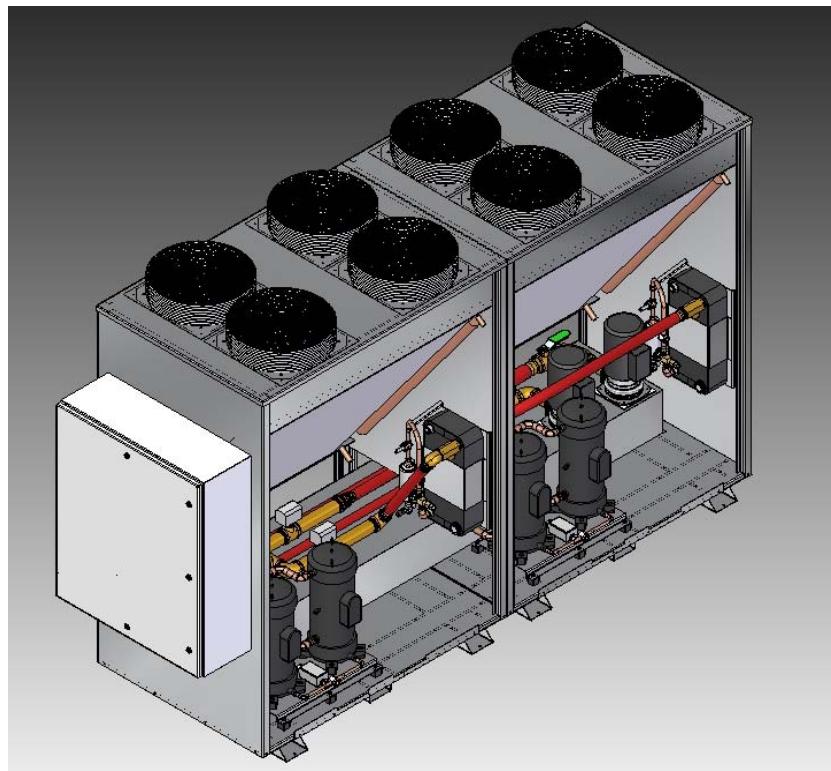


HEAT EXCHANGER OPERATING MANUAL

Open System Models
WO2-2-7500-2P-NF-L-M-R407C
WO2-2-5000-2P-NF-L-M-R407C
REVISION 6



REVISION HISTORY

LEVEL	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	SIGNATURES
3	25 March 2010	Initial Release	
4	02 April 2010	Corrections: a) Piping loss for fittings wording (A.II,S.5 now S.6) b) Correction to fluid connection tag, supply not return (A.IV) c) Change to wording, to Heat Exchanger (A.IX) d) Add misuse paragraph (A.II, S.2) e) Add drawing to detail weight distribution	
5	16 April 2010	Corrections: a) Corrected disconnect and pwr dist torques (6.06)	
6	25 October 2010	Corrections: a) Update electrical prints - data tag b) Corrected Connection type on page 19	

PRODUCT CONFIGURATIONS

Configuration	GE PN	Supplier PN	Supplier Model #	Size
Standard System	E8911CA	WO2-2-7500-15002990-GE	WO2-2-7500-2P-NF-L-M-R407C	750/450 (30 Ton)
Standard + Coastal	E8911CB	WO2-2-7500-SS-15002990-GE	WO2-2-7500-2P-NF-L-M-R407C	750/450 (30 Ton)
Extreme Cold	E8911CC	WO2-2-7500-40-15002990-GE	WO2-2-7500-2P-NF-L-M-407C	750/450 (30 Ton)
Extreme Cold + Coastal	E8911CD	WO2-2-7500-SS-40-15002990-GE	WO2-2-7500-2P-NF-L-M-407C	750/450 (30 Ton)
Standard System	E8912CA	WO2-2-5000-10002995-GE	WO2-2-5000-2P-NF-L-M-407C	450w (20 Ton)
Standard + Coastal	E8912CB	WO2-2-5000-SS-10002995-GE	WO2-2-5000-2P-NF-L-M-407C	450w (20 Ton)
Extreme Cold	E8912CC	WO2-2-5000-40-10002995-GE	WO2-2-5000-2P-NF-L-M-407C	450w (20 Ton)
Extreme Cold + Coastal	E8912CD	WO2-2-5000-SS-40-10002995-GE	WO2-2-5000-2P-NF-L-M-407C	450w (20 Ton)

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Article I. FOR YOUR SAFETY

1. Signs and Symbols:

Throughout the operating manual, the information and notices below are identified by graphical symbols.



DANGER!

Safety note indicating imminent danger. Failure to heed the warning may result in serious bodily injury and even death.



CAUTION!

Safety note indicating the presence of potential hazard. Failure to heed the safety notice may result in minor bodily injury or damage to the equipment.



INFORMATION!

This symbol identifies important information or a useful tip concerning the application or service of the unit.

2. Safety Notes:

For the installation and operation of the heat exchanger, the following regulations and safety notes have to be observed.



Any work on the heat exchanger may only be performed by qualified personnel. All relevant accident prevention regulations have to be observed.

The electro-technical connection of the heat exchanger must be performed according to all relevant national and local standards.

Before attempting to carry out any work on the heat exchanger, always disconnect the unit from the power supply.



Any national regulations applicable in the country of installation must be observed.



The fluid must comply with KOOLANT KOOLERS specifications. Watch for incompatibilities of materials in the entire fluid circuit.

3. Handling of refrigerants:

When handling refrigerants it is imperative that the relevant statutory regulations and guidelines be complied with. Only adequately skilled personnel may carry out this kind of work.



The proper disposal of refrigerants and parts of the system that are no longer serviceable lies within the responsibility of the operator of the facility.

Article II. INSTALLATION AND START-UP

- 1) **Outdoor Use:** The Heat Exchanger is designed to be installed outdoors, but is suitable for installation indoors provided the space can dissipate the heat rejected from the Heat Exchanger.
- 2) **Misuse:** The Heat Exchanger has potential for misuse that could result in unplanned downtime. The main disconnect, drain and possibly field installed service valves can be operated by unauthorized personnel. If unauthorized is a concern then a security fence should be provided to reduce the potential for misuse. Fencing must not obstruct airflow and must leave room or be removable for service.
- 3) **Leveling the Unit:** Make sure unit is placed, on a flat, level, hard surface. Heat Exchanger must be level or less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of slope per 10 feet with the electrical box end of the Heat Exchanger at the high point. Use shims to correct level if needed. If a concrete slab is utilized, a 4 inch depth is adequate; pad should be at least 5 feet x 12 feet. If mounted on roof, two i-beams runners are typically provided to support feet at both ends. Heat Exchanger should be anchored from the feet mounting holes at the four corners of the machine. When mounted above office space, optional vibration mounting springs can be used to mount the Heat Exchanger, a spring mount will be provided for both ends of each foot.
- 4) **Proper Spacing:** The unit should be located where adequate air circulation is provided with room for servicing. As a general guideline for units with vertical air discharge (fans located on top), keep the unit at least *5 feet away from walls* and allow at least an *8 foot clearance above the unit*.¹ For units with horizontal air discharge (fans located on side), keep the side containing the fans a minimum of *15 feet from the wall*. The side containing the *filter should be a minimum of 6 feet from the wall*. Avoid placing the Heat Exchanger under or near eves which may reflect the discharge air back into the air inlet². Do not place in a poorly ventilated room. The build-up of high ambient temperatures can cause compressor and or machine damage³



CAUTION: Heat Exchanger must not be installed more than 65 feet above the heat exchangers and cryo compressor. The Heat Exchanger pumps can deliver up to 165 feet of head and the heat exchangers and cryo compressor are rated at 230 feet of head max. If the Heat Exchanger is mounted more than 65 feet above the heat exchangers and cryo compressor, the maximum allowable pressure on the heat exchangers and cryo compressor may be exceeded. Consult factory for installations requiring the Heat Exchanger to be installed more than 65 feet above the Heat Exchanger.

- 5) **Connection of Water Piping:** The material and nominal widths of the pipes must be selected according to KOOLANT KOOLERS specifications. See dimensions in Article VII. Connect the fluid lines to the proper piping marked "**FLUID INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER**" and "**FLUID OUTLET FROM HEAT EXCHANGER**". Make sure that the flow of fluid to and from the unit can not be shut off or blocked while the Heat Exchanger is in operation, and the pipe size matches specifications.

¹ Do not place in a mezzanine, near a ceiling or in an enclosed room without consulting factory.

² Note: Placing Heat Exchanger under or near eves that can result in ice damage or damage to the eave as a result of hot air discharge.

³ If there is a concern about adequate ventilation for the Heat Exchanger please consult the factory.

- 6) **Length and Distance of Flow:** The maximum equivalent linear feet of total piping which may be installed external to the Heat Exchanger is 500ft. using 2" plumbing.⁴ This is total piping which includes the feed and return to the heat exchangers and cryo compressor. The Heat Exchanger can pump fluid vertically up to 75 feet (usually 6 stories).

Standard Fitting Losses in Equivalent Feet of Pipe

2inch 90° Standard Elbow:	05.0ft. loss
2inch 90° Street Elbow:	08.2ft. loss
2inch 45° Standard Elbow:	02.6ft. loss
2inch 45° Street Elbow:	04.5ft. loss
2inch Globe Valve:	55.0ft. loss
2inch Gate Valve:	02.3ft. loss
2inch Angle Valve:	24.0ft. loss

- 7) **Voltage and Power:** Check building power to ensure it matches the Heat Exchanger rated voltage and current. Voltage and circuit ampacity of the unit can be found on the data tag which is located on the front of the electrical panel or the electrical drawings. Connect power leads to main disconnect⁵.
- 8) **Remote Display:** If a remote display (Figure 1) is provided with the unit, install the provided 150 foot communications cable between the Heat Exchanger electrical panel and the remote display location. For distances in excess of 150 feet, an optional Long Distance Remote Display kit is required⁶. See *Initialization of Controller*: section for remote display plug connection point on master controller.



Figure 1
Remote display and communication cable



CAUTION: Heat Exchangers installed with a crankcase heater require the electrical panel disconnect to be in the "ON" position for a minimum of 8 hours before start-up of unit. Leaving the Disconnect in the "ON" position maintains power to the compressor crankcase heater, preventing refrigerant migration and possible damage to system. Power can be off for 30 minutes for service without observing the 8 hour pre-heat requirement.

- 9) Units are shipped with refrigeration service valves in the open (back-seated) position and do not require any adjustments. Service valves should only be adjusted by a certified technician.

⁴ NOTE: If the equivalent piping exceeds 500' please contact the factory for assistance. 1-800-968-5665

⁵ Wiring should match Heat Exchanger disconnect size and power requirements in accordance with local codes.

⁶ Contact the parts department if the distance to remote location exceeds 150ft.



-
- 10) **Fill Unit:** Fill the reservoir through the fill/sight glass. You will know it is properly filled when water level remains between the two black level markers located on the sight glass.



CAUTION: Do not allow the fluid pumps to run dry. This will damage the pump seals and will not be covered under warranty.

- 11) **Turn On Unit:** Once Heat Exchanger reservoir has been filled, proceed to turn the main power disconnect on located on the electrical box door. Defeat the disconnect handle to open the electrical box door. Phase monitor light must be green and master controller alarms should be clear. Turn the system on. See the **CONTROLLER OPERATION** for more information on operation of the master controller.



Caution: Electrical Shock Hazard - Use appropriate personal protective equipment rated for exposure to 460 volts when within 3 feet of open electrical enclosure.

- 12) If pump motors do not start, check incoming power for correct sequence. If incoming power is present, check any faults on the master controller. Reset any faults which may be present.
- 13) Proceed to run Heat Exchanger pump for five minutes or more to allow any air in the system to be vented. Check fluid level after air is purged from the piping. Fill reservoir as needed.
- 14) Check controller for fault messages. Clear faults that may have occurred during start-up procedure. If faults do not re-occur, the system is ready for continuous duty.

Article III. CONTROLLER OPERATION

Section 3.01 Introduction:

On the Heat Exchanger unit there are multiple controllers as shown in Figure 2. These controllers communicate to a remote display called a PGD display which is shown in Figure 3. The Heat Exchanger status, settings and alarms can all be viewed and reset through the PGD display.

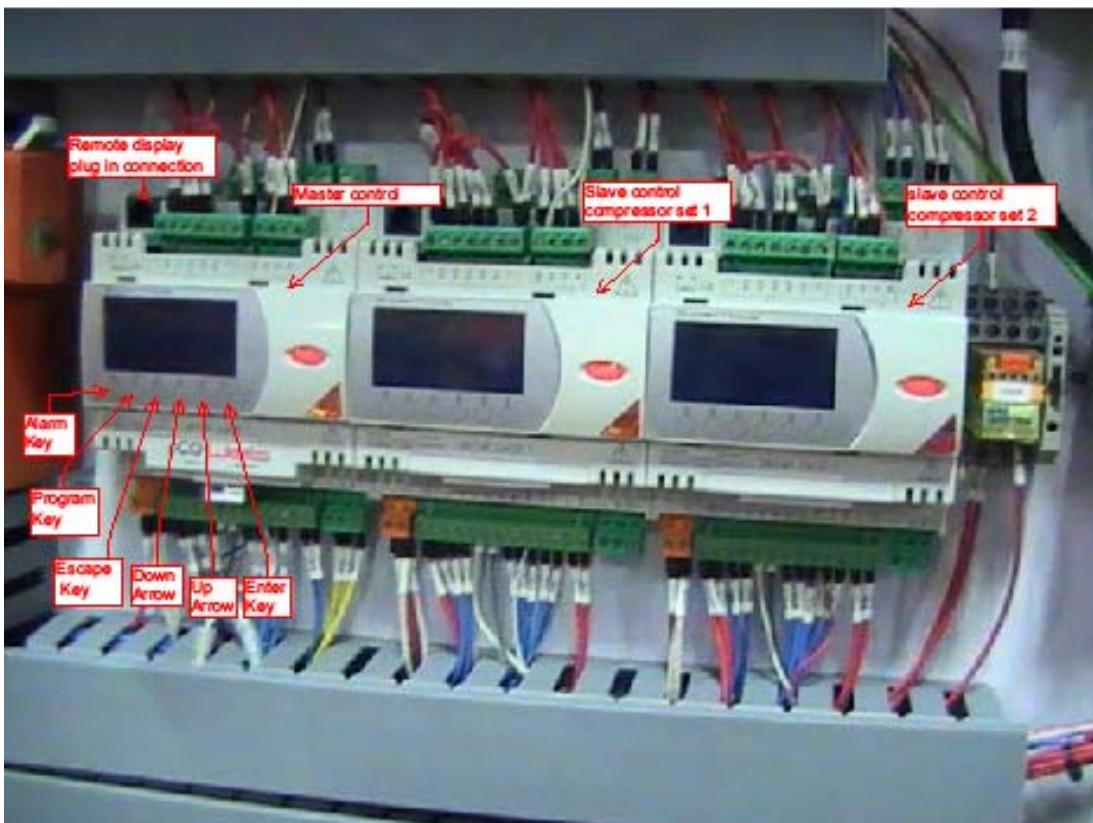


Figure 2



Figure 3

Section 3.02 Initialization of Controller:

When the unit is first powered up after a download it goes through a self-test and requires a reboot after initialization. Cycle power to the controller if the message in Figure 4 is displayed.

When the controller has finished its initial self test, the main page will be displayed. This displays the current time, date, unit #, fluid temperature, setpoint and system status. The page will look similar to Figure 5.



Figure 4

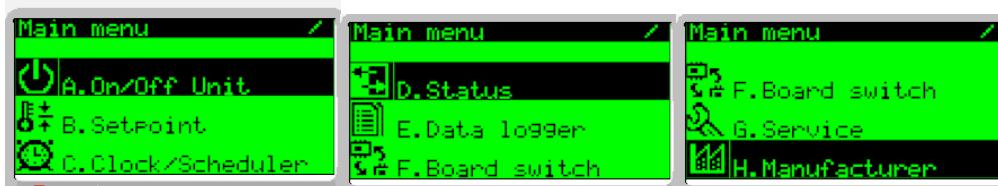


Figure 5

Section 3.03 Starting the System:

The system status displays the current status of the on/off switch.

Turn the system on: Press the "Prg" key and the main menu will be displayed over three screens. Highlight the menu labeled "A. ON/OFF Unit" and press the "Enter" key.



The next page will look similar to Figure 6. Press the "Enter" key again, to move the cursor over the "SWITCH OFF". Press the up arrow key to change the status to "SWITCH ON"

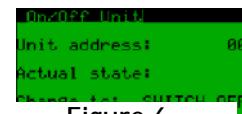


Figure 6

Section 3.04 Enabling Devices:

The pump and compressors can be individually enabled using the Enable/Disable function. To enable/disable devices press the "Prg" key to view the main menu. Highlight the menu labeled "G. SERVICE" and press the "Enter" key. Use the arrow keys to highlight the menu labeled "C. ENABLE/DISABLE" and press the "Enter" key again. The first page should display the Process Pumps similar to Figure 7. The three options for process pumps are:

- #Auto = Selects pump based on time and switches on flow alarm (if enabled) & overload alarm
- #1 = Selects only pump #1 to run
- #2 = Selects only pump #2 to run



Figure 7

Once the Process Pumps have been selected, press the "↓" arrow key to change the page to Circuit #1. To enable the compressor(s), use the "Enter" key and the arrow keys to change the status from "No" to "Yes". Complete for any additional circuits on the unit. The number of compressors and circuits will depend on the design of the unit.

Section 3.05 Changing the Setpoint:

To turn the system on press the "Prg" key and the main menu will be displayed. Highlight the menu labeled "B. SETPOINT" and press the "Enter" key. The page will look similar to Figure 8. Press the "Enter" key again, to move the cursor over the fluid setpoint temperature. Use the arrow keys to change the temperature and press the "Enter" key to accept. Press the "Esc" key to return back to the main menu.



Figure 8

Section 3.06 Viewing Alarms:

When an alarm occurs the red alarm light on the PGD display will light up (a buzzer will activate if not disabled). To view this alarm, press the "Alarm" key and the alarms will be displayed. To view all active alarms, use the arrow keys to scroll up and down. To clear all inactive alarms, press and hold the "Alarm" key. At the end of the alarms a page similar to Figure 9 will be displayed. Press the "Enter" key and you will be taken to the Alarm Log page where you can view the alarm history.



Figure 9

Section 3.07 Sequence of Operation:

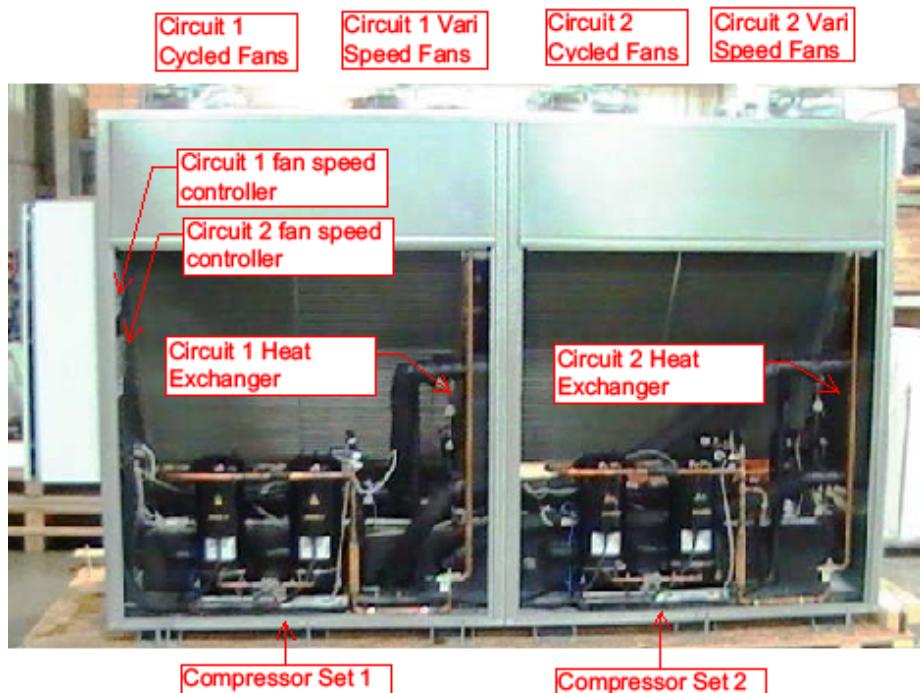
Upon system start, with all compressors and pumps enabled a brief delay will occur and then the pump that didn't run during the last occurrence will start first. If flow is approved on either heat exchanger, the pump will continue to run. If no flow is established after a flow fault delay time, the opposing pump will automatically start. Pumps will rotate once every 24 hours to balance run time.

Once flow is established and cooling demand increases to 25%, the compressor that hasn't run in the longest period of time will start. As cooling demand increases to 50%, the compressor in the alternate compressor set that hasn't run in the longest period of time will start. At a cooling demand of 75% and 100% the remaining compressors will stage up. When cooling demand decreases by 25% from a compressor start percentage, a compressor will cycle off, compressors drop out in a 'first in-first out' sequence. The cooling demand signal is proportional and integral driven so the cycling of compressors should slowly correct to be centered about set point.

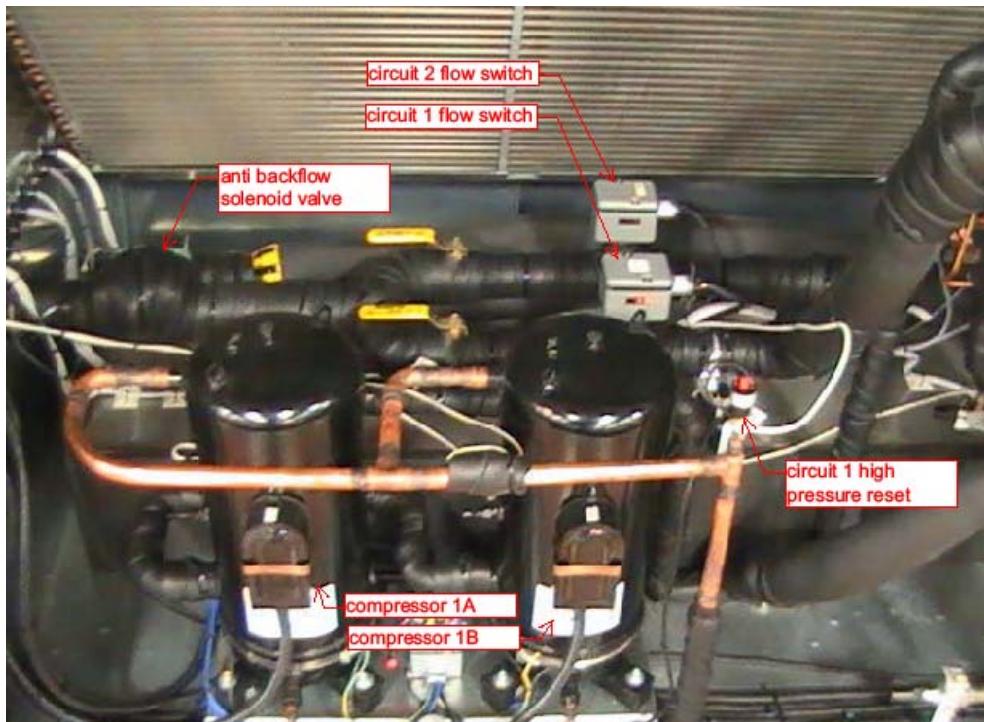
Article IV. HEAT EXCHANGER COMPONENTS



Heat Exchanger Main Parts



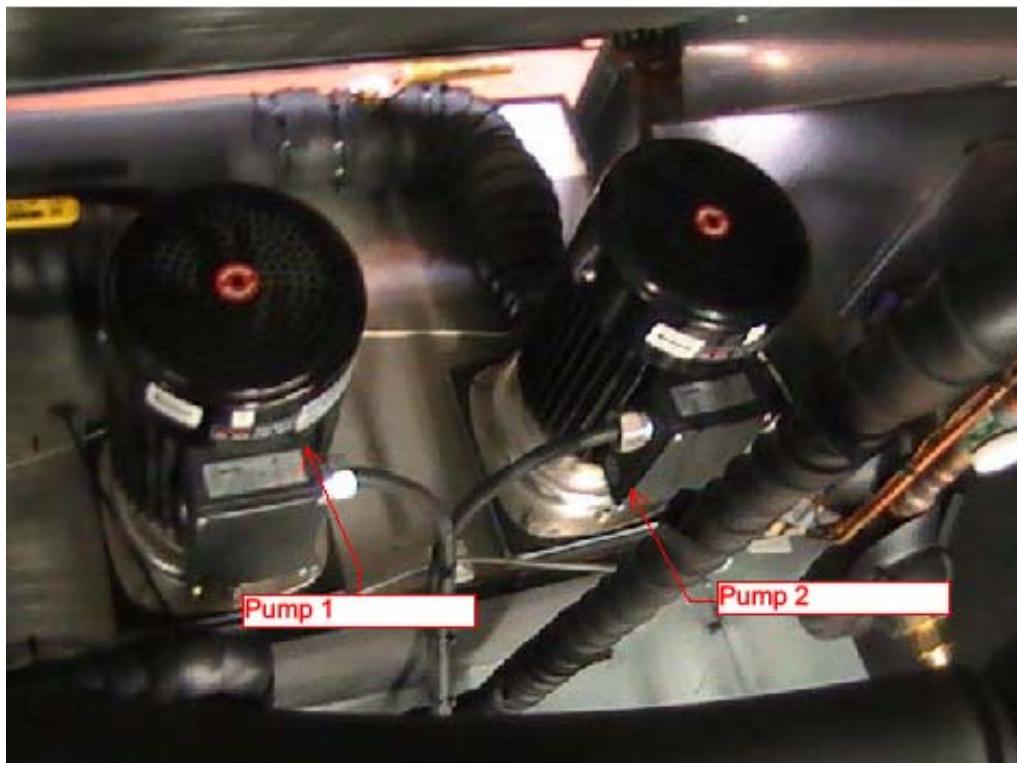
Heat Exchanger Overview 1



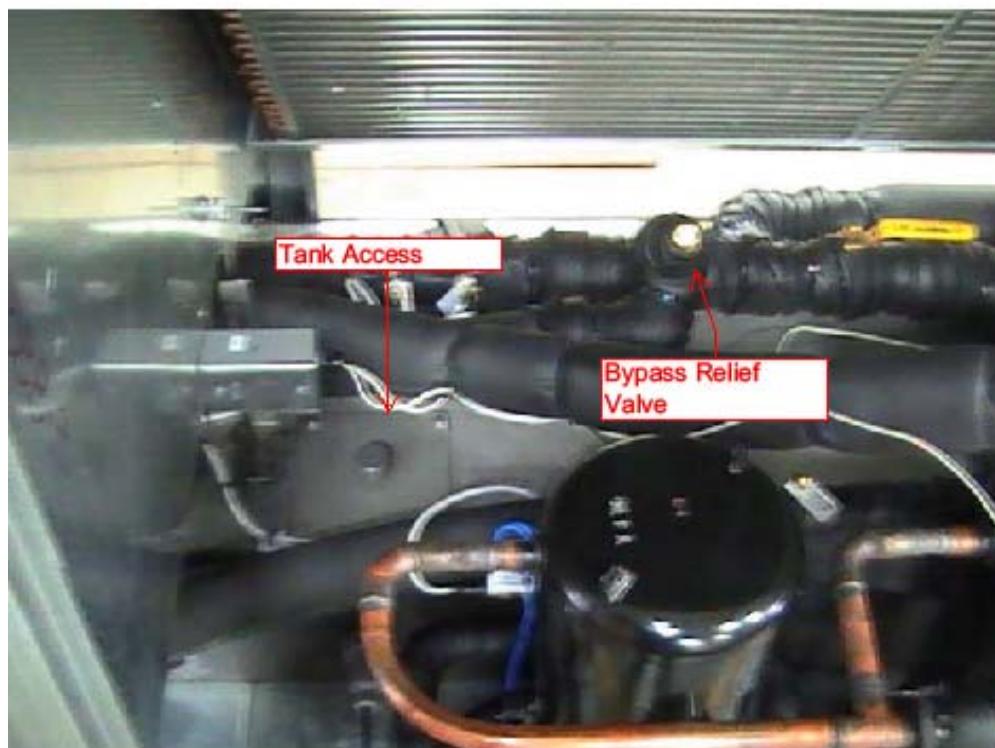
Compressor Set 1



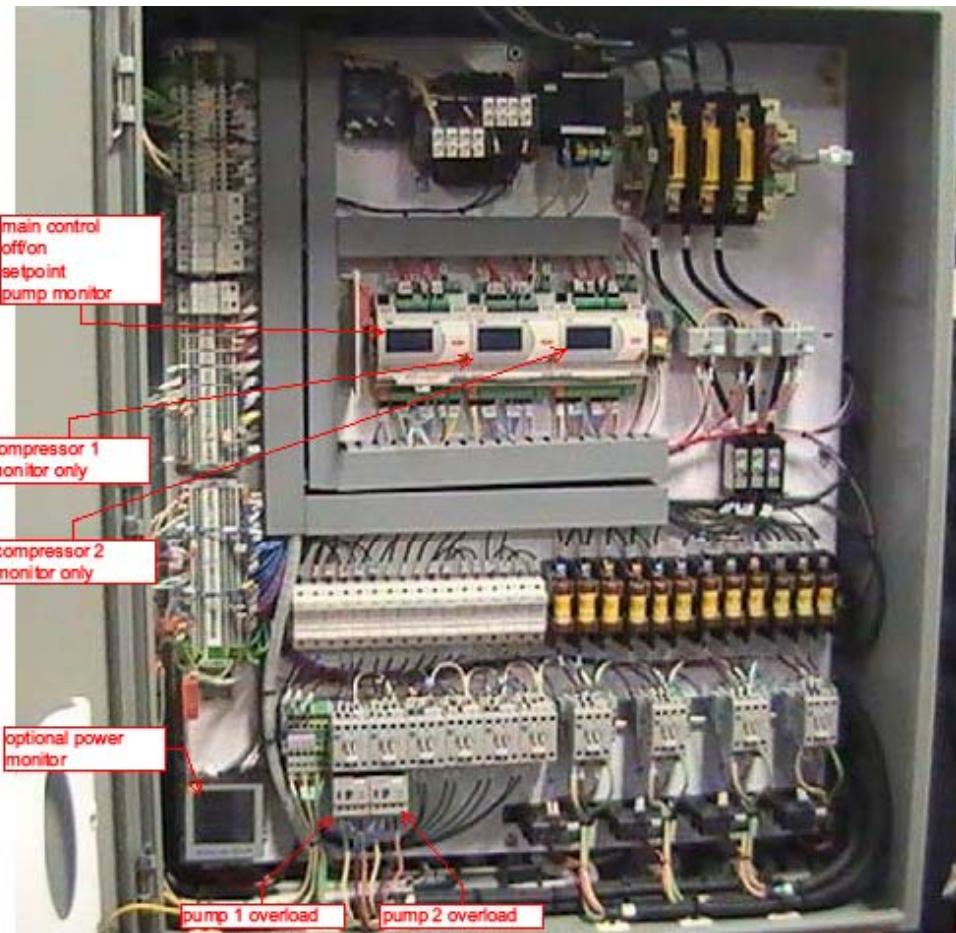
Compressor Set 2



Pumps 1



Tanks Access 1



Electrical Panel 1

Article V. WATER TREATMENT

Dimplex Thermal Solutions recommends that an inhibited ethylene glycol or inhibited propylene glycol solution be used in its Heat Exchangers. Inhibited glycol solutions will prevent rust in ferrous material systems and it will keep algae and bacteria from growing inside the system. Use 40-50% glycol for freeze protection. If low toxicity glycol is desired or required, use an inhibited propylene glycol⁷.



CAUTION: Do not mix brand names or types of glycol as this may result in the inhibitors precipitating out of solution. Do not use automotive antifreeze in the Heat Exchanger unit as it can cause extensive damage to the cooling system. The use of automotive anti-freeze can affect the heat transfer of the system, fluid flow, and attack the pump seals.



CAUTION: Galvanized piping is not recommended because the zinc will react with the inhibitor in the fluids, causing precipitate formation, depletion of the inhibitor package, and removal of the protective zinc coating, particularly above 100°F. Precipitation can also lead to localized corrosion.



Dimplex Thermal Solutions offers its own brands of inhibited ethylene glycol called "K-Kool E" and inhibited propylene glycol "K-Kool P" as a service to its customers. Call 1-800-968-5665 (1-800-YOU-KOOL) and ask for the parts department for more information.

If you have any other questions regarding the use of glycol or other water treatment issues for your Dimplex Thermal Solutions Heat Exchanger, please contact the factory at 1-800-968-5665 and ask for the service department.

⁷ Always refer to the original equipment manufacturers water quality treatment requirements to which the Heat Exchanger is connected before treating water.

Article VI. MAINTENANCE

The following maintenance procedures should be completed every 4 - 6 months:

Section 6.01 Condenser: Cleaning Air Filters and Condenser



In order for the refrigeration system to perform to its rated capacity, it is very important to keep the condensing temperature from getting too hot. This usually happens when the condenser is not kept properly cleaned. The air cooled condensers are supplied with cleanable aluminum air filters, and it is very important that they be cleaned as necessary to maintain good airflow. Failing to do so will result in poor unit performance and possible compressor damage.

To clean the filters use a brush, compressed air or wash out with water. To clean the condenser coil using compressed air, pressure must not exceed 30 psi. Blow air in the opposite direction of the air flow when Heat Exchanger is in operation.

Section 6.02 Electric Motors

Maintenance for electric motors is required only when these motors are furnished with grease fittings so they can be greased. If this is the situation, we recommend greasing every 6 months.

Section 6.03 Check Water Quality / Test Glycol Mixture

System fluid should be clean and free of contaminants. Check the inlet and outlet pressure on the unit for normal pressures. These can be found under the "**HEAT EXCHANGER SPECIFICATIONS**" section. Test the glycol concentration level to ensure levels are within the rated conditions. Refill tank as needed with pre-mixed glycol to maintain proper concentration.

Section 6.04 Inspect and Clean Fluid Strainer

Fluid Strainers protect the brazed plate heat exchangers from becoming clogged. Inspect and clean strainers after first hour of operation, after first week of operation, and annually thereafter.



Section 6.05 Inspect Fluid System for Leaks or Loose Connection

Visually check fluid connections for any potential leaks in the system. Ensure there are no plumbing parts that show any significant wear including chaffing or cracking.

Section 6.06 Check All Wiring for Loose Connections, Chaffing or Damage

Turn off the main disconnect. Check all wiring inside of electrical panel and inside the Heat Exchanger unit for loose or damaged wires. Tighten any loose terminals and replace any damaged wires.

	WO2-2-5000-2P-NF-L-M-R407C 460 volt	WO2-2-7500-2P-NF-L-M-R407C 460 volt
Pump/fan contactor power term.	22 lb-in	22 lb-in
Pump contactor overload term.	12 lb -in	12 lb -in
Pump/fan contactor control term.	8.9 to 13 lb-in	8.9 to 13 lb-in
Pump overload power terminals	22 lb-in	22 lb-in
Pump overload control term.	5 lb-in	5 lb-in
Compressor contactor power	13.3 to 22 lb-in	13.3 to 22 lb -in
Compressor contactor control	8.9 to 13 lb-in	8.9 to 13 lb-in
Fused terminal	25 lb-in	25 lb-in
Disconnect wire terminal	35 lb-in	35 lb-in
Disconnect fuse screw	35 lb-in	35 lb-in
Disconnect shaft set screw	12 lb-in	12 lb-in
Fuse block terminal	35 lb-in	35 lb-in
Transformer Allen Bradley	10 lb-in	10 lb-in
Transformer Dongan	16-18 lb-in	16-18 lb-in
Power Dist. Block Primary	120 lb-in	120 lb-in
Power Dist. Block Secondary #8	25 lb-in	25 lb-in
Power Dist. Block Sec #10-#14	20 lb-in	20 lb-in
Control relay socket terminals	5-9 lb-in	5-9 lb-in
Controller plug screws- large	5 lb-in	5 lb-in
Controller plug screws- small	2 lb-in	2 lb-in

Section 6.07 Inspect and Test Refrigeration System for Leaks

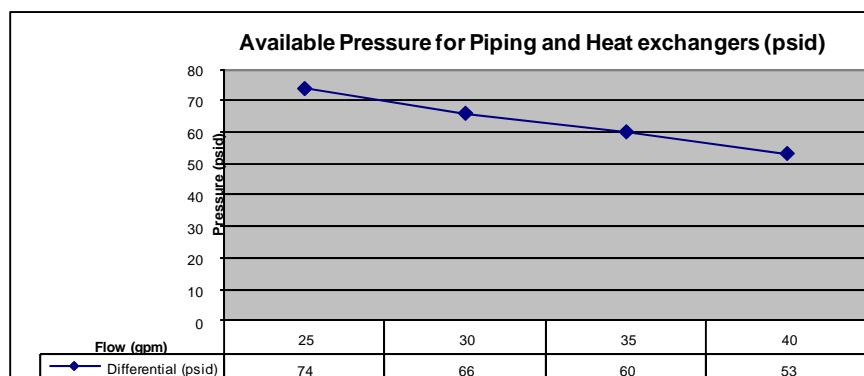
Inspect the inside of the Heat Exchanger unit for any visual evidence of a refrigerant leak. Spots of oil on the inside of the unit or on the refrigeration lines may signify a potential leak. Have a certified refrigeration technician inspect the unit for proper operation.

Maintenance as you can see is minimal, but should you have a problem or situation not described above, please call our service department for assistance at (269) 349-6800.

Article VII. HEAT EXCHANGER SPECIFICATIONS

<u>Model Number:</u>	WO2-2-5000	WO2-2-7500
Capacity		
@ 50°F Fluid	14 Tons	20 Tons
@ 122°F Ambient	167,300 BTU/hr	240,000 BTU/hr
	49kW	70 KW
Dimensions		
Height:	85"	85"
Width:	44"	44"
Depth:	138"	138"
Mechanical		
Compressor:	5 hp x 4	7.5 hp x 4
Pump:	3 hp x 2	3 hp x 2
Fan:	½ hp x 4	½ hp x 8
Inlet:	2" NPTF	2" NPTF
Outlet:	2" NPTF	2" NPTF
Reservoir:	100 gallons	100 gallons
Weight:	3200 lbs - dry	3500 lbs - dry
	4000lbs - operation	4300 lbs - operation
Electrical		
Voltage:	460V(+/-10%)/3/60Hz (+/-2Hz)	460V (+/-10%)/3/60Hz (+/-2Hz)
Voltage Imbalance	+/- 2 % max	+/- 2 % max
Disconnect Fuse:	80A	100A
FLA:	67A	91A
Compressor FLA:	11.8A	17.3A
Compressor LRA:	68A	114A
Pump FLA:	6.3A	6.3A
Fan FLA:	1.2A	1.2A
Max. Overcurrent Protect.	80A	110A
Min. Circuit Ampacity	70A	95A
Listings	NRTL LISTED TO UL1995(Standard) CUL 1995 (Canadian Sites)	NRTL LISTED TO UL1995(Standard) CUL 1995 (Canadian Sites)

Nominal flow required is 35 gpm @ 70 psi pump outlet, flow setter valve on fluid outlet pipe will automatically drop pressure to reduce flow to 35 gpm. Bypass relief valve is adjusted to maintain 70 to 80 psi maximum pressure to prevent pump damage due to deadheading. Bypass relief valve should only be adjusted to a higher pressure if the MRI is located above the Heat Exchanger. Increase valve setting by the head above the Heat Exchanger.



Article VIII. TROUBLESHOOTING SERVICE GUIDE

SYMPTOMS	POSSIBLE CAUSE
Selector switch is in "ON" position & pump will not start.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open disconnect switch 2. Blown fuse 3. Tripped overloads 4. Phase monitor fault 5. Low tank level
Pump is rotating but no pressure is established.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improper rotation 2. No water in reservoir 3. Valves not open 4. No back pressure 5. Pump suction blocked 6. Pump seal leaking
Pump runs properly, but compressor does not start.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compressor is not getting energized-flow switch not activated
Compressor hums but will not start.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low line voltage 2. Motor windings shorted to ground 3. Internal compressor damage 4. Improperly wired
Compressor will not start (no hum).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open disconnect or blown fuse 2. Thermal overload open 3. Relay not closing to start compressor 4. Bad motor windings 5. Loss of refrigerant charge
Compressor starts but trips on internal protector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High suction or discharge pressure 2. Low line voltage 3. Bad motor windings
The unit short cycles.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low refrigerant charge 2. Defective expansion valve
Temperature controller is indicating a fault:	See Below:
High refrigerant pressure fault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dirty air filters 2. Refrigerant overcharge 3. Dirty condenser 4. Malfunction of fan motor 5. Excessive ambient air temperature
Low refrigerant pressure fault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extreme low ambient temperature 2. Refrigerant leak 3. Lack of fluid flow through heat exchanger 4. Liquid line solenoid valve stuck or not opening 5. Expansion valve stuck or lost bulbwell charge.
Fluid flow fault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pump not running 2. System not completely filled 3. Air in the system 4. Flow switch paddle stuck
Pump Overload fault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overload setting incorrect 2. Bad motor windings 3. Low pump pressure due to low piping resistance
Phase Monitor fault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorrect line phasing 2. Low/High incoming voltage 3. Voltage imbalance between phases
Low Tank Level fault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low/no fluid in Heat Exchanger reservoir 2. Float switch stuck in the open position

Article IX. SPARE PARTS GUIDE

Detailed below is the recommended spare parts list for your Koolant Koolers Heat Exchanger. For current pricing on the parts listed, please contact the Dimplex Thermal Solutions parts department at (800) 968-5665.



DTS Guarantee: If any part purchased from this list fails to function within one year of the purchase date, due to a failure in the part, Dimplex Thermal Solutions will replace the stock part for no charge.

Koolant Koolers Model #: WO2-2-5000		
Part Description:	DTS PART #:	Qty:
*Air Filters	4300142	4
*Expansion Valve	2760105	1
*Fan Motor	4051311	1
*Pump	1785007	1
*Pump Seal Kit	1785052	1
*Temperature Controller	4807776	1
*Temperature Sensor	0611318	1
Compressor	1450064	1
Crank Case Heater	1298032	1
Solenoid Valve	2710006	1
Solenoid Coil	0608319	1
Flow Switch	3653015	1
Pressure Transducer	4807736	1
Cord Set for Transducer	4807715	1
Pressure Transducer	4807739	1
Filter Dryer	2730006	1
Hi Pressure Switch	3640017	1
Lo Pressure Switch	3640006	1
ATJ80 Fuse	3500919	3
ATDR3 Fuse	3500970	3
TRM10 Fuse	3500091	2
TRM3 Fuse	3500030	1
ATDR1-1/2 Fuse	3500972	2
ATDR ½ Fuse	3500973	4
ATDR15 Fuse	3500960	10
AJT20 Fuse	3500910	12
*Core Components		

Koolant Koolers Model #: WO2-2-7500		
Part Description:	DTS PART #:	Qty:
*Air Filters	4300142	4
*Expansion Valve	2760112	1
*Fan Motor	4051311	1
*Pump	1785007	1
*Pump Seal Kit	1785052	1
*Temperature Controller	4807776	1
*Temperature Sensor	0611318	1
Compressor	1450077	1
Crank Case Heater	1298032	1
Solenoid Valve	2710008	1
Solenoid Coil	0608319	1
Flow Switch	3653015	1
Pressure Transducer	4807736	1
Cord Set for Transducer	4807715	1
Pressure Transducer	4807739	1
Filter Dryer	2730005	1
Hi Pressure Switch	3640017	1
Lo Pressure Switch	3640006	1
ATJ100	3500921	3
ATDR3 Fuse	3500970	3
TRM10 Fuse	3500091	2
TRM3 Fuse	3500030	1
ATDR1-1/2 Fuse	3500972	2
ATDR ½ Fuse	3500973	4
ATDR15 Fuse	3500960	10
AJT25 Fuse	3500911	12
*Core Components		

**MSDS
&
COMPONENT
INFORMATION**



The MSDS format adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and may not meet regulatory requirements in other countries.

DuPont
Material Safety Data Sheet

Page 1

6037FR "SUVA" 407C
Revised 29-AUG-2001

CHEMICAL PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identification

"SUVA" is a registered trademark of DuPont.

Corporate MSDS Number : DU005999

Tradenames and Synonyms

"SUVA" 9000

Company Identification

MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR

DuPont Fluoroproducts
1007 Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19898

PHONE NUMBERS

Product Information : 1-800-441-7515 (outside the U.S.
302-774-1000)
Transport Emergency : CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (outside U.S.
703-527-3887)
Medical Emergency : 1-800-441-3637 (outside the U.S.
302-774-1000)

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components

Material	CAS Number	%
PENTAFLUOROETHANE (HFC-125)	354-33-6	25
ETHANE, 1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUORO- (HFC-134a)	811-97-2	52
DIFLUOROMETHANE (HFC-32)	75-10-5	23

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation of high concentrations of vapor is harmful and may cause heart irregularities, unconsciousness, or death. Intentional misuse or deliberate inhalation may cause death without warning. Vapor reduces oxygen available for breathing and is heavier than air. Liquid contact can cause frostbite.

(HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION - Continued)

HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS:

Overexposure to the vapors by inhalation may include temporary nervous system depression with anesthetic effects such as dizziness, headache, confusion, incoordination, and loss of consciousness. Higher exposures to the vapors may cause temporary alteration of the heart's electrical activity with irregular pulse, palpitations, or inadequate circulation. Gross overexposure may be fatal. Skin contact with the liquid may cause frostbite.

Individuals with preexisting diseases of the central nervous or cardiovascular system may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of increased exposures.

Carcinogenicity Information

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as a carcinogen.

FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid**INHALATION**

If inhaled, immediately remove to fresh air. Keep person calm. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT

Flush area with lukewarm water. Do not use hot water. If frostbite has occurred, call a physician.

EYE CONTACT

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

INGESTION

Not a probable route. However, in case of accidental ingestion, call a physician.

Notes to Physicians

THIS MATERIAL MAY MAKE THE HEART MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ARRHYTHMIAS. Catecholamines such as adrenaline, and other compounds having similar effects, should be reserved for emergencies and then used only with special caution.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Flash Point : No flash point

Flammable Limits in Air, % by Volume:

LEL : None per ASTM E681

UEL : None per ASTM E681

Autoignition: Not determined

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Cylinders may rupture under fire conditions. Decomposition may occur.

Contact of welding or soldering torch flame with high concentrations of refrigerant can result in visible changes in the size and color of torch flames. This flame effect will only occur in concentrations of product well above the recommended exposure limit, therefore stop all work and ventilate to disperse refrigerant vapors from the work area before using any open flames.

R-407C is not flammable in air at temperatures up to 100 deg C (212 deg F) at atmospheric pressure. However, mixtures of R-407C with high concentrations of air at elevated pressure and/or temperature can become combustible in the presence of an ignition source. R-407C can also become combustible in an oxygen enriched environment (oxygen concentrations greater than that in air). Whether a mixture containing R-407C and air, or R-407C in an oxygen enriched atmosphere becomes combustible depends on the inter-relationship of 1) the temperature 2) the pressure, and 3) the proportion of oxygen in the mixture. In general, R-407C should not be allowed to exist with air above atmospheric pressure or at high temperatures; or in an oxygen enriched environment. For example: R-407C should NOT be mixed with air under pressure for leak testing or other purposes.

Experimental data have also been reported which indicate combustibility of HFC-134a, a component in this blend, in the presence of chlorine.

Extinguishing Media

As appropriate for combustibles in area.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Cool cylinder with water spray or fog. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if cylinders rupture and contents are released under fire conditions. Water runoff should be contained and neutralized prior to release.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Safeguards (Personnel)

NOTE: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area, especially low or enclosed places where heavy vapors might collect. Remove open flames. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for large spills or releases.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel)

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid liquid contact with eyes and skin. Use with sufficient ventilation to keep employee exposure below recommended limits. Contact with chlorine or other strong oxidizing agents should also be avoided. See Fire and Explosion Data section.

Storage

Clean, dry area. Do not heat above 52 deg C (125 deg F).

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Use with sufficient ventilation to keep employee exposure below the recommended exposure limit. Local exhaust should be used if large amounts are released. Mechanical ventilation should be used in low or enclosed places.

Personal Protective Equipment

Impervious gloves should be used to avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Chemical splash goggles should be available for use as needed to prevent eye contact. Under normal manufacturing conditions, no respiratory protection is required when using this product. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if a large release occurs.

Exposure Guidelines

Applicable Exposure Limits**PENTAFLUOROETHANE (HFC-125)**

PEL (OSHA)	: None Established
TLV (ACGIH)	: None Established
AEL * (DuPont)	: 1000 ppm, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA
WEEL (AIHA)	: 1000 ppm, 4900 mg/m ³ , 8 Hr. TWA

ETHANE, 1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUORO- (HFC-134a)

PEL (OSHA)	: None Established
TLV (ACGIH)	: None Established
AEL * (DuPont)	: 1000 ppm, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA
WEEL (AIHA)	: 1000 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA

DIFLUOROMETHANE (HFC-32)

AEL * (DuPont)	: 1000 ppm, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA
WEEL (AIHA)	: 1000 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA

* AEL is DuPont's Acceptable Exposure Limit. Where governmentally imposed occupational exposure limits which are lower than the AEL are in effect, such limits shall take precedence.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Data

Boiling Point	: -43.9 C (-47 F) Average
Vapor Pressure	: 171.8 psia 25 C (77 F)
% Volatiles	: 100 WT%
Evaporation Rate	: (C14 = 1) Greater than 1
Solubility in Water	: Not determined
Odor	: Slight ethereal
Form	: Liquefied gas
Color	: Clear, colorless
Specific Gravity	: 1.136 @ 25 C (77 F)

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Material is stable. However, avoid open flames and high temperatures.

Incompatibility with Other Materials

Incompatible with active metals, alkali or alkaline earth metals--powdered Al, Zn, Be, etc.

(STABILITY AND REACTIVITY - Continued)

Decomposition

Decomposition products are hazardous. "SUVA" 9000 can be decomposed by high temperatures (open flames, glowing metal surfaces, etc.) forming hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids and possibly carbonyl halides. These materials are toxic and irritating. Contact should be avoided.

Polymerization

Polymerization will not occur.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Animal Data

The blend is untested.

HFC-125

Inhalation 4 hour ALC: > 709,000 ppm in rats

Single, high inhalation exposures caused lethargy, decreased activity, labored breathing and weight loss. Weak cardiac sensitization effect, a potentially fatal disturbance of heart rhythm caused by a heightened sensitivity to the action of epinephrine. Lowest-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level for cardiac sensitization: 100,000 ppm. Repeated exposure caused: No significant toxicological effects. No-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level (NOAEL): 50,000 ppm

No animal data are available to define carcinogenic, developmental or reproductive hazards. In animal testing this material has not caused developmental toxicity. HFC-125 does not produce genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures or when tested in animals (not tested for heritable genetic damage).

HFC-134a

Inhalation 4-hour LC50: 567,000 ppm in rats

Single exposure caused: Cardiac sensitization, a potentially fatal disturbance of heart rhythm associated with a heightened sensitivity to the action of epinephrine. Lowest-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level for cardiac sensitization: 75,000 ppm. Single exposure caused: Lethargy. Narcosis. Increased respiratory rates. These effects were temporary. Single exposure to near lethal doses caused: Pulmonary edema. Repeated exposure caused: Increased adrenals, liver, spleen weight. Decreased uterine, prostate weight. Repeated dosing of higher concentrations caused: the following temporary effects - Tremors. Incoordination.

(TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION - Continued)

CARCINOGENIC, DEVELOPMENTAL, REPRODUCTIVE, MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:

In a two-year inhalation study, HFC-134a, at a concentration of 50,000 ppm, produced an increase in late-occurring benign testicular tumors, testicular hyperplasia and testicular weight. The no-effect-level for this study was 10,000 ppm. Animal data show slight fetotoxicity but only at exposure levels producing other toxic effects in the adult animal. Reproductive data on male mice show: No change in reproductive performance. Tests have shown that this material does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures, or in animals. In animal testing, this material has not caused permanent genetic damage in reproductive cells of mammals (has not produced heritable genetic damage).

HFC-32

Inhalation: 4 hour-ALC: > 520,000 ppm in rats

Single exposure caused: Lethargy. Spasms. Loss of mobility in the hind limbs. Other effects include weak cardiac sensitization, a potentially fatal disturbance of heart rhythm caused by a heightened sensitivity to the action of epinephrine. 250,000 ppm.

Repeated exposure caused pathological changes of the lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys. In more recent studies repeated exposure caused: No significant toxicological effects. No-Observed-Effect-Level (NOEL): 49,100 ppm.

No animal data are available to define the following effects of this material: carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity. Animal data show slight fetotoxicity but only at exposure levels producing other toxic effects in the adult animal. Tests have shown that this material does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures, or in animals. This material has not been tested for its ability to cause permanent genetic damage in reproductive cells of mammals (not tested for heritable genetic damage).

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information

HFC-134a
48-hour EC50, Daphnia magna: 980 mg/L
96-hour LC50, Rainbow trout: 450 mg/L

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Comply with Federal, State, and local regulations. Reclaim by distillation or remove to a permitted waste disposal facility.

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Information**DOT/IMO/IATA**

Proper Shipping Name : Refrigerant Gas R407C
Hazard Class : 2.2
UN No. : 3340
Label(s) : Nonflammable Gas

Shipping Containers

Tank Cars.

Cylinders

Ton Tanks

REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA Inventory Status : Reported/Included.

TITLE III HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS SECTIONS 311, 312

Acute : Yes
Chronic : Yes
Fire : No
Reactivity : No
Pressure : Yes

LISTS:

SARA Extremely Hazardous Substance	-No
CERCLA Hazardous Substance	-No
SARA Toxic Chemical	-No

OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA, NCPA-HMIS

NCPA-HMIS Rating

Health	:	1
Flammability	:	0
Reactivity	:	1

Personal Protection rating to be supplied by user depending on use conditions.

Additional Information

MEDICAL USE: CAUTION: Do not use in medical applications involving permanent implantation in the human body. For other medical applications see DuPont CAUTION Bulletin No. H-50102.

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.

Responsibility for MSDS : MSDS Coordinator
> : DuPont Fluoroproducts
Address : Wilmington, DE 19898
Telephone : (800) 441-7515

Indicates updated section.

This information is based upon technical information believed to be reliable. It is subject to revision as additional knowledge and experience is gained.

End of MSDS



1 Vi ringraziamo per la scelta fatta, sicuri che sarete soddisfatti del vostro acquisto.

Il display grafico pCO è un dispositivo elettronico compatibile con i precedenti terminali della linea PCO/pCO, che consente la completa gestione della parola: tranne la visualizzazione di icone definite a livello di sviluppo software applicativo) e la gestione di font internazionali di due dimensioni: 5x7 e 11x15 pixel. Il software applicativo è residente soltanto sulla scheda pCO, il terminale non ha bisogno di nessun software aggiuntivo in fase di utilizzo.

Inoltre il terminale offre un ampio range di temperatura di funzionamento (-20/60 °C) e nella versione ad incasso il frontale garantisce un elevato grado di protezione (IP65).

Codici dei modelli

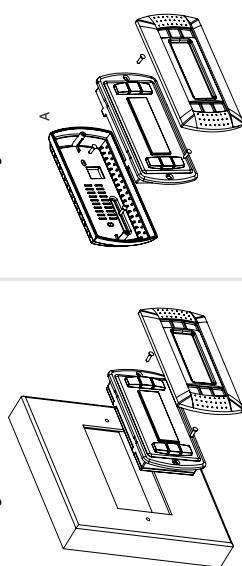
Versione da incasso o pannello	PGD0000F00
Versione da parete	PGD0000W00

Montaggio a pannello (cod. PGD0000F00)

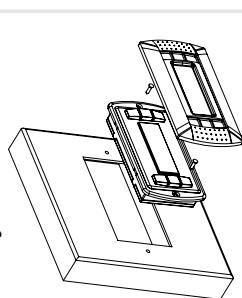
Il montaggio a pannello prevede l'incasso (fig. 1), la drina di foratura deve avere dimensioni di 127x69 mm + 2 fori circolari diametro 4 come indicato in fig. 8. Per l'installazione seguire le istruzioni riportate di seguito:

- Effettuare il collegamento del cavo telefonico;
- Inserire il terminale, privo di cornice frontale, nel foro, e mediante le viti a testa svasata, contenute all'interno dell'imballo, fissare il dispositivo a pannello nello stesso modo indicato in fig. 1;
- In fine, installare la cornice a scatto.

Terminale versione montaggio a parete
Wall mounting terminal



Terminale versione da incasso
Panel mounting terminal



G Thank you for your choice. We trust you will be satisfied with your purchase.

The PGD graphic display is an electronic device that is compatible with the previous PCO/pCO line terminals; it allows complete management & graphics by icons (defined at application software development level), as well as the management of international fonts, in two sizes: 5x7 and 11x15 pixels. The application software resides on the pCO board, and therefore the terminal does not require any additional software for operation. Furthermore, the terminals feature a wide operating temperature range (-20/60 °C) and in the built-in version, the front panel ensures a high index of protection (IP65).

Model codes

Build-in or panel-mounted version	PGD0000F00
Wall-mounted version	PGD0000W00

Panel-mounted version (code PGD0000F00)

These terminals have been designed for panel installation; the drilling template measures 127x69 mm and has 2 circular holes: 4 mm in diameter, as shown in Fig. 8. For installation, proceed as follows:

- Insert the black piece, to the box using the rounded-head screws supplied in the packaging;
- Connect the telephone cable;
- Inserire il terminale, privo di cornice frontale, nel foro, e mediante le viti a testa svasata, contenute all'interno dell'imballo, fissare il dispositivo a pannello nello stesso modo indicato in fig. 1;
- Finally, fit the click-on frame.

Wall-mounted version (code PGD0000W00)

The wall-mounting of the terminal first requires the back piece of the container (fig. 2) to be fitted, using a standard three-module switch box.

- Fasten the black piece, to the box using the rounded-head screws supplied in the packaging;
- Connect the telephone cable;
- Rest the front panel on the back piece and fasten the parts together using the flush-head screws supplied in the packaging, as shown in fig. 2;
- Finally, fit the click-on frame.

Electrical connection

Connect the telephone cable (code S80CONNN007) from the pCO board to the connector provided (RJ12) on the rear of the terminal.

Configuring the address

The address of the terminal can be configured only after having connected the power supply, using the RJ12 telephone jack (at the factory default value is '2'). To access configuration mode, press the ↓↓↓↓ buttons (present on all versions) together and hold them for at least 5 seconds. The screen shown in fig. 3 will be displayed, with the cursor flashing at the top left corner:

- To change the address of the terminal (display address setting), press the ↓ button while the cursor will move to the address field (mn), and type the new address;
- Use the ↑ buttons to select the desired value, and confirm by pressing ↓ again. If the value selected is not the same as the one saved previously, the screen shown in fig. 4 will be displayed, and the new value will be saved to the permanent memory.
- If the field is set to 0, the terminal will communicate with the pCO board using "point-to-point" protocol (not pLAN) and the field "Board address xx" will not be displayed, as it has no meaning.

pCO: assigning the list of private and shared terminals

At this point, if the list of terminals associated with each individual pCO board needs to be modified, proceed as follows:

- access configuration mode using the ↓↓↓↓ buttons, as described in the previous paragraph;
- press the ↑ button until the cursor moves to the field 'xx' (IO board address) Fig. 3;
- use the ↑↓ buttons to select the pCO board in question: the values available correspond to the pCO boards that are effective on line. If the pLAN network is not working correctly, or if no pCO board is present, the field cannot be modified, and the symbol "-" will be displayed;
- pressing ↓ again moves the cursor from one field to the next, and the ↑↓ buttons change the value of the current field. The field 'Pxx' shows the address of the board selected in the example shown in the figure, the value '12' has been selected;
- exit the configuration procedure and save the data, select the field 'OK?', choose 'yes' and confirm by pressing ↓↓;
- The fields 'A' or 'Ad' column represent the addresses of the terminals associated with the pCO board that has an address 12, while the 'Pxx/Shared' column indicates the type of terminal. Note, the pCO terminals cannot be configured as 'Sp' (shared printer), as they have no printer port.
- If the terminal remains inactive (no button is pressed) for more than 30 seconds, the configuration procedure is exited automatically, without saving any changes.

Signaling faults

If the terminal detects that off-line status of the pCO board it is associated with, the display shows the message:
I/O Board xx fault.
On the other hand, if the terminal receives no signal from the network, the display shows the following message: NO LINK.

**Display address
Setting
I/O Board address:xx**

Fig. 4

Fig. 3

**Terminal Config
Press ENTER
to continue**



P12: Adr	Priv/Shared
Trm1 02	Sh
Trm2 03	
Trm3 None	--OK?NO

Fig. 5

SANYO SCROLL COMPRESSORS

*For Air Conditioning
For Refrigeration*



C-SB Series

C-SC Series

C-SD Series

Dalian SANYO Compressor Co., Ltd.

SANYO

■ Rating Condition

	R22 / R407C / R410A	
	°C	°F
Condensing Temperature	54.4	130
Evaporating Temperature	7.2	45
Sub Cooling	8.3	15
Super Heating	11.1	20

■ Rating Condition for EVI

	Cooling		Heating	
	°C	°F	°C	°F
Condensing Temperature	54.4	130	50	122
Evaporating Temperature	7.2	45	-7	19.4
Sub Cooling	8.3	15	2	3.6
Super Heating	11.1	20	11.1	20

■ Rating Condition for Refrigeration (R22 / R404A)

	fixed speed		Inverter	
	°C	°F	°C	°F
Condensing Temperature	50	122	50	122
Evaporating Temperature	-15	5	-10	14
Sub Cooling	0	0	0	0
Suntion Gas Temperature	18.3	65	18.3	65

■ Power Source

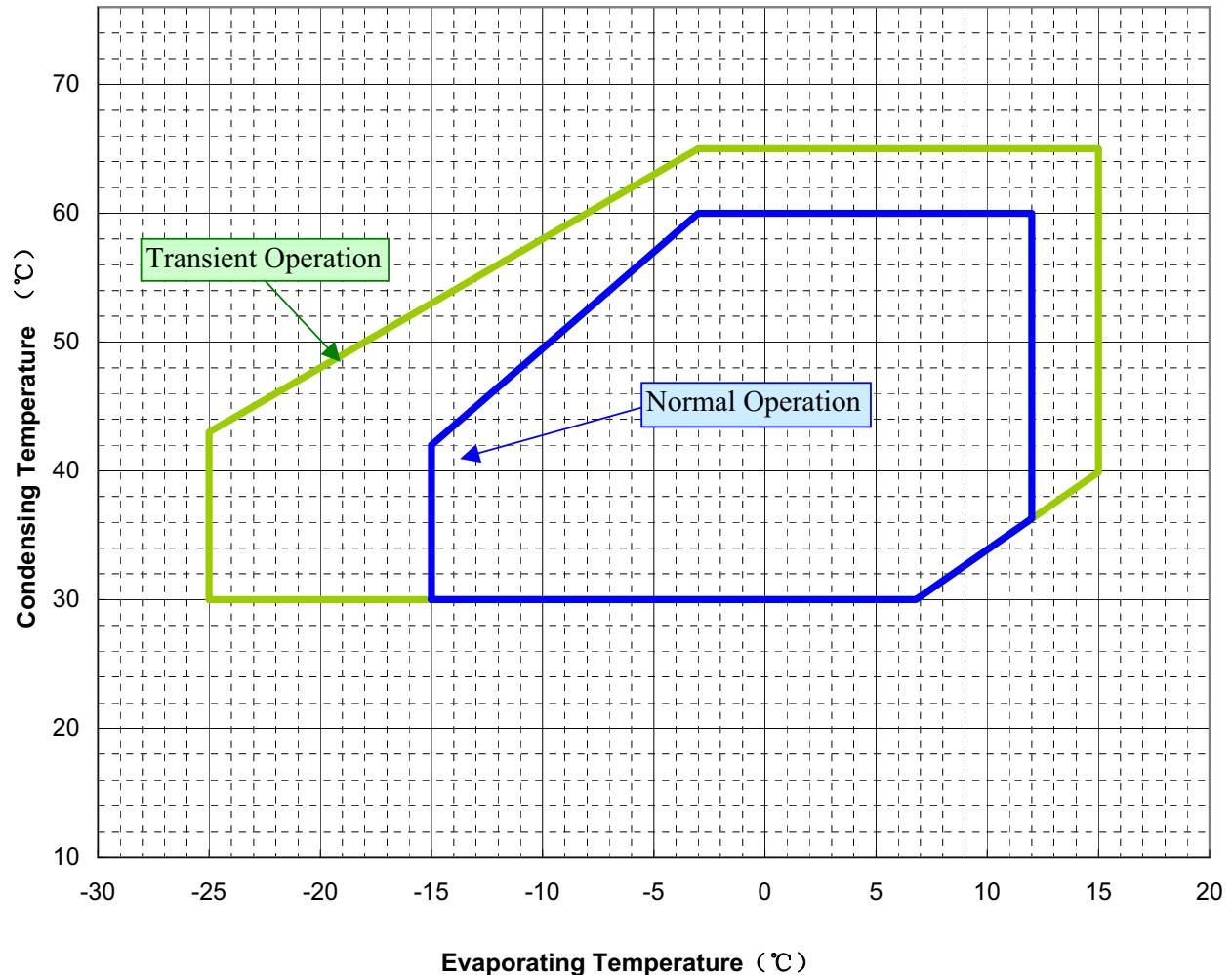
Code	Phase	50Hz	60Hz
B3	3 Phase	200V	200-220V
B5	1 Phase	220-240V	-
	3 Phase	220-240V	-
B6	1 Phase	-	208-230V
	3 Phase	-	208-230V
B8	3 Phase	380-415V	440(-460)V
B9	3 Phase		380V

■ Subscripts of Outline Graph Code

Subscript	explanation
t	The connection port of oil balance tube is attached
s	Screw type power supply connection

Operating Envelope

Suction Gas Superheat :9K
Refrigerant : R407C



APPLICATION STANDARD & LIMIT (R407C)

The following requirements apply to Vertical type Hermetic Scroll Compressors:

Standard: Applicable to ordinary conditions in Japan JIS B8616 or equivalent conditions, such as standard rating conditions, maximum operating conditions, low temperature conditions, etc.

Limit: Applicable to transitional brief periods, such as start-up and beginning of defrost mode.

No.	Item	Standard	Limit	Note
1	Refrigerant	R407C		
2	Evaporating Temp.	-15~+12°C/[5~54 ° F] 0.20~0.65MPa(G)/[29~94psig]	-25~+15°C/[-13~59 ° F] 0.07~0.73MPa(G)/[(10~106psig]	Average temp. of evaporator Inlet and outlet.
3	Condensing Temp.	+30~+60°C/[86~140 ° F] 1.17~2.56MPa(G)/[170~371psig]	+65°C/[149 ° F] 2.88MPa(G)/[418psig]	Average temp. of condensor Inlet and outlet.
4	Compression Ratio	2 ~ 6	10	
5	Winding Temp.	115°C/[240 ° F] Max.	125°C/[257 ° F]	
6	Shell Bottom Temp.	Upper Limit: Evaporating Temp.+12K / [21 ° F] Min. Ambient Temp. +11K / [20 ° F] Min.	C-SB:130°C/[266°F] Max. C-SC:135°C/[275°F] Max.	When comp. Is running When comp. shuts off
7	Discharge Gas Temp.	115°C/[240 ° F] Max.		Within 100mm(4in) of the discharge fitting. Inside of the well pipe on the top of comp.
8	Suction Gas Temp.	Superheat: 5K/[10 ° F] Min.	No excessive noise	It should meet the requirement of item 5, 6, 7 and 14 within 300mm of the suction fitting.
9	Running Voltage	Within ±10% of the rated voltage		Voltage at comp. terminals.
10	Starting Voltage	Three Phase Models: 85% of the rated voltage min. Single Phase Models: 90% of the rated voltage min.		Dropped voltage at comp. terminals.
11	On/Off Period	ON Period: Until the oil level returns to the center of the lower bearing OFF Period: Until balance of high and low pressure is obtained		For at least 7 minutes -ON/3 minutes-OFF is recommendable.
12	Refrigerant Charge	Oil/Refrigerant(wt.)>0.35		Specific gravity of the Oil: 0.94.
13	Life Time	200,000 cycle		
14	Minimum Oil Level	C-SB: Center of the lower bearing C-SC:No less than 70% of the initial oil charge	C-SB:Bottom of the lower bearing	
15	Abnormal Pressure Rise/Drop	Pressure Rise: 3.20MPa(G) /[464psig] Max. Pressure Drop: 0.05MPa(G)/[7.3psig] Min.		By high pressure switch By low pressure switch
16	System Moisture Level	200ppm Max.		
17	System Uncondensable Gas Level	1 Vol.% Max. Residual Oxygen 0.1 Vol.% Max.		24 hrs. after vacuuming: 1.01kPa Max.
18	Tilt	5° Deg.Max.		

Operation beyond the above limits must be approved by Dalian SANYO Compressor Co., Ltd.

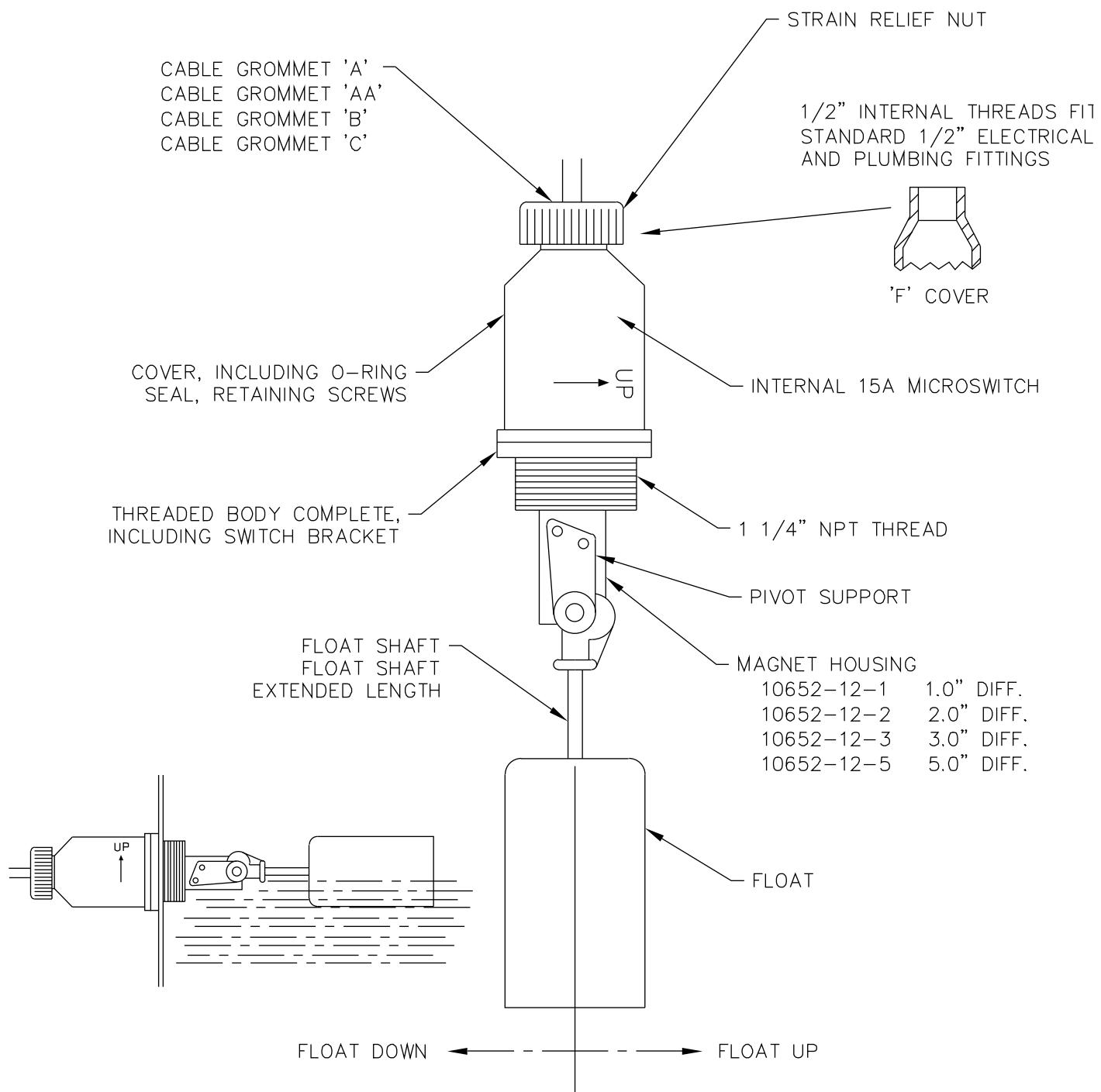
(G): Gauge Pressure

Notes

- 1 Installation should be completed within 15 minutes after removing the rubber plugs.
 - 2 Do not use the compressor to compress air.
 - 3 Do not energize the compressor under vacuumed conditon.
 - 4 Evacuation and Refrigerant charge: Evacuate internal section in the refrigeration system from high and low pressure sides and charge liquid refrigerant from condenser outlet side. Additional charge shall be done with gas condition from low side.
 - 5 Do not tilt over the compressor while carrying it.
 - 6 Do not remove the paint.
 - 7 Crankcase heater is required when the oil sump temperature is too low to meet the requirement of item 6 .
 - 8 Voltage fluctuation between compressor terminals, during operation, shall be within 2% of the rated voltage.
 - 9 Do not operate compressor in reverse rotational direction.
 - 10 Suction strainers are recommended for all applications.
- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 11 Copper Piping Stress | Start/Shutdown | 34.32 N/mm ² Max. |
| | Run | 12.26 N/mm ² Max. |

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Liquid Level Switch - Model L-21N, L-21CR and L-21VCR



CORPORATION

221 Lombard Street, Oxnard, CA, 93030
 Phone: (805) 988-6800 FAX: (805) 988-6804
 E-Mail: harwil@ix.netcom.com
 Internet: www.harwil.com

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Liquid Level Switch - Model L-21N, L-21CR and L-21VCR

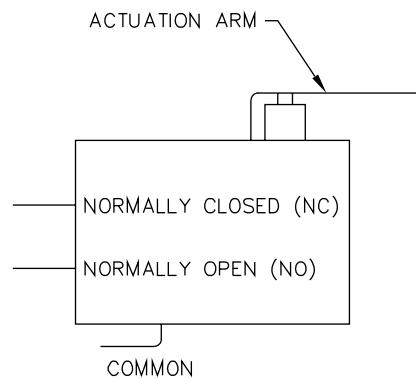
INSTALLATION & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1) If shipping container and contents are received damaged, place complete package in separate container and immediately call shipping company for damage inspection and file appropriate report with copy to HARWIL Corp. for product replacement and insurance adjustment.

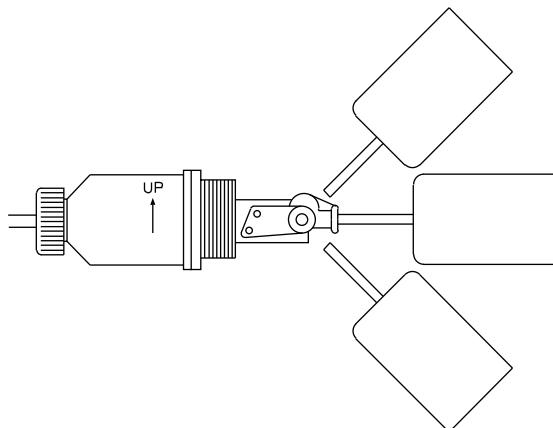
2) If contents are not damaged, inspect units received against packing list and original purchase order. If incorrect units are received, call HARWIL Corp. immediately for resolution of problem Tel: (805) 988-6800, Fax: (805) 988-6804.

3) Check for damage or scuffing or teflon tape applied to 1-1/4" NPT threads of switch body. Retape as required with 2 to 3 layers wound clockwise looking at end of threaded body with float toward viewer.

4) Remove switch and check switch action with a multimeter while moving float up and down.



FLOAT UP/DOWN CONFIGURATION



FLOAT POSITION	MULTIMETER CONNECTION	METER READING
UP	COMM. & NO TERMINALS	CONTINUITY
	COMM. & NC TERMINALS	OPEN CIRCUIT
DOWN	COMM. & NO TERMINALS	OPEN CIRCUIT
	COMM. & NC TERMINALS	CONTINUITY

5) Replace domed cover on unit and insert float through 1-1/4" NPT hole in tank and mate switchbody threads with tank threads and tighten with appropriate wrench until thread joint is leak tight and arrow on cover label is pointing vertically upward.

*NOTE: Model L-21 can be supplied with 1-1/2" x 1-1/4" reducer bushings or larger bushings as required to fit existing large hole in tank wall.

6) Remove cover and wire as indicated below.



CORPORATION

221 Lombard Street, Oxnard, CA, 93030
Phone: (805) 988-6800 FAX: (805) 988-6804
E-Mail: harwil@ix.netcom.com
Internet: www.harwil.com

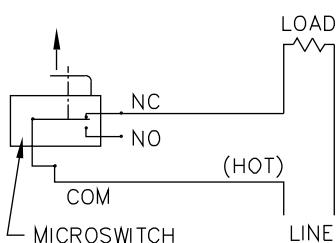
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Liquid Level Switch - Model L-21N, L-21CR and L-21VCR

LOW LIQUID LEVEL ALARM

Fig. 1: Wiring schematic for power applied to load when liquid level is less than set point (power to load interrupted when level increases to above set point).

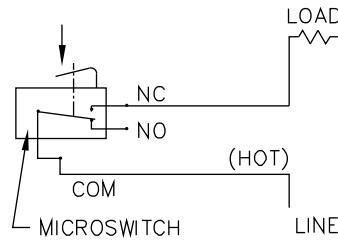
Decreasing Liquid Level moves actuator in direction shown.



HIGH LIQUID LEVEL ALARM

Fig 2: Wiring schematic for power applied to load when liquid level is greater than set point (power to load interrupted when level decreases to below set point).

Increasing Liquid Level moves actuator in direction shown.



Micro switch actuation point may be monitored by an audible click or with an OHM meter before connecting line power to the switch terminals or by monitoring the voltage supplied to the load through the micro switch.

- Pump Up wiring diagram same as low level alarm shown in Fig. 1 above.
- Pump Down wiring diagram same as high level alarm show In Fig. 2 above.

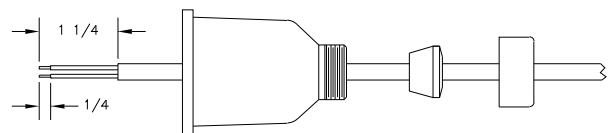
Electrical Wiring:

Step 1: Remove gland nut, grommet and switch cover.

Step 2: Strip outer jacket of electrical cord back approximately 1-1/4" inches. Strip insulation from individual conductors back approximately 1/4 inch.

Step 3: Slip on terminals are supplied with each switch. Remove from switch terminals and crimp on or solder to electrical leads.

Step 4: Feed electrical cable through gland nut, grommet and switch cover as shown.



Step 5: Apply slip on terminals to appropriate contacts of microswitch. Slide cover down cable and fasten to body of switch with 4 screws provided. Slide grommet down cable and push grommet into tapered end of cover. Hold cable jacket to prevent rotation and thread gland nut firmly onto cover.

Electrical Wiring:

Step 1: Remove switch cover.

Step 2: Same as step 2 above.

Step 3: Same as step 3 above.

Step 4: Thread user supplied 1/2" flexible conduit fitting into 1/2" female thread on end of cover. Feed electrical cable through conduit fitting.

Step 5: Apply slip on terminals to appropriate male spade contacts on microswitch. Slide cover down cable and fasten to body of switch with 4 screws provided. Be sure to install "O" ring between body and cover. Connect flexible 1/2" metal or plastic conduit to conduit fitting on end of cover per

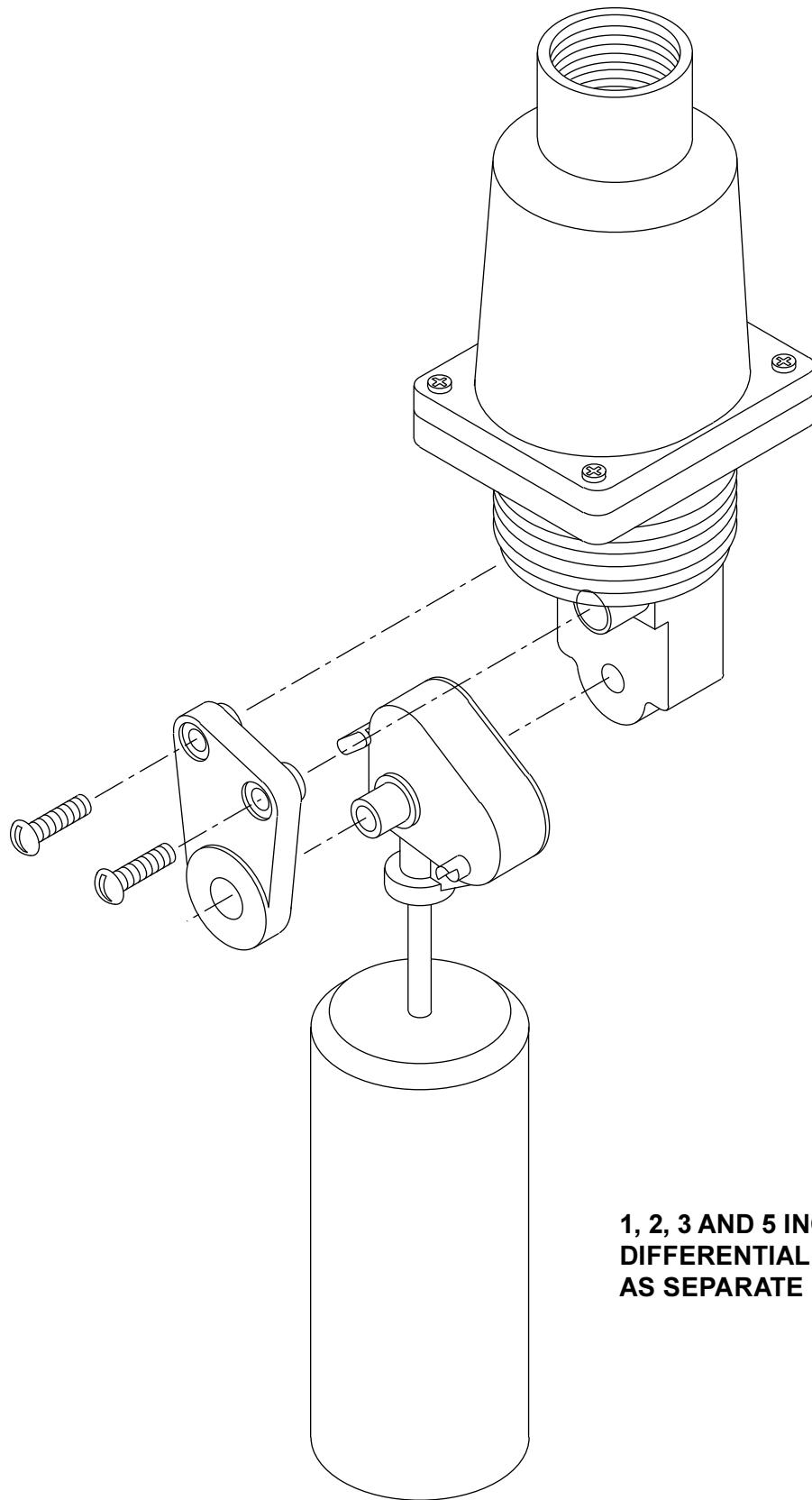


CORPORATION

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E-Mail: harwil@ix.netcom.com
Internet: www.harwil.com

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Liquid Level Switch - Model L-21N, L-21CR and L-21VCR



**1, 2, 3 AND 5 INCH LINE REPLACEABLE
DIFFERENTIAL FLOAT UNITS AVAILABLE
AS SEPARATE ITEMS**



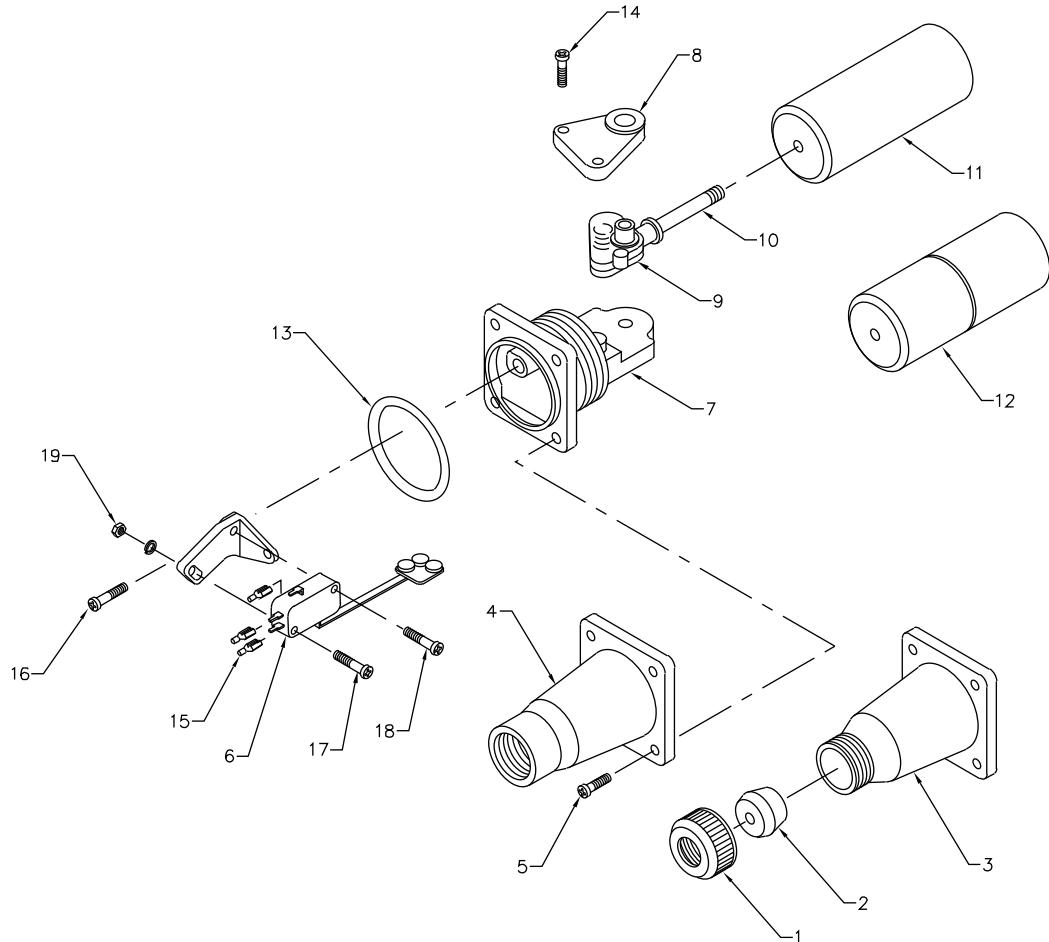
CORPORATION

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Phone: (805) 988-6800 FAX: (805) 988-6804
E-Mail: harwil@ix.netcom.com
Internet: www.harwil.com

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Liquid Level Switch - Model L-21N, L-21CR and L-21VCR

**L-21N
(Series 21300)**



CORPORATION

221 Lombard Street, Oxnard, CA, 93030
Phone: (805) 988-6800 FAX: (805) 988-6804
E-Mail: harwil@ix.netcom.com
Internet: www.harwil.com

Limited Warranty



Products manufactured by Walrus Pumps Co (Walrus) are warranted to the first user only to be free of defects in material and workmanship for a period of 12 months from date of installation, but no more than 24 months from date of shipment. Walrus' liability under this warranty shall be limited to repairing or replacing at our election, without charge, FOB Walrus' distribution center or authorized service agent. Walrus will not be liable for any cost of removal, installation, transportation or any other charges that may arise in connection with warranty claim.

The warranty period commences on the date of original purchase of the equipment. Proof of purchase and installation date, failure date, and supporting installation data must be provided when claiming repairs under warranty.

This warranty is subject to due compliance by the original purchaser with all directions and conditions set out in the installation and operating instructions. Failure to comply with these instructions, damage or breakdown caused by fair wear and tear, negligence, misuse, incorrect installation, inappropriate chemicals or additives in the water, inadequate protection against freezing, rain or other adverse weather conditions, corrosive or abrasive water, lightning or high voltage spikes or through unauthorized persons attempting repairs are not covered under warranty.

Walrus will not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages, losses, or expenses, arising from installation, use, or any other causes. There are no express or implied warranties, including merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, which extend beyond those warranties described or referred to above.

Certain states do not permit the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages or the placing of limitations on the duration of an implied warranty; therefore, the limitations or exclusions herein may not apply. This warranty sets forth specific legal rights and obligations, however, additional rights may exist, which may vary from state to state.

Supersedes all previous publications

CO99C008E007-00

WAURUS

TP/HIK Series Immersible Pump

Instruction Manual



WAURUS Walrus Pump Co., Ltd.

Web: www.walruspump.com E-mail: walrus.pump@msa.hinet.net

ISO 9001 Certified

Walrus Pump Co., Ltd.

- 3. Operating Limits**
1. Ambient temperature :Max. 50°C(122°F)
 2. Liquid temperature range: 0°C(32°F) to 90°C(194°F)
 3. Operating pressure :Max. 10 kg/cm²
 4. Submerged depth :Min. 65mm

Please read this instruction manual carefully before installing your new system as failures caused by incorrect installation and operation are not cover by the warranty.



EC Declaration of Conformity

We WALRUS PUMP CO., LTD., declare under our sole responsibility that the products : *Immersible Pump - TPHK series*, to which this declaration relates, are in conformity with the Council Directives relating to

- 98/37/EEC (Machinery Directive)
Standard used : EN 292 : 1991

EN 1050 : 1996

Pr EN 809 : 1992

- 89/336/EEC (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
- 73/23/EEC (Low-Voltage Directive)

Standard used : EN60335-1

EN60335-2-51 : 1997

R&D department manager: Kao Tien

Manager: Kao Tien chuan

Address: 83-14, DA PLAN TOU, HO CHUO OH VILLAGE,
SAN CHI, TAIPEI HSIEH, TAIWAN.

TEL: 886-2-26361123~7

FAX: 886-2-86352660

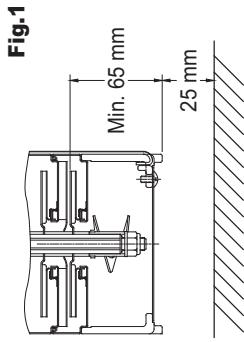
Date: May 10, 2004

1. Application

- 1.1. The TPHK series is multi-stage centrifugal pump designed for industrial use, especially for machine tools.
- 1.2. The pump can not be used to transfer explosive liquids, such as gasoline, diesel oil or similar liquids. It is suitable to carry liquids such as water, coolant, low viscosity or other non-corrosive liquids.

2. Product Code Designation

The standard range of pumps includes complete impeller in chamber combinations. Upon request, a special length can be supplied by fitting empty intermediate chambers instead of standard chambers with impellers. The pump nameplate indicates the number of chambers and impellers fitted to the pump.



4. Installation

- The pump has hot surface on the motor. It must be installed so that persons cannot accidentally come into contact the hot surface.
- 4.1. Submerged Depth
To avoid dry running and damage the pump during operation, the minimum pump submerged depth is 65mm (2 1/2") as shown in Fig. 1. In addition, the bottom of the pump suction inlet must be at least 25 mm (1") above the bottom of the tank.



5. Electrical Connection

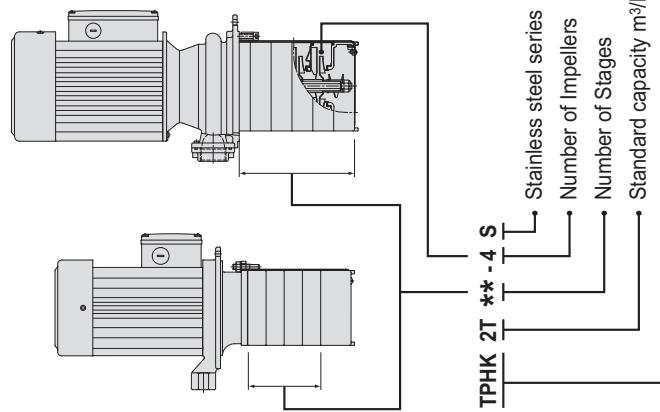
- 5.1. The electrical connection should be carried out in accordance with local regulations. Never make any connections unless the electricity supply has been switched off.



- 5.2. The electrical hazard warning mark is placed outside the connection box. Be careful.

- 5.3. Electrical data (voltage and frequency) are shown on the pump nameplate. Verify if these data match your electricity supply. A circuit breaker should be installed and the grounding be properly connected for your safety.

- 5.4. Make electrical connection in accordance with connecting diagram located inside the



connection box. The motor current must be within the rated amps range indicated on nameplate. Three phase motor requires a magnetic starter for safety.

5.5. For three phase motors, please check the correct direction of rotation of the pump on the motor fan cover. When seen from motor fan cover end, the pump should rotate clockwise. You can reverse the direction of rotation by interchanging any two of the incoming supply wires.

7.4. The pump must not be used to transfer explosive liquids. In systems with hot liquids (over 60°C), extra caution should be exercised to prevent from personal injury.

7.5. The pump should not be used to transfer toxic or contaminated liquids. Please carefully follow all instructions in the manual as Walrus may refuse to accept the contaminated pump for servicing.

6. Start-up

Before starting the pump, make sure the following:

- 6.1. For three phase motors, verify if the rotating direction is correct. It should be clockwise viewing from the motor fan cover end.
- 6.2. All piping joints are completely tight. Leakage in piping may cause the pump hydraulic loss.
- 6.3. The pump is filled with liquid.
- 6.4. The suction filter is not blocked by any foreign objects.

7. Operation and Maintenance

It is dangerous to operate the pump against a closed discharge outlet because it will cause extremely high liquid flow temperature and damage the pump in a few minutes.

7.1. Lubrication
The mechanical seal and shaft sleeves are lubricated by the pumped liquid.

7.2. Suction filter
Always keep suction filter clean and make sure it is not blocked by impurities.

7.3. Periodic checks
The following checks should be carried out periodically to ensure the normal operation.

7.3.1. Check the quantity of liquid and operating pressure.

7.3.2. Check there are no leaks on piping joints.

7.3.3. Check the tripping of the motor starter.

7.3.4. Check that all controls are functioned normally.

9. Fault Finding

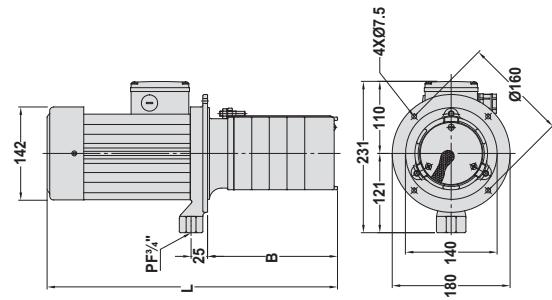
Make sure electricity supply has been switched off before attempting to diagnose any fault

Fault	Cause
9.1 Motor does not start	a. No electricity supply b. Fuses are blown. c. Motor overheating relay tripped. d. Defective magnetic contactors.
9.2. Motor cut out during operation.	a. Fuses blown or breakers tripped. b. Overheating relay tripped. c. Control circuit malfunction.
9.3. Pumped capacity is not constant.	a. Pump impeller blocked by impurities. b. Insufficient liquid level in the tank. (See Sec. 4.1)
9.4. Pump runs but gives no liquid.	a. Suction filter blocked by impurities. b. Liquid level is too low (See Sec. 4.1) c. Incorrect rotating direction.

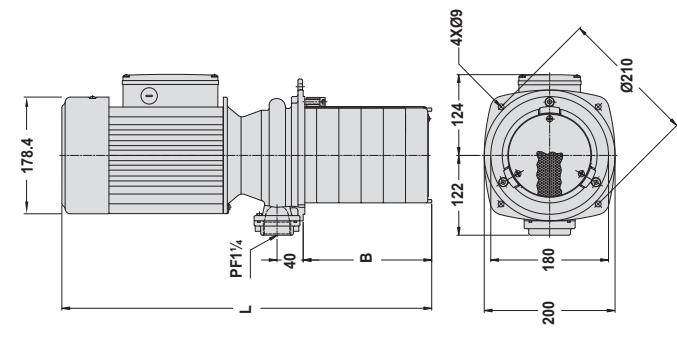
TPHK 2T/4T

Dimensions and Weights

Model	B (mm)	L (mm)	N.W.(kg)
TPHK 2T 3 -1	145	350	10.9
TPHK 2T 8 -1	235	440	11.9
TPHK 2T 3 -2	145	350	11.1
TPHK 2T 5 -2	181	386	11.5
TPHK 2T 9 -2	253	458	12.3
TPHK 2T 3 -3	145	350	11.2
TPHK 2T 4 -3	163	368	11.4
TPHK 2T 5 -3	181	386	11.6
TPHK 2T 6 -3	199	404	11.8
TPHK 2T 8 -3	235	440	12.2
TPHK 2T11-3	289	494	12.6
TPHK 2T 4 -4	163	368	11.5
TPHK 2T 6 -4	199	404	11.9
TPHK 2T 5 -5	181	426	12.7
TPHK 2T 6 -6	199	444	13.5
TPHK 2T 8 -6	235	480	13.9
TPHK 2T 9 -6	253	498	14.1
TPHK 2T10-6	271	516	14.2
TPHK 2T11-6	289	534	14.4
TPHK 2T 7 -7	217	462	13.0

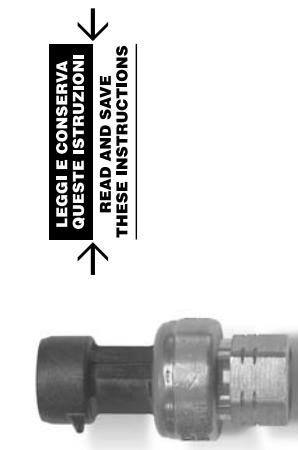


TPHK 8T/12T



SPKT*R0 trasduttori di pressione ratiometrici / ratiometric pressure transducers

CAREL



① Vi ringraziamo per la scelta fatta, sicuri che sarete soddisfatti del vostro acquisto.

**LEGGE E CONSERVA
QUESTE ISTRUZIONI**
→ READ AND SAVE
THESE INSTRUCTIONS

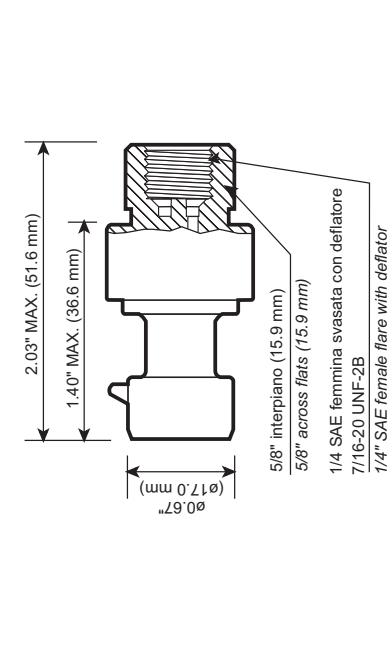
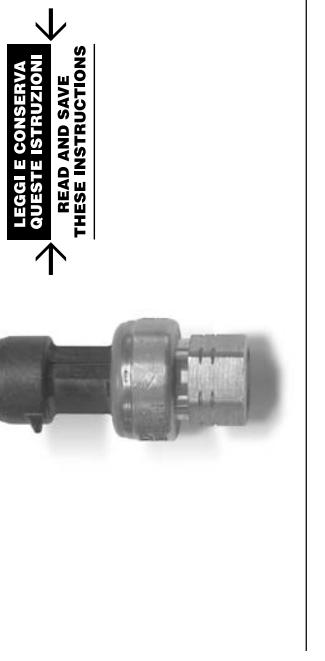


Fig.1

Caratteristiche tecniche	
alimentazione	4,5...5,5 Vdc
uscita	0,5...4,5 Vdc
filetto connettore	7/16" 20 UNF
condizioni di funzionamento	-40/120 °C
precisione	+/- 1,2% intervallo
errore di temperatura	+/- 0,013% / °C
grado di protezione	IP65
shock (50...2000 Hz)	11g**
grado d'inquinamento ambientale	normale
materiale a contatto con il fluido	ottone o acciaio
separazione con membrana	compatibili con fluidi refrigeranti R12, R22, R134A, R404A, R407C, R410A, R502, R50.
plastica	Non compatibili con R717 (ammoniaca), da non usare con acqua e glicole.

per cavo SPKC* /for SPKC* cable:
uscita/out = bianco/white
alimentazione/supply = nero/black
terra/ground = verde/green
Nota/Note: Campo di temperatura connettore: -35T+05°C
Connector temperature range: -35T+05°C
**: g= accelerazione di gravità

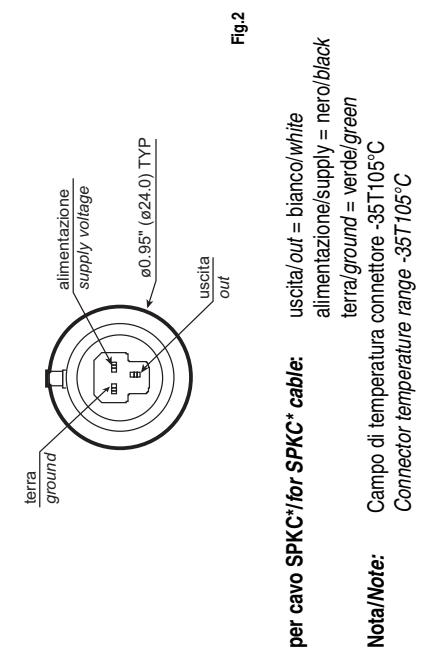


Fig.2



Thank you for your choice. We trust you will be satisfied with your purchase.

General characteristics

The CAREL electronic pressure probes have been developed for the application in the refrigeration and air conditioning sectors. The ratiometric version is available in 5 different ranges of pressure, as following.

Description of codes and models							
code	serigrafia/label	Pressione (1) (con 5 V) psiA	Pressione (2) (con 5 V) bar (2)	Modello code	Silk-screen (1)	Pressure psiA (with 5 V)	Pressure bar (2)
SPKT0053R0	2CP5-52	0	-1,0	4,2	femmina ottone	375,0	24,9
SPKT0013R0	2CP5-46	0	-1,0	9,3	femmina ottone	450,0	30,0
SPKT0043R0	2CP36-01	15	265	0,0	17,3	7895,0	53,8
SPKT0033R0	2CP5-66	15	515	0,0	34,5	1030,0	70,0
SPKT00BB6R0	2CP50-1	15	667	0,0	45,0	1335,0	91,0

② per distinguere i trasduttori riferiti alla serigrafia sul corpo del sensore come da lab.

② Il range è espresso in bar relativi

Note: tutti i sensori sono di tipo Sealed Gage.

Accessori

- Cavo con connettore 2 m: SPKC002300 IP55
- Cavo con connettore 5 m: SPKC005300 IP55
- Cavo con connettore 2 m: SPKC002310 IP67
- Cavo con connettore 5 m: SPKC005310 IP67

Collegamenti

Nella Fig. 2 viene indicato lo schema di collegamento della sonda:

- il cavo di colore nero riceve l'alimentazione (5 Vdc);
- il cavo di colore bianco è il segnale di uscita relativo alla pressione letta;
- il cavo di colore verde è il riferimento dell'alimentazione.

Caratteristiche tecniche

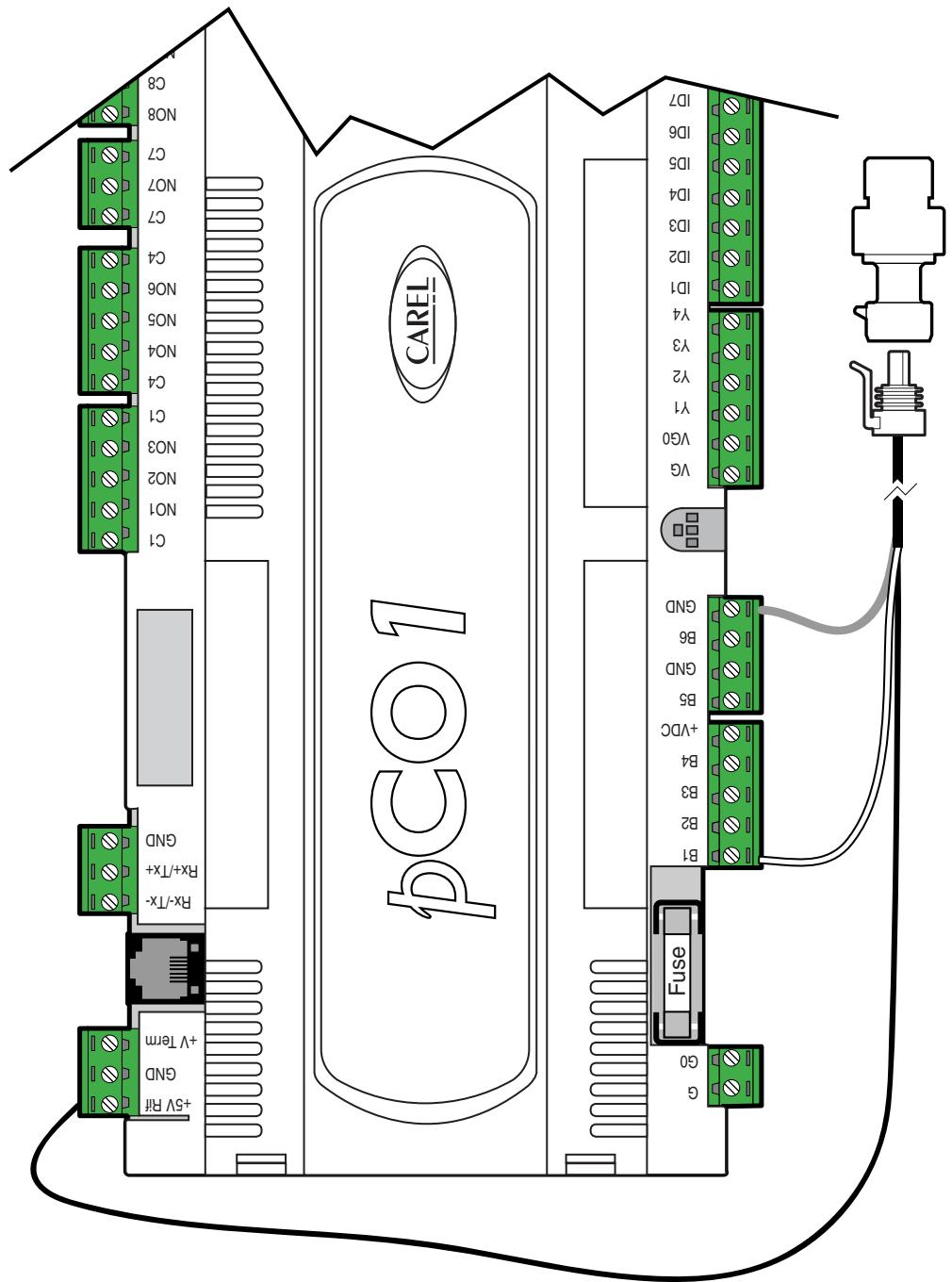
power supply	4,5 to 5,5 Vdc
output	0,5 to 4,5 Vdc
connector thread	7/16" UNF
operating conditions	-40T120°C
precision	+/- 1,2% span
temperature error*	+/- 0,013% / °C
protection degree	IP65
shock 50 to 200Hz	11g**
environmental pollution level	normal
material in contact with the fluid	brass or plated steel
separation with plastic membrane	compatible with cooling fluids R12, R22, R134A, R404A, R407C, R410A, R502, R50.
membrane	Not compatible with R717 (ammonia), not to be used with water and glycol.

*: g= gravitational acceleration

Fig.2

Esempi di collegamento a strumentazione CAREL / Examples of connection to CAREL instrument

Collegamento con il pCO¹ / pCO¹ connection



"L'apparecchiatura (o il prodotto) deve essere oggetto di raccolta separata in conformità alle vigenti normative locali in materia di smaltimento"
"The appliance (or the product) must be disposed of separately in accordance with the local waste disposal legislation in force"

CAREL

CAREL S.p.A.
Via dell'Industria, 11 - 35020 Brugine - Padova (Italy)
Tel. (+39) 049716611 - Fax. (+39) 049976600
<http://www.carel.com> - e-mail: carel@carel.com

CAREL si riserva la possibilità di apportare modifiche o cambiamenti ai propri prodotti senza alcun preavviso.
CAREL reserves the right to modify the features of its products without prior notice.
cod. +05000485 tel. 1.5 - 09.02.2006

P266 Series Single-Phase Condenser Fan Speed Control

Installation Instructions

P266xxx-x

Part No. 24-7664-2705, Rev. B

Issued April 29, 2009

Supersedes January 21, 2009

Application

IMPORTANT: Use this P266 Single-Phase Condenser Fan Speed Control only as an operating control. Where failure or malfunction of the P266 fan speed control could lead to personal injury or property damage to the controlled equipment or other property, additional precautions must be designed into the control system. Incorporate and maintain other devices, such as supervisory or alarm systems or safety or limit controls, intended to warn of or protect against failure or malfunction of the P266 fan speed control.



CAUTION: Risk of Property Damage
Use only single-phase Permanent Split Capacitor (PSC) motors approved by the manufacturer for speed control application with the P266 control. Failure to use a single-phase PSC motor may damage the motor and other property.

The P266 Single-Phase Condenser Fan Speed Control is a cost-effective, compact, weather-resistant, and durable speed control for single-phase, PSC motors used in a wide variety of low-ambient refrigeration and air conditioning condenser applications.

The P266 fan speed controls are designed to replace the Johnson Controls® P66 Series and P215 Series Fan Speed Controls and provide additional features and application flexibility.

Mounting

Location and Mounting Considerations

Observe these guidelines when locating and mounting a P266 fan speed control:

- Ensure that the mounting surface and mounting hardware can support the control and wiring.

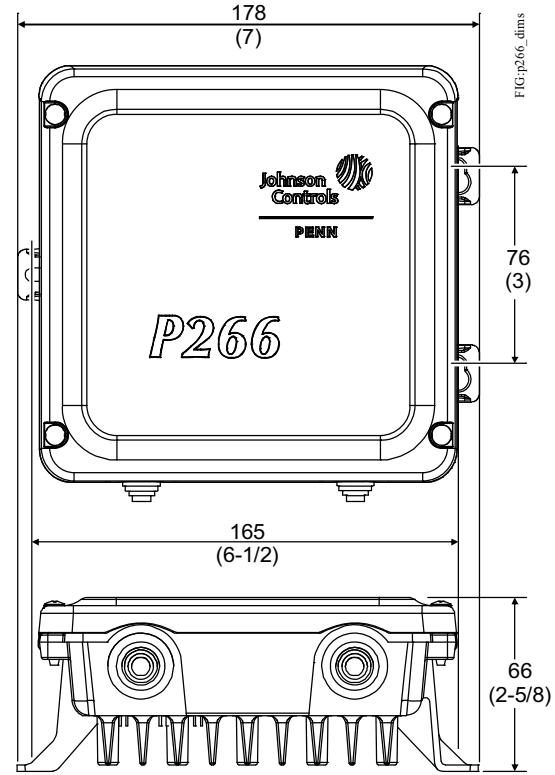


Figure 1: P266 Single-Phase Condenser Fan Speed Control Mounting Dimensions

- Mount the P266 control upright on a vertical surface with the heat sink fins oriented vertically and the conduit/electrical holes facing down.
- Ensure that air can flow through the heat sink fins and provide 10 cm (4 in.) minimum clearance around the heat sink.
- Mount the P266 control in a location away from sources of excessive heat and within the specified ambient operating conditions. See Technical Specifications for ambient operating conditions.

Wiring

Refer to the model-specific wiring diagram located on the interior label of the P266 control and observe these guidelines when wiring the P266 fan speed control:



WARNING: Risk of Electric Shock.

Disconnect each of multiple power supplies before making electrical connections. More than one disconnect may be required to completely de-energize equipment. Contact with components carrying hazardous voltage can cause electric shock and may result in severe personal injury or death.

IMPORTANT: Do not connect supply power to the P266 fan speed control before finishing wiring and checking all wiring connections. Short circuits or improperly connected wires can result in damage to the P266 control and void any warranty.

IMPORTANT: Do not exceed the P266 fan speed control electrical ratings. Exceeding P266 control electrical ratings can result in permanent damage to the P266 control and void any warranty.

IMPORTANT: Use copper conductors only. Make all wiring in accordance with local, national, and regional regulations.

IMPORTANT: Electrostatic discharge can damage P266 control components. Use proper Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) precautions during installation and servicing to avoid damaging P266 components.

- Ensure that the wires between the P266 control and the fan motor do not exceed 15 m (50 ft).
- Wires connected to the line-voltage terminal block must be 3.31 mm^2 (12 AWG) or smaller.
- Low-voltage wires must be less than 30 m (100 ft).

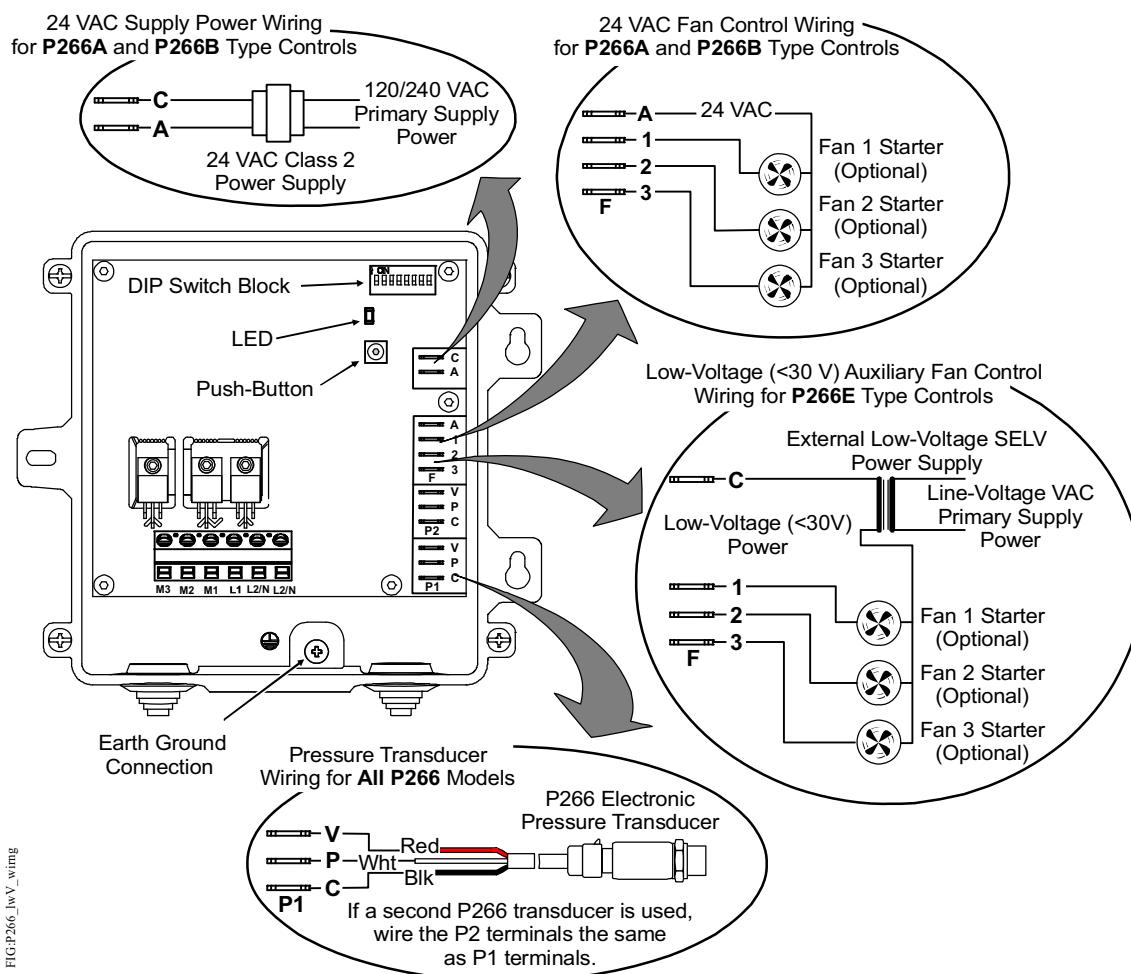


Figure 2: P266 Control Physical Features and Low-Voltage Wiring

Low-Voltage Wiring

Figure 2 shows the P266 control features under the housing cover and the low-voltage wiring diagrams for the P266A, P266B, and P266E Type control models.

IMPORTANT: The L2/N terminal must be connected to line voltage in order for a P266 control to comply with the FCC and IEC Class B radio frequency interference emissions limit.

High-Voltage Wiring

Figure 3 shows the high-voltage wiring diagrams for the P266A and P266B Type control models. Figure 4 show the high-voltage wiring diagrams for the P266E Type control models.

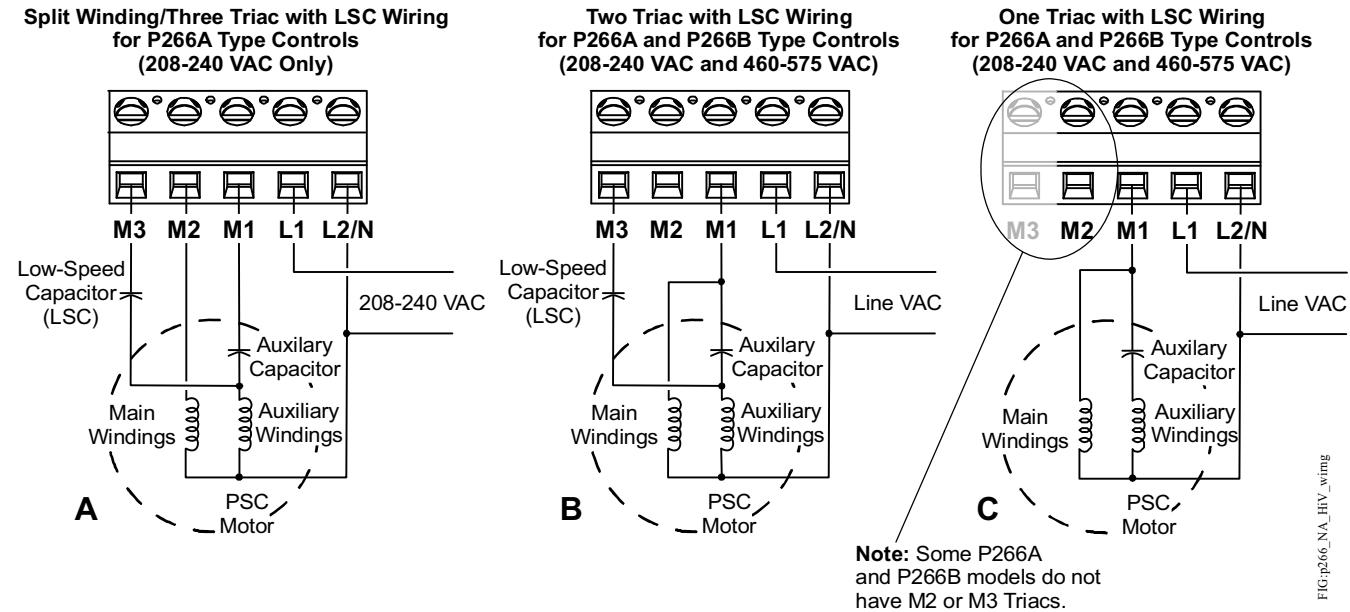


Figure 3: High-Voltage Wiring Options for P266A and P266B Type Controls

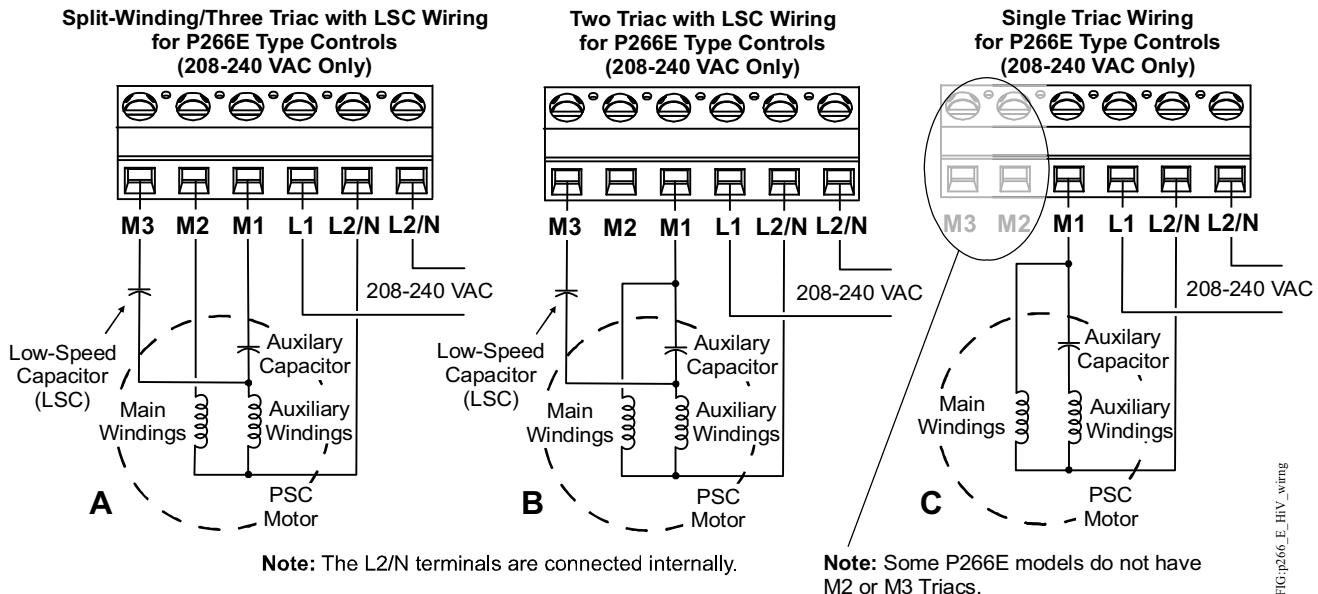


Figure 4: High-Voltage Wiring Options for P266E Type Controls

Table 1: Product Type High-Voltage Wiring Options and Voltage Ranges

Product Type Number	Split Winding/Three Triac with Low-Speed Capacitor Wiring for...		Two Triac with Low-Speed Capacitor Wiring for...		Single Triac Wiring for...	
	208-240 VAC	460-575 VAC	208-240 VAC	460-575 VAC	208-240 VAC	460-575 VAC
P266AA	See Figure 3A	--	See Figure 3B	--	See Figure 3C	--
P266AB	See Figure 3A	--	See Figure 3B	--	See Figure 3C	--
P266AC	--	--	--	--	See Figure 3C	--
P266AD	--	--	--	--	See Figure 3C	--
P266BC	--	--	--	--	--	See Figure 3C
P266BD	--	--	--	--	--	See Figure 3C
P266BG	--	--	--	See Figure 3B	--	See Figure 3C
P266BH	--	--	--	See Figure 3B	--	See Figure 3C
P266EA	See Figure 4A	--	See Figure 4B	--	See Figure 4C	--
P266EB	See Figure 4A	--	See Figure 4B	--	See Figure 4C	--
P266EC	--	--	--	--	See Figure 4C	--
P266ED	--	--	--	--	See Figure 4C	--
P266EE	--	--	--	--	See Figure 4C	--
P266EF	--	--	--	--	See Figure 4C	--

Setup and Adjustments

All P266 controls ship with factory-set default values and mode settings. In most applications, the default values and modes do not require field adjustment.

If your P266 control application requires you to change the value or mode settings, you must:

1. Calculate the new values and determine the new mode settings required for your application. (See *P266 Control Values and Modes*.)
2. Change the existing settings on the control to the new values and modes using the P266 control setup interface. (See *Setting Values and Modes*.)

P266 Control Setup Interface

The P266 control setup interface consists of a DIP switch block with eight binary switches, a push button switch, and a green Light-Emitting Diode (LED) (Figure 2). You can change the factory-set default values and modes by repositioning the DIP switches and saving the new settings. The number of LED flashes (in sequence) indicates which value and/or modes that you are saving. See Table 2 for more information about LED flash sequences, values, and modes.

During normal operation, the green LED is On/lit constantly. When you **press and hold** the push button, the LED goes Off for 3 seconds then flashes two times. The LED then goes Off again for 3 seconds and flashes three times, and continues this pattern until seven flashes or until you release the push button.

Each sequence of flashes indicates a value or a value and set of mode settings. Releasing the push button after the desired flash sequence saves the value and/or modes that are currently set on the DIP switch block. See Table 2 for more information.

P266 Control Values and Modes

P266 controls have up to ten values and modes (in six flash sequences) that can be changed in the field. See Table 2 for more information about flash sequences and the associated values and modes.

Start Voltage Value

The start voltage (VAC) is the voltage delivered by the P266 control to the fan motor to run the motor at minimum speed in your application.

The **Start Voltage value** is a percentage of the P266 control's input voltage. Use the following formula to calculate the Start Voltage value for your application.

$$\frac{\text{Start Voltage (VAC)}}{\text{P266 Control Input Line- Voltage (VAC)}} = \frac{\text{Start Voltage Value (\%)}}{100}$$

Low Pressure Mode

Low Pressure Mode determines whether the fan motor is either On (at start voltage/minimum speed) or Off when the sensed pressure at the P266 transducer is below the start pressure setpoint.

Start Pressure Value

Start pressure (psi or bar) is the pressure setpoint at which the P266 control outputs the start voltage and runs the fan motor at minimum speed. **Start Pressure value** is a function of the start pressure setpoint and the pressure range of the referenced P266 transducer. Use the following formula to calculate the Start Pressure value. See Table 3 for P266 transducer pressure ranges.

$$\frac{\text{Start Pressure Setpoint (bar or psi)}}{\text{P266 Transducer Pressure Range (bar or psi)}} \times 250 = \text{Start Pressure Value}$$

End Pressure Value

The end pressure setpoint is the pressure (bar or psi) at which the P266 control outputs the End Voltage and runs the fan motor at maximum speed. **End Pressure value** is a function of the end pressure setpoint and the total pressure range of the referenced transducer. Use the following formula to determine your application End Pressure value. See Table 3 for P266 transducer pressure ranges.

$$\frac{\text{End Pressure Setpoint (bar or psi)}}{\text{P266 Transducer Pressure Range (bar or psi)}} \times 250 = \text{End Pressure Value}$$

Split Winding Mode

Some single-phase PSC motors have split motor winding wire leads. Setting the Split Winding mode On enables the M2 Triac to provide voltage to the main windings (and not the auxiliary windings), which increases motor efficiency (Figure 3A and Figure 4A).

Note: Split Winding mode is available for **only 240 VAC single-phase PSC motors that have split winding wire leads**. Refer to the motor manufacturer's installation instructions to determine if your fan motor may be wired to enable the Split Winding mode.

End Voltage Mode

End voltage is the voltage output by the P266 control (as a percentage of the full voltage) that is maintained when the monitored pressure is equal to or greater than the End Pressure. The End Voltage mode can be set to either 95% or 97% of the total input voltage.

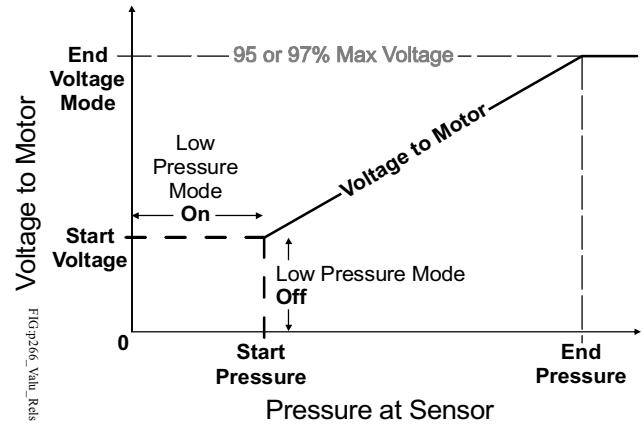


Figure 5: Graph Showing the Relationship between P266 Fan Speed Control Variables

Low-Speed Capacitor Mode

In some fan speed applications, a (user-supplied) Low-speed capacitor (LSC) can be connected to the P266 control's M3 triac and the controlled fan motor (Figure 3 and Figure 4). The low-speed capacitor is enabled at low voltages to enhance the fan motor efficiency and performance. Set Low-speed Capacitor mode On when a low-speed capacitor is used.

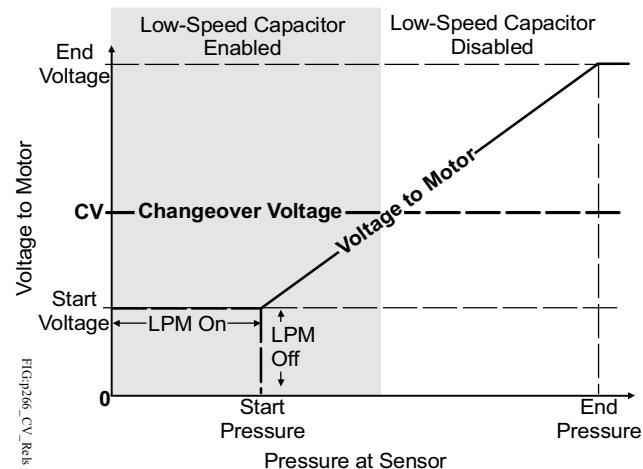


Figure 6: Low-Speed Capacitor Operation

Note: The optional low-speed capacitor should be equal in both the voltage range and the microfarad value to the auxiliary capacitor supplied by the manufacturer, but the capacitor must not exceed 15 microfarads.

Note: You must also set the Changeover Voltage value when a low-speed capacitor is used in your P266 control application. See [Changeover Voltage Value](#) and [Determining Changeover Voltage Value](#) for more information on setting the Changeover Voltage value.

Auxiliary Fan Stage Mode

You can set the P266 fan speed control to cycle (On/Off) up to three additional (fixed-speed) fan motors or fan stages in conjunction with the variable speed fan controlled by the P266 control.

Three low-voltage circuits (Figure 2) can be wired to control the auxiliary fan motor/stage starters. See Table 2 for information on setting the number of auxiliary fans used in your application.

Figure 7 shows a P266 control application with one auxiliary fan operating in conjunction with the speed-controlled fan. When the condenser load exceeds the output capacity of the speed-controlled fan, the P266 control powers On the auxiliary fan and shifts the speed-controlled (P266) fan to a new start pressure.

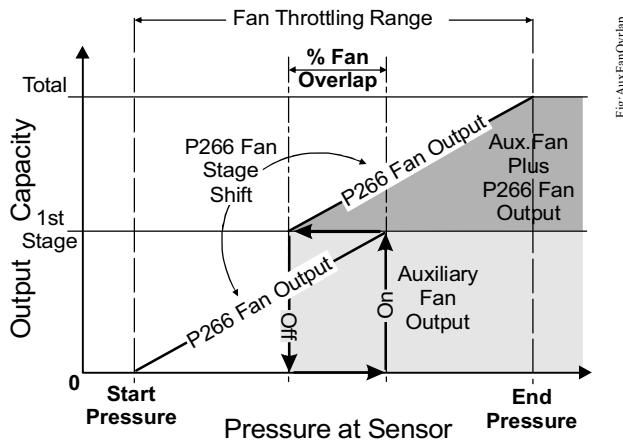


Figure 7: Graph Showing a Speed-Controlled (P266) Fan Operating with One Auxiliary (On/Off) Fan Stage over the Entire Pressure Range

Auxiliary Fan Overlap Value

Auxiliary Fan Overlap value determines the pressure range overlap (as a percentage of the total pressure [throttling] range) between the fan stages set up on the P266 control. The fan overlap value is equal for all auxiliary fan stages set up on the control.

Increasing the Auxiliary Fan Overlap value decreases the (On/Off) cycling rate of the auxiliary fans and increases the pressure differential between auxiliary fan stages (which increases the pressure range of each auxiliary fan stage).

Note: If the P266 control is set for no auxiliary fans, the Auxiliary Fan Overlap value is not used. See Table 2 for information on setting the number of auxiliary fans used in your application.

Changeover Voltage Value

The Changeover Voltage value determines the voltage at which the P266 control enables and disables the M3 triac and the low-speed capacitor (Figure 6). See Determining Changeover Voltage Value.

Setting Values and Modes

To change settings and values on a P266 control:

1. Determine the operating pressure setpoints (psi or bar), voltage inputs and outputs (VAC), and the other modes of operation required for your condenser fan motor control application.
2. Convert the selected pressure setpoints (psi or bar) and voltage targets (VAC) into P266 control values. See P266 Control Values and Modes and Table 2.
3. Position the DIP switches to set the new values and/or modes. See Setting up the DIP Switch Block.
4. Press and hold the push button until the number of LED flashes indicates the desired value or set of values and/or mode settings. Release the push button after:
 - **two flashes** to save the Low Pressure mode setting and the Start Voltage value
 - **three flashes** to save the Start Pressure value
 - **four flashes** to save the End Pressure value
 - **five flashes** to save the Split Winding, End Voltage, Low-speed Capacitor Mode, and Auxiliary Fan Stages mode settings
 - **six flashes** to save the Auxiliary Fan Overlap value
 - **seven flashes** to save the Changeover Voltage value

Note: See Table 2 for more information about the values and modes that are associated with the number of LED flashes.

5. Repeat Steps 3 and 4 for the next value and/or mode you need to change.
6. After you save all of the new values and mode settings, set all of the DIP switches to the On position to lock out the push button operation.

Setting up the DIP Switch Block

To set new values and modes on the DIP switch block:

1. Position all of the switches on the DIP switch block to the Off position.
2. Position the numbered switches to ON so that the total of the switch numbers (in the ON position) equals the desired setup value. Start with the highest number switch that is less than the setup value. (For example, if the desired setup value is 185, position switch 128 to ON first. Then position switch 32 ON, followed by switch 16, switch 8, and switch 1 [$128+32+16+8+1=185$] [Figure 8]).

Mode settings require you to position only one or two switches on the DIP switch block, depending on the mode. See Table 2 for more information about the values and modes that are associated with the number of LED flashes.

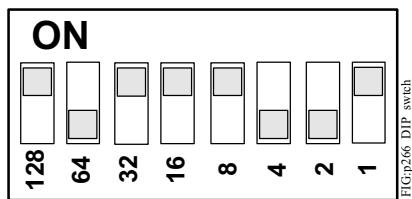


Figure 8: A DIP Switch Block with the Switches Positioned for a Setup Value of 185

IMPORTANT: All of the switches on the DIP switch block must be set to the proper positions for your application before you press and release the push button to save the values and/or mode settings. See Table 2 for more information on switch positions.

Test Voltage Mode

Test Voltage mode is a setup and diagnostic tool in the P266 control firmware that allows you to test a condenser fan motor's operation at different voltage values in the field and determine the optimal Start Voltage value for your P266 control application.

Test Voltage mode also allows you to determine and set the optimal Changeover Voltage value for the M3 triac in P266 control applications that use a low-speed capacitor.

To use the Test Voltage Mode, you need:

- a P266 control model designed for your condenser fan application
- access to the condenser (and fan motor) controlled by your P266 control
- a clamp-on ampere meter with 15 A range (to check changeover current draw when determining Changeover Voltage value)
- an insulated probe to hold down the push-button and change the DIP switch positions
- a 24 VAC Class 2 power supply (**only** for P266 control models that require an external 24 VAC power supply)
- a Low-Speed Capacitor (LSC), sized for the fan motor (**only** for P266 control applications that use a low-speed capacitor)

Note: The LSC should be equal in both the voltage range and the microfarad value to the motor manufacturer's auxiliary capacitor, but the LSC must not exceed 15 microfarads.

Setting up Test Voltage Mode

Before you power on a P266 control and enable the Test Voltage mode on the control:

1. Read and follow the guidelines and procedures in the Mounting and Wiring sections.
2. Mount and wire the P266 control in your condenser application and observe these additional guidelines:
 - Refer to the label inside the P266 control housing cover for model-specific wiring details. See Wiring for some wiring options.
 - Wire the auxiliary and main windings according to the motor manufacturer's instructions and your application requirements. Split the windings (at the winding leads) and power them separately, if your application and motor allow for split-winding operation. See Figure 3 and Figure 4.

- If your application uses an optional low-speed capacitor, wire the LSC to the M3 triac and motor **only** after you have checked and recorded the current draw at maximum. See *Determining Changeover Voltage Value*.
 - If your P266 control model requires an external 24 VAC power supply for control operation, wire that power supply to the control. (Refer to the wiring label inside the P266 control cover for external power supply requirements.)
 - You do **not** have to connect, wire, or power the P266 transducer, or put a load on the condenser to operate a P266 control in the Test Voltage mode. Test Voltage mode allows you to use the DIP switch to set the voltage supplied to the motor by the P266 control.
3. Set up the P266 control and the condenser fan motor for the intended operation, by setting the required values and modes of operation for your condenser fan application. See *Setup and Adjustments* for procedures.

Determining Changeover Voltage Value

In the Test Voltage mode, you can determine and set the Changeover Voltage value for P266 control applications that use an optional low-voltage capacitor. To determine and set the Changeover Voltage value:

1. Mount, wire, and set up the P266 control and the condenser fan motor for operation in the Test Voltage mode. See *Setting up Test Voltage Mode*.
- Note:** Do **not** wire the low-speed capacitor until Step 5 of this procedure.
2. Set all of the DIP switches except switch 1 to the ON position; set switch 1 to Off.
3. Apply line-voltage power to the P266 control (and the external 24 VAC power supply on required models), then, within the first 30 seconds after applying power, press and release the push button three times. The LED goes off and stays off, and the fan motor accelerates to maximum speed (at 95 or 97% of maximum voltage) and stays at the maximum voltage for up to 5 minutes.
4. At maximum voltage, use the clamp-on ampere meter to check the current draw (in amperes) of the fan motor auxiliary windings and record the auxiliary windings current draw for the motor at maximum voltage.

5. Disconnect line-voltage power to the P266 (and the external 24 VAC power supply on required models).
6. Wire the low-speed capacitor to the M3 triac and the motor auxiliary windings. (See Figure 3 and Figure 4 for M3 triac wiring options.)
7. Set all of the DIP switches except switches 8 and 32 to the Off position; set switches 8 and 32 to the ON position. ($8 + 32 = 40\%$ of maximum voltage value.)
8. Apply line-voltage power to the P266 control (and the external 24 VAC power supply on required models), then, within the first 30 seconds after applying power, press and release the push button three times. The LED goes off and stays off, and the fan motor accelerates to the speed at 40% of the maximum voltage (for up to 5 minutes).
9. At 40% of maximum voltage, use the clamp-on ampere meter to check the current draw (in amperes) of the low-speed capacitor lead connected to the M3 terminal and record the current draw for the low-speed capacitor lead at 40% voltage.

10. Repeat Step 7 but increase the percent voltage value by 8%, then repeat Step 8, Step 9, and Step 10 at the increased voltage values until the current draw equals the (maximum voltage) current draw recorded in Step 4.

Note: If the motor stops or does not run smoothly, reduce the voltage value on the DIP switches by 4% and test the motor operation.

11. The DIP switch voltage value is now equal to the highest voltage of the low-speed mode or the Changeover Voltage value.
12. Press and hold the push button until the LED flashes 3 time, then release the button. The Changeover Voltage value is set and saved on the P266 control.
- Note:** If you want to also determine and set the Start Voltage value for your P266 control and motor, you can go directly to Step 3 of the *Determining Start Voltage Value* procedure.
13. Disconnect power to the P266 control and set all of the DIP switches to the On position to lock out the push button operation.
14. Reconnect power to the P266 control to resume normal motor speed control.

Determining Start Voltage Value

In the Test Voltage mode, you can also determine and set the Start Voltage value on for P266 control application.

To determine and set the Start Voltage value:

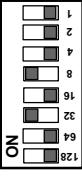
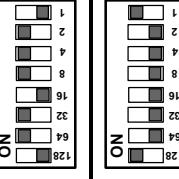
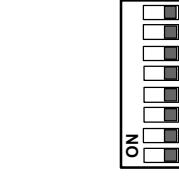
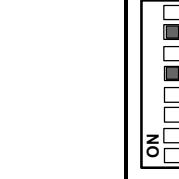
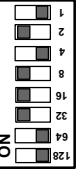
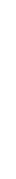
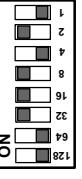
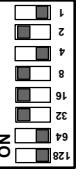
1. Mount, wire, and set up the P266 control and the condenser fan motor for operation in the Test Voltage mode. See [Setting up Test Voltage Mode](#).

Note: If your application uses Split Winding mode and Low Speed Capacitor mode, wire the split windings and low-speed capacitor according to your application requirements (Figure 3A and Figure 4A).

2. Apply line-voltage power to the P266 control (and the external 24 VAC power supply on required models), then, within the first 30 seconds after applying power, press and release the push button three times. The LED goes off and stays off.
3. Position the DIP switches so that the total value of the switches positioned ON is equal to a percentage value equal to or slightly higher than your estimated Start Voltage value. (For example, if you estimate the start voltage of the motor to be 25% of the total voltage, position switches 16, 8, 4, and 2 ON. $16 + 8 + 4 + 2 = 30\%$, which is slightly higher than your 25% estimate.) The fan motor accelerates to the speed at 30% of maximum voltage and stays at that speed.

4. Observe the fan motor operation and determine if the applied start voltage runs the motor at the desired start speed:
 - If the start speed and motor operation meet your application requirements, go to Step 5.
 - If the start speed or operation does not meet your application requirements, return to Step 3 and set a new estimated Start Voltage value to generate the desired motor start speed.
5. When your motor is running at the desired start speed (Start Voltage value), press and hold the push button until the LED flashes 2 times in succession, then release the push button. The Start Voltage value is set and saved on the P266 control.
6. Disconnect power to the P266 control and set all of the DIP switches to the On position to lock out the push button operation.
7. Reconnect power to the P266 control to resume normal motor speed control.

Table 2: LED Flash Sequences, Setup Values, Mode Settings on DIP Switch Block and Default Values and Mode Settings Example

Release Push Button After...	Value/Mode Name (Binary Switch Number)	Value Range/Mode Settings (Example Default Settings)	Switch Number and Position Description of Value/Setting	DIP Switch Block Example Default Settings
Two Flashes	Low Speed Mode (Switch 128)	Settings: ON or Off (Default Setting: Off)	Switch 128 Off = No voltage to motor when sensed pressure is below start pressure. Switch 128 ON = Start voltage to motor when sensed pressure is at or below start pressure.	
	Start Voltage Value (Switches 1 to 64)	Value Range: 10 to 90 (Default Value: 40)	Position Switches 1 to 64 ON or Off so that the sum of the switches set to ON equals the Start Voltage Value.	
Three Flashes	Start Pressure Value (Switches 1 to 128)	Value Range: 10 to 230 (Default Value: 110)	Position Switches 1 to 128 ON or Off so that the sum of the switches set to ON equals the Start Pressure Value.	
	End Pressure Value (Switches 1 to 128)	Value Range: [Start Pressure + 8] to 240 (Default Value: 119)	Position the Switches 1 to 128 ON or Off so that the sum of the switches set to ON equals the End Pressure Value.	
Four Flashes (Switches 64 and 128 Off)	Split Winding Mode (Switch 32)	Settings: ON or Off (Default Setting: Off)	Switch 32 ON = M2 Triac enabled to power split windings. Switch 32 Off = M2 Triac is disabled.	
	End Voltage Mode (Switch 16)	Settings: ON or Off (Default Setting: Off)	Switch 16 ON = Provides 95% of P266 input voltage to motor. Switch 16 Off = Provides 97% of P266 input voltage to motor.	
Five Flashes (Switches 1 and 8)	(Future Function)	Settings: ON or Off (Default Setting: Off)	Switch 8 ON = (Do not set to ON position.) Switch 8 Off = Set switch to Off position.	
	Low Speed Capacitor Mode (Switch 4)	Settings: ON or Off (Default Setting: Off)	Switch 4 ON = Low speed capacitor is available. Switch 4 Off = Low speed capacitor is not available.	
Six Flashes (Switch 128 Off)	Number of Auxiliary Fan Stages (Switches 1 and 2)	Settings: ON or Off (Default Setting: Off - Off)	Position switches 1-Off and 2-Off for no auxiliary fans. Position switches 1-On and 2-Off for auxiliary fan 1. Position switches 1-Off and 2-On for auxiliary fans 1 and 2. Position switches 1-On and 2-On for auxiliary fan 1, 2, and 3.	
	Auxiliary Fan Overlap (Switches 1 to 64)	Value Range: 1 to 90 (Default Value: 10)	Position Switches 1 to 64 ON or Off so that the sum of the switches set to ON equals the Auxiliary Fan Overlap Value.	
Seven Flashes (Switch 128 Off)	Changeover Voltage Value (Switch 1 to 64)	Value Range: 10 to 80 (Default Value: 60)	Position Switches 1 to 64 ON or Off so that the sum of the switches set to ON equals the Changeover Voltage value.	

P266 Electronic Pressure Transducers

P266 controls are designed to reference either one or two Johnson Controls P266 Electronic Pressure Transducers to monitor condenser pressure.

P266 transducers are specialized versions of the P499 Series Electronic Pressure Transducers designed for use with P266 fan speed controls. See Table 3 for the available P266 transducer models.

Note: On P266 control applications that use two P266 transducers, the P266 control always references the transducer that is sensing the highest pressure.

IMPORTANT: When two P266 transducers are connected to a P266 control, the transducers must be the same model (product code number). Failure to connect the same P266 transducer models to the P266 control can result in erratic control behavior.

Refer to the *P499 Series Electronic Pressure Transducers Product/Technical Bulletin (LIT-12011190)* for information on installing P266 transducers.

Table 3: P266SNR Electronic Pressure Transducers

Product Code Number	Description
P266SNR-1C	Electronic Pressure Transducer: 0 to 35 bar (0 to 508 psi) total range with a 1/4 in. SAE Female Flare connection and a 2 meter (3.1 ft) cable.
P266SNR-2C	Electronic Pressure Transducer: 0 to 52 bar (0 to 754 psi) total range with a 1/4 in. SAE Female Flare connection and a 2 meter (3.1 ft) cable.

Technical Specifications

P266xxx-x

Product	P266xxx-x Single Phase Condenser Fan Speed Control
Input Supply Power	208-240 VAC 50/60 Hz or 480-575 VAC 50/60 Hz depending on model (Refer to the label inside the P266 control housing cover for rated voltage range and model-specific wiring diagram.)
Low-Voltage Power Supply	P266A and P266B Types: External 24 VAC Class 2, 20 VA Supply Transformer P266Exx Types: Low-voltage power for P266 control is provided by an onboard transformer. Note: When auxiliary fan starters are connected to P266E type controls, you must provide an external Safety Extra-Low Voltage (SELV) AC supply to power the fan starters (Figure 2).
Ambient Operating Conditions	Temperature: -20 to 60°C (-4 to 140°F) Humidity: Up to 95% RH non-condensing; Maximum Dew Point 29°C (85°F)
Ambient Shipping and Storage Conditions	Temperature: -40 to 85°C (-40 to 185°F) Humidity: Up to 95% RH non-condensing; Maximum Dew Point 29°C (85°F)
Low-Voltage Connections	1/4 in. Quick-Connect terminals, 30 m (100 ft) maximum wiring runs
Input Transducer	P266SNR-x Pressure Transducer: 5 VDC for 0.5 to 4.5 VDC ratio metric analog signal
Enclosure Type	NEMA 3R, IP54
Case Construction	Aluminum Die Casting
Cover Construction	UV Stabilized Polycarbonate/ABS
Dimensions (HxDxW)	159 x 177 x 70 mm (6-1/4 x 7 x 2-3/4 in.)
Weight	Heaviest Model Weight: 1.0 kg (2.2 lb) Approximate Shipping Weight: 1.2 kg (2.6 lb)
Compliance	Europe: Mark: CE Compliant; CENELEC EN 60947-1 & 4-2; RoHS Directive (2002/95/EC); WEEE Directive (2002/96/EC) North America: ETL, UL508C; cETL C22.2 No. 107.1; FCC Compliant to CFR47, Part 15, Subpart B, Class B Industry Canada (IC) Compliant to Canadian ICES-003, Class B limits Australia: C-Tick Compliant (N1813)

The performance specifications are nominal and conform to acceptable industry standards. For application at conditions beyond these specifications, consult Johnson Controls Application Engineering at (414) 524-5535. Johnson Controls, Inc. shall not be liable for damages resulting from misapplication or misuse of its products.

United States Emissions Compliance (FCC)

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

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

Canadian Emissions Compliance

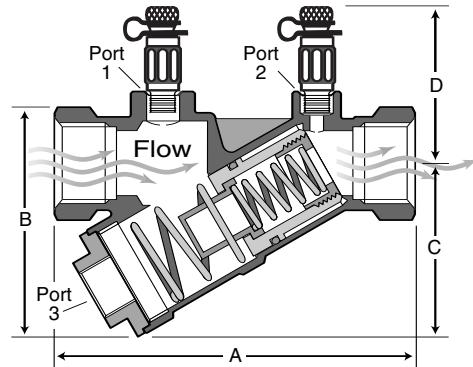
This Class (B) digital apparatus meets all the requirements of the Canadian Interference-Causing Equipment Regulations.

Cet appareil numérique de la Classe (B) respecte toutes les exigences du Règlement sur le matériel brouilleur du Canada.

**Building Efficiency**

507 E. Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202

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Model YR shown with standard Pressure / Temperature ports.

Product Information

Body:	DZR Brass
Flow Cartridge:	Series 300 Stainless Steel Wear Surfaces with Stainless Steel Spring
Accuracy:	±5%
Rating:	400 psig at 250° F (25 bar at 120° C)

AutoFlow regulator, factory set to automatically limit the flow to within 5% of the specified amount over 95% of the control range. The flow cartridge is removable from the valve body to provide access for regulator changeout, inspection and cleaning without breaking the main piping. Internal wear surfaces of the valve cartridge are stainless steel. Pressure / Temperature ports are standard.

Dimensions not to be used for construction unless prints certified by factory.

Dimensions

Model	Size	A in. / (mm)	B in. / (mm)	C in. / (mm)	D in. / (mm)	Weight lb. / (kg)	Cv / (Kv)	Maximum gpm (lps) [†]		
								Control Range 2-32 (14-220)	psid (kPa) 5-60 (35-414)	
YR0050S	1/2 (15)	3.7 (93)	2.3 (59)	1.9 (49)	2.2 (55)	0.9 (0.41)	7.6 (8.8)	8 (0.5)	12 (0.8)	
YR0050F	1/2 (15)	4.0 (101)	2.5 (64)	1.9 (49)	2.2 (55)	0.9 (0.41)	7.6 (8.8)	8 (0.5)	12 (0.8)	
YR0075S	3/4 (20)	4.1 (103)	2.5 (63)	1.9 (49)	2.2 (55)	1.0 (0.45)	8.7 (10.1)	8 (0.5)	12 (0.8)	
YR0075F	3/4 (20)	4.2 (106)	2.6 (67)	1.9 (49)	2.2 (55)	1.0 (0.45)	8.7 (10.1)	8 (0.5)	12 (0.8)	
YR0100S	1 (25)	5.3 (136)	3.2 (80)	2.5 (64)	2.3 (58)	1.9 (0.86)	15.3 (17.7)	18 (1.1)	26 (1.6)	
YR0100F	1 (25)	5.5 (140)	3.4 (86)	2.5 (64)	2.3 (58)	1.9 (0.86)	15.3 (17.7)	18 (1.1)	26 (1.6)	
YR0125F	1 1/4 (32)	5.8 (148)	3.6 (90)	2.5 (64)	3.1 (80)	2.1 (0.95)	15.2 (17.6)	18 (1.1)	26 (1.6)	
YR0150F	1 1/2 (40)	7.0 (177)	5.3 (134)	4.1 (104)	2.5 (64)	4.0 (1.81)	38.7 (44.7)	50 (3.2)	70 (4.4)	
YR0200F	2 (50)	7.1 (179)	5.5 (140)	4.1 (104)	2.8 (70)	6.0 (2.04)	42.1 (48.7)	50 (3.2)	70 (4.4)	
YR0250F	2 1/2 (65)	9.1 (230)	7.0 (177)	5.2 (132)	2.9 (73)	9.0 (3.63)	87.2 (100.8)	80 (5.0)	120 (7.6)	

Notes

Weights based on F X F connections and will vary with mixed options/connections.

All weights and dimensions are subject to minor changes.

Cv's based on component body without flow regulator.

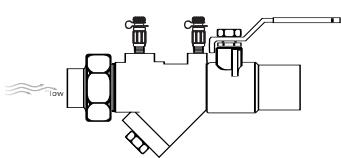
[†]For pump head calculations, add the indicated pressure drop of 4.6 ft (14 kPa) for 2-32 (14-220) or 11.6 ft (35 kPa) for 5-60 (35-414) to calculated drops for other components

1 1/4" - 2 1/2" available with sweat adaptor

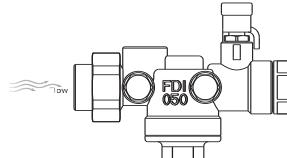
Available in ISO7

3 ports only available

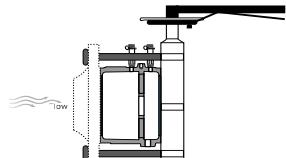
S = female sweat F = female NPT



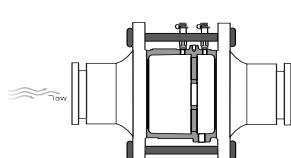
Model AC



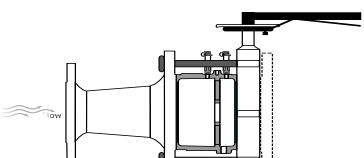
Model MC



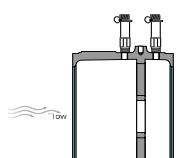
Model WB



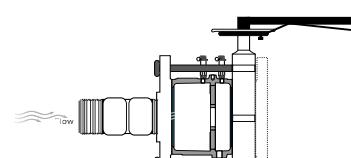
Model WG



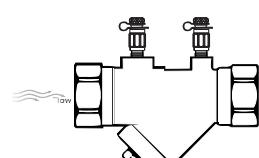
Model WR



Model WS



Model WT



Model YR

Descriptions

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Model AC
1/2" - 2" | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AutoFlow regulator • Ball valve • Port section • Union • Directional flow • Dual P/T ports • SWT or FPT (ball end) by SWT, FPT or MPT (union end) One reduction size available on union end - 1/2" - 2" SWT, FPT or MPT | Model WS
2 1/2" - 30" | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AutoFlow regulator • Ball valve • Union • Four accessory port locations • Pressure / Temperature ports are standard |
| Model MC
1/2" - 3/4" | | Model WT
2 1/2" - 4" | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AutoFlow regulator and butterfly valve with reduced threaded inlet designed to mate with threaded brass ATC • Dielectric fitting included • Directional flow • Dual P/T ports • Shipped assembled |
| Model WB
2" - 8" | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model WS or WU flow control valve with rods, nuts and Model BF butterfly valve. • 4" - 8" models have spacer flanges between valves • Shipped unassembled. • Does not include mating flange. | Model YR
1/2" - 2 1/2" | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AutoFlow regulator • Port section • Directional flow • Dual P/T ports • Brass body • 1/2" - 1" SWT X SWT or FPT X FPT; 1 1/4" - 2 1/2" FPT X FPT SWT X SWT available for 1 1/4" - 2" with addition of brass sweat adapters |
| Model WG
2 1/2" - 14" | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AutoFlow regulator • Grooved Ends • Directional flow • Steel / Iron • Dual P/T ports | | |
| Model WR
3" - 6" | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AutoFlow regulator and butterfly valve with reduced inlet flange designed to mate with flanged ATC valve • Shipped assembled • Dual P/T ports • Directional flow | | |



Model Designation Example:

Model / Size
1" Low Flow AC Shown

Options w/ Locations

Use for options that require specified locations.
Dual P/T's in Ports 2 & 4 and Air Vent in Port 1 Shown

GPM
12 GPM Shown

ACL100 - FS / 3/4FS - DP2&4, AV1 - MI - 12

Connections

Ball valve end first. See specifications for available connections.
Female Sweat X 3/4" Reduced Female Sweat Shown

Options

Use for options that have specific locations.
Metal ID Tag Shown

[L = low flow range (2-32) H = high flow range (5-60)]

OR

1 (2-32), 2 (5-60), 3 (3-20), 4 (5-40), 5 (7-45)

G = grooved

FS = female sweat

MS = male sweat

FT = female thread

MT = male thread

Options Available

AA Automatic Air Vent

AV Manual Air Vent

DX Dual XL P/T Ports (in lieu of std. ports)

EH Extended Handle with

Memory Stop

HN Hose End Drain Valve

PI Plastic Tag

PL Plug

SE Stem Extender

T4 1/4" Accessory Port

Installation

- There are no minimum straight-piping requirements for the inlet or the outlet.
- Valves may be installed in horizontal or vertical lines. The vertical flow can be up or down.
- The flow arrow on the valve body must be pointing in the direction of flow.
- Avoid placing the valve close to a pump discharge. Allow 10' before the valve if possible.
- The model number gives the following information: body style, line size, end connections, P/T ports, GPM flow settings.

Flange and Groove Body Products

Most flange products are not furnished with flange gaskets or bolts, and unless specified otherwise have 150# raised-face flanges. Standard installation techniques covering flanged products should be followed. All products have a flow direction arrow. Care must be taken to locate the valve so that the arrow is pointed in the direction of the flow.

Grooved end products are to be installed using a "Victaulic-style coupling". The same installation techniques used to install standard "Victaulic" products should be followed. Care must be taken to assure the flow direction arrow is in the proper location.

Installation (continued)

Wafer Body Valves (Model WB, WG, WR, WS, WT)

1. Make sure the long bolts and nuts to secure the wafer body are included with the valve.
2. Install the wafer body between 150# or 300# flanges making sure the flow arrow is in the direction of flow.

3. Make sure the inside diameter of the customer-supplied gaskets does not interfere with the flow.
4. The pressure or P/T ports should be vertical up. These ports can be used to vent air from each side of the body after filling and start-up.

Operation

General

Flow control valves are purchased for a specific GPM flow rate and are equipped with a spring-loaded piston to maintain that flow rate. Five spring ranges are available for AutoFlow valves. The first number is the differential pressure (psi) needed to achieve the GPM rating. The second number is the maximum D.P. where the rated GPM will be maintained. The model number will show the spring range of the product.

Example:

Model XX (-)

(-) can be L = 2-32, H = 5-60 or 1 (2-32), 2 (5-60), 3 (3-20), 4 (5-40), 5 (7-45)

Verifying Flow

The flow can be verified by measuring the DP (differential pressure) across the valve using the ports provided. If it measures between 2-32 (or other) the flow is usually in the specified flow range. Debris plugging one of the flow ports will cause the DP to read high, so make sure the unit is clean when verifying flow. There are several ways to measure DP:

- a. A pressure gauge with a P/T adapter can measure the pressure on each side of the valve. The difference between these readings is the DP.

- b. A differential pressure gauge can simultaneously measure from each port and read the DP directly.

Using a Strainer

A Y-strainer is recommended to prevent clogging. A 40-mesh screen is recommended for flows 1.5 GPM or less.

Accuracy

Accuracy is rated at 5% of the specified flow rate. Accuracy will vary with the temperature of the incoming fluid and specific gravity of the fluid. Rated flow rates are suitable for glycol solutions up to 50 percent.

Air Purge

AutoFlow valves will not work properly if air is trapped in the housing. Models with wafer bodies will always have a small amount of air because its body is higher than the top of the pipe. Air can cause a clicking noise in some valves.

Air can easily be vented using the pressure or PT ports. On small valves, 2" and under, the upstream port can be used. On larger steel valves, both ports should be purged because air can reside on both sides of the mid-plate. A simple way to purge air with PT ports is to use a 1/4" manual air vent (Model AV) with a long gauge adapter (Model GA30).

Maintenance

- There is no maintenance required on Flow Control valves.
- If inlet strainers are used they should be inspected and cleaned after start-up and every six months thereafter.
- The controlled flow rate can be changed in the field, on 1/2" - 2 1/2" AC, KY & YR Models, by replacing the cartridge assembly in the control valve. This requires

removing the cartridge from the controller. Specific instructions for making the change come with new cartridge assemblies. The change takes only 5 to 15 minutes with ordinary tools. Changing cartridges on larger valves should be done at the factory.

Call for an RMA number before returning equipment to the factory.



AutoFlow Control Valves

Installation, Operation and Maintenance

Models AC, WB, WG, WR, WS, WT, YR

Troubleshooting Guide

Possible Cause

Possible Solution

• PROBLEM: Low Water Flow

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Strainer clogged | 1) Back-flush or manually clean the coil strainer. |
| 2) Wrong location | 2) Make sure the valve is in the proper location with the correct GPM. |
| 3) Low system pressure | 3) If possible, check the pressure at the hook-up supply and return valves. The drop through the coil and ATC valve may be too large for the available head. |
| 4) Balance valve plugged | 4) The AutoFlow valve may have debris. Remove cartridge, clean and replace. |
| 5) ATC valve port closed or wrong Cv | 5) Make sure the ATC is wide open and has proper Cv. |
| 6) System valve is partially closed | 6) Open all manual system valves. |

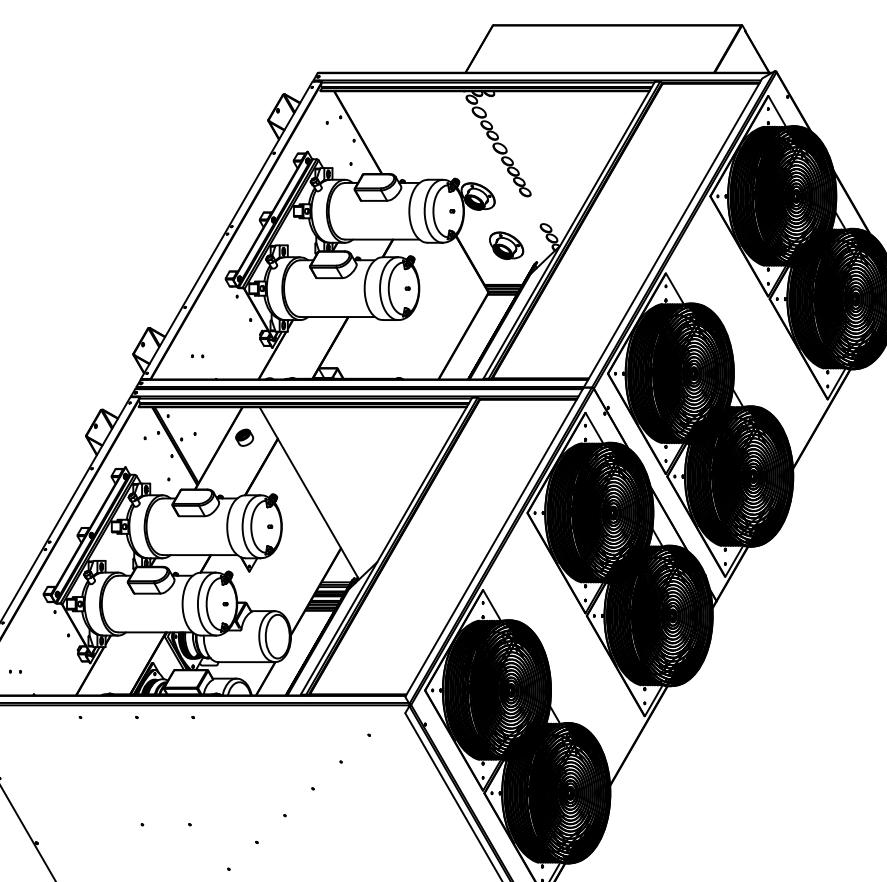
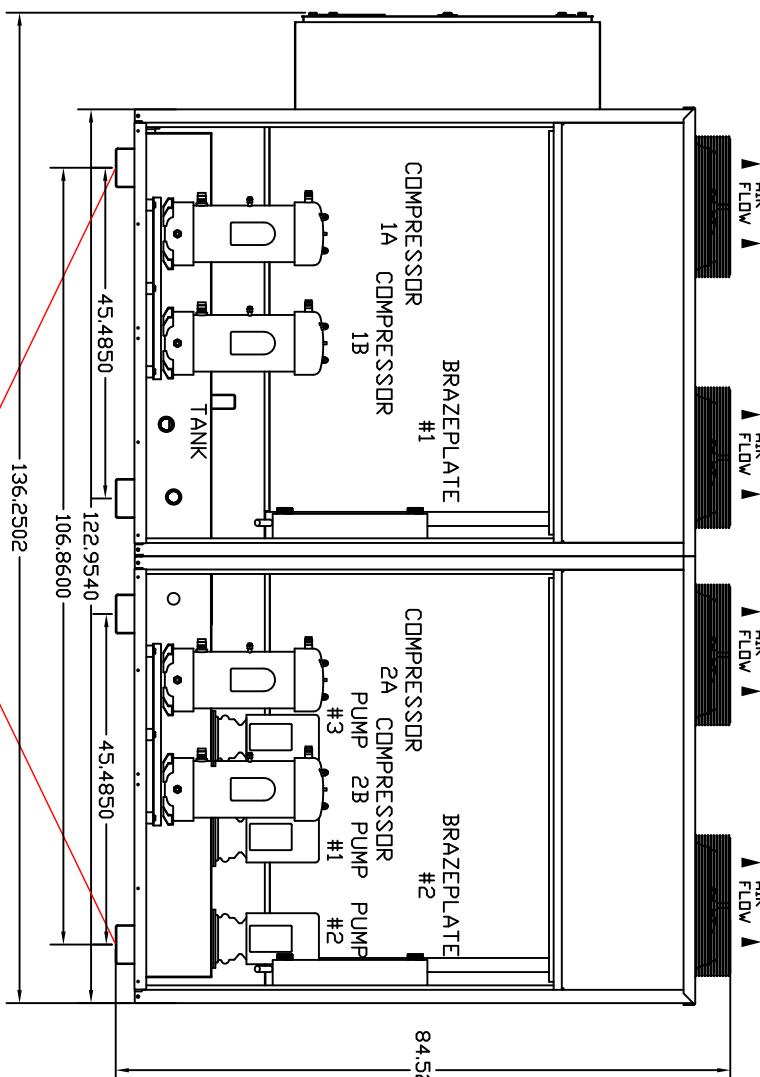
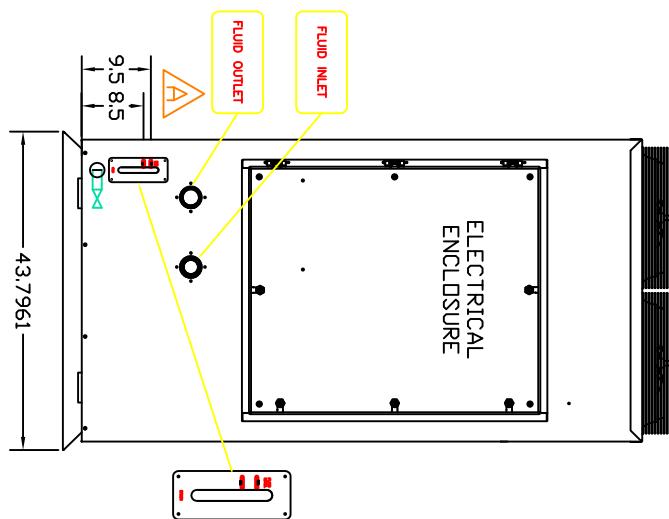
• PROBLEM: High Water Flow

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1) Wrong location | 1) Make sure the valve is in the proper location with the correct GPM. |
| 2) System pressure too high | 2) Check the differential pressure across the AutoFlow valve. If larger than 32 psi, close the return-side ball valve until the difference is less than 32 psi. The spring range on the cartridge could be changed to 5-60 psi which will also solve the problem. |
| 3) AutoFlow valve backward | 3) Check the flow arrow and reverse valve if necessary. |

• PROBLEM: Noise or Vibration

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1) AutoFlow valve clicking or noisy | a) Check the Delta P across the AutoFlow valve. If at or near the maximum, it may be necessary to replace the cartridge with a different spring range. |
| | b) Make sure the air is purged from the system. Air can cause a clicking noise. WS valves require air purging on each side of the mid-plate. |
| | c) Two AutoFlow valves close coupled in series can cause pulsing. |

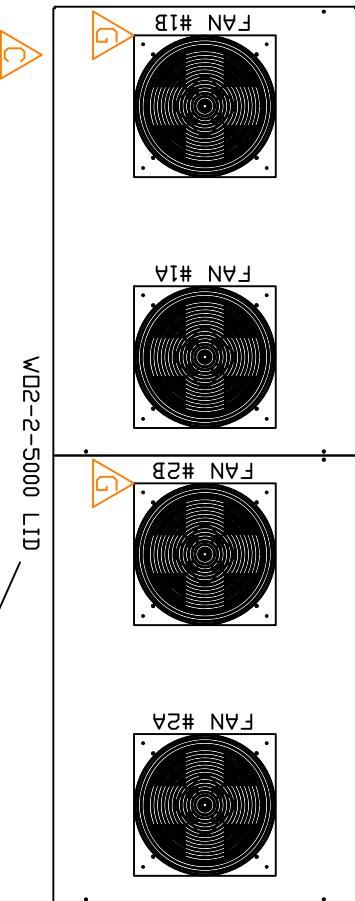
W□2-2-7500 UNIT HAS (8) FANS
W□2-2-5000 UNIT HAS (4) FANS



LIFT MACHINE USING STRAPS THROUGH OUTSIDE FEET. BE SURE TO USE SPREADER BAR.

36" SERVICE CLEARANCE IN FRONT OF ELECTRICAL ENCLOSURE

W□2-2-5000 LID



36" SERVICE CLEARANCE ON REAR SIDE OF CHILLER UNIT

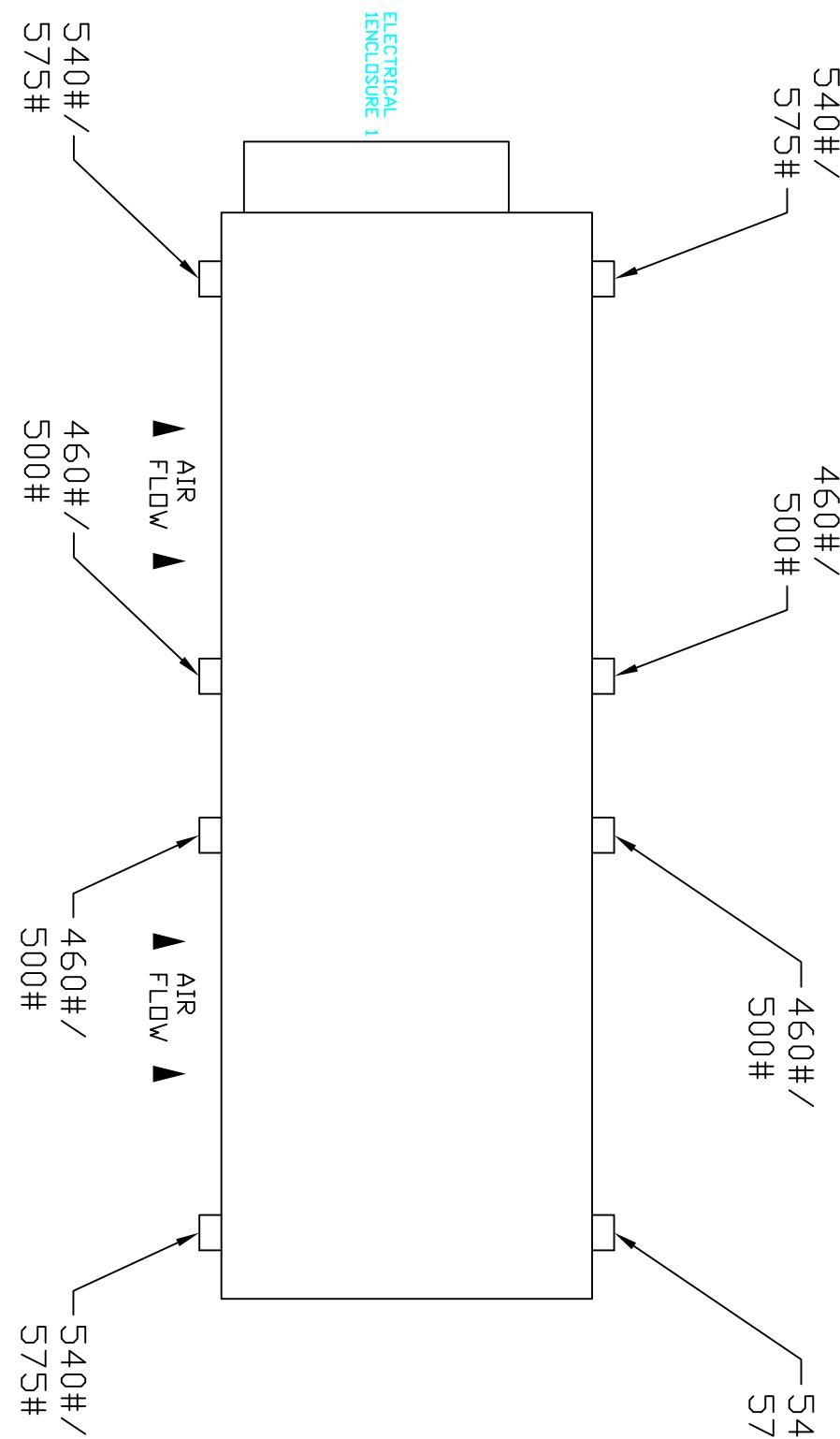
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Dimplex	
KODANT KODLERS	Thermal Solutions
04/20/10 CHANGED ST LID LABELING 03/16/10 UPDATED TITLE BLOCK 03/11/10 REMOVED CHILLER FROM TAGS 03/02/10 SWITCHED FAN #'S A&C, B&D 02/18/10 ADDED W□2-2-5000 LID 02/18/10 MOVE SIGHT GLASS INSIDE UNIT 2/10/10 ADDED TAGGING AND SIGHT GLASS	C.H. (G) MAR (F) MAR (E) MAR (D) MAR (C) MAR (B) MAR (A)
DESIGN BY: MAR DATE: 01/22/10 PAGE: 1 OF 1 WWW.DIMPLEXTHERMAL.COM	DRAWN BY: MAR PAGE: 1 OF 1 WWW.DIMPLEXTHERMAL.COM
LAYOUT 2/10/10 APPROVED BY 443338	DRAWING NO 443338

WEIGHT FOR 5000 MODEL/
WEIGHT FOR 7500 MODEL



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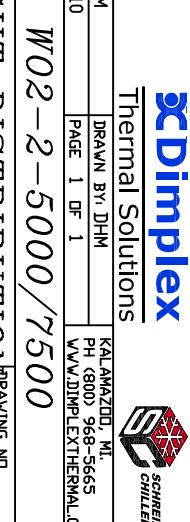
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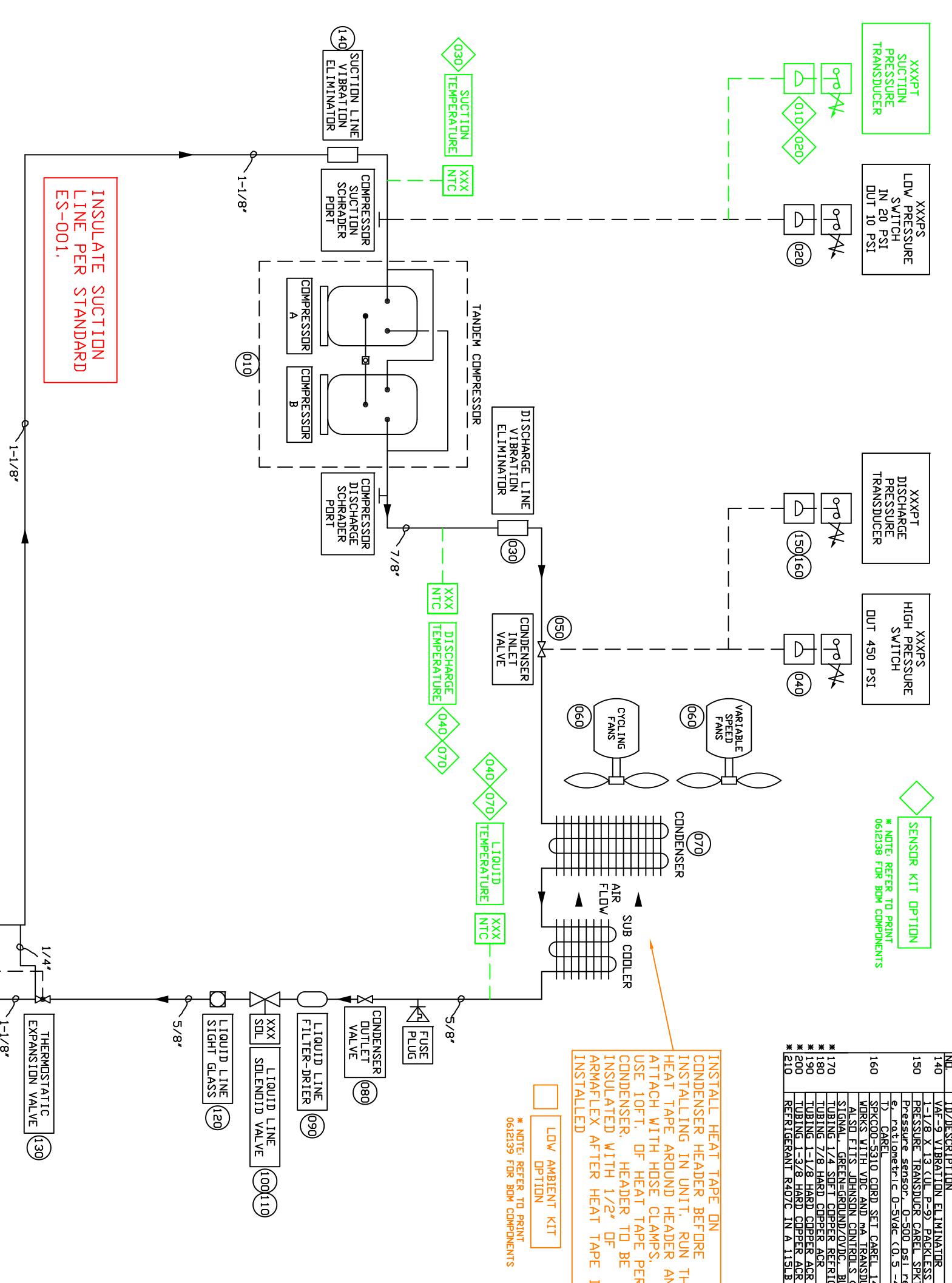
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PAGE 1 OF 1

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COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION	HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH	DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE TRANSDUCER	DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE	LOW PRESSURE SWITCH	SUCTION TRANSDUCER	SUCTION TEMPERATURE	Liquid Line Solenoid
COMPRESSOR 1A & 1B	715PS	710PT	708NTC	753NTC	752PS	711PT	709NTC 758SOL
COMPRESSOR 2A & 2B	815PS	810PT	808NTC	853NTC	852PS	811PT	809NTC 838SOL
COMPRESSOR 3A & 3B	915PS	910PT	908NTC	953NTC	952PS	911PT	909NTC 938SOL
COMPRESSOR 4A & 4B	1015PS	1010PT	1008NTC	1053NTC	1052PS	1011PT	1009NTC 1038SOL

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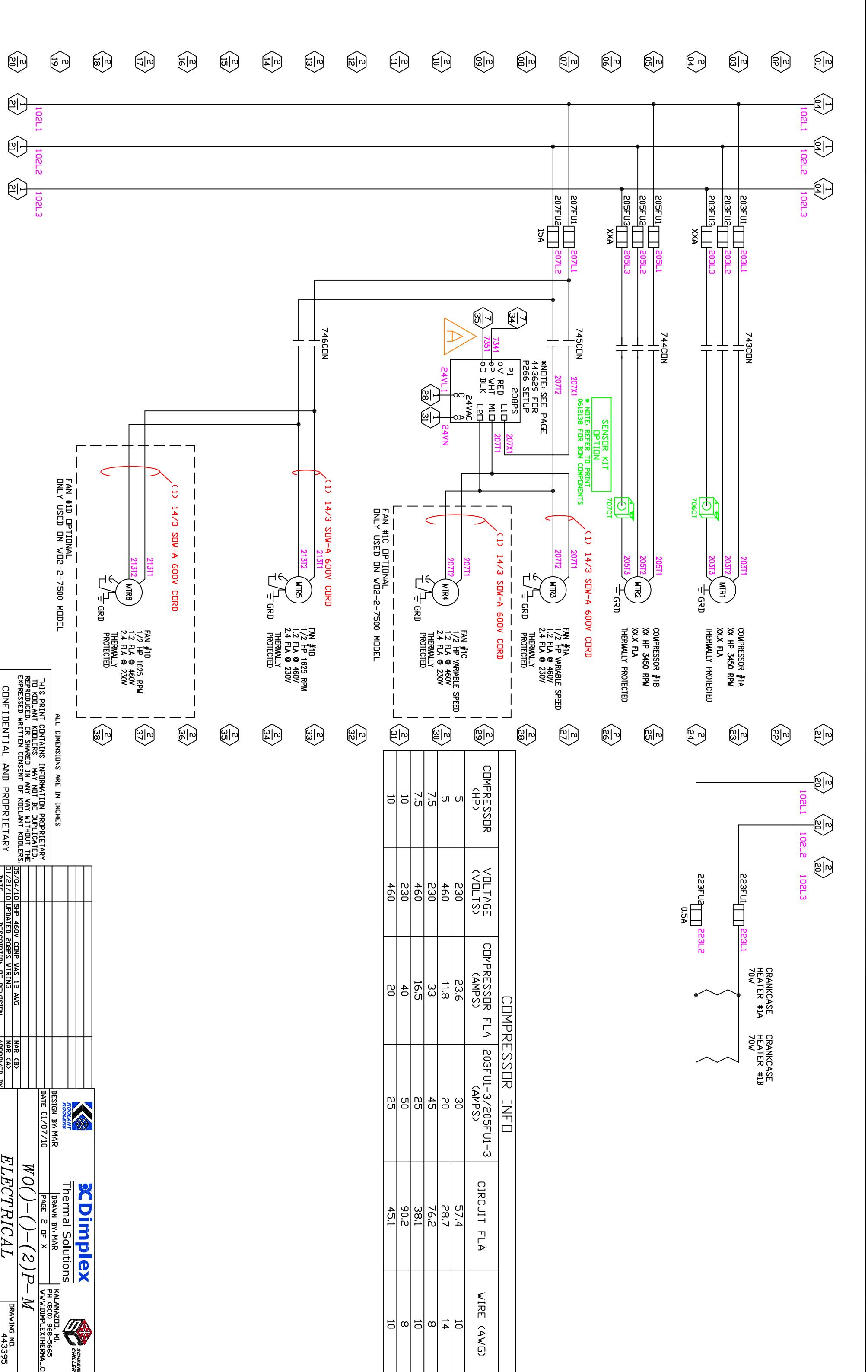
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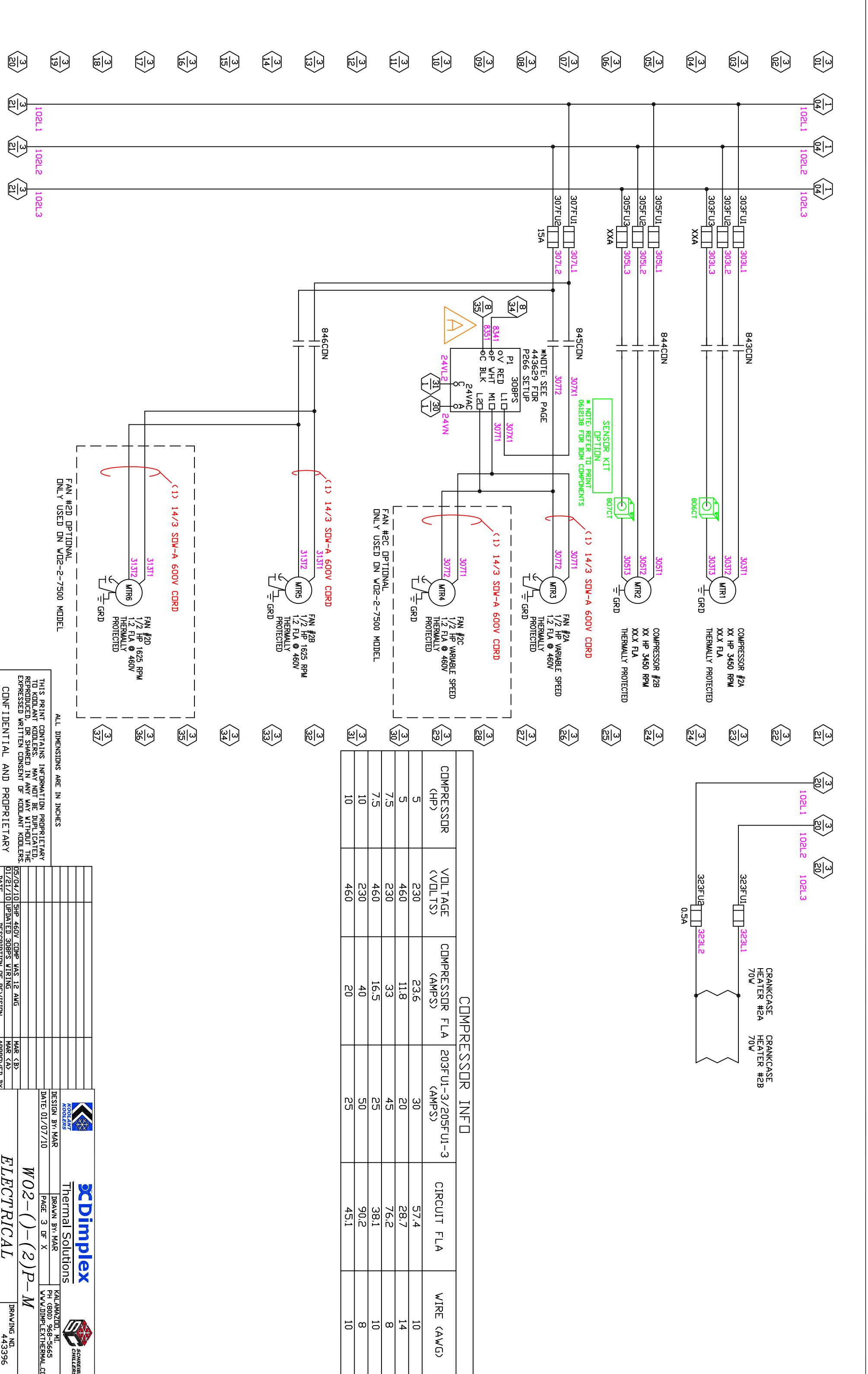
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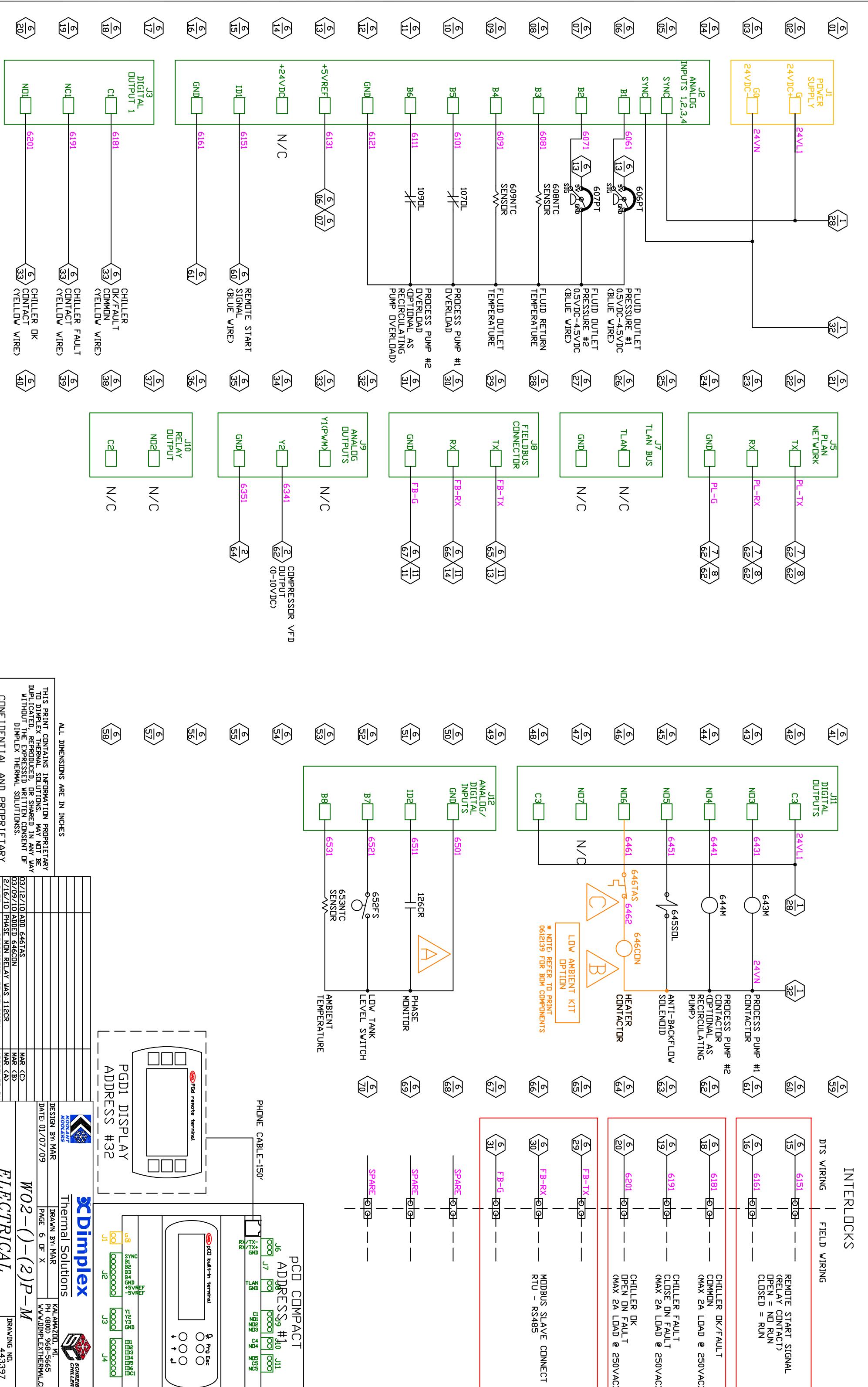
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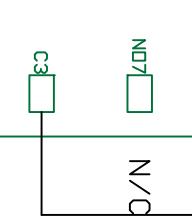
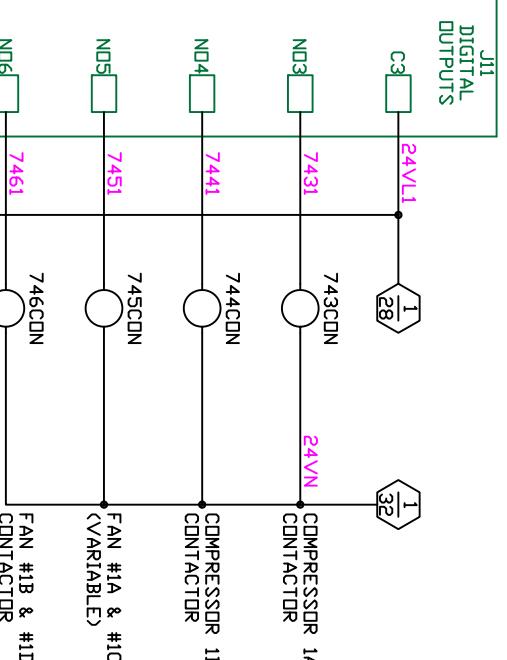
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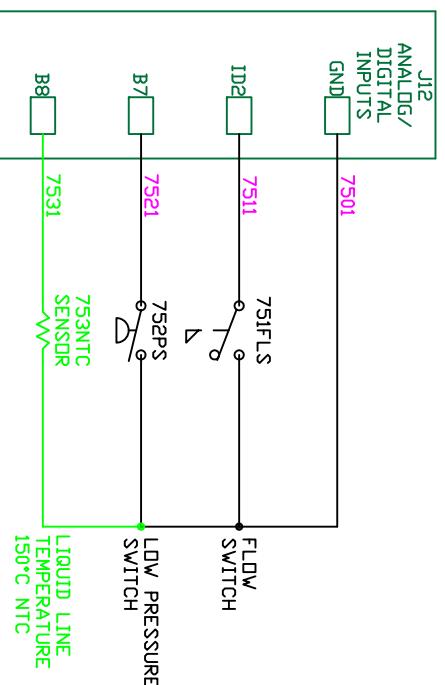


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744CDN
FAN #1B & #1D
(CYCLING)

NO5
7451
745CDN
FAN #1A & #1C
(VARIABLE)



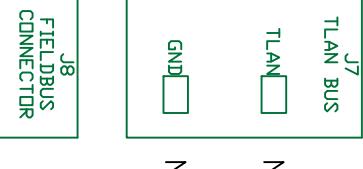
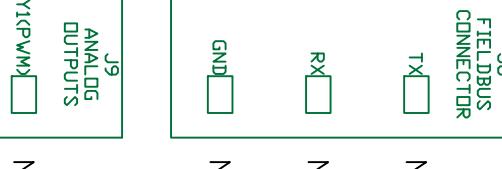
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ANALOG/
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LOW PRESSURE
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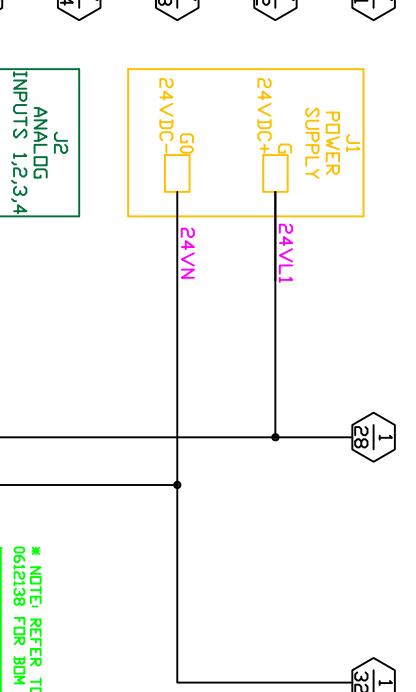
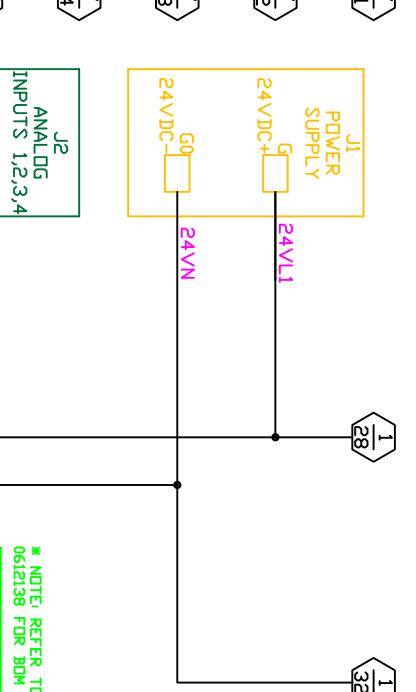
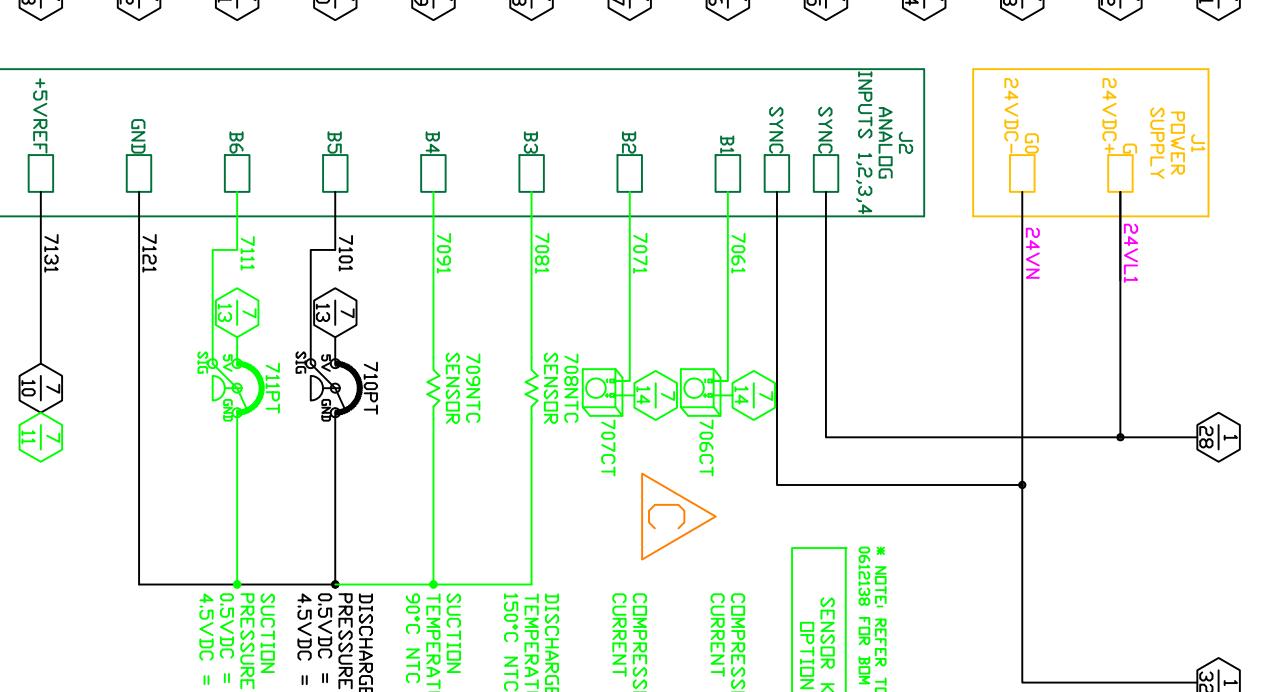
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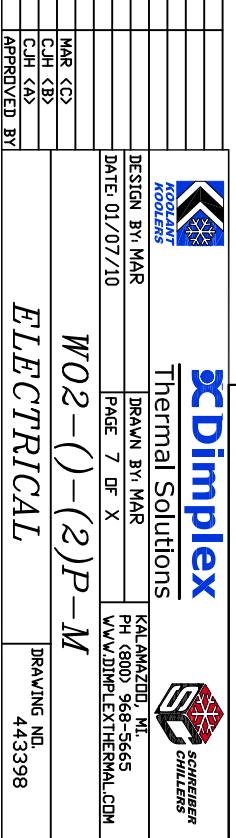
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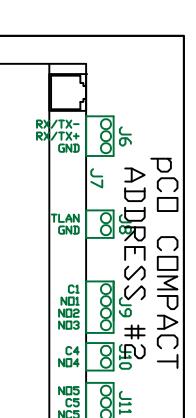
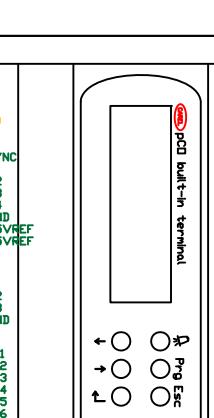
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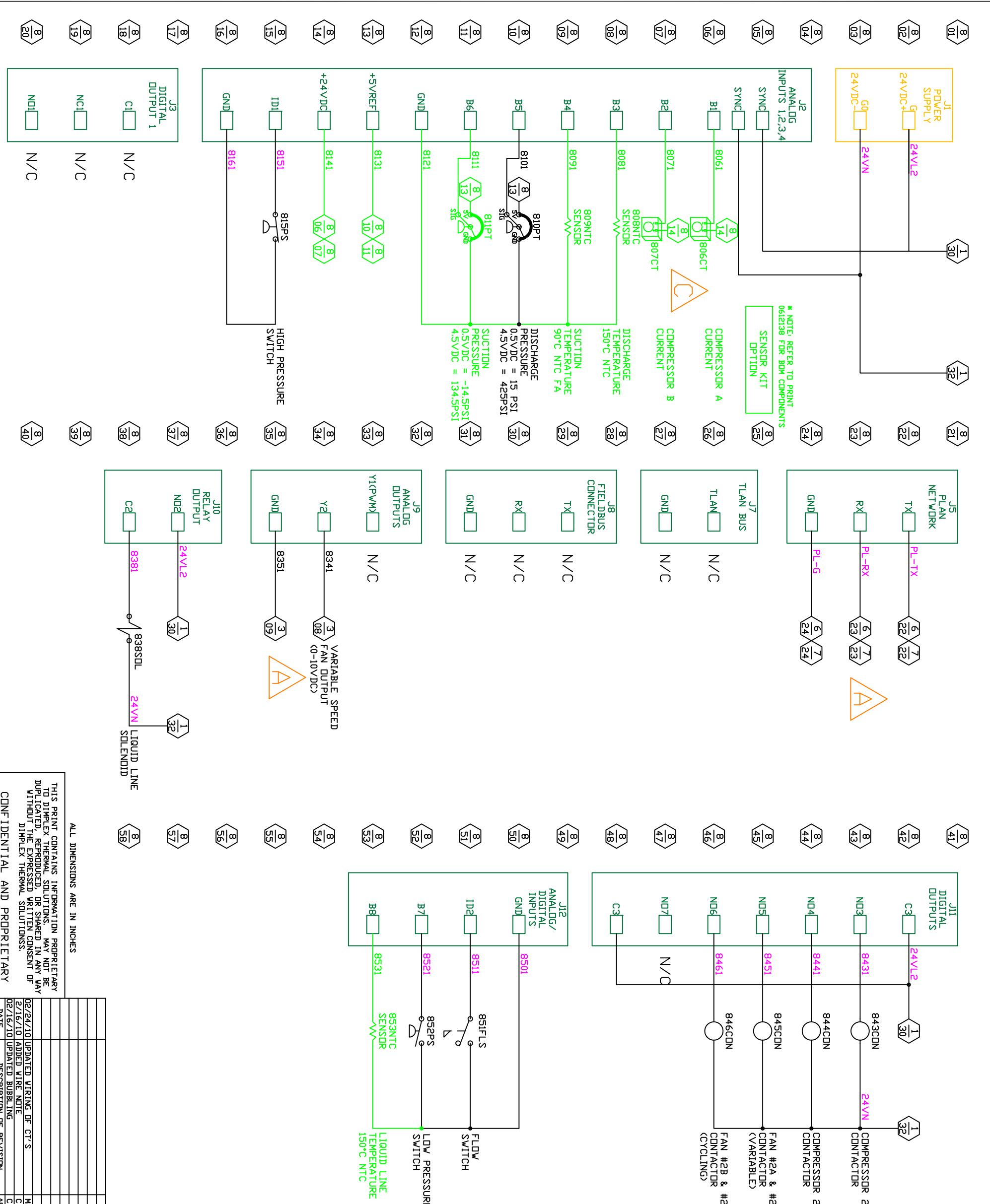


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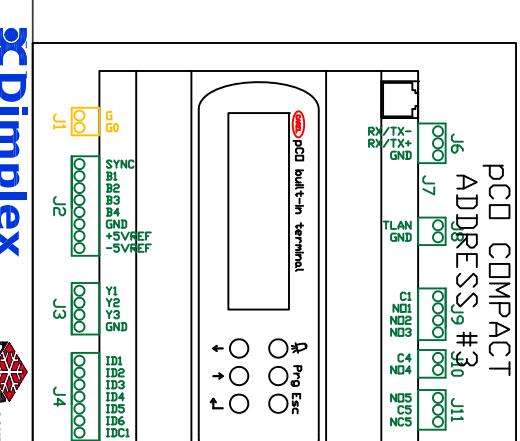
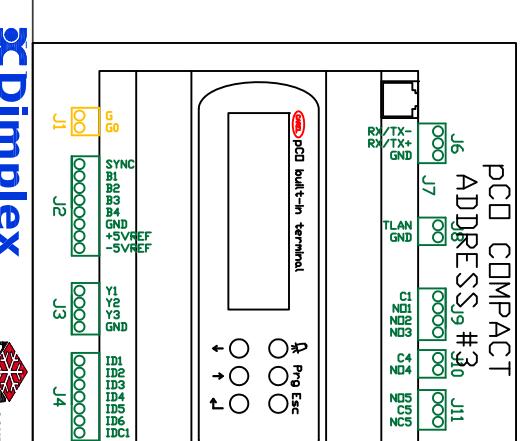


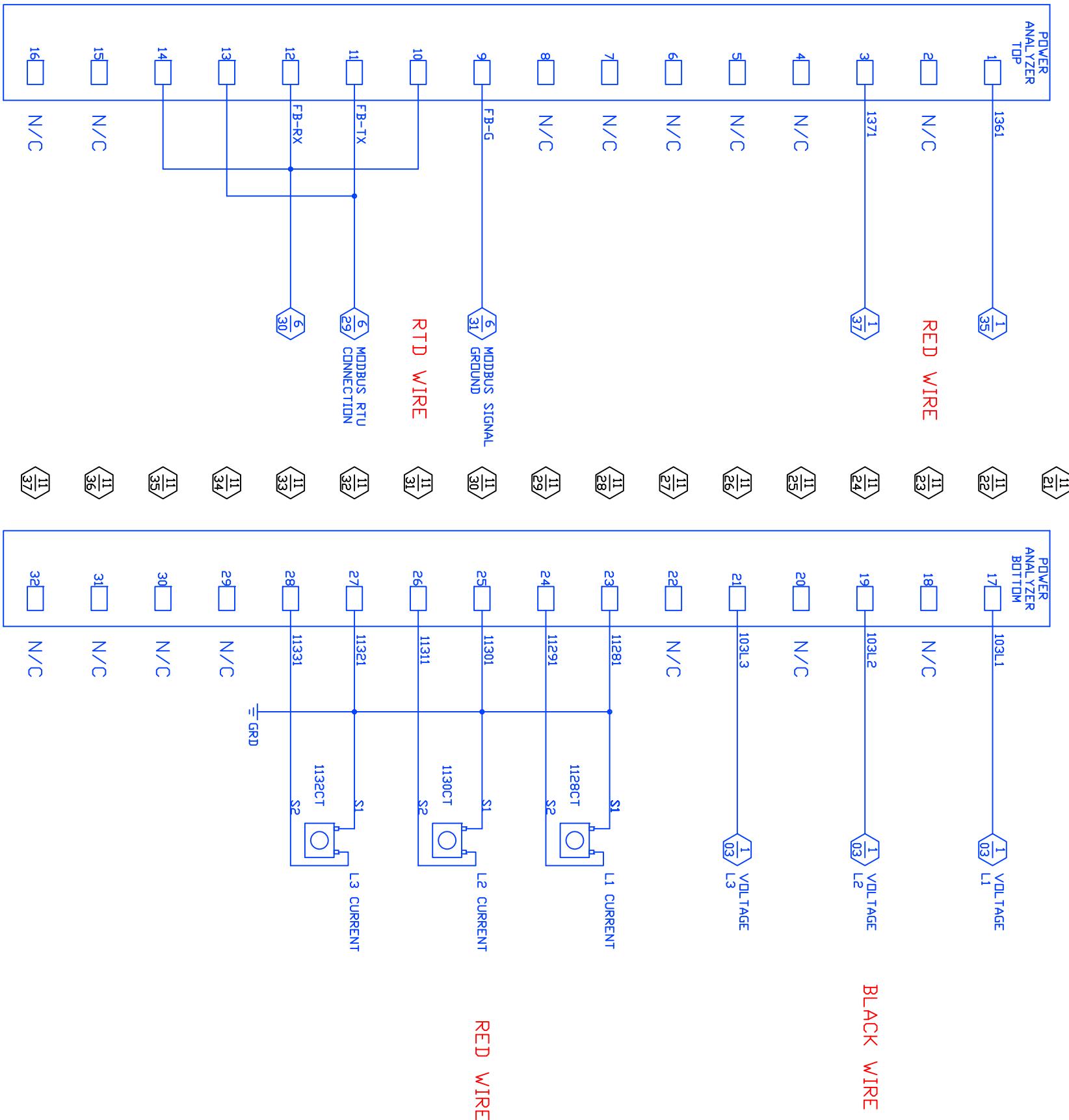
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02/16/10 ADDED WIRE NOTE CJH
02/16/10 UPDATED BUBBLING CJH <A>
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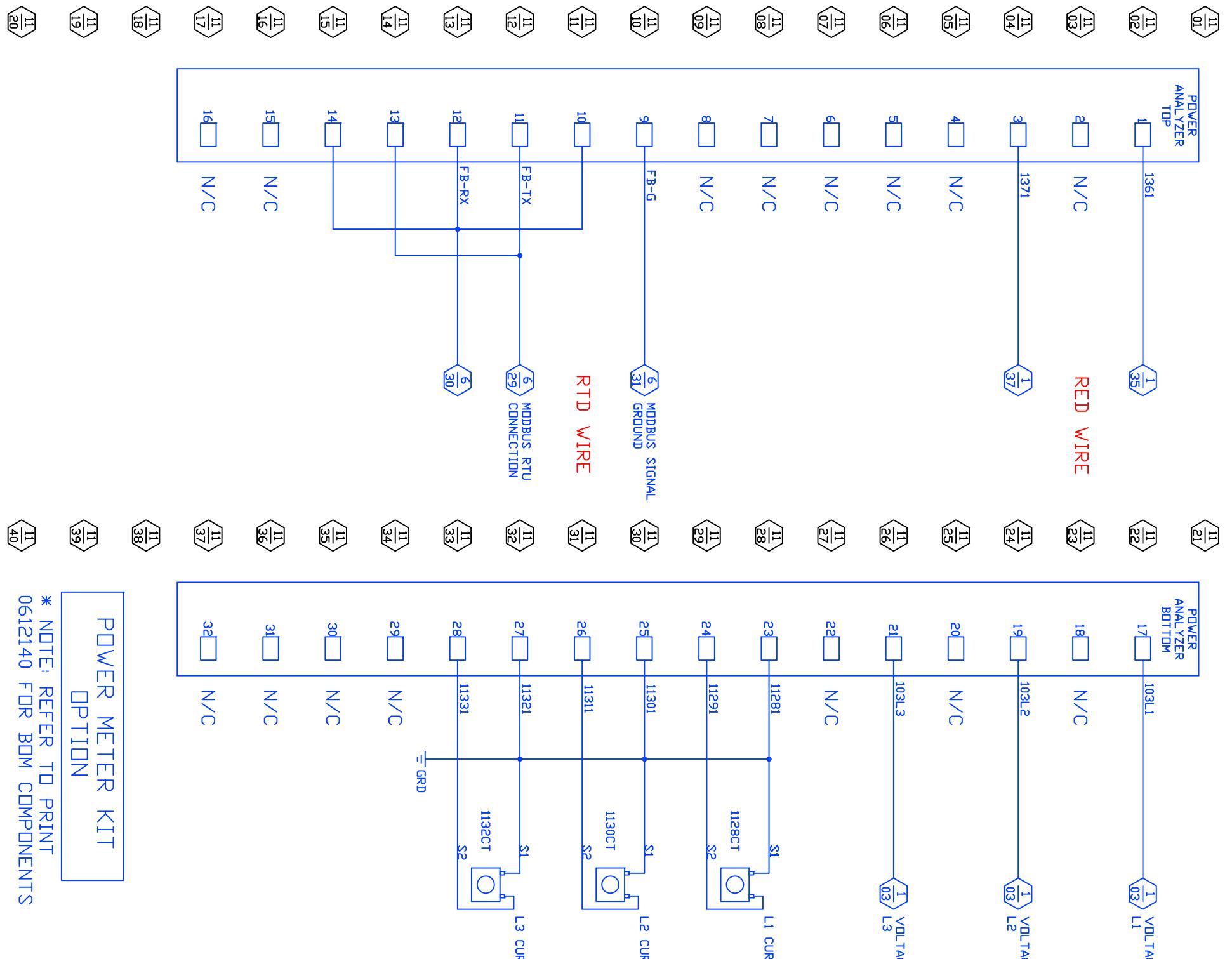


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DATE: 01/07/09

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PAGE: 11 OF X

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02/16/10 ADDED WIRE DESCRIPTIONS S1 & S2 C.JH <C>

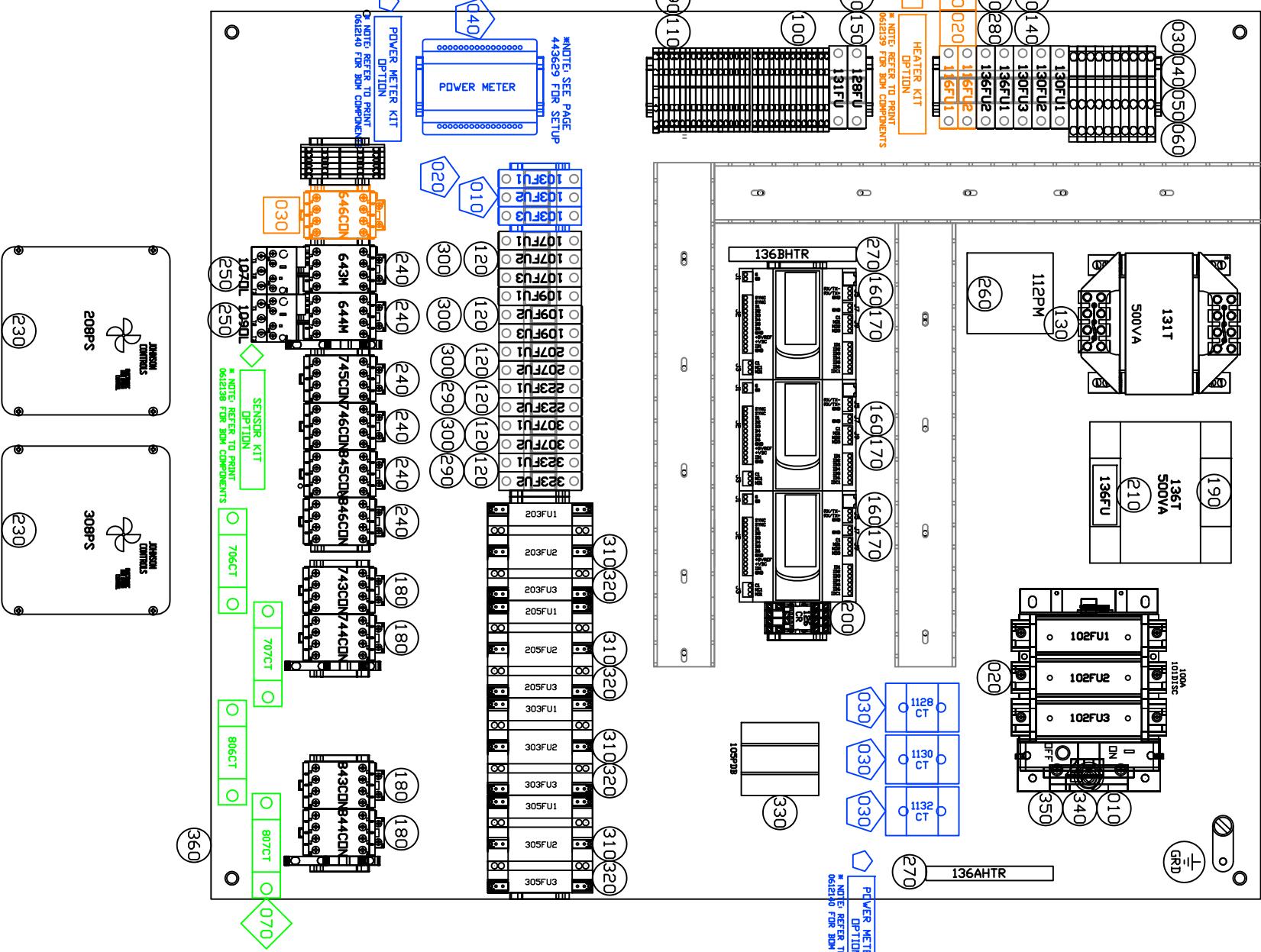
02/16/10 ADDED WIRE COLOR DIRECTIONS C.JH

01/22/10 UPDATED METER WIRING MAR <A>

DESCRIPTION OF REVISION APPROVED BY

ELECTRICAL DRAWING NO 443503

ELECTRICAL PANEL



*NOTE: P266 VARIABLE SPEED CONTROLLERS ARE MOUNTED INSIDE MACHINE BEHIND ELECTRICAL ENCLOSURE.

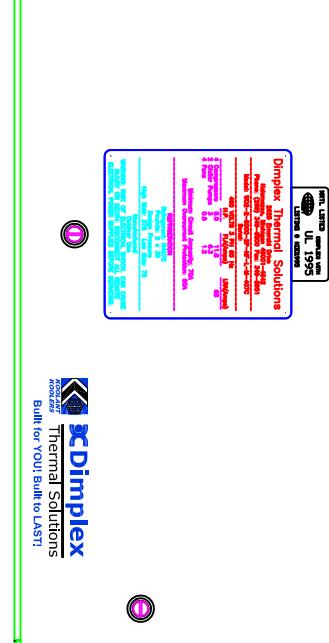


653NFC

*NOTE: MOUNT AMBIENT SENSOR INSIDE CHILLER UNIT BEHIND AIR FILTERS.

ENCLOSURE
GALVANIZED = 3444093
STAINLESS STEEL = 344095

BOTTOM VIEW OF ENCLOSURE



SHIP LOOSE

* PARTS NOT SHOWN ON DRAWING DETAIL

4'

6'

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES

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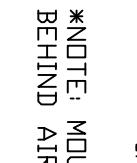
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DATE 10/15/10 REMOVE DISC SCR FROM TAG

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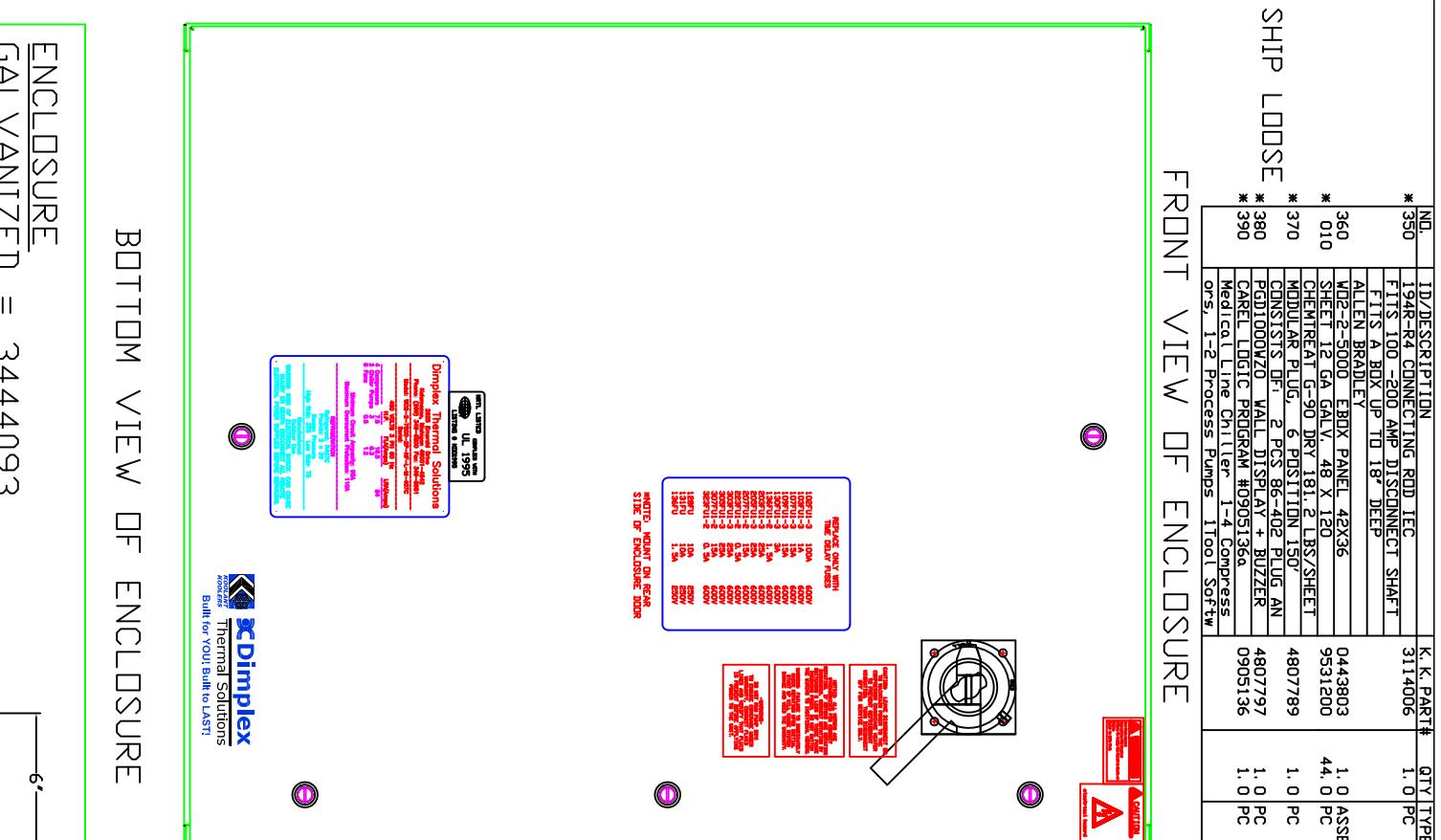
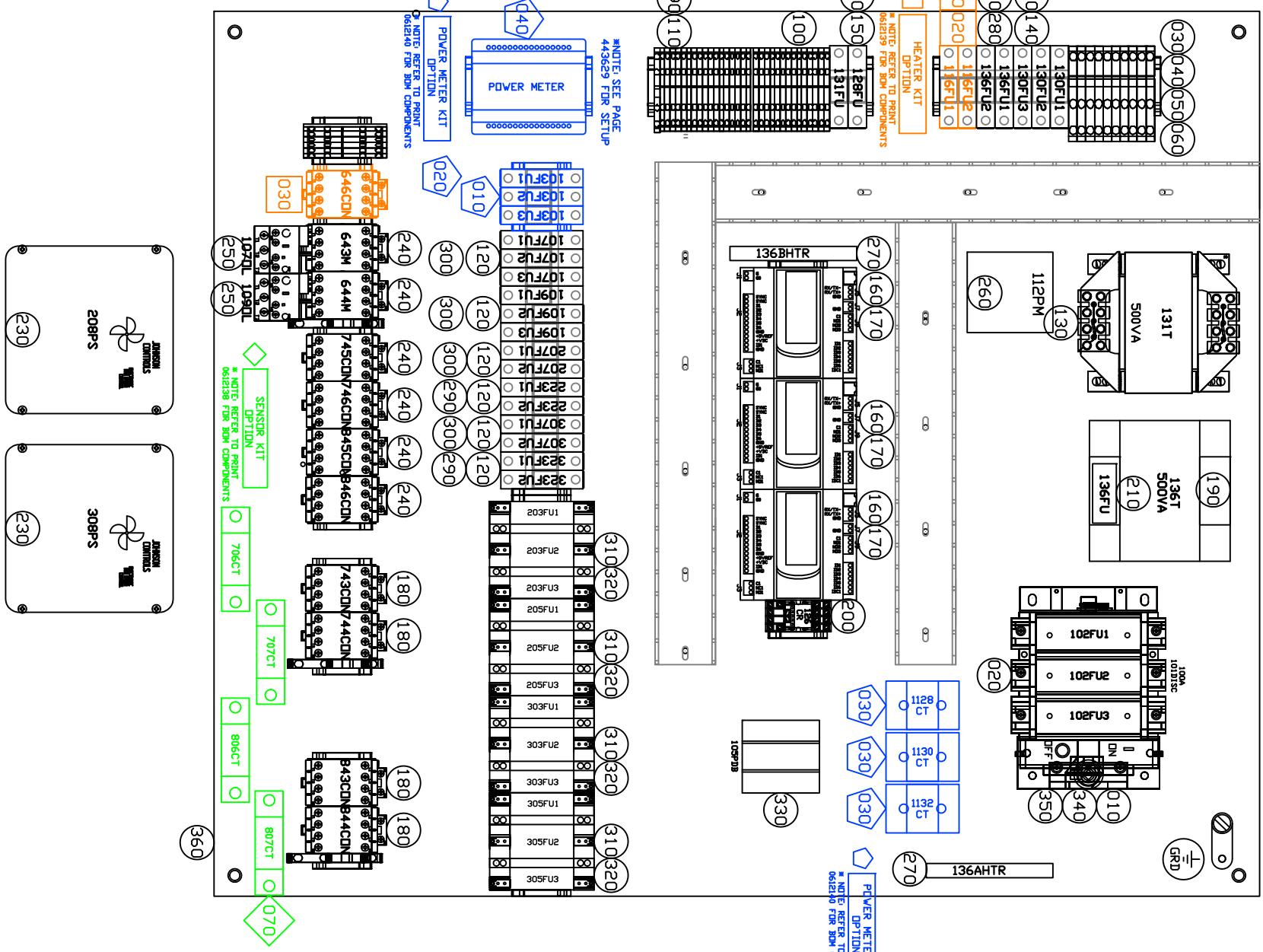
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DRAWING NO. 44849



340°C

ELECTRICAL PANEL



ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES	
553NHC	340
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10/15/10 REMOVE MAIN FUSE SCCR FROM TAG	MAR <A>
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K Dimplex Thermal Solutions Built to Your Built-to-Last!	
K Schreiber Chillers	
ENCLLOSURE GALVANIZED = 3444093 STAINLESS STEEL = 344095	
BOTTOM VIEW OF ENCLLOSURE	
SHIP LOOSE	
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