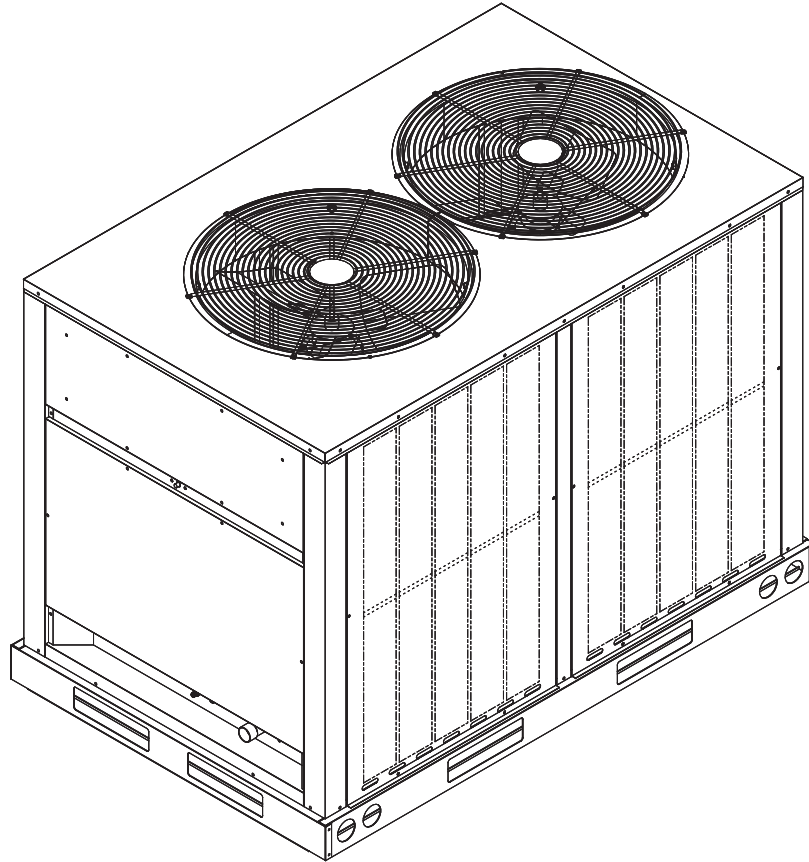


# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

RAWE HIGH EFFICIENCY R-22 COMMERCIAL CONDENSING UNIT  
NOMINAL SIZE 10 TON



10 TON



Recognize this symbol as an indication of Important Safety Information!

**DO NOT DESTROY. PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND KEEP IN A SAFE PLACE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.**



## WARNING

THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE INTENDED AS AN AID TO QUALIFIED, LICENSED SERVICE PERSONNEL FOR PROPER INSTALLATION, ADJUSTMENT AND OPERATION OF THIS UNIT. READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS THOROUGHLY BEFORE ATTEMPTING INSTALLATION OR OPERATION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN IMPROPER INSTALLATION, ADJUSTMENT, SERVICE OR MAINTENANCE POSSIBLY RESULTING IN FIRE, ELECTRICAL SHOCK, PERSONAL INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE.



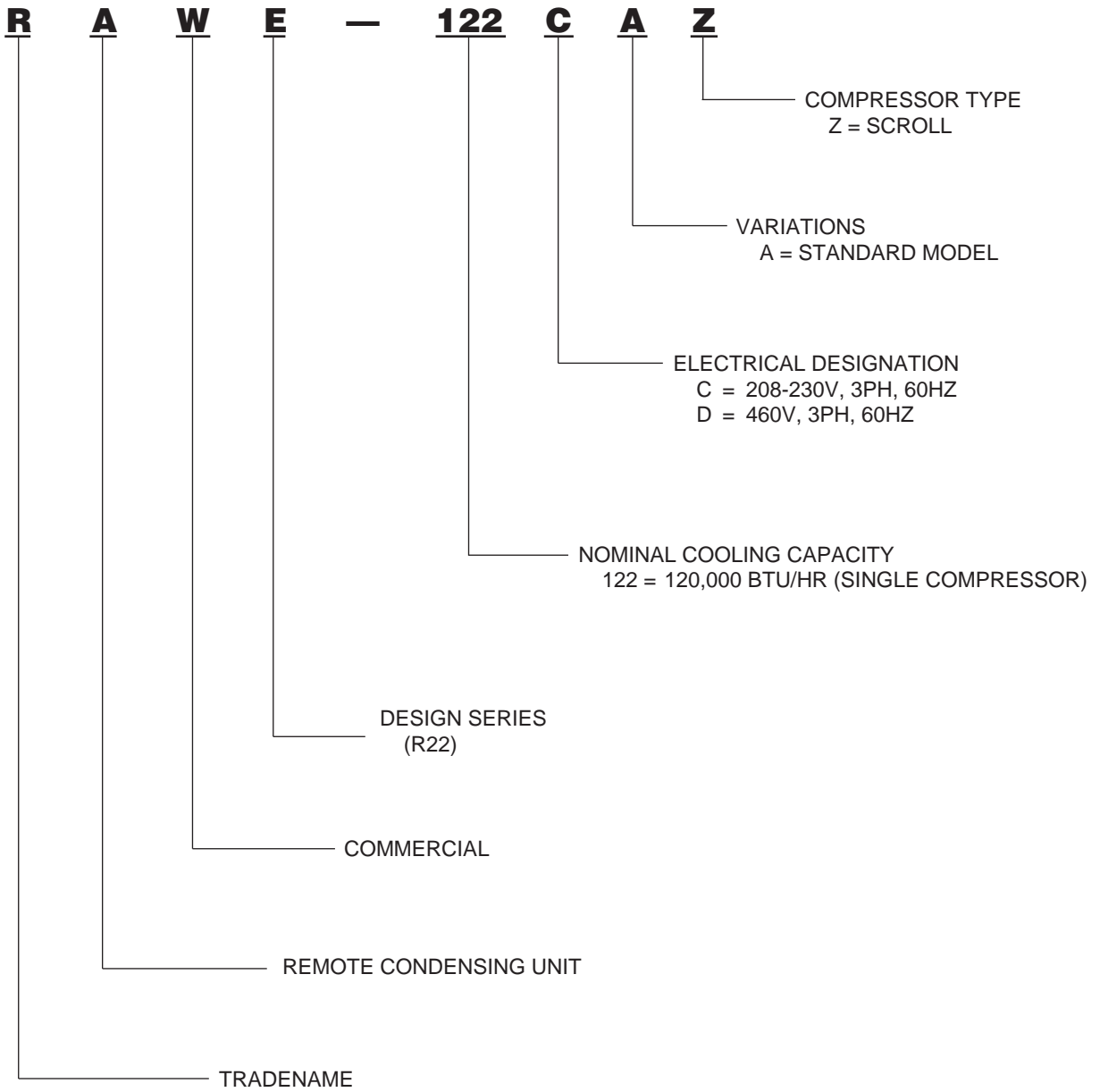
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**IMPORTANT:** TO INSURE PROPER INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF THIS PRODUCT, COMPLETELY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO ATTEMPTING TO ASSEMBLE, INSTALL, OPERATE, MAINTAIN OR REPAIR THIS PRODUCT. IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, ALL CARTONS AND CONTENTS SHOULD BE INSPECTED FOR TRANSIT DAMAGE. UNITS WITH DAMAGED CARTS SHOULD BE OPENED IMMEDIATELY. IF DAMAGE IS FOUND, IT SHOULD BE NOTED ON THE DELIVERING PAPERS AND A DAMAGE CLAIMED FILED WITH THE LAST CARRIER.

---



## **WARNING**

THE MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER ANY DAMAGE OR DEFECT TO THE AIR CONDITIONER CAUSED BY THE ATTACHMENT OR USE OF ANY COMPONENTS, ACCESSORIES OR DEVICES (OTHER THAN THOSE AUTHORIZED BY THE MANUFACTURER) INTO, ONTO OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AIR CONDITIONER, YOU SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THE USE OF UNAUTHORIZED COMPONENTS, ACCESSORIES OR DEVICES MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE OPERATION OF THE AIR CONDITIONER AND MAY ALSO ENDANGER LIFE AND PROPERTY. THE MANUFACTURER DISCLAIMS ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH LOSS OR INJURY RESULTING FROM THE USE OF SUCH UNAUTHORIZED COMPONENTS, ACCESSORIES OR DEVICES.

## **IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO OWNER**

The manufacturer assumes no responsibility for equipment installed in violation of any code or regulation. The operation portion of this manual gives instructions as to the service and care of the unit. It is recommended that the installer go over the operation portion of this manual with the owner so that there is a full understanding of the equipment and how it is intended to function.

These instructions should be read and kept for future reference. It is suggested that this booklet be affixed to or adjacent to the indoor equipment. It is addressed to your dealer and serviceman, but we highly recommend that you read it—paying particular attention to the section titled “MAINTENANCE.”

---

## **CHECKING PRODUCT RECEIVED**

Upon receiving unit, inspect it for any shipping damage. Claims for damage, either apparent or concealed, should be filed immediately with the shipping company. Check condensing unit model number, electrical characteristics and accessories to determine if they are correct. Check system components (evaporator coil, condensing unit, evaporator blower, etc.) to make sure they are properly matched.

---

## **GENERAL**

The information contained in this manual has been prepared to assist in the proper installation, operation and maintenance of the air conditioning system. Improper installation, or installation not made in accordance with these instructions, can result in unsatisfactory operation and/or dangerous conditions, and can cause the related warranty not to apply.

Read this manual and any instructions packaged with separate equipment required to make up the system prior to installation. Retain this manual for future reference.

To achieve unit design operating efficiency and capacity, the indoor cooling coils listed in the condensing unit specification sheet should be used.

---

## **STANDARD UNIT FEATURES**

**CABINET** — Galvanized steel with a durable powder paint finish. Stamped louvered panels offer 100% protection for the condenser coil.

**COMPRESSOR** — The Scroll Compressor is hermetically sealed with internal overload protection and durable insulation on motor windings. The entire compressor is mounted on rubber grommets to reduce vibration and noise.

**CONDENSER COIL** — Constructed with copper tubes and aluminum fins mechanically bonded to the tubes for maximum heat transfer capabilities.

**BASE PAN** — Galvanized steel with powder coat paint finish.

**REFRIGERANT CONNECTIONS** — Field piping connections are made through a fixed panel. This allows complete access or removal of access panels after piping connections have been made.

**CRANKCASE HEATER** — Standard, all models. Prevents refrigerant migration to compressor(s).

**LOW AMBIENT CONTROL** — A pressure sensitive fan cycling control to allow unit operation to 0°F is standard.

**SERVICE VALVES** — Standard on liquid and suction lines. Allows outdoor section to be isolated from indoor coil.

**SERVICE ACCESS** — Control box as well as the compressor and other refrigerant controls being accessible through access panels.

Control box may be open without affecting the normal operation of the unit.

Condenser fan motors are accessible by removing wire grilles.

**FILTER DRIER** — Standard (uninstalled) on all models. Helps ensure refrigerant cleanliness.

**TRANSFORMER** — Step down type, line to 24 volts. Provides control circuit voltage.

**CONTACTOR** — The contactor is an electrical switch which operates the compressor and condenser fans.

**HIGH PRESSURE CONTROL** — Opens the contactor circuit on high refrigerant pressure; manual reset.

**LOW PRESSURE CONTROL** — Stops compressor operation in the event of loss of refrigerant.

**CONDENSER FAN MOTOR (Direct Drive)** — Ball bearing 1075 RPM motors are mounted to minimize vibration and noise problems. These are permanent split capacitor types.

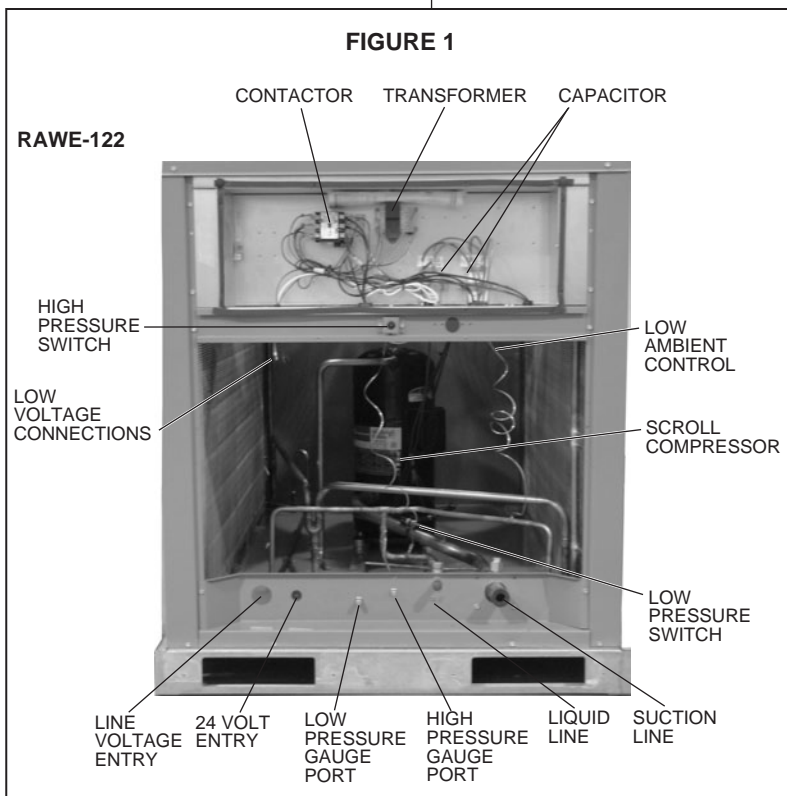
**TESTING** — All units are run tested at the factory prior to shipment. Units are shipped with a holding charge of nitrogen.

**EXTERNAL GAUGE PORTS** — Allows pressures to be checked without removing access panel.

**COIL LOUVERS** — Helps prevent damage to outdoor coils.

**TIME DELAY** — Supplied on tandem compressor models to provide a delay between stages.

**EQUIPMENT GROUND** — Lug for field connecting of ground wire.

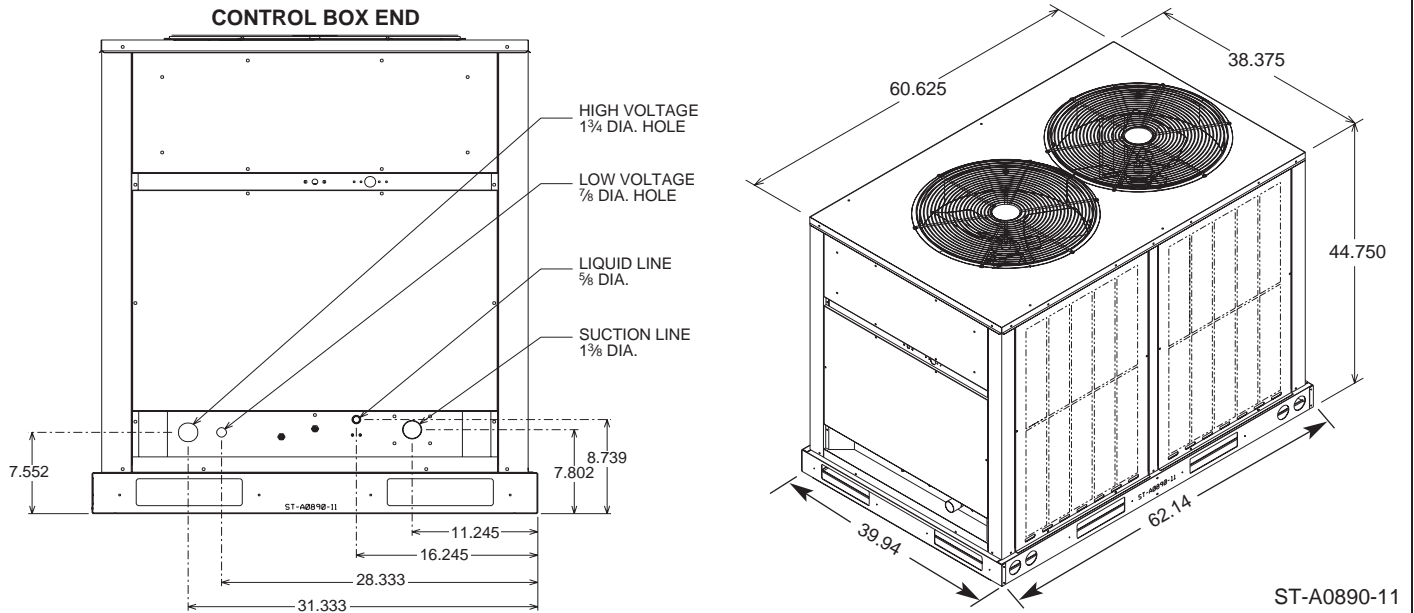


**TABLE 1**  
ELECTRICAL AND PHYSICAL DATA

Model Number RAWL-	ELECTRICAL						PHYSICAL						
	Phase Frequency (Hz) Voltage (Volts)	Compressor		Fan Motor Full Load Amperes (FLA)	Minimum Circuit Capacity Amperes	Fuse or HACR Circuit Breaker		Outdoor Coil			Refrig. Per Circuit Oz. [g]	Weight	
		Rated Load Amperes (RLA)	Locked Rotor Amperes (LRA)			Minimum Amperes	Maximum Amperes	Face Area Sq. Ft. (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. Rows	CFM [L/s]		Net Lbs. [kg]	Shipping Lbs. [kg]
122CAZ	3-60-208/230	30.1/30.1	225	4.8	43/43	50/50	60/60	27 [2.51]	2	8000 [3775]	316 [8958]	501 [227.3]	541 [245.4]
122DAZ	3-60-460	15.5	114	2.8	23	30	35	27 [2.51]	2	8000 [3775]	316 [8958]	501 [227.3]	541 [245.4]

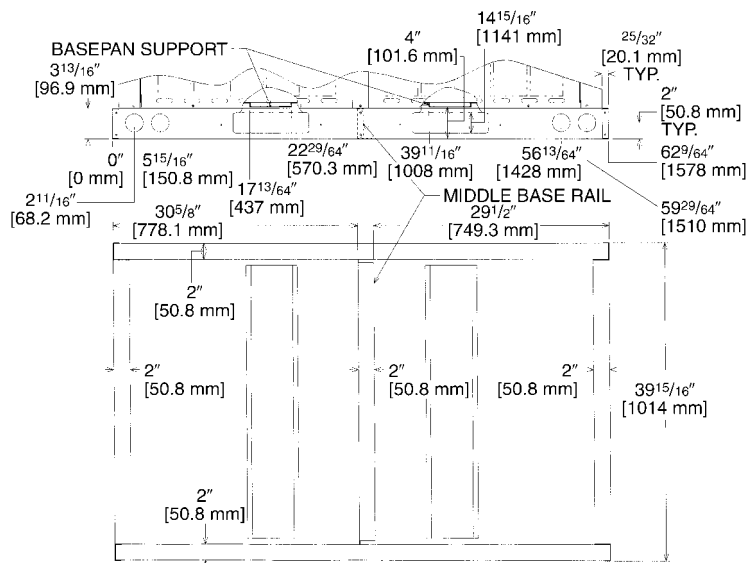
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**FIGURE 2**  
DIMENSIONS — 10 TONS

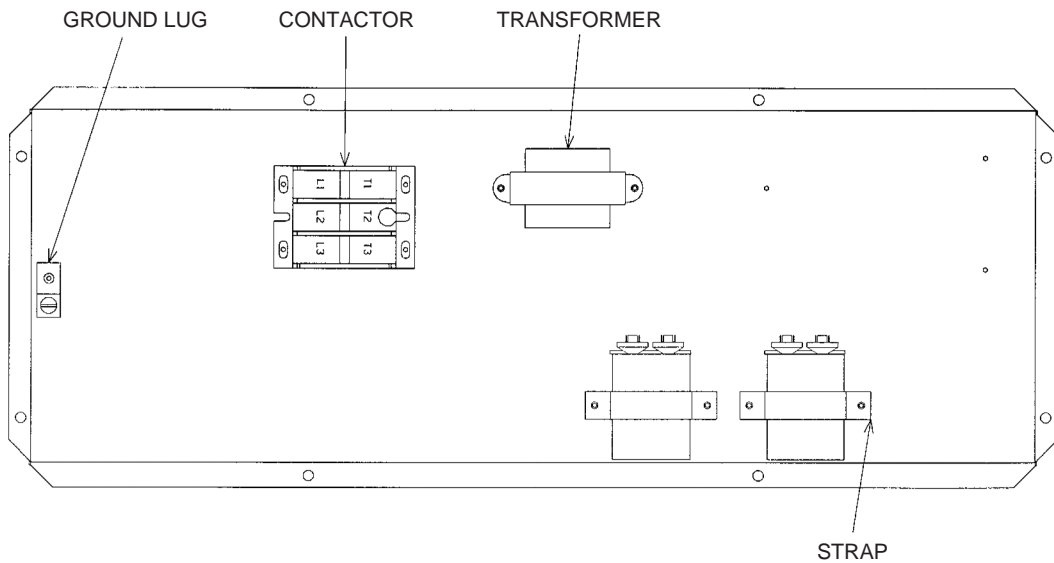


ST-A0890-11

**BOTTOM VIEW**  
10 TONS



**FIGURE 3  
CONTROL BOX CONFIGURATION**



A0890-14

## INSTALLATION

### CRANKCASE HEATERS

These units are equipped with a crankcase heater. These crankcase heaters are factory wired in such a manner that they are in operation whenever the main power supply to the unit is "on" and compressors are "off." Before starting the equipment after prolonged shut-down or at the time of initial spring start-up, be sure that the circuits to the condensing units are closed for at least 12 hours.

### CORROSIVE ENVIRONMENT

The metal parts of this unit may be subject to rust or deterioration if exposed to a corrosive environment. This oxidation could shorten the equipment's useful life. Corrosive elements include salt spray, fog or mist in seacoast areas, sulphur or chlorine from lawn watering systems, and various chemical contaminants from industries such as paper mills and petroleum refineries.

If the unit is to be installed in an area where contaminants are likely to be a problem, special attention should be given to the equipment location and exposure.

- Avoid having lawn sprinkler heads spray directly on the unit cabinet.
- In coastal areas, locate the unit on the side of the building away from the waterfront.
- Shielding provided by a fence or shrubs may give some protection, based on clearances recommended in this book.

Regular maintenance will reduce the build-up of contaminants and help to protect the unit's finish.

### **⚠ WARNING**

**DISCONNECT ALL POWER TO UNIT BEFORE STARTING MAINTENANCE. FAILURE TO DO SO CAN CAUSE ELECTRICAL SHOCK RESULTING IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.**

- Frequent washing of the cabinet, fan blade and coil with fresh water will remove most of the salt or other contaminants that build up on the unit.
- Regular cleaning and waxing of the cabinet with a good automobile polish will provide some protection.

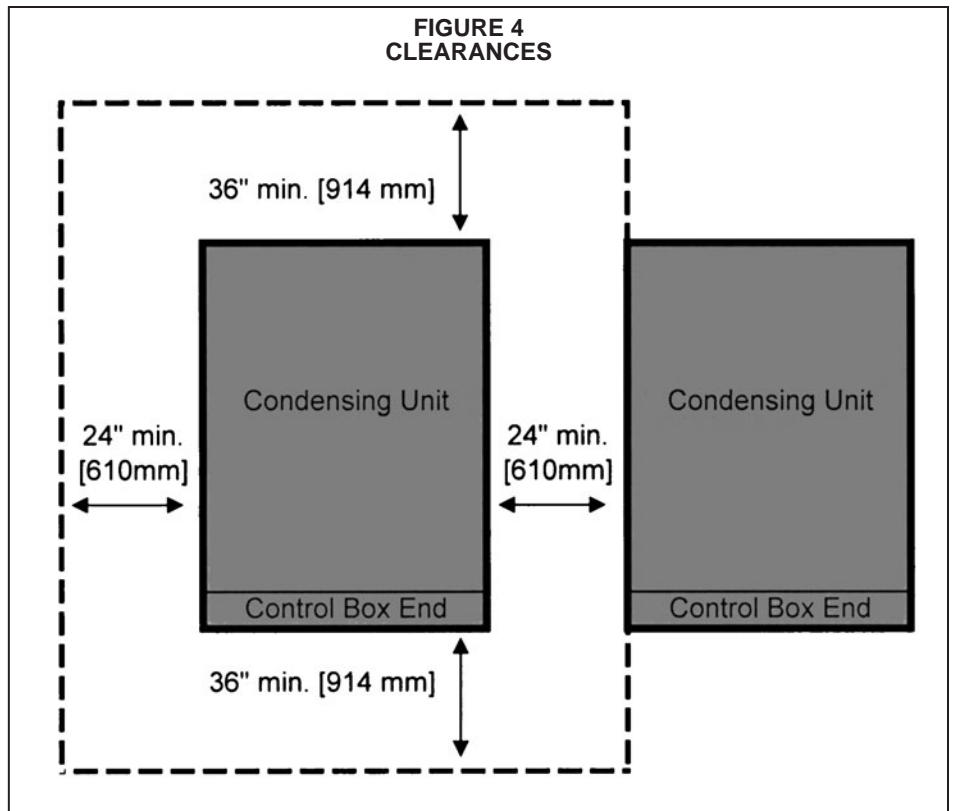
- A good liquid cleaner may be used several times a year to remove matter that will not wash off with water.

Several different types of protective coatings are offered in some areas. These coatings may provide some benefit, but the effectiveness of such coating materials cannot be verified by the equipment manufacturer.

## INSTALLATION GENERAL

The condensing unit should be installed outdoors. It should be located as near as possible to the evaporator section to keep connecting refrigerant tubing lengths to a minimum. The unit must be installed to allow a free air flow to the condenser coils.

If several units are installed adjacent to each other, care must be taken to avoid recirculation of air from one condenser to another. In all installations, the minimum clearances shown in Figure 4 must be provided for installation and servicing.



The unit must not be connected to any duct work. Do not locate unit under a roof drip; if necessary, install gutters, etc., to prevent water run-off from hitting the unit. To prevent air recirculation, it is recommended that the unit not be installed under an overhang, but if necessary allow a minimum of 60 inches above the unit for air discharge.

## ROOFTOP INSTALLATION

If rooftop installation is required, make certain that the building construction is adequate for the weight of the unit. (Refer to physical data chart.) Before placing the unit on the roof, make certain that the rigging slings are of sufficient length to maintain equilibrium of the unit when lifting. Under no circumstances should the unit be lifted by only one corner for rooftop installation.



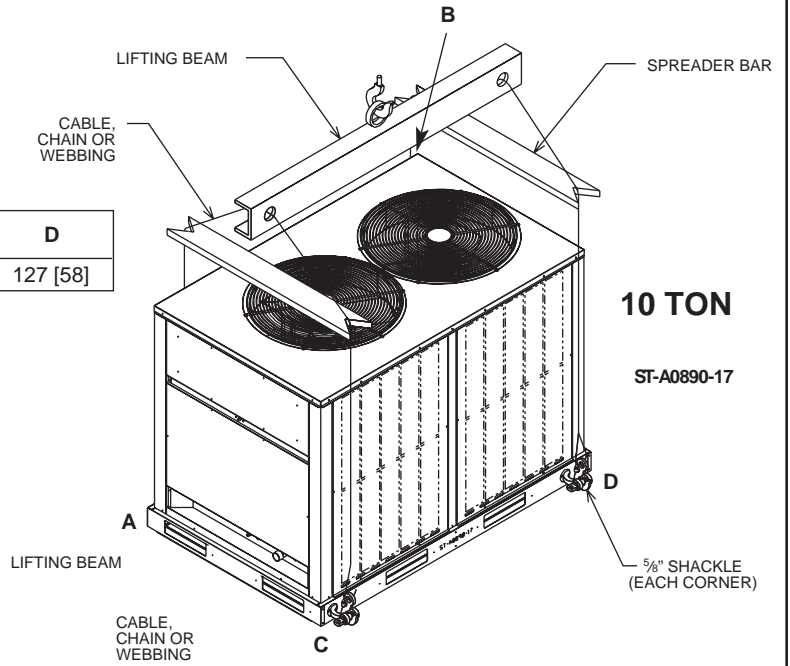
## SLAB INSTALLATION

Condensing units should be set on a solid level foundation. When installed at ground level, the unit should be placed on a 6 inch cement slab. If the pad is formed at the installation site, do not pour the pad tight against the structure, otherwise vibration will be transmitted from the unit through the pad.

**FIGURE 5  
ROOFTOP INSTALLATION – RIGGING**

### CORNER WEIGHTS

Model	Total Weight	A	B	C	D
RAWE-122	501 [227]	123 [56]	132 [60]	119 [54]	127 [58]



# INSTALLATION OF PIPING

## WARNING

**DO NOT USE OXYGEN TO PURGE LINES OR PRESSURE SYSTEM FOR LEAK TEST. OXYGEN REACTS VIOLENTLY WITH OIL, WHICH CAN CAUSE AN EXPLOSION RESULTING IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.**

**IMPORTANT: CONDENSING UNITS ARE SHIPPED WITH A NITROGEN HOLDING CHARGE. EVACUATE CONDENSING UNIT BEFORE CHARGING WITH REFRIGERANT.**

Once located, the condensing unit is ready to be interconnected with the evaporator using ONLY refrigeration grade dehydrated tubing. The following should be considered when connecting the tubing.

1. If used, it is recommended that the sight glass and liquid line solenoid valve be installed in the liquid line just prior to the evaporator.
2. Silver solder (such as silfos, Easy Flow, etc.) should be used for all refrigerant joints. Never use soft solder containing tin and lead to join refrigerant tubing.
3. Thoroughly clean all joints before fluxing. DO NOT USE ACID FLUX.
4. When fluxing, limit the application of paste to the minimum and always apply flux to the male portion of the connection.
5. Vapor lines should be insulated to prevent condensate drip. Use insulation of at least 1/2 inch wall thickness. The insulation should be installed on the tubing prior to making the sweat connections.
6. Insulate the liquid line whenever the heat pick-up or transfer can affect the sub-cooling.
7. Care should be taken to avoid transmission of noise or vibration to building structure.

**TABLE 2  
REFRIGERANT PIPING DATA – R-22**

EQUIVALENT LENGTH (FT.) [m] OF STRAIGHT TYPE "L" TUBING FOR NON-FERROUS VALVES & FITTINGS (BRAZED)						
TUBE SIZE, O.D.	SOLENOID VALVE	ANGLE VALVE	SHORT RADIUS ELL	LONG RADIUS ELL	TEE LINE FLOW	TEE BRANCH FLOW
½	70 [21.3]	24 [7.3]	4.7 [1.4]	3.2 [1.0]	1.7 [0.5]	6.6 [2.0]
⅝	72 [21.9]	25 [7.6]	5.7 [1.7]	3.9 [1.2]	2.3 [0.7]	8.2 [2.5]
¾	75 [22.9]	25 [7.6]	6.5 [2.0]	4.5 [1.4]	2.9 [0.9]	9.7 [3.0]
⅞	78 [23.8]	28 [8.5]	7.8 [2.4]	5.3 [1.6]	3.7 [1.1]	12.0 [3.7]
1⅛	87 [26.5]	29 [8.8]	2.7 [0.8]	1.9 [0.6]	5.2 [1.6]	8.0 [2.4]
1⅜	102 [31.1]	33 [10.1]	3.2 [1.0]	2.2 [0.7]	6.9 [2.1]	10.0 [3.0]
1½	115 [35.1]	34 [10.4]	3.8 [1.2]	2.6 [0.8]	8.7 [2.7]	12.0 [3.7]
2⅛	141 [43.0]	39 [11.9]	5.2 [1.6]	3.4 [1.0]	12.0 [3.7]	16.0 [4.9]

## TYPICAL PIPING RECOMMENDATIONS

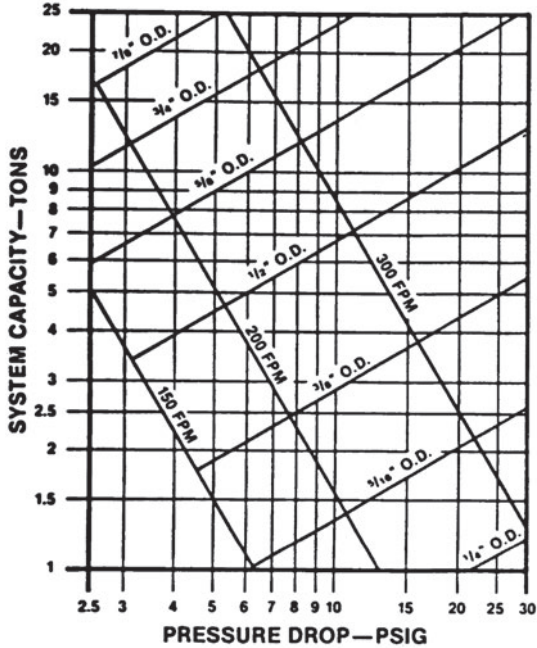
The following will be of help in accomplishing a successful installation.

1. Size liquid line for no more than 10°F loss which corresponds to approximately 30 PSIG pressure drop.
2. Size vapor lines for no more than 2°F loss which corresponds to approximately 3 PSIG pressure drop.

# TYPICAL PIPING RECOMMENDATIONS

**FIGURE 6**  
LIQUID LINE PRESSURE DROP PER 100 FEET  
EQUIVALENT LENGTH (TYPE L COPPER TUBING)

LIQUID LINE PRESSURE DROP PER 100 FEET  
[30.48 m] EQUIVALENT LENGTH  
(TYPE L COPPER TUBING)

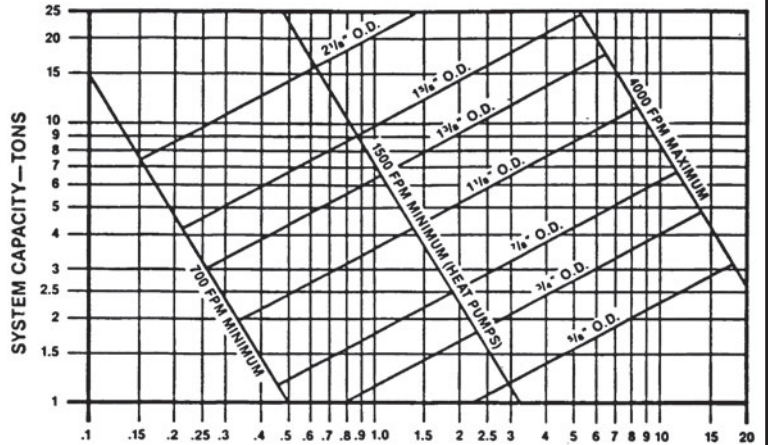


**NOTES:**

- 1) When evaporator coil is above condenser, the pressure drop due to vertical lift (.5 PSIG per foot of lift) [1.05 kPa per meter] **must** be added to the pressure drop derived from this curve.
- 2) Size liquid line for **no more** than 10°F [5.6°C] loss (approximately 30 PSIG total pressure drop).
- 3) **Do not oversize liquid line.** Oversized liquid lines add significantly to the amount of refrigerant required to charge the system.
- 4) The maximum recommended velocity with solenoid valves or other quick closing devices in the liquid line is 300 FPM [1.5 m/s].

**FIGURE 7**  
SUCTION LINE SYSTEM CAPACITY LOSS IN PERCENT PER 100  
FEET EQUIVALENT LENGTH (TYPE L COPPER TUBING)

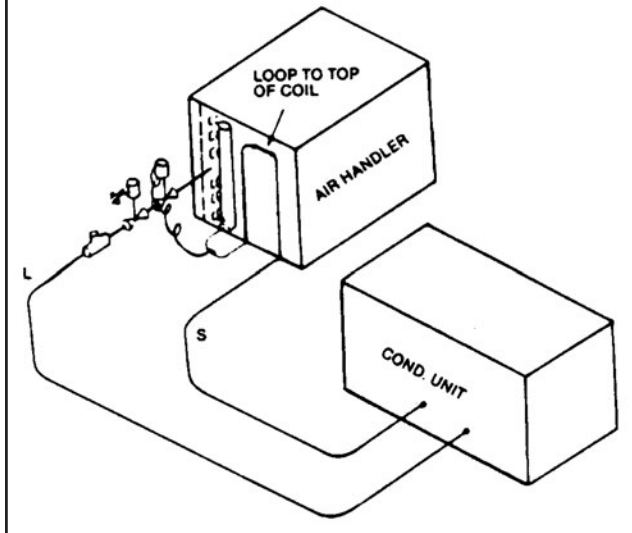
VAPOR LINE SYSTEM CAPACITY LOSS  
IN PERCENT PER 100 FEET [30.48 m]  
EQUIVALENT LENGTH (TYPE L COPPER TUBING)



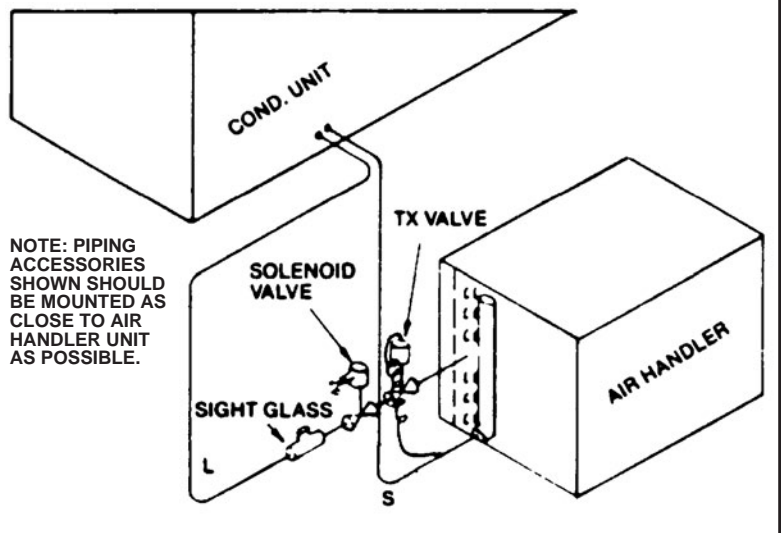
**NOTES:**

- 1) The minimum velocity line (700 fpm) [3.6 m/s] is recommended
- 2) For vapor pressure drop (PSIG), multiply percent (%) loss by 1.18.
- 3) Size vapor lines for no more than 2°F [1.1°C] loss which corresponds to approximately 3 PSIG pressure drop.
- 4) Pitch all horizontal vapor lines downward in the direction of flow (1/2" [12.7 mm] to 10' [3.0 m] run).

**FIGURE 8**  
COIL ABOVE CONDENSING UNIT



**FIGURE 9**  
COIL BELOW CONDENSING UNIT



NOTE: PIPING ACCESSORIES SHOWN SHOULD BE MOUNTED AS CLOSE TO AIR HANDLER UNIT AS POSSIBLE.

**NOTE:** Unit has a scroll compressor which allows pressure to equalize in the system after shut-down. The liquid line solenoid valve may only be used for refrigerant isolation during the off-cycle. The solenoid should be wired in the "Y" circuit as shown in "Typical Field Wiring Connections".

3. When making up refrigerant piping, take every precaution to prevent dirt and moisture from entering the piping.
4. Locate the condensing unit and evaporator(s) as close together as possible to minimize piping runs.
5. Liquid or vapor lifts not to exceed 60 ft.
6. Line length between condenser and evaporator not to exceed 150' equivalent length.

**TABLE 3**

RECOMMENDED VAPOR AND LIQUID LINE SIZES TO VARIOUS LENGTH OF RUN		
EQUIVALENT LENGTH TO EVAPORATOR (FEET)	LIQUID LINE O.D. (INCHES)	VAPOR LINE O.D. (INCHES)
	COOLING MODEL	COOLING MODEL
	122	122
1 to 15	¾	1½
16 to 50	¾	1½
51 to 100	¾	1½
101 to 150	¾	1½

**NOTE:** Runs between condenser and evaporator not to exceed an equivalent length greater than 150 feet.

## ELECTRICAL WIRING

**NOTE:** Field wiring must comply with the National Electric Code (NEC in Canada) and any local ordinance that may apply.

## ELECTRICAL POWER

It is important that proper electrical power is available at the unit. Voltage must not vary more than 10% of that stamped on the rating plate. (See Electrical Data Table on Page 6 for minimum and maximum voltage.) Interphase voltage variation on three-phase units must not be more than 3%. Contact local power company for correction of improper voltage or phase unbalance.

**IMPORTANT:** Scroll compressors must be phased correctly for proper compressor rotation. If the compressor is noisy or if suction and discharge pressures do not appear normal, reverse any two power leads to the unit. Extended run time in reverse rotation will damage the compressor and lead to premature failure.

## POWER WIRING

Power wiring should be run in grounded rain-tight conduit. Wire ampacity and wire size must comply with the National Electric Code (NEC in Canada) and all local codes and ordinances.

## WIRE ROUTING

POWER WIRING MUST BE RUN IN CONDUIT. Conduit must be run through the connector panel below the service cover and attached to the bottom of the control box.

If low (extra-low in Canada) voltage control wire is run in conduit with power supply, Class I insulation is required. If run separate, Class II is required. Low voltage wiring may be run through the insulated bushing provided in the 7/8" hole in the connector panel then route to the control box.

### WARNING

AFTER COMPLETION OF WIRING CHECK ALL ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS, INCLUDING FACTORY WIRING WITHIN THE UNIT, AND MAKE SURE ALL CONNECTIONS ARE TIGHT, REPLACE AND SECURE ALL ELECTRICAL BOX COVERS AND ACCESS DOORS BEFORE LEAVING UNIT OR TURNING ON POWER TO CIRCUIT SUPPLY UNIT. FAILURE TO DO SO CAN CAUSE A FIRE OR ELECTRICAL SHOCK RESULTING IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

**TABLE 4**  
**FIELD WIRE SIZE FOR 24 VOLT THERMOSTAT**

Thermostat Load - Amps	SOLID COPPER WIRE - AWG					
	16	14	12	10	10	10
3.0	16	14	12	10	10	10
2.5	16	14	12	12	10	10
2.0	18	16	14	12	12	10
	50	100	150	200	250	300

(1) Wire length equals twice the run distance.

## GROUNDING

### WARNING

THIS UNIT MUST BE PERMANENTLY GROUNDED. A GROUND LUG IS PROVIDED NEAR THE CONTACTOR FOR A GROUND WIRE. FAILURE TO DO SO CAN CAUSE A FIRE OR ELECTRICAL SHOCK RESULTING IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

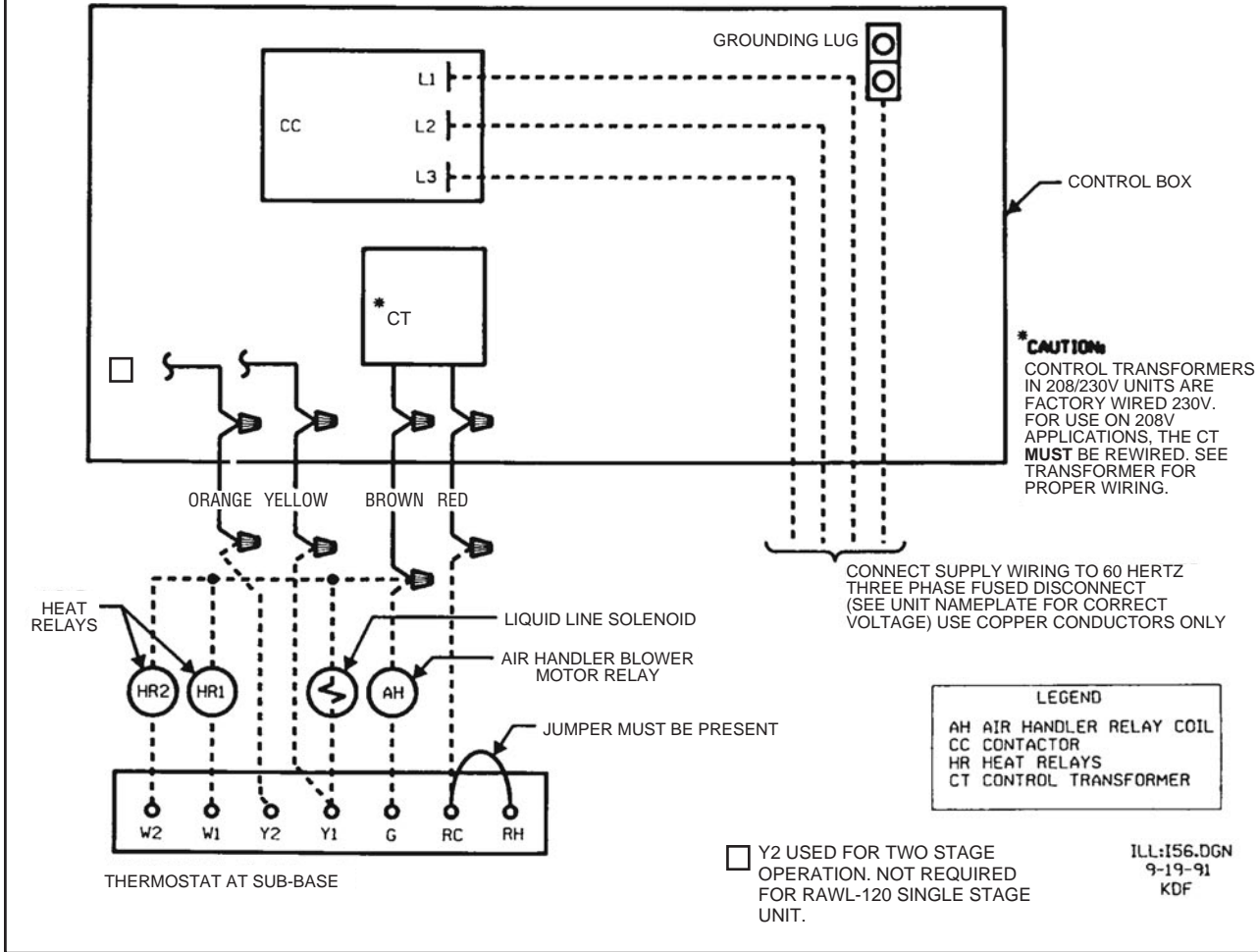
A grounding lug is provided in control box for a ground wire.

Grounding may be accomplished by grounding the power line conduit to the unit.

## THERMOSTAT

An appropriate thermostat should be mounted on an inside wall in a location where it will not be affected by the sun or drafts, from open doors or other sources. Install, level, and after installation check the thermostat calibration and recalibrate if necessary. Refer to thermostat manufacturer's information for additional installation, check-out and operation instructions.

**FIGURE 10  
TYPICAL FIELD WIRING CONNECTIONS**



## NOTE: EVAPORATOR COIL

REFER TO EVAPORATOR COIL MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS.

**IMPORTANT:** The manufacturer is not responsible for the performance and operation of a mismatched system, or for a match listed with another manufacturer's coil.

## LEAK TESTING

Pressurize line set and coil through service fittings with dry nitrogen to 150 PSIG maximum. Leak test all joints using liquid detergent. If a leak is found, repair.

### **⚠ WARNING**

DO NOT USE OXYGEN TO PURGE LINES OR PRESSURE SYSTEM FOR LEAK TEST. OXYGEN REACTS VIOLENTLY WITH OIL, WHICH CAN CAUSE AN EXPLOSION RESULTING IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.



**TABLE 5  
BASIC SYSTEM CHARGE\***

**TZAA-120**

316 oz.  
[8958 g]

\*System with 0 Feet of Tubing

## EVACUATION AND CHARGING

The evacuation of any system component that has been exposed to atmosphere or lost its charge is essential before charging. Never attempt to operate a system while it is under a vacuum.

**NOTE:** The condensing unit is shipped with a holding charge of dry nitrogen which must be purged from the unit before evacuation.

1. Since the condensing unit itself must be evacuated, open the vapor and liquid service valves.
2. Use a refrigeration type vacuum pump capable of evacuation in the 500 micron range.
3. Connect the vacuum pump to the service manifold assembly with a pressure gauge that will read 30 inches vacuum. Connect the service manifold to the vapor line service port. ("Low" shown on label.)
4. With an accurate scale, set refrigerant tank up so its weight can be measured while in a position to charge liquid. (Unit must be off.) Energize liquid line solenoid valve by wiring valve to 24V power supply (or open by manual stem if applicable).
5. Connect to the liquid line service port ("High" shown on label) and evacuate the system below 500 microns.
6. The refrigerant system will now be free of noncondensables.
7. Remove vacuum pump from 3-way valve.
8. Install refrigerant tank (liquid charging) to liquid line service valve.
9. Before tightening, purge tank and service valve hose.
10. Note weight of refrigerant tank. Do not charge more than the sum of the basic system charge plus the charge per foot of tubing shown in Table 5.
11. De-energize liquid line solenoid valve, if so equipped. Open refrigerant tank valve. Allow pressure in tank and unit to equalize.
12. Close off service valve to liquid line service port and note weight of refrigerant tank.
13. Re-wire liquid line solenoid to thermostat control. Close main disconnect switch and turn thermostat to lowest setting.
14. Charge unit per Table 5 and the tubing allowance.
15. Adjust refrigerant charge to obtain pressures indicated in the charge chart.
16. Note weight of refrigerant tank.
17. When system has stabilized, check superheat at the suction line service valve. The actual line temperature should be 10° to 25°F higher than the saturation temperature corresponding to the vapor pressure. If superheat is measured at evaporator, the actual line temperature should be 8° to 20° higher than the saturation temperature corresponding to the vapor pressure.
18. Close service ports on vapor and liquid valves. Remove service gauges.
19. Replace service port caps and valve stem caps. These caps must be replaced to prevent leaks.
20. Record total charge quantity on rating plate.

**TABLE 6  
REQUIRED OUNCES OF REFRIGERANT CHARGE PER FOOT OF TUBING**

Tube Size O.D., In.	Liquid oz/ft	Vapor oz/ft
5/8	1.86	0.07
1 1/8		0.15
1 3/8		0.22
1 5/8		0.29
2 1/8		0.43

Quantities based on 110°F liquid and 45°F vapor.

## FINAL LEAK TESTING

After the unit has been properly evacuated and charged, a halogen leak detector should be used to detect leaks in the system. All piping within the condensing unit, evaporator, and interconnecting tubing should be checked for leaks. If a leak is detected, the refrigerant should be recovered before repairing the leak. The Clean Air Act prohibits releasing refrigerant into the atmosphere.

**TABLE 7  
CHARGING HINTS**

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
High head pressure condensing unit	a. Air flow to or from condenser restricted or dirty condenser b. Faulty condenser fan or motor. c. Overcharge of refrigerant d. Air in system.	a. Remove obstruction, relocate, if necessary clean condenser. b. Replace. c. Reduce charge. d. Evacuate and recharge.
Low head pressure	a. Short of refrigerant. b. Low evaporator air flow.	a. Check for leak, add charge. b. Increase blower speed, check filters.
Low vapor & hot compressor	a. Short of refrigerant.	a. Check for leak—add refrigerant.
Excessive sweating	a. Low indoor airflow b. Excess refrigerant	a. Increase speed of air handler blower or reduce restriction—replace air filter. b. Slowly reduce charge.

## PRE-START CHECK

- |                              |                             |   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 1. Is condensing unit properly located and level?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 2. Is air free to travel to and from condensing unit?                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 3. Is the wiring correct and according to the unit wiring diagram?                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 4. Are wiring connections tight? (Including those in unit and compressor electrical box.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 5. Is the unit properly grounded?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 6. Is circulating air blower correctly wired?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 7. Is condensing unit properly fused?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 8. Is the thermostat level, correctly wired and in a good location?                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 9. Is the ductwork correctly sized, run, taped and insulated?                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 10. Is refrigerant tubing neatly run and vapor line thoroughly insulated?                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 11. Is condensate drain line properly sized, run, trapped and pitched?                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 12. Are refrigerant connections tight and leak tested?                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 13. Is filter clean and in place?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 14. Does the condenser fan turn free without rubbing?                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 15. Is the fan tight on the fan shaft?  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | 16. Are all covers and access panels in place to prevent air loss?                        |



## MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

1. All access panels must be in place when unit is in operation.
2. For maximum efficiency, the condenser coil must be kept clean. Periodic inspections, depending on local conditions are recommended. If it is necessary to clean the condenser coil, use a common garden hose.
3. Never operate the unit without filters installed in the air handler.

### SEQUENCE OF OPERATION – RAWE-122

1. When the room thermostat is set on “Cool”, “Fan Auto”, and the temperature is higher than the thermostat setting, the thermostat “Y1” circuit closes and energizes the compressor contactor (CC) through the closed contacts of the high pressure and low pressure controls. Power to the crankcase heater will be de-energized by the auxiliary contacts (AUX-1).
2. Simultaneously, the “G” circuit provides power to the indoor blower motor circuit and starts indoor air circulation through the evaporator coil.
3. When the discharge pressure increases to 450 psig, the contacts on the low ambient control (LAC) will allow supply power to start the outdoor fan motors (ODF) which begin to pull air through the condenser coils.
4. The system will continue operation, as long as the room thermostat “Y1” circuit and all safety device contacts are closed. The low ambient control (LAC) will open and close, allowing the outdoor fans to maintain discharge pressure between 250 and 450 psig.
5. When the thermostat is satisfied, the “Y1” circuit will open and de-energize the compressor contactor (CC), stopping compressor operation and closing the auxiliary contacts (AUX-1) which energizes the crankcase heater (CCH).
6. The thermostat “G” circuit will stop blower operation.

### CRANKCASE HEATERS

All units are equipped with a crankcase heater. These heaters are factory wired in such a manner that they are in operation whenever the main power supply to the unit is “on” and compressors are “off.” Before starting the equipment after prolonged shutdown or at the time of initial start-up, be sure that the circuits to the condensing units are closed for at least 12 hours.

### CONTACTOR (CC)

The contactor is an electrical switch which operates the compressor and condenser fans. Relay activates contactor when safety circuit is made.

### HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH (HPC)

Opens the contactor circuit at 440 psig—Manual Reset—check for cause of tripping before putting unit back in service.

#### **WARNING**

**DO NOT WIRE AROUND THE HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS WARNING CAN CAUSE AN EXPLOSION RESULTING IN PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.**

### LOW PRESSURE SWITCH (LPC)

Acts as safety against loss of refrigerant. Opens at 40 psig, auto reset.

### LOW AMBIENT CONTROL (LAC)

Cycles outdoor fans to maintain adequate discharge pressure. Opens at 150 psig and closes at 275 psig.

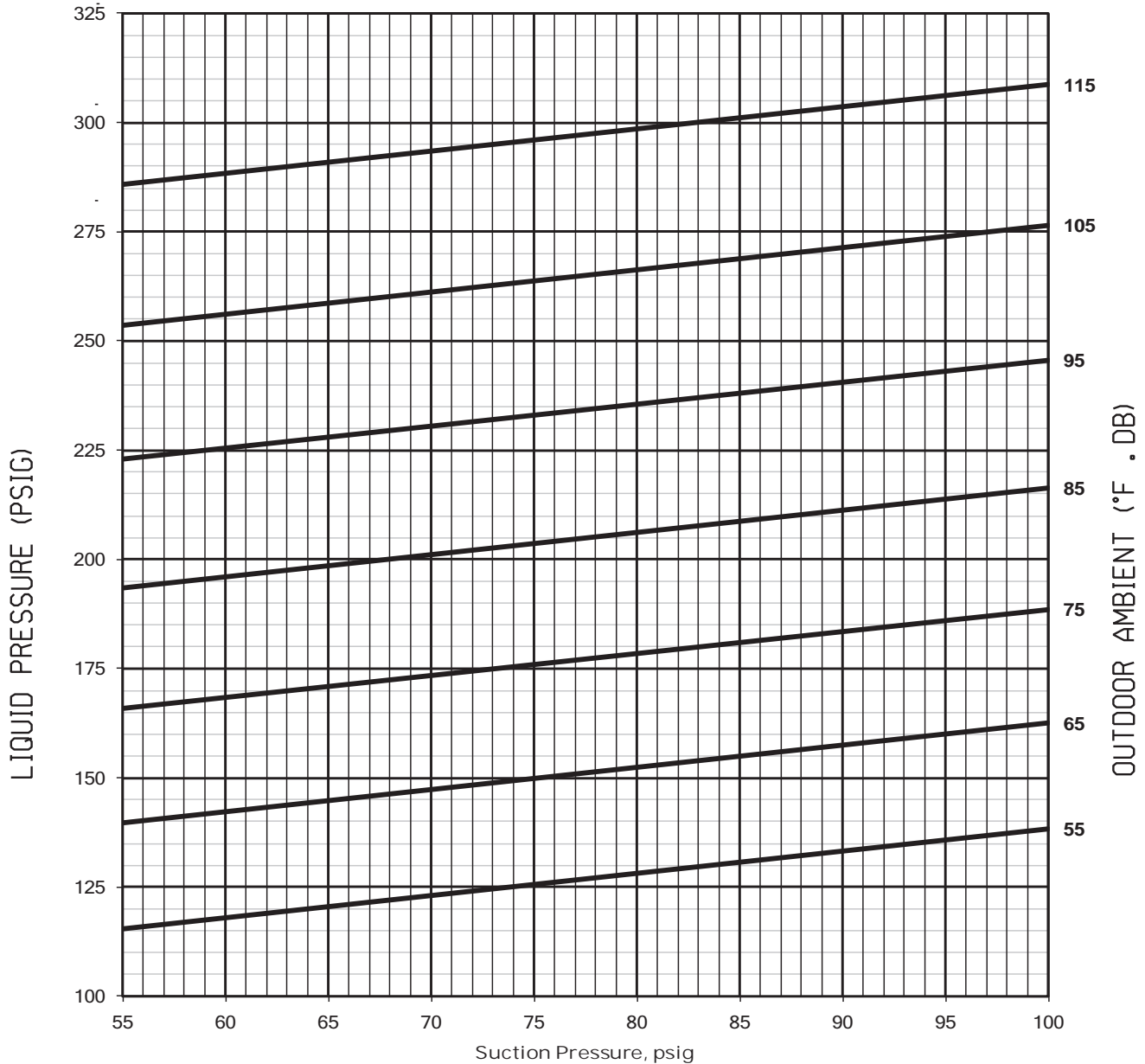
### ORDER PARTS

When reporting shortages or damaged parts, or when ordering repair parts, give the complete unit model and serial numbers which are stamped on the Unit Rating Plate.

## SYSTEM CHARGE CHART - REFRIGERANT 22 10 TON CONDENSER

**CAUTION:** 1. RETURN AIR TEMPERATURE MUST BE WITHIN COMFORT CONDITIONS BEFORE FINAL REFRIGERANT CHECK!

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
1. MEASURE PRESSURE AT COMPRESSOR SUCTION AND LIQUID VALVE.
  2. MEASURE OUTDOOR AMBIENT TO UNIT.
  3. PLACE (X) ON CHART WHERE SUCTION AND LIQUID INTERSECT.
  4. IF (X) IS BELOW OUTDOOR AMBIENT LINE, ADD CHARGE AND REPEAT STEP 3
  5. IF (X) IS ABOVE OUTDOOR AMBIENT LINE, RECOVER EXCESS CHARGE AND REPEAT STEP 3.



REQUIRED OUNCES R-22 CHARGE PER FOOT OF TUBING		
TUBE SIZE O.D., IN.	LIQUID TUBE	VAPOR TUBE
1/2	1.2	
5/8	1.86	
1 1/8		.15
1 3/8		.22

\* WITH CONDENSER FANS OPERATING, MAY REQUIRE  
JUMPERING OF HEAD PRESSURE CONTROL.

REFRIGERANT REQUIRED: 316 OZ. WITH 0 FT. OF SUCTION & LIQUID LINE. 92 - 42666 - 27 - 00

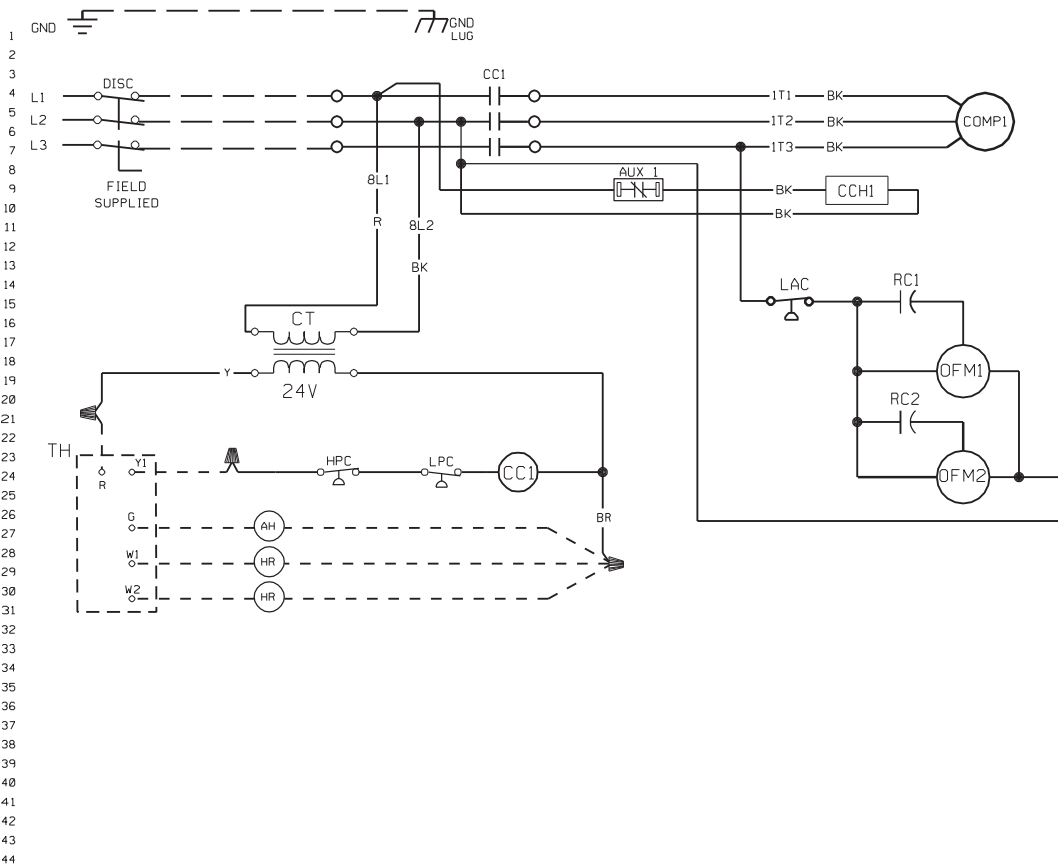
# TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

**▲ WARNING**

**DISCONNECT ALL POWER TO UNIT BEFORE SERVICING. CONTACTOR MAY BREAK ONLY ONE SIDE. FAILURE TO SHUT OFF POWER CAN CAUSE ELECTRICAL SHOCK RESULTING IN PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.**

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Unit will not run	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power off or loose electrical connection</li> <li>• Thermostat out of calibration-set too high</li> <li>• Defective contactor</li> <li>• Blown fuses or tripped breaker</li> <li>• Transformer defective</li> <li>• High pressure control open (if provided)</li> <li>• Interconnecting low voltage wiring damaged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for correct voltage at compressor contactor in control box</li> <li>• Reset</li> <li>• Check for 24 volts at contactor coil - replace if contacts are open</li> <li>• Replace fuses or reset breaker</li> <li>• Check wiring-replace transformer</li> <li>• Reset-also see high head pressure remedy</li> <li>• Replace thermostat wiring</li> </ul>
Condenser fan runs, compressor doesn't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loose connection</li> <li>• Compressor stuck, grounded or open motor winding, open internal overload.</li> <li>• Low voltage condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for correct voltage at compressor - check &amp; tighten all connections</li> <li>• Wait at least 2 hours for overload to reset. If still open, replace the compressor.</li> <li>• At compressor terminals, voltage must be within 10% of rating plate volts when unit is operating.</li> </ul>
Insufficient cooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improperly sized unit</li> <li>• Improper airflow</li> <li>• Incorrect refrigerant charge</li> <li>• Air, non-condensibles or moisture in system</li> <li>• Incorrect voltage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recalculate load</li> <li>• Check - should be approximately 400 CFM per ton.</li> <li>• Charge per procedure attached to unit service panel</li> <li>• Recover refrigerant, evacuate &amp; recharge, add filter drier</li> <li>• At compressor terminals, voltage must be within 10% of rating plate volts when unit is operating.</li> </ul>
Compressor short cycles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorrect voltage</li> <li>• Defective overload protector</li> <li>• Refrigerant undercharge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At compressor terminals, voltage must be – 10% of nameplate marking when unit is operating</li> <li>• Replace - check for correct voltage</li> <li>• Add refrigerant</li> </ul>
Registers sweat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low evaporator airflow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase speed of blower or reduce restriction - replace air filter</li> </ul>
High head-low vapor pressures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restriction in liquid line, expansion device or filter drier</li> <li>• TXV does not open</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove or replace defective component</li> <li>• Replace TXV</li> </ul>
High head-high or normal vapor pressure - Cooling mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dirty condenser coil</li> <li>• Refrigerant overcharge</li> <li>• Condenser fan not running</li> <li>• Air or non-condensibles in system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean coil</li> <li>• Correct system charge</li> <li>• Repair or replace</li> <li>• Recover refrigerant, evacuate &amp; recharge</li> </ul>
Low head-high vapor pressures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TX valve open</li> <li>• Defective Compressor valves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check bulb mounting - replace valve</li> <li>• Replace compressor</li> </ul>
Low vapor - cool compressor - iced evaporator coil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low evaporator airflow</li> <li>• Operating below 65°F outdoors</li> <li>• Moisture in system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase speed of blower or reduce restriction - replace air filter</li> <li>• Check low ambient switch</li> <li>• Recover refrigerant - evacuate &amp; recharge - add filter drier</li> </ul>
High vapor pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excessive load</li> <li>• Defective compressor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recheck load calculation</li> <li>• Replace</li> </ul>
Fluctuating head & vapor pressures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TXV hunting</li> <li>• Air or non-condensibles in system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check TXV bulb clamp - check air distribution on coil - replace TXV</li> <li>• Recover refrigerant, evacuate &amp; recharge</li> </ul>
Gurgle or pulsing noise at expansion device or liquid line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air or non-condensibles in system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recover refrigerant, evacuate &amp; recharge</li> </ul>

**FIGURE 11  
RAWE-122 WIRING SCHEMATIC  
SINGLE STAGE**



DWG. NO. 90-42663-10	CC	COMPRESSOR CONTACTOR
	CCH	COMPRESSOR HEATER
	COMP	COMPRESSOR
	CT	CONTROL TRANSFORMER
	DISC	DISCONNECT SWITCH
	FC	FAN MOTOR CONTACTOR
	GND	GROUND
	HEAT	HEATER RELAY
	LAC	LOW AMBIENT CONTROL
	HPC	HIGH PRESSURE CONTROL
	LPC	LOW PRESSURE CONTROL
	MS	METAL STRIP
	OFM	OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR
	RC	RUN CAPACITOR
	R	RELAY
TB	TERMINAL BLOCK	
TH	THERMOSTAT	
TDC	TIME DELAY CONTROL	
THM	THERM MOTOR SAFETY THERMOSTAT	
TOR	THERMAL OVERLOAD RELAY	
WN	WIRE NUT	

**NOTES:**

1. REPLACEMENT WIRE & FUSES MUST BE SAME TYPE & SIZE AS ORIGINAL.
2. UNIT MUST BE PERMANENTLY GROUNDED & CONFORM TO N.E.C. & LOCAL CODES.
3. MAXIMUM IN RUSH VA NOT TO EXCEED 92 VA.
4. MINIMUM WIRE SIZE BASED ON 75 DEGREES C INSULATION COPPER WIRE.

**WIRING INFORMATION**

LINE VOLTAGE  
 -FACTORY STANDARD \_\_\_\_\_  
 -FACTORY OPTION \_\_\_\_\_  
 -FIELD INSTALLED \_\_\_\_\_

LOW VOLTAGE  
 -FACTORY STANDARD \_\_\_\_\_  
 -FACTORY OPTION \_\_\_\_\_  
 -FIELD INSTALLED \_\_\_\_\_

REPLACEMENT WIRE  
 -MUST BE THE SAME SIZE AND TYPE OF INSULATION AS ORIGINAL (105°C MIN.)

**WARNING**  
 -CABINET MUST BE PERMANENTLY GROUNDED AND CONFORM TO I.E.C., N.E.C., C.E.C., AND LOCAL CODES AS APPLICABLE.

<b>WIRE COLOR CODE</b>	
BK BLACK	O ORANGE
BR BROWN	PR PURPLE
BL BLUE	R RED
G GREEN	W WHITE
GY GRAY	Y YELLOW
<b>WIRING SCHEMATIC</b>	
CONDENSING UNIT	
10 TON	
208-230, 460, 575, 3PH 50 & 60 HZ	
380, 3PH, 60 HZ	
DR. BY JHB	APP. BY
DATE 10-19-04	DWG. NO. 90-42663-10
REV 00	