LENNOX Service Literature

UNIT INFORMATION

Corp. 100132
February 3, 2025

ML17KC2

ML17KC2 (R-454B) SERIES UNITS WITH ALL-ALUMINUM COIL

⚠ 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.

⚠ CAUTION

As with any mechanical equipment, contact with sharp sheet metal edges can result in personal injury. Take care while handling this equipment and wear gloves and protective clothing.

⚠ WARNING

Electric Shock Hazard. Can cause injury or death. Unit must be properly grounded in accordance with national and local codes.

Line voltage is present at all components when unit is not in operation on units with single-pole contactors. Disconnect all remote electric power supplies before opening access panel. Unit may have multiple power supplies.

⚠ WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death:

1. Lock-out/tag-out before performing maintenance.
2. If system power is required (e.g., smoke detector maintenance), disable power to blower, remove fan belt where applicable, and ensure all controllers and thermostats are set to the “OFF” position before performing maintenance.
3. Always keep hands, hair, clothing, jewelry, tools, etc. away from moving parts.

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⚠ IMPORTANT

This unit must be matched with an indoor coil as specified with AHRI. For AHRI Certified system match-ups and expanded ratings, visit www.LennoxPros.com.

General Information

This ML17KC2 outdoor air conditioner **with all-aluminum coil** is designed for use with R-454B refrigerant only. This unit must be installed with an approved indoor air handler or coil. For AHRI Certified system match-ups and expanded ratings, visit www.LennoxPros.com. These instructions are intended as a general guide and do not supersede local codes in any way. Consult authorities having jurisdiction before installation.

This outdoor unit is designed for use in systems that use the following refrigerant metering device:

- Thermal expansion valve (TXV)

IMPORTANT: Special procedures are required for cleaning the aluminum coil in this unit. See page 27 in this manual for information.

⚠ 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.

⚠ CAUTION

Servicing shall be performed only as recommended by the manufacturer.

⚠ WARNING

Ducts connected to an appliance shall not contain a potential ignition source

⚠ WARNING

Every working procedure that affects safety means shall only be carried out by competent persons. This appliance is not to be used 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 should be supervised to ensure they do not play with the appliance.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Verify cabling will not be subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges or any other adverse environmental effects.

⚠ IMPORTANT

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.

⚠ CAUTION

Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks. A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used.

The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for all refrigerant systems.

Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect refrigerant leaks but, in the case of flammable refrigerants, the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed, and the appropriate percentage of gas (25 % maximum) is confirmed. Leak detection fluids are also suitable for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work. If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed/extinguished. If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak.

⚠ CAUTION

Some soaps used for leak detection are corrosive to certain metals. Carefully rinse piping thoroughly after leak test has been completed. Do not use matches, candles, flame or other sources of ignition to check for gas leaks.

⚠ WARNING

PARTIAL UNITS shall only be connected to an appliance suitable for the same refrigerant.

⚠ IMPORTANT

When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs – or for any other purpose – conventional procedures shall be used. However, for flammable refrigerants it is important that best practice be followed and, since flammability is a consideration, procedures such as safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations, purging the circuit with inert gas, evacuating (optional for A2L), purging with inert gas (optional for A2L), or opening the circuit by cutting or brazing be adhered to. The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders if venting is not allowed by local and national codes. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, the system shall be purged with oxygen-free nitrogen to render the appliance safe for flammable refrigerants.

This process might need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for purging refrigerant systems. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, refrigerants purging shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with oxygen-free nitrogen and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum (optional for A2L). This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system (optional for A2L). When the final oxygen-free nitrogen charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place. Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not close to any potential ignition sources and that ventilation is available.

⚠ IMPORTANT

In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed.

- Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
- Cylinders shall be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions.
- Ensure that the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM is earthed prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
- Label the system when charging is complete (if not already).
- Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM.

Prior to recharging the system, it shall be pressure-tested with the appropriate purging gas. The system shall be leak tested on completion of charging, but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.

⚠ IMPORTANT

When removing refrigerant from a system, either for servicing or decommissioning, it is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are removed safely.

When transferring refrigerant into cylinders, ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed. Ensure that the correct number of cylinders for holding the total system charge is available. All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labelled for that refrigerant (i. e. special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant). Cylinders shall be complete with pressure-relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order. Empty recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible, cooled before recovery occurs.

The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of all appropriate refrigerants including, when applicable, flammable refrigerants. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales shall be available and in good working order. Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition. Before using the recovery machine, check that it is in satisfactory working order, has been properly maintained and that any associated electrical components are sealed to prevent ignition in the event of a refrigerant release. Consult manufacturer if in doubt.

The recovered refrigerant shall be returned to the refrigerant supplier in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant waste transfer note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders.

If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant. The evacuation process shall be carried out prior to returning the compressor to the suppliers. Only electric heating to the compressor body shall be employed to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.

⚠ IMPORTANT

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;

– Field-made refrigerant joints indoors shall be tightness tested. The test method shall have a sensitivity of .2 oz. per year of refrigerant or better, under pressure.

No leak shall be detected.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Prior to beginning work on systems containing FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS, safety checks are necessary to ensure that the risk of ignition is minimized.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Work shall be undertaken under a controlled procedure so as to minimize the risk of a flammable gas or vapor being present while the work is being performed.

⚠ IMPORTANT

All maintenance staff and others working in the local area shall be instructed on the nature of work being carried out. Work in confined spaces shall be avoided.

⚠ IMPORTANT

The area shall be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially toxic or flammable atmospheres. Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with all applicable refrigerants, i.e. non-sparking, adequately sealed or intrinsically safe.

⚠ IMPORTANT

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 CO^2 fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.

⚠ IMPORTANT

No person carrying out work in relation to a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM which involves exposing any pipe work shall use any sources of ignition in such a manner that it may lead to the risk of fire or explosion. All possible ignition sources, including cigarette smoking, should be kept sufficiently far away from the site of installation, repairing, removing and disposal, during which refrigerant can possibly be released to the surrounding space. Prior to work taking place, the area around the equipment is to be surveyed to make sure that there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks. “No Smoking” signs shall be displayed.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Where electrical components are being changed, they shall be fit for the purpose and to the correct specification. At all times the manufacturer’s maintenance and service guidelines shall be followed. If in doubt, consult the manufacturer’s technical department for assistance.

The following checks shall be applied to installations using FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS:

– the actual REFRIGERANT CHARGE is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed;

– the ventilation machinery and outlets are operating adequately and are not obstructed;

– if an indirect refrigerating circuit is being used, the secondary circuit shall be checked for the presence of refrigerant;

– marking to the equipment continues to be visible and legible. Markings and signs that are illegible shall be corrected;

– refrigerating pipe or components are installed in a position where they are unlikely to be exposed to any substance which may corrode refrigerant containing components, unless the components are constructed of materials which are inherently resistant to being corroded or are suitably protected against being so corroded.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Sealed electrical components shall be replaced.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Intrinsically safe components must be replaced.

NOTE *– R-454B is an A2L refrigerant. The system installation must meet the following parameters based upon total refrigerant charge (line set included). TAmin (Total minimum conditioned area) is the minimum allowable conditioned area based upon the total system charge at sea level. Values must be multiplied by altitude adjustment factor at installed altitude.*

Qmin table refers to minimum airflow requirements during refrigerant leak mitigation by the refrigerant detection system, based upon total system charge.

See tables below.

TAmin Table

Charge (lb)	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0
Charge (kg)	4.5	6.8	9.1	11.3	13.6
Minimum Conditioned Area (ft2)	149.9	224.9	299.9	374.8	449.8
Minimum Conditioned Area (m2)	13.9	20.9	27.9	34.8	41.8

NOTE *– Multiply values in TAmin table by the Altitude Adjustment Factors to correct TAmin based on installed altitude.*

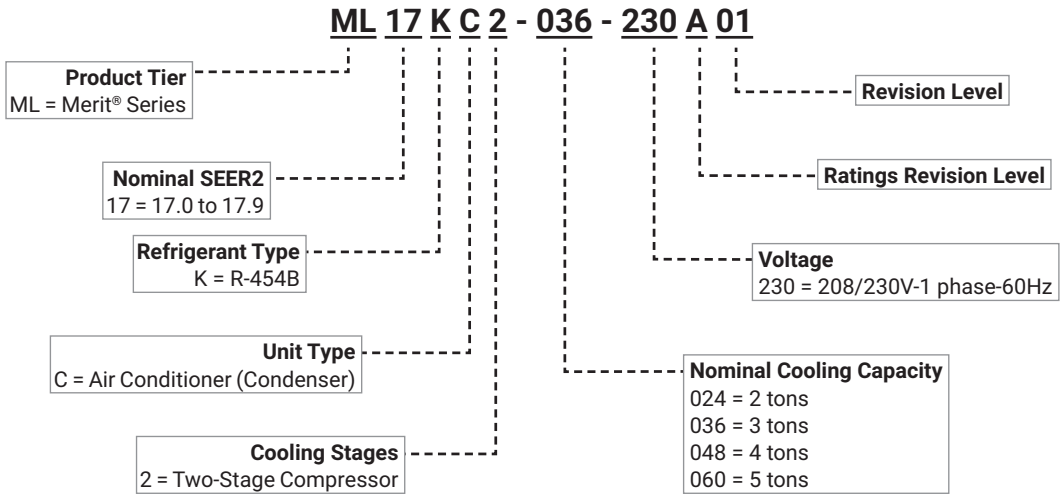
Altitude Adjustment Factor

Altitude (m)	0	200	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600
Altitude (ft)	0	660	1310	1970	2620	3280	3940	4590	5250
Adj. Factor	1	1	1	1	1.02	1.05	1.04	1.1	1.12
Altitude (m)	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000	3200
Altitude (ft)	5250	5910	6560	7220	7870	8530	9190	9840	10500
Adj. Factor	1.12	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.28	1.32	1.36	1.4

Qmin Table

Refrigerant Charge lb (kg)	CFM Required	Refrigerant Charge lb (kg)	CFM Required
5 (2.3)	135	18 (8.1)	487
6 (2.7)	162	19 (8.6)	514
7 (3.2)	189	20 (9.1)	541
8 (3.6)	216	21 (9.5)	568
9 (4.1)	244	22 (10)	595
10 (4.5)	271	23 (10.4)	622
11 (5)	298	24 (10.9)	649
12 (5.4)	325	25 (11.3)	676
13 (5.9)	352	26 (11.7)	704
14 (6.4)	379	27 (12.2)	731
15 (6.8)	406	28 (12.7)	758
16 (7.3)	433	29 (13.2)	785
17 (7.7)	460	30 (13.6)	812

Model Number Identification



Specifications

Size			024	036	048	060
Nominal Tonnage			2	3	4	5
Sound Rating Number		dBA	75	73	74	75
Connections (Sweat)		Liquid line (OD) - in.	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8
		Suction line (OD) - in.	3/4	7/8	7/8	1-1/8
Compressor Type			2-Stage Scroll	2-Stage Scroll	2-Stage Scroll	2-Stage Scroll
Refrigerant	[1] R-454B charge furnished		6 lbs. 4 oz.	6 lbs. 8 oz.	7 lbs. 14 oz.	9 lbs. 5 oz.
Indoor Unit Expansion Valve (TXV)			**26Z70**	**26Z70**	**26Z71**	**26Z72**
Outdoor Coil	Net face area - ft.[2]	Outer coil	16.33	16.33	16.33	24.93
		Inner coil	15.75	15.75	15.75	24.13
		Tube diameter - in.	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16
		Rows	2	2	2	2
		Fins - in.	22	22	22	22
Outdoor Fan		HP	1/6	1/8	1/6	1/4
		Diameter - in.	22	22	22	22
		Blades	3	3	3	3
		Cfm	2960	2890	3200	3620
		Rpm	825	825	825	825
		Watts	200	165	240	265
Shipping Data - lbs.			185	188	206	246
ELECTRICAL DATA						
		Line voltage data (Volts-Phase-Hz)	208/230-1-60	208/230-1-60	208/230-1-60	208/230-1-60
	[2] Maximum overcurrent protection (MOCP) amps		20	30	40	50
	[3] Minimum circuit ampacity (MCA)		13.8	18.9	23.9	33.2
Compressor		Rated load amps	10.3	14.6	18.3	25.2
		Locked rotor amps	62	90	138	147.3
Fan Motor		Full load amps	1	0.74	1	1.7
		Locked rotor amps	1.9	1.65	1.9	3.2
OPTIONAL CONTROLS - ORDER SEPARATELY						
M30 Smart Wi-Fi Thermostat		**15Z69**	•	•	•	•
Remote Outdoor Temperature Sensor		**X2658**	•	•	•	•
OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES - ORDER SEPARATELY						
Compressor Crankcase Heater		**27V63**	•	•		
		27P59			•	
Compressor Hard Start Kit	Copeland	**10J42**	•	•	•	
		28V41				•
Compressor Low Ambient Cut-Off Switch		**45F08**	•	•	•	•
Compressor Sound Cover		**18J42**	•	•	•	•
Compressor Timed-Off Control		**47J35**	•	•	•	•
Freezestat	3/8 in.	**93G35**	•	•	•	•
Indoor Blower Off Delay Relay		**58M81**	•	•	•	•
Loss of Charge Switch Kit		**84M23**	•	•	•	•
[4] Low Ambient Kit (Fan Cycling)		**34M72**	•	•	•	•
Refrigerant Line Sets Liquid x Suction OD | Insulation Thickness | Length	3/8 x 3/4 | 3/8 | 20 ft.	**89J56**	•			
	3/8 x 3/4 | 3/8 | 30 ft.	**89J57**				
	3/8 x 3/4 | 3/8 | 40 ft.	**89J58**				
	3/8 x 3/4 | 3/8 | 50 ft.	**89J59**				
	3/8 x 7/8 | 3/8 | 30 ft.	**89J60**				
	3/8 x 7/8 | 3/8 | 40 ft.	**89J61**		•	•	
	3/8 x 7/8 | 3/8 | 50 ft.	**89J62**				
	3/8 x 1-1/8 x 3/8 - 50 ft.	**73P91**				•
Unit Stand-Off Kit		**94J45**	•	•	•	•

NOTE - Extremes of operating range are plus 10% and minus 5% of line voltage.

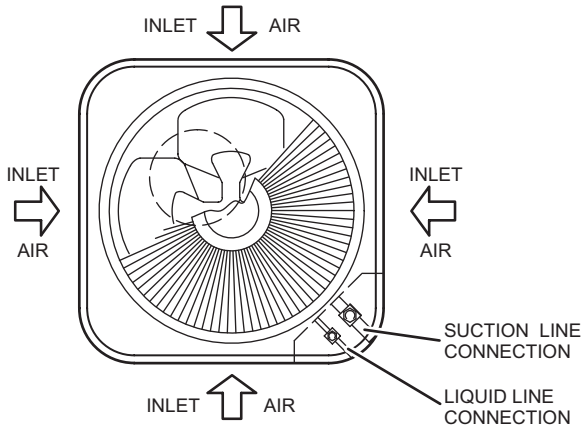
[1] Refrigerant charge is sufficient for 15 ft. length of refrigerant lines. For longer line set requirements see the Installation Instructions for information about line set length and additional refrigerant charge required.

[2] HACR type breaker or fuse.

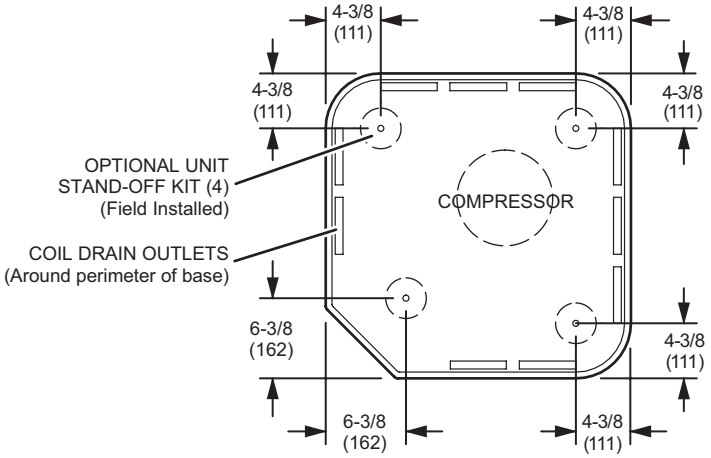
[3] Refer to National or Canadian Electrical Code manual to determine wire, fuse and disconnect size requirements.

[4] Crankcase Heater and Freezestat are recommended with Low Ambient Kit.

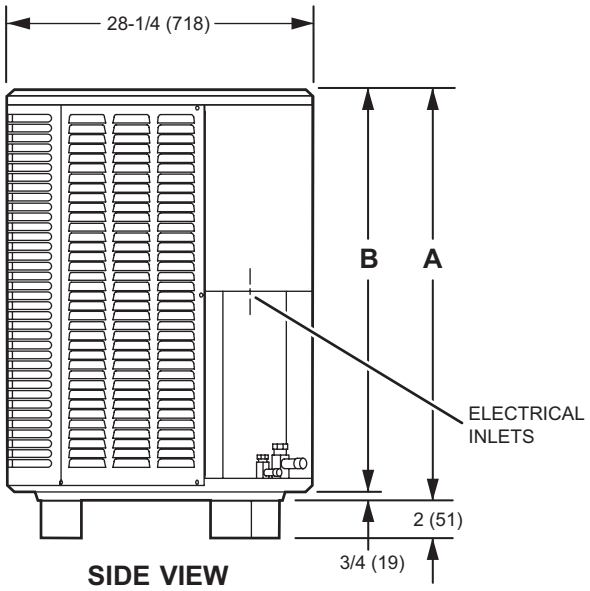
Unit Dimensions – Inches (mm)



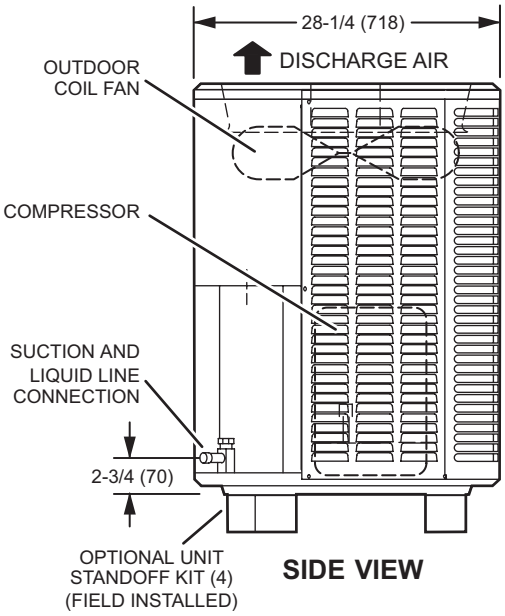
TOP VIEW



TOP VIEW BASE SECTION



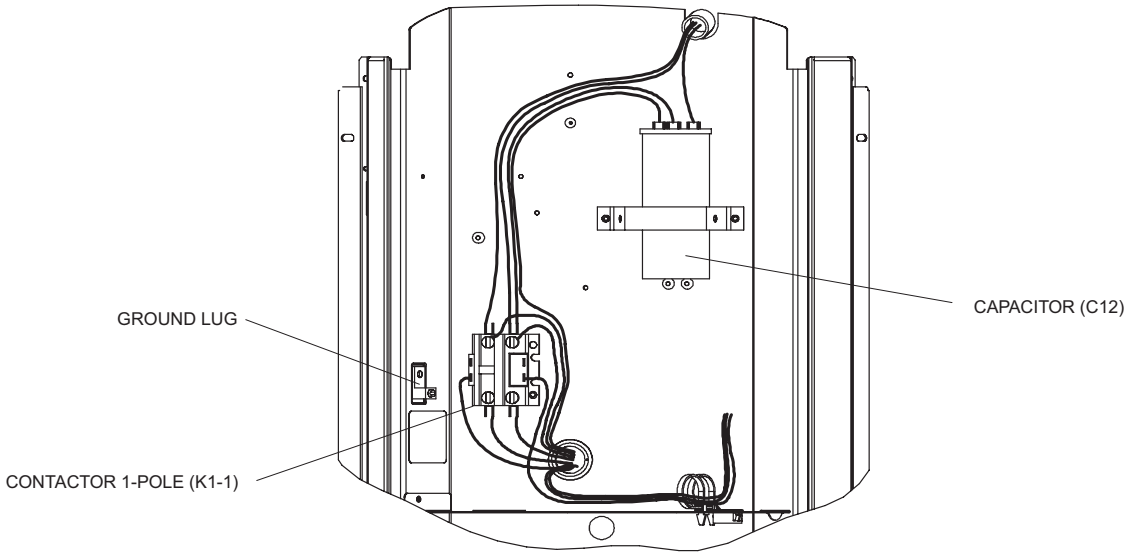
SIDE VIEW



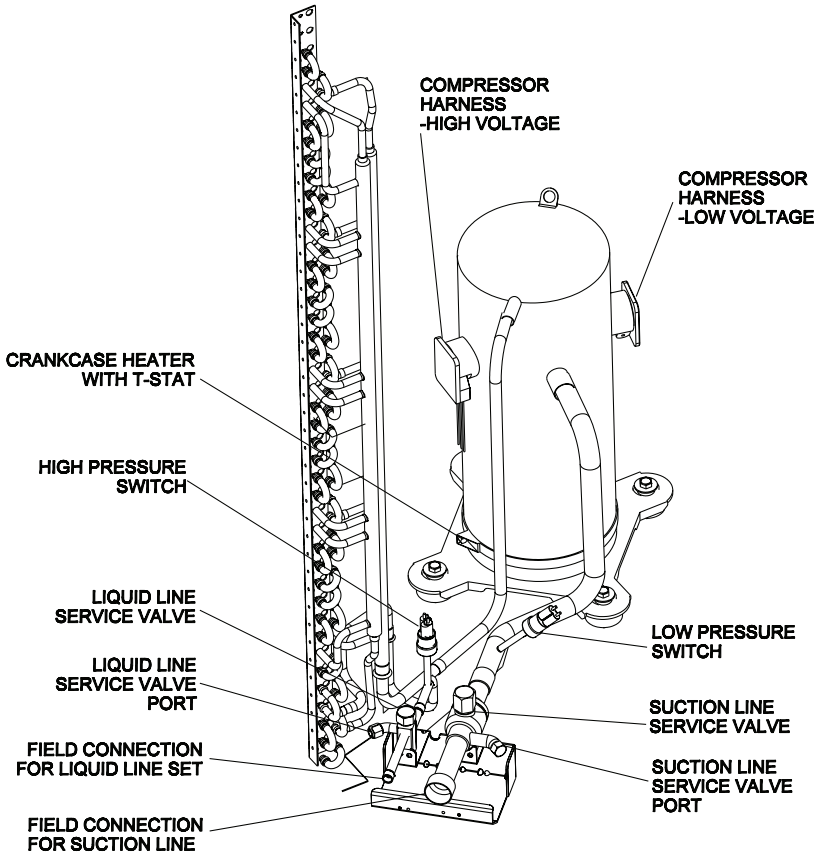
SIDE VIEW

Size	A Height		B	
	inches	mm	inches	mm
024	29-1/4	743	28-1/4	718
036	29-1/4	743	28-1/4	718
048	29-1/4	743	28-1/4	718
060	43-1/4	1099	32-1/4	819

Typical Unit Parts Arrangement



CONTROL BOX



TYPICAL PLUMBING

FIGURE 1

Component Specifications

TABLE 1. Service Valve Sizes and Refrigerant Line Set Recommendations

Model	Service Valve Sizes		Recommended Line Set		
	Liquid Line	Suction Line	Liquid Line	Suction Line	L15 Series Line Sets
-024	3/8 in. (10 mm)	3/4 in. (19 mm)	3/8 in. (10 mm)	3/4 in. (19 mm)	L15-41 — 15 feet to 50 feet (4.6 meters to 15 meters)
-036, -048	3/8 in. (10 mm)	7/8 in. (22 mm)	3/8 in. (10 mm)	7/8 in. (22 mm)	L15-65 — 15 feet to 50 feet (4.6 meters to 15 meters)
-060	3/8 in. (10 mm)	1-1/8 in. (22 mm)	3/8 in. (10 mm)	1-1/8 in. (22 mm)	Field fabricated
NOTE — Some applications may require a field provided 7/8” to 1-1/8" adapter					

Refrigerant Metering Device – Indoor Coil

EXPANSION VALVE (TXV) METERING

This unit is compatible with systems that use an expansion valve. Refer to any of the publications listed below to obtain the required catalog number for a specific expansion valve.

- Lennox ML17KC2 Product Specification (EHB)
- Lennox Product Catalog

Operating Gauge Set and Service Valves

TORQUE REQUIREMENTS

When servicing or repairing heating, ventilating, and air conditioning components, ensure the fasteners are appropriately tightened. Table 2 lists torque values for fasteners.

⚠ IMPORTANT

The Clean Air Act of 1990 bans the intentional venting of refrigerant (CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs) as of July 1, 1992. Approved methods of recovery, recycling or reclaiming must be followed. Fines and/or incarceration may be levied for noncompliance.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Only use Allen wrenches of sufficient hardness (50Rc - Rockwell Harness Scale minimum). Fully insert the wrench into the valve stem recess.

Service valve stems are factory-torqued (from 9 ft-lbs for small valves, to 25 ft-lbs for large valves) to prevent refrigerant loss during shipping and handling. Using an Allen wrench rated at less than 50Rc risks rounding or breaking off the wrench, or stripping the valve stem recess.

See the Lennox Service and Application Notes #C-08-1 for further details and information.

⚠ IMPORTANT

To prevent stripping of the various caps used, the appropriately sized wrench should be used and fitted snugly over the cap before tightening.

TABLE 2. Torque Requirements

Parts	Recommended Torque	
Service valve cap	8 ft.- lb.	11 NM
Sheet metal screws	16 ft.- lb.	2 NM
Machine screws #10	28 ft.- lb.	3 NM
Compressor bolts	90 in.- lb.	10 NM
Gauge port seal cap	8 ft.- lb.	11 NM

USING MANIFOLD GAUGE SET

When checking the system charge, only use a manifold gauge set that features low loss anti-blow back fittings.

Manifold gauge set used with R-454B refrigerant systems must be capable of handling the higher system operating pressures. The gauges should be rated for use with pressures of 0 - 800 psig on the high side and a low side of 30” vacuum to 250 psig with dampened speed to 500 psi. Gauge hoses must be rated for use at up to 800 psig of pressure with a 4000 psig burst rating.

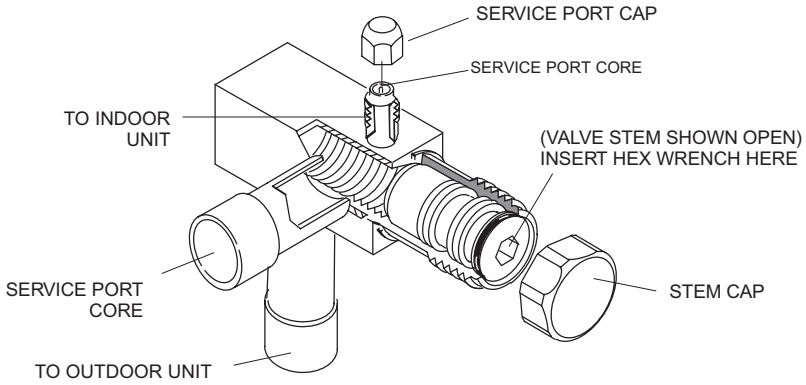
OPERATING SERVICE VALVES

The liquid and vapor line service valves are used for removing refrigerant, flushing, leak testing, evacuating, checking charge and charging. Each valve is equipped with a service port which has a factory-installed valve stem. Figure 2 provides information on access and operation of both angle and ball service valves

SERVICE VALVES ANGLE AND BALL

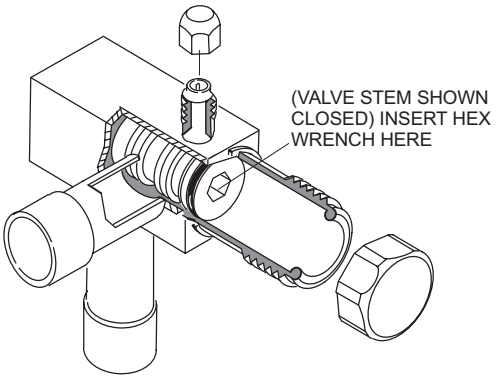
Operating Angle Type Service Valve:

1. Remove stem cap with an appropriately sized wrench.
2. Use a service wrench with a hex-head extension (3/16" for liquid line valve sizes and 5/16" for vapor line valve sizes) to back the stem out counterclockwise as far as it will go.



ANGLE-TYPE SERVICE VALVE (BACK-SEATED OPENED)

When service valve is **OPEN**, the service port is open to linE set, indoor and outdoor unit.

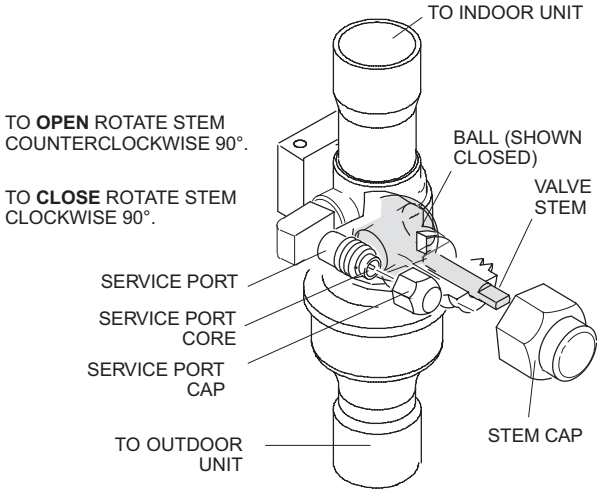


ANGLE-TYPE SERVICE VALVE (FRONT-SEATED CLOSED)

WHEN SERVICE VALVE IS **CLOSED**, THE SERVICE PORT IS OPEN TO THE LINE SET AND INDOOR UNIT.

Operating Ball Type Service Valve:

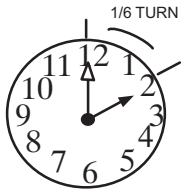
1. Remove stem cap with an appropriately sized wrench.
2. Use an appropriately sized wrenched to open. To open valve, roate stem counterclockwise 90°. To close rotate stem clockwise 90°.



To Access Service Port:

A service port cap protects the service port core from contamination and serves as the primary leak seal.

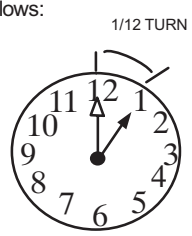
1. Remove service port cap with an appropriately sized wrench.
2. Connect gauge set to service port.
3. When testing is completed, replace service port cap and tighten as follows:
   - With torque wrench: Finger tighten and torque cap per table 3.
   - Without torque wrench: Finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/6 turn clockwise.



Reinstall Stem Cap:

Stem cap protects the valve stem from damage and serves as the primary seal. Replace the stem cap and tighten as follows:

- With Torque Wrench: Finger tighten and then torque cap per table 3.
- Without Torque Wrench: Finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/12 turn clockwise.



NOTE — A label with specific torque requirements may be affixed to the stem cap. If the label is present, use the specified torque.

FIGURE 2. Angle and Ball Service Valves

Unit Placement

See Unit Dimensions on page 7 for sizing mounting slab, platforms or supports.

⚠ CAUTION

In order to avoid injury, take proper precaution when lifting heavy objects..

POSITIONING CONSIDERATIONS

Consider the following when positioning the unit:

- Some localities are adopting sound ordinances based on the unit's sound level registered from the adjacent property, not from the installation property. Install the unit as far as possible from the property line.
- When possible, do not install the unit directly outside a window. Glass has a very high level of sound transmission. For proper placement of unit in relation to a window see the provided illustration in figure 4, detail A.

PLACING UNIT ON SLAB

When installing unit at grade level, the top of the slab should be high enough above grade so that water from higher ground will not collect around the unit.

The slab should have a slope tolerance as described in figure 4, detail B.

***NOTE** – If necessary for stability, anchor unit to slab.*

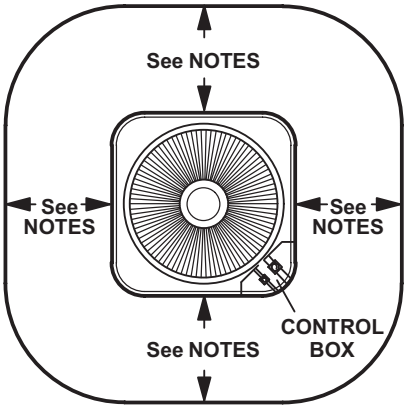
ROOF MOUNTING

Install the unit a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) above the roof surface to avoid ice build-up around the unit. Locate the unit above a load bearing wall or area of the roof that can adequately support the unit. Consult local codes for rooftop applications. If unit coil cannot be mounted away from prevailing winter winds, a wind barrier should be constructed. Size barrier at least the same height and width as outdoor unit. Mount barrier 24 inches (610 mm) from the sides of the unit in the direction of prevailing winds.

⚠ NOTICE

Roof Damage!

This system contains both refrigerant and oil. Some rubber roofing material may absorb oil, causing the rubber to swell. Bubbles in the rubber roofing material can cause leaks. Protect the roof surface to avoid exposure to refrigerant and oil during service and installation. Failure to follow this notice could result in damage to roof surface.



NOTES -

Service clearance of 30 in. (762 mm) must be maintained on one of the sides adjacent to the control box.

Clearance to one of the other three sides must be 36 in. (914 mm).

Clearance to one of the remaining two sides may be 12 in. (305 mm) and the final side may be 6 in. (152 mm).

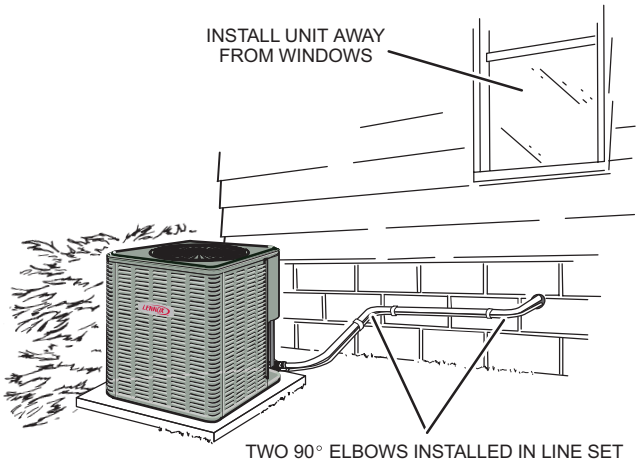
A clearance of 24 in. must be maintained between two units.

48 in. (1219 mm) clearance required on top of unit.

NOTICE: Specific applications may require adjustment of the listed installation clearances to provide protection for the unit from physical damage or to avoid conditions which limit operating efficiency. (Example: Clearances may have to be increased to prevent snow or ice from falling on the top of the unit. Additional clearances may also be required to prevent air recirculation when the unit is installed under a deck or in another tight space.)

FIGURE 3. Installation Clearances

DETAIL A



DETAIL B

Install unit level or, if on a slope, maintain slope tolerance of 2 degrees (or 2 inches per 5 feet [50 mm per 1.5 m]) away from building structure.

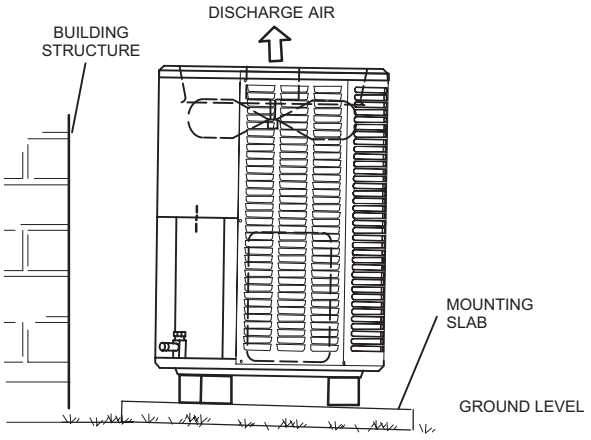


FIGURE 4. Placement and Slab Mounting

Removing and Installing Louvered Panels

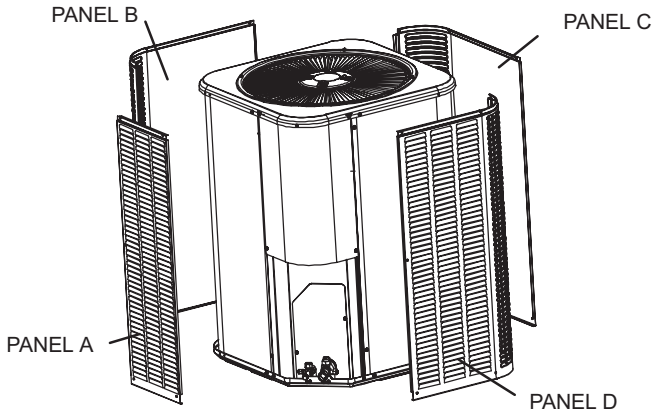
WARNING

To prevent personal injury, or damage to panels, unit or structure, be sure to observe the following:

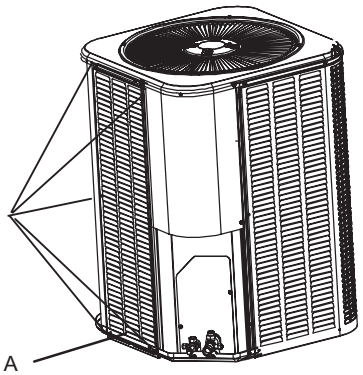
While installing or servicing this unit, carefully stow all removed panels out of the way, so that the panels will not cause injury to personnel, nor cause damage to objects or structures nearby, nor will the panels be subjected to damage (e.g., being bent or scratched).

While handling or stowing the panels, consider any weather conditions, especially windy conditions, that may cause panels to be blown around and battered.

When removing the unit panels. Remove panel **A** first, then **B**, **C** and finally **D**. When reinstalling panels, reverse that order starting with panel **D**, **C**, **B** and finally **A**.



REMOVAL



STEP 1

To remove panel, remove mounting screws securing panel to the unit.

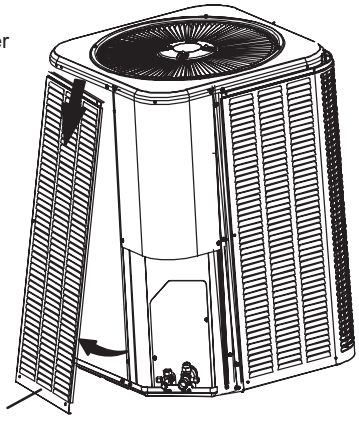
STEP 2

Slightly lift panel **A** in order to clear side lips of panel from base of unit.

STEP 3

Tilt panel out slightly and pull downward to remove.

Repeat steps 1, 2 and 3 to remove panels **B**, **C** and **D**.



INSTALLATION

STEP 1

Starting with panel D. Insert panel unit unit top cap lip and lift slightly to clear side lip of panel from base.

STEP 2

Move panel in towards unit. Align left / right side lips of panel with groove inserts along left / right side of unit.

STEP 3

Secure panel with mounting screws.

Repeat steps 1 and 2 when installing panels **C**, **B** and **A**.

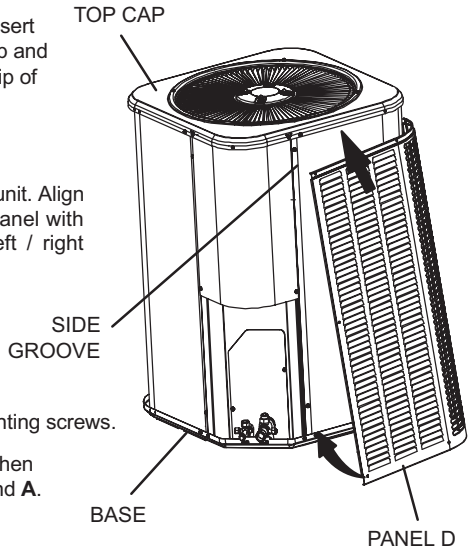


FIGURE 5. Removing and Installing Panels

Line Set Joints – Furnace Application

Evaporator primary line set joints in all applications shall have a line set joint sleeve.

Evaporator primary line sets should not have additional joints not covered by line set joint sleeve.

If additional joints are present, the system installation shall comply with one of the options below:

Option 1 - Furnace is installed as a direct vent appliance;

Option 2 - Furnace/Evaporator installation is in a space greater than the minimum conditioned area (Amin);

Option 3 - Furnace/Evaporator installation is connected to a space greater than the minimum conditioned area (Amin) through an opening of at least 15 in² (4-inch diameter hole equivalent) located below the level of the furnace burners;

Option 4 - Have a second refrigerant detection sensor installed below the level of the burners (see Secondary Sensor Installation section).

Multiple Systems Installed in Same Space

For any A2L refrigerant system with additional joints not covered by line set joint sleeves, each system in the same space must have refrigerant detection sensor installed below the level of the burners (see Secondary Sensor Installation section). If all the systems in the same space are installed with direct vent application, then additional refrigerant detection sensor is not needed

Secondary Sensor Installation

If secondary refrigerant sensor is required, it shall be mounted as follows:

Upflow Applications: Mounted on an unused side furnace return air connection at least 9 inches above the floor and within 9 inches from front of furnace.

Downflow Applications: Mounted on one side of the evaporator coil 9 inches above the floor and within 9 inches from front of coil.

Horizontal Applications: Mounted on the bottom side return furnace air connection within 9 inches of both the blower deck and front of furnace.

Connect the refrigerant sensor to the second sensor input on the RDS Control. Refer to the instructions provided with the sensor or the RDS controller to enable the second sensor.

New or Replacement Line Set

This section provides information on new installation or replacement of existing line set. If a new or replacement line set is not required, then proceed to Brazing Connections on page 18.

Field refrigerant piping consists of liquid and suction lines from the outdoor unit (braze connections) to the indoor unit coil (flare or braze connections). Use Lennox L15 (braze, non-flare) series line set, or use field-fabricated refrigerant lines as listed in table 3.

TABLE 3

REFRIGERANT LINE SET – INCHES (MM)					
Model	Valve Field Connections		Recommended Line Set		
	Liquid Line	Suction Line	Liquid Line	Suction Line	L15 Line Sets
-024	3/8 in. (10mm)	3/4 in. (19mm)	3/8 in. (10 mm)	3/4 in. (19mm)	L15-41 15 ft. - 50 ft. (4.6 m - 15 m)
-036	3/8 in. (10 mm)	7/8 in. (22 mm)	3/8 in. (10 mm)	7/8 in. (22 mm)	L15-65 15 ft. - 50 ft. (4.6 m - 15 m)
-048					
-060	3/8 in. (10 mm)	1-1/8 in. (28 mm)	3/8 in. (10 mm)	1-1/8 in. (28 mm)	Field Fabricated
NOTE - Some applications may require a field-provided 7/8" to 1-1/8" adapter.					

***NOTE** - When installing refrigerant lines longer than 50 feet, refer to the Refrigerant Piping Design and Fabrication Guidelines manual available on LennoxPros.com (Corp. 9351-L9), or contact the Technical Support Department Product Application group for assistance.*

⚠ WARNING

When using a high pressure gas such as nitrogen to pressurize a refrigeration or air conditioning system, use a regulator that can control the pressure down to 1 or 2 psig (6.9 to 13.8 kPa).

⚠ WARNING

Refrigerant can be harmful if it is inhaled. Refrigerant must be used and recovered responsibly.

Failure to follow this warning may result in personal injury or death.

To obtain the correct information from Lennox, be sure to communicate the following points:

- Model (ML17KC2) and size of unit (e.g. -060).
- Line set diameters for the unit being installed as listed in table 1 and total length of installation.
- Number of elbows and if there is a rise or drop of the piping.

⚠ WARNING

Fire, Explosion and Personal Safety hazard. Failure to follow this warning could result in damage, personal injury or death.

Never use oxygen to pressurize or purge refrigeration lines. Oxygen, when exposed to a spark or open flame, can cause fire and/or an explosion, that could result in property damage, personal injury or death.

If refrigerant lines are routed through a wall, seal and isolate the opening so vibration is not transmitted to the building. Pay close attention to line set isolation during installation of any HVAC system. When properly isolated from building structures (walls, ceilings. floors), the refrigerant lines will not create unnecessary vibration and subsequent sounds.

The compressor is charged with sufficient Polyol ester oil for line set lengths up to 50 feet. Recommend adding oil to system based on the amount of refrigerant charge in the system. No need to add oil in a system with 20 pounds of refrigerant or less. For systems over 20 pounds - add one ounce for every five pounds of refrigerant over 20 pounds. Recommended topping-off POE oils are Mobil EAL ARCTIC 22 CC or ICI EMKARATE RL32-3MAF.

LIQUID LINE FILTER DRIER INSTALLATION

The provided filter drier must be field installed outdoors in the liquid line between the units liquid line service valve and before the liquid line enters the structure. It is not recommended to install the liquid line filter drier indoors due to additional braze joints required. This filter drier must be installed to ensure a clean, moisture-free system. Failure to install the filter drier will void the warranty. A replacement filter drier is available from Lennox. See Brazing Connections on page 17 for special procedures on brazing filter drier connections to the liquid line.

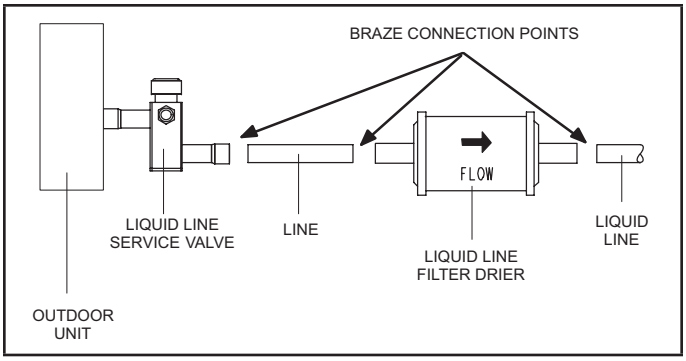


FIGURE 6. Typical Liquid Line Filter Drier Installation

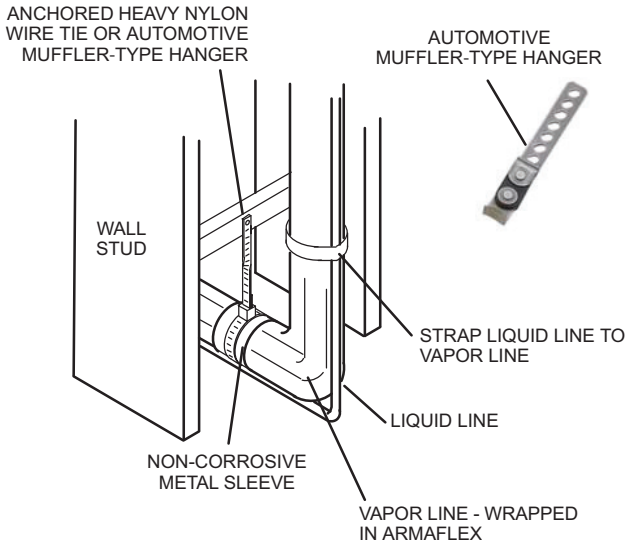
LINE SET

IMPORTANT — Refrigerant lines must not contact structure.

INSTALLATION

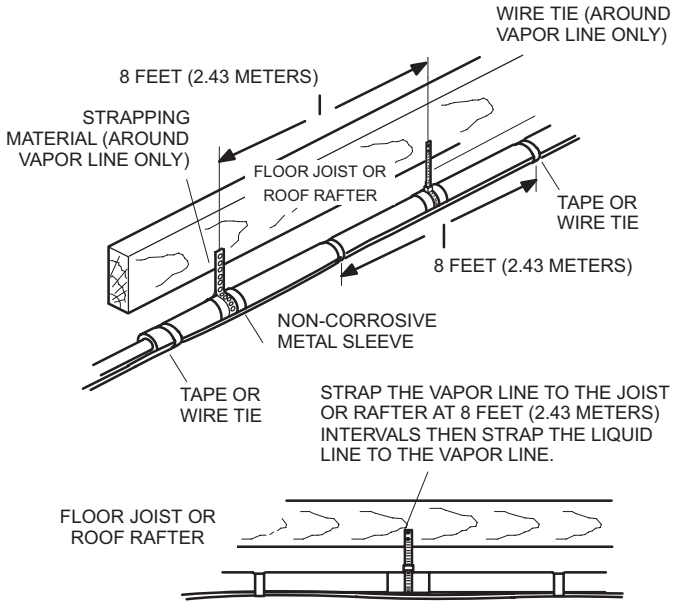
Line Set Isolation — The following illustrations are examples of proper refrigerant line set isolation:

REFRIGERANT LINE SET — TRANSITION FROM VERTICAL TO HORIZONTAL



REFRIGERANT LINE SET — INSTALLING HORIZONTAL RUNS

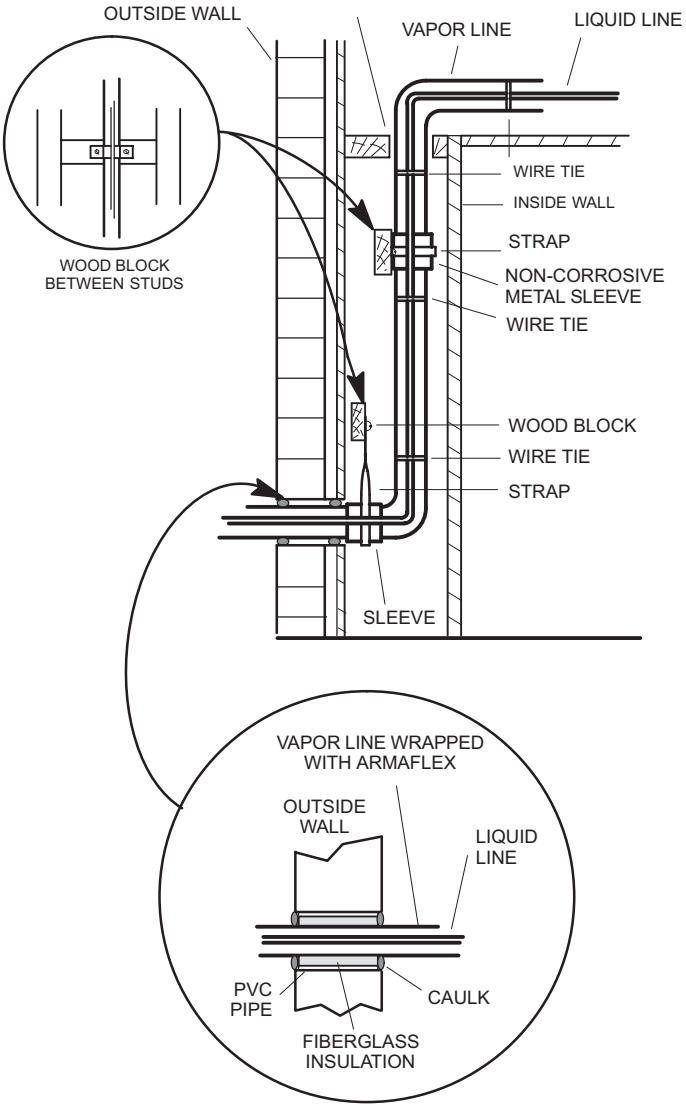
To hang line set from joist or rafter, use either metal strapping material or anchored heavy nylon wire ties.



REFRIGERANT LINE SET — INSTALLING VERTICAL RUNS (NEW CONSTRUCTION SHOWN)

NOTE — Insulate liquid line when it is routed through areas where the surrounding ambient temperature could become higher than the temperature of the liquid line or when pressure drop is equal to or greater than 20 psig.

IMPORTANT — Refrigerant lines must not contact wall



***NOTE** — Similar installation practices should be used if line set is to be installed on exterior of outside wall.*

WARNING — Polyol ester (POE) oils used with R-454B refrigerant absorb moisture very quickly. It is very important that the refrigerant system be kept closed as much as possible. DO NOT remove line set caps or service valve stub caps until you are ready to make connections.

FIGURE 7. Line Set Installation

Brazing Connections

Use the procedures outlined in figures 8 and 9 for brazing line set connections to service valves.

⚠ WARNING

Danger of fire. Bleeding the refrigerant charge from only the high side may result in pressurization of the low side shell and suction tubing. Application of a brazing torch to a pressurized system may result in ignition of the refrigerant and oil mixture. Check the high and low pressures before applying heat.

⚠ CAUTION

Brazing alloys and flux contain materials which are hazardous to your health.

Avoid breathing vapors or fumes from brazing operations. Perform operations only in well-ventilated areas.

Wear gloves and protective goggles or face shield to protect against burns.

Wash hands with soap and water after handling brazing alloys and flux.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Allow braze joint to cool before removing the wet rag from the service valve. Temperatures above 250ºF can damage valve seals.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Use silver alloy brazing rods with 5% minimum silver alloy for copper-to-copper brazing. Use 45% minimum alloy for copper-to-brass and copper-to-steel brazing.

⚠ IMPORTANT

If this unit is being matched with an approved line set, it must be flushed prior to installation. Take care to empty all existing traps. Polyol ester (POE) oils are used in Lennox units charged with R-454B refrigerant. Residual mineral oil can act as an insulator, preventing proper heat transfer. It can also clog the expansion device and reduce system performance and capacity.

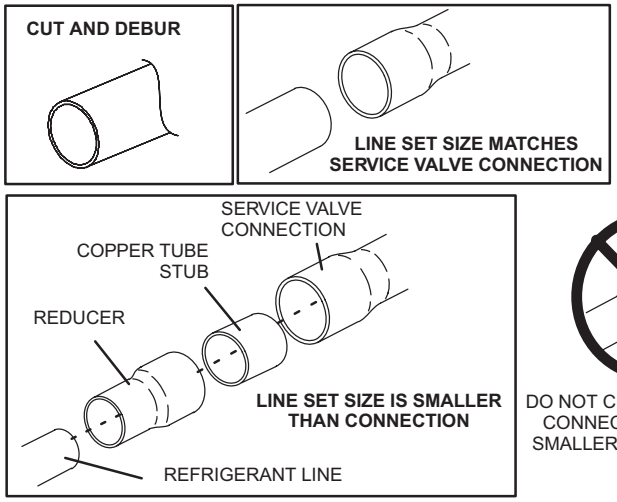
Failure to properly flush the system, per this instruction and the detailed Installation and Service Procedures manual will void the warranty.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Braze-Free fittings must conform with UL207 or ISO 14903 (latest edition).

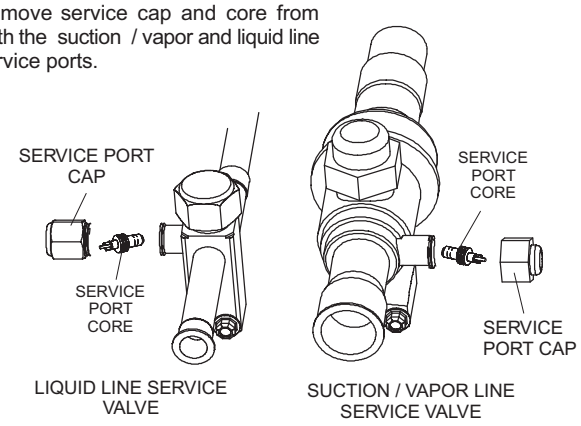
1 CUT AND DEBUR

Cut ends of the refrigerant lines square (free from nicks or dents) and debur the ends. The pipe must remain round. Do not crimp end of the line.



2 CAP AND CORE REMOVAL

Remove service cap and core from both the suction / vapor and liquid line service ports.



3 ATTACH THE MANIFOLD GAUGE SET FOR BRAZING LIQUID AND SUCTION / VAPOR LINE SERVICE VALVES

Flow regulated nitrogen (at 1 to 2 psig) through the low-side refrigeration gauge set into the liquid line service port valve, and out of the suction / vapor line service port valve.

- **A** Connect gauge set low pressure side to liquid line service valve (service port).
- **B** Connect gauge set center port to bottle of nitrogen with regulator.
- **C** Remove core from valve in suction / vapor line service port to allow nitrogen to escape.

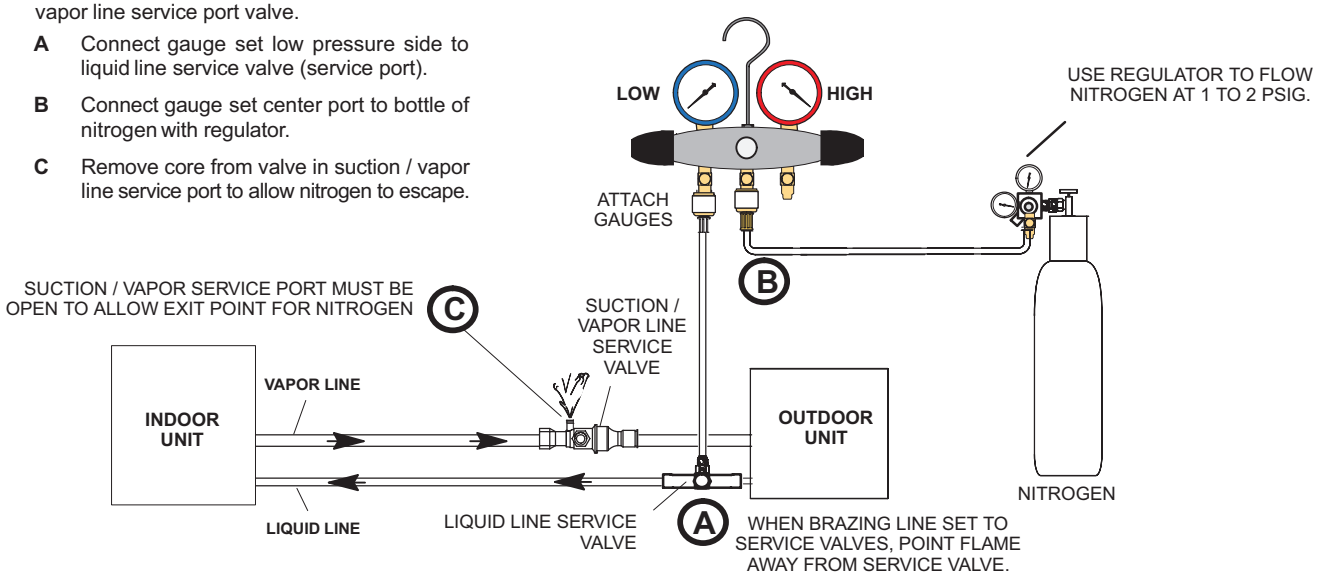


FIGURE 8. Brazing Procedures

4 WRAP SERVICE VALVES

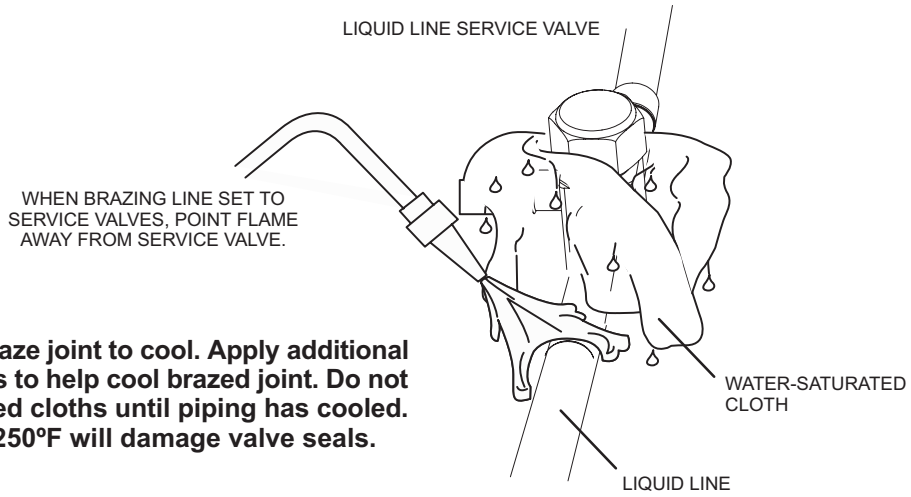
To help protect service valve seals during brazing, wrap water-saturated cloths around service valve bodies and copper tube stubs. Use additional water-saturated cloths underneath the valve body to protect the base paint.

5 FLOW NITROGEN

Flow regulated nitrogen (at 1 to 2 psig) through the refrigeration gauge set into the valve stem port connection on the liquid service valve and out of the suction / vapor valve stem port. See steps **3A, 3B** and **3C** on manifold gauge set connections.

6 BRAZE LINE SET

Wrap both service valves with water-saturated cloths as illustrated here and as mentioned in step 4, before brazing to line set. Cloths must remain water-saturated throughout the brazing and cool-down process.

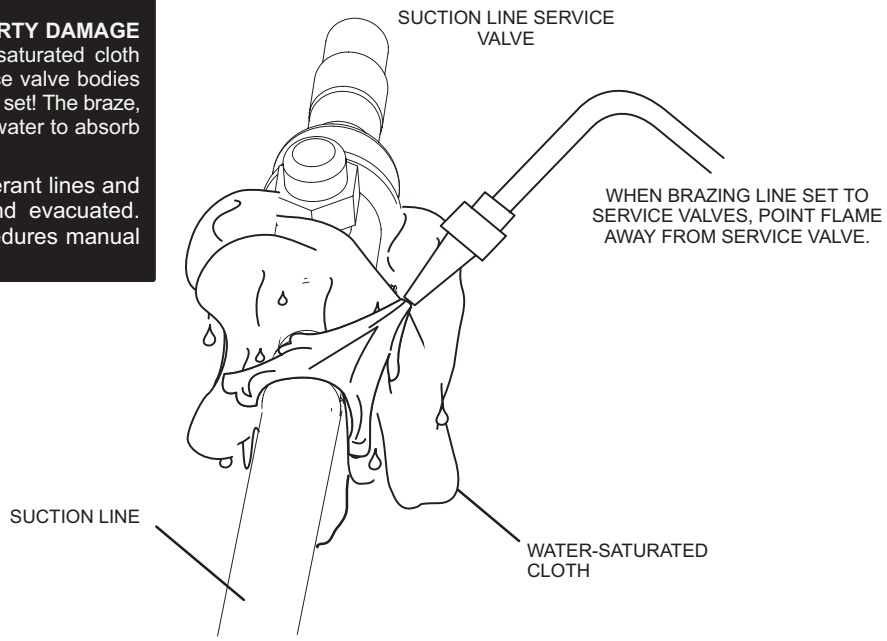


IMPORTANT - Allow braze joint to cool. Apply additional water-saturated cloths to help cool brazed joint. Do not remove water-saturated cloths until piping has cooled. Temperatures above 250ºF will damage valve seals.

WARNING

FIRE, PERSONAL INJURY, OR PROPERTY DAMAGE may result if you do not wrap a water-saturated cloth around both liquid and suction line service valve bodies and copper tube stub while brazing the line set! The braze, when complete, must be quenched with water to absorb any residual heat.

Do not open service valves until refrigerant lines and indoor coil have been leak-tested and evacuated. Refer to Installation and Service Procedures manual found on LennoxPros.com.



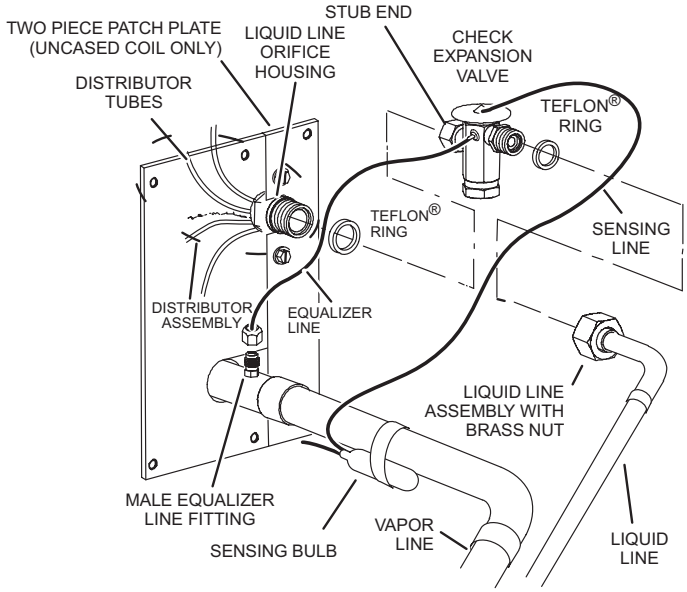
7 PREPARATION FOR NEXT STEP

Disconnect manifold gauge set from service ports after all connections have been brazed. Apply additional water-saturated cloths to both service valves to cool piping. Once piping is cool, remove all water-saturated cloths.

FIGURE 9. Brazing Procedures (Cont'd)

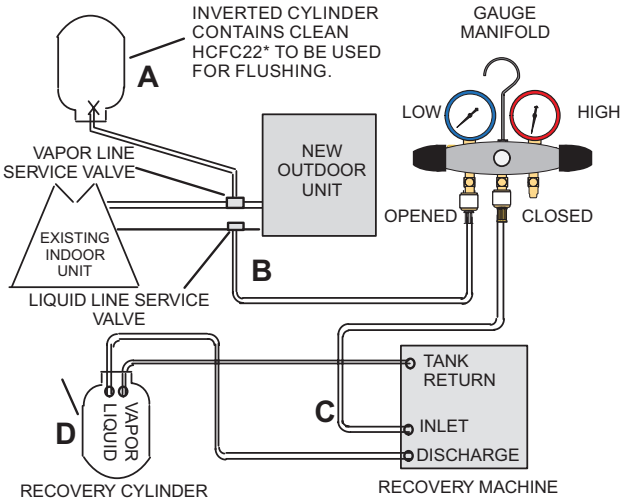
Flushing Line Set and Indoor Coil

1 TYPICAL EXISTING EXPANSION VALVE REMOVAL PROCEDURE (UNCASED COIL SHOWN)



- **A** On fully cased coils, remove the coil access and plumbing panels.
- **B** Remove any shipping clamps holding the liquid line and distributor assembly.
- **C** Disconnect the equalizer line from the check expansion valve equalizer line fitting on the vapor line.
- **D** Remove the vapor line sensing bulb.
- **E** Disconnect the liquid line from the check expansion valve at the liquid line assembly.
- **F** Disconnect the check expansion valve from the liquid line orifice housing. Take care not to twist or damage distributor tubes during this process.
- **G** Remove and discard check expansion valve and the two Teflon® rings.
- **H** Use a field-provided fitting to temporary reconnect the liquid line to the indoor unit's liquid line orifice housing.

2 CONNECT GAUGES AND EQUIPMENT FOR FLUSHING PROCEDURE



- **A** Inverted HCFC-22 cylinder with clean refrigerant* to the vapor service valve.
- **B** HCFC-22 gauge set (low side) to the liquid line valve.
- **C** HCFC-22 gauge set center port to inlet on the recovery machine with an empty recovery tank to the gauge set.
- **D** Connect recovery tank to recovery machines per machine instructions.

3 FLUSHING LINE SET

The line set and indoor unit coil must be flushed with at least the same amount of clean refrigerant* that previously charged the system. Check the charge in the flushing cylinder before proceeding.

- **A** Set the recovery machine for liquid recovery and start the recovery machine. Open the gauge set valves to allow the recovery machine to pull a vacuum on the existing system line set and indoor unit coil.
- **B** Invert the cylinder of clean HCFC-22* and open its valve to allow liquid refrigerant to flow into the system through the vapor line valve. Allow the refrigerant to pass from the cylinder and through the line set and the indoor unit coil before it enters the recovery machine.
- **C** After all of the liquid refrigerant has been recovered, switch the recovery machine to vapor recovery so that all of the HCFC-22 vapor is recovered. Allow the recovery machine to pull the system down to 0.
- **D** Close the valve on the inverted HCFC-22 drum and the gauge set valves. Pump the remaining refrigerant out of the recovery machine and turn the machine off.

***IMPORTANT - Clean refrigerant is any refrigerant in a system that has not had compressor burn out. If the system has experienced burn out, it is recommended that the existing line set and indoor coil be replaced.**

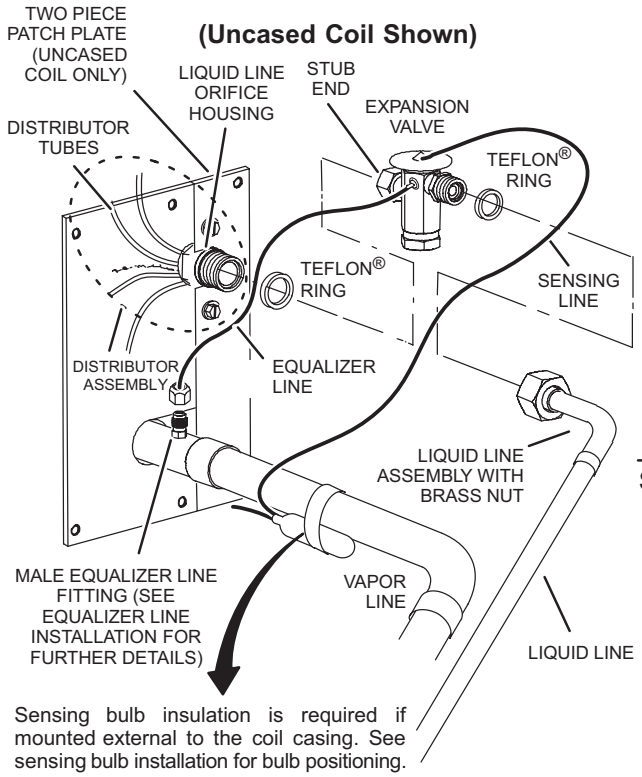
FIGURE 10. Removing Metering Device and Flushing

Installing Indoor Metering Device

This outdoor unit is designed for use in systems that use an expansion valve metering device (purchased separately) at the indoor coil. See the ML17KC2 Product Specifications bulletin (EHB) for approved expansion valve kit match ups.

The expansion valve unit must be installed inside the cabinet. In applications where an uncased coil is being installed in a field-provided plenum, install the expansion valve in a manner that will provide access for field servicing of the expansion valve. Refer to below illustration for reference during installation of expansion valve unit.

INDOOR EXPANSION VALVE INSTALLATION



Sensing bulb insulation is required if mounted external to the coil casing. See sensing bulb installation for bulb positioning.

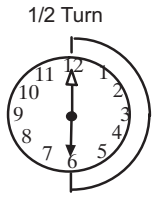
A Remove the field-provided fitting that temporary reconnected the liquid line to the indoor unit's distributor assembly.

B Install one of the provided Teflon® rings around the stubbed end of the expansion valve and lightly lubricate the connector threads and expose surface of the Teflon® ring with refrigerant oil.

C Attach the stubbed end of the expansion valve to the liquid line orifice housing. Finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/2 turn clockwise as illustrated in the figure above, or 20 ft-lb.

D Place the remaining Teflon® washer around the other end of the expansion valve. Lightly lubricate connector threads and expose surface of the Teflon® ring with refrigerant oil.

E Attach the liquid line assembly to the expansion valve. Finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/2 turn clockwise as illustrated in the figure above or 20 ft-lb.

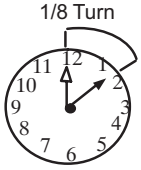


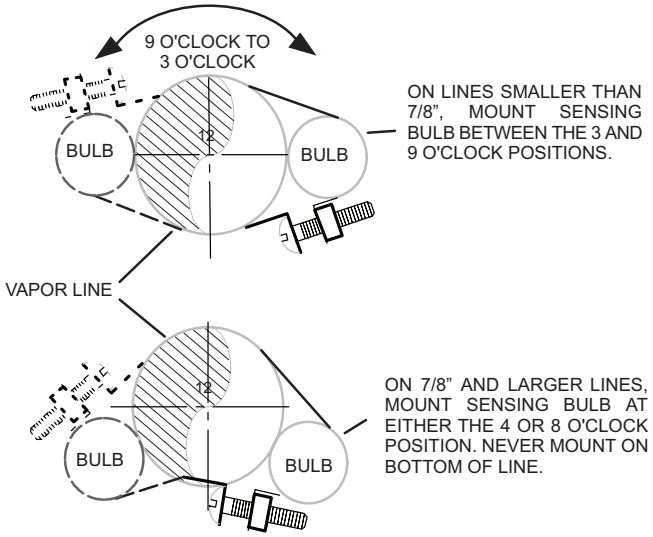
SENSING BULB INSTALLATION

A Attach the vapor line sensing bulb in the proper orientation as illustrated to the right using the clamp and screws provided.

NOTE — Confirm proper thermal contact between vapor line and expansion bulb before insulating the sensing bulb once installed.

B Connect the equalizer line from the expansion valve to the equalizer vapor port on the vapor line. Finger tighten the flare nut plus 1/8 turn (7 ft-lbs) as illustrated below.





NOTE — NEVER MOUNT ON BOTTOM OF LINE.

EQUALIZER LINE INSTALLATION

A Remove and discard either the flare seal cap or flare nut with copper flare seal bonnet from the equalizer line port on the vapor line as illustrated in the figure to the right.

B Remove and discard either the flare seal cap or flare nut with copper flare seal bonnet from the equalizer line port on the vapor line as illustrated in the figure to the right.

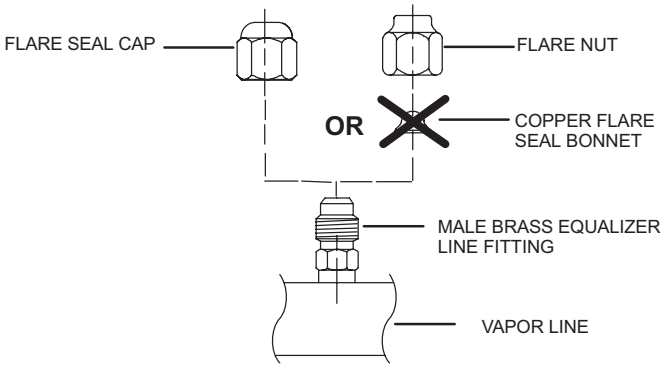


FIGURE 11

Leak Testing the System

⚠ IMPORTANT

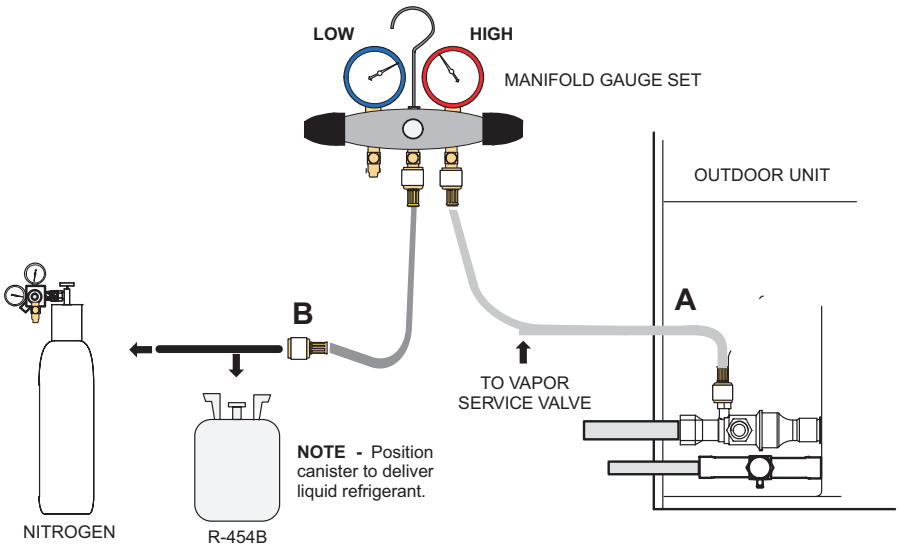
Leak detector must be capable of sensing A2L refrigerant.

⚠ IMPORTANT

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prohibits the intentional venting of HFC refrigerants during maintenance, service, repair and disposal of appliance.

Approved methods of recovery, recycling or reclaiming must be followed.

LEAK TEST



1 CONNECT GAUGE SET

A - Connect the high pressure hose of an R-454B manifold gauge set to the vapor valve service port.

NOTE *- Normally, the high pressure hose is connected to the liquid line port. However, connecting it to the vapor port better protects the manifold gauge set from high pressure damage.*

B - With both manifold valves closed, connect the cylinder of R-454B refrigerant to the center port of the manifold gauge set.

NOTE *- Later in the procedure, the R-454B container will be replaced by the nitrogen container.*

2 TEST FOR LEAKS

After the line set has been connected to the indoor and outdoor units, check the line set connections and indoor unit for leaks. Use the following procedure to test for leaks:

A - With both manifold valves closed, connect the cylinder of R-454B refrigerant to the center port of the manifold gauge set. Open the valve on the R-454B cylinder (vapor only).

B - Open the high pressure side of the manifold to allow R-454B into the line set and indoor unit. Weigh in a trace amount of R-454B. *[A trace amount is a maximum of two ounces (57 g) refrigerant or three pounds (31 kPa) pressure.]* Close the valve on the R-454B cylinder and the valve on the high pressure side of the manifold gauge set. Disconnect the R-454B cylinder.

C - Connect a cylinder of nitrogen with a pressure regulating valve to the center port of the manifold gauge set.

D - Adjust nitrogen pressure to 160 psig (1103 kPa). Open the valve on the high side of the manifold gauge set in order to pressurize the line set and the indoor unit.

E - After a few minutes, open one of the service valve ports and verify that the refrigerant added to the system earlier is measurable with a leak detector. Once leak detector is confirmed operational, leak check the entire system (field joints and line set included) to a sensitivity of 5 grams per year of refrigerant.

F - After leak testing, disconnect gauges from service ports.

FIGURE 12. System Leak Test

Evacuating Line Set and Indoor Coil

EVACUATION

3 CONNECT GAUGE SET

NOTE *- Remove cores from service valves (if not already done).*

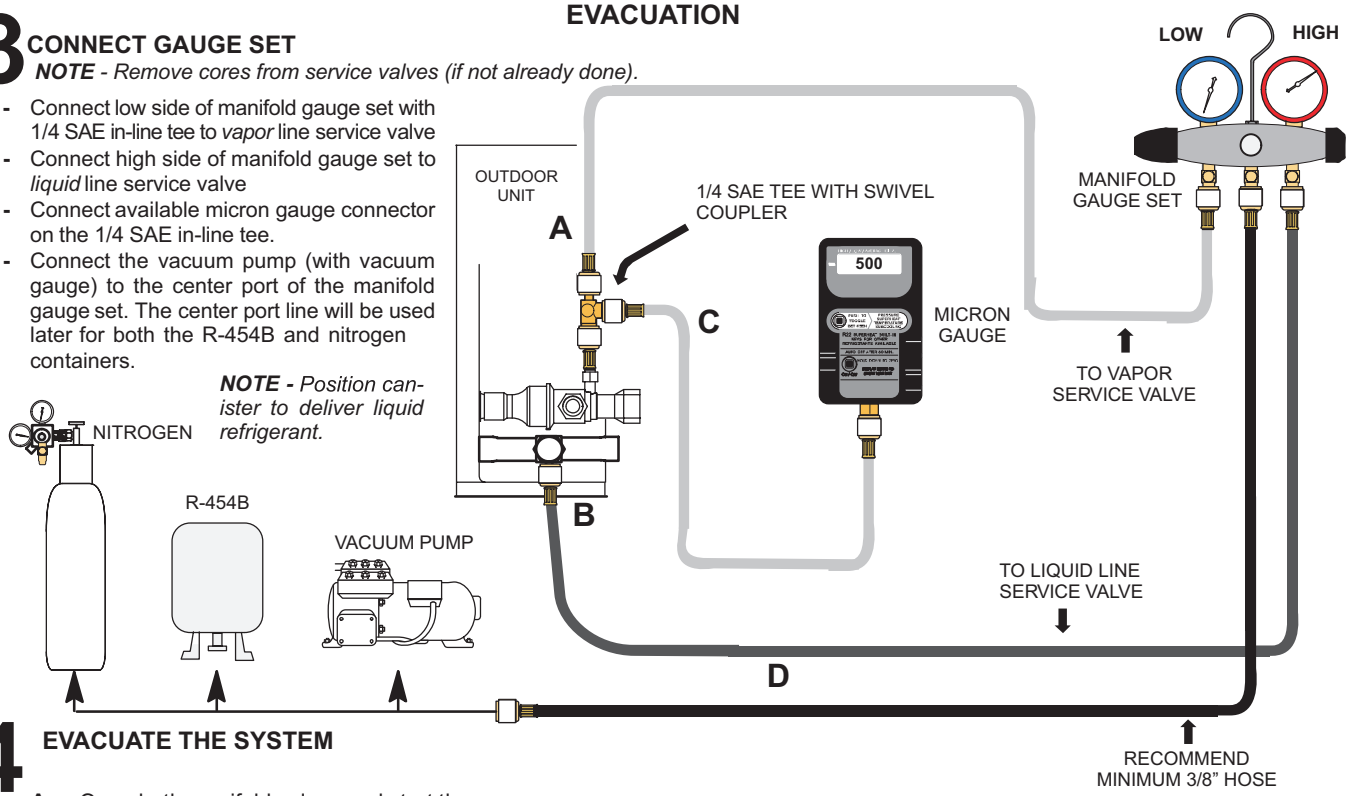
A - Connect low side of manifold gauge set with 1/4 SAE in-line tee to *vapor* line service valve

B - Connect high side of manifold gauge set to *liquid* line service valve

C - Connect available micron gauge connector on the 1/4 SAE in-line tee.

D - Connect the vacuum pump (with vacuum gauge) to the center port of the manifold gauge set. The center port line will be used later for both the R-454B and nitrogen containers.

NOTE - *Position canister to deliver liquid refrigerant.*



4 EVACUATE THE SYSTEM

A - Open both manifold valves and start the vacuum pump.

B - Evacuate the line set and indoor unit to an **absolute pressure** of 23,000 microns (29.01 inches of mercury).

NOTE *- During the early stages of evacuation, it is desirable to close the manifold gauge valve at least once. A rapid rise in pressure indicates a relatively large leak. If this occurs,* ***repeat the leak testing procedure****.*

NOTE *- The term* ***absolute pressure*** *means the total actual pressure above absolute zero within a given volume or system. Absolute pressure in a vacuum is equal to atmospheric pressure minus vacuum pressure.*

C - When the absolute pressure reaches 23,000 microns (29.01 inches of mercury), perform the following:

- Close manifold gauge valves.
- Close valve on vacuum pump.
- Turn off vacuum pump.
- Disconnect manifold gauge center port hose from vacuum pump.
- Attach manifold center port hose to a nitrogen cylinder with pressure regulator set to 160 psig (1103 kPa) and purge the hose.
- Open manifold gauge valves to break the vacuum in the line set and indoor unit.
- Close manifold gauge valves.

WARNING !

Possible equipment damage.

Avoid deep vacuum operation. Do not use compressors to evacuate a system. Extremely low vacuum can cause internal arcing and compressor failure. Damage caused by deep vacuum operation will void warranty.

D - Shut off the nitrogen cylinder and remove the manifold gauge hose from the cylinder. Open the manifold gauge valves to release the nitrogen from the line set and indoor unit.

E - Reconnect the manifold gauge to the vacuum pump, turn the pump on, and continue to evacuate the line set and indoor unit until the absolute pressure does not rise above 500 microns (29.9 inches of mercury) within a 20-minute period after shutting off the vacuum pump and closing the manifold gauge valves.

F - When the absolute pressure requirement above has been met, disconnect the manifold hose from the vacuum pump and connect it to a cylinder of R-454B positioned to deliver liquid refrigerant. Open the manifold gauge valve 1 to 2 psig in order to release the vacuum in the line set and indoor unit.

G - Perform the following:

- Close manifold gauge valves.
- Shut off R-454B cylinder.
- Reinstall service valve cores by removing manifold hose from service valve. Quickly install cores with core tool while maintaining a positive system pressure.
- Replace stem caps and finger tighten them, then tighten an additional one-sixth (1/6) of a turn as illustrated.

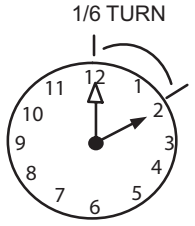


FIGURE 13. Evacuating the System

⚠ IMPORTANT

Use a thermocouple or thermistor electronic vacuum gauge that is calibrated in microns. Use an instrument capable of accurately measuring down to 50 microns.

⚠ WARNING

Possible equipment damage.

Avoid deep vacuum operation. Do not use compressors to evacuate a system. Extremely low vacuum can cause internal arcing and compressor failure. Damage caused by deep vacuum operation will void warranty.

Evacuating the system of non-condensables is critical for proper operation of the unit. Non-condensables are defined as any gas that will not condense under temperatures and pressures present during operation of an air conditioning system. Non-condensables and water suction combine with refrigerant to produce substances that corrode copper piping and compressor parts.

Unit must be installed with Lennox approved refrigerant detection system (RDS) and sensor.

Do not operate system until refrigerant detection system is verified to be in good working order.

Electrical – Circuit Sizing and Wire Routing

In the U.S.A., wiring must conform with current local codes and the current National Electric Code (NEC). In Canada, wiring must conform with current local codes and the current Canadian Electrical Code (CEC).

Refer to the furnace or air handler installation instructions for additional wiring application diagrams and refer to unit nameplate for minimum circuit ampacity and maximum overcurrent protection size.

24VAC TRANSFORMER

Use the transformer provided with the furnace or air handler for low-voltage control power (24VAC - 40 VA minimum).

⚠ WARNING

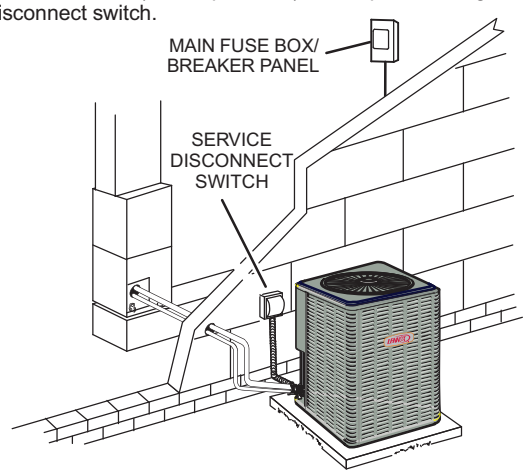
Fire Hazard. Use of aluminum wire with this product may result in a fire, causing property damage, severe injury or death. Use copper wire only with this product.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to use properly sized wiring and circuit breaker may result in property damage. Size wiring and circuit breaker(s) per Product Specifications bulletin (EHB) and unit rating plate.

SIZE CIRCUIT AND INSTALL SERVICE DISCONNECT SWITCH

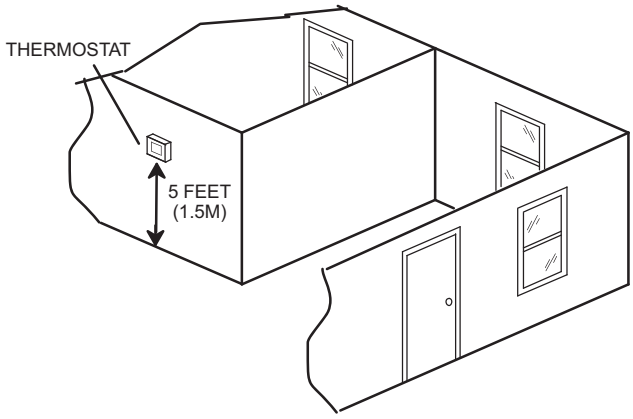
Refer to the unit nameplate for minimum circuit ampacity, and maximum fuse or circuit breaker (HACR per NEC). Install power wiring and properly sized disconnect switch.



NOTE — Units are approved for use only with copper conductors. Ground unit at disconnect switch or to an earth ground.

INSTALL THERMOSTAT

Install room thermostat (ordered separately) on an inside wall approximately in the center of the conditioned area and 5 feet (1.5m) from the floor. It should not be installed on an outside wall or where it can be affected by sunlight or drafts.



NOTE — 24VAC, Class II circuit connections are made in the control panel.

ROUTING HIGH VOLTAGE, GROUND AND CONTROL WIRING

HIGH VOLTAGE / GROUND WIRES

Any excess high voltage field wiring should be trimmed and secured away from any low voltage field wiring. To facilitate a conduit, a cutout is located in the bottom of the control panel. Connect conduit to the control panel using a proper conduit fitting.

***NOTE** - Wire tie provides low voltage control wire strain relief and maintains separation of field-installed low and high voltage circuits.*

***NOTE** - For proper voltages, select thermostat wire (control wires) gauge per table above.*

***NOTE** - Do not bundle any excess 24VAC control wires inside control panel.*

Install low voltage wiring from outdoor to indoor unit and from thermostat to indoor unit as illustrated.

A - Run 24VAC control wires through hole with grommet and secure with provided wire tie.

B - Make 24VAC thermostat wire connections. Locate the three wires from the contactor and make connection using field-provided wire nuts:

- **Yellow to Y1**
- **Black to C (common)**
- **Blue to Y2**

WIRE RUN LENGTH	AWG#	INSULATION TYPE
LESS THAN 100' (30 METERS)	18	TEMPERATURE RATING
MORE THAN 100' (30 METERS)	16	35ºC MINIMUM.

FIGURE 14. Route Wiring

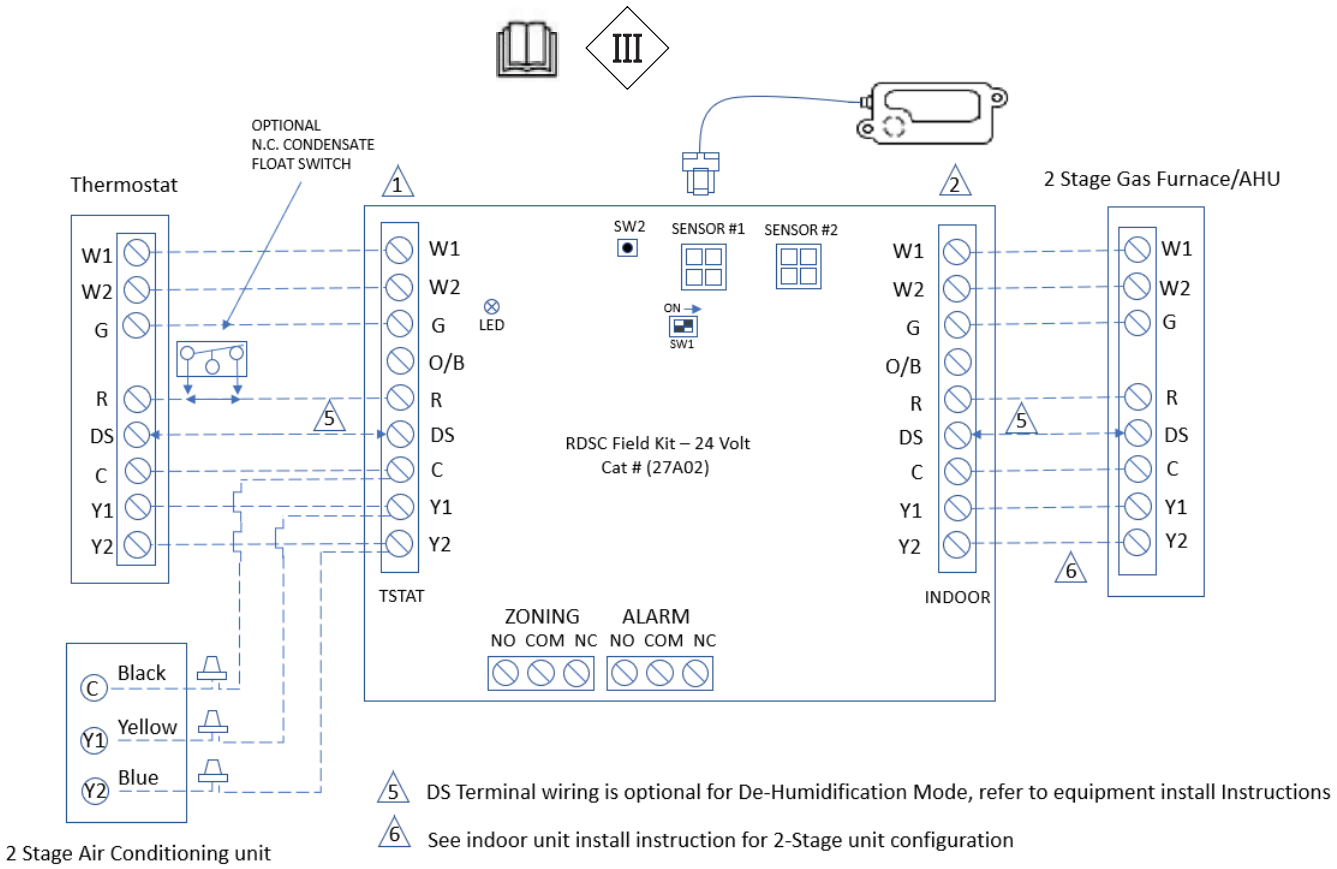


FIGURE 15

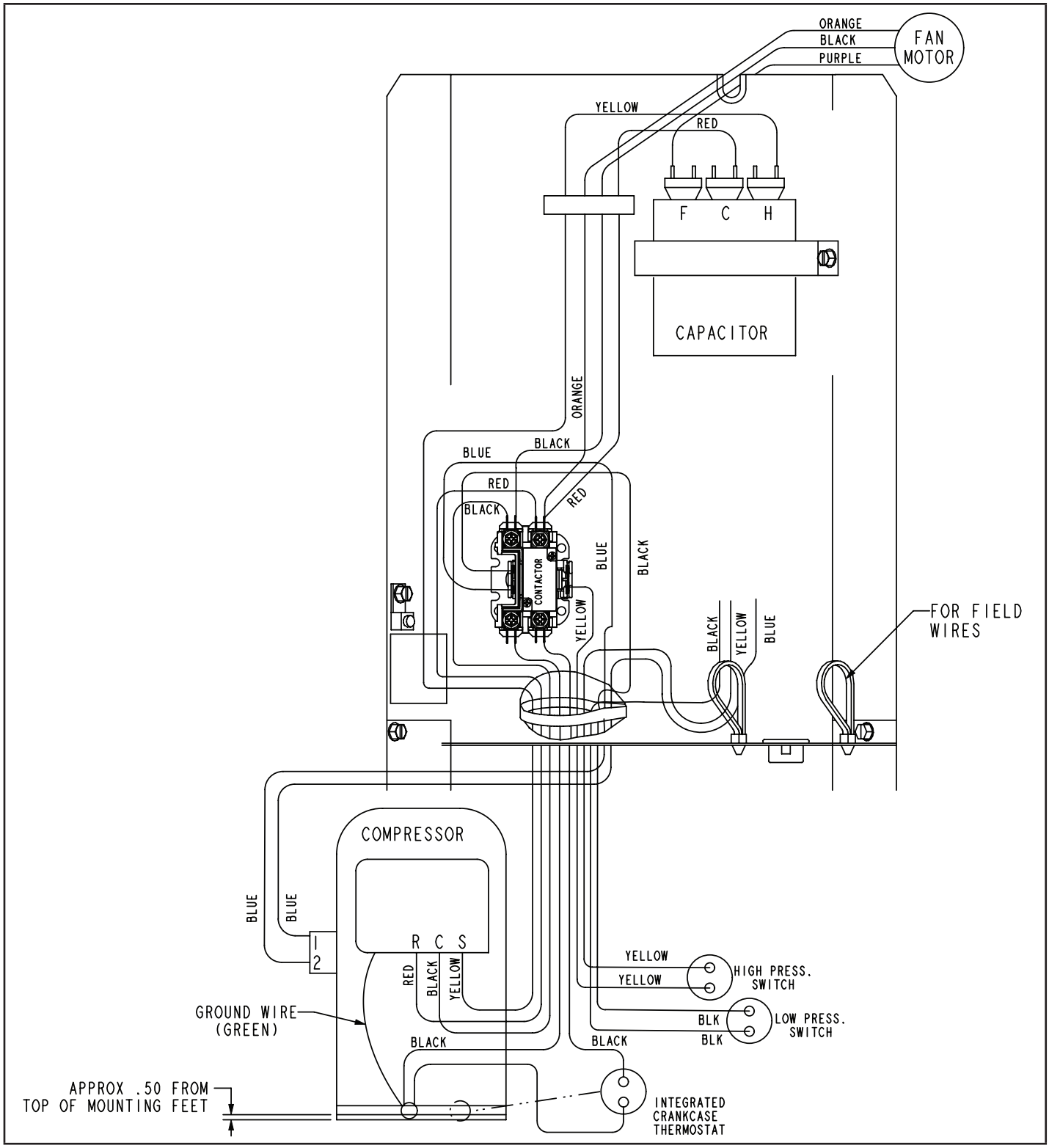


FIGURE 16. Typical Factory Wiring Diagram

System Operation

⚠ IMPORTANT

Some scroll compressors have an internal vacuum protector that will unload scrolls when suction pressure goes below 20 psig. A hissing sound will be heard when the compressor is running unloaded. Protector will reset when low pressure in system rises above 40 psig. DO NOT REPLACE COMPRESSOR.

The outdoor unit and indoor blower will cycle on and off as dictated by demands from the room thermostat. When the thermostat's blower switch is in the **ON** position, the indoor blower will operate continuously.

HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH (S4)

ML17KC2 units are equipped with a high-pressure switch that is factory-wired and located in the liquid line.

The switch is a single pole, single throw (SPST), auto-reset switch which is normally closed and removes power from the compressor when discharge pressure rises above factory setting at 590 ± 10 psig; resets at 418 ± 5 psig.

LOW PRESSURE SWITCH (S87)

This unit is equipped with a low pressure switch which is located on the suction line. The SPST, normally closed pressure switch opens when the suction pressure drops below the factory setting of 40 psig ± 5 psig and automatically resets at 90 psig ± 5 psig.

CRANKCASE HEATER (HR1) AND THERMOSTAT (S40)

Compressors in some models are equipped with a 40 watt or 70 watt, belly band type crankcase heater. HR1 prevents liquid from accumulating in the compressor. HR1 is controlled by a single pole, single throw thermostat switch (S40) located on the belly band (see figure 1 for location).

When compressor shell temperature drops below 50° F the thermostat closes energizing HR1. The thermostat will open, de-energizing HR1 once compressor shell temperature reaches 70° F.

Maintenance

Your heating and air conditioning system should be inspected and maintained yearly (before the start of the cooling and heating seasons) by a licensed professional HVAC technician. You can expect the technician to check the following items. **These checks may only be conducted by a licensed professional HVAC technician.**

Outdoor Unit

1. Inspect component wiring for loose, worn or damaged connections. Also check for any rubbing or pinching of wires. Confirm proper voltage plus amperage of outdoor unit. Mount fan blade to end of motor shaft.
2. Check the cleanliness of outdoor fan and blade assemblies. Check condition of fan blades (cracks). Clean or replace them, if necessary.
3. Inspect base pan drains for debris and clean as necessary.
4. Inspect the condition of refrigerant piping and confirm that pipes are not rubbing copper-to-copper. Also, check the condition of the insulation on the refrigerant lines. Repair, correct, or replace as necessary.
5. Test capacitor. Replace as necessary.
6. Inspect contactor contacts for pitting or burn marks. Replace as necessary.
7. Check outdoor fan motor for worn bearings/bushings. Replace as necessary.
8. Inspect and clean outdoor coils, if necessary and note any damage to coils or signs of leakage.

NOTICE !

Failure to follow instructions will cause damage to the unit.

This unit is equipped with an aluminum coil. Aluminum coils may be damaged by exposure to solutions with a pH below 5 or above 9. The aluminum coil should be cleaned using potable water at a moderate pressure (less than 50psi). If the coil cannot be cleaned using water alone, Lennox recommends use of a coil cleaner with a pH in the range of 5 to 9. The coil must be rinsed thoroughly after cleaning.

In coastal areas, the coil should be cleaned with potable water several times per year to avoid corrosive buildup (salt).

Indoor Unit (Air Handler or Furnace)

1. Inspect component wiring for loose, worn or damaged connections. Confirm proper voltage plus amperage indoor unit.
2. Inspect and clean or replace air filters in indoor unit.
3. Check the cleanliness of indoor blower and clean blower, if necessary.
4. Inspect the evaporator coil (Indoor) drain pans and condensate drains for rust, debris, obstructions, leaks or cracks. Pour water in pans to confirm proper drainage from the pan through to the outlet of the pipe. Clean or replace as necessary.
5. Inspect and clean evaporator (indoor) coil, if necessary.
6. Inspect the condition of the refrigerant lines and confirm that pipes are not rubbing copper-to-copper. Also, ensure that refrigerant pipes are not being affected by indoor air contamination. Check condition of insulation on the refrigerant lines. Repair, correct, or replace as necessary.
7. Inspect the duct system for leaks or other problems. Repair or replace as necessary.
8. Check for bearing/bushing wear on indoor blower motor. Replace as necessary.
9. Indoor unit inspections of gas- or oil-fired furnaces will also include inspection and cleaning of the burners, and a full inspection of the gas valve, heat exchanger and flue (exhaust) system.
10. Check functionality of refrigerant detection system.
11. Inspect refrigerant detection sensor.

General System Test with System Operating

1. Your technician should perform a general system test. He will turn on the air conditioner to check operating functions such as the startup and shutoff operation. He will also check for unusual noises or odors, and measure indoor/outdoor temperatures and system pressures as needed.
2. The technician will check the refrigerant charge per the charging sticker information on the outdoor unit.
3. Verify that system total static pressure and airflow settings are within specific operating parameters.
4. Verify correct temperature drop across indoor coil.

Start-Up and Performance Checklist

Job Name _____ Job no. _____ Date _____

Job Location _____ City _____ State _____

Installer _____ City _____ State _____

Unit Model No. _____ Serial No. _____ Service Technician _____

Nameplate Voltage _____

Rated Load Ampacity _____ Compressor _____ Outdoor Fan _____

Maximum Fuse or Circuit Breaker _____

Electrical Connections Tight? ❑ Indoor Filter clean? ❑ Supply Voltage (Unit Off) _____

Indoor Blower RPM _____ S.P. Drop Over Indoor (Dry) _____ Outdoor Coil Entering Air Temp. _____

Discharge Pressure _____ Suction Pressure _____ Refrigerant Charge Checked? ❑

Refrigerant Lines: - Leak Checked? ❑ Properly Insulated? ❑	Outdoor Fan Checked? ❑
Service Valves: --- Fully Opened? ❑ Caps Tight? ❑	**Thermostat**
Voltage With Compressor Operating _____	Calibrated? ❑ Properly Set? ❑ Level? ❑

Typical Field Wiring

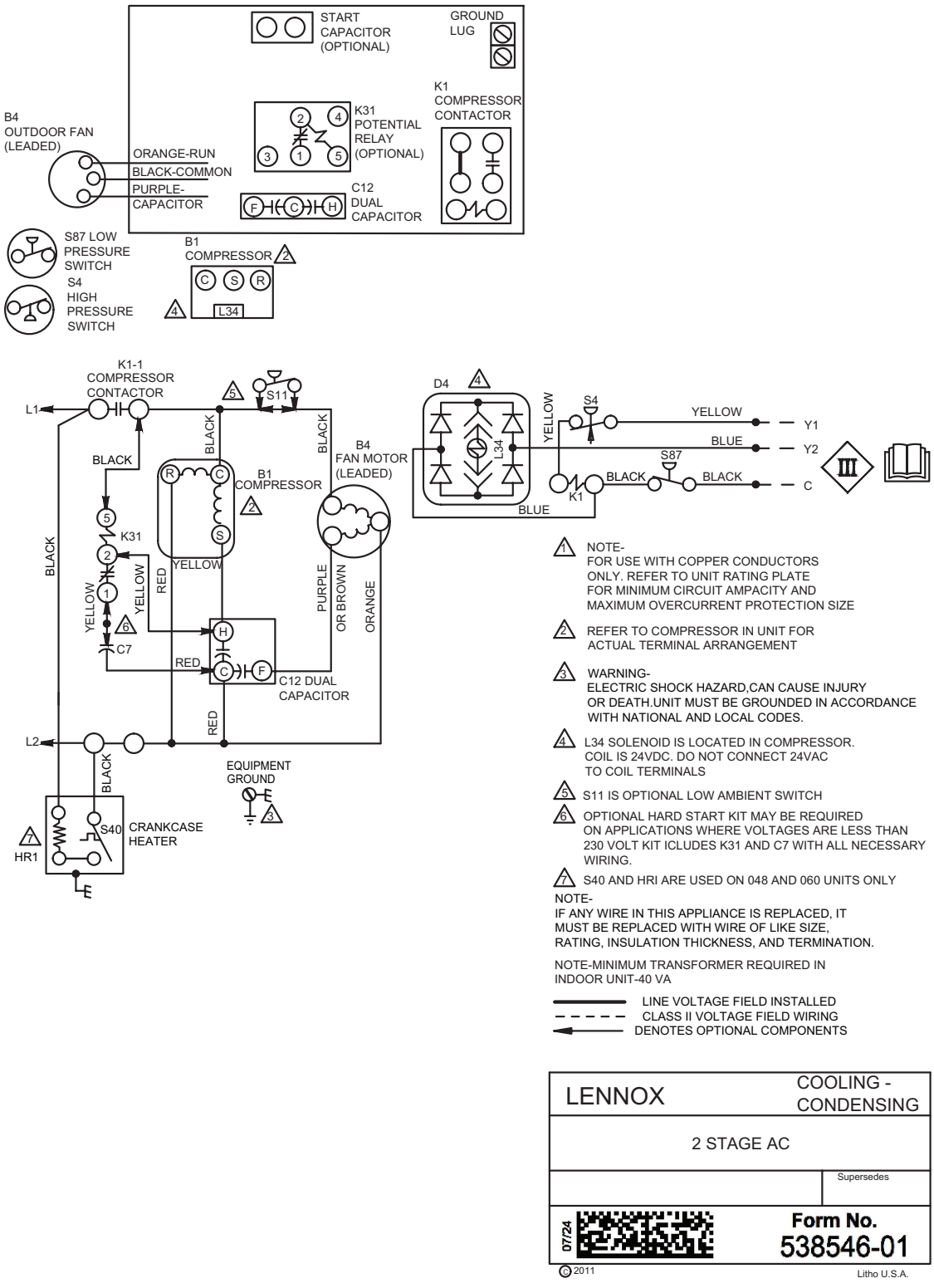


FIGURE 17. Typical Field Wiring

***NOTE** – The thermostat used may be electromechanical or electronic.*

***NOTE** – Transformer in indoor unit supplies power (24 VAC) to the thermostat and outdoor unit controls.*

SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS

First and second stage cooling operate independent of each other and can modulate back and forth according to the thermostat demand.

First Stage Cooling (Low Capacity)

1 - Cooling demand initiates at Y1 at the thermostat.

2 - Voltage from terminal Y passes through S4 high pressure switch, energizes K1 compressor contactor, passes through the low pressure switch (S87) and returns to common side of the 24VAC power.

3 - K1 closes, energizing B1 compressor and B4 outdoor fan.

4 - Solenoid L34 is not energized, so the slider ring remains open, limiting compressor to low capacity.

Second Stage Cooling (Low Capacity)

Compressor is operating in first stage cooling. Second stage thermostat demand sends voltage to rectifier plug D4. D4 converts the AC voltage to DC voltage and energizes L34 unloader solenoid. L34 closes the slider ring, allowing the compressor to operate at high capacity.

Servicing Units Delivered Void of Charge

If the outdoor unit is void of refrigerant, clean the system using the procedure described below.

1 - Leak test the system using the procedure outlined on page 22.

2 - Evacuate the system using procedure outlined on page 23.

3 - Use nitrogen to break the vacuum and install a new filter drier in the system.

4 - Evacuate the system again using procedure outlined on page 23.

5 - Weigh in refrigerant.

Unit Start-Up

⚠ IMPORTANT

If unit is equipped with a crankcase heater, it should be energized 24 hours before unit start-up to prevent compressor damage as a result of slugging.

1 - Rotate fan to check for binding.

2 - Inspect all factory- and field-installed wiring for loose connections.

3 - After evacuation is complete, open both the liquid and vapor line service valves to release the refrigerant charge (contained in outdoor unit) into the system.

4 - Replace the stem caps and tighten to the value listed in table 2.

5 - Check voltage supply at the disconnect switch. The voltage must be within the range listed on the unit's nameplate. If not, do not start the equipment until you have consulted with the power company and the voltage condition has been corrected.

6 - Connect manifold gauge set for testing and charging.

7 - Set the thermostat for a cooling demand. Turn on power to the indoor unit and close the outdoor unit disconnect switch to start the unit.

8 - Recheck voltage while the unit is running. Power must be within range shown on the nameplate.

9 - Check system for sufficient refrigerant by using the procedures that follow.

10 - Test functionality of refrigerant detection system.

System Refrigerant

This section outlines procedures for:

1 - Connecting gauge set for testing and charging;

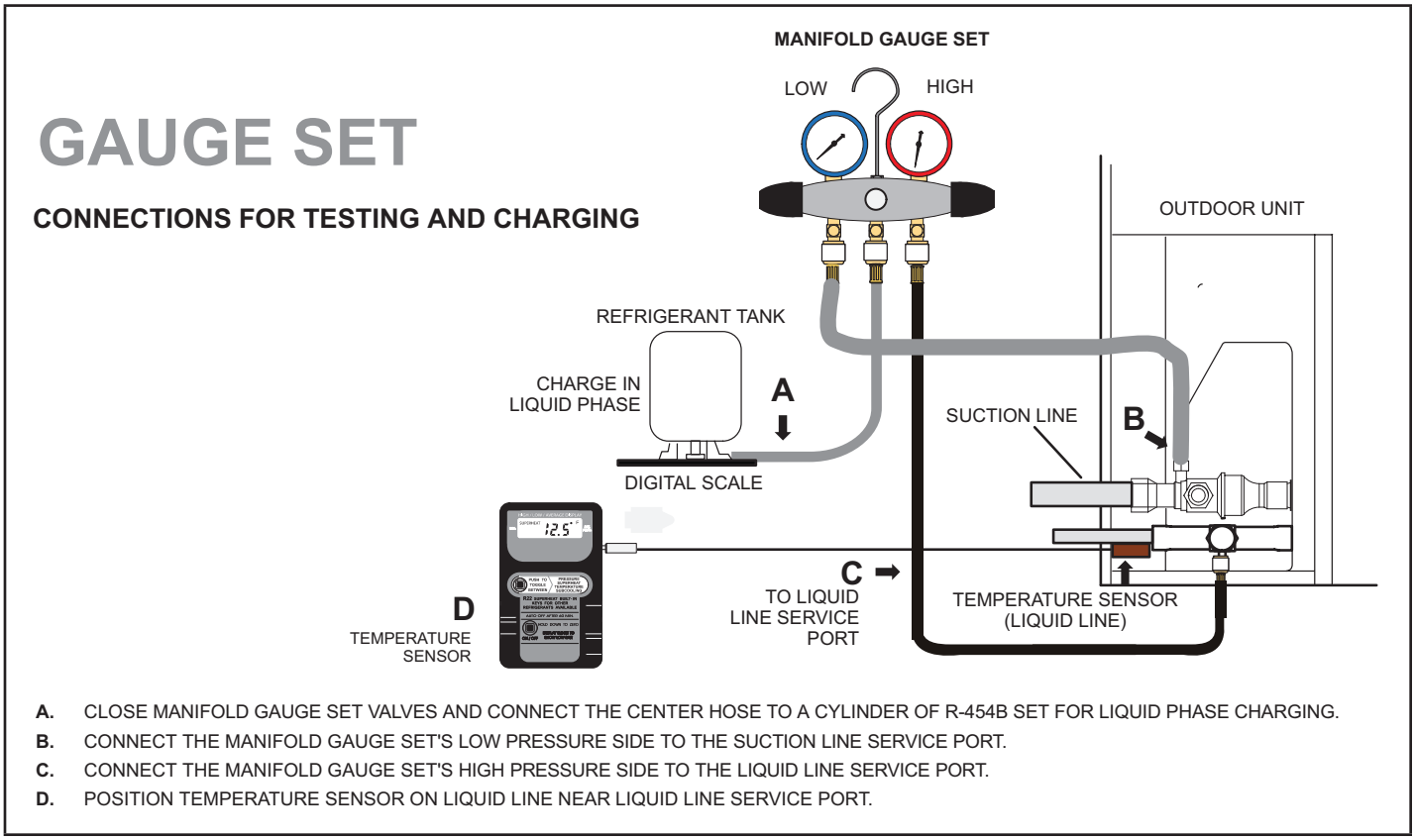
2 - Checking and adjusting indoor airflow;

3 - Adding or removing refrigerant.

NOTE - System fault and lockout codes take precedence over system status codes (cooling, heating operating percentages or defrost/dehumidification).

R-454B is a zeotropic blend; will need to use saturated liquid temperature to calculate liquid subcooling .

Charge unit with liquid only.



A. CLOSE MANIFOLD GAUGE SET VALVES AND CONNECT THE CENTER HOSE TO A CYLINDER OF R-454B SET FOR LIQUID PHASE CHARGING.

B. CONNECT THE MANIFOLD GAUGE SET'S LOW PRESSURE SIDE TO THE SUCTION LINE SERVICE PORT.

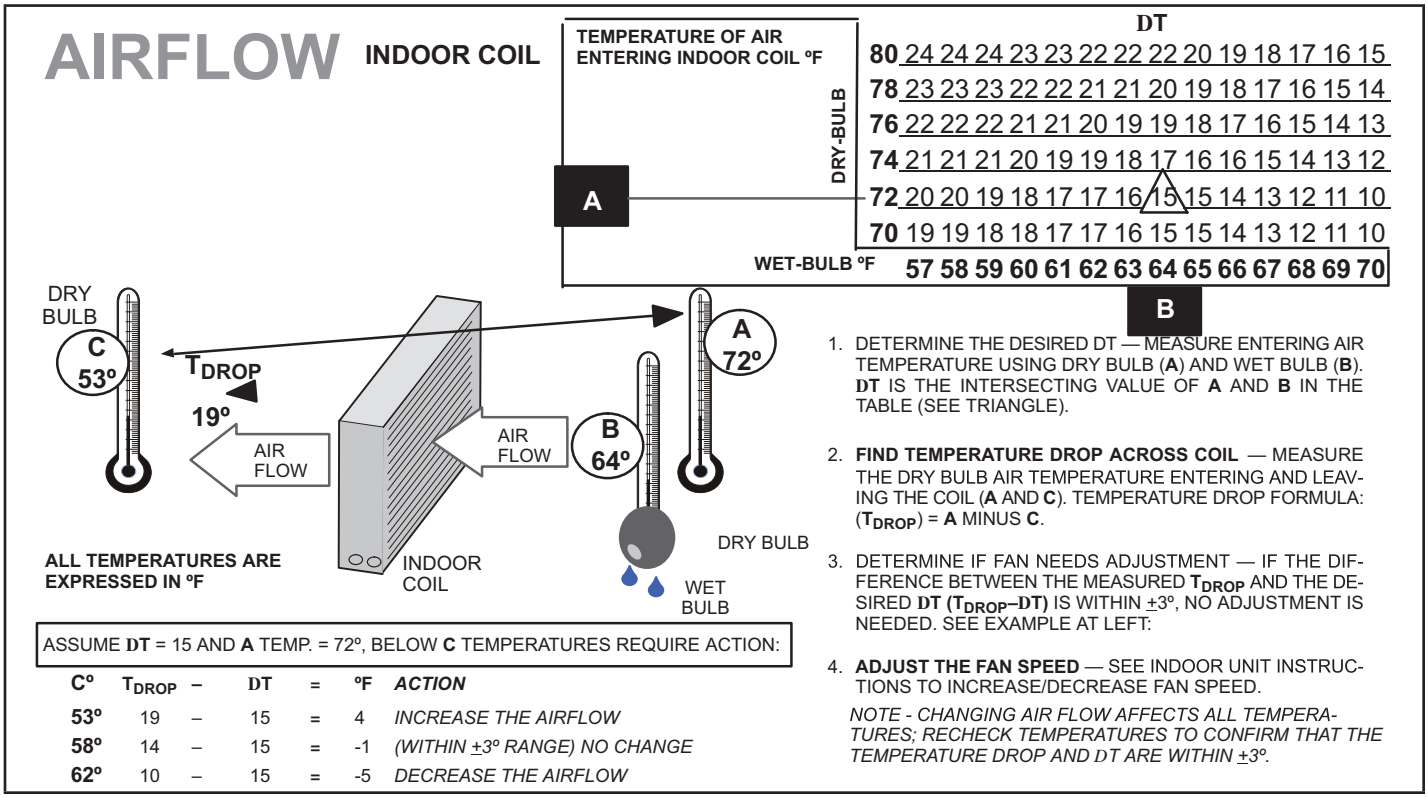
C. CONNECT THE MANIFOLD GAUGE SET'S HIGH PRESSURE SIDE TO THE LIQUID LINE SERVICE PORT.

D. POSITION TEMPERATURE SENSOR ON LIQUID LINE NEAR LIQUID LINE SERVICE PORT.

FIGURE 18. Gauge Set Setup and Connections

ADDING OR REMOVING REFRIGERANT

This system uses R-454B which operates at slightly lower pressures than HFC-410A. The field-installed liquid line filter drier is approved for use with R-454B. Do not replace any components designed for use with HCFC-22. Check airflow using the Delta-T (DT) process using the illustration in figure 19.



1. DETERMINE THE DESIRED DT — MEASURE ENTERING AIR TEMPERATURE USING DRY BULB (**A**) AND WET BULB (**B**). **DT** IS THE INTERSECTING VALUE OF **A** AND **B** IN THE TABLE (SEE TRIANGLE).
2. **FIND TEMPERATURE DROP ACROSS COIL** — MEASURE THE DRY BULB AIR TEMPERATURE ENTERING AND LEAVING THE COIL (**A** AND **C**). TEMPERATURE DROP FORMULA: (T_{DROP}) = **A** MINUS **C**.
3. DETERMINE IF FAN NEEDS ADJUSTMENT — IF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEASURED T_{DROP} AND THE DESIRED **DT** (T_{DROP}–DT) IS WITHIN ±3°, NO ADJUSTMENT IS NEEDED. SEE EXAMPLE AT LEFT:
4. **ADJUST THE FAN SPEED** — SEE INDOOR UNIT INSTRUCTIONS TO INCREASE/DECREASE FAN SPEED.

NOTE - CHANGING AIR FLOW AFFECTS ALL TEMPERATURES; RECHECK TEMPERATURES TO CONFIRM THAT THE TEMPERATURE DROP AND DT ARE WITHIN ±3°.

ASSUME **DT** = 15 AND **A** TEMP. = 72°, BELOW **C** TEMPERATURES REQUIRE ACTION:

C°	T_{DROP}	–	DT	=	°F	*ACTION*
53°	19	–	15	=	4	*INCREASE THE AIRFLOW*
58°	14	–	15	=	-1	*(WITHIN ±3° RANGE) NO CHANGE*
62°	10	–	15	=	-5	*DECREASE THE AIRFLOW*

FIGURE 19. Checking Indoor Airflow over Evaporator Coil using Delta-T Chart

Charging

Verify the unit is electrically grounded before charging the system. Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the refrigerating system.

Charge should be checked and adjusted using information outlined in this section and in the tables provided on the charging label on the unit's control access panel.

R-454B is a zeotropic blend of two refrigerants. At any given refrigerant pressure, R-454B will have two saturation temperatures, a saturated liquid temperature and a saturated vapor temperature. See R-454B Refrigerant Pressure Temperature Chart in the installation and service manual for saturation temperatures.

R-454B Units must be charged with liquid refrigerant. Follow conventional charging procedures when charging the system. The technician is required to mark the total charge of the installed system on the unit nameplate, which includes the nameplate charge (factory charge) and additional charge that is added to the system at the time of installation.

The R-454B refrigerant cylinders are provided with a ¼" LH flare connection, therefore a ¼" LH female flare adapter will be required. Connect manifold gauges and hoses following conventional charging procedures. Position the R-454B refrigerant cylinder to deliver liquid refrigerant.

ML17KC2 unit is factory-charged with enough R-454B refrigerant to accommodate a 15-foot length of refrigerant piping. For line lengths over 15 feet, add 3 oz of refrigerant for every 5 feet of piping beyond 15 feet.

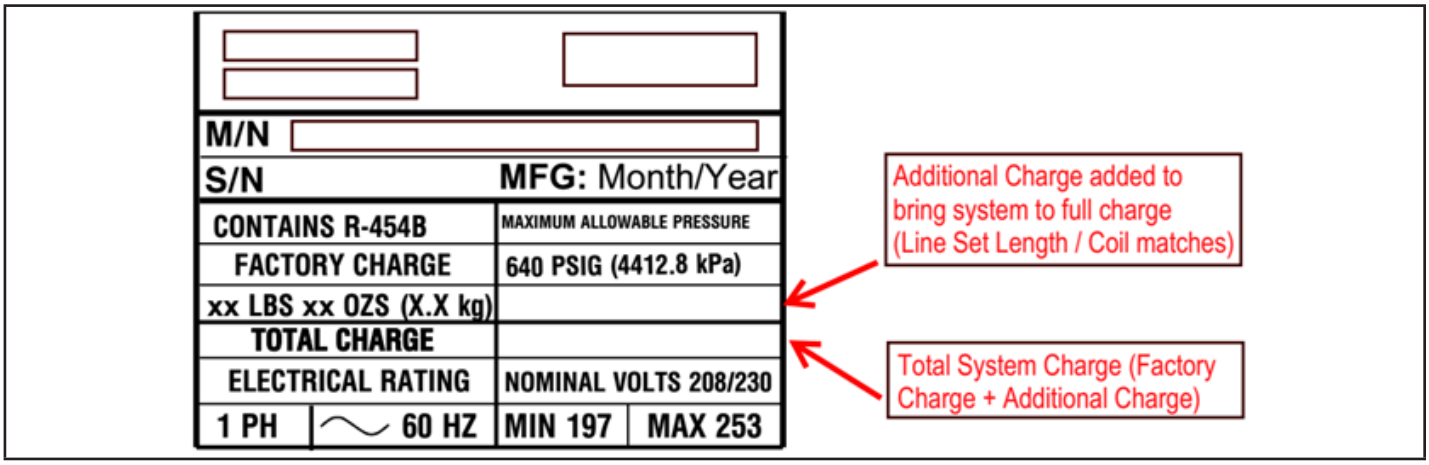
Initiate a call for cooling and allow the refrigerant pressures and temperatures to stabilize. Adjust the charge using the subcooling method. The unit charging label provides the target Subcooling Values. Record the liquid line temperature. Measure the liquid line pressure and use the value to determine the Saturated Liquid Temperature. Calculate subcooling by subtracting the liquid line temperature from the Saturated liquid temperature.

Subcooling = Saturated Liquid Temperature – Liquid Line Temperature

Compare the results with the unit charging label.

Once system charging has been completed, the additional charge and total charge must be marked on the unit nameplate. Total Charge = Factory Charge + Additional charge. The total charge is marked on the space adjacent to "Total Charge". See nameplate below.

Detailed information is given in the ML17KC2 Installation and Service Procedures manual, which is available on LennoxPros.com.



(NOTE - The nameplate is shown for illustration purposes only. Go to actual nameplate on outdoor unit for charge information.)

Decommissioning

Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential that the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all its detail. It is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are recovered safely.

Prior to the task being carried out, an oil and refrigerant sample shall be taken in case analysis is required prior to re-use of recovered refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before starting decommissioning.

a) Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.

b) Isolate system electrically.

c) Before attempting the procedure, ensure that:

- mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;
- all personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly;
- the recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person;
- recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards.

d) Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.

e) If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.

f) Make sure that cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.

g) Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with instructions.

h) Do not overfill cylinders (no more than 80% volume liquid charge).

i) Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.

j) When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process completed, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.

k) Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another REFRIGERATING SYSTEM unless it has been cleaned and checked.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Equipment shall be labelled stating that it has been decommissioned and emptied of refrigerant. The label shall be signed and dated. Ensure that there are labels on the equipment that state the flammability of the refrigerant used.

R-454B Refrigerant Pressure-Temperature Chart

Pressure (psig)	Saturated Liquid Temp (°F)	Saturated Vapor Temp (°F)	Pressure (psig)	Saturated Liquid Temp (°F)	Saturated Vapor Temp (°F)	Pressure (psig)	Saturated Liquid Temp (°F)	Saturated Vapor Temp (°F)	Pressure (psig)	Saturated Liquid Temp (°F)	Saturated Vapor Temp (°F)
0	-58.9	-57.1	158	58.9	61.3	272	93.0	95.4	362	113.4	115.6
25	-19.2	-17.2	160	59.6	62.0	274	93.5	95.9	364	113.8	116.0
30	-13.9	-11.8	165	61.4	63.8	276	94.0	96.4	366	114.2	116.4
35	-9.0	-6.9	170	63.1	65.5	278	94.5	96.9	368	114.6	116.8
40	-4.4	-2.3	175	64.9	67.3	280	95.0	97.4	370	115.0	117.2
45	-0.2	1.9	180	66.6	69.0	282	95.5	97.9	372	115.4	117.6
50	3.7	5.9	185	68.2	70.6	284	96.0	98.4	374	115.8	118.0
55	7.5	9.7	190	69.8	72.2	286	96.5	98.8	376	116.2	118.4
60	11.0	13.2	195	71.4	73.8	288	97.0	99.3	378	116.6	118.8
65	14.4	16.6	200	73.0	75.4	290	97.5	99.8	380	117.0	119.2
70	17.6	19.8	202	73.6	76.0	292	97.9	100.3	382	117.4	119.6
75	20.6	22.9	204	74.2	76.6	294	98.4	100.7	384	117.7	119.9
80	23.6	25.9	206	74.9	77.3	296	98.9	101.2	386	118.1	120.3
85	26.4	28.7	208	75.5	77.9	298	99.4	101.7	388	118.5	120.7
90	29.1	31.4	210	76.1	78.5	300	99.8	102.2	390	118.9	121.1
95	31.7	34.0	212	76.7	79.1	302	100.3	102.6	392	119.3	121.5
100	34.3	36.6	214	77.3	79.7	304	100.8	103.1	394	119.7	121.9
102	35.3	37.6	216	77.9	80.2	306	101.2	103.5	396	120.1	122.2
104	36.2	38.6	218	78.4	80.8	308	101.7	104.0	398	120.5	122.6
106	37.2	39.5	220	79.0	81.4	310	102.1	104.4	400	120.8	123.0
108	38.1	40.5	222	79.6	82.0	312	102.6	104.9	405	121.8	123.9
110	39.1	41.4	224	80.2	82.6	314	103.0	105.4	410	122.7	124.9
112	40.0	42.4	226	80.8	83.1	316	103.5	105.8	415	123.6	125.8
114	40.9	43.3	228	81.3	83.7	318	103.9	106.2	420	124.6	126.7
116	41.8	44.2	230	81.9	84.3	320	104.4	106.7	425	125.5	127.6
118	42.7	45.1	232	82.4	84.8	322	104.8	107.1	430	126.4	128.5
120	43.6	46.0	234	83.0	85.4	324	105.3	107.6	435	127.3	129.4
122	44.5	46.9	236	83.6	86.0	326	105.7	108.0	440	128.2	130.2
124	45.4	47.7	238	84.1	86.5	328	106.2	108.5	445	129.0	131.1
126	46.2	48.6	240	84.7	87.1	330	106.6	108.9	450	129.9	132.0
128	47.1	49.4	242	85.2	87.6	332	107.0	109.3	460	131.6	133.7
130	47.9	50.3	244	85.8	88.1	334	107.5	109.7	470	133.3	135.3
132	48.8	51.1	246	86.3	88.7	336	107.9	110.2	480	135.0	137.0
134	49.6	51.9	248	86.8	89.2	338	108.3	110.6	490	136.7	138.6
136	50.4	52.8	250	87.4	89.7	340	108.8	111.0	500	138.3	140.2
138	51.2	53.6	252	87.9	90.3	342	109.2	111.5	510	139.9	141.8
140	52.0	54.4	254	88.4	90.8	344	109.6	111.9	520	141.5	143.3
142	52.8	55.2	256	88.9	91.3	346	110.0	112.3	530	143.0	144.8
144	53.6	56.0	258	89.5	91.8	348	110.5	112.7	540	144.5	146.3
146	54.3	56.7	260	90.0	92.4	350	110.9	113.1	550	146.1	147.8
148	55.1	57.5	262	90.5	92.9	352	111.3	113.5	560	147.5	149.2
150	55.9	58.3	264	91.0	93.4	354	111.7	114.0	570	149.0	150.7
152	56.6	59.0	266	91.5	93.9	356	112.1	114.4	580	150.5	152.1
154	57.4	59.8	268	92.0	94.4	358	112.5	114.8	590	151.9	153.5
156	58.1	60.5	270	92.5	94.9	360	112.9	115.2	600	153.3	154.8

Note

1. R-454B is a zeotropic blend and must be charged with liquid refrigerant only.
2. Saturated liquid temperature is used to calculate liquid subcooling.
3. Saturated vapor temperature is used to to calculate suction superheat.
4. See unit charging label for subcooling values and additional charging information.

Start-Up Test Procedure

The RDS Blower Control Board is equipped with a Test/ Reset button. After the RDS Blower Control Board has been mounted and wired, restore power to the HVAC system. The system will then run through a purge sequence for five (5) minutes. After the purge sequence is complete, proceed to testing cooling demand and heating demand.

Cooling Demand

1 - Prompt a cooling demand at the thermostat.

2 - Press the Test button on the RDS Blower Control Board. The system then executes a leak detection response.

3 - Observe the following sequence:

a. The LED indicator flashes the sequence for leak detection (flashing blue).

b. The blower powers up.

c. The outdoor compressor powers down.

4 - Press the Test button to terminate the simulated Leak Detected mode upon test completion.

Heating Demand

1 - Prompt a heating demand at the thermostat.

2 - Press the Test button on the RDS Blower Control Board. The system then executes a leak detection response.

3 - Observe the following sequence:

a. The LED indicator flashes the sequence for leak detection (flashing blue).

b. The blower powers up.

c. The gas burners power down.

d. The outdoor compressor powers down.

4 - Press the Test button to terminate the simulated Leak Detected mode upon test completion.

The installation of the RDS Blower Control Board is complete after both sequences are successfully completed.

ML17KC2 Charging Procedures

R454B CHARGING INFORMATION

The unit is factory charged with the amount of R454B refrigerant indicated on the unit rating plate. This charge is based on a matching indoor coil and outdoor coil with 15 feet (4.6 m) line set. The outdoor unit should be charged during warm weather. However, applications arise in which charging must occur in the colder months. *The method of charging is determined by the outdoor ambient temperature*. Before charging the unit, determine the liquid line temperature and the outdoor ambient temperature.

IMPORTANT !

R454B is a zeotropic blend. Use saturated liquid temperature to calculate liquid subcooling. Charge with liquid only

Charge Using the Weigh-In Method – *Outdoor Temperature < 64ºF (17.7ºC)*

If the system is void of refrigerant, or if the outdoor ambient temperature is 64°F (17.7°C) and below, the refrigerant charge should be weighed into the unit. Do this after any leaks have been repaired.

***NOTE** - See system Installation Instructions to calculate charge required for longer line sets.*

1. Recover the refrigerant from the unit.
2. Conduct a leak check, then evacuate the system as shown in the installation instructions.
3. Weigh in the unit nameplate charge. If weighing facilities are not available, or if you are charging the unit during warm weather, follow one of the other procedures outlined below.

Charge Using The Subcooling Method – *Outdoor Temperature > 65ºF (18.3ºC)*

When the outdoor ambient temperature is 65ºF (18.3ºC) and above, use the subcooling method to charge the unit. It may be necessary to restrict the air flow through the outdoor coil to achieve pressures in the 325-375 psig (2240-2485 kPa) range. These higher pressures are necessary for checking the charge. Block equal sections of air intake panels and move obstructions sideways until the liquid pressure is in the 325-375 psig (2240-2485 kPa) range. See figure 1.

Block coil one side at a time with cardboard / plastic until proper testing pressures are reached.

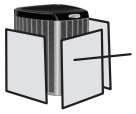


Figure 1. Blocking Outdoor Coil

1. With the manifold gauge connected to the liquid line service port, allow the unit pressures to stabilize, then, use a digital thermometer to record the liquid line temperature.
2. At the same time, record the liquid line pressure reading.
3. Use a temperature/pressure chart for R454B to determine the saturation temperature for the liquid line pressure reading.
4. Subtract the liquid line temperature from the saturation temperature (according to the chart) to determine subcooling **(Saturated Liquid Temperature - Liquid Line Temperature = Subcooling Value).**
5. Compare the subcooling value with those in table 1. If subcooling is greater than shown, recover some refrigerant. If subcooling is less than shown, add refrigerant.

Charge Using Normal Operating Pressures/Approach or Subcooling Methods *(High Capacity) – Outdoor Temperature >65ºF (18.3ºC)*

When the outdoor ambient temperature is 65ºF (18.3ºC) and above, use the approach or subcooling methods to charge the system. For best results, indoor temperature should be 70°F (21°C) to 80°F (26°C). Monitor system pressures while charging.

1. Record outdoor ambient temperature using a digital thermometer.
2. Attach high pressure gauge set and operate unit for several minutes to allow system pressures to stabilize.
3. Compare stabilized pressures with those provided in table 3, "Normal Operating Pressures." Minor variations are to be expected; significant differences could mean that the system is not properly charged or that a problem exists with some component in the system. Pressures higher than those listed indicate that the system is overcharged. Pressures lower than those listed indicate that the system is undercharged. Verify adjusted charge using the approach method.
4. Use the same digital thermometer used to check outdoor ambient temperature to check liquid line temperature. Verify the unit charge using the approach method.
5. The difference between the liquid and ambient temperatures should match values given in table 2. If the values don't agree with the those in table 2, add refrigerant to lower the approach temperature or recover refrigerant from the system to increase the approach temperature.

Using the Normal Operating Pressures Table

Table 3 may be used to help perform maintenance checks. This table is not a procedure for charging the system and any minor variations in the pressures may be expected due to differences in installations. However, significant deviations could mean that the system is not properly charged or that a problem exists with some component in the system.

Charging Temperatures and Pressures

ML17KC2	-024	-036	-048	-060
Table 1 – Subcooling Values (High Capacity) *Saturation Temperature minus Liquid Line Temperature °F (°C) ± 1°F (0.5°C)*				
Temp. °F (°C)	9.6 (5.3)	12.2 (6.8)	13.6 (7.6)	15.1 (8.4)
Table 2 – Approach Values (High Capacity) *Liquid Line Temperature minus Outdoor Ambient Temperature °F (°C) ± 1°F (0.5°C)*				
Temp. °F (°C)	1.2 (.7)	2.7 (1.5)	3.6 (2)	4 (2.2)
Table 3 – Normal Operating Pressures (Liquid ±10 and Suction ±5 psig)				
Air Temp. Entering Outside Coil	*The values below are typical pressures; indoor evaporator match up, indoor air quantity, and evaporator load will cause the pressures to vary.* **Liquid Line Pressure / Suction Line Pressure**			
First Stage (Low Capacity)				
65 (18.3)	202/132	210/132	214/130	217/129
75 (23.9)	233/134	242/134	247/134	253/132
85 (29.4)	271/136	282/137	288/135	295/134
95 (35.0)	314/138	326/139	334/137	338/135
105 (40.6)	360/140	375/141	381/139	387/139
115 (46.1)	411/143	427/143	431/144	442/142
Second Stage (High Capacity)				
65 (18.3)	211/127	222/125	228/122	235/122
75 (23.9)	243/129	257/129	264/128	275/125
85 (29.4)	283/130	299/131	307/131	319/128
95 (35.0)	326/134	345/132	357/132	366/130
105 (40.6)	375/136	395/134	409/134	418/132
115 (46.1)	427/136	450/137	465/135	476/135

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Motor Winding Resistance Ω

Unit Model Number	Compressor	C-R	S-R
ML17KC2-024-230A01	YAS20K1E-PFV-ASE	1.07	1.65
ML17KC2-036-230A01	YAS30K1E-PFV-ASE	0.73	1.47
ML17KC2-048-230A01	YAS40K1E-PFV-ASC	0.44	1.66
ML17KC2-060-230A01	YAS51K1E-PFV-ASC	0.35	1.39