Библиотека СОК

installation operation and service instructions

HP22 Series Units

HEAT PUMP UNITS
502,700M
7/92
Supersedes 502,374M

RETAIN THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

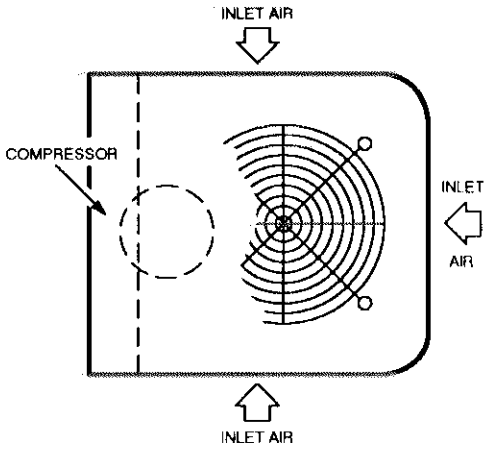
Technical Literature
Litho U.S.A

LENNOX Industries Inc.

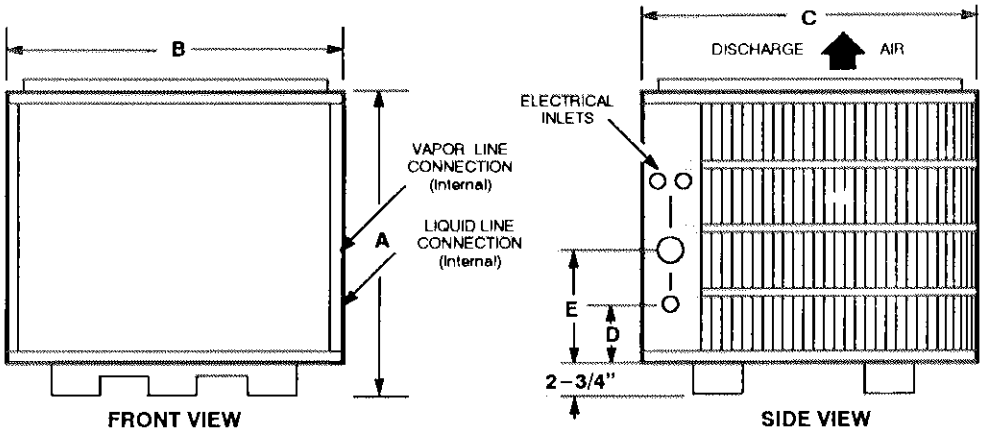
TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNIT DIMENSIONS

MODEL NO.	A	B	C	D	E
HP22–211 HP22–261	28 in. (711mm)	25–7/8 in. (657mm)	29–7/8 in. (759mm)	10 in. (254mm)	14–7/8 in. (378mm)
HP22–311 HP22–411	31 in. (787mm)	32–1/8 in. (816mm)	34–1/16 in. (865mm)	12–1/4 in. (311mm)	17 in. (432mm)
HP22–461	35 in. (889mm)	32–1/8 in. (816mm)	34–1/16 in. (865mm)	13–1/4 in. (337mm)	18 in. (457mm)



TOP VIEW



FRONT VIEW SIDE VIEW

START–UP AND PERFORMANCE CHECK LIST

Job Name _____ Job No. _____ Date _____
Job Location _____ City _____ State _____
Installer _____ City _____ State _____
Unit Model No. _____ Serial No. _____ Serviceman _____
Nameplate Voltage _____ Amps:
Minimum Circuit Ampacity _____ Supply _____ Outdoor Fan _____
Maximum Fuse Size _____ Compressor _____
Electrical Connections Tight? ☐ Indoor Filter Clean? ☐ Indoor Blower RPM _____
Supply Voltage (Unit Off) _____ S.P. Drop Over Evaporator (Dry) _____
Outdoor Coil Entering Air Temperature _____

HEAT PUMP SECTION

Refrigerant Lines:
Leak Checked? ☐
Service Valves Tightened? ☐ Properly Insulated? ☐
Outdoor Fan Checked? ☐
Voltage With Compressor Operating _____
Discharge Pressure _____ Suction Pressure _____
Refrigerant Charge Checked? ☐

THERMOSTAT

Calibrated? ☐ Properly Set? ☐ Level? ☐

I–SHIPPING AND PACKING LIST

Package 1 of 1 contains:

1–Assembled heat pump unit

Check unit for shipping damage. Consult last carrier immediately if damage is found.

These instructions are intended as a general guide and do not supersede local codes in any way. Authorities having jurisdiction should be consulted before installation.

II–INSTALLATION

HP22 heat pump units are approved and warranted only for installation with specially matched indoor coils, L10 line sets, and refrigerant control devices as designated by Lennox. Refer to the Lennox Engineering Handbook for approved systems.

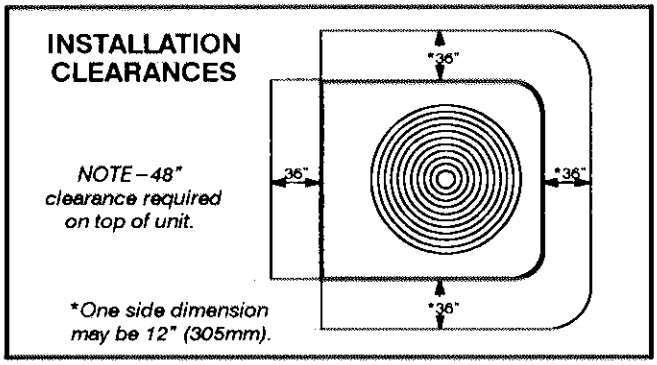


FIGURE 1

Setting the Unit

Heat pump units operate under a wide range of weather conditions; therefore, several factors must be considered when positioning the outdoor unit.

1– Place a sound–absorbing material, such as Isomode, under the unit if it will be installed in a location or position that will transmit sound or vibration to the living area or adjacent buildings.

2– Mount unit high enough above ground or roof to allow adequate drainage of defrost water and prevent ice build–up.

3– In heavy snow areas, do not locate unit where drifting will occur. The unit base should be elevated above the depth of average snows.

NOTE–Elevation of the unit may be accomplished by constructing a frame using suitable materials. If a support frame is constructed, it must not block drain holes in unit base.

4– When installed in areas where low ambient temperatures exist, locate unit so winter prevailing winds do not blow directly into outdoor coil.

5– Locate unit away from overhanging roof lines which would allow water or ice to drop on, or in front of, coil or into unit.

A–Slab Mounting (See figure 2)

When installing unit at grade level, top of slab should be high enough above the grade so that water from higher ground will not collect around unit. Slab should have a slope tolerance away from the building of 2 degrees or 2 inches per 5 feet (51mm per 1524mm). This will prevent ice build–up under unit during a defrost cycle. Refer to roof mounting section for barrier construction if unit must face prevailing winter winds.

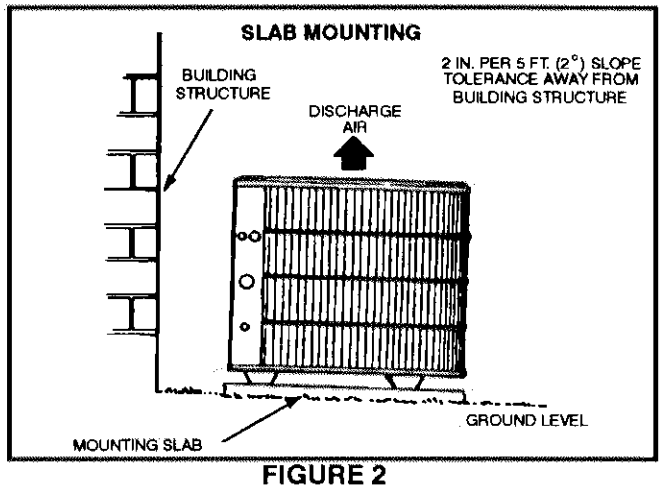


FIGURE 2

B–Roof Mounting (See figure 3)

If unit coil cannot be mounted away from prevailing winter winds, a wind barrier should be constructed. Size barrier at least the same height and width as outdoor unit. Mount barrier 24 inches (610mm) from the sides of the unit in the direction of prevailing winds.

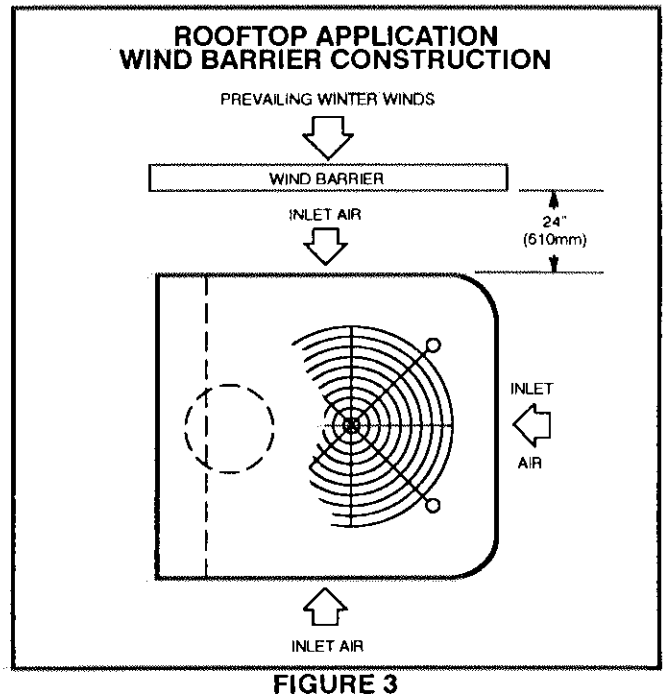


FIGURE 3

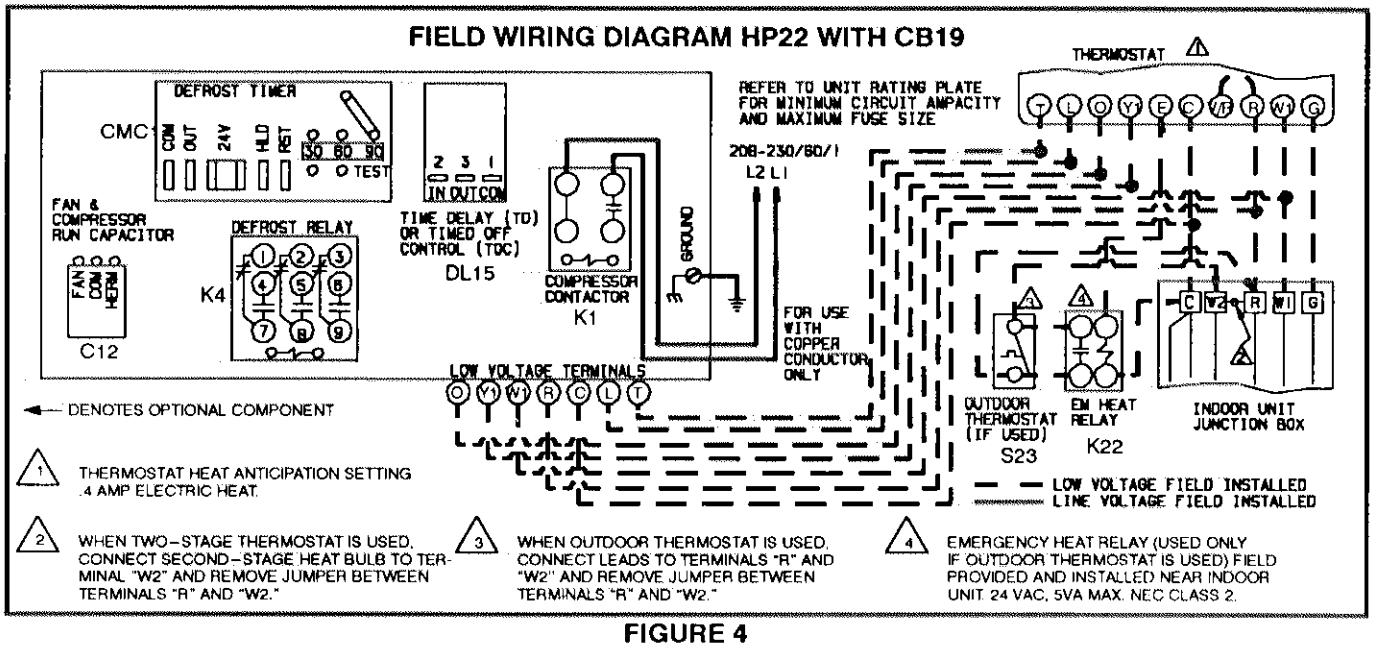


FIGURE 4

III – ELECTRICAL

Wiring must conform to the National Electric Code (NEC) and local codes. Application diagram is included in this instruction (see figure 4) and in indoor unit instructions. Refer to figure 5 for new and old Lennox thermostat nomenclature. Refer to unit rating plate for minimum circuit ampacity and maximum fuse size.

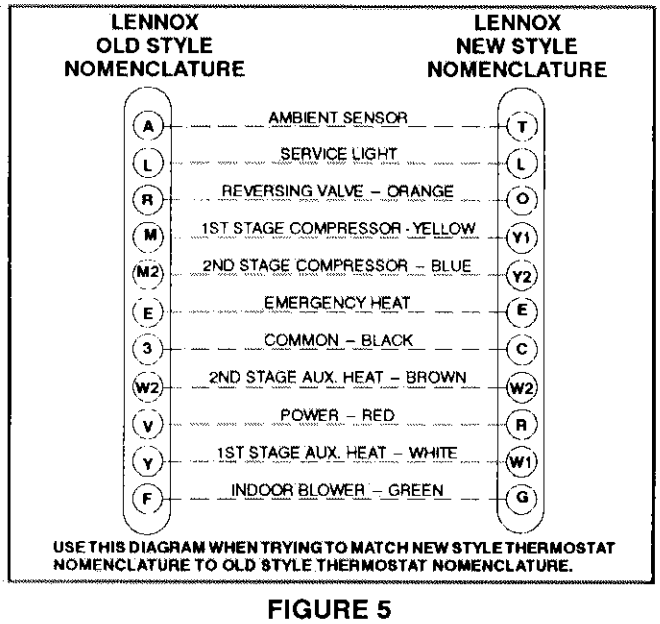


FIGURE 5

1 – Provide line voltage power supply to unit from a properly sized disconnect switch. See figure 4.

2 – Install room thermostat (ordered separately) in the conditioned area. Locate where it will not be affected by sunlight, drafts or vibration. Do not install on an outside wall. A position approximately 5 feet (1524mm) from the floor and near the center of the conditioned area is most desirable.

3 – Provide low voltage wiring from outdoor to indoor unit and from thermostat to indoor unit as indicated on the field wiring diagram in this instruction. See figure 4.

4 – Ground unit either through supply wiring or with an earth ground.

IV – PLUMBING

Field refrigerant piping consists of liquid and vapor lines from the outdoor unit (sweat connections). Use Lennox L10 series line sets as shown in table 1 or field fabricated refrigerant lines. Refer to the piping section of the Lennox Unit Information Service Manual for proper size, type and application of field–fabricated lines.

TABLE 1

MODEL NO.	LIQUID LINE	VAPOR LINE	L10 LINE SETS
HP22-211 HP22-261	3/8 in. (10 mm)	5/8 in. (16 mm)	L10-26 20 ft. – 50 ft. (3 m – 15.2 m)
HP22-311 HP22-411	3/8 in. (10 mm)	3/4 in. (19 mm)	L10-41 20 ft. – 50 ft. (6.1 m – 15.2 m)
HP22-461	3/8 in. (10 mm)	7/8 in. (22 mm)	L10-65 30 ft. – 50 ft. (9.1 m – 15.2 m)

NOTE – To obtain maximum efficiency, remove the 3/4" reduction from the L10-65 series line sets and the flare fitting from the indoor coil. Then, make a sweat connection using a 7/8" X 1-1/8" reducer bushing.

V–REFRIGERATION

A–Processing Procedure

The unit is factory–charged with the amount of R–22 refrigerant indicated on the unit rating plate. This charge is based on a matching indoor coil and outdoor coil with a 25 foot (7620mm) line set. For varying lengths of line set, refer to table 2 for refrigerant charge adjustment. A blank space is provided on the unit rating plate to list actual field charge.

TABLE 2

LINE SET DIAMETER		Ozs. per ft. (ml per mm) adjust from 25 ft. (7620 mm) line set*
Vapor	Liquid	
5/8 in. (16mm)	3/8 in. (10 mm)	1 ounce (30 ml)
3/4 in. (19mm)	3/8 in. (10 mm)	1 ounce (30 ml)
7/8 in. (22mm)	3/8 in. (10 mm)	1 ounce (30 ml)

**If line set length is greater than 25 ft. (7620 mm), add this amount. If line set length is less than 25 ft. (7620 mm), subtract this amount.*

Service Valves and Gauge Manifold Attachment

The liquid line and vapor line service valves and gauge ports are accessible on the inside of the unit. The vapor line service valve cannot be closed once it has been opened. These gauge ports are used for leak testing, evacuating, charging and checking charge. A separate gauge port is provided for checking the suction pressure when the unit is in the heating cycle.

IMPORTANT–Service valves are closed to the heat pump unit and open to line set connections. Do not open until refrigerant lines have been leak tested and evacuated. All precautions should be exercised in keeping the system free from dirt, moisture and air.

Leak Testing

1– Attach gauge manifold and connect a drum of dry nitrogen to center port of gauge manifold.

⚠ WARNING

Danger of Explosion.
Can cause injury, death and equipment Damage.
When using dry nitrogen, use a pressure–reducing regulator, set at 150 psig (1034 kPa) or less to prevent excessive pressure.

2– Open high pressure valve on gauge manifold and pressurize line set and indoor coil to 150 psig (1034 kPa).

3– Check lines and connections for leaks.

NOTE–If electronic leak detector is used, add a trace of refrigerant to the nitrogen for detection by the leak detector.

4– Release nitrogen pressure from the system, correct any leaks and recheck.

Evacuating the System

1– Attach gauge manifold as shown in figure 6. Connect vacuum pump (with vacuum gauge) to center port of gauge manifold. With both manifold service valves open, start pump and evacuate indoor coil and refrigerant lines.

IMPORTANT–Compliant scroll compressors (as with any refrigerant compressor) should never be used to evacuate a refrigeration or air conditioning system.

NOTE–A temperature vacuum gauge, mercury vacuum (U–tube), or thermocouple gauge should be used. The usual Bourdon tube gauges are not accurate enough in the vacuum range.

2– Evacuate the system to 29 inches (737mm) vacuum. During the early stages of evacuation, it is desirable to stop the vacuum pump at least once to determine if there is a rapid loss of vacuum. A rapid loss of vacuum would indicate a leak in the system and a repeat of the leak testing section would be necessary.

3– After system has been evacuated to 29 inches (737mm), close gauge manifold valves to center port, stop vacuum pump and disconnect from gauge manifold. Attach an upright nitrogen drum to center port of gauge manifold and open drum valve slightly to purge line at manifold. Break vacuum in system with nitrogen pressure by opening manifold high pressure valve. Close manifold high pressure valve to center port.

4–Close nitrogen drum valve and disconnect from gauge manifold center port. Release nitrogen pressure from system.

5– Reconnect vacuum pump to gauge manifold center port. Evacuate system through manifold service valves until vacuum in system does not rise above 29.7 inches (754mm) mercury (5mm absolute pressure) within a 20–minute period after stopping vacuum pump.

6– After evacuation is complete, close manifold center port, and connect refrigerant drum. Pressurize system slightly with refrigerant to break vacuum.

⚠ CAUTION

Danger of Equipment Damage.
Avoid deep vacuum operation. Do not use compressors to evacuate a system.
Extremely low vacuums can cause internal arcing and compressor failure.
Damage caused by deep vacuum operation will void warranty.

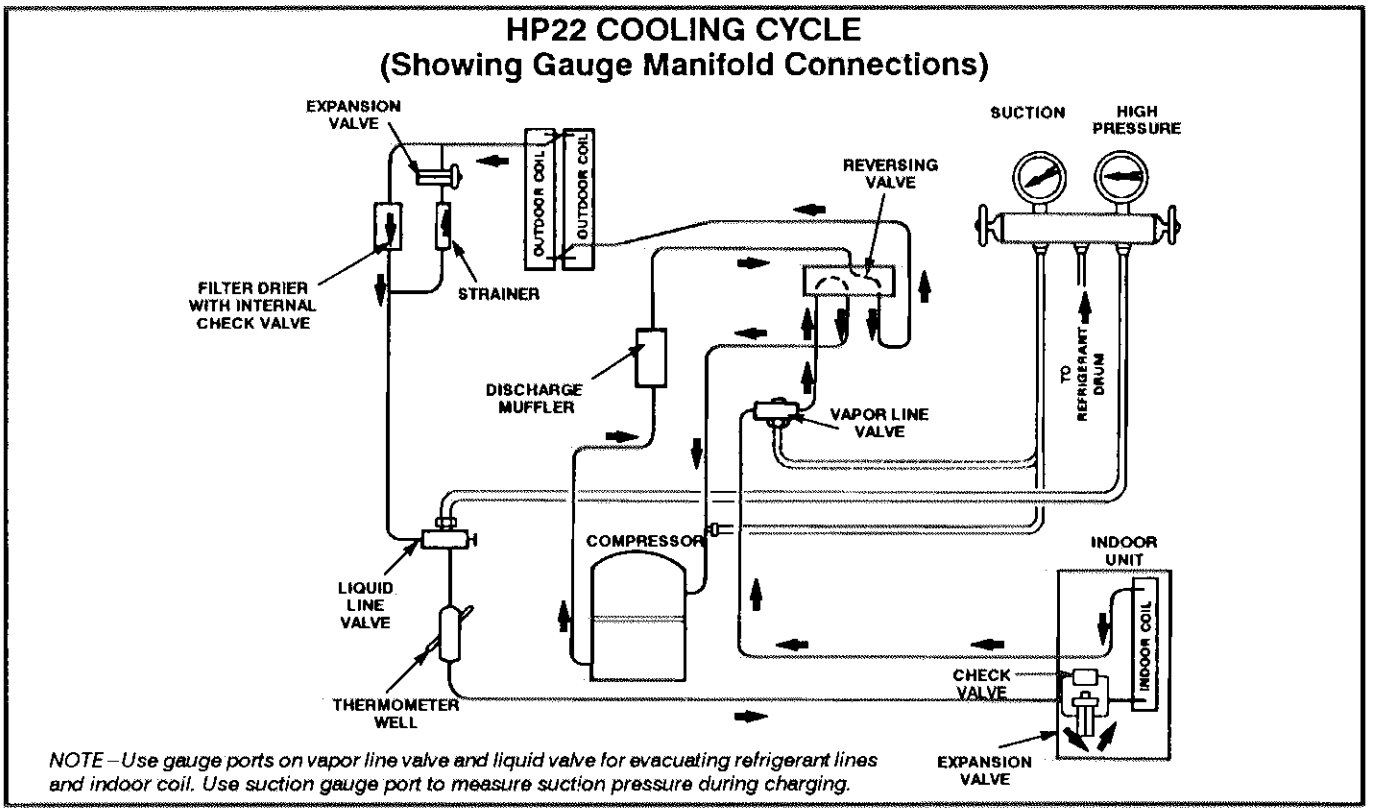


FIGURE 6

B–Start–Up

1– Rotate fan to check for frozen bearings or binding.

2– Inspect all factory and field–installed wiring for loose connections.

3– Open liquid line and vapor line service valves to release refrigerant charge (contained in heat pump unit) into the system.

4– To open vapor valve, tighten the opening cap (longest) until it hits bottom [nut will be within 1/8 inch (3mm) or less of the body]. Tighten an additional 1/4 turn to make the metal to metal seal. Refer to figure 7.

NOTE–When tightening, the torque will increase, then drop off as the frangible plug shears.

5– Check voltage supply at the disconnect switch. The voltage must be within the range listed on the unit nameplate. If not, do not start the equipment until the power company has been consulted and the voltage condition corrected.

6– Set the thermostat for a cooling demand, turn on power to the indoor blower coil and close heat pump unit disconnect switch to start the unit.

7– Recheck unit voltage with unit running. Power must be within range shown on unit nameplate. Check amperage draw of unit. Refer to unit nameplate for correct running amps.

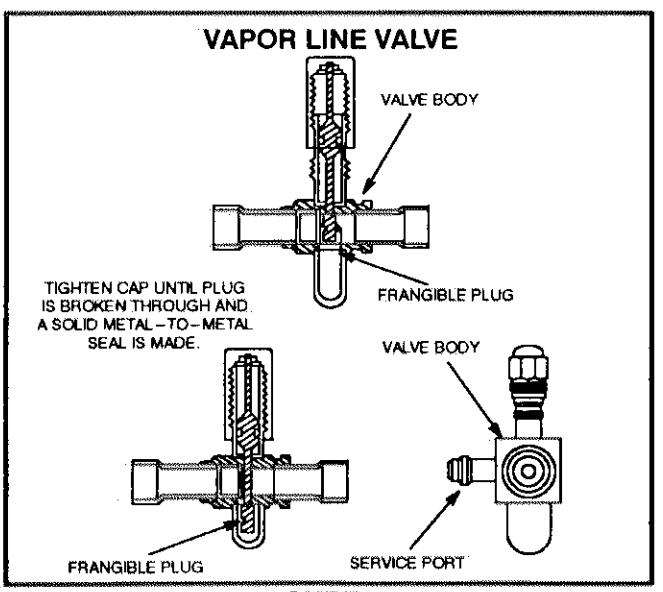


FIGURE 7

C–Charging

It is desirable to charge the system in the cooling cycle if weather conditions permit. However, if the unit must be charged in the heating season, one of the following procedures must be followed to ensure proper system charge.

If the system is completely void of refrigerant, the recommended and most accurate method of charging is to weigh the refrigerant into the unit according to the total amount shown on the unit nameplate and in table 3. Refer to the Lennox Unit Information Service manual for proper procedure.

TABLE 3

Model	Refrigerant Charge R–22
HP22–211	7 lbs. 9 oz.
HP22–261	8 lbs. 4 oz.
HP22–311	10 lbs. 10 oz.
HP22–411	10 lbs.14 oz.
HP22–461	12 lbs. 8 oz.

If weighing facilities are not available or if unit is just low on charge, use the following procedure:

1– Connect gauge manifold as shown in figure 6. Connect an upright R–22 drum to center port of gauge manifold.

2– Record outdoor ambient temperature.

3– Set room thermostat to 74°F (23°C) in "Emergency Heat" or "Heat" position and allow unit to run until heating demand is satisfied. This will create the necessary load for proper charging of system in cooling cycle. Change thermostat setting to 68°F (20°C) in "Cool" position. Allow unit to run until system pressures stabilize.

4– Check to make sure that thermometer well is filled with mineral oil before checking liquid line temperature.

5– If outdoor temperature is 60°F or above, place thermometer in well and read liquid line temperature. Difference between ambient and liquid line temperatures should match values given in table 4. Refrigerant must be added to lower approach temperature. Remove refrigerant from system to increase approach temperature.

TABLE 4
Approach Method––Expansion Valve Systems

Model	Liquid Temp Minus Ambient Temp. (°F)
HP22–211	7
HP22–261	6
HP22–311	6
HP22–411	7
HP22–461	8

6– If ambient temperature is less than 60°F (15°C), air flow might need to be restricted to achieve pressures in the 200–250 psig range (See figure 8). These higher pressures are necessary for checking charge. Block equal sections of air intake panels, moving obstructions sideways as shown until liquid pressure is in the 200–250 psig range.

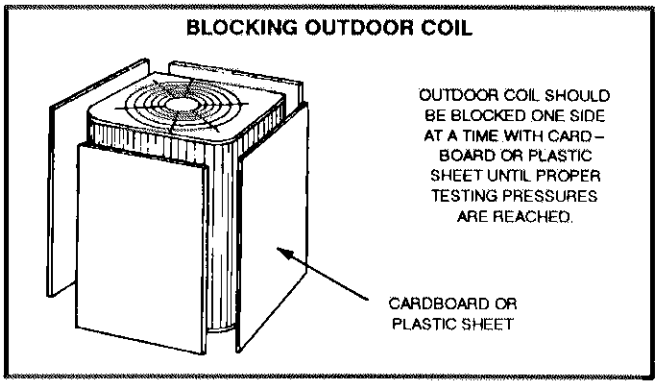


FIGURE 8

7– Read liquid line temperature. Read liquid line pressure from gauge and convert to condensing temperature using standard R–22 temperature/pressure conversion chart. The difference between the liquid line temperature and the conversion temperature is the subcooling temperature (subcooling = conversion temperature minus liquid temperature). Subcooling should approximate values given in table 5. Add refrigerant to increase subcooling and remove refrigerant to reduce subcooling.

TABLE 5
Subcooling Method––Expansion Valve Systems

Model	Subcooling (°F)
HP22–211/261	7 ± 2
HP22–311	8 ± 2
HP22–411/461	12 ± 2

D–Compressor Oil Charge

Table 6 gives compressor oil charge for HP22 units. Refer to Lennox Cooling Service Handbook for correct procedure for checking and adding compressor oil.

TABLE 6
COMPRESSOR OIL CHARGE

UNIT MODEL NO.	COMPRESSOR OIL CHARGE (Fluid Ozs.)
HP22–211	24*
HP22–261	28*
HP22–311	28*
HP22–411	34*
HP22–461	38*

*Shipped with conventional white oil (Sontex 200LT). 3GS oil may be used if additional oil is required.

VI–OPERATION

A–Discharge (Top Cap) Thermostat

The scroll compressor is equipped with a discharge thermostat which prevents the occurrence of dangerously high discharge temperatures. This thermostat cuts in at 130°F and cuts out at 280°F.

⚠ CAUTION

Danger of Equipment Damage.
Do not bypass the discharge thermostat.

B–Filter Drier

The drier is equipped with an internal check valve for correct refrigerant flow (Refer to figure 6). If replacement is necessary, order another of like design and capacity. A liquid line strainer gives additional compressor protection.

C–Thermostat Operation

Some heat pump thermostats incorporate isolating contacts and an emergency heat function (which includes an amber indicating light). The thermostat is not included with the unit and must be purchased separately.

Emergency Heat (Amber Light)

An emergency heat function is designed into some thermostats. This feature is applicable only to those systems with auxiliary electric heat staged by outdoor thermostats. When the thermostat is placed in the emergency heat position, the outdoor unit control circuit is isolated from power and field–provided relays by–pass the outdoor thermostats. An amber indicating light simultaneously comes on to remind the homeowner that the unit is operating in the emergency heat mode.

Emergency heat is usually used during a heat pump shutdown.

D–Defrost System

Defrost Thermostat

A defrost thermostat is mounted on the liquid line between the expansion valve and the distributor. The unit will not defrost unless this thermostat senses the liquid line to be 35°F (2°C) or colder. It also terminates defrost when the liquid line warms up to 70°F (21°C).

Defrost Timer

This control asks for a defrost every 90 minutes. If the defrost thermostat senses temperatures below 35°F (2°C), the unit will defrost. The timer will not allow a defrost to last for more than 14 minutes. The defrost timer can be field adjusted from a 90–minute to a 30– or 60–minute defrost interval if warranted by climatic conditions.

E–Compressor Timed–Off Control

This unit is equipped with a time delay which protects the compressor by preventing short–cycling.

VII–MAINTENANCE

At the beginning of each heating or cooling season, the system should be cleaned as follows:

A–Heat Pump Unit

1– Clean and inspect condenser coil. (Coil may be flushed with a water hose.)
2– Condenser fan motor is prelubricated and sealed. Always relubricate motor according to instructions on the motor manufacturer's nameplate.
3– Visually inspect all connecting lines, joints and coils for evidence of oil leaks.
4– Check all wiring for loose connections.
5– Check for correct voltage at unit (unit operating).
6– Check amp–draw on heat pump fan motor.
Unit nameplate_____Actual_____.
7– Inspect drain holes in coil compartment base and clean if necessary.

NOTE–If insufficient heating or cooling occurs, the unit should be gauged and refrigerant charge checked.

B–Indoor Coil

1– Clean coil if necessary.
2– Check connecting lines, joints and coil for evidence of oil leaks.
3– Check condensate line and clean if necessary.

C–Indoor Unit

1– Clean or change filters.
2– Adjust blower speed for cooling. The pressure drop over the coil should be checked to determine the correct blower CFM. Refer to the Lennox Engineering Handbook for indoor unit blower CFM tables.
3– Check all wiring for loose connections.
4– Check for correct voltage at unit.
5– Check amp–draw on blower motor.
Motor nameplate_____Actual_____.