

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

WALL MOUNTED CABINET AIR CONDITIONER

MODEL: CT241

BARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY Bryan, Ohio 43506

Since 1914...Moving ahead, just as planned.

Manual: 2100-314 A Supersedes: 2100-314

File: Volume II, Tab 15

Date: December 15, 1997

Contents

GENERAL INFORMATION 2	FIGURES
CT Model Nomenclature2 Shipping Damage4	Figure 1 Unit Dimensions3
General4	Figure 2 Mounting Instructions
Duct Work	Figure 3 Mounting Instructions Using Optional MBC-2 Side Mounting Brackets
Condensate Drain4	Figure 4 Common Wall Mounting Installations 8
	Figure 5 Low Voltage Wiring
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS 5 Wall Mounting Information 5	Figure 6 Setting Anticipator 10
Mounting the Unit5	Figure 7 Amprobe10
Wiring – Main Power	Figure 8 Fan Blade Setting Dimensions 12
Heat Pump Applications10	TABLES
START-UP11	Table 1 Electric Heat Table
Important Installer Note	Table 2
Service Hints	Table 4 Wall Thermostat and Subbase
Compressor Safeguard Control 11	Combinations Table 5 Fan Blade Setting Dimensions
Pressure Service Ports11	Table 6 Indoor Blower Performance
TROUBLE SHOOTING12 Fan Blade Setting Dimensions	Table 7 Rated CFM and ESP
WIRING DIAGRAMS13	Table 9 Pressure Table1

Getting Other Information and Publications

nese publications can help you install the air conditioner or heat pump. You can usually find these at your local library or purchase them directly from the publisher. Be sure to consult current edition of each standard.

National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA 70

Standard for the Installation ANSI/NFPA 90A of Air Conditioning and

Ventilating Systems

Standard for Warm Air ANSI/NFPA 90B

Heating and Air Conditioning Systems

Load Calculation for Residential ACCA Manual J

Winter and Summer Air Conditioning

Duct Design for Residential ACCA Manual D

Winter and Summer Air Conditioning d Equipment Selection

For more information, contact these publishers:

ACCA — Air Conditioning Contractors of America

1712 New Hampshire Avenue Washington, DC 20009 Telephone: (202) 483-9370

Fax: (202) 234-4721

ANSI — American National Standards Institute

11 West Street, 13th Floor New York, NY 10036 Telephone: (212) 642-4900

Fax: (212) 302-1286

ASHRAE - American Society of Heating Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers, Incorporated

1791 Tullie Circle, N.E. Atlanta, GA 30329-2305 Telephone: (404) 636-8400

Fax: (404) 321-5478

NFPA — National Fire Protection Association

Batterymarch Park P.O. Box 9101 Quincy, MA 02269-9901 Telephone: (800) 344-3555

Fax: (617) 984-7057

CT Series General Information

CT Model Nomenclature

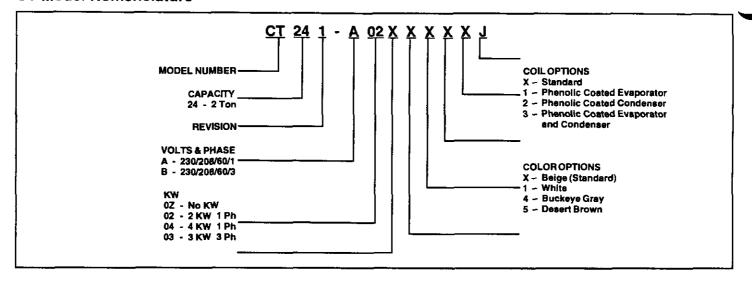


TABLE 1 - ELECTRIC HEAT TABLE

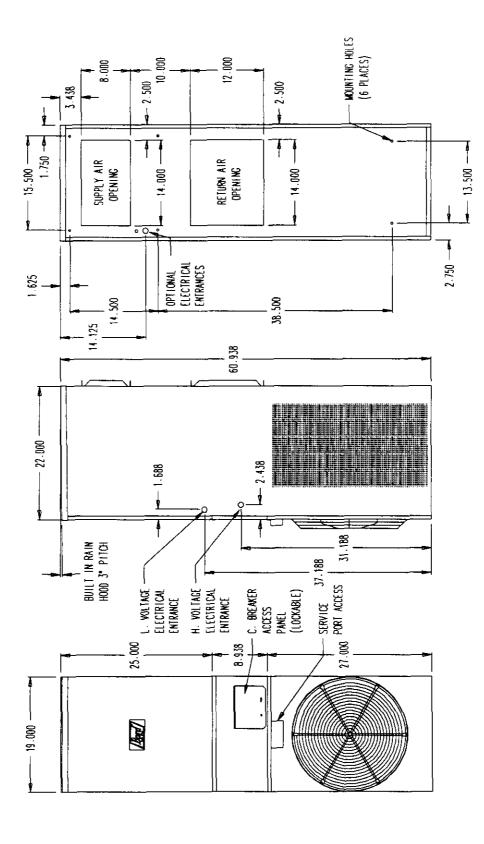
Models	CT241-A				CT241-B				
	240-1		208-1		240-1		2	08-1	
KW	A	вти	Α	вти	Α	вти	Α	BTU	
2	8.3	6800	7.2	5100	·				
4	16.7	13650	14.4	10230					
3					7.2	10240	6.3	7650	

TABLE 2

	SINGLE CIRCUIT									
Model	Rated Volts and Phase	No. Field Power Circults	(3) Minumum Circuit Ampacity	(1) Maximum External Fuse or Circuit Breaker	(2) Field Power Wire Size	(2) Ground Wire Size	Unit Wiring Diagram			
CT241-A0Z	230/208-1	1	19	30	12	12	4104-100			
A02		1	19	30	12	12	4104-110			
A04		1	24	30	10	10	4104-120			
CT241-B0Z	230-208-3	1	14	20	14	12	4104-200			
B03		1	14	20	14	12	4104-210			

- (1) Maximum size of the time delay fuse or HACR type circuit breaker for protection of field wiring conductors.
- (2) Based on 75°C copper wire. All wiring must conform to NEC and all local codes.
- (3) These "Minimum Circuit Ampacity" values are to be used for sizing the field power conductors. Refer to the National Electrical Code (latest revision), Article 310 for power conductor sizing. CAUTION: When more than one field power conductor circuit is run through one conduit, the conductors must be derated. Pay special attention to Note 8 of Table 310 regarding Ampacity Adjustment Factors when more than 3 conductors are in a raceway.

FIGURE 1 - UNIT DIMENSIONS



GENERAL INFORMATION

SHIPPING DAMAGE

Upon receipt of equipment, the carton should be checked for external signs of shipping damage. If damage is found, the receiving party must contact the last carrier immediately, preferably in writing, requesting inspection by the carrier's agent.

GENERAL

The equipment covered in this manual is to be installed by trained, experienced service and installation technicians.

The refrigerant system is completely assemble and charged. All internal wiring is complete.

The unit is designed for use with or without duct work. Flanges are provided for attaching the supply and return ducts.

These instructions explain the recommended method to install the air cooled self-contained unit and the electrical wiring connections to the unit.

These instructions and any instructions packaged with any separate equipment required to make up the entire air conditioning system should be carefully read before beginning the installation. Note particularly "Starting Procedure" and any tags and/or labels attached to the equipment.

While these instructions are intended as a general recommended guide, they do not supersede any nation and/or local codes in any way. Authorities having jurisdiction should be consulted before the installation is made. See Page 1 for information on codes and standards.

Size of unit for a proposed installation should be based on heat loss calculation made according to methods of Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA). The air duct should be installed in accordance with the Standards of the National Fire Protection Association for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating systems of Other Than Residence Type, NFPA No, 90A, and Residence Type Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems, NFPA No. 90B. Where local regulations are at a variance with instructions, installer should adhere to local codes.

DUCT WORK

All duct work, supply and return, must be properly sized for the design air flow requirement of the equipment. Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) is an excellent guide to proper sizing. All duct work or portions thereof not in the conditioned space should be properly insulated in order to both conserve energy and prevent condensation or moisture damage.

Refer to Table 8 for maximum static pressure available for duct design.

Design the duct work according to methods given by the Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA). When duct runs through unheated spaces, it should be insulated with a minimum of one inch of insulation. Use insulation with a vapor barrier on the outside of the insulation. Flexible joints should be used to connect the duct work to the equipment in order to keep the noise transmission to a minimum.

Ducts through the walls must be insulated and all joints taped or sealed to prevent air or moisture entering the wall cavity.

Duct work, if used is approved for zero (0) inches to combustibles.

INSTALLATION CLEARANCES

Basic unit is approved for zero (0) inches to combustible to the rear of the unit.

The basic unit is approved for three (3) inches clearance on the left and right sides. The basic unit is approved for thirty-Six (36) inches clearances to front of unit.

FILTERS

No filter is supplied with unit. A return filter grille is required (Bard Return Filter Grille RFGC-2) must be installed with a one inch washable filter (Bard Filter 7003-048). Both parts must be ordered separately.

CONDENSATE DRAIN

A plastic drain hose extends from the drain pan at the top of the unit down to the unit base. There are openings in the unit base for the drain hose to pass through. In the event the drain hose is connected to a drain system of some type, it must be an open or vented type system to assure proper drainage.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

WALL MOUNTING INFORMATION

- These units are secured by mounting the unit to the outside wall surface from inside the unit. Field installed mounting brackets which secure the unit from both sides are available as accessary items.
- On wood frame walls, the wall construction must be strong and rigid enough to carry the weight of the unit without transmitting any unit vibration. On wood frame walls, unit requires supply and return air sleeve.
- Concrete block walls must be thoroughly inspected to insure that they are capable of carrying the weight of the unit to be installed.

MOUNTING THE UNIT

- Two holes for the supply and return air openings, must be cut through the wall as shown in Figure 2 on Page 6.
- 2. Locate and mark lag bolt locations and bottom mounting bracket location, if desired. (See Figure 2.)
- 3. Mount bottom mounting bracket if used. (Optional)
- 4. Hook top rain flashing under back bend of top. Top rain flashing is shipped attached to the back of the unit on the right side. (See Figure 2.)
- 5. Position unit in opening and secure with 5/16 lag bolts. Use 5/16 inch diameter flat washers on the lag bolts.
- Secure ran flashing to wall and caulk across entire length of top. (See Figure 2.)
- For additional mounting rigidity, the return air and supply air frames or collars can be drilled and screwed or welded to the structural wall itself (depending upon wall construction).

NOTE: Approved for 0 inches clearance to combustible surfaces.

8. On side by side installations, maintain a minimum of 3 inches clearance on side to allow proper airflow to outdoor coil.

Figure 4 on Page 8 illustrates some common wall mounting installations.

NOTE: Optional side mounting brackets can be used. Secure brackets to cabinet using common side screws. Secure brackets to wall with 5/16 inch lag bolts and 5/16 inch diameter washers. (See Figure 3 on Page 7.)

WIRING - MAIN POWER

Refer to the unit rating plate for wire sizing information an maximum fuse of "HACR Type" circuit breaker size. Each outdoor unit is marked with a "Minimum Circuit Ampacity". This means that the field wiring used must be sized to carry that amount of current. Depending on the installed KW of electric heat, there may be two field power circuits required. If this is the case, the unit serial plate will so indicate. All models are suitable only for connection with copper wire. Each unit and/or wiring diagram will be marked "Use Copper Conductors Only". These instructions MUST be adhered to. Refer to the National Electrical Code (NEC) for complete current carrying capacity data on the various insulation grades of wiring material. All wiring must conform to NEC and all local codes.

The electrical data lists fuse and wire sizes (75°C copper) for all models including the most commonly used heater sizes. Also shown are the number of field power circuits required for the various models with heaters.

The unit rating plate lists a "Maximum Time Delay Relay Fuse" or "HACR Type" circuit breaker that is to be used with the equipment. The correct size must be used for proper circuit protection and also to assure that there will be no nuisance tripping due to the momentary high starting current of the compressor motor.

The disconnect access door on this unit may be locked to prevent unauthorized access to the disconnect. To convert for the locking capability, bend the tab located in the bottom left had corner of the disconnect opening under the disconnect access panel straight out. This tab will now line up with the slot in the door. When shut a padlock may be placed through the hole in the tab preventing entry.

WIRING - LOW VOLTAGE WIRING

All models are equipped with dual primary voltage transformers. All equipment leaves the factory wired on 240V tap. For 208V operation, reconnect from 240V to 208V tap. The acceptable operating voltage range for the 240V and 208V taps are:

TAP	RANGE
240	253 216
208	220 187

NOTE: The voltage should be measured at the field power connection point in the unit and while the unit is operating at full load (maximum amperage operating condition).

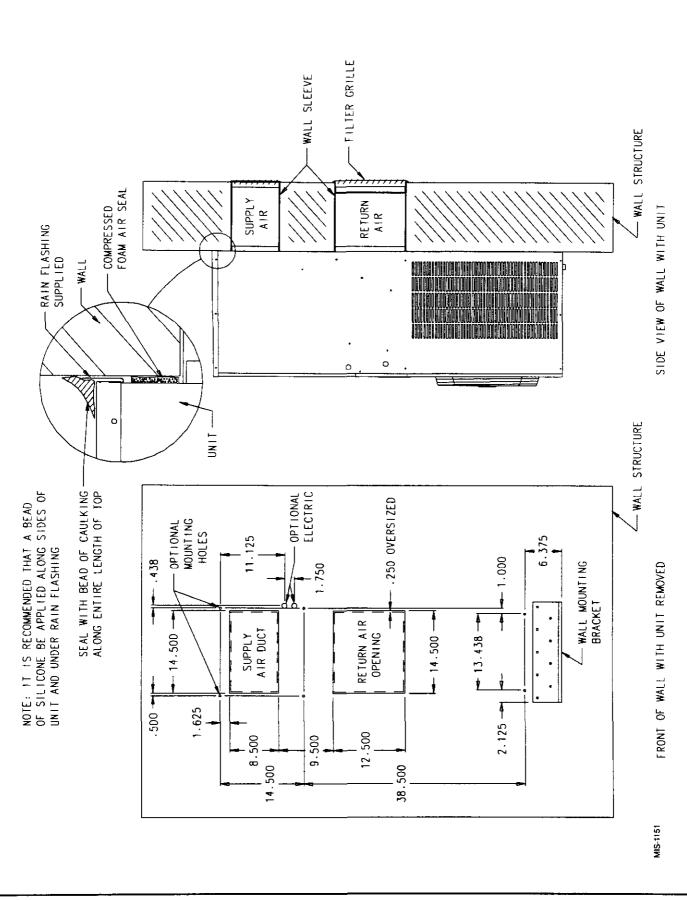


FIGURE 3 - MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS USING OPTIONAL MBC-2 SIDE MOUNTING BRACKETS

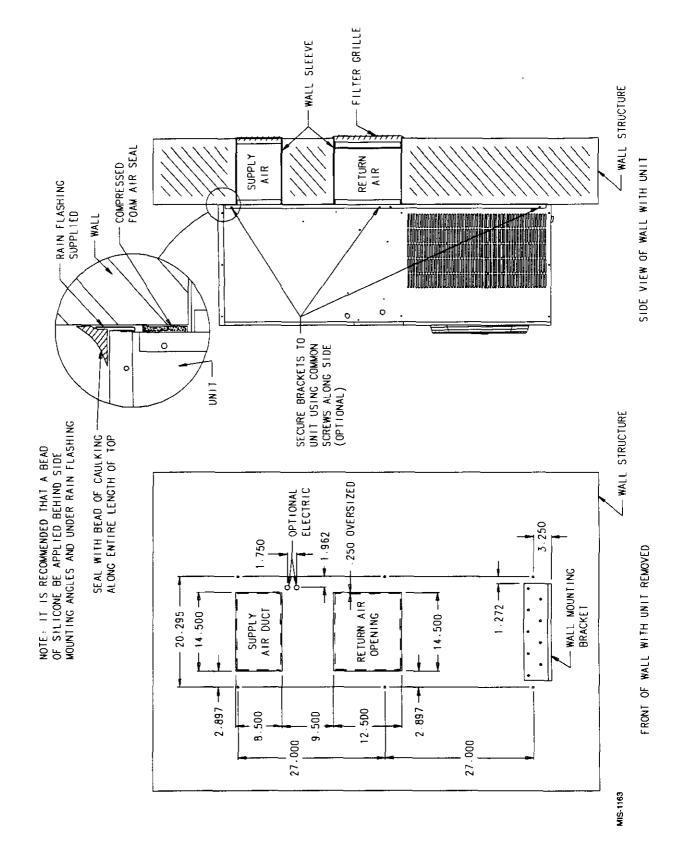
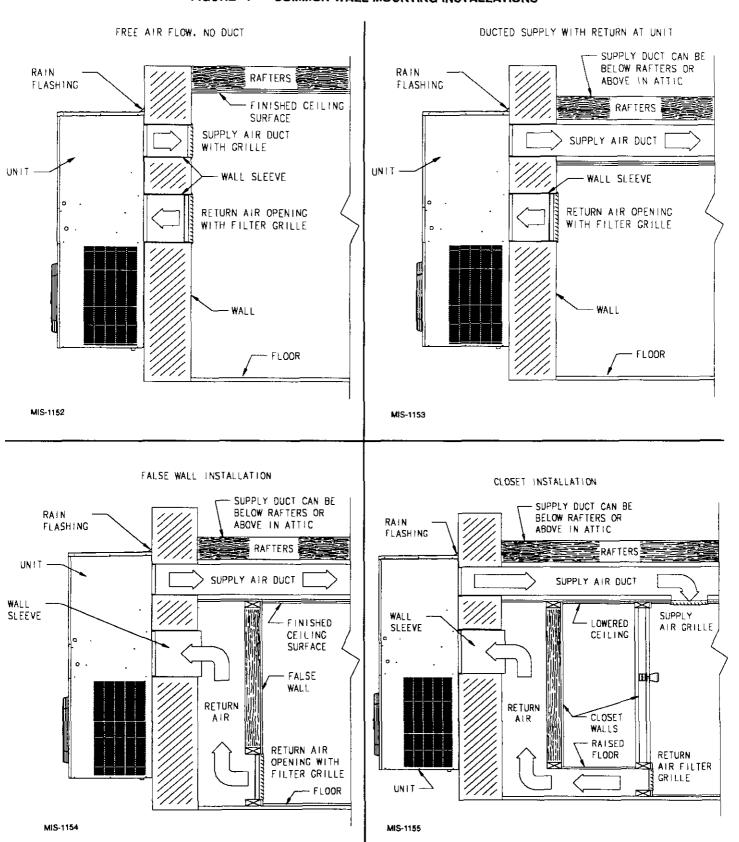


FIGURE 4 - COMMON WALL MOUNTING INSTALLATIONS



Four (4) wires should be run from thermostat subbase to the 24V terminal board in the unit. A four conductor, 18 gauge copper, color coded thermostat cable is recommended. The connection points are shown in Figure 5.

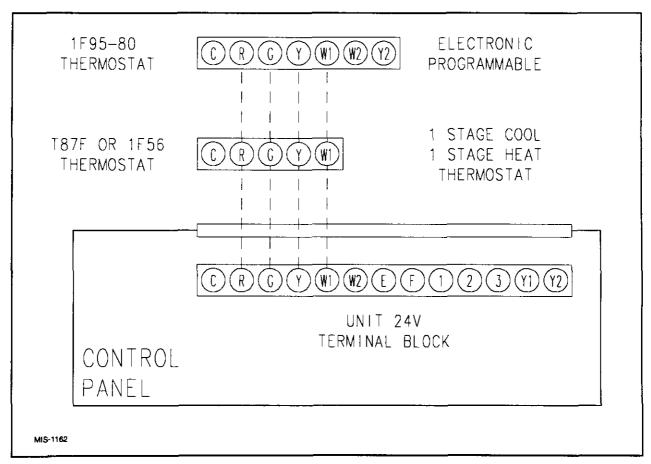
TABLE 3 - THERMOSTAT WIRE SIZE

Transformer VA	FLA	Wire Gauge	Maximum Distance In Feet
55	2.3	20 gauge 18 gauge	45 60
		16 gauge 14 gauge	100 160
		12 gauge	250

TABLE 4 - WALL THERMOSTAT AND SUBBASE COMBINATIONS

Thermostat	Subbase	Predominate Features					
8403-002 T87F311	8404-003 Q539A1220	1 stage heat, 1 stage cool System: heat-off-cool Fan: on-auto					
8403-009 1F56-318		1 stage heat, 1 stage cool System: heat-off-cool Fan: on-auto					
8403-035 1F95-80		2 stage cool, 2 stage heat Programmable Electronic					

FIGURE 5 - LOW VOLTAGE WIRING

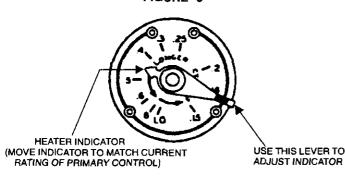


HOW TO SET AN ADJUSTABLE ANTICIPATOR

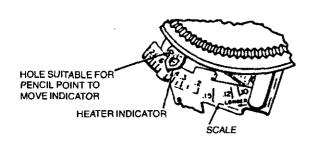
The primary purpose of the adjustable anticipator thermostat is to provide a single thermostat to match almost any type of primary control in the field today.

The adjustable heat anticipator has a slide wire adjustment with the point scale marked in tenths of an ampere. This is used to set the anticipator to agree with the control amp draw of the control system in use. Refer to Figure 6.





ÓR



If the primary control nameplate has no rating or if further adjustment is necessary, use the following procedure to determine the current draw of each stage:

The current draw of each heating stage must be measured with the thermostat removed and the power on.

- Connect an AC ammeter of appropriate range between the heating terminals of the subbase.
 - Stage I between W1 and RH or R
 - Stage 2 between W2 and RH or R
- 2. Move the system switch to HEAT or AUTO.
- 3. After one minute, read the ammeter and record the reading.
- After mounting the thermostat, set the adjustable heat anticipator(s) to match the respective reading(s) measured in Step 3.

If you want to change the cycle of the heating system you can make a simple adjustment on the anticipator to do this.

Additional adjustment, if necessary, may be made as follows:

Heater cycles too short – set adjustable heated to a slightly higher dial setting (1/2 division).

Heater cycles too long – set adjustable heater to a slightly lower dial setting (1/2 division).

Occasionally you may find a system where longer or shorter cycles of the primary control are desirable. If the primary control draws .45 amps and you want a longer cycle, set the anticipator to .5 or .6 amps. This puts *less* resistance in the circuit. With less resistance, but the same current (from the primary control), you will generate less "false" heat and get a longer cycle of the primary control.

If a setting .45 amps on the adjustable anticipator gives a cycle that is longer than desired, reset the indicator to .3 or .25 amps. This will put *more* resistance in the circuit and thus generate more "false" heat for shorter cycle.

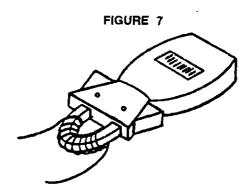
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ELECTRIC HEAT OR HEAT PUMP APPLICATIONS

Adjust heat anticipator to match current rating of heating relay for W1 (and W2 if 2 stage). Move indicator on the scale to correspond with this current rating.

If the current rating is not given, proceed as follows:

- 1. Wrap exactly 10 loops of thermostat wire (WI) around the prongs of an Amprobe. (See Figure 7.)
- 2. Let the heating system operate for one minute before reading the W1 or W2 current draw.
- 3. Divide the reading obtained in Step 2 by 10.
- 4. Use the value calculated in Step 3 to set the heat.
- 5. Repeat the procedure for W2 if 2 stage heat anticipator.

Example: $\frac{6.0 \text{ Amp}}{10 \text{ loops}} = .6 \text{A}$



NOTE: Cooling anticipators on all thermostat are fixed and do not require setting.

START-UP

IMPORTANT INSTALLER NOTE

For improved start-up performance, wash the indoor coil with a dish detergent.

SERVICE HINTS

- Caution building owner/operator to maintain clean air filters at all times; also not to needlessly close off supply and return air registers. This reduces air flow through the system which shortens equipment service life as well as increasing operating costs.
- Check all power fuses or circuit breakers to be sure they are the correct rating.
- 3. Periodic cleaning of the outdoor coil to permit full and unrestricted airflow circulation is essential.

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

COOLING

Circuit R-Y makes at thermostat pulling in compressor contactor, starting the compressor and outdoor motor. The G (indoor motor) cuit is automatically completed on any call for cooling operation can be energized by manual fan switch on subbase for constant air circulation. On a call for heating, circuit R-W1 make at the thermostat pulling in heat contact for the strip heat and blower operation.

All models are equipped with a two speed outdoor fan which is controlled by an outdoor thermostat. When the outdoor conditions re above 90° F, the fan will run on high speed. Below 90° F the fan will run on low speed.

COMPRESSOR SAFEGUARD CONTROL

All models are equipped with a compressor safeguard control. This control is an anti-short cycle/lockout timer with high and low pressure switch monitoring and alarm relay output.

MODE OF OPERATION

Delay on Make Timer

- On a call for cooling the <u>delay on make</u> period begins (adjustable from 30-180 seconds).
- When the delay on make is complete, and the high pressure switch is closed, the compressor contactor is energized.

High Pressure Switch and Lockout Sequence

- If the high pressure switch opens, the compressor contactor will de-energize immediately. The lockout timer will go into a <u>soft lockout</u> and stay in soft lockout until the high pressure switch closes <u>and</u> the delay on make time has expired.
- If the high pressure switch opens again in this same operating cycle the unit will go into manual lockout condition and the alarm relay circuit will energize.
- · Recycling the wall thermostat resets the manual lockout.

Low Pressure Switch, Bypass and Lockout Sequence

- If the low pressure switch opens for more than 120 seconds, the compressor contactor will de-energize and go into a soft lockout.
- Regardless the state of the low pressure switch, the contactor will re-energize after the delay on make time delay has expired.
- If the low pressure switch remains open, or opens again for longer than 120 seconds the unit will go into manual lockout condition and the alarm relay circuit will energize.
- · Recycling the wall thermostat resets the manual lockout.

NOTE: Both high and low pressure switch controls are inherently automatic reset devices. The high pressure switch opens at 425 and closes at 325 psig, and the low pressure switch opens at 14 and closes at 30 psig. The lockout features, both soft and manual, are a function of the Compressor Safeguard Control.

All models are equipped with a low ambient fan cycling control for low ambient operation. Down to 0° F, the fan cycling control will turn on the fan at 280 psig discharge pressure and turn off the fan at 180 psig discharge pressure.

PRESSURE SERVICE PORTS

High and low pressure service ports are installed on all units so that the system operating pressures can be observed. Pressure curves can be found later in the manual covering all models. It is imperative to match the correct pressure curve to the unit by model number.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

FAN BLADE SETTING DIMENSIONS

Shown in the drawing below are correct fan blade setting dimensions for proper air delivery across the outdoor coil.

Any service work requiring removal or adjustment in the fan and/or motor area will require that the dimensions below be checked and blade adjusted in or out on the motor shaft accordingly.

FIGURE 8 - FAN BLADE SETTING DIMENSIONS

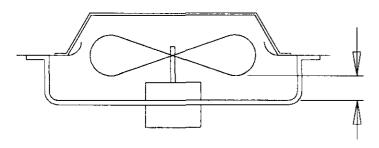


TABLE 5

Model	Dimension A
CT241	1.00

TABLE 6
INDOOR BLOWER PERFORMANCE - CFM @ 230V

	Medium w/o f	•	High Speed w/o Filter 230V			
E.S.P.	23	0V				
In H ₂ O	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet		
0	1012	980	1070	1038		
.1	925	893	982	950		
.2	859	827	924	892		
.3	794	763	855	823		
.4	722	690	775	743		
.5	642	610	694	662		
.6	537	505	598	566		

Reduce ESP by .25 for return air filter grille with filter.

TABLE 7

Model	CFM *	Rated ESP *	Recommended Airflow Range
ALL	800	.30	700 880

Rated CFM andESP on medium speed tap, without filter

TABLE 8

MAXIMUM ESP OF OPERATION ELECTRIC HEAT ONLY

Model	ESP
ALL	.60

TABLE 9

COOLING

Air Temperature Entering Outdoor Coil Degree °F

Model	Return Air Temperature	Pressure	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115
CT241	75 deg. DB 62 deg. WB	Low Side High Side	70 215	71 230	73 246	74 262	75 281	76 300	77 320	78 342	79 364
	80 deg. DB 67 deg. WB	Low Side High Side	75 220	76 235	77 2 5 2	78 269	79 288	80 307	81 328	82 350	83 373
	85 deg. DB 72 deg. WB	Low Side High Side	81 229	82 244	83 261	84 279	85 298	86 318	87 340	88 362	89 386

Low side pressure ± 2 PSIG High side pressure ± 5 PSIG

Tables are based upon rated CFM (airflow) across the evaporator coil. If there is any doubt as to correct operating charge being in the system, the charge should be removed, system evacuated, and recharged to serial plate instructions.

