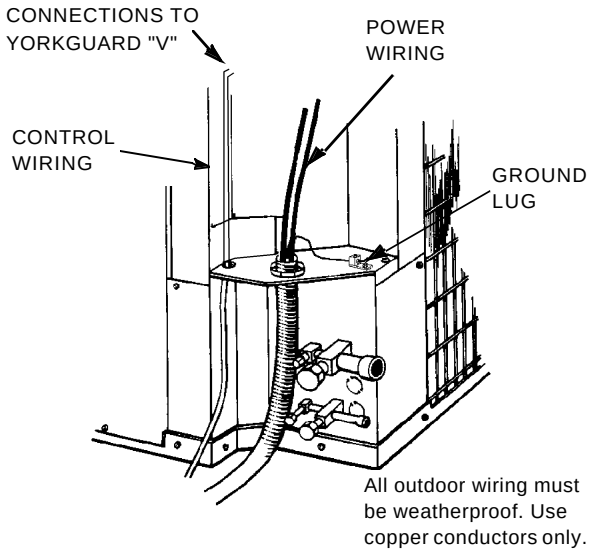

FIGURE 6 : TYPICAL FIELD WIRING

ACCESSORY WIRING

The electrical accessories available for this unit are a two stage cooling thermostat and an optional De-humidification Control. Refer to the individual instructions packaged with the accessories for installation.

THERMOSTAT MOUNTING / WIRING

This condensing unit must be installed with the factory recommended thermostat, or any conventional heat pump thermostat.

The thermostat should be located about 5 ft. above the floor, where it will be exposed to normal room air circulation. Do not place it on an outside wall or where it is exposed to the radiant effect from exposed glass or appliances, drafts from out-

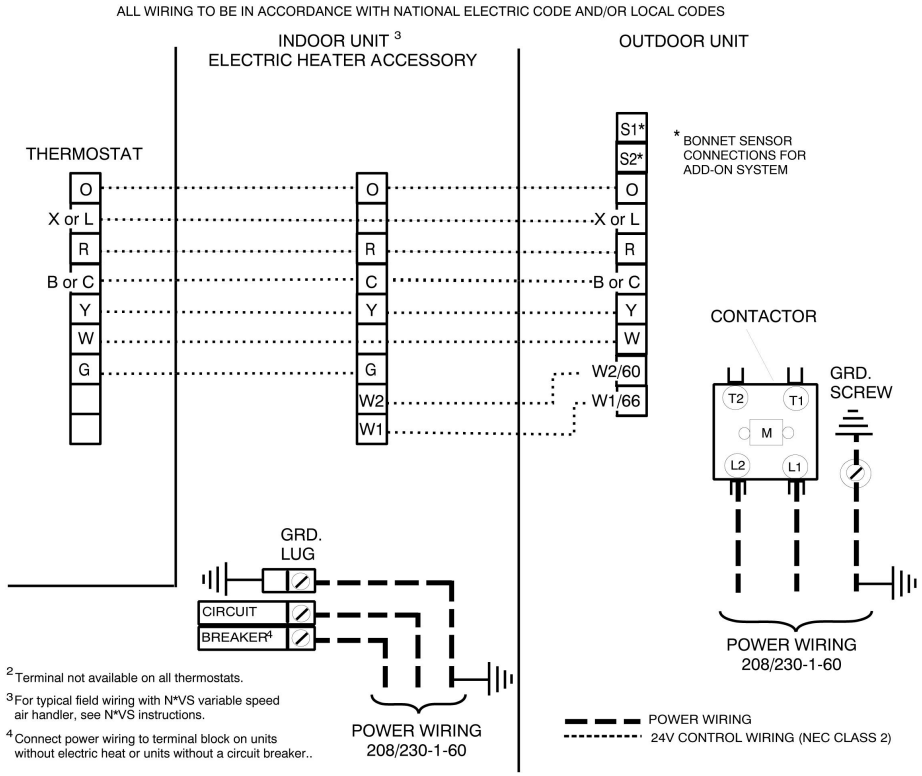

FIGURE 7 : TYPICAL FIELD WIRING (AIR HANDLER / ELECTRICAL HEAT)

side doors or supply air grilles.

After the thermostat is mounted, route the 24-volt control wiring (NEC Class 2) from the thermostat to the indoor air handler and outdoor unit. Route the control wiring into the grommeted hole in the bottom of control box of the outdoor unit and run along the outside of the electrical barrier to control. Connect leads to the screw terminals on the control as shown in Figure 7.

Interconnecting control wiring must be a minimum of No. 18 AWG color coded insulated wires. If wire lengths increase more than 90 feet, use No. 16 AWG wires, to prevent excessive voltage drop.

NOTE: *To eliminate erratic operation, seal the hole in the wall at the thermostat with permagum or equivalent to prevent air drafts affecting the anticipators in the thermostat.*

EVACUATION

It will be necessary to evacuate the system if the unit has developed a leak during shipment or was, for any other reason, opened to the atmosphere. If a leak is suspected, leak test to locate the leak. Repair the leak and test again.

To verify if the system has no leaks, simply close the valve to the vacuum pump suction to isolate the pump and hold the system under vacuum. Watch the micron guage for a few minutes. If the micron gauge indicates a steady and continuous rise, it's an indication of a leak. If the gauge shows a rise, then levels off after a few minutes and remains fairly constant, its an indication that the system is leak free but still contains moisture and may require further evacation if the reading is above 500 microns.

⚠ CAUTION

Refrigerant charging should only be carried out by a qualified air conditioning contractor with proper certification

SYSTEM CHARGE

⚠ CAUTION

Refrigerant charging should only be carried out bya qualified air conditioning contractor with proper certification.

The factory charge in the outdoor unit includes enough charge for the unit and a most sold matched evaporator.

REFRIGERANT LINE CHARGES

The outdoor condensing unit may be connected to the indoor evaporator coil using field supplied refrigerant grade copper tubing that is internally clean and dry. Units should be installed only with the tubing sizes for approved system combinations as specified in Tabular Data Sheet. The charge given is applicable for total tubing lengths up to 15 feet. See Application Data Form 690.01-AD1V for installing tubing of longer lengths and elevation differences.

NOTE: *Using a larger than specified line size could result in oil return problems. Using too small a line will result in loss of capacity and other problems caused by insufficient refrigerant flow. Slope horizontal vapor lines at least 1" every 20 feet toward the outdoor unit to facilitate proper oil return.*

Table 2: REFRIGERANT LINE CHARGES

LIQUID OD	VAPOR OD	R-22 CHARGE OZ./FT.
3/8"	5/8"	0.66
3/8"	3/4"	0.68
3/8"	7/8"	0.70
3/8"	1-1/8"	0.76

Sweat connect units also include sufficient charge for 15 feet of lines. Table 2 lists the refrigerant line charges.

The “TOTAL SYSTEM CHARGE” must be permanently stamped on the unit data plate.

Total system charge is determined as follows:

1. Determine outdoor unit charge from tabular data sheet.
2. Determine indoor coil adjustment from tabular data sheet.
3. Calculate the line charge with the factors in Table 2 forsweat lines in excess of 15 ft.

NOTE: *The line charge over 15 feet should be included on thedata plate and must be added to the system.*

4. Total system charge = item 1 + item 2 + item 3.
5. Permanently stamp the unit data plate with the total amount of refrigerant in the system.

USE THE FOLLOWING CHARGING METHOD WHENEVER ADDITIONAL REFRIGERANT IS REQUIRED FOR THE SYSTEM CHARGE.

Measurement Method

A calibrated charging cylinder or accurate weighing device must be used to add refrigerant. This is the only accurate charging method for heat pumps in the heat pump mode.

Check flare caps on service ports to be sure they are leak tight. DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN (between 40 and 60 inch-lbs. maximum).

Superheat Charging Method

NOTE: *Use this method only during system maintenace and repair*

1. Operate system until temperatures and pressures stabilize (minimum of 10 minutes).
2. Measure and record indoor wet bulb (WB) temperature using a sling psychrometer and the outdoor dry bulb (DB) temperature using a thermometer.
3. Measure and record the suction pressure at the suction service valve port.
4. Using Table 3, note the superheat value corresponding to the intersection of the indoor wet bulb and the outdoor dry bulb.
5. With the superheat value obtained in step 4 and the suction pressure value from step 3, find the intersection of the values in Table 4. This is the required suction tube tempera-ture at the suction service valve.
6. To bring the tube temperature in line with the required value from Table 4, add refrigerant to the service port to cause the tube temperature to fall and reclaim refrigerant to cause the temperature to rise.

Check flare caps on Schrader fittings to be sure they are tight. DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN (40-60 inch-lbs. maximum).

SYSTEM START-UP

ENERGIZE CRANKCASE HEATER

This unit is equipped with a crankcase heater for the compressor.

A warning label with an adhesive back is supplied in the unit installation instruction packet. This label should be attached to the field supplied disconnect switch where it will be easily seen. See below.

IMPORTANT

An attempt to start the compressor without at least 8 hours of crankcase heat will damage the compressor.

In order to energize the crankcase heater:- Set indoor two stage cooling thermostat to "OFF" position.- Close the line power disconnect to the unit.

SYSTEM OPERATION

See Figure 8 to trace the flow of refrigerant through the system.

WITH POWER TO UNIT AND THERMOSTAT IN **COOLING** POSITION.

1. Reversing valve is energized through thermostat system switch to position refrigerant circuit for cooling operation. In the cooling cycle, discharge gas is pumped to the out-

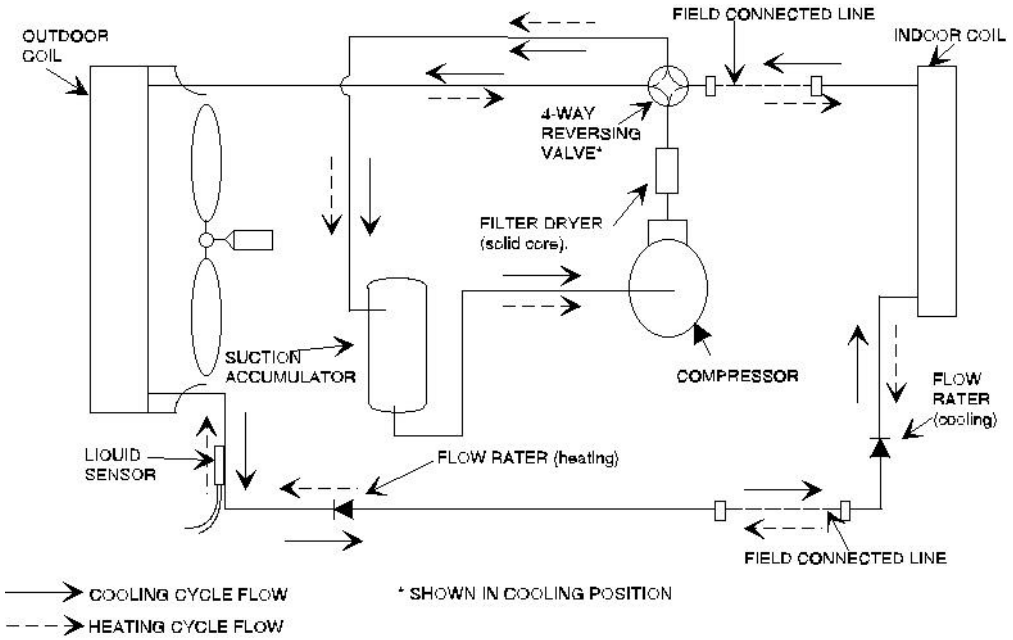

FIGURE 8 : HEAT PUMP FLOW DIAGRAM

door coil which is the condenser. The indoor coil is the evaporator.

2. If fan switch is in "ON" position, a circuit is made through blower relay to provide continuous blower operation.
3. Solid state YORKGUARD V starts time delay period. After 5 minutes, the system is ready for operation.
4. When thermostat cooling contact closes, a circuit is made though the YORKGUARD V to energize contactor and start the system. With fan switch in "AUTO" position, a circuit is made from thermostat cooling contact through blower relay to provide blower operation.
5. System will cycle with thermostat demand to provide cooling as needed.
6. After the system has stopped from a cooling cycle or power interruption, the YORKGUARD V will not permit the system to re-start for 5 minutes. (This protects compressor by allowing system pressures to equalize.)
7. YORKGUARD V monitors system operation and will lockout the outdoor unit if it detects a malfunction. When a lockout occurs, the emergency heat light will flash at the thermostat. In addition, the fault indicator light on YORKGUARD V will flash and will continue flashing until reset even if the lockout was cleared at the thermostat. It can only be reset by shorting the "test" terminals on Yorkguard V terminal block for 3 seconds and releasing. The lights will flash the code, separated by a pause, indicating the failure mode shown in Table 3.
8. To restore operation after a lockout (if control causing lockout has automatically reset);
   a. Turn the system switch on the thermostat to the "OFF" position and return it to the cooling position, within 5 seconds with a demand for cooling. (OR)
   b. Interrupt the line power or the 24 volt control circuit power to the indoor unit for 4 seconds..

Table 3: Legend of Flashing Light Codes

FAULT CODE	FAILURE MODE
2	Discharge pressure reaches approx. 400 PSIG
3	Discharge temperature reaches approx. 275 °F
4	Discharge temperature did not reach approx. 90°F within 1 hour of compressor operation.
5	Two default defrosts within one hour caused by outdoor fan motor failure, low refrigerant charge or restricted capillary tube or drier.
6	Discharge Sensor failure
7*	Outdoor temperature sensor failure
8*	Liquid line temperature sensor failure
9*	Bonnet sensor shorted

*. NOTE: In Cooling mode, failures 7, 8 and 9 will not cause the outdoor unit to lockout, but will only flash the light. In Heating mode, failures 7 and 8 will not cause the outdoor unit to lockout, but will flash the light and continue.

NOTE: *Either of the above methods will start the 5-minute time delay which may be bypassed by temporarily shorting the test terminals for 3 seconds.*

WITH POWER TO UNIT AND THERMOSTAT IN **HEATING** POSITION

1. Reversing valve is de-energized to position refrigerant circuit for heating operation. In the heating cycle, discharge gas is pumped to the indoor coil which is the condenser. The outdoor coil is the evaporator.
2. If fan switch is in "ON" position, a circuit is made through blower relay to provide continuous blower operation.
3. Solid state YORKGUARD V starts time delay period. After 5 minutes, the system is ready for operation.
4. When thermostat first stage heating contact closes, a circuit is made though the YORKGUARD V to energize contactor and start the system. With fan switch in "AUTO" position, a circuit is made from thermostat "Y" contact through blower relay to provide blower operation.
5. System will cycle with thermostat demand to provide heating as needed.
6. After the system has stopped from a heating cycle or power interruption, the YORKGUARD V will not permit the system to re-start for 5 minutes. (This protects compressor by allowing system pressures to equalize.)
7. YORKGUARD V monitors system operation and will lockout the outdoor unit if it detects a malfunction. When a lockout occurs, the emergency heat light will flash at the thermostat. In addition, the fault indicator light on YORKGUARD V will flash and will continue flashing until reset even if the lockout was cleared at the thermostat. It can only be reset by shorting the "test" terminals on Yorkguard V terminal block for 3 seconds and releasing. The lights will flash the code, separated by a pause, indicating the failure mode shown in Table 3.
8. To restore operation after a lockout (if control causing lockout has automatically reset);
    a. Turn the system switch on the thermostat to the "OFF" position and return it to the cooling position, within 5 seconds with a demand for cooling. (OR)
    b. Interrupt the line power or the 24 volt control circuit power to the indoor unit for 4 seconds.

NOTE: *9.Either of the above methods will start the 5-minute time delay which may be bypassed by temporarily shorting the test terminals for 3 seconds.*

OPERATION BELOW LOW-TEMPERATURE CUT-OFF

1. At an outdoor temperature below the cut-off point, the compressor operation cannot be justified due to small amount of heat generated.
2. YORKGUARD senses this and performs the following functions:
    a. De-energizes compressor circuit.
    b. Changes the first step of supplemental heat so that it is controlled by the first stage of the thermostat along with the fan.
    c. Energizes standby heat (if installed) under control of second stage of heating thermostat.

OPERATION IN EMERGENCY HEAT POSITION

When switch on thermostat is placed in emergency heat position:

1. Emergency light is energized.
2. Compressor circuit is locked out.
3. Supplemental and standby heaters (if installed) will be controlled by first stage of heating thermostat.
4. Indoor blower will operate on demand for heat and cycle off with the last heater element when in "AUTO" position.

SUPPLEMENTAL ELECTRIC HEAT

Supplemental electric heaters are energized by second stage of heating thermostat. YORKGUARD V will permit operation of supplemental heaters below balance point. At all outdoor temperatures above balance point, supplemental heaters are not permitted to operate.

OPERATION BELOW BALANCE POINT: With second stage of heating thermostat contact closed, a circuit is made through YORKGUARD V to energize the supplemental heaters.

When second stage of heating thermostat becomes satisfied, contact will open to de-energize supplemental heaters.

FOSSIL FUEL OPERATION

NOTE: *Requires the use of the 2AC02700801 kit.*

Supplemental gas or oil furnaces are energized by second stage of heating thermostat. Yorkguard V will permit operation of supplemental furnace below balance point. At all outdoor temperatures above balance point, supplemental furnace is not permitted to operate.

OPERATION BELOW BALANCE POINT: With second stage of heating thermostat contact closed, a circuit is made through Yorkguard V to energize the supplemental furnace. When second stage of heating thermostat becomes satisfied, contact will open to de-energize supplemental furnace.

DEFROST CYCLE

Frost and ice which forms on the outdoor coil during the heating cycle must be defrosted when it blocks the air flow through the coil.

Due to the arrangement of the refrigerant circuit within the outdoor coil of these units, frost may accumulate unevenly in different sections of the coil. However, a normal defrost may occur even though the coil is not completely covered with frost.

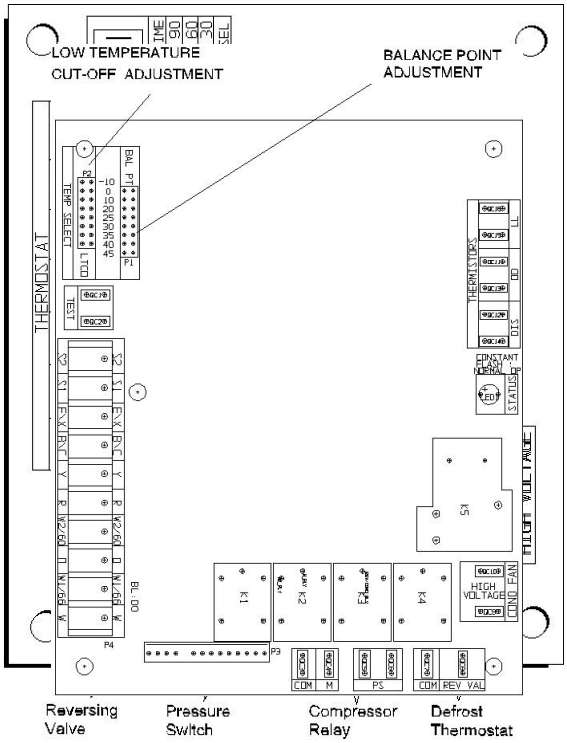

FIGURE 9 : YORKGUARD "V" MODULE

YORKGUARD V continuously monitors temperature sensors which measure outdoor ambient temperature and the temperature of the refrigerant liquid at the outdoor coil. When the relationship between these temperatures reaches a value which has been determined by the electronic control to be indicative of need for defrost, the defrost cycle is initiated provided the liquid temperature is colder than 40^{o}F.

YORKGUARD V energizes the fan relay which stops the outdoor fan and energizes the reversing valve relay to switch the refrigerant circuit to cooling. YORKGUARD also energizes the first step of supplemental heat (either electric heat or fossil fuel) to prevent cold drafts in the conditioned space.

The defrost cycle is terminated when:

1. The liquid line temperature exceeds 70^{o} F, or,
2. 14 1/2 minutes from the initiation of the defrost cycle, or,
3. the liquid line reaches 45^{o} F and holds above 45^{o} F for a continuous 3 minutes.

YORKGUARD V de-energizes the fan relay and reversing valve relay to return unit to normal heating cycle.

INDICATIONS OF PROPER OPERATION

COOLING

Cooling operation is the same as any conventional air conditioning unit.

1. The outdoor fan should be running, with warm air being discharged from the top of the unit.
2. The indoor blower (furnace or air handler) will be operating, discharging cool air from the ducts. coils or other parts in the air circuit. Clean as often as necessary to keep the unit clean. Use a brush, vacuum cleaner attachment, or other suitable means.
3. The vapor line at the outdoor unit will feel cool to the touch.
4. The liquid line at the outdoor unit will feel warm to the touch.

HEATING

Indications of proper Heating operation is as follows:

1. The outdoor fan should be running, with cool air being discharged from the top of the unit.
2. The indoor blower (furnace or air handler) will be opera ing, discharging warm air from the ducts.
3. The vapor line at the outdoor unit will feel warm to the touch.
4. The liquid line at the outdoor unit will feel cool to the touch.

NOTICE TO OWNER:

If lockout occurs, check the following before calling a serviceman:

1. Indoor section for dirty filter.
2. Outdoor section for snow accumulation.
3. Outdoor section for leaf or debris blockage.

Eliminate problem, turn off the thermostat for 10 seconds and attempt start. Wait 5 minutes. If system does not start, call serviceman.

MAINTENANCE

1. Dirt should not be allowed to accumulate on the outdoor coils or other parts in the air circuit. Clean as often as necessary to keep the unit clean. Use a brush, vacuum cleaner attachment, or other suitable means.
2. The outdoor fan motor is permanently lubricated and does not require periodic oiling.
3. If the coil needs to be cleaned, it should be washed with Calgon Coilclean (mix one part Coilclean to seven parts water). Allow solution to remain on coil for 30 minutes before rinsing with clean water. Solution should not be permitted to come in contact with painted surfaces.
4. Refer to the furnace or air handler instructions for filter and blower motor maintenance.
5. The indoor coil drain pan should be inspected and cleaned regularly to prevent odors and assure proper drainage.

⚠ CAUTION

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO KNOWINGLY VENT, RELEASE OR DISCHARGE REFRIGERANT INTO THE OPEN AIR DURING REPAIR, SERVICE, MAINTENANCE OR THE FINAL DISPOSAL OF THIS UNIT.

WHEN THE SYSTEM IS FUNCTIONING PROPERLY AND THE OWNER HAS BEEN FULLY INSTRUCTED, SECURE THE OWNER'S APPROVAL.

Table 4: - Superheat Value

INDOOR WB °F*	OUTDOOR DB°F												
	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115
50	9	7											
52	12	10	6										
54	14	12	10	7									
56	17	15	14	10	6								
58	20	18	16	13	9	5							
60	23	21	19	16	12	8	6						
62	26	24	22	19	16	12	8	5					
64	29	27	24	21	18	15	11	9	6				
66	32	31	30	24	23	18	15	11	9	6			
68	35	33	30	27	24	21	19	16	14	12	9	6	
70		35	33	30	28	25	22	20	18	15	13	11	8
72			35	33	30	28	26	24	20	20	17	15	14
74					34	31	30	27	25	23	22	20	18
76						35	33	31	29	27	26	25	23

*. Evaporator Entering Air °F

Table 5: Temperature and Pressure

SUCTION PRESSURE PSIG (Service Port)	SUCTION SERVICE VALVE SUPERHEAT																	
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
61.5	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69
64.2	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69	71
67.1	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69	71	73
70.0	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69	71	73	75
73.0	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	63	67	69	71	73	75	77
76.0	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69	71	73	75	77	79
79.2	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69	71	73	75	77	79	81
82.4	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69	71	73	75	77	79	81	83

Table 6: Freon 22 Saturation Properties

TEMP °F	PRESSURE PSIG	TEMP °F	PRESSURE PSIG	TEMP °F	PRESSURE PSIG	TEMP °F	PRESSURE PSIG	TEMP °F	PRESSURE PSIG
45	76.023	60	101.62	75	132.22	90	168.40	105	210.75
46	77.584	61	103.49	76	134.45	91	171.02	106	213.81
47	79.165	62	105.39	77	136.71	92	173.67	107	216.90
48	80.767	63	107.32	78	138.99	93	176.35	108	220.02
49	82.389	64	109.26	79	141.30	94	179.06	109	223.17
50	84.03	65	111.23	80	143.63	95	181.80	110	226.35
51	85.69	66	113.22	81	145.99	96	184,56	111	229.56
52	87.38	67	115.24	82	148.37	97	187.36	112	232.80
53	89.08	68	117.28	83	150.78	98	190.18	113	236.08
54	90.81	69	119.34	84	153.22	99	193.03	114	239.38
55	92.56	70	121.43	85	155.68	100	195.91	115	242.72
56	94.32	71	123.54	86	158.17	101	198.82	116	246.10
57	96.11	72	125.67	87	160.69	102	201.76	117	249.50
58	97.93	73	127.83	88	163.23	103	204.72	118	252.94
59	99.76	74	130.01	89	165.80	104	207.72	119	256.41

NOTES: