



INSTALLATION GUIDE & OPERATION MANUAL ASPEN R410a WALL MOUNT AIR HANDLERS

**LEW SERIES - VERTICAL WALL MOUNT AIR HANDLER -
ALUMINUM COIL (ELECTRIC HEAT)**
**AAW/AEW SERIES - VERTICAL WALL MOUNT AIR
HANDLER - COPPER COIL (ELECTRIC HEAT)**



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1. Important Safety Instruction

Potential safety hazards are alerted using the following symbols. The symbol is used in conjunction with terms that indicate the intensity of the hazard. It is the responsibility of the owner and the installer to read and comply with the safety information and the instructions accompanying these symbols.



Read the precautions in this manual carefully before operating the unit.



Read the instructions in this manual carefully before operating the unit.



Read the instructions in this manual carefully before servicing the unit.



Read the instructions in this manual carefully before wiring the unit.



Warning or Caution

▲ WARNING

This symbol indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which if not avoided, could result in serious injury, property damage, product damage or death.

▲ CAUTION

This symbol indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which if not avoided, may result in moderate injury or property damage.

▲ WARNING

Certified technicians or those individuals meeting the requirements specified by NATE may use this information. Property and product damage or personal injury hazard may occur without such background.

This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory, or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety. Children must be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.

Product designed and manufactured to permit installation in accordance with local and national building codes. It is the installer's responsibility to ensure that the product is installed in strict compliance with the aforementioned codes. Manufacturer assumes no responsibility for damage (personal, product or property) caused due to installations violating regulations.

▲ WARNING

Disconnect ALL power before servicing or installing this unit. Multiple power sources may be present. Failure to do so may cause property damage, personal injury, or death.

▲ WARNING

This unit is not approved for outdoor installations.

▲ WARNING

HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE!

Failure to follow this warning could result in property damage, severe personal injury, or death.

Disconnect ALL electric power, including remote disconnects before servicing. Follow proper lockout/tagout procedures to ensure the power cannot be inadvertently energized

▲ WARNING

The unit is designed for operation with 208/240 V, single phase, 60 Hz power supply. Aspen will not be responsible for damages caused due to modification of the unit to operate with alternative power sources.

WARNING

When this unit is installed in an enclosed area, such as a garage or utility room with any Carbon Monoxide producing devices (i.e. automobile, space heater, water heater etc.) ensure that the enclosed area is properly ventilated.

▲ WARNING

This product is designed and manufactured to permit installation in accordance with local and national building codes. It is the installer's responsibility to ensure that product is installed in strict compliance with national and local codes. Manufacturer takes no responsibility for damage (personal, product or property) caused due to installations violating regulations. Installation of this unit shall be made in accordance with the National Electric Code, NFPA No. 90A and 90B, and any other local codes or utilities requirements.

▲ WARNING

Do not bypass safety devices.

▲ WARNING

PRESURIZED REFRIGERANT!

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury. System contains oil and refrigerant under high pressure. Recover refrigerant before opening the system. Do not use non-approved refrigerants or refrigerant substitutes or refrigerant additives.

▲ WARNING

If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigerating equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available to hand. Have a dry powder or CO2 fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.

▲ CAUTION

Only factory authorized kits and accessories should be used when installing or modifying this unit unless it is so noted in these instructions. Some localities may require a licensed installer/service personnel.

▲ WARNING

This product can expose you to chemicals including lead, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.65Warnings.ca.gov

▲ WARNING

Do not use means to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.

The appliance shall be stored in a room without continuously operating ignition sources (for example: open flames, an operating gas appliance or an operating electric heater).

Do not pierce or burn.

Be aware that refrigerants may not contain an odor.

- This appliance shall be installed in accordance with national wiring regulations.
- The of the space necessary for correct installation of the appliance including the minimum permissible distance to adjacent structures is specified in Section 4 of this manual under "INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CLEARANCES".
- For air handlers with supplementary heaters, the minimum clearance from the appliance to combustible surfaces is specified in Section 4 of this manual under "INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CLEARANCES", the equipment was tested for 0" clearance.
- A wiring diagram with clear indication of the connections to external control devices and supply cord can be found in Section 15 of this manual.
- The range of external static pressure at which the appliance was tested (add-on heat pumps and ducted appliances with supplementary heaters only) available in Section 11 of this manual.
- The method of connecting the appliance to the electrical supply and interconnection of separate components is detailed in Section 10, LOW VOLTAGE CONNECTIONS and in Section 15, WIRING DIAGRAMS.
- None of the components in this product family are designed or approved to be suitable for outdoor use.
- Refer to Section 13 of this manual for details of Electric Heat Kits that may be used in conjunction with the appliance, field installed heater kit fitting/installation instructions are supplied with the heater kits.

This Air Handler unit is a PARTIAL UNIT AIR CONDITIONER, complying with PARTIAL UNIT requirements of Standard UL 60335-2-40/CSA 22.2 NO. 60335-2-40, and must only be connected to other units that have been confirmed as complying to corresponding PARTIAL UNIT requirements of this Standard.

This appliance is not intended for use at altitudes exceeding 2,000 meters.

2. Introduction & General Information

These air handlers are versatile upflow only models that can be recess mounted or flush mounted onto walls. These air handlers have the following standard features:

- **Application Versatility:** This unit is designed for use in front or bottom return air position. Offset hanging brackets attach to unit and wall to allow hanging inside closet.
Can be AHRI matched with most brands of air conditioners or heat pumps outdoor sections R22 or R410a REFRIGERANT when proper metering device is used.
Product design for use with R22 or R410a refrigerant specified on the nameplate.

- **Motor:** (A/L)EW models: Constant torque ECM speeds and torques are controlled by software embedded in the motor to maintain constant torque. Motors are pre-programmed at the factory. AAW models: are equipped with a PSC motor.
- **Cabinet:** Sturdy, short, galvanized steel cabinet with painted front panels. Cabinet fully insulated with 1/2" faced insulation to prevent sweating and mold growth, to encapsulate glass fibers, and to provide excellent R-value. Stick pins ensure insulation remains in place. Units ship with disposable filter in filter rack.
- **Modular Electric Heat Kits:** Heat kits available with either circuit breakers or terminal blocks. Available in 3, 5, 8, & 10 KW. Models with electric heat include sequencers and temperature limit switches for safe, efficient operation. Modules are easily installed in the field using Molex plugs or can be ordered factory installed. Controls are accessible from the front for easy service. Electrical connections can be made from the top or left. Disconnect does not protrude through the wall panel. Fan time delay relay standard for increased efficiency.
- **Blower:** Direct drive multi-speed blowers circulate air quietly and efficiently. Motor speeds can be easily selected via motor terminals. Swing mounted blowers can be easily removed for service.
- **Electronic Circuit Board:** Electronic circuit board provides 30 sec. ON/OFF blower time delay extracting more heat/cool from the coil
- **DX Coil:** High efficiency rifled copper or aluminum tubes and enhanced aluminum fins provide maximum heat transfer. All coils factory leak tested with two-stage pressure decay and mass spectrometer process then nitrogen pressurized, and factory sealed for maximum reliability. Coil mounted Schrader allows pre-installation pressure testing. Available with either check style flowrater or TXV metering device. Field-installable TXVs are also available. Galvanized metal drain pan with bottom primary and secondary drain connections or alternate right side primary. All connections 3/4" FPT. Access door allows for coil cleaning.
- **Warranty:** Ten-year limited parts warranty.

3. Inspection

On receiving the product, visually inspect it for any major shipping related damages. Shipping damages are the carrier's responsibility. Inspect the product labels to verify the model number and options are in accordance with your order. Manufacturer will not accept damage claims for incorrectly shipped product.

4. Installation Preparation and Clearances

This unit is designed for zero clearance installation on three sides and adequate clearance to provide access for service in the front. A minimum of 2.5 – 3.5 feet clearance is recommended on the front end (Fig 4.1).

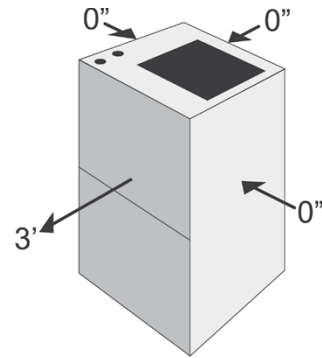


Fig 4.1. Minimum Clearance for Air Handler

4.1. Recess Mounting or Wall Mounting Option

These units are designed to be installed in a small room where they can be mounted above a water heater or recessed into a wall. The unit should be installed in Vertical Upflow position ONLY.

If installing the air handler into a recessed wall, the unit must leave clearance to allow the removal of the front panels (Fig 4.2). The bottom of the unit should also rest on a sturdy platform or floor. The unit must be level to allow condensate drainage.

These air handlers come with an offset mounting bracket that attaches the air handler to the wall when the unit is flush mounted to the wall.

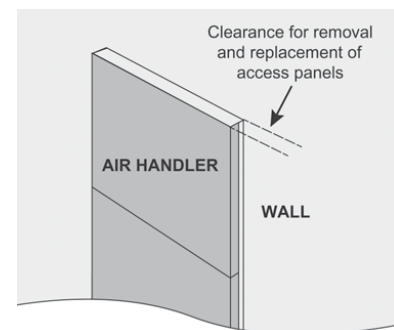


Fig 4.2

4.2. Condensate Drain Preparation

4.2.1. Condensate Drain

- Condensate drain is located at front as shown in picture with primary and secondary drain port.
- Pipe condensate system using proper PVC fittings.
- Ensure a minimum 2" trap is installed in the condensate drain. Locate the trap near to the connection opening on the air handler. See illustration.

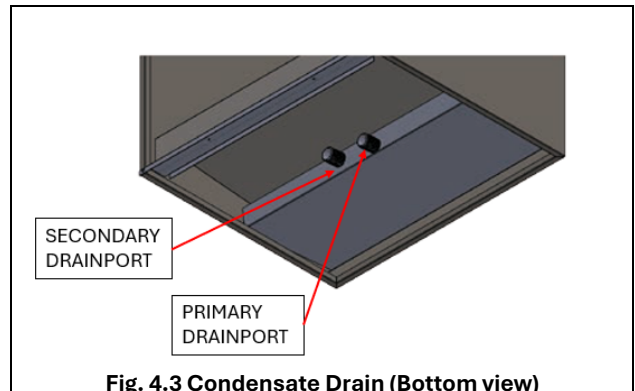


Fig. 4.3 Condensate Drain (Bottom view)

An auxiliary drain pan must be provided by the installer and placed under the entire unit with a separate drain line that is properly sloped and terminated in an area visible to the homeowner. The auxiliary pans provide extra protection to the area under the unit should the primary and secondary drain plug up and overflow. As expressed in our product warranty; **ASPEN WILL NOT BE BILLED FOR ANY STRUCTURAL DAMAGES CAUSE BY FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS INSTALLATION REQUIREMENT.** The drains from the auxiliary drain pan must be installed according to the local building codes.

▲ CAUTION

Drain lines from the auxiliary drain pan should NOT be connected to the primary drain line of the coil.

The drain lines must be installed with $\frac{1}{4}$ " per foot pitch to provide free drainage. A condensate trap **MUST** be installed on the primary drain line to ensure proper drainage of the condensate. The trap must be installed in the drain line below the bottom of the drain pan (Fig. 4.3 & Fig. 4.4)

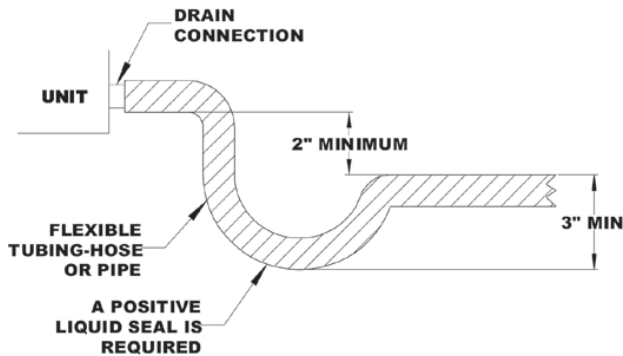


Fig. 4.4 Condensate Drain Trap

▲ CAUTION

Since coil is upstream of the blower, all drains **MUST be trapped or sealed. Failure to do so will result in condensate overflow from the drain pan. Aspen will NOT be responsible for any damages resulting from failure to follow these instructions.**

▲ CAUTION

If the drain pan is constructed of nylon or plastic; use Teflon tape to connect the drain lines to the threads in the drain pan. DO NOT USE SOLVENT BASED PIPE DOPE. THIS WILL REDUCE THE LIFE OF THE PAN.

The drain pan has primary (white) and secondary (red) drain connections. If a secondary drain line is required, it should be run separately from the primary and should terminate in a highly visible location.

Condensate disposal through the secondary drain line indicates that the primary drain line is plugged and needs cleaning. If a secondary drain line will not be provided, plug the secondary drain. Drain plugs are NOT to be reused without plumbers' tape or putty. Drain line connection should be finger tightened, then turned no more than one complete turn as needed to ensure a firm connection. DO NOT overtighten connection or damage may occur.

4.3. Ductwork

Duct systems should be installed in accordance with standards for air-conditioning systems, National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet No. 90A or 90B. They should be sized in accordance with National Environmental System Contractors Association Manual K, or whichever is applicable.

On any job, non-flammable flexible collars should be used for the return air and discharge connections to prevent transmission of vibration (Fig 4.5). Although these units have been specially designed for quiet vibration-free operation, air ducts can act as soundboards, can, if poorly installed, amplify the slightest vibration to the annoyance level.



Fig 4.5

All main supply and return air drops should be properly sized as determined by the designer of the duct system and should not necessarily be the size of the duct flange openings of the unit. (The duct size should never be smaller than the flange openings of the air handler supply and return air openings.)

These models have a bottom or front return. Discard the drain access panel in the bottom of the unit if this is a bottom return application (Fig 4.6). For front return applications, the front access panel should be removed and discarded.



Fig 4.6

If an accessory grill is being used, the front access panel should be removed and discarded (Fig 4.7).



Fig 4.7

Filter sizes varies for each model (see spec sheet) that needs to be installed in the filter rack that is provided (Fig 4.8). Inspect and clean or replace filter every month. A blocked filter reduce airflow to the coil and hinder the performance of the system.



Fig 4.8

It is recommended that wherever supply and return air sheet metal ducts pass through unconditioned areas, they be insulated to pre- vent excessive heat loss during heating operation. When applied in conjunction with summer air conditioning, sheet metal duct routed through unconditioned areas should be insulated and have an outside vapor barrier to prevent formation of condensation.

5. Installation

▲ CAUTION

Ensure that the unit is adequately sized. The tonnage of the outdoor unit should never exceed the tonnage of this unit.

▲ WARNING

The coil was manufactured with a dry nitrogen pre-charge. Release the pressure through the Schrader valve test port prior to installation. If holding pressure is not present, return coil to distributor for exchange.

▲ CAUTION

Some Aspen coils may include a Schrader valve on the suction manifold. Ensure that the Schrader valve and valve core (where present) are protected from heat during brazing and installation to prevent leakage. Use a core removal tool to temporarily remove the core when brazing. Replace the core once brazing is completed.

▲ CAUTION

Insulation on the suction line **MUST** extend into the cabinet and continue as far as possible to eliminate condensate dripping onto the access door.

✓ Clean coil fins with degreasing agent or mild detergent and rinse fins clean prior to installation.

✓ The refrigerant line sizes should be selected according to the recommendations of the outdoor unit manufacturer.

✓ Care must be taken to ensure all connection joints are burr-free and clean. Failure to do so may increase chances of a leak. It is recommended to use a pipe cutter to remove the spun closed end of the suction line.

✓ To reduce air leakage, rubber grommets may be present where the lines pass through the coil case. To avoid damage, remove grommets prior to brazing by sliding over the lines. Use a quenching cloth or allow the lines to cool before reinstalling the grommets.

✓ Use of wet rags/quenching cloth is highly recommended to prevent weld-related damages to the casing and Schrader valve (if present).

5.1. Mounting Air Handler to Wall

5.1.1. Install the air handler in a level position side to side and front to back. If this step is not followed, condensate water damage may occur. (Both flush mount and recess mount configurations.)

5.1.2. Determine where the air handler is to be placed on the wall. Place the hanging bracket on the wall and align the holes of the bracket with the wall studs. Level the hanging bracket and mark the holes to drill pilot holes for the screws.



Fig 5.1

5.1.3. Drill the pilot holes.



Fig 5.2

5.1.4. Secure the bracket with screws sufficient to hold 4X the weight of the air handler.



Fig 5.3

5.1.5. Position the air handler on the wall with the bracket on the air handler slightly higher than the bracket secured on the wall. Lower the air handler so that the brackets engage. Check the unit for



Fig 5.4

level, both side to side
and front to back.

5.2. Connecting Ducting

- 5.2.1. Secure supply air ducting to the top of the air handler. Canvas connectors are recommended for reducing potential noise transmission.
- 5.2.2. If the bottom return air opening is being used, remove the bottom panel. If a front return is being used, this panel will remain in place.



Fig 5.5

6. Connecting Refrigerant Lines

▲ WARNING

The coil is manufactured with dry nitrogen pre-charge. Release the pressure through the Schrader valve test port prior to installation. If holding pressure is not present, return coil to distributor for exchange.

▲ NOTICE

Refrigerant tubing must be routed to allow accessibility for service and maintenance of the unit.

Pipe-work including piping material, pipe routing, and installation shall include protection from physical damage in operation and service, and be in compliance with national and local codes and standards, such as ASHRAE 15, ASHRAE 15.2, IAPMO Uniform Mechanical Code, ICC International Mechanical Code, or CSA B52. All field joints shall be accessible for inspection prior to being covered or enclosed.

After completion of field piping for split systems, the field pipework shall be pressure tested with an inert gas and then vacuum tested prior to refrigerant charging, according to the following requirements:

The minimum test pressure for the low side of the system shall be the low side design pressure and the minimum test pressure for the high side of the system shall be the high side design pressure, unless the high side of the system, cannot be isolated from the low side of the system in which case the entire system shall be pressure tested to the low side design pressure.

Field-made refrigerant joints indoors shall be tightness tested. The test method shall have a sensitivity of 5 grams per year of refrigerant or better under a pressure of at least 0.25 times the maximum allowable pressure. No leak shall be detected. REFER TO SECTION 12 FOR SYSTEM CHARGING INSTRUCTIONS.

Clean coil fins with degreasing agent or mild detergent and rinse fins clean prior to installation.

The refrigerant line sizes should be selected according to the recommendations of the outdoor unit manufacturer.

Care must be taken to ensure all connection joints are burr-free and clean. Failure to do so may increase chances of a leak. It is recommended to use a pipe cutter to remove the spun closed end of the suction line.

To reduce air leakage, rubber grommets may be present where the lines pass through the coil case. To avoid damage, remove grommets prior to brazing by sliding over the lines. Use a quenching cloth or allow the lines to cool before reinstalling the grommets.

Use of wet rags/quenching cloth is highly recommended to prevent weld-related damage to the casing and Schrader valve (if present).

▲ WARNING

The coils may include a Schrader valve on the suction manifold. Ensure that the Schrader valve and valve core (where present) are protected from heat to prevent leakage.

- 6.1. Release nitrogen holding charge by depressing the Schrader Valve at the liquid line connection on the air handler. If no gas releases from the air handler, contact distributor regarding potential leak.



Fig 6.1

- 6.2. Cut off Schrader Valve fitting at the liquid line connection. Use a tubing cutter for this step. Clean the burr from the cut tubing to reduce the chance of future leaks. Connect the liquid line to the tubing at the indoor unit.



Fig 6.2

- 6.3. Use a tubing cutter to remove the spun end from the suction line connection at the air handler. Clean the burr from the cut tubing to reduce the chance of future leaks.



Fig 6.3

- 6.4. To avoid heat damage to grommets where present, remove these prior to brazing by sliding them over the refrigerant lines and out of the way.
- 6.5. Check to determine if the evaporator coil has a Schrader fitting on the suction manifold. If yes, remove the valve core to prevent heat damage during brazing. Replace the valve core once the piping has cooled.
- 6.6. If the air handler has a TXV metering device, remove the sensing bulb from the suction line prior to brazing to prevent heat damage from occurring. Replace the sensing bulb once the piping has cooled.



Fig 6.4

- 6.7. Flow nitrogen through the piping when brazing.
- 6.8. Braze both refrigerant line connections using proper brazing procedures.
- 6.9. When all line connections are brazed, perform a proper system evacuation procedure per the outdoor unit manufacturer instructions.
- 6.10. Seal the penetration openings where the lineset piping enters the air handler cabinet.



Fig 6.5

7. Metering Devices / Liquid Line Connection

Aspen coils are available with two kinds of metering devices a) flowrater / fixed orifice, or b) TXV. The following instructions are separated into sections by metering device.

7.1. Flowrater / Piston or Fixed Orifice

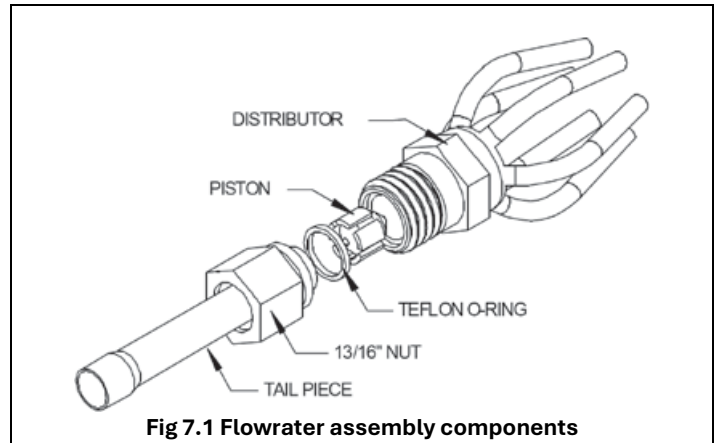


Fig 7.1 Flowrater assembly components

▲ CAUTION

Use Piston sizes recommended by the outdoor unit manufacturer whenever possible. The piston should be sized according to the capacity of the outdoor unit.

▲ WARNING

Failure to install the proper piston can lead to poor system performance and possible compressor damage.

7.1.1. Installation of Piston / Fixed Orifice

NOTE: Photos are for basic illustration / reference purposes only. Actual equipment configuration may differ from that shown.

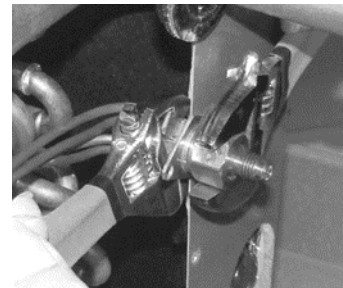


Fig 7.2

I-1. Disassemble flowrater body using two wrenches and unscrewing with a counterclockwise motion.

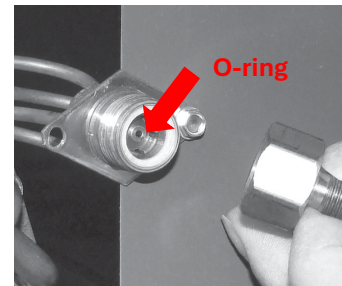


Fig 7.3

I-2. Replace the Teflon O-ring (located between the halves). Discard Schrader if present.

▲ CAUTION

Be aware of the Teflon O-ring. Be sure to replace the O-ring to attain a proper seal. (The Teflon O-ring is located between the two halves of the flowrater).

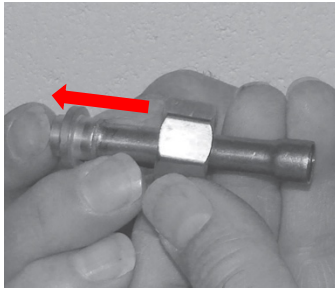


Fig 7.4

I-3. Slide the attachment nut onto the liquid line stub out.

I-4. Braze the stub-out portion to the liquid line and let cool.

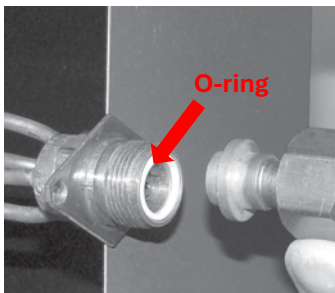


Fig 7.5

I-5. Taking care that the white Teflon seal is still in place inside the flowrater body, firmly seat the stub and screw the attachment nut to flowrater body.

I-6. Tighten nut using no more than 10 ft-lbs of torque. A flare nut open end wrench is recommended to evenly distribute the force across all six sides of the nut to ensure piston body is not deformed.

7.1.2. Piston Replacement

NOTE: Photos are for basic illustration / reference purposes only. Actual equipment configuration may differ from that shown.



Fig 7.6

During some installations, a piston change may be required. If so, the installer **MUST** change the piston. Use piston sizes recommended by the outdoor unit manufacturer. If a sizing chart is not available, use the piston size chart provided below to size the required piston. The size of the piston is stamped on the piston body (Fig 8.6).

II-1. Evacuate the system as per manufacturer guidelines and recommendations.

II-2. Turn the 13/16" nut once to release any residual pressure in the coil.

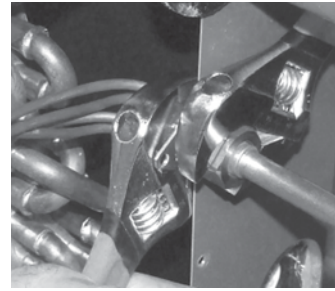


Fig 7.7

II-3. After ensuring that the coil is free of any residual pressure, disassemble the flowrater body completely using two wrenches. Take great care not to distort the feeder tubes. The wrench used to clasp the nut should be turned in counterclockwise direction to unscrew the nut.

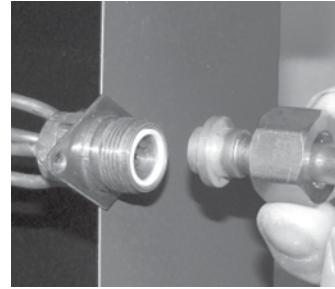


Fig 7.8

II-4. Slide the 13/16" nut over the lineset and separate the two halves of the flowrater.

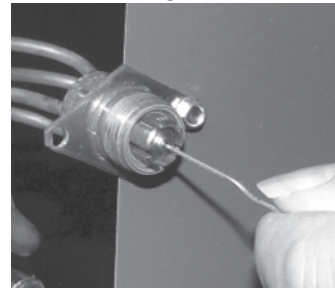


Fig 7.9

II-5. Pull the piston out using a small wire or pick. Verify the piston size (size is typically stamped on the body of the piston - Fig 7.6). If a different piston size is required by the outdoor unit manufacturer, replace the piston using the small wire provided with the piston kit.

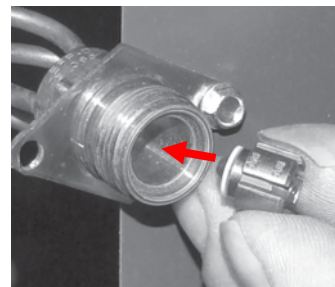


Fig 7.10

II-6. Replace the piston with one of the correct size. Do not force the new piston into the body. Make sure the piston moves freely in body.

▲ CAUTION

Pay close attention to the piston orientation. The pointed end of the piston **MUST go into the distributor body, towards the coil. Failure to ensure this orientation will cause the piston to be bypassed during operation which might damage the outdoor unit.**

II-7. Assemble the two halves correctly and ensure that the Teflon O-ring is present between the two halves (See I-5). Slide the 13/16" nut onto the distributor body.

▲ CAUTION

Be aware of the Teflon O-ring. Be sure to replace the O-ring to attain a proper seal. (The Teflon O-ring is located between the two halves of the flowrater).

II-8. Tighten the nut to a torque of approximately 10 ft-lbs. Do NOT overtighten the nut. Overtightening could crack the nut and/or impede the piston movement during operation.

II-9. If present, slide the rubber grommet back to position to prevent air leakage.

7.2. TXV Coils

▲ WARNING

The sensing bulb and TXV body **MUST** be protected from overheating during brazing. The sensing bulb and TXV body must be covered using a quench cloth or wet cloth when brazing. Pointing the brazing flame away from the valve and sensing bulb provide partial protection only.

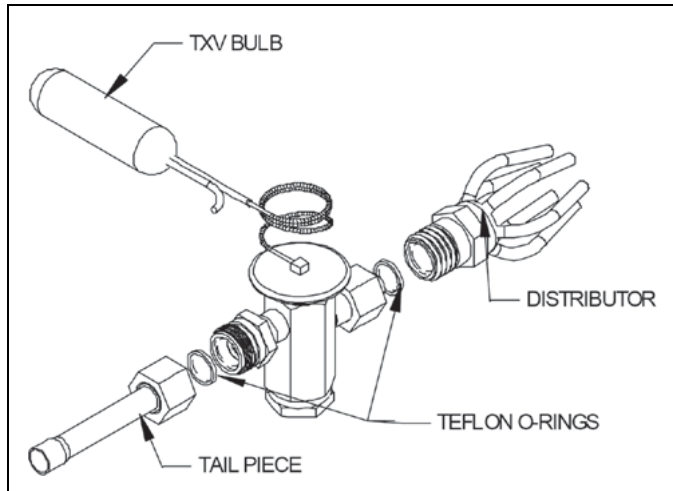


Fig 7.11 – Components of a Typical TXV Assembly

▲ WARNING

Ensure that the TXV selected is compatible with the refrigerant used in the outdoor system. The TXV body is marked with R410a, or R22.

▲ WARNING

The valves should be sized according to the capacity of the outdoor unit. Failure to install the right valve can lead to poor performance and possible compressor damage.

I. TXV Bulb Horizontal Mounting

The orientation and location of the TXV bulb has a major influence on the system performance.

▲ WARNING

Ensure that the TXV bulb is in direct contact with the suction/vapor line. Gap between the bulb and tube should be avoided. Failure to do so will impair the proper functioning of the TXV valve.

It is recommended that the TXV bulb be installed parallel to the ground (on a horizontal plane). The bulb position should be at 2 o'clock or 10 o'clock. Fig. 7.12 shows the recommended position for the TXV bulb installation in the horizontal plane.

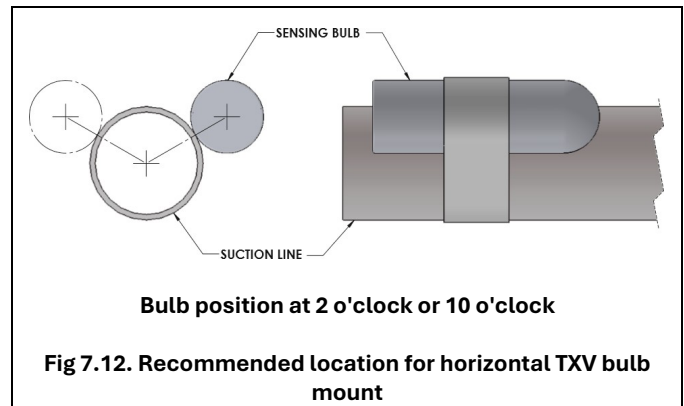


Fig 7.12. Recommended location for horizontal TXV bulb mount

The TXV sensing bulb **SHOULD** be mounted on the suction line approximately 6" from the TXV or coil housing using the metal clamp provided. In order to obtain a good temperature reading and correct superheat control, the TXV sensing bulb must conform to ALL of the following criteria:

1. The sensing bulb **MUST** be in direct and continuous contact with the suction line.
2. The sensing bulb should be mounted horizontally on the suction line.
3. The sensing bulb **MUST** be mounted at the 2 o'clock or 10 o'clock position on the circumference of the suction line.
4. The sensing bulb **MUST** be insulated from outside air.

A properly mounted sensing bulb will prevent false readings caused by liquid refrigerant that may have formed inside the suction/vapor line. Insulation will protect the sensing bulb from false readings due to contact with warm air.

II. TXV Bulb Vertical Mounting

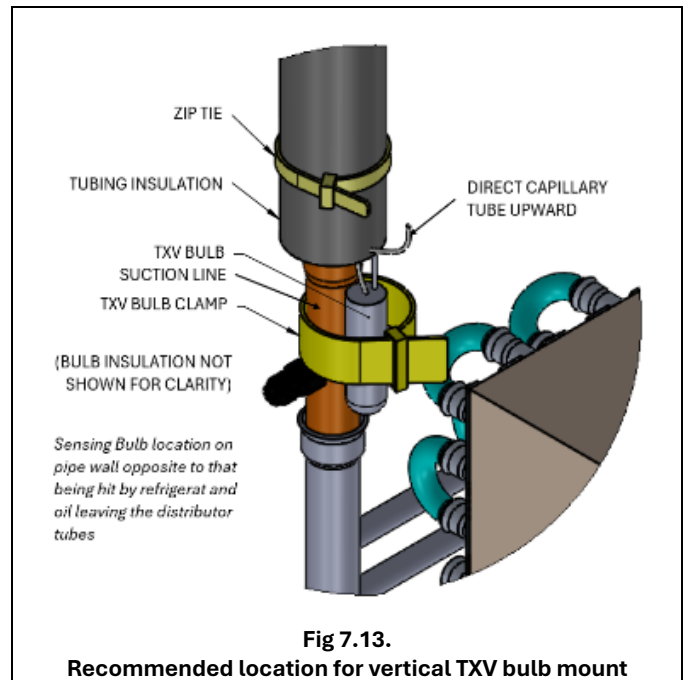


Fig 7.13. Recommended location for vertical TXV bulb mount

As recommended in Section 7.1, the TXV sensing bulb should be mounted in a horizontal plane in relation to the suction/vapor line. However, some installation configurations may require that the sensing bulb be mounted vertically. In this instance, place the bulb opposite the piping wall being hit by refrigerant and oil leaving the distributor

the distributor tubes, and with capillary tubes directed upwards as shown in Fig. 7.13.

▲ CAUTION

If the TXV sensing bulb is mounted vertically; the capillary MUST be directed upwards. The bulb must be mounted on the wall opposite to that being directly hit by the refrigerant and oil leaving the distributor tubes.

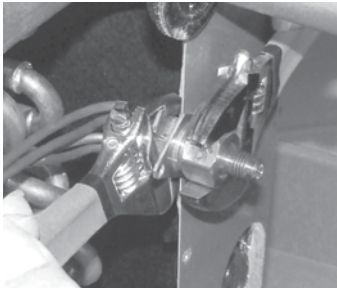
III. Field-Installed TXV Retrofit

Note: Photos are for basic illustration purposes only. Actual equipment configuration may differ from that shown.

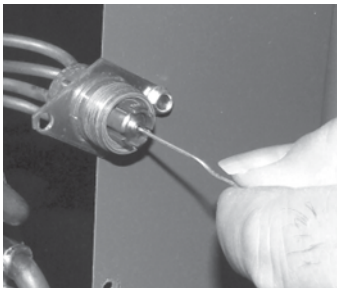
▲ WARNING

Do not attempt to touch brazed joints while hot. Severe burns may result.

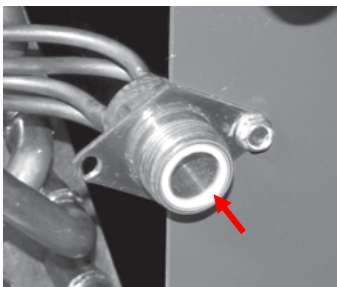
When installing an expansion valve, it is not necessary to slide the coil out of the housing.



III-1. Disassemble the flowrater body using two wrenches. Unscrew the body with a counterclockwise motion.

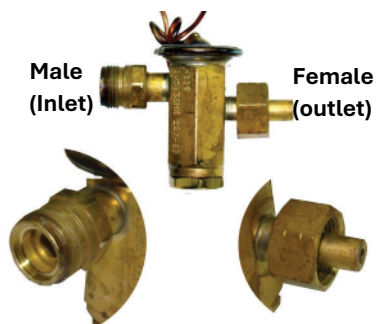


III-2. Remove the existing flowrater piston using a small wire or pick.

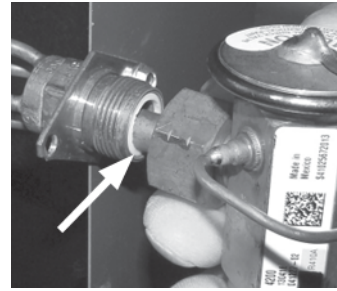


III-3. Replace the Teflon O-ring seal in place (located between the halves).

III-4. Inspect the TXV box to confirm that the valve is compatible with the refrigerant in the system.



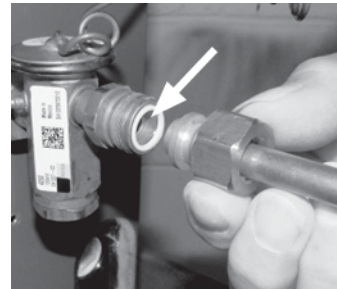
III-5. Remove the valve from the box and note the location of the inlet side (threaded male port) and the outlet side (female swivel nut port).



III-6. After ensuring that the Teflon O-ring seal is still in place inside the flowrater body, screw the female swivel nut onto the flowrater body.

III-7. Slide attachment the nut onto the liquid line stub out (See Section 7.1., I-3, Fig. 7.4)

III-8. Braze the stub-out portion to the liquid line and let cool.

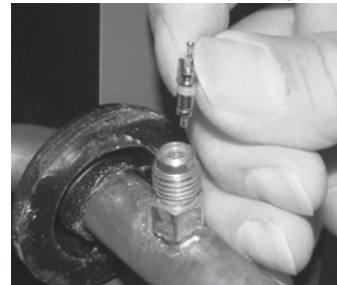


III-9. Remove the additional Teflon O-ring seal from the box and place on the shoulder just inside the TXV inlet port. Screw the nut attached to the stub-out portion of the flowrater body onto the inlet port of the TXV.

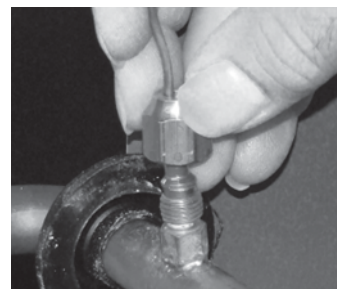
III-10. Tighten all connections taking care to use proper back up. Tighten the nut to a torque of approximately 10-30 ft-lbs.

III-11. Remove the valve identification sticker from the valve and place it adjacent to the Aspen model number on unit name plate.

III-12a. Some Aspen coils come with a Schrader valve on the suction line. **If a Schrader port is present:**



A. Remove the valve stem from the Schrader port mounted on the suction line.



B. Screw flare nut on TXV equalization tube on to the Schrader valve stem.

▲ CAUTION

When handling or manipulating the equalizer tube, take great care not to kink or make extreme bends in the tubing.

▲ CAUTION

Using a non-bleed expansion valve may require the use of a hard-start kit. Follow the outdoor unit manufacturer's guidelines.

8. Leak Check / Standing Pressure Test / Vacuum Test

8.1. Standing Pressure Test

1. Following outdoor unit manufacturer instructions and recommendations, Using dry nitrogen or dry helium, pressurize the field piping and indoor coil to the lower of the maximum operating pressures listed on the nameplates of the indoor and outdoor units (likely 600 psi).
2. The test pressure after removal of the pressure source shall be maintained for at least one (1) hour no decrease of pressure indicated by the test gauge, with the test gauge resolution not exceeding 30 psi.
3. Check for leaks by using a soapy solution at each field-made brazed joint and screw-on line connections. A leak will produce bubbles in the soap solution. No refrigerant shall be used for pressure testing to detect leaks.

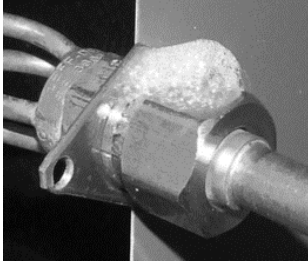


Fig 9.1

4. If any leaks are discovered, remove nitrogen pressure and repair leaks. Repeat steps 1-3.

8.2. Vacuum Test

Important: Do not open the service valves until the refrigerant lines and indoor coil leak check and evacuation are completed.

1. Evacuate until the micron gauge reads no higher than 350 microns, then close off the valve to the vacuum pump.
2. Observe the micron gauge. Evacuation is complete if the micron gauge does not rise above 500 microns in one (1) minute and 1500 microns in ten (10) minutes.
3. Once evacuation is complete, blank off the vacuum pump and micron gauge, and close the valve on the manifold gauge set.
4. All procedures for charging the system with refrigerant shall be according to the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the outdoor unit.

Important: Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks.

After charging the system, all indoor field-made joints of the field piping shall be checked for refrigerant leaks using an electronic leak detector calibrated for R410a (depending on the application) having a sensitivity of 5 grams per year or better.

With no leaks or weak connections present, evacuate the system and charge as per the outdoor unit manufacturer instructions and specifications.

▲ NOTICE

Test pressures for field made refrigerant joints shall have a sensitivity of 5 grams per year of refrigerant or at least 25 times the maximum allowable pressure. No leaks shall be detected in the systems.

9. Electrical Line Voltage Wiring

▲ WARNING

Disconnect ALL power before servicing or installing this unit. Multiple power sources may be present. Failure to do so may cause property damage, personal injury, or death.

▲ WARNING

Before obtaining access to terminals, all supply circuits must be disconnected.

▲ WARNING

A fused disconnect switch must be field provided for the unit to be in compliance with UL 60335-2-40 Clause 7.12.2.

These units are designed for single phase 208/240 volts, 60 HZ power supply. Wire selection and wiring must be in accordance with the latest edition of the National Electric Code, or in Canada the Canadian electrical Code, and local codes to determine correct wire sizing. Unit terminals are designed to accommodate copper and aluminum wiring. If aluminum wiring is used: All applicable local and national codes must be followed please observe special precautions relative to sizing, wire connections and corrosion protection.

All models with 3, 5, 8 or 10 kW electric heaters are arranged for single circuit connections. Models larger than 10 kW are arranged for multi-circuit protection. Not intended for simultaneous operation of electric heat and reverse cycle heating. Refer to the top part of wiring diagram at the end of this guide for detailed information.

Line voltage wiring should be routed through the access holes at the top of the air handler. To minimize air leakage, seal the wiring entry point on the outside of the unit. Proper electrical conduit connection fittings should be used. Connect the power wiring to the line side connections on the air handler. The electrical ground wire should be connected to the grounding lug. Ensure both the field supplied ground wire and air handler GREEN ground wire are both secured to the grounding lug of the air handler.

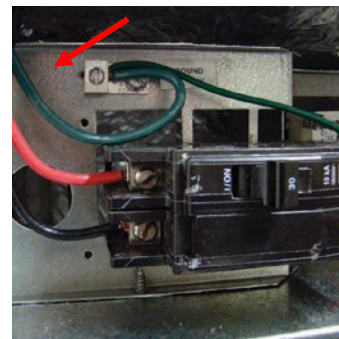


Fig 8.1

10. Low Voltage Connections

A 24 V power supply is provided by an internally wired low voltage transformer that is standard on all models. If the line voltage being supplied to the air handler is 208-volt single phase, the line voltage tap on the low voltage transformer needs to be moved from the 240-volt tap to the 208-volt tap (See Fig 10.2). If this is not done, the secondary output voltage of the transformer will be too low. See the Wiring diagram, Fig. 15.2 & 15.3.

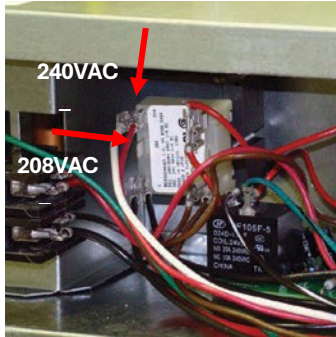


Fig 10.2

Connect the field wiring at the pigtails supplied with the air handler as specified in Wiring diagram, Fig. 15.1, 15.2, 1.3, and 15.4. To air leakage, seal the wiring entry point at the outside of the unit.

▲ NOTICE

All wiring must comply with local and national electrical code requirements. Read and heed all unit caution labels.

10.1 Single Stage Cooling with Electric Heat

The air handler comes factory setup for a single stage cooling system. If factory installed accessory electric heaters are preinstalled, the unit will also have a low voltage wire for the electric heat (Fig 10.1.1).

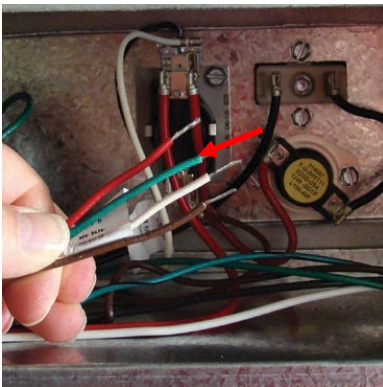


Fig 10.1.1

During cooling mode operation, the indoor blower G wire will energize a time delay relay inside the air handler. After a short time delay period, the time delay relay will send out a 24-volt signal to the low voltage terminal on the motor. Fan delay periods are 7 seconds ON delay and 65 seconds OFF delay. (See wiring in Section 16)

The Y wire from the thermostat is not connected at the air handler. This wire goes directly to the outdoor unit 24 volt wiring to turn on the outdoor condensing unit when a call for

cooling takes place. The 24-volt common for the outdoor unit circuits is connected at the air handler Brown wire.

The electric heater low voltage wiring W terminal is wired directly from the thermostat to the air handler. The blower will delay on a heat call ON for a period of 5 seconds. The OFF-delay period is 60 seconds.

10.2 Two Stage Condensing Units

If the outdoor condensing unit is a two-stage model, a field provided Y2 wire can be connected to the motor using an electrical spade connector. The number 4 and 5 terminals on the motor are speed taps that will increase the blower speed for second stage cooling operation. Both the G and Y2 terminals will be energized at the same time during a call for second stage blower speed operation. The motor will run at the speed where the Y2 wire is connected (Fig 10.2).

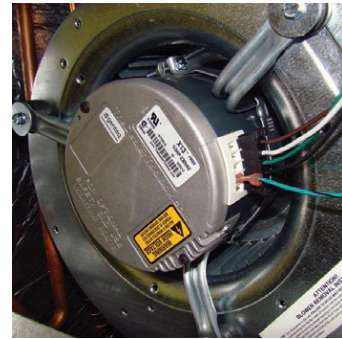


Fig 10.2

Operating CFM based upon each speed tap number is shown on the electrical wiring diagram of the unit. Final air volume adjustments should be made by referencing total external static pressure (Table 11.2.1, below).

11 Air Volume Adjustment

Air volume needs to be set to the level recommended by the outdoor unit equipment manufacturer. Most systems will require around 400 CFM of indoor air for every 1 ton of system cooling capacity. The air volume must be set prior to attempting system charge.

The L/AEW Series handler uses a constant torque ECM Motor. This motor will try to maintain proper motor torque to achieve programmed air volume levels at varying levels of external static pressure. The air volume level produced by the air handlers at varying external static pressure levels is shown in Table 11.1.

Use a Magnehelic Gauge with a 1" scale and two static pressure tips to measure the static pressure during the air volume adjustment procedure (Fig. 11.1). The high port static pressure tip should be placed in the supply duct near the outlet of the air handler. The low port static pressure tip should be placed in the return air duct near the entrance to the air handler. The factory provided air filter should be in place inside of the air handler.



Fig 11.1

- 11.1.1 Select a starting speed tap from the CFM table. The blower motor has selectable speed taps labeled 1 through 5 (Fig. 11.2). The speed taps are energized by 24 volts received from the time delay relay. When two stage cooling units are used, both the first and second stage fan speed taps will be energized at the same time. The motor will run at the speed generated at the highest motor speed tap.



Fig 11.2

- 11.1.2 Call for fan only operation at the thermostat.
- 11.1.3 Read the external static pressure level on the Magnehelic gauge.
- 11.1.4 Make speed tap selection changes to get the air volume as close as possible to the required level.
- 11.1.5 If the static pressure is above 0.5" w.c., excessive turbulence or duct friction needs to be reduced. (Obstructions in the duct system can also cause excessive static pressure.)
- 11.1.6 When proper air volume is established, move on to the charging procedure.

The AAW Series handler uses a PSC type motor. The speed of this motor is set by placing the appropriate winding lead wire on the "MTR" terminal of the control board. Unused motor winding leads are to be placed on the "BLANK" terminals on the control board. The air volume level produced by the air handlers at varying external static pressure levels is shown in Table 11.2.

TABLE 11.1 – AEW/LEW Airflow Table

MODEL	SPEED TAP	CFM VS. EXTERNAL STATIC				
		0.10	0.20	0.30	0.04	0.50
AEW18	T1	909	864	840	800	782
AEW23	T2	723	690	652	631	600
AEW24	T3	600	656	539	502	480
LEW30B	T4	723	690	652	631	600
LEW30C	T5	909	864	840	800	782
AEW19	T1	670	645	615	590	570
AEW25	T2	800	780	750	730	695
LEW30D	T3	875	850	820	790	760
LEW30F	T4	980	955	930	900	875
LEW30E	T5	1065	1035	1015	995	970
AEW20	T1	655	630	605	580	560
AEW26	T2	785	765	735	715	685
LEW30A	T3	860	835	805	775	745
	T4	960	835	805	775	745
	T5	1045	1015	995	975	950
AEW30	T1	1365	1332	1303	1271	1240
AEW36	T2	745	698	668	630	600
LEW36A	T3	898	873	853	827	880
LEW36C	T4	1174	1132	1106	1078	1047
	T5	1365	1332	1303	1271	1240
AEW31	T1	745	715	675	640	615
AEW37	T2	940	910	875	840	805
LEW36B	T3	1100	1070	1025	995	965
LEW36D	T4	1220	1180	1155	1115	1085
	T5	1385	1350	1330	1290	1270

TABLE 11.2 – AAW Airflow Table

MODEL	MOTOR SPEED	CFM VS. EXTERNAL STATIC				
		0.10	0.20	0.30	0.04	0.50
AAW18/23/24	LOW	834	795	746	687	620
	HIGH	930	888	823	749	680
AAW19/25	LOW	740	710	685	650	615
	HIGH	930	880	830	770	710
AAW20/26	LOW	727	696	674	640	604
	HIGH	909	866	814	757	696
AAW30/36	LOW	1123	1094	1062	1034	1000
	HIGH	1396	1358	1313	1261	1200
AAW31/37	LOW	1154	1100	1042	982	901
	HIGH	1256	1193	1113	1057	982

NOTE:

- Airflow data indicated is at 230V, front return, dry coil conditions only; tested without filters, and without electric heat installed.
- Air handler units are tested to UL60335-2-40 standards up to 0.6 in. w.c. external static pressure.
- The above charts are for information only. For optimal performance, external static pressures of 0.2 in. w.c. to 0.5 in. w.c. are recommended. Heating applications are tested at 0.5 in. w.c. external static pressure. For satisfactory operation, external static pressure must not exceed value shown.
- Airflow data shown is from testing performed at 230 Volts AEW, and LEW units are equipped with a standard ECM constant torque motor.
- Airflow data shown is from testing performed at 230 Volts AAW units are equipped with a standard 2-Speed PSC motor.
- The above data can be used for airflow at other distribution voltages.

12 System Charging

▲ WARNING

Units designed for use with R410a refrigerant **MUST** be charged with R410a refrigerant.

▲ CAUTION

An improperly charged system will likely cause loss in system performance and may damage the compressor.

▲ CAUTION

Refer to outdoor unit manufacturer's charging guidelines and recommendations. The recommendations given below are general in nature and are **NOT** to supersede outdoor unit manufacturer specifications.

Where addition of charge is required to complete installation, interconnecting refrigerant piping length and diameter shall be taken into consideration.

1. Bring airflow up to the maximum CFM possible according to Table.
2. Evacuate refrigeration system to micron level required by outdoor unit manufacturer.
3. Release system charge from outdoor unit and call for cooling.
4. Use outdoor unit equipment manufacturer specific charging charts if available and make proper charge adjustment based upon outdoor unit instructions.
5. If outdoor unit instructions and charts are not available, use Aspen provided charts. Make certain indoor air temperature is near comfort level setpoint 75F, prior to establishing superheat and subcooling levels.

12.1 TXV Coils:

If the unit is equipped with a **fixed TXV**, add refrigerant until the subcooling measures at the outdoor unit liquid line matches the subcooling recommendations of the outdoor manufacturer. If the charge is unavailable charge the unit to a subcooling value of 8°F +/- 1°F.

If the unit is equipped with an **adjustable TXV**, add refrigerant until the subcooling measures at the outdoor unit liquid line matches the subcooling recommendations of the outdoor manufacturer. If the charge is unavailable charge the unit to a subcooling value of 8°F +/- 1°F.

▲ NOTICE

When adjusting the TXV, the valve stem or adjusting screw should not be adjusted more than a ¼ turn at a time. To adjust superheat, turn the valve stem clockwise to increase and counterclockwise to decrease.

- 12.1.1 If subcooling and superheat are low, adjust TXV to 8°F +/- 1°F superheat, then check subcooling.
- 12.1.2 If subcooling is low and superheat is high, add charge to raise subcooling to 8°F +/- 1°F then check superheat.
- 12.1.3 If subcooling and superheat are high, adjust TXV valve to 8°F +/- 1°F superheat, then check subcooling.
- 12.1.4 If subcooling is high and superheat is low, adjust TXV valve to 8°F +/- 1°F superheat and remove charge to lower the subcooling to 8°F +/- 1°F.

The TXV should NOT be adjusted at light load / ambient conditions of 60°F or below.

12.2 Fixed Orifice / Piston - Flowrater Coils

Add refrigerant until the superheat measured at the outdoor unit suction/vapor line matches the superheat from the chart below.

Outdoor Temp °F D.B.	Superheat		
	Min	Nom	Max
65	30	35	40
70	26	30	34
75	21	25	29
80	17	20	23
85	12	15	18
90	8	10	12
95	4	5	7
100			

13. Electric Heat

This air handler is available with factory installed or field installed 3kW to 10kW electric heater kits. Refer to this product's Specification Sheet for electric heater kit electrical data. For field installed electric heater kits, refer to the installation manual provided with the electric heat kit for the correct installation procedure. If installing this option, the **ONLY** heat kits that are permitted to be used are the FCS/FCM/FTS/FTM series. Refer to the air handler unit's Serial and Rating plate or this product's specification sheets to determine the heat kits compatible with each air handler in this product family. No other accessory heat kit besides the FCS/FCM/FTS/FTM series may be installed in these air handlers. Not intended for simultaneous operation of electric heat and reverse cycle heating.

TABLE 13.1a Electric Heat Kits

MODEL	HEAT KIT	SPEED TAP	MINIMUM CFM REQUIRED FOR EHK
AEW18 AEW23 AEW24	F(C,T)S03	T4	570
	F(C,T)S05	T4	570
	F(C,T)S06	T4	570
	F(C,T)S08	T5	741
	F(C,T)S10	T5	741
AEW19 AEW20 AEW25 AEW26	F(C,T)S03	T2	660
	F(C,T)S05	T2	660
	F(C,T)S06	T4	831
	F(C,T)S08	T4	831
	F(C,T)S10	T4	831
AEW30	F(C,T)M03	T2	570
	F(C,T)M05	T2	570
	F(C,T)M06	T3	836
	F(C,T)M08	T3	836
	F(C,T)M10	T3	836
AEW36	F(C,T)M03	T4	995
	F(C,T)M05	T4	995
	F(C,T)M06	T5	1178
	F(C,T)M08	T5	1178
	F(C,T)M10	T5	1178
AEW31	F(C,T)M03	T2	765
	F(C,T)M05	T2	765
	F(C,T)M06	T3	917
	F(C,T)M08	T3	917
	F(C,T)M10	T3	917
AEW37	F(C,T)M03	T4	1031
	F(C,T)M05	T4	1031
	F(C,T)M06	T5	1207
	F(C,T)M08	T5	1207
	F(C,T)M10	T5	1207

TABLE 13.1b Electric Heat Kits

MODEL	HEAT KIT	SPEED TAP	MINIMUM CFM REQUIRED FOR EHK
LEW30B LEW30C	F(C,T)S03	T4	570
	F(C,T)S05	T4	570
	F(C,T)S06	T4	570
	F(C,T)S08	T5	741
	F(C,T)S10	T5	741
LEW30A LEW30E	F(C,T)S03	T2	660
	F(C,T)S05	T2	660
	F(C,T)S06	T4	831
	F(C,T)S08	T4	831
	F(C,T)S10	T4	831
LEW30D LEW30F	F(C,T)S03	T4	660
	F(C,T)S05	T4	660
	F(C,T)S06	T5	831
	F(C,T)S08	T5	831
	F(C,T)S10	T5	831
LEW36A LEW36C	F(C,T)M03	T4	570
	F(C,T)M05	T4	570
	F(C,T)M06	T5	836
	F(C,T)M08	T5	836
	F(C,T)M10	T5	836
LEW36B LEW36D	F(C,T)M03	T4	1031
	F(C,T)M05	T4	1031
	F(C,T)M06	T5	1207
	F(C,T)M08	T5	1207
	F(C,T)M10	T5	1207

TABLE 13.1c Electric Heat Kits

MODEL	HEAT KIT	SPEED TAP	MINIMUM CFM REQUIRED FOR EHK
AAW 18 AAW 23 AAW 24	F(C,T)S03P	LO	589
	F(C,T)S05P	LO	589
	F(C,T)S06P	HI	646
	F(C,T)S08P	HI	646
	F(C,T)S10P	HI	646
AAW 19 AAW 20 AAW 25 AAW 26	F(C,T)S03P	LO	574
	F(C,T)S05P	LO	574
	F(C,T)S06P	HI	661
	F(C,T)S08P	HI	661
	F(C,T)S10P	HI	661
AAW 30	F(C,T)M03P	LO	950
	F(C,T)M05P	LO	950
	F(C,T)M06P	LO	950
	F(C,T)M08P	LO	950
	F(C,T)M10P	LO	950
AAW 36	F(C,T)M03P	LO	950
	F(C,T)M05P	LO	950
	F(C,T)M06P	HI	1140
	F(C,T)M08P	HI	1140
	F(C,T)M10P	HI	1140
AAW 31	F(C,T)M03P	LO	856
	F(C,T)M05P	LO	856
	F(C,T)M06P	HI	933
	F(C,T)M08P	HI	933
	F(C,T)M10P	HI	933
AAW 37	F(C,T)M03P	LO	856
	F(C,T)M05P	LO	856
	F(C,T)M06P	HI	933
	F(C,T)M08P	HI	933
	F(C,T)M10P	HI	933

14. Final System Checkout

- 14.1. Make certain all cabinet openings are properly sealed and any grommets moved during installation are moved into proper place.
- 14.2. With cooling system operating, check for condensate leakage.
- 14.3. Perform leak detection inspection of refrigerant circuit and connecting piping.
- 14.4. Secure all cabinet doors. All panels must be in place and secured. For Air Tight application, all gaskets must remain intact on all surfaces as shipped with the unit at prescribed locations to achieve 1.4% low leakage.

15. Wiring Diagrams

15.1. Single-Stage AC System Wiring

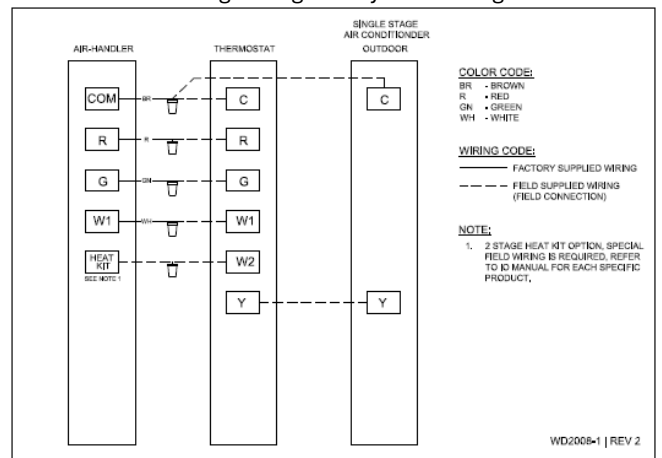
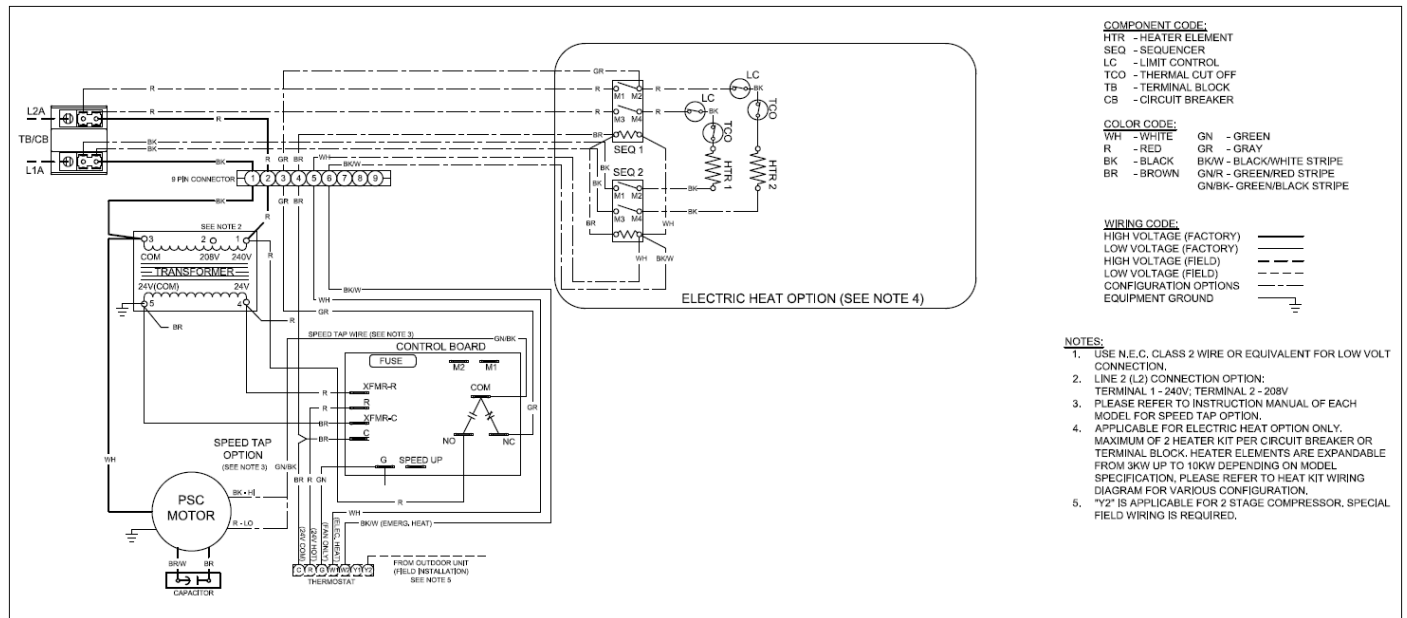


Fig. 15.1

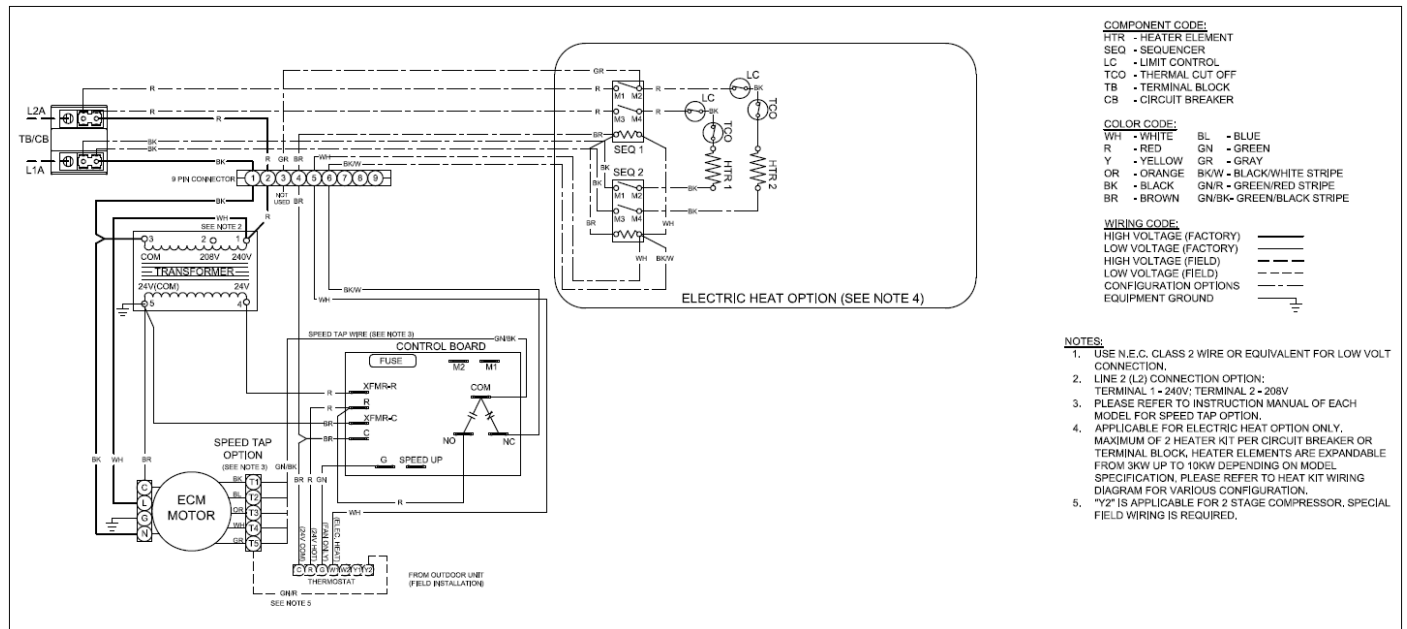
15. Wiring Diagrams



PSC Motor

NOTE: Wiring Diagram is subject to change. Always refer to the wiring diagram on the unit for the most up-to-date wiring.

Fig. 15.2



ECM Motor

NOTE: Wiring Diagram is subject to change. Always refer to the wiring diagram on the unit for the most up-to-date wiring.

Fig. 15.3



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