Installation, Start-Up and Service Instructions

CONTENTS

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Installing, starting up, and servicing air-conditioning equipment can be hazardous due to system pressures, electrical components, and equipment location (roofs, elevated structures, etc.).

Only trained, qualified installers and service mechanics should install, start-up, and service this equipment.

Untrained personnel can perform basic maintenance functions such as cleaning coils. All other operations should be performed by trained service personnel.

When working on the equipment, observe precautions in the literature and on tags, stickers, and labels attached to the equipment.

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Keep quenching cloth and fire extinguisher nearby when brazing. Use care in handling, rigging, and setting bulky equipment.

⚠ WARNING

Before installing or servicing system, always turn off main power to system and install lockout tag on disconnect. There may be more than one disconnect switch. Electrical shock can cause personal injury.

INSTALLATION

Step 1 — Complete Pre-Installation Checks

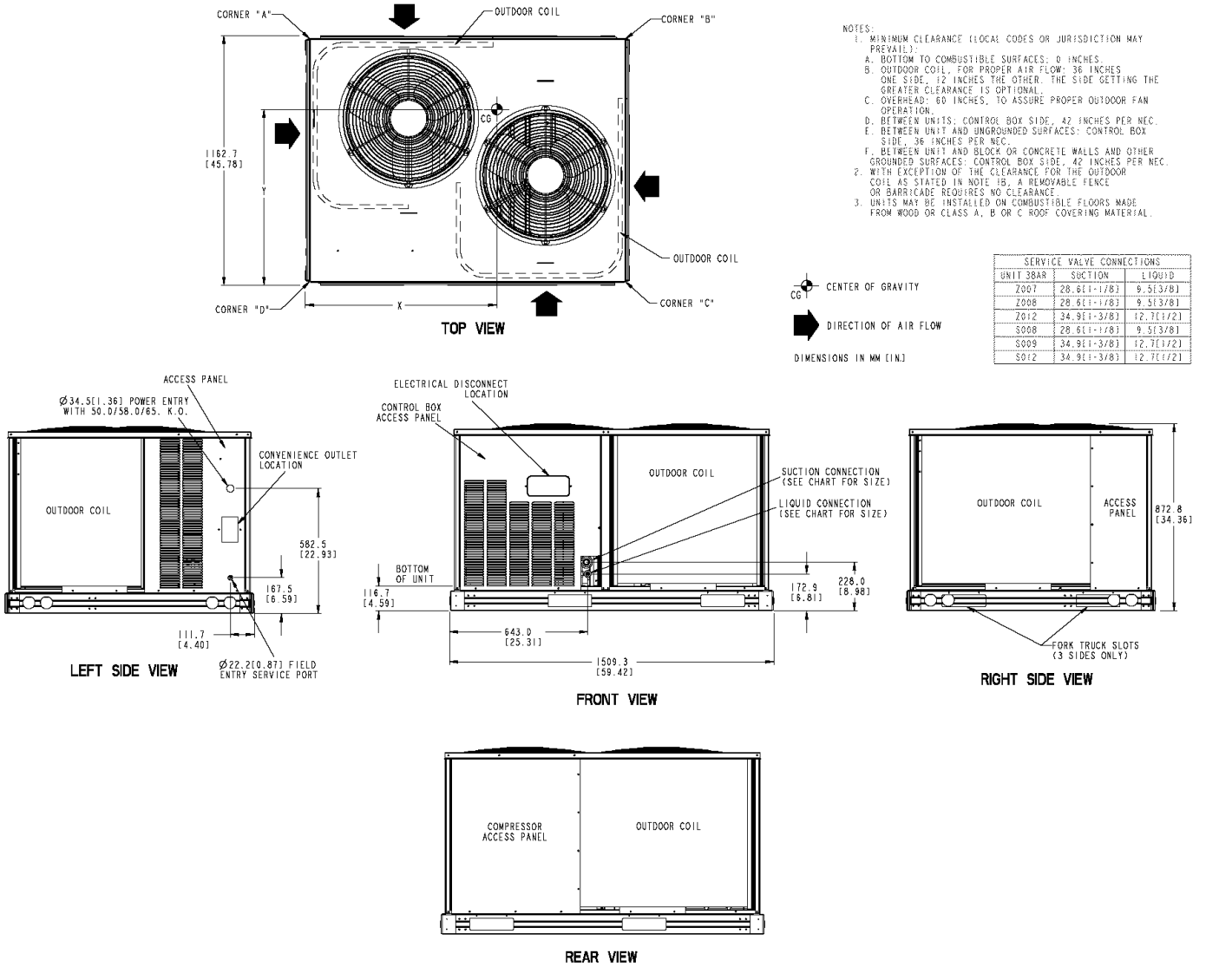
UNCRATE UNIT — Remove unit packaging except for the top skid assembly, which should be left in place until after the unit is rigged into its final location.

INSPECT SHIPMENT — File a claim with shipping company if the shipment is damaged or incomplete.

CONSIDER SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- Consult local building codes and National Electrical Code (NEC, U.S.A.) for special installation requirements.
- Allow sufficient space for airflow clearance, wiring, refrigerant piping, and servicing unit. See Fig. 1-4 for unit dimensions and weight distribution data.
- Locate the unit so that the outdoor coil (condenser) airflow is unrestricted on all sides and above.
- The unit may be mounted on a level pad directly on the base channels or mounted on raised pads at support points. See Tables 1A-6B for unit operating weights. See Fig. 1-4 for weight distribution based on recommended support points.

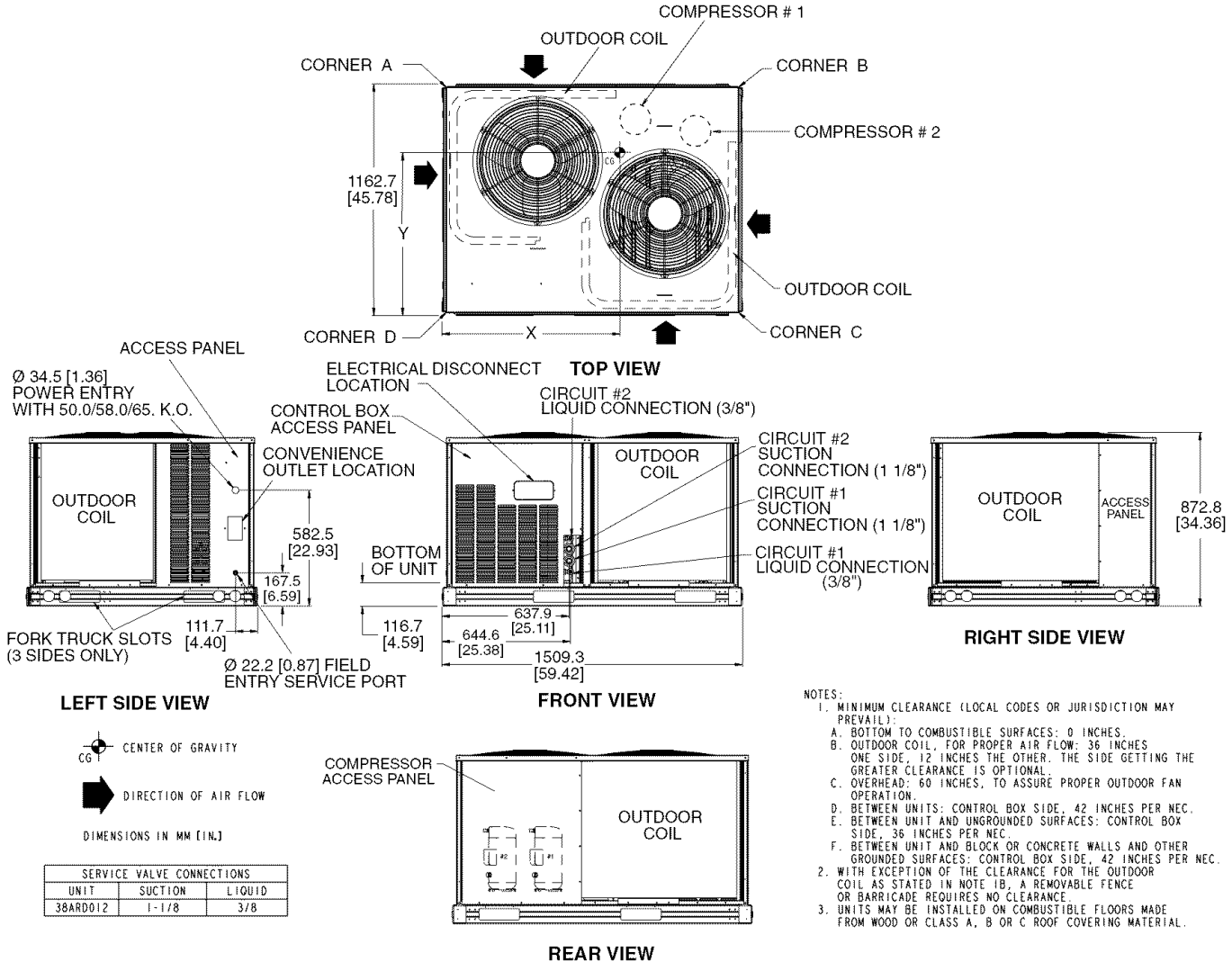
  NOTE: If vibration isolators are required for a particular installation, use the data in Fig. 1-4 to make the proper selection.



UNIT 38AR	ALUMINUM COIL lb (kg)					COPPER COIL lb (kg)				
	Standard Weight	Corner A	Corner B	Corner C	Corner D	Standard Weight	Corner A	Corner B	Corner C	Corner D
Z007	300 (136)	62 (28)	103 (47)	62 (28)	72 (33)	352 (160)	95 (43)	92 (42)	92 (42)	72 (33)
Z008	383 (174)	86 (39)	123 (56)	85 (39)	89 (40)	484 (220)	122 (55)	137 (62)	122 (55)	104 (47)
Z012	430 (195)	84 (38)	166 (75)	66 (30)	114 (52)	531 (241)	121 (55)	176 (81)	103 (47)	128 (58)
S008	550 (249)	49 (22)	262 (119)	75 (34)	165 (75)	651 (295)	88 (40)	273 (124)	114 (52)	177 (80)
S009	575 (261)	55 (25)	265 (120)	88 (40)	167 (76)	676 (307)	94 (43)	276 (125)	127 (58)	179 (81)
S012	575 (261)	55 (25)	265 (120)	88 (40)	167 (76)	676 (307)	94 (43)	276 (125)	127 (58)	179 (81)

UNIT 38AR	ALUMINUM COIL		COPPER COIL	
	Center of Gravity mm [in.]		Center of Gravity mm [in.]	
	X	Y	X	Y
Z007	831.9 [32.75]	641.4 [25.25]	789.7 [31.09]	619.3 [24.38]
Z008	822.3 [32.38]	635.0 [25.00]	806.5 [31.75]	621.8 [24.48]
Z012	812.8 [32.00]	676.3 [26.63]	800.1 [31.50]	656.3 [25.84]
S008	924.1 [36.38]	657.3 [25.88]	896.4 [35.29]	644.1 [25.36]
S009	927.1 [36.50]	647.7 [25.50]	900.2 [35.44]	636.3 [25.05]
S012	927.1 [36.50]	647.7 [25.50]	900.2 [35.44]	636.3 [25.05]

Fig. 1 — 38ARZ007-012, 38ARS008-012 Unit Dimensions

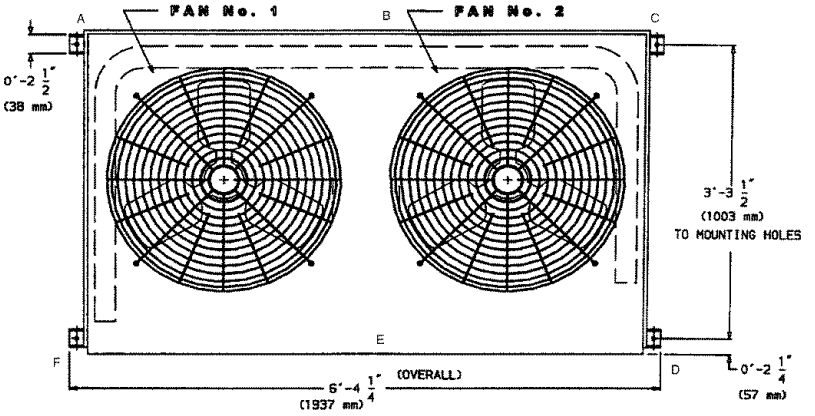


SERVICE VALVE CONNECTIONS		
UNIT	SUCTION	LIQUID
38ARD012	1-1/8	3/8

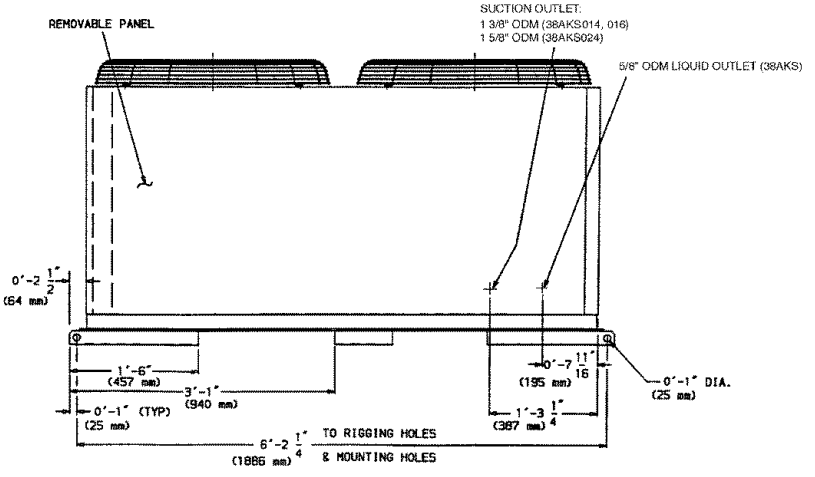
NOTES:
1. MINIMUM CLEARANCE (LOCAL CODES OR JURISDICTION MAY PREVAIL):
   A. BOTTOM TO COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES: 0 INCHES.
   B. OUTDOOR COIL, FOR PROPER AIR FLOW: 36 INCHES ONE SIDE, 12 INCHES THE OTHER. THE SIDE GETTING THE GREATER CLEARANCE IS OPTIONAL.
   C. OVERHEAD: 60 INCHES, TO ASSURE PROPER OUTDOOR FAN OPERATION.
   D. BETWEEN UNITS: CONTROL BOX SIDE, 42 INCHES PER NEC.
   E. BETWEEN UNIT AND UNGROUNDED SURFACES: CONTROL BOX SIDE, 36 INCHES PER NEC.
   F. BETWEEN UNIT AND BLOCK OR CONCRETE WALLS AND OTHER GROUNDED SURFACES: CONTROL BOX SIDE, 42 INCHES PER NEC.
2. WITH EXCEPTION OF THE CLEARANCE FOR THE OUTDOOR COIL AS STATED IN NOTE 1B, A REMOVABLE FENCE OR BARRICADE REQUIRES NO CLEARANCE.
3. UNITS MAY BE INSTALLED ON COMBUSTIBLE FLOORS MADE FROM WOOD OR CLASS A, B OR C ROOF COVERING MATERIAL.

UNIT	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	ALUMINUM COIL												COPPER COIL											
		Std. Unit Wt.		Corner A		Corner B		Corner C		Corner D		Center of Gravity mm [in.]		Std. Unit Wt.		Corner A		Corner B		Corner C		Corner D		Center of Gravity mm [in.]	
		lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	X	Y	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	X	Y
38ARD012	208/230-3-60, 400/460-3-50/60, 575-3-60	488	221	102	46	143	65	139	63	104	47	873.8 [34.4]	591.8 [23.3]	589	267	129	59	166	75	164	74	130	59	845.8 [33.3]	579.1 [22.8]

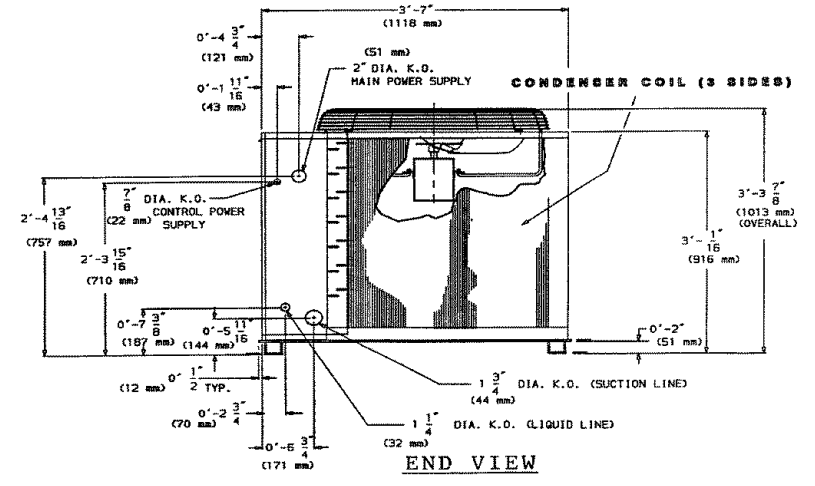
Fig. 2 — 38ARD012 Unit Dimensions



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW

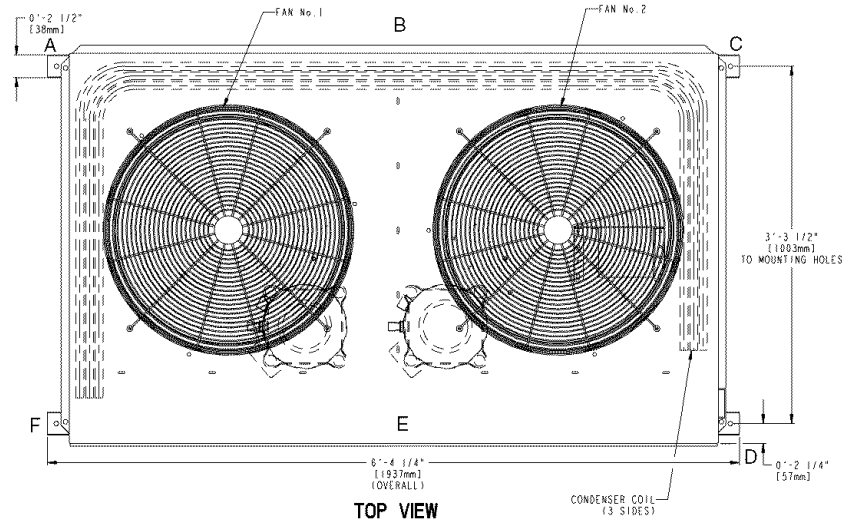


END VIEW

UNIT 38AKS	ALUMINUM COIL							COPPER COIL						
	Standard Weight lb (kg)	Operational Weight Points lb (kg)						Standard Weight lb (kg)	Operational Weight Points lb (kg)					
		A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
014	779 (354)	70 (32)	177 (80)	68 (31)	100 (45)	261 (119)	103 (47)	919 (418)	99 (45)	224 (102)	96 (44)	114 (52)	268 (122)	118 (54)
016	789 (359)	70 (32)	180 (82)	69 (31)	101 (46)	265 (120)	104 (47)	929 (422)	99 (45)	228 (104)	96 (44)	115 (52)	273 (124)	118 (54)
024	929 (422)	84 (38)	234 (106)	82 (37)	108 (49)	310 (141)	111 (50)	1040 (473)	110 (50)	283 (129)	107 (49)	116 (53)	305 (139)	119 (54)

NOTES:
1. Service clearances are as follows:
   Side (compressor) — 3 1/2 ft (1067 mm)
   Side (opposite compressor) — 3 ft (914 mm)
   Ends — 2 ft (610 mm)
   Top — 5 ft (1524 mm)
2. Corner weights are approximate.
3. Actual support weights depend on level of unit and evenness of support posts.
4. Total weights represent approximate unit weights without shipping package.
5. Bottom or top skid is NOT included in the weights.

Fig. 3 — 38AKS014-024 Unit Dimensions



UNIT 38ARD	ALUMINUM COIL							COPPER COIL						
	Standard Weight lb (kg)	Operational Weight Points lb (kg)						Standard Weight lb (kg)	Operational Weight Points lb (kg)					
		A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
014	676 (307)	84 (38)	168 (76)	72 (33)	78 (35)	183 (83)	91 (41)	822 (373)	118 (54)	219 (100)	103 (47)	90 (41)	190 (86)	102 (46)
016	740 (336)	86 (39)	186 (85)	71 (32)	82 (37)	216 (98)	99 (45)	886 (403)	119 (54)	238 (108)	102 (46)	95 (43)	221 (100)	111 (50)
024	764 (347)	87 (40)	192 (87)	72 (33)	85 (39)	226 (103)	102 (46)	904 (411)	120 (55)	243 (110)	102 (46)	96 (44)	230 (105)	113 (51)

NOTES:
1. Service clearances are as follows:
   Side (compressor) — $3^1/_2$ ft (1067 mm)
   Side (opposite compressor) — 3 ft (914 mm)
   Ends — 2 ft (610 mm)
   Top — 5 ft (1524 mm)
2. Corner weights are approximate.
3. Actual support weights depend on level of unit and evenness of support posts.
4. Total weights represent approximate unit weights without shipping package.
5. Bottom or top skid is NOT included in the weights.

Fig. 4 — 38ARD014-024 Unit Dimensions

Table 1A — Physical Data — 38ARZ007-012, 38ARS008-012, 38ARD012 Units — 60 Hz English

UNIT SIZE 38AR	Z007	Z008	Z012	S008	S009	S012	D012
NOMINAL CAPACITY (tons)	6	7 1/2	10	7 1/2	8 1/2	10	10
OPERATING WEIGHT (lb)							
Aluminum-Fin Coils (Standard)	300	383	430	550	575	575	475
Copper-Fin Coils (Optional)	352	484	531	651	676	676	576
REFRIGERANT TYPE*	R-22						
Operating Charge, Typical (lb)†	12	20	22	20	24	24	11/Circuit
Shipping Charge (lb)				2.0			
COMPRESSOR	Scroll			Reciprocating			Scroll
Qty...Model	1...SR_68	1...SR_94	1...ZR125	1...06DA818	1...06DA825	1...06DH825	2...SR_60
Oil Charge (oz)	88	90	110	88	128	128	72 (ea)
No. Cylinders		N/A		4	6	6	N/A
Speed (rpm)		3500			1750		3500
CONDENSER FANS							
Qty...Rpm	2...850	2...1100	2...1100	2...1100	2...1100	2...1100	2...1100
Motor Hp	1/8	1/4	1/4		1/4		1/4
Diameter	22	22			22		22
Nominal Airflow (Cfm Total)	5400	6500			6500		6500
Watts (Total)	340	570			570		570
CONDENSER COIL (Qty)	2				2		2
Face Area (sq ft total)	29.2				29.2		29.2
Rows...Fins/in.	1...17	2...17	2...17		2...17		2...17
Storage Capacity (lb)**	17.3	34.2	34.2		34.2		17.1 (ea)
CONTROLS							
Pressurestat Settings (psig)							
High Cutout		428 ± 10			428 ± 10		428 ± 10
Cut-in		320 ± 20			320 ± 20		320 ± 20
Low Cutout		27 ± 3			27 ± 3		27 ± 3
Cut-in		44 ± 5			44 ± 5		44 ± 5
DISCHARGE GAS THERMOSTAT (F)							
Cutout	—	270 ± 9	—		—		—
Cut-in	—	190 ± 13	—		—		—
PRESSURE RELIEF							
Location	Suction Line						
Temperature (F)	200						
PIPING CONNECTIONS (in. ODM)							
Qty...Suction	1...1 1/8	1...1 1/8	1...1 3/8	1...1 1/8	1...1 3/8	1...1 3/8	2...1 1/8
Qty...Liquid	1...3/8	1...3/8	1...1/2	1...3/8	1...1/2	1...1/2	2...3/8

*Unit is factory-supplied with holding charge only.
†Typical operating charge with 25 ft of interconnecting piping.
**Storage capacity of condenser coil with coil 80% full of liquid R-22 at 95 F.

NOTE: Unit 38ARS012 has one step of unloading. Full load is at 100% of capacity, and one step of unloading is 67% capacity. Unit 38ARS012 has the following unloader settings: load is 70 ± 1 psig and unload is 60 ± 2 psig.

Table 1B — Physical Data — 38ARZ007-012, 38ARS008-012, 38ARD012 Units — 60 Hz SI

UNIT SIZE 38AR	Z007	Z008	Z012	S008	S009	S012	D012
NOMINAL CAPACITY (kW)	21.1	26.4	35.1	26.4	29.9	35.1	35.1
OPERATING WEIGHT (kg)							
Aluminum-Fin Coils (Standard)	136.4	174.1	195.5	250.0	261.4	261.4	215.9
Copper-Fin Coils (Optional)	160.0	220.0	241.4	295.9	307.3	307.3	261.8
REFRIGERANT TYPE*	R-22						
Operating Charge, Typical (kg)†	5.5	9.2	9.9	9.3	10.9	10.9	5.0/Circuit
Shipping Charge (kg)	1						
COMPRESSOR	Scroll			Reciprocating			Scroll
Qty...Model	1...SR_68	1...SR_94	1...ZR125	1...06DA818	1...06DA825	1...06DH825	2...SR_60
Oil Charge (L)	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.6	3.8	3.8	2.1 (ea)
No. Cylinders	N/A			4	6	6	N/A
Speed (r/s)	58				29		58
CONDENSER FANS							
Qty...r/s	2...14	2...18			2...18		2...18
Motor Hp NEMA	1/8	1/4			1/4		1/4
Diameter (mm)	560	560			560		560
Nominal Airflow (L/s)	2550	3070			3700		3070
Watts (Total)	340	570			570		570
CONDENSER COIL (Qty)	2				2		2
Face Area (sq m total)	2.7	2.7			2.7		2.7
Rows...Fins/m	1...670	2...670			2...670		2...670
Storage Capacity (kg)**	7.7	15.5			15.5		7.8 (ea)
CONTROLS							
Pressurestat Settings (kPa)							
High Cutout	2950 ± 70				2950 ± 70		2950 ± 70
Cut-in	2200 ± 138				2200 ± 138		2200 ± 138
Low Cutout	186 ± 21				186 ± 21		186 ± 21
Cut-in	303 ± 34				303 ± 34		303 ± 34
DISCHARGE GAS THERMOSTAT (C)							
Cutout	—	132 ± 5	—		—		—
Cut-in	—	88 ± 7	—		—		—
PRESSURE RELIEF							
Location	Suction Line						
Temperature (C)	93						
PIPING CONNECTIONS (in. ODM)							
Qty...Suction	1...1 1/8	1...1 1/8	1...1 3/8	1...1 1/8	1...1 3/8	1...1 3/8	2...1 1/8
Qty...Liquid	1...3/8	1...3/8	1...1/2	1...3/8	1...1/2	1...1/2	2...3/8

LEGEND

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*Unit is factory-supplied with holding charge only.
†Typical operating charge with 7.6 m of interconnecting piping.

**Storage capacity of condenser coil with coil 80% full of liquid at 36 C.

NOTE: Unit 38ARS012 has one step of unloading. Full load is at 100% of capacity, and one step of unloading is 67% capacity. Unit 38ARS012 has the following unloader settings: load is 483 ± 6.9 kPa and unload is 414 ± 13.8 kPa.

Table 2A — Physical Data — 38ARD014-024 Units — 60 Hz English

UNIT SIZE 38AR	D014	D016	D024
NOMINAL CAPACITY (tons)	12 1/2	15	20
OPERATING WEIGHTS (lb)			
Aluminum-Fin Coil (Standard)	676	740	764
Copper-Fin Coil (Optional)	822	886	904
REFRIGERANT TYPE*		R-22	
Operating Charge, Typical (lb)†	11.5/Circuit	11.5/Circuit	14/Circuit
Shipping Charge (lb)		3.1	
COMPRESSOR		Scroll	
Qty...Model	2...ZR72	2...ZR94	2...ZR125
Speed (rpm)	3500	3500	3500
Oil Charge (oz)	60 (ea)	85 (ea)	110 (ea)
Crankcase Heater Watts		70	
CONDENSER FANS			
Qty...Rpm		2...1075	
Diameter (in.)		26	
Nominal Hp		1/2	
Nominal Airflow (cfm, total)		11,000	
Watts (total)		1460	
CONDENSER COIL			
Rows...Fins/in.		3...15	
Face Area (sq ft total)		29.2	
Storage Capacity (lb)**		48	
CONTROLS			
Pressurestat (psig)			
High Cutout		426 ± 7	
Cut-in		320 ± 20	
Low Cutout		27 ± 4	
Cut-in		67 ± 7	
FAN CYCLING CONTROLS			
Operating Pressure (psig)			
No. 2 Fan, Close		255 ± 10	
Open		160 ± 10	
PRESSURE RELIEF			
Location		Liquid Line	
Temperature (F)		200	
PIPING CONNECTIONS (in. ODM)			
Suction	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8
Liquid	1/2	1/2	1/2
Hot Gas Stub		3/8	

*Unit is factory-supplied with holding charge only.
†Typical operating charge with 25 ft of interconnecting piping. Operating charge is approximate for maximum system capacity.
**Storage capacity is measured at liquid saturated temperatures of 123 F for 38ARD014 and 130 F for 38ARD016 and 024.

Table 2B — Physical Data — 38ARD014-024 Units — 60 Hz SI

UNIT SIZE 38AR	D014	D016	D024
NOMINAL CAPACITY (kW)	43.9	52.7	70.3
OPERATING WEIGHTS (kg)			
Aluminum-Fin Coil (Standard)	307	336	347
Copper-Fin Coil (Optional)	373	402	410
REFRIGERANT TYPE*		R-22	
Operating Charge, Typical (kg)†	5.25/Circuit	5.25/Circuit	6.3/Circuit
Shipping Charge (kg)		1.4	
COMPRESSOR		Scroll	
Qty...Model	2...ZR72	2...ZR94	2...ZR125
Speed (r/s)	58	58	58
Oil Charge (L)	1.8 (ea)	2.5 (ea)	3.3 (ea)
Crankcase Heater Watts		70	
CONDENSER FANS			
Qty...r/s		2...18	
Diameter (mm)		660	
Nominal Hp NEMA		1/2	
Nominal Airflow (L/s, total)		5566	
Watts (total)		1460	
CONDENSER COIL			
Rows...Fins/m		3...590	
Face Area (sq m)		2.71	
Storage Capacity (kg)**		18	
CONTROLS			
Pressurestat (kPa)			
High Cutout		2937 ± 48	
Cut-in		2206 ± 138	
Low Cutout		165 ± 28	
Cut-in		462 ± 48	
FAN CYCLING CONTROLS			
Operating Pressure (kPa)			
No. 2 Fan, Close		1758 ± 69	
Open		1103 ± 69	
PRESSURE RELIEF			
Location		Liquid Line	
Temperature (C)		93	
PIPING CONNECTIONS (in. ODM)			
Suction	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8
Liquid	1/2	1/2	1/2
Hot Gas Stub		3/8	

LEGEND

NEMA — National Electrical Manufacturers Association

*Unit is factory-supplied with holding charge only.
†Typical operating charge with 7.6 m of interconnecting piping. Operating charge is approximate for maximum system capacity.
**Storage capacity is measured at liquid saturated temperatures of 50 C for 38ARD014 and 54.4 C for 38ARD016 and 024.

Table 3A — Physical Data — 38AKS014-024 Units — 60 Hz English

UNIT SIZE 38AK	S014	S016	S024
NOMINAL CAPACITY (tons)	12 1/2	15	20
OPERATING WEIGHTS (lb)			
Aluminum-Fin Coil (Standard)	779	789	900
Copper-Fin Coil (Optional)	919	929	1040
REFRIGERANT TYPE*		R-22	
Operating Charge, Typical (lb)†	23	23	28
Shipping Charge (lb)	3.1	3.1	3.1
COMPRESSOR		Reciprocating, Semi-Hermetic	
Qty...Model	1...06DD328	1...06DD537	1...06E4250
No. Cylinders	6	6	4
Speed (rpm)		1750	
Oil Charge (pt)	10	10	15.5
Capacity Steps			
Accessory	33**, 66, 100	33**, 66, 100	—
Standard	66, 100	66, 100	50, 100
Unloader Setting (psig)			
Load		70 ± 1	
Unload		60 ± 2	
Crankcase Heater Watts		125	
CONDENSER FANS		Axial Flow, Direct Drive	
Qty...Rpm		2...1075	
Diameter (in.)		26	
Nominal Hp		1/2	
Nominal Airflow (cfm, total)		11,000	
Watts (total)		1460	
CONDENSER COIL		Copper Tubes, Aluminum Fins	
Rows...Fins/in.	3...15	3...15	3...15
Face Area (sq ft)	29.2	29.2	29.2
Storage Capacity (lb)††	40.3	39.8	39.8
CONTROLS			
Pressurestat (psig)			
High Cutout		395 ± 10	
Cut-in		295 ± 20	
Low Cutout		27 ± 4	
Cut-in		67 ± 7	
FAN CYCLING CONTROLS			
Operating Pressure (psig)			
No. 2 Fan, Close		255 ± 10	
Open		160 ± 10	
PRESSURE RELIEF			
Location		Liquid Line	
Temperature (F)		200	
PIPING CONNECTIONS (in. ODM)			
Suction	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 5/8
Liquid		5/8	
Hot Gas Stub		3/8	

*Unit is factory-supplied with holding charge only.
†Typical operating charge with 25 ft of interconnecting piping. Operating charge is approximate for maximum system capacity.
**Indicates capacity step (%) with electric unloader accessory.
††Storage capacity is measured at liquid saturated temperatures of 123 F for 38AKS014 and 130 F for 38AKS016 and 024.

Table 3B — Physical Data — 38AKS014-024 Units — 60 Hz SI

UNIT 38AK	S014	S016	S024
OPERATING WEIGHT (kg)			
Aluminum-Fin Coil (Standard)	353	358	421
Copper-Fin Coil (Optional)	417	421	472
REFRIGERANT TYPE*		R-22	
Operating Charge, Typical (kg)†	10.4	10.4	12.7
Shipping Charge (kg)	1.40	1.40	1.40
COMPRESSOR		Reciprocating, Semi-Hermetic	
Qty...Model	1...06DD328	1...06DD537	1...06EA250
No. Cylinders	6	6	4
Speed (r/s)		29.2	
Oil Change (L)	4.73	4.73	7.33
Capacity Steps			
Accessory	33**,66,100	33**,66,100	—
Standard	66,100	66,100	50,100
Unloader Setting (kPa)			
Load		483 ± 6.9	
Unload		414 ± 13.8	
Crankcase Heater Watts		125	
CONDENSER FANS		Axial Flow, Direct Drive	
Qty...r/s		2...17.9	
Diameter (mm)		660	
Nominal Hp NEMA		1/2	
Nominal Airflow (L/s, total)		5566	
Watts (total)		1460	
CONDENSER COIL		Copper Tubes, Aluminum Fins	
Rows...Fins/m	3...590	3...590	3...590
Face Area (sq m, total)	2.71	2.71	2.71
Storage Capacity (kg)††	18.3	18.1	18.1
CONTROLS			
Pressurestat (kPa)			
High Cutout		2724 ± 69	
Cut-in		2034 ± 138	
Low Cutout		186 ± 28	
Cut-in		462 + 48	
FAN CYCLING CONTROLS			
Operating Pressure (kPa)			
No. 2 Fan, Close		1758 ± 69	
Open		1103 ± 69	
PRESSURE RELIEF		Fusible Plug	
Location		Liquid Line	
Temperature (C)		93.3	
PIPING CONNECTIONS (in. ODM)			
Suction	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 5/8
Liquid		5/8	
Hot Gas Stub		3/8	

LEGEND

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*Unit is factory supplied with holding charge only.
†Typical operating charge with 7.6 m of interconnecting piping. Operating charge is approximate for maximum system capacity.
**Indicates capacity step (%) with electric unloader accessory.
††Storage capacity is measured at liquid saturated temperatures of 50.6 C for 38AKS014 and 54.4 C for 38AKS016 and 024.

Table 4A — Physical Data — 38ARZ007-012, 38ARS008-012, 38ARD012 Units — 50 Hz English

UNIT SIZE 38AR	Z007	Z008	Z012	S008	S009	S012	D012
NOMINAL CAPACITY (tons)	5.0	7.0	9.3	6.8	8.5	8.7	8.7
OPERATING WEIGHT (lb)							
Aluminum-Fin Coils (Standard)	300	383	430	550	575	575	475
Copper-Fin Coils (Optional)	352	484	531	651	676	676	576
REFRIGERANT TYPE*	R-22						
Operating Charge, Typical (lb)†	12	20	22	20	24	24	11/Circuit
Shipping Charge (lb)				2			
COMPRESSOR	Scroll			Reciprocating			Scroll
Qty...Model	1...SR_68	1...SR_94	1...ZR125	1...06DA818	1...06DA825	1...06DH825	2...SR_60
Oil Charge (oz)	88	90	110	88	128	128	72 (ea)
No. Cylinders		N/A		4	6	6	N/A
Speed (rpm)		2900			1450		2900
CONDENSER FANS							
Qty...Rpm	2...700	2...920			2...920		2...920
Motor Hp	1/8	1/4			1/4		1/4
Diameter (in.)		22			22		22
Nominal Airflow (Cfm Total)	5000	5800			5800		5800
Watts (Total)	330	505			505		505
CONDENSER COIL (Qty)		2			2		2
Face Area (sq ft total)		29.2			29.2		29.2
Rows...Fins/in.	1...17	2...17			2...17		2...17
Storage Capacity (lb)**	17.3	34.2			34.2		17.1 (ea)
CONTROLS							
Pressurestat Settings (psig)							
High Cutout		428 ± 10			428 ± 10		428 ± 10
Cut-in		320 ± 20			320 ± 20		320 ± 20
Low Cutout		27 ± 3			27 ± 3		27 ± 3
Cut-in		44 ± 5			44 ± 5		44 ± 5
DISCHARGE GAS THERMOSTAT (F)							
Cutout	—	270 ± 9	—		—		—
Cut-in	—	190 ± 13	—		—		—
PRESSURE RELIEF							
Location				Suction Line			
Temperature (F)				200			
PIPING CONNECTIONS (in. ODM)							
Qty...Suction	1...1 1/8	1...1 1/8	1...1 3/8	1...1 1/8	1...1 3/8	1...1 3/8	2...1 1/8
Qty...Liquid	1...3/8	1...1/2	1...1/2	1...3/8	1...1/2	1...1/2	2...3/8

*Unit is factory-supplied with holding charge only.
†Typical operating charge with 25 ft of interconnecting piping.
**Storage capacity of condenser coil with coil 80% full of liquid R-22 at 95 F.

NOTE: Unit 38ARS012 has one step of unloading. Full load is at 100% of capacity, and one step of unloading is 67% capacity. Unit 38ARS012 has the following unloader settings: load is 70 ± 1 psig and unload is 60 ± 2 psig.

Table 4B — Physical Data — 38ARZ007-012, 38ARS008-012, 38ARD012 Units — 50 Hz SI

UNIT SIZE 38AR	Z007	Z008	Z012	S008	S009	S012	D012
NOMINAL CAPACITY (kW)	18.0	25.0	33.2	24.3	30.4	30.9	31.0
OPERATING WEIGHT (kg)							
Aluminum-Fin Coils (Standard)	136.4	174.1	195.5	250.0	261.4	261.4	215.9
Copper-Fin Coils (Optional)	160.0	220.0	241.4	295.9	307.3	307.3	261.8
REFRIGERANT TYPE*	R-22						
Operating Charge, Typical (kg)†	5.5	9.2	9.9	9.3	10.9	10.9	5.0/Circuit
Shipping Charge (kg)	1						
COMPRESSOR	Scroll			Reciprocating			Scroll
Qty...Model	1...SR_68	1...SR_94	1...ZR125	1...06DA818	1...06DA825	1...06DH825	2...SR_60
Oil Charge (L)	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.6	3.8	3.8	2.1 (ea)
No. Cylinders		N/A		4	6	6	N/A
Speed (r/s)		48.4			24.2		48.4
CONDENSER FANS							
Qty...r/s	2...11.8	2...115.3		2...15.3			2...15.3
Motor Hp NEMA	1/8	1/4		1/4			1/4
Diameter (mm)	560	560		560			560
Nominal Airflow (L/s)	2360	2735		2735			2735
Watts (Total)	330	505		505			505
CONDENSER COIL (Qty)	2			2			2
Face Area (sq m total)	2.7	2.7		2.7			2.7
Rows...Fins/m	1...670	2...670		2...670			2...670
Storage Capacity (kg)**	7.7	15.5		15.5			7.8 (ea)
CONTROLS							
Pressurestat Settings (kPa)							
High Cutout	2950 ± 70			2950 ± 70			2950 ± 70
Cut-in	2200 ± 138			2200 ± 138			2200 ± 138
Low Cutout	186 ± 21			186 ± 21			186 ± 21
Cut-in	303 ± 34			303 ± 34			303 ± 34
DISCHARGE GAS THERMOSTAT (C)							
Cutout	—	132 ± 5	—	—			—
Cut-in	—	88 ± 7	—	—			—
PRESSURE RELIEF							
Location	Suction Line						
Temperature (C)	93						
PIPING CONNECTIONS (in. ODM)							
Qty...Suction	1...1 1/8	1...1 1/8	1...1 3/8	1...1 1/8	1...1 3/8	1...1 3/8	2...1 1/8
Qty...Liquid	1...3/8	1...1/2	1...1/2	1...3/8	1...1/2	1...1/2	2...3/8

LEGEND

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*Unit is factory-supplied with holding charge only.
†Typical operating charge with 7.6 m of interconnecting piping.

**Storage capacity of condenser coil with coil 80% full of liquid at 36 C.

NOTE: Unit 38ARS012 has one step of unloading. Full load is at 100% of capacity, and one step of unloading is 67% capacity. Unit 38ARS012 has the following unloader settings: load is 483 ± 6.9 kPa and unload is 414 ± 13.8 kPa.

Table 5A — Physical Data — 38ARD014-024 Units — 50 Hz English

UNIT SIZE 38AR	D014	D016	D024
NOMINAL CAPACITY (tons)	10.8	14.0	18.1
OPERATING WEIGHTS (lb)			
Aluminum-Fin Coil (Standard)	676	740	764
Copper-Fin Coil (Optional)	822	886	904
REFRIGERANT TYPE*		R-22	
Operating Charge, Typical (lb)†	11.5/Circuit	11.5/Circuit	14/Circuit
Shipping Charge (lb)		3.1	
COMPRESSOR		Scroll	
Qty...Model	2...ZR72	2...ZR94	2...ZR125
Speed (rpm)	2900	2900	2900
Oil Charge (oz)	64 (ea)	85 (ea)	110 (ea)
Crankcase Heater (Watts)		70	
CONDENSER FANS			
Qty...Rpm		2...900	
Diameter (in.)		26	
Nominal Hp		1/2	
Nominal Airflow (cfm, total)		9210	
Watts (total)		1050	
CONDENSER COIL			
Rows...Fins/in.		3...15	
Face Area (sq ft)		29.2	
Storage Capacity (lb)**		48	
CONTROLS			
Pressurestat (psig)			
High Cutout		426 ± 7	
Cut-in		320 ± 20	
Low Cutout		27 ± 4	
Cut-in		67 ± 7	
FAN CYCLING CONTROLS			
Operating Pressure (psig)			
No. 2 Fan, Close		255 ± 10	
Open		160 ± 10	
PRESSURE RELIEF			
Location		Liquid Line	
Temperature (F)		200	
PIPING CONNECTIONS (in. ODM)			
Suction		1 3/8	
Liquid		1/2	
Hot Gas Stub		3/8	

*Unit is factory-supplied with holding charge only.
†Typical operating charge with 25 ft of interconnecting piping. Operating charge is approximate for maximum system capacity.
**Storage capacity is measured at liquid saturated temperatures of 123 F for 38ARD014 and 130 F for 38ARD016 and 024.

Table 5B — Physical Data — 38ARD014-024 Units — 50 Hz SI

UNIT SIZE 38AR	D014	D016	D024
NOMINAL CAPACITY (kW)	38.9	50.3	64.6
OPERATING WEIGHTS (kg)			
Aluminum-Fin Coil (Standard)	307	336	347
Copper-Fin Coil (Optional)	373	402	410
REFRIGERANT TYPE*		R-22	
Operating Charge, Typical (kg)†	5.25/Circuit	5.25/Circuit	6.3/Circuit
Shipping Charge (kg)		1.4	
COMPRESSOR		Scroll	
Qty...Model	2...ZR72	2...ZR94	2...ZR125
Speed (r/s)	48.3	48.3	48.3
Oil Charge (L)	1.8 (ea)	2.5 (ea)	3.3 (ea)
Crankcase Heater (Watts)		70	
CONDENSER FANS			
Qty...r/s		2...15	
Diameter (mm)		660	
Nominal Hp NEMA		1/2	
Nominal Airflow (L/s, total)		4346	
Watts (total)		1050	
CONDENSER COIL			
Rows...Fins/m		3...590	
Face Area (sq m)		2.71	
Storage Capacity (kg)**		21.8	
CONTROLS			
Pressurestat (kPa)			
High Cutout		2937 ± 48	
Cut-in		2206 ± 138	
Low Cutout		186 ± 28	
Cut-in		462 ± 48	
FAN CYCLING CONTROLS			
Operating Pressure (kPa)			
No. 2 Fan, Close		1758 ± 69	
Open		1103 ± 69	
PRESSURE RELIEF			
Location		Liquid Line	
Temperature (C)		93	
PIPING CONNECTIONS (in. ODM)			
Suction		1 3/8	
Liquid		1/2	
Hot Gas Stub		3/8	

LEGEND

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*Unit is factory-supplied with holding charge only.
†Typical operating charge with 7.6 m of interconnecting piping. Operating charge is approximate for maximum system capacity.
**Storage capacity is measured at liquid saturated temperatures of 50 C for 38ARD014 and 54.4 C for 38ARD016 and 024.

Table 6A — Physical Data — 38AKS014-024 Units — 50 Hz English

UNIT SIZE 38AK	S014	S016	S024
NOMINAL CAPACITY (tons)	10.6	14.0	17.5
OPERATING WEIGHTS (lb)			
Aluminum-Fin Coil (Standard)	779	789	900
Copper-Fin Coil (Optional)	919	929	1040
REFRIGERANT TYPE*		R-22	
Operating Charge, Typical (lb)†	23	23	28
Shipping Charge (lb)	3.1	3.1	3.1
COMPRESSOR		Reciprocating, Semi-Hermetic	
Qty...Model	1...06DD328	1...06DD537	1...06E4250
No. Cylinders	6	6	4
Speed (rpm)		1450	
Oil Charge (pt)	10	10	15.5
Capacity Steps			
Accessory	33**, 66, 100	33**, 66, 100	—
Standard	66, 100	66, 100	50, 100
Unloader Setting (psig)			
Load		70 ± 1	
Unload		60 ± 2	
Crankcase Heater Watts		125	
CONDENSER FANS		Axial Flow, Direct Drive	
Qty...Rpm		2...900	
Diameter (in.)		26	
Nominal Hp		1/2	
Nominal Airflow (cfm, total)		9210	
Watts (total)		1050	
CONDENSER COIL		Copper Tubes, Aluminum Fins	
Rows...Fins/in.	3...15	3...15	3...15
Face Area (sq ft)	29.2	29.2	29.2
Storage Capacity (lb)††	40.0	39.8	39.8
CONTROLS			
Pressurestat (psig)			
High Cutout		426 ± 10	
Cut-in		320 ± 20	
Low Cutout		27 ± 4	
Cut-in		67 ± 7	
FAN CYCLING CONTROLS			
Operating Pressure (psig)			
No. 2 Fan, Close		255 ± 10	
Open		160 ± 10	
PRESSURE RELIEF			
Location		Liquid Line	
Temperature (F)	200	200	210
PIPING CONNECTIONS (in. ODM)			
Suction	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 5/8
Liquid		5/8	
Hot Gas Stub		3/8	

*Unit is factory-supplied with holding charge only.
†Typical operating charge with 25 ft of interconnecting piping. Operating charge is approximate for maximum system capacity.
**Indicates capacity step (%) with electric unloader accessory.
††Storage capacity is measured at liquid saturated temperatures of 123 F for 38AKS014 and 130 F for 38AKS016 and 024.

Table 6B — Physical Data — 38AKS014-024 Units — 50 Hz SI

UNIT 38AK	S014	S016	S024
NOMINAL CAPACITY (kW)	37.8	50.2	62.5
OPERATING WEIGHT (kg)			
Aluminum-Fin Coil (Standard)	353	358	408
Copper-Fin Coil (Optional)	417	421	472
REFRIGERANT TYPE*		R-22	
Operating Charge, Typical (kg)†	10.4	10.4	12.7
Shipping Charge (kg)	1.40	1.40	1.40
COMPRESSOR		Reciprocating, Semi-Hermetic	
Qty...Model	1...06DD328	1...06DD537	1...06EA250
No. Cylinders	6	6	4
Speed (r/s)		24.2	
Oil Change (L)	4.73	4.73	7.33
Capacity Steps			
Accessory	33**,66,100	33**,66,100	—
Standard	66,100	66,100	50,100
Unloader Setting (kPa)			
Load		483 ± 6.9	
Unload		414 ± 13.8	
Crankcase Heater Watts		125	
CONDENSER FANS		Axial Flow, Direct Drive	
Qty...r/s		2...15.0	
Qty...Diameter (mm)		660	
Nominal Hp NEMA		1/2	
Nominal Airflow (L/s, total)		4660	
Watts (total)		1050	
CONDENSER COIL		Copper Tubes, Aluminum Fins	
Rows...Fins/m	3...590	3...590	3...590
Face Area (sq m, total)	2.71	2.71	2.71
Storage Capacity (kg)††	18.3	18.1	18.1
CONTROLS			
Pressurestat (kPa)			
High Cutout		2937 ± 48	
Cut-in		2206 ± 138	
Low Cutout		186 ± 28	
Cut-in		462 + 48	
FAN CYCLING CONTROLS			
Operating Pressure (kPa)			
No. 2 Fan, Close		1758 ± 69	
Open		1103 ± 69	
PRESSURE RELIEF			
Location		Liquid Line	
Temperature (C)	93.3	93.3	98.9
PIPING CONNECTIONS (in. ODM)			
Suction	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 5/8
Liquid		5/8	
Hot Gas Stub		3/8	

LEGEND

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*Unit is factory supplied with holding charge only.
†Typical operating charge with 7.6 m of interconnecting piping. Operating charge is approximate for maximum system capacity.
**Indicates capacity step (%) with electric unloader accessory.
††Storage capacity is measured at liquid saturated temperatures of 50.6 C for 38AKS014, and 54.4 C for 38AKS016 and 024.

Step 2 — Rig and Mount the Unit

⚠ CAUTION

Be sure unit panels are securely in place prior to rigging.

RIGGING — These units are designed for overhead rigging. Refer to the rigging label for preferred rigging method. Spreader bars are not required if top crating is left on the unit. All panels must be in place when rigging. As further protection for coil faces, plywood sheets may be placed against the sides of the unit, behind cables. Run cables to a central suspension point so that the angle from the horizontal is not less than 45 degrees. Raise and set the unit down carefully.

If it is necessary to roll the unit into position, mount the unit on longitudinal rails, using a minimum of 3 rollers. Apply force to the rails, not the unit. If the unit is to be skidded into position, place it on a large pad and drag it by the pad. Do not apply any force to the unit.

Raise from above to lift the unit from the rails or pad when unit is in its final position.

After the unit is in position, remove all shipping materials and top crating.

COMPRESSOR MOUNTING — As shipped, the compressor is held tightly in place by self-locking bolts. **Before starting the unit, loosen the self-locking bolts until the snubber washer can be moved sideways with finger pressure. Do not remove the shipping bolts. See Fig. 5.**

Step 3 — Complete Refrigerant Piping Connections

IMPORTANT: Do not bury refrigerant piping underground.

IMPORTANT: A refrigerant receiver is not provided with the unit. Do not install a receiver.

SIZE REFRIGERANT LINES — Consider the length of piping required between the outdoor unit and indoor unit (evaporator), the amount of liquid lift, and compressor oil return. See Tables 7A-14 and also refer to Part 3 of the Carrier System Design Manual and E20-II® software for design details and line sizing. Refer to the indoor unit installation instructions for additional information.

Condensing units with multiple-step unloading *may require double suction risers* to assure proper oil return at minimum load operating condition. See Tables 8-14 and Fig. 6. Analyze the evaporator coil's surface reduction to ensure sufficient refrigerant velocity to return oil to the compressor. Liquid line solenoid valves may be used in certain situations to accomplish this. Hot gas bypass, if used, should be introduced before the evaporator.

Note that refrigerant suction piping should be insulated.

IMPORTANT: For 38AR_007-012 applications with liquid lift greater than 20 ft, use $^5/_8$-in. liquid line. Maximum lift is 60 ft.

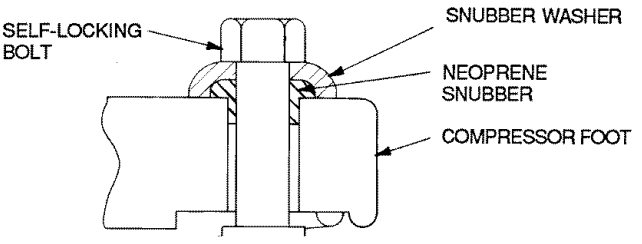
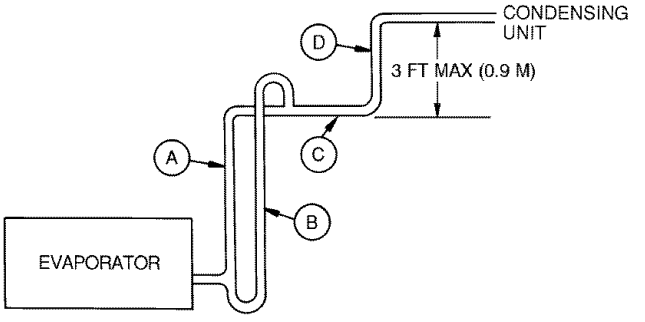


Fig. 5 — Compressor Mounting



LEGEND

(A) — Suction Riser *Without* Trap
(B) — Suction Riser *With* Trap
(C) — Suction Line to Condensing Unit
(D) — Short Vertical Riser into Condensing Unit:

38AKS014,016 — $1^3/_8$ in. OD
38AKS024 — $1^5/_8$ in. OD

Fig. 6 — Suction Line Piping

Table 7A — Liquid Line Data — 38AKS014-024 50/60 Hz Units

UNIT 38AKS	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LIQUID LIFT ft (m)	LIQUID LINE		
		Maximum Allowable Pressure Drop psig (kPa)	Maximum Allowable Temp. Loss F (C)	Filter Drier and Sight Glass Flare Conn.* in.
014	67 (20.4)	7 (48.3)	2 (1.1)	$^5/_8$
016	82 (25.0)			
024	87 (26.5)			

Table 7B — Liquid Line Data — 38AR_007-012 50/60 Hz Units, 38ARD014-024 50/60 Hz Units

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LIQUID LIFT ft (m)	LIQUID LINE	
	Maximum Allowable Pressure Drop psig (kPa)	Maximum Allowable Temp. Loss F (C)
60 (18)	7 (48)	2 (1)

*Inlet and outlet.

NOTE: Data shown is for units operating at 45 F (7.2 C) saturated suction temperature and 95 F (35 C) entering air temperature. For 38AR_007-012 applications with liquid lift greater than 20 ft, use $^5/_8$-in. liquid line. Maximum lift is 60 ft.

Table 8 — Refrigerant Piping Sizes — 38AR_007-012 50/60 Hz Units

UNIT 38AR	LINEAR LENGTH OF INTERCONNECTING PIPING — FT (m)							
	0-25 (0-7.5)		25-50 (7.5-15)		50-75 (15-23)		75-100 (23-30)*	
	Line Size (in. OD)							
	L	S	L	S	L	S	L	S
Z007	3/8	1 1/8	3/8	1 1/8	3/8	1 1/8	3/8	1 1/8
Z008	3/8	1 1/8	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 3/8
Z012	1/2	1 3/8	1/2	1 3/8	1/2	1 3/8	1/2	1 3/8
S012	1/2	1 3/8	1/2	1 3/8	1/2	1 3/8	1/2	1 3/8
D012	(2) 3/8	(2) 1 1/8	(2) 3/8	(2) 1 1/8	(2) 3/8	(2) 1 1/8	(2) 3/8	(2) 1 1/8

LEGEND
L — Liquid Line S — Suction Line

*Field-supplied suction accumulator required for pipe length 75-100 ft (23-30 m).

NOTES:
1. Pipe sizes are based on a 2 F (1° C) saturated temperature loss for liquid and suction lines.
2. Pipe sizes are based on the maximum linear length, shown for each column, plus a 50% allowance for fittings.
3. Charge units with R-22 in accordance with unit installation instructions.

Table 9 — Refrigerant Piping Sizes — 38AKS014-024 60 Hz Units

UNIT 38AKS	LENGTH OF INTERCONNECTING PIPING, FT (M)									
	0-15 (0-4.5)		15-25 (4.5-7.5)		25-50 (7.5-15)		50-75 (15-23)		75-100* (23-30)	
	Line Size (in. OD)									
	L	S	L	S	L	S	L	S	L	S
014	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 3/8	5/8	1 3/8	5/8	1 5/8†	5/8	1 5/8†
016	1/2	1 3/8	5/8	1 3/8	5/8	1 5/8	7/8	1 5/8	7/8	2 1/8†
024	5/8	1 5/8	5/8	1 5/8	7/8	1 5/8	7/8	2 1/8	7/8	2 1/8

LEGEND
L — Liquid
S — Suction

Close-coupled

*Field-supplied suction accumulator required for pipe length 75-100 ft (23-30 m).
†Requires a double suction riser if 2 unloaders are used and the evaporator is below the condensing unit. See Table 10 and Fig. 6 for more information.

NOTES:
1. Pipe sizes are based on a 2 F (1.1 C) saturated temperature loss for liquid lines and a 1.5 F (0.8 C) saturated temperature loss for suction lines.
2. Pipe sizes are based on an equivalent length equal to the maximum length of interconnecting piping plus 50% for fittings. A more accurate estimate may result in smaller sizes.
3. For applications with refrigerant line lengths greater than 100 ft, contact Carrier application engineering.

Table 10 — Refrigerant Piping Sizes, Double Suction Risers — 38AKS014, 016 60 Hz Units

UNIT 38AKS	LENGTH OF INTERCONNECTING PIPING, FT (M)					
	50-75 (15-23)			75-100 (23-30)		
	Line Size (in. OD)					
	A	B	C	A	B	C
014	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 5/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 5/8
016	—	—	—	1 3/8	1 5/8	2 1/8

NOTES:
1. See Fig. 6 for "A," "B," and "C" dimensions.
2. No double suction risers are needed for unit size 024.

Table 11 — Refrigerant Piping Sizes — 38ARD014-024 60 Hz Units

UNIT 38ARD	LINEAR LENGTH OF INTERCONNECTING PIPING FT (M)							
	0-25 (0-7.5)		25-50 (7.5-15)		50-75 (15-23)		75-100* (23-30)	
	Line Size (in. OD)							
	L	S	L	S	L	S	L	S
014	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 3/8
016	1/2	1 3/8	1/2	1 3/8	1/2	1 3/8	5/8	1 3/8
024	1/2	1 3/8	1/2	1 3/8	5/8	1 3/8	5/8	1 3/8

LEGEND
L — Liquid
S — Suction

*Field-supplied suction accumulator required for pipe length 75-100 ft (23-30 m).

NOTES:
1. Pipe sizes are based on a 2 F (1.1 C) saturated temperature loss for liquid lines and a 1.5 F (0.8 C) saturated temperature loss for suction lines.
2. Pipe sizes are based on an equivalent length equal to the maximum length of interconnecting piping plus 50% for fittings. A more accurate estimate may result in smaller sizes.
3. For applications with refrigerant line lengths greater than 100 ft, contact Carrier application engineering.

Table 12 — Refrigerant Piping Sizes — 38AKS014-024 50 Hz Units

COND UNIT 38AKS	LENGTH OF INTERCONNECTING PIPING, FT (M)									
	0-15 (0-4.5)		15-25 (4.5-7.5)		25-50 (7.5-15)		50-75 (15-23)		75-100* (23-30)	
	Line Size (in. OD)									
	L	S	L	S	L	S	L	S	L	S
014	1/2	1 3/8	1/2	1 3/8	1/2	1 3/8	5/8	1 5/8†	5/8	1 5/8†
016	1/2	1 3/8	1/2	1 3/8	5/8	1 5/8	5/8	1 5/8	3/4	1 5/8
024	1/2	1 3/8	5/8	1 5/8	5/8	1 5/8	5/8	2 1/8	3/4	2 1/8

LEGEND
L — Liquid
S — Suction

*Field-supplied suction accumulator required for pipe length 75-100 ft (23-30 m).
†Requires a double suction riser if 2 unloaders are used and the evaporator is below the condensing unit.

NOTES:
1. Pipe sizes are based on a 2 F (1.1 C) saturated temperature loss for liquid lines and a 1.5 F (0.8 C) saturated temperature loss for suction lines.
2. Pipe sizes are based on an equivalent length equal to the maximum length of interconnecting piping plus 50% for fittings. A more accurate estimate may result in smaller sizes.
3. For applications with refrigerant line lengths greater than 100 ft, contact Carrier application engineering.

Table 13 — Refrigerant Piping Sizes, Double Suction Risers — 38AKS014 50 Hz Units

COND UNIT 38AKS	LENGTH OF INTERCONNECTING PIPING FT (M)					
	50-75 (15-23)			75-100 (23-30)		
	Line Size (in. OD)					
	A	B	C	A	B	C
014	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 5/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 5/8

NOTES:
1. See Fig. 6 for "A," "B," and "C" dimensions.
2. Double suction risers are not required for unit size 016 or 024.

Table 14 — Refrigerant Piping Sizes — 38ARD014-024 50 Hz Units

UNIT 38AKS	LENGTH OF INTERCONNECTING PIPING, FT (M)									
	0-15 (0-4.5)		15-25 (4.5-7.5)		25-50 (7.5-15)		50-75 (15-23)		75-100* (23-30)	
	Line Size (in. OD)									
	L	S	L	S	L	S	L	S	L	S
014	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 3/8
016	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 3/8	5/8	1 3/8
024	1/2	1 1/8	1/2	1 3/8	1/2	1 3/8	5/8	1 3/8	5/8	1 3/8

LEGEND
L — Liquid
S — Suction

*Field-supplied suction accumulator required for pipe length 75-100 ft (23-30 m).

NOTES:
1. Pipe sizes are based on a 2 F (1.1 C) saturated temperature loss for liquid lines and a 1.5 F (0.8 C) saturated temperature loss for suction lines.
2. Pipe sizes are based on an equivalent length equal to the maximum length of interconnecting piping plus 50% for fittings. A more accurate estimate may result in smaller sizes.
3. For applications with refrigerant line lengths greater than 100 ft, contact Carrier application engineering.

INSTALL FILTER DRIER(S) AND MOISTURE INDICATOR(S) — Every unit should have a filter drier and a liquid-moisture indicator (sight glass). Refer to Table 15. In some applications, depending on space and convenience requirements, it may be desirable to install 2 filter driers and sight glasses. One filter drier and sight glass may be installed at A locations in Fig. 7; or, 2 filter driers and sight glasses may be installed at B locations.

Select the filter drier for maximum unit capacity and minimum pressure drop. Complete the refrigerant piping from the indoor unit to the outdoor unit before opening the liquid and suction lines at the outdoor unit.

INSTALL LIQUID LINE SOLENOID VALVE — SOLENOID DROP — It is recommended that a solenoid valve be placed in the main liquid line (see Fig. 7) between the condensing unit and the fan coil (40RM, 39 Series). Refer to Table 15. (A liquid line solenoid valve is required when the liquid line length exceeds 75 ft [23 m] or when the condensing unit is connected to a chiller barrel in a built-up chiller system.) This valve prevents refrigerant migration (which causes oil dilution) to the compressor during the off cycle, at low outdoor ambient temperatures. Wire the solenoid in parallel with the compressor contactor coil. This means of electrical control is referred to as solenoid *drop* control.

INSTALL LIQUID LINE SOLENOID VALVE (Optional) — CAPACITY CONTROL — If 2-step cooling is desired, place a solenoid valve in the location shown in Fig. 7.

MAKE PIPING CONNECTIONS — Do not remove the runaround loop from the suction and liquid line stubs in the compressor compartment until the piping connections are ready to be made. Pass nitrogen or other inert gas through the piping while brazing to prevent the formation of copper oxide.

⚠ WARNING

Recover holding charge prior to removal of runaround piping loop.

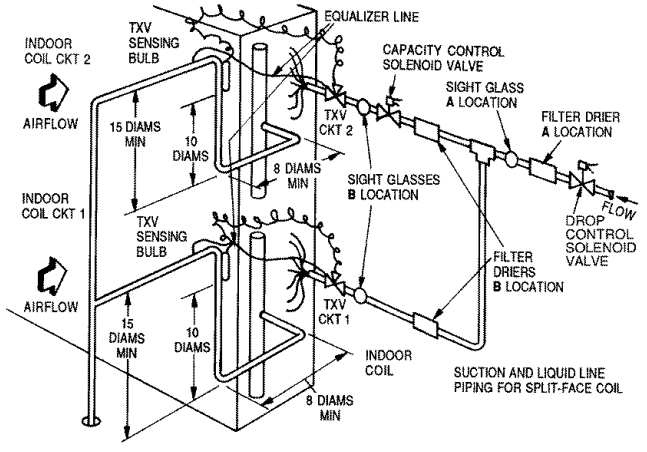
1. Open service valves:
   a. Discharge service valve on compressor.
   b. Suction service valve on compressor.
   c. Liquid line valve.
2. Remove 1/4-in. flare cap from liquid valve Schrader port.
3. Attach refrigerant recovery device and recover holding charge.
4. Remove runaround loop.
5. Install a field-supplied liquid moisture indicator in the piping immediately leaving outdoor unit.
6. If necessary, install field-supplied thermostatic expansion valve(s) (TXVs) in air handler.

If 2 TXVs are installed and two-step cooling is desired, install a field-supplied capacity controlled liquid line solenoid valve ahead of the upper TXV (see Fig. 7).

Table 15 — Refrigerant Specialities Part Numbers

UNIT	LIQUID LINE SIZE (in.)	LIQUID LINE SOLENOID VALVE (LLSV)	LLSV COIL	SIGHT GLASS	FILTER DRIER	SUCTION LINE ACCUMULATOR
38ARZ007	3/8	200RB5T3M	AMG/24V	AMI-1TT3	P502-8304S*	S-7063S*
38ARZ008	3/8	200RB5T3M	AMG/24V	AMI-1TT3	P502-8304S*	S-7063S*
	1/2	200RB5T4M	AMG/24V	AMI-1TT4	P502-8304S	S-7063S*
38ARZ012	1/2	200RB6T4M	AMG/24V	AMI-1TT4	P502-8307S*	S-7063
38ARS012	1/2	200RB6T4M	AMG/24V	AMI-1TT4	P502-8307S*	S-7063
38AKS014	1/2	200RB7T4M	AMG/24V	AMI-1TT4	P502-8757S*	S-7063
	5/8	200RA8T5M	AMG/24V	AMI-1TT5	P502-8757S*	S-7063
38AKS016	1/2	200RB7T4M	AMG/24V	AMI-1TT4	P502-8757S*	S-7721
	5/8	240RA8T5M	AMG/24V	AMI-1TT5	P502-8757S*	S-7721
	7/8	200RA8T7M	AMG/24V	AMI-1TT7	P502-8757S	S-7721
38AKS024	5/8	200RA9T5M	AMG/24V	AMI-1TT5	P502-8757S*	S-7721
	7/8	200RA9T7M	AMG/24V	AMI-1TT7	P502-8757S	S-7721
38ARD012	3/8	200RB5T3M Qty 2	AMG/24V Qty 2	AMI-1TT3 Qty 2	P502-8304S* Qty 2	S-7061 Qty 2
38ARD014	1/2	200RB5T4M Qty 2	AMG/24V Qty 2	AMI-1TT4 Qty 2	P502-8304S Qty 2	S-7063S* Qty 2
38ARD016	1/2	200RB5T4M Qty 2	AMG/24V Qty 2	AMI-1TT4 Qty 2	P502-8304S Qty 2	S-7063S Qty 2
	5/8	200RB5T5M Qty 2	AMG/24V Qty 2	AMI-1TT5 Qty 2	P502-8305S Qty 2	S-7063S Qty 2
38ARD024	1/2	200RB6T4M Qty 2	AMG/24V Qty 2	AMI-1TT5 Qty 2	P502-8307S*	S-7063S Qty 2
	5/8	200RB6T5M Qty 2	AMG/24V Qty 2	AMI-1TT5 Qty 2	P502-8307S*	S-7063S Qty 2

*Bushings required.



LEGEND

TXV — Thermostatic Expansion Valve

Fig. 7 — Location of Sight Glass(es) and Filter Driers

PROVIDE SAFETY RELIEF — A fusible plug is located on the compressor crankcase or in the liquid line (Fig. 8). Do not cap this plug. If local code requires additional safety devices, install them as directed.

Step 4 — Install Accessories — Field install accessories such as low-ambient control before proceeding with wiring. Refer to the instructions shipped with the accessory.

Step 5 — Complete Electrical Connections

POWER WIRING — The unit is factory wired for the voltage shown on its nameplate. Provide an adequate fused disconnect switch within sight from unit and readily accessible from unit, but out of the reach of children. Lock the switch open (off) to prevent power from being turned on while the unit is being serviced. A disconnect switch, fuses, and field wiring must comply with national and local code requirements. See Tables 16-20.

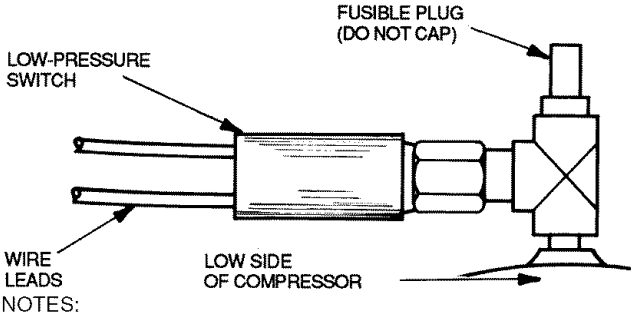
Route power wires through the opening in unit's end panel to the connection in the unit's control box, as shown on unit label diagram and in Fig. 9. The unit must be grounded.

Affix the crankcase heater warning sticker to the unit disconnect switch.

CONTROL CIRCUIT WIRING — Control voltage is 24 v. See Fig. 10 and the unit's label diagram for field-supplied wiring details. Route control wires through the opening in unit's end panel to the connection in the unit's control box.

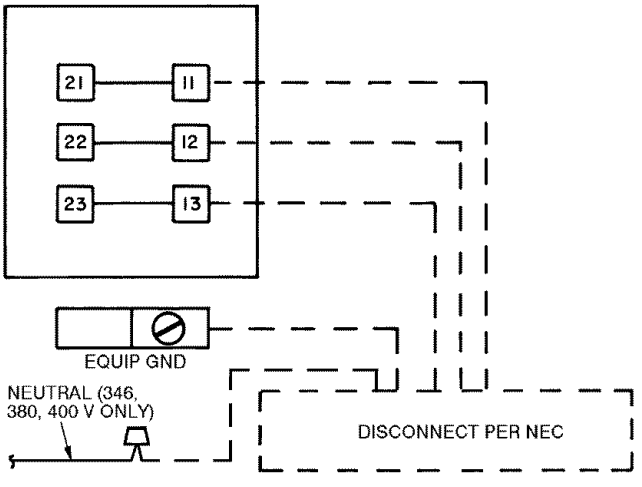
CONTROL TRANSFORMER WIRING (38AR_007-012 Units Only) — On multivoltage units, check the transformer primary wiring connections. See Fig. 11 or refer to the unit's label diagram. If the unit will be operating at 400-3-50 power, remove the black wire (BLK) from the transformer primary connection labelled "460" and move it to the connection labelled "400". See Fig. 11.

If the unit will be operating at 208-3-60 power, remove the black wire (BLK) from the transformer primary connection labelled "230" and move it to the connection labelled "208". See Fig. 11.



NOTES:
1. 38AKS024 has a fusible plug in the liquid line.
2. 38ARZ,ARS and ARD012 units have a fusible joint in the liquid line.

Fig. 8 — Location of Fusible Plug (38AKS Units)

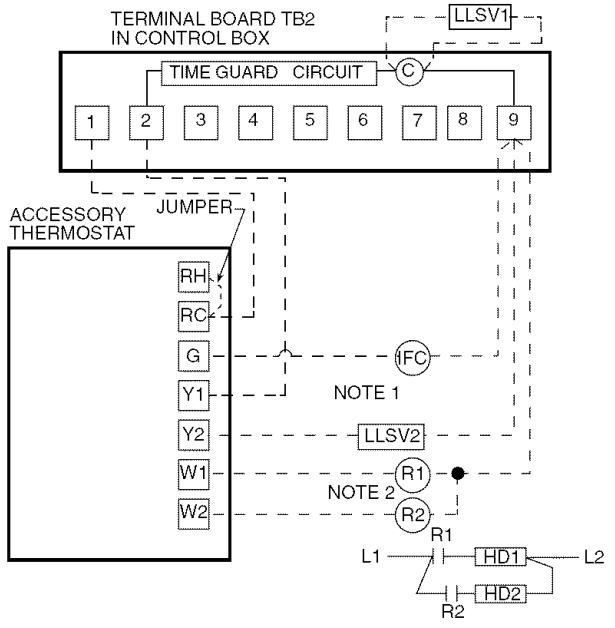


LEGEND

EQUIP GND — Equipment Ground
NEC — National Electrical Code
——— Factory Wiring
- - - - Field Wiring

NOTE: Terminal block (TB1) is used for 38ARD014-024 and 38AKS014-024 units. Pigtails are provided on 38ARZ007-012, 38ARS007-012 and 38ARD012 units.

Fig. 9 — Main Power Supply Wiring (38AKS Unit Shown)



LEGEND

C — Compressor Contactor
HD — Heating Device
IFC — Indoor-Fan Contactor
LLSV1 — Liquid Line Solenoid Valve 1 — Refrigerant Migration Control
LLSV2 — Liquid Line Solenoid Valve 2 — Capacity Control
R — Relay
_____ Factory Wiring
- - - - Field Wiring

NOTES:
1. Combination LLSV plus IFC va should not exceed 30 va.
2. Do not exceed 5 va (24 vac) per coil.
3. If va values shown in Notes 1 and 2 must be exceeded, use accessory relay transformer package 38AE900001 (60 Hz) or 38AD900003 (50 Hz and 380-3-60).

Fig. 10 — Typical Remote Thermostat Wiring (38AKS Unit Shown)

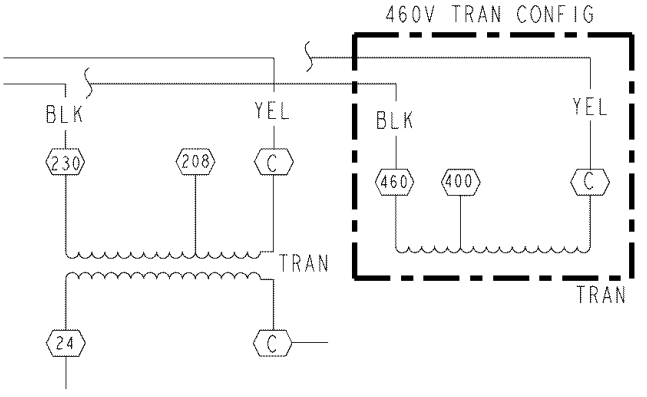


Fig. 11 — Control Transformer Wiring (38AR_007-012 Unit Shown)

Table 16 — Electrical Data — 38ARZ007-012, 38ARS012, 38ARD012 50/60 Hz Units

UNIT SIZE 38AR	FACTORY-INSTALLED OPTION	NOMINAL VOLTAGE	VOLTAGE RANGE*		COMPRESSOR		FAN MOTORS (Qty 2)		POWER SUPPLY	
		V-Ph-Hz	MIN	MAX	RLA	LRA	FLA (ea)	LRA (ea)	MCA	MOCP
Z007	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	208/230-3-60	187	254	19.2	146	0.9	1.6	25.8 30.6	35 35
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	460-3-60	418	506	9.6	73	0.4	0.9	12.8 15.0	20 20
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	575-3-60	523	632	7.7	58.4	0.4	0.9	10.2 12.0	15 15
	NONE OR DISCONNECT	400-3-50	360	440	9.6	73	0.4	0.9	12.8	20
Z008	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	208/230-3-60	187	254	25.6	190	1.5	3.1	35.0 39.8	60 60
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	460-3-60	418	506	12.8	95	0.7	1.9	17.4 19.6	30 30
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	575-3-60	523	632	10.2	76	0.7	1.9	13.8 15.5	20 20
	NONE OR DISCONNECT	400-3-50	360	440	12.8	95	0.7	1.9	17.4	30
Z012	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	208/230-3-60	187	254	37.8	239	1.5	3.1	50.3 55.1	60 70
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	460-3-60	418	506	17.2	125	0.7	1.9	22.9 25.1	30 30
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	575-3-60	523	632	13.4	80	0.7	1.9	17.8 19.5	25 25
	NONE OR DISCONNECT	400-3-50	360	440	17.2	125	0.7	1.9	22.9	30
S012	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	208/230-3-60	187	254	36	198	1.5	3.1	48.0 52.8	60 70
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	460-3-60	418	506	18	99	0.7	1.9	23.9 26.1	35 35
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	575-3-60	523	632	14	79	0.7	1.9	18.6 20.3	30 30
	NONE OR DISCONNECT	400-3-50	360	440	18	99	0.7	1.9	23.9	35
D012	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	208/230-3-60	187	254	16	125	1.5	3.1	39.0 43.8	55 55
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	460-3-60	418	506	8	66.5	0.7	1.9	19.4 21.6	25 25
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	575-3-60	523	632	6.4	50	0.7	1.9	15.8 17.5	20 20
	NONE OR DISCONNECT	400-3-50	360	440	8	66.5	0.7	1.9	19.4	25

LEGEND

FLA — Full Load Amps
LRA — Locked Rotor Amps
MCA — Minimum Circuit Amps
MOCP — Maximum Overcurrent Protection
NEC — National Electrical Code
RLA — Rated Load Amps

*Units are suitable for use on electrical systems where voltage supplied to the unit terminals is not below or above the listed limits.

NOTES:
1. The MCA and MOCP values are calculated in accordance with the NEC, Article 440.
2. Motor RLA and LRA values are established in accordance with Underwriters' Laboratories (UL), Standard 1995.
3. The 575-v units are UL, Canada-listed only.
4. Convenience outlet is available as a factory-installed option and is 115-v, 1 ph, 60 Hz.

Table 17 — Electrical Data — 38ARD014-024 60 Hz Units

UNIT 38ARD	FACTORY-INSTALLED OPTION	NOMINAL VOLTAGE (3 Ph, 60 Hz)	VOLTAGE RANGE*		COMPRESSOR 1		COMPRESSOR 2		FAN MOTORS (Qty 2) FLA (ea) Fan No.		kW	POWER SUPPLY		
			Min	Max	RLA	LRA	RLA	LRA	1	2		MCA	MOCP†	ICF
014	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	208/230	187	253	20.7	156	20.7	156	4.3	3.7	1.41	55.6	70	186
												63.5	80	194
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	460	414	528	10.0	75	10.0	75	2.3	1.9	1.41	27.7	35	90
												31.3	40	94
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	575	518	660	8.2	54	8.2	54	1.8	1.8	1.41	23.1	30	67
												25.9	30	70
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	380**	342	418	10.7	70	10.7	70	4.3	3.7	1.41	33.1	40	90
												37.4	45	94
016	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	208/230	187	253	32.1	195	32.1	195	4.3	3.7	1.41	81.2	100	236
												89.2	100	244
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	460	414	528	16.4	95	16.4	95	2.3	1.9	1.41	42.1	50	117
												45.7	60	120
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	575	518	660	12.0	80	12.0	80	1.8	1.8	1.41	31.6	40	97
												34.5	40	99
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	380**	342	418	16.7	123	16.7	123	4.3	3.7	1.41	46.6	60	149
												50.9	60	153
024	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	208/230	187	253	37.8	239	37.8	239	4.3	3.7	1.41	94.1	125	286
												102.0	150	294
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	460	414	528	19.2	125	19.2	125	2.3	1.9	1.41	48.4	60	149
												52.0	70	153
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	575	518	660	13.8	80	13.8	80	1.8	1.8	1.41	35.7	45	98
												38.5	50	101
	NONE OR DISCONNECT CONVENIENCE OUTLET	380**	342	418	23.5	145	23.5	145	4.3	3.7	1.41	61.9	70	178
												66.2	80	182

LEGEND

FLA — Full Load Amps
HACR — Heating, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration
ICF — Maximum Instantaneous Current Flow During Start-Up (LRA of compressor plus total FLA of fan motors)
kW — Total Fan Motor Input (kilowatts)
LRA — Locked Rotor Amps
MCA — Minimum Circuit Amps per NEC, Section 430-24
MOCP — Maximum Overcurrent Protection (amps)
RLA — Rated Load Amps (compressor)

*Units are suitable for use on electrical systems where voltage supplied to the unit terminals is not below or above the listed limits.
†Fuse or HACR circuit breaker.
**380-v units are export models not listed with UL or UL, Canada.

NOTES:
1. The MCA and MOCP values are calculated in accordance with the National Electrical Code (NEC), Article 440.
2. Motor RLA and LRA values are established in accordance with Underwriters' Laboratories (UL), Standard 1995.
3. The 575-v units are UL, Canada-listed only.

Table 18 — Electrical Data — 38AKS014-024 60 Hz Units

UNIT 38AKS	NOMINAL VOLTAGE (3-Ph, 60 Hz)	VOLTAGE RANGE*		COMPRESSOR		FAN MOTORS (Qty 2)			POWER SUPPLY		
				RLA	LRA	FLA (ea) Fan No.		kW	MCA	MOCP†	ICF
		Min	Max			1	2				
014	208/230	187	253	49.3	191	4.3	3.7	1.41	69.6	100	199
	380**	342	418	26.5	104	4.3	3.7		38.5	60	112
	460	414	528	22.1	80	2.3	1.9		31.7	50	84
	575	518	660	17.9	69	1.8	1.8		25.6	40	73
016	208/230	187	253	63.6	266	4.3	3.7	1.41	87.5	125	274
	380**	342	418	36.0	145	4.3	3.7		49.3	80	153
	460	414	528	29.3	120	2.3	1.9		40.7	60	124
	575	518	660	23.8	96	1.8	1.8		33.0	50	100
024	208/230	187	254	67.9	345	4.3	3.7	1.41	93.4	150	353
	380**	342	418	34.6	191	4.3	3.7		49.7	80	199
	460	414	508	34.7	173	2.3	1.9		48.1	80	177
	575	518	632	28.8	120	1.8	1.8		40.1	60	124

LEGEND

FLA — Full Load Amps
HACR — Heating, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration
ICF — Maximum Instantaneous Current Flow During Start-Up (LRA of compressor plus total FLA of fan motors)
kW — Total Fan Motor Input (kilowatts)
LRA — Locked Rotor Amps
MCA — Minimum Circuit Amps per NEC, Section 430-24
MOCP — Maximum Overcurrent Protection (amps)
RLA — Rated Load Amps (compressor)

*Units are suitable for use on electrical systems where voltage supplied to the unit terminals is not below or above the listed limits.
†Fuse or HACR circuit breaker.
**380-v units are export models not listed with UL or UL, Canada.

NOTES:
1. The MCA and MOCP values are calculated in accordance with the National Electrical Code (NEC), Article 440.
2. Motor RLA and LRA values are established in accordance with Underwriters' Laboratories (UL), Standard 1995.
3. The 575-v units are UL, Canada-listed only.

Table 19 — Electrical Data — 38ARD014-024 50 Hz Units

UNIT 38ARD	FACTORY-INSTALLED OPTION	NOMINAL VOLTAGE (3 Ph, 50 Hz)	VOLTAGE RANGE*		COMPRESSOR 1		COMPRESSOR 2		FAN MOTORS (Qty 2)			POWER SUPPLY		
			Min	Max	RLA	LRA	RLA	LRA	FLA (ea) 1	FLA (ea) 2	kW	MCA	MOCP†	ICF
014	NONE OR DISCONNECT	230	198	242	20.7	172	20.7	172	1.8	1.8	1.41	51.2	70	197
	CONVENIENCE OUTLET											58.3	70	204
	NONE OR DISCONNECT	400	360	440	10.0	74	10.0	74	4.3	3.7	1.41	31.5	40	93
	CONVENIENCE OUTLET											35.6	40	97
016	NONE OR DISCONNECT	230	198	242	32.1	203	32.1	203	1.8	1.8	1.41	76.8	100	240
	CONVENIENCE OUTLET											84.0	100	247
	NONE OR DISCONNECT	400	360	440	16.4	95	16.4	95	4.3	3.7	1.41	45.9	60	120
	CONVENIENCE OUTLET											50.0	60	125
024	NONE OR DISCONNECT	230	198	242	42.0	239	42.0	239	1.8	1.8	1.41	99.1	70	286
	CONVENIENCE OUTLET											106.3	70	293
	NONE OR DISCONNECT	400	360	440	19.2	118	19.2	118	4.3	3.7	1.41	52.2	70	146
	CONVENIENCE OUTLET											56.3	70	150

LEGEND

FLA — Full Load Amps
HACR — Heating, Air Conditioning, Refrigeration
ICF — Maximum Instantaneous Current Flow During Start-Up (LRA of compressor plus total FLA of fan motors)
LRA — Locked Rotor Amps
MCA — Minimum Circuit Amps per NEC Section 430-24
MOCP — Maximum Overcurrent Protection
RLA — Rated Load Amps (Compressor)

*Units are suitable for use on electrical systems where voltage supplied to the unit terminals is not below or above the listed limit.
†Fuse or HACR circuit breaker.

NOTES:
1. MCA and MOCP values are calculated in accordance with NEC (National Electric Code) (U.S.A. Standard), Article 440.
2. Motor FLA and RLA values are established in accordance with UL (Underwriters' Laboratories) Standard 1995 (U.S.A. standard).

Table 20 — Electrical Data — 38AKS014-024 50 Hz

UNIT 38AKS	NOMINAL VOLTAGE (3 ph, 50 Hz)	VOLTAGE RANGE*		COMPRESSOR		FAN MOTORS (Qty 2)		POWER SUPPLY	
		Min	Max	RLA	LRA	FLA (ea) 1	FLA (ea) 2	MCA	MOCP†
014	230	198	264	35.7	143	3.5	2.9	51.0	80
	400	342	457	22.1	83	3.5	2.9	34.0	50
016	230	198	264	47.9	200	3.5	2.9	66.9	100
	400	342	457	29.3	115	3.5	2.9	43.0	70
024	346	311	380	33.3	115	3.5	2.9	50.5	80
	230	198	254	67.9	207	3.5	2.9	88.1	150
	400	342	440	34.6	173	3.5	2.9	49.3	80

LEGEND

FLA — Full Load Amps
HACR — Heating, Air Conditioning, Refrigeration
ICF — Maximum Instantaneous Current Flow During Start-Up (LRA of compressor plus total FLA of fan motors)
LRA — Locked Rotor Amps
MCA — Minimum Circuit Amps per NEC Section 430-24
MOCP — Maximum Overcurrent Protection
RLA — Rated Load Amps (Compressor)

*Units are suitable for use on electrical systems where voltage supplied to the unit terminals is not below or above the listed limit.
†Fuse or HACR circuit breaker.

NOTES:
1. MCA and MOCP values are calculated in accordance with NEC (National Electric Code) (U.S.A. Standard), Article 440.
2. Motor FLA and RLA values are established in accordance with UL (Underwriters' Laboratories) Standard 1995 (U.S.A. standard).

PRE-START-UP

IMPORTANT: Before beginning Pre-Start-Up or Start-Up, review Start-Up Checklist at the back of this book. The Checklist assures proper start-up of a unit and provides a record of unit condition, application requirements, system information, and operation at initial start-up.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not attempt to start the condensing unit, even momentarily, until the following steps have been completed. Compressor damage may result.

System Check

1. Check all air handler(s) and other equipment auxiliary components. Consult the manufacturer's instructions regarding any other equipment connected to the condensing unit. If the unit has field-installed accessories, be sure all are properly installed and correctly wired. If used, the airflow switch must be properly installed.
2. Backseat (open) the compressor suction and discharge valves. Now close the valves one turn to allow refrigerant pressure to reach test gages.
3. Open the liquid line service valve.
4. Check tightness of all electrical connections.
5. For 38ARS and 38AKS units only, the compressor oil level should be visible in the sight glass. Adjust the oil level as required. Refer to the Start-Up, Preliminary Oil Charge section. Do not remove any oil unless the crankcase heater has been energized for at least 24 hours.
6. Be sure the unit is properly leak checked, dehydrated, and charged. See Preliminary Charge, this page.
7. The electrical power source must agree with the unit's nameplate rating.
8. *The crankcase heater must be firmly locked into the compressor crankcase. Be sure the crankcase is warm (heater must be on for 24 hours before starting compressor).*
9. Be sure the compressor floats freely on the mounting springs and that the snubber washers can be moved with finger pressure. See Compressor Mounting and Fig. 5 for loosening compressor bolts.

Leak Test and Dehydration — Leak test the entire refrigerant system using soap bubbles and/or an electronic leak detector. Evacuate and dehydrate the entire refrigerant system to 500 microns using a two-stage vacuum pump as described in GTAC II, Module 4, System Dehydration.

Turn On Crankcase Heater — *Turn on the crankcase heater for 24 hours before starting the unit to be sure all the refrigerant is out of the oil.* To energize the crankcase heater, proceed as follows:

1. Set the space thermostat set point above the space temperature so there is no demand for cooling.
2. Close the field disconnect.
3. Turn the fan circuit breaker on. Leave the compressor circuit breakers off. The crankcase heater is now energized.

Preliminary Charge — Before starting the unit, charge liquid refrigerant into the high side of the system through the liquid service valve. The amount of refrigerant added must be at least 80% of the operating charge listed in the Physical Data table (Tables 1A-6B, pages 6-17). Allow high and low side pressures to equalize before starting compressor. If pressures do not equalize readily, charge vapor on low side of system to assure charge in the evaporator. Refer to GTAC II, Module 5, Charging, Recover, Recycling, and Reclamation for liquid charging procedures.

⚠ CAUTION

Prior to starting compressor, a preliminary charge of refrigerant must be added to avoid possible compressor damage.

START-UP

38ARZ, 38ARD Units — The compressor crankcase heater must be on for 24 hours before start-up. After the heater has been on for 24 hours, the unit can be started. If no time elapsed since the preliminary charge step was completed, it is unnecessary to wait the 24-hour period.

PRELIMINARY CHECKS

1. Ensure that the compressor service valves are backseated.
2. Verify that each compressor floats freely on its mounting springs.
3. Check that electric power supply agrees with unit nameplate data.
4. Verify that the compressor crankcase heater is securely in place.
5. Check that the compressor crankcase heater has been on at least 24 hours.
6. Recheck for leaks using the procedure outlined in the Pre-Start-Up section, Leak Test and Dehydration. If any leaks are detected, repair as required. Evacuate and dehydrate as described in the Pre-Start-Up section, Leak Test and Dehydration.
7. Ensure that the preliminary charge has been added as described in the Pre-Start-Up section, Preliminary Charge.
8. All internal wiring connections must be tight, and all barriers and covers must be in place.

NOTE: The 38ARZ and 38ARD units do not have a compressor oil level sight glass. These units are factory charged with the required amount of oil. If recharging is required, use Zerol 150 for the 38ARD012, 38ARZ007 and 38ARZ008. Use RCD oil (P/N P903-0101) for the 38ARZ012 and 38ARD014-024.

COMPRESSOR ROTATION — On 3-phase units with scroll compressors, it is important to be certain that the compressor is rotating in the proper direction. To determine whether or not compressor is rotating in the proper direction:

1. Connect service gages to the suction and discharge pressure fittings.
2. Energize the compressor.
3. The suction pressure should drop and the discharge pressure should rise, as is normal on any start-up.

If the suction pressure does not drop and the discharge pressure does not rise to normal levels:

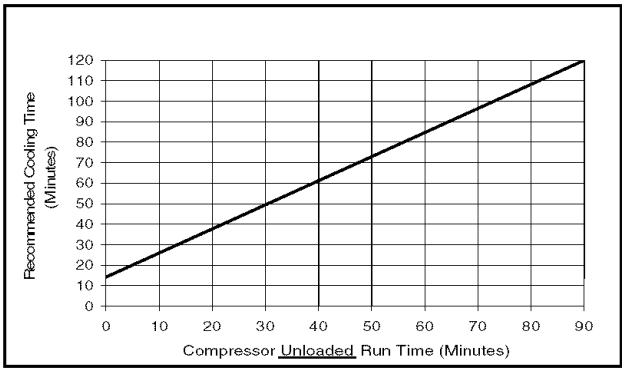
1. Note that the condenser fan is probably also rotating in the wrong direction.
2. Turn off power to the unit, tag disconnect.
3. Reverse any two of the unit power leads.
4. Reapply power to the compressor, verify correct pressures.

The suction and discharge pressure levels should now move to their normal start-up levels.

COMPRESSOR OVERLOAD — This overload interrupts power to the compressor when either the current or internal motor winding temperature becomes excessive, and automatically resets when the internal temperature drops to a safe level. This overload may require up to 60 minutes (or longer) to reset. If the internal overload is suspected of being open, disconnect the electrical power to the unit and check the circuit through the overload with an ohmmeter or continuity tester.

ADVANCED SCROLL TEMPERATURE PROTECTION (ASTP) — Advanced Scroll Temperature Protection (ASTP) is a form of internal discharge temperature protection that unloads the scroll compressor when the internal temperature reaches approximately 300 F. At this temperature, an internal bi-metal disk valve opens and causes the scroll elements to separate, which stops compression. Suction and discharge pressures balance while the motor continues to run. The longer the compressor runs unloaded, the longer it must cool before the bi-metal disk resets. See Fig. 12.

To manually reset ASTP, the compressor should be stopped and allowed to cool. If the compressor is not stopped, the motor will run until the motor protector trips, which occurs up to 90 minutes later. Advanced Scroll Temperature Protection will reset automatically before the motor protector resets, which may take up to 2 hours. A label located above the terminal box identifies Copeland Scroll compressor models (ZR94, 108 and 125) that contain this technology. See Fig. 13.



*Times are approximate.

NOTE: Various factors, including high humidity, high ambient temperature, and the presence of a sound blanket will increase cool-down times.

Fig. 12 — Recommended Minimum Cool-Down Time After Compressor is Stopped*

Fig. 13 — Advanced Scroll Temperature Protection Label

COMPRESSOR LOCKOUT DEVICE — The compressor lockout (CLO) device prevents the compressor from starting or running in a high pressure, loss-of-charge or freezestat open situation. Reset the CLO device by setting the thermostat to eliminate cooling demand and return it to the original set point. If the system shuts down again for the same fault, determine the possible cause before attempting to reset the CLO device.

START UNIT — The field disconnect is closed, the fan circuit breaker is closed, and the space thermostat is set above ambient so that there is no demand for cooling. Only the crankcase heater will be energized.

Reset the space thermostat below ambient so that a call for cooling is ensured.

NOTE: Do not use a circuit breaker to start and stop the compressor except in an emergency.

⚠ CAUTION

Never charge liquid into the low-pressure side of system. Do not overcharge. During charging or removal of refrigerant, be sure indoor-fan system is operating.

ADJUST REFRIGERANT CHARGE — The unit must be charged in Cooling mode only. Refer to Cooling Charging Charts, Fig. 14-18 and to Table 21 for maximum charge level. Do not exceed maximum refrigerant charge. For applications with line lengths greater than 100 ft, contact Carrier representative. Vary refrigerant until the conditions of the chart are met. Note that the charging charts are different from the type normally used. The charts are based on charging the units to the correct subcooling for the various operating conditions. Accurate pressure gage and temperature sensing device are required. Connect the pressure gage to the service port on the liquid line service valve. Mount the temperature sensing device on the liquid line close to the liquid line service valve, and insulate it so that outdoor ambient temperature does not affect the reading. Indoor airflow must be within the unit's normal operating range. Operate the unit for a minimum of 15 minutes. Ensure that pressure and temperature readings have stabilized. Plot the liquid pressure and temperature on chart and add or reduce the charge to meet the curve. Adjust the charge to conform with the charging chart, using the liquid pressure and temperature to read the chart.

If the sight glass is cloudy, check the refrigerant charge again. *Ensure that all fans are operating.* Also ensure that the maximum allowable liquid lift has not been exceeded. If refrigerant is charged per the chart and if the sight glass is still cloudy, check for a plugged filter drier or a partially closed solenoid valve. Replace or repair, as needed.

FINAL CHECKS — Ensure that all safety controls are operating, control panel covers are on, and the service panels are in place.

Table 21 — Maximum Refrigerant Charge

UNIT 38		R-22	
		(lb)	(kg)
ARZ	007	17.3	7.7
	008	34.2	15.5
	012	34.2	15.5
ARS	008		
	009	34.2	15.5
	012		
ARD	012	(2) 17.1	(2) 7.8
	014		
	016	48.0	18.0
	024		
AKS	014	40.3	18.3
	016	39.8	18.1
	024	39.8	18.1

NOTE: 38ARD012 has 2 charges, one per circuit.

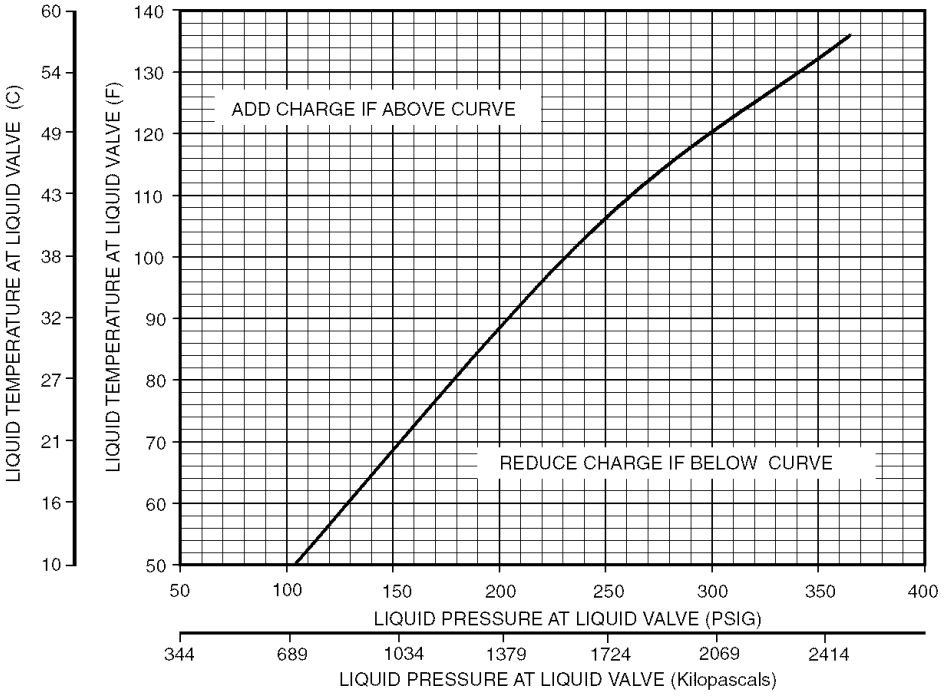


Fig. 14 — 38ARZ007-012, 38ARD012, and 38ARS008-012 Charging Chart

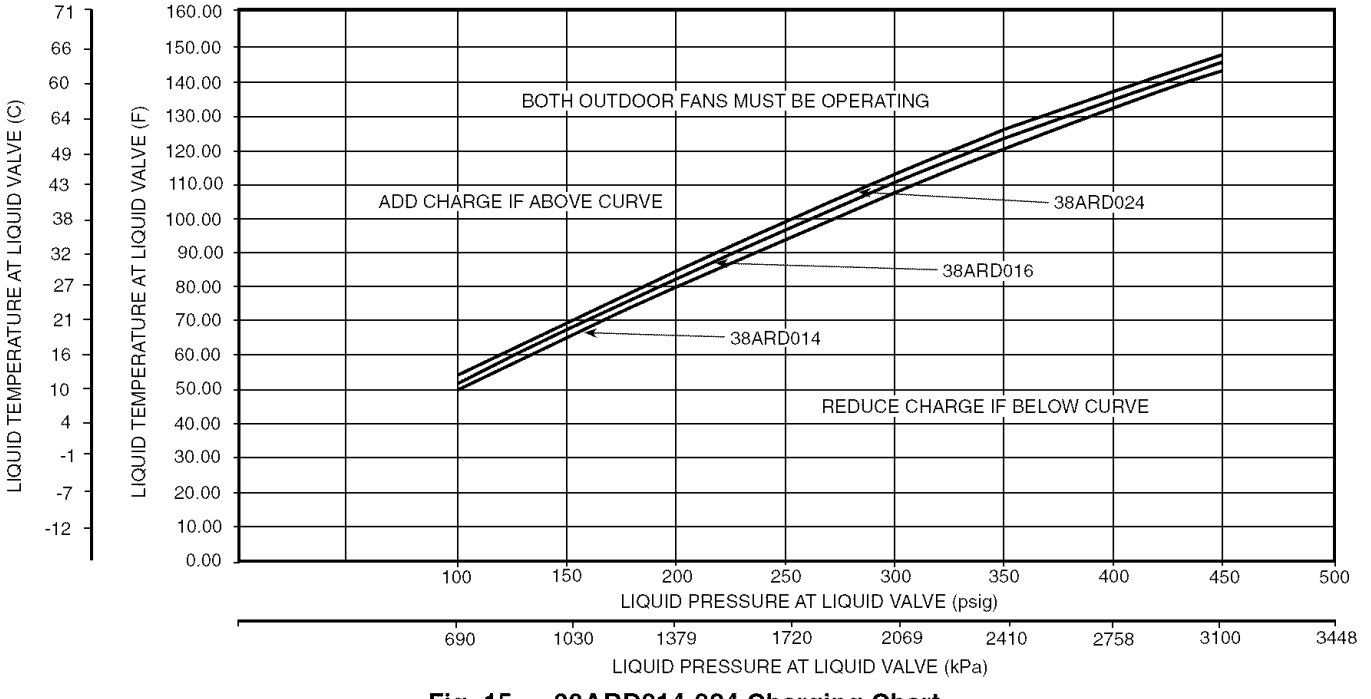


Fig. 15 — 38ARD014-024 Charging Chart

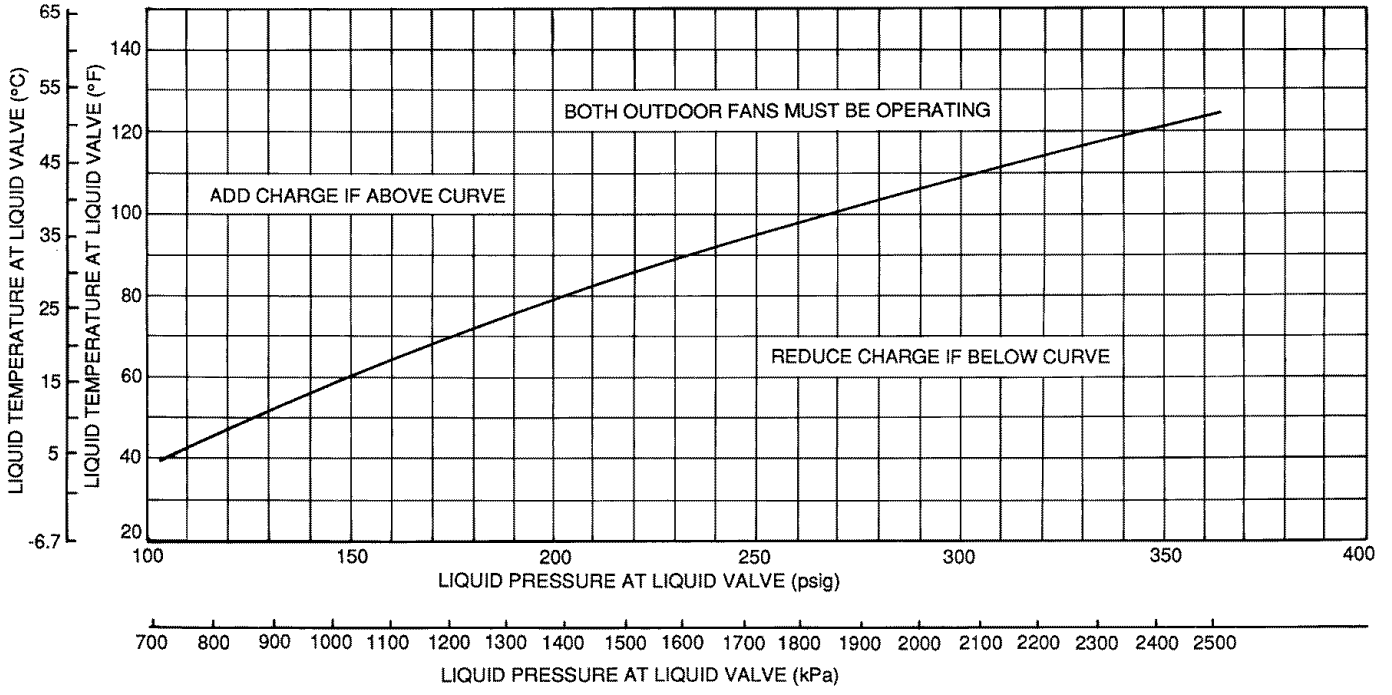


Fig. 16 — 38AKS014 Charging Chart

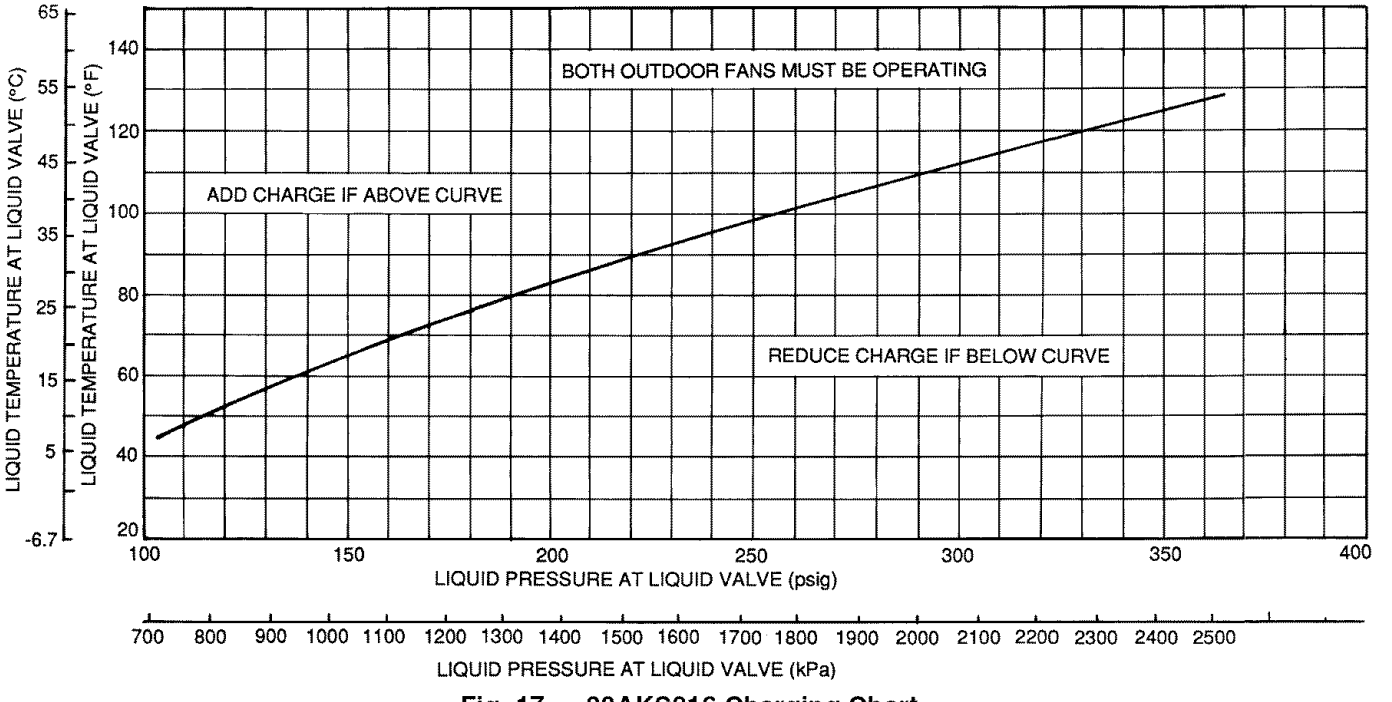


Fig. 17 — 38AKS016 Charging Chart

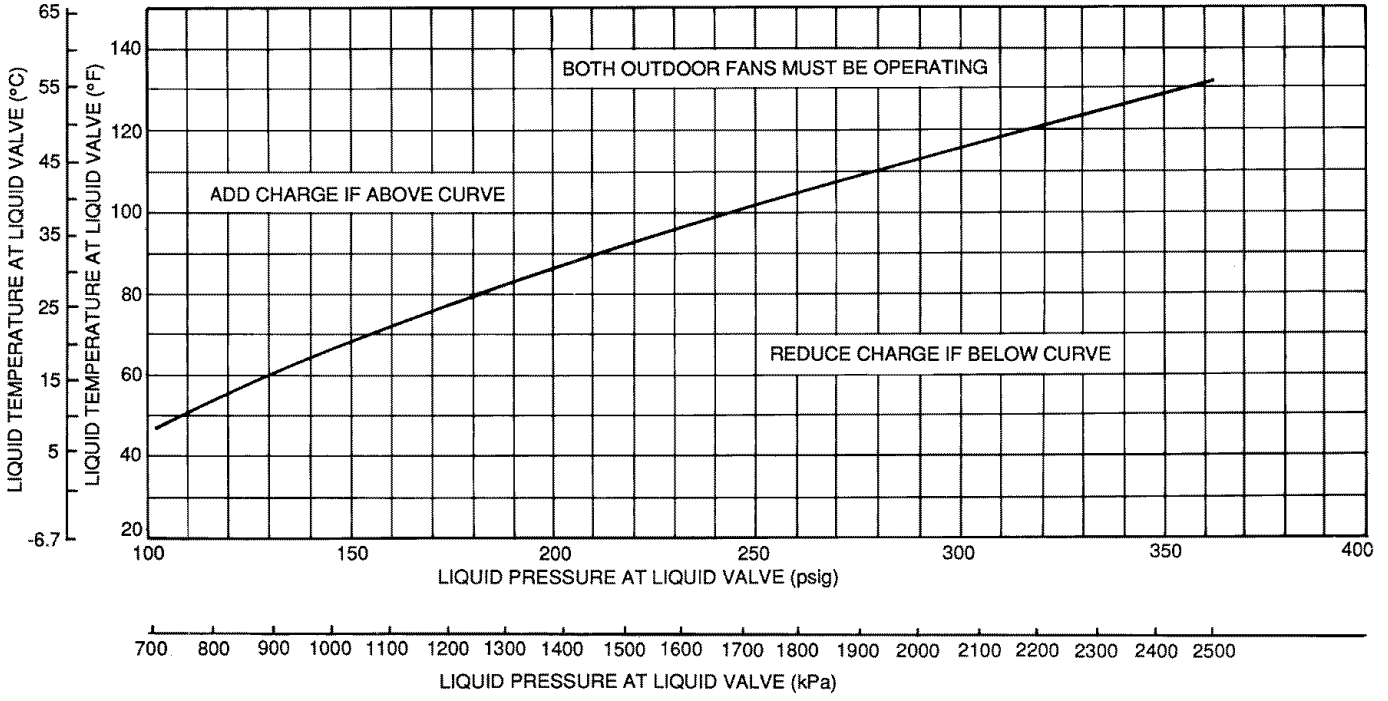


Fig. 18 — 38AKS024 Charging Chart

38ARS, 38AKS Units — The compressor crankcase heater must be on for 24 hours before start-up. After the heater has been on for 24 hours, the unit can be started. If no time elapsed since the preliminary charge step was completed, it is unnecessary to wait the 24-hour period.

PRELIMINARY CHECKS

1. Ensure that the compressor service valves are backseated.
2. Verify that each compressor floats freely on its mounting springs.
3. Check that electric power supply agrees with the unit's nameplate data.
4. Verify that the compressor crankcase heater is securely in place.
5. Check that the compressor crankcase heater has been on at least 24 hours.
6. Note that the compressor oil level is visible in the sight glass.
7. Recheck for leaks using the same procedure as previously outlined in Pre-Start-Up section, Leak Test and Dehydration.
8. If any leaks are detected, evacuate and dehydrate as previously outlined in Pre-Start-Up section, Leak Test and Dehydration.
9. All internal wiring connections must be tight, and all barriers and covers must be in place.

PRELIMINARY OIL CHARGE — The compressor is factory charged with oil (see Tables 1A-6B). When the oil is checked at start-up, it may be necessary to add or remove oil to bring it to the proper level. One recommended oil level adjustment method follows:

Add Oil — Close the suction service valve and pump down crankcase to 2 psig (14 kPag). (The low-pressure switch must be jumpered.) Wait a few minutes and repeat until the pressure remains steady at 2 psig (14 kPag). Remove the oil fill plug above the oil level sight glass, add oil through the plug hole, and replace the plug. Run the compressor for 20 minutes and check the oil level. See Fig. 19.

NOTE: Use only Carrier approved compressor oil. Approved sources are:

Petroleum Specialties Inc. . . . . Cryol 150A

Texaco, Inc. . . . . Capella WF-32

Witco Chemical Co. . . . . Suniso 3GS

Do not use oil that has been drained out, or exposed to atmosphere.

Remove Oil — Pump down the compressor to 2 psig (14 kPag). Loosen the $^1/_4$-in. (6.4 mm) pipe plug at the compressor base and allow the oil to seep out past the threads of the plug.

NOTE: The crankcase will be slightly pressurized. Do not remove the plug, or the entire oil charge will be lost.

Small amounts of oil can be removed through the oil pump discharge connection, while the compressor is running.

START UNIT — The field disconnect is closed, the fan circuit breaker is closed, and the space thermostat is set above ambient so that there is no demand for cooling. Only the crankcase heater will be energized.

Close the compressor circuit breaker and then reset the space thermostat below ambient so that a call for cooling is ensured.

NOTE: Do not use a circuit breaker to start and stop the compressor except in an emergency.

After starting, there is a delay of at least 3 seconds before compressor starts.

⚠ CAUTION

Never charge liquid into the low-pressure side of system. Do not overcharge. During charging or removal of refrigerant, be sure indoor-fan system is operating.

ADJUST REFRIGERANT CHARGE — The unit must be charged in Cooling mode only. Refer to Cooling Charging Charts, Fig. 14-18 and to Table 21 for maximum charge level. Vary refrigerant until the conditions of the chart are met. Note that the charging charts are different from the type normally used. Charts are based on charging the units to the correct

subcooling for the various operating conditions. Accurate pressure gage and temperature sensing devices are required. Connect the pressure gage to the service port on the liquid line service valve. Mount the temperature sensing device on the liquid line, close to the liquid line service valve, and insulate it so that outdoor ambient temperature does not affect the reading. Indoor airflow must be within the unit's normal operating range. Operate the unit for a minimum of 15 minutes. Ensure that pressure and temperature readings have stabilized. Plot liquid pressure and temperature on chart and add or reduce the refrigerant charge to meet the curve. Adjust the charge to conform with the charging chart, using the liquid pressure and temperature to read the chart.

If the sight glass is cloudy, check the refrigerant charge again. *Ensure that all fans are operating.* Also ensure that the maximum allowable liquid lift has not been exceeded. If refrigerant is charged per the chart and if the sight glass is still cloudy, check for a plugged filter drier or a partially closed solenoid valve. Replace or repair, as needed.

CHECK COMPRESSOR OIL LEVEL — After adjusting the refrigerant charge, allow the compressor to run fully loaded for 20 minutes. The running oil level should be within view of the crankcase sight glass. Stop the compressor at the field power supply disconnect and check the crankcase oil level. Add oil only if necessary to bring the oil into view in the sight glass. If oil is added, run the compressor for an additional 10 minutes, then stop and check the oil level. If the level remains low, check the piping system for proper design for oil return; also, check the system for leaks.

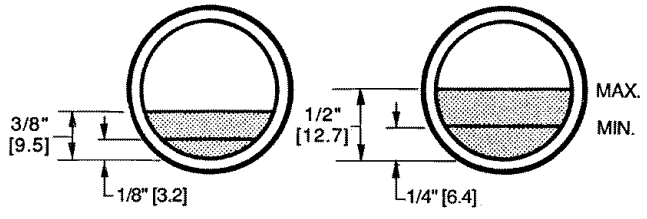
If the initial check shows too much oil (too high in the sight glass) remove oil to proper level. See Preliminary Oil Charge, this page, for proper procedure for adding and removing oil. See Fig. 19.

When the above checks are complete, repeat the procedure with the unit operating at minimum load conditions.

Unload the compressor by turning the control set point adjustment nut counterclockwise until the adjustment nut stops. The unloader is now at 0 psig (0 kPa) set point. If electric actuated unloaders are installed, energize the solenoid to unload the compressor.

Return the unloader to its original setting after all checks are complete.

FINAL CHECKS — Ensure that all safety controls are operating, control panel covers are on, and the service panels are in place.



38AKS024 (06E COMPRESSOR)

38AKS014,016 AND 38ARS008-012 (06D COMPRESSOR)

Fig. 19 — Operating Oil Levels

OPERATING SEQUENCE

Cooling

38ARZ007-012, 38ARS008-012 COOLING — At start-up, the thermostat calls for cooling. With all safety devices satisfied, the compressor contactor and fan contactor energize, causing the compressor and outdoor-fan motor to operate. Contacts energize, allowing the field-supplied and installed indoor-fan contactor to function. A field-supplied and installed liquid line valve also opens, allowing the system to function in Cooling mode. As cooling demand is satisfied, the thermostat contacts break, deenergizing the contactor and causing the system to shut off. The liquid line solenoid valve closes, minimizing the potential for refrigerant migration. The compressor does not restart until the thermostat again calls for cooling. The system is protected with a safety circuit so that the system will not start if a fault exists (i.e., high pressure fault or discharge gas temperature [008-012 only]). To reset the safety circuit, set the thermostat to eliminate the cooling demand, then return it to the original set point. This should be done only once, and if the system shuts down due to the same fault, determine the problem before attempting to restart the system.

38AKS014-024 COOLING — When the first stage of the cooling thermostat closes, the timer starts. After approximately 3 seconds, the timer activates the compressor and fan motor no. 1 contactors. When the liquid pressure builds to approximately 257 psig, fan motor no. 2 is energized.

When there is demand for additional cooling capacity, the second stage of the cooling thermostat closes, energizing a field-supplied liquid line solenoid (LLS) valve, which opens. This increases the suction pressure, causing the compressor to operate at higher capacity (compressor loads).

When the fan switch is set at AUTO, the indoor-air fan cycles with the compressor. When the switch is set at CONT, the indoor-air fan runs continuously.

At shutdown, the Time Guard II timer prevents the compressor from restarting for approximately 5 minutes.

In addition, an LLS valve wired in parallel with the compressor contactor coil shuts off the liquid line to prevent refrigerant migration back to the compressor during the off cycle.

38ARD012 COOLING — When the thermostat calls for stage one cooling at start-up, and all safety devices are satisfied, the compressor contactor 1 (C1) energizes causing compressor no. 1 and outdoor-fan motor no. 1 to start (the indoor-fan contactor should be wired to start at the same time as the compressor). The liquid line solenoid (LLS) valve will open when compressor no. 1 starts, allowing refrigerant to flow in the system.

When the thermostat calls for stage two cooling, compressor contactor no. 2 (C2) energizes causing compressor no. 2 and outdoor-fan motor no. 2 to start. As the cooling demand decreases, stage two on the thermostat opens, causing compressor no. 2 and outdoor-fan motor no. 2 to shut down. As the cooling continues to decrease, stage one of the thermostat opens causing compressor no. 1 and outdoor-fan motor no. 1 to shut down. The LLS valve for each compressor will close when the associated compressor stops, minimizing the potential for refrigerant migration during the off cycle.

The indoor-fan motor will stop if the thermostat is set to AUTO and will continue to operate if the thermostat is set to CONT. Each compressor is protected with a Cycle-LOC™ device so that the compressor will not operate if there is a high-pressure fault, low pressure fault, or a compressor is off due to internal line break overcurrent/over temperature protection. To reset the Cycle-LOC device, set the thermostat higher to remove the cooling demand, then return to the original set point. This should be done only once. If the system shuts down with the same fault, the cause for the fault should be determined and corrected before the a Cycle-LOC device is reset again.

38ARD014-024 COOLING — At start-up, when the thermostat calls for first stage cooling and all safety devices are satisfied, the compressor contactor (C1) energizes causing compressor no. 1 and fan motor no. 1 to start. Fan motor no. 2 will start when the fan cycling pressure switch (FCPS) closes as discharge pressure builds. With the indoor-fan contactor wired to TB2-4 and TB2-9 contacts on the terminal block, the indoor-fan will also start with the compressor. The liquid line solenoid

(LLS) valve will open when compressor no. 1 starts, allowing refrigerant to flow in the system.

When the thermostat calls for stage two cooling, compressor contactor no. 2 (C2) energizes causing compressor no. 2 to start. As the cooling demand decreases, stage two on the thermostat opens, causing compressor no. 2 to shut down. As the cooling continues to decrease, stage one of the thermostat opens causing compressor no. 1 and outdoor-fan motor to shut down. The LLS valve for each compressor will close when the associated compressor stops, minimizing the potential for refrigerant migration during the off cycle.

The indoor-fan motor will stop if the thermostat is set to AUTO and will continue to operate if the thermostat is set on CONT. Each compressor is controlled by the thermostat so they will not start until there is a demand from the thermostat. Each compressor is protected with a Cycle-LOC device so that the compressor will not operate if there is a high-pressure fault, low-pressure fault, or compressor is off due to internal line break overcurrent/overtemperature protection. To reset the a Cycle-LOC device, set the thermostat higher to remove the cooling demand, then return to the original set point. This should be done only once. If the system shuts down with the same fault, the cause for the fault should be determined and corrected before the a Cycle-LOC device is reset again.

Heating — The heating thermostat (TH) energizes a field-supplied relay, which operates heating controls and energizes the indoor unit relay. When the fan switch is set at AUTO, the indoor unit fan cycles with the heating control. The indoor unit fan runs continuously when the fan switch is set at ON.

Causes of complete unit shutdown are: interruption of supplied power, open compressor internal protector (IP), open control circuit breaker, or an open high-pressure or low-pressure safety switch.

SERVICE

Capacity Control (38AKS, 38ARS Units) — A suction pressure-actuated unloader controls 2 cylinders and provides capacity control. Unloaders are factory set (see Tables 1A-6B), but can be field adjusted as described in the 2 following sections.

CONTROL SET POINT (cylinder load point) is adjustable from 0 to 85 psig (586 kPa). To adjust, turn the control set point adjustment nut (Fig. 20) clockwise to its bottom stop. In this position, set point is 85 psig (586 kPa). Next, turn the adjustment counterclockwise to the desired control set point. Every full turn counterclockwise decreases the set point by 7.5 psig (51.7 kPa).

PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL (difference between cylinder load and unload points) is adjustable from 6 to 22 psig (41.4 to 152 kPag). To adjust, turn the pressure differential adjustment screw (Fig. 20) counterclockwise to its back stop position. In this position, the differential is 6 psig (41.4 kPag). Next, turn the adjustment clockwise to the desired pressure differential setting. Every full turn clockwise increases the differential by 1.5 psig (10.3 kPag).

Head Pressure Control (38AKS, 38ARD014-024 Units Only) — *Fan cycling* is a standard feature. The no. 2 fan cycles in response to changes in liquid pressure. The switch cycles the fan off at 160 ± 10 psig (1103 ± 69 kPa) as pressure decreases, and cycles it back on at 255 ± 10 psig (1758 ± 69 kPa).

Time Guard II Circuit (38AKS Only) — This circuit prevents short-cycling by providing a delay of approximately

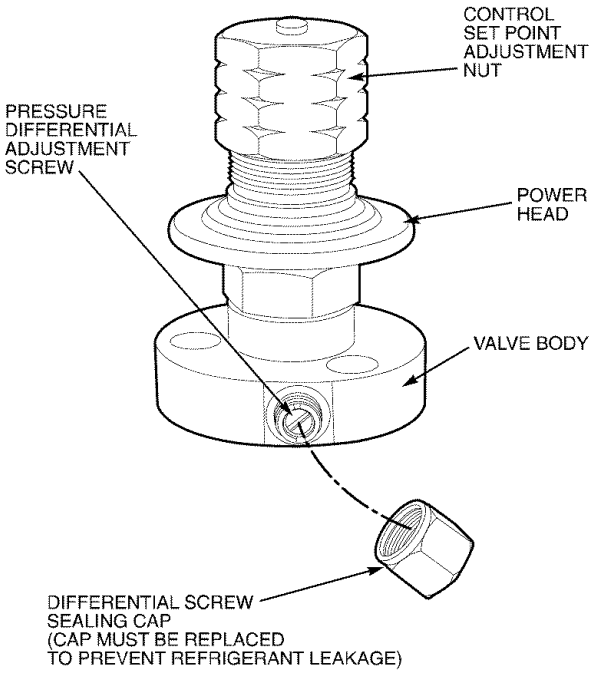


Fig. 20 — Compressor Capacity Control Unloader

5 minutes before restarting compressor after shutdown from safety device action.

On start-up, the Time Guard II timer causes a delay of approximately 3 seconds after thermostat closes.

On compressor shutdown, the timer recycles for approximately 5 minutes. During this time, the compressor cannot restart.

Refer to Fig. 21 and to label diagram on unit.

Crankcase Heater — The heater prevents refrigerant migration and compressor oil dilution during shutdown whenever compressor is not operating. The heater is wired to cycle with the compressor; the heater is off when compressor is running, and on when compressor is off.

Both compressor service valves must be closed whenever the crankcase heater is deenergized for more than 6 hours. The crankcase heater will operate as long as the control circuit is energized.

Compressor Protection

CIRCUIT BREAKER (38AKS Only) — The calibrated trip manual reset, ambient compensated, magnetic breaker protects against motor overload and locked rotor conditions.

COMPRESSOR OVERTEMPERATURE PROTECTION (IP) — A thermostat installed on the compressor motor winding reacts to excessively high winding temperatures and shuts off the compressor.

TIME GUARD II CONTROL (38AKS Only) — Control prevents compressor from short cycling. See Operating Sequence.

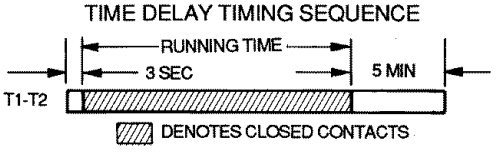


Fig. 21 — Timer Sequence Chart

CRANKCASE HEATER — The heater minimizes absorption of liquid refrigerant by oil in the crankcase during brief or extended shutdown periods. The control circuit is maintained if the compressor fan motor circuit breakers are turned off. The main disconnect must be on to energize the crankcase heater.

IMPORTANT: Never open any switch or disconnect that energizes the crankcase heater unless unit is being serviced or is to be shut down for a prolonged period. After a prolonged shutdown on a service job, energize the crankcase heater for 24 hours before starting the compressor.

ADVANCED SCROLL TEMPERATURE PROTECTION (ASTP) — See Advanced Scroll Temperature Protection (ASTP) on page 27.

Low-Pressure Switches — The 38ARZ,ARD,ARS low-pressure switches are mounted on the suction line. The 38AKS low-pressure switches are mounted on the compressor. Switches are all fixed, non-adjustable type.

High-Pressure Switches — The 38ARZ,ARS and 38ARD012 high-pressure switches are mounted on the liquid line. The 38ARD014-024 high-pressure switches are mounted on the discharge line. The 38AKS high-pressure switches are mounted on the compressor. The switches are all fixed, non-adjustable type.

Discharge Gas Thermostat (38ARZ008 Only) — A sensor on the discharge line will stop the compressor if an abnormally high discharge temperature is detected. If the unit shuts down on a high discharge temperature fault, restart the unit by cycling the thermostat or the power disconnect switch.

Outdoor Fans — Each fan is supported by a formed-wire mount bolted to the fan deck and covered with a wire guard. Fan motors have permanently lubricated bearings.

NOTE: On 38AKS units, the exposed end of the motor shaft is covered with a rubber boot. In case a fan motor must be repaired or replaced, be sure the rubber boot is put back on when the fan is reinstalled and be sure the fan guard is in place before starting the unit. Figure 22 shows the mounted fan's proper position.

Lubrication

FAN MOTORS have sealed bearings. No provisions are made for lubrication.

COMPRESSOR has its own oil supply. Loss of oil due to a leak in the system should be the only reason for adding oil after the system has been in operation.

Coil Cleaning and Maintenance — This section describes the cleaning and maintenance of standard coils and E-Coated coils. Routine cleaning of coil surfaces is essential to minimize contamination build-up and remove harmful residue. Inspect coils monthly and clean them as required.

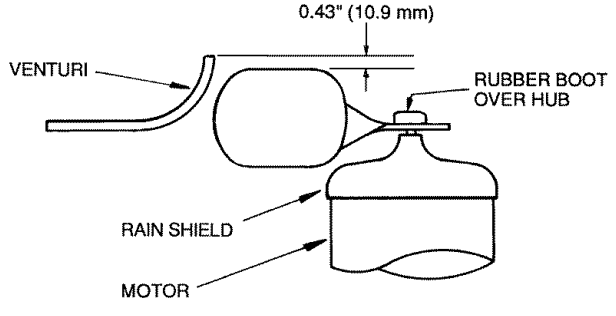


Fig. 22 — Outdoor Fan — 38AKS Units

CLEANING STANDARD COILS — Standard coils can be cleaned with a vacuum cleaner, washed out with low velocity water, blown out with low-pressure compressed air, or brushed (*do not use wire brush*). Fan motors are drip-proof but not waterproof. Do NOT use acid cleaners.

Clean the outdoor coil annually or as required by location or outdoor air conditions. Inspect the coil monthly, and clean as required. Fins are not continuous through coil sections; dirt and debris may pass through the first section, become trapped between the second and third rows of fins and restrict outdoor airflow. Use a flashlight to determine if dirt or debris has collected between coil sections. Clean the coil as follows:

1. Turn off unit power.
2. Remove screws holding rear corner posts and top cover in place. Pivot top cover up 12 to 18 in. (305 to 457 mm) and support with a rigid support. See Fig. 23.
3. Remove clips securing tube sheets together at the return bend end of the coil. Carefully spread the ends of the coil rows apart by moving the outer sections. See Fig. 24.
4. Using a water hose, or other suitable equipment, flush down between the sections of coil to remove dirt and debris.
5. Clean the remaining surfaces in the normal manner.
6. Reposition outer coil sections.
7. Reinstall clips which secure tube sheets.
8. Replace top cover and rear corner posts.

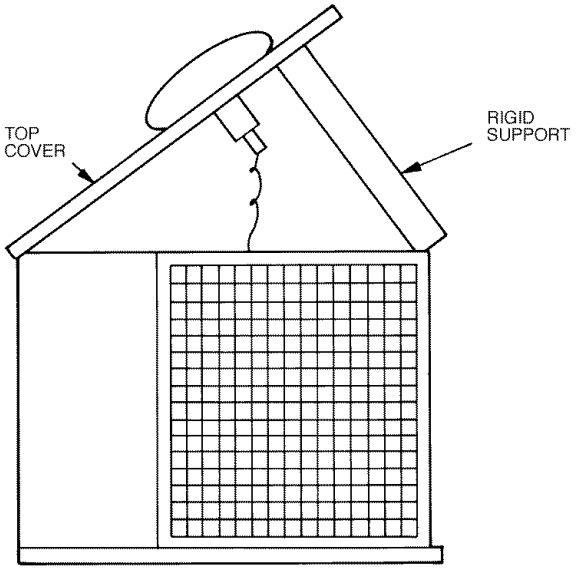


Fig. 23 — Pivot and Support Top Cover

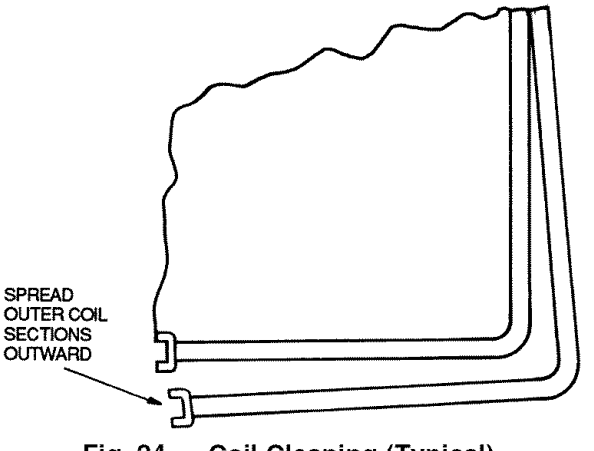


Fig. 24 — Coil Cleaning (Typical)

CLEANING AND MAINTAINING E-COATED COILS — Routine cleaning of condenser coil surfaces is essential to maintain proper unit operation. Eliminate contamination and remove harmful residue to greatly increase the life of the coil and extend unit life. The following maintenance and cleaning procedures are recommended as part of the routine maintenance activities to extend coil life.

Remove Surface Loaded Fibers — Remove debris such as dirt and fibers on the surface of the coil with a vacuum cleaner. If a vacuum cleaner is not available, use a soft brush. Apply the cleaning tool in the direction of the fins. Coil surfaces can be easily damaged (fin edges bent over) if the tool is applied across the fins.

NOTE: Using water stream, such as a garden hose, against a surface loaded coil will drive the fibers and dirt into the coil. This will make cleaning efforts more difficult. Surface debris must be completely removed prior to using a low velocity clean water rinse.

Periodic Clean Water Rinse — A periodic clean water rinse is very beneficial for coils that are applied in coastal or industrial environments. However, it is very important that the water rinse is made with very low velocity water stream to avoid damaging the fin edges. Monthly cleaning is recommended.

Routine Cleaning of E-Coated Coil Surfaces — Monthly cleaning with Environmentally Sound Coil Cleaner is essential to extend the life of coils. It is recommended that all coils including standard aluminum, pre-coated, copper/copper, or E-coated coils be cleaned with the Environmentally Sound Coil Cleaner as described below. Coil cleaning should be part of the unit's regularly scheduled maintenance procedures to ensure long coil life. Failure to clean the coils may result in reduced durability in the environment.

Environmentally Sound Coil Cleaner is non-bacterial, biodegradable and will not harm the coil or surrounding components such as electrical wiring, painted metal surfaces or insulation. Use of non-recommended coil cleaners is strongly discouraged since coil and unit durability could be affected.

The following field-supplied equipment is required for coil cleaning:

- $2^1/_2$ gallon garden sprayer
- water rinse with low velocity spray nozzle

Environmentally Sound Coil Cleaner Application Instructions — Perform the following procedure to clean the coil.

NOTE: Wear proper eye protection such as safety glasses during mixing and application.

1. Remove all surface debris and dirt from the coil with a vacuum cleaner.
2. Thoroughly wet finned surfaced with clean water and a low velocity garden hose, being careful not to bend fins.
3. Mix Environmentally Sound Coil Cleaner is a $2^1/_2$ gallon garden sprayer according to the instructions included with the Environmentally Sound Coil Cleaner. The optimum solution temperature is 100 F.

⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT USE water in excess of 130 F. Enzymes in coil cleaner will be destroyed and coil cleaner will not be effective.

4. Thoroughly apply Environmentally Sound Coil Cleaner solution to all coil surfaces including finned area, tube sheets, and coil headers. Hold garden sprayer nozzle close to finned areas and apply cleaner with a vertical, up-and-down motion. Avoid spraying in horizontal pattern to minimize potential for fin damage. Ensure cleaner thoroughly penetrates deep into finned areas. Interior and exterior finned areas must be thoroughly cleaned.
5. Allow finned surfaces to remain wet with cleaning solution for 10 minutes. Ensure surfaces are not allowed to dry before rinsing. Reapply cleaner as needed to ensure 10-minute saturation is achieved.
6. Thoroughly rinse all surfaces with low velocity clean water using downward rinsing motion of water spray nozzle. Protect fins from damage from the spray nozzle.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use bleach, harsh chemicals, or acid cleaners on outdoor or indoor coils of any kind. These types of cleaners are difficult to rinse, and they promote rapid corrosion of the fin collar-copper tube connection. Only use the Environmentally Sound Coil Cleaner.

Never use high pressure air or liquids to clean coils. High pressures damage coils and increase the airside pressure drop. To promote unit integrity, follow cleaning and maintenance procedures in this document.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	SOLUTION
COMPRESSOR DOES NOT RUN	
Contactor Open	
1. Power off.	1. Restore power.
2. Fuses blown in field power circuit.	2. After finding cause and correcting, replace with correct size fuse.
3. No control power.	3. Check control circuit breaker; reset if tripped or replace if defective.
4. Thermostat circuit open.	4. Check thermostat setting.
5. Time Guard II device not operating (38AKS only).	5. Check Time Guard II device.
6. Compressor circuit breaker tripped (38AKS only).	6. Check for excessive compressor current draw. Reset breaker; replace if defective.
7. Safety device lockout circuit active.	7. Reset lockout circuit at thermostat or circuit breaker.
8. Low-pressure switch open.	8. Check for refrigerant undercharge, obstruction of indoor airflow, or whether compressor suction shutoff valve is fully open. Make sure liquid line solenoid valve(s) is open.
9. High-pressure switch open.	9. Check for refrigerant overcharge, obstruction of outdoor airflow, air in system, or whether compressor discharge valve is fully open. Be sure outdoor fans are operating correctly.
10. Compressor overtemperature switch open.	10. Check for open condition. Allow for reset. Replace if defective.
11. Loose electrical connections.	11. Tighten all connections.
12. Compressor stuck.	12. See compressor service literature.
Contactor Closed	
1. Compressor leads loose.	1. Check connections.
2. Motor windings open.	2. See compressor service literature.
3. Single phasing.	3. Check for blown fuse. Check for loose connection at compressor terminal.
COMPRESSOR STOPS ON HIGH-PRESSURE SWITCH	
Outdoor Fan On	
1. High-pressure switch faulty.	1. Replace switch.
2. Reversed fan rotation.	2. Confirm rotation, correct if necessary.
3. Airflow restricted.	3. Remove obstruction.
4. Air recirculating.	4. Clear airflow area.
5. Noncondensables in system.	5. Recover refrigerant and recharge as required.
6. Refrigerant overcharge.	6. Recover refrigerant as required.
7. Line voltage incorrect.	7. Consult power company.
8. Refrigerant system restrictions.	8. Check or replace filter drier, expansion valve, etc. Check that compressor discharge service valve is fully open.
Outdoor Fan Off	
1. Fan slips on shaft.	1. Tighten fan hub setscrews.
2. Motor not running.	2. Check power and capacitor.
3. Motor bearings stuck.	3. Replace bearings.
4. Motor overload open.	4. Check overload rating. Check for fan blade obstruction.
5. Motor burned out.	5. Replace motor.
COMPRESSOR CYCLES ON LOW-PRESSURE SWITCH	
Indoor-Air Fan Running	
1. Compressor suction service valve partially closed.	1. Open valve fully.
2. Liquid line solenoid valve(s) fails to open.	2. Check liquid line solenoid valve(s) for proper operation. Replace if necessary.
3. Filter drier plugged.	3. Replace filter drier.
4. Expansion valve power head defective.	4. Replace power head.
5. Low refrigerant charge.	5. Add charge. Check low-pressure switch setting.

TROUBLESHOOTING (cont)

PROBLEM	SOLUTION
COMPRESSOR CYCLES ON LOW-PRESSURE SWITCH (cont)	
Airflow Restricted	
1. Coil iced up.	1. Check refrigerant charge.
2. Coil dirty.	2. Clean coil fins.
3. Air filters dirty.	3. Clean or replace filters.
4. Dampers closed.	4. Check damper operation and position.
Indoor-Air Fan Stopped	
1. Electrical connections loose.	1. Tighten all connections.
2. Fan relay defective.	2. Replace relay.
3. Motor overload open.	3. Power supply.
4. Motor defective.	4. Replace motor.
5. Fan belt broken or slipping.	5. Replace or tighten belt.
COMPRESSOR RUNNING BUT COOLING INSUFFICIENT	
Suction Pressure Low	
1. Refrigerant charge low.	1. Add refrigerant.
2. Head pressure low.	2. Check refrigerant charge. Check outdoor-air fan thermostat settings.
3. Air filters dirty.	3. Clean or replace filters.
4. Expansion valve power head defective.	4. Replace power head.
5. Indoor coil partially iced.	5. Check low-pressure setting.
6. Indoor airflow restricted.	6. Remove obstruction.
Suction Pressure High	
1. Unloaders not functioning.	1. Check unloader adjustments. Check unloader setting.
2. Compressor valve defective.	2. See compressor service literature.
3. Heat load excessive.	3. Check for open doors or windows in vicinity of fan coil.
UNIT OPERATES TOO LONG OR CONTINUOUSLY	
1. Low refrigerant charge.	1. Add refrigerant.
2. Control contacts fused.	2. Replace control.
3. Air in system.	3. Purge and evacuate system.
4. Partially plugged expansion valve or filter drier.	4. Clean or replace.
SYSTEM IS NOISY	
1. Piping vibration.	1. Support piping as required.
2. Compressor noisy.	2. Check valve plates for valve noise. Replace compressor if bearings are worn.
COMPRESSOR LOSES OIL	
1. Leak in system.	1. Repair leak.
2. Crankcase heaters not energized during shutdown.	2. Check wiring and relays. Check heater and replace if defective.
3. Improper interconnecting piping design.	3. Check piping for oil return. Replace if necessary.
FROSTED SUCTION LINE	
Expansion valve admitting excess refrigerant.	Adjust expansion valve.
HOT LIQUID LINE	
1. Shortage of refrigerant due to leak.	1. Repair leak and recharge.
2. Expansion valve opens too wide.	2. Adjust expansion valve.
FROSTED LIQUID LINE	
1. Restricted filter drier.	1. Remove restriction or replace.
2. Liquid line solenoid valve partially closed.	2. Replace valve.
COMPRESSOR WILL NOT UNLOAD	
1. Defective unloader.	1. Replace unloader.
2. Defective capacity control solenoid valve (if used).	2. Replace valve.
3. Miswired capacity control liquid line solenoid (if used).	3. Rewire correctly.
4. Weak, broken, or wrong valve body spring.	4. Replace spring.
COMPRESSOR WILL NOT LOAD	
1. Miswired capacity control liquid line solenoid (if used).	1. Rewire correctly.
2. Defective capacity control solenoid valve (if used).	2. Replace valve.
3. Plugged strainer (high side).	3. Clean or replace strainer.
4. Stuck or damaged unloader piston or piston ring(s).	4. Clean or replace the necessary parts.

START-UP CHECKLIST

I. PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

OUTDOOR: MODEL NO. _____ SERIAL NO. _____

INDOOR: AIR HANDLER MANUFACTURER _____

MODEL NO. _____ SERIAL NO. _____

ADDITIONAL ACCESSORIES _____

II. PRE-START-UP

OUTDOOR UNIT

IS THERE ANY SHIPPING DAMAGE? _____ (Y/N) _____

IF SO, WHERE: _____

_____

WILL THIS DAMAGE PREVENT UNIT START-UP? (Y/N) _____

CHECK POWER SUPPLY. DOES IT AGREE WITH UNIT? (Y/N) _____

HAS THE GROUND WIRE BEEN CONNECTED? (Y/N) _____

HAS THE CIRCUIT PROTECTION BEEN SIZED AND INSTALLED PROPERLY? (Y/N) _____

ARE THE POWER WIRES TO THE UNIT SIZED AND INSTALLED PROPERLY? (Y/N) _____

HAVE COMPRESSOR HOLDDOWN BOLTS BEEN LOOSENED (Snubber washers are snug, but not tight)? (Y/N) _____

CONTROLS

ARE THERMOSTAT AND INDOOR FAN CONTROL WIRING CONNECTIONS MADE AND CHECKED? (Y/N) _____

ARE ALL WIRING TERMINALS (including main power supply) TIGHT? (Y/N) _____

HAS CRANKCASE HEATER BEEN ENERGIZED FOR 24 HOURS? (Y/N) _____

INDOOR UNIT

HAS WATER BEEN PLACED IN DRAIN PAN TO CONFIRM PROPER DRAINAGE? (Y/N) _____

ARE PROPER AIR FILTERS IN PLACE? (Y/N) _____

HAVE FAN AND MOTOR PULLEYS BEEN CHECKED FOR PROPER ALIGNMENT? (Y/N) _____

DO THE FAN BELTS HAVE PROPER TENSION? (Y/N) _____

HAS CORRECT FAN ROTATION BEEN CONFIRMED? (Y/N) _____

PIPING

ARE LIQUID LINE SOLENOID VALVES LOCATED AT THE INDOOR COILS AS REQUIRED? (Y/N) _____

HAVE LEAK CHECKS BEEN MADE AT COMPRESSOR, OUTDOOR AND INDOOR COILS, TXVs (Thermostatic Expansion Valves), SOLENOID VALVES, FILTER DRIERS, AND FUSIBLE PLUGS WITH A LEAK DETECTOR? (Y/N) _____

LOCATE, REPAIR, AND REPORT ANY LEAKS. _____

HAVE ALL COMPRESSOR SERVICE VALVES BEEN FULLY OPENED (BACKSEATED)? (Y/N) _____

HAVE LIQUID LINE SERVICE VALVES BEEN OPENED? (Y/N) _____

IS THE OIL LEVEL IN EACH COMPRESSOR CRANKCASE VISIBLE IN THE COMPRESSOR SIGHT GLASSES (38ARS/AKS Units Only)? (Y/N) _____

CHECK VOLTAGE IMBALANCE

LINE-TO-LINE VOLTS: AB _____ V AC _____ V BC _____ V

(AB + AC + BC)/3 = AVERAGE VOLTAGE = _____ V

MAXIMUM DEVIATION FROM AVERAGE VOLTAGE = _____ V

VOLTAGE IMBALANCE = 100 X (MAX DEVIATION)/(AVERAGE VOLTAGE) = _____

IF OVER 2% VOLTAGE IMBALANCE, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO START SYSTEM! CALL LOCAL POWER COMPANY FOR ASSISTANCE.

III. START-UP

CHECK INDOOR UNIT FAN SPEED AND RECORD. _____

CHECK OUTDOOR UNIT FAN SPEED AND RECORD. _____

AFTER AT LEAST 10 MINUTES RUNNING TIME, RECORD THE FOLLOWING MEASUREMENTS:

OIL PRESSURE_____
SUCTION PRESSURE_____
SUCTION LINE TEMP_____
DISCHARGE PRESSURE_____
DISCHARGE LINE TEMP_____
ENTERING OUTDOOR UNIT AIR TEMP_____
LEAVING OUTDOOR UNIT AIR TEMP_____
INDOOR UNIT ENTERING-AIR DB (dry bulb) TEMP_____
INDOOR UNIT ENTERING-AIR WB (wet bulb) TEMP_____
INDOOR UNIT LEAVING-AIR DB TEMP_____
INDOOR UNIT LEAVING-AIR WB TEMP_____

COMPRESSOR AMPS (L1/L2/L3) ____/____/____

CHECK THE COMPRESSOR OIL LEVEL SIGHT GLASSES; ARE THE SIGHT GLASSES SHOWING OIL LEVEL IN VIEW (38ARS/AKS Units Only)? (Y/N) _____

NOTES: