

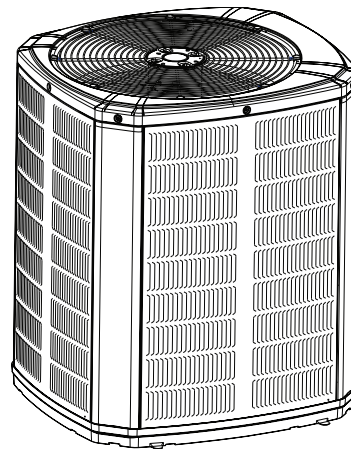
BUILT TO A HIGHER STANDARD[®]

American Standard[®]
HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING

Installer's Guide

American Standard Multi-Speed Heat Pumps and Air Conditioners

5A6H7024A1000A	5A7A7024A1000A
5A6H7036A1000A	5A7A7036A1000A
5A6H7048A1000A	5A7A7048A1000A
5A6H7060A1000A	5A7A7060A1000A



Note: "Graphics in this document are for representation only.
Actual model may differ in appearance."

Note: R-454B refrigerant is an "A2L" refrigerant meaning: A = non-toxic, 2 = flammable, L = low burning velocity. The term "A2L" is used throughout this document.

⚠ SAFETY WARNING

Only qualified personnel should install and service the equipment. The installation, starting up, and servicing of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning equipment can be hazardous and requires specific knowledge and training. Improperly installed, adjusted or altered equipment by an unqualified person could result in death or serious injury. When working on the equipment, observe all precautions in the literature and on the tags, stickers, and labels that are attached to the equipment.

SAFETY SECTION

Important – This document contains a wiring diagram and service information. This is customer property and is to remain with this unit. Please return to service information pack upon completion of work.

Note: *R454B refrigerant is a blend and should only be added to the system in liquid form.*

⚠ WARNING

HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE!

Failure to follow this Warning could result in property damage, severe personal injury, or death.

Disconnect all electric power, including remote disconnects before servicing. Follow proper lockout/tagout procedures to ensure the power cannot be inadvertently energized.

⚠ WARNING

REFRIGERANT OIL!

Any attempt to repair a central air conditioning product may result in property damage, severe personal injury, or death.

Use only R-454B approved service equipment. All R-454B systems with variable speed compressors use variable speed compressor 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.

⚠ CAUTION

HOT SURFACE!

May cause minor to severe burning. Failure to follow this Caution could result in property damage or personal injury.

Do not touch top of compressor.

⚠ CAUTION

CONTAINS REFRIGERANT!

Failure to follow proper procedures can result in personal illness or injury or severe equipment damage.

System contains oil and refrigerant under high pressure. Recover refrigerant to relieve pressure before opening system.

⚠ WARNING

P65 WARNING!

This product can expose you to chemicals including lead, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

⚠ CAUTION

GROUNDING REQUIRED!

Failure to inspect or use proper service tools may result in equipment damage or personal injury. Reconnect all grounding devices. All parts of this product that are capable of conducting electrical current are grounded. If grounding wires, screws, straps, clips, nuts, or washers used to complete a path to ground are removed for service, they must be returned to their original position and properly fastened.

⚠ WARNING

SERVICE VALVES!

Failure to follow this warning will result in abrupt release of system charge and may result in personal injury and/or property damage. Extreme caution should be exercised when opening the Suction and Liquid Line Service Valve. Turn valve stem counterclockwise only until the stem contacts the rolled edge. No torque is required.

⚠ WARNING

BRAZING REQUIRED!

IF BRAZING - Make certain that all joints are brazed, not soldered. IF USING MECHANICAL CONNECTIONS - Ensure leak test is negative. Failure to inspect lines or use proper service tools may result in equipment damage or personal injury.

⚠ WARNING

HIGH LEAKAGE CURRENT!

Failure to follow this Warning could result in property damage, severe personal injury, or death.

Earth connection essential before connecting electrical supply.

⚠ WARNING

RISK OF FIRE!

Flammable refrigerant used. To be repaired only by trained service personnel. Do not puncture refrigerant tubing.

Dispose of properly in accordance with federal or local regulations. Flammable refrigerant used.

⚠ CAUTION

WARNING!

Use ONLY R-454B rated indoor models, service equipment and components with these units.

⚠ WARNING

VENTILATION!

Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work.

Note: See AHRI directory for approved indoor and outdoor model combinations. Only Manufacturer coils and air handlers are approved for use with multi-speed outdoor unit.

Table 1. Operating Range

Mode	Model	Operating Range
Cooling	2 – 5 Ton	55 °F – 115°F
Heating	2 – 5 Ton	0° F – 66°F

⚠ WARNING

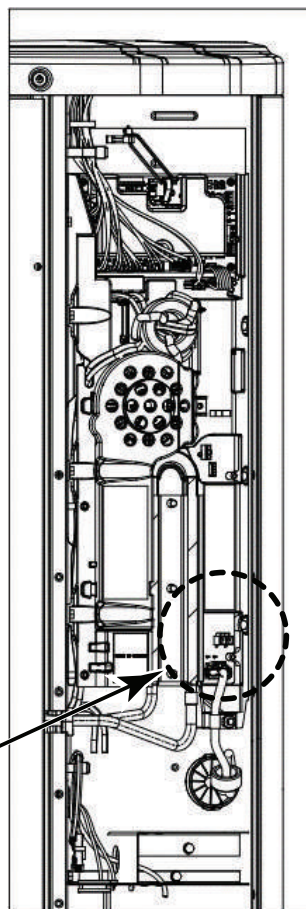


**400 VOLTS
ELECTRICAL HAZARD**

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

WAIT TWO (2) MINUTES after disconnecting power prior to touching electrical components as they may hold a dangerous charge of 400VDC, then verify DC Voltage is less than 42 VDC at inverter test points labeled +DC and -DC before servicing board.





American Standard®

HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING

SAFETY SECTION

Important: Use caution when cleaning outdoor coil to ensure no water enters the electrical control compartment. When cleaning coil from inside the compressor compartment, take special care not to spray water towards the top rows of the coil near the

control panel. Water may enter the control compartment and drive damaging the electronics. Disconnect all electric power, including remote disconnects before servicing.

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Unit Location Considerations

Piping Guidelines

Piping material, pipe routing, and installation shall include protection from physical damage in operation and service, and be in compliance with national and local codes and standards. All field joints shall be

accessible for inspection prior to being covered or enclosed. Install of pipe work shall be kept to a minimum.

Provisions shall be made for expansion and contraction of long runs of piping.

Table 2. Unit Dimensions and Weight

Models	H x D x W (in)	Weight * (lb)
5A6H7024A	41 x 30 x 33	181
5A6H7036A	41 x 30 x 33	194
5A6H7048A	41 x 34 x 37	231
5A6H7060A	41 x 34 x 37	241
5A7A7024A	41 x 30 x 33	176
5A7A7036A	41 x 30 x 33	189
5A7A7048A	41 x 34 x 37	226
5A7A7060A	41 x 34 x 37	236
* Weight values are estimated (uncrated).		
- When mounting the outdoor unit on a roof, be sure the roof will support the unit's weight. - Properly selected isolation is recommended to alleviate sound or vibration transmission to the building structure.		

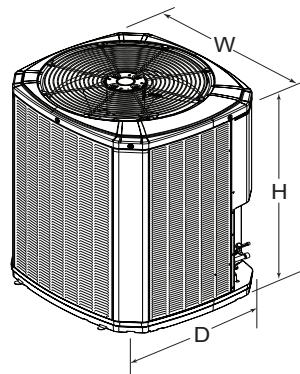
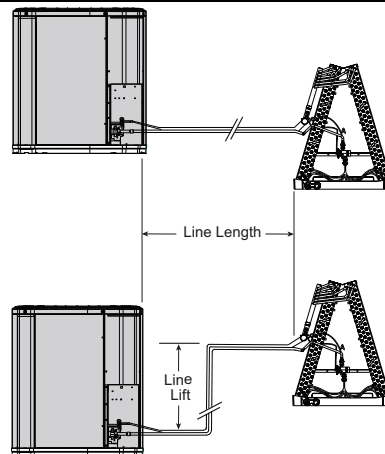
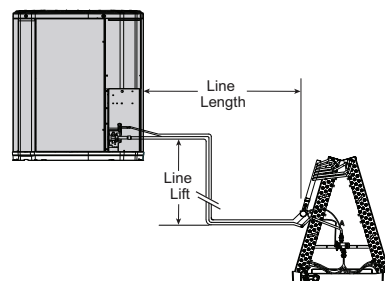


Table 3. Refrigerant Line and Service Valve Connection Sizes

Model	Rated Line Sizes		Service Valve Connection Sizes	
	Vapor Line	Liquid Line	Vapor Line Connection	Liquid Line Connection
5A6H7024A	3/4 (a), (b)	5/16	3/4	5/16
5A6H7036A	3/4 (a), (b)	5/16	3/4	5/16
5A6H7048A	7/8 (a), (b)	5/16	7/8	5/16
5A6H7060A	7/8 (a), (b)	5/16	7/8	5/16
5A7A7024A	3/4 (a), (b)	5/16	3/4	5/16
5A7A7036A	3/4 (a), (b)	5/16	3/4	5/16
5A7A7048A	7/8 (a), (b)	5/16	7/8	5/16
5A7A7060A	7/8 (a), (b)	5/16	7/8	5/16



Refer to (a), (b), and (c) footnotes for specific model details



(a) For max length of refrigerant lines from outdoor to indoor unit refer Table 4.

(b) Select correct line set size in set up app. Default is set to alternate line sizes.

Unit Location Considerations

Table 4. Lineset sizes and length

2 TON AND 3 TON			
Vapor Line	Liquid Line	Length	Lift
1/2	5/16	100	50
5/8	5/16	150	50
3/4	5/16	100	50
1/2	3/8	100	50
5/8	3/8	150	50
3/4	3/8	100	50
Note: Ratings/Primary Legacy Lineset Smallest Allowed			

Diameter	2 TON AC (HP) Subcooling Adders								
Liquid	ft	10	20	30	40	50	100	125	150
5/16	50					0	0	0	1
	40				0	0	0	0	0
	30			0	0	0	0	0	0
	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: 3/8 line sizes do not require any additional subcool adders.

Diameter	3 TON AC (HP) Subcooling Adders								
Liquid	ft	10	20	30	40	50	100	125	150
5/16	50					0	0	0	0
	40				0	0	0	0	0
	30			0	0	0	0	0	0
	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: 3/8 line sizes do not require any additional subcool adders.

Unit Location Considerations

4 TON			
Vapor Line	Liquid Line	Length	Lift
5/8	5/16	100	25
3/4	5/16	100	25
7/8	5/16	100	25
5/8	3/8	100	50
3/4	3/8	150	25
7/8	3/8	150	25
Note:			
Ratings/Primary			
Legacy Lineset			
Smallest Allowed			

Diameter	4 TON AC (HP) Subcooling Adders								
Liquid	ft	10	20	30	40	50	100	125	150
5/16	50					0	0*3/8		
	40				0	0	0*3/8		
	30			0	0	0	0	0*3/8	0*3/8
	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: 3/8 line sizes do not require any additional subcool adders.

5 TON			
Vapor Line	Liquid Line	Length	Lift
5/8	5/16	100	25
3/4	5/16	100	25
7/8	5/16	100	25
5/8	3/8	100	50
3/4	3/8	150	25
7/8	3/8	150	25
Note:			
Ratings/Primary			
Legacy Lineset			
Smallest Allowed			

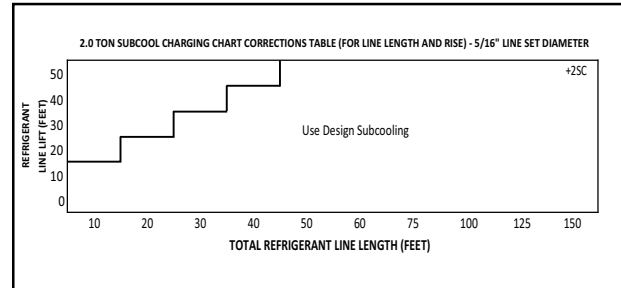
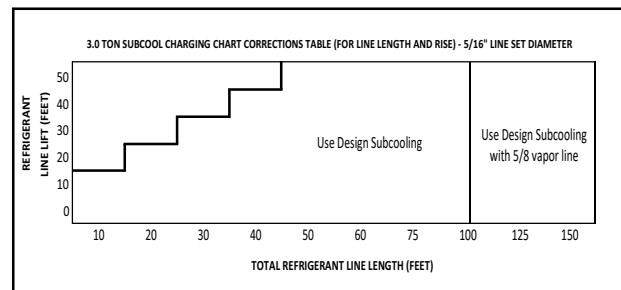
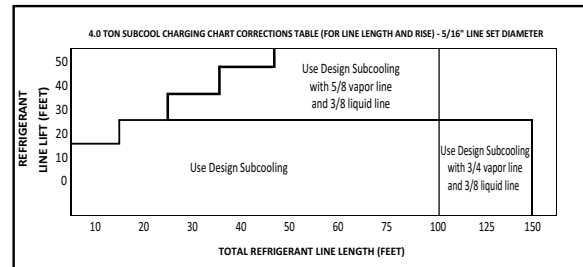
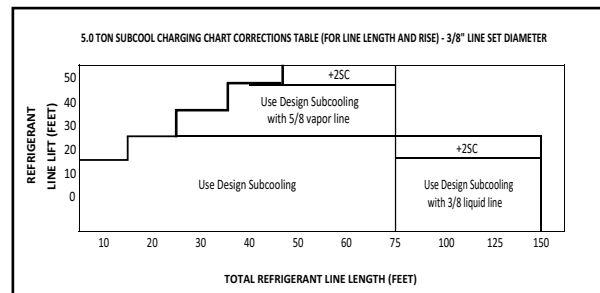
Diameter	5 TON AC (HP) Subcooling Adders								
Liquid	ft	10	20	30	40	50	100	125	150
3/8	50					0	2		
	40				0	0	2		
	30			0	0	0	0	2	2
	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unit Location Considerations**Table 5. Alternate Refrigerant Line and Service Valve Connection Sizes**

Model	Alternate Line Sizes		Service Valve Connection Sizes	
	Vapor Line	Liquid Line	Vapor Line Connection	Liquid Line Connection
5A6H7024A	3/4"	3/8"	3/4"	5/16"
5A6H7036A	3/4"	3/8"	3/4"	5/16"
5A6H7048A	7/8"	3/8"	7/8"	5/16"
5A6H7060A	7/8"	3/8"	7/8"	5/16"
Model	Alternate Line Sizes		Service Valve Connection Sizes	
	Vapor Line	Liquid Line	Vapor Line Connection	Liquid Line Connection
5A7A7024A	3/4"	3/8"	3/4"	5/16"
5A7A7036A	3/4"	3/8"	3/4"	5/16"
5A7A7048A	7/8"	3/8"	7/8"	5/16"
5A7A7060A	7/8"	3/8"	7/8"	5/16"

For max length of refrigerant lines from outdoor to indoor unit refer Table 4.

Subcool Charging Correction Charts

Figure 1. Subcool Charging Corrections – 2.0 Ton

Figure 2. Subcool Charging Corrections – 3.0 Ton

Figure 3. Subcool Charging Corrections – 4.0 Ton

Figure 4. Subcool Charging Corrections – 5.0 Ton


Note: For systems with 3/8" line set diameters, use design subcooling for all length and lift combinations.

R-454B Refrigerant Charging Chart

LIQUID TEMP (F)	DESIGN SUBCOOLING (F)						
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	LIQUID GAGE PRESSURE (PSIG)						
55	170	172	175	178	181	184	187
60	184	187	190	194	197	200	203
65	200	203	206	210	213	217	220
70	217	220	223	227	230	234	238
75	234	238	241	245	249	252	256
80	252	256	260	264	268	272	276
85	272	276	280	284	288	292	297
90	292	297	301	305	309	314	318
95	314	318	323	327	332	336	341
100	336	341	346	351	355	360	365
105	360	365	370	375	380	385	390
110	385	390	396	401	406	412	417
115	412	417	422	428	433	439	445
120	439	445	450	456	462	468	474
125	468	474	480	486	492	498	504

Note: When charging to Subcooling values, use Bubble Temp chart. If referencing Superheat, use Dew Point chart.

Refrigerant Properties

Table 6. Refrigerant Properties

Pgauge (psig)	Superheat Dew Table (°F)	Subcooling Bubble Table (°F)
30	-12	-14
35	-7	-9
40	-2	-4
45	2	0
50	6	4
55	10	7
60	13	11
65	17	14
70	20	18
75	23	21
80	26	24
85	29	26
90	31	29
95	34	32
100	37	34
105	39	37
110	41	39
115	44	41
120	46	44
125	48	46
130	50	48
135	52	50
140	54	52

Table 6. Refrigerant Properties (continued)

Pgauge (psig)	Superheat Dew Table (°F)	Subcooling Bubble Table (°F)
145	56	54
150	58	56
155	60	58
160	62	60
165	64	61
170	66	63
175	67	65
180	69	67
185	71	68
190	72	70
195	74	71
200	75	73
205	77	75
210	78	76
215	80	78
220	81	79
225	83	80
230	84	82
235	86	83
240	87	85
245	88	86
250	90	87
255	91	89
260	92	90

Unit Location Considerations**Table 6. Refrigerant Properties (continued)**

Pgauge (psig)	Superheat Dew Table (°F)	Subcooling Bubble Table (°F)
265	94	91
270	95	93
275	96	94
280	97	95
285	99	96
290	100	97
295	101	99
300	102	100
305	103	101
310	104	102
315	106	103
320	107	104
325	108	105
330	109	107
335	110	108
340	111	109
345	112	110
350	113	111
355	114	112
360	115	113
365	116	114
370	117	115
375	118	116
380	119	117
385	120	118
390	121	119
395	122	120
400	123	121
405	124	122

Table 6. Refrigerant Properties (continued)

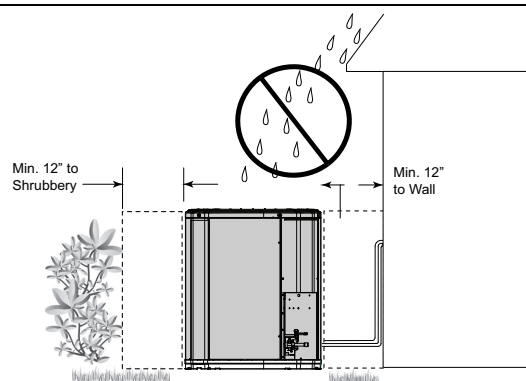
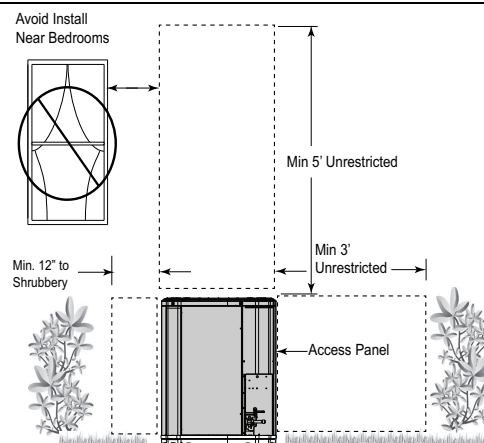
Pgauge (psig)	Superheat Dew Table (°F)	Subcooling Bubble Table (°F)
410	125	123
415	126	124
420	127	125
425	128	125
430	128	126
435	129	127
440	130	128
445	131	129
450	132	130
455	133	131
460	134	132
465	134	132
470	135	133
475	136	134
480	137	135
485	138	136
490	139	137
495	139	137
500	140	138
505	141	139
510	142	140
515	143	141
520	143	141
525	144	142
530	145	143
535	146	144
540	146	145
545	147	145
550	148	146

Unit Location Considerations

Suggested Locations

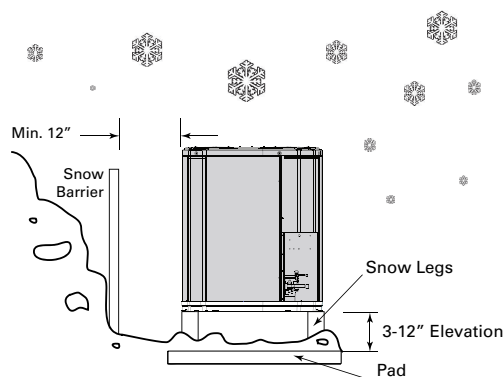
Table 7. Suggested Locations for Best Reliability

- Ensure the top discharge area is unrestricted for at least 5 feet above the unit.
- Provide at least 3 feet clearance in front of the control box (access panels) and any other side requiring service.
- Do not locate close to bedrooms as operational sounds may be objectionable.
- Avoid locations near windows and similar areas where condensation and freezing defrost vapor can annoy a customer.
- Position the outdoor unit a minimum of 12" from any wall or surrounding shrubbery to ensure adequate airflow.
- Outdoor unit location must be far enough away from any structure to prevent excess roof runoff water or icicles from falling directly on the unit.


Table 8. Cold Climate Considerations (Heat Pump Only)

Note: It is recommended that these precautions be taken for units being installed in areas where snow accumulation and prolonged below-freezing temperatures occur.

- Units should be elevated 3–12 inches above the pad or rooftop, depending on local weather. This additional height will allow drainage of snow and ice melted during defrost cycle prior to its refreezing. Ensure that drain holes in unit base pan are not obstructed, preventing drainage of defrost water.
- If possible, avoid locations that are likely to accumulate snow drifts. If not possible, a snow drift barrier should be installed around the unit to prevent a build-up of snow on the sides of the unit.

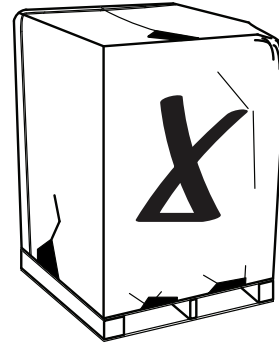


Coastal Considerations

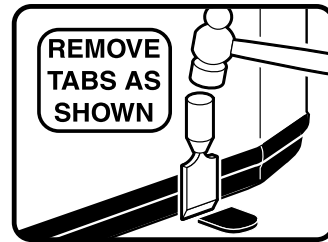
If installed within one mile of salt water, including seacoasts and inland waterways, models without factory supplied Seacoast Salt Shields require the addition of BAYSEAC001 (Seacoast Kit) at installation time.

Unit Preparation

1. Check for damage and report promptly to the carrier any damage found to the unit.



2. To remove the unit from the pallet, remove tabs by cutting with a sharp tool.

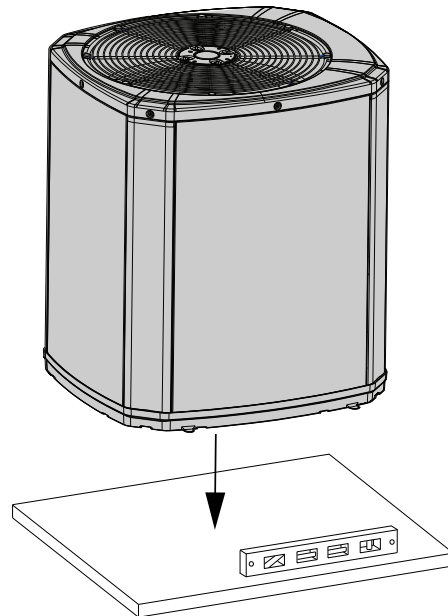


Setting Up the Unit

Table 9. Pad Installation

When installing the unit on a support pad, such as a concrete slab, consider the following:

- The pad should be at least 1" larger than the unit on all sides.
- The pad must be separate from any structure.
- The pad must be level.
- The pad should be high enough above grade to allow for drainage.
- The pad location must comply with National, State, and Local codes.



Refrigerant Line Considerations

Table 10. Factory Charge

The outdoor condensing units are factory charged with the system charge required for the outdoor condensing unit, ten (10) feet of tested connecting line, and the smallest rated indoor evaporative coil match. Always verify proper system charge via subcooling (TXV/EEV).

Table 11. Required Refrigerant Line Length

Determine required line length and lift. You will need this to determine the subcooling charging corrections later in the installation process.

Total Line Length = _____ Ft.

Total Vertical Change (lift) = _____ Ft.

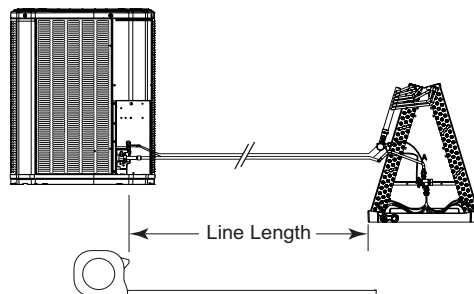
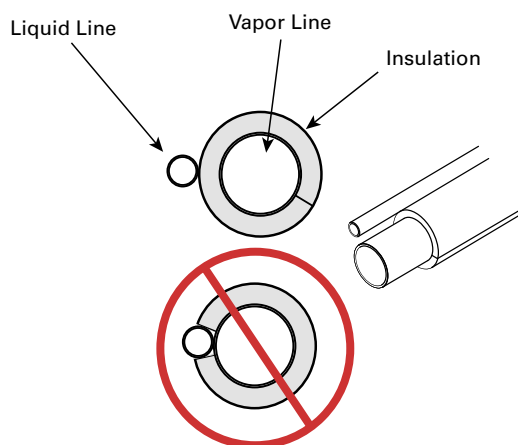


Table 12. Refrigerant Line Insulation

Important: The Vapor Line must always be insulated. DO NOT allow the Liquid Line and Vapor Line to come in direct (metal to metal) contact.

Note: The Vapor Line must always be insulated. Insulating the liquid line through attic spaces may benefit system performance by minimizing heat gain in the liquid line.



Refrigerant Line Considerations

Table 13. Reuse Existing Refrigerant Lines

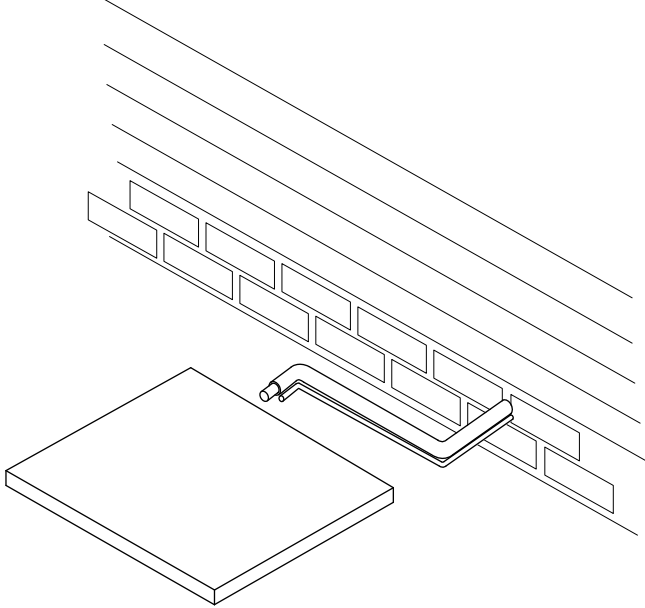
⚠ CAUTION REFRIGERANT! Failure to inspect or use proper service tools may result in equipment damage or personal injury. If using existing refrigerant lines make certain that all joints are brazed, not soldered.	
For retrofit applications, where the existing indoor evaporator coil and/or refrigerant lines will be used, the following precautions should be taken. • Ensure that the indoor evaporator coil and refrigerant lines are the correct size. • Ensure that the refrigerant lines are free of leaks, acid, and oil. Important: For more information, see publication number SS-APG006-EN	

Table 14. Refrigerant Line Routing Precautions

Important: Comply with National, State, and Local Codes when isolating line sets from joists, rafters, walls, or other structural elements. Important: For buried linesets, see publication number SS-APG006-EN. Important: Take precautions to prevent noise within the building structure due to vibration transmission from the refrigerant lines.
For Example: • When the refrigerant lines must be fastened to floor joists or other framing in a structure, use isolation type hangers. • Isolation hangers should also be used when refrigerant lines are run in stud spaces or enclosed ceilings. • Where the refrigerant lines run through a wall, sill or enclosed ceiling- they should be insulated, isolated and serviceable if any brazed connections are present. • Isolate the lines from all duct work. • Minimize the number of 90° turns.

Table 15. Isolation From Joist/Rafter

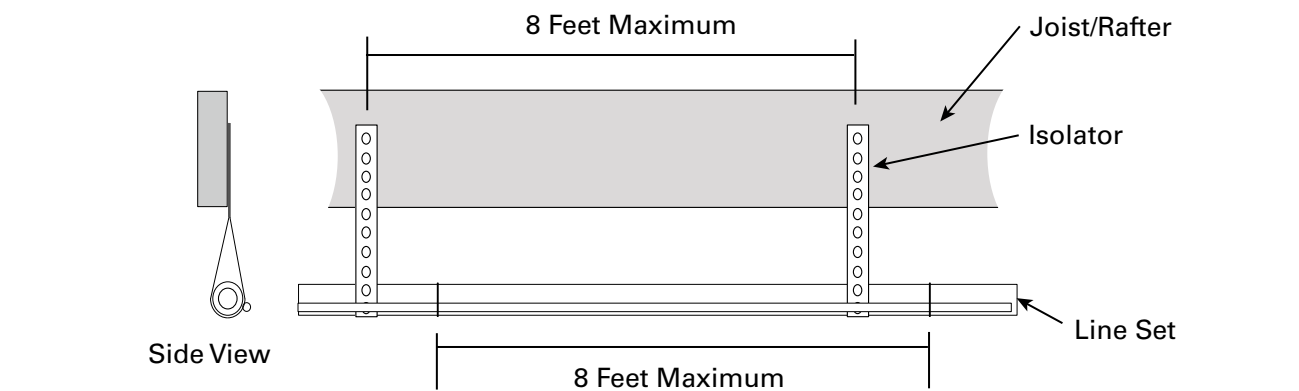

Secure Vapor Line from joists using isolators every 8 ft. Secure Liquid Line directly to insulated Vapor Line using tape, wire, or other appropriate method every 8 ft.

Table 16. Isolation In Wall Spaces

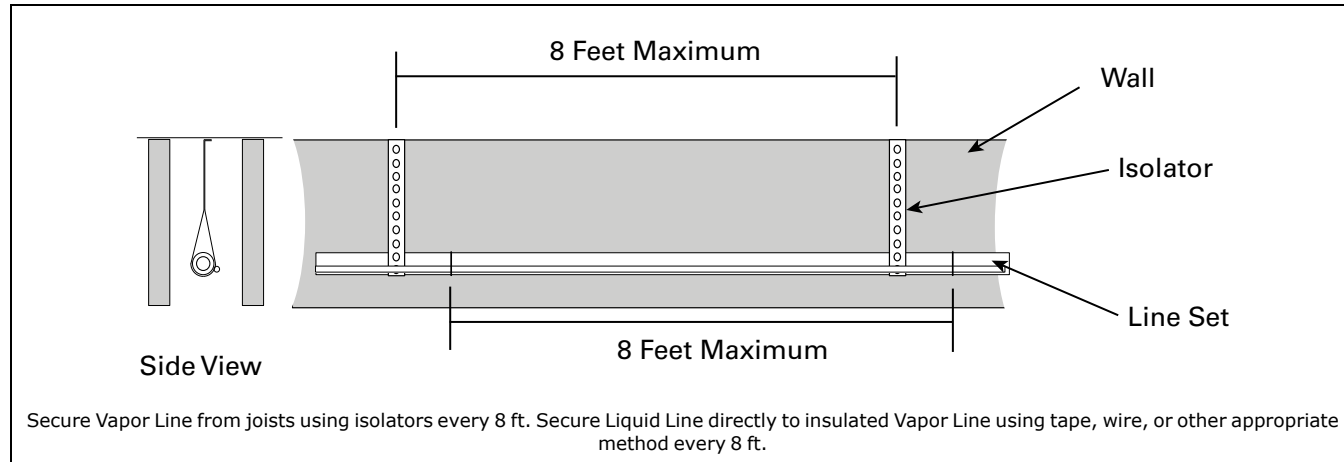
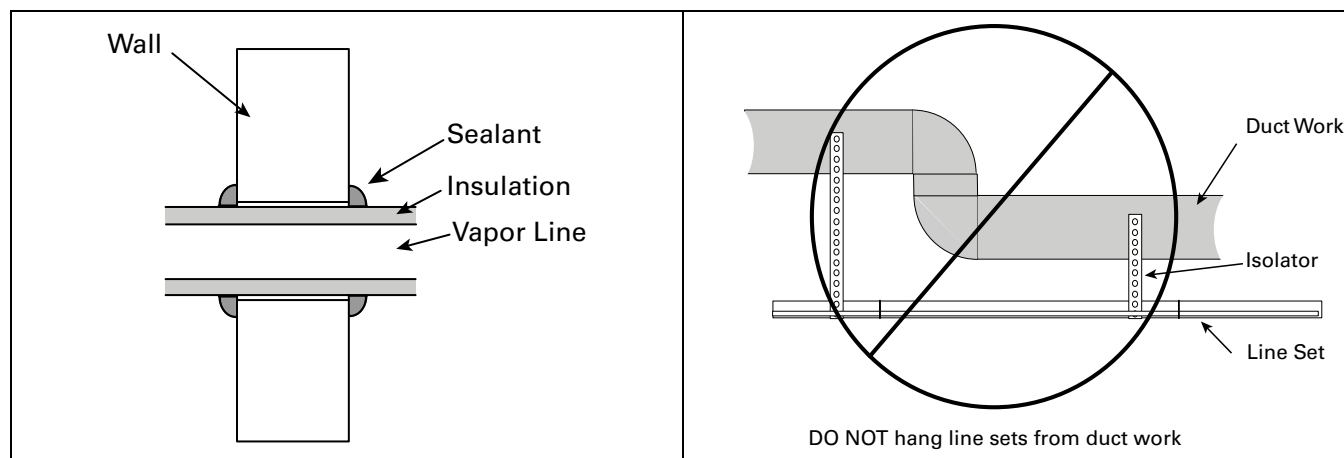


Table 17. Isolation Through Wall



Refrigerant Line Brazing

Table 18. Braze the Refrigerant Lines

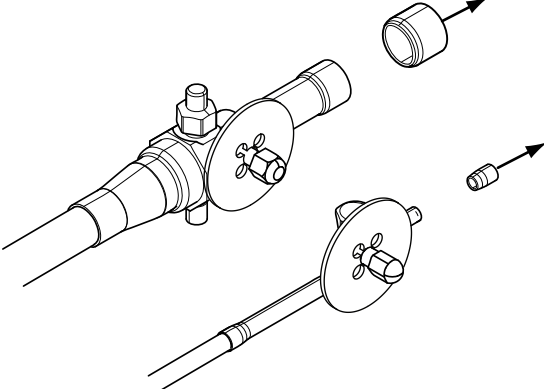
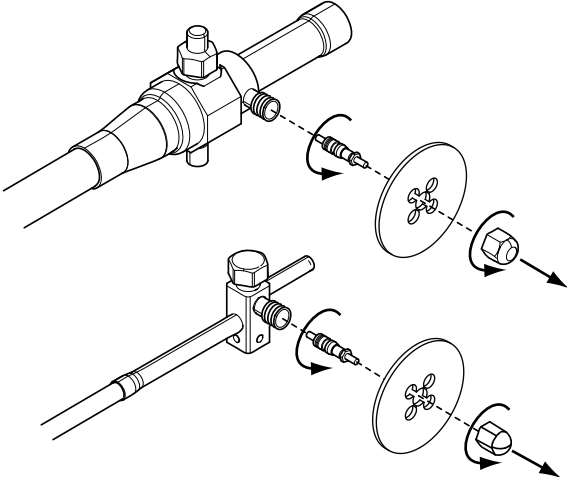
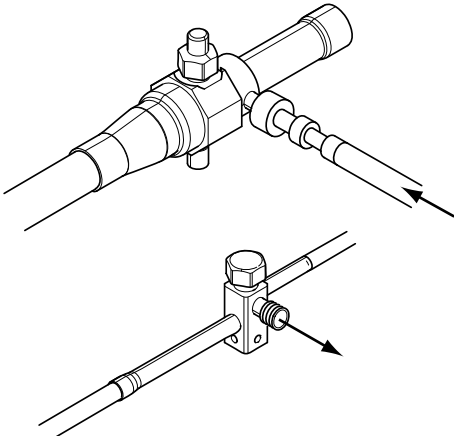
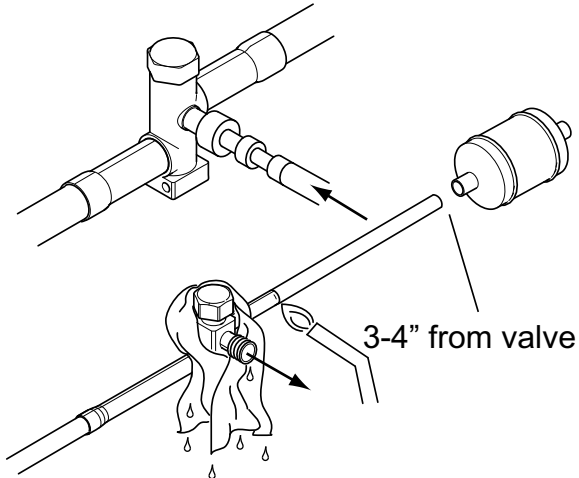
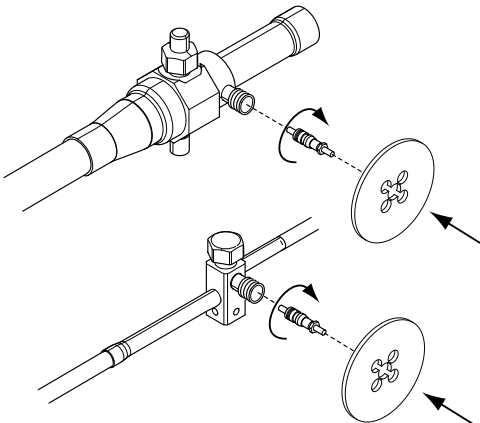
1. Remove caps or plugs. Use a deburring tool to debur the pipe ends. Clean both internal and external surfaces of the tubing using an emery cloth.	
2. Remove the pressure tap cap, plastic tab and valve core from each service valve.	
3. Purge the refrigerant lines and indoor coil with dry nitrogen. Note: A2L equipment shall have red marked service ports and pipes through which refrigerant is serviced.	

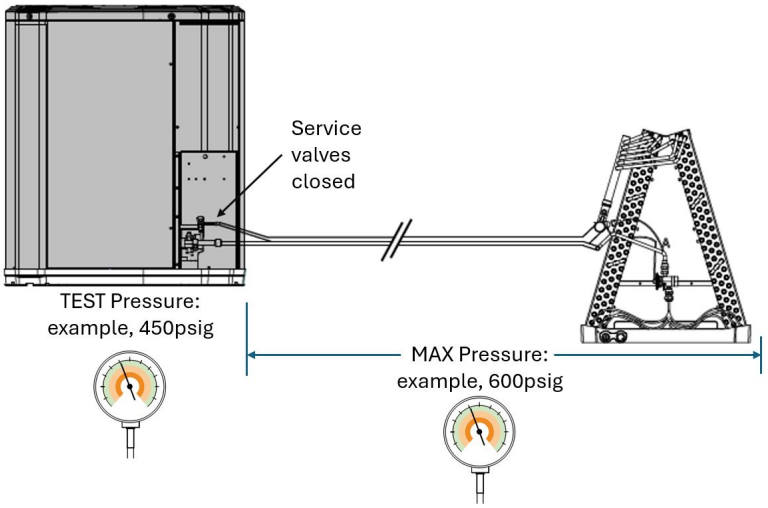
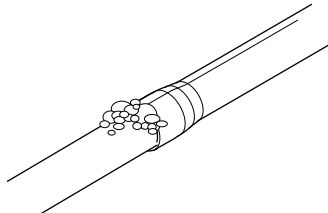
Table 18. Braze the Refrigerant Lines (continued)

4. Wrap a wet rag around the valve body to avoid heat damage and continue the dry nitrogen purge. 5. Braze the refrigerant lines to the service valves. a. For Units shipped with a field-installed external drier, check liquid line filter drier's directional flow arrow to confirm correct direction of refrigeration flow (away from outdoor unit and toward evaporator coil) as illustrated. Braze the filter drier to the Liquid Line. 6. Continue the dry nitrogen purge. Do not remove the wet rag until all brazing is completed. Important: Remove the wet rag before stopping the dry nitrogen purge. Note: Precautions should be taken to avoid heat damage to base pan during brazing. It is recommended to keep the flame directly off of the base pan.	
7. Replace the pressure tap valve cores and plastic tabs after the service valves have cooled.	

Refrigerant Line Leak Check

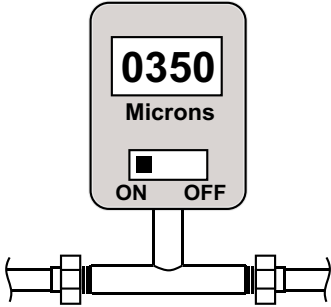
Table 19. Check for Leaks

Important: The outdoor unit should not be tested higher than 450 PSIG for servicing or component replacement. The indoor unit and linesets should be tested to the max pressure specified on the outdoor or indoor unit nameplate. The service valves should be closed when pressure testing the indoor unit and linesets to separate the outdoor unit from the indoor unit.

1. Final Pressure Check - Isolate the outdoor unit from the indoor unit and linesets using the service valves. Pressurize the indoor unit and linesets to the max pressure specified on the outdoor or indoor unit nameplate for a minimum of 60 minutes. Do not add additional refrigerant or test gas after reaching the indoor unit specified pressure. The system should show no loss of pressure once pressurized. Once the pressure test is complete follow the steps for evacuation. *OPTIONAL (Preliminary Pressure Check) - Pressurize the indoor unit and linesets to 150 PSIG using dry nitrogen.	 Service valves closed TEST Pressure: example, 450psig MAX Pressure: example, 600psig
2. Check for leaks by using a soapy solution at each brazed location. Note: Remove nitrogen pressure and repair any leaks before continuing.	

Nitrogen Purge Times				
Flow Rate	Lineset Length			
CuFt/Hr	< 50 feet	< 100 feet	< 150 feet	< 200 feet
15	2 Minutes	4 Minutes	6 Minutes	8 Minutes
30	1 Minute	2 Minutes	3 Minutes	4 Minutes
60	1 Minute	1 Minute	2 Minutes	2 Minutes

Refrigerant Line and Indoor Coil Evacuation

Important: Do not open the service valves until the refrigerant lines and indoor coil leak check and evacuation are complete. 1. Evacuate until the micron gauge reads no higher than 350 microns, then close off the valve to the vacuum pump.	
2. Observe the micron gauge. Evacuation is complete if the micron gauge does not rise above 1500 microns in ten (10) minute. 3. When evacuation is complete, blank off the vacuum pump and micron gauge, and close the valves on the manifold gauge set.	
Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks. The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for all refrigerant systems: • Electronic leak detectors calibrated for R454B • Bubble method If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak.	

Refrigerant Line Leak Check

Servicing

When Servicing:

- The area shall be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially toxic or flammable atmospheres.
- Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with all applicable refrigerants, i.e. non-sparking, adequately sealed or intrinsically safe.
- Work shall be undertaken under a controlled procedure so as to minimize the risk of a flammable gas or vapor being present while the work is being performed.
- If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigeration equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available on hand.
- Have a dry powder or CO2 fire extinguisher adjacent to the servicing area.
- Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work.
- A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it externally into the atmosphere.

Important: The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for all refrigerant systems:

1. Electronic leak detectors calibrated for R454B
2. Bubble method

Important: Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks.

- If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed/extinguished.
- If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak.
- If repairs must be made after the system is charged, properly and safely remove or isolate refrigerant and purge the section of the system needing repair with inert gas or oxygen free nitrogen prior to opening the circuit.
- The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correctly marked recovery cylinders. Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not close to any potential ignition sources and that ventilation is available.
- Nitrogen purge chart:

Nitrogen Purge Times				
Flow Rate	Lineset Length			
CuFT/Hr	< 50 feet	< 100 feet	< 150 feet	< 200 feet
15	2 Minutes	4 Minutes	6 Minutes	8 Minutes
30	1 Minute	2 Minutes	3 Minutes	4 Minutes
60	1 Minute	1 Minute	2 Minutes	2 Minutes

- Ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed. Ensure that the correct number of cylinders for holding the total system charge is available. Only use cylinders designated for the recovered refrigerant and labelled for that refrigerant. Cylinders shall be complete with pressure-relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order.
- A calibrated weighing scale shall be available and in good working order. Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition. Ensure any associated electrical components are sealed.
- The recovered refrigerant shall be returned to the refrigerant supplier in the correct recovery cylinder. Do not mix refrigerants.
- If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANT does not remain within the lubricant.

Service Valves

Table 20. Open the Gas / Vapor Service Valve First

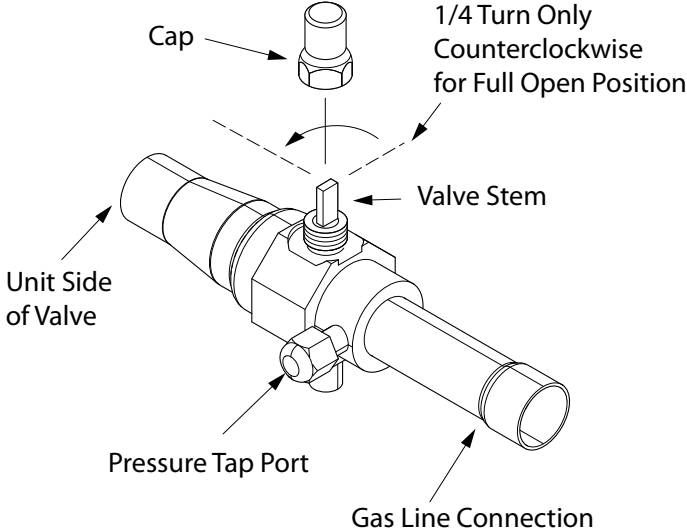
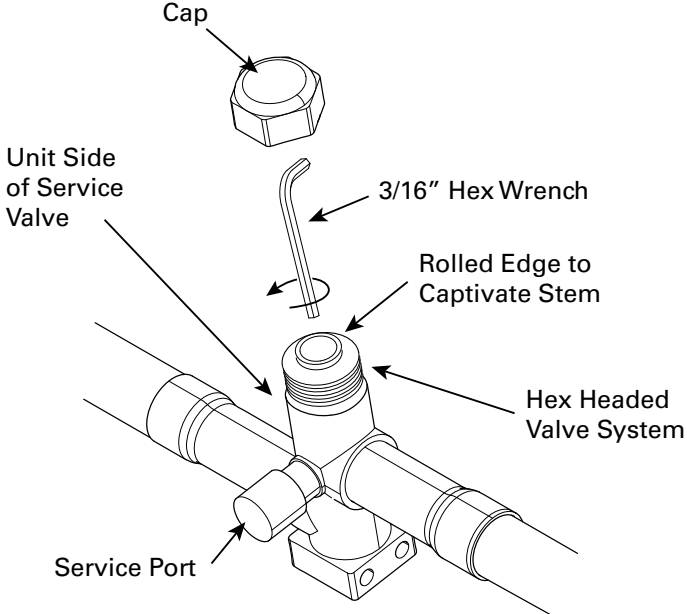
Important: Leak check and evacuation must be completed before opening the service valves. Note: Do not vent refrigerant gases into the atmosphere. 1. Remove valve stem cap. 2. Using a wrench, turn valve stem 1/4 turn counterclockwise to the fully open position. 3. Replace the valve stem cap to prevent leaks. Tighten finger tight plus an additional 1/4 turn. Note: Valve caps need to be brass or locking style. Note: Opening the Vapor service valve first ensures the compressor oil stays in the compressor at start up.	
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Table 21. Open the Liquid Service Valve

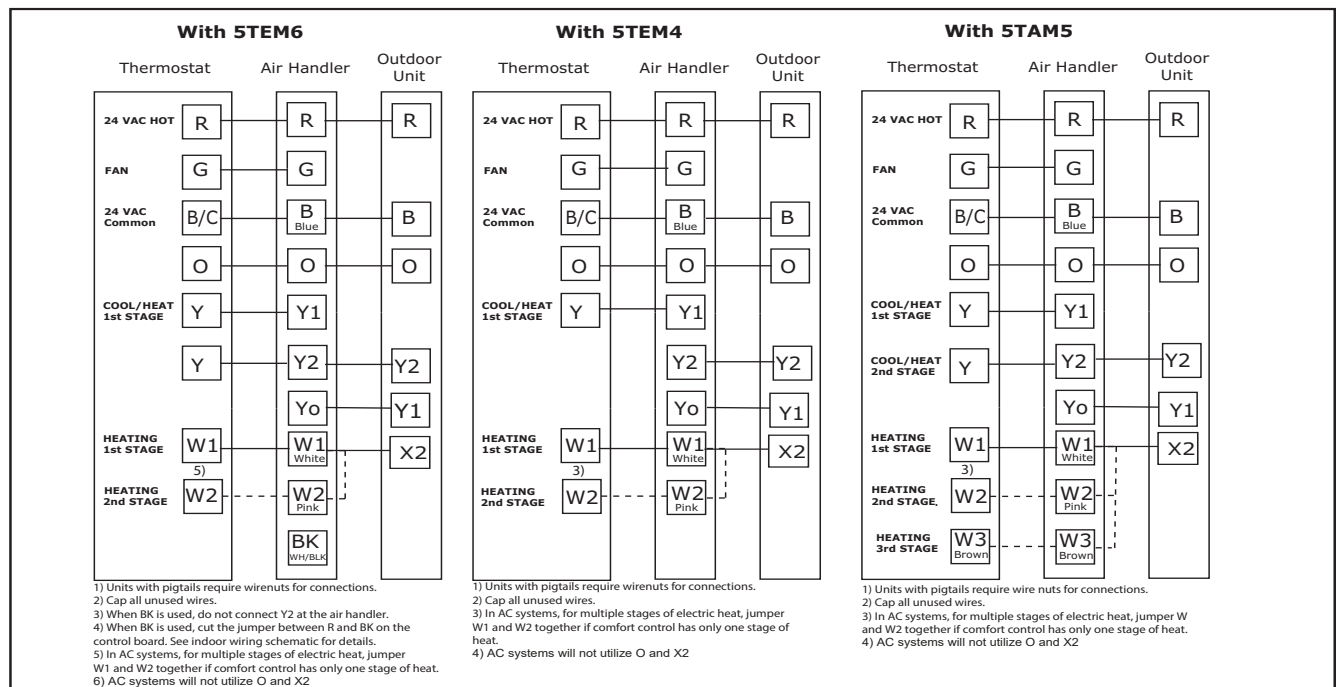
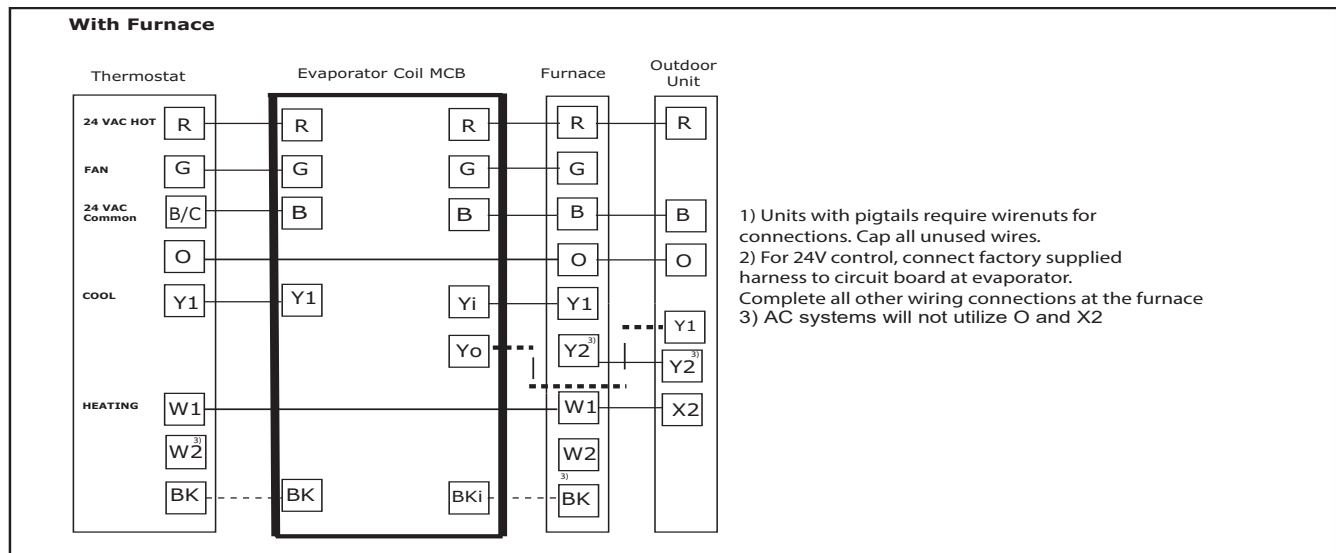
⚠ WARNING SERVICE VALVES! Failure to follow this warning will result in abrupt release of system charge and may result in personal injury and/or property damage. Extreme caution should be exercised when opening the Suction and Liquid Line Service Valve. Turn valve stem counterclockwise only until the stem contacts the rolled edge. No torque is required. Important: Leak check and evacuation must be completed before opening the service valves. 4. Remove service valve cap. 5. Fully insert 3/16" hex wrench into the stem and back out counterclockwise until valve stem just touches the rolled edge (approximately five (5) turns). 6. Replace the valve cap to prevent leaks. Tighten finger tight plus an additional 1/4 turn.	
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Electrical – Low Voltage Communicating

Table 22. Low Voltage Maximum Wire Length

This table defines the size and combined total maximum length of low voltage wiring from the outdoor unit, to the indoor unit, and to the thermostat.	CONTROL WIRING	
	WIRE SIZE	MAX. WIRE LENGTH
	18 AWG	500 Ft. Combined

Note: The use of color coded low voltage wire is recommended to simplify connections between the outdoor unit, the control, and the indoor unit.

Table 23. Low Voltage Hook-up Diagrams


Refrigerant Detection System Guidelines

- The approved ID/OD combination will provide sufficient safe ventilation in case of a leak.
- Refer Indoor Unit Installer's Guide for correct specifications on indoor unit install.
- All systems require Refrigerant Detection Systems.
- RDS (Refrigerant Detection System) included in an A2L System.

Electrical – High Voltage

Table 25. High Voltage Power Supply

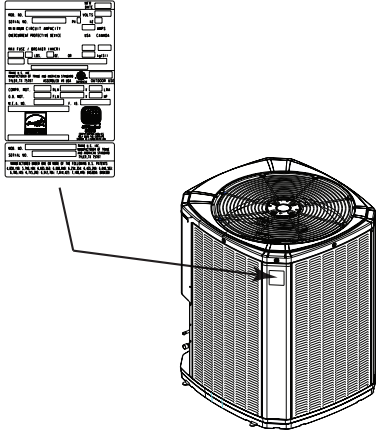
⚠ WARNING LIVE ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS! Failure to follow this Warning could result in property damage, severe personal injury, or death. Follow all electrical safety precautions when exposed to live electrical components. It may be necessary to work with live electrical components during installation, testing, servicing, and troubleshooting of this product.	
The high voltage power supply must agree with the equipment nameplate.	
Power wiring must comply with national, state, and local codes.	
Follow instructions on unit wiring diagram located on the inside of the control box cover and in the Service Facts document included with the unit.	

Table 26. High Voltage Disconnect Switch

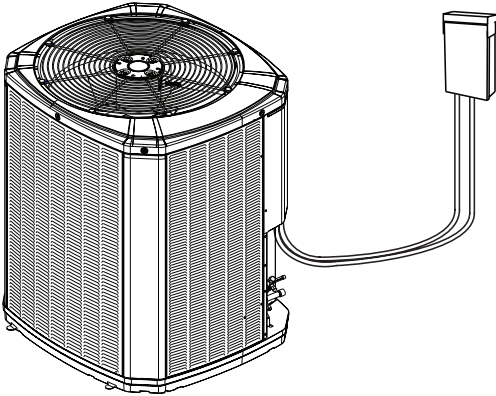
⚠ WARNING HIGH LEAKAGE CURRENT! Failure to follow this Warning could result in property damage, severe personal injury, or death. Earth connection essential before connecting electrical supply.	
⚠ WARNING REMOVE POWER! Remove power when servicing.	
Install a separate disconnect switch at the outdoor unit.	
For high voltage connections, flexible electrical conduit is recommended whenever vibration transmission may create a noise problem within the structure.	

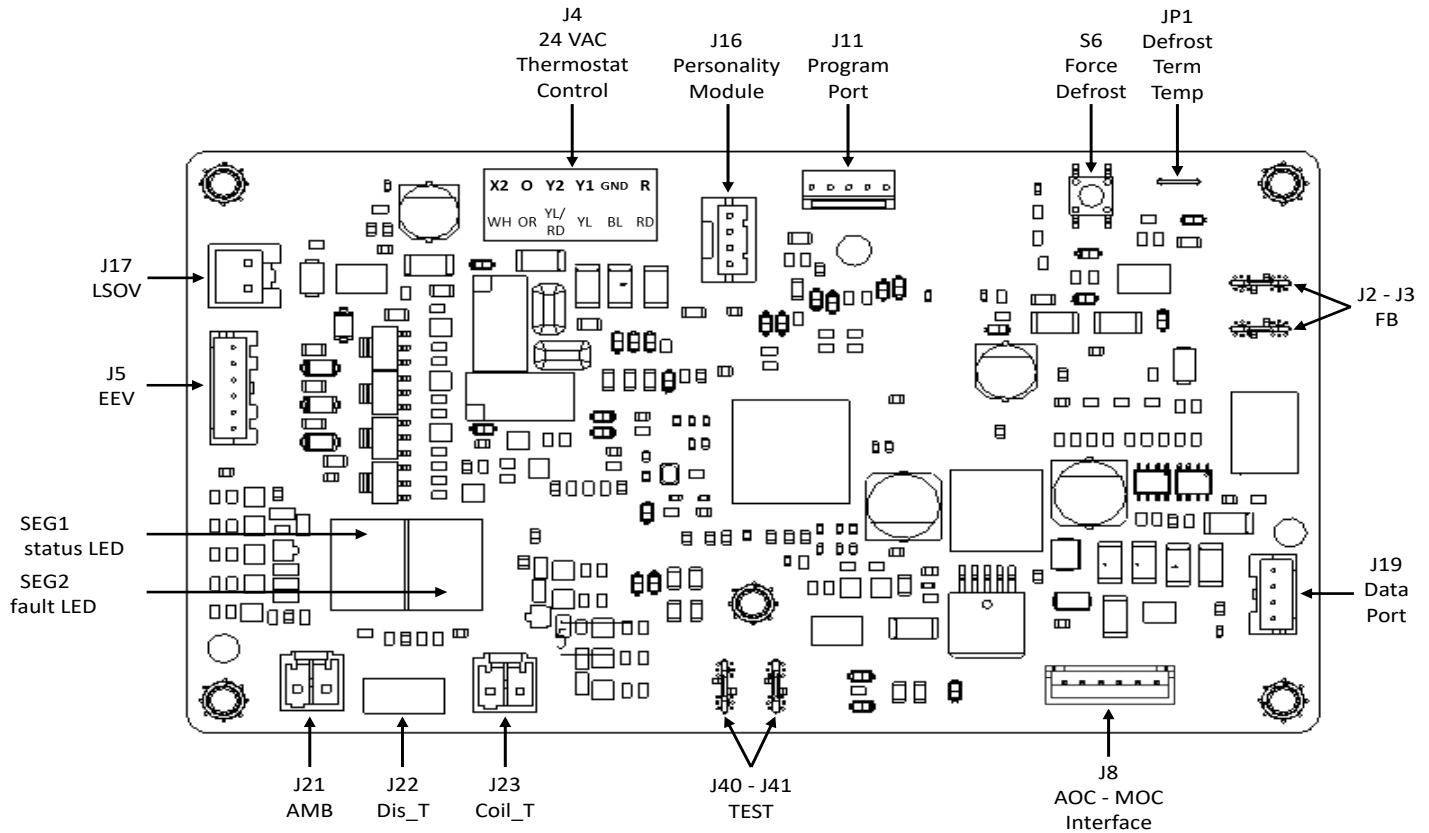
Table 27. High Voltage Disconnect Switch

Ground the outdoor unit per national, state, and local code requirements.	
--	---

Table 28. Cabling

⚠ WARNING CABLING SAFETY! Check that cabling will not be subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges or any other adverse environmental effects.
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Integrated Multi-Speed Control Board LED Indicators



- Multi-speed units display the status and faults via two 7-segment LED displays on the drive AOC.
 - If multiple faults are present, the 7-segment LED displays will cycle through the faults.
 - The digital display also offers a diagnostics mode to cycle through historical faults.

American Standard Multi-Speed Status/Fault List		
Value	1st Digit - Status	2nd Digit - Faults
0	Standby	No Fault
1	Starting	MOC Fault
2	Low Speed	MOC Communication Fault
3	High Speed	Compressor Internal Protection (IOL/OLP)
4	Boost Speed	Compressor Overcurrent Protection
5	Limp Mode	Outdoor Fan Overcurrent Protection
6	Preheating	High Preheat IPM Temperature Protection
7	Defrosting	High Coil Temperature Protection
8	De-rate	High Discharge Temperature Protection
9	Oil-Return	High MOC Compressor IPM Temperature
A	-	Outdoor Ambient Temperature Sensor Fault
b	-	AOC Jumper Pin Engaged
C	-	Coil Temperature Sensor Fault
d	-	Discharge Temperature Sensor Fault
E	Software Error	High MOC PFC Temperature Protection
F	Fault	High MOC Fan IPM Temperature Protection
H	Hard lock	-
P	-	Pressure Protection (High or Low)

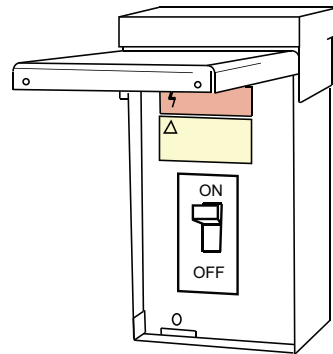
Start Up

1. Ensure you have completed the following sections. "[Refrigerant Line Brazing](#)," p. 18 through "[Electrical – High Voltage](#)," p. 26

2. Set System Thermostat to OFF.



3. Turn ON disconnect(s) to apply power to the indoor and outdoor units.



4. Wait 20 min before starting the unit if the outdoor ambient temperature is below 85° F.



System Charge Adjustment

Table 30. Temperature Measurements

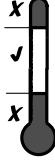
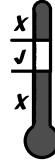
Check the outdoor temperatures. Subcooling in Cooling Mode is the only recommended method of charging between 55° F and 115° F ambient outdoor temperature. Confirm charge afterward by verifying subcooling.	115° F  55° F 
For best results the indoor temperature should be kept between 70° F to 80° F.	66° F  0° F 

Table 31. Subcooling Charging Corrections

Determine the final subcooling value using total Line Length and Lift measured in "Required Refrigerant Line Length" and the "Subcooling Charging Corrections Charts".	Subcooling Charging Correction Worksheet Total Line Length (ft) _____ Total Vertical Charge (lift) _____ (Values from — Required Refrigerant Line Length) Design Subcooling Value _____ (from nameplate or Service Facts) Final Subcooling Value _____
---	---

Note: Outdoor Temperature must be between 55°F and 115°F with Indoor Temperature kept between 70°F and 80°F. If starting up incolder conditions, will need to return when the conditions are correct to validate refrigerant charge.

Charging the Unit

Table 32. Proper Gage Pressure

Using the Standard R-454B Subcool Charging Chart, adjust refrigerant level to attain proper gage pressure.

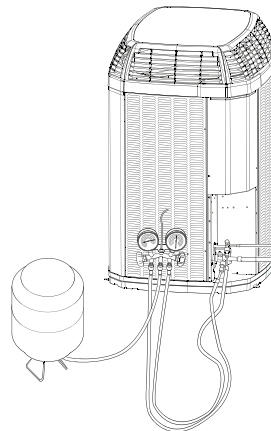
Note: Use bubble point, per the included chart, for calculating subcooling.

Add refrigerant if the Liquid Gauge Pressure is lower than the chart value.

1. Connect gauges to refrigerant bottle and unit as illustrated.
2. Purge all hoses.
3. Place refrigerant bottle on a scale and then open bottle.
4. Stop adding refrigerant when liquid line temperature and Liquid Gauge Pressure match the charging chart.

Note: Recover refrigerant if the Liquid Gauge Pressure is higher than the chart value.

Note: Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Cylinders shall be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions. Ensure that the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM is earthed prior to charging the system with refrigerant.


Table 33. Stabilize the system

5. Wait 20 minutes for the system condition to stabilize between adjustments.

Note: When the Liquid Line Temperature and Gauge Pressure approximately match the chart, the system is properly charged.

6. Remove gauges.
7. Replace service port caps to prevent leaks. Tighten finger tight plus an additional 1/6 turn.


Table 34. System Information

8. Record system pressures and temperatures after charging is complete.

Outdoor model number = _____

Measured Outdoor Ambient = _____ °F

Measured Indoor Ambient = _____ °F

Measured Liquid Line Temp = _____ °F

Measured Suction Line Temp = _____ °F

Indoor Wet Bulb = _____ °F

Liquid Gauge Pressure = _____ PSIG

Suction Gauge Pressure = _____ PSIG

Table 35. Total System Charge

9. Complete the "Total System Charge" chart rating label below and label located on the outside of the unit with a permanent marker.

- a. Charge added at Factory = _____ lb/oz
- b. Charge added at install = _____ lb/oz
- c. Total System Charge (a + b) = _____ lb/oz

Charging Below 55° F Outdoor Temperature in Heating Mode

Table 36. Charging below 55° F outdoor temperature in heating mode

The Subcooling Charging method in cooling is **not** recommended below 55° F outdoor temperature.

The only recommended method of charging at outdoor temperatures below 55° F is weighing in the charge in **heating mode**.

STEP 1 - Determine additional charge.

Note: The nameplate charge value represents the amount of refrigerant shipped in the outdoor unit and is compatible with 10 feet of AHRI rated refrigerant lines and the smallest AHRI rated coil.

Weigh-In Method can be used for the initial installation, or anytime a system charge is being replaced. Weigh-In Method can also be used when power is not available to the equipment site or operating conditions (indoor/outdoor temperatures) are not in range to verify with the subcooling charging method.

Using the method below, find the charge associated with the additional length of tubing above 10 ft. and record it below.

Calculating Charge Using the Weigh-In Method

1. Measure in feet the distance between the outdoor unit and the indoor unit. (Include the entire length of the line from the service valve to the IDU.) Subtract 10 ft from this entire length and record on line 1.
2. Enter the charge multiplier (0.47 oz./ft for 3/8" & 0.30 oz./ft for 5/16").
3. Multiply the total length of refrigerant tubing (Line 1) times the value on Step 2. Record the result on Line 3 of the Worksheet.
4. This is the amount of refrigerant to weigh-in prior to opening the service valves.

1. Total Line length (ft) - 10 ft _____
2. Charge multiplier = for 3/8", use .47 oz. per foot and for 5/16", use .30 oz. per foot
3. Step 1 x Step 2 = _____
4. Refrigerant (oz) = _____

STEP 2 - Stabilize the system by operating for a minimum of 20 minutes.

At startup, or whenever charge is removed or added, the system must be operated for a minimum of 20 minutes to stabilize before accurate measurements can be made.



STEP 3 - Complete the "Total System Charge" chart rating label below and label located on the outside of the unit with a permanent marker.

Note: Complete the "Total System Charge" chart when final charging is complete.

- a. Charge added at Factory = _____ lb/oz
- b. Charge added at install = _____ lb/oz
- c. Total System Charge (a + b) = _____ lb/oz

STEP 4 - Return to site for adjustment.

Important: Return in the spring or summer to accurately charge the system in cooling mode with outdoor ambient **above 55° F**.

Defrost Control (Heat Pump only)

Demand Defrost

The demand defrost control measures heat pump outdoor ambient temperature with a sensor located outside the outdoor coil. A second sensor located on the outdoor coil is used to measure the coil temperature. The difference between the ambient and the colder coil temperature is the difference or delta-T measurement. This delta-T measurement is representative of the operating state and relative capacity of the heat pump system. By measuring the change in delta-T, we can determine the need for defrost. The coil sensor also serves to sense outdoor coil temperature for termination of the defrost cycle.

Fault Identification

A fault condition is indicated by the LED display on the control board

Defrost Enabled

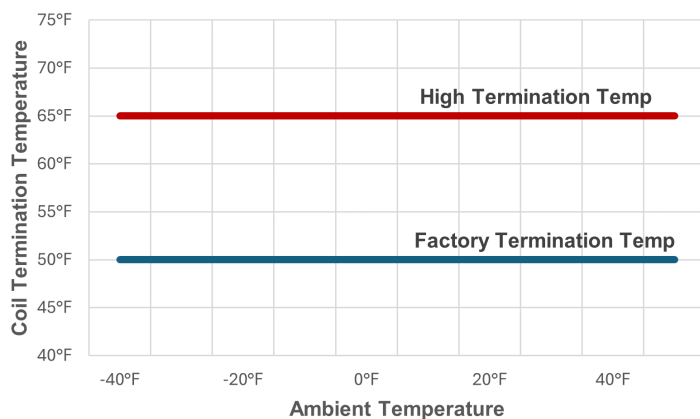
Demand Defrost is enabled with the following inputs to the Integrated Control:

- Outdoor ambient temperature sensor (ODS-B) reporting an outdoor temperature at or below 50° F.
- Heating demand from the thermostat for a specific time period

Defrost Initiation

The calculated temperature difference between the outdoor temperature sensor and the coil temperature sensor is called Delta T. Defrost can occur once the current Delta T exceeds the Delta T initiate value. This adaptive logic assures a complete defrost for a range of outdoor temperatures.

DEFROST TERMINATION PROFILES



NOTES: Forced Defrost

1. System must be running with demand from the thermostat.
2. Forced defrost can be initiated in heat mode only.
3. Press and hold the forced defrost button on the control board for over 5 seconds.
4. When forced defrost begins the LED display will show a 7 as the first digit.

Note: The defrost termination temperature can be increased by clipping the defrost termination jumper pin.

⚠ WARNING

DEFROST CONTROL!

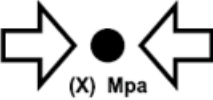
- Do not use means to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.
- The appliance shall be stored in a room without continuously operating ignition sources (for example: open flames, an operating gas appliance or an operating electric heater).
- Do not pierce or burn.
- Be aware that refrigerants may not contain an odor.

Checkout Procedures

The final phase of the installation is the system Checkout Procedures. The following list represents the most common items covered in a Checkout Procedure. Confirm all requirements in this document have been met.

☐ All wiring connections are tight and properly secured.	☐ Supply registers and return grilles are open, unobstructed, and air filter is installed.
☐ Voltage and running current are within limits.	☐ Indoor blower and outdoor fan are operating smoothly and without obstruction.
☐ All refrigerant lines (internal and external to equipment) are isolated, secure, and not in direct contact with each other or structure.	☐ Indoor airflow should be configured per indoor installer's guide.
☐ All braze connections have been checked for leaks. A vacuum of 350 microns provides confirmation that the refrigeration system is leak free and dry. Additional refrigerant weight is recorded on a label by the unit nameplate.	☐ Verify blower and fan set screws are tight.
☐ Final unit inspection to confirm factory tubing has not shifted during shipment. Adjust tubing if necessary so tubes do not rub against each other or any component when unit runs.	☐ Cover panels are in place and properly tightened.
☐ Ductwork is sealed and insulated.	☐ System functions safely and properly in all modes.
☐ All drain lines are clear with joints properly sealed. Pour water into drain pan to confirm proper drainage. Provide enough water to ensure drain trap is primed.	☐ Owner has been instructed on use of system and given manual.
	☐ ENSURE Refrigerant Leak Detection system is operational.
	☐ ENSURE refrigerant quantity is marked on OD unit.

Symbols

	[symbol ISO 7010-W021 (2011-05)]	warning; flammable materials
	[symbol ISO 7000-1659 (2004-01)]	service indicator; read technical manual
	A2L symbol	warning; low burning velocity material
	[symbol ISO 7000-1701 (2004-01)]	pressure
	[symbol IEC 60417-6040 (2010-08)]	ultraviolet radiation, instructional safeguard
	[symbol ISO 7000-1641 (2004-01)]	operator's manual; operating instructions



Refrigerant
class per
ISO 817

Notices

FCC Notice

Contains FCC ID: WAP3025

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation. The antenna(s) used for this transmitter must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 20 cm from all persons and must not be collocated or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for Class B Digital Device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures.

- *Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna*
- *Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver*
- *Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected*
- *Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help*

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

IC Notice

Contains IC ID: 7922A-3025

This device complies with Industry Canada license exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes: (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

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