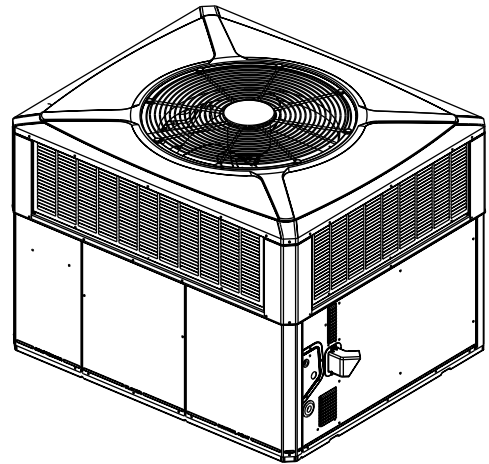


Installation, Operation, and Maintenance

EarthWise™ Hybrid Dual Fuel Packaged System Single Packaged Dual Fuel, Priority, Convertible, 2 - 5 Ton, 60 - 115 KBTU, R-454B

5DCZ5024A1060A
5DCZ5030A1070A
5DCZ5036A1070A
5DCZ5042A1090A
5DCZ5048A1090A
5DCZ5060A1115A



*Note: Graphics in this document are for representation only.
Actual model may differ in appearance.*



⚠ 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.

August 2025

PKGR-SVX006A-EN

Introduction

Read this manual thoroughly before operating or servicing this unit.

This document is customer property and is to remain with this unit. Return to the service information pack upon completion of work.

Warnings, Cautions, and Notices

Safety advisories appear throughout this manual as required. Your personal safety and the proper operation of this machine depend upon the strict observance of these precautions.

The three types of advisories are defined as follows:



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.

Important 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 according to local rules. For the USA, 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!

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

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/national electrical codes.

⚠ WARNING

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Required!

Failure to wear proper PPE for the job being undertaken could result in death or serious injury.

Technicians, in order to protect themselves from potential electrical, mechanical, and chemical hazards, **MUST** follow precautions in this manual and on the tags, stickers, and labels, as well as the instructions below:

- Before installing/servicing this unit, technicians **MUST** put on all PPE required for the work being undertaken (Examples; cut resistant gloves/sleeves, butyl gloves, safety glasses, hard hat/bump cap, fall protection, electrical PPE and arc flash clothing). **ALWAYS** refer to appropriate Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and OSHA guidelines for proper PPE.
- When working with or around hazardous chemicals, **ALWAYS** refer to the appropriate SDS and OSHA/GHS (Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals) guidelines for information on allowable personal exposure levels, proper respiratory protection and handling instructions.
- If there is a risk of energized electrical contact, arc, or flash, technicians **MUST** put on all PPE in accordance with OSHA, NFPA 70E, or other country-specific requirements for arc flash protection, **PRIOR** to servicing the unit. **NEVER** **PERFORM ANY SWITCHING, DISCONNECTING, OR VOLTAGE TESTING WITHOUT PROPER ELECTRICAL PPE AND ARC FLASH CLOTHING. ENSURE ELECTRICAL METERS AND EQUIPMENT ARE PROPERLY RATED FOR INTENDED VOLTAGE.**

⚠ WARNING**Follow EHS Policies!**

Failure to follow instructions below could result in death or serious injury.

- All Trane personnel must follow the company's Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) policies when performing work such as hot work, electrical, fall protection, lockout/tagout, refrigerant handling, etc. Where local regulations are more stringent than these policies, those regulations supersede these policies.
- Non-Trane personnel should always follow local regulations.

⚠ WARNING**Cancer and Reproductive Harm!**

This product can expose you to chemicals, including lead, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

⚠ WARNING**Safety Hazard!**

Failure to follow instructions below could result in death or serious injury or property damage.

This unit is not to be used by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory, or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning the use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.

Do not allow children to play or climb on the unit or to clean or maintain the unit without supervision.

⚠ WARNING**Hazardous Voltage!**

Failure to disconnect power before servicing could result in death or serious injury.

Disconnect all electric power, including remote disconnects before servicing. Follow proper lockout/tagout procedures to ensure the power can not be inadvertently energized. Verify that no power is present with a voltmeter.

⚠ WARNING**Safety and Electrical Hazard!**

Failure to follow instructions below could result in death or serious injury or property damage.

All servicing **MUST** be performed by qualified personnel only based on the operating instructions provided.

⚠ WARNING**Grounding Required!**

Failure to follow instructions below could result in death or serious injury, or property damage.

- Reconnect all grounding devices.
- All parts of this product that are capable of conducting electrical current are grounded.
- If grounding wires, screws, straps, clips, nuts, or washers used to complete a path to ground are removed for service, they must be returned to their original position and properly fastened.

⚠ WARNING**Risk of Fire — Flammable Refrigerant!**

Failure to follow instructions below could result in death or serious injury, and equipment damage.

- To be repaired only by trained service personnel.
- Do not puncture refrigerant tubing.
- Dispose of properly in accordance with federal or local regulations.

⚠ WARNING**Safety Hazard!**

Failure to operate the unit without the access panels properly installed could result in death or serious injury.

Do not operate the unit without the evaporator fan access panel or evaporator coil access panel in place. Reinstall the access panels after performing maintenance procedures on the fan.

⚠ WARNING**Leak Detection System Installed!**

Failure to follow instructions below could result in death or serious injury or equipment damage.

The unit is equipped with electrically powered safety measures and must be powered at all times after installation, except during servicing, to detect any leak.

⚠ CAUTION

Sharp Edges!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in minor to moderate injury.

The service procedure described in this document involves working around sharp edges. To avoid being cut, technicians **MUST** put on all necessary **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**, including gloves and arm guards.

⚠ CAUTION

Unit Contains R-454B Refrigerant!

Failure to use proper service tools may result in equipment damage or personal injury.

Use only R-454B refrigerant and approved compressor oil.

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Revision History

- This document supersedes the literature 18-BG08D1-1A-EN.
- White-Rodgers Gas Valve information updated and Sanua Gas Valve information added in Unit Installation chapter.
- MCB diagnostic code table updated in Unit Start-Up chapter.

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Information on Servicing

All replacement parts shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

Prior to Beginning Work

Prior to beginning work on systems containing flammable refrigerants, safety checks are necessary to ensure that the risk of ignition is minimized. For repair to the refrigerating system, the following shall be completed prior to conducting work on the system:

- Work shall be undertaken under a controlled procedure to minimize the risk of a flammable gas or vapor being present while the work is being performed.
- All maintenance staff and others working in the local area shall be instructed on the nature of work being carried out. Work in confined spaces shall be avoided.
- The area shall be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially toxic or flammable atmospheres. Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with all applicable refrigerants, i.e., non-sparking, adequately sealed or intrinsically safe.
- If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigerating equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available to hand. Have a dry powder or CO₂ fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.
- No person carrying out work in relation to a refrigerating system which involves exposing any pipe work shall use any sources of ignition in such a manner that it may lead to the risk of fire or explosion. All possible ignition sources, including cigarette smoking, should be kept sufficiently far away from the site of installation, repairing, removing and disposal, during which refrigerant can possibly be released to the surrounding space. Prior to work taking place, the area around the equipment is to be surveyed to make sure that there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks. "No Smoking" signs shall be displayed.
- Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it externally into the atmosphere.
- The following checks shall be applied to installations using flammable refrigerants:
 - Marking to the equipment continues to be visible and legible. Markings and signs that are illegible shall be corrected;
 - Refrigerating pipe or components are installed in a position where they are unlikely to be exposed to

any substance which may corrode refrigerant containing components, unless the components are constructed of materials which are inherently resistant to being corroded or are suitably protected against being so corroded.

Repairs to Electrical Components

Where electrical components are being changed, they shall be fit for the purpose and to the correct specification. At all times the manufacturer's maintenance and service guidelines shall be followed. If in doubt, consult the manufacturer's technical department for assistance.

Repair and maintenance to electrical components shall include initial safety checks and component inspection procedures. If a fault exists that could compromise safety, then no electrical supply shall be connected to the circuit until it is satisfactorily dealt with. If the fault cannot be corrected immediately but it is necessary to continue operation, an adequate temporary solution shall be used. This shall be reported to the owner of the equipment, so all parties are advised.

Initial safety checks shall include:

- That capacitors are discharged; this shall be done in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking;
- That no live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering or purging the system;
- That there is continuity of earth bonding.

Check that cabling will not be subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges or any other adverse environmental effects. The check shall also take into account the effects of aging or continual vibration from sources such as compressors or fans.

Detection of Flammable Refrigerants

Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks. A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used.

The following leak detection method is deemed acceptable for all refrigerant systems:

- Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect refrigerant leaks but, in the case of flammable refrigerants, the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of

the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed, and the appropriate percentage of gas (25 % maximum) is confirmed.

Important: *The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for all refrigerant systems: Electronic leak detectors calibrated for R-454B (with a sensitivity of 5 grams/year)*

- Leak detection fluids are also suitable for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work.

Example of leak detection fluids are:

- Bubble method,
- Fluorescent method agents

If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed/ extinguished.

If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak.

Removal and Evacuation

When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs - or for any other purpose - conventional procedures shall be used. However, for flammable refrigerants it is important that best practice be followed, since flammability is a consideration. The following procedure shall be adhered to:

- Safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations;
- Evacuate;
- Purge the circuit with inert gas;
- Evacuate;
- Continuously flush or purge with inert gas when using flame to open circuit;
- And open the circuit.

The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders if venting is not allowed by local and national codes. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, the system shall be purged with oxygen-free nitrogen to render the appliance safe for flammable refrigerants.

This process might need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for purging refrigerant systems.

For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, refrigerants purging shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with oxygen-free nitrogen and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum. This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system. When the final oxygen-free nitrogen charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place.

The outlet for the vacuum pump shall not be close to any potential ignition sources, and ventilation shall be available.

Charging Procedures

In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed.

- Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimise the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
- Cylinders shall be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions.
- Ensure that the refrigerating system is earthed prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
- Label the system when charging is complete (if not already).
- Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the refrigerating system.

Prior to recharging the system, it shall be pressure-tested with the appropriate purging gas. The system shall be leak-tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.

Important: *The unit should not be tested higher than 450 psig for servicing or component replacement.*

See installation instructions below for further details.

Recovery

When removing refrigerant from a system, either for servicing or decommissioning, it is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are removed safely.

When transferring refrigerant into cylinders, ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed. Ensure that the correct number of cylinders for holding the total system charge is available. All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labelled for that refrigerant (i.e., special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant). Cylinders shall be complete with pressure-relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order. Empty recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible, cooled before recovery occurs.

The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of the flammable refrigerant. If in doubt, the manufacturer should be consulted. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales shall be available and in good working order. Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition.

The recovered refrigerant shall be processed according to local legislation in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant waste transfer note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders.

If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant. The compressor body shall not be heated by an open flame or other ignition sources to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.

Decommissioning

Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential that the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all its detail. It is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are recovered safely. Prior to the task being carried out, an oil and refrigerant sample shall be taken in case analysis is required prior to re-use of recovered refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before the task is commenced.

1. Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.
2. Isolate system electrically.
3. Before attempting the procedure, ensure that:
 - a. Mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;
 - b. All personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly;
 - c. The recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person;
 - d. Recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the

appropriate standards.

4. Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.
5. If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.
6. Make sure that cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.
7. Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with instructions.
8. Do not overfill cylinders (no more than 80 % volume liquid charge).
9. Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.
10. When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process completed, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.
11. Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another refrigerating system unless it has been cleaned and checked.

Equipment shall be labelled stating that it has been decommissioned and emptied of refrigerant. The label shall be dated and signed. For appliances containing flammable refrigerant, ensure that there are labels on the equipment stating the equipment contains flammable refrigerant.

Introduction, Unit Inspection, and Specification

Introduction

Read this manual carefully before attempting to install, operate, or perform maintenance on this unit. Installation and maintenance should be performed by qualified service technicians only. This unit is listed by Underwriters Laboratory.

Packaged units are designed for outdoor mounting with a vertical condenser discharge. They can be located either at ground level or on a roof in accordance with local codes. Each unit contains an operating charge of refrigerant as shipped.

Extreme mounting kits are available for slab (BAYEXMK003), utility curb (BAYEXMK002) and perimeter curb (BAYEXMK001) mountings.

correct for the intended application. The power supply must be adequate for both the unit and all accessories.

3. Check to be sure the refrigerant charge has been retained during shipment. Remove the Compressor access panel to access the 1/4-inch flare pressure taps.
4. The Flue Hood is included with the unit's literature pack.
5. If this unit is being installed on a curb, verify that the correct curb is provided with the unit.
 - 5DCZ5024-5036 use model BAYCURB050
 - 5DCZ5042-5060 use model BAYCURB051
6. If the unit is being hoisted, accessory kit BAYLIFT002 is recommended. It includes a kit of four (4) lifting lugs and instructions.

Notes:

- If practical, install any internal accessories to the unit at the shop.
- The packaged units have been evaluated in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter XX, Part 3280 or the equivalent. "Suitable for mobile home use".

Inspect Shipment

1. Check for damage after the unit is unloaded. Report promptly to the carrier any damage found to the unit. Do not drop the unit.

Important: To prevent damage to the sides and top of the unit when hoisting, use "spreader bars" see, "Rooftop Installation - No Curb/Frame," p. 22.

2. Check the unit's nameplate to determine if the unit is

Product Specifications

Table 1. Models 5DCZ5024, 5DCZ5030, 5DCZ5036, 5DCZ5042, 5DCZ5048, and 5DCZ5060

Model	5DCZ5024	5DCZ5030	5DCZ5036	5DCZ5042	5DCZ5048	5DCZ5060
Rated Volts/Ph/Hz	208–230/1/60					
Performance Cooling BTUH ^(a)						
BTUH (High)	23400	29600	35400	42000	47000	57500
Indoor Airflow (CFM)	810	880	1100	1410	1600	1780
Power Input (KW)	1.94	2.64	3.12	3.55	4.09	5.06
BTUH (Low)	19200	24000	27800	34400	36600	46000
Indoor Airflow (CFM)	630	710	830	1090	1280	1290
Power Input (KW)	1.08	1.52	1.77	2.01	2.28	2.83
EER2 / SEER2	11.5/15.2	11.2/15.2	11.5/15.2	11.5/15.2	11.5/15.2	11.5/15.2
Sound Power Rating [dB(A)] ^(b)	66.8	67.3	70	72	72	80
HP Heating Performance						
(High Temp.) BTUH/COP (High)	22200/3.57	28800/3.47	33800/3.46	39000/3.76	42500/3.63	56500/3.29
Power Input (KW)	1.82	2.43	2.86	3.04	3.43	5.03
(Low Temp.) BTUH/COP (High)	13800	18600	21800	25600	28000	37800
Power Input (KW)	1.63	2.17	2.58	2.73	3.16	4.49
(High Temp.) BTUH/COP (Low)	16000/3.52	20800/3.46	23600/3.32	28600/3.84	31400/3.85	40000/3.26
Power Input (KW)	1.33	1.76	2.08	2.18	2.39	3.59
(Low Temp.) BTUH/COP (Low)	8600/2	12200/2.13	14000/2.09	16600/2.34	17200/2.2	24000/2.07

Introduction, Unit Inspection, and Specification

Table 1. Models 5DCZ5024, 5DCZ5030, 5DCZ5036, 5DCZ5042, 5DCZ5048, and 5DCZ5060 (continued)

Model	5DCZ5024	5DCZ5030	5DCZ5036	5DCZ5042	5DCZ5048	5DCZ5060
Power Input (KW)	1.26	1.68	1.96	2.08	2.29	3.4
HSPF2 (BTUH/Watt-Hr) ^(c)	7.2	7.2	8.1	7.2	8.1	7.2
Gas Heating Performance ^(d)						
Input BTUH - 1st Stage (Nat. Gas)	48600	56000	56000	72000	72000	92000
Input BTUH - 2nd Stage (Nat. Gas)	60000	70000	70000	90000	90000	115000
AFUE	81					
Temp. Rise-Min/Max (°F)	40 / 70	30 / 60	30 / 60	30 / 60	30 / 60	30 / 60
Orifice Qty / Drill Size (Nat. Gas) ^(e)	2 / #37	2 / #33	2 / #33	3 / #37	3 / #37	3 / #32
Power Conn. — V/Ph/Hz	208–230/1/60					
Min. Brch. Cir. Ampacity ^(f)	Located on unit nameplate					
Fuse Size — Max. (amps)	Located on unit nameplate					
Compressor	2 Stage Scroll					
Volts/Ph/Hz	208–230/1/60					
R.L. Amps — L.R. Amps	Located on unit nameplate					
Outdoor Coil — Type	Spine Fin					
Rows/F.P.I	2 / 24					
Face Area (sq. ft.)	15.49	15.49	15.49	23.57	23.57	23.57
Tube Size (in.)	3/8					
Indoor Coil — Type	Plate Fin					
Rows/F.P.I	4/15	4/15	4/15	4/15	4/15	4/15
Face Area (sq. ft.)	3.45			5.0		
Tube Size (in.)	3/8					
Refrigeration Control	Expansion Valve					
Drain Conn. Size (in.)	3/4 Female NPT					
Outdoor Fan — Type	Propeller					
Dia. (in.)	23.4			28.0	28.0	28.3
Drive/No. SpeedS	Direct / 1					
CFM @ 0.0 in. w.g. ^(g)	2550	3000	3000	4200	4200	5500
Motor — HP/R.P.M	1/12 /810	1/12 /810	1/6/830	1/6/830	1/6/830	1/3/825
Volts/Ph/Hz	208–230/1/60					
F.L. Amps/L.R Amps	Located on unit nameplate					
Indoor Fan — Type	Centrifugal					
Dia. x Width (in.)	10 X 10	10 X 10	10 X 10	11 X 10	11 x 10	11 x 10
Drive/No. Speeds	Direct/Variable					
CFM @ 0.0 in. w.g. ^(h)	See indoor fan performance tables					
Motor — HP / R.P.M.	1/2/Variable	1/2/Variable	1/2/Variable	3/4/Variable	3/4/Variable	1/Variable
Volts/Ph/Hz	208–230/1/60					
F.L. Amps	Located on unit nameplate					
Combustion Fan — Type	Centrifugal					
Drive/No. Speeds	Direct/ 2					
Motor — HP / R.P.M.	1/20 / 3350 /2600	1/20 / 3350 /2600	1/20 / 3350 /2600	1/20 / 3350 /2600	1/20 / 3350 /2600	1/20 / 3350 /2600
Volts/Ph/Hz	208–230/1/60					
FLA	Located on unit nameplate					

Table 1. Models 5DCZ5024, 5DCZ5030, 5DCZ5036, 5DCZ5042, 5DCZ5048, and 5DCZ5060 (continued)

Model	5DCZ5024	5DCZ5030	5DCZ5036	5DCZ5042	5DCZ5048	5DCZ5060
Filter / Furnished	No					
Type Recommended	Throwaway					
Recmd. Face Area (sq. ft)	4.0			5.3		
Refrigerant	R-454B					
Charge (lbs.)	Located on unit nameplate					
Subcooling	8° F	7° F	11° F	10° F	10° F	8° F
Dimensions	H X W X L					
Crated (in.)	48 X 45 X 52	48 X 45 X 52	48 X 45 X 52	52 X 47 X 62	52 X 47 X 62	52 X 47 X 62
Weight						
Shipping (lbs.) / Net (lbs.)	490 / 394	494 / 398	491 / 395	644 / 516	670 / 542	679 / 551

(a) Certified in accordance with the Unitary Air-Conditioner Equipment certification program, which is based on AHRI Standard 210/240. Noise calculated in accordance with AHRI Standard 270.

(b) Sound Power values are not adjusted for AHRI 270–95 tonal corrections.

(c) Filters must be installed in return air stream. Square footages listed are based on 300 f.p.m. face velocity. If permanent filters are used size per manufacturer's recommendation with a clean resistance of 0.05" W.C.

(d) All models are certified to UL 60335. Ratings shown are for elevations up to 2000 ft. For higher elevations reduce ratings at a rate of 4% per 1000 ft. elevation.

(e) Convertible to LPG.

(f) This value is approximate. For more precise value, see Unit Nameplate.

(g) Standard Air — Dry Coil — Outdoor.

(h) Based on U.S. Government Standard Tests.

Charging in Cooling above 55°F OD Ambient

If servicing the equipment requires system evacuation, then re-charge the system to the weight specified on the nameplate. Verify the system subcooling using the Subcooling Charging Table and, if necessary, adjust the charge using the procedure below.

- For best results — the indoor temperature should be kept between 70°F to 80°F. Add system heat if needed.
- Whenever charge is removed or added, the system must be operated for a minimum of 20 minutes to stabilize before accurate measurements can be made.
- Measure Liquid Line Temperature and Refrigerant Pressure at service valved in the compressor compartment.
- Locate your liquid line temperature in the left column of the table, and the intersecting liquid line pressure under

the subcool value column, Add refrigerant to raise the pressure to match the table, or remove refrigerant to lower the pressure. Again, wait 20 minutes for the system conditions to stabilize before adjusting charge again.

Note: System charge shall never be more than 110% or less than 90% of nameplate charge. If specified subcooling cannot be achieved within those charge bounds, contact your Field Service Representative.

- When system is correctly charged, you can refer to System Pressure Curves to verify typical performance.

Charging Below 55°F

Evacuate system and weigh in nameplate charge or use factory charge. Correct subcooling may be verified when the temperature is above 55°F.

Table 2. R-454B refrigerant charging chart

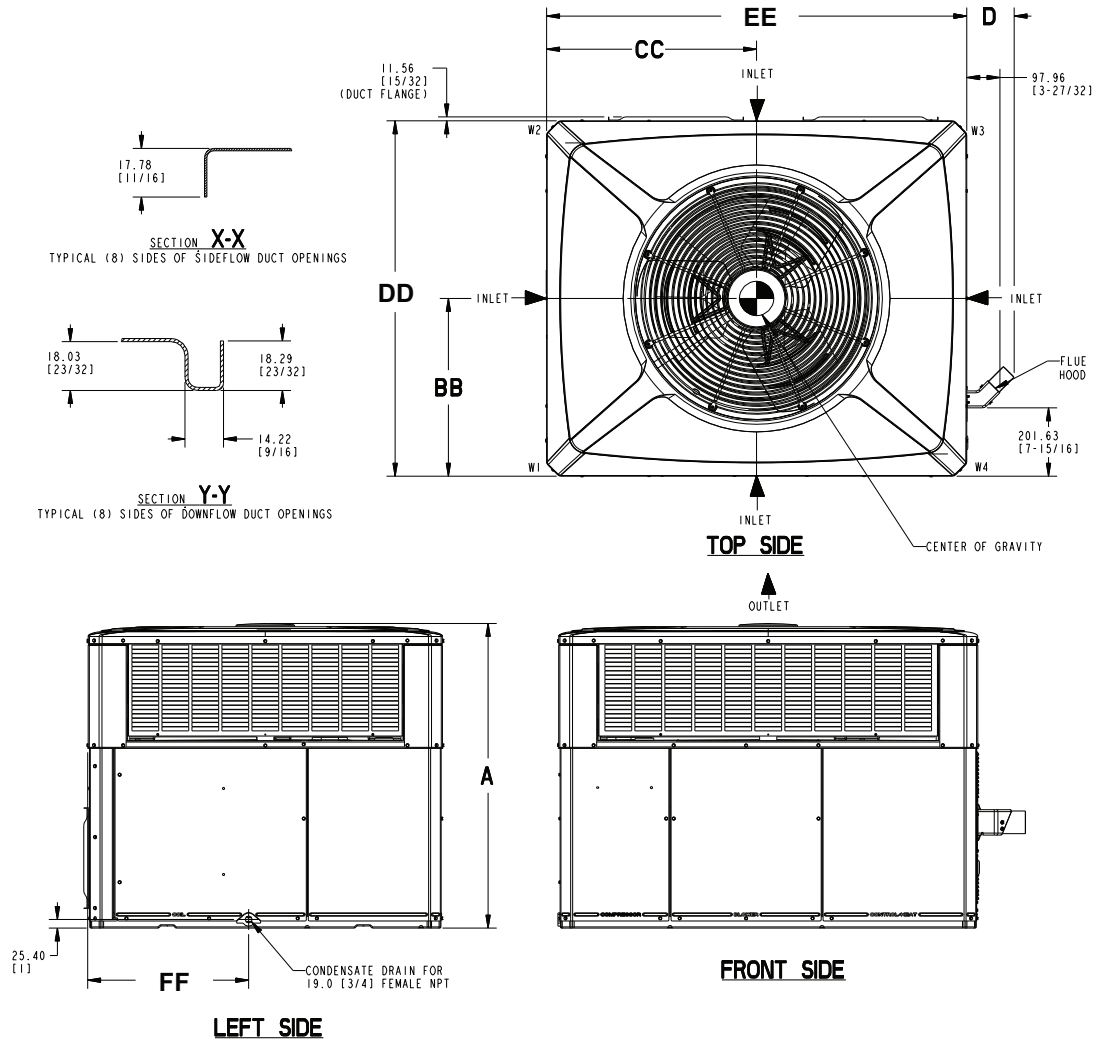
Liquid Temp (°F)	Design Subcooling (°F)								
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Liquid Gage Pressure (PSI)								
55	164	167	170	172	175	178	181	184	187
60	178	181	184	187	190	194	197	200	203
65	193	197	200	203	206	210	213	217	220
70	210	213	217	220	223	227	230	234	238
75	227	230	234	238	241	245	249	252	256
80	245	249	252	256	260	264	268	272	276

Table 2. R-454B refrigerant charging chart (continued)

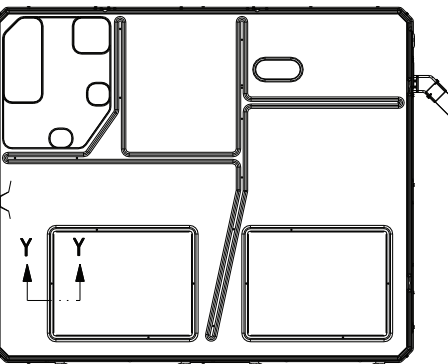
Liquid Temp (°F)	Design Subcooling (°F)								
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Liquid Gage Pressure (PSI)								
85	264	268	272	276	280	284	288	292	297
90	284	288	292	297	301	305	309	314	318
95	305	309	314	318	323	327	332	336	341
100	327	332	336	341	346	351	355	360	356
105	351	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390
110	375	380	385	390	396	401	406	412	417
115	401	406	412	417	422	428	433	439	445
120	428	433	439	445	450	456	462	468	474
125	456	462	468	474	480	486	492	498	504

Dimensional Data

Figure 1. Space on sides requirements



	2 - 3 TON Units		4 - 5 TON Units	
	RECOMMENDED SERVICE CLEARANCE mm [Inches]			
		W/ ECONOMIZER		W/ ECONOMIZER
BACK SIDE	305 [12]	762 [30]	305 [12]	762 [30]
LEFT SIDE	762 [30]	914 [36]	914 [36]	1067 [42]
RIGHT SIDE	914 [36]	-	914 [36]	-
FRONT SIDE	1067 [42]	-	1067 [42]	-
	CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL mm [Inches]			
BOTTOM	0		0	
BACK SIDE	25 [1]		25 [1]	
LEFT SIDE	152 [6]		152 [6]	
RIGHT SIDE	305 [12]		305 [12]	
FRONT SIDE	305 [12]		305 [12]	
TOP	914 [36]		914 [36]	
	DIMENSIONS mm [Inches]			
A	HEIGHT OF UNIT - See Table 3			
BB	CENTER OF GRAVITY - See Table 4			
CC	CENTER OF GRAVITY - See Table 4			
D	34.94 [5-5/16]		135.39 [5-11/32]	
DD -Depth	1094.99 [43-1/18]		1169.92 [46-1/16]	
EE -Width	1286.26 [50-5/8]		1531.87 [60-5/16]	
FF	499.49 [19-21/32]		575.06 [22-5/8]	



BOTTOM SIDE

Note: The view labeled "Bottom side" represents the base as viewed looking up from underneath the unit.

Figure 2. Bottom and back duct openings

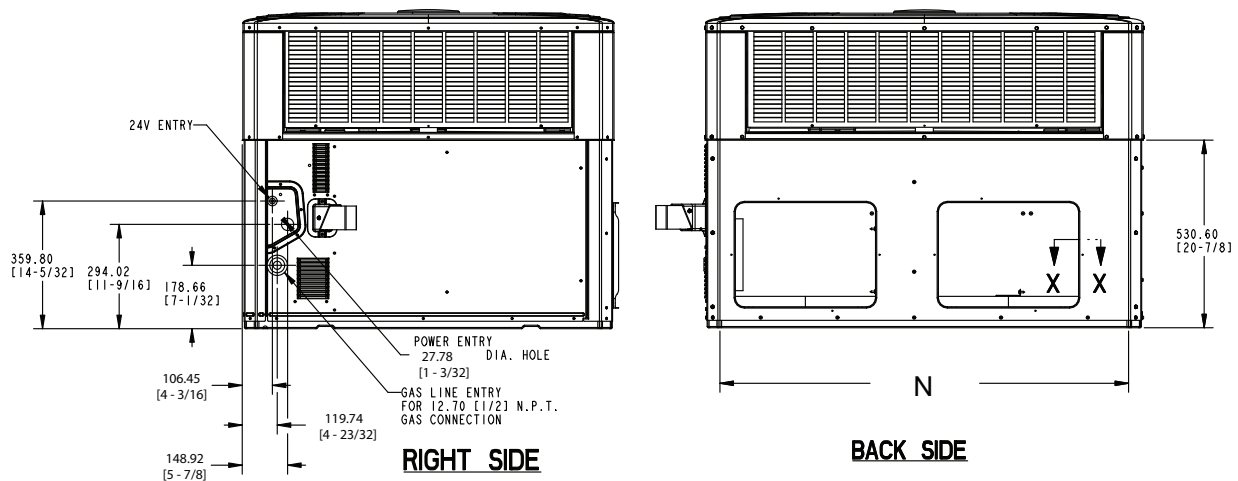
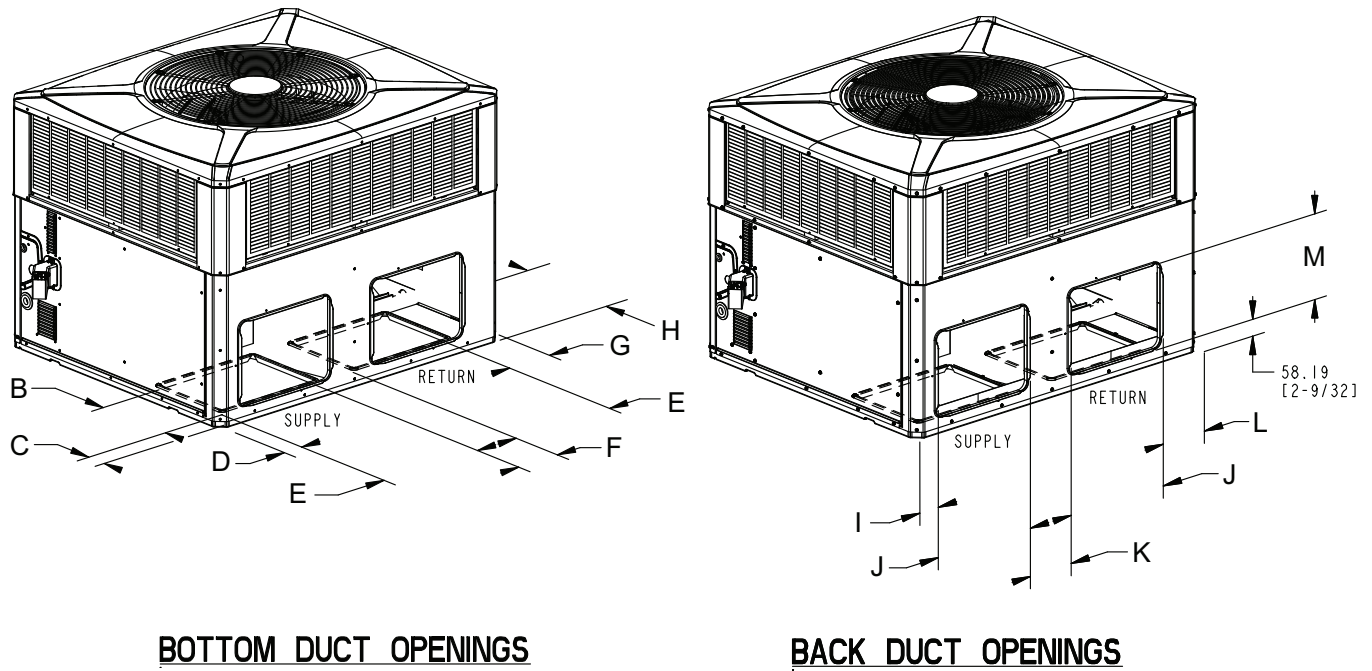


Table 3. Dimensions (mm [inch])

Model	Height A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
5DCZ5024A														
5DCZ5030A	949.33 [37-3/8]	304.80 [12.0]	84.46 [3.32]	82.16 [3.23]	406.40 [16]	167.89 [6.61]	180.20 [7.1]	304.80 [12.0]	86.25 [3.40]	398.22 [15.68]	176.07 [6.93]	184.29 [7.26]	296.62 [11.68]	1108.75 [43.50]
5DCZ5036A														
5DCZ5042A														
5DCZ5048A	1050.93 [41-3/8]	457.20 [18]	85.60 [3.37]	84.12 [3.31]	381.00 [15]	244.09 [9.61]	327.45 [12.89]	381.00 [15]	88.21 [3.47]	449.02 [17.68]	176.07 [6.93]	331.54 [13.05]	372.82 [14.68]	1402.34 [55.21]
5DCZ5060A														

Table 4. Weights and center of gravity

Model	Corner Weights KG[LBS]				Shipping Weight KG [LBS]	Unit Weight KG[LBS]	Center of Gravity mm[inch]	
	W1	W2	W3	W4			BB	CC
5DCZ5024A	60.8 [134]	37.2 [82]	30.4 [67]	50.3 [111]	222.3 [490]	178.7 [394]	386.1 [15.2]	558.8 [22.0]
5DCZ5030A	62.6 [138]	37.2 [82]	30.4 [67]	50.3 [111]	222.3 [490]	180.5 [398]	386.1 [15.2]	558.8 [22.0]
5DCZ5036A	61.3 [140]	37.2 [82]	30.4 [67]	50.3 [111]	222.3 [490]	179.2 [395]	386.1 [15.2]	558.8 [22.0]
5DCZ5042A	71.8 [158]	46.3 [102]	42.2 [93]	50.3 [111]	291.9 [644]	233.8 [516]	419.1 [16.5]	706.1 [27.8]
5DCZ5048A	84.0 [185]	46.3 [102]	42.2 [93]	73.5 [162]	304.0 [670]	246.0 [542]	419.1 [16.5]	706.1 [27.8]
5DCZ5060A	84.0 [185]	47.2 [104]	43.1 [95]	73.5 [162]	308.1 [679]	250.0 [551]	419.1 [16.5]	711.2 [28.0]

Review Location and Recommendation Information

Notes:

- The unit is shipped for horizontal installation.
- During heating operation, avoid supply air below 80 degrees F or return air below 50 degrees F to prevent flue gas condensation.

Horizontal Airflow Units

1. Location of the unit must allow service clearance around it to ensure adequate serviceability, maximum capacity, and peak operating efficiency.
2. These units are designed for outdoor installation. They may be installed directly on a slab, wood flooring, or on Class A, B, or C roof covering material. The discharge air from the condenser fans must be unrestricted for a minimum of 3 feet above the unit.
3. The louvers above and below the flue hood in the side panel must have adequate clearance around the air opening into the combustion area.
4. Examine all flue product-carrying areas of the furnace, its vent system, and the main burner for safe operation.

Important: A minimum clearance of 0.0-inch to combustible material shall be maintained on air outlet duct.

5. Exhaust vents or other sources of contaminated air must not be near the unit's air inlet if outside air is to be introduced as make-up air or a ventilation feature is to be used. Contamination from exhaust vents or chimneys may also foul the condenser causing degraded performance.
6. Check the handling facilities to ensure the safety of personnel and the unit(s).
7. The unit must be mounted level for proper drainage of water through the drain holes in the base pan.
8. The unit should not be exposed to direct roof water runoff.
9. Flexible duct connectors must be of a flame retardant material. All duct work outside of the structure must be insulated and weatherproofed in accordance with local codes.
10. Holes through exterior walls or roof must be sealed in accordance with local codes.
11. All fabricated outdoor ducts should be as short as possible.

Clearances

1. The recommended clearances for single-unit installations are illustrated in "Dimensional Data," p. 13.
2. Any reduction of the unit clearances indicated in these figures may result in condenser coil starvation or the recirculation of warm condenser air. Actual clearances,

which appear to be inadequate should be reviewed with a local engineer.

3. See the unit's nameplate for the absolute minimum clearance between the unit and any combustible surfaces.

Down Airflow Units

1. Location of the unit must allow service clearance around it to ensure adequate serviceability, maximum capacity, and peak operating efficiency.
2. Refer to the Installation section for instruction on converting the supply and return airflow covers to down airflow.
3. The field assembled Roof Mounting Curb (BAYCURB050 or BAYCURB051) or a field fabricated curb should be in place before the unit is hoisted to the roof top.
The Roof Mounting Curb (frame) must be installed on a flat, level section of the roof (maximum of 1/4-inch per foot pitch) and provide a level mounting surface for the unit. Also, be sure to provide sufficient height above the roof to prevent water from entering the unit.
4. Be sure the mounting curb spans structural members (trusses) of the roof, thereby providing sufficient support for the weight of the unit, the curb, the duct(s), and any factory or field installed accessories.
5. The unit must be mounted level for proper drainage of water through the drain holes in the base pan.
6. Be sure the hole in the structure for the ducts is large enough to accommodate the fabricated ducts and the insulation surrounding them. Flexible duct connectors must be of a flame retardant material. All duct work outside of the structure must be insulated and weatherproofed in accordance with local codes.
7. Holes through exterior walls or roof must be sealed in accordance with local codes.
8. These units are design certified for outdoor installation. They may be installed directly on a slab, wood flooring, or on Class A, B, or C roof covering material. The discharge air from the condenser fans must be unrestricted for a minimum of 3 feet above the unit.
9. The louvers above and below the flue hood in the side panel must have adequate clearance around the air opening into the combustion area.
10. Examine all flue product-carrying areas of the furnace, its vent system, and the main burner for safe operation.

Important: A minimum clearance of 0.0-inch to combustible material shall be maintained on air outlet duct.

11. Exhaust vents or other sources of contaminated air should not be near the unit's air inlet if outside air is to be introduced as make-up air or a ventilation feature is to be used. Contamination from exhaust vents or chimneys may also foul the condenser causing degraded performance.
12. Check the handling facilities to ensure the safety of personnel and the unit(s).
13. Manufacturer allows the use of the furnace during the finishing stages of construction, given the workspace is substantially free of debris and dust; interior drywall installation shall be completed and covered with paint or primer; proper vent installation; furnace shall be set up to operate in accordance with the manufacturer's shipped installation instructions and shall be verified for operating conditions including ignition, input rate, temperature rise, and venting.

Clearances

1. The recommended clearances for single-unit installations are illustrated in "[Dimensional Data](#)," p. 13.
2. Any reduction of the unit clearances indicated in these figures may result in condenser coil starvation or the recirculation of warm condenser air. Actual clearances, which appear to be inadequate should be reviewed with a local engineer.
3. See the unit's nameplate for the absolute minimum clearance between the unit and any combustible surfaces.
4. The vent of this unit must not terminate above grade, veranda, porch, deck, or balcony within 12-inch (30 cm); Clearance to window or door that can be opened minimum distance 12-inch (30 cm); Clearance to any permanently closed window follow Install manual Instructions. Hot gases leaving the unit vent can affect all construction materials and must be evaluated by installer.

Refrigerant Leak Detection System

For all tables contained in this section of the manual, the refrigerant charge is the total system charge which is marked on the unit nameplate.

⚠ WARNING

Risk of Fire — Flammable Refrigerant!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in death or serious injury, and equipment damage.

- To be repaired only by trained service personnel.
- Do not puncture refrigerant tubing.
- Dispose of properly in accordance with federal or local regulations.

⚠ WARNING

Leak Detection System Installed!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in death or serious injury or equipment damage.

The unit is equipped with electrically powered safety measures and must be powered at all times after installation, except during servicing, to detect any leak.

To ensure safety of the building occupants, the packaged unit is equipped with a refrigerant leak detection system. The system is comprised of a refrigerant sensor and a

mitigation control board. The system automatically detects leaks in the indoor coil and initiates actions to mitigate the risk of ignition of the leaked refrigerant, including:

- Turning on the blower of the indoor unit to dilute leaked refrigerant;
- Fully opening any zoning dampers, when applicable;
- Turning off the compressor of the outdoor unit;
- De-energizing potential sources of ignition connected to the system;
- Energizing an audible alarm, if so equipped. Examples of potential ignition sources that are de-energized include electrostatic air cleaners.

Minimum Conditioned Space

The installer must verify that the total space conditioned by the system is large enough to safely dilute any leaked refrigerant in the event of a refrigerant leak of the indoor coil.

The minimum space conditioned by the appliance shall be according to [Table 5, p. 18](#). The conditioned space includes any parts of the space connected via an air duct system. The altitude of installation is the altitude above sea level of the site where the equipment is installed.

Table 5. Minimum space conditioned by the appliance

	Altitude (ft)								
	Sea Level — 2,000	2,001 — 4,000	4,001 — 6,000	6,001 — 8,000	8,001 — 10,000	10,001 — 12,000	12,001 — 14,000	14,001 — 15,000	Above 15,000
Charge (lb)	Minimum Conditioned Space (ft ²)								
4	63	66	70	74	79	85	91	94	98
5	79	83	88	93	99	106	113	118	122
6	95	100	105	112	119	127	136	141	147
7	110	116	123	130	138	148	159	165	171
8	126	133	140	149	158	169	181	188	196
9	142	149	158	167	178	190	204	212	220
10	158	166	175	186	198	211	227	235	245
11	173	183	193	205	218	232	249	259	269
12	189	199	211	223	237	254	272	282	294
13	205	216	228	242	257	275	295	306	318
14	221	232	246	260	277	296	318	330	343
15	236	249	263	279	297	317	340	353	367

Unit Installation

Note: The factory ships this unit for horizontal installation.

Install Flue Hood

1. Locate the Flue Hood in the literature package.
2. Remove the two Flue Hood mounting screws from the unit. They are located to the right of the Power Entry connection panel.
3. Attach the Flue Hood to the unit with the two screws removed in step two. Refer to “[Dimensional Data](#),” p. 13 for correct orientation of the Flue Hood.

Ground Level Installation

1. Place the unit on a pad the size of the unit or larger. The unit must be mounted level for proper drainage of water through the holes in the base pan. To attach the unit securely to the slab, use extreme mounting kit, BAYEXMK003.

Note: Usage of the extreme mounting kit accessories is a recommendation, not a requirement.

The pad must not come in contact with the structure. Be sure the outdoor portion of the supply and return air ducts are as short as possible.

Note: As indicated in [Figure 5](#), p. 21, vibration support is a recommendation, not a requirement.

2. The louvers above and below the Flue Hood in the side panel must have adequate clearance around the air opening into the combustion area.
3. Location of the unit must allow service clearance around it. Clearance of the unit must be given careful consideration. See “[Dimensional Data](#),” p. 13.

Note: Any reduction of the unit clearances indicated in these illustrations may result in condenser coil starvation or the recirculation of warm condenser air. Actual clearances, which appear to be inadequate should be reviewed with a local engineer.

Important: A minimum clearance of 0.0-inch to combustible material shall be maintained on air outlet duct.

4. Attach the supply and return air ducts to the unit as explained in the Ductwork Installation section.
5. Flexible duct connectors must be of a flame retardant material. Insulate any ductwork outside of the structure with at least two (2) inches of insulation and weatherproof. There must be a weatherproof seal where the duct enters the structure.
6. Do not expose the unit to direct roof water runoff.
7. Seal all holes through exterior walls in accordance with local codes.
8. Continue with the following installation sections to complete the installation: Ductwork, Gas Piping, Filter and Electrical Wiring.

Rooftop Installation - Curb Mounting

Convert Horizontal Airflow to Down Airflow

The factory ships the unit for horizontal airflow. Perform this procedure to convert it to down airflow:

1. Remove the three (3) sheet metal screws securing the supply air cover and the four (4) sheet metal screws securing the return air cover from the base of the unit. Remove the covers from the base. See [Figure 4](#), p. 20.
2. Place the covers over the horizontal supply and return openings (painted side out). Align the screw holes, and secure using the same screws removed in step 1.

Install Full Perimeter Roof Mounting Curb

1. Verify that the roof mounting curb is correct for the unit. There are two curbs depending on the unit cabinet sizes:
 - 5DCZ5024-5036 use model BAYCURB050
 - 5DCZ5042-5060 use model BAYCURB051
2. Assemble and install the curb following the instructions in the Installer's Guide included with the appropriate curb.

Figure 3. Typical ground level application

Note: Use the extreme mounting kit, BAYEXMK002, to secure the unit to the slab.

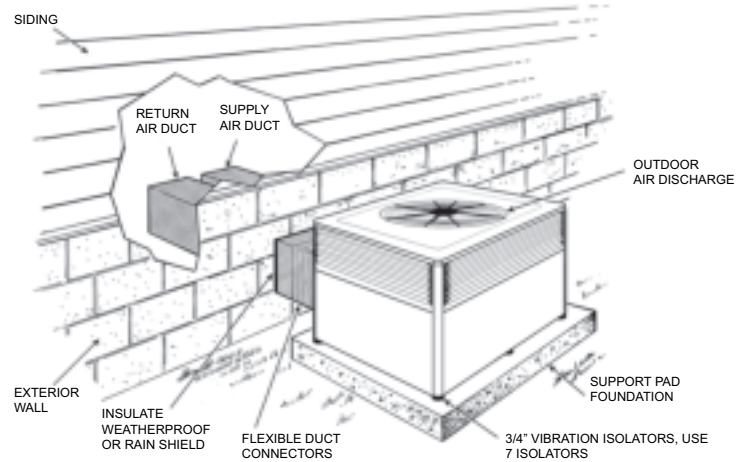
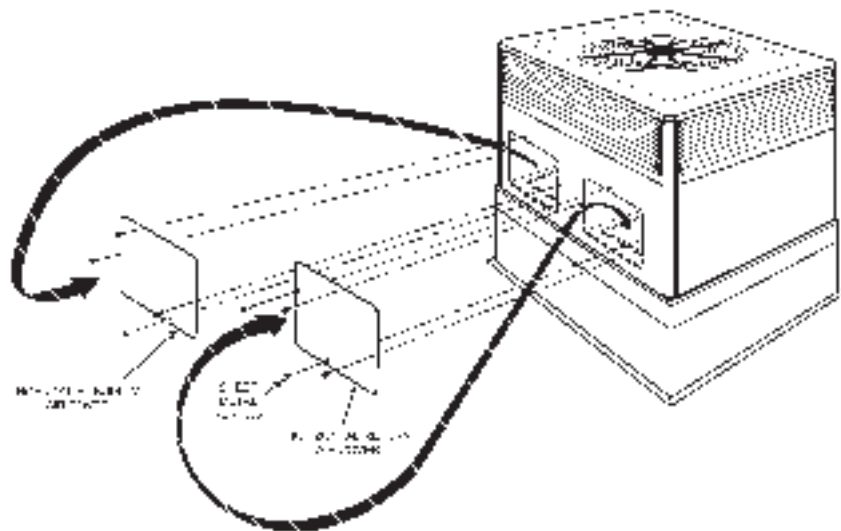


Figure 4. Converting horizontal to down airflow



Lifting and Rigging

⚠ WARNING

Improper Unit Lift!

Failure to properly lift unit in a **LEVEL** position could result in unit dropping and possibly crushing operator/technician which could result in death or serious injury, and equipment or property-only damage.

Test lift unit approximately 24 inches (61 cm) to verify proper center of gravity lift point. To avoid dropping of unit, reposition lifting point if unit is not level.

Important: Do not lift the unit without test lifting for balance and rigging. Do not lift the unit in windy conditions or above personnel. Do not lift the unit by attaching clevis, hooks, pins, or bolts to the unit casing, casing hardware, corner lugs, angles, tabs, or flanges. Failure to observe these warnings may result in equipment damage.

1. Before preparing the unit for lifting, check the unit dimension drawings for center of gravity for lifting safety ("Dimensional Data," p. 13.). Because of placement of internal components, the unit's weight may be unevenly distributed. Approximate unit weights are also provided in the unit drawings.

Note: Unit rigging and hoisting requires accessory kit BAYLIFT002. It includes a kit of four (4) lifting lugs.

2. Insert the four lifting lugs in the openings provided in

the drip lip on each end of the unit. A tap or jerk to the lug will overcome the interference that arises due to the dimple on the lug.

- When hoisting the unit, be sure that a proper method of rigging is used. Use slings and spreader bars for protection during lifting. Always test-lift the unit to determine the exact unit balance and stability before hoisting it to the installation location.
- When the curb and air ducts have been properly installed, the unit is ready to be hoisted to the roof and set in position.

Important:

- To prevent damage to the sides and top of the unit when hoisting, use "spreader bars" as shown on [Figure 6, p. 23](#).
- The unit must be lowered into position. The P.V.C. rubber tape on the curb flange permits the unit to be repositioned if required without destroying the P.V.C. rubber seals affixed to the mounting curb.

Placing the Unit on the Mounting Curb

- The unit is designed with a perimeter drip lip that is lower than the unit base pan, see [Figure 6, p. 23](#).
- Position the unit drip lip down over and in contact with the outside corner of the curb. Continue to lower the unit on top of the curb, with the unit drip lip astraddle,

and in contact with, both the end and side rail of the curb. The unit should now rest on top of the curb.

Consider using the extreme mounting kit, BAYEXMK001, to add additional hold down strength to the mounting.

Notes:

- For rooftop applications, the use of extreme mounting kits and vibration isolators is optional and not mandatory.
- The ductwork is installed as part of the curb installation. Do not attach ductwork to the unit and lower the unit with ductwork onto the curb.

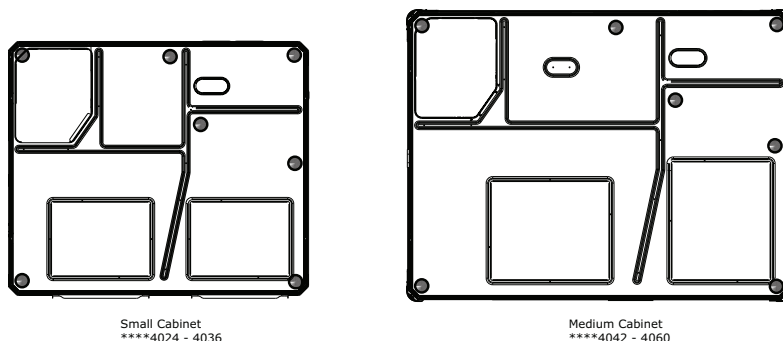
Vibration isolators / snow feet locations

Notes:

- The installation instructions indicate typical installation only, but actual installation may differ.
- These views represent the base as viewed looking up from underneath the unit.

Important: Unit vibration isolator support is recommended in the general areas shown. Locate 3/4-inch thick vibration isolators on the bottom of the basepan as illustrated by black dots for ground level pad applications. Modify vibration isolator location as necessary for frame and rail applications.

Figure 5. Vibration isolators / snow feet locations



Rooftop Installation - Frame Mounting

For rooftop applications using field fabricated frame and ducts use the following procedure:

- Locate and secure the frame to the roof by bolting or welding. Frame must provide adequate center support via a cross member centrally located channel rail. See [Figure 8, p. 24](#) and [Figure 9, p. 25](#). Vibration isolators should be installed as indicated in [Figure 5, p. 21](#), adjust as necessary for your frame. The isolators must be placed on base pan, not drip lip. Add flashing as required. Flashing must conform to local building codes.

- Prepare the hole in the roof in advance of installing the unit.
- Secure the horizontal or down airflow ducts to the roof. Refer to the previous Convert from Horizontal Airflow to Down Airflow section if conversion is needed.
- All fabricated outdoor ducts should be as short as possible.
- Place the unit on the frame.
- The unit must be mounted level for proper drainage of water through the holes in the base pan.
- Secure the unit to the frame.
- Insulate any ductwork outside of the structure with at

least two (2) inches of insulation and then weatherproof. There must be a weatherproof seal where the duct enters the structure.

9. The unit should not be exposed to direct roof water runoff.
10. Flexible duct connectors must be of a flame retardant material. All duct work outside of the structure must be insulated and weatherproofed in accordance with local codes.
11. Access and service clearances for the unit must be given careful consideration when locating the duct entrance openings. ["Dimensional Data," p. 13](#) provide unit dimensions.
12. Continue with the following installation sections to complete the installation: Ductwork, Filter, and Electrical Wiring.

Rooftop Installation - No Curb/Frame

For roof top applications using field fabricated ducts and sleeper rails rather than a curb or frame, use the following procedure:

1. Locate and secure the sleeper rails to the roof by bolting (three (3) rails required). One on each end to support the edges of the unit and one across the center of the unit. The center rail must run inside both drip lips. Vibration isolators should be installed, adjust as necessary for your sleeper rails. The isolators must be placed on base pan, not drip lip. Add flashing as required. Flashing must conform to local building codes.
2. Prepare the hole in the roof in advance of installing the unit.
3. Secure the horizontal or down airflow ducts to the roof. Refer to the previous Convert from Horizontal Airflow to Down Airflow section if conversion is needed.
4. All fabricated outdoor ducts should be as short as possible.
5. Place the unit on the rails.
6. The unit must be mounted level for proper drainage of water through the holes in the base pan.
7. Secure the unit to the rails.
8. Insulate any ductwork outside of the structure with at least two (2) inches of insulation and then weatherproof. There must be a weatherproof seal where the duct enters the structure.
9. No exposure to direct roof water runoff.
10. Flexible duct connectors must be of a flame retardant material. All ductwork outside of the structure must be insulated and weatherproofed in accordance with local codes.
11. Access and service clearances for the unit must be given careful consideration when locating the duct entrance openings. ["Dimensional Data," p. 13](#) provide unit dimensions.
12. Continue with the following installation sections: Ductwork, Filter and Electrical Wiring.

Figure 6. Lifting and rigging

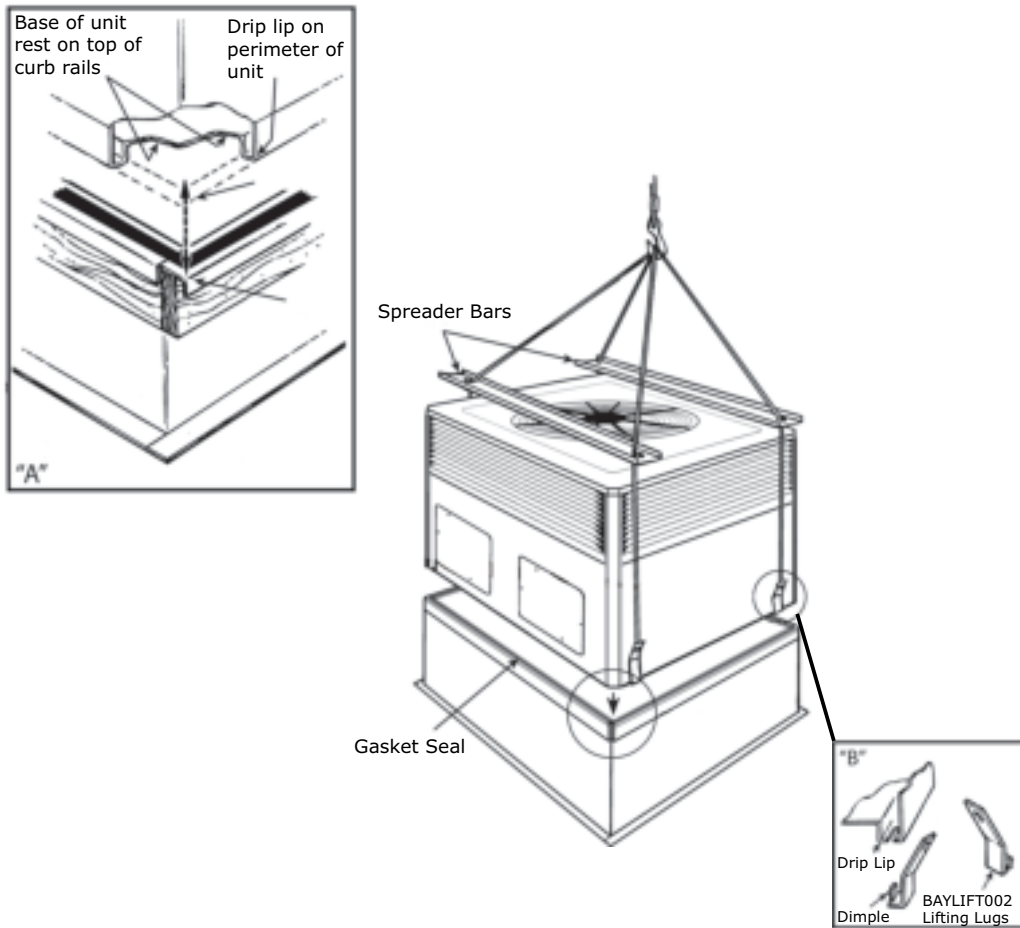


Figure 7. Curb dimensions

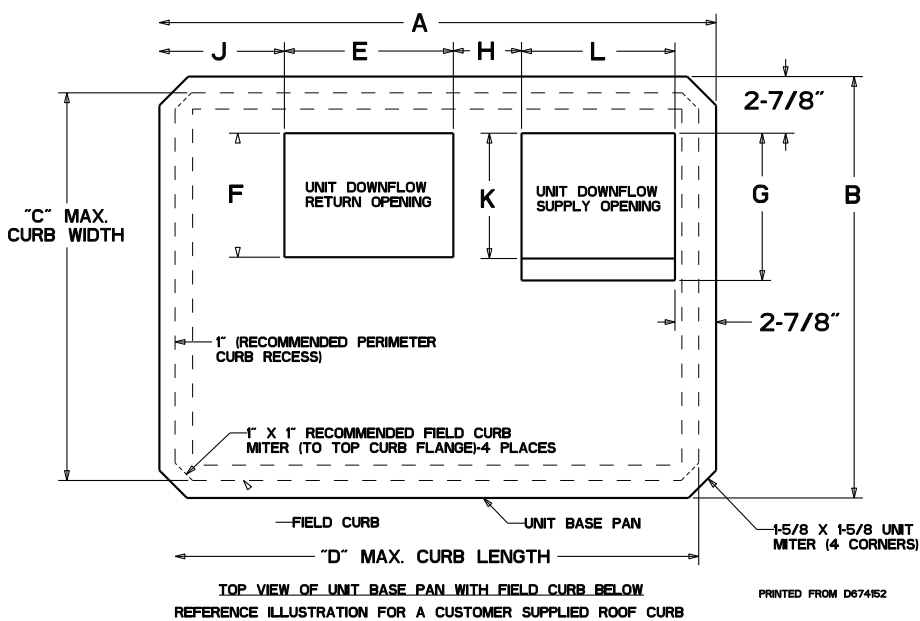


Table 6. Curb dimensions (inch)

Model	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
5 TC*, YC*, WC*, DC*018, 024, 030, 036	48-3/8	40-7/8	38-7/8	46-3/8	16	12	—	6-5/8	6-7/8	12	16
5 TC*, YC*, WC*, DC*042, 048, 060	58	43-7/8	41-7/8	56	18	15	18	9-5/8	12-1/2	—	15

This drawing was prepared by the manufacturer in order to provide detail regarding job layout only. This drawing is not intended to be used as a basis to construct, build or modify the item depicted in the drawing. The manufacturer is not

responsible for the unauthorized use of this drawing and expressly disclaims any liability for damages resulting from such unauthorized use.

Figure 8. Typical rooftop horizontal airflow application with frame

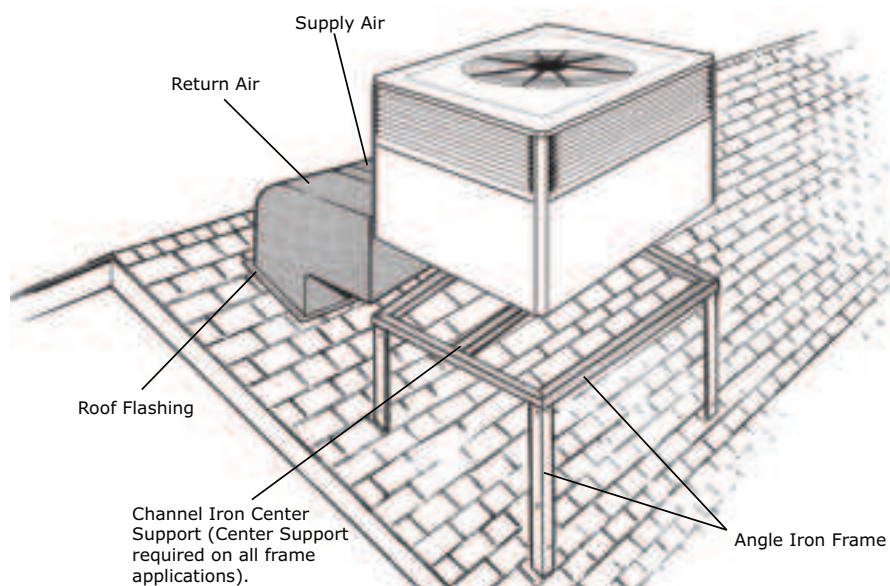
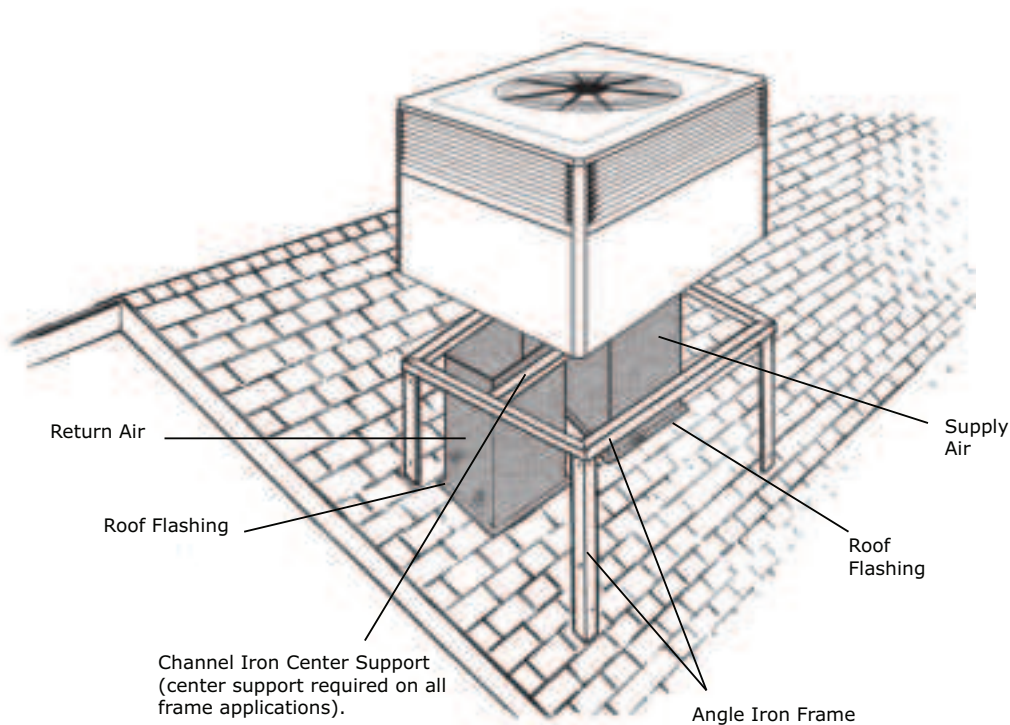


Figure 9. Typical rooftop down airflow application with frame



Ductwork Installation

Attaching Downflow Ductwork to Roof Curb

Supply and return air flanges are provided on the roof curb for easy duct installation. All ductwork must be run and attached to the curb before the unit is set into place.

Attaching Downflow Ductwork to Roof Frame

Follow these guidelines for ductwork construction:

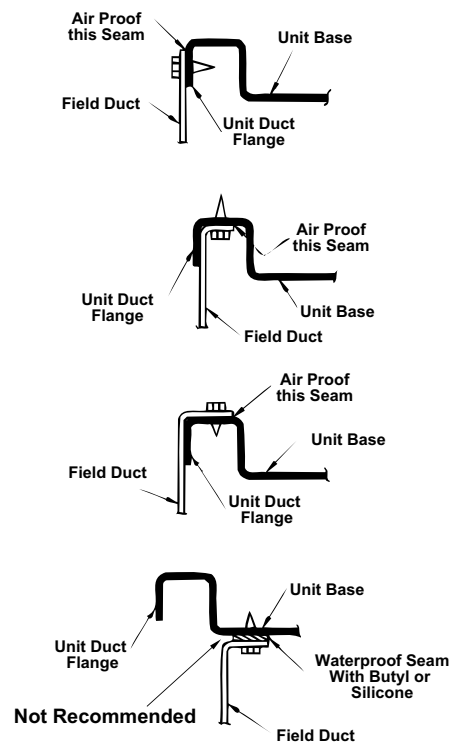
Connections to the unit should be made with three (3) inch canvas connectors to minimize noise and vibration transmission.

Elbows with turning vanes or splitters are recommended to minimize air noise and resistance.

The first elbow in the ductwork leaving the unit should be no closer than two (2) feet from the unit, to minimize noise and resistance.

To prevent leaking, do not attach the ductwork to the bottom of the unit base. Refer to the bottom example in the [Figure 10, p. 25](#).

Figure 10. Attaching down airflow ductwork



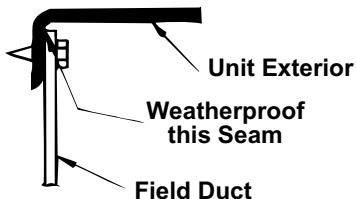
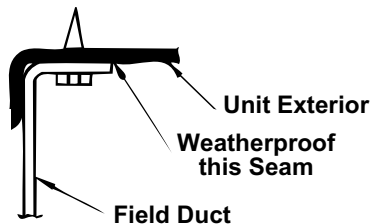
Attaching Horizontal Ductwork to Unit

All conditioned air ductwork should be insulated to minimize heating and cooling duct losses. Use a minimum of two (2) inches of insulation with a vapor barrier. The outside ductwork must be weatherproofed between the unit and the building.

When attaching ductwork to a horizontal unit, provide a flexible watertight connection to prevent noise transmission from the unit to the ducts. The flexible connection must be indoors and made out of heavy canvas.

Note: Do not draw the canvas taut between the solid ducts.

Figure 11. Attaching horizontal airflow ductwork



Condensate Drain Piping

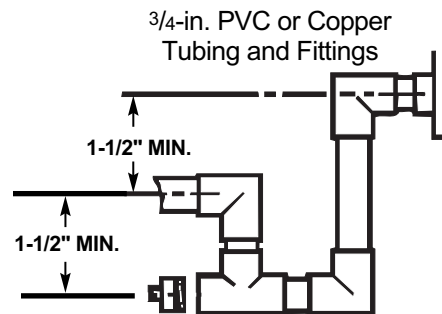
A 3/4-inch female NPT condensate drain connection is provided on the evaporator access panel end of the unit. Provide a trap and fill it with water before starting the unit to avoid air from being drawn through. Follow local codes and standard piping practices when running the drain line. Pitch the line downward away from the unit. Avoid long horizontal runs. See Figure 12, p. 26.

Note: Do not use reducing fittings in the drain lines.

The condensate drain must be:

- Made of 3/4-inch pipe size
- Pitched 1/4-inch per foot to provide free drainage to convenient drain system
- Trapped
- Must be connected to a closed drain system unless the trap is properly vented

Figure 12. Typical condensate drain piping



Gas Piping Installation

⚠ WARNING

Fire or Explosion Hazard!

Failure to follow safety warnings exactly could result in serious injury, death, or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion can result causing property damage, personal injury, or loss of life.

Important: Before making the gas pipe connection, give serious consideration to providing the clearance necessary to remove the access panels on the unit (e.g., economizer and filter access panels).

Note: In the absence of local codes, the installation must conform with American National Standard—Z223.1—National Fuel Gas Code, Latest Revision.

The available gas supply must agree with the required gas supply marked on the unit nameplate. Minimum permissible gas supply pressure for purpose of input adjustment must be at least 7.0 in. w. c. (inches water column) for natural gas and 11 in. w. c. for LP Gas.

Pipe Delivery Schedule

Note: The following procedure and tables apply to Natural Gas only.

1. Obtain from the gas company the heating value and specific gravity of the gas delivered.
2. Determine the exact length of pipe needed.
3. Read BTUH input nameplate on the furnace.
4. Use the multiplier opposite the specific gravity of the gas given in Multiplier Table and insert in the following formula:

$$CFH = \frac{\text{Furnace Input in BTUH}}{\text{Gas Heat Content in BTU/Cu. Ft.} \times \text{Multiplier}}$$

5. Use the Table 8, p. 27 and select the pipe length nearest to calculated size.
6. Follow this line vertically down to the exact CFH found in Step 4 above or the next highest value.

7. Read horizontally to the left of this column for the required pipe size diameter.

Table 7. Specific gravity multiplier

	Specific Gravity	Multiplier
Multipliers to be used when the specific gravity of the gas is other than 0.060	0.50	1.10
	0.55	1.04
	0.60	1.00
	0.65	0.962

Note: If this is an LP Gas application, consult your LP Gas supplier for pipe sizes and deliveries.

Table 8. Natural gas only

Table of cubic feet per hour of gas for various pipe sizes and lengths							
Pipe Size (inch)	Length of Pipe(Feet)						
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
1/2	132	92	73	63	56	50	46
3/4	278	190	152	130	115	105	96
1	520	350	285	245	215	195	180
1-1/4	1050	730	590	520	440	400	370

Note: This table is based on a pressure drop of 0.3 inch w.c. and 0.6 sp. gr. gas

Gas Pressure Set-up Precautions

Important: Do not connect gas piping to the unit until a line pressure test has been completed. This unit should never be exposed to gas line pressure in excess of 14 inches water column (1/2 PSIG). The furnace and its equipment shutoff valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing of that system at test pressures in excess of 1/2 psi.

The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures less than or equal to 1/2 psig (3.48 kPa).

Gas Supply Line Pressure

Before connecting the unit to the gas supply line, be sure to determine the gas pressure in the line.

If the gas supply pressure is excessive (above 14 inches water column or 1/2 psig), install a pressure regulator either at the supply source or in the branch circuit serving the unit. Once the regulator is installed, set it to provide a pressure of 7 inches water column with the unit operating and no greater than 14 inches water column with the unit not firing.

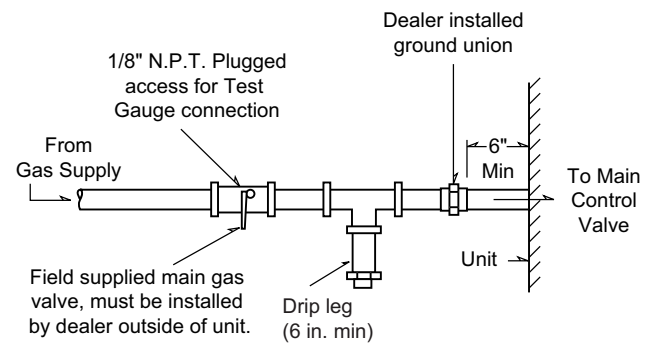
Note: Gas pressure in excess of 14 inches water column (1/2 psig) may damage the regulator, while improper regulation may result at pressures lower than 5.5 inches water column at the unit inlet.

If the supply line pressure is below the minimum supply pressure indicated on the unit nameplate, contact the gas supply company.

Follow these steps to complete the installation of the unit gas piping. See Figure 13, p. 27.

Note: The shut-off gas cock must be installed outside of the unit and should meet the specifications of all applicable national and local codes.

Figure 13. Gas pipe



1. Install a tapped, Style A (1/8-inch NPT tap) shut-off gas cock at the end of the gas supply line near the unit. Be sure the tapped gas cock is downstream of the pressure regulator, if used.
2. Install a ground union joint downstream of the shut-off cock. This joint must also be installed outside of the unit.
3. Install a drip leg at least six (6) inches in depth next to the union as shown in Figure 13, p. 27. This drip leg is required to collect any sediment that may be deposited in the line.
4. Before connecting the piping circuit to the unit, bleed the air from the supply line and then cap or plug the line and test the pressure at the tapped shut-off cock. The pressure reading should not exceed 13.8 inches water column.
5. Using an appropriate backup wrench on the gas valve inlet boss, connect the gas piping to the unit. Check the completed piping for leaks using a soap and water solution or the equivalent.
6. After installation of the gas pipe in the unit, the pipe opening should be closed with the filler/barrier plug provided.

Verify Manifold Pressure

Check the manifold pressure at the unit gas valve. Do not exceed the recommended pressure shown on the unit nameplate.

Input Check and Adjustment

1. Make sure all gas appliances are off except the furnace.
2. Clock the gas meter with the furnace operating (determine the dial rating of the meter) for one revolution.
3. Match the "Sec" column in the Gas Flow (in cfh) with the time clocked.
4. Read the "Flow" column opposite the number of seconds clocked.
5. lists values for a 2 cubic foot dial. For 1, 1/2, or 5 Cu. Ft. dials use the following conversions:
 - 1 Cu. Ft. Dial Gas Flow CFH = Chart Flow Reading / 2
 - 1/2 Cu Ft. Dial Gas Flow CFH = Chart Flow Reading / 4
 - 5 Cu. Ft. Dial Gas Flow CFH = 10X Chart Flow Reading / 4

Note: For manifold pressures and orifice sizes for gas with other BTU ratings, contact the local gas utility. Manifold pressure should be 3.5 inches water column (+ 0.1). Input for natural gas must **not** exceed the value shown on the rating plate.

6. Multiply the final figure by the heating value of the gas obtained from the utility company and compare to the nameplate rating. This must not exceed the nameplate rating.
7. Changes can be made by adjusting the manifold pressure. Attach a manifold pressure gauge to the Outlet Pressure Tap.
8. Follow the appropriate steps based on the gas valve model.

Gas Valve Adjustment

General Safety Precautions

1. Verify the gas supply to the appliance is turned off before making any adjustments.
2. Turn off all electrical power to the system to prevent accidental ignition.

Tools and Equipment Needed

- Manifold pressure gauge
- Flexible tubing
- 3/32-inch and 5/32-inch hex wrench
- Straight screwdriver
- Leak detection solution or soap suds

White Rodgers Gas Valve Adjustment

1. Loosen Pressure Tap Test Screw:
 - a. Loosen (do not remove) the pressure tap test set screw one turn with a 3/32-inch hex wrench.

- b. Attach a manifold pressure gauge with flexible tubing to the outlet pressure boss marked "OUT P" on the White Rodgers gas valves. See [Figure 15, p. 30](#) and [Figure 16, p. 30](#).

2. Turn on system power with NO call for heat.
3. Adjust Second Stage Manifold Pressure:

Note: For single stage units, follow the steps for second stage adjustment.

- a. Make a call for second stage heating. Confirm the unit is in second stage heating by verifying 24Vac is measured between C and HI on the gas valve.
 - b. Remove the high (HI) adjustment regulator cover screw. See [Figure 18, p. 31](#).
 - c. Adjust the HI outlet pressure by turning the regulator adjust screw:
 - i. Clockwise to increase pressure.
 - ii. Counterclockwise to decrease pressure.
 - d. Adjust until the pressure shown on the manometer matches the specified pressure in .
 - e. Replace and tighten the regulator cover screw securely.
4. Adjust First Stage Manifold Pressure:
 - a. Remove the call for second stage heat. First stage heat is now running.
 - b. Remove the low (LO) adjustment regulator cover screw. See [Figure 17, p. 31](#).
 - c. Adjust the LO outlet pressure by turning the regulator adjust screw:
 - i. Clockwise to increase pressure.
 - ii. Counterclockwise to decrease pressure.
 - d. Adjust until the pressure shown on the manometer matches the specified pressure in .
 - e. Replace and tighten the regulator cover screw securely.
 5. Cycle the valve several times to verify regulator settings. Repeat adjustments if needed.
 6. Turn off all electrical power to the system.
 7. Remove Manometer and Tighten Pressure Tap Screw.
 8. Remove the manometer and flexible tubing.
 9. Tighten the pressure tap screw.
 10. Using a leak detection solution or soap suds, check for leaks at the pressure outlet boss and pressure tap test screw.
 11. Turn on system power and check the operation of the unit.

Sanhua Gas Valve Adjustment

1. Loosen Pressure Tap Test Screw:
 - a. Loosen (do not remove) the pressure tap test set screw one turn with a 3/32-inch hex wrench.

- b. Attach a manifold pressure gauge with flexible tubing to the outlet pressure boss marked OUT P on the Sanhua gas valve. See [Figure 19, p. 31](#).
- 2. Turn on system power with NO call for heat.
- 3. Remove the protection cap on the pressure regulator. See [Figure 19, p. 31](#).
- 4. Adjust HI Outlet Pressure:

Note: For single stage units, follow the steps for second stage adjustment. Use 5/32-inch hex wrench to remove protective cover. See [Figure 20, p. 32](#).

- a. Make a call for second stage heating. Ensure the unit is in second stage heating by verifying 24Vac is measured between C and HI on the gas valve.
 - b. Adjust the HI outlet pressure by rotating the HI pressure point on the regulator with a straight screwdriver to meet the setting requirement of HI pressure in .
 - i. Clockwise to increase pressure.
 - ii. Counterclockwise to decrease pressure.
 - iii. See [Figure 21, p. 32](#).
5. Adjust Low Outlet Pressure:
- a. Remove the call for second stage heat. First stage heat is now running.
 - b. Adjust the Low outlet pressure by rotating the Low pressure adjustment point on the regulator with a 3/32-inch hex wrench to meet the setting requirement of Low pressure in table.
 - i. Clockwise to increase pressure.
 - ii. Counterclockwise to decrease pressure. See [Figure 22, p. 32](#).
6. Cycle the valve several times to verify regulator settings. Repeat adjustments if needed.
7. Turn Off System Power:
- a. Turn off all electrical power to the system.
 - b. Remove Manometer
 - c. Tighten Pressure Tap Screw
8. Remove the manometer and flexible tubing.
9. Tighten the pressure tap screw.
10. Using a leak detection solution or soap suds, check for leaks at the pressure outlet boss and pressure tap test screw.
11. Turn on system power and check the operation of the unit.

Figure 14. Burner and valve

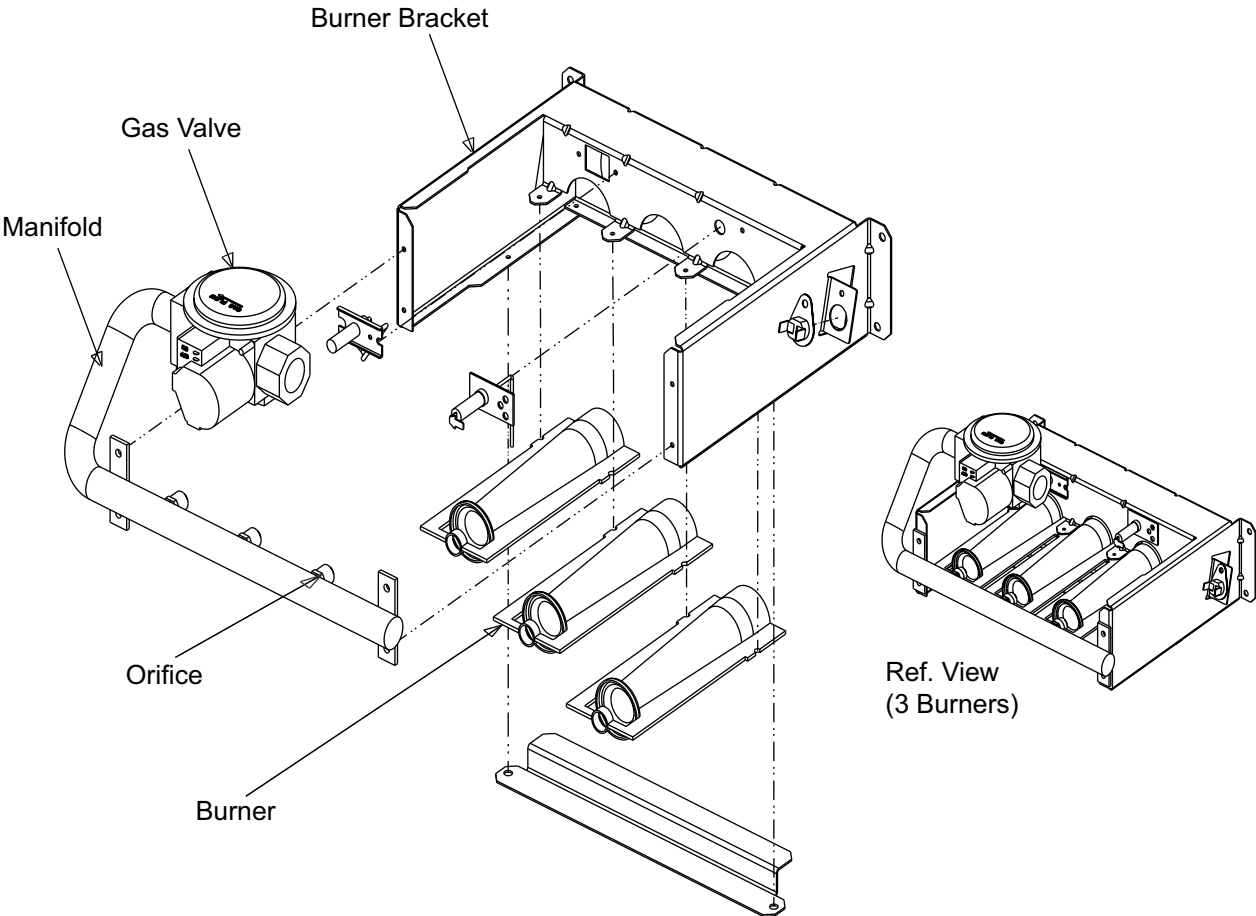


Figure 15. White-Rodgers single-stage gas valve only

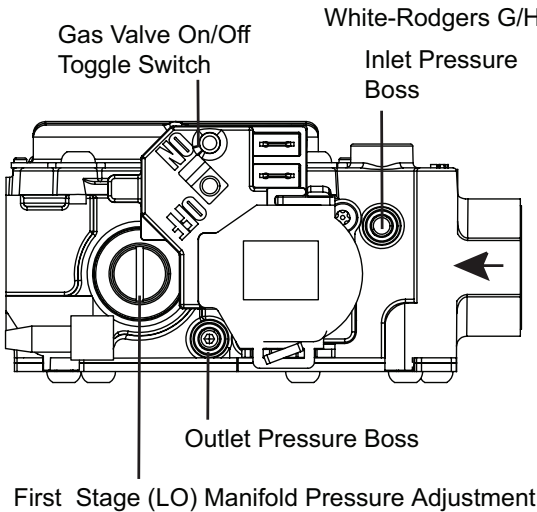


Figure 16. White-Rodgers two-stage gas valve only

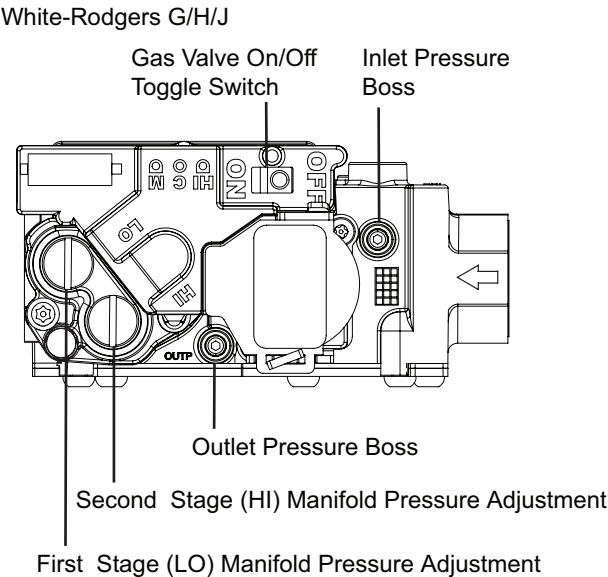


Figure 17. White-Rodgers single-stage gas valve - LP spring installation

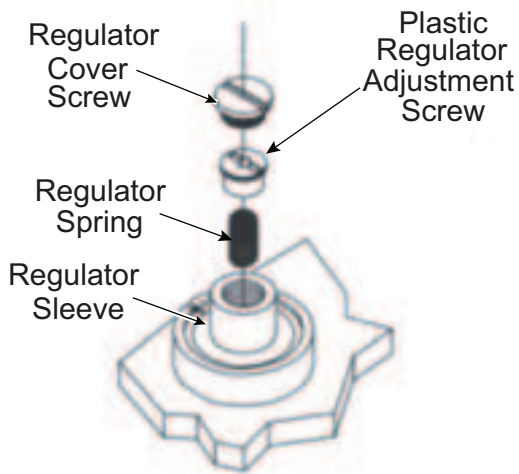


Figure 18. White-Rodgers two-stage gas valve - LP spring installation

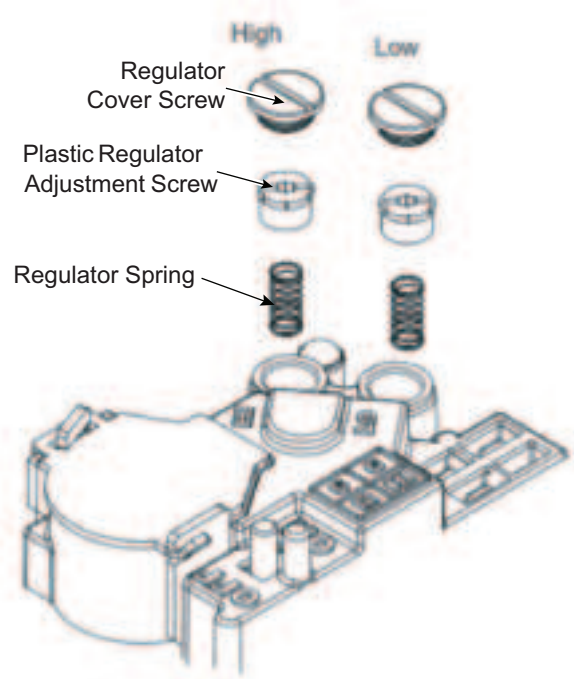


Figure 19. Sanhua two-stage gas valve

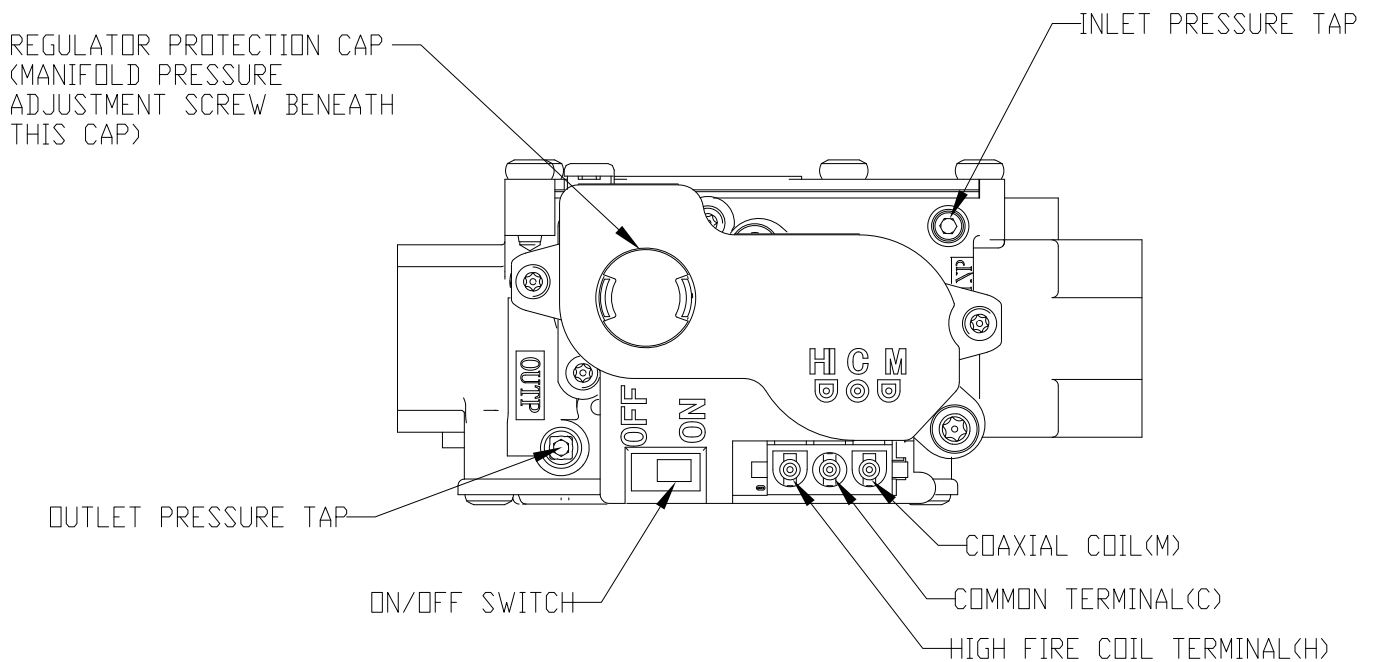
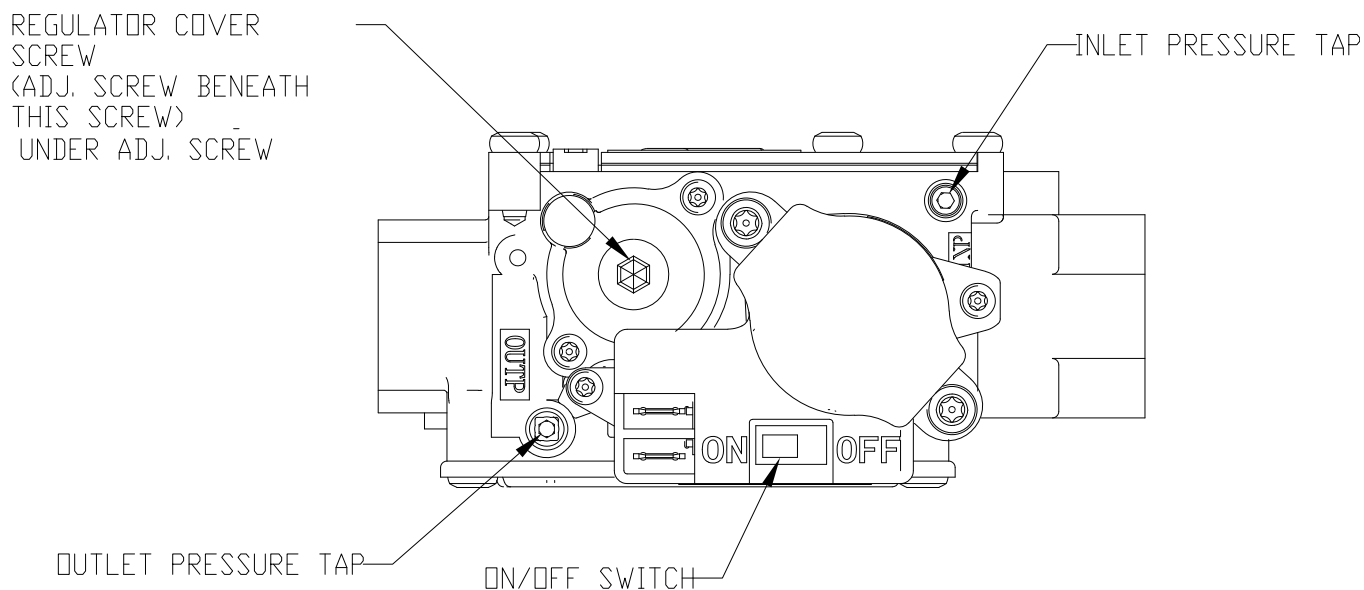


Figure 20. Sanhua single-stage gas valve



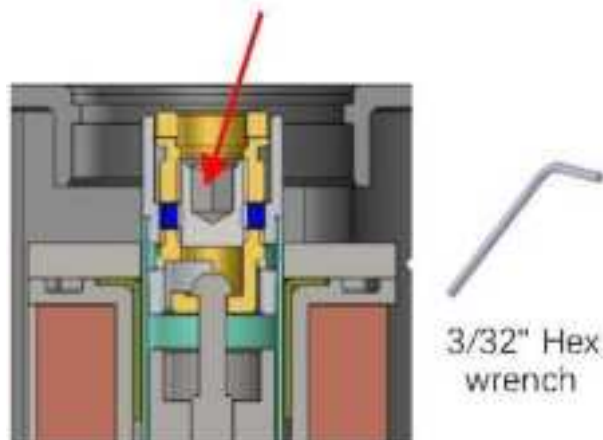
REF. VIEW
(GAS VALVE)

Figure 22. Sanhua gas valve low pressure adjustment

Figure 21. Sanhua gas valve high pressure adjustment



Low pressure adjustment point



High Altitude Installation

Unit nameplate ratings are based on equipment operation from sea level to 2000 feet elevation above sea level. No orifice changes required for high altitude installation, please refer to below chart for rating information.

Note: This appliance should not be operated at altitudes exceeding 8000 feet.

Table 9. Gas flow (in cfh)

Sec.	Flow	Sec.	Flow	Sec.	Flow	Sec.	Flow
8	900	29	248	50	144	82	88
9	800	30	240	51	141	84	86
10	720	31	232	52	138	86	84
11	655	32	225	53	136	88	82
12	600	33	218	54	133	90	80
13	555	34	212	55	131	92	78
14	514	35	206	56	129	94	76
15	480	36	200	57	126	96	75
16	450	37	195	58	124	98	73
17	424	38	189	59	122	100	72
18	400	39	185	60	120	104	69

Table 9. Gas flow (in cfh) (continued)

Sec.	Flow	Sec.	Flow	Sec.	Flow	Sec.	Flow
19	379	40	180	62	116	108	67
20	360	41	176	64	112	112	64
21	343	42	172	66	109	116	62
22	327	43	167	68	106	120	60
23	313	44	164	70	103	124	58
24	300	45	160	72	100	128	56
25	288	46	157	74	97	132	54
26	277	47	153	76	95	136	53
27	267	48	150	78	92	140	51
28	257	49	147	80	90	144	50

Table 10. High altitude derate chart nat.

Unit Input	Altitude (In Feet)						
115k	2001	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000
High stage	112100	104100	96200	88100	86900	85600	85100
Low stage	84000	78100	72100	66100	65100	64200	63800
90k							
High stage	87700	81500	75200	69000	68000	67000	66500
Low stage	65700	61100	56400	51700	51000	50200	49900
70k							
High stage	68200	63300	58500	53600	52900	52100	51800
Low stage	51100	47600	43900	40200	39600	39100	38800
60k							
High stage	58500	54300	50100	46000	45300	44700	44300
Low stage	43800	40700	37600	34500	34000	33400	33200

Notes:

1. Inputs shown are with factory orifices @ 3.5"WC (High Fire) 1.8"WC (Low Fire).
2. Natural Gas heating value of 950 btu/cuft.
3. For LP installations. Models that require #49 orifices, for altitudes from 7000 - 8000' orifices must be changed to #50.

Air Filter Installation

The packaged unit requires an air filter. The unit does not come with a factory installed filter rack in it, however, two filter frame accessories are offered that will allow the installation of a filter within the unit, BAYFLTR101 and BAYFLTR201. Otherwise a field supplied filter rack must be installed by the installer in the return duct work.

Affix the filter label supplied with the unit adjacent to the filter area. Refer to [Table 11, p. 33](#) to determine filter size.

Table 11. Filter sizes

Unit	Nominal CFM	Filter Size (Sq Ft)	Filter ^(a) Resistance (W. C.)
5DCZ5024	800	2.67	0.08
5DCZ5030	1000	3.33	0.08
5DCZ5036	1200	4.00	0.08

Table 11. Filter sizes (continued)

5DCZ5042	1400	4.67	0.08
5DCZ5048	1600	5.33	0.08
5DCZ5060	2000	6.67	0.08

(a) Filters must be installed in the return air system. The above square footages are based on 300 F.P.M. face velocity. If permanent filters are used, size per mfg. Recommendation with clear resistance of 0.05" WC.

Important: Air filters and media wheels or plates shall meet the test requirements in UL 900.

Electrical Wiring

⚠ WARNING

High Voltage Moving Parts!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in death or serious injury or property damage due to high voltage electrical components, fast-moving fans, and combustible gas.

During installation and servicing, turn off the main gas valve and disconnect the electrical supply. If operating checks must be performed with the unit operating, the technician must recognize these hazards and proceed safely.

Note: This unit is factory wired for 230V. See wiring diagram for 208V conversion.

Electrical Connections

Electrical wiring and grounding must be installed in accordance with local codes or, in the absence of local codes, with the National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA 70, Latest Revision.

Note: For branch circuit wiring (main power supply to unit disconnect), determine wire size for the length of run using the circuit ampacity found on the unit nameplate and the N.E.C. For more than 3 conductors in a raceway or cable, see the N.E.C. for derating the ampacity of each conductor.

Electrical Power

It is important that proper electrical power be available for the unit. Voltage variation should remain within the limits stamped on the unit nameplate.

Disconnect Switch

Provide an approved weatherproof disconnect within close proximity and within sight of the unit. If disconnect must be mounted to the cabinet, the location shown in [Figure 25, p. 35](#) should be the only one considered.

Over Current Protection

The branch circuit feeding the unit must be protected as shown on the unit's rating plate.

Power Wiring

The power supply lines must be run in weather-tight conduit to the disconnect and into the side of the unit control box. Provide strain relief for all conduit with suitable connectors.

Provide flexible conduit supports whenever vibration transmission may cause a noise problem within the building structure.

1. Remove the Control/Heat access panel. Pass the power wires through the Power Entry hole in the end of the unit. See [Figure 23, p. 34](#).
2. Connect the high voltage wires to the appropriate contactor terminals. Single phase units use a two (2) pole contactor and three phase units use three (3) pole

contactor. Connect the ground to the ground lug on the chassis. See [Figure 24, p. 34](#).

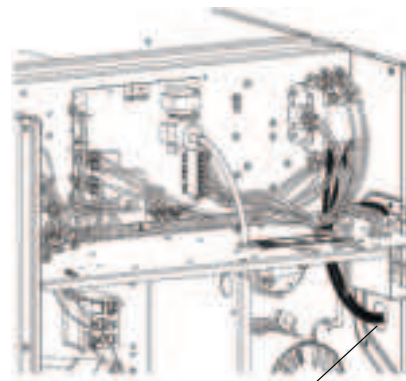
Ensure all connections are tight.

Grounding

The unit must be electrically grounded in accordance with local codes or the national electrical code.

Note: Unit must be grounded for ignitor to operate properly. Gas pipe to unit is not an adequate ground. Ground the unit internally as provided. See, Field Wiring Diagram for location in [Figure 26, p. 37](#).

Figure 23. Power wiring



Run power supply lines through weather-tight conduit and secure to unit with strain relief.

Figure 24. Power connections

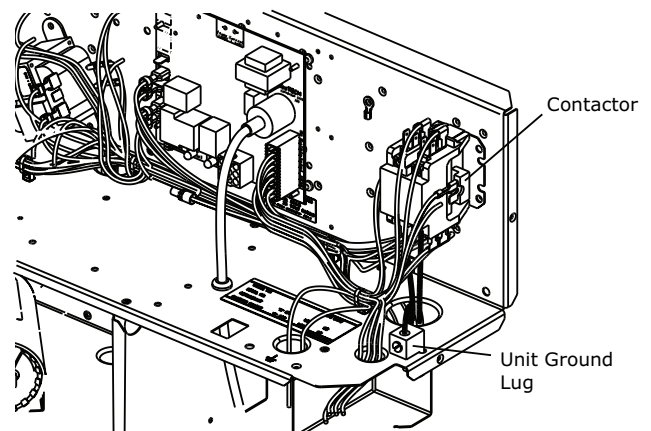
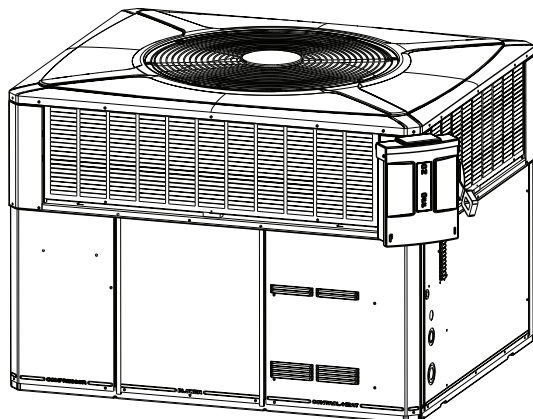


Figure 25. Mounted disconnect location



Control Wiring (Class II)

Low voltage control wiring should not be run in conduit with power wiring unless Class 1 wire of proper voltage rating is used. Route the thermostat cable or equivalent single leads of No. 18 AWG colored wire from the thermostat subbase terminals through the rubber grommet on the unit. See Unit Clearance Graphics for the control entry (24V Entry) location. Make connections as shown on the unit wiring diagram.

Do not short thermostat wires since this will damage the control transformer.

Refer to [Table 12, p. 35](#) for recommended wire sizes and lengths for installing the unit thermostat. The total resistance of these low voltage wires must not exceed one (1) ohm. Any resistance in excess of 1 ohm may cause the control to malfunction because of the excessive voltage drop.

Table 12. Thermostat wire size and max. length

Wire Size	Maximum Length
18	75
16	125
14	200

Thermostat

Operation of the unit heating and cooling cycles is automatic when the system is set to **HEAT** or **COOL** (the optional automatic changeover thermostat, when set to **AUTO**, automatically changes to heat or cool with an appropriate room temperature change). The fan can be set to **ON**, causing continuous evaporator (indoor) fan operation at constant circulation - approximately 40 - 50% of nominal airflow at selected dipswitch settings or set to **AUTO** causing fan operation to coincide with heating or cooling run cycles. Continuous fan mode during cooling operation may not be appropriate in humid climates. If the indoor air exceeds 60% relative humidity or simply feels uncomfortably humid, it is recommended that the fan only be used in the **AUTO** mode.

Notes:

- The 5DCZ5 units require either a *CONT402, *CONT802 or *CONT803 Comfort Control. Do not install any other model of thermostat with this 5DCZ5 unit. Otherwise, mis-operation could result due to the dual fuel nature of this unit.
- A BAYSEN02ATEMPA outdoor temperature sensor must be purchased separately and installed in order to use the *CONT802 and *CONT803 Comfort Controls with this unit. A BAYSEN01ATEMPA outdoor sensor is shipped with the *CONT402.
- A field installed jumper wire (18 AWG minimum conductor) is required between the W1 and W2/ X2 low voltage wires at the 5DCZ5 unit when using the *CONT802 or *CONT803 Comfort Controls since these two controls produce only a W1 output for auxiliary heat. This will result in low fire gas heating for 10 minutes or for as long as W1 is present if less than 10 minutes. Then, if the W1 signal is still present from the Comfort Control, the 5DCZ5 unit will transition automatically to high fire and operate on high fire for the remaining duration of the call for auxiliary heat.
- The JP1 Dual Fuel jumper wire on the printed circuit board of the *CONT402 must be cut for proper and reliable operation of this dual fuel 5DCZ5 unit. There is no jumper to cut on the *CONT802 and *CONT803 Comfort Controls.

Two Modes of Operation:

The unit can be installed and configured to operate in one of two different heating modes: restricted and non-restricted. A brief explanation of each mode follows.

Restricted: In the restricted mode of operation an outdoor temperature sensor is used to cause the unit to operate in the heat pump mode above a selected outdoor temperature and to operate in the gas heating mode below the selected outdoor temperature. The gas heat will operate with the heat pump when the unit requires a defrost cycle. The gas heat is used to offset the effect of the unit going into the cooling mode during defrost. For the *CONT402, the unit will be commanded to transition to gas heat even when the outdoor temperature is above the selected outdoor temperature changeover point if the heat pump capacity is not enough to maintain the indoor temperature at the desired heating setpoint.

Non-restricted: This mode of operation allows the unit to operate in the heat pump mode during the first or second call, or stage, of heat commanded by the indoor thermostat. During the first stage of heat pump mode the heat pump will operate on low speed. During the second stage, the heat pump will operate on high speed. If the heat pump capacity is sufficient, gas heat will not be required. If the heat pump capacity is not enough to maintain the indoor temperature at the desired heating setpoint, the

Unit Installation

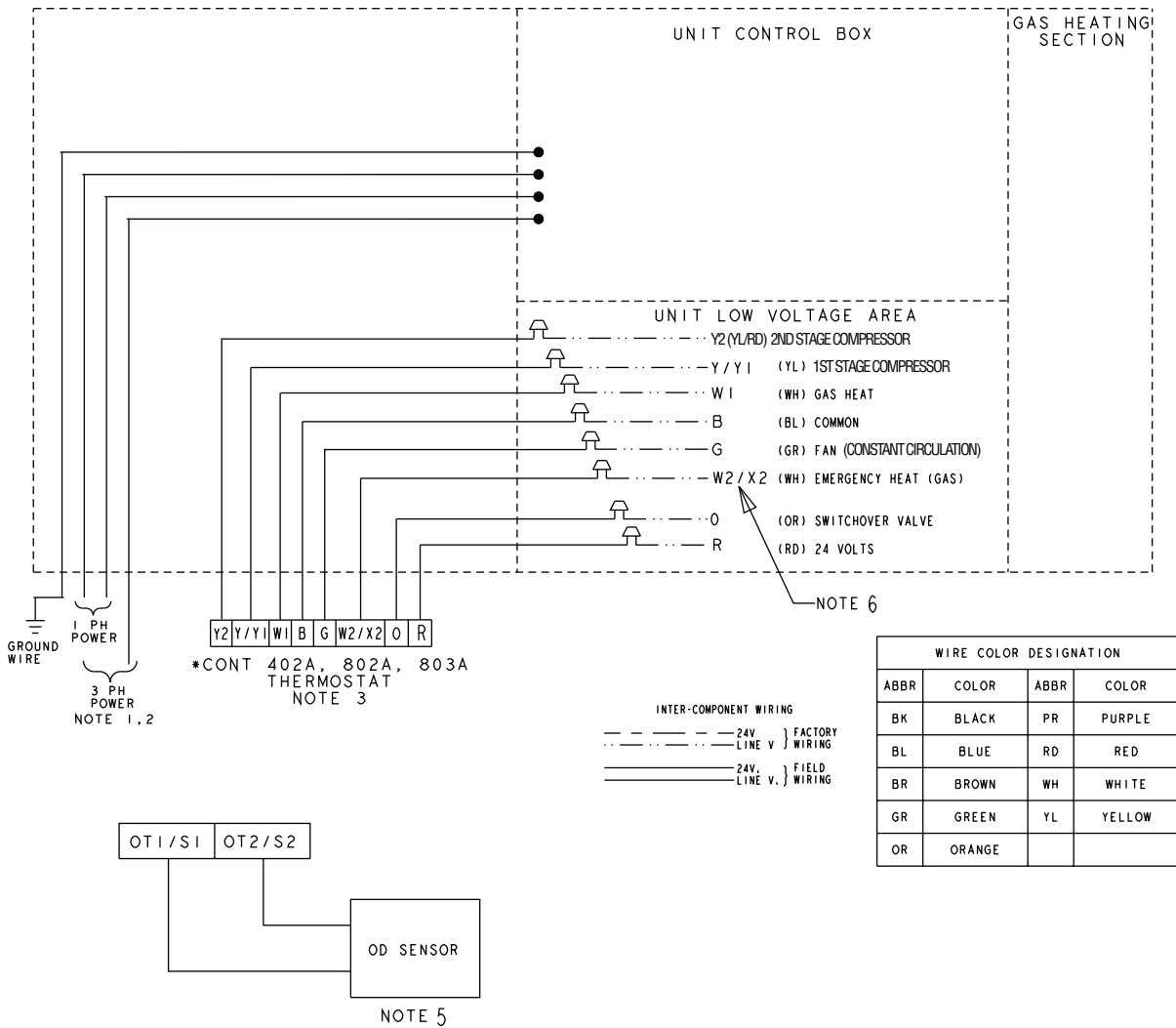
thermostat will call for the third stage of heat. At that point, the gas heat will begin to operate and the heat pump will be locked out. As in the restricted mode, the gas heat will act as supplementary heat during the unit's defrost cycle.

See the Field Wiring Diagram, for field wiring instructions.

Important: *Upon completion of wiring, check all electrical connections, including factory wiring within the unit. Make sure all connections are tight. Replace and secure all electrical box covers and access doors before leaving the unit or turning on the power to the unit.*

Note: *The outdoor sensor should be located in an area which will provide a representative outdoor ambient temperature reading.*

Figure 26. Field wiring diagram



NOTES:

1. FUSED DISCONNECT SIZE, POWER WIRING AND GROUNDING OF EQUIPMENT MUST COMPLY WITH CODES.
2. BE SURE POWER SUPPLY AGREES WITH EQUIPMENT NAMEPLATE.
3. LOW VOLTAGE WIRING TO BE 18 AWG MINIMUM CONDUCTOR.
4. SEE UNIT DIAGRAM FOR ELECTRICAL CONNECTION DETAILS.
5. THE OUTDOOR SENSOR SHOULD BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHICH WILL PROVIDE A REPRESENTATIVE OUTDOOR TEMPERATURE.
6. A FIELD INSTALLED JUMPER WIRE MUST BE PLACED BETWEEN W1 AND W2/X2 AT THE UNIT FOR COMFORT CONTROLS *CONT 802A AND 803A TO PROPERLY FUNCTION.

Unit Start-Up

Pre-Start Quick Checklist

- ☐ Is the unit properly located and level with the proper clearances? See "Dimensional Data," p. 13.
- ☐ Is the duct work correctly sized, run, taped, insulated, and weatherproofed with proper unit arrangement as shown in the ductwork installation section?
- ☐ Is the condensate line properly sized, run, trapped, and pitched and shown in the Condensate Drain Piping section?
- ☐ Is the gas piping correctly sized, run, trapped, and purged of air? See Gas Piping Installation section.
- ☐ Is the filter of the correct size and quantity? Is it clean and in place? See Air Filter Installation section.
- ☐ Is the wiring properly sized and run according to the unit wiring diagram?
- ☐ Are all the wiring connections, including those in the unit tight?
- ☐ Has the unit been properly grounded and fused with the recommended fuse size?
- ☐ Is the thermostat well located, level, and correctly wired? See Electrical Wiring section.
- ☐ Have the air conditioning systems been checked at the service ports for charge and leak tested if necessary?
- ☐ Do the condenser fan and indoor blower turn free without rubbing and are they tight on the shafts?
- ☐ Has the indoor blower speed been determined and the proper speed been set? To adjust the fan, see the Indoor Fan Motor Speed Tap Setting section.
- ☐ Has all work been done in accordance with applicable local and national codes?
- ☐ Are all covers and access panels in place to prevent air loss and safety hazards?

Starting the Unit in Cooling Mode

Note: See the section on "Sequence of Operation" for a description of the cooling operating sequence.

To start the unit in the cooling mode, set the thermostat system switch to COOL and move the thermostat COOL indicator to a setting below room temperature. The condenser fan motor, compressor and evaporator fan motor will operate automatically.

Operating Pressure Checks

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 (behind the Compressor access panel). Check the suction and discharge pressures and compare them to the normal operating pressures provided in the unit's Service Facts.

Note: Do not use the Pressure Curves from the unit's Service Facts to determine the unit refrigerant charge. The correct charge is shown on the unit nameplate. To charge the system accurately, weigh in the charge according to the unit nameplate and check subcooling against the Subcooling Charging Table in the Service Facts.

Voltage Check

With the compressor operating, check the line voltage at the unit (contactor is located behind the Control/Heat access panel). The voltage should be within the range shown on the unit nameplate. If low voltage is encountered, check the size and length of the supply line from the main disconnect to the unit. The line may be undersized for the length of the run.

Cooling Shut Down

At the thermostat, place the system selector to the OFF position or reset the thermostat to a setting above room temperature.

Starting the Unit in the Heat Pump Heating Mode

Note: See the section on "Sequence of Operation" for a description of the heat pump heating operating sequence.

Check to make sure all grilles and registers are open and all unit access doors are closed before start-up.

The thermostat may be temporarily operated in Manual Test Mode for the *CONT402 or in Installer System Test mode for the *CONT802 AND *CONT803. These are modes designed to be used to "bump" the system on the various capacity stages. Since the test mode timeouts are 1 minute and 5 minutes respectively (in the absence of installer key presses), these modes are not designed to be used as the only means of system checkout. Normal thermostat operation should be used for operating the unit for extended periods of time.

To start the unit in the heat pump heating mode, set the thermostat system mode to HEAT and adjust the heating setpoint slightly above the room temperature. Wait for the minimum compressor off time to elapse. The condenser (outdoor) fan motor, compressor, and evaporator (indoor) fan motor will operate automatically.

Heat Pump Heating Shut Down

Place the system mode to OFF or adjust the heating setpoint below the room temperature.

Gas Furnace Heating Cycle

In addition to the heat pump controls, these units are equipped with a solid-state ignition control that lights the burners each time the thermostat calls for heat. The burners are extinguished during the OFF cycle.

Note: See the section on "Sequence of Operation" for a description of the heating operating sequence.

The gas heating section of the unit can be started using the following procedure:

1. Be sure the thermostat is configured to power up in the Off mode, or be prepared to change the system mode to Off just as soon as power is applied to the thermostat in the steps below.
 - a. Turn the main shutoff valve on the gas supply line ON.
 - b. Turn or switch the manual valve on the combination gas valve ON position.
 - c. Be sure the burner compartment access panel is in place.
 - d. Turn on the electrical power to the unit.
 - e. Change the thermostat mode to Emergency Heat and adjust the heating setpoint slightly above the room temperature.
2. When the thermostat calls for heat, the system operates as follows:
 - a. The combustion blower is energized.
 - b. The pressure switch is closed.
 - c. The gas valve opens and the ignitor lights the burner.
 - d. Allow the thermostat to cycle on and off a few times in Emergency Heat mode to check out the control system and burner operation characteristics. For the *CONT802 and *CONT803 Comfort Controls if the call for heat lasts longer than 10 minutes, these controls will transition to high fire automatically.
3. With the burners operating, check the manifold pressure with a manometer. Do not exceed recommended pressures.
4. Adjust the unit to obtain an air temperature rise with that specified on the unit nameplate.

Note: For manifold pressures and orifice sizes for gas with other BTU ratings, contact the local gas utility. Manifold pressure should be 1.8 (low) to 3.5 (high) inches water column (+0.1). Input must **not** exceed the value shown on the nameplate.

5. Set the thermostat at the desired temperature setting and the unit will function automatically.

Starting the Unit in the Gas Heating Mode

1. Check to make sure all grilles and registers are open and all unit access doors are closed before start-up.
2. Purge the gas supply line of air by opening the union ahead of the unit. When the odor of gas is detected, retighten the union and wait five (5) minutes before proceeding.
3. Open the main gas valve(s) and turn on the unit power supply.

4. Set the thermostat mode to Emergency Heat and adjust the heating setpoint slightly above the room temperature.
5. The combustion blower motor should energize. The main burners should light within 20-25 seconds. Initial start may be delayed somewhat if the unit has not been purged and air is trapped in the gas line.

Note: Blue smoke produced by the heat exchanger during the initial burner firing is caused by a thin film of oil on the surface of the heat exchanger. This oil will burn off quickly.

6. Allow the thermostat to cycle on and off a few times at a rate of not more than once every thirty (30) seconds. Check both the control operation and the burner operating conditions.
7. Increase the heating setpoint significantly so that the thermostat will transition to high fire automatically. For the *CONT802 and *CONT803 Comfort Controls, there is a 10 minute delay before the transition occurs. Make the following manifold pressure check on high fire.

Manifold Pressure

1. Connect a manometer to the pressure tap at the outlet side of the unit's gas valve. Read the manifold pressure with the main burners firing. See figure 16, page 17.
2. If the manifold pressure reading does not match the value indicated on the unit nameplate, the unit pressure regulator must be adjusted as follows:
 - a. Remove the cover screw on the gas regulator located on the front side of the unit's gas valve.
 - b. Turn the adjusting screw clockwise to increase manifold pressure or counterclockwise to decrease manifold pressure.
3. Check the temperature rise during furnace operation to insure that it falls within the range specified on the unit nameplate.
4. If the temperature rise noted is outside of the specified limits, adjust the indoor airflow to cause the temperature rise of the heat exchanger to fall within the required range.

Heating Shut-Down

Set the comfort control to OFF or adjust the heating set point to below room temperature.

Sequence of Operation

The following description applies to the *CONT402. Some of the operational differences of the *CONT802 and *CONT803 are described at the end of this section.

The following description applies to non-restricted mode. Restricted operation will be identical except that transitions from and to second stage (heat pump) heating to and from third stage (gas) heating can occur, not necessarily as a result of building load and equipment capacity, but as determined by the outdoor temperature changeover point

Unit Start-Up

selected by the installer at the indoor thermostat (see RESTRICTED MODE described on page 23).

Call for 1st stage heating (heat pump):

With the room thermostat set to **HEAT** and the fan set to **AUTO**, NO power is supplied from the room thermostate "O" terminal to the unit switchover valve coil (SOV) and the "O" terminal on the ECMC board. This leaves the switchover valve (SOV) in the normal position for heating and is the signal for the (ECMC) to run at indoor fan speeds designed for heating. On a call for heating, power is supplied to the unit from the room thermostat (Y1) and (G) terminal. (Y1) provides power to the compressor contactor (CC), the defrost control (DFC) and the electronically commutated motor control (ECMC). (G) provides power to the (ECMC) for low speed (ECM) indoor fan motor operation.

The energized compressor contactor (CC) completes the circuit to the compressor for 1st stage (Low) operation and the outdoor single speed fan motor (ODM). The indoor fan motor (ECM) will operate on low speed. The room thermostat will continue to cycle the compressor and fans to maintain the desired temperature.

Call for 2nd stage after 1st stage (heat pump):

On a call for 2nd stage heating, power is supplied from the room thermostate (Y2) terminal to the compressor rectifier (ACR) and the (ECMC). This energizes the (ACR) switching the compressor to 2nd stage (High) operation. The room thermostat will continue to cycle the system between 1st and 2nd stage to maintain the desired temperature.

Call for gas heating after 2nd stage (heat pump):

If the heat pump capacity is not enough to handle the building load, the heat pump is turned off and the gas heat is brought on. The thermostat will call for low fire 1st stage gas heat by removing power from (Y/Y1) and by powering (W1). (G) will remain energized for a minimum of 2 minutes so that the transition to gas heat will not interrupt indoor airflow.

(W1) from the thermostat signals the control module (IGN) to run its self-check routine. After the control module has verified that the pressure switch (PS) contacts are open, the limit switch (TCO) contacts are closed, and the flame rollout (RO) switch is closed, the induced draft blower (CFM) will be energized on high speed for approximately 5 seconds.

After the induced draft blower (CFM) has come up to speed, the control will verify that the pressure switch (PS) contacts are closed and will switch the induced draft blower to low speed for a 20 second prepurge. The gas valve (GV) is energized in the first stage to permit gas flow and the spark igniter (IP) is energized. The flame detector (FD) confirms that ignition has been achieved within the 7 second trial period.

When the flame detector confirms that ignition has been achieved, the delay to indoor blower ON period begins timing. After approximately 45 seconds, the control module (IGN) will take over control of the indoor blower motor

(IDM). The control module (IGN) will command the indoor blower to operate at low speed throughout the heating cycle.

To maintain the indoor temperature at the desired setpoint, the thermostat may operate the low fire gas heating continuously or cycle low fire gas heating off and on (cycling on 2nd stage heat).

Cycling on low fire gas heat: When the thermostat cycles off during low fire first stage gas heating, power will be removed from (W1), the gas valve (GV) will close, and the flame will extinguish. The induced draft blower (CFM) will continue to run for a postpurge period of approximately 5 seconds before shutting off. The indoor blower motor (IDM) will continue to operate as the heat exchanger cools down (the delay is field selectable for 45 or 90 seconds) before being turned off by the control module.

Notes:

- *During gas heating operation, the indoor blower is controlled by the normal sequence of gas furnace operation, and not by the thermostat.*
- *The *CONT402 may transition from gas heating to heat pump heating and then back to gas heating instead of just cycling the gas heat on and off if the building load is relatively low (see the Transitioning from low fire gas heating to heat pump operation for a complete description).*

Call for high fire 2nd stage gas heating after low fire:

The thermostat adds (W2/X2) to (W1) signaling a call for second stage gas heat. The induced draft motor (CFM) is energized on high speed and the gas valve (GV) on second stage. After approximately 30 seconds the control energizes the indoor blower on high speed.

To maintain the indoor temperature at the desired setpoint, the thermostat may operate the high fire gas heating continuously or cycle between high fire gas heating and low fire gas heating.

Cycling on high fire 2nd stage gas heat:

When the thermostat cycles on high fire gas heating, power will be removed from (W2/X2) and (W1) will remain powered. The control module (IGN) will switch the gas valve (GV) to first stage and the induced draft blower (CFM) to low speed. After approximately 30 seconds the indoor blower motor is reduced to low speed.

Note: *During gas heating operation, the indoor blower is controlled by the normal sequence of gas furnace operation, and not by the thermostat.*

Transitioning from high fire 2nd stage gas to low fire 1st stage gas:

The thermostat will begin to operate continuously on low fire gas heating or will begin cycling on high fire gas heating.

Transitioning from low fire gas heating to heat pump operation:

When the thermostat is cycling on low fire gas heat, the load may decrease to the point where the thermostat determines that the heat pump would have sufficient capacity to maintain the indoor temperature at the desired setpoint. When this occurs, power will be removed from (W1). This will cause the gas valve (GV) to close and the control module to de-energize the induced draft blower (CFM) after approximately 5 seconds postpurge. The indoor blower motor (IDM) will continue to operate (with no (G) signal) for the blower off period (45 or 90 seconds) while the heat exchanger cools down. At approximately 45 seconds after power was removed from (W1), the thermostat will apply power to (Y1). This powers the compressor contactor (CC) which starts the outdoor fan motor and compressor. The thermostat will also apply power to (G) at this time so that the transition from gas heat to heat pump will not interrupt indoor airflow. The purpose of the 45 second delay is to give the indoor coil sufficient time to cool down before resuming compressor operation.

Turning off from 1st stage:

Same sequence as cycling on 1st stage heat (described previously) except that the thermostat will make the transition to off as described previously and will keep the heat pump turned off.

*CONT802 and *CONT803 Operational Differences from the above sequence:

Note: *Unlike the *CONT402, these two controls will not call for the furnace to operate when the outdoor temperature is above the selected outdoor temperature changeover point even if the heat pump capacity is not enough to maintain the indoor temperature at the desired heating setpoint. If it is anticipated that the installer selected outdoor temperature changeover point from heat pump to furnace must be set to a temperature at or below where this occurs, then the *CONT402 control must be used instead of the *CONT802 and *CONT803 Comfort Controls.*

These two controls are not able to cycle on first stage gas heat in the same way as the *CONT402. The *CONT402 can cycle the gas heat on and off to maintain the indoor temperature at the desired heating setpoint without transitioning to heat pump operation each cycle if the building load is relatively high. These two controls will cycle on first stage gas heat by alternating between gas heat and heat pump operation. These two controls may take up to 25 minutes to transition between heat pump and gas operation.

These two controls require a field installed jumper wire between the W1 and W2/X2 low voltage wires at the 5DCZ5 unit since these two controls produce only a W1 output for auxiliary heat. This jumper will result in low fire gas heating for 10 minutes or for as long as W1 is present if less than 10 minutes during auxiliary heating. Then, if the W1 signal is still present from the Comfort Control, the 5DCZ5 unit will transition automatically to high fire and operate on high fire for the remaining duration of the call for auxiliary heat. During Emergency Heat mode operation

these two controls will first energize X2 on a call for heat and will potentially energize W1 as well. In contrast, the *CONT402 Comfort Control will first energize W1 on a call for Auxiliary or Emergency Heat mode and will potentially energize W2 as well as required by the building load.

Demand Defrost Operation

During the heating cycle, the outdoor coil may require a defrost cycle which is determined by the demand defrost control (DFC). This control continuously measures the outdoor coil temperature (CBS) and the outdoor ambient temperature (ODS-B) and calculates the difference or delta-T measurement. An initiate delta-T is calculated based on the delta-T measurements obtained after defrost terminates (when the outdoor coil should be clear of frost). When the measured delta-T during heating operation reaches the calculated initiate delta-T, the demand defrost control (DFC) opens the circuit to the outdoor fan motor (ODM) and energizes the switch-over valve (SOV), placing the unit in the cooling mode to defrost the outdoor coil. The outdoor coil temperature sensor (CBS) terminates the defrost cycle, or times off after twelve, fifteen, or twenty minutes in defrost, the (DFC) energizes the outdoor fan motor (ODM) and fifteen seconds later de-energizes the (SOV), which returns the unit to the heating mode. Supplementary gas heat is brought on to control indoor temperature during the defrost cycle.

Safety Sequences

This product is equipped with the following devices.

The temperature limit switch (TCO) is located on the blower barrier, and can be accessed through the blower compartment. This automatic reset device protects against excessive supply air temperature. If this device opens, the gas valve is immediately closed and will not permit operation until the limit switch closes.

The rollout switch (RO) is located in the gas compartment near the inlet of the burners. This is a manual reset device designed to protect against any form of flame rollout. If this device is opened the gas valve is immediately de-energized and the control (IGN) will lockout the system. The rollout switch (RO) must be reset before operation is allowed to continue.

The pressure switch (PS) is located in the upper right side of the gas compartment. This automatic device assures adequate combustion air pressure. If pressure against the induced draft blower outlet becomes excessive, the pressure switch will react and shut off the gas valve, until acceptable combustion pressure is again available.

If the control (IGN) does not sense flame within the first trial for ignition period, the gas valve will be de-energized. The control (IGN) will initiate a 60-second interpurge. Following the interpurge, the control will perform a second ignition attempt. If the second try is not successful, the control will start another 60-second interpurge. After the interpurge a third attempt will be tried. If the third try is not successful, the control will lock out.

Unit Start-Up

If loss of flame occurs during a heating cycle, the control (IGN) will close the gas valve and cycle through the ignition trial as stated above.

If control lock out occurs, the control (IGN) will retry a complete ignition sequence in 1 hour.

The control (IGN) can be reset by removing power to the unit or by turning the thermostat from ON to OFF for approximately three seconds, then back ON.

Cooling Cycle:

Thermostat call for cooling (2-stage thermostat)

Call for 1st stage cooling only:

With the room thermostat set to **COOL** and the fan set to **AUTO**, power is supplied from the room thermostat "O" terminal to the unit switchover valve coil (SOV) and the "O" terminal on the ECMC board. This energizes the switchover valve (SOV) placing it in the position for cooling (it is in the position for heating when de-energized). On a call for cooling, power is supplied to the unit from the room thermostat (Y1) and (G) terminal. (Y1) provides power to the compressor contactor (CC), the defrost control (DFC) and the electronically commutated motor control (ECMC). (G) provides power to the (ECMC) for low speed (ECM) indoor fan motor operation.

The energized compressor contactor (CC) completes the circuit to the compressor for 1st stage (Low) operation and the outdoor single speed fan motor (ODM). The (G) signal energizes the (ECMC) for the indoor fan motor (ECM) to operate at constant circulation. The thermostat will continue to cycle the compressor and fans to maintain the desired temperature.

Call for 2nd stage after 1st stage

On a call for 2nd stage cooling, power is supplied from the room thermostat (Y2) terminal to the compressor rectifier (ACR) and the (ECMC). This energizes the (ACR) switching the compressor to 2nd stage (High) operation. The (ECMC) is energized for indoor fan motor (ECM) high speed fan operation. The room thermostat will continue to cycle the system between 1st and 2nd stage to maintain the desired temperature.

Final Installation Checklist

- ☐ Does the unit run and operate as described in the section on "Sequence of Operation" in response to the room thermostat?
- ☐ Are the condenser fan and indoor blower operating correctly with proper rotation and without undue noise?
- ☐ Is the compressor operating correctly and has the system been checked with a charging chart?
- ☐ Has the voltage and running current been checked to determine if it is within limits?
- ☐ Has the thermostat been checked for calibration and the air discharge grilles adjusted to balance the system?

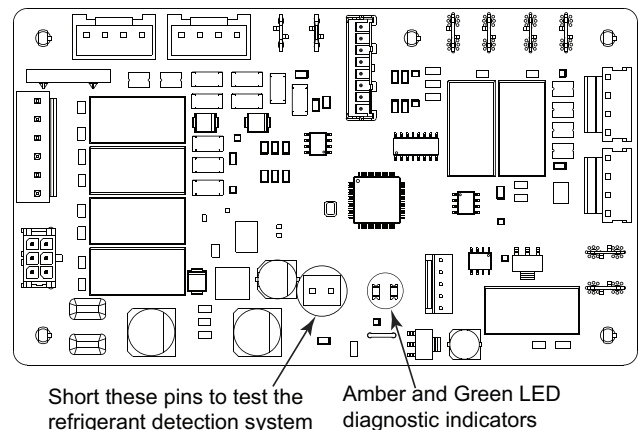
- ☐ Has the ductwork been checked for air leaks and condensation?
- ☐ Has the furnace manifold pressure been checked and adjusted if necessary?
- ☐ Has the heating air temperature rise been checked?
- ☐ Has the unit been checked for tubing and sheet metal rattles? Are there any other unusual noises to be checked?
- ☐ Has all mitigation actions been verified?
- ☐ Are all covers and panels in place and properly fastened?
- ☐ Has the owner been instructed on the proper operation and maintenance of the unit? Be sure to leave this manual with the owner.

Verification of Mitigation Actions

After installation, the installer must verify that the refrigerant leak detection system actuates all mitigating actions.

The test can be initiated by shorting the two test pins on the header of the mitigation control board inside of the unit. The mitigating actions will continue for approximately 5 minutes. See [Figure 27, p. 42](#).

Figure 27. Mitigation control board



If any of the mitigating actions are not actuated by the system during the test, please check the following:

- All field wiring connections should be checked against the diagrams in the ["Electrical Wiring," p. 34](#) section of this manual.
- The diagnostic indicators on the mitigation control board should be checked against the diagnostic codes given in below.
- Scan the QR code below for more information on field troubleshooting of the refrigerant leak detection system.

Figure 28. Refrigerant leak detection system troubleshooting QR code



Table 13. MCB diagnostic code table for Software V07.1 and earlier

Condition	Green LED	Amber LED
Idle or Off	Off	Off
Start-up	On	On
No Active Alarm	Slow Flash	On
Active Alarm (Refrigerant Leak, Sensor Communicating Error, or Sensor Error)	3 Flash	On
Past Refrigerant Detected Alarm	4 Flash	On
Past Sensor Communication Error	5 Flash	On
Past Sensor Error	6 Flash	On

Table 14. MCB diagnostic code table for Software V9.1 and later

Condition	Green LED	Amber LED
No Power/Off	Off	Off
Start-up	On	On
Normal Operation	Slow Flash	On
Active Alarm - Sensor Communication Error	2 Flash	On
Active Alarm - Refrigerant Leak or Sensor Failure	3 Flash	On
Past Refrigerant Detected Alarm	4 Flash	On
Past Sensor Communication or Sensor Error	5, 6, or 7 Flash	On

Note: Software version is printed on label on control board.

Maintenance

Owner Maintenance

⚠ WARNING

Fire or Explosion Hazard!

Failure to follow safety warnings exactly could result in a fire or explosion causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance. **WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS:**

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions. If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.
- Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency, or the gas supplier.

Some of the periodic maintenance functions of the packaged unit can be performed by the owner; this includes replacing the disposable or cleaning the permanent air filters, cleaning the unit cabinet, and conducting a general unit inspection on a regular basis.

Filters

When the system is in constant operation, inspect the filters at least once each month.

If you have disposable-type filters, replace them with new filters of the same type and size. Do not attempt to clean disposable filters.

Permanent-type filters can be cleaned by washing them with a mild detergent and water. Make sure that the filters are thoroughly dry before reinstalling them.

Note: It may be necessary to replace permanent filters annually if washing fails to clean the filter or if the filter shows signs of deterioration. Be sure to use the same type and size as was originally installed.

Condenser Coil

Be sure to keep all vegetation and debris away from the condenser coil area.

Service Maintenance

Service maintenance should be performed by qualified service personnel.

Cooling Season

To keep the unit operating safely and efficiently, the manufacturer recommends that a qualified service technician check the entire system at least once each year or more often if needed. The service technician should examine these areas of the unit:

- filters (for cleaning or replacement)

- motors and drive system components
- economizer gaskets (for possible replacement)
- safety controls (for mechanical cleaning)
- electrical components and wiring (for possible replacement and connection tightness)
- condensate drain (for proper sealing and cleaning)
- unit duct connections (to see that they are physically sound and sealed to the unit casing)
- unit mounting support (for structural integrity)
- the unit (for obvious unit deterioration)

Heating Season

Complete the following unit inspections and service routines described at the beginning of each heating season.

- Visually inspect the unit to ensure that the airflow required for combustion and condenser coil is not obstructed from the unit.
- Inspect the control panel wiring to verify that all electrical connections are tight and that the wire insulation is intact.
- Check the operation of the gas ignition system as follows: Turn off the gas supply with the unit operating to verify that the gas valve closes and that a re-ignition cycle is initiated by the unit.
- Visually inspect the inside of the burners and the burner ports for deposit buildup and corrosion. Wipe and brush the inside of the burner and the burner ports and then clean with a dry cloth. If the deposit buildup or corrosion is excessive, replace the burners.

Flue Cleaning

Note: *Never use combustible cleaning fluids on any part of the furnace.*

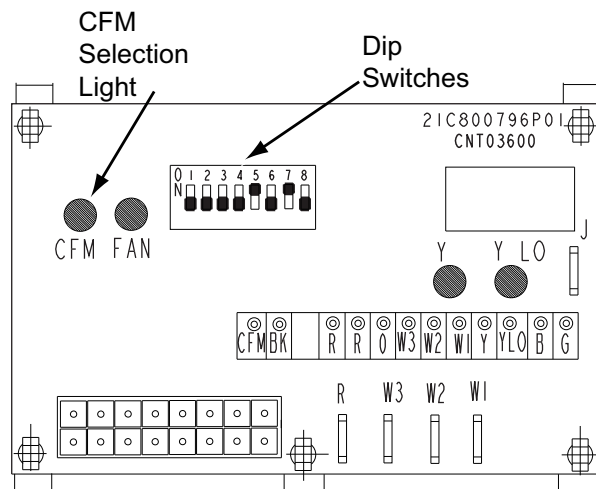
Before each heating season, the flue should be inspected for signs of flaking rust and soot deposits. Dirty flues should be cleaned by qualified service personnel **ONLY** using the following procedure:

1. Turn the comfort control to **OFF**. Turn the main power disconnect **OFF**. Turn the manual gas valve **OFF**.
2. Remove the flue hood and the CONTROL/HEAT access panel.
3. Remove the combustion blower assembly from the flue box. Remove the flue box and the flue restrictors.
4. Remove all wires from the gas valve while carefully noting their locations.
5. Disconnect the gas supply line from the valve.
6. Remove the manifold retaining screws and pull the burner-manifold assembly from the heat exchanger.
7. Remove the inlet turbulators being careful not to break or damage them.
8. Wipe the flue box and flue baffles clean with a clean, dry cloth.
9. Never use combustible cleaning fluids on any part of the furnace.
10. Replace all gaskets with new ones.
11. Replace all damaged or broken turbulators with new ones.
12. Reassemble the unit by reversing Steps 2 through 7 above. Take care that all gaskets seat properly.
13. Check all wires for correct installation by referring to the unit's electrical wiring diagram in the Service Facts.
14. Leak test all gas line connections with a soap and water solution or the equivalent.
15. Re-install the CONTROL/HEAT access panels and the flue hood.
16. Visually inspect the unit to ensure that the airflow opening for combustion is not obstructed.
17. Follow "Unit Start-Up," p. 38 to place the unit back in service.

ECM Fan Motor Adjustments

If the airflow needs to be increased or decreased, see the Airflow Table in the Service Facts. Information on changing the speed of the blower motor is in the Blower Performance Table. Blower speed changes are made on the ECM Fan Control mounted in the control box. The ECM Fan Control controls the variable speed motor. There is a bank of 8 dip switches, (See [Figure 29, p. 45](#)), located on the board. The dip switches work in pairs to match the cooling/heat airflow (CFM/TON), Fan off-delay options and electric heat airflow adjustment. The switches appear as shown in the Figure below.

Figure 29. ECM fan control



Status LEDs

IGN Board Diagnostic Codes

There are two LEDs on the IGN board that provide status and diagnostic information. Refer to [Table 15, p. 45](#) for a description of the LED codes.

Table 15. IGN LED diagnostic indicators

Status LED		Liteport LED	
Steady OFF	Check Power or Failed Board	2 Flashes	System Lockout: Failed to detect or sustain flame
Slow Flash Rate	Normal, No Call for Heat	3 Flashes	Pressure switch problem detected
Fast Flash Rate	Not used	4 Flashes	High Limit switch protection device open
Steady ON	Normal, No Call for Heat	5 Flashes	Flame sensed and gas valve not energized or flame sensed and no "W" signal.
—	—	6 Flashes	Flame Rollout Switch open
—	—	7 Flashes	Thermostat miswired; W1 & W2

Fast Flash Rate: The LED will flash on for 1/4 second and off for 1/4 second.
Slow Flash Rate: The LED will flash on for 3/4 second, then off for 1/4 second.
 The pause between groups of fast flashes is 3 seconds.

Pressure Curves

Cooling performance can be checked when the outdoor temperature is above 65°F.

To check cooling performance, select the proper indoor CFM, all pressures to stabilize. Measure indoor wet bulb temperature, outdoor temperature, liquid and suction pressures.

On the plots:

1. Locate outdoor temperature
2. Locate indoor wet bulb
3. Find intersection of OD temperature and ID W.B
4. Read discharge or suction pressure in left column

Example:

1. Outdoor temperature 82°F
2. In door wet bulb 67°F
3. At intersection
4. Discharge pressure as follows:

Model	CFM	PSIG
5DCZ5024	650	281
5DCZ5030	700	293

Model	CFM	PSIG
5DCZ5036	800	287
5DCZ5042	1100	291
5DCZ5048	1300	296
5DCZ5060	1300	280

5. Suction pressure as follows:

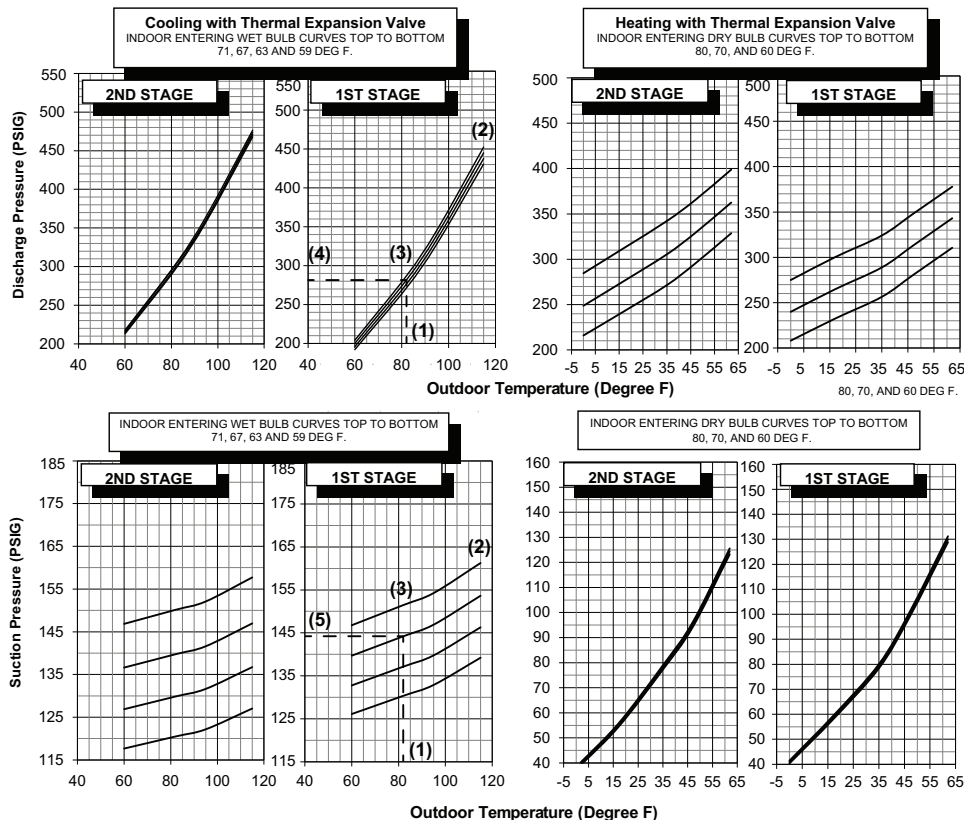
Model	CFM	PSIG
5DCZ5024	650	281
5DCZ5030	700	293
5DCZ5036	800	287
5DCZ5042	1100	291
5DCZ5048	1300	296
5DCZ5060	1300	280

Actual:

Discharge pressure should be +/- 10 psi of chart.

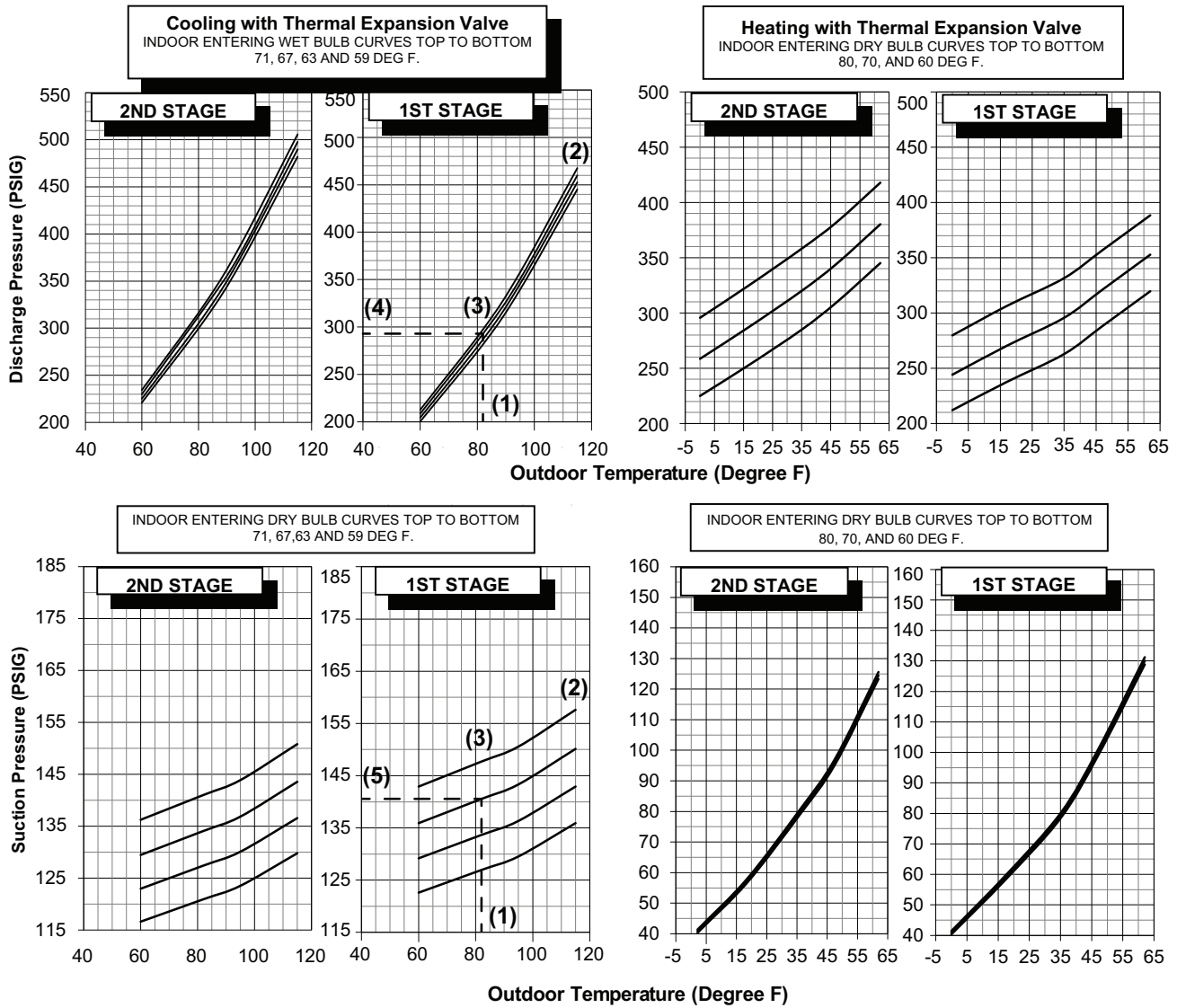
Suction pressure should be +/- 3 psi of chart.

Figure 30. Pressure curves - model 5DCZ5024



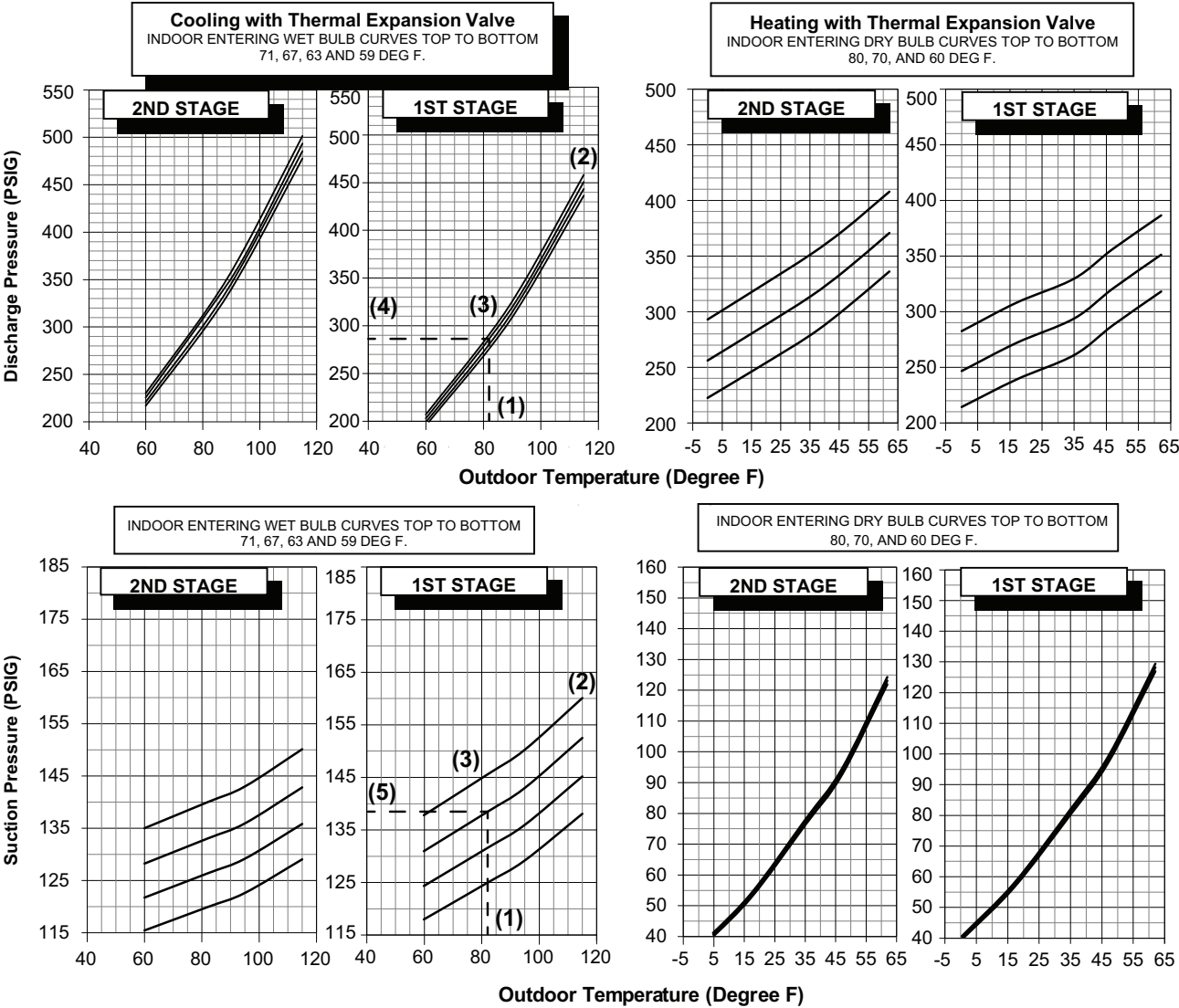
DWG.NO. 5DCZ5024

Figure 31. Pressure curves - model 5DCZ5030



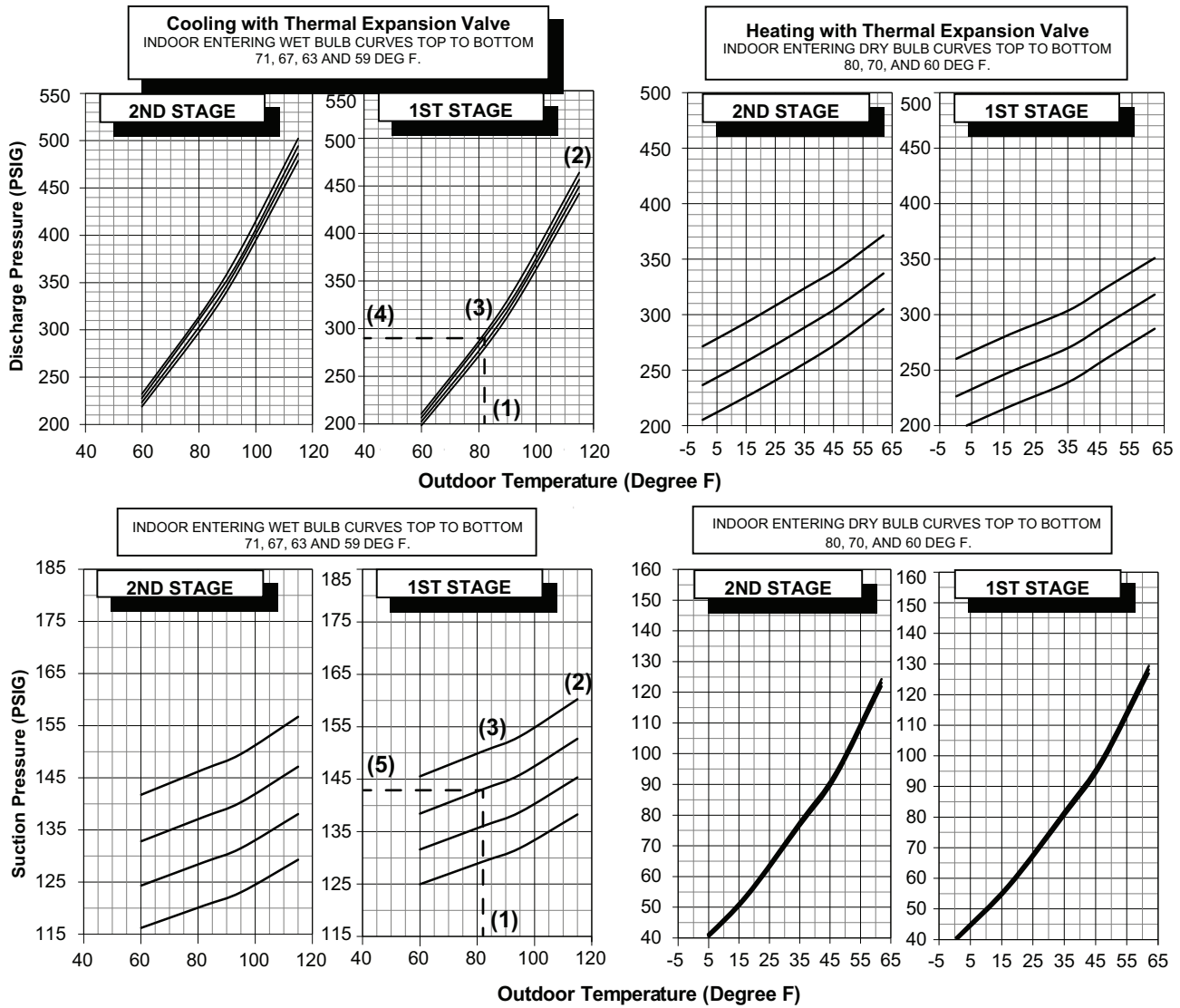
DWG.NO. 5DCZ5030

Figure 32. Pressure curves - model 5DCZ5036



DWG.NO. 5DCZ5036

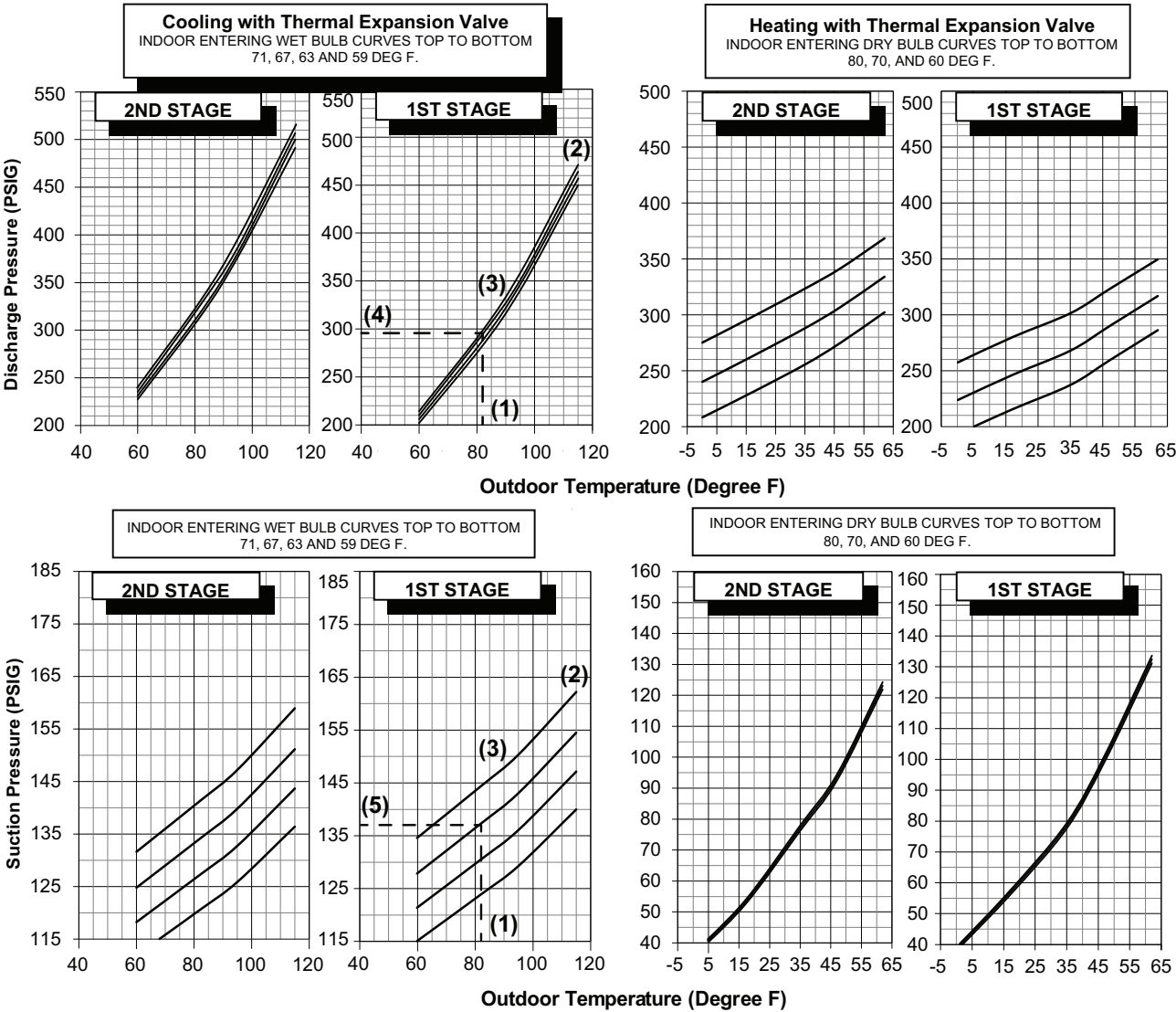
Figure 33. Pressure curves - model 5DCZ5042



DWG.NO. 5DCZ5042

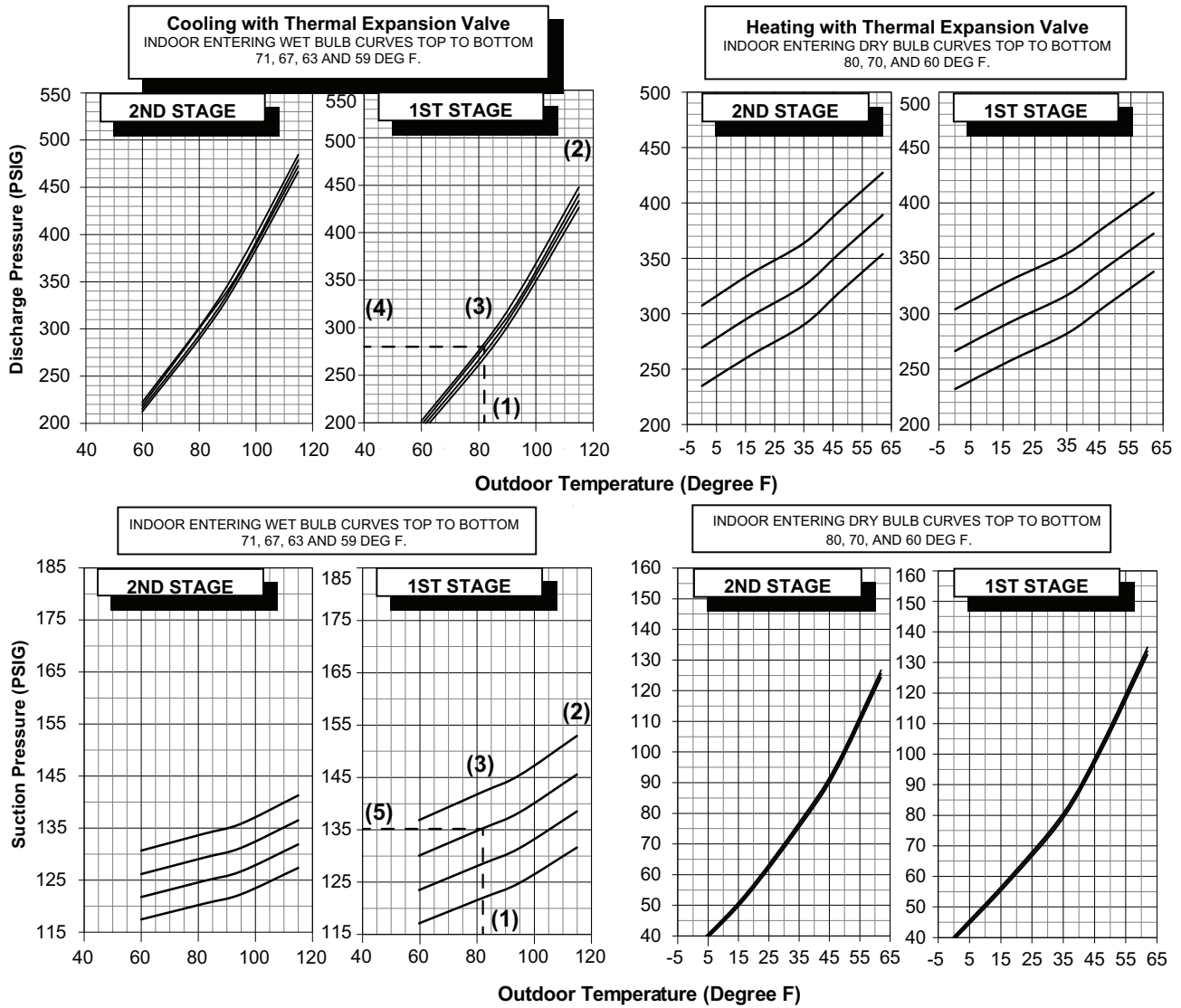
Pressure Curves

Figure 34. Pressure curves - model 5DCZ5048



DWG.NO. 5DCZ5048

Figure 35. Pressure curves - model 5DCZ5060



DWG.NO. 5DCZ5060

Indoor Fan Performance

Table 16. Airflow - model 5DCZ5024*1 (060)

5DCZ5024*1 (060)		Horizontal Airflow [Cooling Down Airflow]										
Motor Speed		0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
350 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	590 [601]	583 [588]	575 [571]	571 [562]	566 [563]	546 [549]	525 [525]	507 [517]	488 [504]	—
	High	—	721 [734]	724 [731]	727 [722]	717 [706]	706 [702]	701 [706]	695 [695]	678 [692]	660 [681]	—
400 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	627 [638]	624 [622]	621 [619]	615 [617]	608 [613]	593 [600]	578 [588]	559 [575]	540 [554]	—
	High	—	801 [815]	806 [803]	811 [808]	806 [808]	800 [807]	789 [798]	777 [791]	745 [766]	712 [731]	—
450 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	672 [676]	673 [676]	673 [678]	664 [668]	654 [656]	648 [646]	641 [642]	620 [641]	599 [632]	—
	High	—	880 [885]	888 [892]	895 [902]	894 [900]	893 [896]	883 [881]	872 [874]	817 [844]	761 [803]	—

Table 17. Airflow - model 5DCZ5030*1 (070)

5DCZ5030*1 (070)		Horizontal Airflow [Cooling Down Airflow]										
Motor Speed		0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
350 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	703 [705]	713 [712]	715 [712]	705 [703]	689 [691]	673 [682]	658 [670]	646 [653]	627 [633]	606 [610]
	High	—	888 [892]	900 [901]	911 [912]	914 [913]	912 [909]	898 [897]	881 [887]	865 [874]	847 [857]	785 [783]
400 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	762 [757]	771 [767]	776 [775]	775 [766]	756 [752]	739 [740]	723 [729]	711 [718]	701 [700]	682 [677]
	High	—	998 [990]	1013 [1008]	1020 [1013]	1025 [1016]	1023 [1015]	1021 [1011]	1015 [1000]	990 [986]	963 [966]	849 [833]
450 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	842 [835]	852 [848]	862 [856]	863 [857]	854 [847]	836 [834]	820 [822]	803 [810]	788 [795]	760 [743]
	High	—	1146 [1120]	1153 [1127]	1157 [1133]	1158 [1137]	1159 [1139]	1159 [1138]	1156 [1135]	1144 [1125]	1034 [1040]	922 [927]

Table 18. Airflow - model 5DCZ5036*1 (070)

5DCZ5036*1 (070)		Horizontal Airflow [Cooling Down Airflow]										
Motor Speed		0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
350 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	812 [808]	821 [816]	829 [818]	826 [811]	818 [795]	804 [777]	791 [762]	778 [751]	770 [742]	751 [723]
	High	—	1056 [1055]	1069 [1068]	1074 [1073]	1076 [1073]	1077 [1074]	1076 [1063]	1070 [1063]	1060 [1052]	1029 [1020]	893 [905]
400 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	894 [892]	903 [898]	913 [904]	915 [904]	913 [891]	905 [873]	887 [860]	874 [845]	859 [833]	793 [803]
	High	—	1196 [1199]	1199 [1205]	1203 [1208]	1205 [1210]	1208 [1211]	1209 [1209]	1208 [1207]	1202 [1198]	1114 [1099]	994 [984]
450 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	990 [988]	1002 [994]	1009 [1004]	1013 [1005]	1012 [1003]	1009 [997]	1000 [983]	989 [969]	974 [943]	866 [863]
	High	—	1369 [1381]	1370 [1381]	1372 [1383]	1374 [1381]	1375 [1382]	1375 [1369]	1370 [1373]	1300 [1298]	1199 [1194]	1091 [1085]

Table 19. Airflow - model 5DCZ5042*1 (090)

5DCZ5042*1 (090)		Horizontal Airflow [Cooling Down Airflow]										
Motor Speed		0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
350 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	990 [980]	982 [971]	970 [957]	957 [945]	944 [937]	935 [920]	916 [902]	892 [881]	868 [860]	845 [837]
	High	—	1246 [1251]	1245 [1245]	1240 [1240]	1237 [1238]	1233 [1227]	1222 [1217]	1215 [1207]	1206 [1194]	1196 [1182]	1185 [1168]
400 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	1103 [1096]	1096 [1089]	1088 [1080]	1077 [1068]	1072 [1061]	1060 [1048]	1048 [1035]	1033 [1019]	1012 [1002]	991 [983]
	High	—	1407 [1103]	1408 [1096]	1403 [1088]	1403 [1077]	1398 [1072]	1390 [1060]	1379 [1048]	1368 [1033]	1359 [1012]	1349 [991]
450 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	1234 [1241]	1232 [1236]	1227 [1229]	1221 [1228]	1218 [1216]	1207 [1208]	1200 [1197]	1190 [1187]	1181 [1176]	1171 [1163]
	High	—	1571 [1587]	1575 [1589]	1584 [1586]	1580 [1579]	1575 [1573]	1568 [1561]	1563 [1551]	1556 [1539]	1547 [1529]	1540 [1516]

Table 20. Airflow - model 5DCZ5048*1 (090)

5DCZ5048*1 (090)		Horizontal Airflow [Cooling Down Airflow]										
Motor Speed		0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
350 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	954 [948]	973 [977]	977 [977]	973 [970]	966 [969]	957 [975]	950 [979]	944 [962]	—	—
	High	—	1363 [1354]	1390 [1396]	1396 [1396]	1390 [1386]	1379 [1384]	1368 [1393]	1358 [1399]	1349 [1375]	—	—
400 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	1121 [1102]	1106 [1106]	1104 [1109]	1106 [1113]	1108 [1116]	1108 [1119]	1104 [1120]	1097 [1118]	—	—
	High	—	1601 [1574]	1580 [1580]	1577 [1585]	1580 [1589]	1583 [1594]	1583 [1599]	1577 [1601]	1567 [1597]	—	—
450 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	1223 [1295]	1254 [1277]	1268 [1272]	1271 [1273]	1268 [1274]	1264 [1273]	1261 [1272]	1258 [1273]	—	—
	High	—	1747 [1851]	1792 [1824]	1811 [1817]	1816 [1818]	1812 [1820]	1806 [1819]	1801 [1817]	1797 [1819]	—	—

Table 21. Airflow - model 5DCZ5060*1 (115)

5DCZ5060*1 (115)		Horizontal Airflow [Cooling Down Airflow]										
Motor Speed		0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
350 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	1163 [1259]	1238 [1219]	1259 [1208]	1256 [1207]	1246 [1206]	1240 [1199]	1237 [1188]	1230 [1185]	—	—
	High	—	1662 [1799]	1768 [1742]	1799 [1726]	1794 [1725]	1780 [1723]	1771 [1712]	1767 [1698]	1757 [1692]	—	—
400 CFM/ Ton Setting	Low	—	1443 [1410]	1427 [1393]	1422 [1386]	1422 [1384]	1423 [1383]	1422 [1380]	1418 [1368]	1410 [1344]	—	—
	High	—	2062 [2015]	2038 [1990]	2031 [1980]	2032 [1977]	2034 [1976]	2032 [1971]	2025 [1955]	2015 [1920]	—	—

Indoor Fan Performance

Table 22. Auxiliary heating airflow, horizontal or downflow from 0.2 to 0.6" wg - models 5DCZ5024, 5DCZ5030, and 5DCZ5036

Switch Settings		Selection	Nominal Airflow					
			5DCZ5024		5DCZ5030		5DCZ5036	
			Low Stage	High Stage	Low Stage	High Stage	Low Stage	High Stage
7-Off	8-Off	A	600	850	875	1190	850	1130
7-On	8-Off	B	625	900	915	1270	890	1200
7-Off	8-On	C	650	925	980	1345	950	1300
7-On	8-On	D	700	975	1050	1430	1020	1380

Table 23. Auxiliary heating airflow, horizontal or downflow from 0.2 to 0.6" wg - models 5DCZ5042, 5DCZ5048, and 5DCZ5060

Switch Settings		Selection	Nominal Airflow					
			5DCZ5042		5DCZ5048		5DCZ5060	
			Low Stage	High Stage	Low Stage	High Stage	Low Stage	High Stage
7-Off	8-Off	A	1180	1500	1075	1375	1375	1800
7-On	8-Off	B	1220	1600	1100	1450	1450	1900
7-Off	8-On	C	1260	1650	1150	1500	—	—
7-On	8-On	D	1300	1720	1200	1575	—	—

Refrigerant Circuit

Figure 36. Heating refrigeration cycle (for reference only)

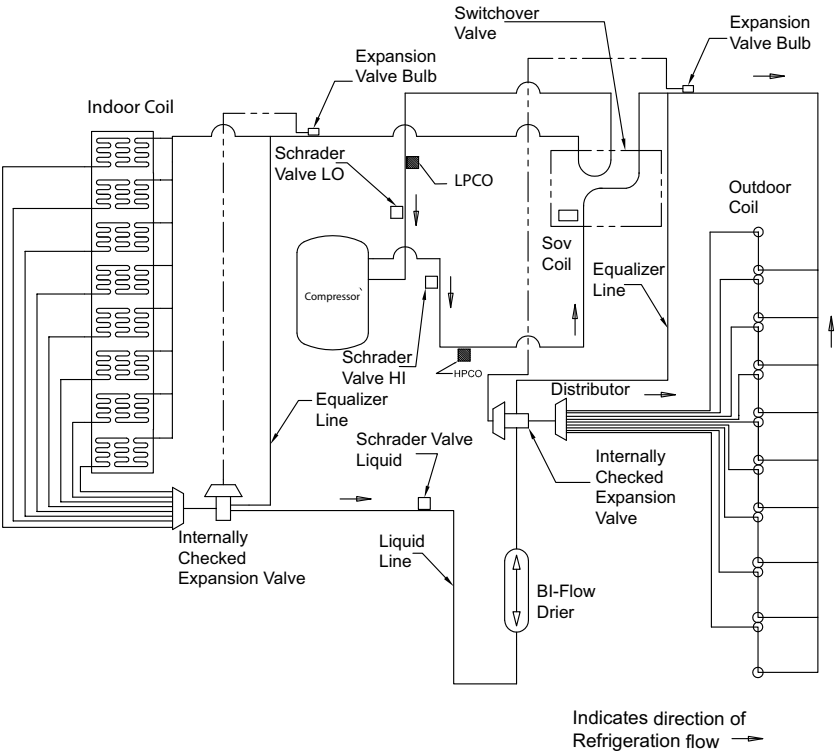
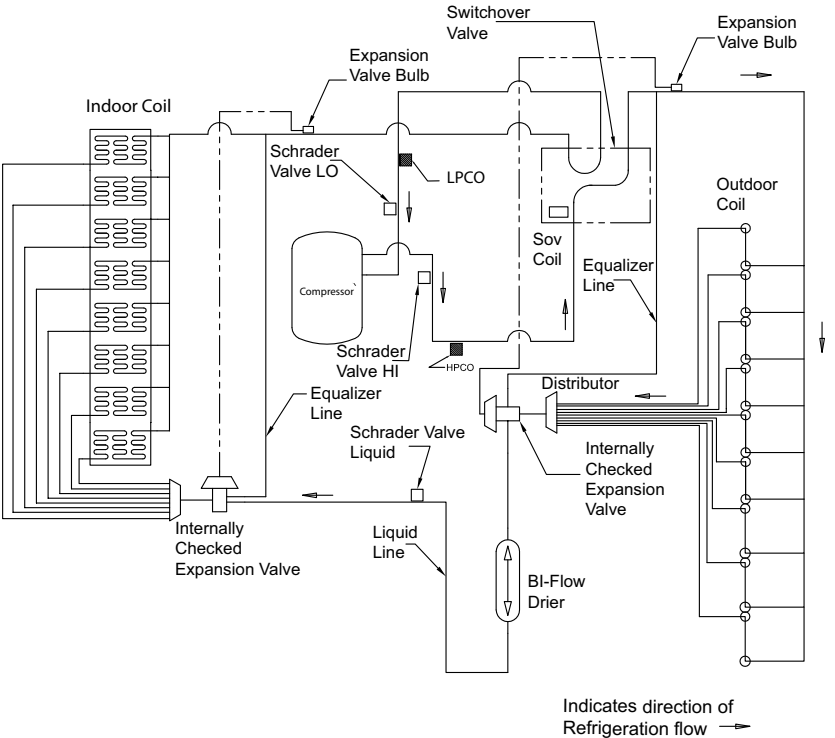


Figure 37. Cooling refrigeration cycle (for reference only)



Troubleshooting

Table 24. Troubleshooting

System Faults	Refrigerant Circuit																									
	Power Supply	High Voltage Wiring	Compr. IOL	Run Capacitor	Start capacitor	Start Relay	Contactors Contacts	Low Voltage Wiring	Control Transformer	Contactors Coil	Low Voltage Fuse	Stuck Compressor	Inefficient Compressor	Refrigerant Undercharge	Refrigerant Overcharge	Excessive Evap. Load	Noncondensables	Restricted O.D. Airflow	O.D. Air Recirculation	TXV Stuck Open	Low Superheat	High Superheat	Restricted I.D. Airflow	Ref. Circuit Restrictions	Mitigation System	
Liquid Pressure too High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	S	P	S	-	-	-	-	S	-	
Liquid Pressure too Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	P	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	
Suction Pressure too High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	P	P	-	-	-	S	S		-	-	-	
Suction Pressure too Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	P	S	-	
Liquid Refrigerant Floodback (TXV System)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	S	-	P	-	-	
I.D. Coil Frosting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	P	S	-	
Compressor Runs Inadequate or No Cooling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	P	-	P	S	S	S	-	-	S	P	S	-	
Electrical																										
Compressor & O.D. Fan Do Not Start	P	P	-	-	-	-	S	S	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P(a)	
Compressor will not Start but O.D. Fan Runs	-	P	S	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
O.D. Fan will Not Start	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Compressor Hums but will Not Start	-	P	-	P	P	P	S	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Compressor Cycles on IOL	-	P	S	P	P	P	S	-	-	-	-	P	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	S	-	S	-	
I.D. Blower willnot Start	P	S	-	-	-	-	-	S	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

P-primary causes / S-secondary causes

^(a) See [Verification of Mitigation Actions](#), p. 42

Important Product Information

Packaged Unit Serial Number _____

Packaged Unit Model Number _____

Date of Installation _____

Dealer _____

Service Information

Call your installing dealer if the unit is inoperative. Before you call, always check the following to be sure service is required:

1. Be sure the main switch that supplies power to the unit is in the ON position.
2. Replace any burned-out fuses or reset circuit breakers.
3. Be sure the thermostat is properly set.

Service Phone _____

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