

UNIT INFORMATION LDT SERIES

25 ton

Service Literature

100239
10/2026

LDT302 With R-454B

The LDT302 is a configure to order unit (CTO) with a wide selection of factory installed options.

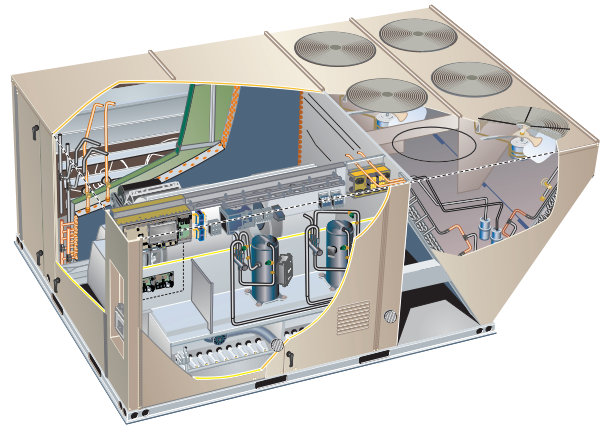
The LDT302 is available in 260,000 to 480,000 Btuh.

Gas heat sections are designed with stainless steel heat exchangers.

The unit has a 25 ton cooling capacity and utilizes two compressors and six condenser fans.

Multi-Stage Air Volume MSAV® blower option is available. The VFD-driven blower will operate at lower speeds when demand is low and increase to higher speeds when demand is high.

All LDT units are designed to accept any of several different energy management thermostat control systems with minimum field wiring. Factory- or field-provided control options connect to the unit through Smartwire connectors. When “plugged in” the controls become an integral part of the unit wiring.



⚠ WARNING

Do not use means to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.

The appliance shall be stored in a room without continuously operating ignition sources (for example: open flames, an operating gas appliance, or an operating electric heater).

Do not pierce or burn.

Be aware that refrigerants may not contain an odor.

⚠ WARNING

If this appliance is conditioning a space with an area smaller than TA min or stored in a space with an area smaller than A min as defined by this instruction, then that space must be without continuously operating open flames (e.g. an operating gas appliance) or other potential ignition sources (e.g. an operating electric heater or similar hot surface). A flame-producing device may be installed in the same space if the device is provided with an effective flame arrest system.

⚠ WARNING

Auxiliary devices which may be potential ignition sources shall not be installed in the duct work. Examples of potential ignition sources are hot surfaces with a temperature exceeding 700°C and electric switching components.

False ceilings or drop ceiling may be used as a return air plenum only if the unit being installed has a Refrigerant Detection System installed.

All maintenance staff and others working in the local area shall be instructed on the nature of work being carried out with work in confined spaces being avoided.

Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it externally into the atmosphere.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Options / Accessories	4
Specifications	8
Gas Heat Specifications / High Altitude Derate	9
Blower Data	10
Electrical Data	14
Electrical Accessories.....	14
I–Unit Components.....	16
A–Control Box Components.....	16
B–Cooling Components	22
C–Blower Compartment.....	29
D–Gas Heat Components	33
II–Placement And Installation	38
III–Charging	38
IV–Start-Up Operation	40
V–Systems Service Checks	42
VI–Maintenance.....	44
VII–Accessories.....	46
VIII–Multi-Stage Blower	50
IX–Decommissioning.....	53
X–Wiring Diagrams And Sequence Of Operation.....	54

CAUTION

As with any mechanical equipment, contact with sharp sheet metal edges can result in personal injury. Take care while handling this equipment and wear gloves and protective clothing.

WARNING

Only manufacturer approved auxiliary devices are permitted to be installed in this unit.

CAUTION

The appliance is not to be used by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction

CAUTION

Children should be supervised not to play with the appliance.

CAUTION

Any personnel installing, decommissioning, or performing maintenance on the unit must be properly trained with A2L refrigerants.

CAUTION

Servicing shall be performed only as recommended by the manufacturer.

WARNING

- This appliance must be installed in accordance with local and national wiring regulations.
- If the appliance is not fitted with an option for full disconnection from power, a means of disconnection must be incorporated in the fixed wiring in accordance with national and local wiring regulations.

CAUTION

Leak Detection System installed. Unit must be powered except for service.

WARNING

Ducts connected to an appliance shall not contain a potential ignition source.

IMPORTANT

Pipe work, including piping material, pipe routing, and installation shall include protection from physical damage in operation and service, and be in compliance with national and local codes and standards, such as ASHRAE 15, ASHRAE 15.2, IAPMO Uniform Mechanical Code, ICC International Mechanical Code, or CSA B52. All field joints shall be accessible for inspection prior to being covered or enclosed.

IMPORTANT

Refrigerant sensors for refrigerant detection systems shall only be replaced with sensors specified by the appliance manufacture.

CAUTION

This unit is equipped with electrically powered safety measures. To be effective, the unit must be electrically powered at all times after installation, other than when servicing.

A2L Refrigerant Considerations

Ensure that the work area is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it externally into the atmosphere.

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

Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used when searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks. A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used. Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect refrigerant leaks but, in the case of flammable refrigerants, the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed, and the appropriate percentage of gas (25 % maximum) is confirmed. 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. 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.

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 practices be followed since flammability is a consideration. The following procedure shall be adhered to:

- Safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations.
- Evacuate the circuit.
- Purge the circuit with inert gas.
- Evacuate.
- Purge the circuit with inert gas.
- 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. Refrigerants purging shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with oxygen-free nitrogen and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum. This process shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place. Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not close to any potential ignition sources and that ventilation is available.

OPTIONS / ACCESSORIES

Item Description	Order Number	Size	
		302	
COOLING SYSTEM			
Condensate Drain Trap	PVC	22H54	X
	Copper	76W27	X
Drain Pan Overflow Switch		21Z07	OX
Stainless Steel Condensate Drain Pan		83W42	OX
GAS HEAT			
Combustion Air Intake Extensions (Order 2 Kits)		89L97	X
¹ Modulating Gas Heat		Factory	O
Gas Heat Input	Standard - 85,000-260,000 Btuh	Factory	O
	Medium - 117,000-360,000 Btuh	Factory	O
	High - 156,000-480,000 Btuh	Factory	O
LPG/Propane Conversion Kit (Order 2 Kits)	Two-Stage Standard Heat	14N28	X
	Two-Stage Medium Heat	14N29	X
	Two-Stage High Heat	14N30	X
NOTE - Combination Two-Stage and Modulating Kits will not be available until 11/16/2026	Two-Stage and Modulating Standard Heat	39J84	X
	Two-Stage and Modulating Medium Heat	39J85	X
	Two-Stage and Modulating High Heat	39J84	X
Low Temperature Vestibule Heater	208/230V-3ph	22H58	X
	460V-3ph	22H59	X
	575V-3ph	22V43	X
Vertical Vent Extension		42W16	X
BLOWER - SUPPLY AIR			
Motors	Belt Drive (standard efficiency) - 5 hp	Factory	O
	Belt Drive (standard efficiency) - 7.5 hp	Factory	O
	Belt Drive (standard efficiency) - 10 hp	Factory	O
	Automatic VFD Bypass Option (MSAV® Models Only)	Factory	O
Drive Kits See Blower Data Tables for usage and selection	Kit #1 740-895 rpm	Factory	O
	Kit #2 870-1045 rpm	Factory	O
	Kit #3 715-880 rpm	Factory	O
	Kit #4 770-965 rpm	Factory	O
	Kit #5 660-810 rpm	Factory	O
	Kit #6 770-965 rpm	Factory	O
	Kit #7 570-720 rpm	Factory	O
	Kit #8 480-630 rpm	Factory	O
	Kit #9 410-535 rpm	Factory	O
	Blower Belt Auto-Tensioner	38C61	X
CABINET			
Burglar Bars		Y1036	X
Combination Coil/Hail Guards		13T16	OX
Corrosion Protection		Factory	O
Horizontal Return Air Panel Kit		38K48	X
CONTROLS			
Commercial Controls	LonTalk® Module	54W27	OX
	Novar® LSE	Factory	O
Dirty Filter Switch		53W68	OX
¹ Remote Discharge Air Temperature Sensor		21Z08	OX
Fresh Air Tempering		21Z08	OX
Smoke Detector - Supply or Return (Power board and one sensor)		37G73	OX
Smoke Detector - Supply and Return (Power board and two sensors)		37G74	OX

Modulating Gas Heat for Horizontal Applications requires a Remote Discharge Air Temperature Sensor (21Z08). Sensor is shipped with the unit for field installation if unit is configured at the factory. Sensor must be ordered separately for field installation if unit is not factory configured.

NOTE - Order numbers shown are for ordering field installed accessories.

OX - Configure To Order (Factory Installed) or Field Installed

O = Configure To Order (Factory Installed)

X = Field Installed

OPTIONS / ACCESSORIES

Item Description	Order Number	Size	
		302	
INDOOR AIR QUALITY			
Air Filters			
Healthy Climate® High Efficiency Air Filters 20 x 20 x 2 - order 12 per unit	MERV 8	54W21	OX
	MERV 13	52W39	OX
	MERV 16	21U40	X
Replaceable Media Filter with Metal Mesh Frame (includes Non-Pleated Filter Media) 20 x 20 x 2- order 12 per unit		44N60	X
Indoor Air Quality (CO2) Sensors			
Sensor - Wall-mount, off-white plastic cover with LCD display		77N39	X
Sensor - Wall-mount, off-white plastic cover, no display		87N53	X
Sensor - Black plastic case, LCD display, rated for plenum mounting		87N52	X
Sensor - Black plastic case, no display, rated for plenum mounting		87N54	X
CO2 Sensor Duct Mounting Kit - for downflow applications		23Y47	X
Aspiration Box - for duct mounting non-plenum rated CO2 sensors (77N39)		90N43	X
ELECTRICAL			
Voltage 60 hz	208/230V - 3 phase	Factory	O
	460V - 3 phase	Factory	O
	575V - 3 phase	Factory	O
² Short-Circuit Current Rating (SCCR) of 100kA (includes Phase/Voltage Detection)		Factory	O
HACR Circuit Breakers		Factory	O
³ Disconnect Switch - See Electrical Data	80 amp	54W88	OX
	150 amp	54W89	OX
	250 amp	90W82	OX
GFI Service Outlets	15 amp non-powered, field-wired (208/230V, 460V only)	74M70	OX
	⁵ , ⁶ 15 amp factory-wired and powered (208/230V, 460V)	Factory	O
	⁶ 20 amp non-powered, field-wired (208/230V, 460V, 575V)	67E01	OX
	⁶ 20 amp non-powered, field-wired (575V)	Factory	O
Weatherproof Cover for GFI		10C89	X
HUMIDITROL® CONDENSER REHEAT OPTION			
Humiditrol® Dehumidification Option	Factory	O	
Humidity Sensor Kit, Remote mounted (required)	17M50	X	

SCCR option is not available if the MOCP of the configured unit is greater than 200A.

Disconnect Switch is furnished and factory installed with SCCR option

If a factory installed disconnect switch is ordered with a factory installed GFI, the default disconnect size is 150 amps.

Unit powered GFI Service Outlets are not available with SCCR option.

Disconnect Switch or Circuit Breaker is required with unit powered GFI Service Outlets.

Canada requires a minimum 20 amp circuit. Select 20 amp, non-powered, field wired GFI.

NOTE - Order numbers shown are for ordering field installed accessories.

OX - Configure To Order (Factory Installed) or Field Installed

O = Configure To Order (Factory Installed)

X = Field Installed

OPTIONS / ACCESSORIES

Item Description	Order Number	Size
		302
ECONOMIZER		
High Performance Economizer (Approved for California Title 24 Building Standards / AMCA Class 1A Certified)		
High Performance Economizer Downflow or Horizontal Applications - Includes Outdoor Air Hood, order Downflow or Horizontal Barometric Relief Dampers separately.	18X87	OX
Economizer Controls		
Differential Enthalpy (Not for Title 24)	Order 2 21Z09	OX
Sensible Control	Sensor is Furnished Factory	O
Single Enthalpy (Not for Title 24)	21Z09	OX
Global	Sensor Field Provided Factory	O
Building Pressure Control	13J77	X
Differential Sensible	Sensor is Furnished Factory	O
Outdoor Air CFM Control	13J76	OX
Barometric Relief Dampers With Exhaust Hood		
Downflow Barometric Relief Dampers	76W17	OX
Horizontal Barometric Relief Dampers	33K78	OX
OUTDOOR AIR		
Outdoor Air Dampers With Outdoor Air Hood		
Motorized	18X89	OX
Manual	18X88	X
POWER EXHAUST		
Standard Static, SCCR Rated	208/230V 74W21	OX
	460V 74W22	OX
	575V 74W23	OX
High Static with VFD 2 hp (731 - 932 rpm)	208/230V 83M89	X
	460V 83M90	X
	575V 83M91	X
Power Exhaust Control		
Pressure Transducer Control	13J77	X

NOTE - Order numbers shown are for ordering field installed accessories.

OX - Configure To Order (Factory Installed) or Field Installed

O = Configure To Order (Factory Installed)

X = Field Installed

OPTIONS / ACCESSORIES

Item Description	Order Number	Size	
		302	
ROOF CURBS			
Hybrid Roof Curbs, Downflow			
14 in. height	11F62	X	
18 in. height	11F63	X	
24 in. height	11F64	X	
Standard Roof Curbs, Horizontal - Requires Horizontal Return Air Panel Kit			
30 in. height - slab applications	11T90	X	
41 in. height - rooftop applications	11T97	X	
Horizontal Return Air Panel Kit			
Required for Horizontal Applications with Roof Curb	38K48	X	
Insulation Kit For Standard Horizontal Roof Curbs			
For 30 in. Curb	73K33	X	
For 41 in. Curb	73K35	X	
CEILING DIFFUSERS			
Step-Down - Order one	LARTD30/36S	45K74	X
Flush - Order one	LAFD30/36S	45K75	X
Transitions (Supply and Return) - Order one	LASRT30/36	33K80	X

NOTE - Order numbers shown are for ordering field installed accessories.

OX - Configure To Order (Factory Installed) or Field Installed

O = Configure To Order (Factory Installed)

X = Field Installed

SPECIFICATIONS			
Model		LDT302H5M	
Nominal Tonnage		25 Ton	
Efficiency Type		High	
Blower Type		MSAV® Multi-Stage Air Volume	
Cooling Performance	Gross Cooling Capacity - Btuh		285,000
	¹ Net Cooling Capacity (Btuh)		274,000
	¹ AHRI Rated Air Flow (cfm)		8500
	Total Unit Power - kW		26.6
	¹ IEER (Btuh/Watt)		14.6
	¹ EER (Btuh/Watt)		10.3
Heating Performance	¹ Total High Heat Capacity - Btuh		270,000
	¹ C.O.P.		3.3
	Total Unit Power - kW		24.3
	¹ Total Low Heat Capacity - Btuh		154,000
	¹ C.O.P.		2.1
	Total Unit Power - kW		22.0
Sound Rating Number		dBA	95
Refrigerant Charge		Refrigerant Type	R-454B
	Without Reheat Option	Circuit 1	25 lbs. 0 oz.
		Circuit 2	23 lbs. 0 oz.
	With Reheat Option	Circuit 1	29 lbs. 0 oz.
		Circuit 2	23 lbs. 8 oz.
Gas Heating Options Available			See page 9
Compressor Type (number)			Two-Stage Scroll (1), Single-Stage Scroll (1)
Outdoor Coils	Net face area - ft. ² (total)		55.1
	Number of rows		2
	Fins - in.		20
Outdoor Coil Fans	Motor HP (number and type)		1/2 (6 PSC)
	Rpm		1075
	Watts (total)		3000
	Diameter (Number) - in.		(6) 24
	Blades		3
	Total Air volume - cfm		21,500
Indoor Coils	Net face area - ft. ² (total)		26.0
	Tube diameter - in.		3/8
	Rows		4
	Fins - in.		14
	Condensate drain size (NPT) - in.		(1) 1 in.
	Expansion device type		Balanced Port Thermostatic Expansion Valve
³ Indoor Blower and Kit Selection	Nominal motor HP		5, 7.5, 10
	Maximum usable motor output (US Only)	5.75, 8.63, 11.5	
		5 HP	
	Kit 5 660-810 rpm		
	Kit 6 770-965 rpm		
	Kit 7 570-720 rpm		
	Kit 8 480-630 rpm		
	Kit 9 410-535 rpm		
	7.5 HP		
	Kit 3 715-880 rpm		
	Kit 4 770-965 rpm		
	10 HP		
	Kit 1 740-895 rpm		
	Kit 2 870-1045 rpm		
Wheel (Number) diameter x width - in.		(2) 18 x 15	
Filters	Type of filter		Fiberglass, disposable
	Number and size - in.		(12) 20 x 20 x 2
Line voltage data (Volts-Phase-Hz)			208/230-3-60 460-3-60 575-3-60

NOTE - Net capacity includes evaporator blower motor heat deduction. Gross capacity does not include evaporator blower motor heat deduction.

¹ Tested at conditions included in with AHRI Standard 340/360; 95°F outdoor air temperature and 80°F db/67°F wb entering evaporator air; minimum external duct static pressure.

Cooling Ratings - 95°F outdoor air temperature and 80°F db/67°F wb entering indoor coil air.

High Temperature Heating Ratings - 47°F db/43°F wb outdoor air temperature and 70°F entering indoor coil air.

Low Temperature Heating Ratings - 17°F db/15°F wb outdoor air temperature and 70°F entering indoor coil air.

² Using total air volume and system static pressure requirements determine from blower performance tables rpm and motor output required. Maximum usable output of motors furnished are shown. In Canada, nominal motor output is also maximum usable motor output. If motors of comparable output are used, be sure to keep within the service factor limitations outlined on the motor nameplate.

SPECIFICATIONS - GAS HEAT

Model		LDT302		
Heat Input Type		Standard	Medium	High
Gas Heating Performance Two-Stage	Heating Type Character	S	M	H
	Input - Btuh First Stage	169,000	234,000	312,000
	Second Stage	260,000	360,000	480,000
	Output - Btuh Maximum	211,000	292,000	389,000
Gas Heating Performance Modulating	Heating Type Character	P	K	R
	Input - Btuh Minimum	85,000	117,000	156,000
	Maximum	260,000	360,000	480,000
	Output - Btuh Maximum	211,000	292,000	389,000
Temperature Rise Range - °F		15-45	30-60	40-70
Minimum Air Volume - cfm		4500	4500	5125
Thermal Efficiency		81%	81%	81%
Gas Supply Connections		1 in. NPT	1 in. NPT	1 in. NPT
Recommended Gas Supply Pressure - in. w.g.	Natural	7	7	7
	LPG/Propane	11	11	11
Gas Supply Pressure Range	Min./Max. (Natural)	4.7 - 10.5 in. w.g.		
	Min./Max. (LPG)	10.8 - 13.5 in.w.g.		

NOTE - Modulating Gas Heat operates between the minimum and maximum gas heat inputs shown.

NOTE - Air volume may modulate below minimum volume if heat input is below maximum.

HIGH ALTITUDE DERATE

Units may be installed at altitudes up to 2000 feet above sea level without any modification.

At altitudes above 2000 feet, units must be derated to match gas manifold pressures shown in table below.

At altitudes above 4500 feet unit must be derated 2% for each 1000 feet above sea level.

NOTE - This is the only permissible derate for these units.

TWO-STAGE

Gas Heat Type (Two-Stage)	Altitude - ft.	Gas Manifold Pressure - in. w.g.		Input Rate Natural Gas or LPG/Propane - Btuh	
		Natural Gas	LPG/Propane Gas	First Stage	Second Stage
Standard (S)	2001 - 4500	3.4	9.6	169,000	249,000
Medium (M)	2001 - 4500	3.4	9.6	234,000	345,000
High (H)	2001 - 4500	3.4	9.6	312,000	460,000

FOUR-STAGE

¹ Gas Heat Type (Four-Stage)	Altitude - ft.	Gas Manifold Pressure - in. w.g.		Input Rate Natural Gas or LPG/Propane - Btuh			
		Natural Gas	LPG/Propane Gas	First Stage	Second Stage	Third Stage	Fourth Stage
Standard (S)	2001 - 4500	3.4	9.6	84,000	169,000	209,000	249,000
Medium (M)	2001 - 4500	3.4	9.6	117,000	234,000	289,000	345,000
High (H)	2001 - 4500	3.4	9.6	156,000	312,000	386,000	460,000

¹ Four-Stage Gas Heating is field configured.

BLOWER DATA

BLOWER TABLE INCLUDES RESISTANCE FOR BASE UNIT ONLY WITH DRY INDOOR COIL & AIR FILTERS IN PLACE FOR ALL UNITS ADD:

- 1 - Wet indoor coil air resistance of selected unit.
- 2 - Any factory installed options air resistance (heat section, economizer, etc.)
- 3 - Any field installed accessories air resistance (duct resistance, diffuser, etc.)

Then determine from blower table blower motor output and drive required.

See page 11 for wet coil and option/accessory air resistance data.

See page 11 for factory installed drive kit specifications.

Air Volume cfm	TOTAL STATIC PRESSURE - In. w.g.																											
	0.20		0.40		0.60		0.80		1.00		1.20		1.40		1.60		1.80		2.00		2.20		2.40		2.60			
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP		
4000	372	0.26	433	0.65	497	0.99	565	1.27	630	1.54	687	1.79	738	2.04	784	2.30	824	2.56	861	2.82	897	3.10	932	3.40	961	3.66	997	3.94
4500	382	0.41	441	0.79	506	1.12	574	1.41	638	1.69	694	1.95	744	2.22	790	2.50	831	2.77	868	3.05	903	3.35	938	3.66	974	4.01	1010	4.30
5000	392	0.56	451	0.93	516	1.25	584	1.55	646	1.85	702	2.12	751	2.41	796	2.70	837	3.00	874	3.30	909	3.61	944	3.93	980	4.30	1019	4.60
5500	402	0.73	462	1.08	527	1.40	594	1.72	655	2.02	710	2.31	758	2.61	802	2.92	843	3.24	880	3.56	916	3.88	951	4.22	987	4.60	1025	4.91
6000	414	0.89	473	1.24	539	1.56	605	1.90	665	2.21	718	2.51	766	2.83	809	3.16	850	3.51	887	3.84	922	4.18	957	4.52	994	4.91	1032	5.24
6500	426	1.07	486	1.41	551	1.74	616	2.10	675	2.42	727	2.73	774	3.07	817	3.43	857	3.80	894	4.15	929	4.49	964	4.85	1001	5.24	1039	5.59
7000	439	1.26	499	1.60	565	1.93	628	2.31	685	2.64	737	2.97	782	3.34	825	3.72	864	4.11	901	4.48	937	4.83	971	5.19	1008	5.59	1045	5.97
7500	453	1.46	513	1.79	579	2.14	641	2.55	696	2.88	747	3.24	792	3.63	833	4.04	872	4.45	909	4.83	945	5.20	979	5.56	1016	5.97	1053	6.37
8000	467	1.66	528	2.00	593	2.38	653	2.81	708	3.15	757	3.53	801	3.95	843	4.39	881	4.82	918	5.22	953	5.59	988	5.96	1025	6.37	1061	6.81
8500	483	1.88	544	2.22	608	2.65	667	3.10	720	3.44	768	3.85	812	4.30	852	4.78	890	5.22	927	5.63	962	6.01	997	6.39	1034	6.81	1070	7.28
9000	499	2.11	561	2.47	624	2.95	681	3.41	733	3.76	780	4.20	823	4.69	862	5.19	900	5.65	936	6.07	972	6.46	1007	6.85	1044	7.28	1080	7.78
9500	516	2.36	578	2.75	640	3.26	696	3.73	746	4.10	792	4.58	834	5.11	873	5.64	910	6.12	946	6.54	982	6.93	1018	7.34	1055	7.78	1091	8.32
10,000	534	2.64	596	3.06	657	3.60	711	4.07	760	4.48	805	5.00	845	5.57	884	6.12	921	6.61	957	7.03	992	7.43	1028	7.86	1066	8.32	1102	8.89
10,500	553	2.93	615	3.39	674	3.95	727	4.44	775	4.90	817	5.46	857	6.06	895	6.62	932	7.12	967	7.55	1003	7.96	1039	8.40	1077	8.89	1117	9.49
11,000	572	3.24	634	3.74	692	4.31	744	4.83	789	5.35	830	5.95	869	6.58	907	7.16	943	7.65	978	8.09	1013	8.51	1050	8.98	1089	9.49	1127	10.12
11,500	592	3.58	653	4.12	711	4.70	760	5.27	803	5.85	843	6.49	881	7.13	918	7.71	954	8.21	989	8.65	1025	9.10	1062	9.59	1101	10.12	1142	10.75
12,000	613	3.95	674	4.53	729	5.14	776	5.75	818	6.39	857	7.06	894	7.71	930	8.30	965	8.80	1000	9.25	1036	9.71	1073	10.22	1111	10.75	1153	11.40
12,500	635	4.37	695	4.98	748	5.62	792	6.29	832	6.98	870	7.67	906	8.33	941	8.91	976	9.42	1011	9.87	1048	10.35	1085	10.85	1123	11.40	1166	12.10

BLOWER DATA

DRIVE KIT SPECIFICATIONS

Motor Efficiency	Nominal hp	Maximum hp	Drive Kit Number	RPM Range
Standard	5	5.75	5	660 - 810
Standard	5	5.75	6	770 - 965
Standard	5	5.75	7	570 - 720
Standard	5	5.75	8	480 - 630
Standard	5	5.75	9	410 - 535
Standard	7.5	8.63	3	715 - 880
Standard	7.5	8.63	4	770 - 965
Standard	10	11.50	1	740 - 895
Standard	10	11.50	2	870 - 1045

NOTE - Using total air volume and system static pressure requirements determine from blower performance tables rpm and motor output required. Maximum usable output of motors furnished are shown. In Canada, nominal motor output is also maximum usable motor output. If motors of comparable output are used, be sure to keep within the service factor limitations outlined on the motor nameplate.

For VFD applications, nominal motor output is also maximum usable motor output.

FACTORY INSTALLED OPTIONS/FIELD INSTALLED ACCESSORY AIR RESISTANCE

Air Volume cfm	Wet Indoor Coil	Reheat Coil	Gas Heat Exchanger			Economizer	Filters			Horizontal Roof Curb
			Standard Heat	Medium Heat	High Heat		MERV 8	MERV 13	MERV 16	
			in. w.g.	in. w.g.	in. w.g.		in. w.g.	in. w.g.	in. w.g.	
4000	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.04
4500	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05
5000	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.06
5500	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.07
6000	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.08
6500	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.18	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.09
7000	0.09	0.08	0.14	0.20	0.24	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.12	0.10
7500	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.25	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.13	0.11
8000	0.11	0.10	0.17	0.24	0.28	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.14	0.13
8500	0.12	0.10	0.20	0.27	0.31	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.15	0.15
9000	0.13	0.12	0.22	0.29	0.34	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.16	0.17
9500	0.14	0.14	0.24	0.32	0.38	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.17	0.19
10,000	0.15	0.16	0.27	0.36	0.42	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.18	0.21
10,500	0.16	0.17	0.30	0.40	0.46	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.19	0.24
11,000	0.18	0.18	0.33	0.43	0.50	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.20	0.27
11,500	0.19	0.19	0.37	0.48	0.55	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.22	0.30
12,000	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.52	0.60	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.23	0.33
12,500	0.21	0.22	0.44	0.57	0.65	0.11	0.03	0.10	0.24	0.37

BLOWER DATA

POWER EXHAUST PERFORMANCE - STANDARD STATIC

Return Duct Negative Static Pressure	Air Volume Exhausted
in. w.g.	cfm
0.00	12,800
0.05	12,200
0.10	11,500
0.15	10,800
0.20	9900
0.25	9000
0.30	7900
0.35	6750
0.40	5450
0.45	4150
0.50	2900

POWER EXHAUST - HIGH STATIC

Air Volume cfm	Return Duct Negative Static Pressure - In. w.g.																					
	0		0.10		0.20		0.30		0.40		0.50		0.60		0.70		0.80		0.90		1.0	
	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP	RPM	BHP
8500	487	0.43	501	0.44	521	0.46	548	0.49	584	0.53	625	0.58	667	0.64	708	0.70	746	0.75	783	0.81	818	0.87
9000	515	0.51	528	0.52	547	0.54	570	0.57	601	0.61	638	0.66	678	0.71	717	0.77	755	0.83	791	0.90	826	0.96
9500	544	0.60	556	0.61	573	0.63	594	0.66	620	0.69	652	0.74	689	0.80	727	0.86	765	0.93	800	0.99	834	1.05
10,000	572	0.70	584	0.71	599	0.73	618	0.76	641	0.79	669	0.83	702	0.89	738	0.95	774	1.02	810	1.09	843	1.15
10,500	601	0.81	612	0.82	626	0.84	643	0.87	663	0.90	688	0.94	718	0.99	750	1.05	785	1.12	819	1.19	853	1.27
11,000	629	0.93	640	0.95	653	0.97	668	0.99	687	1.02	709	1.06	735	1.11	764	1.16	796	1.23	830	1.31	862	1.38
11,500	658	1.06	668	1.08	680	1.10	694	1.12	711	1.15	731	1.19	754	1.24	780	1.29	810	1.36	841	1.43	872	1.50
12,000	686	1.21	696	1.22	707	1.24	721	1.27	736	1.30	754	1.34	774	1.38	798	1.43	825	1.49	853	1.56	883	1.64

BLOWER DATA

CEILING DIFFUSER AIR RESISTANCE - in. w.g.

Air Volume cfm	Step-Down Diffuser			Flush Diffuser
	LARTD30/36S			LAFD30/36S
	2 Ends Open	1 Side/2 Ends Open	All Ends & Sides Open	
7500	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.29
8000	0.42	0.36	0.29	0.34
8500	0.48	0.41	0.34	0.39
9000	0.55	0.47	0.39	0.44
9500	0.62	0.53	0.45	0.51
10,000	0.70	0.60	0.51	0.57
10,500	0.78	0.68	0.58	0.65
11,000	0.87	0.76	0.65	0.72
11,500	0.97	0.85	0.73	0.81
12,000	1.08	0.94	0.82	0.9

CEILING DIFFUSER AIR THROW DATA - ft.

Air Volume cfm	¹ Effective Throw Range - ft.	
	Step-Down	Flush
9000	40 - 47	29 - 35
9500	43 - 50	33 - 41
10,000	46 - 54	37 - 46
10,500	50 - 58	42 - 51
11,000	53 - 61	46 - 56
11,500	55 - 64	50 - 61
12,000	58 - 67	54 - 66

¹ Throw is the horizontal or vertical distance an airstream travels on leaving the outlet or diffuser before the maximum velocity is reduced to 50 ft. per minute. Four sides open.

ELECTRICAL DATA

25 TON

Model No.		LDT302H5M								
¹ Voltage - 60hz		208/230V - 3 Ph			460V - 3 Ph			575V - 3 Ph		
Compressor 1	Rated Load Amps	46.5			21.2			16.9		
	Locked Rotor Amps	335.5			141			109		
Compressor 2	Rated Load Amps	31.8			15			11.9		
	Locked Rotor Amps	255			123			93.7		
Outdoor Fan Motors (6)	Full Load Amps (6 Non-ECM)	3			1.5			1.2		
	Total	18			9			7.2		
Standard Power Exhaust (3) 0.33 HP	Full Load Amps	2.4			1.3			1		
	Total	7.2			3.9			3		
High Static Power Exhaust (3) 2 HP	Full Load Amps	7.5			3.4			2.7		
	Total	22.5			10.2			8.1		
Service Outlet 115V GFI (amps)		15			15			20		
Indoor Blower Motor	HP	5	7.5	10	5	7.5	10	5	7.5	10
	Full Load Amps	16.7	24.2	30.8	7.6	11	14	6.1	9	11
² Maximum Overcurrent Protection	Unit Only	150	175	175	70	80	80	60	60	60
	With (3) 0.33 HP Standard Power Exhaust	175	175	175	80	80	80	60	60	70
	With High Static Power Exhaust (3) 2 HP	175	⁴ 200	⁴ 200	80	90	90	70	70	70
³ Minimum Circuit Ampacity	Unit Only	125	133	139	59	62	65	47	50	52
	With (3) 0.33 HP Standard Power Exhaust	132	140	146	62	66	69	50	53	55
	With High Static Power Exhaust (3) 2 HP	148	155	162	69	72	75	55	58	60

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES

Disconnect	Unit Only	54W89	54W89	90W82	54W88	54W88	54W88	54W88	54W88	54W88
	Unit + Standard Power Exhaust (3) 0.33 HP	54W89	90W82	90W82	54W88	54W88	54W88	54W88	54W88	54W88
	Unit + High Static Power Exhaust (3) 2 HP	90W82	90W82	90W82	54W88	54W89	54W89	54W88	54W88	54W88
Terminal Block		30K75	30K75	30K75	30K75	30K75	30K75	30K75	30K75	30K75

Disconnects - 54W88 - 80A
54W89 - 150A
90W82 - 250A

NOTE - All units have a minimum Short Circuit Current Rating (SCCR) of 5000 amps.

¹ Extremes of operating range are plus and minus 10% of line voltage.

² HACR type breaker or fuse.

³ Refer to National or Canadian Electrical Code manual to determine wire, fuse and disconnect size requirements.

Minimum R454B Space and CFM Requirements

Minimum Airflow ¹		
Unit	Q _{min} (CFM)	Q _{min} (m ³ h)
LDT302	767	1302

¹ **NOTE** - The minimum airflow is the lowest CFM allowed during venting operation (leak mitigation).

Minimum Room Area of Conditioned Space ²		
Unit	TA _{min} (ft ²)	TA _{min} (m ²)
LDT302	100	9.27

² **NOTE** - The minimum room area of conditioned space is the smallest area the unit can service.

Refrigerant Charge R-454B		
Unit	M _c (lbs)	M _c (kg)
LDT302 Stage 1	25.00	11.34
LDT302 Stage 2	23.00	10.43

Refrigerant Charge R-454B - with Humiditrol		
Unit	M _c (lbs)	M _c (kg)
LDT302 Stage 1	29.00	13.15
LDT302 Stage 2	23.50	10.66

Altitude Adjustment Factor ³									
Halt	0	200	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600
AF	1	1	1	1	1.02	1.05	1.07	1.1	1.12
Halt	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000	3200
AF	1.12	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.28	1.32	1.36	1.4

³ **NOTE** - Use the Altitude Adjustment Factor to adjust the values in the tables above to different altitudes. Find the relevant altitude above sea level in the two "Halt" rows and then multiply the value needed from the tables above by the altitude factor number. Example: For the minimum airflow in CFM for an LDT302 at 1000 ft. above sea level, multiply 767 by 1.05 to get 805.35 CFM as the new Q_{min}.

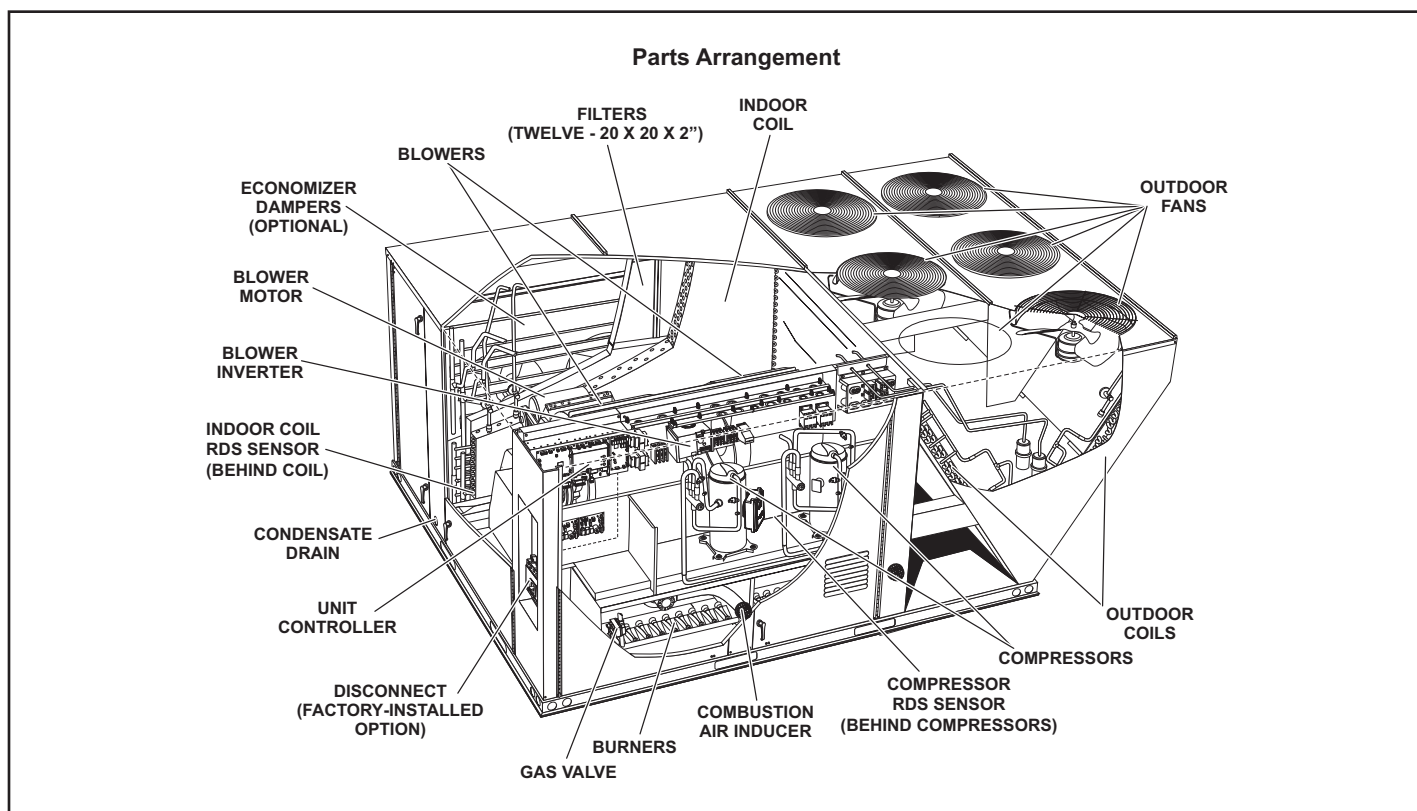


FIGURE 1

I-UNIT COMPONENTS

All 13 through 20 ton units are configure to order units (CTO). Unit components are shown in figures 1. All units come standard with hinged unit panels. The unit panels may be held open with the door rod located inside the unit. All L1, L2 and L3 wiring is color coded; L1 is red, L2 is yellow and L3 is blue.

⚠ CAUTION

As with any mechanical equipment, contact with sharp sheet metal edges can result in personal injury. Take care while handling this equipment and wear gloves and protective clothing.

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) Precautions and Procedures

⚠ CAUTION



Electrostatic discharge can affect electronic components. Take precautions to neutralize electrostatic charge by touching your hand and tools to metal prior to handling the control.

A-CONTROL BOX COMPONENTS

Control box components are shown in FIGURE 3. The control box is located in the upper portion of the compressor compartment.

1-Disconnect Switch S48

Units with higher SCCR rating may be equipped with an disconnect switch S48. Other factory or field installed optional circuit breakers may be used, such as CB10. S48 and CB10 are toggle or twist-style switches, which can be used by the service technician to disconnect power to the unit.

2-Control Transformer T1

All use a single line voltage to 24VAC transformer mounted in the control box. Transformer supplies power to control circuits in the unit. The transformer is rated at 70VA and is protected by a 3.5 amp circuit breaker (CB8). The 208/230 (Y) voltage transformers use two primary voltage taps as shown in FIGURE 2, while 460 (G) and 575 (J) voltage transformers use a single primary voltage tap.

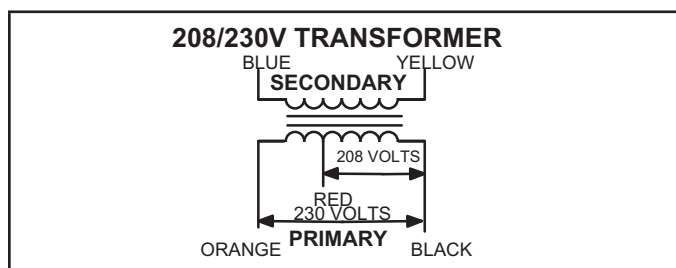


FIGURE 2

3-Contactor Transformer T18

T18 is a single line voltage to 24VAC transformer used in all LDT 13 to 20 ton units. Transformer T18 is protected by a 3.5 amp circuit breaker (CB18). T18 is identical to transformer T1. The transformer supplies 24VAC power to the contactors.

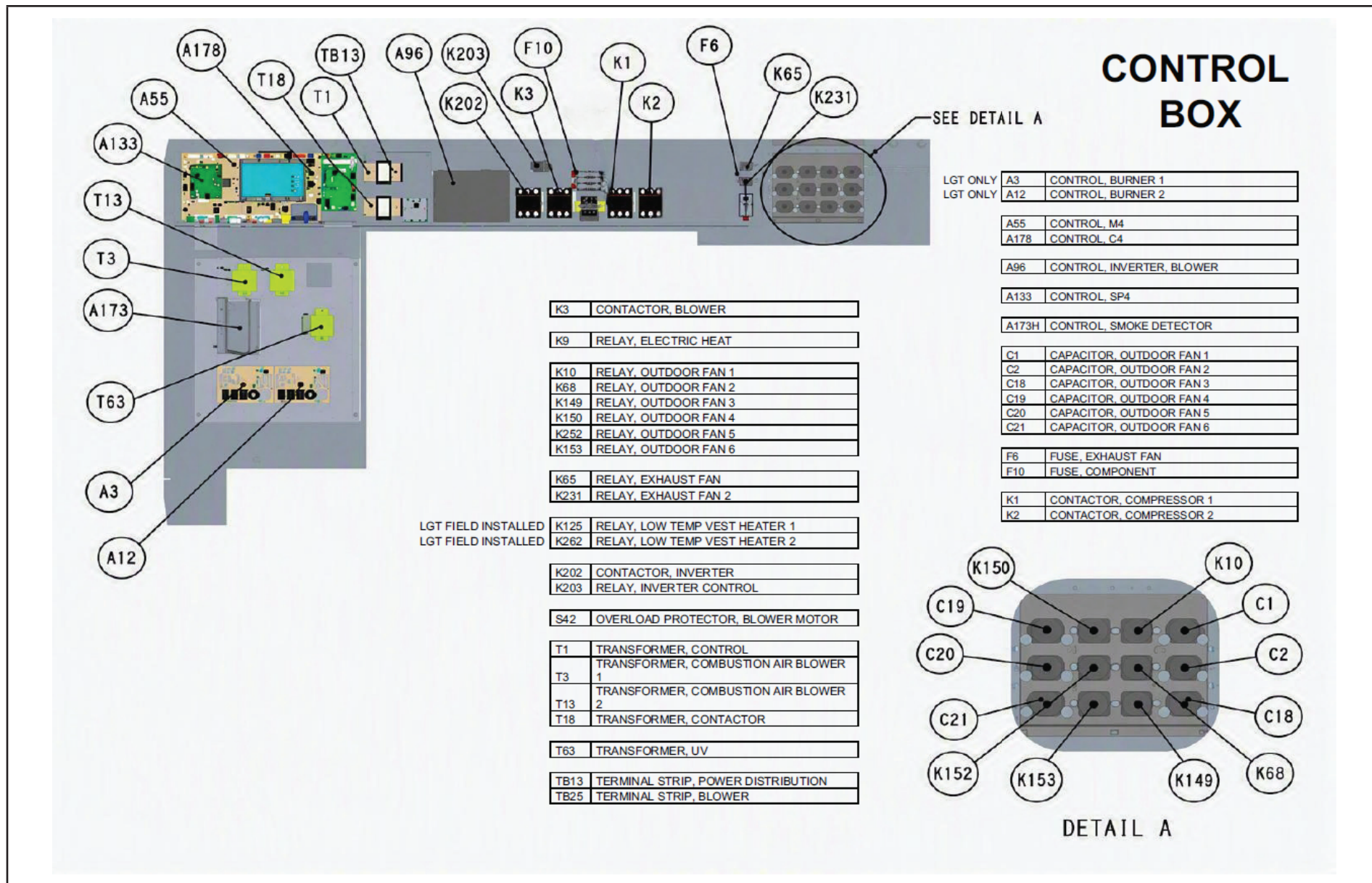


FIGURE 3

4–Terminal Block TB13

TB13 terminal block distributes line voltage power to the line voltage items in the unit.

5–Outdoor Fan Motor Fuse Block & Fuses

F10 Power Exhaust Fan Motor Fuse Block and Fuses F6. STD SCCR 240V, 300V and higher rated SCCR units have three line voltage fuses F10 provide overcurrent protection to all condenser fans. Two line voltage fuses F6 provide overcurrent protection to the two optional power exhaust fans. The fuses are rated at 30A in all 208/230V units but 10A in the 208/230V 240U and 300U models.

6–Compressor Contactor K1 and K2

All compressor contactors are three-pole-double-break contactors with 24VAC coils. In all units, K1 (energized by A55) energizes compressors B1 in response to first stage cool demand, and K2 (energized by A55) energizes B2 in response to second stage cool demand.

7–Blower Contactor K3

Blower contactor K3, used in all units, is a three-pole-double-break contactor with a 24VAC coil used to energize the indoor blower motor B3 in response to blower demand. K3 is energized by Unit Controller (A55). Optional Staged-Blower units which are not equipped with a bypass option will not have a K3.

8–Ultraviolet Germicidal Lamp (UVC) Transformer T49

UVC transformer T49 is used in 460V and 575V units which are equipped with a UVC. The auto voltage to 230VAC transformer is installed in the control box. The transformer has an output rating of 0.5 amps. T49 transformer supplies 230VAC power to the UVC lamp.

9–Burner Controls A3 & A12

Units have two burner controls. A3 controls gas heat section one and A12 controls gas heat section two. The first gas heat section and the second gas heat section burner controls are identical. Both burner controls are factory set and are not adjustable. The control makes three attempts at ignition and then locks out the system if ignition is not obtained after the third trial. Reset after lockout requires only breaking and remaking thermostat demand. The control shuts off gas flow immediately in the event of a gas or power failure.

10–Auxiliary Transformers T63

Auxiliary transformer T63 is a single line transformer that supplies 24VAC A178 for modulating gas heat units. T18 is identical to transformer T1.

Upon restoration of gas and power, the control will restart the ignition sequence and continue until flame is established or system locks out. For a more detailed description see the Gas Heat Components section.

11–Power Exhaust Relay K65 & K231 (PED units)

Power exhaust relays K65 and K231 are N.O. DPDT relays with a 24VAC coil. The relay are used in units equipped with the optional power exhaust dampers. K65 and K231 are energized by the A55 Unit Controller, after the economizer dampers reach 50% open (adjustable in ECTO). When K65 closes, exhaust fan B10 is energized and when K231 closes B11 is energized.

12–Variable Frequency Drive A96 (optional)

Staged-Blower units are equipped with a VFD which alters the supply power frequency and voltage to the blower motor. Blower speed is staged depending on the compressor stages, heating demand, ventilation demand, or smoke alarm. The amount of airflow for each stage is preset from the factory. Airflow can be adjusted by changing ECTO parameters in the A55 Unit Controller. The VFD is located below the Unit Controller.

13–VFD Power To Motor Contactor K202 (optional)

Contactor is used in Staged-Blower units equipped with a VFD bypass option. The three pole 40 amp contactor with a 24VAC coil is energized by the A55 Unit Controller. K202 allows power from the VFD to the B3 blower motor in response to blower demand.

14–Inverter Start Forward Rotation Relay K203 (optional)

Relay is used in optional Staged-Blower units and is a three-pole double-throw relay with a 24VAC coil. K203 is energized by the A55 Unit Controller and provides input to the A96 VFD to start blower forward rotation. K203 also de-energizes K3 allowing A96 to control B3 blower.

15–Unit Controller A55

The Unit Controller provides all unit control functions, unit status information, unit diagnostics, programmable parameters and USB verification and profile sharing. Refer to the Unit Controller guide provided with the unit. Thermostat wires are connected to J297 on the Unit Controller.

16–Feature Control Module A133

Control module A133 provides connections for Modulating Gas Valves, Mixed Air thermistor, and Reversing Valve

Relative Humidity Sensor - Optional

The indoor relative humidity sensor (A91) is an analog sensor with a 0-10VDC output over a relative humidity range of 0-100% relative humidity. The sensor is powered with 24VAC.

Enthalpy Sensor - Optional

The optional enthalpy sensors (A7 and A63) used with the economizer have an output of 4-20mA. The sensor is powered with 18VAC provided by M4 unit control.

Building Pressure Control Sensor - Optional

Rooftop units installed with building pressure control will have a Pressure Transducer (A34) added to the compressor compartment. A34 requires 24VAC power supply (P441-1) and gives 0 VDC to 10 VDC output (P441-2) corresponding to -0.5" water column and 0.5" water column respectively. For all practical purposes the output should be less than 1.2" water column. If not an error code is stored and service alarm output is turned on.

Temperature Sensors

The return air (RT16) and discharge air (RT6) duct probes and the outdoor air (RT17) are all two wire thermistors. The resistance vs. temperature table is shown below:

TABLE 1
Resistance vs. Temperature

Temp. °F (°C)	Resistance +/-2%	Temperature °F (°C)	Resistance +/-2%	Temp. °F (°C)	Resistance +/-2%
-40 (-40)	335,671	40 (4.4)	26,106	90 (32.2)	7,332
-20 (-28.9)	164,959	50 (10)	19,904	100 (37.8)	5,826
0 (-17.8)	85,323	60 (15.6)	15,313	120 (48.9)	3,756
20 (-6.7)	46,218	70 (21.1)	11,884	130 (54.4)	3,047
30 (-1.1)	34,566	80 (26.7)	9,298		

Room Sensors

Room sensor (A2) is a two-wire thermistor with 1k series resistor.

TABLE 2
Two-Wire Thermistor

Temp. °F (°C)	Resistance +/-2%	Temperature °F (°C)	Resistance +/-2%	Temp. °F (°C)	Resistance +/-2%
40 (4.4)	27,102	60 (15.6)	16,313	80 (26.7)	10,299
45 (7.2)	23,764	65 (18.3)	14,474	85 (29.4)	9,249
50 (10)	20,898	70 (21.1)	12,882	90 (32.2)	8,529
55 (12.8)	18,433	75 (23.9)	11,498		

Carbon Dioxide Sensor

The indoor carbon dioxide sensor (A63) is an analog sensor with a 0-10VDC output over a carbon dioxide range of 0-2000 ppm as shown in the following table. The sensor is powered with 24VAC.

TABLE 3
Carbon Dioxide Range

Carbon Dioxide PPM	DC Voltage	Carbon Dioxide PPM	DC Voltage	Carbon Dioxide PPM	DC Voltage	Carbon Dioxide PPM	DC Voltage
0	0	600	3	1200	6	1800	9
200	1	800	4	1400	7	2000	10
400	2	1000	5	1600	8		

17–Second-Stage Power Exhaust Relay K231 (Staged-Blower units equipped with power exhaust)

The second power exhaust fan is controlled by K231. A133 will enable K231 only when the blower reaches 70% of full speed (adjustable ECTO). This prevents a negative building pressure when the blower is operating in low speed. Refer to the Unit Controller manual and ECTO labels on the unit.

18–Fuse F61 (Higher SCCR units only)

Fuse F61 is used on units with higher SCCR rating. F61 provides overcurrent protection to compressor and other cooling components. F61 and S48 are located inside a sheet metal enclosure in the unit left front corner mullion.

19–Blower Motor Overload Relay S42

The relay (S42) is connected in line with the blower motor to monitor the current flow to the motor. When the relay senses an overload condition, a set of normally closed contacts open to de-energize pin #1 in plug P299 of the A55 Unit Controller. A55 de-energizes all outputs. Units will be equipped with a relay manufactured by Telemecanique FIGURE 4 or Siemens FIGURE 5.

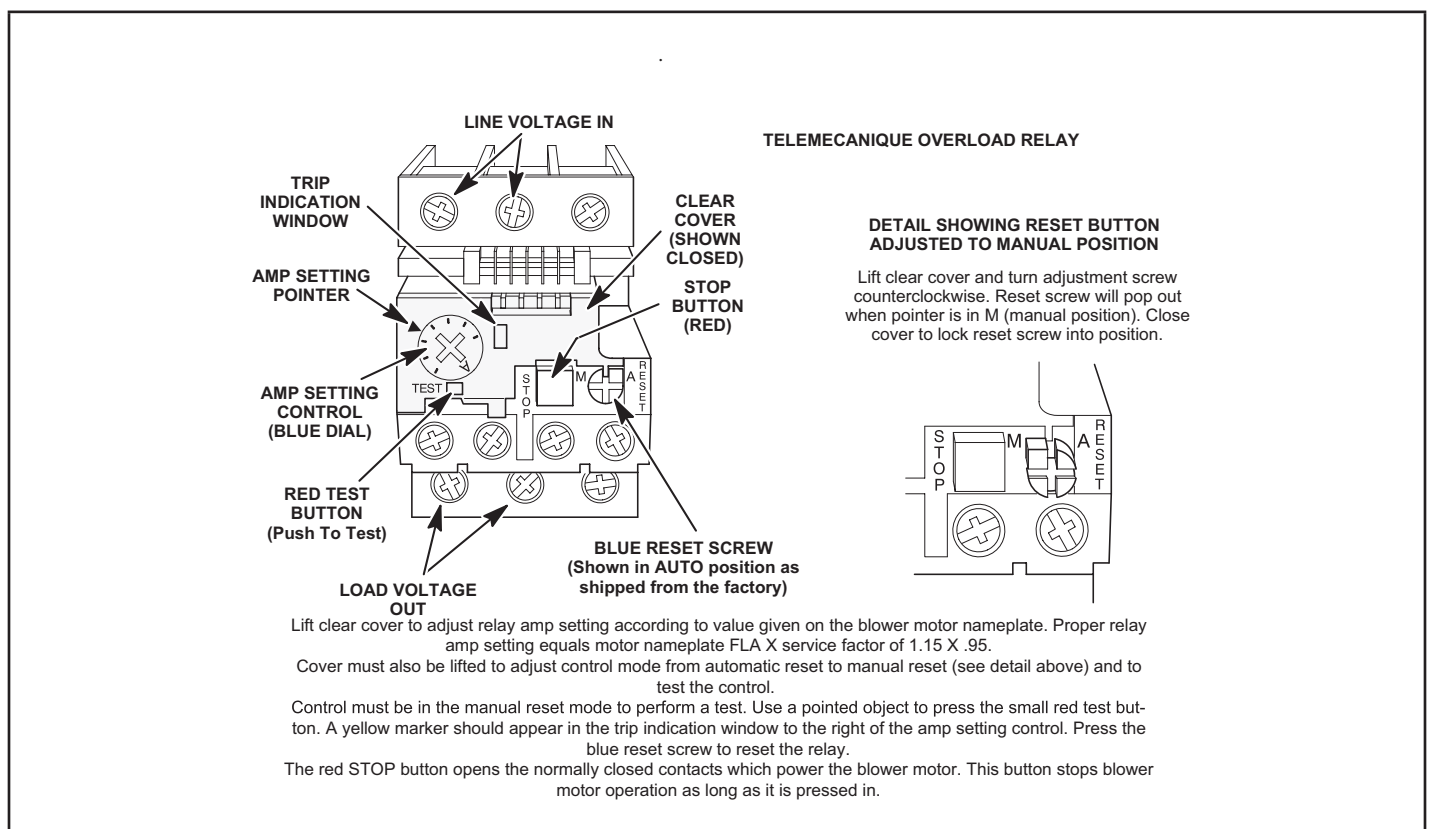
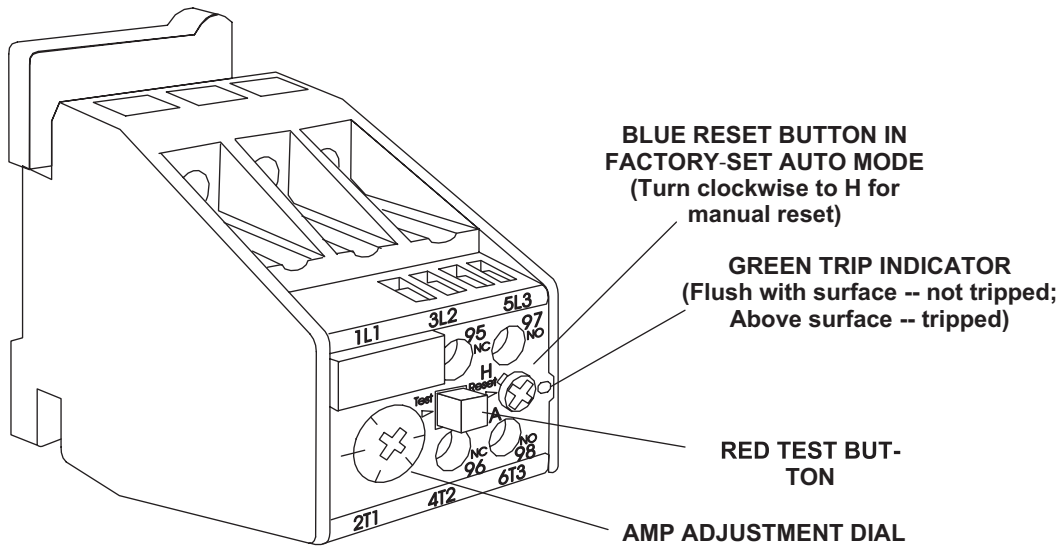


FIGURE 4

SIEMENS OVERLOAD RELAY



Adjust relay amp setting according to value given on the blower motor nameplate. Proper relay amp setting equals motor nameplate FLA X service factor of 1.15 X .95.

Use small slotted screwdriver to adjust control mode from automatic reset (A) to manual reset (H). Control must be in the manual reset mode (H) to perform a test. Press the red test button. Green trip indicator should pop out. Press the blue reset screw to reset the relay.

FIGURE 5

Compressor Detail B1, B2

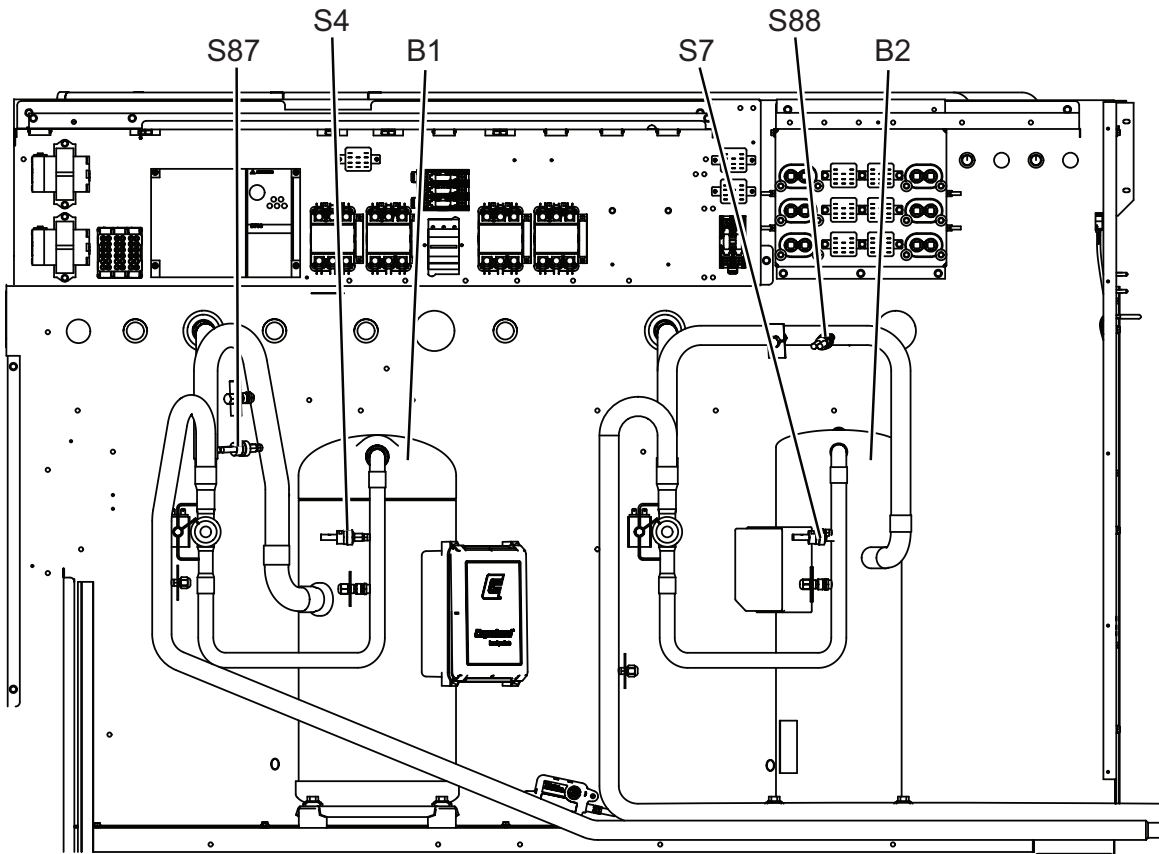


FIGURE 6

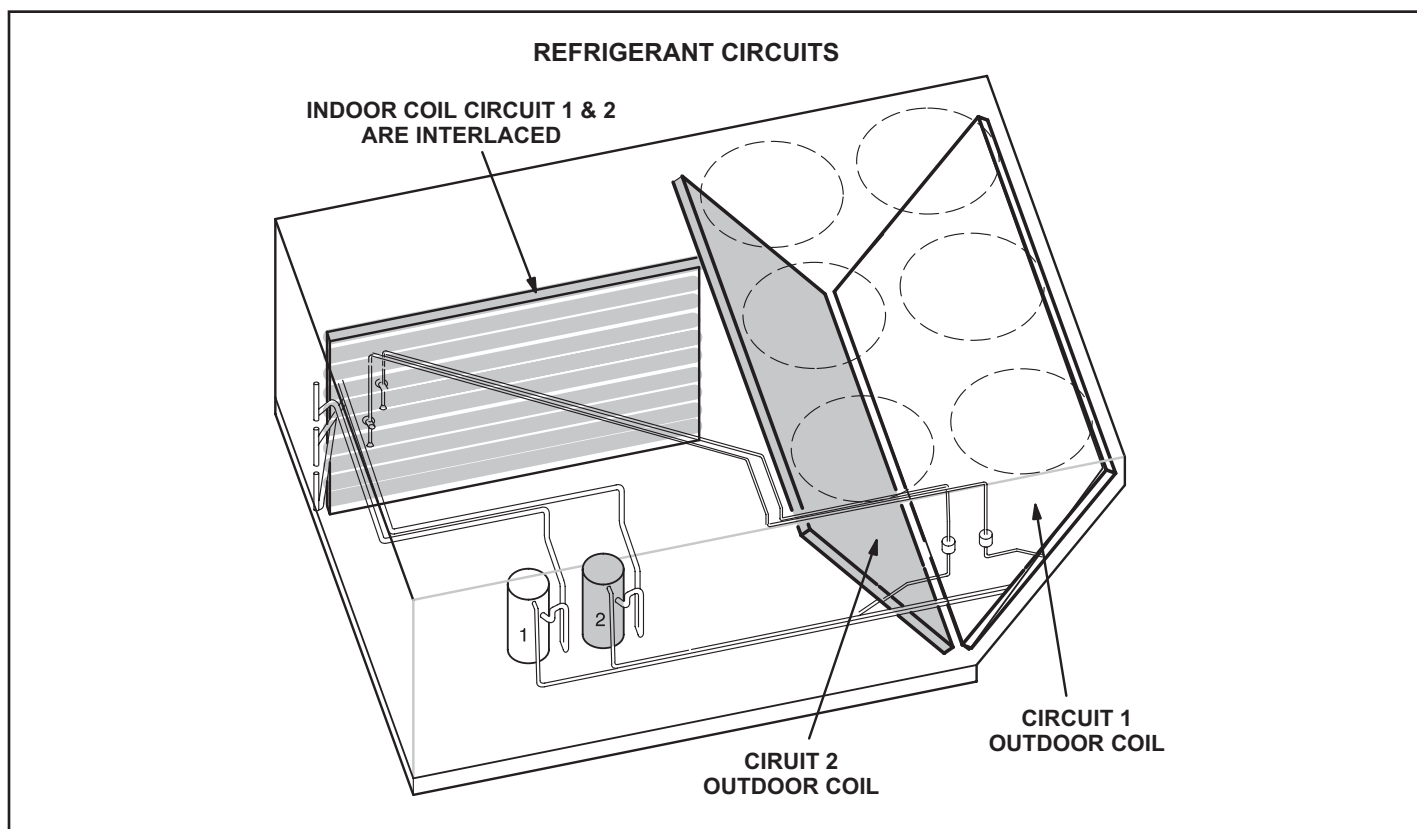


FIGURE 7

B-COOLING COMPONENTS

Units use independent cooling circuits consisting of one compressor, one condenser coil, and one evaporator coil per circuit.

Six draw-through type condenser fans are used in all units..

Cooling may be supplemented by a factory- or field-installed economizer. All units intertwined evaporators. Each evaporator uses a thermostatic expansion valve as the primary expansion device. Each evaporator is also equipped with enhanced fins and rifled tubing. In all units each compressor is protected by a crankcase heater, high pressure switch and low pressure switch.

1-Compressors B1 and B2

All units use scroll compressors. All units use 2 compressors, the first stage compressor is a 2-speed and the second stage compressor is fixed speed. Compressor capacity may vary from stage to stage. In all cases, the capacity of each compressor is added to reach the total capacity of the unit. See "SPECIFICATIONS" and "ELECTRICAL DATA" (table of contents) or compressor nameplate for compressor specifications.

⚠ WARNING

Electrical shock hazard. Compressor must be grounded. Do not operate without protective cover over terminals. Disconnect power before removing protective cover. Discharge capacitors before servicing unit. Failure to follow these precautions could cause electrical shock resulting in injury or death.

Each compressor is energized by a corresponding compressor contactor.

NOTE – Refer to the wiring diagram section for specific unit operation.

If a compressor replacement is necessary, call 1-800-453-6669.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Some scroll compressors have an internal vacuum protector that will unload scrolls when suction pressure goes below 20 psig. A hissing sound will be heard when the compressor is running unloaded. Protector will reset when low pressure in system rises above 40 psig. DO NOT REPLACE COMPRESSOR.

2–Crankcase Heaters HR1 and HR2

All LDT units use insertion type heaters. Heater HR1 is installed around compressor B1 and HR2 compressor B2.

3–High Pressure Switches S4 and S7

The high pressure switches is an auto-reset SPST N.C. switch which opens on a pressure rise. All units are equipped with this switch. The switch is located in the compressor discharge line and is wired in series with the compressor contactor coil through A55 unit controller or A178 compressor 3 and 4 controller.

S4 and S7 are is wired in series with B1 and B2 compressor contactors.

When discharge pressure rises to 640 ± 10 psig (indicating a problem in the system) the switch opens and the respective compressor(s) is de-energized (the economizer can continue to operate). When discharge pressure drops to 475 ± 20 psig the pressure switch will close re-energizing the compressor(s).

Main control A55 has a three-strike counter before locking out. This means the control allows three high pressure trips per one thermostat demand. The control can be reset by breaking and remaking the thermostat demand or manually resetting the control

4–Low Pressure Switches S87 and S88

The low pressure switch is an auto-reset SPST N.O. switch (held N.C. by refrigerant pressure) which opens on a pressure drop. All units are equipped with this switch. The switch is located in the compressor suction line. See FIGURE 6.

S87 and S88 (compressor one and two) are wired in series with the contactor coils through the A55 Unit Controller

The Unit Controller A55 governs the low pressure switches by shunting the switches during start up until pressure is stabilized. After the shunt period, the control has a three-strike counter, during a single thermostat demand, before the compressor(s) is locked out. The control is reset by breaking and remaking the thermostat demand or manually resetting the control.

When suction pressure drops to 25 ± 5 psig (indicating low pressure), the switch opens and the compressor(s) is de-energized. The switch automatically resets when pressure in the suction line rises to 40 ± 5 psig.

5–Defrost Control

The defrost control ensures that the heat pump outdoor coil does not ice excessively during the heating mode. The defrost control uses input from the coil and ambient sensor to initiate demand defrost cycles from the M4 Board. If the system fails to calibrate or obtain readings for demand defrost, defrost will run-time at field setting. Low gas heat (LDT) or electric heat (LHT) is energized during defrost.

6–Filter Drier (all units)

Units have a filter drier located in the liquid line of each refrigerant circuit at the exit of each condenser coil. The drier removes contaminants and moisture from the system.

7–Condenser Fans

B4, B5, B21, B22, B23 and B24 (All Units)

See SPECIFICATIONS tables at the front of this manual for specifications of condenser fans used in all units. All condenser fans used have single-phase motors. The fan assembly may be removed for servicing and cleaning.

8–Reversing Valve

A refrigerant reversing valve with a 24 volt solenoid coil is used to reverse refrigerant flow during unit operation in all LDT/LHT units. The reversing valve is connected in the vapor line of the refrigerant circuit. The reversing valve coil is energized during cooling demand and during defrost. Reversing valve L1 & L2 are controlled by the A55 Control board in response to a cooling demand or by defrost.

9–Temperature Thermistor

Units are equipped with four factory-installed thermistors (RT46 - RT49) located on different points on the refrigerant circuit.

The thermistors provide the Unit Controller with constant temperature readings of four specific locations on the refrigeration circuit. These temperatures are used as feedback in certain modes of unit operation. In addition, the Unit Controller uses these temperatures to initiate alarms such as loss of outdoor or indoor coil airflow and loss of charge.

Each thermistor must be specifically placed for proper unit operation and to initiate valid alarms. See FIGURE 8 for indoor coil location and FIGURE 9 for outdoor coil location.

**LHT/LDT302
INDOOR COIL
RT46, RT47**

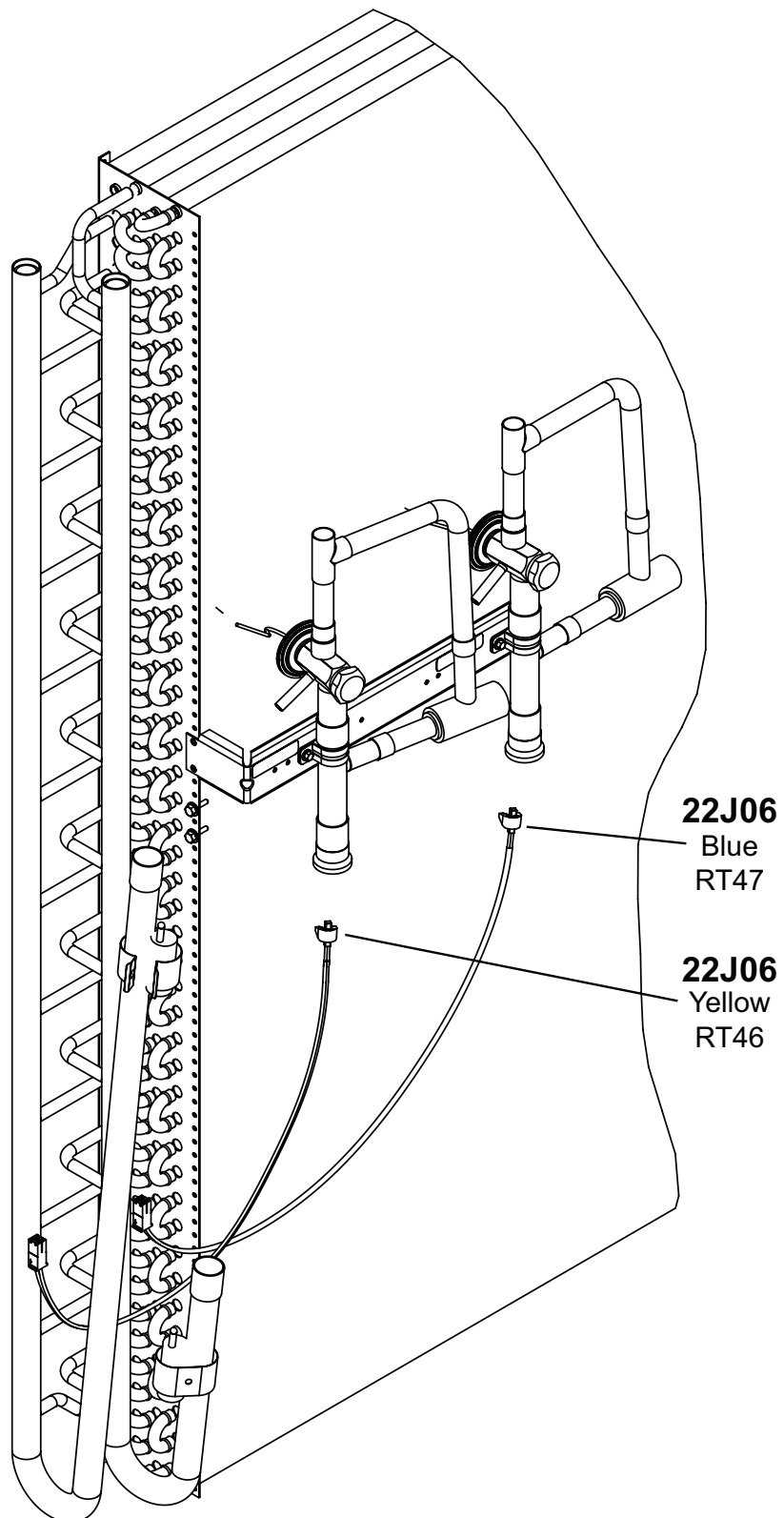


FIGURE 8

**LHT/LDT302
OUTDOOR COIL
RT48, RT49**

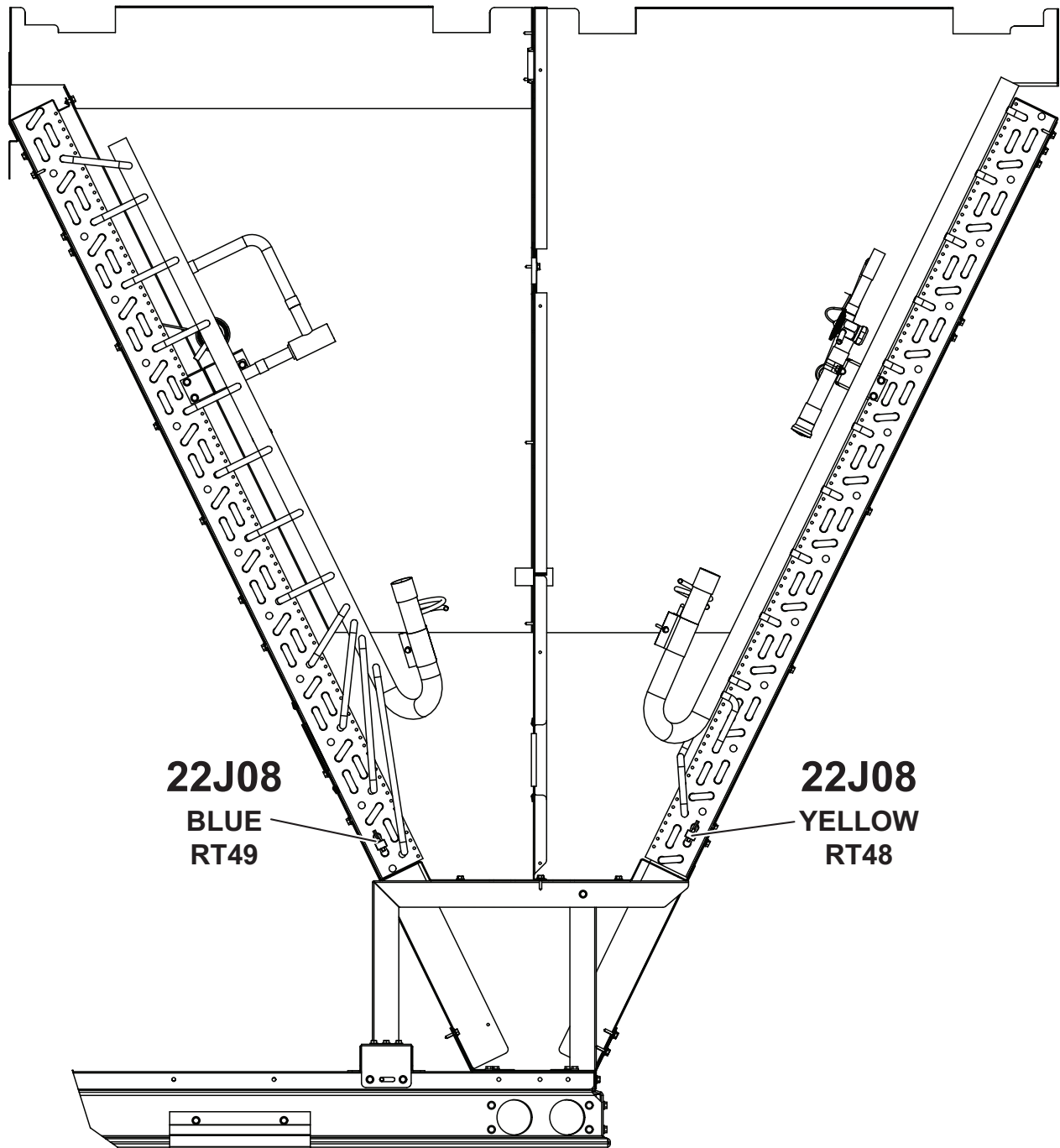


FIGURE 9

10-RDS Sensors

Units are equipped with factory-installed RDS Sensors located on different points on the unit. The RDS sensors provide the Unit Controller with continuous readings for leaked refrigerant concentration levels and sensor health status (Good or Fault). These readings are used to modify unit operation to disperse the leaked refrigerant and to remove possible ignition sources. In addition, the Unit Controller uses these readings to initiate alarms to alert the operator of a refrigerant leak or faulty sensor(s).

Each sensor must be specifically placed for proper unit operation and to initiate valid alarms. See FIGURE 11 and FIGURE 12 for sensor locations.

TABLE 4 - RDS Alarms

Alarm	Alarm description	RDS Sensor Location
257	Refrigerant leak sensor fault in the Indoor section (sensor #1)	Indoor compartment
258	Refrigerant leak sensor fault in the control panel/compressor section (sensor #2)	"Control/Compressor or Compressor compartment"

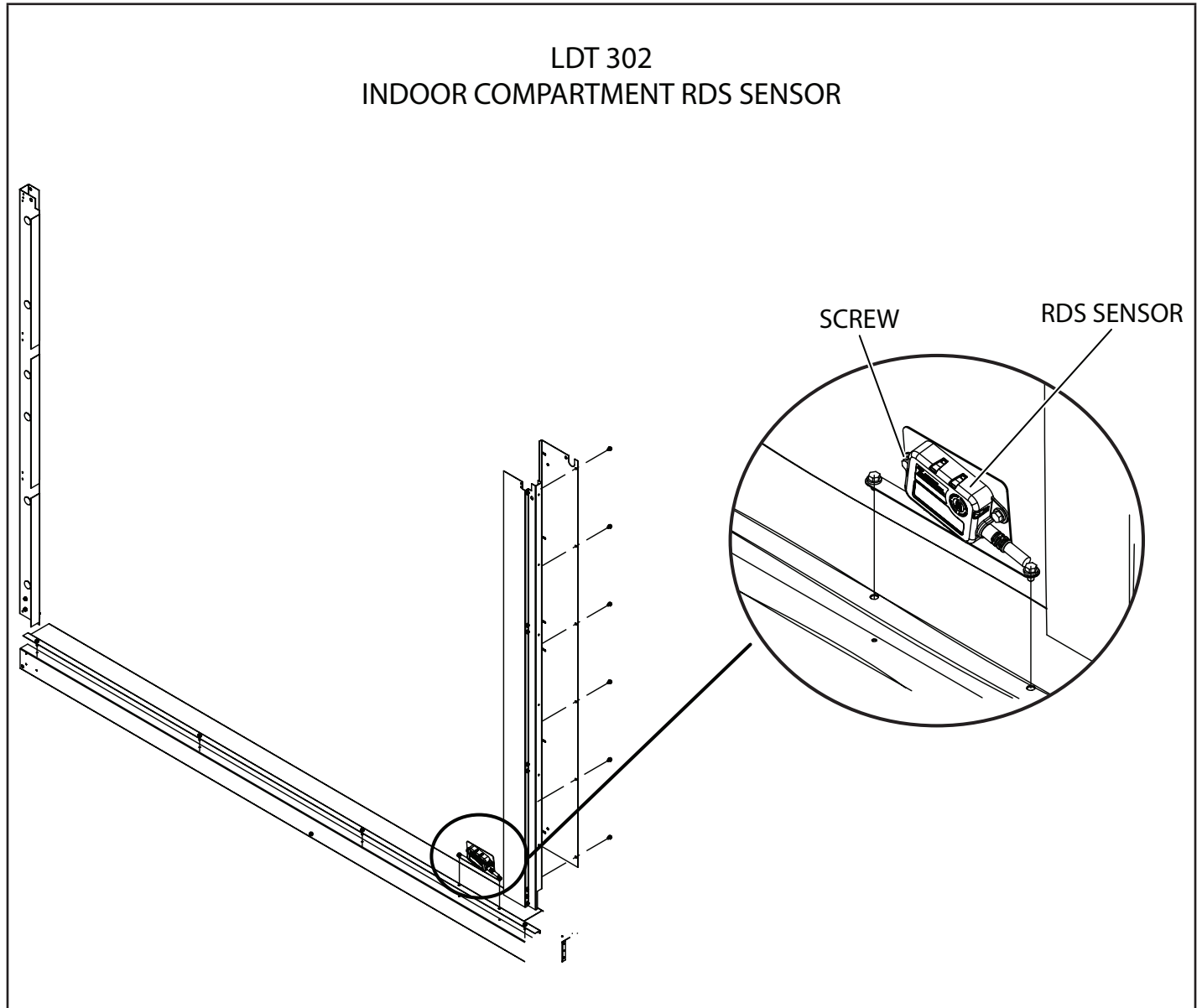


FIGURE 10

LDT 302
COMPRESSOR RDS SENSOR

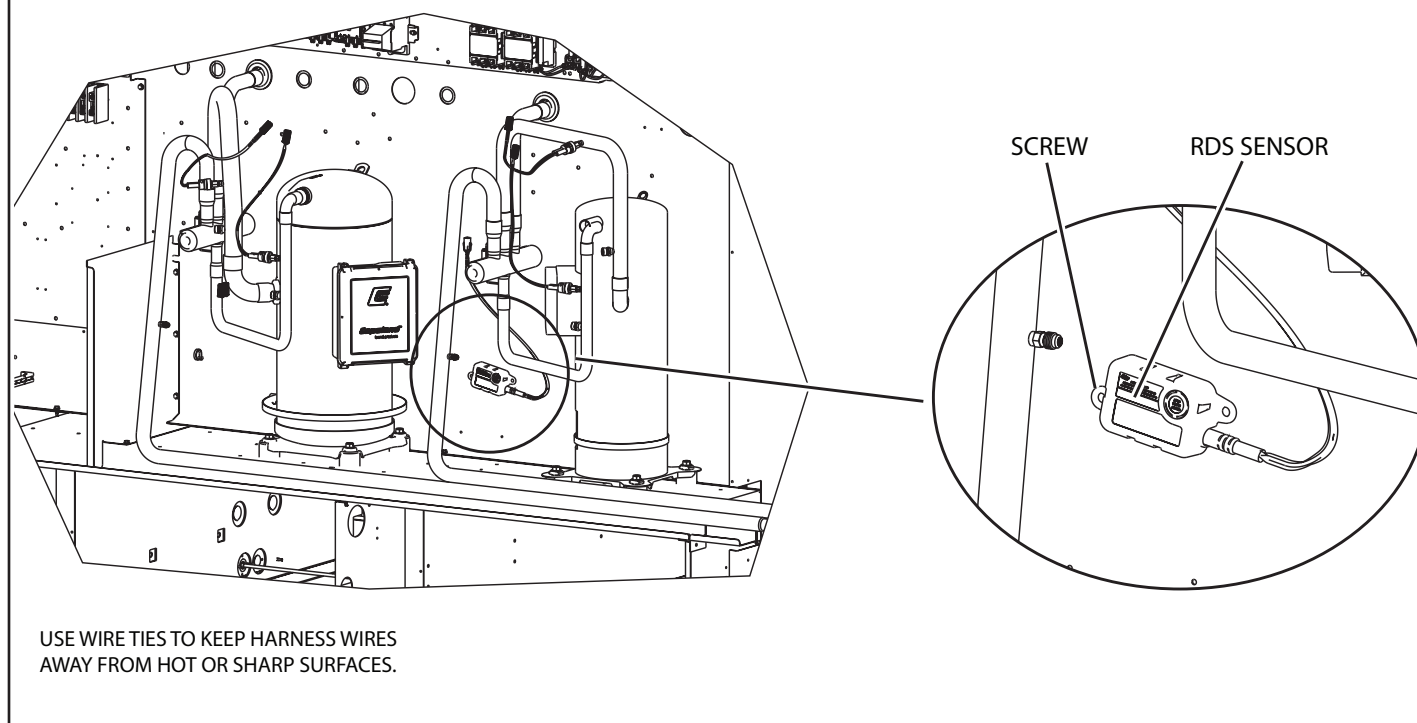
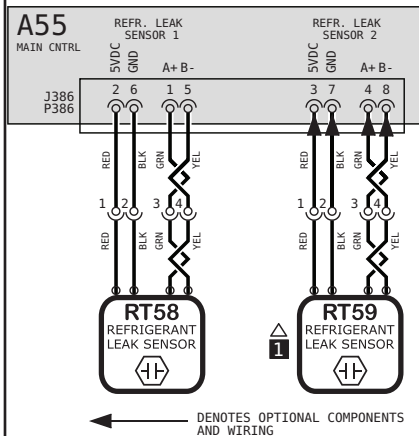


FIGURE 11

RDS SENSOR WIRING DIAGRAM



KEY LIST

COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

A55	CONTROL BOARD, MAIN
RT58	SENSOR 1, REFR. LEAK DETECTION
RT59	SENSOR 2, REFR. LEAK DETECTION

NOTES

△	
1	REFRIGERANT LEAK SENSOR 2 (RT59), MAY NOT BE PRESENT IN ALL UNITS.

WARNING

DISCONNECT ALL POWER BEFORE SERVICING.
ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD, CAN CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. UNIT MUST BE GROUNDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL AND LOCAL CODES.
FOR USE WITH COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY. REFER TO UNIT RATING PLATE FOR MINIMUM CIRCUIT AMPACITY AND MAXIMUM OVERCURRENT PROTECTION SIZE.
IF ANY WIRE IN THIS APPLIANCE IS REPLACED, IT MUST BE REPLACED WITH WIRE OF LIKE SIZE, RATING AND INSULATION THICKNESS.

ODEL: Units w/CORE Contr.
Refr. Leak Detection
OLT: All
UPSDS: N/A

NO: 538440-01



Rev 0

3 x 7 CUT SIZE	REV	EC NO.	DATE	BY	APVD	REVISION NOTE
	---	CN-012295C	04-03-2024	MXR6	MXT5	ORIGINATED AT PD&R CARROLLTON, TX

FIGURE 12

C-BLOWER COMPARTMENT

The blower compartment is located between the evaporator coil and the compressor / control section on the opposite side of the condenser coil. The blower assembly is accessed by disconnecting the blower motor wiring (and all other plugs) and removing the screws on either side of the sliding base. The base pulls out as shown in FIGURE 14.

1-Blower Wheels

All units have two 15 in. x 15 in. blower wheels. Both wheels are driven by one motor.

2-Indoor Blower Motor B3

All units use three-phase single-speed blower motors. CFM adjustments are made by adjusting the motor pulley (sheave). Motors are equipped with sealed ball bearings. All motor specifications are listed in the SPECIFICATIONS (table of contents) in the front of this manual. Units may be equipped with motors manufactured by various manufacturers, therefore electrical FLA and LRA specifications will vary. See unit rating plate for information specific to your unit.

OPERATION / ADJUSTMENT

Supply Air Staged Units - The blower rotation will always be correct on units equipped with an inverter. Checking blower rotation is not a valid method of determining voltage phasing for incoming power.**Supply Air Staged Units and Units Equipped With Optional Voltage or Phase Detection** - The Unit Controller checks the incoming power during start-up. If the voltage or phase is incorrect, the Unit Controller will display an alarm and the unit will not start.

A-Blower Operation

Refer to the Unit Controller Setup Guide to energize blower. Use this mobile service app (the QR is located in the control area) menu:

SERVICE > TEST > BLOWER

Instructions provided with the thermostat may also be used to initiate blower only (G) demand. Unit will cycle on thermostat demand. The following steps apply to applications using a typical electro-mechanical thermostat.

1. Blower operation is manually set at the thermostat subbase fan switch. With fan switch in **ON** position, blowers will operate continuously.
2. With fan switch in **AUTO** position, the blowers will cycle with demand. Blowers and entire unit will be off when system switch is in **OFF** position.

IMPORTANT

Three Phase Scroll Compressor Voltage Phasing

Three phase scroll compressors must be phased sequentially to ensure correct compressor and blower* rotation and operation. Compressor and blower are wired in phase at the factory. Power wires are color-coded as follows: line 1-red, line 2-yellow, line 3-blue.

1-Observe suction and discharge pressures and blower* rotation on unit start-up.

2-Suction pressure must drop, discharge pressure must rise and blower* rotation must match rotation marking. If pressure differential is not observed or blower* rotation is not correct:

3-Disconnect all remote electrical power supplies.

4-Reverse any two field-installed wires connected to the line side of S48 disconnect or TB13 terminal strip. Do not reverse wires at blower contactor.

5-Make sure the connections are tight. Discharge and suction pressures should operate at their normal start-up ranges.

*Supply air inverter blower motors should rotate in the correct direction; verify scroll compressor rotation separately. Contact technical support if the blower is rotating incorrectly.

WARNING

1-Make sure that unit is installed in accordance with the installation instructions and applicable codes.

2-Inspect all electrical wiring, both field- and factory installed, for loose connections. Tighten as required.

3-Check to ensure that refrigerant lines do not rub against the cabinet or against other refrigerant lines.

4-Check voltage at disconnect switch. Voltage must be within range listed on nameplate. If not, consult power company and have voltage condition corrected before starting unit.

5-Make sure filters are new and in place before start-up.

B-Blower Access

1. Disconnect jack/plug connector to blower motor. Also disconnect jack/plug connector heating limit switches on gas units.
2. Remove screws on either side of blower assembly sliding base. See FIGURE 14.
3. Pull base toward outside of unit.

C-Determining Unit CFM

IMPORTANT - Multi-staged supply air units are factory-set to run the blower at full speed when there is a blower (G) demand without a heating or cooling demand. Refer to the field-provided, design specified CFM for all modes of operation. Use the following procedure to adjust motor pulley to deliver the highest CFM called for in the design spec. See Inverter Start-Up section to set blower CFM for all modes once the motor pulley is set.

1. The following measurements must be made with a dry indoor coil. Run blower (G demand) without a cooling demand. Measure the indoor blower shaft RPM. Air filters must be in place when measurements are taken.

2. With all access panels in place, measure static pressure external to unit (from supply to return). Blower performance data is based on static pressure readings taken in locations shown in FIGURE 13.

NOTE - Static pressure readings can vary if not taken where shown.

3. See table of contents for Blower Data and or Optional Accessories. Use static pressure and RPM readings to determine unit CFM.
4. The blower RPM can be adjusted at the motor pulley. Loosen Allen screw and turn adjustable pulley clockwise to increase CFM. Turn counterclockwise to decrease CFM. See FIGURE 14. Do not exceed minimum and maximum number of pulley turns as shown in TABLE 5.

TABLE 5

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM PULLEY ADJUSTMENT

Belt	Min Turns Open	Max Turns Open
A Section	No Minimum	5
B Section	1*	6

*No minimum number of turns open when B belt is used on pulleys 6" O.D. or larger.

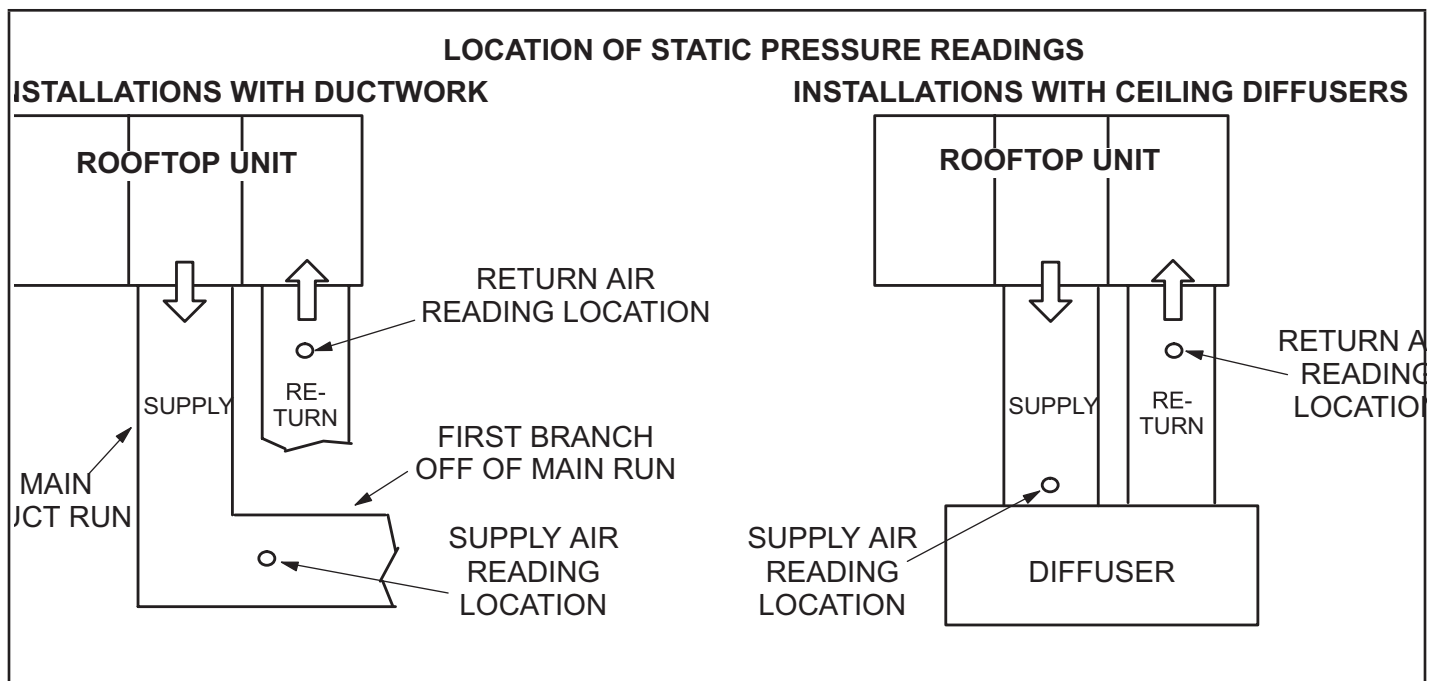


FIGURE 13

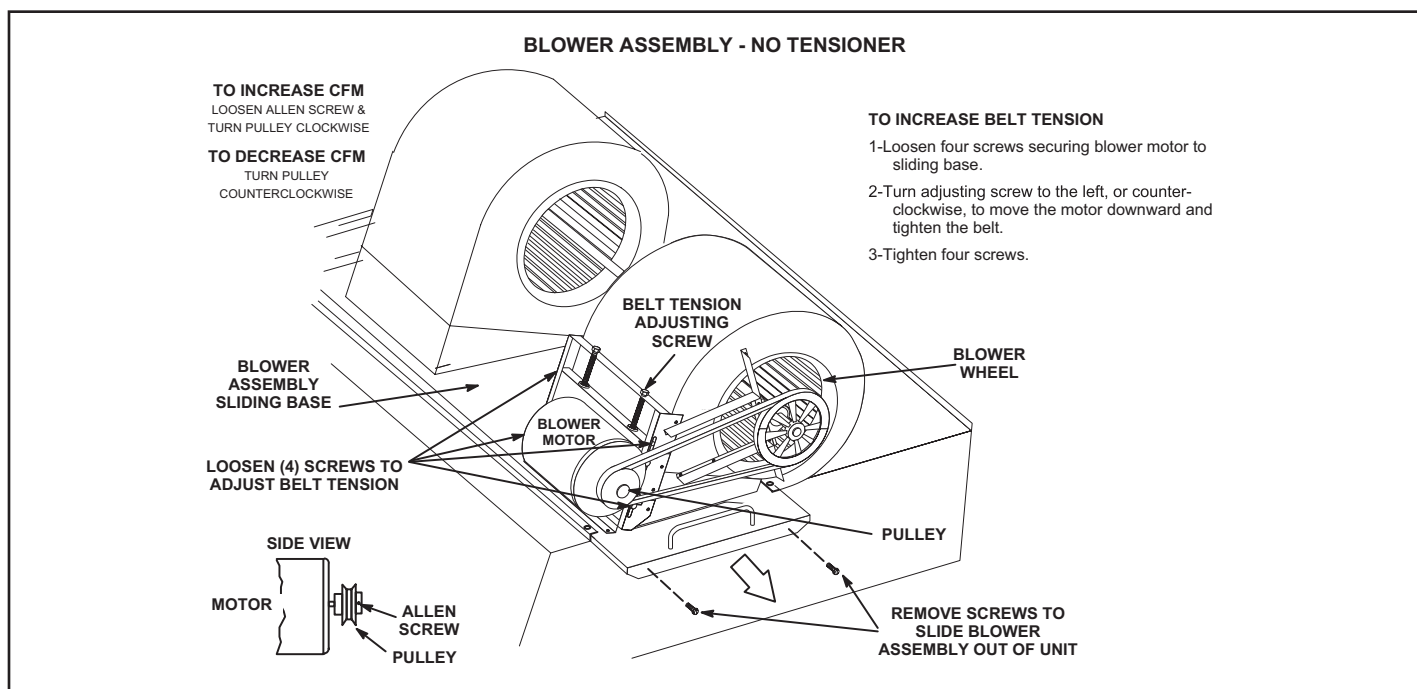


FIGURE 14

D-Blower Belt Adjustment

Maximum life and wear can be obtained from belts only if proper pulley alignment and belt tension are maintained. Tension new belts after a 24-48 hour period of operation. This will allow belt to stretch and seat into pulley grooves. Make sure blower and motor pulley are aligned. See FIGURE 15 for blowers not equipped with a tensioner and FIGURE 16 for units equipped with an optional belt tensioner.

Blowers Without Belt Tensioner

1. Loosen four screws securing blower motor to sliding base. See FIGURE 14.
2. *To increase belt tension -*
Turn belt tension adjusting screw to the left, or counterclockwise, to tighten the belt. This increases the distance between the blower motor and the blower housing.
3. *To loosen belt tension -*
Turn the adjusting screw to the right, or clockwise to loosen belt tension. 3- Tighten four screws securing blower motor to sliding base once adjustments have been made.

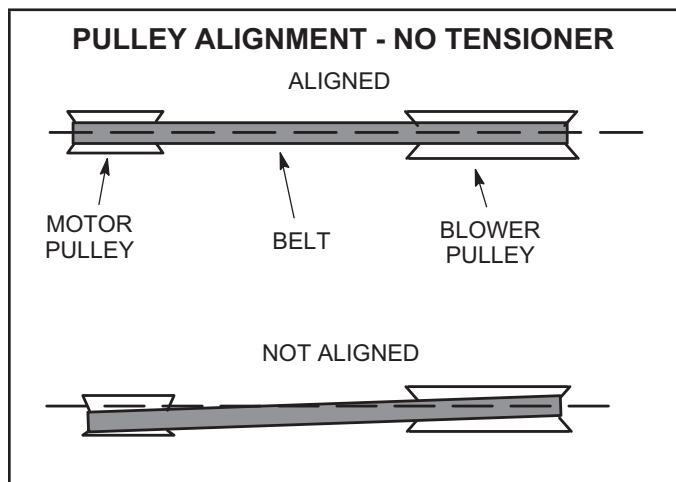


FIGURE 15

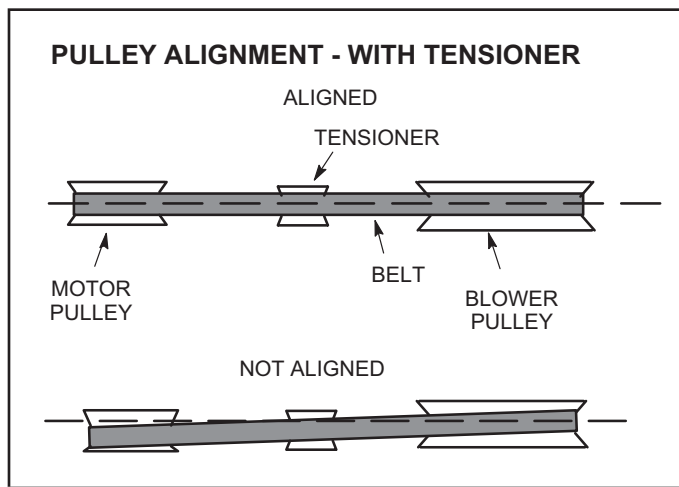


FIGURE 16

E-Check Belt Tension

Overtensioning belts shortens belt and bearing life. Check belt tension as follows:

1. Measure span length X. See FIGURE 17.
2. Apply perpendicular force to center of span (X) with enough pressure to deflect belt $1/64$ " for every inch of span length.
Example: Deflection distance of a 40" span would be $40/64$ " or $5/8$ ".

3. Measure belt deflection force. For a used belt, the deflection force should be 5 lbs. A new belt deflection force should be 7 lbs

A force below these values indicates an undertensioned belt. A force above these values indicates an overtensioned belt.

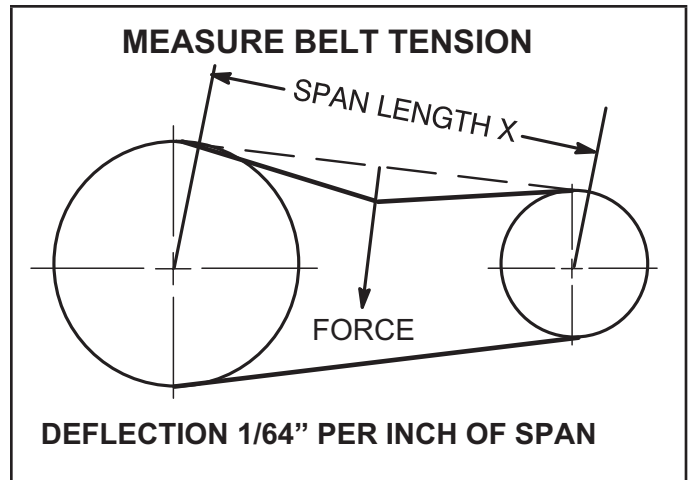


FIGURE 17

F-Field-Furnished Blower Drives

See BLOWER DATA tables for blower drives.

D-GAS HEAT COMPONENTS

See SPECIFICATIONS tables or unit nameplate for Btuh capacities. Units are equipped with two identical gas heat sections (gas heat section one and gas heat section two) see FIGURE 18. Stainless steel flex pipe will feed supply gas to the right side and black pipe will feed the left side. If for service the flexible connection must broken, hand tighten then turn additional 1/4" with a wrench for metal to metal seal (do not overtighten).

NOTE – Do not use thread sealing compound on flex pipe flare connections.

1-Control Box Components A3, A12, A55

⚠ WARNING

Shock hazard. Spark related components contain high voltage which can cause personal injury or death. Disconnect power before servicing. Control is not field repairable. Unsafe operation will result. If control is inoperable, simply replace the entire control.

Burner Ignition Control A3, A12

The ignition controls are located in the heat section areas (FIGURE 18) below the compressors. The controls are manufactured UTEC. See TABLE 6 for LED codes. The ignition control provides three main functions: gas valve control, ignition and flame sensing. There are three trials for ignition. Each trial is 10 second long with 30 seconds in between trial. After the third attempt for ignition

the unit will lockout for 60 minutes. After lockout, the ignition control automatically resets and provides three more attempts at ignition. Manual reset after lockout requires breaking and remaking power to the ignition control. See FIGURE 19 for a normal ignition sequence and FIGURE 20 for the ignition attempt sequence with retries (nominal timings given for simplicity). Specific timings for the ignition controls are shown in FIGURE 21.

TABLE 6

LED Flashes	Indicates
Slow Flash	Control ok, no call for heat
Fast Flash	Control ok, call for heat present.
Steady Off	Control ok, call for heat present.
Steady On Failure	Control internal failure
1 Flash	Rollout switch open
2 Flashes	Limit open or lockout from too many tries during a single heat demand
3 Flashes	Pressure switch open with inducer on/ open during 5 minute inducer off time.
4 Flashes	Ignition lockout from no flame detected or from too many flame losses.
5 Flashes	Flame sensed out of sequence
6 Flashes	Pressure switch closed with inducer off
7 Flashes	Gas valve relay failure
8 Flashes	Lockout due to too many pressure switch openings during one heat demand

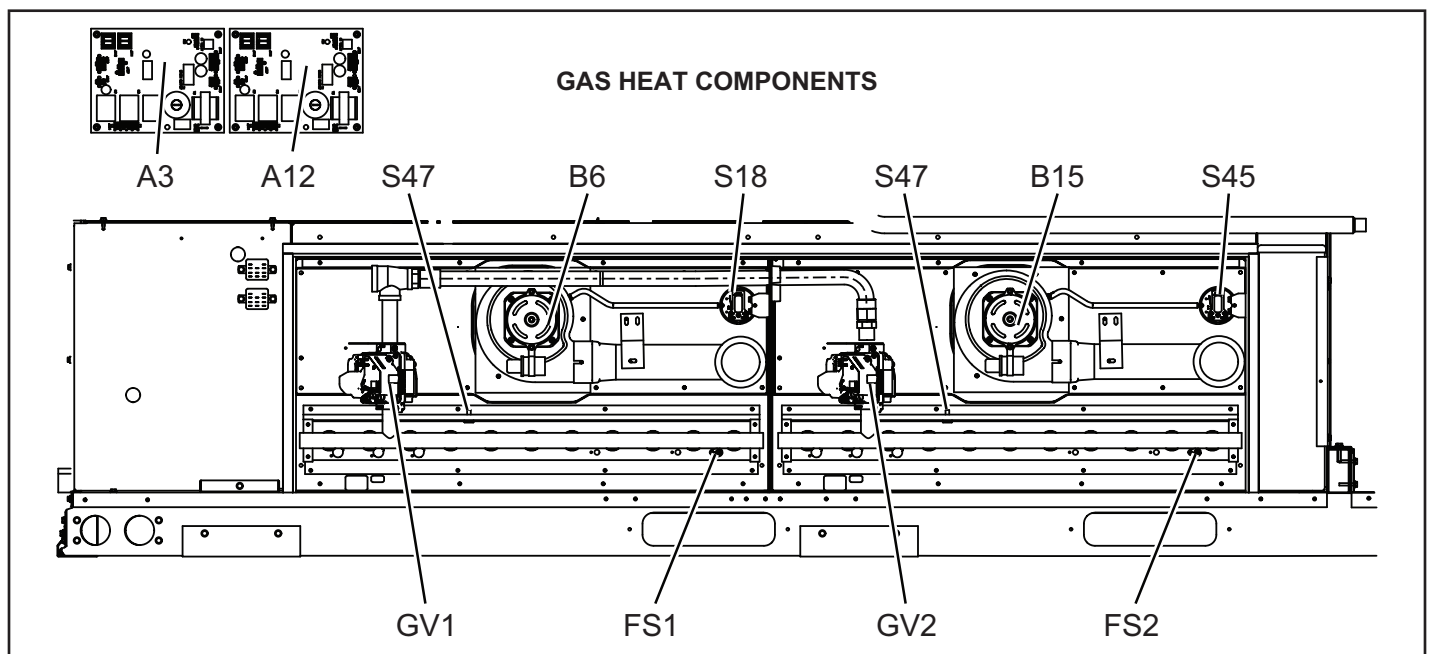


FIGURE 18

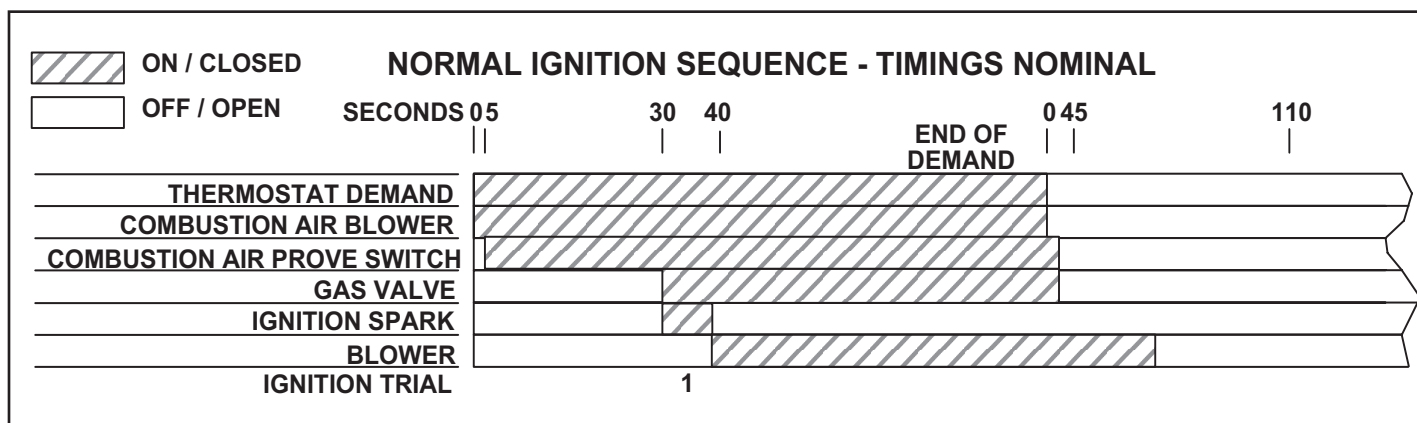


FIGURE 19

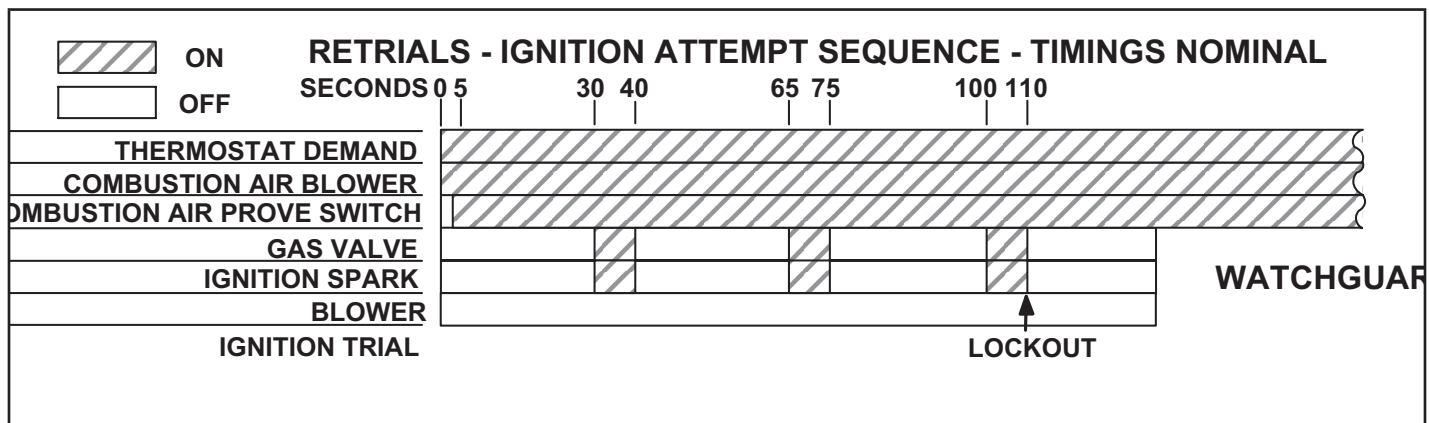


FIGURE 20

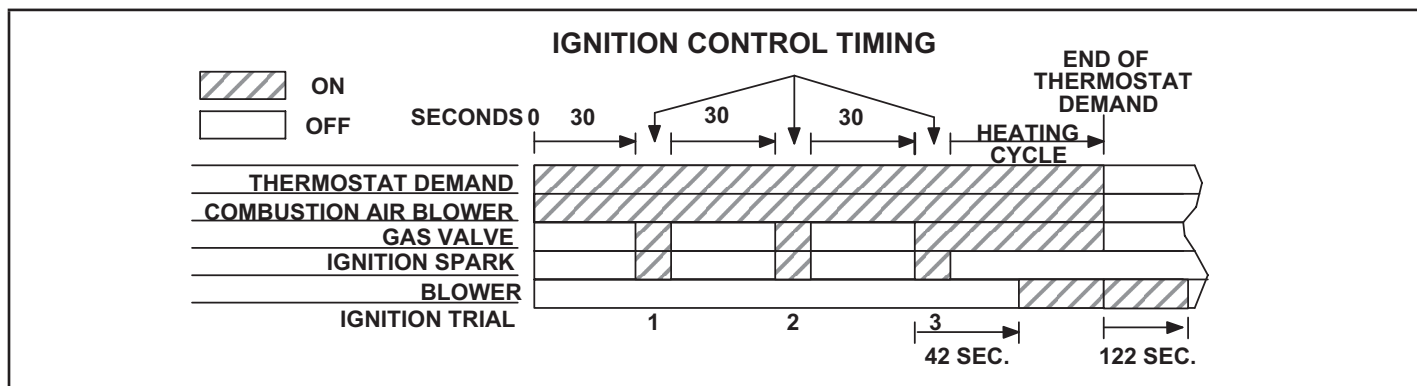


FIGURE 21

Flame rectification sensing is used on all units. Loss of flame during a heating cycle is indicated by an absence of flame signal (0 microamps). If this happens, the control will immediately restart the ignition sequence and then lock out if ignition is not gained after the third trial. See System Service Checks section for flame current measurement.

The control shuts off gas flow immediately in the event of a power failure. Upon restoration of gas and power, the control will restart the ignition sequence and continue until flame is established or system locks out.

On a heating demand, the ignition control is energized by the A55 Unit Controller. The ignition control then allows 30 to 40 seconds for the combustion air blower to vent exhaust gases from the burners.

When the combustion air blower is purging the exhaust gases, the combustion air prove switch is closing proving that the combustion air blower is operating before allowing the ignition control to energize.

When the combustion air prove switch is closed and the delay is over, the ignition control activates gas valve, the spark electrode and the flame sensing electrode. Sparking stops immediately after flame is sensed. The combustion air blower continues to operate throughout the heating demand. If the flame fails or if the burners do not ignite, the ignition control will attempt to ignite the burners up to two more times. If ignition cannot be obtained after the third attempt, the control will lock out. The ignition control is not adjustable.

2-Heat Exchanger (FIGURE 22)

Units use stainless steel heat exchangers and two-stage redundant gas valves. LDT uses two eleven-tube/burners for high heat, two nine-tube burners for medium heat (if applicable, see unit nameplate) and two six-tube/burners for standard heat. Burners in all units use a burner venturi to mix gas and air for proper combustion. Combustion takes place at each tube entrance.

As hot combustion gases are drawn upward through each tube by the combustion air blower, exhaust gases are drawn out the top and fresh air/gas mixture is drawn in at the bottom. Heat is transferred to the air stream from all surfaces of the heat exchanger tubes. The supply air blowers, controlled by the Unit Controller A55, force air across all surfaces of the tubes to extract the heat of combustion. The shape of the tubes ensures maximum heat exchange.

The gas valves accomplish staging by allowing more or less gas to the burners as called for by heating demand.

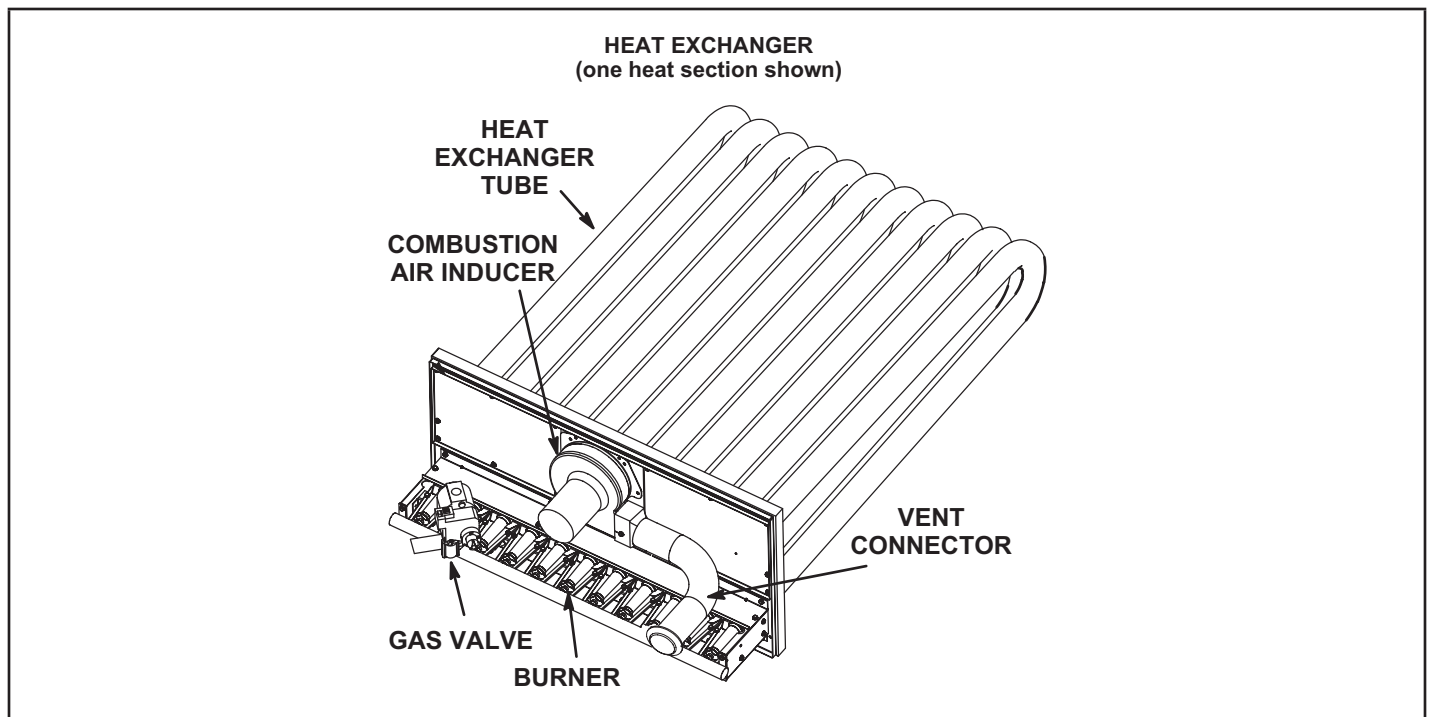


FIGURE 22

3–Burner Assembly (FIGURE 23)

The burners are controlled by the spark electrode, flame sensing electrode, gas valve and combustion air blower. The spark electrode, flame sensing electrode and gas valve are directly controlled by ignition control. Ignition control and combustion air blower is controlled by Unit Controller A55.

Burners

All units use cluster inshot burners.. Burners are factory set and do not require adjustment. A peep hole with cover is furnished in the heating access panel for flame viewing. Always operate the unit with the access panel in place. Burners can be removed for service. Burner maintenance and service is detailed in the SERVICE CHECKS section of this manual.

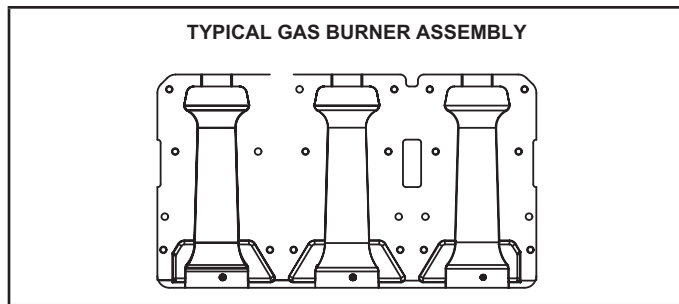


FIGURE 23

Orifice

Each burner uses an orifice (FIGURE 24) which is precisely matched to the burner input. **Install only the orifices with the same threads.** The orifice is threaded into the burner manifold. The burner is supported by the orifice and will easily slide off for service.

NOTE – Do not use thread sealing compound on the orifices. Using thread sealing compound may plug the orifices. Natural gas orifice size is on nameplate. The LP gas orifice size is on the label provided in the LP kit.

NOTE – In primary and secondary high temperature limits S10 and S99 the ignition circuits in both gas heat sections one and two are immediately de-energized when terminals 1-3 open and the indoor blower motor is immediately energized when terminals 1-2 close. This is the primary and secondary safety shut-down function of the unit.

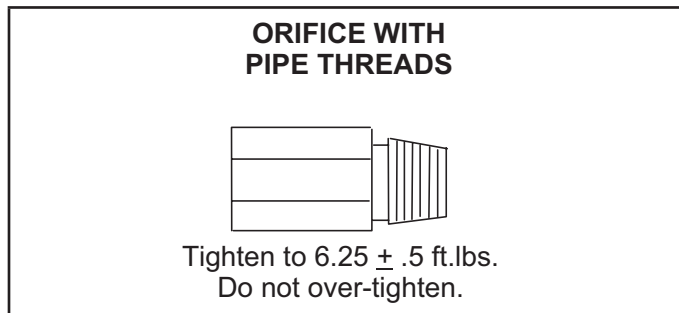


FIGURE 24

4–Primary High Temperature Limits S10 & S99

S10 is the primary high temperature limit for gas heat section one and S99 is the primary high temperature limit for gas heat section two.

FIGURE 25 shows the location of S10 and S99 on the drip shield behind the blower housing. In this location, S10 and S99 serve as both primary and secondary limits.

Primary limit S10 is wired to the Unit Controller A55 which energizes burner 1 control (A3), while primary limit S99 is wired to the A55 Unit Controller which energizes burner 2 control (A12). Its N.C. contacts open to de-energize the ignition control when excessive temperature is reached in the blower compartment. At the same time, the N.O. contacts of S10 and S99 close energizing the blower relay coil K3 through control A55. If either limit trips the blower will be energized. Limits settings are factory set and cannot be adjusted. If limit must be replaced same type and set point must be used. See Repair Parts Handbook.

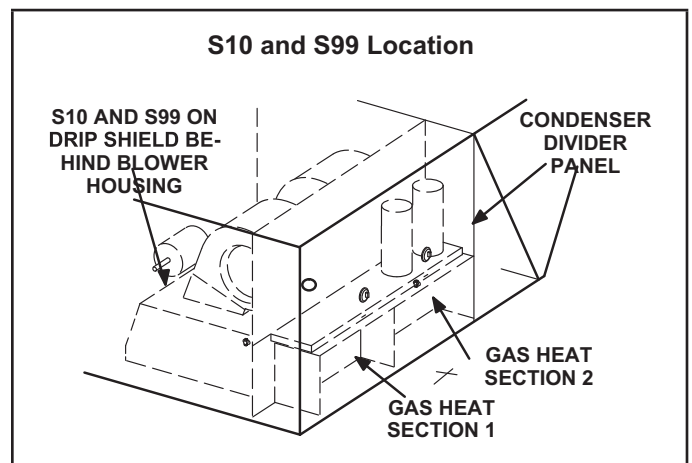


FIGURE 25

5–Flame Rollout Limits S47, S69

Flame rollout limits S47 on first heat section and S69 on second heat section are SPST N.C. high temperature limits located just above the burner air intake opening in the burner enclosures. Both switches are wired to the A55 Unit Controller. When S47 or S69 senses flame rollout (indicating a blockage in the combustion air passages), the corresponding flame rollout limit trips and the ignition control immediately closes the gas valve. Limit S47 and S69 in standard heat units are factory preset to open at 290F ± 12F on a temperature rise, while on high heat units both limits open at 270F ± 12F on a temperature rise. All flame rollout limits are manual reset.

6–Combustion Air Prove Switches S18, S45

Prove switches S18 (first heat section) and S45 (second heat section) are located in the compressor compartment. Each has its own control box. Both are identical SPST N.O. switches and monitor combustion air inducer operation. Switch S18 and S45 are wired to the A55 Unit Controller.

The switch closes on a negative pressure fall. This negative pressure fall and switch actuation allows the ignition sequence to continue (proves, by closing, that the combustion air inducer is operating before allowing the gas valve to open.) The combustion air prove switch is factory set and not adjustable. The switch will automatically open on a pressure rise (less negative pressure). Table 6 shows prove switch settings.

TABLE 7

S18 & S45 Prove Switch Settings

Close" w.c.	Open " w.c.
0.25 ± 5	0.10±5

7–Combustion Air Inducers B6 & B15

Combustion air blowers B6 on the first heat section and B15 on the second heat section, are identical blowers which provide fresh air to the corresponding burners while clearing the combustion chamber of exhaust gases. The blowers begin operating immediately upon receiving a thermostat demand and are de-energized immediately when thermostat demand is satisfied.

Both combustion air blowers use a 208/230 or 460V single-phase PSC motor and a 4.81in. x 1.25in blower wheel. All motors operate at 3200 or 3450 RPM and are equipped with auto-reset overload protection. Blowers are supplied by various manufacturers. Ratings may vary by manufacturer. Specific blower electrical ratings can be found on the unit rating plate.

All combustion air blower motors are sealed and cannot be oiled. The blower cannot be adjusted but can be disassembled for cleaning.

8–Combustion Air Motor Capacitors C3 & C11

The combustion air blower motors in all LDT units require run capacitors. Capacitor C3 is connected to combustion air blower B6 and C11 is connected to combustion air blower B15. Capacitors are rated at 208/230V CAB has 4uF 450V capacitors 460V CAB has 2uF 450V capacito3 or 4 MFD for 208/230 CAB.

9–Gas Valves GV1 & GV3

Gas valves GV1 and GV3 are identical. The gas valves are two-stage redundant valves. Units are equipped with valves manufactured by WhiteRodgers.. On a call for first stage heat (low fire), the valve is energized by the ignition control simultaneously with the spark electrode. On a call for second stage heat (high fire), the second stage operator is energized directly from A55 (GV1, GV3). The valve is adjustable for both low fire and high fire. A manual shut-off knob is provided on the valve for shut-off. Manual shut-off knob immediately closes both stages without delay. FIGURE 26 shows gas valve components. TABLE 8 shows factory gas valve regulation for LDT series units.

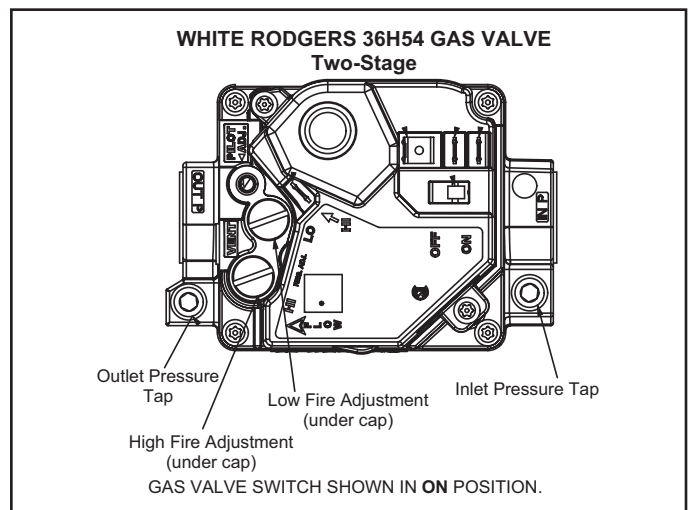


FIGURE 26

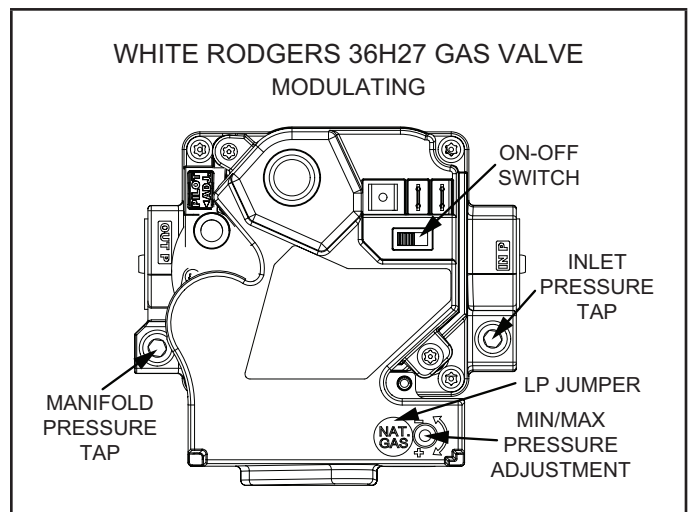


FIGURE 27

TABLE 8

GAS VALVE REGULATION FOR LDT UNITS

Max Inlet Pressure "W.C.	Operating Pressure "W.C. (outlet) Factory Setting			
	Natural		L.P. Propane	
	Low	High	Low	High
13.0	1.6±0.2	3.7±0.3	5.5±0.3	10.5±0.5

10–Spark Electrodes

An electrode assembly is used for ignition spark. Two identical electrodes are used (one for each gas heat section). The electrode is mounted through holes on the left-most end of the burner support. The electrode tip protrudes into the flame envelope of the adjacent burner.

The electrode assembly is fastened to burner supports and can be removed for service without removing any part of the burners.

During ignition, spark travels through the spark electrode (FIGURE 28) and ignites the left burner. Flame travels from burner to burner until all are lit.

The spark electrode is connected to the ignition control by a 8 mm silicone-insulated stranded high voltage wire. The wire uses 1/4" female quick connect on the electrode end and female spark plug-type terminal on the ignition control end.

NOTE – IN ORDER TO MAXIMIZE SPARK ENERGY TO ELECTRODE, HIGH VOLTAGE WIRE SHOULD TOUCH UNIT CABINET AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE.

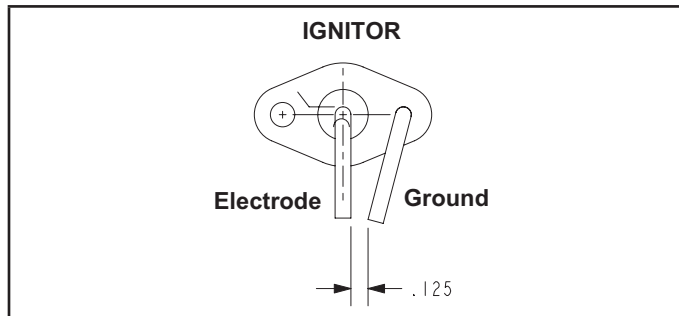


FIGURE 28

11–Flame Sensors

A flame sensor is located on the right side of each burner support. The sensor is mounted through a hole in the burner support and the tip protrudes into the flame envelope of the right most burner. The sensor assembly is fastened to burner supports and can be removed for service without removing any part of the burners.

When flame is sensed by the flame sensor (indicated by microamp signal through the flame) sparking stops immediately. During operation, flame is sensed by current passed along the ground electrode (located on the spark electrode), through the flame and into the sensing electrode. The ignition control allows the gas valve to stay open as long as a flame signal (current passed through the flame) is sensed.

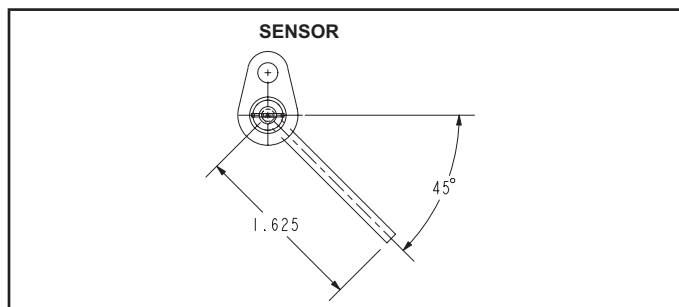


FIGURE 29

II–PLACEMENT AND INSTALLATION

Make sure the unit is installed in accordance with the installation instructions and all applicable codes. See accessories section for conditions requiring use of the optional roof mounting frame.

III–CHARGING

WARNING - Do not exceed nameplate charge under any condition.

This unit is factory charged and should require no further adjustment. If the system requires additional refrigerant, reclaim the charge, evacuate the system and add required nameplate charge.

Refrigerant Charge R-454B		
Unit	M _c (lbs)	M _c (kg)
LDT302 Stage 1	25.00	11.34
LDT302 Stage 2	23.00	10.43

Refrigerant Charge R-454B - with Humiditrol		
Unit	M _c (lbs)	M _c (kg)
LDT302 Stage 1	29.00	13.15
LDT302 Stage 2	23.50	10.66

NOTE – System charging is not recommended below 60°F (15°C). In temperatures below 60°F (15°C), the charge must be weighed into the system.

If weighing facilities are not available, or to check the charge, use the following procedure:

IMPORTANT - Charge unit in normal cooling mode.

1. Attach gauge manifolds to discharge and suction lines. With the economizer disabled, operate the unit in **cooling mode at high speed** using the following mobile service app menu path:

SERVICE>TEST>COOL>COOL 3

2. Use a thermometer to accurately measure the outdoor ambient temperature.
3. Apply the outdoor temperature to TABLE 10 to determine normal operating pressures. Pressures are listed for sea level applications at 80°F dry bulb and 67°F wet bulb return air.
4. Compare the normal operating pressures to the pressures obtained from the gauges. Minor variations in these pressures may be expected due to differences in installations. Significant differences could mean that the system is not properly charged or that a problem exists with some component in the system. **Correct any system problems before proceeding.**
5. If discharge pressure is high, remove refrigerant from the system. If discharge pressure is low, add refrigerant to the system.
 - Add or remove charge in increments.
 - Allow the system to stabilize each time refrigerant is added or removed.

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 minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
- Cylinders shall be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions.
- Ensure that the unit is earth grounded 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 unit.

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.

- 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 labeled 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
- 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 all appropriate refrigerants including, when applicable, flammable refrigerants. 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. Before using the recovery machine, check that it is in satisfactory working order, has been properly maintained and that any associated electrical components are sealed to prevent ignition in the event of a refrigerant release. Consult manufacturer if in doubt.
- The recovered refrigerant shall be returned to the refrigerant supplier in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant waste transfer note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially
- 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 evacuation process shall be carried out prior to returning the compressor to the suppliers. Only electric heating to the compressor body shall be employed to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.

NOTE – System charging is not recommended below 60°F (15°C). In temperatures below 60°F (15°C), the charge must be weighed into the system.

If weighing facilities are not available, or to check the charge, use the following procedure:

1. Make sure outdoor coil is clean. Attach gauge manifolds and operate unit at full CFM in cooling mode with economizer disabled until system stabilizes (approximately five minutes). Make sure all outdoor air dampers are closed.

2. Compare the normal operating pressures to the pressures obtained from the gauges. Check unit components if there are significant differences.
3. Measure the outdoor ambient temperature and the suction pressure. Refer to the charging curve to determine a target liquid temperature.

NOTE – Pressures are listed for sea level applications.

2. Use the same thermometer to accurately measure the liquid temperature (in the outdoor section).
 - If measured liquid temperature is higher than the target liquid temperature, add refrigerant to the system.
 - If measured liquid temperature is lower than the target liquid temperature, recover some refrigerant from the system..
3. Add or remove charge in increments. Allow the system to stabilize each time refrigerant is added or removed.
4. Continue the process until measured liquid temperature agrees with the target liquid temperature. Do not go below the target liquid temperature when adjusting charge. Note that suction pressure can change as charge is adjusted.

Example: At 95°F outdoor ambient and a measured suction pressure of 130psig, the target liquid temperature is 97°F. For a measured liquid temperature of 106°F, add charge in increments until measured liquid temperature agrees with the target liquid temperature. Use the following approach method along with the normal operating pressures to confirm readings.

TABLE 9
Normal Operating Pressures - 581455-02

Outdoor Coil Entering Temp.	CIRCUIT 1		CIRCUIT 2	
	Discharge ± 10 psig	Suction ± 5 psig	Discharge ± 10 psig	Suction ± 5 psig
65 °F	242	112	257	123
75 °F	278	119	294	125
85 °F	323	122	339	127
95 °F	369	124	386	128
105 °F	420	128	437	131
115 °F	475	131	492	133

TABLE 10
Normal Operating Pressures w/ Reheat - 581456-02

Outdoor Coil Entering Temp.	CIRCUIT 1		CIRCUIT 2	
	Discharge ± 10 psig	Suction ± 5 psig	Discharge ± 10 psig	Suction ± 5 psig
65 °F	276	115	253	123
75 °F	312	122	290	125
85 °F	360	125	335	127
95 °F	403	127	382	128
105 °F	452	131	433	131
115 °F	505	134	488	133

Charge Verification - Approach Method - AHRI Testing (Fin/Tube Coil)

1. Using the same thermometer, compare liquid temperature to outdoor ambient temperature.
Approach Temperature = Liquid temperature (at outdoor coil outlet) minus ambient temperature.
2. Approach temperature should match values in TABLE 11. An approach temperature greater than value shown indicates an undercharge. An approach temperature less than value shown indicates an overcharge.
3. The approach method is not valid for grossly over or undercharged systems. Use TABLE 10 as a guide for typical operating pressures.

TABLE 11
APPROACH TEMPERATURES - FIN/TUBE COIL

Unit	Liquid Temp. Minus Ambient Temp.	
	1st Stage	2nd Stage
302	6.7°F ± 1 (3.7°C ± 0.5)	8.2°F ± 1 (4.5°C ± 0.5)

IV-START-UP OPERATION

A-Preliminary and Seasonal Checks

1. Make sure the unit is installed in accordance with the installation instructions and applicable codes.
2. Inspect all electrical wiring, both field and factory installed for loose connections. Tighten as required. Refer to unit diagram located on inside of unit control box cover.
3. Check to ensure that refrigerant lines are in good condition and do not rub against the cabinet or other refrigerant lines.
4. Check voltage. Voltage must be within the range listed on the nameplate. If not, consult power company and have the voltage corrected before starting the unit.
5. Recheck voltage and amp draw with unit running. If voltage is not within range listed on unit nameplate, stop unit and consult power company. Refer to unit nameplate for maximum rated load amps.
6. Inspect and adjust blower belt (see section on Blower Compartment - Blower Belt Adjustment).

B-Cooling Start-up

NOTE – Crankcase heaters must be energized 24 hours before attempting to start compressor. Set thermostat so that there is no demand to prevent compressor from cycling. Apply power to unit.

1. Initiate first and second stage cooling demands according to instructions provided with thermostat.
2. First-stage thermostat demand will energize indoor blower in Low Cooling CFM. Second-stage thermostat demand will energize indoor blower in High Cooling CFM. Both demands energize compressor 1. The remaining compressors will be energized as needed to meet cooling demand.

3. The unit contain two refrigerant circuits or systems.
4. Each refrigerant circuit is separately charged with R454B refrigerant. See unit rating plate for correct amount of charge.
5. Refer to the Refrigerant Check and Charge section to check refrigerant charge.

C-Heating Startup

Heat Pump Mode

1. Set thermostat or temperature control device to initiate a first-stage heating demand..
2. Outdoor Temperature **ABOVE** Balance Point Set-point (35°F default):
3. A first-stage heating demand (W1) will energize compressor heat pump heating, the outdoor fans, and the blower.
4. A second-stage heating demand (W2) will de-energize compressor heat pump heating and High Gas Heat will be energized..
5. Outdoor Temperature **BELOW** Balance Point Set-point (35°F default):
6. A first-stage heating demand (W1) will energize low gas heat and the blower motor. A second-stage heating demand (W2) will energize high gas heat.

Gas Heat Mode

FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE LIGHTING

 WARNING	
	Danger of explosion. Can cause injury or product or property damage. If overheating occurs or if gas supply fails to shut off, shut off the manual gas valve to the appliance before shutting off electrical supply.

 WARNING	
	Electric shock hazard. Can cause injury or death. Do not use this unit if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the unit and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.

BEFORE LIGHTING smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor.

Use only your hand to push in or turn the gas control knob. Never use tools. If the knob will not push in or turn by hand, do not try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

! IMPORTANT

This unit is equipped with an automatic spark ignition system. Do not attempt to light manually.

In case of a safety shutdown, move thermostat switch to **OFF** and return the thermostat switch to **HEAT** to reset ignition control.

Placing Furnace In Operation

Gas Valve Operation FIGURE 30

1. Set thermostat to lowest setting.
2. Turn off all electrical power to appliance.
3. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do not try to light the burner by hand.
4. Open or remove the heat section access panel.
5. Turn the switch on the gas valve to "**OFF**". Do not force.
6. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. If you then smell gas, **STOP!** Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions. If you do not smell gas, go to the next step.

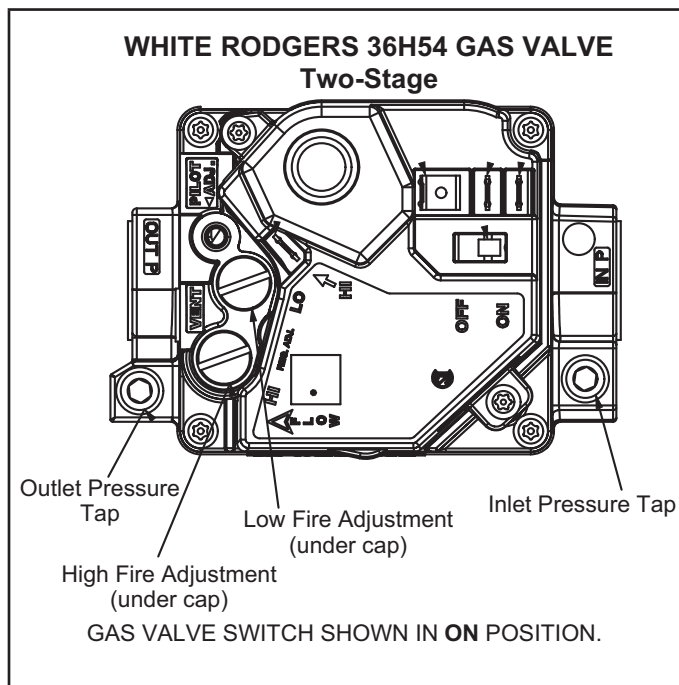


FIGURE 30

WHITE RODGERS 36H27 GAS VALVE MODULATING

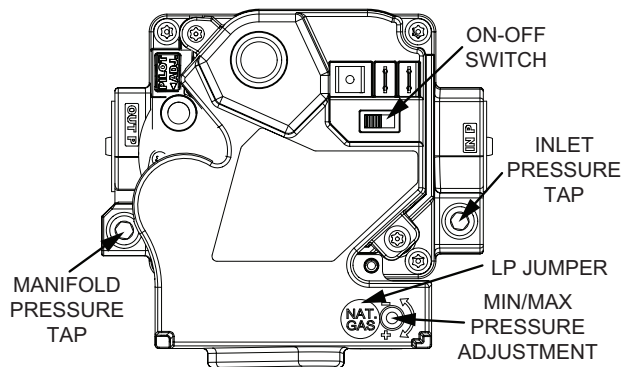


FIGURE 31

7. Turn the switch on the gas valve to "**ON**". Do not force.
8. Close or replace the heat section access panel.
9. Turn on all electrical power to appliance.
10. Set thermostat to desired setting.
11. The combustion air inducer will start. The burners will light within 40 seconds.
12. If the appliance does not light the first time (gas line not fully purged), it will attempt up to two more ignitions before locking out.
13. If lockout occurs, repeat steps 1 through 10.
14. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "Turning Off Gas to Appliance" and call your service technician or gas supplier.

Turning Off Gas to Appliance

1. If using an electromechanical thermostat, set to the lowest setting.
2. Before performing any service, turn off all electrical power to the appliance.
3. Open or remove the heat section access panel.
4. Turn the switch on the gas valve to "**OFF**". Do not force.

D-Safety or Emergency Shutdown

Turn off power to the unit. Close manual and main gas valves.

V-SYSTEMS SERVICE CHECKS

A-Heating System Service Checks

All LDT units are ETL/CSA design certified without modification.

Before checking piping, check with gas company or authorities having jurisdiction for local code requirements. Refer to the LDT Installation, Operation and Maintenance instruction for more information.

1-Gas Piping

Gas supply piping must not allow more than 0.5"W.C. drop in pressure between the gas meter and the unit. Supply gas pipe must not be smaller than the unit gas connection. Refer to installation instructions for details.

2-Testing Gas Piping

NOTE – In case emergency shutdown is required, turn off the main manual shut-off valve and disconnect the main power to the unit. These controls should be properly labeled by the installer.

When pressure testing gas lines, the gas valve must be disconnected and isolated. **Gas valves can be damaged if subjected to more than 0.5 psig.** See FIGURE 32.

When checking piping connection for gas leaks, use the preferred means. Common kitchen detergents can cause harmful corrosion on various metals used in gas piping.

The use of specialty Gas Leak Detector is strongly recommended. It is available through under part number 31B2001. See CORP 8411-L10, for further details. Do not use matches, candles, flame or any other source of ignition to check for gas leaks.

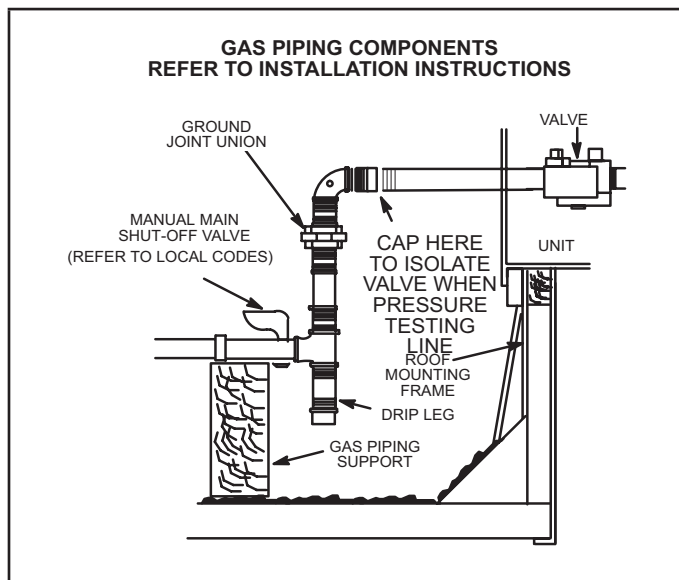


FIGURE 32

3-Testing Gas Supply Pressure

When testing gas supply pressure, connect test gauge to the inlet pressure tap located on unit gas valve GV1 and or GV3. Test supply gas pressure with unit firing at maximum rate (both stages energized).

Make sure the reading falls within the range of the following values. Low pressure may result in erratic operation or "underfire." High pressure can result in permanent damage to the gas valve or "overfire." See table 12 for supply pressures.

On multiple unit installations, each unit should be checked separately while operating at maximum rate, beginning with the one closest to the supply gas main and progressing to the one furthest from the main. Multiple units should also be tested with and without the other units operating. Supply pressure must fall within the range listed in the previous paragraph.

4-Check and Adjust Manifold Pressure

After line pressure has been checked and adjusted, check manifold pressure. Move test gauge to the outlet pressure tap located on unit gas valve GV1 and or GV3. See FIGURE 30 for location of pressure tap on the gas valve.

The manifold pressure is factory set and should not require adjustment. If manifold pressure is incorrect and no other source of improper manifold pressure can be found, the valve must be replaced. For 36H57 Gas Valves, see FIGURE 30 for location of gas valve (manifold pressure) adjustment screw. For 36H27 Gas Valves, see FIGURE 31 for location of gas valve (manifold pressure) rotary switch

All gas valves are factory regulated. The gas valve should completely and immediately cycle off in the event of gas or power failure. The manual shut-off knob can be used to immediately shut off gas supply.

! CAUTION

For safety, connect a shut-off valve between the manometer and the gas tap to permit shut off of gas pressure to the manometer.

Manifold Adjustment Procedure

1. Connect test gauge to the outlet pressure tap on the gas valve. Start the unit (call for second stage heat) and allow five minutes for the unit to reach steady state.
2. While waiting for the unit to stabilize, notice the flame. The flame should be stable without flashback and should not lift from the burner heads. Natural gas should burn basically blue with some clear streaks. L.P. gas should burn mostly blue with some clear yellow streaks.
3. After allowing the unit to stabilize for five minutes, record the manifold pressure and compare to the values given in TABLE 12.

! IMPORTANT

Disconnect heating demand as soon as an accurate reading has been obtained.

TABLE 12

Manifold Pressure "W.C.				Supply Pressure "W.C.	
Natural		LP.Propane		Nat	LP
Low	High	Low	High	4.7-10.5	10.8-13.5
1.6± 0.2	3.7±0.3	5.5± 0.3	10.5± 0.5		

Combustion gases

Flue products must be analyzed and compared to the unit specifications. Problems detected during the inspection may make it necessary to temporarily shut down the furnace until the items can be repaired or replaced.

5–Proper Gas Flow

To check for proper gas flow to burners, determine Btuh input from unit rating plate or the gas heating capacity in the SPECIFICATIONS tables. Divide this input rating by the Btuh per cubic foot of available gas. Result is the number of cubic feet per hour required. Determine the flow of gas through gas meter for two minutes and multiply by 30 to get hourly flow of gas to the burners.

NOTE – To obtain accurate reading, shut off all other gas appliances connected to meter.

6–Inshot Burner

Burners are factory set for maximum air and cannot be adjusted. Always operate unit with access panel in place. A peep hole is furnished in the heating access panel for flame viewing. Natural gas should burn basically blue with some clear streaks. L.P. gas should burn mostly blue with some clear yellow streaks.

Follow steps below to remove burner assembly.

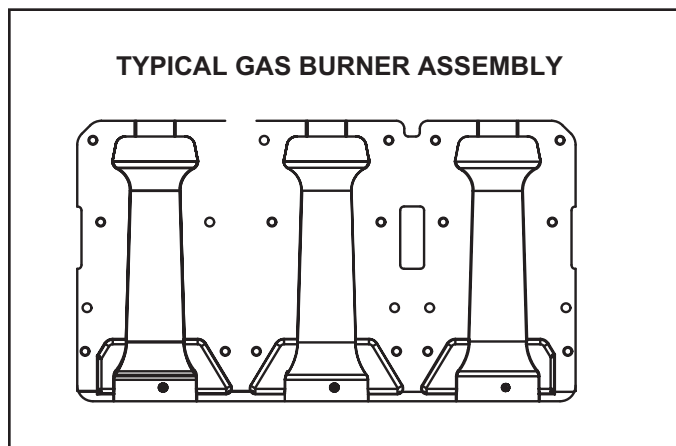
1. Turn off power to unit and shut off gas supply.
2. Remove screws holding the burner support cap.
3. Burner assembly is a cluster assembly (FIGURE 33) and can be removed as one.
4. Clean and reassemble (reverse steps 1-3).
5. Be sure to secure all wires and check plumbing.
6. Turn on power to unit. Follow lighting instructions attached to unit and operate unit in heating mode. Check burner flames. They should be blue with yellow streaks.

7–Spark Electrode Gap

The spark electrode assembly can be removed for inspection by removing two screws securing the electrode assembly and sliding it out of unit.

For proper unit operation, electrodes must be positioned and gapped correctly.

Spark gap may be checked with appropriately sized twist drills or feeler gauges. Disconnect power to the unit and remove electrode assembly. The gap should be between 0.125" ± 0.015". See FIGURE 28.

**FIGURE 33**

8–Heat Exchanger

To Access or Remove Heat Exchanger From Unit:

1. Turn off gas and electric power.
2. Remove access panel(s) and unit center mullion.
3. Remove gas valve, manifold assembly and burners.
4. Remove combustion air inducer and flue box. Pay careful attention to the order in which gaskets and orifice are removed.
5. Support heat exchanger (to prevent it from falling when final screws are removed.)
6. Remove screws supporting heat exchanger.
7. To install heat exchanger, reverse procedure. Be sure to secure all wires and check plumbing and burner plate for airtight seal. Screws must be torqued to 35 in.-lbs. to ensure proper operation.

9–Flame Sensing

Flame current is an electrical current which passes from the ignition control through the sensor electrode during unit operation. The current passes from the sensor through the flame to the ground electrode (located on the flame electrode) to complete a safety circuit. The electrodes should be located so the tips are at least 1/2" (12.7 mm) inside the flame envelope. Do not bend electrodes. To measure flame current, follow the procedure on the following page:

NOTE – Electrodes are not field adjustable. Any alterations to the electrode may create a hazardous condition that can cause property or personal injury.

1. Disconnect power to unit.
2. Remove lead from sensing electrode and install a 0-50DC microamp meter in series between the sensing electrode and the sensing lead.
3. Reconnect power and adjust thermostat for heating demand.
4. When flame is established, compare reading to TABLE 13. Do not bend electrodes.
5. Disconnect power to unit before disconnecting meter. Make sure sensor wire is securely reconnected before reconnecting power to unit.

TABLE 13

Manufacturer	Nominal Signal Microamps	Drop Out
UTEC	0.5 - 1.0	.09

NOTE – If the meter scale reads 0, the leads are reversed. Disconnect power and reconnect leads for proper polarity.

10–Combustion Air Inducer

The combustion air inducer is factory set and is not field adjustable. However, operation should be monitored to ensure proper operation. The combustion air inducer is used to draw fresh air into the combustion chamber while simultaneously expelling exhaust gases. The inducer operates throughout the heating cycle.

On a heating demand, the ignition control is energized by the A55 Unit Controller. The ignition control then allows 30 to 40 seconds for the combustion air inducer to vent exhaust gases from the burners. When the combustion air inducer is purging the exhaust gases, the combustion air prove switch is closing proving that the combustion air inducer is operating before allowing the ignition control to energize. When the combustion air prove switch is closed and the delay is over, the ignition control activates the first stage operator of the gas valve (low fire), the spark and the flame sensing electrode. Sparking stops immediately after flame is sensed.

B–Cooling System Service Checks

LDT units are factory charged and require no further adjustment; however, charge should be checked periodically using the liquid temperature plots in section III–CHARGING.

VI–MAINTENANCE

WARNING

Electric shock hazard. Can cause injury or death. Before attempting to perform any service or maintenance, turn the electrical power to unit OFF at disconnect switch(es). Unit may have multiple power supplies.

WARNING

Any service personnel installing, decommissioning, or performing maintenance on the unit must be properly trained with A2L refrigerants

Prior to beginning work on systems containing refrigerant to ensure the risk of ignition is minimized:

- All work shall be undertaken under a controlled procedure so as to minimize the risk of a flammable gas or vapor being present while the work is being performed.
- 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, the appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available to hand. Have a dry powder or CO2 fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.
- No person carrying out work in relation to a refrigerating system which involves exposing any pipe work shall use any sources of ignition in such a manner that it may lead to the risk of fire or explosion. All possible ignition sources, including cigarette smoking, should be kept sufficiently far away from the site of installation, repairing, removing and disposal, during which refrigerant can possibly be released to the surrounding space. Prior to work taking place, the area around the equipment is to be surveyed to make sure that there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks. “No Smoking” signs shall be displayed.
- Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work.

A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it externally into the atmosphere.

- Where electrical components are being changed, service technicians 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 as applicable:
 1. The actual refrigerant charge is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed.
 2. The ventilation machinery and outlets are operating adequately and are not obstructed.
 3. If an indirect refrigerating circuit is being used, the secondary circuit shall be checked for the presence of refrigerant.
 4. Markings on the equipment should be visible and legible. Markings and signs that are illegible shall be corrected.

1. Refrigerating pipes 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.

- For systems containing refrigerant all repair and maintenance to electrical components shall include initial safety checks and component inspection procedures such as that capacitors are discharged in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking, that no live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering, or purging the system, and that there is continuity of earth bonding. If a fault exists that could compromise safety, then no electrical supply shall be connected to the circuit until it is satisfactorily dealt with. If the fault cannot be corrected immediately but it is necessary to continue operation, an adequate temporary solution shall be used that is reported to the owner of the equipment, so all parties are advised.

NOTE - Sealed electrical components shall be replaced, not repaired.

NOTE - Intrinsically safe components must be replaced, not repaired.

- Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks. A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used. Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect refrigerant leaks but, in the case of flammable refrigerants, the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed, and the appropriate percentage of gas (25 % maximum) is confirmed. 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. 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.

- 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:

- a. Safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations,
- b. Evacuate the circuit,
- c. Purge the circuit with inert gas,
- d. Evacuate,
- e. Purge with inert gas,
- f. 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. Refrigerant purging shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with oxygen-free nitrogen and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum. This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system. When the final oxygen-free nitrogen charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place. Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not close to any potential ignition sources and that ventilation is available.

A—Filters

LDT units use six 24 X 24 X 2" fiberglass throw-away type filters. Filters may be accessed through the economizer / filter access door. Filters should be checked monthly (or more frequently in severe use) and cleaned or replaced regularly. Take note of the "AIR FLOW DIRECTION" marking on the filter frame when re-installing.

B—Lubrication

All motors and blower wheels used in LDT units are lubricated; no further lubrication is required.

C—Supply Air Blower Wheel

Annually inspect supply air blower wheel for accumulated dirt or dust. Turn off power before attempting to remove access panel or to clean blower wheel.

D—Evaporator Coil

Inspect and clean coil at beginning of each season. Clean using mild detergent or commercial coil cleanser. Check condensate drain pan and line, if necessary. Flush coil and condensate drain with water taking care not to get insulation, filters and return air ducts wet. Check connecting lines and coil for evidence of oil and refrigerant leaks.

E—Condenser Coil

Clean condenser coil annually with detergent or commercial coil cleaner and inspect monthly during the cooling season. Check connecting lines and coil for evidence of oil and refrigerant leaks.

F—Electrical

1. Check all wiring for loose connections.
2. Check for correct voltage at unit (unit operating).
3. Check amp-draw on both condenser fan motor and blower motor.

Fan Motor Rating Plate ____ Actual ____

Indoor Blower Motor Rating Plate ____ Actual ____

VII—ACCESSORIES

The accessories section describes the application of most of the optional accessories which can be factory or field installed to the LDT units.

A—Roof Curbs

When installing the LDT units on a combustible surface for downflow discharge applications, the hybrid C1CURB70C-1 8-in height, C1CURB71C-1 14-in height, C1CURB72C-01 18-in height and C1CURB73C-1 24-in roof mounting frame is used. The assembled hybrid mounting frame is shown in FIGURE 34. Refer to the roof mounting frame installation instructions for details of proper assembly and mounting. The roof mounting frame MUST be squared to the roof and level before mounting. Plenum system MUST be installed before the unit is set on the mounting frame. Typical roof curbing and flashing is shown in FIGURE 35. Refer to the roof mounting frame installation instructions for proper plenum construction and attachment.

For horizontal discharge applications, use the standard C1URB14C-1 26-in or C1CURB16C-1 37-in height roof mounting frame. This frame converts unit from down-flow

to horizontal air flow. The 37 inch horizontal frame meets National Roofing Code requirements. The roof mounting frames are recommended in all other applications but not required. If the LDT units are not mounted on a flat (roof) surface, they MUST be supported under all edges and under the middle of the unit to prevent sagging. The units MUST be mounted level within 1/16" per linear foot or 5mm per meter in any direction.

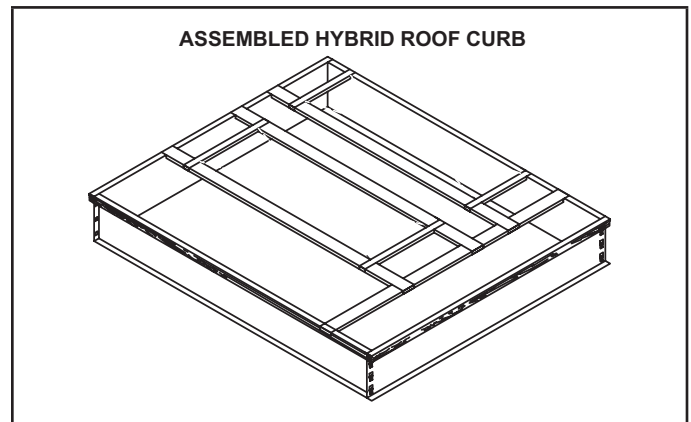


FIGURE 34

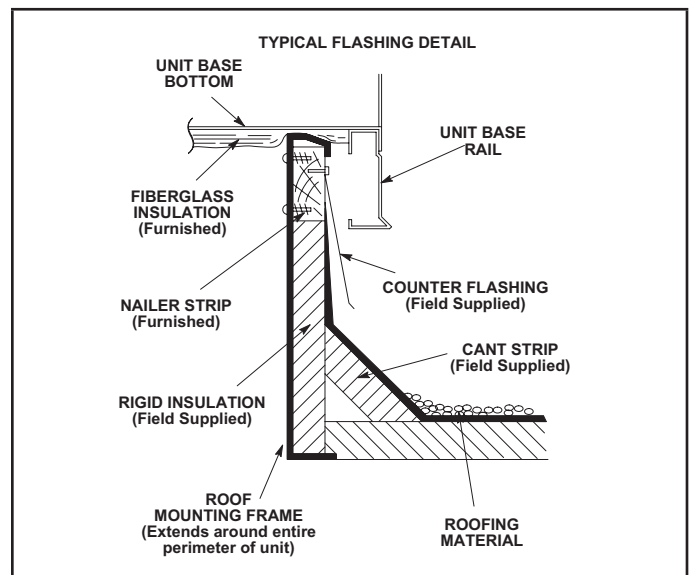


FIGURE 35

B—Transitions

Optional supply/return transitions C1DIFF33C-1 and C1DIFF34C-1 are available for use with LDT series units utilizing optional C1CURB roof curbs. Transition must be installed in the roof curb before mounting the unit to the frame. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions included with the transition for detailed installation procedures.

C—C1DAMP10 & E1DAMP20 Outdoor Air Dampers

C1DAMP10C and E1DAMP20C (figure 32) consist of a set of dampers which may be manually or motor operated to allow up to 25 percent outside air into the system at all times. See FIGURE 36. Either air damper can be installed in LDT units. Washable filter supplied with the outdoor air dampers can be cleaned with water and a mild detergent. It should be sprayed with Filter Handicoater when dry prior to reinstallation. Filter Handicoater is R.P. Products coating no. 418 and is available as Part No. P-8-5069.

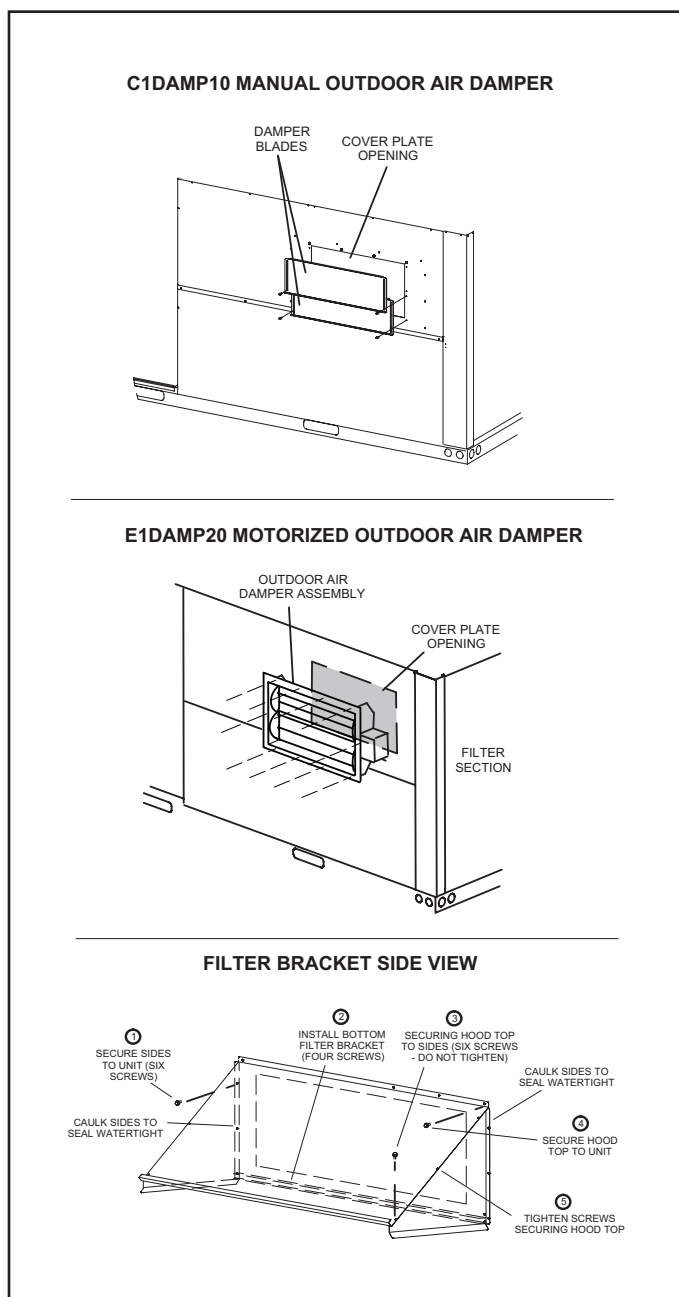


FIGURE 36

D—Supply and Return Diffusers

Optional flush mount diffuser/return FD11 and extended mount diffuser/return RTD11 are available for use with all LDT units. Refer to manufacturer's instructions included with transition for detailed installation procedures.

E—EE1ECON15C-2 Standard and E1ECON17C-1 High Performance Economizer (Field or Factory Installed)

The optional economizer can be used with downflow and horizontal air discharge applications. The economizer uses outdoor air for free cooling when temperature and/or humidity is suitable. An economizer hood is furnished with the economizer.

NOTE – Gravity exhaust dampers are required with power exhaust.

The economizer is controlled by the A55 Unit Controller. The economizer will operate in one of four modes. Each mode requires a different A55 Unit Controller DIP switch setting. Each mode also requires different sensors. The following is a brief description. See economizer installation instruction for more detail.

1—"TMP" MODE (SENSIBLE TEMPERATURE)

In the "TMP" mode, the IMC uses input from the factory installed RT6 Supply Air Sensor, RT16 Return Air Sensor and RT17 Outdoor Air Sensor to determine suitability of outside air and economizer damper operation. When outdoor sensible temperature is less than return air sensible temperature, outdoor air is used for cooling. This may be supplemented by mechanical cooling to meet comfort demands. This application does not require additional optional sensors.

2—"ODE" MODE (OUTDOOR ENTHALPY)

The "ODE" or outdoor enthalpy mode requires a field-provided and -installed Honeywell C7400 enthalpy sensor (16K96). The sensor monitors outdoor air temperature and humidity (enthalpy). When outdoor air enthalpy is below the enthalpy control setpoint, the economizer modulates to allow outdoor air for free cooling.

3—"DIF" MODE (DIFFERENTIAL ENTHALPY)

The "DIF" or differential enthalpy mode requires two field-provided and -installed Honeywell C7400 enthalpy sensors (16K97). One sensor is installed in the outside air opening and the other sensor is installed in the return air opening. When the outdoor air enthalpy is below the return air enthalpy, the economizer opens to bring in outdoor air for free cooling.

4—"GLO" MODE (GLOBAL)

Global Mode - The "GLO" or global mode is used with an energy management system which includes a global control feature. Global control is used when multiple units (in one location) respond to a single outdoor air sensor. Each energy management system uses a specific type of outdoor sensor which is installed and wired by the controls contractor.

Motorized Outdoor Air Damper - The "GLO" mode is also used when a motorized outdoor air damper is installed in the system.

NOTE – All economizer modes of operation will modulate dampers to 55F supply air.

F–Gravity Exhaust Dampers

C1DAMP50C dampers (FIGURE 37) are used in downflow and LAGEDH are used in horizontal air discharge applications. LAGEDH gravity exhaust dampers are installed in the return air plenum. The dampers must be used any time an economizer or power exhaust fans are applied to LDT series units. An exhaust hood is furnished with the gravity exhaust damper.

Gravity exhaust dampers allow exhaust air to be discharged from the system when an economizer and/or power exhaust is operating. Gravity exhaust dampers also prevent outdoor air infiltration during unit off cycle. See installation instructions for more detail.

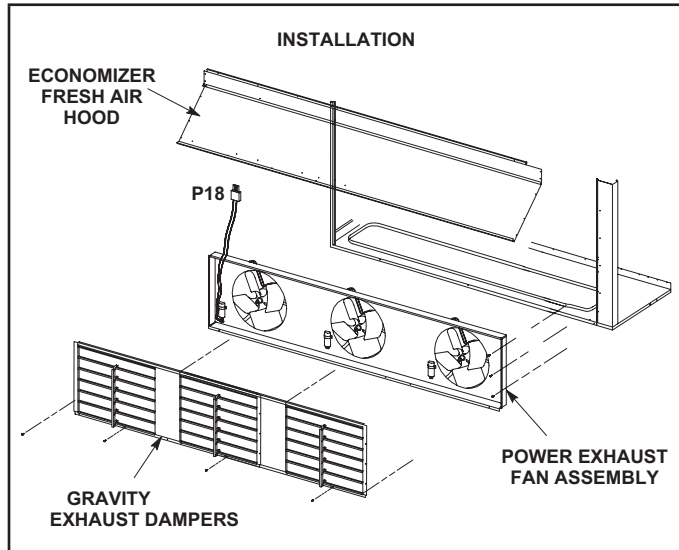


FIGURE 37

G–C1PWRE10 Power Exhaust Fans

C1PWRE10 power exhaust fans are used in downflow applications only. C1PWRE10 fans require optional downflow gravity exhaust dampers and E1ECON15 economizers. Power exhaust fans provide exhaust air pressure relief and also run when return air dampers are closed and supply air blowers are operating. FIGURE 37 shows the location of the power exhaust fans. See installation instructions for more detail.

H–Optional Cold Weather Kit (Canada only)

Electric heater is available to automatically control the minimum temperature in the gas burner compartment. Heater is C.G.A. certified to allow cold weather operation of unit down to -60° F.

The kit includes the following parts:

1. The strip heater (HR6) is located as close as possible to the gas valve. The strip heater is rated at 500 Watts (line voltage).
2. A thermostat mounting box is installed on the vestibule of the heating compartment. Included in the box are the following thermostat switches:
 - a. Thermostat switch (S59) is an auto-reset SPST N.C. switch which opens on a temperature drop. The switch is wired in series with 24v power and the combustion air blower switch. When the temperature drops below -30° F the switch opens and the gas heat section is de-energized. The switch automatically resets when the heating compartment temperature reaches -10° F.
 - b. Thermostat switch (S60) is an auto-reset SPST N.C. switch which opens on a temperature rise. The switch is wired in series with K125 coil. When the temperature rises above 20° F the switch opens and the electric heater is de-energized through K125. The switch automatically resets when the heating compartment temperature reaches -10° F.
 - c. Thermostat switch (S61) is an auto-reset SPST N.O. switch which closes on a temperature drop. The switch is wired in series with K125 coil. When temperature drops below 20° F the switch closes and electric heater is energized through K125. The switch automatically opens when heating compartment temperature reaches 76° F.

I–Control Systems

The A55 Unit Controller provides all control function for the rooftop unit. Default operation requires a standard room thermostat or direct digital controller (DDC). The A55 can also control the unit from a zone temperature sensor. The A55 Unit Controller is a network controller when daisy-chained to the L Connection® Network Control System. For ease of configuration, the A55 can be connected to a PC with Unit Controller PC software installed.

J–Smoke Detectors A171, A172, A173

Photoelectric smoke detectors are a factory- and field-installed option. The smoke detectors can be installed in the supply air section (A172), return air section (A171), or in both the supply and return air section. Smoke detection control module (A173) is located below the control panel. Wiring for the smoke detectors are shown on the temperature control section (C) wiring diagram in back of this manual.

K–Blower Proving Switch S52

The blower proving switch monitors blower operation and locks out the unit in case of blower failure. The switch is N.O. and closes at .15" W.C. The switch is mounted on the middle left corner of the blower support panel. Wiring for the blower proving switch is shown on the temperature control section (C) wiring diagram in back of this manual.

L–Dirty Filter Switch S27

The dirty filter switch senses static pressure increase indicating a dirty filter condition. The switch is N.O. and closes at 1" W.C. The switch is mounted on the top corner of the economizer. Wiring for the dirty filter switch is shown on the temperature control section (C) wiring diagram in back of this manual.

M–LP / Propane Kit

Units require two (one for each gas heat section) natural to LP/propane kit. The kit includes one gas valve, eleven burner orifices and three stickers. For more detail refer to the natural to LP gas changeover kit installation instructions.

N–Indoor Air Quality (CO2) Sensor A63

The indoor air quality sensor monitors CO2 levels and reports the levels to the A55 Unit Controller. The board adjusts the economizer dampers according to the CO2 levels. The sensor is mounted next to the indoor thermostat or in the return air duct. Refer to the indoor air quality sensor installation instructions for proper adjustment. Wiring for the indoor air quality switch is shown on the temperature control section (C) wiring diagram in back of this manual.

O–Optional UVC Lights

The Healthy Climate germicidal light emits ultraviolet (UVC) energy that has been proven effective in reducing microbial life forms (viruses, bacteria, yeasts and molds) in the air.

UVC germicidal lamps greatly reduce the growth and proliferation of mold and other bio-aerosols (bacteria and viruses) on illuminated surfaces.

Germicidal lamps are NOT intended to be used for removal of active mold growth. Existing mold growth must be appropriately removed PRIOR to installation of the germicidal lamp.

Refer closely to UVC light installation instruction warnings when servicing units.

P–Drain Pan Overflow Switch S149 (optional)

The overflow switch is used to interrupt cooling operation when excessive condensate collects in the drain pan. The N.C. overflow switch is connected to the M2 Unit Controller (A55) through DI-3. When the switch opens, the Unit Controller will shut off the unit. After a five-minute time out, the Unit Controller will verify the overflow switch position and restart the unit (if the switch has closed). The Unit Controller has a three-strike counter before the unit locks out. This means the Unit Controller will allow the overflow switch to open three times per thermostat demand. If the unit locks out, a reset of the Unit Controller is required after the switch has closed to restore unit operation.

Q–Bipolar Ionizer

The Needlepoint Bipolar Ionizer (NBPI) kit is specifically designed for LG/LC/LH/LD/KG/KC/KH 024-360 units. The ionizer is equipped with dry contacts which allow a Building Automation System (BAS) to interface and indicate ionizer functionality.

NOTE – The BAS will be able to monitor units equipped with M4 Unit Controllers only. Units with an M3 Unit Controller or no controller need to be connected to a separate monitoring system.

The Ionizers are also equipped with a green LED which indicates power is on. When the blower is in operation, power is delivered to the Ionizers and ions are generated. See TABLE 14 for unit application.

TABLE 14

LDT Unit	Part No.	
302	21U39	622688-05

VIII—MULTI-STAGED BLOWER

A—Design Specifications

Use the TABLE 15 to fill in test and balance values when setting up the unit. If only high and low cooling design specifications are provided, set the medium cooling CFM at the high or low cooling design spec or any CFM between.

TABLE 15
Blower CFM Design Specifications

Unit	T'Stat or Zone Control Stages	Blower Speed	Design Specified CFM
302	2	Htg.	
		Clg. High	
		Clg. Low	
		Ventilation	

*Available blower speeds vary by unit and thermostat stages.

B—Set Maximum CFM

Use attached table to determine highest blower CFM for appropriate unit. Adjust the blower pulley to deliver that amount of CFM with only the blower operating. See Determining Unit CFM in the Blower Operation and Adjustment section.

C—Set Blower Speeds

1. Use the following mobile service app menu to enter the blower design specified CFM into the Unit Controller. Make sure blower CFM is within limitations shown in table TABLE 16 or TABLE 17. Refer to the Unit Controller manual provided with unit.

RTU MENU > RTU OPTIONS > BLOWER > SPEED

2. Enter the following design specifications as shown in TABLE 15.

3. *Blower /*

Heat CFM

Cooling High CFM

Cooling Low CFM

Vent CFM

4. Adjust the blower RPM to deliver the target CFM based on the measured static pressure using the blower table.
5. Measure the static pressure again and apply the static pressure and RPM to the blower tables to determine adjusted CFM.
6. Repeat adjustments until design CFM is reached.

D—Set Damper Minimum Position

To maintain required minimum ventilation air volumes when the unit is in the occupied mode, two minimum damper positions must be set.

The Unit Controller will open the damper to “Min OCP Blwr High” when blower CFM is at or ABOVE the “midpoint” CFM.

The Unit Controller will open the dampers to “Min OCP Blwr Low” when blower CFM is BELOW a “midpoint” CFM.

The Unit Controller will calculate the “midpoint” CFM.

*Available blower speeds vary by unit and thermostat stages.

Set Minimum Position 1

Use the following mobile service app menu to set “Min OCP Blwr High” for the blower CFM above the “midpoint” CFM. When navigating into this menu, the Unit Controller will run damper calibration and allow damper position adjustment.

RTU MENU > SETTINGS > RTU OPTIONS > DAMPER

Tap “Next” to skip tabs and complete damper position calibration until “Damper Calibration Blower Speed High” tab appears.

Measure the intake air CFM. If the CFM is lower than the design specified CFM for ventilation air, use the Unit Controller to increase the damper percent open. If the CFM is higher than specified, decrease the damper percent open.

Note - Intake air CFM can also be determined using the outdoor air temperature, return air temperature and mixed air temperature. Refer to the economizer or outdoor air damper installation instructions.

Set Minimum Position 2

Use the following mobile service app menu in the Unit Controller to set “Min OCP Blwr Low” for the blower CFM below the “midpoint” CFM. When navigating into this menu, the Unit Controller will run damper calibration and allow damper position adjustment.

RTU MENU > SETTINGS > RTU OPTIONS > DAMPER

Tap “Next” to skip tabs and complete damper position calibration until “Damper Calibration Blower Speed High” tab appears.

Measure the intake air CFM. If the CFM is lower than the design specified CFM for ventilation air, use the Unit Controller to increase the damper percent open. If the CFM is higher than specified, decrease the damper percent open.

NOTE – Intake air CFM can also be determined using the outdoor air temperature, return air temperature and mixed air temperature. Refer to the economizer or outdoor air damper installation instructions.

E—Inverter Bypass Option

The supply air inverter is factory-set to by-pass the inverter manually. To by-pass the inverter and operate the blower in the constant air volume mode, use the following Unit Controller menu and set to “engaged”:

SETTINGS > RTU OPTIONS > BLOWER > VFD BYPASS

To configure the unit to by-pass the inverter automatically, use the following Unit Controller menu.

SETUP > INSTALL

Press SAVE until the menu reads:

CONFIGURATION ID 1

Change the 6th character position to “A” for automatic bypass option.

Press SAVE

Caution - Units not equipped with an inverter will have the 6th character set to "N", indicating the inverter is not bypassed. The blower motor could be damaged and/or result in product or property damage if the setting is changed to automatic or manual.

F-Unit Operation

Use the mobile app to check unit mechanical operation. See the Service - Test section of the Unit Controller manual.

G-Manual Supply Air VFD Bypass

IMPORTANT - All dampers must be open to prevent damage to duct work and dampers.

NOTE - This section does not apply to units equipped with optional automatic VFD bypass. That option will automatically change from multi-stage air volume to constant air volume operation in the event of VFD failure.

Manually change blower operation to constant air volume as follows:

1. Disconnect all power to unit and WAIT AT LEAST 10 MINUTES before opening the VFD cover.

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD.

STOP! Before you continue, make sure that power to the VFD has been off for at least 10 minutes. The capacitor in the VFD holds high voltage power for up to 10 minutes after power has been disconnected.

2. Locate P246 and P247 connectors near the VFD. See FIGURE 38.
3. Disconnect P246 from P246 (power in to VFD) and P247 from P247 (power out to blower). See FIGURE 39.
4. Connect P246 to P247. See FIGURE 40.

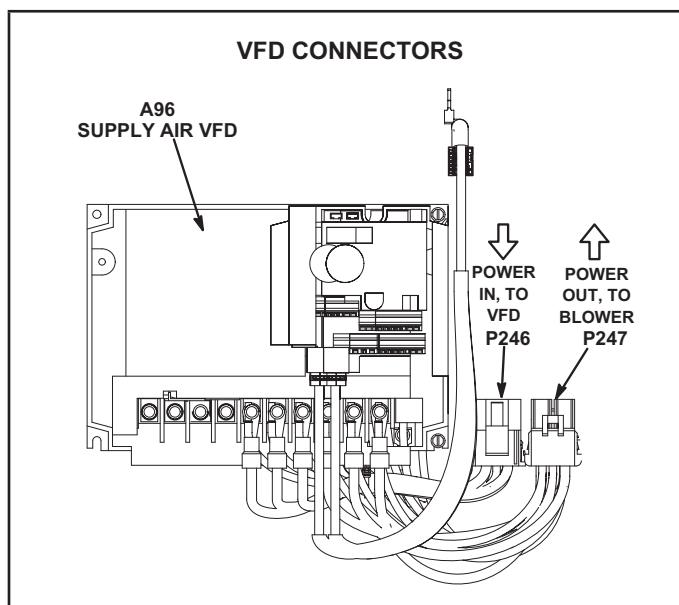


FIGURE 38

5. Restore power to unit. Blower will operate in constant air volume (CAV) mode.

NOTE - The indoor blower motor will start as soon as the main unit power is restored. In manual bypass, the blower will run regardless of thermostat signals until main unit power is turned off. Manual bypass is meant for emergency operation only and not long-term usage.

6. Check the indoor blower motor nameplate for full load amperage (FLA) value. Measure the amp readings from the indoor blower motor operating in bypass mode. If measured amps are higher than nameplate FLA value, decrease the CFM by opening (turning counterclockwise) the motor pulley. See FIGURE 14. Do not exceed minimum and maximum number of pulley turns as shown in table 4.

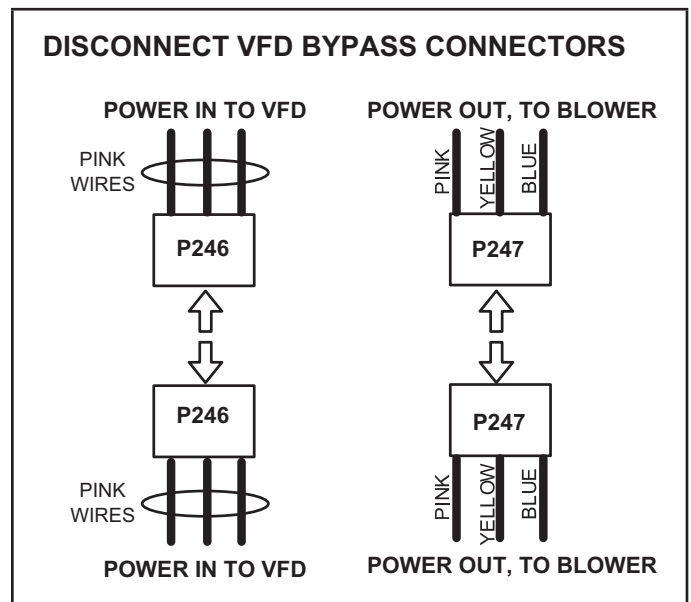


FIGURE 39

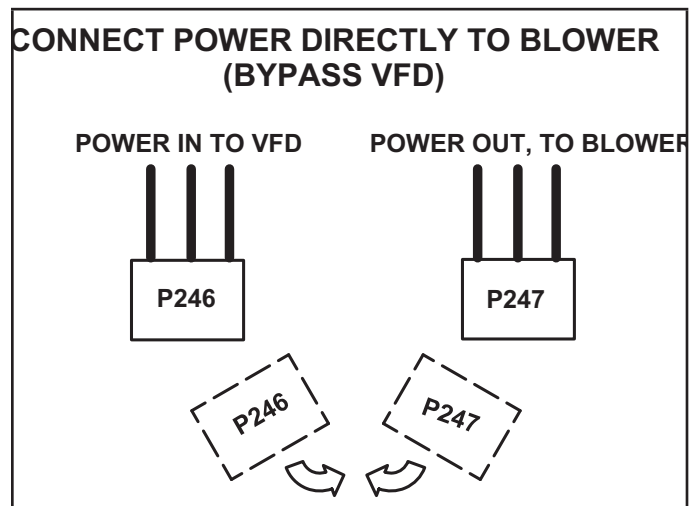


FIGURE 40

TABLE 16
HEATING, VENTILATION & SMOKE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM CFM

Unit				Heating CFM (ECTO 0.04)			Vent CFM			Smoke CFM		
Model	Tonnage	Heat Option	Heat Code	Default	Min	Max	Default	Min	Max	Default	Min	Max
LDT302H	25	Medium	S, M	10500	5925	12000	10500	3750	12000	10500	3750	12000
		High	H		7125							

*Use highest value between Heating and Cooling High CFM max

TABLE 17
COOLING MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM CFM

LHT / LDT Unit	Cooling Low CFM			Cooling High CFM		
	Default	Min	Max	Default	Min	Max
302H	6500	4000	12000	9000	7000	12000

*Use Cooling High CFM Max

IX-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.

Steps to ensure this are:

- Become familiar with the equipment and its operation,
- Isolate the system electrically,
- Ensure that before attempting the procedure that mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders, and that all personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly while the recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person and that the recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards.

Additionally, pump down refrigerant system, if possible, and if a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system. Make sure that cylinders are situated on the scales before recovery takes place. Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with instructions. Do not overfill cylinders (no more than 80 % volume liquid charge). Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily. 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. Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another refrigerating system unless it has been cleaned and checked.

Equipment shall be labeled stating that it has been decommissioned 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.

Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks. A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used. Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect refrigerant leaks but, in the case of flammable refrigerants, the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used.

Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed, and the appropriate percentage of gas (25 % maximum) is confirmed. 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. 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.

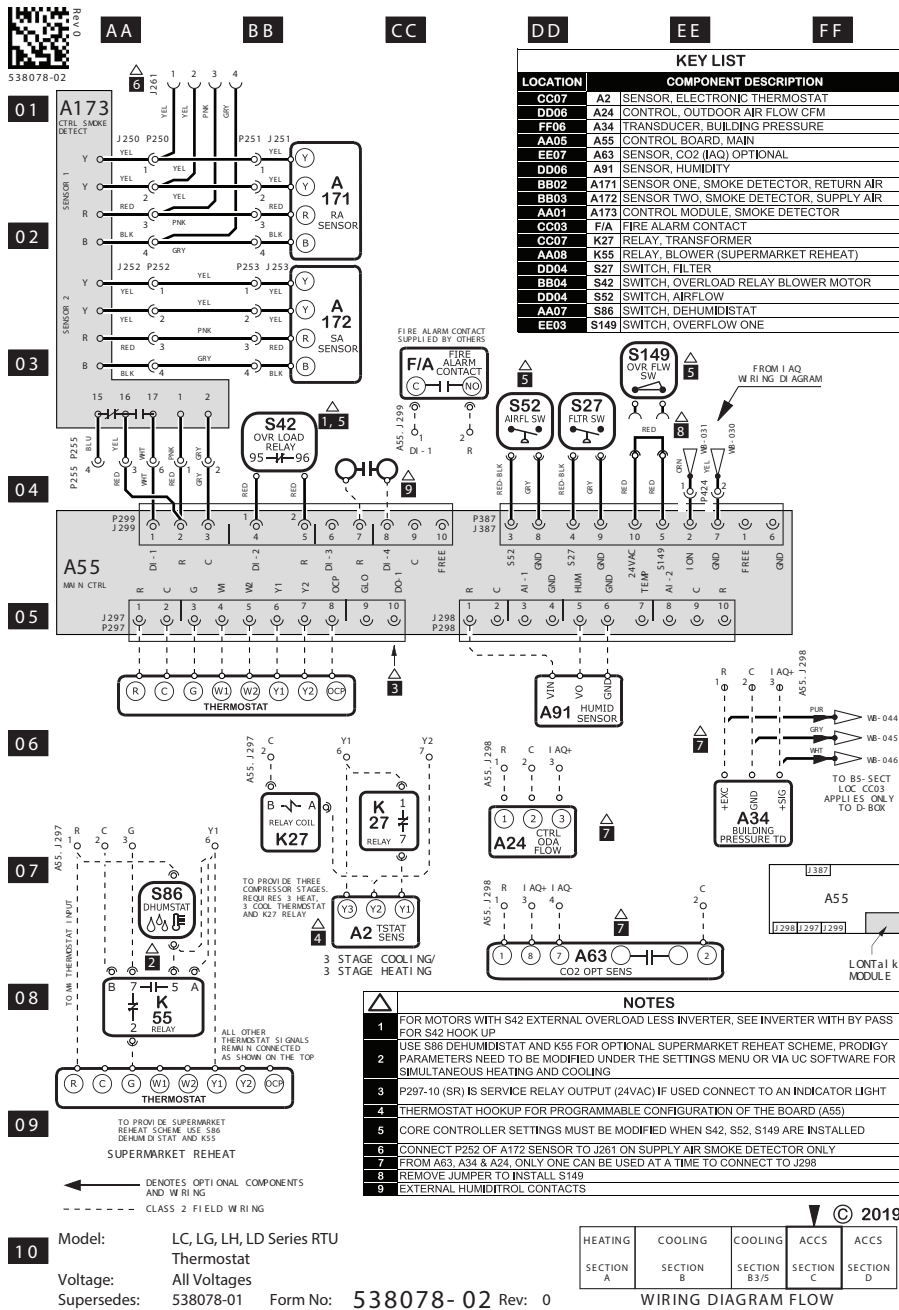
When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs – or for any other purpose – conventional procedures shall be used. However, for flammable refrigerants it is important that best practice be followed, since flammability is a consideration. The following procedure shall be adhered to:

- Safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations,
- Evacuate the circuit,
- Purge the circuit with inert gas,
- Evacuate,
- Purge with inert gas,
- 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. Refrigerant purging shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with oxygen-free nitrogen and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum. This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system. When the final oxygen-free nitrogen charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place. Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not close to any potential ignition sources and that ventilation is available.

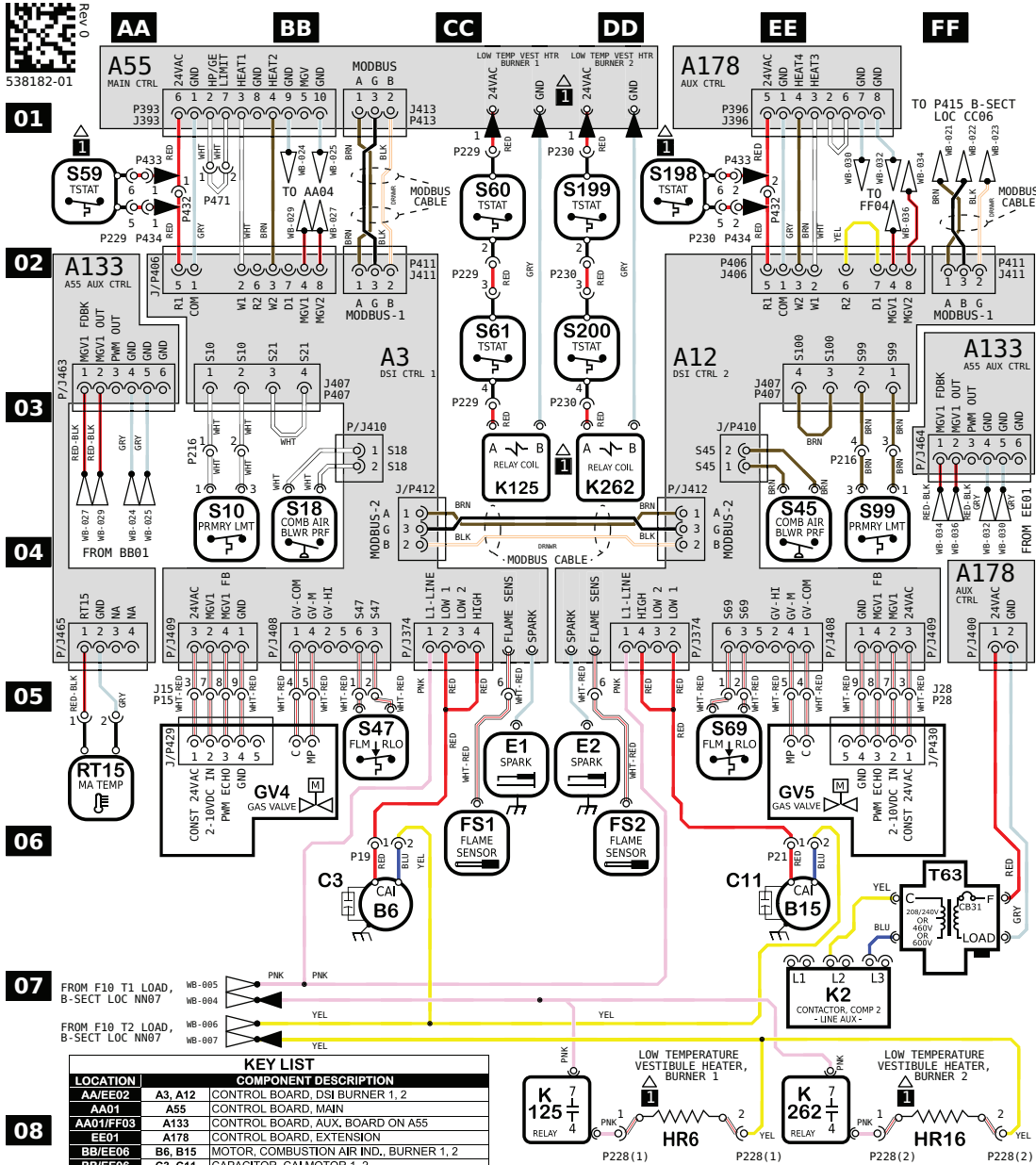
X-WIRING DIAGRAMS AND SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

THERMOSTAT



REV	EC NO.	DATE	BY	APVD	REVISION NOTE
---	CN-012295C	04-03-2024	MXR6	MXT5	ORIGINATED AT PD&R CARROLLTON, TX

MODULATING GAS HEAT DIAGRAM - Y/G VOLT



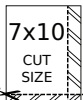
LOCATION	COMPONENT DESCRIPTION
AA/EE02	A3, A12 CONTROL BOARD, DSI BURNER 1, 2
AA01	A55 CONTROL BOARD, MAIN
AA01/FF03	A133 CONTROL BOARD, AUX, BOARD ON A55
EE01	A178 CONTROL BOARD, EXTENSION
BB/EE06	B6, B15 MOTOR, COMBUSTION AIR IND., BURNER 1, 2
BB/EE06	C3, C11 CAPACITOR, CALMOTOR 1, 2
CC/DD06	E1, E2 IGNITER, SPARK, BURNER 1, 2
CC/DD06	FS1, FS2 SENSOR, FLAME, BURNER 1, 2
BB/EE06	GV4, GV5 VALVE, GAS - MODULATING, BURNER 1, 2
DD/FF08	HR6, HR16 HEATER, -50C LOW TEMP VEST, BURNER 1, 2
EE07	K2 CONTACTOR, COMPRESSOR 2
CC/DD03	K125, K262 RELAY, LOW TEMP VEST HEATER, BURNER 1, 2
DD/EE08	K125, K262 RELAY, LOW TEMP VEST HEATER, BURNER 1, 2
AA05	RT15 SENSOR, MIXED AIR TEMPERATURE
AA/EE04	S10, S99 LIMIT, PRIMARY, BURNER 1, 2
BB/FF06	C3, C11 CAPACITOR, CALMOTOR 1, 2
BB/EE05	S47, S69 SWITCH, FLAME ROLLOUT, BURNER 1, 2
AA/DD02	S59, S198 TSTAT, OPEN -20F, CLOSE -10F, BURNER 1, 2
CC/DD02	S60, S199 TSTAT, OPEN 20F, CLOSE -10F, BURNER 1, 2
CC/DD03	S61, S200 TSTAT, OPEN 50F, CLOSE 20F, BURNER 1, 2
FF06	T63 TRANSFORMER, CONTROL

NOTES
1 -50C LOW TEMPERATURE VESTIBULE HEATER - OPTIONAL
2 ON UNITS WITH MODULATING GAS HEAT, TRANSFORMER T63 POWERS CONTROL BOARD A178, SUPERSADING TRANSFORMER T18 CONNECTIONS SHOWN ON MAIN B-SECTION COOLING DIAGRAM.

← DENOTES OPTIONAL COMPONENTS AND WIRING

HEATING	COOLING	COOLING	ACCS	ACCS
SECTION A	SECTION B	SECTION B3	SECTION C	SECTION D

WIRING DIAGRAM FLOW



REV	EC NO.	DATE	BY	APVD	REVISION NOTE
---	CN-014011	03-30-2026	MXR6	JAL21	ORIGINATED AT PD&R CARROLLTON, TX

HUMIDITROL OPTIONS – WIRING



AA

BB

CC

DD

EE

-----HUMIDITROL OPTIONS-----

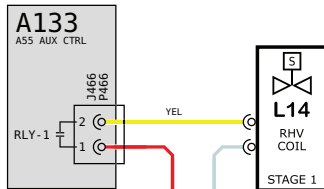
01

ON/OFF REHEAT
LH, LD UNITS ONLY

CONNECTIONS SHOWN BELOW ARE FOR
UNITS WITH OPT. ON/OFF REHEAT ONLY.
REVERSING VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR
HEAT PUMP OPERATION ARE SHOWN
ON COOLING DIAGRAM, LOCATION AA02.

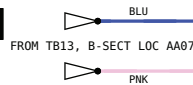
02

03

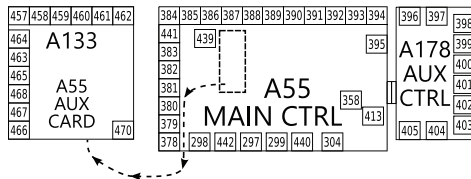


04

05



06



07

08

KEY LIST	
LOCATION	COMPONENT DESCRIPTION
AA03	A133 CONTROL BOARD, AUX. BOARD ON A55
BB03	L14 VALVE, SOLENOID, REHEAT COIL 1
BB04	T18 TRANSFORMER, 24VAC

09

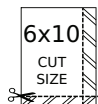
10

Model: LH, LD Series RTU - Humiditrol Options
On/Off Reheat
Voltage: All Voltages
Supersedes: N/A Form No: 538647-01 Rev: 0

© 2019

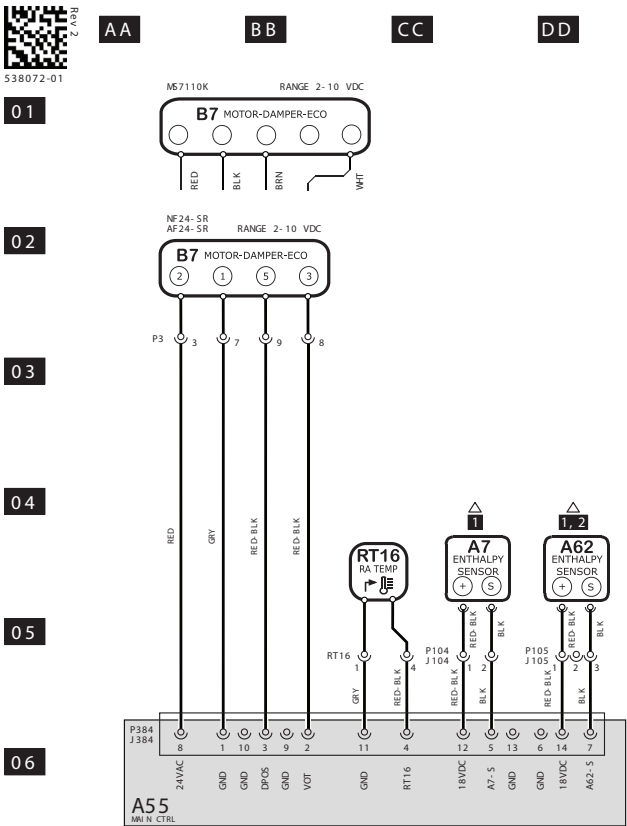
HTG	CLG	CLG	ACCS	ACCS
SEC A	SEC B	SEC B3	SEC C	SEC D

WIRING DIAGRAM FLOW



REV	EC NO.	DATE	BY	APVD	REVISION NOTE
---	CN-014011	12-01-2025	MRX6	JAL21	ORIGINATED AT PD&R CARROLLTON, TX

ECONOMIZER



07

NOTES
1 A7 AND A62 NOT USED FOR SENSIBLE TEMPERATURE CONTROL
2 FOR UNIT DIFFERENTIAL ENTHALPY CONTROL, ADD A62 RETURN AIR ENTHALPY SENSOR

08

LOCATION	COMPONENT DESCRIPTION
CC05	A7 SENSOR, SOLID STATE ENTHALPY
AA06	A55 CONTROL BOARD, MAIN
DD05	A62 SENSOR, ENTHALPY INDOOR
BB02	B7 MOTOR, DAMPER ECONOMIZER
CC05	RT16 SENSOR, RETURN AIR TEMP

09

10 Model: LC,LG,LH,LD,SC,SG Series
Economizer & Motorized OAD
Voltage: All Voltages
Supersedes: N/A Form No: 538072- 01 Rev: 2

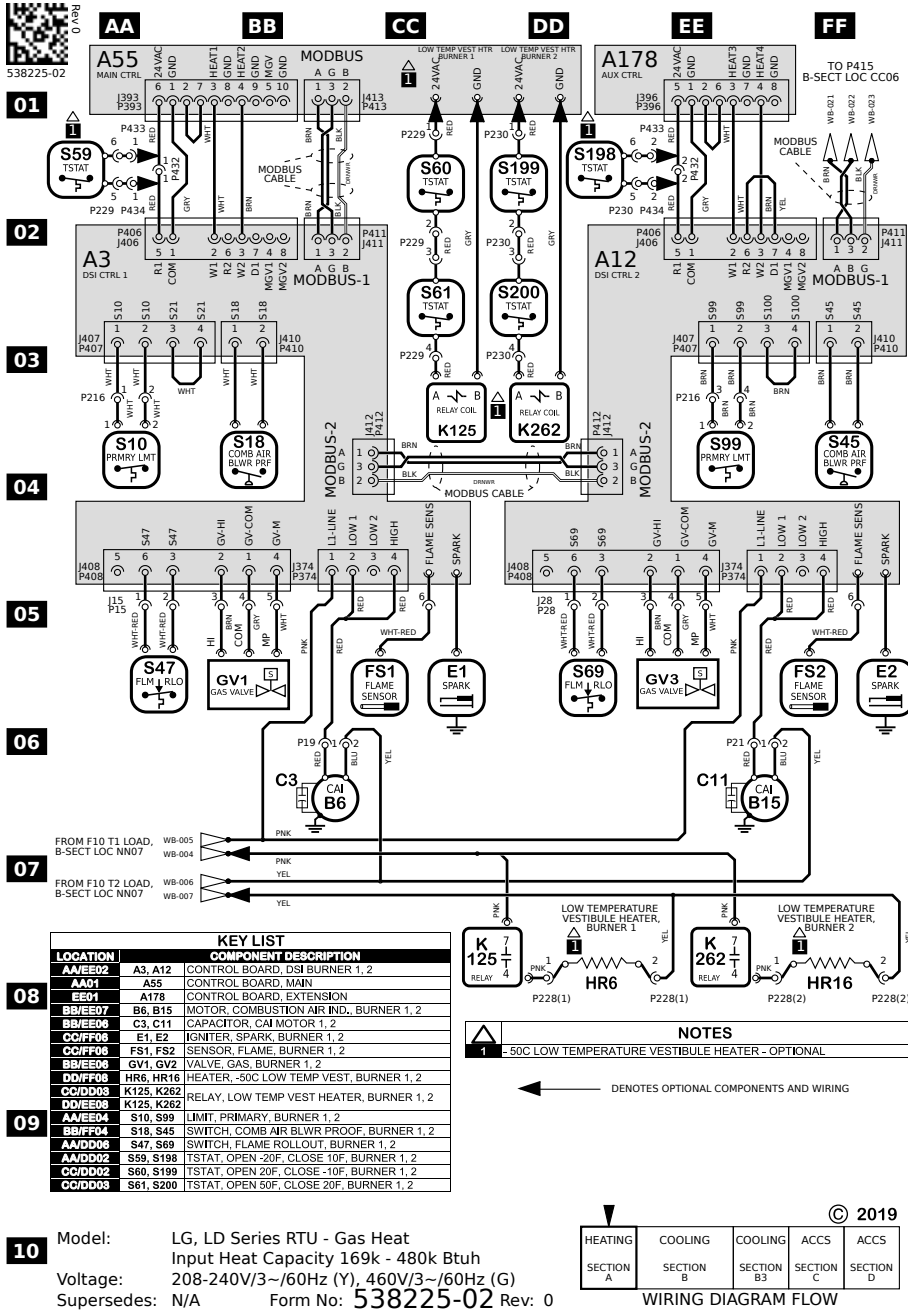
© 2019

HTG SEC A	CLG SEC B	CLG SEC B3	ACCS SEC C	ACCS SEC D
-----------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

WIRING DIAGRAM FLOW

5x10 CUT SIZE	REV	EC NO.	DATE	BY	APVD	REVISION NOTE
	---	CN-008594	10/15/2020	RV	MXR6	ORIGINATED AT PD&R CARROLLTON, TX
	001	CN-010356B	03/24/2022	MXR6	JAL21	UPDATED APPLICABLE MODEL NUMBERS.
	002	CN-012457P	03/06/2024	AXL	AAH	A) ADDED SC, SG TO MODELS

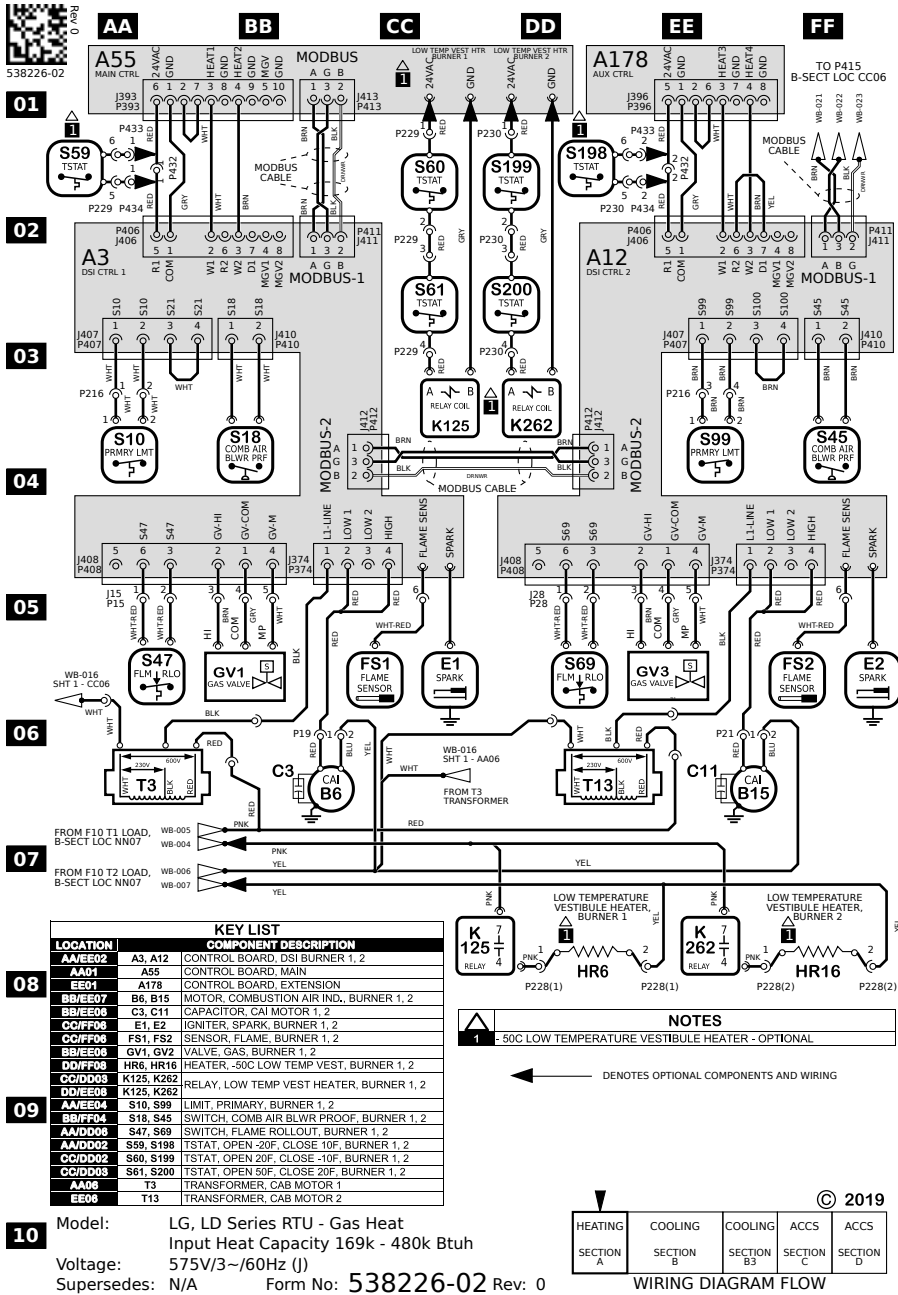
GAS HEAT DIAGRAM - Y/G VOLT



7x10
CUT
SIZE

R...	EC NO.	DATE	BY	APVD	REVISION NOTE
---	CN-013234W	10-08-2025	RV	AC	ORIGINATED AT PD&R CARROLLTON, TX

GAS HEAT DIAGRAM - J VOLT



7x10
CUT
SIZE

R...	EC NO.	DATE	BY	APVD	REVISION NOTE
---	CN-013234W	10-08-2025	RV	AC	ORIGINATED AT PD&R CARROLLTON, TX

Sequence of Operation Gas Heat LDT302

Heating Type Determination - On a heating demand if the outdoor air temperature is above Balance Set Point, proceed to Heat Pump Heat. If outdoor temperature is below the Balance Point Set Point, proceed to First Stage Heat.

BLOWER OPERATION

Control Inverter A96 energizes B3 on a G demand.

HEAT PUMP HEAT:

1. A55 Unit Controller receives W1 heating demand.
2. A55 energizes outdoor fans B4, B5 & B21 through K10 & K68 respectively.
3. After A55 proves N.C. lower pressure switch S87 and N.C. high pressure switch S4, contactor K1 is energized
4. N.O. K1 closes energizing compressor B1, and N.C. K1-52 opens de-energizing HR1.
5. A55 energizes outdoor fans B22, B23 & B24 through K149 & K150 respectively.
6. After A55 proves N.C. lower pressure switch S88 and N.C. high pressure switch S7, contactor K2 is energized.
7. N.O. K2 closes energizing compressor B2, and N.C. K2-52 opens de-energizing HR2.

FIRST STAGE HEAT:

1. Heating demand initiates at W1 in thermostat.
2. 24VAC is routed to the A55 Unit Controller. After A55 proves N.C. primary limit S10, the combustion air blower B6 is energized.
3. After the combustion air blower B6 has reached full speed, the combustion air proving switch (S18) contacts close. The A55 routes 24VAC through N.C. burner 1 flame rollout switch S47 and the closed contacts of the combustion air proving switch (S18) to energize the ignition module A3. After a 30 second delay A3 energizes the gas valve GV1 on low fire.
4. As steps 2, 3 and 4 occur, A55 proves N.C. primary gas heat limit S99 and the combustion air blower B15 is energized.
5. After the combustion air blower B15 has reached full speed, the combustion air proving switch (S45) contacts close. The A55 routes 24VAC through N.C. burner 2 flame rollout switch S69 and the closed contacts of the combustion air proving switch (S45) to energize the ignition module A12. After a 30 second delay A12 energizes gas valve GV3 on low fire.

SECOND STAGE HEAT:

6. With first stage heat operating, an additional heating demand initiates W2 in the thermostat.
7. A second stage heating demand is received by A55.
8. A55 will energize the corresponding gas valves GV1 and GV3 on high fire

OPTIONAL LOW AMBIENT KIT

(C.G.A. -50° C LOW AMBIENT KIT):

9. When heat section temperature drops below -20°F, S59 opens and de-energized A3 and A12 ignition controls. At the same temperature, S60 closes and energizes K125. K125-1 contacts close energizing HR6 Cold Weather Kit electric heat.
10. When heat section temperature rises to 10°F, S59 closes allowing power to A3 and A12 ignition controls. At the same temperature, S60 opens and de-energizes K125. K125-1 contacts open de-energizing HR6 Cold Weather Kit electric heat.
11. If heat section temperature rises above 50°F, S61 will open and de-energize K125. K125-1 contacts will open and de-energize HR6 Cold Weather Kit electric heat. If heat section temperature drops to 20°F, S61 will close and allow power to K125.

END OF SECOND STAGE HEAT:

12. Heating demand is satisfied. Terminal W2 is de-energized.
13. High fire on GV1 and GV3 are de-energized by the A55.

END OF FIRST STAGE HEAT:

14. Heating demand is satisfied. Terminal W1 is de-energized.
15. Ignition module A3 is de-energized by A55 in turn de-energizing GV1. Combustion blower air blower B6 is also de-energized. At the same instant, ignition module A12 is de-energized by A55 in turn de-energizing GV3. B6 combustion air blower is also de-energized.

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION - MSAV® MULTI-STAGE AIR VOLUME

Objective: Outline the unit functions as a result of room thermostat or zone sensor demands.

Given: When economizer is present, it will function as an integral part of the unit cooling system. When not present, unit will function as if economizer is present but outdoor ambient is high and sensed as not suitable.

UNIT OPERATION WITH 2-STAGE THERMOSTAT (2 COOL AND 2 HEAT STAGES, Y1, Y2, W1, W2)

SUPPLY AIR BLOWER SPEED

Unit has following supply air blower speed setting:

- Ventilation speed
- Cooling Speed - Low
- Cooling Speed - High
- Heating speed
- Smoke speed (Used only in smoke removal option - not discussed)

COOLING

¹ Unit Features An Economizer And Outdoor Air Is Suitable

Thermostat Mode (Y1, Y2)

Y1 Demand:

All compressors are off, supply air blower is on low cooling speed to minimize blower power consumption, economizer modulates (minimum to maximum open position) to maintain 55°F supply air temperature (default unit controller setting).

Y2 Demand:

All compressors are off, supply air blower is on high cooling speed providing higher cooling capacity, and economizer modulates to maintain 55°F supply air temperature. If economizer stays at maximum open for 3 minutes, compressor 1 is energized while supply air blower stays on high cooling speed providing maximum cooling capacity.

¹ Outdoor air suitability is determined by the energy state of outdoor ambient (enthalpy or sensible) and its ability to achieve the desired free cooling effects. Outdoor air suitability can also be determined by a third party controller and provided to the rooftop unit via a network connection.

Unit Does Not Feature An Economizer Or Outdoor Air Is Not Suitable

Thermostat Mode (Y1, Y2)

Y1 Demand:

Compressor 1 operates, and supply air blower operates at low cooling speed.

Y2 Demand:

All compressors operate and supply air blower operates at high cooling speed.

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION - MSAV® MULTI-STAGE AIR VOLUME

UNIT OPERATION WITH 3-STAGE THERMOSTAT OR ZONE SENSOR (3 COOL AND 2 HEAT STAGES, Y1, Y2, Y3 AND W1, W2)

SUPPLY AIR BLOWER SPEED

Unit has following supply air blower speed setting:

- Ventilation speed
- Cooling Speed - Low
- Cooling Speed - Medium
- Cooling Speed - High
- Heating speed
- Smoke speed (Used only in smoke removal option - not discussed)

COOLING

¹ Unit Features An Economizer And Outdoor Air Is Suitable

Thermostat or Zone Sensor Mode (Y1, Y2, Y3)

Y1 Demand:

All compressors are off, supply air blower is on low cooling speed to minimize blower power consumption, economizer modulates (minimum to maximum open position) to maintain 55°F supply air temperature (default unit controller setting).

Y2 Demand:

All compressors are off, supply air blower is on high cooling speed providing higher cooling capacity, and economizer modulates to maintain 55°F supply air temperature. If economizer stays at maximum open for 3 minutes, compressor 1 is energized while supply air blower stays on high cooling speed providing maximum cooling capacity. After compressors are energized the economizer stays at maximum open.

Y3 Demand:

Compressors 1 and 2 are energized while supply air blower stays on high cooling speed.

¹ Outdoor air suitability is determined by the energy state of outdoor ambient (enthalpy or sensible) and its ability to achieve the desired free cooling effects. Outdoor air suitability can also be determined by a third party controller and provided to the rooftop unit via a network connection.

Unit Does Not Feature An Economizer or Outdoor Air Is Not Suitable

Thermostat or Zone Sensor Mode (Y1, Y2, Y3)

Y1 Demand:

Compressor 1 operates at part load and supply air blower operates at low cooling speed.

Y2 Demand:

Compressor 1 operates at part load with compressor 2 ON, and supply air blower operates at medium cooling speed.

Y3 Demand:

All compressors operate and supply air blower operates at high cooling speed.

DEFROST

Coil Sensors (RT48 - Circuit 1 and RT49 - Circuit 2) and Ambient Sensor (RT17) provides input to the Lennox® CORE Unit Controller to initiate a defrost cycle if needed.

Coil sensors are located on a return bend for each circuit on the front of the outdoor coil.

Ambient sensor is located on the inside of the corner mullion on the back of the outdoor coil section.

If a coil sensor measures a temperature below 35°F during mechanical heating mode, defrost logic is enabled. The system will constantly monitor coil and ambient temperatures and will initiate a defrost cycle if the controller determines that the target temperature difference between the coil and ambient temperature has been satisfied, or when the accumulated run time with coil temperature below 35°F reaches 6 hours.

Defrost will not be activated on more than one circuit at the time.

If the ambient sensor fails, or the circuit is in uncalibrated state, the controller will switch to time/temperature defrost operation.

Gas heating is not energized during a defrost cycle.

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION - MSAV® MULTI-STAGE AIR VOLUME

HEATING

NOTE – THERMOSTAT MODE HAS TWO STAGES OF HEATING. ROOM SENSOR MODE HAS UP TO THREE STAGES OF HEATING.

3-Stage Thermostat or Zone Sensor - Outdoor Air Temperature is more than the Balance Point

W1/H1 Demand:

A first-stage heating demand (W1/H1) will energize all compressors (mechanical heating), the outdoor fans, and supply air blower operates at the heating speed.

W2/H2 Demand:

A second-stage heating demand (W2/H2) will de-energize the compressors (mechanical heating) and Low Gas Heat will be energized. The supply air blower operates at the heating speed.

H3 Demand:

A third-stage heating demand (H3) will de-energize Mechanical Heating and High Gas Heat will be energized. The supply air blower operates at the heating speed.

NOTE – L1 and L2 reversing valves are de-energized in the heating mode.

NOTE – Balance Point (default is 35°F). User adjustable from 10°F to 76°F.

3-Stage Thermostat or Zone Sensor - Outdoor Air Temperature is less than the Balance Point

W1 Demand:

A first-stage heating demand (W1/H1) will energize Low Gas Heat and the supply air blower operates at the heating speed.

W2 Demand:

A second-stage heating demand (W2/H2) will energize High Gas Heat and the supply air blower operates at the heating speed.

NOTE – L1 and L2 reversing valves are de-energized in the heating mode.

NOTE – Balance Point (default is 35°F). User adjustable from 10°F to 76°F.

NOTE - If the Outdoor Air Temperature is less than the Balance Point, the controller will lock out Mechanical Heating and will enable gas heat only.

ACCESSORIES

Modulating Outdoor Air Damper

The minimum damper position for “occupied low blower” and “occupied high blower” is adjusted during unit setup to provide minimum fresh air requirements per ASHRAE 62.1 at the corresponding supply air blower speeds.

When supply air blower is off or the unit is in unoccupied mode, the outdoor air damper is closed.

When unit is in occupied mode and supply air blower is operating at a speed below the “midpoint” blower speed, the outdoor air damper is at minimum “low blower” position.

When unit is in occupied mode and supply air blower is operating at a speed equal to or above the “midpoint” blower speed, the outdoor air damper is at minimum “high blower” position.

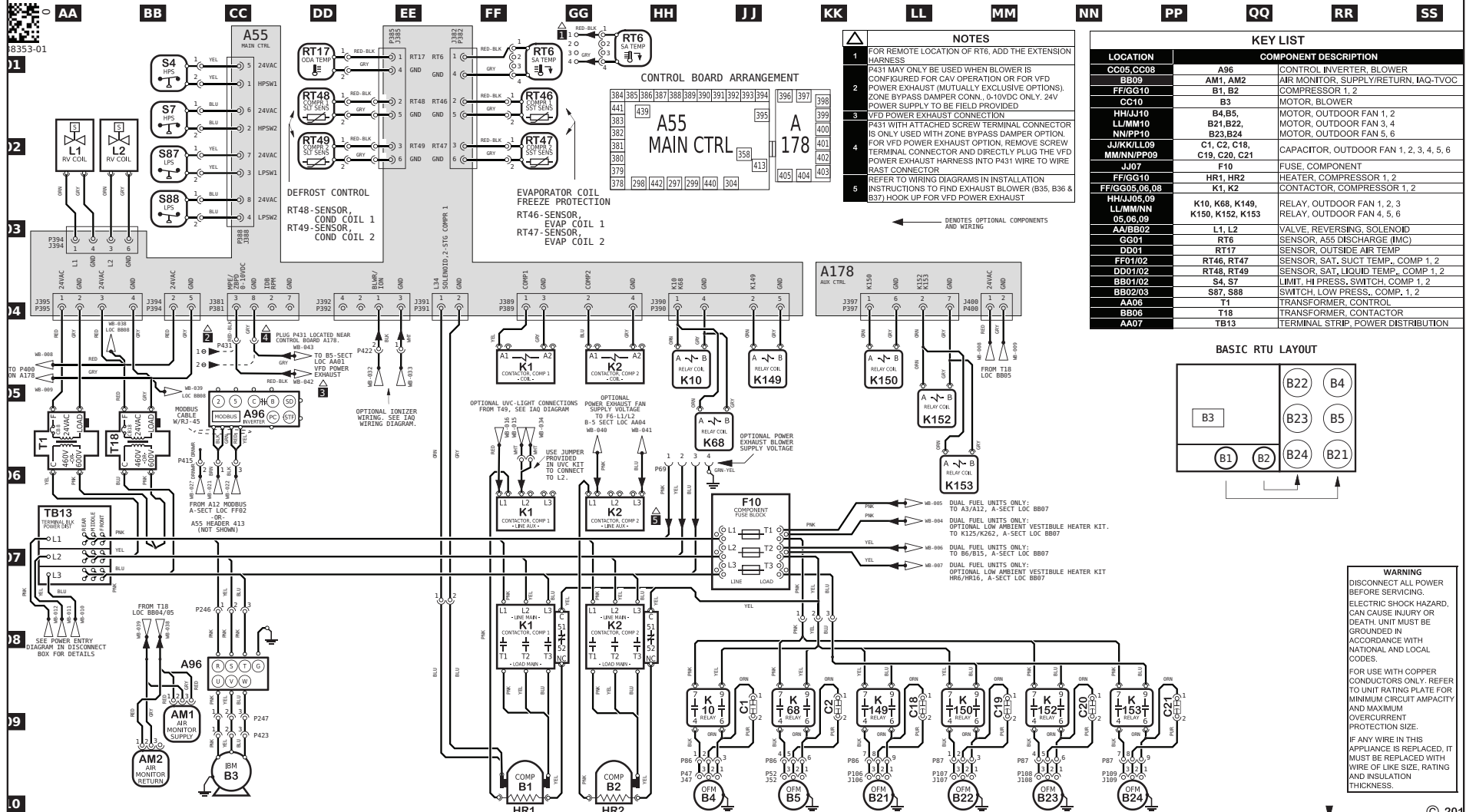
NOTE - The “midpoint” blower speed is an average of the minimum and maximum blower speed (minimum speed + maximum speed divided by 2).

Power Exhaust Operation

NOTE - POWER EXHAUST OPERATION IS THE SAME FOR ALL CONTROL OPTIONS

MSAV® models are equipped with 2-stage power exhaust fans. Power exhaust fans operate when economizer outdoor air dampers are 50% open (adjustable). Power exhaust operates in 1st stage (one fan) up to 70% of supply air blower speed. 2nd stage power exhaust fans (both fans) operate when supply air blower speed is above 70% (adjustable) of full speed.

LHT/LDT302 G & J VOLT COOLING DIAGRAM MSAV - NO BYPASS



Model: LHT, LDT 302 - G, J-VOLT
COOLING - MSAV- NO BYPASS

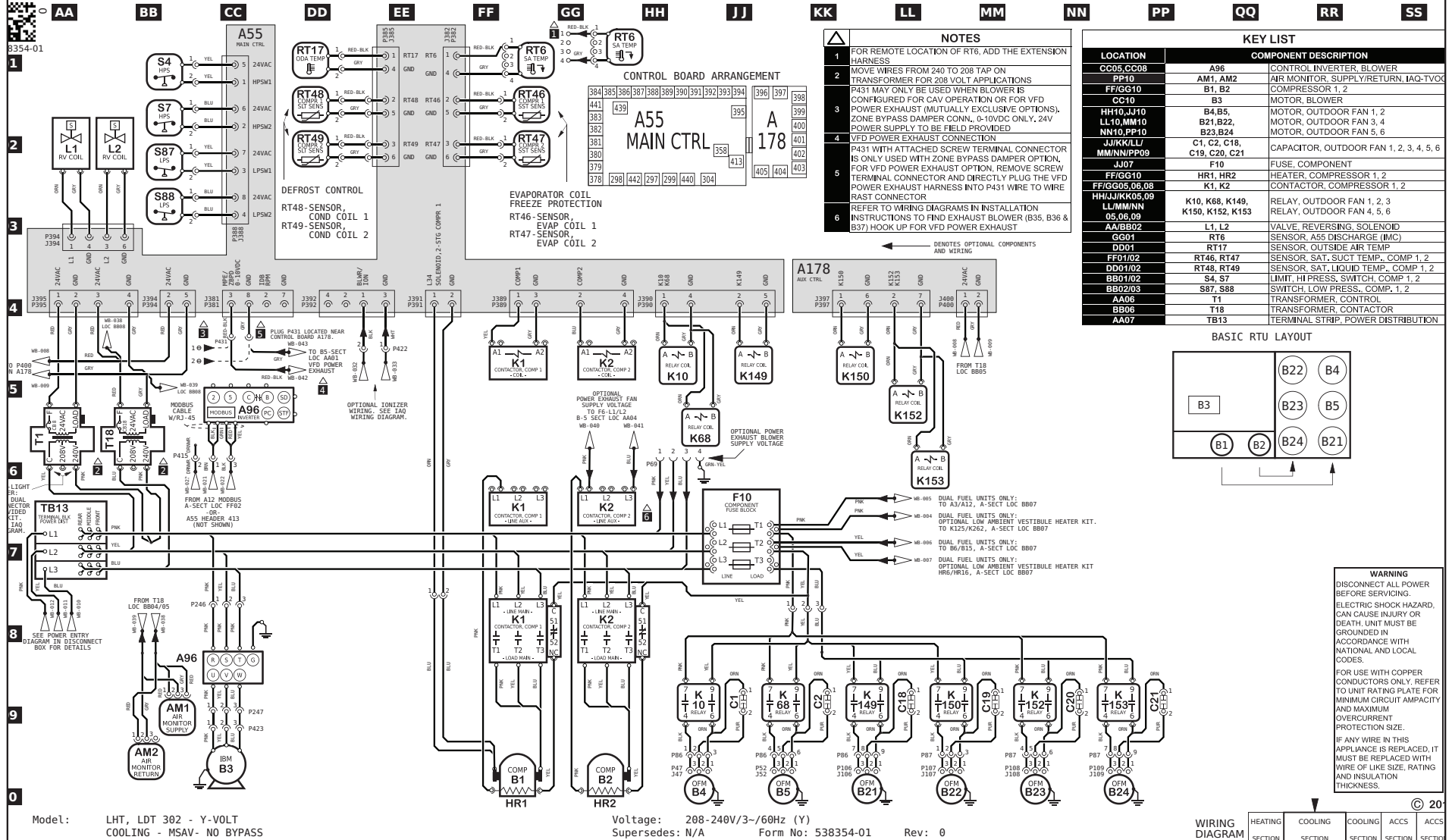
Voltage: 460V/3~60Hz (G), 575V/3~60Hz (J)
Supersedes: N/A Form No: 538353-01 Rev: 0

WIRING DIAGRAM FLOW				
HEATING SECTION A	COOLING SECTION B	COOLING SECTION B3/5	ACCS SECTION C	ACCS SECTION D

© 201

REV	EC NO.	DATE	BY	APVD	REVISION NOTE
---	CN-012295C	04-02-2024	MXR6	MXTS	ORIGINATED AT PD&R CARROLLTON, TX

LHT/LDT302 Y VOLT COOLING DIAGRAM MSAV - NO BYPASS



Model: LHT, LDT 302 - Y-VOLT COOLING - MSAV- NO BYPASS

Voltage: 208-240V/3-/60Hz (Y)
Supersedes: N/A
Form No: 538354-01
Rev: 0

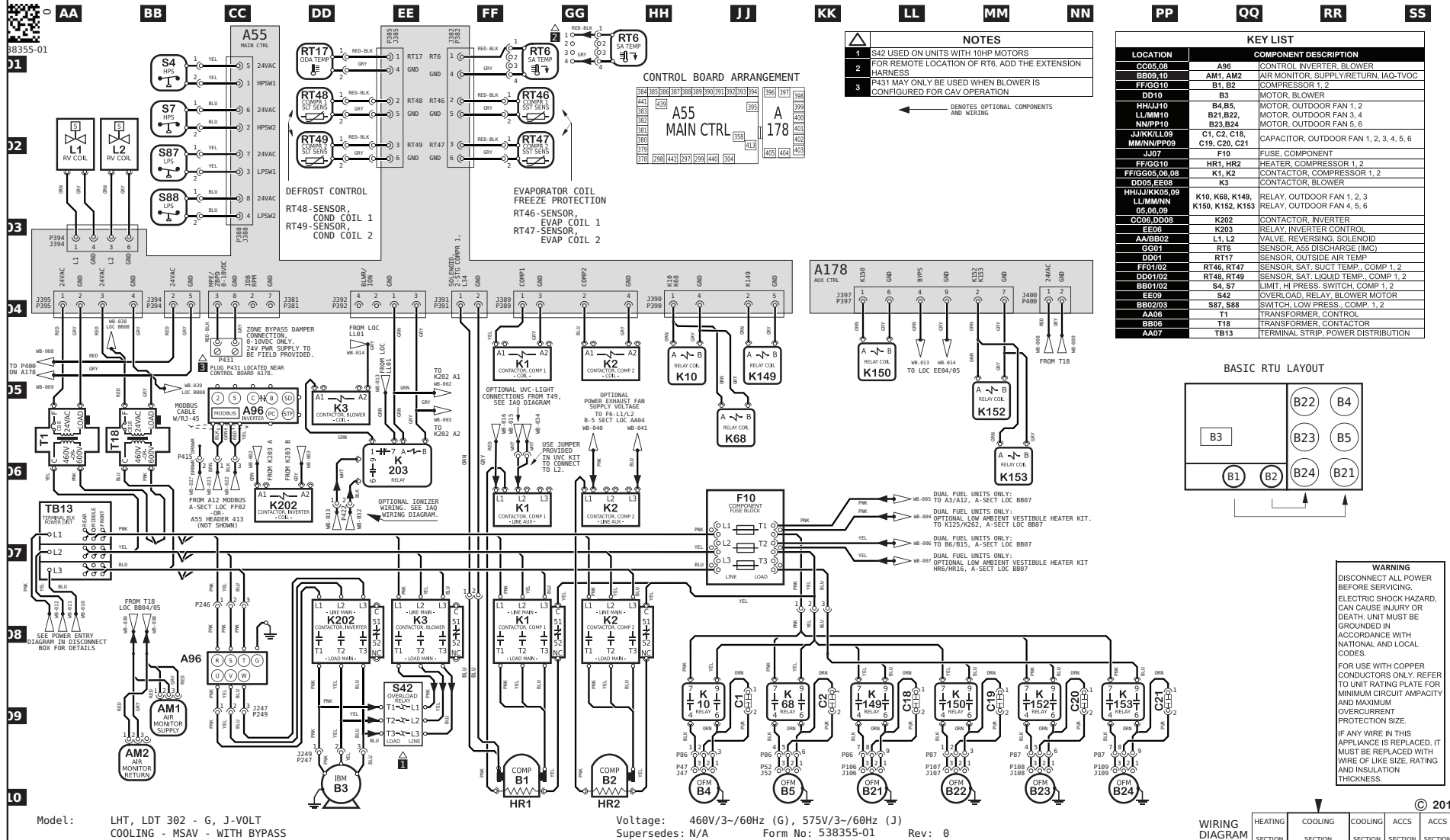
WIRING DIAGRAM FLOW

HEATING SECTION A	COOLING SECTION B	COOLING SECTION C	ACCS SECTION C	ACCS SECTION D
-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	----------------	----------------

REV	EC NO.	DATE	BY	APVD	REVISION NOTE
---	CN-012295C	04-02-2024	MXR6	MXTS	ORIGINATED AT PD&R CARROLLTON, TX

10x17 CUT SIZE

LHT/LDT302 G & J VOLT COOLING DIAGRAM MSAV - WITH BYPASS



10x17
CUT SIZE

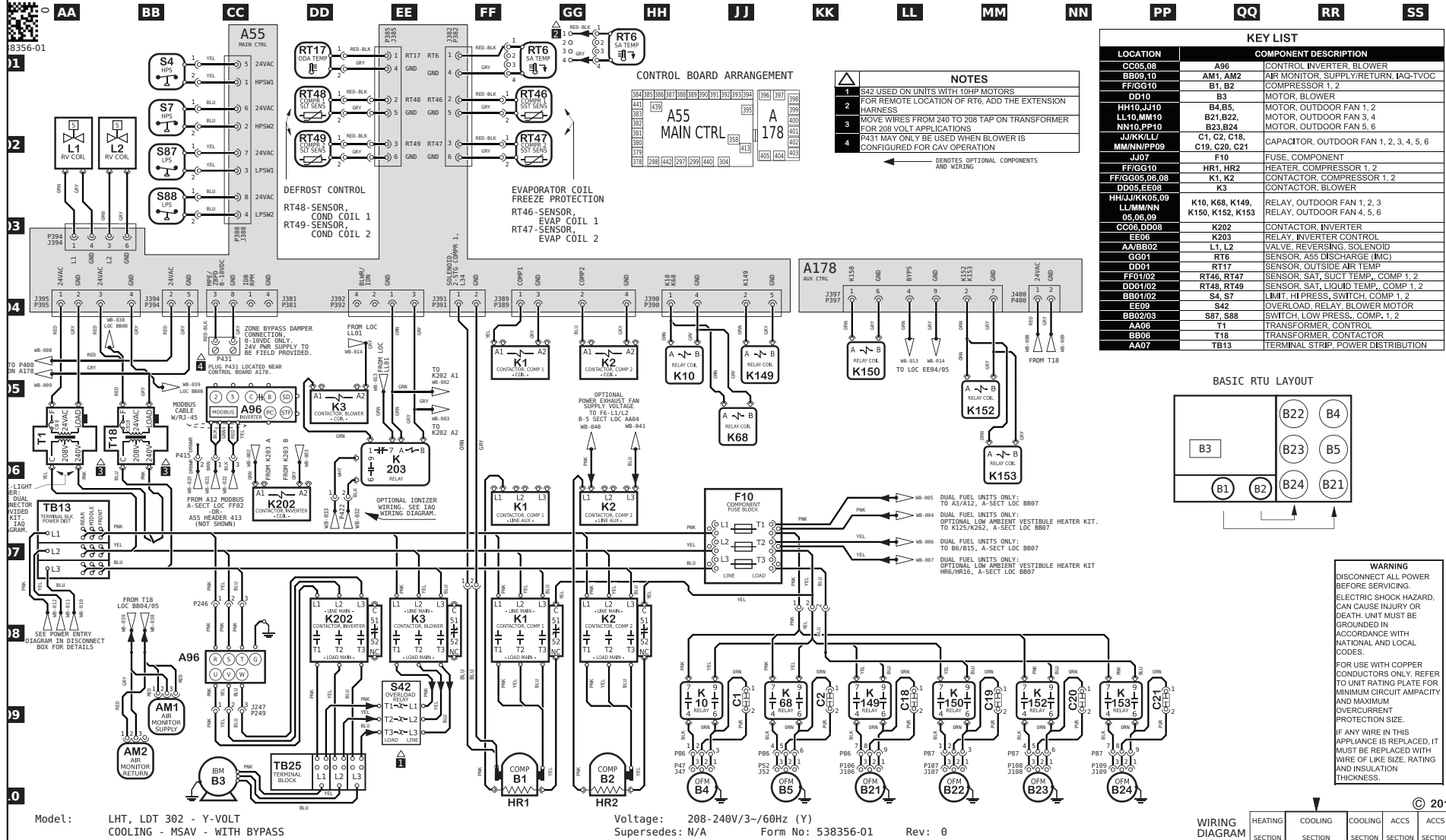
REV	EC NO.	DATE	BY	APVD	REVISION NOTE
---	CN-012295C	04-02-2024	RV	MXT5	ORIGINATED AT PD&R CARROLLTON, TX

Model: LHT, LDT 302 - G, J-VOLT
COOLING - MSAV - WITH BYPASS

Voltage: 460V/3-/60Hz (G), 575V/3-/60Hz (J)
Supersedes: N/A Form No: 538355-01 Rev: 0

HEATING	COOLING	COOLING	ACCS	ACCS
SECTION A	SECTION B	SECTION B3/5	SECTION C	SECTION D

LHT/LDT302 Y VOLT COOLING DIAGRAM MSAV - WITH BYPASS



REV	EC NO.	DATE	BY	APVD	REVISION NOTE
---	CN-012295C	04-03-2024	RV	MXTS	ORIGINATED AT PD&R CARROLLTON, TX