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# FRIEDRICH SM24L30-A Owner's Manual

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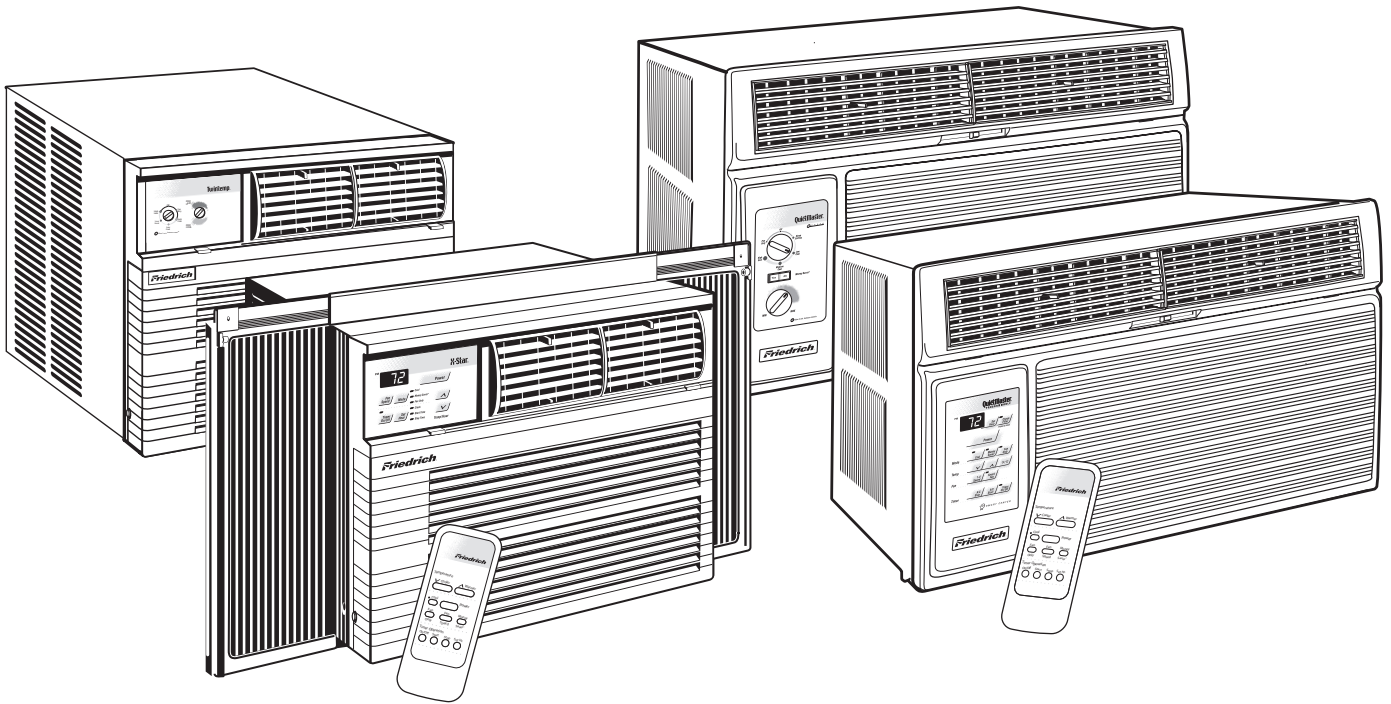


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# Friedrich

## Service Manual



**X-Star**

**QuietMaster**  
PROGRAMMABLE

**QuietMaster**

**Twintemp**

## Room Air Conditioners

RAC-ServMan (04-09)

Models

2009

2008

# TECHNICAL SUPPORT CONTACT INFORMATION



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Printed in the U.S.A.

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# IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

The information contained in this manual is intended for use by a qualified service technician who is familiar with the safety procedures required for installation and repair, and who is equipped with the proper tools and test instruments required to service this product.

Installation or repairs made by unqualified persons can result in subjecting the unqualified person making such repairs as well as the persons being served by the equipment to hazards resulting in injury or electrical shock which can be serious or even fatal.

Safety warnings have been placed throughout this manual to alert you to potential hazards that may be encountered. If you install or perform service on equipment, it is your responsibility to read and obey these warnings to guard against any bodily injury or property damage which may result to you or others.

## Your safety and the safety of others are very important.

We have provided many important safety messages in this manual and on your appliance. Always read and obey all safety messages.



This is a Safety Alert symbol.

This symbol alerts you to potential hazards that can kill or hurt you and others.

All safety messages will follow the safety alert symbol with the word "WARNING" or "CAUTION". These words mean:



You can be killed or seriously injured if you do not follow instructions.



You can receive minor or moderate injury if you do not follow instructions.

All safety messages will tell you what the potential hazard is, tell you how to reduce the chance of injury, and tell you what will happen if the instructions are not followed.



A message to alert you of potential property damage will have the word "NOTICE". Potential property damage can occur if instructions are not followed.

## PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH HAZARDS

### ELECTRICAL HAZARDS:

- Unplug and/or disconnect all electrical power to the unit before performing inspections, maintenance, or service.
- Make sure to follow proper lockout/tag out procedures.
- Always work in the company of a qualified assistant if possible.
- Capacitors, even when disconnected from the electrical power source, retain an electrical charge potential capable of causing electric shock or electrocution.
- Handle, discharge, and test capacitors according to safe, established, standards, and approved procedures.
- Extreme care, proper judgment, and safety procedures must be exercised if it becomes necessary to test or troubleshoot equipment with the power on to the unit.

- Do not spray or pour water on the return air grille, discharge air grille, evaporator coil, control panel, and sleeve on the room side of the air conditioning unit while cleaning.
- Electrical component malfunction caused by water could result in electric shock or other electrically unsafe conditions when the power is restored and the unit is turned on, even after the exterior is dry.
- Never operate the A/C unit with wet hands.
- Use air conditioner on a single dedicated circuit within the specified amperage rating.
- Use on a properly grounded outlet only.
- Do not remove ground prong of plug.
- Do not cut or modify the power supply cord.
- Do not use extension cords with the unit.
- Follow all safety precautions and use proper and adequate protective safety aids such as: gloves, goggles, clothing, adequately insulated tools, and testing equipment etc.
- Failure to follow proper safety procedures and/or these warnings can result in serious injury or death.

### **REFRIGERATION SYSTEM HAZARDS:**

- Use approved standard refrigerant recovering procedures and equipment to relieve pressure before opening system for repair.
- Do not allow liquid refrigerant to contact skin. Direct contact with liquid refrigerant can result in minor to moderate injury.
- Be extremely careful when using an oxy-acetylene torch. Direct contact with the torch's flame or hot surfaces can cause serious burns.
- Make sure to protect personal and surrounding property with fire proof materials.
- Have a fire extinguisher at hand while using a torch.
- Provide adequate ventilation to vent off toxic fumes, and work with a qualified assistant whenever possible.
- Always use a pressure regulator when using dry nitrogen to test the sealed refrigeration system for leaks, flushing etc.
- Make sure to follow all safety precautions and to use proper protective safety aids such as: gloves, safety glasses, clothing etc.
- Failure to follow proper safety procedures and/or these warnings can result in serious injury or death.

### **MECHANICAL HAZARDS:**

- Extreme care, proper judgment and all safety procedures must be followed when testing, troubleshooting, handling, or working around unit with moving and/or rotating parts.
- Be careful when, handling and working around exposed edges and corners of sleeve, chassis, and other unit components especially the sharp fins of the indoor and outdoor coils.
- Use proper and adequate protective aids such as: gloves, clothing, safety glasses etc.
- Failure to follow proper safety procedures and/or these warnings can result in serious injury or death.

## **PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARDS**

### **FIRE DAMAGE HAZARDS:**

- Read the Installation/Operation Manual for this air conditioning unit prior to operating.
- Use air conditioner on a single dedicated circuit within the specified amperage rating.
- Connect to a properly grounded outlet only.
- Do not remove ground prong of plug.
- Do not cut or modify the power supply cord.
- Do not use extension cords with the unit.
- Failure to follow these instructions can result in fire and minor to serious property damage.

### **WATER DAMAGE HAZARDS:**

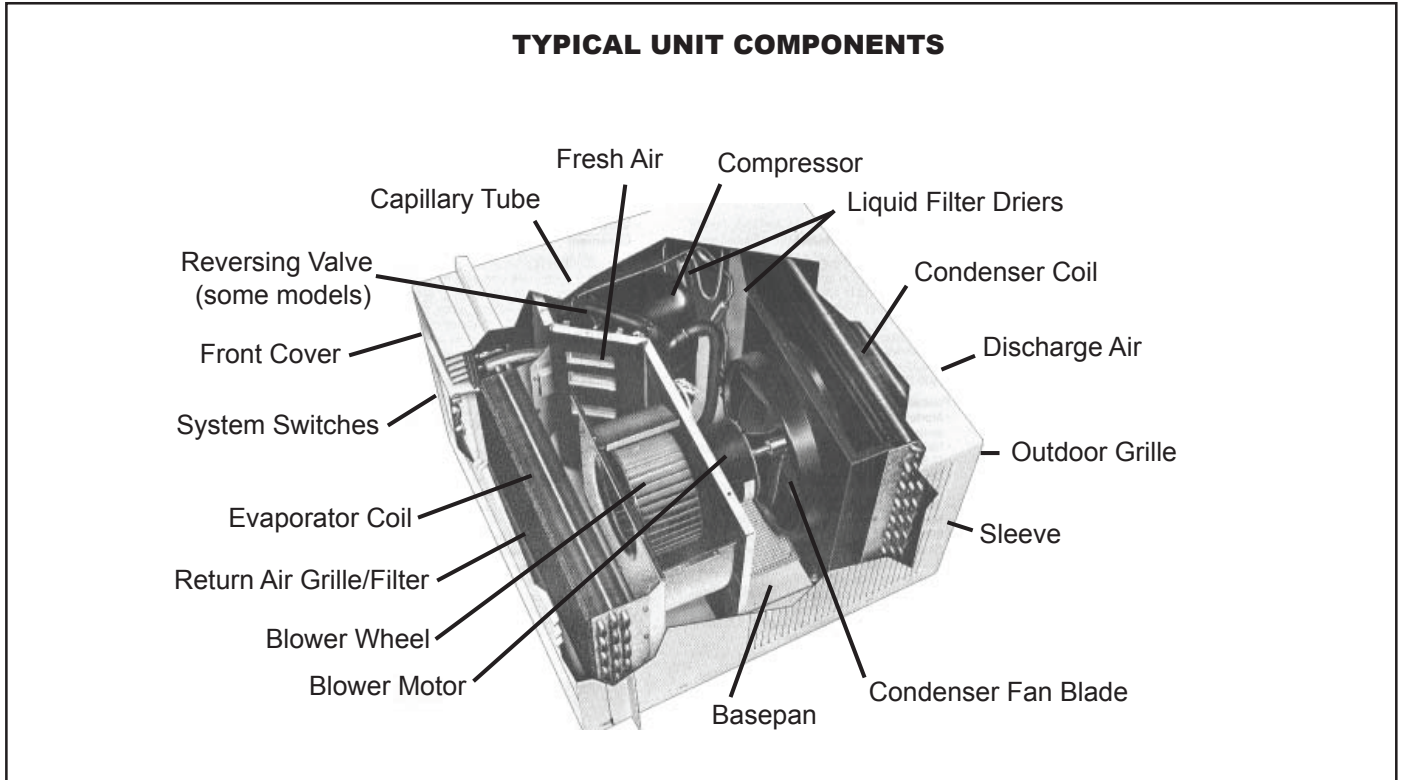
- Improper installation maintenance, or servicing of the air conditioner unit, or not following the above Safety Warnings can result in water damage to personal items or property.
- Insure that the unit has a sufficient pitch to the outside to allow water to drain from the unit.
- Do not drill holes in the bottom of the drain pan or the underside of the unit.
- Failure to follow these instructions can result in result in damage to the unit and/or minor to serious property damage.

# INTRODUCTION

This service manual is designed to be used in conjunction with the installation manuals provided with each air conditioning system component.

This service manual was written to assist the professional RAC service technician to quickly and accurately diagnose and repair malfunctions.

This manual will deal with subjects in a general nature. (i.e. all text will not pertain to all models).

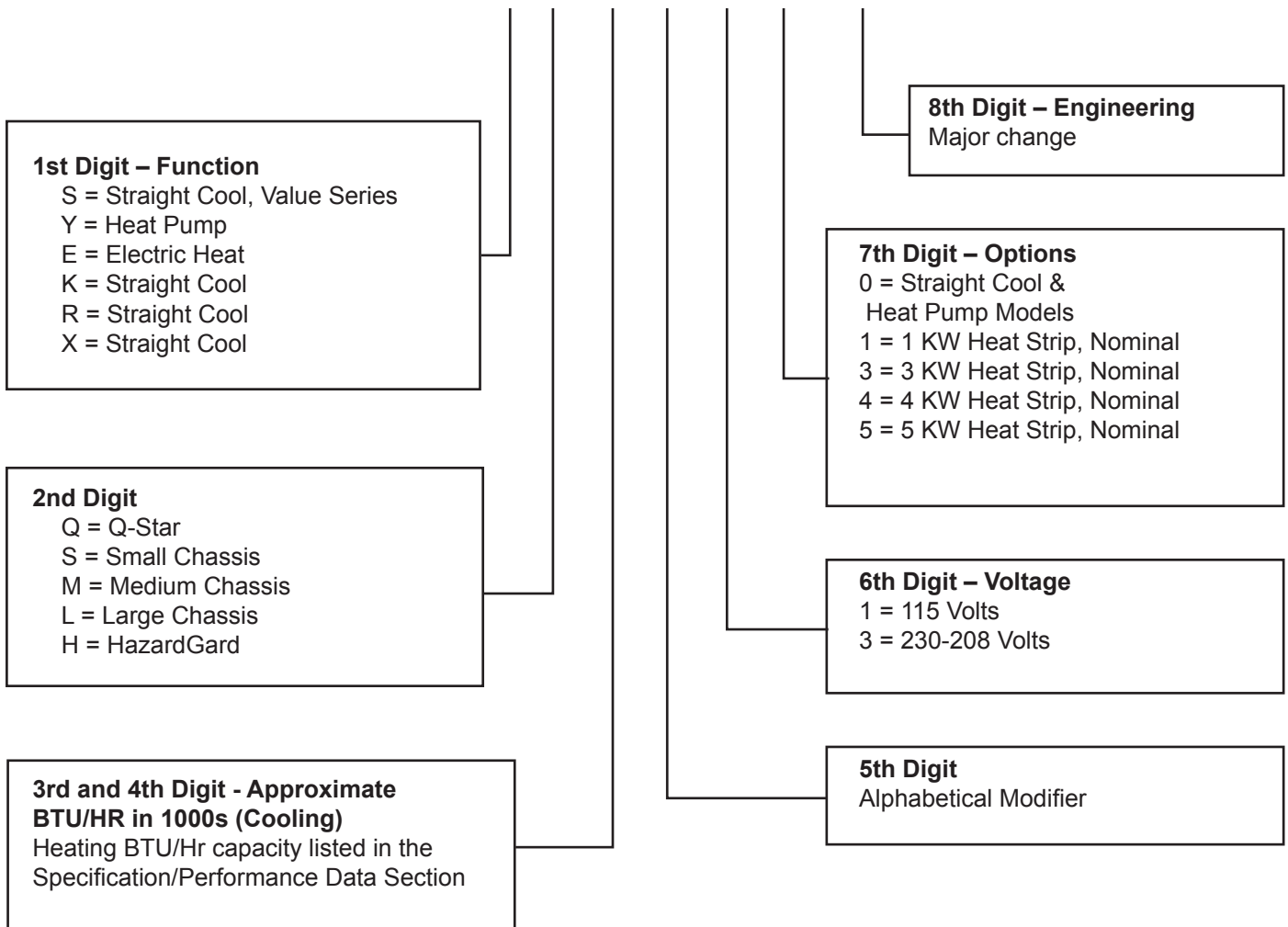


**IMPORTANT:** It will be necessary for you to accurately identify the unit you are servicing, so you can be certain of a proper diagnosis and repair (See Unit Identification on page 6).

# UNIT IDENTIFICATION

## Model Number Code

**S S 08 L 1 0 E**



## RAC Serial Number Identification Guide

Serial Number Decade Manufactured L=0 C=3 F=6 J=9 A=1 D=4 G=7 B=2 E=5 H=8	<b>L</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>00001</b>  Production Run Number
Year Manufactured A=1 D=4 G=7 K=0 B=2 E=5 H=8 C=3 F=6 J=9					Product Line R = RAC
Month Manufactured A=Jan D=Apr G=Jul K=Oct B=Feb E=May H=Aug L=Nov C=Mar F=Jun J=Sept M=Dec					

# CHASSIS SPECIFICATIONS FOR 2009, 2008 MODELS

★ ENERGY STAR® Models

Model	Cooling Capacity BTU/h	Heating Capacity Rated	Electrical Characteristics (60 Hertz)					Energy Efficiency Ratio EER	Coefficient Of Performance COP	Moisture Removal Pints/Hr.	Room Side Air Circulation CFM	Sleeve* Sleeve*	Weight Lbs. Ship/Net
			Volts Rated	Cooling Amps	Cooling Watts	Heating Amps	Heating Watts						
<b>ULTRA PREMIUM LINE</b>													
<b>QUIETMASTER Programmable</b>													
★ SS08L10	8400	—	115	6.6	737	—	—	<b>11.4</b>		1.6	265	S	114/108
★ SS10L10	10400	—	115	7.5	867	—	—	<b>12.0</b>		2.5	260	S	121/115
★ SS12L10	11800	—	115	9.0	1000	—	—	<b>11.8</b>		2.5	350	S	120/114
★ SS14L10	14000	—	115	12.0	1305	—	—	<b>10.7</b>		3.5	377	S	134/128
★ SS12L30	12100/11900	—	230/208	4.8/5.0	1052/1017	—	—	<b>11.5/11.7</b>		2.9	320	S	120/114
SS16L30	16200/15900	—	230/208	7.4/8.0	1653/1656	—	—	<b>9.8/9.6</b>		4.7	360	S	125/119
★ SM18L30A	17500/17300	—	230/208	7.2/7.7	1620/1570	—	—	<b>10.8/10.8</b>		4.5	375	M	169/163
★ SM21L30	20600/20200	—	230/208	9.4/10.1	2081/2020	—	—	<b>9.9/10.0</b>		6.0	425	M	160/154
★ SM24L30	23500/23000	—	230/208	11.2/12.1	2479/2421	—	—	<b>9.5/9.5</b>		7.0	400	M	160/154
<b>XSTAR</b>													
★ XQ05L10A	5500	—	115	5.0	500	—	—	<b>11.0</b>		1.2	200	Q	76/70
★ XQ06L10A	6300	—	115	4.9	548	—	—	<b>11.5</b>		1.4	175	Q	76/70
★ XQ08L10A	8000	—	115	6.8	741	—	—	<b>10.8</b>		1.9	175	Q	83/77
XQ10L10A	10000	—	115	9.0	1000	—	—	<b>10.0</b>		3.2	180	Q	89/83
XQ12L10A	11700	—	115	11.0	1198	—	—	<b>9.8</b>		3.2	200	Q	89/83
<b>PREMIUM LINE</b>													
<b>QUIETMASTER</b>													
★ KS12L10	11600	—	115	9.0	1055	—	—	<b>11.0</b>		2.5	356	S	120/114
★ KS15L10	14500	—	115	12.0	1343	—	—	<b>10.8</b>		3.5	377	S	134/128
KM18L30	17800/17600	—	230/208	8.1/8.8	1780/1760	—	—	<b>10.0/10.0</b>		4.4	400	M	167/161
★ KM24L30	23500/23000	—	230/208	11.2/12.1	2479/2421	—	—	<b>9.5/9.5</b>		7.0	400	M	160/154
★ SL28L30	28000/27700	—	230/208	13.0/14.2	2947/2916	—	—	<b>9.5/9.5</b>		8.8	600	L	207/201
SL36L30A	36000/35700	—	230/208	18.0/19.6	4235/4200	—	—	<b>8.5/8.5</b>		11.0	725	L	226/220
<b>TWINTEMP Heat Pump</b>													
★ YS09L10**	9200	7400	115	7.4	767	6.9	733	<b>12.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	1.7	300	S	117/113
★ YS13L33	12700/12500	11000/10500	230/208	5.1/5.6	1149/1131	5.3/5.8	1185/1167	<b>11.0/11.0</b>	<b>2.5/2.6</b>	3.5	325	S	121/117
YM18L34	18000/18000	16800/16400	230/208	8.5/9.5	1895/1895	8.5/9.0	1867/1822	<b>9.5/9.5</b>	<b>2.8/2.9</b>	4.7	400	M	170/166
★ YL24L35	24000/24000	22000/21600	230/208	10.9/12.0	2400/2400	11.0/12.0	2444/2400	<b>10.0/10.0</b>	<b>2.7/2.8</b>	7.0	600	L	202/198
<b>TWINTEMP Electric Heat</b>													
EQ08L11A	7700	4000	115	6.5	733	11.2	1290	<b>10.5</b>		1.9	175	Q	80/76
ES12L33	12100/11900	10700/8900	230/208	4.8/5.0	1052/1017	16.0/14.7	3500/2900	<b>11.5/11.7</b>		2.9	320	S	115/111
ES16L33	16200/15900	10700/8900	230/208	7.4/8.0	1653/1656	16.0/14.7	3500/2900	<b>9.8/9.6</b>		4.7	360	S	120/116
EM18L34	17800/17600	13000/10600	230/208	8.1/8.8	1780/1760	19.5/17.0	4200/3500	<b>10.0/10.0</b>		4.4	400	M	164/160
EM24L34	23500/23000	13000/10600	230/208	11.2/12.1	2479/2421	19.5/17.0	4200/3500	<b>9.5/9.5</b>		7.0	400	M	160/154
EL36L35A	36000/35700	17300/14300	230/208	18.0/19.6	4235/4200	24.0/22.4	5500/4650	<b>8.5/8.5</b>		11.0	725	L	224/220

\* Sleeve dimensions listed on opposite page.

\*\* Operates on 115 volt and is not equipped with supplemental heat. Will not provide heat at temperatures below 40°F.

Friedrich room air conditioners are designed to operate in outdoor temperatures from 50° F to 115° F.

TwinTemp Heat Pump heating information (shown in red) indicates heat pump heating performance. TwinTemp Electric Heat heating information (shown in red) indicates electric heat strip performance. For TwinTemp Heat Pump electric heating performance refer to corresponding TwinTemp Electric Heat model.

**Due to continuing research in new energy-saving technology, specifications are subject to change without notice.**



★ As an ENERGY STAR® partner, Friedrich Air Conditioning Co. has determined that the selected ENERGY STAR® (★) models meet the ENERGY STAR® guidelines for energy efficiency.



The consumer- through the AHAM Room Air Conditioner Certification Program- can be certain that the AHAM Certification Seal accurately states the unit's cooling and heating capacity rating, the amperes and the energy efficiency ratio.

# INSTALLATION INFORMATION / SLEEVE DIMENSIONS

Sleeve	Height	Width	Depth with Front	Shell Depth to Louvers	Minimum Extension Into Room*	Minimum Extension Outside*	Window Width		Thru-the-wall Installation Finished Hole		
			A	B			Minimum**	Maximum	Height	Width	Max. Depth C
Q	14"	19 3/4"	21 3/8"	8 1/2"	5 1/2"	10 3/4"	22"	42"	14 1/4"	20"	8 1/2"
S	15 15/16"	25 15/16"	27 3/8"	8 3/4"	3 1/16"	16 15/16"	27 3/8"	42"	16 3/16"	26 3/16"	7 3/8"
M	17 15/16"	25 15/16"	27 3/8"	8 3/4"	3 1/16"	16 15/16"	27 3/8"	42"	18 3/16"	26 3/16"	7 3/8"
L	20 3/16"	28"	33 5/8"	16 1/2"	3 1/16"	18 15/16"	29 7/8"	42"	20 3/8"	28 1/4"	15 1/8"





\* Minimum extensions when mounted in a window.

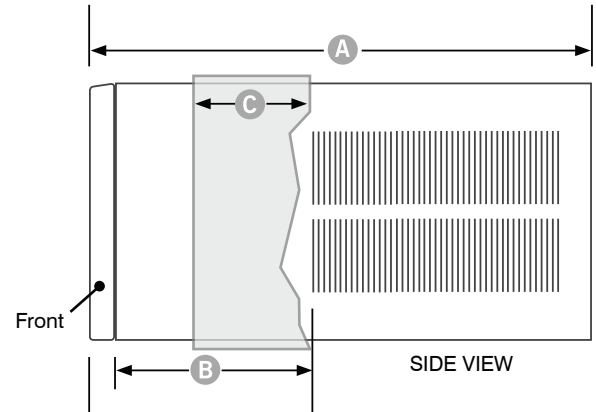
\*\* Minimum widths achieved using one side curtain assembly as opposed to both in a standard installation.

† Sleeve P1 does not have thru-the-wall hole dimensions, as these units are fixed chassis and should not be installed thru-the-wall.

NOTE: S,M and L sleeves may be installed in window with no side kits if properly installed.

## Circuit Rating / Breaker

Model	Circuit Rating Breaker or T-D Fuse	Plug Face (NEMA#)	Power Cord Length (ft.)	Wall Outlet Appearance
All XQ MODELS. KS12L10 and KS15L10. SS08L10, SS10L10, SS12L10 and SS14L10. EQ08L11A. YS09L10.	125V - 15A	5 - 15P	6	
KM18L30. SS12L30, SS16L30, SM18L30A and SM21L30.	250V - 15A	6 - 15P	4	
KM24L30. SM24L30 and SL28L30. ES12L33 and ES16L33. YS13L33.	250V - 20A	6 - 20P	4	
SL36L30A. EM18L34, EM24L34 and EL36L35A. YM18L34 and YL24L35.	250V - 30A	6 - 30P	4	



## Window Mounting Kits

TwinTemp Model	Kit No.
EQ08L11A	WIKQ
ES12L33, ES16L33, YS09L10 and YS13L33.	WIKS
EM18L34, YM18L34 and EM24L34.	WIKM
EL36L35A and YL24L35.	WIKL


TWINTEMP® models include accessories for thru-the-wall installation only. Window mounting requires use of optional accessory kit as listed above.

# PERFORMANCE DATA FOR 2009, 2008 MODELS

	COOLING PERFORMANCE DATA*	EVAP. AIR TEMP. DEG. F		CONDENSER TEMPERATURE DEG. F	Discharge Temp	Suction Temp	Super Heat	Sub-Cooling	OPERATING PRESSURES		ELECTRICAL RATINGS			R-22 REF. Charge in OZ.	Voltage	BREAKER FUSE 60 Hertz Amps
		Discharge Air	Temp. Drop F.						Suction	Discharge	Amps Cool	Amps Heat	Locked Rotor Amps			
Q-Chassis	XQ05L10A-C	56	24	119	151	58	13	20	89	255	4.9		28.0	21.4	115	15
	XQ06L10A-C	55	26	121	157	65	13	27	87	261	5.0		24.0	21.0	115	15
	XQ08L10A-B	52	29	128	167	60	13	33	81	283	6.8		36.2	22.1	115	15
	XQ08L10A-E	52	29	125	161	49	13	24	81	280	6.7		36.2	19.8	115	15
	XQ10L10A-C	50	31	130	176	65	20	29	75	287	9.2		44.0	19.2	115	15
	XQ12L10A-B	51	29	126	166	51	6	30	75	271	11.0		56.0	31.0	115	15
	XQ12L10A-C	51	29	126	166	51	6	30	75	271	11.0		56.0	31.0	115	15
	EQ08L11A-B	52	29	124	173	69	21	29	82	283	6.5	10.7	36.2	20.0	115	15
	EQ08L11A-E	52	29	125	161	49	13	24	81	280	6.7	10.7	36.2	19.8	115	15
S-Chassis	SS08L10-E	56	24	116	157	68	16	18	86	250-260	6.6		36.2	27.0	115	15
	SS08L10-F	56	24	116	157	68	16	18	86	250-260	6.6		36.2	27.0	115	15
	SS08L10-G	53	24	116	157	57	13	23	85	250-260	6.5		36.2	27.0	115	15
	SS10L10-D	57	23	117	166	65	16	23	82	243	7.5		42.0	26.0	115	15
	SS10L10-E	57	23	117	166	65	16	23	82	243	7.5		42.0	26.0	115	15
	KS12L10-E	52	28	122	170	60	12	26	83	266	9.0		44.0	30.0	115	15
	KS12L10-F	52	28	122	170	60	12	26	83	266	9.0		44.0	30.0	115	15
	SS12L10-E	53	27	124	169	62	13	30	82	266	9.3		44.0	32.0	115	15
	SS12L10-F	53	27	124	169	62	13	30	82	266	9.3		44.0	32.0	115	15
	KS15L10-C	51	30	125	182	62	16	29	77	278	12.2		61.0	29.0	115	15
	KS15L10-D	51	30	125	182	62	16	29	77	278	12.2		61.0	29.0	115	15
	SS14L10-D	53	27	125	184	62	15	27	78	268	12.3		61.0	29.2	115	15
	SS14L10-E	53	27	125	184	62	15	27	78	268	12.3		61.0	29.2	115	15
	SS12L30-E	58	22	122	174	66	17	28	84	261	4.7		21.0	31.0	208 / 230	15
	SS12L30-F	58	22	122	174	66	17	28	84	261	4.7		21.0	31.0	208 / 230	15
	SS16L30-D	50	31	130	176	53	8	35	77	279	7.9		35.0	32.1	208 / 230	15
	SS16L30-E	50	31	130	176	53	8	35	77	279	7.9		35.0	32.1	208 / 230	15
	ES12L33-D	58	22	122	174	66	17	28	84	261	4.7	15.1	21.0	31.0	208 / 230	20
	ES12L33-E	58	22	122	174	66	17	28	84	261	4.7	15.1	21.0	31.0	208 / 230	20
	ES16L33-C	49	32	130	179	50	8	34	75	279	7.4	15.1	35.0	32.0	208 / 230	20
ES16L33-D	49	32	130	179	50	8	34	75	279	7.4	15.1	35.0	32.0	208 / 230	20	
YS09L10-F	64	16	116	164	71	20	19	87	249	7.4	7.0	44.0	28.0	115	15	
YS09L10-G	64	16	116	164	71	20	19	87	249	7.4	7.0	44.0	28.0	115	15	
YS13L33-D	51	29	122	172	65	18	30	80	269	5.5/5.1	5.7/5.3	24.0	32.0	1	20	
YS13L33-E	51	29	122	172	65	18	30	80	269	5.5/5.1	5.7/5.3	24.0	32.0	1	20	
M-Chassis	KM24L30-C	50	31	132	187	56	14	37	70	287	11.2		68.0	53.0	208 / 230	20
	KM24L30-D	50	31	132	187	56	14	37	70	287	11.2		68.0	53.0	208 / 230	20
	YM18L34-D	61	19	126	187	67	24	28	73	280	9.2/8.75	8.8/8.3	41.0	43.0	208/230	30
	YM18L34-E	61	19	126	187	67	24	28	73	280	9.2/8.75	8.8/8.3	41.0	43.0	208/230	30
	EM18L34-C	49	31	125	175	63	21	31	72	271	8.1	18.9	42.0	39.5	208 / 230	15
	KM18L30-C	49	31	125	175	63	21	31	72	271	8.1		42.0	39.5	208 / 230	15
	KM18L30-D	49	31	125	175	63	21	31	72	271	8.1		42.0	39.5	208 / 230	15
	SM18L30A-D	54	26	121	171	61	13	25	81	262	7.7/7.1		37.0	45.0	208/230	15
	SM18L30A-E	54	26	121	171	61	13	25	81	262	7.7/7.1		37.0	45.0	208/230	15
	SM21L30-E	48	32	125	173	52	13	25	75	278	9.6/9.3		43.0	43.0	208/230	15
SM21L30-F	48	32	125	173	52	13	25	75	278	9.6/9.3		43.0	43.0	208/230	15	
EM24L34-B	50	31	132	187	56	14	37	70	287	11.2	25.0	68.0	53.0	208 / 230	30	
SM24L30-C	50	31	132	187	56	14	37	70	287	11.2		68.0	53.0	208 / 230	20	
SM24L30-D	50	31	132	187	56	14	37	70	287	11.2		68.0	53.0	208 / 230	20	
L-Chassis	SL28L30-D	53	28	128	172	56	13	29	73	259	13.0		68.0	50.1	208 / 230	20
	SL28L30-E	53	28	128	172	56	13	29	73	259	13.0		68.0	50.1	208 / 230	20
	SL36L30A-D	49	31	133	192	53	12	37	70	287	17.2		91.0	57.6	208 / 230	30
	SL36L30A-E	49	31	133	192	53	12	37	70	287	17.2		91.0	57.6	208 / 230	30
	EL36L35A-D	49	32	133	194	53	13	38	70	302	18.0	25.0	91.0	60.0	208 / 230	30
	EL36L35A-E	49	32	133	194	53	13	38	70	302	18.0	25.0	91.0	60.0	208 / 230	30
	YL24L35-E	52	28	124	175	65	22	29	74	268	11.9/11.1	11.7/11.0	68.0	73.0	208/230	30
YL24L35-F	52	28	124	175	65	22	29	74	268	11.9/11.1	11.7/11.0	68.0	73.0	208/230	30	

\*Rating Conditions: 80 degrees F, room air temp. & 50% relative humidity, with 95 degree F, outside air temp & 40% relative humidity, all systems use R22.

# ELECTRICAL DATA

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<p><b>ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD</b> Turn off electric power before service or installation.</p> <p>All electrical connections and wiring <b>MUST</b> be installed by a qualified electrician and conform to the National Electrical Code and all local codes which have jurisdiction.</p> <p>Failure to do so can result in personal injury or death.</p>

<b>NOTICE</b>
<p><b>FIRE HAZARD</b></p> <p>Not following the above WARNING could result in fire or electrically unsafe conditions which could cause moderate or serious property damage.</p> <p>Read, understand and follow the above warning.</p>

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Wire Size            | Use <b>ONLY</b> wiring size recommended for single outlet branch circuit.   |
| Fuse/Circuit Breaker | Use <b>ONLY</b> the correct HACR type and size fuse/circuit breaker. Read electrical ratings on unit's rating plate. Proper circuit protection is the responsibility of the homeowner.  |
| Grounding            | Unit <b>MUST</b> be grounded from branch circuit through service cord to unit, or through separate ground wire provided on permanently connected units. Be sure that branch circuit or general purpose outlet is grounded.                      |
| Receptacle           | The field supplied outlet must match plug on service cord and be within reach of service cord. Do <b>NOT</b> alter the service cord or plug. Do <b>NOT</b> use an extension cord. Refer to the table above for proper receptacle and fuse type. |



The consumer - through the AHAM Room Air Conditioner Certification Program - can be certain that the AHAM Certification Seal accurately states the unit's cooling and heating capacity rating, the amperes and the energy efficiency ratio.



\*HACR: Heating Air Conditioning and Refrigeration

## WARNING: Before operating your unit

### Make sure the wiring is adequate for your unit.

If you have fuses, they should be of the time delay type. Before you install or relocate this unit, be sure that the amperage rating of the circuit breaker or time delay fuse does not exceed the amp rating listed in Figure 1.

### DO NOT use an extension cord.

The cord provided will carry the proper amount of electrical power to the unit; an extension cord will not.

### Make sure that the receptacle is compatible with the air conditioner cord plug provided.

This insures proper grounding. If you have a two prong receptacle you will need to have it replaced with a grounded receptacle by a certified electrician. The grounded receptacle should meet all national and local codes and ordinances. Under no circumstances should you remove the ground prong from the plug. You must use the three prong plug furnished with the air conditioner.

### Test the power cord

All Friedrich room air conditioners are shipped from the factory with a Leakage Current Detection Interrupter (LCDI) equipped power cord. The LCDI device meets the UL and NEC requirements for cord connected air conditioners.

To test your power supply cord:


1. Plug power supply cord into a grounded 3 prong outlet.
2. Press RESET (See Figure 2).
3. Press TEST (listen for click; Reset button trips and pops out).
4. Press and release RESET (listen for click; Reset button latches and remains in). The power supply cord is ready for operation.

### NOTE: LCDI device is not intended to be used as a switch.

Once plugged in the unit will operate normally without the need to reset the LCDI device.

If the device fails to trip when tested or if the power supply cord is damaged it must be replaced with a new supply cord from the manufacturer. We recommend you contact our **Technical Assistance Line** at (800) 541-6645 ext. 845. To expedite service, please have your model and serial number available.

## ⚠ WARNING



### ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Make sure your electrical receptacle has the same configuration as your air conditioner's plug. If different, consult a Licensed Electrician.

Do not use plug adapters.  
Do not use an extension cord.  
Do not remove ground prong.

Always plug into a grounded 3 prong outlet.  
Failure to follow these instructions can result in electrical shock, serious injury or death.





MODEL	CIRCUIT RATING OR TIME DELAY FUSE		REQUIRED WALL RECEPTACLE	
	AMP	VOLT	NEMA NO.	
SS08 • SS10 • SS12 • SS14 KS12 • KS15 • YS09 • XQ05 XQ06 • XQ08 • XQ10 • XQ12 EQ08	15	125	5-15R	
SS12 • SS16 • SM18 SM21 • KM18	15	250	6-15R	
SM24 • SL28 • KM24 YS13 • ES12 • ES16	20	250	6-20R	
SL36 • YM18 • YL24 EM18 • EM24 • EL36	30	250	6-30R	

Figure 1

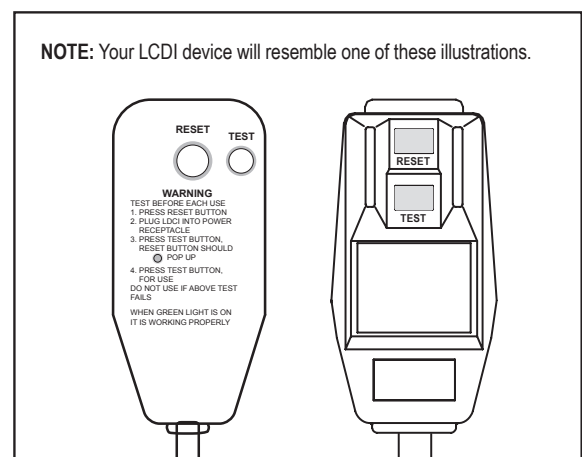


Figure 2

## For the best cooling performance and highest energy efficiency

### Keep the filter clean

Make sure that your air conditioner is always in top performing condition by cleaning the filter regularly.

### Provide good air flow

Make sure the airflow to and from the unit is clear. Your air conditioner puts the conditioned air out at the top of the unit, and takes in unconditioned air at the bottom. Airflow is critical to good operation. It is just as important on the outside of the building that the airflow around the unit exterior is not blocked.

### Unit placement

If your air conditioner can be placed in a window or wall that is shaded by a tree or another building, the unit will operate even more efficiently. Using drapes or blinds on the sunny side of the dwelling will also add to your unit's efficiency.

### Insulation

Good insulation will be a big help in maintaining desirable comfort levels. Doors should have weather stripping. Be sure to caulk around doors and windows.

### Proper installation of seal gasket

Make sure the seal gasket has been installed properly to minimize noise and improve efficiency. If the seal gasket has not been installed, please refer to Step 14 of the installation instructions.

Also, if you switch from **Cool** mode to **Fan Only**, and switch back to **COOL** mode, there is a three minute delay before the compressor comes back on.

# How to operate the Friedrich room air conditioner (QuietMaster Programmable)

## To start unit

- 1 If your air conditioner is installed and plugged into a proper receptacle, it is ready to go. Touch **Power** button once. The unit will automatically be in **Cool** mode with the temperature set at 75°F (24°C) and the fan speed at F1, the sleep setting. There is a 3-minute delay before the compressor will turn on. (See "Automatic Component Protection" on this page).
- 2 Should the **Check Filter** light turn on when you first turn on the unit, touch **Check Filter** to turn off the light. **Check Filter** light will come on after 250 hours of use. Clean filter. Touch **Check Filter** to reset.

## To set mode of operation

- 3 When you first turn on the unit, it will be in the **Cool** mode (light on), with constant fan.
- 4 Touch **MoneySaver**® (light on) to activate the MoneySaver® feature. This cycles the fan with the compressor so that the fan does not run all the time. This saves energy and improves dehumidification. (MoneySaver® will also run the fan to sample the return air temperature if the off cycle is too long). Or you may prefer constant fan for more air movement. To return to constant fan, touch **Cool**.
- 5 Touch **Fan Only** (light on) if you want only the fan to run. You may want to use this feature in conjunction with the **Fresh Air / Exhaust** lever to bring outside air into a room, or to exhaust stale air. (See page 7, "Fresh Air and Exhaust Control" for more information.)

## To adjust temperature [60°F (16°C) to 90°F (32°C)]

- 6 **COOLER** – Touch **✓** and hold until the display shows the desired room temperature.
- 7 **WARMER** – Touch **▲** and hold until the display shows the desired room temperature.
- 8 **FAHRENHEIT / CELSIUS** – Touch **°F/°C** to show the temperature in Celsius, touch again to show Fahrenheit.

## To adjust fan speed

- 9 Touch **1-4 Speed** to see current setting. Touch again to change speed. F1 is the lowest setting (SLEEP SETTING), F2 is low speed (LOW), F3 is medium speed (MED), F4 is high speed (HIGH).

## To activate smart fan

- 10 Touch **Smart Fan** (light on). Smart Fan will adjust the fan speed automatically to maintain the desired comfort level. For example, if the outside doors in your home are open for an extended period of time, or more people enter a room, Smart Fan may adjust to a higher fan speed to compensate for the increased heat load. This keeps you from having to adjust the fan speed on your own. Smart Fan cannot be activated in the **Fan Only** mode.

## To deactivate smart fan

- 11 Touch **1-4 Speed**, and select your desired fan speed.

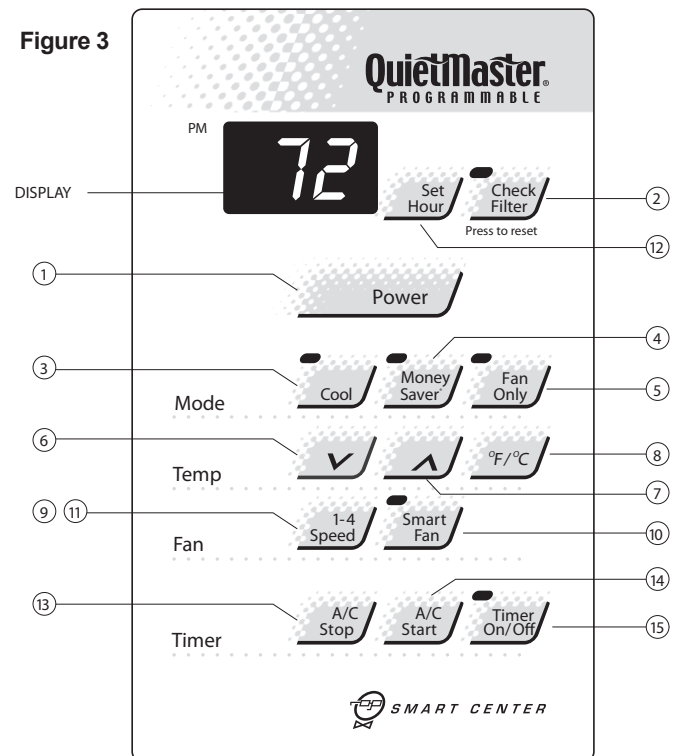
## To set hour clock

- 12 Press **Set Hour** once to see the current clock setting. Continue pressing the button until the hour closest to the actual time appears in the display.

MAKE SURE YOU SET A.M. AND P.M. PROPERLY. A light will appear in the upper left corner of the display when the hour is P.M.

**NOTE:** Minutes will NOT show on display.

Figure 3



## To set the timer

**NOTE:** Set Hour clock before attempting to set timer functions.

You can set the **A/C Start** and **A/C Stop** timer a minimum of one hour apart and a maximum of 23 hours apart.

- 13 **TIMER STOP** - Press the **A/C Stop** button and continue pressing until the hour you want the unit to shut off appears in the display (A.M. or P.M.). The stop time for cooling will then be set.
- 14 **START TIME** - Press **A/C Start** to view the current start time for cooling. Continue pressing until the hour you want the unit to start appears in the display (A.M. or P.M.). The start time for cooling will then be set.
- 15 Press the **Timer On/ Off** button once to activate (light on) the timer function. Touch **Timer On/ Off** again (light off) to cancel the timer function if you so desire. Once the on and off times have been selected, they will remain in memory, and cycle daily until changed.

**NOTE:** If unit is unplugged or power is interrupted, the **Set Hour** button must be reset or the **Timer On/ Off** functions will not work.

## Automatic component protection

Your unit is equipped with Automatic Component Protection.

To protect the compressor of the unit, there is a three minute time delay if you turn the unit off or if power is interrupted. The fan will not be affected.

# How to use the remote control\* (QuietMaster Programmable)

## To start unit

- 1 **POWER** - Press the **Power** button once. The unit will automatically turn on in the mode and fan speed it was last left on.

## To set mode of operation

- 2 **COOL** - Press the **Cool** button to automatically switch the operating mode to COOL.
- 3 **FAN ONLY** - Press the **Fan Only** button if you want to run the fan only. You may want to use this feature in conjunction with the **Fresh Air/Exhaust** if you want to bring outside air into the room, or exhaust stale air.
- 4 **MoneySaver®** - Press the **MoneySaver®** button to activate the MoneySaver® feature. This cycles the fan with the compressor so that the fan does not run all the time.

## To adjust temperature

- 5 **COOLER** - Press the **✓ Cooler** button to raise the temperature setting.
- 6 **WARMER** - Press the **∧ Warmer** button to lower the temperature setting.

## To adjust fan speed

- 7 **FAN SPEED** - Press the **Fan Speed** button to see the current setting. Press again to change the fan speed. F1 is the lowest setting (SLEEP SETTING), F2 is low speed (LOW), F3 is medium (MED), and F4 is high (HIGH).

## To set the hour clock

- 8 **SET HOUR CLOCK** - Press **Set Hour** once to see the current clock setting. Continue pressing the button until you arrive at the current time.

MAKE SURE YOU SET THE A.M. AND P.M. PROPERLY. (NOTE: MINUTES ARE NOT SHOWN ON THE DISPLAY.) A light will appear in the upper left corner of the display when the hour is P.M.

\* A Friedrich RC1 wireless remote control can be used to operate all QuietMaster® Programmable models.

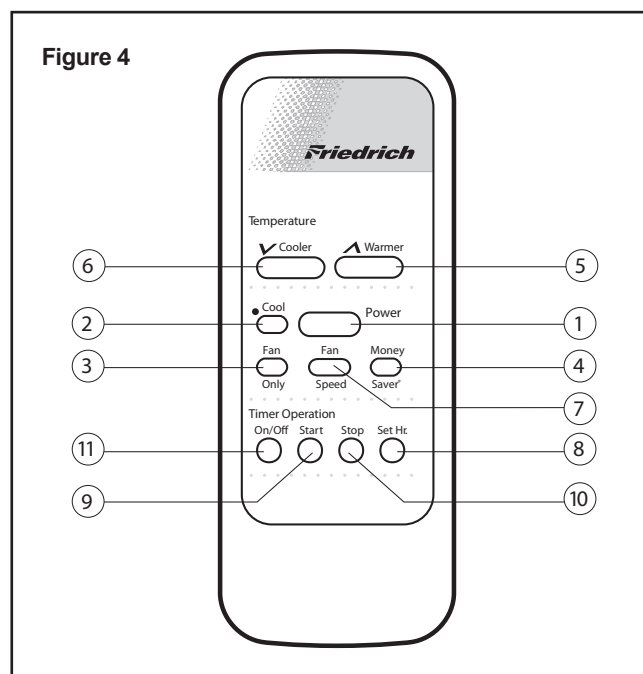
## To set the timer

NOTE: Set the hour clock before attempting to set timer functions. You can set the timer **On/Off** a minimum of one hour apart, and a maximum of 23 hours apart.

- 9 **TIMER START** - Press **Start** to view the current start time for cooling. Continue pressing the **Start** button until you arrive at the start time you desire. The start time for cooling will then be set.
- 10 **TIMER STOP** - Press the **Stop** button. Continue pressing the **Stop** button until you arrive at the stop time you desire. The stop time for cooling will then be set.
- 11 **TIMER ON/OFF** - Press the **On/off** button once to activate (light on) or deactivate (light off) the timer. Once the **Start** and **Stop** times have been selected, they will remain in memory, and cycle daily until changed.

NOTE: If the unit is unplugged or the power is interrupted, the HOUR CLOCK must be reset or the **Timer On/off** functions will not work.

Figure 4



# How to operate the Friedrich room air conditioner (XQ models)

## To start unit

If your air conditioner is installed and plugged into a proper receptacle, it is ready to go. The first time the unit is started, the compressor will delay for three minutes. See Automatic Component Protection on the following page.

- 1 Touch the **Power** button once. The unit will automatically be in **Cool** mode with the temperature set at 75°F (24°C) and the fan speed at F1, the sleep setting.

## To set mode of operation

When you first turn the unit on, it will be in the **Cool** mode (light on), with constant fan.

- 2 Touch the **Mode** button once to activate the **MoneySaver**® (light on).

**MoneySaver**® is a feature that cycles the fan with the compressor so that the fan does not run all the time. This saves energy and improves dehumidification. Or you may prefer constant fan for more air movement (to return to constant fan, touch the **Mode** button two more times).

In order to run the fan by itself, do the following:

- 3 Continuing from **MoneySaver**® mode (light on), touch the **Mode** button once to activate the **FAN ONLY** feature (light on).

The **FAN ONLY** setting will circulate air in the room without the compressor coming on.

## To adjust temperature

- 4 Use the **Mode** button to select either the **COOL** or **MoneySaver**® function
- 5 **COOLER** – Touch the **∨** button to lower the room air temperature.
- 6 **WARMER** – Touch the **∧** button to raise the room air temperature.
- 7 Press both the **∧** and **∨** buttons at the same time to switch the temperature readout from Fahrenheit (°F) to Celsius (°C).

Repeat step 7 to switch from °C back to °F.

## To adjust fan speed

- 8 Touch the **Fan Speed** button to see the current setting. Touch it again to change speed. F1 is the lowest setting (**SLEEP SETTING / LOW**), F2 is **MEDIUM**, and F3 is **HIGH**.

## To activate Smart Fan

- 9 There is a fourth option, SF, when selecting the fan speed. This is the **SMART FAN** function. SMART FAN DOES NOT OPERATE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FAN ONLY MODE.

Smart Fan will adjust the fan speed automatically to maintain the desired comfort level. For example, if the outside doors in your home are opened for an extended period of time, or more people enter a room, Smart Fan may adjust to a higher fan speed to compensate for the increased heat load. This keeps you from having to adjust the fan speed on your own.

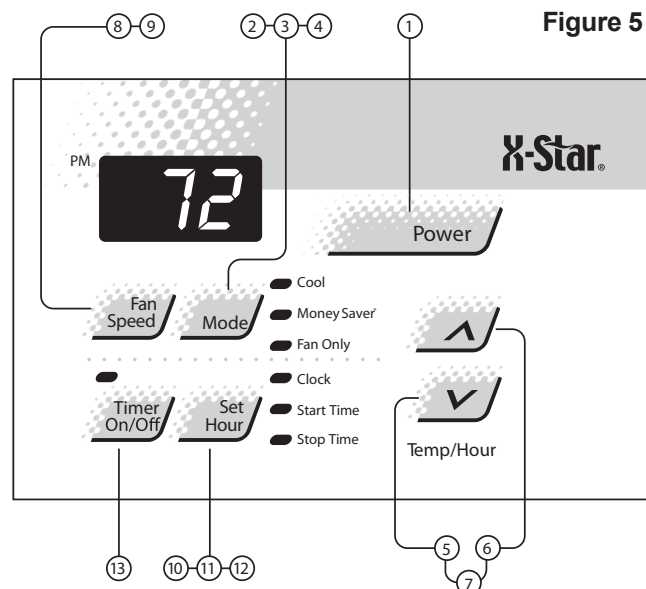


Figure 5

## To set the hour clock

- 10 Touch the **Set Hour** button to see the current setting (clock light comes on). The number that is displayed is the approximate time (hour only). Use the **∧** and **∨** buttons to change the settings. BE SURE TO SET A.M. AND P.M. ACCORDINGLY. (P.M. is indicated by a red light in the upper left corner of the display).

## To set the timer

**NOTE:** Set the **HOUR CLOCK** before attempting to set timer functions.

You can set the **START** and **STOP** times a minimum of one hour apart, and a maximum of twenty-three hours apart.

- 11 After setting the time, press the **Set Hour** button once (Start light comes on). Use the **∧** and **∨** buttons to select the time that the unit will **START**.
- 12 After selecting the **START** time, press the **Set Hour** button once more (Stop light comes on). Use the **∧** and **∨** buttons to select the time that the unit will **STOP**. After selecting the stopping time, press the **Set Hour** button once.
- 13 Press the **Timer On/Off** button (light turns on) to activate the timer function. To deactivate this function, press the **Timer On/Off** button once again (light turns off). Once the on and off times have been selected, they will remain in memory and cycle daily until changed.

**NOTE:** If the unit is unplugged or the power is interrupted, the **HOUR** must be reset or the **Timer On/Off** will not function when desired.

## Automatic component protection

Your unit is equipped with Automatic Component Protection. To protect the compressor of the unit, there is a three minute start delay if you turn the unit off or if power is interrupted. The fan operation will not be affected. Also, if you switch from **Cool** mode to **Fan Only**, and switch back to **Cool** mode, there is a three minute delay before the compressor comes back on.

# How to use the remote control (XQ models)

## To start unit

- 1 **POWER** - Press the **Power** button once. The unit will automatically start in the mode and fan speed it was last left on.

## To set mode of operation

- 2 **COOL** - Press the **Cool** button to automatically switch the operating mode to COOL.
- 3 **FAN ONLY** - Press the **Fan Only** button if you want to run the fan only.
- 4 **MoneySaver®** - Press the **MoneySaver®** button to activate the MoneySaver® feature. This feature cycles the fan with the compressor so that the fan does not run all the time.

## To adjust temperature setting

- 5 **WARMER** - Press the **Warmer** button to raise the temperature setting.
- 6 **COOLER** - Press the **Cooler** button to lower the temperature setting.

## To adjust fan speed

- 7 **FAN SPEED** - Press the **Fan Speed** button to see the current setting. Press again to change the fan speed. F1 is the lowest setting (SLEEP / LOW), F2 is MEDIUM, F3 is HIGH, and SF is the SMART FAN setting.

## To set the hour clock

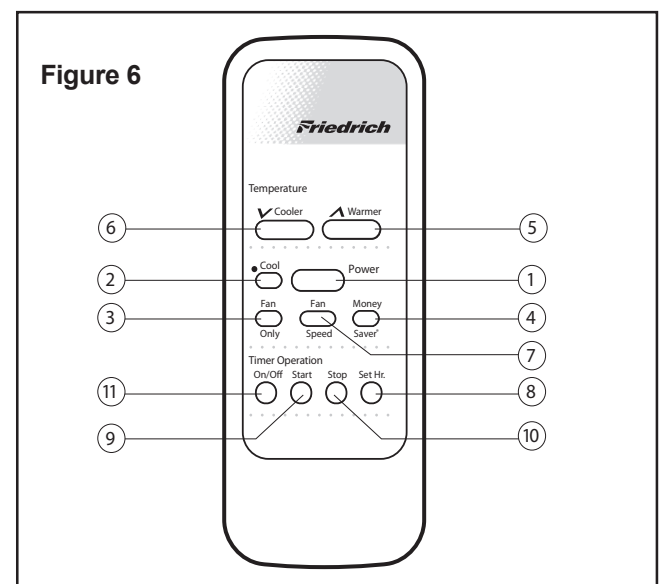
- 8 **SET HOUR CLOCK** - Press **Set Hr.** once to see the current clock setting. Continue pressing the button until you arrive at the current time (Hour only). Minutes are not shown on the display. Make sure that the A.M. / P.M. setting is correct.

## To set the timer

**NOTE:** You can set the **START** and **STOP** times a minimum of one hour apart, and a maximum of 23 hours apart.

- 9 **TIMER START** - Press **Start** to view the current start time for cooling. Continue pressing the **Start** button until you arrive at the start time you desire. The start time for cooling will then be set.
- 10 **TIMER STOP** - Press the **Stop** button. Continue pressing the **Stop** button until you arrive at the stop time you desire. The stop time for cooling will then be set.
- 11 **TIMER ON / OFF** - Press the **On/Off** button to activate (light on) or deactivate (light off) the timer. Once the on and off times have been selected, they will remain in memory and cycle daily until changed.

**NOTE:** If the unit is unplugged or the power is interrupted, the **Set Hr.** function must be reset or the **On/Off** function will not work.



Additional RC1 wireless remote controls can be purchased from your Friedrich dealer.

# How to operate the Friedrich room air conditioner (QuietMaster / Twintemp models)

## To start unit

If your air conditioner is installed and plugged into a properly grounded receptacle, it is ready to operate.

## Mode control (QuietMaster)

The upper dial (Figure 7) allows you to select cooling at four different speeds, as well as Fan Only (Models SL28 and SL36 only have three cooling speeds.).

**Off** - to turn the unit off.

**High Cool** - for quick cooling.

**Medium Cool** - to maintain a desired temperature.

**Low Cool** - when cooling demand is low.

**Sleep Setting** - for nighttime use, or when cooling demand is low.

**Fan Only** - to circulate air in the room without the compressor coming on.

The **Fan Only** setting can also be used with the **Exhaust** air setting to remove stale air or smoke from the room; or it can be used with the **Fresh Air** setting to bring outside air into the room. This is especially useful in the spring and fall when cooling may not be necessary. The **Fresh Air** and **Exhaust** controls are in the upper air discharge area. The center position of this control is the normal, or closed position, which recirculates air for maximum performance in the cooling mode.

## Mode control (Twintemp)

This dial allows you to select cooling or heating at three different speeds, as well as **Fan Only** (Figure 8).

**Off** - to turn the unit off.

**High Cool** or **High Heat** - for quick response.

**Medium Cool** or **Medium Heat** - to maintain a desired temperature.

**Low Cool** or **Low Heat** - for nighttime use, or when demand is low.

**Fan Only** - to circulate air in the room without the compressor coming on.

The **Fan Only** setting can also be used with the **Exhaust** air setting to remove stale air or smoke from the room, or it can be used with the **Fresh Air** setting to bring outside air into the room, especially in the spring and fall when cooling isn't necessary.

The **Fresh Air** and **Exhaust** controls are in the upper air discharge area. The center position of this control is the normal, or closed position, which recirculates air for maximum performance in the cooling mode.

**NOTE:** You may notice an odor when first activating the heat when the electric heat element comes on. This is due to dust burning off that may have gathered on the coil during the summer. This is normal.

## Temperature control

The bottom dial on the control panel is the thermostat. Turn it clockwise for cooler temperature and counterclockwise for warmer.

## Money Saver® switch

This rocker switch can be depressed to either **Yes** or **No**. In the **Yes** position you will get the most economical operation. Both the fan and compressor will cycle on and off together, maintaining the selected temperature at a more constant level and reducing the humidity more efficiently in the cooling mode. This control will only operate when the unit is in cooling or heating mode. In the **No** position, the fan will run constantly as long as the unit is in the cooling or heating mode.

**NOTE:** The YS09 is a 115 volt model and does not provide adequate heat below 37°F (3°C). This product is designed for warm climate applications.

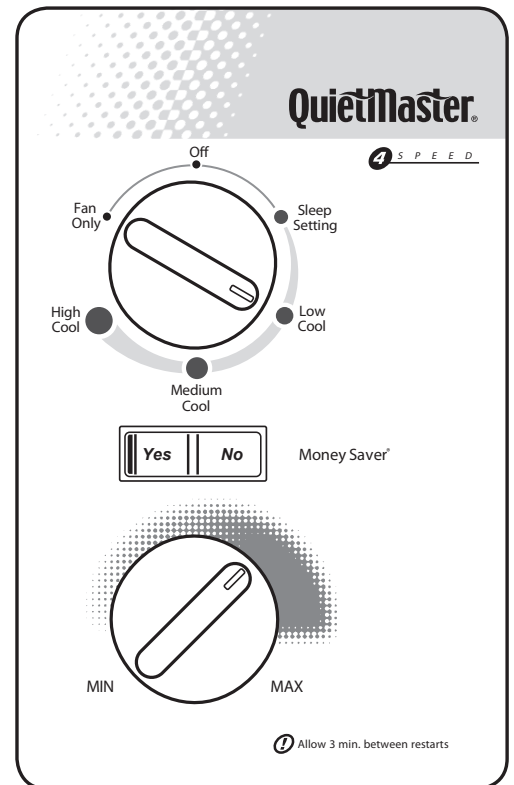


Figure 7

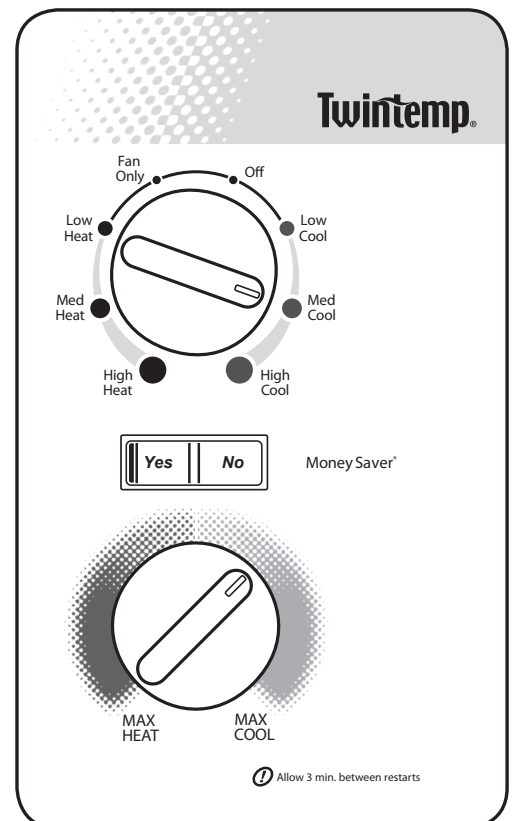


Figure 8

## EQ08 models

### Function Control

The left knob is a six position control that allows you to select heat or cool in either low speed or high speed. Plus you can select fan only if you wish.

### Function Control

The right hand knob is the thermostat - turn it clockwise for cooler, counter-clockwise for warmer (See Figure 9).

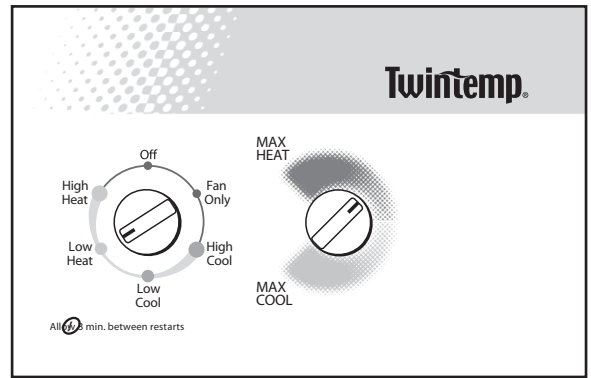


FIGURE 9

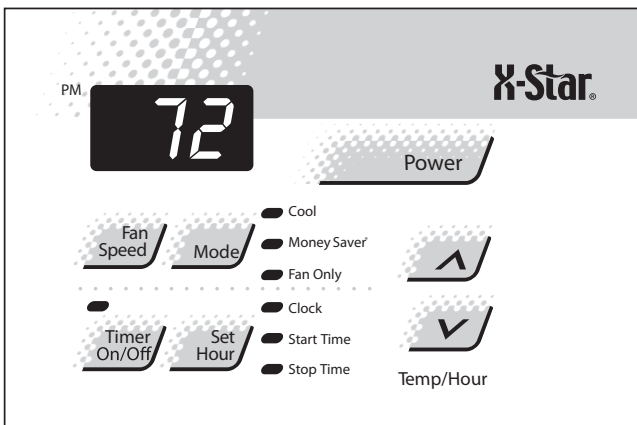


FIGURE 10

## TESTING THE ELECTRONIC CONTROL BOARDS FOR QME & XQ MODELS

### Checking Room Temperature:

1. Check the room temperature at the electronic control pad by pressing the “FAN SPEED” button and the temperature “UP” button at the same time on **XQ models**.
2. Check the room temperature at the electronic control pad by pressing at the same time the “FAN SPEED” button and the “TEMP ^” button on **QME models**.

The indoor temperature will display for 10 seconds. Indoor temperature can be viewed in all modes, including the TEST mode. The display can be changed back to SET temperature by pressing any key, except the ON/OFF button, or after 10 seconds has elapsed.

### Activating Test Mode:

Activate test mode by pressing at the same time the “MODE” button and the “TEMP v ” button on **XQ models**. LEDs for Hour, Start, and Stop will blink 1 bps while Test Mode is active.

Activate test mode by pressing at the same time the “MONEY SAVER” button and the “CHECK FILTER” button on **QME models**. LED for the Filter Alert will blink 1 bps while Test Mode is active.

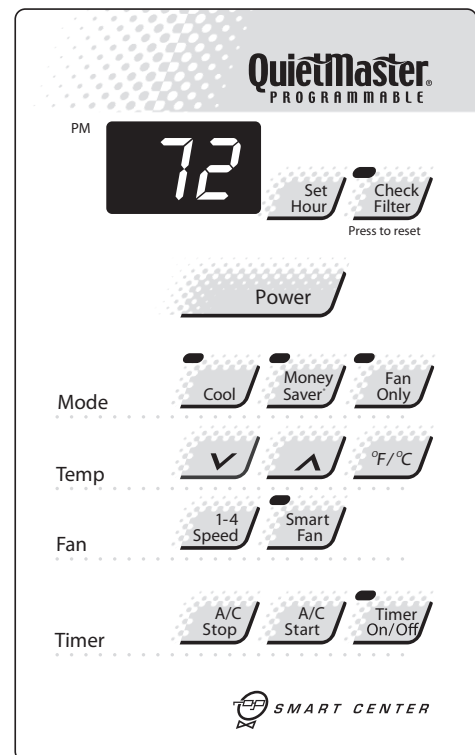


FIGURE 11

Test Mode has duration of 90 minutes. Test Mode can be activated under any conditions, including Off. Test Mode is cancelled by pressing the On/Off button, unplugging the unit, or when the 90 minutes is timed out. All settings revert to the factory default settings of Cool, 75 degrees F, Timer and Set Hour features are nonfunctional.

Test Mode overrides the three-minute lockout, all delays for compressor and fan motor start / speed change, and no delay when switching modes.

Test Mode default settings are ON, Money Saver, 60 degrees F, and High fan speed.

**Activating Error Code Mode:** (Submode of Test Mode)  
Unit must be in Test Mode to enter Error Code Mode

1. Activate Error Code Mode by pressing the “**TIMER ON/OFF**” button on XQ models. LED for the “**TIMER ON/OFF**” will flash 1 bps while Error Code Mode is active. Pressing the “**TEMP/HR ^**” button will display 00. Consecutive presses will scroll through all error codes logged. Press the “**TEMP/HR v**” button to see the reverse order of all error codes logged. When the end of logged error codes is reached the temperature set point will appear.

Activate Error Code Mode by pressing at the same time the “**A/C START**” button and the “**ON/OFF**” button on QME models. LED for the “**TIMER ON/OFF**” will flash 1 bps while Error Code Mode is active. Pressing the “**TEMP ^**” button will display 00. Consecutive presses will scroll through all error codes logged. Press the “**TEMP v**” button to see the reverse order of all error codes logged. When the end of logged error codes is reached the temperature set point will appear.

**IMPORTANT:** Error Codes are cleared from the log by exiting from Error Code Mode. To exit on XQ models, press Timer On/Off button. To exit QME models, press A/C Start and On/Off buttons. Or unplug unit to exit Error Code Mode. Plug unit in after 5 seconds to resume normal operation of unit.

## TESTING THE ELECTRONIC CONTROL ERROR CODE LISTINGS

**E1 SHORT CYCLE SITUATION:** Defined as (compressor powered on before the three minute time delay ten times in one hour. Investigate and correct short cycling problem.

**E2 KEYBOARD STUCK ERROR:** If key button(s) are pressed continuously for twenty seconds or more. If MODE key is stuck, unit will default to cool. Exit Error Code Mode to see if error “E2” is no longer displayed and unit is functioning. Replace board if “E2” still displays after exiting Error Code Mode.

**E3 FROST PROBE OPEN:** Normal operation is allowed. Ohm frost probe. Replace probe if ohm value not read. If ohm value is present replace board.

**E4 FROST PROBE SHORT:** Normal operation allowed. Replace probe.

**E5 INDOOR PROBE OPEN:** Control assumes indoor ambient temperature is 90 degree F and unit will operate. Ohm indoor probe. Replace probe if ohm value not read.

**E6 INDOOR PROBE SHORT:** Control assumes ambient temperature is 90 degree F and unit will operate. Replace probe.

**NOTE:** All Error Code displays for Frost & Indoor Probe will allow unit to operate. Unit may or will ice up if faulty components not replaced.

**FROST PROBE SENSOR:** disables compressor at 35 degrees F.

**INDOOR PROBE SENSOR:** Control range is 60 degrees F to 90 degrees F +/- 2 degrees F.

**Indoor temperature will be displayed by pressing:**  
**(QME units)** The **Fan Speed** button and the Temperature **^** button.

**(XQ units)** The **Fan Speed** button and the “**TEMP ^**” button.

The indoor temperature will be displayed for 10 seconds. The display will change back to the Set Point temperature by pressing any key button except for the On/Off button. The indoor temperature can be viewed in all modes, including test mode.

**Check Filter:** The **Check Filter** indicator turns on after the fan motor has been operating for 250 hours. The **Check Filter** indicator is reset by pressing the **Check Filter** button one time only. Power failures will not reset the 250 hour timer. All time elapsed is stored in memory and resumes counting after power is restored.

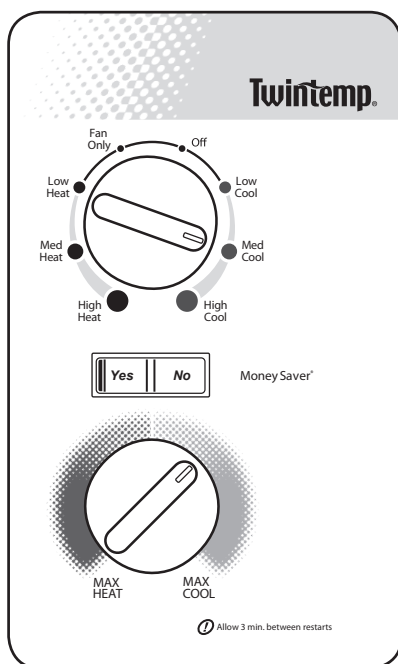
**Keep Alive:** The electronic control has a memory to retain all functions and status as set up by the user in the event of a power failure. Once power is restored to the unit there is a two second delay before the fan comes on and approximately three minutes delay before the compressor is activated, providing that the mode was set for cooling and the set point temperature has not been met in the room.

# TESTING THE ROTARY CONTROL SWITCHES

**(Heat Pump & Electric Heat Models)** (See Figure 12)  
An eight position control switch is used to regulate the operation of the fan motor and compressor. The compressor can be operated with the fan operating at low, medium or high speed in the cooling or heating mode. The fan motor can also be operated independently on medium speed. See switch section as indicated on decorative control panel.

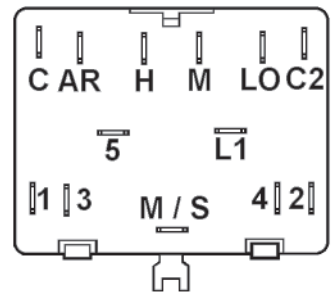
NOTE: Heat pump models with electric heat - in the heat position, heating element only will be energized when outdoor temperature is below the operating range of the heat pump.

**Figure 12**  
**System Control Panel**  
**Heat Pump & Electric Heat Models**  
(YS, ES, YM, EM, YL & EL)



3. " Med Cool" Position - between terminals "C" and "3", "C2" and "2", "M" and "M/S", "AR" and "5".
4. " Hi Cool" Position - between terminals "C" and "3", "C2" and "2", "H" and "M/S", "AR" and "5".
5. " Hi Heat" Position - between terminals "C" and "1", "C2" and "4", "H" and "M/S", "AR" and "5".
6. " Med Heat" Position - between terminals "C" and "1", "C2" and "4", "M" and "M/S", "AR" and "5".
7. " Lo Cool" Position - between terminals "C" and "1", "C2" and "4", "LO" and "M/S", "AR" and "5".
8. " Fan Only" Position - between terminals "L1" and "M".

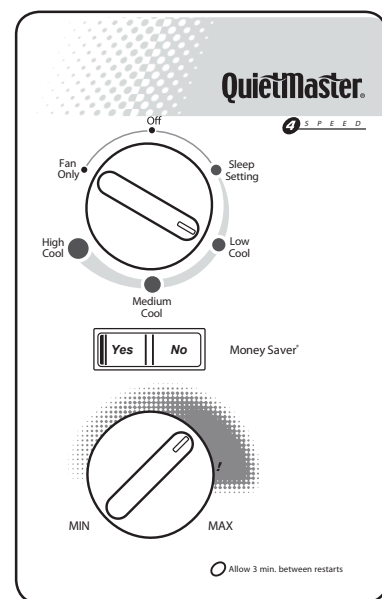
**Figure 13**  
**System Control Switch**  
**(Heat Pump / Electric**  
**Heat Models**



**KS, KM, SL Models** (See Figure 14)

A six position control switch is used to regulate the operation of the fan motor and compressor. The compressor can be operated with the fan operating at low, medium or high speed. The fan motor can also be operated independently on medium speed. See switch section as indicated on decorative control panel.

**Figure 14**  
**System Control Panel (KS, KM, SL)**



## WARNING



### ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

Disconnect power to the unit before servicing. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious injury or death.

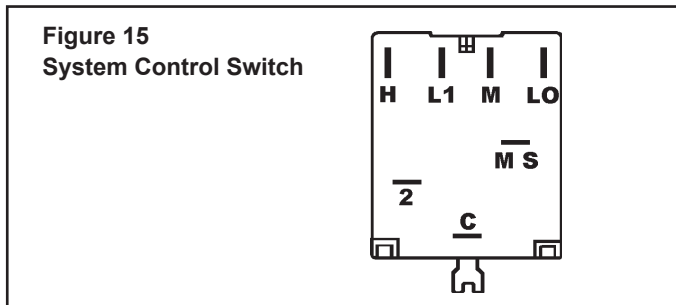
**SYSTEM CONTROL SWITCH - TEST** (See Figure 13)  
Disconnect leads from control switch. Turn control to position being tested. There must be continuity as follows:

1. " Off" Position - no continuity between terminals.
2. " Lo Cool" Position - between terminals "C" and "3", "C2" and "2", "LO" and "M/S", "AR" and "5".

## SYSTEM CONTROL SWITCH - TEST (See Figure 15)

Disconnect leads from control switch. There must be continuity as follows:

1. "Off" Position - no continuity between terminals.
2. "Lo Cool" Position - between terminals "L1" and "C," "LO" and "MS."
3. "Med Cool" Position - between terminals "L1" and "C," "M" and "MS."
4. "Hi Cool" Position - between terminals "L1" and "C," "H" and "MS."
5. "Fan Only" Position - between terminals "L1" and "2."

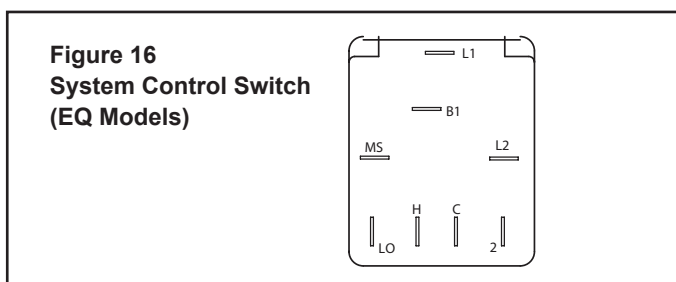


## "EQ08" SYSTEM CONTROL SWITCH - TEST

(See Figure 16)

Turn knob to phase of switch to be tested. There must be continuity as follows:

1. "Fan Only" Position – between terminals "MS" and "H"
2. "Hi Cool" Position – between terminals "L1" and "C" and "MS" and "H"
3. "Low Cool" Position – between terminals "L1" and "C" and "MS" and "LO"
4. "Low Heat" Position – between terminals "L2" and "2" and "MS" and "LO"
5. "Hi Heat" Position – between terminals "L2" and "2" and "MS" and "H"



## FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT DEFINITIONS

### MECHANICAL COMPONENTS

**Bellows condensate valve** Temperature-sensitive valve that opens up to drain off condensate water when the outside temperature falls below 40°F and closes when the outside temperature reaches 58°F.

**Vent door** Allows introduction of fresh air into the room and/or exhausts stale room air outside (on select models.)

**Plenum assembly** Diffuser with directional louvers used to direct the conditioned airflow.

**Blower wheel** Attaches to the indoor side of the fan motor shaft and is used for distributing unconditioned, room side air through the heat exchanger and delivering conditioned air into the room.

**Slinger fan blade** Attaches to the outdoor side of the fan motor shaft and is used to move outside air through the condenser coil, while slinging condensate water out of the base pan and onto the condenser coil, thus lowering the temperature and pressures within the coil.

### ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS

**Thermostat** Used to maintain the specified room side comfort level

**System switch** Used to regulate the operation of the fan motor, the compressor or to turn the unit off. For troubleshooting, refer to the wiring diagrams and schematics in the back of this service manual.

**Capacitor** Reduces line current and steadies the voltage supply, while greatly improving the torque characteristics of the fan motor and compressor motor.

**Defrost thermostat (Heatpumps only)** A dual purpose control that acts as an outdoor thermostat and defrost control.

**Smart Fan** Automatically adjusts the fan speed to maintain the desired room temp.

**MoneySaver® switch** When engaged, it sends the power supply to the fan motor through the thermostat, which allows for a cycle-fan operation.

**Fan Motor** Dual-shafted fan motor operates the indoor blower wheel and the condenser fan blade simultaneously.

**Solenoid** Used to energize the reversing valve on all heat pump units.

**Heating element** Electric resistance heater, available in 3.3, 4.0 or 5.2 kW on select TwinTemp® models.

**Heat anticipator** Used to provide better thermostat and room air temperature control.

### HERMETIC COMPONENTS

**Compressor** Motorized device used to compress refrigerant through the sealed system.

**Reversing valve** A four-way switching device used on all heat pump models to change the flow of refrigerant to permit heating or cooling.

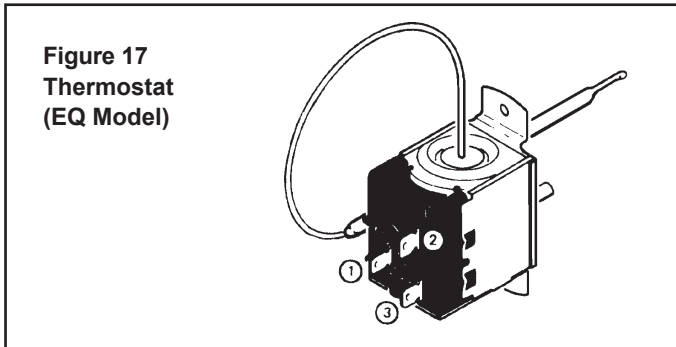
**Check valve** A pressure-operated device used to direct the flow of refrigerant to the proper capillary tube, during either the heating or cooling cycle.

**Capillary tube** A cylindrical meter device used to evenly distribute the flow of refrigerant to the heat exchangers (coils.)

# COMPONENTS TESTING

## THERMOSTAT ("EQ08" Models) (See Figure 17)

This thermostat is single pole-double throw, cross ambient with a range of 60° to 92°F and a differential of  $\pm 2^\circ\text{F}$ . Terminal "2" is common.



**Figure 17**  
Thermostat  
(EQ Model)

### ⚠ WARNING



#### ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

Disconnect power to the unit before servicing. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious injury or death.

#### TEST:

1. Remove leads from thermostat.
2. Turn thermostat knob clockwise to its coldest position.
3. Test for continuity between the two terminals. Contacts should be closed.
4. Turn thermostat knob counterclockwise to its warmest position.
5. Test for continuity - contacts should be open.

NOTE: The thermostat must be within the temperature range listed to open and close.

To maintain the comfort level desired, a cross ambient type thermostat is used. The thermostat has a range from 60°  $\pm 2^\circ\text{F}$  to 92°  $\pm 3^\circ\text{F}$ . The thermostat bulb is positioned in front of the evaporator coil to sense the return air temperature. Thermostat malfunction or erratic operation is covered in the troubleshooting section of this manual.

#### THERMOSTAT - Models ES, YS, EM, YM, EL, YL

A cross ambient thermostat is used on all heat pump and electric heat units. In addition to cycling the unit in a heating or cooling operation, the thermostat will terminate the cooling cycle in the event ice forms on the evaporator coil, in this case the thermostat functions as a de-ice control. A resistor (anticipator) is positioned within a plastic block to supply a small amount of heat to the bulb area to prevent long "off cycles" in the "Cool-Fan Auto" (MoneySaver) position. A current feedback through the fan motor windings during "off cycle" completes the circuit to the resistor.

In the heating cycle, the heat anticipator is energized to supply a small amount of heat during the "on" cycle. This will open the contacts in the thermostat prematurely to maintain a closer differential between the "cut in" and "cut out" temperature. The heat anticipator is energized in the heating mode regardless of whether fan is placed in the automatic (MoneySaver) or constant run position.

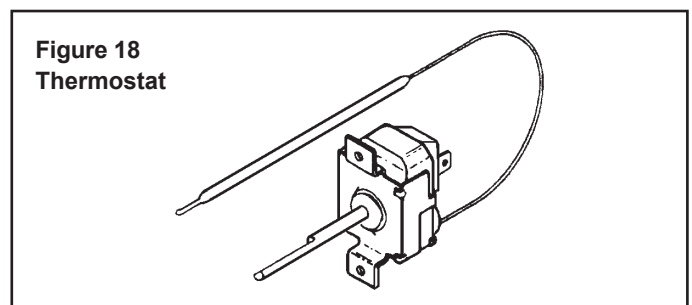
RANGE: Thermostat Properties  
60°F ( $\pm 2^\circ$ ) to 92°F ( $\pm 2^\circ$ )

#### TEST:

**Cooling/Heating Models:** Remove wires from thermostat and check continuity between terminal "2" (common) and "3" for cooling. Check between terminals "2" (common) and "1" for heating. Also check that contacts in thermostat open after placing in either position. NOTE: Temperature must be within range listed to check thermostat. Refer to the troubleshooting section in this manual for additional information on thermostat testing.

#### THERMOSTAT ADJUSTMENT

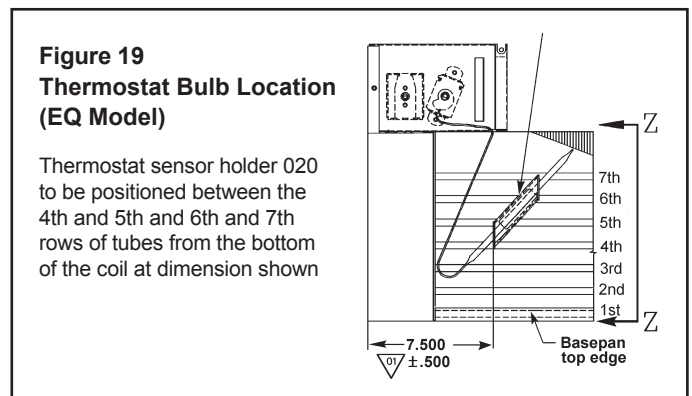
No attempt should be made to adjust thermostat. Due to the sensitivity of the internal mechanism and the sophisticated equipment required to check the calibration, it is suggested that the thermostat be replaced rather than calibrated. Thermostat bulb must be straight to insure proper performance.



**Figure 18**  
Thermostat

#### THERMOSTAT BULB LOCATION

The position of the bulb is important in order for the thermostat to function properly. The bulb of the thermostat should be located approximately 45° to a maximum of 60° from horizontal. Also, do not allow the thermostat bulb to touch the evaporator coil. (See Figures 17 and 18)



**Figure 19**  
Thermostat Bulb Location  
(EQ Model)

Thermostat sensor holder 020 to be positioned between the 4th and 5th and 6th and 7th rows of tubes from the bottom of the coil at dimension shown

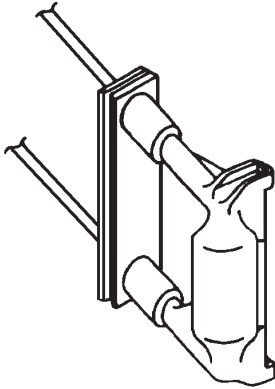
## COMPONENTS TESTING (Continued)

### RESISTOR: Heat Anticipator (See Figure 20)

Failure of the resistor will cause prolonged "off" and "on" cycles of the unit. When replacing a resistor, be sure and use the exact replacement. Resistor ratings are as follows:

115 Volt - 5,000 ohms 3 watt  
230 Volt - 20,000 ohms 3 watt

Figure 20  
Resistor



### DEFROST THERMOSTAT (Heat Pump Models Only) (See Figure 21)

#### ⚠ WARNING



#### ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

Disconnect power to the unit before servicing. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious injury or death.

This thermostat is single pole - double throw with contacts between terminals "2" and "3" closing on temperature rise and contacts between terminals "2" and "1" closing on temperature fall. When the contacts between terminals "2" and "1" make, power is supplied to the heater element.

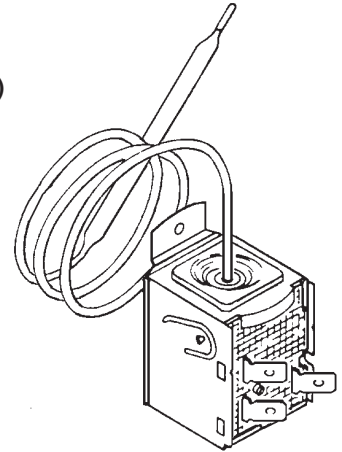
This control is dual purpose control that acts as an outdoor thermostat and defrost control.

When the sensing bulb, attached to the outdoor coil, senses enough icing on the outdoor coil, it will interrupt power to the compressor and supply power to the heating element until the coil temperature reaches above 43°, then the heater will shut off and the unit will resume operating in the reverse cycle mode.

When the outdoor coil temperature drops below 20°, the unit will operate in electric heat mode continuously until the outdoor coil temperature rises above 43°.

The fan motor will not turn off when defrost occurs, and the 4-way valve will not reverse.

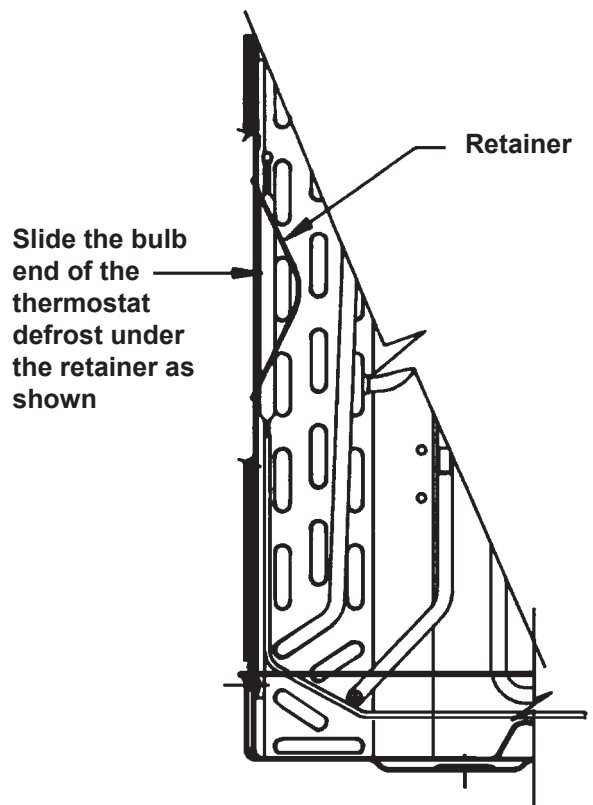
Figure 21  
Defrost Thermostat  
(Heat Pump Models)



### DEFROST BULB LOCATION (Heat Pump Models Only) (See Figure 22)

The defrost control bulb must be mounted securely and in the correct location to operate properly.


Figure 22  
Defrost Thermostat Bulb  
Location (All Heat Pump Models)



# COMPONENTS TESTING (Continued)

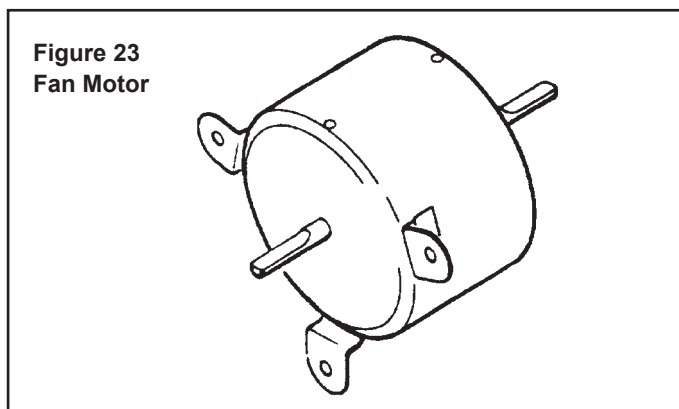
## FAN MOTOR

A single phase permanent split capacitor motor is used to drive the evaporator blower and condenser fan. A self-resetting overload is located inside the motor to protect against high temperature and high amperage conditions. (See Figure 23)


<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD</b> Disconnect power to the unit before servicing. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious injury or death.

## FAN MOTOR - TEST

1. Determine that capacitor is serviceable.
2. Disconnect fan motor wires from fan speed switch or system switch.
3. Apply "live" test cord probes on black wire and common terminal of capacitor. Motor should run at high speed.
4. Apply "live" test cord probes on red wire and common terminal of capacitor. Motor should run at low speed.
5. Apply "live" test cord probes on each of the remaining wires from the speed switch or system switch to test intermediate speeds. If the control is in the "MoneySaver" mode and the thermostat calls for cooling, the fan will start - then stop after approximately 2 minutes; then the fan and compressor will start together approximately 2 minutes later.



## CAPACITORS

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD</b> Turn off electric power before servicing. Discharge capacitor with a 20,000 Ohm 2 Watt resistor before handling.  Failure to do so may result in personal injury, or death.

Many motor capacitors are internally fused. Shorting the terminals will blow the fuse, ruining the capacitor. A 20,000 ohm 2 watt resistor can be used to discharge capacitors safely. Remove wires from capacitor and place resistor across terminals. When checking a dual capacitor with a capacitor analyzer or ohmmeter, both sides must be tested.

## Capacitor Check with Capacitor Analyzer

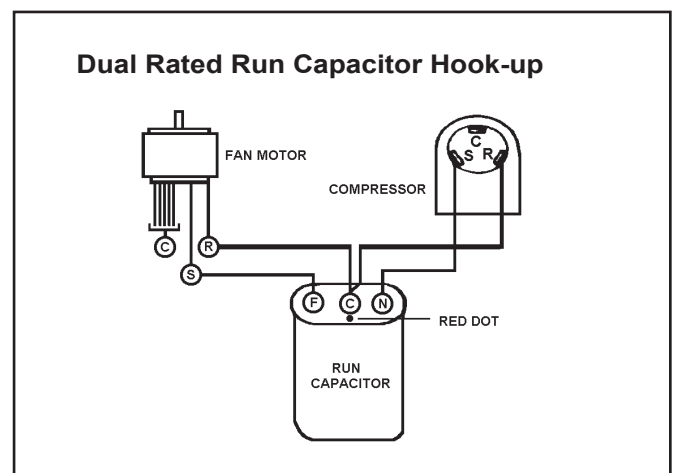
The capacitor analyzer will show whether the capacitor is "open" or "shorted." It will tell whether the capacitor is within its micro farads rating and it will show whether the capacitor is operating at the proper power-factor percentage. The instrument will automatically discharge the capacitor when the test switch is released.

## Capacitor Connections

The starting winding of a motor can be damaged by a shorted and grounded running capacitor. This damage usually can be avoided by proper connection of the running capacitor terminals.

From the supply line on a typical 230 volt circuit, a 115 volt potential exists from the "R" terminal to ground through a possible short in the capacitor. However, from the "S" or start terminal, a much higher potential, possibly as high as 400 volts, exists because of the counter EMF generated in the start winding. Therefore, the possibility of capacitor failure is much greater when the identified terminal is connected to the "S" or start terminal. The identified terminal should always be connected to the supply line, or "R" terminal, never to the "S" terminal.

When connected properly, a shorted or grounded running capacitor will result in a direct short to ground from the "R" terminal and will blow the line fuse. The motor protector will protect the main winding from excessive temperature.

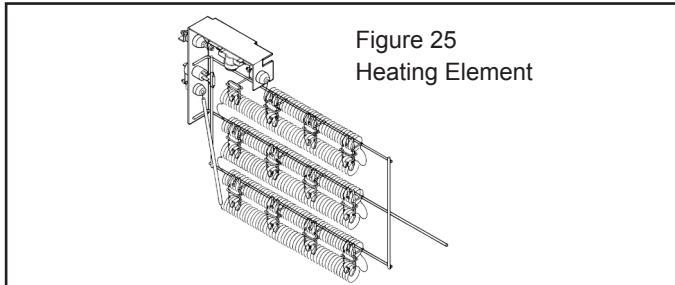


**FIGURE 24**

## COMPONENTS TESTING (Continued)

### HEATING ELEMENT (See Figure 25)

All heat pumps and electric heat models are equipped with a heating element with the exception of models starting with YS09. The "YS" and "ES" models are equipped with a 3.3 KW element. The "YM" and "EM" models are equipped with a 4.0 KW element. The "YL" and "EL" models are equipped with a 5.2 KW element. The EQ08 has a 1.15 KW element.



The heating element contains a fuse link and a heater limit switch. The fuse link is in series with the power supply and will open and interrupt the power when the temperature reaches 199°F or a short circuit occurs in the heating element. Once the fuse link separates, a new fuse link must be installed.

**NOTE: Always replace with the exact replacement.**

The heater element has a high limit control. This control is a bimetal thermostat mounted in the top of the heating element.

Should the fan motor fail or filter become clogged, the high limit control will open and interrupt power to the heater before reaching an unsafe temperature condition.

The control is designed to open at 110°F ±6°F. Test continuity below 110°F and for open above 110°F.

### HEATING ELEMENT (Heat Pump Models)

The heating element for the "Y" model is energized by an outdoor thermostat. The outdoor defrost thermostat is adjusted at a predetermined temperature to bring on the heating element and turn off the compressor. The room thermostat will then control the cycling of the element when the selected indoor temperature is reached.

### TESTING THE HEATING ELEMENT

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD</b> Disconnect power to the unit before servicing. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious injury or death.

Testing of the elements can be made with an ohmmeter across the terminals after the connecting wires have been removed. A cold resistance reading of approximately 10.11 ohms for the 1.15 KW heater, 14.5 ohms for the 3.3 KW heater, 11.9 ohms for the 4.0 KW heater and 9.15 ohms for the 5.2 KW heater should be registered.

### DRAIN PAN VALVE

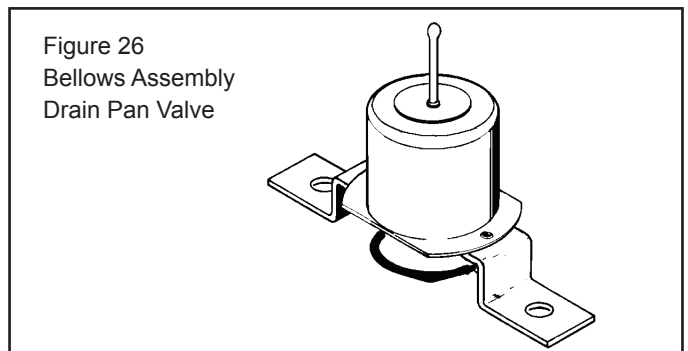
(See Figure 26)

During the cooling mode of operation, condensate which collects in the drain pan is picked up by the condenser fan blade and sprayed onto the condenser coil. This assists in cooling the refrigerant plus evaporating the water.

During the heating mode of operation, it is necessary that water be removed to prevent it from freezing during cold outside temperatures. This could cause the condenser fan blade to freeze in the accumulated water and prevent it from turning.

To provide a means of draining this water, a bellows type drain valve is installed over a drain opening in the base pan.

This valve is temperature sensitive and will open when the outside temperature reaches 40°F. The valve will close gradually as the temperature rises above 40°F to fully close at 60°F.



### DEFROST THERMOSTAT OPERATION HEAT PUMP WITH ELECTRIC HEAT: YS, YM AND YL MODELS

This control is dual purpose control that acts as an outdoor thermostat and defrost control.

When the sensing bulb, attached to the condenser coil, senses enough icing on the outdoor coil, it will interrupt power to the compressor and supply power to the electric heating element until the coil temperature reaches above 43°, then the electric heater will shut off and the unit will resume operating in the reverse cycle mode.

When the outdoor coil temperature drops below 20°, the unit will operate in electric heat mode continuously until the outdoor coil temperature rises above 43°.

The fan motor will not turn off when defrost occurs, and the 4-way valve will not reverse.

# ELECTRONIC CONTROL SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

## QME PROGRAMMABLE AND XQ MODELS

### Mode Control

The mode control pad(s) allow the selection of the operating modes of the unit.

There is a two second delay before the mode activates its appropriate relay.

### OPERATING SEQUENCE / CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

#### Compressor Operation

The run state of the compressor is determined by the difference between the indoor ambient temperature and the set temperature. See specific mode of operation for details.

#### Compressor Time Delay: 180 seconds

This feature is initiated every time the compressor is de-energized, either due to:

- (1) satisfying the temperature set point
- (2) changing mode to fan only
- (3) a power interruption or
- (4) turning the unit off

The compressor is also time delayed for 3 minutes when the control is first plugged in or power is restored after failure. When the compressor cycles off as a result of satisfying the "load", the time delay is typically timed out during the off cycle. Compressor time delay is bypassed by "Test Mode".

#### Return Air Temperature Sensor

The control range is 60°F to 90°F +/- 2.0°F.

#### Frost Protection Sensor

Temperature settings:

Disable the compressor when sensing 30 +/- 3°F for 2 min. continuously.

Enable compressor @ 55 +/- 5°F.

The fan should not be affected by the Frost Protection. It should continue to function normally if freeze protection is called for.

#### COOL Mode for SS, SM and XQ Models

When in the **COOL** mode, the control will turn on the compressor when the indoor temperature is **1.5°F** above the set point and turn off the compressor when the ambient gets below the set point by **1.5°F**. The fan will run continuously.

#### MONEY SAVER Mode

When in **MONEY SAVER** mode, the system will be turned on when the indoor temperature gets above the set point by **0.75°F** and turns off when the indoor temperature gets below the set point by **0.75°F**. The fan will turn on **5** seconds before the compressor and turn off **5** seconds after the compressor stops. If the compressor is delayed the fan will continue to run while the compressor restarts. If the

thermostat remains satisfied for more than approximately 9 minutes, the fan will turn on for a period of 90 seconds for air sampling. Operation in **MONEY SAVER** mode will light both the **MONEY SAVER** and **COOL** indicators.

#### FAN ONLY Mode

When in the **FAN ONLY** mode, the compressor will not operate. The fan will run continuously at the user-selected speed (see "Fan Speed Set" below). Smart Fan is not available in **FAN ONLY** Mode.

#### Fan Speed Set

SS/SM fan speed is changed by pressing **SPEED 1-4** pad and scrolling through F1, F2, F3, and F4 in the digital display.

XQ fan speed is changed by pressing **FAN SPEED** pad and scrolling through F1, F2, F3 and SF (Smart Fan) in the digital display.

There will be a 2 second delay before the fan speed changes to prevent unnecessary switching of the relays during fan speed selection.

#### SMART FAN

On the SS/SM models, smart fan is activated by pressing the **SMART FAN** button. On the XQ model, smart fan is activated by pressing the **FAN SPEED** button and scrolling through speeds until "**SF**" appears in the digital display. Using the remote control, Smart Fan is selected by the fourth push of Fan Speed button.

Smart fan changes fan speeds based on the temperature differential between the ambient and set temperatures.

# REFRIGERATION SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

A good understanding of the basic operation of the refrigeration system is essential for the service technician. Without this understanding, accurate troubleshooting of refrigeration system problems will be more difficult and time consuming, if not (in some cases) entirely impossible. The refrigeration system uses four basic principles (laws) in its operation they are as follows:

1. "Heat always flows from a warmer body to a cooler body."
2. "Heat must be added to or removed from a substance before a change in state can occur"
3. "Flow is always from a higher pressure area to a lower pressure area."
4. "The temperature at which a liquid or gas changes state is dependent upon the pressure."

The refrigeration cycle begins at the compressor. Starting the compressor creates a low pressure in the suction line which draws refrigerant gas (vapor) into the compressor. The compressor then "compresses" this refrigerant, raising its pressure and its (heat intensity) temperature.

The refrigerant leaves the compressor through the discharge Line as a hot High pressure gas (vapor). The refrigerant enters the condenser coil where it gives up some of its heat. The condenser fan moving air across the coil's finned surface facilitates the transfer of heat from the refrigerant to the relatively cooler outdoor air.

When a sufficient quantity of heat has been removed from the refrigerant gas (vapor), the refrigerant will "condense" (i.e. change to a liquid). Once the refrigerant has been condensed (changed) to a liquid it is cooled even further by the air that continues to flow across the condenser coil.

The RAC design determines at exactly what point (in the condenser) the change of state (i.e. gas to a liquid) takes place. In all cases, however, the refrigerant must be totally condensed (changed) to a Liquid before leaving the condenser coil.

The refrigerant leaves the condenser Coil through the liquid line as a warm high pressure liquid. It next will pass through the refrigerant drier (if so equipped). It is the function of the drier to trap any moisture present in the system, contaminants, and large particulate matter.

The liquid refrigerant next enters the metering device. The metering device is a capillary tube. The purpose of the metering device is to "meter" (i.e. control or measure) the quantity of refrigerant entering the evaporator coil.

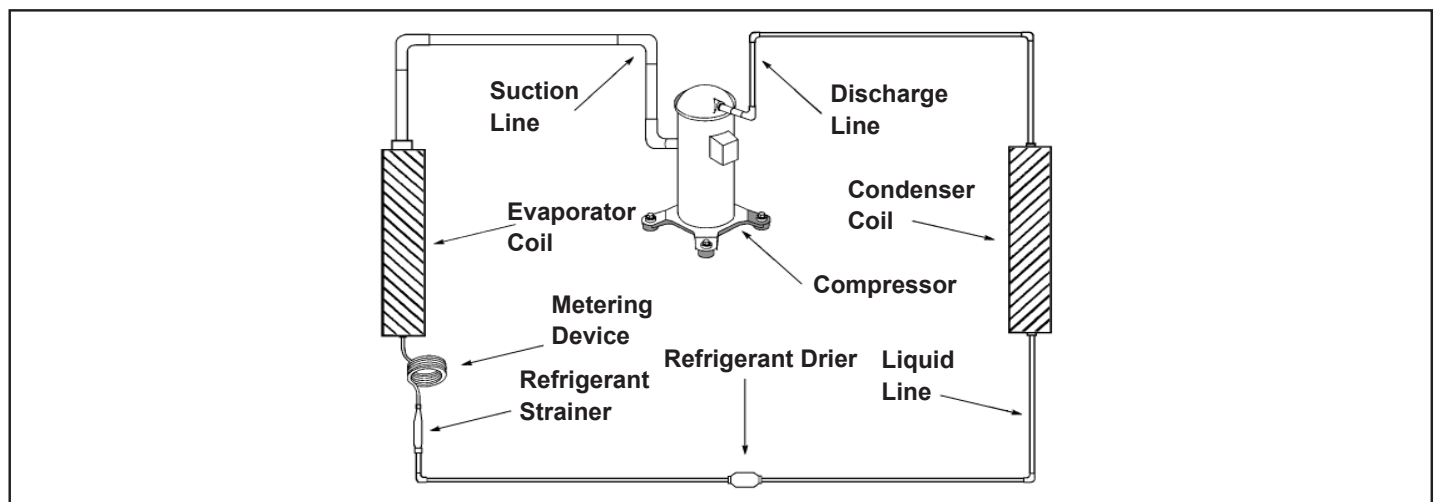
In the case of the capillary tube this is accomplished (by design) through size (and length) of device, and the pressure difference present across the device.

Since the evaporator coil is under a lower pressure (due to the suction created by the compressor) than the liquid line, the liquid refrigerant leaves the metering device entering the evaporator coil. As it enters the evaporator coil, the larger area and lower pressure allows the refrigerant to expand and lower its temperature (heat intensity). This expansion is often referred to as "boiling". Since the unit's blower is moving indoor air across the finned surface of the evaporator coil, the expanding refrigerant absorbs some of that heat. This results in a lowering of the indoor air temperature, hence the "cooling" effect.

The expansion and absorbing of heat cause the liquid refrigerant to evaporate (i.e. change to a gas). Once the refrigerant has been evaporated (changed to a gas), it is heated even further by the air that continues to flow across the evaporator coil.

The particular system design determines at exactly what point (in the evaporator) the change of state (i.e. liquid to a gas) takes place. In all cases, however, the refrigerant must be totally evaporated (changed) to a gas before leaving the evaporator coil.

The low pressure (suction) created by the compressor causes the refrigerant to leave the evaporator through the suction line as a cool low pressure vapor. The refrigerant then returns to the compressor, where the cycle is repeated.



# SEALED REFRIGERATION SYSTEM REPAIRS

## IMPORTANT

ANY SEALED SYSTEM REPAIRS TO COOL-ONLY MODELS REQUIRE THE INSTALLATION OF A LIQUID LINE DRIER. ALSO, ANY SEALED SYSTEM REPAIRS TO HEAT PUMP MODELS REQUIRE THE INSTALLATION OF A SUCTION LINE DRIER.


### EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

1. Voltmeter
2. Ammeter
3. Ohmmeter
4. E.P.A. Approved Refrigerant Recovery System
5. Vacuum Pump (capable of 200 microns or less vacuum.)
6. Acetylene Welder
7. Electronic Halogen Leak Detector (G.E. Type H-6 or equivalent.)
8. Accurate refrigerant charge measuring device such as:
  - a. Balance Scales - 1/2 oz. accuracy
  - b. Charging Board - 1/2 oz. accuracy


9. High Pressure Gauge - (0 - 400 lbs.)
10. Low Pressure Gauge - (30 - 150 lbs.)
11. Vacuum Gauge - (0 - 1000 microns)

### EQUIPMENT MUST BE CAPABLE OF:

1. Recovery CFC's as low as 5%.
2. Evacuation from both the high side and low side of the system simultaneously.
3. Introducing refrigerant charge into high side of the system.
4. Accurately weighing the refrigerant charge actually introduced into the system.
5. Facilities for flowing nitrogen through refrigeration tubing during all brazing processes.

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK</b> Unplug and/or disconnect all electrical power to the unit before performing inspections, maintenances or service.  Failure to do so could result in electric shock, serious injury or death.

Proper refrigerant charge is essential to proper unit operation. Operating a unit with an improper refrigerant charge will result in reduced performance (capacity) and/or efficiency. Accordingly, the use of proper charging methods during servicing will insure that the unit is functioning as designed and that its compressor will not be damaged.

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>HIGH PRESSURE HAZARD</b> Sealed Refrigeration System contains refrigerant and oil under high pressure.  Proper safety procedures must be followed, and proper protective clothing must be worn when working with refrigerants.  Failure to follow these procedures could result in serious injury or death.

Too much refrigerant (overcharge) in the system is just as bad (if not worse) than not enough refrigerant (undercharge). They both can be the source of certain compressor failures if they remain uncorrected for any period of time. Quite often, other problems (such as low air flow across evaporator, etc.) are misdiagnosed as refrigerant charge problems. The refrigerant circuit diagnosis chart will assist you in properly diagnosing these systems.

An overcharged unit will at times return liquid refrigerant (slugging) back to the suction side of the compressor eventually causing a mechanical failure within the compressor. This mechanical failure can manifest itself as valve failure, bearing failure, and/or other mechanical failure. The specific type of failure will be influenced by the amount of liquid being returned, and the length of time the slugging continues.

## Refrigerant Charging

**NOTE: Because The RAC System Is A Sealed System, Service Process Tubes Will Have To Be Installed. First Install A Line Tap And Remove Refrigerant From System. Make Necessary Sealed System Repairs And Vacuum System. Crimp Process Tube Line And Solder End Shut. Do Not Leave A Service Valve In The Sealed System.**


Not enough refrigerant (undercharge) on the other hand, will cause the temperature of the suction gas to increase to the point where it does not provide sufficient cooling for the compressor motor. When this occurs, the motor winding temperature will increase causing the motor to overheat and possibly cycle open the compressor overload protector. Continued overheating of the motor windings and/or cycling of the overload will eventually lead to compressor motor or overload failure.

## Method Of Charging / Repairs


The acceptable method for charging the RAC system is the Weighed in Charge Method. The weighed in charge method is applicable to all units. It is the preferred method to use, as it is the most accurate.

The weighed in method should always be used whenever a charge is removed from a unit such as for a leak repair, compressor replacement, or when there is no refrigerant charge left in the unit. To charge by this method, requires the following steps:


1. Install a piercing valve to remove refrigerant from the sealed system. (Piercing valve must be removed from the system before recharging.)
2. Recover Refrigerant in accordance with EPA regulations.

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>BURN HAZARD</b> Proper safety procedures must be followed, and proper protective clothing must be worn when working with a torch.  Failure to follow these procedures could result in moderate or serious injury.

3. Install a process tube to sealed system.

<b>⚠ CAUTION</b>	
	<b>FREEZE HAZARD</b> Proper safety procedures must be followed, and proper protective clothing must be worn when working with liquid refrigerant.  Failure to follow these procedures could result in minor to moderate injury.

4. Make necessary repairs to system.
5. Evacuate system to 200 microns or less.
6. Weigh in refrigerant with the property quantity of R-22 refrigerant.
7. Start unit, and verify performance.

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>BURN HAZARD</b> Proper safety procedures must be followed, and proper protective clothing must be worn when working with a torch.  Failure to follow these procedures could result in moderate or serious injury.

8. Crimp the process tube and solder the end shut.

## ⚠ WARNING



### ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

Turn off electric power before service or installation.

Extreme care must be used, if it becomes necessary to work on equipment with power applied.

Failure to do so could result in serious injury or death.

## ⚠ WARNING



### HIGH PRESSURE HAZARD

Sealed Refrigeration System contains refrigerant and oil under high pressure.

Proper safety procedures must be followed, and proper protective clothing must be worn when working with refrigerants.

Failure to follow these procedures could result in serious injury or death.

## Undercharged Refrigerant Systems

An undercharged system will result in poor performance (low pressures, etc.) in both the heating and cooling cycle.

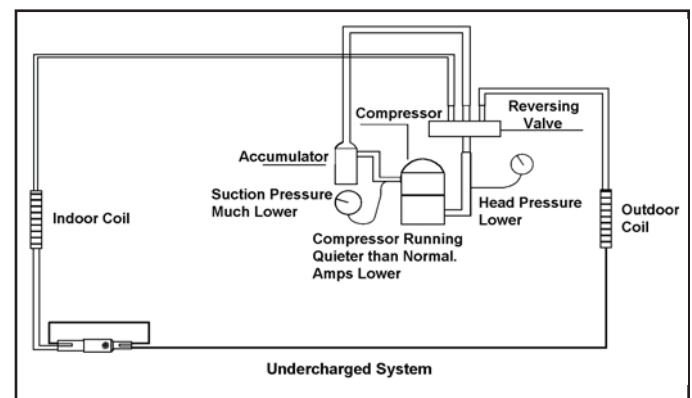
Whenever you service a unit with an undercharge of refrigerant, always suspect a leak. The leak must be repaired before charging the unit.

To check for an undercharged system, turn the unit on, allow the compressor to run long enough to establish working pressures in the system (15 to 20 minutes).

During the cooling cycle you can listen carefully at the exit of the metering device into the evaporator; an intermittent hissing and gurgling sound indicates a low refrigerant charge. Intermittent frosting and thawing of the evaporator is another indication of a low charge, however, frosting and thawing can also be caused by insufficient air over the evaporator.

Checks for an undercharged system can be made at the compressor. If the compressor seems quieter than normal, it is an indication of a low refrigerant charge.

A check of the amperage drawn by the compressor motor should show a lower reading. (Check the Unit Specification.) After the unit has run 10 to 15 minutes, check the gauge pressures. Gauges connected to system with an undercharge will have low head pressures and substantially low suction pressures.



## Overcharged Refrigerant Systems

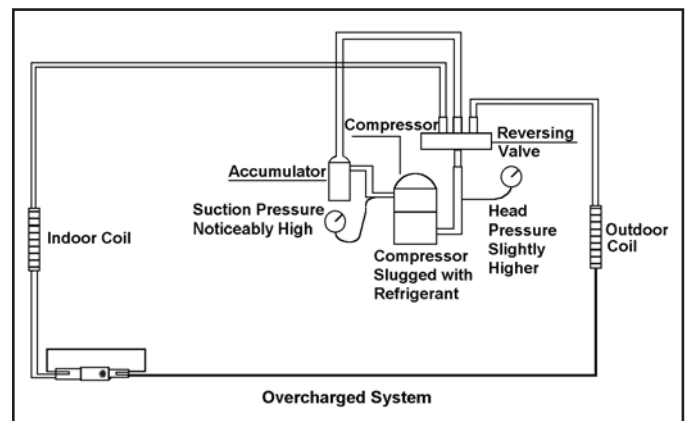
Compressor amps will be near normal or higher. Noncondensables can also cause these symptoms. To confirm, remove some of the charge, if conditions improve, system may be overcharged. If conditions don't improve, Noncondensables are indicated.

Whenever an overcharged system is indicated, always make sure that the problem is not caused by air flow problems. Improper air flow over the evaporator coil may indicate some of the same symptoms as an over charged system.

An overcharge can cause the compressor to fail, since it would be "slugged" with liquid refrigerant.

The charge for any system is critical. When the compressor is noisy, suspect an overcharge, when you are sure that the air quantity over the evaporator coil is correct. Icing

of the evaporator will not be encountered because the refrigerant will boil later if at all. Gauges connected to system will usually have higher head pressure (depending upon amount of over charge). Suction pressure should be slightly higher.



## Restricted Refrigerant System

Troubleshooting a restricted refrigerant system can be difficult. The following procedures are the more common problems and solutions to these problems. There are two types of refrigerant restrictions: Partial restrictions and complete restrictions.

A partial restriction allows some of the refrigerant to circulate through the system.

With a complete restriction there is no circulation of refrigerant in the system.

Restricted refrigerant systems display the same symptoms as a "low-charge condition."

When the unit is shut off, the gauges may equalize very slowly.

Gauges connected to a completely restricted system will run in a deep vacuum. When the unit is shut off, the gauges will not equalize at all.

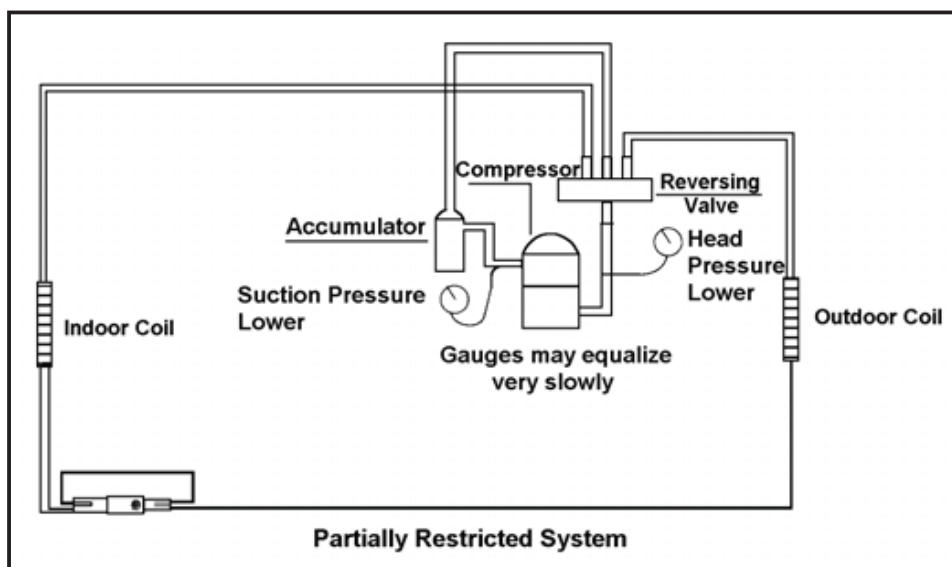
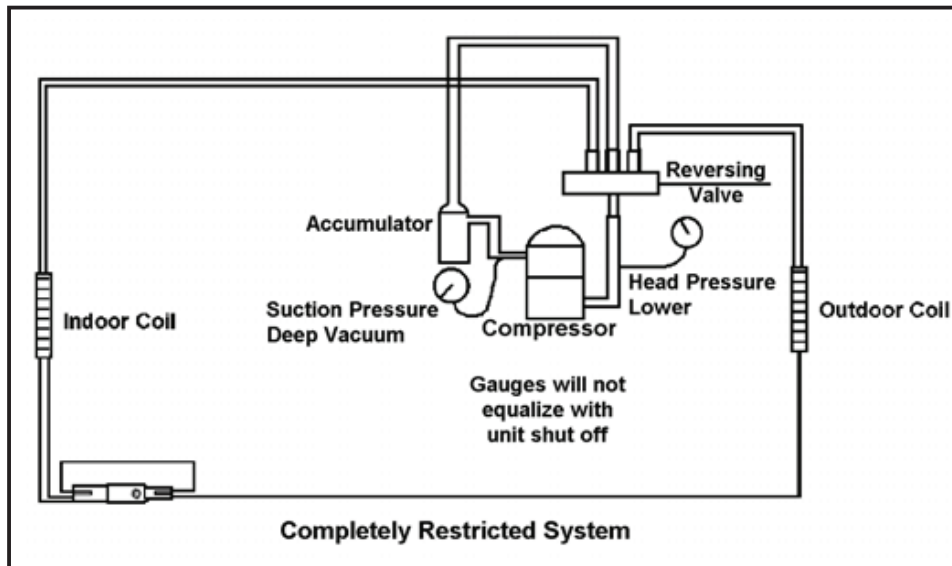
A quick check for either condition begins at the evaporator. With a partial restriction, there may be gurgling sounds

at the metering device entrance to the evaporator. The evaporator in a partial restriction could be partially frosted or have an ice ball close to the entrance of the metering device. Frost may continue on the suction line back to the compressor.

Often a partial restriction of any type can be found by feel, as there is a temperature difference from one side of the restriction to the other.


With a complete restriction, there will be no sound at the metering device entrance. An amperage check of the compressor with a partial restriction may show normal current when compared to the unit specification. With a complete restriction the current drawn may be considerably less than normal, as the compressor is running in a deep vacuum (no load.) Much of the area of the condenser will be relatively cool since most or all of the liquid refrigerant will be stored there.

The following conditions are based primarily on a system in the cooling mode.



# HERMETIC COMPONENTS CHECK

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>BURN HAZARD</b> Proper safety procedures must be followed, and proper protective clothing must be worn when working with a torch.  Failure to follow these procedures could result in moderate or serious injury.

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>CUT/SEVER HAZARD</b> Be careful with the sharp edges and corners. Wear protective clothing and gloves, etc.  Failure to do so could result in serious injury.

## METERING DEVICE

### Capillary Tube Systems

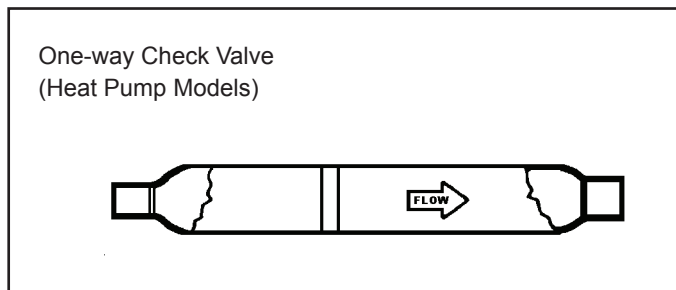
All units are equipped with capillary tube metering devices.

Checking for restricted capillary tubes.

1. Connect pressure gauges to unit.
2. Start the unit in the cooling mode. If after a few minutes of operation the pressures are normal, the check valve and the cooling capillary are not restricted.
3. Switch the unit to the heating mode and observe the gauge readings after a few minutes running time. If the system pressure is lower than normal, the heating capillary is restricted.
4. If the operating pressures are lower than normal in both the heating and cooling mode, the cooling capillary is restricted.

## CHECK VALVE

A unique two-way check valve is used on the reverse cycle heat pumps. It is pressure operated and used to direct the flow of refrigerant through a single filter drier and to the proper capillary tube during either the heating or cooling cycle.



**NOTE:** The slide (check) inside the valve is made of teflon. Should it become necessary to replace the check valve, place a wet cloth around the valve to prevent overheating during the brazing operation.

### CHECK VALVE OPERATION

In the cooling mode of operation, high pressure liquid enters the check valve forcing the slide to close the opposite port (liquid line) to the indoor coil. Refer to refrigerant flow chart. This directs the refrigerant through the filter drier and cooling capillary tube to the indoor coil.

In the heating mode of operation, high pressure refrigerant enters the check valve from the opposite direction, closing the port (liquid line) to the outdoor coil. The flow path of the refrigerant is then through the filter drier and heating capillary to the outdoor coil.

Failure of the slide in the check valve to seat properly in either mode of operation will cause flooding of the cooling coil. This is due to the refrigerant bypassing the heating or cooling capillary tube and entering the liquid line.


### COOLING MODE

In the cooling mode of operation, liquid refrigerant from condenser (liquid line) enters the cooling check valve forcing the heating check valve shut. The liquid refrigerant is directed into the liquid dryer after which the refrigerant is metered through cooling capillary tubes to evaporator. (Note: liquid refrigerant will also be directed through the heating capillary tubes in a continuous loop during the cooling mode).

### HEATING MODE

In the heating mode of operation, liquid refrigerant from the indoor coil enters the heating check valve forcing the cooling check valve shut. The liquid refrigerant is directed into the liquid dryer after which the refrigerant is metered through the heating capillary tubes to outdoor coils. (Note: liquid refrigerant will also be directed through the cooling capillary tubes in a continuous loop during the heating mode).

## REVERSING VALVE DESCRIPTION/OPERATION

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD</b> Disconnect power to the unit before servicing. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious injury or death.

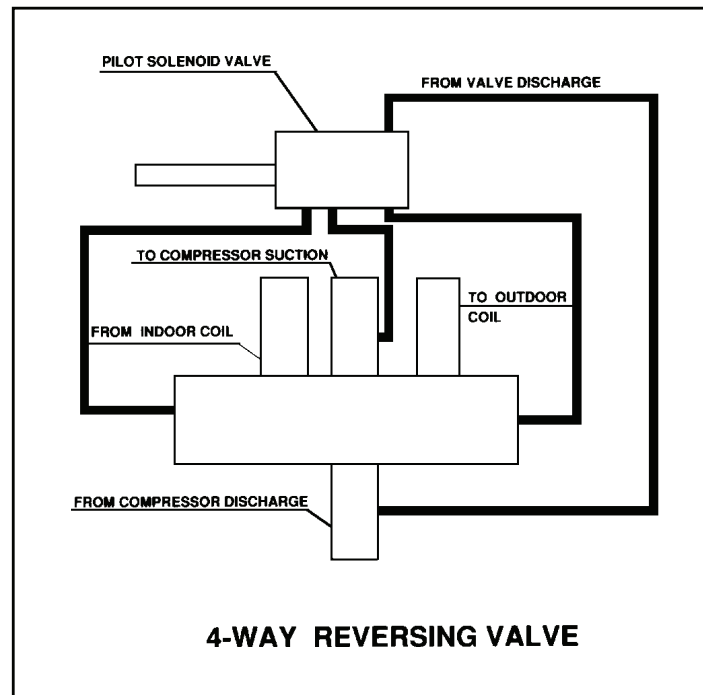
The Reversing Valve controls the direction of refrigerant flow to the indoor and outdoor coils. It consists of a pressure-operated, main valve and a pilot valve actuated by a solenoid plunger. The solenoid is energized during the heating cycle only. The reversing valves used in the RAC system is a 2-position, 4-way valve.

The single tube on one side of the main valve body is the high-pressure inlet to the valve from the compressor. The center tube on the opposite side is connected to the low pressure (suction) side of the system. The other two are connected to the indoor and outdoor coils. Small capillary tubes connect each end of the main valve cylinder to the

“A” and “B” ports of the pilot valve. A third capillary is a common return line from these ports to the suction tube on the main valve body. Four-way reversing valves also have a capillary tube from the compressor discharge tube to the pilot valve.

The piston assembly in the main valve can only be shifted by the pressure differential between the high and low sides of the system. The pilot section of the valve opens and closes ports for the small capillary tubes to the main valve to cause it to shift.

**NOTE: System operating pressures must be near normal before valve can shift.**



## TESTING THE COIL

### ⚠ WARNING



#### ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

Unplug and/or disconnect all electrical power to the unit before performing inspections, maintenances or service.

Failure to do so could result in electric shock, serious injury or death.

The solenoid coil is an electromagnetic type coil mounted on the reversing valve and is energized during the operation of the compressor in the heating cycle.

1. Turn off high voltage electrical power to unit.
2. Unplug line voltage lead from reversing valve coil.
3. Check for electrical continuity through the coil. If you do not have continuity replace the coil.
4. Check from each lead of coil to the copper liquid line as it leaves the unit or the ground lug. There should be no continuity between either of the coil leads and ground; if there is, coil is grounded and must be replaced.
5. If coil tests okay, reconnect the electrical leads.
6. Make sure coil has been assembled correctly.

NOTE: Do not start unit with solenoid coil removed from valve, or do not remove coil after unit is in operation. This will cause the coil to burn out.

## CHECKING THE REVERSING VALVE

NOTE: You must have normal operating pressures before the reversing valve can shift.

### ⚠ WARNING



#### HIGH PRESSURE HAZARD

Sealed Refrigeration System contains refrigerant and oil under high pressure.

Proper safety procedures must be followed, and proper protective clothing must be worn when working with refrigerants.

Failure to follow these procedures could result in serious injury or death.

Check the operation of the valve by starting the system and switching the operation from "Cooling" to "Heating" and then back to "Cooling". Do not hammer on valve.

Occasionally, the reversing valve may stick in the heating or cooling position or in the mid-position.

When sluggish or stuck in the mid-position, part of the discharge gas from the compressor is directed back to the suction side, resulting in excessively high suction pressure.

Should the valve fail to shift from cooling to heating, block the air flow through the outdoor coil and allow the discharge

pressure to build in the system. Then switch the system from heating to cooling.

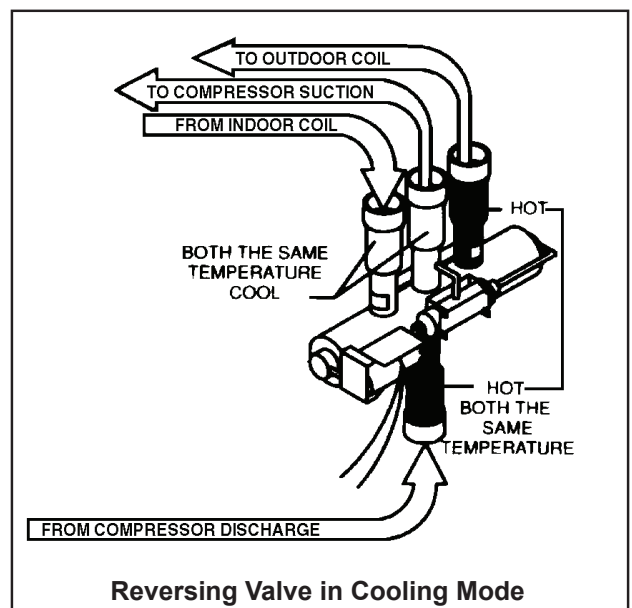
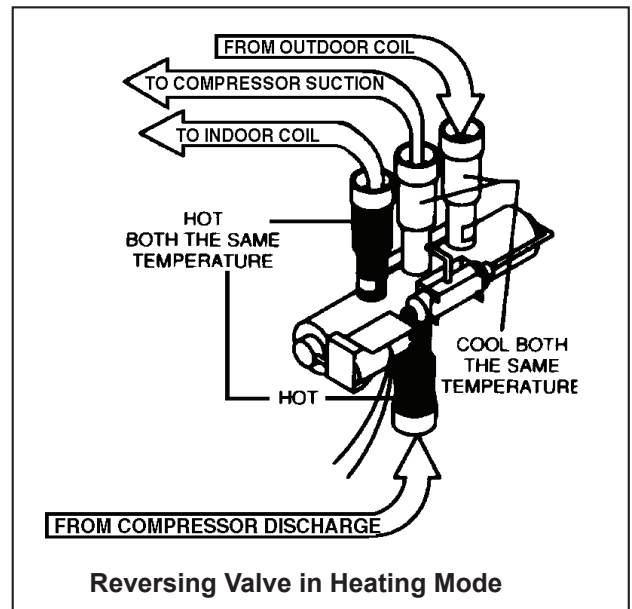
If the valve is stuck in the heating position, block the air flow through the indoor coil and allow discharge pressure to build in the system. Then switch the system from heating to cooling.

Should the valve fail to shift in either position after increasing the discharge pressure, replace the valve.


Dented or damaged valve body or capillary tubes can prevent the main slide in the valve body from shifting.

If you determine this is the problem, replace the reversing valve.

After all of the previous inspections and checks have been made and determined correct, then perform the "Touch Test" on the reversing valve.




## Touch Test in Heating/Cooling Cycle

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>BURN HAZARD</b> <p>Certain unit components operate at temperatures hot enough to cause burns.</p> <p>Proper safety procedures must be followed, and proper protective clothing must be worn.</p> <p>Failure to follow these procedures could result in minor to moderate injury.</p>

The only definite indications that the slide is in the mid-position is if all three tubes on the suction side of the valve are hot after a few minutes of running time.

NOTE: A condition other than those illustrated above, and on Page 31, indicate that the reversing valve is not shifting properly. Both tubes shown as hot or cool must be the same corresponding temperature.

## Procedure For Changing Reversing Valve

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>HIGH PRESSURE HAZARD</b> <p>Sealed Refrigeration System contains refrigerant and oil under high pressure.</p> <p>Proper safety procedures must be followed, and proper protective clothing must be worn when working with refrigerants.</p> <p>Failure to follow these procedures could result in serious injury or death.</p>

<b>NOTICE</b>	
<b>FIRE HAZARD</b> <p>The use of a torch requires extreme care and proper judgment. Follow all safety recommended precautions and protect surrounding areas with fire proof materials. Have a fire extinguisher readily available. Failure to follow this notice could result in moderate to serious property damage.</p>	

1. Install Process Tubes. Recover refrigerant from sealed system. PROPER HANDLING OF RECOVERED REFRIGERANT ACCORDING TO EPA REGULATIONS IS REQUIRED.
2. Remove solenoid coil from reversing valve. If coil is to be reused, protect from heat while changing valve.
3. Unbrazed all lines from reversing valve.
4. Clean all excess braze from all tubing so that they will slip into fittings on new valve.
5. Remove solenoid coil from new valve.

6. Protect new valve body from heat while brazing with plastic heat sink (Thermo Trap) or wrap valve body with wet rag.
7. Fit all lines into new valve and braze lines into new valve.

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>EXPLOSION HAZARD</b> <p>The use of nitrogen requires a pressure regulator. Follow all safety procedures and wear protective safety clothing etc.</p> <p>Failure to follow proper safety procedures could result in serious injury or death.</p>


8. Pressurize sealed system with a combination of R-22 and nitrogen and check for leaks, using a suitable leak detector. Recover refrigerant per EPA guidelines.
9. Once the sealed system is leak free, install solenoid coil on new valve and charge the sealed system by weighing in the proper amount and type of refrigerant as shown on rating plate. Crimp the process tubes and solder the ends shut. Do not leave Schrader or piercing valves in the sealed system.

NOTE: When brazing a reversing valve into the system, it is of extreme importance that the temperature of the valve does not exceed 250°F at any time.

Wrap the reversing valve with a large rag saturated with water. "Re-wet" the rag and thoroughly cool the valve after each brazing operation of the four joints involved.

The wet rag around the reversing valve will eliminate conduction of heat to the valve body when brazing the line connection.

## COMPRESSOR CHECKS

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<p><b>ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD</b> Turn off electric power before service or installation. Extreme care must be used, if it becomes necessary to work on equipment with power applied.</p> <p>Failure to do so could result in serious injury or death.</p>

### Locked Rotor Voltage (L.R.V.) Test

Locked rotor voltage (L.R.V.) is the actual voltage available at the compressor under a stalled condition.

#### Single Phase Connections

Disconnect power from unit. Using a voltmeter, attach one lead of the meter to the run "R" terminal on the compressor and the other lead to the common "C" terminal of the compressor. Restore power to unit.

#### Determine L.R.V.

Start the compressor with the volt meter attached; then stop the unit. Attempt to restart the compressor within a couple of seconds and immediately read the voltage on the meter. The compressor under these conditions will not start and will usually kick out on overload within a few seconds since the pressures in the system will not have had time to equalize. Voltage should be at or above minimum voltage of 197 VAC, as specified on the rating plate. If less than minimum, check for cause of inadequate power supply; i.e., incorrect wire size, loose electrical connections, etc.

#### Amperage (L.R.A.) Test

The running amperage of the compressor is the most important of these readings. A running amperage higher than that indicated in the performance data indicates that a problem exists mechanically or electrically.

#### Single Phase Running and L.R.A. Test

**NOTE:** Consult the specification and performance section for running amperage. The L.R.A. can also be found on the rating plate.

Select the proper amperage scale and clamp the meter probe around the wire to the "C" terminal of the compressor.


Turn on the unit and read the running amperage on the meter. If the compressor does not start, the reading will indicate the locked rotor amperage (L.R.A.).


### External Overload

The compressor is equipped with an external overload which senses both motor amperage and winding temperature. High motor temperature or amperage heats the overload causing it to open, breaking the common circuit within the compressor.

Heat generated within the compressor shell, usually due to recycling of the motor, is slow to dissipate. It may take anywhere from a few minutes to several hours for the overload to reset.


### Checking the External Overload

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<p><b>ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD</b> Turn off electric power before service or installation. Extreme care must be used, if it becomes necessary to work on equipment with power applied.</p> <p>Failure to do so could result in serious injury or death.</p>

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<p><b>BURN HAZARD</b> Certain unit components operate at temperatures hot enough to cause burns.</p> <p>Proper safety procedures must be followed, and proper protective clothing must be worn.</p> <p>Failure to follow this warning could result in moderate to serious injury.</p>

With power off, remove the leads from compressor terminals. If the compressor is hot, allow the overload to cool before starting check. Using an ohmmeter, test continuity across the terminals of the external overload. If you do not have continuity; this indicates that the overload is open and must be replaced.

## Single Phase Resistance Test

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD</b> Turn off electric power before service or installation. Extreme care must be used, if it becomes necessary to work on equipment with power applied.
	Failure to do so could result in serious injury or death.

Remove the leads from the compressor terminals and set the ohmmeter on the lowest scale (R x 1).

Touch the leads of the ohmmeter from terminals common to start ("C" to "S"). Next, touch the leads of the ohmmeter from terminals common to run ("C" to "R").

Add values "C" to "S" and "C" to "R" together and check resistance from start to run terminals ("S" to "R"). Resistance "S" to "R" should equal the total of "C" to "S" and "C" to "R."

In a single phase PSC compressor motor, the highest value will be from the start to the run connections ("S" to "R"). The next highest resistance is from the start to the common connections ("S" to "C"). The lowest resistance is from the run to common. ("C" to "R") Before replacing a compressor, check to be sure it is defective.

### GROUND TEST

Use an ohmmeter set on its highest scale. Touch one lead to the compressor body (clean point of contact as a good connection is a must) and the other probe in turn to each compressor terminal. If a reading is obtained the compressor is grounded and must be replaced.

Check the complete electrical system to the compressor and compressor internal electrical system, check to be certain that compressor is not out on internal overload.

Complete evaluation of the system must be made whenever you suspect the compressor is defective. If the compressor has been operating for sometime, a careful examination must be made to determine why the compressor failed.

Many compressor failures are caused by the following conditions:

1. Improper air flow over the evaporator.
2. Overcharged refrigerant system causing liquid to be returned to the compressor.
3. Restricted refrigerant system.
4. Lack of lubrication.
5. Liquid refrigerant returning to compressor causing oil to be washed out of bearings.
6. Noncondensables such as air and moisture in the system. Moisture is extremely destructive to a refrigerant system.
7. Capacitor test (see page 21).

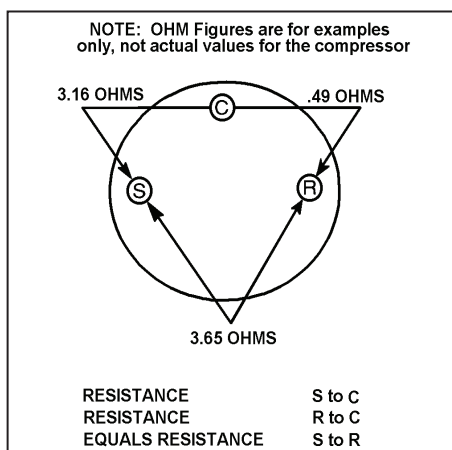
### CHECKING COMPRESSOR EFFICIENCY

The reason for compressor inefficiency is normally due to broken or damaged suction and/or discharge valves, reducing the ability of the compressor to pump refrigerant gas.

This condition can be checked as follows:


1. Install a piercing valve on the suction and discharge or liquid process tube.
2. Attach gauges to the high and low sides of the system.
3. Start the system and run a "cooling or heating performance test." If test shows:
  - A. **Below** normal high side pressure
  - B. **Above** normal low side pressure
  - C. **Low** temperature difference across coil

The compressor valves are faulty - replace the compressor.




## COMPRESSOR REPLACEMENT


### Recommended procedure for compressor replacement

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK</b> Unplug and/or disconnect all electrical power to the unit before performing inspections, maintenances or service.  Failure to do so could result in electric shock, serious injury or death.

1. Be certain to perform all necessary electrical and refrigeration tests to be sure the compressor is actually defective before replacing.


<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>HIGH PRESSURE HAZARD</b> Sealed Refrigeration System contains refrigerant and oil under high pressure.  Proper safety procedures must be followed, and proper protective clothing must be worn when working with refrigerants.  Failure to follow these procedures could result in serious injury or death.

2. Recover all refrigerant from the system through the process tubes. **PROPER HANDLING OF RECOVERED REFRIGERANT ACCORDING TO EPA REGULATIONS IS REQUIRED.** Do not use gauge manifold for this purpose if there has been a burnout. You will contaminate your manifold and hoses. Use a Schrader valve adapter and copper tubing for burnout failures.

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>HIGH TEMPERATURES</b> Extreme care, proper judgment and all safety procedures must be followed when testing, troubleshooting, handling or working around unit while in operation with high temperature components. Wear protective safety aids such as: gloves, clothing etc.  Failure to do so could result in serious burn injury.

<b>NOTICE</b>	
<b>FIRE HAZARD</b> The use of a torch requires extreme care and proper judgment. Follow all safety recommended precautions and protect surrounding areas with fire proof materials. Have a fire extinguisher readily available. Failure to follow this notice could result in moderate to serious property damage.	


3. After all refrigerant has been recovered, disconnect suction and discharge lines from the compressor and remove compressor. Be certain to have both suction and discharge process tubes open to atmosphere.
4. Carefully pour a small amount of oil from the suction stub of the defective compressor into a clean container.
5. Using an acid test kit (one shot or conventional kit), test the oil for acid content according to the instructions with the kit.
6. If any evidence of a burnout is found, no matter how slight, the system will need to be cleaned up following proper procedures.
7. Install the replacement compressor.

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<b>EXPLOSION HAZARD</b> The use of nitrogen requires a pressure regulator. Follow all safety procedures and wear protective safety clothing etc.  Failure to follow proper safety procedures result in serious injury or death.

8. Pressurize with a combination of R-22 and nitrogen and leak test all connections with an electronic or Halide leak detector. Recover refrigerant and repair any leaks found.

Repeat Step 8 to insure no more leaks are present.

9. Evacuate the system with a good vacuum pump capable of a final vacuum of 300 microns or less. The system should be evacuated through both liquid line and suction line gauge ports. While the unit is being evacuated, seal all openings on the defective compressor. Compressor manufacturers will void warranties on units received not properly sealed. Do not distort the manufacturers tube connections.

<b>⚠ CAUTION</b>	
	<b>FREEZE HAZARD</b> Proper safety procedures must be followed, and proper protective clothing must be worn when working with liquid refrigerant.  Failure to follow these procedures could result in minor to moderate injury.

10. Recharge the system with the correct amount of refrigerant. The proper refrigerant charge will be found on the unit rating plate. The use of an accurate measuring device, such as a charging cylinder, electronic scales or similar device is necessary.

## SPECIAL PROCEDURE IN THE CASE OF MOTOR COMPRESSOR BURNOUT

### **WARNING**



#### **ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD**

Turn off electric power before service or installation.

Failure to do so may result in personal injury, or death.

### **WARNING**



#### **HIGH PRESSURE HAZARD**

Sealed Refrigeration System contains refrigerant and oil under high pressure.

Proper safety procedures must be followed, and proper protective clothing must be worn when working with refrigerants.

Failure to follow these procedures could result in serious injury or death.

### **WARNING**



#### **EXPLOSION HAZARD**

The use of nitrogen requires a pressure regulator. Follow all safety procedures and wear protective safety clothing etc.

Failure to follow proper safety procedures result in serious injury or death.


1. Recover all refrigerant and oil from the system.
2. Remove compressor, capillary tube and filter drier from the system.
3. Flush evaporator condenser and all connecting tubing with dry nitrogen or equivalent. Use approved flushing agent to remove all contamination from system. Inspect suction and discharge line for carbon deposits. Remove and clean if necessary. Ensure all acid is neutralized.
4. Reassemble the system, including new drier strainer and capillary tube.
5. Proceed with step 8-10 on previous page.

### **ROTARY COMPRESSOR SPECIAL TROUBLESHOOTING AND SERVICE**

Basically, troubleshooting and servicing rotary compressors is the same as on the reciprocating compressor with only one main exception:

**NEVER**, under any circumstances, charge a rotary compressor through the **LOW** side. Doing so would cause permanent damage to the new compressor.

# ROUTINE MAINTENANCE


<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<p><b>ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD</b> Turn off electric power before inspections, maintenances, or service.</p> <p>Extreme care must be used, if it becomes necessary to work on equipment with power applied.</p> <p>Failure to do so could result in serious injury or death.</p>

<b>NOTICE</b>
Units are to be inspected and serviced by qualified service personnel only. Use proper protection on surrounding property. Failure to follow this notice could result in moderate or serious property damage.


## AIR FILTER

Clean the unit air intake filter at least every 300 to 350 hours of operation. Clean the filters with a mild detergent in warm water and allow to dry thoroughly before reinstalling.

## COILS AND BASE PAN

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<p><b>EXCESSIVE WEIGHT HAZARD</b> Use two people to lift or carry the unit, and wear proper protective clothing.</p> <p>Failure to do so may result in personal injury.</p>

<b>NOTICE</b>
Do not use a caustic coil cleaning agent on coils or base pan. Use a biodegradable cleaning agent and degreaser, to prevent damage to the coil and/or base pan.

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<p><b>CUT/SEVER HAZARD</b> Be careful with the sharp edges and corners. Wear protective clothing and gloves, etc.</p> <p>Failure to do so could result in serious injury.</p>

The indoor coil (evaporator coil), the outdoor coil (condenser coil) and base pan should be inspected periodically (yearly or bi-yearly) and cleaned of all debris (lint, dirt, leaves, paper, etc.). Clean the coils and base pan with a soft brush and compressed air or vacuum. If using a pressure washer, be careful not to bend the aluminium fin pack. Use a sweeping up and down motion in the direction of the vertical aluminum fin pack when pressure cleaning coils. Cover all electrical components to protect them from water or spray. Allow the unit to dry thoroughly before reinstalling it in the sleeve.

## BLOWER WHEEL / HOUSING / CONDENSER FAN / SHROUD

Inspect the indoor blower housing, evaporator blade, condenser fan blade and condenser shroud periodically (yearly or bi-yearly) and clean of all debris (lint, dirt, mold, fungus, etc.). Clean the blower housing area and blower wheel with an antibacterial / antifungal cleaner. Use a biodegradable cleaning agent and degreaser on condenser fan and condenser shroud. Use warm or cold water when rinsing these items. Allow all items to dry thoroughly before reinstalling them.

## ELECTRONIC / ELECTRICAL / MECHANICAL

Periodically (at least yearly or bi-yearly): inspect all control components: electronic, electrical and mechanical, as well as the power supply. Use proper testing instruments (voltmeter, ohmmeter, ammeter, wattmeter, etc.) to perform electrical tests. Use an air conditioning or refrigeration thermometer to check room, outdoor and coil operating temperatures. Use a sling psychrometer to measure wet bulb temperatures indoors and outdoors.

Inspect the surrounding area (inside and outside) to ensure that the unit's clearances have not been compromised or altered.

## ROUTINE MAINTENANCE (Continued)

### NOTICE

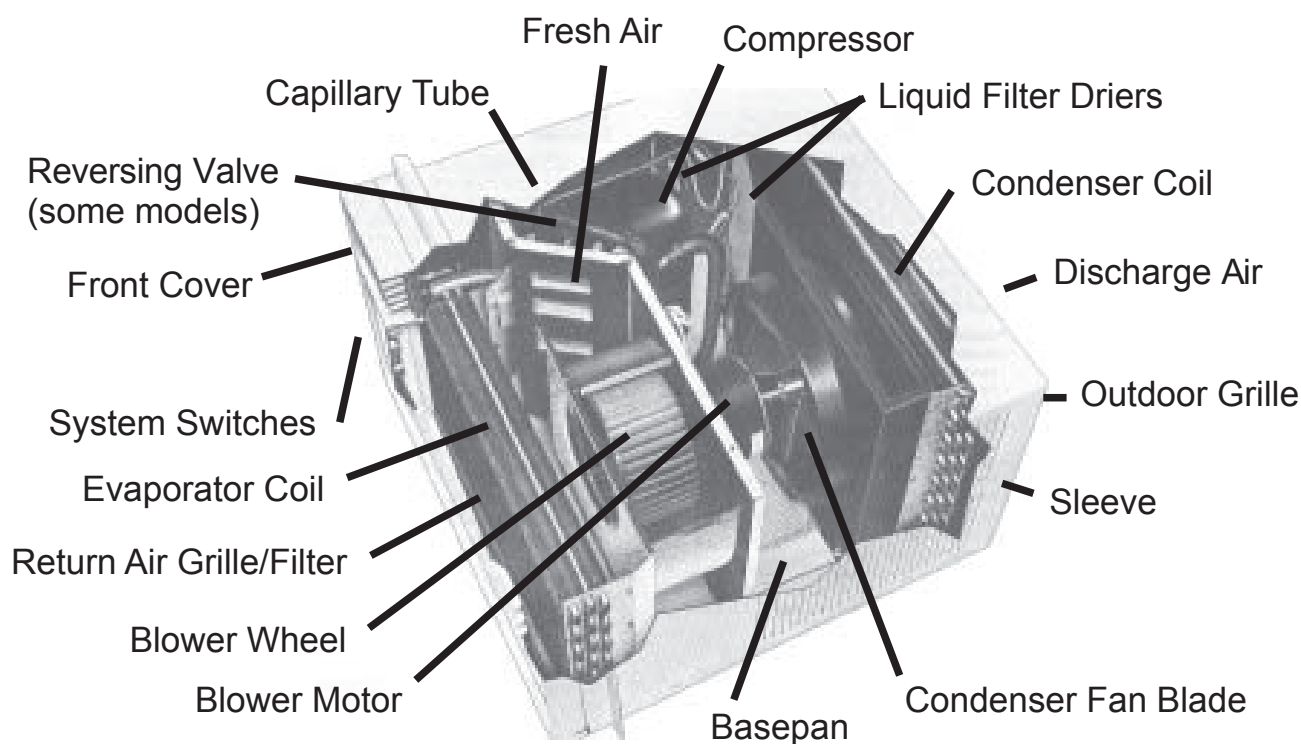
Do not drill holes in the bottom of the drain pan or the underside of the unit. Not following this notice could result in damage to the unit or condensate water leaking inappropriately which could cause water damage to surrounding property.

#### SLEEVE / DRAIN

Inspect the sleeve and drain system periodically (at least yearly or bi-yearly) and clean of all obstructions and debris. Clean both areas with an antibacterial and antifungal cleaner. Rinse both items thoroughly with water and ensure that the drain outlets are operating correctly. Check the sealant around the sleeve and reseal areas as needed.

#### FRONT COVER

Clean the front cover when needed. Use a mild detergent. Wash and rinse with warm water. Allow it to dry thoroughly before reinstalling it in the chassis.



## COOLING ONLY ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS: TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Compressor does not run	Low voltage	Check voltage at compressor. 115V & 230V units will operate at 10% voltage variance
	T-stat not set cold enough or inoperative	Set t-stat to coldest position. Test t-stat & replace if inoperative
	Compressor hums but cuts off on overload	Hard start compressor. Direct test compressor. If compressor starts, add starting components
	Open or shorted compressor windings	Check for continuity & resistance
	Open overload	Test overload protector & replace if inoperative
	Open capacitor	Test capacitor & replace if inoperative
	Inoperative system switch	Test for continuity in all positions. Replace if inoperative
	Broken, loose or incorrect wiring	Refer to appropriate wiring diagrams to check wiring

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Fan motor does not run	Inoperative system switch	Test switch & replace if inoperative
	Broken, loose or incorrect wiring	Refer to applicable wiring diagram
	Open capacitor	Test capacitor & replace if inoperative
	Fan speed switch open	Test switch & replace if inoperative
	Inoperative fan motor	Test fan motor & replace if inoperative (be sure internal overload has had time to reset)

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Does not cool or only cools slightly	Undersized unit	Refer to industry standard sizing chart
	T-stat open or inoperative	Set to coldest position. Test t-stat & replace if necessary
	Dirty filter	Clean as recommended in Owner's Manual
	Dirty or restricted condenser or evaporator coil	Use pressure wash or biodegradable cleaning agent to clean
	Poor air circulation	Adjust discharge louvers. Use high fan speed
	Fresh air or exhaust air door open on applicable models	Close doors. Instruct customer on use of this feature
	Low capacity - undercharge	Check for leak & make repair
	Compressor not pumping properly	Check amperage draw against nameplate. If not conclusive, make pressure test

## COOLING ONLY ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS: TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Unit does not run	Fuse blown or circuit tripped	Replace fuse, reset breaker. If repeats, check fuse or breaker size. Check for shorts in unit wiring & components
	Power cord not plugged in	Plug it in
	System switch in "OFF" position	Set switch correctly
	Inoperative system switch or open control board	Test for continuity
	Loose or disconnected wiring at switch, control board or other components	Check wiring & connections. Reconnect per wiring diagram

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Evaporator coil freezes up	Dirty filter	Clean as recommended in Owner's Manual
	Restricted airflow	Check for dirty or obstructed coil. Use pressure wash or biodegradable cleaning agent to clean
	Inoperative t-stat or thermistors	Test for continuity
	Short of refrigerant	De-ice coil & check for leak
	Inoperative fan motor	Test fan motor & replace if inoperative
	Partially restricted capillary tube	De-ice coil. Check temp. differential (delta T) across coil. Touch test coil return bends for same temp. Test for low running current

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Compressor runs continually & does not cycle off	Excessive heat load	Unit undersized. Test cooling performance & replace with larger unit if needed
	Restriction in line	Check for partially iced coil & check temperature split across coil
	Refrigerant leak	Check for oil at silver soldered connections. Check for partially iced coil. Check split across coil. Check for low running amperage
	T-stat contacts stuck	Check operation of t-stat. Replace if contacts remain closed.
	T-stat incorrectly wired	Refer to appropriate wiring diagram
	Thermistor shorted	Replace thermistor or electronic control board

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
T-stat does not turn unit off	T-stat contacts stuck	Disconnect power to unit. Remove cover of t-stat & check if contacts are stuck. If so, replace t-stat
	T-stat set at coldest point	Turn to higher temp. setting to see if unit cycles off
	Incorrect wiring	Refer to appropriate wiring diagrams
	Unit undersized for area to be cooled	Refer to industry standard sizing chart
	Defective thermistor	Replace thermistor or electronic control board

## COOLING ONLY ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS: TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Compressor runs for short periods only. Cycles on overload	Overload inoperative. Opens too soon	Check operation of unit. Replace overload if system operation is satisfactory
	Compressor restarted before system pressures equalized	Allow a minimum of 2 minutes to allow pressures to equalize before attempting to restart. Instruct customer of waiting period
	Low or fluctuating voltage	Check voltage with unit operating. Check for other appliances on circuit. Air conditioner should be in separate circuit for proper voltage & fused separately
	Incorrect wiring	Refer to appropriate wiring diagram
	Shorted or incorrect capacitor	Check by substituting a known good capacitor of correct rating
	Restricted or low air flow through condenser coil or evaporator coil	Check for proper fan speed or blocked coils
	Compressor running abnormally hot	Check for kinked discharge line or restricted condenser. Check amperage

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
T-stat does not turn unit on	Loss of charge in t-stat bulb	Place jumper across t-stat terminals to check if unit operates. If unit operates, replace t-stat.
	Loose or broken parts in t-stat	Check as above
	Incorrect wiring	Refer to appropriate wiring diagram
	Defective thermistor	Replace thermistor or electronic control board

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Noisy operation	Poorly installed	Refer to Installation Manual for proper installation
	Fan blade striking chassis	Reposition - adjust motor mount
	Compressor vibrating	Check that compressor grommets have not deteriorated. Check that compressor mounting parts are not missing
	Improperly mounted or loose cabinet parts	Check assembly & parts for looseness, rubbing & rattling

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Water leaks into the room	Evaporator drain pan overflowing	Clean obstructed drain trough
	Condensation forming on base pan	Evaporator drain pan broken or cracked. Reseal or replace. No chassis gasket installed. Install chassis gasket
	Poor installation resulting in rain entering the room	Check installation instructions. Reseal as required
	Condensation on discharge grille louvers	Dirty evaporator coil. Use pressure wash or biodegradable cleaning agent to clean. Environmental phenomena: point supply louvers upward
	Chassis gasket not installed	Install gasket, per Installation manual
	Downward slope of unit is too steep inward	Refer to installation manual for proper installation

## COOLING ONLY ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS: TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Water "spitting" into room	Sublimation: When unconditioned saturated, outside air mixes with conditioned air, condensation forms on the cooler surfaces	Ensure that foam gaskets are installed in between window panes & in between the unit & the sleeve. Also, ensure that fresh air/exhaust vents (on applicable models) are in the closed position & are in tact
	Downward pitch of installation is too steep towards back of unit	Follow installation instructions to ensure that downward pitch of installed unit is no less than 1/4" & no more than 3/8"
	Restricted coil or dirty filter	Clean & advise customer of periodic cleaning & maintenance needs of entire unit

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Excessive moisture	Insufficient air circulation thru area to be air conditioned	Adjust louvers for best possible air circulation
	Oversized unit	Operate in "MoneySaver" position
	Inadequate vapor barrier in building structure, particularly floors	Advise customer

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
T-stat or thermistor short cycles	Defective thermistor	Replace thermistor or electronic control board
	T-stat differential too narrow	Replace t-stat
	Plenum gasket not sealing, allowing discharge air to short cycle t-stat	Check gasket. Reposition or replace as needed
	Restricted coil or dirty filter	Clean & advise customer of periodic cleaning & maintenance needs of entire unit

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Prolonged off cycles (automatic operation)	Heat anticipator (resistor) wire disconnected at t-stat or system switch	Refer to appropriate wiring diagram
	Heat anticipator (resistor) shorted or open	Disconnect plus from outlet. Remove resistor from bracket. Insert plug & depress "COOL" & "FAN AUTOMATIC" buttons. Place t-stat to warmest setting. Feel resistor for temperature. If no heat, replace resistor
	Partial loss of charge in t-stat bulb causing a wide differential	Replace t-stat
	Defective thermistor	Replace thermistor or electronic control board

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Outside water leaks	Evaporator drain pan cracked or obstructed	Repair, clean or replace as required
	Water in compressor area	Detach shroud from pan & coil. Clean & remove old sealer. Reseal, reinstall & check
	Obstructed condenser coil	Use pressure wash or biodegradable cleaning agent to clean
	Fan blade/slinger ring improperly positioned	Adjust fan blade to 1/2" of condenser coil fin pack

## HEAT / COOL ONLY ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS: TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Room temperature uneven (Heating cycle)	Heat anticipator (resistor) shorted (on applicable models)	Disconnect power to unit. Remove resistor from t-stat bulb block. Plus in unit & allow to operate. Feel resistor for heat. If not heat, replace resistor
	Wide differential - partial loss of t-stat bulb charge	Replace t-stat & check
	Incorrect wiring	Refer to appropriate wiring diagram. Resistor is energized during "ON" cycle of compressor or fan.

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Unit will not defrost	Incorrect wiring	Refer to appropriate wiring diagram
	Defrost control timer motor not advancing (applicable models)	Check for voltage at "TM" & "TM1" on timer. If no voltage, replace control
	Defrost control out of calibration (applicable models)	If outside coil temperature is 25F or below, & preselected time limit has elapsed, replace defrost control
	Defrost control contacts stuck	If contacts remain closed between terminals "2" & "3" of the defrost control after preselected time interval has passed, replace control
	Defrost control bulb removed from or not making good coil contact	Reinstall & be assured that good bulb to coil contact is made

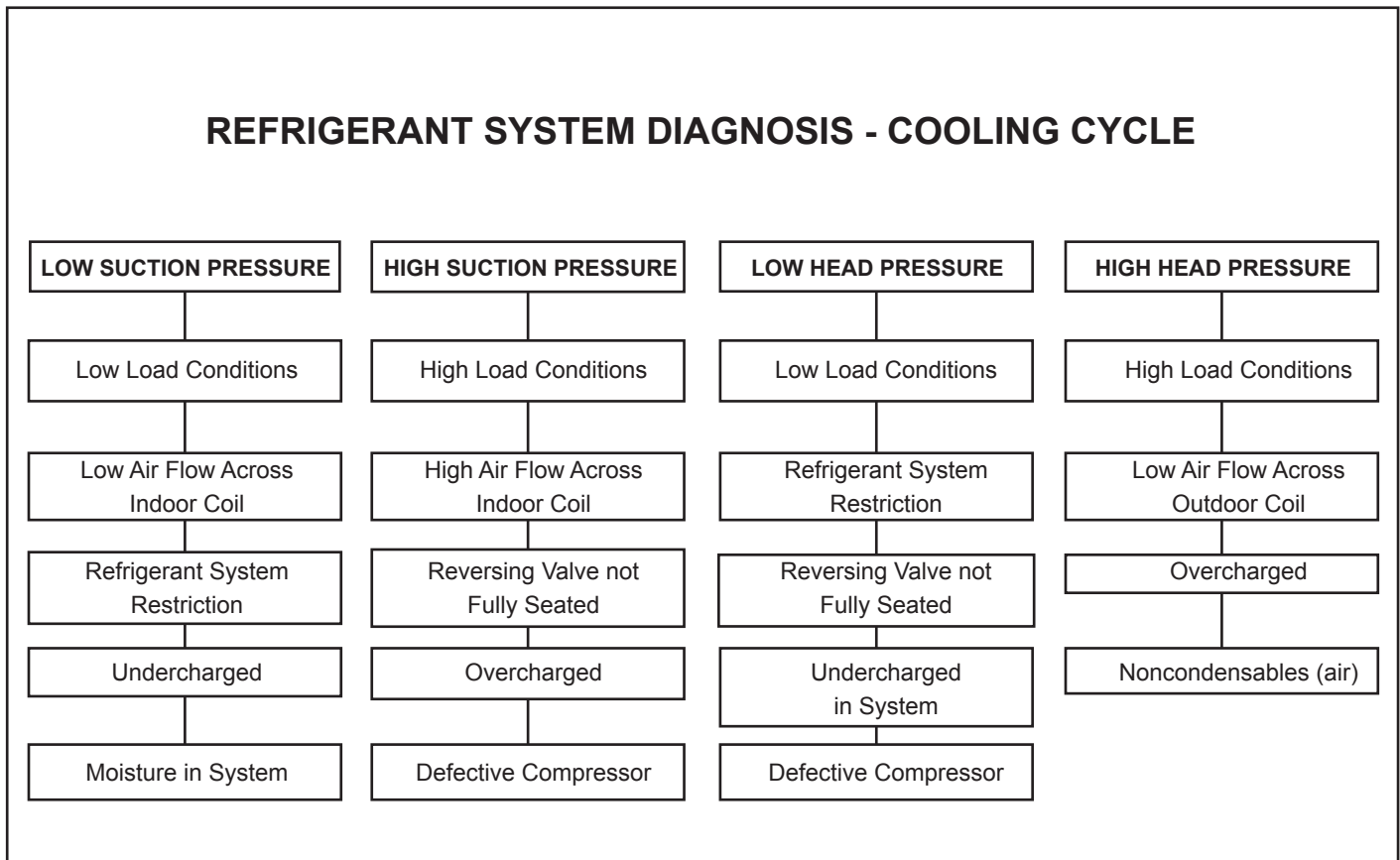
Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Does not heat adequately	Exhaust or fresh air door open	Check if operating properly. Instruct customer on proper use of control
	Dirty filter	Clean as recommended in Owner's Manual
	Unit undersized	Check heat rise across coil. If unit operates efficiently, check if insulation can be added to attic or walls. If insulation is adequate, recommend additional unit or larger one
	Outdoor t-stat open (applicable models)	T-stat should close at 38°F. Check continuity of control. If temperature is below 38°F, replace control
	Heater hi-limit control cycling on & off	Check for adequate fan air across heater. Check control for open at 160°F & close at 150°F
	Shorted supplementary heater	Ohmmeter check, approx. 32-35 ohms
	Incorrect wiring	Check applicable wiring diagram

## HEAT / COOL ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS: TROUBLE SHOOTING TIPS

Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Unit cools when heat is called for	Incorrect wiring	Refer to applicable wiring diagram
	Defective solenoid coil	Check for continuity of coil
	Reversing valve fails to shift	Block condenser coil & switch unit to cooling. Allow pressure to build up in system, then switch to heating. If valve fails to shift, replace valve.
	Inoperative system switch	Check for continuity of system switch

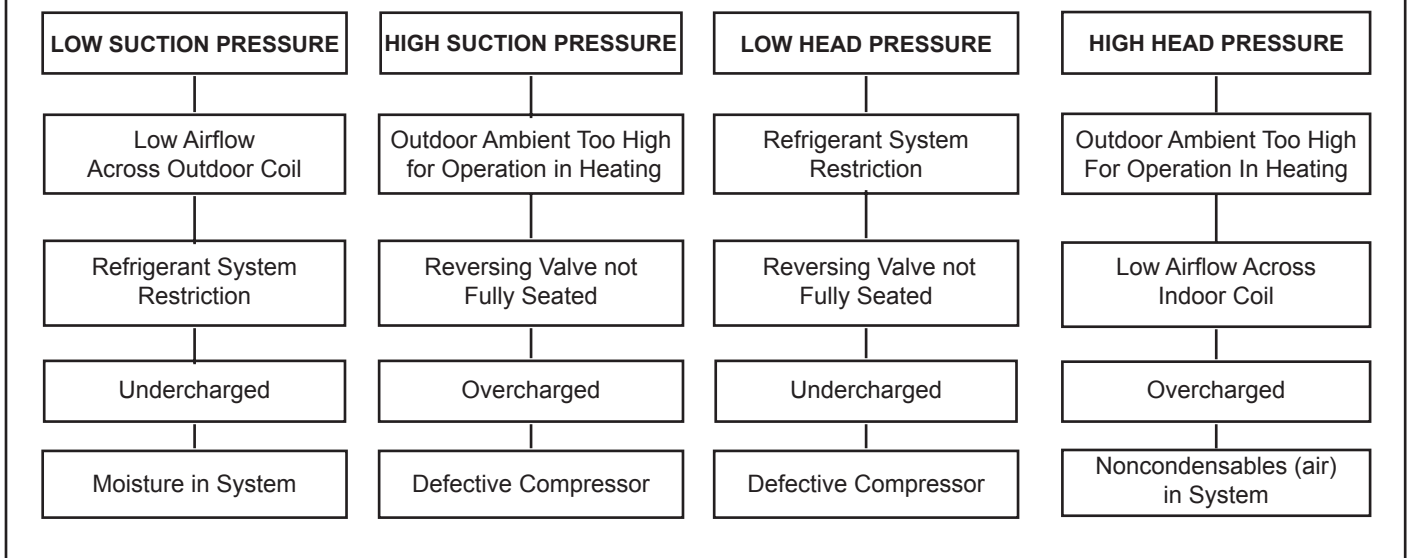
Problem	Possible Cause	Action
Cooling adequate, but heating insufficient	Heating capillary tube partially restricted	Check for partially starved outer coil. Replace heating capillary tube
	Check valve leaking internally	Switch unit several times from heating to cooling. Check temperature rise across coil. Refer to specification sheet for correct temperature rise
	Reversing valve failing to shift completely; bypassing hot gas	Deenergize solenoid coil, raise head pressure, energize solenoid to break loose. If valve fails to make complete shift, replace valve.

## TROUBLESHOOTING CHART — HEATPUMP

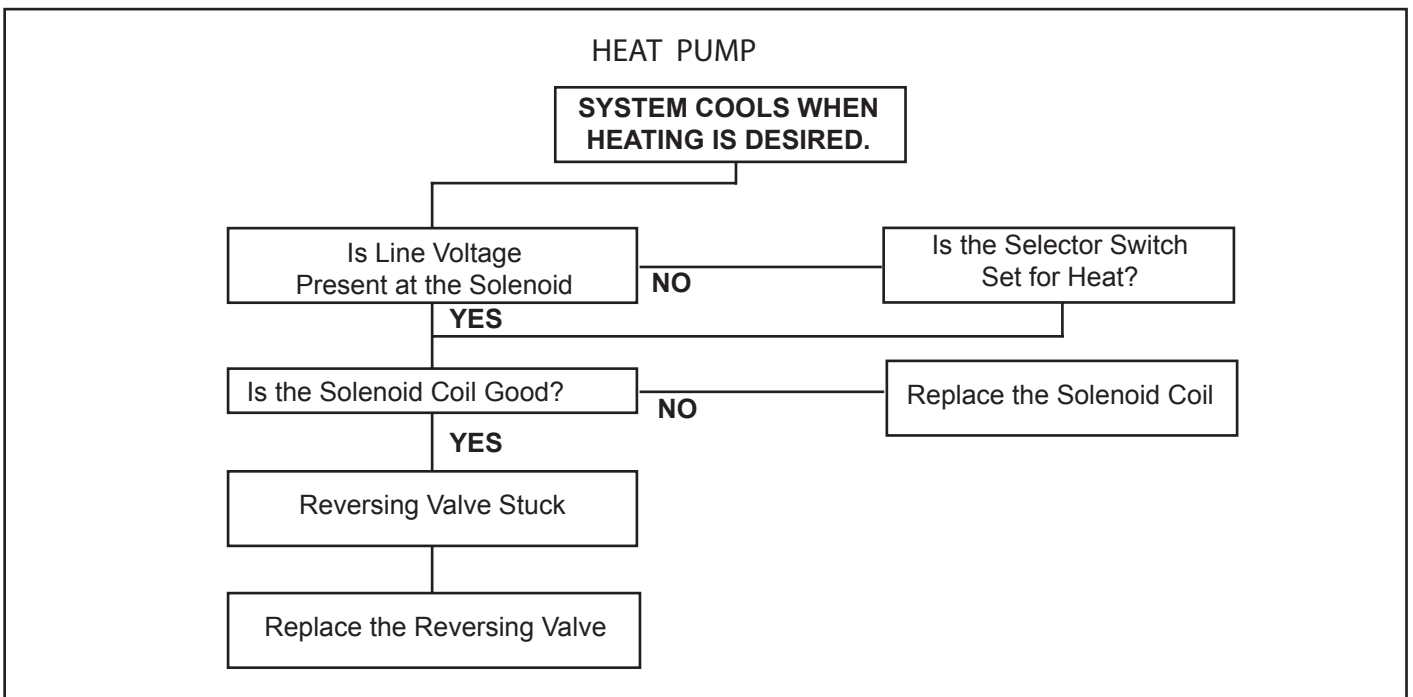


## TROUBLESHOOTING CHART — HEATPUMP

### REFRIGERANT SYSTEM DIAGNOSIS - HEATING CYCLE



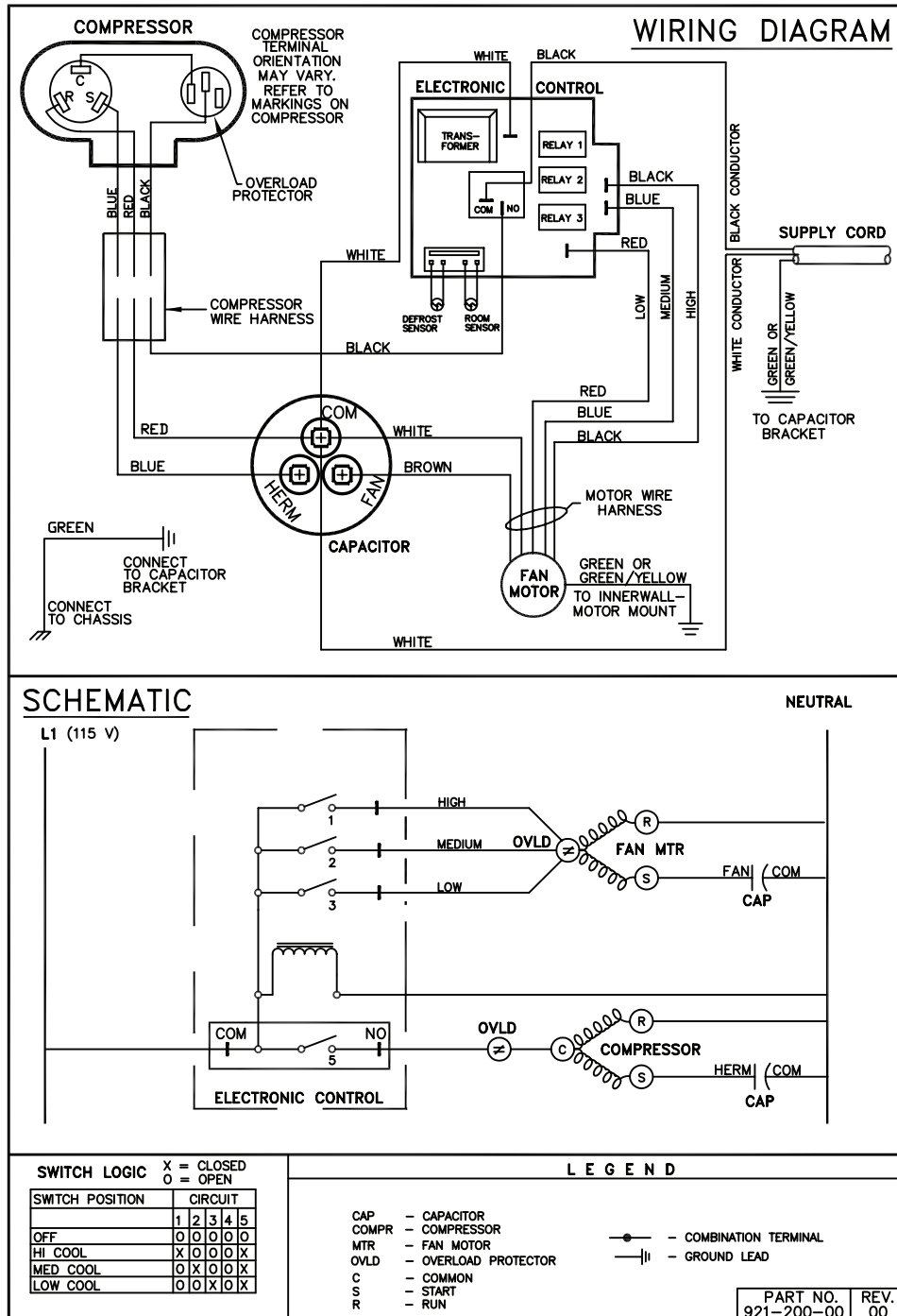
## ELECTRICAL TROUBLESHOOTING CHART — HEAT PUMP



# TROUBLESHOOTING TOUCH TEST CHART: TO SERVICE REVERSING VALVES

NORMAL FUNCTION OF VALVE								
VALVE OPERATING CONDITION	DISCHARGE TUBE from Compressor	SUCTION TUBE to Compressor	Tube to INSIDE COIL	Tube to OUTSIDE COIL	LEFT Pilot Capillary Tube	RIGHT Pilot Capillary Tube	NOTES:	
							* TEMPERATURE OF VALVE BODY ** WARMER THAN VALVE BODY	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	POSSIBLE CAUSES	CORRECTIONS
Normal Cooling	Hot	Cool	Cool as (2)	Hot as (1)	*TVB	TVB		
Normal Heating	Hot	Cool	Hot as (1)	Cool as (2)	*TVB	TVB		
MALFUNCTION OF VALVE								
<b>Valve will not shift from cool to heat.</b>	Check Electrical circuit and coil						No voltage to coil.	Repair electrical circuit.
							Check refrigeration charge	
	Hot	Cool	Cool, as (2)	Hot, as (1)	*TVB	Hot		
						Piston cup leak	Stop unit. After pressures equalize, restart with solenoid energized. If valve shifts, reattempt with compressor running. If still no shift, replace valve.	
<b>Valve will not shift from cool to heat.</b>	Hot	Cool	Cool, as (2)	Hot, as (1)	*TVB	*TVB	Clogged pilot tubes.	Raise head pressure, operate solenoid to free. If still no shift, replace valve.
	Hot	Cool	Cool, as (2)	Hot, as (1)	Hot	Hot	Both ports of pilot open. (Back seat port did not close).	Raise head pressure, operate solenoid to free partially clogged port. If still no shift, replace valve.
	Warm	Cool	Cool, as (2)	Hot, as (1)	*TVB	Warm	Defective Compressor.	Replace compressor
<b>Starts to shift but does not complete reversal.</b>	Hot	Warm	Warm	Hot	*TVB	Hot	Not enough pressure differential at start of stroke or not enough flow to maintain pressure differential.	Check unit for correct operating pressures and charge. Raise head pressure. If no shift, use valve with smaller port.
							Body damage.	Replace valve
	Hot	Warm	Warm	Hot	Hot	Hot	Both ports of pilot open.	Raise head pressure, operate solenoid. If no shift, use valve with smaller ports.
	Hot	Hot	Hot	Hot	*TVB	Hot	Body damage.	Replace valve
							Valve hung up at mid-stroke. Pumping volume of compressor not sufficient to maintain reversal.	Raise head pressure, operate solenoid. If no shift, use valve with smaller ports.
<b>Apparent leap in heating.</b>	Hot	Cool	Hot, as (1)	Cool, as (2)	*TVB	*TVB	Piston needle on end of slide leaking.	Operate valve several times, then recheck. If excessive leak, replace valve.
	Hot	Cool	Hot, as (1)	Cool, as (2)	**WVB	**WVB	Pilot needle and piston needle leaking.	Operate valve several times, then recheck. If excessive leak, replace valve.
<b>Will not shift from heat to cool.</b>	Hot	Cool	Hot, as (1)	Cool, as (2)	*TVB	*TVB	Pressure differential too high.	Stop unit. Will reverse during equalization period. Recheck system
							Clogged pilot tube.	Raise head pressure, operate solenoid to free dirt. If still no shift, replace valve.
	Hot	Cool	Hot, as (1)	Cool, as (2)	Hot	*TVB	Dirt in bleeder hole.	Raise head pressure, operate solenoid. Remove valve and wash out. Check on air before reinstalling, if no movement, replace valve. Add strainer to discharge tube. Mount valve horizontally.
	Hot	Cool	Hot, as (1)	Cool, as (2)	Hot	*TVB	Piston cup leak.	Stop unit. After pressures equalize, restart with solenoid deenergized. If valve shifts, reattempt with compressor running. If it still will not reverse while running, replace the valve.
	Hot	Cool	Hot, as (1)	Cool, as (2)	Hot	Hot	Defective pilot.	Replace valve.
	Warm	Cool	Warm, as (1)	Cool, as (2)	Warm	*TVB	Defective compressor.	Replace compressor

# ELECTRONIC CONTROL COOL ONLY MODELS: XQ05L10A-C XQ06L10A-C XQ08L10A-B,A-E XQ10L10A-C XQ12L10A-B,A-C



# ELECTRONIC CONTROL COOL ONLY MODELS:

**SS08L10-E,-F,-G**

**SS10L10-D,-E**

**SS12L10-E,-F**

**SS14L10-D,-E**

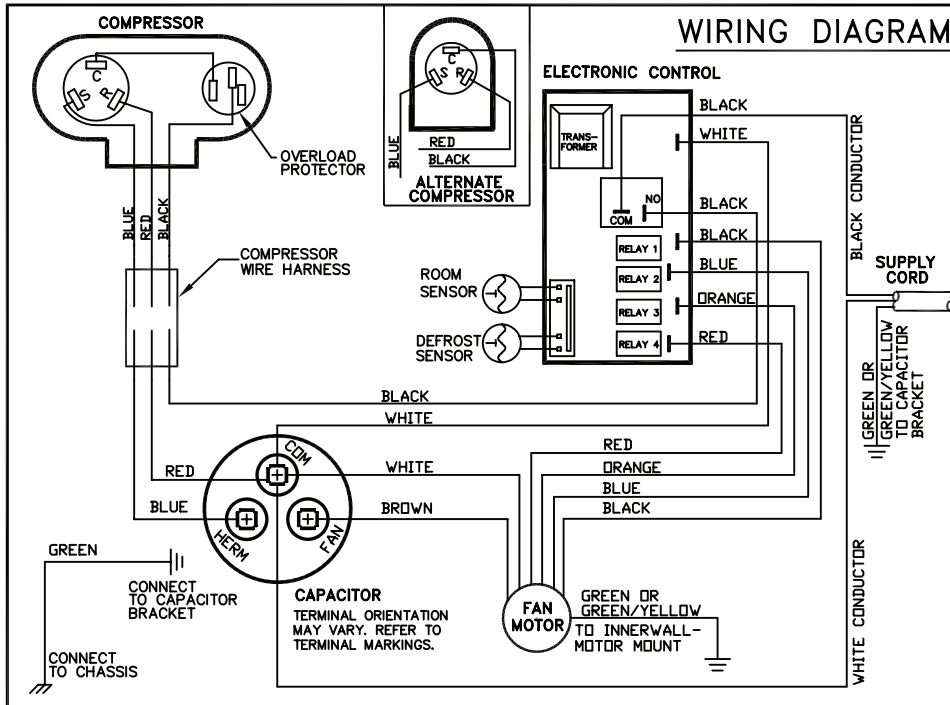
**SS12L30-E,-F**

**SS16L30-D,-E**

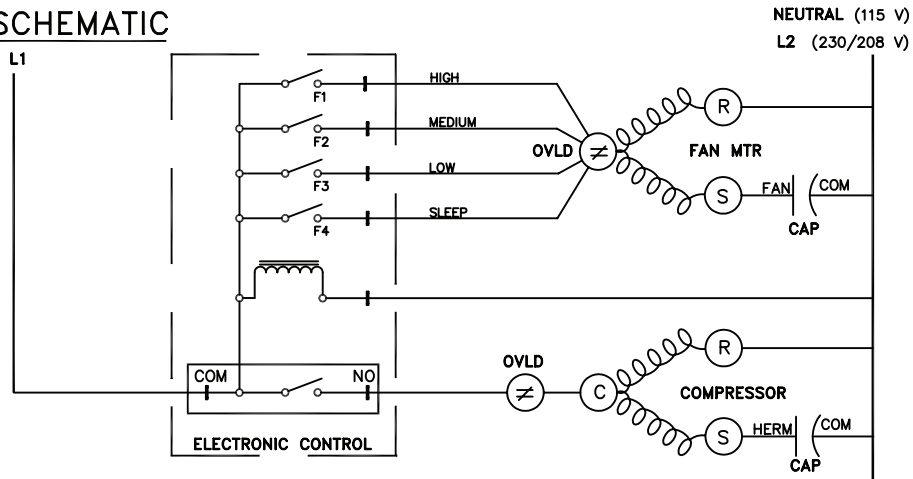
**SM18L30A-D,A-E**

**SM21L30-E,-F**

**SM24L30-C,-D**



## SCHEMATIC



**SWITCH LOGIC** X = CLOSED  
O = OPEN

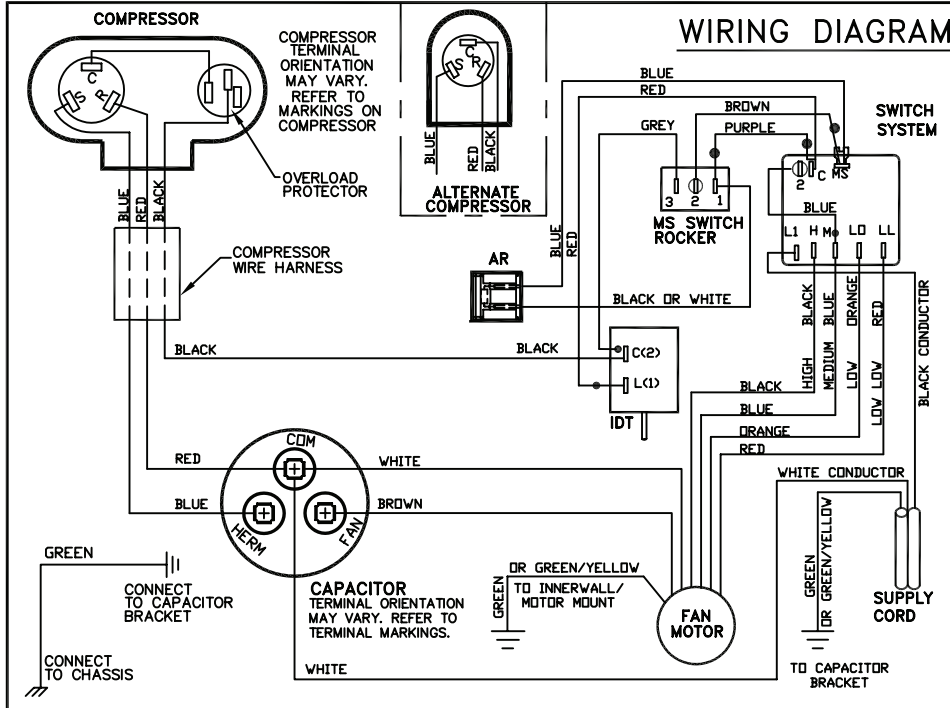
SWITCH POSITION	1	2	3	4	5
OFF	0	0	0	0	0
HI COOL	X	0	0	0	X
MED COOL	0	X	0	0	X
LOW COOL	0	0	X	0	X
SLEEP	0	0	0	X	X

## LEGEND

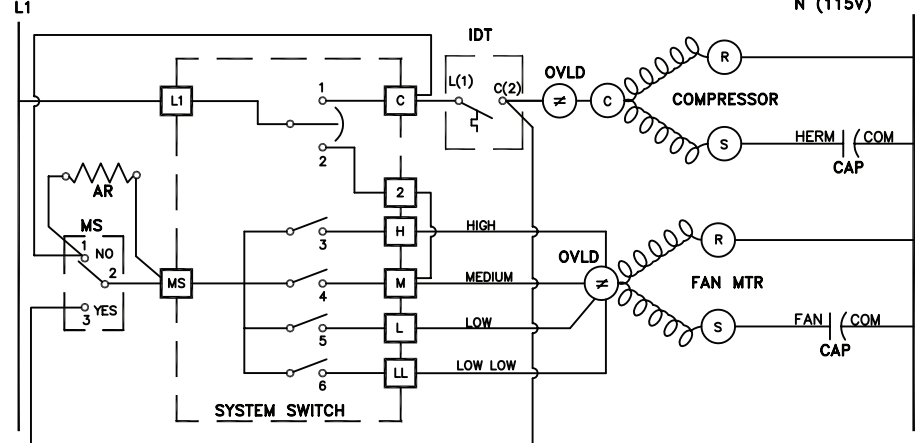
- CAP - CAPACITOR
- COMPR - COMPRESSOR
- MTR - FAN MOTOR
- OVL - OVERLOAD PROTECTOR
- ⊗ - THERMISTER
- ⊙ - COMBINATION TERMINAL
- ⏏ - GROUND LEAD

PART NO. 921-001-00 REV. 00

# ELECTROMECHANICAL CONTROL COOL ONLY MODELS: KS12L10-E,-F    KS15L10-C,-D KM18L30-C,-D    KM24L30-C,-D



## SCHEMATIC



### SWITCH LOGIC

SWITCH POSITION	CIRCUIT					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
OFF	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOW COOL	X	0	0	0	X	0
MED COOL	X	0	X	0	0	0
HI COOL	X	0	X	0	0	0
FAN ONLY	0	X	0	0	0	0
LL COOL	X	0	0	0	0	X

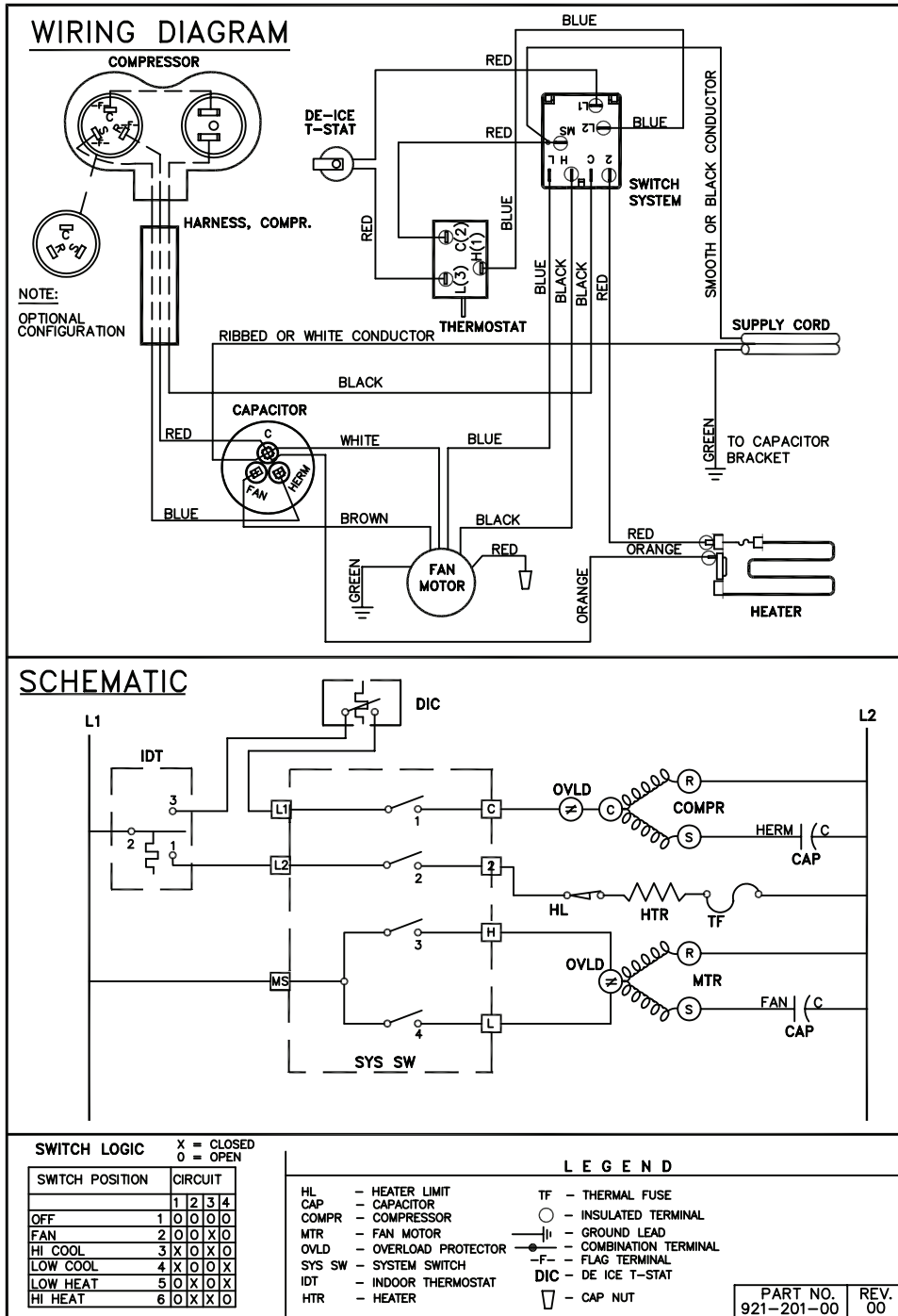
### LEGEND

- AR - ANTICIPATOR RESISTOR
  - MS - MONEY SAVER/ROCKER SWITCH
  - CAP - CAPACITOR
  - COMPR - COMPRESSOR
  - MTR - FAN MOTOR
  - OVLD - OVERLOAD PROTECTOR
  - IDT - INDOOR THERMOSTAT
- GROUND LEAD  
 - COMBINATION TERMINAL  
 - PLASTIC INSULATOR

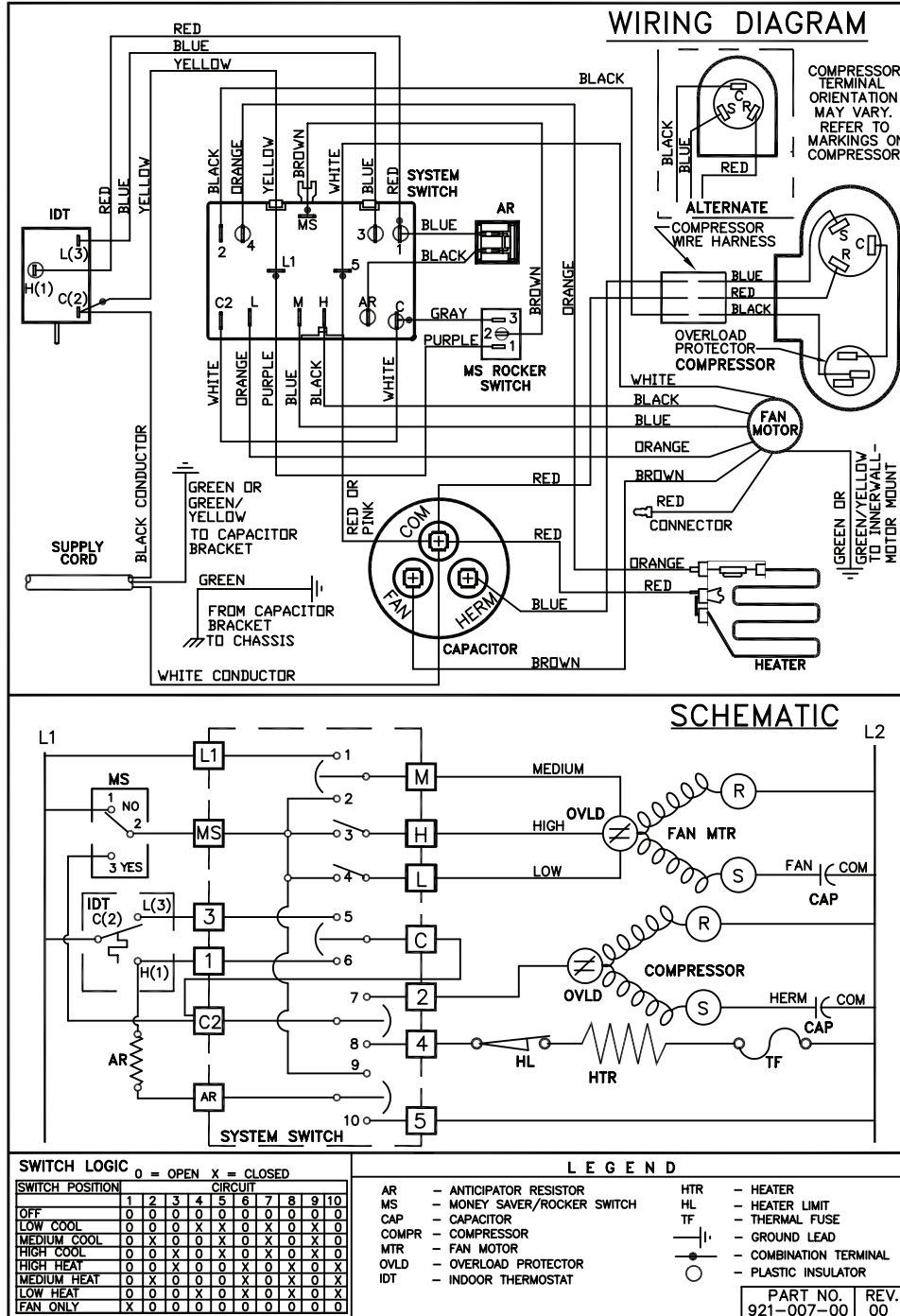
PART NO. 921-000-00    REV 00



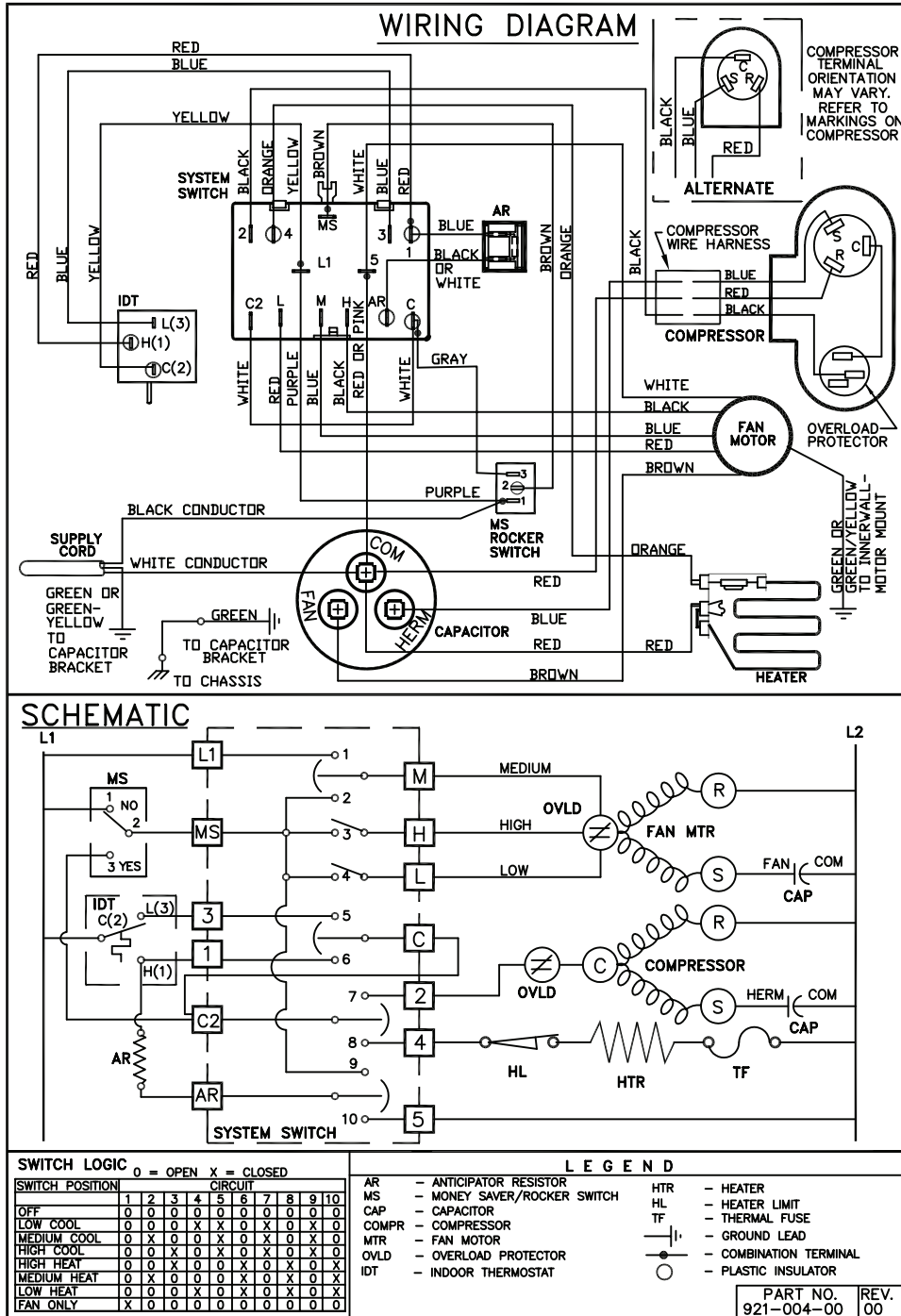
# ELECTROMECHANICAL CONTROL COOL WITH ELECTRIC HEAT MODEL: EQ08L11A-B,A-E



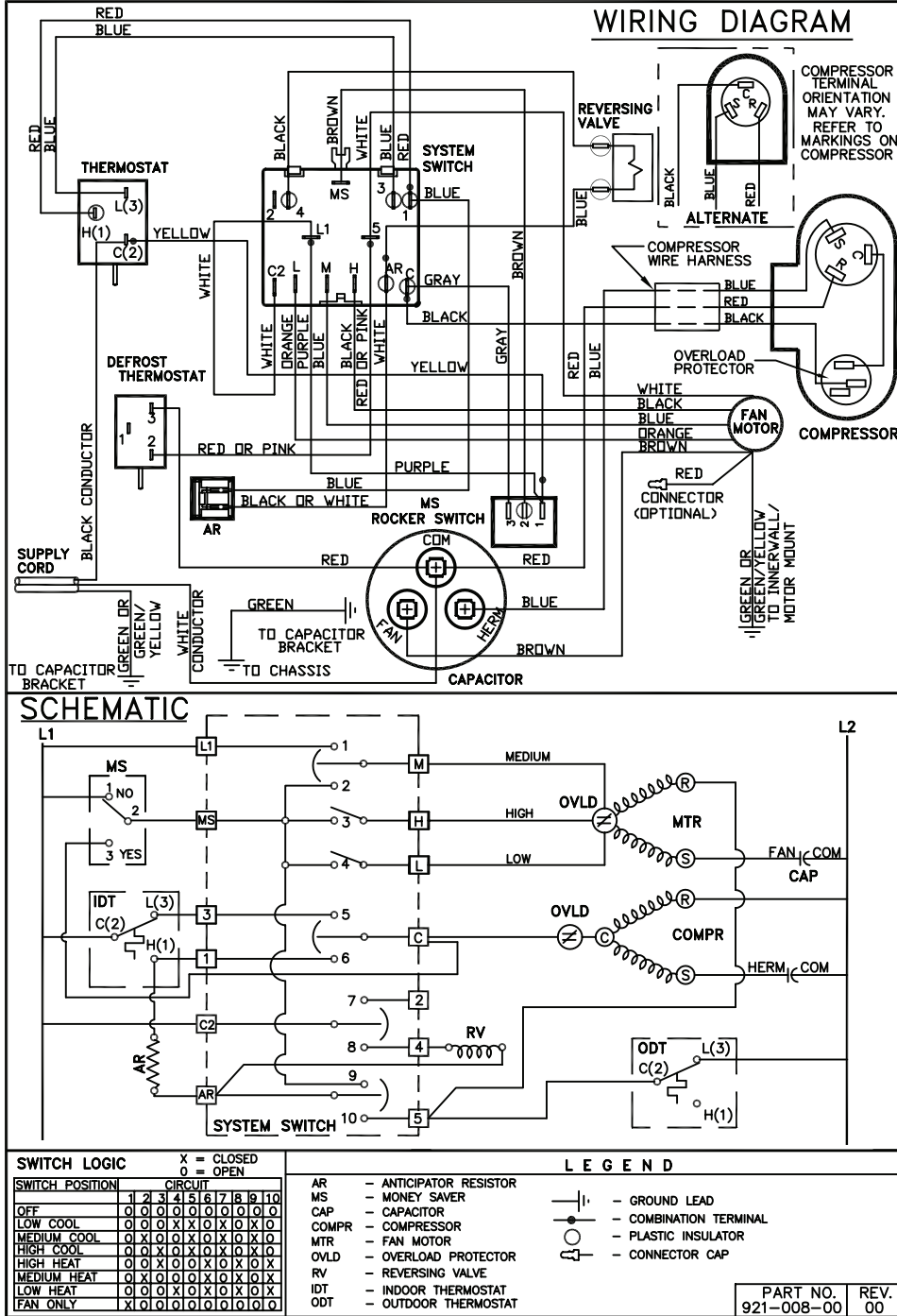
# ELECTROMECHANICAL CONTROL COOL WITH ELECTRIC HEAT MODELS: ES12L33-D,-E    ES16L33-C,-D EM18L34-C    EM24L34-B



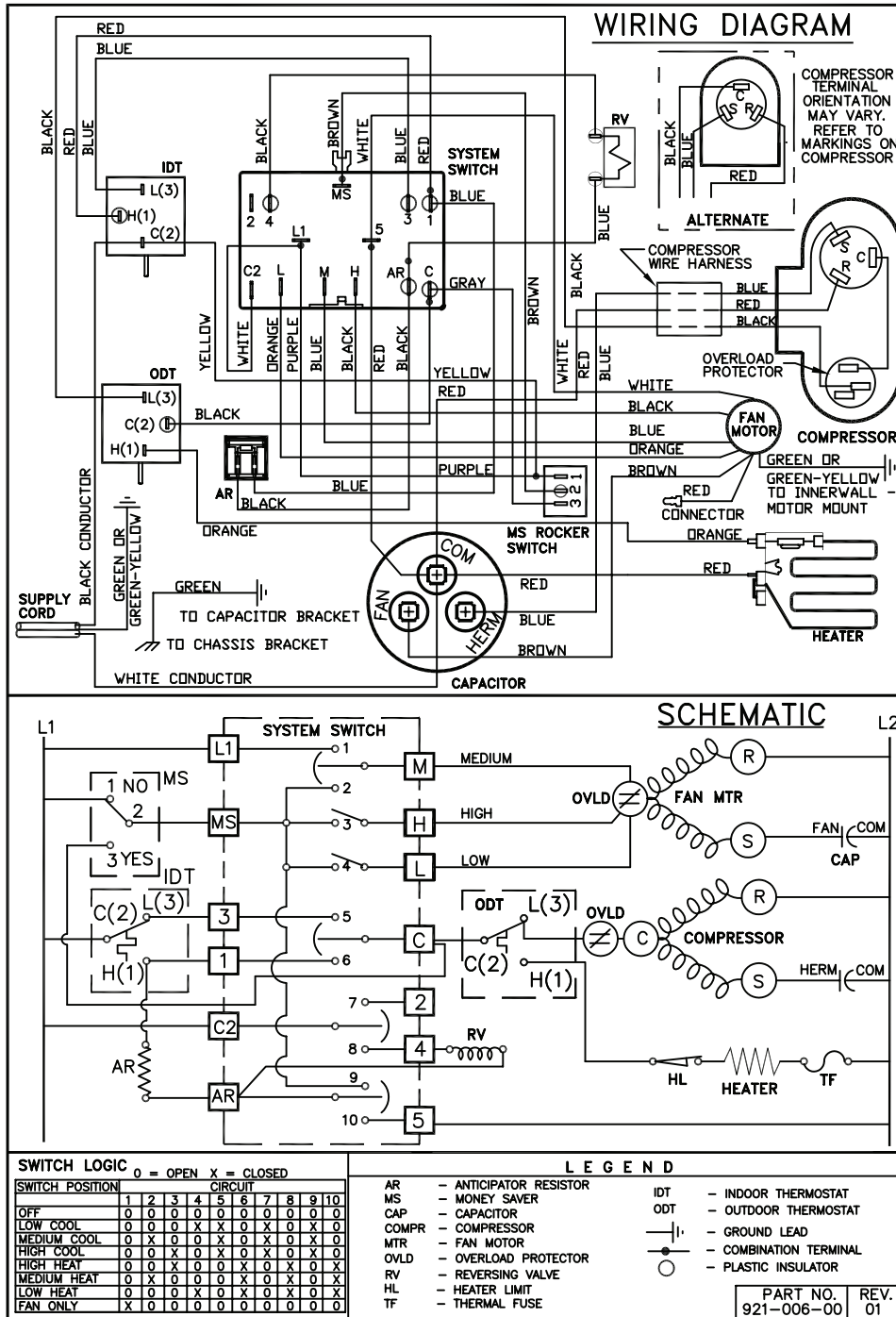
# ELECTROMECHANICAL CONTROL COOL WITH ELECTRIC HEAT MODELS: EL36L35A-D,A-E



# ELECTROMECHANICAL CONTROL HEAT PUMP ONLY MODELS: YS09L10-F,-G



# ELECTROMECHANICAL CONTROL HEAT PUMP WITH ELECTRIC HEAT MODELS: YS13L33-D,-E    YM18L34-D,-E





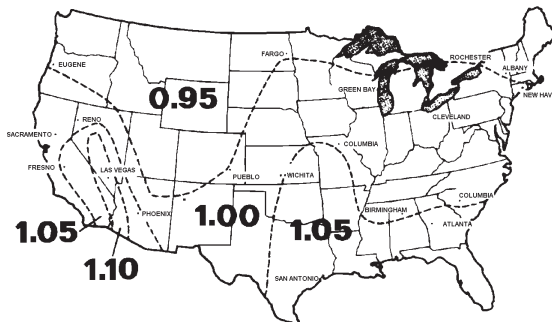
# INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING COOLING LOAD ESTIMATE FORM FOR ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS

(AHAM PUB. NO. RAC-1)

- A. This cooling load estimate form is suitable for estimating the cooling load for comfort air conditioning installations which do not require specific conditions of inside temperature and humidity.
- B. The form is based on an outside design temperature of 95°F dry bulb and 75°F wet bulb. It can be used for areas in the continental United States having other outside design temperatures by applying a correction factor for the particular locality as determined from the map.
- C. The form includes “day” factors for calculating cooling loads in rooms where daytime comfort is desired (such as living rooms, offices, etc.)
- D. The numbers of the following paragraphs refer to the corresponding numbered item on the form:
1. Multiply the square feet of window area for each exposure by the applicable factor. The window area is the area of the wall opening in which the window is installed. For windows shaded by inside shades or venetian blinds, use the factor for “Inside Shades.” For windows shaded by outside awnings or by both outside awnings and inside shades (or venetian blinds), use the factor for “Outside Awnings.” “Single Glass” includes all types of single thickness windows, and “Double Glass” includes sealed airspace types, storm windows, and glass block. Only one number should be entered in the right hand column for Item 1, and this number should represent **only the exposure with the largest load.**
  2. Multiply the total square feet of **all** windows in the room by the applicable factor.
  - 3a. Multiply the total length (linear feet) of all walls exposed to the outside by the applicable factor. Doors should be considered as being part of the wall. Outside walls facing due north should be calculated separately from outside walls facing other directions. Walls which are permanently shaded by adjacent structures should be considered “North Exposure.” Do not consider trees and shrubbery as providing permanent shading. An uninsulated frame wall or a masonry wall 8 inches or less in thickness is considered “Light Construction.” An insulated wall or masonry wall over 8 inches in thickness is considered “Heavy Construction.”
  - 3b. Multiply the total length (linear feet) of all inside walls between the space to be conditioned and any unconditioned spaces by the given factor. Do not include inside walls which separate other air conditioned rooms.
  4. Multiply the total square feet of roof or ceiling area by the factor given for the type of construction most nearly describing the particular application (use one line only.)
  5. Multiply the total square feet of floor area by the factor given. Disregard this item if the floor is directly on the ground or over a basement.
  6. Multiply the number of people who normally occupy the space to be air conditioned by the factor given. Use a minimum of 2 people.
  7. Determine the total number of watts for light and electrical equipment, except the air conditioner itself, that will be **in use** when the room air conditioning is operating. Multiply the total wattage by the factor given.
  8. Multiply the total width (linear feet) of any doors or arches which are continually open to an unconditioned space by the applicable factor.  
**NOTE:** Where the width of the doors or arches is more than 5 feet, the actual load may exceed the calculated value. In such cases, both adjoining rooms should be considered as a single large room, and the room air conditioner unit or units should be selected according to a calculation made on this new basis.
  9. Total the loads estimated for the foregoing 8 items.
  10. Multiply the subtotal obtained in item 9 by the proper correction factor, selected from the map, for the particular locality. The result is the total estimated design cooling load in BTU per hour.
- E. For best results, a room air conditioner unit or units having a cooling capacity rating (determined in accordance with the NEMA Standards Publication for Room Air Conditioners, CN 1-1960) as close as possible to the estimated load should be selected. In general, a greatly oversized unit which would operate intermittently will be much less satisfactory than one which is slightly undersized and which would operate more nearly continuously.
- F. Intermittent loads such as kitchen and laundry equipment are not included in this form.

# COOLING LOAD ESTIMATE FORM

HEAT GAIN FROM	QUANTITY	FACTORS DAY			BTU/Hr. (Quantity x Factor)
<b>1. WINDOWS:</b> Heat gain from the sun. Northeast _____ sq. ft. East _____ sq. ft. Southeast _____ sq. ft. South _____ sq. ft. Southwest _____ sq. ft. West _____ sq. ft. Northwest _____ sq. ft. North _____ sq. ft.	* <b>These factors are for single glass only. For glass block, multiply the above factors by 0.5; for double glass or storm windows, multiply the above factors by 0.8.</b>				
	_____ sq. ft.	No Shades*	Inside Shades*	Outside Awnings*	(Area X Factor)
		60	25	20	Use _____
		80	40	25	only _____
		75	30	20	the _____
		75	35	20	largest _____
		110	45	30	load. _____
		150	65	45	Use _____
	120	50	35	only _____	
	0	0	0	one. _____	
<b>2. WINDOWS: Heat by conduction</b> (Total of all windows.)					
Single glass	_____ sq. ft.		14		_____
Double glass or glass block	_____ sq. ft.		7		_____
<b>3. WALLS:</b> (Based on linear feet of wall)					
		Light Construction		Heavy Construction	
a. Outside walls					
North Exposure	_____ ft.	30		20	_____
Other than North exposure	_____ ft.	60		30	_____
b. Inside Walls (between conditioned and unconditioned spaces only.)	_____ sq. ft.		30		_____
<b>4. ROOF OR CEILING:</b> (Use one only)					
a. Roof, uninsulated	_____ sq. ft.		19		_____
b. Roof, 1 inch or more insulation	_____ sq. ft.		8		_____
c. Ceiling, occupied space above	_____ sq. ft.		3		_____
d. Ceiling, insulated, with attic space above	_____ sq. ft.		5		_____
e. Ceiling, uninsulated, with attic space above	_____ sq. ft.		12		_____
<b>5. Floor:</b> (Disregard if floor is directly on ground or over a basement.)					
	_____ sq. ft.		3		_____
<b>6. NUMBER OF PEOPLE</b>					
	_____		600		_____
<b>7. LIGHTS AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN USE</b>					
	_____ watts		3		_____
<b>8. DOORS AND ARCHES CONTINUOUSLY OPENED TO UNCONDITIONED SPACE:</b> (TOTAL LINEAR FEET OF WIDTH.)					
	_____ ft.		300		_____
<b>9. SUBTOTAL</b>					
	*****		*****		_____
<b>10. TOTAL COOLING LOAD</b> (BTU per hour to be used for selection of room air conditioner(s).)					
	_____ Total in Item 9 X _____		(Factor from Map) = _____		



# HEAT LOAD FORM

The heat load form on the following page may be used by servicing personnel to determine the heat loss of a conditioned space and the ambient winter design temperatures in which the unit will heat the calculated space.

The upper half of the form is for computing the heat loss of the space to be conditioned. It is necessary only to insert the proper measurements on the lines provided and multiply by the given factors, then add this result for the total heat loss in BTU/Hr./°F.

The BTU/Hr. per °F temperature difference is the 70°F inside winter designed temperature minus the lowest outdoor ambient winter temperature of the area where the unit is installed. This temperature difference is used as the multiplier when calculating the heat loss.

The graph shows the following:

Left Hand Scale	Unit capacity BTU/Hr. or heat loss BTU/Hr.
Bottom Scale	Outdoor ambient temperature, base point.
Heat Pump Model	BTU/Hr. capacity heat pump will deliver at outdoor temperatures.
Balance Point	Maximum BTU/Hr. heat pump will deliver at indicated ambient temperature.

**Following is an example using the heat load form:**

A space to be conditioned is part of a house geographically located in an area where the lowest outdoor ambient winter temperature is 40°F. The calculated heat loss is 184 BTU/Hr./°F.

Subtract 40°F (lowest outdoor ambient temperature for the geographical location) from 70°F (inside design temperature of the unit) for a difference of 30°F. Multiply 184 by 30 for a 5500 BTU/Hr. total heat loss for the calculated space.

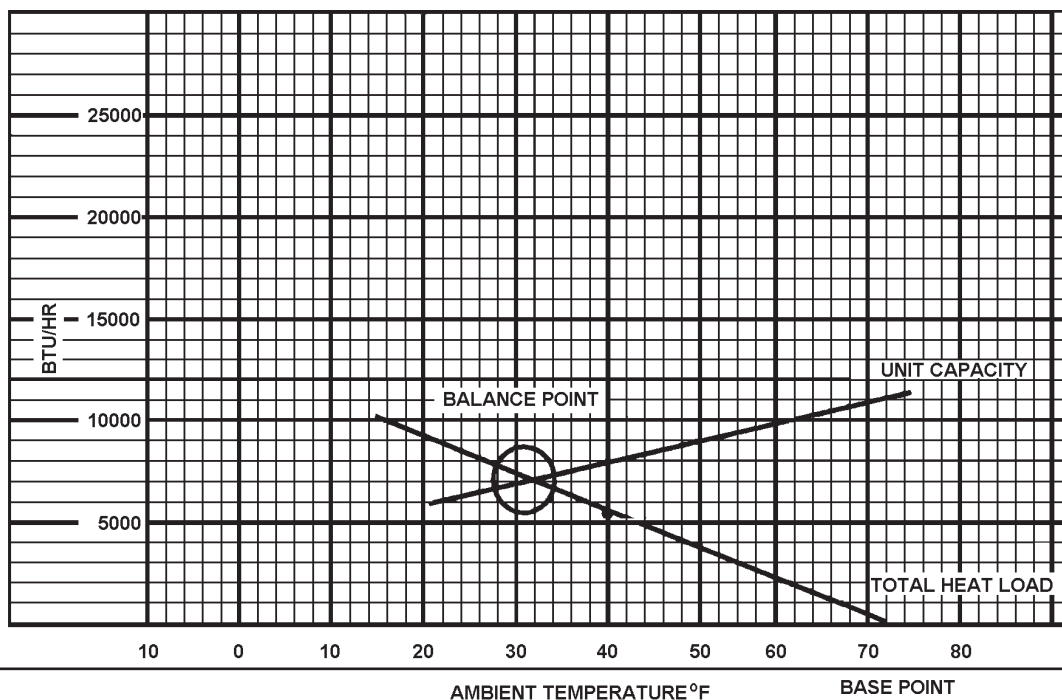
On the graph, plot the base point (70°) and a point on the 40°F line where it intersects with the 5500 BTU/Hr. line on the left scale. Draw a straight line from the base point 70 through the point plotted at 40°F. This is the total heat loss line.

Knowing that we have a 5500 BTU/Hr. heat loss, and we expect that our heat pump will maintain a 70°F inside temperature at 40°F outdoor ambient, we plot the selected unit capacity BTU/Hr. of the unit between 35° and 60° on the graph and draw a straight line between these points. Where the total heat loss line and the unit capacity line intersect, read down to the outdoor ambient temperature scale and find that this unit will deliver the required BTU/Hr. capacity to approximately 30°F.

## HEATING LOAD FORM FRIEDRICH ROOM UNIT HEAT PUMPS

	BTU/HR PER °F TEMP. DIFFERENCE
<b>WALLS:</b> (Linear Feet)	
2" Insulation	Lin. Ft. x 1.6
Average	Lin. Ft. x 2.6
<b>WINDOWS &amp; DOORS</b> (Area, sq. ft.)	
Single Glass:	Sq. Ft. x 1.13
Double Glass:	Sq. Ft. x 0.61
<b>INFILTRATION - WINDOWS &amp; DOORS: AVG.</b>	Lin. Ft. x 1.0
Loose	Lin. Ft. x 2.0
<b>CEILING:</b> (Area, Sq. Ft.)	
Insulated (6")	Sq. Ft. x 0.07
Insulated (2")	Sq. Ft. x 0.10
Built-up Roof (2" insulated)	Sq. Ft. x 0.10
Built-up Roof (1/2" insulated)	Sq. Ft. x 0.20
No Insulation	Sq. Ft. x 0.33
<b>FLOOR:</b> (Area, Sq. Ft.)	
Above Vented Crawl space	
Insulated (1:)	Sq. Ft. x 0.20
Uninsulated	Sq. Ft. x 0.50
* Slab on Ground	Lin. Ft. x 1.70
1" Perimeter insulation	Lin. Ft. x 1.00
* Based on Linear Feet of outside wall	<b>TOTAL HEAT LOSS PER °F BTU/HR/°F</b>

Multiply total BTU/HR/°F X 30 and plot on the graph below at 40°F. Draw a straight line from the 70 base point thru the point plotted at 40°F. The intersection of this heat loss line with the unit capacity line represents the winter design heating load.





Friedrich Air Conditioning Company  
P.O. Box 1540  
San Antonio, TX 78295  
210.357.4400  
www.friedrich.com

## ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS LIMITED WARRANTY

### FIRST YEAR

**ANY PART:** If any part supplied by FRIEDRICH fails because of a defect in workmanship or material within twelve months from date of original purchase, FRIEDRICH will repair the product at no charge, provided room air conditioner is reasonably accessible for service. Any additional labor cost for removing inaccessible units and/or charges for mileage related to travel by a Service Agency that exceeds 25 miles one way will be the responsibility of the owner. This remedy is expressly agreed to be the exclusive remedy within twelve months from the date of the original purchase.

### SECOND THROUGH FIFTH YEAR

**SEALED REFRIGERANT SYSTEM:** If the Sealed Refrigeration System (defined for this purpose as the compressor, condenser coil, evaporator coil, reversing valve, check valve, capillary, filter drier, and all interconnecting tubing) supplied by FRIEDRICH in your Room Air Conditioner fails because of a defect in workmanship or material within sixty months from date of purchase, FRIEDRICH will pay a labor allowance and parts necessary to repair the Sealed Refrigeration System; **PROVIDED** FRIEDRICH will not pay the cost of diagnosis of the problem, removal, freight charges, and transportation of the air conditioner to and from the Service Agency, and the reinstallation charges associated with repair of the Sealed Refrigeration System. All such cost will be the sole responsibility of the owner. This remedy is expressly agreed to be the exclusive remedy within sixty months from the date of the original purchase.

**APPLICABILITY AND LIMITATIONS:** This warranty is applicable only to units retained within the Fifty States of the U.S.A., District of Columbia, and Canada. This warranty is not applicable to:

1. Air filters or fuses.
2. Products on which the model and serial numbers have been removed.
3. Products which have defects or damage which results from improper installation, wiring, electrical current characteristics, or maintenance; or caused by accident, misuse or abuse, fire, flood, alterations and/or misapplication of the product and/or units installed in a corrosive atmosphere, default or delay in performance caused by war, government restrictions or restraints, strikes, material shortages beyond the control of FRIEDRICH, or acts of God.

**OBTAINING WARRANTY PERFORMANCE:** Service will be provided by the **FRIEDRICH Authorized Dealer or Service Organization** in your area. They are listed in the Yellow Pages. If assistance is required in obtaining warranty performance, write to: Room Air Conditioner Service Manager, Friedrich Air Conditioning Co., P.O. Box 1540, San Antonio, TX 78295-1540.

**LIMITATIONS: THIS WARRANTY IS GIVEN IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES. Anything in the warranty notwithstanding, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND/OR MERCHANTABILITY SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE DURATION OF THIS EXPRESS WARRANTY. MANUFACTURER EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS AND EXCLUDES ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGE FOR BREACH OF ANY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.**

**Performance of Friedrich's Warranty obligation is limited to one of the following methods:**

1. Repair of the unit
2. A refund to the customer for the prorated value of the unit based upon the remaining warranty period of the unit.
3. Providing a replacement unit of equal value

**The method of fulfillment of the warranty obligation is at the sole discretion of Friedrich Air Conditioning.**

**NOTE:** Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, or do not allow the limitation or exclusion of consequential or incidental damages, so the foregoing exclusions and limitations may not apply to you.

**OTHER:** This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

**PROOF OF PURCHASE:** Owner must provide proof of purchase in order to receive any warranty related services.

All service calls for explaining the operation of this product will be the sole responsibility of the consumer.

All warranty service must be provided by an **Authorized FRIEDRICH Service Agency**, unless authorized by FRIEDRICH prior to repairs being made.

(10-08)



## TECHNICAL SUPPORT CONTACT INFORMATION

The logo for Friedrich Air Conditioning Co. features the word "Friedrich" in a bold, italicized, sans-serif font. A stylized, curved graphic element resembling a leaf or a wave is positioned to the left of the letter "F". A registered trademark symbol (®) is located at the end of the word.

**FRIEDRICH AIR CONDITIONING CO.**

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Printed in the U.S.A.



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RAC-ServMan (04-09)