

INSTALLER'S GUIDE

ALL phases of this installation must comply with NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL CODES

Condensing Units

Models: **4A7A5**

IMPORTANT — This Document is **customer property** and is to remain with this unit. Please return to service information pack upon completion of work.

These instructions do not cover all variations in systems nor provide for every possible contingency to be met in connection with installation. All phases of this installation must comply with NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL CODES. Should further information be desired or should particular problems arise which are not covered sufficiently for the purchaser's purposes, the matter should be referred to your installing dealer or local distributor.

A. GENERAL

⚠ WARNING: This information is intended for use by individuals possessing adequate backgrounds of electrical and mechanical experience. Any attempt to repair a central air conditioning product may result in personal injury and or property damage. The manufacturer or seller cannot be responsible for the interpretation of this information, nor can it assume any liability in connection with its use.

NOTE: AMERICAN STANDARD HAS ALWAYS RECOMMENDED INSTALLING AMERICAN STANDARD APPROVED MATCHED INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SYSTEMS. THE BENEFITS OF INSTALLING APPROVED MATCHED SYSTEMS ARE MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY, OPTIMUM PERFORMANCE AND BEST OVERALL SYSTEM RELIABILITY.

⚠ WARNING: These units use R-410A refrigerant which operates at 50 to 70% higher pressures than R-22. Use only R-410A approved service equipment. Refrigerant cylinders are painted a "Rose" color to indicate the type of refrigerant and may contain a "dip" tube to allow for charging of liquid refrigerant into the system. All R-410A systems use a POE oil that readily absorbs moisture from the atmosphere. To limit this "hygroscopic" action, the system should remain sealed whenever possible. If a system has been open to the atmosphere for more than 4 hours, the compressor oil must be replaced. Never break a vacuum with air and always change the driers when opening the system for component replacement. For specific handling concerns with R-410A and POE oil, reference Retrofit Bulletin APB2001-01.

Check for transportation damage after unit is uncrated. Report promptly, to the carrier, any damage found to the unit.

To determine the electrical power requirements of the unit, refer to the nameplate of the unit. The electrical power available must agree with that listed on the nameplate.

⚠ CAUTION

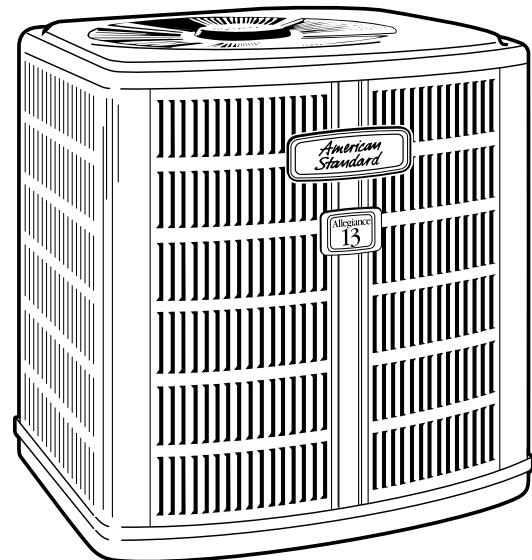
UNIT CONTAINS R-410A REFRIGERANT!

R-410A OPERATING PRESSURE EXCEEDS THE LIMIT OF R-22. PROPER SERVICE EQUIPMENT IS REQUIRED. FAILURE TO USE PROPER SERVICE TOOLS MAY RESULT IN EQUIPMENT DAMAGE OR PERSONAL INJURY.

SERVICE

USE ONLY R-410A REFRIGERANT AND APPROVED POE COMPRESSOR OIL.

① 5 FT. ABOVE UNIT — UNRESTRICTED

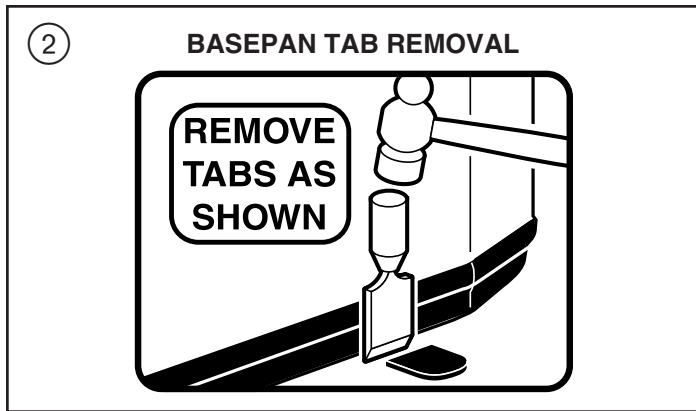


B. LOCATION AND PREPARATION OF THE UNIT

1. When removing unit from the pallet, notice the tabs on the basepan. Remove tabs by cutting with a sharp tool as shown on page 2, Figure 2, and slide unit off of pallet.
2. The unit should be set on a level support pad at least as large as the unit base pan, such as a concrete slab.

Since the manufacturer has a policy of continuous product and product data improvement, it reserves the right to change design and specifications without notice.

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3. The support pad must NOT be in direct contact with any structure. Unit must be positioned a minimum of 12" from any wall or surrounding shrubbery to insure adequate airflow. Clearance must be provided in front of control box (access panels) & any other side requiring service access to meet National Electrical Code. Also, the unit location must be far enough away from any structure to prevent excess roof run-off water from pouring directly on the unit. Do not locate unit(s) close to bedroom(s).

4. The top discharge area must be unrestricted for at least five (5) feet above the unit.

5. When the outdoor unit is mounted on a roof, be sure the roof will support the unit's weight. Properly selected isolation is recommended to prevent transmission to the building structure.

6. The maximum length of refrigerant lines from outdoor to indoor unit should NOT exceed sixty (60) feet.

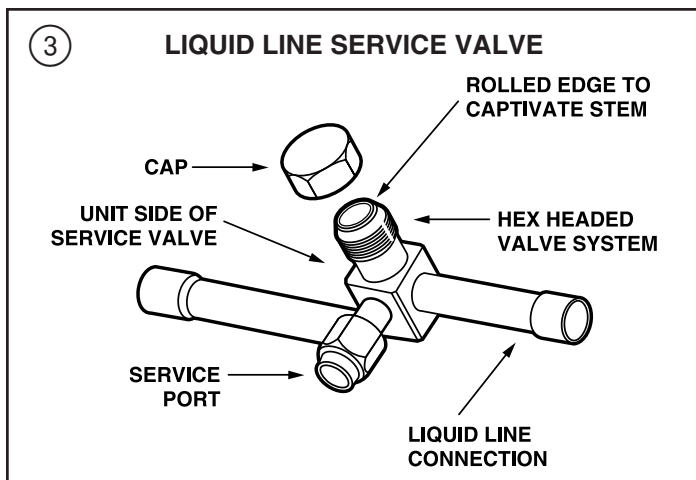
7. If outdoor unit is mounted above the air handler, maximum lift should not exceed sixty (60) feet (suction line). If air handler is mounted above condensing unit, maximum lift should not exceed sixty (60) feet (liquid line).

8. Locate and install indoor coil or air handler in accordance with instruction included with that unit.

C. INSTALLING REFRIGERANT LINES

⚠ CAUTION: If using existing refrigerant lines make certain that all joints are brazed, not soldered.

Condensing units have provisions for braze connections.



Pressure taps are provided on the service valves of outdoor unit for compressor suction and liquid pressures.

The indoor end of the recommended refrigerant line sets may be straight or with a 90 degree bend, depending upon situation requirements. This should be thoroughly checked out before ordering refrigerant line sets.

The gas line must always be insulated.

⚠ CAUTION: In scroll compressor applications, dome temperatures may be hot. Do not touch top of compressor, may cause minor to severe burning.

The units are factory charged with the system charge required when using fifteen (15) feet of rated connecting line. Unit nameplate charge is with twenty-five (25) feet of line set.

Final refrigerant charge adjustment is necessary. Use the Charging Information on Page 6 or in the unit Service Facts.

1. Determine the most practical way to run the lines.
2. Consider types of bends to be made and space limitations.

NOTE: Large diameter tubing will be very difficult to rebend once it has been shaped.

3. Determine the best starting point for routing the refrigerant tubing — INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE STRUCTURE.
4. Provide a pull-thru hole of sufficient size to allow both liquid and gas lines.
5. Be sure the tubing is of sufficient length.
6. Uncoil the tubing — do not kink or dent.
7. Route the tubing making all required bends and properly secure the tubing before making connections.
8. To prevent a noise within the building structure due to vibration transmission from the refrigerant lines, the following precautions should be taken:

- a. When the refrigerant lines have to be fastened to floor joists or other framing in a structure, use isolation type hangers.
- b. Isolation hangers should also be used when refrigerant lines are run in stud spaces or enclosed ceilings.
- c. Where the refrigerant lines run through a wall or sill, they should be insulated and isolated.
- d. Isolate the lines from all ductwork.

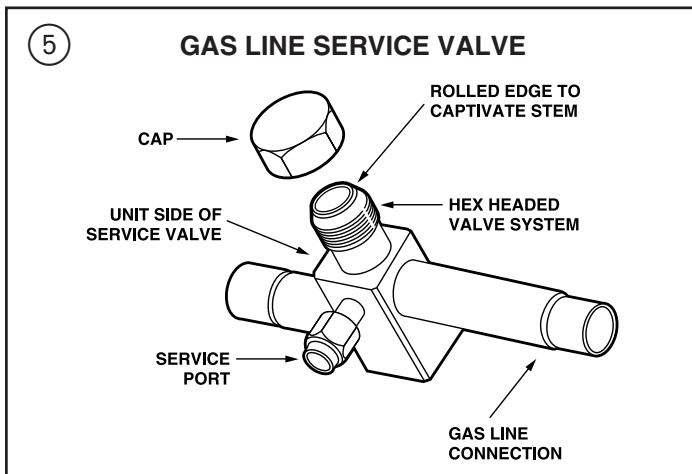
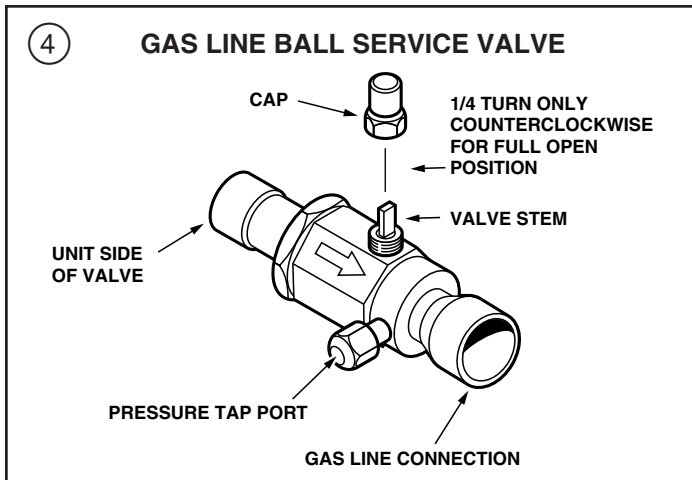
D. SERVICE VALVE OPERATION

BRASS LIQUID AND GAS LINE SERVICE VALVES

The Brass Liquid and Gas Line Service Valves are factory shipped in the seated position to hold factory charge. The pressure tap service port (when depressed) opens only to the field brazing side of the valve when the valve is in the seated position. The liquid line valve is **not** a back seating valve (see **WARNING** below).

⚠ WARNING: Extreme caution should be exercised when opening the Liquid and Gas Line Service Valves. Turn valve stem counterclockwise only until the stem contacts the rolled edge. (See Figures 3 and 5.) No torque is required. Failure to follow this warning will result in abrupt release of system charge and may result in personal injury and/or property damage.

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BRASS GAS LINE BALL SERVICE VALVE

The Brass Gas Line Ball Service Valve is shipped in the closed position to hold the factory refrigerant charge. The pressure tap service port (when depressed) opens only to the field brazing side when the valve is in the closed position.

The Gas Line Service Valve is full open with a 1/4 turn. See Figure 4.

BRAZING REFRIGERANT LINES

1. Remove lower access cover to access service valves.
2. Before brazing, remove plugs from external copper stub tubes. Clean internal and external surfaces of stub tubes prior to brazing.
3. Cut and fit tubing, minimizing the use of sharp 90° bends.
4. Insulate the entire gas line and its fittings.
5. Do **NOT** allow uninsulated liquid line to come in direct contact with bare gas line.
6. **Precautions should be taken to avoid heat damage to the pressure tap valve core during brazing. It is recommended that the pressure tap port valve core be removed and a wet rag wrapped around the valve body.**

NOTICE: Use care to make sure that no moisture enters pressure tap port, while wet rag is being used.

NOTICE: Precautions should be taken to avoid heat damage to basepan during brazing. It is recommended to keep the flame directly off of the basepan.

7. Use a Dry Nitrogen Purge and Brazing Alloy without flux when brazing the field line to the copper factory connection. Flow dry nitrogen into either valve pressure tap port, thru the tubing and out the other port while brazing.

8. Braze using accepted good brazing techniques.

LEAK CHECK

IMPORTANT: Replace pressure tap port valve core before attaching hoses for evacuation.

After the brazing operation of refrigerant lines to both the outdoor and indoor units is completed, the field brazed connections must be checked for leaks. Pressurize through the service valve ports, the indoor unit and field refrigerant lines with dry nitrogen to 350-400 psi. Use soap bubbles or other leak-checking methods to see that all field joints are leak-free! If not, **release pressure**; then repair!

SYSTEM EVACUATION

NOTE: Since the outdoor unit has a refrigerant charge, the gas and liquid line valves must remain closed.

1. Upon completion of leak check, evacuate the refrigerant lines and indoor coil before opening the gas and liquid line valves.
2. Attach appropriate hoses from manifold gauge to gas and liquid line pressure taps.

NOTE: Unnecessary switching of hoses can be avoided and complete evacuation of all lines leading to sealed system can be accomplished with manifold center hose and connecting branch hose to a cylinder of R-410A and vacuum pump.

3. Attach center hose of manifold gauges to vacuum pump.
4. Evacuate until the micron gauge reads no higher than 350 microns.
5. Close off valve to vacuum pump and observe the micron gauge. If gauge pressure rises above 500 microns in one (1) minute, then evacuation is incomplete or system has a leak.
6. If vacuum gauge does not rise above 500 microns in one (1) minute, the evacuation should be complete.
7. Blank off vacuum pump and micron gauge, close valves on manifold gauge set.

NOTE: DO NOT VENT REFRIGERANT INTO THE ATMOSPHERE.

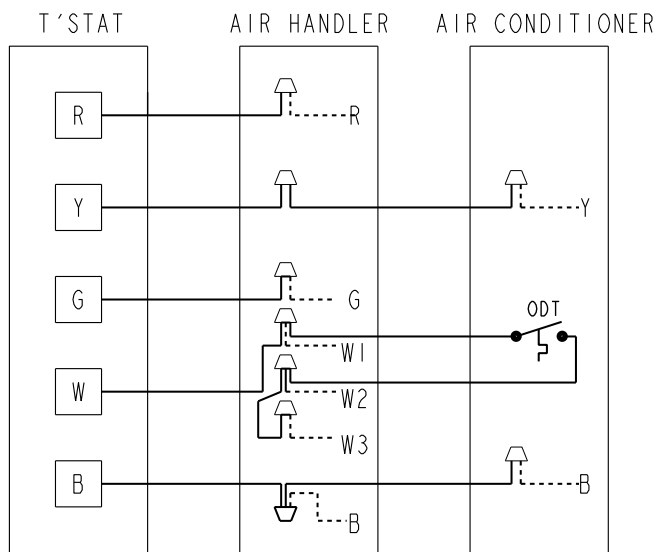
8. The liquid line shut-off valve can now be opened. Remove shut-off valve cap. Fully insert hex wrench into the stem and back out counterclockwise until valve stem just touches rolled edge (approximately five [5] turns) observing **WARNING** statement on page 2. See Figure 3.

NOTE: A 3/16" Allen wrench is required to open liquid line service valve. A 1/4" Open End or Adjustable wrench is required to open gas line valve. A 3/4" Open End wrench is required to take off the valve stem cap.

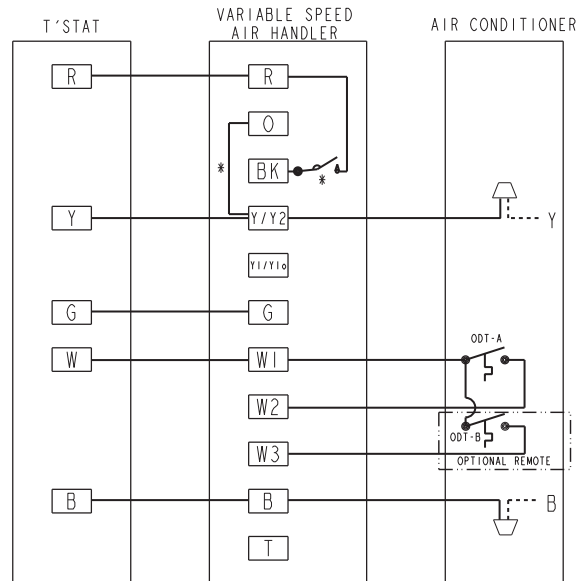
9. Replace liquid service pressure tap port cap and valve stem cap. These caps **MUST BE REPLACED** to prevent leaks. Replace valve stem and pressure tap cap finger tight, then tighten an additional 1/6 turn.

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TYPICAL FIELD WIRING DIAGRAMS

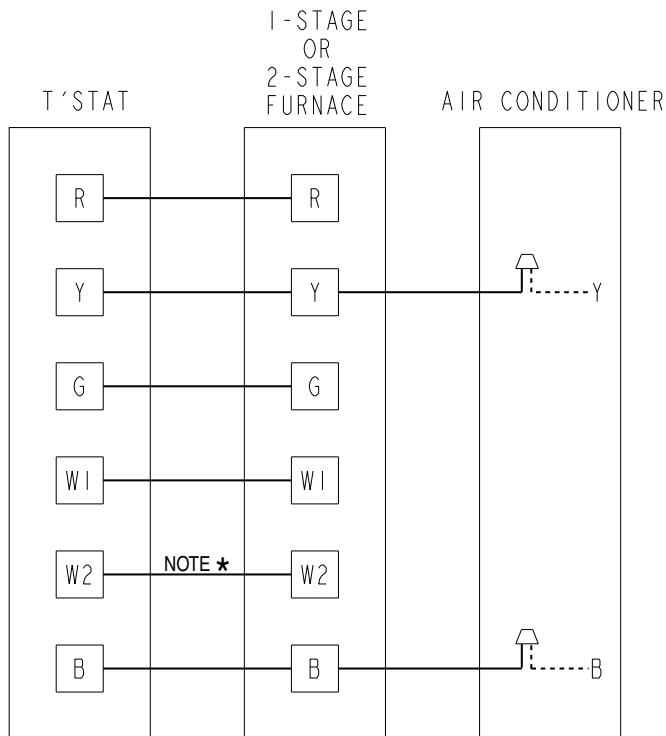


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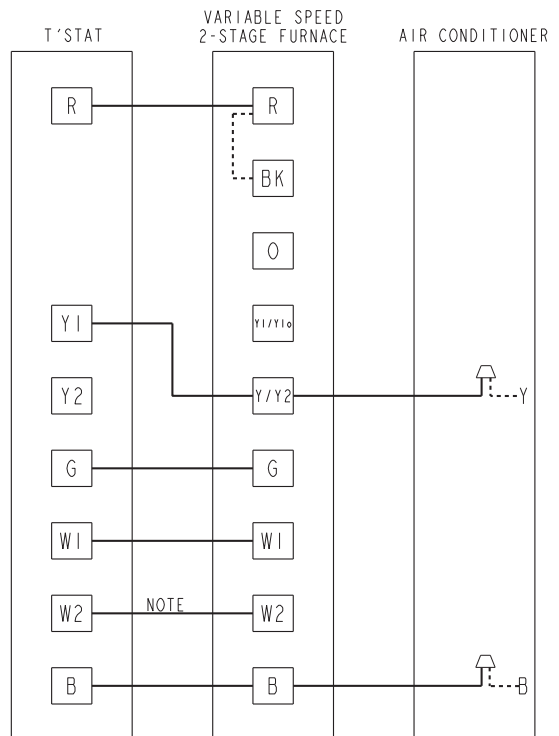
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* CONNECTIONS TO BE MADE FOR OPERATION OF BLOWER WITH HUMIDISTAT IN COOLING



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*W2 present only on 2 stage thermostat and furnace



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Notes:

1. Be sure power supply agrees with equipment nameplate.
2. Power wiring and grounding of equipment must comply with local codes.
3. Low voltage wiring to be No. 18 AWG minimum conductor.
4. ODT-B must be set lower than ODT-A.
5. If outdoor thermostats (ODT) are not used, connect W1 to W2 and W3.

LEGEND

- FACTORY WIRING
- FIELD WIRING

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SUBCOOLING CHARGING IN COOLING ABOVE 55°F OD AMBIENT

American Standard has always recommended installing American Standard approved matched indoor and outdoor systems.

All American Standard split systems are ARI rated with only TXV indoor systems.

The benefits of installing approved indoor and outdoor split systems are maximum efficiency, optimum performance and the best overall system reliability.

The following charging methods are therefore prescribed for systems with indoor TXVs.

1. Subcooling (in the cooling mode) is the only recommended method of charging above 55°F ambient temperatures.
2. For best results - the indoor temperature should be kept between 70°F to 80°F. Add system heat if needed.
3. At start-up, or whenever charge is removed or added, the system must be operated for a minimum twenty (20) minutes to stabilize before accurate measurements can be made.
4. Measure Liquid Line Temperature and Refrigerant Pressure at service valves.
5. Determine total refrigerant line length, and height (lift) if indoor section is above the condenser.
6. Determine the Design Subcool Charging Temperature from the unit nameplate.
7. Locate this value in the appropriate column of the Subcooling Charging Table. Locate your liquid line temperature in the left column of the table, and the intersecting liquid line pressure under your nameplate subcool value column. Add refrigerant

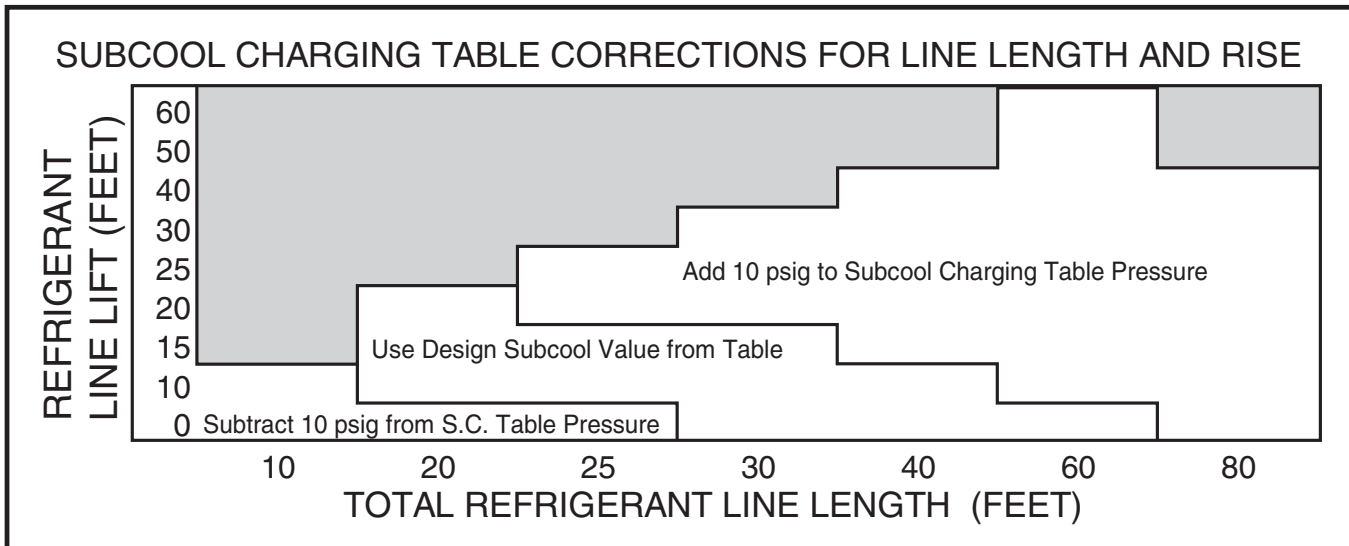
to raise the pressure to match the table, or remove refrigerant to lower the pressure. Again, wait twenty (20) minutes for the system conditions to stabilize before adjusting charge again.

8. When system is correctly charged, you can refer to System Pressure Curves (in Service Facts) to verify typical performance.

R-410A REFRIGERANT CHARGING CHART							
LIQUID TEMP (°F)	DESIGN SUBCOOLING (°F)						
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	LIQUID GAGE PRESSURE (PSI)						
55	179	182	185	188	191	195	198
60	195	198	201	204	208	211	215
65	211	215	218	222	225	229	232
70	229	232	236	240	243	247	251
75	247	251	255	259	263	267	271
80	267	271	275	279	283	287	291
85	287	291	296	300	304	309	313
90	309	313	318	322	327	331	336
95	331	336	341	346	351	355	360
100	355	360	365	370	376	381	386
105	381	386	391	396	402	407	413
110	407	413	418	424	429	435	441
115	435	441	446	452	458	464	470
120	464	470	476	482	488	495	501
125	495	501	507	514	520	527	533

Refer to Service Facts or Installer's Guide for charging method.

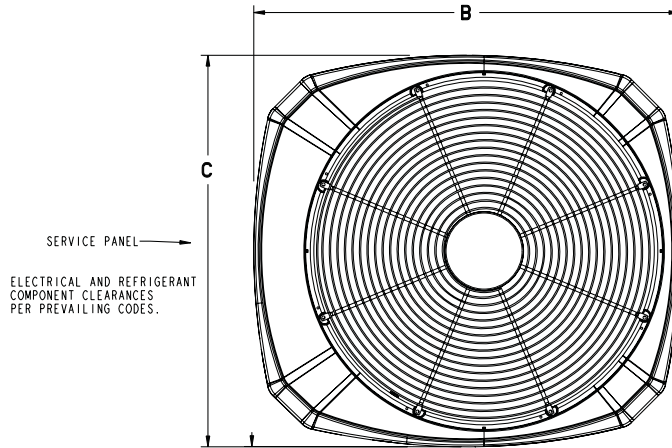
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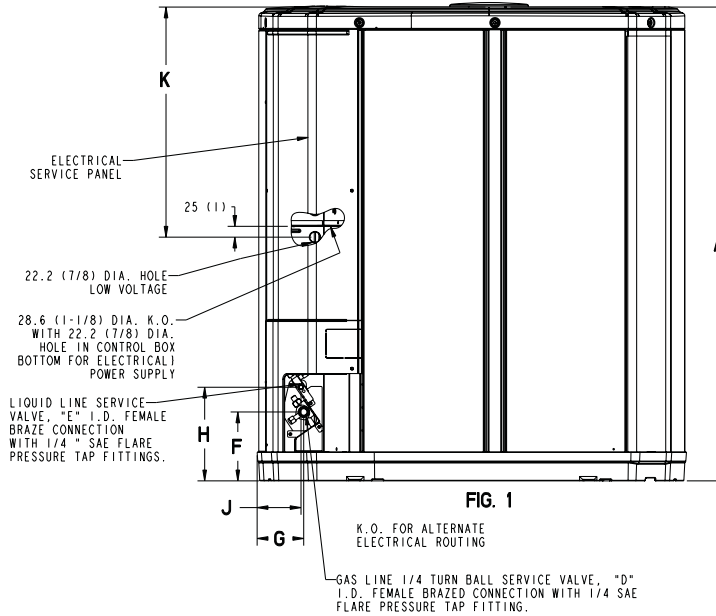
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4A7A5 OUTLINE DRAWING

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM (INCHES).



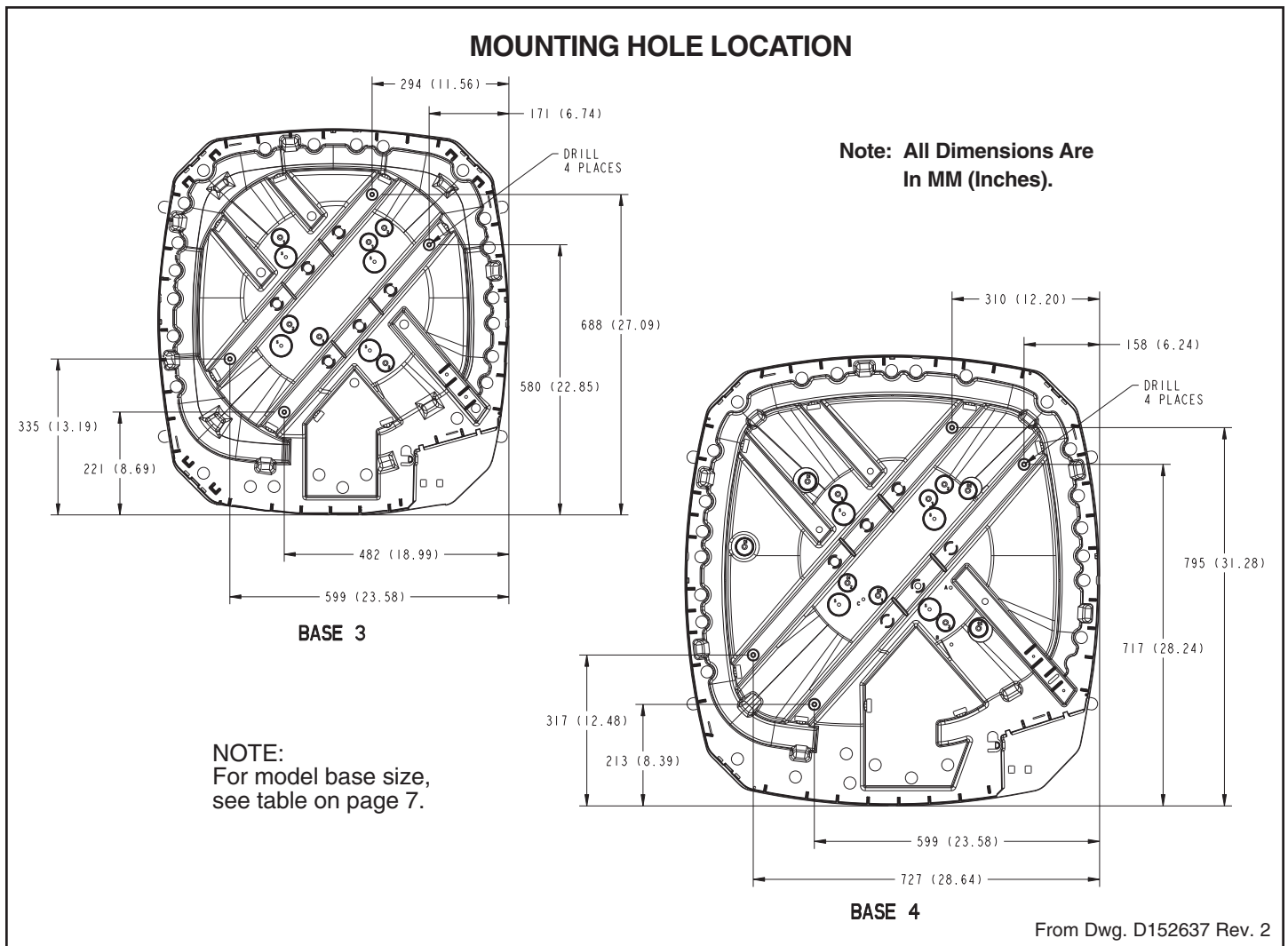
TOP DISCHARGE AREA SHOULD BE UNRESTRICTED FOR AT LEAST 1524 (5 FEET) ABOVE UNIT. UNIT SHOULD BE PLACED SO ROOF RUN-OFF WATER DOES NOT POUR DIRECTLY ON UNIT, AND SHOULD BE AT LEAST 305 (12") FROM WALL AND ALL SURROUNDING SHRUBBERY ON TWO SIDES. OTHER TWO SIDES UNRESTRICTED.



MODELS	BASE	FIG.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K
4A7A5018A	4	1	841 (33-1/8)	946 (37-1/4)	870 (34-1/4)	1/2	3/8	152 (6)	98 (3-7/8)	219 (8-5/8)	86 (3-3/8)	508 (20)
4A7A5024A	4	1	841 (33-1/8)	946 (37-1/4)	870 (34-1/4)	5/8	3/8	152 (6)	98 (3-7/8)	219 (8-5/8)	86 (3-3/8)	508 (20)
4A7A5030A	4	1	841 (33-1/8)	946 (37-1/4)	870 (34-1/4)	3/4	3/8	152 (6)	98 (3-7/8)	219 (8-5/8)	86 (3-3/8)	508 (20)
4A7A5036A	4	1	1045 (41-1/8)	946 (37-1/4)	870 (34-1/4)	3/4	3/8	152 (6)	98 (3-7/8)	219 (8-5/8)	86 (3-3/8)	508 (20)
4A7A5042A	4	1	1045 (41-1/8)	946 (37-1/4)	870 (34-1/4)	3/4	3/8	152 (6)	98 (3-7/8)	219 (8-5/8)	86 (3-3/8)	508 (20)
4A7A5048A	4	1	1147 (45-1/8)	946 (37-1/4)	870 (34-1/4)	7/8	3/8	152 (6)	98 (3-7/8)	219 (8-5/8)	86 (3-3/8)	508 (20)
4A7A5060A	4	1	1147 (45-1/8)	946 (37-1/4)	870 (34-1/4)	1-1/8	3/8	152 (6)	98 (3-7/8)	219 (8-5/8)	86 (3-3/8)	508 (20)

From Dwg. D152862 Rev.22

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CHECKOUT PROCEDURE

After installation has been completed, it is recommended that the entire system be checked against the following list:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Refrigerant Line, Leak checked [] | 7. Indoor coil drain line drains freely.
Pour water into drain pan [] |
| 2. Suction Lines and Fittings
properly insulated [] | 8. Supply registers and return grilles
open and unobstructed [] |
| 3. Have all Refrigerant Lines been secured and
isolated properly? [] | 9. Return air filter installed [] |
| 4. Have passages through masonry been
sealed? If mortar is used, prevent mortar
from coming into direct contact with
copper tubing [] | 10. Thermostat thermometer is accurate.
Check against a reliable thermometer.
Adjust per instructions with thermostat [] |
| 5. Verify tightness of all electrical connects [] | 11. Is correct speed tap being used?
(Indoor blower motor) [] |
| 6. Observe outdoor fan during on cycle for
clearance and smooth operation [] | 12. Operate complete system in each mode
to insure safe operation. [] |

Technical Literature - Printed in U.S.A.

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