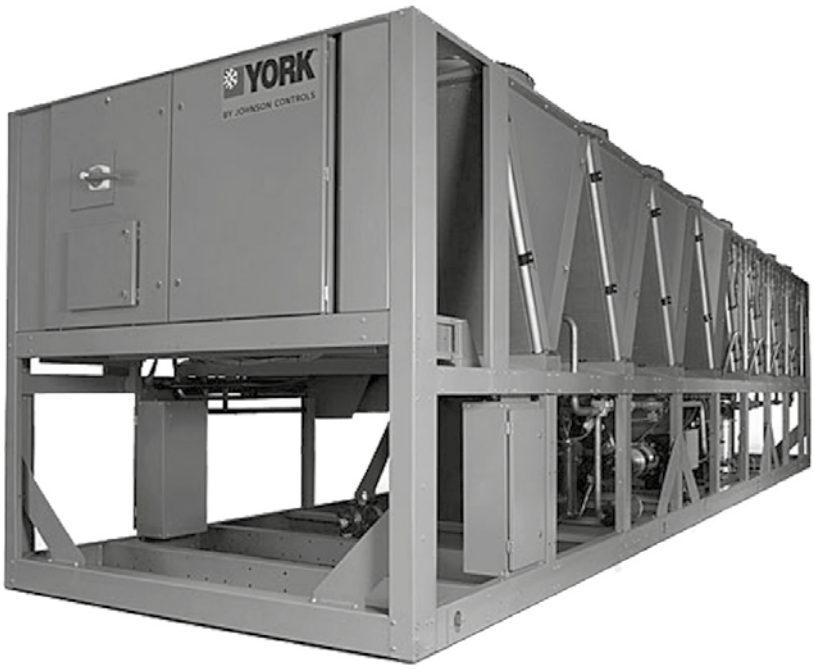
YORK	Air-Cooled Screw Liquid Chillers	
Installation, Operation, Maintenance	Supersedes: 201.28-NM1.1 (321)	Form 201.28-NM1.1 (821)

035-23219-100

Model YVAA Style A
Air-Cooled Screw Liquid Chillers with Variable Speed Drive
Frame Sizes 015 – 052
150 ton to 500 ton

525 kW to 1750 kW
2 Compressor
50 Hz and 60 Hz



HFC-134A or R-513A

Issue Date:
August 6, 2021

Important

Read before proceeding

General safety guidelines

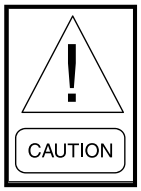
This equipment is a relatively complicated apparatus. During rigging, installation, operation, maintenance, or service, individuals may be exposed to certain components or conditions including, but not limited to: heavy objects, refrigerants, materials under pressure, rotating components, and both high and low voltage. Each of these items has the potential, if misused or handled improperly, to cause bodily injury or death. It is the obligation and responsibility of rigging, installation, and operating/service personnel to identify and recognize these inherent hazards, protect themselves, and proceed safely in completing their tasks. Failure to comply with any of these requirements could result in serious damage to the equipment and the property in which it is situated, as well as severe personal injury or death to themselves and people at the site.

This document is intended for use by owner-authorized rigging, installation, and operating/service personnel. It is expected that these individuals possess independent training that will enable them to perform their assigned tasks properly and safely. It is essential that, prior to performing any task on this equipment, this individual shall have read and understood the on-product labels, this document and any referenced materials. This individual shall also be familiar with and comply with all applicable industry and governmental standards and regulations pertaining to the task in question.

Safety symbols

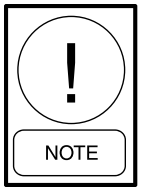
The following symbols are used in this document to alert the reader to specific situations:

Indicates a possible hazardous situation which will result in death or serious injury if proper care is not taken.



Identifies a hazard which could lead to damage to the machine, damage to other equipment and/or environmental pollution if proper care is not taken or instructions and are not followed.

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which will result in possible injuries or damage to equipment if proper care is not taken.



Highlights additional information useful to the technician in completing the work being performed properly.

External wiring, unless specified as an optional connection in the manufacturer's product line, is not to be connected inside the control cabinet. Devices such as relays, switches, transducers and controls and any external wiring must not be installed inside the micro panel. All wiring must be in accordance with Johnson Controls' published specifications and must be performed only by a qualified electrician. Johnson Controls will NOT be responsible for damage/problems resulting from improper connections to the controls or application of improper control signals. Failure to follow this warning will void the manufacturer's warranty and cause serious damage to property or personal injury.

Changeability of this document

In complying with Johnson Controls' policy for continuous product improvement, the information contained in this document is subject to change without notice. Johnson Controls makes no commitment to update or provide current information automatically to the manual or product owner. Updated manuals, if applicable, can be obtained by contacting the nearest Johnson Controls Service office or accessing the Johnson Controls Knowledge Exchange website at https://docs.johnsoncontrols.com/chillers/

It is the responsibility of rigging, lifting, and operating/ service personnel to verify the applicability of these documents to the equipment. If there is any question regarding the applicability of these documents, rigging, lifting, and operating/service personnel should verify whether the equipment has been modified and if current literature is available from the owner of the equipment prior to performing any work on the chiller.

Revision notes

Revisions made to this document are indicated in the following table. These revisions are to technical information, and any other changes in spelling, grammar, or formatting are not included.

Affected pages	Description
20	Water box heater text updated
37	Chilled liquid requirements text updated
100,101	Freeze damage protection text updated

Associated literature

Manual description	Form number
Equipment Pre-Startup and Startup Checklist	201.28-CL2
YVAA Style A Frame Size 015 - 027, 2 Compressor 60 Hz (150-350 Tons) YVAA Style A Frame Size 054 - 098, 2 Compressor 50 Hz (525-950 KW) Manufactured before April 2012	201.28-RP1
YVAA Style A Frame Size 015 - 052, 2 Compressor 50 & 60 Hz (150-500 Tons) (Manufactured after April 2012 to before September 2014)	201.28-RP2
YVAA Style B Frame Size 015 - 052, 2 Compressor 50 & 60 Hz (150-500 Tons) (Manufactured after September 2014)	201.28-RP3

Conditioned based maintenance

Traditional chiller maintenance is based upon assumed and generalized conditions. In lieu of the traditional maintenance program, a Johnson Controls YORK Conditioned Based Maintenance (CBM) program can be substituted. This CBM service plan is built around the specific needs for the chiller, operating conditions, and annualized impact realized by the chiller. Your local Johnson Controls Branch can propose a customized Planned Service Agreement that leverages real time and historical data, delivering performance reporting, corrective actions required and data enabled guidance for optimal operation and lifecycle assurance. The program will include fault detection diagnostics, operation code statistics, performance based algorithms and advance rules based rationale delivered by the Johnson Controls Connected Equipment Portal.

UNIT NOMENCLATURE

YVAA 021 3AXX 46 A A

Base Product Type
Y = YORK
V= Variable Speed Screw
AA = Air Cooled Design Series

Frame Size

Configuration
3 = Condenser Code
X = Evaporator Code
X = Compressor Code
X = Condenser Fan & Sound Kit Code

Voltage
17 = 200 / 3 / 60
28 = 230 / 3 / 60
40 = 380 / 3 / 60
42 = 400 / 3 / 60
46 = 460 / 3 / 60
50 = 380-415 / 3 / 50
58 = 575 / 3 / 60

Development Level
(Engineering Change or PIN)

Level / Refrigerant
A = Refrigerant R-134a
B = Refrigerant R-513A

The Control/VSD Cabinet contains lethal high AC and DC voltages. Before performing service inside the cabinet, remove the AC supply feeding the chiller and verify using a non-contact voltage sensor.

The DC voltage on the VSD DC Bus will take 5 minutes to bleed off, after AC power is removed. Always check the DC Bus Voltage with a Voltmeter to assure the capacitor charge has bled off before working on the system.

NEVER short out the DC Bus to discharge the filter capacitors.

NEVER place loose tools, debris, or any objects inside the Control Panel/VSD Cabinet.

NEVER allow the Control Panel VSD Cabinet doors to remain open if there is a potential for rain to enter the panel. Keep doors closed and assure all latches are engaged on each door unless the unit is being serviced.

ALWAYS lockout the disconnect supplying AC to the chiller.

The 1L Line Inductor will reach operating temperatures of over 150°C (300°F.) DO NOT open panel doors during operation. Assure the inductor is cool whenever working near the inductor with power OFF.

AHRI CERTIFIED™
www.ahridirectory.org
Air-Cooled Chillers
AHRI Standard 550/590

INTERTEK ETL LISTED C US

ASHRAE 90.1 Compliant

ISO 9001 Registered

Products are produced at a facility whose quality-management systems are ISO9001 certified.

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL MEMBER

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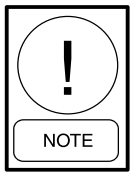
Section 1 - General chiller information and safety

Introduction

YORK YVAA chillers are manufactured to the highest design and construction standards to ensure high performance, reliability and adaptability to all types of air conditioning installations.

The unit is intended for cooling water or glycol solutions and is not suitable for purposes other than those specified in this manual.

Rigging and lifting should only be done by a professional rigger in accordance with a written rigging and lifting plan. The most appropriate rigging and lifting method will depend on job specific factors, such as the rigging equipment available and site needs. Therefore, a professional rigger must determine the rigging and lifting method to be used, and it is beyond the scope of this manual to specify rigging and lifting details.



The rigger should locate the center of gravity through trial lifts to account for possible variations in unit configurations. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls sales office for weight data. See SECTION 3 - RIGGING, HANDLING AND STORAGE for more details.

This manual contains all the information required for correct installation and commissioning of the unit, together with operating and maintenance instructions. The manual should be read thoroughly before attempting to operate or service the unit.

All procedures detailed in the manual, including installation, commissioning and maintenance tasks must only be performed by suitably trained and qualified personnel.

The manufacturer will not be liable for any injury or damage caused by incorrect installation, commissioning, operation or maintenance resulting from a failure to follow the procedures and instructions detailed in the manual.

Warranty

Johnson Controls warrants YVAA chillers in accordance with the "Limited Warranty Engineered Systems Equipment" procedure. Refer to *Form 50.05-NM2*.

Johnson Controls warrants all equipment and materials against defects in workmanship and materials for a period of eighteen months from date of shipment or 12 months from date of startup, whichever comes first, unless labor or extended warranty has been purchased as part of the contract. The warranty is limited to parts only replacement and shipping of any faulty part, or sub-assembly, which has failed due to poor quality or manufacturing errors. All claims must be supported by evidence that the failure has occurred within the warranty period, and that the unit has been operated within the designed parameters specified.

All warranty claims must specify the unit model, serial number, order number and run hours/starts. Model and serial number information is printed on the unit identification plate.

The unit warranty will be void if any modification to the unit is carried out without prior written approval from Johnson Controls. For warranty purposes, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- The initial start of the unit must be carried out by trained personnel from an authorized Johnson Controls Service Center. See *SECTION 6 - COMMISSIONING,* for more information.
- Only genuine YORK approved spare parts, oils, coolants, and refrigerants must be used.
- All the scheduled maintenance operations detailed in this manual must be performed at the specified times by suitably trained and qualified personnel. See *SECTION 9 - MAINTENANCE,* for more information.
- Failure to satisfy any of these conditions will automatically void the warranty. Refer to *Form 50.05-NM2* for complete details.

Quality assurance and safety

YVAA chillers are designed within EN ISO 9001 and built within an EN ISO 9002 accredited manufacturing organization.

Units conform with the following European Directives:

- Machinery Directive (2006/42/EC)
- EMC Directive (2004/108/EC)
- Pressure Equipment Directive (97/23/EC)
- Low Voltage Directive (2006/95/EC)
- Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration (EN378-2(2008))

CE/PED marked units conform to the following standards:

- Machinery Directive (2006/42/EC).
- EMC Directive (2004/108/EC).
- Pressure Equipment Directive (97/23/EC).
- Low Voltage Directive (2006/95/EC).
- Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration (EN378-2(2008)).

ETL/ASME marked units conform to the following standards:

- ANSI/ASHRAE 15 – Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration.
- ANSI/ASHRAE 34 – Number Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants.
- ANSI/NFPA 70 – National Electrical Code (NEC).
- ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1.

GB marked units conform to the following standards:

- GB5226.1 Safety of machinery- Electrical equipment of machines – Part 1: General requirements.
- GB25131 Safety requirements for water chiller (heat pump) using the vapor compression cycle.

Fluorinated greenhouse gases

- This equipment contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol.
- The global warming potential of the refrigerant R134a is 1300. The global warming potential for R513A is 546. Both use the integrated time of 100 years based on IPCC 5th report 2013, Table 8.A.1.
- The refrigerant quantity is as stated in *Table 5 on page 64* of this document.
- The fluorinated greenhouse gases in this equipment may not be vented to the atmosphere.
- This equipment should only be serviced by qualified technicians.

Responsibility for safety

Every care has been taken in the design and manufacture of the unit to ensure compliance with the safety requirements listed above. However, the individual rigging, lifting, maintaining, operating or working on any machinery is primarily responsible for:

- Personal safety, safety of other personnel, and the machinery.
- Correct utilization of the machinery in accordance with the procedures detailed in the manual.

About this manual

The contents of this manual include suggested best working practices and procedures. These are issued for guidance only, and they do not take precedence over the above stated individual responsibility and/or local safety regulations.

Misuse of equipment

Suitability for Application

The unit is intended for cooling water or glycol solutions and is not suitable for purposes other than those specified in these instructions. Any use of the equipment other than its intended use, or operation of the equipment contrary to the relevant procedures may result in injury to the operator, or damage to the equipment.

The unit must not be operated outside the design parameters specified in this manual.

Structural support

Structural support of the unit must be provided as indicated in these instructions. Failure to provide proper support may result in injury to the operator, or damage to the equipment and/or building.

Mechanical strength

The unit is not designed to withstand loads or stresses from adjacent equipment, pipework or structures. Additional components must not be mounted on the unit. Any such extraneous loads may cause structural failure and may result in injury to the operator, or damage to the equipment.

General access

There are a number of areas and features, which may be a hazard and potentially cause injury when working on the unit unless suitable safety precautions are taken. It is important to ensure access to the unit is restricted to suitably qualified persons who are familiar with the potential hazards and precautions necessary for safe operation and maintenance of equipment containing high temperatures, pressures and voltages.

Pressure systems

The unit contains refrigerant vapor and liquid under pressure, release of which can be a danger and cause injury. The user should ensure that care is taken during installation, operation and maintenance to avoid damage to the pressure system. No attempt should be made to gain access to the component parts of the pressure system other than by suitably trained and qualified personnel.

Electrical

The unit must be grounded. No installation or maintenance work should be attempted on the electrical equipment without first switching power OFF, isolating and locking-off the power supply. Servicing and maintenance on live equipment must not be attempted. No attempt should be made to gain access to the control panel or electrical enclosures during normal operation of the unit.

Caution:

This equipment (Class A, Group 1) is designed and manufactured for use in an industrial environment, in accordance with EN 61000-6-2:2005 and EN 61000-6 4:2007 (with EN 55011:2007 limits). It is not intended to be used on a low-voltage public network which supplies domestic premises. Radio frequency interference may occur if it is used on a low voltage public network.

This equipment equipped with VSD, may generate conducted and radiated disturbances, which may interfere with or damage susceptible connected apparatus.

Generally accepted engineering standards and practices should be followed to ensure trouble-free and EMC compliant electrical installation. Installations must be supervised or completed by a competent person in accordance with EN 13313.

Special considerations depending on the application:

- Industry standard grounding or “earthing” practices for the equipment and installation.
- Use of shielded or special cables (power and/or control).
- Use of metallic conduit and/or cable trays for power and control cables connected to equipment.
- Cable segregation (in order to avoid the risk of crosstalk or cross interference to signal cables, the power cables must be segregated from signal cables).
- Dedicated isolation transformer.
- Use of additional EMC filters.

It is the responsibility of a designated System Integrator to take proper steps assuring the Electromagnetic Compatibility of both equipment and installation as a system.

Rotating parts

Fan guards must be fitted at all times and not removed unless the power supply has been isolated. If ductwork is to be fitted, requiring the wire fan guards to be removed, alternative safety measures must be taken to protect against the risk of injury from rotating fans.

Sharp edges

The fins on the air-cooled condenser coils have sharp metal edges. Reasonable care should be taken when working in contact with the coils to avoid the risk of minor abrasions and lacerations. The use of gloves is recommended.

Frame rails, brakes, and other components may also have sharp edges. Reasonable care should be taken when working in contact with any components to avoid risk of minor abrasions and lacerations.

Refrigerants and oils

Refrigerants and oils used in the unit are generally non-toxic, non-flammable and non-corrosive, and pose no special safety hazards. Use of gloves and safety glasses is, however, recommended when working on the unit. The buildup of refrigerant vapor, from a leak for example, does pose a risk of asphyxiation in confined or enclosed spaces and attention should be given to good ventilation.

Use only the refrigerant specifically designated for the unit. Any other type of refrigerant may cause damage to the equipment and will void the warranty.

High temperature and pressure cleaning

High temperature and pressure cleaning methods (e.g. steam cleaning) should not be used on any part of the pressure system as this may cause operation of the pressure relief devices. Detergents and solvents, which may cause corrosion, should also be avoided.

Emergency shutdown

In case of emergency , the control panel is fitted with an incoming supply circuit breaker with a red and yellow handle which can be used as the emergency stop device. When operated it removes the electrical supply to the inverter, fans, and control circuit thus shutting down the unit.

MSDS information

Manufacturer Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) information can be obtained by calling (800) 451-8346 in the U.S. or by emailing MSDS@3Ecompany.com. Provide the product name, manufacturer, part number, and the specific language required. For additional safety information, refer to https://my.jci.com/sites/BE/NASafety.

Safety labels

White symbol on blue background. For safe operation, read the Instructions first.

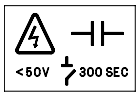
Black symbol on yellow background. Warning: This machine may start automatically without prior warning.

Black symbol on yellow background. Warning: Hot surface.

Black symbol on yellow background. Warning: Safety relief valve may discharge gas or liquid without prior warning.

Black symbol on yellow background. Warning: Isolate all electrical sources of supply before opening or removing the cover, as lethal voltages may exist.

Black symbol on yellow background. General attention symbol.



Black symbol on yellow background. Warning: On isolating the supply it may take up to 300 seconds for the capacitor voltage to fall below 50 volts.

Section 2 - Product description

YORK YVAA chillers are designed for water or glycol cooling. All units are designed to be located outside on the roof of a building or at ground level.

The units are completely assembled with all interconnecting refrigerant piping and internal wiring, ready for field installation.

Prior to delivery, the unit is pressure tested, evacuated, and fully charged with refrigerant and oil in each of the two independent refrigerant circuits. After assembly, an operational test is performed with water flowing through the evaporator to ensure that each refrigerant circuit operates correctly.

The unit structure is manufactured from heavy gauge, galvanized steel. Many external structural parts are coated with baked-on enamel powder “Champagne” paint color ((RAL 7006), (Munsel No. 9.8YR4.36/1.2)).

All exposed power wiring is routed through liwquid-tight, non-metallic conduit.

General system description

The YVAA Chiller combines the best of modern screw compressor design with the latest technology in variable speed drives. The result is superior control and efficiency in real world conditions. The VSD enables slowing the speed of the compressor to match the load on the system resulting in precise chilled liquid control, minimized sound, maximum energy efficiency, and reduced cost of ownership. The VSD also provides soft starts with no electrical inrush. The lack of heat build-up on start also enables required off time between starts to be reduced to a period of two minutes.

The YVAA Air-Cooled Screw Chiller utilizes many components, which are the same or nearly the same as a standard screw chiller of a similar size. This includes modular frame rails, condenser, fans, compressors, and evaporator.

The chiller consists of two screw compressors in a corresponding number of separate refrigerant circuits, a hybrid falling film evaporator, an air-cooled condenser, receiver/flash tanks, feed valves, oil separators, and compressor mufflers.

Figure 1 - YVAA air-cooled screw liquid chiller with variable speed drive

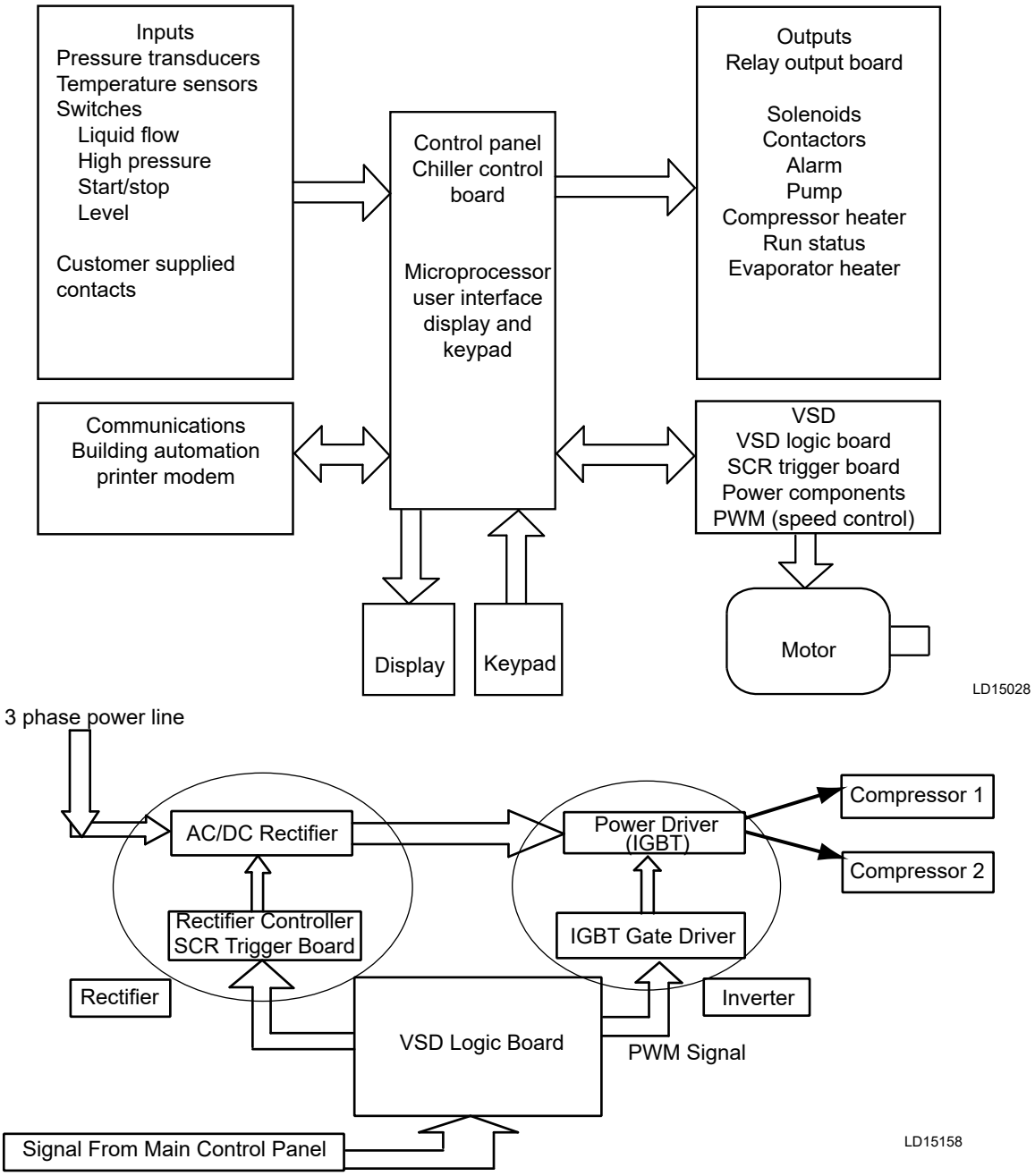


Figure 2 - Chiller control system

Oil separators utilize no moving parts.Oil cooling is accomplished by refrigerant leaving the eductor flashing in the suction line which cools the oil, motor and compressor.

An integral liquid cooled, transistorized, PWM, Variable Speed Drive (VSD) is controlled by the chiller microprocessor control panel to start/stop, select compressors to run, and select compressor speed. Displacement Power Factor is 0. 95 at part or full load.

The chiller microprocessor communicates with the VSD Logic Board using a 3-wire RS-485 opto coupled data link. The VSD Logic Board runs the number of compressors required to meet the load and the compressors to the speed requested by the chiller microprocessor.

The basic system control and VSD system architecture is shown in *Figure 2 on page 16*.

Semi-hermetic YORK twin-screw compressors

Compressors are direct drive, semi-hermetic amd rotary twin-screw type, including: muffler, temperature actuated 'off-cycle' heater, IP55 terminal board and precision machined cast iron housing.

Reliable suction gas cooled, high efficiency, accessible hermetic compressor motor, full suction gas flow through mesh screen filter, with inherent internal thermal overload protection and external current overload on all three phases.

Continuous function, microprocessor controlled, Variable Speed Drive (VSD) must provide valve-less, smooth capacity control from 100% down to 10% of chiller capacity.

In addition, elimination of the slide valve and associated unloading components has resulted in a 50% reduction in compressor moving parts.

Evaporator

The evaporator is a shell and tube, hybrid falling film type heat exchanger. It contains a balance of flooded and falling film technology to optimize efficiency, minimize refrigerant charge, and maintain reliable control. A specifically designed distribution system provides uniform refrigerant flow for optimum performance.

Condenser

The YVAA introduces micro-channel coil to the YORK screw compressor chiller line. The micro-channel maximizes condenser heat transfer, resulting in a smaller footprint, and reduces refrigerant charge by as much as 50%.

Each condenser coil is a single piece all aluminum construction including headers, tubes and fins to avoid galvanic corrosion due to dissimilar metals. Coils and headers are brazed as one piece. Integral subcooling is included. The design working pressure is 375 psig (25.9 barg).

Multiple, standard low sound, high efficiency, TEAO motor driven fans move air through the coils. They are dynamically and statically balanced, direct drive with corrosion-resistant glass fiber reinforced composite blades molded into low-noise, full airfoil cross sections, providing vertical air discharge from extended orifices for efficiency and low sound.

Fan motors are Totally Enclosed Air-Over (TEAO), squirrel-cage type and current protected. The direct drive motors feature double-sealed and permanently lubricated ball bearings, cutting down on maintenance cost over the life of the unit.

Refrigerant circuit

An independent refrigerant circuit is provided per compressor. Each circuit uses copper refrigerant pipe formed on computer controlled bending machines to reduce the number of brazed joints resulting in a reliable and leak resistant system.

- Discharge lines are provided with a manual compressor shutoff service valve See *Accessories and Options on Page 19*, for suction line service valve).
- The external oil separators, with no moving parts and designed for minimum oil carry-over, are mounted in the discharge line of the compressor.
- Liquid line components include: high absorption removable core filter-drier, sight glasses with moisture indicators, manual shut-off valve with charging port, orifice and electronic expansion valve.
- An economizer (flash) tank is located in each refrigerant circuit to increase the system efficiency.

Electrical

Johnson Controls has over 25 years of experience designing variable-speed drives specifically for chiller applications. The result is an extremely reliable air-cooled chiller system that offers industry leading efficiency at real world operating conditions, valve-less compressor loading/unloading, excellent capacity control, high power factor and soft start..

Incoming single point power is standard utilizing a lockable circuit breaker, 115 VAC control transformer, VSD, fan contactors, ON/OFF unit switch, microcomputer keypad and display, Chiller Control and VSD Logic boards, and relay boards.

Standard design includes IP55 rating, powder painted steel cabinet with hinged, latched, and gasket sealed outer doors equipped with wind struts for safer servicing. The panel includes a control display access door so that display and control features can be accessed with-

out opening main cabinet doors. All exposed power wiring is routed through liquid-tight, UV-stabilized, non-metallic conduit.

Building automation system capabilities

The E-Link Gateway provides an economical and versatile connection between YORK equipment and open/ standard protocols. It efficiently manages the communication protocols currently used by YORK equipment, exposing the data in a consistent, organized, and defined fashion. The E-Link Gateway is available as a field-installed option on YVAA. A simple switch selection allows configuration of the required equipment profile and output protocol, which reduces equipment connectivity startup time.

Microcomputer control center

The microcomputer control center (see *Figure 3 on page 18*) provides automatic control of chiller operation including compressor start/ stop and load/ unload anti-recycle timers, condenser fans, evaporator pump, evaporator heater, unit alarm contacts and run signal contacts. The microcomputer control center comes online as soon as the main power switch on the unit is switched on; immediately, the microcomputer control center will begin to check all variables with a frequency ranging from 30 seconds to almost continuous monitoring.

The microprocessor controls the unit's capacity by matching the actual leaving chilled water temperature (LCWT) to the user-defined setpoint. Factors that may cause the system's actual LCWT to fluctuate are changes in ambient temperature, loop flow rate, load, and loop volume. The control system reacts to such changes by adjusting the number of compressors that are on and the loading of each compressor in order to keep the LCWT at the setpoint.

The control system logic monitors the rate at which the LCWT is approaching the setpoint to ramp up or down compressor capacity as required.Variable frequency drive allows the compressor capacity to match the load.

Display data

- Leaving Chilled Liquid Temperature
- Returning Liquid Temperature
- Ambient Temperature
- Lead System
- Compressor Capacity (% of Full Load Amps)
- VSD Output Frequency / Compressor Speed
- Compressor Run Hours
- Compressor Number of Starts
- Oil Pressure and Temperature (per Compressor)
- Evaporator Pump Status
- Evaporator Heater Status
- History Data for Last Twenty Normal Shutdowns
- History Data for Last Ten Shutdown Faults

Programmable setpoints

- Chiller On/Off
- Chilled Liquid (Water or Glycol)
- Local or Remote Control
- Units of Measure (Imperial or SI)
- System Lead or Lag
- Remote Temperature Reset
- Remote Current Limit
- Leaving Chilled Liquid Temperature Setpoint and Range

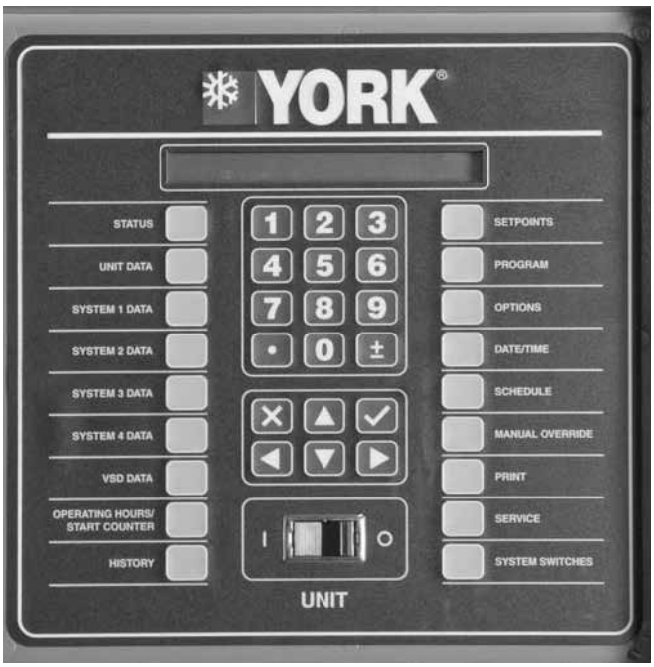


Figure 3 - View of YORK control center user interface

Johnson Controls' systems or another vendor's systems can incorporate these setpoints and data outputs to give the customer a complete understanding of how the system is running through a Building Automation System.

Extreme Conditions – During extreme or unusual conditions (that is, blocked condenser coils, ambient above scheduled maximum, and so on) the chiller control system will avoid shutdown by varying capacity. By monitoring motor current and suction and discharge pressures, the chiller can maintain maximum available cooling output without shutting down.

Unit Safeties are provided for the chiller to perform auto-reset shut down for the following conditions:

- Ambient temperature above or below allowable range
- Out of range leaving chilled liquid temperature
- Under voltage
- Flow switch operation

Accessories and options

All options factory mounted unless otherwise noted.

Sound attenuation

Low Noise Kits – The standard chiller configuration is equipped with low sound fans and acoustic treatments on the refrigerant lines and compressors. There are several sound attenuation options available to further reduce sound at its source thereby meeting local sound level regulations.

SilentNight™ – Due to time of day based sound regulations in some locations it may be desirable to force the chiller to a lower sound level on demand. The SilentNight™ control option provides a control input to limit sound output of the chiller based on time of day. This feature is programmable at the chiller panel or can be controlled remotely using a signal (4 mA to 20 mA or 0 VDC to 10 VDC) from a BAS system.

Fan options

Ultra Quiet Fans – The chiller is equipped with specially designed fans and motors to provide lower sound levels yet retain appropriate airflow. The result is reduced fan generated sound with minimal effect on the chiller capacity or efficiency.

High Static Fans – The chiller is equipped with condenser fans with higher power motors suitable for high external static pressure, up to 100 Pa (0.4 water), across condenser coils. This option should be selected if additional airflow resistance may be present due to flow restrictions such as field installed ducts, filters, sound enclosures and so on. Contact your local JCI representative for more information.

High Airflow Fans – The chiller is equipped with condenser fans with airfoil type blades and high power motors providing extra airflow across coils. In some chiller configurations, this option can provide an increase in chiller capacity at high ambient. The high airflow fans are also available with variable speed control. Contact your local JCI representative for more information.

Condenser coils

Fin and tub condenser coils of seamless, internally-enhanced, high-condensing-coefficient, corrosion resistant copper tubes are arranged in staggered rows. The tubes are mechanically expanded into aluminum fins. Integral subcooling is included. The design working pressure of the coils is 350 psig (24 barg).

Condenser coil protection

The aluminum alloys used in the YVAA micro-channel condenser have been carefully selected and tested for high corrosion resistance. However, all metals can corrode in harsh conditions. Consider protecting coils from corrosive environments such as coastal, marine, urban and industrial.

Post-Coated Epoxy Dipped Condenser – Micro-channel condenser coils applied with electro-deposited and baked flexible epoxy coating that is finished with a polyurethane UV resistant top-coat suitable for highly corrosive applications.

Protective chiller panels

Wire Panels – UV stabilized black polyvinyl chloride coated, heavy gauge, welded wire mesh guards mounted on the exterior of the full unit. Protects condenser coil faces and prevents unauthorized access to refrigerant components (compressors, pipes, evaporator, and so on), yet provides free air flow. This can cut installation cost by eliminating the need for separate, expensive fencing.

Louvered Panels – Louvered panels, painted the same color as the unit, enclose the unit to visually screen and protect the coils as well as preventing unauthorized access to internal components. Also available as a condenser-only option.

Louvered/Wire Panels Combination – Louvered panels, painted the same color as the unit, are mounted on external condenser coil faces. Heavy gauge, welded wire-mesh panels, coated to resist corrosion, are mounted around base of machine to restrict unauthorized access.

End Hail Guard – Louvered panels, painted with the same color as the unit, are installed on the rear of the unit (opposite end of the control panel) to protect the exposed condenser from flying debris or hail.

V-Guard Panels – Solid panels, painted the same color as the unit, are installed along the sides of the units to cover exposed piping within the condenser section without impacting airflow. These guard panels can be combined with End Hail Guard option for additional protection from debris.

Evaporator options

38 mm insulation – Double thickness insulation provided.

Flange Kit – Provides contractor with the couplings best suited to tie into the chilled water piping. All flanges are PN10.

Connection Location – The standard unit configuration is available with fluid inlet connections at rear (opposite control panel end) of unit. Option available for front fluid inlet on select configurations.

Water Box Heater – Unless an appropriate freeze protection fluid is used in the chilled fluid circuit, optional water box heaters are required if the chiller is exposed to environments that reach ambient temperatures below 0ºF (-17.8ºC). When the water box heaters are operated along with other required freeze protection protocols, they assist in protecting the evaporator from freeze damage in ambient temperatures down to -20ºF (-28ºC). A separate, customer supplied 120 V/60 Hz or 230 V/50 Hz single phase power supply is required to provide power to the water box heaters. In order to control the operation of the water box heaters, continuous power must be provided to the chiller control panel. See the *Application Data* section for the requirements for protection against freeze damage.

Controls Options

High Ambient Operation – This provides special control logic coupled with high airflow fans to permit high ambient up to 52°C (125°F) operation. Fans are airfoil type blades with high power motors. This option may also allow for increased machine capacity, allowing the selection of a smaller chassis to meet specific capacity requirements.

Building Automation System Interface (Temperature) – Factory installed option to accept a 4 mA to 20 mA or a 0 VDC to 10 VDC input to allow remote reset of the Leaving Chilled Liquid Temperature Setpoint. The setpoint can be positively offset upwards up to 22.2°C (40°F). This option is useful for ice storage or process applications or for periods where higher chilled liquid temperatures are adequate for low loads. Available alone or in combination with BAS Load Limit.

Building Automation System Interface (Load Limit) – Factory installed option to accept a 4 mA to 20 mA or a 0 VDC to 10 VDC input to allow remote reset of the Load Limit Setpoint. The setpoint can limit system demand from 30% to 100%. Available alone or in combination with BAS Temperature Reset.

E-Link – The optional E-Link gateway provides communication between the equipment and Building Automation Systems, including BACnet (MS/TP), Modbus, LON, and N2.

Thermal Storage – Provides special control logic and modifications to produce leaving chilled brine temperatures below 4.4°C (40°F) primarily at times of low ambient temperatures (night time). Option can be used to produce ice to supplement cooling and significantly decrease energy costs. The capability of the chiller is enhanced by using both ice and chilled water simultaneously during times of peak cooling needs.

General options

Flow Switch Accessory – Vapor proof SPDT, NEMA 3R switch, 10.3 barg (150 psig) DWP, -29°C to 121°C (-20°F to 250°F) with 1 in. NPT (IPS) connection for upright mounting in horizontal pipe. This flow switch or equivalent must be furnished with each unit. **Field mounted.**

Differential Pressure Switch – This 0.2 barg to 3 barg (3 psig to 45 psig) range switch, with 1/4 in. NPTE pressure connections, is an alternative to the paddle-type flow switch. **Field mounted.**

Thermal Dispersion Flow Switch – Alternative to the paddle-type flow switch and differential pressure switch, this electronic flow switch requires 115 VAC 50 Hz or 60 Hz power supply. **Field mounted.**

Service Isolation Valve – Service suction isolation valve added to unit for each refrigerant circuit.

Dual Pressure Relief Valve – Two safety relief valves are mounted in parallel; one is always operational to assist in valve replacement during maintenance.

Terminal Block [not available for CE marked units] Terminal Block connections must be provided at the point of incoming single point connection for field connection and interconnecting wiring to the compressors. Separate external protection must be supplied, by others, in the incoming power wiring, which must comply with local codes.

Circuit Breaker – A unit-mounted circuit breaker with external lockable handle will be supplied to isolate the single point power voltage for servicing. The circuit breaker is sized to provide motor branch circuit protection, short circuit protection and ground fault protection for the motor branch-circuit conductors, the motor control apparatus and the motors.

Non-Fused Disconnect Switch – Unit-mounted disconnect switch with external lockable handle can be supplied to isolate the unit power voltage for servicing. Separate external fusing must be supplied by the power wiring, which must comply with local codes.

Vibration isolation

Elastomeric Isolation – This option is recommended for normal installations. It provides very good performance in most applications for the least cost. **Field mounted.**

25 mm (1 in.) Spring Isolators – Spring and cage type isolators for mounting under the unit base rails are available to support unit. They are level adjustable. 25 mm (1 in.) nominal deflection may vary slightly by application. **Field mounted.**

50 mm (2 in.) Restrained Spring Isolators – Restrained Spring-Flex Mounting isolators incorporate a rugged welded steel housing with vertical and horizontal limit stops. Housings designed to withstand a minimum 1.0g accelerated force in all directions up to 51 mm (2 in.). The deflection may vary slightly by application. They are level adjustable. **Field mounted.**

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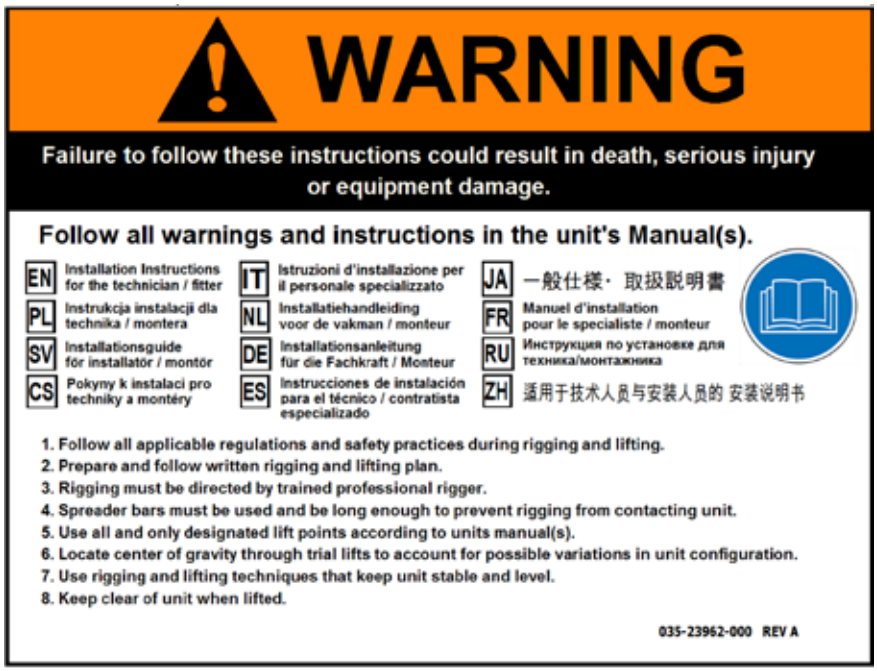
Section 3 - Rigging, handling, and storage



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Rigging and lifting should only be done by a professional rigger in accordance with a written rigging and lifting plan. The most appropriate rigging and lifting method will depend on job specific factors, such as the rigging equipment available and site needs. Therefore, a professional rigger must determine the rigging and lifting method to be used, and it is beyond the scope of this manual to specify rigging and lifting details.

Lifting weights

Refer to the unit nameplate for unit shipping weight. Note that weight may vary depending on unit configuration at the time of lifting. See *Table 5 on page 64* or *Table 6 on page 68* for further information regarding shipping and operating weights.

Delivery and storage

To ensure consistent quality and maximum reliability, all units are tested and inspected before leaving the factory. Units are shipped completely assembled and containing refrigerant under pressure. Units are shipped without export crating unless crating has been specified on the Sales Order.

If the unit is to be put into storage, before installation, the following precautions should be observed:

- The chiller must be “blocked” so that the base is not permitted to sag or bow.
- Ensure that all openings, such as water connections, are securely capped.
- Do not store where exposed to high ambient air temperatures that may exceed relief valve settings. Refer to *Long-Term Storage Requirement - Field Preparation (Form 50.20-NM7)*.
- The condensers should be covered to protect the coils and fins from potential damage and corrosion, particularly where building work is in progress.
- The unit should be stored in a location where there is minimal activity in order to limit the risk of accidental physical damage.
- To prevent inadvertent operation of the pressure relief devices the unit must not be steam cleaned.
- It is recommended that the unit is periodically inspected during storage.

Inspection

Remove any transit packing and inspect the unit to ensure that all components have been delivered and that no damage has occurred during transit. If any damage is evident, it should be noted on the carrier's freight bill and a claim entered in accordance with the instructions given on the advice note.

\Major damage must be reported immediately to your local Johnson Controls representative.

Moving the chiller

Before moving the unit, ensure that the installation site is suitable for installing the unit and is easily capable of supporting the weight of the unit and all associated services.

The unit must only be lifted by the base frame at the points provided. Never move the unit on rollers, or lift the unit using a forklift truck.

Care must be taken to avoid damaging the condenser cooling fins when moving the unit.

Unit removal from shipping container

1. Place a clevis pin into the holes provided at the end of each base rail on the unit. Attach chains or nylon straps through the clevis pins and hook onto a suitable lift truck for pulling the unit out of the container.
2. Slowly place tension on the chains or straps until the unit begins to move and then slowly pull the unit from the container. Be sure to pull straight so the sides do not scrape the container.
3. Place a lifting fixture on the forks of the lift truck and reattach the chain or strap. Slightly lift the front of the unit to remove some weight from the floor of the container. Continue pulling the unit with an operator on each side to guide the lift truck operator.
4. Pull the unit until the lifting locations are outside of the container. Place 4 X 4 blocks of wood under the base rails of the unit. Gently rest the unit on the blocks and remove the chains and lift truck.
5. Attach lifting rigging from the crane and slowly complete the removal from the container then lift up and away.

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Lifting using lugs

Units are provided with lifting holes in the base frame which accept the accessory lifting lug set as shown in *Figure 4*. The lugs (RH and LH) should be inserted into the respective holes in the base frame and turned so that the spring loaded pin engages into the hole and the flanges on the lug lock behind the hole. The lugs should be attached to the cables/chains using shackles or safety hooks.

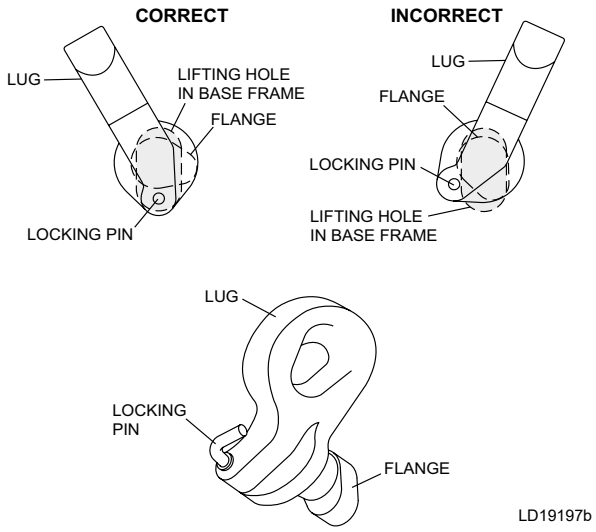

Figure 4 - Lifting using lugs

Lifting using shackles

The shackles should be inserted into the respective holes in the base frame and secured from the inside.

- Use spreader bars to avoid lifting chains hitting the chiller. Various methods of spreader bar arrangements may be used, keeping in mind the intent is to keep the unit stable and to keep the chains from hitting the chiller and causing damage.
- Never lift the chiller using a forklift or by hooking to the top rails. Use only the lifting holes provided.
- Lifting Instructions are placed on a label on the chiller and on the shipping bag.

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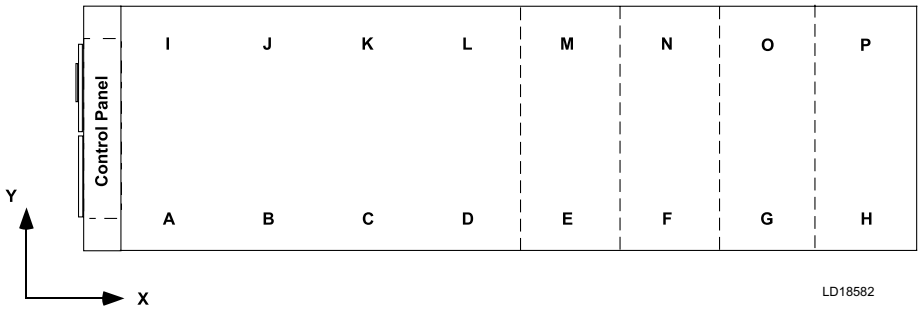

Table 1 - Unit rigging

YVAA model			Description	Units	Rigging holes							
Frame	Cond	Evap			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
015	3	B	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	116	192				
				mm	464	1512	2937	4866				
016	5	B	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	137	214				
				mm	464	1533	3482	5435				
017	8	C	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	144	197	260			
				mm	314	1845	3654	5012	6593			
018	3	A	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	143	220				
				mm	464	1533	3636	5598				
019	5	A	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	143	227	272			
				mm	464	1533	3636	5761	6920			
019	8	B	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	137	215	302			
				mm	464	1533	3484	5455	7670			
020	0	C	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	131	214				
				mm	464	1518	3332	5430				
021	3	A	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	143	227	272			
				mm	464	1533	3637	5761	6920			
021	5	C	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	144	197	260			
				mm	314	1845	3654	5012	6593			
021	8	C	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	163	254	324			
				mm	314	1845	4144	6443	8218			

Note: Rigging and lifting the unit must be done safely by a professional rigger as discussed in this section. The rigger should locate the center of gravity through trial lifts to account for possible variations in unit configuration. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for weight data.

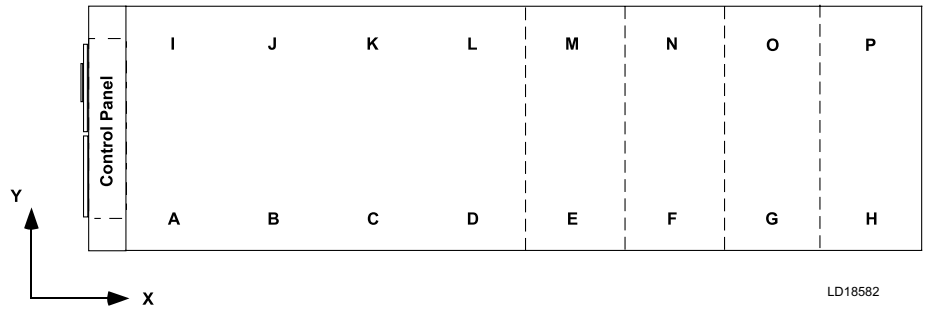

Table 1 - Unit rigging (cont'd)

YVAA model			Description	Units	Rigging holes							
Frame	Cond	Evap			I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
015	**3**	**B**	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	116	192				
				mm	464	1511	2937	4866				
016	**5**	**B**	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	137	214				
				mm	464	1533	3485	5435				
017	**8**	**C**	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	144	197	260			
				mm	314	1845	3654	5012	6593			
018	**3**	**A**	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	143	220				
				mm	464	1533	3636	5598				
019	**5**	**A**	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	143	227	272			
				mm	464	1533	3636	5761	6920			
019	**8**	**B**	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	137	215	302			
				mm	464	1533	3484	5455	7670			
020	**0**	**C**	Rigging hole location	in.	60	131	214					
				mm	1518	3332	5430					
021	**3**	**A**	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	143	227	272			
				mm	464	1533	3637	5761	6920			
021	**5**	**C**	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	144	197	260			
				mm	314	1845	3654	5012	6593			
021	**8**	**C**	Rigging hole location	in/	12	73	163	254	324			
				mm	314	1845	4144	6443	8218			

Note: Rigging and lifting the unit must be done safely by a professional rigger as discussed in this section. The rigger should locate the center of gravity through trial lifts to account for possible variations in unit configuration. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for weight data.

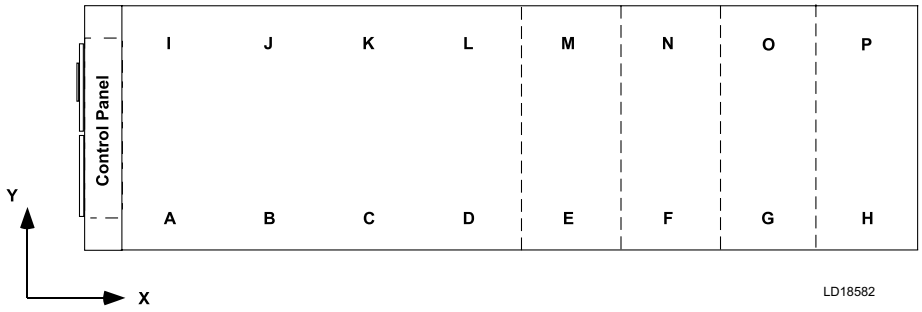

Table 1 - Unit rigging (cont'd)

YVAA model			Description	Units	Rigging holes							
Frame	Cond	Evap			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
023	3	B	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	137	215	272			
				mm	464	1533	3485	5456	6919			
024	5	C	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	149	240	324			
				mm	464	1533	3789	6088	8218			
024	8	C	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	163	254	347			
				mm	314	1845	4144	6443	8825			
026	3	B	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	137	215	302			
				mm	464	1533	3484	5455	7670			
027	3	D	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	181	264	324		
				mm	314	1845	3073	4601	6717	8217		
027	5	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	181	264	324		
				mm	314	1845	3073	4601	6717	8218		
027	8	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	181	243	347		
				mm	314	1845	3073	4601	6169	8825		
029	5	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	179	290	347			
				mm	314	1845	4551	7358	8825			
030	3	C	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	161	254	347			
				mm	314	1845	4092	6443	8825			

Note: Rigging and lifting the unit must be done safely by a professional rigger as discussed in this section. The rigger should locate the center of gravity through trial lifts to account for possible variations in unit configuration. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for weight data.

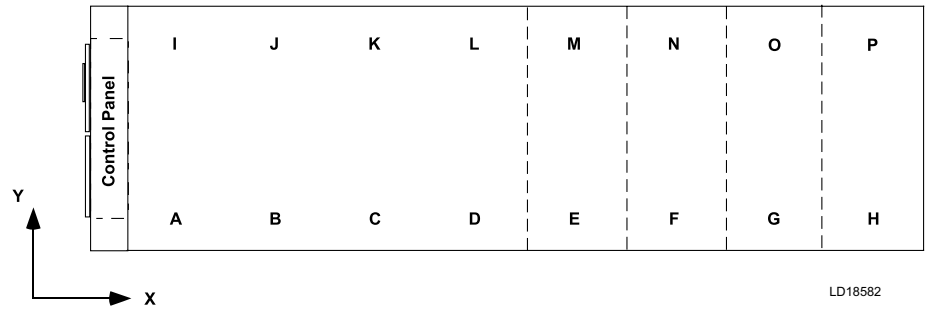

Table 1 - Unit rigging (cont'd)

YVAA model			Description	Units	Rigging holes							
Frame	Cond	Evap			I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
023	3	B	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	137	215	272			
				mm	464	1533	3485	5456	6919			
024	5	C	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	149	240	324			
				mm	464	1533	3789	6088	8218			
024	8	C	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	163	254	347			
				mm	314	1845	4144	6443	8825			
026	3	B	Rigging hole location	in.	18	60	137	215	302			
				mm	464	1533	3484	5455	7670			
027	3	D	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	181	264	324		
				mm	314	1845	3073	4601	6717	8218		
027	5	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	181	264	324		
				mm	314	1845	3073	4601	6717	8218		
027	8	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	181	243	347		
				mm	314	1845	3073	4601	6169	8825		
029	5	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	179	290	347			
				mm	314	1845	4551	7358	8825			
030	3	C	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	161	254	347			
				mm	314	1845	4092	6443	8825			

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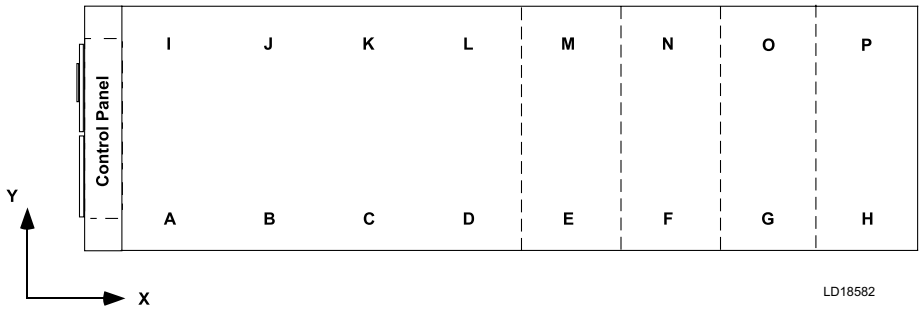

Table 1 - Unit rigging (cont'd)

YVAA model			Description	Units	Rigging holes							
Frame	Cond	Evap			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
030	5	C	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	161	254	306	391		
				mm	314	1845	4092	6443	7763	9941		
030	8	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	179	243	296	391	
				mm	314	1845	3072	4549	6169	7508	9942	
031	8	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	179	243	353	435	
				mm	314	1845	3072	4549	6169	8962	11059	
032	3	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	181	243	347		
				mm	314	1845	3073	4601	6169	8825		
033	3	C	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	163	254	306	391		
				mm	314	1845	4144	6443	7765	9942		
034	3	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	181	243	296	391	
				mm	314	1845	3073	4602	6170	7511	9942	
034	5	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	181	243	353	435	
				mm	314	1845	3073	4602	6170	8961	11059	
036	8	J	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	392	434	501
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7662	9957	11024	12725
037	3	F	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	435		
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7662	11059		
037	5	I	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	435		
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7662	11059		

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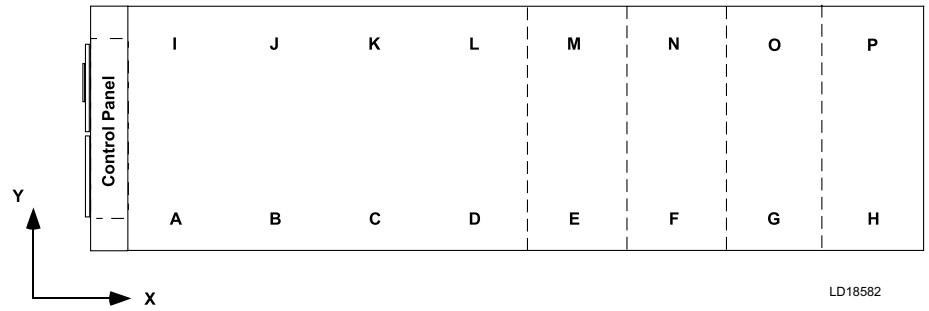

Table 1 - Unit rigging (cont'd)

YVAA model			Description	Units	Rigging holes							
Frame	Cond	Evap			I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
030	5	C	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	161	254	306	391		
				mm	314	1845	4092	6443	7763	9941		
030	8	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	179	243	296	391	
				mm	314	1845	3072	4549	6169	7508	9942	
031	8	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	179	243	353	435	
				mm	314	1845	3072	4549	6169	8962	11059	
032	3	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	181	243	347		
				mm	314	1845	3073	4601	6169	347		
033	3	C	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	163	254	306	391		
				mm	314	1845	4144	6443	7765	9942		
034	3	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	181	243	296	391	
				mm	314	1845	3073	4602	6170	7511	9942	
034	5	E	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	121	181	243	353	435	
				mm	314	1845	3073	4602	6170	8961	11059	
036	8	J	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	392	434	501
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7662	9957	11024	12725
037	3	F	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	435		
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7662	11059		
037	5	I	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	435		
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7662	11059		

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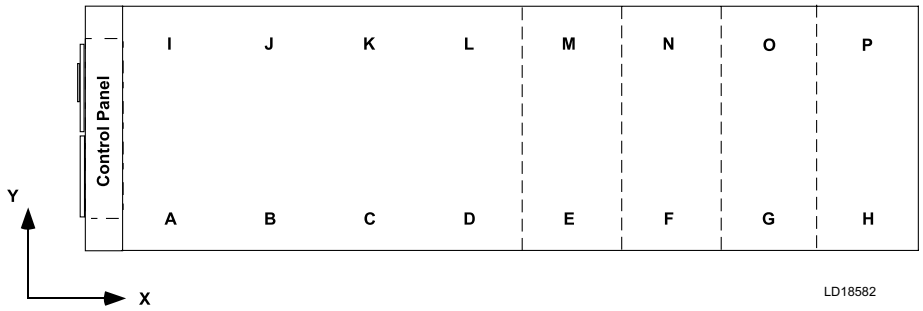

Table 1 - Unit rigging (cont'd)

YVAA model			Description	Units	Rigging holes							
Frame	Cond	Evap			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
039	8	J	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	435	478	545
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7358	11059	12135	13835
041	3	H	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	435		
				mm	314	1845	4601	6039	7662	11059		
042	5	H	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	435	478	545
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7358	11059	12135	13835
042	8	J	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	435	494	572
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7358	11059	12546	14541
044	3	G	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	290	435	478	545
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7662	11059	12135	13835
047	5	J	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	290	435	494	572
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7358	11059	12546	14541
048	3	G	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	290	435	494	572
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7358	11059	12546	14529
049	0	K	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	290	435		
				mm	305	1854	4597	6045	7366	11049		
050	0	J	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	290	435		572
				mm	305	1854	4597	6045	7366	11049		14529
052	3	J	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	290	435	494	572
				mm	305	1854	4597	6045	7366	11049	12548	14529

Note: Rigging and lifting the unit must be done safely by a professional rigger as discussed in this section. The rigger should locate the center of gravity through trial lifts to account for possible variations in unit configuration. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for weight data.

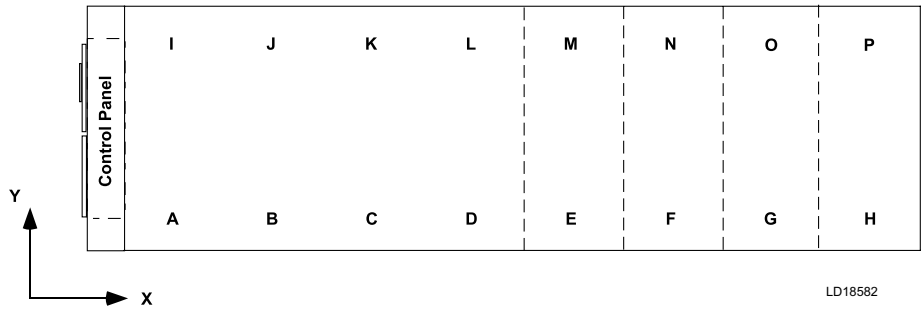

Table 1 - Unit rigging (cont'd)

YVAA model			Description	Units	Rigging holes							
Frame	Cond	Evap			I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
039	8	J	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	435	478	545
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7358	11059	12135	13835
041	3	H	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	435		
				mm	314	1845	4601	6039	7662	11059		
042	5	H	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	435	478	545
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7358	11059	12135	13835
042	8	J	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	302	435	494	572
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7358	11059	12546	14541
044	3	G	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	290	435	478	545
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7358	11059	12135	13835
047	5	J	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	290	435	494	572
				mm	314	1845	4602	6039	7358	11059	12546	14541
048	3	G	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	290	435		
				mm	305	1854	4597	6045	7366	11049		
049	0	K	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	290	435		
				mm	305	1854	4597	6045	7366	11049		
050	0	J	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	290	435		
				mm	305	1854	4597	6045	7366	11049		
052	3	J	Rigging hole location	in.	12	73	181	238	290	435	494	572
				mm	305	1854	4597	6045	7366	11049	12548	14529

Note: Rigging and lifting the unit must be done safely by a professional rigger as discussed in this section. The rigger should locate the center of gravity through trial lifts to account for possible variations in unit configuration. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for weight data.

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Section 4 - Installation

Location requirements

For optimum performance and trouble-free service, it is essential that the installation site meet the location and space requirements for the model being installed.

It is important to ensure that the minimum service access space is maintained for cleaning and maintenance purposes.

Outdoor installations

The units are designed for outdoor installation and can be installed at ground level on a suitable flat level foundation easily capable of supporting the weight of the unit, or on a suitable rooftop location. In both cases an adequate supply of air is required. Avoid locations where the sound output and air discharge from the unit may be objectionable.

The location should be selected for minimum sun exposure and away from boiler flues and other sources of airborne chemicals that could attack the condenser coils and steel parts of the unit.

If located in an area accessible to unauthorized persons, steps must be taken to prevent access to the unit by means of a protective fence. This will help to prevent the possibility of vandalism, accidental damage, or possible harm caused by unauthorized removal of protective guards or opening panels to expose rotating or high voltage components.

For ground level locations, the unit must be installed on a suitable flat and level concrete base that extends to fully support the two side channels of the unit base frame. A one-piece concrete slab, with footings extending below the frost line is recommended. To avoid noise and vibration transmission, the unit should not be secured to the building foundation.

On rooftop locations, choose a place with adequate structural strength to safely support the entire operating weight of the unit and service personnel. The unit can be mounted on a concrete slab, similar to ground floor locations, or on steel channels of suitable strength. The channels should be spaced with the same centers as the unit side and front base rails. This will allow vibration isolators to be fitted if required. Isolators are recommended for rooftop locations.

Mounting holes (5/8 in.) are provided in the base rails for bolting the unit to its foundation. See *Table 10 on page 84* for location of the mounting holes.

Any ductwork or attenuators fitted to the unit must not have a total static pressure resistance, at full unit airflow, exceeding the capability of the fans installed in the unit.

The condenser fans are propeller-type and are not recommended for use with ductwork, filters or other impediments to airflow in the condenser air stream.

When it is desirable to surround the units in addition to the optional louver package selected, it is recommended that the screening passes the required chiller CFM without exceeding 0.1 w.g. (24.9084 Pa) external static pressure.

Protection against corrosive environments is available by ordering the units with cured epoxy-coating on the microchannel condenser coil. Epoxy-coated coils should be used with any units being installed at the seashore where salt spray/mist may hit the units, or where acid rain is prevalent.

On installations where winter operation is intended and snow accumulations are expected, additional elevation must be provided to ensure normal condenser air flow.

Avoid locations near windows or structures where normal operating sounds may be objectionable.

Location clearances

Adequate clearances around the units are required for the unrestricted airflow for the air-cooled condenser coils and to prevent re-circulation of warm discharge air back onto the coils. If clearances given are not maintained, airflow restriction or re-circulation will cause a loss of unit performance, an increase in power consumption, and may cause the unit to malfunction. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of down drafts, caused by adjacent buildings, which may cause re-circulation or uneven unit airflow.

For locations where significant cross winds are expected, such as exposed roof tops, an enclosure of solid or louver type is recommended to prevent wind turbulence interfering with the unit airflow.

When units are installed in an enclosure, the enclosure height should not exceed the height of the unit on more than one side. If the enclosure is of louvered construction, the same requirement of static pressure loss applies as for ducts and attenuators stated above.

Recommended minimum clearances

Recommended clearances for the YVAA units are:

- Side to wall – 6 ft (1.8 m)
- Rear to wall – 6 ft (1.8 m)
- Control panel end to wall – 4 ft (1.2 m)
- Top – no obstructions whatsoever
- Distance between adjacent units – 10 ft (3 m)

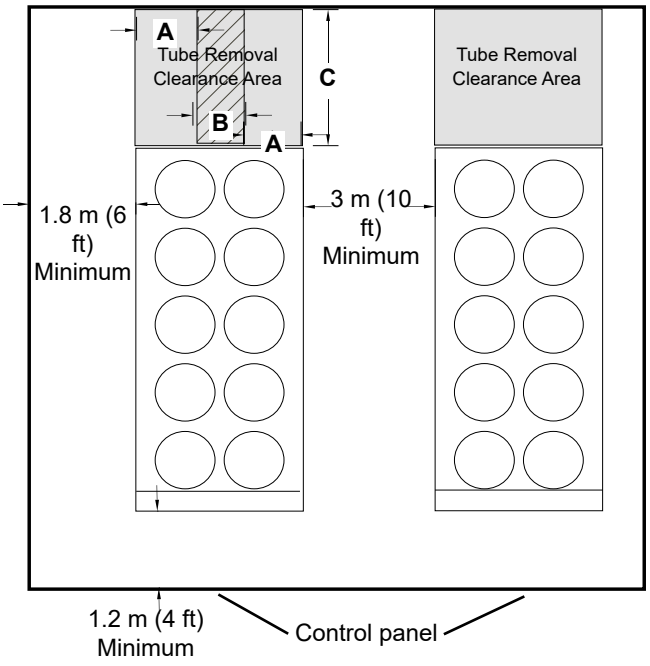


Figure 5 - Acceptable minimum clearances around and between units

CAUTION

Clearance dimensions provided in Figure 5 on page 36 and Table 2 on page 36 are necessary to maintain good airflow and ensure correct unit operation. It is also necessary to consider access requirements for safe operation and maintenance of the unit and power and control panels. Local health and safety regulations, or practical considerations for service replacement of large components, may require larger clearances than those recommended.

Table 2 - Minimum evaporator tube removal clearance

Model YVAA			Tube removal clearance dimensions					
			A		B		C	
Frame	Cond	Evap	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm
015	3	B	26	663	36	914	132	3353
016	5	B	26	663	36	914	132	3353
017	8	C	26	663	36	914	156	3962
018	3	A	26	663	36	914	144	3658
019	5	A	26	663	36	914	144	3658
019	8	B	26	663	36	914	144	3658
020	0	C	26	663	36	914	156	3962
021	3	A	26	663	36	914	156	3962
021	5	C	26	663	36	914	156	3962
021	8	C	26	663	36	914	156	3962
023	3	B	26	663	36	914	132	3353
024	5	C	26	663	36	914	156	3962
024	8	C	26	663	36	914	156	3962
026	3	B	26	663	36	914	132	3353
027	0	D	26	663	36	914	192	4877
027	3	D	26	663	36	914	192	4877
027	5	E	26	663	36	914	192	4877
027	8	E	26	663	36	914	192	4877
029	5	E	26	663	36	914	192	4877
030	3	C	26	663	36	914	156	3962
030	5	E	26	663	36	914	156	3962
030	8	E	26	663	36	914	156	3962
031	8	E	26	663	36	914	192	4877
032	3	E	26	663	36	914	192	4877
033	3	C	26	663	36	914	156	3962
034	3	E	26	663	36	914	192	4877
034	5	E	26	663	36	914	192	4877
036	8	J	26	663	36	914	192	4877
037	3	F	26	663	36	914	144	3658
037	5	J	26	663	36	914	192	4877
039	8	J	26	663	36	914	192	4877
041	3	H	26	663	36	914	192	4877
042	5	H	26	663	36	914	144	3658
042	8	J	26	663	36	914	192	4877
044	3	G	26	663	36	914	144	3658
047	5	J	26	663	36	914	192	4877
048	3	G	26	663	36	914	144	3658
049	0	K	26	663	36	914	192	4877
050	0	J	26	663	36	914	192	4877
052	3	J	26	663	36	914	192	4877

Vibration isolators

Optional sets of vibration isolators can be supplied loose with each unit.

Use the isolator tables shipped with the unit in the information pack. Identify each mount and its correct location on the unit.

Installation

Place each mount in its correct position and lower the unit carefully onto the mounts ensuring the mount engages in the mounting holes in the unit base frame.

On adjustable mounts, transfer the unit weight evenly to the springs by turning the mount adjusting nuts (located just below the top plate of the mount) counterclockwise to raise and clockwise to lower. This should be done two turns at a time until the top plates of all mounts are between 1/4 in. (6 mm) and 1/2 in. (12 mm) clear of top of their housing and the unit base is level.

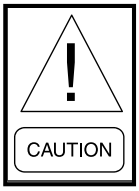
Shipping braces

The chiller's modular design does not require shipping braces.

Chilled liquid piping

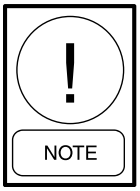
General requirements

The following piping recommendations are intended to ensure satisfactory operation of the units. Failure to follow these recommendations could cause damage to the unit, or loss of performance, and may invalidate the warranty.



The maximum flow rate and pressure drop for the evaporator must not be exceeded at any time. See *SECTION 5 - TECHNICAL DATA on Page 63****, for details.***

The Maximum acceptable Chilled Liquid pressure in the inlet of Evaporator is same as the statement in "Maximum Tube Side Pressure" of Pressure Vessel Name Plate for YVAA and YVFA with Falling Film Evaporator.



The liquid must enter the evaporator at the inlet connection. The standard inlet connection for the evaporator is opposite the control panel end of the evaporator.
A flow switch must be installed in the customer piping at the outlet of the evaporator and wired back to the control panel using shielded cable.

There should be a straight run of piping of at least 5 pipe diameters on either side. The flow switch should be wired to Terminals 2 and 13 on the 1TB terminal block. A flow switch is required to prevent damage to the evaporator caused by the unit operating without adequate liquid flow.

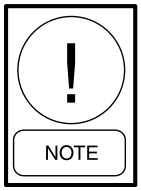
The flow switch used must have gold plated contacts for low voltage/current operation. Paddle type flow switches suitable for 10 bar (150 psig) working pressure and having a 1 in. N.P.T. connection can be obtained from Johnson Controls as an accessory for the unit. Alternatively, a differential pressure switch fitted across an orifice plate may be used, preferably of the high/low limit type.

Another alternative flow switch is a thermal dispersion flow switch.

The chilled liquid pumps installed in the piping systems should discharge directly into the unit evaporator section of the system. The pumps may be controlled by the chiller controls or external to the unit.

Pipework and fittings must be separately supported to prevent any loading on the evaporator. Flexible connections are recommended which will also minimize transmission of vibrations to the building. Flexible connections must be used if the unit is mounted on anti-vibration mounts, as some movement of the unit can be expected in normal operation.

Piping and fittings immediately next to the evaporator should be readily de-mountable to enable cleaning before operation, and to facilitate visual inspection of the exchanger nozzles.



The evaporator must be protected by a strainer, preferably of 16 mesh, fitted as close as possible to the liquid inlet connection, and provided with a means of local isolation.

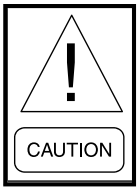
The evaporator must not be exposed to flushing velocities or debris released during flushing. It is recommended that a suitably sized bypass and valve arrangement is installed to allow flushing of the piping system. The bypass can be used during maintenance to isolate the heat exchanger without disrupting flow to other units. When flushing the system, do not allow system water to flow through the chiller heat exchangers.

Thermometer and pressure gauge connections should be provided on the inlet and outlet connections of each evaporator. Gauges and thermometers are not provided with the unit and are to be furnished by others.

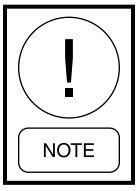
Drain and air vent connections should be provided at all low and high points in the piping to permit drainage of the system and to vent any air in the pipes. Liquid system lines at risk of freezing, due to low ambient temperatures must be protected using insulation and heater tape and/or a suitable glycol solution. The liquid pumps may also be used to ensure liquid is circulated when the ambient temperature approaches freezing point.

Insulation should also be installed around the evaporator nozzles. Heater tape of 21 watts per meter under the insulation is recommended, supplied independently and controlled by an ambient temperature thermostat set to switch ON at approximately 2.2°C (4°F), above the freezing temperature of the chilled liquid.

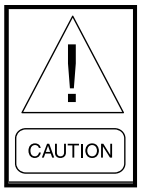
Evaporator heater mats are installed under the insulation, and are powered from the chiller's control panel. In sub-freezing conditions, unless the evaporator has been drained or an appropriate water-to-glycol concentration is maintained, high voltage power to the chiller must be kept on to ensure the heater mats assist in evaporator freeze protection. If there is a potential for power loss, Johnson Controls requires that the evaporator is drained or that water in the chilled water circuit be replaced with an appropriate water-to-glycol concentration.



Any debris left in the water piping between the strainer and evaporator could cause serious damage to the tubes in the evaporator and must be avoided. Be sure the piping is clean before connecting it to the evaporator. Keep evaporator nozzles and chilled liquid piping capped before installation to ensure construction debris is not allowed to enter.



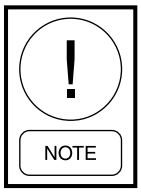
All chiller piping connecting the customer system to the packaged chiller is the responsibility of others. It is not considered part of the chiller package.



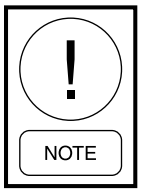
The installer/user must also ensure that the quality of the water in circulation is adequate, without any dissolved gases, which can cause oxidation of steel or copper parts within the evaporator.

Evaporator pressure drop

The evaporator is designed in accordance with ARI-590-92 which allows for an increase in pressure drop of up to 15% above the design value shown in *the Pressure Drop tables shown in Figure 6 on page 39 and Figure 7 on page 39*. Debris in the water may also cause additional pressure drop.



Excessive flow above the maximum GPM will damage the evaporator.



See Table 8 on page 74 for standard 2-pass and Table 9 on page 78 for optional 3-pass to determine evaporator/frame size and to find the evaporator line to use.

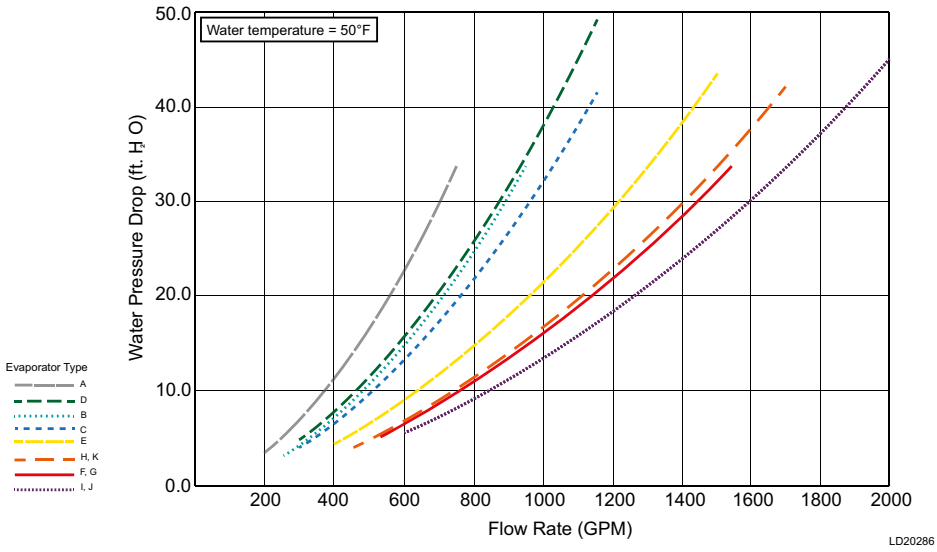


Figure 6 - Two pass water pressure drop, English units

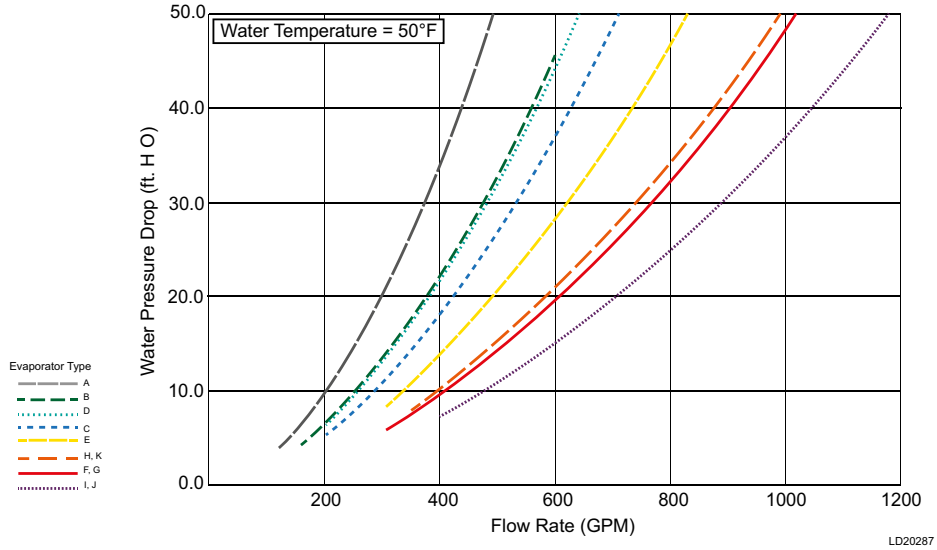


Figure 7 - Three pass water pressure drop, English units

NOTE

See Table 7 on page 70 for optional single pass, Table 8 on page 74 for standard 2-pass and Table 9 on page 78 for optional 3-pass to determine evaporator/frame size and to find the evaporator line to use.

Water treatment

The unit performance provided in the Design Guide is based on a fouling factor of 0.018 m2/hr °C/kW (0.0001 ft2hr°F/Btu). Dirt, scale, grease and certain types of water treatment will adversely affect the heat exchanger surfaces and therefore the unit performance. Foreign matter in the water systems can increase the heat exchanger pressure drop, reducing the flow rate and causing potential damage to the heat exchanger tubes.

Aerated, brackish or salt water is not recommended for use in the water systems. Johnson Controls recommends that a water treatment specialist should be consulted to determine whether the proposed water composition will adversely affect the evaporator materials of carbon steel and copper. The pH value of the water flowing through the evaporator must be kept in a range between 7 and 8.5.

Pipework arrangement

The following is a suggested piping arrangement for single unit installations.

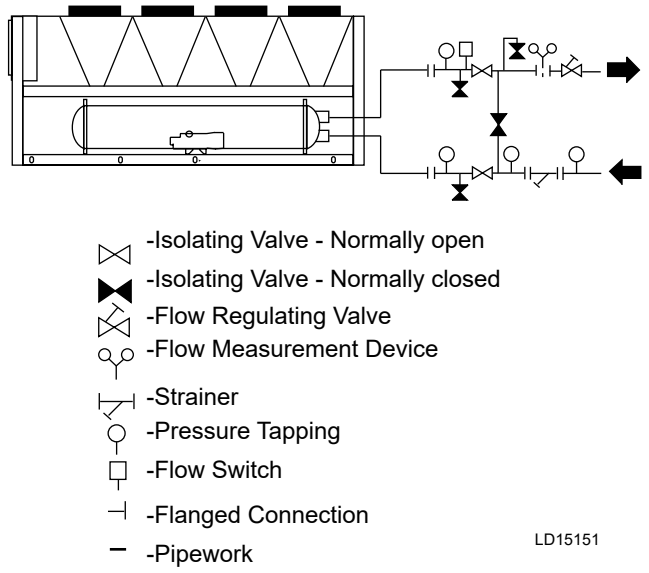


Figure 8 - Pipework arrangement

Minimum water volume

It is good practice to include as much water volume as possible in a chilled water loop. This increases the thermal mass and flywheel effect within the system (that is, the more; the better) which in turn promotes stable water temperature control and increases reliability by reducing compressor cycling.

For air conditioning applications, a minimum of 3 gallons/ton is required. with a preferred gallon/ton ratio to be within the 5 to 8 range. For process applications, a minimum of 6 gallons/ton ratio is required with preference towards a range of 7 to 11. Install a tank or increase pipe sizes to provide sufficient water volume.

Leaving water temperature out of range

The YVAA chiller line has a maximum leaving water temperature of 15.6°C (60°F). Where process applications require a chilled water temperature higher than what the chiller provides, a simple piping change can remove the problem. By using a mixture of chiller-cooled water and returning process water, the chilled water entering the process can be held at the desired temperature. A tank can also be used to meet high leaving water temperature requirements.

Each YVAA evaporator has a minimum and maximum flow rate. Some process applications require a flow rate that is out of range for the evaporator. In those applications, a piping change can remove the problem.

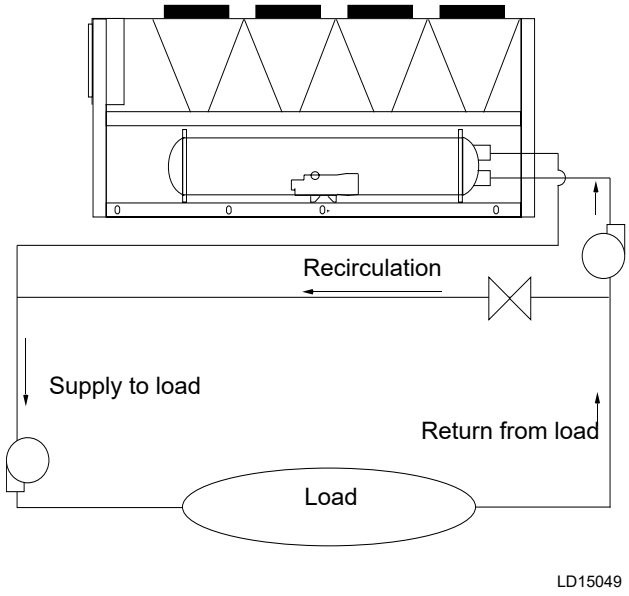


Figure 9 - Leaving water temperature out of range suggested layout

In applications where the required flow rate is less than the evaporator's minimum allowable, the chilled water can be recirculated to the chiller.

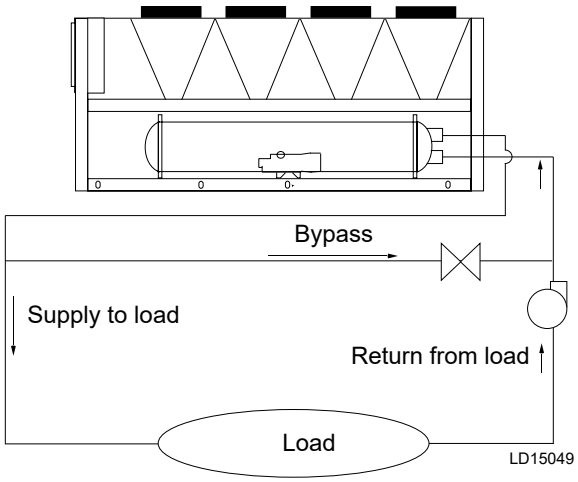


Figure 10 - Suggested layout for applications with a flow rate less than the evaporator minimum allowable flow rate

In applications where the required flow rate is greater than the evaporator's maximum allowable, the chilled water can be recirculated to the load.

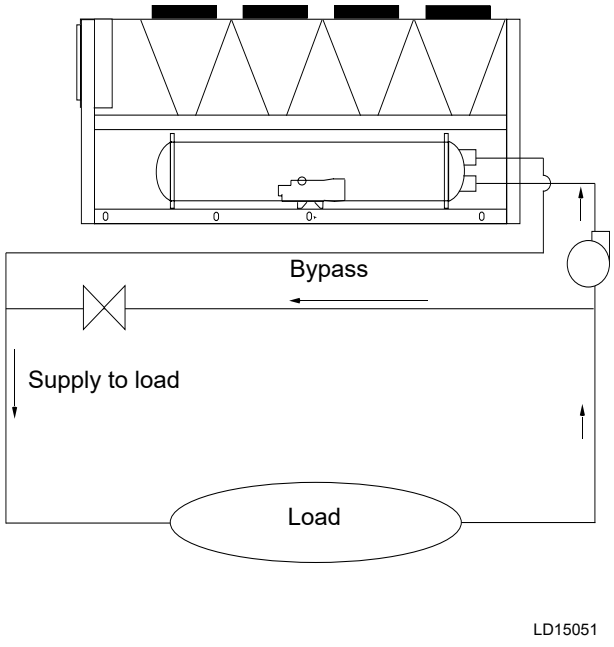


Figure 11 - Suggested Layout for Applications with a Flow Rate Greater Than the Evaporator Maximum Allowable Flow Rate

Thermal storage

Thermal storage is the practice of storing cooling energy during a period of little or no load and/or low energy costs for use during periods of high load and/or energy costs. Conventional cooling systems produce cooling when it is needed which is commonly during times of peak demand. Thermal storage allows generation of cooling capacity to occur during off-peak periods and store that capacity to meet future cooling requirements. Using thermal storage can result in smaller equipment sizes, thereby reducing capital cost, and also can result in significant energy cost savings.

The YVAA has special control logic to be able to produce chilled leaving brine temperatures below 4.4°C (40°F) so as to supply a storage tank with chilled liquid during times of low demand. YVAA chillers selected for thermal storage operation can also be selected to efficiently provide chilled fluid at nominal cooling loads.

Variable primary flow

Johnson Controls recommends a maximum 10% per minute flow rate of change, based on design flow, for variable primary flow applications. Provide 8 to 10 gallons per chiller ton (8.6 to 10.8 liter per cooling KW) system water volume. Insufficient system volume and rapid flow changes can cause control problems or can even cause chiller shutdowns. There are many other design issues to evaluate with variable primary flow systems. Consult your Johnson Controls Sales Office for more information about successfully applying YVAA chillers.

Connection types and sizes

For connection sizes relevant to individual models see *SECTION 5 - TECHNICAL DATA*.

Evaporator connections

Standard chilled liquid connections on evaporators are of the grooved type for ASME and PED marked units and Flange type for GB marked units (see *Figure 12 on page 41* for flange dimensions on GB marked vessels).

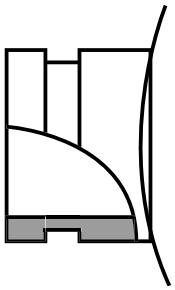


Figure 12 - Grooved nozzle

Table 3 - Evaporator connections dimensions

Frame	Cond	Evap	Grooved size, in.	Nominal diameter	Flange dimensions (GB only) mm *							Qty
					B	C	D	K	L	D	N	
015	3	B	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
016	5	B	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
017	8	C	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
018	3	A	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
019	5	A	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
019	8	B	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
020	0	C	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
021	3	A	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
021	5	C	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
021	8	C	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
023	3	B	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
024	5	C	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
024	8	C	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
026	3	B	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
027	0	D	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
027	3	D	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
027	5	E	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
027	8	E	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
029	5	E	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
030	3	C	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
030	5	C	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
030	8	E	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
031	8	E	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
032	3	E	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
033	3	C	6	DN150	170.5	27	280	241.5	22	216	8	2
034	3	E	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
034	5	E	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
036	8	J	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
037	3	F	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
037	5	J	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
039	8	J	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
041	3	H	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
042	5	H	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
042	8	J	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
044	3	G	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
047	5	J	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
048	3	G	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
049	0	K	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
050	0	J	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2
052	3	J	8	DN200	221.5	27	345	298.5	22	270	8	2

* See *Figure 11 on page 44* for flange dimensions.

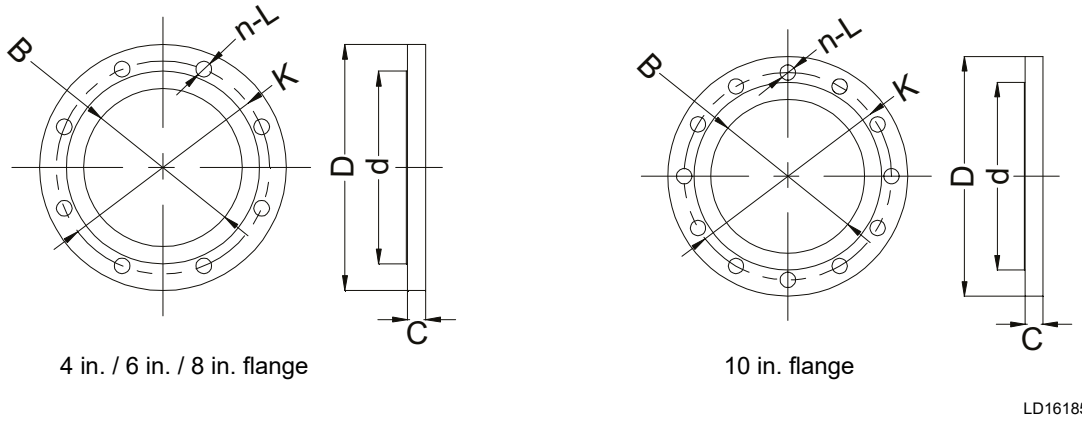


Figure 13 - Flange for GB vessels

Option flanges

One of two types of flanges may be fitted depending on the customer or local pressure vessel code requirements. These are grooved adapter flanges, normally supplied loose, or weld flanges, which may be supplied loose or ready-fitted. Grooved adapter and weld flange dimensions are to ISO 7005 - NP10.

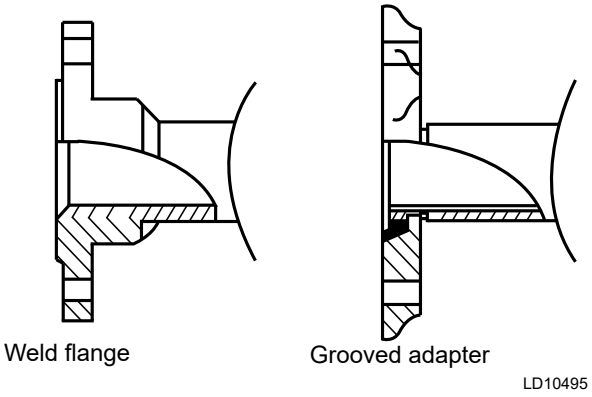


Figure 14 - Flange attachment

Refrigerant relief valve piping

The evaporator is protected against internal refrigerant overpressure by refrigerant relief valves. A pressure relief valve is mounted on each of the main refrigerant lines connecting the evaporator to the compressors.

A piece of pipe is fitted to each valve and directed so that when the valve is activated the release of high pressure gas and liquid cannot be a danger or cause injury. For indoor installations (not recommended), pressure relief valves should be piped to the exterior of the building.

The size of any piping attached to a relief valve must be of sufficient diameter so as not to cause resistance to the operation of the valve. Unless otherwise specified by local regulations. Internal diameter depends on the length of pipe required and is given by the following formula:

$$D^5 = 1.447 \times L$$

Where:

- D = minimum pipe internal diameter in cm
- L = length of pipe in meters

If relief piping is common to more than one valve, its cross-sectional area must be at least the total required by each valve. Valve types should not be mixed on a common pipe. Precautions should be taken to ensure the outlets of relief valves or relief valve vent pipes remain clear of obstructions at all times.

Electrical connection

The following connection recommendations are intended to ensure safe and satisfactory operation of the unit. Failure to follow these recommendations could cause harm to persons or damage the unit, and may invalidate the warranty.

No additional controls (relays, and so on) should be mounted in the control panel. Power and control wiring not connected to the control panel should not be run through the control panel. If these precautions are not followed it could lead to a risk of electrocution. In addition, electrical noise could cause malfunctions or damage the unit and its controls.

After power wiring connection, do not switch on mains power to the unit. Some internal components are live when the mains are switched on and this must only be done by authorized persons familiar with starting, operating, and trouble-shooting this type of equipment.

Power wiring

All electrical wiring should be carried out in accordance with local regulations. Route properly sized cables to cable entries on the unit.

In accordance with local codes, NEC codes, U.L. and C.E. standards, it is the responsibility of the user to install over current protection devices between the supply conductors and the power supply terminals on the unit.

To ensure that no eddy currents are set up in the power panel, the cables forming the 3-phase power supply must enter using the same cable entry.

All sources of supply to the unit must be taken using a common point of isolation (not supplied by Johnson Controls).

Copper power wiring only should be used for supplying power to the chiller. This is recommended to avoid safety and reliability issues resulting from connection failure at the power connections to the chiller. Aluminum wiring is not recommended due to thermal characteristics that may cause loose terminations resulting from the contraction and expansion of the wiring. Aluminum oxide may also build up at the termination causing hot spots and eventual failure. If aluminum wiring is used to supply power to the chiller, AL-CU compression fittings should be used to transition from aluminum to copper. This transition should be done in an external box separate to the power panel. Copper conductors can then be run from the box to the chiller.

Caulk power and control wiring conduit entering the power panel to ensure moist air from the building cannot enter the panel.

Power supply wiring

- Units require only one 3-phase supply, plus earth.
- Connect the 3-phase supplies to the circuit breaker located in the panel See *Table 4 on page 52*.
- Connect a suitably sized earth wire to the PE terminal in the panel.

115 VAC control supply transformer

A 3-wire high voltage to 115 VAC supply transformer is standard in the chiller. This transformer is mounted in the cabinet and steps down the high voltage supply to 115 VAC to be used by the controls, VSD, Feed and Drain Valve Controller, valves, solenoids, heaters, and so on.

The high voltage for the transformer primary is taken from the chiller input. Fusing is provided for the transformer.

Removing high voltage power to the chiller will remove the 115 VAC supply voltage to the control panel circuitry and the evaporator heater mat. In sub-freezing weather, this could cause serious damage to the chiller due to evaporator freeze-up. Do not remove power unless alternate means are taken to ensure operation of the control panel, evaporator heater mat, and waterbox heaters.

Control wiring

All control wiring utilizing contact closures to the control panel terminal block is nominal 115 VAC and must be run in shielded cable, with the shield grounded at the panel end only, and run in water tight conduit. Run shielded cable separately from mains cable to avoid electrical noise pick-up. Use the control panel cable entry to avoid the power cables.

Voltage free contacts connected to the panel must be suitable for 115 VAC 10 mA (gold contacts recommended). If the voltage free contacts form part of a relay or contactor, the coil of the device must be suppressed using a standard R/C suppressor. The above precautions must be taken to avoid electrical noise, which could cause a malfunction or damage to the unit and its controls.

Volts free contacts

Chilled liquid pump starter

Terminals 23 and 24 on 1TB close to start the chilled liquid pump. This contact can be used as a master start/stop for the pump in conjunction with the daily start/stop schedule. Cycle the pumps from the unit panel if the unit will be operational or shut-down during sub-freezing conditions. See *Evaporator Pump Control on Page 104*, for more information on testing the pumps.

Run contact

Terminals 21 and 22 on 1TB close to indicate that a system is running.

Alarm contacts

Each system has a single voltage-free contact, which will operate to signal an alarm condition whenever any system locks out, or there is a power failure. To obtain system alarm signal, connect the alarm circuit to volt free Terminals 25 & 26 (Sys 1), Terminals 27 and 28 (Sys 2) of 1TB.

System inputs

Flow switch

A chilled liquid flow switch of suitable type MUST be connected between Terminals 2 and 13 of 1TB to provide protection against loss of liquid flow, which will cause evaporator freeze-up if the chiller is permitted to run. The flow switch circuitry is a 115 VAC circuit. Contacts must be rated for low current (5 mA). Gold contacts should be used.

Generally, the thermal dispersion flow switch is shipped with the unit as a loose part.

To mount the IFM thermal dispersion switch, use the following guidelines:

- Use a pipe coupling to mount the thermal dispersion flow switch. See *Figure 18 on page 49*. The length of the pipe coupling must be suitable to ensure that the insertion depth of the sensor is at least 12 mm.
- Mount the thermal dispersion flow switch in horizontal pipes from the side. If it has to be mounted in vertical pipes, mount the switch in the rising pipes.
- Mount the thermal dispersion flow switch on the top of the horizontal pipes only if the pipe is fully filled with liquid. Mount the thermal dispersion flow switch on the bottom of the horizontal pipes only if the pipe is free from buildup.
- Ensure that the sensor tip does not contact the pipe wall. Do not mount it in a downpipe, in which the liquid flows downwards.
- Avoid turbulence of the liquid resulting from bends, valves, reducers, and other pipe fittings. Ensure that the distance from the potential turbulence upstream or downstream of the sensor location is at least 5 times of the pipe diameter.
- Connect the control monitor with the flow sensor directly. No extension cable between them is allowed.

Remote run/stop

A Remote Run/Stop input is available for each system. These inputs require a dry contact to start and stop the system. System 1 remote dry contacts are connected between Terminals 2 and 15 of 1TB and System 2 dry contacts are connected between Terminals 2 and 16 of 1TB. If remote start/stop is not utilized, a jumper must be paced across the terminals to allow the system to run. The remote run/stop circuitry is a 115 VAC circuit. Contacts must be rated for low current (5 mA). Gold contacts should be used.

Remote print

Closure of suitable contacts connected to Terminals 2 and 14 of 1TB will cause a hard copy printout of Operating Data/Fault History to be made if an optional printer is connected to the RS-232 port. The remote print circuitry is a 115 VAC circuit. Contacts must be rated for low current (5 mA). Gold contacts should be used.

Optional remote setpoint offset – temperature

A voltage signal connected to Terminals 17 and 18 of 1TB will provide a remote offset function of the chilled liquid setpoint, if required.

Optional remote setpoint offset – current

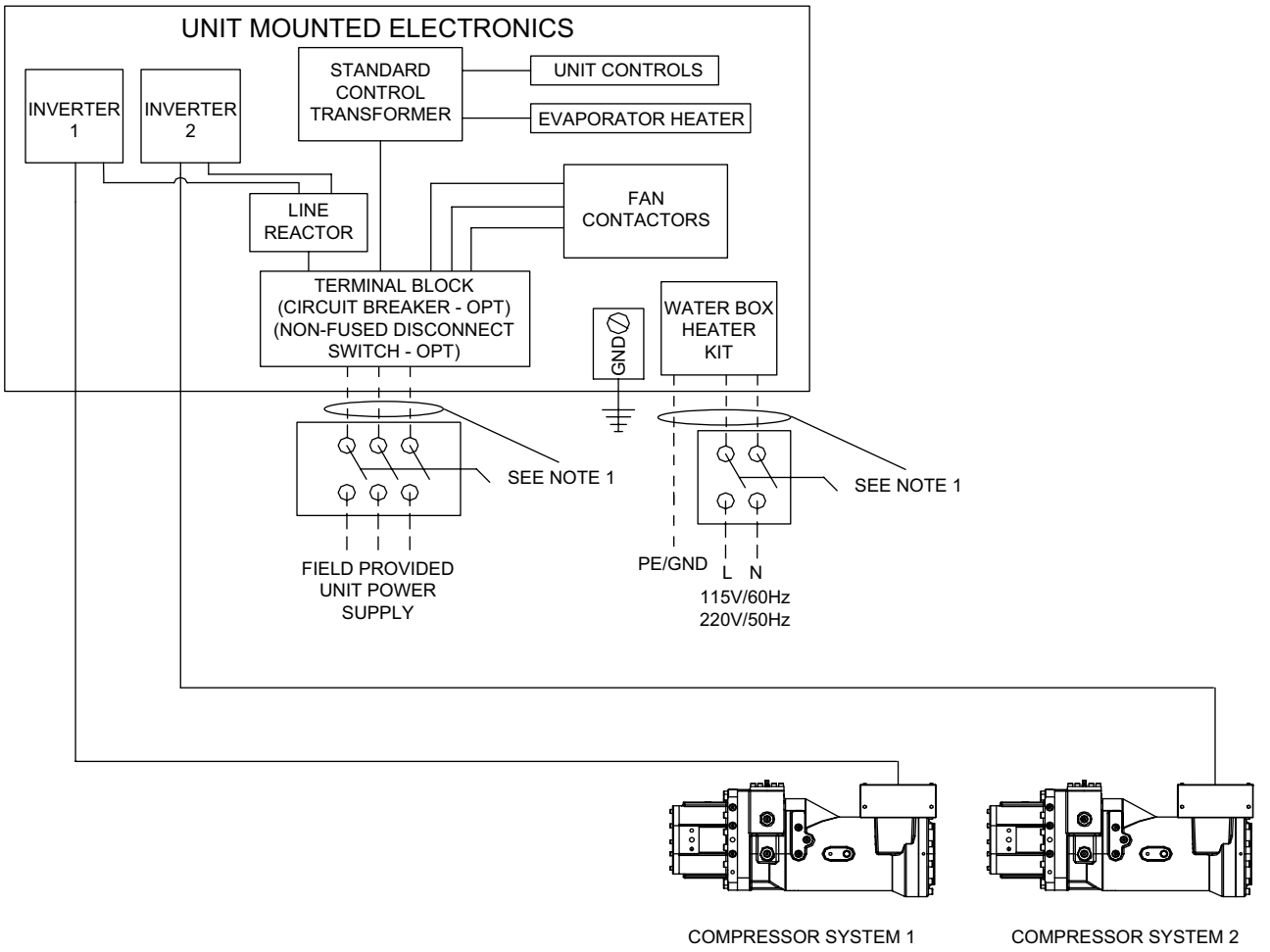
A voltage signal connected to Terminals 19 and 20 of 1TB will provide a remote setting of current limit setpoint, if required.

Optional remote setpoint offset – sound limiting

A voltage signal connected to Terminals 40 and 41 of 1TB will provide remote setting of sound limit setpoint, if required.

Power supply wiring

Single point wiring



Note 1: Dashed line represents customer wiring.

NOTE

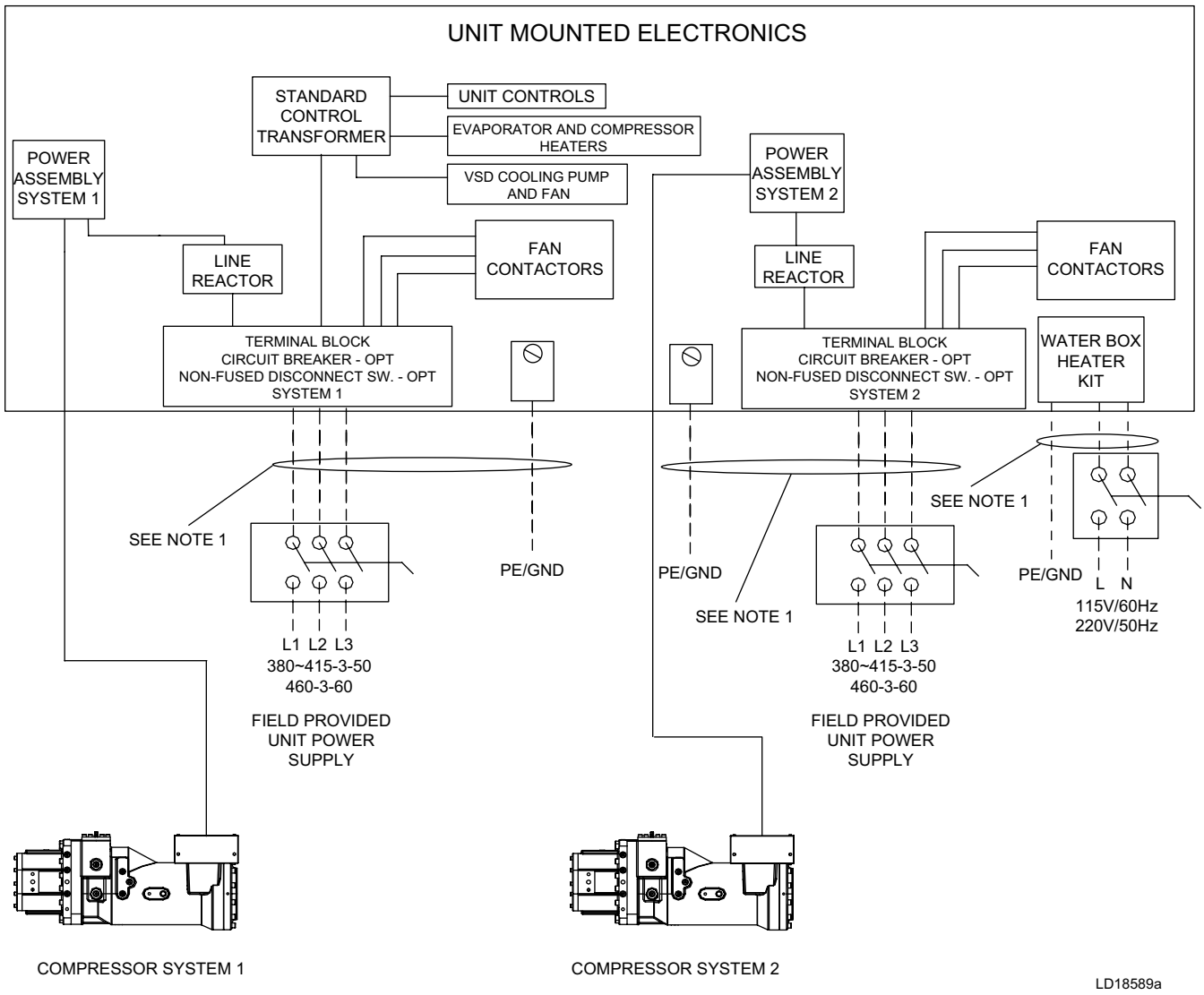
Minimum Circuit Ampacity (MCA), Minimum/Maximum Fuse Size, and Minimum/Maximum Circuit Breaker size vary on chillers based upon model and options ordered. Consult YorkWorks or the chiller data plate for electrical data on a specific chiller.

Voltage utilization range

Rated voltage	Utilization range
200/60/3	180–220
230/60/3	208–254
380/60/3	342–418
400/60/3	360–440
460/60/3	414–508
575/60/3	520–635
400/50/3	360–440

Figure 15 - Single point power wiring

Dual point wiring



Note 1: Dashed line represents customer wiring.

NOTE

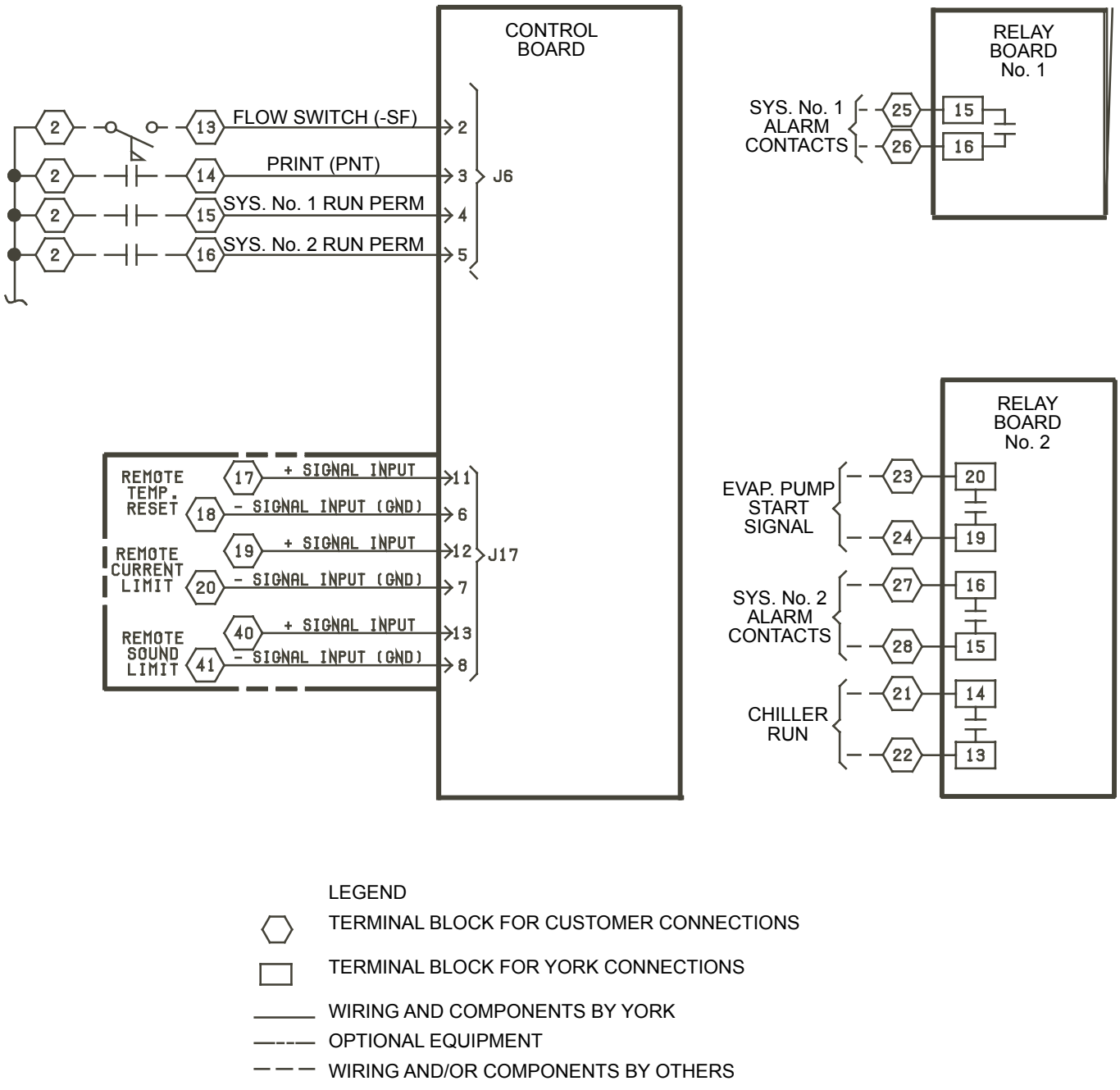
Minimum Circuit Ampacity (MCA), Minimum/Maximum Fuse Size, and Minimum/Maximum Circuit Breaker size vary on chillers based upon model and options ordered. Consult YorkWorks or the chiller data plate for electrical data on a specific chiller.

Voltage utilization range

Rated voltage	Utilization range
200/60/3	180–220
230/60/3	208–254
380/60/3	342–418
400/60/3	360–440
460/60/3	414–508
575/60/3	520–635
400/50/3	360–440

Figure 16 - Dual point power wiring

Customer control wiring



LEGEND

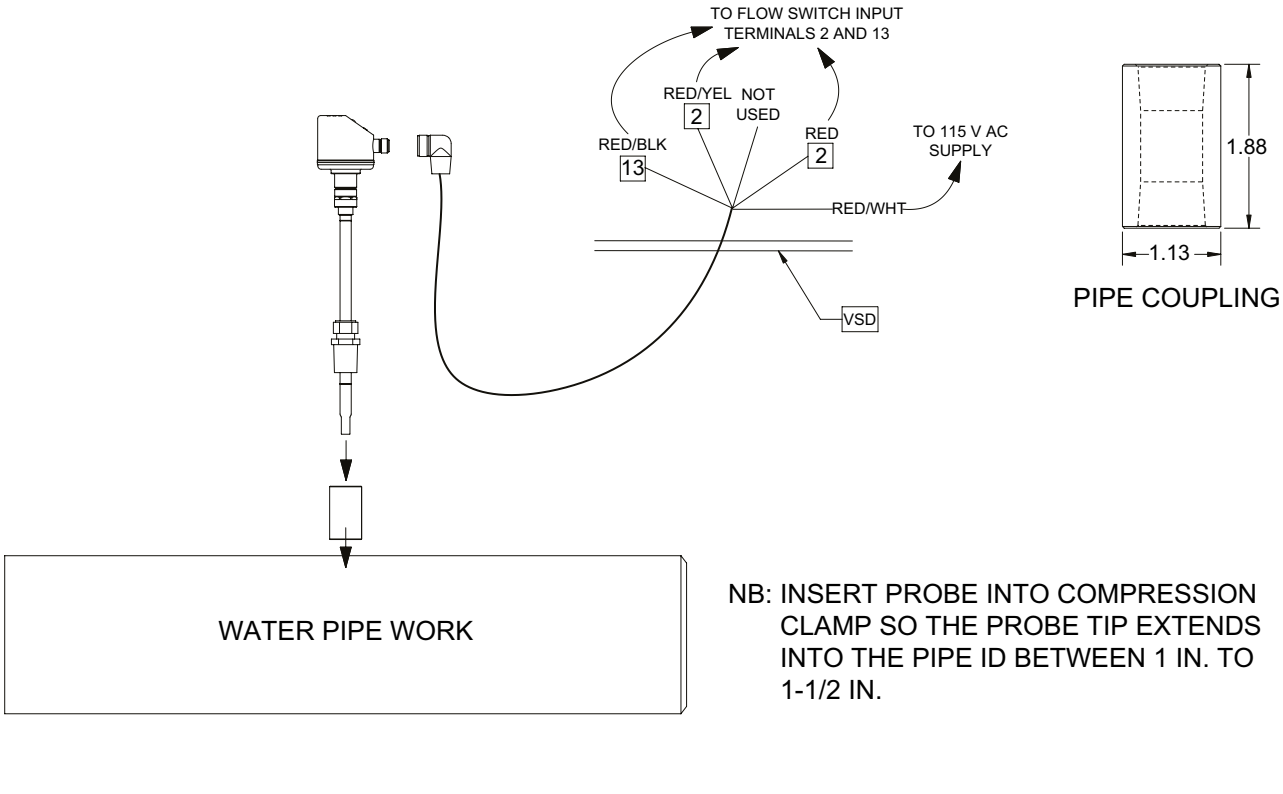
- TERMINAL BLOCK FOR CUSTOMER CONNECTIONS
- TERMINAL BLOCK FOR YORK CONNECTIONS
- WIRING AND COMPONENTS BY YORK
- OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT
- WIRING AND/OR COMPONENTS BY OTHERS

CAUTION

In subfreezing regions, failure to connect EVAP. PUMP START SIGNAL from terminal 23 and terminal 24 to chilled water pump starter will void warranty, except when the water in the evaporator is fully dried or appropriate concentration of glycol is reached in the water system.

Figure 17 - Customer control connections

Thermal dispersion flow switch connections



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Flow switch connections

Wire color	Connection in VSD panel
Red/Black	ITB - 13
Red/Yellow	ITB - 2
Red	ITB - 2
Red/White	Terminal No. 11 in relay board No. 1 (115 VAC)
Green	Not used

Figure 18 - Thermal dispersion flow switch connections

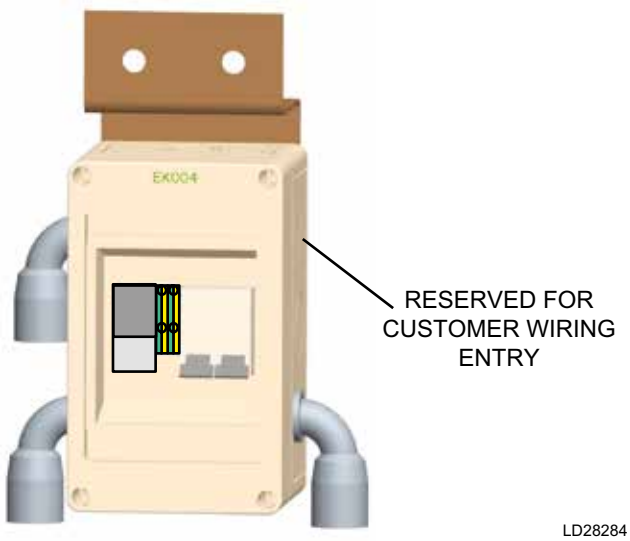
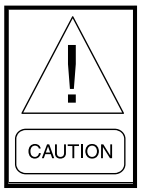


Figure 19 - Reserved customer wiring entry

For YVAA chillers, if the water box heater option is available, the customer has to connect a 115 V/60 Hz or 220 V/50 Hz, single-phase power supply to the wiring box of the water box heater. The wiring box protects the water box of the evaporator from freezing under low ambient. The customer needs to break the reserved customer wiring entry, as shown in *Figure 19*, with the wiring going through an appropriate 90 degrees conduit. After connecting the wires, water proofing measures need to be taken to meet IP65.



Failure to connect the power connection to the water box heater wiring box, or to meet IP65, will void warranty.

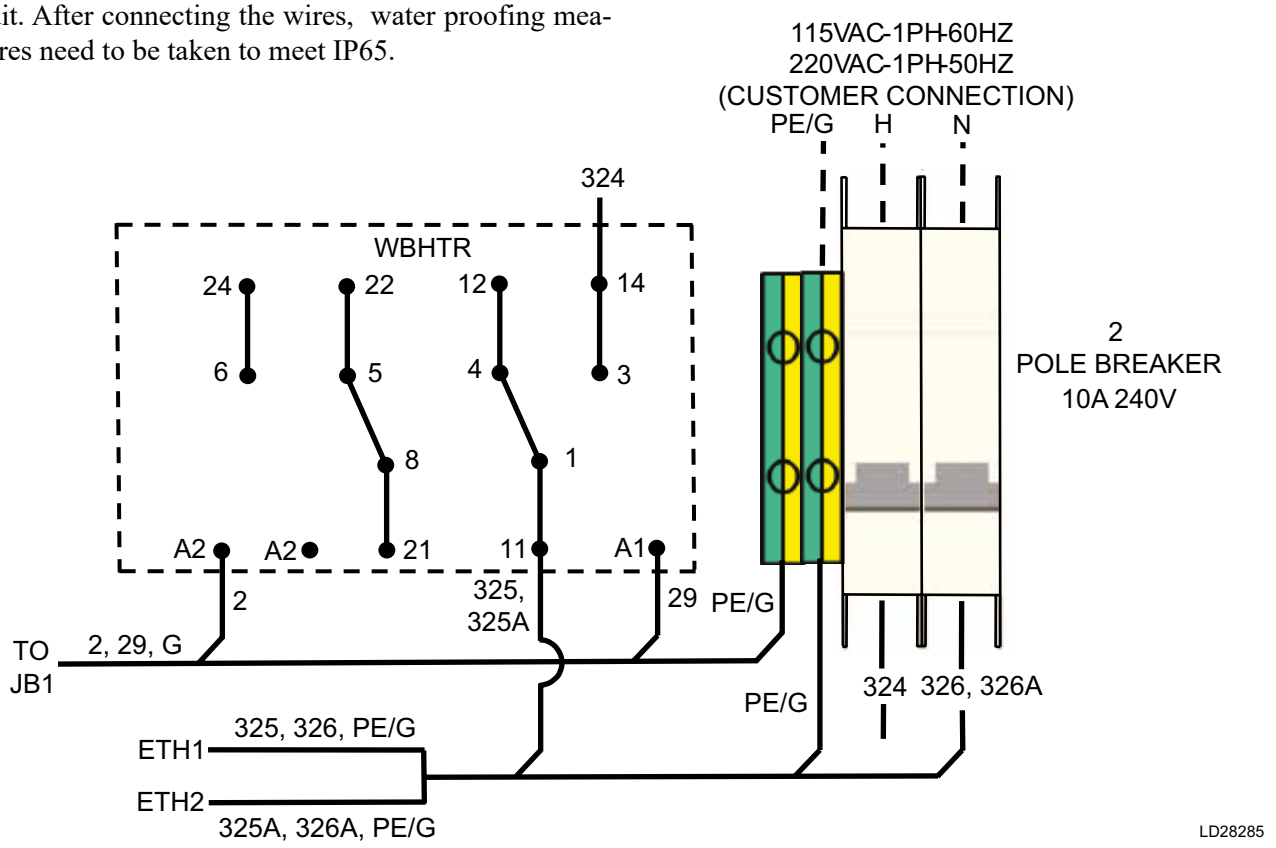


Figure 20 - Water box heater wiring box

Connect the 115 V/60 Hz or 220 V/50 Hz power supply to the top terminals of the 2-pole-breaker, as shown in *Figure 20*. Connect the hot line to terminal H and the neutral line to terminal N. After connecting the terminals, turn on the breaker only when the evaporator is filled with water in waterside. The recommended power supply wiring size is 18-4-AWG.

Before turning on the breaker, make sure the evaporator is filled with water. Misoperation will void warranty and a water box heater fail, which will lead to the freezing of the evaporator.

Evaporator heaters used in the unit may malfunction without alarm. Once the heater failure is found under subfreezing condition, stop using the chiller and drain off water from the evaporator completely to protect the evaporator from freezing.

Table 4 - Electrical lug data

Field wiring lugs					Standard and ultra quiet condenser fans					
					Terminal block		Circuit breaker		Non-fused disconnect switch	
YVAA MODEL			Input volts	Input freq	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range
Frame	Cond	Evap								
Single point wiring										
015	3	B	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#2/0 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#2/0 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
016	5	B	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#2/0 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#2/0 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
017	8	C	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#2/0 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#2/0 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
018	3	A	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
019	5	A	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
019	8	B	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
020	0	C	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
021	3	A	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
021	5	C	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil

Table 4 - Electrical lug data (cont'd)

Field wiring lugs					High airflow/high static condenser fans					
					Terminal block		Circuit breaker		Non-fused disconnect switch	
YVAA model			Input volts	Input freq	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range
Frame	Cond	Evap								
Single point wiring										
015	3	B	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
016	5	B	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
017	8	C	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
018	3	A	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
019	5	A	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
019	8	B	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
020	0	C	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
021	3	A	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
021	5	C	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil

Table 4 - Electrical lug data (cont'd)

Field wiring lugs					STANDARD & ULTRA QUIET CONDENSER FANS					
					Terminal block		Circuit breaker		Non-fused disconnect switch	
YVAA model			Input volts	Input freq	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range
Frame	Cond	Evap								
Single point wiring										
021	8	C	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
023	3	B	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
024	5	C	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
024	8	C	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
026	3	B	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
027	0	D	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
027	3	D	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
027	5	E	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
027	8	E	200	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil

Table 4 - Electrical lug data (cont'd)

Field wiring lugs					High airflow/high static condenser fans					
					Terminal block		Circuit breaker		Non-fused disconnect switch	
YVAA model			Input volts	Input freq	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range
Frame	Cond	Evap								
Single point wiring										
021	8	C	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
023	3	B	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 - 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
024	5	C	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 - 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
024	8	C	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 - 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
026	3	B	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 - 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
027	0	D	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
027	3	D	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
027	5	E	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 - 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
027	8	E	200	60	4	#1/0 ~ 700 kcmil				
			230	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	4/0 ~ 500 kcmil		
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 - 500 kcmil	2	#2 ~ 600 kcmil

Table 4 - Electrical lug data (cont'd)

Field wiring lugs					Standard and ultra quiet condenser fans					
					Terminal block		Circuit breaker		Non-fused disconnect switch	
YVAA model			Input volts	Input freq	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range
Frame	Cond	Evap								
Single point wiring										
029	5	E	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
030	3	C	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
030	5	C	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
030	8	E	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
031	8	E	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
032	3	E	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
033	3	C	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
034	3	E	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
034	5	E	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 ~ 600 kcmil

Table 4 - Electrical lug data (cont'd)

Field wiring lugs					High airflow/high static condenser fans					
					Terminal block		Circuit breaker		Non-fused disconnect switch	
YVAA model			Input volts	Input freq	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range
Frame	Cond	Evap								
Sinlg point wiring										
029	5	E	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
030	3	C	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
030	5	C	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
030	8	E	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
031	8	E	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
032	3	E	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
033	3	C	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
034	3	E	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
034	5	E	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			400	50	4	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	4*	#2 - 600 kcmil
			460	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	4	#4/0 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil
			575	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#2 - 600 kcmil

Table 4 - Electrical lug data (cont'd)

Field wiring lugs					Standard and ultra quiet condenser fans					
					Terminal block		Circuit breaker		Non-fused disconnect switch	
YVAA model			Input volts	Input freq.	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range
Frame	Cond	Evap								
Dual point wiring										
036	8	J	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
037	3	F	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
037	5	I	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
039	8	J	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
041	3	H	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
042	5	H	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
042	8	J	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
044	3	G	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
047	5	J	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil

Table 4 - Electrical lug data (cont'd)

Field wiring lugs					High airflow/High static condenser fans					
					Terminal block		Circuit breaker		Non-fused disconnect switch	
YVAA model			Input volts	Input freq.	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range
Frame	Cond	Evap								
Dual point wiring										
036	8	J	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
037	3	F	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
037	5	I	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
039	8	J	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
041	3	H	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
042	5	H	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
042	8	J	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
044	3	G	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
047	5	J	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil

Table 4 - Electrical lug data (cont'd)

Field wiring lugs					Standard and ultra quiet condenser fans					
					Terminal block		Circuit breaker		Non-fused disconnect switch	
YVAA model			Input volts	Input freq.	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range
Frame	Cond	Evap								
Dual point wiring										
048	3	G	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
49	0	K	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
050	0	J	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
052	3	J	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil

Table 4 - Electrical lug data (cont'd)

Field wiring lugs					High airflow/high static condenser fans					
					Terminal block		Circuit breaker		Non-fused disconnect switch	
YVAA model			Input volts	Input freq.	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range
Frame	Cond	Evap								
Dual point wiring										
048	3	G	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
49	0	K	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
050	0	J	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil
052	3	J	200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			400	50	3	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			460	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil	3	#3/0 ~ 400 kcmil
			575	60	2	#2 - 600 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil	2	#1 ~ 500 kcmil

Field wiring lugs					Terminal block		Terminal block with independent system circuit breakers		Terminal block with independent system non-fused disconnect switches	
Single point wiring										
YVAA model			Input volts	Input freq.	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range	Wires per phase	Lug wire range
Frame	Cond	Evap								
Models 0368 to 0523			200	60						
			230	60						
			380	60	4	#1 - 750 kcmil	4	#1 - 750 kcmil	4	#1 - 750 kcmil
			400	50	4	#1 - 750 kcmil	4	#1 - 750 kcmil	4	#1 - 750 kcmil
			460	60	4	#1 - 750 kcmil	4	#1 - 750 kcmil	4	#1 - 750 kcmil
			575	60	4	#1 - 750 kcmil	4	#1 - 750 kcmil	4	#1 - 750 kcmil

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Section 5 - Technical data

The data shown within the tables of this chapter, are applicable to selected typical configurations. Other configurations are available through our configuration and selection software.

Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for the chiller configuration that best matches your specific needs.

Table 5 - Physical data - Microchannel coil

Unit frame	15	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	21
Condenser code	**3**	**5**	**8**	**3**	**5**	**8**	**0**	**3**	**5**	**8**
Evaporator code	**B**	**B**	**C**	**A**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**A**	**C**	**C**
General unit data										
Number of Independent Refrigerant Circuits	2									
Refrigerant Charge, R-134a, R-513A, Ckt.-1/ Ckt.-2, lb (kg)	175/175 (80/80)	190/190 (86/86)	225/225 (102/102)	175/155 (80/70)	190/170 (86/78)	220/195 (100/89)	205/205 (93/93)	175/175 (80/80)	225/225 (102/102)	240/240 (109/109)
Oil Charge, Ckt.-1/Ckt.-2, gal (L)	2.1/2.0 (8.0/ 7.7)	2.2/2.2 (8.5/ 8.5)	2.5/2.5 (9.3/ 9.3)	2.4/2.0 (9.2/ 7.7)	2.6/2.1 (9.7/ 8.0)	2.7/2.2 (10.4/ 8.5)	2.6/2.6 (10.0/ 10.0)	2.5/2.5 (9.3/ 9.3)	2.8/2.8 (10.5/ 10.5)	2.9/2.9 (10.8/ 10.8)
Minimum Load, %	10									
Chassis Dimensions - Length, in. (mm)	203.3 (5163)	247.2 (6280)	291.2 (7397)	247 (6274)	291.2 (7397)	335.2 (8514)	226 (5741)	291.2 (7397)	291.2 (7397)	335.2 (8514)
Chassis Dimensions - Width, in. (mm)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)
Chassis Dimensions - Height, in. (mm)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)
Compressors, semi-hermetic screw										
Quantity in each chiller	2									
Condenser fans										
Number Ckt-1/Ckt-2	4/4	5/5	6/6	6/4	7/5	8/6	4/4	6/6	6/6	7/7
Air on Condenser (Min/Max), °F (°C)	0/131 (-17.8/55)									
Evaporator, shell and tube hybrid falling film [2]										
Water Volume, gal (L)	58 (220)	58 (220)	71 (269)	48 (182)	48 (182)	58 (220)	71 (269)	48 (182)	71 (269)	71(269)
Leaving Water Temperature (Min/Max), °F (°C) 3	40/60 (4.4/15.6)									
Maximum Water Side Pressure, psig (barg)	150 (10.3)									
Maximum Refrigerant Side Pressure, psig (barg)	235 (16.2)									
Evap Drain Connection, in. (mm)	3/4									
Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate, gpm (L/s)	250 (15.8)	250 (15.8)	300 (18.9)	200 (12.6)	200 (12.6)	250 (15.8)	300 (18.9)	200 (12.6)	300 (18.9)	300 (18.9)
Maximum Chilled Water Flow Rate, gpm (L/s)	950 (59.9)	950 (59.9)	1150 (72.6)	750 (47.3)	750 (47.3)	950 (59.9)	1150 (72.6)	750 (47.3)	1150 (72.6)	1150 (72.6)
Inlet and Outlet Water Connections, in.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Notes:

1. Shipping and operating weights shown are for base unit; selected options may add weight to unit. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales office for weight data.
2. For leaving liquid temperature below 40°F (4.4°C) or above 60°F (15.6°C), contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for application requirements.

Table 5 - Physical data - Microchannel coil (cont'd)

Unit frame	23	24	24	26	27	27	27	27	29	30
Condenser code	**3**	**5**	**8**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**5**	**8**	**5**	**3**
Evaporator code	**B**	**C**	**C**	**B**	**D**	**D**	**E**	**E**	**E**	**C**
General unit data										
Number of Independent Refrigerant Circuits	2									
Refrigerant Charge, R-134a, R-513A, Ckt.-1/ Ckt.-2, lb (kg)	210/190 (96/86)	250/225 (114/102)	250/250 (114/114)	210/210 (96/96)	250/250 (114/114)	265/265 (121/121)	265/265 (121/121)	270/270 (123/123)	310/265 (141/121)	290/245 (132/112)
Oil Charge, Ckt.-1/Ckt.-2, gal (L)	2.7/2.6 (10.1/ 9.7)	2.9/2.8 (11.1/ 10.5)	2.9/2.9 (11.1/ 11.1)	2.7/2.7 (10.1/ 10.1)	3.0/3.0 (11.4/ 11.4)	3.0/3.0 (11.4/ 11.4)	3.0/3.0 (11.4/ 11.4)	3.1/3.1 (11.6/ 11.6)	3.8/3.1 (14.4/ 11.7)	3.7/3.0 (14.0/ 11.4)
Minimum Load, %	10									
Chassis Dimensions - Length, in. (mm)	291.2 (7397)	335.2 (8514)	379.1 (9631)	335.2 (8514)	291.2 (7397)	335.2 (8514)	335.2 (8514)	379.2 (9631)	379.2 (9631)	379.2 (9631)
Chassis Dimensions - Width, in. (mm)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)
Chassis Dimensions - Height, in. (mm)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)
Compressors, semi-hermetic screw										
Qty per Chiller	2									
Condenser fans										
Number Ckt-1/Ckt-2	7/5	8/6	8/8	7/7	6/6	7/7	7/7	8/8	9/7	9/7
Air on Condenser (Min/Max), °F (°C)	0/131 (-17.8/55)									
Evaporator, shell and tube hybrid falling film [2]										
Water Volume, gal (L)	58(220)	71(269)	71(269)	58(220)	82(310)	82(310)	113(428)	113(428)	113(428)	71(269)
Leaving Water Temperature (Min/Max), °F (°C) 3	40/60 (4.4/15.6)									
Maximum Water Side Pressure, psig (barg)	150 (10.3)									
Maximum Refrigerant Side Pressure, psig (barg)	235 (16.2)									
Evap Drain Connection, in. (mm)	3/4									
Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate, gpm (L/s)	250 (15.8)	300 (18.9)	300 (18.9)	250 (15.8)	300 (18.9)	300 (18.9)	400 (25.2)	400 (25.2)	400 (25.2)	300 (18.9)
Maximum Chilled Water Flow Rate, gpm (L/s)	950 (59.9)	1150 (72.6)	1150 (72.6)	950 (59.9)	1150 (72.6)	1150 (72.6)	1500 (94.7)	1500 (94.7)	1500 (94.7)	1150 (72.6)
Inlet and Outlet Water Connections, in.	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	6

Notes:

1. Shipping and operating weights shown are for base unit; selected options may add weight to unit. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales office for weight data.
2. For leaving liquid temperature below 40°F (4.4°C) or above 60°F (15.6°C), contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for application requirements.

Table 5 - Physical data - Microchannel coil (cont'd)

Unit frame	30	30	31	32	33	34	34	36	37
Condenser code	**5**	**8**	**8**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**8**	**3**
Evaporator code	**C**	**E**	**E**	**E**	**C**	**E**	**E**	**J**	**F**
General unit data									
Number of Independent Refrigerant Circuits	2								
Refrigerant Charge, R-134a, or R-513A, Ckt.-1/Ckt.-2, lb (kg)	295/250 (134/114)	315/275 (143/125)	315/295 (143/134)	295/295 (134/134)	290/290 (132/132)	310/310 (141/141)	315/315 (143/143)	475/320 (215/145)	420/245 (190/111)
Oil Charge, Ckt.-1/Ckt.-2, gal (L)	3.7/3.0 (14.0/ 11.4)	3.9/3.2 (14.8/ 12.1)	3.9/3.3 (14.8/ 12.5)	3.7/3.7 (14.0/ 14.0)	3.7/3.7 (14.0/ 14.0)	3.8/3.8 (14.4/ 14.4)	3.9/3.9 (14.8/ 14.8)	4.1/4.0 (15.5/ 15.1)	4.0/2.9 (15.1/ 11.0)
Minimum Load, %	10								
Chassis Dimensions - Length, in. (mm)	423.1 (10748)	423.1 (10748)	467.1 (11865)	379.2 (9631)	423.1 (10748)	423.1 (10748)	467.1 (11865)	511 (12979)	467.1 (11864)
Chassis Dimensions - Width, in. (mm)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2243)	88.3 (2243)
Chassis Dimensions - Height, in. (mm)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.7 (2405)	94.7 (2405)
Compressors, semi-hermetic screw									
Quantity in each chiller	2								
Condenser fans									
Number Ckt-1/Ckt-2	10/8	10/8	8/8	8/8	9/9	9/9	10/10	14/8	13/7
Air on Condenser (Min/Max), °F (°C)	0/125 (-17.8/51.7)								
Evaporator, shell and tube hybrid falling film [2]									
Water Volume, gal (L)	71 (269)	113 (428)	113 (428)	113 (428)	71 (269)	113 (428)	113 (428)	147 (556)	96 (363)
Leaving Water Temperature (Min/Max), °F (°C) [2]	40/60 (4.4/15.6)								
Maximum Water Side Pressure, psig (barg)	150 (10.3)								
Maximum Refrigerant Side Pressure, psig (barg)	235 (16.2)								
Evap Drain Connection, in. (mm)	3/4								
Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate, gpm (L/s)	300 (18.9)	400 (25.2)	400 (25.2)	400 (25.2)	300 (18.9)	400 (25.2)	400 (25.2)	550 (34.1)	460 (29.0)
Maximum Chilled Water Flow Rate, gpm (L/s)	1150 (72.6)	1500 (94.7)	1500 (94.7)	1500 (94.7)	1150 (72.6)	1500 (94.7)	1500 (94.7)	1880 (118.1)	1540 (97.0)
Inlet and Outlet Water Connections, in.	6	8	8	8	6	8	8	8	8

Notes:

1. Shipping and operating weights shown are for base unit; selected options may add weight to unit. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales office for weight data.
2. For leaving liquid temperature below 40°F (4.4°C) or above 60°F (15.6°C), contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for application requirements.

Table 5 - Physical data - Microchannel coil (cont'd)

Unit frame	37	39	41	42	42	44	47	48	49	50	52
Condenser code	**5**	**8**	**3**	**5**	**8**	**3**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**
Evaporator code	**I**	**J**	**H**	**H**	**J**	**G**	**J**	**G**	**K**	**J**	**J**
General unit data											
Number of Independent Refrigerant Circuits	2										
Refrigerant Charge, R-134a, or R-513A, Ckt.-1/Ckt.-2, lb (kg)	470/310 (213/140)	475/360 (215/163)	460/345 (209/156)	480/365 (217/165)	475/385 (215/175)	370/370 (168/168)	445/445 (202/202)	385/385 (175/175)	390/390 (179/179)	405/405 (184/184)	445/445 (202/202)
Oil Charge, Ckt.-1/Ckt.-2, gal (L)	4.1/3.8 (15.5/ 14.4)	4.1/4.1 (15.5/ 15.5)	4.0/4.0 (15.1/ 15.1)	4.1/4.1 (15.5/ 15.5)	4.1/4.1 (15.5/ 15.5)	4.0/4.0 (15.1/ 15.1)	4.2/4.2 (15.9/ 15.9)	4.0/4.0 (15.1/ 15.1)	4.0/4.0 (15.1/ 15.1)	4.0/4.0 (15.1/ 15.1)	4.2/4.2 (15.9/ 15.9)
Minimum Load, %	10										
Chassis Dimensions - Length, in. (mm)	467.1 (11864)	555.3 (14104)	467.1 (11864)	555.3 (14104)	599.3 (15222)	555.3 (14104)	599.3 (15222)	599.3 (15222)	467.1 (11864)	467.1 (11865)	599.3 (15222)
Chassis Dimensions - Width, in. (mm)	88.3 (2243)	88.3 (2243)	88.3 (2243)	88.3 (2243)	88.3 (2243)	88.3 (2243)	88.3 (2243)	88.4 (2244)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2243)	88.3 (2243)
Chassis Dimensions - Height, in. (mm)	94.7 (2405)	94.7 (2405)	94.7 (2405)	94.7 (2405)	94.7 (2405)	94.7 (2405)	94.7 (2405)	94.7 (2405)	94.6 (2403)	94.7 (2405)	94.7 (2405)
Compressors, semi-hermetic screw											
Quantity in each chiller	2										
Condenser fans											
Number Ckt-1/Ckt-2	13/7	14/10	12/8	14/10	14/12	12/12	13/13	13/13	10/10	10/10	13/13
Air on Condenser (Min/Max), °F (°C)	0/125										
Evaporator, shell and tube hybrid falling film [2]											
Water Volume, gal (L)	147(556)	147(556)	130(492)	130(492)	147(556)	96(363)	147(556)	96(363)	130 (492)	147(556)	147(556)
Leaving Water Temperature (Min/Max), °F (°C) [2]	40/60 (4.4/15.6)										
Maximum Water Side Pressure, psig (barg)	150 (10.3)										
Maximum Refrigerant Side Pressure, psig (barg)	235 (16.2)										
Evap Drain Connection, in. (mm)	3/4										
Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate, gpm (L/s)	550 (34.1)	550 (34.1)	520 (33.0)	520 (33.0)	550 (34.1)	460 (29.0)	550 (34.1)	460 (29.0)	470 (30)	550 (34.1)	550 (34.1)
Maximum Chilled Water Flow Rate, gpm (L/s)	1880 (118.1)	1880 (118.1)	1700 (107.0)	1700 (107.0)	1880 (118.1)	1540 (97.0)	1880 (118.1)	1540 (97.0)	1870 (118)	1880 (118.1)	1880 (118.1)
Inlet and Outlet Water Connections, in.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Notes:

1. Shipping and operating weights shown are for base unit; selected options may add weight to unit. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales office for weight data.
2. For leaving liquid temperature below 40°F (4.4°C) or above 60°F (15.6°C), contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for application requirements.

Table 6 - Physical data - Round tube coil

Unit frame	15	18	20	21	23	26	27	27	30
Condenser code	**3**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**3**
Evaporator code	**B**	**A**	**C**	**A**	**B**	**B**	**D**	**D**	**C**
General unit data									
Number of Independent Refrigerant Circuits	2								
Refrigerant Charge, R-134a, Ckt.-1/Ckt.-2, lb (kg)	210/210 (96/96)	229/191 (104/87)	241/241 (109/109)	229/229 (104/104)	273/235 (124/107)	273/273 (124/124)	304/304 (138/138)	328/328 (149/149)	371/308 (168/140)
Oil Charge, Ckt.-1/Ckt.-2, gal (L)	2.1/2.0 (8.0/7.7)	2.4/2.0 (9.2/7.7)	2.6/2.6 (9.9/9.9)	2.5/2.5 (9.5/9.5)	2.7/2.6 (10.3/9.9)	2.7/2.7 (10.3/10.3)	3.0/3.0 (11.4/11.4)	3.0/3.0 (11.4/11.4)	3.7/3.0 (14.0/11.4)
Minimum Load, %	10								
Chassis Dimensions - Length, in. (mm)	203.3 (5163)	247 (6274)	226 (5740)	291.2 (7397)	291.2 (7397)	335.2 (8514)	291.2 (7397)	335.2 (8514)	379.2 (9631)
Chassis Dimensions - Width, in. (mm)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)
Chassis Dimensions - Height, in. (mm)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)
Compressors, semi-hermetic screw									
Quantity in each Chiller	2								
Condenser fans									
Number Ckt-1/Ckt-2	4/4	6/4	4/4	6/6	7/5	7/7	6/6	7/7	9/7
Air on Condenser (Min/Max), °F (°C)	0/125 (-17.8/51.7)								
Evaporator, shell and tube hybrid falling film									
Water Volume, gal (L)	58 (220)	48 (182)	71 (269)	48 (182)	58 (220)	58 (220)	82 (310)	82 (310)	71 (269)
Leaving Water Temperature (Min/Max), °F (°C) [2]	40/60 (4.4/15.6)								
Maximum Water Side Pressure, psig (barg)	150 (10.3)								
Maximum Refrigerant Side Pressure, psig (barg)	235 (16.2)								
Evap Drain Connection, in. (mm)	3/4								
Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate, gpm (L/s)	250 (15.8)	200 (12.6)	300 (18.9)	200 (12.6)	250 (15.8)	250 (15.8)	300 (18.9)	300 (18.9)	300 (18.9)
Maximum Chilled Water Flow Rate, gpm (L/s)	950 (59.9)	750 (47.3)	1150 (72.6)	750 (47.3)	950 (59.9)	950 (59.9)	1150 (72.6)	1150 (72.6)	1150 (72.6)
Inlet and Outlet Water Connections, in.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Notes:
Shipping and operating weights shown are for base unit; selected options may add weight to unit. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales office for weight data.

1. R-513A is not an option.
2. For leaving liquid temperature below 40°F (4.4°C) or above 60°F (15.6°C), contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for application requirements.

Table 6 - Physical data - Round tube coil (cont'd)

Unit frame	32	33	34	37	41	44	48	49	50	52
Condenser code	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**
Evaporator code	**E**	**C**	**E**	**F**	**H**	**G**	**G**	**K**	**J**	**J**
General unit data										
Number of Independent Refrigerant Circuits	2									
Refrigerant Charge, R-134a, Ckt.-1/ Ckt.-2, lb (kg)	367/367 (166/166)	371/371 (168/168)	391/391 (177/177)	537/308 (244/140)	568/417 (258/189)	478/478 (217/217)	502/502 (228/228)	480/480 (218/218)	495/495 (224/224)	562/562 (255/255)
Oil Charge, Ckt.-1/Ckt.-2, gal (L)	3.7/3.7 (14.0/ 14.0)	3.7/3.7 (14.0/ 14.0)	3.8/3.8 (14.4/ 14.4)	4.0/2.9 (15.1/ 11.0)	4.0/4.0 (15.1/ 15.1)	4.0/4.0 (15.1/ 15.1)	4.0/4.0 (15.1/ 15.1)	4.0/4.0 (15.1/ 15.1)	4.0/4.0 (15.1/ 15.1)	4.2/4.2 (15.9/ 15.9)
Minimum Load, %	10									
Chassis Dimensions - Length, in. (mm)	379.2 (9631)	423.1 (10748)	423.1 (10748)	467.1 (11864)	467.1 (11864)	555.3 (14104)	599.3 (15222)	467.1 (11864)	467.1 (11864)	599.3 (15222)
Chassis Dimensions - Width, in. (mm)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2242)	88.3 (2243)	88.3 (2243)	88.3 (2243)	88.4 (2244)	88.3 (2242)	88.4 (2244)	88.3 (2243)
Chassis Dimensions - Height, in. (mm)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.6 (2403)	94.7 (2405)	94.7 (2405)	94.7 (2405)	94.7 (2405)	94.6 (2403)	94.7 (2405)	94.7 (2405)
Compressors, semi-hermetic screw										
Qty per Chiller	2									
Condenser fans										
Number Ckt-1/Ckt-2	8/8	9/9	9/9	13/7	12/8	12/12	13/13	10/10	10/10	13/13
Air on Condenser (Min/Max), °F (°C)	0/125 (-17.8/51.7)									
Evaporator, shell and tube hybrid falling film										
Water Volume, gal (L)	113 (428)	71 (269)	113 (428)	96 (363)	130 (492)	96 (363)	96 (363)	130 (492)	147 (556)	147 (556)
Leaving Water Temperature (Min/ Max), °F (°C) [2]	40/60 (4.4/15.6)									
Maximum Water Side Pressure, psig (barg)	150 (10.3)									
Maximum Refrigerant Side Pressure, psig (barg)	235 (16.2)									
Evap Drain Connection, in. (mm)	3/4									
Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate, gpm (L/s)	400 (25.2)	300 (18.9)	400 (25.2)	460 (29.0)	520 (33.0)	460 (29.0)	460 (29.0)	470 (30)	550 (34.1)	550 (34.1)
Maximum Chilled Water Flow Rate, gpm (L/s)	1500 (94.7)	1150 (72.6)	1500 (94.7)	1540 (97.0)	1700 (107.0)	1540 (97.0)	1540 (97.0)	1870 (118)	1880 (118.1)	1880 (118.1)
Inlet and Outlet Water Connections, in	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Notes:
Shipping and operating weights shown are for base unit; selected options may add weight to unit. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales office for weight data.

1. R-513A is not an option.
2. For leaving liquid temperature below 40°F (4.4°C) or above 60°F (15.6°C), contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for application requirements.

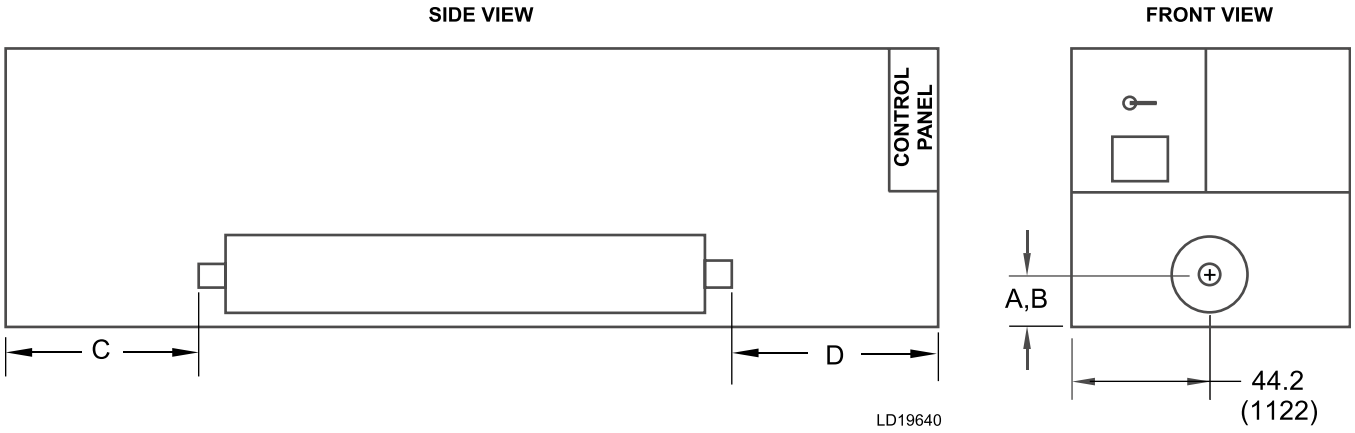

Table 7 - Optional one-pass evaporator

All dimensions - in. (mm)								
YVAA		A,B	C	D	E-nozzle size	Water volume gal (L)	Minimum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)	Maximum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)
Frame	Cond.							
15	**3**	20.8 (528)	6.8 (173)	34.5 (876)	8	58 (220)	500 (32)	1970 (124)
16	**5**	20.8 (528)	29.2 (742)	56.1 (1425)	8	58 (220)	500 (32)	1970 (124)
17	**8**	20.8 (528)	34.9 (886)	70 (1778)	8	71 (269)	590 (37)	2190 (138)
18	**3**	19.8 (503)	17.7 (450)	56.8 (1443)	6	48 (182)	400 (25)	1230 (77)
19	**5**	19.8 (503)	61.5 (1562)	56.7 (1440)	6	48 (182)	400 (25)	1230 (77)
19	**8**	21 (533)	117.3 (2979)	56.1 (1425)	8	58 (220)	500 (32)	1970 (124)
20	**0**	20.8 (528)	1.7 (43)	38.1 (968)	8	71 (269)	590 (37)	2190 (138)
21	**3**	19.8 (503)	61.7 (1567)	56.8 (1443)	6	48 (182)	400 (25)	1230 (77)
21	**5**	20.8 (528)	34.9 (886)	70 (1778)	8	71 (269)	590 (37)	2190 (138)
21	**8**	21 (533)	78.9 (2004)	70 (1778)	8	71 (269)	590 (37)	2190 (138)

Note: Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate is for full load selections; Variable Primary Flow ratings as low as 50% of the minimum are permittted. Glycol limits are higher. Contact your Johnson Controls Sales Office for ratings and further information.

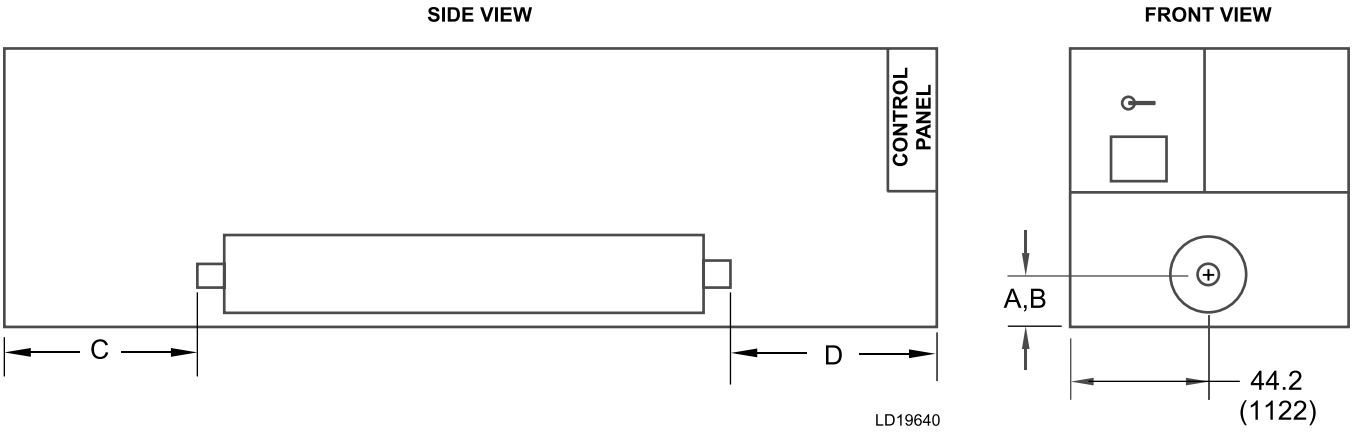

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Table 7 - Optional one-pass evaporator (cont'd)

All dimensions - in. (mm)								
YVAA		A,B	C	D	E-nozzle size	Water volume gal (L)	Minimum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)	Maximum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)
Frame	Cond.							
23	**3**	20.8 (528)	73.2 (1859)	56.1 (1425)	8	58 (220)	500 (32)	1970 (124)
24	**5**	21 (533)	92.9 (2360)	56.1 (1425)	8	71 (269)	590 (37)	2190 (138)
24	**8**	21 (533)	122.9 (3122)	70 (1778)	8	71 (269)	590 (37)	2190 (138)
26	**3**	21 (533)	117.1 (2974)	56.1 (1425)	8	58 (220)	500 (32)	1970 (124)
27	**0**	21 (533)	16.8 (427)	51.9 (1318)	8	82 (310)	590 (37)	2190 (138)
27	**3**	21 (533)	42.9 (1090)	70 (1778)	8	82 (310)	590 (37)	2190 (138)
27	**5**	22.5 (572)	44.7 (1135)	71.8 (1824)	10	113 (428)	810 (51)	3200 (202)
27	**8**	22.5 (572)	88.3 (2243)	71.8 (1824)	10	113 (428)	810 (51)	3200 (202)
29	**5**	22.5 (572)	88.6 (2250)	71.8 (1824)	10	113 (428)	810 (51)	3200 (202)
30	**3**	21 (533)	122.9 (3122)	70 (1778)	8	71 (269)	590 (37)	2190 (138)

Note: Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate is for full load selections; Variable Primary Flow ratings as low as 50% of the minimum are permittted. Glycol limits are higher. Contact your Johnson Controls Sales Office for ratings and further information.

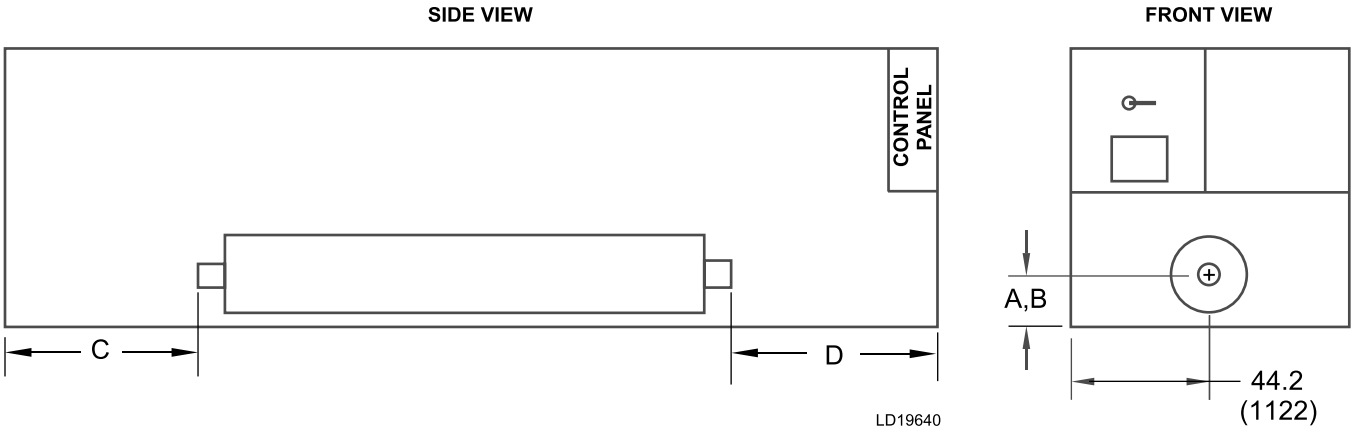

Table 7 - Optional one-pass evaporator (cont'd)

All dimensions - in. (mm)								
YVAA		A,B	C	D	E-nozzle size	Wwater volume gal (L)	Minimum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)	Maximum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)
Frame	Cond.							
30	**5**	21 (533)	166.9 (4239)	70 (1778)	8	71 (269)	590 (37)	2190 (138)
30	**8**	22.5 (572)	132.2 (3358)	71.8 (1824)	10	113 (428)	810 (51)	3200 (202)
31	**8**	22.5 (572)	176.6 (4486)	71.8 (1824)	10	113 (428)	810 (51)	3200 (202)
32	**3**	22.5 (572)	88.6 (2250)	71.8 (1824)	10	113 (428)	810 (51)	3200 (202)
33	**3**	21 (533)	166.9 (4239)	70 (1778)	8	71 (269)	590 (37)	2190 (138)
34	**3**	22.5 (572)	132.6 (3368)	71.8 (1824)	10	113 (428)	810 (51)	3200 (202)
34	**5**	22.5 (572)	176.21 (4476)	71.8 (1824)	10	113 (428)	810 (51)	3200 (202)
36	**8**	23.3 (592)	208.6 (5298)	83.5 (2121)	10	147 (556)	1090 (69)	3420 (215)
37	**3**	22.3 (566)	180.9 (4595)	112.2 (2850)	10	96 (363)	840 (53)	3320 (209)
37	**5**	23.3 (592)	164.3 (4173)	83.4 (2118)	10	147 (556)	1090 (69)	3420 (215)

Note: Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate is for full load selections; Variable Primary Flow ratings as low as 50% of the minimum are permitted. Glycol limits are higher. Contact your Johnson Controls Sales Office for ratings and further information.

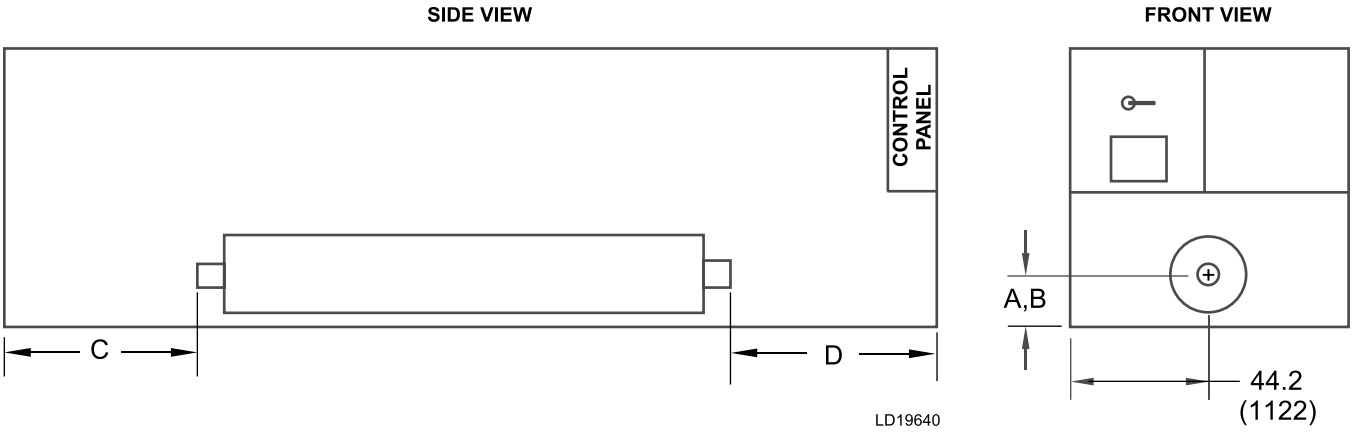

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Table 7 - Optional one-pass evaporator (cont'd)

All dimensions - in. (mm)								
YVAA		A,B	C	D	E-nozzle size	Wwater volume gal (L)	Minimum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)	Maximum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)
Frame	Cond.							
39	**8**	23.3 (592)	252.5 (6414)	83.5 (2121)	10	147 (556)	1090 (69)	3420 (215)
41	**3**	22.5 (572)	164.6 (4181)	83.8 (2129)	10	130 (492)	940 (59)	3420 (215)
42	**5**	22.5 (572)	252.6 (6416)	83.8 (2129)	10	130 (492)	940 (59)	3420 (215)
42	**8**	23.3 (592)	296.5 (7531)	83.5 (2121)	10	147 (556)	1090 (69)	3420 (215)
44	**3**	22.3 (566)	287.1 (7292)	94.2 (2393)	10	96 (363)	840 (53)	3320 (209)
47	**5**	23.3 (592)	308.4 (7833)	71.5 (1816)	10	147 (556)	1090 (69)	3420 (215)
48	**3**	22.3 (566)	331.2 (8412)	94.2 (2393)	10	96 (363)	840 (53)	3320 (209)
49	**0**	22.5 (571)	176.5 (4482)	71.7 (1820)	10	130 (492)	940 (59)	3420 (215)
50	**0**	23.3 (592)	176.2 (4475)	71.5 (1816)	10	147 (556)	1090 (69)	3420 (215)
52	**3**	23.3 (592)	308.4 (7833)	71.5 (1816)	10	147 (556)	1090 (69)	3420 (215)

Note: Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate is for full load selections; Variable Primary Flow ratings as low as 50% of the minimum are permitted. Glycol limits are higher. Contact your Johnson Controls Sales Office for ratings and further information.

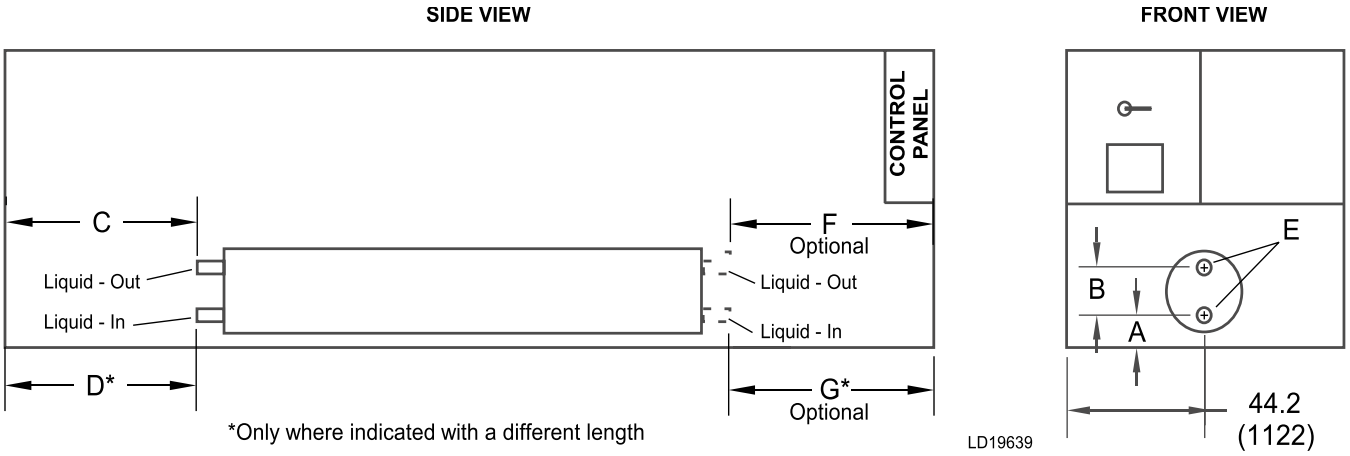

Table 8 - Standard two-pass, rear inlet/outlet evaporator

All dimensions - in. (mm)											
YVAA		A	B	C	D	E-nozzle size	F	G	Water volume gal (L)	Minimum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)	Maximum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)
Frame	Cond.										
15	3	15.1 (384)	11.4 (290)	6.8 (173)		6	34.5 (876)		58 (220)	250 (16)	980 (62)
16	5	15.1 (384)	11.4 (290)	29.4 (747)		6	56.1 (1425)		58 (220)	250 (16)	980 (62)
17	8	15.1 (384)	11.4 (290)	34.9 (886)		6	70 (1778)		71 (269)	300 (19)	1170 (74)
18	3	14.1 (358)	11.4 (290)	17.7 (450)		6	56.8 (1443)		48 (182)	200 (13)	790 (50)
19	5	14.1 (358)	11.4 (290)	61.5 (1562)		6	56.7 (1440)		48 (182)	200 (13)	790 (50)
19	8	15.3 (389)	11.4 (290)	117.3 (2979)		6	56.1 (1425)		58 (220)	250 (16)	980 (62)
20	0	15.1 (384)	11.4 (290)	1.7 (43)		6	38.1 (968)		71 (269)	300 (19)	1170 (74)
21	3	14.1 (358)	11.4 (290)	61.7 (1567)		6	58.8 (1494)		48 (182)	200 (13)	790 (50)
21	5	15.1 (384)	11.4 (290)	29.9 (759)		6	70 (1778)		71 (269)	300 (19)	1170 (74)
21	8	15.3 (389)	11.4 (290)	78.9 (2004)		6	70.3 (1786)		71 (269)	300 (19)	1170 (74)

Note: Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate is for full load selections; Variable Primary Flow ratings as low as 50% of the minimum are permitted. Glycol limits are higher. Contact your Johnson Controls Sales Office for ratings and further information.

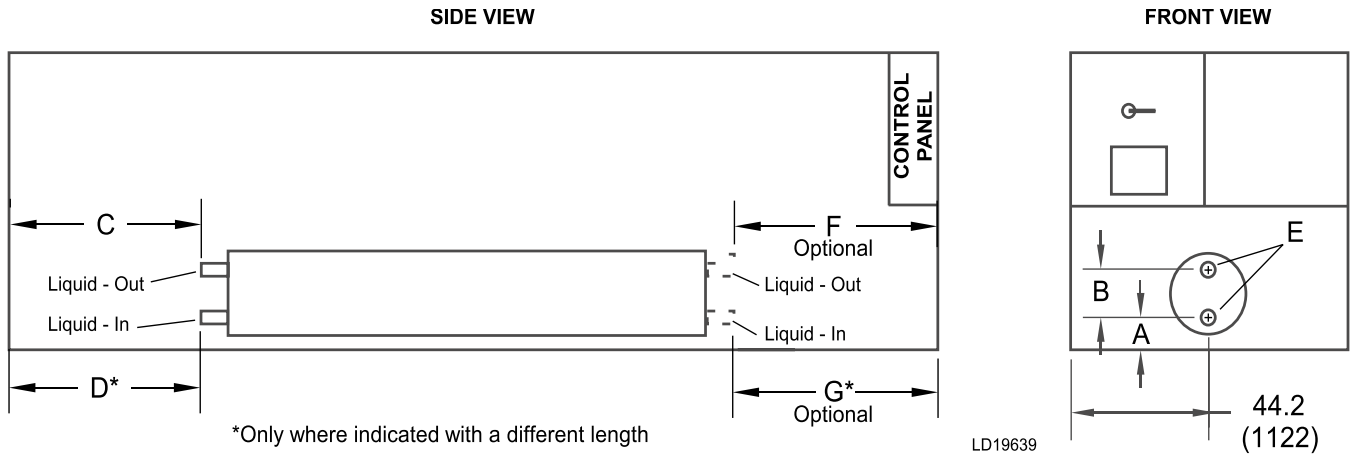

Table 8 - Standard two-pass, rear inlet/outlet evaporator (cont'd)

All dimensions - in. (mm)											
YVAA		A	B	C	D	E-nozzle size	F	G	Water volume gal (L)	Minimum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)	Maximum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)
Frame	Cond.										
23	3	15.1 (384)	11.4 (290)	73.3 (1862)		6	56.1 (1425)		58 (220)	250 (16)	980 (62)
24	5	15.3 (389)	11.4 (290)	29.9 (759)		6	56.1 (1425)		71 (269)	300 (19)	1170 (74)
24	8	15.3 (389)	11.4 (290)	122.9 (3122)		6	70 (1778)		71 (269)	300 (19)	1170 (74)
26	3	15.3 (389)	11.4 (290)	117.3 (2979)		6	56.1 (1425)		58 (220)	250 (16)	980 (62)
27	0	15.3 (388)	11.4 (290)	16.8 (427)		6	51.9 (1318)		82 (310)	300 (19)	1170 (74)
27	3	15.3 (389)	11.4 (290)	42.9 (1090)		6	70 (1778)		82 (310)	300 (19)	1170 (74)
27	5	15.5 (394)	14 (356)	44.3 (1125)		8	71.8 (1824)		113 (428)	410 (26)	1600 (101)
27	8	15 (381)	14 (356)	88.3 (2243)		8	71.8 (1824)		113 (428)	410 (26)	1600 (101)
29	5	15.5 (394)	14 (356)	88.3 (2243)		8	71.8 (1824)		113 (428)	410 (26)	1600 (101)
30	3	15.3 (389)	11.4 (290)	122.9 (3122)		6	70 (1778)		71 (269)	300 (19)	1170 (74)

Note: Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate is for full load selections; Variable Primary Flow ratings as low as 50% of the minimum are permitted. Glycol limits are higher.Contact your Johnson Controls Sales Office for ratings and further information.

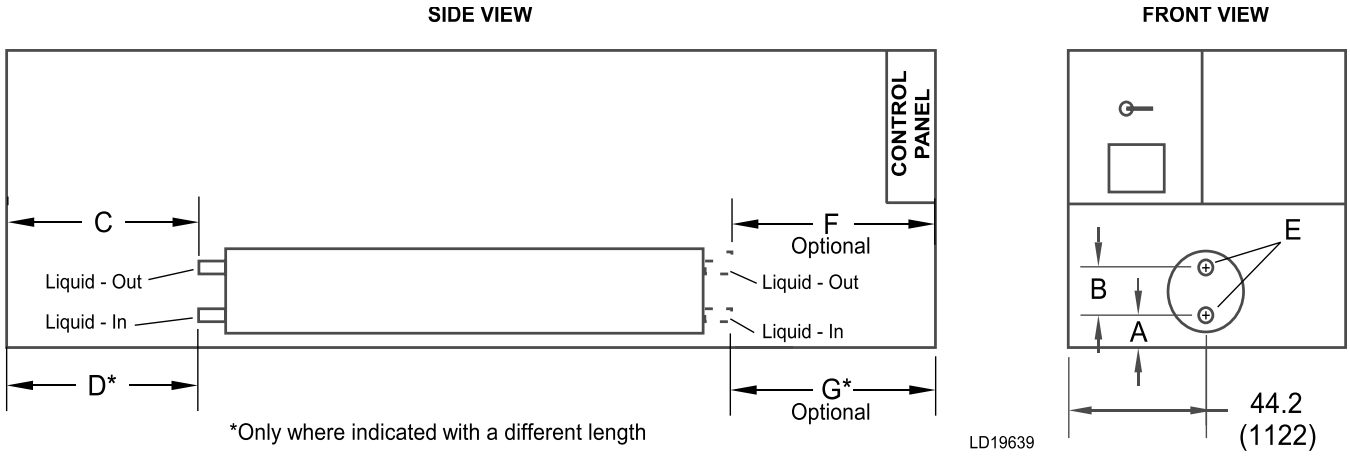

Table 8 - Standard two-pass, rear inlet/outlet evaporator (cont'd)

All dimensions - in. (mm)											
YVAA		A	B	C	D	E-nozzle size	F	G	Water volume gal (L)	Minimum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)	Maximum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)
Frame	Cond.										
30	**5**	15.3 (389)	11.4 (290)	166.8 (4237)		6	70 (1778)		71 (269)	300 (19)	1170 (74)
30	**8**	15.5 (394)	14 (356)	132.2 (3358)		8	83.4 (2118)		113 (428)	410 (26)	1600 (101)
31	**8**	15.5 (394)	14 (356)	176.21 (4476)		8	83.4 (2118)		113 (428)	410 (26)	1600 (101)
32	**3**	15.5 (394)	14 (356)	88.6 (2250)		8	83.4 (2118)		113 (428)	410 (26)	1600 (101)
33	**3**	15.3 (389)	11.4 (290)	166.9 (4239)		6	83.4 (2118)		71 (269)	300 (19)	1170 (74)
34	**3**	15.5 (394)	14 (356)	132.2 (3358)		8	83.4 (2118)		113 (428)	410 (26)	1600 (101)
34	**5**	15.5 (394)	14 (356)	176.2 (4475)		8	83.4 (2118)		113 (428)	410 (26)	1600 (101)
36	**8**	16.3 (414)	14 (356)	208.5 (5296)		8	83.4 (2118)		147 (556)	550 (35)	2160 (136)
37	**3**	15.8 (401)	13 (330)	180.9 (4595)	176.4 (4480)	8	112.2 (2850)	107.7 (2735)	96 (363)	420 (26)	1660 (105)
37	**5**	16.3 (414)	14 (356)	164.4 (4176)		8	83.4 (2118)		147 (556)	550 (35)	2160 (136)

Note: Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate is for full load selections; Variable Primary Flow ratings as low as 50% of the minimum are permitted. Glycol limits are higher. Contact your Johnson Controls Sales Office for ratings and further information.

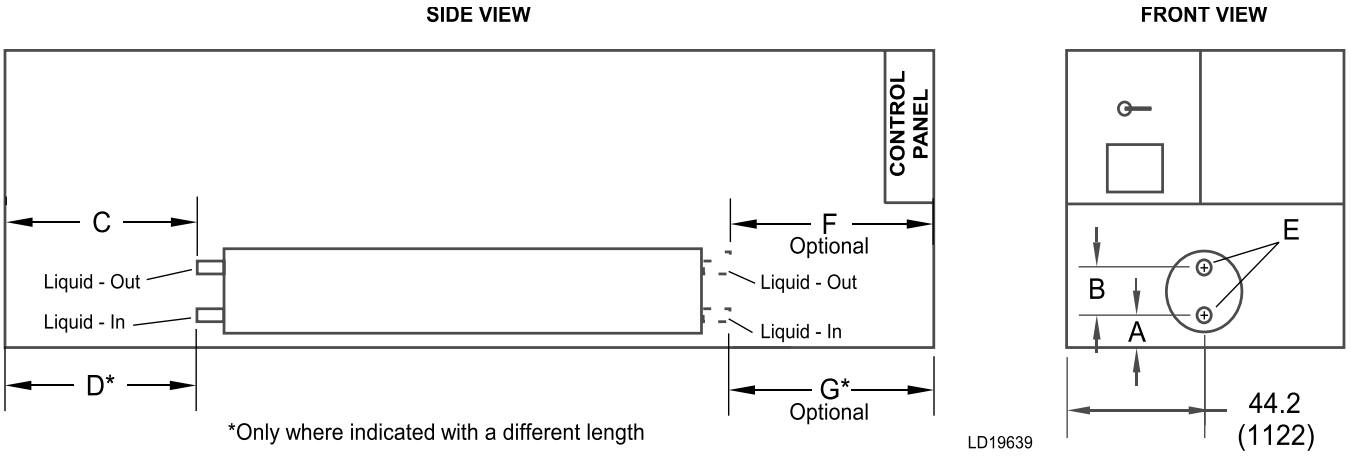

Table 8 - Standard two-pass, rear inlet/outlet evaporator (cont'd)

All dimensions - in. (mm)											
YVAA		A	B	C	D	E-nozzle size	F	G	Water volume gal (L)	Minimum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)	Maximum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)
Frame	Cond.										
39	**8**	16.3 (414)	14 (356)	252.5 (6414)		8	83.5 (2121)		147 (556)	550 (35)	2160 (136)
41	**3**	15.5 (394)	14 (356)	164.6 (4181)		8	83.8 (2129)		130 (492)	470 (30)	1870 (118)
42	**5**	15.5 (394)	14 (356)	252.6 (6416)		8	83.8 (2129)		130 (492)	470 (30)	1870 (118)
42	**8**	16.3 (414)	14 (356)	296.5 (7531)		8	83.5 (2121)		147 (556)	550 (35)	2160 (136)
44	**3**	15.8 (401)	13 (330)	287.1 (7292)	282.5 (7177)	8	94.2 (2393)	89.7 (2278)	96 (363)	420 (26)	1660 (105)
47	**5**	16.3 (414)	14 (356)	308.4 (7833)		8	71.5 (1816)		147 (556)	550 (35)	2160 (136)
48	**3**	15.8 (401)	13 (330)	331.2 (8412)	326.6 (8296)	8	94.2 (2393)	89.7 (2278)	96 (363)	420 (26)	1660 (105)
49	**0**	15.5 (394)	14 (355)	176.5 (4482)		8	71.7 (1820)		130 (492)	470 (30)	1870 (118)
50	**0**	16.3 (414)	14 (356)	176.2 (4475)		8	71.5 (1816)		147 (556)	550 (35)	2160 (136)
52	**3**	16.3 (414)	14 (356)	308.4 (7833)		8	71.5 (1816)		147 (556)	550 (35)	2160 (136)

Note: Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate is for full load selections; Variable Primary Flow ratings as low as 50% of the minimum are permitted. Glycol limits are higher. Contact your Johnson Controls Sales Office for ratings and further information.

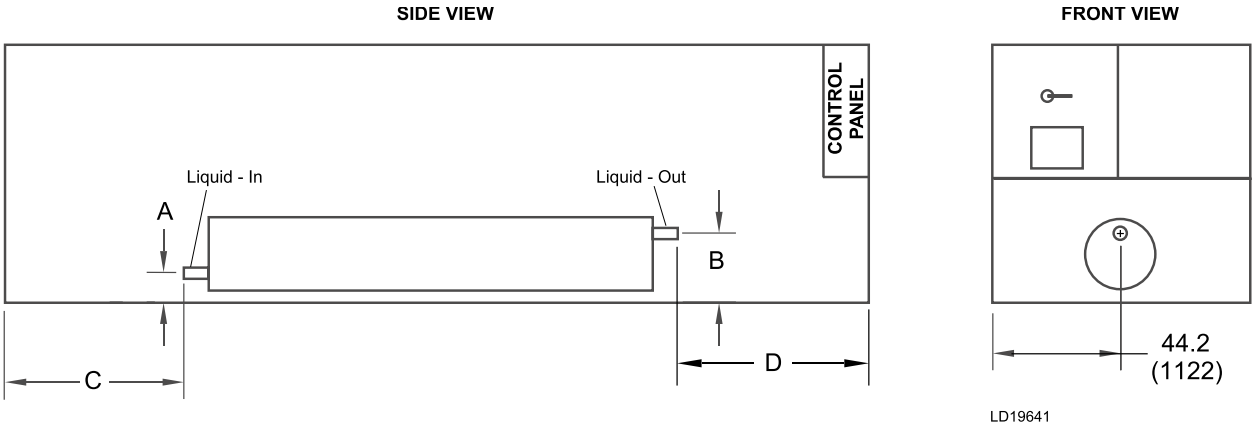

Table 9 - Optional three-pass rear inlet/front outlet evaporator

All dimensions - in. (mm)									
YVAA		A	B	C	D	E- nozzle size	Water volume gal (L)	Minimum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)	Maximum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)
Frame	Cond.								
15	**3**	15.1 (384)	26.5 (673)	6.8 (173)	34.5 (876)	5	58 (220)	170 (11)	650 (41)
16	**5**	15.1 (384)	26.5 (673)	29.2 (742)	56.1 (1425)	5	58 (220)	170 (11)	650 (41)
17	**8**	15.1 (384)	26.5 (673)	34.9 (886)	70 (1778)	6	71 (269)	200 (13)	780 (49)
18	**3**	25.5 (648)	25.5 (648)	17.7 (450)	56.8 (1443)	5	48 (182)	130 (8)	520 (33)
19	**5**	14.1 (358)	25.5 (648)	61.5 (1562)	56.7 (1440)	5	48 (182)	130 (8)	520 (33)
19	**8**	15.3 (389)	26.7 (678)	117.3 (2979)	56.1 (1425)	5	58 (220)	170 (11)	650 (41)
20	**0**	15.1 (384)	26.53 (674)	1.7 (43)	38.1 (968)	6	71 (269)	200 (13)	780 (49)
21	**3**	14.1 (358)	25.5 (648)	61.6 (1565)	58.8 (1494)	5	48 (182)	130 (8)	520 (33)
21	**5**	15.1 (384)	26.5 (673)	34.9 (886)	70 (1778)	6	71 (269)	200 (13)	780 (49)
21	**8**	15.3 (389)	26.7 (678)	78.9 (2004)	70.3 (1786)	6	71 (269)	200 (13)	780 (49)

Note: Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate is for full load selections; Variable Primary Flow ratings as low as 50% of the minimum are permitted. Glycol limits are higher. Contact your Johnson Controls Sales Office for ratings and further information.

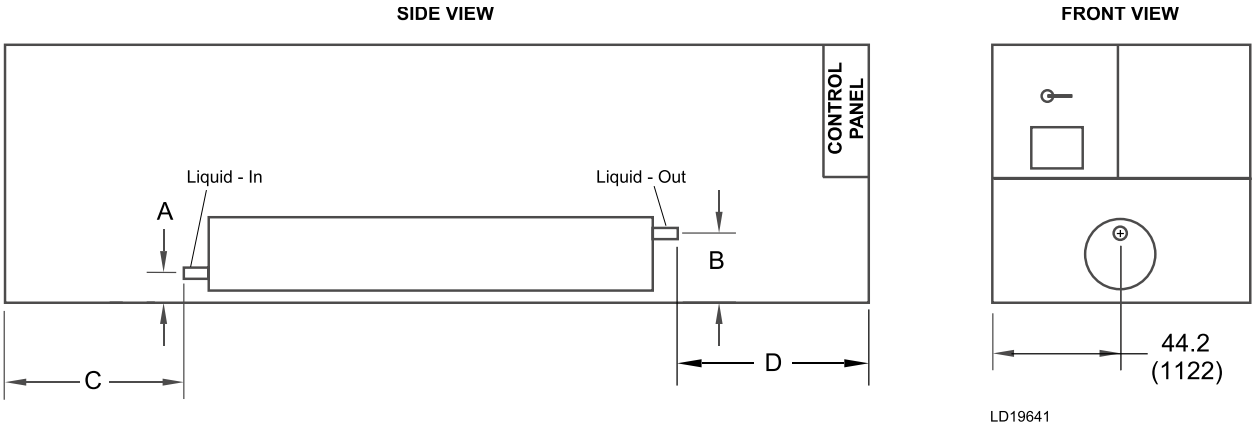

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Table 9 - Optional three-pass rear inlet/front outlet evaporator (cont'd)

All dimensions - in. (mm)									
YVAA		A	B	C	D	E- nozzle size	Water volume gal (L)	Minimum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)	Maximum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)
Frame	Cond.								
23	**3**	14.1 (358)	25.5 (648)	73.2 (1859)	56.1 (1425)	5	58 (220)	170 (11)	650 (41)
24	**5**	15.3 (389)	26.7 (678)	29.9 (759)	56.1 (1425)	6	71 (269)	200 (13)	780 (49)
24	**8**	15.3 (389)	26.7 (678)	122.9 (3122)	70 (1778)	6	71 (269)	200 (13)	780 (49)
26	**3**	15.3 (389)	26.7 (678)	117.1 (2974)	56.1 (1425)	5	58 (220)	170 (11)	650 (41)
27	**0**	15.3 (388)	26.7 (678)	16.8 (427)	51.9 (1318)	6	82 (310)	200 (13)	780 (49)
27	**3**	15.3 (389)	26.7 (678)	42.9 (1090)	70 (1778)	6	82 (310)	200 (13)	780 (49)
27	**5**	15.5 (394)	29.5 (749)	88.6 (2250)	71.8 (1824)	6	113 (428)	270 (17)	1060 (67)
27	**8**	15.5 (394)	29.5 (749)	88.3 (2243)	71.8 (1824)	6	113 (428)	270 (17)	1060 (67)
29	**5**	15.5 (394)	29.5 (749)	88.6 (2250)	71.8 (1824)	6	113 (428)	270 (17)	1060 (67)
30	**3**	15.3 (389)	26.7 (678)	122.9 (3122)	70 (1778)	6	71 (269)	200 (13)	780 (49)

Note: Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate is for full load selections; Variable Primary Flow ratings as low as 50% of the minimum are permitted. Glycol limits are higher. Contact your Johnson Controls Sales Office for ratings and further information.

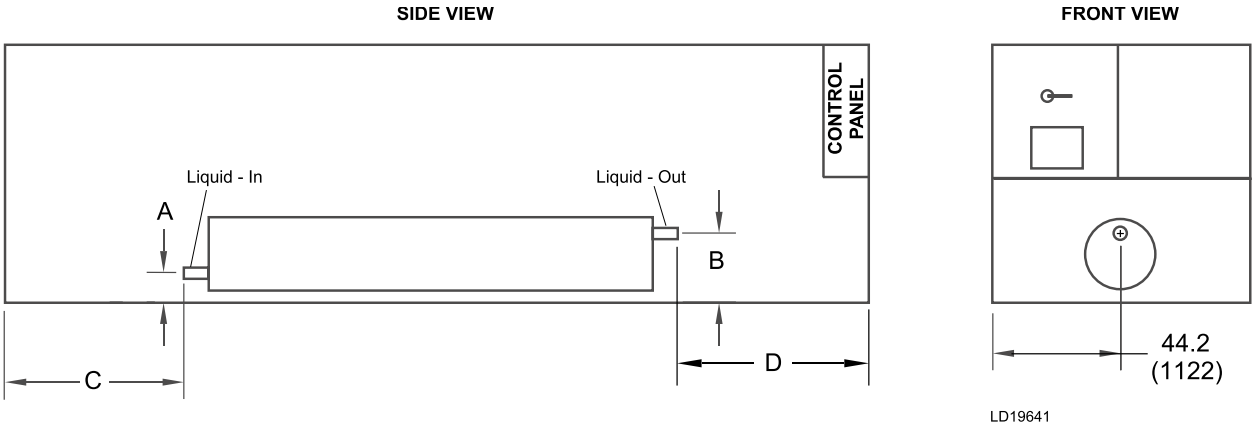

Table 9 - Optional three-pass rear inlet/front outlet evaporator (cont'd)

All dimensions - in. (mm)									
YVAA		A	B	C	D	E-nozzle size	Water volume gal (L)	Minimum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)	Maximum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)
Frame	Cond.								
30	**5**	15.3 (389)	26.7 (678)	166.9 (4239)	70 (1778)	6	71 (269)	200 (13)	780 (49)
30	**8**	15 (381)	30.3 (770)	132.2 (3358)	71.8 (1824)	6	113 (428)	270 (17)	1060 (67)
31	**8**	15 (381)	29.5 (749)	176.6 (4486)	71.8 (1824)	6	113 (428)	270 (17)	1060 (67)
32	**3**	15.5 (394)	29.5 (749)	88.6 (2250)	71.8 (1824)	6	113 (428)	270 (17)	1060 (67)
33	**3**	15.3 (389)	26.7 (678)	166.9 (4239)	70 (1778)	6	71 (269)	200 (13)	780 (49)
34	**3**	15.5 (394)	29.5 (749)	132.6 (3368)	71.8 (1824)	6	113 (428)	270 (17)	1060 (67)
34	**5**	15.5 (394)	29.5 (749)	176.2 (4475)	71.8 (1824)	6	113 (428)	270 (17)	1060 (67)
36	**8**	16.3 (414)	30.3 (770)	208.6 (5298)	83.5 (2121)	8	147 (556)	370 (23)	1440 (91)
37	**3**	15.8 (401)	28.8 (732)	180.9 (4595)	112.2 (2850)	6	94 (356)	280 (18)	1100 (69)
37	**5**	16.3 (414)	30.3 (770)	164.3 (4173)	83.4 (2118)	8	147 (556)	370 (23)	1440 (91)

Note: Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate is for full load selections; Variable Primary Flow ratings as low as 50% of the minimum are permitted. Glycol limits are higher. Contact your Johnson Controls Sales Office for ratings and further information.

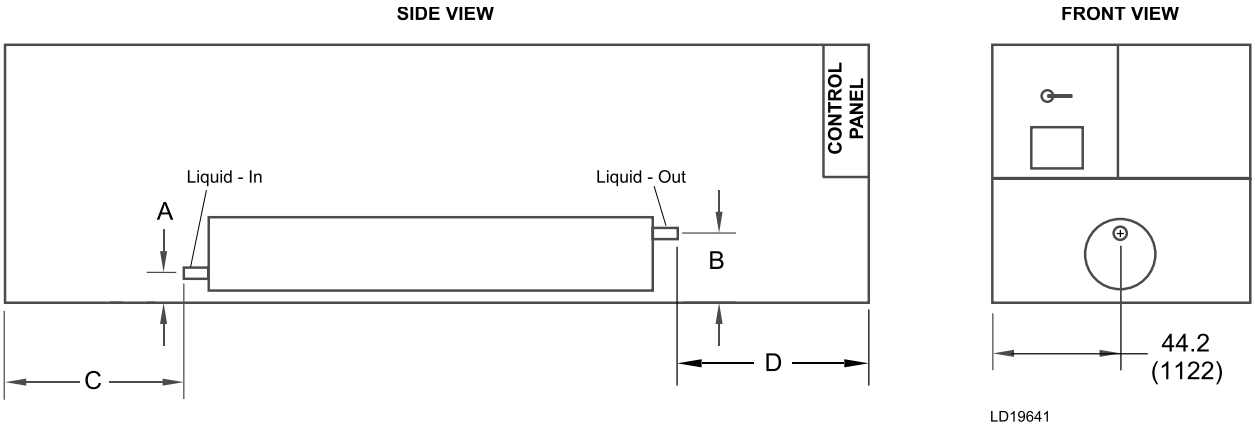

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Table 9 - Optional three-pass rear inlet/front outlet evaporator (cont'd)

All dimensions - in. (mm)									
YVAA		A	B	C	D	E-nozzle size	Water volume gal (L)	Minimum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)	Maximum chilled water flow rate GPM (L/S)
Frame	Cond.								
39	**8**	16.3 (414)	30.3 (770)	252.5 (6414)	83.5 (2121)	8	147 (556)	370 (23)	1440 (91)
41	**3**	15.5 (394)	29.5 (749)	164.6 (4181)	83.8 (2129)	6	128 (485)	320 (20)	1230 (77)
42	**5**	15.5 (394)	29.5 (749)	252.6 (6416)	83.8 (2129)	6	128 (485)	320 (20)	1230 (77)
42	**8**	16.3 (414)	30.3 (770)	296.5 (7531)	83.5 (2121)	8	147 (556)	370 (23)	1440 (91)
44	**3**	15.8 (401)	28.8 (732)	287.1 (7292)	94.2 (2393)	6	94 (356)	280 (18)	1100 (69)
47	**5**	16.3 (414)	30.3 (770)	308.4 (7833)	71.5 (1816)	8	147 (556)	370 (23)	1440 (91)
48	**3**	15.8 (401)	28.8 (732)	331.2 (8412)	94.2 (2393)	6	94 (356)	280 (18)	1100 (69)
49	**0**	15.5 (394)	29.5 (749)	176.2 (4476)	71.5 (1817)	6	130 (492)	320 (20)	1230 (77)
50	**0**	16.3 (414)	30.3 (770)	176.2 (4475)	71.5 (1816)	8	147 (556)	370 (23)	1440 (91)
52	**3**	16.3 (414)	30.3 (770)	308.4 (7833)	71.5 (1816)	8	147 (556)	370 (23)	1440 (91)

Note: Minimum Chilled Water Flow Rate is for full load selections; Variable Primary Flow ratings as low as 50% of the minimum are permitted. Glycol limits are higher. Contact your Johnson Controls Sales Office for ratings and further information.

The following data is applicable to select configurations. Other configurations are available through our configuration/selection software.

Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for the chiller configuration that best matches your specific needs.

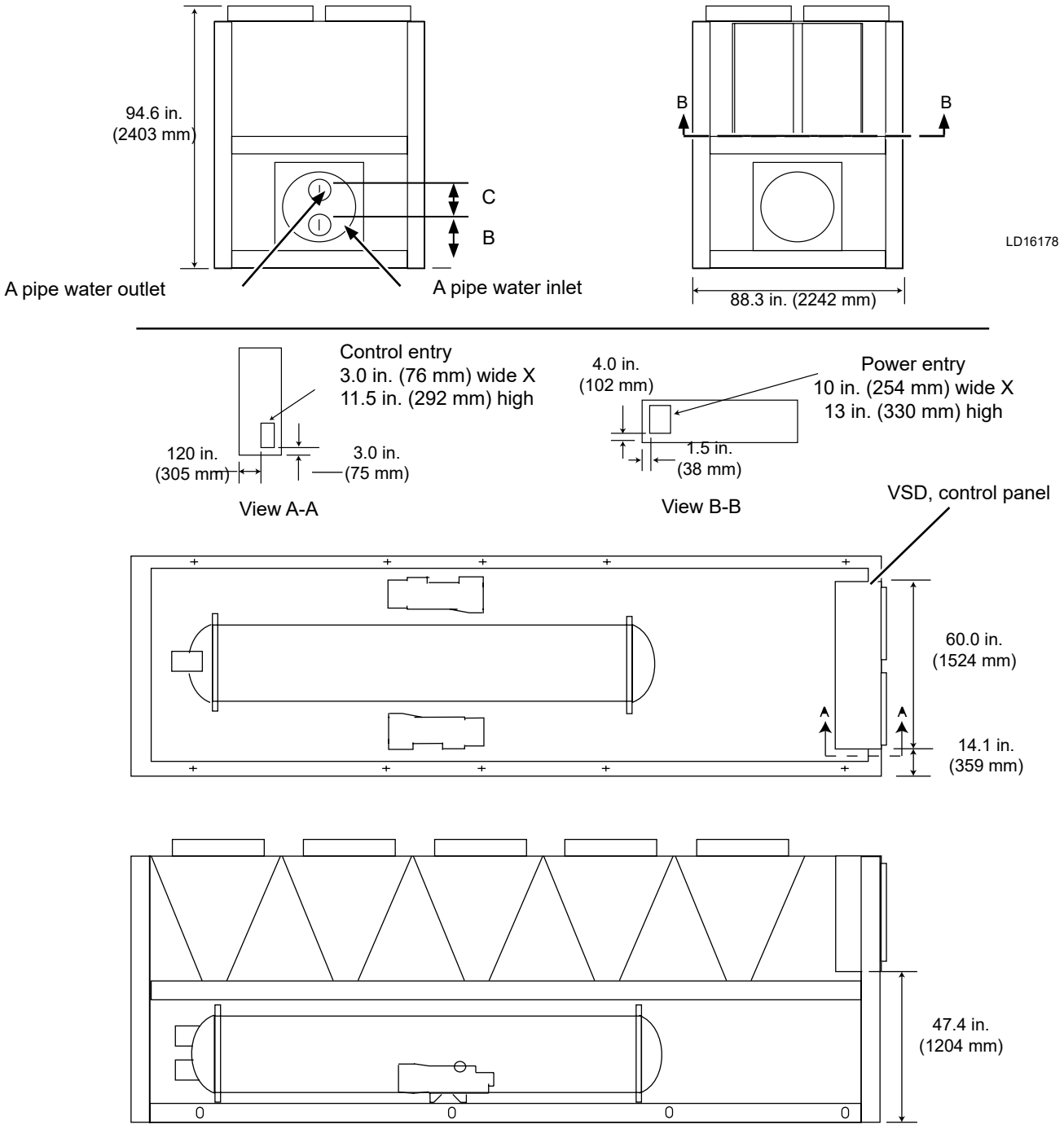

Figure 21 - YVAA dimensions

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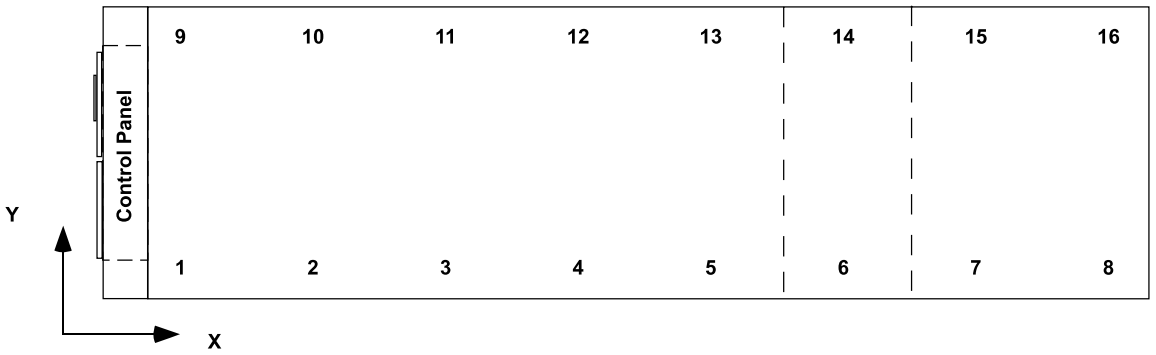

LD18587

Table 10 - Isolator selection and mounting locations

YVAA configuration			Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Frame	Cond	Evap									
015	3	B	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	73 (1852)	144 (3662)	193 (4900)				
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
016	5	B	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	77 (1943)	118 (3000)	157 (3985)	220 (5589)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
017	8	C	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	149 (3779)	187 (4756)	251 (6368)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
018	3	A	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	76 (1943)	124 (3152)	163 (4137)	210 (5323)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
019	5	A	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (259)	76 (1939)	118 (2997)	157 (3982)	208 (5295)	281 (7132)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
019	8	B	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	76 (1943)	118 (3000)	157 (3985)	209 (5299)	308 (7823)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
020	0	C	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	76 (1943)	118 (3000)	157 (3985)	209 (5299)	281 (7136)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
021	3	A	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	149 (3779)	187 (4756)	251 (6368)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
021	5	C	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	149 (3779)	187 (4756)	251 (6368)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
021	8	C	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	149 (3779)	187 (4756)	235 (5968)	301 (7653)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
023	3	B	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	76 (1943)	118 (2999)	157 (3984)	209 (5298)	281 (7135)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
024	5	C	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	76 (1943)	128 (3260)	173 (4391)	220 (5579)	301 (7654)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
024	8	C	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	143 (3638)	187 (4748)	245 (6232)	339 (8609)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							

Notes:
1. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for weight data.
2. All isolator mounting holes are 19 mm.
3. Dimensions are in inches (mm).

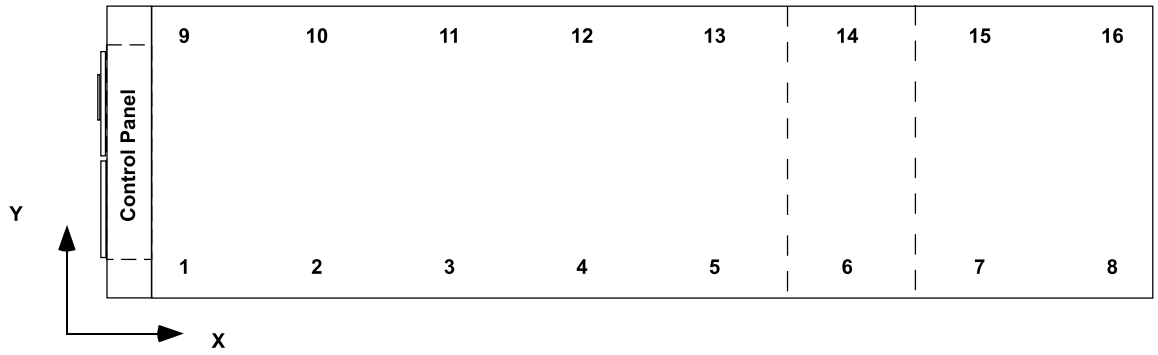

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Table 10 - Isolator selection and mounting locations (cont'd)

YVAA CONFIGURATION			Descriptio	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Frame	**Cond**	**Evap**									
015	**3**	**B**	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	73 (1852)	144 (3662)	193 (4900)				
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
016	**5**	**B**	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	77 (1943)	118 (3000)	157 (3985)	220 (5589)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
017	**8**	**C**	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	149 (3779)	187 (4756)	251 (6368)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
018	**3**	**A**	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	76 (1943)	124 (3152)	163 (4137)	210 (5323)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
019	**5**	**A**	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (259)	76 (1939)	118 (2997)	157 (3982)	208 (5295)	281 (7132)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
019	**8**	**B**	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	76 (1943)	118 (3000)	157 (3985)	209 (5299)	308 (7823)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
020	**0**	**C**	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	76 (1943)	118 (3000)	157 (3985)	209 (5299)	281 (7136)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
021	**3**	**A**	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	149 (3779)	187 (4756)	251 (6368)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
021	**5**	**C**	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	149 (3779)	187 (4756)	251 (6368)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
021	**8**	**C**	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	149 (3779)	187 (4756)	235 (5968)	301 (7653)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
023	**3**	**B**	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	76 (1943)	118 (2999)	157 (3984)	209 (5298)	281 (7135)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
024	**5**	**C**	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	76 (1943)	128 (3260)	173 (4391)	220 (5579)	301 (7654)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
024	**8**	**C**	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	143 (3638)	187 (4748)	245 (6232)	339 (8609)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							

Notes:
1. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for weight data.
2. All isolator mounting holes are 19 mm.
3. Dimensions are in inches (mm).

Table 10 - Isolator selection and mounting locations (cont'd)

YVAA configuration			Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Frame	Cond	Evap									
026	3	B	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	77 (1943)	118 (2999)	157 (3984)	209 (5298)	308 (7823)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
027	0	D	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	149 (3779)	187 (4756)	264 (6709)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
027	3	D	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4084)	201 (5105)	301 (7654)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
027	5	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4084)	201 (5105)	301 (7654)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
027	8	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4095)	201 (5105)	298 (7582)	339 (8609)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
029	5	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4095)	201 (5105)	296 (7512)	339 (8609)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
030	3	C	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	143 (3638)	187 (4748)	245 (6232)	339 (8608)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
030	5	C	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (260)	81 (2057)	144 (3663)	187 (4755)	277 (7047)	383 (9726)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
030	8	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (260)	81 (2054)	161 (4081)	201 (5102)	298 (7579)	383 (9723)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
031	8	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4084)	201 (5105)	298 (7582)	427 (10843)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
032	3	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4084)	201 (5105)	298 (7582)	339 (8609)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
033	3	C	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	143 (3636)	188 (4781)	245 (6232)	383 (9726)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
034	3	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4084)	201 (5105)	298 (7582)	383 (9726)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
034	5	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4084)	201 (5105)	298 (7582)	427 (10843)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
036	8	J	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	145 (3680)	205 (5219)	284 (7218)	383 (9725)	439 (11157)	495 (12577)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							

Notes:

1. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for weight data.
2. All isolator mounting holes are 19 mm.
3. Dimensions are in inches (mm).

Table 10 - Isolator selection and mounting locations (cont'd)

YVAA CONFIGURATION			Descriptio	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Frame	Cond	Evap									
026	3	B	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	77 (1943)	118 (2999)	157 (3984)	209 (5298)	308 (7823)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
027	0	D	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	149 (3779)	187 (4756)	264 (6709)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
027	3	D	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4084)	201 (5105)	301 (7654)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
027	5	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4084)	201 (5105)	301 (7654)			
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
027	8	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4095)	201 (5105)	298 (7582)	339 (8609)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
029	5	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4095)	201 (5105)	296 (7512)	339 (8609)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
030	3	C	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	143 (3638)	187 (4748)	245 (6232)	339 (8608)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
030	5	C	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (260)	81 (2057)	144 (3663)	187 (4755)	277 (7047)	383 (9726)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
030	8	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (260)	81 (2054)	161 (4081)	201 (5102)	298 (7579)	383 (9723)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
031	8	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4084)	201 (5105)	298 (7582)	427 (10843)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
032	3	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4084)	201 (5105)	298 (7582)	339 (8609)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
033	3	C	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	143 (3636)	188 (4781)	245 (6232)	383 (9726)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
034	3	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4084)	201 (5105)	298 (7582)	383 (9726)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
034	5	E	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	161 (4084)	201 (5105)	298 (7582)	427 (10843)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
036	8	J	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	145 (3680)	205 (5219)	284 (7218)	383 (9725)	439 (11157)	495 (12577)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							

Notes:

1. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for weight data.
2. All isolator mounting holes are 19 mm.
3. Dimensions are in inches (mm).

Table 10 - Isolator selection and mounting locations (cont'd)

YVAA configuration			Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Frame	Cond	Evap									
037	3	F	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	145 (3680)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
037	5	I	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	145 (3680)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
039	8	J	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	145 (3680)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)	483 (12274)	539 (13694)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
041	3	H	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	145 (3680)	205 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10843)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
042	5	H	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (254)	81 (2057)	145 (3680)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)	483 (12274)	539 (13694)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
042	8	J	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (260)	81 (2054)	145 (3677)	205 (5216)	284 (7215)	427 (10839)	505 (12817)	562 (14262)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
044	3	G	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	154 (3907)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)	483 (12274)	539 (13694)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
047	5	J	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	154 (3907)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)	505 (12820)	562 (14265)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
048	3	G	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	154 (3907)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)	505 (12820)	562 (14265)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
049	0	K	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	154 (3907)	205 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
050	0	J	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	154 (2908)	205 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10843)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							
052	3	J	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	154 (3907)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)	505 (12820)	562 (14265)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	1 (34)							

Notes:

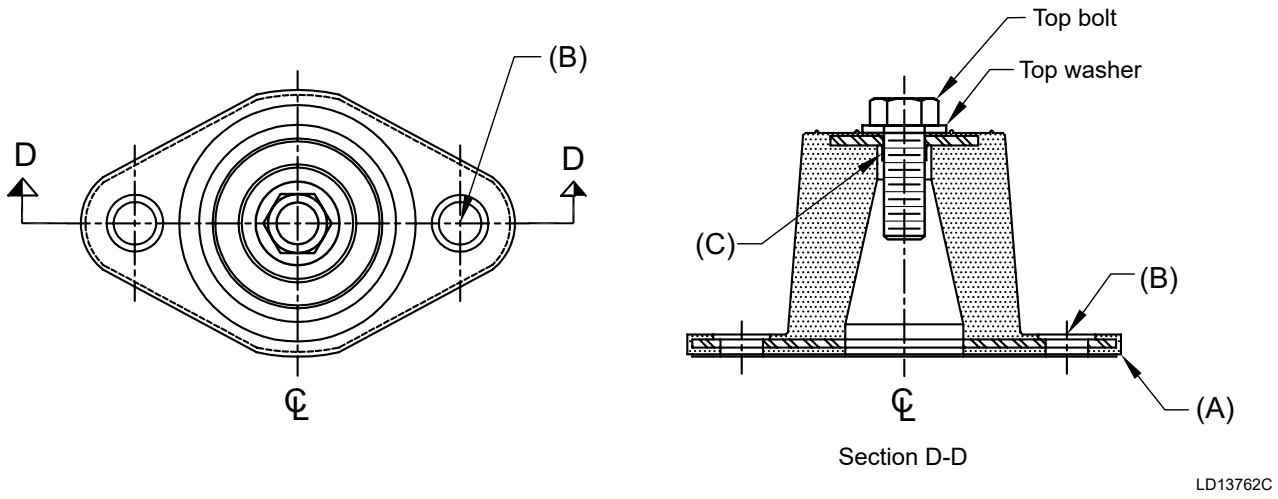
1. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for weight data.
2. All isolator mounting holes are 19 mm.
3. Dimensions are in inches (mm).

Table 10 - Isolator selection and mounting locations (cont'd)

YVAA CONFIGURATION			Descriptio	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Frame	Cond	Evap									
037	3	F	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	145 (3680)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
037	5	I	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	145 (3680)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
039	8	J	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	145 (3680)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)	483 (12274)	539 (13694)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
041	3	H	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	145 (3680)	205 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10843)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
042	5	H	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (254)	81 (2057)	145 (3680)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)	483 (12274)	539 (13694)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
042	8	J	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (260)	81 (2054)	145 (3677)	205 (5216)	284 (7215)	427 (10839)	505 (12817)	562 (14262)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
044	3	G	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	154 (3907)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)	483 (12274)	539 (13694)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
047	5	J	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	154 (3907)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)	505 (12820)	562 (14265)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
048	3	G	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	154 (3907)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)	505 (12820)	562 (14265)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
049	0	K	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	154 (3907)	205 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
050	0	J	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	154 (2908)	205 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10843)		
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							
052	3	J	Isolator X-Dimension	10 (263)	81 (2057)	154 (3907)	206 (5219)	284 (7218)	427 (10842)	505 (12820)	562 (14265)
			Isolator Y-Dimension	87 (2206)							

Notes:
1. Contact your nearest Johnson Controls Sales Office for weight data.
2. All isolator mounting holes are 19 mm.
3. Dimensions are in inches (mm).

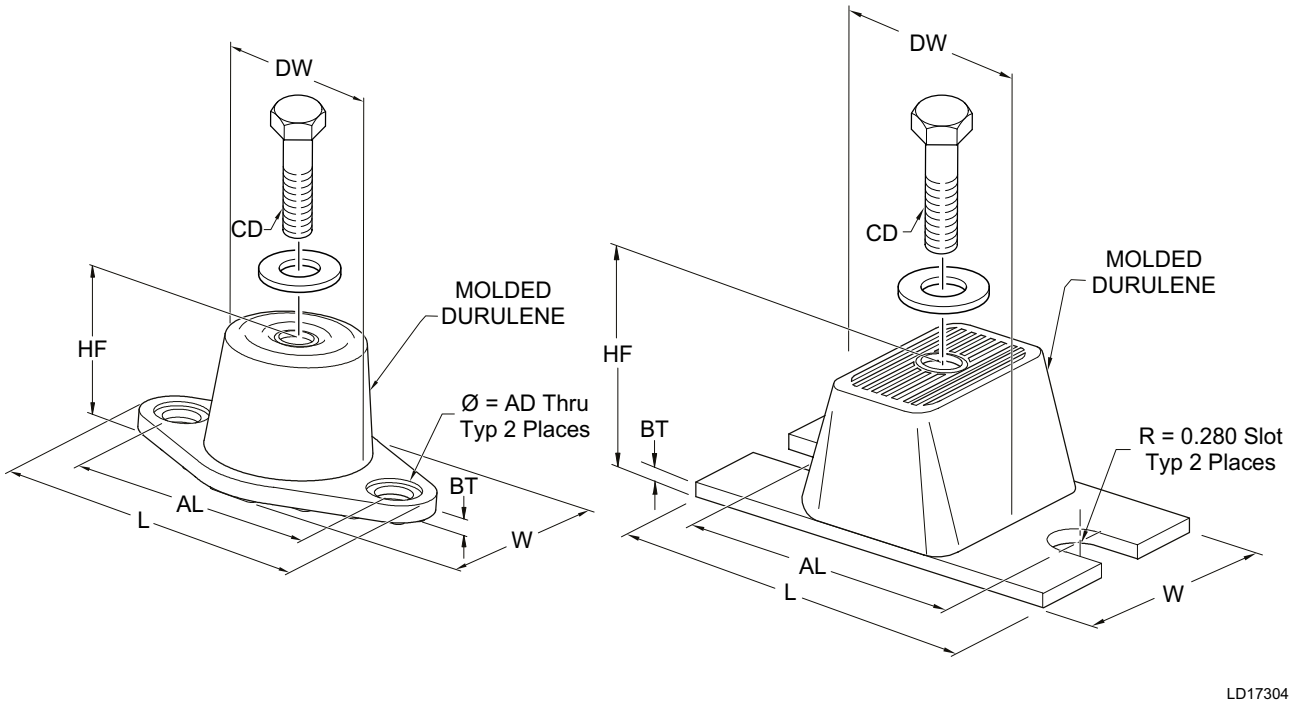
Elastomeric isolator installation



Read the following instructions before beginning installation.

1. Isolators are shipped fully assembled and are to be positioned in accordance with the submittal drawings or as otherwise recommended.
2. Set isolators on floor, housekeeping pad or subbase, ensuring that all isolators lines match the equipment mounting holes. The VMC group recommends that the isolator base (A) be installed on a level surface. Shim or grout as required, leveling all isolator bases to the same elevation (0.03125 of an inch maximum difference can be tolerated).
3. Bolt or anchor all isolators to supporting structure utilizing base thru holes (B).
4. Remove top bolt and top washer. Place equipment on top of isolators so that mounting holes in equipment or base line up with threaded hole (C).
5. Reinstall top bolt and washer and tighten down.

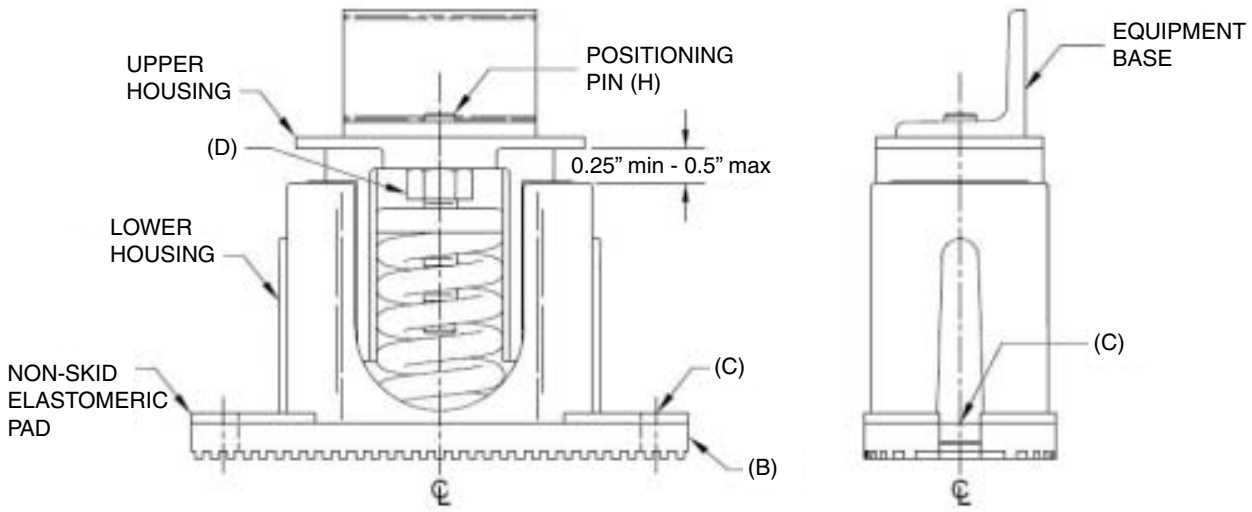
Elastomeric isolator specifications



Model P/N	Dimension data (in.)							
	L	W	HF	AL	AD	BT	CD	DW
Type A 029-25335-001 (434002)	5.50 (139.7	3.38 (85.85)	2.88 (73.15)	4.13 (104.90)	0.56 (14.22)	0.25 (6.35)	1/2-13 UNC X 1 (M27 X 3)	2.50 (63.50)
Type B 029-25335-002 (434004) Type B 029-25335-004 (434005)	6.25 (158.75)	4.63 (117.6)	2.75 (69.85)	5.00 (127.00)	0.56 (14.22)	0.38 (9.65)	1/2-13 UNC X 1 (M27 X 3)	3.00 (76.20)

Model P/N	Isolator color	Weight range (lb)	Weight range (kg)
029-25335-001 (434002)	Charcoal	Up to 825	Up to 374
029-25335-002 (434004)	Brick red	826–1688	375–766
029-25335-004 (434005)	Charcoal	1689–4000	767–1814

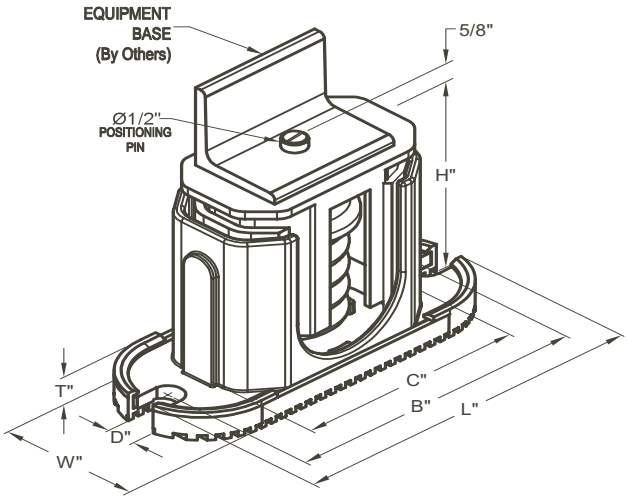
One inch deflection isolator installation



Read the following instructions before beginning installation.

1. Isolators are shipped fully assembled and are to be positioned in accordance with the submittal drawings or as otherwise recommended.
2. Set isolators on floor, housekeeping pad or subbase, ensuring that all isolators centerlines match the equipment mounting holes. The VMC group recommends that the isolator base (“B”) be installed on a level surface. Shim or grout as required, leveling all isolator bases to the same elevation (0.25 in. maximum difference can be tolerated).
3. Bolt or anchor all isolators to supporting structure utilizing base slotted holes (“C”).
4. Place equipment on top of isolators making sure that mounting holes of the equipment line up with isolator positioning pin (“H”).
5. Equipment or machine is at its full operating weight.
6. Adjust each isolator in sequence by turning spring adjusting bolt (“D”) one full counterclockwise turn at a time. Repeat this procedure on all isolators, one at a time.
7. Continue adjusting each isolator until a minimum of 0.25 in. clearance is achieved between the lower housing and upper housing. See illustration above.
8. Fine adjust isolators to level equipment.

One inch deflection spring isolator specifications



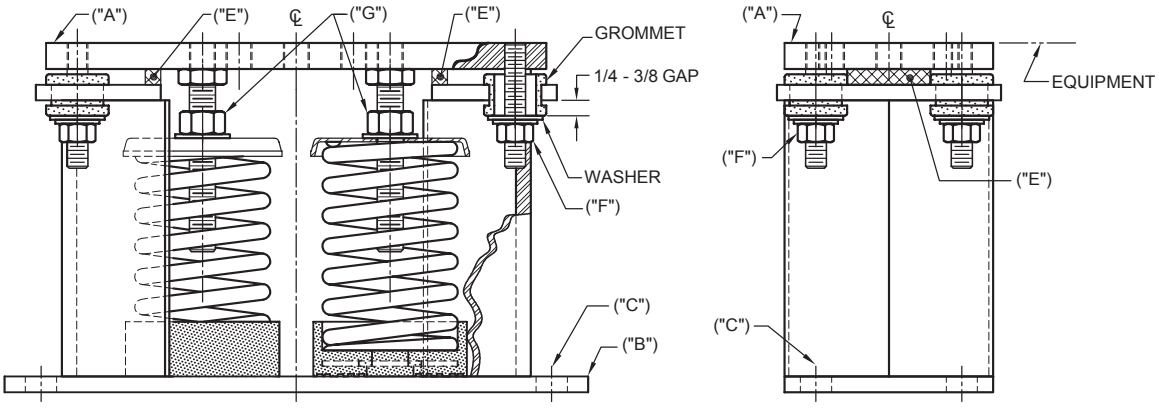
Mount type	Dimension data (in.)						
	W	D	L	B	C	T	H
Type A	3	5/8	7 3/4	6 1/2	4-3/4	1/2	5 5/8
Type B	3	5/8	10 1/2	9 1/4	7 3/4	9/16	6

Type A model P/N	Color code	Rated capacity (for units with all load points less than 1785 lb [810 kg])		
		(lb)	(kg)	Part number
029-25334-002 (433668)	Black	Up to 434	Up to 197	029-25334-002
029-25334-003 (433669)	Dark green	435–765	198–347	029-25334-003
029-25334-004 (433670)	Gray	766–1020	348–463	029-25334-004
029-25334-005 (433871)	White	1021–1156	464–524	029-25334-005
029-25334-006 (433872)	Gray/Red	1157–1785	525–810	029-25334-006

Type B model P/N	Color code	Rated capacity (for units with any load point above 1518 lb [689 kg])		
		(lb)	(kg)	Part number
029-25334-008 (433997)	Dark purple	Up to 1148	Up to 521	029-25334-008
029-25334-009 (433998)	Dark green	1149–1530	522–694	029-25334-009
029-25334-010 (433999)	Gray	1531–2040	695–925	029-25334-010
029-25334-012 (434000)	White	2041–2312	926–1049	029-25334-012
029-25334-013 (434001)	Gray/Red	2313–3570	1050–1619	029-25334-013

Notes:
1. Use either all CP's or all CP2's at all locations on a unit.
2. Installation requires bolting or anchoring mount to support structure with a 2 x 0.625 in. diameter bolts or 2 x 0.5 in. diameter concrete anchors.
3. All springs are designed for 50% over-travel.

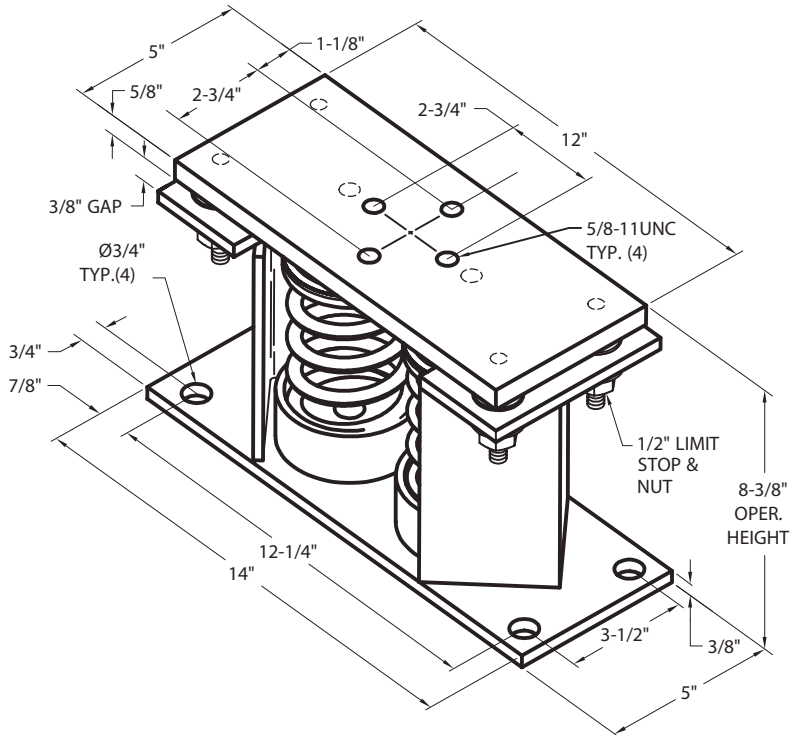
Two inch deflection, isolator installation and adjustment



Read the following instructions before beginning installation.

1. Isolators are shipped fully assembled and are to be positioned in accordance with the submittal drawings or as otherwise recommended.
2. Set isolators on floor, housekeeping pad, or subbase, ensuring that all isolator centerlines match the equipment mounting holes. The VMC group recommends that the isolator base plates (“B”) be installed on a level surface. Shim or grout as required, levelling all isolator base plates to the same elevation (0.25 of an inch maximum difference can be tolerated).
3. Bolt or anchor all isolators to supporting structure utilizing base plate through holes (“C”) or weld base plate to supporting structure with 0.375 in. fillet weld 2 in. long @ 4 in. on center around entire base plate or as engineered for specific load and or field conditions.
4. Isolators are shipped to the job site with (2) removable spacer shims (“E”) between the top plate and the housing. These shims must be in place when the equipment is positioned over the isolators.
5. With all shims (“E”) in place, position equipment on top of plate (“A”) of isolator.
6. Bolt equipment securely to top plate of isolator using a minimum of 2 x 0.625 in. UNC A325 GRADE 5 SAE bolts or weld equipment or bracket to the top plate (“A”) of isolator with a minimum 0.375 in. fillet welds 2 in. long @ 3 in. O.C. for a minimum total weld of 10 in. (All sides of equipment or bracket resting on top plate (“A”) must be welded).
7. The adjustment process can only begin after the equipment or machine is at its full operating weight.
8. Back off each of the 4 limit stop lock nuts (“F”) on the isolators 0.5 in.
9. Adjust each isolator in sequence by turning spring adjusting nuts (“G”) one full clockwise turn at a time. Repeat this procedure on all isolators, one at a time. Check the limit stop lock nuts (“F”) periodically to ensure that clearance between the washer and rubber grommet is maintained. Stop adjustment of isolator only when the top plate (“A”) has risen just above the shim (“E”).
10. Remove all spacer shims (“E”).
11. Fine adjust isolators to level equipment.
12. Adjust all limit stop lock nuts (“F”) per isolator, maintaining 0.25 in. to 0.375 in. gap. The limit stop nuts must be kept at this gap to ensure uniform bolt loading during uplift, as is the case when the equipment is drained.

Two inch deflection, restrained spring isolator specifications



* Weight range (lb)	* Weight range (kg)	Model P/N	Color
Up to 391	Up to 177	029-25336-006 (688690)	Green
392–604	178–274	029-25336-008 (688691)	Dark brown
605–740	275–336	029-25336-009 (688692)	Red
741–1020	337–463	029-25336-010 (688693)	Red/Black
1021–1437	464–652	029-25336-011 (688694)	Pink
1438–2244	653–1018	029-25336-012 (688695)	Pink/Gray
2245–2618	1019–1188	029-25336-013 (688697)	Pink/Gray/Orange
2619–3740	1189–1696	029-25336-014 (688698)	Pink/Gray/Dark brown

* Value is de-rated by 15%

Notes:

1. All dimensions are in inches, interpret as per ANSI Y14.
2. Equipment must be bolted or welded to the top plate to meet allowable seismic ratings.
3. All springs are designed for 50% overload capacity with exception of the 029-25336-013 and 029-25336-014.
4. Consult JCI for concrete installation.

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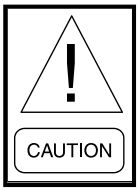
Section 6 - Commissioning

Preparation



Commissioning of this unit must only be carried out by Johnson Controls Authorized personnel.

Commissioning personnel should be thoroughly familiar with the information contained in this document before starting the unit.

The following basic checks should be made with the customer power to the unit switched OFF.

Proper electrical lock out and tag out procedures must be followed.

Inspection

Inspect unit for installation damage. If found, take action and/or repair as appropriate.

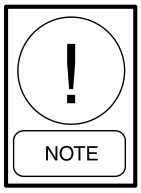
Refrigerant charge

Packaged units are normally shipped as standard with a full refrigerant operating charge. Check that refrigerant pressure is present in both systems and that no leaks are apparent. If no pressure is present, a leak test must be undertaken, the leaks located and repaired.

Do not evacuate or liquid charge with static water in the evaporator. Turn the pump on. Take care to liquid charge slowly to avoid excessive thermal stress at the charging point and to ensure the refrigerant temperature in the evaporator does not go below the freezing point with liquid refrigerant in the evaporator. Once the vacuum is broken, charge into the evaporator or flash tank with the Condenser Drain Valve (Flash Tank Feed) open and the chilled liquid pump ON to the full operating charge, as detailed in *SECTION 5 - TECHNICAL DATA*.

Correct system refrigerant charge

The charge on a system should always be checked when operating for several minutes at full speed with the system stable. Stable conditions are defined as operation without fan cycling, economizer cycling, VI solenoid cycling, or any other system transient conditions. Ideal refrigerant charge will be reached when the refrigerant level in the evaporator is near the middle of the evaporator sight glass.



Refrigerant must not be added or removed unless the level is at the bottom or the top of the glass. It is not necessary to weigh charge unless the entire charge has been lost. The ease of charging is possible since the microchannel coils hold only a small amount of refrigerant charge. A charging valve is located between the fixed orifice and the evaporator for adjusting charge. Charge must be added as liquid with the pump ON and liquid flowing through the evaporator.

Service and oil line valves

Open each compressor oil, economizer, and discharge ball or service valves. If valves are of the back-seat type, open them fully (counterclockwise) then close one turn of the stem to ensure operating pressure is fed to pressure transducers.

Compressor oil

To add oil to a circuit - connect a YORK hand oil pump (Part No. 470-10654-000) to the 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) oil charging valve on the oil separator piping with a length of clean hose or copper line, but do not tighten the flare nut. Using clean oil of the correct type (“L” oil), pump oil until all air has been purged from the hose then tighten the nut. Stroke the oil pump to add oil to the oil system. While the compressor is running at full speed, the oil level should be visible in the sight glass of the oil separator. Approximately 2 gal to 3.1 gal (7.5 L to 11.6 L) are present in each refrigerant system.

Avoid levels in either oil separator that are above the middle of the top sight glass. This may cause excessive oil carryover in the system.

High oil concentration in the system may cause nuisance trips resulting from incorrect readings on the level sensor and temperature sensors. Temperature sensor errors may result in poor liquid control which will result in liquid overfeed and subsequently damage the compressor. High oil carryover may also cause liquid to be returned to the compressor, which can damage the compressor.

If condenser fans are manually operated in VFD mode, manually turn on all 4 fan digital outputs before enabling fan control voltage output. Damage to a fan contactor or fan VFD may occur if this instruction is not followed.

Fans

Check that all fans are free to rotate and are not damaged. Ensure blades are at the same height when rotated. Ensure fan guards are securely fixed.

Isolation/Protection

Verify all sources of electrical supply to the unit are taken from a single point of isolation. Check that the maximum recommended fuse sizes given in *SECTION 5 - TECHNICAL DATA* has not been exceeded.

Control panel

Check the panel to see that it is free of foreign materials (wire, metal chips, and so on) and clean out if required.

Power connections

Check that the customer power cables are connected correctly to the terminal blocks or optional circuit breaker. Ensure that connections of power cables within the panels to the circuit breaker or terminal blocks are tight.

Grounding

Verify that the unit's protective ground terminals are properly connected to a suitable grounding point. Ensure that all unit internal ground connections are tight.

Water system

Verify the chilled liquid system has been installed correctly, and has been commissioned with the correct direction of water flow through the evaporator. The inlet should be at the bottom connection on a two pass evaporator. Purge air from the top of the evaporator using the plugged air vent mounted on the top of the evaporator body.

Flow rates and pressure drops must be within the limits given in *SECTION 5 - TECHNICAL DATA*. Operation outside of these limits is undesirable and could cause damage. If main power must be switched OFF for maintenance or shutdown, precautions must be taken.

See *Unit Maintenance and Shutdown in Sub-freezing Conditions on Page 101*. Before placing the unit back in service, valves should be opened and power must be switched on (if power is removed for more than 8 hours) for at least 8 hours (24 hours if ambient temperature is below 86°F [30°C]) before the unit is restarted.

Flow switch

Verify a chilled water flow switch is correctly fitted in the customer's piping on the evaporator outlet, and wired into the control panel correctly using shielded cable.

There should be a straight run of at least five pipe diameters on either side of the flow switch. The flow switch should be connected to Terminals 2 and 13 in the panel.

Display elements and operation buttons

LED in green indicates the current flow level. LED 0 to LED 9 represent the range between no flow and maximum flow.

A lighting LED indicates the position of the switch point. Orange represents a closed output and red represents an open output. The switch point of LED 7 is a factory setting, but it can be adjusted per the conditions in the field.

To adjust or configure the flow switch, use the two LED indicator buttons, as shown on the following image.

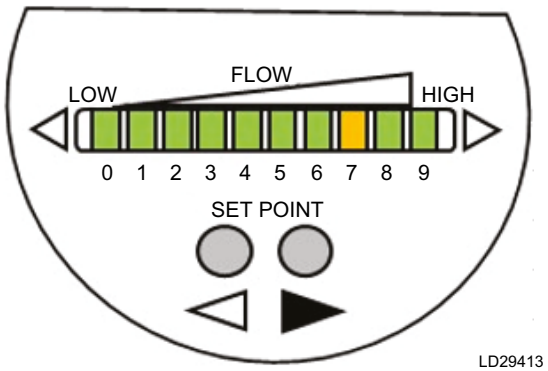


Figure 22 - LED indicator buttons

Setting the thermal dispersion flow switch

To set up the flow switch, perform a high-flow adjustment, which is a quick reaction with falling low.

1. Make sure that the normal flow circulates through the evaporator.
2. Switch on the power supply of the control.
3. Turn on and turn off all LEDs step by step. Make sure that the output is closed and the unit is in operation mode during this process.
4. Press and hold the ► push button until LED 9 turns on.

The flow switch is adapted to the flow conditions of the unit.

When the flow switch is set up, the LED indicates light as follows:

- LED 0, LED 1, LED 2, LED 3, LED 4, LED 5, LED 6, LED 8, and LED 9: green
- LED 7: orange

Figure 23 - Flow switch set

When the normal flow is below the representation range of the display, the LED displays in a similar way to the following example:

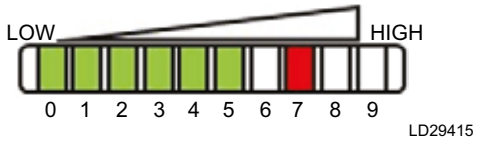


Figure 24 - Flow below the representation range

When the normal flow exceeds the representation range of the display, the LED displays the following:

Figure 25 - Flow exceeds the representation range

Temperature sensors

Ensure that the leaving liquid temperature sensor is coated with heat conductive compound (Part No. 013-00890-000) and is inserted to the bottom of the water outlet sensor well in the evaporator. This sensor is part of the pump control freeze protection operation. It provides some freeze protection and must always be fully inserted in the water outlet sensor well.

Programmed options

Verify that the options factory-programmed into the Micro Panel are in accordance with the customer's order requirements by pressing the OPTIONS key on the keypad and reading the settings from the display.

Programmed settings

Ensure the system cutout and operational settings are in accordance with the operating requirements by pressing the PROGRAM key.

Date and time

Program the date and time by first ensuring that the CLK jumper JP2 on the Chiller Control Board is in the ON position. Then press the DATE/TIME key and set the date and time (see *Date/Time and Schedule Keys on Page 157*).

Start/Stop schedule

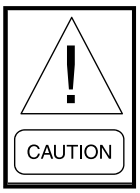
Program the daily and holiday start/stop by pressing the SCHEDULE key (see *Date/Time and Schedule Keys on Page 157*).

Setpoint and remote offset

Set the required leaving chilled liquid temperature setpoint and Control Range under the SETPOINTS key. The chilled liquid temperature control settings need to be set according to the required operating conditions.

If remote temperature reset (offset) is to be used, the maximum reset required must be programmed by pressing the SETPOINTS key (see *Setpoints Key on Page 149*).

First time startup



During the commissioning period there should be sufficient heat load to run the unit under stable full load operation to enable the unit controls, and system operation to be set up correctly, and a commissioning log taken.

Interlocks

Verify that liquid is flowing through the evaporator and that heat load is present. Ensure that any remote run interlocks are in the run position and that the Daily Schedule requires the unit to run or is overridden.

Unit switch

Place the UNIT switch on the keypad to the ON position.

Startup

Press the SYSTEM SWITCHES key and place the system switch for System 1 to the ON position. There may be a few seconds delay before the first compressor starts because of the anti-recycle timer. Be ready when each compressor starts, to switch the UNIT switch OFF immediately if any unusual noises or other adverse conditions develop.

When a compressor is running, the controller monitors oil pressure, motor current, and various other system parameters such as discharge pressure, chilled liquid temperature, and so on. Should any problems occur; the control system will immediately take appropriate action and display the nature of the fault.

Oil pressure

When a compressor starts, press the relevant “System Pressures” key and verify that oil differential pressure (oil pressure-suction pressure) develops immediately. If oil pressure does not develop, the automatic controls will shut down the compressor. Under no circumstances should a restart attempt be made on a compressor, which does not develop oil pressure immediately. Switch the UNIT switch to the OFF position.

Loading

Once the unit has been started, all operations are fully automatic. After an initial period at minimum capacity, the control system will adjust the unit load depending on the chilled liquid temperature and rate of temperature change. If a high heat load is present, the controller will increase the speed of the compressors.

Condenser and fan rotation

Once a compressor is running, discharge pressure rises as refrigerant is pumped into the air-cooled condenser coils. This pressure is controlled by stages of fans to ensure maximum unit efficiency while maintaining sufficient pressure for correct operation of the condensers and the lubrication system.

As discharge pressure rises, the condenser fans operate in stages or ramp up in speed to control the pressure. Verify that the fans operate in the correct direction of rotation and operation is correct for the type of unit.

System charge

Check system charge at steady full compressor load only. It is important that all fans are running for the system. The refrigerant level in the evaporator should be about in the middle of the sight glass. Unless levels are at the bottom or the top of the sight glass, they should not cause concern or require adding or removing charge.

General operation

After completion of the above checks for System 1, switch OFF the SYS 1 switch on the keypad and repeat the process for each subsequent system. When all run correctly, stop the unit, switch all applicable switches to the ‘ON’ position, and restart the unit.

Ensure all checks are completed in the Equipment Pre - Startup and Startup Checklist. The chiller is then ready to be placed into operation.

Freeze damage protection

Failure to follow the required freeze protection protocols can void the factory warranty.

If the YVAA is exposed to subfreezing ambient temperatures at any time during its life, it is critical to protect against evaporator freeze damage. The YVAA chiller can be equipped with features to prevent freeze damage to the evaporator. These features require continuous power to the chiller control panel, chilled fluid circuit pumps and evaporator heaters to prevent damage from freezing. If continuous power cannot be guaranteed or chilled fluid flow cannot be provided during periods of subfreezing ambient temperatures, then one of the following freeze protection protocols must be followed:

A. An appropriate freeze protection fluid selected for the lowest possible ambient temperature must be used in the chilled fluid circuit.

-or-

B. The fluid in the evaporator must be drained by completing the following steps:

- Remove the power to the water box heaters
- Close the chilled fluid circuit isolation valves
- Drain the evaporator
- Leave the evaporator drain valves open

In applications where a freeze protection fluid is not used but continuous power to the chiller control panel, chilled fluid circuit pumps and evaporator heaters can be guaranteed during periods of subfreezing ambient temperatures, then one of the freeze damage protection protocols in the following table must be followed:

Table 11 - YVAA freeze damage protection requirements

	Chiller control of chilled fluid circuit pumps	**Actuated suction service isolation valve**	**Water box immersion heaters**
Ambient air temperatures from 32ºF (0ºC) down to 0ºF (-17.8ºC)	Required if actuated suction service isolation valve is not selected	Required if chilled fluid pumps are not controlled by chiller control panel	Not required
Ambient air temperatures below 0ºF (-17.8ºC) down to -20ºF (-28ºC)	Required	Required	Required

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Section 7 - Operation

Operating controls

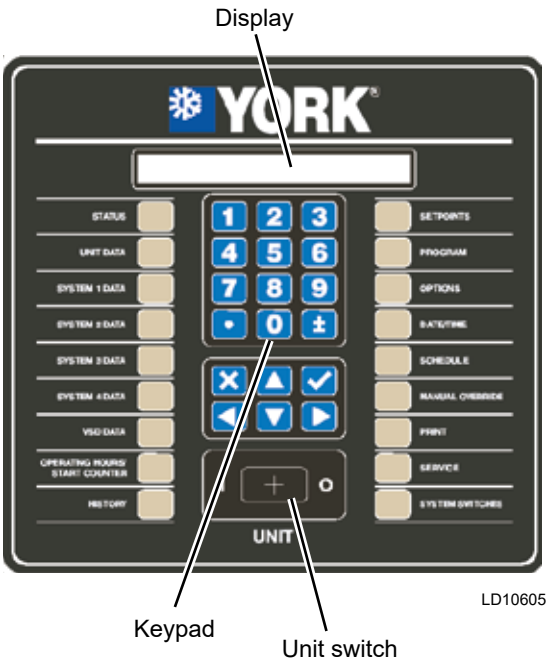


Figure 26 - Keyboard and display

Unit switch

A double pole single throw ON/OFF rocker switch on the front of the control panel is used to turn the entire chiller ON and OFF. When the switch is placed in the OFF position, the entire unit shuts down immediately and all systems will be disabled. One pole of the UNIT switch contacts is wired to the Run Signal input and the Chiller Control Board "UNIT switch X" digital input (X equals System 1 or 2). Separate System Fuses are also wired in series with each set of UNIT switch contacts. If either fuse is pulled or blown, only the system with the good fuse (Input is high) will run. When both inputs are high, the entire chiller will be enabled to run. When both inputs are low, the chiller will be disabled as a UNIT switch OFF Shutdown.

Keypad

An operator keypad allows complete control of the system from a central location. The keypad offers a multitude of command keys on the left and right side of the keypad to access displays, program setpoints, history data, and initiate system commands. Most keys have multiple displays that can be accessed by repetitively pressing the key or by pressing the ▲,▼,◄, and ► (ARROW) keys. The keypad utilizes an overlay to convert the keypad to various languages.

The keypad also contains keys in the center section for data entry in the various program modes. These keys are as follows:

- 0-9 Keys NUMERIC KEYPAD
- PERIOD/DECIMAL
- +/- PLUS/MINUS
- ✓ ENTER
- ✕ CANCEL
- ▲ UP ARROW
- ▼ DOWN ARROW
- ◄ LEFT ARROW
- ► RIGHT ARROW

The numeric keys allow keying numeric values into memory.

The • (PERIOD/DECIMAL) key allows keying a decimal point into numeric values.

The +/- (PLUS/MINUS) key allows making numeric values negative.

The ✓ (ENTER) key stores program changes into memory.

The X (CANCEL) key is used to cancel the data entry operation and returns the programmed value to the original value, before any programming changes were made, when an error is made.

The ▲ (UP ARROW) and ▼ (DOWN ARROW) keys allow scrolling backward (▲) and forward (▼) through items to be programmed under keys such as the PROGRAM or OPTIONS key.

The ▲ (UP ARROW) and ▼ (DOWN ARROW) keys also allow scrolling forward (▼) or backwards (▲) through data display keys that have multiple displays under keys such as UNIT DATA, SYSTEM DATA, HISTORY, PROGRAM, OPTIONS, and so on. The arrow keys can be used instead of repeatedly pressing the data key to see the multiple displays under a key. Once the ▲ ▼ (ARROW) keys are pressed and used for scrolling, pressing the original data key will return to the first display message displayed under the data (UNIT DATA, SYSTEM DATA, and so on) keys.

The ◄ ► (LEFT and RIGHT ARROW) keys allow scrolling between non-numeric program choices under the OPTION, DATE/TIME, and SCHEDULE keys.

The ◄ (LEFT ARROW) key allows programming the default value when programming numeric values. For changing numeric values, the ► (RIGHT ARROW) key has no function.

The ◄ ► (ARROW) keys also allow scrolling sideways between the same displays on different systems. For example, pressing the ► (RIGHT ARROW) key while viewing the system #1 suction pressure moves the display to system #2 suction pressure.

Pressing the ◄ (LEFT ARROW) key moves the opposite direction. The arrow keys also allow fast scrolling through data under keys such as HISTORY by enabling the operator to move between subgroups of data such as Unit, System, and VSD data.

Keypad data entry mode

For numeric programmable items, the data entry mode is entered by pressing any of the number keys, the decimal point key, or the +/- key. When the data entry mode is entered, the data from the key press will be entered and the cursor will appear under the position where the data is being entered.

For non-numeric programmable items, data entry mode is entered by pressing the ◄ or ► (ARROW) keys. When the data entry mode is entered, the cursor will appear under the first position of the non-numeric string. The programmable choice may be changed by pressing the ◄ or ► (ARROW) keys.

To exit the data entry mode and store the programmed value, the ✓ (ENTER) key must be pressed. When the ✓ (ENTER) key is pressed, the cursor will disappear.

The data entry mode may also be exited by pressing the X (CANCEL) key. The programmed data will be returned to its original value when the X (CANCEL) key is pressed.

When the data entry mode is exited, the cursor will disappear. If any other key is pressed while in the Data Entry Mode, the following display will appear for 2 seconds indicating the user must choose between accepting or canceling the change:

```
XXXXXXXXXXX PRESS ✓ TO ACCEPT VALUE OR
          X TO CANCEL DATA ENTRY
```

If the ✓ (ENTER) key was pressed from the data entry mode and the numeric value entered was out of range, the following message will appear for 2 seconds followed by the original data display.

```
XXXXXXXXXXX OUT OF RANGE TRY AGAIN!
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

Display

The 80 character (2 lines of 40 characters per line) display is a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) used for displaying unit parameters, system parameters, and operator messages. The display has an LED backlight background for night viewing and is viewable in direct sunlight.

Anti-recycle timer

On power-up of the control panel, the anti-recycle timer for each system will be set to 120 seconds and must time out before a compressor is allowed to start.

Whenever a system starts, the anti-recycle timer for all systems will be set to 120 seconds and will count down from the time the motor starts. The timer must time out before another compressor is allowed to start.

Whenever a system shuts down, the anti-recycle timer for that system will be set to 120 seconds. The timer must time out before the system is allowed to restart.

Evaporator pump control

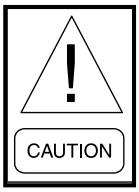
The evaporator pump dry contacts are energized when any of the following conditions are true:

- If a Low Leaving Chilled Liquid Fault occurs.
- Whenever a compressor is running.
- The Daily Schedule is ON and the UNIT switch is ON.

Even if one of above is true, the pump will not run if the panel has been powered up for less than 30 seconds or if the pump has run in the last 30 seconds to prevent pump motor overheating.

Evaporator heater control

The evaporator heater and suction valve actuator are both controlled by ambient air temperature when the system is idle. If no systems are running and the ambient temperature drops below 4.4ºC (40ºF), the heater is turned ON and the suction valve is closed. If no systems are running and the temperature rises above 7.2ºC (45ºF), the heater is turned OFF and the suction opened. Whenever a system is running, the evaporator heater is turned OFF and the suction will be open. Both evaporator heater outputs will always be tuned ON and OFF together. An under voltage condition will keep the heater OFF until full voltage is restored to the system.



Chiller controller cannot detect the failure of all the heaters used in compressor, oil separator, evaporator shell and evaporator water box, etc. with the chilled water pump running and with the evaporator heaters well maintained are extremely crucial especially in subfreezing regions. Chilled water pump control contains the logic of preventative of evaporator freezing.

Compressor heater control

Each compressor has its own heater. The purpose of the heater is to ensure refrigerant does not condense in the compressor. There is no oil sump, but refrigerant could possibly condense in the rotors or the motor housing. The heater will be OFF whenever the respective compressor is running. As soon as the compressor shuts OFF, the heater will turn ON as long as all motor temperature sensors in the compressor read less than 70°C (158°F). The heater will turn OFF, if any internal compressor motor temperature sensor reads more than 71.1°C (160°F).

Alarms

Each system has its own alarm. The Alarm output is ON (dry contact closed) when no fault condition is present and OFF (dry contact open) to indicate an alarm situation. The Alarm will be activated (contacts open), if any of the following are true.

- A System is faulted or inhibited from starting for more than 5 seconds.
- The Unit is faulted or inhibited from starting for more than 5 seconds.
- A System is locked out.
- The Unit is locked out.
- Power is removed from the chiller.

Chiller run contact

The Chiller Run dry contact is closed whenever any system is running. It is open when all systems are shut OFF.

Flow switch control

A chilled liquid flow switch of suitable type MUST be connected between Terminals 2 and 13 of 1TB to provide protection against loss of liquid flow, which will cause evaporator freeze-up if the chiller is permitted to run.

Changing the switch point of the thermal dispersion flow switch

To change the factory-set LED 7, complete the following steps:

1. Press the ◄ or ► push button. The switch point LED flashes.
2. Press the ◄ or ► push button as many times as required in less than 2 seconds between each press. Each press of the push button shifts the LED by one position in the indicated direction.
3. Stop pressing the button when the switch position LED changes to the required position. The flow switch automatically returns to the operating mode with the new setting in 2 seconds.
4. To prevent unintentional settings, press both push buttons simultaneously for at least 10 seconds in operating mode to lock the switch electronically. To unlock the flow switch, perform the same operation again. The setting remains the same in case of power failure.

Remote run/stop

A Remote Run/Stop input is available for each system.

Basic operating sequence

Start sequence and loading

To initiate the start sequence of the chiller, the following conditions must be satisfied before the precharge of the DC Bus will take place:

- UNIT SWITCH must be ON.
- At least one System Switch is ON.
- Run permissive inputs (Remote Cycling Contacts) must be closed.
- No unit faults exist.
- No unit start inhibits exist.
- At least one system not faulted or inhibited.
- The Daily Schedule is calling for the chiller to run.
- The Flow Switch is closed.
- Leaving Chilled Liquid Setpoint is above the Setpoint plus CR (Setpoint High Limit).

Once the precharge takes place, if the anti-recycle timer is timed out the chiller control system on the Chiller Control Board will select the number of compres-

sors to start and begin operation of the compressors. The compressors speed will be ramped to the minimum start frequency and increase speed as needed in an effort to regulate the leaving chilled liquid temperature to meet the desired Setpoint. Unit Warnings

Unit warning

Unit warning operation

Unit warnings are caused when a condition is present requiring operator intervention to restart the unit. All setpoints, program values, and options should be checked before operating the unit. Warnings are not logged to the history buffer. If a unit warning is in effect, the message will be displayed to the operator when the STATUS key is pressed.

Low battery warning

The LOW BATTERY WARNING can only occur at unit power-up. On micropanel power-up, the RTC battery is checked to see if it is still operational. If it is, normal unit operation is allowed. If the battery voltage is determined to be low, the following warning message is displayed indefinitely.

```
UNIT WARNING: !! LOW BATTERY !!
CHECK SETPOINTS/PROGRAM/OPTIONS/TIME
```

If a low battery condition exists, all programmed setpoints, program values, time, schedule, and history buffers will have been lost. These values will all be reset to their default values, which may not be the desired operating values. Once a bad battery is detected, the unit will be prevented from running until the MANUAL OVERRIDE key is pressed. Once the MANUAL OVERRIDE key is pressed, the anti recycle timers will be set to the programmed default anti recycle time to allow the operator sufficient time to check setpoints, program values, and so on.

If a low battery is detected, it should be replaced as soon as possible. The programmed values will all be lost and the unit will be prevented from running on the next power interruption.

Microboard (331-03478-XXX)

The 331-03478-xxx microboard was developed as a direct replacement for the 031-02478-xxx line of microboards. No adapter harness is required when replacing a 02478 with the new 03478. The 03478 uses the IPUII processor card and provides some new features for the chillers that the 02478 did not have. The 03478 program resides in flash memory instead of EPROM. Program updates are accomplished by loading the new program from an SD card inserted into the SD card reader/writer. This same SD card reader/writer also allows the user to datalog the operating parameters to an SD card every 5 seconds. This information is invaluable when troubleshooting unit and system problems since it allows the service technician to view operating parameters before a unit fault. Details on the new datalogging capability are explained in the OPTIONS Key area of this manual. A Real Time Clock/BRAM keeps time and setpoints during power outages.

See *Figure 18 on page 102* to locate the following ports of the 03478 microboard.

Power supplies and LEDs

The 03478 has LEDs to indicate various states of operation of the microboard.

STATUS – Flashes every 1/2 second to indicate that the base board processor is running its program.

POWER – On solid indicates that the base board +12 V and +5 V power supplies are operational.

TX1 – Red LED flashes when transmitting data out Port 1 TB3 (Future native communications BAS port).

RX1 – Green LED flashes when receiving data in Port 1 TB3 (Future native communications BAS port).

TX2 – Red LED that flashes when transmitting data out Port 2 (E-Link TB2 or printer TB1).

RX2 – Green LED that flashes when receiving data in Port 2 (E-Link TB2 or printer TB1).

VSD_TX – Red LED that flashes when transmitting data out Port 3 to the VSD Logic board.

VSD_RX – Green LED that flashes when receiving data in Port 3 from the VSD Logic board.

24 VAC power is applied to the 331-03478-xxx microboard connector J12 and is then used to create the various DC power sources required by the microboard circuitry. If the chiller control is malfunctioning, the power supply test points should be measured to determine the status of the microboard.

Power supply test points

TP1 GND (Measure TP2, TP3, TP4 and TP5 in reference to this Test Point).

TP2 +3.3 V [3.2 VDC to 3.4 VDC] provides power to the processors.

TP3 +5 V [4.8 VDC to 5.2 VDC] power communication ports 2,3 and 4 and analog sensors.

TP4 +12 V [11.64 VDC to 12.36 VDC] powers the display and backlight and is regulated to become the +5 V.

TP5 +15 V [11.3 VDC to 16.6 VDC] powers the analog outputs to the EEV valves.

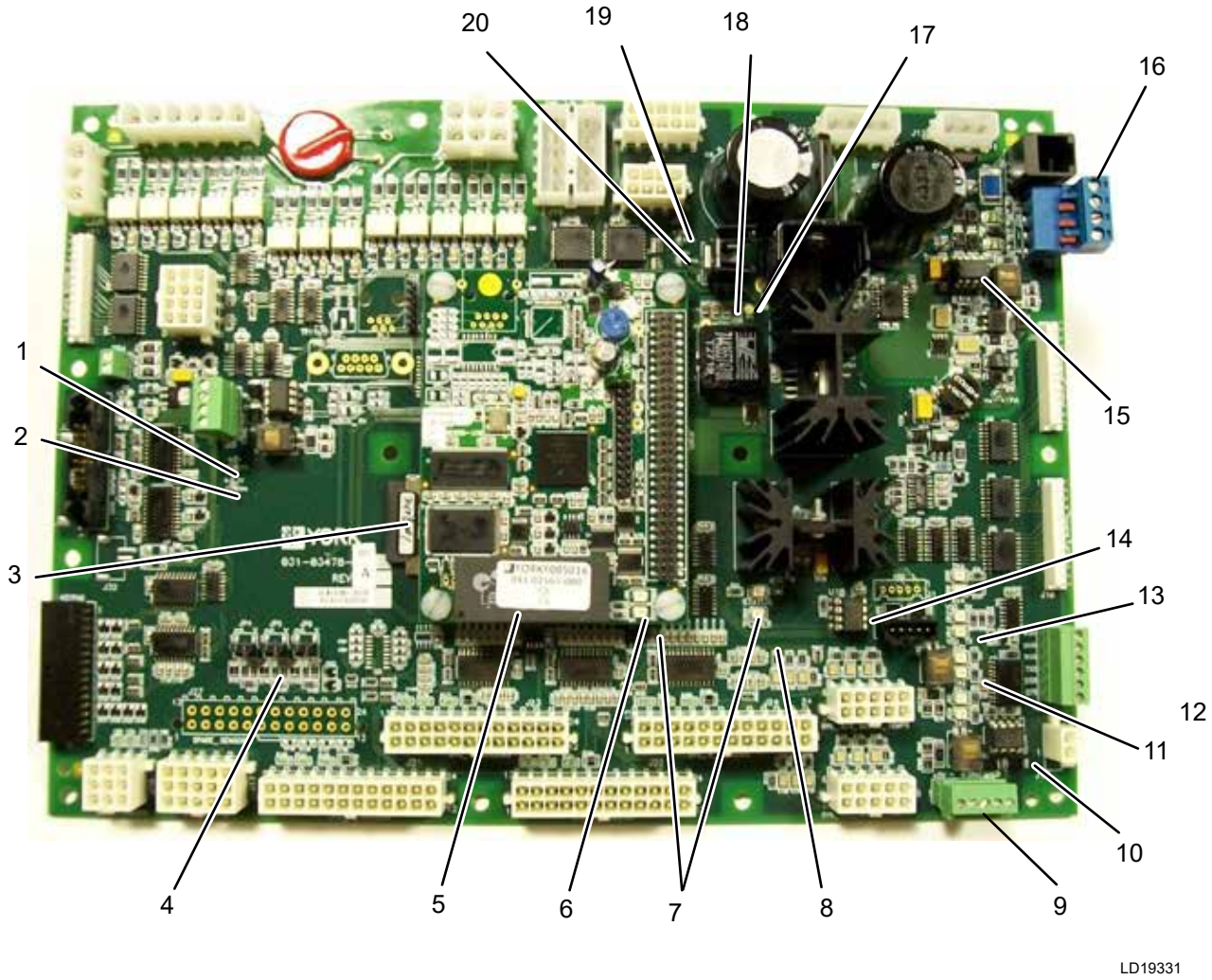
Configuration jumpers

The same configuration jumpers that existed on the 02478 are provided on the 03478.

JP4 Remote Temp Reset jumper position Pins 1 to 2 (left) = 4 mA to 20 mA, Pins 2 to 3 (right) = 0 VDC to 10 VDC.

JP5 Remote Current Limit jumper position Pins 1 to 2 (left) = 4 mA to 20 mA, Pins 2 to 3 (right) = 0 VDC to 10 VDC.

JP6 Remote Sound Limit jumper position (Pins 1 to 2 (left) = 4mA to 20 mA, Pins 2 to 3 (right) = 0 VDC to 10 VDC.



Number	Description	Number	Description	Number	Description	Number	Description
1	TP3 +5 V	**6**	Power LED	**11**	Port 2 RX2, TX2	**16**	Port 1 Native BAS (BACnet and N2)
2	TP2 +3.3 V	**7**	Status LED	**12**	PORT 2 RS-232 Printer or Modbus	**17**	TP1 GND
3	SD Card	**8**	Power LED	**13**	VSD RX VSD-TX	**18**	TP4+12 V
4	JP4, JP5, JP6 Remote Setpoint Jumpers	**9**	Port 2 RS485 to E-Link/SC-EQ or Modbus (RTU)	**14**	U18 VSD RS-485 Driver	**19**	TP5 + 15 V
5	U5 RTC/BRAM	**10**	U23 Port 2 RS-485 Driver	**15**	U26 PORT 1 RS-485 Driver	**20**	TP10 + 24 V

Figure 27 - New 331-03478-xxx microboard

Building automation system (BAS) communications

There are three different ways the chiller communicates to the BAS.

- Using board Native Communication protocol
- Using an E-Link Gateway
- Using an SC-EQ Communication Card

Using communications protocol

TB3 Port 1 Native BAS RS-485.

SW1 RS-485 Biasing Switch for Port. Set to ON if chiller is in an End of Line position on the network.

U26 is the Port 1 RS-485 Driver Chip. It is socketed to allow field replacement. RX1 and TX1 LEDs illuminate to indicate Port 1 communications activity.

YVAA native communication setup

Native communication is applicable to three types of protocols, they are BACnet, N2 and Modbus (RTU). It requires IPU II Microboard (331-03478-101) and software version Y.ACS.20.02 or later.

BACnet MS/TP setup port 1 (TB3)

To set up the BACNET MS/TP Port 1, complete the following steps:

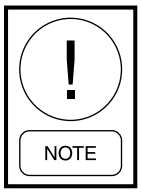
1. Connect the BACnet MS/TP Network to Port 1 on the IPU II I/O Board.
2. Set up the YVAA Port 1 (P1) for BACnet Communications as shown in *Figure 27 on page 108*.

To access the Port communication parameters:

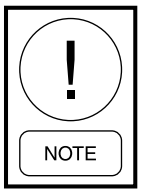
1. Press the PROGRAM key once.
2. Enter password 5255.
3. Press the ✓(ENTER) key to display the Port 1 (P1) settings.

Set the following parameters:

1. DE Modifier Address (number entered is multiplied by 100): set as required by network.
2. DE Modifier Offset (number entered is added to DE Modifier Address): as required by network (see 8).
3. P1 Protocol: set to BACNET (Default Setting).
4. P1 Manual MAC Address: set to 1 (Default Setting).
5. P1 Baud rate: set as required by network. If not known set to AUTO.
6. P1 Parity: set to NONE (Default Setting).
7. P1 Stop Bits: set to 1 (Default Setting).



The BACnet DE Instance (Device Instance) is determined by adding the [DE MODIFIER AD-DRESS x 100] with the DE MODIFIER OFFSET. That is, if the desired DE Instance address is 5023, set the DE Modifier Address to 50, and then set the DE Modifier Offset to 23 (50 X 100 + 23 = 5023). DE Instances must be limited to values between 1 and 4,194,303 and every device in the network must have a unique Device Instance.



You must always cycle power to the microboard following port setting changes.

N2 Metasys setup port 1 (TB3)

1. Connect the N2 Network to Port 1 on the IPU II I/O Board as shown in *Figure 18 on page 104*.
2. Set up the YVAA Port 1 (P1) for N2 Communications.

To access the communication parameters:

1. Press the PROGRAM key once
2. Enter password 5255
3. Press ✓(ENTER) to display the Port 1 (P1) settings.

Set the following parameters:

1. DE Modifier Address: N/A
2. DE Modifier Offset: N/A
3. P1 Protocol: Set to N2
4. P1 Manual MAC Address: Set to 0-127 as required by the parameters set in the BAS network.
5. P1 Baud Rate: 9600
6. P1 Parity: None (Default Setting)
7. P1 Stop Bits1: (Default Setting)

MODBUS (RTU) setup port 2

The YVAA 03478 microboard supports Modbus RS232 or RS485 communications for Port 2 communications. Port 2 communications can be directed to either TB1 for RS232 or TB2 for RS485.

To connect to the network:

1. Connect your Modbus Network to Port 2 on the IPU II I/O Board as shown in *Figure 18 on page 105*.
2. Set up the YVAA Port 2 (P2) for Modbus Communications.

To access the communication parameters:

1. Press the PROGRAM key once.
2. Enter the password 5255.
3. Press the ✓(ENTER) key to display the Port 1 (P1) settings.

Set the following parameters:

1. DE Modifier Address: Set to 1
2. DE Modifier Offset: Set to 0
3. P1 Protocol: Set to API
4. P2 Protocol: Set to Modbus Server
5. P2 Manual MAC Address: Set to 0-127 (as required by Modbus network)
6. P2 Baud rate: Set to 19.2K (or as required by the Modbus network)
7. P2 Parity: Set to NONE (or as required by Modbus network)
8. P2 Stop Bits: Set to 1
9. P2 Hw Select Bit: Set to RS-485 or RS-232 (as required by Modbus network)

Cycle power to the Microboard following port setups.

J13-5 Remote Stop Start must be closed for BAS remote commands to take effect. If this input is open the unit will shut down and the panel will display the message:

REMOTE STOP - NO RUN PERMISSIVE.

E-Link or SC-EQ interface

Communications to a LON network requires a LON E-Link and Port 2 set for YorkTalk 2. Connected Services requires a SC-EQ and Port 2 set for YorkTalk 2. To connect to the network:

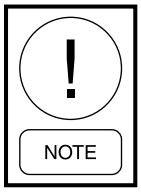
1. Connect the E-Link or SC-EQ to Port 2 on the IPU II I/O Board as shown in *Figure 18 on page 105*.
2. Set up the YVAA Port 2 (P2) for YorkTalk 2 Communications.

To access the communication parameters:

1. Press the PROGRAM key once.
2. Enter the password 5255.
3. Press the ✓(ENTER) key to display the Port 1 (P1) settings.

Set the following parameters:

1. DE Modifier Address: Set to -1
2. Chiller ID: 0



Reboot required (cycle power) after settings are changed.

The following table shows set-up requirements for each communication protocol.

Table 12 - Values required for BAS communication

Setting description	Protocol			
	BACnet MS/TP	**Modbus RTU[5]**	**N2**	**YorkTalk2[6]**
DE modifier address	0 to 41943[3]	1	N/A	-1
DE modifier offset	0 to 99[4]	0	N/A	N/A
P1 protocol	BACNET	N/A	N2	N/A
P1 manual mac address	0-127[1]	N/A	0-127[1]	N/A
P1 baud rate	9600 To 76800 or Auto Selectable[1]	N/A	9600 or 19200	N/A
P1 parity	NONE	N/A	NONE	N/A
P1 stop bits	1	N/A	1	N/A
P2 protocol	N/A	MODBUS SVR	N/A	N/A
P2 manual mac address	N/A	0-127[1]	N/A	N/A
P2 baud rate	N/A	19,200[2]	N/A	N/A
P2 parity	N/A	NONE[2]	N/A	N/A
P2 stop bits	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
P2 HW select bit	N/A	RS-485 or RS-232[1]	N/A	N/A
Reset real time error	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chiller ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	0

Notes:
1. As Required By Network.
2. Or Other As Required By Network.
3. Number Is Multiplied By 100, Set As Required By Network.
4. Number Is Added To DE Modifier Address, Set As Required By Network.
5. Unit Operating Software Version C.Mmc.13.03 Or Later Required For Modbus Protocol.
6. E-Link or SC-EQ interface requires YorkTalk2 setup.

The following table shows the real time error numbers that may be encountered during communication setup and a description of each.

Table 13 - Real time error numbers for BAS, SC-EQ or E-Link communications card

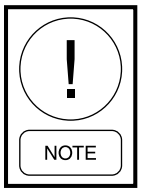
Error number (##)	Description
0	ALL OK
1	DATUM TYPE OK TEST FAILED
2	ENGLISH TEXT TOO LONG
3	FLOATING POINT EXCEPTION
4	GET PACKET FAILED
5	GET TYPE FAILED
6	INVALID UNIT CONVERSION
7	INVALID HARDWARE SELECTION
8	REAL TIME FAULT
9	SPANISH TEXT TOO LONG
10	THREAD EXITED
11	THREAD FAILED
12	THREAD STALLED
13	IO BOARD RESET
14	RTC/BRAM INVALID
15	BACNET SETUP FAILED

This data can be read and in some cases modified using a BACnet, Modbus, or N2 network connection. The BACnet Name is a 12 character or shorter name used to identify the data in BACnet. The AI, AV, BI, and BV columns are indexes used to select the data.

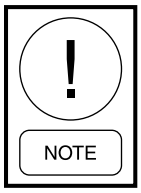
The AI, AV, BI, and BV number associated with a BACnet Name should not be changed. If a value is not wanted in this table, change the BACnet Name to SPARE_XX_##. SPARE rows can be used for new values.

When set to BACnet or N2, communications automatically sets Stop Bit (1) and Parity (None) for port.

When connected using BAS and port is set for BACnet, Modbus, or N2, the remote settings will continue to follow the remote setpoints until the port is changed to another protocol or DE modifier address is set to -1.



The most current data map information is listed on the Johnson Controls/YORK Chiller Equipment Integration website. A copy of the data map can also be obtained by contacting a local Johnson Controls office.



Reboot required (cycle power) after settings are changed.

SC-EQ or E-Link BAS communications card

Received data (Control data)

The chiller receives eight data values from the SC-EQ or E-Link. The first four are analog values and the last four are digital values. These eight data values are used as control parameters when in REMOTE mode. When the unit is in LOCAL mode, these eight values are ignored. If the unit receives no valid YorkTalk 2 transmission for 5 minutes it will revert back to all local control values. *Table 13 on page 114* lists the control parameters.

Transmitted data

After receiving a valid transmission from the SC-EQ or E-Link, the chiller will transmit either operational data or history buffer data depending on the History Buffer Request, ENG PAGE 10, found in *Table 13 on page 114*. Data must be transmitted for every page. If there is no value to be sent to a particular page, a zero will be sent. *Table 13 on page 114* shows the data values and page listings for this unit.

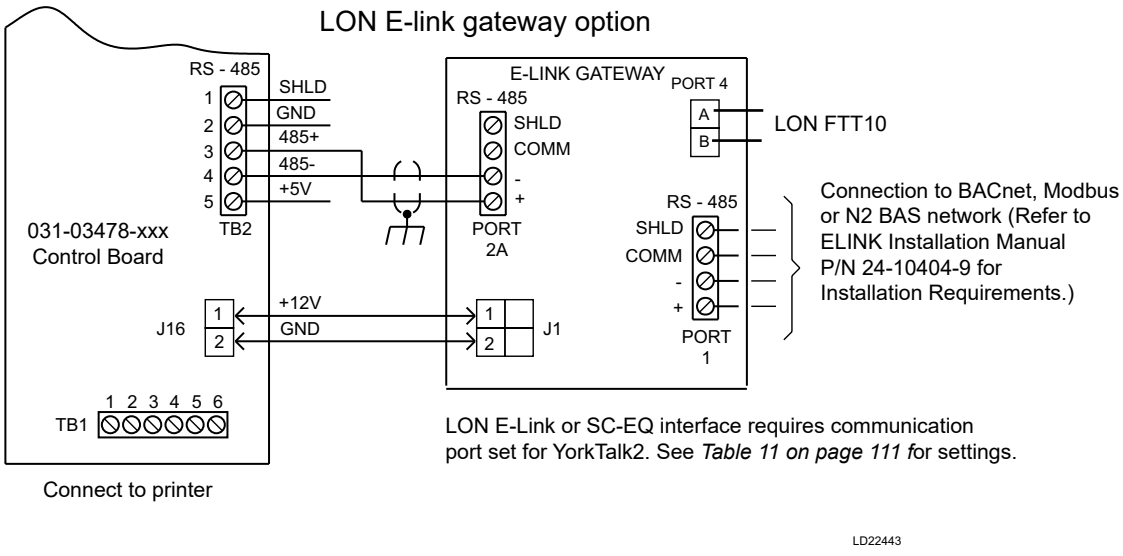


Figure 28 - LON E-Link gateway option

Table 14 - YVAA native communications data map

YVAA, YVFA, YAGK			Native Modbus RTU, BACnet MS/TP, N2 Data Map	Board: 031-03478
Item	Version	York P/N	Comments	
1	Y.ACS.20.02	031-03476-010	New	
2	Y.ACS.20.04 - Y.ACS.20.05	031-03476-010	Updated	
3	Y.ACS.20.06 - Y.ACS.20.10	031-03476-010	Updated	
4	Y.ACS.20.12 - Y.ACS.20.14	031-03476-010	Updated	
5	Y.ACS.20.15 - Y.ACS.20.17	031-03476-010	Updated points and codes	
6	Y.ACS.20.18	031-03476-010	Updated points and codes	
7				
8				
9				
10				

Item Ref Num	BACnet Name	BACnet Object Instance	Modbus Address	Modbus Data Type Supported	Modbus Scaling (See Note 5)	N2 Metasys	Engineering Units		Point List Code: S = Standard O = Optional N = Not Available										
							Imperial	SI	Point List Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANALOG WRITE POINTS																			
1	REM_SETP	AV1	1026	03,06,16	Div 10	ADF 1	°F	°C	Remote Setpoint (Start cmd must be active to take effect)	S	S	S	S	S	S				
2	DMD_LIMIT	AV2	1027	03,06,16	Div 10	ADF 2	% FLA	% FLA	Remote Current Limit Setpoint (Start cmd must be active to take effect)	S	S	S	S	S	S				
3	SND_LIMIT	AV3	1028	03,06,16	Div 10	ADF 3	%	%	Remote Sound Limit (RSL option must be enabled or point ignored)	S	S	S	S	S	S				
4	SPARE AV1	AV4	1029	03,06,16	Div 10	ADF 4	None	None	Spare	N	N	N	N	N	N				
BINARY WRITE POINTS																			
5	START_STOP	BV1	1538	01,03,05,06,15	N/A	BD 1	0/1	0/1	Remote Start / Stop Command [0=Stop, 1=Run]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
6	SPARE_BV1	BV2	1539	01,03,05,06,15	N/A	BD 2	0/1	0/1	Spare	N	N	N	N	N	N				
7	SPARE_BV2	BV3	1540	01,03,05,06,15	N/A	BD 3	0/1	0/1	Spare	N	N	N	N	N	N				
8	SPARE_BV3	BV3	1541	01,03,05,06,15	N/A	BD 3	0/1	0/1	Spare	N	N	N	N	N	N				
ANALOG READ ONLY POINTS																			
9	LCHLT	AI1	514	03,04	x10	ADF 5	°F	°C	Leaving Chilled Liquid Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S				
10	ECHLT	AI2	515	03,04	x10	ADF 6	°F	°C	Entering Chilled Liquid Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S				
11	EV_ELT	AI3	516	03,04	x10	ADF 7	°F	°C	Evaporator Entering Liquid Temperature (Free Cooling)	O	O	O	O	O	O				
12	VSD_IA_TEMP	AI4	517	03,04	x10	ADF 8	°F	°C	VSD Internal Ambient Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S				
13	S1_COND_TEMP	AI5	518	03,04	x10	ADF 9	°F	°C	Sys 1 Condenser Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S				
14	S2_COND_TEMP	AI6	519	03,04	x10	ADF 10	°F	°C	Sys 2 Condenser Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S				
15	S1_DSCH_TEMP	AI7	520	03,04	x10	ADF 11	°F	°C	Sys 1 Discharge Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S				
16	S2_DSCH_TEMP	AI8	521	03,04	x10	ADF 12	°F	°C	Sys 2 Discharge Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S				
17	OAT	AI9	522	03,04	x10	ADF 13	°F	°C	Ambient Air Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S				
18	S1_EDT_TEMP	AI10	523	03,04	x10	ADF 14	°F	°C	Sys 1 Eductor Temperature	S	O	O	O	O	O				
19	S2_EDT_TEMP	AI11	524	03,04	x10	ADF 15	°F	°C	Sys 2 Eductor Temperature	S	O	O	O	O	O				
20	S1_OIL_PRESS	AI12	525	03,04	x10	ADF 16	PSI	BAR	Sys 1 Oil Pressure	S	S	S	S	S	S				
21	S2_OIL_PRESS	AI13	526	03,04	x10	ADF 17	PSI	BAR	Sys 2 Oil Pressure	S	S	S	S	S	S				
22	S1_SUCT_PRES	AI14	527	03,04	x10	ADF 18	PSI	BAR	Sys 1 Suction Pressure	S	S	S	S	S	S				
23	S2_SUCT_PRES	AI15	528	03,04	x10	ADF 19	PSI	BAR	Sys 2 Suction Pressure	S	S	S	S	S	S				
24	S1_DSCH_PRES	AI16	529	03,04	x10	ADF 20	PSI	BAR	Sys 1 Discharge Pressure	S	S	S	S	S	S				
25	S2_DSCH_PRES	AI17	530	03,04	x10	ADF 21	PSI	BAR	Sys 2 Discharge Pressure	S	S	S	S	S	S				
26	S1_MC_FLA	AI18	531	03,04	x10	ADF 22	%	%	Sys 1 Motor Current FLA	S	S	S	S	S	S				
27	S2_MC_FLA	AI19	532	03,04	x10	ADF 23	%	%	Sys 2 Motor Current FLA	S	S	S	S	S	S				
28	S1_OP_HRS	AI20	533	03,04	x1	ADF 24	None	None	Sys 1 Operating Hours	S	S	S	S	S	S				
29	S2_OP_HRS	AI21	534	03,04	x1	ADF 25	None	None	Sys 2 Operating Hours	S	S	S	S	S	S				
30	S1_COMP_ST	AI22	535	03,04	x1	ADF 26	None	None	Sys 1 Compressor Starts	S	S	S	S	S	S				
31	S2_COMP_ST	AI23	536	03,04	x1	ADF 27	None	None	Sys 2 Compressor Starts	S	S	S	S	S	S				
32	S1_HI_MTR_T	AI24	537	03,04	x10	ADF 28	°F	°C	Sys 1 Highest Motor Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S				

Form 201.28-NM1.1
Issue date: 08/06/2021

Table 14 - YVAA native communications data map (Cont'd)

Item Ref Num	BACnet Name	BACnet Object Instance	Modbus Address	Modbus Data Type Supported	Modbus Scaling (See Note 5)	N2 Metasys	Engineering Units		Point List Code: S = Standard O = Optional N = Not Available										
							Imperial	SI	Point List Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	S2_HI_MTR_T	AI25	538	03,04	x10	ADF 29	°F	°C	Sys 2 Highest Motor Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S				
34	VSD_OUT_FR	AI26	539	03,04	x10	ADF 30	Hz	Hz	VSD Output Frequency	S	S	S	S	S	S				
35	VSD_CMD_FR	AI27	540	03,04	x10	ADF 31	Hz	Hz	VSD Command Frequency	S	S	S	S	S	S				
36	S1_COND_DR	AI28	541	03,04	x10	ADF 32	%	%	Sys 1 Condenser Drain Valve % Open	S	S	S	S	S	S				
37	S2_COND_DR	AI29	542	03,04	x10	ADF 33	%	%	Sys 2 Condenser Drain Valve % Open	S	S	S	S	S	S				
38	S1_OP_CODE	AI30	543	03,04	x1	ADF 34	None	None	Sys 1 Operational Code	S	S	S	S	S	S				
39	S2_OP_CODE	AI31	544	03,04	x1	ADF 35	None	None	Sys 2 Operational Code	S	S	S	S	S	S				
40	S1_FTL_CODE	AI32	545	03,04	x1	ADF 36	None	None	Sys 1 Fault Code	S	S	S	S	S	S				
41	S2_FLT_CODE	AI33	546	03,04	x1	ADF 37	None	None	Sys 2 Fault Code	S	S	S	S	S	S				
42	S1_FAN_STG	AI34	547	03,04	x1	ADF 38	None	None	Sys 1 Condenser Fan Stage [0-14]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
43	S2_FAN_STG	AI35	548	03,04	x1	ADF 39	None	None	Sys 2 Condenser Fan Stage [0-14]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
44	S1_FAN_SPD	AI36	549	03,04	x1	ADF 40	%	%	Sys 1 Condenser Fan Speed (VSD)	O	O	O	O	O	O				
45	S2_FAN_SPD	AI37	550	03,04	x1	ADF 41	%	%	Sys 2 Condenser Fan Speed (VSD)	O	O	O	O	O	O				
46	LEAD	AI38	551	03,04	x1	ADF 42	None	None	Lead System	S	S	S	S	S	S				
47	LCHLT_SETP	AI39	552	03,04	x10	ADF 43	°F	°C	Leaving Chilled Liquid Setpoint	S	S	S	S	S	S				
48	LCHLT_CUTOUT	AI40	553	03,04	x10	ADF 44	°F	°C	Leaving Chilled Liquid Cutout	S	S	S	S	S	S				
49	S1_ECON_VLV	AI41	554	03,04	x10	ADF 45	%	%	Sys 1 Economizer Valve % Open	S	S	S	S	S	S				
50	S2_ECON_VLV	AI42	555	03,04	x10	ADF 46	%	%	Sys 2 Economizer Valve % Open	S	S	S	S	S	S				
51	SUCT_PRS_CUT	AI43	556	03,04	x10	ADF 47	PSI	BAR	Suction Pressure Cutout	S	S	S	S	S	S				
52	VSD_DCB_VT	AI44	557	03,04	x1	ADF 48	Volts	Volts	VSD DC Bus Voltage (Unit) VSD DC Bus Voltage Sys 1 (Frame E/F)	S	S	S	S	S	S				
53	VSD_DCB_VT2	AI45	558	03,04	x1	ADF 49	Volts	Volts	VSD DC Bus Voltage Sys 2 (Frame E/F)	O	O	O	O	O	O				
54	REM_SETPOINT	AI46	559	03,04	x10	ADF 50	°F	°C	Remote Leaving Chilled Liquid Setpoint	S	S	S	S	S	S				
55	S1_SUBCOOL	AI47	560	03,04	x10	ADF 51	°F (diff)	°C (diff)	Sys 1 Subcooling (Microchannel)	O	O	O	O	O	O				
56	S1_EVAP_LL	AI48	561	03,04	x10	ADF 52	%	%	Sys 1 Evaporator Liquid Level (Round Tube)	S	S	S	S	S	S				
57	S2_SUBCOOL	AI49	562	03,04	x10	ADF 53	°F (diff)	°C (diff)	Sys 2 Subcooling (Microchannel)	O	O	O	O	O	O				
58	S2_EVAP_LL	AI50	563	03,04	x10	ADF 54	%	%	Sys 2 Evaporator Liquid Level (Round Tube)	S	S	S	S	S	S				
59	COOLING_RNG	AI51	564	03,04	x10	ADF 55	°F	°C	Cooling Range	S	S	S	S	S	S				
60	S1_DSC_SHEAT	AI52	565	03,04	x10	ADF 56	°F (diff)	°C (diff)	Sys 1 Discharge Superheat	S	S	S	S	S	S				
61	S2_DSC_SHEAT	AI53	566	03,04	x10	ADF 57	°F (diff)	°C (diff)	Sys 2 Discharge Superheat	S	S	S	S	S	S				
62	S1_SYS_STATE	AI54	567	03,04	x1	ADF 58	None	None	Sys 1 System State [0=Stopped, 1=Running, 2=Faulted, 4=Locked Out, 5=Pre-Run	S	S	S	S	S	S				
63	S2_SYS_STATE	AI55	568	03,04	x1	ADF 59	None	None	Sys 2 System State [0=Stopped, 1=Running, 2=Faulted, 4=Locked Out, 5=Pre-Run	S	S	S	S	S	S				
64	S1_MTR_OVER	AI56	569	03,04	x1	ADF 60	Amps	Amps	Sys 1 Motor Current Overload Setting	S	S	S	S	S	S				
65	S2_MTR_OVER	AI57	570	03,04	x1	ADF 61	Amps	Amps	Sys 2 Motor Current Overload Setting	S	S	S	S	S	S				
66	FAN_TYPE	AI58	571	03,04	x1	ADF 62	None	None	Condenser Fan Control Type [1=Std. VSD, 2=Opt. VSD, 3=Std. Staged, 4=Opt. Staged, 5=Std. VSD with Interlock, 6=Opt. VSD with Interlock, 7 = Opt. ENH, 8 = Opt. ENH XL]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
67	FC_MODE	AI59	572	03,04	x1	ADF 63	None	None	Free Cooling Mode [0=Mech, 1=Free Cool, 2=Hybrid] (Free Cooling)	O	O	O	O	O	O				
68	FC_CTRL	AI60	573	03,04	x1	ADF 64	%	%	Free Cooling Control Programmed [0=Disabled, 1=Open Loop, 2=Closed Loop] (Free Cooling)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
69	CC_BYP_VALVE	AI61	574	03,04	x10	ADF 65	%	%	Cooling Coil Bypass Valve (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
70	CC_VALVE	AI62	575	03,04	x10	ADF 66	%	%	Cooling Coil Valve (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
71	CC_TEMP	AI63	576	03,04	x10	ADF 67	°F	°C	Cooling Coil Temperature (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
72	HX_LEAVE_TEMP	AI64	577	03,04	x10	ADF 68	°F	°C	Heat Exchanger Leaving Temperature (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
73	HX_ENTER_TEMP	AI65	578	03,04	x10	ADF 69	°F	°C	Heat Exchanger Entering Temperature (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	N	O	O	O	O	O				

Table 14 - YVAA native communications data map (cont'd)

Item Ref Num	BACnet Name	BACnet Object Instance	Modbus Address	Modbus Data Type Supported	Modbus Scaling (See Note 5)	N2 Metasys	Engineering Units		Point List Code: S = Standard O = Optional N = Not Available										
							Imperial	SI	Point List Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
74	GLY_PMP_SPD	AI66	579	03,04	x10	ADF 70	%	%	Glycol Pump Speed (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
75	1_SUCT_TEMP	AI67	580	03,04	x10	ADF 71	°F	°C	Sys 1 Suction Temperature (YAGK)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
76	1_SAT_SUCT	AI68	581	03,04	x10	ADF 72	°F	°C	Sys 1 Sat Suction Temperature (YAGK)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
77	1_SUCT_SHEAT	AI69	582	03,04	x10	ADF 73	°F (diff)	°C (diff)	Sys 1 Suction Superheat (YAGK)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
78	1_FTDV_CMD	AI70	583	03,04	x10	ADF 74	%	%	Sys 1 Flash Tank Drain Valve % (YAGK)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
79	2_SUCT_TEMP	AI71	584	03,04	x10	ADF 75	°F	°C	Sys 2 Suction Temperature (YAGK)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
80	2_SAT_SUCT	AI72	585	03,04	x10	ADF 76	°F	°C	Sys 2 Sat Suction Temperature (YAGK)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
81	2_SUCT_SHEAT	AI73	586	03,04	x10	ADF 77	°F (diff)	°C (diff)	Sys 2 Suction Superheat (YAGK)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
82	2_FTDV_CMD	AI74	587	03,04	x10	ADF 78	%	%	Sys 2 Flash Tank Drain Valve % (YAGK)	N	O	O	O	O	O				
83	INPUT_CURR	AI75	588	03,04	x10	ADF 79	Amps	Amps	Unit Input Current Amps	N	S	S	S	S	S				
84	1_FAN_KW	AI76	589	03,04	x10	ADF 80	None	None	Sys 1 Fan Kw	N	N	S	S	S	S				
85	1_COMP_KW	AI77	590	03,04	x10	ADF 81	None	None	Sys 1 Compressor Kw	N	N	S	S	S	S				
86	2_FAN_KW	AI78	591	03,04	x10	ADF 82	None	None	Sys 2 Fan Kw	N	N	S	S	S	S				
87	2_COMP_KW	AI79	592	03,04	x10	ADF 83	None	None	Sys 2 Compressor Kw	N	N	S	S	S	S				
88	S1_XL_SPD_CMD	AI80	593	03,04	x1	ADF 84	%	%	Sys 1 XL Condenser Fan Speed Command	N	N	N	N	O	O				
89	S2_XL_SPD_CMD	AI81	594	03,04	x1	ADF 85	%	%	Sys 2 XL Condenser Fan Speed Command	N	N	N	N	O	O				
90	S1_WARN_CODE	AI82	595	03,04	x1	ADF 86	None	None	Sys 1 Warning Code	N	N	N	N	N	S				
91	S2_WARN_CODE	AI83	596	03,04	x1	ADF 87	None	None	Sys 2 Warning Code	N	N	N	N	N	S				
BINARY READ ONLY POINTS																			
92	CH_ALARM	BI1	1282	01,02,03	N/A	BD5	0/1	0/1	Chiller Alarm [0=No Alarm, 1=Alarm]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
93	CH_RUN	BI2	1283	01,02,03	N/A	BD6	0/1	0/1	Chiller Run [0=No Run, 1=Run]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
94	EVAP_HEATER	BI3	1284	01,02,03	N/A	BD7	0/1	0/1	Evaporator Heater Status	S	S	S	S	S	S				
95	EVAP_PUMP	BI4	1285	01,02,03	N/A	BD8	0/1	0/1	Evaporator Pump Status	S	S	S	S	S	S				
96	S1_COMP_RUN	BI5	1286	01,02,03	N/A	BD9	0/1	0/1	Sys 1 Compressor Run Status	S	S	S	S	S	S				
97	S2_COMP_RUN	BI6	1287	01,02,03	N/A	BD10	0/1	0/1	Sys 2 Compressor Run Status	S	S	S	S	S	S				
98	S1_VI_STEP1	BI7	1288	01,02,03	N/A	BD11	0/1	0/1	Sys 1 VI Step Solenoid Valve 1 Status	S	S	S	S	S	S				
99	S2_VI_STEP1	BI8	1289	01,02,03	N/A	BD12	0/1	0/1	Sys 2 VI Step Solenoid Valve 1 Status	S	S	S	S	S	S				
100	S1_VI_STEP2	BI9	1290	01,02,03	N/A	BD13	0/1	0/1	Sys 1 VI Step Solenoid Valve 2 Status	S	S	S	S	S	S				
101	S2_VI_STEP2	BI10	1291	01,02,03	N/A	BD14	0/1	0/1	Sys 2 VI Step Solenoid Valve 2 Status	S	S	S	S	S	S				
102	WATER_GLYCOL	BI11	1292	01,02,03	N/A	BD15	0/1	0/1	Cooling Type [0=Water, 1=Glycol]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
103	LOCAL_REMOTE	BI12	1293	01,02,03	N/A	BD16	0/1	0/1	Local Remote Control Mode [0=Local, 1=Remote]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
104	DISP_UNITS	BI13	1294	01,02,03	N/A	BD17	0/1	0/1	Display Units [0=Imperial, 1=SI]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
105	S1_LOCKOUT	BI14	1295	01,02,03	N/A	BD18	0/1	0/1	Sys 1 Lockout	S	S	S	S	S	S				
106	S2_LOCKOUT	BI15	1296	01,02,03	N/A	BD19	0/1	0/1	Sys 2 Lockout	S	S	S	S	S	S				
107	FC_VALVE	BI16	1297	01,02,03	N/A	BD20	0/1	0/1	Free Cooling Valve [0=Off, 1=On] (Free Cooling)	S	S	S	S	S	S				
108	SOFT_SHUT	BI17	1298	01,02,03	N/A	BD21	0/1	0/1	Soft Shutdown [0=Disabled, 1=Enabled]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
109	REM_EVAP	BI18	1299	01,02,03	N/A	BD22	0/1	0/1	Remote Evaporator [0=Disabled, 1=Enabled]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
110	QUICK_ST	BI19	1300	01,02,03	N/A	BD23	0/1	0/1	Quick Start [0=Disabled, 1=Enabled]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
111	FRAME_EF	BI20	1301	01,02,03	N/A	BD24	0/1	0/1	Frame E/F [0=Disabled, 1=Enabled]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
112	SOUND_OP	BI21	1302	01,02,03	N/A	BD25	0/1	0/1	Sound Limit Option [0=Disabled, 1=Enabled]	S	S	S	S	S	S				
113	GLY_PMP_RUN	BI22	1303	01,02,03	N/A	BD26	0/1	0/1	Glycol Pump Run [0=Off, 1=On] (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	O	O	O	O	O	O				
114	GLY_HEATER	BI23	1304	01,02,03	N/A	BD27	0/1	0/1	Glycol Heater [0=Off, 1=On] (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	O	O	O	O	O	O				
115	FLOW_SWITCH	BI24	1305	01,02,03	N/A	BD28	0/1	0/1	Glycol Heater [0=Off, 1=On] (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	N	N	N	S	S	S				
116	S1_COND_FAN_ VSD_FAULT	BI25	1306	01,02,03	N/A	BD29	0/1	0/1	Sys 1 XL Condenser Fan Speed Command	N	N	N	N	O	O				
117	S2_COND_FAN_ VSD_FAULT	BI26	1307	01,02,03	N/A	BD30	0/1	0/1	Sys 2 XL Condenser Fan Speed Command	N	N	N	N	O	O				

Form 201.28-NM1.1
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Table 15 - YVAA operational and fault/inhibit codes

NOTES	
1	Units have Native BACnet MS/TP, Modbus RTU, and N2 communications. No external Gateway is required for these interfaces unless the customer is using Connected Services.
2	BACnet Object Types: 0 = Analog In, 1 = Analog Out, 2 = Analog Value, 3 = Binary In, 4 = Binary Out, 8 = Device, 15 = Alarm Notification (0-127 are reserved ASHRAE Objects)
3	WC = Inches of water Column, CFM = Cubic Feet per Minute, FPM = Feet Per Minute, PSI = Pounds per Square Inch, Pa = Pascals, kPa = kiloPascals, PPM = Parts Per Million, kJ/kg = kiloJoules per kilogram
4	Values that are not applicable due to unit configuration and options will be sent as zero (0).
5	Modbus values are all of type signed. Scaling values in **x10** (Bold) indicate scaling in metric is x100. Scaling and signing may not be modified in the field.
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Code Value	Operational Code
63	Manual Override
64	Daily Schedule Shutdown
65	Unit Switch OFF
66	Remote Controlled Shutdown
67	Loss of External Communications
68	Flow Switch Shutdown
69	VSD Cooling Shutdown
70	Serial Number Shutdown
71	
72	Discharge Superheat Recovery
73	
74	No Run Permissive
75	Anti-Recycle Timer Active
76	System Switch OFF
77	System Not Running
78	System Running
79	Discharge Pressure Limiting
80	Suction Pressure Limiting
81	Motor Current Limiting
82	Free Cooling
83	ISN/BAS Motor Current Limiting
84	Remote Motor Current Limiting
85	System Shutting Down
86	VSD Pre-Charging
87	VSD Baseplate Temp Limiting
88	VSD Internal Ambient Temp Limiting
89	Sound Limiting
90	ISN Sound Limiting
91	Remote Sound Limiting
92	Pulldown Motor Current Limiting
93	Cooling Demand Shutdown
94	Input Current Limiting
95	ISN Input Current Limiting
96	Remote Input Current Limiting
97	Pulldown Input Current Limiting
98	
99	

Code Value	Fault/Inhibit Code
0	No Fault Code
1	Low Ambient Temperature
2	High Ambient Temperature
3	Low Chilled Liquid Temperature
4	VSD Initialization Failure
5	Low RTC Battery Voltage
6	Invalid Number of Compressors Selected
7	VSD Communications Failure
8	Pre-charge Low DC Bus Voltage (Unit)
9	Pre-charge DC Bus Voltage Imbalance (Unit)
10	High DC Bus Voltage (Unit)
11	Low DC Bus Voltage (Unit)
12	DC Bus Voltage Imbalance (Unit)
13	High VSD Ambient Temperature
14	Single Phase Input (Unit)
15	VSD Power Supply Fault
16	VSD Logic Board Fault
17	Motor Current Overload (Hardware)
18	CT Plug Fault
19	High Harmonic Filter Temperature
20	Evap Anti-Freeze Pump Fault
21	Low Heat Exchanger Temperature
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	High Discharge Pressure (Software)
28	High Differential Oil Pressure
29	Low Differential Oil Pressure
30	Low Suction Pressure
31	High Discharge Temperature
32	
33	Eductor Clog Fault
34	Sensor Failure
35	Low Motor Current
36	High Motor Temperature
37	Pre-charge Low DC Bus Voltage (System, Frame E/F)
38	Pre-charge DC Bus Voltage Imbalance (System, Frame E/F)
39	High DC Bus Voltage (System, Frame E/F)
40	Low DC Bus Voltage (System, Frame E/F)
41	DC Bus Voltage Imbalance (System, Frame E/F)
42	High Motor Current
43	Motor Current Overload (Software)
44	IGBT Gate Driver Fault
45	High Baseplate Temperature
46	Single Phase Input (System, Frame E/F)
47	VSD Run Signal Fault
48	High Discharge Pressure (Hardware - HPCO)
49	Low Suction Superheat
50	Control Voltage Fault

Code Value	Fault/Inhibit Code (cont.)
51	Low Discharge Superheat
52	Low Suction Pressure Smart Freeze
53	Isolation Valve Failed to Close Warning
54	Isolation Valve Failed to Open Fault
55	High Discharge Pressure Rate
56	Condenser Fan VSD Warning

Code Value	Warning Code
0	No Warning Set
1	Quarterly Service Required - Contact JCI
2	Yearly Service Required - Contact JCI
3	3 Year Service Required - Contact JCI
4	5 Year Service Required - Contact JCI
5	Replace Oil Filter

			York Talk 2 (eLink)			Board: 031-02478, 031-03478
Item	Version	York P/N	Baud			Comments
1	C.ACS.20.03, C.ACS.23.03, C.ACS.21.03, C.ACS.27.03	031-02476-010, -013, -301, -331	4800			New
2	Y.ACS.20.01~~, Y.ACS.23.01, Y.ACS.21.01, Y.ACS.27.01~~	031-03476-010~~, -013, -301, -331~~	4800			New
3	Y.ACS.20.02	031-03476-010	4800			Update
4	Y.ACS.20.04	031-03476-010	4800			Update
5	Y.ACS.20.05	031-03476-010	4800			Update
6	Y.ACS.20.06 - Y.ACS.20.10	031-03476-010	4800			Update
7	Y.ACS.20.12	031-03476-010	4800			Update
8						
9						
10						

SECTION 1

Eng Page Ref	BACnet Object Typ/Ins	BACnet Object Name	LON Profile Name	LON SNVT Type	N2 Metasys	Modbus		Engineering Units		Point List Code: S = Standard O = Optional N = Not Available										
						Address	Scale	Imperial	SI	Point List Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
P03	AV1	YT2_S01_P03	nviYTS01p003	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 1	0001	Div 10	°F	°C	Remote Setpoint	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P04	AV2	YT2_S01_P04	nviYTS01p004	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 2	0002	Div 10	%	%	Remote Current Limit Setpoint	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P05	AV3	YT2_S01_P05	nviYTS01p005	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 3	0003	Div 10	%	%	Remote Sound Limit	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P06	AV4	YT2_S01_P06	nviYTS01p006	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 4	0004	Div 10				N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P07	BV1	YT2_S01_P07	nviYTS01p007	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 1	0061	N/A	0/1	0/1	Remote Start/Stop Command [0=Stop, 1=Run]	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P08	BV2	YT2_S01_P08	nviYTS01p008	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 2	0062	N/A				N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P09	BV3	YT2_S01_P09	nviYTS01p009	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 3	0063	N/A				N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P10	BV4	YT2_S01_P10	nviYTS01p010	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 4	0064	N/A	0/1	0/1	History Buffer 1 Request [0=Live Data, 1=History 1 Data]	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P11	AV5	YT2_S01_P11	nvoYTS01p011	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 5	0005	x10	°F	°C	Leaving Chilled Liquid Temp	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P12	AV6	YT2_S01_P12	nvoYTS01p012	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 6	0006	x10	°F	°C	Entering Chilled Liquid Temp	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P13	AV7	YT2_S01_P13	nvoYTS01p013	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 7	0007	x10	°F	°C	VSD Internal Ambient Temp	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P14	AV8	YT2_S01_P14	nvoYTS01p014	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 8	0008	x10	°F	°C	Sys 1 Condenser Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P15	AV9	YT2_S01_P15	nvoYTS01p015	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 9	0009	x10	°F	°C	Sys 1 Discharge Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P16	AV10	YT2_S01_P16	nvoYTS01p016	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 10	0010	x10	°F	°C	Outside Ambient Air Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P17	AV11	YT2_S01_P17	nvoYTS01p017	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 11	0011	x10	°F	°C	Sys 1 Eductor Temperature (Aggreko disabled)	S	S	S	O	O	O	O			
P18	AV12	YT2_S01_P18	nvoYTS01p018	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 12	0012	x10	PSI	BAR	Sys 1 Oil Pressure	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P19	AV13	YT2_S01_P19	nvoYTS01p019	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 13	0013	x10	PSI	BAR	Sys 1 Suction Pressure	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P20	AV14	YT2_S01_P20	nvoYTS01p020	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 14	0014	x10	PSI	BAR	Sys 1 Discharge Pressure	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P21	AV15	YT2_S01_P21	nvoYTS01p021	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 15	0015	x10	%	%	Sys 1 Compressor % Full Load Amps	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P22	AV16	YT2_S01_P22	nvoYTS01p022	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 16	0016	x1	None	None	Sys 1 Total Run Hours	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P23	AV17	YT2_S01_P23	nvoYTS01p023	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 17	0017	x1	None	None	Sys 1 Total Number of Starts	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P24	AV18	YT2_S01_P24	nvoYTS01p024	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 18	0018	x10	°F	°C	Sys 1 Highest Motor Temp	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P25	AV19	YT2_S01_P25	nvoYTS01p025	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 19	0019	x10	°F	°C	Sys 2 Highest Motor Temp	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P26	AV20	YT2_S01_P26	nvoYTS01p026	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 20	0020	x10	°F	°C	Sys 2 Eductor Temperature (Aggreko disabled)	S	S	S	O	O	O	O			
P27	AV21	YT2_S01_P27	nvoYTS01p027	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 21	0021	x10	PSI	BAR	Sys 2 Oil Pressure	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P28	AV22	YT2_S01_P28	nvoYTS01p028	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 22	0022	x10	PSI	BAR	Sys 2 Suction Pressure	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P29	AV23	YT2_S01_P29	nvoYTS01p029	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 23	0023	x10	PSI	BAR	Sys 2 Discharge Pressure	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P30	AV24	YT2_S01_P30	nvoYTS01p030	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 24	0024	x10	%	%	Sys 2 Compressor % Full Load Amps	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P31	AV25	YT2_S01_P31	nvoYTS01p031	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 25	0025	x1	None	None	Sys 2 Total Run Hours	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P32	AV26	YT2_S01_P32	nvoYTS01p032	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 26	0026	x1	None	None	Sys 2 Total Number of Starts	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P33	AV27	YT2_S01_P33	nvoYTS01p033	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 27	0027	x1	Hz	Hz	VSD Output Frequency	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P34	AV28	YT2_S01_P34	nvoYTS01p034	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 28	0028	x10	%	%	Sys 1 Condenser Drain Valve % Open	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			

Table 16 - YVAA E-Link communications data map

01/08/20

Table 16 - YVAA E-Link communications data map (cont'd)

Eng Page Ref	ASCII Page Ref	York Talk Point Type	LON Profile Name	LON SNVT Type	N2 Metasys	Modbus		Engineering Units		Point List Code: S = Standard O = Optional N = Not Available										
						Address	Scale	Imperial	SI	Point List Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
P35	AV29	YT2_S01_P35	nvoYTS01p035	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF29	0029	x10	%	%	Sys 2 Condenser Drain Valve % Open	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P36	BV5	YT2_S01_P36	nvoYTS01p036	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 5	0065	N/A	0/1	0/1	Chiller Run	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P37	BV6	YT2_S01_P37	nvoYTS01p037	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 6	0066	N/A	0/1	0/1	Chiller Alarm [0=No Alarm, 1=Alarm]	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P38	BV7	YT2_S01_P38	nvoYTS01p038	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 7	0067	N/A	0/1	0/1	Evaporator Heater Status	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P39	BV8	YT2_S01_P39	nvoYTS01p039	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 8	0068	N/A	0/1	0/1	Evaporator Pump Status	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P40	BV9	YT2_S01_P40	nvoYTS01p040	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 9	0069	N/A	0/1	0/1	Sys 1 Compressor Run Status	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P41	BV10	YT2_S01_P41	nvoYTS01p041	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 10	0070	N/A	0/1	0/1	Sys 2 Compressor Run Status	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P42	BV11	YT2_S01_P42	nvoYTS01p042	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 11	0071	N/A	0/1	0/1	Sys 1 VI Step Solenoid Valve 1 Status	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P43	BV12	YT2_S01_P43	nvoYTS01p043	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 12	0072	N/A	0/1	0/1	Sys 2 VI Step Solenoid Valve 1 Status	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P44	BV13	YT2_S01_P44	nvoYTS01p044	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 13	0073	N/A	0/1	0/1	Sys 1 VI Step Solenoid Valve 2 Status	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P45	BV14	YT2_S01_P45	nvoYTS01p045	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 14	0074	N/A	0/1	0/1	Sys 2 VI Step Solenoid Valve 2 Status	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P46	BV15	YT2_S01_P46	nvoYTS01p046	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 15	0075					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P47	BV16	YT2_S01_P47	nvoYTS01p047	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 16	0076					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P48	BV17	YT2_S01_P48	nvoYTS01p048	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 17	0077					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P49	BV18	YT2_S01_P49	nvoYTS01p049	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 18	0078					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P50	BV19	YT2_S01_P50	nvoYTS01p050	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 19	0079	N/A	0/1	0/1	Cooling Type [0=Water, 1=Glycol]	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P51	BV20	YT2_S01_P51	nvoYTS01p051	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 20	0080	N/A	0/1	0/1	Local Remote Control Mode [0=Local, 1=Remote]	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P52	BV21	YT2_S01_P52	nvoYTS01p052	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 21	0081	N/A	0/1	0/1	Display Units [0=Imperial, 1=SI]	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P53	BV22	YT2_S01_P53	nvoYTS01p053	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 22	0082					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P54	BV23	YT2_S01_P54	nvoYTS01p054	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 23	0083					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P55	BV24	YT2_S01_P55	nvoYTS01p055	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 24	0084					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P56	MV1	YT2_S01_P56	nvoYTS01p056	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 1	0030	x1	None	None	Sys 1 Operational Code	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P57	MV2	YT2_S01_P57	nvoYTS01p057	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 2	0031	x1	None	None	Sys 1 Fault Code	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P58	MV3	YT2_S01_P58	nvoYTS01p058	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 3	0032	x1	None	None	Sys 2 Operational Code	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P59	MV4	YT2_S01_P59	nvoYTS01p059	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 4	0033	x1	None	None	Sys 1 Fault Code	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P60	MV5	YT2_S01_P60	nvoYTS01p060	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 5	0034	x1	None	None	Sys 1 Condenser Fan Stage [0-14]	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P61	MV6	YT2_S01_P61	nvoYTS01p061	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 6	0035	x1	None	None	Sys 1 Condenser Fan Speed [VSD]	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
P62	MV7	YT2_S01_P62	nvoYTS01p062	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 7	0036	x1	None	None	Sys 2 Condenser Fan Stage [0-14]	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P63	MV8	YT2_S01_P63	nvoYTS01p063	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 8	0037	x1	None	None	Sys 2 Condenser Fan Speed [VSD]	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
P64	MV9	YT2_S01_P64	nvoYTS01p064	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 9	0038	x1	None	None	Lead System Number	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P65	MV10	YT2_S01_P65	nvoYTS01p065	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 10	0039					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P66	AV30	YT2_S01_P66	nvoYTS01p066	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 11	0040	x10	°F	°C	Local Leaving Chilled Liquid Setpoint	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P67	AV31	YT2_S01_P67	nvoYTS01p067	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 12	0041	x10	°F	°C	Low Leaving Chilled Liquid Temp Cutout	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P68	AV32	YT2_S01_P68	nvoYTS01p068	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 13	0042	x10	%	%	Sys 1 Economizer Valve % Open	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P69	AV33	YT2_S01_P69	nvoYTS01p069	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 14	0043	x10	%	%	Sys 2 Economizer Valve % Open	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P70	AV34	YT2_S01_P70	nvoYTS01p070	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 15	0044	x10	PSI	BAR	Low Suction Pressure Cutout	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P71	AV35	YT2_S01_P71	nvoYTS01p071	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 16	0045	x10	Volts	Volts	VSD DC Bus Voltage	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P72	AV36	YT2_S01_P72	nvoYTS01p072	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 17	0046	x10	°F	°C	Remote Leaving Chilled Liquid Setpoint	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P73	AV37	YT2_S01_P73	nvoYTS01p073	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 18	0047	x10	°F (diff) %	°C (diff) %	Sys 1 Subcooling (Microchannel) Sys 1 Condenser Level (Round Tube)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P74	AV38	YT2_S01_P74	nvoYTS01p074	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 19	0048	x10	°F	°C	Cooling Range	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P75	AV39	YT2_S01_P75	nvoYTS01p075	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 20	0049	x10	°F (diff)	°C (diff)	Sys 1 Discharge Superheat	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P76	AV40	YT2_S01_P76	nvoYTS01p076	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 21	0050	x10	°F	°C	Sys 2 Condenser Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P77	AV41	YT2_S01_P77	nvoYTS01p077	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 22	0051	x10	°F	°C	Sys 2 Discharge Temperature	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P78	AV42	YT2_S01_P78	nvoYTS01p078	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 23	0052	x10	°F (diff) %	°C (diff) %	Sys 2 Subcooling (Microchannel) Sys 2 Condenser Level (Round Tube)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P79	AV43	YT2_S01_P79	nvoYTS01p079	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 24	0053	x10	°F (diff)	°C (diff)	Sys 2 Discharge Superheat	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P80	BV25	YT2_S01_P80	nvoYTS01p080	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 25	0085	N/A	0/1	0/1	Sys 1 Lockout	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P81	BV26	YT2_S01_P81	nvoYTS01p081	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 26	0086	N/A	0/1	0/1	Sys 2 Lockout	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
P82	BV27	YT2_S01_P82	nvoYTS01p082	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 27	0087	N/A	0/1	0/1	Flow Switch Status	N	N	N	N	N	N	S			
P83	BV28	YT2_S01_P83	nvoYTS01p083	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 28	0088					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P84	BV29	YT2_S01_P84	nvoYTS01p084	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 29	0089	N/A	0/1	0/1	SCC Auto Detect Available	N	N	S	S	S	S	S			

Table 16 - YVAA E-Link communications data map (cont'd)

SECTION 2

Eng Page Ref	BACnet Object Typ/Ins	BACnet Object Name	LON Profile Name	LON SNVT Type	N2 Metasys	Modbus		Engineering Units		Point List Code: S = Standard O = Optional N = Not Available										
						Address	Scale	Imperial	SI	Point List Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
P03	AV101	YT2_S02_P03	nviYTS02p003	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 44	0101					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P04	AV102	YT2_S02_P04	nviYTS02p004	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 45	0102					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P05	AV103	YT2_S02_P05	nviYTS02p005	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 46	0103					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P06	AV104	YT2_S02_P06	nviYTS02p006	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 47	0104					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P07	BV101	YT2_S02_P07	nviYTS02p007	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 30	0161					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P08	BV102	YT2_S02_P08	nviYTS02p008	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 31	0162					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P09	BV103	YT2_S02_P09	nviYTS02p009	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 32	0163					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P10	BV104	YT2_S02_P10	nviYTS02p010	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 33	0164					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P11	AV105	YT2_S02_P11	nvoYTS02p011	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 48	0105	x10	°F	°C	Evaporator Entering Liquid Temp (Free Cooling)	N	N	O	O	O	O	O			
P12	AV106	YT2_S02_P12	nvoYTS02p012	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 49	0106	x10	°F None	°C None	Cooling Coil Temperature (Free Cooling Closed Loop) Unit Input Current	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P13	AV107	YT2_S02_P13	nvoYTS02p013	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 50	0107	x10	°F	°C	Heat Exchanger Leaving Temp (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P14	AV108	YT2_S02_P14	nvoYTS02p014	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 51	0108	x10	°F	°C	Heat Exchanger Entering Temp (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P15	AV109	YT2_S02_P15	nvoYTS02p015	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 52	0109	x10	%	%	Glycol Pump Speed (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P16	AV110	YT2_S02_P16	nvoYTS02p016	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 53	0110	x10	%	%	Cooling Coil Valve (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P17	AV111	YT2_S02_P17	nvoYTS02p017	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 54	0111	x10	%	%	Cooling Coil Bypass Valve (Free Cooling Closed Loop)	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P18	AV112	YT2_S02_P18	nvoYTS02p018	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 55	0112	x10	°F	°C	Sys 1 Suction Temperature (Aggreko)	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P19	AV113	YT2_S02_P19	nvoYTS02p019	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 56	0113	x10	°F	°C	Sys 1 Sat Suction Temperature (Aggreko)	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P20	AV114	YT2_S02_P20	nvoYTS02p020	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 57	0114	x10	°F (diff)	°C (diff)	Sys 1 Suction Superheat (Aggreko)	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P21	AV115	YT2_S02_P21	nvoYTS02p021	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 58	0115	x10	%	%	Sys 1 Flash Trank Drain Valve % (Aggreko)	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P22	AV116	YT2_S02_P22	nvoYTS02p022	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 59	0116	x10	°F	°C	Sys 2 Suction Temperature (Aggreko)	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P23	AV117	YT2_S02_P23	nvoYTS02p023	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 60	0117	x10	°F	°C	Sys 2 Sat Suction Temperature (Aggreko)	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P24	AV118	YT2_S02_P24	nvoYTS02p024	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 61	0118	x10	°F (diff)	°C (diff)	Sys 2 Suction Superheat (Aggreko)	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P25	AV119	YT2_S02_P25	nvoYTS02p025	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 62	0119	x10	%	%	Sys 2 Flash Trank Drain Valve % (Aggreko)	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P26	AV120	YT2_S02_P26	nvoYTS02p026	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 63	0120					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P27	AV121	YT2_S02_P27	nvoYTS02p027	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 64	0121					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P28	AV122	YT2_S02_P28	nvoYTS02p028	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 65	0122					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P29	AV123	YT2_S02_P29	nvoYTS02p029	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 66	0123					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P30	AV124	YT2_S02_P30	nvoYTS02p030	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 67	0124					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P31	AV125	YT2_S02_P31	nvoYTS02p031	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 68	0125					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P32	AV126	YT2_S02_P32	nvoYTS02p032	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 69	0126					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P33	AV127	YT2_S02_P33	nvoYTS02p033	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 70	0127	x1	Hz	Hz	VSD Command Frequency	N	N	S	S	S	S	S			
P34	AV128	YT2_S02_P34	nvoYTS02p034	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 71	0128					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P35	AV129	YT2_S02_P35	nvoYTS02p035	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 72	0129					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P36	BV105	YT2_S02_P36	nvoYTS02p036	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 34	0165	N/A	0/1	0/1	Option Indicator [0=Disabled, 1=Enabled]	N	N	S	S	S	S	S			
P37	BV106	YT2_S02_P37	nvoYTS02p037	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 35	0166	N/A	0/1	0/1	Free Cooling Valve, if FC OL [0=Off, 1=On]	N	N	O	O	O	O	O			
P38	BV107	YT2_S02_P38	nvoYTS02p038	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 36	0167	N/A	0/1	0/1	Soft Shutdown [0=Disabled, 1=Enabled]	N	N	O	O	O	O	O			
P39	BV108	YT2_S02_P39	nvoYTS02p039	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 37	0168	N/A	0/1	0/1	Remote Evaporator [0=Disabled, 1=Enabled]	N	N	O	O	O	O	O			
P40	BV109	YT2_S02_P40	nvoYTS02p040	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 38	0169	N/A	0/1	0/1	Quick Start [0=Disabled, 1=Enabled]	N	N	O	O	O	O	O			
P41	BV110	YT2_S02_P41	nvoYTS02p041	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 39	0170					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P42	BV111	YT2_S02_P42	nvoYTS02p042	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 40	0171	N/A	0/1	0/1	Glycol Pump Run, if FC CL [0=Off, 1=On]	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P43	BV112	YT2_S02_P43	nvoYTS02p043	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 41	0172	N/A	0/1	0/1	Glycol Heater, if FC CL [0=Off, 1=On]	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P44	BV113	YT2_S02_P44	nvoYTS02p044	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 42	0173					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P45	BV114	YT2_S02_P45	nvoYTS02p045	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 43	0174					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P46	BV115	YT2_S02_P46	nvoYTS02p046	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 44	0175					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P47	BV116	YT2_S02_P47	nvoYTS02p047	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 45	0176					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P48	BV117	YT2_S02_P48	nvoYTS02p048	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 46	0177	N/A	0/1	0/1	Frame E/F [0=Disabled, 1= Enabled]	N	N	S	S	S	S	S			
P49	BV118	YT2_S02_P49	nvoYTS02p049	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 47	0178	N/A	0/1	0/1	Sound Limit Option [0=Disabled, 1=Enabled]	N	N	S	S	S	S	S			
P50	BV119	YT2_S02_P50	nvoYTS02p050	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 48	0179	N/A	0/1	0/1	SCC Auto Detect Digit 1	N	N	S	S	S	S	S			
P51	BV120	YT2_S02_P51	nvoYTS02p051	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 49	0180	N/A	0/1	0/1	SCC Auto Detect Digit 2	N	N	S	S	S	S	S			
P52	BV121	YT2_S02_P52	nvoYTS02p052	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 50	0181	N/A	0/1	0/1	SCC Auto Detect Digit 3	N	N	S	S	S	S	S			
P53	BV122	YT2_S02_P53	nvoYTS02p053	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 51	0182	N/A	0/1	0/1	SCC Auto Detect Digit 4	N	N	S	S	S	S	S			

Table 16 - YVAA E-Link communications data map (cont'd)

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Eng Page Ref	ASCII Page Ref	York Talk Point Type	LON Profile Name	LON SNVT Type	N2 Metasys	Modbus		Engineering Units		Point List Code: S = Standard O = Optional N = Not Available										
						Address	Scale	Imperial	SI	Point List Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
P54	BV123	YT2_ S02_ P54	nvoYTS02p054	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 52	0183	N/A	0/1	0/1	SCC Auto Detect Digit 5	N	N	S	S	S	S	S			
P55	BV124	YT2_ S02_ P55	nvoYTS02p055	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 53	0184	N/A	0/1	0/1	SCC Auto Detect Digit 6	N	N	S	S	S	S	S			
P56	MV101	YT2_ S02_ P56	nvoYTS02p056	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 11	0130	x1	None	None	Condenser Fan Control Type [1=Std. VSD, 2=Opt VSD, 3=Std. Staged, 4=Opt. Staged]	N	N	S	S	S	S	S			
P57	MV102	YT2_ S02_ P57	nvoYTS02p057	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 12	0131	x1	None	None	Free Cooling Mode, if FC CL or OL [0=M, 1=Fc, 2=Hy]	N	N	O	O	O	O	O			
P58	MV103	YT2_ S02_ P58	nvoYTS02p058	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 13	0132	x1	None	None	Free Cooling Control Programmed, if FC CL or OL [0=Disabled, 1=OL, 2=CL]	N	N	N	O	O	O	O			
P59	MV104	YT2_ S02_ P59	nvoYTS02p059	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 14	0133					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P60	MV105	YT2_ S02_ P60	nvoYTS02p060	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 15	0134					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P61	MV106	YT2_ S02_ P61	nvoYTS02p061	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 16	0135					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P62	MV107	YT2_ S02_ P62	nvoYTS02p062	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 17	0136					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P63	MV108	YT2_ S02_ P63	nvoYTS02p063	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 18	0137					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P64	MV109	YT2_ S02_ P64	nvoYTS02p064	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 19	0138					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P65	MV110	YT2_ S02_ P65	nvoYTS02p065	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADI 20	0139					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P66	AV130	YT2_ S02_ P66	nvoYTS02p066	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 73	0140					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P67	AV131	YT2_ S02_ P67	nvoYTS02p067	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 74	0141	x10	None	None	System 1 Fan Kw	N	N	N	N	N	S	S			
P68	AV132	YT2_ S02_ P68	nvoYTS02p068	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 75	0142	x10	None	None	System 1 Compressor Kw	N	N	N	N	N	S	S			
P69	AV133	YT2_ S02_ P69	nvoYTS02p069	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 76	0143	x10	None	None	System 2 Fan Kw	N	N	N	N	N	S	S			
P70	AV134	YT2_ S02_ P70	nvoYTS02p070	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 77	0144	x10	None	None	System 2 Compressor Kw	N	N	N	N	N	S	S			
P71	AV135	YT2_ S02_ P71	nvoYTS02p071	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 78	0145	x10	Volts	Volts	DC Bus Voltage 2 (Frame E/F)	N	N	O	O	O	O	O			
P72	AV136	YT2_ S02_ P72	nvoYTS02p072	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 79	0146					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P73	AV137	YT2_ S02_ P73	nvoYTS02p073	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 80	0147					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P74	AV138	YT2_ S02_ P74	nvoYTS02p074	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 81	0148					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P75	AV139	YT2_ S02_ P75	nvoYTS02p075	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 82	0149					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P76	AV140	YT2_ S02_ P76	nvoYTS02p076	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 83	0150					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P77	AV141	YT2_ S02_ P77	nvoYTS02p077	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 84	0151					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P78	AV142	YT2_ S02_ P78	nvoYTS02p078	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 85	0152					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P79	AV143	YT2_ S02_ P79	nvoYTS02p079	SNVT_count_f (51)	ADF 86	0153					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P80	BV125	YT2_ S02_ P80	nvoYTS02p080	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 54	0185					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P81	BV126	YT2_ S02_ P81	nvoYTS02p081	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 55	0186					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P82	BV127	YT2_ S02_ P82	nvoYTS02p082	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 56	0187					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P83	BV128	YT2_ S02_ P83	nvoYTS02p083	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 57	0188					N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
P84	BV129	YT2_ S02_ P84	nvoYTS02p084	SNVT_switch (95)	BD 58	0189	N/A	0/1	0/1	Units [0=Imperial, 1=Metric]	N	N	S	S	S	S	S			

NOTES	
1	LON SNVTs used: SNVT_count_f (51) and SNVT_switch (95). Must use LON eLink.
2	Modbus scaling factors indicated in **bold** with an asterisk (*) are user configurable by a field technician, if necessary. All Modbus values are of the type SIGNED with the exception of the user configurable values that are all UNSIGNED. Modbus function types supported: ENG P03-P06 = Types 03, 06, 16; ENG P07-P10 = 01, 03, 05, 06, 15, 16; ENG P36-P55 & P80-84 = 01, 02, 03
3	BACnet engineering units shown with an Asterisk (*) will be assigned a BACnet engineering unit type of 95 - No Units.
4	Status codes: Special display characters such as ( ) [ ] { } / \ % < > are not compatible with eLink N2 formats. Substitute text strings "-", PCT, GTN will be used. String lengths are limited to 60 total characters, including spaces.
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Table 16 - YVAA E-Link communications data map (cont'd)

01/08/20

Code Value	Operational Code	Code Value	Fault/Inhibit Code
63	Manual Override	0	No Fault Code
64	Daily Schedule Shutdown	1	Low Ambient Temperature
65	Unit Switch Off	2	High Ambient Temperature
66	Remote Controlled Shutdown	3	Low Chilled Liquid Temperature
67		4	VSD Initialization Failure
68	Flow Switch Shutdown	5	Low RTC Battery Voltage
69	VSD Cooling Shutdown	6	Invalid Number of Compressors Selected
70	Serial Number Shutdown	7	VSD Communications Failure
71		8	Precharge Low DC Bus Voltage (Unit)
72	Discharge Superheat Recovery (Remote Evaporator)	9	Precharge DC Bus Voltage Imbalance (Unit)
73		10	High DC Bus Voltage (Unit)
74	No Run Permissive	11	Low DC Bus Voltage (Unit)
75	Anti-Recycle Timer Active	12	DC Bus Voltage Imbalance (Unit)
76	System Switch Off	13	High VSD Ambient Temperature
77	System Not Running	14	Single Phase Input (Unit)
78	System Running	15	VSD Power Supply Fault
79	Discharge Pressure Limiting	16	VSD Logic Board Fault
80	Suction Pressure Limiting	17	Motor Current Overload (Hardware)
81	Motor Current Limiting	18	CT Plug Fault
82	Free Cooling	19	
83	BAS/ISN Motor Current Limiting	20	
84	Remote Motor Current Limiting	21	
85	System Shutting Down	22	
86	VSD Precharging	23	
87	VSD Baseplate Temp Limiting	24	
88	VSD Internal Ambient Temp Limiting	25	
89	Sound Limiting	26	
90	BAS/ISN Sound Limiting	27	High Discharge Pressure (Software)
91	Remote Sound Limiting	28	High Differential Oil Pressure
92	Pulldown Motor Current Limiting	29	Low Differential Oil Pressure
93	Cooling Demand Shutdown	30	Low Suction Pressure
94	Input Current Limiting	31	High Discharge Temperature
95	ISN Input Current Limiting	32	
96	Remote Input Current Limiting	33	Eductor Clog Fault
97	Pulldown Input Current Limiting	34	Sensor Failure
98		35	Low Motor Current
99		36	High Motor Temperature
		37	Precharge Low DC Bus Voltage (System, Frame E/F)
		38	Precharge DC Bus Voltage Imbalance (System, Frame E/F)
		39	High DC Bus Voltage (System, Frame E/F)
		40	Low DC Bus Voltage (System, Frame E/F)
		41	DC Bus Voltage Imbalance (System, Frame E/F)
		42	High Motor Current
		43	Motor Current Overload (Software)
		44	IGBT Gate Driver Fault
		45	High Baseplate Temperature
		46	Single Phase Input (System, Frame E/F)
		47	VSD Run Signal Fault
		48	High Discharge Pressure (Hardware/HPCO)
		49	Low Suction Suerheat
		50	Control Voltage Fault
		51	Low Discharge Superheat
		52	Low Suction Pressure Smart Freeze
		53	Isolation Valve Failed to Close Warning
		54	Isolation Valve Failed to Open Fault
		55	High Discharge Pressure Rate

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VSD

J2 VSD#1 and J1 VSD#2 connections headers for RS-485 communications to the Variable Speed Drives.

VSD RX and VSD TX LEDs illuminate to indicate the VSD communications activity. U18 is the VSD Port RS-485 Driver Chip. It is socketed to allow field replacement.

Program update

The Application software and BACnet database are stored in the IPU II Flash memory. Copying a new version of software and/or database from the SD Flash card changes the IPU II Flash. The new application software must be named SOFTWARE.ELF. The new BACnet database must be named DATABASE.BIN. These files must be located in the root directory of the SD Flash card. The software can be updated without updating the database. In this case, the existing database will be used with the new software. The database cannot be updated without updating the software. Be sure to allow enough time for the softare to update properly.

To update the program:

1. Copy the new software in to the root directory of the SD card.
2. Rename this new program file SOFTWARE.ELF.
3. Turn the Unit Switch OFF.
4. Insert the SD card in to the SD card Reader/Writer slot.
5. Press the OPTIONS key and then press the Down Arrow key until the following message is displayed. FLASH CARD UPDATE DISABLED.
6. Press the RIGHT ARROW key to change the DISABLED to ENABLED
7. Press the ENTER key to start the update. Once pressed the message:

   FLASH CARD UPDATING PLEASE WAIT...

   is displayed until the update has been completed. The keypad and display will not respond during the flash update. After the software is finished updating, the controller will automatically reboot.
8. If an error occurs during the update, an error message will be displayed where XX is the Error Code. See *Table 16 on page 123* for error code definitions.
9. After the update is completed and the controller reboots, the keypad and display will return to full-functionality. The SD card may be left in place for datalogging or else replaced with another SD card dedicated for datalogging.
10. To remove the SD card, GENTLY press the card inslightly then release the pressure. The card will pop out slightly to allow removal.

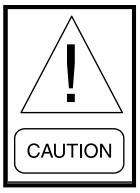
Never reset or power down the chiller until the update is finished. Interrupting the flash update procedure can corrupt the program file and render the control board inoperative.

Table 11 - Flash card update error XXXXX

Flash card update error code	Definition
0	Okay
10	Flash card not found.
11	SOFTWARE.ELF file not found
14	SOFTWARE.ELF file larger than expected.
15	RAM to IPU Flash transfer of DATABASE.ELF failed.
16	RAM to IPU Flash transfer of SOFTWARE.ELF failed.
17	Could not allocate sufficient memory to read or write file.
99	Internal software error.

Data logging

A 2GB SD card (p/n 031-03466-000) may be inserted into the 03478 IPUII SD card slot to record the chiller operating parameters at 5 second intervals. The data is stored in a folder named RMYYYYMM where YYYY is the year and MM is the month the data was recorded. The controller creates a file for each day within this folder with the format YYYYMMDD.csv where DD equals the day of the month in addition to the YY to the year and MM to the month fields. For example: The folder named RM201503 is a folder created in March of 2015. Within this folder would be a file for each day of that month that the datalogging is running. If a review of the History Report shows that an abnormal event occurred on March 3rd at 2:05pm, the user can import the 20150303.csv file into Excel and look at the system parameter details leading up to the 2:05pm event.



Follow all JCI Safety Directives when inserting or removing the SD card since the card is located inside the control cabinet.

To start the Data Logging, insert the SD card into the SD card slot on the 03478 IPUII board. The label on the SD card should be facing outwards.

Once the SD card is inserted and the unit is powered up, press the OPTIONS key. Then press the Down Arrow key to advance to the DATA LOG TO FLASHCARD selection. Next press the Right Arrow key to select ON then press the ENTER key to start the Data Log. A 2GB SD card will hold about 8 months worth of data. A smaller card may be used that will hold less data but should be tested for compatibility. The controller operating system does not support SD cards larger than 2GB. When the SD card becomes full, the oldest date file is automatically deleted and a new day log file is written in its place.

To stop the data logging and retrieve the SD card, press the OPTION key and then the Down Arrow key to display the DATA LOG TO FLASHCARD option and then use the Right Arrow key to select OFF then press the ENTER key.

Again, follow the JCI Safety Directives to stop the chiller, power off the unit and open the control cabinet door to retrieve the SD card.

Once inside the control cabinet, lightly press in on the SD card and then release the pressure. The SD card should pop out slightly to allow removal. You may then copy the files to a PC for analysis or email the file to someone. The files are saved as a CSV format which can be read by Excel. Below is a sample of some of the data imported from a YCIV Chiller.

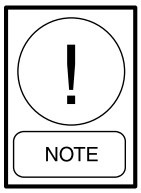
Once the file is read in to Excel, you can hide unrelated columns or plot desired parameters to analyze the data.

Invalid number of compressors warning

The INVALID NUMBER OF COMPRESSORS SELECTED warning will occur after the VSD has been initialized, if no jumpers are installed or if more than 1 jumper is installed, ”Number of Compressors Select” message is displayed. The following warning message will be displayed indefinitely.

UNIT WARNING:
INVALID NUMBER OF COMPRESSORS SELECTED

To clear this warning, both the control panel and VSD control voltage must be turned OFF and the jumpers properly installed in the VSD wiring harness.



These jumpers are factory installed in the wire harness plug and should not require changes.

Invalid serial number warning

If the INVALID SERIAL NUMBER message appears, immediately contact Johnson Controls Product Technical Support. The appearance of this message may mean the chiller has lost important factory programmed information. The serial number can be entered using the SERVICE key.

UNIT WARNING: INVALID SERIAL NUMBER
ENTER UNIT SERIAL NUMBER

This status message can be bypassed to view additional messages under the STATUS key by pressing the STATUS key repeatedly to scroll through as many as three STATUS messages that could possibly be displayed at any time.

Unit safeties

Unit safety operation

Unit faults are safeties that cause all running compressors to be shut down, if a safety threshold is exceeded for 3 seconds. Unit faults are recorded in the history buffer along with all data on the unit and system operating conditions. Unit faults are auto reset faults where the unit will be allowed to restart automatically after the fault condition is no longer present. The only exception is any of the VSD related unit faults. If any 3 VSD unit faults occur within 90 minutes, the unit will be locked out on the last fault. A VSD lockout condition requires a manual reset using the system switches. Both system switches must be cycled OFF and ON to clear a VSD unit lockout fault. If a unit safety is in effect, the message will be displayed to the operator when the STATUS key is pressed.

In the descriptions of the fault displays that follow, the fault message will show a YYYYYYY to indicate that a system is in a "FAULT" condition and will restart when the fault clears or LOCKOUT" and will not restart until the operator clears the fault using the keypad.

If a control panel safety occurs after the VSD fault, but before the fault is reset, the control panel fault is an ALL FAULT of the VSD fault, meaning it will be registered as such in the History because it occurred while the VSD was shutting down or while the systems were shut down. All faults do not store operating data at the time of the fault.

If a "VSD" fault occurs during the fault rampdown or while the systems are shut down, the VSD fault will be registered as a new fault. The reason for this is the belief any VSD fault should be registered with a full account of the systems data at the time of the fault.

High ambient temp fault

If the ambient temperature rises above 55°C (131°F), the chiller will shut down with a controlled ramped shutdown. Restart will automatically occur, if demand allows, when temperature falls 1.1°C (2°F) below the cutout (53.9°C [129°F]). This fault cannot cause a lockout. The fault display message will be present only during the time when the ambient temperature is causing a fault condition. The following is a sample display:

```
UNIT YYYYYYYY
 HIGH AMBIENT TEMP
```

The unit will also be inhibited from starting any time the temperature is above 53.9°C (129°F).

Low ambient temp fault

If the ambient temperature falls below the programmable Low Ambient Temp Cutout the chiller will shut down with a controlled ramped shutdown. This fault will only occur if the Low Ambient Cutout is "ENABLED" under the OPTIONS key. Restart can occur, if demand allows, when temperature rises 1.1°C (2°F) above the cutout. This fault cannot cause a lockout. The fault display message will be present only during the time when the ambient temperature is causing a fault condition. The following is a sample display:

```
UNIT YYYYYYYY
 LOW AMBIENT TEMP
```

The unit is also inhibited from starting any time the temperature is below the cutout plus 1.1°C (2°F).

Low leaving chilled liquid temp fault

The Low Leaving Chilled Liquid Temp Cutout helps to protect the chiller from an evaporator freeze-up should the chilled liquid temp drop below the freeze point. This situation could occur under low flow conditions or if the Micro Panel setpoint values are improperly programmed. Any time the leaving chilled liquid temperature (water or brine) drops below the programmable cutout point, the chiller will fault and shutdown with a controlled ramped shutdown. Restart can occur, if demand allows, when chilled liquid temperature rises 2.2°C (4°F) above the cutout. This fault cannot cause a lockout. The following is a sample shutdown message:

```
UNIT YYYYYYYY
LOW LEAVING CHILLED LIQUID TEMP
```

The unit is inhibited from starting any time the chilled liquid temperature is below the cutout plus 2.2°C (4°F).

VSD communications failure fault

The VSD Communications Failure is to prevent the unit from trying to run, if the Chiller Control Board never initializes communications with the VSD Logic Board. The unit will also shut down with a controlled ramped shutdown if the Chiller Control Board loses communications with the VSD Logic Board while the chiller is operating.

On power-up, the Chiller Microprocessor Board will attempt to initialize communications with the VSD Logic Board. The control panel will request data from the VSD, which includes the number of compressors and the VSD software version. Once these data points have been received by the Chiller Control Board,

and have been successfully initialized, the Chiller Control Board will not request them again. If the comms connection fails to occur and a reply from the VSD Logic Board does take place in 8 seconds, the Chiller Control Board will prevent the chiller from operating and a fault message will be displayed.

During normal operation, if the control panel Chiller Control Board receives no valid response to messages for 8 seconds, the unit will shut down all compressors on a Comms fault. The Chiller Control Board will continue to send messages to the VSD while faulted. The unit will be inhibited from starting until communications is established. The fault will automatically reset when the Chiller Control Board receives a valid response from the VSD for a data request. The following is an example of a Comms Failure fault message:

UNIT YYYYYYYY
VSD COMMUNICATIONS FAILURE

System safeties, faults

System safety (fault) operation

System safeties are faults that cause individual systems to be shut down if a safety threshold is exceeded for 3 seconds. System faults are auto reset faults in that the system will be allowed to restart automatically after the 120 second anti-recycle timer times out. The only exception is after any 3 faults on the same system occur within 90 minutes, that system will be locked out on the last fault. The lockout condition requires a manual reset using the system switch. The respective system switch must be cycled OFF and ON to clear the lockout fault.

When multiple systems are operating and a system fault occurs, the running systems will ramp down and the faulted system will be shut OFF and the previously operating will restart if required after the fault clears and/or the 120 second anti-recycle timer times out.

In the descriptions of the fault displays that follow, the fault message will show a YYYYYYYY to indicate that a system is in a “FAULT” condition and will restart when the fault clears, or “LOCKOUT” and will not restart until the operator clears the fault using the keypad. If a system safety is in effect, the message will be displayed to the operator when the STATUS key is pressed.

In some cases, a control panel fault will occur after a VSD fault, possibly during system shutdown or at some later time. This is known as an “ALL FAULT” and these faults will be recorded as such under the HISTORY information stored at the instant of the primary fault. In some cases, this information may be valuable in troubleshooting the primary fault. An example of the “ALL FAULT” history message as shown in the *All Fault Data on Page 143* under the HISTORY key. When an “ALL FAULT” occurs, associated history information will not be stored. If an additional fault does not occur, the “ALL FAULTS” display will indicate NONE.

In cases where a VSD fault occurs during the rampdown of a control panel fault (that is, low suction pressure, low water temp, and so on), the VSD fault will be stored as a new fault with the associated fault information stored at the instant the VSD fault occurred (that is, IGBT Gate Drive, Single Phase Input, VSD CT Plug, and so on). The control panel fault that occurred before the VSD fault will be stored with the associated complete data related to the fault as a numerically lower numbered history in the history buffers.

High discharge pressure cutout (software) fault

The High Discharge Pressure Cutout is a software fault. A system will fault and shut down with a controlled ramped shutdown on high discharge pressure when the discharge pressure rises above 22.4 barg (325 psig) for 0.5 seconds. The system will be allowed to restart when the discharge pressure falls to 20.3 barg (295 psig). The system will also be inhibited from starting if the pressure is above 20.3 barg (295 psig). The following is the fault message for this safety:

SYS X YYYYYYYY HIGH DISCHARGE PRESSURE

The X indicates the system and YYYYYYYY indicates the system is in a FAULT condition and will restart when the 120 second anti-recycle timer times out, or LOCKOUT and does not restart until the operator clears the fault using the keypad.

High discharge pressure cutout (HPCO) (hardware) fault

The mechanical high pressure cutout protects the system from experiencing dangerously high discharge pressure. A system will fault and shut down immediately when the mechanical high pressure cutout contacts open. The fault occurs immediately and does not wait 3 seconds, which is common in most system faults.

The HPCO is wired in series with the VSD Run Signal and will only be checked by the Chiller Control Board when the system is running. The mechanical cutout opens at 23.2 barg ± 0.55 barg (337 psig ± 8 psig) and closes at 17.4 barg ± 0.69 barg (252 psig ± 10 psig). The following is the Status display fault message for this system:

SYS X YYYYYYYY HPCO FAULT

The X indicates the system and YYYYYYY indicates the system is in a “FAULT” condition and will restart when the 120 second anti-recycle timer times out or “LOCKOUT” and will not restart until the operator clears the fault using the keypad.

Low suction pressure cutout (software) fault

If the system attempts to run with a low refrigerant charge, the programmable "Low Suction Pressure Cutout" protects the chiller from an evaporator freeze-up. The cutout is ignored at the system start to allow initial programmable "Suction Pressure Startup Bypass Time".

Immediately after the Suction Pressure Startup Bypass Time has expired, the Suction Pressure Cutout is linearly ramped to allow the programmed Suction Pressure Startup ramp the Bypass Time, from 10% to 100% of the programmed Suction Pressure Cutout, as explained below.

If at any time during the ramp, the suction pressure falls below the ramped Suction Pressure Cutout, the system will shut down. If at any time after the ramp, the suction pressure falls below the programmable Suction Pressure Cutout, the system will shut down. This causes a lockout on the 3rd fault in 90 minutes.

Following is the system message, where X is the system number.

SYS X YYYYYYYY LOW SUCTION PRESSURE

Low suction pressure smart freeze fault

For R-134a and R-513A refrigeration sytem:

Suction Pressure Override Threshold =
Suction Pressure Cutout in psig + 1.7 psig

This safety fault is set when the Suction Pressure < programmable Suction Pressure Override Threshold, longer than the programmable Smart Freeze Timer.

This safety fault is released when the Suction Pressure >= Suction Pressure Override Threshold. This fault causes a lockout on the 3rd fault in 90 minutes. The following is the system message, where X is the system number.

SYS X YYYYYYYY LOW SUCT PRES SMART FREEZE

Low motor current cutout fault

The Motor Current Cutout shuts the system down with a controlled ramped shutdown when the microprocessor detects the absence of motor current (less than 10% FLA), usually indicating that a compressor is not running. This safety is ignored for the first 10 seconds of operation.

The following is the status display fault message for this safety:

SYS X YYYYYYYY LOW MOTOR CURRENT

The X indicates the system and YYYYYYY indicates the system is in a “FAULT” condition and will restart when the 120 second anti-recycle timer times out or “LOCKOUT” and will not restart until the operator clears the fault using the keypad.

High differential oil pressure cutout fault

The High Differential Oil Pressure Cutout protects the compressor from low oil flow and insufficient lubrication, possibly from a dirty oil filter. A system will fault and shut down with a controlled ramped shutdown when its Discharge to Oil Differential Pressure rises above the cutout of 4.48 barg (65 psid). This safety is ignored for the first 90 seconds of run time. This safety measures the pressure differential between discharge and oil pressure, which is the pressure drop across the oil filter. The following is the Status display fault message for this safety:

SYS X YYYYYYYY HIGH DIFF OIL PRESSURE

The X indicates the system and YYYYYYY indicates the system is in a “FAULT” condition and will restart when the 120 second anti-recycle timer times out or “LOCKOUT” and will not restart until the operator clears the fault using the keypad.

Low differential oil pressure cutout fault

The Low Differential Oil Pressure Cutout protects the compressor from low oil flow and insufficient lubrication. A system will fault and shut down with a controlled ramped shutdown when it's differential between oil and suction pressure falls below the cutout. This safety ensures that the compressor is pumping sufficiently to push oil through the oil cooling circuit and through the internal compressor lubrication system. The following is the Status display fault message for this safety:

SYS X YYYYYYYY LOW DIFF OIL PRESSURE

The X indicates the system and YYYYYYY indicates the system is in a "FAULT" condition and will restart when the 120 second anti-recycle timer times out or "LOCKOUT" and will not restart until the operator clears the fault using the keypad.

The safety is ignored for the first 60 seconds of run time. After the first 60 seconds of operation, the cutout is linearly ramped from 0 barg to 2.09 barg (0 psid to 30 psid) in 5 to 10 minutes based on ambient temperature. See the following table for the ramp times for the given ambient temperatures.

Table 17 - Low differential oil pressure cutout

Ambient temperature	Ramp time
more than 10°C (50ºF)	5 min
more than 7.2°C (45ºF)	6 min
more than 4.4°C (40ºF)	7 min
more than 1.6°C (35ºF)	8 min
more than 1.1°C (30ºF)	9 min
more than or equal to 1.1°C (30ºF)	10 min

A 30 second safety bypass below 50 Hz is employed during rampdown. The bypass is primarily needed under conditions where another compressor is being brought on and the running compressor is being ramped down to 5 Hz to add the additional compressor due to load requirements. Under these conditions, the slow speed of the running compressors cause the oil differential to become very low, especially if the water temperature is high and the suction pressure is high. The bypass ensures the compressors will not trip on a nuisance low oil differential fault.

High discharge temperature cutout fault

The High Discharge Temperature Cutout protects the motor and compressor from overheating. A system will fault and shut down with a controlled ramped shutdown when its Discharge Temperature rises above 121°C (250°F). A system will also be inhibited from starting if the discharge temperature is above 93°C (200°F). The following is the Status display fault message for this safety:

SYS X YYYYYYYY HIGH DISCHARGE TEMP

The X indicates the system and YYYYYYY indicates the system is in a "FAULT" condition and will restart when the 120 second anti-recycle timer times out or "LOCKOUT" and will not restart until the operator clears the fault using the keypad.

Low discharge superheat cutout fault

The Low Discharge Superheat safety helps protect the compressor from liquid floodback through the economizer line due to a high flashtank level. It also helps protect the compressor from excessive oil in circulation due to excess oil charge in the system. Excessive oil in circulation brings back liquid refrigerant which is entrained in the oil. The liquid then drops out once it enters the compressor.

The safety is ignored for the first 10 minutes of operation if the system economizer feed valve is closed (0%) and for 5 minutes of operation if the economizer feed valve is open greater than 0%. If the discharge superheat falls below 2.8°C (5.0°F) for 5 minutes under either condition, the system will shut down.

The X indicates the system and YYYYYYY indicates the system is in a "FAULT" condition and will restart when the 120 second anti-recycle timer times out or "LOCKOUT" and will not restart until the operator clears the fault using the keypad.

Discharge pressure load limiting/unloading

Discharge pressure load limiting protects the condenser from experiencing dangerously high pressures. A system is permitted to load normally as long as the discharge pressure is below the High Discharge Pressure Cutout minus 20 psig. Between Cutout minus 20 psig and Cutout minus 15 psig loading is inhibited even though increased loading may be required. Between Cutout minus 15 psig and the Discharge Pressure Cutout, forced unloading is performed every 2 seconds according to the following table.

The discharge pressure unload point is fixed at 255 psig.

Table 18 - Discharge pressure load limiting/unloading

Discharge pressure	Unloading
Discharge Pressure Cut-out- 20 psig and Discharge Pressure Cutout- 15 psig	0 Hz
Discharge Pressure Cutout- 13.5 psig	1 Hz
Discharge Pressure Cutout- 12 psig	2 Hz
Discharge Pressure Cutout- 10.5 psig	3 Hz
Discharge Pressure Cutout- 9 psig	4 Hz
Discharge Pressure Cutout- 7.5 psig	5 Hz
Discharge Pressure Cutout- 6 psig	6 Hz
Discharge Pressure Cutout- 4.5 psig	7 Hz
Discharge Pressure Cutout- 3 psig	8 Hz
Discharge Pressure Cutout- 1.5 psig	9 Hz
Discharge Pressure Cutout- 0 psig	10 Hz

Suction pressure load limiting/unloading

Suction pressure load limiting helps to protect the evaporator from freezing. A system is permitted to load normally as long as the Suction Pressure is above the "Suction Pressure Cutout + 2.6 psig". Between "Suction Pressure Cutout + 2.6 psig" and the "Suction Pressure Cutout + 1.7 psig", loading is inhibited, even though increased loading is required.

Between the "Suction Pressure Cutout + 1.7 psig" and "Suction Pressure Cutout", forced unloading is performed every 2 seconds according to *Table 19 on page 129*. This situation would occur if the suction pressure cutout transient override control is in effect (See *Low Suction Pressure Cutout (Software) Fault on Page 127*). The suction pressure cutout is programmed under the PROGRAM key. The default Suction Pressure Cutout is set at 26.1 psig.

Suction pressure load limiting is active at startup, to only prevent loading of the compressors. Suction pressure limit unloading will not occur until the system run time reaches 5 minutes of operation to allow the system to stabilize.

Table 19 - Suction pressure load limiting/unloading

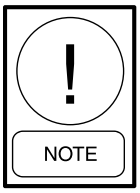
R-134A	
Suction pressure	**Unloading**
Suction Pressure is between "Cutout +2.60 psig" and "Cutout +1.70 psig"	0 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+1.53 psig	1 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+1.36 psig	2 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+1.19 psig	3 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+1.02 psig	4 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+0.85 psig	5 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+0.68 psig	6 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+0.51 psig	7 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+0.34 psig	8 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+0.17 psig	9 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout	10 Hz
R-513A	
Suction pressure	**Unloading**
Suction Pressure is between "Cutout +2.70 psig" and "Cutout +1.80 psig"	0 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+1.62 psig	1 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+1.44 psig	2 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+1.26 psig	3 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+1.08 psig	4 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+0.90 psig	5 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+0.72 psig	6 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+0.54 psig	7 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+0.36 psig	8 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout+0.18 psig	9 Hz
Suction Pressure Cutout	10 Hz

Sensor failure cutout fault

The Sensor Failure Cutout prevents the system from running when a critical sensor (transducer, level sensor, or motor winding temp sensor) is not functioning properly and reading out of range. This safety is checked at startup and will prevent the system from running if one of the sensors has failed.

The sensor failure safety will also fault and shutdown a system while in operation, if a safety threshold is exceeded or a sensor reads out of range (high or low). Following is the Status display fault message.

SYS X YYYYYYYY SENSOR FAILURE:
ZZZZZZZZZZZZ



The X indicates the specific system. YYYYYYYY will either indicate the system is in a "FAULT" condition and will restart when the fault clears, or "LOCKOUT" after 3 faults and will not restart until the operator clears the fault using the keypad.

ZZZZZZZZZZZ indicates the failed sensor as follows:

- SUCT PRESS
- OIL PRESS
- DSCH PRESS
- MOTOR TEMP X *

The Unit Setup Mode allows a specific motor temperature sensor to be ignored, if it fails. The start inhibit thresholds for each sensor are shown in the following table.

Table 20 - Start inhibit sensor thresholds

Sensor	Low threshold	High threshold
Suction Transducer	0.3 VDC	4.7 VDC
Oil Transducer	0.3 VDC	4.7 VDC
Discharge Transducer	0.3 VDC	4.7 VDC
Motor Temp. Sensor	0°C (0ºF)	116°C (240ºF)

High motor temperature cutout fault

The High Motor Temperature Cutout prevents a compressor from running when its motor temperature is too high. A system will fault and shut down when any compressor motor temperature sensor rises above 121°C (250°F). The system will be inhibited from starting if its motor temperatures sensors indicate temperatures above 116°C (240°F). If any single temperature sensor is being ignored under the Unit Set-up Mode, that sensor will not be utilized when evaluating motor temperature. The following is a sample Status display fault message:

```
SYS X YYYYYYYY HIGH MOTOR TEMP
```

The X indicates the system and YYYYYYY indicates the system is in a "FAULT" condition and will restart when the fault clears or "LOCKOUT" and will not restart until the operator clears the fault using the keypad.

System control voltage cutout fault

The System Control Voltage Cutout alerts the operator the 115 VAC Control voltage to one of the systems is missing. This could be due to a system fuse that has been removed or is blown. The affected system will fault and shut down immediately when the 115 VAC supply is lost.

The safety will "not" shut down a system if the UNIT switch is OFF, which electrically removes the 115 VAC to "all" systems. The safety is only used to indicate a situation where a single system is missing the 115 VAC. The safety will not cause a lockout and the system fault will reset when power is returned. The following is a sample message:

```
SYS X YYYYYYY CONTROL VOLTAGE
```

The X indicates the system and YYYYYYY indicates the system is in a "FAULT" condition and will restart when the fault clears or "LOCKOUT" and will not restart until the operator clears the fault using the keypad.

Eductor clog fault

To sense a loss of oil return to the compressor, an eductor clog detection safety is utilized. The safety monitors the temperature of the line between the eductor and the suction line.

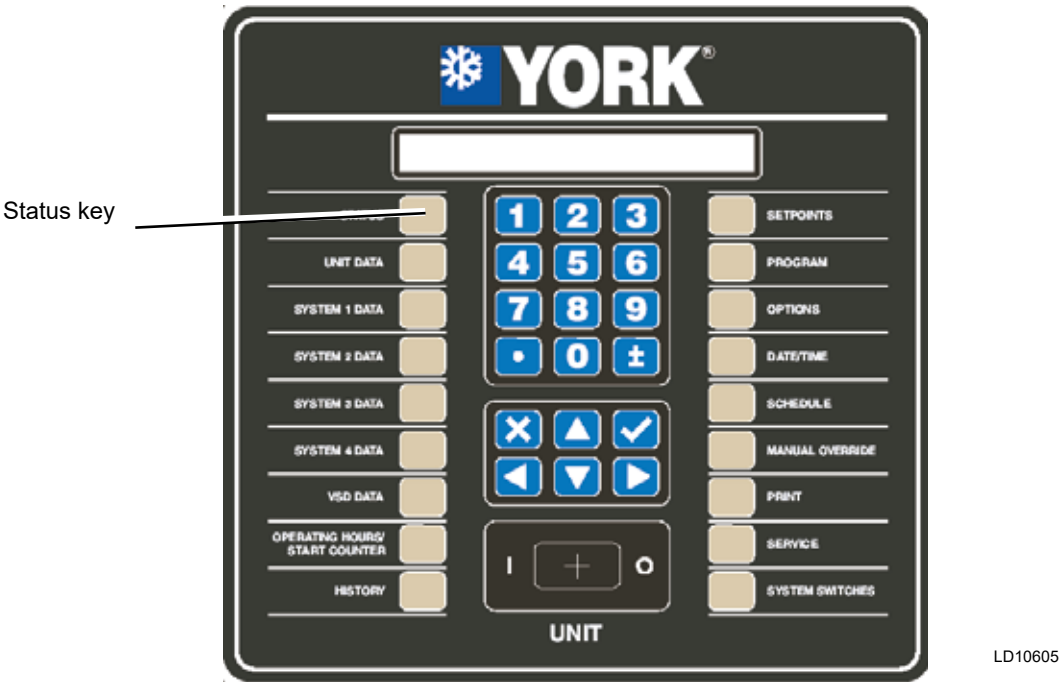
The control algorithm looks at the eductor line temperature once a second. At start, a clog timer is set at 600 seconds. If the eductor line temperature is less than the saturated suction temperature plus 5.5°C (10°F) each time the control circuit looks at the temperature, the clog timer is reset to 600 seconds.

If the eductor line temperatures is greater than the saturated suction temperature plus 5.5°C (10°F), the clog timer is decremented one second. If the temperature remains above the saturated suction temperature plus 5.5°C (10°F) for 600 seconds, the clog timer will count to "0" and the system will shut down and lock out. The status fault will indicate an eductor clog fault.

```
EDUCTOR CLOG FAULT
```

Whenever this fault occurs, the eductor filter should be changed. The clog timer resets to 600 seconds whenever the control algorithm sees the eductor line temperature is less than the saturated suction pressure plus 5.5°C (10°F). This prevents nuisance eductor clog faults.

Section 8 - Micropanel



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Status key operation

The STATUS key displays the current chiller or system operational status. The messages displayed include running status, cooling demand, system faults, unit faults, VSD faults, unit warnings, external device status, load limiting, anti-recycle timer, status of unit/system switches, and a number of other messages. Pressing the STATUS key will enable the operator to view the current status of the chiller. The display will show one message relating to the "highest priority" information as determined by the microprocessor. There are three types of status data, which may appear on the display:

- General status messages
- Unit safeties
- System safeties

When power is first applied to the control panel, the following message displaying YORK International Corporation, the EPROM version, date, and time will be displayed for 2 seconds, followed by the appropriate general status message:

```
(C)2004 YORK INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
C.XXX.XX.XX 18-SEPT-2010 12:45: AM
```

Unit status messages occupy 2 lines of the Status message display. If no unit status message applies, individual status messages for each system will be displayed.

Any time the STATUS key is pressed or after the EPROM message disappears at power-up, a status display indicating chiller or system status will appear.

Multiple STATUS messages may appear and can be viewed by pressing the STATUS key repeatedly to allow scrolling through as many as three STATUS messages, which could possibly be displayed at any time on a 2 compressor chiller.

Examples of the status messages are shown in the next topic.

General status messages

```
UNIT STATUS
 MANUAL OVERRIDE
```

This message indicates the chiller is operating in MANUAL OVERRIDE mode. This message is a priority message and cannot be overridden by any other STATUS message. When in Manual Override, no other status message will ever be present.

UNIT STATUS
UNIT SWITCH OFF SHUTDOWN

This message indicates the UNIT SWITCH is in the OFF position and not allowing the unit to run.

UNIT STATUS
DAILY SCHEDULE SHUTDOWN

This message indicates that either the daily or holiday schedule programmed is keeping the chiller from running.

UNIT STATUS
REMOTE CONTROLLED SHUTDOWN

This message indicates that either an ISN or RCC has turned the chiller OFF and is not allowing it to run.

UNIT STATUS
FLOW SWITCH SHUTDOWN

This message indicates the flow switch is not allowing the chiller to run. There is a 1 second delay on this safety to ensure the flow switch did not momentarily open.

UNIT STATUS
VSD COOLING SHUTDOWN

This message indicates the chiller is shutdown, but running all the condenser fans, VSD glycol pump, and VSD fan in an effort to bring the internal VSD ambient temperature down to an acceptable level before allowing the chiller to start.

SYS X REMOTE RUN CONTACT IS OPEN

This message indicates the remote start / stop contact between 2 and 15 or 2 and 16 of the 1TB terminal block is open. There is a 1 second delay on this safety to ensure the remote contacts did not momentarily open.

SYS X SYSTEM SWITCH IS OFF

This message indicates the system switch (software using keypad) is turned OFF. The system will not be allowed to run until the system switch is turned ON using the keypad.

SYS X NOT RUNNING

This message indicates the system is not running because the chilled liquid is below the setpoint or the micro has not loaded the lead system far enough into the loading sequence to bring the lag system ON. This message will be displayed on the lag system until the loading sequence is ready for the lag system to start.

SYS X COOLING DEMAND SHUTDOWN

This message is only displayed in the Normal Shutdown History display to indicate a capacity control shutdown.

SYS X COMPRESSOR RUNNING

This message indicates the system is running as a result of cooling demand.

SYS X SHUTTING DOWN

The compressor shutting down message indicates the respective system is ramping down in speed before shutting OFF. This message is displayed after the software run signal is disabled until the VSD notifies the Chiller Control Board the compressor is no longer running.

SYS X ANTI-RECYCLE TIMER = XXX SEC

This message indicates the amount of time left on the respective system anti-recycle timer and the system is unable to start until the timer times out.

SYS X DISCHARGE PRESSURE LIMITING

The Discharge Pressure Limiting message indicates the discharge pressure load limit or discharge pressure unloading is in effect.

SYS X SUCTION PRESSURE LIMITING

The Suction Pressure Limiting message indicates the suction pressure load limit or suction pressure unloading is in effect.

SYS X MOTOR TEMP LIMITING

The Motor Temp Limiting message indicates the motor temp load limit or motor temp unloading is in effect.

SYS X MOTOR CURRENT LIMITING

The motor current limiting message indicates the motor current load limit or motor current unloading is in effect.

SYS X PULLDOWN MOTOR CURRENT LIMITING

The pulldown motor current limiting message indicates the pulldown motor current load limit or pulldown motor current unloading is in effect based on the programmed setpoint.

SYS X ISN CURRENT LIMITING

The ISN Current Limiting message indicates the motor current load limit or motor current unloading is in effect through the use of the YORKTalk setpoint.

SYS X REMOTE MOTOR CURRENT LIMITING

The Remote Motor Current Limiting message indicates the motor current load limit or motor current unloading is in effect through the use of the remote setpoint offset. The setpoint may be offset using a remote voltage or a current signal. The remote current limit must be activated for this function to operate.

SYS X VSD BASEPLATE TEMP LIMITING

The VSD Baseplate Temp Limiting message indicates the VSD Baseplate temp is high and load limit or unloading is in effect.

SYS X VSD INTERNAL AMBIENT TEMP LIMITING

The VSD Internal Ambient Temp Limiting message indicates the VSD internal ambient temp is high and load limit or unloading is in effect.

SYS X SOUND LIMITING

The sound limiting message indicates the sound load limit is in effect based on the locally programmed sound limit from the keypad. The sound limit must be activated for this function to operate.

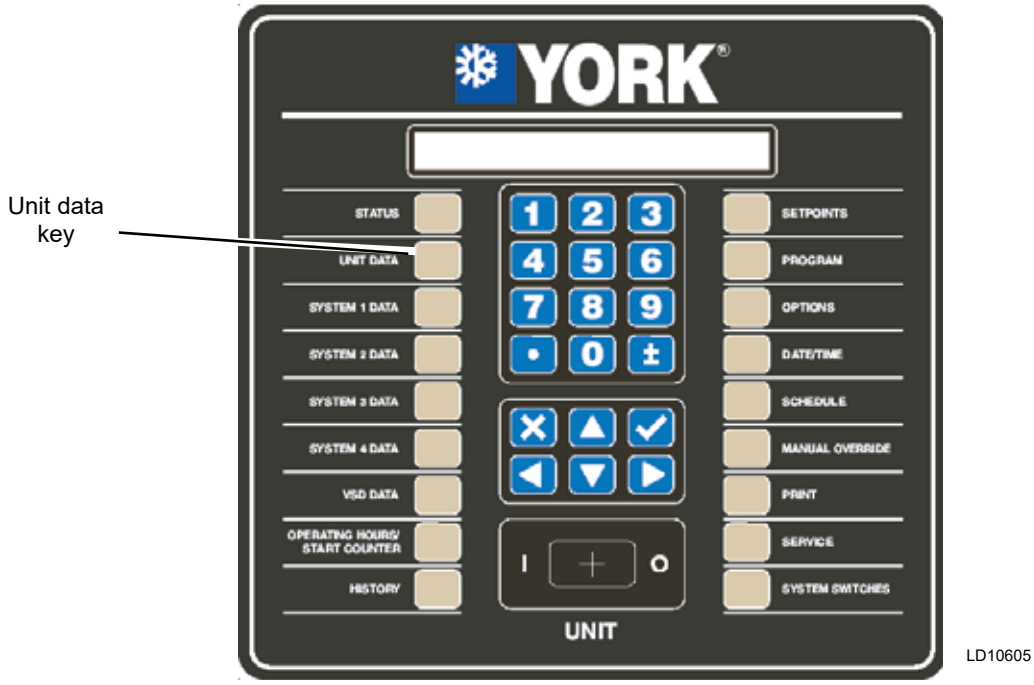
SYS X ISN SOUND LIMITING

The ISN sound limiting message indicates the sound load limit is in effect based on the ISN transmitted sound limit setpoint. The sound limit must be activated for this function to operate.

SYS X REMOTE SOUND LIMITING

The Remote sound limiting message indicates the sound load limit is in effect based on the Remote controlled sound limit setpoint. The setpoint may be offset using a remote voltage or current signal. The sound limit option must be activated for this function to operate.

Unit data key



General

The UNIT DATA key provides the user with displays of unit temperatures, and unit related data. Displays can be selected by repeatedly pressing the UNIT DATA key or the▲ or ▼ Arrow Keys.

Unit data key operation

The first key press displays Evaporator Leaving and Return Chilled Liquid Temperatures.

```
UNIT  CHILLED  LIQUID  LEAVING = XXX.X °F
                       ENTERING = XXX.X °F
```

The next key press of the UNIT DATA key or the ▼ (ARROW) key displays the ambient air temperature.

```
UNIT
  OUTSIDE  AMBIENT  AIR  TEMP = XXX.X °F
```

The next key press will display the time remaining on the load and unload timers.

```
UNIT              LOAD  TIMER = XXX SEC
                  UNLOAD  TIMER = XXX SEC
```

The next key press displays the error in temperature between the actual leaving chilled liquid temperature and the setpoint temperature. The display also shows the rate of change of the chilled liquid temperature.

```
UNIT          TEMP  ERROR = XXX.X °F
                    RATE = XXX.X °F/M
```

The next key press displays the system designated as the lead system and the Flow Switch status (ON or OFF).

```
UNIT   LEAD  SYSTEM  NUMBER = X
                  FLOW SWITCH = XXX
```

The next key press displays the status of the evaporator pump and heater, where XXX is either ON or OFF.

```
UNIT              EVAP PUMP RUN = XXX
                  EVAP HEATER = XXX
```

The next key press displays the status of Active Remote Control.

```
UNIT  ACTIVE  REMOTE  CONTROL = XXXXXX
 TYPE:  RCC  ISN  CURR  TEMP  SOUND
```

XXXXX is either ACTIVE or NONE.

If no remote keys are active, the items on the second line are all blanked out. Any remote items that are active will be displayed, while the inactive items will be blanked out.

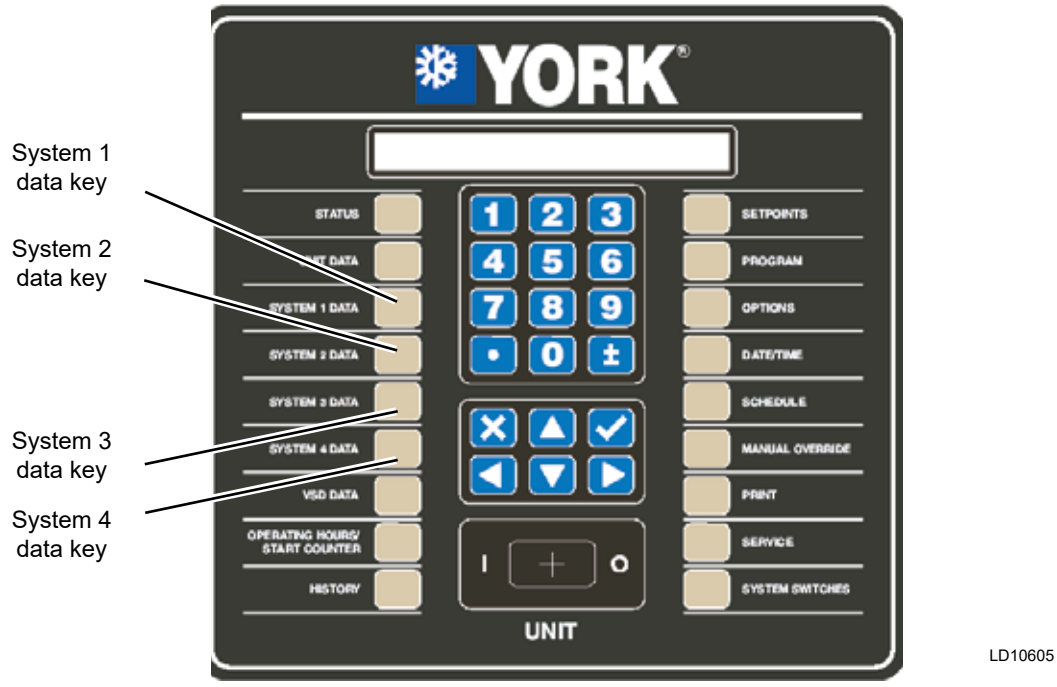
The types of remote control are listed as follows:

- NONE - No remote control is actively controlling the chiller; however, remote monitoring by a remote device may still be active.
- RCC - A Remote Control Center is providing remote control. The chiller is in remote mode.
- ISN - YorkTalk using ISN. The chiller in remote mode.
- CURR - Remote Current Limiting is enabled.
- TEMP - Remote Temperature Reset is enabled.
- SOUND - Remote Sound Limiting is enabled.

The next key press displays the sound limit values as set under the PROGRAM key by the Local, ISN, and the Remote Sound Limit Inputs. Any sound limits that are inactive will display XXX instead of a numeric value.

UNIT SOUND LIMIT	LOCAL = XXX %
ISN = XXX	REMOTE = XXX %

System data keys 1 through 4



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General

The data keys provide the user with many displays of individual system temperatures, pressures, and other operating data. These keys have multiple displays, which can be seen by repeatedly pressing the SYSTEM DATA or the ▲ or ▼ (Arrow) keys. An explanation of each key and its messages is provided.

System 1 data key operation

The SYSTEM 1 DATA key provides the user with access to System 1 operating parameters. The following is a list of the data in the order in which it appears.

The first key press of the SYSTEM X DATA key displays all of the measured system pressures (oil and discharge).

SYS 1 PRESSURES	OIL = XXXX PSIG
	DISCHARGE = XXXX PSIG

The second key press of the SYSTEM DATA key or the ▼ (DOWN ARROW) key displays system suction and condenser liquid pressure.

SYS 1 PRESSURES	SUCTION = XXXX PSIG
	CONDENSER LIQUID = XXXX PSIG

The next key press displays system oil and eductor temperatures.

SYS 1 TEMPERATURES	OIL = XXX.X °F
	EDUCTOR = XXX.X °F

The next key press displays system condenser liquid temperature, liquid line subcooling and saturated discharge temperature on the liquid line.

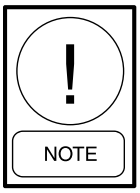
SYS 1 CONDENSER LIQUID TEMP = XXX.X °F	
SUBCOOLING = XXX.X	SAT TEMP = XXX.X °F

The next key press displays discharge temperature, discharge superheat and saturated discharge pressure at the compressor.

SYS 1 DISCHARGE	TEMP = XXX.X °F
SUPERHEAT = XXX.X	SAT TEMP = XXX.X °F

The next key press displays the System 1 motor thermistor temperatures.

SYS 1 MOTOR TEMPS	T1 = XXX.X °F
T2 = XXX.X °F	T3 = XXX.X °F



If any motor temp sensor is being ignored, (selectable under Unit Set-up Mode), that sensor's value will be displayed as XXXXX.

The next key press displays the compressor speed in % (0 to 100%) and the compressor heater status (ON or OFF).

```
SYS 1  COMPRESSOR          SPEED = XXX.X %
                           HEATER = XXX
```

The next key press indicates the flash tank level low/high and the economizer valve % open.

```
SYS 1                 FLASH TANK LEVEL = XXX.X %
                      ECONOMIZER VALVE = XXX.X %
```

The next key press displays the condenser liquid line subcooling and the drain valve position.

```
SYS 1          CONDENSER SUBCOOLING = XXX.X °F
                  CONDENSER DRAIN VALVE = XXX.X %
```

The next key press indicates the number of condenser fans steps that are enabled (1 to 4), if the fans are not operating on a VSD.

```
SYS 1                 CONDENSER FANS ON = X
```

If the fans are controlled by an optional VSD, the display will indicate fan speed signal control voltage to the VSD and the fan speed (0 to 100%).

```
SYS 1                 CONDENSER FANS ON = X
                  VSD FAN SPEED = XX.X V = XXX %
```

The next key press will indicate the state of the optional VI solenoids where XXX indicates ON or OFF.

```
SYS 1                 VI STEP SOLENOID 1 = XXX
                      VI STEP SOLENOID 2 = XXX
```

The next key press displays the system run time in days, hours, minutes, and seconds.

```
SYS 1 RUN TIME
XX DAYS  XX HOURS  XX MINUTES  XX SECONDS
```

The next key press indicates the status of the RUN Relay where XXX is ON or OFF, the status of the RUN Permissive signal (flow switch/remote start/stop circuit 2 and 15 of 1TB, SYS 1) or 2 and 16 of 1TB, SYS 2) and whether the internal software is telling the system to run (ON or OFF).

```
SYS 1 RUN SIGNALS          RELAY = XXX
RUN PERM = XXX             SOFTWARE = XXX
```

System 2 data key operation

System 2 keys function the same as the SYSTEM 1 DATA key except that it displays data for System 2.

On a 2 compressor system, the SYSTEM 3 and SYSTEM 4 data keys will display the following messages:

```
SYS 3 DATA NOT AVAILABLE
```

```
SYS 4 DATA NOT AVAILABLE
```

Sensor displays

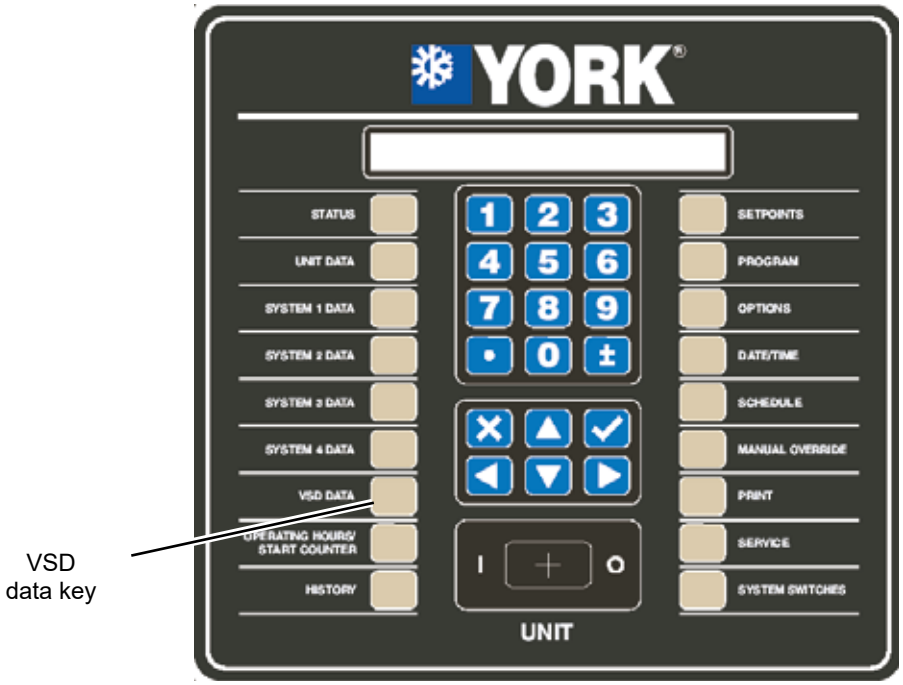
Table 21 on page 138 lists all the sensors attached to the control board associated with system data keys. The minimum and maximum values displayed on the micro display are provided.

If values exceed the limits in the table, a < (less than) or > (more than) sign will be display along with the minimum or maximum value.

Table 21 - Sensor min/max outputs

System sensor			
Sensor/input	**Type**	**Minimum value**	**Maximum value**
Suction Pressure	Transducer	0.0 psig (0 barg)	125.0 psig (8.62 barg)
Condenser Liquid Pressure	Transducer	0.0 psig (0 barg)	400.0 psig (27.6 barg)
Discharge Pressure	Transducer	0.0 psig (0 barg)	400.0 psig (27.6 barg)
Oil Pressure	Transducer	0.0 psig (0 barg)	400.0 psig (27.6 barg)
Flash Tank Level	Switch	Low	High
Condenser Liquid Temp	Thermistor	-4.1°F (-20.06°C)	155.6°F (68.67°C)
Leaving Chilled Liquid Temp	Thermistor	-19.1°F (-28.49°C)	110.2°F (43.44°C)
Return Chilled Liquid Temp	Thermistor	-19.1°F (-28.49°C)	110.2°F (43.44°C)
Eductor Temp	Thermistor	-4.1°F (-20.06°C)	132.8°F (56.00°C)
Ambient Air Temp	Thermistor	-14.6°F (-25.89°C)	137.9°F (58.83°C)
Compressor Motor Temp	Thermistor	-30.2°F (-34.56°C)	302.0°F (150.00°C)
Discharge Temp	Thermistor	40.3°F (4.61°C)	302.6°F (150.33°C)
Remote Temp Reset	4 mA to 20 mA, 0 VDC to 10 VDC, 0 mA to 20 mA or 2 VDC to 10 VDC	0%	100%
Remote Current Limit	4 mA to 20 mA, 0 VDC to 10 VDC, 0 mA to 20 mA or 2 VDC to 10 VDC	0%	100%
Remote Sound Limit	4 mA to 20 mA, 0 VDC to 10 VDC, 0 mA to 20 mA or 2 VDC to 10 VDC	0%	100%

VSD data key



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General

The VSD DATA key provides the user with displays of VSD temperatures, voltages, currents, and other operating data. This key has multiple displays, which can be seen by repeatedly pressing the VSD DATA or the ▲ or ▼ (Arrow) keys. An explanation of each message is provided.

VSD data key operation

The first VSD DATA key press displays the actual VSD Output Frequency and Command Frequency.

```
VSD FREQUENCY      ACTUAL = XXX.X HZ
                   COMMAND = XXX.X HZ
```

The second key press of the VSD DATA key or the ▼ (ARROW) key displays the calculated compressor % FLA and measured motor currents in amps for systems 1 and 2. When measuring motor current keep in mind that measuring inverter PWM current is difficult and meter error can be significant.

```
VSD COMP 1 = XXX AMPS      = XXX %FLA
    COMP 2 = XXX AMPS      = XXX %FLA
```

The next key press displays the current limit values set locally on the panel under the PROGRAM key, remotely by an ISN, and remotely by the Current Limit input. Any current limits that are inactive will display "XXX" instead of a numeric value.

```
VSD CURRENT LIMIT    LOCAL = XXX %FLA
 ISN = XXX           REMOTE = XXX %FLA
```

The next key press displays DC Bus voltage.

```
VSD      DC BUS VOLTAGE = XXX VDC
```

The next key press displays the Control Panel/VSD Internal Ambient Temperature and VSD Cooling Pump/ Fan Status. YYY will indicate ON or OFF.

```
VSD   INTERNAL AMBIENT TEMP = XXX.X °F
      COOLING SYSTEM STATUS = YYY
```

The next key press displays the IGBT highest baseplate temperature.

```
VSD IGBT BASEPLATE TEMPS      T1 = XXX °F
                              T2 = XXX °F
```

The next key press displays the state of the Precharge signal, where XXX is either ON or OFF.

```
VSD    PRECHARGE SIGNAL = XXX
```

The next key press displays the setting of the VSD's 105% FLA overload potentiometer for Compressor #1 and 2. The settings are determined by the adjustment of the overload potentiometers on the VSD Logic Board. These pots are factory set and should not require changing unless the circuit board is replaced.

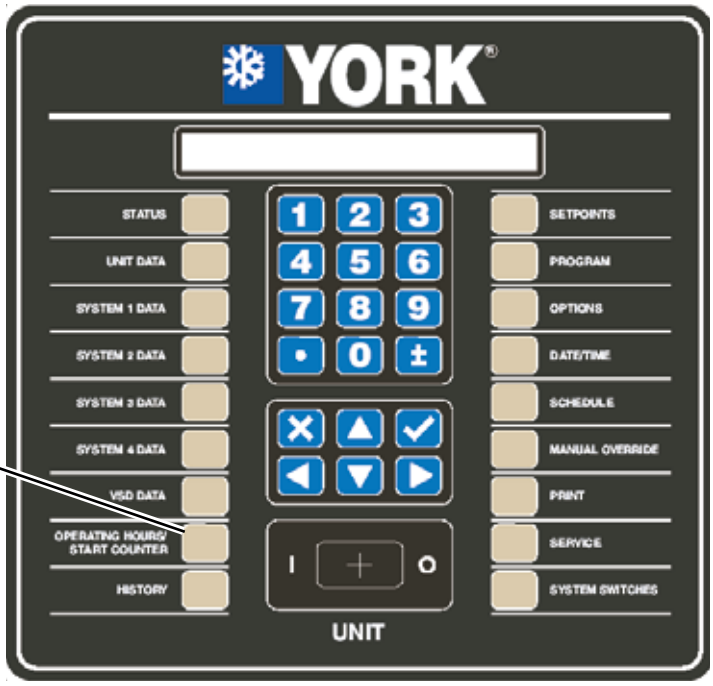
```
VSD   COMP 1 MOTOR OVERLOAD = XXX AMPS
      COMP 2 MOTOR OVERLOAD = XXX AMPS
```

Table 22 - Compressor motor overload settings

Model		380 V - 60 Hz		400 V - 50 Hz		460 V- 60 Hz (see note 1)	
		Sys # 1	Sys # 2	Sys # 1	Sys # 2	Sys # 1	Sys # 2
50/60 Hz tons	50/60 Hz kW	OL setting	OL setting	OL setting	OL setting	OL setting	OL setting
YVAA0153	YVAA0543	225	225	225	225	175	175
YVAA0165	YVAA0565	225	225	225	225	175	175
YVAA0178	YVAA0588	225	225	225	225	175	175
YVAA0183	YVAA0643	283	236	283	231	225	175
YVAA0195	YVAA0665	283	236	283	231	225	175
YVAA0198	YVAA0688	283	236	283	231	225	175
YVAA0200	YVAA0700	300	300	283	283	236	236
YVAA0213	YVAA0743	283	283	283	283	225	225
YVAA0215	YVAA0765	283	283	283	283	225	225
YVAA0218	YVAA0788	283	283	283	283	225	225
YVAA0233	YVAA0843	338	300	338	283	283	236
YVAA0245	YVAA0865	338	300	338	283	283	236
YVAA0248	YVAA0888	338	300	338	283	283	236
YVAA0263	YVAA0943	338	338	338	338	283	283
YVAA0273	YVAA0963	338	338	338	338	283	283
YVAA0275	YVAA0965	338	338	338	338	283	283
YVAA0278	YVAA0988	334	334	317	317	276	276
YVAA0295	YVAA1015	412	334	412	317	392	276
YVAA0303	YVAA1093	412	334	412	317	392	276
YVAA0305	YVAA1065	412	334	412	317	392	276
YVAA0308	YVAA1088	412	334	412	317	392	276
YVAA0318	YVAA1188	412	334	412	317	392	276
YVAA0323	YVAA1143	412	412	412	412	392	392
YVAA0333	YVAA1173	412	412	412	412	392	392
YVAA0343	YVAA1193	412	412	412	412	392	392
YVAA0345	YVAA1215	412	412	412	412	392	392
YVAA0368	YVAA1288	720	338	720	338	590 480*	283
YVAA0373	YVAA1343	720	338	720	338	590 480*	283
YVAA0375	YVAA1315	720	338	720	338	590 480*	283
YVAA0398	YVAA1388	720	412	720	412	590 480*	392
YVAA0413	YVAA1443	720	412	720	412	590 480*	392
YVAA0425	YVAA1515	720	412	720	412	590 480*	392
YVAA0428	YVAA1488	720	412	720	412	590 480*	392
YVAA0443	YVAA1543	720	720	720	720	590 480*	590 480*
YVAA0475	YVAA1665	720	720	720	720	590 480*	590 480*
YVAA0483	YVAA1693	720	720	720	720	590 480*	590 480*
YVAA0500	YVAA1700	720	720	720	720	590 480*	590 480*
YVAA0523	YVAA1843	720	720	720	720	590 480*	590 480*

* Applies to VSD Frame D Plus models, PIN 16 = L. Refer to Chiller Nameplate.

Operating hours/Start counter key



Operating hours/
Start counter key

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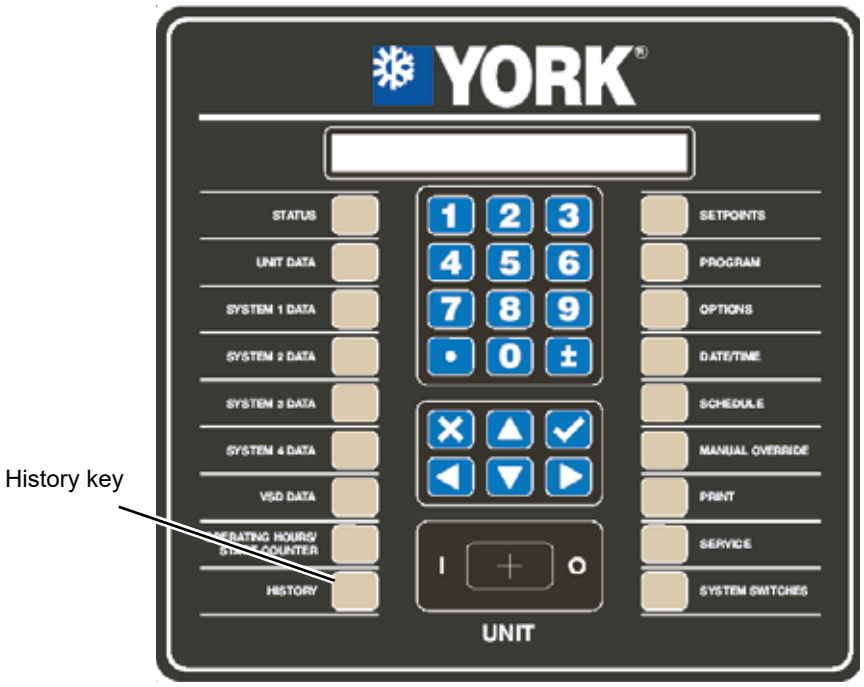
Compressor operating hours and compressor starts are displayed with a single key press. The maximum value for both hours and starts is 99,999, at which point they will roll over to 0.

A single display is available under this key and is displayed as follows.

```
HOURS 1=XXXXX,  2=XXXXX
START 1=XXXXX,  2=XXXXX
```

8

History key



History key operation

The HISTORY key provides the user access to many unit and system operating parameters captured at the instant a unit or system safety (fault) shutdown occurs. The history buffer will also capture system data at the time of normal shutdowns such as cycling shutdowns. When the HISTORY key is pressed the following screen is displayed:

```
HISTORY          CHOOSE HISTORY TYPE
◄ ►     XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

The ◄ and ► (ARROW) keys allow choosing between NORMAL SHUTDOWNS and FAULT SHUTDOWNS. Fault shutdowns provide information on safety shutdowns, while "Normal" shutdowns provide chiller cycling information on temperature (demand), cycling, remote, system switch, and so on, shutdowns that are non-safety related shutdowns. Once the selection is made, the ✓ (ENTER) key must be pressed to enter the selection.

Normal shutdowns history

If the NORMAL SHUTDOWNS history is selected, the following screen will be displayed:

```
NORM HIST XX  18-JUN-2004 10:34:58 AM
YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY
```

XX is the normal shutdown number. The display provides date and time of the shutdown and the reason for the cycling shutdown (YYY….).

The operator can view any of the stored 20 single display normal shutdown history buffers. History buffer number 1 provides the most recent shutdown information and buffer number 20 is the oldest safety shutdown information saved. The ◄ and ► (ARROW) keys allow scrolling between each of the history buffers. The ► (ARROW) key scrolls to the next normal history shutdown and the ◄ (ARROW) key scrolls to the previous normal history shutdown.

The following display is displayed on a normal shutdown due to shutdown on lack of cooling demand.

```
NORM HIST XX  18-JUN-2004 10:34:58 AM
SYS X COOLING DEMAND SHUTDOWN
```

Fault shutdowns history

If the FAULT SHUTDOWNS history is selected, the following screen will be displayed:

```
FAULT HIST XX  18-JUN-2004 10:34:58 AM
YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY
```

XX is the FAULT HISTORY shutdown number. The display will provide the date, time, and a description of the specific type of fault that occurred (YYY….).

The operator can view any of the stored 10 fault history buffers. History buffer number 1 provides the most recent safety shutdown information and buffer number 10 is the oldest safety shutdown information saved. The ◄ and ► arrow keys allow scrolling between each of the FAULT HIST buffers 1 through 10. The ▲ (UP) and ▼ (DOWN) arrow keys can be used to scroll forwards and backwards through the data in a specific history buffer, once it is displayed.

There is a large amount of data provided under each history. Rather than scroll sequentially through the data in a history, which is possible using the ▼ arrow key, the use of a combination of the ◄, ►, ▲, and ▼ arrow keys allows fast scrolling to specific data the user desires to view. To use this feature, the user needs to be aware the ◄ and ► arrow keys allow scrolling to the top of the data subgroups. Once a specific history is selected, the history data is divided under the subgroups of Unit Data, VSD Data, System Data, Hours / Starts, Setpoints, Options, and Program data. The ◄ and ► arrow keys allow moving to the first display under the next or previous subgroup at any time. Once the first display of a subgroup is displayed, the ▲, and ▼ arrow keys allow scrolling though the data in the subgroup. The ▼ arrow key allows scrolling though the data from first to last. When the last piece of data is displayed, the next press of the ▼ arrow key scrolls to the first piece of data in the next subgroup. The ▲ arrow key allows going to the previous display.

Listed below is a description of the fault data displays and their meaning. Data will be displayed in a specific order starting with the Status Display (System Faults only), Fault Display, All Fault Display, Unit Data, VSD Data, System Data, Operating Hours/Starts, Setpoints, Options, and Program Values at the time of the fault.

Status fault type

```
SYS X COMPRESSOR RUNNING
SYS X YYYYYYYY HIGH DIFF OIL PRESSURE
```

This message indicates the type of system fault. This screen is skipped if a UNIT Fault caused the shutdown.

Unit fault type

```
UNIT FAULT
 LOW AMBIENT TEMP
```

This message indicates the type of unit fault. This screen is skipped if a SYSTEM Fault caused the shutdown.

All fault data

```
FAULT HIST XX ALL FAULTS ZZ OF WW
YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY
```

The ALL FAULT display indicates whether a fault occurred while the unit is shutting down on another fault.

If a control panel fault occurred while the unit is shutting down on a VSD fault before it is reset, the control panel fault is an ALL FAULT of the VSD fault.

If another VSD fault occurs while the unit is shutting down on a VSD fault, the next VSD fault will be registered as an ALL FAULT of the VSD fault.

If a VSD fault occurs during the ramp down shutdown of a control panel fault, the VSD fault is registered as a new fault, not an ALL FAULT.

XX is the history number, YYY is the ALL FAULT description, ZZ is the ALL FAULT number and WW is the total number of All Faults for the current history. Sometimes, multiple faults may occur during the shutdown and multiple displays will be observed when scrolling through the data using the ▼ arrow. In most cases, the ALL FAULT display will indicate NONE. The ALL FAULT display will only indicate the cause of the fault. No additional chiller information will be displayed under the ALL FAULT, since a snapshot of all chiller data was taken at the time of the first fault.

Unit data

Evaporator leaving and entering chilled liquid temperatures

```
UNIT CHILLED LIQUID LEAVING = XXX.X °F
                    ENTERING = XXX.X °F
```

This message indicates the leaving and entering chilled liquid temperatures at the time of the fault.

Ambient air temperature

```
UNIT
 OUTSIDE AMBIENT AIR TEMP = XXX.X °F
```

This message indicates the ambient air temperature at the time of the fault.

Load/unload timers

```
UNIT          LOAD  TIMER = XXX SEC
          UNLOAD  TIMER = XXX SEC
```

This message indicates remaining time on the load and unload timers at the time of the fault.

Chilled liquid temperature error and rate of change

```
UNIT          TEMP  ERROR = XXX.X °F
                      RATE = XXX.X °F/M
```

This message indicates the temperature error between the actual and the programmed setpoint at the time of the fault and the rate of temperature change.

Programmed lead system selection and flow switch status

```
UNIT    LEAD  SYSTEM  NUMBER = X
                FLOW  SWITCH = XXX
```

This message indicates the designated lead system at the time of the fault and whether the flow switch was ON (Closed) or OFF (Open) at the time of the fault.

Evaporator pump and evaporator heater status

```
UNIT          EVAP  PUMP  RUN = XXX
                EVAP  HEATER = XXX
```

This message indicates the status of the evaporator pump and the evaporator heater at the time of the fault. XXX indicates ON or OFF.

Active remote control status

```
UNIT  ACTIVE  REMOTE  CONTROL = XXXXXX
```

This message indicates whether the system was operating under Active Remote Control (RCC, ISN, LOAD, TEMP, or SOUND) or standard control (NONE) at the time of the fault.

```
UNIT  SOUND  LIMIT       LOCAL = XXX %
        ISN = XXX       REMOTE = XXX %
```

This message indicates that sound limiting was in effect, the amount, and whether it was local or remotely limited.

VSD data

VSD actual and command frequency

```
VSD  FREQUENCY      ACTUAL = XXX.X HZ
                   COMMAND = XXX.X HZ
```

This message indicates the VSD actual operating frequency and the command frequency at the time of the fault. Actual and command may not match due to load/unload timers, limitation of 1 Hz per load/unload increment, and to allowable acceleration/deceleration of the motor.

Compressor amps and %FLA

The message indicates the compressor %FLA and motor currents for systems 1 and 2 at the time of the fault.

```
COMP  1   = XXX  AMPS        = XXX %FLA
COMP  2   = XXX  AMPS        = XXX %FLA
```

VSD current limit

```
VSD  CURRENT  LIMIT  LOCAL = XXX %FLA
 ISN = XXX           REMOTE = XXX %FLA
```

This message displays the current limit values as set locally, by an ISN, or a remote current limiting input at the time of the fault.

DC BUS voltage

```
VSD          DC  BUS  VOLTAGE = XXX  VDC
```

This message displays the DC Bus voltage at the time of the fault.

VSD internal ambient temp

```
VSD     INTERNAL  AMBIENT  TEMP = XXX.X °F
        COOLING  SYSTEM  STATUS = YYY
```

This message displays the VSD/Microprocessor internal ambient cabinet temperature and the cooling system status (ON or OFF) at the time of the fault.

IGBT baseplate temperature

```
VSD  IGBT  BASEPLATE  TEMPS  T1 = XXX °F
                             T2 = XXX °F
```

This message displays the IGBT highest baseplate temperature for 2 and 3 compressor units at the time of the fault. 4 compressor units display temperatures for 1/3 (T1) and 2/4 (T2).

Precharge signal status and VSD cooling status

```
VSD     PRECHARGE SIGNAL = XXX
```

This display provides the state of the precharge signal, where XXX is either ON or OFF at the time of the fault.

Compressor #1 and #2, 105% FLA motor overload current setting

```
VSD     COMP 1 MOTOR OVERLOAD = XXX AMPS
        COMP 2 MOTOR OVERLOAD = XXX AMPS
```

This message displays the setting of the VSD's 100% FLA potentiometer for Compressor #1 and #2 at the time of the fault.

System data

System #1 pressures

```
SYS 1 PRESSURES          OIL = XXXX PSIG
                   DISCHARGE = XXXX PSIG
```

This message displays the measured system oil and discharge pressures at the time of the fault.

```
SYS 1 PRESSURES     SUCTION = XXXX PSIG
              CONDENSER LIQUID = XXXX PSIG
```

This message displays the measured system suction and condenser liquid line pressure at the time of the fault.

System # 1 temperatures

```
SYS 1 TEMPERATURES                OIL=XXX.X°F
                          EDUCTOR = XXX.X °F
```

This message displays the measured system oil and eductor temperatures at the time of the fault.

```
SYS 1 CONDENSER LIQUID TEMP = XXX.X °F
SUBCOOLING = XXX.X   SAT TEMP = XXX.X °F
```

This message displays the condenser liquid, liquid line subcooling and saturated discharge temperatures at the time of the fault.

```
SYS 1 DISCHARGE           TEMP = XXX.X °F
SUPERHEAT = XXX.X     SAT TEMP = XXX.X °F
```

This message displays the system discharge, discharge superheat and saturated discharge temperatures at the time of the fault.

Compressor speed and heater status

```
SYS 1 COMPRESSOR      SPEED = XXX.X %
                     HEATER = XXX.X °F
```

This message indicates the compressor speed in % and the heater status at the time of the fault.

System #1 motor temperatures

```
SYS 1 MOTOR TEMPS     T1 = XXX.X °F
      T2 = XXX.X      T3 = XXX.X °F
```

This message displays the System 1 motor thermistor temperatures at the time of the fault.

Flash tank level and economizer position

```
SYS 1          FLASH TANK LEVEL Y 512 ADC
               ECONOMIZER VALVE = XXX.X %
```

This message displays the flash tank level and the economizer valve position in % at the time of the fault.

Condenser subcooling and condenser drain valve position

```
SYS 1    CONDENSER SUBCOOLING = XXX.X °F
         CONDENSER DRAIN VALVE = XXX.X %
```

This message displays the condenser subcooling and the Condenser Drain Valve position at the time of the fault.

Condenser fans

```
SYS 1                CONDENSER FANS ON = X
```

```
SYS 1                CONDENSER FANS ON = X
                VSD FAN SPEED XX.X V = XXX %
```

This message displays the number of condenser fans ON or the optional VSD fan control speed signal to the inverter and the % of full speed.

VI step solenoid

```
SYS 1          VI STEP SOLENOID 1 = XXX
               VI STEP SOLENOID 2 = XXX
```

This message displays whether the VI solenoids were ON or OFF at the time of the fault.

Compressor #1 run time

```
SYS 1 RUN TIME
XX DAYS XX HOURS XX MINUTES XX SECONDS
```

This message displays the system run time since the last start in days, hours, minutes, and seconds at the time of the fault.

System #1 run signals

```
SYS 1 RUN SIGNALS          RELAY = XXX
 RUN PERM = XXX          SOFTWARE = XXX
```

This message displays the System Run Signal Relay (Relay Output Board) status, Run Permissive Input status, and the Internal Software (microprocessor command) ON/OFF Start status. The status of each will indicate either ON or OFF.

System 2 data

Data for the system 2 at the time of the fault is displayed in the same sequence as the system #1 data.

Compressor operating hours and starts

```
HOURS 1=XXXXX, 2=XXXXX
START 1=XXXXX, 2=XXXXX
```

This message displays compressor operating hours and compressor starts at the time of the fault.

Chilled liquid setpoint cooling setpoints

```
SETPOINTS
LOCAL COOLING SETPOINT   = XXX.X °F
```

This message displays the programmed cooling setpoint at the time of the fault.

```
SETPOINTS
LOCAL CONTROL RANGE      = +/- X.X °F
```

This message displays the programmed Control Range at the time of the fault.

Remote setpoint and range

```
SETPOINTS REMOTE SETPOINT = XXX.X °F
   REMOTE CONTROL RANGE = +/- X.X °F
```

This message displays the remote setpoint and Control Range at the time of the fault.

Maximum remote temperature setpoint

```
SETPOINTS
MAXIMUM REMOTE TEMP RESET = XXX.X °F
```

This message displays the maximum remote reset programmed at the time of the fault.

Options

Display language

```
OPTIONS      DISPLAY LANGUAGE
◄ ►      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

This message displays the language selected at the time of the fault.

Chilled liquid cooling mode

```
OPTIONS      CHILLED LIQUID COOLING MODE
◄ ►          WATER COOLING
```

This message displays the chilled liquid temperature mode (water or glycol) selected at the time of the fault.

Local/remote control mode

```
OPTIONS      CHILLED LIQUID COOLING MODE
◄ ►          GLYCOL COOLING
```

This message indicates whether Local or Remote Control Mode was selected at the time of the fault.

```
OPTIONS   LOCAL / REMOTE CONTROL MODE
◄ ►      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

When Remote Control Mode is selected, control of the Chilled Liquid Setpoint is from a remote device such as an ISN/BAS controller.

Display units mode

```
OPTIONS   DISPLAY UNITS
◄ ►      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

This message indicates whether SI (°C, barg) or Imperial units (°F, psig) was selected at the time of the fault.

System lead/lag control mode

```
OPTIONS   LEAD / LAG CONTROL MODE
◄ ►     XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

This message indicates the type of lead lag control selected at the time of the fault. Three choices are available:

- Automatic
- Sys 1 Lead
- Sys 2 Lead

The default mode will be AUTOMATIC.

Remote temperature reset

```
OPTIONS      REMOTE TEMP RESET INPUT
◄ ►                          XXXXXXXX
```

This message indicates whether temperature reset was active or disabled at the chiller keypad at the time of the fault and if active, the type of reset signal selected.

If the option is not factory enabled, the option will not appear.

Remote current reset

```
OPTIONS      REMOTE CURRENT LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►                          XXXXXXXXXX
```

This message indicates whether remote current reset was active or disabled at the chiller keypad at the time of the fault and if active, the type of reset signal selected.

If the option is not factory enabled, the option will not appear.

Remote sound limit selection

```
OPTIONS      REMOTE SOUND LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►                          XXXXXXXXXX
```

This message indicates whether remote sound limit was active or disabled at the chiller keypad at the time of the fault and if active, the type of reset signal selected.

If the option is not factory enabled, the option will not appear.

Program values

Suction pressure cutout

```
PROGRAM
SUCTION PRESSURE CUTOUT       =XXX.XPSIG
```

This message indicates the he suction pressure cutout programmed at the time of the fault.

Low ambient cutout

```
PROGRAM
LOW  AMBIENT TEMP CUTOUT      = XXX.X °F
```

This message displays the low ambient temp cutout programmed at the time of the fault.

Low leaving chilled liquid temp cutout

```
PROGRAM
 LEAVING LIQUID TEMP CUTOUT = XXX.X °F
```

This message displays the low leaving chilled liquid temperature cutout programmed at the time of the fault.

Motor current limit

```
PROGRAM
MOTOR CURRENT LIMIT       = XXX %FLA
```

This message indicates the motor current limit programmed at the time of the fault.

Pulldown current limit

```
PROGRAM
PULLDOWN CURRENT LIMIT  = XXX %FLA
```

This message indicates the pulldown current limit programmed at the time of the fault.

Pulldown current limit time

```
PROGRAM
PULLDOWN CURRENT LIMIT TIME   = XXX MIN
```

This message indicates the pulldown current limit time programmed at the time of the fault.

Condenser subcooling setpoint

```
PROGRAM
SUBCOOLING SETPOINT           = XXX.X °F
```

This message indicates the liquid subcooling setpoint programmed at the time of the fault.

Unit ID number

```
PROGRAM
REMOTE UNIT ID NUMBER    = X
```

This indicates the unit ID # programmed at the time of the fault.

Sound limit setpoint

```
PROGRAM
SOUND LIMIT SETPOINT      = XXX %
```

This indicates the sound limit setpoint programmed at the time of the fault, if the sound limit option is activated at the factory. If the option is not factory activated, the display will not appear.

Eductor differential temperature

```
PROGRAM   ◄DEF  XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
EDUCTOR DIFFERENTIAL              = XXX °F
```

This message indicates the programmed eductor differential temperature at the time of the fault.

Eductor safety time

```
PROGRAM   ◄DEF  XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
EDUCTOR SAFETY TIME               = XXX MIN
```

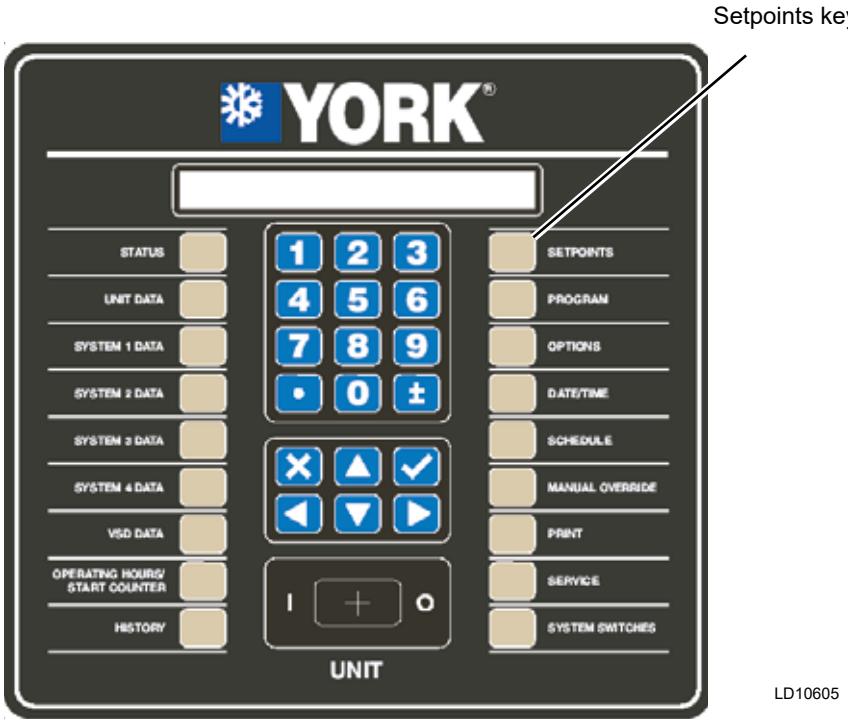
This message indicates the eductor safety time programmed at the time of the fault.

Motor temperature unload

```
PROGRAM ◄DEF  XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
MOTOR TEMPERATURE UNLOAD          = XXX °F
```

This message indicates the motor temperature programmed at the time of the fault.

Setpoints key



Setpoints key operation

Cooling setpoints and ranges may be programmed by pressing the SETPOINTS key. The first set point entry screen will be displayed as shown below. The first line of the display will show the chiller default (DEF), minimum acceptable value (LO) and maximum acceptable value (HI). The second line shows the actual programmed value. *Table 23 on page 150* also shows the allowable ranges for the cooling setpoints and Control Ranges. Note that the Imperial units are exact values while the Metric units are only approximate.

```
SETPOINTS ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
LOCAL COOLING SETPOINT     = XXX.X °F
```

Pressing the SETPOINTS key a second time or the ▼ (ARROW) key will display the leaving chilled liquid Control Range, default, and low/high limits.

```
SETPOINTS ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
LOCAL CONTROL RANGE     = +/- X.X °F
```

Pressing the SETPOINTS key or the ▼ (ARROW) key a third time will display the remote setpoint and cooling range. This display automatically updates about every 2 seconds. The following is the remote setpoint message:

```
SETPOINTS REMOTE SETPOINT = XXX.X °F
    REMOTE CONTROL RANGE = +/- X.X °F
```

If there is no remote setpoint being utilized, the remote setpoint value will be displayed as XXXXXX and the remote Control Range will display XXX.

Pressing the SETPOINTS key or the Arrow key a fourth time will bring up a screen that allows the Maximum Remote Temperature Reset to be programmed. This message is as follows:

```
SETPOINTS ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
MAXIMUM REMOTE TEMP RESET   = XXX.X °F
```

The values displayed under each of the key presses may be changed by keying in new values and pressing the ✓ (ENTER) key to store the new value into memory. Where more than one value may be keyed in on a display, a portion of the data that does not need updating may be skipped by pressing the ✓ (ENTER) key. The ✓(ENTER) key must also be pressed after the last value in the display to store the data into memory.

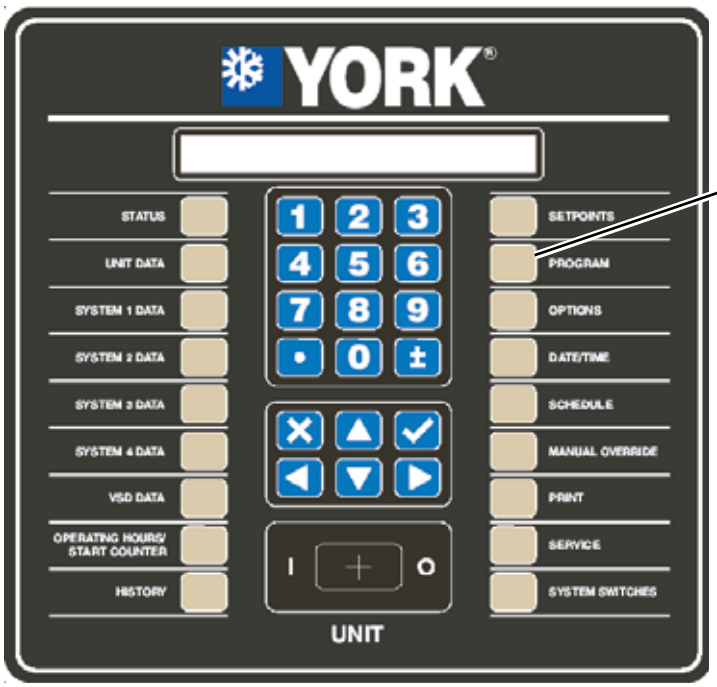
The ▲ (ARROW) key allows scrolling back through the setpoints displays.

The minimum, maximum, and default values allowed under the SETPOINTS key are provided in *Table 23 on page 150*.

Table 23 - Setpoint limits

Program value	Mode	Low limit	High limit	Default
Leaving chilled liquid setpoint	Water cooling	40.0°F	60.0°F	44.0°F
		4.4°C	15.6°C	6.7°C
	Glycol cooling	15.0°F	70.0°F	44.0°F
		-9.4°C	15.6°C	6.7°C
Leaving chilled liquid control range		1.5°F	2.5°F	2.0°F
		0.8°C	1.4°C	1.1°C
Maximum remote temperature reset		2°F	40°F	20°F
		1°C	22°C	11°C

Program key



LD10605

Program key operation

Various operating parameters are programmable by the user. These are modified by pressing the PROGRAM key and then the ✓ (ENTER) key to enter Program Mode. A listing of the limits of the programmable values is shown in *Table 24*. Note that the Imperial units are exact values, while Metric units are only approximate.

The ▲ and ▼ (ARROW) keys are used to scroll through the user programmable values. A value may be changed by keying in the new value and pressing the ✓ (ENTER) key to store the new value in memory. The cursor will be displayed on the screen when a number key is pressed. The first line of each message will indicate the chiller default (DEF) value, lowest acceptable programmable value (LO), and highest acceptable programmable value (HI). The user programmable value is programmed ON in the second line of the message.

When the PROGRAM key is first pressed, the following display will appear indicating the user is in the program mode:

```
PROGRAM MODE XXXX
 PRESS ENTER KEY TO CONTINUE
```

To display the first programmable selection, press the ✓ (ENTER) key again.

Suction pressure cutout

```
PROGRAM  ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
SUCTION PRESSURE CUTOUT   = XXX.X PSIG
```

The suction pressure cutout is protects the chiller from a low refrigerant condition. It also helps protect from a freeze-up due to low or no chilled liquid flow. However, it is only a back-up for a flow switch and cannot protect against an evaporator freeze under many conditions. This cutout is programmable and should generally be programmed for 1.65 barg (24 psig) for chilled water cooling for R-134a system, and 1.93 barg (28 psig) for R-513A system.

For R-134a refrigerant, the cutout is programmable between 1.65 barg and 2.48 barg (24.0 psig and 36.0 psig) in the Water Cooling mode and 0.34 barg and 2.28 barg (5.0 psig and 36.0 psig) in the Glycol Cooling mode. The default value for both modes will be 1.65 barg (24.0 psig).

For R-513A refrigerant, the cutout is programmable between 1.93 barg and 2.80 barg (28.0 psig and 40.7 psig) in the Water Cooling mode and 0.53 barg and 2.80 barg (7.7 psig and 40.7 psig) in the Glycol Cooling mode. The default value for both modes will be 1.93 barg (28.0 psig).

Low ambient cutout

```
PROGRAM   ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
LOW AMBIENT TEMP CUTOUT    = XXX.X °F
```

The low ambient temp cutout allows programming the outdoor temperature at which it is desired to shut down the chiller to utilize other methods of cooling.

The cutout is programmable between -18.9°C (-2.0°F) and 10.0°C (50°F) with a -3.9°C (25°F) default.

Low leaving liquid temp cutout

```
PROGRAM   ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
LEAVING LIQUID TEMP CUTOUT = XXX.X °F
```

The leaving chilled liquid temp cutout is programmed to avoid freezing the evaporator due to excessively low chilled liquid temperatures. The cutout is automatically set at 2.2 °C (36°F) in the Water Cooling mode and is programmable in the Glycol Cooling mode. In the Glycol Cooling Mode, the cutout is programmable from -11.7°C to 2.2°C (11.0°F to 36.0°F) with a default of 2.2°C (36.0°F).

Motor current limit

```
PROGRAM   ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
MOTOR CURRENT LIMIT      = XXX % FLA
```

The motor current limit %FLA is programmable. This allows the microprocessor to limit a system before it faults on high current. The limit point is set at 100%. The unload point is programmable from 30% to 100% with a default of 100%.

Pulldown current limit

```
PROGRAM   ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
PULLDOWN CURRENT LIMIT     = XXX % FLA
```

The pulldown current limit %FLA is programmable. This allows the microprocessor to limit a system on pulldown limiting for the purpose of peak time energy savings. The limit point is set at 100%. The pulldown limit point is programmable from 30% to 100% with a default of 100%. Be aware when using pulldown motor current limit, the chiller may not be able to load to satisfy temperature demand.

Pulldown current limit time

```
PROGRAM   ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
PULLDOWN CURRENT LIMIT TIME    = XXX MIN
```

The pulldown current limit time is programmable. This allows the microprocessor to limit a system on pulldown limiting for a defined period of time for the purpose of peak time energy savings. The pulldown limit point is programmable from 0 to 255 with a default of 0 Min.

Subcooling setpoint

```
PROGRAM   ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
SUBCOOLING SETPOINT          = XXX.X °F
```

The liquid subcooling superheat setpoint is programmable from 0.0 to 11.1°C (0.0 to 20.0°F) with a 2.8°C (5.0°F) default. The subcooling control is programmed for 2.8°C (5.0°F).

Unit ID number

```
PROGRAM   ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
REMOTE UNIT ID NUMBER = X
```

For purposes of remote communications, multiple chillers may be connected to an RS-485 communications bus. To allow communications to each chiller, a chiller ID number may be programmed into memory. On a single chiller application, the value will be “0”.

Sound limit setpoint

```
PROGRAM   ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
SOUND LIMIT SETPOINT     = XXX %
```

The sound limit setpoint is programmable from 0% to 100 % with a 0% default. 0% allows operating up to the full speed capability of the unit with no sound limiting. The sound limit control setting is programmed for 0% unless sound limiting is utilized on the chiller. Sound limiting will only permit the unit to run to a frequency less than the maximum speed capability of the unit. Programming a value of 1% would be the minimum sound limiting that can be programmed and 100% will be the maximum. 100% only allows the unit speed to operate at the minimum frequency. The sound limit % is programmed somewhere between 0% and 100% according to the limiting needed to satisfy the sound requirements of the site. Sound limiting must be utilized in areas sensitive to noise during night-time hours. The sound limit display is only present if the sound limit option is programmed at the factory.

Eductor differential

```
PROGRAM   ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
EDUCTOR DIFFERENTIAL         = XXX °F
```

The eductor temperature differential is programmable from 0°C to 10.0°C (0°F to 50.0°F). The default value is 5.0°F.

The programmed temperature ensures the micro will sense a loss of educator oil flow, if the temperature differential rises. A small differential of 2.8°C (5.0°F) is recommended.

Eductor safety time

```
PROGRAM   ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
EDUCTOR SAFETY TIME          = XXXX MIN
```

The educator safety time allows programming the time period the system is permitted to run if the safety threshold is exceeded. The safety time is programmable for 10 minutes to 1000 minutes with 10 minutes as the default. A minimum safety time is recommended to ensure the compressor is not starved for oil for long periods of time due to the educator circuit not siphoning oil from the evaporator. A minimum time of 10 minutes is recommended as the program point.

Motor temperature unload

```
PROGRAM   ◄DEF XXXXX LO XXXXX HI XXXXX
MOTOR TEMPERATURE UNLOAD     = XXX °F
```

The motor temperature unload is programmable from 65.6°C (150.0°F) to 121.1°C 250.0°F. The default value is 115.5°C (240.0°F). The programmed temperature ensures the micro will sense a rise in motor temperature due to a lack of compressor cooling. If the temperature rises above the programmed threshold, the system will unload the compressor by reducing speed. An unload temperature of 115.5°C (240.0°F) is recommended to ensure the system does provides maximum capacity.

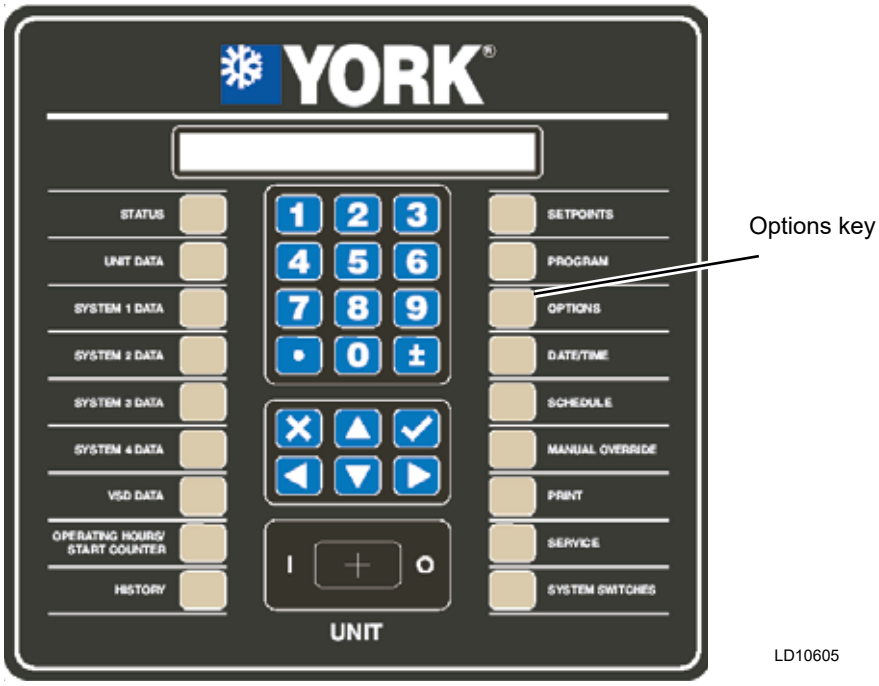
Default values

A listing of the low limits, high limits, and default values for each of the programmable values is noted in each display and can be found in *Table 24 on page 153*. Note that the Imperial units are exact values while the Metric units are only approximate.

Table 24 - Programmable operating parameters

Program value	Mode	Low limit	High limit	Default
Suction pressure cutout	Water cooling (R-134a)	26.1 psig	36.0 psig	26.1 psig
		1.80 barg	2.48 barg	1.80 barg
	Glycol cooling (R-134a)	5.0 psig	36.0 psig	26.1 psig
		0.34 barg	2.48 barg	1.80 barg
Suction pressure cutout	Water cooling (R-513A)	30.2 psig	40.7 psig	30.2 psig
		2.08 barg	2.80 barg	2.08 barg
	Glycol cooling (R-513A)	7.7 psig	40.7 psig	30.2 psig
		0.53 barg	2.80 barg	2.08 barg
Low ambient air temperature cutout		-10.0°F	50.0°F	-2.0°F
		-23.3°C	10°C	-18.9°C
Leaving chilled liquid temperature cutout	Water cooling			36.0°F
				2.2°C
	Glycol cooling	11.0°F	36.0°F	36.0°F
		-11.7°C	2.2°C	2.2°C
Motor current limit		30% FLA	103% FLA	103% FLA
Pulldown motor current limit		30% FLA	100% FLA	100% FLA
Pulldown motor current limit time		0 min	255 min	0 min
Condenser subcooling setpoint		0.0°F	20.0°F	5.0°F
		0.0°C	11.1°C	2.8°C
Unit ID number		0	7	0
Sound limit setpoint	Sound limit option enabled	0%	100%	0%
Eductor temperature differential		5.0°F	50.0°F	15.0°F
		2.77°C	27.8°C	8.3°C
Eductor safety time		10 min	1000 min	30 min*
Motor temperature unload		150.0°F	250.0°F	240.0°F
		65.6°C	121.1°C	115.5°C

Options key



Options key operation

The OPTIONS key provides the user with a display of unit configuration and the capability to modify the configuration. These options can only be viewed under the OPTIONS key. To view the current options settings, press the OPTIONS key. Each press of the OPTIONS key or press of the ▲ or ▼ (ARROW) keys will scroll to the next option setting. The ◄ and ► (ARROW) keys allow changing the option choices. The ✓ (ENTER) key must be pressed after a selection is made to save the change in memory.

An explanation of each option message is provided.

Display language selection

The display language can be selected for English, Italian, Polish, Hungarian, German, French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

OPTIONS	DISPLAY LANGUAGE
◄ ►	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The default language will be English.

Local/remote control mode selection

Local or Remote Control Mode allows the user to select the chilled liquid temperature control mode.

OPTIONS	LOCAL / REMOTE CONTROL MODE
◄ ►	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

When LOCAL CONTROL mode is selected, chilled liquid control is from the keypad of the chiller. In local mode, a remote device can read system data, but not reset operating parameters.

OPTIONS	LOCAL / REMOTE CONTROL MODE
◄ ►	LOCAL CONTROL

When REMOTE CONTROL mode is selected, control of the chilled liquid setpoint is from a remote device such as an ISN/BAS controller.

OPTIONS	LOCAL / REMOTE CONTROL MODE
◄ ►	REMOTE CONTROL

The default mode will be LOCAL CONTROL.

Display units selection

Imperial or SI display units may be selected for data display.

OPTIONS	DISPLAY UNITS
◄ ►	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The user may select system operating temperatures and pressures to be displayed in either SI (°C, barg) or Imperial units (°F, psig).

OPTIONS	DISPLAY UNITS
◄ ►	IMPERIAL

OPTIONS	DISPLAY UNITS
◄ ►	SI

The default mode is IMPERIAL.

System lead/lag control mode selection

The operator may select the type of lead/lag control desired.

OPTIONS	LEAD / LAG CONTROL MODE
◄ ►	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

In most cases, automatic lead/lag will be selected. When automatic lead/lag is selected, the microprocessor will attempt to balance run time by switching the lead compressor whenever all compressors are shut OFF. If a compressor is not able to run when the microprocessor attempts a start, the microprocessor will select another compressor in an effort to control chilled liquid temperature. Manual lead/lag allows selecting a specific compressor to be the lead.

OPTIONS	LEAD / LAG CONTROL MODE
◄ ►	AUTOMATIC

The default mode will be AUTOMATIC.

Lag selections of individual systems will appear as:

OPTIONS	LEAD / LAG CONTROL MODE
◄ ►	MANUAL SYS 1 LEAD

OPTIONS	LEAD / LAG CONTROL MODE
◄ ►	MANUAL SYS 2 LEAD

Remote temperature reset selection

Remote temperature reset from an external source may be tied directly into the chiller microprocessor board.

OPTIONS	REMOTE TEMP RESET INPUT
◄ ►	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Selections may be made for DISABLED (no signal), 0 VDC to 10 VDC, 2 VDC to 10 VDC, 0 mA to 20 mA, and 4 mA to 20 ma.

OPTIONS	REMOTE TEMP RESET INPUT
◄ ►	DISABLED

OPTIONS	REMOTE TEMP RESET INPUT
◄ ►	0.0 TO 10.0 VOLTS DC

OPTIONS	REMOTE TEMP RESET INPUT
◄ ►	2.0 TO 10.0 VOLTS DC

OPTIONS	REMOTE TEMP RESET INPUT
◄ ►	0.0 TO 20.0 MILLIAMPS

OPTIONS	REMOTE TEMP RESET INPUT
◄ ►	4.0 TO 20.0 MILLIAMPS

The default setting for Remote Temp Reset is DISABLED. This display will only appear if the remote temperature limit option is enabled under the Unit Setup Mode.

Remote current limit input selection

Remote current limit from an external source may be tied directly into the chiller microprocessor board.

OPTIONS	REMOTE CURRENT LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Selections may be made for DISABLED (no signal), 0 VDC to 10 VDC, 2 VDC to 10 VDC, 0 mA to 20 ma, and 4 mA to 20 mA.

OPTIONS	REMOTE CURRENT LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►	DISABLED

OPTIONS	REMOTE CURRENT LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►	0.0 TO 10.0 VOLTS DC

OPTIONS	REMOTE CURRENT LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►	2.0 TO 10 VOLTS DC

OPTIONS	REMOTE CURRENT LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►	0.0 TO 20.0 MILLIAMPS

OPTIONS	REMOTE CURRENT LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►	4.0 TO 20.0 MILLIAMPS

The default setting for Remote Current Reset is DISABLED. This display will only appear if the remote current limit option is enabled under the Unit Setup Mode.

Remote sound limit selection

Remote sound limit from an external source may be tied directly into the chiller microprocessor board.

OPTIONS	REMOTE SOUND LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Selections may be made for DISABLED (no signal), 0 VDC to 10 VDC, 2 VDC to 10 VDC, 0 mA to 20 mA, and 4 mA to 20 mA.

OPTIONS	REMOTE SOUND LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►	DISABLED

OPTIONS	REMOTE SOUND LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►	0.0 TO 10.0 VOLTS DC

OPTIONS	REMOTE SOUND LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►	2.0 TO 10.0 VOLTS DC

OPTIONS	REMOTE SOUND LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►	0.0 TO 20.0 MILLIAMPS

OPTIONS	REMOTE SOUND LIMIT INPUT
◄ ►	4.0 TO 20.0 MILLIAMPS

The default setting for Remote Sound Limit is DISABLED. This display will only appear if the remote sound limit option is enabled under the Unit Setup Mode.

Low ambient cutout enable/disable

The low ambient cutout may be enabled or disabled. When enabled, the chiller will cut OFF when the low ambient cutout is reached. When disabled, the chiller will run at any temperature.

OPTIONS	LOW AMBIENT TEMPERATURE CUTOUT
◄ ►	ENABLED

OPTIONS	LOW AMBIENT TEMPERATURE CUTOUT
◄ ►	DISABLED

The default setting for the low ambient cutout will be ENABLED.

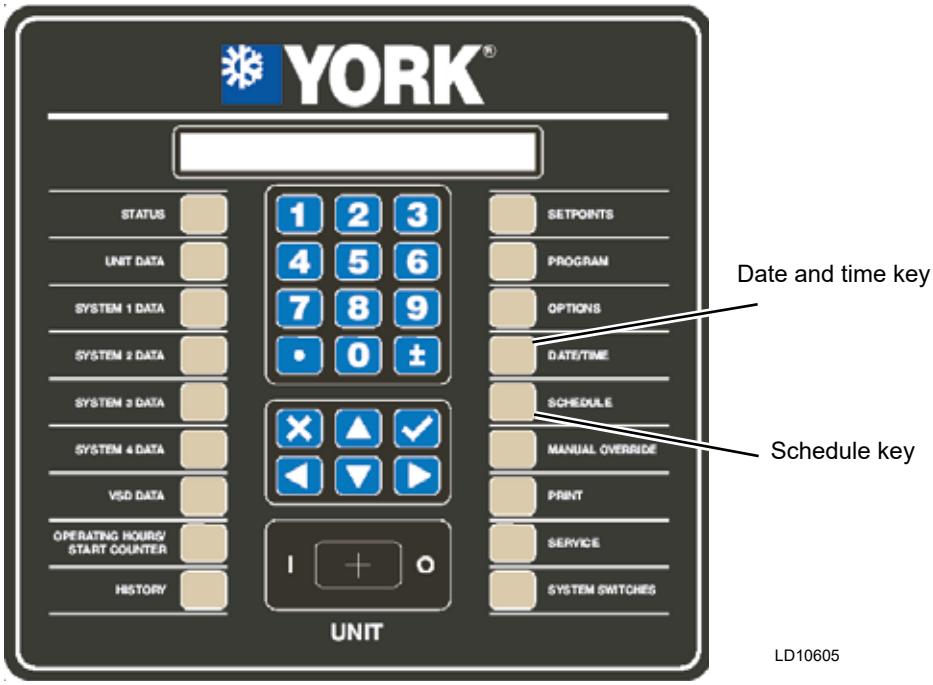
Variable water outlet control enabled/disabled

This option is for the purpose of Edo-Design compliance, the default setting for this option is DISABLED.

OPTIONS	VARIABLE WATER OUTLET CONTROL
◄ ►	ENABLED

OPTIONS	VARIABLE WATER OUTLET CONTROL
◄ ►	DISABLED

Date/time and schedule keys



Date/time key operation

When the DATE/TIME key is pressed, the chiller microprocessor will display the date and the time. This feature is useful and required for using the Daily Schedule. It is also a valuable tool for troubleshooting to allow a technician to determine the time of the fault, which is stored in the history memory buffers. When the DATE/TIME key is pressed, the following first display screen will be displayed:

```
CLOCK  FRI  18-JUN-2011  10:15:33 AM
DAY OF WEEK ◄ ►            = XXX
```

Whenever any changes are made, the ✓ (ENTER) key must be pressed to store the data.

Pressing the ▲ or ▼ (Arrow) keys allows scrolling to the next programmed item. Pressing the ▼ (DOWN ARROW) key scrolls to the next item that can be programmed and the ▲ (UP ARROW) key scrolls to the previous item.

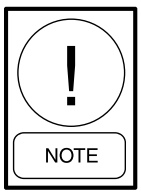
The day of the week is the first display and can be changed by pressing either the ◄ or ► (LEFT OR RIGHT ARROW) key to select the day. After the day is selected, the ✓ (ENTER) key must be pressed to store the data.

```
CLOCK  FRI  18-JUN-2011  10:15:33 AM
DAY OF MONTH               = XX
```

Pressing the ▼ (DOWN ARROW) key again scrolls to the day of the month:

```
CLOCK  FRI  18-JUN-2011  10:15:33 AM
DAY OF MONTH               = XX
```

The day of the month can be selected by keying in the numerical value to select the day. After the day of the month is selected, the ✓ (ENTER) key must be pressed to store the data.



A "0" must be typed in to select dates for days of the 1st through the 9th.

Pressing the ▼ (DOWN ARROW) key again scrolls to month:

```
CLOCK  FRI  18-JUN-2011  10:15:33 AM
MONTH ◄ ►                  = XXX
```

The month can be selected by scrolling through the months with the ◄ or ►arrow keys. After the month is selected, the ✓ (ENTER) key must be pressed to store the data.

Pressing the ▼ (DOWN ARROW) key again scrolls to the year:

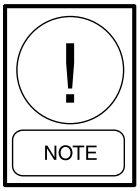
```
CLOCK  FRI  18-JUN-2011  10:15:33 AM
YEAR                          = XXXX
```

The year can be selected by keying in the numerical value to select the year. After the year is selected, the ✓ (ENTER) key must be pressed to store the data.

Pressing the ▼ (DOWN ARROW) key again scrolls to the hour:

```
CLOCK  FRI  18-JUN-2011  10:15:33 AM
HOUR                          = XX
```

The hour can be selected by keying in the numerical value for the hour. After the hour is selected, the ✓ (ENTER) key must be pressed to store the data.

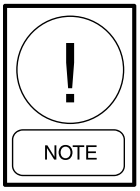


One or two "0's" must be keyed in for minutes 00 through 09.

Pressing the ▼ (DOWN ARROW) key again scrolls to the minute:

```
CLOCK  FRI  18-JUN-2011  10:15:33 AM
MINUTE                        = XX
```

The minute can be selected by keying in the numerical value for the hour. After the minute is selected, the ✓ (ENTER) key must be pressed to store the data.



One or two "0's" must be keyed in for minutes 00 through 09.

Pressing the ▼ (DOWN ARROW) key again scrolls to AM/PM:

```
CLOCK  FRI  18-JUN-2011  10:15:33 AM
AM/PM ◄ ►                     = XX
```

AM/PM can be selected by pressing the ◄ or ► (ARROW) keys. After the meridian is selected, the ✓(ENTER) key must be pressed to store the data.

Pressing the ▼ (DOWN ARROW) key again scrolls to the time format selection:

```
CLOCK  FRI  18-JUN-2011  10:15:33 AM
TIME FORMAT ◄ ►               = XXXXXXX
```

The time format may be displayed in either a 12 hour or 24 hour format. Selection can be changed by pressing the ◄ or ► (ARROW) keys. The ✓(ENTER) key must be pressed to store the data.

Schedule key operation

The Daily Schedule must be programmed for the unit start and stop times. To set the schedule, press the SCHEDULE key. The display will provide a message allowing access to 2 types of schedule information:

```
SCHEDULE     CHOOSE SCHEDULE TYPE
◄ ►          XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

The schedule types are:

- UNIT OPERATING SCHEDULE
- (Default selection)
- SOUND LIMIT SCHEDULE
  (Only if Sound Limiting is enabled by the factory when the option is installed.)

The schedule type (UNIT OPERATING SCHEDULE or SOUND LIMIT SCHEDULE) may be changed by pressing the ◄ (LEFT ARROW) or ► (RIGHT ARROW) keys followed by the ✓(ENTER) key. The selection must be entered by pressing the ✓ (ENTER) key before a schedule display will appear.

Unit operating schedule

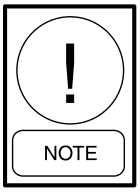
The Unit Operating Schedule is used to enable/disable the chiller unit on time of day. The chiller can be enabled and disabled once each day or it can be programmed to run continuously. Any time the daily or holiday schedule shuts the chiller down, the running systems will go through a controlled ramped shutdown. If the UNIT OPERATING SCHEDULE is selected under the CHOOSE SCHEDULE display, the following message will appear:

```
SCHEDULE     UNIT OPERATING
MON  START = 06:00 AM   STOP = 10:00 PM
```

The line under the 0 above is the cursor. If the start time is wrong, it can be changed by keying in the new time from the numeric keypad. Once the correct values for the START hour and minute are entered, press

the ✓ (ENTER) key. The cursor will then move to the AM/PM selection. The meridian (AM/PM) value may be changed by the ◄ (LEFT ARROW) or ► (RIGHT ARROW) keys and entered by pressing ✓ (ENTER) key. Repeat this process for the STOP time. Once a schedule is entered, the schedule for the next day will appear. The start and stop time of each day may be programmed differently.

To view the schedule without making a change, simply press the SCHEDULE key until the day you wish to view appears. The ▲ (UP ARROW) key will scroll backwards to the previous screen.



If at any time the schedule is changed for Monday, all the other days will change to the new Monday schedule. This means if the Monday times are not applicable for the whole week, then the exceptional days would need to be reprogrammed to the desired schedule.

To program the chiller for 24 hour operation, program the start and stop times of each day of the week for 00:00.

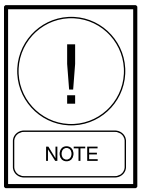
After the SUN (Sunday) schedule appears on the display, a subsequent press of the SCHEDULE or ▲ (UP ARROW) key will display the Holiday schedule. This is a two-part display. The first reads:

```
SCHEDULE     UNIT OPERATING
HOL START = 00:00 AM STOP = 00:00 PM
```

The holiday times may be set using the same procedure as described above for the days of the week. Be sure to press the ✓ (ENTER) key after setting the START and STOP times to save the change in memory. Pressing the SCHEDULE key a second time, the display will show the individual days:

```
SCHEDULE     UNIT OPERATING
S M T W T F S  HOLIDAY NOTED BY *
```

The line below the empty space is the cursor and will move to the next or previous empty space when the ◄ (LEFT ARROW) or ► (RIGHT ARROW) keys and pressed. To set a day for the Holiday Schedule, the cursor must be moved to the space following the day of the week. The * key is then pressed and an "*" will appear in the space signifying that day as a holiday. The Holiday schedule must be programmed weekly. If there is no holiday, the "*" key is also used to delete the "*". The ✓ (ENTER) key is used to accept the holiday schedule for the entire week.



The HOLIDAY SCHEDULE is a temporary schedule. Once the schedule is executed, the selected holidays will be cleared from memory for the following week.

Sound limit schedule

The SOUND LIMIT SCHEDULE allows setting the day and time when the user desires using the "SILENT NIGHT" factory programmed option to limit chiller loading and fan operation for reduced audible noise in the surrounding area. If the SOUND LIMIT SCHEDULE is selected under the CHOOSE SCHEDULE display, the following message will appear:

```
SCHEDULE     SOUND LIMIT   = XXX %
MON START = 06:00 AM    STOP = 10:00 PM
```

The Sound Limit option can be enabled and disabled once each day or the chiller can be set to run continuously in this mode for sound limiting whenever the chiller is operating. When sound limiting is enabled, the unit will be limited by the Sound Limit setpoint % as set under the PROGRAM key. XXX in the display above will show the Sound Limit Setpoint % programmed under the PROGRAM key. 0% will cause no speed reduction, while 100% only allows running at minimum speed.

The START Time for a specific day (hour and minute) is entered using the same guidelines used for the start/stop schedules, and press the ✓ (ENTER) key to store it into memory. The cursor will then move to the AM/PM selection.

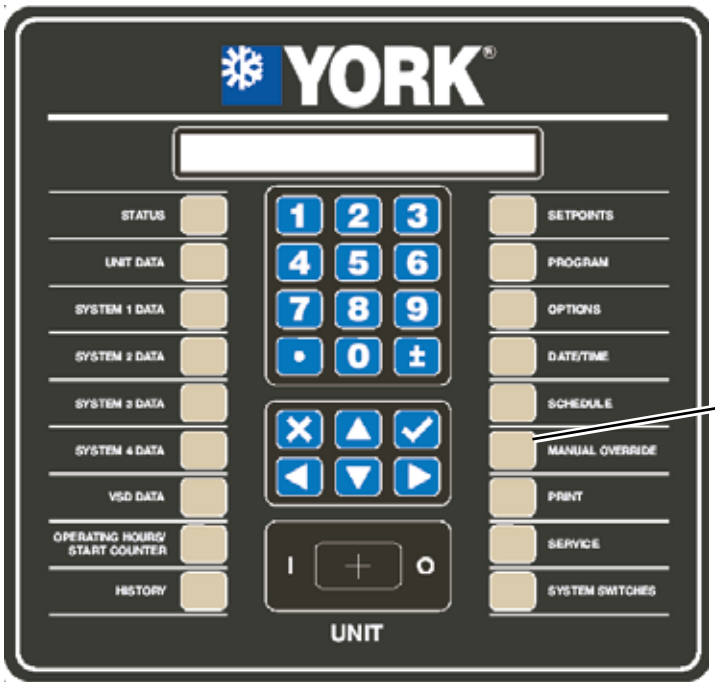
The AM/PM selection may be chosen using the ◄ (LEFT ARROW) or ► (RIGHT ARROW) keys and pressing ✓ (ENTER) key to store the value.

This process is repeated for the STOP time.

Once the schedule for a specific day is programmed and entered, the schedule for the next day will appear. The schedule for each day may be programmed the same or differently.

To view the schedule without changing it, simply press the SCHEDULE key or the ▼ (DOWN ARROW) key until the desired day is displayed. The ▲ (UP ARROW) key will scroll backwards to the previous screen.

Manual override key

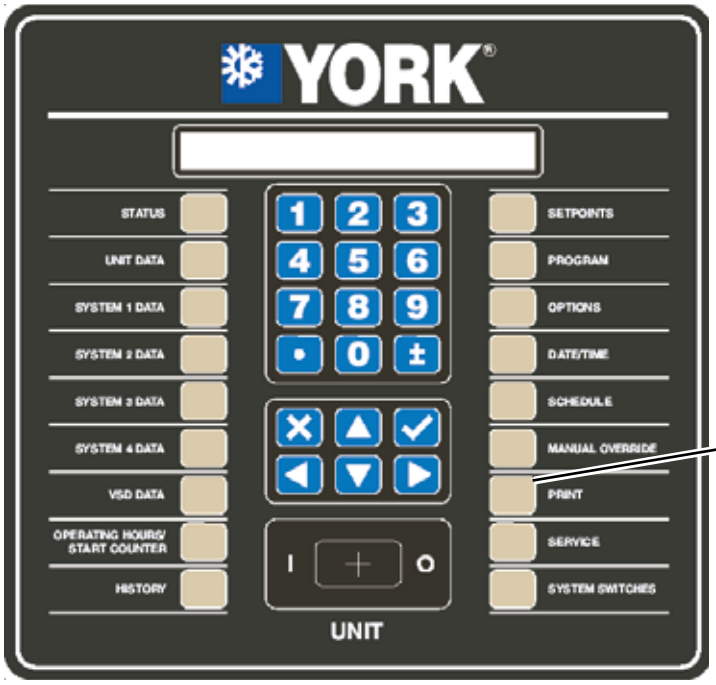


Manual override key operation

If the MANUAL OVERRIDE key is pressed during a schedule shutdown, the STATUS display will display the message below. This indicates that the Daily Schedule is being ignored and the chiller will start when chilled liquid temperature allows, Remote Contacts, UNIT switch and SYSTEM switches permitting. This is a priority message and cannot be overridden by anti-recycle messages, fault messages, and so on, when in the STATUS display mode. Therefore, do not expect to see any other STATUS messages when in the MANUAL OVERRIDE mode. MANUAL OVERRIDE is to only be used in emergencies or for servicing. Manual override mode automatically disables itself after 30 minutes.

MANUAL OVERRIDE

Print key



Print key operation

The PRINT key is used to initiate a printout of current operating data (real time data), a complete history printout of all history (fault) buffers, a printout of all normal shutdowns (compressor cycling, chiller shutdown, and so on), or history (fault) data printout of a specific fault. History Buffer 1 will always be the most recent fault history printout. Printing may also be canceled by selecting the CANCEL PRINTING option. The following message is displayed when the PRINT key is pressed.

```
PRINT  CHOOSE PRINT REPORT
◄ ►    XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

After pressing the PRINT key, the printout type is selected by pressing the ◄ (LEFT ARROW) or ► (RIGHT ARROW) keys until the desired printout is displayed.

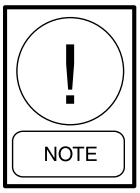
The following table shows the available printout types.

Table 25 - Printout types

Printout types
Operating Data (Default Selection)
All History Buffers
Normal Shutdowns
History Buffer 1
History Buffer 2
History Buffer 3
History Buffer 4
History Buffer 5
History Buffer 6
History Buffer 7
History Buffer 8
History Buffer 9
History Buffer 10
Cancel Printing

The specific printout is initiated by pressing the ✓ (ENTER) key.

A sample of the Operating Data Printout is included. The operating data printout is a snapshot of current system operating conditions when the printout was selected. The sample shows combined printouts of 2, 3, and 4 circuit units. The actual printout will only show data for the appropriate chiller type.



Bold italic text below a line of print is not on the actual printout. Bold italic text indicates information that may not be available on all printouts or is additional information to help explain the difference in a 2/3 or 4 circuit printout.

Operating data printout

```
     YORK INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
           YVAA SCREW CHILLER
             OPERATING DATA
          2:04:14 PM  30 DEC 11
SYS 1
NOT RUNNING
SYS 2
COMPRESSOR RUNNING
                 OPTIONS
CHILLED LIQUID                       WATER
LOCAL/REMOTE MODE                   REMOTE
LEAD/LAG CONTROL                 AUTOMATIC
REMOTE TEMP RESET                 DISABLED
REMOTE CURRENT LIMIT             0 TO 10 V
REMOTE SOUND LIMIT              4 TO 20 MA
(if Sound Limiting enabled)
LOW AMBIENT CUTOUT                 ENABLED
              PROGRAM VALUES
SUCT PRESS CUTOUT                   44 PSIG
LOW AMBIENT CUTOUT                25.0 DEGF
LEAVING LIQUID CUTOUT             36.0 DEGF
MOTOR CURRENT LIMIT                100 %FLA
PULLDOWN CURRENT LIMIT             100 %FLA
PULLDOWN LIMIT TIME                  0 MIN
SUBCOOLING SETPOINT               12.0 DEGF
UNIT ID NUMBER                           0
SOUND LIMIT SETPOINT              100%
(if Sound Limiting enabled)
                 UNIT DATA
LEAVING LIQUID TEMP               49.0 DEGF
RETURN LIQUID TEMP                58.2 DEGF
TEMP RATE                      XXX.X DEGF/MIN
COOLING RANGE                 42.0+/-2.0 DEGF
REMOTE SETPOINT                   44.0 DEGF
AMBIENT AIR TEMP                  74.8 DEGF
LEAD SYSTEM                         SYS 2
FLOW SWITCH                            ON
EVAPORATOR PUMP RUN                    ON
EVAPORATOR HEATER                     OFF
ACTIVE REMOTE CONTROL                NONE
OPERATING HOURS 1=XXXXX,             2=XXXXX
START COUNTER 1=XXXXX,               2=XXXXX
SOFTWARE VERSION               C.ACS.XX.00
                 VSD DATA
ACTUAL FREQUENCY                   XXX.X HZ
COMMAND FREQUENCY                  XXX.X HZ
DC BUS VOLTAGE                      XXX VDC
INTERNAL AMBIENT TEMP           XXX.X DEGF
COOLING SYSTEM STATUS                  XXX
BASEPLATE TEMPS                XXX XXX DEGF
PRECHARGE SIGNAL                       XXX
MOTOR OVERLOADS 1/2            XXX XXX AMPS
SOFTWARE VERSION                C.VSD.XX.00
UNIT SERIAL NUMBER              YYYY XXXZZZ
              SYSTEM 1 DATA
COMPRESSOR STATUS                      OFF
RUN TIME                0- 0- 0- 0 D-H-M-S
MOTOR CURRENT             0AMPS      0 %FLA
SUCTION PRESSURE                    125 PSIG
DISCHARGE PRESSURE                  131 PSIG
OIL PRESSURE                        130 PSIG
CONDENSER LIQUID TEMP              68.4 DEGF
DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE              68.8 DEGF
SAT SUCTION TEMP                   71.8 DEGF
SUBCOOLING                          3.4 DEGF
SAT DISCHARGE TEMP                 74.5 DEGF
DISCHARGE SUPERHEAT                 6.3 DEGF
MOTOR TMP             XXX.XXXX.XXXX.XDEGF
COMPRESSOR SPEED                    XXX.X %
FLASH TANK LEVEL                 > 512 ADC
COND DRAIN % OPEN                   XXX.X %
ECONOMIZER % OPEN                   XXX.X %
```

```
CONDENSER FANS ON                          0
CONDENSER FAN SPEED              XXX % (vsd)
COMPRESSOR HEATER                         ON
VI STEP SOLENOID 1                       OFF
VI STEP SOLENOID 2                       OFF
RUN PERMISSIVE                            ON
VSD RUN RELAY                            OFF
VSD SOFTWARE RUN SIGNAL                  OFF
              SYSTEM 2 DATA
COMPRESSOR STATUS                         ON
RUN TIME                 0-0-15-26 D-H-M-S
MOTOR CURRENT            104 AMPS  87 %FLA
SUCTION PRESSURE                  57 PSIG
DISCHARGE PRESSURE               233 PSIG
OIL PRESSURE                     218 PSIG
CONDENSER LIQUID TEMP           42.9 DEGF
DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE          145.5 DEGF
SAT CONDENSER TEMP              31.7 DEGF
SUBCOOLING                      11.2 DEGF
SAT DISCHARGE TEMP             112.1 DEGF
DISCHARGE SUPERHEAT             33.4 DEGF
MOTOR TMP          XXX.X XXX.X XXX.X DEGF
COMPRESSOR SPEED                   XXX.X%
FLASH TANK LEVEL                < 512 ADC
COND DRAIN % OPEN                  XXX.X%
ECONOMIZER % OPEN                  XXX.X%
CONDENSER FANS ON                          3
CONDENSER FAN SPEED              XXX% (vsd)
COMPRESSOR HEATER                        OFF
VI STEP SOLENOID 1                       OFF
VI STEP SOLENOID 2                       OFF
RUN PERMISSIVE                            ON
VSD RUN RELAY                            OFF
VSD SOFTWARE RUN SIGNAL                  OFF
         UNIT OPERATING SCHEDULE
S  M  T  W  T  F  S              *=HOLIDAY
MON START=00:00AM           STOP=00:00AM
TUE START=00:00AM           STOP=00:00AM
WED START=00:00AM       STOP=00:00AM
THU START=00:00AM       STOP=00:00AM
FRI START=00:00AM       STOP=00:00AM
SAT START=00:00AM       STOP=00:00AM
HOL START=00:00AM       STOP=00:00AM
          SOUND LIMIT SCHEDULE
              (if enabled)
MON START=00:00AM       STOP=00:00AM
TUE START=00:00AM       STOP=00:00AM
WED START=00:00AM       STOP=00:00AM
THU START=00:00AM       STOP=00:00AM
FRI START=00:00AM       STOP=00:00AM
SAT START=00:00AM       STOP=00:00AM
HOL START=00:00AM       STOP=00:00AM
```

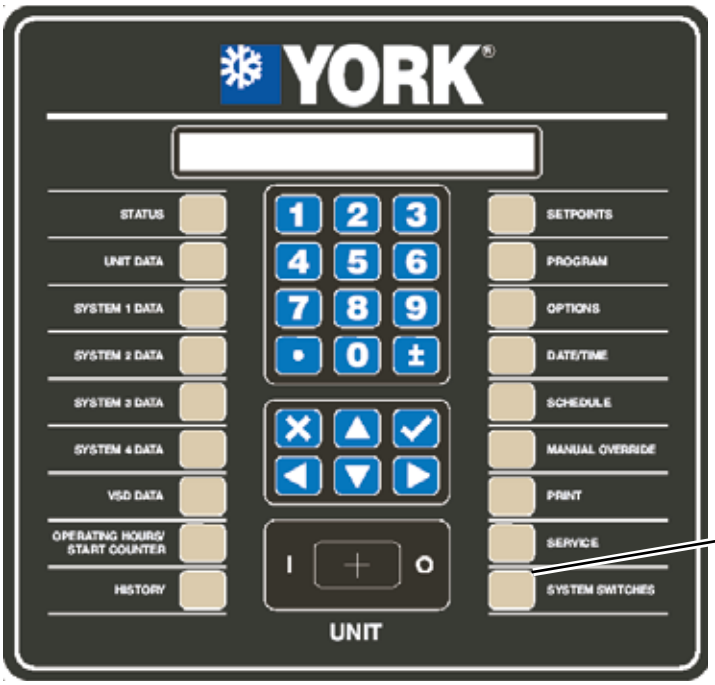
History data printout

History printouts, when selected, provide stored data relating to all specific system and chiller operating conditions at the time of the fault, regardless of whether a lockout occurred. History information is stored in battery-backed memory on the Chiller Control Board and is not affected by power failures or resetting of faults. Whenever a fault of any type occurs, all system operating data is stored in battery-backed memory at the instant of the fault. The history printout is similar to the operating data printout except for the change in the header information shown as follows:

```
     YORK INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
          YVAA SCREW CHILLER
           HISTORY NUMBER 1
         2:04:14 PM  30 APR 11
SYS 1 YYYYYYY
        HIGH DSCH PRESS SHUTDOWN
       STATUS AT TIME OF SHUTDOWN
SYS 1 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
SYS 2 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
               ALL FAULTS
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

The most recent fault will always be stored as HISTORY BUFFER #1.

System switches key



System switches key operation

The SYSTEM SWITCHES key allows the operator to turn individual systems ON and OFF. Safety lockouts are also reset by selecting the respective system switch RESET. When the SYSTEM SWITCHES key is pressed, the following message will appear:

SYSTEM SWITCHES	SYS 1 ON / OFF / RESET
◄ ►	=XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The display indicates the respective system and it's ON/OFF /reset switch status. The ▲▼ (ARROW) keys allow scrolling to the next and previous system switch (System 1 and 2).

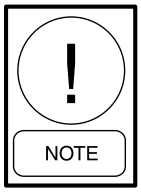
SYSTEM SWITCHES	SYS 2 ON / OFF / RESET
◄ ►	=XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The ◄ (LEFT ARROW) or ► (RIGHT ARROW) keys allow scrolling through the choices of:

- SYSTEM OFF (default)
- SYSTEM ON
- RESET (LOCKOUT)

The switch selection is accepted into memory by pressing the ✓ (ENTER) key.

When the "RESET" selection is made and accepted, it will not change the position of the switch (either ON or OFF).



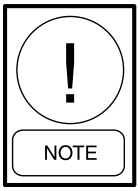
Whenever possible, except in emergencies, always use the associated system switch to turn off a compressor, which allows the compressors to go through a controlled shutdown. Avoid using the "UNIT" switch to turn off the compressors.

SECTION 9 - Maintenance

General requirements

The units have been designed to operate continuously, provided they are regularly maintained and operated within the limitations given in this manual. Each unit should be included in a routine schedule of daily maintenance checks by the operator or the customer, backed up by regular service inspection and maintenance visits by a suitably qualified Service Engineer.

It is entirely the responsibility of the owner to provide for these regular maintenance requirements and to enter into a maintenance agreement with a Johnson Controls service organization to protect the operation of the unit. If damage or a system failure occurs due to incorrect maintenance during the warranty period, Johnson Controls is not liable for costs incurred to return the unit to satisfactory condition.



This Maintenance section applies to the basic unit only and may, on individual contracts, be supplemented by additional requirements to cover any modifications or ancillary equipment as applicable.

The "Safety" section of this manual should be read carefully before attempting any maintenance operations on the unit.

Weekly maintenance

The following maintenance checks should be carried out on a weekly basis by the operator/customer. Note that the units are not generally user serviceable and no attempt should be made to rectify faults or problems found during daily checks unless competent and equipped to do so. If in any doubt, contact your local Johnson Controls Service Agent.

Unit status

Press the 'STATUS' key on the keypad and ensure that no fault messages are displayed.

Refrigerant leaks

Visually check the heat exchangers, compressors, and pipework for damage and gas leaks.

Operating conditions

Read the operating pressures and temperatures at the control panel using the display keys and check that these are within the operating limitations given in the manual.

Compressor oil level

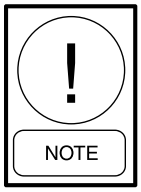
Compressor oil level will typically run below the bottom of the sight glass. Oil levels will only be visible in the sight glass after running for periods of 15 minutes to 30 minutes at full compressor speed. Do not run with oil levels above the sight glass. Be careful when viewing the sight glass not to confuse a full sight glass with an empty sight glass.

Refrigerant charge

Ensure that there is a level of refrigerant in the evaporator sight glass while running at Full Load for 15 minutes to 30 minutes.

Adding charge to a system

A sight glass is located in the evaporator. When optimally charged after running full load, the refrigerant level should be approximately in the center of the sight glass. There should be little concern if the level is high or low in the glass, it should not affect operation.

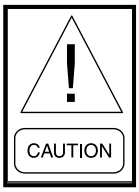


It is not necessary to weigh charge unless the entire charge has been lost. The ease of charging is possible since the microchannel coils hold only a small amount of refrigerant charge. A charging valve, located between the fixed orifice and the evaporator, may be used if charge adjustment is required. Charge should be added as liquid while circulating water through the evaporator. If the complete charge needs to be added, see *Refrigerant Removal, Evacuation and Charging a YVAA Chiller on page 166* ***in this section. Use the valve on the liquid line for adding the full charge and open the valves per the procedure.***

Refrigerant removal, evacuation and charging a YVAA chiller

Refrigerant removal

The YVAA utilizes a flooded evaporator. Extreme care must be taken when removing refrigerant to prevent damage to the evaporator and the chiller. Carefully review the following caution before proceeding with the recommended process.



Incorrect removal of refrigerant will result in catastrophic freeze damage to the evaporator and possible additional damage to other chiller components. Whenever there is water in the evaporator, the chilled liquid pumps must be ON and circulating liquid through the evaporator above minimum recommended flow rates. When liquid refrigerant is being removed, monitor the pressure and do not allow the pressure to drop below the freeze point of the chilled liquid flowing through the evaporator until all liquid refrigerant has been removed from the evaporator and only gas remains. Once all liquid has been removed, the remaining refrigerant vapor can be removed while allowing the pressure to drop below the freeze point with the pump circulating liquid through the evaporator.

To remove refrigerant from the evaporator, complete the following steps:

1. Turn the chilled liquid pump ON and ensure the flow is above the minimum recommended flow.
2. Ensure all manual valves in the system are open. Open Condenser Drain and Economizer Feed valves to 100% in the service mode.
3. Connect the recovery unit and a manifold gauge to the liquid line feeding the eductor. There may be a valve in the line or a Schrader fitting on the eductor filter for this purpose.
4. Connect the recovery unit to a recovery cylinder sitting on an accurate scale. Turn the recovery unit ON and observe the liquid refrigerant flowing from the line into the cylinder. The flow of liquid should be obvious.
5. Monitor the pressure gauge to ensure that the pressure does not drop below the freeze point of the chilled liquid. Throttle the flow as needed with the manifold gauge valves to prevent pressures from dropping below the freeze point.
6. Continue to remove the liquid refrigerant while observing the flow and the pressure. Note the charge in the system based on the nameplate data to determine when the charge removal is nearly complete. Monitor the weight of the recovery cylinder to determine when the cylinder is full. Change the cylinder as needed.
7. Continue removing refrigerant until liquid is no longer observed flowing in the manifold hoses.
8. Once the liquid is removed and no longer visible in the hose, the remaining gas can be pumped out with the recovery unit while the pressure is allowed to drop to 0 barg (0 psig).
9. Servicing can now be performed on the system as needed.

Evacuating a system

To evacuate a system, complete the following steps:

1. Turn the chilled liquid pump ON and ensure the flow is above the minimum recommended flow.
2. Ensure all manual values are open. Open the Condenser Drain (Flash Tank Feed) and Economizer Valves in the Service Mode to 100%.
3. Connect vacuum hoses to as many points as possible. Be sure that at least one connection is made on both the high and low side of the piping. A connection to the evacuation fitting on the compressor is also recommended. Evacuate the system to a minimum of 500 microns. Close the valves at the evacuation points and ensure the pressure in the chiller does not rise more than 50 microns in 10 minutes. Check for leaks if the pressure rises.

Charging refrigerant into a system

To charge the system with refrigerant, complete the following steps:

1. With all system valves open and the Condenser Drain and Economizer Valves open to 100% by manually opening them in the Service Mode, charge refrigerant vapor into the high side of the system at the charging port on the liquid line. Continue charging vapor until the pressure is above the freeze point of the chilled liquid. Once above the freeze point, liquid can be charged according to the recommended nameplate charge.
2. Reconnect the water piping to the water boxes.
3. Close the evaporator drain valves and fill the evaporator with water from the cooling loop.
4. Fill the water loop and check for leaks.
5. Close (0%) the Condenser Drain and Economizer Valve in the Service Mode. Recycle the chiller power.
6. Once the system is operating, the charge will distribute itself throughout the system. Trim the charge as needed to a level of about midway on the evaporator sight glass while running full speed for 15 minutes.

Microchannel coil cleaning

Regular cleaning is an essential part of maintaining the integrity and heat transfer properties of heat exchangers. Failure to follow cleaning guidelines can result in heat exchanger damage, including leaks or loss of performance. The cleaning procedures described in this document are required to maintain the warranty of the condenser coils.
Microchannel coils tend to accumulate less dirt inside the coils than on the surface, which makes them easier to clean than conventional round tube and fin coils. The reduced depth and parallel tube layout of microchannel heat exchangers minimize the restriction of cleaning water through the heat exchanger. This provides a shorter and more direct path for cleaning water to effectively carry away dirt and debris during regular maintenance. During the cleaning process, take care to avoid damage to the coils and the protective coatings. The following care points must be followed during cleaning:

- DO NOT use high pressure water, such as a pressure washer, to clean the coils. High pressure water can damage the fins and the protective coatings on the coil.
- DO NOT contact the coil with a hard object such as a hose nozzle, hard vacuum nozzle or any other tool. Hard objects or tools can cause mechanical damage to the coil material and protective coatings on the coil.

The required cleaning procedure is different depending on the type of coil and protective coating supplied with the coil. This section describes the proper procedures to maintain the integrity of each type of coil.

Cleaning Procedure Required for Standard and Environment Guard Microchannel Coils

Standard and Environment Guard microchannel coils must be cleaned following this procedure at least once quarterly to ensure that the integrity of the coils and the warranty of the coils are maintained. In environments where coils become heavily fouled, a monthly frequency of cleaning is recommended:

1. Remove surface debris such as dirt, leaves, insects or fibers with a vacuum cleaner having a soft brush attachment. When brushing debris off the face of the coil a soft bristle brush, not wire, can also be used. Do not scrape the coil with the vacuum nozzle, air nozzle, or any other hard tool
2. Rinse the coil with potable tap water. Use a gentle spray from a spray nozzle with a plastic end. Do not contact the coil with the hose nozzle. Rinse the coil by running water through every passage in the heat exchanger surface until it is clean.
3. It is important to remove any excess water trapped in the coils immediately after the final water rinse. The condenser fans on the chiller can be run after the final water rinse to properly dry the coils. Any excess water can also be removed by blowing air through the coils with a hand held blower or vacuum.

Cleaning Procedure for Environment Guard Premium Microchannel Coils

Environment Guard Premium microchannel coils must be cleaned following this procedure at least once

quarterly to ensure that the integrity of the coils and the warranty of the coils are maintained. In environments where there are high levels of pollution or corrosive elements a monthly cleaning procedure using steps 1, 2 and 7 below is recommended in addition to the quarterly cleaning using steps 1-8:

1. Remove surface debris such as dirt, leaves, insects or fibers with a vacuum cleaner having a soft brush attachment. When brushing debris off the face of the coil a soft bristle brush, not wire, can also be used. Do not scrape the coil with the vacuum nozzle, air nozzle, or any other hard tool.
2. Rinse the coil with potable tap water. Use a gentle spray from a spray nozzle with a plastic end. Do not contact the coil with the hose nozzle. Rinse the coil by running water through every passage in the heat exchanger surface until it is clean.
3. Apply a coil cleaning solution approved by Johnson Controls. Johnson Controls approves the use of RectorSeal brand GulfClean™ coil cleaner on Environment Guard Premium microchannel coils only. Coil cleaning solution is available from Johnson Controls Aftermarket Parts Centers in all global regions. Mix the correct amount of cleaner solution and water in accordance with the manufacturer's directions on the container. Use a hand-held pump sprayer to apply the mixed cleaner solution on the coils. Ensure that the entire surface of the coils is wetted with the solution. Allow the cleaning solution to remain on each of the coils for approximately 10 min.
4. Repeat the water rinse as described in Step 2 to remove the cleaning solution.
5. Apply a salt reducer solution approved by Johnson Controls. Johnson Controls approves the use of RectorSeal brand GulfClean™ salt reducer on Environment Guard Premium microchannel coils only. Salt reducer solution is available from Johnson Controls Aftermarket Parts Centers in all global regions. Mix the correct amount of salt reducer solution and water in accordance with the manufacturer's directions on the container. Use a hand-held pump sprayer to apply the solution on the coils. Ensure that the entire surface of the coils are wetted with the solution. Allow the salt reducer solution to remain on each of the coils for approximately 10 mins.
6. Repeat the water rinse as described in Step 2 to remove the salt reducer solution. The final rinse should be thorough to ensure all cleaning solution and salt reducer solution is removed from the coils.
7. It is important to remove any excess water trapped in the coils imemdiately after the final water rinse. The condenser fans on the chiller can be run after the final water rinse to properly dry the coils. Any excess water can also be removed by blowing air through the coils with a hand helf blower or vacuum.
8. Visually inspect the Environment Guard Premium coating for any damage, degradation, or bare spots. If touch up of the coating is necessary, follow the process and materials approved by Johnson Controls in the condenser coil repair guide.

Part number (P/N)	Description
013-04185-000	Cleaner, coil, 4-1 gal
013-04185-001	Cleaner, coil, 1 gal
013-04186-000	Reducer, salt, 4-1 gal
013-04186-001	Reducer, salt, 1 gal

Chilled liquid system maintenance

Whenever the chilled liquid system requires maintenance, adhere to and observe all precautions noted below.

Scheduled maintenance

The maintenance operations detailed in the following table should be carried out on a regular basis by a suitably qualified Service Engineer. It should be noted that the interval necessary between each ‘minor’ and ‘major’ service can vary depending on, for instance, application, site conditions and expected operating schedule. Normally a ‘minor’ service should be carried out every three to six months and a ‘major’ service once a year. It is recommended that your local Johnson Controls Service Center is contacted for recommendations for individual sites.

Thermal dispersion flow switch

Check the sensor tip for buildup regularly, because it can affect the sensitivity of the sensor.

In case of any buildup at the sensor tip, use a soft cloth to remove it. Use vinegar as the cleaning agent to remove any stubborn buildup if necessary.

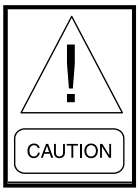
Chiller/compressor operating log

A Chiller/Compressor Operating Log is supplied at the end of this section for logging compressor and chiller operating data.

Before applying power to the chiller, ensure the chilled liquid system Is filled

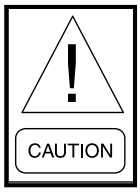
DO NOT apply power to the chiller unless the system is filled with water or glycol. If the chiller is equipped with the -20° F option, applying power to an empty chilled liquid system will cause the evaporator immersion heaters to fail.

Removing water/glycol from the evaporator



If the chiller is equipped with a -20° F evaporator freeze protection option, which incorporates immersion heaters, power must be removed from the chiller before the evaporator is drained to assure the heaters are not damaged. Failure to remove power will cause the evaporator immersion heaters to fail.

Evaporator freeze damage



Power must remain on the chiller whenever the ambient temperature drops below 32° F with water in the evaporator to avoid evaporator damage. To avoid damage, assure the correct heater option for 0° F minimum ambient or -20° F minimum ambient temperature is installed, based on the lowest expected ambient temperature at the chiller location.

During operation, the glycol freeze point must also be below the lowest expected refrigerant temperature.

Glycol concentration

If glycol is installed in the evaporator, the glycol concentration must assure that the freeze point is below the lowest expected ambient temperature at the chiller location to avoid evaporator damage.

Winterization

If glycol is installed in the evaporator, the glycol concentration must assure that the freeze point is below the lowest expected ambient temperature at the chiller location to avoid evaporator damage.

Maintenance requirements for YVAA chillers

Procedure	Weekly	Quarterly	Semi-annually	Annually	Every 5 years	Every * hours
Check Oil Level in Oil Separator Sight Glass.	X					
Check Liquid Line Sight Glass/ Moisture Indicator.	X					
Check refrigerant level in the Evaporator Sight Glass while running full load for 10 to 15 minutes.	X					
Record System Operating Temperatures & Pressures.	X					
Check Condenser Coils for dirt / debris and clean as necessary.	X					
Check Programmable Operating Setpoints and Safety Cutouts. Ensure they are correct for the application.		X				
Check Compressor and Evaporator Heater operation.	X***	X				
Check Suction Isolation Valve operation if equipped.	X					
Check for dirt in the Panel. Check Door Gasket sealing integrity.		X				
**Leak check the Chiller.			X			
**Sample Compressor Oil, check for Acid, and replace if necessary.				X		
**Disconnect Power Source and Lock Out. Check tightness of Power Wiring connections.				X		
Check Glycol concentration on Low Temp. or other applications where freezing may be a problem.				X		
VSD Glycol Change.					X	

* Reserved for customer use for any special site requirements.

** This procedure must be performed at the specific time by an industry certified technician who has been trained and qualified to work on this type of equipment. A record of this procedure be successfully carried out should be maintained on file by the equipment owner should proof of adequate maintenance be required at a later date for warranty purposes.

*** Chiller controller cannot detect the failure of heaters, compressor and evaporator heater need to weekly check and maintain to be normal in subfreezing region in winter. Weekly maintenance to heaters and with the chilled water pump controlled by unit controller is recommended and mandatory.

Table 26 - Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Possible cause	Action
No display on control panel unit will not run.	Supply to the Panel is missing.	High Voltage to the Chiller is missing.
		Check 1FU, 2FU, 4FU, 5FU 17FU, or 19FU.
		Check 2T or 10T Transformer.
	Line Fuse is blown.	Check Fuses.
	Chiller Control Board is defective.	Replace Chiller Control Board.
	Display Board defective.	Replace Display Board.
Line fuse blows.	SCR Diode Module is defective.	Check SCR/Diode Module.
	IBGT Module is defective.	Check IBGT Module.
	VSD Logic Board is defective.	Replace VSD Logic Board.
	SCR Trigger Board is defective.	Replace SCR Trigger Board.
Chiller fault: Low ambient temperature	Ambient temperature is lower than the programmed operating limit.	Check the programmed cutout and determine if it is programmed correctly.
	Ambient Sensor is defective.	Check the panel against the thermometer reading of ambient temperature.
Chiller fault: High ambient temperature	Ambient Temperature is above the maximum operating limit.	Check outside air temperature.
	Ambient Sensor is defective.	Check the Panel Display against Thermometer reading of Ambient Temperature at the sensor.
Chiller fault: Low leaving chilled liquid	Leaving chilled liquid temperature drops faster than the unit can unload.	Check for restricted flow.
		Check for rapid flow changes.
		Water loop is too small.
		Flow is below minimum for chiller.
	Chilled Water Sensor is defective.	Check Sensor against Temp. Gauge in water line.
		Check Sensor for intermittent operation.
		Check Wiring for shorts or opens.
System fault: Control voltage	System Fuse is blown.	Check respective system Fuse 20FU or 21FU.

Note: Always remove power to the chiller and ensure the DC Bus voltage has bled off.

Table 26 - Troubleshooting guide (cont'd)

Problem	Possible cause	Action
System fault: High discharge pressure	Coils dirty.	Check and clean coils.
	Coils are damaged.	Comb out fins.
	Fans NOT operating.	Check fan fuses.
		Check fan rotation.
		Check fan motor/blade.
	System is overcharged.	Remove charge and check subcooling.
System fault: High discharge temperature	Discharge Temperature Sensor is defective.	Check Sensor.
	Condenser Fans NOT operating or are running backwards.	Check Fans.
	Coils dirty.	Check and clean Coils.
	High Superheat.	Measure Superheat with gauges and thermocouple. Determine cause.
System fault: High motor temperature	High Motor temperature input from one of the sensors.	Refrigerant charge low. Check subcooling.
		Excess charge in system, High discharge pressure. Check subcooling.
		High Superheat. Drain/Feed Valves NOT controlling. Isolate cause.
		Motor Sensor reading incorrectly. Program panel to ignore a single sensor.
		Economizer Solenoid energized at low speeds. Valve is leaking through.
System fault: Low suction pressure	Low charge.	Check subcooling.
	Transducer reads incorrectly.	Check transducer against a gauge.
	Suction Temp. Sensor reads incorrectly.	Check sensor against a thermocouple.
	Low flow.	Check flow.
	Condenser Drain (Flash Tank Feed) Valve NOT operating.	Check Feed and Drain Valve operation. Check superheat.
	Condenser or Drain (Flash Tank Feed) Valve defective.	Check Feed and Drain Valve operation. Check superheat.
System fault: Discharge pressure limiting	Discharge Transducer is defective.	Check transducer against a gauge.
	Ambient Temp. very high.	Normal operation.
	Fans not operating.	Check fan operation.
	Remote or local discharge pressure load limiting is programmed.	Normal operation.

Note: Always remove power to the chiller and ensure the DC Bus voltage has bled off.

Table 26 - Troubleshooting guide (cont'd)

Problem	Possible cause	Action
System status: Motor current limiting	A high motor current anticipatory control has activated current limiting	Ambient temperature is high, normal response from controller
		Remote or panel limiting is in effect, Normal response.
		Excess charge in system, adjust charge.
		Condenser coils dirty, Clean condenser.
		Fans not operating. Check fans.
VSD fault: High baseplate temperature	Coolant level low.	Add coolant.
	Glycol pump is defective.	Replace Glycol Pump.
	VSD Board is defective	Replace VSD Logic Board.
	IBGT Module is defective.	Check defective IGBT Module.
VSD fault: Low DC Bus voltage	SCR/Diode Module is defective.	Check SCR/Diode Module.
	SCR Trigger Board is defective.	Check SCR Trigger Board.

Note: Always remove power to the chiller and ensure the DC Bus voltage has bled off.

R-134A conversion table

The following table can be used for converting R-134a pressures to their equivalent saturated temperatures.

Table 27 - R-134a pressure to saturated temperature conversion

Pressure psig (Bar)	Dew point temperature ºF (ºC)	Pressure psig (Bar)	Dew point temperature ºF (ºC)	Pressure psig (Bar)	Dew point temperature ºF (ºC)
0.0 (0)	-14.9 (-26.1)	135.0 (9.31)	105.0 (40.6)	270.0 (18.62)	152.0 (66.7)
5.0 (.34)	-3.0 (-19.4)	140.0 (9.65)	107.2 (41.8)	275.0 (18.96)	153.4 (67.4)
10.0 (.69)	6.7 (-14.1)	145.0 (10.0)	109.4 (43)	280.0 (19.31)	154.7 (68.2)
15.0 (1.03)	14.9 (-9.5)	150.0 (10.34)	111.5 (44.2)	285.0 (19.65)	156.1 (68.9)
20.0 (1.38)	22.2 (-5.4)	155.0 (10.69)	113.6 (45.3)	290.0 (19.99)	157.4 (69.7)
25.0 (1.72)	28.7 (-1.8)	160.0 (11.03)	115.6 (46.4)	295.0 (20.34)	158.7 (70.4)
30.0 (2.07)	34.6 (1.4)	165.0 (11.38)	117.6 (47.6)	300.0 (20.68)	160.0 (71.1)
35.0 (2.41)	40.0 (4.4)	170.0 (11.72)	119.6 (48.7)	305.0 (21.03)	161.3 (71.8)
40.0 (2.76)	45.0 (7.2)	175.0 (12.07)	121.5 (49.7)	310.0 (21.37)	162.5 (72.5)
45.0 (3.10)	49.6 (9.8)	180.0 (12.41)	123.3 (50.7)	315.0 (21.72)	163.8 (73.2)
50.0 (3.45)	54.0 (12.2)	185.0 (12.76)	125.2 (51.8)	320.0 (22.06)	165.0 (73.9)
55.0 (3.79)	58.1 (14.5)	190.0 (13.10)	126.9 (52.7)	325.0 (22.41)	166.2 (74.6)
60.0 (4.14)	62.0 (16.7)	195.0 (13.44)	128.7 (53.7)	330.0 (22.75)	167.4 (75.2)
65.0 (4.48)	65.7 (18.7)	200.0 (13.79)	130.4 (54.7)	335.0 (23.10)	168.6 (75.9)
70.0 (4.83)	69.2 (20.7)	205.0 (14.13)	132.1 (55.6)	340.0 (23.44)	169.8 (76.6)
75.0 (5.17)	72.6 (22.6)	210.0 (14.48)	133.8 (56.6)	345.0 (23.79)	171.0 (77.2)
80.0 (5.52)	75.9 (24.4)	215.0 (14.82)	135.5 (57.5)	350.0 (24.13)	172.1 (77.8)
85.0 (5.86)	79.0 (26.1)	220.0 (15.17)	137.1 (58.4)	355.0 (24.48)	173.3 (78.5)
90.0 (6.21)	82.0 (27.8)	225.0 (15.51)	138.7 (59.3)	360.0 (24.82)	174.4 (79.1)
95.0 (6.55)	84.9 (29.4)	230.0 (15.86)	140.2 (60.1)	365.0 (25.17)	175.5 (79.7)
100.0 (6.89)	87.7 (30.9)	235.0 (16.20)	141.8 (61)	370.0 (25.51)	176.6 (80.3)
105.0 (7.24)	90.4 (32.4)	240.0 (16.55)	143.3 (61.8)	375.0 (25.86)	177.7 (80.9)
110.0 (7.58)	93.0 (33.9)	245.0 (16.89)	144.8 (62.3)	380.0 (26.20)	178.8 (81.6)
115.0 (7.93)	95.5 (35.3)	250.0 (17.24)	146.3 (63.5)	385.0 (26.54)	179.9 (82.2)
120.0 (8.27)	98.0 (36.7)	255.0 (17.58)	147.7 (64.3)	390.0 (26.89)	180.9 (82.7)
125.0 (8.62)	100.4 (38)	260.0 (17.93)	149.2 (65.1)	395.0 (27.23)	182.0 (83.3)
130.0 (8.96)	102.7 (39.3)	265.0 (18.27)	150.6 (65.9)	400.0 (27.58)	183.0 (83.9)

R-513A conversion table

The following table can be used for conversion of refrigerant R-513A from pressure to saturated temperature.

Table 28 - R-513A refrigerant pressure to saturated temperature

Pressure (psig)	Temperature average (°F)	Pressure (psig)	Temperature average (°F)	Pressure (psig)	Temperature average (°F)	Pressure (psig)	Temperature average (°F)
0	-20.5	130	99.3	260	146.7	390	179.1
5	-8.4	135	101.6	265	148.1	395	180.2
10	1.4	140	103.9	270	149.6	400	181.2
15	9.8	145	106.1	275	151.0	405	182.3
20	17.2	150	108.3	280	152.4	410	183.3
25	23.8	155	110.4	285	153.7	415	184.3
30	29.8	160	112.4	290	155.1	420	185.4
35	35.3	165	114.5	295	156.4	425	186.4
40	40.4	170	116.4	300	157.7	430	187.4
45	45.1	175	118.4	305	159.0	435	188.4
50	49.5	180	120.3	310	160.3	440	189.4
55	53.7	185	122.2	315	161.6	445	190.3
60	57.7	190	124.0	320	162.9	450	191.3
65	61.5	195	125.8	325	164.1	455	192.2
70	65.1	200	127.6	330	165.3	460	193.2
75	68.5	205	129.3	335	166.6	465	194.1
80	71.9	210	131.0	340	167.8	470	195.1
85	75.0	215	132.7	345	168.9	475	196.0
90	78.1	220	134.3	350	170.1	480	196.9
95	81.0	225	136.0	355	171.3	485	197.8
100	83.9	230	137.6	360	172.4	490	198.7
105	86.6	235	139.1	365	173.6	495	199.6
110	89.3	240	140.7	370	174.7	500	200.4
115	91.9	245	142.2	375	175.8	505	201.3
120	94.4	250	143.7	380	176.9		
125	96.9	255	145.2	385	178.0		

Notes:
1. Temperature data is mean of vapor temperature and liquid temperature.
2. Source of the tabulated data above: REFPROP 9.1214, R513a.MIX, HMX.BNC from Chemours, saturation table. Data generated by Justin P. Kauffman on and as of 07/29/2016.

R-513A conversion table

The following table can be used for conversion of refrigerant R-513A from temperature to equivalent pressure.

Table 29 - R-513A Refrigerant temperature to pressure

Temperature (°F)	Pressure (psig)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (psig)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (psig)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (psig)
-100	-13.52	-24	-1.25	52	52.89	128	201.25
-98	-13.42	-22	-0.55	54	55.31	130	207.04
-96	-13.32	-20	0.18	56	57.81	132	212.94
-94	-13.21	-18	0.94	58	60.37	134	218.96
-92	-13.09	-16	1.73	60	62.99	136	225.10
-90	-12.96	-14	2.55	62	65.69	138	231.36
-88	-12.82	-12	3.40	64	68.45	140	237.74
-86	-12.68	-10	4.28	66	71.29	142	244.25
-84	-12.53	-8	5.20	68	74.19	144	250.88
-82	-12.37	-6	6.15	70	77.18	146	257.64
-80	-12.20	-4	7.14	72	80.23	148	264.53
-78	-12.01	-2	8.16	74	83.36	150	271.56
-76	-11.82	0	9.22	76	86.57	152	278.72
-74	-11.62	2	10.32	78	89.86	154	286.00
-72	-11.40	4	11.46	80	93.23	156	293.44
-70	-11.17	6	12.63	82	96.67	158	301.01
-68	-10.93	8	13.85	84	100.20	160	308.72
-66	-10.68	10	15.11	86	103.82	162	316.58
-64	-10.41	12	16.41	88	107.51	164	324.58
-62	-10.13	14	17.76	90	111.30	166	332.74
-60	-9.83	16	19.14	92	115.17	168	341.05
-58	-9.52	18	20.58	94	119.12	170	349.51
-56	-9.19	20	22.06	96	123.17	172	358.12
-54	-8.85	22	23.59	98	127.31	174	366.90
-52	-8.49	24	25.16	100	131.54	176	375.85
-50	-8.11	26	26.79	102	135.87	178	384.96
-48	-7.71	28	28.47	104	140.29	180	394.23
-46	-7.29	30	30.19	106	144.80	182	403.69
-44	-6.86	32	31.97	108	149.42	184	413.32
-42	-6.40	34	33.81	110	154.13	186	423.14
-40	-5.92	36	35.70	112	158.94	188	433.14
-38	-5.42	38	37.64	114	163.86	190	443.34
-36	-4.90	40	39.64	116	168.88	192	453.73
-34	-4.35	42	41.70	118	174.00	194	464.33
-32	-3.78	44	43.81	120	179.23	196	475.15
-30	-3.19	46	45.99	122	184.57	198	486.19
-28	-2.57	48	48.23	124	190.02	200	497.47
-26	-1.92	50	50.53	126	195.58		

Notes:

1. Temperature data is mean of vapor temperature and liquid temperature.
2. Source of the tabulated data above: REFPROP 9.1214, R513a.MIX, HMX.BNC from Chemours, saturation table. Data generated by Justin P. Kauffman on and as of 07/29/2016.

Chilled liquid and suction temperature sensor input voltage

Table 30 - Temperature input voltage sensor (Measured signal to shield at the sensor)

Temperature ºF (°C)	Voltage	Temperature °F (°C)	Voltage	Temperature °F (°C)	Voltage
16.1 (-8.8)	1.52	35.9 (2.2)	2.19	55.6 (13.1)	2.85
16.7 (-8.5)	1.54	36.5 (2.5)	2.21	56.3 (13.5)	2.87
17.3 (-8.2)	1.56	37.0 (2.8)	2.23	56.9 (13.8)	2.89
17.9 (-7.8)	1.58	37.6 (3.1)	2.25	57.5 (14.2)	2.91
18.5 (-7.5)	1.60	38.2 (3.4)	2.27	58.1 (14.5)	2.93
19.1 (-7.2)	1.62	38.7 (3.7)	2.29	58.7 (14.8)	2.95
19.7 (-6.8)	1.64	39.3 (4.1)	2.30	59.4 (15.2)	2.97
20.3 (-6.5)	1.66	39.9 (4.4)	2.32	60.0 (15.6)	2.99
20.9 (-6.2)	1.68	40.4 (4.7)	2.34	60.6 (15.9)	3.01
21.5 (-5.8)	1.70	41.0 (5.0)	2.36	61.3 (16.3)	3.03
22.1 (-5.5)	1.72	41.6 (5.3)	2.38	61.9 (16.6)	3.05
22.7 (-5.2)	1.74	42.1 (5.6)	2.40	62.5 (16.9)	3.07
23.3 (-4.8)	1.76	42.7 (5.9)	2.42	63.2 (17.3)	3.09
23.9 (-4.5)	1.78	43.3 (6.3)	2.44	63.8 (17.7)	3.11
24.5 (-4.2)	1.80	43.9 (6.6)	2.46	64.5 (18.1)	3.13
25.0 (-3.9)	1.82	44.4 (6.9)	2.48	65.1 (18.4)	3.14
25.6 (-3.6)	1.84	45.0 (7.2)	2.50	65.8 (18.8)	3.16
26.2 (-3.2)	1.86	45.6 (7.5)	2.52	66.5 (19.2)	3.18
26.8 (-2.9)	1.88	46.2 (7.9)	2.54	67.1 (19.5)	3.20
27.3 (-2.6)	1.90	46.7 (8.2)	2.56	67.8 (19.9)	3.22
27.9 (-2.8)	1.91	47.3 (8.5)	2.58	68.5 (20.3)	3.24
28.5 (-1.9)	1.93	47.9 (8.8)	2.60	69.2 (20.7)	3.26
29.0 (-1.7)	1.95	48.5 (9.2)	2.62	69.9 (21.1)	3.28
29.6 (-1.3)	1.97	49.1 (9.5)	2.64	70.6 (21.4)	3.30
30.2 (-1)	1.99	49.7 (9.8)	2.66	71.3 (21.8)	3.32
30.8 (-0.7)	2.01	50.3 (10.2)	2.68	72.0 (22.2)	3.34
31.3 (-0.4)	2.03	50.8 (10.4)	2.70	72.7 (22.6)	3.36
31.9 (-0.1)	2.05	51.4 (10.8)	2.71	73.4 (23)	3.38
32.5 (0.3)	2.07	52.0 (11.1)	2.73	74.2 (23.4)	3.40
33.0 (0.6)	2.09	52.6 (11.4)	2.75	74.9 (23.8)	3.42
33.6 (0.9)	2.11	53.2 (11.8)	2.77		
34.2 (1.2)	2.13	53.8 (12.1)	2.79		
34.8 (1.5)	2.15	54.5 (12.5)	2.81		
35.3 (1.8)	2.17	55.0 (12.8)	2.83		

Table 31 - Outside air temperature sensor input voltage, measured signal to shield at the sensor

Temperature ºF (°C)	Voltage	Temperature ºF (°C)	Voltage	Temperature ºF (°C)	Voltage
0.24 (-17.6)	0.68	49.8 (9.9)	2.00	93.3 (34.1)	3.31
1.79 (-16.8)	0.71	50.7 (10.4)	2.03	94.4 (34.7)	3.34
3.30 (-15.9)	0.74	51.6 (10.9)	2.06	95.6 (35.3)	3.37
4.76 (-15.1)	0.77	52.5 (11.4)	2.09	96.8 (36)	3.40
6.19 (-14.3)	0.80	53.4 (11.9)	2.11	98.0 (36.7)	3.43
7.58 (-13.6)	0.83	54.3 (12.4)	2.14	99.2 (37.3)	3.46
8.94 (-12.8)	0.85	55.3 (12.9)	2.17	100.4 (38)	3.49
10.3 (-12.1)	0.88	56.2 (13.4)	2.20	101.6 (38.7)	3.52
11.6 (-11.3)	0.91	57.1 (13.9)	2.23	102.9 (39.4)	3.55
12.8 (-10.7)	0.94	58.0 (14.4)	2.26	104.2 (40.1)	3.57
14.1 (-9.9)	0.97	58.9 (14.9)	2.29	105.5 (40.8)	3.60
15.3 (-9.3)	1.00	59.8 (15.4)	2.32	106.8 (41.6)	3.63
16.5 (-8.6)	1.03	60.7 (15.9)	2.35	108.1 (42.3)	3.66
17.7 (-7.9)	1.06	61.6 (16.4)	2.38	109.5 (43.1)	3.69
18.9 (-7.3)	1.09	62.6 (17)	2.41	110.9 (43.8)	3.72
20.0 (-6.7)	1.12	63.5 (17.5)	2.44	112.3 (44.6)	3.75
21.2 (-6)	1.15	64.4 (18)	2.47	113.8 (45.4)	3.78
22.3 (-5.4)	1.18	65.3 (18.5)	2.50	115.2 (46.2)	3.81
23.4 (-4.8)	1.21	66.3 (19.1)	2.52	116.7 (47.1)	3.84
24.4 (-4.2)	1.24	67.2 (19.5)	2.55	118.3 (47.9)	3.87
25.5 (-3.6)	1.26	68.1 (20.1)	2.58	119.9 (48.8)	3.90
26.6 (-3)	1.26	69.1 (20.6)	2.61	121.5 (49.7)	3.93
27.6 (-2.4)	1.32	70.0 (21.1)	2.64	123.2 (50.7)	3.96
28.7 (-1.8)	1.35	70.9 (21.6)	2.67	124.9 (51.6)	3.98
29.7 (-1.3)	1.38	71.9 (22.2)	2.70	126.6 (52.6)	4.01
30.7 (-0.7)	1.41	72.8 (22.7)	2.73	128.4 (53.6)	4.04
31.7 (-0.2)	1.44	73.8 (23.2)	2.76	130.3 (54.6)	4.07
32.7 (0.4)	1.47	74.8 (23.8)	2.76		
33.7 (0.9)	1.50	75.8 (24.3)	2.82		
34.7 (1.5)	1.53	76.7 (24.8)	2.85		
35.7 (2.1)	1.56	77.7 (25.4)	2.88		
36.7 (2.6)	1.59	78.7 (25.9)	2.91		
37.6 (3.1)	1.62	79.7 (26.5)	2.93		
38.6 (3.7)	1.65	80.7 (27.1)	2.96		
39.6 (4.2)	1.67	81.7 (27.6)	2.99		
40.5 (4.7)	1.70	82.7 (28.2)	3.02		
41.4 (5.2)	1.73	83.6 (28.7)	3.05		
42.4 (5.8)	1.76	84.6 (29.2)	3.08		
43.3 (6.3)	1.79	85.7 (29.8)	3.11		
44.3 (6.8)	1.82	86.7 (30.4)	3.13		
45.2 (7.3)	1.85	87.8 (31)	3.16		
46.1 (7.8)	1.88	88.9 (31.6)	3.19		
47.0 (8.3)	1.91	90.1 (32.3)	3.22		
48.0 (8.9)	1.94	91.1 (32.8)	3.25		
48.9 (9.4)	1.97	92.2 (33.4)	3.28		

Table 32 - Pressure transducer output voltage, measured signal to return at the transducer

Suction pressure transducer (125 psig)		Discharge condenser liquid pressure and discharge pressure transducer (400 psig)	
Pressure	**Voltage**	**Pressure**	**Voltage**
0	0.50	0	0.50
5	0.66	25	0.75
10	0.82	50	1.00
15	0.98	75	1.25
20	1.14	100	1.50
25	1.30	125	1.75
30	1.46	150	2.00
35	1.62	175	2.25
40	1.78	200	2.50
45	1.94	225	2.75
50	2.10	250	3.00
55	2.26	275	3.25
60	2.42	300	3.50
65	2.58	325	3.75
70	2.74	350	4.00
75	2.90	375	4.25
80	3.06	400	4.50
85	3.22		
90	3.38		
95	3.54		
100	3.70		
105	3.86		
110	4.02		
115	4.18		
120	4.34		
125	4.50		

Table 33 - Motor temperature sensor resistance (Check at the motor)

Temperature ºF (ºC)	R nominal (ohms)	R Tol (± %)	Rmin (ohms)	Rmax (ohms)
-4 (-20)	97,062	5.00	92,209	101,915
5 (-15)	77,941	4.60	69,586	76,296
14 (-10)	55,391	4.20	52,996	57,643
23 (-5)	42,324	3.85	40,695	43,954
32 (0)	32,654	3.50	31,511	33,797
41 (5)	25,396	3.15	24,596	26,196
50 (10)	19,903	2.80	19,346	20,461
59 (15)	15,713	2.50	15,321	16,106
68 (20)	12,493	2.20	12,218	12,768
77 (25)	10,000	2.00	9,800	10,200
86 (30)	8,056	2.40	7,863	8,250
95 (35)	6,531	2.70	6,354	6,707
104 (40)	5,326	3.00	5,166	5,485
113 (45)	4,368	3.25	4,226	4,510
122 (50)	3,602	3.50	3,476	3,728
131 (55)	2,986	3.75	2,874	3,098
140 (60)	2,488	4.00	2,389	2,588
149 (65)	2,083	4.25	1,995	2,172
158 (70)	1,753	4.50	1,674	1,832
167 (75)	1,481	4.75	1,411	1,551
176 (80)	1,257	5.00	1,194	1,321
185 (85)	1,071	5.20	1,016	1,127
194 (90)	916.9	5.40	867.4	966.4
203 (95)	787.7	5.60	743.6	831.9
212 (100)	679.3	5.80	639.9	718.7
221 (105)	587.9	6.00	552.6	623.2
230 (110)	510.6	6.20	479.9	542.3
239 (115)	445.0	6.40	416.5	473.5
248 (120)	389.0	6.60	363.4	414.7
257 (125)	341.2	6.70	318.4	364.1
266 (130)	300.2	6.90	279.5	320.9
275 (135)	264.9	7.10	246.1	283.7
284 (140)	234.4	7.30	217.3	251.5
293 (145)	208.0	7.40	192.6	223.3
302 (150)	185.0	7.50	171.1	198.9

Section 10 - Decommissioning, dismantling, and disposal

Never release refrigerant to the atmosphere when emptying the refrigerating circuits. Suitable retrieval equipment must be used. If reclaimed refrigerant cannot be reused. It must be returned to the manufacturer.

Never discard used compressor oil, as it contains refrigerant in solution. Return used oil to the oil manufacturer.

Never discard used compressor oil, as it contains refrigerant in the solution. Return used oil to the oil manufacturer.

Unless otherwise indicated, the operations described as follows can be performed by any properly trained maintenance technician.

General

Isolate all sources of electrical supply to the unit including any control system supplies switched by the unit. Ensure that all points of isolation are secured in the 'OFF' position. The supply cables may then be disconnected and removed. For connection points See *SECTION 4 - INSTALLATION*.

Remove all refrigerant from each system of the unit into a suitable container using a refrigerant reclaim or recovery unit. This refrigerant may then be re-used, if appropriate, or returned to the manufacturer for disposal. Under NO circumstances should refrigerant be vented to atmosphere. Drain the refrigerant oil from each system into a suitable container and dispose of according to local laws and regulations governing the disposal of oily wastes. Any spilt oil should be mopped up and disposed of as mentioned above.

Isolate the unit heat exchanger from the external water systems and drain the heat exchanger section of the system. If no isolation valves are installed it may be necessary to drain the complete system.

If glycol or similar solutions have been used in the water system, or chemical additives are contained, the solution MUST be disposed of in a suitable and safe manner. Under NO circumstances should any system containing glycol or similar solutions be drained directly into domestic waste or natural water systems.

After draining, the water pipework can be disconnected and removed.

Packaged units can generally be removed in one piece after disconnection as above. Any fixing down bolts should be removed and then the unit should be lifted from position using the points provided and equipment of adequate lifting capacity.

See *SECTION 4 - INSTALLATION* for unit installation instructions, *SECTION 9 - MAINTENANCE* for unit weights and *SECTION 3 - RIGGING, HANDLING, AND STORAGE* for handling.

Units which cannot be removed in one piece after disconnection as above must be dismantled in position. Special care should be taken regarding the weight and handling of each component. Where possible units should be dismantled in the reverse order of installation.

Residual refrigerant oil and glycol or similar solutions may remain in some parts of the system. These should be mopped up and disposed of as described above.

It is important to ensure that whilst components are being removed the remaining parts are supported in a safe manner.

Only use lifting equipment of adequate capacity.

After removal from position the unit parts may be disposed of according to local laws and regulations.

The following factors can be used to convert from English to the most common SI Metric values.

Table 34 - SI metric conversion

Measurement	Multiply English unit	By factor	To obtain metric unit
Capacity	Tons refrigerant effect (ton)	3.516	Kilowatts (kW)
Power	Horsepower	0.7457	Kilowatts (kW)
Flow rate	Gallons/Minute (gpm)	0.0631	Liters/Second (l/s)
Length	Feet (ft)	0.3048	Meters (m)
	Inches (in.)	25.4	Millimeters (mm)
Weight	Pounds (lb)	0.4536	Kilograms (kg)
Velocity	Feet/Second (fps)	0.3048	Meters/Second (m/s)
Pressure drop	Feet of water (ft)	2.989	Kilopascals (kPa)
	Pounds/Square Inch (psig)	6.895	Kilopascals (kPa)

Temperature

Example: (45.0°F - 32°) x 0.5556 = 7.22°C.

To convert a temperature range (that is a range of 10°F) from Fahrenheit to Celsius, multiply by 5/9 or 0.5556.

Example: 10.0°F range x 0.5556 = 5.6 °C range.

Notes

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