INSTALLATION MANUAL

R-410A
ZS SERIES

6-1/2 - 12-1/2 Ton

60 Hertz

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General

UP ZS units are single package air conditioners with optional gas heating designed for outdoor installation on a rooftop or slab and for non-residential use. These units can be equipped with factory or field installed electric heaters for heating applications.

These units are completely assembled on rigid, permanently attached base rails. All piping, refrigerant charge, and electrical wiring is factory installed and tested. The units require electric power, gas supply (where applicable), and duct connections. The electric heaters have nickel-chrome elements and utilize single-point power connection.

Safety Considerations

⚠ This is a safety alert symbol. When you see this symbol on labels or in manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

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Understand and pay particular attention the signal words **DANGER**, **WARNING** or **CAUTION**.

DANGER indicates an **imminently** hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **will result in death or serious injury.**

WARNING indicates a **potentially** hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **could result in death or serious injury.**

CAUTION indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided **may result in minor or moderate injury.** It is also used to alert against unsafe practices and hazards involving only property damage.

⚠WARNING

Improper installation may create a condition where the operation of the product could cause personal injury or property damage. Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause injury or property damage. Refer to this manual for assistance or for additional information, consult a qualified contractor, installer or service agency.

⚠ CAUTION

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

⚠WARNING

Before performing service or maintenance operations on unit, turn off main power switch to unit. Electrical shock could cause personal injury. Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause injury or property damage. Refer to this manual. For assistance or additional information consult a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

⚠ CAUTION

This system uses R-410A Refrigerant which operates at higher pressures than R-22. No other refrigerant may be used in this system. Gage sets, hoses, refrigerant containers and recovery systems must be designed to handle R-410A. If you are unsure, consult the equipment manufacturer. Failure to use R-410A compatible servicing equipment may result in property damage or injury.

⚠WARNING

If the information in this manual is not followed exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS:

a. Do not try to light any appliance.

b. Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any phone in your building.

c. Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.

d. If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

Due to system pressure, moving parts, and electrical components, installation and servicing of air conditioning equipment can be hazardous. Only qualified, trained service personnel should install, repair, or service this equipment. Untrained personnel can perform basic maintenance functions of cleaning coils and filters and replacing filters.

Observe all precautions in the literature, labels, and tags accompanying the equipment whenever working on air conditioning equipment. Be sure to follow all other applicable safety precautions and codes including ANSI Z223.1 or CSA-B149.1- latest edition.

Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Use quenching cloth and have a fire extinguisher available during brazing operations.

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 freight bill. A separate request for inspection by the carrier's agent should be made in writing.

⚠ CAUTION

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

The furnace and its individual shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing at pressures in excess of 1/2 PSIG.

Pressures greater than 1/2 PSIG will cause gas valve damage resulting in a hazardous condition. If it is subjected to a pressure greater than 1/2 PSIG, the gas valve must be replaced.

The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures equal to or less than 1/2 PSIG

Reference

Additional information is available in the following reference forms:

- Technical Guide - ZS-06 thru -12, 528197
- General Installation - ZS-06 thru -12, 518676
- Pre-start & Post-start Check List
- Economizer Accessory -
  Downflow Factory Installed
  Downflow Field Installed
  Horizontal Field Installed
- Motorized Outdoor Air Damper
- Manual Outdoor Air Damper (0-100%)
- Manual Outdoor Air Damper (0-35%)
- Gas Heat Propane Conversion Kit
- Gas Heat High Altitude Kit (Natural Gas)
- Gas Heat High Altitude Kit (Propane)
- –60°F Gas Heat Kit
- Electric Heater Accessory 50" cabinet
- Electric Heater Accessory 42" cabinet

Renewal Parts

Contact your local UP parts distribution center for authorized replacement parts.

Approvals

Design certified by CSA as follows:

1. For use as a cooling only unit, cooling unit with supplemental electric heat or a forced air furnace.
2. For outdoor installation only.
3. For installation on combustible material and may be installed directly on combustible flooring or, in the U.S., on wood flooring or Class A, Class B or Class C roof covering materials.
4. For use with natural gas (convertible to LP with kit).

⚠ CAUTION

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

⚠ WARNING

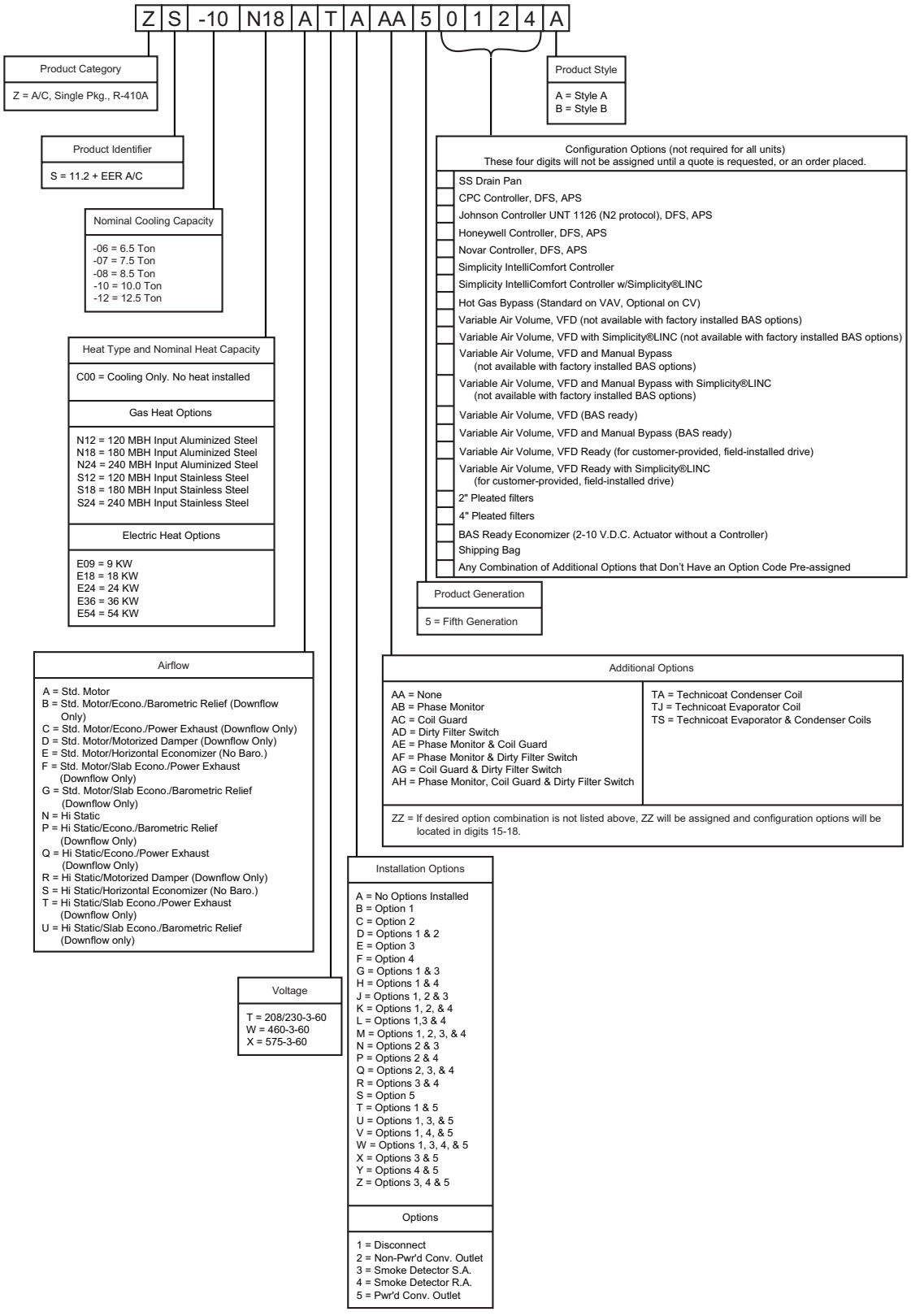
Improper installation may create a condition where the operation of the product could cause personal injury or property damage.

⚠ CAUTION

This system uses R-410A Refrigerant which operates at higher pressures than R-22. No other refrigerant may be used in this system.

Nomenclature

6.5-12.5 Ton Single Package Model Number Nomenclature



Installation

Installation Safety Information

Read these instructions before continuing this appliance installation. This is an outdoor combination heating and cooling unit. The installer must assure that these instructions are made available to the consumer and with instructions to retain them for future reference.

1. Refer to the unit rating plate for the approved type of gas for this product.
2. Install this unit only in a location and position as specified on Page 7 of these instructions.
3. Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks when checking all connections, as specified on Pages 5, 32, 33 and 57 of these instructions.
4. Always install furnace to operate within the furnace's intended temperature-rise range with the duct system and within the allowable external static pressure range, as specified on the unit name/rating plate, specified on Page 59 of these instructions.
5. This equipment is not to be used for temporary heating of buildings or structures under construction.

⚠WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

Preceding Installation

1. Remove the two screws holding the brackets in the front, rear and compressor side fork-lift slots.

Figure 1: Unit Shipping Bracket

2. Turn each bracket toward the ground and the protective plywood covering will drop to the ground.
3. Remove the condenser coil external protective covering prior to operation.
4. Remove the toolless doorknobs and instruction packet prior to installation.

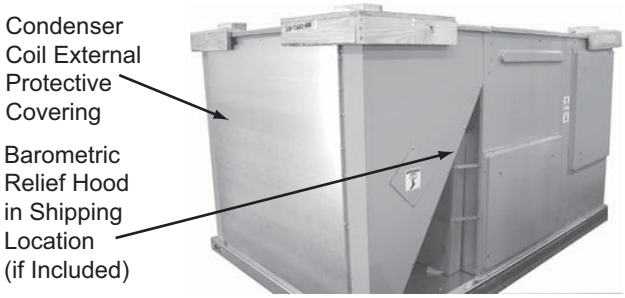


Figure 2: Condenser Covering

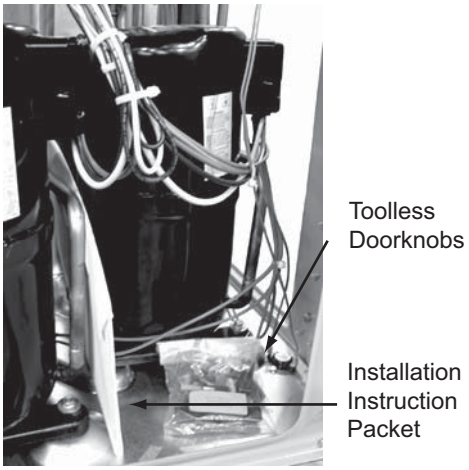


Figure 3: Compressor Section

5. If a factory option convenience outlet is installed, the weatherproof outlet cover must be field installed. The cover shall be located behind the filter access panel. To install the cover, remove the shipping label covering the convenience outlet, follow the instructions on the back of the weatherproof cover box, and attach the cover to the unit using the (4) screws provided.

⚠ CAUTION

208/230-3-60 and 380/415-3-50 units with factory installed Powered Convenience Outlet Option are wired for 230v and 415v power supply respectively. Change Tap on transformer for 208-3-60 or 380-3-50 operation. See unit wiring diagram.

Limitations

These units must be installed in accordance with the following:

In U.S.A.:

1. National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA No. 70 - Latest Edition
2. National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 - Latest Edition
3. Gas-Fired Central Furnace Standard, ANSI Z21.47a. - Latest Edition
4. Local building codes, and
5. Local gas utility requirements

In Canada:

1. Canadian Electrical Code, CSA C22.1
2. Installation Codes, CSA - B149.1.
3. Local plumbing and waste water codes, and
4. Other applicable local codes.

Refer to unit application data found in this document.

After installation, gas fired units must be adjusted to obtain a temperature rise within the range specified on the unit rating plate.

If components are to be added to a unit to meet local codes, they are to be installed at the dealer's and/or customer's expense.

Size of unit for proposed installation should be based on heat loss/heat gain calculation made according to the methods of Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA).

This furnace is not to be used for temporary heating of buildings or structures under construction.

⚠ CAUTION

The Simplicity® control board used in this product will effectively operate the cooling system down to 0°F when this product is applied in a comfort cooling application for people. An economizer is typically included in this type of application. When applying this product for process cooling applications (computer rooms, switchgear, etc.), please reference applications bulletin AE-011-07 or call the applications department for Unitary Products @ 1-877-UPG-SERV for guidance. Additional accessories may be needed for stable operation at temperatures below 30° F.

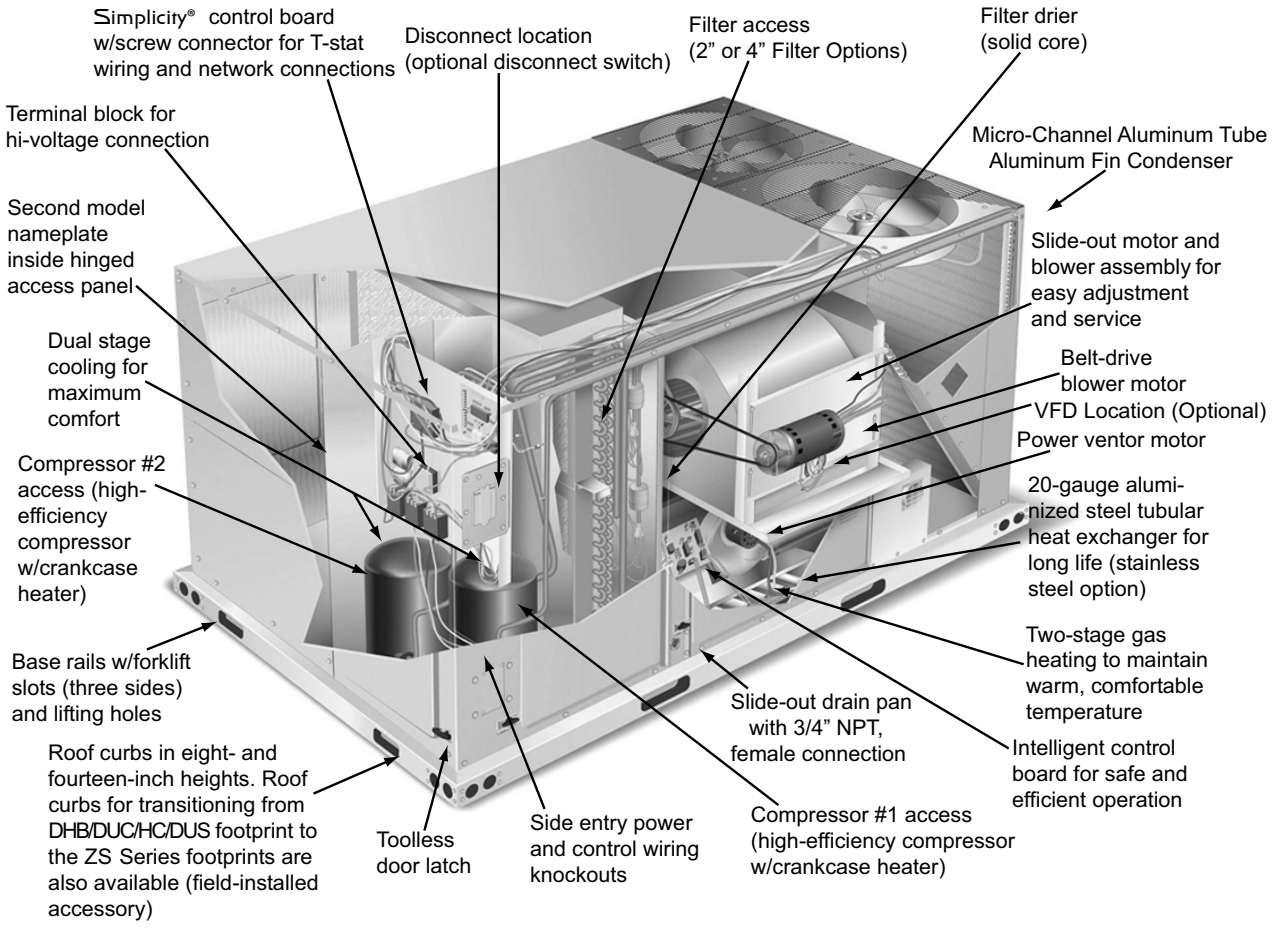


Figure 4: ZS Component Location (ZS-10 Shown)

Table 1: ZS-06 thru -12 Unit Limitations

Size (Tons)	Model	Unit Voltage	Unit Limitations		
			Applied Voltage		Outdoor DB Temp
			Min	Max	Max (°F)
-06 (6.5)	ZS	208/230-3-60	187	252	125
		460-3-60	432	504	125
		575-3-60	540	630	125
-07 (7.5)	ZS	208/230-3-60	187	252	125
		460-3-60	432	504	125
		575-3-60	540	630	125
-08 (8.5)	ZS	208/230-3-60	187	252	125
		460-3-60	432	504	125
		575-3-60	540	630	125
-10 (10)	ZS	208/230-3-60	187	252	125
		460-3-60	432	504	125
		575-3-60	540	630	125
-12 (12.5)	ZS	208/230-3-60	187	252	125
		460-3-60	432	504	125
		575-3-60	540	630	125

Location

Use the following guidelines to select a suitable location for these units:

1. Unit is designed for *outdoor installation only*.
2. Condenser coils must have an unlimited supply of air. Where a choice of location is possible, position the unit on either north or east side of building.
3. Suitable for mounting on roof curb.
4. For ground level installation, use a level concrete slab with a minimum thickness of 4 inches. The length and width should be at least 6 inches greater than the unit base rails. Do not tie slab to the building foundation.
5. Roof structures must be able to support the weight of the unit and its options/accessories. Unit must be installed on a solid, level roof curb or appropriate angle iron frame.
6. Maintain level tolerance to 1/2” across the entire width and length of unit.

⚠WARNING

Excessive exposure of this furnace to contaminated combustion air may result in equipment damage or personal injury. Typical contaminates include: permanent wave solution, chlorinated waxes and cleaners, chlorine based swimming pool chemicals, water softening chemicals, carbon tetrachloride, Halogen type refrigerants, cleaning solvents (e.g. perchloroethylene), printing inks, paint removers, varnishes, hydrochloric acid, cements and glues, antistatic fabric softeners for clothes dryers, masonry acid washing materials.

Clearances

All units require particular clearances for proper operation and service. Installer must make provisions for adequate combustion and ventilation air in accordance with section 5.3 of Air for Combustion and Ventilation of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 – Latest Edition (in U.S.A.), or Sections 7.2, 7.3, or 7.4 of Gas Installation Codes, CSA-B149.1 (in Canada) - Latest Edition, and/or applicable provisions of the local building codes. Refer to Table 5 for clearances required for combustible construction, servicing, and proper unit operation.

⚠WARNING

Do not permit overhanging structures or shrubs to obstruct condenser air discharge outlet, combustion air inlet or vent outlets.

Rigging And Handling

Exercise care when moving the unit. Do not remove any packaging until the unit is near the place of installation. Rig the unit by attaching chain or cable slings to the lifting holes provided in the base rails. Spreader bars, whose length exceeds the largest dimension across the unit, **MUST** be used across the top of the unit.

⚠ CAUTION

If a unit is to be installed on a roof curb other than a UP roof curb, gasketing must be applied to all surfaces that come in contact with the unit underside.

⚠ CAUTION

Before lifting, make sure the unit weight is distributed equally on the rigging cables so it will lift evenly.

Units may be moved or lifted with a forklift. Slotted openings in the base rails are provided for this purpose.

LENGTH OF FORKS MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 60 INCHES.

⚠ CAUTION

All panels must be secured in place when the unit is lifted.

The condenser coils should be protected from rigging cable damage with plywood or other suitable material.

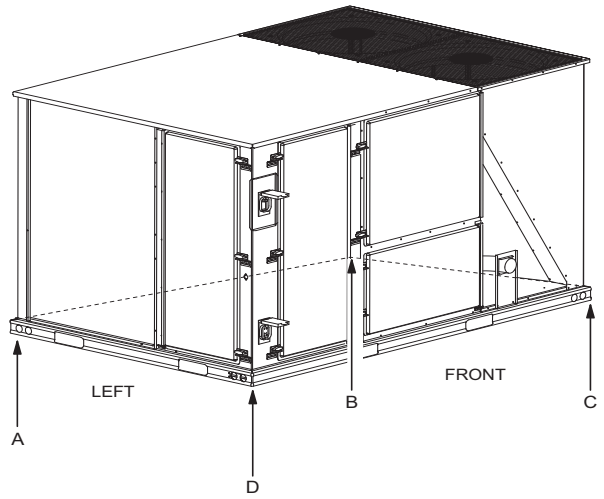


Figure 5: Unit 4 Point Load Weight

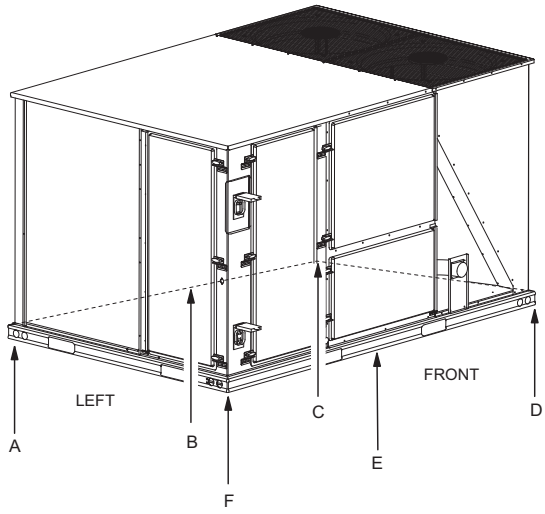


Figure 6: Unit 6 Point Load Weight

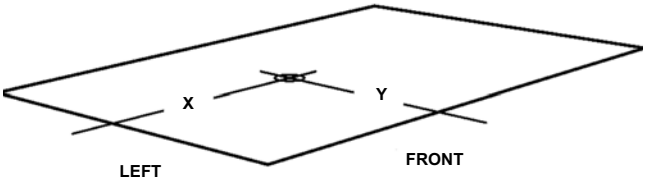


Figure 7: Center of Gravity

Table 2: Weights and Dimensions

Size (Tons)	Model	Weight (lbs.)		Center of Gravity		4 Point Load Location (lbs.)				6 Point Load Location (lbs.)					
		Shipping	Operating	X	Y	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F
-06 (6.5)	ZS	865	860	38	24	200	149	218	292	140	114	95	138	167	205
-07 (7.5)	ZS	885	860	38	24	205	153	223	299	144	117	97	142	171	210
-08 (8.5)	ZS	1025	1020	38	24	238	177	258	347	167	136	113	164	198	243
-10 (10)	ZS	1065	1060	38	24	247	184	268	360	173	141	117	171	206	253
-12 (12.5)	ZS	1258	1253	47	25	251	280	381	341	164	176	190	259	240	223

Table 3: ZS-06 thru -12 Unit Accessory Weights

Unit Accessory	Weight (lbs.)	
	Shipping	Operating
Economizer	90	85
Power Exhaust	40	35
Electric Heat[1]	49	49
Gas Heat[2]	110	110
Variable Frequency Drive[3]	30	30

1. Weight given is for the maximum heater size available (54KW).
2. Weight given is for the maximum number of tube heat exchangers available (8 tube).
3. Weight includes mounting hardware, controls and manual bypass option.

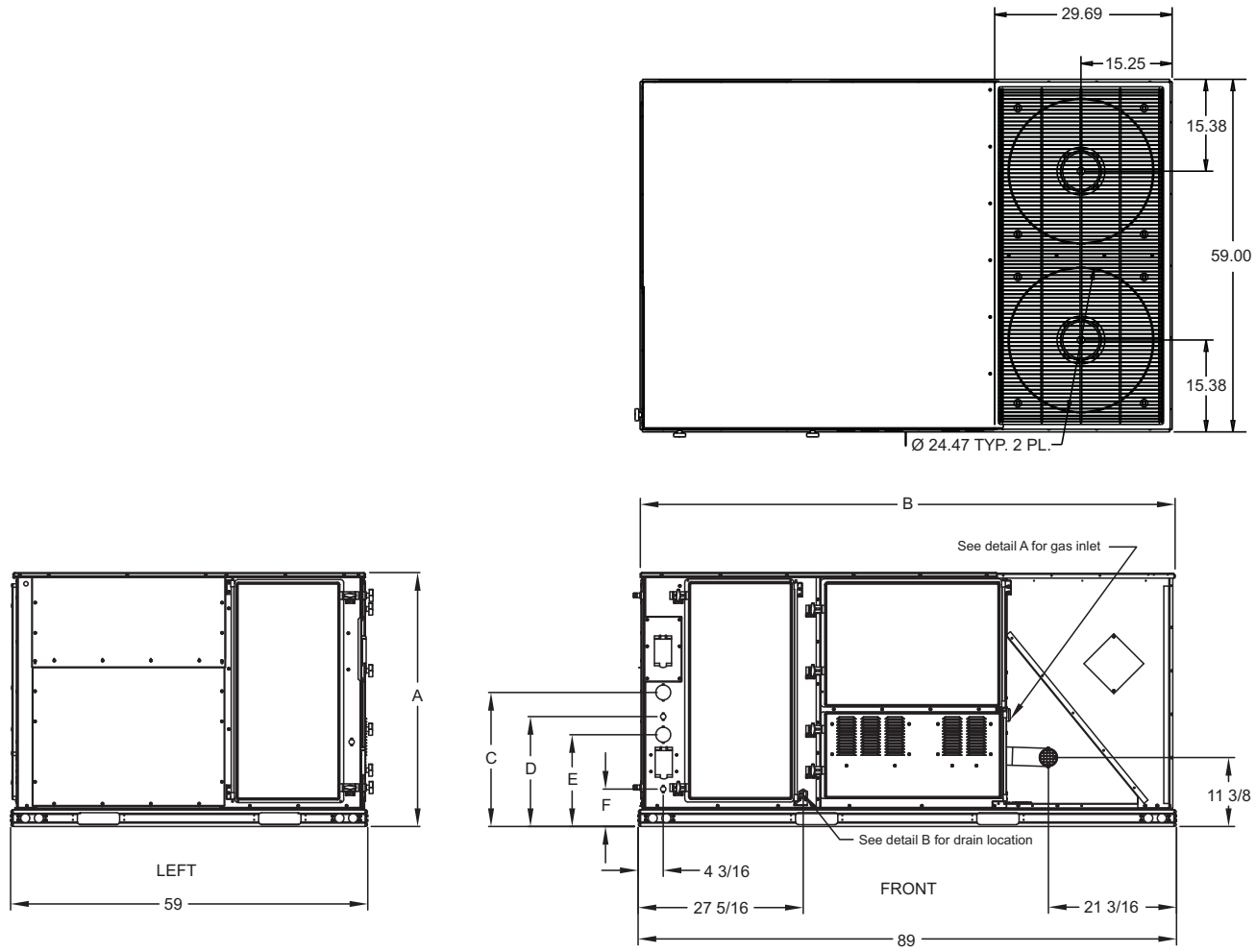


Figure 8: ZS-06 thru -10

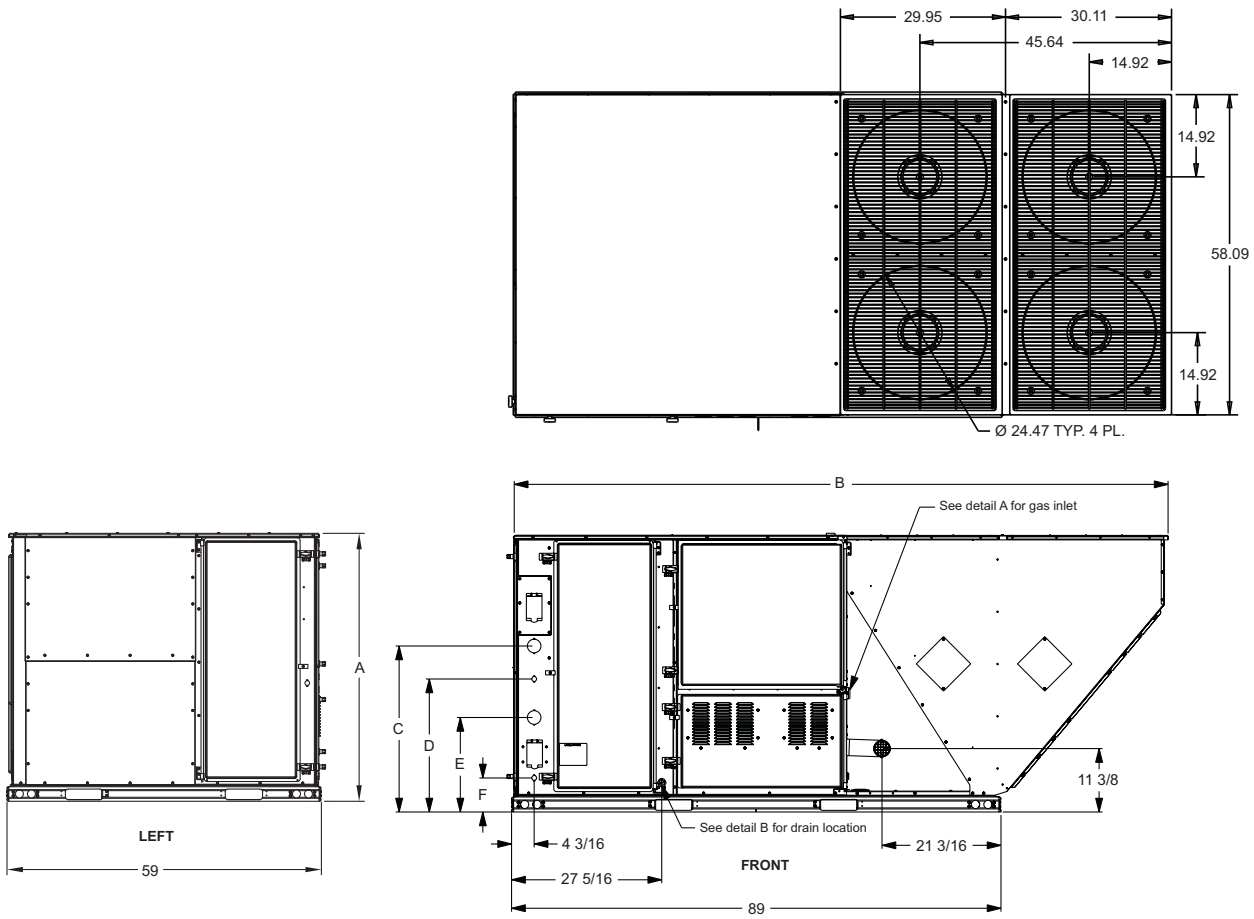
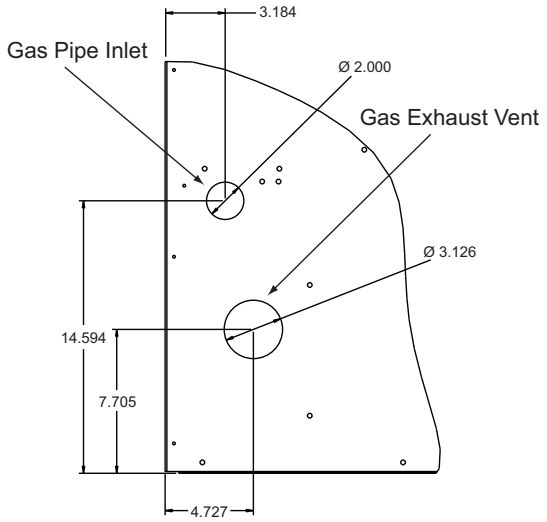


Figure 9: ZS-12

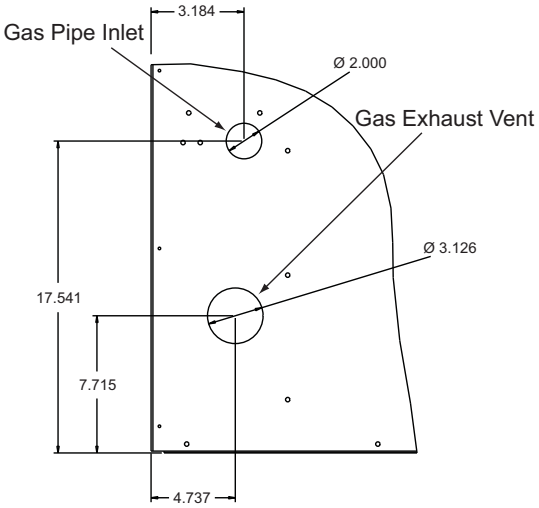
Table 4: ZS-06 thru -12 Unit Physical Dimensions

Unit Model Number	Dimension (in.)					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
ZS-06	42	89	22 1/8	18 3/16	15 3/16	6 3/16
ZS-07	42	89	22 1/8	18 3/16	15 3/16	6 3/16
ZS-08	50 3/4	89	30 3/16	24 3/16	17 3/16	6 3/16
ZS-10	50 3/4	89	30 3/16	24 3/16	17 3/16	6 3/16
ZS-12	50 3/4	119 1/2	30 3/16	24 3/16	17 3/16	6 3/16

Detail A



42” CABINET



50 3/4” CABINET

Detail B

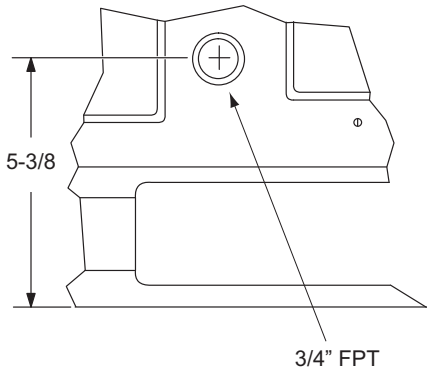


Table 5: ZS-06 thru -12 Unit Clearances

Direction	Distance (in.)	Direction	Distance (in.)
Top[1]	72	Right	12
Front	36	Left	36
Rear	36	Bottom[2]	0

1. Units must be installed outdoors. Over hanging structure or shrubs should not obscure condenser air discharge outlet.
2. Units may be installed on combustable floors made from wood or class A, B or C roof covering materials.

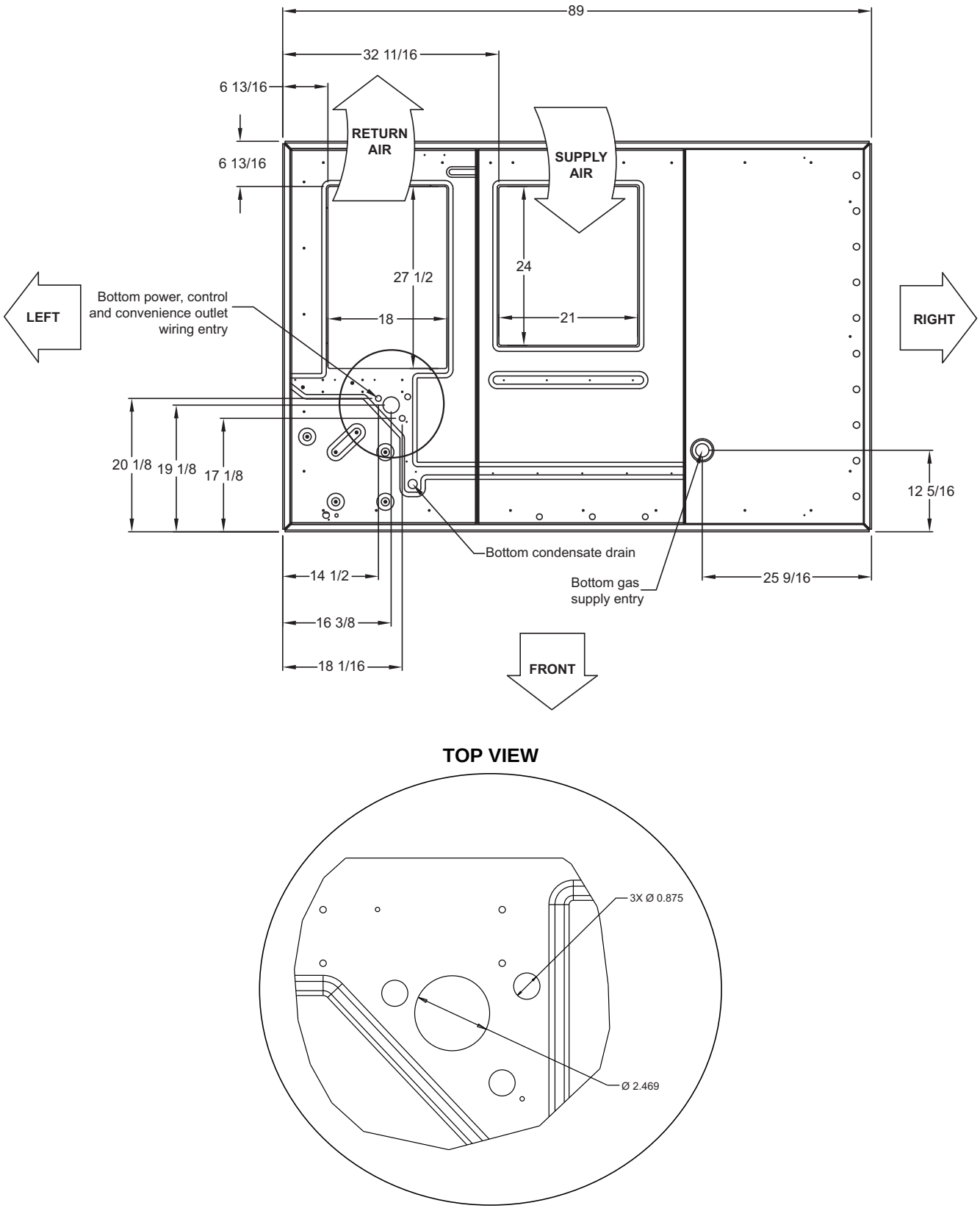


Figure 10: ZS-06 thru -12 Unit Bottom Duct Openings

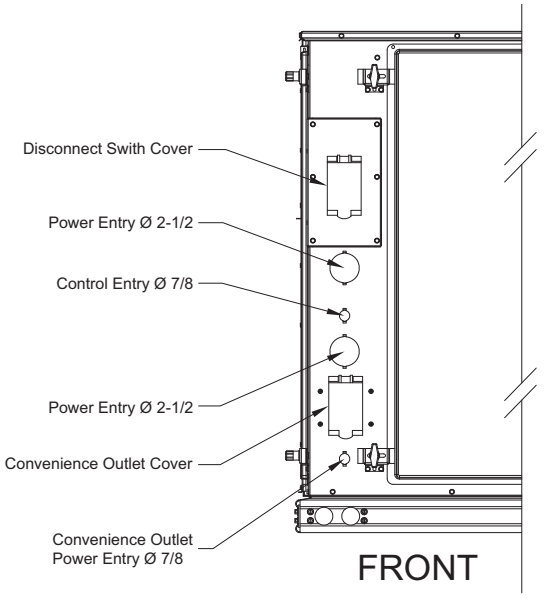


Figure 11: ZS-06 thru -12 Unit Electrical Entry

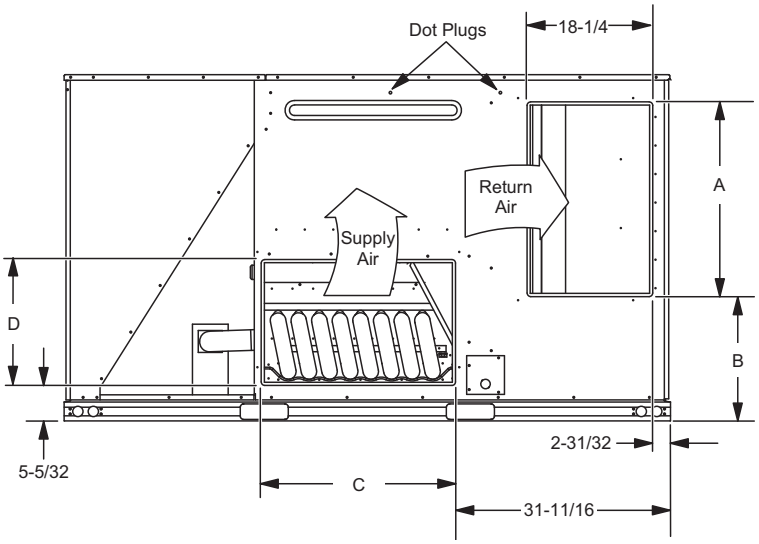


Figure 12: ZS-06 thru -10 Unit Side Duct Openings

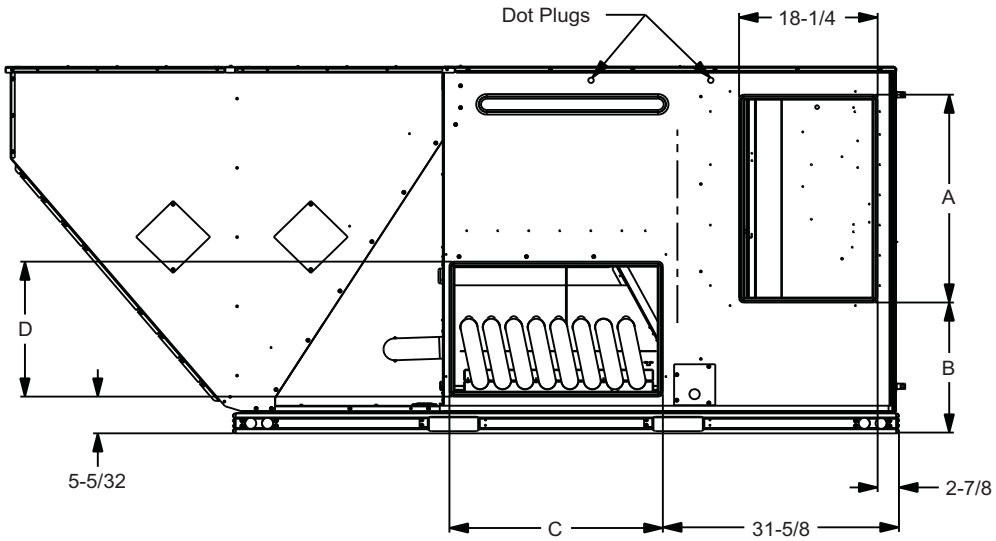


Figure 13: ZS-12 Unit Side Duct Openings

Table 6: Side Duct Dimensions

Unit Model Number	Dimension (in.)			
	A	B	C	D
ZS-06	27 3/4	12 1/16	27 1/2	16
ZS-07	27 3/4	12 1/16	27 1/2	16
ZS-08	28 1/4	18 1/16	28 1/4	18 1/4
ZS-10	28 1/4	18 1/16	28 1/4	18 1/4
ZS-12	28 1/4	18 1/16	28 1/4	18 1/4

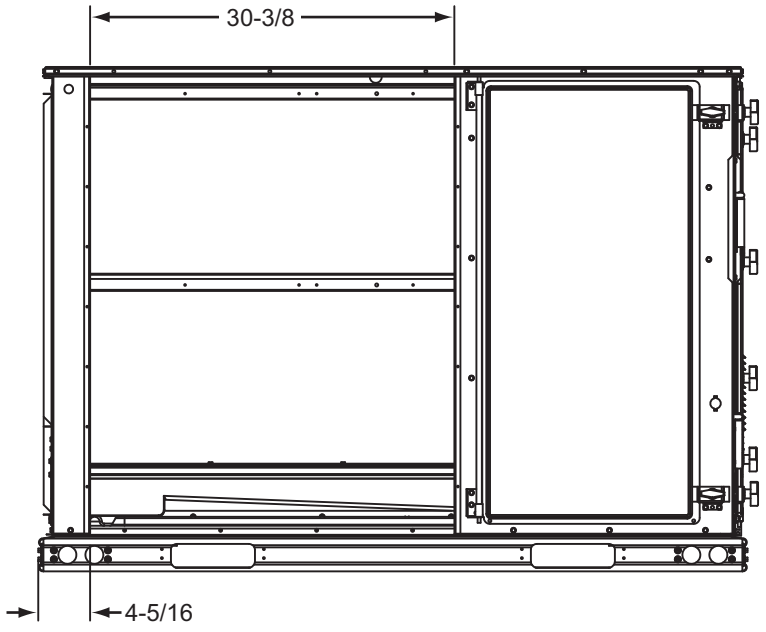


Figure 14: ZS-06 thru -12 Unit Left Duct Opening

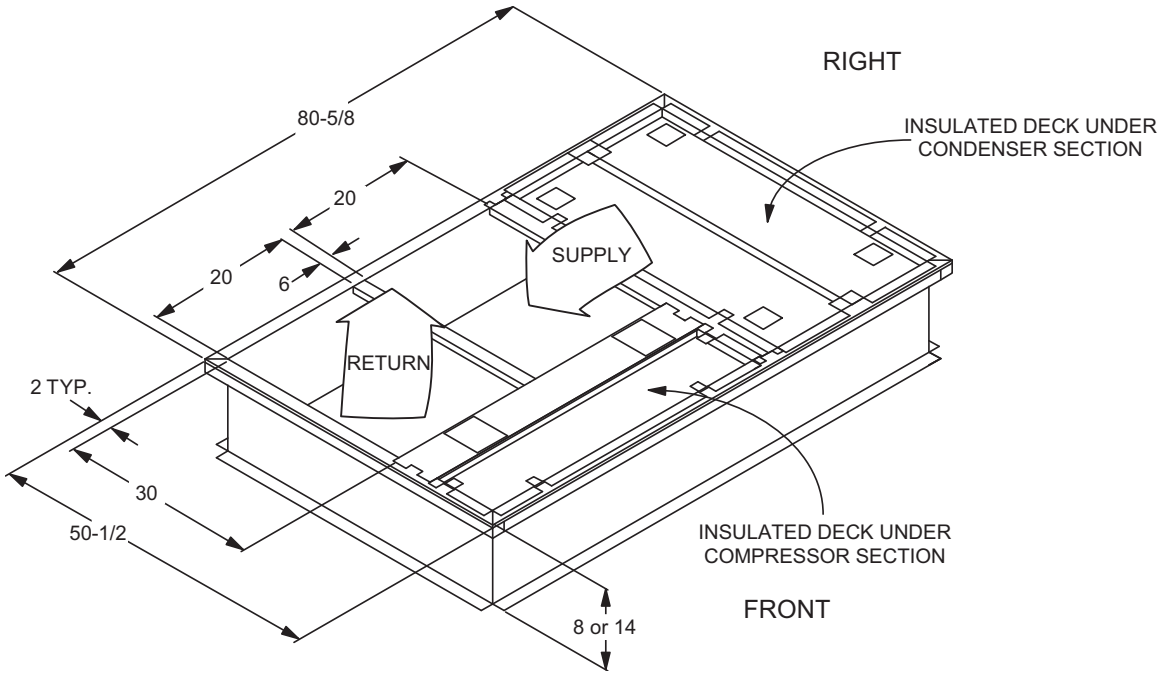


Figure 15: ZS-06 thru -12 Roof Curb

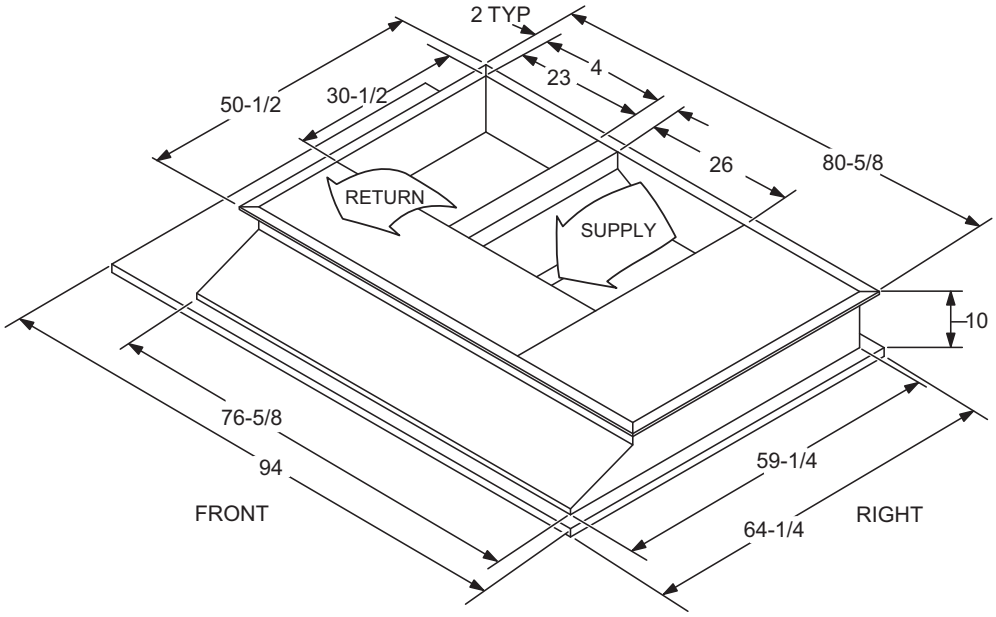


Figure 16: ZS-06 thru -12 Transition Roof Curb

Ductwork

Ductwork should be designed and sized according to the methods in Manual D of the Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) or as recommended by any other recognized authority such as ASHRAE or SMACNA.

A closed return duct system should be used. This will not preclude use of economizers or outdoor fresh air intake. The supply and return air duct connections at the unit should be made with flexible joints to minimize noise.

The supply and return air duct systems should be designed for the CFM and static pressure requirements of the job. They should NOT be sized to match the dimensions of the duct connections on the unit.

Refer to Figure 10 for bottom air duct openings. Refer to Figures 12, 13 and Table 6 for side air duct openings.

Duct Covers

Units are shipped with the side duct openings covered and a covering over the bottom of the unit. For bottom duct application, no duct cover changes are necessary. For side duct application, remove the side duct covers and install over the bottom duct openings. The panels removed from the side duct connections are designed to be reused by securing each panel to its respective downflow opening. But keep in mind that the supply panel is installed with the painted surface UP, facing the heat exchanger, while the return panel is installed with the painted surface DOWN, facing the downflow duct opening. The supply panel is secured with the bracket (already in place from the factory) and two screws. It's a snug fit for the panel when sliding it between the heat exchanger and unit bottom, but there is room. The return panel is secured with four screws.

⚠ CAUTION

When fastening ductwork to side duct flanges on unit, insert screws through duct flanges only. DO NOT insert screws through casing. Outdoor ductwork must be insulated and water-proofed.

Figure 17: Side Panels With Hole Plugs

NOTE: Orientation. Panel is "insulation" side up.

Figure 18: Return Downflow Plenum With Panel

Figure 19: Discharge Panel In Place

Condensate Drain

The side condensate drain is reversible and maybe re-oriented to the rear of the cabinet to facilitate condensate piping. A condensate drain connection is available through the base pan for piping inside the roof curb. Trap the connection per Figure 20. The trap and drain lines should be protected from freezing.

Plumbing must conform to local codes. Use a sealing compound on male pipe threads. Install condensate drain line from the 3/4 inch NPT female connection on the unit to an open drain.

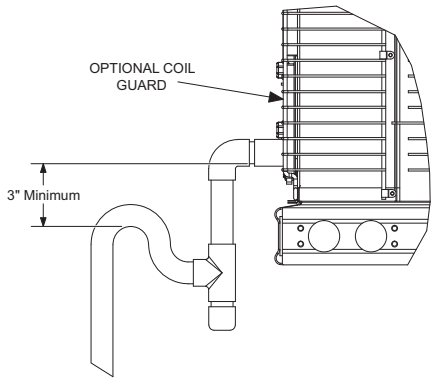


Figure 20: Condensate Drain

Compressors

The scroll compressor used in this product is specifically designed to operate with R-410A Refrigerant and cannot be interchanged.

⚠ CAUTION

This system uses R-410A Refrigerant which operates at higher pressures than R-22. No other refrigerant may be used in this system.

The compressor also uses a polyolester (POE oil), Mobil 3MA POE. This oil is extremely hygroscopic, meaning it absorbs water readily. POE oil can absorb 15 times as much water as other oils designed for HCFC and CFC refrigerants. Take all necessary precautions to avoid exposure of the oil to the atmosphere.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not leave the system open to the atmosphere. Unit damage could occur due to moisture being absorbed by the **POE oil** in the system. This type of oil is highly susceptible to moisture absorption

POE (polyolester) compressor lubricants are known to cause long term damage to some synthetic roofing materials.

⚠ CAUTION

Exposure, even if immediately cleaned up, may cause embrittlement (leading to cracking) to occur in one year or more. When performing any service that may risk exposure of compressor oil to the roof, take precautions to protect roofing.

Procedures which risk oil leakage include, but are not limited to, compressor replacement, repairing refrigerant leaks, replacing refrigerant components such as filter drier, pressure switch, metering device or coil.

Units are shipped with compressor mountings which are factory-adjusted and ready for operation.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not loosen compressor mounting bolts.

Filters

Two-inch filters are supplied with each unit. One-inch filters may be used with no modification to the filter racks. Filters must always be installed ahead of evaporator coil and must be kept clean or replaced with same size and type. Dirty filters reduce the capacity of the unit and result in frosted coils or safety shutdown. Refer to physical data tables, for the number and size of filters needed for the unit. The unit should not be operated without filters properly installed.

⚠ CAUTION

Make sure that panel latches are properly positioned on the unit to maintain an airtight seal.

Power And Control Wiring

Field wiring to the unit, fuses, and disconnects must conform to provisions of National Electrical Code (NEC), ANSI/NFPA No. 70 – Latest Edition (in U.S.A.), current Canadian Electrical Code C221, and/or local ordinances. The unit must be electrically grounded in accordance with NEC and CEC as specified above and/or local codes.

Voltage tolerances which must be maintained at the compressor terminals during starting and running conditions are indicated on the unit Rating Plate and Table 1.

⚠ CAUTION

208/230-3-60 and 380/415-3-50 units control transformers are factory wired for 230v and 415v power supply respectively. Change tap on transformer for 208-3-60 or 380-3-50 operation. See unit wiring diagram.

The internal wiring harnesses furnished with this unit are an integral part of the design certified unit. Field alteration to comply with electrical codes should not be required. If any of the wire supplied with the unit must be replaced, replacement wire must be of the type shown on the wiring diagram and the same minimum gauge as the replaced wire.

A disconnect must be utilized for these units. Factory installed disconnects are available. If installing a disconnect (field supplied or Unitary Products supplied accessory), refer to Figure 4 for the recommended mounting location.

⚠ CAUTION

Avoid damage to internal components if drilling holes for disconnect mounting.

NOTE: Since not all local codes allow the mounting of a disconnect on the unit, please confirm compliance with local code before mounting a disconnect on the unit.

Electrical line must be sized properly to carry the load. USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY. Each unit must be wired with a separate branch circuit fed directly from the meter panel and properly fused.

Refer to Figures 21, 22, 23 and 24 for typical field wiring and to the appropriate unit wiring diagram mounted inside control doors for control circuit and power wiring information.

⚠ CAUTION

When connecting electrical power and control wiring to the unit, water-proof connectors must be used so that water or moisture cannot be drawn into the unit during normal operation. The above water-proofing conditions will also apply when installing a field supplied disconnect switch.

Power Wiring Detail

Units are factory wired for the voltage shown on the unit nameplate. Refer to Electrical Data Table 8 to size power wiring, fuses, and disconnect switch.

Power wiring is brought into the unit through the side of the unit or the basepan inside the curb.

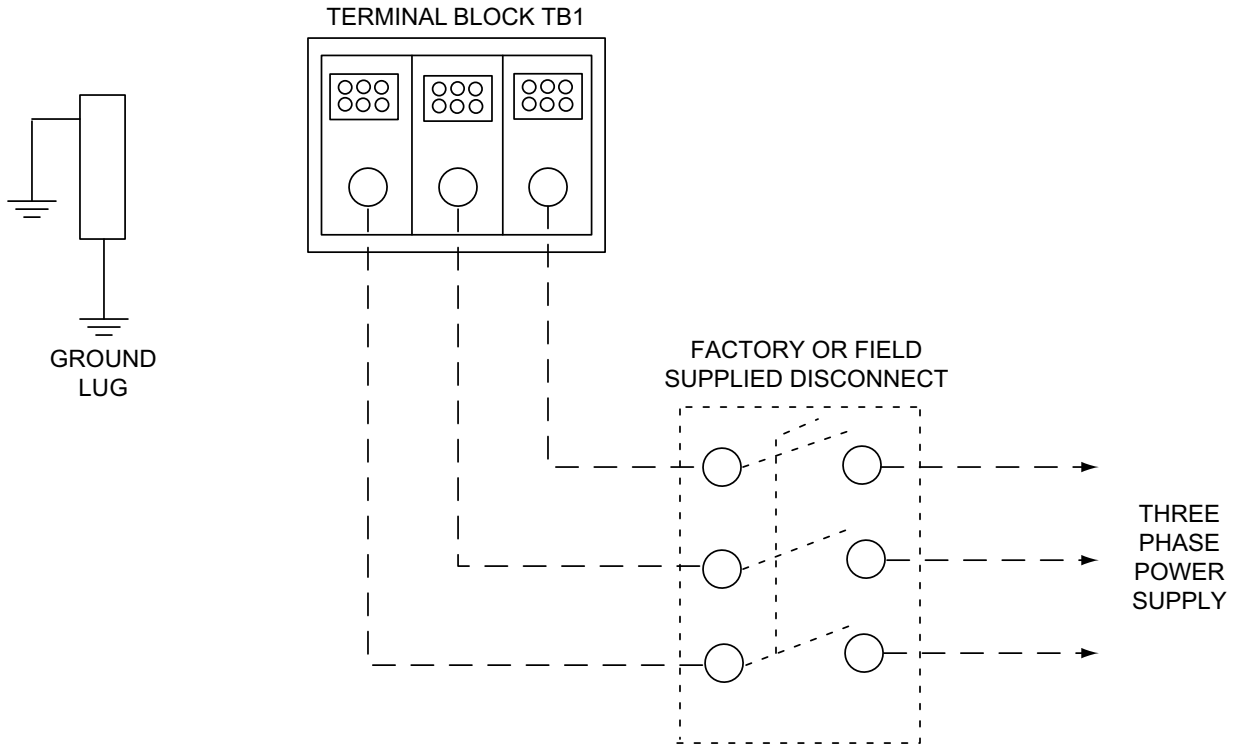


Figure 21: Field Wiring Disconnect - Cooling Unit With/Without Electric Heat and All Units With VFD Option

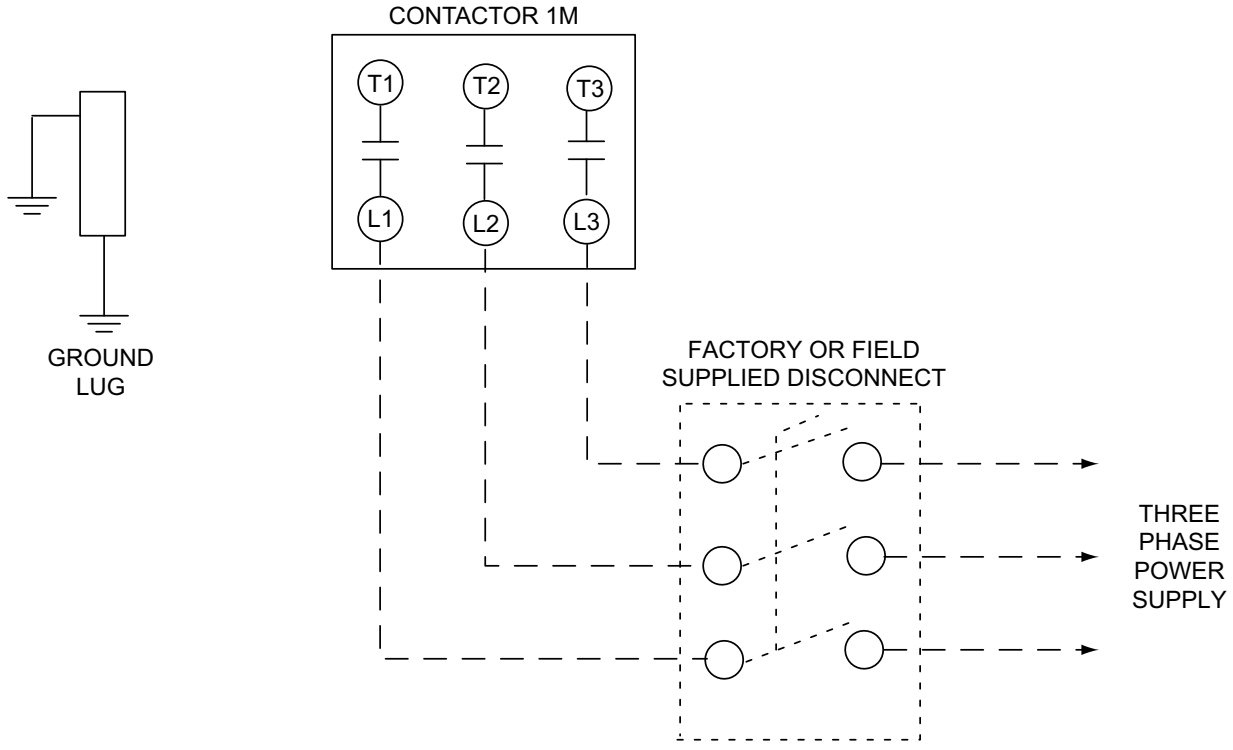


Figure 22: Field Wiring Disconnect - Cooling Unit With Gas Heat Without VFD Option

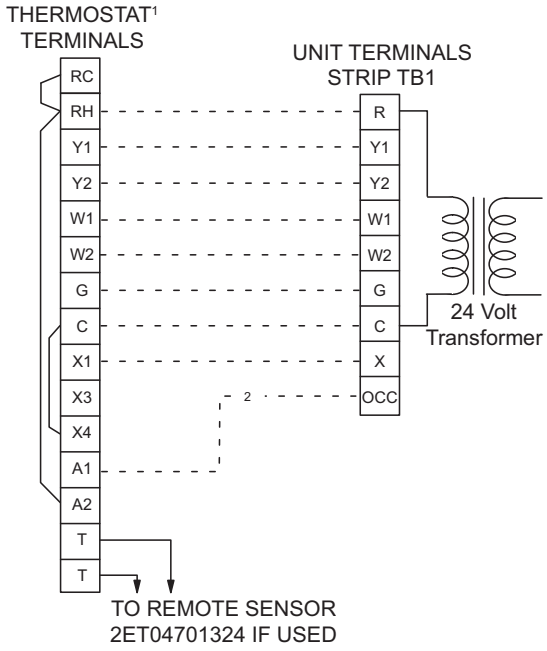
Thermostat Wiring (Not applicable to units with VFD)

The thermostat should be located on an inside wall approximately 56 inch above the floor where it will not be subject to drafts, sun exposure or heat from electrical fixtures or appliances. Follow the manufacturer's instructions enclosed with thermostat for general installation procedure. Seven (7) color-coded, insulated wires should be used to connect the thermostat to the unit. Refer to Table 7 for control wire sizing and maximum length.

Table 7: Control Wire Sizes

Wire Size	Maximum Length[1]
18 AWG	150 Feet

1. From the unit to the thermostat and back to the unit.



[1] Electronic programmable Thermostat 2ET0770010024 (includes subbase).
[2] Terminals A1 and A2 provide a relay output to close the outdoor economizer dampers when the thermostat switches to the set-back position.

Figure 23: Typical Electronic Thermostat Field Wiring

CAUTION

208/230-3-60 and 380/415-3-50 units control transformers are factory wired for 230v and 415v power supply respectively. Change tap on transformer for 208-3-60 or 380-3-50 operation. See unit wiring diagram.

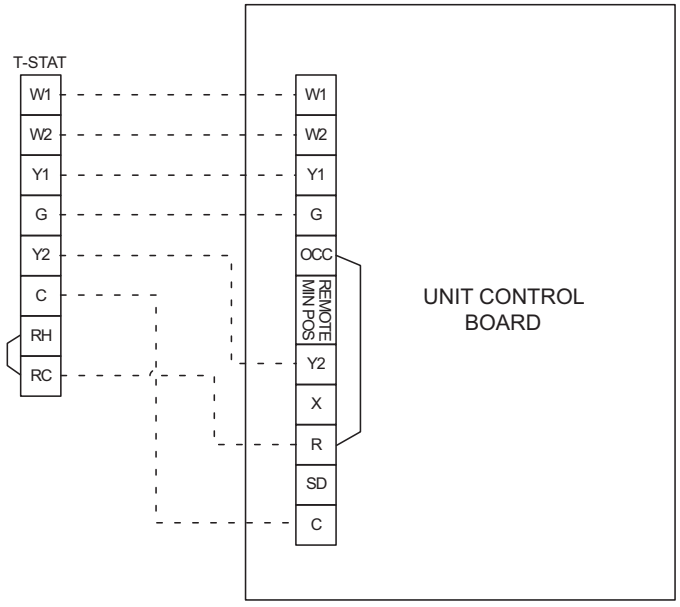


Figure 24: Typical Field Wiring 24 Volt Thermostat

Table 8: Electrical Data

ZS-06 thru -12 Standard Motor - Without Powered Convenience Outlet

Size (Tons)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA[1] (Amps)	MCA[1] w/Pwr Exh (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size w/ Pwr Exh (Amps)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
-06 (6.5)	208	9.3	68	14.5	1.5	6.0	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	29.9	35.4	35	40
									E09	6.8	1	18.9	31.1	38	35	40
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	54.3	61.2	60	70
									E24	18	2	50.0	70	76.8	70	80
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	96	102.9	100	110
	230	9.3	68	14.5	1.5	6.0	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	29.9	35.4	35	40
									E09	9	1	21.7	34.6	41.4	35	45
									E18	18	2	43.3	61.6	68.5	70	70
									E24	24	2	57.7	79.7	86.5	80	90
									E36	34	2	81.8	109.7	116.6	110	125
	460	4.9	34	7.7	0.8	3.0	2.2	0	None	-	-	-	15.6	17.8	20	20
									E09	9	1	10.8	17.3	20	20	20
									E18	18	2	21.7	30.8	33.6	35	35
									E24	24	2	28.9	39.8	42.6	40	45
									E36	34	2	40.9	54.9	57.6	60	60
	575	3.8	28	6	0.6	2.4	1.8	0	None	-	-	-	12.2	14	15	15
									E09	9	1	8.7	13.8	16.1	15	20
									E18	18	2	17.3	24.7	26.9	25	30
									E24	24	2	23.1	31.9	34.1	35	35
									E36	34	2	32.7	43.9	46.1	45	50
-07 (7.5)	208	11.9	88	18.5	3.5	6.0	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	39.8	45.3	50	50
									E09	6.8	1	18.9	39.8	45.3	50	50
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	54.3	61.2	60	70
									E24	18	2	50.0	70	76.8	70	80
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	96	102.9	100	110
	230	11.9	88	18.5	3.5	6.0	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	39.8	45.3	50	50
									E09	9	1	21.7	39.8	45.3	50	50
									E18	18	2	43.3	61.6	68.5	70	70
									E24	24	2	57.7	79.7	86.5	80	90
									E36	34	2	81.8	109.7	116.6	110	125
	460	5.2	44	8.1	1.6	3.0	2.2	0	None	-	-	-	17.9	20.1	20	25
									E09	9	1	10.8	17.9	20.1	20	25
									E18	18	2	21.7	30.8	33.6	35	35
									E24	24	2	28.9	39.8	42.6	40	45
									E36	34	2	40.9	54.9	57.6	60	60
	575	4.8	36	7.5	1.3	2.4	1.8	0	None	-	-	-	15.8	17.6	20	20
									E09	9	1	8.7	15.8	17.6	20	20
									E18	18	2	17.3	24.7	26.9	25	30
									E24	24	2	23.1	31.9	34.1	35	35
									E36	34	2	32.7	43.9	46.1	45	50
-08 (8.5)	208	12.2	88	19	3.5	6.8	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	41.3	46.8	50	50
									E09	6.8	1	18.9	41.3	46.8	50	50
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	55.3	62.2	60	70
									E24	18	2	50.0	71	77.8	80	80
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	97	103.9	100	110
	230	12.2	88	19	3.5	6.8	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	41.3	46.8	50	50
									E09	9	1	21.7	41.3	46.8	50	50
									E18	18	2	43.3	62.6	69.5	70	70
									E24	24	2	57.7	80.7	87.5	90	90
									E36	34	2	81.8	110.7	117.6	125	125
	460	5.8	44	9	1.6	3.4	2.2	0	None	-	-	-	19.7	21.9	25	25
									E09	9	1	10.8	19.7	21.9	25	25
									E18	18	2	21.7	31.3	34.1	35	35
									E24	24	2	28.9	40.3	43.1	45	45
									E36	34	2	40.9	55.4	58.1	60	60
	575	4.4	36	5.5	1.3	2.7	1.8	0	None	-	-	-	15.2	17	20	20
									E09	9	1	8.7	15.2	17	20	20
									E18	18	2	17.3	25	27.3	25	30
									E24	24	2	23.1	32.2	34.5	35	35
									E36	34	2	32.7	44.3	46.5	45	50

ZS-06 thru -12 Standard Motor - Without Powered Convenience Outlet (Continued)

Size (Tons)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA[1] (Amps)	MCA[1] w/Pwr Exh (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size w/ Pwr Exh (Amps)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
-10 (10)	208	13.9	110	21.7	3.5	6.8	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	45.1	50.6	50	60
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	55.3	62.2	60	70
									E24	18	2	50.0	71	77.8	80	80
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	97	103.9	100	110
									E54	40.6	2	112.7	149.4	156.2	150	175
	230	13.9	110	21.7	3.5	6.8	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	45.1	50.6	50	60
									E18	18	2	43.3	62.6	69.5	70	70
									E24	24	2	57.7	80.7	87.5	90	90
									E36	34	2	81.8	110.7	117.6	125	125
									E54	54	2	129.9	138.4	145.3	150	175
	460	7.4	55	11.5	1.6	3.4	2.2	0	None	-	-	-	23.3	25.5	30	30
									E18	18	2	21.7	31.3	34.1	35	35
									E24	24	2	28.9	40.3	43.1	45	45
									E36	34	2	40.9	55.4	58.1	60	60
									E54	54	2	65.0	69.2	72	80	80
	575	5.6	43	8.7	1.3	2.7	1.8	0	None	-	-	-	17.9	19.7	20	25
									E18	18	2	17.3	25	27.3	25	30
									E24	24	2	23.1	32.2	34.5	35	35
									E36	34	2	32.7	44.3	46.5	45	50
									E54	54	2	52.0	55.3	57.6	60	60
-12 (12.5)	208	23.1	160	36	3.5	9.6	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	75.6	81.1	90	100
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	75.6	81.1	90	100
									E24	18	2	50.0	75.6	81.3	90	100
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	100.5	107.4	110	110
									E54	40.6	2	112.7	152.9	159.7	175	175
	230	23.1	160	36	3.5	9.6	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	75.6	81.1	90	100
									E18	18	2	43.3	75.6	81.1	90	100
									E24	24	2	57.7	84.2	91.0	90	100
									E36	34	2	81.8	114.2	121.1	125	125
									E54	54	2	129.9	141.9	148.8	175	175
	460	12.2	87	19	1.6	4.8	2.2	0	None	-	-	-	38.7	40.9	50	50
									E18	18	2	21.7	38.7	40.9	50	50
									E24	24	2	28.9	42.1	44.8	50	50
									E36	34	2	40.9	57.1	59.9	60	60
									E54	54	2	65.0	71.0	73.7	80	80
	575	8.7	62	13.5	1.3	3.9	1.8	0	None	-	-	-	28.7	30.5	35	35
									E18	18	2	17.3	28.7	30.5	35	35
									E24	24	2	23.1	33.7	36.0	35	40
									E36	34	2	32.7	45.8	48.0	50	50
									E54	54	2	52.0	56.8	59.1	70	70

1. Minimum Circuit Ampacity.
2. Dual Element, Time Delay Type.
3. HACR type per NEC.

ZS-06 thru -12 Hi Static Motor - Without Powered Convenience Outlet

Size (Tons)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA[1] (Amps)	MCA[1] w/Pwr Exh (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size w/ Pwr Exh (Amps)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
-06 (6.5)	208	9.3	68	14.5	1.5	6.8	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	30.7	36.2	40	45
									E09	6.8	1	18.9	32.1	39	40	45
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	55.3	62.2	60	70
									E24	18	2	50.0	71	77.8	80	80
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	97	103.9	100	110
	230	9.3	68	14.5	1.5	6.8	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	30.7	36.2	40	45
									E09	9	1	21.7	35.6	42.4	40	45
									E18	18	2	43.3	62.6	69.5	70	70
									E24	24	2	57.7	80.7	87.5	90	90
									E36	34	2	81.8	110.7	117.6	125	125
	460	4.9	34	7.7	0.8	3.4	2.2	0	None	-	-	-	16	18.2	20	20
									E09	9	1	10.8	17.8	20.5	20	25
									E18	18	2	21.7	31.3	34.1	35	35
									E24	24	2	28.9	40.3	43.1	45	45
									E36	34	2	40.9	55.4	58.1	60	60
	575	3.8	28	6	0.6	2.7	1.8	0	None	-	-	-	12.5	14.3	15	15
									E09	9	1	8.7	14.2	16.5	15	20
									E18	18	2	17.3	25	27.3	25	30
									E24	24	2	23.1	32.2	34.5	35	35
									E36	34	2	32.7	44.3	46.5	45	50
-07 (7.5)	208	11.9	88	18.5	3.5	9.6	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	43.4	48.9	50	60
									E09	6.8	1	18.9	43.4	48.9	50	60
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	58.8	65.7	60	70
									E24	18	2	50.0	74.5	81.3	80	90
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	100.5	107.4	110	110
	230	11.9	88	18.5	3.5	9.6	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	43.4	48.9	50	60
									E09	9	1	21.7	43.4	48.9	50	60
									E18	18	2	43.3	66.1	73	70	80
									E24	24	2	57.7	84.2	91	90	100
									E36	34	2	81.8	114.2	121.1	125	125
	460	5.2	44	8.1	1.6	4.8	2.2	0	None	-	-	-	19.7	21.9	20	25
									E09	9	1	10.8	19.7	22.3	20	25
									E18	18	2	21.7	33.1	35.8	35	40
									E24	24	2	28.9	42.1	44.8	45	45
									E36	34	2	40.9	57.1	59.9	60	60
	575	4.8	36	7.5	1.3	3.9	1.8	0	None	-	-	-	17.3	19.1	20	20
									E09	9	1	8.7	17.3	19.1	20	20
									E18	18	2	17.3	26.5	28.8	30	30
									E24	24	2	23.1	33.7	36	35	40
									E36	34	2	32.7	45.8	48	50	50
-08 (8.5)	208	12.2	88	19	3.5	9.6	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	44.1	49.6	50	60
									E09	6.8	1	18.9	44.1	49.6	50	60
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	58.8	65.7	60	70
									E24	18	2	50.0	74.5	81.3	80	90
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	100.5	107.4	110	110
	230	12.2	88	19	3.5	9.6	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	44.1	49.6	50	60
									E09	9	1	21.7	44.1	49.6	50	60
									E18	18	2	43.3	66.1	73	70	80
									E24	24	2	57.7	84.2	91	90	100
									E36	34	2	81.8	114.2	121.1	125	125
	460	5.8	44	9	1.6	4.8	2.2	0	None	-	-	-	21.1	23.3	25	25
									E09	9	1	10.8	21.1	23.3	25	25
									E18	18	2	21.7	33.1	35.8	35	40
									E24	24	2	28.9	42.1	44.8	45	45
									E36	34	2	40.9	57.1	59.9	60	60
	575	4.4	36	5.5	1.3	3.9	1.8	0	None	-	-	-	16.4	18.2	20	20
									E09	9	1	8.7	16.4	18.2	20	20
									E18	18	2	17.3	26.5	28.8	30	30
									E24	24	2	23.1	33.7	36	35	40
									E36	34	2	32.7	45.8	48	50	50

ZS-06 thru -12 Hi Static Motor - Without Powered Convenience Outlet (Continued)

Size (Tons)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA[1] (Amps)	MCA[1] w/Pwr Exh (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size w/ Pwr Exh (Amps)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
-10 (10)	208	13.9	110	21.7	3.5	9.6	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	47.9	53.4	60	60
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	58.8	65.7	60	70
									E24	18	2	50.0	74.5	81.3	80	90
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	100.5	107.4	110	110
									E54	40.6	2	112.7	152.9	159.7	175	175
	230	13.9	110	21.7	3.5	9.6	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	47.9	53.4	60	60
									E18	18	2	43.3	66.1	73	70	80
									E24	24	2	57.7	84.2	91	90	100
									E36	34	2	81.8	114.2	121.1	125	125
									E54	54	2	129.9	141.9	148.8	175	175
	460	7.4	55	11.5	1.6	4.8	2.2	0	None	-	-	-	24.7	26.9	30	30
									E18	18	2	21.7	33.1	35.8	35	40
									E24	24	2	28.9	42.1	44.8	45	45
									E36	34	2	40.9	57.1	59.9	60	60
									E54	54	2	65.0	71	73.7	80	80
	575	5.6	43	8.7	1.3	3.9	1.8	0	None	-	-	-	19.1	20.9	20	25
									E18	18	2	17.3	26.5	28.8	30	30
									E24	24	2	23.1	33.7	36	35	40
									E36	34	2	32.7	45.8	48	50	50
									E54	54	2	52.0	56.8	59.1	70	70
-12 (12.5)	208	23.1	160	36	3.5	15.2	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	81.2	86.7	100	100
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	81.2	86.7	100	100
									E24	18	2	50.0	81.5	88.3	100	100
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	107.5	114.4	110	125
									E54	40.6	2	112.7	159.9	166.7	175	175
	230	23.1	160	36	3.5	15.2	5.5	0	None	-	-	-	81.2	86.7	100	100
									E18	18	2	43.3	81.2	86.7	100	100
									E24	24	2	57.7	91.2	98.0	100	100
									E36	34	2	81.8	121.2	128.1	125	150
									E54	54	2	129.9	148.9	155.8	175	175
	460	12.2	87	19	1.6	7.6	2.2	0	None	-	-	-	41.5	43.7	50	50
									E18	18	2	21.7	41.5	43.7	50	50
									E24	24	2	28.9	45.6	48.3	50	50
									E36	34	2	40.9	60.6	63.4	70	70
									E54	54	2	65.0	74.5	77.2	90	90
	575	8.7	62	13.5	1.3	6.1	1.8	0	None	-	-	-	30.9	32.7	35	40
									E18	18	2	17.3	30.9	32.7	35	40
									E24	24	2	23.1	36.5	38.7	40	40
									E36	34	2	32.7	48.5	50.8	50	60
									E54	54	2	52.0	59.6	61.8	70	70

1. Minimum Circuit Ampacity.
2. Dual Element, Time Delay Type.
3. HACR type per NEC.

ZS-06 thru -12 Standard Motor - With Powered Convenience Outlet

Size (Tons)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA[1] (Amps)	MCA[1] w/Pwr Exh (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size w/ Pwr Exh (Amps)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
-06 (6.5)	208	9.3	68	14.5	1.5	6.0	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	40.1	45.6	50	50
									E09	6.8	1	18.9	43.6	50.5	50	60
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	66.8	73.7	70	80
									E24	18	2	50.0	82.5	89.3	90	90
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	108.5	115.4	110	125
	230	9.3	68	14.5	1.5	6.0	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	40.1	45.6	50	50
									E09	9	1	21.7	47.1	53.9	50	60
									E18	18	2	43.3	74.1	81	80	90
									E24	24	2	57.7	92.2	99	100	100
									E36	34	2	81.8	122.2	129.1	125	150
	460	4.9	34	7.7	0.8	3.0	2.2	5	None	-	-	-	20.7	22.9	25	25
									E09	9	1	10.8	23.5	26.3	25	30
									E18	18	2	21.7	37.1	39.8	40	40
									E24	24	2	28.9	46.1	48.8	50	50
									E36	34	2	40.9	61.1	63.9	70	70
	575	3.8	28	6	0.6	2.4	1.8	4	None	-	-	-	16.2	18	20	20
									E09	9	1	8.7	18.8	21.1	20	25
									E18	18	2	17.3	29.7	31.9	30	35
									E24	24	2	23.1	36.9	39.1	40	40
									E36	34	2	32.7	48.9	51.1	50	60
-07 (7.5)	208	11.9	88	18.5	3.5	6.0	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	49.8	55.3	60	60
									E09	6.8	1	18.9	49.8	55.3	60	60
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	66.8	73.7	70	80
									E24	18	2	50.0	82.5	89.3	90	90
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	108.5	115.4	110	125
	230	11.9	88	18.5	3.5	6.0	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	49.8	55.3	60	60
									E09	9	1	21.7	49.8	55.3	60	60
									E18	18	2	43.3	74.1	81	80	90
									E24	24	2	57.7	92.2	99	100	100
									E36	34	2	81.8	122.2	129.1	125	150
	460	5.2	44	8.1	1.6	3.0	2.2	5	None	-	-	-	22.9	25.1	25	30
									E09	9	1	10.8	23.5	26.3	25	30
									E18	18	2	21.7	37.1	39.8	40	40
									E24	24	2	28.9	46.1	48.8	50	50
									E36	34	2	40.9	61.1	63.9	70	70
	575	4.8	36	7.5	1.3	2.4	1.8	4	None	-	-	-	19.8	21.6	20	25
									E09	9	1	8.7	19.8	21.6	20	25
									E18	18	2	17.3	29.7	31.9	30	35
									E24	24	2	23.1	36.9	39.1	40	40
									E36	34	2	32.7	48.9	51.1	50	60
-08 (8.5)	208	12.2	88	19	3.5	6.8	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	51.3	56.8	60	60
									E09	6.8	1	18.9	51.3	56.8	60	60
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	67.8	74.7	70	80
									E24	18	2	50.0	83.5	90.3	90	100
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	109.5	116.4	110	125
	230	12.2	88	19	3.5	6.8	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	51.3	56.8	60	60
									E09	9	1	21.7	51.3	56.8	60	60
									E18	18	2	43.3	75.1	82	80	90
									E24	24	2	57.7	93.2	100	100	100
									E36	34	2	81.8	123.2	130.1	125	150
	460	5.8	44	9	1.6	3.4	2.2	5	None	-	-	-	24.7	26.9	30	30
									E09	9	1	10.8	24.7	26.9	30	30
									E18	18	2	21.7	37.6	40.3	40	45
									E24	24	2	28.9	46.6	49.3	50	50
									E36	34	2	40.9	61.6	64.4	70	70
	575	4.4	36	5.5	1.3	2.7	1.8	4	None	-	-	-	19.2	21	20	25
									E09	9	1	8.7	19.2	21.5	20	25
									E18	18	2	17.3	30	32.3	30	35
									E24	24	2	23.1	37.2	39.5	40	40
									E36	34	2	32.7	49.3	51.5	50	60

ZS-06 thru -12 Standard Motor - With Powered Convenience Outlet (Continued)

Size (Tons)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA[1] (Amps)	MCA[1] w/Pwr Exh (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size w/ Pwr Exh (Amps)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
-10 (10)	208	13.9	110	21.7	3.5	6.8	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	55.1	60.6	60	70
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	67.8	74.7	70	80
									E24	18	2	50.0	83.5	90.3	90	100
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	109.5	116.4	110	125
									E54	40.6	2	112.7	161.9	168.7	175	175
	230	13.9	110	21.7	3.5	6.8	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	55.1	60.6	60	70
									E18	18	2	43.3	75.1	82	80	90
									E24	24	2	57.7	93.2	100	100	100
									E36	34	2	81.8	123.2	130.1	125	150
									E54	54	2	129.9	150.9	157.8	175	175
	460	7.4	55	11.5	1.6	3.4	2.2	5	None	-	-	-	28.3	30.5	35	35
									E18	18	2	21.7	37.6	40.3	40	45
									E24	24	2	28.9	46.6	49.3	50	50
									E36	34	2	40.9	61.6	64.4	70	70
									E54	54	2	65.0	75.5	78.2	80	90
	575	5.6	43	8.7	1.3	2.7	1.8	4	None	-	-	-	21.9	23.7	25	25
									E18	18	2	17.3	30	32.3	30	35
									E24	24	2	23.1	37.2	39.5	40	40
									E36	34	2	32.7	49.3	51.5	50	60
									E54	54	2	52.0	60.3	62.6	70	70
-12 (12.5)	208	23.1	160	36	3.5	9.6	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	85.6	91.1	100	110
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	85.6	91.1	100	110
									E24	18	2	50.0	87.0	93.8	100	110
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	113.0	119.9	125	125
									E54	40.6	2	112.7	165.4	172.2	175	175
	230	23.1	160	36	3.5	9.6	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	85.6	91.1	100	110
									E18	18	2	43.3	85.6	91.1	100	110
									E24	24	2	57.7	96.7	103.5	100	110
									E36	34	2	81.8	126.7	133.6	150	150
									E54	54	2	129.9	154.4	161.3	175	175
	460	12.2	87	19	1.6	4.8	2.2	5	None	-	-	-	43.7	45.9	50	50
									E18	18	2	21.7	43.7	45.9	50	50
									E24	24	2	28.9	48.3	51.1	50	60
									E36	34	2	40.9	63.4	66.1	70	70
									E54	54	2	65.0	77.2	80.0	90	90
	575	8.7	62	13.5	1.3	3.9	1.8	4	None	-	-	-	32.7	34.5	40	40
									E18	18	2	17.3	32.7	34.5	40	40
									E24	24	2	23.1	38.7	41.0	40	45
									E36	34	2	32.7	50.8	53.0	60	60
									E54	54	2	52.0	61.8	64.1	70	70

1. Minimum Circuit Ampacity.
2. Dual Element, Time Delay Type.
3. HACR type per NEC.

ZS-06 thru -12 Hi Static Motor - With Powered Convenience Outlet

Size (Tons)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA[1] (Amps)	MCA[1] w/Pwr Exh (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size w/ Pwr Exh (Amps)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
-06 (6.5)	208	9.3	68	14.5	1.5	6.8	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	40.9	46.4	50	50
									E09	6.8	1	18.9	44.6	51.5	50	60
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	67.8	74.7	70	80
									E24	18	2	50.0	83.5	90.3	90	100
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	109.5	116.4	110	125
	230	9.3	68	14.5	1.5	6.8	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	40.9	46.4	50	50
									E09	9	1	21.7	48.1	54.9	50	60
									E18	18	2	43.3	75.1	82	80	90
									E24	24	2	57.7	93.2	100	100	100
									E36	34	2	81.8	123.2	130.1	125	150
	460	4.9	34	7.7	0.8	3.4	2.2	5	None	-	-	-	21.1	23.3	25	25
									E09	9	1	10.8	24	26.8	25	30
									E18	18	2	21.7	37.6	40.3	40	45
									E24	24	2	28.9	46.6	49.3	50	50
									E36	34	2	40.9	61.6	64.4	70	70
	575	3.8	28	6	0.6	2.7	1.8	4	None	-	-	-	16.5	18.3	20	20
									E09	9	1	8.7	19.2	21.5	20	25
									E18	18	2	17.3	30	32.3	30	35
									E24	24	2	23.1	37.2	39.5	40	40
									E36	34	2	32.7	49.3	51.5	50	60
-07 (7.5)	208	11.9	88	18.5	3.5	9.6	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	53.4	58.9	60	70
									E09	6.8	1	18.9	53.4	58.9	60	70
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	71.3	78.2	80	80
									E24	18	2	50.0	87	93.8	90	100
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	113	119.9	125	125
	230	11.9	88	18.5	3.5	9.6	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	53.4	58.9	60	70
									E09	9	1	21.7	53.4	58.9	60	70
									E18	18	2	43.3	78.6	85.5	80	90
									E24	24	2	57.7	96.7	103.5	100	110
									E36	34	2	81.8	126.7	133.6	150	150
	460	5.2	44	8.1	1.6	4.8	2.2	5	None	-	-	-	24.7	26.9	25	30
									E09	9	1	10.8	25.8	28.5	30	30
									E18	18	2	21.7	39.3	42.1	40	45
									E24	24	2	28.9	48.3	51.1	50	60
									E36	34	2	40.9	63.4	66.1	70	70
	575	4.8	36	7.5	1.3	3.9	1.8	4	None	-	-	-	21.3	23.1	25	25
									E09	9	1	8.7	21.3	23.1	25	25
									E18	18	2	17.3	31.5	33.8	35	35
									E24	24	2	23.1	38.7	41	40	45
									E36	34	2	32.7	50.8	53	60	60
-08 (8.5)	208	12.2	88	19	3.5	9.6	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	54.1	59.6	60	70
									E09	6.8	1	18.9	54.1	59.6	60	70
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	71.3	78.2	80	80
									E24	18	2	50.0	87	93.8	90	100
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	113	119.9	125	125
	230	12.2	88	19	3.5	9.6	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	54.1	59.6	60	70
									E09	9	1	21.7	54.1	59.6	60	70
									E18	18	2	43.3	78.6	85.5	80	90
									E24	24	2	57.7	96.7	103.5	100	110
									E36	34	2	81.8	126.7	133.6	150	150
	460	5.8	44	9	1.6	4.8	2.2	5	None	-	-	-	26.1	28.3	30	30
									E09	9	1	10.8	26.1	28.5	30	30
									E18	18	2	21.7	39.3	42.1	40	45
									E24	24	2	28.9	48.3	51.1	50	60
									E36	34	2	40.9	63.4	66.1	70	70
	575	4.4	36	5.5	1.3	3.9	1.8	4	None	-	-	-	20.4	22.2	25	25
									E09	9	1	8.7	20.7	23	25	25
									E18	18	2	17.3	31.5	33.8	35	35
									E24	24	2	23.1	38.7	41	40	45
									E36	34	2	32.7	50.8	53	60	60

ZS-06 thru -12 Hi Static Motor - With Powered Convenience Outlet (Continued)

Size (Tons)	Volt	Compressors (each)			OD Fan Motors (each)	Supply Blower Motor	Pwr Exh Motor	Pwr Conv Outlet	Electric Heat Option				MCA[1] (Amps)	MCA[1] w/Pwr Exh (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size (Amps)	Max Fuse[2]/ Breaker[3] Size w/ Pwr Exh (Amps)
		RLA	LRA	MCC	FLA	FLA	FLA	FLA	Model	kW	Stages	Amps				
-10 (10)	208	13.9	110	21.7	3.5	9.6	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	57.9	63.4	70	70
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	71.3	78.2	80	80
									E24	18	2	50.0	87	93.8	90	100
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	113	119.9	125	125
									E54	40.6	2	112.7	165.4	172.2	175	175
	230	13.9	110	21.7	3.5	9.6	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	57.9	63.4	70	70
									E18	18	2	43.3	78.6	85.5	80	90
									E24	24	2	57.7	96.7	103.5	100	110
									E36	34	2	81.8	126.7	133.6	150	150
									E54	54	2	129.9	154.4	161.3	175	175
	460	7.4	55	11.5	1.6	4.8	2.2	5	None	-	-	-	29.7	31.9	35	35
									E18	18	2	21.7	39.3	42.1	40	45
									E24	24	2	28.9	48.3	51.1	50	60
									E36	34	2	40.9	63.4	66.1	70	70
									E54	54	2	65.0	77.2	80	90	90
	575	5.6	43	8.7	1.3	3.9	1.8	4	None	-	-	-	23.1	24.9	25	30
									E18	18	2	17.3	31.5	33.8	35	35
									E24	24	2	23.1	38.7	41	40	45
									E36	34	2	32.7	50.8	53	60	60
									E54	54	2	52.0	61.8	64.1	70	70
-12 (12.5)	208	23.1	160	36	3.5	15.2	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	91.2	96.7	110	110
									E18	13.5	2	37.5	91.2	96.7	110	110
									E24	18	2	50.0	94.0	100.8	110	110
									E36	25.5	2	70.8	120.0	126.9	125	150
									E54	40.6	2	112.7	172.4	179.2	175	200
	230	23.1	160	36	3.5	15.2	5.5	10	None	-	-	-	91.2	96.7	110	110
									E18	18	2	43.3	91.2	96.7	110	110
									E24	24	2	57.7	103.7	110.5	110	125
									E36	34	2	81.8	133.7	140.6	150	150
									E54	54	2	129.9	161.4	168.3	175	175
	460	12.2	87	19	1.6	7.6	2.2	5	None	-	-	-	46.5	48.7	50	60
									E18	18	2	21.7	46.5	48.7	50	60
									E24	24	2	28.9	51.8	54.6	60	60
									E36	34	2	40.9	66.9	69.6	70	70
									E54	54	2	65.0	80.7	83.5	90	90
	575	8.7	62	13.5	1.3	6.1	1.8	4	None	-	-	-	34.9	36.7	40	45
									E18	18	2	17.3	34.9	36.7	40	45
									E24	24	2	23.1	41.5	43.7	45	45
									E36	34	2	32.7	53.5	55.8	60	60
									E54	54	2	52.0	64.6	66.8	70	70

1. Minimum Circuit Ampacity.
2. Dual Element, Time Delay Type.
3. HACR type per NEC.

Table 9: ZS-06 thru -12 Physical Data

Component	Models									
	ZS-06		ZS-07		ZS-08		ZS-10		ZS-12	
Nominal Tonnage	**6.5**		**7.5**		**8.5**		**10**		**12.5**	
ARI COOLING PERFORMANCE										
Gross Capacity @ ARI A point (Mbh)	81000		90000		104000		126000		156000	
ARI net capacity (Mbh)	78000		88000		101000		120000		150000	
EER	11.2		11.2		11.2		11.2		11.2	
IEER	13		12.1		12.5		12.5		12.7	
IPLV	12.9		12.1		12.5		12.6		13.06	
Nominal CFM	2600		2500		3000		4000		4100	
System power (KW)	6.95		7.87		8.60		10.70		13.40	
Refrigerant type	R-410A		R-410A		R-410A		R-410A		R-410A	
Refrigerant charge (lb-oz)										
System 1	4-12		4-12		4-14		6-8		7-8	
System 2	4-10		4-10		5-0		6-8		7-8	
ARI HEATING PERFORMANCE										
Heating model	12	18	12	18	12	18	18	24	18	24
Heat input (K Btu)	120	180	120	180	120	180	180	240	180	240
Heat output (K Btu)	96	144	96	144	96	144	144	192	144	192
AFUE %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steady state efficiency (%)	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
No. burners	4	6	4	6	4	6	6	8	6	8
No. stages	2[1]	2[1]	2[1]	2[1]	2[1]	2[1]	2[1]	2[1]	2[1]	2[1]
Temperature Rise Range (ºF)	20-50	35-65	15-45	30-60	10-40	25-55	20-50	35-65	10-40	25-55
Gas Limit Setting (ºF)	165	165	165	165	215	195	195	160	195	160
Gas piping connection (in.)	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4
DIMENSIONS (inches)										
Length	89		89		89		89		119-1/2	
Width	59		59		59		59		59	
Height	42		42		50-3/4		50-3/4		50-3/4	
OPERATING WT. (lbs.)	860		880		1020		1060		1253	
COMPRESSORS										
Type	Recip		Recip		Recip		Recip		Scroll	
Quantity	2		2		2		2		2	
Unit Capacity Steps (%)	50 / 100		50 / 100		50 / 100		50 / 100		50 / 100	
CONDENSER COIL DATA										
Face area (Sq. Ft.)	18.5		18.5		18.5		29.0		29.0	
Rows	1		1		1		1		1	
Fins per inch	23		23		23		23		23	
Tube diameter (in.)/mm	.71/18		.71/18		.71/18		.71/18		1/25	
Circuitry Type	2-pass Microchannel		2-pass Microchannel		2-pass Microchannel		2-pass Microchannel		2-pass Microchannel	
EVAPORATOR COIL DATA										
Face area (Sq. Ft.)	10.6		10.6		13.2		13.2		13.2	
Rows	3		3		3		4		3	
Fins per inch	15		15		15		15		15	
Tube diameter	0.375		0.375		0.375		0.375		0.375	
Circuitry Type	Intertwined		Intertwined		Intertwined		Intertwined		Intertwined	
Refrigerant control	TXV		TXV		TXV		TXV		TXV	

Table 9: ZS-06 thru -12 Physical Data (Continued)

Component	Models									
	ZS-06		ZS-07		ZS-08		ZS-10		ZS-12	
Nominal Tonnage	**6.5**		**7.5**		**8.5**		**10**		**12.5**	
CONDENSER FAN DATA										
Quantity of Fans	2		2		2		2		4	
Fan diameter (Inch)	24		24		24		24		24	
Type	Prop		Prop		Prop		Prop		Prop	
Drive type	Direct		Direct		Direct		Direct		Direct	
Quantity of motors	2		2		2		2		4	
Motor HP each	1/3		3/4		3/4		3/4		3/4	
No. speeds	1		1		1		1		1	
RPM	850		1110		1110		1110		1110	
Nominal total CFM	6200		7600		8300		9500		13900	
BELT DRIVE EVAP FAN DATA										
Quantity	1		1		1		1		1	
Fan Size (Inch)	12 x 12		12 x 12		15 x 15		15 x 15		15 x 15	
Type	Centrifugal		Centrifugal		Centrifugal		Centrifugal		Centrifugal	
Motor Sheave	1VM50	1VM50	1VM50	1VM50	1VM50	1VM50	1VM50	1VM50	1VM50	1VP56
Blower Sheave	AK74	AK64	AK74	AK61	AK89	AK74	AK84	AK74	AK74	BK77
Belt	A49	A49	A49	A49	A56	A54	A56	A54	A54	BX55
Motor HP each	1-1/2	2	1-1/2	3	2	3	2	3	3	5
RPM	1725	1725	1725	1725	1725	1725	1725	1725	1725	1725
Frame size	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	184T
FILTERS										
Quantity - Size	4 - (24 x 16 x 2)[2, 3]		4 - (24 x 16 x 2)[2, 3]		4 - (24 x 20 x 2)[2, 3]		4 - (24 x 20 x 2)[2, 3]		4 - (24 x 20 x 2)[2, 3]	
	4 - (24 x 16 x 4)[4]		4 - (24 x 16 x 4)[4]		4 - (24 x 20 x 4)[4]		4 - (24 x 20 x 4)[4]		4 - (24 x 20 x 4)[4]	

1. 1ST Stage 60% of 2nd Stage
2. 2 In. Throwaway, Standard, MERV (Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value) 3
3. 2 In. Pleated, Optional, MERV 7
4. 4 In. Pleated, Optional, MERV 13

Optional Electric Heat

The factory-installed heaters are wired for single point power supply. Power supply need only be brought into the single point terminal block.

These CSA approved heaters are located within the central compartment of the unit with the heater elements extending in to the supply air chamber.

Fuses are supplied, where required, by the factory. Some kW sizes require fuses and others do not. refer to Table 10 for minimum CFM limitations and to Table 8 for electrical data.

Table 10: Electric Heat Minimum Supply Air

Size (Tons)	Model	Voltage	Minimum Supply Air (CFM)				
			Heater kW				
			9	18	24	36	54
-06 (6.5)	ZS	208/230-3-60	1950	1950	1950	1950	-
		460-3-60	1950	1950	1950	1950	-
		600-3-60	1950	1950	1950	1950	-
-07 (7.5)	ZS	208/230-3-60	2250	2250	2250	2250	-
		460-3-60	2250	2250	2250	2250	-
		600-3-60	2250	2250	2250	2250	-
-08 (8.5)	ZS	208/230-3-60	2550	2550	2550	2550	-
		460-3-60	2550	2550	2550	2550	-
		600-3-60	2550	2550	2550	2550	-
-10 (10)	ZS	208/230-3-60	-	3000	3000	3000	3500
		460-3-60	-	3000	3000	3000	3000
		600-3-60	-	3000	3000	3000	3500
-12 (12.5)	ZS	208/230-3-60	-	3750	3750	3750	4000
		460-3-60	-	3750	3750	3750	3750
		600-3-60	-	3750	3750	3750	3750

Optional Gas Heat

These gas-fired heaters have aluminized-steel or optional stainless steel, tubular heat exchangers with spark ignition.

NOTE: On VAV units, individual VAV boxes must be fully open in heating mode to insure airflow falls within specified Temperature Rise range.

Gas Piping

Proper sizing of gas piping depends on the cubic feet per hour of gas flow required, specific gravity of the gas and the length of run. "National Fuel Gas Code" Z223.1 (in U.S.A.) or the current Gas Installation Codes CSA-B149.1 (in Canada) should be followed in all cases unless superseded by local codes or gas utility requirements. Refer to the Pipe Sizing Table 11. The heating value of the gas may differ with locality. The value should be checked with the local gas utility.

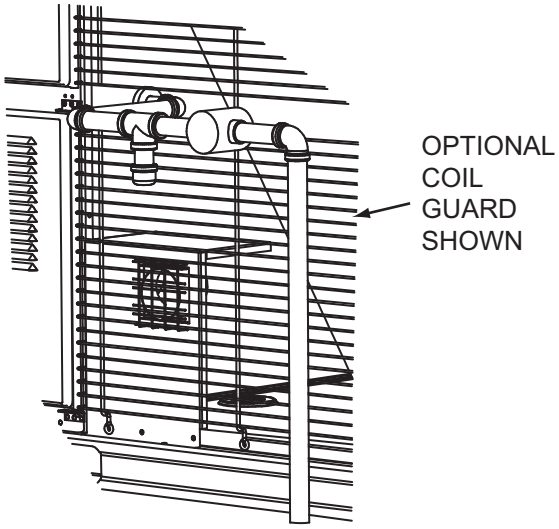


Figure 25: Side Entry Gas Piping

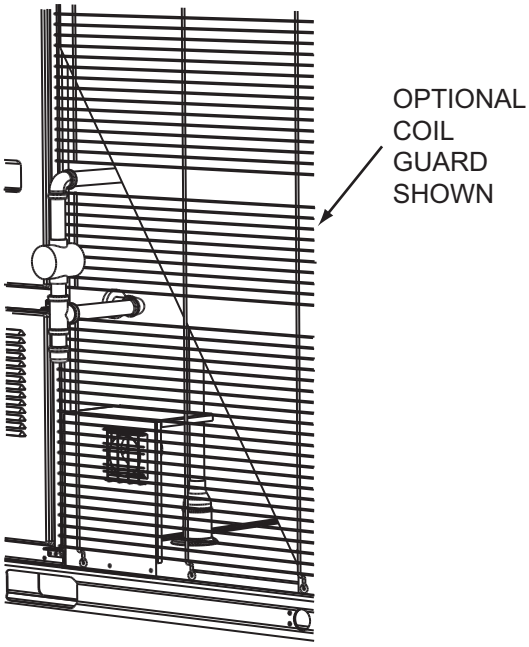


Figure 26: Bottom Entry Gas Piping

Table 11: Gas Pipe Sizing - Capacity of Pipe

Length of Pipe (ft.)	Nominal Iron Pipe Size		
	3/4 in.	1 in.	1-1/4 in.
10	278	520	1050
20	190	350	730
30	152	285	590
40	130	245	500
50	115	215	440
60	105	195	400
70	96	180	370
80	90	170	350
90	84	160	320
100	79	150	305

NOTE: Maximum capacity of pipe in cubic feet of gas per hour based upon a pressure drop of 0.3 inch W.C. and 0.6 specific gravity gas.

NOTE: There may be a local gas utility requirement specifying a minimum diameter for gas piping. All units require a 3/4 inch pipe connection at the entrance fitting. Line should not be sized smaller than the entrance fitting size.

Table 12: Gas Heat Minimum Supply Air

Size (Tons)	Model	Heat Size	Supply Air (CFM)			
			Cooling		Heating	
			Min	Max	Min	Max
-06 (6.5)	ZS	12	1950	3250	1950	3250
		18	1950	3250	1950	3250
-07 (7.5)	ZS	12	2250	3750	2250	3750
		18	2250	3750	2250	3750
-08 (8.5)	ZS	12	2550	4250	2550	4250
		18	2550	4250	2550	4250
-10 (10)	ZS	18	3000	5000	3000	5000
		24	3000	5000	3000	5000
-12 (12.5)	ZS	18	3750	6250	3750	6250
		24	3750	6250	3750	6250

Gas Connection

The gas supply line can be routed within the space and roof curb, exiting through the unit's basepan. Refer to Figures 8 and 9 for the gas piping inlet location. Typical supply piping arrangements are shown in Figures 25 and 26. All pipe nipples, fittings, and the gas cock are field supplied or may be purchased in UP accessory kit #1GP0405.

Gas piping recommendations:

1. A drip leg and a ground joint union must be installed in the gas piping.
2. Where required by local codes, a manual shut-off valve must be installed outside of the unit.
3. Use wrought iron or steel pipe for all gas lines. Pipe dope should be applied sparingly to male threads only.

⚠WARNING

Natural gas may contain some propane. Propane is an excellent solvent and will quickly dissolve white lead and most standard commercial compounds. A special pipe dope must be used when assembling wrought iron or steel pipe. Shellac based compounds such as Gaskolac or Stalastic, and compounds such as Rectorseal #5, Clydes's or John Crane may be used.

4. All piping should be cleaned of dirt and scale by hammering on the outside of the pipe and blowing out loose particles. Before initial start-up, be sure that all gas lines external to the unit have been purged of air.
5. The gas supply should be a separate line and installed in accordance with all safety codes as prescribed under "Limitations".
6. A 1/8-inch NPT plugged tapping, accessible for test gage connection, must be installed immediately upstream of the gas supply connection to the unit.
7. After the gas connections have been completed, open the main shut-off valve admitting *normal gas pressure* to the mains. *Check all joints for leaks with soap solution or other material suitable for the purpose.* **NEVER USE A FLAME.**

⚠WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

⚠ CAUTION

The furnace and its individual shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing at pressures in excess of 1/2 PSIG.

Pressures greater than 1/2 PSIG will cause gas valve damage resulting in a hazardous condition. If it is subjected to a pressure greater than 1/2 PSIG, the gas valve must be replaced.

The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures equal to or less than 1/2 PSIG.

⚠WARNING

Threaded joints should be coated with a sealing compound that is resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gases. **Do not use Teflon tape.**

LP Units, Tanks And Piping

All gas heat units are shipped from the factory equipped for natural gas use only. The unit may be converted in the field for use with LP gas with accessory kit model number 1NP0442.

All LP gas equipment must conform to the safety standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

For satisfactory operation, LP gas pressure must be 10.5 inch W.C. at the unit under full load. Maintaining proper gas pressure depends on three main factors:

1. The vaporization rate which depends on the temperature of the liquid and the “wetted surface” area of the container(s).
2. The proper pressure regulation. (Two-stage regulation is recommended).
3. The pressure drop in the lines between regulators and between the second stage regulator and the appliance. Pipe size required will depend on the length of the pipe run and the total load of all appliances.

Complete information regarding tank sizing for vaporization, recommended regulator settings, and pipe sizing is available from most regulator manufacturers and LP gas suppliers.

⚠WARNING

LP gas is an excellent solvent and will quickly dissolve white lead and most standard commercial compounds. A special pipe dope must be used when assembling wrought iron or steel pipe for LP. Shellac base compounds such as Gaskolac or Stalastic, and compounds such as Rectorseal #5, Clyde’s, or John Crane may be used.

Check all connections for leaks when piping is completed using a soap solution. **NEVER USE A FLAME.**

⚠WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

Vent And Combustion Air

Venting slots in the heating compartment access panel remove the need for a combustion air hood. The gas heat flue exhaust is routed through factory installed exhaust piping with screen. If necessary, a flue exhaust extension may be installed at the point of installation.

Options/Accessories

Electric Heat

Electric heaters are available as factory-installed options or field-installed accessories. Refer to electric heat instructions for installation. These heaters mount in the heat compartment with the heating elements extending into the supply air chamber. All electric heaters are fused and intended for use with single point power supply.

Smoke Detectors

⚠WARNING

The use of duct smoke detectors have specific limitations as established by the National Fire Protection Association. Duct smoke detectors are; NOT a substitute for an open area smoke detector, NOT a substitute for early warning detection, and NOT a replacement for a building's regular fire detection system. Refer to NFPA Code 72 and Standard 90A for additional information.

The factory-installed smoke detector will shut down operation of the unit by interrupting power to the UCB when smoke is detected within its mounting compartment. The smoke detector option is available for both supply and/or return air configurations. Be aware that the supply air configuration has the sensor component mounted in the blower section, with its control module mounted in the return air compartment.

⚠WARNING

Factory-installed smoke detectors may be subjected to extreme temperatures during "off" times due to outside air infiltration. These smoke detectors have an operational limit of -4°F to 158°F. Smoke detectors installed in areas that could be outside this range will have to be relocated to prevent false alarms.

⚠WARNING

To assure adequate airflow reaches the smoke detector's sensor, make sure that the holes of the sampling tube face into the air stream, and that the far-end of the sampling tube is sealed with the plastic end cap.

In addition, the unit's supply airflow must be adjusted to provide a pressure differential across the smoke detector's sampling and exhaust ports of at least 0.01 inches of water and no more than 1.11 inches of water, as measured by a manometer.

The detector must be tested and maintained on a regular basis according to NFPA 72 requirements and cleaned at least once a year. For specific troubleshooting and maintenance procedures, please refer to the smoke detector's installation instructions which accompanies the unit.

Motorized Outdoor Damper

The Motorized Outdoor Damper can be a factory installed option or a field installed accessory. If factory installed, refer to the instructions included with the outdoor air hood to complete

the assembly. Field installed Motorized Outdoor Damper accessories include complete instructions for installation.

Economizer

The Economizer can be a factory installed option or a field installed accessory. If factory installed, refer to the instructions included with the outdoor air hood to complete the assembly. Field installed Economizer accessories include complete instructions for installation.

There are two Economizer options:

1. Down Flow application with barometric relief hood standard.
2. Horizontal Flow application that requires the purchase of a barometric relief hood.

Power Exhaust

The Power Exhaust can be a factory installed option or a field installed accessory. If factory installed, refer to the instructions included with the outdoor air hood to complete the assembly. Field installed Power Exhaust accessories include complete instructions for installation.

The Power Exhaust factory installed option is for Down Flow application only.

There are two field installed Power Exhaust accessories:

1. Down Flow application.
2. Horizontal Flow application that requires the purchase of a barometric relief hood.

Rain Hood

All of the hood components, including the filters, the gasketing and the hardware for assembling, are packaged and located between the condenser coil section and the main unit cabinet, if the unit has factory installed options. If field installed accessories are being installed all parts necessary for the installation comes in the accessory.

Optional Variable Air Volume (VAV)

A variable air volume (VAV) option using a variable frequency drive (VFD) is available for applications requiring a constant supply-duct static pressure. A differential pressure transducer is used to monitor supply duct static pressure and return a speed reference signal to the VFD to control the output of the indoor blower motor.

Duct Static Pressure Transducer

A 0-5" WC pressure transducer, located in the control box compartment, is used to sense static (gauge) pressure in the supply air duct and convert this pressure measurement to a proportional 0-5 VDC electrical output. Pressure-transmitting plastic tubing (1/4" diameter) must be field supplied and installed from the transducer to both the ductwork and to the atmosphere. Connect the tubing from the 'HIGH' pressure tap of the transducer to a static pressure tap (field supplied) in the supply duct located at a point where constant pressure is expected. To prevent an unstable signal due to air turbulence, there should be no obstructions, turns or VAV terminal boxes up- or down-stream of the sensing tube location for at least a distance of 6-10 times the duct diameter. Tubing must also be run between the 'LOW' pressure tap of the transducer and atmospheric pressure (outside of the unit).

⚠ CAUTION

Do not run plastic tubing in the supply or return air ducts as air movement could cause erroneous pressure measurements. If the tubing penetrates through the bottom of the unit be sure openings are sealed to prevent air and water leakage.

VAV Control Board

A VAV control board, located in the control box, is used to convert the pressure transducer input signal into a speed reference signal that the drive uses to control the speed of the blower motor. This modulating speed reference signal is generated using an algorithm which continuously calculates an output value.

A brief description of the VAV board's I/O terminals that are used follows;

Inputs:

- **DUCT PRES** - a 0-5 VDC analog input provided by a factory-installed duct static pressure transducer located in the unit's control box.
- **SAT** - analog input provided by a factory-installed 10k-ohm, type 3 thermistor located in the unit's supply air compartment.
- **RAT** - analog input provided by a factory-installed 10k-ohm, type 3 thermistor located in the unit's return air compartment.
- **OAT** - analog input provided by a factory-installed 10k-ohm, type 3 thermistor located in the unit’s compressor compartment within the base rail.
- **ST** - analog input provided by field-installed space temperature sensor.
- **OH** - a 0-10 VDC analog input provided by a field installed outdoor air relative humidity sensor for single enthalpy economizer configuration.
- **RH** - a 0-10 VDC analog input provided by a field-installed return air relative humidity sensor for dual enthalpy economizer configuration (used with OH).
- **IAQ** - a 0-10 VDC analog input provided by a field-installed carbon dioxide sensor which monitors indoor air quality (CO2 concentration) and enables call for Demand Ventilation mode for units installed with economizer option.
- **OAQ** - a 0-10 VDC analog input provided by a field-installed carbon dioxide sensor which monitors outdoor air quality (CO_2 concentration) and, along with IAQ, enables

call for Differential Demand Ventilation mode for units installed with economizer option.

- **APS** - a 24 VAC binary input provided by a field-installed air proving switch which monitors the pressure difference across the indoor blower.
- **PUR** - a 24 VAC binary input for building purge calls from an external source.
- **OCC** - a 24 VAC binary input used to set the building occupancy status for the control.
- **LIMIT 2** - a 24 VAC binary input which either confirms 2nd-stage gas heat operation or receives an error signal from the variable frequency drive.

Outputs:

- **FAN** - a 2-10 VDC analog output signal sent to the VFD to modulate the speed of the indoor blower motor.
- **ECON** - a 2-10 VDC analog output signal sent to the economizer actuator to modulate position of the return air and outdoor air dampers (optional).
- **EXH ~** - a 24 VAC binary output signal used to turn on/off the power exhaust relay (optional).
- **VAV BOX (gas/electric heat only)** - a normally open relay contact connected to a terminal block, used to drive the building's VAV boxes to full-open during heating operation.

Programmable set points:

The *duct static set point* is the pressure that the drive will maintain when operating the unit in VAV mode. The set-point is adjustable between 0" WC and 5" WC with the default setting of 1.5" WC.

The *duct static high-limit set point* is the maximum allowable duct pressure to prevent damage from over-pressurization of the ductwork in the event of either a drive or damper failure. The high-limit set-point is adjustable between 0" WC and 5" WC with the factory default setting of 4.5" WC. If the duct static pressure reaches the high-limit set point, then the supply fan motor will be shutdown.

NOTE: Either of the set points described above can be changed through the unit control board (UCB) with the use of a USB-to-RS485 converter, personal computer or PDA and a down-loaded copy of the Simplicity® software available at the UPGnet Commercial Product Catalog website.

⚠ CAUTION

The customer must be aware of the duct pressure design limit, and what the duct pressure sensor is reading when the peak pressure is reached (i.e. the pressure transducer sensing tube may not be located at the place of highest pressure in the system).

Factory-installed VFD

The factory-installed VFD is mounted in the blower access compartment. The drive comes wired from the factory to include both 3-phase power and control connections (run permit signal, speed reference signal & fault signal). All required drive parameters are pre-programmed at the factory, except in the case of 208-volt applications, in which the parameter that defines motor nameplate voltage must be changed to a value of 208.00 and the parameter that defines motor-rated current must be changed to the appropriate value appearing on the motor's nameplate. Refer to the enclosed drive material or access the UPGnet Commercial Product Catalog website for instructions on changing parameter settings.

For units also equipped with gas/electric heat, a terminal block located in the unit's control box and connected to the VAV board's "VAV BOX" terminal, must be field wired to the building's VAV boxes to ensure fully open dampers during heating operation.

Manual Bypass

An optional, factory-installed manual bypass switch available with factory-installed VFD can be found in the Blower Motor Access compartment and has the following three positions:

- **DRIVE** - routes power through the VFD for modulating control of the indoor blower motor.
- **LINE (or BYPASS)** - routes power directly to the motor which provides full-speed motor operation and complete electrical isolation of the drive.
- **TEST** - routes power to the VFD but not to the motor to allow for drive programming and/or diagnostics.

If a drive failure occurs, the unit does not automatically switch to bypass mode. The LINE/DRIVE/TEST switch must be manually switched to the LINE (BYPASS) position. If there is a call for the fan, the indoor blower motor will run at full-speed while in the bypass mode.

⚠ CAUTION

If the unit is operated with the manual bypass switch in the LINE (BYPASS) position and there are VAV boxes present in the duct system, then boxes must be driven to the full-open position using a customer-supplied power source to prevent over-pressurizing and possible damage to the ductwork.

⚠WARNING

Before beginning any service, disconnect all power to the drive. Be aware that high voltages are present in the drive even after power has been disconnected. Capacitors within the drive must be allowed to discharge before beginning service.

Bas-ready VFD

Factory-installed VFD is also available with 'BAS-Ready' models. Terminal blocks are provided in the control box (in place of the VAV control board) for field wiring of a customer-installed BAS to receive 24 VAC power and to connect to the following control signals:

- a duct static pressure transducer input signal (0-5 VDC)
- an economizer actuator input signal (2-10 VDC)
- an economizer actuator output signal (2-10 VDC)
- a VFD speed reference output signal (2-10 VDC)

The use of shielded cable is recommended for the above control wiring connections.

NOTE: Factory-installed VFD is not available with factory-installed BAS options due to space limitations in the control box.

A solid-state, lock-out relay (LR) and 100 microfarad, 50 VDC capacitor must be field-supplied and installed to provide a means to transmit a potential fault signal back to the BAS controller. The specific relay part number required will depend upon the need for either AC-output or DC-output. See price pages for further details.

Once the appropriate relay and capacitor are obtained, install the capacitor across LR terminals '3' & '4' and make the following wiring connections:

- LR '1' to BAS controller
- LR '2' to BAS controller
- LR '3' to UCB 'X'
- LR '4' to UCB 'C'

'VFD-ready' For Customer-installation

Units configured as 'VFD-ready' provide provisions for a customer-installed drive. The physical dimensions of VFDs can vary greatly among manufacturers, horsepower ratings and voltage requirements. Keep in mind that drive manufacturers also require various minimum clearances to allow for adequate internal cooling of the drive during operation.

The unit comes with a mounting bracket installed in the Blower Access compartment which may accommodate other vendor's drives depending on their size. In order to utilize the unit's mounting bracket, the maximum recommended drive dimensions are limited to approximately 9" H x 5" W x 7.5" D.

If the drive will not fit in the allotted space, then it will need to be mounted elsewhere; either within the building on a perpendicular wall which is not subjected to excessive temperature, vibration, humidity, dust, corrosive gas, explosive gas, etc., or within an appropriate enclosure rated for outside installation to safeguard against moisture, dust and excessive heat.

The power leads to the drive (L1, L2, L3) and from the motor (T1, T2, T3) have been temporarily spliced together with wire nuts. After removing the wire nuts, connect the wires to the field-installed VFD per the VFD wiring diagram (See Figure 27). The VFD should also be grounded per the manufacturer's specifications.

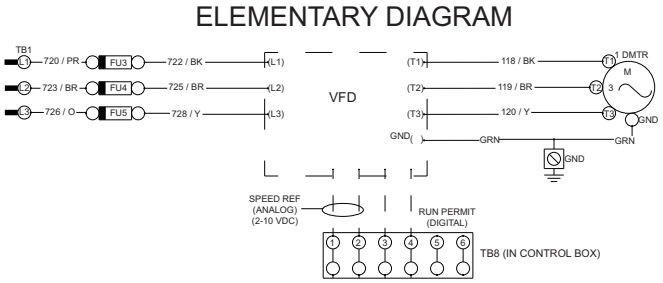


Figure 27: Simplified VFD Wiring

⚠ CAUTION

Do not connect AC power to the T1, T2, T3 drive terminals to prevent damage to the VFD.

⚠ CAUTION

The fuses (FU3, FU4, FU5) supplied with the unit are sized according to the electrical load of the blower motor, but may not provide adequate protection to the customer-installed drive, depending upon its specifications. Once a drive has been selected and installed, refer to the drive manufacturer's recommendations for proper fuse sizing.

A terminal block located in the control box is provided for field connection of the VFD speed reference signal (2-10 VDC) and to the normally-open, run-permit auxiliary contact. The use of shielded cable is recommended for the above control wiring connections. For VFD-ready units also equipped with gas/electric heat, a terminal block located in the unit's control box and connected to the VAV board's "VAV BOX" terminal, must be field wired to the building's VAV boxes to ensure fully open dampers during heating operation.

Optional Hot Gas Bypass (HGBP)

To allow for low cooling load operation, a direct-acting, pressure-modulating bypass control valve installed on the system #1 discharge line is used to divert high temperature, high pressure refrigerant around the TXV in order to maintain a desired minimum evaporator pressure.

The opening pressure of the bypass valve is adjustable between 95 and 115 psig with a factory-setting of 105 psig.

HGBP is standard on all units with VAV and optional with CV units.

Standard Economizer And Power Exhaust Set Point Adjustments

(Not applicable for VFD or INTELLI-Comfort™ options.)

Remove the top rear access panel from the unit. Locate the economizer control module, where the following adjustments will be made.

⚠ CAUTION

Extreme care must be exercised in turning all set point, maximum and minimum damper positioning adjustment screws to prevent twisting them off.

Minimum Position Adjustment

- Check that the damper blades move smoothly without binding; carefully turn the Minimum Position Adjust screw (found on the damper control module) fully clockwise and then set the thermostat indoor fan switch to the ON position and then OFF or energize and de-energize terminals “R” to “G”.
- With the thermostat set to the indoor fan ON position or terminals “R” to “G” energized, turn the Minimum Position Adjusting screw (located on the damper control module) counterclockwise until the desired minimum damper position has been attained.

Enthalpy Set Point Adjustment

- The enthalpy set point may now be set by selecting the desired set point shown in the Enthalpy Set Point Adjustment Figure 28. Adjust as follows:
- For a single enthalpy operation carefully turn the set point adjusting screw (found on the damper control module) to the "A", "B", "C" or "D" setting corresponding to the lettered curve of the Enthalpy Set Point Adjustment Figure 29.
- For a dual enthalpy operation, carefully turn the set point adjusting screw fully clockwise past the "D" setting.

Power Exhaust Damper Set Point (With Or Without Power Exhaust)

- With no power exhaust option, adjust the Exhaust Air Adjustment Screw fully clockwise. This will allow 2nd stage cooling to operate.
- With power exhaust option, each building pressurization requirement will be different. The point at which the power exhaust comes on is determined by the economizer damper position (Percent Open). The Exhaust Air Adjustment Screw should be set at the Percent Open of the economizer damper at which the power exhaust is needed. It can be set from 0 to 100% damper open.

Indoor Air Quality AQ

Indoor Air Quality (indoor sensor input): Terminal AQ accepts a +2 to +10 Vdc signal with respect to the (AQ1) terminal. When the signal is below it's set point, the actuator is allowed to modulate normally in accordance with the enthalpy and mixed air sensor inputs. When the AQ signal exceeds it's set point setting and there is no call for free cooling, the actuator is proportionately modulated from the 2 to 10 Vdc signal, with 2 Vdc corresponding to full closed and 10 Vdc corresponding to full open. When there is no call for free cooling, the damper position is limited by the IAQ Max damper position setting. When the signal exceeds it's set point (Demand Control Ventilation Set Point) setting and there is a call for free cooling, the actuator modulates from the minimum position to the full open position based on the highest call from either the mixed air sensor input or the AQ voltage input.

- Optional CO_2 Space Sensor Kit Part # 2AQ04700324
- Optional CO_2 Sensor Kit Part # 2AQ04700424

Replace the top rear access panel on the unit.

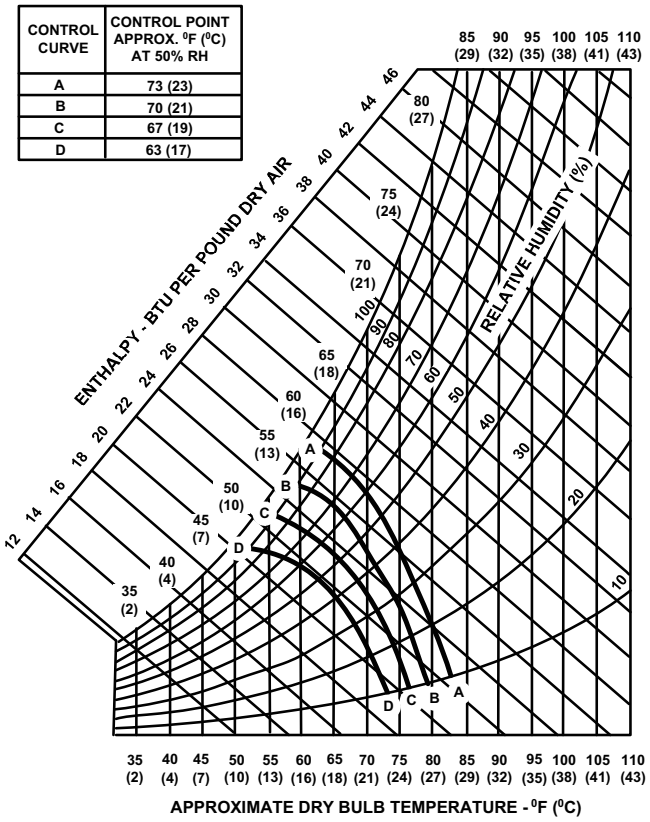


Figure 28: Enthalpy Set Point Chart

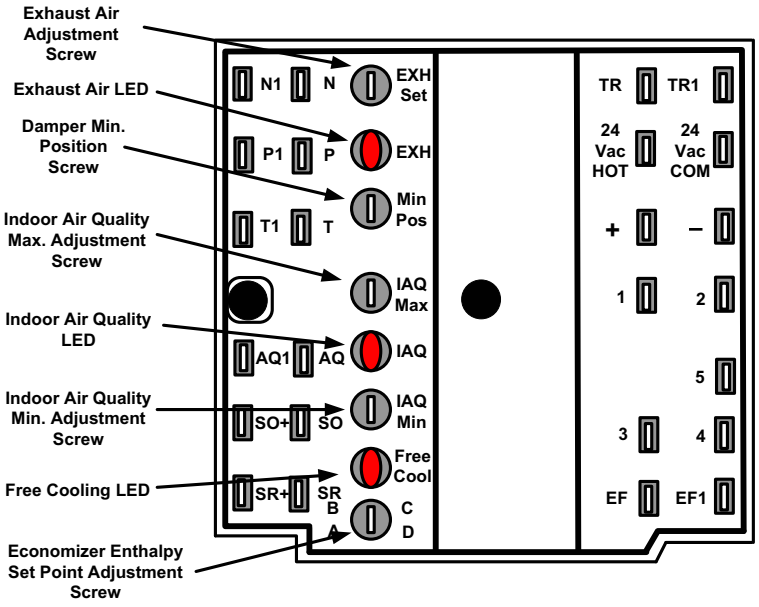


Figure 29: Honeywell Economizer Control W7212

Phasing

ZS units are properly phased at the factory. Check for proper compressor rotation. If the blower or compressors rotate in the wrong direction at start-up, the electrical connection to the unit is misphased. Change the phasing of the **Field Line** **Connection at the factory or field supplied disconnect** to obtain proper rotation. (Scroll compressors operate in only one direction. If the scroll is drawing low amperage, has similar suction and discharge pressures, or producing a high noise level, the scroll is misphased.)

⚠ CAUTION

Scroll compressors require proper rotation to operate correctly. Units are properly phased at the factory. Do not change the internal wiring to make the blower condenser fans, or compressor rotate correctly.

Blower Rotation

Check for proper supply air blower rotation. If the blower is rotating backwards, the line voltage at the unit point of power connection is misphased (See 'PHASING').

Table 13: Supply Air Limitations

Unit Size (Ton)	Minimum	Maximum
-06 (6.5)	1950	3250
-07 (7.5)	2250	3750
-08 (8.5)	2550	4250
-10 (10)	3000	5000
-12 (12.5)	3750	6250

Belt Tension

The tension on the belt should be adjusted as shown in Figure 30.

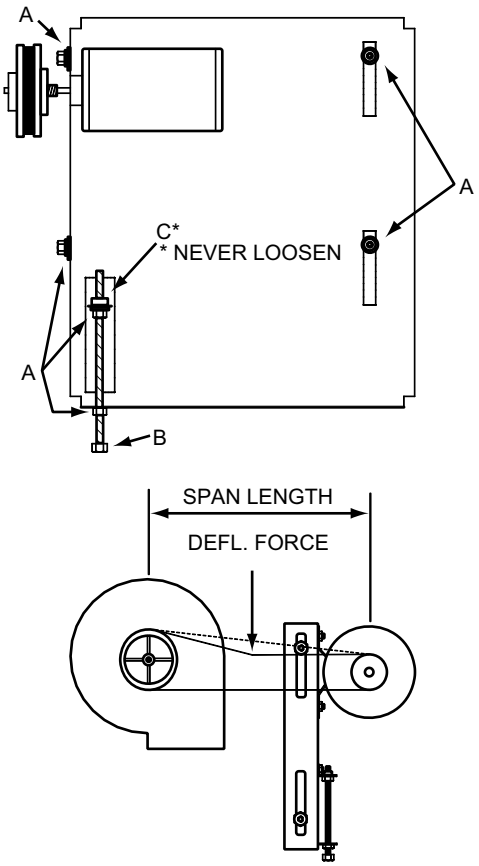


Figure 30: Belt Adjustment

⚠ CAUTION

Procedure for adjusting belt tension:

1. Loosen six nuts (top and bottom) A.
2. Adjust by turning (B).
3. Never loosen nuts (C).
4. Use belt tension checker to apply a perpendicular force to one belt at the midpoint of the span as shown. Deflection distance of 4mm (5/32") is obtained.

To determine the deflection distance from normal position, use a straight edge from sheave to sheave as reference line. The recommended deflection force is as follows:

Tension new belts at the max. deflection force recommended for the belt section. Check the belt tension at least two times during the first 24 hours of operation. Any retensioning should fall between the min. and max. deflection force values.

5. After adjusting retighten nuts (A).

CFM Static Pressure and Power-Altitude and Temperature Corrections

The information below should be used to assist in application of product when being applied at altitudes at or exceeding 1000 feet above sea level.

The air flow rates listed in the standard blower performance tables are based on standard air at sea level. As the altitude or temperature increases, the density of air decreases. In order to use the indoor blower tables for high altitude applications, certain corrections are necessary.

A centrifugal fan is a "constant volume" device. This means that, if the rpm remains constant, the CFM delivered is the same regardless of the density of the air. However, since the air at high altitude is less dense, less static pressure will be generated and less power will be required than a similar application at sea level. Air density correction factors are shown in Table 14 and Figure 31.

Table 14: Altitude/Temperature Correction Factors

Air Temp.	Altitude (Ft.)										
	0	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000
40	1.060	1.022	0.986	0.950	0.916	0.882	0.849	0.818	0.788	0.758	0.729
50	1.039	1.002	0.966	0.931	0.898	0.864	0.832	0.802	0.772	0.743	0.715
60	1.019	0.982	0.948	0.913	0.880	0.848	0.816	0.787	0.757	0.729	0.701
70	1.000	0.964	0.930	0.896	0.864	0.832	0.801	0.772	0.743	0.715	0.688
80	0.982	0.947	0.913	0.880	0.848	0.817	0.787	0.758	0.730	0.702	0.676
90	0.964	0.929	0.897	0.864	0.833	0.802	0.772	0.744	0.716	0.689	0.663
100	0.946	0.912	0.880	0.848	0.817	0.787	0.758	0.730	0.703	0.676	0.651

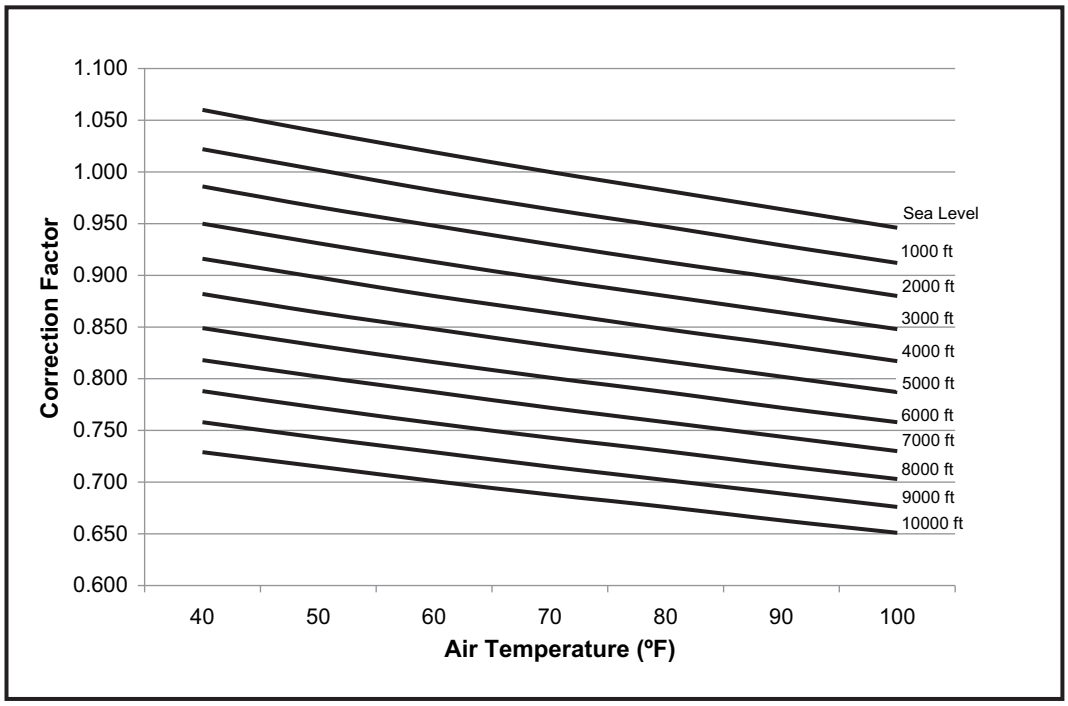


Figure 31: Altitude/Temperature Correction Factors

The examples below will assist in determining the airflow performance of the product at altitude.

Example 1: What are the corrected CFM, static pressure, and BHP at an elevation of 5,000 ft. if the blower performance data is 6,000 CFM, 1.5 IWC and 4.0 BHP?

Solution: At an elevation of 5,000 ft. the indoor blower will still deliver 6,000 CFM if the rpm is unchanged. However, Table 13 must be used to determine the static pressure and BHP. Since no temperature data is given, we will assume an air temperature of 70°F. Table 15 shows the correction factor to be 0.832.

Corrected static pressure = 1.5 x 0.832 = 1.248 IWC

Corrected BHP = 4.0 x 0.832 = 3.328

Example 2: A system, located at 5,000 feet of elevation, is to deliver 6,000 CFM at a static pressure of 1.5". Use the unit blower tables to select the blower speed and the BHP requirement.

Solution: As in the example above, no temperature information is given so 70°F is assumed.

The 1.5" static pressure given is at an elevation of 5,000 ft. The first step is to convert this static pressure to equivalent sea level conditions.

Sea level static pressure = 1.5 / .832 = 1.80"

Enter the blower table at 6000 sCFM and static pressure of 1.8". The rpm listed will be the same rpm needed at 5,000 ft.

Suppose that the corresponding BHP listed in the table is 3.2. This value must be corrected for elevation.

BHP at 5,000 ft. = 3.2 x .832 = 2.66

Drive Selection

1. Determine side or bottom supply duct Application.
2. Determine desired airflow.
3. Calculate or measure the amount of external static pressure.
4. Using the operating point determined from steps 1, 2 & 3, locate this point on the appropriate supply air blower performance table. (Linear interpolation may be necessary.)
5. Noting the RPM and BHP from step 4, locate the appropriate motor and, or drive on the RPM selection table.
6. Review the BHP compared to the motor options available. Select the appropriate motor and, or drive.
7. Review the RPM range for the motor options available. Select the appropriate drive if multiple drives are available for the chosen motor.
8. Determine turns open to obtain the desired operation point.

Example

1. 2600 CFM
2. 1.6 iwg
3. Using the supply air blower performance table below, the following data point was located: 1268 RPM & 1.95 BHP.
4. Using the RPM selection table below, Size X and Model Y is found.
5. 1.95 BHP exceeds the maximum continuous BHP rating of the 1.5 HP motor. The 2 HP motor is required.
6. 1268 RPM is within the range of the 2 HP drives.
7. Using the 2 HP motor and drive, .5 turns open will achieve 1268 RPM.

Airflow Performance

Example Supply Air Blower Performance

Air Flow (CFM)	Available External Static Pressure - IWG																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	1.5 HP & Field Supplied Drive								Standard 1.5 HP & Drive						Alternate 2 HP & Drive					
2200	804	0.50	866	0.71	925	0.90	982	1.06	1038	1.21	1092	1.35	1147	1.48	1203	1.61	1259	1.73	1317	1.87
2400	835	0.66	897	0.87	956	1.06	1013	1.22	1069	1.37	1124	1.51	1178	1.64	1234	1.77	1290	1.90	1348	2.03
2600	869	0.84	931	1.05	990	1.24	1047	1.40	1103	1.55	1158	1.69	1212	1.82	1268	1.95	1324	2.07	1382	2.21
2800	906	1.03	968	1.25	1027	1.43	1084	1.60	1139	1.75	1194	1.89	1249	2.02	1304	2.14	1361	2.27	-	-

Table X: RPM Selection

Size (Tons)	Model	HP	Max BHP	Motor Sheave	Blower Sheave	6 Turns Open	5 Turns Open	4 Turns Open	3 Turns Open	2 Turns Open	1 Turn Open	Fully Closed
X	Y	1.5	1.73	1VM50	AK74	N/A	897	945	991	1035	1079	1126
		2	2.30	1VM50	AK64	N/A	1039	1094	1150	1207	1256	1308

Table 15: Airflow Performance - Side Duct Application

ZS-06 (6.5 Ton) Side Duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available External Static Pressure - IWG[1]																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	Field Supplied Drive						Standard 1.5 HP & Drive								Hi Static 2 HP & Drive					
1800	751	0.22	813	0.43	872	0.62	929	0.78	985	0.93	1040	1.07	1095	1.20	1150	1.33	1206	1.46	1265	1.59
2000	776	0.35	838	0.56	897	0.75	954	0.92	1010	1.07	1064	1.20	1119	1.33	1175	1.46	1231	1.59	1289	1.72
2200	804	0.50	866	0.71	925	0.90	982	1.06	1038	1.21	1092	1.35	1147	1.48	1203	1.61	1259	1.73	1317	1.87
2400	835	0.66	897	0.87	956	1.06	1013	1.22	1069	1.37	1124	1.51	1178	1.64	1234	1.77	1290	1.90	1348	2.03
2600	869	0.84	931	1.05	990	1.24	1047	1.40	1103	1.55	1158	1.69	1212	1.82	1268	1.95	1324	2.07	1382	2.21
2800	906	1.03	968	1.25	1027	1.43	1084	1.60	1139	1.75	1194	1.89	1249	2.02	1304	2.14	1361	2.27	-	-
3000	945	1.25	1007	1.46	1066	1.65	1123	1.81	1179	1.96	1234	2.10	1288	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
3200	987	1.48	1048	1.69	1107	1.88	1165	2.04	1220	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3400	1030	1.73	1092	1.94	1151	2.12	1208	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
															2 HP & Field Supplied Drive					

1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2" filters. See STATIC RESISTANCE table for additional applications.
2. See RPM SELECTION table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

ZS-07 (7.5 Ton) Side Duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available External Static Pressure - IWG[1]																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	Field Supplied Drive				Standard 1.5 HP & Drive										Hi Static 3 HP & Drive					
2000	776	0.35	838	0.56	897	0.75	954	0.92	1010	1.07	1064	1.20	1119	1.33	1175	1.46	1231	1.59	1289	1.72
2200	804	0.50	866	0.71	925	0.90	982	1.06	1038	1.21	1092	1.35	1147	1.48	1203	1.61	1259	1.73	1317	1.87
2400	835	0.66	897	0.87	956	1.06	1013	1.22	1069	1.37	1124	1.51	1178	1.64	1234	1.77	1290	1.90	1348	2.03
2600	869	0.84	931	1.05	990	1.24	1047	1.40	1103	1.55	1158	1.69	1212	1.82	1268	1.95	1324	2.07	1382	2.21
2800	906	1.03	968	1.25	1027	1.43	1084	1.60	1139	1.75	1194	1.89	1249	2.02	1304	2.14	1361	2.27	1419	2.40
3000	945	1.25	1007	1.46	1066	1.65	1123	1.81	1179	1.96	1234	2.10	1288	2.23	1344	2.36	1400	2.48	1458	2.62
3200	987	1.48	1048	1.69	1107	1.88	1165	2.04	1220	2.19	1275	2.33	1330	2.46	1385	2.59	1442	2.71	1500	2.85
3400	1030	1.73	1092	1.94	1151	2.12	1208	2.29	1264	2.44	1319	2.58	1374	2.71	1429	2.84	1485	2.96	1544	3.10
3600	1076	1.99	1138	2.20	1197	2.39	1254	2.56	1310	2.71	1364	2.84	1419	2.97	1475	3.10	1531	3.23	1589	3.36
3800	1124	2.27	1185	2.48	1245	2.67	1302	2.84	1357	2.99	1412	3.12	1467	3.25	1522	3.38	-	-	-	-
															3 HP & Field Supplied Drive					

1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2" filters. See STATIC RESISTANCE table for additional applications.
2. See RPM SELECTION table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

ZS-08 (8.5 Ton) Side Duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available External Static Pressure - IWG[1]																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	Field Supplied Drive						Standard 2 HP & Drive								Hi Static 3 HP & Drive					
2600	628	0.56	678	0.76	730	0.93	781	1.09	833	1.25	883	1.41	933	1.59	980	1.80	1025	2.05	1068	2.35
2800	648	0.67	698	0.87	750	1.04	801	1.20	853	1.36	903	1.52	953	1.70	1000	1.91	1046	2.16	1088	2.46
3000	666	0.80	717	1.00	768	1.17	820	1.33	871	1.49	922	1.65	971	1.83	1019	2.04	1064	2.29	1106	2.59
3200	684	0.95	735	1.15	786	1.32	838	1.48	889	1.63	940	1.80	989	1.98	1037	2.19	1082	2.44	1124	2.74
3400	702	1.11	753	1.31	804	1.48	856	1.64	907	1.79	958	1.96	1007	2.14	1055	2.35	1100	2.60	1142	2.90
3600	721	1.28	772	1.48	824	1.65	875	1.81	927	1.97	977	2.13	1027	2.31	1074	2.52	1119	2.77	---	---
3800	742	1.47	793	1.67	844	1.84	896	2.00	947	2.15	998	2.32	1047	2.50	1095	2.71	1140	2.96	---	---
4000	765	1.67	815	1.86	867	2.04	918	2.19	970	2.35	1020	2.51	1070	2.70	1117	2.91	---	---	---	---
4200	789	1.87	840	2.07	891	2.24	943	2.40	995	2.56	1045	2.72	1094	2.90	---	---	---	---	---	---
															3 HP & Field Supplied Drive					

1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2" filters. See STATIC RESISTANCE table for additional applications.
2. See RPM SELECTION table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

ZS-10 (10 Ton) Side Duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available External Static Pressure - IWG[1]																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	Field Supplied Drive						Standard 2 HP & Drive								Hi Static 3 HP & Drive					
2600	675	0.53	726	0.74	776	0.94	824	1.12	870	1.30	914	1.48	957	1.65	1000	1.82	1041	1.99	1082	2.17
2800	686	0.63	738	0.84	787	1.04	835	1.23	881	1.41	925	1.58	969	1.76	1011	1.93	1052	2.10	1093	2.27
3000	699	0.75	750	0.96	800	1.16	847	1.34	893	1.52	938	1.70	981	1.87	1024	2.04	1065	2.21	1106	2.39
3200	713	0.88	764	1.09	814	1.28	861	1.47	907	1.65	952	1.83	995	2.00	1037	2.17	1079	2.34	1119	2.52
3400	728	1.02	779	1.23	829	1.43	877	1.61	923	1.79	967	1.97	1010	2.14	1053	2.31	1094	2.48	1135	2.66
3600	745	1.18	796	1.39	846	1.59	893	1.77	939	1.95	984	2.13	1027	2.30	1069	2.47	1111	2.64	1152	2.82
3800	763	1.36	815	1.57	864	1.76	912	1.95	958	2.13	1002	2.31	1046	2.48	1088	2.65	1129	2.82	1170	3.00
4000	783	1.55	835	1.76	884	1.96	932	2.15	978	2.33	1022	2.50	1066	2.67	1108	2.84	1149	3.02	1190	3.19
4200	805	1.77	856	1.98	906	2.17	953	2.36	999	2.54	1044	2.72	1087	2.89	1129	3.06	1171	3.23	1211	3.41
4400	828	2.00	879	2.21	929	2.41	976	2.59	1022	2.77	1067	2.95	1110	3.12	1152	3.29	-	-	-	-
4600	852	2.25	904	2.46	953	2.66	1001	2.85	1047	3.03	1092	3.20	1135	3.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
4800	879	2.52	930	2.73	980	2.93	1027	3.12	1073	3.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5000	906	2.81	958	3.02	1007	3.22	1055	3.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
											3 HP & Field Supplied Drive									

1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2" filters. See STATIC RESISTANCE table for additional applications.
2. See RPM SELECTION table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

ZS-12 (12.5 Ton) Side Duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available External Static Pressure - IWG[1]																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	3 HP & Field Supplied Drive								Standard 3 HP & Drive											
3200	684	1.00	741	1.16	794	1.32	844	1.48	892	1.65	940	1.81	988	1.97	1036	2.12	1087	2.27	1141	2.42
3400	709	1.15	765	1.30	818	1.46	868	1.62	916	1.79	964	1.95	1012	2.11	1061	2.26	1112	2.42	1166	2.56
3600	734	1.30	791	1.46	844	1.62	894	1.78	942	1.94	990	2.10	1038	2.26	1087	2.42	1137	2.57	1191	2.72
3800	761	1.48	818	1.63	871	1.79	921	1.95	969	2.12	1017	2.28	1065	2.44	1114	2.59	1164	2.75	1218	2.89
4000	789	1.66	846	1.82	899	1.98	949	2.14	997	2.31	1045	2.47	1093	2.63	1142	2.78	1192	2.93	1246	3.08
4200	818	1.87	875	2.03	928	2.19	978	2.35	1026	2.51	1074	2.67	1121	2.83	1170	2.99	1221	3.14	1275	3.29
4400	847	2.09	904	2.25	957	2.41	1007	2.57	1055	2.73	1103	2.90	1151	3.06	1199	3.21	1250	3.36	1304	3.51
4600	877	2.33	934	2.49	986	2.65	1036	2.81	1085	2.97	1132	3.14	1180	3.29	1229	3.45	1280	3.60	1334	3.75
4800	907	2.59	963	2.75	1016	2.91	1066	3.07	1115	3.23	1162	3.39	1210	3.55	1259	3.71	1310	3.86	1364	4.01
5000	937	2.86	993	3.02	1046	3.18	1096	3.34	1145	3.50	1192	3.66	1240	3.82	1289	3.98	1340	4.13	1394	4.28
5200	967	3.15	1023	3.31	1076	3.47	1126	3.63	1175	3.79	1222	3.95	1270	4.11	1319	4.27	1370	4.42	1424	4.57
5400	997	3.45	1053	3.61	1106	3.77	1156	3.93	1205	4.09	1252	4.26	1300	4.41	1349	4.57	1400	4.72	1454	4.87
5600	1027	3.77	1083	3.93	1136	4.09	1186	4.25	1235	4.41	1282	4.57	1330	4.73	1379	4.89	1430	5.04	1484	5.19
5800	1057	4.11	1113	4.26	1166	4.42	1216	4.59	1264	4.75	1312	4.91	1360	5.07	1409	5.22	-	-	-	-
6000	1086	4.46	1143	4.61	1196	4.77	1246	4.93	1294	5.10	1342	5.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6200	1116	4.82	1172	4.98	1225	5.14	1275	5.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hi Static 5 HP & Drive								5 HP & Field Supplied Drive											

1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2" filters. See STATIC RESISTANCE table for additional applications.
2. See RPM SELECTION table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

Table 16: Airflow Performance - Bottom Duct Application

ZS-06 (6.5 Ton) Bottom Duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available External Static Pressure - IWG[1]																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	Field Supplied Drive				Standard 1.5 HP & Drive						Hi Static 2 HP & Drive									
1800	775	0.31	850	0.53	924	0.72	998	0.89	1072	1.05	1147	1.20	1224	1.35	1303	1.51	1384	1.69	1469	1.89
2000	803	0.45	878	0.67	952	0.86	1026	1.03	1100	1.19	1175	1.34	1252	1.49	1331	1.65	1412	1.83	1497	2.03
2200	838	0.60	913	0.82	986	1.01	1060	1.19	1134	1.34	1210	1.49	1286	1.65	1365	1.81	1447	1.98	1532	2.18
2400	878	0.78	953	1.00	1027	1.19	1100	1.36	1174	1.52	1250	1.67	1327	1.82	1405	1.98	1487	2.16	-	-
2600	923	0.98	997	1.20	1071	1.39	1145	1.56	1219	1.72	1294	1.87	1371	2.02	1450	2.18	-	-	-	-
2800	971	1.20	1046	1.42	1119	1.61	1193	1.78	1267	1.94	1343	2.09	1419	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
3000	1023	1.44	1097	1.66	1171	1.85	1245	2.03	1319	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3200	1077	1.71	1151	1.93	1225	2.12	1299	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3400	1133	1.99	1208	2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									2 HP & Field Supplied Drive											

1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2" filters. See STATIC RESISTANCE table for additional applications.
2. See RPM SELECTION table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

ZS-07 (7.5 Ton) Bottom Duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available External Static Pressure - IWG[1]																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	Field Supplied Drive				Standard 1.5 HP & Drive						Hi Static 3 HP & Drive									
2000	803	0.45	878	0.67	952	0.86	1026	1.03	1100	1.19	1175	1.34	1252	1.49	1331	1.65	1412	1.83	1497	2.03
2200	838	0.60	913	0.82	986	1.01	1060	1.19	1134	1.34	1210	1.49	1286	1.65	1365	1.81	1447	1.98	1532	2.18
2400	878	0.78	953	1.00	1027	1.19	1100	1.36	1174	1.52	1250	1.67	1327	1.82	1405	1.98	1487	2.16	1572	2.36
2600	923	0.98	997	1.20	1071	1.39	1145	1.56	1219	1.72	1294	1.87	1371	2.02	1450	2.18	1532	2.36	1617	2.56
2800	971	1.20	1046	1.42	1119	1.61	1193	1.78	1267	1.94	1343	2.09	1419	2.24	1498	2.40	1580	2.58	1665	2.78
3000	1023	1.44	1097	1.66	1171	1.85	1245	2.03	1319	2.18	1394	2.33	1471	2.49	1550	2.65	1632	2.82	1717	3.02
3200	1077	1.71	1151	1.93	1225	2.12	1299	2.29	1373	2.45	1448	2.60	1525	2.75	1604	2.91	1686	3.09	1771	3.29
3400	1133	1.99	1208	2.21	1282	2.41	1356	2.58	1430	2.73	1505	2.88	1582	3.04	1661	3.20	1742	3.37	-	-
3600	1192	2.30	1267	2.52	1341	2.71	1414	2.88	1489	3.04	1564	3.19	1641	3.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
3800	1253	2.63	1327	2.85	1401	3.04	1475	3.21	1549	3.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
											3 HP & Field Supplied Drive									

1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2" filters. See STATIC RESISTANCE table for additional applications.
2. See RPM SELECTION table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

ZS-08 (8.5 Ton) Bottom Duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available External Static Pressure - IWG[1]																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	FS[4]				Standard 2 HP & Drive								Hi Static 3 HP & Drive							
2600	674	0.71	731	0.88	786	1.05	838	1.24	887	1.42	933	1.59	974	1.74	1010	1.87	1040	1.97	1064	2.03
2800	689	0.86	746	1.02	801	1.20	854	1.38	903	1.56	948	1.73	989	1.88	1025	2.01	1056	2.11	1080	2.17
3000	707	1.01	764	1.17	819	1.35	872	1.53	921	1.71	966	1.88	1007	2.03	1043	2.16	1074	2.26	1098	2.32
3200	728	1.17	785	1.33	840	1.51	892	1.69	941	1.87	987	2.04	1028	2.20	1064	2.33	1094	2.42	1118	2.48
3400	751	1.34	808	1.51	863	1.68	915	1.87	964	2.05	1010	2.22	1051	2.37	1087	2.50	1117	2.60	1141	2.66
3600	776	1.53	833	1.70	888	1.87	941	2.06	990	2.24	1035	2.41	1076	2.56	1112	2.69	1142	2.79	1167	2.85
3800	804	1.74	861	1.90	916	2.08	969	2.26	1018	2.44	1063	2.61	1104	2.77	1140	2.90	1170	2.99	1194	---
4000	835	1.97	892	2.13	947	2.31	999	2.49	1048	2.67	1094	2.84	1135	2.99	---	---	---	---	---	---
4200	867	2.21	924	2.37	979	2.55	1032	2.73	1081	2.91	1127	3.08	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
													3 HP & Field Supplied Drive							

1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2" filters. See STATIC RESISTANCE table for additional applications.
2. See RPM SELECTION table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.
4. Field Supplied Drive

ZS-10 (10 Ton) Bottom Duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available External Static Pressure - IWG[1]																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	Field Supplied Drive				Standard 2 HP & Drive								Hi Static 3 HP & Drive							
2600	722	0.83	776	0.97	828	1.11	878	1.25	926	1.37	973	1.50	1018	1.62	1063	1.74	1106	1.86	1149	1.99
2800	744	0.97	798	1.12	850	1.26	900	1.39	949	1.52	995	1.64	1041	1.76	1085	1.88	1128	2.00	1171	2.13
3000	769	1.13	823	1.28	875	1.42	925	1.55	974	1.68	1020	1.80	1066	1.92	1110	2.05	1153	2.17	1196	2.29
3200	797	1.32	851	1.46	903	1.60	953	1.74	1001	1.86	1048	1.99	1093	2.11	1138	2.23	1181	2.35	1224	2.48
3400	828	1.52	882	1.67	934	1.81	983	1.94	1032	2.07	1078	2.19	1124	2.32	1168	2.44	1212	2.56	1254	2.68
3600	861	1.75	915	1.90	967	2.04	1017	2.17	1065	2.30	1112	2.42	1157	2.54	1201	2.67	1245	2.79	1287	2.91
3800	897	2.00	951	2.15	1002	2.29	1052	2.42	1101	2.55	1147	2.67	1193	2.80	1237	2.92	1280	3.04	1323	3.16
4000	935	2.27	989	2.42	1041	2.56	1091	2.69	1139	2.82	1186	2.95	1231	3.07	1275	3.19	1319	3.31	1362	3.43
4200	976	2.57	1030	2.72	1082	2.86	1132	2.99	1180	3.12	1227	3.24	1272	3.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
4400	1019	2.88	1073	3.03	1125	3.17	1175	3.30	1223	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4600	1065	3.22	1119	3.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3 HP & Field Supplied Drive																			

1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2" filters. See STATIC RESISTANCE table for additional applications.
2. See RPM SELECTION table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

ZS-12 (12.5 Ton) Bottom Duct

Air Flow (CFM)	Available External Static Pressure - IWG[1]																			
	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
	3 HP & Field Supplied Drive				Standard 3 HP & Drive										Hi Static 5 HP & Drive					
3200	823	1.28	861	1.47	906	1.64	955	1.80	1007	1.95	1059	2.12	1109	2.29	1155	2.50	1194	2.73	1225	3.01
3400	860	1.48	898	1.67	942	1.84	992	2.00	1044	2.16	1095	2.32	1145	2.50	1191	2.70	1231	2.94	1262	3.22
3600	898	1.71	935	1.90	980	2.07	1030	2.23	1081	2.39	1133	2.55	1183	2.73	1229	2.94	1269	3.17	1300	3.45
3800	936	1.97	974	2.16	1019	2.33	1068	2.49	1120	2.64	1172	2.81	1222	2.98	1267	3.19	1307	3.42	1338	3.70
4000	975	2.24	1013	2.43	1057	2.60	1107	2.76	1158	2.92	1210	3.08	1260	3.26	1306	3.46	1346	3.70	1377	3.97
4200	1014	2.54	1052	2.73	1096	2.90	1146	3.05	1197	3.21	1249	3.38	1299	3.55	1345	3.76	1385	3.99	1416	4.27
4400	1053	2.85	1091	3.04	1135	3.21	1185	3.37	1236	3.53	1288	3.69	1338	3.87	1384	4.07	1424	4.31	1455	4.58
4600	1091	3.19	1129	3.38	1174	3.55	1223	3.71	1275	3.86	1327	4.03	1377	4.20	1423	4.41	1462	4.64	1494	4.92
4800	1130	3.54	1168	3.73	1213	3.90	1262	4.06	1314	4.22	1365	4.38	1415	4.56	1461	4.76	1501	5.00	1532	5.27
5000	1168	3.92	1206	4.11	1251	4.28	1300	4.44	1352	4.59	1404	4.76	1454	4.94	1500	5.14	1539	5.37	-	-
5200	1206	4.31	1244	4.50	1288	4.67	1338	4.83	1389	4.99	1441	5.15	1491	5.33	1537	5.53	-	-	-	-
5400	1243	4.72	1281	4.91	1326	5.08	1375	5.24	1427	5.40	1479	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5600	1280	5.15	1318	5.34	1362	5.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5800	1316	5.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 HP & Field Supplied Drive																			

1. Blower performance includes gas heat exchangers and 2" filters. See STATIC RESISTANCE table for additional applications.
2. See RPM SELECTION table to determine desired motor sheave setting and to determine the maximum continuous BHP.
3. kW = BHP x 0.932.

Table 17: RPM Selection

Size (Tons)	Model	HP	Max BHP	Motor Sheave	Blower Sheave	6 Turns Open	5 Turns Open	4 Turns Open	3 Turns Open	2 Turns Open	1 Turn Open	Fully Closed
-06	ZS	1.5	1.73	1VM50	AK74	N/A	887	936	986	1035	1084	1134
(6.5)		2	2.30	1VM50	AK64	N/A	1039	1094	1150	1207	1256	1308
-07	ZS	1.5	1.73	1VM50	AK74	N/A	887	936	986	1035	1084	1134
(7.5)		3	3.45	1VM50	AK61	N/A	1088	1147	1205	1265	1312	1365
-08	ZS	2	2.30	1VM50	AK94	N/A	690	728	767	805	843	882
(8.5)		3	3.45	1VM50	AK74	N/A	887	936	986	1035	1084	1134
-10	ZS	2	2.30	1VM50	AK84	N/A	776	819	863	906	949	992
(10)		3	3.45	1VM50	AK74	N/A	887	936	986	1035	1084	1134
-12	ZS	3	3.45	1VM50	AK74	N/A	887	936	986	1035	1084	1134
(12.5)		5	5.75	1VP56	BK77	1052	1095	1136	1175	1216	1272	N/A

Table 18: Indoor Blower Specifications

Size (Tons)	Model	Motor					Motor Sheave			Blower Sheave			Belt
		HP	RPM	Eff.	SF	Frame	Datum Dia. (in.)	Bore (in.)	Model	Datum Dia. (in.)	Bore (in.)	Model	
-06 (6.5)	ZS	1-1/2	1725	0.8	1.15	56	3.4 - 4.4	7/8	1VM50	7.0	1	AK74	A49
		2	1725	0.8	1.15	56	3.4 - 4.4	7/8	1VM50	6.0	1	AK64	A49
-07 (7.5)	ZS	1-1/2	1725	0.8	1.15	56	3.4 - 4.4	7/8	1VM50	7.0	1	AK74	A49
		3	1725	0.8	1.15	56	3.4 - 4.4	7/8	1VM50	5.7	1	AK61	A49
-08 (8.5)	ZS	2	1725	0.8	1.15	56	3.4 - 4.4	7/8	1VM50	9.0	1	AK94	A56
		3	1725	0.8	1.15	56	3.4 - 4.4	7/8	1VM50	7.0	1	AK74	A54
-10 (10)	ZS	2	1725	0.8	1.15	56	3.4 - 4.4	7/8	1VM50	8.0	1	AK84	A56
		3	1725	0.8	1.15	56	3.4 - 4.4	7/8	1VM50	7.0	1	AK74	A54
-12 (12.5)	ZS	3	1725	0.8	1.15	56	3.4 - 4.4	7/8	1VM50	7.0	1	AK74	A54
		5	1725	0.87	1.15	184T	4.3 - 5.3	1-1/8	1VP56	6.7	1	BK77	BX55

Table 19: Power Exhaust Specifications

Model	Voltage	Motor			Motor			Fuse Size	CFM @ 0.1 ESP
		HP	RPM[1]	QTY	LRA	FLA	MCA		
2PE04703225	208/230-1-60	3/4	1075	1	7.8	5	6.3	10	3800
2PE04703246	460-1-60	3/4	1075	1	3.4	2.2	2.8	5	3800
2PE04703258	575-1-60	3/4	1050	1	2.9	1.5	1.9	4	3800

1. Motors are multi-tapped and factory wired for high speed.

Air Balance

⚠ CAUTION

On VAV units be certain that the VFD is set to maximum output, exhaust dampers are closed and individual space damper boxes are full open.

VFD units with manual bypass option must not be in the bypass mode ('LINE" position), unless all individual space dampers are full open.

Start the supply air blower motor. Adjust the resistances in both the supply and the return air duct systems to balance the air distribution throughout the conditioned space. The job specifications may require that this balancing be done by someone other than the equipment installer.

⚠ CAUTION

Belt drive blower systems MUST be adjusted to the specific static and CFM requirements for the application. The Belt drive blowers are NOT set at the factory for any specific static or CFM. Adjustments of the blower speed and belt tension are REQUIRED. Verify proper sheave alignment; tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after these adjustments. Re-checking set screws after 10-12 hrs. run time is recommended.

Checking Air Quantity

Method One

1. Remove the dot plugs from the duct panel (for location of the dot plugs see Figures 12 and 13).
2. Insert eight-inches of 1/4 inch metal tubing into the airflow on both sides of the indoor coil.

NOTE: The tubes must be inserted and held in a position perpendicular to the air flow so that velocity pressure will not affect the static pressure readings.

3. Use an Inclined Manometer or Magnehelic to determine the pressure drop across a dry evaporator coil. Since the moisture on an evaporator coil can vary greatly, measuring the pressure drop across a wet coil under field conditions could be inaccurate. To assure a dry coil, the compressors should be de-activated while the test is being run.

NOTE: De-energize the compressors before taking any test measurements to assure a dry evaporator coil.

4. The CFM through the unit can be determined from the pressure drop indicated by the manometer by referring to Figure 32. In order to obtain an accurate measurement, be certain that the air filters are clean.
5. To adjust Measured CFM to Required CFM, see SUPPLY AIR DRIVE ADJUSTMENT.
6. After readings have been obtained, remove the tubes and replace the dot plugs.
7. Tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after any adjustments. Re-check set screws after 10-12 hrs. run time is recommended.

⚠WARNING

Failure to properly adjust the total system air quantity can result in extensive blower damage.

Method Two

1. Drill two 5/16 inch holes, one in the return air duct as close to the inlet of the unit as possible, and another in the supply air duct as close to the outlet of the unit as possible.
2. Using the whole drilled in step 1, insert eight inches of 1/4 inch metal tubing into the airflow of the return and supply air ducts of the unit.

NOTE: The tubes must be inserted and held in position perpendicular to the airflow so that velocity pressure will not affect the static pressure readings.

3. Use an Inclined Manometer or Magnehelic to determine the pressure drop across the unit. This is the External Static Pressure (ESP). In order to obtain an accurate measurement, be certain that the air filters are clean.
4. Determine the number of turns the variable motor sheave is open.
5. Select the correct blower performance table for the unit from Tables 15 and 16. Tables are presented for side and downflow configuration.
6. Determine the unit Measured CFM from the Blower Performance Table, External Static Pressure and the number of turns the variable motor sheave is open.
7. To adjust Measured CFM to Required CFM, see SUPPLY AIR DRIVE ADJUSTMENT.
8. After reading has been obtained, remove the tubes and seal holes.
9. Tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after any adjustments. Re-check set screws after 10-12 hrs. run time is recommended.

NOTE: With the addition of field installed accessories repeat this procedure.

⚠WARNING

Failure to properly adjust the total system air quantity can result in extensive blower damage.

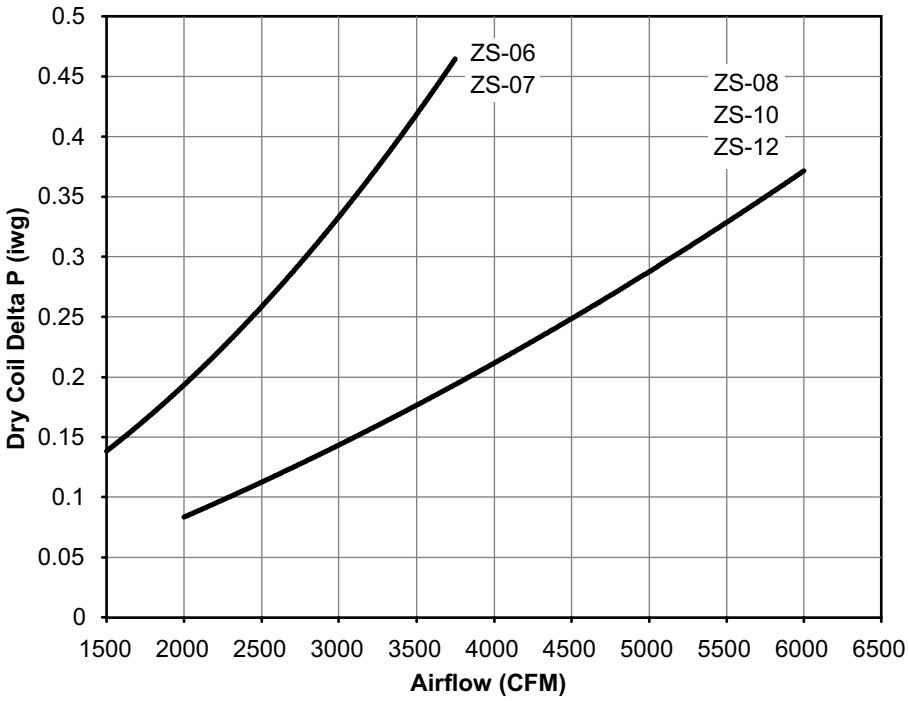


Figure 32: Dry Coil Delta P

Supply Air Drive Adjustment

⚠ CAUTION

Before making any blower speed changes review the installation for any installation errors, leaks or undesirable systems effects that can result in loss of airflow.

Even small changes in blower speed can result in substantial changes in static pressure and BHP. BHP and AMP draw of the blower motor will increase by the cube of the blower speed. Static pressure will increase by the square of the blower speed. Only qualified personnel should make blower speed changes, strictly adhering to the fan laws.

At unit start-up, the measured CFM may be higher or lower than the required CFM. To achieve the required CFM, the speed of the drive may have adjusted by changing the datum diameter (DD) of the variable pitch motor sheave as described below:

$$\left(\frac{\text{4,000 CFM}}{\text{3,800 CFM}}\right) \bullet \text{4.0 in.} = \text{4.21 in.}$$

Use the following tables and the DD calculated per the above equation to adjust the motor variable pitch sheave.

EXAMPLE

A 12.5 ton unit was selected to deliver 4,000 CFM with a 3 HP motor, but the unit is delivering 3,800 CFM. The variable pitch motor sheave is set at 2 turns open.

Use the equation to determine the required DD for the new motor sheave,

$$\left(\frac{\text{Required CFM}}{\text{Measured CFM}}\right) \bullet \text{Existing DD} = \text{New DD}$$

Use Table 20 to locate the DD nearest to 4.21 in. Close the sheave to 1 turn open.

New BHP

= (Speed increase)^3 • BHP at 3,800 CFM

= (Speed increase)^3 • Original BHP

= New BHP

New motor Amps

= (Speed increase)^3 • Amps at 3,800 CFM

= (Speed increase)^3 • Original Amps

= New Amps

Table 20: Motor Sheave Datum Diameters

1VM50x7/8 (1-1/2, 2 & 3 HP Motor)		1VP56x1-1/8 (5 HP Motor)	
Turns Open	**Datum Diameter**	**Turns Open**	**Datum Diameter**
0	4.4	1	5.3
1/2	4.3	1-1/2	5.2
1	4.2	2	5.1
1-1/2	4.1	2-1/2	5.0
2	4.0	3	4.9
2-1/2	3.9	3-1/2	4.8
3	3.8	4	4.7
3-1/2	3.7	4-1/2	4.6
4	3.6	5	4.5
4-1/2	3.5	5-1/2	4.4
5	3.4	6	4.3

⚠ CAUTION

Belt drive blower systems MUST be adjusted to the specific static and CFM requirements for the application. The Belt drive blowers are NOT set at the factory for any specific static or CFM. Adjustments of the blower speed and belt tension are REQUIRED. Verify proper sheave alignment; tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after these adjustments. Re-checking set screws after 10-12 hrs. run time is recommended.

Table 21: Additional Static Resistance

Size (Tons)	Model	CFM	Cooling Only[1]	Economizer[2,3]	4" Filter[2]	Electric Heat kW[2]				
						9	18	24	36	54
-06 (6.5) -07 (7.5)	ZS	1900	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.10
		2100	-0.01	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.11
		2300	-0.01	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.13
		2500	-0.02	0.13	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.14
		2700	-0.03	0.16	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.16
		2900	-0.04	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.18
		3100	-0.05	0.20	0.18	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.20
		3300	-0.06	0.22	0.19	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.22
		3500	-0.07	0.24	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.24
		3700	-0.08	0.27	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.26
		3900	-0.09	0.29	0.23	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.24	0.28
		4100	-0.09	0.31	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.31
		4300	-0.10	0.30	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.28	0.29	0.34
		4500	-0.11	0.35	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.37
-08 (8.5) -10 (10) -12 (12.5)	ZS	1900	0.06	0.02	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.10
		2100	0.07	0.02	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.11
		2300	0.08	0.02	0.14	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.13
		2500	0.09	0.02	0.16	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.14
		2700	0.11	0.03	0.17	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.16
		2900	0.12	0.03	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.18
		3100	0.14	0.03	0.20	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.20
		3300	0.16	0.03	0.22	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.22
		3500	0.18	0.04	0.26	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.24
		3700	0.20	0.04	0.27	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.26
		3900	0.23	0.04	0.29	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.24	0.28
		4100	0.25	0.04	0.32	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.31
		4300	0.28	0.05	0.35	0.23	0.24	0.28	0.29	0.34
		4500	0.30	0.05	0.38	0.25	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.37
		4700	0.33	0.05	0.41	0.28	0.29	0.33	0.34	0.40
		4900	0.36	0.05	0.44	0.30	0.31	0.35	0.37	0.43
		5100	0.39	0.06	0.47	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.46
		5300	0.42	0.06	0.51	0.35	0.37	0.41	0.43	0.49
		5500	0.45	0.06	0.55	0.38	0.40	0.44	0.46	0.53
		5700	0.48	0.06	0.58	0.41	0.43	0.47	0.49	0.56
		5900	0.52	0.07	0.62	0.44	0.46	0.50	0.53	0.59
		6100	0.56	0.07	0.67	0.47	0.49	0.53	0.56	0.62
		6300	0.60	0.07	0.71	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.65

1. Add these values to the available static resistance in the respective Blower Performance Tables.
2. Deduct these values from the available external static pressure shown in the respective Blower Performance Tables.
3. The pressure drop through the economizer is greater for 100% outdoor air than for 100% return air. If the resistance of the return air duct is less than 0.25 IWG, the unit will deliver less CFM during full economizer operation.

Operation

Cooling Sequence Of Operation

For the ZS series of units, the thermostat makes a circuit between "R" and "Y1" for the first stage of cooling.

The call is passed to the **Unit Control Board (UCB),** which then determines whether the requested operation is available and, if so, which components to energize.

For gas heating, the UCB monitors the "W1" call but does not handle the operation of the gas furnace. An ignition control board controls the gas heater operation. For electric heat units, the UCB passes the call to the electric heater. In both cases, when the "W1" call is sensed, the indoor air blower is energized following a specified heating delay.

If at any time a call for both heating and cooling are present, the heating operation will be performed. If operating, the cooling system is halted as with a completion of a call for cooling. Heating always takes priority.

Continuous Blower

By setting the room thermostat fan switch to "ON," the supply air blower will operate continuously.

Intermittent Blower

With the room thermostat fan switch set to "AUTO" and the system switch set to either the "AUTO" or "HEAT" settings, the blower is energized whenever a cooling or heating operation is requested. The blower is energized after any specified delay associated with the operation.

When energized, the indoor blower has a minimum run time of 30 seconds. Additionally, the indoor blower has a delay of 10 seconds between operations.

Optional VAV Start-up and Control

⚠ CAUTION

If the unit is operated with the optional manual bypass switch in the LINE (BYPASS) position and there are VAV boxes present in the duct system, then boxes must be driven to the full-open position using a customer-supplied power source to prevent over-pressurizing and possible damage to the ductwork.

For units with VFD and VAV control, the unit must first be put into the Occupied Mode to start operation. The default setting for all VAV units is 'Unoccupied', therefore the installer must add a jumper wire between terminals R - OCC on the VAV add-on board to put the unit into 'Occupied' Mode. Additionally, the unit can be switched between Unoccupied/Occupied mode through network communications with Simplicity™ PC and other BAS control systems.

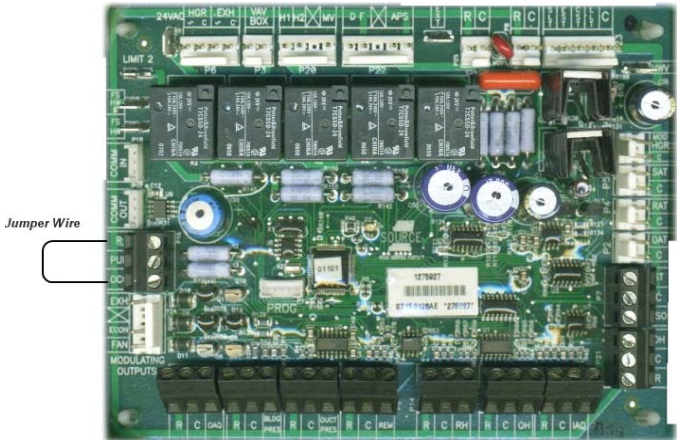


Figure 33: Occupied Jumper

Once placed into the Occupied Mode, the speed of the indoor blower motor is controlled by duct static pressure. The Duct Static set point (default = 1.5") is the pressure that the VFD drive will maintain when operating the unit in VAV mode. If the duct static pressure reaches or exceeds the high-limit set-point (default = 4.5"), then the supply fan motor will be shutdown.

The Supply Air Temperature (SAT) is controlled by staging compressors on and off to satisfy the "Operating Cooling Supply Air Temp Set point". There are 3 set points that determine the resulting "Operating Cooling Supply Air Temp Set point".

1. VAV Cooling Supply Air Temp Upper Set point (default 60° F)
2. VAV Cooling Supply Air Temp Lower Set point (default 55° F)
3. VAV Supply Air Temp Reset Set point (default 72° F)

When the Return Air Temp (RAT) is above the "VAV Supply Air Temp Reset Set point" the SAT will be maintained at +/- 5 degrees of the "VAV Cooling Supply Air Temp Lower Set point".

When the Return Air Temp (RAT) is below the "VAV Supply Air Temp Reset Set point" the SAT will be maintained at +/- 5 degrees of the "VAV Cooling Supply Air Temp Upper Set point".

When the Outdoor air condition is sufficient for free cooling, the economizer will modulate to control the SAT to +/- 1 degrees of the operational set point.

The following components are needed to access the control points in the Simplicity® controller. Installation and operation guide is located on UPGNET.

1. Computer running Windows software with a standard USB port.
2. Simplicity® PC Software (**http://www.yorkupg.com/software.asp**)
3. Freenet USB adapter driver, (**http://www.yorkupg.com/software.asp**)
4. Simplicity® Freenet USB Adapter (S1-03101967000)
5. Freenet service cable (S1-02538682000)

No Outdoor Air Options

When the thermostat calls for the first stage of cooling, the low-voltage control circuit from “R” to “Y1” and “G” is completed. The UCB energizes the economizer (if installed and free cooling is available) or the first available compressor* and the condenser fans. For first stage cooling, compressor #1 is energized. If compressor #1 is unavailable, compressor #2 is energized. After completing the specified fan on delay for cooling, the UCB will energize the blower motor.

When the thermostat calls for the second stage of cooling, the low-voltage control circuit from “R” to “Y2” is completed. The control board energizes the first available compressor. If free cooling is being used for the first stage of cooling, compressor #1 is energized. If compressor #1 is active for first stage cooling or the first compressor is locked-out, compressor #2 is energized. In free-cooling mode, if the call for the second stage of cooling continues for 20 minutes, compressor #2 is energized, provided it has not been locked-out.

If there is an initial call for both stages of cooling, the UCB will delay energizing compressor #2 by 30 seconds in order to avoid a power rush.

Once the thermostat has been satisfied, it will de-energize Y1 and Y2. If the compressors have satisfied their minimum run times, the compressors and condenser fans are de-energized. Otherwise, the unit operates each cooling system until the minimum run times for the compressors have been completed. Upon the final compressor de-energizing, the blower is stopped following the elapse of the fan off delay for cooling.

* To be available, a compressor must not be locked-out due to a high or low-pressure switch or freezestat trip and the **Anti-Short Cycle Delay (ASCD)** must have elapsed.

Economizer With Single Enthalpy Sensor

When the room thermostat calls for "first-stage" cooling, the low voltage control circuit from "R" to "G" and "Y1" is completed. The UCB energizes the blower motor (if the fan switch on the room thermostat is set in the "AUTO" position) and drives the economizer dampers from fully closed to their minimum position. If the enthalpy of the outdoor air is below the set point of the enthalpy controller (previously determined), "Y1" energizes the economizer. The dampers will modulate to maintain a constant supply air temperature as monitored by the discharge air sensor. If the outdoor air enthalpy is above the set point, "Y1" energizes compressor #1.

When the thermostat calls for "second-stage" cooling, the low voltage control circuit from "R" to "Y2" is completed. The UCB energizes the first available compressor. If the enthalpy of the outdoor air is below the set point of the enthalpy controller (i.e. first stage has energized the economizer), "Y2" will energize compressor #1. If the outdoor air is above the set point, "Y2" will energize compressor #2.

Once the thermostat has been satisfied, it will de-energize “Y1” and “Y2”. If the compressors have satisfied their minimum run times, the compressors and condenser fans are de-energized. Otherwise, the unit operates each cooling system until the minimum run times for the compressors have been completed. Upon the final compressor de-energizing, the blower is stopped following the elapse of the fan off delay for cooling, and the economizer damper goes to the closed position. If the unit is in continues fan operation, the economizer damper goes to the minimum position.

Economizer With Dual Enthalpy Sensors

The operation with the dual enthalpy sensors is identical to the single sensor except that a second enthalpy sensor is mounted in the return air. This return air sensor allows the economizer to choose between outdoor air and return air, whichever has the lowest enthalpy value, to provide maximum operating efficiency.

Economizer With Power Exhaust

A unit equipped with an economizer (single or dual enthalpy) and a power exhaust operates as specified above with one addition. The power exhaust motor is energized 45 seconds after the actuator position exceeds the exhaust fan set point on the economizer control. As always, the "R" to "G" connection provides minimum position but does not provide power exhaust operation.

Economizer With Optional VAV OR Intelli-Comfort™ Control

The position of the outside air and return air dampers are controlled through a 2-10 VDC signal from the VAV or Intelli-Comfort™ control board. The economizer is enabled only in Occupied or Recovery mode. When the control is not powered or is in Unoccupied mode, the outside air dampers will be closed. When the supply fan is powered and there is no Y1 call, or if free-cooling is unavailable, the control opens the economizer dampers to the minimum position setting.

Free-cooling is available if the outdoor air temperature meets one of the three criteria discussed below, based upon the unit's configuration.

- **Dry Bulb**: The control refers to input from the Outside Air Temperature sensor and will allow free cooling when the outdoor temperature is less than both the *First-Stage SAT Control* set point plus 5 °F, and the *Economizer OAT Enable* set point.
- **Single Enthalpy (optional)**: A field-installed, Outdoor Air Humidity sensor is connected to the control. When the measured outdoor enthalpy is below the *Outside Air Enthalpy* set point, and the outdoor temperature is less than the *First-Stage SAT Control* set point plus 5 °F, free-cooling is available.
- **Dual Enthalpy (optional)**: Both the field-installed Outdoor Air Humidity and the Return Air Humidity sensors are connected to the control. When the measured outdoor air enthalpy is less than the measured return air enthalpy, and the outdoor temperature is less than the *First-Stage SAT Control* set point plus 5 °F, free-cooling is available.

If free-cooling is available with a Y1 call, then the control modulates the economizer dampers to maintain the *First-Stage SAT Control* set point, plus or minus one degree. If free-cooling is unavailable, then 1st-stage mechanical cooling is initiated.

If at anytime the outdoor air temperature rises above the *First-Stage SAT Control* set point plus 5 °F, while free-cooling is available, then a Y1 call will also initiate 1st-stage mechanical cooling.

For a Y2 call, free-cooling is available based upon the criteria described above, except a *Second-Stage SAT Control* set point is used in the determination.

Once the call for cooling has been satisfied, it will de-energize any compressors and condenser fans, after the minimum compressor run times have been satisfied. Otherwise, the unit operates each cooling system until the minimum run times for the compressors have been completed.

Upon de-energizing the final compressor, the blower will continue to run with the economizer damper in its minimum position if in the Occupied mode; otherwise, the blower will stop following the elapse of the fan-off delay for cooling, and the economizer outdoor damper will close.

Economizer With Optional VAV Blower With Power Exhaust

The power exhaust motor is energized via the controller's EXH~ terminal and the M5 contactor, based on the position of the economizer damper parameter settings in the VAV control. Minimum run time is 10 seconds; minimum off time is 60 seconds. The outlet pressure of the power exhaust fan forces the barometric relief dampers open; gravity closes the dampers when the exhaust fan is off.

Economizer With Optional Intelli-Comfort™ With Power Exhaust

The power exhaust motor is energized via the M5 contactor based on the position of the economizer actuator's auxiliary switch adjustment screw. The adjustment screw represents the outdoor damper position at which to activate power exhaust, and can be set between 0 to 90 degrees open. The outlet pressure of the power exhaust fan forces the barometric relief dampers open; gravity closes the dampers when the exhaust fan is off.

Motorized Outdoor Air Dampers

This system operation is the same as the units with no outdoor air options with one exception. When the "R" to "G" circuit is complete, the motorized damper drives open to a position set by the thumbwheel on the damper motor. When the "R" to "G" circuit is opened, the damper spring returns fully closed.

Cooling Operation Errors

Each cooling system is monitored for operation outside of the intended parameters. Errors are handled as described below. All system errors override minimum run times for compressors.

High-Pressure Limit Switch

During cooling operation, if a high-pressure limit switch opens, the UCB will de-energize the associated compressor, initiate the ASCD (Anti-short cycle delay), and, if the other compressor is idle, stop the condenser fans. If the call for cooling is still present at the conclusion of the ASCD, the UCB will re-energize the halted compressor.

Should a high-pressure switch open three times within two hours of operation, the UCB will lock-out the associated compressor and flash a code (see Table 29). If the other compressor is inactive, the condenser fans will be de-energized.

Low-Pressure Limit Switch

The low-pressure limit switch is not monitored during the initial 30 seconds of a cooling system's operation. For the following 30 seconds, the UCB will monitor the low-pressure switch to ensure it closes. If the low-pressure switch fails to close after the 30-second monitoring phase, the UCB will de-energize the associated compressor, initiate the ASCD, and, if the other compressor is idle, stop the condenser fans.

Once the low-pressure switch has been proven (closed during the 30-second monitor period described above), the UCB will monitor the low-pressure limit switch for any openings. If the low-pressure switch opens for greater than 5 seconds, the UCB will de-energize the associated compressor, initiate the ASCD, and, if the other compressor is idle, stop the condenser fans.

If the call for cooling is still present at the conclusion of the ASCD, the UCB will re-energize the halted compressor.

Should a low-pressure switch open three times within one hour of operation, the UCB will lock-out the associated compressor and flash a code (Table 29). If the other compressor is inactive, the condenser fans will be de-energized.

Freezestat

During cooling operation, if a freezestat opens, the UCB will de-energize the associated compressor, initiate the ASCD, and, if the other compressor is idle, stop the condenser fans. If the call for cooling is still present at the conclusion of the ASCD, the UCB will re-energize the halted compressor.

Should a freezestat open three times within two hours of operation, the UCB will lock-out the associated compressor and flash a code (Table 29). If the other compressor is inactive, the condenser fans will be de-energized.

Low Ambient Cooling

To determine when to operate in low ambient mode, the UCB has a pair of terminals connected to a temperature-activated switch set at 45ºF. When the low ambient switch is closed and the thermostat is calling for cooling, the UCB will operate in the low ambient mode.

Low ambient mode operates the compressors in this manner: 10 minutes on, 5 minutes off. The indoor blower is operated throughout the cycle. The 5-minute off period is necessary to defrost the indoor coil.

Low ambient mode always begins with compressor operation. Compressor minimum run time may extend the minutes of compressor operation. The defrost cycle will begin immediately following the elapse of the minimum run time.

When operating in low ambient mode, the UCB will not lockout the compressors due to a freezestat trip. However, a freezestat trip will de-energize the associated compressor. If the call for cooling is still present at the end of the ASCD and the freezestat has closed, the unit will resume operation.

Safety Controls

The unit control board monitors the following inputs for each cooling system:

1. A suction line freezestat to protect against low evaporator temperatures due to a low airflow or a low return air temperature, (opens at 26 ± 5 °F and resets at 38 ± 5°F).

2. A high-pressure switch to protect against excessive discharge pressures due to a blocked condenser coil or a condenser motor failure, (opens at 625 ± 25 psig).
3. A low-pressure switch to protect against loss of refrigerant charge, (opens at 50 ± 5 psig).

The above pressure switches are hard-soldered to the unit. The refrigeration systems are independently monitored and controlled. On any fault, only the associated system will be affected by any safety/preventive action. The other refrigerant system will continue in operation unless it is affected by the fault as well.

The unit control board monitors the temperature limit switch of electric heat units and the temperature limit switch and the gas valve of gas furnace units.

Compressor Protection

In addition to the external pressure switches, the compressors also have inherent (internal) protection. If there is an abnormal temperature rise in a compressor, the protector will open to shut down the compressor. The UCB incorporates features to minimize compressor wear and damage. An **Anti-Short Cycle Delay (ASCD)** is utilized to prevent operation of a compressor too soon after its previous run. Additionally, a minimum run time is imposed any time a compressor is energized.

The ASCD is initiated on unit start-up and on any compressor reset or lock-out.

Flash Codes

The UCB will initiate a flash code associated with errors within the system. Refer to UNIT CONTROL BOARD FLASH CODES Table 29.

Reset

Remove the call for cooling, by raising thermostat setting higher than the conditioned space temperature. This resets any pressure or freezestat flash codes.

Electric Heating Sequence Of Operations

The following sequence describes the operation of the electric heat section.

⚠ CAUTION

For units with VFD and electric heat, the speed of the indoor blower motor continues to be controlled by duct static pressure via the VAV control board.

If there are VAV boxes present in the duct system, the boxes must be driven to the full-open position using a customer-supplied power source to assure adequate airflow across the heating elements.

Two-stage heating:

a. Upon a call for first stage heat by the thermostat, the heater relay (RA) will be energized. After completing the specified fan on delay for heating, the UCB will energize the blower motor. If the second stage of heat is required, heater relay (RB) will be energized. After completing the specified fan on delay for heating, the UCB will energize the blower motor.

b The thermostat will cycle the electric heat to satisfy the heating requirements of the conditioned space.

Electric Heat Operation Errors

Temperature Limit

If the UCB senses zero volts from the high temperature limit, the indoor blower motor is immediately energized.

This limit is monitored regardless of unit operation status, i.e. the limit is monitored at all times.

If the temperature limit opens three times within one hour, it will lock-on the indoor blower motor and a flash code is initiated (See Table 29).

Safety Controls

The UCB monitors the temperature limit switch of electric heat units.

The control circuit includes the following safety controls:

Limit Switch (Ls)

This control is located inside the heater compartment and is set to open at the temperature indicated in the Electric Heat Limit Setting Tables 22 and 23. It resets automatically. The limit switch operates when a high temperature condition, caused by inadequate supply air flow occurs, thus shutting down the heater and energizing the blower.

Table 22: Electric Heat Limit Setting 50” Cabinet

UNIT (TONS)	VOLTAGE	HEATER kW	LIMIT SWITCH OPENS °F
ZS-08, -10, -12 (8.5, 10, 12.5)	208/230	18	150
		24	150
		34	150
		54	130
ZS-08, -10, -12 (8.5, 10, 12.5)	480	18	150
		24	150
		34	150
		54	130
ZS-08, -10, -12 (8.5, 10, 12.5)	600	18	150
		24	150
		34	150
		54	130

Table 23: Electric Heat Limit Setting 42" Cabinet

UNIT (TONS)	VOLTAGE	HEATER kW	LIMIT SWITCH OPENS °F
ZS-06, -07 (6.5, 7.5)	208/230	9	135
		18	150
		24	165
		34	190
ZS-06, -07 (6.5, 7.5)	480	9	135
		18	150
		24	165
		34	185
ZS-06, -07 (6.5, 7.5)	600	9	135
		18	150
		24	150
		34	185

Flash Codes

The UCB will initiate a flash code associated with errors within the system. Refer to UNIT CONTROL BOARD FLASH CODES Table 29.

Reset

Remove the call for heating by lowering the thermostat setting lower than the conditioned space temperature.This resets any flash codes.

Electric Heat Anticipator Setpoints

It is important that the anticipator setpoint be correct. Too high of a setting will result in longer heat cycles and a greater temperature swing in the conditioned space. Reducing the value below the correct setpoint will give shorter "ON" cycles and may result in the lowering of the temperature within the conditioned space. Refer to Table 24 for the required electric heat anticipator setting.

Table 24: Electric Heat Anticipator Setpoints

SETTING, AMPS	
W1	W2
0.13	0.1

Gas Heating Sequence Of Operations

⚠ CAUTION

For units with VFD and gas heat, the speed of the indoor blower motor continues to be controlled by duct static pressure via the VAV control board.

If there are VAV boxes present in the duct system, the boxes must be driven to the full-open position using a customer-supplied power source to assure adequate airflow across the heat exchanger tubes.

When the thermostat calls for the first stage of heating, the low-voltage control circuit from "R" to "W1" is completed. A call for heat passes through the UCB to the **Ignition Control Board (ICB).** The UCB monitors the "W1" call and acts upon any call for heat by monitoring the **Gas Valve (GV).** Once voltage has been sensed at the GV, the UCB will initiate the fan on delay for heating, energizing the indoor blower the specified delay has elapsed.

When the thermostat has been satisfied, heating calls are ceased. The GV is immediately closed. The blower is de-energized after the fan off delay for heating has elapsed. The draft motor performs a 30-second post purge.

Ignition Control Board

First Stage Of Heating

When the ICB receives a call for first stage of heating, "W1," the draft motor is energized. Once the draft motor has been proven, a 30-second purge is initiated. At the end of the purge, the GV is opened, and the spark ignitor is energized for 10 seconds. The ICB then checks for the presence of flame. If flame is detected, the ICB enters a flame stabilization period. If flame was not detected, the GV closes, and a retry operation begins.

During the flame stabilization period, a loss of the flame for 2 seconds will cause the GV to close and the retry operation to begin. After the flame stabilization period, a loss of flame for 3/4 second will cause the GV to close and the retry operation to begin.

At the conclusion of the flame stabilization period, the ICB will operate the gas heat in high fire for an additional 60 seconds (for a total for 120 seconds of high fire operation). After this 60 seconds, the ICB will then use the call for the second stage of heat to control second stage operation of the GV.

When "W1" is satisfied, both valves are closed.

Second Stage Of Heating

When the ICB receives a call for the second stage of heating, "W2," the ICB conducts a complete first stage ignition sequence. If this sequence is satisfied, the second main valve of the GV is opened.

When "W2" is satisfied, the second main valve is closed.

Retry Operation

When a flame is lost or is not detected during an attempt to achieve ignition, a retry operation occurs. A 30-second purge is performed between ignition attempts.

If the unit fails after three ignition attempts, the furnace is locked-out for one hour. The furnace is monitored during this one-hour period for unsafe conditions.

Recycle Operation

When a flame is lost after the flame stabilization period, a recycle operation occurs. If the unit fails after five recycle attempts, the furnace is locked-out for one hour.

Gas Heating Operation Errors

Lock-Out

A one-hour lockout occurs following three retries or five recycles. During the one-hour lockout, flame detection, limit conditions, and main valves are tested. Any improper results will cause the appropriate action to occur. Recycling the low voltage power cancels the lock-out.

Temperature Limit

If the UCB senses zero volts from the high temperature limit, the indoor blower motor is immediately energized. When the UCB again senses 24 volts from the temperature limit, the draft motor will perform a 15-second post-purge and the indoor blower will be de-energized following the elapse of the fan off delay for heating.

This limit is monitored regardless of unit operation status, i.e. this limit is monitored at all times.

If the temperature limit opens three times within one hour, it will lock-on the indoor blower motor and flash code is initiated (See Table 29).

Flame Sense

Flame sensing occurs at all times. If “W1” is not present and a flame is sensed for 2 seconds, the draft motor is energized and the GV is kept off. The ICB halts any operation until a flame is not detected. Once the flame detection is lost, the ICB performs a post-purge. Normal operation is allowed concurrently with the purge (i.e. this purge can be considered the purge associated with a call for “W1”).

If “W1” is present, a flame is sensed, but the GV is not energized, the draft motor is energized until the flame detection is lost. Normal operation is now allowed.

The flame detection circuitry continually tests itself. If the ICB finds the flame detection circuitry to be faulty, the ICB will not permit an ignition sequence and the draft motor is energized. If this failure should occur during an ignition cycle the failure is counted as a recycle.

Gas Valve

The UCB and ICB continuously monitor the GV.

If the ICB senses voltage at the GV when not requested, the ICB will energize the draft motor. The ICB will not operate the furnace until voltage is no longer sensed at the GV. The draft motor is stopped when voltage is not sensed at the GV.

Any time the UCB senses voltage at the GV without a call for heat for a continuous five-minute period, the UCB will lock-on the indoor blower and a flash code is initiated (Table 29). When voltage is no longer sensed at the GV, the UCB will de-energize the indoor blower following the elapse of the fan off delay for heating.

If voltage has been sensed at the GV for at least 15 seconds during the fan on delay for heating and GV voltage or “W1” is lost, the indoor blower is forced on for the length of the fan off delay for heating.

During a call for heat, if the UCB does not sense voltage at the GV for a continuous five-minute period the UCB will initiate a flash code (Table 29). The indoor blower motor will not be locked-on while there is no GV voltage.

Safety Controls

The UCB monitors the temperature limit switch of gas heat units.

The control circuit includes the following safety controls:

Limit Switch (LS)

This control is located inside the gas heat compartment and is set to open at the temperature indicated in the Gas Heat Limit Control Settings Table 25. It resets automatically. The limit switch operates when a high temperature condition, caused by inadequate supply air flow occurs, thus shutting down the heater and energizing the blower.

Auxiliary Limit Switch (ALS)

This control is located inside the supply air compartment and is set to open at the temperature indicated in the Gas Heat Limit Control Settings Table 25. It resets manually. The limit switch operates when a high temperature condition, caused by inadequate supply air flow occurs, thus shutting down the heater and energizing the blower.

The auxiliary limit switch is wired in series with the limit switch. As such, the UCB cannot distinguish the auxiliary limit and the gas heat limit switch operation except the auxiliary is manual reset. Consequently, the control will respond in the same manner as outlined above under “Limit Switch”.

Table 25: Gas Heat Limit Control Settings[1]

Unit		Main Limit Setting
Size	Opt.	°F
ZS-06	12	165
	18	165
ZS-07	12	165
	18	165
ZS-08	12	215
	18	195
ZS-10	18	195
	24	160
ZS-12	18	195
	24	160

1. Rollout = 300°F, Auxiliary Limit = 200°F.

The ICB monitors the Pressure and Rollout switches of gas heat units.

The control circuit includes the following safety controls:

Pressure Switch (PS)

Once the draft motor has reached full speed and closes the pressure switch during a normal ignition sequence, if the pressure sw opens for 2 seconds, the GV will be de-energized, the ignition cycle is aborted, and the ICB flashes the appropriate code. See Table 31 Ignition Control Flash Codes. The draft motor is energized until the pressure switch closes or “W1” is lost.

Rollout Switch (ROS)

The rollout switch is wired in series with the pressure switch. As such, the ICB cannot distinguish the rollout switch operation from that of the pressure switch.

Consequently, the control will only respond in the same manner as outlined above under “Pressure Switch”. An open rollout will inhibit the gas valve from actuating.

Internal Microprocessor Failure

If the ICB detects an internal failure, it will cease all outputs, ignore inputs, and display the proper flash code for control replacement. The ICB remains in this condition until replaced.

Flash Codes

The ICB will initiate a flash code associated with errors within the system. Refer to IGNITION CONTROL FLASH CODES Table 31.

Resets

Remove the call for heating by lowering the thermostat setting lower than the conditioned space temperature. This resets any flash codes.

Gas Heat Anticipator Setpoints

It is important that the anticipator setpoint be correct. Too high of a setting will result in longer heat cycles and a greater temperature swing in the conditioned space. Reducing the value below the correct setpoint will give shorter “ON cycles and may result in the lowering of the temperature within the conditioned space. Refer to Table 26 for the required gas heat anticipator setting.

Table 26: Gas Heat Anticipator Setpoints

SETTING, AMPS	
W1	**W2**
0.65	0.1

Start-Up (Cooling)

Prestart Check List

After installation has been completed:

1. Check the electrical supply voltage being supplied. Be sure that it is the same as listed on the unit nameplate.
2. Set the room thermostat to the off position.
3. Turn unit electrical power on.
4. Set the room thermostat fan switch to on.
5. Check indoor blower rotation.
   - If blower rotation is in the wrong direction. Refer to Phasing Section in general information section.

   Check blower drive belt tension.
6. Check the unit supply air (CFM).
7. Measure evaporator fan motor's amp draw.
8. Set the room thermostat fan switch to off.
9. Turn unit electrical power off.

Operating Instructions

1. Turn unit electrical power on.

NOTE: Prior to each cooling season, the crankcase heaters must be energized at least 10 hours before the system is put into operation.

2. Set the room thermostat setting to lower than the room temperature.
3. First stage compressors will energize after the built-in time delay (five minutes).
4. The second stage of the thermostat will energize second stage compressor if needed.

Post Start Check List

1. Verify proper system pressures for both circuits.
2. Measure the temperature drop across the evaporator coil.

Start-Up (Gas Heat)

Pre-Start Check List

Complete the following checks before starting the unit.

1. Check the type of gas being supplied. Be sure that it is the same as listed on the unit nameplate.
2. Make sure that the vent outlet and combustion air inlet are free of any debris or obstruction.

Operating Instructions

⚠ CAUTION

This furnace is equipped with an automatic re-ignition system. DO NOT attempt to manually light the pilot.

Lighting The Main Burners

1. Turn “OFF” electric power to unit.
2. Turn room thermostat to lowest setting.
3. Turn gas valve counter-clockwise to “ON” position (See Figure 35).
4. Turn “ON” electric power to unit.
5. If thermostat set temperature is above room temperature, the main burners will ignite. If a second stage of heat is called for, the main burners for second stage heat will ignite for the second stage heat.

Post Start Checklist

After the entire control circuit has been energized and the heating section is operating, make the following checks:

1. Check for gas leaks in the unit piping as well as the supply piping.

⚠WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

2. Check for correct manifold gas pressures. (See CHECKING GAS INPUT.)
3. Check the supply gas pressure. It must be within the limits shown on the rating nameplate. Supply pressure should be checked with all gas appliances in the building at full fire. At no time should the standby gas pressure exceed 10.5 in. or the operating pressure drop below 4.5 in for natural gas units. If gas pressure is outside these limits, contact the local gas utility or propane supplier for corrective action.

Shut Down

1. Set the thermostat to the lowest temperature setting.
2. Turn “OFF” all electric power to unit.
3. Open gas heat access panel.
4. Turn gas valve clockwise to “OFF” position (See Figure 35).

Checking Gas Heat Input

This unit has two stages of gas heat. The first stage is 60% of the full fire input and is considered the minimum input for the furnace. The intended input for each furnace is shown in Table 28. The table applies to units operating on 60 Hz power only.

To determine the rate of gas flow (Second Stage).

1. Turn off all other gas appliances connected to the gas meter.
2. Turn on the furnace and make sure the thermostat is calling for Second stage (100% input) heat.
3. Measure the time needed for one revolution of the hand on the smallest dial on the meter. A typical gas meter has a 1/2 or a 1 cubic foot test dial.
4. Using the number of seconds it takes for one revolution of the dial, calculate the cubic feet of gas consumed per hour. (See example below).
5. If necessary, adjust the high pressure regulator as discussed in the section “Manifold Gas Pressure Adjustment”. **Be sure not to over-fire** the furnace on Second stage. If in doubt, it is better to leave the Second stage of the furnace slightly under-fired. Repeat Steps 1-5.

To determine the rate of gas flow (First Stage)

1. Turn off all other gas appliances connected to the gas meter.
2. Turn on the furnace and make sure the thermostat is calling for first stage (60% input) heat.
3. Even when the thermostat is calling for first stage heat, the unit will light on second stage and will run on Second stage for 1 minute. Allow this one-minute time period to expire and be certain the unit is running on first stage.
4. Measure the time needed for one revolution of the hand on the smallest dial on the meter. A typical gas meter has a 1/2 or a 1 cubic foot test dial.
5. Using the number of seconds it takes for one revolution of the dial, calculate the cubic feet of gas consumed per hour (See example below).
6. If necessary, adjust the low pressure regulator as discussed in the section “Manifold Gas Pressure Adjustment”. **Be sure not to under-fire** the furnace on first stage. If in doubt, it is better to leave the first stage of the furnace slightly over-fired (greater than 60% input). Repeat Steps 1-6.

Table 27: Gas Rate Cubic Feet Per Hour

Seconds for One Rev.	Size of Test Dial	
	1/2 cu. ft.	1 cu. ft.
10	180	360
12	150	300
14	129	257
16	113	225
18	100	200
20	90	180
22	82	164
24	75	150
26	69	138
28	64	129
30	60	120
32	56	113
34	53	106
36	50	100
38	47	95
40	45	90
42	43	86
44	41	82
46	39	78
48	37	75
50	36	72
52	35	69
54	34	67
56	32	64
58	31	62
60	30	60

NOTE: To find the Btu input, multiply the number of cubic feet of gas consumed per hour by the Btu content of the gas in your particular locality (contact your gas company for this information as it varies widely from area to area).

EXAMPLE

By actual measurement, it takes 19 seconds for the hand on a 1 cubic foot dial to make a revolution with a 192,000 Btuh furnace running. To determine rotations per minute, divide 60 by 19 = 3.16. To calculate rotations per hour, multiply 3.16 • 60 = 189.6. Multiply 189.6 • 1 (0.5 if using a 1/2 cubic foot dial) = 189.6. Multiply 189.6 • (the Btu rating of the gas). For this example, assume the gas has a Btu rating of 1050 Btu/ft.^{3}. The result of 199,000 Btuh is within 5% of the 192,000 Btuh rating of the furnace.

Manifold Gas Pressure Adjustment

This gas furnace has two heat stages. Therefore, the gas valve has two adjustment screws located under a plastic protective cover. The second stage (100% input) adjustment screw is adjacent to the “HI” marking on the valve and the first stage (60% input) adjustment screw is located adjacent to the “LO” marking on the valve (See Figure 35).

Manifold pressure adjustment procedure.

Adjust second stage (100% input) pressure first, then adjust first stage (60% input) pressure.

1. Turn off all power to the unit.
2. Using the outlet pressure port on the gas valve, connect a manometer to monitor the manifold pressure.
3. Remove plastic cap covering HI and LO pressure adjustment screws.
4. Turn on power to the unit.
5. Set thermostat to call for second stage heat and start furnace.
6. If necessary, using a screwdriver, turn the second stage adjustment screw (adjacent to the “HI” marking on the valve) clockwise to increase manifold pressure or counterclockwise to decrease manifold pressure. **Be sure not to over-fire the unit on second stage**.
7. After the high manifold pressure has been checked, adjust the thermostat to call for first stage heat.
8. If necessary, using a screwdriver, turn the first stage adjustment screw (adjacent to the “LO” marking on the valve) clockwise to increase manifold pressure or counterclockwise to decrease manifold pressure. **Be sure not to under-fire the unit on first stage**.
9. Once pressure has been checked, replace the plastic cap covering the HI and LO pressure adjustment screws.

NOTE: When using natural gas, the manifold pressure for second stage (100% input) should be 3.5 IWG ± 0.3. The manifold pressure for first stage (60% input) when using natural gas should be 1.5 IWG ± 0.3.

Table 28: Gas Heat Stages

# of Burner Tubes	2nd Stage Input (100% Btuh)	1st Stage Input (60% Btuh)
4	120,000	72,000
6	180,000	108,000
8	240,000	144,000

Adjustment Of Temperature Rise

The temperature rise (the difference of temperature between the return air and the heated air from the furnace) must lie within the range shown on the CSA rating plate and the data in Table 9.

After the temperature rise has been determined, the CFM can be calculated as follows:

$$CFM = \text{Btu Input} \cdot \frac{0.8}{(1.08 \cdot \Delta°F)}$$

After about 20 minutes of operation, determine the furnace temperature rise. Take readings of both the return air and the heated air in the ducts (about 6 feet from the furnace) where they will not be affected by radiant heat. Increase the blower CFM to decrease the temperature rise; decrease the blower CFM to increase the rise (See SUPPLY AIR DRIVE ADJUSTMENT).

NOTE: Each gas heat exchanger size has a minimum allowable CFM. Below this CFM, the limit will open.

Burners/Orifices Inspection/Servicing

Before checking or changing burners, pilot or orifices, CLOSE MAIN MANUAL SHUT-OFF VALVE AND SHUT OFF ALL POWER TO THE UNIT.

1. Open the union fitting just upstream of the unit gas valve and downstream from the main manual shut-off valve in the gas supply line.
2. Remove the screws holding each end of the manifold to the manifold supports.
3. Disconnect wiring to the gas valves and spark igniter(s). Remove the manifold & gas valve assembly. Orifices can now be inspected and/or replaced.

To service burners, complete step 4.

4. Remove the heat shield on top of the manifold supports. Burners are now accessible for inspection and/or replacement.

NOTE: Reverse the above procedure to replace the assemblies.

Make sure that burners are level and seat at the rear of the gas orifice.

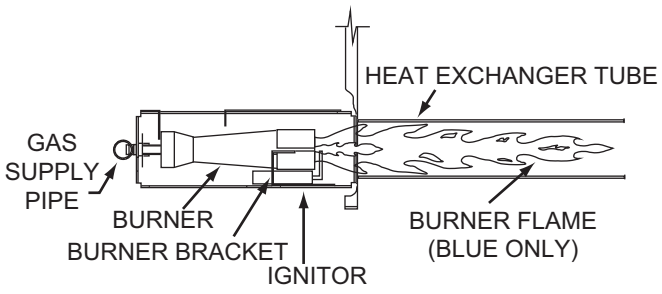


Figure 34: Typical Flame

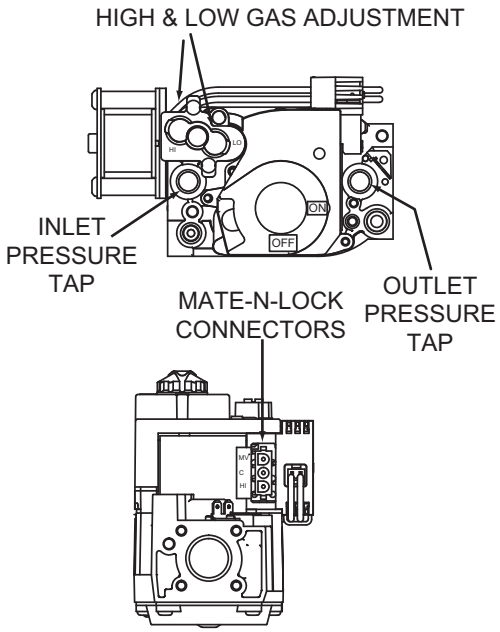


Figure 35: Typical Gas Valve

Charging The Unit

All ZS units use Thermal Expansion Devices. Charge the unit to nameplate charge or 10° subcooling.

Troubleshooting

⚠WARNING

Troubleshooting of components may require opening the electrical control box with the power connected to the unit. **Use extreme care when working with live circuits!** Check the unit nameplate for the correct line voltage and set the voltmeter to the correct range before making any connections with line terminals.

For troubleshooting of optional VFD, disconnect all power to the drive. Be aware that high voltages are present in the drive even after power has been disconnected. Capacitors within the drive must be allowed to discharge before beginning service.

When not necessary, shut off all electric power to the unit prior to any of the following maintenance procedures so as to prevent personal injury.

⚠ CAUTION

Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring errors can cause improper and dangerous operation which could cause injury to person and/or damage unit components. Verify proper operation after servicing.

ZS Flash Codes

Various flash codes are utilized by the unit control board (UCB) to aid in troubleshooting. Flash codes are distinguished by the short on and off cycle used (approximately 200ms on and 200ms off). To show normal operation, the control board flashes a 1 second on, 1 second off "heartbeat" during normal operation. This is to verify that the UCB is functioning correctly. Do not confuse this with an error flash code. To prevent confusion, a 1-flash, flash code is not used.

Alarm condition codes are flashed on the UCB lower left Red LED, See Figure 36. While the alarm code is being flashed, it will also be shown by the other LEDs: lit continuously while the alarm is being flashed. The total of the continuously lit LEDs equates to the number of flashes, and is shown in the table. Pressing and releasing the LAST ERROR button on the UCB can check the alarm history. The UCB will cycle through the last five (5) alarms, most recent to oldest, separating each alarm flash code by approximately 2 seconds. In all cases, a flashing Green LED will be used to indicate non-alarm condition.

In some cases, it may be necessary to "zero" the ASCD for the compressors in order to perform troubleshooting. To reset all ASCDs for one cycle, press and release the UCB TEST/ RESET button once.

Flash codes that do and do not represent alarms are listed in Table 29.

Table 29: Unit Control Board Flash Codes

Flash Code	Description	Green LED 16	Red LED 8	Red LED 4	Red LED 2	Red LED 1
On Steady	This is a Control Failure	-	-	-	-	-
1 Flash	Not Applicable	-	-	-	-	-
2 Flashes	Control waiting ASCD[1]	Flashing	Off	Off	On	Off
3 Flashes	HPS1 Compressor Lockout	Off	Off	Off	On	On
4 Flashes	HPS2 Compressor Lockout	Off	Off	On	Off	Off
5 Flashes	LPS1 Compressor Lockout	Off	Off	On	Off	On
6 Flashes	LPS2 Compressor Lockout	Off	Off	On	On	Off
7 Flashes	FS1 Compressor Lockout	Off	Off	On	On	On
8 Flashes	FS2 Compressor Lockout	Off	On	Off	Off	Off
9 Flashes	Ignition Control Locked Out / Ignition Control Failure	Off	On	Off	Off	On
10 Flashes	Compressors Locked Out on Low Outdoor Air Temperature[1]	Flashing	On	Off	On	Off
11 Flashes	Compressors locked out because the Economizer is using free Cooling[1]	Flashing	On	Off	On	On
12 Flashes	Unit Locked Out due to Fan Overload Switch Failure	Off	On	On	Off	Off
13 Flashes	Compressor Held Off due to Low Voltage[1]	Flashing	On	On	Off	On
14 Flashes	EEPROM Storage Failure	Off	On	On	On	Off
OFF	No Power or Control Failure	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off

1. Non-alarm condition.

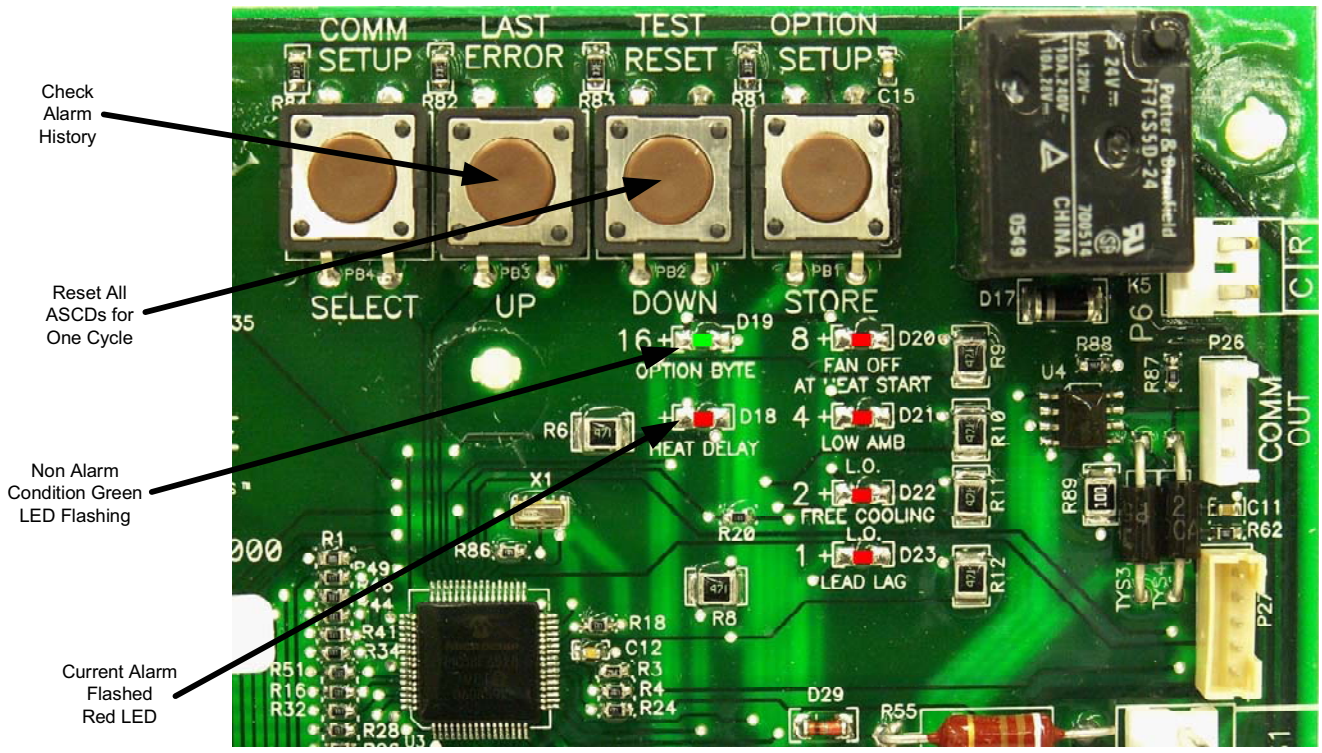


Figure 36: Unit Control Board

Unit Control Board Option Setup

Option Byte Setup

- Enter the Option Setup mode by pushing the OPTION SETUP / STORE button, and holding it for at least 2 seconds.
- The green status LED (Option Byte) will be turned on and the red status LED (Heat Delay) is turned off.
- The 8, 4, 2 and 1 LEDs will then show the status of the 4 labeled options (**(8) Fan Off at Heat Start**, **(4) Low Ambient Lockout**, **(2) Free Cooling Lockout**, and **(1) Lead / Lag)**.
- Press the UP or Down button to change the LED status to correspond to the desired Option Setup.
- To save the current displayed value, push the OPTION SETUP / STORE button and hold it for at least 2 seconds. When the value is saved, the green LED will flash a few times and then normal display will resume.

NOTE: While in either Setup mode, if no buttons are pushed for 60 seconds, the display will revert to its normal display, exiting the Option Setup mode. **When saving, the control board only saves the parameters for the currently displayed mode (Option Byte or Heat Delay).**

Heat Delay Setup

- Enter the Option Setup mode by pushing the OPTION SETUP / STORE button, and holding it for at least 2 seconds.
- The green status LED (Option Byte) will be turned on and the red status LED (Heat Delay) is turned off.
- Press the COMM SETUP / SELECT button to toggle into the Heat Delay Setup, the green LED will turn off and the red LED for Heat Delay will turn on.
- The 8, 4, 2 and 1 LEDs will then show the status of the Heat Delay, (See Table 30). Press the UP or Down button to change the LED status to correspond to the desired Heat Delay Value.
- To save the current displayed value, push the OPTION SETUP / STORE button and hold it for at least 2 seconds. When the value is saved, the red LED will flash a few times and then normal display will resume.

NOTE: While in either Setup mode, if no buttons are pushed for 60 seconds, the display will revert to its normal display, exiting the Option Setup mode. **When saving, the control board only saves the parameters for the currently displayed mode (Option Byte or Heat Delay).**

Table 30: Heat Delay

Heat Fan On Delay	Heat Fan Off Delay	Red LED 8	Red LED 4	Red LED 2	Red LED 1
60	180	On	On	On	On
60	90	On	On	On	Off
60	60	On	On	Off	On
60	30	On	On	Off	Off
45	180	On	Off	On	On
45	90	On	Off	On	Off
45	60	On	Off	Off	On
45	30	On	Off	Off	Off
30	180	Off	On	On	On
30	90	Off	On	On	Off
30	60	Off	On	Off	On
30	30	Off	On	Off	Off
0	60	Off	Off	On	On
0	30	Off	Off	On	Off
0	10	Off	Off	Off	On
Non-std	Non-std	Off	Off	Off	Off

Table 31: Ignition Control Flash Codes

Flashes	Fault Conditions	Check
STEADY ON	Control Failure	Control
HEARTBEAT	Normal Operation	
1	Not Applicable	
2	Pressure Switch Stuck Closed	Pressure Switch
3	Pressure Switch Failed To Close	Venter Pressure Switch Vent Blocked
4	Limit Switch Open	Main Limit AUX Limit
5	Flame Present With Gas Off First Stage Gas Valve Energized With W1 Off Second Stage Gas Valve Energized With First Stage Gas Valve Off	Gas Valve
6	Ignition Lockout	Gas Flow Gas Pressure Gas Valve Flame Sensor
STEADY OFF	No Power Or Control Failure	24VAC or Control

Table 32: VAV Control Board Flash Codes

Flash Codes	Description
On Steady	This is a Control Failure
1 Flash	Not Applicable
2 Flashes	Loss of Communications with UCB
3 Flashes	Space Sensor Failed
4 Flashes	SAT Sensor Failed
5 Flashes	RAT Sensor Failed
6 Flashes	OAT Sensor Failed
7 Flashes	OAH Sensor Failed
8 Flashes	RAH Sensor Failed
9 Flashes	IAQ Sensor Failed
10 Flashes	OAQ Sensor Failed
11 Flashes	APS Switch Failed
12 Flashes	Limit 2 Switch Open
13 Flashes	Purge
14 Flashes	VFD Input Failure
15 Flashes	Dirty Filter Switch
16 Flashes	Econ Minimum Position Alarm
17 Flashes	Space Temp/Time Alarm
18 Flashes	Water Coil Freeze Stat Alarm
19 Flashes	SAT Alarm for Cooling
20 Flashes	SAT Alarm for Heating

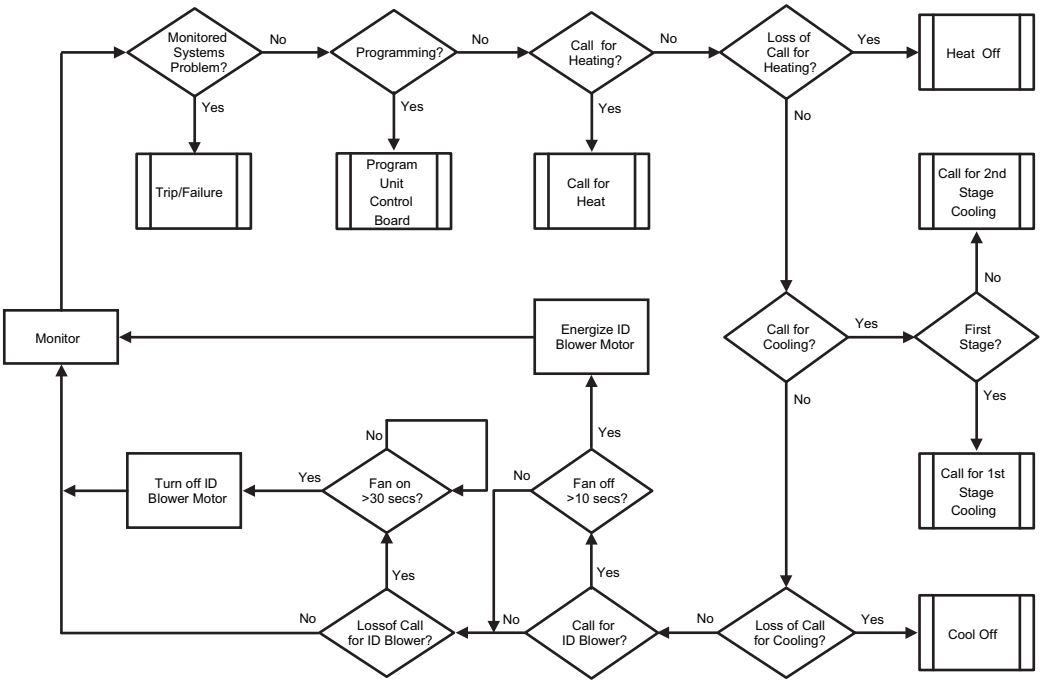


Figure 37: Basic Troubleshooting Flowchart

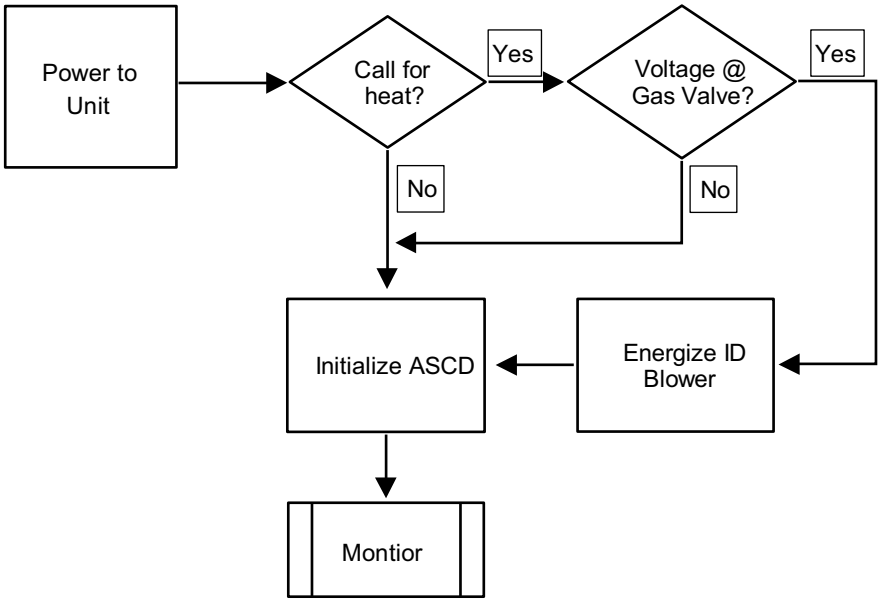
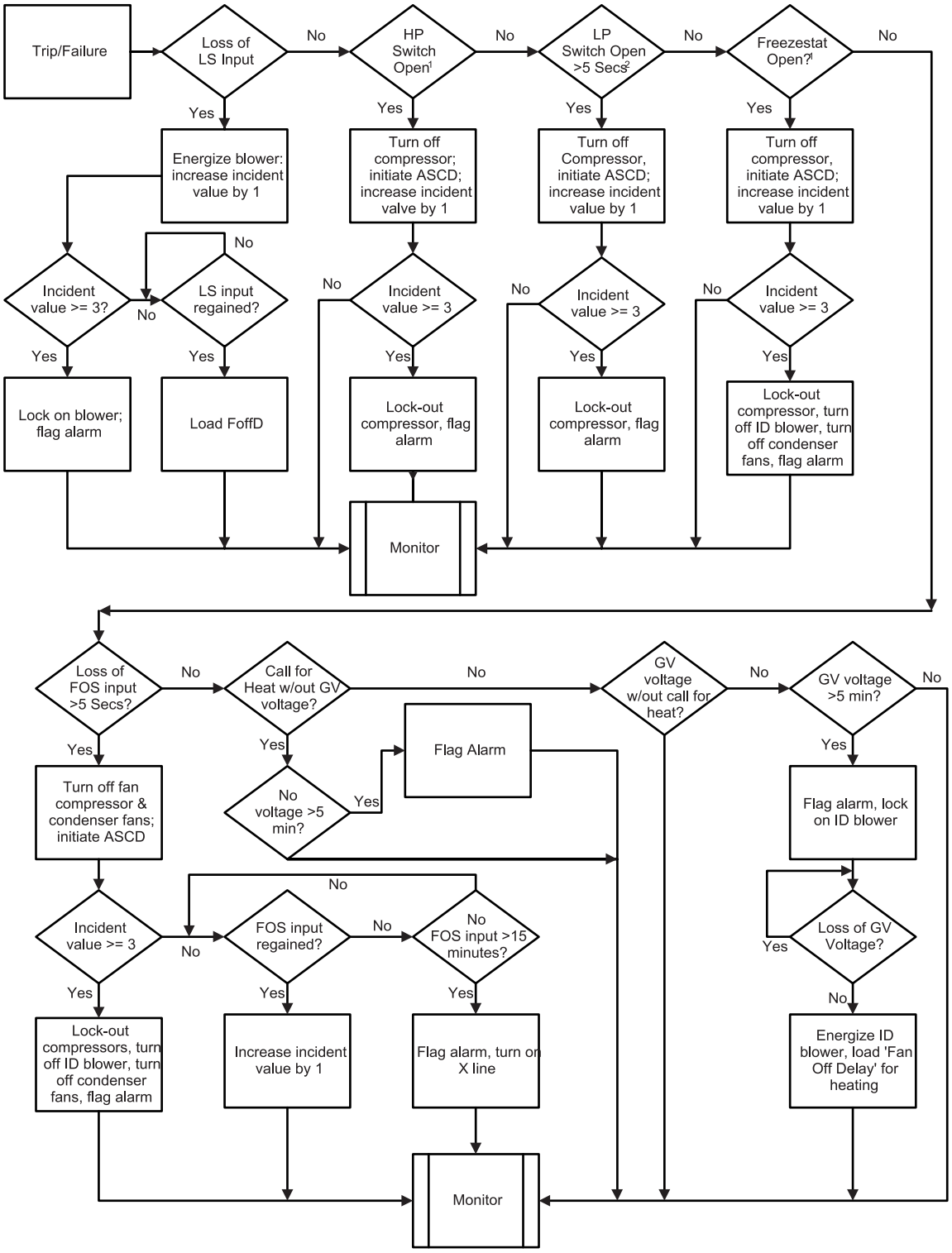


Figure 38: Power On Flow Chart



1 The control board only monitors the input when the compressor really is energized.
2 The low-pressure switch is not monitored for the first 30 seconds of compressor activity. The control board then monitors the switch to ensure it closes. If the switch remains open and additional 30 seconds, the control board turns off the associated compressor and initiates the ASCD. Once it has closed during the start up period, the control board no longer handles the low-pressure switch differently than other inputs.

Figure 39: Trip Failure Flow Chart

Cooling Troubleshooting Guide

NOTE: For units with optional VFD without manual bypass, the M3 contactor has been replaced with an "ice cube" relay (designated 'VFDR') located in the control box. The relay is energized by "FAN" output from the UCB. Normally-open relay contacts provide a run-permit signal to the VFD.

On calls for cooling, if the compressors are operating but the supply air blower motor does not energize after a short delay (the room thermostat fan switch is in the “AUTO” position):

1. Turn the thermostat fan switch to the ON position. If the supply air blower motor does not energize, go to Step 3.
2. If the blower motor runs with the fan switch in the ON position but will not run after the first compressor has energized when the fan switch is in the AUTO position, check the room thermostat for contact between R and G in the AUTO position during calls for cooling.
3. If the supply air blower motor does not energize when the fan switch is set to ON, check that line voltage is being supplied to the contacts of the M3, contactor, and that the contactor is pulled in. Check for loose wiring between the contactor and the supply air blower motor.
4. If M3 is pulled in and voltage is supplied to M3, lightly touch the supply air blower motor housing. If it is hot, the motor may be off on internal protection. Cancel any thermostat calls and set the fan switch to AUTO. Wait for the internal overload to reset. Test again when cool.
5. If M3 is not pulled in, check for 24 volts at the M3 coil. If 24 volts are present at M3 but M3 is not pulled in, replace the contactor.
6. Failing the above, if there is line voltage supplied at M3, M3 is pulled in, and the supply air blower motor still does not operate, replace the motor.
7. If 24 volts is not present at M3, check that 24 volts is present at the UCB supply air blower motor terminal, “FAN”. If 24 volts is present at the FAN, check for loose wiring between the UCB and M3.
8. If 24 volts is not present at the “FAN” terminal, check for 24 volts from the room thermostat. If 24 volts are not present from the room thermostat, check for the following:
   a. Proper operation of the room thermostat (contact between R and G with the fan switch in the ON position and in the AUTO position during operation calls).
   b. Proper wiring between the room thermostat and the UCB, and
   c. Loose wiring from the room thermostat to the UCB
9. If 24 volts is present at the room thermostat but not at the UCB, check for proper wiring between the thermostat and the UCB, i.e. that the thermostat G terminal is connected to the G terminal of the UCB, and for loose wiring.
10. If the thermostat and UCB are properly wired, replace the UCB.

On calls for cooling, the supply air blower motor is operating but compressor #1 is not (the room thermostat fan switch is in the “AUTO” position):

1. If installed, check the position of the economizer blades. If the blades are open, the economizer is providing free cooling and the compressors will not immediately operate. If both stages of cooling are requested simultaneously and the economizer provides free cooling, following a short delay compressor #1 will be energized unless it is locked out. If compressor #1 is locked out, compressor #2 is energized. Compressor #2 is always energized in place of compressor #1 when compressor #1 is requested but locked out.
2. If no economizer is installed or the economizer is not opening to provide free cooling and compressor #1 does not energize on a call for cooling, check for line voltage at the compressor contactor, M1, and that the contactor is pulled in. Check for loose wiring between the contactor and the compressor.
3. If M1 is pulled in and voltage is supplied at M1, lightly touch the compressor housing. If it is hot, the compressor may be off on inherent protection. Cancel any calls for cooling and wait for the internal overload to reset. Test again when cool.
4. If M1 is not pulled in, check for 24 volts at the M1 coil. If 24 volts are present and M1 is not pulled in, replace the contactor.
5. Failing the above, if voltage is supplied at M1, M1 is pulled in, and the compressor still does not operate, replace the compressor.
6. If 24 volts is not present at M1, check for 24 volts at the UCB terminal, C1. If 24 volts is present, check for loose wiring between C1 and the compressor contactor.
7. If 24 volts is not present at the C1 terminal, check for 24 volts from the room thermostat at the UCB Y1 terminal. If 24 volts is not present from the room thermostat, check for the following:
   a. 24 volts at the thermostat Y1 terminal
   b. Proper wiring between the room thermostat and the UCB, i.e. Y1 to Y1, Y2 to Y2, and
   c. Loose wiring from the room thermostat to the UCB
8. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal, the compressor may be out due to an open high-pressure switch, low-pressure switch, or freezestat. Check for 24 volts at the HPS1, LPS1, and FS1 terminals of the UCB. If a switch has opened, there should be a voltage potential between the UCB terminals, e.g. if LPS1 has opened, there will be a 24-volt potential between the LPS1 terminals.
9. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal and none of the protection switches have opened, the UCB may have locked out the compressor for repeat trips. The UCB should be flashing an alarm code. If not, press and release the ALARMS button on the UCB. The UCB will flash the last five alarms on the LED. If the compressor is locked

out, cancel any call for cooling. This will reset any compressor lock outs.

NOTE: While the above step will reset any lockouts, compressor #1 may be held off for the ASCD. See the next step.

10. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal and none of the switches are open and the compressor is not locked out, the UCB may have the compressor in an ASCD. Check the LED for an indication of an ASCD cycle. The ASCD should time out within 5 minutes. Press and release the TEST button to reset all ASCDs.
11. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal and the compressor is not out due to a protective switch trip, repeat trip lock out, or ASCD, the economizer terminals of the UCB may be improperly wired. Check for 24 volts at the Y1 "OUT" terminal of the UCB. If 24 volts is present, trace the wiring from Y1 "OUT" for incorrect wiring. If 24 volts is not present at the Y1 "OUT" terminal, the UCB must be replaced.
12. *For units without economizers*: If 24 volts is present at the Y1 OUT terminal, check for 24 volts at the Y1 "ECON" terminal. If 24 volts is not present, check for loose wiring from the Y1 "OUT" terminal to the Mate-N-Lock plug, the jumper in the Mate-N-Lock plug, and in the wiring from the Mate-N-Lock plug to the Y1 "ECON" terminal.
13. *For units with economizers*: If 24 volts is present at the Y1 "OUT" terminal, check for 24 volts at the Y1 "ECON" terminal. If 24 volts is not present, check for loose wiring from the Y1 "OUT" terminal to the Mate-N-Lock plug, a poor connection between the UCB and economizer Mate-N-Lock plugs, loose wiring from the Mate-N-Lock plug to the economizer, back to the Mate-N-Lock plug, and from the Mate-N-Lock plug to the Y1 "ECON" terminal. If nothing is found, the economizer control may have faulted and is failing to return the 24-volt "call" to the Y1 "ECON" terminal even though the economizer is not providing free cooling. To test, disconnect the Mate-N-Locks and jumper between the WHITE and YELLOW wires of the UCB's Mate-N-Lock plug. If compressor #1 energizes, there is a fault in the economizer wiring or the economizer control.
14. The UCB can be programmed to lock out compressor operation during free cooling and in low ambient conditions. These options are not enabled by default. Local distributors can test the UCB for this programming.

    For units with factory installed economizers, the UCB is programmed to lock out compressor operation when the LAS set point is reached.

    For units without factory installed or with field installed economizers, the UCB allows compressor operation all the time. This programming can be checked or changed by the local distributor.
15. If none of the above corrected the error, test the integrity of the UCB. Disconnect the C1 terminal wire and jumper it to the Y1 terminal. DO NOT jump the Y1 to C1 terminals. If the compressor engages, the UCB has faulted.
16. If none of the above correct the error, replace the UCB.

On calls for the second stage of cooling, the supply air blower motor and compressor #1 are operating but compressor #2 is not (the room thermostat fan switch is in the "AUTO" position):

1. If installed, check the position of the economizer blades. If the blades are open, the economizer is providing free cooling. If the second stage of cooling is requested, following a short delay, compressor #1 will be energized unless it is locked out. Typically, compressor #2 is energized only during free cooling if the call for the second stage of cooling persists for 20 minutes.
2. Compressor #2 will not energize simultaneously with compressor #1 if a call for both stages of cooling is received. The UCB delays compressor #2 by 30 seconds to prevent a power surge. If after the delay compressor #2 does not energize on a second stage call for cooling, check for line voltage at the compressor contactor, M2, and that the contactor is pulled in. Check for loose wiring between the contactor and the compressor.
3. If M2 is pulled in and voltage is supplied at M2, lightly touch the compressor housing. If it is hot, the compressor may be off on inherent protection. Cancel any calls for cooling and wait for the internal overload to reset. Test again when cool.
4. If M2 is not pulled in, check for 24 volts at the M2 coil. If 24 volts is present and M2 is not pulled in, replace the contactor.
5. Failing the above, if voltage is supplied at M2, M2 is pulled in, and the compressor still does not operate, replace the compressor.
6. If 24 volts is not present at M2, check for 24 volts at the UCB terminal, C2. If 24 volts are present, check for loose wiring between C2 and the compressor contactor.
7. If 24 volts is not present at the C2 terminal, check for 24 volts from the room thermostat at the UCB Y2 terminal. If 24 volts is not present from the room thermostat, check for the following:
    a. 24 volts at the thermostat Y2 terminal
    b. Proper wiring between the room thermostat and the UCB, i.e. Y1 to Y1, Y2 to Y2, and
    c. Loose wiring from the room thermostat to the UCB
8. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y2 terminal, the compressor may be out due to an open high-pressure switch, low-pressure switch, or freezestat. Check for 24 volts at the HPS2, LPS2, and FS2 terminals of the UCB. If a switch has opened, there should be a voltage potential between the UCB terminals, e.g. if LPS2 has opened, there will be 24 volts of potential between the LPS2 terminals.
9. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y2 terminal and none of the protection switches have opened, the UCB may have locked out the compressor for repeat trips. The UCB should be flashing a code. If not, press and release the ALARMS button on the UCB. The UCB will flash the last five alarms on the LED. If the compressor is locked out,

remove any call for cooling at the thermostat or by disconnecting the thermostat wiring at the Y2 UCB terminal. This will reset any compressor lock outs.

NOTE: While the above step will reset any lock outs, compressor #1 will be held off for the ASCD, and compressor #2 may be held off for a portion of the ASCD. See the next step.

10. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y2 terminal and none of the switches are open and the compressor is not locked out, the UCB may have the compressor in an ASCD. Check the LED for an indication of an ASCD cycle. The ASCD should time out within 5 minutes. Press and release the TEST button to reset all ASCDs.
11. The UCB can be programmed to lock out compressor operation during free cooling and in low ambient conditions. These options are not enabled by default. Local distributors can test the UCB for this programming.

    For units with factory installed economizers, the UCB is programmed to lock out compressor operation when the LAS set point is reached.

    For units without factory installed or with field installed economizers, the UCB allows compressor operation all the time. This programming can be checked or changed by the local distributor.
12. If none of the above corrected the error, test the integrity of the UCB. Disconnect the C2 terminal wire and jumper it to the Y2 terminal. DO NOT jump the Y2 to C2 terminals. If the compressor engages, the UCB has faulted.
13. If none of the above correct the error, replace the UCB.

On a call for cooling, the supply air blower motor and compressor #2 are operating but compressor #1 is not (the room thermostat fan switch is in the “AUTO” position):

1. Compressor #2 is energized in place of compressor #1 when compressor #1 is unavailable for cooling calls. Check the UCB for alarms indicating that compressor #1 is locked out. Press and release the ALARMS button if the LED is not flashing an alarm.
2. Check for line voltage at the compressor contactor, M1, and that the contactor is pulled in. Check for loose wiring between the contactor and the compressor.
3. If M1 is pulled in and voltage is supplied at M1, lightly touch the compressor housing. If it is hot, the compressor may be off on inherent protection. Cancel any calls for cooling and wait for the internal overload to reset. Test again when cool.
4. If M1 is not pulled in, check for 24 volts at the M1 coil. If 24 volts is present and M1 is not pulled in, replace the contactor.
5. Failing the above, if voltage is supplied at M1, M1 is pulled in, and the compressor still does not operate, replace the compressor.
6. If 24 volts is not present at M1, check for 24 volts at the UCB terminal, C1. If 24 volts is present, check for loose wiring between C1 and the compressor contactor.
7. If 24 volts is not present at the C1 terminal, check for 24 volts from the room thermostat at the UCB Y1 terminal. If 24 volts are not present at the UCB Y1 terminal, the UCB may have faulted. Check for 24 volts at the Y1 ECON terminal. If 24 volts is not present at Y1 “ECON”, the UCB has faulted. The UCB should de-energize all compressors on a loss of call for the first stage of cooling, i.e. a loss if 24 volts at the Y1 terminal.
8. If 24 volts are present at the UCB Y1 terminal, the compressor may be out due to an open high-pressure switch, low-pressure switch, or freezestat. Check for 24 volts at the HPS1, LPS1, and FS1 terminals of the UCB. If a switch has opened, there should be a voltage potential between the UCB terminals, e.g. if LPS1 has opened, there will be a 24-volt potential between the LPS1 terminals.
9. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal and none of the protection switches have opened, the UCB may have locked out the compressor for repeat trips. The UCB should be flashing a code. If not, press and release the ALARMS button on the UCB. The UCB will flash the last five alarms on the LED. If the compressor is locked out, remove any call for cooling. This will reset any compressor lock outs.

NOTE: While the above step will reset any lock outs, compressor #2 will be held off for the ASCD, and compressor #1 may be held off for a portion of the ASCD. See the next step.

10. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal and none of the switches are open and the compressor is not locked out, the UCB may have the compressor in an ASCD. Check the LED for an indication of an ASCD cycle. The ASCD should time out within 5 minutes. Press and release the TEST button to reset all ASCDs.
11. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal and the compressor is not out due to a protective switch trip, repeat trip lock out, or ASCD, the economizer terminals of the UCB may be improperly wired. Check for 24 volts at the Y1 “OUT” terminal of the UCB. If 24 volts is present, trace the wiring from Y1 “OUT” for incorrect wiring. If 24 volts is not present at the Y1 “OUT” terminal, the UCB must be replaced.
12. *For units without economizers:* If 24 volts is present at the Y1 “OUT” terminal, check for 24 volts at the Y1 “ECON” terminal. If 24 volts is not present, check for loose wiring from the Y1 “OUT” terminal to the Mate-N-Lock plug, the jumper in the Mate-N-Lock plug, and in the wiring from the Mate-N-Lock plug to the Y1 “ECON” terminal.

    For units with economizers: If 24 volts is present at the Y1 “OUT” terminal, check for 24 volts at the Y1 “ECON” terminal. If 24 volts is not present, check for loose wiring from the Y1 “OUT” terminal to the Mate-N-Lock plug, a poor connection between the UCB and economizer Mate-N-Lock plugs, loose wiring from the Mate-N-Lock plug to the economizer, back to the Mate-N-Lock plug, and from the Mate-N-Lock plug to the Y1 “ECON” terminal. The economizer control may have faulted and is not returning the 24 volts to the Y1 “ECON” terminal even though the

economizer is not providing free cooling. To test the economizer control, disconnect the Mate-N-Locks and jumper between the WHITE and YELLOW wires of the UCB's Mate-N-Lock plug.

13. The UCB can be programmed to lock out compressor operation during free cooling and in low ambient conditions. These options are not enabled by default. They can be checked by local distributors.

    For units with factory installed economizers, the UCB is programmed to lock out compressor operation when the LAS set point is reached.

    For units without factory installed or with field installed economizers, the UCB allows compressor operation all the time. This programming can be checked or changed by the local distributor.

14. If none of the above corrected the error, test the integrity of the UCB. Disconnect the C1 terminal wire and jumper it to the Y1 terminal. DO NOT jump the Y1 to C1 terminals. If the compressor engages, the UCB has faulted.

15. If none of the above correct the error, replace the UCB.

Gas Heat Troubleshooting Guide

NOTE: For units with optional VFD without manual bypass, the M3 contactor has been replaced with an "ice cube" relay (designated 'VFDR') located in the control box. The relay is energized by "FAN" output from the UCB. Normally-open relay contacts provide a run-permit signal to the VFD.

On calls for heating, the draft motor operates and the furnace lights but the supply air blower motor does not energize after a short delay (the room thermostat fan switch is in "AUTO" position).

⚠WARNING

The furnace may shut down on a high temperature condition during the procedure. If this occurs, the UCB energize the supply air blower motor until the high temperature limit has reset. Caution should be used at all times as the supply air blower may energize regardless of the room thermostat fan switch position.

1. Place the thermostat fan switch in the "ON" position. If the supply air blower motor energizes, go to Step 9.
2. If the supply air blower motor does not energize when the fan switch is set to "ON," check that line voltage is being supplied to the contacts of the M3 contactor, and that the contactor is pulled in. Check for loose wiring between the contactor and the supply air blower motor.
3. If M3 is pulled in and voltage is supplied at M3, lightly touch the supply air blower motor housing. If it is hot, the motor may be off on inherent protection. Cancel any thermostat calls and set the fan switch to "AUTO", wait for the internal overload to reset. Test again when cool.
4. If M3 is not pulled in, check for 24 volts at the M3 coil. If 24 volts is present at M3 but M3 is not pulled in, replace the contactor.
5. Failing the above, if there is line voltage supplied at M3, M3 is pulled in, and the supply air blower motor still does not operate, replace the motor.
6. If 24 volts is not present at M3, check that 24 volts is present at the supply air blower motor terminal on the UCB. If 24 volts is present at the UCB terminal, check for loose wiring between the UCB and M3.
   a. If 24 volts is not present at the UCB supply air blower motor terminal, check for 24 volts from the room thermostat. If 24 volts is not present from the room thermostat, check for the following:
      - Proper operation of the room thermostat (contact between R and G with the fan switch in the "ON" position and in the "AUTO" position during operation calls.)
      - Proper wiring between the room thermostat and the UCB, and
      - Loose wiring from the room thermostat to the UCB
7. If 24 volts is present at the room thermostat but not at the UCB, check for proper wiring between the thermostat and the UCB, i.e. that the thermostat G terminal is connected to the G terminal of the UCB, and for loose wiring.
8. If the thermostat and UCB are properly wired, replace the UCB.
9. If the blower motor runs with the fan switch in the "ON" position but does not run shortly after the furnace has ignited when the fan switch is in the "AUTO" position, check the room thermostat for contact between R and G during "W1" calls.

On calls for heating, the supply air blower operates but the draft motor does not (the room thermostat fan switch is in the "AUTO" position).

1. The draft motor has inherent protection. If the motor shell is hot to the touch, wait for the internal overload to reset.
2. If the motor shell is cold with the room thermostat calling for heat, check for line voltage at the motor leads. If line voltage is present, replace the draft motor.
3. If line voltage is not present, check for line voltage on the ignition control at the "inducer" terminal draft motor relay (DMR or DMC) contacts in the main control box and check to see if the (DMR or DMC) is pulled in.

The draft motor runs but the furnace does not light and the spark ignitor does not spark.

1. Check for 24 volts at the spark ignitor from the ignition control board (ICB). Check the 24-volt wiring from the ICB to the spark ignitor. Check for 24 volts at the ICB spark ignitor terminal.
2. Check the ground wiring for the ICB and the gas valve is intact and making good electrical connection. Check the ceramic insulator on the spark ignitor for breaks or cracks. Replace the spark ignitor if damaged.

3. With the draft motor running, check for 24 volts at the pressure switch terminal on the ICB. If not present, check for 24 volts on the terminal from the pressure switch. If present, go to step 4. If 24 volts is not present, the either pressure or rollout switch is not closed. Or the draft motor is not sufficiently evacuating the heat exchanger tubes or the pressure switch has failed. Check the operation of the pressure switch. Check the line voltage to the unit; if line voltage is low, call the local power company. If the problem persists, the draft motor may need replacement.
4. If the furnace is hot, it may be out on a high temperature limit open; wait for limit reset.
5. If all are intact replace the ICB.

The draft motor runs and the spark ignitor sparks at the burner, but the burner does not ignite and a gas odor is not detected at the draft motor outlet.

1. Check to ensure gas is being supplied to the unit. Confirm that the gas pressure to the unit is within the proper limits as described in the “POST START CHECKLIST”.
2. Check the voltage at the gas valve and at the gas valve terminals on the ICB. Check all wiring between the ICB and the gas valve. Check to make sure the ground connections are intact.
3. If 24 volts is present, remove the pilot burner and the orifice. The removal procedure is described in “BURNER/ ORIFICE INSPECTION/SERVICING.” Inspect the orifice for obstruction. If it is clear, replace the gas valve.

Main burners light but exhibit erratic flame characteristics.

1. Check the main burner orifices for obstruction and alignment. The removal procedure is described in “BURNER/ORIFICE INSPECTION/SERVICING”. Clean or replace burner orifices and burners as needed.

518676-BIM-E-1210
Supersedes: 518676-BIM-D-0810

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