

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPRESSOR REPLACEMENT KIT
USED WITH LGH/LCH092-152U UNITS

Shipping and Packing List

Package 1 of 1 contains:

- 1- Tandem compressor assembly

Application

This kit is used when replacing tandem compressors in LGH/LCH092-152U units. BOTH compressors must be changed out.

TABLE 1

LGH/LCH Unit	Cat. No.	Assembly No.	Voltage
092, 094U	11G52	612839-01	Y
092, 094U	11G53	612839-02	G, M
092, 094U	11G59	612839-03	J
120, 122U	11G79	612839-04	Y
120, 122U	11G89	612839-05	G, M
120, 122U	11G92	612839-06	J
152U	11G93	612839-07	Y
152U	11G94	612839-08	G, M
152U	11G95	612839-09	J

Requirements

Before replacing a compressor, perform checkout procedures outlined below to make sure compressor is inoperative. A replacement charge will be made on returned compressors which, in the opinion of the manufacturer, are in satisfactory working condition.

Compressors can be safely replaced at low ambient conditions provided good refrigeration practices are observed (i.e. Prevent water from entering system; purge system and lines with dry nitrogen; and evacuate properly).

CAUTION

Danger of sharp metallic edges. Can cause injury. Take care when servicing unit to avoid accidental contact with sharp edges.

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WARNING

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, personal injury or loss of life. Installation and service must be performed by a licensed professional HVAC installer or equivalent, service agency, or the gas supplier

WARNING



Electric shock hazard and danger of explosion. Can cause injury, death or product or property damage. Turn off gas and electrical power to unit before performing any maintenance or servicing operations on the unit. Follow lighting instructions attached to unit when putting unit back into operation and after service or maintenance.

Compressor Failure Check

Compressor failures fall into two general classifications: electrical or mechanical. Use the following steps to determine the type of failure:

A-Electrical Check

- 1- Check thermostat for a cooling demand and make sure compressor contactor is energized. If not energized check all fuses. If fuses ok, check safety circuit components. Each safety circuit component should be closed. If a control is open, determine if inoperative and replace if necessary. If contactor is energized proceed to step 2.
- 2- Check for correct voltage on both line and load side of compressor contactor.

WARNING

Danger of personal injury. Do not apply voltage to the contactor and the compressor when the terminal cover is removed.

- 3- Check for correct voltage at compressor terminals.

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- 4- Check for open or shorted compressor motor windings and/or open motor protector contact. Shut off main disconnect. Remove power wiring from compressor terminals. Using an ohmmeter set on 10K ohm scale, check compressor motor windings as illustrated in figure 1.
- 5- Reconnect power wiring to compressor.

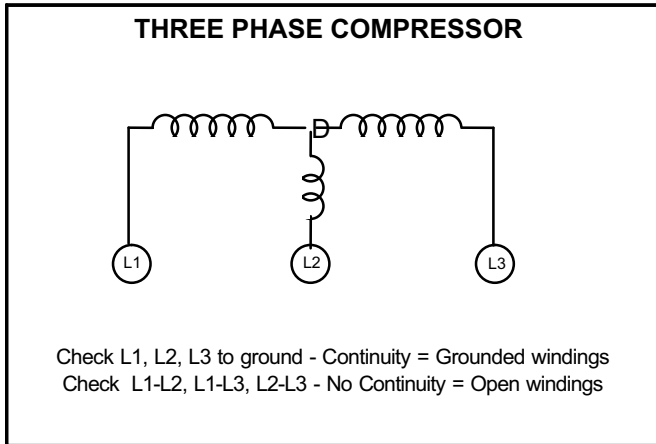


FIGURE 1

B-Mechanical Check

Mechanical failures are generally signalled by one of the following: compressor is frozen or stuck; compressor will not pump; or compressor is noisy.

Removal of Inoperative Compressor Assembly

⚠ IMPORTANT

The Clean Air Act of 1990 bans the intentional venting of refrigerant (CFC's and HCFC's) as of July 1, 1992. Approved methods of recovery, recycling or reclaiming must be followed. Fines and/or incarceration may be levied for non-compliance.

CAUTION - Contaminated refrigerant and oil could contain heavy concentrations of hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acid. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Do not breath any of the gases being discharged.

IMPORTANT - Be extremely careful when determining if refrigerant is salvageable. In cases where salvaging is questionable, the risk of future compressor failure may be lessened if contaminated refrigerant is removed from service.

Several kits are available to check acid content of refrigerant to determine severity of burnout. Recover all refrigerant from system and do not reuse.

- 1- Disconnect all power to unit.
- 2- Mark and disconnect wiring to compressors. Thermistors are located behind compressors under crankcase heaters. See figure 2.
- 3- Remove and retain the following components to be installed on the replacement compressor. See figure 3.

- A185 pressure transducer
- S5 compressor 1 high temperature limit
- S8 compressor 2 high temperature limit
- S87 low pressure switch
- Insulation from suction line

- 4- Unsweat suction and discharge lines at locations shown in figure 3.
- 5- Remove four screws on the compressor sliding base which secure the sliding base to the fixed base. Slide compressor assembly out of unit. See figure 4.

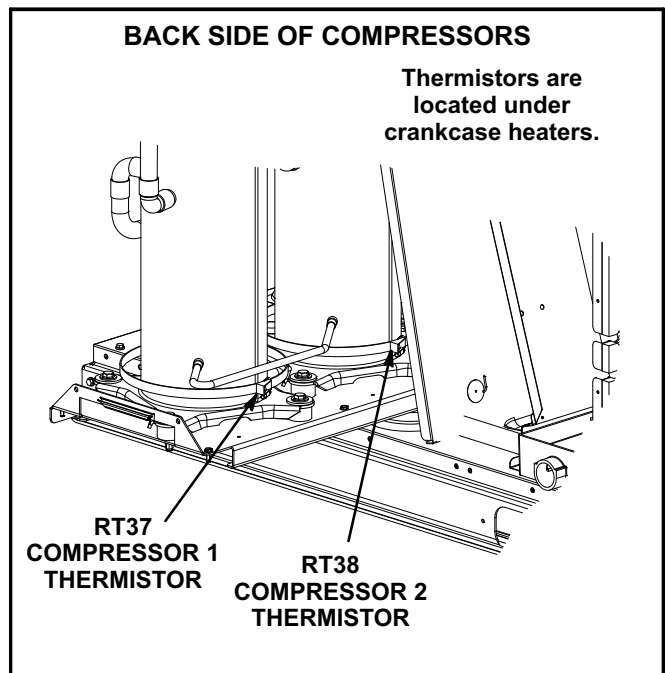


FIGURE 2

EXISTING COMPRESSOR ASSEMBLY

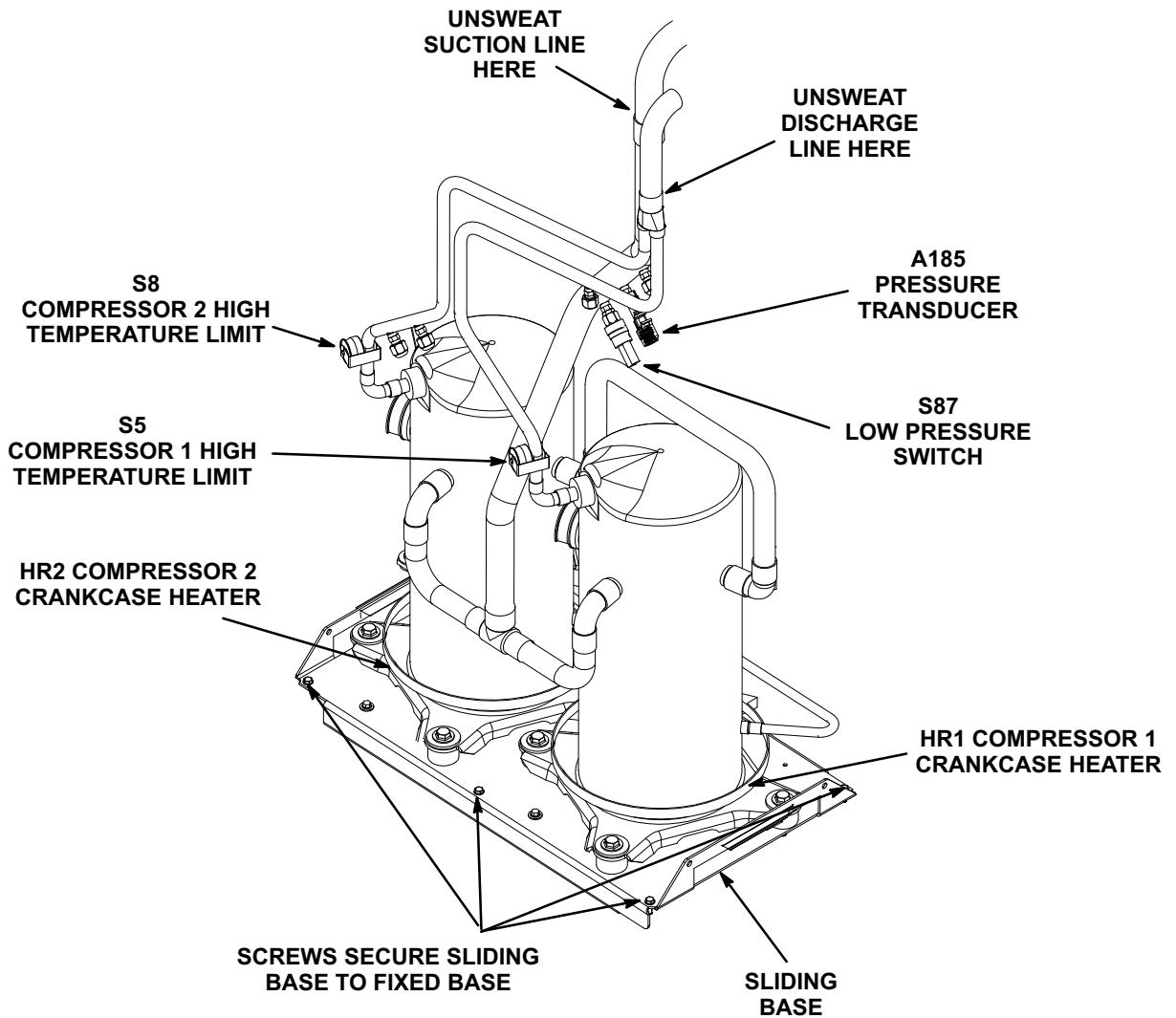


FIGURE 3

REMOVE EXISTING COMPRESSORS

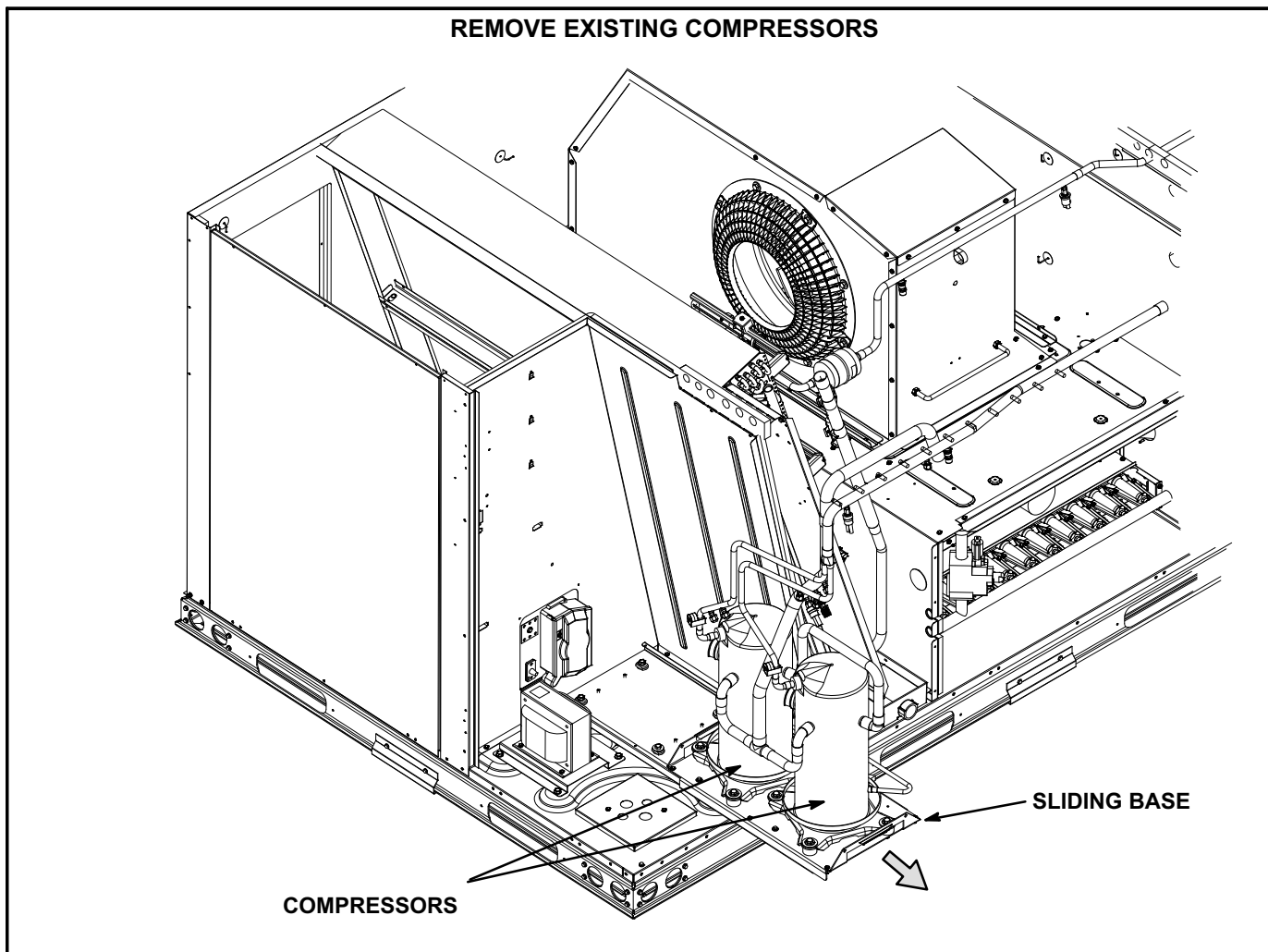


FIGURE 4

Installation

Note - Replacement compressors are shipped attached to a sliding base. The sliding base is secured to a fixed base which is used for shipping purposes only.

- 1- Remove screws securing replacement compressor sliding base to fixed base and move replacement compressor out of crate. See figure 5.
- 2- Depress replacement compressor assembly Schrader core to release nitrogen charge.

CAUTION

Failure to remove nitrogen charge before removing plumbing caps could result in injury or equipment damage.

- 3- Unsweat the caps on replacement compressor suction and discharge lines.
- 4- Align the replacement compressor assembly sliding base in channels on unit. Slide compressor assembly

into the unit in the same manner the existing compressor assembly was removed. Secure the sliding base to the fixed base with the four screws as shown in figure 3.

- 5- Remove the wires ties securing compressor plumbing.
- 6- Align unit and replacement compressor suction and discharge lines; cut unit plumbing as needed. Braze suction and discharge lines in place.
- 7- Replace the following retained components in the same manner they were removed. See figure 3.

A185 pressure transducer
S5 compressor 1 high temperature limit
S8 compressor 2 high temperature limit
S87 low pressure switch
Insulation from suction line

- 8- Connect wiring to compressor thermistors and crankcase heaters. Replace disconnected wiring.

REPLACEMENT COMPRESSOR ASSEMBLY

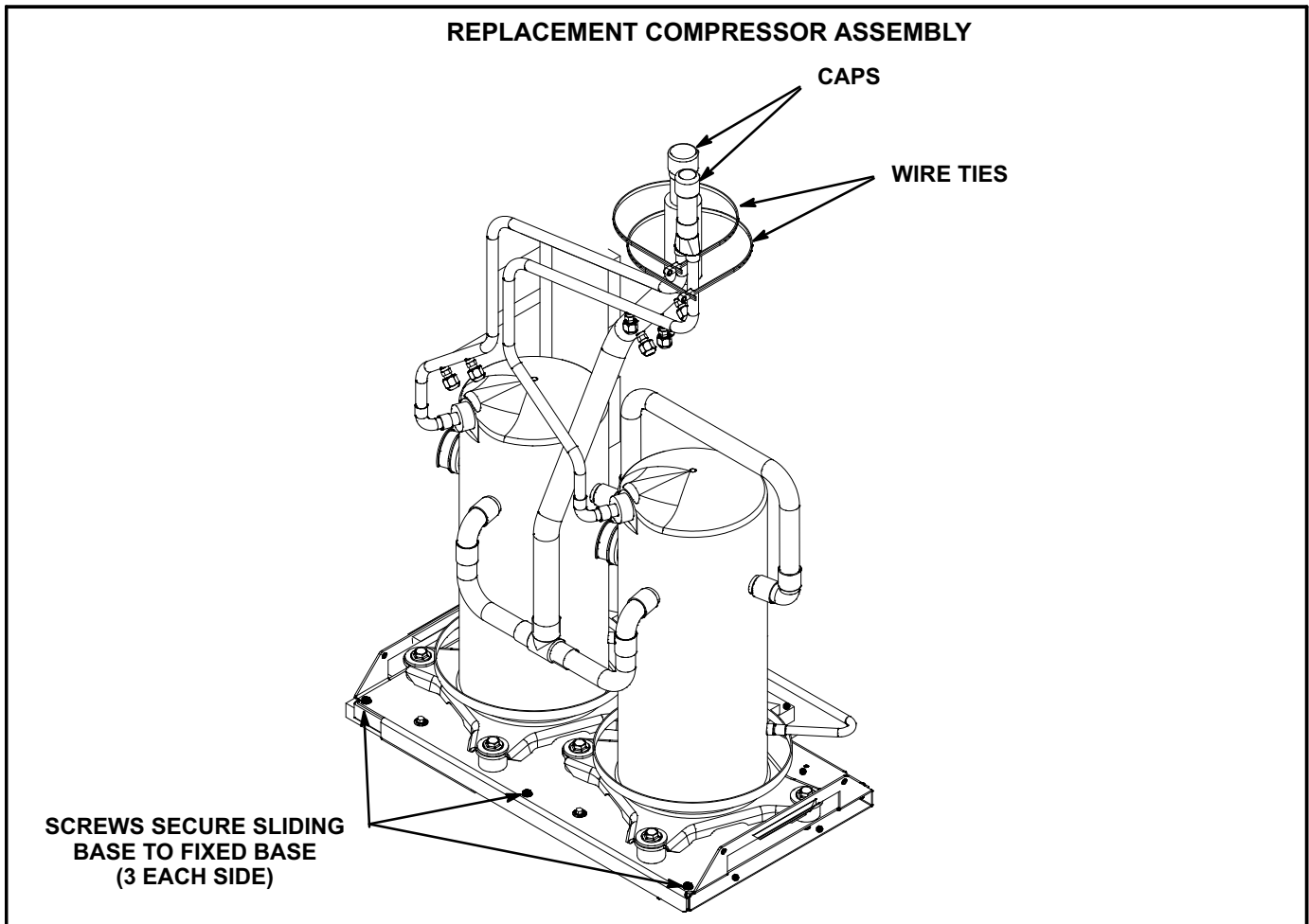


FIGURE 5

Leak Test

Pressurize system to 150 psig using dry nitrogen. Check lines and connections for leaks.

IMPORTANT - This unit is equipped with solenoid valves which do not allow refrigerant flow between the high side and the low side when the unit is de-energized. Make sure to pressurize from BOTH the suction and discharge lines.

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

Evacuation And Dehydration

⚠ CAUTION

Danger of equipment damage.

Avoid deep vacuum operation. Do not use compressors to evacuate a system. Extremely low vacuums can cause internal arcing and compressor failure.

Damage caused by deep vacuum operation will void the warranty.

⚠ WARNING



Danger of explosion. Can cause injury, death or equipment damage.

Do not use oxygen to pressurize the refrigerant system. Oxygen and oil can combine to cause an explosion.

⚠ CAUTION

Danger of equipment damage.

Be sure to attach vacuum pump to BOTH discharge and suction lines. Failure to do so may result in an incomplete vacuum and compressor damage.

- 1- Evacuate system to an absolute pressure of .92 inches of mercury, 23mm of mercury, or 23,000 microns.

- 2- After system has been evacuated to absolute pressure described above, close manifold valve to center port.
- 3- Stop vacuum pump and disconnect from gauge manifold. Attach a drum of dry nitrogen to center port of gauge manifold, open drum valve slightly to purge line, then break vacuum in system to 3 psig (20.7 kPa) pressure by opening manifold high pressure valve to center port.
- 4- Close nitrogen drum valve, disconnect drum from manifold center port and release nitrogen pressure from system.
- 5- Reconnect vacuum pump to manifold center port hose. Evacuate system to an absolute pressure less than .197 inches of mercury, 5mm of mercury, or 5,000 microns, then turn off vacuum pump. If absolute pressure rises above .197 inches of mercury, 5mm of mercury, or 5,000 microns within a 20-minute period after stopping vacuum pump, check for leaks and repeat evacuation. If not, evacuation is complete. If excessive moisture is present, evacuation process may be required more than once.
- 6- After evacuation has been completed, close gauge manifold service valves. Disconnect vacuum pump from manifold center port and connect refrigerant drum. Pressurize system slightly with refrigerant to break vacuum.

Compressor Phasing

Three Phase Scroll Compressor Voltage Phasing

Three phase scroll compressors must be phased sequentially to ensure correct compressor and blower rotation and operation. Compressor and blower are wired in phase at the factory. Power wires are color-coded as follows: line 1-red, line 2-yellow, line 3-blue.

- 1- Observe suction and discharge pressures and blower rotation on unit start-up.
- 2- Suction pressure must drop, discharge pressure must rise, and blower rotation must match rotation marking.

If pressure differential is not observed or blower rotation is not correct:

- 3- Disconnect all remote electrical power supplies.

- 4- Reverse any two field-installed wires connected to the line side of S48 disconnect or TB13 terminal strip.
Do not reverse wires at blower contactor.
- 5- Make sure the connections are tight.

Discharge and suction pressures should operate at their normal start-up ranges.

Charging

Charge system according to charging procedure sticker on unit.

Start-Up And Run-Check

IMPORTANT - This unit is equipped with solenoid valves which do not allow refrigerant flow between the high side and the low side when the unit is de-energized. When adding nameplate charge, add 1/3 to the suction line and 2/3 to the discharge line.

- 1- Before starting new compressor, check contacts on starter or contactor and replace, if needed.

IMPORTANT

Crankcase heater should be energized 24 hours before unit start-up to prevent compressor damage as a result of slugging.

- 2- Set thermostat for a cooling demand.
- 3- Check that compressor amps and volts match values listed on compressor nameplate.
- 4- **In applications where a major burn-out has occurred or where a replaceable filter/drier element has been installed in clean-up kit:**

Check pressure drop across filter/drier in clean-up kit. The initial pressure drop should be approximately 2 to 3 psi. If pressure drop increases to between 9 and 10 psi, replace filter/drier cartridge. Repeat until pressure drop remains steady at 2 to 3 psi.

After approximately 48 hours of run-time, an oil sample should be taken and an acid test made. If oil proves acid-free and clean, pump system down, remove filter/drier element from shell of clean-up kit, and replace with fresh filter/drier element. If acid is still present in oil sample, replace liquid and suction line filter/driers. Repeat until system is contaminant-free.

- 5- Install seal caps on unused pressure tap fittings.
- 6- Complete return goods tag. Be sure to include model number and serial number.