



It's Hard To Stop A Trane.™

INSTALLER'S GUIDE

18-BC42D1-2

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Product
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Model:
TWZ036-060A

Heat Pumps

IMPORTANT — This Document is **customer property** and is to remain with this unit. Please return to service information pack upon completion of work.

These instructions do not cover all variations in systems nor provide for every possible contingency to be met in connection with installation. All phases of this installation must comply with NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL CODES. Should further information be desired or should particular problems arise which are not covered sufficiently for the purchaser's purposes, the matter should be referred to your installing dealer or local distributor.

A. GENERAL

NOTICE: The TWZ036-060A outdoor units are only approved with indoor units equipped with thermostatic expansion valve refrigerant controls.

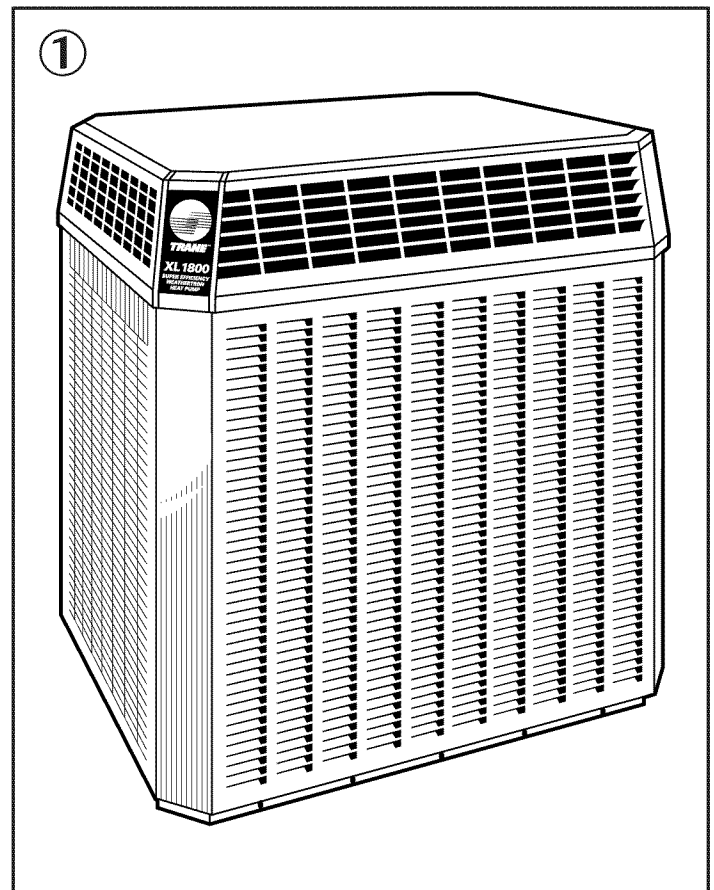
Check for transportation damage after unit is uncrated. Report promptly, to the carrier, any damage found to the unit.

To determine the electrical power requirements of the unit, refer to the nameplate of the unit. The electrical power available must agree with that listed on the nameplate.

The Weathertron® Heat Pump has been designed and manufactured to withstand and operate in severe winter conditions. However, there are precautionary steps which should be taken at the time of installation which will help assure the efficient operation of the unit. **It is recommended that these precautions be taken for units being installed in areas where snow accumulation and prolonged below freezing temperatures occur.**

1. Units should be elevated 3 to 12 inches above the pad or rooftop, depending on local weather. This additional height will allow better drainage of snow and ice (melted during defrost cycle) prior to its refreezing. This should prevent a build-up of ice around the unit which occurs when unit is not elevated. **Insure that drain holes in unit base pan are not obstructed preventing draining of defrost water.**

2. If possible, avoid locations that are likely to accumulate snow drifts. If not possible, a snow drift barrier should be installed around the unit to prevent a build-up of snow on the sides of the unit and should be of sufficient distance from the unit to prevent restriction of airflow to and from the unit. Also allow for proper maintenance space. The barrier should be constructed of materials which will blend in with the building design.



3. Avoid locating the unit where condensation and freezing of defrost vapor may annoy the customer. For instance, installing the unit under a bedroom, kitchen, or picture window may be annoying to the customer since condensate and fog will occur during the defrost cycle.

4. Avoid locating the unit under the eaves or other overhead structures as sizeable icicles may form and the unit may be damaged by these falling icicles.

Since the manufacturer has a policy of continuous product improvement, it reserves the right to change specifications and design without notice.

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B. REFRIGERANT FLOW CONTROLS

Use only approved indoor units. The indoor coil flow control must be equipped with a thermal expansion valve. Indoor units without factory installed TXV must be modified to include the approved BAYTXV-kit.

C. LOCATION & PREPARATION OF THE UNIT

1. The unit should be set on a level support pad at least as large as the unit base pan.
2. The support pad must NOT be in direct contact with any structure. The unit must be positioned a minimum of 12" from any wall or surrounding shrubbery to insure adequate airflow. A 30" clearance must be provided in front of control box (access panels) & any other side requiring service access to meet National Electrical Code. The unit must be far enough away from any structure to prevent excess roof run-off water from pouring directly on the unit.
3. The top discharge area must be unrestricted for at least five (5) feet above the unit.
4. When the outdoor unit is mounted on a roof, be sure the roof will support the unit's weight. Properly selected vibration isolators are recommended to prevent transmission to the building structure.
5. The maximum length of refrigerant lines from outdoor to indoor unit should NOT exceed eighty (80) feet.
6. Maximum difference in **elevation** should not exceed twenty-five (25) feet.
7. Locate and install indoor coil or blower coil in accordance with instruction included with that unit.
8. A pull-thru hole for the refrigerant lines should be provided of sufficient size to allow the passage of both liquid and suction lines.
9. Determine if adequate power supply is available and correct according to nameplate specifications.
10. Install the unit in accordance with national, state, and local codes.

D. INSTALLING REFRIGERANT LINES

Pressure taps are provided on the service valve plate and on service valve of outdoor unit for compressor suction and liquid pressures.

The indoor end of recommended refrigerant line sets may be straight or with a 90 degree bend, depending upon situation requirements. This should be thoroughly checked out before ordering refrigerant line sets.

The gas line must always be insulated.

The units are factory charged with the system charge required when using twenty-five (25) feet of connecting line. Unit nameplate charge is the same. Final refrigerant charge adjustment is necessary, use the Charge Charts in the outdoor unit Service Facts.

1. Determine the most practical way to run the lines.
 2. Consider types of bends to be made and space limitations.
- NOTE: Large diameter tubing will be very difficult to rebend once it has been shaped.*
3. Determine the best starting point for routing the refrigerant tubing — **INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE STRUCTURE.**
 4. Provide a pull-thru hole of sufficient size to allow both liquid and gas lines plus fittings to clear. The location of this hole (if practical) should be just about the wall plate which is resting on the foundation.
 5. Be sure the tubing is of sufficient length.
 6. Uncoil the tubing — do not kink or dent.
 7. Route the tubing making all required bends and properly secure the tubing before making connections.
 8. To prevent a noise within the building structure due to vibration transmission from the refrigerant lines, the following precautions should be taken:

- a. When the refrigerant lines have to be fastened to floor joists or other framing in a structure, use isolation type hangers.
- b. Isolation hangers should also be used when refrigerant lines are run in stud spaces or enclosed ceilings.
- c. Where the refrigerant lines run through a wall or sill, they should be insulated and isolated.
- d. Isolate the lines from all ductwork.

E. SERVICE VALVE OPERATION

BRASS LIQUID AND GAS LINE SERVICE VALVE OPERATION

The Service Valves are factory shipped in the seated position to hold factory charge. The pressure tap service port (when depressed) opens only to the field brazing side of the valve when the valve is in the seated position. The liquid line valve is **not** a back seating valve (see **WARNING** below).

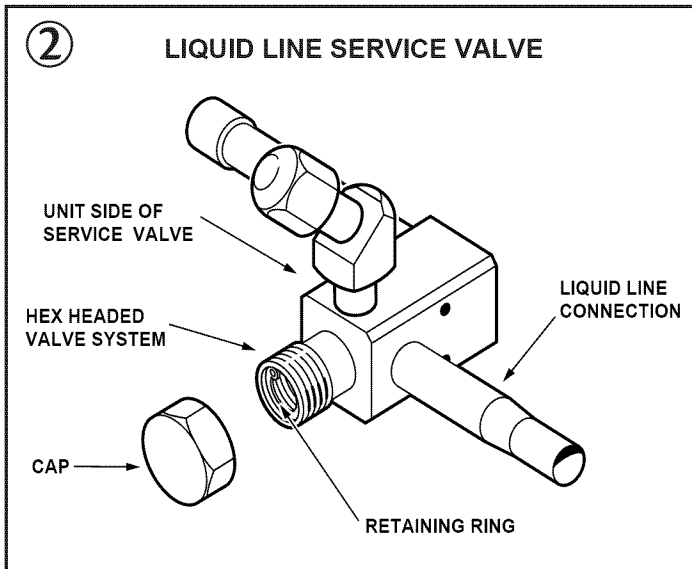
▲ WARNING: Extreme caution should be exercised so the internal steel stem retaining ring is not damaged by backing out the valve stem when opening the valve. If the valve stem is forced out past the retaining ring, system pressure could force the valve stem out of the valve body. If the retaining ring is missing, do not attempt to open the valve. See Figure 2.

BRASS GAS LINE BALL SERVICE VALVE

The Brass Gas Line Ball Service Valve is shipped in the closed position to hold the factory refrigerant charge. The pressure tap service port (when depressed) opens only to the field brazing side when the valve is in the closed position.

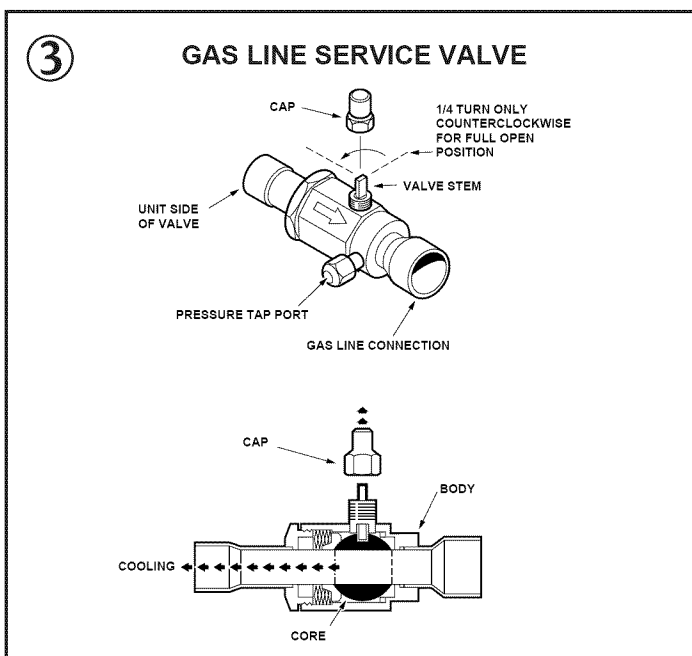
The Gas Line Service Valve is full open with a 1/4 turn counter-clockwise. See Figure 3.

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BRAZING REFRIGERANT LINES

1. Before brazing, remove plugs from external copper stub tubes. Clean internal and external surfaces of stub tubes prior to brazing.
2. Cut and fit tubing minimizing the use of sharp 90° bends.
3. Insulate the entire gas line and its fittings.
4. Do **NOT** allow uninsulated liquid line to come in direct contact with bare gas line.
5. **Precautions should be taken to avoid heat damage to the pressure tap valve core during brazing. It is recommended that the pressure tap port valve core be removed and a wet rag wrapped around the valve body.**



NOTICE: Use care to make sure that no moisture enters pressure tap port, while wet rag is being used.

6. Remove braze shield from clear plastic bag. Soak pad in water and place over suction and liquid lines to protect unit finish. See Figure 4. Discard pad when finished with brazing.
7. Use a Dry Nitrogen Purge and Brazing Alloy without flux when brazing the field line to the copper factory connection. Flow dry nitrogen into either valve pressure tap port, thru the tubing and out the other port while brazing.
8. Braze using accepted good brazing techniques.

LEAK CHECK

IMPORTANT: Replace pressure tap port valve core before attaching hoses for evacuation.

After brazing operation of refrigerant lines to both the outdoor and indoor unit is completed, the field brazed connections must be checked for leaks. Pressurize through the service valve ports, the indoor unit and field refrigerant lines with dry nitrogen to 200 psi. Use soap bubbles or other leak-checking methods to see that all field joints are leak-free! If not, **release pressure**; then repair!

SYSTEM EVACUATION

NOTE: Since the outdoor unit has a refrigerant charge, the gas and liquid line valves must remain closed.

1. Upon completion of leak check, evacuate the refrigerant lines and indoor coil before opening the gas and liquid line valves.
2. Attach appropriate hoses from manifold gauge to gas and liquid line pressure taps.

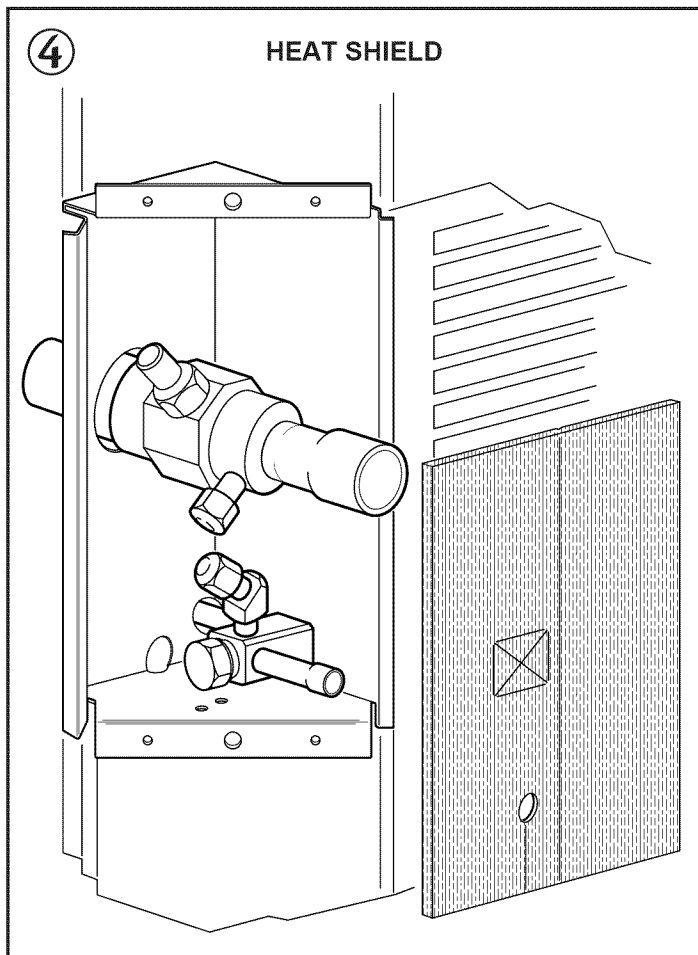
NOTE: Unnecessary switching of hoses can be avoided and complete evacuation of all lines leading to sealed system can be accomplished with manifold center hose and connecting branch hose to a cylinder of HCFC-22 and vacuum pump.

3. Attach center hose of manifold gauges to vacuum pump.
4. Evacuate until the micron gauge reads no higher than 350 microns.
5. Close off valve to vacuum pump and observe the micron gauge. If gauge pressure rises above 500 microns in one (1) minute, then evacuation is incomplete or system has a leak.
6. If vacuum gauge does not rise above 500 microns in one (1) minute, the evacuation should be complete.

7. With a vacuum pump and micron gauge blanked off, open valve on HCFC-22 cylinder and charge refrigerant lines and indoor coil with vapor to tank pressure of HCFC-22 supply.

NOTE: DO NOT VENT REFRIGERANT INTO THE ATMOSPHERE.

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8. Close valve on HCFC-22 supply cylinder. Close valves on manifold gauge set and remove refrigerant charging hoses from liquid and gas pressure tap ports.

NOTE: A 3/16" Allen wrench is required to open liquid line service valve. A 1/4" Open End or Adjustable wrench is required to open gas line valve. An Adjustable or 3/4" Open End wrench is required to take off the valve stem cap.

9. The liquid line shut-off valve can now be opened. Remove shut-off valve cap. Fully insert hex wrench into the stem and backout counterclockwise until valve stem just touches retainer ring (approximately five (5) turns) observing **WARNING** statement. See Figure 2.

10. Replace liquid service pressure tap port cap and valve stem cap. These caps **MUST BE REPLACED** to prevent leaks. Replace valve stem and pressure tap cap finger tight, then tighten an additional 1/6 turn.

11. The gas valve can now be opened. Open the gas valve by removing the shut-off valve cap and turning the valve stem 1/4 turn counterclockwise, using 1/4" Open End or Adjustable wrench. See Figure 3.

12. The gas valve is now open for refrigerant flow. Replace valve stem cap to prevent leaks. See Figure 3.

If refrigerant lines are longer than 25 feet and/or a different size than recommended, it will be necessary to adjust system refrigerant charge upon completion of installation.

F. ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

⚠ WARNING: When installing or servicing this equipment, ALWAYS exercise basic safety precautions to avoid the possibility of electric shock.

1. Power wiring and grounding of equipment must comply with local codes.
2. Power supply must agree with equipment nameplate.
3. Install a separate disconnect switch at the outdoor unit.
4. Ground the outdoor unit per local code requirements.
5. Provide flexible electrical conduit whenever vibration transmission may create a noise problem within the structure.
6. The use of color coded low voltage wire is recommended to simplify connections between the outdoor unit, the thermostat, and the indoor unit.

Table 1 — NEC Class II Control Wiring

24 VOLTS	
WIRE SIZE	MAX. WIRE LENGTH
*22 AWG	30 FT.
20 AWG	100 FT.
18 AWG	150 FT.
16 AWG	225 FT.
14 AWG	300 FT.

*If 22 AWG is used, make sure it is **high** quality wire.

7. Table 1 defines maximum **total** length of low voltage wiring from outdoor unit, to indoor unit, and to thermostat.

8. Mount the indoor thermostat in accordance with instruction included with the thermostat. Wire per appropriate hook-up diagram (included in these instructions).

G. ELECTRICAL HEATERS

Electric heaters, if used, are to be installed in the air handling device according to the instructions accompanying the air handler and the heaters.

H. START KIT

These units have quick start components which are factory installed.

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I. OUTDOOR THERMOSTAT

An outdoor thermostat TAYSTAT250A may be field installed. For data see wiring diagram attached to unit and instruction sheet packaged with outdoor thermostat.

J. DEFROST CONTROL

The demand defrost control measures heat pump outdoor ambient temperature with a sensor located outside the outdoor coil. A second sensor located on the outdoor coil is used to measure the coil temperature. The difference between the ambient and the colder coil temperature is the difference or delta-T measurement. This delta-T measurement is representative of the operating state and relative capacity of the heat pump system. By measuring the change in delta-T, we can determine the need for defrost. The coil sensor also serves to sense outdoor coil temperature for termination of the defrost cycle.

FAULT DETECTION

A fault condition is indicated by the flashing light on the defrost control inside the heat pump control box.

In normal operation, the defrost control light will flash once each second. If the light is flashing more than once per second or not-at-all, refer to the service manual for that unit.

PIN IDENTIFICATION

1. NORM. = Normal (This wire, as shipped, is unattached to any pin. In this position, the default condition is normal operation. However, after checking for proper operation, the wire should be returned to the normal pin.)
2. TST. = Test (Red test wire in this position speeds up all defrost board timings.)
3. FOR. DFT. = Forced Defrost (Touch the red test wire to this pin for ten (10) seconds to initiate a forced defrost. Return wire to the normal pin after defrost initiates.)
4. FOR. FLT. = Forced Fault (Touch the red test wire to this pin for ten (10) seconds to demonstrate a fault condition.)

DEFROST CONTROL CHECKOUT

Normal operation requires:

- a. LED on board flashing 1 time/second.
- b. 24V AC between R & B
- c. 24V AC between Y & B with unit operating
- d. Defrost initiation when test wire is moved to "Forced Defrost" pin, then return to "Normal Pin", with unit operating in heating mode.

If a defrost control problem is suspected, refer to the service information in control box.

K. OPERATIONAL AND CHECKOUT PROCEDURES

Final phases of this installation are the unit Operational and Checkout Procedures which are found on page 8 of this instruction.

L. COMPRESSOR SUMP HEAT

After all electrical wiring is complete, SET THE THERMOSTAT SYSTEM SWITCH IN THE OFF POSITION SO COMPRESSOR WILL NOT RUN, and apply power by closing the system main disconnect switch. This will activate the compressor sump heat. Do not change the Thermostat System Switch until power has been applied long enough to evaporate any liquid of HCFC-22 in the compressors (30 minutes for each pound of HCFC-22 in the system as shown on the nameplate). Following this procedure will prevent compressor damage at the initial start-up.

Record the "POWER APPLIED DATA" on the designated lines below:

Time _____ A.M./P.M. Date _____

By _____
Electrician

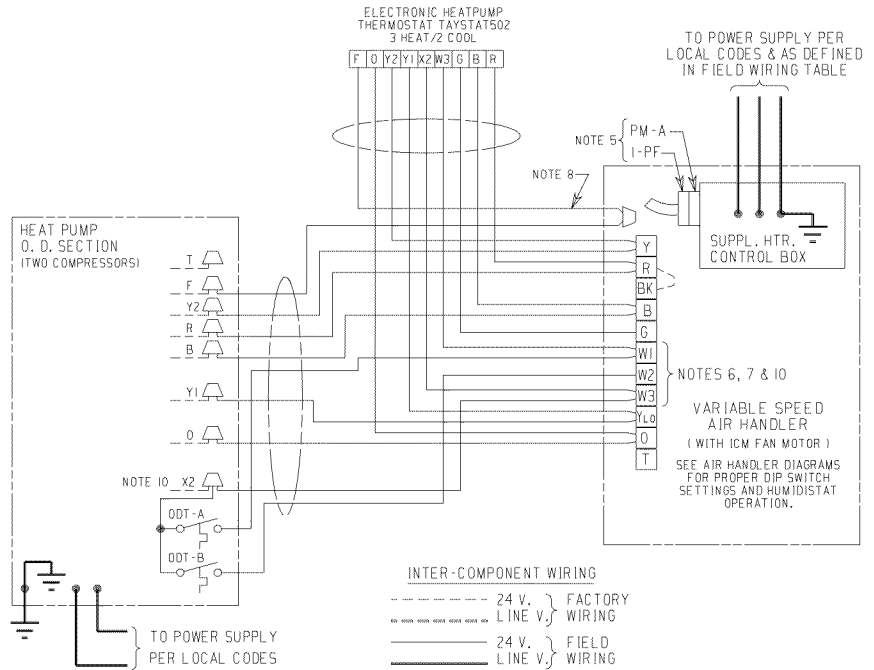
(SEE WIRING DIAGRAMS)

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A TYPICAL FIELD WIRING DIAGRAM FOR TWZ036-060A WITH VARIABLE SPEED AIR HANDLERS

NOTES:

1. POWER WIRING AND GROUNDING OF EQUIPMENT MUST COMPLY WITH LOCAL CODES.
2. BE SURE POWER SUPPLY AGREES WITH EQUIPMENT NAMEPLATE.
3. LOW VOLTAGE WIRING TO BE NO. 18 A.W.G. MINIMUM CONDUCTOR.
4. USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY.
5. POLARIZED PLUG SECTION PM-A IS ATTACHED TO HEATER CONTROL BOX. SECTION 1-PF IS FACTORY WIRED INTO AIR HANDLER.
6. IF ODT-B IS NOT USED, CONNECT A JUMPER WIRE FROM W3 TO W2.
IF ODT-A IS NOT USED, CONNECT A JUMPER WIRE FROM W2 TO W1.
7. IF ELECTRIC HEATER DOES NOT HAVE 3RD CONTACTOR (CH), CONNECT A JUMPER WIRE FROM W3 TO W2.
IF ELECTRIC HEATER DOES NOT HAVE 2ND CONTACTOR (BH), CONNECT A JUMPER WIRE FROM W2 TO W1.
8. CONNECT OUTDOOR F TO THERMOSTAT F AS SHOWN.
9. IF AN INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF CONDUCTORS IS PRESENT, OMIT F CONNECTION TO THE THERMOSTAT AND CONNECT OUTDOOR F TO R IN THE OUTDOOR UNIT.
10. X2 MUST BE CONNECTED TO VARIABLE SPEED AIR HANDLER TERMINAL W3 AS SHOWN FOR PROPER INDOOR AIR FLOW DURING THE DEFROST CYCLE.

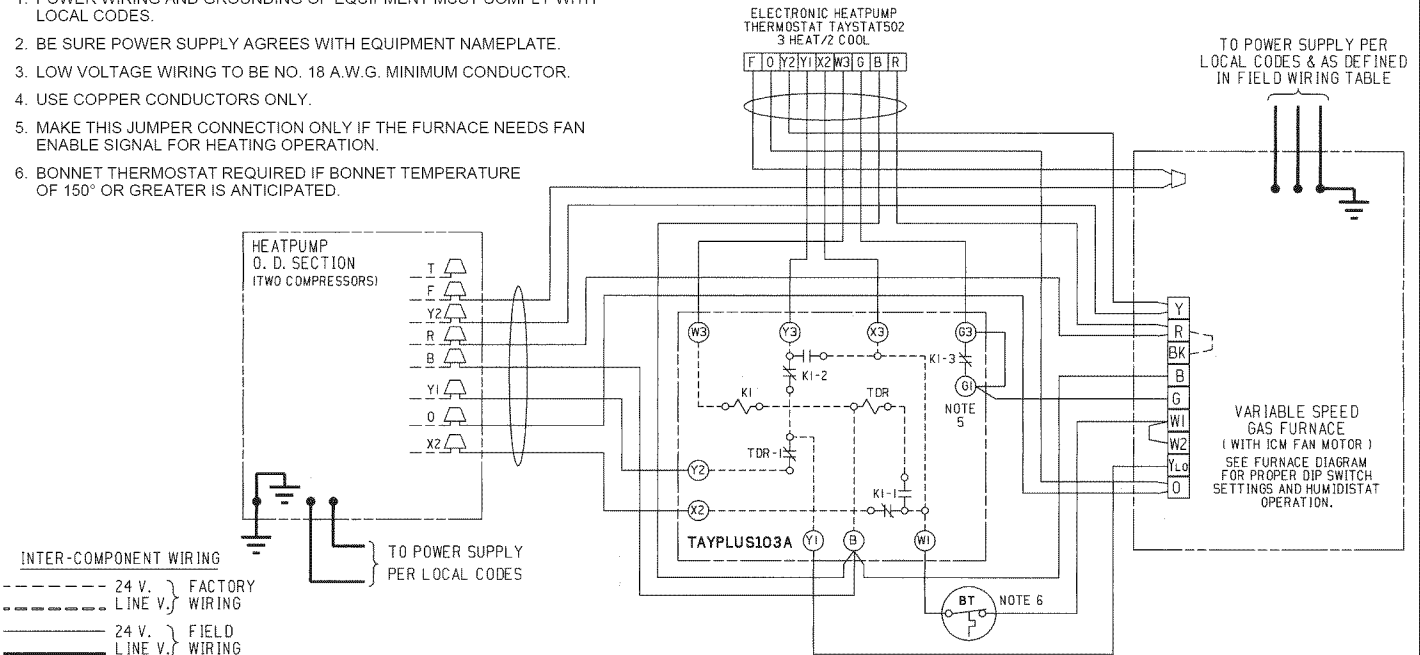


From Dwg. 21B151201 Rev. 0

A TYPICAL FIELD WIRING DIAGRAM FOR TWZ036-060A WITH VARIABLE SPEED FURNACES

NOTES:

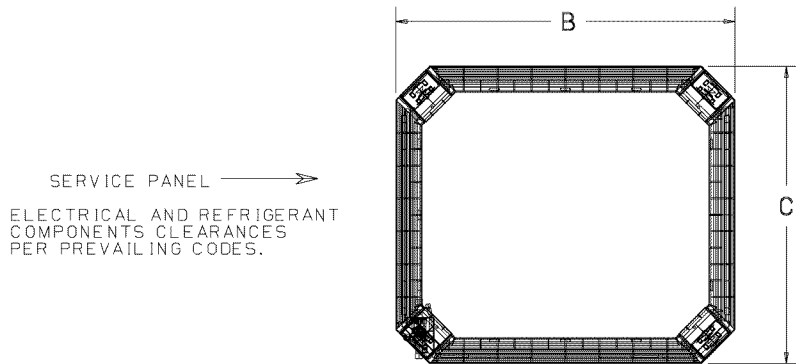
1. POWER WIRING AND GROUNDING OF EQUIPMENT MUST COMPLY WITH LOCAL CODES.
2. BE SURE POWER SUPPLY AGREES WITH EQUIPMENT NAMEPLATE.
3. LOW VOLTAGE WIRING TO BE NO. 18 A.W.G. MINIMUM CONDUCTOR.
4. USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY.
5. MAKE THIS JUMPER CONNECTION ONLY IF THE FURNACE NEEDS FAN ENABLE SIGNAL FOR HEATING OPERATION.
6. BONNET THERMOSTAT REQUIRED IF BONNET TEMPERATURE OF 150° OR GREATER IS ANTICIPATED.



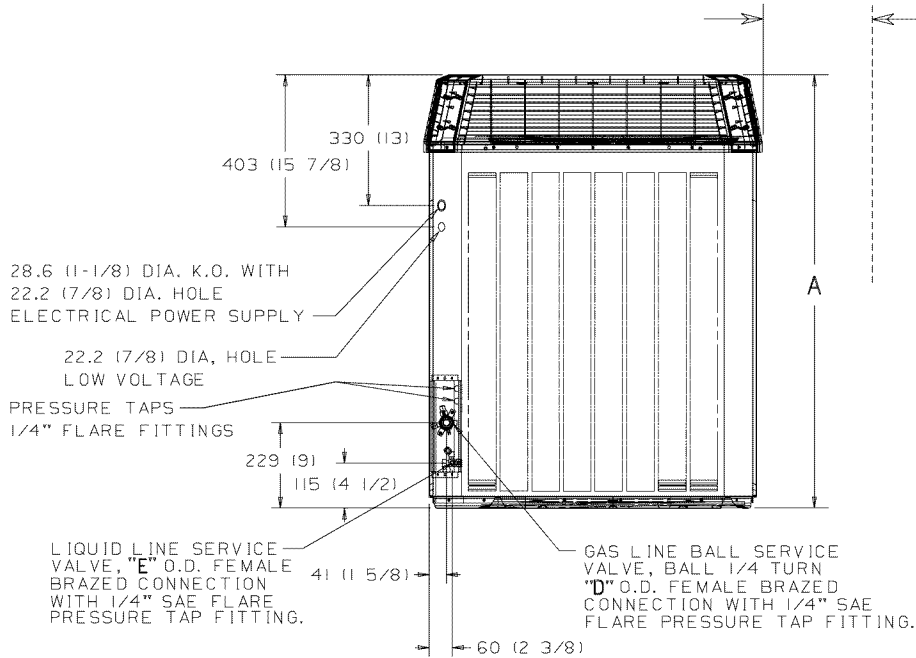
From Dwg. 21B151210 Rev. 0

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TWZ036-060A OUTLINE DRAWING



NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM (INCHES).



UNIT SHOULD BE PLACED SO ROOF RUN-OFF WATER DOES NOT POUR DIRECTLY ON UNIT, AND SHOULD BE AT LEAST 305 (12") FROM WALL AND ALL SURROUNDING SHRUBBERY ON TWO SIDES. OTHER TWO SIDES UNRESTRICTED.

MODELS	A	B	C	D	E
TWZ036A-A	1095 (43-1/8)	1010 (39-3/4)	902 (35-1/2)	7/8	3/8
TWZ048A-A	1095 (43-1/8)	1010 (39-3/4)	902 (35-1/2)	1-1/8	3/8
TWZ060A-A	1095 (43-1/8)	1010 (39-3/4)	902 (35-1/2)	1-1/8	3/8

From Dwg. 21D147482 Rev. 6

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CHECKOUT PROCEDURE

After installation has been completed, it is recommended that the entire system be checked against the following list:

1. Refrigerant Line, Leak checked []
2. Suction Lines and Fittings properly insulated []
3. Have all Refrigerant Lines been secured and isolated properly? []
4. Have passages through masonry been sealed? If mortar is used, prevent mortar from coming into direct contact with copper tubing []
5. Indoor coil drain line drains freely. Pour water into drain pan []
6. Supply registers and return grilles open and unobstructed []
7. Return air filter installed []
8. Thermostat thermometer is accurate. Check against a reliable thermometer. Adjust per instructions with thermostat []
9. Is correct speed tap being used? (Indoor blower motor) []

SYSTEM OPERATIONAL CHECK

IMPORTANT: To prevent compressor damage which may result from the presence of LIQUID refrigerant in the crankcase, these procedures should be followed at initial Start-Up and at anytime the power has been off for 12 hours or more.

1. Before proceeding with this "Operational Check," go to "Compressor Sump Heat Section" of this instruction to determine the time compressor heat has been "ON," and make entry of the designated lines, in Step 2.
2. Start-Up Time _____ A.M./P.M. Power Applied Time _____ A.M./P.M.
Time Lapse _____ Hours _____ Minutes.
3. If Steps 1 and 2 cannot be used, then place thermostat's system switch in the "OFF" position and apply power by closing system disconnect switch. This energizes compressor heat and evaporates the liquid in the crankcase. **TO EVAPORATE LIQUID ALLOW AT LEAST ONE-HALF HOUR PER POUND (HCFC-22), AS SHOWN ON UNIT NAMEPLATE.**

OPERATING PRESSURES: After the unit has operated in the cooling mode for a short period of time, install pressure gauges on the gauge ports of the discharge and suction line valves. Check the suction and discharge pressures and compare them to the normal operating pressures provided in the unit's Service Facts.

NOTE: Use the pressures from Service Facts to determine the unit refrigerant charge. To charge the system accurately, use charging curve, or pressures depending on flow control.

4. Except as required for safety while servicing: **DO NOT OPEN SYSTEM DISCONNECT SWITCH.**

SUPPLEMENTARY HEATERS CHECKOUT PROCEDURES, IF USED DOES HEATER REQUIRE A SEPARATE CIRCUIT?

1. Be sure the fused disconnect switch is "OFF," and safety label (if any) is attached []
2. Check on field wiring for sound connections and grounding according to codes []
3. Check fuses for proper size per nameplate specifications []
4. Check control box panel — in place and secured []

NOTE: OPERATION OF HEATERS MUST BE CHECKED DURING THE OPERATION CHECK OF THE TOTAL SYSTEM.