

13 & 14 SEER AIR HANDLER

INSTALLATION & SERVICE MANUAL

MODELS: AH2436AE1, AH4260AE1, AH2436BE1, AH4260BE1



PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION AND BEFORE PERFORMING ANY SERVICE OR MAINTENANCE. THESE INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE LEFT WITH THE USER AND SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE BY QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL.

AWARNING: 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 manufacturer listed below.

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MADE IN USA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	BEGINNING PAGE
SAFETY SECTION	1
KNOCKDOWN OF AIR HANDLER	2
REASSEMBLY OF AIR HANDLER	3
SETTING UP THE A-COIL FOR AIR CONDITIONING	4
COUNTERFLOW ORIENTATION	6
INSTALLATION OF HOT WATER COIL	8
BLOWER AIR ADJUSTMENT	9
DUCT SYSTEM	13
DUCT SIZING CHART	14
INDOOR EVAPORATOR COIL	14
TUBING LINE SETS	14
HOW TO MEASURE LIQUID SUB-COOLING	18
MEASURING TEMPERATURE DROP ACROSS THE "A" COIL	19
ELECTRICAL	19
UA ADAPTER CABINET	22
RECOMMENDED SUSPENSION PROCEDURE FOR AH AIR HANDL	LER 22
ECM TROUBLE SHOOTING	23
TROUBLE SHOOTING CHARTS	26
SEQUENCE OF OPERATION	28
REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST	29

SAFETY SECTION

This page contains various warnings and cautions found throughout this Service and Installation Manual. Please read and comply with the statements on the cover and the statements below.

AWARNING: 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 manufacturer listed below.

CAUTION: If drilling or screwing into panel or plate is necessary, make certain drill or screw does not penetrate into any part of evaporator coil or hot water coil and cause damage. Personal injury and/or property damage may result.

AWARNING: Do not use this system if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service agency to inspect the system and to replace any part of the electrical or control system which has been under water.

AWARNING: The cooling and heating coils must be cleaned by a qualified service person.

AWARNING: This air handler is not to be used to condition during construction.

CAUTION: When testing electrical equipment, always follow standard electrical procedures and precautions.

CAUTION: <u>DO NOT</u> wet electronic components during hydronic testing. Wetting electronic components may damage circuitry and cause a hazardous situation. Dry moisture from all leads and terminals if wetting occurs. Wait at least 24 hours for the circuit to fully dry before energizing the system.

AWARNING: Personal injury or property damage could result from major repair or service of this system by anyone other than a qualified contractor.

AWARNING: If you do not follow these instructions exactly an unsafe condition may result causing personal injury, loss of life or property damage. Installation and service personnel are required by some states to be licensed. Persons not qualified shall

not install this equipment nor interpret these instructions.

All local codes and regulations take precedence over the instructions in this manual and should be followed accordingly. In the absence of local codes, installation must conform with these instructions, regulations of the National Fire Protection Association and provisions of the National Electric Code.

AIR HANDLER

Each air handler is shipped with an evaporator coil preinstalled. The AH2436A(B)E1 is shipped with a 13U2436AB14 evaporator coil for 2 to 3 ton operation. The AH4260A(B)E1is shipped with a 13U4848AH20 evaporator coil for 3 to 5 ton operation.

The construction of the air handler permits easy knockdown and reassembly. See Figure A & B.





FOLLOW THESE STEPS FOR KNOCKDOWN OF AH2436:

- 1. Start with unit setting in a vertical position (Figure A).
- 2. Remove blower access door.
- 3. Remove screws from front a-coil access panel, front heating option access panel, front middle panel and supply air end casing.
- 4. Remove the front A-coil drain pan retainer and the horizontal drain pan support shipping screw(s) from the right side casing.
- 5. Remove the evaporator a-coil assembly.
- 6. Remove the side support drain pan angles and A-coil bottom front and rear supports.
- 7. Disconnect power leads and unplug circulation pump connector from the blower control board.
- 8. Remove the screws that secure the blower assembly to the blower pan and pull blower sub-assembly out the front of the unit.

- 9. Remove screws that secure the blower pan to the side & rear casings.
- 10. Push the front edges of the side casings slightly apart and remove the blower pan.
- 11. Remove screws from the return air end panel and side & rear casings.
- 12. Remove side & rear casings from the return air end panel.

REASSEMBLY OF AH2436

To reassemble the air handler, reverse steps above starting with number 12.





FOLLOW THESE STEPS FOR KNOCKDOWN OF AH4260

- 1. Start with unit setting in a vertical position (Figure B).
- 2. Remove the blower access door and front A-coil access panel.
- 3. Remove front tie panel (four screws).
- 4. Remove four screws between left/right side blower module casings and left/right side coil module casings.
- 5. Remove two screws between rear blower module casing and rear coil module casing.
- 6. Top blower section is now disengaged from bottom coil section. Lift top off of bottom section.
- 7. If the Air Handler needs to be completely knocked down, follow steps in procedure for the knockdown of the AH2436.

REASSEMBLY OF AH4260

To reassemble the air handler, reverse steps above starting with number 7.

SETTING UP THE A-COIL FOR AIR CONDITIONING

The AH2436 & AH4260 come with the A-coil pre-installed for vertical and left to right horizontal airflow. The A-coil can also be re-positioned for counterflow operation.

IMPORTANT: When air handler is installed in attic above a finished ceiling, it is recommended that a safety overflow pan with its own separate drain be installed under the entire unit.

For a right to left horizontal air flow the following steps 1-7 must be followed. Otherwise skip to step 8.

Reversing the horizontal orientation

- 1. Remove the front a-coil access panel of the air handler.
- 2. Remove the front a-coil drain pan retainer.
- 3. Remove the horizontal drain pan support shipping screw(s) from the right side casing.
- 4. Remove the A-coil assembly and slip the horizontal drain pan assembly off of the right side of the A-coil.
- 5. Slip the horizontal drain pan assembly onto the left side of the A-coil.
- 6. Re-install the A-coil assembly into the air handler. The A-coil drain pan should slide under the rear retention clip. The horizontal drain pan assembly should rest against the left side casing insulation and the side support angle.
- 7. Re-install the front a-coil drain pan retainer in front of the a-coil drain pan.

For all orientations

- 8. Cut open the appropriate drain pan drain access hole in the front A-coil access panel.
- 9. Slip the Suction line grommet panel over the suction line up to the access panel surface.



Figure C

11. Make appropriate liquid and suction line connections to coil and braze connections. <u>NOTE:</u> A wet rag makes an excellent heat sink for tubing and grommets.

CAUTION: If drilling or screwing into panel of plate is necessary, make certain drill does not penetrate into any part of evaporator coil or hot water coil to avoid personal injury and/or property damage.

13. Position grommet panel on bottom door surface and secure in place with screws. Refer to Figure C.

14. Make appropriate condensate drain connections and seal the access opening.

For counterflow orientations:



Figure D

To convert AH2436 to counterflow:

- 1. Remove front A-coil access panel
- 2. Remove front a-coil drain pan retainer and the horizontal drain pan support shipping screws from the right side casing.
- 3. Remove the A-coil assembly. Slide the horizontal drain pan assembly off of the right side of the A-coil and discard.
- 4. Remove A-coil bottom front, side, rear supports, side support drain pan angles and rear a-coil drain pan retainer.
- 5. Turn air handler over.
- 6. Re-install supports, angles and retainer removed in step 4 in the counterflow configuration using pre punched holes located in the center of the casings.
- 7. Re-install A-coil and front a-coil drain pan retainer.
- 8. Re-install front A-coil access panel.



Figure E

To convert AH4260 to counterflow:

- 1. Remove the blower access door and front a-coil access panel.
- 2. Remove front tie panel (four screws).
- 3. Remove four screws between left/right side blower module casings and left/right side coil module casings.
- 4. Remove two screws between rear blower module casing and rear coil module casing.
- 5. Top blower section is now disengaged from bottom coil section.
- 6. Lift blower module off of coil module.
- 7. Turn blower module over.
- 8. Remove return air end casing from coil module.
- 9. Place coil module on top of inverted blower module.
- 10. Re-install return air end casing on top of coil module and secure with screws.
- 11. Re-install all screws which secure blower module to coil module.
- 12. Re-install front tie panel.
- 13. Re-install blower access door and front a-coil access panel.

INSTALLATION OF THE HOT WATER COIL:

- 1. Remove top door of air handler.
- 2. Slide hot water coil's side hanger brackets into coil channel (retaining channel) in the air handler. See Figure F.
- 3. Push coil into unit until the coil is stopped by the back casing.
- 4. Cut out appropriate holes in insulation, realign top door and secure into place.
- 5. Make appropriate hydronic connections to inlet (blower side) and outlet (duct side) of coil and braze into place.
- 6. Seal connections through panel with duct sealer or equivalent.





CAUTION: If drilling or screwing into panel or plate is necessary, make certain drill does not penetrate into any part of evaporator coil or hot water coil. Personal injury and/or property damage may result.





NOTE: Drain lines must be pitched no less than 1/4" per foot away from the air handler.

BLOWER AIR ADJUSTMENT



The ECM blower control must be set in order to establish proper air movement. Use the following steps to do this:

1. Identify to tonnage of the condensing unit that will be used.

2. If Hydronic heat is to be used, identify your BTU heat requirements, preferred supply air temperature, water temperature and water flow through the coil in gallons per minute.

3. Locate the blower control board mounted to the front of the blower assembly.

4. Locate the red switch block labeled SW1 for adjusting the Heating and Cooling blower speed.

5. Locate SW2, just below SW1, for adjusting Blower delays.



BLOWER COOLING SPEEDS

Refer Table C1 for setting switches 4, 5 & 6 for the A/C sizing.

	CFM	AH243 Set	6A/BE1 tings (\$	COOL SW1)	AH4260A/BE1 COOL Settings (SW1)		
TONS		4	5	6	4	5	6
2	800	OFF	OFF	OFF			
2-1/2	1000	ON	OFF	OFF			
3	1200	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
3-1/2	1400				ON	ON	OFF
4	1600				OFF	OFF	ON
	1800				ON	OFF	ON
5	2000				OFF	ON	ON
	2200				ON	ON	ON

Table C1 COOLING SWITCH SETTINGS

Shaded cells represent the factory settings

BLOWER HEATING SPEEDS WITH HYDRONIC COIL

In the next two pages:

1. Locate the page that refers to the Air Handler to be set up.

2. Find the line(s) on the chart that best represents the water temperature and gallons per minute available.

3. Find the point along the curve that best fits the BTU and Supply Air temperature desired.

4. Read the letter associated with that point and use it to find the switch settings in the table below the chart.

(The table below the switch settings represent the actual numbers represented by the chart.)



Heat Settings (SW1)							
SPEED	CFM	CFM 1 2 3					
Α	689	OFF	OFF	OFF			
В	754	ON	OFF	OFF			
C	819	OFF	ON	OFF			
D	897	ON	ON	OFF			
E	975	OFF	OFF	ON			
F	1066	ON	OFF	ON			
G	1170	OFF	ON	ON			
Н	1300	ON	ON	ON			

Water Temperature	Flow	Tubeside PD	CFM	689 (A)	754 (B)	819 (C)	897 (D)	975 (E)	1066 (F)	1170 (G)	1300 (H)			
	7	E 40	Supply Air (°F)	151º	148º	145°	142º	139º	136º	133º	129º			
	7 gpm	5.42	Heat (Kbtu/H)	61517	64858	67946	71362	74504	77871	81378	85332			
	6 anm	4.05	Supply Air (°F)	149º	146º	143º	140º	137º	134º	131º	127º			
	6 gpm	4.05	Heat (Kbtu/H)	60283	63437	66346	69553	72493	75631	78888	82545			
1000 E	E anm	2 00	Supply Air (°F)	147º	144º	141º	138º	135°	132º	128º	125°			
100- F	5 gpm	2.00	Heat (Kbtu/H)	58593	61512	64191	67131	69813	72663	75606	78893			
	4 apm	1.90	Supply Air (°F)	144º	140º	137º	134º	131º	128º	125°	121º			
	4 gpm	1.09	Heat (Kbtu/H)	56163	58766	61139	63727	66073	68549	71090	73907			
	2 anm	1 1 1	Supply Air (°F)	139º	135°	132º	129º	126º	123º	120º	116º			
	3 gpm	1.11	Heat (Kbtu/H)	52393	54554	56507	58615	60509	62490	64505	66717			
	7	5 5 4	Supply Air (°F)	136º	133º	131º	128º	126º	124º	121º	118º			
	7 gpm	5.54	Heat (Kbtu/H)	50092	52795	55294	58057	60597	63317	66151	69343			
	0	4.45	Supply Air (°F)	134º	132º	129º	127º	124º	122º	119º	116º			
	6 gpm	4.15	Heat (Kbtu/H)	49061	51611	53962	56554	58928	61461	64090	67039			
1000 5	5 gpm	2.05	Supply Air (°F)	132º	130º	127º	125º	122º	120º	117º	114º			
100° F		5 gpm	2.95	Heat (Kbtu/H)	47654	50011	52174	54547	56711	59009	61382	64031		
	4 apm	4 apm	4 apm	4 apm	1.04	Supply Air (°F)	130º	127º	125°	122º	120º	117º	114º	111º
	4 gpm	1.94	Heat (Kbtu/H)	45639	47738	49652	51738	53629	55624	57670	59939			
	0	1 1 2	Supply Air (°F)	126º	123º	120º	118º	115º	113º	110º	107º			
	3 gpm	1.13	Heat (Kbtu/H)	42530	44272	45845	47544	49069	50664	52286	54068			
	7	F 67	Supply Air (°F)	121º	119º	117º	115°	113º	1110	109º	107º			
	7 gpm	5.67	Heat (Kbtu/H)	38730	40806	42723	44842	46788	48872	51041	53484			
	6 anm	4.25	Supply Air (°F)	120º	118º	116º	114º	112º	110º	108°	106°			
	o gpin	4.25	Heat (Kbtu/H)	37900	39865	41666	43651	45468	47406	49417	51672			
1400 E	E anm	2.02	Supply Air (°F)	118º	116º	114º	112º	110º	108º	106º	104º			
140° F	5 gpm	3.02	Heat (Kbtu/H)	36792	38597	40252	42067	43721	45478	47290	49313			
	4 apm	1 00	Supply Air (°F)	116º	11 ⁴ °	1120	11 ⁰ °	108°	106°	104°	1020			
	4 ypm	1.99	Heat (Kbtu/H)	35200	36806	38268	39862	41305	42828	44390	46121			
	3 apm	1 16	Supply Air (°F)	1130	1110	109°	107º	105°	103º	101°	99°			
3 gpm	1.16	Heat (Kbtu/H)	32760	34090	35291	36588	37751	38968	40206	41565				



Heat Settings (SW1)							
SPEED	CFM	CFM 1 2					
Α	1007	OFF	OFF	OFF			
В	1102	ON	OFF	OFF			
С	1197	OFF	ON	OFF			
D	1311	ON	ON	OFF			
E	1425	OFF	OFF	ON			
F	1558	ON	OFF	ON			
G	1710	OFF	ON	ON			
н	1900	ON	ON	ON			

Inlet Water Temperature	Flow	Tubeside PD	CFM	1007 (A)	1102 (B)	1197 ('C)	1311 (D)	1425 (E)	1558 (F)	1710 (G)	1900 (H)	
	10 apm	1.88	Supply Air (°F)	148	146	144	141	139	136	133	130	
	To gpin	1.00	Heat (Kbtu/H)	86	91	96	101	106	112	117	124	
	0 anm	1.54	Supply Air (°F)	147	145	142	140	137	135	132	129	
190°E H O	5 gpm	1.54	Heat (Kbtu/H)	85	90	94	99	104	109	115	121	
100 F H ₂ O	8 gpm	1 23	Supply Air (°F)	146	144	141	138	136	133	130	127	
	o gpin	1.25	Heat (Kbtu/H)	83	88	92	97	102	107	112	118	
	7 apm	0.95	Supply Air (°F)	145	142	139	137	134	131	129	125	
	7 gpm	0.35	Heat (Kbtu/H)	82	86	90	95	99	104	109	114	
	10 gpm	1 02	Supply Air (°F)	134	132	130	128	126	124	121	119	
		1.52	Heat (Kbtu/H)	70	74	78	82	86	91	95	101	
	0.000	1.57	Supply Air (°F)	133	131	129	127	125	123	120	118	
	9 gpm	1.57	Heat (Kbtu/H)	69	73	77	81	85	89	94	99	
100 1 1120	8 gpm	1 25	Supply Air (°F)	132	130	128	126	124	121	119	117	
		1.25	Heat (Kbtu/H)	68	72	75	79	83	87	91	96	
	7 apm	0.97	Supply Air (°F)	131	129	127	124	122	120	118	115	
	7 gpm	0.07	Heat (Kbtu/H)	66	70	73	77	81	84	88	93	
	10 apm	1.05	Supply Air (°F)	119	118	116	115	113	111	110	108	
	io gpin	in abiu	1.55	Heat (Kbtu/H)	54	57	60	64	67	70	74	78
	9 anm	1.6	Supply Air (°F)	119	117	116	114	112	111	109	107	
140°E H O	5 gpm	1.0	Heat (Kbtu/H)	53	56	59	62	66	69	72	76	
140 / 1120	8 anm	1 27	Supply Air (°F)	118	116	115	113	111	110	108	106	
	o gpin	1.27	Heat (Kbtu/H)	52	55	58	61	64	67	70	74	
	7 apm	0.99	Supply Air (°F)	117	115	114	112	110	109	107	105	
	7 gpm	7 gpm	0.00	Heat (Kbtu/H)	51	54	57	60	62	65	68	72

BLOWER TIME DELAY

In cases where the yellow wires are used to start and stop the hydronic pump, SW2 may be used to delay when the blower is cycled on or off to increase comfort and efficiency. Use Table D1 to set the switches appropriately

SW2 P	ositions	"ON" Delay
1	2	(Seconds)
OFF	OFF	30
ON	OFF	60
OFF	ON	120
ON	ON	480

Table D1: Delays before blower cycles "ON or "OFF"

SW2 P	ositions	"OFF" Delay
3	4	(Minutes)
OFF	OFF	2
ON	OFF	4
OFF	ON	6
ON	ON	8

DUCT SYSTEM

The duct system and load sizing calculation should follow the design standards of Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) - manuals D & J - or the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc. (ASHRAE) Latest Edition Fundamentals Volume.

To aid you in evaluating existing duct systems quickly, review the chart on Page 14 which shows the CFM capacity for square inch areas, based on .10" we static pressure (SP) loss on the supply systems.

Each of the system's components (trunk lines, take-offs, runs and register and grill-free areas) must be properly sized and matched together to ensure you are obtaining the air handling capacity of the duct system. A 12x8 duct with a 400 CFM capacity, for example, **MAY NOT** flow 400 CFM if the register(s) to which it connects can only flow a total of 200 CFM.

The air handling capacity <u>MUST BE EQUAL TO</u> the supply system at a minimum when sizing the return air duct system. It is recommended to follow design parameters set down by ACCA or ASHRAE on the return air duct systems.

DUCT SIZES FOR HOMES

CFM	DIA.	SQ."		RECTA	NGULAR	DUCT D	IMENSIO	NS I	NCHES	
45	4	12.5								
65	5	19.6								
100	6	28							6x6	9x4
150	7	38							8x6	12x4
200	8	50							10x6	14×4
250	9	63						8x8	12x6	18x4
300	9	63						10x8	14x6	20x4
400	10	78						12x8	16x6	25x4
500	12	113					10x10	14x8	19x6	30x4
600	12	113					12x10	16x8	22x6	38x4
700	12	113					14×10	18x8	26x6	
800	14	154				12x12	15x10	20x8	28x6	
900	14	154				14x12	17x10	22x8	32x6	
1000	16	201				15x12	18×10	24x8	34x6	
1100	16	201			14x14	16x12	20x10	26x8	40x6	
1200	16	201			15x14	17x12	22×10	28×8	42x6	
1300	16	201			16x14	18x12	22×10	30x8	46x6	
1400	18	255			16x14	19x12	24×10	32x8	48×6	
1500	18	255			17x14	20x12	26x10	34x8	50x6	
1600	18	255		16x16	18x14	22x12	26x10	36x8	54x6	
1700	18	255		17x16	20x14	22x12	28x10	38×8	58x6	
1800	18	255		18×16	20x14	24x12	30×10	40×8	62x6	
1900	20	314		18x16	22×14	26x12	32×10	44x8	64x6	
2000	20	314		20×16	22×14	26x12	34×10	46×8		
2200	20	314	18x18	20x16	24x16	28x12	36x10	48×8		

Velocity Approximately 800 Feet Per Minute

THE INDOOR EVAPORATOR COIL

1. <u>EVAPORATOR COIL</u> is a finned coil through which air in the home is circulated. Heat from the air is transferred to the liquid refrigerant inside the evaporator coil. The coils for use in AH air handlers are in an A-shaped configuration (A Models).

2. <u>CONDENSATE DRAIN PAN</u> is attached to the bottom of the evaporator coil to collect water condensed out of the air. Two drain fittings are provided for connection to a convenient drain point.

3. <u>HORIZONTAL CONDENSATE DRAIN PAN</u> is attached to the right side of the first one for horizontal left to right air flow. It may relocated to the left side as well. A drain fitting is provided for connection to a convenient drain point.

TUBING LINE SETS

1. <u>SUCTION LINE</u> is an insulated large copper tube connecting the outlet of the A/C evaporator to the suction inlet of the A/C CONDENSER.

2. **LIQUID LINE** is a single small tube connecting the outlet of the A/C condenser to the expansion valve inlet on the A/C evaporator coil.

5/8"

Tube Diameter for Total Line Length						
	0-5	50'	50-	75'	75-1	.00'
MODEL	Suction	Liquid	Suction	Liquid	Suction	Liquid
HP14241A1, HP14301A1,	2/422	3/1, 3/0,	7/9"	2/0"	1 1/0"	1/22
AC14241E2, AC14301E2	3/4	3/0	1/0	3/0	1-1/0	1/2
HP14361A1, HP14421A1,	7/8"	3/8"	1 1/8"	1/2"	1 1/8"	5/8"
HP1448xA1, HP1460xA1	110	5/0	1-1/0	1/2	1-1/0	5/0

7/8"

TUBING SIZE REFERENCE CHART

NOTES:

AC14361E2, AC14421E2,

AC1448xE2, AC1460xE2

For line lengths over 25' adjust charge accordingly per foot of variation from chart.

1/2"

1-1/8"

1/2"

1-1/8"

.65 oz. per foot for 3/8" and 3/4" line set .674 oz. per foot for 3/8" and 7/8" line set .694 oz. per foot for 1/2" and 7/8" line set .72 oz. per foot for 1/2" and 1" line set .76 oz. per foot for 5/8" and 1-1/8" line set

These charges are to be used in conjunction with a liquid sub-cooling measurement for best performance.

TUBING INSTALLATION

The compressor oil is constantly pumped through the refrigerant lines in normal operation of an air conditioning system. To ensure proper lubrication of the compressor by avoiding oil accumulation at undesirable points in the system, follow the guidelines listed below:

1. No traps in the suction line are necessary if the outdoor condensing unit is level with the indoor evaporator coil or the indoor evaporator coil is 4 feet or less lower then the outdoor condensing unit. Any horizontal runs of suction line should have minimum 1/2" pitch for every 10 feet of line towards the outdoor condensing unit. See Figure I.



Figure I.

2. A trap is necessary in the suction line at the indoor evaporator coil if the indoor evaporator coil is more than 4 feet below the outdoor condensing unit.



Figure J.

NOTE: Multiple suction line traps are recommended for longer or multiple suction lines. See Figure J. An inverted trap should be installed on the horizontal suction line near the evaporator coil to prevent liquid flood back to the compressor (See Figure K.) if the indoor evaporator coil is located 10' or more above the condensing unit.



Figure K.

A gradual loop in the tubing can be constructed to take up the excess tubing if you find that too much tubing has been brought onto a job. Such a loop \underline{MUST} be kept in a horizontal (flat) plane to avoid trapping the oil.

Refrigerant lines should be inserted into a suitable conduit or raceway when the lines are to be buried between the building and the outdoor condensing unit. The lines must be provided with sufficient protection and support to prevent damage when installed above ground.

When making "on the job" tubing, a solder of 95% tin, 5% antimony or any of the silver solders such as SilFos, Phos-Copper, Easy-Flo 35 or 45, should be used. No attempt will be made here to instruct proper soldering or brazing technique but it is necessary that the installer be properly instructed in accordance with good existing practices.

All joints and fittings must be properly leak tested as per EPA guidelines after "on the job" tubing has been made up. The line set and the evaporator coil must be evacuated to 29.96" Hg (1000 microns) or lower when all joints and fittings are leak free. The service valves on the condenser may then be opened to release the refrigerant to the system. Verify proper system performance. See condensing unit manual for additional performance data.

HOW TO MEASURE LIQUID SUB-COOLING

(**NOTE:** A good electronic thermometer and accurate liquid pressure gauge with a check valve in the Schraeder fitting are necessary).

CAUTION: Failure to use a liquid side hose fitting with a built in check valve may result in personal injury and significant refrigerant loss.

Sub-cooling is measured by taking a temperature and pressure reading. See Figure L. The pressure reading is gauged at the pressure port located on the liquid service valve. The temperature reading is taken at the liquid line at the 3:00 o'clock or 9:00 o'clock position with the liquid line as the center of the clock.



Figure L.

Make sure the tube where the temperature is measured is not in direct sunlight.

Read the temperature at the liquid line.

Read the liquid pressure.

Then convert pressure into temperature.

Next, subtract the measured tube temperature from the converted suction temperature. The end result is the liquid sub-cooling.

EXAMPLE:

Measured Temp = $95^{\circ}F$

Measured Pressure = 211PSI which equates to a 105^{OF} saturation temperature.

(Listed temperature for measured pressure according to R-22 temperature scale on manifold gauge or R-22 section of pressure temperature chart)

The difference equals the degrees superheat = 10° F

A liquid sub-cooling of about 10^oF leaving the condenser is good over a wide range of operating conditions for a system with a TXV in the evaporator like the AH2436A/BE1 & AH4260A/BE1.

MEASURING TEMPERATURE DROP ACROSS THE "A" COIL:

The temperature drop across the coil should be around 18°F to 23°F difference between inlet and outlet air. This should be measured as close to the air handler as possible, to eliminate duct losses.

ELECTRICAL

All wiring must conform to the provisions of local codes or in the absence of local codes with the provisions of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA No. 70-Latest Edition and this instruction manual. Equivalent type wire must be used if any of the original wire supplied with the unit needs to be replaced.

NOTE: Condensing unit is not included in above amp rating.





Max fuse size for AH2436BE1 w\ EH104A	30A	EH108A 45A		
Max fuse size for AH4260BE1 w\ EH208A	50A	EH212A 70A	EH216A	85A

The following points must be checked by the installer and/or electrician before the air conditioning system is started:

1. Check every electrical connection of "PUSH-ON" or "SCREW-ON" terminals to ensure it is on tightly on its proper post.

2. Review wiring diagram for proper routing.



LOW VOLTAGE CONNECTION DIAGRAM FOR AIR HANDLER w\ HEAT PUMP & HYDRONIC HEAT



LOW VOLTAGE CONNECTION DIAGRAM FOR AIR HANDLER w\ HEAT PUMP & ELECTRIC HEAT



LOW VOLTAGE CONNECTION DIAGRAM FOR AIR HANDLER w AIR CONDITIONER & HYDRONIC HEAT

UA ADAPTER CABINET

The UA adapter cabinet is designed to be used in conjunction with the AH AIR HANDLER to allow a free standing (vertical discharge) installation. The UA cabinet is shipped completely assembled and ready for installation.

The return air opening can face either left or right by exchanging the front filter door and rear filter blockoff assemblies.

The AH AIR HANDLER is then placed on the UA adapter cabinet, inlet side down.

The UA cabinet is equipped with a permanent washable air filter.

AH AIR HANDLER RECOMMENDED SUSPENSION PROCEDURE

The detail below is the proper and safest way to suspend the AH. These components should be easily found at your local hardware store.



FIG M

ECM TROUBLE SHOOTING DIAGNOSTC FEATURES

The control board is equipped with 4 green Input Status LEDs and 1 red Board Status LED. These are intended to provide a quick view into furnace performance without requiring a voltmeter.

The green Input Status LEDs are driven by the "Y", "W", "G", and "DEHUM" inputs and are located directly below those inputs. They will light to indicate the presence of these signals.

The red Board Status LED has two functions:

It will light when the board recognizes a valid input signal and will stay lit until all valid signals are removed. This is intended to show that the board is functioning and able to respond to input signals.

B. GENERAL GUIDELINES TO TROUBLESHOOTING GE ECM – DRIVEN SYSTEMS

ACAUTION: Disconnect power from unit befo	re removing or replacing connectors, or servicing
motor. Wait at least 5 minutes after disconne	cting power before opening motor.

SYMPTOM	CAUSE/PROCEDURE
Motor rocks slightly when starting	• This is normal start-up for ECM
Motor won't start • No movement	 Check power at motor Check low voltage (24 VAC R to C) at motor Check low voltage connections (G,PWM,W,R,C,) at motor Check for unseated pins in connectors on motor harness Test with a temporary jumper between R – G Check motor for tight shaft Perform motor/control replacement check Pun Moieture Check
• Motor rocks, but won't start	 Check for loose or compliant motor mount Make sure blower wheel is tight on shaft Perform motor/control replacement check
Motor oscillates up & down while being tested off of blower	• It is normal for motor to oscillate with no load on shaft.
 Motor starts, but runs erratically Varies up and down or intermittent 	 Check line voltage for variation or "sag" Check low voltage connections (G,PWM,W,R,C,) at motor, unseated pins in motor harness connectors Check "Bk" for erratic CFM command (in variable speed applications) Check-out system controls – T'stat? Perform Moisture Check
• "Hunts" or "puffs" at high CFM (speed)	 Does removing panel or filter reduce "puffing"? > Reduce restriction > Reduce max airflow
• Stays at low CFM despite system call for cool or heat CFM	 Check low voltage (T'stat) wires and connections Verify fan is not in delay mode – wait until delay complete "R" missing/not connected at motor Perform motor/control replacement check

Stays at high CFM	 "R" missing/not connected at motor Is fan in delay mode? – wait until delay time complete Perform motor/control replacement check
Blower won't shut off	Current leakage from controls into G,Y or W? Check for Triac switched t'stat or solid state relay
Excessive noise	• Determine if it's air noise, cabinet, duct or motor noise – interview customer, if necessary
Noisy blower or cabinet	 Check for loose blower housing, panels, etc. High static creating high blower speed? Check for air whistling thru seams in ducts, cabinets or panels Check for cabinet/duct deformation
• "Hunts" or "puffs" at high CFM (speed)	 Does removing panel or filter reduce "puffing"? > Reduce restriction > Reduce max airflow
Evidence of Moisture	
Motor failure or malfunction has occurred and moisture is present	Replace motor and perform Moisture Check
Evidence of moisture present inside air mover	Perform Moisture Check

DO	DON'T
• Check-out motor, controls, wiring and connections thoroughly before replacing motor	• Automatically assume the motor is bad.
 Orient connectors down so water can't get in Install "drip loops" 	Locate connectors above 7 and 4 o'clock positions
• Use authorized motor and control model #'s for replacement	• Replace one motor or control model # with another (unless an authorized replacement)
 Keep static pressure to a minimum: Recommend high efficiency, low static filters Recommend keeping filters clean Design ductwork for min static, max comfort Look for and recommend ductwork improvement, where necessary, in replacement 	 Use high pressure drop filters – some have ¹/2" H₂O drop! Use restricted returns
• Size the equipment wisely	• Oversize system then compensate with low airflow
Check orientation before inserting motor connectors	Plug in power connector backwardsForce plugs

Moisture Check

- Connectors are orientated "down" (or as recommended by equipment manufacturer)
- Arrange harnesses with "drip loop" under motor
- Is condensate drain plugged?
- Check for low airflow (too much latent capacity)
- Check for undercharged condition
- Check and plug leaks in return ducts, cabinet

Comfort Check

- Check proper airflow settings
- Low static pressure for lowest noise
- Set low continuous-fan CFM
- T'stat in bad location?





** WARNING - APPLYING 240VAC LINE INPUT WITH PIN 1 TO PIN 2 JUMPER IN PLACE WILL PERMANENTLY DAMAGE UNIT.

Figure N: ECM PIN CONNECTORS

Troubleshooting table above and Figure N adapted from GE Industrial Systems publication GED-7161C, "Troubleshooting GE ECM – Driven Systems".

TROUBLESHOOTING CHARTS

THIS GUIDE SHOULD BE USED IN THE CASE OF A STOPPED OR MANFUNCTIONED ECM BLOWER MOTOR. THE FOLLOWING SHOULD HELP ESTABLISH THE TYPE OF MALFUNCTION OR DEVIATION FROM THE NORMAL BLOWER OPERATION.

TO USE THIS DIAGRAM, YOU JUST NEED TO FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS IN THE BOXES.





Sequence of Operation Glossary

Inputs:

W- Switched 24vac indicating a Heat call from the thermostat.

Y - Switched 24vac indicating a Cool call from the thermostat.

G - Switched 24vac indicating a call for blower operation from the thermostat.

DEHUM - Switched 24vac indicating a call for Dehumidification from a de-humidistat.

BLOWER Speeds:

HEAT - The Heating Blower speed selected by positions 1, 2 & 3 of SW1 (CFM tables on page 11-12)

COOL - The Cooling Blower speed selected by positions 4, 5 & 6 of SW1 (CFM tables on page 10)

LOW - The LOW Blower speed selected by positions 4, 5 & 6 of SW1 (CFM tables on page 10)

ECM - PSC Replacement for AH2436AE1 or AH4260AE1 only

In an emergency situation, a defective ECM motor can be replace with a PSC motor to provide temporary circulating air flow for heating or cooling. This is done by replacing the ECM motor in the motor mounting bracket with a PSC motor of similar Horsepower. Wire the common lead (typically white) of the replacement PSC motor to the neutral (common) terminal on the fan control board (N - 1 through 7). Connect the high-speed replacement PSC motor lead (typically black) to the EAC terminal on the fan control board. The EAC contact is energized with 115VAC any time the control board is calling for fan operation whether in heating or cooling mode. This replacement should be only used in emergency situations and only until a replacement ECM motor can be obtained and reinstalled.

ECM – PSC Replacement for AH2436BE1 or AH4260BE1 - call Tech Service.

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