

Installation, Operating & Maintenance Instructions

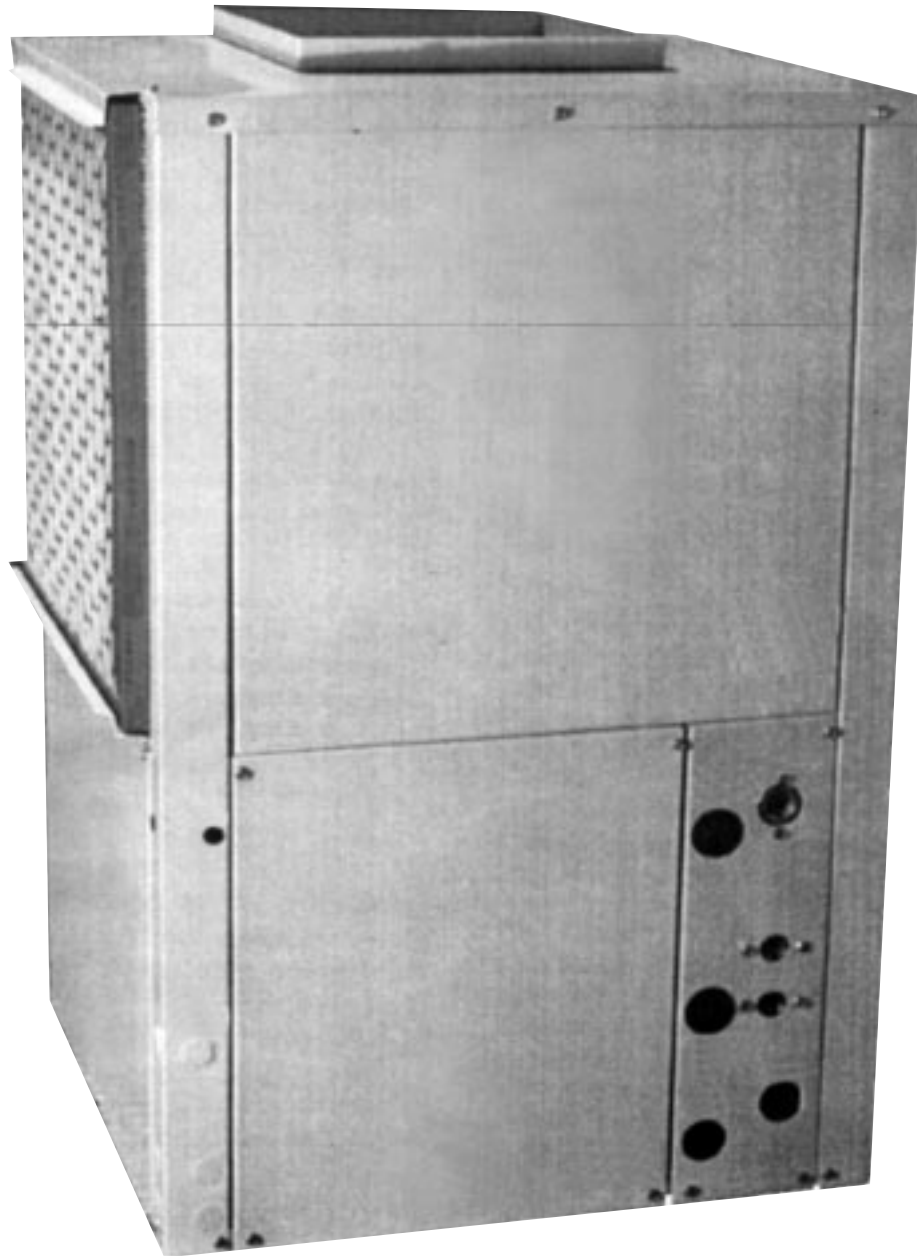


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GENERAL INFORMATION

Inspection

Upon receipt of shipment at the job site, carefully check the shipment against the bill of lading. Make sure all units have been received. Inspect the carton or crating housing of each VZ Series unit and inspect each unit for damage. Assure that the carrier makes proper notation of any shortages or damage on all copies of the freight bill and that he completes a Carrier Inspection Report. Concealed damage not discovered during unloading must be reported to the carrier within 15 days of receipt of shipment.

NOTE: It is the responsibility of the purchaser to file all necessary claims with the carrier. Notify the ClimateMaster Traffic Department of all damage within fifteen (15) days of shipment.

Introduction

This Installation and Operation Manual is for Climate Master VZ Series Heat Pumps.

Electrical data is provided in the *Installation* section of this manual. Refer to project submittal drawings for specific unit technical data and wiring diagrams.

Storage

CAUTION: DO NOT store or install VZ Series units in corrosive environments or in locations subject to temperature or humidity extremes (e.g., attics, garages, rooftops, etc.). Corrosive conditions and high temperature or humidity can significantly reduce performance, reliability, and service life. Always move units in an upright position. Tilting units on their sides may cause equipment damage.

Upon the arrival of equipment at the job site, immediately store units in their shipping cartons in a clean, dry are. **Store units in an upright position at all times.** Stack VZ Series units up to a maximum of 3 units high. **Do not remove equipment from shipping cartons until equipment is required for installation.**

Unit Protection

Cover VZ Series units on the job site with either shipping cartons, vinyl film, or an equivalent protective covering. Cap the open ends of pipes stored on the job site. In areas where painting, plastering, or the spraying of fireproof material has not been completed, all due precautions must be taken to avoid physical damage to the units and contamination by foreign material. Physical damage and contamination may prevent proper start-up and may result in costly equipment clean-up.

Examine all pipes, fittings, and valves before installing any of the system components. Remove any dirt found on these components.

Pre-Installation

Installation, operation and maintenance instructions are provided with each unit. Before unit start-up, read all manuals and become familiar with the unit and its operation. Thoroughly check out the system before operation.

Prepare VZ Series units for installation as follows:

1. Compare the electrical data on the unit nameplate with ordering and shipping information to verify that the correct unit has been shipped.
2. Keep both the chassis and the cabinet covered with the shipping carton until installation is complete and all plastering, painting, etc. is finished.
3. Verify that refrigerant tubing is free of kinks or dents, and that it does not touch other unit components.
4. Inspect all electrical connections. Connections must be clean and tight at the terminals.
5. Loosen compressor bolts on units equipped with external spring vibration isolations until the compressor rides freely on the springs. Remove shipping restraints. **Note:** Compressors on all units are internally spring mounted for quiet operation.

▲ WARNING

To avoid equipment damage, do not use these units as a source of heat during the construction process. The mechanical components and filters used in these units quickly becomes clogged with construction dirt and debris which may cause system damage.

To avoid the release of refrigerant into the atmosphere, the refrigerant circuit of this unit must only be serviced by technicians which meet local, state and federal proficiency requirements.

All refrigerant discharged from this unit must be recovered *without exception*. Technicians must follow industry accepted guidelines and all local, state and federal statutes for the recovery and disposal of refrigerants.

When a compressor is removed from this unit, system refrigerant circuit oil will remain in the compressor. To avoid leakage of compressor oil, the refrigerant lines of the compressor must be sealed after it is removed.

VZ Series Units Location and Access

VZ Series Units are typically installed in a floor level closet or in a small mechanical room. Refer to Figure 1 for an illustration of a typical installation. Install units with adequate clearance to allow maintenance and servicing. Conform to the following guidelines when selecting unit location.

1. Provide adequate clearance for filter replacement and drain pan cleaning. Do not block filter access with piping, conduit or other materials. Refer to Table 1 for VZ Series Unit Dimensions.

2. Provide access for fan and fan motor maintenance and for servicing the compressor and coils without removal of the unit.
3. Provide an unobstructed path to the unit within the closet or mechanical room to enable removal of the unit if necessary.
4. Provide access to water valves and fittings, and screwdriver access to the unit side panels, discharge collar and all electrical connections.

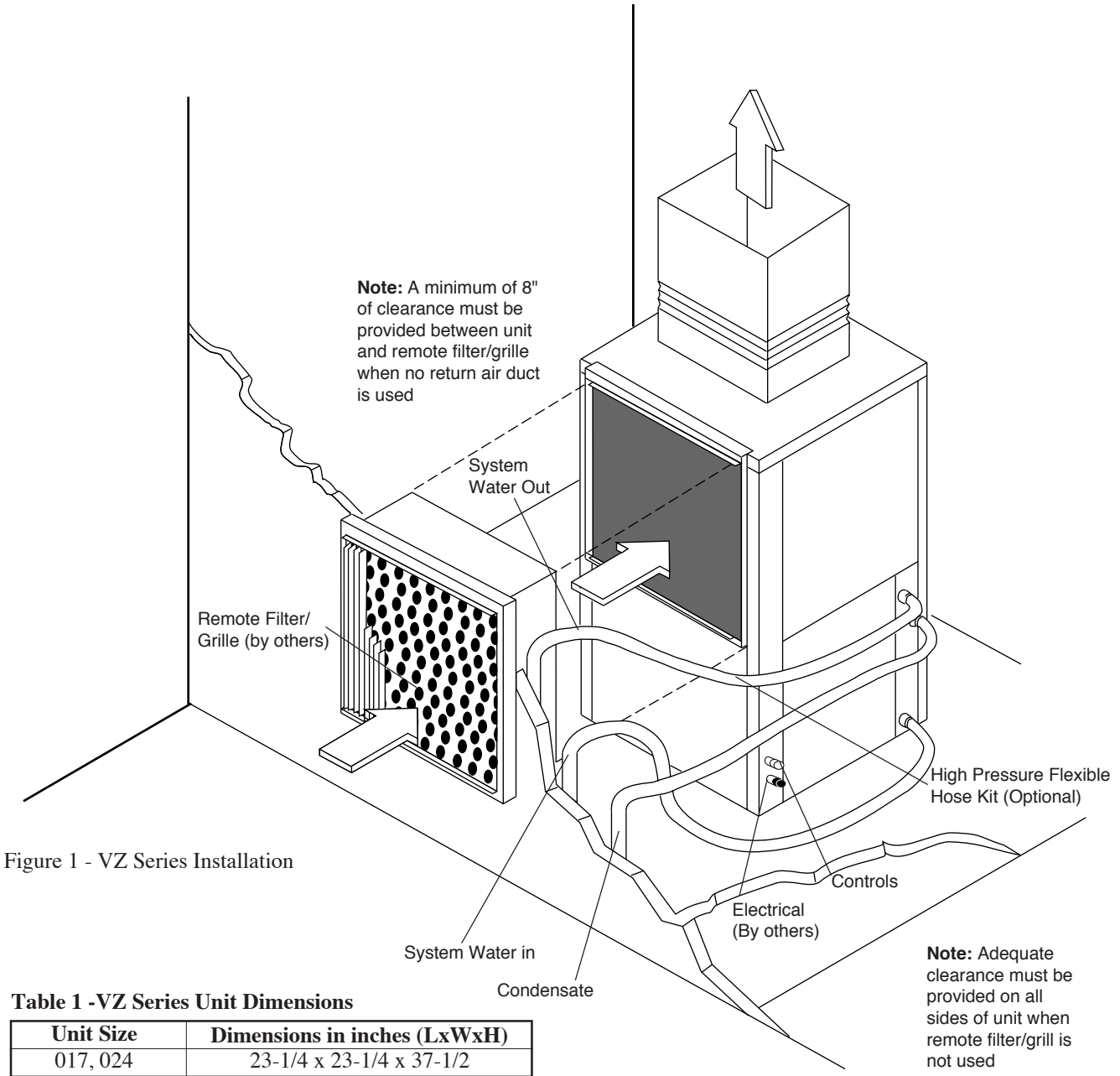


Figure 1 - VZ Series Installation

Table 1 - VZ Series Unit Dimensions

Unit Size	Dimensions in inches (LxWxH)
017, 024	23-1/4 x 23-1/4 x 37-1/2

Note: Dimensions shown above do not include duct collar

INSTALLATION

The installation of VZ Series Water Source Heat Pump units and all associated components, parts and accessories that make up the installation shall be in accordance with the regulations of ALL Authorities having jurisdiction and MUST conform to all applicable Code. It is the responsibility of the Installing Contractor to determine and comply with ALL applicable Codes and Regulations.

Installation of Supply and Return Piping

Follow these piping guidelines. **WARNING: Piping must comply with all applicable Codes.**

1. Install a drain valve at the base of each supply and return riser to facilitate system flushing.
2. Install shut-off/balancing valves and unions at each unit to permit unit removal for servicing.
3. Place strainers at the inlet of each system circulating pump.
4. Select the proper hose length to allow slack between connection points. Hoses may vary in length by +2% to -4% under pressure.
5. Refer to Table 2. Do not exceed the minimum bend radius for the hose selected. Exceeding the minimum bend radius may cause the hose to collapse which reduces water flow rate. Install an angle adapter to avoid sharp bends in the hose when the radius falls below the required minimum.

Table 2- Metal Hose Minimum Bend Radii

Hose in Inches	Minimum Bend Radius
1/2	2-1/2
3/4	4
1	5-1/2
1-1/4	6-3/4

This is an extended wide range unit that can operate with water temperature ranges well below the dew point. All water piping must be insulated.

Pipe joint compound is not necessary when Teflon threaded tape is pre-applied to hose assemblies or when flared-end connections are used. If pipe joint compound is preferred, use compound only in small amounts on the male pipe threads of the fitting adapters. Prevent sealant from reaching the flared surfaces of the joint.

Anti-freeze must be used with these units. Assure that the anti-freeze is compatible with teflon tape and pipe joint compound used.

Maximum allowable torque for brass fittings is 30 foot-pounds. If a torque wrench is not available, tighten finger-

tight plus one quarter turn. Tighten steel fittings as necessary.

Ensure that the trap is filled with water before operating the unit to avoid condensate pan overflow at initial start-up.

WARNING: Do not bend or kink supply lines or hoses.

Optional pressure-rated hose assemblies designed specifically for use with ClimateMaster units are available. Similar hoses can be obtained from alternate suppliers. Supply and return hoses are fitted with swivel-joint fittings at one end to prevent kinking during installation.

Figure 2- Supply/Return Hose Kit



Refer to Figure 2 for an illustration of a Supply/Return Hose Kit. Male adapters secure hose assemblies to the unit and risers. Install hose assemblies properly and check them regularly to avoid system failure, reduced service life and possible damage to surrounding furniture and carpets.

CAUTION: Corrosive system water requires corrosion-resistant fittings and hoses and may require water treatment.

Condensate Piping

Units are typically installed directly above each other on successive floors with condensate drains located near the units.

Connect the unit condensate drain connection to the building condensate drain with a flexible, non-pressure-rated 3/4 inch ID plastic hose. Ensure that the hose is without kinks to maintain an unobstructed flow of condensate from the unit to the drain.

The horizontal run of a condensate hose is usually too short to cause drainage problems, however pitch the horizontal run of the condensate line at least 1 inch for every 10 feet of run in the direction of flow. Avoid low points and unpitched piping since dirt collects in low or level areas and may cause stoppage and overflow.

▲ Warning

A condensate trap is factory installed in each VZ Series unit. To avoid water damage, DO NOT install an external trap.

Install each unit with its own connection to the condensate line. Provide a means to flush or blow-out the condensate drain line.

Install a vent in the condensate line of any application which may allow dirt or air to collect in the line. Always vent when the application requires a long, horizontal run, when some sagging in the condensate line may be anticipated (as in a long line of plastic pipe) or when "double trapping" may occur.

Installing a VZ Series Unit

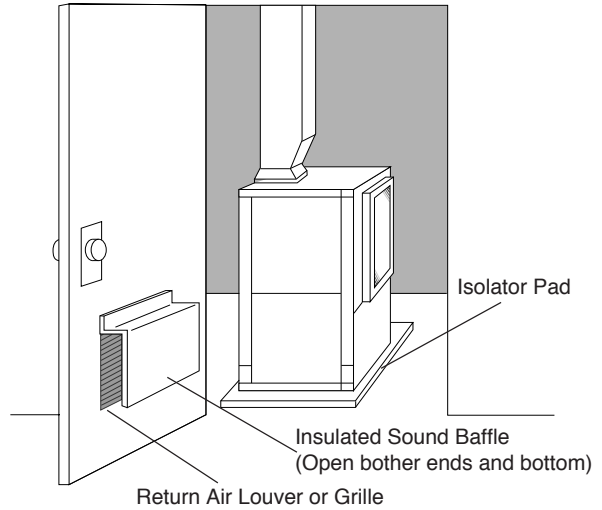
VZ Series units are typically installed on the floor or on shelves designed to support the weight of the unit. Install the unit on a piece of rubber or neoprene for sound isolation. The pad should be 1/2" to 3/8" in thickness. Extend the pad beyond all four edges of unit.

Sound Attenuation for VZ Series Units

Sound minimization is achieved by enclosing the unit within a small mechanical room or a closet. Additional measures for sound control include the following:

1. Mount the unit so that the return air inlet is 90° to the return air grille. Refer to Figure 3. Install a sound baffle as illustrated to reduce line-of-sight sound transmitted through return air grilles.
2. Mount the unit on a rubber or neoprene isomode pad to minimize vibration transmission to the building structure. Extend the pad beyond all four edges of the unit.

Figure 3 - VZ Series Sound Attenuation



ELECTRICAL WIRING

▲ WARNING

To avoid possible injury or death due to electrical shock, open the power supply disconnect switch and secure it in an open position during installation.

CAUTION: Use only copper conductors for field installed electrical wiring. Unit terminals are not designed to accept other types of conductors.

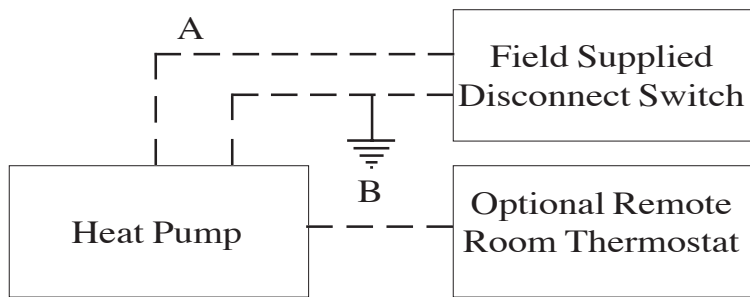
All field installed wiring, including electrical ground, must comply with the National Electrical Code as well as all applicable local codes. In addition, all field wiring must conform to Class II temperature limitations described in the NEC.

Refer to the unit wiring diagrams included with submittal drawings for fuse sizes and a schematic of the field

Field Installed Wiring

CAUTION
USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY
TO PREVENT EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

WARNING
DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL POWER
SOURCE TO PREVENT INJURY OR
DEATH FROM ELECTRICAL SHOCK



A= Two power wires on single-phase units; three power wires on three-phase units. B= 1 heat / 1 cool / manual / or Auto Change-over remote 24V thermostat-4 wires. Note: All customer-supplied wiring to be copper only and must conform to NEC and local electrical codes. Wiring shown with dashed lines must be field-supplied and field-installed.

connections which must be made by the installing (or electrical) contractor.

Consult the unit wiring diagram located on the inside of the compressor access panel to ensure proper electrical hookup.

Units rated 208-230 volts that have a 24 volt transformer must have the transformer connection modified if the actual power supply is 230 volts. Refer to the unit wiring diagram for details of this procedure.

All final electrical connections must be made with a length of flexible conduit to minimize vibration and sound transmission to the building.

For additional wiring information pertinent to units supplied with a ClimateMaster CMC-2000 Series control board, refer to the CMC-2000 Series Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual (p/n 69626505) supplied with this unit.

Operating Limits

Environment -This unit is designed for indoor installation ONLY.

Power Supply - A voltage variation of +/- 10% of nameplate utilization voltage is acceptable. Three-phase system imbalance shall not exceed 2%.

Optional Hot Water Generator

When the unit is equipped with an optional hot water generator it will contain a coaxial tube-in-tube, vented double-wall heat exchanger.

CAUTION: To avoid equipment damage, do not seal the vents located at each end of the coaxial coil.

A single blue wire with a wire nut is fastened to the top of the electrical control box. Two (2) FPT connections are located on the front of the unit labeled "HWG IN" and "HWG OUT" which connect to the hot water generator.

Connect the heat exchanger as follows:

- 1) Plumb the unit to the water tank as described in the ClimateMaster Geo-Thermal Heat Pump Manual Volume 3.
- 2) Fill the system with water.
- 3) Purge the system of air.
- 4) Connect the blue wire on the top of the electrical control box to terminal 5 of the low voltage terminal block. Activate the circulating pump. The circulating

pump cycles with the compressor when there is a demand for hot water.

CAUTION: To avoid damage to the circulating pump, do not connect the wire until plumbing is complete and the system is purged of air and filled with water.

Starting Conditions

All Models - Units start and operate in an ambient of 40°F with entering air at 40° F with both air and water at the stated flow rates of ARI Standard 325 rating test for initial winter start-up.

NOTES

1. These are not normal or continuous operating conditions. This assumes a winter start-up to bring the building space up to occupancy temperatures.
2. Voltage utilization range complies with ARI Standard 110.
3. When using 100 percent outside air as a source of ventilation, a 40° F DB minimum and a 78° F WB are acceptable but the cabinet may sweat during hot weather.
4. Determination of operating limits is dependent primarily upon 3 factors: 1) return air temperature 2) water temperature and 3) ambient temperature. When any one of these factors is at minimum or maximum levels, the other two factors should be at normal levels to ensure proper unit operation.
5. Extreme variations in temperature and humidity, and corrosive water or air adversely affect unit performance, reliability and service life.

Table 3 - Operating Limits

Air Limits	All Models	
	Cooling	Heating
Min Ambient Air	40° F	40° F
Rated Ambient Air	80° F	70° F
Max. Ambient Air	100° F	85° F
Min. Entering Air	50° F	40° F
Rated Entering Air db/wb	80/67° F	70° F
Max Entering Air db/wb	110/83° F	80° F
Water Limits		
Min. Entering Water	40° F	25° F
Normal entering Water	85° F	70° F
Max Entering Water	110° F	80° F

CLOSED LOOP EARTH COUPLED APPLICATIONS

Introduction

▲ CAUTION

The following instructions represent industry accepted installation practices for Closed Loop Earth Coupled Heat Pump Systems. They are provided to assist the contractor in installing trouble free ground loops. These instructions are recommendations only. State and Local Codes MUST be followed and installations MUST conform to all applicable Codes. It is the responsibility of the Installing Contractor to determine and comply with ALL applicable Codes and Regulations.

Closed Loop Earth Coupled Heat Pump systems are commonly installed in one of three configurations: horizontal, vertical and pond loop. Each configuration provides the benefit of using the moderate temperature of the earth as a heat source/heat sink. Piping configurations can be either series or parallel.

Series piping configurations typically use 1-1/4", 1-1/2" or 2" pipe. Parallel piping configurations typically use 3/4" or 1" pipe for loops and 1-1/4", 1-1/2" or 2" pipe for headers and service lines. Parallel configurations require headers to be either "closed-coupled" short headers or reverse return design.

Select the installation configuration which provides the most cost effective method of installation after considering all application constraints.

Refer to IGSHPA publication *Closed Loop/Ground Source Heat Pump systems Installation Guide* (Sections 4-6) for complete ground loop design, materials requirements and joining information.

Pre-Installation

Prior to installation, locate and mark all existing underground utilities, piping, etc. Install loops for new construction before sidewalks, patios, driveways and other construction has begun. During construction, accurately mark all ground loop piping on the plot plan as an aid in avoiding potential future damage to the installation.

Horizontal Applications

To install Horizontal earth couplings, dig trenches using either a chain-type trenching machine or a backhoe. Dig trenches approximately 5 feet apart. Trenches must be at least 5 feet from existing utility lines, foundations and property

lines and at least 10 feet from privies and wells. Trenches may be curved to avoid obstructions and may be turned around corners.

When multiple pipes are laid in a trench, space pipes properly and backfill carefully to avoid disturbing the spacing of the pipes in the trench.

Vertical Applications

To install Vertical earth couplings, drill boreholes using any size drilling equipment. Regulations which govern water well installations also apply to vertical ground loop installations. Vertical applications typically require multiple boreholes. Space boreholes a minimum of 10 feet apart.

Unless other requirements are mandated by code, use the following guideline when locating boreholes:

- 5 feet from foundations and lot lines
- 10 feet from utility lines and drain fields
- 20 feet from non-public wells
- 50 feet from public wells
- 100 feet from cesspools, feedlots, lagoons, privies, seepage pits and septic tanks.

The minimum diameter for 3/4" or 1" U-bend well bores is 4 inches. Larger diameter boreholes may be drilled if convenient unless local code requires an expensive method of backfilling. Assemble each U-bend assembly, fill with water and pressure test prior to insertion into the borehole.

To add weight and prevent the pipe from curving and digging into the borehole wall during insertion, tape a length of conduit, pipe or reinforcing bar to the U-bend end of the assembly. This technique is particularly useful when inserting the assembly into a borehole filled with water or drilling mud solutions, since a water filled pipe is buoyant under these circumstances. Tape the pipes together approximately every 10 feet to prevent the assembly from separating under downward pressure and bowing out against the borehole wall.

Carefully backfill the boreholes to within 10 feet of the surface. Follow IGSHPA specifications for backfilling unless local codes mandate otherwise.

When all U-bends are installed, dig the header trench 4 to 6 feet deep and as close to the boreholes as possible. Use a spade to break through from ground level to the bottom of the trench. At the bottom of the trench, dig a relief to allow the pipe to bend for proper access to the header.

Building Entry

Seal and protect the entry point of the earth coupling into the building as shown in Figures 4-7 below.

Slab on Grade Construction

New Construction: When possible, position the pipe in the proper location prior to pouring the slab. To prevent wear as the pipe expands and contracts, protect the pipe with a layer of insulation as shown in Figure 4. When the slab is poured prior to installation, create a chase through the slab for the service lines with 4" PVC street elbows and sleeves. Refer to Section 4 of the IGSHPA manual for details.

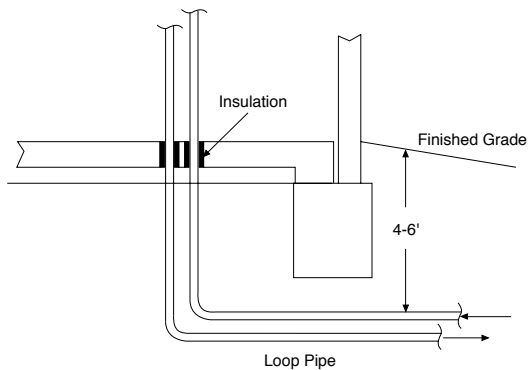


Figure 4

Retrofit Construction: Trench as close as possible to the footing. Bring the loop pipe up along the outside wall of the footing until it is higher than the slab. Enter the building as close to the slab as the construction allows. Shield and insulate the pipe to protect it from damage and the elements as shown in Figure 5.

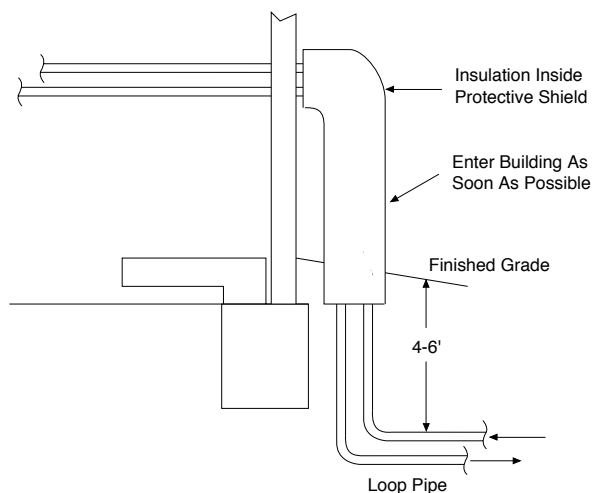


Figure 5

Pier and Beam (crawl space)

New and Retrofit Construction: Bury the pipe beneath the footing and between piers to the point that it is directly below the point of entry into the building. Bring the pipe up into the building. Shield and insulate piping as shown in Figure 6 to protect it from damage.

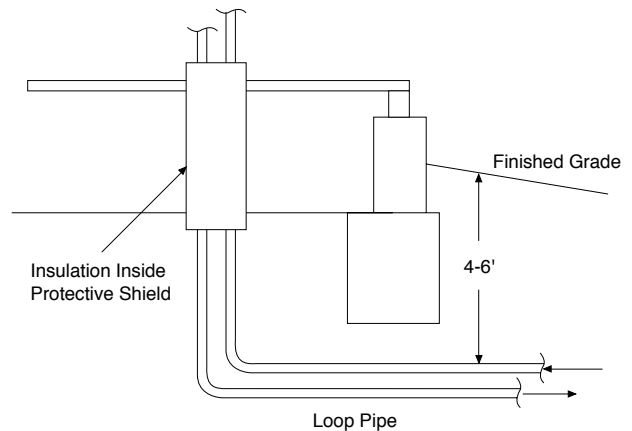


Figure 6

Below Grade Entry

New and Retrofit Construction: Bring the pipe through the wall as shown in Figure 7. For applications in which loop temperature may fall below freezing, insulate pipes at least 4 feet into the trench to prevent ice forming near the wall.

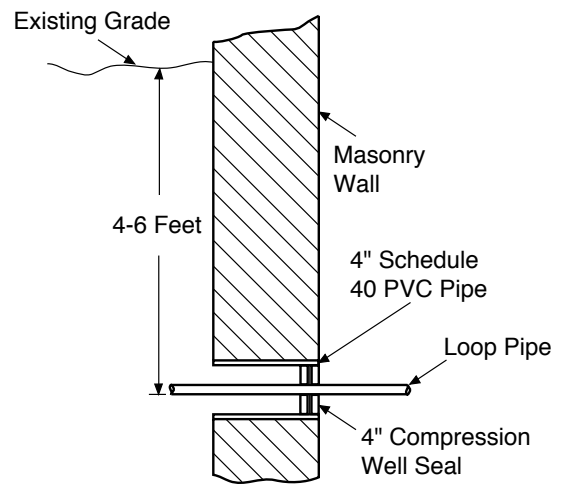


Figure 7

Loop Testing

Upon completion of the ground loop piping, pressure test the loop to assure a leak free system.

Parallel systems: Test Parallel systems as each leg is completed. Test again prior to the connection of the headers. Test the system for a final time when the entire loop is assembled and all legs are attached.

Series Systems: Test individual loops as installed. Test entire system when all loops are assembled.

Horizontal Systems: Test individual loops as installed. Test entire system when all loops are assembled.

Vertical U-Bends and Pool Loop systems: Test Vertical U-bends and pond loop assemblies prior to installation with a test pressure of at least 100 psi. Either water or air may be used as the testing medium.

Table 4

Approximate Fluid Volume per 100' of Pipe

APPROXIMATE FLUID VOLUME PER 100' OF PIPE

Size	Pipe	Volume (Gallons)
1"	Copper	4.1
1.25"	Copper	6.4
1.5"	Polybutylene	9.2
1" CTS	Polybutylene	3.7
1.25" CTS	Polybutylene	5.6
1.5" CTS	Polybutylene	7.8
2" SDR-CTS	Polybutylene	13.4
.75" IPS	Polybutylene	2.8
1" IPS	Polybutylene	4.5
1.25" IPS	Polybutylene	7.8
1.50" IPS	Polybutylene	11.5
2" IPS	Polybutylene	18.0
.75" Schedule 40	Polyethylene	2.77
.75" SDR-11	Polyethylene	3.01
1" Schedule 40	Polyethylene	4.49
1" SDR-11	Polyethylene	4.73
1.25" Schedule 40	Polyethylene	7.7
1.5" Schedule 40	Polyethylene	10.575
2" Schedule 40	Polyethylene	17.4

Flushing and Purging

Upon completion of system installation and testing, flush the system to remove all foreign objects and purge to remove all air. See Table 4 below for approximate fluid volumes.

Refer to Section 7 of the IGSHPA manual for more information on flushing and purging Closed Loop Earth Coupled Systems.

Add antifreeze if necessary. Refer to the IGSHPA manual for the correct type and amount of antifreeze to add.

▲ WARNING

Do not use calcium chloride in ClimateMaster units. The use of calcium chloride voids the equipment warranty.

Flushing, Purging, Adding Anti-Freeze and Pressurizing the System

Refer to Closed Loop Earth Coupled Systems Application Manual (document number 70-MI110-9410) for complete instructions on flushing, purging, adding anti-freeze and pressurizing the system.

START-UP PREPARATION

When the installation is complete and the system is cleaned and flushed, follow the System Checkout procedure outlined below .

System Cleaning and Flushing

Cleaning and flushing the unit is the single most important step to ensure proper start-up and continued efficient operation of the system.

Follow the instructions below to properly clean and flush the system:

▲ WARNING

To prevent injury or death due to electrical shock or contact with moving parts, open unit disconnect before servicing unit.

1. Verify that electrical power to the units is disconnected.
2. Install the system with the supply hose connected directly to the return riser valve. Use a single length of flexible hose.
3. Open all air vents. Fill the system with water. Do not allow system to overflow. Bleed all air from the system. Check the system for leaks and repair appropriately.
4. Verify that all strainers are in place. Start the pumps and systematically check each vent to ensure that all air is bled from the system.
5. Verify that make-up water is available. Adjusted make-up water appropriately to replace the air which was bled from the system. Check and adjust the water/air level in the expansion tank.
6. Set the boiler to raise the loop temperature to approximately 85° F. Open a drain at the lowest point in the system. Adjust the make-up water replacement rate to equal the rate of bleed.
7. Refill the system and add trisodium phosphate in a proportion of approximately one pound per 150 gallons of water. Reset the boiler to raise the loop temperature to about 100° F.

CAUTION: To avoid possible damage to piping systems constructed of plastic piping, DO NOT allow loop temperature to exceed 110° F.

Circulate the solution for a minimum of eight to 24 hours. At the end of this period, shut off the circulating pump and drain the solution. Repeat system cleaning if desired.

8. When the cleaning process is complete, remove the short-circuited hoses. Re-connect the hoses to the

proper supply and return the connections to each of the VZ Series units. Refill the system and bleed off all air.

9. Test the system pH with litmus paper. The system water should be slightly alkaline (pH 7.5 to 8.5). Add chemicals as appropriate to maintain acidity levels.

CAUTION: Do Not use “Stop-Leak” or any similar chemical agent in this system. Addition of these chemicals to the loop water can foul the system and inhibit unit operation.

10. When the system is successfully cleaned, flushed, refilled and bled, check the main system panels, safety cutouts, and alarms. Set the controls to properly maintain loop temperatures.

Internally Mounted Loop Circulating Pumps and Purging Assembly

To Fill the System: Fill the system prior to flushing and purging. Refer to Figure 8 and perform the steps described below.

- 1) Connect a water supply hose to valve D. Assure that the hose is full of water and free of air bubbles.
- 2) Connect a discharge hose to valve C. Run hose to a floor drain.
- 3) Assure that valve B is closed.
- 4) Assure that valves A, C and D are open.
- 5) Turn on water supply.
- 6) Allow system to fill until a steady stream of water flows from the discharge hose.
- 7) Turn off supply water.
- 8) Close valves C and D.
- 9) Open valve B
- 10) Remove hoses.

To Flush and Purge the System: To avoid equipment damage, flush and purge the system on start-up and any time the water circuit is opened. Use a purging assembly recommended by the International Ground Source Heat Pump Association (IGSHPA).

- 1) Connect the purge pump discharge hose to valve D
- 2) Connect the return hose to Valve C.
- 3) Assure that valve B is closed.
- 4) Assure that valves A, C and D are open.

purge pump discharge hose connected to Valve D and the return hose connected to Valve C. Any other configuration may force dirt, trash, pipe trimmings or other foreign materials into the heat pump water circuit.

- 5) When hoses are connected, allow the purging container to fill with water.
- 6) Start the pump and flush/purge as recommended by IGSHPA.
- 7) When filling the system, add water as necessary to maintain a constant water level in the purging container throughout the flush/purge process.
- 8) When filling, flushing and purging is complete, add antifreeze (if used) as recommended by IGSHPA
- 9) When pressurization is complete, close Valves C and D.
- 10) Open valve B
- 11) Disconnect purging assembly hoses

12) Replace valve plugs.

Maintenance: When maintenance of the Heat Pump Water Circuit, the Building or the in-ground piping loop is required, close valves A and B to isolate the heat pump water circuit from the building and in-ground piping.

When maintenance requires the removal of the heat pump or the disconnection of the piping loop from the heat pump for any length of time, close Valves A and B in the heat pump and cap the piping loop connections to avoid contamination of the heat pump water circuit.

Note: A pete's plug is located on the water coil side of the water pump to assist in checking the system temperature and/or pressures.

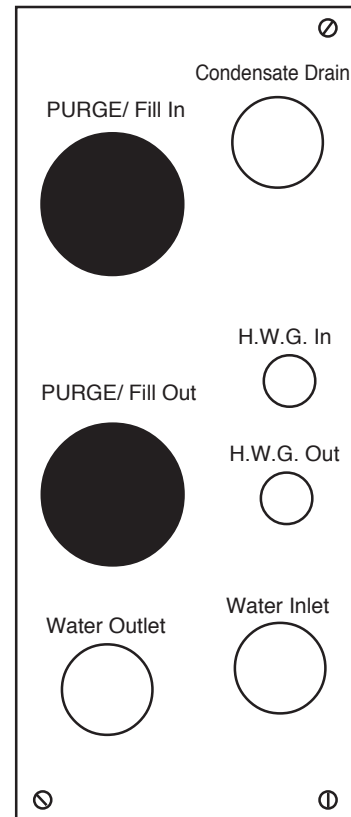
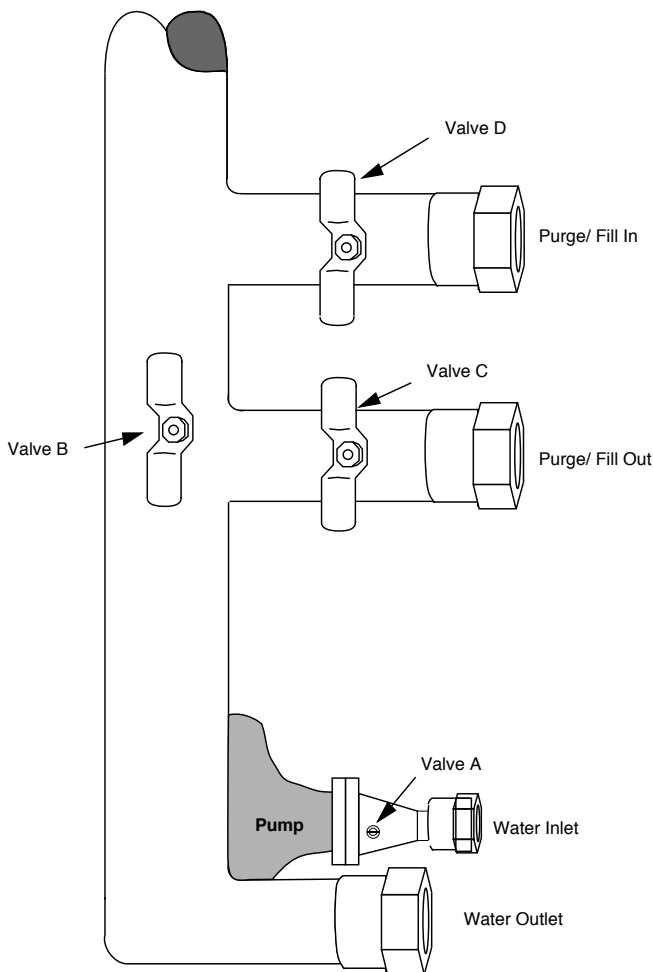


Figure 8: Heat Pump Water Circuit

SYSTEM CHECKOUT

1. Voltage: Ensure that voltage is within the utilization range specifications of the unit compressor and fan motor.
2. Wiring: Ensure that fuses, breakers and wire are sized correctly and that low voltage wiring is complete.
3. Piping: Ensure that piping is complete and water system is cleaned and flushed and that all air is purged from the water piping. Ensure that the condensate line is open, trapped and correctly pitched.
4. System Water Temperature: Ensure that it is within an acceptable range to facilitate start-up. (When conducting this check, also verify proper heating and cooling set points.)
5. System Water pH: Verify system water acidity. (pH = 7.5 or 8.5) Proper pH promotes the longevity of hoses and heat exchangers.
6. System Flushing: Properly clean and flush system periodically. Ensure that all supply and return hoses are connected end-to-end to facilitate system flushing and prevent fouling of the heat exchanger by system water.
7. System water: Water used in the system must be of potable quality and clean of dirt, piping slag, and chemical cleaning agents.
8. System return air: Ensure that return air temperature is between 50°-80°F in heating and 60°-95° F in cooling.
9. Closed-loop Cooling Tower (Open Tower with Heat Exchanger): Check equipment for proper temperature set points and operation.
10. Compressor: Ensure that shipping blocks are removed and that compressor mounting bolts are loosened to reduce vibration noise.
11. Water Flow: Balance Water Flow Rate to Heat Pump.
12. Standby Pump: Verify that the standby pump is properly installed and in operating condition.
13. System Controls: To ensure that no catastrophic system failures occur, verify that system controls are functioning and that the sequencing is correct. If the system uses a CMC-2000 Series controller, refer to document 04-MI100-9301 for additional information.
14. Freeze Protection for Water System: Verify that freeze protection is provided for the outdoor portion of the loop water system. Inadequate freeze protection can lead to expensive tower and system piping repairs.
15. Site Temperature: Do not allow the construction site to fall below freezing once the system is installed and tested. Condenser coils never fully drain by themselves and can freeze unless winterized with glycol.
16. System Water Loop: Verify that all air is bled from the system. Air in the system impedes unit operation and causes corrosion in the system piping.
17. Unit Filters: To avoid system damage, ensure that the unit filter is in place and clean.
18. Unit Fans: Manually rotate fans to assure free rotation. Ensure that fans are properly secured to the fan shaft. Do not oil fan motors on start-up since they are lubricated at the factory.
19. System Control Center: To ensure control of the temperature set-points for operation of the system's heat rejector and boiler, examine the system control and alarm panel for proper installation and operation.
20. Cabinet: Ensure that all cabinet panels are properly in place.
21. Miscellaneous: Note any questionable aspects of the installation.

UNIT START-UP

Use the procedure outlined below to initiate proper unit start-up:

▲ WARNING

When the disconnect switch is closed, high voltage is present in some areas of the electrical panel. Exercise caution when working with energized equipment.

1. Turn thermostat fan position to "ON". Blower should start.
 2. Balance air flow at registers.
 3. Adjust all valves to their full open position. Turn on the line power to all heat pump units.
 4. Operate unit in cooling cycle. Room temperature should be approximately 70° to 75° F DB, and 61° to 65° F WB. Loop water temperature entering the heat pumps should be between 70° F and 110° F.
- 5 Three factors determine the operating limits of a VZ Series unit- (a) return air temperature, (b) water temperature, and (c) ambient temperature. When any one of these factors is at a minimum or maximum level, the other two factors must be at normal levels to ensure proper unit operation.
- a. Adjust the unit thermostat to the coolest position. Slowly reduce thermostat setting until the compressor activates.
 - b. Check for cool air delivery at the unit grille within a few minutes after the unit has begun to operate.

NOTE: Units have a 5 minute time delay in the control circuit.

- c. Verify that the compressor is on and that the water flow rate is correct by measuring pressure drop thorough the heat exchanger using the Pete's plugs and comparing to the heat pump specification sheet.
- d. Check the elevation and cleanliness of the condensate lines. Dripping may be a sign of a blocked line. Check that the condensate trap includes a water seal.

- e. Refer to Table 7. Check the temperature of both supply and discharge water. If temperature is within range, proceed with test. If temperature is outside operating range, check cooling refrigerant pressures.
 - f. Check air temperature drop across the coil when both compressors are operating. Air temperature should drop between 16° F and 20° F.
 - g. Turn thermostat to "OFF" position. A hissing noise indicates proper functioning of the reversing valve.
3. Operate the heat pump in the heating cycle immediately after checking cooling cycle operation. Allow five (5) minutes between tests for pressure to equalize.
 - a. Turn thermostat to lowest setting and set thermostat switch to "HEAT" position.
 - b. Slowly turn thermostat to a higher temperature until the compressor activates.
 - c. Check for warm air delivery at the unit grille within a few minutes after the unit has begun to operate.
 - d. Check the temperature of both supply and discharge water. Refer to Table 7. If temperature is within range, proceed with test. If temperature is outside operating range, check heating refrigerant pressures.
 - e. Check air temperature rise across the coil when both compressors are operating. Air temperature should rise between 25° F and 35° F.
 - f. Check for vibration, noise and mater leaks.
 5. If unit fails to operate perform System Checkout (page 14). If the check described fail to reveal the problem and the unit still does not operate, contact a trained service technician to ensure proper diagnosis and repair of the equipment.
 6. When testing is complete, set system to maintain desired comfort level.

Table 5: Water Temperature Change Through Heat Exchanger

Water Flow Rate (GPM)	Rise	Drop
Closed Loop *	9° F - 12° F	4° F - 8° F
Open Loop**	10° Max	4° F - 8° F

* Earth Coupled or Cooler/Boiler System use 3 GPM/ton

**Flow rate adjusted for temperature

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedures

Perform the maintenance procedures outlined below periodically as indicated.

⚠ WARNING

To prevent injury or death due to electrical shock or contact with moving parts, open unit disconnect switch before servicing unit.

FILTERS: Inspect filters. Establish a regular maintenance schedule. Clean filter and maintenance frequently depending upon need.

To remove the filter from a VZ Series unit, slide the filter out of its frame located in the return air opening at the bottom front of the unit. When re-installing the filter, use the slide-in rails of the filter frame to guide the filter into the proper position.

CAUTION: To avoid fouled machinery and extensive unit clean-up, do not operate units without filters in place. Do not use equipment as a temporary heat source during construction.

CONDENSATE PANS: Check condensate drain pans for algae growth every three months. If algae growth is apparent, consult a water treatment specialist for proper chemical treatment. The application of an algaecide every three months typically eliminates algae problems in most locations.

FAN MOTORS: Lubricate fan motors annually. All ClimateMaster VZ Series units are fully lubricated at the factory. Do not oil during installation.

Conduct amperage checks annually. Amperage draw should not exceed normal full load or rated load amps by more than 10 percent of the values noted on the unit nameplate. Maintain a log of amperage values to detect deterioration prior to component failure.

UNIT INSPECTION: Visually inspect the unit annually. Pay special attention to hose assemblies. Repair any leaks and replace deteriorated hoses immediately.

COMPRESSOR: Conduct an amperage checks on the compressor annually. Amperage draw should not exceed normal full load or rated load amps by more than 10 percent of the values noted on the unit nameplate. Maintain a log of amperage values to detect deterioration prior to component failure.

⚠ Warning

When replacing the compressor contactor or lockout relay in a unit with electromechanical controls, use only ClimateMaster replacement parts. Substitution of other components may result in an inoperative safety circuit and may cause a hazardous condition.

HEAT EXCHANGERS: Clean heat exchangers annually. Inspect heat exchangers regularly and clean more frequently if the unit is located in a “dirty” environment.

Safety Control Reset

All ClimateMaster VZ Series units are furnished with high and low pressure cutouts to prevent the machine from operating at abnormal or damaging temperature or water flow conditions.

The contacts of the high-pressure control used on VZ Series units are designed to open at 380 psig and automatically close at 300 psig. The contacts of the low-pressure switch open at 10 psig and close at 32 psig. The contacts of the low-temperature switch open at 33.5° F and re-close at 45° F. A lockout relay, electrically linked with these cutouts, interrupts unit operation. The unit must be reset manually.

Note: If the unit must be reset more than twice, check the unit for a dirty filter, abnormal entering water temperature, inadequate or excessive water flow and internal malfunction. If the unit continues to cutout, contact a trained service technician.



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