



Application Guide

Tube Size and Component Selection

RAUJ Split Systems (20-120 Tons)

R-410A Refrigerant

Fin and Tube Condensers



⚠ SAFETY WARNING

Only qualified personnel should install and service the equipment. The installation, starting up, and servicing of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning equipment can be hazardous and requires specific knowledge and training. Improperly installed, adjusted or altered equipment by an unqualified person could result in death or serious injury. When working on the equipment, observe all precautions in the literature and on the tags, stickers, and labels that are attached to the equipment.

Warnings, Cautions and Notices

Warnings, Cautions and Notices. Note that warnings, cautions and notices appear at appropriate intervals throughout this manual. Warnings are provided to alert installing contractors to potential hazards that could result in death or personal injury. Cautions are designed to alert personnel to hazardous situations that could result in personal injury, while notices indicate a situation that could result in equipment or property-damage-only accidents.

Your personal safety and the proper operation of this machine depend upon the strict observance of these precautions.

Read this manual thoroughly before operating or servicing this unit.

ATTENTION: Warnings, Cautions and Notices appear at appropriate sections throughout this literature. Read these carefully:

⚠ WARNING

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

⚠ CAUTION

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury. It could also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

NOTICE:

Indicates a situation that could result in equipment or property-damage only accidents.

Important Environmental Concerns!

Scientific research has shown that certain man-made chemicals can affect the earth's naturally occurring stratospheric ozone layer when released to the atmosphere. In particular, several of the identified chemicals that may affect the ozone layer are refrigerants that contain Chlorine, Fluorine and Carbon (CFCs) and those containing Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine and Carbon (HCFCs). Not all refrigerants containing these compounds have the same potential impact to the environment. Trane advocates the responsible handling of all refrigerants—including industry replacements for CFCs such as HCFCs and HFCs.

Responsible Refrigerant Practices!

Trane believes that responsible refrigerant practices are important to the environment, our customers, and the air conditioning industry. All technicians who handle refrigerants must be certified. The Federal Clean Air Act (Section 608) sets forth the requirements for handling, reclaiming, recovering and recycling of certain refrigerants and the equipment that is used in these service procedures. In addition, some states or municipalities may have additional requirements that must also be adhered to for responsible management of refrigerants. Know the applicable laws and follow them.

⚠ WARNING

Proper Field Wiring and Grounding Required!

All field wiring MUST be performed by qualified personnel. Improperly installed and grounded field wiring poses FIRE and ELECTROCUTION hazards. To avoid these hazards, you MUST follow requirements for field wiring installation and grounding as described in NEC and your local/state electrical codes. Failure to follow code could result in death or serious injury.

Warnings, Cautions and Notices

WARNING

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Required!

Installing/servicing this unit could result in exposure to electrical, mechanical and chemical hazards.

- Before installing/servicing this unit, technicians **MUST** put on all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) recommended for the work being undertaken. **ALWAYS** refer to appropriate MSDS sheets and OSHA guidelines for proper PPE.
- When working with or around hazardous chemicals, **ALWAYS** refer to the appropriate MSDS sheets and OSHA guidelines for information on allowable personal exposure levels, proper respiratory protection and handling recommendations.
- If there is a risk of arc or flash, technicians **MUST** put on all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in accordance with NFPA 70E or other country-specific requirements for arc flash protection, **PRIOR** to servicing the unit.

Failure to follow recommendations could result in death or serious injury.

WARNING

R-410A Refrigerant under Higher Pressure than R-22!

The units described in this manual use R-410A refrigerant which operates at higher pressures than R-22 refrigerant. Use **ONLY** R-410A rated service equipment or components with these units. For specific handling concerns with R-410A, please contact your local Trane representative.

Failure to use R-410A rated service equipment or components could result in equipment exploding under R-410A high pressures which could result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

Trademarks

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Overview

Trane's RAUJ 20- through 120-ton condensing unit product line incorporating fin and tube condenser coils has been designed for use only with R-410A and POE oil. R-410A is a high-pressure refrigerant that requires the other components of the system, including the evaporator, to be rated for R-410A pressures. For compressor lubrication, the refrigerant requires POE oil.

Traditionally, refrigerant piping practices were guided by four principles:

- Return the oil to the compressor.
- Maintain a column of liquid at the expansion valve.
- Minimize the loss of capacity.
- Minimize the refrigerant charge in the system.

These piping practices are similar for R-410A and POE oil. However, because of the different mass flows and pressures, the line diameter required to carry the oil and refrigerant may not be the same as a similar tonnage R-22 unit. Also, the allowable pressure drop may be greater for R-410A than R-22.

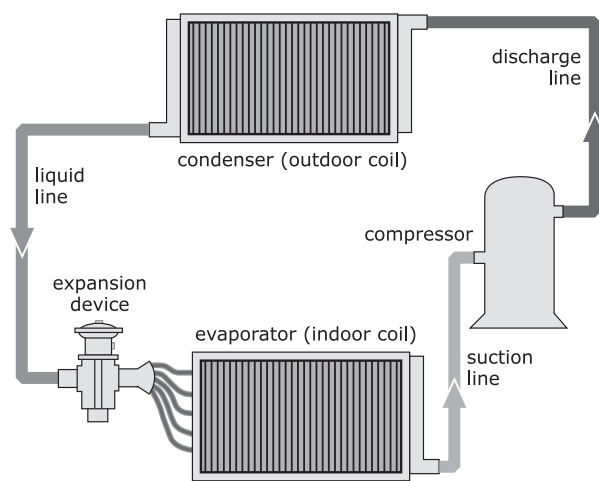
Evidence accumulated over years of observation demonstrates that the lower the refrigerant charge, the more reliably a split air-conditioning system performs. *Any* amount of refrigerant in excess of the minimum design charge becomes difficult to manage. The excess refrigerant tends to collect in areas that can interfere with proper operation and eventually shortens the service life of the system.

To successfully minimize the system refrigerant charge, the correct line size should be used and the line length must be kept to a minimum.

Background

In a split air-conditioning system, the four major components of the refrigeration system are connected by field-assembled refrigerant piping (Figure 1). A suction line connects the evaporator to the compressor, the discharge line connects the compressor to the condenser, and the liquid line connects the condenser to the expansion device, which is located near the evaporator inlet. Operational problems can occur if these refrigerant lines are designed or installed improperly.

Figure 1. Interconnecting refrigerant lines in a typical split air-conditioning system



Overview

The origin of the requirements for equivalent line lengths of components, line pressure drop, and minimum and maximum refrigerant velocities is uncertain. It appears likely that at least some of the supporting data was derived from measurements and/or equations involving water. Some resource materials even *show* water components when illustrating refrigerant piping requirements.

Subsequent reviews of analytical and empirical data for refrigerant piping resulted in the publication of two research papers: *Pressure Losses in Tubing, Pipe, and Fittings* by R.J.S. Pigott and *Refrigerant Piping Systems—Refrigerants 12, 22, 500* by the American Society of Refrigeration Engineers (ASRE). In his paper, Pigott described his use of refrigerant as the fluid and his direct measurement of pressure drops. His findings indicated that the pressure drop of many line components is small and difficult to measure. For these components, he used experimental data to derive a formula relating the geometry of the component to its pressure drop. Overall, his calculated pressure loss of the components was less than originally determined.

The conclusion of the ASRE research paper stated that the minimum required velocity to maintain oil entrainment in vertical risers and horizontal lines will vary with the diameter of the tube *and with the saturation temperature of the suction gas*. In other words, the minimum required velocity for oil entrainment is not constant.

Updated Guidelines

Liquid Lines

Historically, liquid lines were sized to minimize the pressure losses within the piping circuit. Oil movement through the piping wasn't a concern (nor is it today) because oil is miscible in liquid refrigerant at normal liquid-line temperatures. The historic and traditional 6 psid liquid line pressure drop had the unintended consequence of requiring line sizes with large internal refrigerant volumes. Since our objective is also to minimize the refrigerant charge to make the most reliable systems, we increased the allowable liquid pressure drop to 35 psid (R-22), which allows for the selection of a smaller liquid line while still maintaining refrigeration operation. With R-410A refrigerant and POE oil, this pressure drop can be as high as 50 psid. Within these guidelines, refrigeration operation is maintained while minimizing the refrigerant charge. It is still required to limit the liquid line velocity to 600 ft/min to help avoid issues with water hammer.

Suction Lines

R-410A is a high-pressure refrigerant and allows higher-pressure drops in the suction lines. With R-22, a 2°F loss in the suction line means a pressure drop of 3 psi. With R-410A refrigerant, that same 2°F loss is a 5 psi drop. Additional pressure drop may be tolerated in certain applications.

R-410A refrigerant suction lines must be sized to maintain oil-entrainment velocities in both the horizontal and vertical risers. Oil entrainment for R-410A is based on suction temperature as well as tube diameter. At the time of this writing, no known direct oil-entrainment tests have been conducted. Trane has used ASHRAE data to create equation-based formulas to predict the entrainment velocities of R-410A refrigerant and POE oil. These minimum velocities are reflected in the line sizes listed in the component selection summary ([Table 2, p. 18](#)).

Equipment Placement

Minimize Distance Between Components

For a split air-conditioning system to perform as reliably and inexpensively as possible, the refrigerant charge must be kept to a minimum. To help accomplish this design goal:

- Site the outdoor unit as close to the indoor unit as possible.
- Route each interconnecting refrigerant line by the shortest and most direct path so that line lengths and riser heights are no longer than absolutely necessary.
- Use only horizontal and vertical piping configurations.
- Determine whether the total length of each refrigerant line requires Trane review. Be sure to *account for the difference in elevations of the indoor and outdoor units* when calculating the total line length.

Interconnecting lines of 150 lineal ft (45.7 m) or less do not require Trane review, but only a limited amount may be in a riser (see [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#)).

Figure 2. Allowable elevation difference: Cooling-only RAUJ above indoor unit

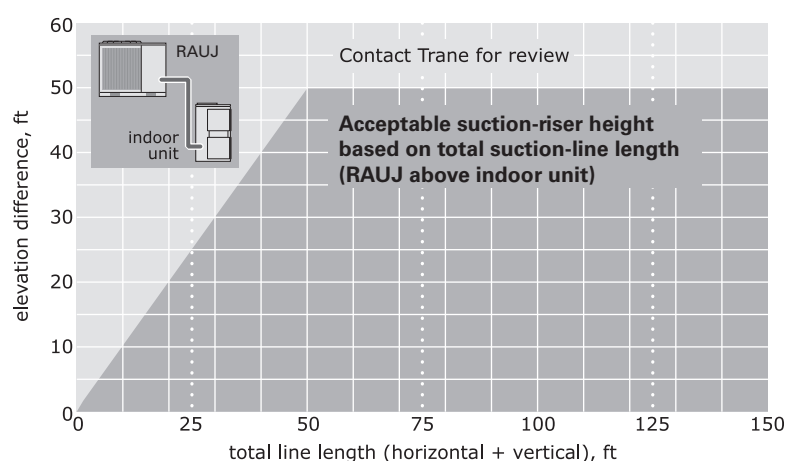
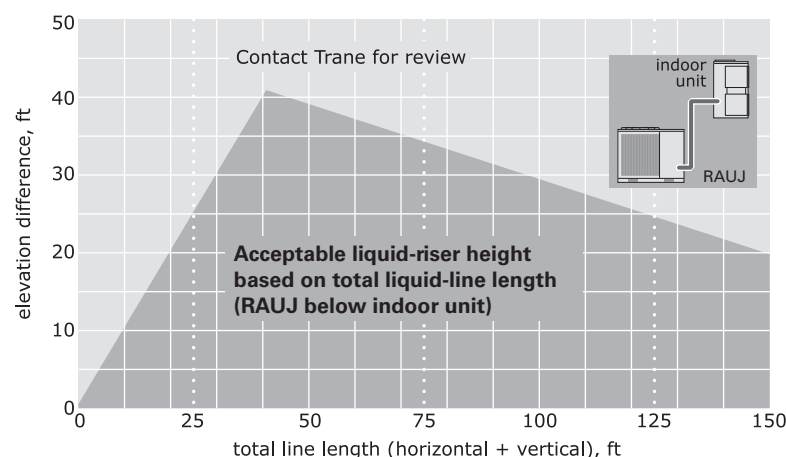


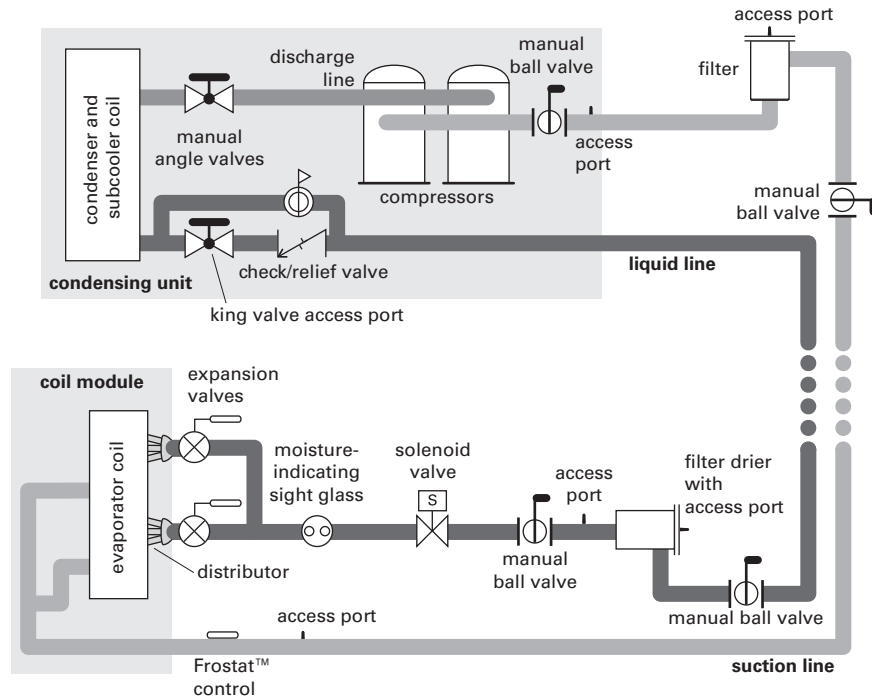
Figure 3. Allowable elevation difference: Cooling-only RAUJ below indoor unit



Line Sizing, Routing, and Component Selection

Figure 4 illustrates an example of an RAUJ split-system component arrangement. Use it to determine the proper, relative sequence of the components in the refrigerant lines that connect the RAUJ condensing unit to an evaporator coil. Refer to “[Examples of Field-Installed Evaporator Piping](#),” p. 13, for more detailed schematics of evaporator piping. The RAUJ units are R-410A machines, and all the selected components installed in the field must also be rated for use with R-410A.

Figure 4. Example of placement for split-system components



Liquid Lines

Line Sizing

Properly sizing the liquid line is critical to a reliable split-system application. [Table 2, p. 18](#) shows the recommended liquid-line sizing for each RAUJ model based on its nominal capacity. Using the preselected tube diameter to uniformly size the liquid line will maintain operating requirements and is the line size around which the RAUJ installation literature charging charts were generated. Increasing the line size will *not* increase the allowable line length.

Routing

Install the liquid line with a slight slope in the direction of flow so that it can be routed with the suction line.

A height limitation exists for liquid lines that include a liquid riser because of the loss of subcooling that accompanies the pressure loss in the height of the liquid column. [Figure 3, p. 3](#), depicts the permissible rise in the liquid line (without excessive loss of subcooling). Again, system designs outside the application envelope of the RAUJ unit require Trane review.

The RAUJ unit design includes a liquid line check/relief assembly at the outlet of the subcooler to prevent liquid refrigerant from being drawn back to the compressor during the off cycle. The relief

Line Sizing, Routing, and Component Selection

valve discharges to the condenser to prevent excessive pressures from developing in the liquid line during the off cycle, due to a temperature change of the trapped column of liquid between the solenoid valve and check valve.

Insulation

The liquid line is generally warmer than the surrounding air, so it does not require insulation. In fact, heat loss from the liquid line improves system capacity because it provides additional subcooling. However, if the liquid line is routed through a high-temperature area, such as an attic or a mechanical room, insulation would be required.

Components

Liquid-line refrigerant components necessary for a successful job include a filter drier, access port, solenoid valve, moisture-indicating sight glass, expansion valve(s), and ball shutoff valves.

[Figure 4, p. 4](#) illustrates how to sequence the components properly in the liquid line. Position the components as close to the evaporator as possible. [Table 2, p. 18](#), identifies suitable components, by part number, for each RAUJ model. Note that there are two access ports: one located at the RAUJ and one located at the evaporator. [Table 3, p. 19](#), identifies a list of suitable expansion valves.

Liquid Filter Drier

There is no substitute for cleanliness during system installation. The liquid filter drier prevents residual contaminants, introduced during installation, from entering the expansion valve and solenoid valve. If choosing a filter other than the one listed in [Table 2](#), make sure its volume, filtering, and moisture-absorbing characteristics are equivalent, and that it is the replaceable core type.

Access Port

The access port located at the RAUJ allows the unit to be charged with liquid refrigerant and is used to determine charge level. This port is usually a Schraeder valve with a core.

Solenoid Valve

In RAUJ split systems, solenoid valves isolate the refrigerant from the evaporator during the off cycles; under certain conditions, they may also trim the amount of active evaporator as the compressors unload. Generally, the “trim” solenoid valve is unnecessary for VAV comfort-cooling applications and is only required for constant-volume applications when dehumidification is a special concern.

Note: RAUJ units with fin and tube condensers employ pumpdown, so isolation solenoids are required. The suggested solenoid uses a 120-volt service and requires code-compliant wiring to the RAUJ condensing unit.

Moisture-Indicating Sight Glass

Be sure to install one moisture-indicating sight glass in the main liquid line.

Note: The sole value of the glass is its moisture-indicating ability. Use the Installation manual charging curves—not the sight glass—to determine proper charge levels. A properly charged RAUJ unit may show bubbles in the sight glass.

Expansion Valve

The expansion valve is the throttling device that meters the refrigerant into the evaporator coil. Metering too much refrigerant floods the compressor; metering too little elevates the compressor temperature. Choosing the correct size and type of expansion valve is critical to ensure that it will correctly meter refrigerant into the evaporator coil throughout the entire operating envelope of the system. **Correct refrigerant distribution into the coil requires an expansion valve for each distributor.**

Line Sizing, Routing, and Component Selection

For improved modulation, choose expansion valves with balanced port construction and external equalization. [Table 3, p. 19](#), identifies the part number of the valve suggested for commercial RAUJ systems.

The tonnage of the valve should represent the tonnage of the portion of coil that the TXV/distributor will feed.

Ball Shutoff Valves

Adding manual, ball-type shutoff valves upstream and downstream of the filter simplifies replacement of the filter core. As a matter of practicality, [Table 2, p. 18](#), lists only one of the numerous manufacturers of these valves. If you choose a valve by another manufacturer, ensure that its specifications are equivalent to the valve identified in this guide.

Suction Lines

Line Sizing

Proper line sizing is required to guarantee that the oil returns to the compressor throughout the system's operating envelope. At the same time, the line must be sized so that the pressure drop does not excessively affect capacity or efficiency. To accomplish both objectives, it may be necessary to use two different line diameters: one for the horizontal run and for the vertical drops, and another for the vertical lifts (risers).

Note: *Preselected suction-line diameters shown in [Table 2](#) are independent of total line length for properly charged 20-120 ton RAUJ units in normal air-conditioning applications.*

Routing

To prevent residual or condensed refrigerant from "free-flowing" toward the compressor during the off cycle, install the suction line so that it slopes by $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch per 10 feet of run (1 cm per 3 m) toward the evaporator.

When the application includes a suction riser, oil must be forced to travel the height of the riser. Riser traps are unnecessary in the suction line. They will add pressure drop. Double risers must not be used. They not only add pressure drop but can hold great amounts of oil—oil better used in the compressor.

All 20- through 120-ton RAUJ units unload such that a single line size, preselected in [Table 2](#), provides sufficient lift to entrain oil up the permissible riser height. To ensure proper oil movement, the permissible unit separation is 150 ft (45.7 m), including a maximum vertical suction rise of 50 ft (15 m). System designs outside this application envelope require Trane review.

Note: *If a suction riser is properly sized, oil will return to the compressor regardless of whether a trap is present. If a suction riser is oversized, adding a trap will not restore proper oil entrainment.*

Avoid Underground Refrigerant Lines

Refrigerant condensation during the off cycle, installation debris inside the line (including condensed ambient moisture), service access, and abrasion/corrosion can quickly impair reliability.

Insulation

Any heat that transfers from the surrounding air to the cooler suction lines increases the load on the condenser (reducing the system's air-conditioning capacity) and promotes condensate formation. After operating the system and testing all fittings and joints to verify that the system is leak-free, insulate suction lines to prevent heat gain and unwanted condensation.

Components

Installing the suction line requires field installation of these components: a filter, access port, Froststat™ control for coil frost protection, and ball shutoff valve. Position them as close to the compressor as possible. [Table 2, p. 18](#), identifies suitable components by part number for each RAUJ model.

Note: Placement of the Froststat control is illustrated in [Figure 4, p. 4](#).

Filter

The suction filter prevents contaminants, introduced during installation, from entering the compressor. For this reason, the suction filter should be the replaceable-core type, and a clean core should be installed after the system is cleaned up.

As a matter of practicality, [Table 2](#) lists only one of the many manufacturers of suction-line filters. If you choose a filter by another manufacturer, ensure that its capability and volume are equivalent to the suction filter identified in this guide.

Access Port

The access port is used to determine suction pressure. This port is usually a Schraeder valve with a core.

Froststat™ Coil Frost Protection

The Froststat control is the preferred method for protecting the evaporator coils from freezing on typical comfort cooling applications. It senses the suction-line temperature and temporarily disables mechanical cooling if it detects frost conditions. The control is mechanically attached to the outside of the refrigerant line, near the evaporator, and wired to the unit control panel.

Ball Shutoff Valve

Adding manual, ball-type shutoff valves upstream and downstream of the filter simplifies replacement of the filter core.

As a matter of practicality, [Table 2](#) lists only one of the numerous manufacturers of these valves. If you choose a valve by another manufacturer, ensure that its specifications are equivalent to the valve identified in this guide.



Expansion Valves

Expansion valves meter refrigerant into the evaporator under controlled conditions. If there is too much refrigerant, the refrigerant will not completely vaporize and the remaining liquid will slug the compressor. If there is too little refrigerant, there may not be enough cooling for the compressor.

[Table 3, p. 19](#), lists expansion valves. Each evaporator distributor requires a dedicated expansion valve in order to maintain proper coil distribution. The expansion valve should be selected to match the capacity of the coil that the distributor feeds.

Example 1: 20-ton coil with two equal distributors

$$20 / 2 = 10$$

Each TXV should be selected for 10 tons.

Example 2: 30-ton coil with two distributors and a 60/40 coil split

$$30 \times .6 = 18 \text{ and } 30 \times .4 = 12$$

One TXV should be sized for 18 tons, and one TXV should be sized for 12 tons.

If the coil or distributors have a difference of only one circuit tube, the difference should be ignored.

The proper balance for feeding refrigerant for a RAUJ system is to provide 18°F of superheat—the difference between the saturated and actual refrigerant temperature leaving the evaporator.

Expansion valve superheat is preset from the factory at 12°F and needs to be reset to 18°F. Use the turns listed in [Table 1](#) to adjust them to the correct 18°F superheat.

Table 1. Expansion valves

Sporlan					Field adjust for 18°F
Standard off-the-shelf nominal valve settings (90 PSIG air test setting)					
Valve	Superheat, °F	CW turns available	CCW turns available	Superheat change per turn	
ERZE	12	4.5	4.5	2.4°F	2 1/2 CW
OZE				3.4°F	1 3/4 CW

Other manufacturers of TXV are listed in the RAUJ installation literature along with similar necessary adjustments for proper superheat.

Controls

The RAUJ unit is available with different control options depending on unit tonnage. These control options include VAV operation, CV operation, chilled-water operation and a “no controls” option. The no controls option is often selected when a controls contractor wants to stage the RAUJ compressors.

It is important to understand that when the staging of compressors is turned over to a third party, the compressor protection, provided through system stability, is also turned over to the third party. Simply stated, this means that when a compressor turns on, it shouldn't turn off until the expansion valve comes under control. And, once the compressor turns off, it should be allowed to stay off until the crank case heater has warmed up.

There are timers in the RAUJ unit compressor staging; however, they are not meant to accomplish system stability. System stability must be programmed in the system controls. To accomplish this, the system controls must incorporate a **5-minute-on**, a **5-minute-off**, and a **5-minute-interstage** differential on each compressor stage.



Hot Gas Bypass

Many years ago, hot gas bypass (HGBP) was successfully added to HVAC systems to correct a number of operational problems. Hoping to avoid such problems altogether, it eventually became common practice for designers to specify hot gas bypass in new systems. Unfortunately, the practice often degraded rather than improved reliability.

Hot gas bypass increases the minimum refrigerant charge; it also inflates the first cost of the system. Besides adding more paths for potential refrigerant leaks, hot gas bypass increases the likelihood of refrigerant distribution problems. Finally, hot gas bypass uses excessive amounts of energy by preventing the compressors from cycling with fluctuating loads.

Trane now has more than 15 years experience in the successful use of packaged rooftop equipment *without hot gas bypass* in commercial comfort-cooling applications. To prevent evaporator freeze-up, our equipment typically includes Trane® Froststat™ coil frost protection.

Like hot gas bypass, the Froststat system protects the coil from freezing, but it does so by turning off compressors when a sensor detects the formation of frost on the evaporator coil. The compressor is released to operate when the coil temperature rises a few degrees above the frost threshold. The Froststat control strategy reduces the overall energy consumption of the system while maintaining system control.

Systems should be designed to avoid HGBP whenever possible.

For more information about HGBP, refer to the *Engineers Newsletter*, "Hot Gas Bypass – Blessing or a Curse?" (ADM-APN007-EN).

Remodel, Retrofit, or Replacement

Inevitably, older condensing units and evaporator systems will need to be replaced or retrofitted. Due to the phase-out of many of these older refrigerants, the major components for those older units or systems may no longer be available. The only option will be to convert the system to R-410A, POE oil, and R-410A components.

When upgrading an existing refrigerant split system due to remodel, retrofit, or replacement, the entire system must be reviewed for compatibility with R-410A and POE oil. Each and every part of the split HVAC system **MUST** be compatible with the properties of R-410A refrigerant and POE oil. In addition, ensure the existing electrical service is adequate for the product being installed.

WARNING

R-410A Refrigerant under Higher Pressure than R-22!

The units described in this manual use R-410A refrigerant which operates at higher pressures than R-22 refrigerant. Use ONLY R-410A rated service equipment or components with these units. For specific handling concerns with R-410A, please contact your local Trane representative.

Failure to use R-410A rated service equipment or components could result in equipment exploding under R-410A high pressures which could result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

Every part of an existing split system needs to be analyzed to determine if it can be reused in an R-410A and POE oil system:

- R-22 condensing units will not work with R-410A; they must be replaced.
- Most older evaporator coils were not pressure- and cycle-rated for R-410A pressures. If they weren't, they will need to be replaced. If they were properly pressure-rated for R-410A, existing coils must be modeled to determine if they will meet capacity requirements, are properly circuited, have correctly sized distributor tubes, and employ acceptable distributors and orifices.
- The required R-410A line sizes may be different than the existing line sizes. The lines need to be re-sized and compared to existing lines for reusability.
- Suction lines 2-5/8 OD and smaller of type L copper are suitable for use with R-410A. Suction lines 3-1/8 OD must use type K or thicker wall.
- Discharge lines, liquid lines, heat pump vapor lines, and hot gas bypass lines 1-3/8 OD and smaller of type L copper are suitable for use with R-410A. These same lines sized at 1-5/8 OD or 2-1/8 OD must use type K or thicker wall.
- Expansion valves need to be reselected. Expansion valves are refrigerant specific.
- Any gasket or o-ring should be replaced. Shrinkage of the original seal may occur after an HFC conversion, potentially causing a refrigerant leak. Components commonly affected are Schraeder cores, solenoid valves, ball valves, and flange seals. But *all* external seals in contact with refrigerant should be viewed as potential leak sources after a retrofit.
- All other valves, filters, valve packing, pressure controls, and refrigeration accessories must be researched through their manufacturer for compatibility with the pressures of an R-410A system, and for their compatibility with the newer POE oil.
- For the best performance and operation, the original mineral oil should be removed from the components of the system that are not being replaced. Any component of the system that is suspected of trapping oil (piping, traps, and coil), should be dismantled, drained, and reassembled. After all components have been drained, the amount of residual mineral oil will have a negligible effect on performance and reliability.



Remodel, Retrofit, or Replacement

NOTICE:

Compressor Damage!

POE oil is hygroscopic – it absorbs water directly from the air. This water is nearly impossible to remove from the compressor oil and can cause compressor failures. For this reason, the system should not be open for longer than necessary, dry nitrogen should flow in the system while brazing, and only new containers of oil should be used for service and maintenance.

All Codes take precedence over anything written here.

Examples of Field-Installed Evaporator Piping

Single-Circuit RAUJs

Figure 5. Type UF evaporator coil with one distributor

1. Pitch the liquid line slightly—1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m)—so that the refrigerant drains toward the evaporator.
2. Provide one expansion valve per distributor.
3. Slightly pitch the outlet line from the suction header toward the suction riser—that is, 1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m) in the direction of flow. Use the tube diameter that matches the suction-header connection.
4. Use the tube diameter recommended for a vertical rise in [Table 2, p. 18](#). Ensure that the top of the riser is higher than the evaporator coil.
5. Pitch the suction line slightly—1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m)—so that the refrigerant drains toward the evaporator.
6. Insulate the suction line.

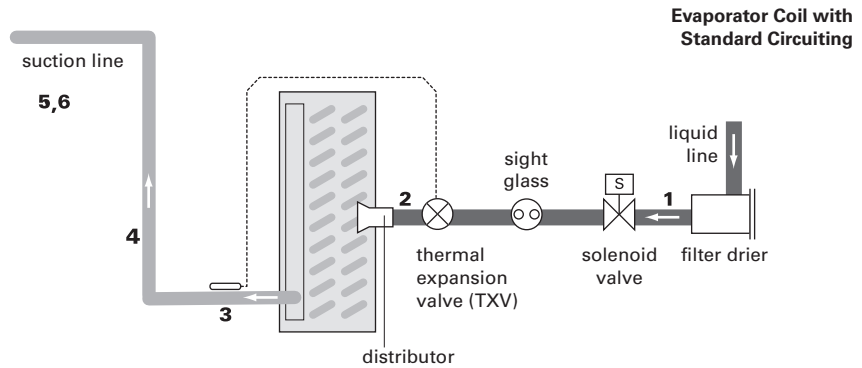
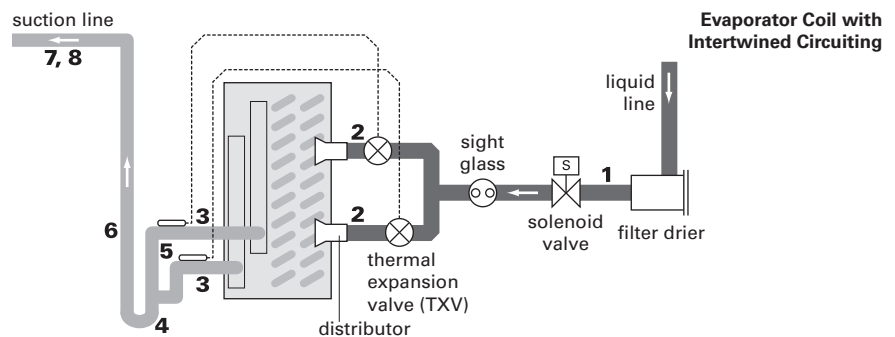
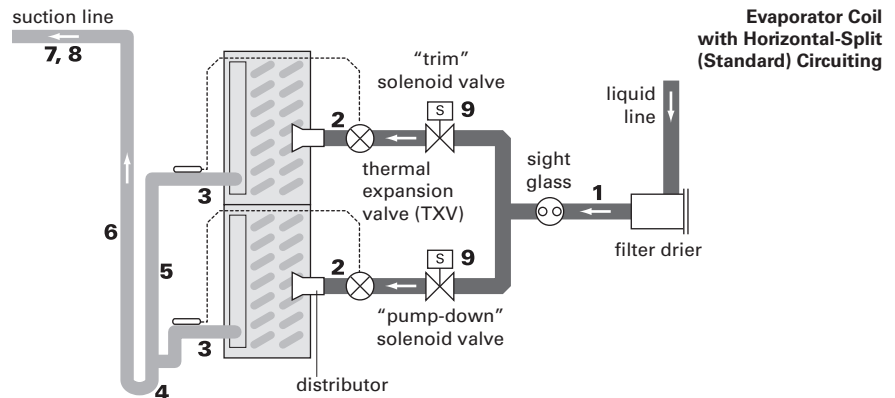


Figure 6. Type UF evaporator coil with two distributors

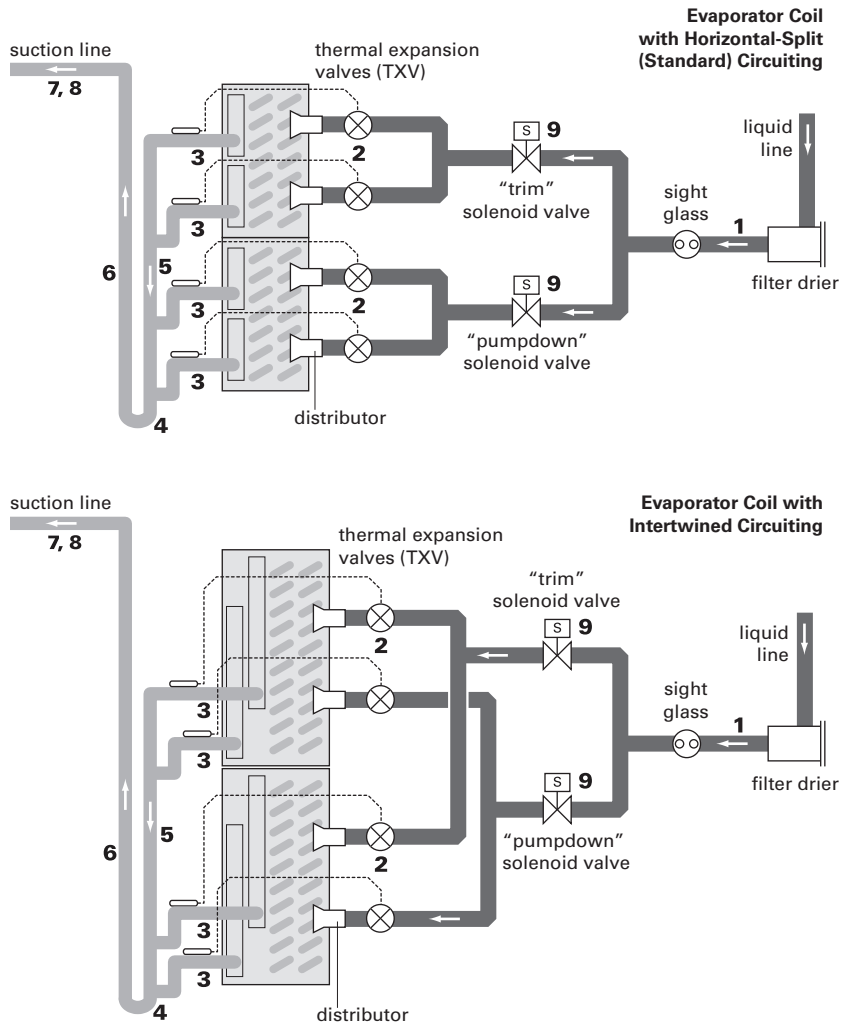
1. Pitch the liquid line slightly—1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m)—so that the refrigerant drains toward the evaporator.
2. Provide one expansion valve per distributor.
3. Slightly pitch the outlet line from the suction header toward the suction riser—that is, 1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m) in the direction of flow. Use the tube diameter that matches the suction-header connection. Use a double-elbow configuration to isolate the TXV from other suction headers.
4. This looks like a trap, but is actually due to the requirement that the refrigerant gas leaving the coil flows downward, *past the lowest suction-header outlet, past the lowest suction-header outlet, before turning upward.*
5. Use the "horizontal" tube diameter identified in [Table 2, p. 18](#).
6. Use the tube diameter recommended for a vertical rise in [Table 2](#). Ensure that the top of the riser is higher than the evaporator coil.
7. Pitch the suction line slightly—1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m)—so that the refrigerant drains toward the evaporator.
8. Insulate the suction line.
9. Only use a "trim" solenoid valve for constant-volume, *humidity-sensitive* applications. For all other applications, install a single solenoid valve (the "pump-down" solenoid valve) between the liquid-line filter drier and the sight glass.



Examples of Field-Installed Evaporator Piping

Figure 7. Type UF evaporator coil with four distributors

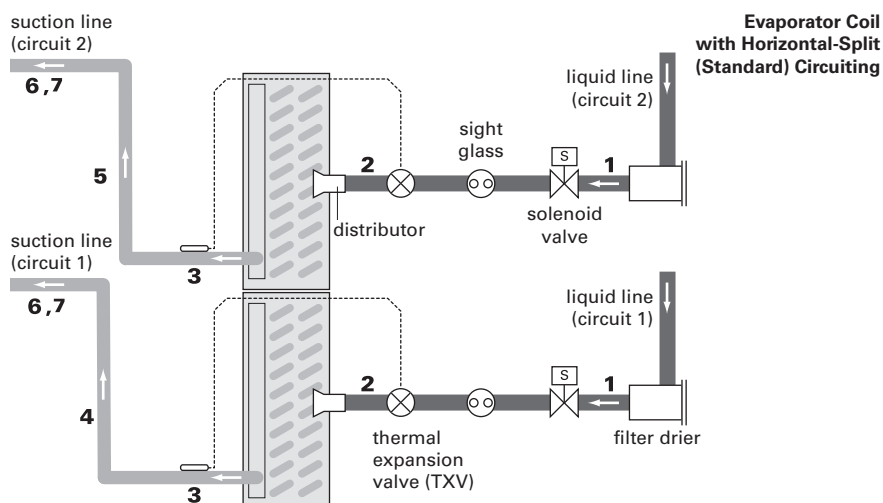
1. Pitch the liquid line slightly—1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m)—so that the refrigerant drains toward the evaporator.
2. Provide one expansion valve per distributor.
3. Slightly pitch the outlet line from the suction header toward the suction riser—that is, 1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m) in the direction of flow. Use the tube diameter that matches the suction-header connection.
4. This looks like a trap, but is actually due to the requirement that the refrigerant gas leaving the coil flows downward, *past the lowest suction-header outlet*, before turning upward. Use a double-elbow configuration to isolate the TXV bulb from other suction headers.
5. Use the “horizontal” tube diameter identified in [Table 2, p. 18](#).
6. Use the tube diameter recommended for a vertical rise in [Table 2](#). Ensure that the top of the riser is higher than the evaporator coil.
7. Pitch the suction line slightly—1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m)—so that the refrigerant drains toward the evaporator.
8. Insulate the suction line.
9. Only use a “trim” solenoid valve for constant-volume, *humidity-sensitive* applications. For all other applications, install a single solenoid valve (the “pumpdown” solenoid valve) between the liquid-line filter drier and the sight glass.



Dual-Circuit RAUJs

Figure 8. Type UF evaporator coil with two distributors

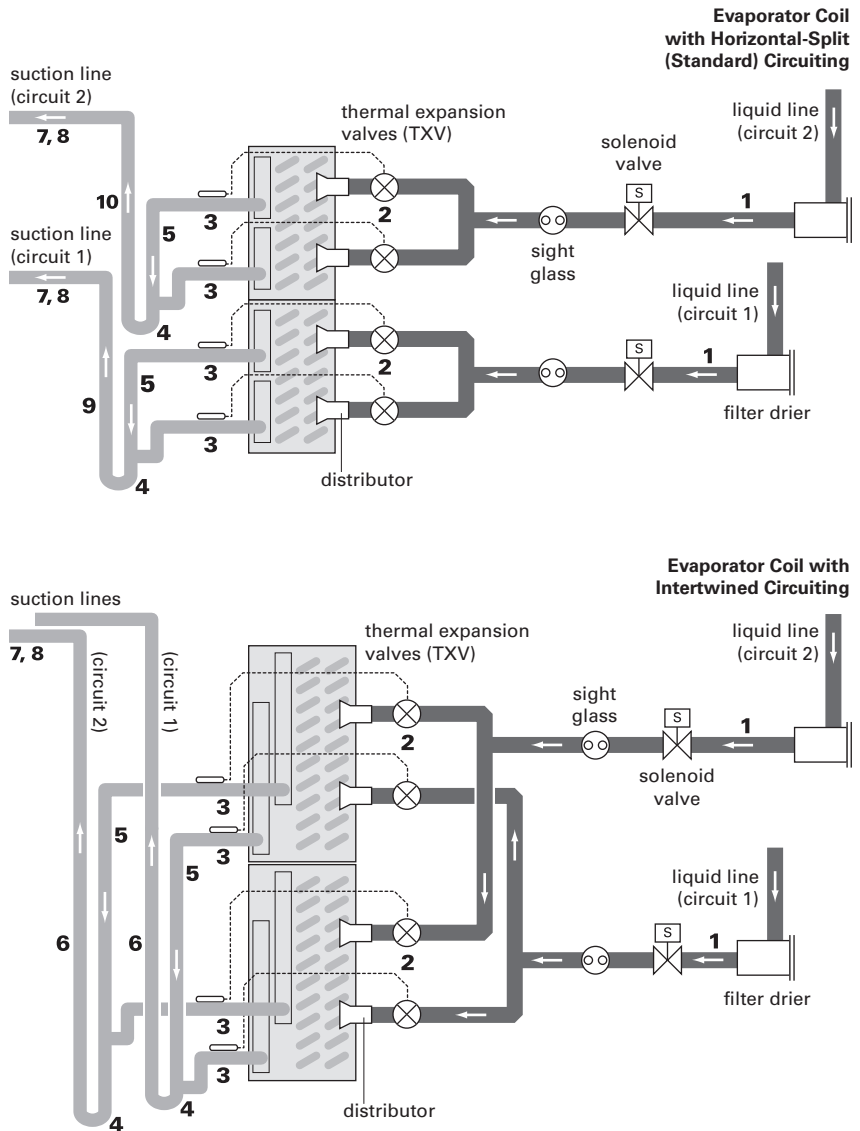
1. Pitch the liquid lines slightly—1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m)—so that the refrigerant drains toward the evaporator.
2. Provide one expansion valve per distributor.
3. Slightly pitch the outlet line from the suction header toward the suction riser—that is, 1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m) in the direction of flow. Use the tube diameter that matches the suction-header connection.
4. The top of the Circuit 1 suction riser must be higher than the bottom evaporator coil. Use the tube diameter recommended for a vertical rise in [Table 2, p. 18](#).
5. The top of the Circuit 2 suction riser must be higher than the top evaporator coil. Use the tube diameter recommended for a vertical rise in [Table 2](#).
6. Pitch the suction lines slightly—1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m)—so that the refrigerant drains toward the evaporator.
7. Insulate the suction lines.



Examples of Field-Installed Evaporator Piping

Figure 9. Type UF evaporator coil with four distributors

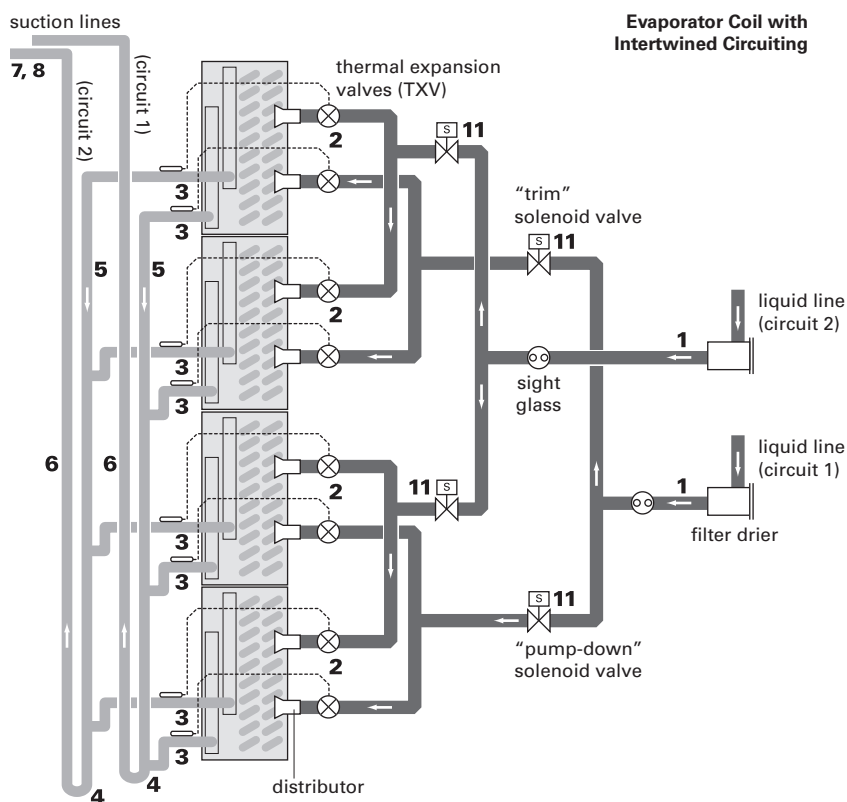
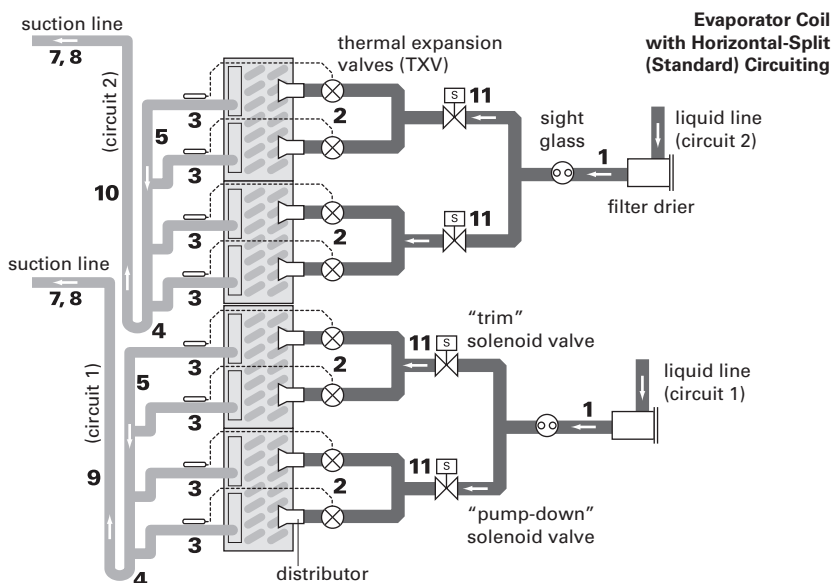
1. Pitch the liquid line slightly—1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m)—so that the refrigerant drains toward the evaporator.
2. Provide one expansion valve per distributor.
3. Slightly pitch the outlet line from the suction header toward the suction riser—that is, 1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m) in the direction of flow. Use the tube diameter that matches the suction-header connection.
4. This looks like a trap, but is actually due to the requirement that the refrigerant gas leaving the coil flows downward, *past the lowest suction-header outlet*, before turning upward. Use a double-elbow configuration to isolate the TXV bulb from other suction headers.
5. Use the “horizontal” tube diameter identified in [Table 2, p. 18](#).
6. Use the tube diameter recommended for a vertical rise in [Table 2](#). Ensure that the top of the riser is higher than the evaporator coil.
7. Pitch the suction line slightly—1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m)—so that the refrigerant drains toward the evaporator.
8. Insulate the suction line.
9. The top of the Circuit 1 suction riser must be higher than the bottom evaporator coil. Use the tube diameter recommended for a vertical rise in [Table 2](#).
10. The top of the Circuit 2 suction riser must be higher than the top evaporator coil. Use the tube diameter recommended for a vertical rise in [Table 2](#).



Examples of Field-Installed Evaporator Piping

Figure 10. Type UF evaporator coil with eight distributors

- 1 Pitch the liquid line slightly—1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m)—so that the refrigerant drains toward the evaporator.
- 2 Provide one expansion valve per distributor.
- 3 Slightly pitch the outlet line from the suction header toward the suction riser—that is, 1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m) in the direction of flow. Use the tube diameter that matches the suction-header connection.
- 4 This looks like a trap, but is actually due to the requirement that the refrigerant gas leaving the coil flows downward, *past the lowest suction-header outlet*, before turning upward. Use a double-elbow configuration to isolate the TXV bulb from other suction headers.
- 5 Use the “horizontal” tube diameter identified in [Table 2, p. 18](#).
- 6 Use the tube diameter recommended for a vertical rise in [Table 2](#). Ensure that the top of the riser is higher than the evaporator coil.
- 7 Pitch the suction line slightly—1 in./10 ft (1 cm/3 m)—so that the refrigerant drains toward the evaporator.
- 8 Insulate the suction line.
- 9 The top of the Circuit 1 suction riser must be higher than the bottom evaporator coil. Use the tube diameter recommended for a vertical rise in [Table 2](#).
- 10 The top of the Circuit 2 suction riser must be higher than the top evaporator coil. Use the tube diameter recommended for a vertical rise in [Table 2](#).
- 11 Only use a “trim” solenoid valve for constant-volume, *humidity-sensitive* applications. For all other applications, install a single solenoid valve (the “pump-down” solenoid valve) between the liquid-line filter drier and the sight glass.





Parts

Table 2. Component selection summary

UNIT	RAUJC20	RAUJC25	RAUJC30	RAUJC40	RAUJC50	RAUJC60	RAUJC80	RAUJD100	RAUJD120
Refrigerant ckts	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Minimum step (tons)	10	10	15	10	11.7	15	15	15	20
SUCTION LINE					SUCTION LINE				
Tube diameter (in.)									
Horizontal (& drops)	1 5/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	1 5/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 5/8	2 5/8
Vertical (up)	1 5/8	1 5/8	2 1/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8
Filter shell 1/ckt	DHY01086	FLR06122	FLR06122	DHY01086	FLR06122	FLR06122	FLR06123	FLR06124	FLR06124
Filter core per shell	ELM03572	ELM03572	ELM03572	ELM03572	ELM03572	ELM03572	ELM03572	ELM03572 (QTY 2)	ELM03572 (QTY 2)
Access port 3/ckt ^(a)	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core
Frostat™ control	KIT01387	KIT01387	KIT01387	KIT01387	KIT01387	KIT01387	KIT01387	KIT01387	KIT01387
Ball valve 2/ckt (in.)	VAL09077	VAL09078	VAL09078	VAL09077	VAL09078	VAL09078	VAL09078	VAL06647	VAL06647
LIQUID LINE					LIQUID LINE				
Tube diameter (in.)	5/8	7/8	7/8	5/8	7/8	7/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8
Filter shell 1/ckt ^(b)	DHY01263	DHY01263	DHY01263	DHY01263	DHY01263	DHY01263	DHY01151	DHY01151	DHY01151
Filter core per shell	COR00102	COR00102	COR00102	COR00102	COR00102	COR00102	COR00102 (QTY 2)	COR00102 (QTY 2)	COR00102 (QTY 2)
Solenoid valve, coil 1/ckt ^(c)	VAL09133 COL01884	VAL09133 COL01884	VAL09100 COL01884	VAL09133 COL01884	VAL09133 COL01884	VAL09100 COL01884	VAL09135 COL01884	VAL09135 COL01884	VAL09485 COL12786
Sight glass 1/ckt	GLS00830	GLS00831	GLS00831	GLS00830	GLS00831	GLS00831	GLS00832	GLS00832	GLS00832
Access port 2/ckt ^(a)	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core	Schraeder valve w/core
Ball valve 2/ckt (in.)	VAL07197	VAL07198	VAL07198	VAL07197	VAL07198	VAL07198	VAL07337	VAL07337	VAL07337
	RAUJC20	RAUJC25	RAUJC30	RAUJC40	RAUJC50	RAUJC60	RAUJC80	RAUJD100	RAUJD120

(a) Valve body VAL01483, valve core COR00006, valve cap CAP00072

(b) 7/8" connection size

(c) For outdoor application, request junction box conduit boss, NEMA 4 watertight.

Table 3. Expansion valves for RAUJ 20- through 120-ton application

Refrigerant	Manufacturer	Tonnage Range	Model Number	Trane Part
R-410A	Sporlan	2-3	ERZE-2-ZGA	VAL09476
R-410A	Sporlan	3-4	ERZE-3-ZGA	VAL09477
R-410A	Sporlan	4-5	ERZE-4-ZGA	VAL09478
R-410A	Sporlan	5-6	ERZE-5-ZGA	VAL09479
R-410A	Sporlan	6-7	ERZE-6-ZGA	VAL09480
R-410A	Sporlan	7-10	ERZE-8-ZGA	VAL09481
R-410A	Sporlan	10-13	ERZE-12-1/2-ZGA	VAL09482
R-410A	Sporlan	13-16	ERZE-15-ZGA	VAL09483
R-410A	Sporlan	16-23	OZE-20-ZGA	VAL09585
R-410A	Sporlan	23-28	OZE-25-ZGA	VAL09583
R-410A	Sporlan	28-40	OZE-35-ZGA	VAL09584
R-410A	Sporlan	40-60	OZE-50-ZGA	VAL09153
R-410A	Sporlan	60-70	OZE-60-ZGA	VAL09154



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