LENNOX Service Literature®

UNIT INFORMATION
Corp. 1007-L2
Revised August 2, 2010

XC21
Technical Publications

XC21 (HFC-410A) SERIES UNITS (non-icomfort™ and icomfort™ ENABLED)

icomfort™
So simple • So smart • So comfortable

SUNSOURCE™

THIS SERVICE MANUAL IS APPLICABLE TO BUILD XC21-XXX-230-04 OR LATER.

NOTICE

A thermostat is not included and must be ordered separately.

- The Lennox icomfort Touch™ thermostat must be used in communicating applications.
- In non-communicating applications, the Lennox ComfortSense® 7000 thermostat may be used, as well as other non-communicating thermostats.

In all cases, setup is critical to ensure proper system operation.

Field wiring examples for non-communicating applications begin on page 22.

See the icomfort Touch™ thermostat ***Quick Start Guide*** for communicating and partial communicating field wiring connections.

⚠ WARNING

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

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

Accessories

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

- Lennox XC21 Engineering Handbook
- Lennox Product Catalog
- Lennox Price Book

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The XC21 is a high efficiency residential split-system air conditioner unit, which features a one-stage scroll compressor, icomfort™ control and HFC-410A refrigerant. Units are available in 2, 3, 4 and 5-ton sizes. This model series is designed for use with an expansion valve metering device only. Refer to the XC17 Engineering Handbook for ordering the correct indoor coil expansion valve.

This model is also SunSource™ ready beginning with **XC21-XXX-230-05** build.

This document provides information only on **build XC21-XXX-230-04** and **later** which features the new air conditioner control hardware and other enhancements. Refer to **Corp. 0504-L2** for earlier model version service related information.

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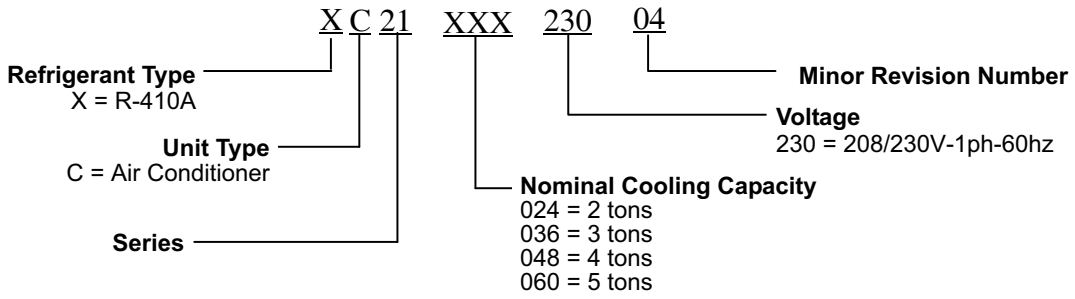
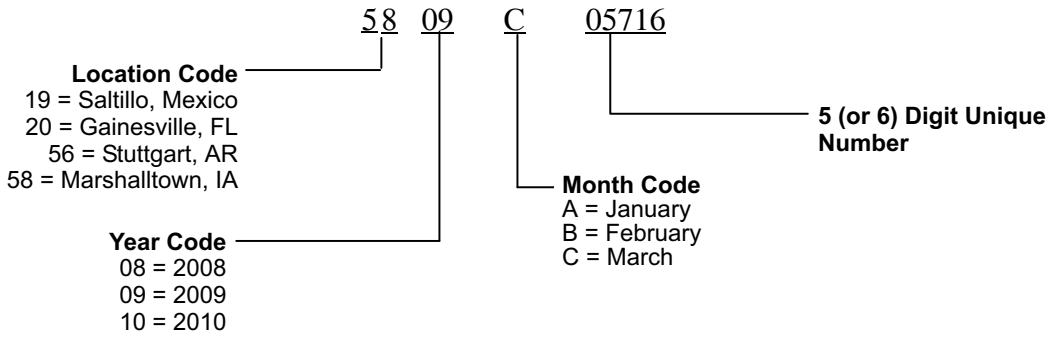
Model Number Identification



Typical Serial Number Identification



Specifications

Model Number	Unit		Outdoor Fan	
	Sound Rating Number (dB)[1]	Factory Refrigerant Charge[2]	Number of Blades	Diameter - inches.
XC21-024-230-04	69	12 lbs. 0 oz.	3	26.0
XC21-024-230-05	69	11 lbs. 12 oz.	5	26.1
XC21-024-230-06	69	11 lbs. 12 oz.	5	26.1
XC21-036-230-04	71	12 lbs. 5 oz.	3	26.0
XC21-036-230-05	71	12 lbs. 5 oz.	5	26.1
XC21-036-230-06	71	12 lbs. 5 oz.	5	26.1
XC21-048-230-04	73	13 lbs. 0 oz.	3	26.1
XC21-048-230-05	73	13 lbs. 0 oz.	5	26.1
XC21-048-230-06	73	13 lbs. 0 oz.	5	26.1
XC21-060-230-04	73	13 lbs. 0 oz.	3	26.0
XC21-060-230-05	73	13 lbs. 0 oz.	5	26.1
XC21-060-230-06	73	13 lbs. 0 oz.	5	26.1

[1] Tested according to AHRI Standard 270-2008 test conditions.

[2] Refrigerant charge sufficient for 15 feet length of refrigerant lines.

Electrical Data

208/230V-60 Hz-1 Ph

Model Number	Unit		Compressor		Condenser Fan			
	Maximum Over-current Protection (amps)[1]	Minimum Circuity Ampacity[2]	Rated Load Amps (RLA)	Locked Rotor Amps (LRA)	Motor HP	Nominal RPM 1-Stage	Nominal RPM 2-Stage	Full Load Amps (FLA)
XC21-024-230-04	25	15.7	10.3	52.0	1/3	700	820	2.8
XC21-024-230-05	30	18.9	13.5	58.3	1/4	475	550	2.0
XC21-024-230-06	30	18.9	13.5	58.3	1/4	475	550	2.0

208/230V-60 Hz-1 Ph

Model Number	Unit		Compressor		Condenser Fan			
	Maximum Over-current Protection (amps)[1]	Minimum Circuity Ampacity[2]	Rated Load Amps (RLA)	Locked Rotor Amps (LRA)	Motor HP	Nominal RPM 1-Stage	Nominal RPM 2-Stage	Full Load Amps (FLA)
XC21-036-230-04	40	23.7	16.7	82.0	1/3	700	820	2.8
XC21-036-230-05	35	22.9	16.7	82.0	1/4	475	550	2.0
XC21-036-230-06	35	22.9	16.7	82.0	1/4	475	550	2.0

208/230V-60 Hz-1 Ph

Model Number	Unit		Compressor		Condenser Fan			
	Maximum Over-current Protection (amps)[1]	Minimum Circuity Ampacity[2]	Rated Load Amps (RLA)	Locked Rotor Amps (LRA)	Motor HP	Nominal RPM 1-Stage	Nominal RPM 2-Stage	Full Load Amps (FLA)
XC21-048-230-04	50	29.3	21.2	96.0	1/3	700	820	2.8
XC21-048-230-05	45	28.5	21.2	96.0	1/4	600	675	2.0
XC21-048-230-06	45	28.5	21.2	96.0	1/4	600	675	2.0

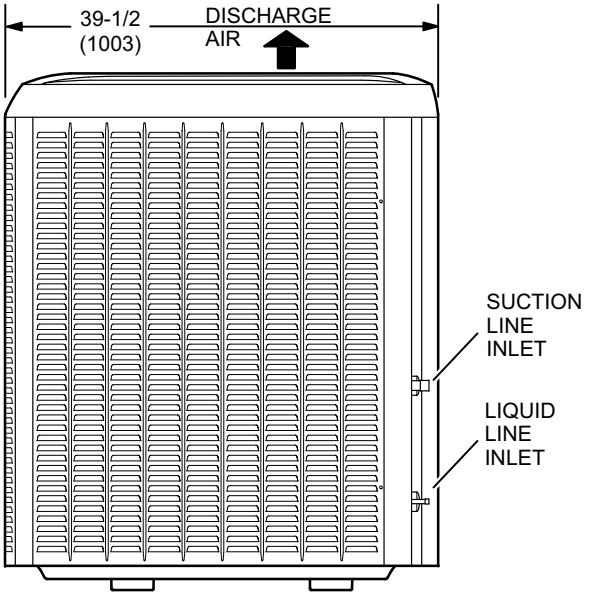
208/230V-60 Hz-1 Ph

Model Number	Unit		Compressor		Condenser Fan			
	Maximum Over-current Protection (amps)[1]	Minimum Circuity Ampacity[2]	Rated Load Amps (RLA)	Locked Rotor Amps (LRA)	Motor HP	Nominal RPM 1-Stage	Nominal RPM 2-Stage	Full Load Amps (FLA)
XC21-060-230-04	60	34.9	25.7	118.0	1/3	700	820	2.8
XC21-060-230-05	50	25.7	25.7	118.0	1/4	600	675	2.0
XC21-060-230-06	50	25.7	25.7	118.0	1/4	600	675	2.0

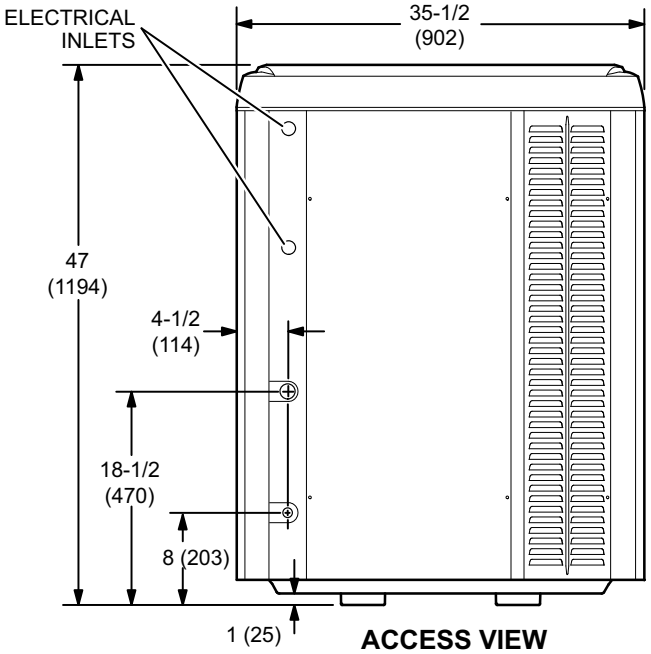
[1] HACR type circuit breaker or fuse.

[2] Refer to National or Canadian Electrical Code manual to determine wire, fuse and disconnect size requirements.

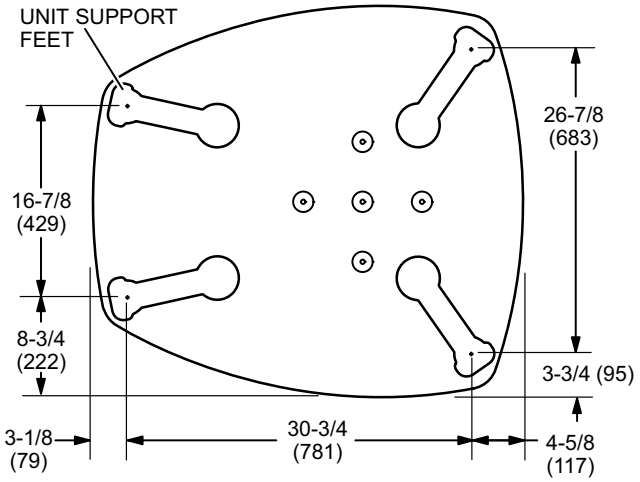
Unit Dimensions - Inches (mm) and Parts Arrangement



SIDE VIEW



ACCESS VIEW



BASE WITH ELONGATED LEGS

Typical Unit Parts Arrangement

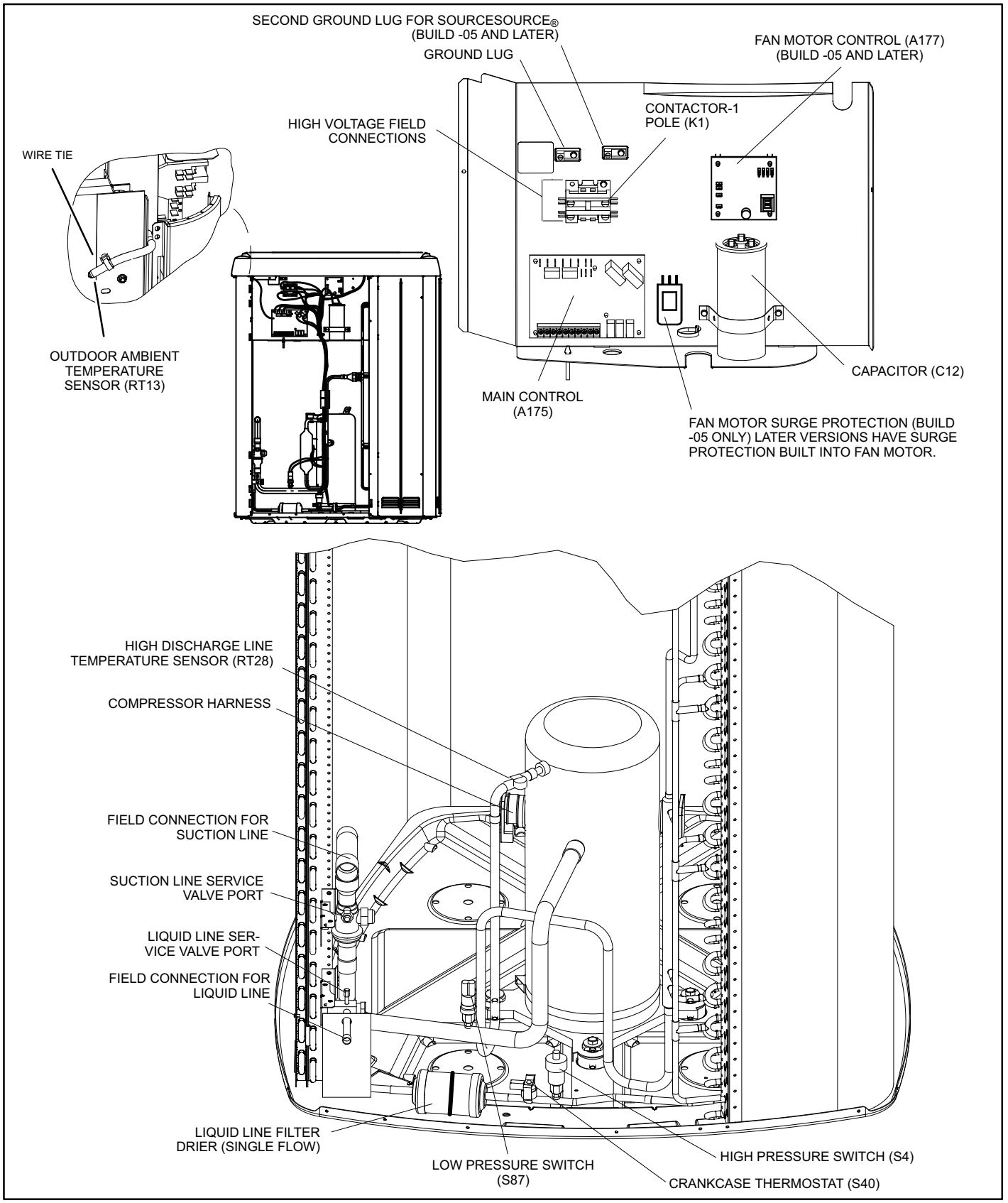


Figure 1. Plumbing, Switches and Sensor Components

⚠ WARNING

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

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

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

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

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

⚠ IMPORTANT

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

⚠ CAUTION

Physical contact with metal edges and corners while applying excessive force or rapid motion can result in personal injury. Be aware of, and use caution when working nearby these areas during installation or while servicing this equipment.

⚠ IMPORTANT

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

⚠ WARNING

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

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

Operating Gauge Set and Service Valves

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

TORQUE REQUIREMENTS

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

⚠ IMPORTANT

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

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

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

⚠ IMPORTANT

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

Table 1. Torque Requirements

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

USING MANIFOLD GAUGE SET

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

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

OPERATING SERVICE VALVES

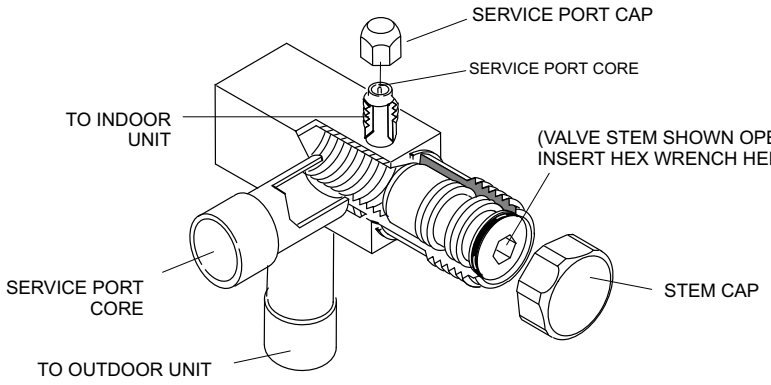
The liquid and vapor line service valves are used for removing refrigerant, flushing, leak testing, evacuating, checking charge and charging.

Each valve is equipped with a service port which has a factory-installed valve stem. Figure 2 provides information on how to access and operating both angle and ball service valves.

SERVICE VALVES ANGLE AND BALL

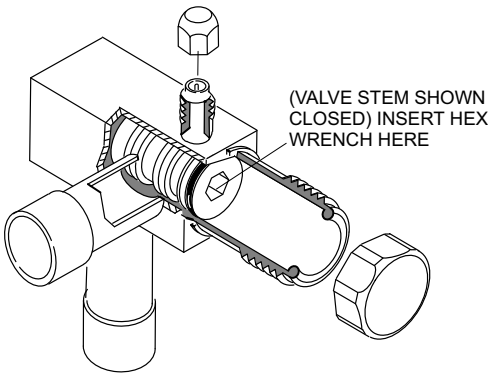
Operating Angle Type Service Valve:

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



ANGLE-TYPE SERVICE VALVE (BACK-SEATED OPENED)

When service valve is **OPEN**, the service port is open to linE set, indoor and outdoor unit.

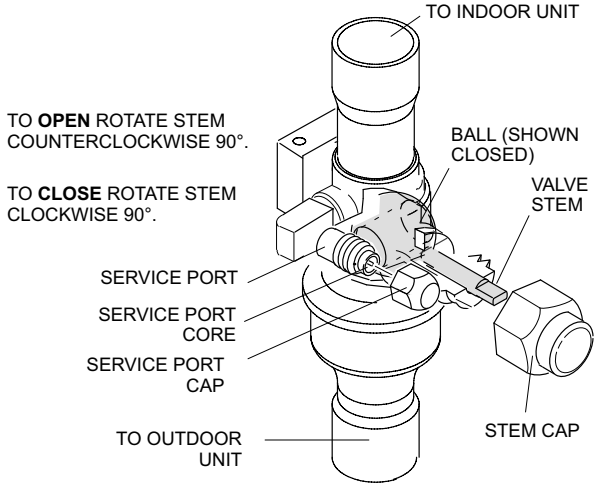


ANGLE-TYPE SERVICE VALVE (FRONT-SEATED CLOSED)

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

Operating Ball Type Service Valve:

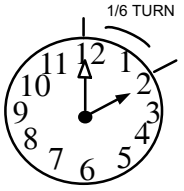
1. Remove stem cap with an appropriately sized wrench.
2. Use an appropriately sized wrenched to open. To open valve, roate stem counterclockwise 90°. To close rotate stem clockwise 90°.



To Access Service Port:

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

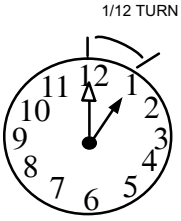
1. Remove service port cap with an appropriately sized wrench.
2. Connect gauge set to service port.
3. When testing is completed, replace service port cap and tighten as follows:
   - With torque wrench: Finger tighten and torque cap per table 1.
   - Without torque wrench: Finger tighten and use an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



Reinstall Stem Cap:

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

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



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

Figure 2. Angle and Ball Service Valves

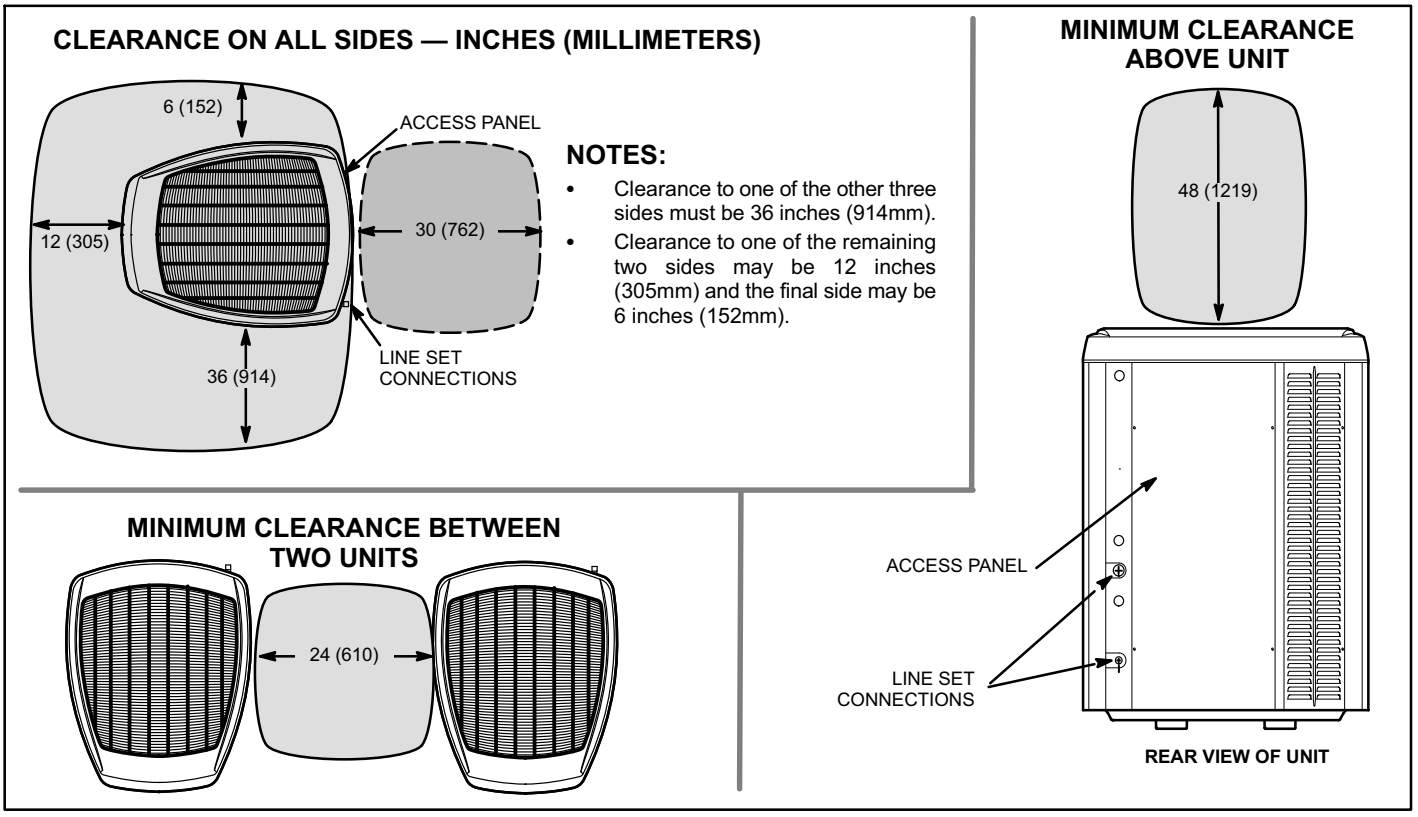


Figure 3. Installation Clearances

Unit Placement

⚠ CAUTION

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

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

POSITIONING CONSIDERATIONS

Consider the following when positioning the unit:

- Some localities are adopting sound ordinances based on the unit's sound level registered from the adjacent property, not from the installation property. Install the unit as far as possible from the property line.

- When possible, do not install the unit directly outside a window. Glass has a very high level of sound transmission. For proper placement of unit in relation to a window see the provided illustration in Figure 4, Detail A.

PLACING UNIT ON SLAB

When installing unit at grade level, the top of the slab should be high enough above grade so that water from higher ground will not collect around the unit. The slab should have a slope tolerance as described in Figure 4, Detail B.

NOTE — If necessary for stability, anchor unit to slab as described in Figure 4, Detail D.

ELEVATING THE UNIT

Units are outfitted with elongated support feet as illustrated in Figure 4, Detail C.

If additional elevation is necessary, raise the unit by extending the height of the unit support feet. This may be achieved by using a 2 inch (50.8mm) Schedule 40 female threaded adapter.

The specified coupling will fit snuggly into the recessed portion of the feet. Use additional 2 inch (50.8mm) Schedule 40 male threaded adaptors which can be threaded into the female threaded adaptors to make additional adjustments to the level of the unit.

NOTE — Keep the height of extenders short enough to ensure a sturdy installation. If it is necessary to extend further, consider a different type of field-fabricated framework that is sturdy enough for greater heights.

STABILIZING UNIT ON UNEVEN SURFACES

⚠ IMPORTANT

Unit Stabilizer Bracket Use (field-provided):

Always use stabilizers when unit is raised above the factory height. (Elevated units could become unstable in gusty wind conditions).

Stabilizers may be used on factory height units when mounted on unstable an uneven surface.

With unit positioned at installation site, perform the following:

1. Remove two side louvered panels to expose the unit base.
2. Install the brackets as illustrated in Figure 4, Detail D using conventional practices.
3. Replace the panels after installation is complete.

ROOF MOUNTING

Install the unit a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) above the roof surface to avoid ice build-up around the unit. Locate the unit above a load bearing wall or area of the roof that can adequately support the unit. Consult local codes for rooftop applications.

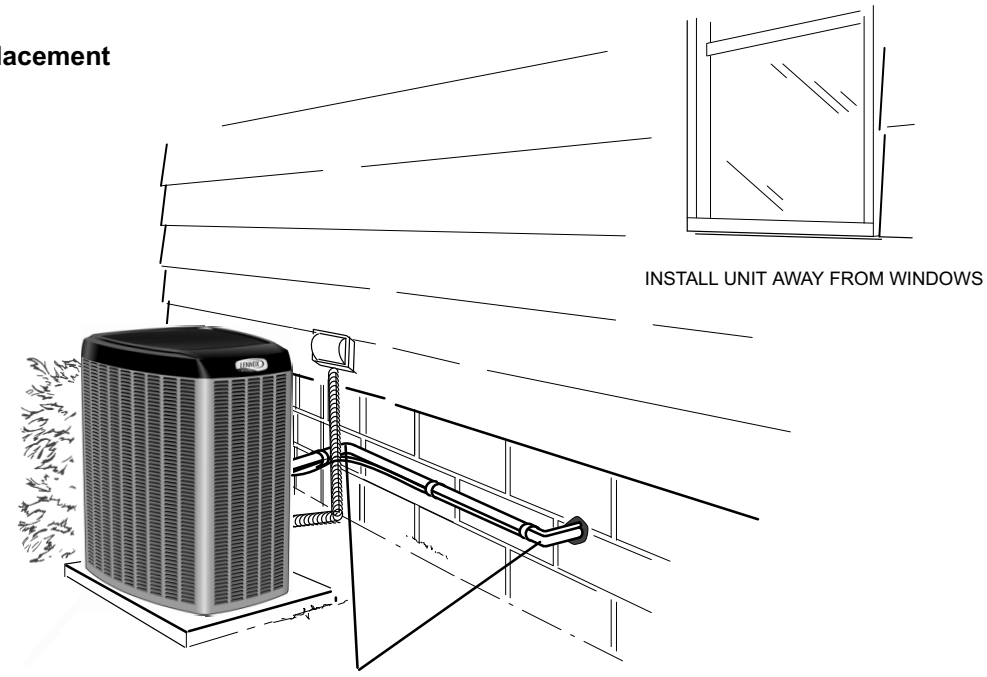
NOTICE

Roof Damage!

This system contains both refrigerant and oil. Some rubber roofing material may absorbed oil and cause the rubber to swell when it comes into contact with oil. The rubber will then bubble and could cause leaks. Protect the roof surface to avoid exposure to refrigerant and oil during service and installation. Failure to follow this notice could result in damage to roof surface.

DETAIL A

Outside Unit Placement



DETAIL B

Slab Mounting at Ground Level

INSTALL UNIT LEVEL OR, IF ON A SLOPE, MAINTAIN SLOPE TOLERANCE OF 2 DEGREES (OR 2 INCHES PER 5 FEET [50 MM PER 1.5 M]) AWAY FROM BUILDING STRUCTURE.

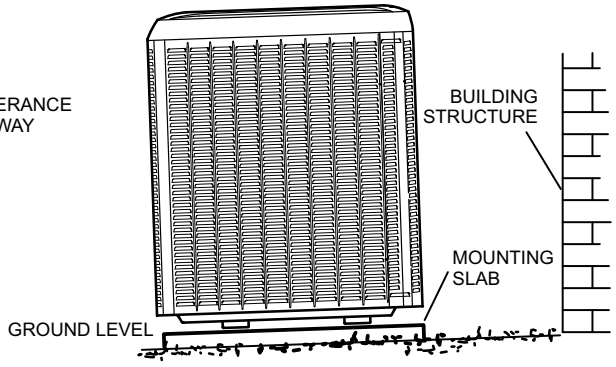
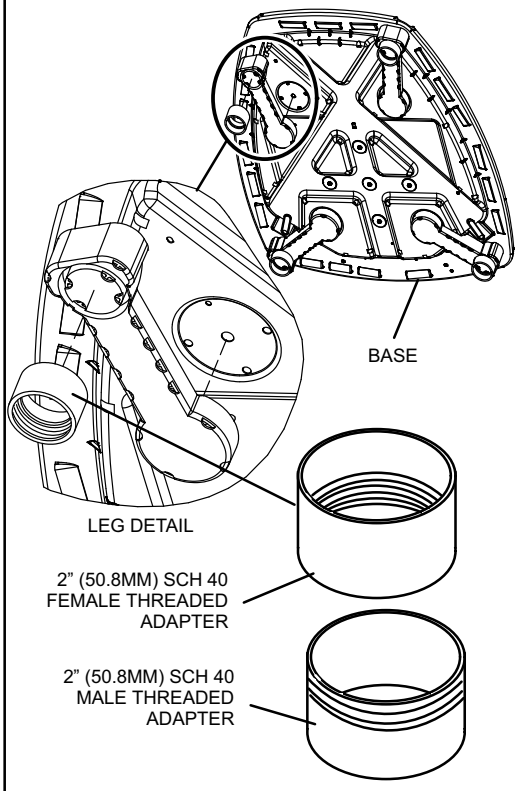


Figure 4. Placement, Slab Mounting and Stabilizing Unit

DETAIL C

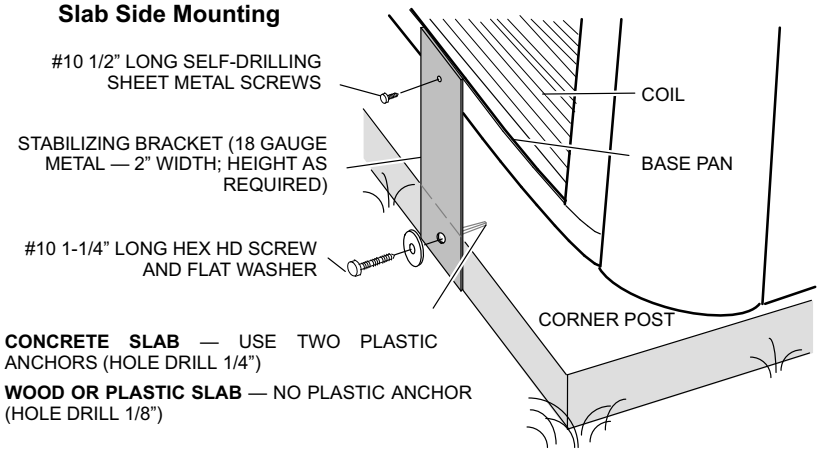


Use additional 2" SCH 40 male threaded adapters which can be threaded into the female threaded adapters to make additional adjustments to the level of the unit.

Elevated Slab Mounting using Feet Extenders

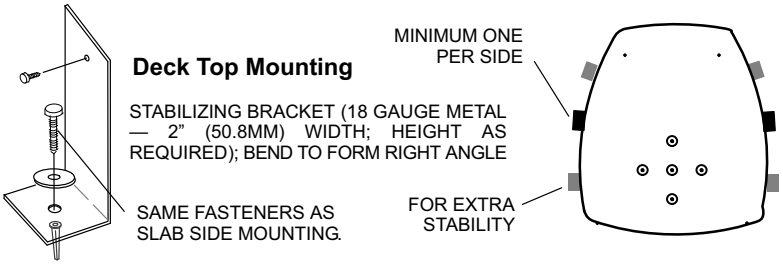
DETAIL D

Slab Side Mounting



CONCRETE SLAB — USE TWO PLASTIC ANCHORS (HOLE DRILL 1/4")

WOOD OR PLASTIC SLAB — NO PLASTIC ANCHOR (HOLE DRILL 1/8")



Deck Top Mounting

STABILIZING BRACKET (18 GAUGE METAL — 2" (50.8MM) WIDTH; HEIGHT AS REQUIRED); BEND TO FORM RIGHT ANGLE

SAME FASTENERS AS SLAB SIDE MOUNTING.

ONE BRACKET PER SIDE (MIN.); FOR EXTRA STABILITY, TWO BRACKETS PER SIDE, 2" (50.8MM) FROM EACH CORNER.

Stabilizing Unit on Uneven Surfaces

IMPORTANT — To help stabilize an outdoor unit, some installations may require strapping the unit to the pad using brackets and anchors commonly available in the marketplace.

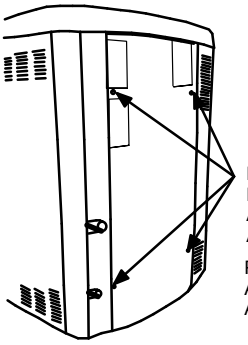
Figure 5. Placement, Slab Mounting and Stabilizing Unit

PANELS

ACCESS AND LOUVERED

ACCESS PANEL REMOVAL

Removal and reinstallation of the access panel is as illustrated.



REMOVE 4 SCREWS TO REMOVE PANEL FOR ACCESSING COMPRESSOR AND CONTROLS.

POSITION PANEL WITH HOLES ALIGNED; INSTALL SCREWS AND TIGHTEN.

⚠ WARNING

To prevent personal injury, or damage to panels, unit or structure, be sure to observe the following:

While installing or servicing this unit, carefully stow all removed panels out of the way, so that the panels will not cause injury to personnel, nor cause damage to objects or structures nearby, nor will the panels be subjected to damage (e.g., being bent or scratched).

While handling or stowing the panels, consider any weather conditions, especially windy conditions, that may cause panels to be blown around and battered.

IMPORTANT — Do not allow panels to hang on unit by top tab. Tab is for alignment and not designed to support weight of panel.

PANEL SHOWN SLIGHTLY ROTATED TO ALLOW TOP TAB TO EXIT (OR ENTER) TOP SLOT FOR REMOVING (OR INSTALLING) PANEL.

LOUVERED PANEL REMOVAL

Remove the louvered panels as follows:

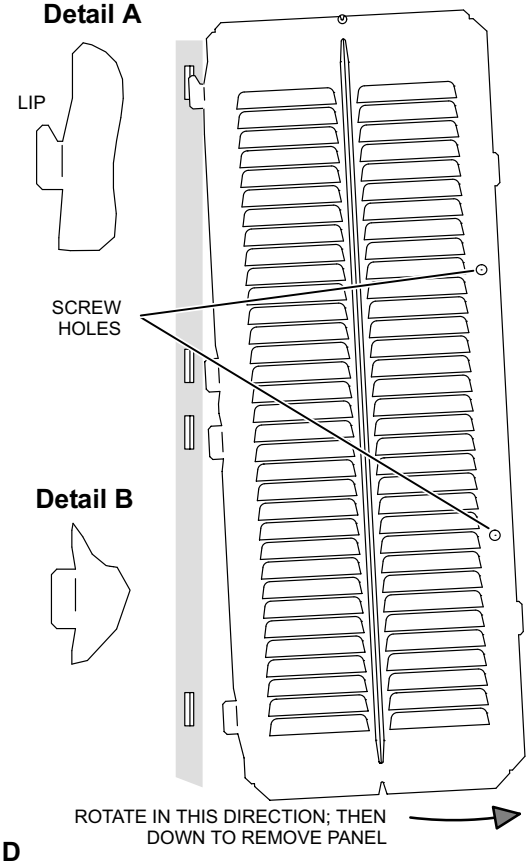
1. Remove two screws, allowing the panel to swing open slightly.
2. Hold the panel firmly throughout this procedure. Rotate bottom corner of panel away from hinged corner post until lower three tabs clear the slots as illustrated in **Detail B.**
3. Move panel down until lip of upper tab clears the top slot in corner post as illustrated in **Detail A**.

LOUVERED PANEL INSTALLATION

Position the panel almost parallel with the unit as illustrated in **Detail D** with the screw side as close to the unit as possible. Then, in a continuous motion:

1. Slightly rotate and guide the lip of top tab inward as illustrated in **Detail A** and **C**; then upward into the top slot of the hinge corner post.
2. Rotate panel to vertical to fully engage all tabs.
3. Holding the panel's hinged side firmly in place, close the right-hand side of the panel, aligning the screw holes.
4. When panel is correctly positioned and aligned, insert the screws and tighten.

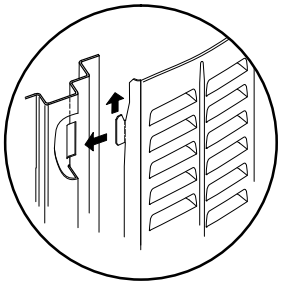
Detail A



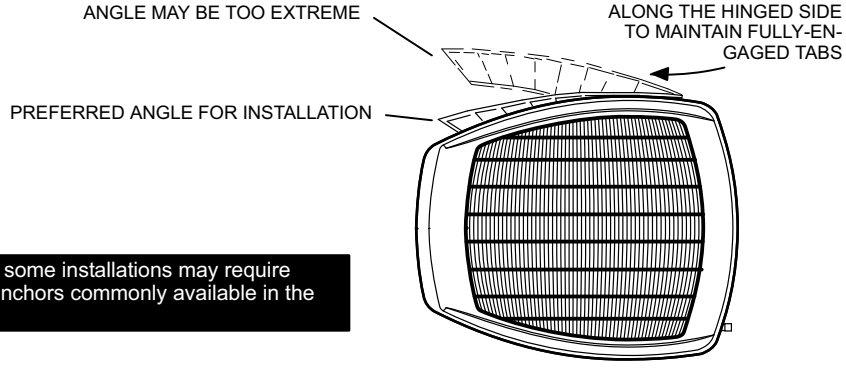
Detail B

Detail C

MAINTAIN MINIMUM PANEL ANGLE (AS CLOSE TO PARALLEL WITH THE UNIT AS POSSIBLE) WHILE INSTALLING PANEL.



Detail D



IMPORTANT — To help stabilize an outdoor unit, some installations may require strapping the unit to the pad using brackets and anchors commonly available in the marketplace.

New or Replacement Line Set

REFRIGERANT LINE SET

This section provides information on installation or replacement of existing line set. If new or replacement line set is not being installed then proceed to *Brazing Connections* on page 14.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Lennox highly recommends changing line set when converting the existing system from HCFC-22 to HFC-410A If that is not possible and the line set is the proper size as reference in table 2, use the procedure outlined under Flushing the System on page 13.

If refrigerant lines are routed through a wall, then seal and isolate the opening so vibration is not transmitted to the building. Pay close attention to line set isolation during installation of any HVAC system. When properly isolated from building structures (walls, ceilings. floors), the refrigerant lines will not create unnecessary vibration and subsequent sounds. See Figure 6 for recommended installation practices. Also, consider the following when placing and installing a high-efficiency outdoor unit.

Liquid lines that meter the refrigerant, such as RFC1 liquid lines, must not be used in this application. Existing line set of proper size as listed in table 2 may be reused. If system was previously charged with HCFC-22 refrigerant, then existing line set must be flushed (see *Flushing the System* on page 15).

Field refrigerant piping consists of liquid and vapor lines from the outdoor unit to the indoor unit coil (braze connections).

Table 2. Refrigerant Line Set Requirements

Models	Liquid Line	Vapor/ Suction Line	L15 Line Set
-024, -036 and-048	3/8 (10mm)	7/8 (22mm)	L15 line set sizes are dependent on unit match up. See indoor unit Engineering Handbook to determine correct line set sizes.
-060	3/8 (10mm)	1-1/8“ (29mm)	Field Fabricated
NOTE — Some applications may required a field provided 7/8” to 1-1/8” adapter.			

NOTE — When installing refrigerant lines longer than 50 feet, see the Lennox Refrigerant Piping Design and Fabrication Guidelines, CORP. 9351-L9, or contact Lennox Technical Support Product Applications for assistance.

To obtain the correct information from Lennox, be sure to communicate the following information:

- Model (XC21) and size of unit (e.g. -036).
- Line set diameters for the unit being installed as listed in table 2 and total length of installation.
- Number of elbows vertical rise or drop in the piping.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Mineral oils are not compatible with HFC-410A If oil must be added, it must be a Polyol ester oil.

The compressor is charged with sufficient Polyol ester oil for line set lengths up to 50 feet. Recommend adding oil to system based on the amount of refrigerant charge in the system. No need to add oil in system with 20 pounds of refrigerant or less. For systems over 20 pounds - add one ounce of every five pounds of refrigerant.

Recommended topping-off POE oils are Mobil EAL ARCTIC 22 CC or ICI EMKARATE™ RL32CF.

⚠ WARNING

Danger of fire. Bleeding the refrigerant charge from only the high side may result in the low side shell and suction tubing being pressurized. Application of a brazing torch while pressurized may result in ignition of the refrigerant and oil mixture - check the high and low pressures before unbrazing.

⚠ WARNING

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

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

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

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

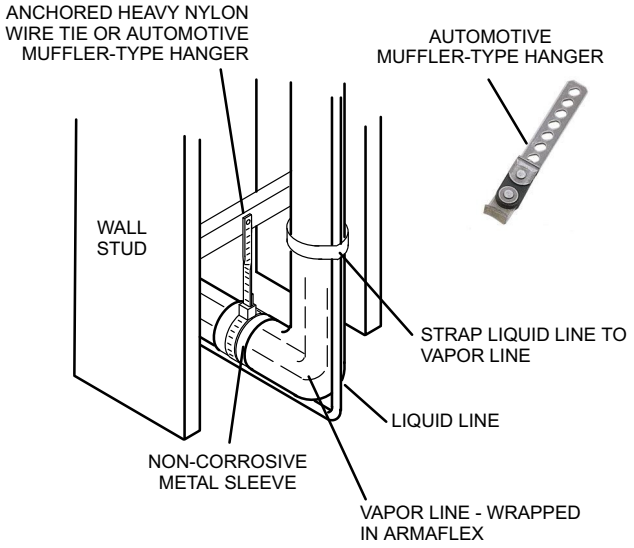
LINE SET

IMPORTANT — Refrigerant lines must not contact structure.

INSTALLATION

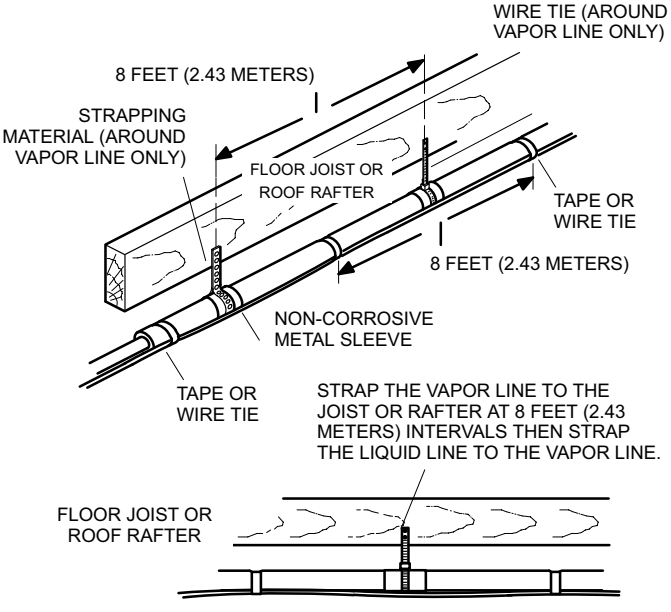
Line Set Isolation — The following illustrations are examples of proper refrigerant line set isolation:

REFRIGERANT LINE SET — TRANSITION FROM VERTICAL TO HORIZONTAL



REFRIGERANT LINE SET — INSTALLING HORIZONTAL RUNS

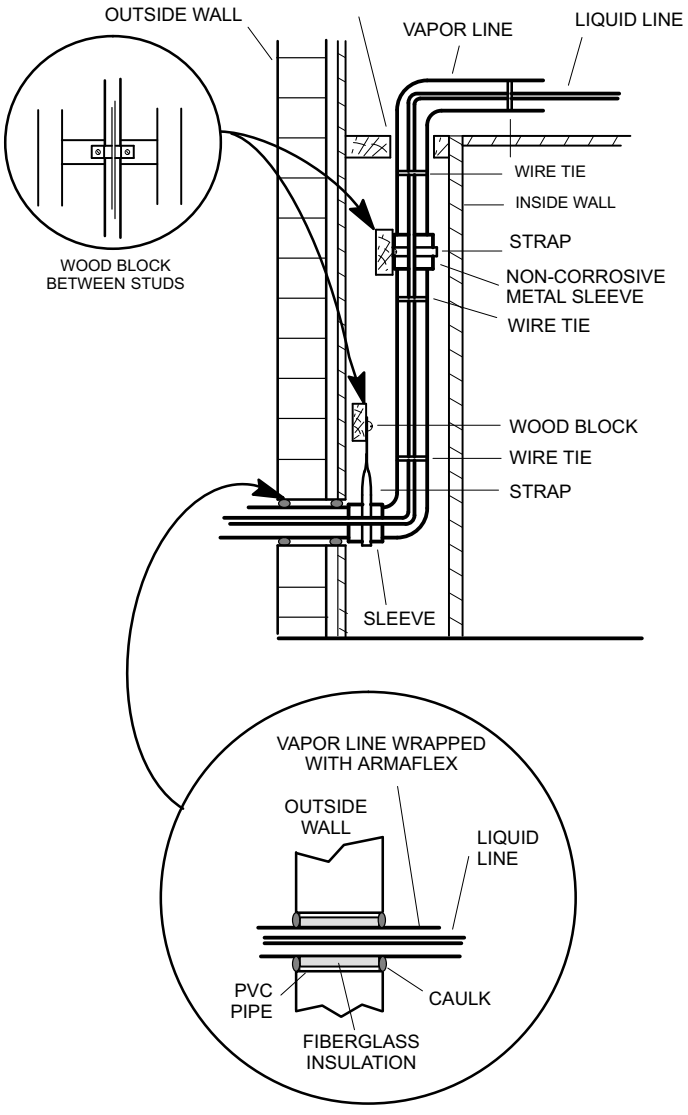
To hang line set from joist or rafter, use either metal strapping material or anchored heavy nylon wire ties.



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

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

IMPORTANT — Refrigerant lines must not contact wall



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

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

Figure 6. Line Set Installation

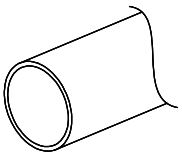
BRAZING

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

CONNECTIONS

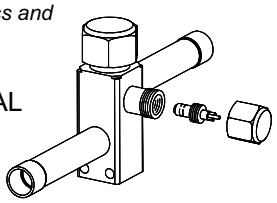
1 CUT AND DEBUR

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



2 CAP AND CORE REMOVAL

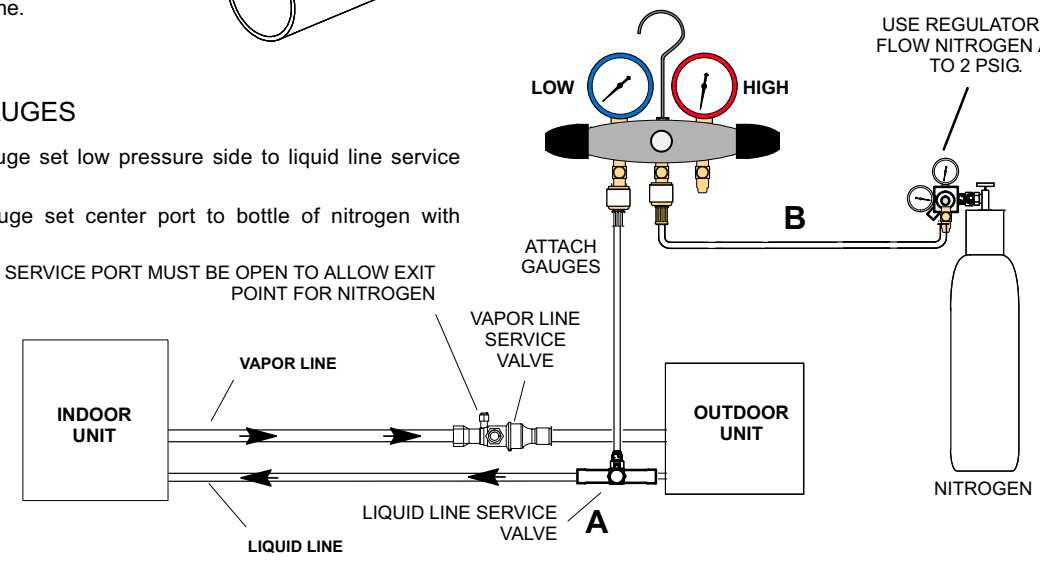
Remove service cap and core from both the vapor and liquid line service ports.



3 ATTACHED GAUGES

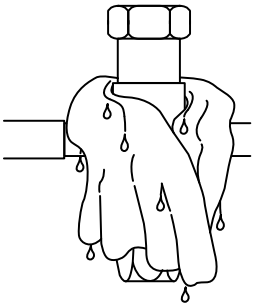
A Connect gauge set low pressure side to liquid line service valve.

B Connect gauge set center port to bottle of nitrogen with regulator.



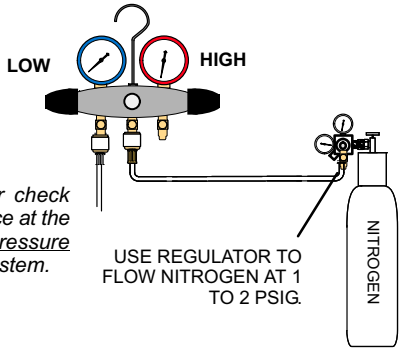
4 WRAP SERVICE VALVE

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



5 FLOW NITROGEN

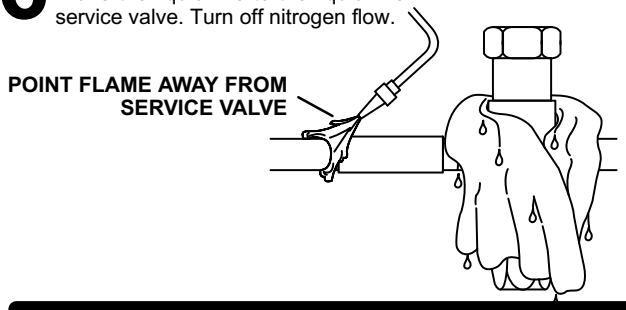
Flow regulated nitrogen (at 1 to 2 psig) through the refrigeration gauge set into the valve stem port connection on the liquid line service valve and out of the valve stem port connection on the vapor service valve.



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

6 BRAZE LINE SET

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

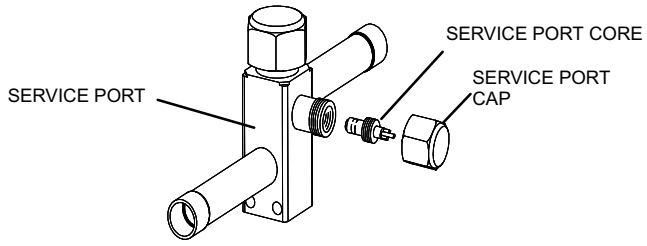


WARNING — Allow braze joint to cool before removing the wet rag from the service valve. (TEMPERATURES ABOVE 250ºF CAN DAMAGE VALVE SEALS

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

7 INSTALL SERVICE PORT CAPS ONLY

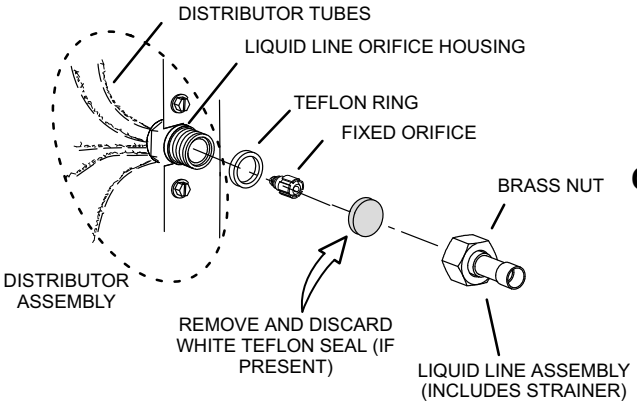
After all connections have been brazed, disconnect manifold gauge set from service ports, cool down piping with wet rag and remove all wrappings. Do not reinstall cores until after evacuation procedure. Reinstall service port caps if desired to close off refrigerant ports.



FLUSHING

LINE SET AND INDOOR COIL (1 OF 2)

1 TYPICAL FIXED ORIFICE REMOVAL PROCEDURE (Uncased Coil Shown)



A On fully cased coils, remove the coil access and plumbing panels.

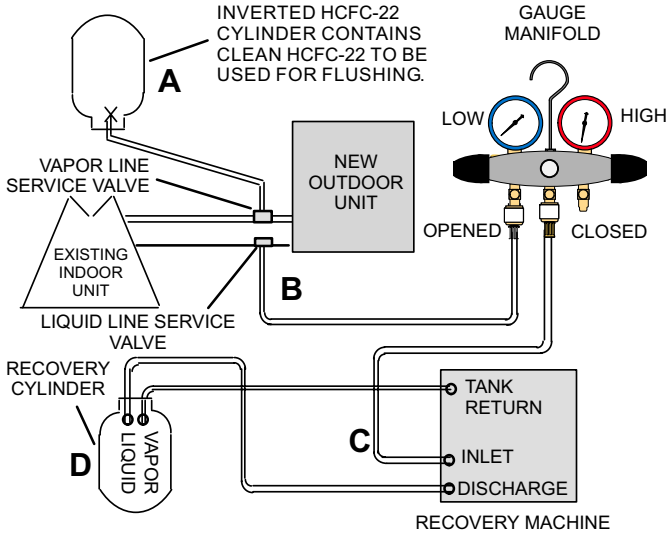
B Remove any shipping clamps holding the liquid line and distributor assembly.

C Using two wrenches, disconnect liquid line from liquid line orifice housing. Take care not to twist or damage distributor tubes during this process.

D Remove and discard fixed orifice, valve stem assembly if present and Teflon washer as illustrated above.

E Use a field-provided fitting to temporary reconnect the liquid line to the indoor unit's liquid line orifice housing.

2 CONNECT GAUGES AND EQUIPMENT FOR FLUSHING PROCEDURE



A Inverted HCFC-22 cylinder with clean refrigerant to the vapor service valve.

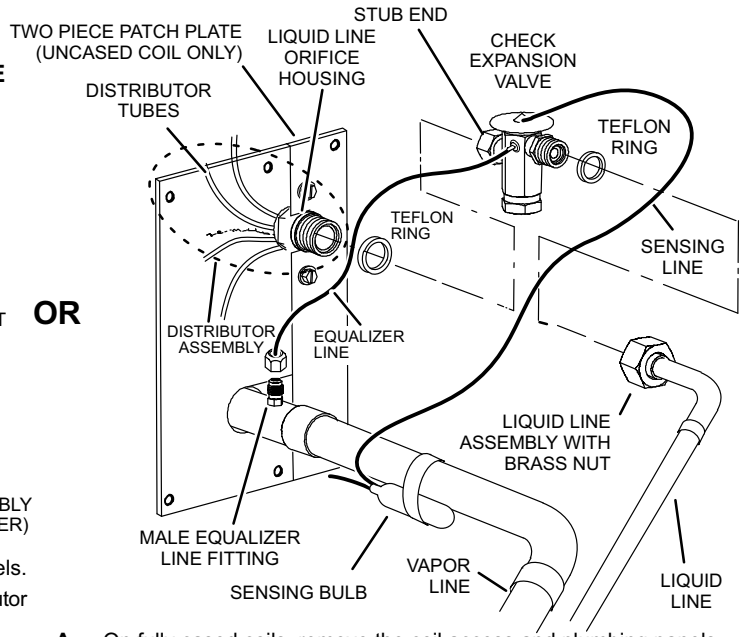
B HCFC-22 gauge set (low side) to the liquid line valve.

C HCFC-22 gauge set center port to inlet on the recovery machine with an empty recovery tank to the gauge set.

D Connect recovery tank to recovery machines per machine instructions.

OR

TYPICAL CHECK EXPANSION VALVE REMOVAL PROCEDURE (Uncased Coil Shown)



A On fully cased coils, remove the coil access and plumbing panels.

B Remove any shipping clamps holding the liquid line and distributor assembly.

C Disconnect the equalizer line from the check expansion valve equalizer line fitting on the vapor line.

D Remove the vapor line sensing bulb.

E Disconnect the liquid line from the check expansion valve at the liquid line assembly.

F Disconnect the check expansion valve from the liquid line orifice housing. Take care not to twist or damage distributor tubes during this process.

G Remove and discard check expansion valve and the two Teflon rings.

H Use a field-provided fitting to temporary reconnect the liquid line to the indoor unit's liquid line orifice housing.

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

3 FLUSHING LINE SET

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

A Set the recovery machine for liquid recovery and start the recovery machine. Open the gauge set valves to allow the recovery machine to pull a vacuum on the existing system line set and indoor unit coil.

B Invert the cylinder of clean HCFC-22 and open its valve to allow liquid refrigerant to flow into the system through the vapor line valve. Allow the refrigerant to pass from the cylinder and through the line set and the indoor unit coil before it enters the recovery machine.

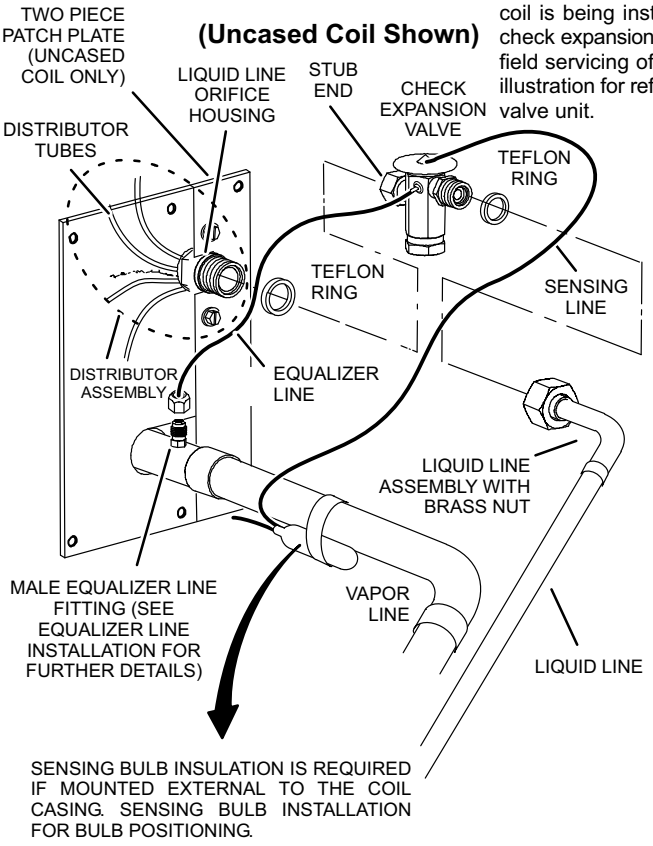
C After all of the liquid refrigerant has been recovered, switch the recovery machine to vapor recovery so that all of the HCFC-22 vapor is recovered. Allow the recovery machine to pull down to 0 the system.

D Close the valve on the inverted HCFC-22 drum and the gauge set valves. Pump the remaining refrigerant out of the recovery machine and turn the machine off.

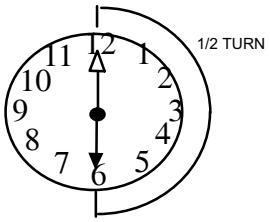
FLUSHING LINE SET AND INDOOR COIL (2 OF 2)

4 TYPICAL CHECK EXPANSION VALVE INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

This outdoor unit is designed for use in systems that use check expansion valve metering device. See the *Lennox XC21 Engineering Handbook* for approved check expansion valve kit match-ups and application information.



The check expansion valve unit can be installed internal or external to the indoor coil. In applications where an uncased coil is being installed in a field-provided plenum, install the check expansion valve in a manner that will provide access for field servicing of the check expansion valve. Refer to below illustration for reference during installation of check expansion valve unit.



A Remove the field-provided fitting that temporary reconnected the liquid line to the indoor unit's distributor assembly.

B Install one of the provided Teflon rings around the stubbed end of the check expansion valve and lightly lubricate the connector threads and expose surface of the Teflon ring with refrigerant oil.

C Attach the stubbed end of the check expansion valve to the liquid line orifice housing. Finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/2 turn clockwise as illustrated in the figure above, or 20 ft-lb.

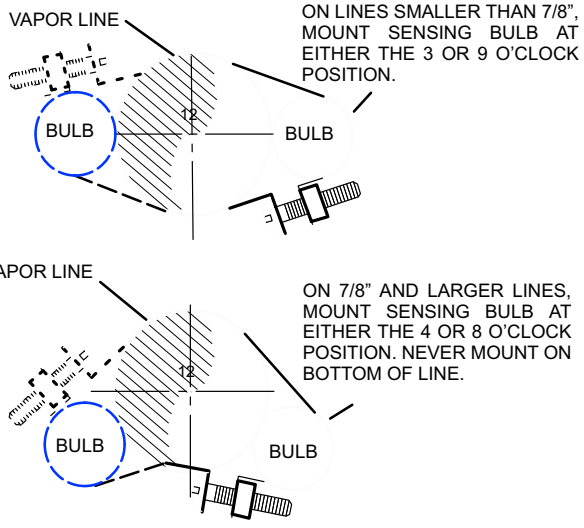
D Place the remaining Teflon washer around the other end of the check expansion valve. Lightly lubricate connector threads and expose surface of the Teflon ring with refrigerant oil.

E Attach the liquid line assembly to the check expansion valve. Finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/2 turn clockwise as illustrated in the figure above or 20 ft-lb.

SENSING BULB INSTALLATION

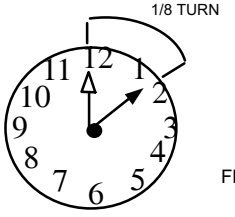
A Attach the vapor line sensing bulb in the proper orientation as illustrated to the right using the clamp and screws provided.

NOTE — Confirm proper thermal contact between vapor line and check expansion bulb before insulating the sensing bulb once installed.



NOTE — NEVER MOUNT ON BOTTOM OF LINE.

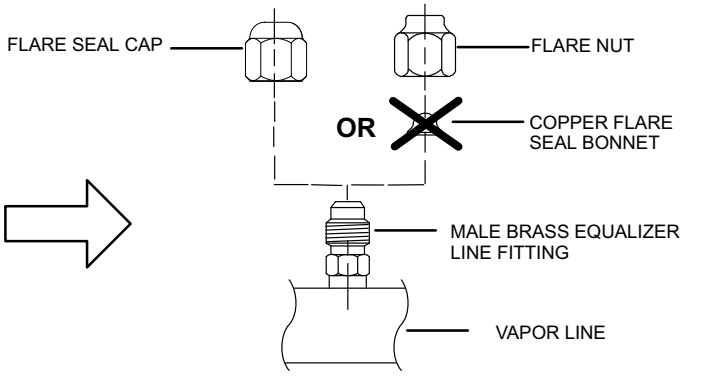
B Connect the equalizer line from the check expansion valve to the equalizer vapor port on the vapor line. Finger tighten the flare nut plus 1/8 turn (7 ft-lbs) as illustrated below.



EQUALIZER LINE INSTALLATION

A Remove and discard either the flare seal cap or flare nut with copper flare seal bonnet from the equalizer line port on the vapor line as illustrated in the figure to the right.

B Remove and discard either the flare seal cap or flare nut with copper flare seal bonnet from the equalizer line port on the vapor line as illustrated in the figure to the right.



INSTALLING ISOLATION GROMMETS

Locate the isolation grommets (provided). Slide grommets onto vapor and liquid lines. Insert grommets into piping panel to isolate refrigerant lines from sheet metal edges.

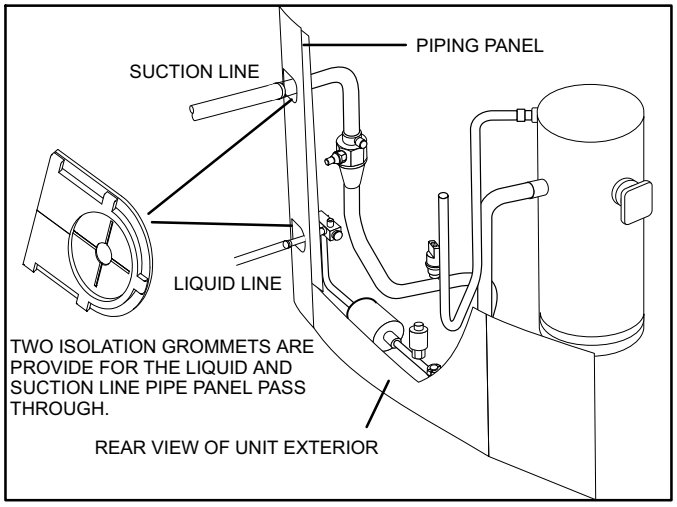


Figure 7. Isolation Grommets

⚠ IMPORTANT

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

⚠ IMPORTANT

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

Failure to properly flush the system per the instructions below will void the warranty.

Leak Testing the System

⚠ IMPORTANT

Leak detector must be capable of sensing HFC refrigerant.

⚠ WARNING

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

⚠ WARNING

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

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

⚠ WARNING

Fire, Explosion and Personal Safety Hazard.

Failure to follow this warning could result in damage, personal injury or death.

Never use oxygen to pressurize or purge refrigeration lines. Oxygen, when exposed to a spark or open flame, can cause damage by fire and/or an explosion, that could result in personal injury or death.

LEAK TEST

LINE SET AND INDOOR COIL

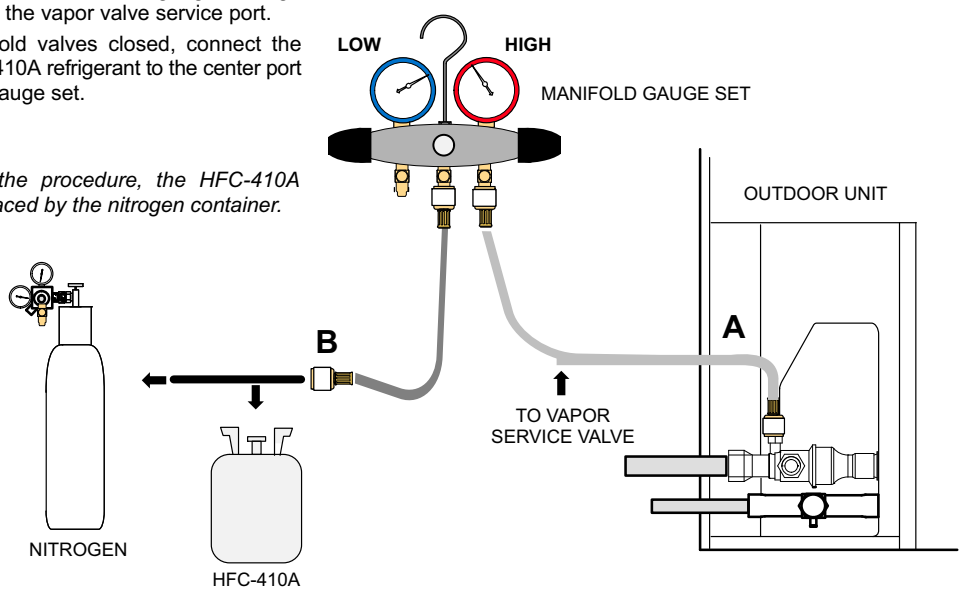
NOTE — Normally, the high pressure hose is connected to the liquid line port. However, connecting it to the vapor port better protects the manifold gauge set from high pressure damage.

1 CONNECT GAUGE SET

A Connect an HFC-410A manifold gauge set high pressure hose to the vapor valve service port.

B With both manifold valves closed, connect the cylinder of HFC-410A refrigerant to the center port of the manifold gauge set.

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



2 TEST FOR LEAKS

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

A With both manifold valves closed, connect the cylinder of HFC-410A refrigerant to the center port of the manifold gauge set. Open the valve on the HFC-410A cylinder (vapor only).

B Open the high pressure side of the manifold to allow HFC-410A into the line set and indoor unit. Weigh in a trace amount of HFC-410A. *[A trace amount is a maximum of two ounces (57 g) refrigerant or three pounds (31 kPa) pressure].* Close the valve on the HFC-410A cylinder and the valve on the high pressure side of the manifold gauge set. Disconnect the HFC-410A cylinder.

C Connect a cylinder of dry nitrogen with a pressure regulating valve to the center port of the manifold gauge set.

D Adjust dry nitrogen pressure to 150 psig (1034 kPa). Open the valve on the high side of the manifold gauge set in order to pressurize the line set and the indoor unit.

E After a few minutes, open one of the service valve ports and verify that the refrigerant added to the system earlier is measurable with a leak detector.

F After leak testing disconnect gauges from service ports.

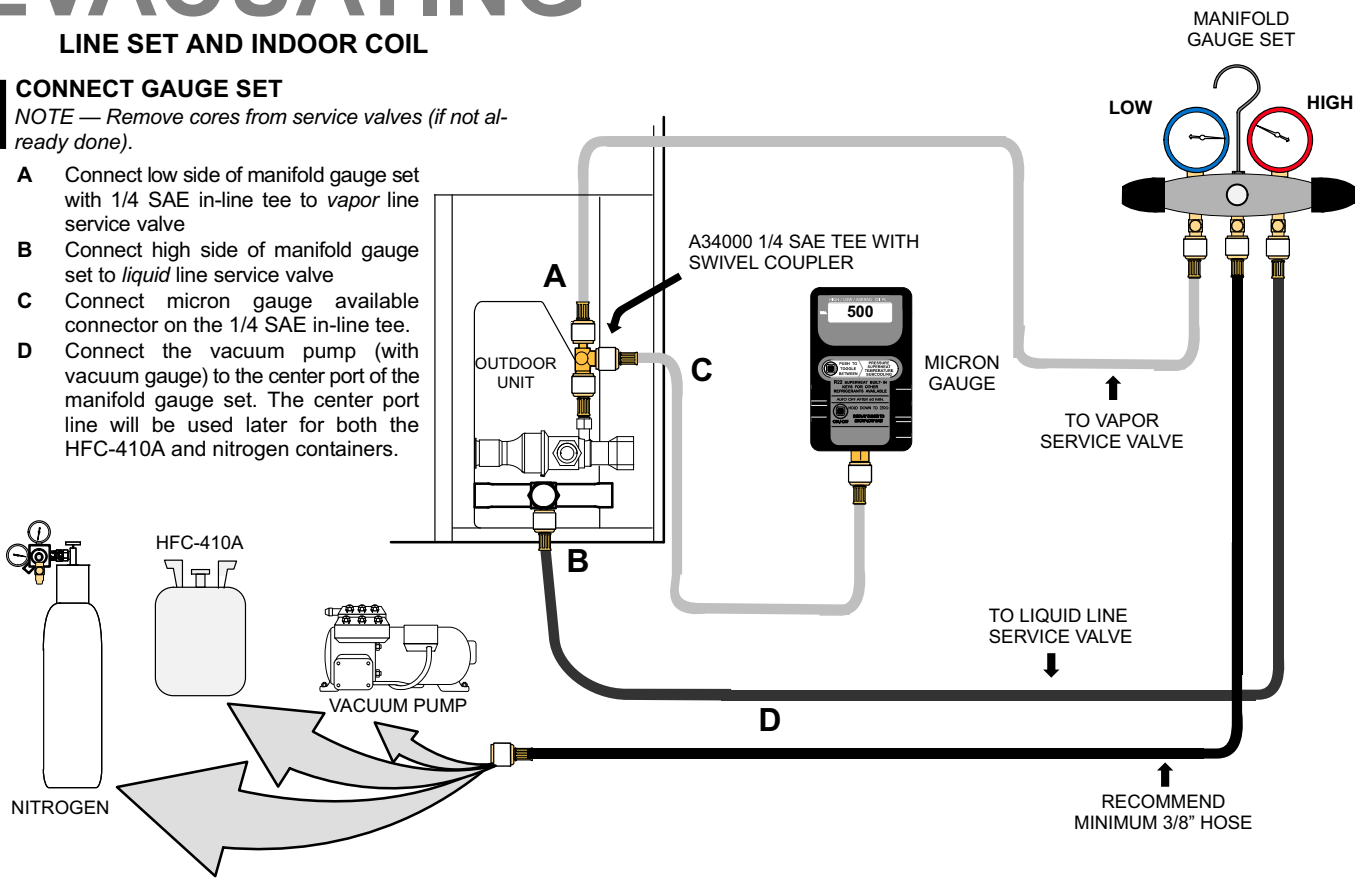
EVACUATING

LINE SET AND INDOOR COIL

1 CONNECT GAUGE SET

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

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



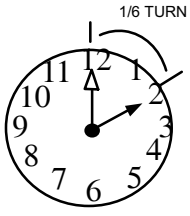
2 EVACUATE THE SYSTEM

- **A** Open both manifold valves and start the vacuum pump.
- **B** Evacuate the line set and indoor unit to an **absolute pressure** of 23,000 microns (29.01 inches of mercury).

*NOTE — During the early stages of evacuation, it is desirable to close the manifold gauge valve at least once. A rapid rise in pressure indicates a relatively large leak. If this occurs, **repeat the leak testing procedure**.*

*NOTE — The term **absolute pressure** means the total actual pressure within a given volume or system, above the absolute zero of pressure. Absolute pressure in a vacuum is equal to atmospheric pressure minus vacuum pressure.*

- **C** When the absolute pressure reaches 23,000 microns (29.01 inches of mercury), close the manifold gauge valves, turn off the vacuum pump and disconnect the manifold gauge center port hose from vacuum pump. Attach the manifold center port hose to a dry nitrogen cylinder with pressure regulator set to 150 psig (1034 kPa) and purge the hose. Open the manifold gauge valves to break the vacuum in the line set and indoor unit. Close the manifold gauge valves.
- **D** Shut off the dry nitrogen cylinder and remove the manifold gauge hose from the cylinder. Open the manifold gauge valves to release the dry nitrogen from the line set and indoor unit.
- **E** Reconnect the manifold gauge to the vacuum pump, turn the pump on, and continue to evacuate the line set and indoor unit until the absolute pressure does not rise above 500 microns (29.9 inches of mercury) within a 20-minute period after shutting off the vacuum pump and closing the manifold gauge valves.
- **F** When the absolute pressure requirement above has been met, disconnect the manifold hose from the vacuum pump and connect it to an upright cylinder of HFC-410A refrigerant. Open the manifold gauge valve 1 to 2 psig in order to release the vacuum in the line set and indoor unit.
- **G** Perform the following:
  - Close manifold gauge valves.
  - Shut off HFC-410A cylinder.
  - Reinstall service valve cores by removing manifold hose from service valve. Quickly install cores with core tool while maintaining a positive system pressure.
  - Replace the stem caps and secure finger tight, then tighten an additional one-sixth (1/6) of a turn as illustrated.



⚠ IMPORTANT

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

⚠ WARNING

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

Evacuating the system of non-condensables is critical for proper operation of the unit. Non-condensables are defined as any gas that will not condense under temperatures and pressures present during operation of an air conditioning system. Non-condensables and water suction combine with refrigerant to produce substances that corrode copper piping and compressor parts.

Electrical

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

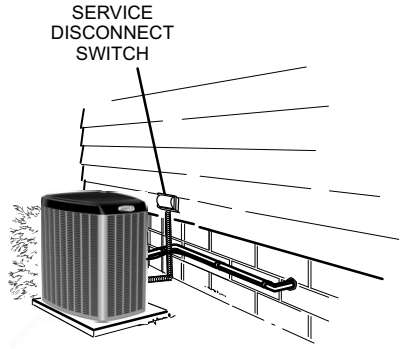
Refer to the furnace or blower coil installation instructions for additional wiring application diagrams and refer to unit nameplate for minimum circuit ampacity and maximum overcurrent protection size.

24VAC TRANSFORMER

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

1 SIZE CIRCUIT AND INSTALL DISCONNECT SWITCH

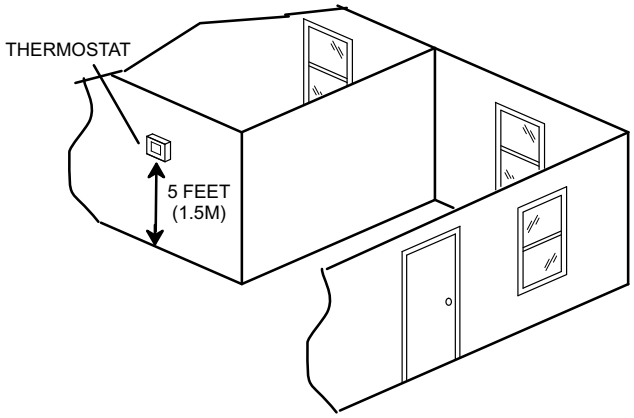
Refer to the unit nameplate for minimum circuit ampacity, and maximum fuse or circuit breaker (HACR per NEC). Install power wiring and properly sized disconnect switch.



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

2 INSTALL THERMOSTAT

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



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

⚠ WARNING

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) Precautions and Procedures

Physical contact with metal edges and corners while applying excessive force or rapid motion can result in personal injury. Be aware of, and use caution when working nearby these areas during installation or while servicing this equipment.

3 ROUTE CONTROL WIRES — NON-COMMUNICATING

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

A Run 24VAC control wires through hole with grommet.

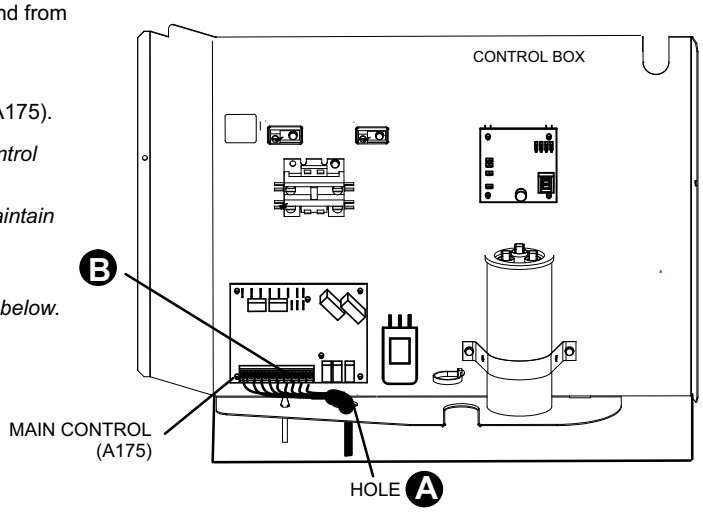
B Make 24VAC control wire connections to main control (A175).

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

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

NOTE — For proper voltages, select control wires gauge per table below.

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

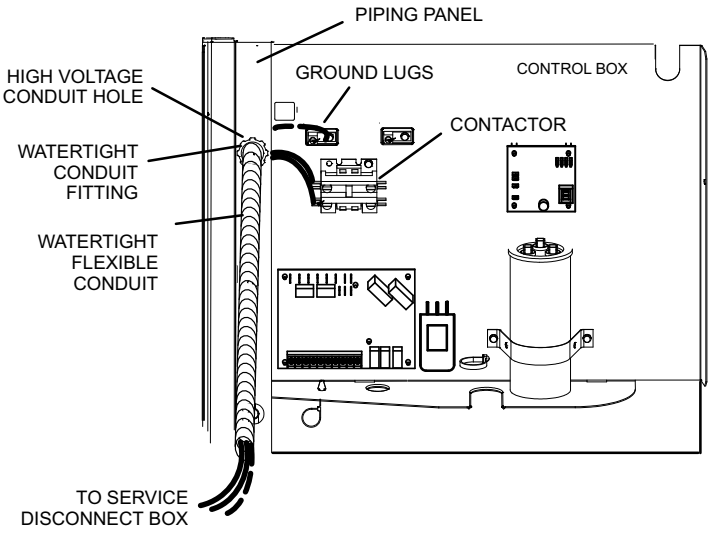


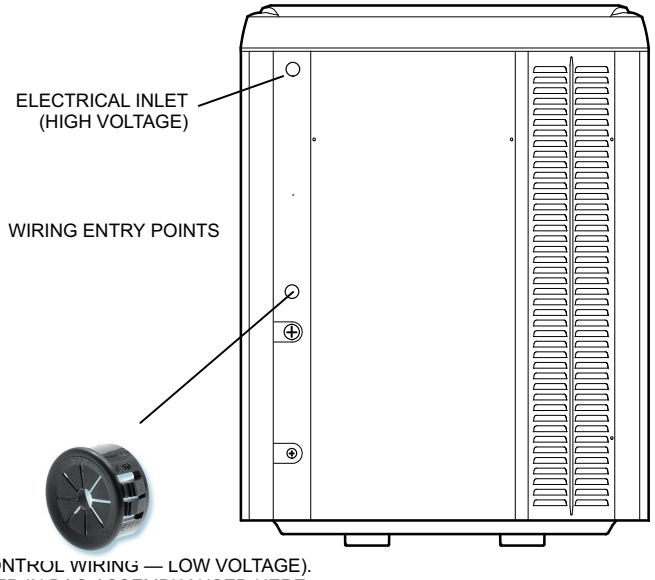
ROUTE CONTROL WIRES — COMMUNICATING

Maximum length of wiring (18 gauge) for all connections on the RSBus is limited to 1500 feet (457 meters). Color-coded, temperature rating 95°F (35°C) minimum, solid core. (Class II Rated Wiring)

4 ROUTE HIGH VOLTAGE AND GROUND WIRES

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

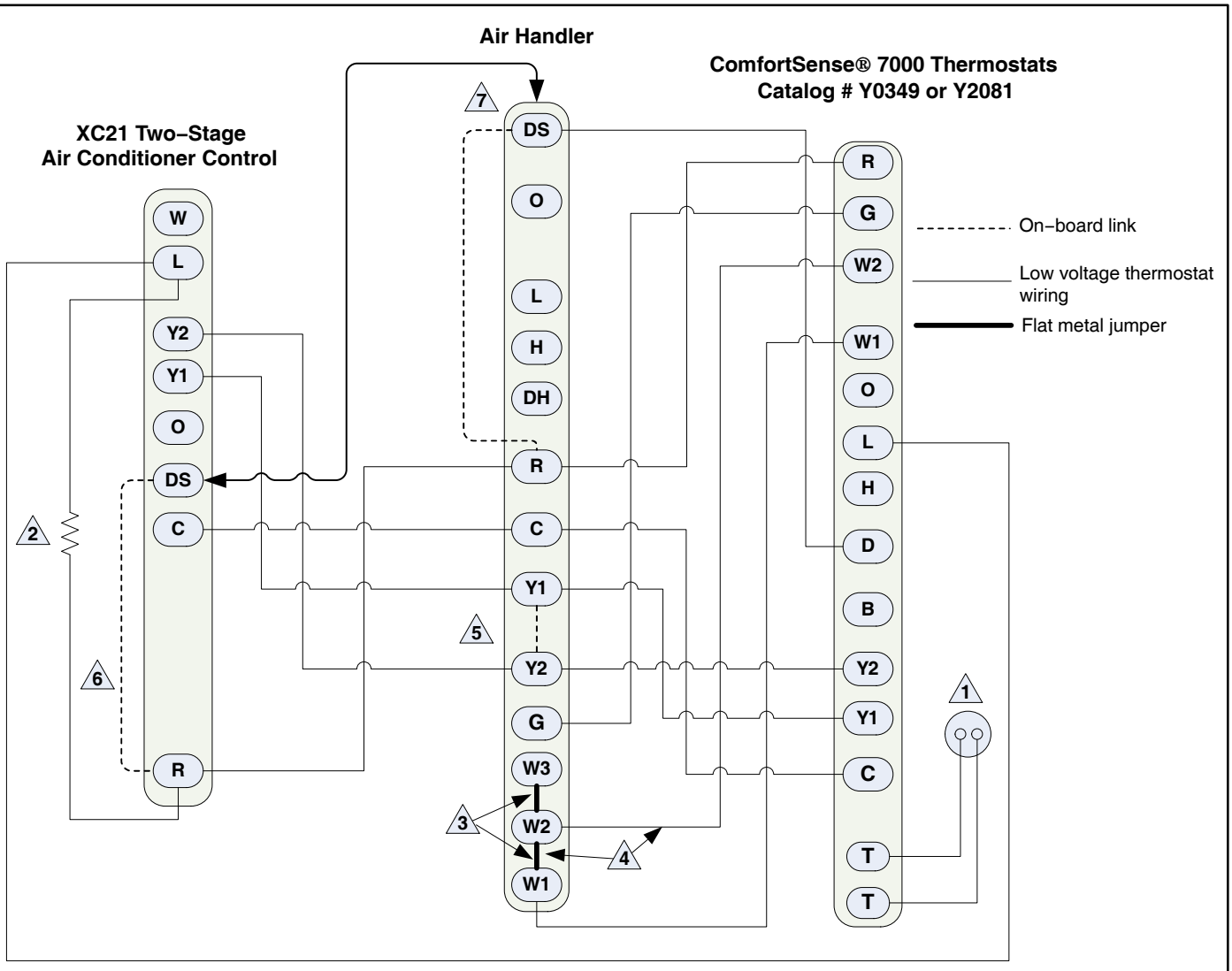




ELECTRICAL INLET (CONTROL WIRING — LOW VOLTAGE). USE BUSHING PROVIDED IN BAG ASSEMBLY USED HERE.

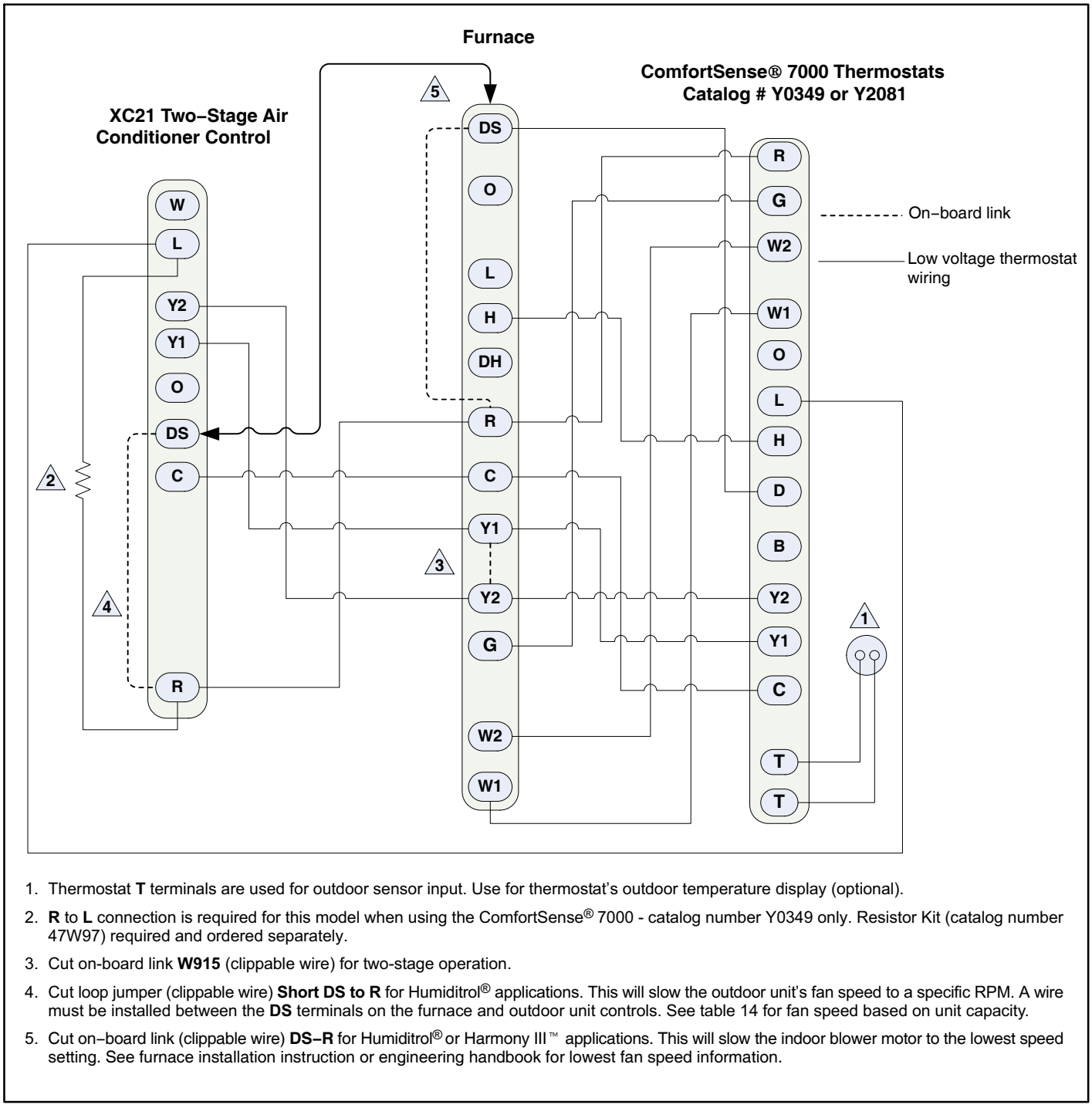
ACCESS VIEW

Field Control Wiring



1. Thermostat **T** terminals are used for outdoor sensor input. Use for thermostat's outdoor temperature display (optional).
2. **R** to **L** connection is required for this model when using the ComfortSense® 7000 - catalog number Y0349 only. Resistor Kit (catalog number 47W97) required and ordered separately.
3. Air handler control ships from factory with metal jumpers installed across **W1**, **W2** and **W3**. For one-stage electric heat, do not remove factory installed metal jumpers.
4. Air handler control ships from factory with metal jumpers installed across **W1**, **W2** and **W3**. For two-stage electric heat, remove factory installed metal jumper between **W1** to **W2.** Then connect thermostat wire between the air handler control's **W2** and the thermostat's **W2** terminal.
5. Cut on-board link (clippable wire) from **Y1-Y2 2 STAGE COMPR** for two-stage compressor and two-speed fan operation.
6. Cut loop jumper (clippable wire) **Short DS to R** for Humiditrol® applications. This will slow the outdoor unit's fan speed to a specific RPM. A wire must be installed between the **DS** terminals on the air handler and outdoor unit controls. See table 14 for fan speed based on unit capacity.
7. Cut on-board link (clippable wire) **DS-R** for Humiditrol® or Harmony III™ applications. This will slow the indoor blower motor to the lowest speed setting. See air handler installation instruction or engineering handbook for lowest fan speed information.

Figure 8. ComfortSense® 7000 Series Thermostat — Non-Communicating Connections - Air Hander/Two-Stage Air Conditioner



1. Thermostat **T** terminals are used for outdoor sensor input. Use for thermostat's outdoor temperature display (optional).
2. **R** to **L** connection is required for this model when using the ComfortSense® 7000 - catalog number Y0349 only. Resistor Kit (catalog number 47W97) required and ordered separately.
3. Cut on-board link **W915** (clippable wire) for two-stage operation.
4. Cut loop jumper (clippable wire) **Short DS to R** for Humiditrol® applications. This will slow the outdoor unit's fan speed to a specific RPM. A wire must be installed between the **DS** terminals on the furnace and outdoor unit controls. See table 14 for fan speed based on unit capacity.
5. Cut on−board link (clippable wire) **DS−R** for Humiditrol® or Harmony III™ applications. This will slow the indoor blower motor to the lowest speed setting. See furnace installation instruction or engineering handbook for lowest fan speed information.

Figure 9. ComfortSense® 7000 Series Thermostat — Non-Communicating Connections - Furnace/Two-Stage Air Conditioner

Air Conditioner Control (A175) Jumpers and Terminals

TWO-STAGE

Table 3 provides additional information concerning jumpers, links, and connections for the A175 Main Control.

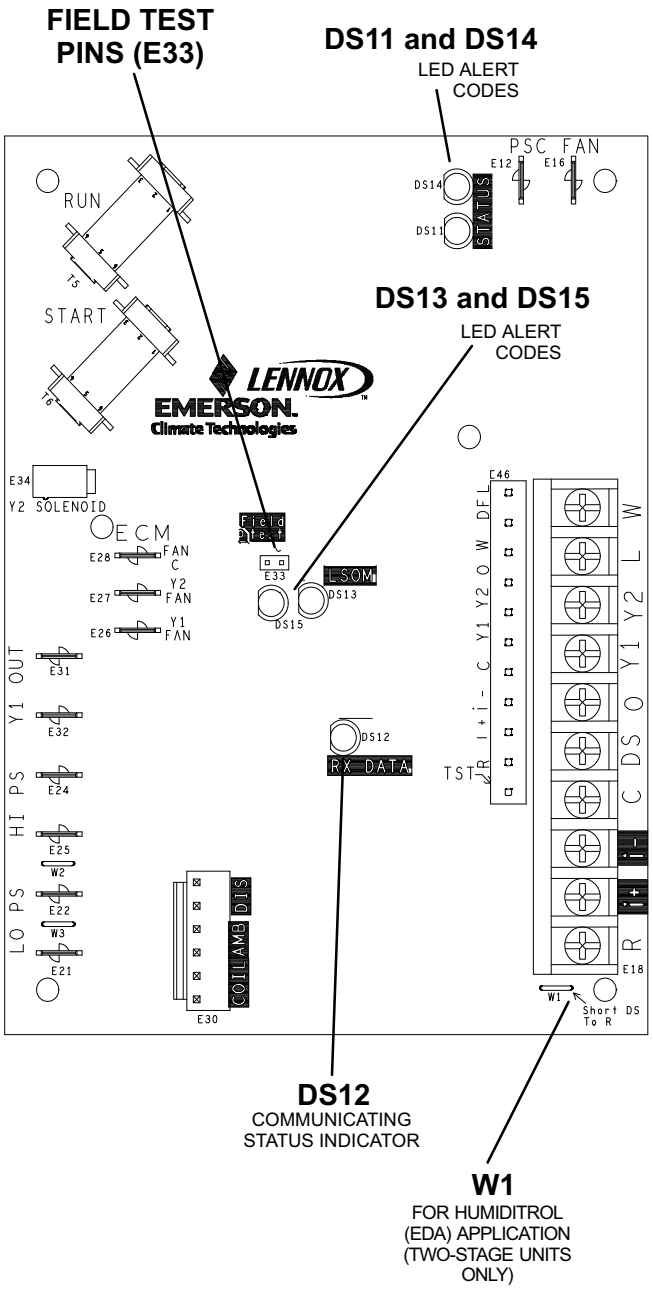


Table 3. Main Control Jumpers and Terminals

Board ID	Label	Description
E12	PSC Fan	240 VAC output connection for outdoor fan.
E16	PSC Fan	240 VAC input connection for outdoor fan.
E18	W	24VAC output for defrost auxiliary heat output.
	L	Thermostat service light connection.
	Y2	24VAC thermostat input/output for second stage operation of the unit.
	Y1	24VAC thermostat input for first stage operation of the unit.
	O	24VAC thermostat input for reversing valve operation
	DS	Humiditrol Input
	C	24VAC system common
	i-	Input/Output - RSBus data low. Used in communicating mode only with compatible indoor thermostat.
	i+	Input/Output - RSBus data high. Used in communicating mode only with compatible indoor thermostat.
	R	24VAC system power input
E21 and E22	LO-PS	S4 connection for low-pressure switch (2.4 milliamps @ 18VAC)
E31 and E32	Y1 OUT	24VAC common output, switched for enabling compressor contactor.
E24 and E25	HS-PS	S87 connection for high-pressure switch (E25) and 24VAC (E24) to A177 “R” input.
E26	Y1 FAN	First Stage and second stage basic and precision dehumidification ECM fan motor 24VDC output connection 1.
E27	Y2 FAN	Second stage basic and precision dehumidification ECM fan motor 24VDC output connection 2.
E28	FAN C	ECM common connection for ECM fan.
E30	Six position square pin header E30 provides connections for the temperature sensors.	
	DIS (YELLOW) PINS 5 and 6	DIS 5 — Discharge line temperature sensor supply. DIS 6 — Discharge line temperature sensor return. Range is 35ºF to 310ºF. Sensor is clipped on a 1/2” copper tube.
	AMB (BLACK) Pins 3 and 4	AMB 3 — Outdoor ambient temperature sensor supply. AMB 4 — Outdoor ambient temperature return. Range is 40ºF to +140ºF
	COIL (BROWN) Pins 1 and 2	COIL 1 — Outdoor coil temperature sensor supply. COIL 2 — Outdoor coil temperature sensor return This model does not utilize a coil sensor. The cable harness assembly for the sensors incorporates a 10K resistor between pins 5 and 6.
E33	Field Test	This jumper allows service personnel to defeat the timed off control, initiate or terminate a defrost and field programming of unit capacity feature.
E34	Y2 Solenoid	Second-stage compressor output.
W1	Short DS To R	Cut for Humiditrol (EDA) application. This sets the outdoor fan speed to predefined speed. See table 15 for set speed based on unit capacity size. Use only in two-stage units.

Unit Start-Up

⚠ IMPORTANT

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

1. Rotate fan to check for binding.
2. Inspect all factory- and field-installed wiring for loose connections.
3. After evacuation is complete, open both the liquid and vapor line service valves to release the refrigerant charge contained in outdoor unit into the system.
4. Replace the stem caps and tighten to the value listed in table 1.
5. Check voltage supply at the disconnect switch. The voltage must be within the range listed on the unit's nameplate. If not, do not start the equipment until you have consulted with the power company and the voltage condition has been corrected.
6. Set the thermostat for a cooling demand. Turn on power to the indoor indoor unit and close the outdoor unit disconnect switch to start the unit.
7. Recheck voltage while the unit is running. Power must be within range shown on the nameplate.
8. Check system for sufficient refrigerant by using the procedures listed under *System Charge.*

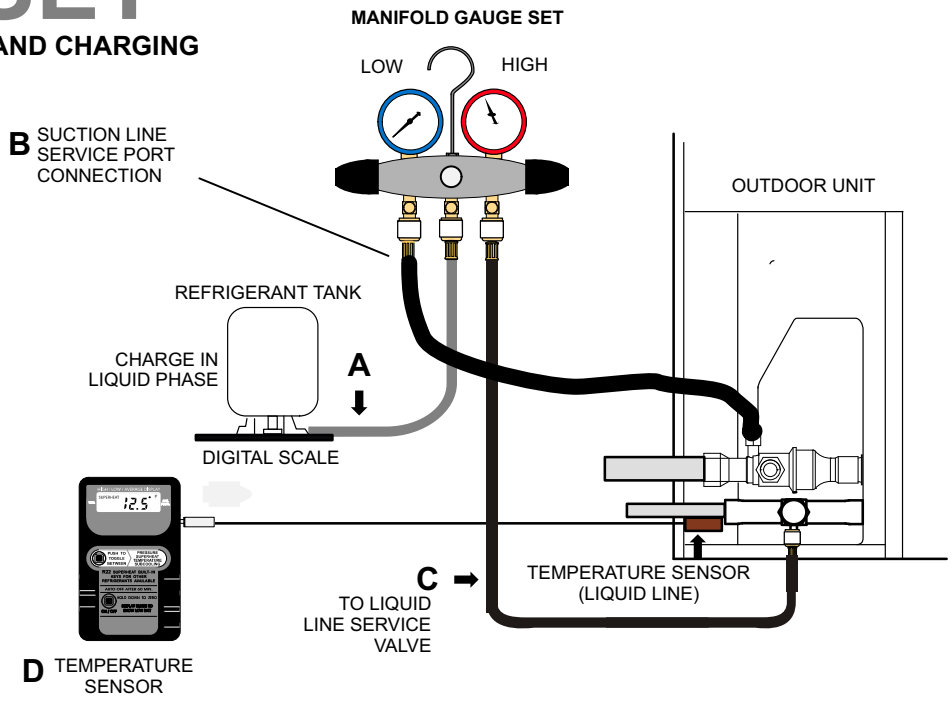
System Refrigerant

This section outlines procedures for:

1. Connecting gauge set for testing and charging;
2. Checking and adjusting indoor airflow;

GAUGE SET

CONNECTIONS FOR TESTING AND CHARGING



A Close manifold gauge set valves and connect the center hose to a cylinder of HFC-410A. Set for liquid phase charging.

B Connect the manifold gauge set's low pressure side to the suction line service port.

C Connect the manifold gauge set's high pressure side to the liquid line service port.

D Position temperature sensor on liquid line near liquid line service port.

Figure 10. Gauge Set Setup and Connections

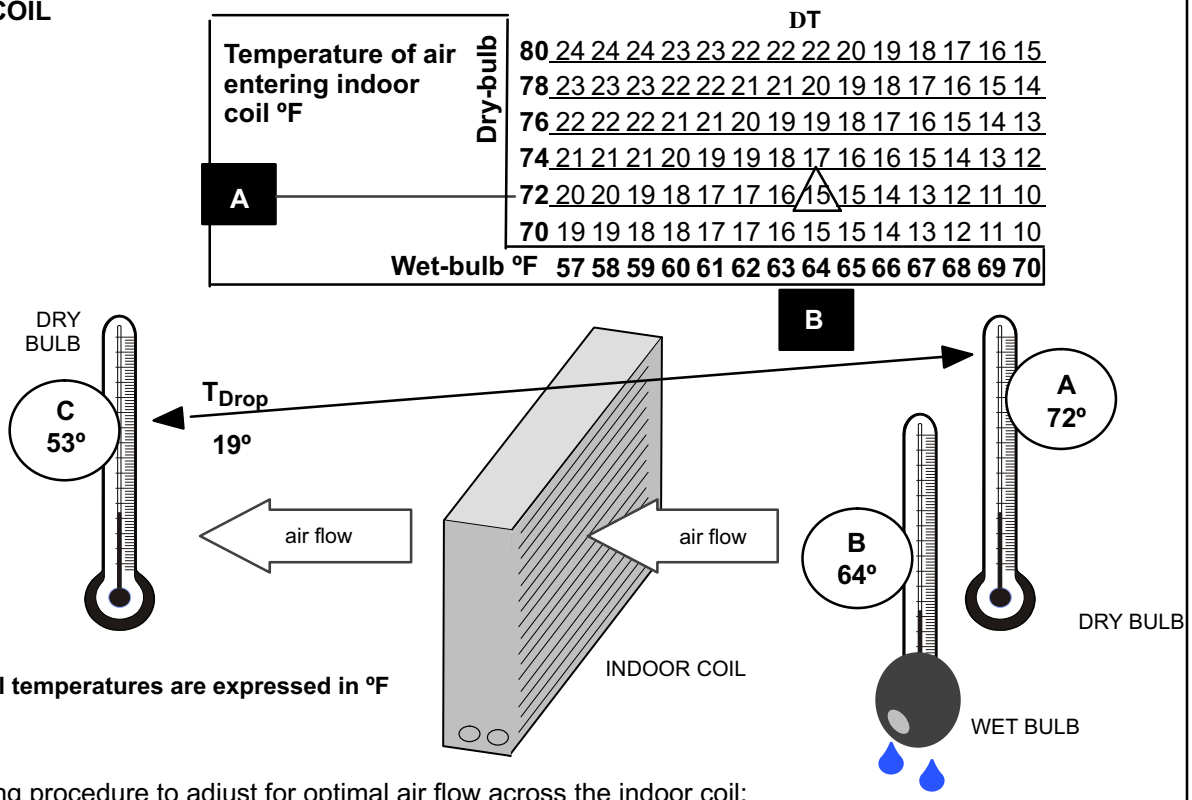
ADDING OR REMOVING REFRIGERANT

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

Check airflow using the Delta-T (DT) process using the illustration in Figure 11.

AIRFLOW

INDOOR COIL



Use the following procedure to adjust for optimal air flow across the indoor coil:

1. **Determine the desired DT** — Measure entering air temperature using dry bulb (**A**) and wet bulb (**B**). **DT** is the intersecting value of **A** and **B** in the table (see triangle).
2. **Find temperature drop across coil** — Measure the coil's dry bulb entering and leaving air temperatures (**A** and **C**). Temperature Drop Formula: (T_{Drop}) = **A** minus **C**.
3. **Determine if fan needs adjustment** — If the difference between the measured T_{Drop} and the desired **DT** (T_{Drop}–**DT**) is within ±3º, no adjustment is needed. See example below:

Assume **DT** = 15 and **A** temp. = 72º, these **C** temperatures would necessitate stated actions:

C º	T_{Drop}	–	DT	=	ºF	*ACTION*
53º	19	–	15	=	4	*Increase the airflow*
58º	14	–	15	=	-1	*(within ±3º range) no change*
62º	10	–	15	=	-5	*Decrease the airflow*

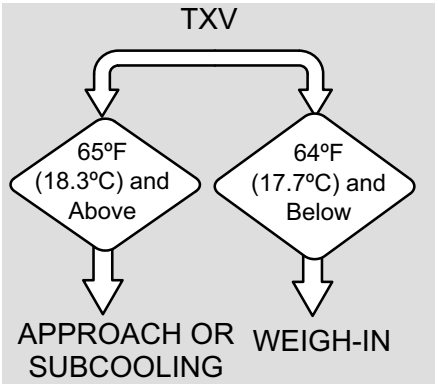
Changing air flow affects all temperatures; recheck temperatures to confirm that the temperature drop and DT are within ±3º.

4. **Adjust the fan speed** — See indoor unit instructions to increase/decrease fan speed.

Figure 11. Checking Indoor Airflow over Evaporator Coil using Delta-T Chart

Use **WEIGH IN** to initially charge a system when the outdoor unit is void of charge. To verify charge and add or remove refrigerant use either **APPROACH** or **SUBCOOLING** methods.

START: Determine the correct charge method:



WHEN TO CHARGE?

- Warm weather best
- Can charge in colder weather

CHARGE METHOD? Determine by:

- Outdoor ambient temperature

REQUIREMENTS:

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

Figure 12. Determining Charge Method

WEIGH IN

CHARGING METHOD 64ºF (17.7ºC) and Below

CALCULATING SYSTEM CHARGE FOR OUTDOOR UNIT VOID OF CHARGE

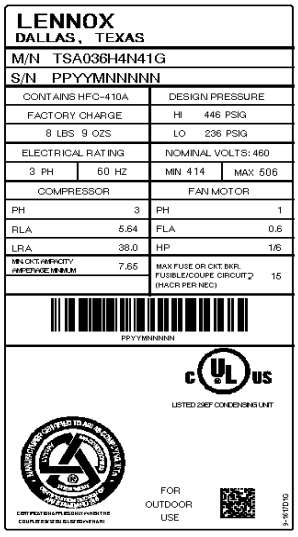
If the system is void of refrigerant, first, locate and repair any leaks and then weigh in the refrigerant charge into the unit. To calculate the total refrigerant charge:

Amount specified on nameplate

Adjust amount. for variation in line set length listed on line set length table below.

Total charge

_____ ± _____ = _____



Refrigerant Charge per Line Set Length

Liquid Line Set Diameter	Ounces per 5 feet (g per 1.5 m) adjust from 15 feet (4.6 m) line set*
3/8” (9.5 mm)	3 ounce per 5’ (85 g per 1.5 m)

*If line length is greater than 15 ft. (4.6 m), add this amount.
If line length is less than 15 ft. (4.6 m), subtract this amount.

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

NOTE — The exampled nameplate is for illustration purposes only. Use data listed on actual unit nameplate for charging.

Figure 13. Using HFC-410A Weigh In Method (all builds)

APPROACH

TEST AND CHARGE METHOD

65ºF (18.3ºC) and Above

If refrigerant added or removed, retest to confirm that unit is properly charged

If value is greater than shown (high approach), add refrigerant; if less than shown (liquid temp too close to ambient temp, low approach), remove refrigerant.

APPº (Approach) Values(F:+/-1.0° [C: +/-0.6°])*
Second Stage (High Capacity)

XC21-XXX-230-04				
ºF (ºC)*	-024	-036	-048	-060
Any	3.9 (2.2)	5.9(3.3)	6.1 (3.4)	12.2 (6.8)

*Temperature of air entering outdoor coil

XC21-XXX-230-05				
ºF (ºC)*	-024	-036	-048	-060
Any	3.5 (2.2)	6.0(3.3)	6.0 (3.3)	13.0 (7.2)

*Temperature of air entering outdoor coil

* These approach values are also listed on the unit charging sticker 401104S located on the unit access panel.

1. Confirm proper airflow across coil using Figure 11.
2. Compare unit pressures with table 4, *Normal Operating Pressures*.
3. Use APPROACH to correctly charge unit or to verify the charge is correct.
4. Set thermostat to call for heat (must have a cooling load between 70-80ºF (21-26ºC).
5. Connect gauge set.
6. When heat demand is satisfied, set thermostat to call for cooling.
7. Allow temperatures and pressures to stabilize.
8. Record outdoor ambient temperature:

   AMBº =_____
9. Record line temperature:

   LIQº = _____
10. Subtract to determine approach (APPº):

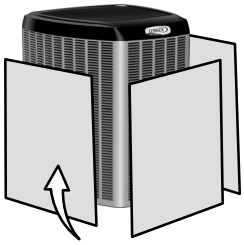
    LIQº_____ - AMBº _____ = APPº_____
11. Compare results with table to the left.

Figure 14. Using Approach Test and Charge Method

SUBCOOLING

TEST AND CHARGE METHOD

65ºF (18.3ºC) and Above



CARDBOARD OR PLASTIC SHEET

BLOCK OUTDOOR COIL: [sometimes necessary with lower temperatures] Use cardboard or plastic sheet to restrict the airflow through the outdoor coil to achieve pressures from 325-375 psig (2240-2585 kPa). Higher pressures are needed to check charge. Block equal sections of air intake panels and move coverings sideways until the liquid pressure is in the above noted ranges.

If refrigerant added or removed, verify charge using the approach method

If value is greater than shown, remove refrigerant; if less than shown, add refrigerant

SCº (Subcooling) Values (F:+/-1.0° [C: +/-0.6°])
Second Stage (High Capacity)

XC21-XXX-230-04				
ºF (ºC)*	-024	-036	-048	-060
Any	3.9 (2.2)	3.9 (2.2)	4.8 (2.7)	4.0 (2.2)

*Temperature of air entering outdoor coil

XC21-XXX-230-05				
ºF (ºC)*	-024	-036	-048	-060
Any	4.0 (2.2)	2.5 (1.4)	4.0 (2.2)	3.0 (1.7)

*Temperature of air entering outdoor coil

* These subcooling values are also listed on the unit charging sticker 401104S located on the unit access panel.

1. Confirm proper airflow across coil using Figure 11.
2. Compare unit pressures with table 4, *Normal Operating Pressures*.
3. Use SUBCOOLING to correctly charge unit or to verify the charge is correct.
4. Set thermostat to call for heat (must have a cooling load between 70-80ºF (21-26ºC)
5. Connect gauge set
6. Measure outdoor ambient temperature
7. When heat demand is satisfied, set thermostat to call for cooling
8. Allow temperatures and pressures to stabilize.

   NOTE - If necessary, block outdoor coil to maintain 325 - 375 psig.
9. Record liquid line temperature:

   LIQº = _____
10. Measure liquid line pressure and use the value to determine saturation temperature (see table 5):

    SATº = _____
11. Subtract to determine subcooling (SCº):

    SATº_____ - LIQº _____ = SCº _____
12. Compare results with table to the left.

Figure 15. Using Subcooling Test and Charge Method

Operating and Temperature Pressures

Minor variations in these pressures may be expected due to differences in installations. Significant differences could mean that the system is not properly charged or that a problem exists with some component in the system.

⚠ IMPORTANT

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

Table 4. Normal Operating Pressures (Liquid +10 and Suction +5 psig)* (-04 build)

XC21-XXX-230-04 Only								
	-024		-036		-048		-060	
°F (°C)**	Liquid	Vapor	Liquid	Vapor	Liquid	Vapor	Liquid	Vapor
First Stage (Low Capacity)								
65 (18.3)	208	143	214	146	216	142	232	137
75 (23.9)	242	145	247	149	246	144	269	138
85 (29.4)	278	147	288	151	288	146	310	140
95 (35.0)	323	150	333	154	336	147	357	144
105 (40.6)	367	153	383	155	385	149	405	145
115 (46.1)	421	155	441	156	444	153	459	149
Second Stage (High Capacity)								
65 (18.3)	209	139	218	141	220	137	236	138
75 (23.9)	242	140	252	141	254	139	281	133
85 (29.4)	274	142	294	144	297	141	323	135
95 (35.0)	325	145	339	147	344	144	370	138
105 (40.6)	373	147	389	150	394	144	421	141
115 (46.1)	419	149	447	152	452	147	476	144
XC21-XXX-230-05 and later								
First Stage (Low Capacity)								
65 (18.3)	209	144	211	142	215	140	229	134
75 (23.9)	242	145	244	144	250	142	264	137
85 (29.4)	281	146	285	146	288	144	306	140
95 (35.0)	324	148	330	149	338	146	353	144
105 (40.6)	372	151	380	151	387	149	405	146
115 (46.1)	426	152	436	154	459	152	468	146
Second Stage (High Capacity)								
65 (18.3)	213	138	214	137	217	124	238	130
75 (23.9)	245	142	247	140	251	133	276	133
85 (29.4)	285	142	288	141	289	138	317	135
95 (35.0)	329	144	330	143	336	141	368	139
105 (40.6)	376	147	384	145	385	144	420	141
115 (46.1)	432	151	445	148	437	146	478	143

* Typical pressures only, expressed in psig (liquid +/- 10 and vapor+/- 5 psig); indoor match up, indoor air quality, and indoor load will cause the pressures to vary. These operating pressures are also listed on the unit charging sticker (401104S) located on the unit access panel.

** Temperature of air entering outdoor coil.

Table 5. HFC-410A Temperature (°F) - Pressure (Psig)

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

System Operation

⚠ IMPORTANT

Some scroll compressor have internal vacuum protector that will unload scrolls when suction pressure goes below 20 psig. A hissing sound will be heard when the compressor is running unloaded. Protector will reset when low pressure in system is raised above 40 psig. DO NOT REPLACE COMPRESSOR.

The main control (A175) provides the following system functions:

- Compressor anti-short-cycle delay.
- High (S4) and low (S87) pressure switches
- Ambient (RT13) and Discharge Line (RT28) Temperature Sensors Monitoring and Protection.
- Five strikes lockout safety feature for High/Low Pressure Switches and High Discharge Line Temperature. See figures 30, 29 and 31 feature function.

COMPRESSOR ANTI-SHORT CYCLE DELAY

The main control protects the compressor from:

- Short cycling (five minutes) when there is initial power up
- Interruption in power to the unit
- High or low pressure switch or discharge line sensor trips
- Delay after Y1 demand is removed.

In non-communicating systems the delay is set for 300 seconds (five minutes) and can not be changed. To override timer when active or inactive, place a jumper on the field test pins between 1 and 2 seconds.

In communicating system, the icomfort Touch™ thermostat has a separate built-in 5-minute non-adjustable short cycle protection.

Resetting Anti-Short Cycle Delay

The **E33** pins on the main control can be jumpered between 1 to 2 seconds to reset the anti-short cycle delay sequence.

HIGH (S4) AND LOW (S87) PRESSURE SWITCHES

The unit's reset pressure switches LO PS (S4) and HI PS (S87) are factory-wired into the main control on the LO-PS and HI-PS terminals, there locations are illustrated on page 5. Sequence of operations for both pressure switches are provided in figures 30 and 29.

HIGH DISCHARGE LINE TEMPERATURE SENSOR (RT28)

The high discharge line temperature sensor location is illustrated on page 5. This sensor's sequence of operations is provided in figure 31.

High Discharge Line Sensor Open/Shorted Event Condition

Discharge sensor open / short fault is ignored during initial 90-seconds of compressor run time. After that, if discharge temperature sensor is detected open or short, the control will de-energize all the outputs and anti-short cycle timer is started. Discharge sensor faulty alert LED code will be displayed.

OUTDOOR AMBIENT TEMPERATURE (RT13)

If the outdoor ambient temperature sensor detected a open, or out of range -40ºF to +140ºF (-40ºC to 60ºC) then LED alert codes are displayed, however cooling operation will continue. See table 9 for LED alert codes for the ambient sensor. Location of outdoor ambient temperature sensor is illustrated on page 5.

COIL TEMPERATURE SENSOR

This model does not use a coil temperature sensor. The cable assembly attached to the main control's E30 connection has a 10K resister installed between pins 5 and 6 as illustrated in figure 16.

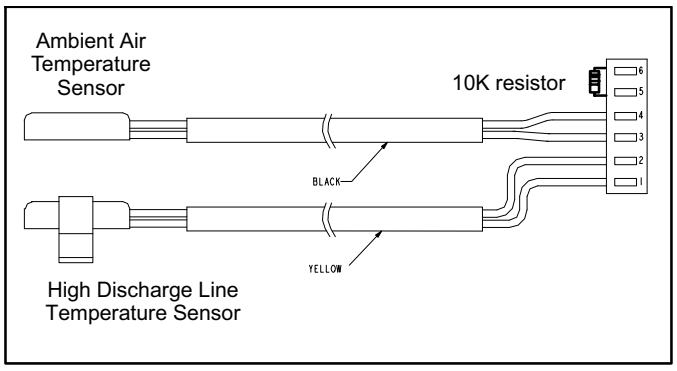


Figure 16. 10k Resistor Location

TESTING AMBIENT (RT13) AND HIGH DISCHARGE LINE TEMPERATURE (RT28) SENSORS

Sensors connect through a field-replaceable harness assembly that plugs directly into the main control. Through these sensors, the main control can monitor outdoor ambient and discharge line temperature fault conditions. As the detected temperature changes, the resistance across the sensor changes. Tables 7 and 8 lists how the resistance varies as the temperature changes for both type of sensors. Sensor resistance values can be checked by ohming across pins shown in table 6.

When a sensor indicates a resistance value that is not within the range as listed in table 6, then the following condition may be present:

- Sensor detects an out-of-range outdoor ambient air temperature condition and will display LED alert code on the main control.
- The sensor is operating normally when the ambient air temperature at the sensor is below or above the main control's expected ohm values. The main control will indicate the sensor as faulty, however under this scenario, the sensor is not actually faulty.
- Once the outdoor ambient air temperature has returned to within the sensor's normal operating range, the LED alert code will automatically stop.

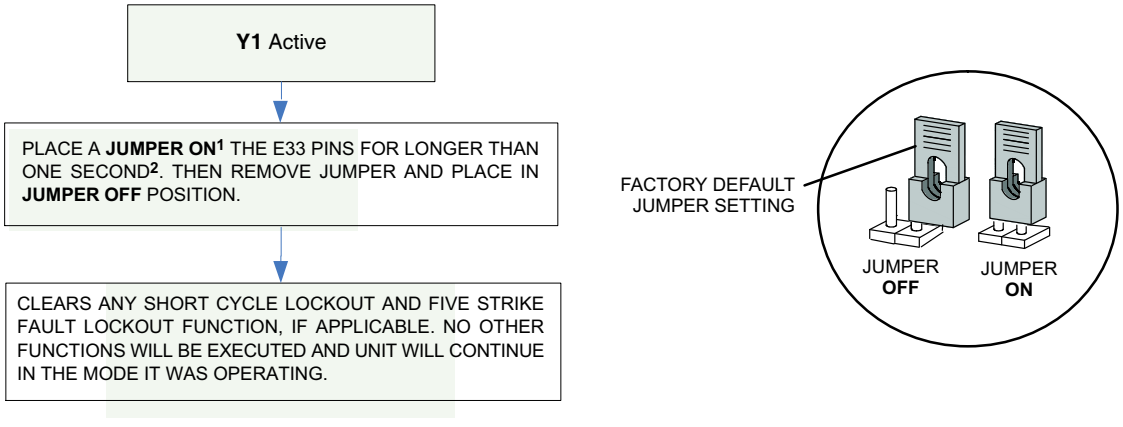
Table 6. Sensor Temperature / Resistance Range

Sensor	Temperature Range °F (°C)	Resistance values range (ohms)	Pins/ Wire Color
Outdoor (Ambient)	-40ºF to 140ºF (-40ºC to 60ºC)	280,000 to 3750	3 and 4 (Black)
Discharge	-35ºF to 310ºF (-37ºC to 154ºC)	41,000 to 103	1 and 2 (Yellow)
Note: Sensor resistance decreases as sensed temperature increases (see tables 7 and 8.			

E33 JUMPER (TEST) PINS

PLACING THE **JUMPER ON** THE **E33** JUMPER PINS (SEE PAGE 24 FOR LOCATION OF **E33** JUMPER PINS) ALLOWS THE TECHNICIAN TO

- CLEAR COMPRESSOR ANTI-SHORT CYCLE DELAY.
- CLEAR FIVE-STRIKE FAULT LOCKOUTS — HIGH / LOW PRESSURE SWITCHES AND HIGH DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE SENSOR.
- SET THE UNIT CAPACITY CODE (PROCEDURE PROVIDED ON PAGE 38).



NOTES:

1 — PLACING A **JUMPER ON** THE **E33** PINS WILL NOT RESET (REBOOT) THE MAIN CONTROL (A175). THE ONLY WAY TO RESET THE OUTDOOR UNIT IS TO CYCLE THE 24VAC POWER TO THE OUTDOOR UNIT'S MAIN CONTROL.

2 — IF THE JUMPER REMAINS ON THE **E33** PINS FOR LONGER THAN FIVE SECONDS, THE MAIN CONTROL WILL IGNORE THE **JUMPER ON** E33 PINS AND REVERT TO NORMAL OPERATION.

Figure 17. Multi-Function E33 Jumper (Test) Pin

Table 7. Ambient Sensor (RT13) Temperature / Resistance Range

Degrees Fahrenheit	Resistance	Degrees Fahrenheit	Resistance	Degrees Fahrenheit	Resistance	Degrees Fahrenheit	Resistance
136.3	2680	56.8	16657	21.6	44154	-11.3	123152
133.1	2859	56.0	16973	21.0	44851	-11.9	125787
130.1	3040	55.3	17293	20.5	45560	-12.6	128508
127.3	3223	54.6	17616	20.0	46281	-13.2	131320
124.7	3407	53.9	17942	19.4	47014	-13.9	134227
122.1	3592	53.2	18273	18.9	47759	-14.5	137234
119.7	3779	52.5	18607	18.4	48517	-15.2	140347
117.5	3968	51.9	18945	17.8	49289	-15.9	143571
115.3	4159	51.2	19287	17.3	50074	-16.5	146913
113.2	4351	50.5	19633	16.8	50873	-17.2	150378
111.2	4544	49.9	19982	16.3	51686	-17.9	153974
109.3	4740	49.2	20336	15.7	52514	-18.6	157708
107.4	4937	48.5	20695	15.2	53356	-19.3	161588
105.6	5136	47.9	21057	14.7	54215	-20.1	165624
103.9	5336	47.3	21424	14.1	55089	-20.8	169824
102.3	5539	46.6	21795	13.6	55979	-21.5	174200
100.6	5743	46.0	22171	13.1	56887	-22.3	178762
99.1	5949	45.4	22551	12.5	57811	-23.0	183522
97.6	6157	44.7	22936	12.0	58754	-23.8	188493
96.1	6367	44.1	23326	11.5	59715	-24.6	193691
94.7	6578	43.5	23720	11.0	60694	-25.4	199130
93.3	6792	42.9	24120	10.4	61693	-26.2	204829
92.0	7007	42.3	24525	9.9	62712	-27.0	210805
90.6	7225	41.7	24934	9.3	63752	-27.8	217080
89.4	7444	41.1	25349	8.8	64812	-28.7	223677
88.1	7666	40.5	25769	8.3	65895	-29.5	230621
86.9	7890	39.9	26195	7.7	67000	-30.4	237941
85.7	8115	39.3	26626	7.2	68128	-31.3	245667
84.5	8343	38.7	27063	6.7	69281	-32.2	253834
83.4	8573	38.1	27505	6.1	70458	-33.2	262482
82.3	8806	37.5	27954	5.6	71661	-34.1	271655
81.2	9040	37.0	28408	5.0	72890	-35.1	281400
80.1	9277	36.4	28868	4.5	74147	-36.1	291774
79.0	9516	35.8	29335	3.9	75431	-37.1	302840
78.0	9757	35.2	29808	3.4	76745	-38.2	314669
77.0	10001	34.7	30288	2.8	78090	-39.2	327343
76.0	10247	34.1	30774	2.3	79465		
75.0	10496	33.5	31267	1.7	80873		
74.1	10747	33.0	31766	1.2	82314		
73.1	11000	32.4	32273	0.6	83790		
72.2	11256	31.9	32787	0.0	85302		
71.3	11515	31.3	33309	-0.5	86852		
70.4	11776	30.7	33837	-1.1	88440		
69.5	12040	30.2	34374	-1.7	90068		
68.6	12306	29.6	34918	-2.2	91738		
67.7	12575	29.1	35471	-2.8	93452		
66.9	12847	28.6	36031	-3.4	95211		
66.0	13122	28.0	36600	-4.0	97016		
65.2	13400	27.5	37177	-4.6	98870		
64.4	13681	26.9	37764	-5.2	100775		
63.6	13964	26.4	38359	-5.7	102733		
62.8	14251	25.8	38963	-6.3	104746		
62.0	14540	25.3	39577	-6.9	106817		
61.2	14833	24.8	40200	-7.5	108948		
60.5	15129	24.2	40833	-8.2	111141		
59.7	15428	23.7	41476	-8.8	113400		
59.0	15730	23.2	42130	-9.4	115727		
58.2	16036	22.6	42794	-10.0	118126		
57.5	16345	22.1	43468	-10.6	120600		

Table 8. High Discharge (RT28) Sensor Temperature / Resistance Range

Degrees Fahrenheit	Resistance	Degrees Fahrenheit	Resistance	Degrees Fahrenheit	Resistance	Degrees Fahrenheit	Resistance
303.1	183	186.1	1052	136.8	2656	94.5	6613
298.1	195	185.0	1072	136.0	2698	93.6	6739
293.4	207	183.9	1093	135.2	2740	92.8	6869
289.0	220	182.8	1114	134.5	2783	92.0	7002
284.8	232	181.8	1135	133.7	2827	91.2	7139
280.9	245	180.7	1157	132.9	2872	90.3	7281
277.1	258	179.6	1179	132.2	2917	89.5	7426
273.6	270	178.6	1201	131.4	2963	88.6	7575
270.2	283	177.6	1223	130.6	3010	87.8	7729
267.0	297	176.6	1245	129.9	3057	86.9	7888
263.9	310	175.5	1268	129.1	3105	86.0	8051
260.9	323	174.6	1291	128.4	3154	85.2	8220
258.1	336	173.6	1315	127.6	3204	84.3	8394
255.3	350	172.6	1338	126.8	3255	83.4	8574
252.7	364	171.6	1362	126.1	3307	82.5	8759
250.1	378	170.6	1386	125.3	3359	81.6	8951
247.7	391	169.7	1411	124.6	3413	80.7	9149
245.3	405	168.7	1435	123.8	3467	79.8	9354
243.0	420	167.8	1460	123.1	3523	78.8	9566
240.8	434	166.9	1486	122.3	3579	77.9	9786
238.6	448	165.9	1511	121.6	3637	76.9	10013
236.5	463	165.0	1537	120.8	3695	76.0	10250
234.4	478	164.1	1563	120.1	3755	75.0	10495
232.4	492	163.2	1590	119.3	3816	74.1	10749
230.5	507	162.3	1617	118.5	3877	73.1	11014
228.6	523	161.4	1644	117.8	3940	72.1	11289
226.7	538	160.5	1672	117.0	4005	71.1	11575
224.9	553	159.7	1699	116.3	4070	70.0	11873
223.2	569	158.8	1728	115.5	4137	69.0	12184
221.5	584	157.9	1756	114.8	4205	68.0	12509
219.8	600	157.1	1785	114.0	4274	66.9	12848
218.1	616	156.2	1815	113.2	4345	65.8	13202
216.5	632	155.3	1845	112.5	4418	64.7	13573
214.9	649	154.5	1875	111.7	4491	63.6	13961
213.4	665	153.6	1905	111.0	4567	62.5	14368
211.9	682	152.8	1936	110.2	4644	61.3	14796
210.4	698	152.0	1968	109.4	4722	60.2	15246
208.9	715	151.1	1999	108.7	4802	59.0	15719
207.5	732	150.3	2032	107.9	4884	57.8	16218
206.0	750	149.5	2064	107.1	4968	56.6	16744
204.6	767	148.7	2098	106.4	5054	55.3	17301
203.3	785	147.9	2131	105.6	5141	54.0	17891
201.9	803	147.1	2165	104.8	5231	52.7	18516
200.6	821	146.2	2200	104.0	5323	51.4	19180
199.3	839	145.4	2235	103.3	5416	50.0	19887
198.0	857	144.6	2270	102.5	5512	48.6	20641
196.8	876	143.8	2306	101.7	5610	47.2	21448
195.5	894	143.0	2343	100.9	5711	45.7	22311
194.3	913	142.3	2380	100.1	5814		
193.1	932	141.5	2418	99.3	5920		
191.9	952	140.7	2456	98.5	6028		
190.7	971	139.9	2495	97.7	6139		
189.5	991	139.1	2534	96.9	6253		
188.4	1011	138.3	2574	96.1	6370		
187.2	1031	137.6	2615	95.3	6489		

System Status, Fault and Lockout LED Codes

LED codes are displayed using various LEDs located on the air conditioner control (A175). See page 24 for location of air conditioner control LEDs.

DS11 AND DS14 — SYSTEM STATUS, FAULT AND LOCKOUT LED CODES

DS11 (Green) and DS14 (Red) LEDs indicate non-communicating mode diagnostics conditions that are listed in table 9.

These LEDs display fault conditions in system cooling capacity, dehumidification mode, anti-short cycle lockout, high and low pressures, high discharge line temperature, outdoor ambient temperature, and discharge sensor failures.

DS15 AND DS13 — COMPRESSOR FAULT AND LOCKOUT LED CODES

DS15 (Yellow) and DS13 (Red) LEDs indicate non-communicating mode diagnostics conditions that are listed in table 10.

These LEDs display the most common fault conditions in the system. When an abnormal condition is detected, this function communicates the specific condition through system diagnostic LEDs. The function is capable of detecting both mechanical and electrical system problems.

⚠ IMPORTANT

DS15 and DS13 compressor LED fault and lockout codes do not provide safety protection. The is a monitoring function only and cannot control or shut down other devices.

RESETTING LED FAULT AND LOCKOUT LED CODES

All LED fault and lockout codes can be reset manually or automatically:

1. **Manual Reset**

   Manual reset can be achieve by one of the following methods:

   - Disconnecting **R** wire from the air conditioner control's **R** terminal.
   - Turning the indoor unit off an on again.

   Cycle the 24VAC power to air conditioner control off and on. After power up, existing code will display for 60 seconds and then clear.

2. **Automatic Reset**

   After a fault or lockout is detected, the air conditioner control continues to monitor the unit's system and compressor operations. When/if conditions return to normal, the alert code is turned off automatically.

Table 9. System Status, Fault and Lockout LED Codes and Related icomfort Touch™ Thermostat Alert Codes

NOTE — System fault and lockout LED (DS11 / DS14) alarm codes takes precedence over system status LED codes (cooling, heating stages or defrost/dehumidification). Only the latest active LED fault or lockout alarm code if present will be displayed. If no fault or lockout codes are active, then system status LEDs are routinely displayed. See notes 1 and 2 in table below for duration of fast / slow flashes and pause.

Air Conditioner Control LEDs		icomfort Touch™ Thermostat Display	Condition	Possible Cause(s)	Solution
DS11 Green	DS14 Red				
SYSTEM STATUS					
OFF	**OFF**	**Not Applicable**	Power problem	No power (24V) to control terminals R and C or control failure.	[1] Check control transformer power (24V). [2] If power is available to control and LED(s) do not light, replace control.
Simultaneous SLOW Flash		**Not Applicable**	Normal operation	Unit operating normally or in standby mode.	Indicates that control has internal component failure. Cycle 24 volt power to control. If code does not clear, replace control.
Alternating SLOW Flash		**Not Applicable**	5-minute anti-short cycle delay	Initial power up, safety trip, end of room thermostat demand.	None required (Jumper FIELD TEST pins to override)
Simultaneous FAST Flash		**Moderate / Critical Alert Code 180**	Ambient Sensor Problem	Sensor being detected open or shorted or out of temperature range. control will revert to time/temperature defrost operation. (System will still heat or cool).	
Alternating FAST Flash		**Moderate / Critical Alert Code 417**	Coil Sensor Problem	Not used.	
ON	**ON**	**Not Applicable**	Air Conditioner Control Failure	Indicates that control has internal component failure. Cycle 24 volt power to control. If code does not clear, replace control.	

Air Conditioner Control LEDs		icomfort Touch™ Thermostat Display	Condition	Possible Cause(s)	Solution
DS11 Green	DS14 Red				
OFF	1 Fast Flash then Pause	Not Applicable	Heating Low Capacity	These are codes that show status of operation whether in low stage or high stage, heating or cooling, defrost or in the EDA mode.	
OFF	2 Fast Flash then Pause	Not Applicable	Heating High Capacity	These are codes that show status of operation whether in low stage or high stage, heating or cooling, defrost or in the EDA mode.	
ON	2 Fast Flash then Pause	Not Applicable	Defrost	These are codes that show status of operation whether in low stage or high stage, heating or cooling, defrost or in the EDA mode.	
1 Fast Flash then Pause	OFF	Not Applicable	Cooling Low Capacity	These are codes that show status of operation whether in low stage or high stage, heating or cooling, defrost or in the EDA mode.	
2 Fast Flash then Pause	OFF	Not Applicable	Cooling High Capacity	These are codes that show status of operation whether in low stage or high stage, heating or cooling, defrost or in the EDA mode.	
2 Fast Flash then Pause	ON	Not Applicable	Dehumidification Mode	These are codes that show status of operation whether in low stage or high stage, heating or cooling, defrost or in the EDA mode.	
ALERT STATUS					
NONE	NONE	Moderate Alert Code 105	Device Communication Failure	icomfort Touch™ thermostat device is unable to communicate with any other device on the RSBus. Alarm only occurs if a specific device did communicate initially after power up and communication was later lost. Possible causes are lost connection, bus short or open, or other device stop responding.	
NONE	NONE	Moderate Alert Code 120	Unresponsive Device	Message could be sent by any device on RSBus if expected response message is not received from other device. If sent by indoor or outdoor control, device did not get expected response (incorrect or no response at all) from active Subnet controller. If sent by the icomfort Touch™ thermostat, and did not get the expected response (incorrect or no response at all) from device. Normally this indicate device malfunction.	
NONE	NONE	Critical Alert Code 124	Active subnet controller missing	Device lost connection to icomfort Touch™ thermostat. Thermostat is sending heartbeat message in one minute intervals. Device sets this alarm if no Heartbeat is received for three minutes. Normally this indicate lost connection to thermostat, or thermostat is not working. Alert will clear after valid subnet controller message is received.	
NONE	NONE	Critical Alert Code 125	Hardware Failure	Entire or partial system failure. Alert will clear 300 seconds after fault has recovered.	
NONE	NONE	Moderate / Critical Alert Code 126	Internal control communication failure	Internal communication on outdoor control. Alert will clear 300 seconds after fault has recovered.	
NONE	NONE	Critical Alert Code 131	Corrupted Control Parameters	System stored configuration data is corrupted. System will not run. Refer to communicating thermostat for memory corrupt handling.	
NONE	NONE	Critical Alert Code 132	Failed Flash CRC check.	No operations, A175 control enters boot loader mode. Alarm will clears after reset.	

Air Conditioner Control LEDs		icomfort Touch™ Thermostat Display	Condition	Possible Cause(s)	Solution
DS11 Green	DS14 Red				
OFF	SLOW Flash	Moderate Alert Code 410	Low Pressure Fault	[1] Restricted air flow over indoor or outdoor coil. [2] Improper refrigerant charge in system. [3] Improper metering device installed or incorrect operation of metering device. [4] Incorrect or improper sensor location or connection to system.	[1] Remove any blockages or restrictions from coils and/or fans. Check indoor and outdoor fan motor for proper current draws. [2] Check system charge using approach and subcooling temperatures. [3] Check system operating pressures and compare to unit charging charts. [4] Make sure all pressure switches and sensors have secure connections to system to prevent refrigerant leaks or errors in pressure and temperature measurements.
OFF	ON	Critical Alert Code 411	Low Pressure Switch Lockout		
SLOW Flash	OFF	Moderate Alert Code 412	High Pressure Fault		
ON	OFF	Critical Alert Code 413	High Pressure Switch Lockout		
SLOW Flash	ON	Moderate Alert Code 414	Discharge Line Temperature Fault	This code detects high discharge temperatures. If the discharge line temperature exceeds a temperature of 279ºF (137ºC) during compressor operation, the control will de-energize the compressor contactor output (and the defrost output if active). The compressor will remain off until the discharge temperature has dropped below 225ºF (107ºC). See figure 31 for further details concerning lockouts and reset procedures.	
FAST Flash	ON	Critical Alert Code 415	Discharge Line Temperature Lockout		
OFF	Fast Flash	Moderate / Critical Alert Code 417	Discharge Sensor Fault	The A175 control detects open or short sensor or out of temperature sensor range. This fault is detected by allowing the unit to run for 90 seconds before checking sensor resistance. If the sensor resistance is not within range after 90 seconds, the control will raise the alarm.	
Simultaneous Fast Flash then Pause		None	Second Stage heat lock-in	If the unit is in non-communicating mode and it goes to second stage due to ambient temperature being below second stage lock-in setting (E48).	
Fast simultaneous flashing of DS11, DS13, DS14 and DS15			OEM Mode	Factory Test Mode.	

1. Pause duration is two (2) seconds.
2. Fast flash duration is 1/2 second. Slow flash duration is one (1) second.

Table 10. Compressor Fault and Lockout LED Codes and Related icomfort Touch™ Thermostat Alert Codes

NOTE — See notes 1 and 2 in table below for duration of fast / slow flashes and pause.

Air Conditioner Control LEDs		icomfort Touch™ Thermostat Display	Condition	Possible Cause(s)	Solution	Clearing Status
DS15 Yellow	DS13 Red					
OFF	ON	Moderate/ Critical Alert[3] 400	Compressor Internal Overload Trip	Thermostat demand signal Y1 is present, but compressor not running	[1] Compressor protector is open. • Check for high head pressure • Check compressor supply voltage [2] Outdoor unit power disconnect is open. [3] Compressor circuit breaker or fuse(s) is open. [4] Broken wire or connector is not making contact. [5] Low or high pressure switch open if present in the system. [6] Compressor contactor has failed to close.	Clears the error after current is sensed in the run and start winding for two seconds, service removed or power reset.

Air Conditioner Control LEDs		icomfort Touch™ Thermostat Display	Condition	Possible Cause(s)	Solution	Clearing Status
DS15 Yellow	DS13 Red					
1 Flashes then Pause	**OFF**	**Critical Alert Code 401**	Long run time.	Compressor is running extremely long run cycles.	[1] Low refrigerant charge. [2] Evaporator blower is not running. • Check blower relay coil and contacts • Check blower motor capacitor • Check blower motor for failure or blockage • Check evaporator blower wiring and connectors • Check indoor blower control • Check thermostat wiring for open circuit [3] Evaporator coil is frozen. • Check for low suction pressure • Check for excessively low thermostat setting • Check evaporator airflow (coil blockages or return air filter) • Check ductwork or registers for blockage. [4] Faulty metering device. • Check TXV bulb installation (size, location and contact) • Check if TXV/fixed orifice is stuck closed or defective [5] Condenser coil is dirty. [6] Liquid line restriction (filter drier blocked if present). [7] Thermostat is malfunctioning. • Check thermostat sub-base or wiring for short circuit • Check thermostat installation (location and level)	Clears the error after 30 consecutive normal run cycles, or after power reset.
2 Flashes then Pause	**OFF**	**Critical Alert Code 402**	System Pressure Trip	Indicates the compressor protector is open or missing supply power to the compressor.	[1] High head pressure. • Check high pressure switch if present in system • Check if system is overcharged with refrigerant • Check for non-condensable in system [2] Condenser coil poor air circulation (dirty, blocked, damaged). [3] Condenser fan is not running. • Check fan capacitor • Check fan wiring and connectors • Check fan motor for failure or blockage [4] Return air duct has substantial leakage.	Clears after four consecutive normal compressor run cycles, or after power reset.
3 Flashes then Pause	**OFF**	**Moderate Alert Code 403**	Short Cycling	Compressor is running less than three minutes.	[1] Thermostat demand signal is intermittent. [2] Time delay relay or Air Conditioner Control is defective. [3] If high pressure switch is present, see Flash Code 2 information.	Clears after four consecutive normal compressor run cycles, or after power reset.
4 Flashes then Pause	**OFF**	**Critical Alert Code 404**	Locked Rotor	Compressor has a locked out due to run capacitor short, bearings are seized, excessive liquid refrigerant.	[1] Run capacitor has failed. [2] Low line voltage (contact utility if voltage at disconnect is low). • Check wiring connections [3] Excessive liquid refrigerant in the compressor. [4] Compressor bearings are seized.	Clears after power reset or four normal compressor cycles.

Air Conditioner Control LEDs		icomfort Touch™ Thermostat Display	Condition	Possible Cause(s)	Solution	Clearing Status
DS15 Yellow	DS13 Red					
5 Flashes then Pause	**OFF**	**Critical Alert Code 405**	Open Circuit	Compressor has an open circuit due to power disconnection, fuse is open or other similar conditions.	[1] Outdoor unit power disconnect is open. [2] Unit circuit breaker or fuse(s) is open. [3] Unit contactor has failed to close. • Check compressor contactor wiring and connectors • Check for compressor contactor failure (burned, pitted or open) • Check wiring and connectors between supply and compressor • Check for low pilot voltage at compressor contactor coil [4] High pressure switch is open and requires manual reset. [5] Open circuit in compressor supply wiring or connections. [6] Unusually long compressor protector reset time due to extreme ambient temperature. [7] Compressor windings are damaged. • Check compressor motor winding resistance	Clears after one normal compressor run cycle or power reset.
6 Flashes then Pause	**OFF**	**Critical Alert Code 406**	Open Start Circuit	Current not sensed by Start transformer.	[1] Run capacitor has failed. [2] Open circuit in compressor start wiring or connections. • Check wiring and connectors between supply and the compressor **S** terminal [3] Compressor start winding is damaged. • Check compressor motor winding resistance	Clears when amperage is detected in RUN and START sensors, or after power reset.
7 Flashes then Pause	**OFF**	**Critical Alert Code 407**	Open Run Circuit	Current not sensed by run transformer.	[1] Open circuit in compressor start wiring or connections. • Check wiring and connectors between supply and the compressor **R** terminal [2] Compressor start winding is damaged. • Check compressor motor winding resistance	Clears when amperage is detected in RUN and START sensors, or after power reset.
8 Flashes then Pause	**OFF**	**Critical Alert Code 408**	Welded Contactor	Compressor always runs	[1] Compressor contactor failed to open. [2] Thermostat demand signal not connected to module.	Clears after one normal compressor run cycle or after power reset.
9 Flashes then Pause	**OFF**	**Moderate/ Critical Alert[3] Code 409**	Secondary Low Voltage	24VAC is below 18VAC.	[1] Control circuit transformer is overloaded. [2] Low line voltage (contact utility if voltage at disconnect is low). • Check wiring connections	Clears after voltage is higher than 20VAC for two seconds, or after power reset.
Fast simultaneous flashing of DS11, DS13, DS14 and DS15			OEM Mode	Factory Test Mode.		

1. Pause duration is two (2) seconds.
2. Fast flash duration is 1/2 second. Slow flash duration is one (1) second.
3. **Initially a moderate status is displayed and is escalated to critical if alarm exists for more than 10 minutes.**

Component Field Configuration and Troubleshooting

MAIN CONTROL (A175) UNIT NOMINAL CAPACITY CODE CONFIGURATION

In a communicating system, if the room thermostat is indicating either a error code 313, *indoor and outdoor unit capacity mismatch* error code, or error code 34, *must program unit capacity for outdoor unit*. Use the procedure provided in figure 18 to set the unit nominal capacity code.

***Example**: 2-1/2 ton air handler matched with a 5-ton heat pump.*

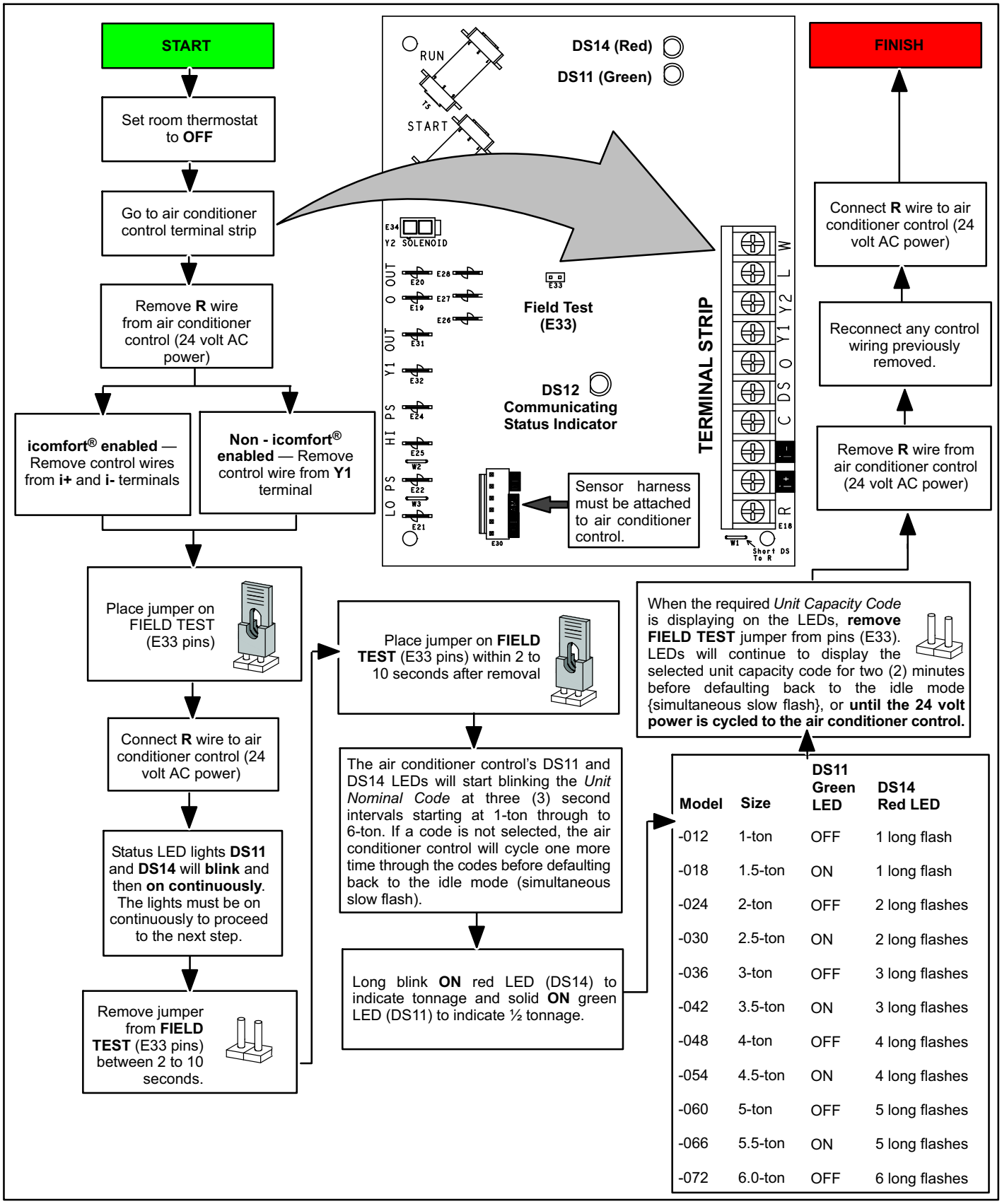


Figure 18. Main Control (A175) Unit Nominal Capacity Code Configuration (XC21-XXX-230-04 and 05)

B4 FAN MOTOR TEST

See figure 22 for procedures on test the B4 fan motor.

FAN MOTOR CONTROL (A177) LED CODES AND SEQUENCE OF OPERATION — XC21-XXX-230-05 AND LATER

During start up, the LED:

1. Display error conditions (see table 13), if present
2. If no errors are detected, then the LED code indicating stage operation (see table 14) will display the applicable code and then a long pause.
3. The fan motor speed / RPM (revolutions per minute) indicator is displayed next (see table 15).
4. After the RPM indicator is displayed, there is a short pause. The sequence repeats if a thermostat demand is still present. See figure 19 for LED sequence. See table 12 for description of flash and pause durations.

FAN MOTOR CONTROL TROUBLESHOOTING — XC21-XXX-230-05 AND LATER

Use the following subsections to verify and test the fan motor control (A177).

Verifying Jumper Settings (J2)

The unit is shipped from the factory with the default motor RPM setting required for the specific model size. Use the table 15 for two-stage operation to verify that jumpers are set correctly for the specific size unit.

Verifying LED Status Codes

During start up, the fan motor control LED will display any error conditions. If error conditions exist then no other codes will display. If no error conditions are present, then the stage status and and RPM indicator are displayed. Two-stage units have various fan motor speed operations available (see table 15).

Verifying Correct DC Output Voltage (J2)

The following three methods can be used to determine whether the fan motor (B4) is operating at the correct RPMs based on unit size.

1. Use the information provided in table 11 to verify that all four jumper terminals are set correctly for the specific size unit.
2. Verify LED RPM indicator is displaying the correct flash sequence for the applicable size unit (see table table 15).
3. Test DC voltage output on the fan motor control's J2 terminals (see figure 20) while under full load and verify the voltage read to the voltage listed in table 15 for the applicable size unit.
4. If no voltage is detected at the **J2** terminals, verify there is a Y1 demand at the thermostat and applicable voltages detected all fan motor control voltage inputs, see table 11.

   NOTE — Voltage will be present at specific inputs depending on the type of demand (low or high stage and EDA operation).

If there is a demand, proceed to the next section for further testing.

VERIFYING CORRECT INPUT VOLTAGE (ECM/Y1, ECM/Y2, ECM C AND EXT ECM/R) — XC21-XXX-230-05 AND LATER

Using a volt meter, check voltages on the following fan motor control inputs using table 11. Voltage will only be present during a thermostat demand. See figure 21 for test example.

If correct voltages are detected at applicable inputs during a demand, and no voltage is present at the J2 terminals, then fan motor control should be replaced.

Table 11. Fan Motor Control Voltage Inputs

Input	Thermostat Demand	Voltage Present
ECM/Y1 and ECM C (Low Stage)	YES	24VDC
	NO	NONE
ECM/Y1 - ECM/Y2 and ECM C (High Stage)	YES	24VDC at each input
	NO	NONE at each input
ECM/Y2 and ECM C (EDA Operation)	YES	24VDC
	NO	NONE
EXT ECM/R and ECM C	YES	24VAC
	NO	NONE

Table 12. Fan Motor Control (A177) Flash and Pause Durations — XC21-XXX-230-05 AND LATER

Flash or Pause State	Duration
Flash Flash	Three flashes per second
Slow Flash	One flash per second
Short Pause	Two seconds of OFF time.
Long Pause	Five seconds of OFF time.

Table 13. Fan Motor Control Error/Fault LED Codes — XC21-XXX-230-05 AND LATER

Unit Status	Fan Motor Control LED	Possible Cause
Mismatched RPM	Fast Flash with no pause	Internal feedback, PWM does not match target.
CRC Failure	Constant ON.	Microcontroller CRC failure.

Table 14. Fan Motor Control Stage Operation LED Indicator Codes — XC21-XXX-230-05 AND LATER

Unit Status	Unit Status	Fan Motor Control LED
Two Stage Operation	**Low Stage — ECM1/Y1 ONLY**	One slow flash, then short pause.
	High Stage — ECM1/Y1 and ECM2/Y2	Two slow flash, then short pause.
	EDA Operation — ECM2/Y2 ONLY	Three slow flash, then short pause.

Table 15. Two Stage — Fan Motor Control RPM Jumper Settings, LED RPM Indicator and P2 DC Voltage Outputs — XC21-XXX-230-05 AND LATER

Application	CFM Profile Pin Select				Low Stage — ECM1/Y1 Only			High Stage — ECM1/Y1 and ECM2/Y2			EDA Operation — ECM2/Y2 Only		
	4	3	2	1	RPM	LED Code	DC Volt	RPM	LED Code	DC Volt	RPM	LED Code	DC Volt
XC21-024	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	475	6	15.1	550	8	17.6	200	3	6.3
XC-036	ON	OFF	ON	ON	525	7	16.8	600	8	19.2	225	3	7.0
XC21-048 and XC21-060	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	600	8	19.2	675	9	21.6	225	3	7.0

** LED Code indicates Fan Motor Control LED flash sequence. For example, LED Code 9 indicates 9 slow flashes and pause.*

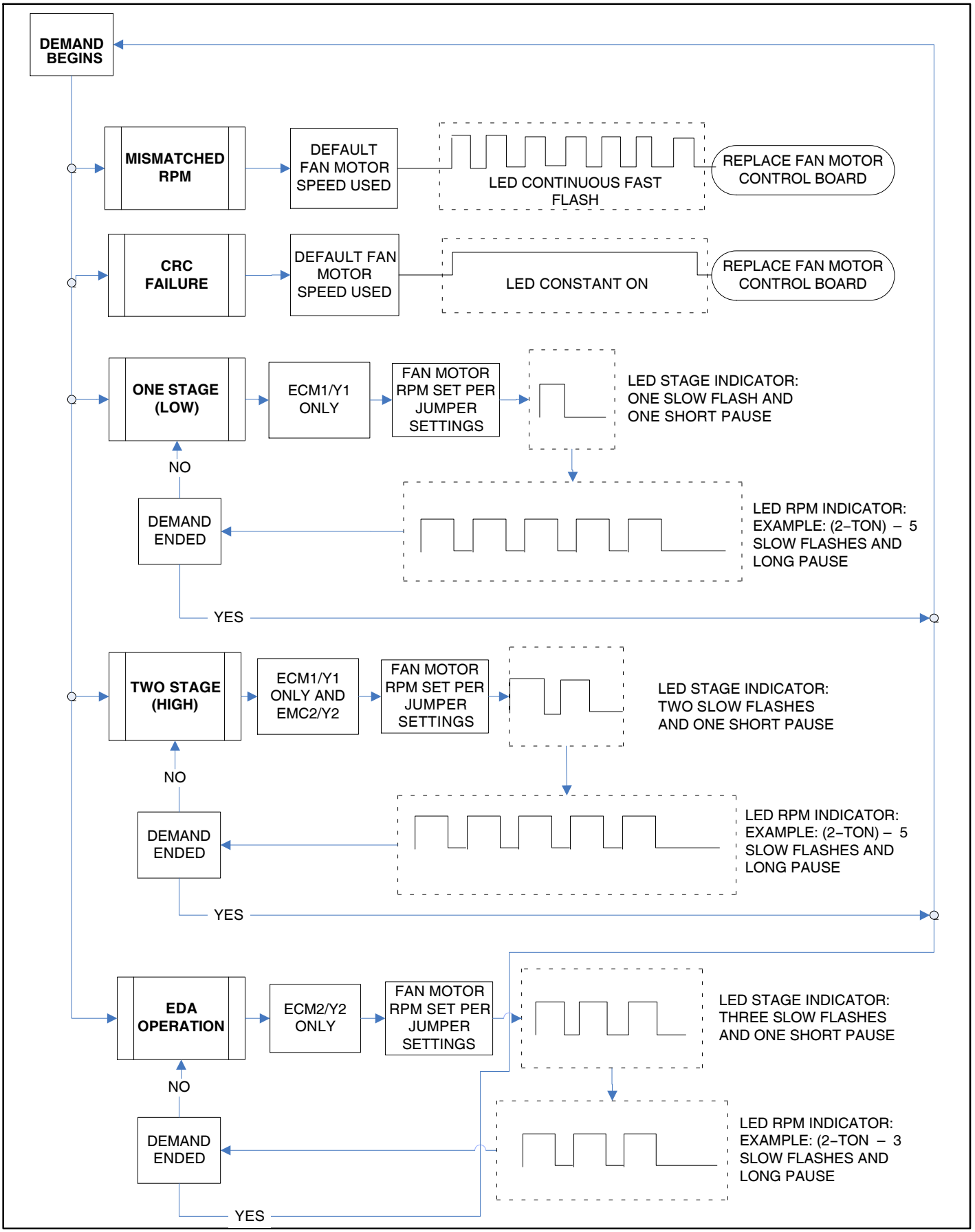


Figure 19. Fan Motor Control One/Two Stage and EDA LED Sequence of Operation — XC21-XXX-230-05 AND LATER

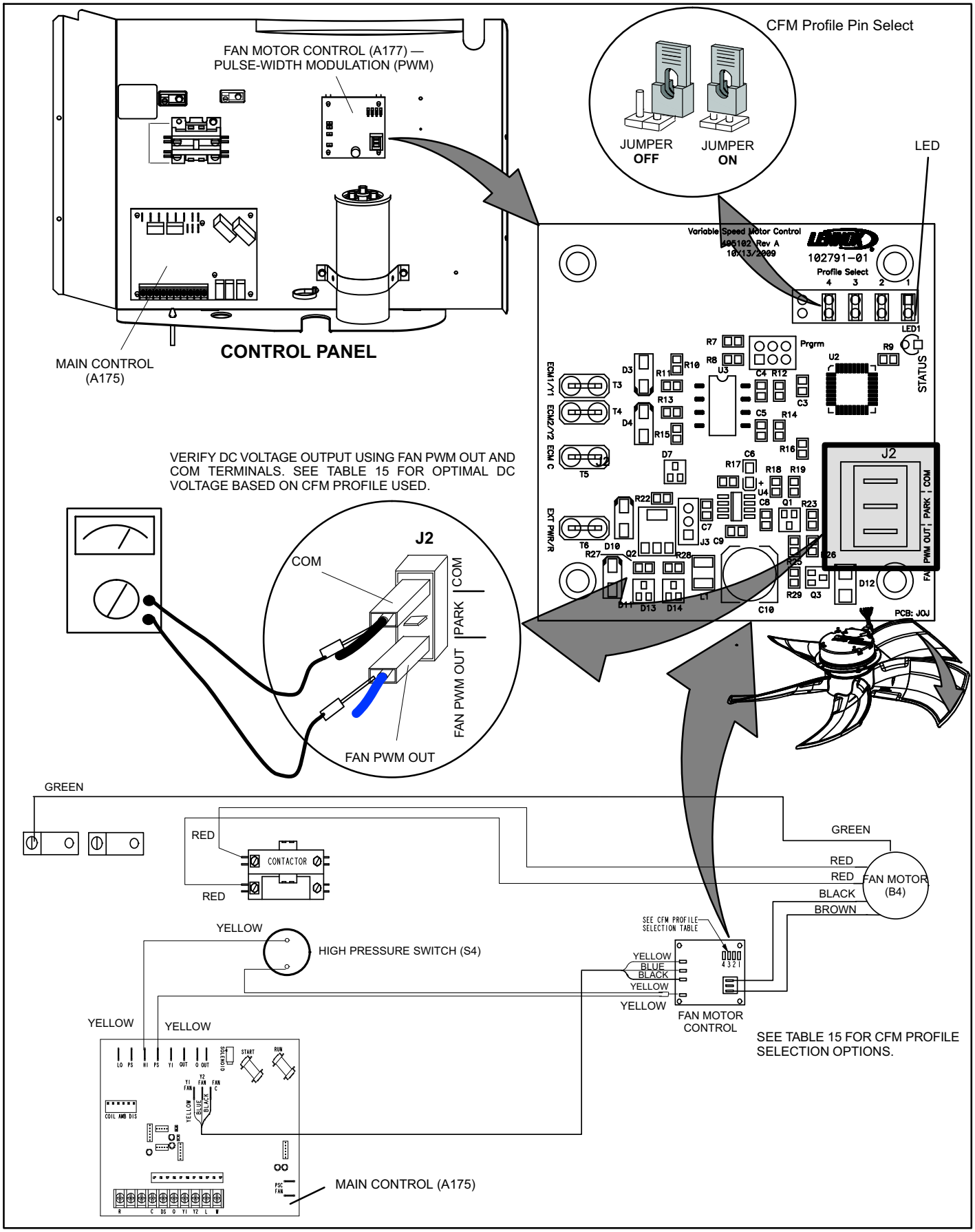


Figure 20. Fan Control, Wiring, Jumper Settings, Testing and LED Location — XC21-XXX-230-05 AND LATER

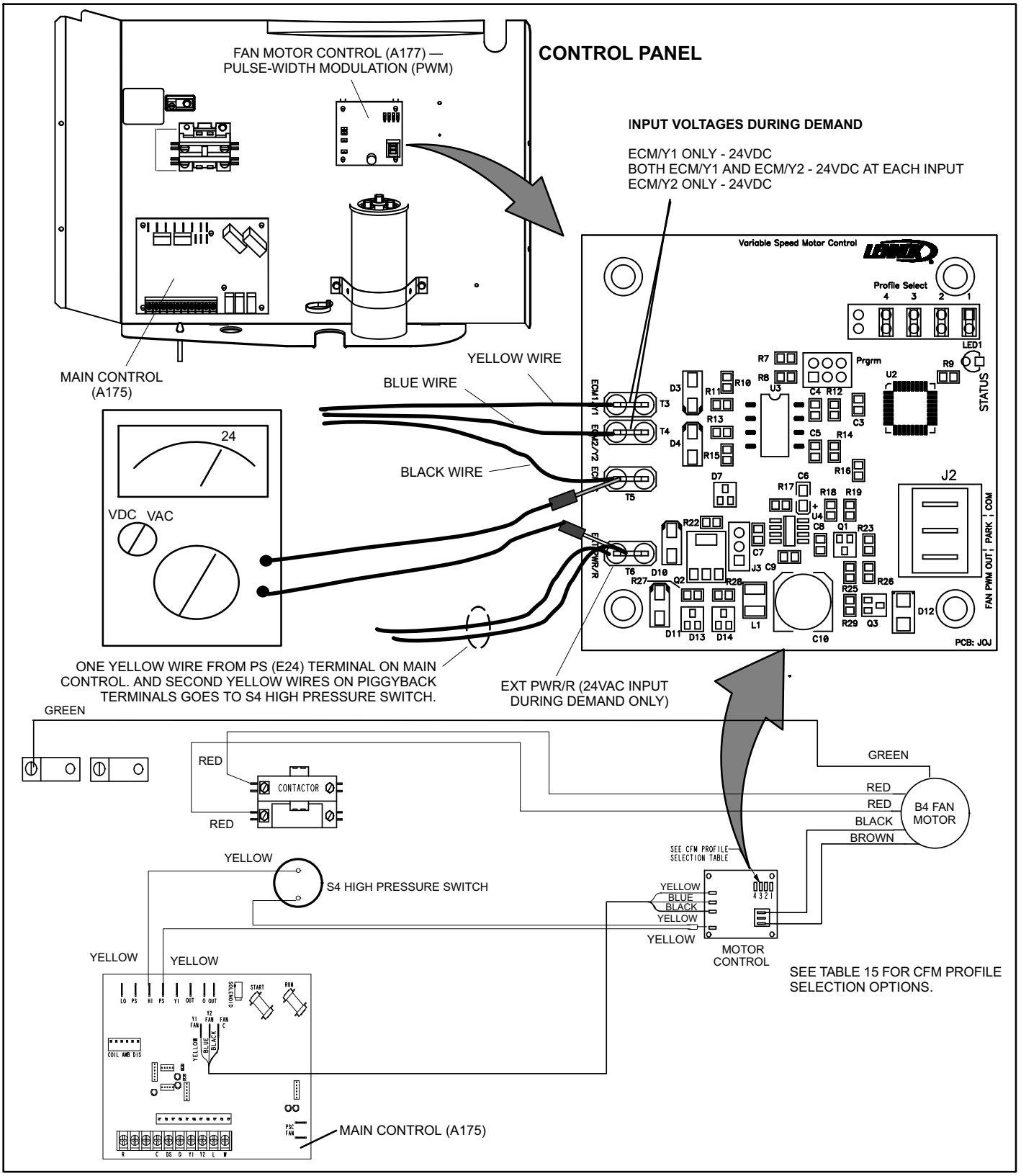


Figure 21. Testing for External Power to Fan Motor Control — XC21-XXX-230-05 AND LATER

Fan Motor (B4) Test Procedure

A simple test can be used to test the fan motor operation. A fully charged 9V battery will be required for this procedure.

FAN MOTOR TEST

THIS IS A TEST THAT WILL VERIFY THAT THE MOTOR DOES OPERATE.

1. VERIFY MAIN (240 VOLT) POWER IF **OFF** TO UNIT.
2. REMOVE BOTH WIRES (BROWN AND BLACK) FROM THE J2 TERMINAL ON THE FAN MOTOR CONTROL (A177).
3. ROOM THERMOSTAT SHOULD BE IN **OFF** POSITION (UNIT IN IDLE MODE - NO HEATING OR COOLING DEMANDS)
4. TURN MAIN POWER (240 VOLT) **ON** TO UNIT.
5. CONNECT 9 VOLT BATTERY TO FAN MOTOR PLUGS AS NOTED IN PICTURE BELOW.
6. FAN MOTOR SHOULD RUN AT A REDUCED FAN SPEED.
7. IF FAN MOTOR DOES NOT RUN, THEN REPLACE FAN MOTOR ASSEMBLY.

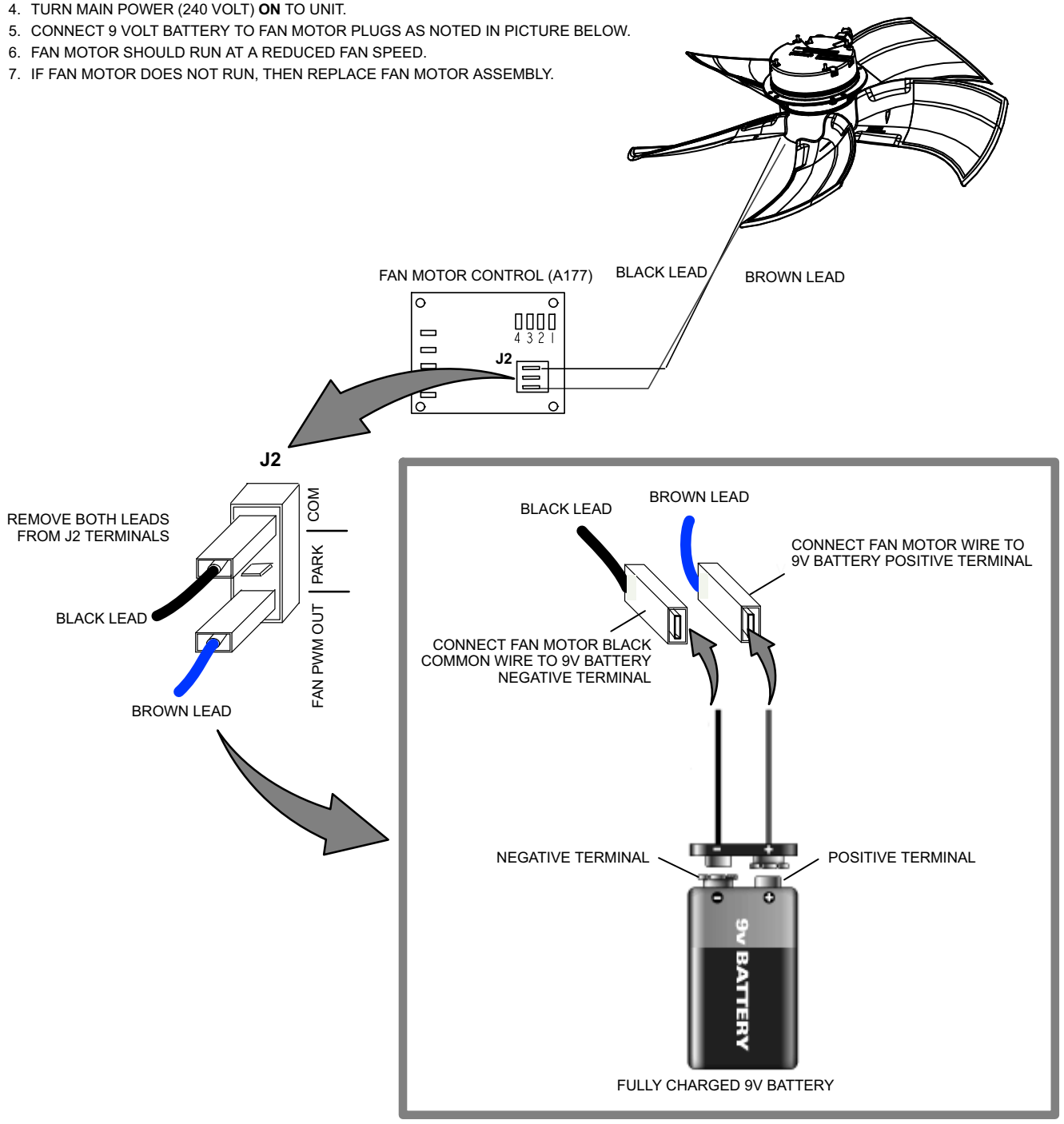


Figure 22. Fan Motor (B4) Test — XC21-XXX-230-05 AND LATER

TOP GRILLE OR FAN MOTOR MOUNT ADJUSTMENT FOR FAN CLEARANCE

Sometimes during shipping, either the fan motor mounting or top grille may become out of alignment. This may cause the fan motor blade to not clear the orifice ring. If this situation occurs, simply adjust either or both the fan motor mount or top grille positions to allow proper clearance. The top grille four fastener insertion points to the plastic top and motor mount locations are larger than the fasteners used to secure the grille and fan motor mounts. Use the procedures provided in figure 23 to adjust for fan clearance.

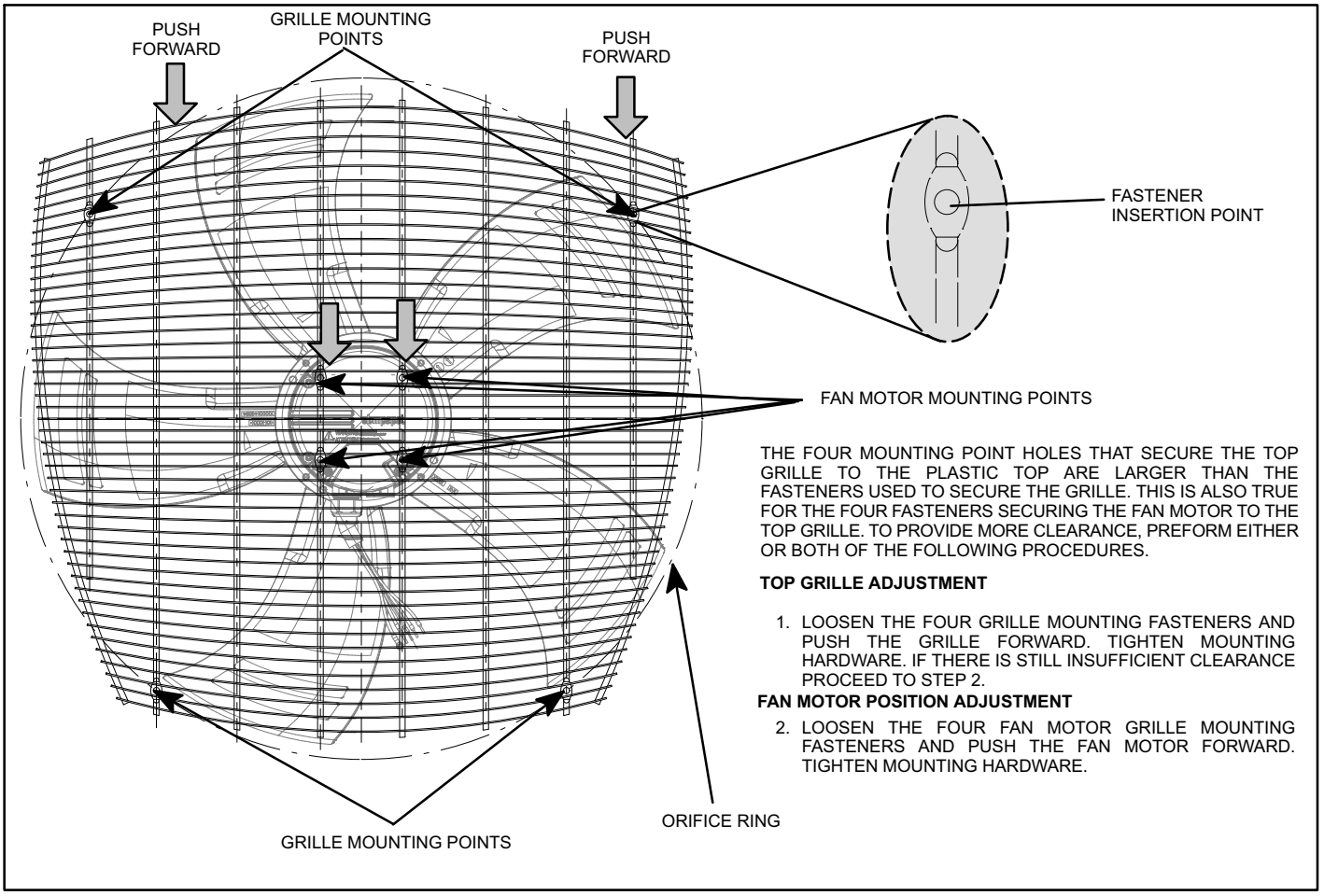


Figure 23. Fan Blade Clearance Adjustment — XC21-XXX-230-05 AND LATER

FAN MOTOR SURGE PROTECTION (-05 build only)

Surge Protector (Metal Oxide Varistor - MOV) - A part designed to protect electrical devices from voltage spikes that are 3 to 4 times the normal circuit voltage (see figure 24 for illustration of component).

An MOV works as follows: It is essentially a batch of metallic-oxide grains separated by insulating layers. Repeated voltage surges break down the insulating layers, lowering the overall resistance and eventually causing the device to draw too much current and trip whatever over-current protection is inherent in the system)

MOV Check: They are supposed to be located beyond the line fuse (though possibly not always). In this case, where the line fuse blows or circuit breaker trips but there is no visible damage to the MOV(s), the simplest test may be to just temporarily remove the MOV(s) and see if the problem goes away.

See figure 1 for location of the Surge Protections device in the unit control box area.

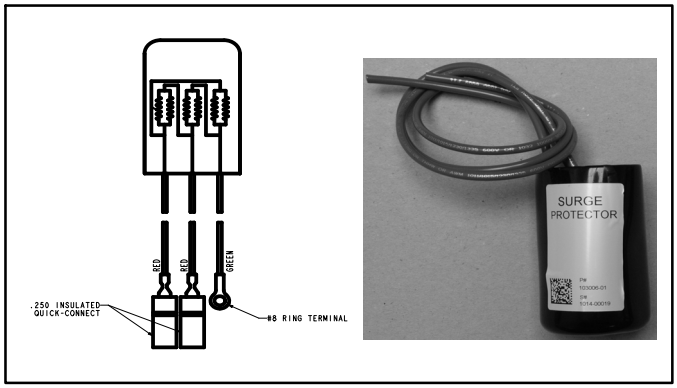


Figure 24. Fan Motor Surge Protection Device (XC21-XXX-230-05 Only)

Maintenance

OUTDOOR UNIT MAINTENANCE

Outdoor Unit

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

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

   Motor Nameplate:_____ **Actual**:_____.
6. Inspect drain holes in coil compartment base and clean if necessary.

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

Outdoor Coil

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

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

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

INDOOR UNIT MAINTENANCE

Indoor Unit

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

   Motor Nameplate:_____ **Actual**:_____.

Indoor Coil

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

⚠ WARNING

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

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

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

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

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

SunSource® Home Energy System

This model series is also SunSource™ ready beginning with **XC21-XXX-230-05** build.

This Dave Lennox *Signature*® Collection heat pump is factory-equipped with components that make it SunSource® solar-ready. These units can be matched with solar modules and other optional equipment so that they can become part of a SunSource® Home Energy System.

Units can be upgraded for use with solar equipment at the time of installation or in the future.

Solar energy is first used to meet cooling/heating demands. When the outdoor unit is not operating, the system powers lighting, appliances and other electronic devices in the home. Any surplus power is sent back to the utility company for a possible credit (check with your local utility company for availability).

The SolarSync™ package consists of the following components:

- Lennox® Solar Subpanel installed in a Dave Lennox *Signature*® Collection air conditioner or heat pump unit.
- Solar modules (1 to 15 may be used to vary the amount of electricity generated).
- Envoy Communications Gateway monitors solar power performance.

All components must be ordered separately. See the Lennox XC21 Engineering Handbook for SunSource® Home Energy System component ordering.

Wiring runs from the roof-mounted solar modules to the outdoor unit. From there, power travels to the home electrical service panel using the existing outdoor unit power wiring.

Checklists

Two-Stage Modulation Compressors Field Operational Checklist

Unit Readings	Y1 - First Stage	Expected results during Y2 demand (Toggle switch On)	Y2 - Second Stage
COMPRESSOR			
Voltage		Same	
Amperage		Higher	
CONDENSER FAN MOTOR			
Amperage		Same or Higher	
TEMPERATURE			
Ambient		Same	
Outdoor Coil Discharge Air		Higher	
Compressor Discharge Line		Higher	
Indoor Return Air		Same	
Indoor Coil Discharge Air		Lower	
PRESSURES			
Suction (Vapor)		Lower	
Liquid		Higher	

Start-Up and Performance Checklist

Customer _____ Address _____

Indoor Unit Model _____ Serial _____

Outdoor Unit Model _____ Serial _____

Notes: _____

START UP CHECKS

Refrigerant Type: _____

First Stage: Rated Load Amps _____ Actual Amps _____ Rated Volts _____ Actual Volts _____

Second Stage: Rated Load Amps _____ Actual Amps _____ Rated Volts _____ Actual Volts _____

Condenser Fan Full Load Amps _____ Actual Amps: First Stage _____ Second Stage _____

COOLING MODE

Suction Pressure: First Stage: _____ Second Stage: _____

Liquid Pressure: First Stage: _____ Second Stage: _____

Supply Air Temperature: First Stage: _____ Second Stage: _____

Temperature: Ambient: _____ Return Air: _____

System Refrigerant Charge (Refer to manufacturer's information on unit or installation instructions for required subcooling and approach temperatures.)

Subcooling:	A		B	SUBCOOLING
Saturated Condensing Temperature (A) *minus* Liquid Line Temperature (B)		—		=
Approach:	A		B	APPROACH
Liquid Line Temperature (A) *minus* Outdoor Air Temperature (B)		—		=
Indoor Coil Temperature Drop (18 to 22°F)	A		B	COIL TEMP DROP
Return Air Temperature (A) *minus* Supply Air Temperature (B)		—		=

Unit Wiring Diagrams

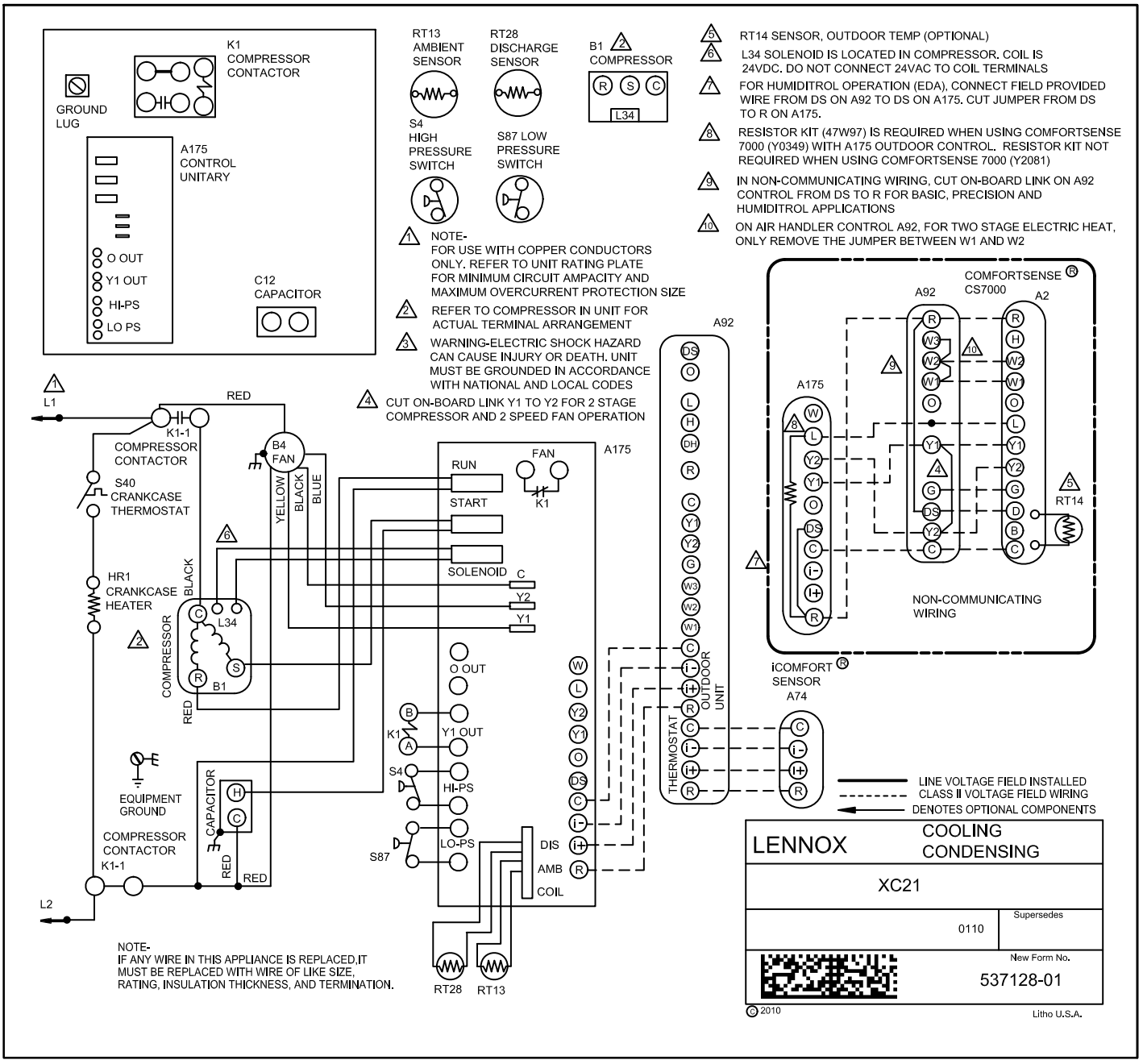


Figure 25. Typical XC21 Wiring (non-icomfort™ enabled (XC21-XXX-230-04 build)

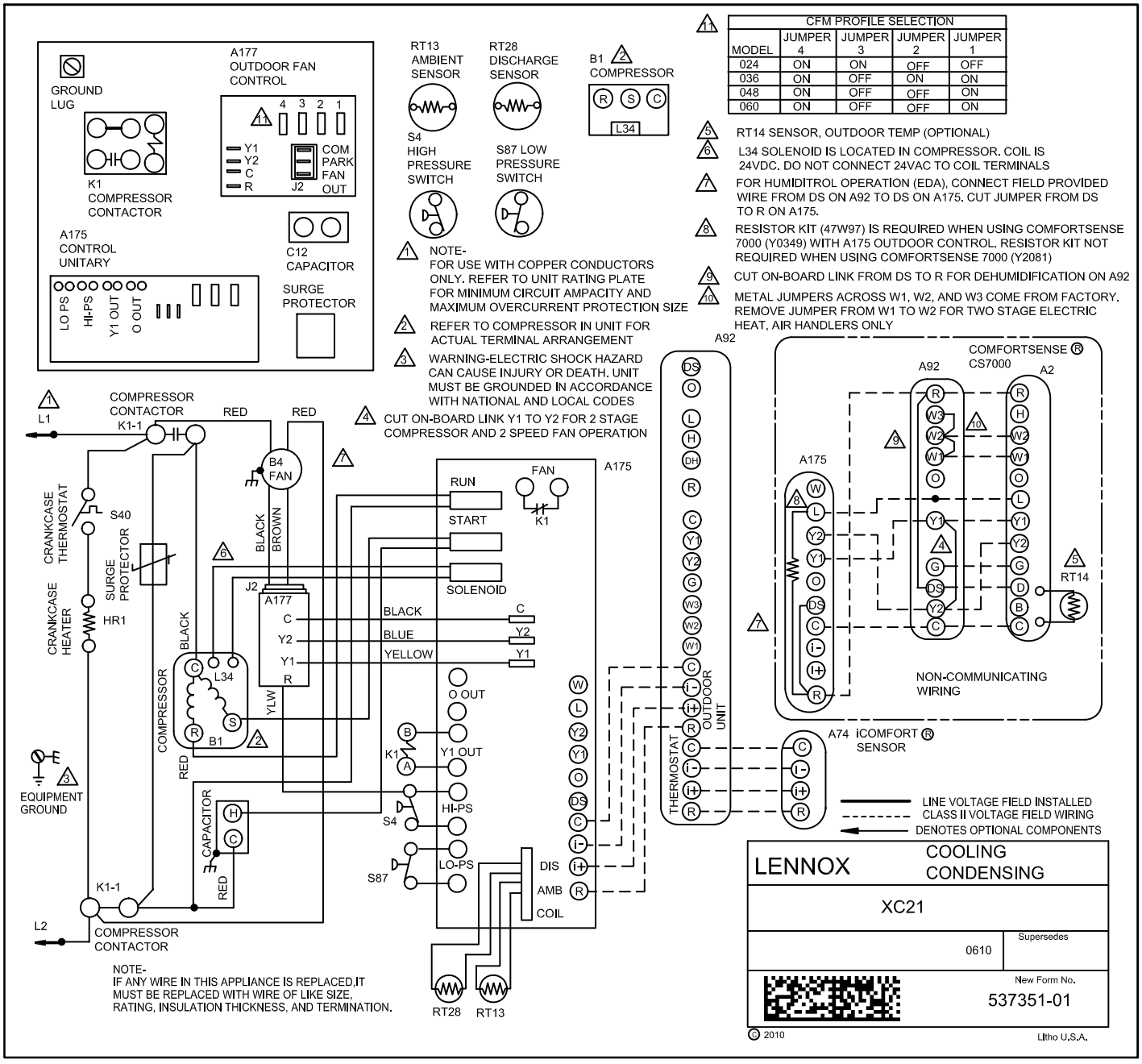


Figure 26. Typical XC21 Wiring (with icomfort™ enabled, Surge Protection and Fan Motor Control (A177) Rewired) (XC21-XXX-230-05 build)

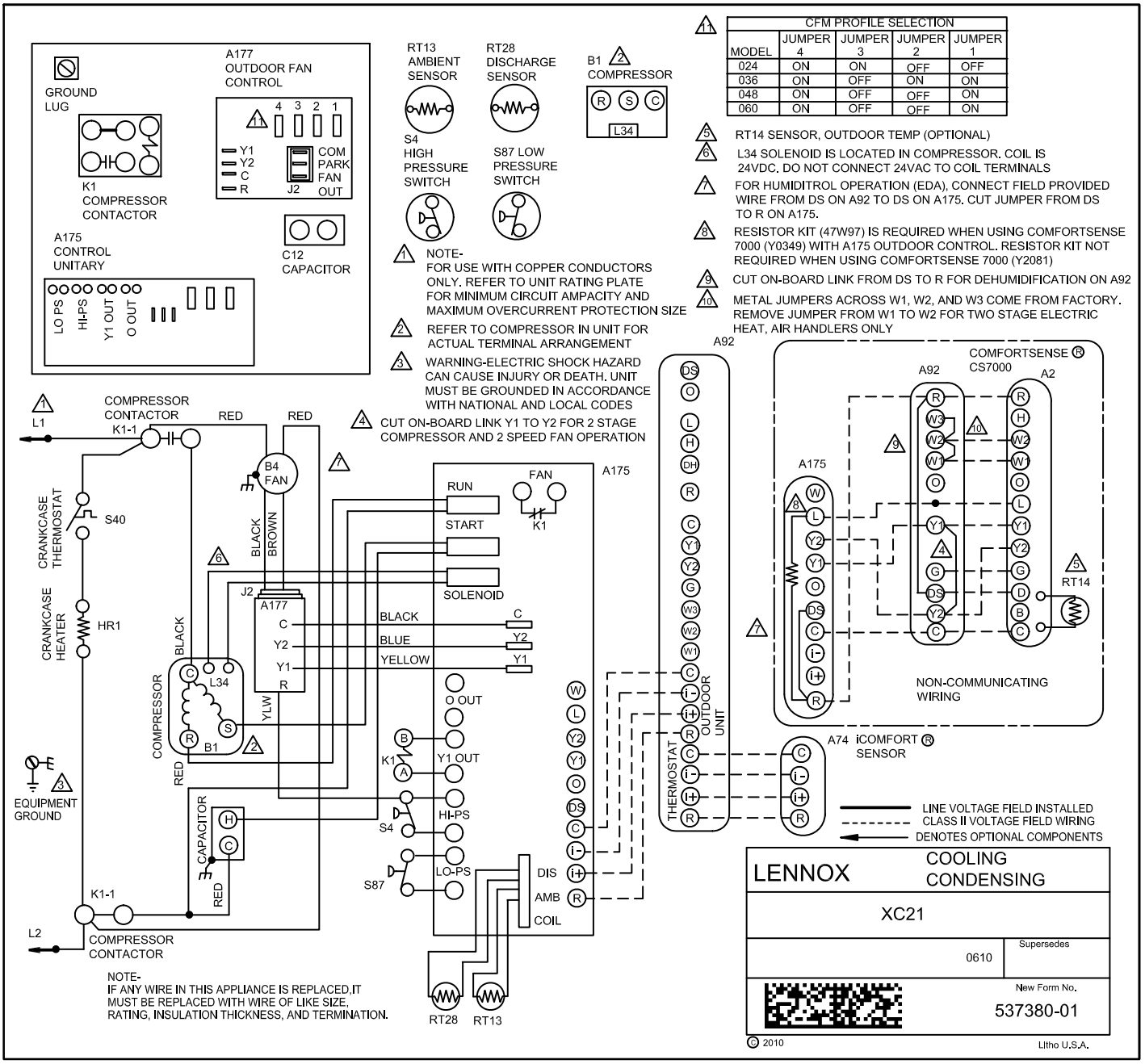


Figure 27. Typical XC21 Wiring (with icomfort™ enabled, New Fan Motor with built-in surge protection and External Surge Protection Device Removed (XC21-XXX-230-06 build)

Unit Sequence of Operations

The following figures illustrated the overall unit sequence of operations along with various pressure switches and temperature sensor operations. The figures also illustration the use of the compressor anti-short cycle function in relations to unit Status, Fault and Lockout LED Codes system operations interaction.

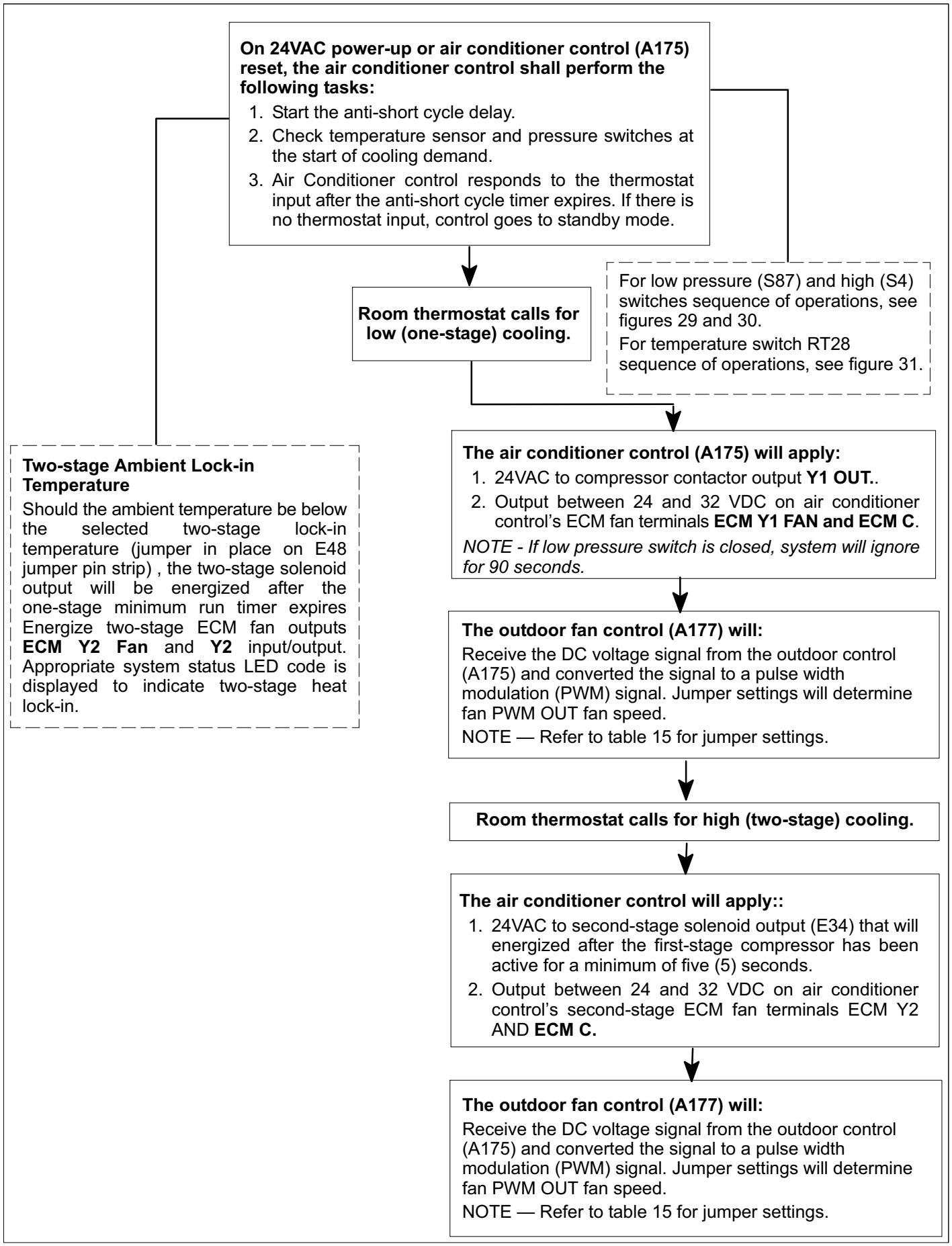
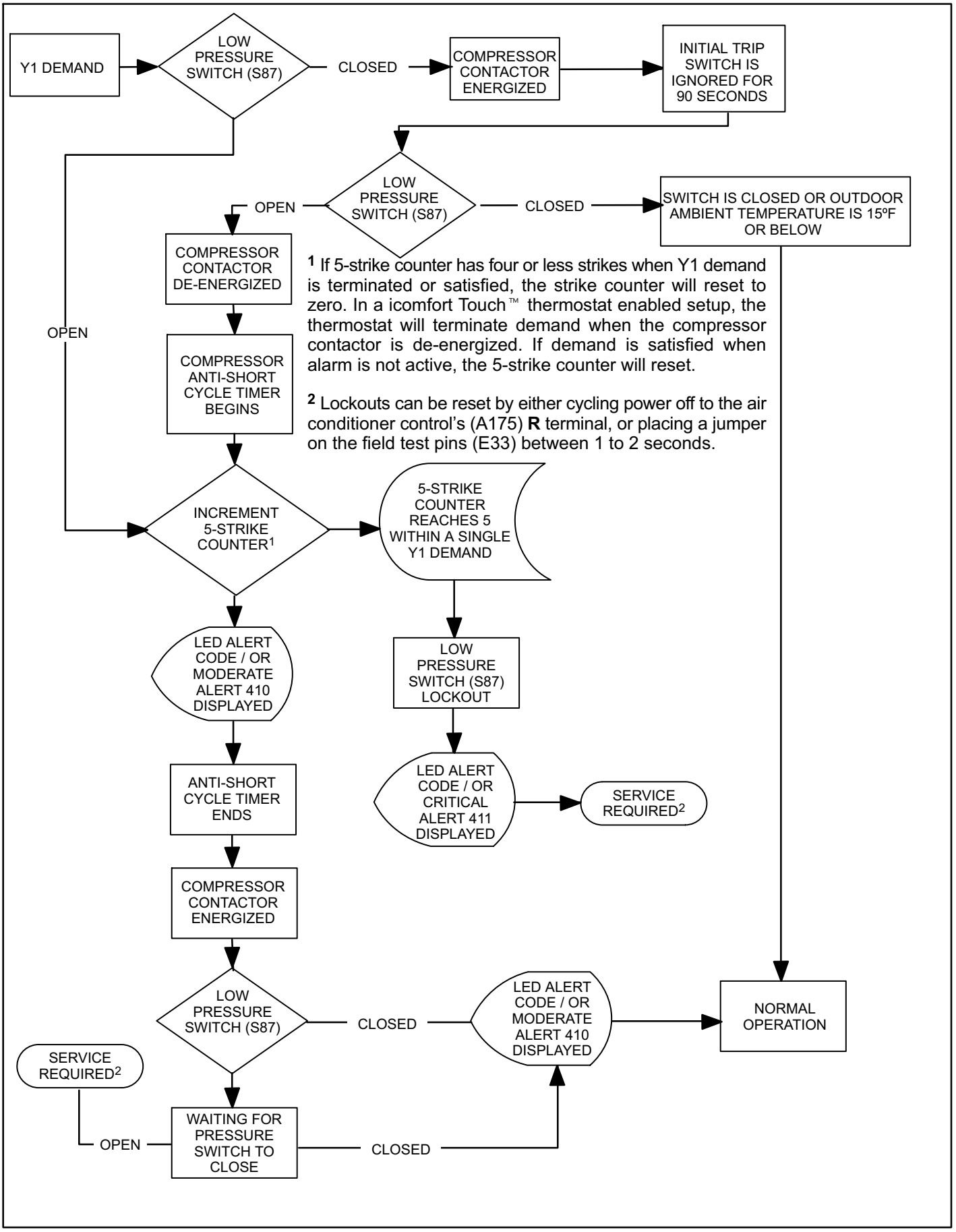


Figure 28. One-Stage and Two-Stage Cooling Sequence of Operation



1 If 5-strike counter has four or less strikes when Y1 demand is terminated or satisfied, the strike counter will reset to zero. In a icomfort Touch™ thermostat enabled setup, the thermostat will terminate demand when the compressor contactor is de-energized. If demand is satisfied when alarm is not active, the 5-strike counter will reset.

2 Lockouts can be reset by either cycling power off to the air conditioner control's (A175) **R** terminal, or placing a jumper on the field test pins (E33) between 1 to 2 seconds.

Figure 29. Low Pressure (S87) Switch Sequence of Operation

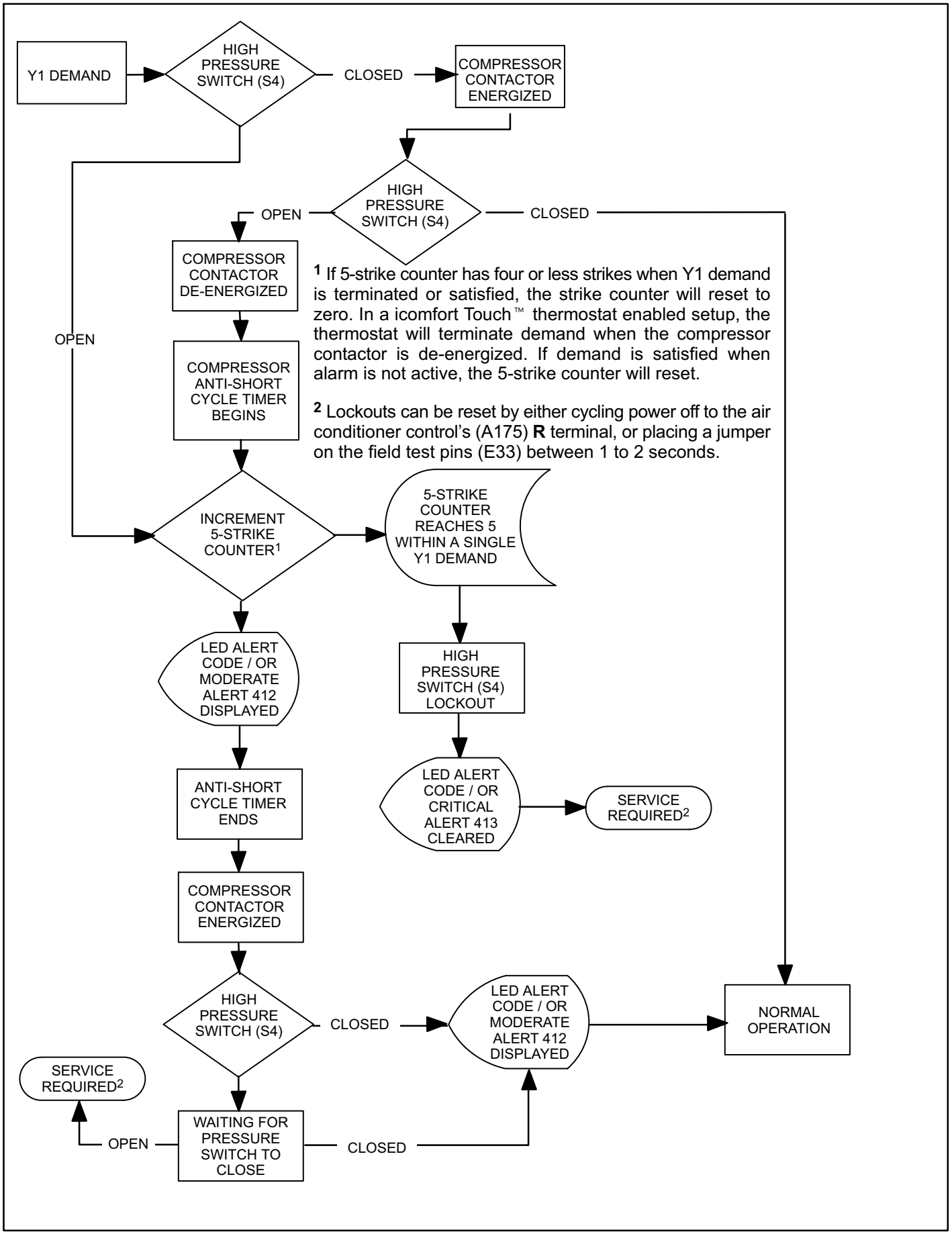


Figure 30. High Pressure (S4) Switch Sequence of Operation

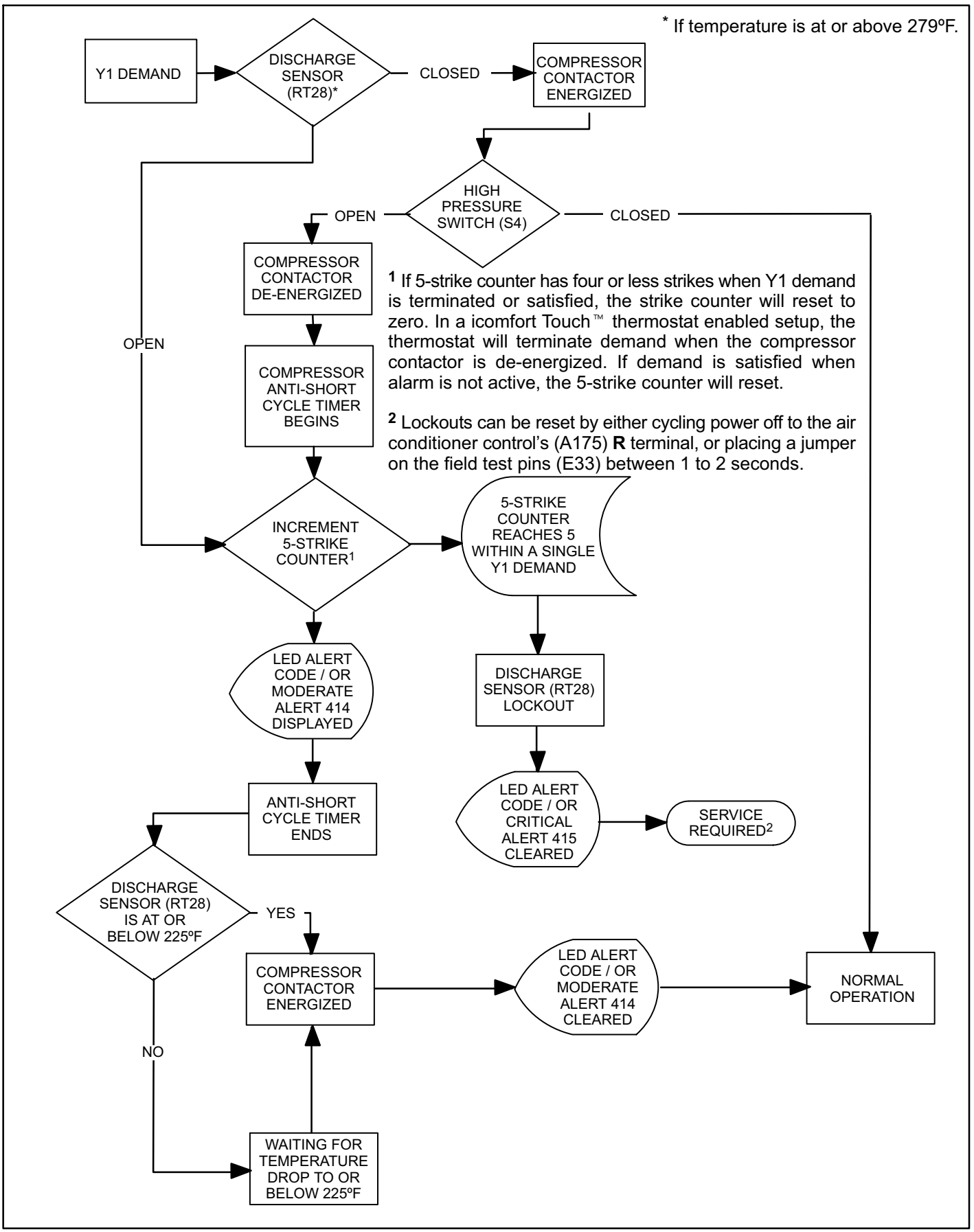


Figure 31. High Discharge Temperature (RT28) Sensor Sequence of Operation