

**INSTALLATION & OPERATING
INSTRUCTIONS FOR
SELF CONTAINED PACKAGE
AIR CONDITIONERS AND
HEAT PUMPS
PCK/PCKJ/PHK/PHKJ SERIES**



All information contained herein is subject to change without notice.

IO-589D

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02/05

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TROUBLESHOOTING CHART 11

INTRODUCTION

Checking Product Received

Upon receiving the unit, inspect it for damage from shipment. Claims for damage, either shipping or concealed, should be filed immediately with the shipping company. Check the unit model number, specifications, electrical characteristics and accessories to determine if they are correct. In the event an incorrect unit is shipped, it must be returned to the supplier and must NOT be installed. The manufacturer assumes no responsibility for installation of incorrectly shipped units.

Message to the Homeowner

These instructions are addressed primarily to the installer; however, useful maintenance information is included and should be kept, after installation, for future reference.

Before Beginning Installation

Carefully read all instructions for the installation prior to installing unit. Make sure each step or procedure is understood and any special considerations are taken into account before starting installation. Assemble all tools, hardware and supplies needed to complete the installation. Some items may need to be purchased locally. After deciding where to install unit, closely look the location over - both the inside and outside of home. Note any potential obstacles or problems that might be encountered as noted in this manual. Choose a more suitable location if necessary.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Ordering Parts

When reporting shortages or damages, or ordering repair parts, give the complete unit model and serial numbers as stamped on the unit's nameplate. Replacement parts for this appliance are available through your contractor or local distributor. For the location of your nearest distributor, consult the white business pages, the yellow page section of the local telephone book or contact:

SERVICE PARTS DEPARTMENT
GOODMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, L.P.
2550 NORTH LOOP WEST, SUITE 400
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77092
(713) 861 – 2500

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Recognize Safety Symbols, Words, and Labels

The following symbols and labels are used throughout this manual to indicate immediate or potential hazards. It is the

owner's responsibility to read and comply with all safety information and instructions accompanying these symbols. Failure to heed safety information increases the risk of serious personal injury or death, property damage and/or product damage.



DANGER

IMMEDIATE HAZARDS WHICH **WILL** RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, PRODUCT DAMAGE, SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.



WARNING

HAZARDS OR UNSAFE PRACTICES **COULD** RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, PRODUCT DAMAGE, SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.



CAUTION

HAZARDS OR UNSAFE PRACTICES WHICH **MAY** RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, PRODUCT DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.



WARNING

DO NOT CONNECT TO OR USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS UNIT ANY DEVICES FOR THE PURPOSE OF SAVING ENERGY OR INCREASING OPERATING EFFICIENCIES THAT ARE NOT DESIGN CERTIFIED FOR USE WITH THIS UNIT OR HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED AND APPROVED BY GOODMAN. SERIOUS PROPERTY OR PERSONAL DAMAGE, REDUCED UNIT PERFORMANCE AND/OR HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS MAY RESULT FROM THE USE OF DEVICES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR CERTIFIED BY GOODMAN.



WARNING

DO NOT STORE COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS OR USE GASOLINE OR OTHER FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR VAPORS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS APPLIANCE SO AS TO PREVENT THE RISK OF PROPERTY DAMAGE OR PERSONAL INJURY. HAVE YOUR CONTRACTOR POINT OUT AND IDENTIFY THE VARIOUS CUT-OFF DEVICES, SWITCHES, ETC. THAT SERVES YOUR COMFORT EQUIPMENT.



WARNING

DO NOT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, CONNECT DUCT WORK TO ANY OTHER HEAT PRODUCING DEVICE SUCH AS FIREPLACE INSERT, STOVE, ETC. UNAUTHORIZED USE OF SUCH DEVICES MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, FIRE, CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING, EXPLOSION, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

CODES AND REGULATIONS

General

The PCK & PHK series air conditioners and heat pumps are designed for OUTDOOR USE ONLY. This series is available in cooling Capacities of 2, 2 ½, 3, 3 ½, 4 and 5 nominal tons of cooling. Optional field installed heat kits are available in 5,8,10,15 and 20 KW. The units can be easily installed in manufactured or modular homes with existing high-static duct work. The units can also be easily converted to accommodate

a plenum for normal or low-static applications. The PCK & PHK series are self contained packaged units so the only connections needed for installation are the supply and return ducts, the line and low voltage wiring and drain connection. The units are ETL listed and ARI certified.

The information on the rating plate is in compliance with the FTC & DOE rating for single phase units. The three phase units in this series are not covered under the DOE certified program. The efficiency ratings of these units are a product of thermal efficiency determined under continuous operating conditions independent of any installed system.

IMPORTANT: THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) HAS ISSUED VARIOUS REGULATIONS REGARDING THE INTRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFRIGERANTS IN THIS UNIT. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE REGULATIONS MAY HARM THE ENVIRONMENT AND CAN LEAD TO THE IMPOSITION OF SUBSTANTIAL FINES. BECAUSE REGULATIONS MAY VARY DUE TO PASSAGE OF NEW LAWS, WE SUGGEST A CERTIFIED TECHNICIAN PERFORM ANY WORK DONE ON THIS UNIT. SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS PLEASE CONTACT THE LOCAL OFFICE OF THE EPA.

National Codes

This product is designed and manufactured to permit installation in accordance with National Codes. It is the installer's responsibility to install the product in accordance with National Codes and/or prevailing local codes and regulations.

MAJOR COMPONENTS

The unit includes a hermetically sealed refrigerating system (consisting of a compressor, condenser coil, evaporator coil with capillary tube assembly), an indoor blower, a condenser fan and all necessary internal electrical wiring. The heat pump also includes a reversing valve, solenoid, defrost thermostat and control. The system is factory-evacuated, charged and performance tested. Refrigerant amount and type are indicated on rating plate. (See Operation-General)

INSTALLATION

This product is designed and manufactured to permit installation in accordance with National Codes. It is the installer's responsibility to install the product in accordance with National Codes and/or prevailing local codes and regulations.

Pre-Installation Checkpoints

Before attempting any installation, the following points should be considered:

- Structural strength of supporting members
- Clearances and provision for servicing
- Power supply and wiring
- Air duct connections
- Drain facilities and connections
- Location may be on any four sides of a home, manufactured or modular, to minimize noise

Clearance

The outdoor heat pump unit is designed to be located outside the building with unobstructed condenser air inlet and discharge. Additionally, the unit must be situated to permit access for service and installation. Condenser air enters from three sides. Air discharges upward from the top of the unit. Refrigerant tube electrical connections are made on the right side of the unit as you face the compressor compartment. The best and most common application is for the unit to be located 10" from

back wall with the connection side facing the wall. This “close to the wall” application minimizes exposed tubing and wiring and reduces the space for children to run around the unit which may cause damage to the tubes or wiring.

Close to the wall application assures free, unobstructed air to the other two sides. In more confined application spaces, such as corners provide a minimum 10” clearance on all air inlet sides. Allow 18” minimum for service access to the compressor compartment and controls. The top of the unit should be completely unobstructed. If units are to be located under an overhang, there should be a minimum of 36” clearance and provisions made to deflect the warm discharge air out from the overhang.

Location

Consider the affect of outdoor fan noise on conditioned space and any adjacent occupied space. It is recommended that the unit be placed so that discharge does not blow toward windows less than 25 feet away.

The outdoor unit should be set on a solid, level foundation - preferably a concrete slab at least 4 inches thick. The slab should be above ground level and surrounded by a graveled area for good drainage. Any slab used as a unit’s foundation should not adjoin the building as it is possible that sound and vibration may be transmitted to the structure. For rooftop installation, steel or treated wood beams should be used as unit support for load distribution.

Heat pumps require special location consideration in areas of heavy snow accumulation and/or areas with prolonged continuous subfreezing temperatures. Heat pump unit bases are cutout under the outdoor coil to permit drainage of frost accumulation. The unit must be situated to permit free unobstructed drainage of the defrost water and ice. A minimum 3” clearance under the outdoor coil is required in the milder climates.

Outside Slab Installation

1. The unit must be mounted on a solid, level foundation that does not adjoin to the building, as it is possible that the sound and the vibration may be transmitted to the structure.
2. Select a location that will minimize the length of the supply and return ducts.
3. Select a location where external water drainage cannot collect around the unit.
4. Consideration should also be given to shade, appearance and noise.

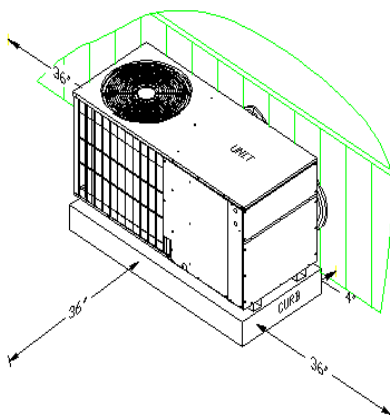


FIGURE 1

Rooftop Installation

1. Before locating the unit on the roof, make sure that the strength of the roof and beams is adequate at that point to support the weight involved. (See specification sheet for weight of units.) This is very important and the installer’s responsibility.
2. Make proper consideration for the weather-tight integrity of the roof and proper drainage of condensate.
3. Consideration should also be given to shade, appearance and noise.

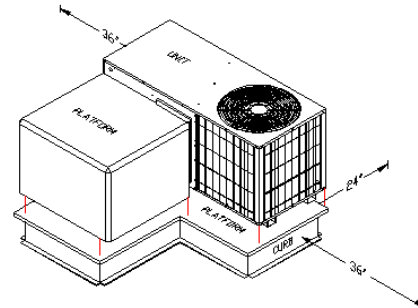


FIGURE 2

DUCTING

WARNING

DO NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECT RETURN DUCTWORK TO ANY OTHER HEAT PRODUCING DEVICES SUCH AS FIREPLACE INSERT, STOVE, ETC. UNAUTHORIZED USE OF SUCH DEVICES MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, FIRE, CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING, EXPLOSION, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

Ducting work should be fabricated by the installing contractor in accordance with local codes. Industry manuals may be used as a guide when sizing and designing the duct system—such as NESCA (National Environmental Systems Contractors Association, 1501 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia 22209).

The unit should be placed as close to the space to be air-conditioned as possible allowing clearance dimensions as indicated. Ducts should run as directly as possible to supply and return outlets. Use of non-flammable weatherproof flexible connectors on both supply and return connections at the unit to reduce noise transmission is recommended.

It is preferable to install the unit on the roof of the structure if the registers or diffusers are located in the wall or ceiling. A slab installation is recommended when the registers are low on the wall or in the floor.

Connecting the Return and Supply Flexible Duct in Manufactured or Modular Housing Application

The return and supply fittings are to be attached at the unit to a suitable square to round duct converter. Your distributor has a factory designed square to round converter transition. The model #'s of these kits are as follows: Small Chassis SQRPCH-1, Medium Chassis SQRPCH-2, Large Chassis SQRPCH-3 (See Specification Sheets for Dimension details). The SQRPCH-1 has 12” duct collar on supply and 14” duct collar (equivalent diameter, opening is oval) on the return. The SQRPCH-2 has 14” duct collar on supply and 16” duct collar (equivalent diameter, opening is oval) on the return. The SQRPCH-3 has 14” duct collar on supply and 18” duct

collar (equivalent diameter, opening is oval) on the return. The collars are to be slipped into the openings, and the flanges bent around the converter. The square to round converter is attached to the flanges of the square duct openings. The flexible duct is then clamped on to the collars. Once the duct is affixed to the unit, **seal the collars and flanges with a proper waterproof sealant** (See Figure 3).

It is strongly encouraged to use appropriately sized ducts based upon the CFM for your application (unit's CFM). If duct sizing through industry manuals or air duct calculators require larger ducts than converter openings, run larger duct size up to unit converter openings and reduce with a reducer duct fitting or transition right at the unit.

MINIMUM FILTER SIZE	
NOMINAL SIZE (INCHES)	NOMINAL AREA (SQ. FT.)
10x20	1.4
14x20	1.9
14x25	2.4
15x20	2.1
16x20	2.2
16x25	2.8
20x20	2.8
20x25	3.5
25x25	4.3

TABLE 1

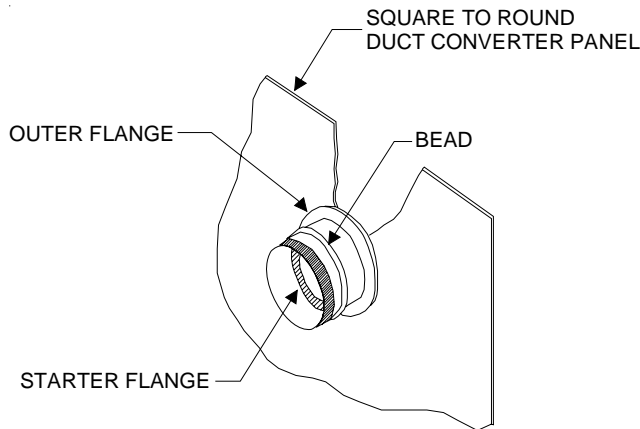


FIGURE 3

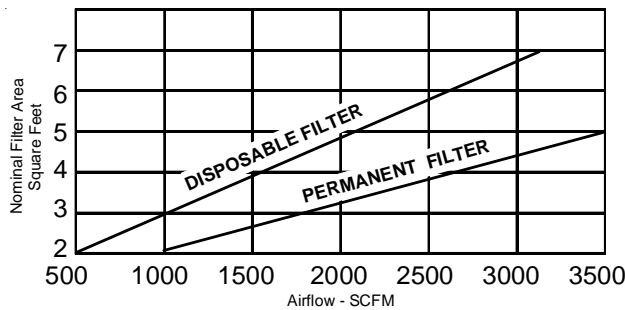


FIGURE 4

PLENUM APPLICATION

A suitable plenum or square duct must be constructed. The duct cross-sectional area should be determined by industry duct sizing manuals or air duct calculators.

On ductwork exposed to outside air conditions of temperature and humidity, use an insulation with a good K factor, and a vapor barrier. Industry practices should be followed.

Balancing dampers are recommended for each branch duct in the supply system. Ductwork should be properly supported from the unit.

NOTE: Proper sealing of all duct work and air handling compartments is extremely important to overall unit efficiency.

FILTERS

Filters are not provided with unit, and must be supplied and installed in the return duct system by the installer. A field installed filter grille is recommended for easy and convenient access to the filters for periodic inspection and cleaning. Filters must have adequate face area for the rated quantity of the unit. See air delivery tables (Figure 4) for recommended filter size.

PIPING

Condensate Drain

The condensate drain connection of the evaporator is a half coupling of 3/4" N.P.T. A trap must be provided to have Proper condensate drainage.

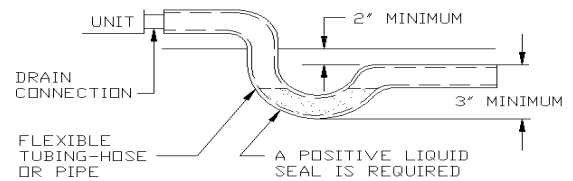


FIGURE 5

Install condensate drain trap as shown. Use 3/4 " drain connection size or larger. Do not operate without trap. Unit must be level or slightly inclined toward drain.

WIRING

All wiring should be made in accordance with the National Electrical Code. The local Power Company should be consulted to determine the availability of sufficient power to operate the unit. The voltage, frequency, and phase at the power supply should be checked to make sure it corresponds to the unit's RATED VOLTAGE REQUIREMENT.

Install a branch circuit fused disconnect near the unit, in accordance with the N.E.C. or local codes. Wire sizes and overcurrent protection should be determined from the unit nameplate ampacity and in accordance with Table 4 (page 6) or the N.E.C. Under no circumstances should wiring be sized smaller than that is recommended by either of these two sources.

Fuses smaller than that recommended on the wiring diagrams could result in unnecessary fuse failure or service calls. The use of protective devices of larger size than indicated could result in extensive damage to the equipment. The manufacturer bears no responsibility for damage caused to equipment as result of the use of larger than is recommended size protective devices.

All units have undergone a run test prior to packaging for shipment. This equipment has been started at minimum rated voltage and checked for satisfactory operation. Do not attempt to operate this unit if the voltage is not within the minimum and maximum voltages shown on nameplate.

All exterior wiring must be within approved weatherproof conduit. The unit must be **permanently grounded** in accordance with local codes, or in absence of local codes, with N.E.C ANSI/ NFPA NO. 70-1984 or latest edition by using ground lug in the control box.

Fuses or HACR type circuit breakers may be used where codes permit.

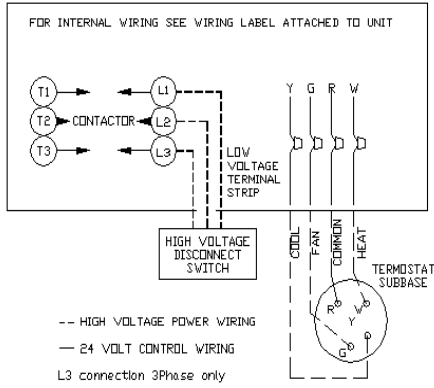


FIGURE 6

Note: Some single phase units are equipped with a single pole contactor. Caution must be exercised when servicing as only one leg of the power supply is broken with the contractor. To wire the unit, make the following high and low voltage connections.

High Voltage Wiring: (See Figure 6)

- a. Single Phase- Two leads should be connected to terminals L1 & L2 in the electrical control section, using wire sizes specified in wiring table.
- b. Three Phase- Three leads should be connected to terminals L1, L2 and L3 in the electrical section, using wire sizes specified in wiring table.

Low Voltage Wiring: (See Figure 6)

- a. Air Conditioners- Connect 24V wires from the thermostat to the corresponding wires in the control box using No. 18AWG as follows:

LEAD	THERMOSTAT
Red	R (24V)
Green	G (Fan)
Yellow	Y (Cool)
Brown	W1 (Heat)*
White	W2 (Heat)*

TABLE 2

- b. Heat Pumps- Connect 24V wires from the thermostat to the corresponding wires in the control box using No. 18AWG as follows:

TERMINAL	THERMOSTAT
Red	R (24V)
Green	G (Fan)
Orange	O (Rev. Valve)
Brown	W1 (Heat, 2nd)*
White	W2 (Heat 3rd)*
Yellow	Y (Cool)
C (Blue)	C (Common)

*Optional field installed heat connections

TABLE 3

Internal Wiring:

A diagram detailing the internal wiring of this unit is located on the electrical box cover. If any of the original wire supplied

with the appliance must be replaced, the wire gauge and insulation must be the same as the original wiring.

Transformer is wired for 230 volts on the 208/230 models. See wiring diagram for 208 volt wiring.

BRANCH CIRCUIT AMPACITY	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
SUPPLY WIRE LENGTH - FEET								
200	6	4	4	4	3	3	2	2
150	8	6	6	4	4	4	3	3
100	10	8	8	6	6	6	4	4
50	14	12	10	10	8	8	6	6

TABLE 4

1. For branch circuit wiring (main power supply to unit disconnect), the minimum wire size for the length of the run can be determined from Table 4 using the circuit ampacity, found on the unit rating plate. From the unit disconnect to unit, the smallest wire size allowable in Table 4 may be used for the ampacity, **as the Disconnect must be in sight of the unit.**
2. Wire size based on 60° C rated wire insulation and 30° C Ambient Temperature (86° F).
3. For more than 3 conductors in a raceway or cable, see the N.E.C. for derating the ampacity of each conductor.

OPERATION

Start-Up Procedure and Checklist

Begin with power turned off at all disconnects.

1. Turn thermostat system switch to "Cool," fan switch to "Auto" and turn temperature setting as high as it will go. Remove thermostat cover to allow observation of mercury bulb.
2. Inspect all registers and set them to the normal open position.
3. Turn on the electrical supply at the disconnect.
4. Turn the fan switch to the "ON" position. The blower should operate.
5. Turn the fan switch to "Auto" position. The blower should stop.
6. Slowly lower the cooling temperature until the mercury bulb makes contact. The compressor, blower and fan should now be operating. Allow the unit to run 10 minutes, make sure cool air is being supplied by the unit.
7. Turn the temperature setting to the highest position, stopping the unit.
8. Turn the thermostat system switch to "OFF" and disconnect all power when servicing the unit.

Heat Pump Start-Up Procedure

9. Check the cooling mode for the heat pump in the same manner as above. The reversing valve is energized when the thermostat is placed in the cooling position. A clicking sound should be noticeable from the reversing valve. By lowering the temperature setting to call for cooling, the contractor is energized. The compressor, blower and fan should then be running. After the cooling mode is checked out, turn the thermostat system switch to "OFF".
10. Turn the thermostat system switch to "HEAT" and fan switch to "AUTO".

11. Slowly raise the heating temperature setting. When the heating first stage mercury bulb (upper) makes contact, stop moving the lever. The compressor, blower and fan should now be running with the reversing valve in the de-energized (heating) position. After giving the unit time to settle out, make sure the unit is supplying heated air.
 12. If the out door ambient is above 80°F, the unit may trip on its high pressure cut out when on heating. The compressor should stop. The heating cycle must be thoroughly checked, so postpone the test to another day when conditions are more suitable but-DO NOT FAIL TO TEST.
If the out door ambient is low and the unit operates properly on the heating cycle, you may check the pressure cutout operation by blocking off the indoor return air until the unit trips.
 13. If unit operates properly in the heating cycle, raise the temperature setting until the heating second stage mercury bulb makes contact. Supplemental resistance heat, if installed should now come on. Make sure it operates properly.
- NOTE: If outdoor thermostats are installed the outdoor ambient must be below the set point of these thermostats for the heaters to operate. It may be necessary to jumpers these thermostats to check heater operation if outdoor ambient is mild.**
14. For thermostats with emergency heat switch, return to step 11. The emergency heat switch is located at the bottom of the thermostat. Move the switch to emergency heat. The heat pump will stop, the blower will continue to run, all heaters will come on and the thermostat emergency heat light will come on.
 15. If checking the unit in the wintertime, when the outdoor coil is cold enough to actuate the defrost control, observe at least one defrost cycle to make sure the unit defrosts completely.

Final System Checks

16. Check to see if all supply and return air grilles are adjusted and the air distribution system is balanced for the best compromise between heating and cooling.
17. Check for air leaks in the ductwork.
18. See Sections on **Air Flow Measurement and Adjustment** and **Checking Charge**.
19. Make sure the unit is free of “rattles”, and the tubing in the unit is free from excessive vibration. Also make sure tubes or lines are not rubbing against each other or sheet metal surfaces or edges. If so, correct the trouble.
20. Set the thermostat at the appropriate setting for cooling and heating or automatic changeover for normal use.
21. Be sure the Owner is instructed on the unit operation, filter, servicing, correct thermostat operation, etc.

The foregoing “Start-up Procedure and Check List” is recommended to serve as an indication that the unit will operate normally.

COMPONENTS

1. **Contactors** - This control is activated (closed) by the room thermostat for both heating and cooling. The contactor has a 24V coil and supplies power to the compressor and outdoor fan motor.
2. **Crankcase Heater** – This item is “ON” whenever power is supplied to the unit. It warms the compressor crankcase thereby preventing liquid migration and subsequent

compressor damage. The insert type heater is self regulating. It is connected electrically to the contactor L1 and L2 terminals.

3. **Condenser motor** - This item is activated by the contactor during heating and cooling, except during defrost and emergency heat operation.
4. **Compressor** - This item is activated by the contactor for heating and cooling, except during emergency heat. It is protected by an internal overload.
5. **Contactors Relay** - This control is activated by the thermostat (24V coil) and supplies power to the contactor.
6. **Defrost Control** - The Defrost control provides time/temperature initiation and termination of the defrost cycle. When a Defrost cycle is initiated, the defrost control shifts the reversing valve to “cooling” mode, stops the outdoor fan and brings on supplemental heat. Normally, a Defrost cycle will take only 2-3 minutes unless system is low on charge or outdoor conditions are severe. (Windy and cold)
7. **Outdoor Thermostat** - These optional controls are used to prevent full electric heater operation at varying outdoor ambient (0° F-to 45° F). They are normally open above their set points and closed below to permit staging of indoor supplement heater operation. If the outdoor ambient temperature is below 0° F (-18° C) with 50% or higher RH, an outdoor thermostat (OT) must be installed and set at (0°) on the dial. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in damage to the product which may not be covered by the manufacturer’s warranty.
8. **Reversing Valve Coil** - This coil is activated by the thermostat, in the cooling mode and during defrost. It positions the reversing valve pilot valve for cooling operation.

EXPLANATION AND GUIDANCE (HEAT PUMP)

The heat pump is a relatively simple device. It operates exactly as a Summer Air Conditioner unit when it is on the cooling cycle. Therefore, all the charts and data for service that apply to summer air conditioning apply to the heat pump when it is on the cooling cycle, and most apply on the heating cycle except that “condenser” becomes “evaporator”, “evaporator” becomes “condenser”, “cooling” becomes “heating”.

When the heat pump is on the heating cycle, it is necessary to redirect the refrigerant flow through the refrigerant circuit external to the compressor. This is accomplished with a reversing valve. Thus, the hot discharge vapor from the compressor is directed to the indoor coil (evaporator on the cooling cycle) where the heat is removed, and the vapor condenses to liquid. It then goes through the expansion device to the outdoor coil (condenser on the cooling cycle) where the liquid is evaporated, and the vapor goes to the compressor.

When the solenoid valve coil is operated either from heating to cooling or vice versa, the piston in the reversing valve to the low pressure (high pressure) reverse positions in the reversing valve.

The following figures show a schematic of a heat pump on the cooling cycle and the heating cycle. In addition to a reversing valve, a heat pump is equipped with an expansion device and check valve for the indoor coil, and similar equipment for the outdoor coil. It is also provided with a defrost control system.

The expansion devices are flowrator distributors and perform the same function on the heating cycle as on the cooling cycle. The flowrator distributors also act as check valves to allow

for the reverse of refrigerant flow.

When the heat pump is on the heating cycle, the outdoor coil is functioning as an evaporator. The temperature of the refrigerant in the outdoor coil must be below the temperature of the outdoor air in order to extract heat from the air. Thus, the greater the difference in the outdoor temperature and the outdoor coil temperature, the greater the heating capacity of the heat pump. This phenomenon is a characteristic of a heat pump. It is a good practice to provide supplementary heat for all heat pump installations in areas where the temperature drops below 45° F. It is also a good practice to provide sufficient supplementary heat to handle the entire heating requirement should there be a component failure of the heat pump, such as a compressor, or refrigerant leak, etc.

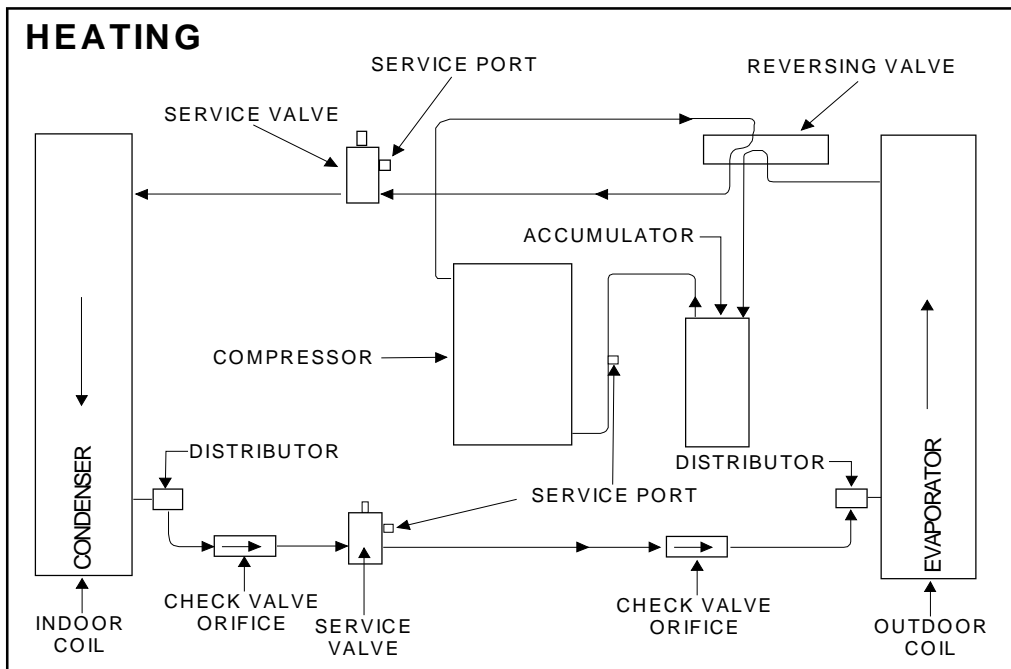
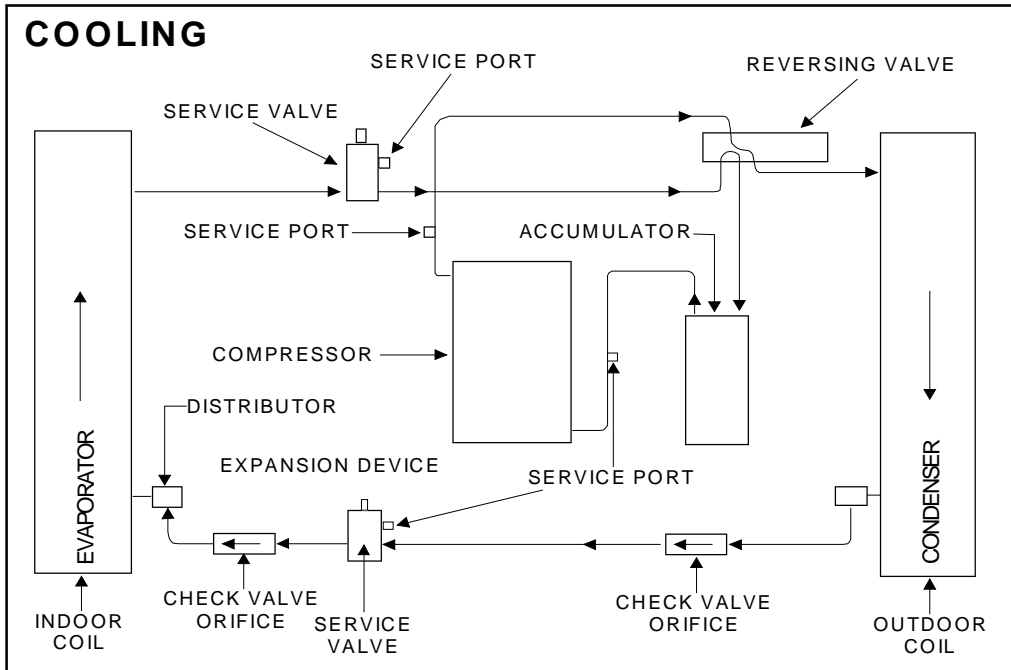
Since the temperature of the liquid refrigerant in the outdoor

coil on the heating cycle is generally below freezing point, frost forms on the surfaces of the outdoor coil under certain weather conditions of temperature and relative humidity. Therefore, it is necessary to reverse the flow of the refrigerant to provide hot gas in the outdoor coil to melt the frost accumulation. This is accomplished by reversing the heat pump to the cooling cycle. At the same time, the outdoor fan stops to hasten the temperature rise of the outdoor coil and lessen the time required for defrosting. The indoor blower continues to run and the supplementary heaters are energized.

DEFROST CONTROL

During operation the power to the circuit board is controlled by a temperature sensor, which is clamped to a feeder tube entering the outdoor coil. Defrost timing periods of 30,60 and 90 minutes may be selected by connecting the circuit board

HEAT PUMP REFRIGERANT CIRCUIT



jumper to 30, 60 and 90 respectively. Accumulation of time for the timing period selected starts when the sensor closes (approximately 28° F), and when the wall thermostat calls for heat. At the end of the timing period, the unit's defrost cycle will be initiated provided the sensor remains closed. When the sensor opens (approximately 65° F), the frost cycle is terminated and the timing period is reset. If the defrost cycle is not terminated due to the sensor temperature, a ten minute override interrupts the unit's defrost period.

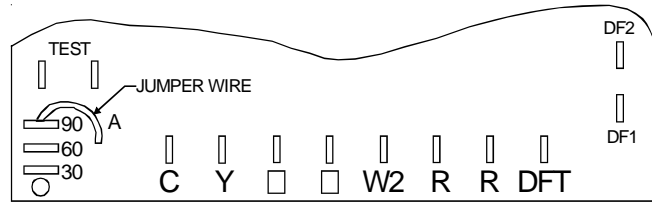


FIGURE 7

SUGGESTED FIELD TESTING/TROUBLE SHOOTING

1. Run unit in the heating mode (room thermostat calling for heat).
2. Check unit for proper charge. **Note: Bands of frost indicate low refrigerant charge.**
3. Shut off power to unit.
4. Disconnect outdoor fan by removing the purple lead from "DF2" on defrost control.
5. Restart unit and allow frost to accumulate.
6. After a few minutes of operation, the unit's defrost thermostat should close. To verify this, check for 24 volts between "DFT" and "C" on board. If the temperature at the thermostat is less than 28° F and the thermostat is open, replace the unit's defrost thermostat, as it is defective.
7. When the unit's defrost thermostat has closed, short the test pins on the defrost board until the reversing valve shifts, indicating defrost. This should take up to 21 seconds depending on what timing period the control is set on. After defrost initiation, the short must instantly be removed or the unit's defrost period will only last 2.3 seconds.
8. After the unit's defrost thermostat has terminated, check the defrost thermostat for 24 volts between "DFT" and "C". The reading should indicate 0 volts (open sensor).
9. Shut off power to unit.
10. Replace outdoor fan motor lead to terminal "DF2" on defrost board and turn on power.

AIR FLOW MEASUREMENT AND ADJUSTMENT

After reviewing section on DUCTING, proceed with airflow measurements and adjustments. Unit's blower curves (in Specification Sheets) are based on external static pressure (ESP, in. of W.C.). The duct openings on the unit are considered internal static pressure, so as long as ESP is maintained, the unit will deliver the proper air up to the maximum static pressure listed for the CFM required by the application (i.e. home, building, etc.)

In general 400 CFM per ton of cooling capacity is a rule of thumb. Some application depending on the sensible and latent capacity requirements may need only 350 CFM or up to 425 CFM per ton. Check condition space load requirements (from load calculations) and equipment expanded ratings data to

match CFM and capacity.

After unit is set and ducted, verify ESP with a 1" inclined manometer with pitot tubes or a Magnahelic gauge and confirm CFM to blower curves in PCK/PCKJ/PHK/PHKJ specification sheets. All units have two speed blower motors, if low speed is utilized the speed tap can be changed to high speed. If a minimum of 350 CFM per ton cannot be achieved from blower curves, the next larger size blower motor and wheel will need to be used. Never run CFM below 350 CFM per ton, evaporator freezing or poor unit performance is possible.

CHECKING CHARGE

After completing airflow measurements and adjustments, the unit's refrigerant charge must be checked. The unit comes factory charged, but this charge is based on 400 CFM per ton at minimum ESP per ARI test conditions (generally between .15 - .25 ESP). When air quantity or ESP is different than above, charge must be adjusted to the proper amount. All PCK/PCKJ/PHK/PHKJ units are charged to the superheat method at the compressor suction line (these are fixed orifice devices).

For charging in the warmer months, 10°F superheat at the compressor is required at conditions: 95°F outdoor ambient (dry bulb temperature), 80°F dry bulb / 67°F wet bulb indoor ambient, approximately 50 % humidity. This superheat varies when conditions vary from the conditions described.

A superheat charge chart is available for other operating conditions. Use it to provide the correct superheat at the conditions the unit is being charged at.

After superheat is adjusted it is recommended to check unit sub-cooling at the condenser coil liquid line out. In most operating conditions 10 - 15°F of sub-cooling is adequate.

Suction Pressure	Saturated Suction Temperature (°F)
50	26
53	28
55	30
58	32
61	34
63	36
66	38
69	40
72	42
75	44
78	46
81	48
84	50
87	52

TABLE 5
Suction Pressure Temperature (R-22)

OUTDOOR TEMP. °F	INDOOR TEMP. °F		LIQUID PRESSURE PSIG	SUCTION PRESSURE PSIG
	DB	WB		
115	75	63	301 - 332	73 - 83
		67	306 - 335	77 - 78
		71	311 - 342	82 - 92
105	75	63	268 - 299	72 - 82
		67	273 - 304	77 - 87
		71	278 - 309	80 - 90
95	75	63	233 - 264	67 - 77
		67	238 - 269	72 - 82
		71	243 - 274	77 - 87
85	75	63	198 - 229	62 - 72
		67	203 - 234	67 - 77
		71	208 - 239	71 - 81
75	75	63	172 - 203	57 - 67
		67	175 - 206	61 - 71
		71	180 - 211	66 - 76
65	75	63	144 - 175	52 - 62
		67	149 - 180	56 - 66
		71	155 - 186	60 - 70

TABLE 6
Operating Pressures

Ambient Condenser Inlet Temp (°F Drybulb)	Return Air Temp. (°F Drybulb)				
	65	70	75	80	85
100	-	-	-	10	10
95	-	-	10	10	10
90	-	-	12	15	18
85	-	10	13	17	20
80	-	10	15	21	26
75	10	13	17	25	29
70	10	17	20	28	32
65	13	19	26	32	35
60	17	25	30	33	37

TABLE 7
System Superheat

SUPERHEAT CAN BE DETERMINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Read suction pressure. Determine Saturated Suction Temperature from table or pressure gauge saturated temperature scale (R-22).
2. Read suction line temperature.
3. Use the following formula:

SUPERHEAT = SUCTION LINE TEMP - SAT. SUCTION TEMP

MAINTENANCE

The Self Contained Package Air Conditioner and Heat Pump should operate for many years without excessive service calls if the unit is installed properly. However it is recommended that the homeowner inspect the unit before a seasonal start

up. The coils should be free of debris so adequate airflow is achieved. The return and supply registers should be free of any obstructions. The filters should be cleaned or replaced. These few steps will help to keep the product up time to a maximum. The Troubleshooting Chart should help in identifying problems if the unit does not operate properly.

SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR USE BY QUALIFIED SERVICE AGENCY ONLY: OTHERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO SERVICE THIS EQUIPMENT.

Common Causes of Unsatisfactory Operation of Heat Pump on the Heating Cycle.

Inadequate air volume through indoor coil

When a heat pump is in the heating cycle, the indoor coil is functioning as a condenser. The return air filter must always be clean, and sufficient air volume must pass through the indoor coil to prevent excessive discharge pressure, and high pressure cut out.

Outside Air into Return Duct

Do not introduce cold outside air into the return duct of a heat pump installation. Do not allow air entering the indoor coil to drop below 65° F. Air below this temperature will cause low discharge pressure, thus low suction pressure, and excessive defrost cycling resulting in low heating output. It may also cause false defrosting.

Undercharge

An undercharged heat pump on the heating cycle will cause low discharge pressure resulting in low suction pressure and frost accumulation on the outdoor coil.

Poor "Terminating" Sensor contact

The unit's defrost terminating sensor must make good thermal contact with the outdoor coil tubing. Poor contact may not terminate the unit's defrost cycle quickly enough to prevent the unit from cutting out on high discharge pressure.

Malfunctioning Reversing Valve - This may be due to:

1. **Solenoid not energized** - In order to determine if the solenoid is energized, touch the nut that holds the solenoid cover in place with a screwdriver. If the nut magnetically holds the screwdriver, the solenoid is energized and the unit is in the cooling cycle.
2. **No voltage at unit's solenoid** - Check unit voltage. If no voltage, check wiring circuit.
3. **Valve will not shift:**
 - a. **Undercharged** - check for leaks;
 - b. **Valve Body Damaged** - Replace valve;
 - c. **Unit Properly Charged** - If it is on the heating cycle, raise the discharge pressure by restricting airflow through the indoor coil. If the valve does not shift, tap it **lightly** on both ends with a screwdriver handle. **Do Not Tap The Valve Body.** If the unit is on the cooling cycle, raise the discharge pressure by restricting airflow through the outdoor coil. If the valve does not shift after the above attempts, cut the unit off and wait until the discharge and suction pressure equalize, and repeat above steps. If the valve does not shift, replace it.

TROUBLESHOOTING CHART



WARNING

DISCONNECT ALL POWER TO UNIT BEFORE SERVICING. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS WARNING MAY RESULT IN PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH DUE TO ELECTRICAL SHOCK.

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
High head - low suction	a. Restriction in liquid line or capillary tube	a. Remove or replace defective components
High head - high or normal suction	a. Dirty condenser coil b. Overcharged c. Condenser fan not running	a. Clean coil b. Correct System charge c. Repair or Replace
Low head - high suction	a. Incorrect capillary tube b. Defective compressor valves	a. Replace evaporator assembly b. Replace compressor
Unit will not run	a. Power off or loose electrical connection b. Thermostat out of calibration set too high c. Defective contactor d. Blown fuses or tripped breaker e. Transformer defective f. High or low pressure control open (Optional) g. Compressor overload contacts open	a. Check for unit voltage at contactor in unit b. Reset c. Check for 24 volts at contactor coil replace if contacts are open d. Replace fuse or reset breaker Check wiring - replace transformer f. Reset high pressure control or check unit charge High pressure control opens at 425 psig Low pressure control opens at 25 psig g. Replace compressor NOTE: Wait at least 2 hours for overload to reset
Condenser fan runs, compressor doesn't	a. Loose connection b. Compressor stuck, grounded or open winding open internal overload c. Low voltage connection	a. Check for unit voltage at compressor check & tighten all connections b. Wait at least 2 hours for overload to reset If still open, replace the compressor. c. At compressor terminals, voltage must be within 10 % of nameplate volts when unit is operating
Low suction - cool compressor Iced evaporator coil	a. Low indoor airflow	a. Increase speed of blower or reduce restriction - replace air filters
Compressor short cycles	a. Defective overload protector b. Unit cycling on low pressure control	a. Replace - check for correct voltage b. Check refrigerant charge and / or airflow
Registers sweat	a. Low airflow	a. Increase speed of blower or reduce restriction replace air filters
High suction pressure	a. Excessive load b. Defective compressor	a. Recheck load calculation b. Replace
Insufficient cooling	a. Improperly sized unit b. Improper airflow c. Incorrect refrigerant charge. d. Incorrect voltage	a. Recalculate load b. Check - should be approximately 400 CFM per ton c. Charge per procedure attached to unit service panel d. At compressor terminals, voltage must be within 10% of nameplate volts when unit is operating
Evaporator coil freezing or frosting	a. Low airflow b. Low refrigerant charge c. Operating unit in cooling mode below 65°F outdoor temperature	a. Check - should be approximately 400 CFM per ton, dirty air filters, all duct outlets open b. Properly charge unit c. Install or check low ambient control, should be open below 65°F outdoor temperature

**NOTE: SPECIFICATIONS AND PERFORMANCE DATA LISTED HEREIN
ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE**

Quality Makes the Difference!

All of our systems are designed and manufactured with the same high quality standards regardless of size or efficiency. We have designed these units to significantly reduce the most frequent causes of product failure. They are simple to service and forgiving to operate. We use quality materials and components. Finally, every unit is run tested before it leaves the factory. That's why we know. . . **There's No Better Quality.**

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