SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, maintenance, or use can cause explosion, fire, electrical shock, or other conditions which may cause death, personal injury, or property damage. Consult a qualified installer, service agency, or your distributor or branch for information or assistance. The qualified installer or agency must use factory-authorized kits or accessories when modifying this product. Refer to the individual instructions packaged with the kits or accessories when installing.

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses, protective clothing, and work gloves. Use quenching cloth for brazing operations. Have fire extinguisher available. Read these instructions thoroughly and follow all warnings or cautions included in literature and attached to the unit. Consult National Electrical Code (NEC), ANSI/NFPA 70, Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1 and local codes and ordinances for special requirements.

Recognize safety information. This is the safety-alert symbol !
When you see this symbol on the unit and in instructions or manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury. Understand these signal words: DANGER, WARNING, and CAUTION. These words are used with the safety-alert symbol. DANGER identifies the most serious hazards which will result in severe personal injury or death. WARNING signifies hazards which could result in personal injury or death. CAUTION is used to identify unsafe practices which may result in minor personal injury or product and property damage. NOTE is used to highlight suggestions which will result in enhanced installation, reliability, or operation.

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.
Before installing, modifying, or servicing system, main electrical disconnect switch must be in the OFF position. There may be more than 1 disconnect switch. Lock out and tag switch with a suitable warning label.

INSTALLATION RECOMMENDATIONS
NOTE: In some cases noise in the living area has been traced to gas pulsations from improper installation of equipment.
1. Locate unit away from windows, patios, decks, and so forth, where unit operation sound may disturb customer.
2. Insure that vapor- and liquid-tube diameters are appropriate to capacity of unit.
3. Run refrigerant tubes as directly as possible by avoiding unnecessary turns and bends.
4. Leave some slack between structure and unit to absorb vibration.
5. When passing refrigerant tubes through the wall, seal opening with RTV or other pliable silicon-based caulk. (See Fig. 1.)
6. Avoid direct tubing contact with water pipes, duct work, floor joists, wall studs, floors, and walls.
7. Do not suspend refrigerant tubing from joists and studs with a rigid wire or strap that comes in direct contact with tubing. (See Fig. 1.)
8. Ensure that tubing insulation is pliable and completely surrounds vapor tube.
9. When necessary, use hanger straps which are 1 in. wide and conform to shape of tubing insulation. (See Fig. 1.)
10. Isolate hanger straps from insulation by using metal sleeves bent to conform to shape of insulation.

UNIT OPERATION HAZARD
Failure to follow this caution may result in improper product operation.
Do not bury more than 36" (914 mm) of line set underground. Refrigerant may migrate to cooler buried section during extended periods of unit shut-down, causing refrigerant slugging and possible compressor damage at start-up. If ANY section of the line set is buried underground, provide a minimum 6" (152 mm) vertical rise at the service valve.

CAUTION

CAULK
INSULATION
LIQUID TUBE
SUCTION TUBE
OUTDOOR WALL
INDOOR WALL
THROUGH THE WALL
JOIST
INSULATION
SUCTION TUBE
HANGER STRAP
AR7588
SUSPENSION
LIQUID TUBE
Fig. 1 – Connecting Tubing Installation
GENERAL

INSPECT NEW UNIT
File claim with shipping company prior to installation if shipment is damaged or incomplete. Locate unit rating plate on unit service panel. It contains information needed to properly install unit. Check rating plate to be sure unit matches job specifications.

LOCATION
Check local codes for regulations concerning zoning, noise, platforms, and other issues.
Locate unit away from fresh air intakes, vents, or bedroom windows. Noise may carry into the openings and disturb people inside.
Locate unit in a well drained area, or support unit high enough so that water runoff will not enter the unit.
Locate unit away from areas where heat, lint, or exhaust fumes will be discharged onto unit (as from dryer vents).
Locate unit away from recessed or confined areas where recirculation of discharge air may occur (refer to CLEARANCES section of this document).
Roof-top installation is acceptable providing the roof will support the unit and provisions are made for water drainage and noise/vibration dampening.
NOTE: Roof mounted units exposed to wind may require wind baffles. Consult the manufacturer for additional information.

INSTALL ON SOLID, LEVEL MOUNTING PAD
If conditions or local codes require the unit be attached to pad, tie-down bolts should be used and fastened through knockouts provided in unit base pan. Refer to unit mounting pattern in Fig. 2 to determine base pan size and knockout hole location.
Arrange supporting members to adequately support unit and minimize transmission of vibration to building. Consult local codes governing rooftop applications.

CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS
When installing, allow sufficient space for airflow clearance, wiring, refrigerant piping, and service. Allow 24 in. (609.6 mm) clearance to service end of unit and 48 in. (1219.2 mm) (above unit. For proper airflow, a 6-in. (152.4 mm) clearance on 1 side of unit and 12-in. (304.8 mm) on all remaining sides must be maintained. Maintain a distance of 24 in. (609.6 mm) between units or 18 in. (457.2 mm) if no overhang within 12 ft. (3.66 m) Position so water, snow, or ice from roof or eaves cannot fall directly on unit.
On rooftop applications, locate unit at least 6 in. (152.4 mm) above roof surface.

OPERATING AMBIENT
The minimum outdoor operating ambient in cooling mode is 55°F (12.78°C), and the maximum outdoor operating ambient in cooling mode is 125°F (51.67°C). The maximum operating ambient in heating mode is 66°F (18.89°C).

EXPANSION DEVICE
When combined with a Payne indoor product, a hard shutoff, thermostatic expansion valve (TXV) is required at the indoor section of the system for proper operation.

FILTER DRIER
A field installed liquid-line filter drier is recommended for this installation.
Refer to Fig. 3 and install filter drier as follows:
1. Braze 5 in. (127 mm) liquid tube to the indoor coil.
2. Wrap filter drier with damp cloth.
3. Braze filter drier to above 5 in. (127 mm) liquid tube. Flow arrow must point toward indoor coil.
4. Connect and braze liquid refrigerant tube to the filter drier.

![Fig. 3 – Liquid Line Filter Drier Installed at Indoor Unit](image-url)
CHECK DEFROST THERMOSTAT
Check defrost thermostat to ensure it is properly located and securely attached. There is a liquid header with a brass distributor and feeder tube going into outdoor coil. At the end of one of the feeder tubes, there is a 3/8-in. O.D. stub tube approximately 2 in. (50.8 mm) long. (See Fig. 4.)
The defrost thermostat should be located on stub tube. Note that there is only one stub tube used with liquid header, and on most units it is the bottom circuit.

MAKE REFRIGERANT TUBING CONNECTIONS
Outdoor units may be connected to indoor section using accessory tubing package or field supplied refrigerant-grade tubing of correct size and condition. For tubing requirements beyond 80 ft (24.38 m), consult Residential Split System Long-Line Application Guideline. Connect tubing to fittings on outdoor unit vapor and liquid service lines. (See Table 1.)
If refrigerant tubes or the indoor coil are exposed to atmospheric conditions for longer than 5 minutes they must be evacuated to 500 microns to eliminate contamination and moisture in system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT SIZE</th>
<th>Liquid Connect Diameter</th>
<th>Liquid Tube Diameter</th>
<th>Rated Vapor Connect Diameter</th>
<th>Rated Vapor Tube Diameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>018, 024, 030</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>036, 042</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>7/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>048, 060</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>1 1/8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
1. Units are rated with 25 ft (7.6 m) of lineset. See Product Data sheet or performance data when using other size and length linesets. For tubing lengths greater than 80 ft, (24.38 m) consult the Residential Split System Long-Line Guideline. Maximum liquid line size is 3/8 in. including long-line applications.
2. Do not apply capillary—tube indoor coils to these units.

OUTDOOR UNIT CONNECTED TO FACTORY APPROVED INDOOR UNIT
Outdoor unit contains correct system refrigerant charge for operation with indoor unit of same size when connected by 15 ft (4.57 m) of field supplied or factory accessory tubing. Check refrigerant charge for maximum efficiency.

SWEAT CONNECTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD
Failure to follow this caution may result in unit component damage. Service valves must be wrapped while brazing in a heat sink material, such as a wet cloth.

Use refrigerant grade tubing. Service valves are closed from factory and ready for brazing. After wrapping service valve with a wet cloth, tubing set can be brazed to service valve using industry accepted methods and materials. Consult local code requirements. Refrigerant tubing and indoor coil are now ready for leak testing. This check should include all field and factory joints.

FINAL TUBING CHECK
IMPORTANT: Check to be certain factory tubing on both indoor and outdoor unit has not shifted during shipment. Ensure tubes are not rubbing against each other or any sheet metal. Pay close attention to feeder tubes, making sure wire ties on feeder tubes are secure and tight.
MAKE ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

**WARNING**

**ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD**
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.
Do not supply power to unit with compressor terminal box cover removed.

Be sure field wiring complies with local and national fire, safety, and electrical codes, and voltage to system is within limits shown on unit rating plate. Contact local power company for correction of improper voltage. See unit rating plate for recommended circuit protection device.

**NOTE:** Operation of unit on improper line voltage constitutes abuse and could affect unit reliability. See unit rating plate. Do not install unit in system where voltage or phase imbalance (3 phase) may fluctuate above or below permissible limits.

**NOTE:** Use copper wire only between disconnect switch and unit.

**NOTE:** Install branch circuit disconnect of adequate size per NEC to handle unit starting current. Locate disconnect within sight from and readily accessible from unit, per Section 440-14 of NEC.

**ROUTE GROUND AND POWER WIRES**
Remove access panel to gain access to unit wiring. Extend wires from disconnect through power wiring hole provided and into unit control box.

**WARNING**

**ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD**
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.
The unit cabinet must have an uninterrupted or unbroken ground. The ground may consist of electrical wire or metal conduit when installed in accordance with existing electrical codes.

**CONNECT GROUND AND POWER WIRES**
Connect ground wire to ground connection in control box for safety. Connect power wiring to contactor as shown in Fig. 6.

**CONNECT CONTROL WIRING**
Route 24v control wires through control wiring grommet and connect leads to control wiring. (See Fig. 7.) Use No. 18 AWG color coded, insulated (35°C minimum) wire. If thermostat is located more than 100 ft from unit, as measured along the control voltage wires, use No. 16 AWG color coded wire to avoid excessive voltage drop.

Use furnace transformer, fan coil transformer, or accessory transformer for control power, 24v/40va minimum.

**NOTE:** Use of available 24v accessories may exceed the minimum 40va power requirement. Determine total transformer loading and increase the transformer capacity or split the load with an accessory transformer as required.

![Fig. 6 - Line Power Connections](AV4025)

![Fig. 7 - Generic Wiring Diagrams](A97413)

**COMPRESSOR CRANKCASE HEATER**
A crankcase heater is required if refrigerant tubing is longer than 80 ft. (24.38 m).

When equipped with a crankcase heater, energize heater a minimum of 24 hours before starting unit. To energize heater only, set thermostat to OFF mode and close electrical disconnect to outdoor unit.

**INSTALL ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES**
Refer to individual instructions packaged with kits or accessories when installing.
START-UP

⚠️ CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE AND/OR PERSONAL INJURY HAZARD
Failure to follow this caution may result in personal injury and/or unit component damage.
Service valve gauge ports are equipped with Schrader valves. Wear safety glasses and gloves when handling refrigerant.

1. Fully open liquid and vapor service valves.
2. Unit is shipped with valve stem(s) front seated (closed) and caps installed. Replace stem caps after system is opened to refrigerant flow. Replace caps finger-tight and tighten an additional 1/12" with wrench.
3. Close electrical disconnects to energize system.
4. Set room thermostat at desired temperature. Be sure set point is below indoor ambient temperature.
5. Set room thermostat to HEAT or COOL and fan control to ON or AUTO mode. Operate unit for 15 minutes. Check system-refrigerant charge. (See Check Charge.)

PERSONAL INJURY and ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD
Failure to relieve system pressure could result in personal injury and/or death.

1. Relieve pressure and recover all refrigerant before servicing existing equipment, and before final unit disposal. Use all service ports and open all flow-control devices, including solenoid valves.
2. Federal regulations require that you do not vent refrigerant into the atmosphere. Recover during system repair or final unit disposal.

NOTE: If the phasing is incorrect, the contactor will not be energized. To correct the phasing, interchange any two of the three power connections on the field side.

When thermostat is satisfied, its contacts open, de-energizing contactor and blower relay. Compressor and motors stop.

NOTE: If indoor unit is equipped with a time-delay relay circuit, the blower runs an additional 90 seconds to increase system efficiency.

HEATING:
On a call for heating, thermostat makes circuits R-Y and R-G. If phasing is correct, circuit R-Y energizes contactor, starting outdoor fan motor and compressor. Circuit R-G energizes indoor blower relay, starting blower motor on high speed.

Should temperature continue to fall, R-W2 is made through second-stage room thermostat. Circuit R-W2 energizes relays, bringing on supplemental electric heat. If outdoor thermostat is used (field-installed option), only the first bank will be energized. Remaining bank of supplemental electric heat will be energized when outdoor temperature falls below outdoor thermostat setting.

When thermostat is satisfied, its contacts open, de-energizing contactor and relays. All heaters and motors should stop.

DEFROST:
The defrost control is a time/temperature control which includes a field-selectable (quick-connects located at board edge) time period between defrost cycles (30, 60, or 90 minutes), factory set at 60 minutes.

Defrost mode is identical to cooling mode except that outdoor fan motor stops and second-stage heat is turned on to continue warming conditioned space.

First the defrost cycle timer starts when the contactor is energized and a 24 volt signal is present on the T1 terminal. Then the defrost cycle begins when the cycle times out (30, 60, 90 min) and the defrost thermostat is closed.

To initiate defrost, the defrost thermostat must be closed. This can be accomplished as follows:

1. Turn off power to outdoor unit.
2. Disconnect outdoor fan motor lead from OF2 on control board. (See Fig 9.) Tape lead to prevent grounding.
3. Restart unit in heating mode, allowing frost to accumulate on outdoor coil.

⚠️ WARNING

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION
Turn on power to indoor and outdoor units. Transformer is energized.

COOLING:
On a call for cooling, thermostat makes circuits R-O, R-Y, and R-G. Circuit R-O energizes reversing valve, switching it to cooling position. On three phase models with scroll compressors, the units are equipped with a phase monitor to detect if the incoming power is correctly phased for compressor operation. (See Fig. 9 and Table 2.) If the phasing is correct, circuit R-Y energizes contactor, starting outdoor fan motor and compressor circuit. R-G energizes indoor unit blower relay, starting indoor blower motor on high speed.

CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD
Failure to follow this caution may result in unit damage.

- 3-phase scroll compressors are rotation sensitive.
- A flashing LED on phase monitor indicates reverse rotation. (See Fig. 9 and Table 2.)
- This will not allow contactor to be energized.
- Disconnect power to unit and interchange 2 field wiring leads on unit contactor.

NOTE: If the phasing is incorrect, the contactor will not be energized. To correct the phasing, interchange any two of the three power connections on the field side.

When thermostat is satisfied, its contacts open, de-energizing contactor and blower relay. Compressor and motors stop.

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Should temperature continue to fall, R-W2 is made through second-stage room thermostat. Circuit R-W2 energizes relays, bringing on supplemental electric heat. If outdoor thermostat is used (field-installed option), only the first bank will be energized. Remaining bank of supplemental electric heat will be energized when outdoor temperature falls below outdoor thermostat setting.

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2. Disconnect outdoor fan motor lead from OF2 on control board. (See Fig 9.) Tape lead to prevent grounding.
3. Restart unit in heating mode, allowing frost to accumulate on outdoor coil.

Fig. 8 – 3 Phase Monitor Control

Table 2—Phase-Monitor LED Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LED</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>No call for compressor operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLASHING</td>
<td>Reversed phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Normal</td>
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NOTE: If the phasing is incorrect, the contactor will not be energized. To correct the phasing, interchange any two of the three power connections on the field side.

When thermostat is satisfied, its contacts open, de-energizing contactor and blower relay. Compressor and motors stop.

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1. Turn off power to outdoor unit.
2. Disconnect outdoor fan motor lead from OF2 on control board. (See Fig 9.) Tape lead to prevent grounding.
3. Restart unit in heating mode, allowing frost to accumulate on outdoor coil.
4. After a few minutes in heating mode, liquid line temperature should drop below closing point of defrost thermostat (approximately 30°F / -1.11°C).

5. Short between speed-up terminals with a flat-bladed screw-driver. (See Fig. 8.) This reduces the timing sequence to 1/256th of original time. (See Table 3.)

6. When you hear reversing valve change position, remove screwdriver immediately; otherwise, control will terminate normal 10-minute defrost cycle in approximately 2 seconds.

**NOTE:** Length of defrost cycle is dependent on the length of time it takes to remove screwdriver from test pins after reversing valve has shifted.

7. Unit will remain in defrost for remainder of defrost cycle time or until defrost thermostat reopens at approximately 80°F coil temperature of liquid line.

8. Turn off power to outdoor unit and reconnect fan motor lead to OF2 on control board. (See Fig. 9.)

### Table 3—Defrost Control Speed-Up Timing Sequence

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<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
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<th>SPEED-UP (NOMINAL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30-minute cycle</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7 sec (NOMINAL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-minute cycle</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>14 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-minute cycle</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>21 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-minute cycle</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2 sec</td>
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**Fig. 9 — Defrost Control**

**CHECK CHARGE**

Factory charge amount and desired subcooling are shown on unit rating plate. Charging method is shown on information plate inside unit. To properly check or adjust charge, conditions must be favorable for subcooling charging. Favorable conditions exist when the outdoor temperature is between 70°F and 100°F (21.11°C and 37.78°C), and the indoor temperature is between 70°F and 80°F (21.11°C and 26.67°C).

Follow the procedure below:

**NOTE:** Charging method and desired subcooling are shown on information plate inside unit. To properly check or adjust charge, conditions must be favorable for subcooling charging. Favorable conditions exist when the outdoor temperature is between 70°F and 100°F (21.11°C and 37.78°C), and the indoor temperature is between 70°F and 80°F (21.11°C and 26.67°C).

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