

## LGH/LCH074H R410A TUBE/FIN CHARGING PROCEDURE

### REFRIGERANT CHARGE AND CHECK

**WARNING-Do not exceed nameplate charge under any condition.**

This unit is factory charged and should require no further adjustment. If the system requires additional refrigerant, reclaim the charge, evacuate the system, and add required nameplate charge.

*NOTE - System charging is not recommended below 60°F (15°C). In temperatures below 60°F (15°C), the charge **must** be weighed into the system.*

If weighing facilities are not available, or to check the charge, use the following procedure:

- 1- Attach gauge manifolds and operate unit in **cooling mode on high speed** with economizer disabled until system stabilizes (approximately five minutes). Make sure outdoor air dampers are closed.
- 2- Use a thermometer to accurately measure the outdoor ambient temperature.
- 3- Apply the outdoor temperature to table 1 to determine normal operating pressures. Pressures are listed for sea level applications at 80°F dry bulb and 67°F wet bulb return air.

**TABLE 1  
NORMAL OPERATING PRESSURES**

Outdoor Coil Entering Air Temp	Discharge ±10psig	Suction ±5 psig
65° F	287	139
75° F	325	141
85° F	366	143
95° F	411	146
105° F	460	149
115° F	513	152

- 4- Compare the normal operating pressures to the pressures obtained from the gauges. Minor variations in these pressures may be expected due to differences in installations. Significant differences could mean that the system is not properly charged or that a problem exists with some component in the system. **Correct any system problems before proceeding.**
- 5- If discharge pressure is high, remove refrigerant from the system. If discharge pressure is low, add refrigerant to the system.
  - Add or remove charge in increments.
  - Allow the system to stabilize each time refrigerant is added or removed.
- 6- Use the following approach method along with the normal operating pressures to confirm readings.

### CHARGE VERIFICATION - APPROACH METHOD - AHRI TESTING

- 1- Using the same thermometer, compare liquid temperature to outdoor ambient temperature.  
Approach Temperature = Liquid temperature (at condenser outlet) minus ambient temperature.
- 2- Approach temperature should be 6°F ± 1 (3.3°C ± 0.5). An approach temperature greater than this value indicates an undercharge. An approach temperature less than this value indicates an overcharge.
- 3- The approach method is not valid for grossly over or undercharged systems. Use table 1 as a guide for typical operating pressures.



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