OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

Aston® Low Sill Series

R-454B

60Hz

OMV3-0008GA

AHRI CERTIFIED™ www.ahridirectory.org Water Source HP ANSI/AHRI/ASHRAE/ISO13256-1

C ETL LISTED US Intertek

All Aston Low Sill consoles are safety listed and conforms to UL STDS 60335-1 & 60335-2-40 / Certified to CSA STDSC22.2 60335-1 & 60335-2-40 through ETL.
Performance listed with AHRI in accordance with ASHRAE/ANSI/AHRI/ISO Standard 13256-1.

⚠ WARNING

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

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

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

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

For the User

⚠ WARNING

This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory, or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.

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

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

NOTICE

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

Definition of Warnings and Symbols

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

Table of Contents

UNIT OVERVIEW

General Installation Information 4
Nomenclatures 6
AHRI Data 7
Electrical Availability 9
Definitions 9
Physical Data 10
Blower Performance Data 11
Dimensional Data 12

OPERATING PRINCIPLES

Electrical Data 17
Antifreeze Corrections 18
Correction Factor Tables 19
Water Quality 20
Operating Limits 21
Heat of Extraction/Rejection Data 21
Operating Parameters 22
Pressure Drop 23
Compressor and Thermistor Resistance 23
Controls 24
Refrigerant Circuit Guideline 41

SERVICE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

System Cleaning and Flushing 42
Open Loop Water Systems 43
Reference Calculations and Legend 43
Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts 44
Communicating Thermostat Troubleshooting Guide 56
Control Board Signals 58
Jumping the Control Board 61
Preventative Maintenance 64
Replacement Procedures 64
Decommissioning 65
Decommissioning Unit Labeling Requirements 65
Troubleshooting Forms 65
Refrigerant Recovery 66
Refrigerant Removal and Evacuation 66
Charging Procedures 67

REVISION GUIDE 69

General Installation Information

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

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

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

For the Installer

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

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

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

Examples for such working procedures are:

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

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

Prior to beginning work on systems containing FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS, safety checks are necessary to ensure that the risk of ignition is minimized. Work shall be undertaken under a controlled procedure so as to minimise the risk of a flammable gas or vapor being present while the work is being performed. All maintenance staff and others working in the local area shall be instructed on the nature of work being carried out. Work in confined spaces shall be avoided.

The area shall be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially toxic or flammable atmospheres. Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with all applicable refrigerants, i.e. non-sparking, adequately sealed or intrinsically safe.

If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigerating equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available to hand. Have a dry powder or CO2 fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.

No person carrying out work in relation to a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM which involves exposing any pipe work shall use any sources of ignition in such a manner that it may lead to the risk of fire or explosion. All possible ignition sources, including cigarette smoking, should be kept sufficiently far away from the site of installation, repairing, removing and disposal, during which refrigerant can possibly be released to the surrounding space. Prior to work taking place, the area around the equipment is to be surveyed to make sure that there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks. “No Smoking” signs shall be displayed.

Where electrical components are being changed, they shall be fit for the purpose and to the correct specification. At all times the manufacturer’s maintenance and service guidelines shall be followed. If in doubt, consult the manufacturer’s technical department for assistance.

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

- the actual REFRIGERANT CHARGE is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed;
- the ventilation machinery and outlets are operating adequately and are not obstructed;
- if an indirect refrigerating circuit is being used, the secondary circuit shall be checked for the presence of refrigerant;
- marking to the equipment continues to be visible and legible. Markings and signs that are illegible shall be corrected;
- refrigerating pipe or components are installed in a position where they are unlikely to be exposed to any substance which may corrode refrigerant containing components, unless the components are constructed of materials which are inherently resistant to being corroded or are suitably protected against being so corroded.

⚠ WARNING

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

Instructions for Equipment Using R-454B Refrigerant

⚠ WARNING

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

⚠ WARNING

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

General Installation Information

⚠ WARNING

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

⚠ WARNING

Do NOT use potential sources of ignition in searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks. A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used.

The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for all refrigerant systems. Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect refrigerant leaks but, in the case of FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS, the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need recalibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL. of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed, and the appropriate percentage of gas (25% maximum) is confirmed. Leak detection fluids are also suitable for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work. NOTE Examples of leak detection fluids are bubble method, fluorescent method agents If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed/extinguished. If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak. Removal of refrigerant shall follow the procedure outlined in this manual.

Installation Site

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

⚠ WARNING

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

Installation Space Requirements

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

⚠ WARNING

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

⚠ WARNING

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

⚠ WARNING

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

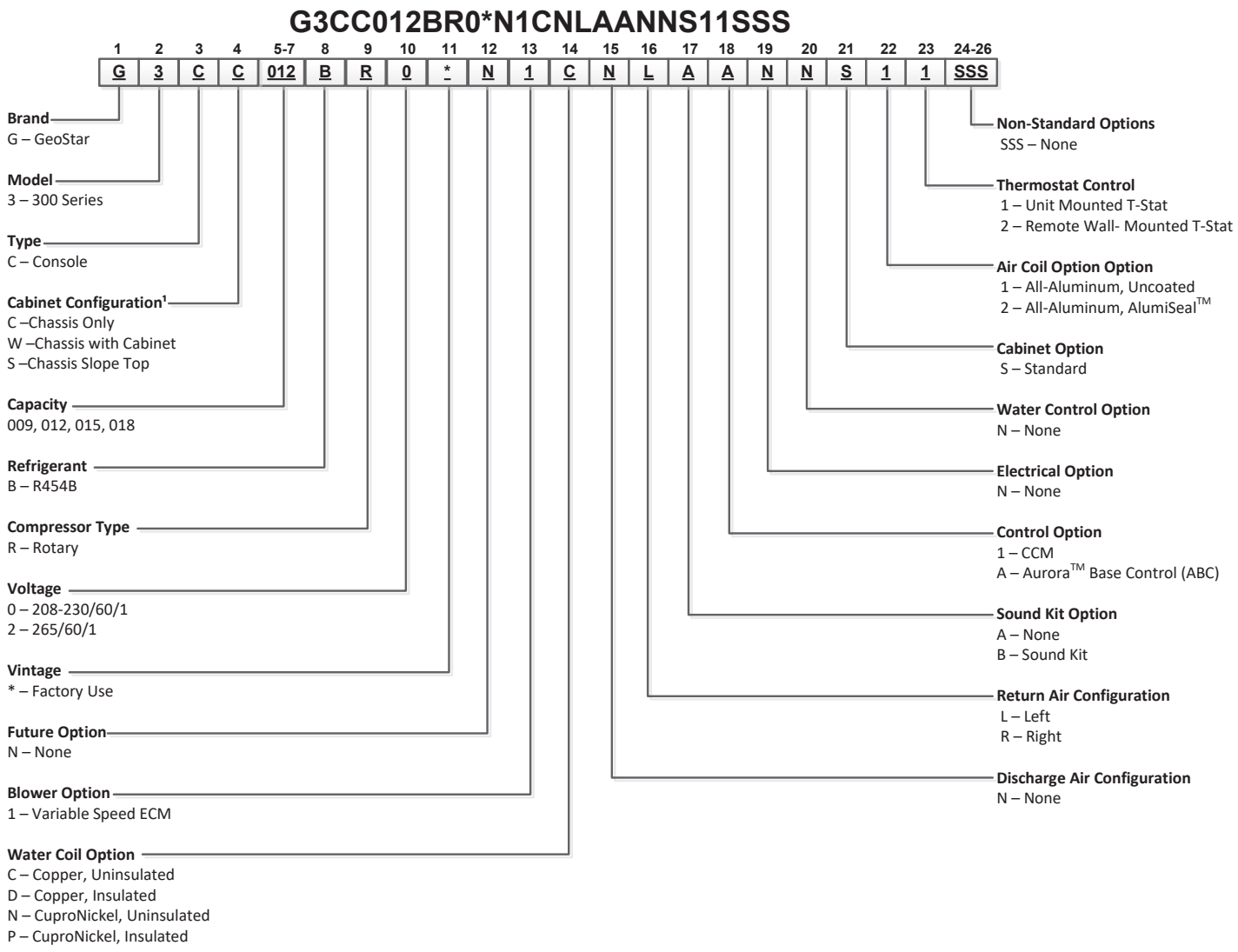
⚠ WARNING

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

⚠ WARNING

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

Nomenclature



NOTES:
1 - Chassis only available with left piping option.

AHRI Data

ECM Motors

AHRI/ASHRAE/ISO 13256-1
English (IP) Units

Model	Flow Rate		Water Loop Heat Pump				Ground Water Heat Pump				Ground Loop Heat Pump			
			Cooling EWT 86°F		Heating EWT 68°F		Cooling EWT 59°F		Heating EWT 50°F		Cooling EWT 77°F		Heating EWT 32°F	
	gpm	cfm	Capacity Btuh	EER Btuh/W	Capacity Btuh	COP	Capacity Btuh	EER Btuh/W	Capacity Btuh	COP	Capacity Btuh	EER Btuh/W	Capacity Btuh	COP
009	2.5	300	9,000	13.50	12,000	4.60	11,000	23.00	10,000	4.00	10,000	16.20	7,500	3.30
012	3.5	350	11,000	13.40	15,000	4.50	12,800	22.00	12,000	4.00	11,500	15.50	9,500	3.50
015	4.5	450	13,500	13.60	15,000	4.50	15,500	22.00	14,000	4.10	14,200	16.00	10,500	3.30
018	5.5	500	16,200	13.00	19,000	4.30	18,500	20.00	16,500	3.70	16,600	15.10	13,300	3.20

5/17/24

Cooling capacities based upon 80.6°F DB, 66.2°F WB entering air temperature
Heating capacities based upon 70°F DB, 59°C WB entering air temperature
All ratings based upon 208V operation

AHRI Data cont.

The performance standard AHRI/ASHRAE/ISO 13256-1 became effective January 1, 2000 and replaces ARI Standards 320, 325, and 330. This new standard has three major categories: Water Loop (comparable to ARI 320), Ground Water (ARI 325), and Ground Loop (ARI 330). Although these standards are similar there are some differences:

Unit of Measure: The Cooling COP

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

Water Conditions Differences

Entering water temperatures have changed to reflect the Celcius temperature scale. For instance the water loop heating test is performed with 68°F (20°C) water rounded down from the old 70°F (21.1°C).

Air Conditions Differences

Entering air temperatures have also changed (rounded down) to reflect the Celcius temperature scale. For instance the cooling tests are performed with 80.6°F (27°C) dry bulb and 66.2°F (19°C) wet bulb entering air instead of the traditional 80°F (26.7°C) DB and 67°F (19.4°C) WB entering air temperatures. 80.6/66.2 data may be converted to 80/67 using the entering air correction table. This represents a significantly lower relative humidity than the old 80/67 of 50% and will result in lower latent capacities.

Pump Power Correction Calculation

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

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

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

Blower Power Correction Calculation

Blower power is corrected to zero external static pressure using the following equation. The nominal airflow is rated at a specific external static pressure. This effectively reduces the power consumption of the unit and increases cooling capacity but decreases heating capacity. These Watts are significant enough in most cases to increase EER and COPs fairly dramatically over ARI 320, 325, and 330 ratings.

• Blower Power Correction = (cfm x 0.472) x (esp x 249) / 300

Where 'cfm' is airflow in cfm and 'esp' is the external static pressure at rated airflow in inches of water gauge.

ISO Capacity and Efficiency Calculations

The following equations illustrate cooling calculations:

• ISO Cooling Capacity = Cooling Capacity (Btuh) + (Blower Power Correction (Watts) x 3.412)

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

The following equations illustrate heating calculations:

• ISO Heating Capacity = Heating Capacity (Btuh) - (Blower Power Correction (Watts) x 3.412)

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

Comparison of Test Conditions

	ARI 320	ISO/AHRI 13256-1 WLHP	ARI 325	ISO/AHRI 13256-1 GWHP	ARI 330	ISO/AHRI 13256-1 GLHP
Cooling						
Entering Air - DB/WB °F	80/67	80.6/66.2	80/67	80.6/66.2	80/67	80.6/66.2
Entering Water - °F	85	86	50/70	59	77	77
Fluid Flow Rate	*	**	**	**	**	**
Heating						
Entering Air - DB/WB °F	70	68	70	68	70	68
Entering Water - °F	70	68	50/70	50	32	32
Fluid Flow Rate	*	**	**	**	**	**

Note *: Flow rate is set by 10°F rise in standard cooling test Note **: Flow rate is specified by the manufacturer
Part load entering water conditions not shown.
WLHP = Water Loop Heat Pump; GWHP = Ground Water Heat Pump; GLHP = Ground Loop Heat Pump

Conversions:

Airflow (lps) = cfm x 0.472; WaterFlow (lps) = gpm x 0.0631;
ESP (Pascals) = ESP (in wg) x 249; Press Drop (Pascals) = Press Drop (ft hd) x 2990

Electrical Availability

Voltage	Console			
	009	**012**	**015**	**018**
208-230/60/1	•	•	•	•
265/60/1	•	•	•	•

4/24/24

Definitions

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS:

cfm = airflow, cubic feet/minute
EWT = entering water temperature, Fahrenheit
gpm = water flow in gallons/minute
WPD = water pressure drop, psi and feet of water
EAT = entering air temperature, Fahrenheit (dry bulb/wet bulb)
HC = air heating capacity, MBtu/h
TC = total cooling capacity, MBtu/h
SC = sensible cooling capacity, MBtu/h
KW = total power unit input, kilowatts
HR = total heat of rejection, MBtu/h
HE = total heat of extraction, MBtu/h
HWC = hot water generator capacity, MBtu/h
EER = Energy Efficient Ratio
= Btu output/Watt input
COP = Coefficient of Performance
= Btu output/Btu input
LWT = leaving water temperature, °F
LAT = leaving air temperature, °F
TH = total heating capacity, MBtu/h
LC = latent cooling capacity, MBtu/h
S/T = sensible to total cooling ratio

Physical Data

Model		Console			
		009	012	015	018
Compressor (1 each)		Rotary			
Factory Charge R-454B, oz [kg]		22 [0.62]	22 [0.62]	26 [0.74]	26 [0.74]
Blower Motor & Blower					
Blower Motor Type/Speeds	ECM	3 Speeds			
Blower Motor - hp [W]	ECM	0.25 [186]	0.25 [186]	0.25 [186]	0.25 [186]
Blower Wheel Size (Dia x W), in. [mm]	ECM	5.75 x 5.5 [146 x 140]	5.75 x 5.5 [146 x 140]	6.0 x 6.5 [152 x 165]	6.0 x 6.5 [152 x 165]
Coax and Water Piping					
Water Connection Size - FPT - in [mm]		1/2" [12.7]	1/2" [12.7]	1/2" [12.7]	1/2" [12.7]
Coax & Piping Water Volume - gal [l]		0.15 [0.6]	0.18 [0.7]	0.15 [0.6]	0.18 [0.7]
Air Coil					
Air Coil Dimensions (H x W), in. [mm]		8 x 22 [203 x 559]	8 x 22 [203 x 559]	8 x 30 [203 x 762]	8 x 30 [203 x 762]
Air Coil Total Face Area, ft2 [m2]		1.2 [0.114]	1.2 [0.114]	1.7 [0.16]	1.7 [0.16]
Air Coil Tube Size, in [mm]		3/8 [9.5]	3/8 [9.5]	3/8 [9.5]	3/8 [9.5]
Air Coil Number of rows		3	3	4	4
Filter Standard - Throwaway, in [mm]		23 x 9.6 [584 x 244]	23 x 9.6 [584 x 244]	32 x 9.6 [813 x 244]	32 x 9.6 [813 x 244]
Weight - Packaged, lb [kg]		200 [91]	205 [93]	215 [98]	220 [100]

4/24/24

Blower Performance Data

Model	CFM		
	Low Speed	**Medium Speed**	**High Speed**
009	300	325	400
012	300	325	400
015	350	450	600
018	350	450	600

4/24/24

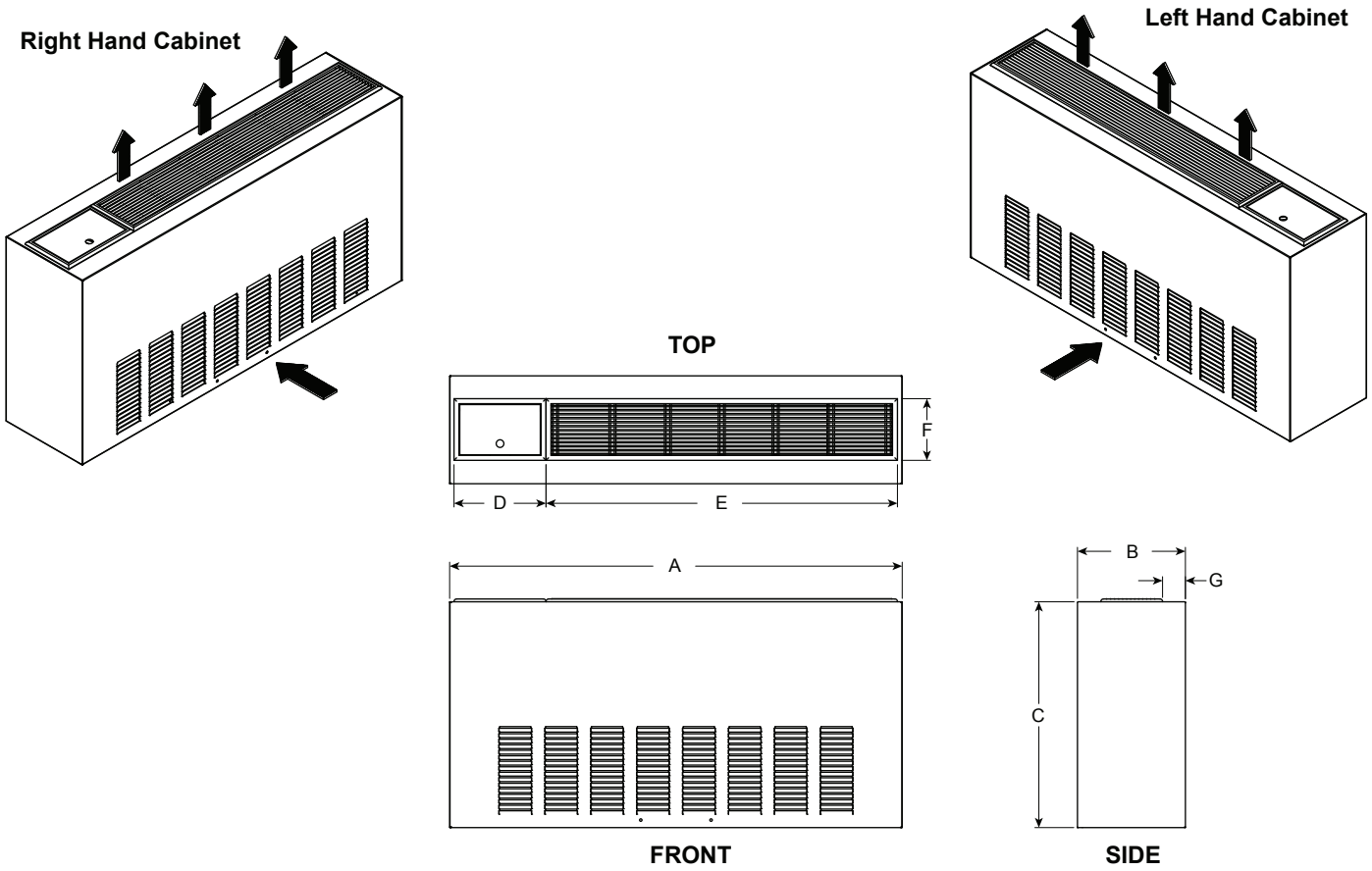
Factory settings are in Bold

Air flow values are with dry coil and standard filter

For wet coil performance first calculate the face velocity of the air coil (Face Velocity [fpm] = Airflow [cfm] / Face Area [sq ft]).

Dimensional Data

Chassis with Cabinet

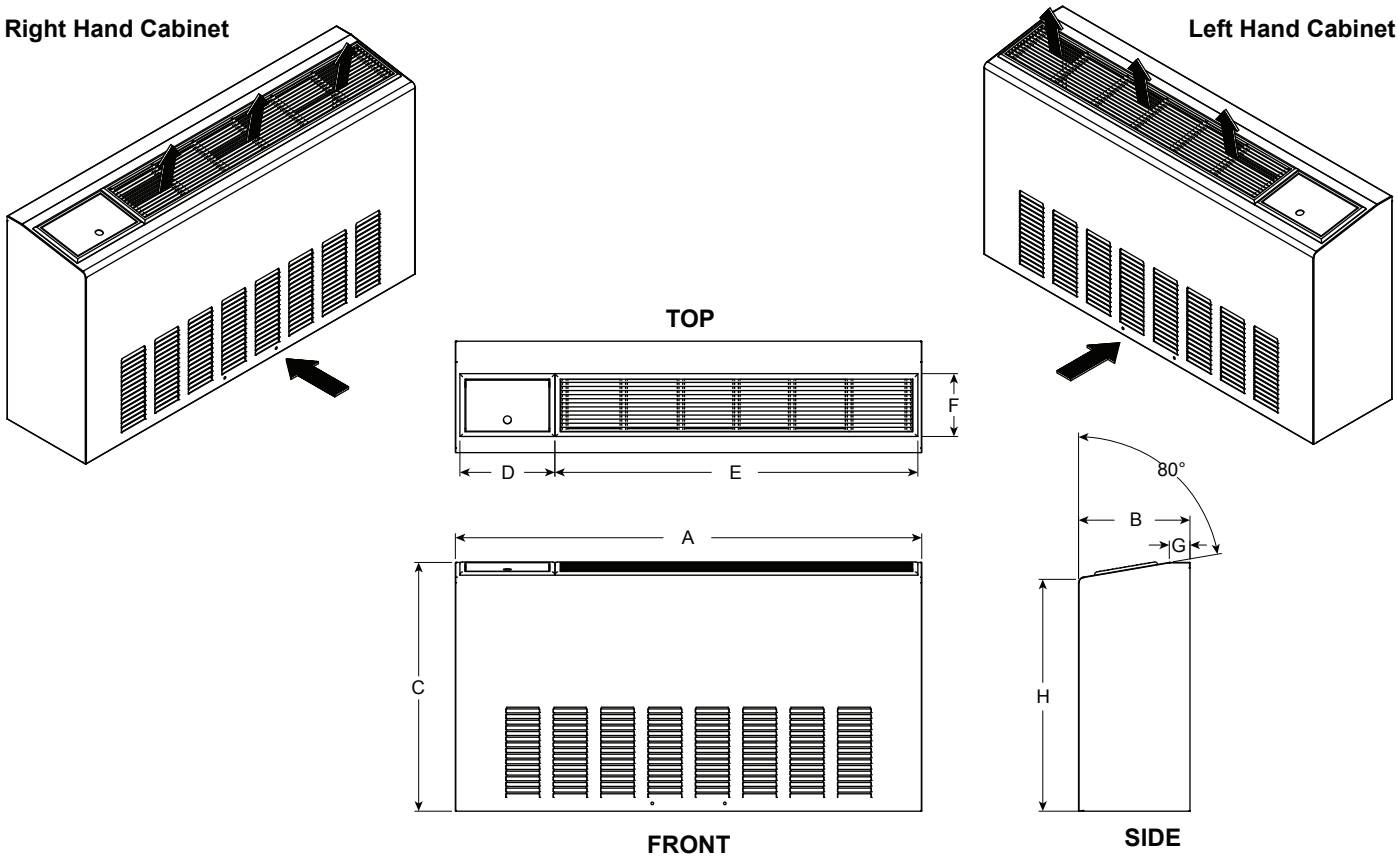


Right return cabinet shown in dimensional views

Flat Top Configuration		Overall Cabinet			Grille			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		Width	Depth	Height	Grille Lid	Grille Length	Grille Width	
09-12	in.	45.1	10.8	22.5	9.2	35.0	6.1	2.3
	cm.	114.6	27.4	57.2	23.4	88.9	15.6	5.8
15-18	in.	50.0	12.8	22.5	9.2	35.0	6.1	3.3
	cm.	127.0	32.4	57.2	23.4	88.9	15.6	8.3

Dimensional Data cont.

Chassis Slope Top

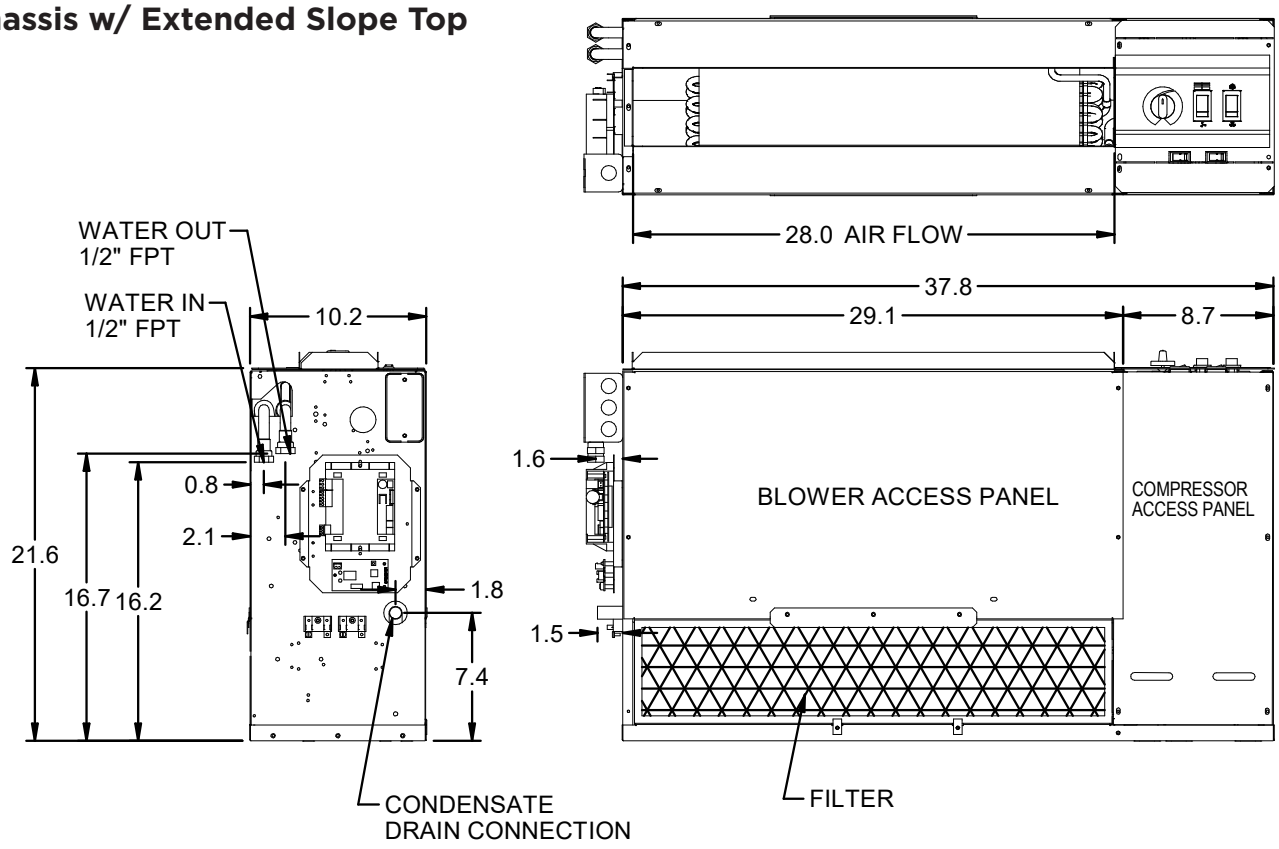


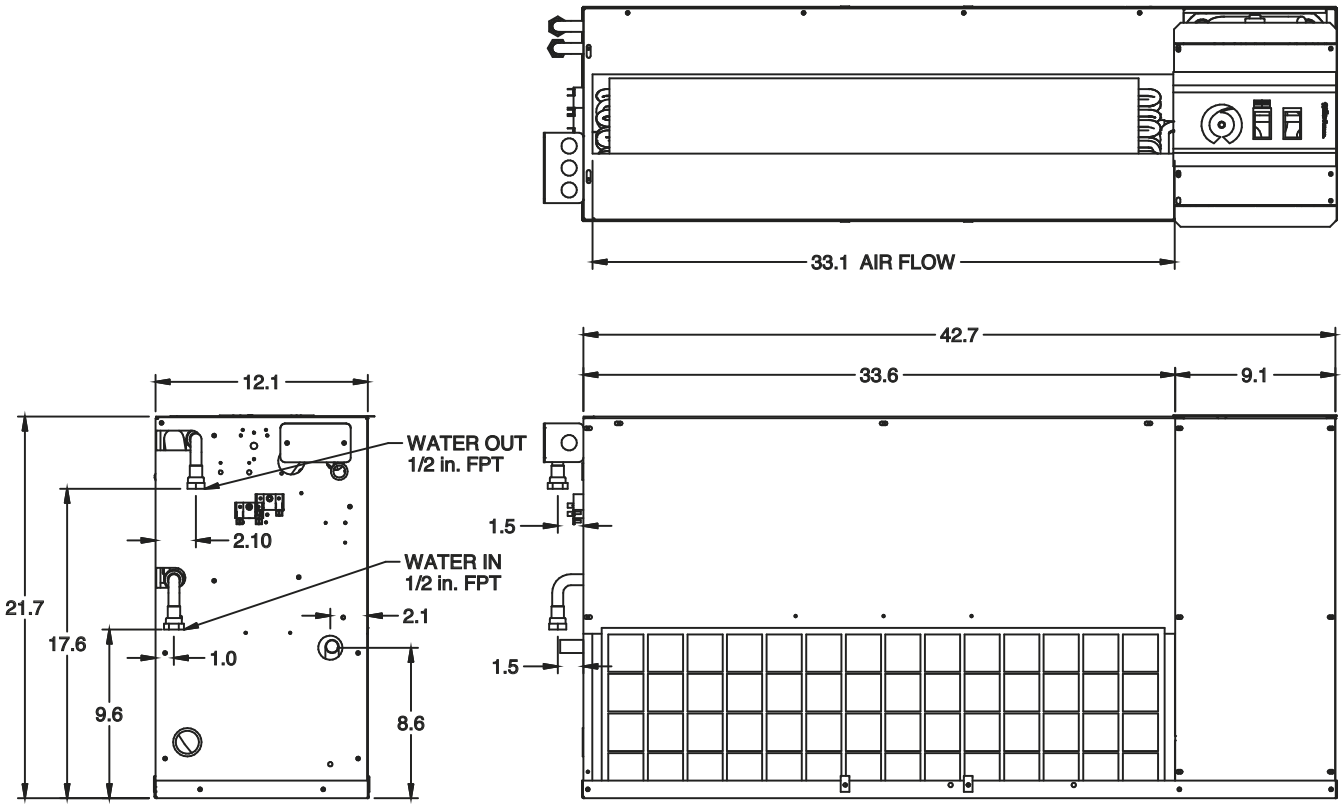
Right return cabinet shown in dimensional views

Slope Top Configuration		Overall Cabinet			Grille				
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		Width	Depth	Height	Grille Lid	Grille Length	Grille Width		
09-12	in.	45.1	10.8	24.0	9.2	35.0	6.1	2.0	22.4
	cm.	114.6	27.4	61.0	23.4	88.9	15.6	5.1	56.9
15-18	in.	50.0	12.8	24.0	9.2	35.0	6.1	2.0	22.5
	cm.	127.0	32.4	61.0	23.4	88.9	15.6	5.1	57.2

Dimensional Data cont.

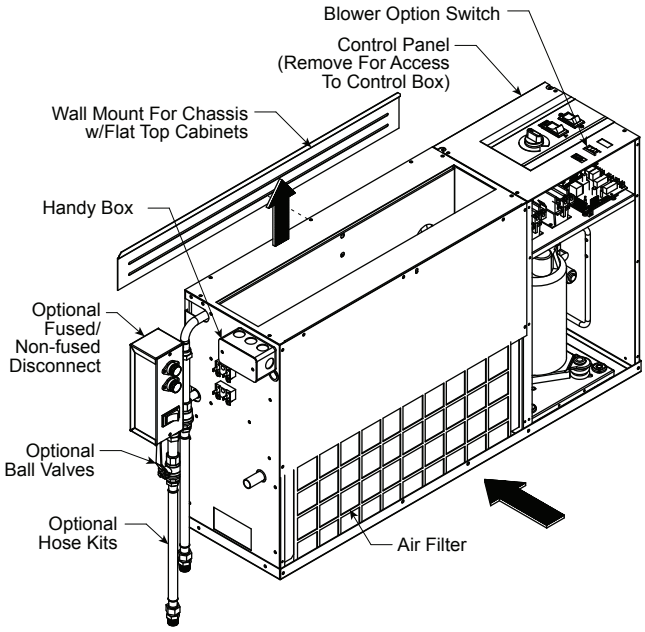
Chassis w/ Extended Slope Top



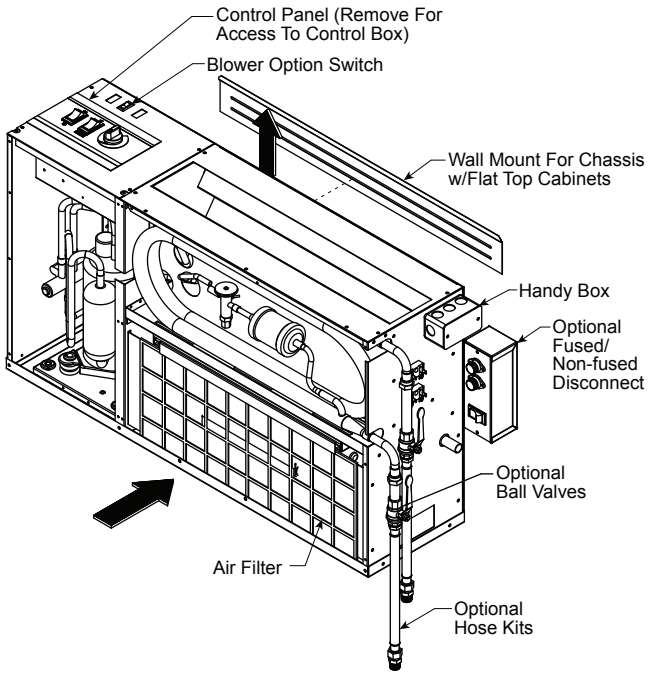


Dimensional Data - Controls Detail: Flat Top Chassis

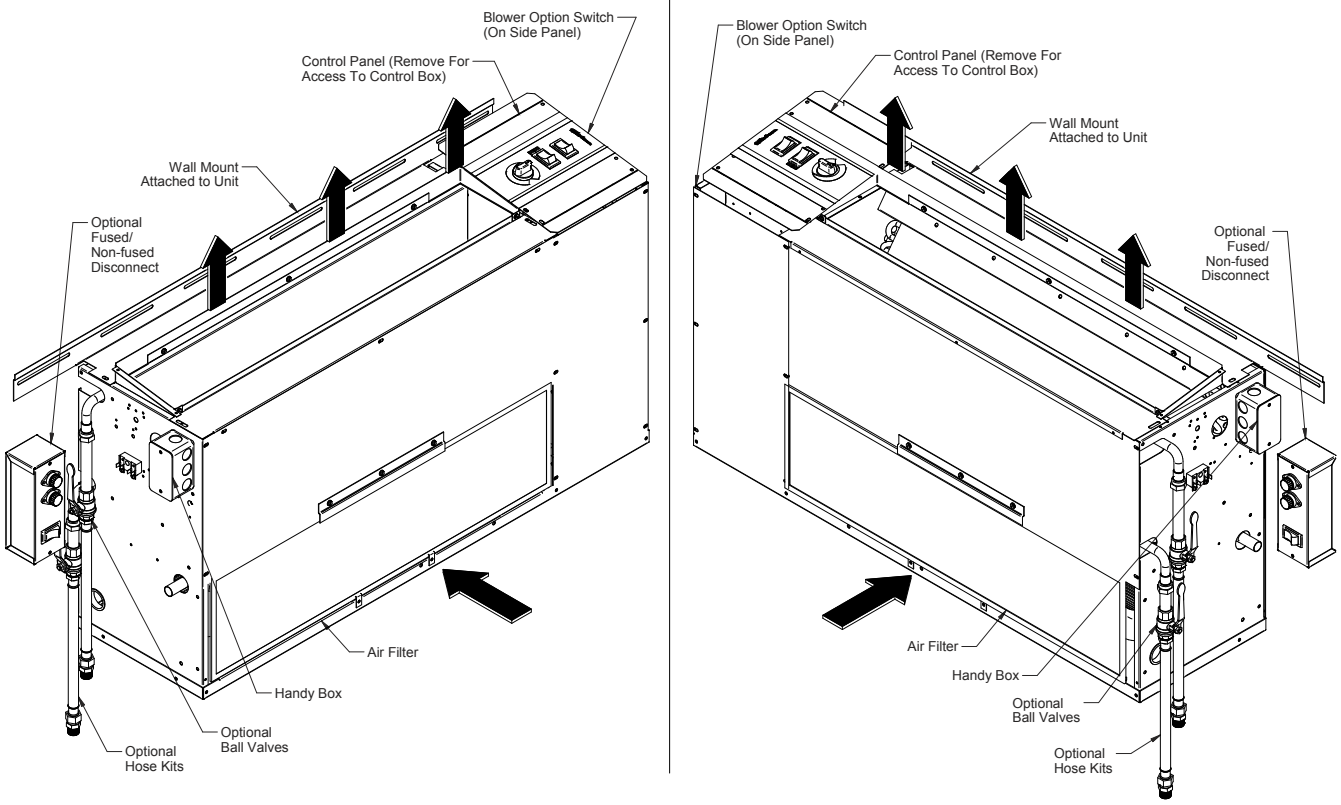
Left Return



Right Return



Dimensional Data - Controls Detail: Flat Top Chassis



Electrical Information

⚠ WARNING

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

Sealed electrical components shall be replaced.

⚠ WARNING

Do not apply any permanent inductive or capacitance loads to the circuit without ensuring that this will not exceed the permissible voltage and current permitted for the equipment in use.

Intrinsically safe components must be replaced in their entirety upon failure.

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

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

Electrical Data

Model	Rated Voltage	Voltage Min/Max	Compressor			Fan Motor	Total Unit	Min Circ	Max Fuse/
			MCC	RLA	LRA	FLA	FLA	Amp	HACR
009	208-230/60/1	187/253	8.4	6.0	27.0	2.6	8.6	10.1	15
	265/60/1	238/292	6.6	4.7	32.0	2.5	7.2	8.4	10/15
012	208-230/60/1	187/253	9.5	6.8	27.0	2.6	9.4	11.1	15
	265/60/1	238/292	7.3	5.2	32.0	2.5	7.7	9.0	10/15
015	208-230/60/1	187/253	10.8	7.7	33.0	2.6	10.3	12.2	15
	265/60/1	238/292	9.3	6.7	37.0	2.5	9.2	10.9	15
018	208-230/60/1	187/253	14.3	10.2	35.0	2.6	12.8	15.4	25
	265/60/1	238/292	10.2	7.3	40.0	2.5	9.8	11.6	15

HACR circuit breaker in USA only

4/24/24

Antifreeze Corrections

Antifreeze Type	Antifreeze % by wt	Cooling Capacity	Heating Capacity	Pressure Drop
EWT - degF [DegC]		**90 [32.2]**	**30 [-1.1]**	**30 [-1.1]**
Water	0	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ethylene Glycol	10	0.991	0.973	1.075
	20	0.979	0.943	1.163
	30	0.965	0.917	1.225
	40	0.955	0.890	1.324
	50	0.943	0.865	1.419
Propylene Glycol	10	0.981	0.958	1.130
	20	0.969	0.913	1.270
	30	0.950	0.854	1.433
	40	0.937	0.813	1.614
	50	0.922	0.770	1.816
Ethanol	10	0.991	0.927	1.242
	20	0.972	0.887	1.343
	30	0.947	0.856	1.383
	40	0.930	0.815	1.523
	50	0.911	0.779	1.639
Methanol	10	0.986	0.957	1.127
	20	0.970	0.924	1.197
	30	0.951	0.895	1.235
	40	0.936	0.863	1.323
	50	0.920	0.833	1.399

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

Correction Factor Tables

Cooling Capacity Corrections

Entering Air WB ºF	Total Clg Cap	Sensible Cooling Capacity Multipliers - Entering DB ºF										Power Input	Heat of Rejection
		60	65	70	75	**80**	80.6	85	90	95	100		
55	0.898	0.723	0.866	1.048	1.185	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.985	0.913
60	0.912		0.632	0.880	1.078	1.244	1.260	*	*	*	*	0.994	0.927
65	0.967			0.694	0.881	1.079	1.085	1.270	*	*	*	0.997	0.972
66.2	0.983			0.655	0.842	1.040	1.060	1.232	*	*	*	0.999	0.986
67	**1.000**			0.616	0.806	**1.000**	1.023	1.193	1.330	*	*	**1.000**	**1.000**
70	1.053				0.693	0.879	0.900	1.075	1.250	1.404	*	1.003	1.044
75	1.168					0.687	0.715	0.875	1.040	1.261	1.476	1.007	1.141

11/10/09

Note: * Sensible capacity equals total capacity at conditions shown.

Heating Capacity Corrections

Ent Air DB °F	Heating Corrections		
	Htg Cap	Power	Heat of Ext
45	1.062	0.739	1.158
50	1.050	0.790	1.130
55	1.037	0.842	1.096
60	1.025	0.893	1.064
65	1.012	0.945	1.030
68	1.005	0.976	1.012
70	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**
75	0.987	1.048	0.970
80	0.975	1.099	0.930

11/10/09

Water Quality

In ground water situations where scaling could be heavy or where biological growth such as iron bacteria will be present, a closed loop system is recommended. The heat exchanger coils in ground water systems may, over a period of time, lose heat exchange capabilities due to a buildup of mineral deposits inside. These can be cleaned, but only by a qualified service mechanic, as special solutions and pumping equipment are required. Desuperheater coils can likewise become scaled and possibly plugged. In areas with extremely hard water, the owner should be informed that the heat exchanger may require occasional flushing.

Units with cupronickel heat exchangers are recommended for open loop applications due to the increased resistance to build-up and corrosion, along with reduced wear caused by acid cleaning.

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

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

2/22/12

Operating Limits

Operating Limits	Cooling		Heating	
	(°F)	(°C)	(°F)	(°C)
Air Limits				
Min. Entering Air	50	10.0	40	4.4
Rated Entering Air db/wb	80.6/66.2	27/19	68	20.0
Max. Entering Air db/wb	110/83	43/28.3	80	26.7
Water Limits				
Min. Entering Water	30	-1.1	20	-6.7
Normal Entering Water	50-110	10-43.3	30-70	-1.1
Max. Entering Water	120	48.9	90	32.2

Notes:
Minimum/maximum limits are only for start-up conditions, and are meant for bringing the space up to occupancy temperature. Units are not designed to operate at the minimum/maximum conditions on a regular basis. The operating limits are dependant upon three primary factors: 1) water temperature, 2) return air temperature, and 3) ambient temperature. When any of the factors are at the minimum or maximum levels, the other two factors must be at the normal level for proper and reliable unit operation.

Heat of Extraction/Rejection Data

Model	gpm	Heat of Extraction (HE)				Heat of Rejection (HR)				
		30°F	50°F	70°F	90°F	30°F	50°F	70°F	90°F	110°F
09	1.2		6.2	8.1	10.6		12.9	12.1	11.8	
	1.8	5.0	6.6	8.5	10.8	13.9	13.1	12.4	11.7	10.9
	2.5	5.0	6.9	9.0	10.9	14.0	13.4	12.6	11.8	11.0
12	1.5		7.8	10.1	12.4		15.2	14.4	13.9	
	2.3	6.3	8.1	10.4	12.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.9	12.9
	3.5	6.2	8.6	10.9	12.8	16.3	15.8	14.9	14.0	13.0
15	2.0		10.3	12.4	16.4		19.7	18.2	19.9	
	3.0	8.8	10.7	12.9	16.7	19.4	19.8	18.2	20.0	18.7
	4.5	7.4	11.3	13.7	17.0	19.5	19.9	18.2	20.2	18.9
18	3.0		12.0	15.2	17.6		23.8	22.0	20.7	
	4.0	9.5	12.2	15.5	17.9	23.4	23.9	21.9	20.7	19.4
	5.5	8.5	12.6	16.0	18.2	23.5	23.9	21.9	20.9	19.5

Data provided in MBtu/h

6/10/13

Operating Parameters

Entering Water Temp °F	Water Flow gpm/ton	Cooling						Heating					
		Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Superheat	Subcooling	Water Temp Rise °F	Air Temp Drop °F DB	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Superheat	Subcooling	Water Temp Drop °F	Air Temp Rise °F DB
30	1.5	100 - 115	170 - 190	17 - 26	10 - 14	18 - 22	20 - 30	73 - 79	305 - 330	7 - 13	7 - 11	7 -10	20 - 26
	3.0	115 - 125	150 - 170	20 - 29	7 - 11	8 - 10	20 - 30	79 - 85	315 - 345	7 - 13	7 - 11	3 - 6	20 - 26
50	1.5	133 - 148	225 - 245	8 - 11	7 - 11	18 - 22	20 - 30	103 - 109	330 - 370	7 - 13	7 - 11	8 - 11	22 - 32
	3.0	129 - 144	185 - 205	8 - 11	6 - 10	8 - 10	20 - 30	115 - 130	350 - 380	7 - 13	7 - 11	4 - 7	22 - 32
70	1.5	139 - 154	300 - 320	6 - 10	6 - 10	18 - 22	18 - 26	145 - 155	375 - 410	7 - 13	7 - 11	11 - 14	28 - 38
	3.0	137 - 152	250 - 270	6 - 10	6 - 10	8 - 10	18 - 26	155 - 165	415 - 435	10 - 14	7 - 11	7 - 10	35 - 45
90	1.5	143 - 158	360 - 380	6 - 10	6 - 10	18 - 22	18 - 26	170 - 185	435 - 470	11 - 18	7 - 11	8 - 11	42 - 50
	3.0	141 - 156	330 - 350	6 - 10	6 - 10	8 - 10	18 - 26	174 - 190	465 - 500	11 - 18	7 - 11	8 - 11	42 - 50
110	2.3	143 - 158	360 - 380	6 - 10	6 - 10	18 - 22	18 - 22						
	3.0	141 - 156	440 - 460	6 - 10	6 - 10	8 - 10	18 - 22						

6/20/11

Note: Cooling performance based on entering air temperatures of 80º F DB, 67º F WB.
Heating performance based on entering air temperature of 70º F DB.

Pressure Drop

Model	GPM	Pressure Drop (psi)				
		30°F	50°F	70°F	90°F	110°F
009	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8
	2.5	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1
012	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1
	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2
015	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
	4.5	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9
018	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6
	5.5	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.9

4/24/24

Compressor and Thermistor Resistance

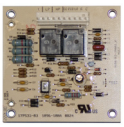
Compressor Resistance Chart

Model	208-230/60/1		265/60/1	
	Run	Start	Run	Start
009	2.48	3.17	2.56	3.08
012	2.2	3.29	2.56	3.08
015	2.15	2.28	1.93	2.16
018	1.81	2.21	1.93	2.16

Thermistor Resistance

Thermistor Temperature (°F)	Microprocessor Resistance (Ohms)
5	75757-70117
14	57392-53234
23	43865-40771
32	33809-31487
41	26269-24513
50	20570-19230
59	16226-15196
68	12889-12093
77	10310-9688
86	8300-7812
95	6723-6337
104	5480-5172
113	4490-4246
122	3700-3504
131	3067-2907
140	2554-2424
149	2149-2019

Controls

Control	General Description	Application	Display/Interface	Protocol	Thermostat Options
CCM Control 	The CCM (Compressor control module) is a more reliable replacement for electro-mechanical control applications. It features a small microprocessor board that handles the lockout function of the unit. A second microprocessor handles the unit mounted thermostat for maintaining accurate room temperature.	Residential and commercial applications requiring minimal but reliable controls. Includes Random Start, High and low pressure switches and auto changeover capability.	Dial thermostat with Hi and Low blower speeds, and auto changeover or continuous blower selection switches.	None	Unit Mounted Digital Dial Thermostat Remote Mounted Standard Thermostat

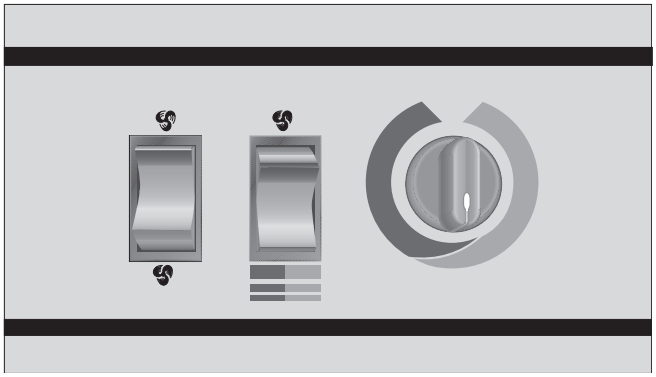
Standard CCM Control Features

Compressor control module (CCM) controls are standard on the Low Sill Console heat pump. This control features unit mounted thermostat and switches,
Features of the standard control are:

- Easy to understand color coded thermostat adjustment markings.
- Large, rocker type mode and blower switches.
- Internally mounted blower switch to choose cycled or constant blower operation.
- High pressure and low pressure safety controls to protect the unit components.
- Lockout circuit to shut down unit operation upon receipt of a fault indicator from the safety controls.
- A 24 volt control circuit allows for safe and easy diagnosis.

The user selects either “Heat/Cool” or “Fan Only” on the mode switch, then either “High” or “Low” at the blower speed switch. The temperature can be controlled by rotating the thermostat control knob.

Unit Mounted Control



The “Fan Only” setting provides constant blower operation.

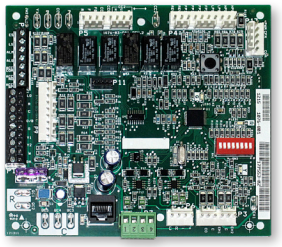
In the “Heat” mode, a call for heat by the thermostat closes the compressor contactor contacts, energizing the compressor, which will run until the thermostat is satisfied.

In the “Cool” mode, a call for cooling by the thermostat energizes the reversing valve and closes the compressor contactor contacts, energizing the compressor, which will run until the thermostat is satisfied.

If either the low or high pressure safety switches are opened, the compressor and reversing valve are disabled by the lockout relay. Unit operation will resume only after the voltage to the unit is interrupted or the mode switch is placed in the “Off” position.

Controls cont.

Aurora® 'Base' Control



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

Control Features

Software ABC Standard Version 4.0

Single or Dual Capacity Compressors

Either single or dual capacity compressors can be operated.

Variable Speed ECM

Blower Motor Option (If Applicable)

A Variable Speed ECM blower motor can be driven directly using the onboard PWM output. Four blower speeds are available based upon the G, Y1, Y2, and W input signals to the board. The blower speeds can be changed either by the ECM manual configurations mode method or by using the Aurora® AID Tool directly. All four blower speeds can be set to the same speed if desired.

5-Speed ECM Blower Motor Option (If Applicable)

A 5-Speed ECM blower motor will be driven directly using the thermostat connections. Any of the G, Y1, or Y2/W signals can drive any of the 5 available pre-programmed blower speeds on the motor.

Other Control Features

- Random start at power up
- Anti-short cycle protection
- High and low pressure cutouts
- Loss of charge detection
- Water coil freeze detection
- Air coil freeze detection
- Over/under voltage protection
- Condensate overflow sensor
- Load shed
- Dehumidification (where applicable)
- Emergency shutdown
- Hot gas reheat operation (where applicable)
- Diagnostic LED
- Test mode push button switch
- Two auxiliary electric heat outputs
- Alarm output
- Accessory output with N.O. and N.C.
- Two Modbus communication Ports

Field Selectable Options via Hardware

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

Test Mode

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

Variable Speed ECM Configuration Mode (If Applicable)

The control is placed in the ECM configuration mode by holding the pushbutton switch SW1 for 5 to 10 seconds, the high, low, and "G" ECM speeds can be selected by following the LED display lights. LED2 (yellow) will fast flash when entering the ECM configuration. When setting "G" speed LED3 (green) will be continuously lit, for low speed LED1 (red) will be continuously lit, and for high speed both LED3 (green) and LED1 (red) will be continuously lit. During the ECM configuration mode LED2 (yellow) will flash each of the 12 possible blower speeds 3 times. When the desired speed is flashed press SW1, LED2 will fast flash until SW1 is released. "G" speed has now been selected. Next select low speed, and high speed blower selections following the same process above. After third selection has been made, the control will exit the ECM configuration mode. Aux fan speed will remain at default or current setting and requires the AID Tool for adjustment.

Reset Configuration Mode

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

DIP Switch (SW2)

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

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

Controls cont.

Cycle with Blower - The accessory relay will cycle with the blower output.

Cycle with Compressor - The accessory relay will cycle with the compressor output.

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

SW2-6 CC Operation – selection of single or dual capacity compressor. On = Single Stage; Off = Dual Capacity

SW2-7 Lockout and Alarm Outputs (P2) – selection of a continuous or pulsed output for both the LO and ALM Outputs. On = Continuous; Off = Pulsed

SW2-8 *Future Use*

Alarm Jumper Clip Selection

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

Variable Speed ECM Blower Speeds

The blower speeds can be changed either by using the ECM manual configurations mode method or by using the Aurora® AID Tool directly (see Instruction Guide: Aurora® Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool topic).

Field Selectable Options via Software

(Selectable via the Aurora® AID Tool)

ECM Blower Speeds

An ECM blower motor can be driven directly using the onboard PWM output. Four blower speeds are available, based upon the "G", Y1 (low), Y2 (high), and Aux input signals to the board. The blower speeds can be changed either by the ECM manual configurations mode method (see ECM Configuration Mode topic) or by using the Aurora® AID Tool directly. All four blower speeds can be set to the same speed if desired. Aux blower speed will remain at default or current setting and requires the AID Tool for adjustment.

Safety Features

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lockout With Emergency Heat - if the control is locked out in the heating mode, and a Y2 or W input is received, the control will operate in the emergency heat mode while the compressor is locked out. The first emergency heat output will be energized 10 seconds after the W input is received, and the blower will shift to high speed. If the control remains locked out, and the W input is present, additional stage of emergency heat will stage on after 2 minutes. When the W input is removed, all of the emergency heat outputs will turn off, and the ECM blower will shift to "G" speed and PSC blower motor output will remain on.

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

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

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

Condensate Overflow - fault is recognized when the impedance between this line and 24 VAC common or chassis ground drops below 100K ohms for 30 seconds continuously.

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

Freeze Detection (Air Coil) - uses the FP2 input to protect against ice formation on the air coil. The FP2 input will operate exactly like FP1 except that the set point is 30 degrees and is not field adjustable.

Controls cont.

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

Operation Description

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

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

Heating Operation

Single Compressor Heating, 2nd Stage (Y1, Y2)
The compressor will be staged to full capacity 20 seconds after Y2 input is received. The ECM blower will shift to high speed seconds after the Y2 input is received.

Dual Compressor Heating, 2nd Stage (Y1, Y2)
In dual compressor operation, two ABC boards used in 24 VAC operation, there will be a Y2 call to the Y1 input on the second ABC. The compressor will stage to full capacity 30 seconds after Y1 input is received to the second board.

Single Compressor Heating, 3rd Stage (Y1, Y2, W)
The hot water pump is de-energized and the first stage of electric heat is energized 10 seconds after the W command is received. If the demand continues the second stage of electric heat will be energized after 5 minutes.

Dual Compressor Heating, 3rd Stage (Y1, Y2, W) -
The first stage of electric heat is energized 10 seconds after the W command is received. If the demand continues the second stage of electric heat will be energized after 5 minutes

Emergency Heat (W) - The blower will be started on “G” speed, 10 seconds later the first stage of electric heat will be turned on. 5 seconds after the first stage of electric heat is energized the blower will shift to Aux speed. If the emergency heat demand is not satisfied after 2 minutes the second electric heat stage will be energized.

Blower (G) - The blower will start immediately upon receiving a thermostat G command. If there are no other commands from the thermostat the ECM will run on “G” speed until the G command is removed. Regardless of blower input (G) from the thermostat, the blower will remain on for 30 seconds at the end of each heating cycle.

Cooling Operation

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

Single Compressor Cooling, 2nd Stage (Y1, Y2, 0)
The compressor will be staged to full capacity 20 seconds after Y2 input was received. The ECM blower will shift to high speed 15 seconds after the Y2 input was received.

Dual Compressor Cooling, 2nd Stage (Y1, Y2, O)
In dual compressor operation, two ABC boards used in 24 VAC operation, there will be a Y2 call to the Y1 input on the second ABC. The compressor will stage to full capacity 30 seconds after Y1 input is received to the second board.

Blower (G) - The blower will start immediately upon receiving a thermostat G command. If there are no other commands from the thermostat the ECM will run on “G” speed until the G command is removed. Regardless of blower input (G) from the thermostat, the blower will remain on for 30 seconds at the end of each heating, cooling, and emergency heat cycle.

Dehumidification (Y1, O, DH or Y1, Y2, O, DH) - When a DH command is received from the thermostat during a compressor call for cooling the ECM blower speed will be reduced by 15% to increase dehumidification.

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

Continuous Blower Operation - The blower output will be energized any time the control has a G input present, unless the control has an emergency shutdown input present. The blower output will be turned off when G input is removed.

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

Controls cont.

Aurora® 'Base' Control LED Displays

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

Status LED (LED3, Green)

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

Configuration LED (LED2, Yellow)

Description of Operation	Configuration LED, Yellow
No Software Overwritten	Flashing ECM Setting
DIP Switch was Overwritten	Slow Flash
ECM Configuration Mode	Fast Flash

Fault LED (LED1, Red)

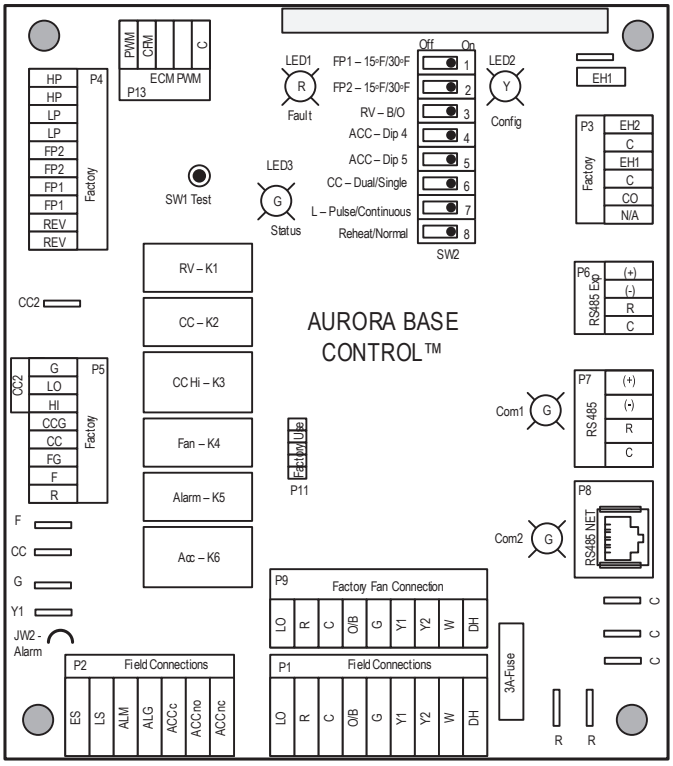
Red Fault LED		LED Flash Code*	Lockout	Reset/ Remove
ABC Basic Faults	Normal - No Faults	OFF	–	
	Fault - Input	1	No	Auto
	Fault - High Pressure	2	Yes	Hard or Soft
	Fault - Low Pressure	3	Yes	Hard or Soft
	Fault - Freeze Detection FP2	4	Yes	Hard or Soft
	Fault - Freeze Detection FP1	5	Yes	Hard or Soft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

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

Aurora® Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool

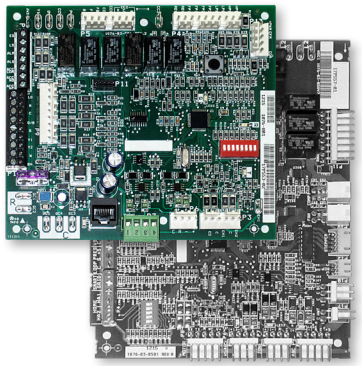
The Aurora® Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool is a device that is a member of the Aurora® network. The AID Tool is used to troubleshoot equipment which uses the Aurora® control via Modbus RTU communication. The AID Tool provides diagnostics, fault management, ECM setup, and system configuration capabilities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

ABC Control Board Layout



Controls cont.

Aurora® 'Advanced' Control Features



The Aurora® 'Advanced' Control system expands on the capability of the Aurora® 'Base' Control (ABC) by adding the Aurora® Expansion Board (AXB).
All of the preceding features of the Aurora® 'Base' Control are included. The following control description is of the additional features and capability of the Aurora® advanced control.

It is highly recommended the installing/servicing contractor obtain an Aurora® Interface and Diagnostic Tool (AID) and specialized training before attempting to install or service an Aurora® 'Advanced' control system.

The additional AXB features include the following:

AXB DIP Switch

DIP 1 - ID: This is the AXB ModBus ID and should always read On.

DIP 2 & 3 - Future Use

DIP 4 & 5 - Accessory Relay2: A second, DIP configurable, accessory relay is provided that can be cycled with the compressor 1 or 2, blower, or the Dehumidifier (DH) input. This is to complement the Accessory 1 Relay on the ABC board.

Position	DIP 4	DIP 5	Description
1	ON	ON	Cycles with Fan or ECM (or G)
2	OFF	ON	Cycles with CC1 first stage of compressor or compressor spd 6
3	ON	OFF	Cycles with CC2 second stage of compressor or compressor spd 7-12
4	OFF	OFF	Cycles with DH input from ABC board

Advanced Hot Water Generator Control (Domestic Hot Water Option)

In lieu of the 'Base Hot Water Generator Control', the Advanced features an AID Tool selectable temperature limit and microprocessor control of the process. This will maximize hot water generation and prevent undesirable energy use. An alert will occur when the hot water input temperature is at or above setpoint (100°F - 140°F) for 30 continuous seconds (130°F is the default setting). This alert will appear as an E15 on the AID Tool and the hot water pump de-energizes. Hot water pump operations resume on the next compressor cycle or after 15 minutes of continuous compressor operation during the current thermostat demand cycle. Since compressor hot gas temperature is dependent on loop temperature in cooling mode, loop temperatures may be too low to allow proper heating of water. The control will monitor water and refrigerant temperatures to determine if conditions are satisfactory for heating water. LED1 (red LED) will flash code 15 when the DHW limit is reached and when conditions are not favorable for water heating. Error code 15 will also be displayed on the AID Tool in the fault screen. This flash code is a noncritical alert and does not necessarily indicate a problem.

Compressor Monitoring

The AXB includes two current transducers to monitor the compressor current and starting characteristics. Open circuits or welded contactor faults will be detected. A fault will produce an E10 code.

IntelliZone2 Zoning Compatibility (Optional IntelliZone2 Zoning)

A dedicated input to connect and communicate with the IntelliZone2 (IZ2) zoning system is provided on P7. The is a dedicated communication port using a proprietary ModBus protocol. An AXB can be added to other selected ABC-only systems as well. Then an advanced communicating IntelliZone2 zoning system can be added to ABC-only systems. Consult the IntelliZone2 literature for more information.

Variable Speed Pump

This input and output are provided to drive and monitor a variable speed pump. The VS pump output is a PWM signal to drive the variable speed pump. The minimum and maximum level are set using the AID Tool. 75% and 100% are the default settings respectively. The VS data input allows a separate PWM signal to return from the pump giving fault and performance information. Fault received from the variable speed pump will be displayed as E16.

Modulating Water Valve

This output is provided to drive a modulating water valve. Through advanced design the 0-10VDC valve can be driven directly from the VS pump output. The minimum and maximum level are set in the same way as the VS pump using the AID Tool. 75% and 100% are the default settings respectively.

Loop Pump Linking

This input and output are provided so that two units can be linked together with a common flow center. When either unit has a call for loop pump, both unit's loop pump relays and variable speed pumps are energized. The flow center then can simply be wired to either unit. The output from one unit should be routed to the input of the other. If daisy chained up to 16 heat pumps can be wired and linked together in this fashion.

Controls cont.

Advanced Communication Ports

Communication ports P6 and P8 will provide future expansion via dedicated protocols. These are for future use.

Smart Grid-On Peak (SG) Input

The 'On Peak' input was designed to allow utilities to utilize simple radio controlled switches to control the On Electric Peak behavior of the Dual Capacity and Variable Speed Packaged Heat Pumps. With a closed contact signal, this input will limit the operation and thus the power consumption of the unit by one of the below selections. The AID Tool will allow configuration of this input for the action of:

- No Action
- Disable compressor operation until removed
- Go to On Peak thermostat settings until removed [Requires Com T-Stat] (Future Release)
- Compressor limited to 50% or low cap until removed [dual capacity or variable speed only] (Future Release)
- Disable compressor operation for 1/2 hr (can be removed immediately) (Future Release)

Then Flash Code 7 on the Green LED for the 'On Peak' mode. And On Peak will display on communicating thermostats.

Home Automation 1 and 2 Inputs

The Home automation inputs are simple closed contact inputs that will trigger an AID Tool and thermostat alert for the homeowner. These would require optional sensors and or equipment for connection to the AXB board. With two inputs two different sensors can be selected. The selected text will then be displayed on the AID Tool and communicating thermostats. These events will NOT alter functionality or operation of the heat pump/accessories and is for homeowner/service notification only.

Home Automation 1 - E23 HA1

With a closed dry contact signal, this input will cause an alarm and Alert Code 23 to indicate on the stat or flash on ABC. The AID Tool will allow configuration of this input between the following selections:

- No Action
- Home Automation Fault [no lockout info only]
  - Output from home automation system
- Security Alarm [no lockout info only]
  - Output from home security
- Sump Alarm Fault [no lockout info only]
  - Switch output from sump sensor
- Smoke/CO Alarm Fault [no lockout info only]
  - Switch output from Smoke/CO sensor
- Dirty Filter Alarm [no lockout info only]
  - Output from dirty filter sensor

Home Automation 2 – E24 HA2

With a closed dry contact signal, this input will cause an alarm and Alert Code 24 to indicate on the stat or flash on ABC. The AID Tool will allow configuration of this input between the following selections:

- No Action
- Home Automation Fault [no lockout info only]
  - Output from home automation system
- Security Alarm [no lockout info only]
  - Output from home security
- Sump Alarm Fault [no lockout info only]
  - Switch output from sump sensor
- Smoke/CO Alarm Fault [no lockout info only]
  - Switch output from Smoke/CO sensor
- Dirty Filter Alarm [no lockout info only]
  - Output from dirty filter sensor

Monitoring Sensor Kits

Energy Monitoring (Standard Sensor Kit on 'Advanced' models)

The Energy Monitoring Kit includes two current transducers (blower and electric heat) added to the existing two compressor sensors so that the complete power usage of the heat pump can be measured. The AID Tool provides configuration detail for the type of blower motor and a line voltage calibration procedure to improve the accuracy. This information can be displayed on the AID Tool or selected communicating thermostats. The TPCM32U03/04 will display instantaneous energy use while the color touchscreen TPCC32Uxx will in addition display a 13 month history in graph form.

Refrigerant Monitoring (optional sensor kit)

The optional Refrigerant Monitoring Kit includes two pressure transducers, and three temperature sensors, heating liquid line, suction temperature and existing cooling liquid line (FP1). These sensors allow the measurement of discharge and suction pressures, suction and liquid line temperatures as well as superheat and subcooling. This information will only be displayed on the AID Tool.

Performance Monitoring (optional sensor kit)

The optional Performance Monitoring Kit includes three temperature sensors, entering and leaving water, leaving air temperature and a water flow rate sensor. With this kit heat of extraction and rejection will be calculated. This requires configuration using the AID Tool for selection of water or antifreeze.

Controls cont.

Special Modes and Applications

5-Speed ECM Blower Motor

Normally the 5-Speed ECM motor can be driven off of thermostat signals and the ABC connector P9. Communicating thermostats, however present a special problem in this application since they operate without 24 VAC thermostat signals. The ABC board is wired to operate these systems from the alternate relay output signals CC1, CC2, Fan, and EH1 and should be wired for this.

Communicating Digital Thermostats

The Aurora® controls system also features either mono-chromatic or color touch screen graphic display thermostats for user interface. These displays not only feature easy to use graphical interface but display alerts and faults in plain English. Many of the features discussed here may not be applicable without these thermostats.

Dehumidification – Passive

In passive dehumidification mode, the airflow is reduced by 15% from the heating airflow setting. If cooling airflow is set to +5, -5 or -10% of heating airflow it will automatically be set to -15% of heating airflow whenever the dehumidification call is present in the communicating stat or from the thermostat input DH. If the airflow for cooling is already set to -15% no airflow change will be noticed from normal cooling. Dehumidification mode will be shown on the ABC and the communicating thermostats.

Aurora® 'Advanced' Control LED Displays

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

Status LED (LED3, Green)

Description of Operation	Fault LED, Green
Normal Mode	ON
Control is Non-functional	OFF
Test Mode	Slow Flash
Lockout Active	Fast Flash
Dehumidification Mode	Flash Code 2
Load Shed	Flash Code 5
Emergency Shutdown	Flash Code 6
On Peak Mode	Flash Code 7
(Future Use)	Flash Code 8
(Future Use)	Flach Code 9

Configuration LED (LED2, Yellow)

Description of Operation	Configuration LED, Yellow
No Software Overwritten	ECM Setting
DIP Switch Overwritten	Slow Flash
ECM Configuration Mode	Fast Flash
Reset Configuration Mode	OFF

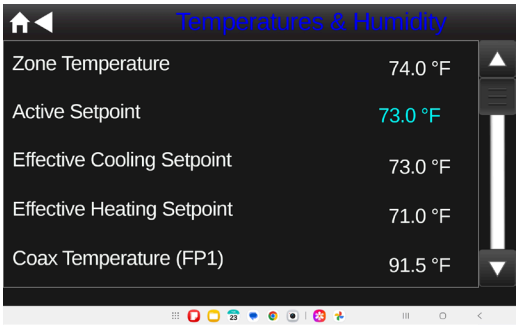
Fault LED (LED1, Red)

	Red Fault LED	LED Flash Code *	Lockout	Reset/ Remove	Fault Condition Summary
ABC Basic Faults	Normal - No Faults	Off	-		
	Fault-Input	1	No	Auto	Tstat input error. Autoreset upon condition removal.
	Fault-High Pressure	2	Yes	Hard or Soft	HP switch has tripped (>600 psi)
	Fault-Low Pressure	3	Yes	Hard or Soft	Low Pressure Switch has tripped (<40 psi for 30 continuous sec.)
	Fault-Freeze Detection FP2	4	Yes	Hard or Soft	Freeze protection sensor has tripped (<15 or 30 degF for 30 continuous sec.)
	Fault-Freeze Detection FP1	5	Yes	Hard or Soft	Freeze protection sensor has tripped (<15 or 30 degF for 30 continuous sec.)
	Fault-Condensate Overflow	7	Yes	Hard or Soft	Condensate switch has shown continuity for 30 continuous sec.
	Fault-Over/Under Voltage	8	No	Auto	Instantaneous voltage is out of range. **Controls shut down until resolved.
	Fault-FP1 Snsr Error	11	Yes	Hard or Soft	If FP1 Sensor Error
ABC & AXB Advanced Faults	Fault-Compressor Monitor	10	Yes	Hard or Soft	Open Crkt, Run, Start or welded cont
	Non-CriticAXBSnsrErr	13	No	Auto	Any Other Sensor Error
	CriticAXBSnsrErr	14	Yes	Hard or Soft	Sensor Error for EEV or HW
	Alert-HotWtr	15	No	Auto	HW over limit or logic lockout. HW pump deactivated.
	Fault-VarSpdPump	16	No	Auto	Alert is read from PWM feedback.
	Not Used	17	No	Auto	IZ2 Com Fault. Autoreset upon condition removal.
	Non-CritComErr	18	No	Auto	Any non-critical com error
	Fault-CritComErr	19	No	Auto	Any critical com error. Auto reset upon condition removal
	Alarm - Low Loop Pressure	21	No	Auto	Loop pressure is below 3 psi for more than 3 minutes
	Alarm - Home Automation 1	23	No	Auto	Closed contact input is present on Dig 2 input - Text is configurable
	Alarm - Home Automation 2	24	No	Auto	Closed contact input is present on Dig 3 input - Text is configurable

NOTES:
*All codes >11 use long flash for tens digit and short flash for the ones digit. 20, 30, 40, 50 etc. are skipped!
Alert' is a noncritical sensor or function that has failed. Normal operation of the heat pump is maintained but service is desired at some point.

Controls - UPC2 DDC Control (optional)

Note: Not all factory installed options are available, please refer to WeDoGeo® to see available options.



Aurora® UPC2 Controller

(Optional Accessory for certain models)

The Aurora® Unitary Protocol Converter (UPC2) is designed to add-on to any Aurora® based heat pump control. The Aurora® Unitary Protocol Convertor (UPC2) is designed to allow water source heat pumps to be integrated into Building Automation Systems (BAS) with ease. The Aurora® UPC2 is an integrated solution and communicates directly with the Aurora® Heat Pump Controls and allows access/control of a variety of internal Aurora® heat pump operations such as sensors, relay operation, faults and other information. In turn, the UPC2 then converts internal Aurora® Modbus protocol to BACnet MS/TP or BACnet IP and communicates to the BAS system. This provides the great benefit of complete control integration and a myriad of information available to the BAS from the heat pump control. Plus, it also allows individual unit configuration such as ECM fan speeds or freeze protection setting directly over the BAS without the need for access to the actual heat pump.

ZS Series Sensors

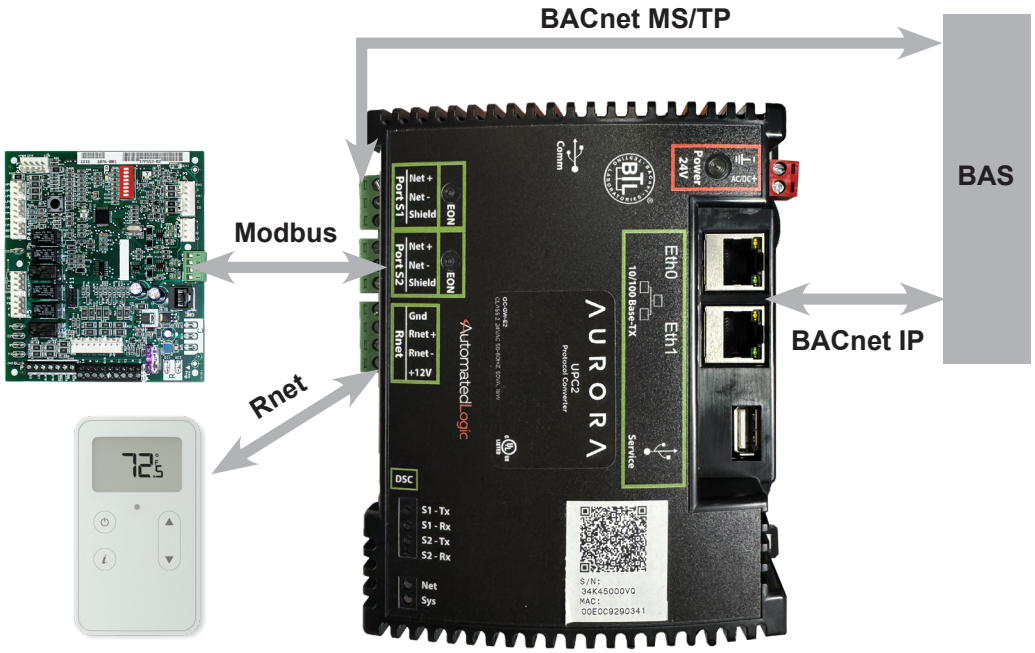
(Optional Accessory for certain models)

The Aurora® UPC2 is implemented with the Aurora® Base Controller (ABC) heat pump control into our latest water source heat pumps. This will allow for a BAS to integrate and communicate with the heat pump. The Aurora® UPC2 has the ability to communicate BACnet MS/TP or BACnet IP. All zone temperatures and zone sensors are connected to the UPC2 on an Rnet bus, simplifying hook up at the unit. Rnet sensors can include a combination of zone temperature and humidity, CO2, and VOC sensors.

There are an extensive number of points that the UPC2 has available over the network for integration into the BAS. Control programmers need to carefully determine which points they want to add to the BAS database. A list of the BACnet points are available along with their individual point descriptions by contacting the Commercial Solutions Group at 1-877-677-4420.

Controls - UPC2 DDC Control (optional)

Note: Not all factory installed options are available, please refer to WeDoGeo® to see available options.



Aurora® UPC2 Features
(Optional Accessory for certain models)

- Serves as a BACnet Broadcast Management Device (BBMD) for a BACnet/IP on each of the BACnet/IP networks
- Supports Foreign Device Registration (FDR)
- Supports DHCP IP addressing
- Has built in network diagnostic capture functionality for troubleshooting

Physical Ports
- **Eth0, Eth1**
  - 10/100 Mbps Ethernet
  - BACnet IP, BACnet IPv6, BACnet/Ethernet, BACnet SC
- **S1**
  - Aurora® Modbus RTU Port (Connects to ABC P8 with RJ45)
- **S2**
  - BACnet MS/TP
- **Service Port**
  - USB
  - BACnet/IP Service Port

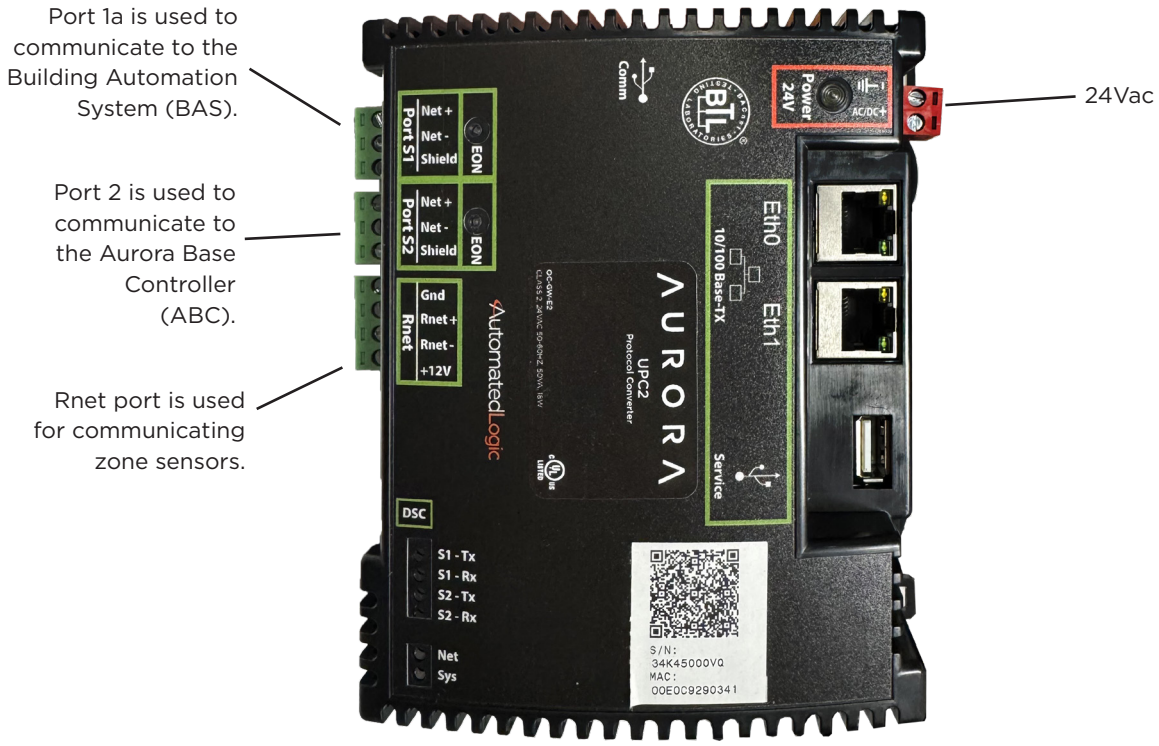
Specifications
- **Power**
  - 24VAC +/-10%, 50-60 Hz
  - 24VDC +/-10%
- **Eth0, Eth1**
  - 10/100 BaseT, full duplex, Ethernet ports with built-in fail safe.
  - Supports direct connection or daisy chain topology natively using BACnet/IP and/or BACnet Ethernet communication.
  - Under normal operation, network traffic not destined for this controller is repeated to the other Ethernet port.
- **Port S1**
  - Used for internal heat pump communication on the Aurora® Modbus network.
- **Port S2**
  - For communication with BACnet MS/TP network at 9600 to 115200 bps.
- **Rnet Port**
  - Supports up to 15 ZS sensors and one Equipment Touch.
  - Supplies 12VDC/260 mA power to the Rnet across its rated temperature range.
- **Service Port**
  - USB 2.0 host port for setting up the device and troubleshooting through a local connection to a computer.
- **Real-time Clock**
  - Real-time clock keeps track of time in the event of a power failure for up to 3 days.
- **Environmental operating range**
  - -40 to 150ºF (-40 to 70ºC), 10-95% relative humidity, non-condensing
- **Physical**
  - Fire-retardant plastic ABS, UL94-5VA
- **BACnet Support**
  - Conforms to the BACnet Building Controller (B-BC), BACnet Router (B-RTR), BACnet Gateway (B-GW), and BACnet Broadcast Management Device (B-BBMD) Standard Device Profiles as defined in ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2016 (BACnet) Annex L, Protocol Revision 19.
- **Compliance**
  - United States of America
    - FCC compliant to Title CFR47, Part 15, Subpart B, Class A
    - UL Listed, File E143900; CCN PAZX, UL916, Energy Management Equipment
  - Canada
    - UL Listed File E143900, CCN PAZX7, CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 205 Signal Equip.,
    - Industry Canada Compliant, ICES-003, Class A

Controls - UPC2 DDC Control (optional)

Note: Not all factory installed options are available, please refer to WeDoGeo® to see available options.

Aurora® UPC2 Optional Features
(Optional Accessory for certain models)

- AID Tool for Aurora® ABC configuration and troubleshooting.
- Aurora® Advanced Control adds the Aurora® AXB expansion board and provides added I/O and standard features
- Optional Sensor Kits (requires Aurora® Advanced Control with AXB - Future Availability on Select Models/Configurations)
  - **Refrigeration Monitoring –** provides Suction and discharge pressure, Suction, liquid line temps and superheat and subcooling.
  - **Performance Monitoring –** provides entering and leaving loop water temperatures, loop flow rate as well as heat of extraction or rejection rate into the loop.
  - **Energy Monitoring –** provides real-time power measurement (Watt) of compressor, fan, auxiliary heat and zone pump.



Aurora® UPC2 Smart Tablet Option
(Optional Accessory - available only on certain models)

A smart tablet option is also available. Purchase a smart tablet accessory cable from manufacturer and download the OEMCtrl App and connect to the unit either at the unit itself or via the zone sensor. This means connecting to the unit to adjust fan speeds, check on fault etc. as easily as walking up to the zone sensor without the need for accessing ceiling tiles or a stepladder.

Controls - UPC2 DDC Control (optional)

Note: Not all factory installed options are available, please refer to WeDoGeo® to see available options.

1. ***Leaving Air Temperature (LAT) Sensor –*** This 10 kOhm NTC sensor is factory installed on all UPC2 equipped heat pumps. It typically is attached to wiring inside the blower cabinet on the suction side of the blower. This sensor is attached on ABC FP2 pins available as LAT AU-30.
2. ***Compressor Proving Sensors –*** This optional factory installed current sensor is connected to confirm compressor operation via the power wires. The sensor is attached at ABC Y1 and available at point BV-65.
3. ***Valve End Switch –*** This optional input is setup for a field installed flow valve end switch. This end switch input is attached at ABC Y2 and available at point BV-67.
4. ***Fan Proving Sensors –*** This optional factory installed current sensor is connected to confirm fan operation via the power wires. The sensor is attached at ABC G and available at point BV-33.
5. ***Occupancy Sensor -*** This standard feature includes a field installed and wired room sensor with occupancy sensor typically found in DDC systems. The RNet room sensors can be found thru your commercial representative. The occupancy Sensors are attached at ABC 0 and can be found at point BV-49.
6. ***Dirty Filter Switch –*** This optional field installed switch is connected to confirm dirty filter operation. The dirty filter switch can be found thru your commercial representative. The sensor is attached at ABC W and available at point BV-63.
7. ***Fault, Configuration, and Status Codes –*** The codes can be visible to the BAS if desired

Aurora® Base Fault Codes (ABC Only)

Fault LED (LED1, Red)

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

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

Aurora® Advanced Fault Codes (ABC + AXB Expansion Board)

Fault LED (LED1, Red)

Red Fault LED		LED Flash Code *	Lockout	Reset/ Remove	Fault Condition Summary
ABC Basic Faults	Normal - No Faults	Off	-		
	Fault-Input	1	No	Auto	Tstat input error. Autoreset upon condition removal.
	Fault-High Pressure	2	Yes	Hard or Soft	HP switch has tripped (>600 psi)
	Fault-Low Pressure	3	Yes	Hard or Soft	Low Pressure Switch has tripped (<40 psi for 30 continuous sec.)
	Fault-Freeze Detection FP2	4	Yes	Hard or Soft	Freeze protection sensor has tripped (<15 or 30 degF for 30 continuous sec.)
	Fault-Freeze Detection FP1	5	Yes	Hard or Soft	Freeze protection sensor has tripped (<15 or 30 degF for 30 continuous sec.)
	Fault-Condensate Overflow	7	Yes	Hard or Soft	Condensate switch has shown continuity for 30 continuous sec.
	Fault-Over/Under Voltage	8	No	Auto	Instantaneous voltage is out of range. **Controls shut down until resolved.
	Fault-FP1 & 2 Snsr Error	11	Yes	Hard or Soft	If FP1 or 2 Sensor Error
ABC & AXB Advanced Faults	Fault-Compressor Monitor	10	Yes	Hard or Soft	Open Crkt, Run, Start or welded cont
	Non-CriticAXBSnsrErr	13	No	Auto	Any Other Sensor Error
	CriticAXBSnsrErr	14	Yes	Hard or Soft	Sensor Error for EEV or HW
	Alert-HotWtr	15	No	Auto	HW over limit or logic lockout. HW pump deactivated.
	Fault-VarSpdPump	16	No	Auto	Alert is read from PWM feedback.
	Not Used	17	No	Auto	IZ2 Com Fault. Autoreset upon condition removal.
	Non-CritComErr	18	No	Auto	Any non-critical com error
	Fault-CritComErr	19	No	Auto	Any critical com error. Auto reset upon condition removal
	Alarm - Low Loop Pressure	21	No	Auto	Loop pressure is below 3 psi for more than 3 minutes
	Alarm - Home Automation 1	23	No	Auto	Closed contact input is present on Dig 2 input - Text is configurable
	Alarm - Home Automation 2	24	No	Auto	Closed contact input is present on Dig 3 input - Text is configurable

NOTES:
*All codes >11 use long flash for tens digit and short flash for the ones digit. 20, 30, 40, 50 etc. are skipped!
Alert' is a noncritical sensor or function that has failed. Normal operation of the heat pump is maintained but service is desired at some point.

Controls - UPC2 DDC Control (optional)

Note: Not all factory installed options are available, please refer to WeDoGeo® to see available options.

Aurora® Base or Advanced Control Configuration and Status Codes

Status LED (LED3, Green)

Description of Operation	Fault LED, Green
Normal Mode	ON
Control is Non-functional	OFF
Test Mode	Slow Flash
Lockout Active	Fast Flash
Dehumidification Mode	Flash Code 2
Load Shed	Flash Code 5
Emergency Shutdown	Flash Code 6
On Peak Mode	Flash Code 7
(Future Use)	Flash Code 8
(Future Use)	Flach Code 9

Configuration LED (LED2, Yellow)

Description of Operation	Configuration LED, Yellow
No Software Overwritten	ECM Setting
DIP Switch Overwritten	Slow Flash
ECM Configuration Mode	Fast Flash
Reset Configuration Mode	OFF

8. ***Alarm Relay –*** The Alarm relay (ALM) is factory connected to 24 VAC via jumper JW2. By cutting JW2, ABC ALM becomes a dry contact connected to ABC ALG. The Relay is field switchable between Factory setting as an Alarm output or available for other uses.
9. ***Accessory Relay1 –*** A configurable, accessory relay on the ABC is provided that can be cycled with the compressor, blower, or the Dehumidifier (DH) input. A third (factory) setting cycles the relay with the compressor but delays the compressor and blower output for 90 sec. Source pump or slow opening solenoid valves in well systems or variable speed primary pumping systems would be a prime use of this feature.

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

10. ***Electric Heat EH1 –*** A digital 24VDC output is provided for electric heat powering. UPC2's Default programming has EH1 set for AUX/ELEC Heat operation and will be controlled using the UPC2's internal P.I.D. logic. However it can be changed by the BAS to be network controlled.
11. ***Electric Heat EH2 –*** A digital VDC output is provided for field options converted from the original EH2 output. Default UPC2 program has the EH2 output set for Network Control but can be changed by the BAS to be controlled by the UPC2's internal P.I.D. logic.

Controls - UPC2 DDC Control (optional)

Note: Not all factory installed options are available, please refer to WeDoGeo® to see available options.

Aurora® Advanced Control Configuration and Options (Future Availability on Select Models/Configurations)

1. ***Accessory Relay2 –*** A second, configurable, accessory relay on the AXB is provided that can be cycled with the compressor 1 or 2, blower, or the Dehumidifier (DH) input. This is to complement the Accessory 1 Relay on the ABC board.

Position	DIP 4	DIP 5	Description
1	ON	ON	Cycles with Fan or ECM (or G)
2	OFF	ON	Cycles with CC1 first stage of compressor or compressor spd 1-12
3	ON	OFF	Cycles with CC2 second stage of compressor or compressor spd 7-12
4	OFF	OFF	Cycles with DH input from ABC board

2. ***Analog Out –*** A standard 0-10VDC analog output is provided. This output can be used to drive modulating dampers etc.
3. ***Variable Speed Pump or Modulating Water Valve (If applicable) -*** This input and output are provided to drive and monitor a variable speed pump. The VS pump output is a PWM signal to drive the variable speed pump. The minimum and maximum level are set using the AID Tool. 75% and 100% are the default settings respectively. The VS data input allows a separate PWM signal to return from the pump giving fault and performance information. Fault received from the variable speed pump will be displayed as E16.

   Modulating Water Valve - This Variable speed PWM output is provided to optionally drive a modulating water valve. Through advanced design a 0-10VDC valve can be driven directly from the VS pump output. The minimum and maximum level are set in the same way as the VS pump using the AID Tool. 75% and 100% are the default settings respectively.
4. ***Loop Pump Linked (If applicable) -*** This input and output are provided so that two units can be linked together with a common flow center. When either unit has a call for loop pump, both unit's loop pump relays and variable speed pumps are energized. The flow center then can simply be wired to either unit. The output from one unit should be routed to the input of the other. If daisy chained up to 16 heat pumps can be wired and linked together in this fashion.

Controls - UPC2 DDC Control (optional)

Note: Not all factory installed options are available, please refer to WeDoGeo® to see available options.

Aurora® Advanced Control Optional Sensor Kits (Availability on Select Models/Configurations)

1. ***Energy Monitoring (Standard Sensor Kit on 'Advanced' models) -*** The Energy Monitoring Kit includes two current transducers (blower and electric heat) added to the existing two compressor sensors so that the complete power usage of the heat pump can be measured. The BACview Tool provides configuration detail for the type of blower motor and a line voltage calibration procedure to improve the accuracy. This real time power usage information can be displayed on the AID Tool and is available thru network points when using BACnet or N2 Open.
   - Compressor Current 1
   - Compressor Current 2
   - Fan Current
   - Aux Heat Current
   - Pump Selection
   - Voltage
   - Compressor Watts
   - Fan Watts
   - Aux Heat Watts
   - Pump Watts (VS Only)

2. ***Refrigerant Monitoring (optional sensor kit) -*** The optional Refrigerant Monitoring Kit includes two pressure transducers, and three temperature sensors, heating liquid line, suction temperature and existing cooling liquid line (FP1). These sensors allow the measurement of discharge and suction pressures, suction and liquid line temperatures as well as superheat and subcooling. This information can be displayed on the BACview Tool, or the network when using BACnet and N2.
   - Htg Liquid Line
   - Clg Liquid Line
   - Discharge pressure
   - Suction Pressure
   - Discharge Saturated Temp
   - Suction Saturated Temperature
   - Superheat
   - SubCooling

3. ***Performance Monitoring (optional sensor kit) -*** The optional Performance Monitoring Kit includes: three temperature sensors, entering and leaving water, leaving air temperature and a water flow rate sensor. With this kit, heat of extraction and rejection will be calculated. This requires configuration using the BACview Tool for selection of water or antifreeze.
   - Leaving Air Temperature (supply)
   - Alt Leaving Air Temperature (supply)
   - Entering Water Temperature
   - Leaving Water Temperature
   - Water Flow Meter
   - Entering Air Temperature (from zone sensor)
   - Brine Selection (water/antifreeze)
   - Heat of Extraction/Rejection

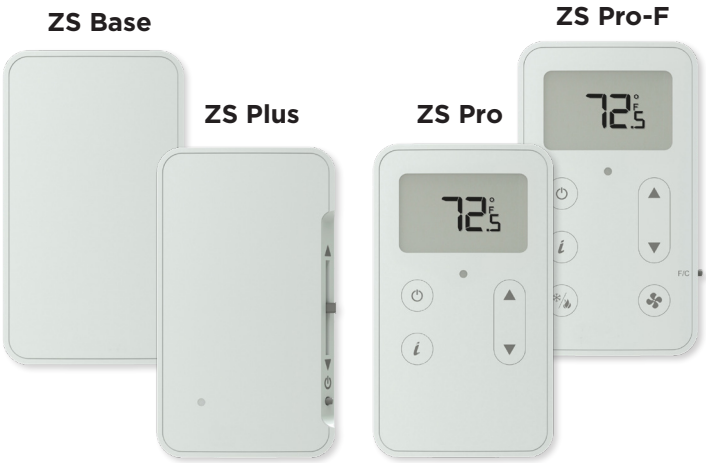
Controls - UPC2 DDC Control (optional)

Note: Not all factory installed options are available, please refer to WeDoGeo® to see available options.

ZS Series RNet Sensor Overview

The ZS Series line of intelligent zone sensors provides the function and flexibility you need to manage the conditions important to the comfort and productivity of the zone occupants. The ZS sensors are available in a variety of zone sensing combinations to address your application needs. These combinations include temperature, relative humidity, and indoor air quality (carbon dioxide or VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds)). They are built to be flexible allowing for easy customization of what the user/technician sees. Designed to work with the Aurora® UPC2 controllers the ZS sensor line includes the ZS Base, ZS Plus, ZS Pro and ZS Pro-F.

The UPC2 uses a proprietary communication called Rnet to receive the space temperature from the zone sensor. This is done using (2) 18 AWG twisted pair unshielded cables for a total of 4 wires connected to the Rnet port. The sensor gets its power from the UPC2 controller and connecting multiple sensors to one UPC2 will allow for space temperature averaging. The UPC2 can support one ZS Pro or ZS Pro F with up to four ZS standard sensors wired to the Rnet port on the UPC2 for a total of 5 zone sensors. The sensors use a precise 10k ohm thermistor with less than 0.18°F drift over a ten year span, this allows for less maintenance or re-calibration after installation. The sensors also have a hidden communication port for connecting a BACview or local laptop that provides access to the equipment for commissioning and maintenance. The table below shows the features of each of the four sensors that are currently available.



Features	ZS Base	ZS Plus	ZS Pro	ZS Pro-F
Temp, CO^2, Humidity, and VOC Options	√	√	√	√
Neutral Color	√	√	√	√
Addressable/supports daisy chaining	√	√	√	√
Hidden communication port	√	√	√	√
Mounts on a standard 2” by 4” electrical box	√	√	√	√
Occupancy Status indicator LED		√	√	√
Push button occupancy override		√	√	√
Setpoint adjust		√	√	√
Large, easy to read LCD			√	√
Alarm indicator			√	√
°F to °C conversion button				√

UPC2 Options	ZS Base	ZS Plus	ZS Pro	ZS Pro w/Motion	ZS Pro-F
Temperature Only	ZS2-WFI02	ZS2PL-WFI02	ZS2P-WFI02	ZS2P-M-WFI02	ZS2PF-WFI02
Temp with CO2	ZS2-C-WFI02	ZS2PL-C-WFI02	ZS2P-C-WFI02	ZS2P-CM-WFI02	ZS2PF-C-WFI02
Temp with Humidity	ZS2-H-WFI02	ZS2PL-H-WFI02	ZS2P-H-WFI02	ZS2P-HM-WFI02	ZS2PF-H-WFI02
Temp with VOC	ZS2-V-WFI02	ZS2PL-V-WFI02	- - -	- - -	- - -
Temp, Humidity, CO2	ZS2-HC-WFI02	ZS2PL-HC-WFI02	ZS2P-HC-WFI02	ZS2P-HCM-WFI02	ZS2PF-HC-WFI02
Temp, Humidity, VOC	ZS2-HV-WFI02	ZS2PL-HV-WFI02	- - -	- - -	- - -

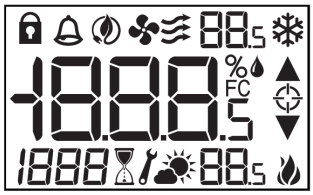
Controls - UPC2 DDC Control (optional)

Note: Not all factory installed options are available, please refer to WeDoGeo® to see available options.

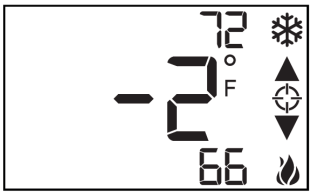
RNet Sensor Physical and Electrical Data

Sensing Element	**Range**	**Accuracy**
Temperature (on non-Humidity models)	-4° to 122° F (-20° C to 50° C)	±0.35° F (0.2° C)
Temperature (on Humidity models)	50° F to 104° F (10° C to 40° C)	±0.5° F (0.3° C)
Humidity	10% to 90%	±1.8% typical
CO2	400 to 1250 PPM 1250 to 2000 PPM	±30 PPM or +/-3% of reading (greater of two) ±5% of reading plus 30 PPM
VOC	0 to 2,000 PPM	±100 PPM
Power Requirements	**Sensor Type**	**Power Required**
Temperature Only	All Models	12 Vdc @ 8 mA
Temperature with Humidity	All Models	12 Vdc @ 15 mA (idle) to 190 mA (CO2 measurement cycle)
Temp with VOC, or Temp/VOC/Humidity	All Models	12 Vdc @ 60 mA
Temp with CO2 , or Temp/ CO2/Humidity	All Models	12 Vdc @ 15 mA (idle) to 190 mA (CO2 measurement cycle)
Power Supply	A controller supplies the Rnet sensor network with 12 Vdc @ 210 mA. Additional power may be required for your application. See sensor ZS Installation Guide	
Communication	115 kbps Rnet connection between sensor(s) and controller 15 sensors max per Rnet network; 5 sensors max per control program	
Local Access Port	For connecting a laptop computer to the local equipment for maintenance and commissioning	
Environmental Operating Range	32° to 122° F (0° - 50° C), 10% to 90% relative humidity, non-condensing	
Mounting Dimensions	Standard 4"x 2" electrical box using provided 6/32" x 1/2" mounting screws	

All Segments

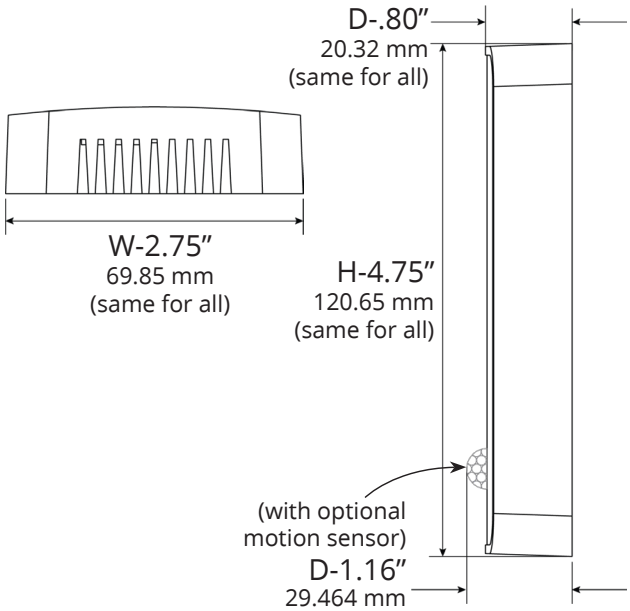


Setpoint Adjust



Home Screen

Info Screen - CO_2



Refrigerant Circuit Guideline

Symptom	Head Pressure	Suction Pressure	Compressor Amp Draw	Superheat	Subcooling	Air Temp. Differential	Water Temp. Differential
Under Charged System (Possible Leak)	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
Over Charged System	High	High	High	Normal	High	Normal/Low	Normal
Low Air Flow Heating	High	High	High	High/Normal	Low	High	Low
Low Air Flow Cooling	Low	Low	Low	Low/Normal	High	High	Low
Low Water Flow Heating	Low/Normal	Low/Normal	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Low Water Flow Cooling	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	High
High Air Flow Heating	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
High Air Flow Cooling	Low	High	Normal	High	Low	Low	Normal
High Water Flow Heating	Normal	Low	Normal	High	Normal	Normal	Low
High Water Flow Cooling	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Normal	Low
Low Indoor Air Temperature Heating	Low	Low	Low	Normal	High	Normal	Normal/High
Low Indoor Air Temperature Cooling	Low	Low	Low	Normal/Low	High	Low	Low
High Indoor Air Temperature Heating	High	High	High	Normal/High	Normal/Low	Low	Normal
High Indoor Air Temperature Cooling	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	High
Restricted TXV (Check Service Advisory)	High	Low	Normal/Low	High	High	Low	Low
Insufficient Compressor (Possible Bad Valves)	Low	High	Low	High	Normal/High	Low	Low
TXV - Bulb Loss of Charge	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low
Scaled Coaxial Heat Exchanger Heating	Low	Low	Low	Normal/Low	High	Low	Low
Scaled Coaxial Heat Exchanger Cooling	High	High	High	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low
Restricted Filter Drier	Check temperature difference (delta T) across filter drier.						

System Cleaning and Flushing

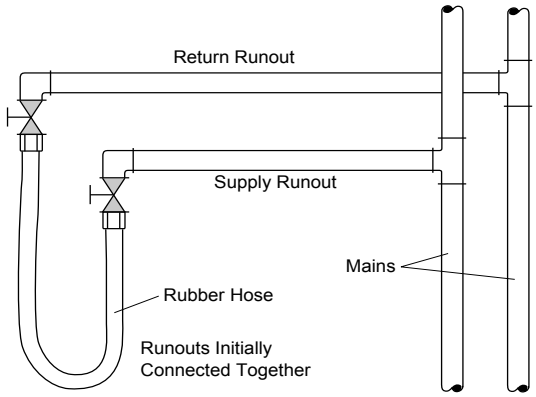
Cleaning and Flushing

Prior to start up of any heat pump, the water circulating system must be cleaned and flushed of all dirt and debris.

If the system is equipped with water shutoff valves, the supply and return runouts must be connected together at each unit location (This will prevent the introduction of dirt into the unit, see Figure 7). The system should be filled at the water make-up connection with all air vents open. After filling, vents should be closed.

The contractor should start the main circulator with the pressure reducing valve makeup open. Vents should be checked in sequence to bleed off any trapped air and to verify circulation through all components of the system.

Figure 7: Flushing with Water Shutoff Valve Equipped Systems



As water circulates through the system, the contractor should check and repair any leaks found in the piping system. Drain(s) at the lowest point(s) in the system should be opened for initial flush and blowdown, making sure water fill valves are set at the same rate. Check the pressure gauge at the pump suction and manually adjust the make-up water valve to hold the same positive pressure both before and after opening the drain valves. Flushing should continue for at least two hours, or longer if required, until drain water is clean and clear.

The supplemental heater and/or circulator pump, if used, should be shut off. All drains and vents should be opened to completely drain the system. Short-circuited supply and return runouts should now be connected to the unit supply and return connections.

Refill the system with clean water. Test the system water for acidity and treat as required to leave the water slightly alkaline (pH 7.5 to 8.5). The specified percentage of antifreeze may also be added at this time. Use commercial grade antifreeze designed for HVAC systems only. Environol™ brand antifreeze is recommended..

Once the system has been filled with clean water and antifreeze (if used), precautions should be taken to protect the system from dirty water conditions. Dirty water will result in system-wide degradation of performance, and solids may clog valves, strainers, flow regulators, etc. Additionally, the heat exchanger may become clogged which reduces compressor service life and can cause premature unit failure.

In boiler/tower application, set the loop control panel set points to desired temperatures. Supply power to all motors and start the circulating pumps. After full flow has been established through all components including the heat rejector (regardless of season), air vented and loop temperatures stabilized, each of the units will be ready for check, test and start up and for air and water balancing.

Ground Source Loop System Checkout

Once piping is completed between the unit pumping system and ground loop, final purging and charging of the loop is needed. A high pressure pump is needed to achieve adequate flow velocity in the loop to purge air and dirt particles from the loop itself. Antifreeze solution is used in most areas to prevent freezing. Flush the system adequately to remove as much air as possible; then pressurize the loop to a static pressure of 40-50 psi (summer) or 50-75 psi (winter). This is normally adequate for good system operation. Loop static pressure may decrease soon after initial installation, due to pipe expansion and loop temperature change. Running the unit for at least 30 minutes after the system has been completely purged of air will allow for the “break-in” period. It may be necessary to adjust static loop pressure (by adding water) after the unit has run for the first time. Loop static pressure will also fluctuate with the seasons. Pressures will be higher in the winter months than during the cooling season. This fluctuation is normal and should be considered when charging the system initially.

Ensure the pump provides adequate flow through the unit by checking pressure drop across the heat exchanger. Usually 2.25-3.0 gpm of flow per ton of cooling capacity is recommended in earth loop applications.

Open Loop Ground Water Systems

Always maintain water pressure in the heat exchanger by placing water control valves at the outlet of the unit to prevent mineral precipitation. Use a closed, bladder-type expansion tank to minimize mineral formation due to air exposure. Ensure proper water flow through the unit by checking pressure drop across the heat exchanger and comparing it to the figures in unit capacity data tables in the specification catalog. 1.5-2 gpm of flow per ton of cooling capacity is recommended in open loop applications.

Discharge water from the unit is not contaminated in any manner and can be disposed of in various ways, depending on local codes, i.e. recharge well, storm sewer, drain field, adjacent stream or pond, etc. Most local codes forbid the use of sanitary sewer for disposal. Consult your local building and zoning departments to assure compliance in your area.

Note: For open loop/groundwater systems or systems that do not contain an antifreeze solution, set SW1-Switch #2 to the "WELL" position (Refer to the Dip Switch Field Selection table). Slow opening/closing solenoid valves (type VM) are recommended to eliminate water hammer.

Reference Calculations

Heating Calculations:	**Cooling Calculations:**
$LWT = EWT - \frac{HE}{gpm \times 500}$	$LWT = EWT + \frac{HR}{gpm \times 500}$
$LAT = EAT + \frac{HC}{cfm \times 1.08}$	$LAT(DB) = EAT(DB) - \frac{SC}{cfm \times 1.08}$
	$LC = TC - SC$
$TH = HC + HWC$	$S/T = \frac{SC}{TC}$

Legend and Notes

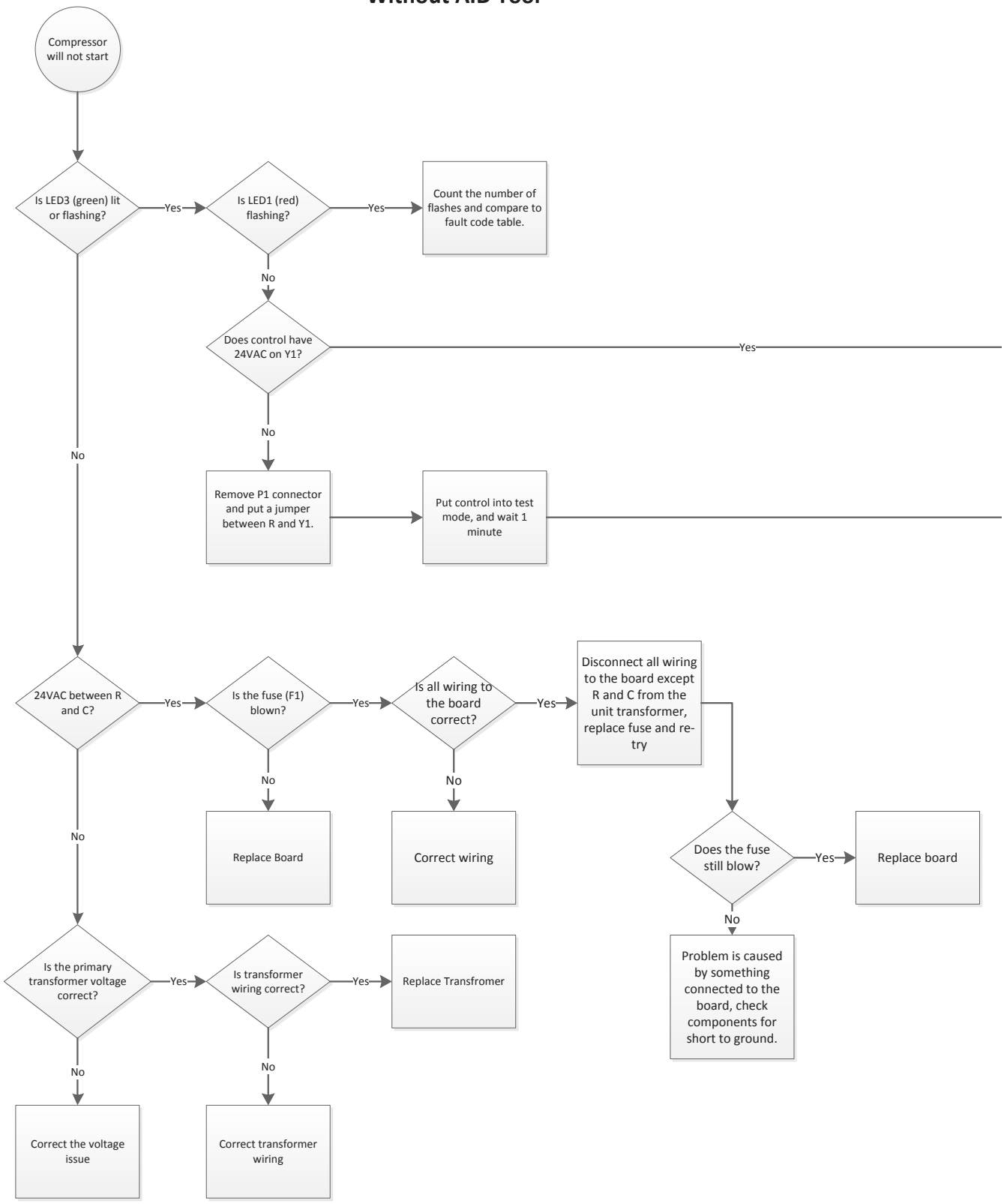
Notes (Refer to Performance Data tables)

- Performance ratings are based on 80°F DB / 67°F WB EAT for cooling and 70°F DB EAT for heating.
- Three flow rates are shown for each unit. The lowest flow rate shown is used for geothermal open loop/well water systems with a minimum of 50°F EWT. The middle flow rate shown is the minimum geothermal closed loop flow rate. The highest flow rate shown is optimum for geothermal closed loop systems and the suggested flow rate for boiler/ tower applications.
- The hot water generator numbers are based on a flow rate of 0.4 gpm/ton of rated capacity with an EWT of 90°F.
- Entering water temperatures below 40°F assumes 15% antifreeze solution.
- For non-standard EAT conditions, apply the appropriate correction factors on (Refer to Correction Factor Tables).
- Interpolation between EWT, gpm, and cfm data is permissible.

Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts

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

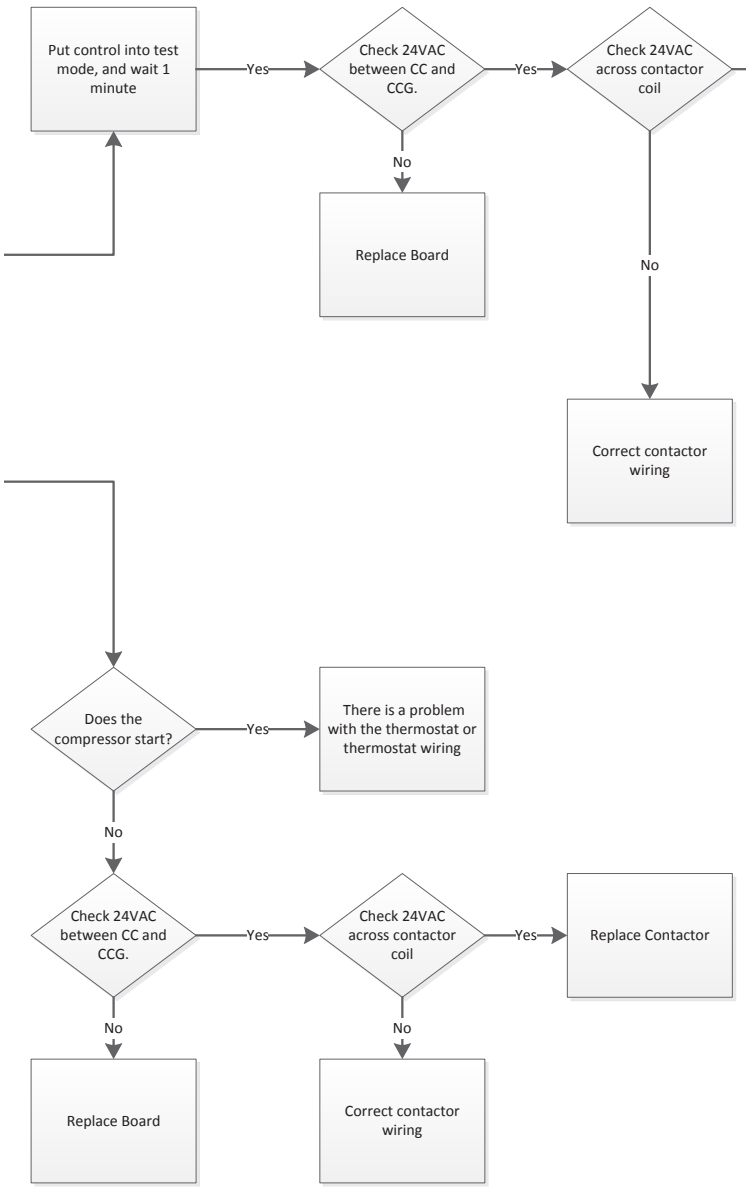
Compressor Will Not Start
Without AID Tool



Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

Notes:

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



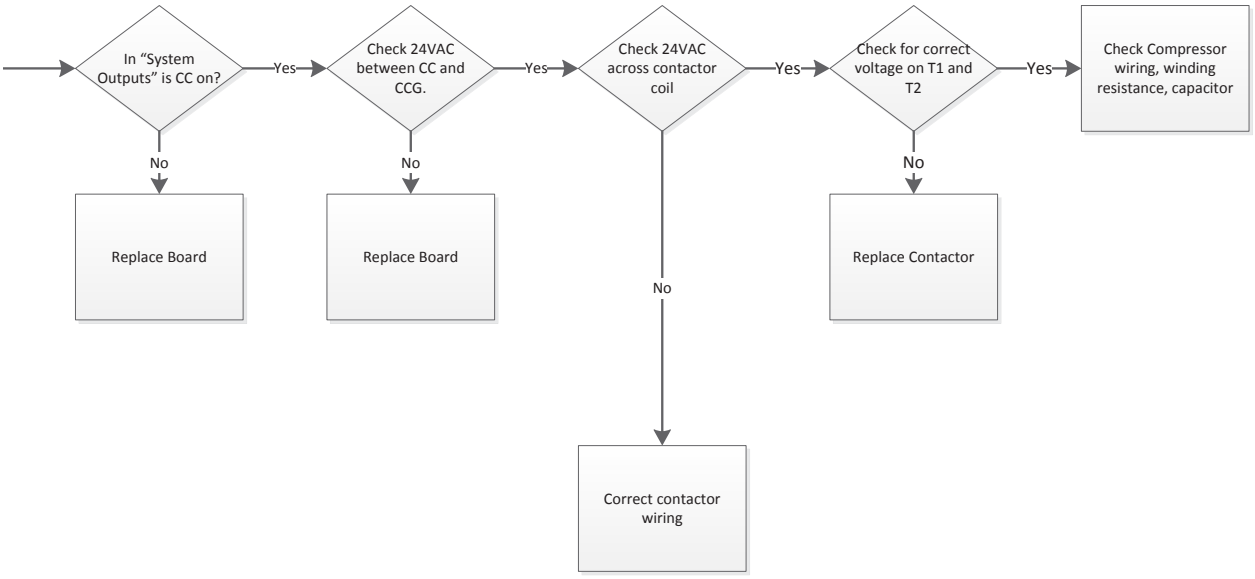
Fault Code	
Fault Description	**Flash Code**
Normal Mode	OFF
Input Fault	Code 1
High Pressure	Code 2
Low Pressure	Code 3
Freeze Detection 2	Code 4
Freeze Detection 1 (Coax)	Code 5
Reserved	Code 6
Condensate	Code 7
Over/Under Voltage	Code 8
Not Used	Code 9
Freeze Detection Sensor Error	Code 11

Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

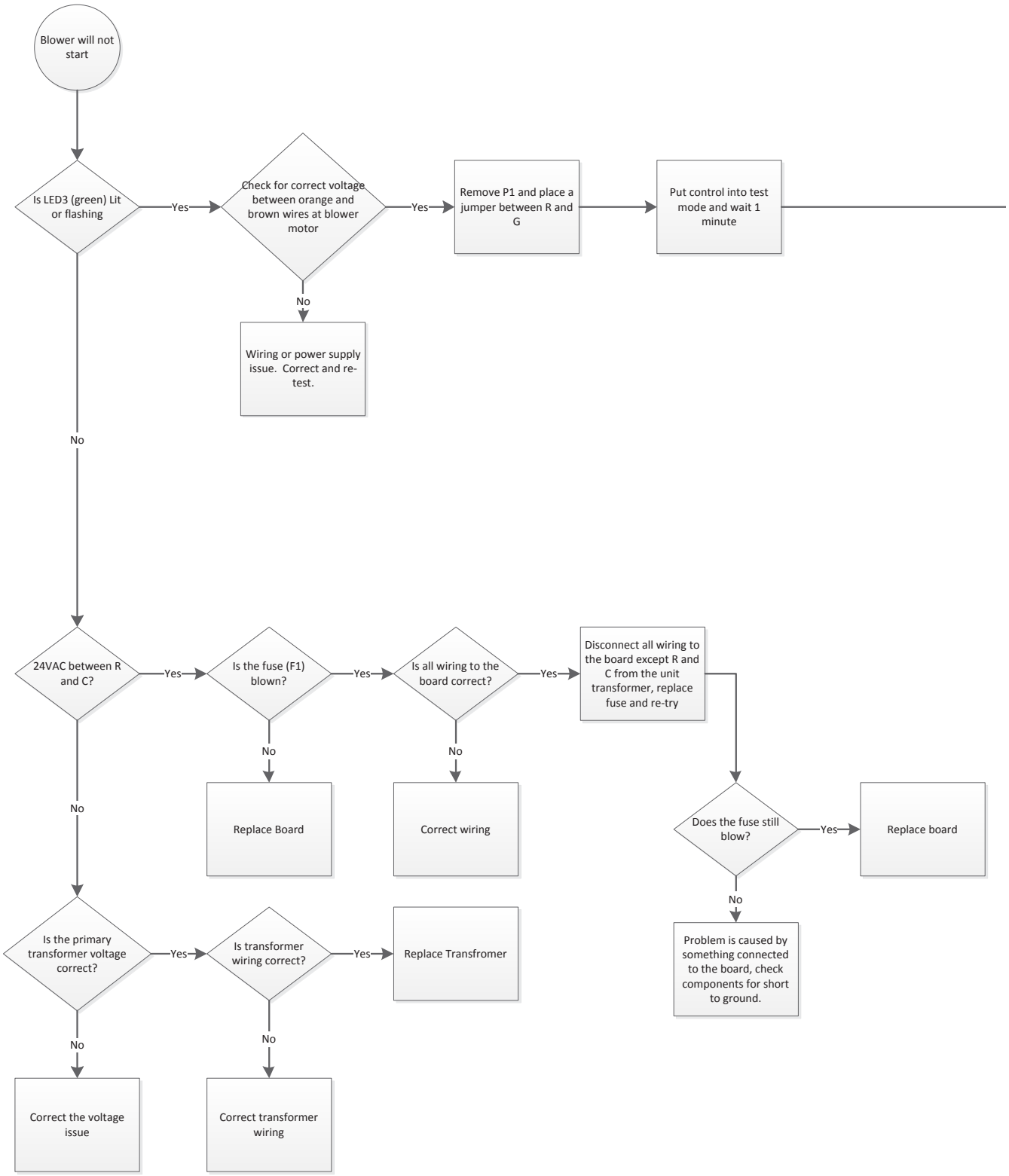
Notes:

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



Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

ECM Blower Will Not Start
Without AID Tool



Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

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

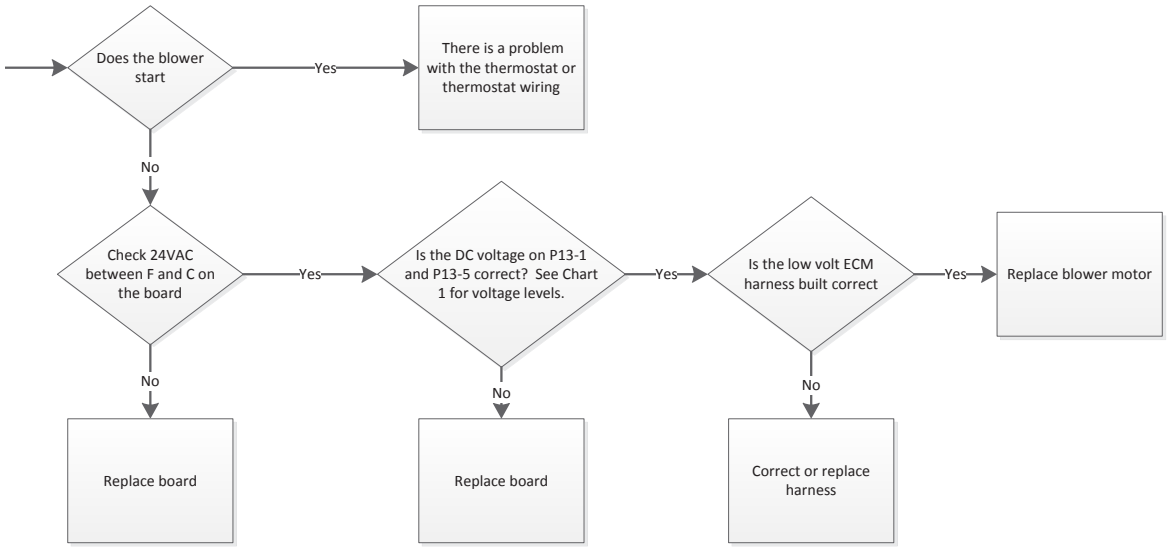


Chart 1

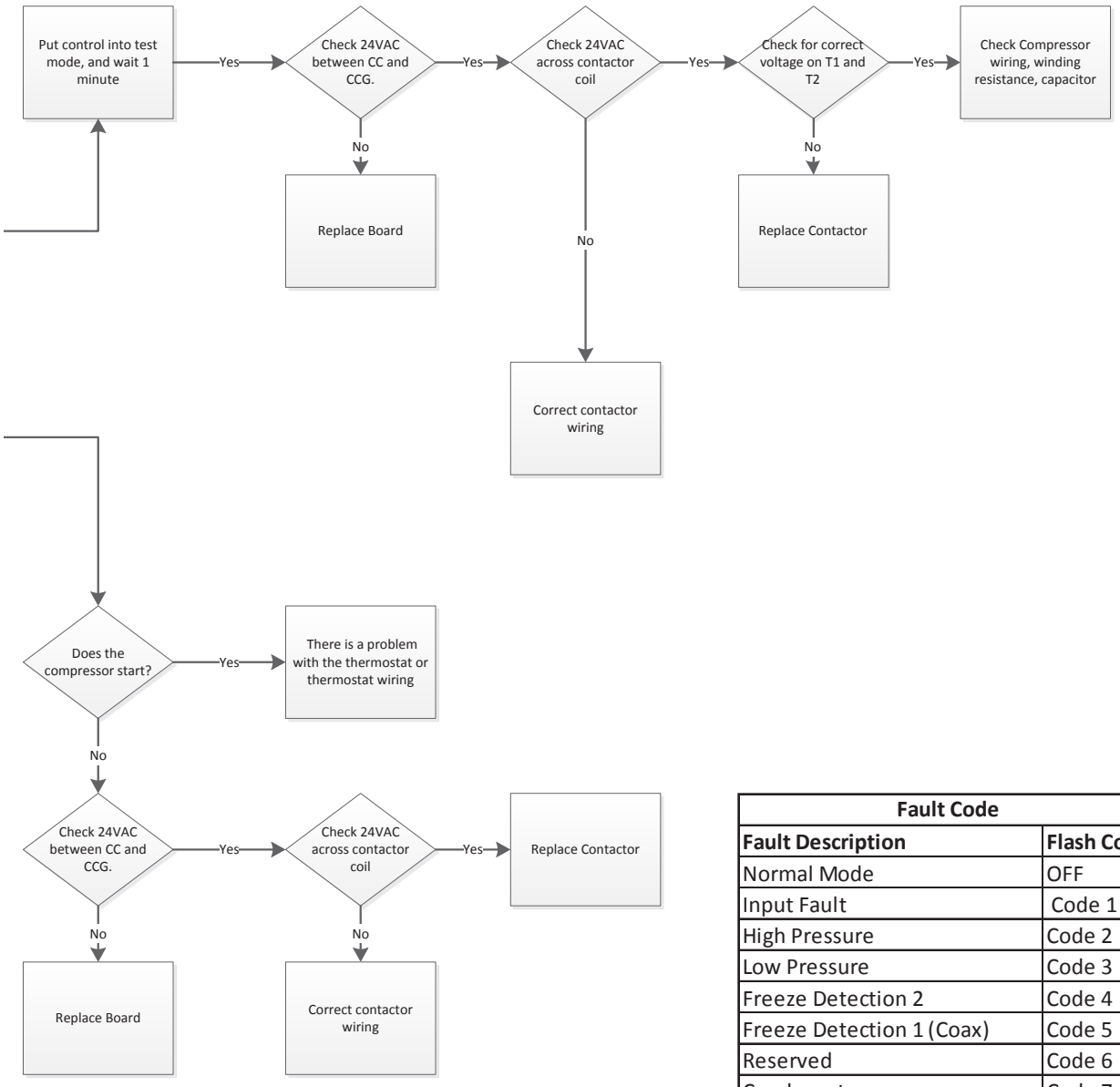
Blower Speed Selection Number	DC Volts
1	0.6VDC
2	2.7VDC
3	4.6VDC
4	7.5VDC
5	9.8VDC
6	12.5VDC
7	14.4VDC
8	16.3VDC
9	18.5VDC
10	21.2VDC
11	22.3VDC
12	23.4VDC

Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

Notes:

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

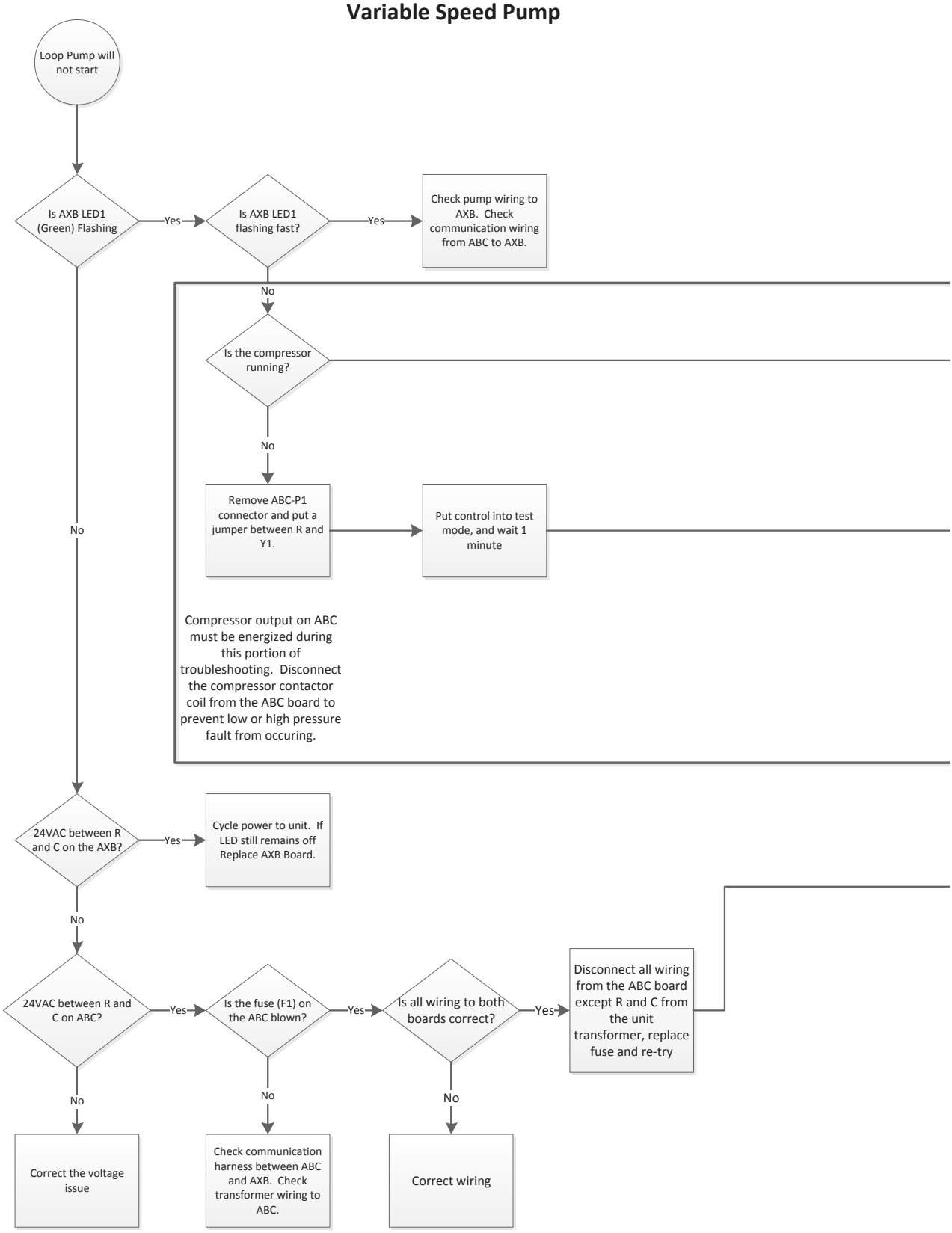


Fault Code	
Fault Description	**Flash Code**
Normal Mode	OFF
Input Fault	Code 1
High Pressure	Code 2
Low Pressure	Code 3
Freeze Detection 2	Code 4
Freeze Detection 1 (Coax)	Code 5
Reserved	Code 6
Condensate	Code 7
Over/Under Voltage	Code 8
Not Used	Code 9
Freeze Detection Sensor Error	Code 11

Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

Loop Pump Will Not Start

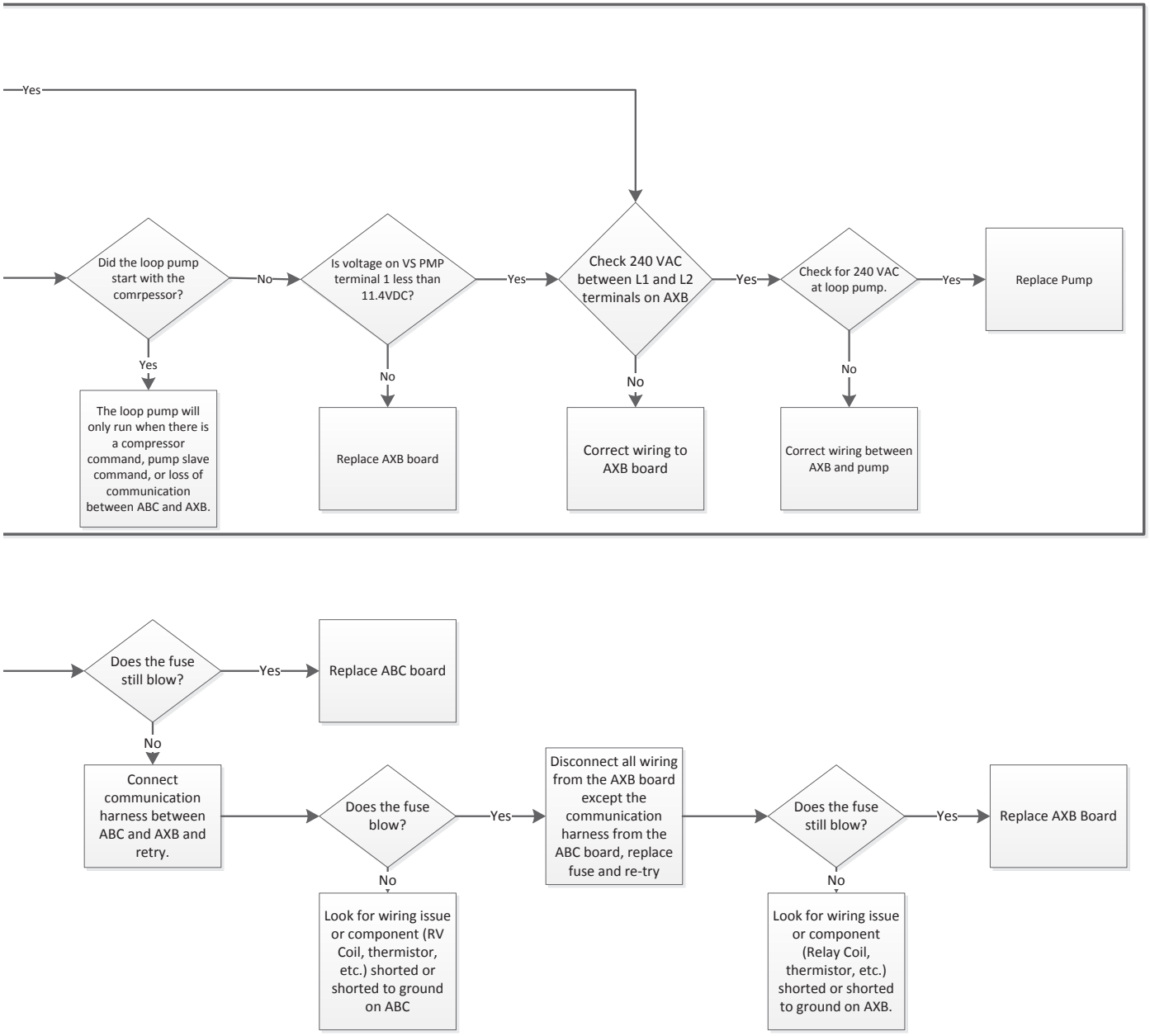
Variable Speed Pump



Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

Notes:

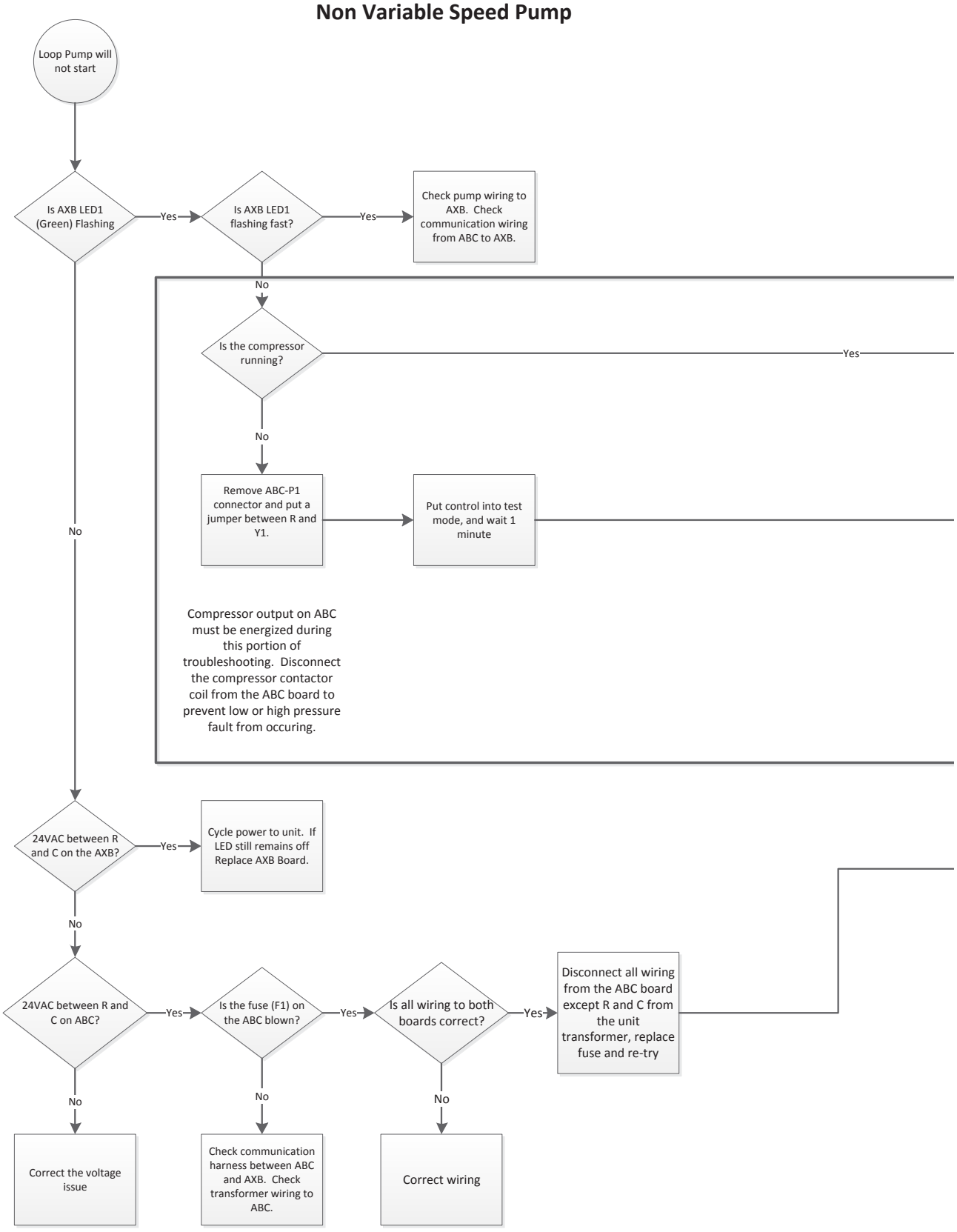
1. When measuring 24VAC actual value may be between 18 and 30VAC.
2. When measuring 240VAC actual value may be between 190 and 250 VAC.



Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

Loop Pump Will Not Start

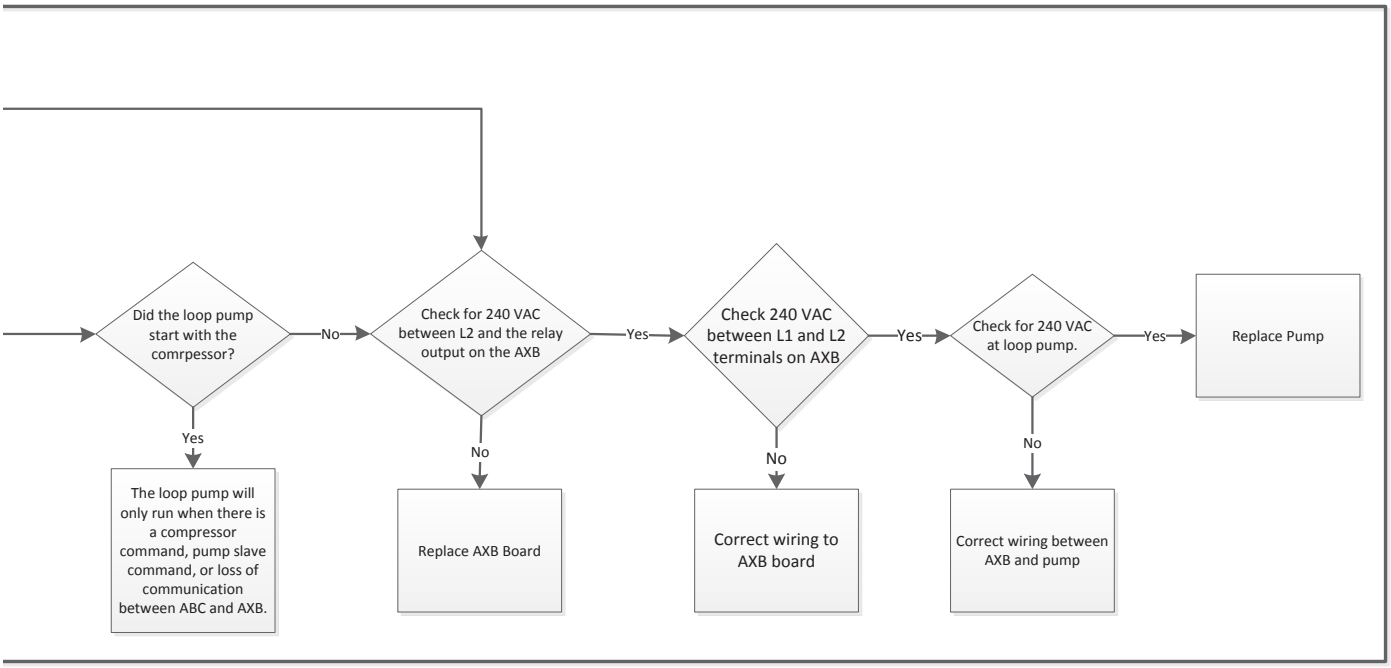
Non Variable Speed Pump

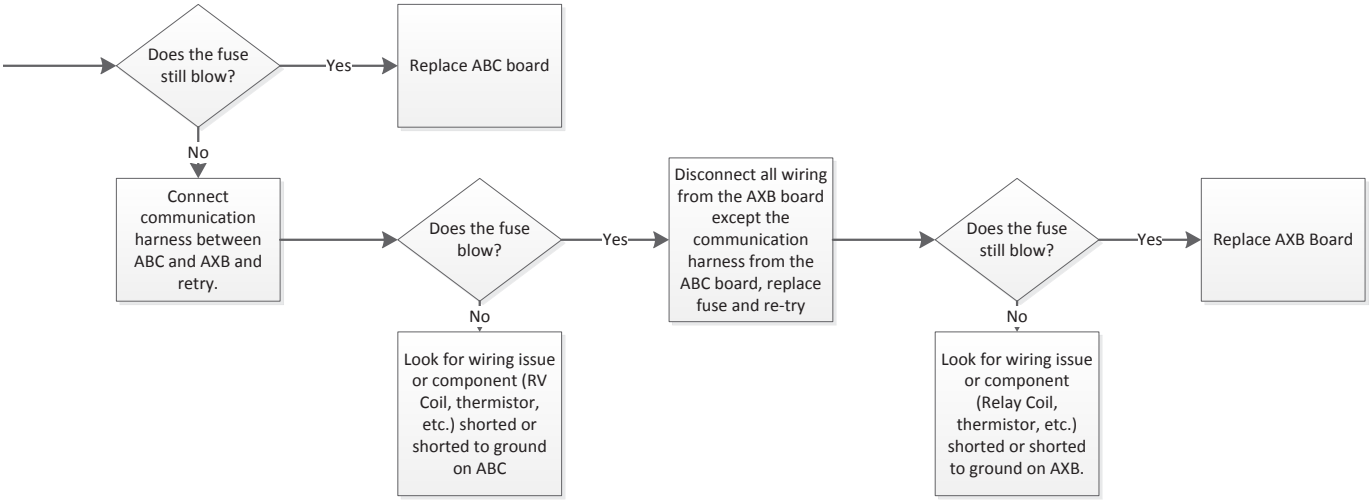


Control Board Troubleshooting Flow Charts cont.

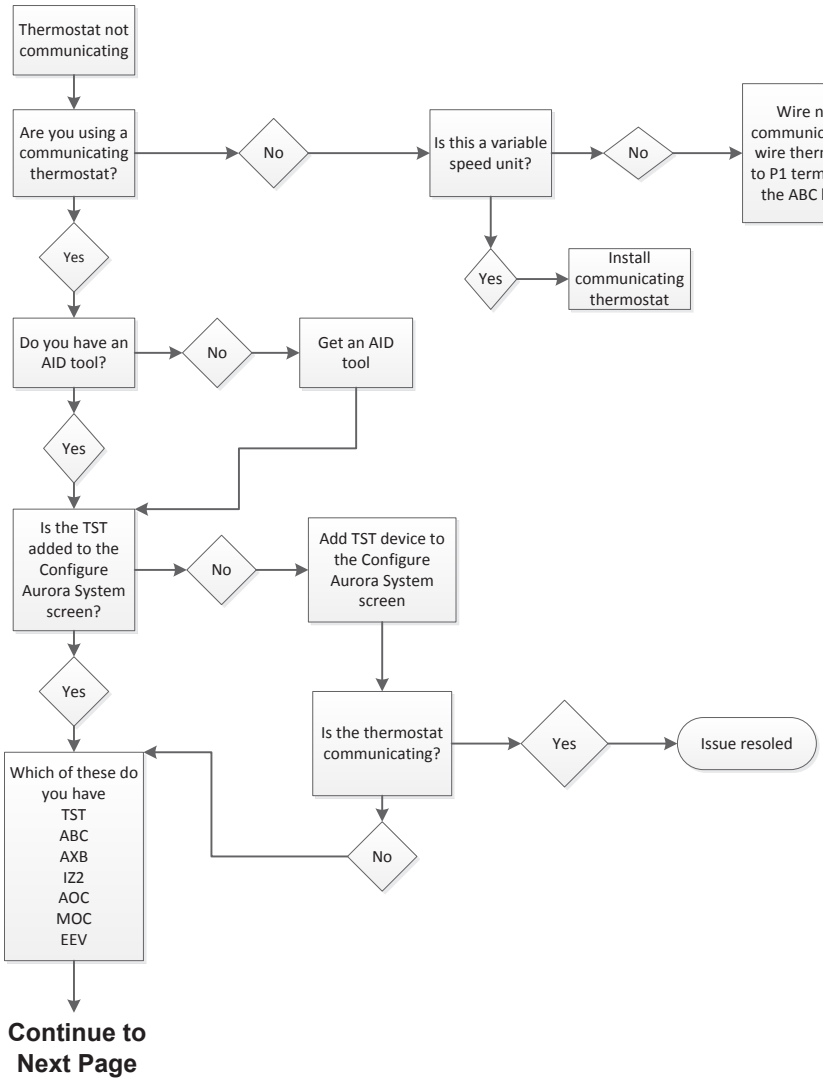
Notes:

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

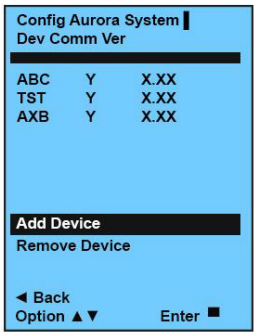




Communicating Thermostat Troubleshooting Guide



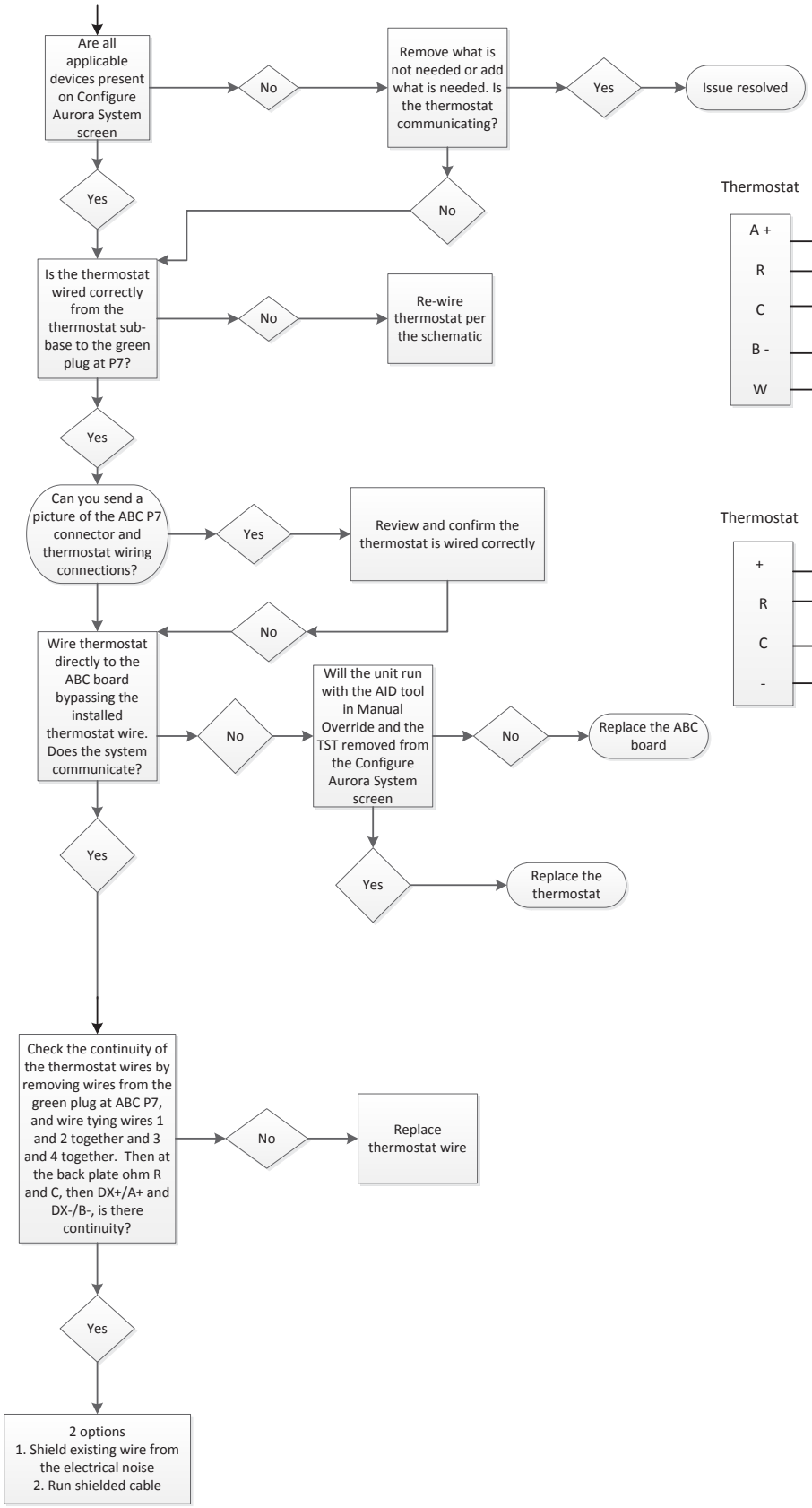
Configure Aurora System Screen



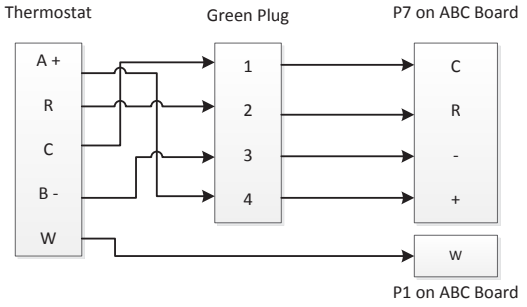
Single and Dual Capacity unit

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

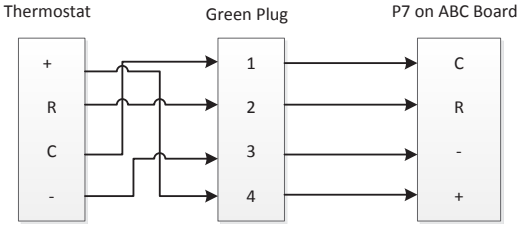
Communicating Thermostat Troubleshooting Guide cont.



TPCM32U03A /TPCM32U04A

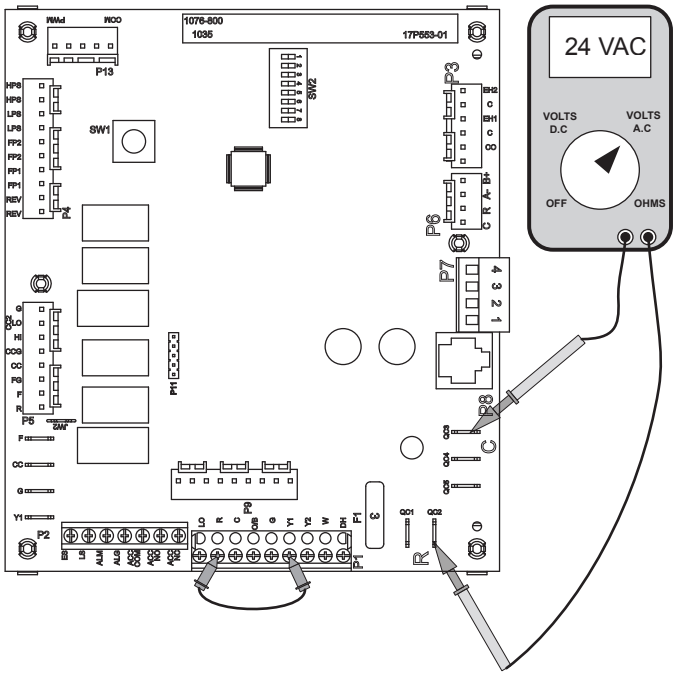


TPCC32U**



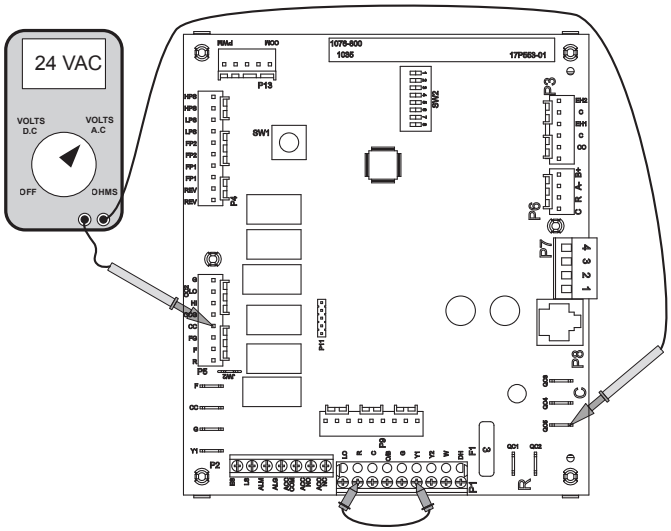
Control Board Signals

To Check for 24VAC between R and C



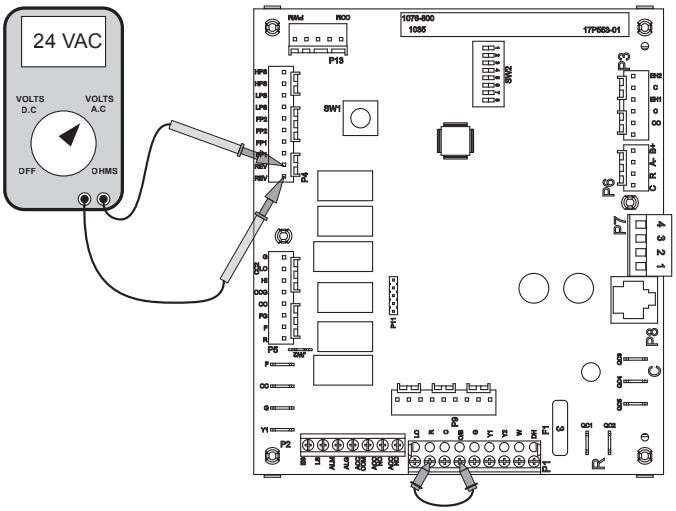
With power applied to the unit connect your Volt meter leads to "R" and "C" on the control board where the yellow and black/ white transformer wires connect. The reading should be between 18VAC and 30VAC.

To Check for 24VAC to Compressor Contactor



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

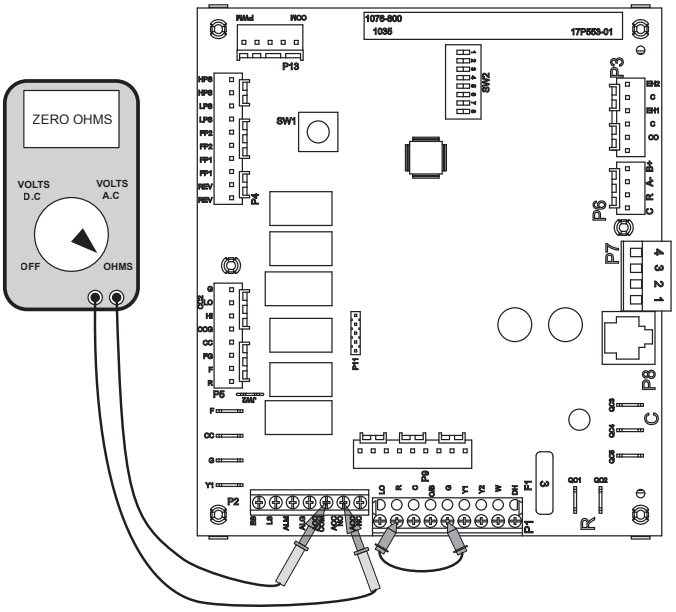
To Check Operation of the Reversing Valve Output



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

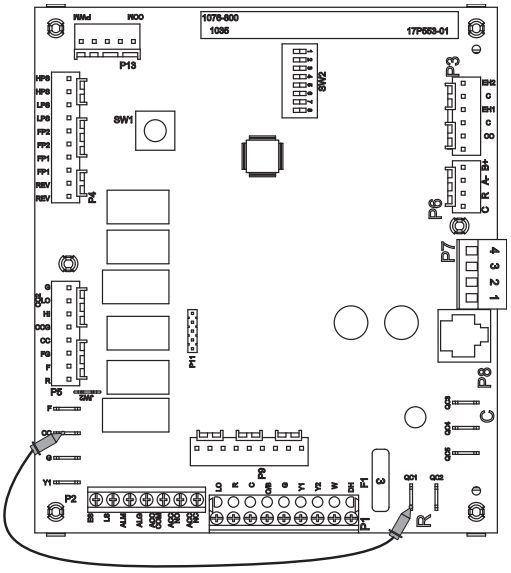
Control Board Signals cont.

To Check Operation of the Accessory Relay



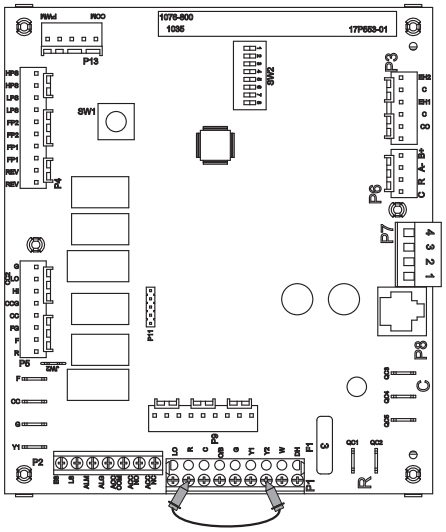
Make sure that SW2-4 and SW2-5 are both set to "ON". With the AID Tool go to the "Thermostat Inputs" Menu under "Diagnostics" and over-ride the "G" input to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the P1 connector to disconnect the thermostat from the board and place a jumper wire between "R" and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

To Bypass the Safety Circuit and Engage the Compressor Contactor



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

To Check the Freeze Detection Thermistor (AID Tool Required)

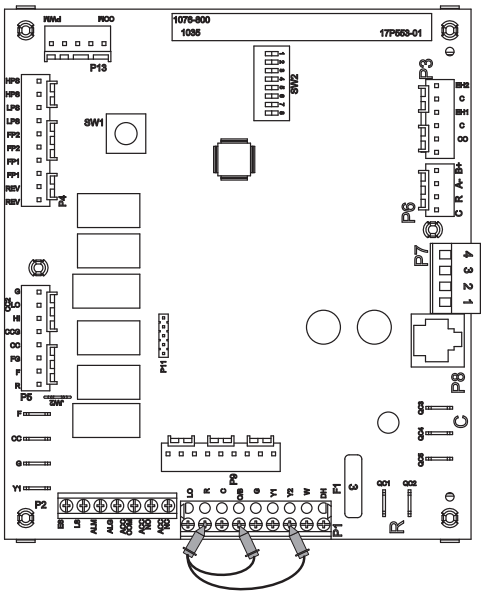


Disconnect the loop pumps so they will not run. Place a thermocouple on the refrigerant line next to the freeze detection thermistor. With the AID Tool go to the "Thermostat Inputs" Menu under "Diagnostics" and over-ride the "Y2" input to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the plug on P1 to disconnect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

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

Control Board Signals cont.

To Check the Condensate Sensor

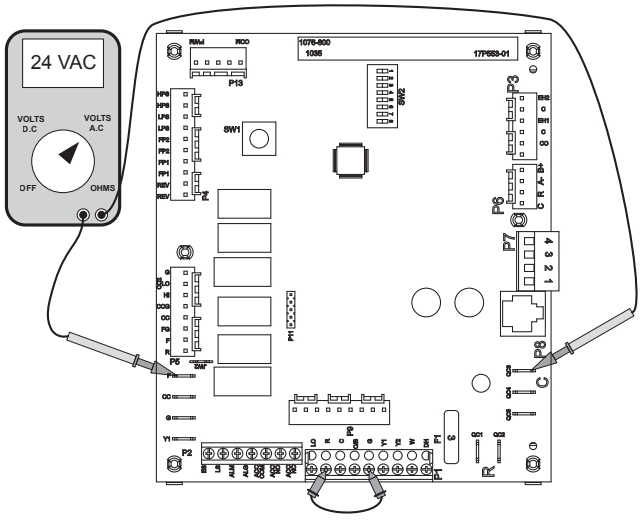


How it works: The condensate sensor is a three part system: a wire, air coil, and water in the drain pan. The wire (spade terminal) and air coil act like a normally open contact and the water acts as the switch. When water in the drain pan fills up and touches the spade terminal, the unit will fault on condensate.

Checking the Sensor: With the AID Tool go to the "Thermostat Inputs" Menu under "Diagnostics" and over-ride the "O" and "Y2" inputs to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the P1 connector to disconnect the thermostat from the board and place a jumper wire between "R", "Y2", and "O" as shown. Apply power and put the board into test mode by holding SW1 for 2-5 seconds, the green LED will begin a slow flash. Observe the water level in the drain pan. If the unit is locking out on condensate and the drain pan is dry, remove the condensate wire from the drain pan and tape it out of the way. Be careful not to ground the wire out because that will cause the unit to lockout on condensate over flow. If the unit is still locking out, check the brown wire all the way back to the logic board for a short to ground. Remember that the condensate sensor is just a wire looking for a ground. If it touches any metal in the cabinet, the unit will see that as a condensate fault.

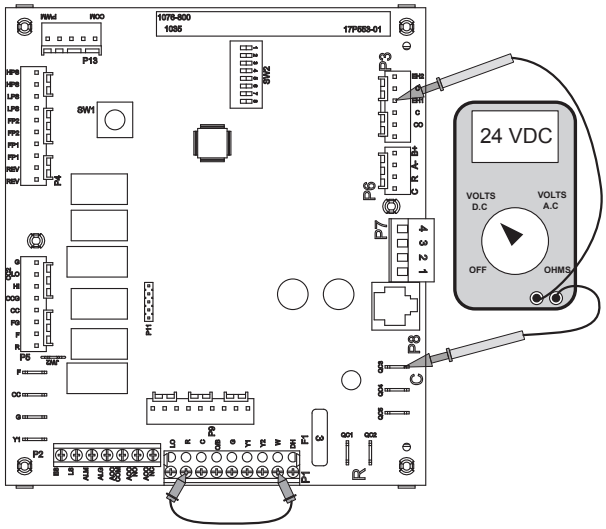
If removing the wire from the drain pan stopped the false drain lockouts, put the condensate sensor back in place in the drain pan. Pay close attention to how far the spade terminal sits down in the drain pan. If the terminal is pushed all the way down so that it is touching the bottom of the drain pan, this will cause a condensate lockout if there is any trace of water in the drain pan. If the spade terminal fits loosely in the drain pan, spread the terminal open to make it fit snugly in the drain pan.

To Check the ECM Blower Motor Enable Signal



With the AID Tool go to the "Thermostat Inputs" Menu under "Diagnostics" and over-ride the "G" input to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the P1 connector to disconnect the thermostat from the board and place a jumper between "R" and "G" as shown. Put the board into test mode by holding SW1 for 2-5 seconds. The blower will come on and run in the "G" speed setting. To check the enable signal to the motor, measure 24VAC between the F and C terminals.

To Check the Electric Heat Outputs



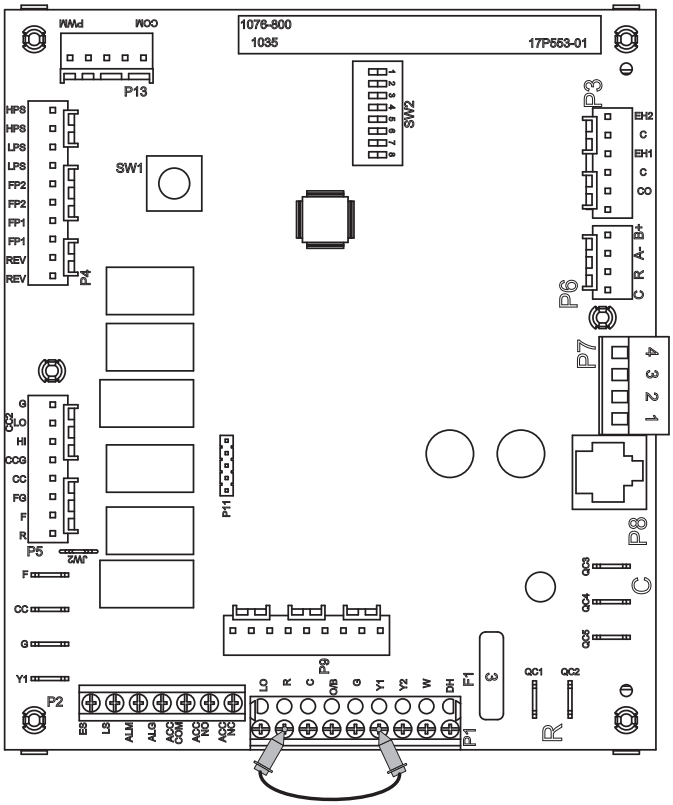
With the AID Tool go to the "Thermostat Inputs" Menu under "Diagnostics" and over-ride the "W" input to ON. If an AID Tool is not available remove the P1 connector to disconnect the thermostat from the board and place a jumper between "R" and "W" as shown. Put the board into test mode by holding SW1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

Jumping the Control Board

Stage 1 Heating

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

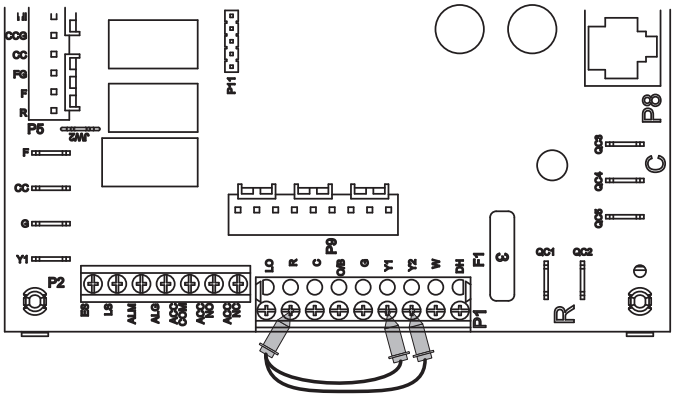
The blower motor will start in “G” blower speed setting immediately the compressor will start 10 seconds later. If the unit is equipped with an ECM blower motor it will switch to low speed 15 seconds after the Y1 input.



Stage 2 Heating

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

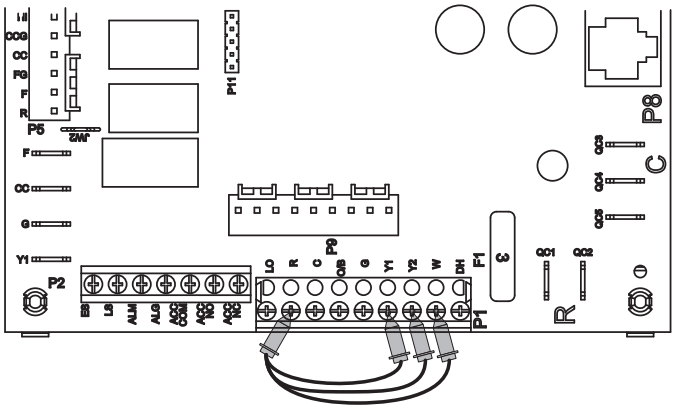
The blower motor will start in “G” blower speed setting immediately the compressor will start 10 seconds later. If the unit is equipped with an ECM blower motor it will switch to low speed 15 seconds after the Y1 input. The compressor will stage to full capacity 20 seconds after the compressor starts, and the blower will change to high speed.



Stage 3 Heating

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

The blower motor will start in “G” blower speed setting immediately the compressor will start 10 seconds later. If the unit is equipped with an ECM blower motor it will switch to low speed 15 seconds after the Y1 input. The compressor will stage to full capacity 20 seconds after the compressor starts, and the blower will change to high speed. The first stage of resistance heat is energized and with continuous third stage demand the second stage of resistance heat will engage in 5 minutes.

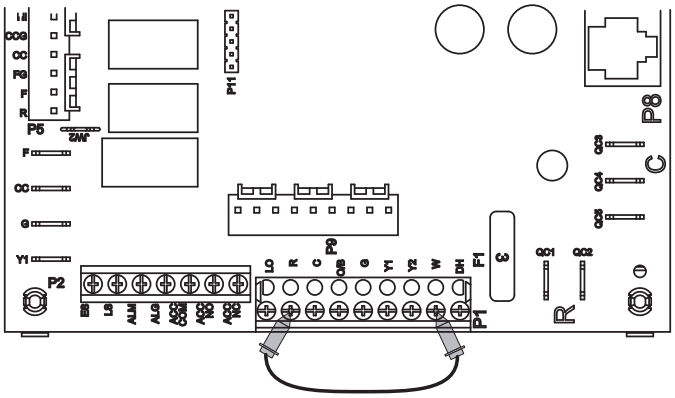


Jumping the Control Board cont.

Emergency Heat

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

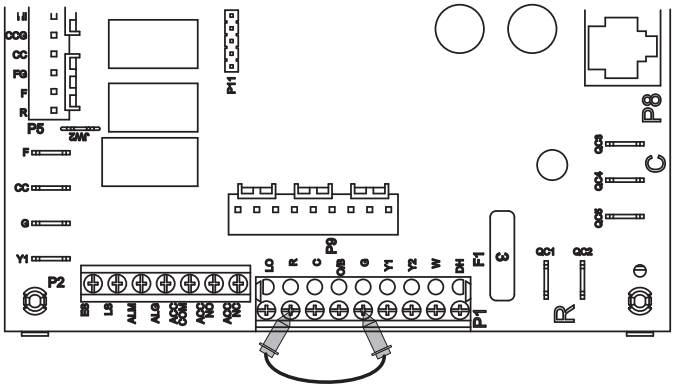
The blower will start on high speed and after 20 seconds the first stage of resistance heat is energized. Continuing demand will engage the second stage after 2 minutes.



Blower Only

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

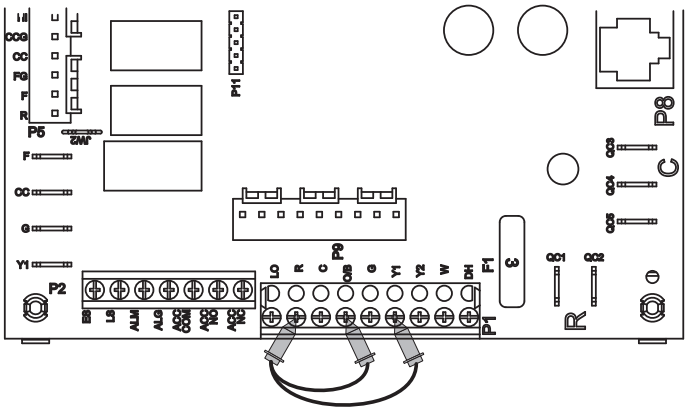
The blower will start on the “G” speed setting. Also, regardless of blower speed setting, the blower will remain on for 30 seconds at the end of each heating, cooling, emergency heat, or reheat cycle.



Stage 1 Cooling

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

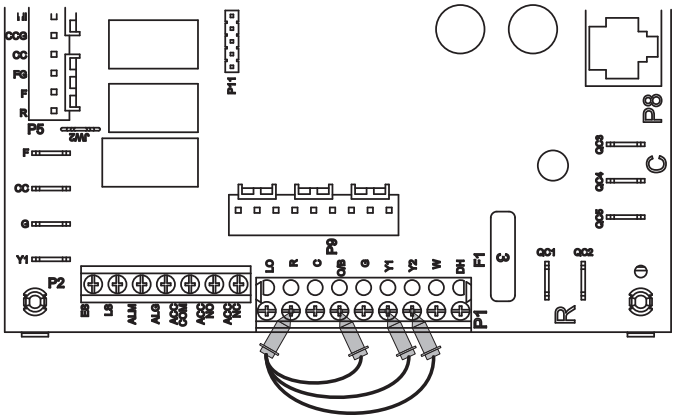
The blower motor will start in “G” blower speed setting immediately, the compressor will start 10 seconds later. If the unit is equipped with an ECM blower motor it will switch to low speed 15 seconds after the Y1 input.



Stage 2 Cooling

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

The blower motor will start in “G” blower speed setting immediately the compressor will start 10 seconds later. If the unit is equipped with an ECM blower motor it will switch to low speed 15 seconds after the Y1 input. The compressor will stage to full capacity 20 seconds after the compressor starts, and the blower will change to high speed.

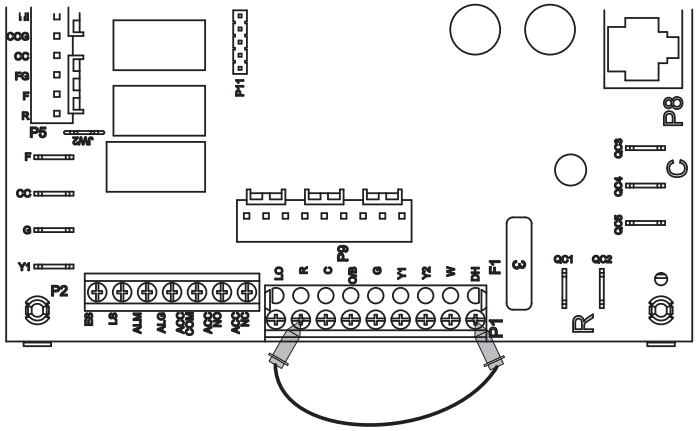


Jumping the Control Board cont.

Reheat Mode

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

The blower motor will start in “G” blower speed setting immediately the compressor will start 10 seconds later. If the unit is equipped with an ECM blower motor it will switch to low speed 15 seconds after the DH input. 20 seconds after the DH input is received the compressor will switch to full capacity and the blower motor will switch to dehumidification high speed. 30 seconds after the compressor starts the alarm/reheat output will energize.



Preventative Maintenance

Water Coil Maintenance

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

Note: On open loop systems, if the installation is in an area with a known high mineral content (125 PPM or greater) in the water, it is best to establish with the owner a periodic maintenance schedule so the coil can be checked regularly. Should periodic coil cleaning be necessary, use standard coil cleaning procedures which are compatible with either the cupronickel or copper water lines. Generally, the more water flowing through the unit the less chance for scaling.

Other Maintenance

Filters

Filters must be clean to obtain maximum performance. They should be inspected monthly under normal operating conditions and be replaced when necessary. Units should never be operated without a filter.

Condensate Drain

In areas where airborne bacteria produce a slime in the drain pan, it may be necessary to treat chemically to minimize the problem. The condensate drain can pick up lint and dirt, especially with dirty filters. Inspect twice a year to avoid the possibility of overflow.

Blower Motors

Blower motors are equipped with sealed ball bearings and require no periodic oiling.

Air Coil

The air coil must be cleaned to obtain maximum performance. Check once a year under normal operating conditions and, if dirty, brush or vacuum (with a brush attachment) clean. Care must be taken not to damage the aluminum fins while cleaning.

CAUTION: Fin edges are sharp.

Replacement Procedures

Obtaining Parts

When ordering service or replacement parts, refer to the model number and serial number of the unit as stamped on the serial plate attached to the unit. If replacement parts are required, mention the date of installation of the unit and the date of failure, along with an explanation of the malfunctions and a description of the replacement parts required.

In-Warranty Material Return

Material may not be returned except by permission of authorized warranty personnel. Contact your local distributor for warranty return authorization and assistance.

Decommissioning

Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential that the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all its detail. It is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are recovered safely. Prior to the task being carried out, an oil and refrigerant sample shall be taken in case analysis is required prior to re-use of recovered refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before the task is commenced.

1. Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.
2. Isolate system electrically.
3. Before attempting the procedure, ensure that:
   - mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;
   - all personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly;
   - the recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person;
   - recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards.
4. Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.
5. If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.
6. Make sure that cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.
7. Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with instructions.
8. Do not overfill cylinders (no more than 80% volume liquid charge).
9. Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.
10. When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process completed, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.
11. Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another REFRIGERATING SYSTEM unless it has been cleaned and checked

Decommissioning - Unit Labeling Requirements

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

Refrigerant Recovery

When removing refrigerant from a system, either for servicing or decommissioning, it is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are removed safely.

When transferring refrigerant into cylinders, ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed. Ensure that the correct number of cylinders for holding the total system charge is available. All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labelled for that refrigerant (i.e. special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant). Cylinders shall be complete with pressure-relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order. Empty recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible, cooled before recovery occurs.

The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of the flammable refrigerant. If in doubt, the manufacturer should be consulted. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales shall be available and in good working order. Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition.

The recovered refrigerant shall be processed according to local legislation in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant waste transfer note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders.

If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant. The compressor body shall not be heated by an open flame or other ignition sources to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.

Refrigerant Removal and Evacuation

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

- safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations;
- evacuate;
- purge the circuit with inert gas (optional for A2L);
- evacuate (optional for A2L);
- continuously flush or purge with inert gas when using flame to open circuit; and
- open the circuit.

The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders if venting is not allowed by local and national codes. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, the system shall be purged with oxygen-free nitrogen to render the appliance safe for flammable refrigerants.

This process might need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for purging refrigerant systems. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, refrigerants purging shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with oxygen-free nitrogen and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum (optional for A2L). This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system (optional for A2L). When the final oxygen-free nitrogen charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place. The outlet for the vacuum pump shall not be close to any potential ignition sources, and ventilation shall be available.

Charging Procedures

In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed.

- Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment.
- Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimise the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
- Cylinders shall be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions.
- Ensure that the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM is earthed prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
- Label the system when charging is complete (if not already).
- Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM.

Prior to recharging the system, it shall be pressure-tested with the appropriate purging gas. The system shall be leak-tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.

DEALER: _____

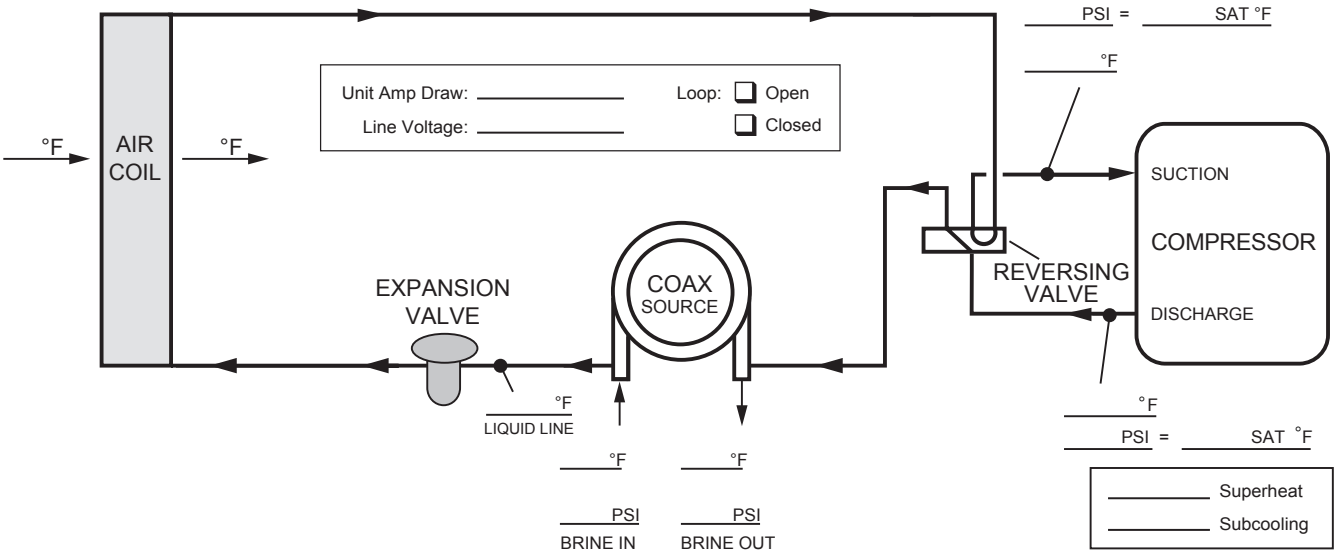
PHONE #: _____ DATE: _____

PROBLEM: _____

MODEL #: _____

SERIAL #: _____

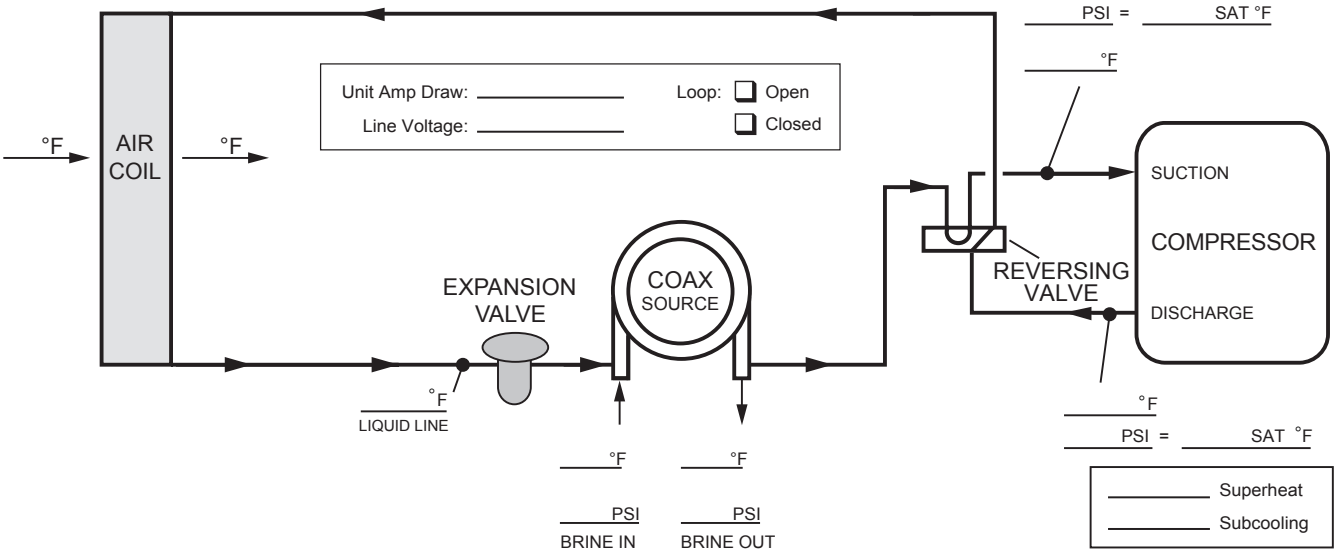
COOLING CYCLE ANALYSIS



Heat of Extraction/Rejection = GPM x 500 (485 for water/antifreeze) x ΔT

Note: DO NOT hook up pressure gauges unless there appears to be a performance problem.

HEATING CYCLE ANALYSIS



Revision Guide

Pages:	Description:	Date:	By:
3	Update Refrigerant Charge	14 Mar 2025	SW
1	Update Safety Listing	14 Mar 2025	SW
4	Added Freeze Protection Warning	10 Mar 2025	SW
8	AHRI Data Updated	07 Jan 2025	MA
7-8	AHRI Data added	18 Dec 2024	SW
All	Document Creation	14 Feb 2024	SW
32-40	Notation on UPC as optional accessory on certain models	10 April 2025	SW
30	Smart Grid-On Peak	27 May 2025	SW
Misc	Update UPC2 content	22 Sept 2025	SW

Product:	**Aston® Low Still Series**
Type:	Geothermal/Water Source Pumps
Size:	0.75-1.5 Ton
Document Type:	Operation & Maintenance
Part Number:	OMV3-0008GA
Release Date:	09/25