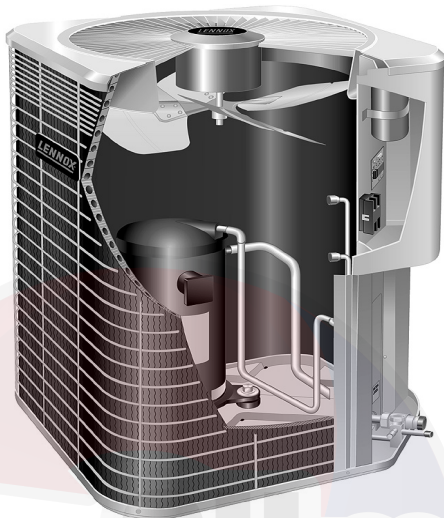


**T-CLASS™**  
**TSA\*S4 — M and T Voltage Units**



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The TSA\*S4 is a commercial split-system condensing unit with SEER ratings up to 14.80.

All major components (indoor blower and coil) must be matched according to Lennox recommendations for the compressor to be covered under warranty. Refer to the Engineering Handbook for approved system matchups.

Information contained in this manual is intended for use by qualified service technicians only. All specifications are subject to change. This manual is divided into sections which discuss the major components, refrigerant system, charging procedure, maintenance and operation sequence.

**⚠ WARNING**  
 Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause personal injury, loss of life, or damage to property.  
 Installation and service must be performed by a licensed professional installer (or equivalent) or a service agency.

**⚠ IMPORTANT**  
 The Clean Air Act of 1990 bans the intentional venting of refrigerant (CFCs, HCFCs AND HFCs) as of July 1, 1992. Approved methods of recovery, recycling or reclaiming must be followed. Fines and/or incarceration may be levied for noncompliance.

**⚠ WARNING**  
  
 Electric Shock Hazard. Can cause injury or death. Unit must be grounded in accordance with national and local codes.  
 Line voltage is present at all components when unit is not in operation on units with single-pole contactors. Disconnect all remote electric power supplies before opening access panel. Unit may have multiple power supplies.

**⚠ IMPORTANT**  
 This unit must be matched with an indoor coil as specified in Lennox Engineering Handbook. Coils previously charged with HCFC-22 must be flushed.

**⚠ IMPORTANT**  
 This model is designed for use in expansion valve systems only. An indoor expansion valve approved for use with HFC-410A refrigerant must be ordered separately, and installed prior to operating the system.

## Specifications and Electrical Data

<b>ONE PHASE</b>						
General Data	Model No.	TSA024S4	TSA030S4	TSA036S4	TSA048S4	TSA060S4
	Nominal kW (tonnage)	7.0 (2)	8.8 (2.5)	10.5 (3)	14.1 (4)	17.6 (5)
Connections (sweat)	Liquid line o.d. - in.	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8
	Suction line o.d. - in.	3/4	3/4	7/8	7/8	1-1/8
<sup>1</sup> Refrigerant (R-410A) furnished		1.98 kg (4 lbs. 6 oz.)	1.93 kg (4 lbs. 4 oz.)	2.89 kg (6 lbs. 6 oz.)	3.40 kg (7 lbs. 8 oz.)	4.54 kg (10 lbs.)
Outdoor Coil	Net face area m <sup>2</sup> (sq. ft.)	Outer coil	1.05 (11.33)	1.23 (13.22)	1.52 (16.33)	1.95 (21.0)
		Inner coil	---	---	---	1.67 (17.96)
	Tube diameter - in.		5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16
	Number of rows		1	1	1	2
	Fins per meter (per inch)		1024 (26)	1024 (26)	1024 (26)	1024 (26)
Outdoor Fan	Diameter - mm.		457 (18)	457 (18)	559 (24)	559 (24)
	Number of blades		3	4	4	4
	Motor W (hp)		75 (1/10)	150 (1/5)	185 (1/4)	185 (1/4)
	L/s (cfm)		924 (1958)	944 (2000)	1377 (2917)	1443 (3058)
	Rev/min		842	908	688	696
	Watts		138	154	250	246
Shipping Data - kg (lb.) 1 package			56 (123)	60 (133)	81 (178)	88 (194)
Electrical Data						
Line voltage data - 50 hz - 1 phase			220 / 240V	220 / 240V	220 / 240V	220 / 240V
<sup>2</sup> Maximum overcurrent protection (amps)			25	25	35	35
<sup>3</sup> Minimum circuit ampacity			14.3	16.9	21.7	21.6
Compressor	Rated load amps		10.9	12.2	16.0	15.9
	Locked rotor amps		60.0	67.0	87.0	98.0
Condenser Fan Motor	Full load amps		0.7	1.1	1.7	1.7
	Locked rotor amps		1.4	2.0	3.1	3.1
NOTE - Extremes of operating range are plus 10% and minus 5% of line voltage.						
<sup>1</sup> Refrigerant charge sufficient for 4.6 m (15 ft.) length of refrigerant lines.						
<sup>2</sup> Heating Air Conditioning and Refrigeration type circuit breaker or fuse.						
<sup>3</sup> Refer to local codes to determine wire, fuse and disconnect size requirements.						

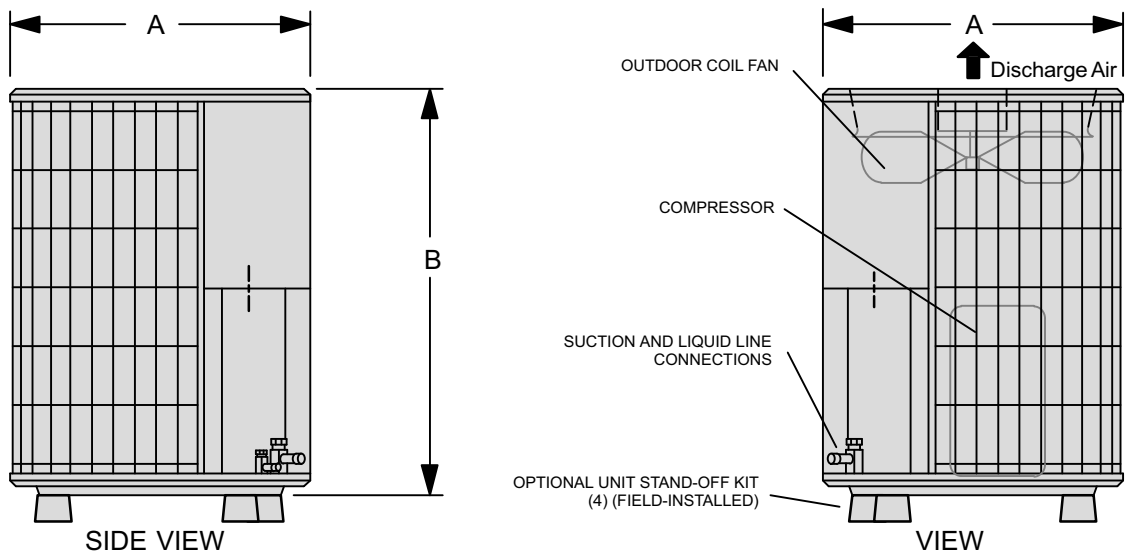
<b>THREE PHASE</b>					
General Data	Model No.		TSA036S4	TSA048S4	TSA060S4
	Nominal kW (tonnage)		10.6 (3)	14.0 (4)	17.6 (5)
Connections (sweat)	Liquid line o.d. - in.		3/8	3/8	3/8
	Suction line o.d. - in.		7/8	7/8	1-1/8
<sup>1</sup> Refrigerant (R-410A) furnished			2.52 kg (5 lbs. 9 oz.)	3.40 kg (7 lbs. 8 oz.)	4.54 kg (10 lbs.)
Outdoor Coil	Net face area m <sup>2</sup> (sq. ft.)	Outer coil	1.23 (13.22)	1.95 (21.00)	1.73 (18.67)
		Inner coil	---	---	1.67 (17.96)
Tube diameter - in.			5/16	5/16	5/16
Number of rows			1	1	2
Fins per meter (per inch)			1024 (26)	1024 (26)	866 (22)
Outdoor Fan	Diameter - mm (in.)		457 (18)	559 (22)	559 (22)
	Number of blades		4	4	4
Motor W (hp)			125 (1/6)	185 (1/4)	185 (1/4)
L/s (cfm)			944 (2000)	1443 (3058)	1416 (3000)
Rev/min			908	688	692
Watts			154	246	238
Shipping Data - kg (lb) 1 package			61 (135)	88 (194)	99 (218)
<b>Electrical Data</b>					
Line voltage data - 50 hz - 3-phase			380 / 420V	380 / 420V	380 / 420V
<sup>2</sup> Maximum overcurrent protection (amps)			10	15	20
<sup>3</sup> Minimum circuit ampacity			8.0	10.7	14.2
Compressor	Rated load amps		6.0	7.8	10.6
	Locked rotor amps		46.0	51.5	74.0
Condenser Fan Motor	Full load amps		0.55	1.0	1.0
	Locked rotor amps		1.1	2.3	2.3
NOTE - Extremes of operating range are plus 10% and minus 5% of line voltage.					
<sup>1</sup> Refrigerant charge sufficient for 4.6 m (15 ft.) length of refrigerant lines.					
<sup>2</sup> Heating Air Conditioning and Refrigeration type circuit breaker or fuse.					
<sup>3</sup> Refer to local codes to determine wire, fuse and disconnect size requirements.					

### OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES - must be ordered separately

For update-to-date information, see any of the following publications:

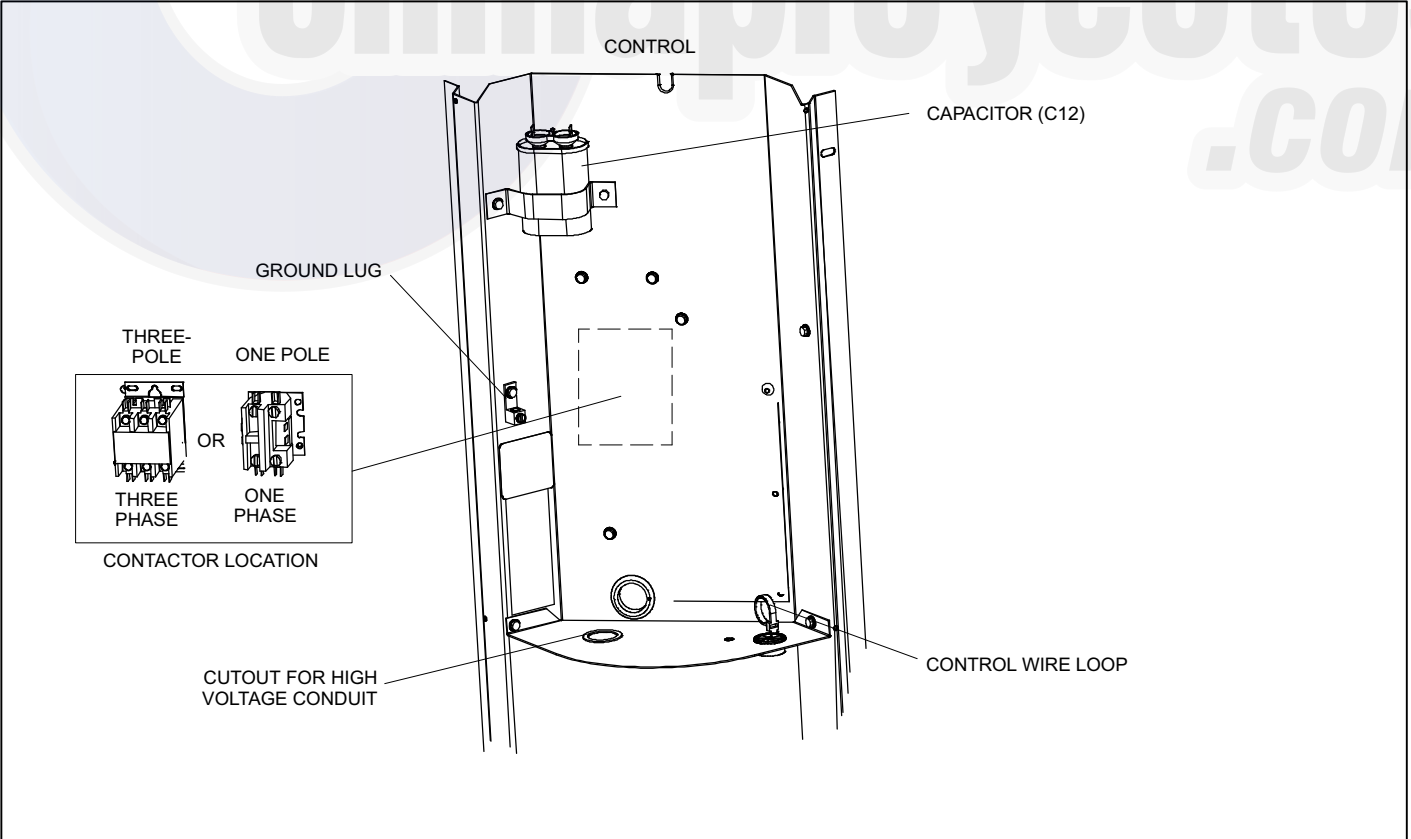
- Lennox TSA\*S4 Engineering Handbook
- Lennox Commercial Price Book

**Unit Dimensions -- Inches (mm)**



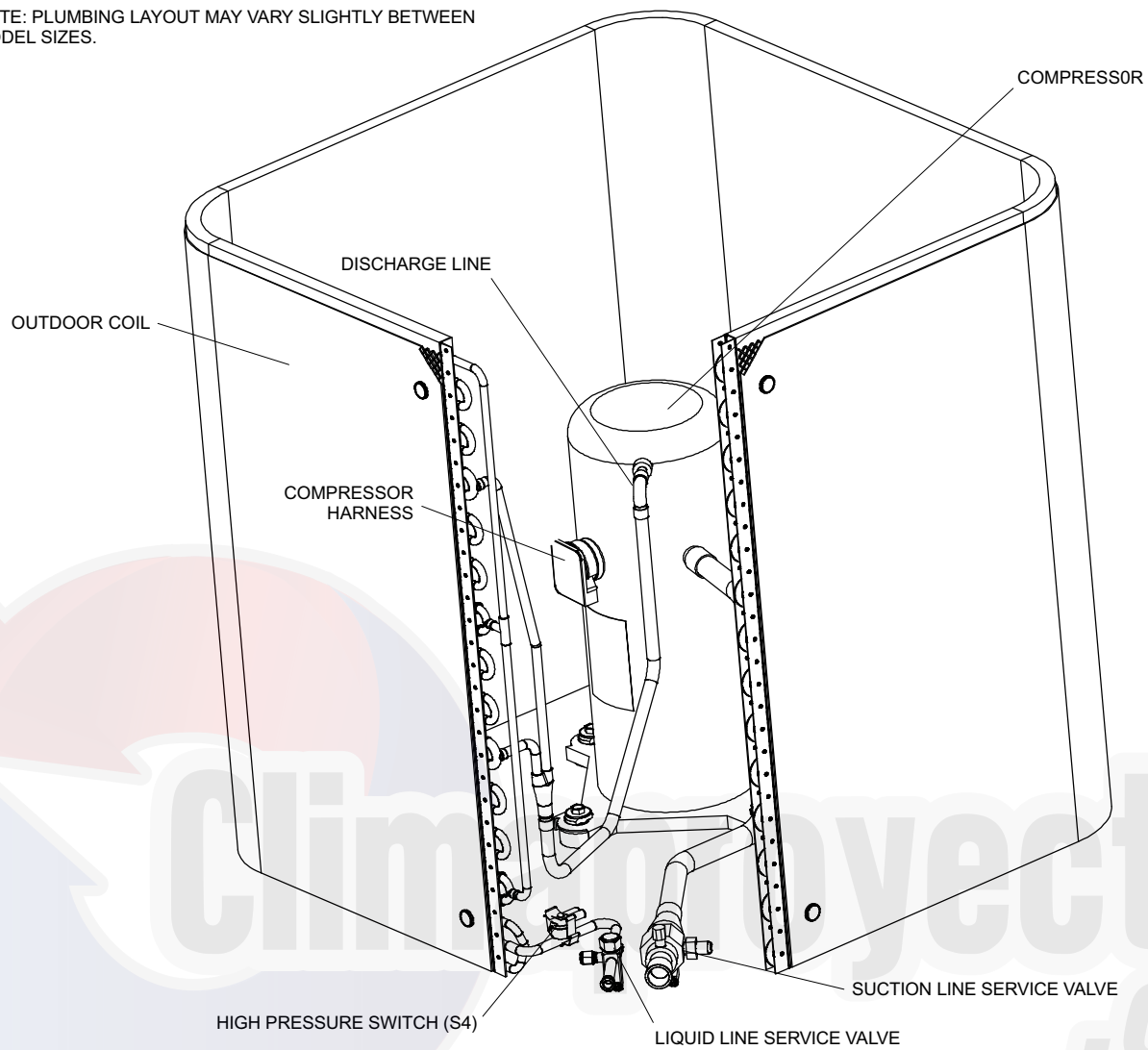
Model Number	A	B
TSA024S4N41T and M	24-1/4 (616)	25-1/4 (641)
TSA030S4N41T and M	24-1/4 (616)	29-1/4 (743)
TSA036S4N41M	28-1/4 (724)	29-1/4 (743)
TSA036S4N41T	24-1/4 (616)	29-1/4 (743)
TSA048S4N41T and M	28-1/4 (724)	37-1/4 (925)
TSA060S4N41T and M	28-1/4 (724)	33-1/4 (845)

**Typical Control Panel Parts Arrangement**

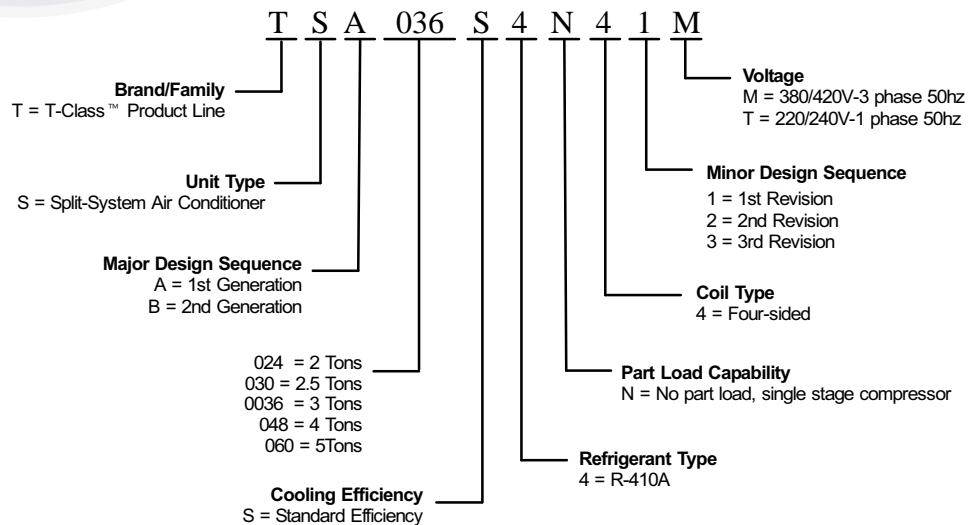


## Typical Unit Parts Arrangement

NOTE: PLUMBING LAYOUT MAY VARY SLIGHTLY BETWEEN MODEL SIZES.



## Model Number Identification



## Unit Components

### CONTROL BOX

TSA\*S4 units are not equipped with a 24V transformer. All 24 VAC controls are powered by the indoor unit. Refer to wiring diagram.

Electrical openings are provided under the control box cover. Field thermostat wiring is made to color-coded pigtail connections.

### COMPRESSOR CONTACTOR K1

The compressor is energized by a contactor located in the control box as illustrated on Page 4. One or three-pole contactors are used in this model. K1 is energized by the indoor thermostat terminal Y1 (24V) when thermostat demand is present.

### CONDENSER FAN MOTOR B4 AND CAPACITOR C1

This model use a one-phase PSC fan motors which require a run capacitor C1 located in the control box. Ratings for C1 will be on fan motor nameplate. In all units, the condenser fan is controlled by the compressor contactor.

ELECTRICAL DATA tables in this manual show specifications for condenser fans used in this model.

Access to the condenser fan motor on all units is gained by removing the seven screws securing the fan assembly as illustrated in Figure 1. The condenser fan motor is removed from the fan guard by removing the four nuts found on the top panel. Drip loops should be used in wiring when servicing motor. See Figure 1 if condenser fan motor replacement is necessary.

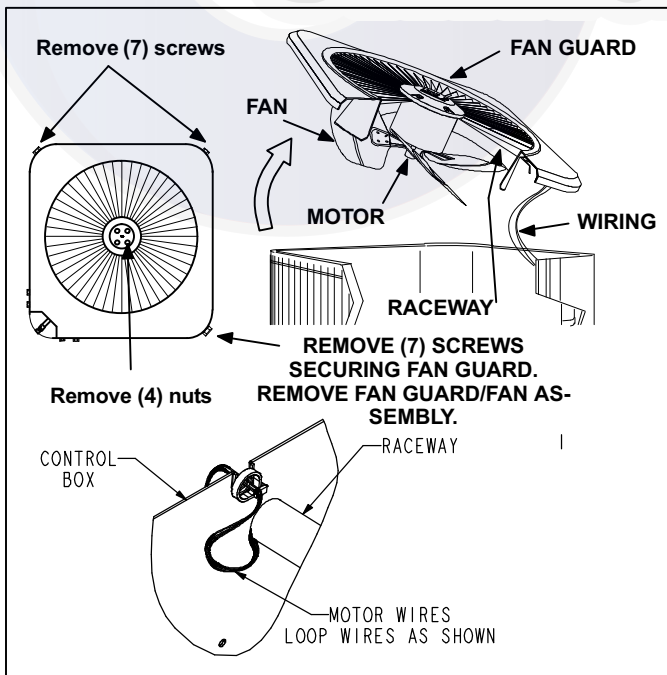


Figure 1. Condenser Fan Motor and Compressor Access

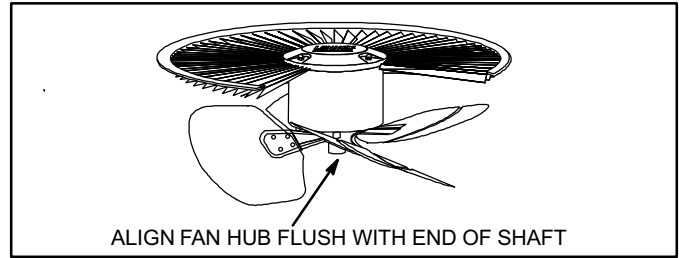


Figure 2. Fan Hub Alignment.

### HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH S4

The manual-reset high pressure switch is located in the liquid line. When liquid line pressure exceeds the factory setting of  $590 \pm 10$  psi, the switch opens and shuts off the compressor.

### LOSS OF CHARGE SWITCH S24 (FIELD INSTALLED OPTION)

The loss of charge switch is N.C. auto re-set and located on the liquid line of the compressor. The switch opens when liquid line pressure drops to  $25 + 5$  psig and shuts off the compressor. The switch closes on a pressure rise at  $55 + 5$  psig. The settings are factory set and cannot be adjusted.

### CRANKCASE HEATER HR1 AND OPTIONAL THERMOSTAT S40

Crankcase heater HR1 prevents liquid from accumulating in the compressor. HR1 is controlled by optional crankcase heater thermostat S40, located on the liquid line. When liquid line temperature drops below  $50^{\circ}$  F, S40 closes energizing HR1. S40 opens when liquid line temperature reaches  $70^{\circ}$ .

### DRIER

A filter drier designed for all TSA4\*S4 model units is located in the liquid line. The field installed drier is designed to remove moisture, which can lead to compressor failure. **Any time unit is exposed to open air due to service, drier must be replaced. All replacement driers must be approved for HFC-410A refrigerant.**

### COMPRESSOR

All TSA\*S4 units utilize a scroll compressor. The scroll compressor design is simple, efficient and requires few moving parts. A cutaway diagram of the scroll compressor is illustrated in Figure 3. The scrolls are located in the top of the compressor can and the motor is located just below. The oil level is immediately below the motor.

The scroll is a simple compression concept centered around the unique spiral shape of the scroll and its inherent properties. Two identical scrolls are mated together forming concentric spiral shapes as illustrated in Figure 4. One scroll remains stationary, while the other is allowed to "orbit" (figure 5). Note that the orbiting scroll does not rotate or turn but merely orbits the stationary scroll.

*NOTE - During operation, the head of a scroll compressor may be hot since it is in constant contact with discharge gas.*



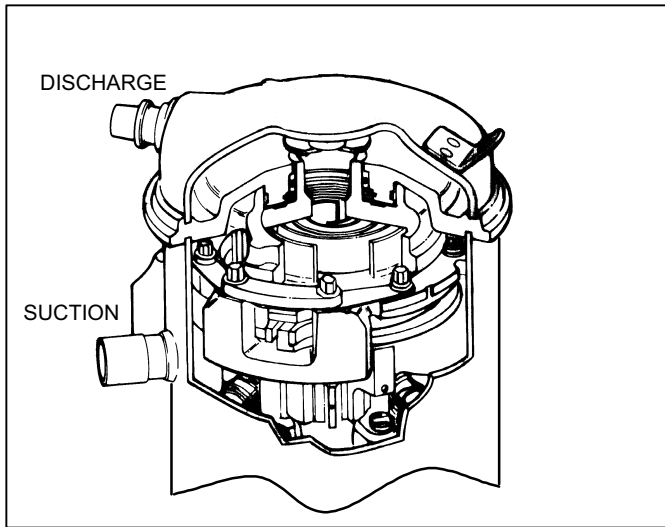


Figure 3. Scroll Compressor

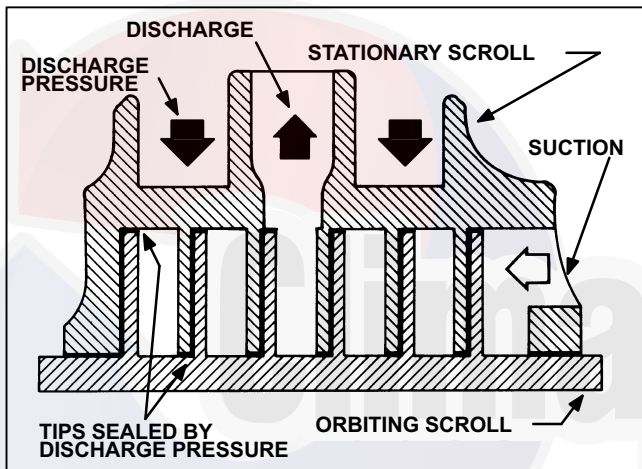


Figure 4. Scroll Cross-Section

The counterclockwise orbiting scroll draws gas into the outer crescent shaped gas pocket created by the two scrolls as illustrated in Figure 5, detail A. The centrifugal action of the orbiting scroll seals off the flanks of the scrolls as illustrated in Figure 5, detail B. As the orbiting motion continues, the gas is forced toward the center of the scroll and the gas pocket becomes compressed as illustrated in Figure 5, detail C. When the compressed gas reaches the center, it is discharged vertically into a chamber and discharge port in the top of the compressor as illustrated in Figure 4. The discharge pressure forcing down on the top scroll helps seal off the upper and lower edges (tips) of the scrolls as illustrated in Figure 4. During a single orbit, several pockets of gas are compressed simultaneously providing smooth continuous compression.

The scroll compressor is tolerant to the effects of liquid return. If liquid enters the scrolls, the orbiting scroll is allowed to separate from the stationary scroll. The liquid is worked toward the center of the scroll and is discharged. If the compressor is replaced, conventional Lennox cleanup practices must be used.

Due to its efficiency, the scroll compressor is capable of drawing a much deeper vacuum than reciprocating compressors. Deep vacuum operation can cause internal fuse arcing resulting in damaged internal parts and will result in compressor failure. Never use a scroll compressor for evacuating or to pump system into a vacuum. This type of damage can be detected and will result in denial of warranty claims.

The scroll compressor is quieter than a reciprocating compressor, however, the two compressors have much different sound characteristics. The sounds made by a scroll compressor do not affect system reliability, performance, or indicate damage.

See compressor nameplate or ELECTRICAL DATA for compressor specifications.

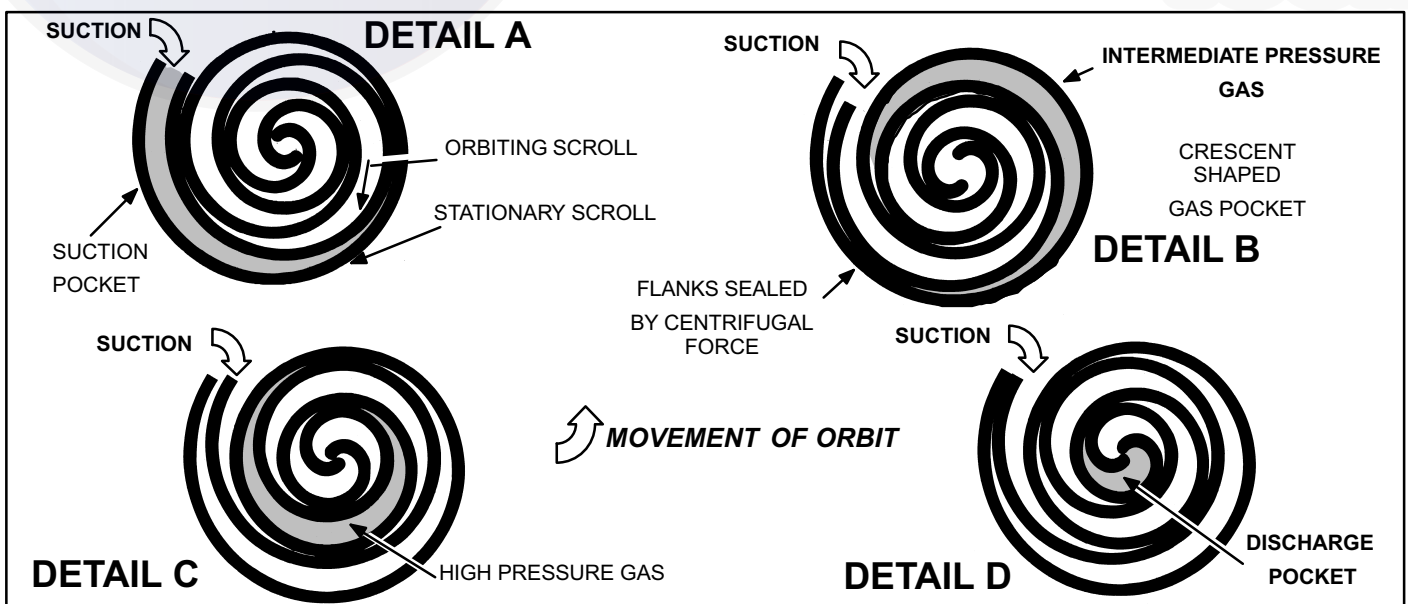


Figure 5. Scroll Compressors

## Scroll Compressor Operations

The B1 scroll compressor design is simple, efficient and requires few moving parts. A cutaway diagram of the scroll compressor is illustrated in Figure 7. The scrolls are located in the top of the compressor can and the motor is located just below. The oil level is immediately below the motor.

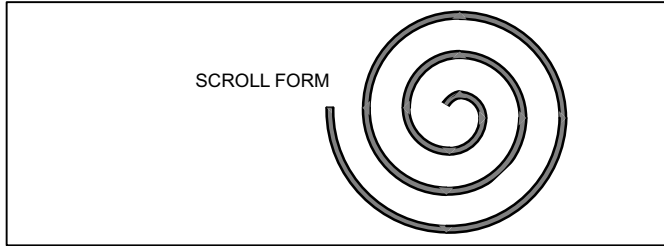


Figure 6. Scroll Form

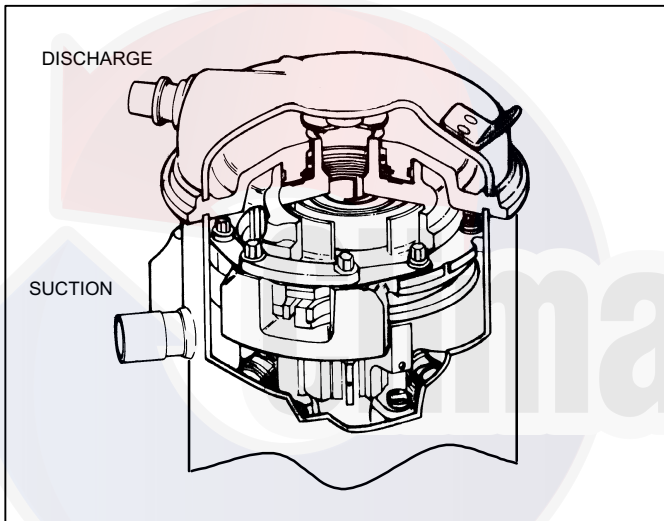


Figure 7. Scroll Compressor

## ⚠ WARNING

This product and/or the indoor unit it is matched with may contain fiberglass wool.

Disturbing the insulation during installation, maintenance, or repair will expose you to fiberglass wool dust. Breathing this may cause lung cancer. (Fiberglass wool is known to the State of California to cause cancer.)

Fiberglass wool may also cause respiratory, skin, and eye irritation.

To reduce exposure to this substance or for further information, consult material safety data sheets available from address shown below, or contact your supervisor.

Lennox Industries Inc.  
P.O. Box 799900  
Dallas, TX 75379-9900

## General Information

These instructions are intended as a general guide and do not supersede local codes in any way. Consult authorities who have jurisdiction before installation.

## Operating Gauge Set and Service Valves

These instructions are intended as a general guide and do not supersede local codes in any way. Consult authorities who have jurisdiction before installation.

### TORQUE REQUIREMENTS

When servicing or repairing heating, ventilating, and air conditioning components, ensure the fasteners are appropriately tightened. Table 1 lists torque values for fasteners.

## ⚠ IMPORTANT

Only use Allen wrenches of sufficient hardness (50Rc - Rockwell Harness Scale minimum). Fully insert the wrench into the valve stem recess.

Service valve stems are factory-torqued (from 9 ft-lbs for small valves, to 25 ft-lbs for large valves) to prevent refrigerant loss during shipping and handling. Using an Allen wrench rated at less than 50Rc risks rounding or breaking off the wrench, or stripping the valve stem recess.

See the Lennox Service and Application Notes #C-08-1 for further details and information.

## ⚠ IMPORTANT

To prevent stripping of the various caps used, the appropriately sized wrench should be used and fitted snugly over the cap before tightening.

When servicing or repairing HVAC components, ensure the fasteners are appropriately tightened. Table 1 provides torque values for fasteners.

Table 1. Torque Requirements

Parts	Recommended Torque	
Service valve cap	8 ft.- lb.	11 NM
Sheet metal screws	16 in.- lb.	2 NM
Machine screws #10	28 in.- lb.	3 NM
Compressor bolts	90 in.- lb.	10 NM
Gauge port seal cap	8 ft.- lb.	11 NM

### USING MANIFOLD GAUGE SET

When checking the system charge, only use a manifold gauge set that features low loss anti-blow back fittings.

Manifold gauge set used with HFC-410A refrigerant systems must be capable of handling the higher system operating pressures. The gauges should be rated for use with pressures of 0 - 800 psig on the high side and a low side of 30" vacuum to 250 psig with dampened speed to 500 psi. Gauge hoses must be rated for use at up to 800 psig of pressure with a 4000 psig burst rating.

### OPERATING SERVICE VALVES

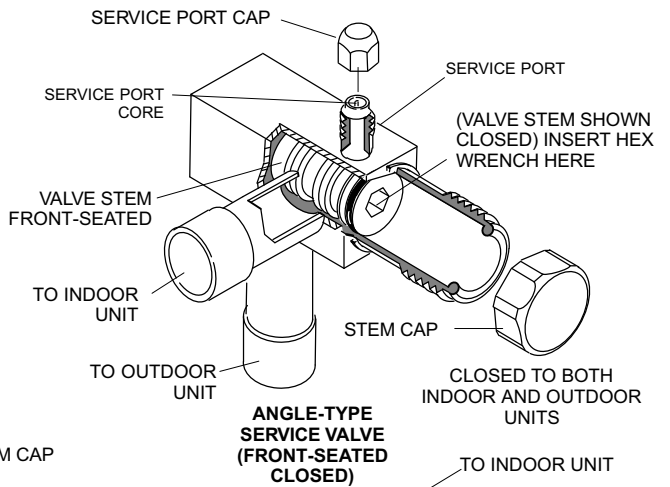
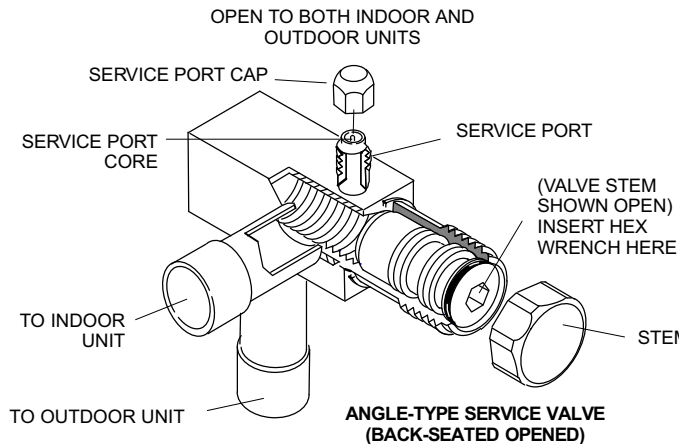
The liquid and vapor line service valves are used for removing refrigerant, flushing, leak testing, evacuating, checking charge and charging.

Each valve is equipped with a service port which has a factory-installed valve stem. Figure 8 provides information on how to access and operating both angle and ball service valves.



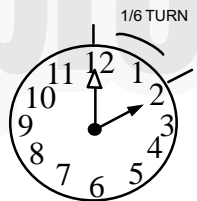
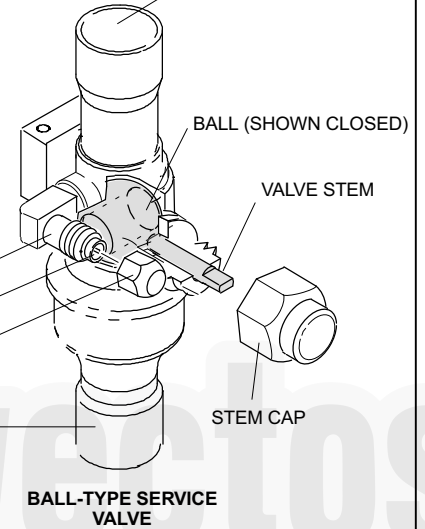
# SERVICE VALVES

## VARIOUS TYPES



WHEN SERVICE VALVE IS CLOSED, THE SERVICE PORT IS OPEN TO THE LINE SET AND INDOOR UNIT.  
WHEN SERVICE VALVE IS OPEN, THE SERVICE PORT IS OPEN TO LINE SET, INDOOR AND OUTDOOR UNIT.

TO OPEN ROTATE STEM COUNTERCLOCKWISE 90°.  
TO CLOSE ROTATE STEM CLOCKWISE 90°.



### To Access Service Port:

A service port cap protects the service port core from contamination and serves as the primary leak seal.

1. Remove service port cap with an appropriately sized wrench.
2. Connect gauge set to service port.
3. When testing is completed, replace service port cap and tighten as follows:
  - With Torque Wrench: Finger tighten and torque cap per Table 1.
  - Without Torque Wrench: Finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/6 turn clockwise.

### Operating Angle Type Service Valve:

1. Remove stem cap with an appropriately sized wrench.
2. Use a service wrench with a hex-head extension (3/16" for liquid line valve sizes and 5/16" for vapor line valve sizes) to back the stem out counterclockwise as far as it will go.

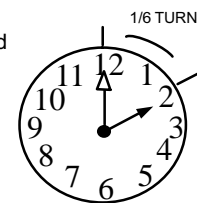
### Operating Ball Type Service Valve:

1. Remove stem cap with an appropriately sized wrench.
2. Use an appropriately sized wrench to open. To open valve, rotate stem counterclockwise 90°. To close rotate stem clockwise 90°.

### Reinstall Stem Cap:

Stem cap protects the valve stem from damage and serves as the primary seal. Replace the stem cap and tighten as follows:

- With Torque Wrench: Finger tighten and then torque cap per Table 1.
- Without Torque Wrench: Finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/12 turn clockwise.



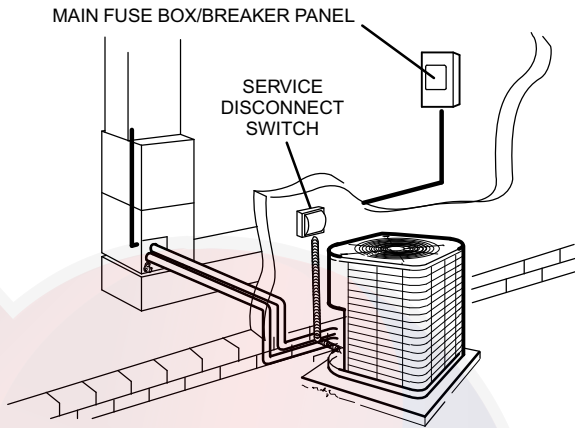
NOTE — A label with specific torque requirements may be affixed to the stem cap. If the label is present, use the specified torque.

Figure 8. Angle and Ball Service Valves

# RECOVERING REFRIGERANT FROM SYSTEM

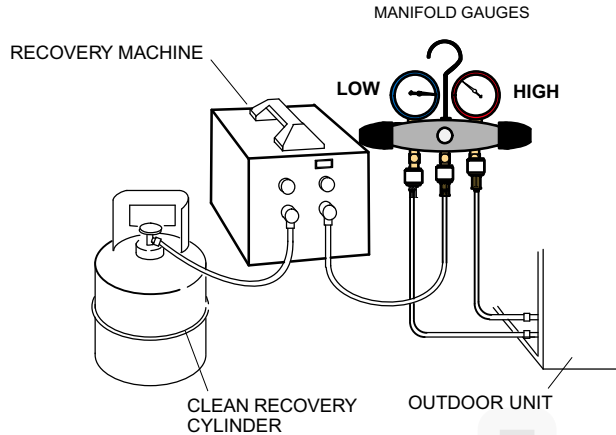
## 1 DISCONNECT POWER

Disconnect all power to the existing outdoor unit at the disconnect switch or main fuse box/breaker panel.



## 2 CONNECT MANIFOLD GAUGE SET

Connect a gauge set, clean recovery cylinder and a recovery machine to the service ports of the existing unit. Use the instructions provided with the recovery machine to make the connections.



## 3 RECOVERING REFRIGERANT

Remove existing HCFC-22 refrigerant using one of the following procedures:

**IMPORTANT** — Some system configurations may contain higher than normal refrigerant charge due to either large internal coil volumes, and/or long line sets.

### METHOD 1:

Use this method if the existing outdoor unit is not equipped with shut-off valves, or if the unit is not operational and you plan to use the existing HCFC-22 to flush the system.

Remove all HCFC-22 refrigerant from the existing system. Check gauges after shutdown to confirm that the entire system is completely void of refrigerant.

### METHOD 2:

Use this method if the existing outdoor unit is equipped with manual shut-off valves, and you plan to use new HCFC-22 refrigerant to flush the system.

The following devices could prevent full system charge recovery into the outdoor unit:

- Outdoor unit's high or low-pressure switches (if applicable) when tripped can cycle the compressor **OFF**.
- Compressor can stop pumping due to tripped internal pressure relief valve.
- Compressor has internal vacuum protection that is designed to unload the scrolls (compressor stops pumping) when the pressure ratio meets a certain value or when the suction pressure is as high as 20 psig. (Compressor suction pressures should never be allowed to go into a vacuum. Prolonged operation at low suction pressures will result in overheating of the scrolls and permanent damage to the scroll tips, drive bearings and internal seals.)  
Once the compressor can not pump down to a lower pressure due to one of the above system conditions, shut off the vapor valve. Turn OFF the main power to unit and use a recovery machine to recover any refrigerant left in the indoor coil and line set.

Perform the following task:

- A Start the existing HCFC-22 system in the cooling mode and close the liquid line valve.
- B Use the compressor to pump as much of the existing HCFC-22 refrigerant into the outdoor unit until the outdoor system is full. Turn the outdoor unit main power OFF and use a recovery machine to remove the remaining refrigerant from the system.

**NOTE** — It may be necessary to bypass the low pressure switches (if equipped) to ensure complete refrigerant evacuation.

- C When the low side system pressures reach 0 psig, close the vapor line valve.
- D Check gauges after shutdown to confirm that the valves are not allowing refrigerant to flow back into the low side of the system.

## New Outdoor Unit Placement

See *Unit Dimensions* on Page 3 for sizing mounting slab, platforms or supports. Refer to Figure 9 for mandatory installation clearance requirements.

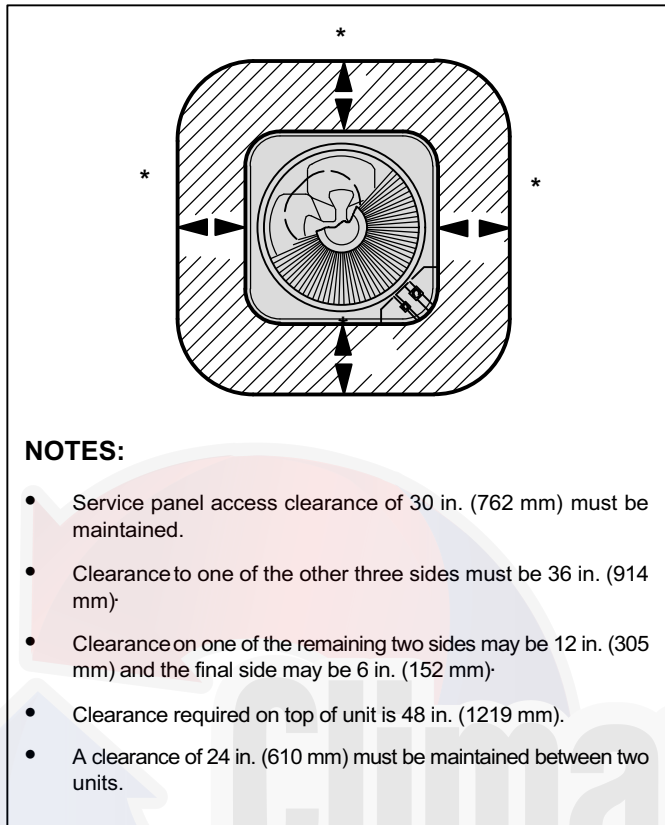


Figure 9. Installation Clearances

### POSITIONING CONSIDERATIONS

## CAUTION

In order to avoid injury, take proper precaution when lifting heavy objects.

Consider the following when positioning the unit:

- Some localities are adopting sound ordinances based on the unit's sound level registered from the adjacent property, not from the installation property. Install the unit as far as possible from the property line.
- When possible, do not install the unit directly outside a window. Glass has a very high level of sound transmission. For proper placement of unit in relation to a window see the provided illustration in Figure 10.

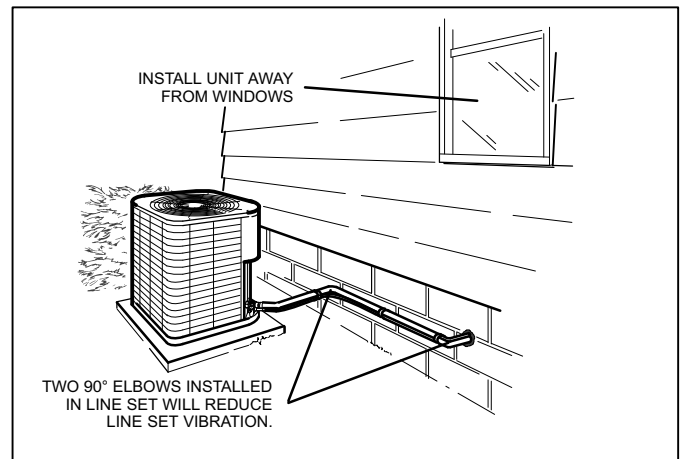


Figure 10. Outside Unit Placement

### PLACING OUTDOOR UNIT ON SLAB

When installing a unit at grade level, the top of the slab should be high enough above the grade so that water from higher ground would not collect around the unit as illustrated in Figure 11.

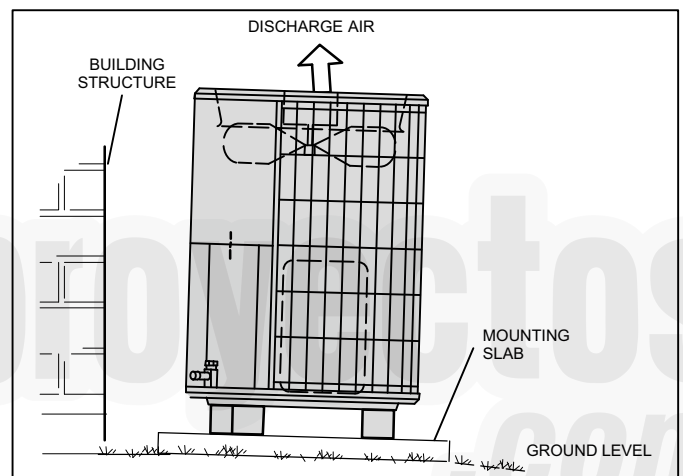


Figure 11. Typical Slab Mounting at Ground Level

Slab may be level or have a slope tolerance away from the building of not more than two degrees, or 2 inches per 5 feet (51 mm per 1524 mm) as illustrated in Figure 11.

### INSTALLING OUTDOOR UNIT ON ROOF

Install the unit at a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) above the surface of the roof. Ensure the weight of the unit is properly distributed over roof joists and rafters. Redwood or steel supports are recommended.

- When possible, do not install the unit directly outside a window. Glass has a very high level of sound transmission. For proper placement of unit in relation to a window see the provided illustration in Figure 10.

## New or Replacement Line Set

This section provides information on new installation or replacement of existing line set. If a new or replacement line set is not required, then proceed to *Brazing Connections* on Page 14.

If refrigerant lines are routed through a wall, seal and isolate the opening so vibration is not transmitted to the building. Pay close attention to line set isolation during installation of any HVAC system. When properly isolated from building structures (walls, ceilings, floors), the refrigerant lines will not create unnecessary vibration and subsequent sounds.

Also, consider the following when placing and installing a high-efficiency air conditioner:

### REFRIGERANT LINE SET

Field refrigerant piping consists of liquid and suction lines from the outdoor unit (brazed connections) to the indoor unit coil (flare or braze connections). Use Lennox L15 (braze, non-flare) series line set, or use field-fabricated refrigerant lines as listed in Table 2.

**Table 2. XP Refrigerant Connections and Line Set Requirements**

Model	Valve Field Connections and Recommended Line Set		
	Liquid Line	Suction Line	L15 Line Set
-024 -030	3/8 in. (10 mm)	3/4 in. (19 mm)	L15 line set sizes are dependent on unit matchup. See Engineering Handbook to determine correct line set sizes.
-036 -048	3/8 in. (10 mm)	7/8 in. (22 mm)	
-060	3/8 in. (10 mm)	1-1/8 in. (29 mm)	Field Fabricated

NOTE — Some applications may require a field provided 7/8" to 1-1/8" adapter

**NOTE -** When installing refrigerant lines longer than 50 feet, contact Lennox Technical Support Product Applications for assistance or Lennox piping manual. To obtain the correct information from Lennox, be sure to communicate the following points:

- Model (XP) and size of unit (e.g. -060).
- Line set diameters for the unit being installed as listed in Table 2 and total length of installation.
- Number of elbows and if there is a rise or drop of the piping.

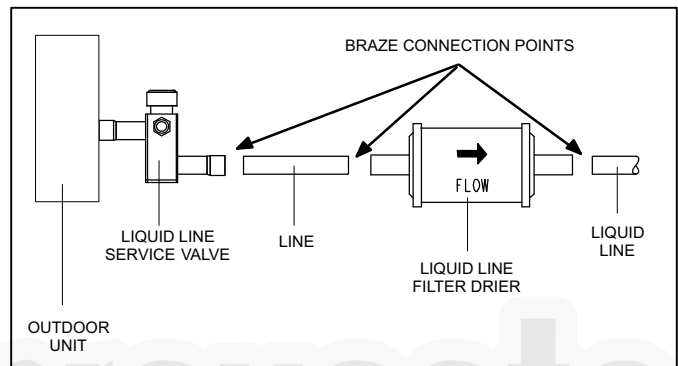
### MATCHING WITH NEW OR EXISTING INDOOR COIL AND LINE SET

The RFC1-metering line consisted of a small bore copper line that ran from condenser to evaporator coil. Refrigerant was metered into the evaporator by utilizing temperature/pressure evaporation effects on refrigerant in the small RFC line. The length and bore of the RFC line corresponded to the size of cooling unit.

If the XP is being used with either a new or existing indoor coil which is equipped with a liquid line which served as a metering device (RFCI), the liquid line must be replaced prior to the installation of the XP unit. Typically a liquid line used to meter flow is 1/4" in diameter and copper.

### LIQUID LINE FILTER DRIER INSTALLATION OR REPLACEMENT

The filter drier (one is shipped with each XP unit) must be field installed in the liquid line between the outdoor unit's liquid line service valve and the indoor coil's metering device (fixed orifice or TXV) as illustrated in Figure 12. This filter drier must be installed to ensure a clean, moisture-free system. Failure to install the filter drier will void the warranty. A replacement filter drier is available from Lennox. See *Brazing Connections* on Page 14 for special procedures on brazing filter drier connections to the liquid line.



**Figure 12. Typical Liquid Line Filter Drier Installation**

### LINE SET ISOLATION

#### CAUTION

Brazing alloys and flux contain materials which are hazardous to your health.

Avoid breathing vapors or fumes from brazing operations. Perform operations only in well ventilated areas.

Wear gloves and protective goggles or face shield to protect against burns.

Wash hands with soap and water after handling brazing alloys and flux.

#### IMPORTANT

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prohibits the intentional venting of HFC refrigerants during maintenance, service, repair and disposal of appliance. Approved methods of recovery, recycling or reclaiming must be followed.

#### IMPORTANT

If this unit is being matched with an approved line set or indoor unit coil which was previously charged with mineral oil, or if it is being matched with a coil which was manufactured before January of 1999, the coil and line set must be flushed prior to installation. Take care to empty all existing traps. Polyol ester (POE) oils are used in Lennox units charged with HFC-410A refrigerant. Residual mineral oil can act as an insulator, preventing proper heat transfer. It can also clog the expansion device, and reduce the system performance and capacity. Failure to properly flush the system per the instructions below will void the warranty.

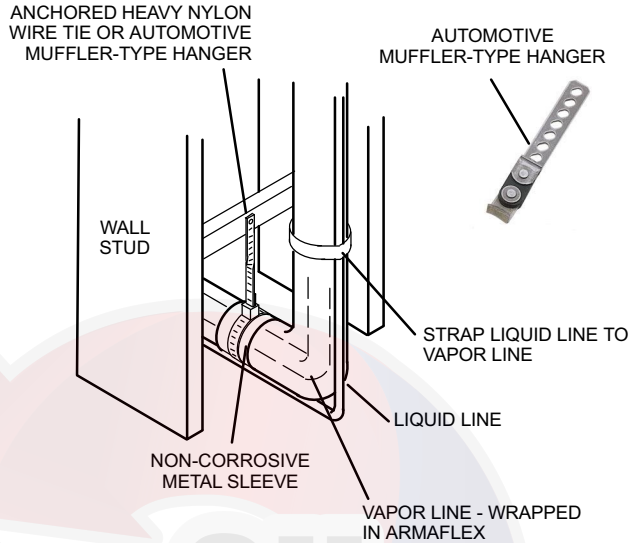
# LINE SET

**IMPORTANT** — Refrigerant lines must not contact structure.

## INSTALLATION

**Line Set Isolation** — The following illustrations are examples of proper refrigerant line set isolation:

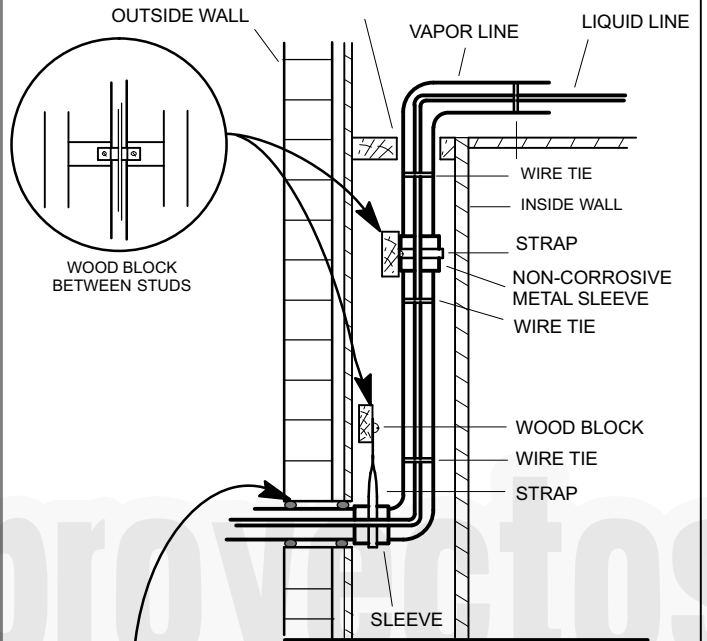
### REFRIGERANT LINE SET — TRANSITION FROM VERTICAL TO HORIZONTAL



### REFRIGERANT LINE SET — INSTALLING VERTICAL RUNS (NEW CONSTRUCTION SHOWN)

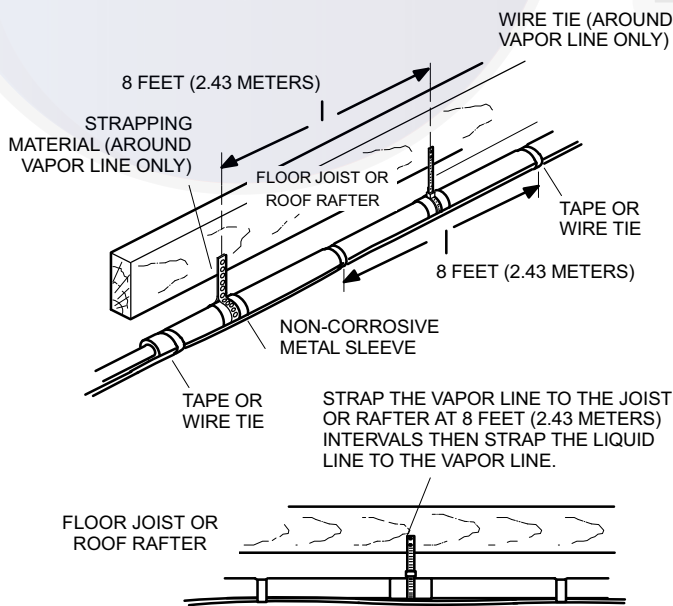
**NOTE** — Insulate liquid line when it is routed through areas where the surrounding ambient temperature could become higher than the temperature of the liquid line or when pressure drop is equal to or greater than 20 psig.

**IMPORTANT** — Refrigerant lines must not contact wall

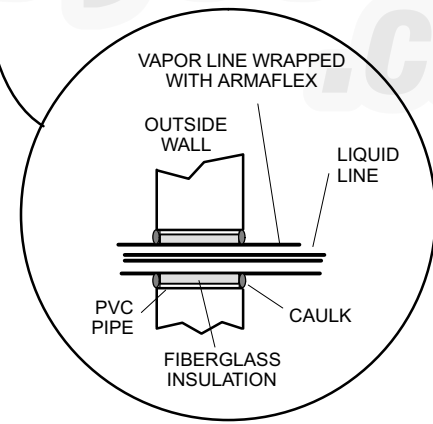


### REFRIGERANT LINE SET — INSTALLING HORIZONTAL RUNS

To hang line set from joist or rafter, use either metal strapping material or anchored heavy nylon wire ties.



Projectphotos.com



**NOTE** — Similar installation practices should be used if line set is to be installed on exterior of outside wall.

**WARNING** — Polyol ester (POE) oils used with HFC-410A refrigerant absorb moisture very quickly. It is very important that the refrigerant system be kept closed as much as possible. DO NOT remove line set caps or service valve stub caps until you are ready to make connections.

Figure 13. Line Set Installation



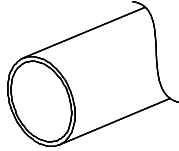
# BRAZING

**NOTE** - Use silver alloy brazing rods with five or six percent minimum silver alloy for copper-to-copper brazing, 45 percent alloy for copper-to-brass and copper-to-steel brazing.

## CONNECTIONS

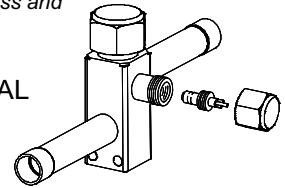
### 1 CUT AND DEBUR

Cut ends of the refrigerant lines square (free from nicks or dents) and debur the ends. The pipe must remain round and do not pinch end of the line.



### 2 CAP AND CORE REMOVAL

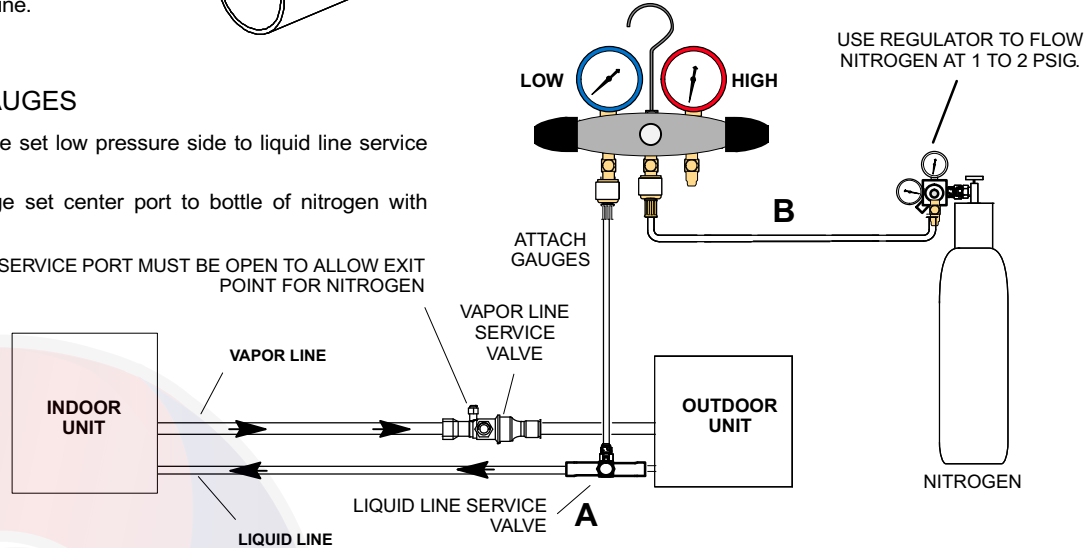
Remove service cap and core from both the vapor and liquid line service ports.



### 3 ATTACHED GAUGES

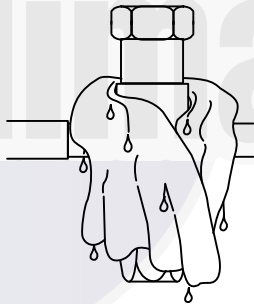
- A** Connect gauge set low pressure side to liquid line service valve.
- B** Connect gauge set center port to bottle of nitrogen with regulator.

SERVICE PORT MUST BE OPEN TO ALLOW EXIT POINT FOR NITROGEN



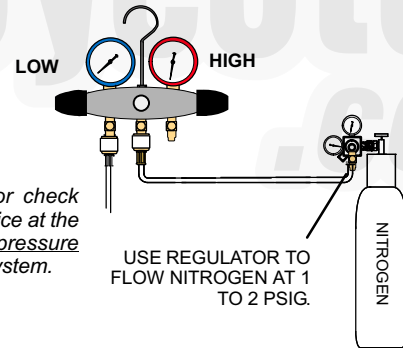
### 4 WRAP SERVICE VALVE

To protect components during brazing, wrap a wet cloth around the liquid line service valve body and copper tube stub and use another wet cloth underneath the valve body to protect the base paint.



### 5 FLOW NITROGEN

Flow regulated nitrogen (at 1 to 2 psig) through the refrigeration gauge set into the valve stem port connection on the liquid line service valve and out of the valve stem port connection on the vapor service valve.

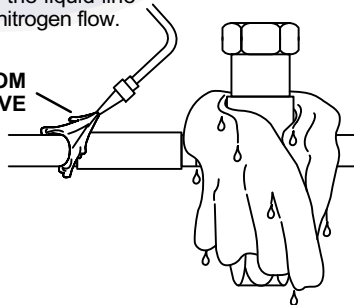


**NOTE** — The fixed orifice or check expansion valve metering device at the indoor unit will allow low pressure nitrogen to flow through the system.

### 6 BRAZE LINE SET

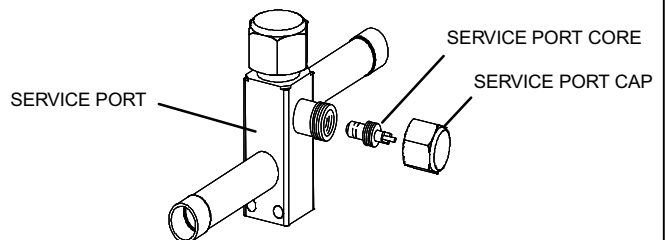
Braze the liquid line to the liquid line service valve. Turn off nitrogen flow.

**POINT FLAME AWAY FROM SERVICE VALVE**



### 7 INSTALL SERVICE PORT CAPS ONLY

After all connections have been brazed, disconnect manifold gauge set from service ports, cool down piping with wet rag and remove all wrappings. Do not reinstall cores until after evacuation procedure. Reinstall service port caps if desired to close off refrigerant ports.



**WARNING** — Allow braze joint to cool before removing the wet rag from the service valve. (TEMPERATURES ABOVE 250°F CAN DAMAGE VALVE SEALS)

**IMPORTANT** — Connect gauge set low pressure side to vapor line service valve and repeat procedure starting at paragraph 4 for brazing the liquid line to service port valve.

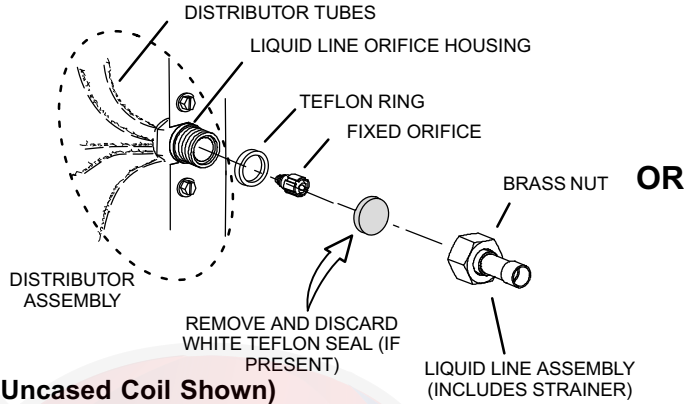
Figure 14. Brazing Connections



# FLUSHING

## LINE SET AND INDOOR COIL

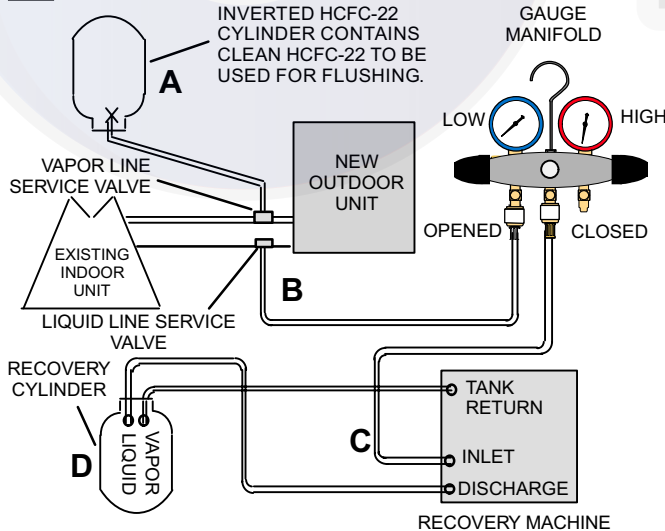
### 1 TYPICAL FIXED ORIFICE REMOVAL



(Uncased Coil Shown)

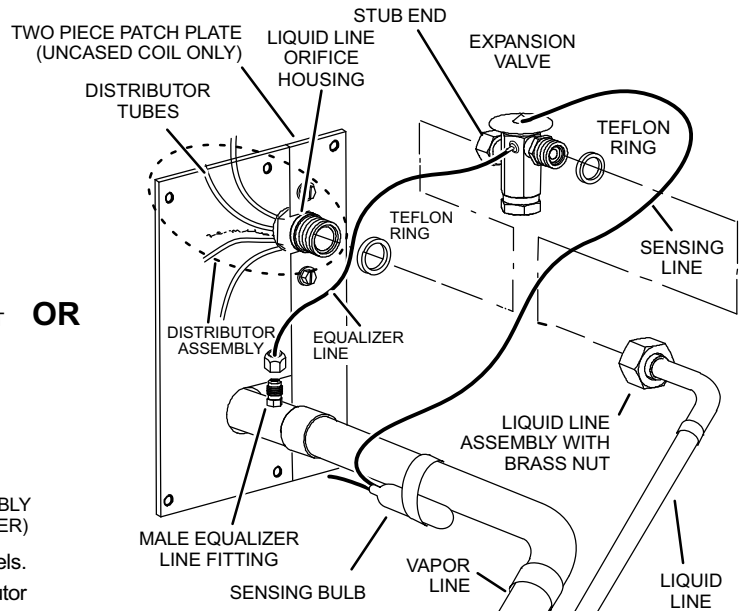
- A On fully cased coils, remove the coil access and plumbing panels.
- B Remove any shipping clamps holding the liquid line and distributor assembly.
- C Using two wrenches, disconnect liquid line from liquid line orifice housing. Take care not to twist or damage distributor tubes during this process.
- D Remove and discard fixed orifice, valve stem assembly if present and Teflon washer as illustrated above.
- E Use a field-provided fitting to temporary reconnect the liquid line to the indoor unit's liquid line orifice housing.
- F Replace with expansion valve.

### 2 CONNECT GAUGES AND EQUIPMENT FOR FLUSHING PROCEDURE



- A Inverted HCFC-22 cylinder with clean refrigerant to the vapor service valve.
- B HCFC-22 gauge set (low side) to the liquid line valve.
- C HCFC-22 gauge set center port to inlet on the recovery machine with an empty recovery tank to the gauge set.
- D Connect recovery tank to recovery machines per machine instructions.

### TYPICAL EXPANSION VALVE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (Uncased Coil Shown)



- A On fully cased coils, remove the coil access and plumbing panels.
- B Remove any shipping clamps holding the liquid line and distributor assembly.
- C Disconnect the equalizer line from the expansion valve equalizer line fitting on the vapor line.
- D Remove the vapor line sensing bulb.
- E Disconnect the liquid line from the expansion valve at the liquid line assembly.
- F Disconnect the expansion valve from the liquid line orifice housing. Take care not to twist or damage distributor tubes during this process.
- G Remove and discard expansion valve and the two Teflon rings.
- H Use a field-provided fitting to temporary reconnect the liquid line to the indoor unit's liquid line orifice housing.
- I Reverse above order to install.

**CAUTION** — This procedure should not be performed on systems which contain contaminants (Example compressor burn out).

### 3 FLUSHING LINE SET

The line set and indoor unit coil must be flushed with at least the same amount of clean refrigerant that previously charged the system. Check the charge in the flushing cylinder before proceeding.

- A Set the recovery machine for liquid recovery and start the recovery machine. Open the gauge set valves to allow the recovery machine to pull a vacuum on the existing system line set and indoor unit coil.
- B Invert the cylinder of clean HCFC-22 and open its valve to allow liquid refrigerant to flow into the system through the vapor line valve. Allow the refrigerant to pass from the cylinder and through the line set and the indoor unit coil before it enters the recovery machine.
- C After all of the liquid refrigerant has been recovered, switch the recovery machine to vapor recovery so that all of the HCFC-22 vapor is recovered. Allow the recovery machine to pull down to 0 the system.
- D Close the valve on the inverted HCFC-22 drum and the gauge set valves. Pump the remaining refrigerant out of the recovery machine and turn the machine off.

# LEAK TEST

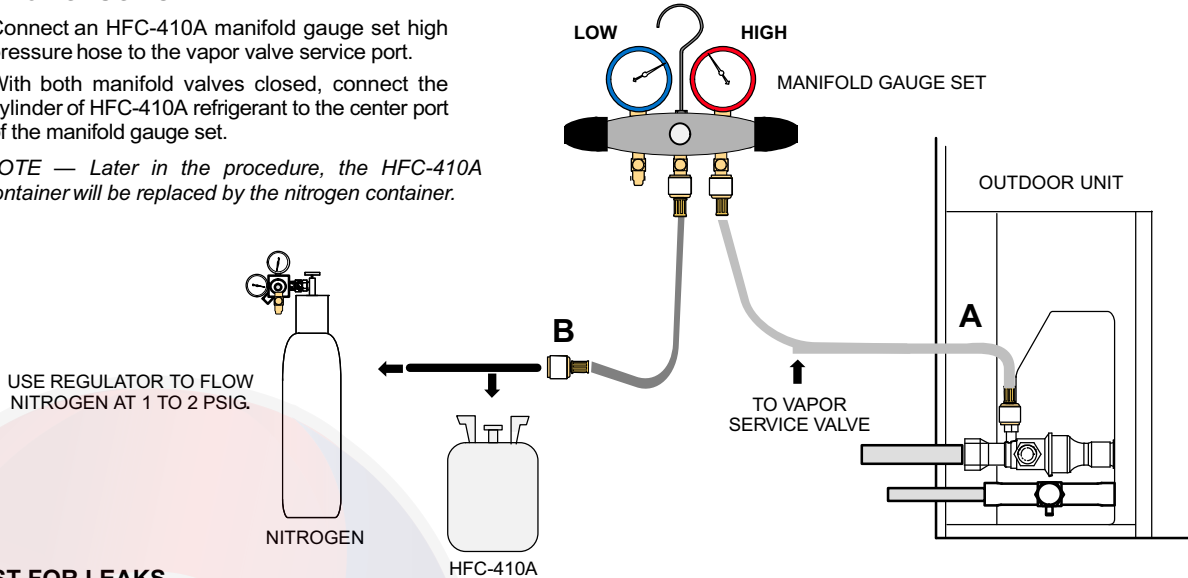
## LINE SET AND INDOOR COIL

### 1 CONNECT GAUGE SET

- A Connect an HFC-410A manifold gauge set high pressure hose to the vapor valve service port.
- B With both manifold valves closed, connect the cylinder of HFC-410A refrigerant to the center port of the manifold gauge set.

*NOTE — Later in the procedure, the HFC-410A container will be replaced by the nitrogen container.*

*NOTE — Normally, the high pressure hose is connected to the liquid line port. However, connecting it to the vapor port better protects the manifold gauge set from high pressure damage.*



### 2 TEST FOR LEAKS

After the line set has been connected to the indoor unit and air conditioner, check the line set connections and indoor unit for leaks. Use the following procedure to test for leaks:

- A With both manifold valves closed, connect the cylinder of HFC-410A refrigerant to the center port of the manifold gauge set. Open the valve on the HFC-410A cylinder (vapor only).
- B Open the high pressure side of the manifold to allow HFC-410A into the line set and indoor unit. Weigh in a trace amount of HFC-410A. [A trace amount is a maximum of two ounces (57 g) refrigerant or three pounds (31 kPa) pressure]. Close the valve on the HFC-410A cylinder and the valve on the high pressure side of the manifold gauge set. Disconnect the HFC-410A cylinder.
- C Connect a cylinder of dry nitrogen with a pressure regulating valve to the center port of the manifold gauge set.
- D Adjust dry nitrogen pressure to 150 psig (1034 kPa). Open the valve on the high side of the manifold gauge set in order to pressurize the line set and the indoor unit.
- E After a few minutes, open one of the service valve ports and verify that the refrigerant added to the system earlier is measurable with a leak detector.
- F After leak testing disconnect gauges from service ports.

### ⚠ WARNING



When using a high pressure gas such as dry nitrogen to pressurize a refrigeration or air conditioning system, use a regulator that can control the pressure down to 1 or 2 psig (6.9 to 13.8 kPa).

### ⚠ WARNING



Fire, Explosion and Personal Safety Hazard. Failure to follow this warning could result in damage, personal injury or death. Never use oxygen to pressurize or purge refrigeration lines. Oxygen, when exposed to a spark or open flame, can cause damage by fire and/or an explosion, that could result in personal injury or death.

### ⚠ WARNING

Refrigerant can be harmful if it is inhaled. Refrigerant must be used and recovered responsibly.

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

### ⚠ IMPORTANT

Leak detector must be capable of sensing HFC refrigerant.

# EVACUATING

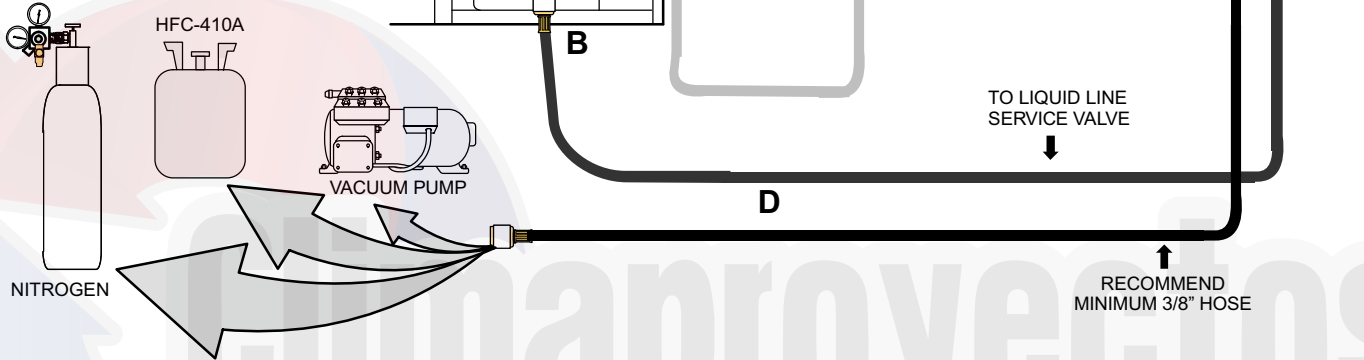
## LINE SET AND INDOOR COIL

### 1 CONNECT GAUGE SET

**NOTE** — Remove cores from service valves (if not already done).

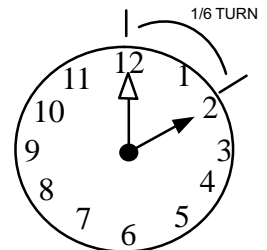
- A** Connect low side of manifold gauge set with 1/4 SAE in-line tee to vapor line service valve
- B** Connect high side of manifold gauge set to liquid line service valve
- C** Connect micron gauge available connector on the 1/4 SAE in-line tee.
- D** Connect the vacuum pump (with vacuum gauge) to the center port of the manifold gauge set. The center port line will be used later for both the HFC-410A and nitrogen containers.

USE REGULATOR TO FLOW NITROGEN AT 1 TO 2 PSIG.



### 2 EVACUATE THE SYSTEM

- A** Open both manifold valves and start the vacuum pump.
- B** Evacuate the line set and indoor unit to an **absolute pressure** of 23,000 microns (29.01 inches of mercury).  
**NOTE** — During the early stages of evacuation, it is desirable to close the manifold gauge valve at least once. A rapid rise in pressure indicates a relatively large leak. If this occurs, **repeat the leak testing procedure**.
- NOTE** — The term **absolute pressure** means the total actual pressure within a given volume or system, above the absolute zero of pressure. Absolute pressure in a vacuum is equal to atmospheric pressure minus vacuum pressure.
- C** When the absolute pressure reaches 23,000 microns (29.01 inches of mercury), close the manifold gauge valves, turn off the vacuum pump and disconnect the manifold gauge center port hose from vacuum pump. Attach the manifold center port hose to a dry nitrogen cylinder with pressure regulator set to 150 psig (1034 kPa) and purge the hose. Open the manifold gauge valves to break the vacuum in the line set and indoor unit. Close the manifold gauge valves.
- D** Shut off the dry nitrogen cylinder and remove the manifold gauge hose from the cylinder. Open the manifold gauge valves to release the dry nitrogen from the line set and indoor unit.
- E** Reconnect the manifold gauge to the vacuum pump, turn the pump on, and continue to evacuate the line set and indoor unit until the absolute pressure does not rise above 500 microns (29.9 inches of mercury) within a 20-minute period after shutting off the vacuum pump and closing the manifold gauge valves.
- F** When the absolute pressure requirement above has been met, disconnect the manifold hose from the vacuum pump and connect it to an upright cylinder of HFC-410A refrigerant. Open the manifold gauge valve 1 to 2 psig in order to release the vacuum in the line set and indoor unit.
- G** Perform the following:
  - Close manifold gauge valves.
  - Shut off HFC-410A cylinder.
  - Reinstall service valve cores by removing manifold hose from service valve. Quickly install cores with core tool while maintaining a positive system pressure.
  - Replace the stem caps and secure finger tight, then tighten an additional one-sixth (1/6) of a turn as illustrated.



## **⚠ IMPORTANT**

Use a thermocouple or thermistor electronic vacuum gauge that is calibrated in microns. Use an instrument capable of accurately measuring down to 50 microns.

## **⚠ WARNING**

Danger of Equipment Damage. Avoid deep vacuum operation. Do not use compressors to evacuate a system. Extremely low vacuums can cause internal arcing and compressor failure. Damage caused by deep vacuum operation will void warranty.

Evacuating the system of non-condensables is critical for proper operation of the unit. Non-condensables are defined as any gas that will not condense under temperatures and pressures present during operation of

an air conditioning system. Non-condensables and water suction combine with refrigerant to produce substances that corrode copper piping and compressor parts.

## **Electrical**

In the U.S.A., wiring must conform with current local codes and the current National Electric Code (NEC). In Canada, wiring must conform with current local codes and the current Canadian Electrical Code (CEC).

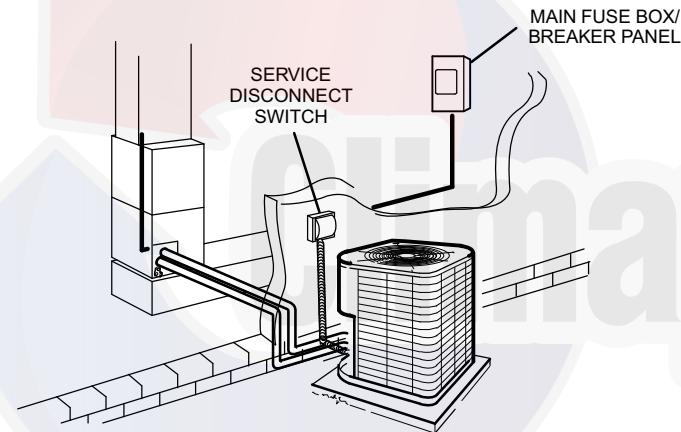
Refer to the furnace or air handler installation instructions for additional wiring application diagrams and refer to unit nameplate for minimum circuit ampacity and maximum overcurrent protection size.

### **24VAC TRANSFORMER**

Use the transformer provided with the furnace or air handler for low-voltage control power (24VAC - 40 VA minimum)

### **SIZE CIRCUIT AND INSTALL DISCONNECT SWITCH**

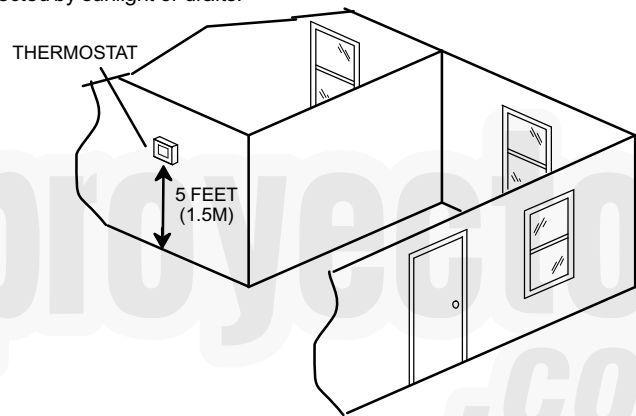
Refer to the unit nameplate for minimum circuit ampacity, and maximum fuse or circuit breaker (HACR per NEC). Install power wiring and properly sized disconnect switch.



*NOTE — Units are approved for use only with copper conductors. Ground unit at disconnect switch or to an earth ground.*

### **INSTALL THERMOSTAT**

Install room thermostat (ordered separately) on an inside wall approximately in the center of the conditioned area and 5 feet (1.5m) from the floor. It should not be installed on an outside wall or where it can be affected by sunlight or drafts.



*NOTE — 24VAC, Class II circuit connections are made in the control panel.*

## **⚠ WARNING**



Electric Shock Hazard. Can cause injury or death. Unit must be grounded in accordance with national and local codes.

Line voltage is present at all components when unit is not in operation on units with single-pole contactors. Disconnect all remote electric power supplies before opening access panel. Unit may have multiple power supplies.

# ROUTING HIGH VOLTAGE/ GROUND AND CONTROL WIRING

## HIGH VOLTAGE / GROUND WIRES

Any excess high voltage field wiring should be trimmed and secured away from any low voltage field wiring. To facilitate a conduit, a cutout is located in the bottom of the control panel. Connect conduit to the control panel using a proper conduit fitting.

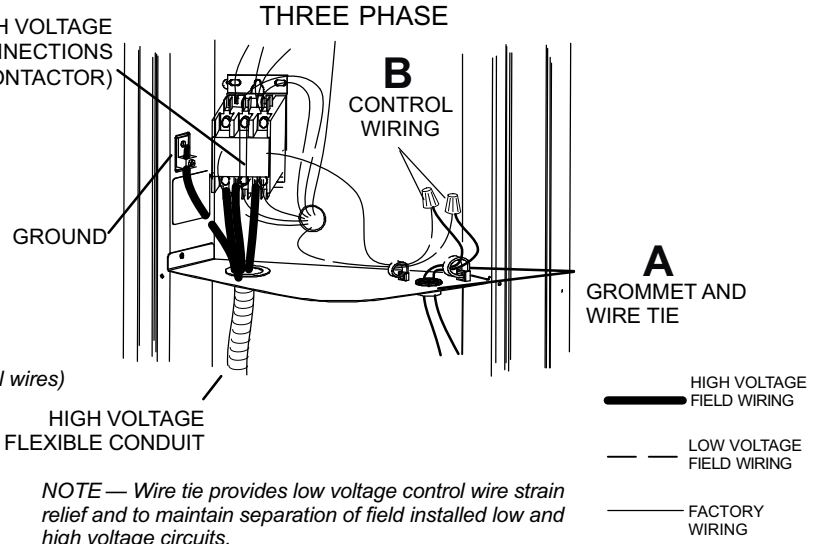
## CONTROL WIRING

Install low voltage wiring from outdoor to indoor unit and from thermostat to indoor unit as illustrated.

- A** Run 24VAC control wires through hole with grommet and secure with provided wire tie.
- B** Make 24VAC thermostat wire connections. Locate the two wires from the contactor and make connection using field provided wire nuts:
  - Yellow to Y1
  - Black to C (common)

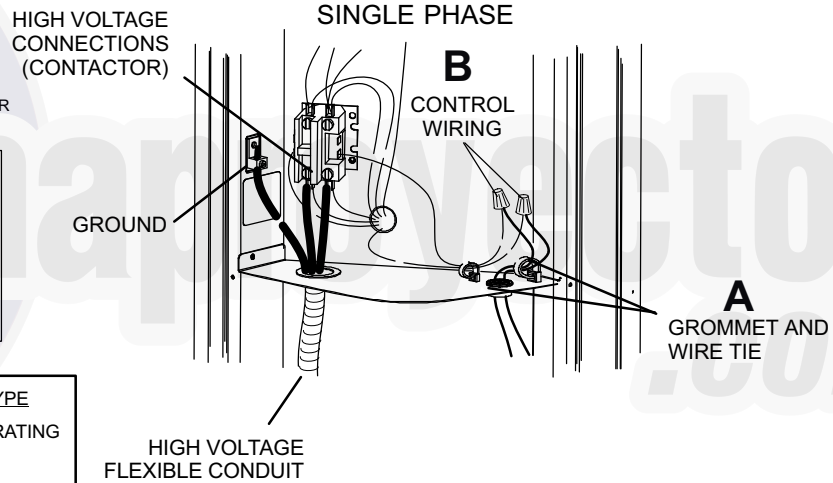
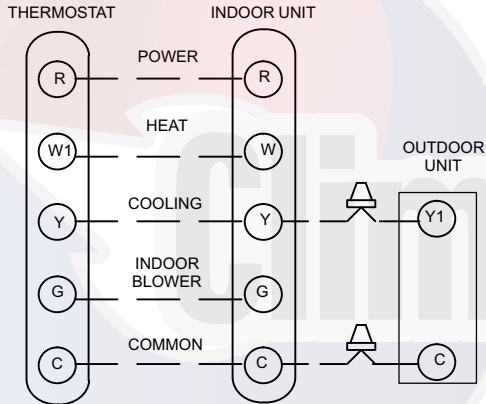
*NOTE — For proper voltages, select thermostat wire (control wires) gauge per Table above.*

*NOTE — Do not bundle any excess 24VAC control wires inside control panel.*



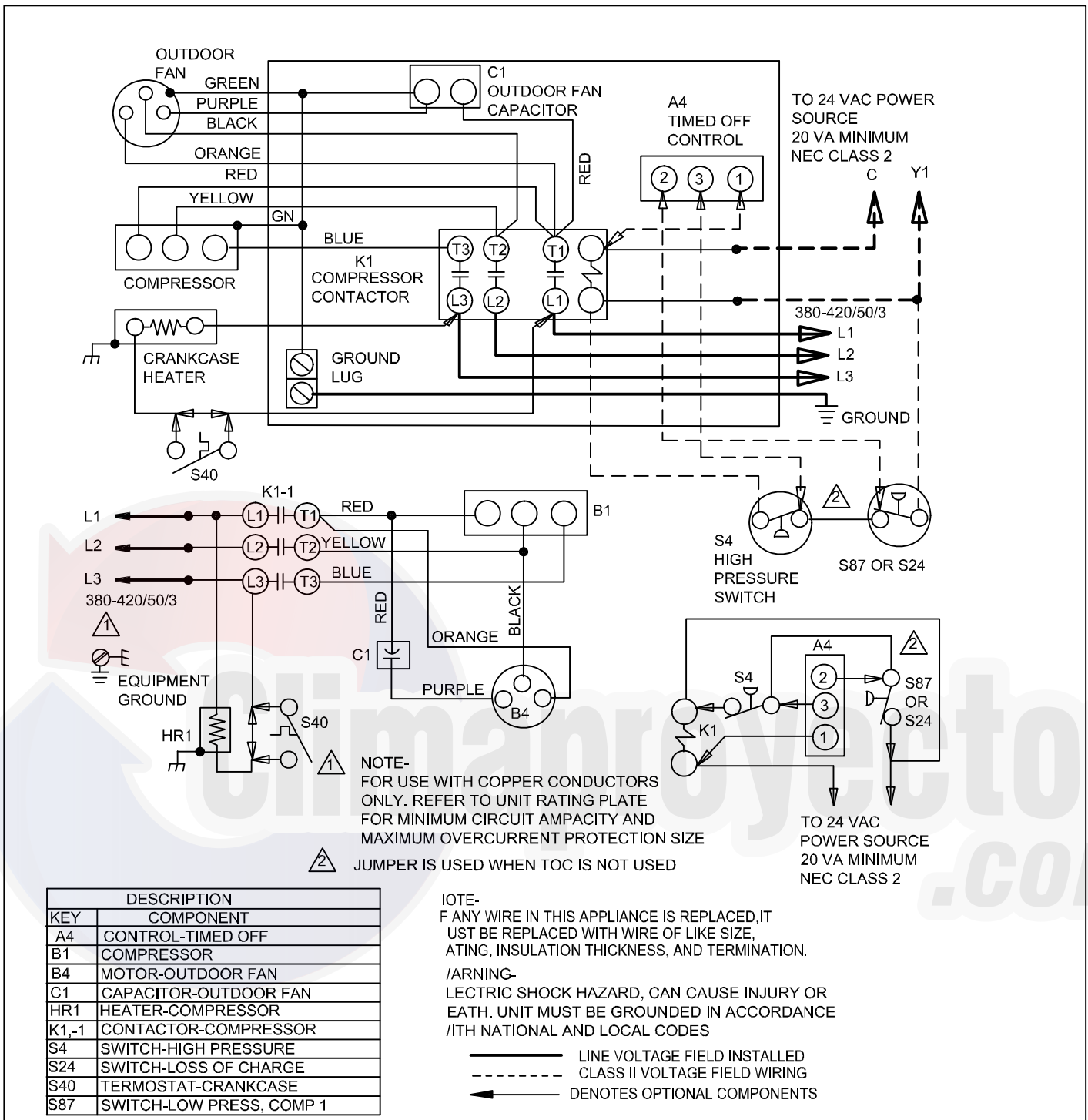
*NOTE — Wire tie provides low voltage control wire strain relief and to maintain separation of field installed low and high voltage circuits.*

## TYPICAL LOW VOLTAGE FIELD WIRING



WIRE RUN LENGTH	AWG#	INSULATION TYPE
LESS THAN 100' (30 METERS)	18	TEMPERATURE RATING
MORE THAN 100' (30 METERS)	16	35°C MINIMUM.





**Figure 15. Typical Field Wiring Diagram — M Voltage — 380/420v (3PH) 50Hz**

*NOTE-* The thermostat used may be electromechanical or electronic.

*NOTE-* Transformer in indoor unit supplies power (24 VAC) to the thermostat and outdoor unit controls.

**COOLING:**

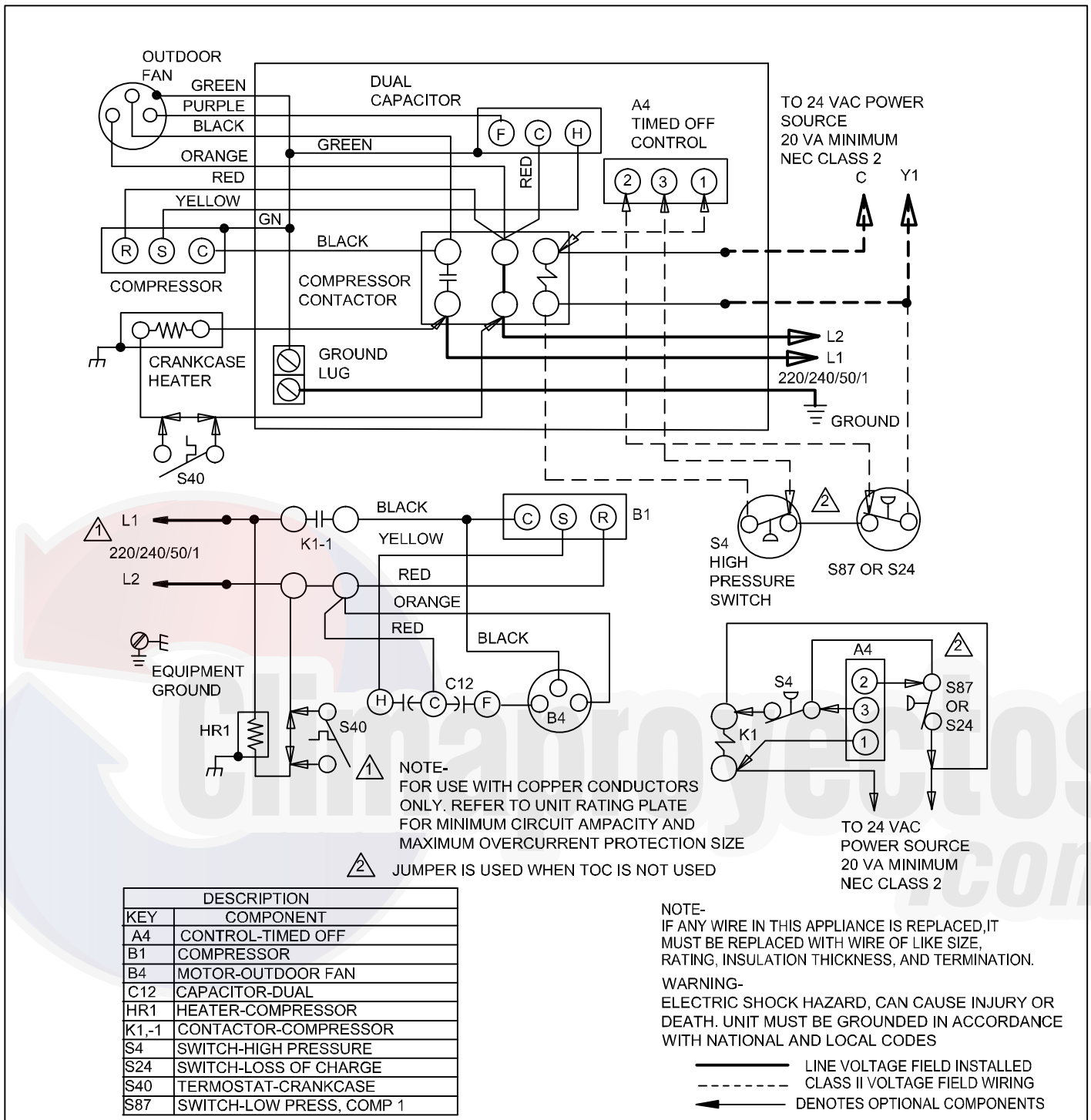
- Cooling demand initiates at Y1 in the thermostat.
- 24VAC from indoor unit (Y1) energizes contactor K1.
- K1-1 N.O. closes, energizing compressor (B1) and outdoor fan motor (B4).

**END OF COOLING DEMAND:**

- Cooling demand is satisfied. Terminal Y1 is de-energized.
- Compressor contactor K1 is de-energized.
- K1-1 opens and compressor (B1) and outdoor fan motor (B4) are de-energized and stop immediately.

*NOTE-* The thermostat used may be electromechanical or electronic.





**Figure 16. Typical Field Wiring Diagram — T Voltage — 220/240v (1PH) 50Hz**

*NOTE-* The thermostat used may be electromechanical or electronic.

*NOTE-* Transformer in indoor unit supplies power (24 VAC) to the thermostat and outdoor unit controls.

**COOLING:**

1. Cooling demand initiates at Y1 in the thermostat.
2. 24VAC from indoor unit (Y1) energizes contactor K1.
3. K1-1 N.O. closes, energizing compressor (B1) and outdoor fan motor (B4).

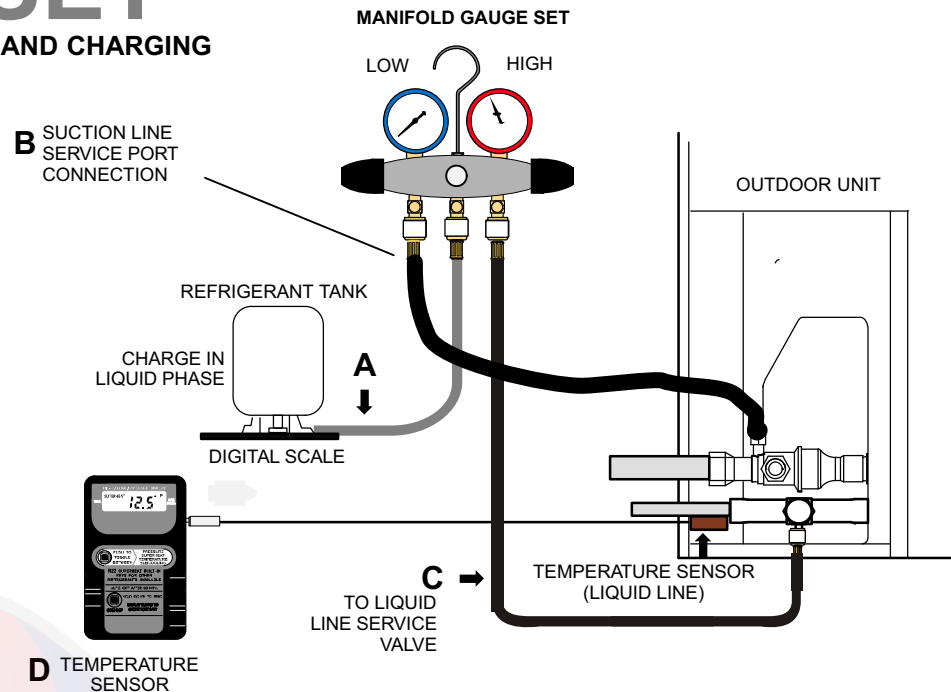
**END OF COOLING DEMAND:**

4. Cooling demand is satisfied. Terminal Y1 is de-energized.
5. Compressor contactor K1 is de-energized.
6. K1-1 opens and compressor (B1) and outdoor fan motor (B4) are de-energized and stop immediately.

*NOTE-* The thermostat used may be electromechanical or electronic.

# GAUGE SET

## CONNECTIONS FOR TESTING AND CHARGING



- A** Close manifold gauge set valves and connect the center hose to a cylinder of HFC-410A. Set for liquid phase charging.
- B** Connect the manifold gauge set's low pressure side to the suction line service port.
- C** Connect the manifold gauge set's high pressure side to the liquid line service port.
- D** Position temperature sensor on liquid line near liquid line service port.

Figure 17. Gauge Set Setup and Connections

### Servicing Units Delivered Void of Charge

If the outdoor unit is void of refrigerant, clean the system using the procedure described below.

1. Leak check system using procedure outlined on Page 16.
2. Evacuate the system using procedure outlined on Page 17.
3. Use nitrogen to break the vacuum and install a new filter drier in the system.
4. Evacuate the system again using procedure outlined on Page 17.
5. Weigh in refrigerant using procedure outlined in Figure 20.

### Unit Start-Up

#### **▲ IMPORTANT**

If unit is equipped with a crankcase heater, it should be energized 24 hours before unit start-up to prevent compressor damage as a result of slugging.

1. Rotate fan to check for binding.
2. Inspect all factory- and field-installed wiring for loose connections.

3. After evacuation is complete, open the liquid line and suction line service valves to release the refrigerant charge (contained in outdoor unit) into the system.
4. Replace the stem caps and tighten as specified in *Operating Service Valves* on Page 8.
5. Check voltage supply at the disconnect switch. The voltage must be within the range listed on the unit's nameplate. If not, do not start the equipment until you have consulted with the power company and the voltage condition has been corrected.
6. Set the thermostat for a cooling demand. Turn on power to the indoor indoor unit and close the outdoor unit disconnect switch to start the unit.
7. Recheck voltage while the unit is running. Power must be within range shown on the nameplate.
8. Check system for sufficient refrigerate by using the procedures listed under *Start-Up and Charging Procedures*.

### System Refrigerant

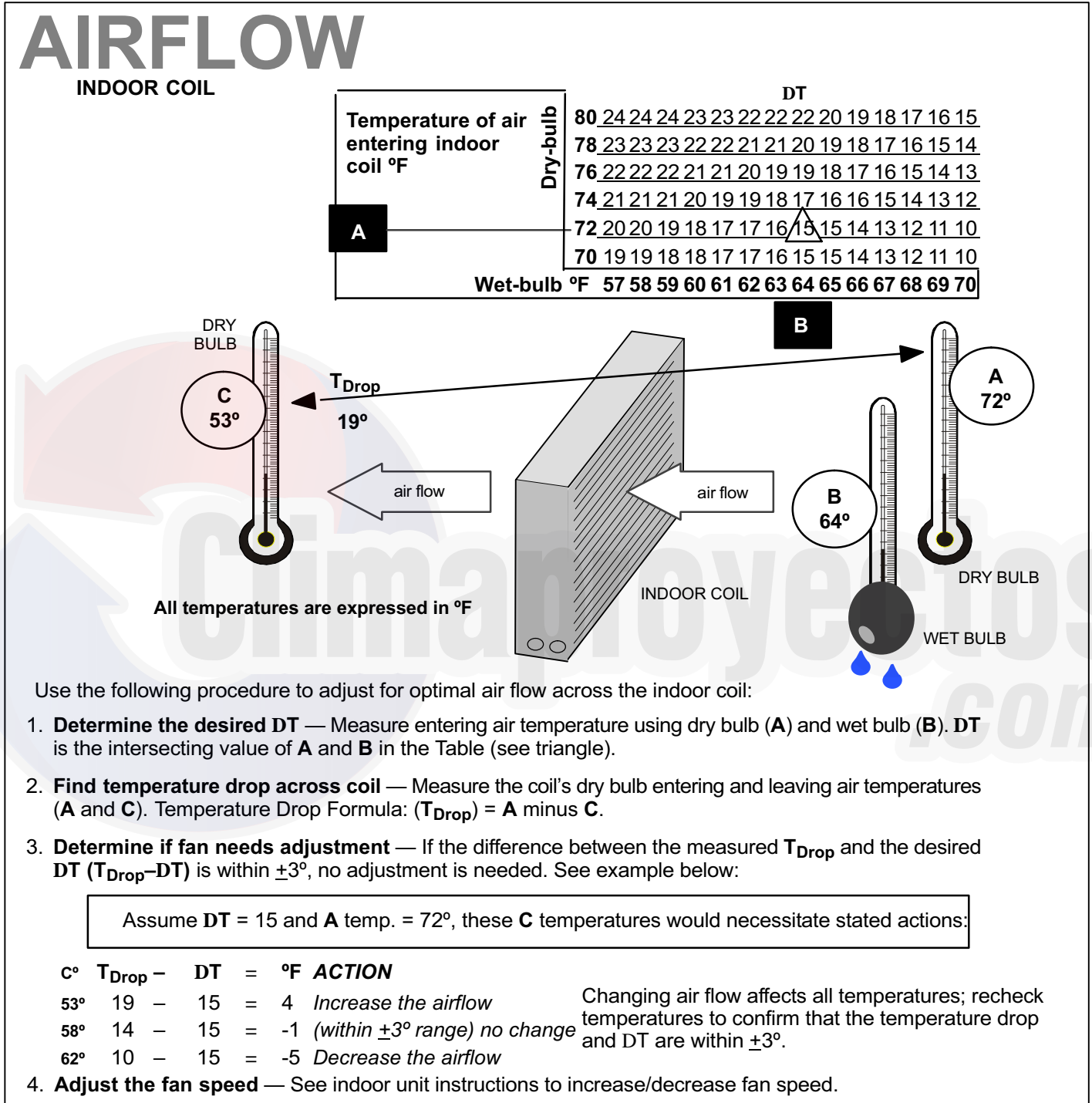
This section outlines procedures for:

1. Connecting gauge set for testing and charging;
2. Checking and adjusting indoor airflow;
3. Adding or removing refrigerant.

## ADDING OR REMOVING REFRIGERANT

This system uses HFC-410A refrigerant which operates at much higher pressures than HCFC-22. The pre-installed liquid line filter drier is approved for use with HFC-410A only. Do not replace it with components designed for use with HCFC-22. This unit is NOT approved for use with coils which use capillary tubes or fixed orifices as a refrigerant metering device.

Check airflow using the Delta-T (DT) process using the illustration in Figure 18.



**Figure 18. Checking Indoor Airflow over Evaporator Coil using Delta-T Chart**

**START: Determine how refrigerant is metered**

**WHEN TO CHARGE?**

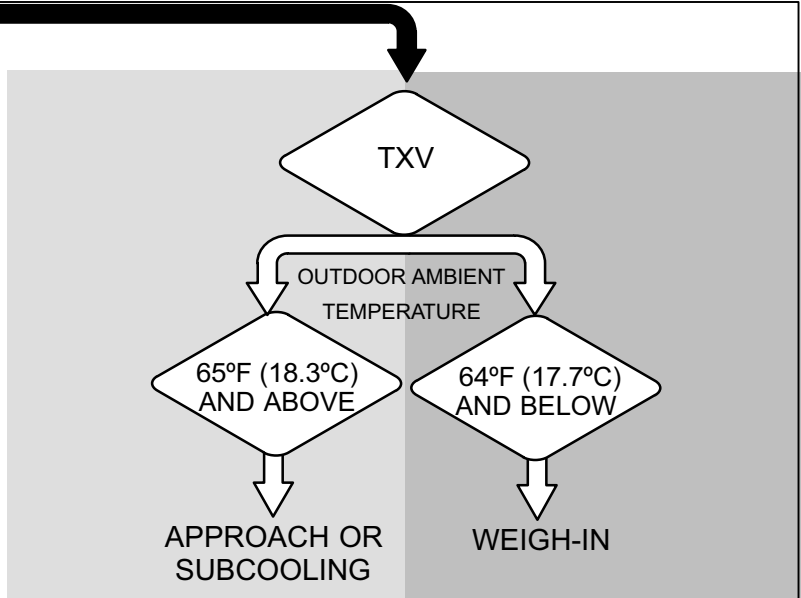
- Warm weather best
- Can charge in colder weather

**CHARGE METHOD? Determine by:**

- Metering device type
- Outdoor ambient temperature

**REQUIREMENTS:**

- Sufficient heat load in structure
- Indoor temperature between 70-80°F (21-26°C)
- Manifold gauge set connected to unit
- Thermometers:
  - to measure outdoor ambient temperature
  - to measure liquid line temperature
  - to measure suction line temperature



**Figure 19. Determining Charge Method**

**START: Measure outdoor ambient temperature**

**USE SUBCOOLING METHOD**

65°F (18.3°C) and ABOVE

ABOVE or BELOW

64°F (17.7°C) and BELOW

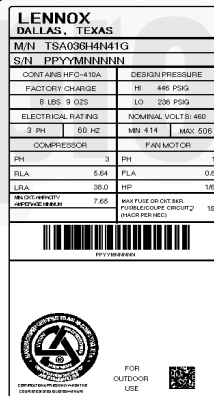
1. Check Liquid and suction line pressures
2. Compare unit pressures with Table 5 or 6.
3. Conduct leak check; evacuate as previously outlined.
4. Weigh in the unit nameplate charge plus any charge required for line set differences over feet.

**WEIGH IN TXV**

**Refrigerant Charge per Line Set Length**

Liquid Line Set Diameter	g per 1.5 m) adjust from 4.6 m line set*
9.5 mm	85 g per 1.5 m)

*NOTE - \*If line length is greater than 4.6 m, add this amount. If line length is less than 4.6 m, subtract this amount.*



This nameplate is for illustration purposes only. Go to actual nameplate on outdoor unit for charge information.

**Figure 20. HFC-410A Weigh In**

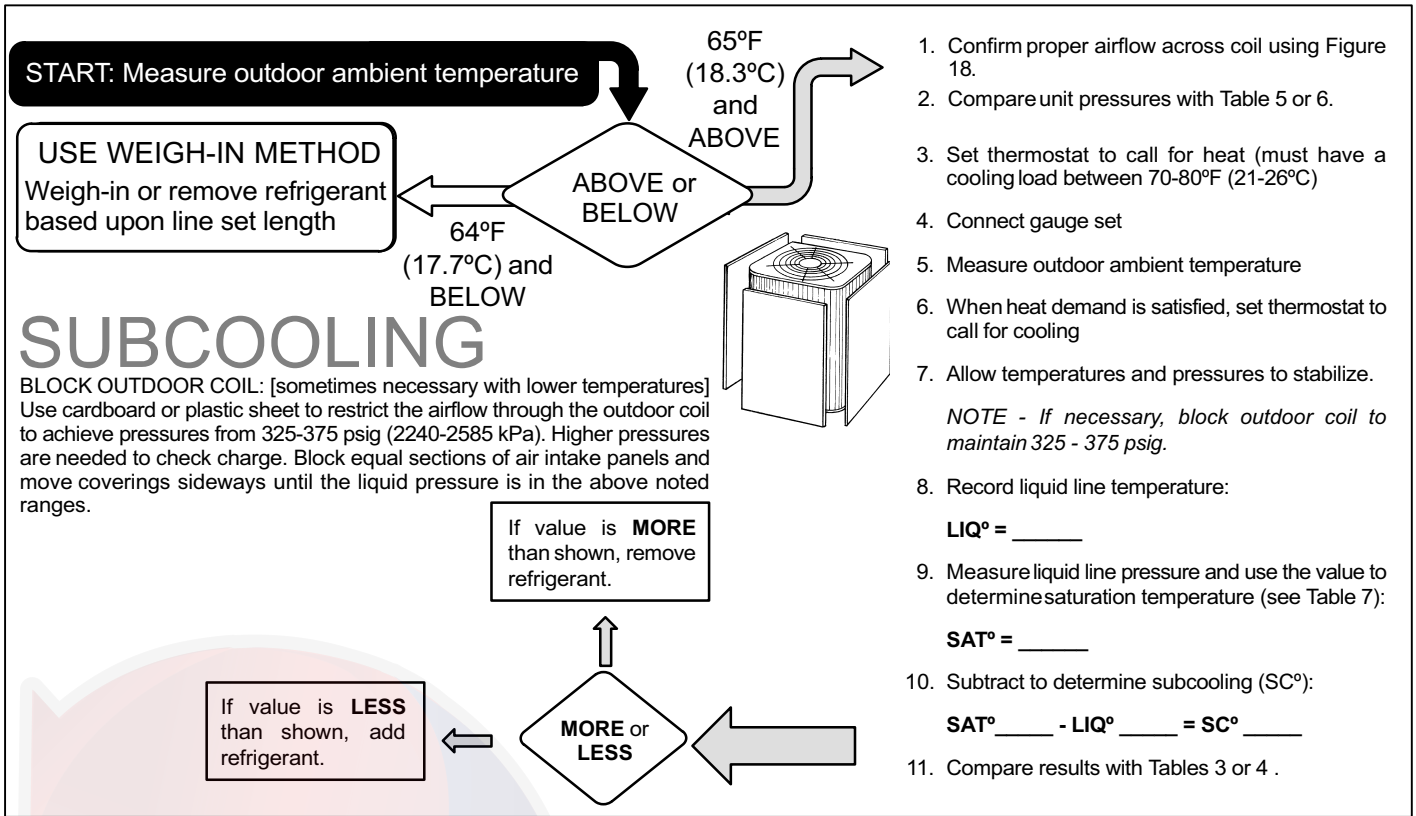


Figure 21. HFC-410A Subcooling Charge

Table 3. Subcooling (SC) Values —TXV System - °F (°C) +1°F (0.5°C) (1-PHASE)

TSA*S4 50Hz International (1-Phase)					
F(°C)	-024	-030	-036	-048	-060
65 (18)	10	6	5	2	4
70 (21)	10	6	5	2	4
75 (24)	11	6	6	3	4
80 (27)	11	7	6	3	5
85 (29)	11	7	6	3	5
90 (32)	11	7	7	4	5
95 (35)	11	7	7	4	5
100 (38)	11	7	7	5	5
105 (41)	11	7	7	5	5
110 (43)	11	8	7	5	5
115 (45)	11	8	8	6	5

Table 4. Subcooling (SC) Values — TXV System - °F (°C) +1°F (0.5°C) (3-PHASE)

TSA*S4 50Hz International (3-Phase)			
F(°C)	-036	-048	-060
65 (18)	8	2	2
70 (21)	8	2	3
75 (24)	9	3	3
80 (27)	9	3	3
85 (29)	9	4	4
90 (32)	10	4	4
95 (35)	10	4	4
100 (38)	10	5	4
105 (41)	10	5	4
110 (43)	10	5	4
115 (45)	10	6	4

# ! IMPORTANT

Use this Table to perform maintenance checks; it is not a procedure for charging the system. Minor variations in these pressures may be due to differences in installations. Significant deviations could mean that the system is not properly charged or that a problem exists with some component in the system.

**Table 5. HFC-410A Normal Operating Pressures — Liquid +10 and Suction +5 Psig (1-Phase)**

TSA*S4 50Hz International (1-Phase)					
XP	-024	-030	-036	-048	-060
F(°C)*	Liquid / Suction	Liquid / Suction	Liquid / Suction	Liquid / Suction	Liquid / Suction
65 (18)	260 / 137	255 / 132	246 / 133	248 / 133	259 / 143
70 (21)	280 / 138	274 / 134	265 / 134	269 / 134	279 / 144
75 (24)	301 / 139	295 / 135	286 / 136	290 / 136	299 / 146
80 (27)	323 / 141	317 / 136	307 / 137	313 / 137	320 / 147
85 (29)	346 / 142	339 / 137	330 / 138	335 / 138	342 / 148
90 (32)	370 / 144	363 / 139	354 / 140	360 / 140	364 / 150
95 (35)	395 / 145	387 / 140	378 / 141	386 / 142	387 / 151
100 (38)	421 / 147	413 / 142	404 / 143	412 / 143	411 / 153
105 (41)	449 / 149	439 / 143	430 / 145	440 / 145	437 / 154
110 (43)	478 / 151	468 / 145	458 / 146	468 / 147	464 / 156
115 (45)	507 / 152	497 / 147	487 / 148	498 / 149	492 / 157

\*Temperature of the air entering the outside coil.

**Table 6. HFC-410A Normal Operating Pressures — Liquid +10 and Suction +5 Psig (3-Phase)**

TSA*S4 50Hz International (3-Phase)			
XP	-036	-048	-060
F(°C)*	Liquid / Suction	Liquid / Suction	Liquid / Suction
65 (18)	269 / 135	247 / 132	269 / 136
70 (21)	290 / 136	269 / 134	289 / 137
75 (24)	311 / 137	290 / 136	310 / 139
80 (27)	334 / 138	312 / 138	332 / 140
85 (29)	357 / 139	335 / 139	355 / 142
90 (32)	382 / 141	360 / 140	377 / 143
95 (35)	407 / 142	385 / 142	400 / 144
100 (38)	433 / 143	412 / 144	423 / 146
105 (41)	460 / 145	439 / 145	449 / 148
110 (43)	490 / 146	468 / 147	476 / 149
115 (45)	520 / 148	498 / 149	504 / 151

\*Temperature of the air entering the outside coil.

**Table 7. HFC-410A Temperature (°F) - Pressure (Psig)**

°F	°C	Psig	°F	°C	Psig
-40	-40.0	11.6	60	15.6	170
-35	-37.2	14.9	65	18.3	185
-30	-34.4	18.5	70	21.1	201
-25	-31.7	22.5	75	23.9	217
-20	-28.9	26.9	80	26.7	235
-15	-26.1	31.7	85	29.4	254
-10	-23.3	36.8	90	32.2	274
-5	-20.6	42.5	95	35.0	295
0	-17.8	48.6	100	37.8	317
5	-15.0	55.2	105	40.6	340
10	-12.2	62.3	110	43.3	365
15	-9.4	70.0	115	46.1	391
20	-6.7	78.3	120	48.9	418
25	-3.9	87.3	125	51.7	446
30	-1.1	96.8	130	54.4	476
35	1.7	107	135	57.2	507
40	4.4	118	140	60.0	539
45	7.2	130	145	62.8	573
50	10.0	142	150	65.6	608
55	12.8	155			



## System Operation

The outdoor unit and indoor blower cycle on demand from the room thermostat. When the thermostat blower switch is in the **ON** position, the indoor blower operates continuously.

### HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH

This model is equipped with a auto-reset high pressure switch (single-pole, single-throw) which is located on the liquid line. The switch shuts off the compressor when discharge pressure rises above the factory setting. **High Pressure** (auto reset) - trip at 590 psig, reset at 418 psig.

## Maintenance

### **WARNING**



Electric shock hazard. Can cause injury or death. Before attempting to perform any service or maintenance, turn the electrical power to unit OFF at disconnect switch(es). Unit may have multiple power supplies.

### **WARNING**

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause personal injury, loss of life, or damage to property.

Installation and service must be performed by a licensed professional installer (or equivalent) or a service agency.

Maintenance and service must be performed by a qualified installer or service agency. At the beginning of each cooling season, the system should be checked as follows:

#### Outdoor Unit

1. Outdoor unit fan motor is pre-lubricated and sealed. No further lubrication is needed.
2. Visually inspect all connecting lines, joints and coils for evidence of oil leaks.
3. Check all wiring for loose connections.
4. Check for correct voltage at unit (unit operating).
5. Check amp draw on outdoor fan motor.

**Motor Nameplate:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Actual:** \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Inspect drain holes in coil compartment base and clean if necessary.

*NOTE - If insufficient cooling occurs, the unit should be gauged and refrigerant charge should be checked.*

#### Outdoor Coil

Clean and inspect outdoor coil (may be flushed with a water hose). Ensure power is off before cleaning.

*NOTE — It may be necessary to flush the outdoor coil more frequently if it is exposed to substances which are corrosive or which block airflow across the coil (e.g., pet urine, cottonwood seeds, fertilizers, fluids that may contain high levels of corrosive chemicals such as salts)*

**Sea Coast** — Moist air in ocean locations can carry salt, which is corrosive to most metal. Units that are located near the ocean require frequent inspections and maintenance. These inspections will determine the necessary need to wash the unit including the outdoor coil. Consult your installing contractor for proper intervals/procedures for your geographic area or service contract.

#### Indoor Unit

1. Clean or change filters.
2. Lennox blower motors are prelubricated and permanently sealed. No more lubrication is needed.
3. Adjust blower speed for cooling. Measure the pressure drop over the coil to determine the correct blower CFM. Refer to the unit information service manual for pressure drop tables and procedure.
4. *Belt Drive Blowers* - Check belt for wear and proper tension.
5. Check all wiring for loose connections.
6. Check for correct voltage at unit. (blower operating)
7. Check amp draw on blower motor.

**Motor Nameplate:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Actual:** \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Indoor Coil

1. Clean coil if necessary.
2. Check connecting lines, joints and coil for evidence of oil leaks.
3. Check condensate line and clean if necessary.

## Start-Up and Performance Checklist

Job Name _____	Job no. _____	Date _____
Job Location _____	City _____	State _____
Installer _____	City _____	State _____
Unit Model No. _____	Serial No. _____	Service Technician _____
Nameplate Voltage _____		
Rated Load Ampacity _____	Compressor _____	Outdoor Fan _____
Maximum Fuse or Circuit Breaker _____		
Electrical Connections Tight? <input type="checkbox"/>	Indoor Filter clean? <input type="checkbox"/>	Supply Voltage (Unit Off) _____
Indoor Blower RPM _____	S.P. Drop Over Indoor (Dry) _____	Outdoor Coil Entering Air Temp. _____
Discharge Pressure _____	Suction Pressure _____	Refrigerant Charge Checked? <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Refrigerant Lines:</b> - Leak Checked? <input type="checkbox"/>	Properly Insulated? <input type="checkbox"/>	Outdoor Fan Checked? <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Service Valves:</b> --- Fully Opened? <input type="checkbox"/>	Caps Tight? <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Thermostat</b>
Voltage With Compressor Operating _____	Calibrated? <input type="checkbox"/>	Properly Set? <input type="checkbox"/> Level? <input type="checkbox"/>



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