

# Series 11, Ceiling Units

### Installation Manual

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### Site Preparation

In order to maximize operating efficiency and performance, the following areas should be observed at the site-planning stage:

- The room should be surrounded with a vapor seal to eliminate moisture migration through the building structure. Windows should be sealed and at least double-glazed to prevent sweating. All door jams should fit tightly and should not have any grilles in them. Polyethylene film type ceiling, vinyl wallpaper or plastic based paint on the walls and slabs are recommended to minimize absorption and transmission of moisture into the room.
- Owing to a generally small population, a typical room should have fresh air kept at only about 5% of the re-circulated air. This provides enough ventilation for personnel and pressurizes the room to prevent dust from entering through leaks. The incoming fresh air must be filtered very closely, and preferably pretreated. Otherwise heating, cooling, humidifying and dehumidifying loads of the incoming fresh air should be taken into account in determining total loading requirements.

### Location Consideration

#### Positioning of Indoor units

The Series 11 unit is designed for ceiling mounting in or above a suspended T-bar ceiling grid. Care should be taken to ensure that the supply and return air-paths are not blocked by equipment; preferably the unit should be located over a clear floor space for ease of service. Additionally the units contain water and as a result should not be mounted above equipment that could be damaged by water. It is recommended that a field supplied drain pan complete with drain be installed beneath ducted units and all water and glycol condensing units / condensers.

The unit should be mounted in such a way that the side panels can be easily accessed through the surrounding ceiling tiles for service.

For spot cooling units (fully packaged) care should be taken in orienting the air grille supplied. The filter grille (return air to the unit) should be located under the evaporator and the three way grill located under the supply air section. The louvers on the supply air grill should be directed away from the return air to avoid short circuiting of air.

The unit should be mounted above the flange of the T-Bar ceiling grid using the foam insulation provided with the grille to seal to the bottom of the unit. Adjusting Fan Speed with M52 on grille supply/ return models. For thermostat or ducted applications air balancing is required to adjust for correct fan speed.

Model		11XX15	11XX20	11XX25	11XX30
Standard Air Volume	CFM	750	950	1100	1400
Cooling Max	%	43	51	57	71
Idle Air Volume	CFM	490	620	715	910
Cooling Min	%	29	36	41	49

#### Hanging the Unit

Before hanging the unit, ensure the mounting surface is capable of supporting the unit's weight. Refer to Table 1 for unit weights.

Model	1 Ton (Weight lbs)	1.5 Ton (Weight lbs)	2 Ton (Weight lbs)	2.5 Ton (Weight lbs)	3 Ton (Weight lbs)	4 Ton (Weight lbs)	5 Ton (Weight lbs)
Air-cooled self contained	235	240	245	250	N/A	N/A	N/A
DX Air-cooled	175	180	185	190	230	475	490
Air Handling Unit	110	110	110	110	140	415	430
Water-cooled self-contained	215	220	225	230	275	545	560
Glycol-cooled self-contained	215	220	225	230	275	545	560
Chilled water	110	110	110	110	140	415	430
Dual Cooled CW+CW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	515	530
Dual Cooled CW + DX Air	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	575	590
Dual Cooled CW + DX Water	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	645	660
Dual Cooled CW + DX Glycol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	645	660
Free Cooling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	665	680

Table 1: Unit Weights

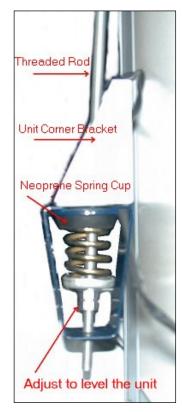


Figure 1

Attach the corner brackets to the corner posts of the unit. Remove all the access panels and lift the unit into the selected position. Using threaded hanging rod (3/8" diameter) secure the unit in place using nuts and washers (all field supplied).

For units supplied with vibration isolating spring mounts place spring under corner bracket and attach locking hardware. After hanging the unit, adjust spring tensions to level the unit, shown in Figure 1.

#### Positioning of Condensers or Condensing Units

Condensing units should be located as close to the indoor unit as possible. From a security and environment standpoint, outdoor air-cooled condensing units should be installed away from public access and occupied spaces where low ambient sound level is required. Indoor air-cooled condensers or condensing units should be located in areas where normal unit operating sound will not disturb the working environment. Water and glycol condensing units should not be located above sensitive equipment that could be damaged by water.

In order to avoid air short circuiting and inter unit re-circulation, air-cooled condensing units/condensers should be located at least 1m (3 ft.) away from any walls, obstructions or adjacent units. To ensure maintenance-free operation, air cooled condensing units/condensers should be located away from the areas that are continuously exposed to loose dirt and foreign materials that may clog the coil.

Indoor condensing units / condenser should be hung following the procedure outlined earlier. Outdoor units should be firmly secured on steel supports or concrete plinths.

For packaged units the condenser fan box is supplied loose. To attach, position evaporator section, then bring the fan box in from below and place the lip (Figure 2) inside the top cover lip (on evaporator unit). Push the condenser fan box from the bottom until it fits snugly. Use hardware provided to attach the fan box to the evaporator section.

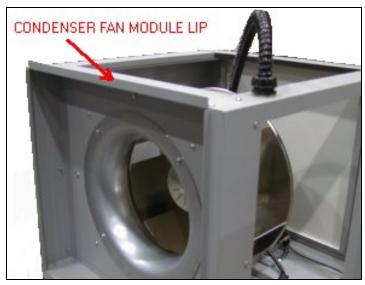


Figure 2

#### Positioning of Remote Controller Unit

The remote mounted controller should be located in an easily accessible area within reach of operating personnel. For proper operation the thermostat should be located on an inside wall. In addition its position must be at least 18" (46 cm) from any outside wall, and approximately 5' (1.5m) above the floor in an area with freely circulating air of average room temperature. In addition the following locations should be avoided:

- 1. Behind doors or in corners where freely circulating air is unavailable.
- 2. Where direct sunlight or radiant heat might affect readings.
- 3. On outside walls
- 4. Adjacent to or in line with conditioned air discharge grilles, stairwells or outside doors.
- 5. Where its operation may be affected by steam or water pipes or warm air stacks in an adjacent partition, or by an unheated /uncooled area behind the thermostat.
- 6. Where its operation will be affected by the supply air of an adjacent unit.

Consideration should be given to interconnecting wiring between indoor unit and controller. The maximum distance between indoor unit and controller should be 50'.

#### Positioning of Remote Temperature/ Humidity Sensor

The remote mounted Temperature/ Humidity sensor should be located in an easily accessible area within reach of maintenance personnel. Its position must be at least 18" (46 cm) from any outside wall, and approximately 5' (1.5m) above the floor in an area with freely circulating air of average room temperature. In addition the following locations should be avoided:

- 1. Behind doors or in corners where freely circulating air is unavailable.
- 2. Where direct sunlight or radiant heat might affect readings.
- 3. On outside walls
- 4. Adjacent to or in line with conditioned air discharge grilles, stairwells or outside doors.
- 5. Where its operation may be affected by steam or water pipes or warm air stacks in an adjacent partition, or by an unheated /uncooled area behind the sensor.
- 6. Where its operation will be affected by the supply air of an adjacent unit.

Consideration should be given to interconnecting wiring between the M52 Remote Supervisory panel and the Remote T/H sensor. The Remote T/H sensor is provided with 25' of cable from the connection point within the Remote Supervisory panel.

### **Electrical Installation**

#### **Power Feeding**

All models are fitted with a 3-terminal connection block. Single-phase power should be connected to the line side of the connection block. A ground lug is provided near the main power connection block for ground connection. (3 phase is an option on some units). Entering service cable should be fed through the hole on the side of the unit marked "Power". The power cables should be sized in accordance with local and national codes. Refer to the unit nameplate for circuit ampacity.

#### Interconnecting Wiring

#### **Thermostat Control**

Field supplied thermostat grade 5 conductor cable to be used between evaporating section and the wall mount thermostat.

#### M52 Controller

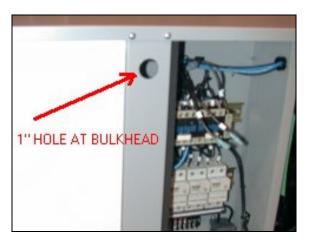
Pre-made control cable sets are supplied with each unit fitted with the M52 Controller, for connecting the remote mounted controller and remote mounted temperature/ humidity sensor to the indoor unit. Standard cable lengths are 25 feet between the evaporator section and wall mount controller, and 25 feet between the evaporator section and the temperature/ humidity sensor. Each cable will be clearly marked and care should be taken to ensure cables are connected correctly. Internal wiring for all Series 11 is completed and tested prior to delivery. Numbered terminal blocks for field installed control wiring are provided next to the main power isolator at the lower right corner of the power panel.

The numbered terminal blocks will accept control wiring up to #12 AWG (4mm<sup>2</sup>) gauge. The terminal assignments are listed as follows:

<u>Terminal</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Requirement</u>
11-12	Standby enable	Normally open output
13-14	Common alarm (General)	Normally open output
21-22	Common alarm (Critical)	Normally open output
15-16	Remote on / off	Normally open dry contact input
17-18	Standby start	Normally open dry contact input
19-20	Fire alarm	Normally closed dry contact input
23 thru 28	Condenser/Pump interlock	Normally open dry contact output
31-32	Compressor disable (optional)	Normally open dry contact input
35-36	Remote on/off Interrupt (optional	) Normally open dry contact input
37-38	Unit Status (optional)	Normally open dry contact output
39-42	Custom Fault1/2 (optional)	Normally closed dry contact input
43-44	Liquid High Limit (optional)	Normally closed dry contact input
49- 50	Hum/ Reheat disable (optional)	Normally open dry contact input
57-58	Damper Motor Interlock (optiona	l)Normally open dry contact output
59- 60	Damper End Switch (optional)	Normally open dry contact input

#### Packaged unit condenser fans

The condenser fan is supplied with a 3' length conduit/cable assembly. Attach conduit connector through the 1" hole located at the bulkhead at the top left hand corner of the electrical panel (Figure 3). Connect the two cables as per wiring diagram to the loom marked condenser fan.





### **Piping Connections**

#### **Condensate Drain**

For proper drainage a P-trap MUST be installed. Total height for the trap should be measured from the bottom of the drain pan (3" above unit bottom), to the bottom of the "U" in the trap. Minimum recommended height is 3.5" to ensure proper drainage.

#### **Refrigerant Piping**

For self contained (packaged) systems no refrigerant connections are required.

Good practice should always be followed when connecting refrigerant piping in direct expansion systems.

As many of the operational problems encountered in a refrigeration system can be traced back to improper design and installation of refrigerant piping, it is essential that the following guidelines be observed:

- Use clean and dehydrated refrigeration quality tubing with both ends sealed.
- Cut and form tubes carefully to avoid getting dirt or metal particles into the refrigeration lines. Never use a hacksaw to cut the tubing.

- Once the system is open, complete the work as quickly as possible to minimize ingress of moisture and dirt into the system. Always put caps on ends of tubes and parts not being worked on.
- To prevent scaling and oxidation inside the tubing, pass an inert gas such as nitrogen through the line while carrying out brazing, silver soldering or any other welding processes.
- It is recommended that quality refrigeration solder (95% tin, 5% silver) is used for its excellent capillary action.
- Use minimum amount of solder flux to prevent internal contamination of the piping. Use flux with care as it is usually acidic in nature.
- Install a trap at the bottom of every on the vertical riser of a hot gas or suction line and one for every 6m (20ft.) in elevation to collect refrigerant and lubrication oil during off cycle. A discharge line trap is an important function both during the compressor on and during the compressor off cycle. During the on cycle, the trap collects oil droplets and carries them efficiently up the elevated discharge line. During the off cycle, the traps captures and retains oil residing on the pipe walls that would otherwise drain back to the compressor head, causing damage on startup.
- Install inverted trap whenever a condenser is located above the compressor. An inverted trap or check valve should be installed at the condenser inlet and outlet to prevent liquid refrigerant from flowing backwards into the compressor during off cycles.
- Insulate the suction line and insulate liquid lines that may be subjected to high heat gains. Insulate low level discharge lines to avoid burning due to accidental contact.
- Design and arrange refrigerant piping for the remote condenser in such a way so that adequate velocity of refrigerant can be maintained to prevent oil trapping. Under sizing discharge lines will reduce compressor capacity and increase compressor load. Over sizing discharge lines increases the initial cost of the project and can reduce the refrigerant gas velocity to a level where oil is not returned to the compressor.Recommended pipe sizes are tabulated as follows:

<b>Model</b> <u>Liquid Line</u>	1 Ton	1.5 Ton	2 Ton	2.5 Ton	3 Ton	4 Ton	5 Ton
50 ft. equivalent pipe length	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
Suction Line							
50 ft. equivalent pipe length	5/8"	5/8"	3/4"	3/4"	7/8"	7/8"	1 1/8"

#### **Recommended Pipe Size for Remote Condensing Units**

Model	1 Ton	1.5 Ton	2 Ton	2.5 Ton	3 Ton	4 Ton	5 Ton
Hot Gas Line							
50 ft. equivalent pipe length	1/2"	1/2"	5/8"	5/8"	5/8"	3/4"	3/4"
100 ft. equivalent pipe length	1/2"	5/8"	5/8"	3/4"	3/4"	3/4"	7/8"
150 ft. equivalent pipe length	5/8"	5/8"	3/4"	3/4"	3/4"	7/8"	7/8"
175 ft. equivalent pipe length	N/A	N/A	3/4"	3/4"	7/8"	7/8"	1 1/8"
200 ft. equivalent pipe length	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/4"	7/8"	7/8"	1 1/8"
Liquid Line							
50 ft. equivalent pipe length	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
100 ft. equivalent pipe length	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
150 ft. equivalent pipe length	3/8"	3/8"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	5/8"	5/8"
175 ft. equivalent pipe length	N/A	N/A	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	5/8"	5/8"
200 ft. equivalent pipe length	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2"	1/2"	5/8"	5/8"

#### **Recommended Pipe Size for Remote Condensers**

Consult Factory for additional distances

#### Evacuation

The procedure for leakage testing and evacuation of the system is as follows:

- 1. Disconnect all line voltage fuses except the fuses for control transformers.
- 2. Connect a gauge manifold to the compressor suction and discharge access valve.
- 3. Close the compressor discharge and suction ports and open all service valves.
- 4. Charge the system with dry nitrogen to approximately 150 psig.
- 5. Leave pressure in system for at least 12 hours. If pressure holds, continue with next step. If the pressure drops, detect and seal leak before continuing.
- 6. Release all pressure. Connect a vacuum pump to the compressor suction and discharge valves with refrigerant or high vacuum hoses. Provide an isolating valve and a pressure gauge for pressure checking.
- 7. Evacuate the system to an absolute pressure not exceeding 1500 microns. Break the vacuum to 2psig with dry nitrogen. Repeat the evacuation process and then re-break the vacuum with dry nitrogen.
- 8. Open the compressor discharge and suction ports. Evacuate to an absolute pressure not exceeding 500 microns. Let the vacuum pump run without interruption for minimum two hours.

- 9. Stop the vacuum pump. Break the vacuum and charge the system with vapor R22/R407c (see spec label for unit refrigerant) through the discharge side of the compressor. It is a good practice to weigh the charge that is put into the system.
- 10. Allow the pressure to equalize.

### Fan Speed Control System

The fan speed control system maintains not only a constant condensing pressure over a wide range of climatic conditions but also high sensible cooling for the evaporator so that re-humidification is rarely required throughout the year.

A pressure-sensitive fan speed controller is employed in the fan speed control system. It regulates the condenser head pressure at low ambient temperatures by varying the airflow volume through the condenser.

Upon engaging the interlock contact in the indoor unit, the fan speed controller will directly sense the changes in the refrigerant head pressure and vary the output voltage from 15% to 97% of the applied voltage.

#### Charging

Calculate the total charge required using this formula:

#### Indoor Unit Charge + Liquid Line Charge + Condenser Charge

#### + Hot gas Line Charge = Total Charge

Proper performance of the system depends largely on proper charging. Adhere to the following guidelines for charging:

- 1. Open the main isolator and insert the fuses for the fans, control transformers and the compressor.
- 2. Close the main isolator and allow the compressor crankcase heater to operate for at least one hour.
- 3. Connect the gauge manifold to both discharge and suction rotalock valves, with a common connection to the refrigerant cylinder. Purge the lines by opening the refrigerant cylinder vapor valve.
- 4. Connect the refrigerant cylinder to recovery unit and charge system with 90% of calculated amount.
- Start the unit using the test mode to energize the main fan and compressor. Please make sure outdoor condenser (if any) is powered.
- Add additional refrigerant to the system until the sight glass is clear of bubbles and subcooling is measured between 10-15 °F.
- Run system to maintain a hot gas (discharge) pressure based on refrigerant used (R407C @240psi and R22 a @225psi) then re-check subcooling, Add refrigerant if subcooling has dropped below 10 °F.

8. The system is now correctly charged for operating under fan speed control. It is a good practice to weigh the amount of additional refrigerant that was added and keep a record of the total charge in the system.

Note: Packaged Air cooled systems come completely factory charged (except when a factory split is ordered). Fan speed control is provided by a discharge pressure transducer to maintain a constant head pressure. This is factory set to perform at peak performance and does not need to be set or adjusted on site.

### Head Pressure Control System

For condensers possibly subjected to extremely low ambient temperature, it is recommended that a head pressure control system be installed. This avoids starving the evaporator coil, with the consequence of oil clogging; short cycling on low pressure control, reduction of the system capacity and erratic expansion valve operation.

A drop in the condensing pressure often occurs in air-cooled systems as a result of low ambient conditions encountered during fall-winter-spring operation. Head pressure control renders part of the condenser surface inactive. The reduction of active condensing surface results in a rise in condensing pressure and hence provides a sufficient liquid line pressure for normal system operation. The head pressure control system allows operation at extremely low ambient temperature down to -40°F.

ClimateWorx uses a two-valve head pressure control with receiver, for factory ordered condensers. The ORI is located in the liquid drain line between the condenser and the receiver, and the ORD is located in a hot gas line bypassing the condenser.

During periods of low ambient temperature, the condensing pressure falls until it approaches the setting of the ORI valve. The ORI then throttles, restricting the flow of liquid from the condenser. This causes refrigerant to back up in the condenser thus reducing the active condenser surface. This raises the condensing pressure. Since it is really the receiver pressure that needs to be maintained, the bypass line with the ORD is required.

The ORD opens after the ORI has offered enough restriction to cause the differential between condensing pressure and receiver pressure to exceed 20psi. The hot gas flowing through the ORD serves to heat up the cold liquid being passed by the ORI. Thus the liquid reaches the receiver warm and with sufficient pressure to assure proper expansion valve operation. As long as sufficient refrigerant charge is in the system, the two valves modulate the flow automatically to maintain proper receiver pressure regardless of outside ambient.

#### Charging

Calculate the total charge required using this formula:

Indoor Unit Charge + Liquid Line Charge + Condenser Charge

+ Hot gas Line Charge + 20% of Receiver volume = Total Charge

When head pressure control is utilized, there must be enough refrigerant to flood the condenser at the lowest expected ambient and still have enough charge in the system for proper operation. After

completing the evacuation procedures as in the fan speed control system, follow the following guidelines for charging:

- 1. Open the main isolator and insert the fuses for the fans, control transformers and the compressor.
- 2. Close the main power and allow the compressor crankcase heater to operate for at least one hour.
- 3. Connect the gauge manifold to both discharge and suction rotalock valves, with a common connection to the refrigerant cylinder. Purge the lines by opening the refrigerant cylinder vapor valve.
- 4. Connect the refrigerant cylinder to recovery unit and charge system with 90% of calculated amount.
- 5. Start the unit using the test mode to energize the main fan and compressor. Please make sure outdoor condenser (if any) is powered.
- Add additional refrigerant to the system until the sight glass is clear of bubbles and subcooling is measured between 10-15 °F.
- Run system to maintain a hot gas (discharge) pressure based on refrigerant used (R407C @240psi and R22 a @225psi) by adjusting ORI valve(s) then re-check subcooling, Add refrigerant if subcooling has dropped below 10 °F.
- 8. The system is now correctly charged for operating under head pressure control at the ambient temperature charging is being carried out. It is a good practice to weigh the amount of additional refrigerant that was added and keep a record of the total charge in the system.
- 9. If the system is designed to operate at ambient below the ambient that exists during charging, additional charge will have to be added now.

Method to Determine Additional Refrigerant Charge to Operate to an Expected Minimum Ambient Temperature

Ambient Temp (°F)	% of Condenser to be Flooded	Example for KS11-078-1 Ambient Temp at Time of Charging = 60°F to Operate to -30°F Step 1. At the ambient temperature at the time of charging the system (e.g 60°F) Read from the table – % of Condenser to be Flooded (e.g - 10 %)
70	0	
65	0	Step 2. At the expected minimum ambient Temperature (e.g - $$ - 30 °F )
60	10	Read from the table - % of the Condenser to be Flooded (e.g - 77 %)
55	24	
50	33	Step 3. Calculate the difference of the above two values
45	41	(77 % - 10 % = 67 %)
40	46	
35	52	Step 4. From the " Air Cooled Condenser Guide" read Winter Flooded ( -40°F )
30	55	Refrigerant Charge ( 6.4 lbs )
25	59	
20	62	Step 5. Multiply the value found in Step 4 by the difference in %'s calculated
10	66	in Step 3.
0	70	in Step 5.
-10	73	Additional Bagyirod Charge = 64 lb * (67%) = 420 lb / Condensor
-20	76	Additional Required Charge = 6.4 lb * (67 %) = 4.30 lb / Condenser ( If Two (2) Circuit Condenser 2.15 lb / Ref Circuit
-30	77	( If Two (2) Circuit Condenser 2.15 lb / Ref Circuit
-40	79	

### **Operating the Thermostat**

#### Setting the Current Day and Time

- 1. Press the CLOCK Button. The display will flash a day of the week.
- 2. Press the up or down arrow buttons until the current day shows.
- 3. Press the CLOCK button again. The display will flash the hour. (Note the AM/ PM indicator.)
- 4. Press the up or down arrow buttons until the current hour shows.
- 5. Press the CLOCK button again. The display will flash the minutes.
- 6. Press the up or down arrow buttons until the current minutes show.
- 7. Press the CLOCK button and the current day and time are now set.

\* Note: If a button is not pushed in 15 seconds, the thermostat will automatically return to normal operation.

#### Setting your Program Temperatures

With your specific program determined, you are ready to begin programming. You will now enter the individual program period temperatures for the heating program.

- 1. Press the MODE button until HEAT is displayed.
- 2. Press the SET TEMP button. The first program period (Morning) will be displayed.
- 3. Press the up or down arrow buttons to adjust that program period's temperature for heating.
- 4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 for the Day, Evening and Night program periods. Remember, if your thermostat was set for two program periods, you will only have to repeat Steps 2 and 3 for the Night program period.
- 5. Press the **MODE** button until **COOL** is displayed. You now will enter the individual program period temperatures for the cooling program.
- 6. Repeat Steps 2, 3 and 4 for the cooling temperatures.
- 7. Press the MODE button until your desired mode of operation appears: HEAT- AUTO- OFF- COOL.
- 8. Press the **RESUME** button to return to normal operation.

Note: If a button is not pushed in 15 seconds, the thermostat will automatically return to normal operation. You may go back into the programming portion simply by repeatedly pressing the **SET TEMP** button until you get back to where you left off.

#### Setting your Program Times

Referring to your Schedule Planner, you now will enter the times for the program periods.

- 1. Press the **PROGRAM** button. The display will flash a day of the week.
- 2. Press the up or down arrow buttons to select the day you wish to program. (We suggest starting with Monday.)
- 3. Press the **PROGRAM** button. The display will flash the hour of the first period (Morning). (Note the AM/ PM indicator.)
- 4. Press the up or down arrow buttons to adjust the desired hour for the first program period.
- 5. Press the **PROGRAM** button again. The display will flash the minutes.
- 6. Press the up or down arrow buttons to adjust the desired minutes for the first period. (Note the minutes are in increments of 10.)
- 7. Repeat Steps 3- 6 for the Day, Evening and Night periods. Remember that if your thermostat was set for two program periods, you will only have to repeat Steps 3- 6 for the Night period.
- 8. After entering the Night period, press the **PROGRAM** button. **COPY** will be displayed. The copy function will allow program times to be copied to sequential days. If you do not wish to copy the program times to another day (or block of days), proceed to Step 11.
- 9. Press the up or down arrow buttons to select the next individual day, or block of days, to copy the program times to.
- 10. Press the **PROGRAM** button to copy the program times to the selected days of the week.
- 11. Repeat Steps 1-10 for any remaining unprogrammed days of the week.
- 12. When finished, you can verify that all program periods are programmed correctly by repeatedly pressing the PROGRAM button. When COPY appears, press the PROGRAM button to skip to the next day.

\* Note: If a button is not pushed in 15 seconds, the thermostat will automatically return to normal operation. You may go back into the programming portion simply by repeatedly pressing the **PROGRAM** button until you get back to where you left off.

#### Temperature Override

#### **Temporary Override (3 hours)**

You may change the temperature setting temporarily at any time without affecting the program. Press the up or down arrow buttons. The current event temperature and mode of operation will be displayed. Press the up or down arrow buttons again to adjust the temperature. This temperature will be maintained for three hours. To cancel, simply press the **RESUME** button.

#### Temporary Override with Keyboard Locked (1 hour) (300-225, 300-227, 300-229)

You may change the temperature setting temporarily at any time without affecting the program, even though the keypad is locked.

• Press the up or down buttons. The display will show the temperature for the first event. Press the up or down buttons again to adjust the temperature +/- 3 degrees. This temperature will be maintained for one hour.

#### **Continuous Override (Hold)**

You also may maintain a constant temperature setting at any time without affecting the program.

- 1. Press and release the **MODE** button until the desired mode is displayed (HEAT AUTO OFF COOL)
- 2. Press and release the HOLD button. HOLD will be displayed.
- 3. Press the up or down buttons to adjust the temperature. This temperature will be maintained indefinitely. To cancel, simply press the **RESUME** button.

Note: If the auto mode is used, press the **MODE** button, then press the up or down buttons to select a heating setpoint. Press the **MODE** button, and then press the up or down buttons to select a cooling setpoint.

#### Changing Fahrenheit (°F) to Celsius (°C)

This thermostat is preset to display the temperature in Fahrenheit. You may change the display to Celsius. To change from one to the other, simultaneously press the up and down buttons. The display will change automatically.

#### Changing 12 Hour Time to 24 Hour Time

This thermostat is preset to display the standard 12 hour time format. You may change the display to the 24 hour time format. To change from one to the other, press and release the **CLOCK** button, then press the **MODE** button. The display will change automatically.

#### **Power Failures**

This Robertshaw thermostat will maintain the program settings during any type of power failure. If power fails, **AC** will be displayed for 30 minutes. After 30 minutes, the display will go blank. If power is restored within the first 30 minutes, the thermostat will resume normal operation. If power is restored after 30 minutes, **12: 00 AM** will flash, and the thermostat will control to the night event set point until the clock is reset. Once the clock is reset, the thermostat will resume normal operation.

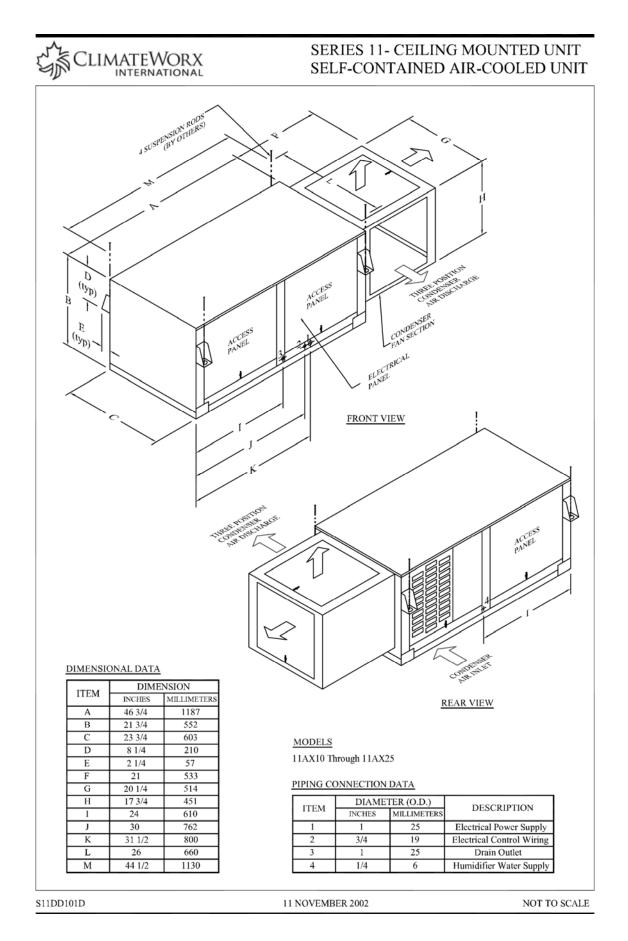
### **Dimensional Details**

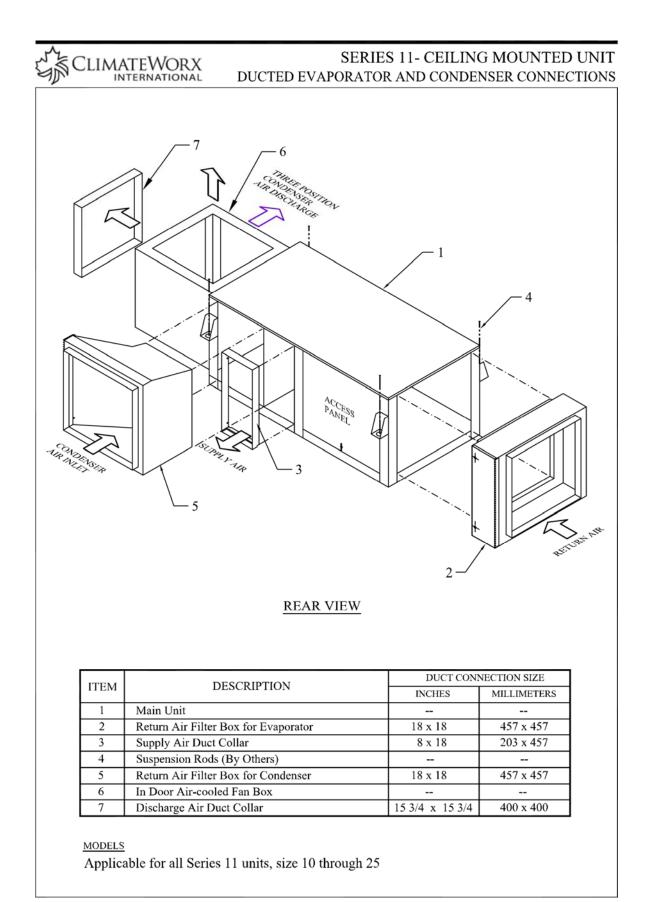
The following tables summarize the dimensional detail drawing number for Series 11 units with standard options. For units with a special option or configuration, please consult factory for details.

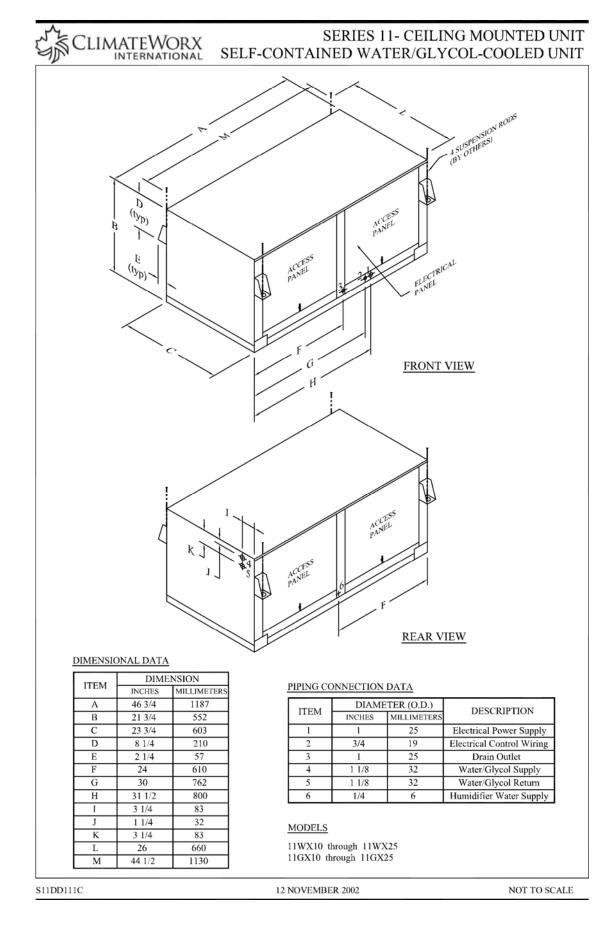
Model	-10	-15	-20	-25
Self-contained air-cooled unit	S11DD101	S11DD101	S11DD101	S11DD101
Ducted self-contained air-cooled unit	S11DD152	S11DD152	S11DD152	S11DD152
Self-contained water/glycol unit	S11DD111	S11DD111	S11DD111	S11DD111
Chilled water unit	S11DD121	S11DD121	S11DD121	S11DD121
Indoor evap. section w/compressor	S11DD131	S11DD131	S11DD131	S11DD131
Indoor evap. section	S11DD141	S11DD141	S11DD141	S11DD141
Ducted evaporator connections	S11DD151	S11DD151	S11DD151	S11DD151
Condenser/Condensing Unit				
Outdoor condenser/condensing unit	S11DD202	S11DD202	S11DD202	S11DD202
Indoor condenser/condensing unit	S11DD161	S11DD161	S11DD161	S11DD161
Model	-30	-40	-50	
Self-contained unit	S11D-BB-300	N/A	N/A	
Ducted self-contained unit	S11-D-DD-300	S11DD501	S11DD501	
Chilled water unit	S11D-BB-300	N/A	N/A	
Ducted Chilled Water unit	S11D-DD-300	S11DD501	S11DD501	
Indoor evap. section	S11D-BB-300	N/A	N/A	
Ducted Indoor evap. section	S11D-DD-300	S11DD501	S11DD501	
Condenser/ Condensing Unit				
Outdoor condenser Horizontal*	KS-F_H_R407C	KS-F_H_R407C	KS-F_H_R407C	
Outdoor condenser Vertical*	KS-F_V_R407C	KS-F_V_R407C	KS-F_V_R407C	
Outdoor condenser w/ Receiver Kit*	KS-H_V_R407C	KS-H_V_R407C	KS-H_V_R407C	
1	MOD.KS11-065-01	MOD.KS11-065-01	MOD.KS11-078-01	
Outdoor condensing unit	S11DD202	N/A	N/A	
Indoor condenser WC/GC	S11DD301	S11DD301	S11DD301	
Indoor condensing unit WC/GC	S11DD301	S11DD301	S11DD301	
Indoor condenser unit Air Cooled	S11DD301	S11DD301	S11DD301	
Indoor condensing unit Air CooledS		4 \$110-00-300-0		004

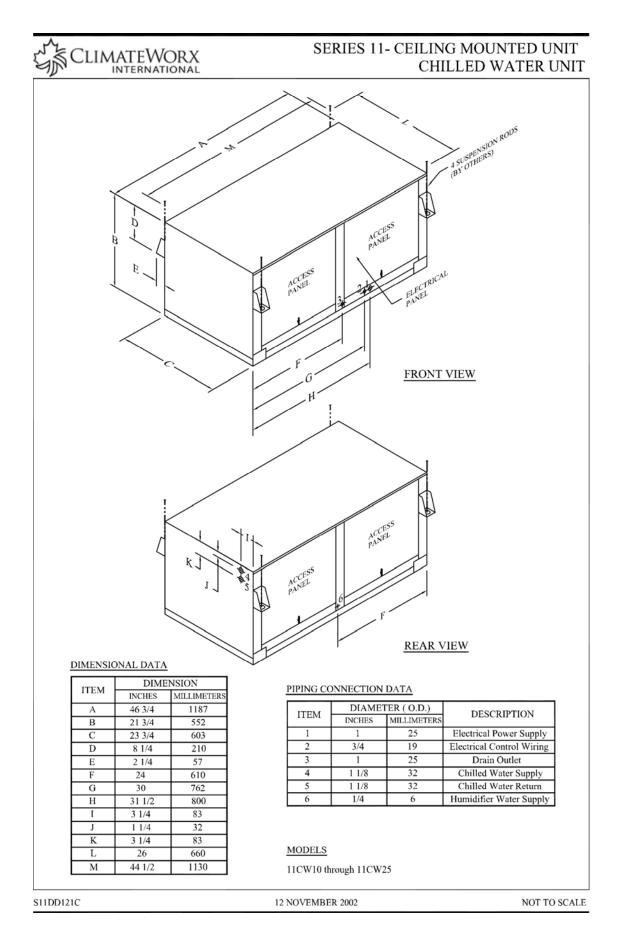
# Appendix A: Dimensional Drawings

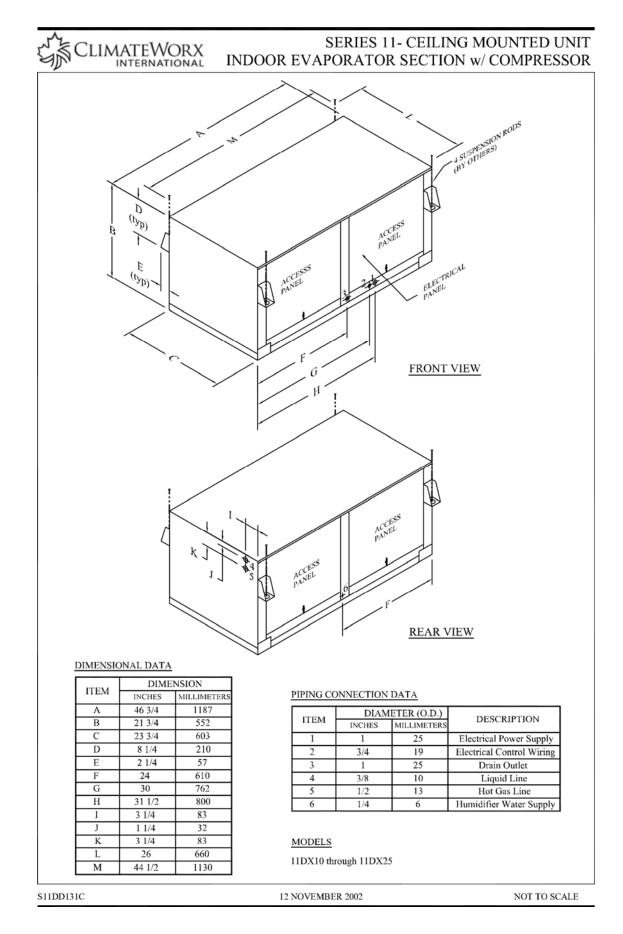
Drawing Title	Drawing No.	Page No.
SERIES 11 – Self-contained air-cooled unit-1 to 2.5 tons	S11DD101	16
SERIES 11 – Ducted self-contained air-cooled unit-1 to 2.5 tons	S11DD152	17
SERIES 11 – Self-contained water/glycol-cooled unit-1 to 2.5 tons	S11DD111	18
SERIES 11 – Chilled water unit-1 to 2.5 tons	S11DD121	19
SERIES 11 – Indoor evaporator section w/compressor-1 to 2.5 tons	S11DD131	20
SERIES 11 – Indoor evaporator section-1 to 2.5 tons	S11DD141	21
SERIES 11 – Ducted evaporator connections-1 to 2.5 tons	S11DD151	22
SERIES 11 – Outdoor condenser/condensing unit-1 to 2.5 tons	S11DD202	23
SERIES 11 – Indoor condenser/condensing unit-1 to 2.5 tons	S11DD161	24
SERIES 11 – Grille Air Distribution-1 to 3 tons	S11DD171	25
SERIES 11 - Self-contained/ chilled water/ evaporator-3 ton	S11D-BB-300	26
SERIES 11 – Ducted chilled water/ evaporator-3 ton	S11D-DD-300	26
SERIES 11 –Ducted chilled water / evaporator-4/ 5 ton	S11DD501	27
SERIES 11 – Indoor condenser WC/GC-3 to 5 tons	S11DD301	28
SERIES 11 – Indoor condensing unit WC/GC-3 to 5 tons	S11DD301	28
SERIES 11 – Indoor condenser/condensing unit-3 to 5 tons	S11D-DD-A-30	0-004 29

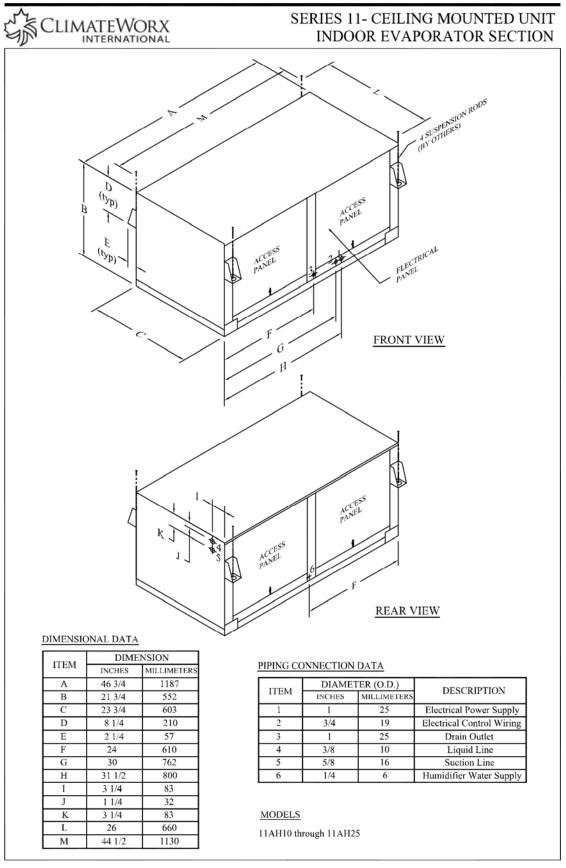


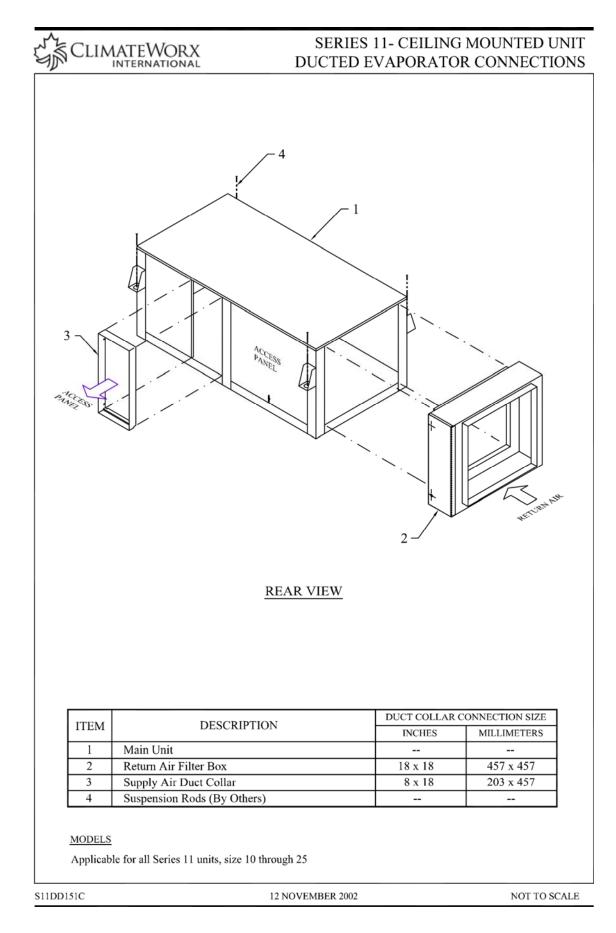


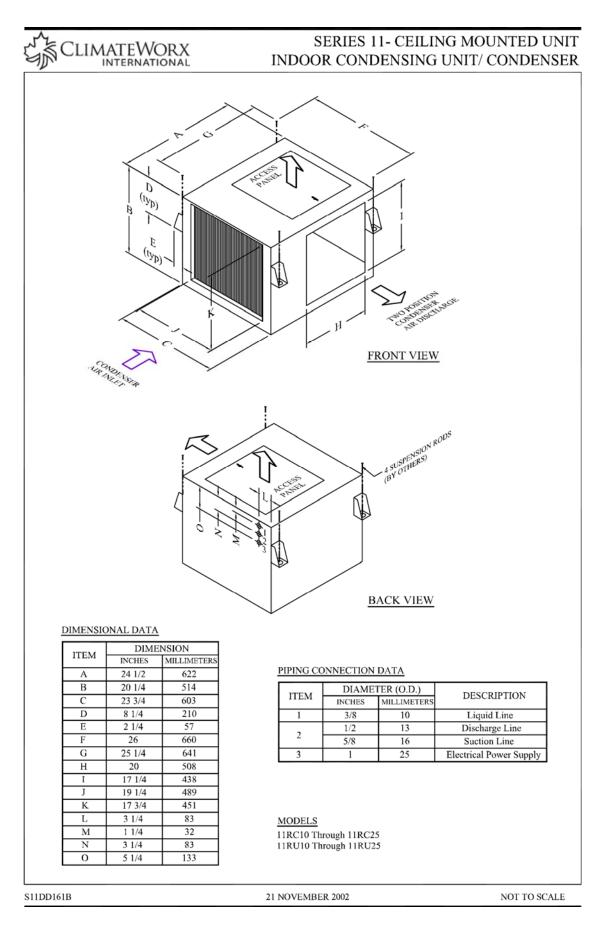


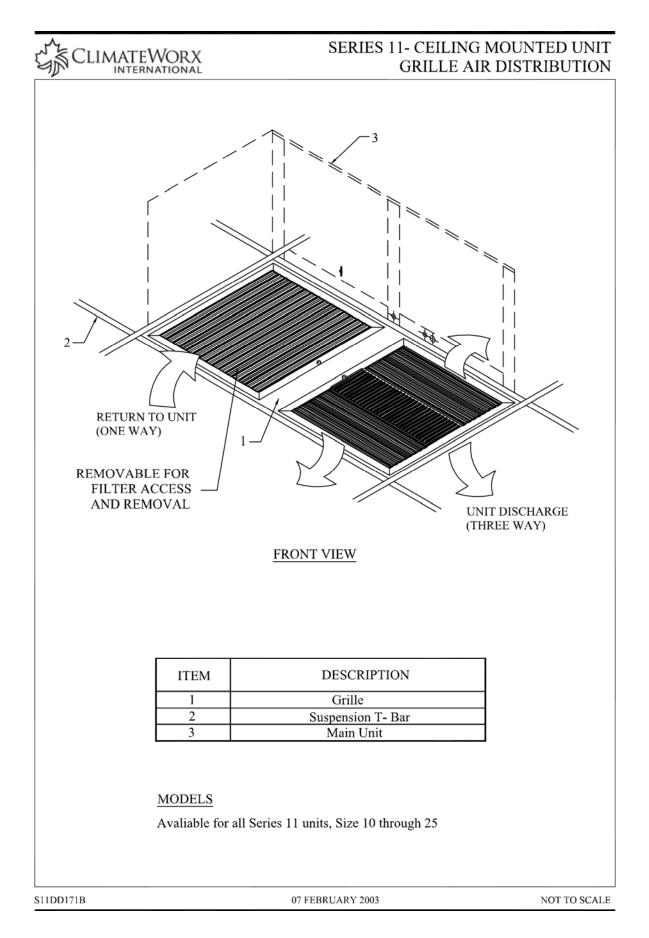


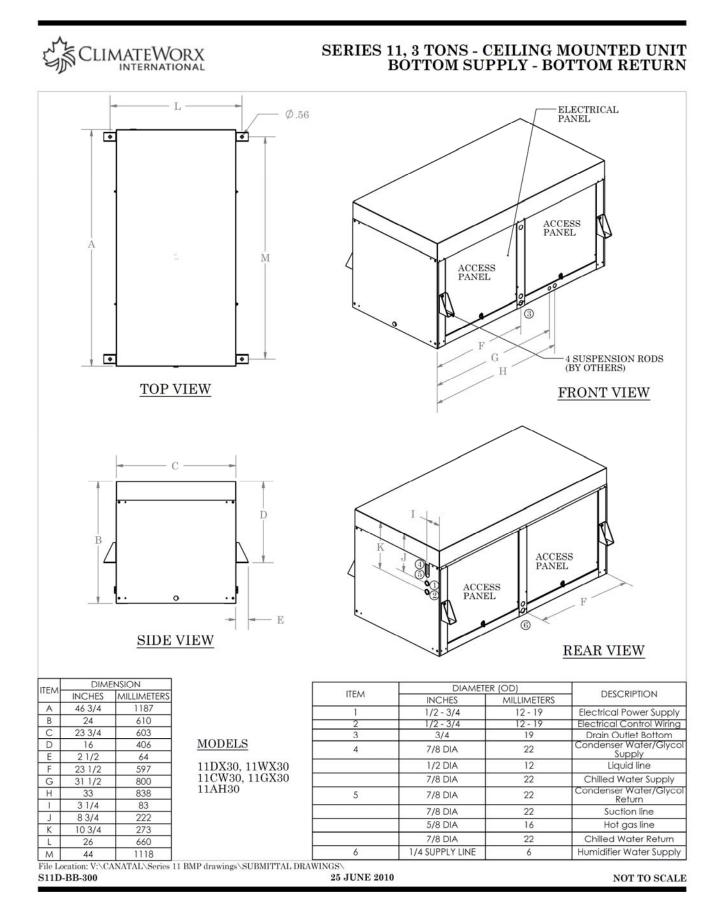






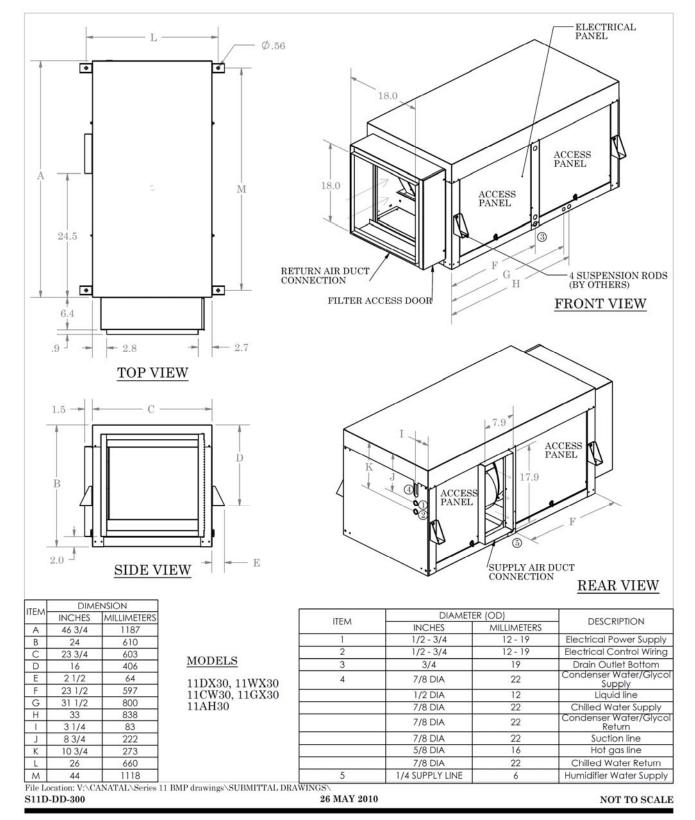




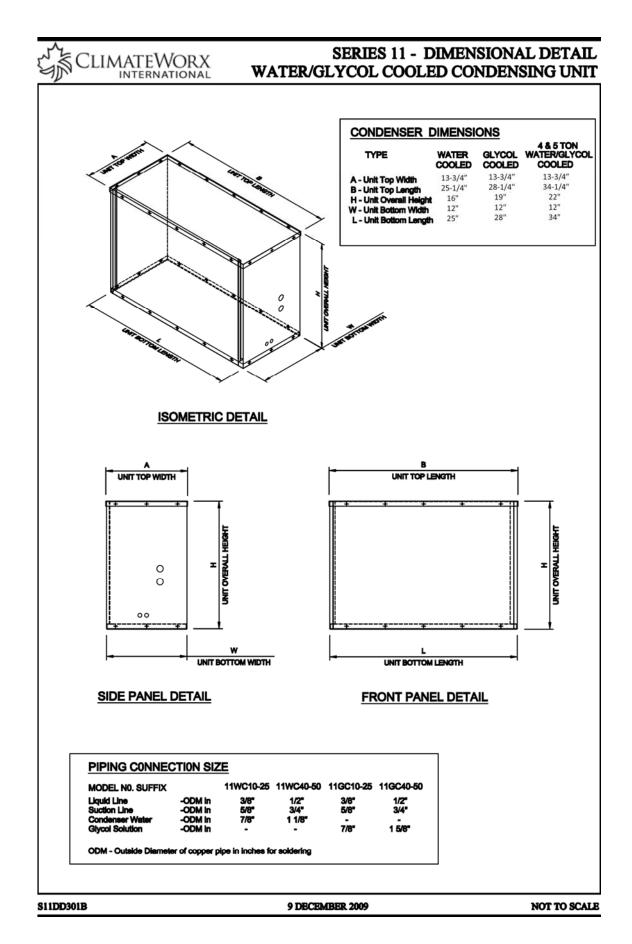


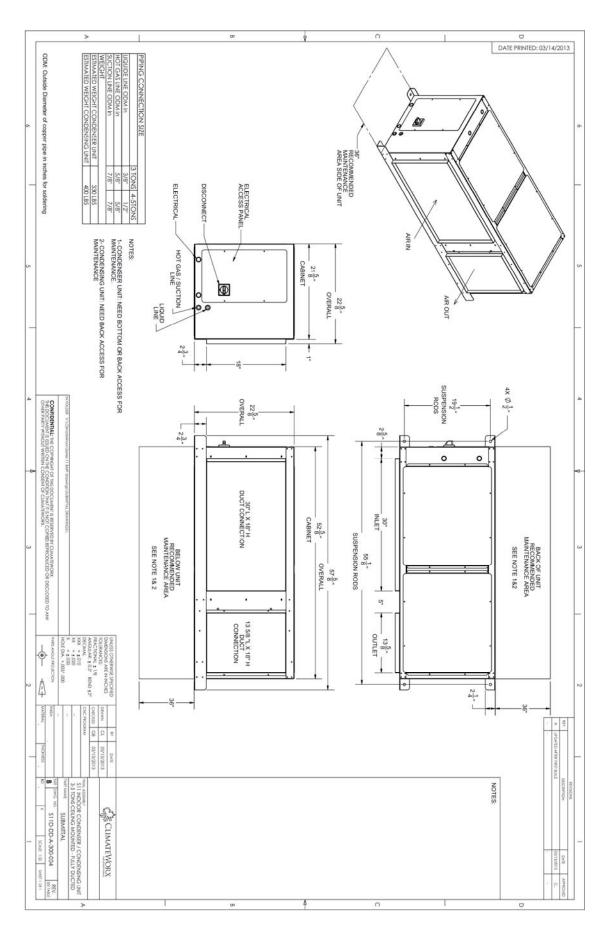


#### SERIES 11, 3 TONS - CEILING MOUNTED UNIT DUCTED SUPPLY - DUCTED RETURN



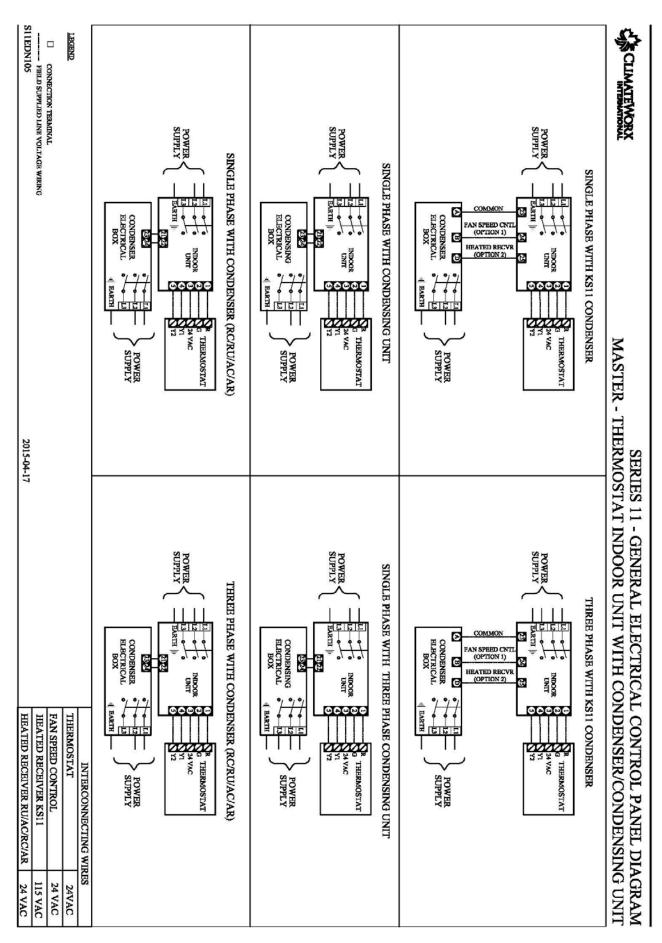
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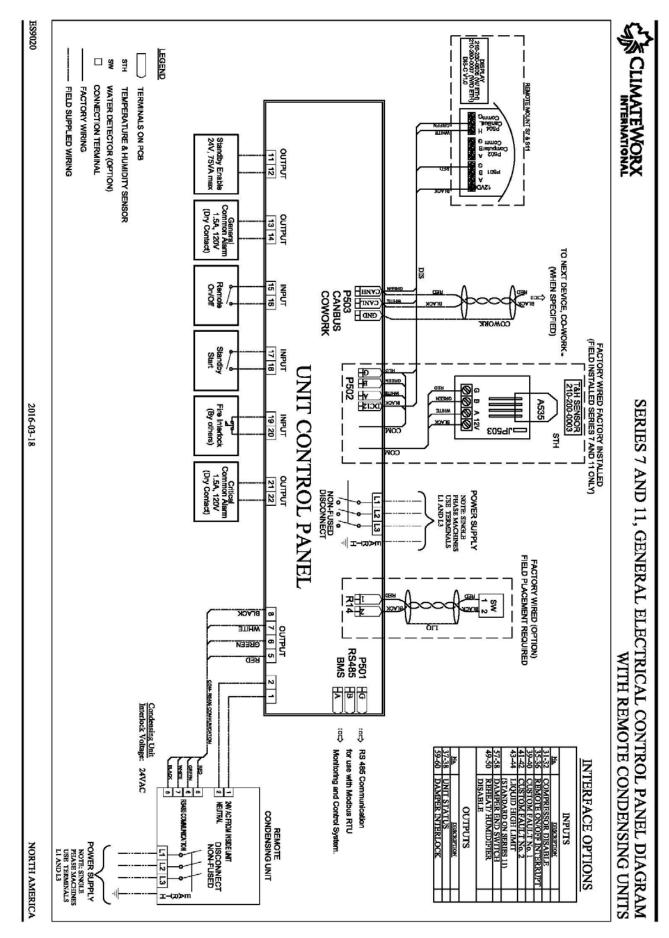


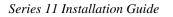


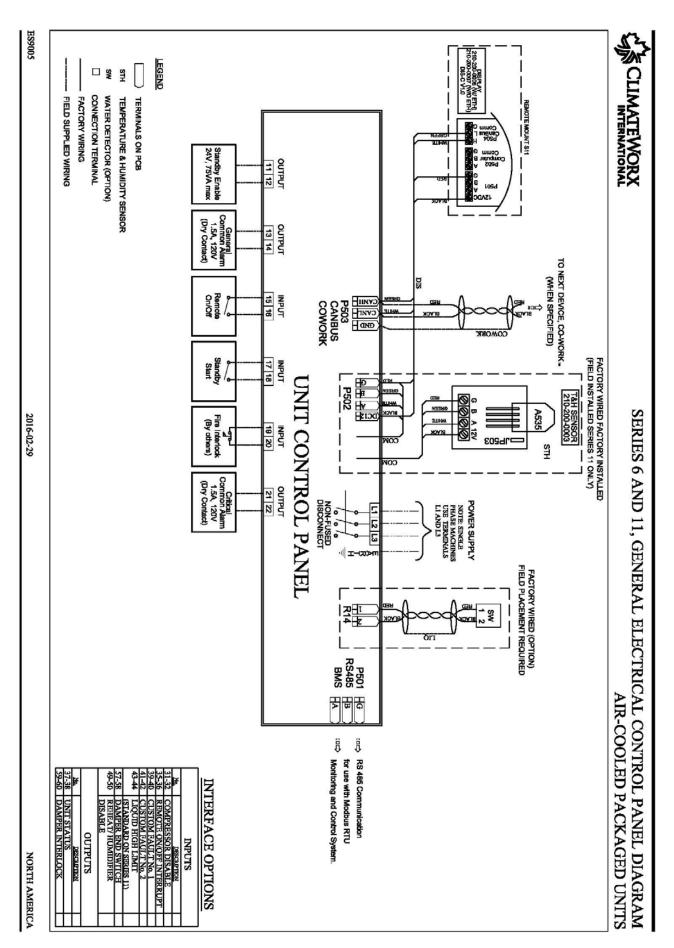
## Appendix B: Electrical Schematic Drawings

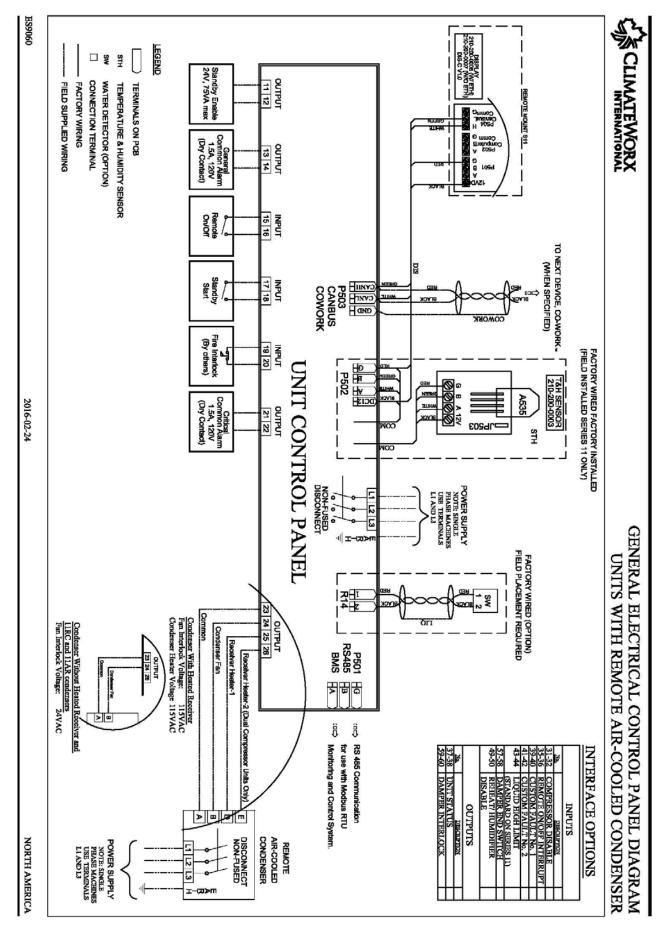
Drawing Title	Drawing No.
Electrical Schematic with standard thermostat	S11EDN105
Electric Schematic Packaged Air-Cooled – General,	ES9005
Electric Schematic Air-Cooled Condensing Unit – General,	ES9020
Electric Schematic Air-Cooled Condenser-General,	ES9030
Electric Schematic Water/ Glycol-Cooled – General,	ES9065
Electric Schematic Chilled Water – General,	ES9050
Electric Schematic Dual Cooling Air – General,	ES9030
Electric Schematic Dual Cooling Water or Glycol – General,	ES9040
Electric Schematic Free Cooling – General,	ES9070
Electric Schematic – Field Wiring Standby Start/ Standby Enable, For automatic change over	M52ES05
Electric Schematic – Co-Work I2C Interconnection Link	M52ES1003
Electric Schematic – RS485 ModBus RTU Connection, Serial Communication Link	M52ES1004
Electric Schematic – Embedded Connection, Serial to Serial or Ethernet Communication Link remote power	M52ES1005
Electric Schematic – Embedded Connection, Serial to Serial or Ethernet Communication Link factory power	M52ES1006

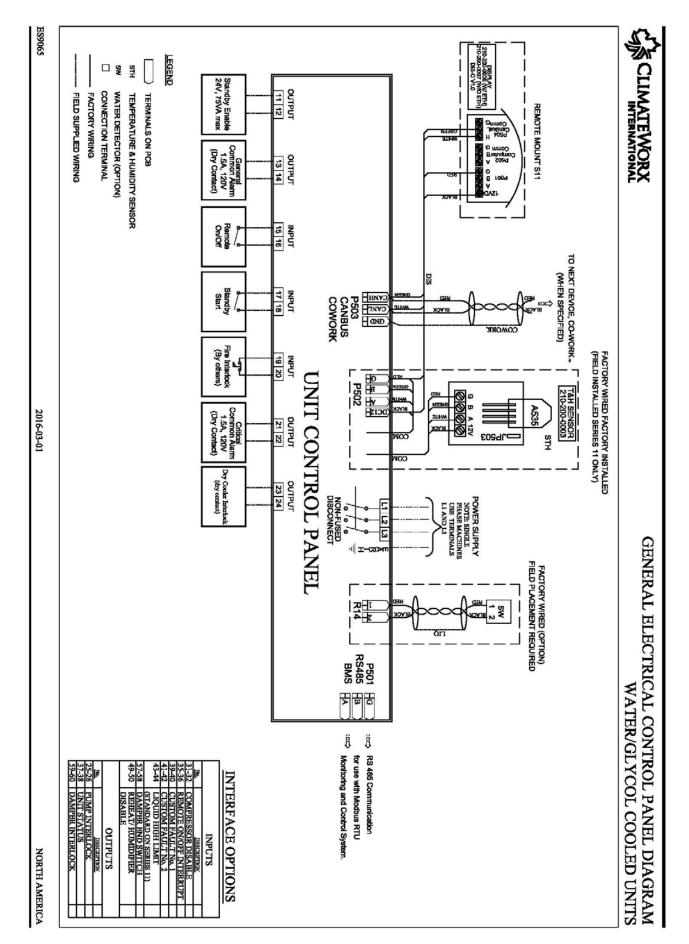


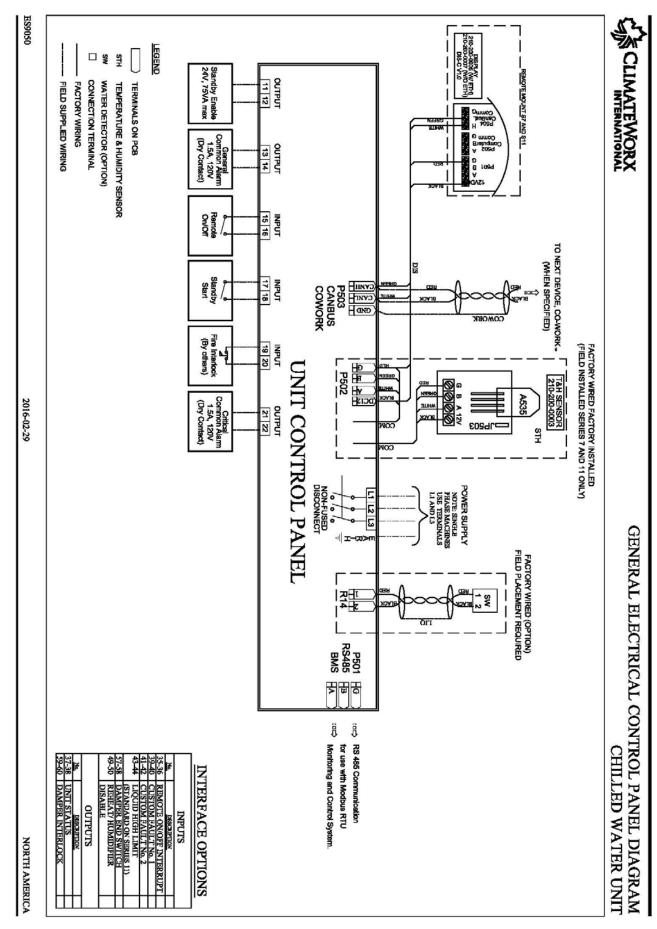


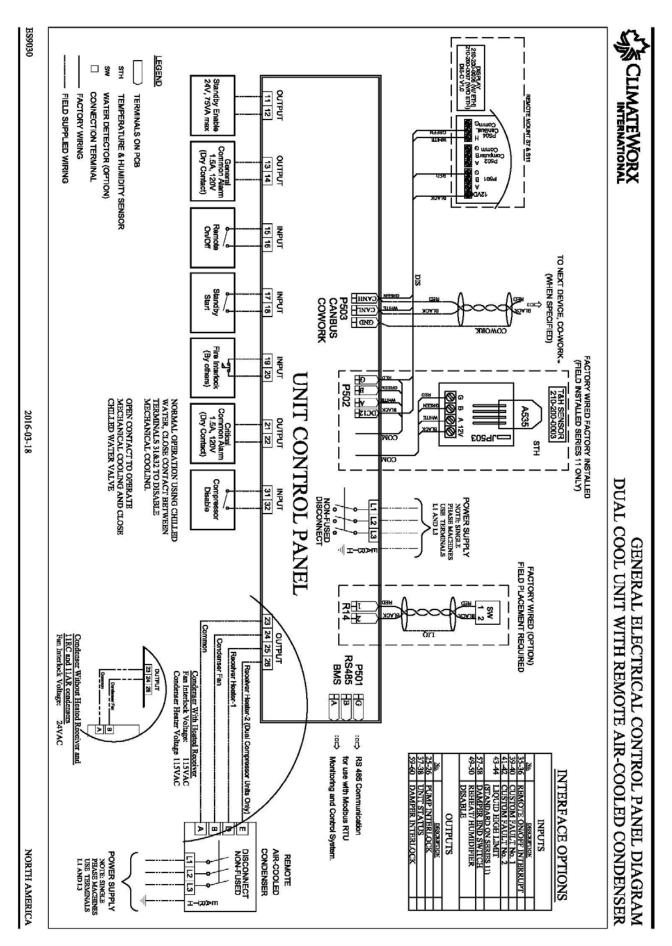


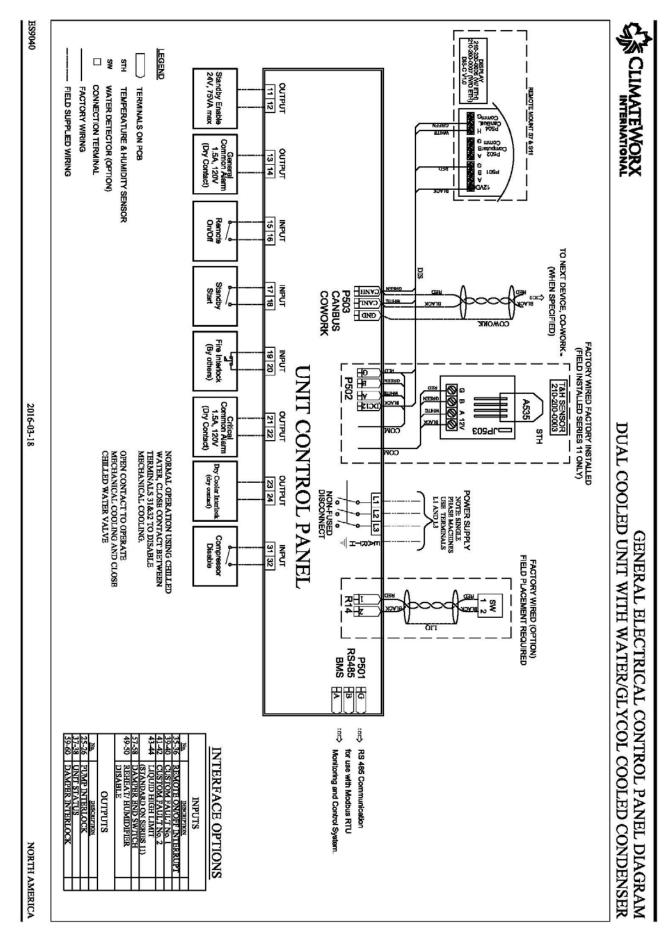


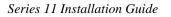


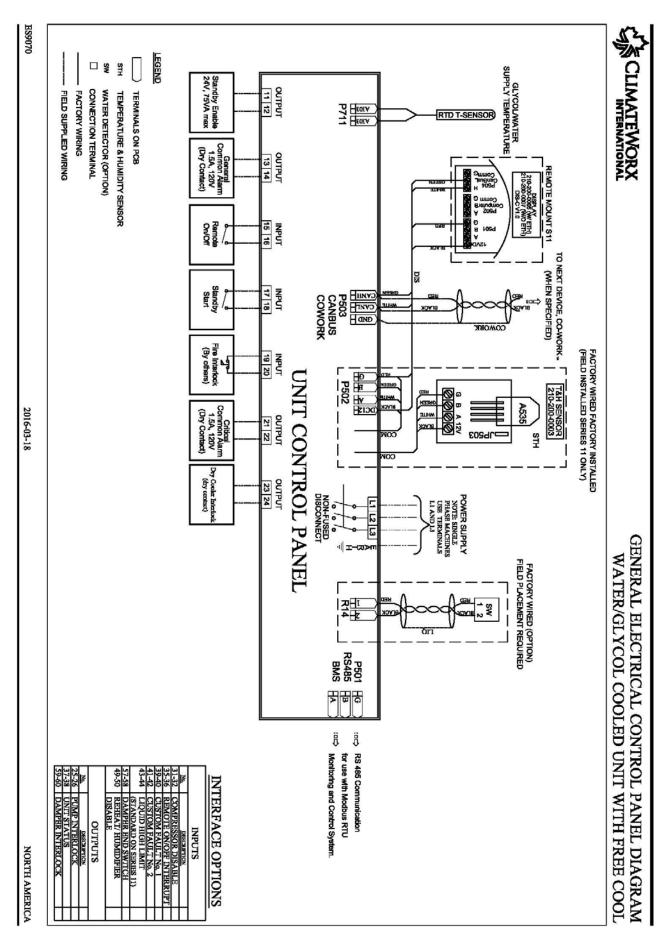


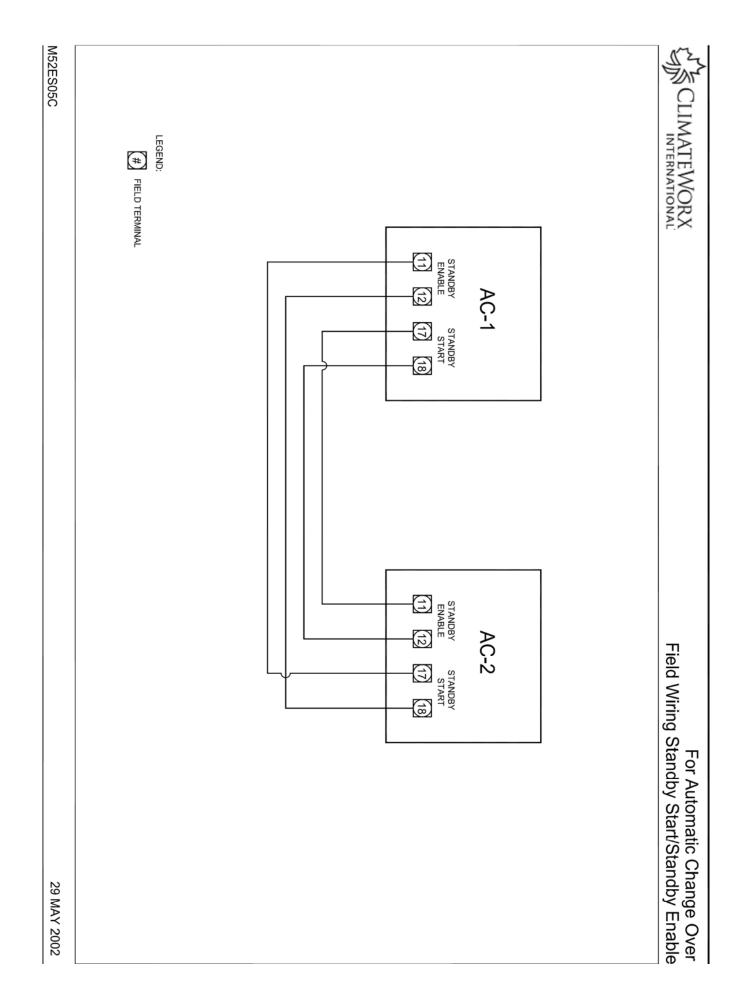








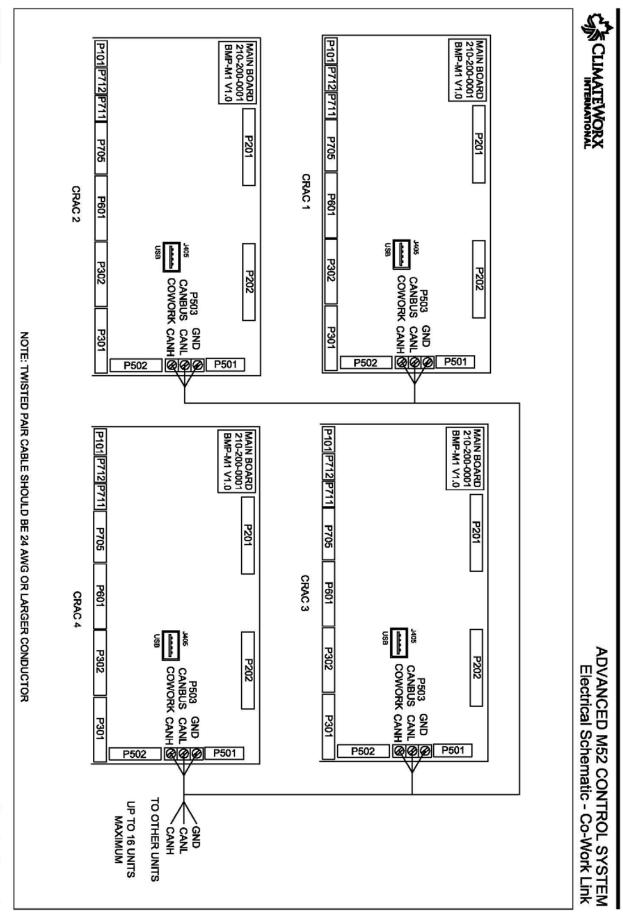


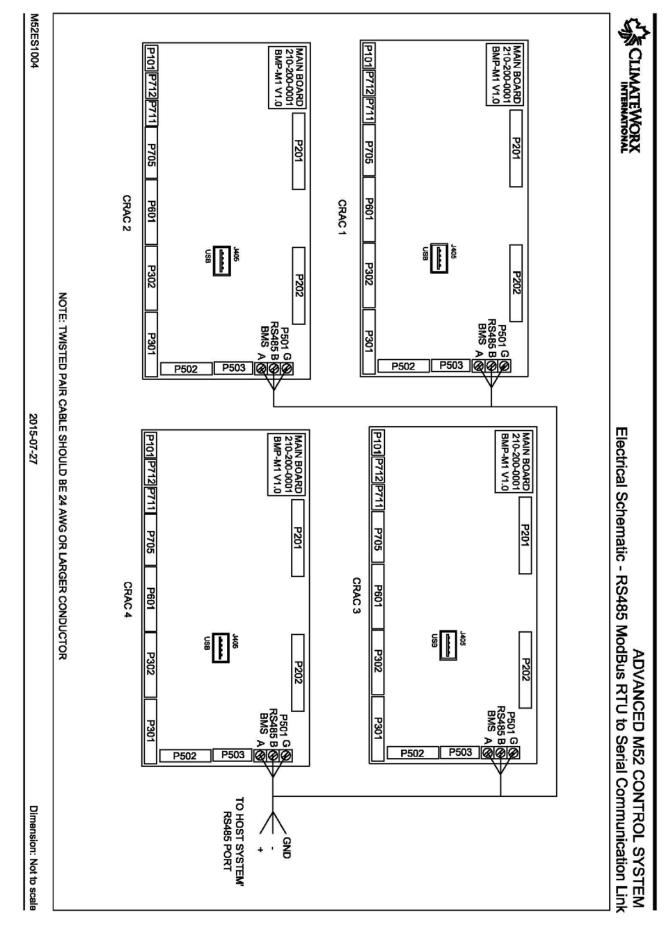


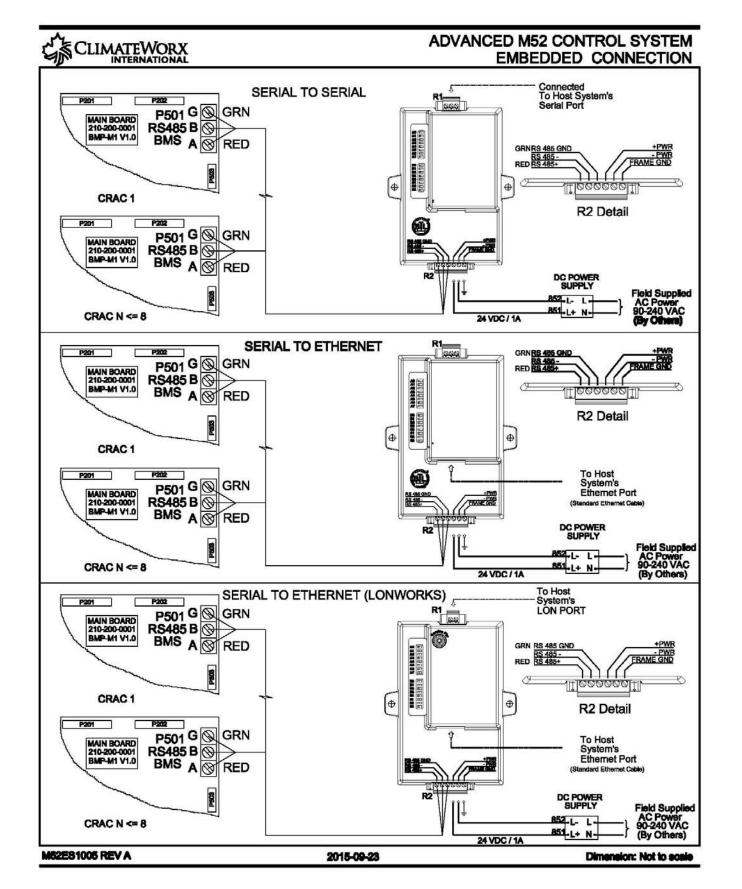


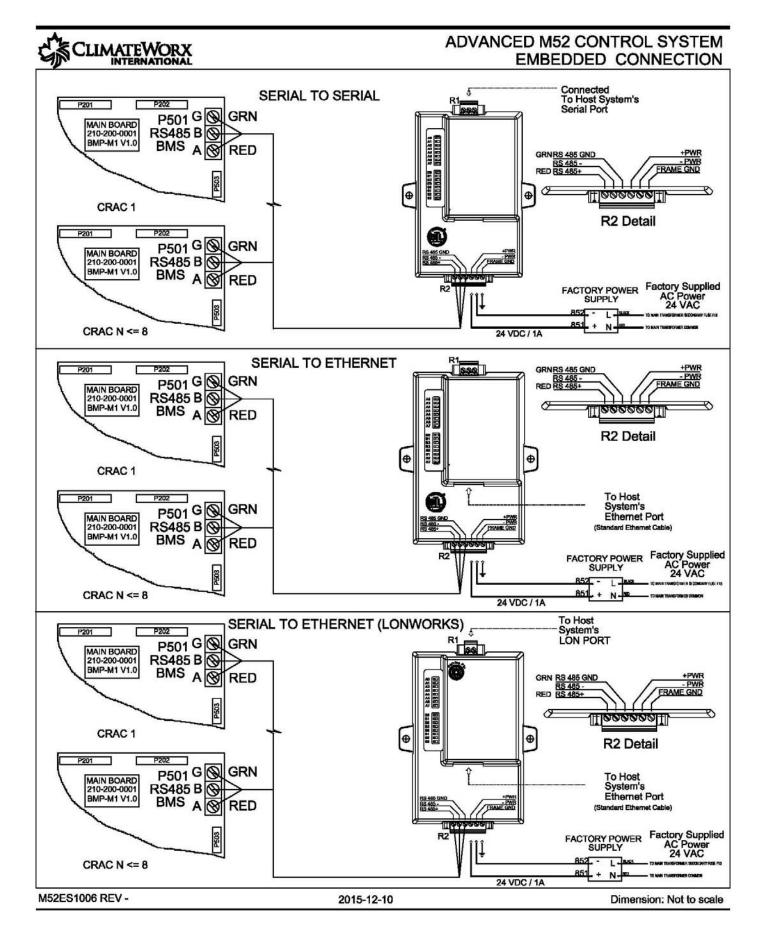
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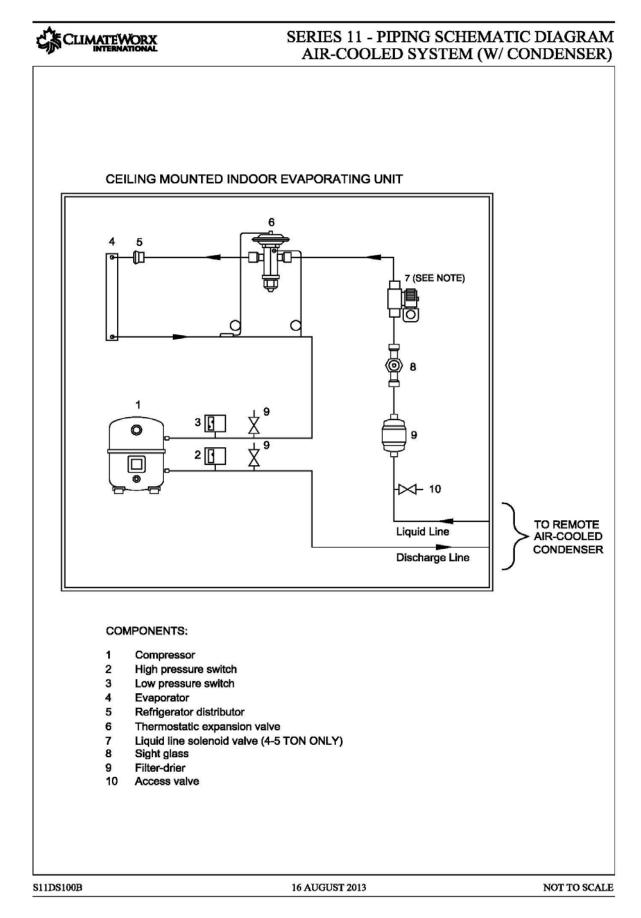


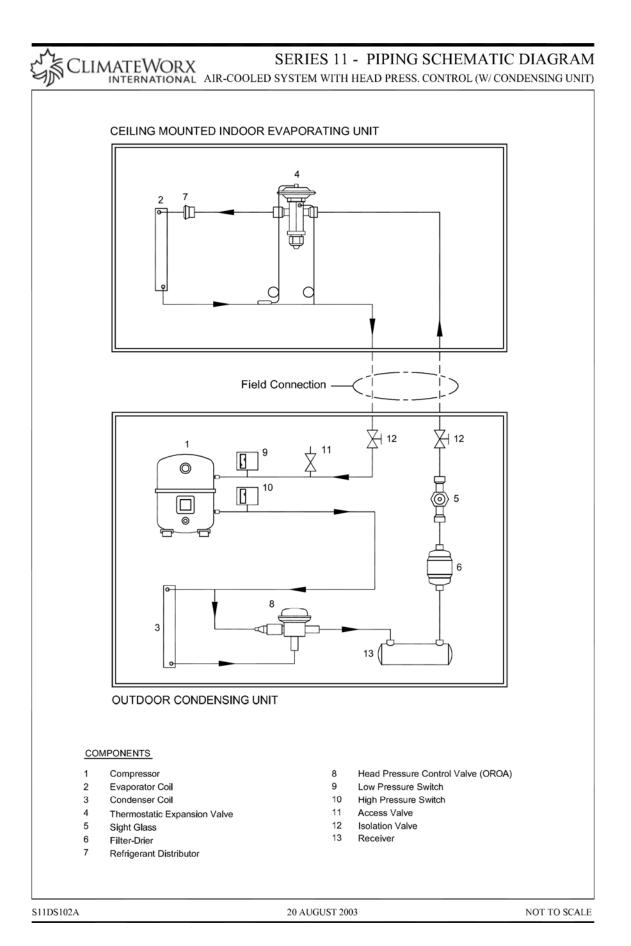


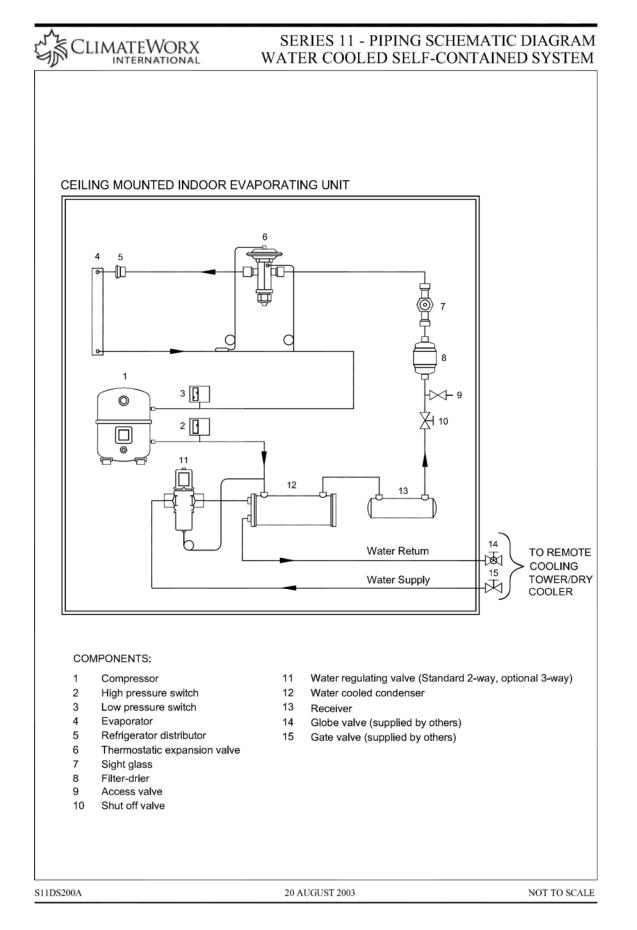


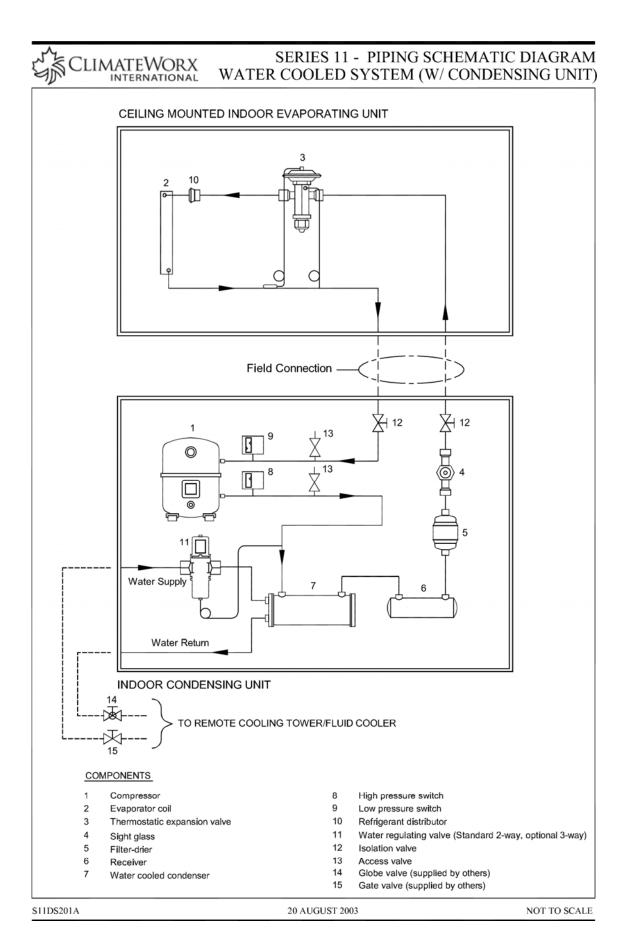
## Appendix C: Piping Schematic Drawings

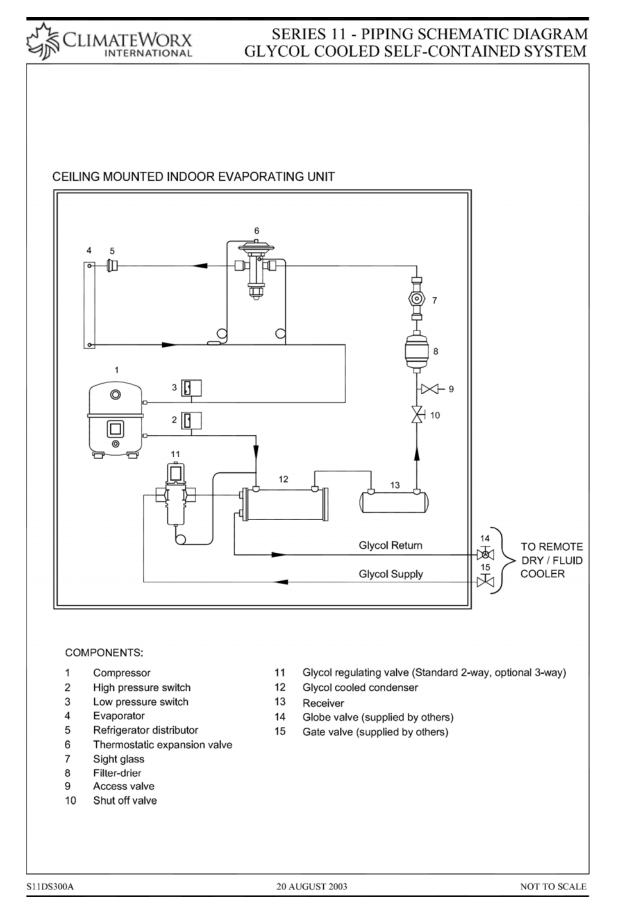
Drawing Title	Drawing No.	<u>Page No.</u>
SERIES 11- Air Cooled Unit with Condenser	S11DS100	42
SERIES 11- Air Cooled Unit with Condensing unit (w/ Head Pressure Control)	S11DS102	43
SERIES 11- Water Cooled Unit (Self contained)	S11DS200	44
SERIES 11- Water Cooled Unit with Condensing Unit	S11DS201	45
SERIES 11- Glycol Cooled Unit (Self contained)	S11DS300	46
SERIES 11- Glycol Cooled Unit with Condensing Unit	S11DS301	47
SERIES 11- Chilled Water Unit	S11DS401	48
SERIES 11- Dual Cooled CW + CW Unit	S11DS502	49
SERIES 11- Dual Cooled CW + DX WC Unit	S11DS503	50
SERIES 11- Dual Cooled CW + DX GC Unit	S11DS504	51
SERIES 11- Dual Cooled CW + DX Air Cooled Unit	S11DS505	52
SERIES 11- Free Cooling Unit	S11DS501	53

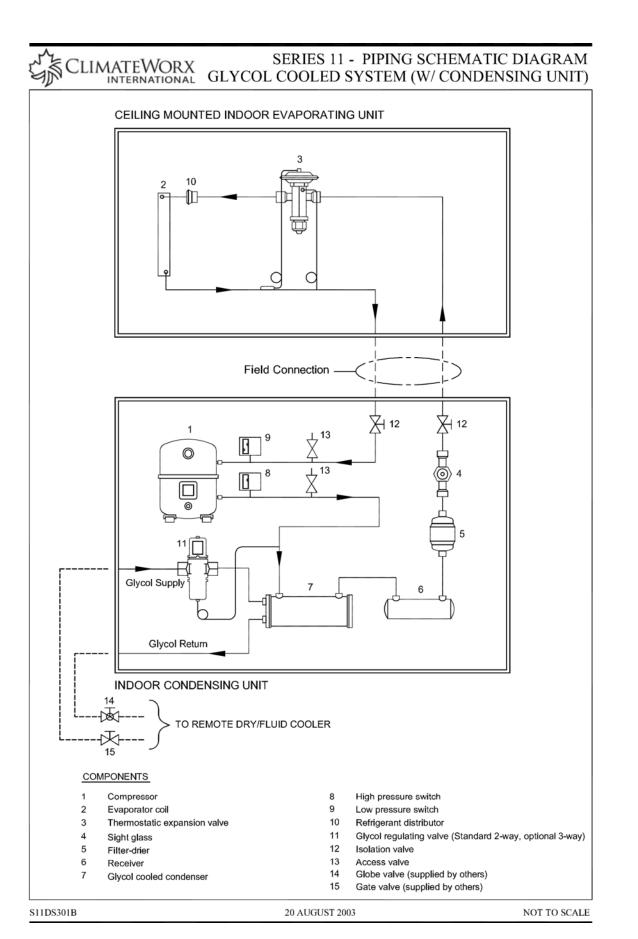


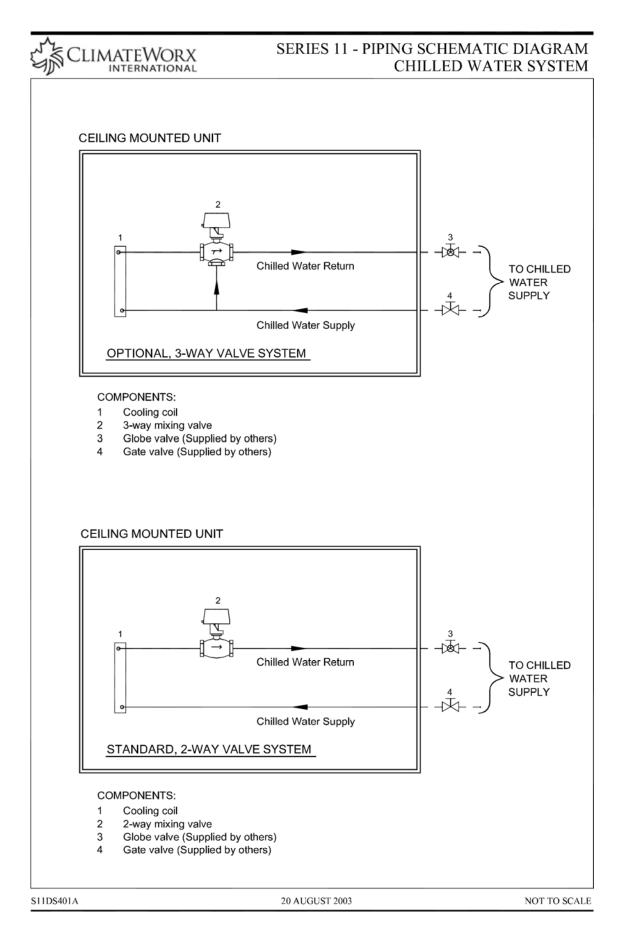


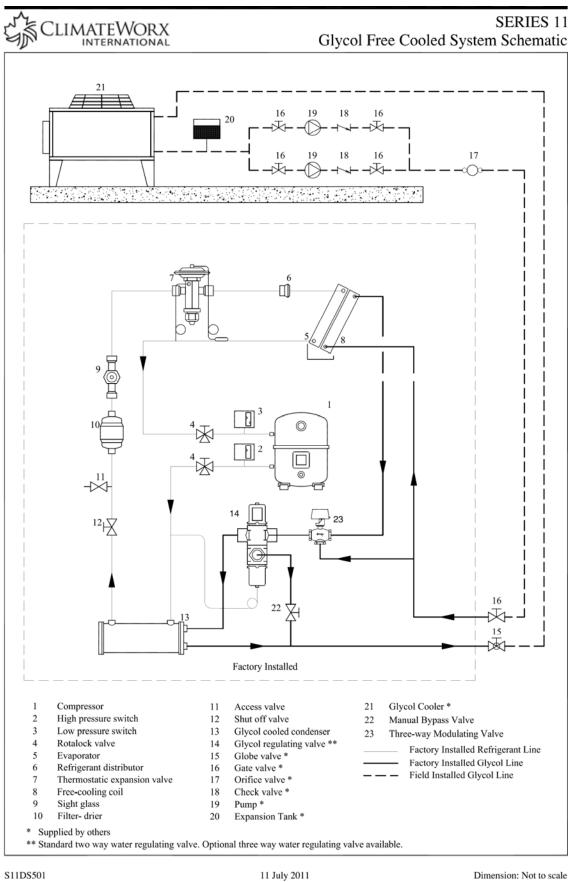


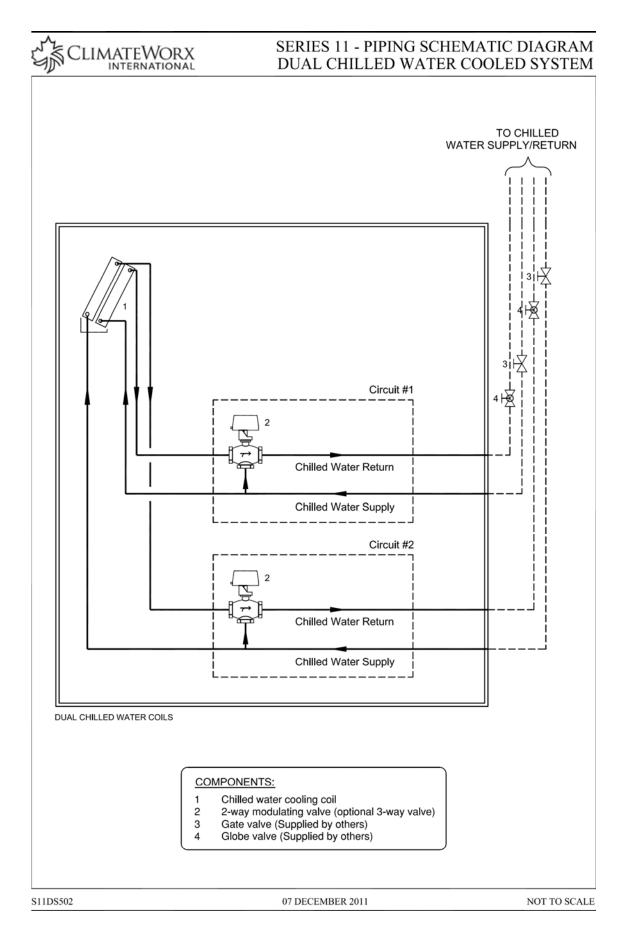


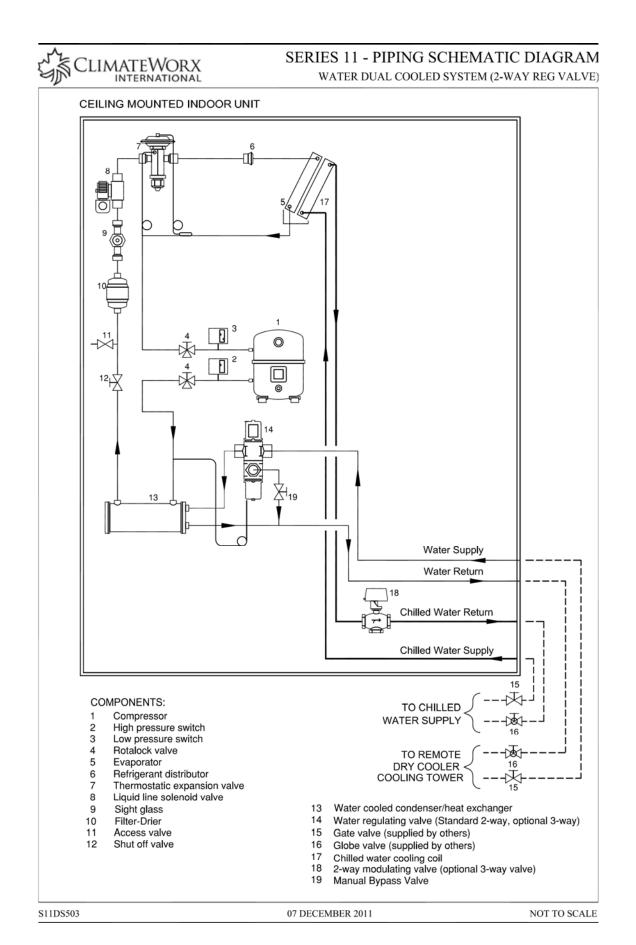


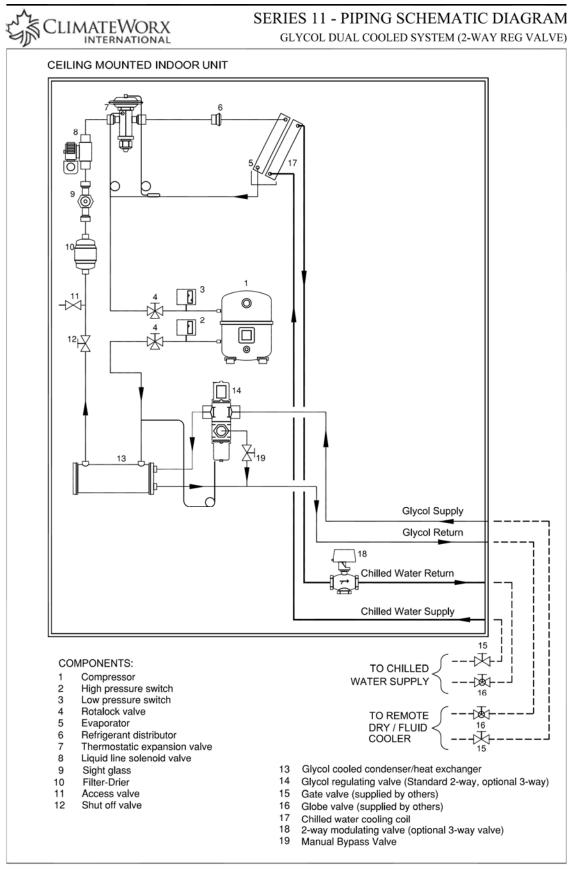






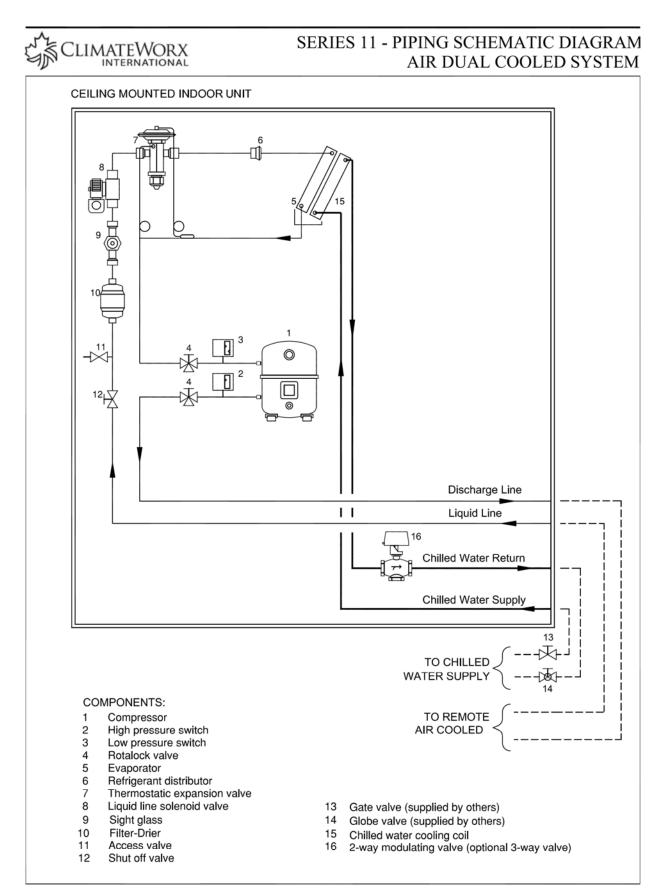






07 DECEMBER 2011

NOT TO SCALE



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