OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

Affinity Series

Geothermal Hydronic Heat Pump

60Hz / R-454B

OMT1-0014Y

Conforms To UL STDS 60335-1 & 60335-2-40
Certified To CSA STDS C22.2 # 60335-1 & 60335-2-40

All Affinity Series hydronic units are safety listed and conforms to UL STDS 60335-1 & 60335-2-40 / Certified to CSA STDSC22.2 60335-1 & 60335-2-40 through ETL. Performance verified in accordance with ASHRAE/ANSI/AHRI/ISO Standard 13256-2
Unit Series (up to the 120 in Single Phase) is also Energy Star listed.

⚠ WARNING

WARNING: Before performing service or maintenance operations on the system, turn off main power switches to the unit. Electrical shock could cause serious personal injury.

WARNING: All products are designed, tested, and manufactured to comply with the latest publicly released and available edition of UL 60335-2-40 for electrical safety certification. All field electrical connections must follow the National Electrical Code (NEC) guide standards and / or any local codes that may be applicable for the installation.

WARNING: Only factory authorized personnel are approved for startup, check test and commissioning of this unit.

INSTALLER: Please take the time to read and understand these instructions prior to any installation. Installer must give a copy of this manual to the owner.

For the User

⚠ WARNING

This appliance is not intended for use 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 use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.

Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.

Keep this manual in a safe place in order to provide your serviceman with necessary information.

NOTICE

NOTICE: To avoid equipment damage, do not leave the system filled in a building without heat during cold weather, unless adequate freeze protection levels of antifreeze are used. Heat exchangers do not fully drain and will freeze unless protected, causing permanent damage.

Definition of Warnings and Symbols

⚠ DANGER	Indicates a situation that results in death or serious injury.
⚠ WARNING	Indicates a situation that could result in death or serious injury.
⚠ CAUTION	Indicates a situation that could result in minor or moderate injury.
NOTICE	Indicates a situation that could result in equipment or property damage.

Table of Contents

General Installation Information

NOTICE: Do not store or install units in corrosive environments or in locations subject to temperature or humidity extremes. Corrosive conditions and high temperature or humidity can significantly reduce performance, reliability, and service life.

NOTICE: A minimum of 24 in. clearance should be allowed for access to front access panel.

NOTICE: To avoid equipment damage, DO NOT use these units as a source of heating or cooling during the construction process. The mechanical components and filters can quickly become clogged with construction dirt and debris, which may cause system damage and void product warranty.

For the Installer

If you are NOT sure how to install or operate the unit, contact your dealer.

Installing and servicing air conditioning and heating equipment can be hazardous due to system pressure and electrical components. Only trained and qualified service personnel should install, repair or service heating and air conditioning equipment. When working on heating and air conditioning equipment, observe precautions in the literature, tags and labels attached to the unit and other safety precautions that may apply.

This manual contains specific information about the required qualification of the working personnel for maintenance, service and repair operations. Every working procedure that affects safety means shall only be carried out by competent persons.

Examples for such working procedures are:

- breaking into the refrigerating circuit;
- opening of sealed components or ventilated enclosures.

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Use quenching cloth for brazing operations. Have fire extinguisher available for all brazing operations. Follow all procedures to remain in compliance with national gas regulations.

Prior to beginning work on systems containing FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS, safety checks are necessary to ensure that the risk of ignition is minimized. Work shall be undertaken under a controlled procedure so as to minimise 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.

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.

The following checks shall be applied to installations using FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS:

- the actual REFRIGERANT CHARGE is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed;
- the ventilation machinery and outlets are operating adequately and are not obstructed;
- if an indirect refrigerating circuit is being used, the secondary circuit shall be checked for the presence of refrigerant;
- 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.

⚠ WARNING

If the appliance locks out on E5: FREEZE PROTECTION FP1. The appliance must set for 5 hours before being restarted.

Instructions for Equipment Using R-454B Refrigerant

⚠ WARNING

- **Do NOT pierce or burn**
- **Do NOT use means to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean the equipment, other than those recommended by the manufacturer**
- **Be aware that refrigerants may not contain an odor**

⚠ WARNING

- **The Appliance should be stored so as to prevent mechanical damage and in a room without continuously operating ignition sources (example: open flames, an operating gas appliance or an operating electric heater)**

General Installation Information

⚠ WARNING

Ventilated Area: ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system of conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation should continue during the period that the work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it. Keep ventilation area clear of obstructions!

⚠ WARNING

Do NOT use potential sources of ignition in 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 methods are 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 recalibration. (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. 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. NOTE Examples 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 of refrigerant shall follow the procedure outlined in this manual.

Installation Site

This equipment has been evaluated to be installed up to a maximum altitude of 3000m (9843ft) and should not be installed at an altitude greater than 3000m. For installation only in locations not accessible to the general public.

⚠ WARNING

For appliances using A2L refrigerants connected via an air duct system to one or more rooms, only auxiliary devices approved by the appliance manufacturer or declared suitable with the refrigerant shall be installed in connecting ductwork. The manufacturer shall list in the instructions all approved auxiliary devices by manufacturer and model number for use with the specific appliance, if those devices have a potential to become an ignition source.

Installation Space Requirements

NOTE: Equipment with refrigerant charge less than 63 oz does not have a minimum floor area requirement and does not require a refrigerant leak detection sensor.
The sensor might be added as a feature.

⚠ WARNING

Equipment containing R-454B refrigerant shall be installed, operated, and stored in a room with floor area larger than the area defined in the "Minimum Floor Area" chart based on the total refrigerant charge in the system. This requirement applies to indoor equipment with or without a factory refrigerant leakage sensor.

⚠ CAUTION

It is not recommended to use a potable water source for this equipment water supply.

⚠ WARNING

This equipment comes with a factory installed Refrigerant Detection Device which is capable of determining it's specified end-of-life and replacement instructions. Refrigerant sensors for refrigerant detection systems shall only be replaced with sensors specified by the appliance manufacture.

⚠ WARNING

Take sufficient precautions in case of refrigerant leakage. If refrigerant gas leaks, ventilate the area immediately.
POSSIBLE RISKS: Excessive refrigerant concentrations in a closed room can lead to oxygen deficiency

⚠ WARNING

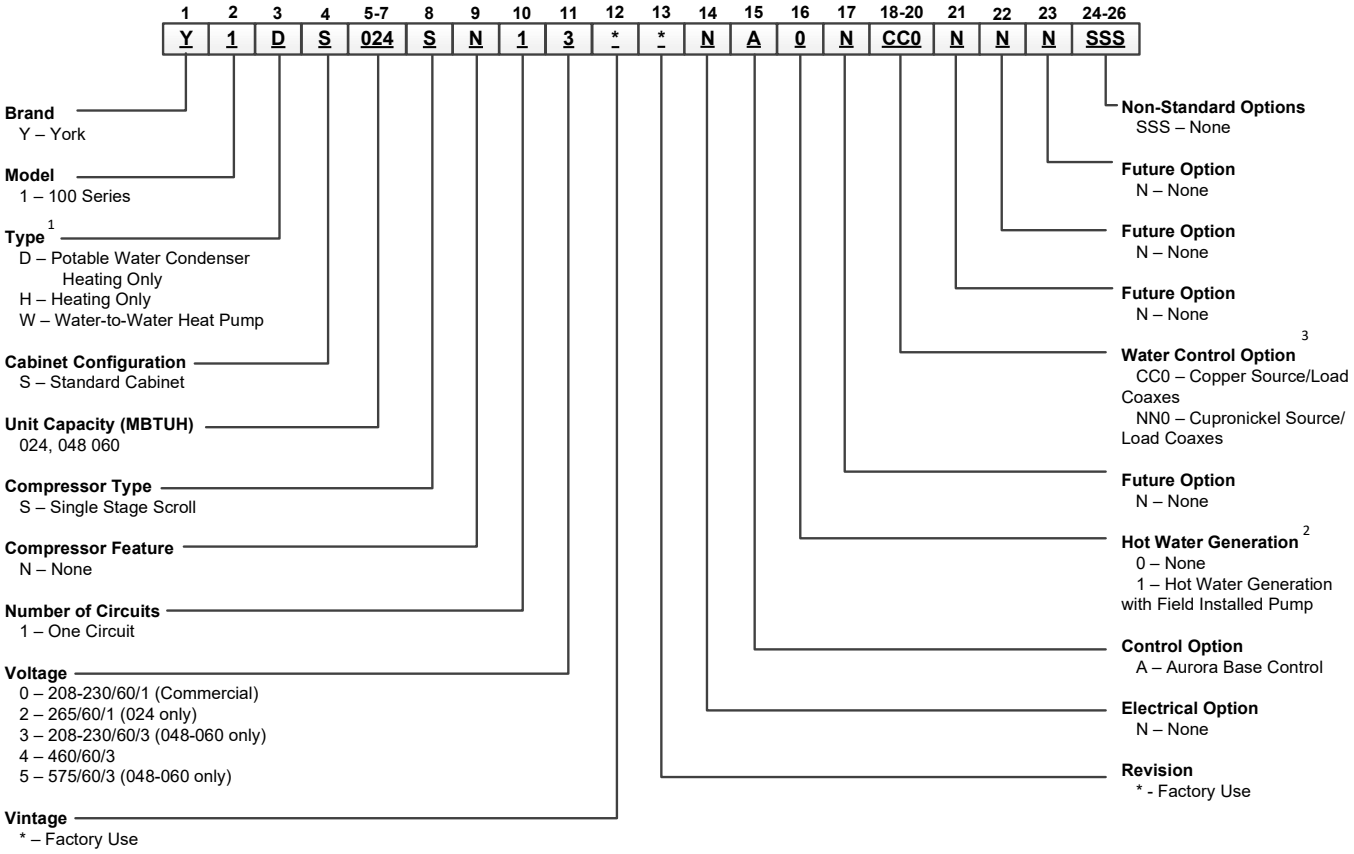
ALWAYS recover the refrigerant. Do NOT release them directly into the environment. Follow handling instructions carefully in compliance with national regulations.

⚠ WARNING

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.

Nomenclature

Y1DS024SN13**NA0NCC0NNNSSS



Notes:
1 – Potable Hot Water available on 024 only.
2 – Available on 048, and 060 only. Hot water generator requires field installed external pump kit.
3 – Y1DS024 heating only models are available only with copper double wall vented load coax for potable water, and are not designed to be converted to dedicated cooling units.

AHRI Data

The *SWZ is rated in accordance to the upcoming performance standard AHRI/ASHRAE/ISO 13256-2. This new standard will have three major categories: Water Loop, Ground Water, and Ground Loop.

Unit of Measure: The Cooling COP

The cooling efficiency is measured in EER (US version measured in Btuh per Watt. The Metric version is measured in a cooling COP (Watt per Watt) similar to the traditional COP measurement.

Pump Power Correction Calculation

Within each model, only one water flow rate is specified for all three groups and pumping Watts are calculated using the following formula. This additional power is added onto the existing power consumption.

• Pump power correction = (gpm x 0.0631) x (Press Drop x 2990) / 300

Where 'gpm' is waterflow in gpm and 'Press Drop' is the pressure drop through the unit heat exchanger at rated water flow in feet of head.

ISO Capacity and Efficiency Calculations

The following equations illustrate cooling calculations:

• ISO Cooling Capacity = Cooling Capacity (Btuh) x 3.412

• ISO EER Efficiency (W/W) = ISO Cooling Capacity (Btuh) x 3.412 / [Power Input (Watts) + Pump Power Correction (Watt)]

The following equations illustrate heating calculations:

• ISO Heating Capacity = Heating Capacity (Btuh) x 3.412

• ISO COP Efficiency (W/W) = ISO Heating Capacity (Btuh) x 3.412 / [Power Input (Watts) + Pump Power Correction (Watt)]

Test Conditions

	ISO/AHRI 13256-2 WLHP	ISO/AHRI 13256-2 GWHP	ISO/AHRI 13256-2 GLHP
Cooling			
Liquid Entering Indoor Side - °F	53.6	53.6	53.6
Standard Rating Test			
Liquid Entering Heat Exchanger - °F	86	59	77
Part-load Rating Test			
Liquid Entering Heat Exchanger	86	59	68
Fluid Flow Rate	*	*	*
Heating			
Liquid Entering Indoor Side - °F	104	104	104
Standard Rating Test			
Liquid Entering Outdoor-side Heat Exchanger - °F	68	50	32
Part-load Rating Test			
Liquid Entering Outdoor-side Heat Exchanger	68	50	41
Fluid Flow Rate	*	*	*

NOTES: *Flow rate is specified by the manufacturer
WLHP = Water Loop Heat Pump; GWHP = Ground Water Heat Pump;
GLHP = Ground Loop Heat Pump

Conversions

Water Flow (lps) = GPM x 0.0631

Press Drop (Pascals) = Press Drop (ft hd) x 2990

AHRI Data

Model	Capacity Modulation	Flow Rate		Water Loop Heat Pump				Ground Water Heat Pump				Ground Loop Heat Pump			
				Cooling 86°F Source 53.6°F Load		Heating 68°F Source 104°F Load		Cooling 59°F Source 53.6°F Load		Heating 50°F Source 104°F Load		Cooling 77°F Source 53.6°F Load		Heating 32°F Source 104°F Load	
		Load Gpm	Source Gpm	Capacity Btuh	EER Btuh/W	Capacity Btuh	COP	Capacity Btuh	EER Btuh/W	Capacity Btuh	COP	Capacity Btuh	EER Btuh/W	Capacity Btuh	COP
024	Full	7	7	24,400	14.6	30,700	4.3	26,000	22.2	27,000	3.8	24,700	16.1	22,000	3.1
048	Full	15	15	48,100	14.0	63,000	4.4	51,100	20.9	52,600	3.6	49,700	16.1	42,700	3.1
060	Full	18	18	55,300	13.7	76,500	4.5	62,800	20.4	63,400	3.8	58,800	16.1	50,200	3.1

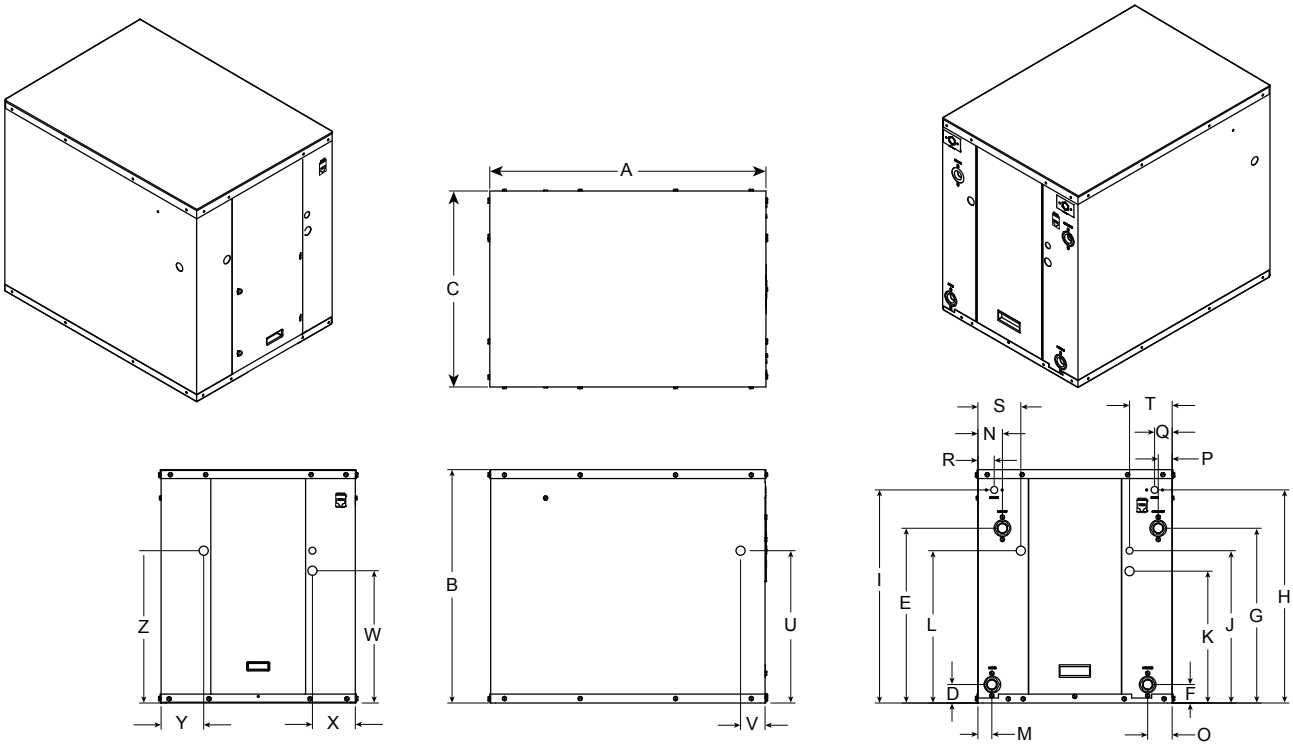
All ratings based upon 208V operation

10/11/24

Physical Data

Model	024	024 Heating	048	060
Compressor (1 each)	Scroll			
Factory Charge R410a, oz [kg]	46.0 [1.30]	42.0 [1.19]	62 [1.76]	82 [2.32]
Coax & Piping Water Volume - gal [l]	.89 [3.38]	.89 [3.38]	1.4 [5.25]	1.6 [6.13]
Weight - Operating, lb [kg]	225 [102.1]	225 [102.1]	325 [147.4]	345 [156.5]
Weight - Packaged, lb [kg]	247 [112.0]	247 [112.0]	340 [154.2]	360 [163.3]

Dimensional Data



2/15/16

Model		Overall Cabinet			Water Connections									Electrical Knockouts		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I				J 1/2" cond	K 3/4" cond	L 3/4" cond
		Depth	Height	Width	Load Liquid In	Load Liquid Out	Source Liquid In	Source Liquid Out	HWG In	HWG Out	Load Water FPT	Source Water FPT	HWG Water FPT	Low Voltage	Ext Pump	Power Supply
024	in.	23.5	26.1	19.5	10.0	22.2	10.0	22.2	-	-	1"	1"	-	16.0	14.2	14.2
	cm.	59.7	66.3	49.5	25.4	56.4	25.4	56.4	-	-	25.4	25.4	-	40.6	36.1	36.1
048	in.	31.0	26.2	22.0	2.2	20.6	2.2	20.6	23.9	23.9	1-1/4"	1-1/4"	1/2 "	17.1	14.8	17.1
	cm.	78.7	66.5	55.9	5.6	52.3	5.6	52.3	60.7	60.7	31.8	31.8	12.7	43.4	37.6	43.4
060	in.	31.0	26.2	22.0	2.4	23.0	2.4	23.0	20.6	20.6	1-1/4"	1-1/4"	1/2"	17.1	14.8	17.1
	cm.	78.7	66.5	55.9	6.1	58.4	6.1	58.4	52.3	52.3	31.8	31.8	12.7	43.4	37.6	43.4

Model		Water Connections										Electrical Knockouts			
		M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
		Load Liquid In	Load Liquid Out	Source Liquid In	Source Liquid Out	HWG In	HWG Out	Power Supply	Low Voltage	Side Power Supply	Side Power Supply	Ext Pump	Ext Pump	Power Supply	Power Supply
024	in.	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	3.5	2.9	14.9	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.9	4.1
	cm.	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	-	-	8.9	7.4	37.8	6.6	5.3	4.4	7.4	10.4
048	in.	1.8	3.6	3.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	4.8	4.8	17.1	2.8	14.9	4.8	4.8	17.1
	cm.	4.6	9.1	9.1	4.6	5.3	4.6	12.2	12.2	43.4	7.1	37.8	12.2	12.2	43.4
060	in.	1.8	4.0	4.0	1.8	4.2	1.4	4.8	4.8	17.1	2.8	14.9	4.8	4.8	17.1
	cm.	4.6	10.2	10.2	4.6	10.7	3.6	12.2	12.2	43.4	7.1	37.8	12.2	12.2	43.4

Note: Plastic front panel extends 1.4" (3.56 cm) beyond front of cabinet.

07/16/24

Electrical Data

Unit Model	Rated Voltage	Voltage Min/Max	Compressor				Load Pump	Source Pump	Total Unit FLA	Min Ckt Amp	Maximum Fuse/HACR
			MCC	RLA	LRA	LRA*					
024	208-230/60/1	187/253	19.8	12.7	75.6	26.5	1.8	5.4	19.9	23.1	35
	265/60/1	239/292	17.5	11.2	60.0				11.2	14.0	25
	208-230/60/3	187/253	13.9	8.9	58.0				8.9	11.1	20
	460/60/3	414/506	7.0	4.5	38.1				4.5	5.6	10
048	208-230/60/1	187/253	37.0	23.7	157.0	55.00	1.8	5.4	30.9	36.8	60
	208-230/60/3	187/253	25.0	16.0	156.7				16.0	20.0	35
	460/60/3	414/506	11.0	7.0	69.0				7.0	8.8	15
	575/60/3	518/632	10.0	6.4	47.8				6.4	8.0	15
060	208-230/60/1	187/253	43.0	27.5	170.0	59.5	1.8	5.4	34.7	41.6	70
	208-230/60/3	187/253	30.0	19.2	156.5				19.2	24.0	50
	460/60/3	414/506	13.6	8.7	74.8				8.7	10.9	20
	575/60/3	518/632	12.0	7.7	47.8				7.7	9.6	20

Notes:All fuses type "D" time delay (or HACR circuit breaker in USA).

9/12/24

Source pump amps shown are for up to a 1/2 HP pump
Load pump amps shown are for small circulators.
*With optional IntelliStart

208 Volt Operation

All 208-230 volt units are factory wired for 230 volt operation. To convert the unit from a 230V unit to a 208V unit follow these steps:

1. Remove the blue transformer wire from terminal L2 on the compressor contactor and secure the wire taking care to insulate the end with electrical tape.
2. Locate the red transformer wire and connect it to the L2 terminal of the compressor contactor.

Electrical

Be sure the available power is the same voltage and phase as that shown on the unit serial plate. Line and low voltage wiring must be done in accordance with local codes or the National Electric Code, whichever is applicable. Refer to the Electrical Data table for wire and fuse or circuit breaker sizing information.

Flow Center Pump Connection (208-230/60/1)

Two circuit breaker protected internal terminal block connections with 1/4-inch spade connectors are provided; one for the load pump and one for the source pump. The source pump directly connects to the PB2 terminal block for the source pump. The load pump directly connects to the PB1 terminal block for the load pump.

Electrical Information

⚠ WARNING

During repairs to sealed components, all electrical supplies shall be disconnected from the equipment being worked upon prior to any removal of sealed covers, etc. If it is absolutely necessary to have an electrical supply to equipment during servicing, then a permanently operating form of leak detection shall be located at the most critical point to warn of a potentially hazardous situation.

Sealed electrical components shall be replaced.

⚠ WARNING

Do not apply any permanent inductive or capacitance loads to the circuit with out ensuring that this will not exceed the permissible voltage and current permitted for the equipment in use.

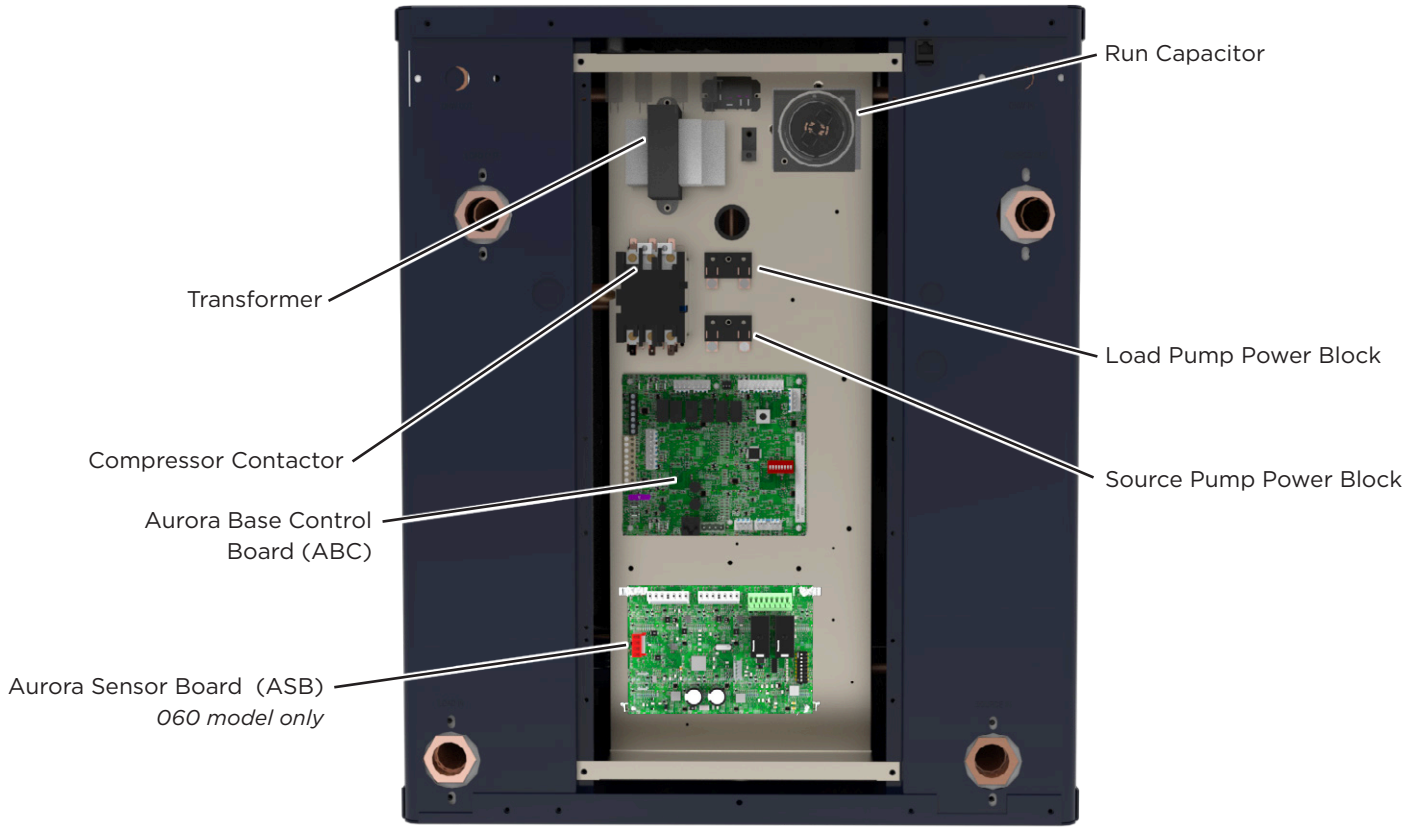
Intrinsically safe components must be replaced.

Replace components only with parts specified by the manufacturer. Other parts may result in the ignition of refrigerant in the atmosphere from a leak.

NOTE The use of silicon sealant can inhibit the effectiveness of some types of leak detection equipment. Intrinsically safe components do not have to be isolated prior to working on them.

Electrical Information

Figure 1 - Control Box



Accessory Relay

A set of "dry" contacts has been provided to control accessory devices, such as water solenoid valves on open loop installations, electronic air cleaners, humidifiers, etc. This relay contact should be used only with 24 volt signals and not line voltage power. The relay has both normally open and normally closed contacts and can operate with either the fan or the compressor. Use DIP switch SW2-4 and 5 to cycle the relay with blower, compressor, or control a slow opening water valve. The relay contacts are available on terminals #1 and #3 for normally closed, and #2 and #3 for normally open on P2.

When powering high VA draw components, or V type open loop water valves, R should be taken 'pre-fuse' from the 'R' quick connect on the ABC board and not the 'post-fuse' 'R' terminal on the thermostat connection. If not, blown ABC fuses might result.

Control Box Relocation

The control box can be installed on the rear of the unit. To relocate the control box, follow the procedures below.

1. Remove all power sources to the unit.
2. Remove the unit's top panel.
3. Cut all plastic wire ties to the following:
    a) High pressure switch (black wires)
    b) Low pressure switch (blue wires)
    c) Freeze sensing and Thermistors
    d) Compressor wires
4. Remove the four screws from the control box.
5. Relocate the control box to opposite end of the unit.
6. Using the screws removed in step 4 above, reattach the control box.
7. Move the RS485 Keystone Coupler to the opening on the back side of the unit.
8. Secure all wires so they do not come in contact with refrigerant lines.
9. Replace the top of the unit.
10. Replace both access panels.
11. Reapply power sources.

Hydronic Section

General guidelines are shown below for component selection and design/installation criteria for the piping system. Local codes supersede any recommendations in this manual.

Shut Off/Flow Regulation Valves

Use full port ball valves or gate valves for component isolation. If valves are going to be used frequently, ball valves are recommended. Globe valves are designed for flow regulation. Always install globe valves in the correct direction (fluid should enter through the lower body chamber).

Check valves

Swing check valves must be installed in the horizontal position with the bonnet of the valve upright. Spring check valves can be mounted in any position. A flow check valve is required to prevent thermo-siphoning (or gravity flow) when the circulator pump is off or when there are two circulators on the same system.

Storage (Buffer) Tank

A buffer tank is required for all hydronic heating systems using Versatec Ultra heat pumps. The tank should be sized to provide 2 gallons of storage capacity for every one thousand Btuh's of nominal heat pump capacity.

Pressure Relief Valve

Most codes require the use of a pressure relief valve if a closed loop heat source can be isolated by valves. Even if local code does not require this device, the manufacturer recommends its installation. If the pressure relief valve in the buffer tank is not already rated at 30 psi (207 kPa) maximum pressure, one must be installed. The pressure relief valve should be tested at start up for operation. Note that the waste pipe must be at least the same diameter as the valve outlet (never reduce), and valves may not be added to this pipe. The bottom of the pipe must terminate at least 6" (15 cm) above the floor. If the piping is connected to a drain, there must be an air gap.

Backflow Prevention Check Valves

Most codes require backflow prevention check valves. Note that a single check valve is not equal to a backflow prevention check valve. Even if local code does not require this device, the manufacturer recommends its installation. This is particularly important if the system will use antifreeze.

Pressure Reducing Valves or Feed Water Valves

This valve lowers the pressure from the make-up water line to the system. Most are adjustable and directional. A "fast fill" valve is required for initial filling of the system. Some have screens, which must be cleaned after the initial filling. If there is a restriction in the screen, the system could go to 0 psi (0 kPa), potentially causing pumps(s) failure. A valve should be installed on each side of the pressure reducing valve for servicing. Both valves should have tags reading "Do not shut this valve under normal operation – service valve only."

Expansion Tanks

Expansion tanks are required on hydronic systems to help absorb the pressure swings as the temperature in the system fluctuates.

Elbows/Tees

Long radius elbows or two 45° elbows will lower pressure drop. Standard tees have a greater restriction on the "T" portion than tees designed with angled outlet ports.

Antifreeze

Antifreeze is required if any of the piping system is located in areas subject to freezing.

Dielectric Unions

Dielectric unions are recommended whenever connecting two dissimilar metals to one and other to prevent electro-galvanic corrosion.

When using the various types of hydronic heat distribution systems, the temperature limits of the geothermal system must be a major consideration. In new construction, the distribution system can easily be designed with the temperature limits in mind. In retrofits, care must be taken to address the operating temperature limits of the existing distribution system. The maximum storage tank temperature for the unit is 130°F (54.4°C). Typical in floor radiant systems require much lower temperatures, typically 100°-115°F, which is ideal for the unit.

Hydronic Section

If using a Geothermal Storage tank there will be two red wires exiting out of the top of the tank. These red wries extend internally down to the thermistor/tank thermostat section of the tank. Remove the bottom tank cover to expose the red wires as well as the yellow tank thermistor wires.

HydroZone

If using HydroZone control, connect the two red wires to the two yellow wires using wire nuts. Next, connect the two red wires from the top of the Geothermal Storage tank to "TS" and "GND" on the HydroZone. The "OAT" and "GND" terminals on the HydroZone are used for an outdoor air sensor.

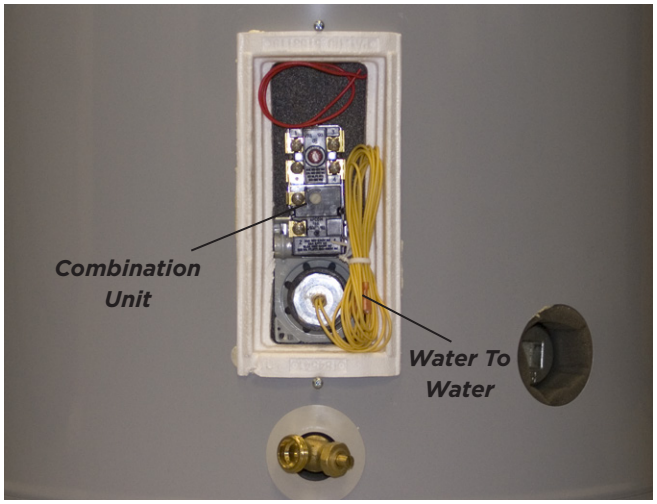
HydroStat

If using HydroStat control, connect the two red wires to the yellow wires using wire nuts. Next, connect the two red wires from the top of the Geothermal Storage tank to "TS" and "GND" on the HydroStat. The "OAT" and "GND" terminals on the HydroStat are used to connect the controller to the ELWT (Entering Load Water Temperature) well point sensor. This sensor is located on the load side entering water line inside the unit.

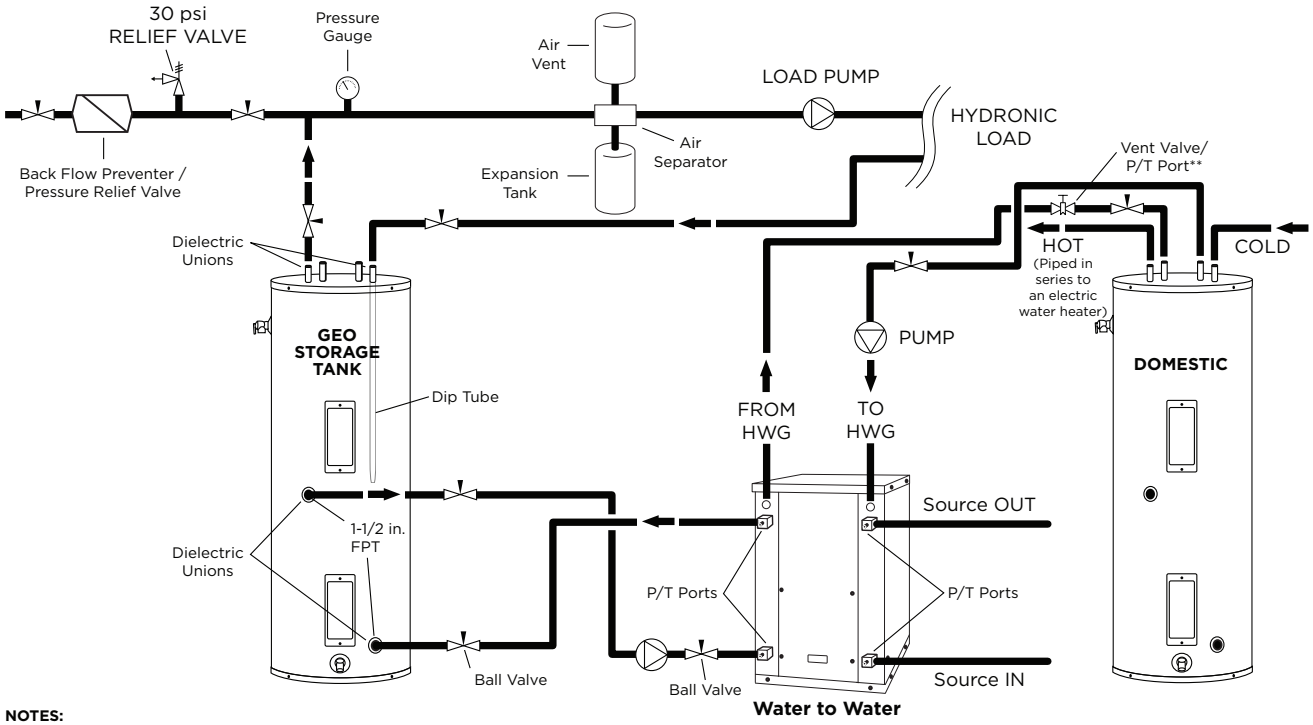
For other field installed controllers, these two red wires will need wired to the appropriate sensor input terminals. Another option for connection is to connect the thermostat on the Geothermal Storage tank directly to "R" and "Y1" on the ABC board.

Adequate rate of flow (GPM) is very important to system performance and long term reliability. Follow the guidelines for recommended flow in the recommendations table.

Geothermal Storage Tank Thermostat and Thermistor



Thermistor Wires Connected to TS and GND on HydroZone Controller.



NOTES:
* A 30 psi pressure relief valve (Part No: SRV30) should be used in hydronic applications.
** Vent valve or P/T port at highest point in return line prior to ball valve.

NOTE: Due to compressor reliability direct to load application are not recommended. A buffer tank must be installed in the system.

Accessories and Options

Earth Loop Pump Kit (Field Installed)

A specially designed one or two-pump module provides all liquid flow, fill and connection requirements for independent single unit systems (230/60/1 only). The one-pump module is capable of 20 feet of head at 16.0 GPM, while the two-pump module is capable of 40 feet of head at 16.0 GPM.

Hot Water Generator (Factory Installed, 040, 050, 060, and 075 Only)

An optional heat reclaiming hot water generator coil constructed of vented double-wall copper construction suitable for potable water is available. The coil is factory mounted inside the cabinet. A DPK5 pump kit is required (field installed), which includes a HWG tank connection and a temperature limit pump shutoff.

Load-side Pump Kit (Field Installed)

Four (4) load pump kits are available to provide all liquid flow requirements for independent single unit systems (230/60/1 only). Manufacturer part number **24S516-10** (Grundfos UPS15-42RU) is a composite body pump. **EWPK2** (Grundfos UP26-64BF) is a bronze body pump. Bronze or composite body pumps should be used when water conditions exist that are not compatible with cast iron or for applications such as domestic water heating. Manufacturer part number EWPK1 (1" FPT flange) and EWPK3 (1 1/4" FPT flange) come with a cast iron body pump (Grundfos UP26-99F) that can be used for hydronic heating applications.

Calculate the system pressure drop then refer to the pump curves to select the proper pump. All four of the manufacturers' pump kits can be used for hydronic heating applications as long as they meet the flow requirements. If the flow requirements are outside the pump curve, an alternate pump will need to be obtained to maintain the necessary flow.

IntelliStart®

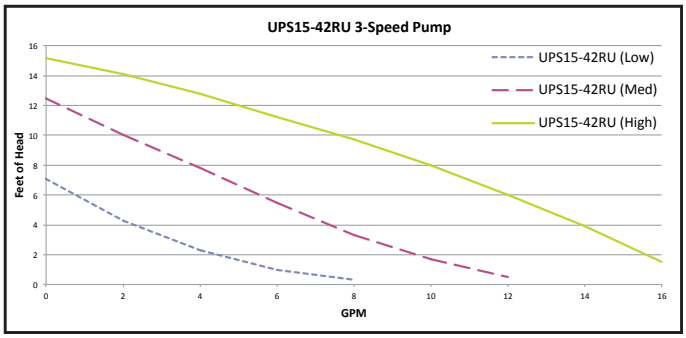
The optional IntelliStart single phase soft starter will reduce the normal start current (LRA) by 60-70%. This allows the heat pump to go off-grid. Using IntelliStart also provides a substantial reduction in light flicker, reduces start-up noise, and improves the compressor's start behavior. IntelliStart is available in a field retrofit kit (manufacturers part number **IS60RKL** or **IS60RKS**) or as a factory installed option.

Water Connection Kits (Field Installed)

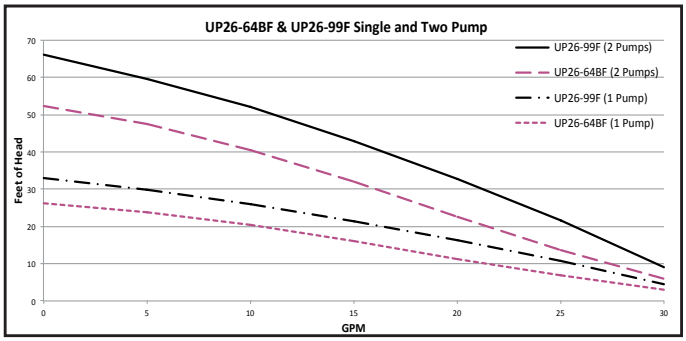
Water connection kits are available to facilitate loop side and load side water connections.

- **MA4FPT -** Forged brass 1" MPT x 1" FPT square street elbow with P/T plug for 018-040 water side connections
- **MA5FPT -** Forged brass 1.25" MPT x 1.25" FPT square street elbow with P/T plug for 050-075 water side connections
- **WFI-HKM-125-24-MO -** 1 inch x 24 inch stainless steel braided hose kit
- **WFI-HKM-100-24-MO -** 1 1/4 inch x 24 inch stainless steel braided hose kit

UPS15-42RU Three-Speed Pump Curve



UP26-64BF and UP26-99F Single and Two Pump Curve



NOTE: Never use piping smaller than 1 inch. Limit length of pipe to 50 feet or less.

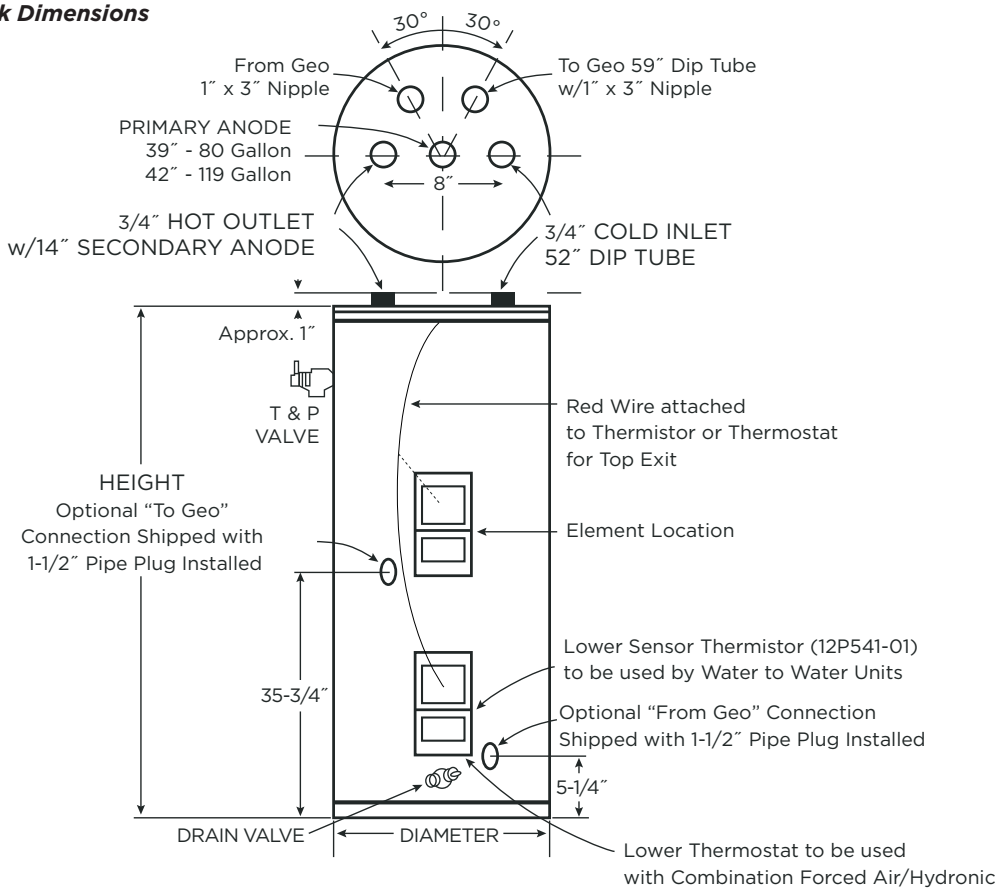
Type L Copper Pressure Loss
Ft of Hd per 100 ft

	Type L Copper Tube				
GPM	**3/4**	**1**	**1-1/4**	**1-1/2**	**2**
2	1.5				
3	3.2				
4	5.5	1.4			
5	8.5	2.1			
6		2.9	1.1		
7		3.9	1.4		
8		5.0	1.8		
9		6.1	2.3	0.9	
10		7.5	2.8	1.1	
12			3.9	1.6	
14			5.2	2.1	
16			6.6	2.7	
18			8.2	3.4	
20			10.0	4.1	1.1
22				5.0	1.3
25				6.3	1.6
30					2.2
35					2.9
40					3.8
45					4.7
50					5.7

NOTE: Standard piping practice limits pressure drop to 4 feet of hd per 100 feet in 2 inch and larger pipe.

Accessories and Options

Geo Storage Tank Dimensions



MODEL NUMBER	GALLON CAPACITY	ELEMENT WATTAGE (240 VOLT)	NUMBER OF ELEMENTS	R VALUE	DIMENSIONS IN INCHES		APPROX. SHIPPING WEIGHT (lbs.)
					HEIGHT	DIAMETER	
GEO-STORAGE-80	80	4500	1	16	63-1/4	24	204
GEO-STORAGE-120	119	4500	1	16	63-1/4	28	311

External Control

An external controller is necessary for operation. For water storage tank set point control the HydroStat HZC, and HZ0 may be used. A field supplied aquastat may also be used as the external control to the heat pump. If zoning is required, the Hydrologic Zone Panels and Control system can provide up to eight zones of closed loop hydronic heating and cooling.

HydroStat features:

- Communicating Controller
- Pump Sampling
- 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" LCD display and five push buttons serve as the human interface
- Controls and regulates water tank temperature
- Fahrenheit or Celsius
- Single Stage

HydroZone HZC features:

- 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" LCD display and five push buttons serve as the human interface
- Controls and regulates water tank temperature
- Fahrenheit or Celsius
- Outdoor reset
- Warm weather shutdown
- Single Stage

HydroZone HZO features:

- HZC mounted on 7.5" x 7.5" x 3.25" electrical box
- HydroZone relay board
- 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" LCD display and five push buttons serve as the human interface
- Controls and regulates water tank temperature
- Fahrenheit or Celsius
- Outdoor reset
- Warm weather shutdown
- Staging (up to 4 stages)
- Lead/Lag (when staging)

HydroLogic features:

- Operates radiant floor heating
- Operates hydronic fan coil heating and cooling
- 4 zones expandable to 8 zones
- Communicating 2 wire controls
- Controls 2 stages of compressors with rotation
- Controls backup heat source
- Intelligent heat/cool switchover
- Fahrenheit or Celsius
- Outdoor reset
- Indoor temperature feedback
- Warm weather shutdown

Converting to a Dedicated Cooling Unit

Procedure to Convert a Heating Only Unit to a Cooling Only Unit

All non-reversible units are built at the factory as dedicated heating units. Follow the procedures below to make the unit a dedicated cooling unit.

1. Shut off all power to the unit.
2. Remove the top and front access panel.
3. Refer to the labels on the unit for the location of ports and lines.
4. Connect the “Source Water-In” line to the port marked “Load Water-In.” Then, connect the “Source Water-Out” line to the port marked “Load Water-Out.”
5. Connect the “Load Water-In” line to the port marked “Source Water-In.” Then, connect the “Load Water-Out” line to the port marked “Source Water-Out.”
6. Flip flop locations for “FP1” and “FP2” thermistors. FP1 gets installed where FP2 is and FP2 installs where FP1 was.
7. Replace the top and front access panel.
8. Make sure all screws have been re-installed.
9. Turn on the power.

NOTE: A reversible unit **can not** be configured to heating only.

Antifreeze Corrections

Catalog performance can be corrected for antifreeze use. Please use the following table and note the example given.

Antifreeze Type	Antifreeze % by wt	Heating		Cooling		Pressure Drop
		Load	Source	Load	Source	
EWT - °F [°C]		**80 [26.7]**	**30 [-1.1]**	**50 [10.0]**	**90 [32.2]**	**30 [-1.1]**
Water	0	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ethylene Glycol	10	0.990	0.973	0.976	0.991	1.075
	20	0.978	0.943	0.947	0.979	1.163
	30	0.964	0.917	0.921	0.965	1.225
	40	0.953	0.890	0.897	0.955	1.324
	50	0.942	0.865	0.872	0.943	1.419
Propylene Glycol	10	0.981	0.958	0.959	0.981	1.130
	20	0.967	0.913	0.921	0.969	1.270
	30	0.946	0.854	0.869	0.950	1.433
	40	0.932	0.813	0.834	0.937	1.614
	50	0.915	0.770	0.796	0.922	1.816
Ethanol	10	0.986	0.927	0.945	0.991	1.242
	20	0.967	0.887	0.906	0.972	1.343
	30	0.944	0.856	0.869	0.947	1.383
	40	0.926	0.815	0.830	0.930	1.523
	50	0.907	0.779	0.795	0.911	1.639
Methanol	10	0.985	0.957	0.962	0.986	1.127
	20	0.969	0.924	0.929	0.970	1.197
	30	0.950	0.895	0.897	0.951	1.235
	40	0.935	0.863	0.866	0.936	1.323
	50	0.919	0.833	0.836	0.920	1.399

WARNING: Gray area represents antifreeze concentrations greater than 35% by weight and should be avoided due to the extreme performance penalty they represent.

Antifreeze Correction Example

Antifreeze solution is propylene glycol 20% by weight for the source and methanol 10% for the load. Determine the corrected heating at 30°F source and 80°F load as well as pressure drop at 30°F for an 050. Also, determine the corrected cooling at 90°F source and 50°F load.

The corrected heating capacity at 30°F/80°F would be:
46,700 MBTUH x 0.913 x 0.985 = 41,998 MBTUH
The corrected cooling capacity at 90°F/50°F would be:
44,200 x 0.969 x 0.962 = 41,202 MBTUH
The corrected pressure drop at 30°F and 15 GPM would be:
5.2 psi x 1.270 = 6.60 psi

Heat of Rejection

	Source EST °F	Source GPM	Load Flow-4 GPM				Load Flow-5.5 GPM				Load Flow-7 GPM			
			ELT 50°F	ELT 70°F	ELT 90°F	ELT 110°F	ELT 50°F	ELT 70°F	ELT 90°F	ELT 110°F	ELT 50°F	ELT 70°F	ELT 90°F	ELT 110°F
024	30	4.0	30.0	32.5	35.0	37.5	30.7	33.1	35.4	37.8	31.4	33.6	35.9	38.1
		5.5	29.3	31.3	33.3	35.3	29.8	31.7	33.7	35.6	30.3	32.2	34.0	35.9
		7.0	28.5	30.0	31.6	33.1	28.8	30.4	31.9	33.4	29.2	30.7	32.2	33.7
	50	4.0	29.7	33.9	38.2	42.4	30.7	34.7	38.7	42.7	31.7	35.5	39.3	43.1
		5.5	29.3	33.3	37.2	41.2	30.0	33.9	37.7	41.5	30.7	34.5	38.2	41.9
		7.0	28.9	32.6	36.3	40.0	29.4	33.0	36.7	40.3	29.8	33.4	37.1	40.7
	70	4.0	29.4	35.3	41.3		30.7	36.4	42.0		32.0	37.4	42.8	
		5.5	29.4	35.3	41.1		30.3	36.0	41.8		31.2	36.8	42.4	
		7.0	29.4	35.2	41.0	46.8	29.9	35.7	41.5	47.3	30.4	36.2	41.9	47.7
	90	4.0	27.8	34.3			29.1	35.5			30.5	36.6		
		5.5	27.6	34.1			28.7	35.0			29.7	35.9		
		7.0	27.5	33.9			28.2	34.5			29.0	35.2		
	110	4.0	26.2	33.3			27.6	34.5			28.9	35.8		
		5.5	25.9	32.9			27.1	34.0			28.2	35.0		
		7.0	25.6	32.5			26.5	33.4			27.5	34.2		

	Source EST °F	Source GPM	Load Flow-8 GPM				Load Flow-11.5 GPM				Load Flow-15 GPM			
			ELT 50°F	ELT 70°F	ELT 90°F	ELT 110°F	ELT 50°F	ELT 70°F	ELT 90°F	ELT 110°F	ELT 50°F	ELT 70°F	ELT 90°F	ELT 110°F
048	30	8.0	58.7	63.0	67.4	71.7	60.7	64.4	68.2	72.0	62.6	65.8	69.0	72.3
		11.5	59.5	62.8	66.1	69.4	61.3	64.0	66.8	69.6	63.0	65.2	67.5	69.7
		15.0	60.3	62.6	64.9	67.2	61.8	63.6	65.4	67.2	63.4	64.6	65.9	67.1
	50	8.0	57.4	65.0	72.6	80.3	59.7	66.9	74.1	81.4	62.0	68.8	75.6	82.5
		11.5	58.2	65.2	72.3	79.3	60.2	66.6	73.0	79.4	62.2	67.9	73.7	79.4
		15.0	59.1	65.5	71.9	78.4	60.7	66.3	71.8	77.4	62.4	67.1	71.7	76.4
	70	8.0	56.0	67.0	77.9		58.7	69.4	80.1		61.3	71.8	82.3	
		11.5	56.9	67.7	78.4		59.1	69.2	79.2		61.4	70.6	79.9	
		15.0	57.8	68.4	78.9	89.5	59.6	68.9	78.2	87.6	61.4	69.5	77.5	85.6
	90	8.0	54.1	65.7	77.3		56.1	67.5	78.9		58.0	69.3	80.6	
		11.5	54.5	65.7	76.8		56.3	67.1	77.9		58.0	68.5	79.0	
		15.0	55.0	65.7	76.4		56.5	66.7	76.9		58.1	67.7	77.4	
	110	8.0	52.2	64.4			53.5	65.6			54.7	66.8		
		11.5	52.2	63.7			53.4	65.0			54.6	66.6		
		15.0	52.1	63.0			53.3	64.5			54.5	66.0		

	Source EST °F	Source GPM	Load Flow-9 GPM				Load Flow-13.5 GPM				Load Flow-18 GPM			
			ELT 50°F	ELT 70°F	ELT 90°F	ELT 110°F	ELT 50°F	ELT 70°F	ELT 90°F	ELT 110°F	ELT 50°F	ELT 70°F	ELT 90°F	ELT 110°F
060	30	9.0	68.1	75.4	82.8	90.2	70.3	77.1	83.9	90.7	72.4	78.7	85.0	91.3
		13.5	66.9	72.3	77.3	83.0	69.6	74.2	78.8	83.3	72.3	76.1	79.9	83.7
		18.0	65.7	69.1	72.4	75.8	68.9	71.2	73.6	75.9	72.1	73.4	74.8	76.1
	50	9.0	66.3	77.7	89.0	100.4	68.6	79.6	90.5	101.4	71.0	81.5	92.0	102.4
		13.5	65.9	75.7	85.4	95.2	68.4	77.7	87.0	96.3	71.0	79.8	88.6	97.5
		18.0	65.2	73.6	81.8	89.9	68.2	75.9	83.5	91.2	71.0	78.1	85.3	92.5
	70	9.0	64.5	79.9	95.3		67.0	82.1	97.1		69.5	84.2	98.9	
		13.5	64.9	79.1	93.2		67.3	81.3	95.3		69.7	83.5	97.4	
		18.0	65.2	78.2	91.2	104.1	67.5	80.5	93.5	106.5	69.9	82.9	95.8	108.8
	90	9.0	61.8	76.5	91.2		63.8	78.4	93.1		65.8	80.4	95.0	
		13.5	62.0	76.0	90.0		63.9	78.0	92.1		65.8	90.0	94.2	
		18.0	62.2	75.5	88.8		64.0	77.5	91.1		65.8	79.6	93.3	
	110	9.0	59.0	73.1			60.5	74.8			62.1	76.6		
		13.5	59.1	72.9			60.5	74.7			61.9	76.5		
		18.0	59.2	72.8			60.5	74.6			61.8	76.3		

10/11/24

Heat of Extraction

	Source EST °F	Source GPM	Load Flow-4 GPM				Load Flow-5.5 GPM				Load Flow-7 GPM			
			ELT 60°F	ELT 80°F	ELT 100°F	ELT 120°F	ELT 60°F	ELT 80°F	ELT 100°F	ELT 120°F	ELT 60°F	ELT 80°F	ELT 100°F	ELT 120°F
024	25	4.0												
		5.5												
		7.0	16.5	14.3	12.2	10.0	16.7	14.6	12.4	10.2	16.9	14.8	12.6	10.5
	30	4.0	18.8	16.2	13.5	10.9	18.4	16.0	13.6	11.2	18.0	15.8	13.6	11.4
		5.5	18.7	16.2	13.7	11.2	18.8	16.3	13.9	11.5	18.8	16.4	14.1	11.7
		7.0	18.6	16.3	13.9	11.6	19.1	16.7	14.2	11.8	19.6	17.0	14.5	12.0
	50	4.0	24.4	21.8	19.1	16.5	24.3	21.8	19.3	16.8	24.2	21.8	19.5	17.2
		5.5	24.8	22.2	19.6	16.9	24.9	22.4	19.9	17.3	25.0	22.6	20.1	17.7
		7.0	25.3	22.6	20.0	17.3	25.6	23.0	20.4	17.8	25.9	23.3	20.8	18.2
	70	4.0	30.0	27.4	24.7	22.1	30.2	27.6	25.1	22.5	30.3	27.8	25.4	22.9
		5.5	31.0	28.2	25.4	22.6	31.1	28.5	25.8	23.1	31.3	28.7	26.2	23.6
		7.0	31.9	29.0	26.1	23.1	32.1	29.3	26.5	23.8	32.3	29.6	27.0	24.4
	90	4.0	36.0	33.8			36.4	34.2			36.8	34.6		
		5.5	37.0	34.9			37.4	35.2			37.7	35.6		
		7.0	38.0	35.9			38.4	36.3			38.7	36.6		
	Source EST °F	Source GPM	Load Flow-8 GPM				Load Flow-11.5 GPM				Load Flow-15 GPM			
			ELT 60°F	ELT 80°F	ELT 100°F	ELT 120°F	ELT 60°F	ELT 80°F	ELT 100°F	ELT 120°F	ELT 60°F	ELT 80°F	ELT 100°F	ELT 120°F
048	25	8.0												
		11.5												
		15.0	33.6	29.5	25.3	21.2	33.7	29.5	25.3	21.1	33.0	29.5	25.2	20.9
	30	8.0	35.6	31.6	27.5	23.4	35.6	31.6	27.6	23.6	35.6	31.7	27.7	23.8
		11.5	37.2	32.7	28.3	23.8	37.4	32.9	28.5	24.0	37.6	33.1	28.7	24.2
		15.0	38.7	33.9	29.0	24.2	39.1	34.2	29.3	24.4	39.5	34.6	29.6	24.7
	50	8.0	48.3	43.1	38.0	32.9	48.2	43.2	38.2	33.2	48.2	3.3	38.4	33.5
		11.5	50.2	44.7	39.1	33.5	50.3	44.8	39.4	33.9	50.3	45.0	39.6	34.2
		15.0	52.2	46.2	40.2	34.2	52.3	46.4	40.5	34.6	52.4	46.6	40.8	35.0
	70	8.0	60.9	54.7	48.5	42.3	60.9	54.8	48.8	42.8	60.8	55.0	49.1	43.3
		11.5	63.3	56.6	50.0	43.3	63.2	56.7	50.3	43.8	63.1	56.8	50.5	44.3
		15.0	65.8	58.6	51.4	44.3	65.5	58.6	51.7	44.8	65.3	58.6	51.9	45.2
	90	8.0	72.4	65.0	57.6		68.0	62.3	56.6		63.6	59.6	55.6	
		11.5	74.1	67.0	59.9		70.7	64.8	58.9		67.4	62.7	58.0	
		15.0	75.8	69.0	62.2		73.5	67.4	61.3		71.2	65.8	60.3	
	Source EST °F	Source GPM	Load Flow-9 GPM				Load Flow-13.5 GPM				Load Flow-18 GPM			
			ELT 60°F	ELT 80°F	ELT 100°F	ELT 120°F	ELT 60°F	ELT 80°F	ELT 100°F	ELT 120°F	ELT 60°F	ELT 80°F	ELT 100°F	ELT 120°F
060	25	9.0												
		13.5												
		18.0	38.2	33.7	29.2	24.7	38.8	34.3	29.8	25.3	39.3	34.9	30.4	26.0
	30	9.0	41.2	35.9	30.6	25.3	41.7	36.5	31.2	26.0	42.2	37.0	31.8	26.6
		13.5	41.9	36.6	31.3	26.0	42.5	37.2	31.9	26.7	43.0	37.8	32.6	27.4
		18.0	42.7	37.3	32.0	26.6	43.3	38.0	32.7	27.4	43.8	38.6	33.4	28.1
	50	9.0	56.2	50.0	43.9	37.7	56.9	50.7	44.6	38.5	57.5	51.4	45.3	39.2
		13.5	57.9	51.7	45.4	39.2	58.6	52.4	46.2	40.0	59.2	53.1	46.9	40.8
		18.0	59.7	53.3	47.0	40.6	60.3	54.0	47.8	41.5	60.9	54.7	48.5	42.3
	70	9.0	71.1	64.1	57.1	50.2	72.0	65.0	58.0	51.0	72.9	65.8	58.8	51.8
		13.5	73.9	66.7	59.6	52.4	74.7	67.6	60.4	53.3	75.4	68.4	61.3	54.2
		18.0	76.7	69.4	62.0	54.6	77.4	70.1	62.9	55.6	78.0	70.9	63.7	56.6
	90	9.0	85.5	77.8			83.6	77.1			81.6	76.3		
		13.5	87.3	79.4	71.4		85.0	78.4	71.9		82.7	77.5	72.3	
		18.0	89.2	81.0	72.8		86.5	79.8	73.2		83.8	78.7	73.6	

10/11/24

Water Quality

General

Water-to-water heat pumps may be successfully applied in a wide range of residential and light commercial applications. It is the responsibility of the system designer and installing contractor to ensure that acceptable water quality is present and that all applicable codes have been met in these installations. Failure to adhere to the guidelines in the water quality table could result in loss of warranty.

Application

These heat pumps are not intended for direct coupling to swimming pools and spas. If used for this type of application, a secondary heat exchanger must be used. Failure to supply a secondary heat exchanger for this application will result in warranty exclusion for primary heat exchanger corrosion or failure.

Water Treatment

Do not use untreated or improperly treated water. Equipment damage may occur. The use of improperly treated or untreated water in this equipment may result in scaling, erosion, corrosion, algae or slime. The services of a qualified water treatment specialist should be engaged to determine what treatment, if any, is required. The product warranty specifically excludes liability for corrosion, erosion or deterioration of equipment.

The heat exchangers and water lines in the units are copper or cupronickel tube. There may be other materials in the building's piping system that the designer may need to take into consideration when deciding the parameters of the water quality.

If an antifreeze or water treatment solution is to be used, the designer should confirm it does not have a detrimental effect on the materials in the system.

Contaminated Water

In applications where the water quality cannot be held to prescribed limits, the use of a secondary or intermediate heat exchanger is recommended to separate the unit from the contaminated water.

The following table outlines the water quality guidelines for unit heat exchangers. If these conditions are exceeded, a secondary heat exchanger is required. Failure to supply a secondary heat exchanger where needed will result in a warranty exclusion for primary heat exchanger corrosion or failure.

WARNING: Must have intermediate heat exchanger when used in pool and spa applications.

Water Quality Guidelines

Material		Copper	90/10 Cupronickel	316 Stainless Steel
pH	**Acidity/Alkalinity**	7 - 9	7 - 9	7 - 9
Scaling	Calcium and Magnesium Carbonate	(Total Hardness) less than 350 ppm	(Total Hardness) less than 350 ppm	(Total Hardness) less than 350 ppm
Corrosion	Hydrogen Sulfide	Less than 0.5 ppm (rotten egg smell appears at 0.5 ppm)	10 - 50 ppm	Less than 1 ppm
	Sulfates	Less than 125 ppm	Less than 125 ppm	Less than 200 ppm
	Chlorine	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm
	Chlorides	Less than 20 ppm	Less than 125 ppm	Less than 300 ppm
	Carbon Dioxide	Less than 50 ppm	10 - 50 ppm	10 - 50 ppm
	Ammonia	Less than 2 ppm	Less than 2 ppm	Less than 20 ppm
	Ammonia Chloride	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm
	Ammonia Nitrate	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm
	Ammonia Hydroxide	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm
	Ammonia Sulfate	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Less than 1000 ppm	1000 - 1500 ppm	1000 - 1500 ppm
	LSI Index	+0.5 to -0.5	+0.5 to -0.5	+0.5 to -0.5
Iron Fouling (Biological Growth)	Iron, FE^{2}+ (Ferrous) Bacterial Iron Potential	< 0.2 ppm	< 0.2 ppm	< 0.2 ppm
	Iron Oxide	Less than 1 ppm, above this level deposition will occur	Less than 1 ppm, above this level deposition will occur	Less than 1 ppm, above this level deposition will occur
Erosion	Suspended Solids	Less than 10 ppm and filtered for max. of 600 micron size	Less than 10 ppm and filtered for max. of 600 micron size	Less than 10 ppm and filtered for max. of 600 micron size
	Threshold Velocity (Fresh Water)	< 6 ft/sec	< 6 ft/sec	< 6 ft/sec

NOTES: Grains = ppm divided by 17
mg/L is equivalent to ppm

2/22/12

Operating Parameters

Heating Mode

Entering Load Temp (°F)	Entering Source Temp (°F)	Suction Pressure (psig)	Discharge Pressure (psig)	Superheat (°F)	Subcooling (°F)
60	20	50-67	185-227	8-16	5-15
	30	64-82	198-235	7-14	6-14
	50	91-113	206-245	7-14	6-12
	70	121-144	215-255	8-19	5-15
	90	139-167	220-275	14-26	8-12
80	20	52-69	273-316	8-16	7-15
	30	67-84	283-323	10-12	7-18
	50	95-125	292-335	12-14	8-16
	70	118-148	301-346	14-18	8-16
	90	141-179	309-363	14-26	8-16
100	20	53-71	359-405	8-10	6-14
	30	74-85	368-411	10-12	7-15
	50	61-126	378-425	12-14	7-15
	70	119-152	388-438	14-18	3-12
	90	144-191	400-452	14-22	3-12
120	20	56-74	445-495	8-18	4-16
	30	71-87	454-500	6-16	5-17
	50	103-128	464-515	5-17	5-15
	70	121-156	475-530	6-16	4-15
	90	Operation not recommended			

Notes: Operating parameters at 3 gpm/ton source and load flow. Consult the Capacity Tables for each model for normal allowable operating conditions. Some of the conditions shown above are outside of the compressor operational limits for specific models.

Cooling Mode

Entering Load Temp (°F)	Entering Source Temp (°F)	Suction Pressure (psig)	Discharge Pressure (psig)	Superheat (°F)	Subcooling (°F)
50	30	84-99	125-160	12-22	2-15
	50	89-107	181-214	10-19	4-15
	70	984115	238-268	5-15	6-16
	90	97-119	325-367	6-15	8-16
	110	101-122	415-465	8-16	10-19
70	30	84-106	121-163	15-20	3-6
	50	99-125	184-223	11-15	6-9
	70	114-143	247-273	11-15	9-12
	90	121-151	334-381	8-12	12-14
90	30	87-113	121-166	15-20	3-6
	50	111-143	187-233	11-15	6-9
	70	124-158	256-294	11-15	9-12
	90	147-168	344-395	8-12	12-14
110	30	94-121	115-170	55-65	2-20
	50	123-161	190-243	41-52	4-18
	70	154-200	265-315	21-38	8-19
	90	Operation not recommended			

10/11/24

Notes: Operating parameters at 3 gpm/ton source and load flow. Consult the Capacity Tables for each model for normal allowable operating conditions. Some of the conditions shown above are outside of the compressor operational limits for specific models.

Pressure Drop

Pressure Drop Table

Model	GPM	Pressure Drop (psi)				
		30ºF	60ºF	80ºF	100ºF	120ºF
024R*	4.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
	5.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5
	7.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6
	8.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7
048H/R	8.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
	11.5	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8
	15.0	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.2
	18.5	8.3	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.8
060H/R	9.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
	13.5	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.7
	18.0	6.9	6.7	6.0	5.2	4.5
	22.5	10.7	10.5	10.0	9.4	8.7

Note: Temperatures are Entering Water Temperatures 10/11/24

*Domestic water heating units source side pressure drop and reversible units load and source pressure drop.

Heating Only Load Side Pressure Drop Table

Model	GPM	Pressure Drop (psi)			
		60ºF	80ºF	100ºF	120ºF
024H	4.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
	5.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7
	7.0	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1
	8.5	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2

Note: Temperatures are Entering Water Temperatures 10/11/24

Operating Limits

Operating Limits	Cooling		Heating	
	°F	°C	°F	°C
Source Side Water Limits				
Minimum Entering Water	30	-1.1	20	-6.7
Normal Entering Water	85	29.4	60	15.6
Maximum Entering Water	110	43.3	90	32.2
Load Side Water Limits				
Minimum Entering Water	50	10.0	60	15.6
Normal Entering Water	60	15.6	100	37.8
Maximum Entering Water	90	32.2	120	48.9

NOTES: Minimum/maximum limits are only for start-up conditions, and are meant for bringing the space up to occupancy temperature. Units are not designed to operate at the minimum/maximum conditions on a regular basis. The operating limits are dependant upon three primary factors: 1) entering source temperature, 2) entering load temperature, and 3) flow rate (gpm). When any of the factors are at the minimum or maximum levels, the other two factors must be at the normal level for proper and reliable unit operation. Consult the Capacity Tables for each model to determine allowable normal operating conditions. Units are not designed for outdoor installation.

Flow Rates

Source Flow Rates

Model	Minimum Open Loop Flow Rate	Minimum Closed Loop Flow Rate	Normal Load Flow Rate	Maximum Flow Rate
024	4.0	5.0	7.0	9.0
048	8.0	12.0	15.0	17.0
060	9.0	13.0	18.0	20.0

10/11/24

Load Flow Rates

Model	Minimum Load Flow Rate	Normal Load Flow Rate	Maximum Flow Rate
024	4.0	7.0	9.0
048	8.0	15.0	17.0
060	9.0	18.0	20.0

10/11/24

Aurora Control System

Aurora 'Base' Control

The Aurora 'Base' Control (ABC) System is a complete residential and commercial comfort system that brings all aspects of the HVAC system into one cohesive module network. The ABC features microprocessor control and HP, LP, condensate and freeze detection, over/under voltage faults, along with communicating thermostat capability for complete fault detection text at the thermostat.

Aurora uses the Modbus communication protocol to communicate between modules. Each module contains the logic to control all features that are connected to the module. The Aurora 'Base' Control (ABC) has two Modbus channels. The first channel is configured as a master for connecting to devices such as a communicating thermostat, expansion board, or other slave devices. The second channel is configured as a slave for connecting the Aurora Interface Diagnostics Tool (AID Tool).

Aurora Control Features	Description	Aurora 'Base'
Microprocessor Compressor Control	Microprocessor control of compressor for timings with FP1, HP, LP, Condensate, assignable Acc relay	•
Base Hot Water Generator Operation	Compressor Contactor powers Hot Water Generator Pump with inline circuit breaker and thermostat limit.	•
Base Loop Pump Control	Compressor Contactor powers Loop Pump with inline circuit breaker and no loop pump linking capability.	•

Service Device	Description	Aurora 'Base'
 **Aurora Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool**	Allows setup, monitoring and troubleshooting of any Aurora Control. **NOTE:** Although the ABC has basic compatibility with all Aurora, new product features may not be available on older AID Tools. To simplify the basic compatibility ensure the version of AID is at least the same or greater than the ABC software version.	For Service go to Aurora Toolbox for latest firmware version

Add On Thermostats and Zoning	Description	Aurora 'Base'
HydroStat	Communicating controller for one hydronic heat pump.	Optional
HZO	Non-communicating controller for up to four heat pumps.	Optional
HZC	Non-communicating controller for one hydronic heat pump	Optional

Aurora Control System

Aurora 'Base' Control

NOTE: Refer to the Aurora Base Control Application and Troubleshooting Guide and the Instruction Guide: Aurora Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool for additional information.

Control Features

- Random start at power up
- Anti-short cycle protection
- High and low pressure cutouts
- Loss of charge
- Water coil freeze detection
- Over/under voltage protection
- Load shed
- Emergency shutdown
- Diagnostic LED
- Test mode push button switch
- Alarm output
- Accessory output with N.O. and N.C.
- Modbus communication (master)
- Modbus communication (slave)

Field Selectable Options via Hardware

DIP Switch (SW1) – Test/Configuration Button (See SW1 Operation Table)

Test Mode

The control is placed in the test mode by holding the push button switch SW1 for 2 - 5 seconds. In test mode most of the control timings will be shortened by a factor of sixteen (16). LED3 (green) will flash at 1 second on and 1 second off. Additionally, when entering test mode LED1 (red) will flash the last lockout one time. Test mode will automatically time out after 30 minutes. Test mode can be exited by pressing and holding the SW1 button for 2 to 5 seconds or by cycling the power. **NOTE:** Test mode will automatically be exited after 30 minutes.

Reset Configuration Mode

The control is placed in reset configuration mode by holding the push button switch SW1 for 50 to 60 seconds. This will reset all configuration settings and the EEPROM back to the factory default settings. LED3 (green) will turn off when entering reset configuration mode. Once LED3 (green) turns off, release SW1 and the control will reset.

DIP Switch (SW2)

SW2-1 (Source) FP1 Selection – Low water coil temperature limit setting for freeze detection. On = 30°F; Off = 15°F.
SW2-2 (Load) FP2 Selection – On = 30°F; Off = 15°F
SW2-3 RV – O/B - thermostat type. Heat pump thermostats with "O" output in cooling or "B" output in Heating can be selected. On = O; Off = B.
SW2-4 and 2-5 Access Relay Operation (P2)

Access Relay Operation	SW2-4	SW2-5
Cycle with Blower	n/a	
Cycle with Compressor	OFF	OFF
Water Valve Slow Opening	ON	OFF
Cycle with Comm. T-stat Hum Cmd	n/a	

Cycle with Blower - (Not used on water-to-water)
Cycle with Compressor - The accessory relay will cycle with the compressor output.

Water Valve Slow Opening - The accessory relay will cycle and delay both the blower and compressor output for 90 seconds.

SW2-6 CC Operation – selection of single or dual capacity compressor. On = Single Stage; Off = Dual Capacity
SW2-7 Lockout and Alarm Outputs (P2) – selection of a continuous or pulsed output for both the LO and ALM Outputs. On = Continuous; Off = Pulsed
SW2-8 *Future Use*

Alarm Jumper Clip Selection

From the factory, ALM is connected to 24 VAC via JW2. By cutting JW2, ALM becomes a dry contact connected to ALG.

Field Selectable Options via Software

(Selectable via the Aurora AID Tool)

Safety Features

The following safety features are provided to protect the compressor, heat exchangers, wiring and other components from damage caused by operation outside of design conditions.

Fuse – a 3 amp automotive type plug-in fuse provides protection against short circuit or overload conditions.

Anti-Short Cycle Protection – 4 minute anti-short cycle protection for the compressor.

Random Start – 5 to 80 second random start upon power up.

Aurora Control System

Fault Retry – in the fault condition, the control will stage off the outputs and then "try again" to satisfy the thermostat Y input call. Once the thermostat input calls are satisfied, the control will continue on as if no fault occurred. If 3 consecutive faults occur without satisfying the thermostat Y input call, then the control will go to Lockout mode.

Lockout – The Alarm output (ALM) and Lockout output (L) will be turned on. The fault type identification display LED1 (Red) shall flash the fault code. To reset lockout conditions with SW2-8 On, thermostat inputs "Y1", "Y2", and "W" must be removed for at least 3 seconds. To reset lockout conditions with SW2-8 Off, thermostat inputs "Y1", "Y2", "W", and "DH" must be removed for at least 3 seconds. Lockout may also be reset by turning power off for at least 30 seconds or by enabling the emergency shutdown input for at least 3 seconds.

High Pressure – fault is recognized when the Normally Closed High Pressure Switch, P4-9/10 opens, no matter how momentarily. The High Pressure Switch is electrically in series with the Compressor Contactor and serves as a hard-wired limit switch if an overpressure condition should occur.

Low Pressure - fault is recognized when the Normally Closed Low Pressure Switch, P4-7/8 is continuously open for 30 seconds. Closure of the LPS any time during the 30 second recognition time restarts the 30 second continuous open requirement. A continuously open LPS shall not be recognized during the 2 minute startup bypass time.

Loss of Charge – fault is recognized when the Normally Closed Low Pressure Switch, P4-7/8 is open prior to the compressor starting.

Freeze Detection (Source Coax) - set points shall be either 30°F or 15°F. When the thermistor temperature drops below the selected set point, the control shall begin counting down the 30 seconds delay. If the thermistor value rises above the selected set point, then the count should reset. The resistance value must remain below the selected set point for the entire length of the appropriate delay to be recognized as a fault. This fault will be ignored for the initial 2 minutes of the compressor run time.

Freeze Detection (Load Coax) - uses the FP2 input to protect against ice formation on the coax. The FP2 input will operate exactly like FP1.

Over/Under Voltage Shutdown - An over/under voltage condition exists when the control voltage is outside the range of 18 VAC to 30 VAC. If the over/under voltage shutdown lasts for 15 minutes, the lockout and alarm relay will be energized. Over/under voltage shutdown is self-resetting in that if the voltage comes back within range of 18 VAC to 30 VAC for at least 0.5 seconds, then normal operation is restored.

Operation Description

Power Up - The unit will not operate until all the inputs and safety controls are checked for normal conditions. The unit has a 5 to 80 second random start delay at power up. Then the compressor has a 4 minute anti-short cycle delay after the random start delay.

Standby In standby mode, Y1, Y2, W, DH, and G are not active. Input O may be active. The blower and compressor will be off.

Heating Operation

Heating, 1st Stage (Y1) - The compressor is energized 10 seconds after the Y1 input is received.

Cooling Operation

In all cooling operations, the reversing valve directly tracks the O input. Thus, anytime the O input is present, the reversing valve will be energized.

Cooling, 1st Stage (Y1, O) - The compressor is energized 10 seconds after the Y1 input is received.

Emergency Shutdown - Four (4) seconds after a valid ES input, P2-7 is present, all control outputs will be turned off and remain off until the emergency shutdown input is no longer present. The first time that the compressor is started after the control exits the emergency shutdown mode, there will be an anti-short cycle delay followed by a random start delay. Input must be tied to common to activate.

Load Shed - The LS input disables all outputs with the exception of the blower output. When the LS input has been cleared, the anti-short cycle timer and random start timer will be initiated. Input must be tied to common to activate.

Aurora Control System

Aurora 'Base' Control LED Displays

These three LEDs display the status, configuration, and fault codes for the control. These can also be read in plain English via the Aurora AID Tool.

Status LED (LED3, Green)

Description of Operation	Fault LED, Green
Normal Mode	ON
Control is Non-functional	OFF
Test Mode	Slow Flash
Lockout Active	Fast Flash
Dehumidification Mode	Flash Code 2
(Future Use)	Flash Code 3
(Future Use)	Flash Code 4
Load Shed	Flash Code 5
ESD	Flash Code 6
(Future Use)	Flash Code 7

Fault LED (LED1, Red)

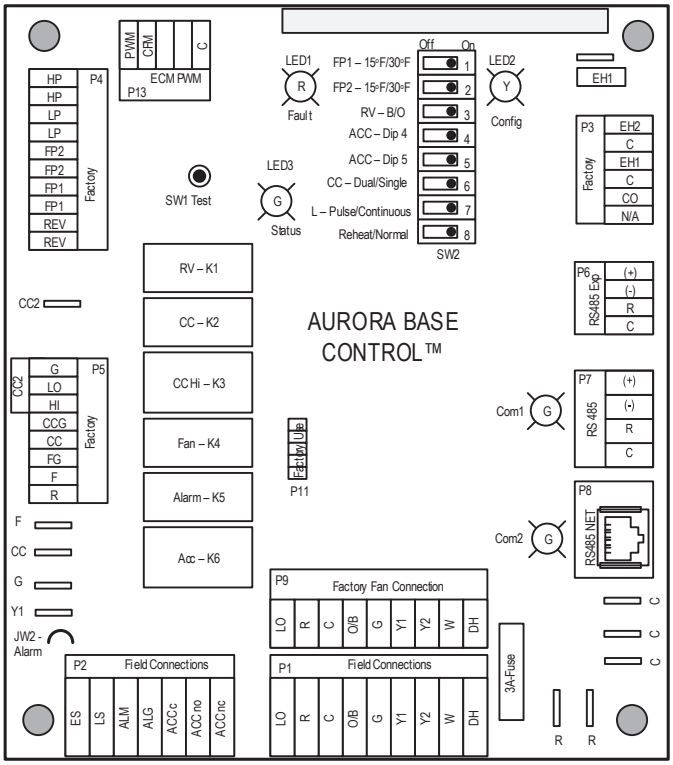
	Red Fault LED	LED Flash Code*	Lockout	Reset/ Remove
ABC Basic Faults	Normal - No Faults	OFF	–	
	Fault - Input	1	No	Auto
	Fault - High Pressure	2	Yes	Hard or Soft
	Fault - Low Pressure	3	Yes	Hard or Soft
	Fault - Freeze Detection FP2	4	Yes	Hard or Soft
	Fault - Freeze Detection FP1	5	Yes	Hard or Soft
	Fault - Condensate Overflow	7	Yes	Hard or Soft
	Fault - Over/Under Voltage	8	No	Auto
	Fault - FP1 & FP2 Sensor Error	11	Yes	Hard or Soft

NOTE: All codes >11 use long flash for tens digit and short flash for the ones digit. 20, 30, 40, 50, etc. are skipped.

Aurora Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool

The Aurora Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool is a device that is a member of the Aurora network. The AID Tool is used to troubleshoot equipment which uses the Aurora control via Modbus RTU communication. The AID Tool provides diagnostics, fault management, ECM setup, and system configuration capabilities to the Aurora family of controls. An AID Tool is recommended, although not required, for ECM airflow settings. The AID Tool simply plugs into the exterior of the cabinet in the AID Tool port.

ABC Control Board Layout



Thermistor and Compressor Resistance

Compressor Resistance Table (77°F)

Terminals	024 YA25K1E	048 YA51K1E	060 YA57K1E
Run	0.828 - 0.952	0.363 - 0.417	0.317 - 0.359
Start	1.458 - 1.676	0.727 - 0.837	0.857 - 0.986

NOTE: Resistance listed are for single phase (208-230/60hz) compressors.

Thermistor Table

Thermistor Temperature (°F)	Resistance (Ohms)
78.8	9,230 - 10,007
77.5	9,460 - 10,032
76.5	9,690 - 10,580
75.5	9,930 - 10,840
33.5	30,490 - 32,080
32.5	31,370 - 33,010
31.5	32,270 - 33,690
30.5	33,190 - 34,940
1.5	79,110 - 83,750
0.5	81,860 - 86,460
0.0	82,960 - 87,860

Reference Calculations

Heating Calculations:	Cooling Calculations:
$LWT = EWT - \frac{HE}{GPM \times C^*}$	$LWT = EWT + \frac{HR}{GPM \times C^*}$
$HE = C^* \times GPM \times (EWT - LWT)$	$HR = C^* \times GPM \times (LWT - EWT)$

NOTE: * C = 500 for pure water, 485 for brine.

Legend

Abbreviations and Definitions

ELT = entering load fluid temperature to heat pump
SWPD = source coax water pressure drop
LLT = leaving load fluid temperature from heat pump
PSI = pressure drop in pounds per square inch
LGPM = load flow in gallons per minute
FT HD = pressure drop in feet of head
LWPD = load coax water pressure drop
LWT = leaving water temperature
EWT = entering water temperature
Brine = water with a freeze inhibiting solution
kW = kilowatts
EST = entering source fluid temperature to heat pump
HE = heat extracted in MBTUH
LST = leaving source fluid temperature from heat pump
HC = total heating capacity in MBTUH
COP = coefficient of performance, heating [HC/kW x 3.413]
EER = energy efficiency ratio, cooling
TC = total cooling capacity in MBTUH
HR = heat rejected in MBTUH

Notes to Performance Data Tables

The following notes apply to all performance data tables:

- Three flow rates are shown for each unit. The lowest flow rate shown is used for geothermal open loop/well water systems with a minimum of 50°F EST. The middle flow rate shown is the minimum geothermal closed loop flow rate. The highest flow rate shown is optimum for geothermal closed loop systems and the suggested flow rate for boiler/tower applications.
- Entering water temperatures below 40°F assumes 15% antifreeze solution.
- Interpolation between ELT, EST, and GPM data is permissible.
- Operation in the gray areas is not recommended.

Preventative Maintenance

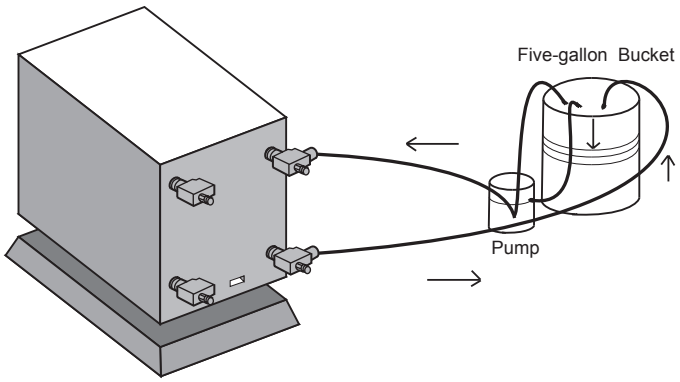
1. Keep all air out of the water lines. An open loop system should be checked to ensure that the well head is not allowing air to infiltrate the water line. Lines should always be airtight.
2. Keep the system under pressure at all times. In open loop systems, it is recommended that a water control valve be placed in the discharge line to prevent loss of pressure during off cycles. Closed loop systems must have a positive static pressure.

NOTES: If the installation is performed in an area with a known high mineral content in the water, it is best to establish a periodic maintenance schedule to check the water-to-refrigerant heat exchanger on a regular basis. Should periodic cleaning be necessary, use standard cleaning procedures which are compatible with either the cupronickel or copper water lines. Generally, the more water flowing through the unit, the less chance there is for scaling. Low GPM flow rates produce higher temperatures through the coil. To avoid excessive pressure drop and the possibility of copper erosion, do not exceed GPM flow rate as shown on the specification sheets for each unit.

Cleaning Procedure

1. Close the inlet and outlet water valves to isolate the heat pump from the well system, water heater or loop pumps.
2. Disconnect piping and remove solenoid valve, pumps, etc, from the inlet and outlet connections on the heat pump.
3. Connect plastic hoses from the circulating pump* to the outlet of the water-to-refrigerant heat exchanger to be de-limed (refer to the Cleaning Connections illustration).
4. Connect a plastic hose from the circulating pump inlet to the bottom of a plastic five (5) gallon pail (refer to the Cleaning Connections illustration).
5. Connect a plastic hose from the inlet line of the water-to-refrigerant heat exchanger to the plastic pail. Secure tightly to ensure that circulating solution does not spill (refer to the Cleaning Connections illustration).
6. Partially fill the plastic pail with clear water (about two-thirds full) and prime the circulating pump. Circulate until lines are full.
7. Start the circulating pump and slowly add a commercial scale remover** to the water as recommended by the scale remover manufacturer's directions.
8. Be sure the pump circulation is opposite to the normal water flow through the water-to-refrigerant heat exchanger.
9. Maintain re-circulation until all scale and other material has been dissolved and flushed from the heat exchanger.
10. Upon completion of the procedure. Safely dispose of the solution.
11. Rinse the pump and plastic pail. Refill with clear water.
12. Start the pump circulation and flush the system until all acid residue has been removed from the system. Refill the plastic pail until only clear water is circulated.
13. Turn off the circulating pump and disconnect all hoses and fittings.
14. Replace solenoid valves, pumps, hoses and other devices in their original locations. On closed loop systems, be sure to purge between the flow center and unit to avoid getting air into the loop.
15. Put the heat pump back into operation. Check for proper operating temperature.

Cleaning Connections



WARNING: This process involves a caustic solution and may be harmful to people and animals. Wear protective equipment (glasses, rubber gloves, apron, etc.)

NOTES: *Virginia Chemical Co. makes a Pump model H460.
* W.W. Granger Co. sells a Pump #2P-017 made by Little Giant.
**Virginia Chemical Co. makes a liquid ice machine cleaner which should be used on water-to-refrigerant heat exchangers serving a domestic hot water system. Calci-Solve by NYCO is available for use on other heat exchangers

Troubleshooting

Aurora Control System

NOTE: Refer to the Aurora Base Control Application and Troubleshooting Guide and the Instruction Guide: Aurora Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool for additional information.

To check the unit control board for proper operation:

1. Disconnect thermostat wires at the control board.
2. Jumper the desired test input (Y1, Y2, W, O or G) to the R terminal to simulate a thermostat signal.
3. If control functions properly:
    - Check for thermostat and field control wiring (use the diagnostic inputs mode).
4. If control responds improperly:
    - Ensure that component being controlled is functioning (compressor, blower, reversing valve, etc.).
    - Ensure that wiring from control to the component is correct.
    - Refer to the Aurora Base Control Application and Troubleshooting Guide and the Instruction Guide: Aurora Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool for additional information.

Refrigerant Systems

To maintain sealed circuit integrity, do not install service gauges unless unit operation appears abnormal. Compare the change in temperature on the air side as well as the water side to the Unit Operating Parameters tables. If the unit's performance is not within the ranges listed, and the airflow and water flow are known to be correct, gauges should then be installed and superheat and subcooling numbers calculated. If superheat and subcooling are outside recommended ranges, an adjustment to the refrigerant charge may be necessary.

NOTE: Refrigerant tests must be made with hot water generator turned "OFF". Verify that air and water flow rates are at proper levels before servicing the refrigerant circuit.

Aurora Interface Diagnostic (AID) Tool

Aurora Input-Output Diagnostics

Troubleshooting the Aurora logic board can be accomplished using nothing more than a couple of jumper wires and a volt meter. The process can be simplified with the use of the Aurora Interface Diagnostic Tool (AID Tool). The AID Tool allows the user to see lockout and fault history information, thermostat inputs, sensor inputs, system outputs, timer, etc.

Aurora ABC Checkout

Before replacing the Aurora ABC control board the proper troubleshooting steps must be taken to ensure that the board is the root cause. On the following pages are several flow charts that will assist in checking the control board. If it is found that the control board is faulty, contact technical services for a replacement part.

LED Displays

Slow Flash = 1 second on and 1 second off
Fast Flash = 100 ms on and 100 ms off
Flash Code = 100 ms on and 400 ms off with a 2 second pause between packages

SW1 Operation

Holding SW1	Description of Operation	LED
2 to 5 sec	Enter Test Mode	Green LED Slow Flash
5 to 10 sec	Enter ECM Configure Mode	Yellow LED Off
50 to 60 sec	Reset Configure Mode (default)	Yellow LED Off
> 60 sec	SW1 Operation Cancel	Yellow LED Back to Normal

"SW1 operation cancel," holding SW1 for longer than 60 seconds operation will be cancelled. Yellow LED will go back to normal operation.

Fault Retries Before Lockout

Type of Fault	Total Tries Before Lockout
High Pressure	3 Retries
Low Pressure	3 Retries
Freeze Detection 1 - (Coax)	3 Retries
Freeze Detection 2 - (Air coil)	3 Retries
Condensate Overflow	3 Retries
Over/Under Voltage Shutdown	No Lockout
Compressor Monitor	No Retry
Freeze Detection Sensor Error (Sensor is out of range)	No Retry

Preliminary Checkout Procedure

Troubleshooting liquid source heat pumps with Aurora controls is an easy and straight forward process. Most service problems are related to water flow (insufficient or too cold). Also, most service problems can be fixed without connecting refrigerant manifold gauges.

The first item to check is system performance which can be done in six steps. Before beginning make sure the hot water generator pump is disconnected.

STEP 1: Check and/or set source water flow. Refer to the install manual for the specific piece of equipment's correct water flow setting.

STEP 2: Check the temperature difference through the coaxial heat exchanger and compare to the Operating Parameters table in the equipment install manual.

STEP 3: Check the air temperature rise/drop and compare to the Operating Parameters table in the equipment's installation manual.

STEP 4: If the first three steps check out, perform a heat of extraction/rejection test as described in the Water Side Analysis: Heat of Extraction/Rejection section to confirm proper operation.

STEP 5: If any or all of the above steps do not check out, be sure that the air coil and filter are clean.

STEP 6: Check superheat and subcooling by placing refrigeration gauges on the unit. Compare superheat and subcooling values with the charts in the equipment installation manual.

If the above six steps do check out, it would be safe to assume that the unit is performing well and the problem must lie elsewhere, i.e. excessive heat loss/gain in the structure or duct system, (undersized duct and/or registers, etc.)

If you suspect a specific problem, refer to the Table of Contents and select the reference that most closely matches the situation encountered. If problems persist after completing the preliminary checkout procedure, refer to the Troubleshooting Checklist. Select the problem which is closest to the situation you have encountered.

Troubleshooting Checklist

Equipment will not start or operate

- Follow the troubleshooting flow charts to find root cause.

High pressure lockout in the heating mode

- Check for air flow interruption from one or more of the following: inoperative blower, dirty filters or air coil, blocked return air grille, closed or blocked supply registers, restricted supply or return duct, zone dampers, etc. If airflow is suspected as being a problem, make a quick check using the following example: Velocity in a supply duct should not exceed 1000 fpm and 700 fpm in return ducts. For this example we will use an model 038 which has a maximum rating of 1500 cfm at 0.50 static (Refer to the blower performance tables in the install manual for your particular piece of equipment). Using the formula: Area in square feet equals quantity in cfm divided by velocity in fpm (A=cfm/fpm), 1.57 sq. ft. is needed for the supply duct and 2.14 sq. ft. is needed for the return duct. Refer to the troubleshooting flow charts if a problem with the blower motor or logic board is suspected.
- Check for blocked or seized expansion device.
- Make sure the discharge pressure is within the operating range shown in this product manual.
- The unit may be overcharged; check superheat and sub cooling. If this problem is verified, recharge using approved methods.

High pressure lockout in the cooling mode

- Water flow may be restricted or inadequate. Verify in accordance with the pressure drop tables shown in product install manual. Also, look for the following: solenoid valve may not be opening on well water units, pump(s) may be inoperative in the flow center, debris may be blocking coil (back flush using at least 20 PSI), or air may be in the loop (flush loop).
- Water to refrigerant heat exchanger may be fouled with debris. If so, back flush with at least 20 psi of water pressure.
- If mineral accumulation is evident, clean the heat exchanger with acid.
- Entering air temperature may be too high. Equipment is designed for a maximum of 85°F DB and 71°F WB.
- Check for a seized or blocked expansion device.
- The unit may be overcharged; check superheat and sub cooling. If this problem is verified, recharge using approved methods.

Low pressure lockout in heating mode

- If equipment is installed in a low temperature area (below 50°F), install a crankcase heater, then protect the unit from the elements.
- Water flow may be restricted or inadequate. Verify in accordance with the pressure drop tables shown in this product manual. Also, look for the following: solenoid valve may not be opening on well water units, pump(s) may be inoperative in the flow center, debris may be blocking coil (back flush using at least 20 PSI), or air may be in the loop (flush loop).
- Check for a seized or blocked expansion device.
- Return air temperature may be below 50°F. Block off air coil temporarily to improve flow of refrigerant through the system. Air below 50°F cannot be tolerated on a continuing basis. Correct the problem.
- Refrigerant may be low. Check for leaks, reclaim refrigerant, repair if necessary, recharge using approved methods.

Low pressure lockout in the cooling mode

- Check for inadequate air flow. Follow the same procedure as shown for a high pressure lockout in the heating mode.
- Check for a seized or blocked expansion device.
- Refrigerant charge may be low.

Water flow lockout in either the heating or cooling mode

- Water flow may be restricted or inadequate. Verify in accordance with the pressure drop tables shown in product install manual. Also, look for the following: solenoid valve may not be opening on well water units, pump(s) may be inoperative in the flow center, debris may be blocking coil (back flush using at least 20 PSI), or air may be in the loop (flush loop).
- Disconnect freeze sensor from control and measure the resistance. Cross reference with the Thermistor Data table.

Condensate over flow lockout in either the heating or cooling mode

- Make sure the drain line pitches away from the unit. Install a vertical vent on horizontal drain lines over six feet long. Clean condensate pan and be sure outlet and drain line from the condensate pan is clear.

Reversing valve does not operate

- Disconnect solenoid and check for continuity across coil. Replace coil if continuity is not found.
- If stuck reversing valve is suspected, restrict airflow in heating mode (to build pressure), then switch immediately to the cooling mode.

Control Board Troubleshooting Steps

1) General Check

- If any new device was installed, or any wiring was changed, check the connections to ensure the wiring is correct, and all the wires are in good condition.
- Verify all the plugs are securely connected and in good condition.
- Check the DIP switch (SW2) positions are correct.
- Measure 24 VAC between R and C. (The actual reading may be from 18 to 30 VAC). Check the incoming power and the power transformer if the R and C voltage reading is not correct.

2) No LEDs are On

- Check 24 VAC on board.
- Check the 3 amp fuse. Replace the fuse if needed.
- Verify transformer circuit breaker has not tripped if no low voltage is present.
- Disconnect the thermostat connection P1.
- Replace the Aurora base control board.

3) Red LED Flash Code

Input Fault (Code 1) – Indicates that both O and W input signals are present. Disconnect the thermostat connector from the ABC board and then cycle power to the board. If the fault does not reappear, then the problem is between the thermostat and the thermostat connector. Otherwise, replace the ABC board.

High Pressure Fault (Code 2) – Indicates the system pressure has exceeded 600 psi (R-454B) which may have been caused by low water flow in cooling, (check coaxial heat exchanger for mineral build-up) or low air flow in heating (check filters and coil for dirt build-up). Measure P4-9 and C is 24 VAC. If not, replace ABC. Check the heat pump refrigeration system. Cycle the power to reset the system. Measure R-454B and C is 24 VAC. If not, replace the high pressure sensor.

Low Pressure Fault (Code 3) – Indicates low pressure switch has opened which may indicate a loss of system charge, system restriction, or frozen heat exchanger. Measure P4-7 and C is 24 VAC. If not, replace ABC. Check the heat pump refrigeration system. Cycle the power to reset the system. Measure P4-8 and C is 24 VAC. If not, replace the low pressure sensor. Refrigerant may be low. Check for leaks, reclaim refrigerant, repair if necessary, pump down and recharge the system to the quantity of refrigerant shown on the unit nameplate.

Freeze Detection 1 Fault (Code 5) – Indicates low or no water flow; low system charge; or faulty expansion device in heating mode. Make sure the DIP switch FP1 (SW2-1) selection matches the application. Measure the temperature on the refrigerant line next to the freeze detection thermistor. Disconnect the connector P4. Measure the resistance reading between P4-3, P4-4. Refer to the Thermistor Data table, find the corresponding temperature data. Compare the data with the temperature measurement from the refrigerant line. The temperature should be within +/- 2° F. If not, replace the thermistor.

Other items to check when troubleshooting a water flow lockout are superheat, water flow through the coaxial heat exchanger and antifreeze composition. High superheat in heating will lower the refrigerant line temperature where the freeze detection thermistor is located. In this case, check the expansion device. Closed loop systems are rated at 3 gpm/ton. If a closed loop system is running at less than 3 gpm/ton, the temperature difference between the refrigerant line and the actual leaving water temperature will be greater and could lead to possible water flow lockouts.

Condensate Fault (Code 7) – Indicates condensate water in the drain pan fills up and touches the spade terminal. Make sure the drain line pitches away from the unit. Install a vertical vent on horizontal drain lines over six feet long. Clean and be sure outlet and drain line from the condensate pan is clear. Jumper between R, Y2 and O to start 2nd stage cooling. Observe the water level in the drain pan. If the unit is locking out on condensate and the drain pan is dry, remove the condensate wire from the drain pan and tape it out of the way. Be careful to not ground the wire out because that will cause the unit to lockout on drain overflow. If the unit is still locking out, check the brown wire all the way back to the ABC for a short to ground. Remember that the condensate sensor is just a wire looking for a ground. If it touches any metal in the cabinet, the unit will see that as a drain fault. If removing the wire from the drain pan stopped the false drain lockouts, put the condensate sensor back in place in the drain pan. Pay close attention to how far the spade terminal sits down in the drain pan. If the terminal is pushed all the way down so that it is touching the bottom of the drain pan, this will cause a drain lockout if there is any trace of water. If the spade terminal fits loosely in the drain pan, spread the terminal open to make it fit snugly in the drain pan.

Over/Under Voltage Shutdown Fault (Code 8) – Indicates the control voltage is or had been outside the range of 18 to 30 VAC for more than 15 minutes. Using a voltage meter, check the incoming power line voltage is within + or – 25%. If not, there is a power line issue. Check the secondary of the control transformer with a voltage meter. The voltage should be 18 to 30 VAC. If not, replace the control transformer.

Freeze Detection FP1 Sensor Fault (Code 11) – Indicates the freeze detection sensor is out of range. Disconnect the connector P4. Measure the resistance reading between P4-3, P4-4. Refer to the Thermistor Data table, find the corresponding temperature data. Compare the data with the temperature measurement from the refrigerant line. The temperature should be within +/- 2°F. If not, replace the thermistor.

Control Board Troubleshooting Steps cont.

4) Other Faults

Compressor First Stage Will Not Start – Measure the voltage output between P5-4 and P5-5, P5-7 and P5-8. The reading should be 24 VAC. If 24 VAC is not present check transformer output, thermostat wiring, current fault status, etc.

Compressor Second Stage Will Not Start – Measure the voltage output between P5-6 and P5-8. The reading should be 24 VAC. If 24 VAC is not present, check DIP switch settings, thermostat operation, and thermostat wiring.

No Alarm Output – Measure the voltage output between P2-4 and C. The reading should be 24 VAC or a pulsed 24 VAC dependent on the selection of SW2-7. If SW2-8 is set for reheat, the alarm output will be used to control the hot gas reheat valve and will not show lockout information.

Accessory Relay Does Not Operate – Measure the continuity between P2-2 and P2-3. It should read closed when relay is engaged. If this is not correct, check SW2-4 and SW2-5 settings.

No Lockout Output – Measure the voltage output between P1-1 and C. The reading should be 24 VDC or a pulsed 24 VDC dependent on the selection of SW2-7. If voltage is not present, make sure the unit is in lockout and not fault retry.

Auxiliary Heater Does Not Function – Measure the voltage output between P3-1, P3-2, and P3-3, P3-4. The output should be 24 VDC. If voltage is not present, check thermostat operation and wiring.

Loop Pump Does Not Start – The loop pump is controlled by the AXB board. Check to make sure the control board is powered by taking a voltage reading across R and C to check for 24VAC. If 24VAC is not present check the wiring connections, 24VAC is supplied to the AXB through the harness connected to P9. Next check to make sure the ABC is attempting to run the compressor, the loop pump will only run when the ABC is commanding CC on, the pump slave input is active, or the AXB has lost communication with the ABC. Please refer to troubleshooting flow charts for additional checks on the loop pump.

5) Operation Modes

Enter First Stage Heating – Remove P1. Place a jumper between R and Y1.

Enter Second Stage Heating – Remove P1. Place a jumper between R, Y1 and Y2. This is for SW2-6 set to “OFF” position.

Enter Third Stage Heating – Remove P1. Place a jumper between R, Y1, Y2 and W.

Enter First Stage Cooling – Remove P1. Place a jumper between R, O and Y1.

Enter Second Stage Cooling – Remove P1. Place a jumper between R, O, Y1 and Y2.

Enter Emergency Heating – Remove P1. Place a jumper between R and W.

Enter Blower Only Mode – Remove P1. Place a jumper between R and G.

Enter Reheat Mode – Remove P1. Place a jumper between R and DH. (SW2-8 must be off)

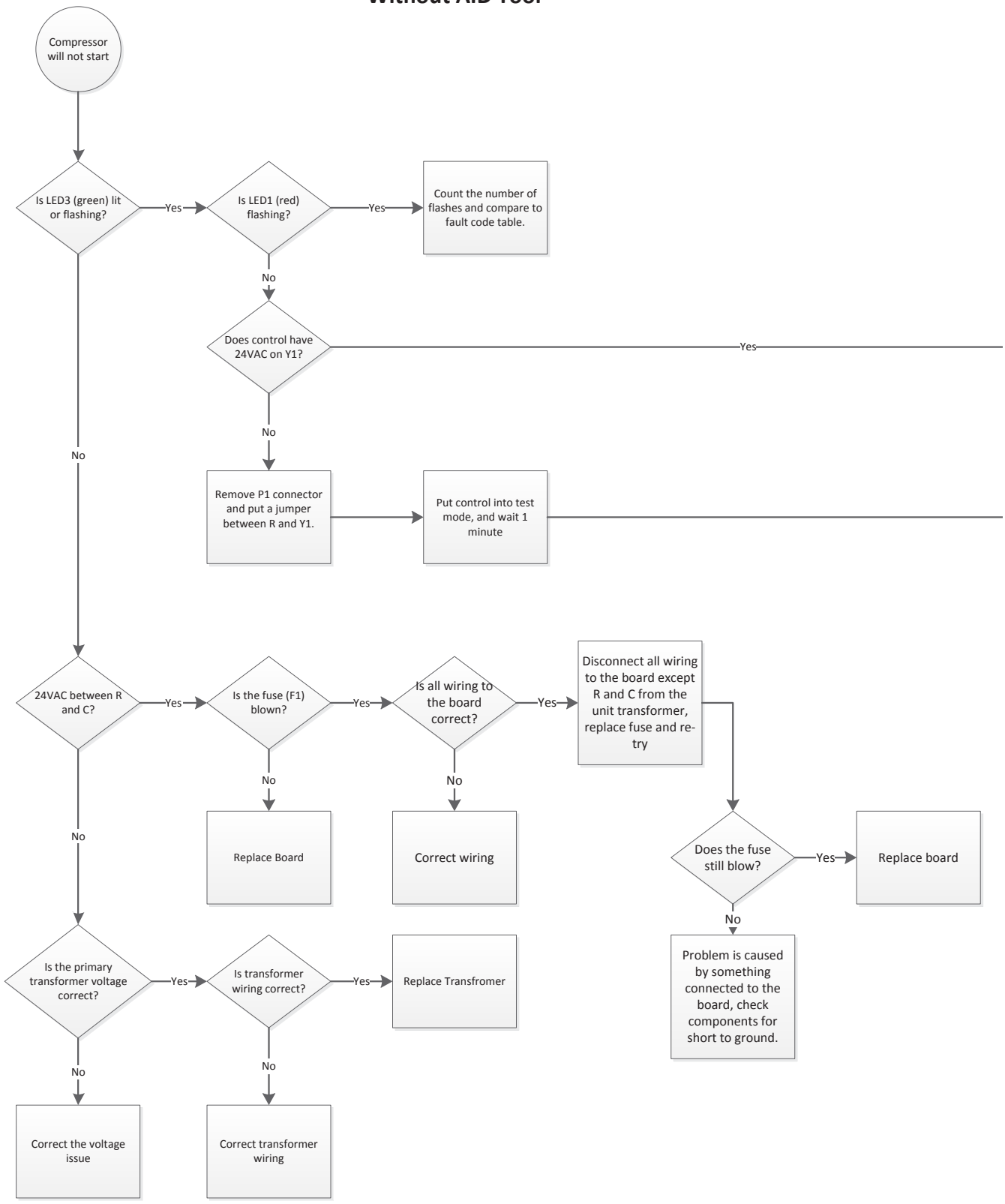
These notes are for SW2-3 set to “ON” position.

Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts

Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts

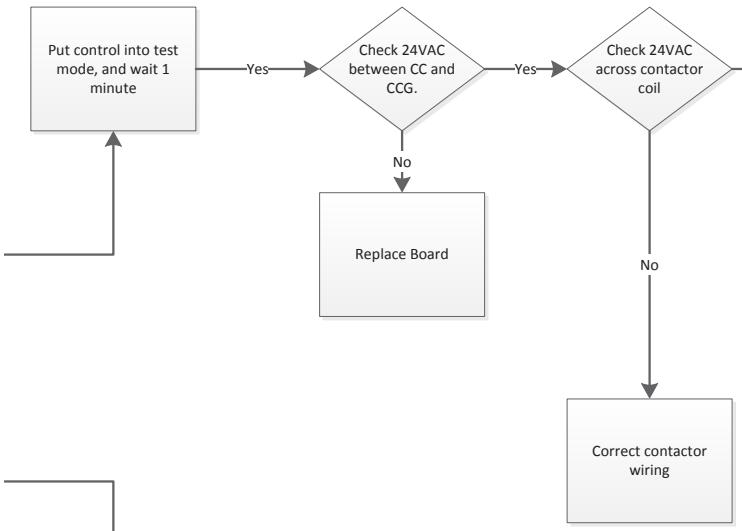
Use the following flow charts to aid in troubleshooting the control board.

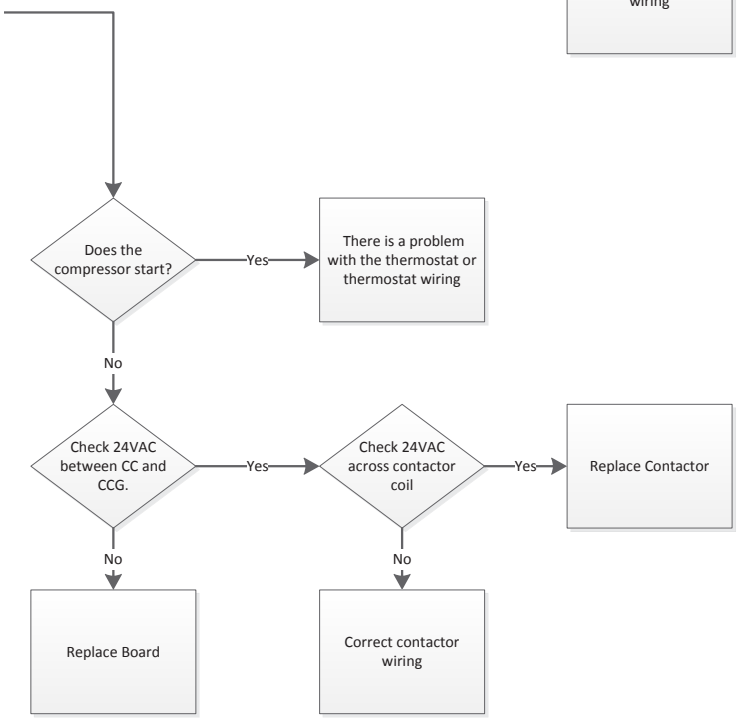
Compressor Will Not Start
Without AID Tool



Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

Notes:
1. When measuring 24VAC actual value may be between 18 and 30VAC.

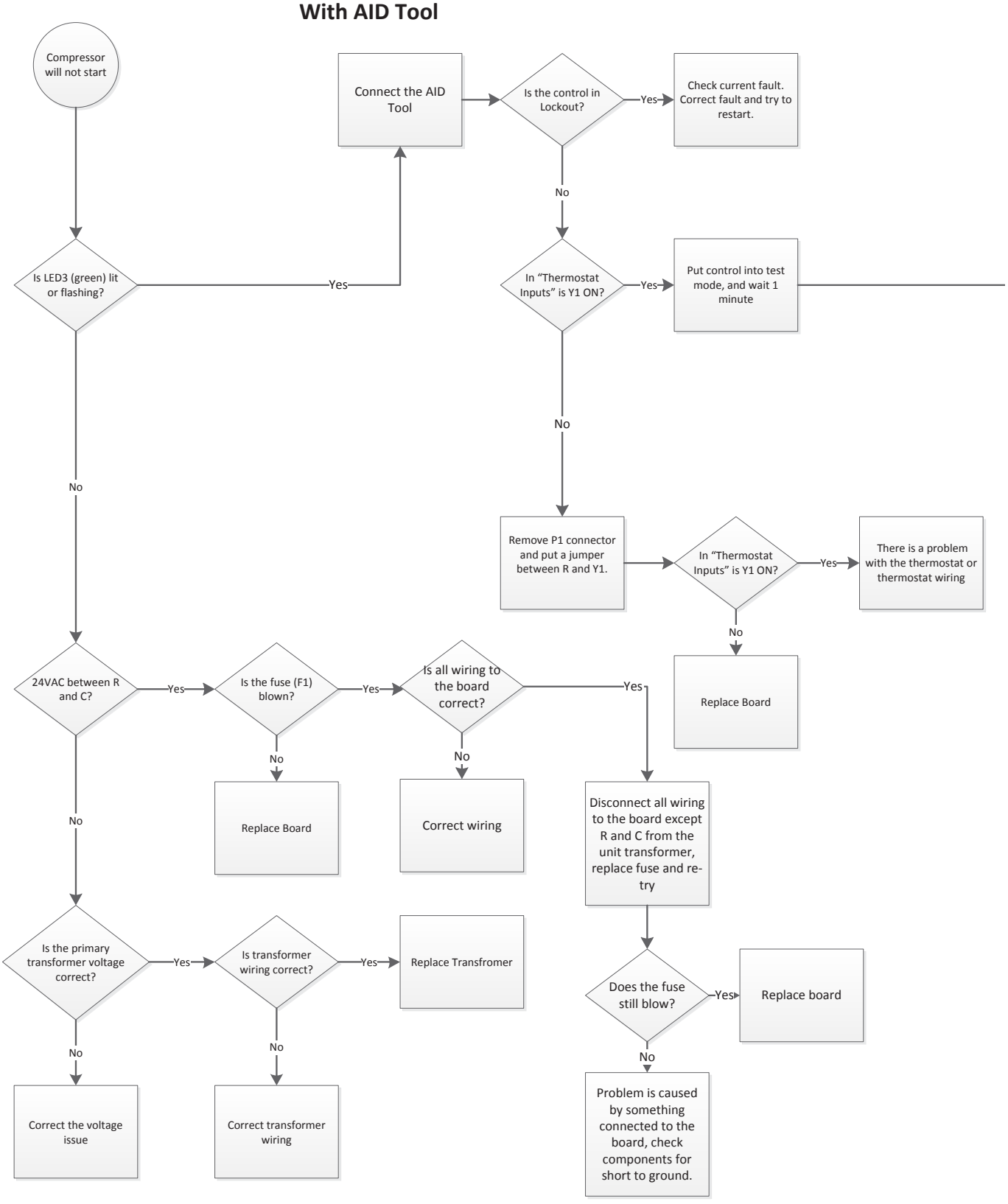




Fault Code	
Fault Description	**Flash Code**
Normal Mode	OFF
Input Fault	Code 1
High Pressure	Code 2
Low Pressure	Code 3
Freeze Detection 2	Code 4
Freeze Detection 1 (Coax)	Code 5
Reserved	Code 6
Condensate	Code 7
Over/Under Voltage	Code 8
Not Used	Code 9
Freeze Detection Sensor Error	Code 11

Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

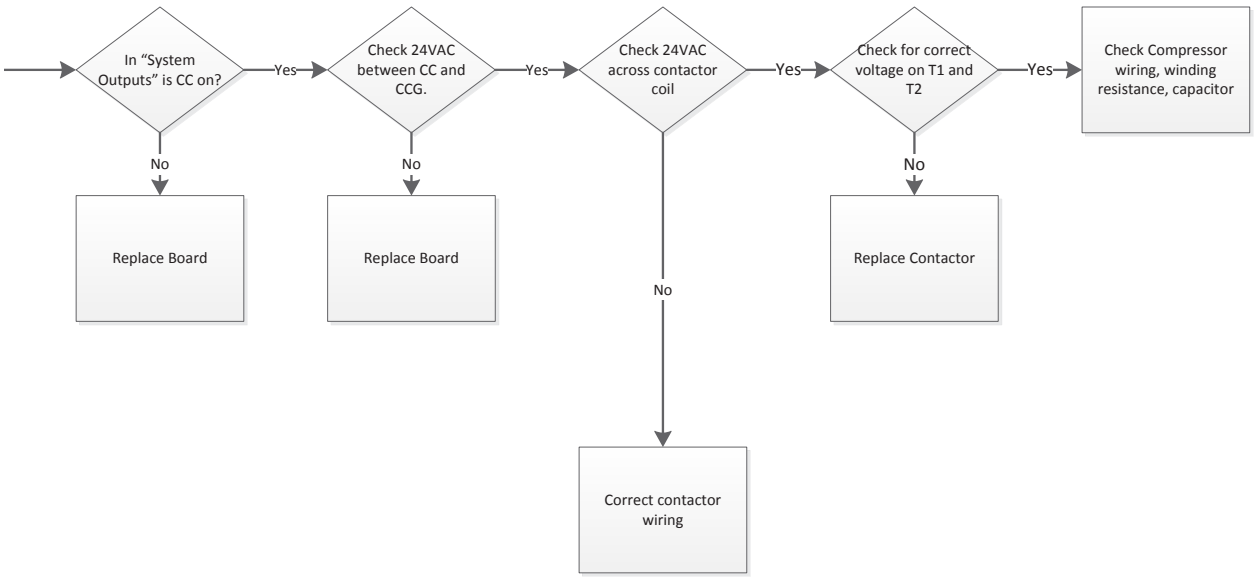
Compressor Will Not Start
With AID Tool



Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

Notes:

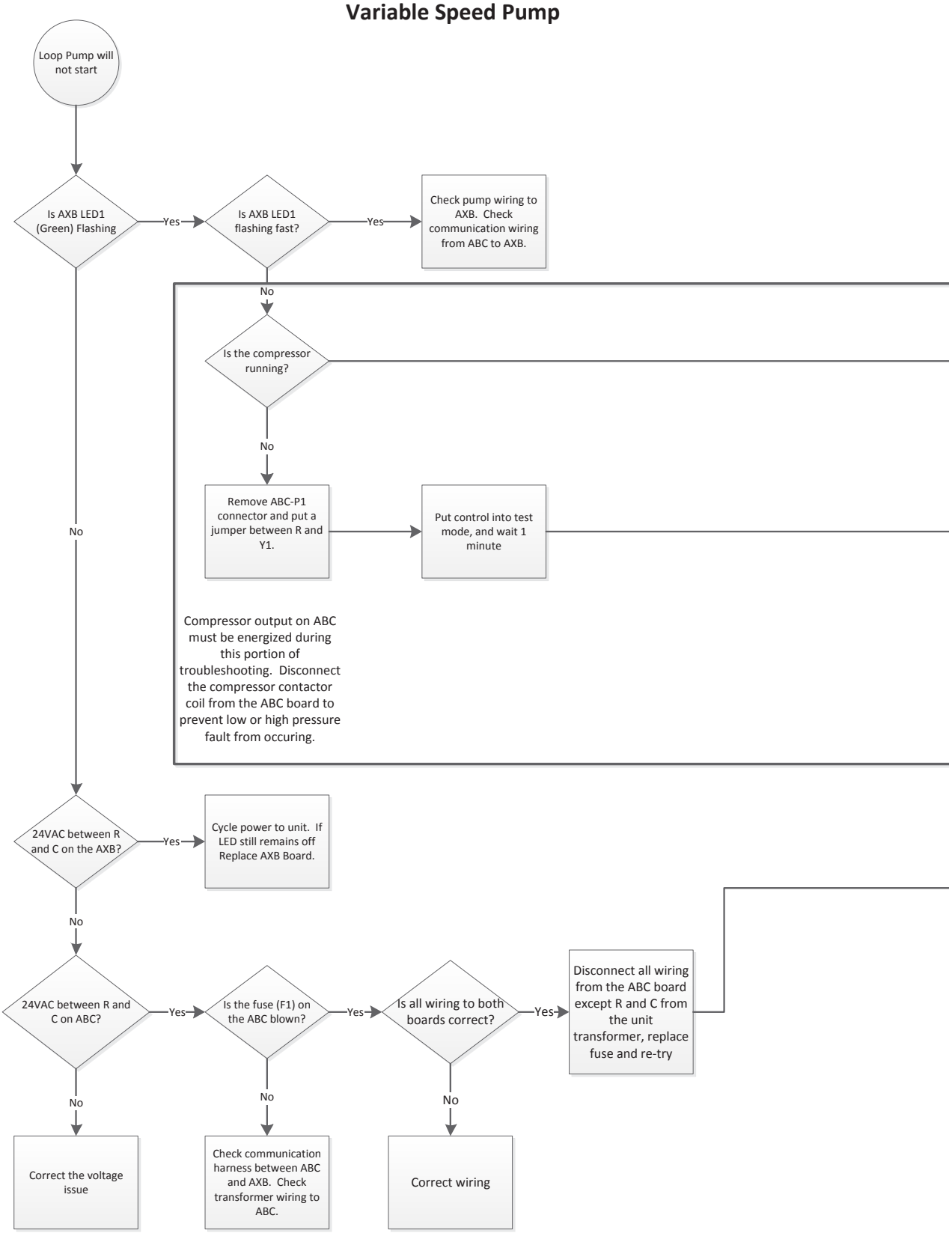
1. When measuring 24VAC actual value may be between 18 and 30VAC.



Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

Loop Pump Will Not Start

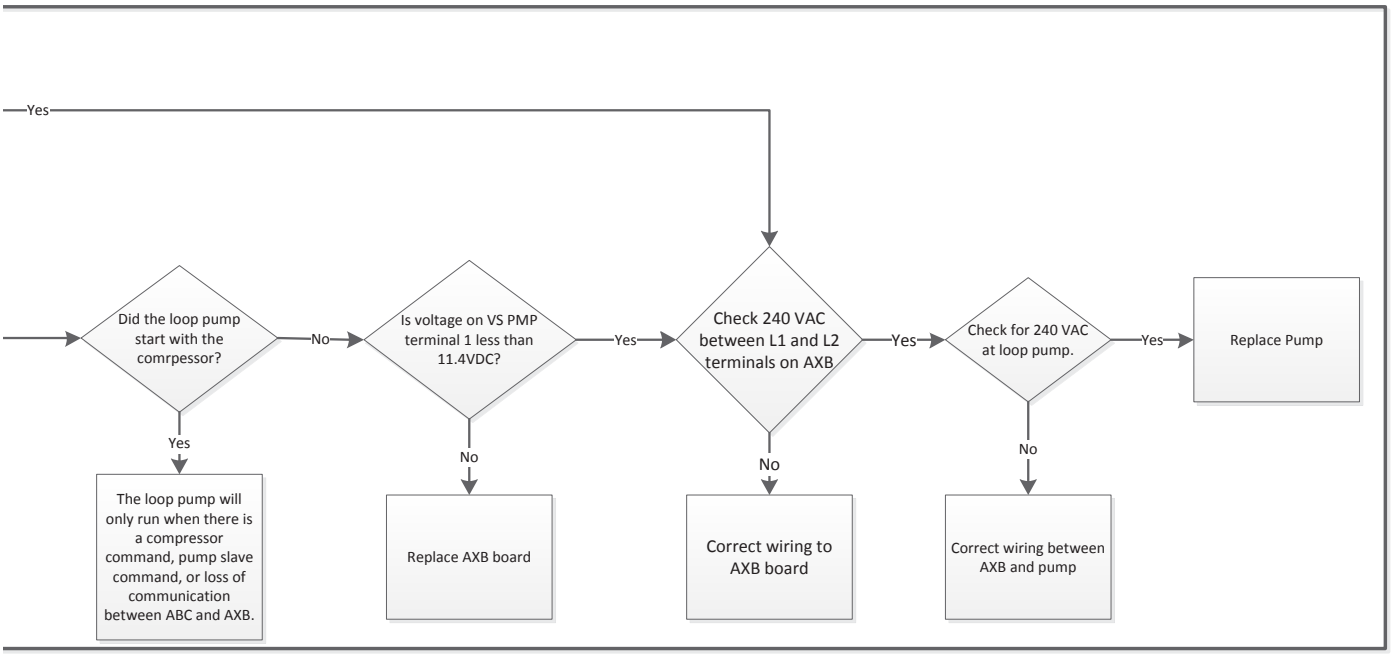
Variable Speed Pump

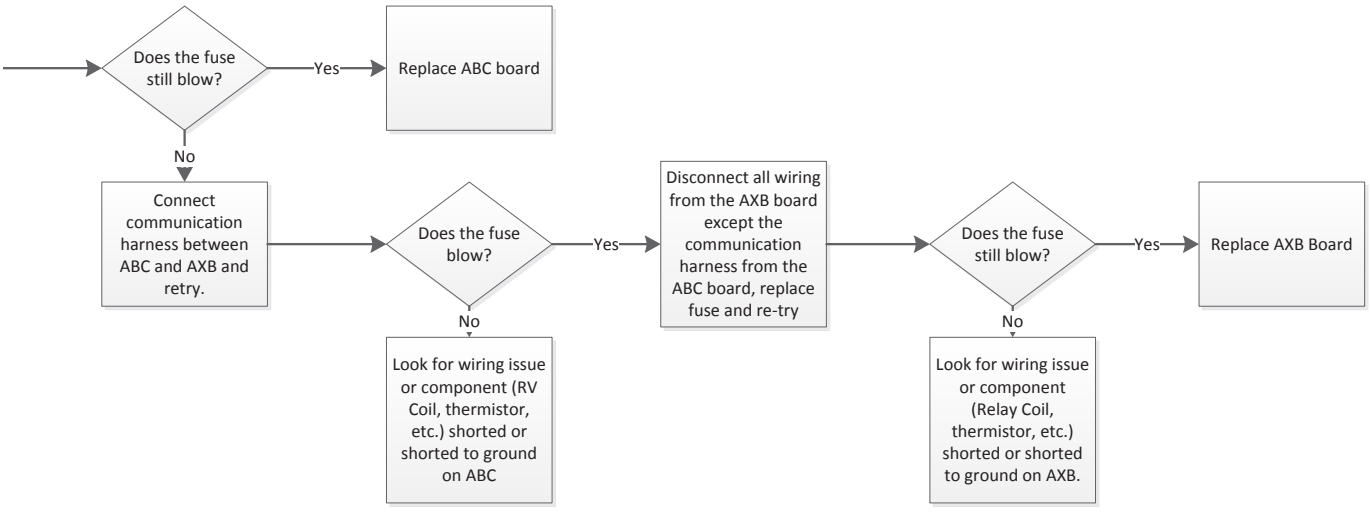


Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

Notes:

1. When measuring 24VAC actual value may be between 18 and 30VAC.
2. When measuring 240VAC actual value may be between 190 and 250 VAC.

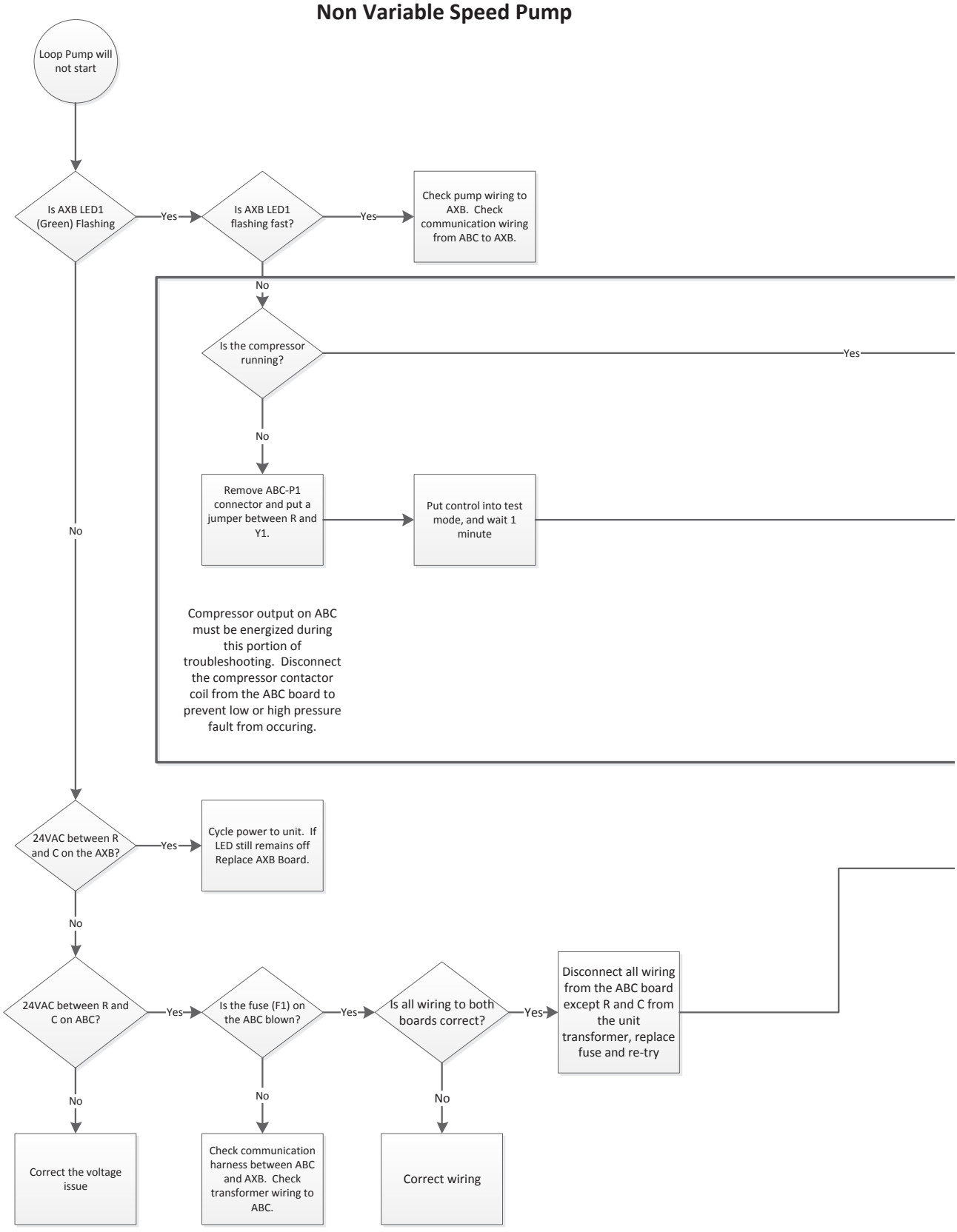




Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

Loop Pump Will Not Start

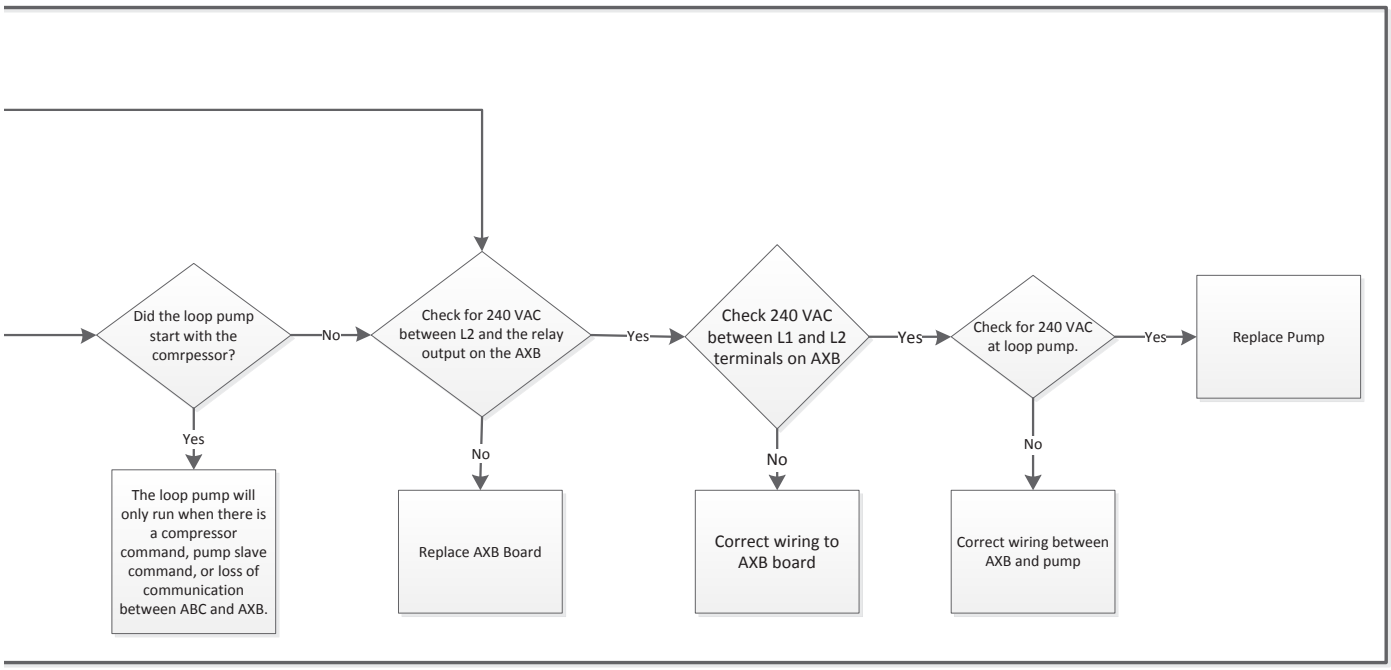
Non Variable Speed Pump

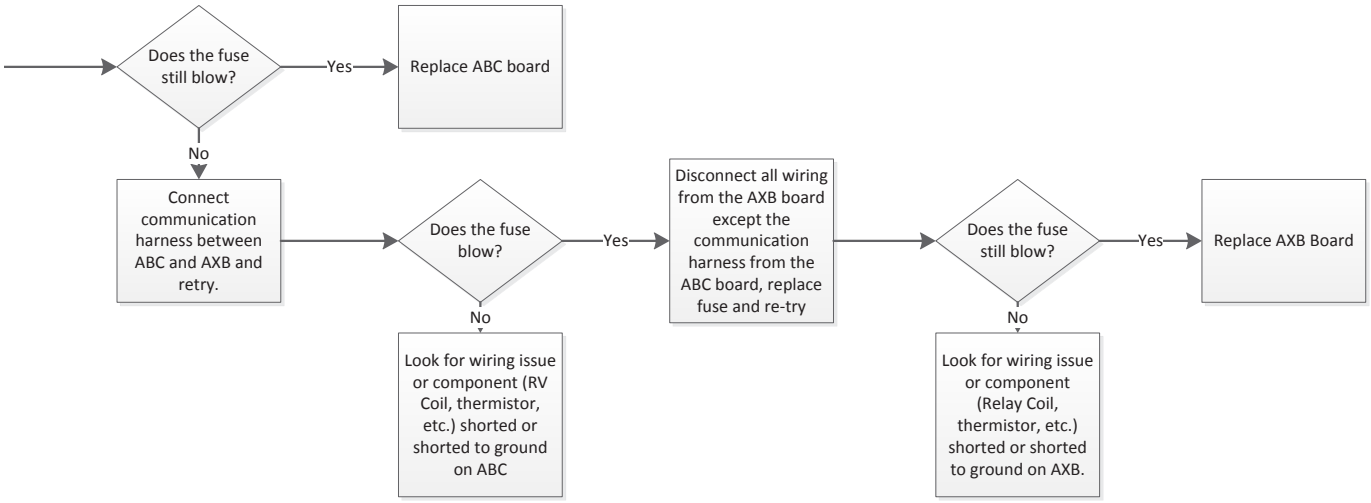


Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

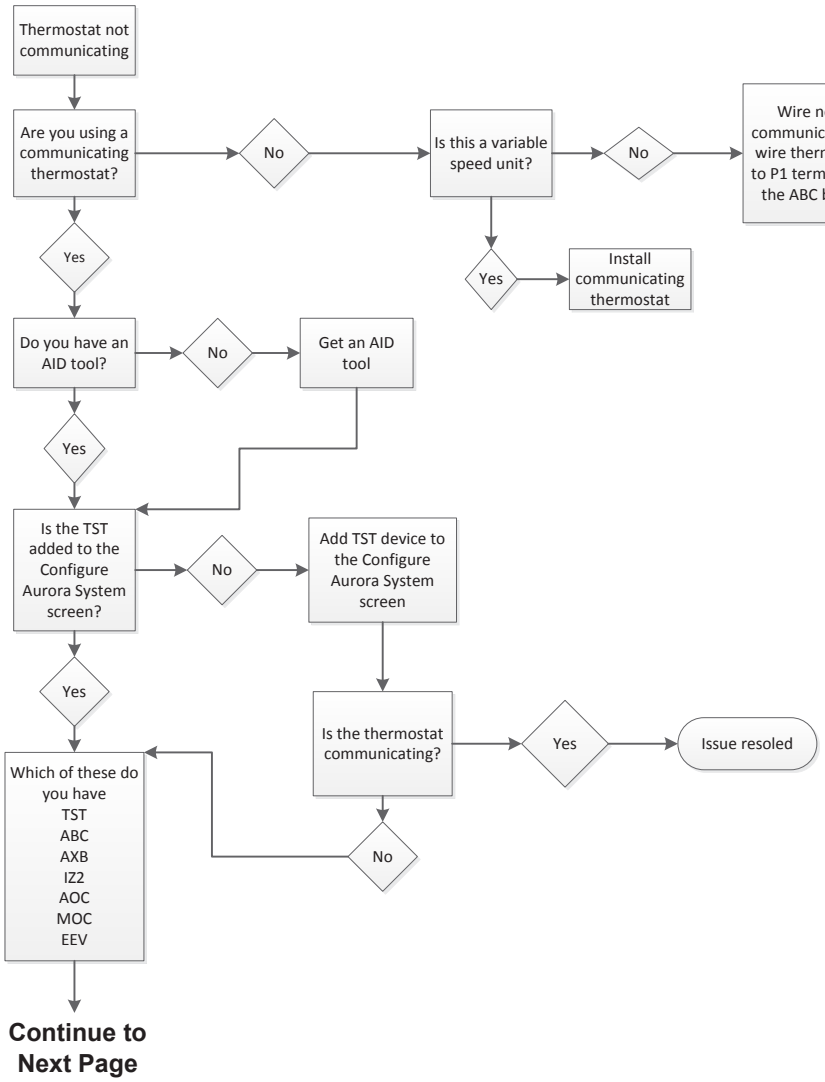
Notes:

1. When measuring 24VAC actual value may be between 18 and 30VAC.
2. When measuring 240VAC actual value may be between 190 and 250 VAC.

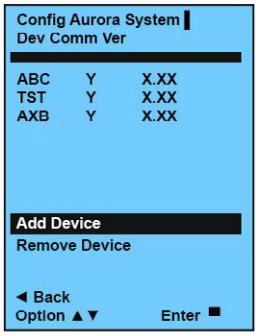




Communicating Thermostat Troubleshooting Guide



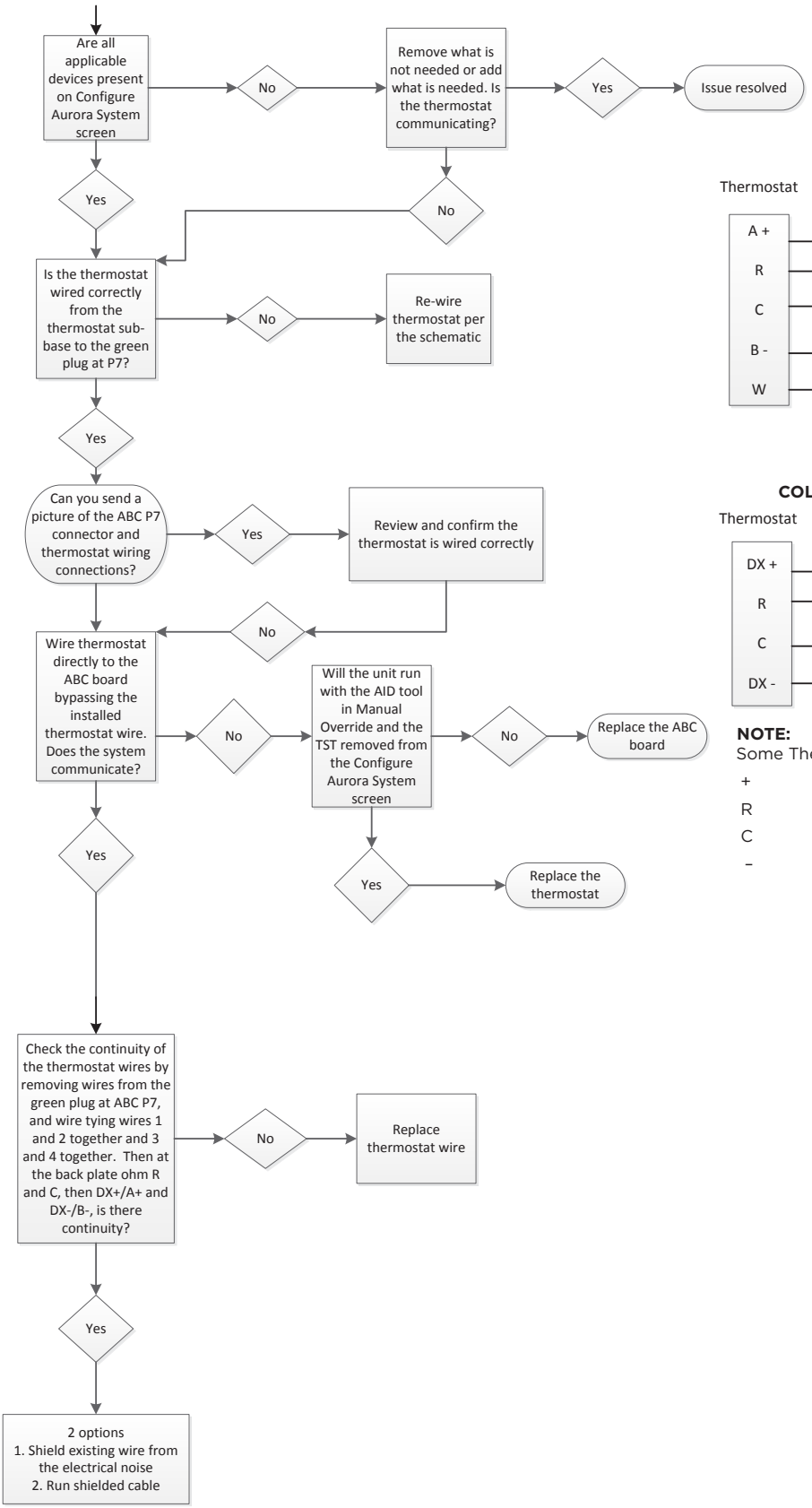
Configure Aurora System Screen



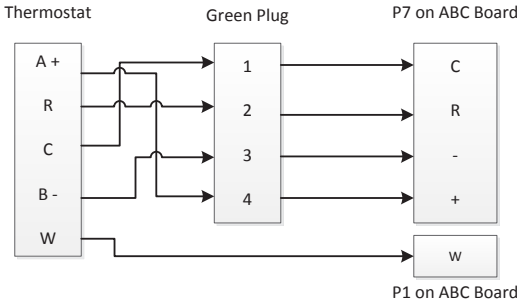
Single and Dual Capacity unit

Y – Active Communication
N – Device has been found, but communication has failed.

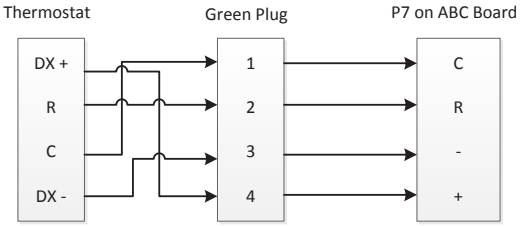
Communicating Thermostat Troubleshooting Guide cont.



TPCM32U03A*/TPCM32U04A*



TPCC SERIES
COLOR TOUCHSCREEN THERMOSTAT

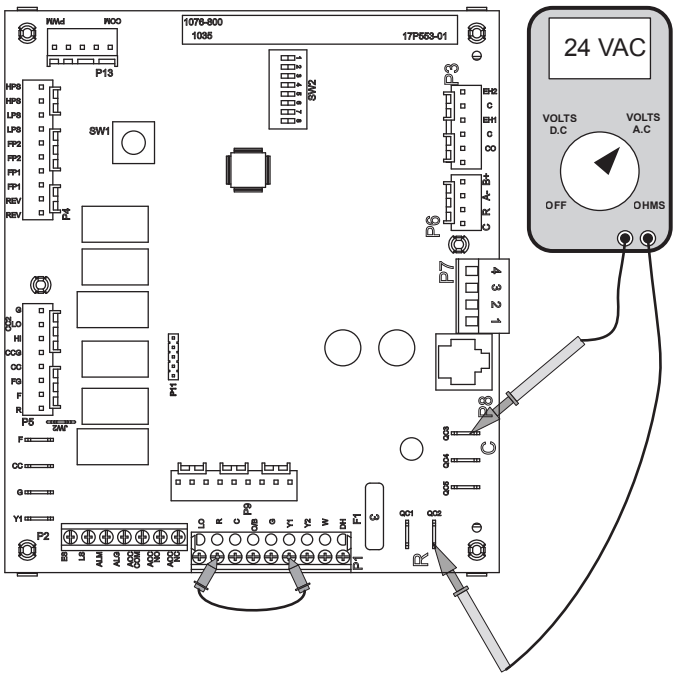


NOTE:
Some Thermostats will be:

\+
R
C
–

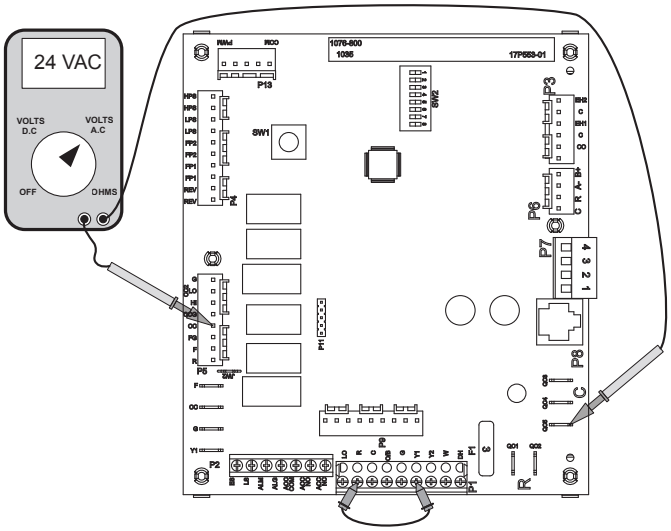
Control Board Signals

To Check for 24VAC between R and C



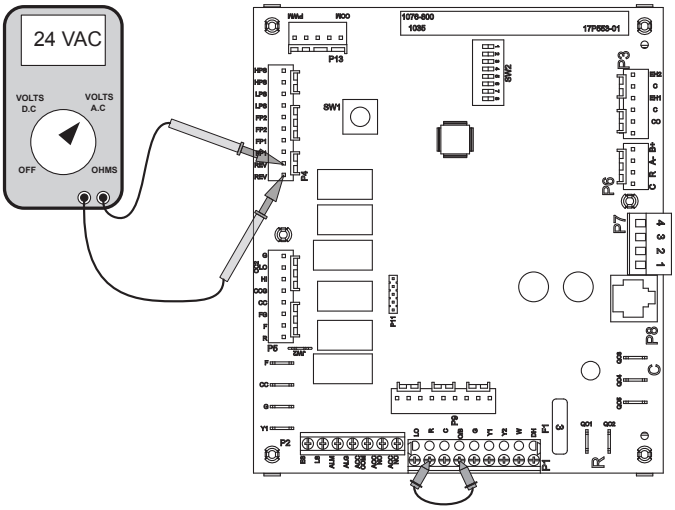
With power applied to the unit connect your Volt meter leads to “R” and “C” on the control board where the yellow and black/white transformer wires connect. The reading should be between 18VAC and 30VAC.

To Check for 24VAC to Compressor Contactor



With the AID Tool go to the “Thermostat Inputs” Menu under “Diagnostics” and over-ride the “Y1” input to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the P1 connector to disconnect the thermostat from the board and place a jumper wire between “R” and “Y1” as shown. Apply power and put the board into test mode by holding SW1 for 2-5 seconds, the green LED will begin a slow flash. Connect your Volt meter leads to “CC” and “C”. After 1 minute the reading should be between 18 and 30VAC. If you have a signal and the contactor is not pulled in, check voltage across the contactor coil. If you have voltage across the contractor coil, replace the contactor. If there is no voltage across the contactor coil, verify all wiring between the board and contactor. If you have no voltage between CC and C and the fault LED is not flashing, then replace the board.

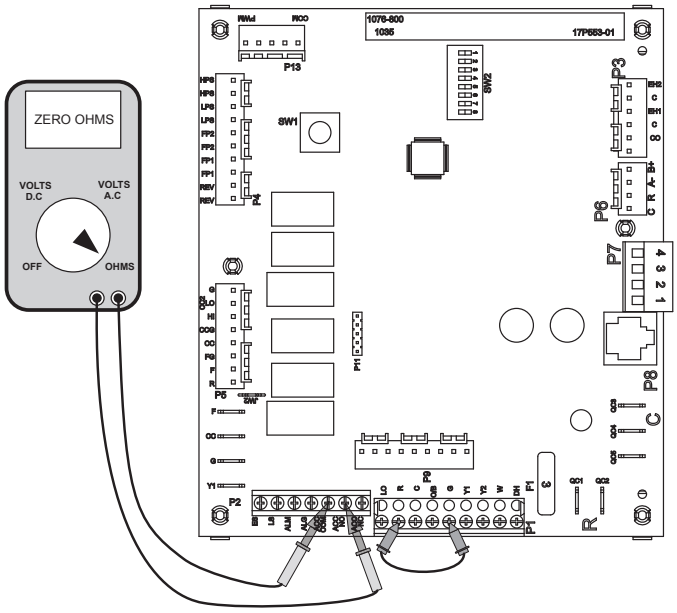
To Check Operation of the Reversing Valve Output



Make sure that SW2-3 is set to “ON”. With the AID Tool go to the “Thermostat Inputs” Menu under “Diagnostics” and over-ride the “O” input to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the P1 connector to disconnect the thermostat from the board and place a jumper wire between “R” and “O” as shown. Apply power and put the board into test mode by holding SW1 for 2-5 seconds, the green LED will begin a slow flash. Connect your Volt meter leads to the two “REV” pins on P4. The reading should be between 18 and 30VAC. If you have voltage and the reversing valve is not shifting, check voltage across the coil. If you have voltage across the reversing valve coil, but the valve does not shift the reversing valve coil may be bad. If there is no voltage across the coil, verify all wiring between the board and reversing valve. If no voltage is present on the two REV terminals then replace the board.

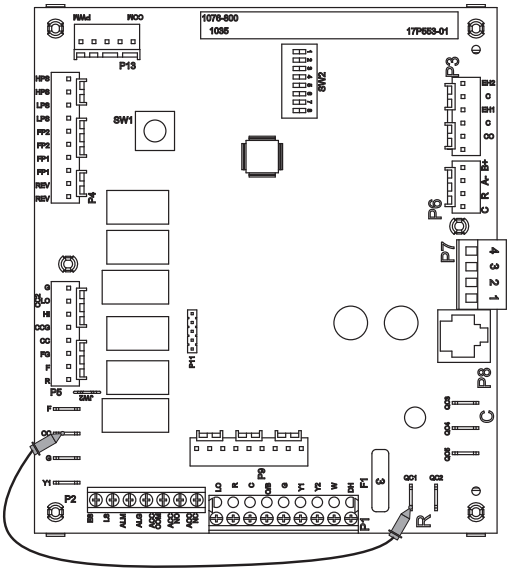
Control Board Signals cont.

To Check Operation of the Accessory Relay



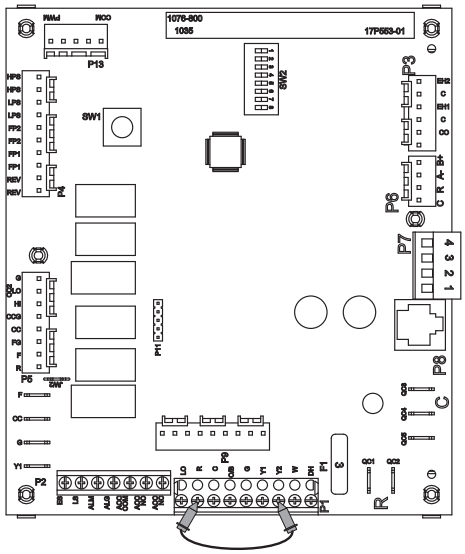
Make sure that SW2-4 and SW2-5 are both set to “ON”. With the AID Tool go to the “Thermostat Inputs” Menu under “Diagnostics” and over-ride the “G” input to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the P1 connector to disconnect the thermostat from the board and place a jumper wire between “R” and “G” as shown. Apply power and put the board into test mode by holding SW1 for 2-5 seconds, the green LED will begin a slow flash. Connect your Ohm meter leads to the two “ACC COM” and “ACC NO” on P2. A reading of zero ohms indicates that the relay is switching and operating normally. A reading of infinity or open line indicates that the relay did not close and the board should be replaced.

To Bypass the Safety Circuit and Engage the Compressor Contactor



Put gauges on the unit to monitor high/low pressure. Place a jumper between “R” and “CC” as shown. **This will bypass the safety circuit and the compressor will run whether the board is calling for it or not.**

To Check the Freeze Detection Thermistor (AID Tool Required)



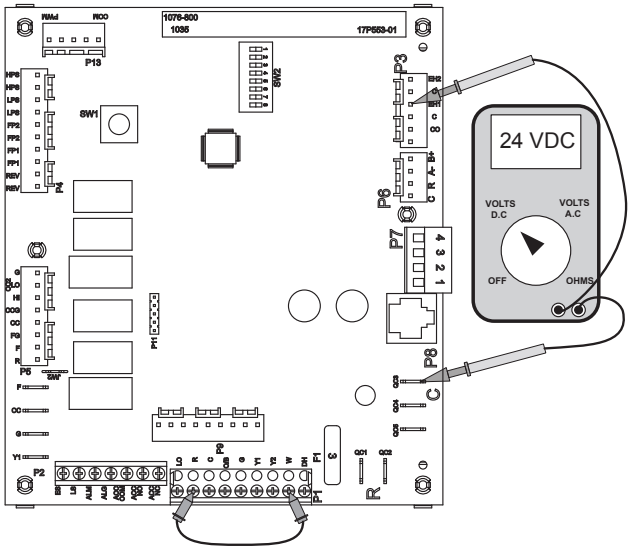
Disconnect the loop pumps so they will not run. Place a thermocouple on the refrigerant line next to the freeze detection thermistor. With the AID Tool go to the “Thermostat Inputs” Menu under “Diagnostics” and over-ride the “Y2” input to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the plug on P1 to disconnect the thermostat from the board. Place a jumper on “R” and “Y2” as shown. Apply power and put the board into test mode by holding SW1 for 2-5 seconds, the green LED will begin a slow flash. As the unit runs in second stage heating with the loop pump(s) not working, the lack of water flow will quickly bring down the temperature of the refrigerant line where the freeze detection thermistor is located. Watch the FP1 temperature reading on the AID Tool and compare it with the thermocouple reading. The thermocouple reading and FP1 reading should be within 2 degrees F of each other. If the thermistor is found to be out of calibration, replace the thermistor. Allowing the unit to continue to run will cause a freeze detection fault to occur. Remember, there is a two minute bypass delay and a 30 second recognition delay on the freeze detection input. This means that the compressor will not shut down during the first 2.5 minutes of run time regardless of how low the freeze thermistor reads.

Other items to check when troubleshooting a freeze detection lockout are superheat, water flow through the coaxial heat exchanger, and antifreeze composition. High superheat in heating will lower the refrigerant line temperature where the freeze protection thermistor is located. In this case, check the expansion device. Closed loop systems are rated at 3 gpm/ton. If a closed loop system is running at less than 3 gpm/ton, the temperature difference between the refrigerant line and the actual leaving water temperature will be greater and could lead to possible freeze detection lockouts.

Control Board Signals cont.

To Check the Electric Heat Outputs

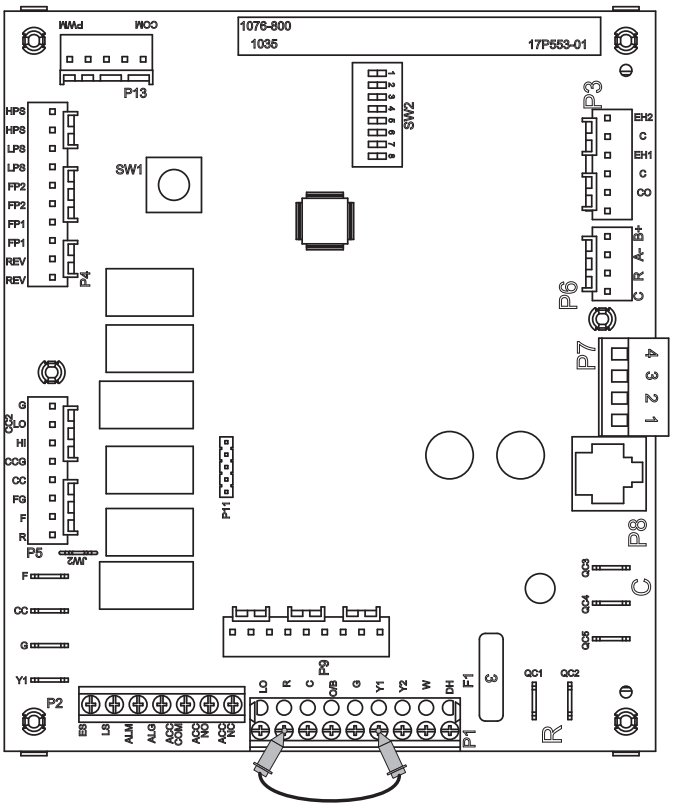
With the AID Tool go to the “Thermostat Inputs” Menu under “Diagnostics” and over-ride the “W” input to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the P1 connector to disconnect the thermostat from the board and place a jumper between “R” and “W” as shown. Put the board into test mode by holding SW1 for 2-5 seconds. The blower will come on and run in high speed. 10 seconds later electric heat output 1 (EH1) will be enabled followed by electric heat output 2 (EH2) in 7.5 seconds. Check EH1 by measuring DC volts between “C” and “EH1” and check EH2 by measuring DC volts between “C” and “EH2”.



Jumping the Control Board

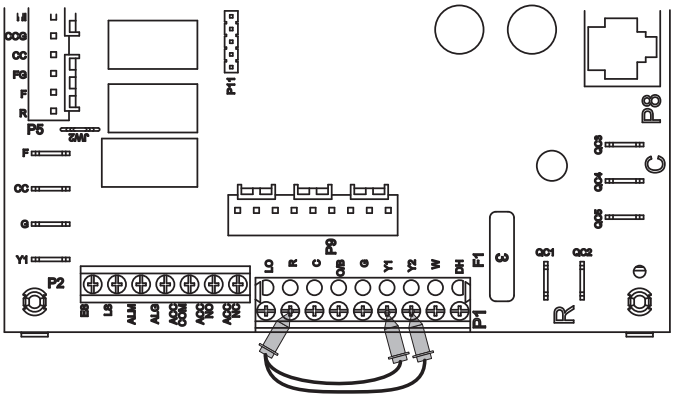
Stage 1 Heating

With the AID Tool go to the “Thermostat Inputs” Menu under “Diagnostics” and over-ride the “Y1” input to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the P1 connector to disconnect the thermostat from the board. Place a jumper between the “R” and “Y1” terminals as shown.



Stage 2 Heating (Dual Capacity Units Only)

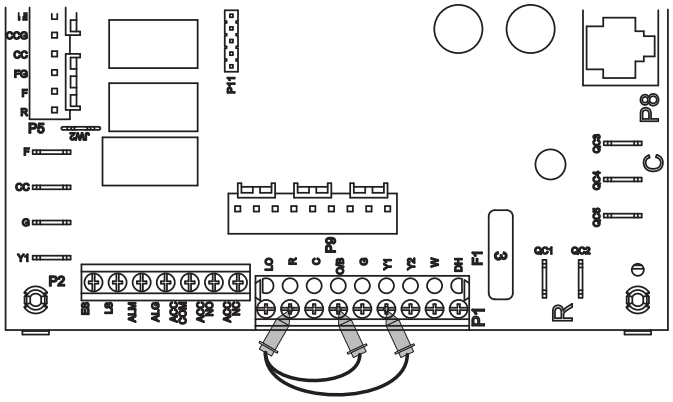
With the AID Tool go to the “Thermostat Inputs” Menu under “Diagnostics” and over-ride the “Y1” and “Y2” inputs to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the P1 connector to disconnect the thermostat from the board. Place a jumper between the R, Y1, and Y2 terminals as shown.



Jumping the Control Board cont.

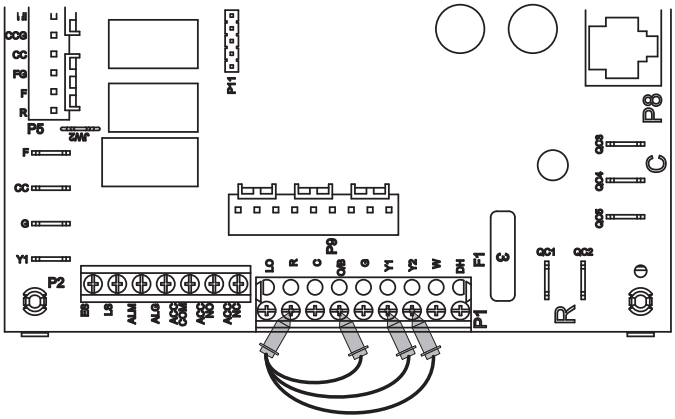
Stage 1 Cooling

With the AID Tool go to the “Thermostat Inputs” Menu under “Diagnostics” and over-ride the “Y1” and “O” inputs to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the P1 connector to disconnect the thermostat from the board. Place a jumper between the R, O, and Y1 terminals as shown.



Stage 2 Cooling (Dual Capacity Units Only)

With the AID Tool go to the “Thermostat Inputs” Menu under “Diagnostics” and over-ride the “Y1”, “Y2”, and “O” inputs to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the P1 connector to disconnect the thermostat from the board. Place a jumper between the R, O, Y1, and Y2 terminals as shown.



Troubleshooting

Should a major problem develop, refer to the following information for possible causes and corrective steps:

Compressor Won't Run

1. The fuse may be blown or the circuit breaker is open. Check electrical circuits and motor windings for shorts or grounds. Investigate for possible overloading. Replace fuse or reset circuit breakers after the fault is corrected.
2. Supply voltage may be too low. Check voltage with a volt meter.
3. Remote control system may be faulty. Check aquastat for correct wiring, setting and calibration. Check 24-volt transformer for burnout.
4. Wires may be loose or broken. Replace or tighten.
5. The low pressure switch may have tripped due to one or more of the following:
    a. Fouled or plugged coaxial heat exchangers
    b. Low or no water flow (source side heating, load side cooling)
    c. Water too cold (source side heating)
    d. Low refrigerant
6. The high pressure switch may have tripped due to one or more of the following:
    a. Fouled or plugged coaxial heat exchanger
    b. Low or no water flow (source side cooling, load side heating)
    c. Water too warm (source side cooling)
7. Check the capacitor.
8. The compressor overload protection may be open. If the compressor dome is extremely hot, the overload will not reset until cooled down. If the overload does not reset when cool, it may be defective. If so, replace the compressor.
9. The internal winding of the compressor motor may be grounded to the compressor shell. If so, replace the compressor.
10. The compressor winding may be open. Check continuity with an ohm meter. If the winding is open, replace the compressor.

Insufficient Cooling or Heating

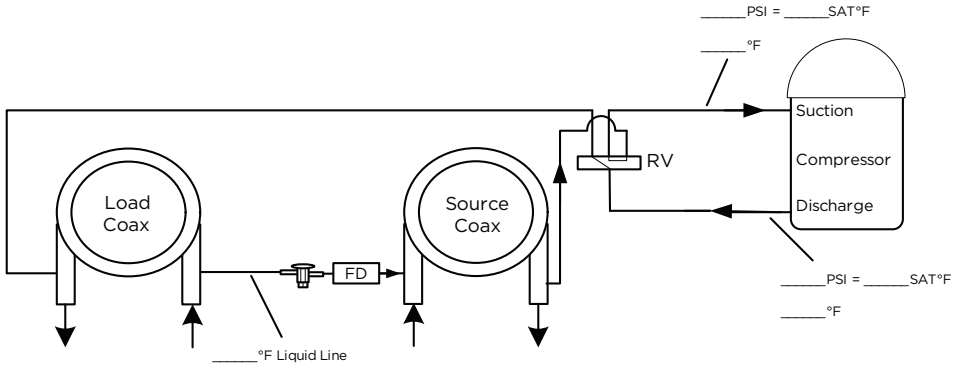
1. Check for restriction in water flow.
2. Check subcooling for low refrigerant charge.
3. The reversing valve may be defective and creating a bypass of refrigerant. If the unit will not cool, check the reversing valve coil.
4. Check thermal expansion valve for possible restriction of refrigerant flow.

Noisy Unit Operation

1. Check compressor for loosened mounting bolts. Make sure compressor is floating free on its isolator mounts, and shipping bolt is removed from compressor plate.
2. Check for tubing contact with the compressor or other surfaces. Readjust it by bending slightly.
3. Check screws on all panels.
4. Check for chattering or humming in the contactor or relays due to low voltage or a defective holding coil. Replace the component.
5. Check for proper installation of vibration absorbing material under the unit. Unit must be fully supported, not just on corners.
6. Check for abnormally high discharge pressures.

Heating/Cooling Cycle Analysis

Heating Cycle Analysis

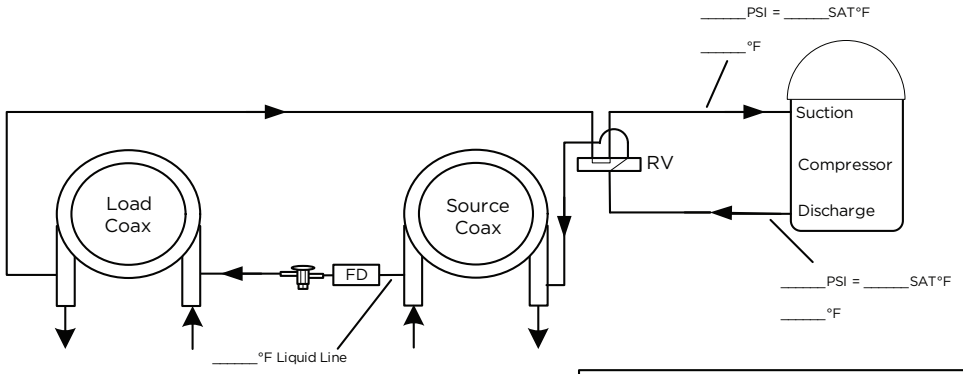


Unit Amp Draw	
Line Voltage	
Loop:	Open ____ Closed
Subcooling	
Superheat	

Entering Source Water	°F
Entering Water Pressure	PSI
Leaving Source Water	°F
Leaving Water Pressure	PSI
Entering Load Water	°F
Entering Load Water Pressure	PSI
Leaving Load Water	°F
Leaving Load Water Pressure	PSI

NOTE: Do not attach refrigerant gauges unless a problem is suspected!

Cooling Cycle Analysis



Unit Amp Draw	
Line Voltage	
Loop:	Open ____ Closed
Subcooling	
Superheat	

Entering Source Water	°F
Entering Water Pressure	PSI
Leaving Source Water	°F
Leaving Water Pressure	PSI
Entering Load Water	°F
Entering Load Water Pressure	PSI
Leaving Load Water	°F
Leaving Load Water Pressure	PSI

NOTE: Do not attach refrigerant gauges unless a problem is suspected!

Troubleshooting Form

Company Name: _____ Company Phone No: _____
Technician Name: _____ Date: _____
Model No: _____ Serial No: _____
Owner's Name: _____ Open or Closed Loop: _____
Installation Address: _____ Installation Date: _____

Check One
❑ Start up/Check-out for new installation ❑ Troubleshooting Problem: _____

1. FLOW RATE IN GPM (SOURCE SIDE HEAT EXCHANGER)

Water In Pressure:	a._____	PSI
Water Out Pressure:	b._____	PSI
Pressure Drop = a - b	c._____	PSI
Convert Pressure Drop to Flow Rate (refer to *Pressure Drop* table)	d._____	GPM

2. TEMPERATURE RISE OR DROP ACROSS SOURCE SIDE HEAT EXCHANGER

	COOLING		HEATING	
Water In Temperature:	e._____	°F	e._____	°F
Water Out Temperature:	f. _____	°F	f. _____	°F
Temperature Difference:	g._____	°F	g._____	°F

3. TEMPERATURE RISE OR DROP ACROSS LOAD SIDE HEAT EXCHANGER

	COOLING		HEATING	
Water In Temperature:	h._____	°F	h._____	°F
Water Out Temperature:	i. _____	°F	i. _____	°F
Temperature Difference:	j. _____	°F	j. _____	°F

4. HEAT OF REJECTION (HR) / HEAT OF EXTRACTION (HE) CALCULATION

HR or HE = Flow Rate x Temperature Difference x Brine Factor*
d. (above) x g. (above) x 485 for Methanol or Environol, 500 for water*
Heat of Extraction (Heating Mode) = _____ btu/hr
Heat of Rejection (Cooling Mode) = _____ btu/hr
Compare results to Capacity Data Tables

Note: Steps 5 through 8 need only be completed if a problem is suspected

5. WATTS

	COOLING		HEATING		HYDRONIC	
Volts:	m._____	VOLTS	m._____	VOLTS	m. _____	VOLTS
Total Amps (Comp. + Fan):	n. _____	AMPS	n. _____	AMPS	n. _____	AMPS
Watts = m. x n. x 0.85	o. _____	WATTS	o. _____	WATTS	o. _____	WATTS

6. CAPACITY

Cooling Capacity = HR. - (o. x 3.413)	p. _____	btu/hr
Heating Capacity= HE. + (o. x 3.413)	p. _____	btu/hr

7. EFFICIENCY

Cooling EER = p. / o.	q. _____	EER
Heating COP = p. / (o. x 3.413)	q. _____	COP

8. SUPERHEAT (S.H.) / SUBCOOLING (S.C.)

COOLING	COOLING		HEATING		HYDRONIC	
Suction Pressure:	r. _____	PSI	r. _____	PSI	r. _____	PSI
Suction Saturation Temperature:	s. _____	°F	s. _____	°F	s. _____	°F
Suction Line Temperature:	t. _____	°F	t. _____	°F	t. _____	°F
Superheat = t. - s.	u. _____	°F	u. _____	°F	u. _____	°F
Head Pressure:	v. _____	PSI	v. _____	PSI	v. _____	PSI
High Pressure Saturation Temp.:	w. _____	°F	w. _____	°F	w. _____	°F
Liquid Line Temperature*:	x. _____	°F	x. _____	°F	x. _____	°F
Subcooling = w. - x.	y. _____	°F	y. _____	°F	y. _____	°F

* Note: Liquid line is between the source heat exchanger and the expansion valve in the cooling mode; between the load heat exchanger and the expansion valve in the heating mode.

Service Parts List

Aurora Controls

Part Description		024	050	060
		208-230/60/1	208-230/60/1	208-230/60/1
Refrigeration Components	Compressor	34P583-01	34P580-01	34P646-01
	Compressor Capacitor	16P008D20	16P008D25	16P008D41
	Compressor Sound Jacket	92P504A05	92P519-02	92P519-02
	Thermal Expansion Valve	33P605-18	33P605-15	33P605-17
	Filter Drier for 'Reversible Models'	36P500B01	36P500B02	36P500B02
	Filter Drier for 'Heating Only' Models			
	Reversing Valve with Coil	33P506-04	33P526-04	33P526-04
	Hot Water Generator (Desuperheater)	n/a	62I516-03	62I516-03
	Source Coaxial Heat Exchanger (copper)	62I573-01	62I543-04	62I557-01
	Source Coaxial Heat Exchanger (cupronickel)	62I573-02	62I543-03	62I557-02
	Load Coaxial Heat Exchanger (copper)	62I573-01	62I543-04	62I557-01
	Load Coaxial Heat Exchanger (cupronickel)	62I573-02	62I543-03	62I557-02
	DHW Load Coax Vented Double Wall (copper)	62P549-01	n/a	n/a
Safeties / Sensors	High Pressure Switch	35P506B02	35P506B02	35P506B02
	Low Pressure Switch	35P506B01	35P506B01	35P506B01
	Discharge Pressure Transducer	35P555-01	35P555-01	35P555-01
	Suction Pressure Transducer	35P555-02	35P555-02	35P555-02
Electrical	Compressor Contactor	13P004A03	13P004A03	13P004A03
	Transformer	15P501-02	15P501-02	15P501-02
	Relay 24 VDC SPDT	13P711-01	13P711-01	13P711-01
	Circuit Breaker 5 Amp	19P583-01	19P583-01	19P583-01
	Aurora Board Programmed	17X553-10	17X553-10	17X553-10
	Aurora Expansion Board (AXB)	17X597-12	17X597-12	17X597-12
	Thermistor-Feerze Protection	12P560-06	12P560-06	12P560-06
	Power Block 15 amp 2 pole	12P500A01	12P500A01	12P500A01
	Current Transducer	12P557-01	12P557-01	12P557-01
	IntelliStart Soft Starter	IS1B08-16SN	IS1B16-32SN	IS1B16-32SN
	Grounding Lug	12P004A	12P004A	12P004A

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:
    - mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;
    - all personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly;
    - the recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person;
    - 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.

Decommissioning - Unit Labeling Requirements

Equipment shall be labelled stating that it has been de-commissioned and emptied of refrigerant. The label shall be dated and signed. For appliances containing FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS, ensure that there are labels on the equipment stating the equipment contains FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANT.

Refrigerant 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.

Refrigerant 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 (optional for A2L);
- evacuate (optional for A2L);
- 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 (optional for A2L). This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system (optional for A2L). 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.

Notes

Revision Guide

Pages:	Description:	Date:	By:
All	Document Creation	22 Oct. 2024	SW
26	Update Load Flow Rates	29 Jan 2025	SW
4	Added Freeze Protection Warning	10 Mar 2025	SW
5	Updated Refrigerant Charge	14 April 2025	SW
1	Update Safety Listing	15 April 2025	SW

Product:	**Affinity Series**
Type:	Geothermal Hydronic Heat Pumps
Size:	2-5 Ton Single Speed
Document Type:	Operation & Maintenance
Part Number:	OMT1-0014Y
Release Date:	04/25