

USER'S INFORMATION MANUAL

AIR HANDLERS
MODELS: ALL



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CONTACT INFORMATION

- Go to website at www.york.com click on "contact", then click on "contact form" and follow the instructions.
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This high efficiency Air Handling system has been precision engineered, manufactured of high quality materials, and passed many rigorous tests and inspections to ensure years of satisfactory service. That's why you can rely on efficient, trouble-free operation. Your system is fully automatic. Set the thermostat and forget it. And it's automatically protected from damage by voltage fluctuations or excessive heating or cooling demands. Your Air Handler is actually two units – the indoor air blower and the indoor refrigeration coil, part of the outdoor AC or Heat Pump system installed with this Air Handler. You may also have an Electric Resistance Heater kit installed in this air handler.

WARNING

FIRE OR ELECTRICAL HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warnings exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.
A fire or electrical hazard may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

SECTION I: HOW YOUR AIR HANDLER WORKS

If your hand is wet and you blow on it, it feels cool because some of the moisture is evaporating and becoming a vapor. This process requires heat. The heat is being taken from your hand, so your hand feels cool. That's what happens with a heat pump. During the cooling cycle, your system will remove heat and humidity from your home and will transfer this heat to the outdoor air. During the heating cycle, your system will remove heat and humidity from the outdoor air and will transfer this heat to your home. This is possible because even 0°F outdoor air contains a great deal of heat.

Remember that your heat pump doesn't generate much heat, it merely transfers it from one place to another.

SECTION II: SYSTEM OPERATION

Your thermostat puts full control of the comfort level in your home at your fingertips. DO NOT switch your thermostat rapidly "On" and "Off" or between "Heat" to "Cool" This could damage your equipment. Always allow at least 5 minutes between changes.

SETTING THE THERMOSTAT

Although thermostats may vary widely in appearance, they are all designed to perform the same basic function: to control the operation of your air conditioning or heat pump system. Regardless of size or shape, each thermostat will feature a temperature indicator; a dial, arm, or push button for selection of the desired temperature; a fan switch to choose the indoor fan operation; and a comfort switch for you to select the system mode of operation.

Only approved thermostats have been tested and are fully compatible with this equipment. Please be aware that many different thermostats operate on batteries or "power stealing" principals. These types of thermostats can not be supported as trouble free when used with this product.

A complete operating instruction is provided by the manufacturer for each thermostat. Familiarize yourself with its proper operation to obtain the maximum comfort with minimum energy consumption.

If your system has been designed to allow both cooling and heating operation, you may have either a manual change-over type, or a programmable electronic type thermostat.

Manual change-over simply means that the comfort switch must be manually positioned every time you wish to switch from the cooling to heating or heating to cooling modes of operation.

The computerized electronic thermostat is actually a sophisticated electronic version of a manual change-over type. This thermostat includes features which allow "set-back" temperature variations for periods of sleep, or while you are away during the day, and means energy savings for you. The thermostat also features a digital clock.

Fan Operation Selection

A multi-position fan switch allows you to choose the type of fan operation of the indoor fan.

AUTO - With the thermostat fan switch set to "AUTO", the fan will run intermittently as required for either heating or cooling. This position will provide the lowest operating cost. If you purchased one of our thermostats, they have an Intelligent fan mode which continually circulates the air during occupied modes or when you are at home, and can cycle the fan during unoccupied mode or during the night while you sleep to further conserve energy.

ON - If the fan switch is set to "ON", the indoor fan will not shut off. However, the system will still operate as required by room temperatures. This provides continuous air filtering and more even temperature distribution throughout the house, which is especially useful in houses with basements.

Usually during spring and fall, when neither heating nor cooling is required, you may want to run only the fan to ventilate, circulate, and filter the air in your home or building. Set the comfort control switch to "OFF" and the fan switch to "ON". Be sure to return the switches to their original positions for normal operation.

Heating Cycle

With the thermostat in the heating position, and the outdoor temperature in the range of 20 to 30° or below, the outdoor unit will generally run 100% of the time.

All systems can be equipped with balance point control to provide even more efficient operation. This control will prevent the electric heater from being energized when the outdoor air is above some predetermined temperature setting (0 to 45°F). At higher temperatures, your system will provide all the heat your home will ever need. At lower temperatures, the auxiliary heat will be energized to keep your home comfortable.

When the outdoor air is cool and moist, frost may form on the surface of your outdoor coil. When this frost builds to a certain point, your system will switch to a defrost cycle. Although you may feel cooler air coming from your registers, DO NOT adjust your thermostat. The frost will melt quickly, and your system will return to normal operation automatically.

Cooling Cycle

Switch your thermostat to cool. Select a comfortable thermostat temperature setting, typically between 75 and 80°. Comfort sensations vary with individuals. The lower the indoor temperature desired, the greater will be the number of hours your unit must operate.

Set your thermostat 2 or 3°F below normal several hours before entertaining large groups during hot weather. People give off considerable heat and moisture.

On an extremely hot day, the indoor temperature may rise 3 to 6°F above the thermostat setting. Properly selected equipment does not have the capacity to maintain a constant indoor temperature during the peak load. Over-sizing your system to handle this peak load is not practical because the oversized system would operate much less efficiently at all other conditions.

MANUAL CHANGE-OVER THERMOSTAT

COOLING YOUR HOME: With the comfort control switch in the "COOL" position, the system will operate as follows: When the indoor temperature rises above the level indicated by the temperature adjustment setting, the system will start. The outdoor unit will operate and the indoor fan will circulate cool, filtered air. When the room temperature is lowered to the setting selected, the system will shut off.

HEATING YOUR HOME: If your system includes a heating unit and the comfort control switch is in the "HEAT" position, the system will operate as follows: When the indoor temperature drops below the level indicated by the temperature adjustment setting, the system will start. The heating system will operate and the indoor fan will circulate warm, filtered air. When the room temperature rises to the setting selected, the system will shut off.

Whether heating or cooling, the fan will continue to operate if the fan switch was set in the "ON or Intelligent" position. The "AUTO" setting on the fan switch will allow the fan to shut off when your system does.

ELECTRONIC THERMOSTAT

The computerized electronic thermostat, when programmed, will function automatically to operate the system as follows: When the indoor temperature rises above the higher (COOL) setting, the outdoor unit will operate and the indoor fan will circulate cool, filtered air. When the room temperature is lowered to the selected level, the system will shut off. When the indoor temperature drops below the lower (HEAT) setting, the heating system will operate, and the indoor fan will circulate the warm, filtered air. When the indoor temperature rises to the selected setting, the system will shut off. The indoor fan will either shut off or run continuously, depending upon your choice of fan switch setting.

SECTION III: TO MAXIMIZE OPERATING EFFICIENCY

HEATING CONSERVATION

For the most efficient operation, keep storm windows and doors closed all year long. They not only help insulate against heat and cold, but they also keep out dirt, pollen, and noise.

Closing drapes at night, keeping fireplace dampers closed when not in use, and running exhaust fans only when necessary will help you to retain the air you have already paid to heat.

Keep lamps, televisions, or other heat producing sources away from the thermostat. The thermostat will sense this extra heat and will not be able to maintain the inside temperature to the desired comfort level.

COOLING CONSERVATION

To comfortably cool your home, your air conditioner must remove both heat and humidity. Don't turn your system off even though you will be away all day. On a hot day, your system may have to operate between 8 to 12 hours to reduce the temperature in your home to a normal comfort level.

Keep windows closed after sundown. While the outdoor temperature at night may be lower than indoors, the air is generally loaded with moisture which is soaked up by furniture, carpets, and fabrics. This moisture must be removed when you restart your system.

The hotter the outside temperature, the greater the load on your system. Therefore do not be alarmed when your system continues to run after the sun has set on a hot day. Heat is stored in your outside walls during the day and will continue to flow into your home for several hours after sunset.

Use your kitchen exhaust fan when cooking. One surface burner on "HIGH" requires one ton of cooling. Turn on your bathroom exhaust fan while showering to remove humidity. However, exhaust fans should not be run excessively. It would decrease efficiency by removing conditioned air.

You can also help your system in the summer by closing drapes or blinds and by lowering awnings on windows that get direct sunlight.

SECTION IV: CARE OF SYSTEM

IMPORTANT

The owner/user should not attempt to disassemble the equipment nor perform periodic maintenance unless they are experienced and qualified to do so.

A periodic inspection, cleaning, lubrication, and adjustment of your heat pump is available from your dealer. Be sure to ask him about this service.

For those who prefer to do-it-yourself, follow the instructions below to care for your system.

MOTOR LUBRICATION

The motors in these Air Handlers are permanently lubricated, and do not require periodic oiling.

PERIODIC INSPECTION**WARNING**

Electric Shock and Moving Parts Hazards are present behind the Blower & Coil access panels. Presenting risk of Personal Injury and/or Fire or Electric Shock, potentially causing property damage, personal injury, and/or loss of life. The only owner serviceable part is the filter behind the bottom filter access panel

Every time the filters are changed, the following items should be visually inspected:

- Check unit exterior to be sure it is in good condition and that there are no obvious signs of deterioration.
- Check the drain lines to make sure there are no cracks, leaks or blockages.
- Check the area around the unit and all registers and grilles – to maintain good air flow.

Periodic inspection by a qualified service technician is highly recommended.

Cleaning & maintenance of the Air Handler interior and its components must only be done by a qualified service professional.

For more information, or if you have questions about the operation of your Air Handler, Or if you suspect your unit is malfunctioning or in need of service or repair

- Call a certified dealer or servicing contractor to check and/or clean your Air Handler.

AIR FILTERS

Air filters maybe internally or externally mounted. Dirty filters greatly restrict the flow of air and may cause damage to the moving parts. If the filters become clogged the Electric Heaters and blower motor could overheat resulting in a potentially dangerous situation. The filters should be checked every month. On new construction, check the filters every week for the first four weeks and every three weeks after that, especially if the indoor fan is running continuously. When replacing the filter(s) you must use filters that are the same size as those recommended in Table 1. Never operate your Air Handler without a suitable air filter.

Filter Care

Inspect the air filter every month. If dirty, wash reusable filters with a mild detergent per manufacturer's recommendations. Replace disposable filters with new filters. Filters should be clean to assure maximum efficiency and adequate air circulation. Drapes, furniture or other obstructions blocking your supply and return air grilles will also decrease efficiency.

An air filter was supplied by your dealer with you new Air Handler. A 1" filter rack compartment was built-in on your new Air Handler and may use either a 1" disposable filter or a permanent washable filter media per Table 1.

TABLE 1: Filter Sizes

Cabinet Size	Disposable Filter Size for Built-in Filter Compartment
B	16"x20"x1"
C	20"x20"x1"
D	22"x20"x1"
AHR/AHE	24"x20"x1"
Cabinet Size	Permanent Washable Filter Part Numbers for Built-in Filter Compartment
B	S1-1PF0601BK
C	S1-1PF0602BK
D	S1-1PF0603BK

CAUTION

Equipment should never to operated without filters

Removing Internally Mounted Air Filters

This Air Handler may have a filter located on bottom of the unit behind the filter access panel.

1. Remove filter access panel by flipping the levers on each side of the cabinet outward, to release the panel.
2. Install the clean filters with "air flow" arrow in the same direction as the air flow in your duct.
3. Replace the panel and push levers in to secure the panel.

For Externally Mounted Air Filters

This air filter should be located in a rack attached to the casing of the Air Handler or placed in the return air duct, or wall mounted filter grille.

Replace throw away filter(s) with the same size new filter(s).

Throw away filter(s) may be replaced with cleanable filter(s) at this time.

Cleanable filter(s) may be cleaned as described in the Manufacturer instructions

How to Clean your Filter

Permanent type, washable, High-velocity filters may be cleaned with a vacuum cleaner or taken away from the unit & washed with a garden hose. Be sure to shake off excess water and allow filter to completely dry before re-installing the filter.

CONDENSATE DRAIN LINES

Coils maybe included in the air handler or separately mounted. During the cooling season check the condensate drain lines to be sure that condensate is flowing from the primary drain but not from the secondary drain. If condensate ever flows from the secondary drain the unit should be promptly shut off and the condensate pan and drains cleaned by a qualified service technician to insure a free flowing primary drain.

COIL CLEANING

If an inspection by a qualified service technician indicates the coil needs to be cleaned, it should be washed with Calgon Coilclean (mix one part Coilclean to seven parts water). Allow solution to remain on coil for 30 minutes before rinsing with clean water. Solution should not be permitted to come in contact with painted surfaces.

CAUTION

*Coil cleaning solutions must be diluted according to the manufacturer's instructions. The use of undiluted coil cleaning solutions on the coil **WILL** damage the coil coating.*

BLOWER CARE

Even with good filters properly in place, blower wheels and motors will become dust laden after long months of operation. The entire blower assembly should be inspected annually. If the motor and wheel are heavily coated with dust, they can be brushed and cleaned with a vacuum cleaner. If the blower cannot be properly cleaned without removing it from the furnace, then this service must be performed by a qualified service agency.

WARNING

Make sure you DO NOT move the clip on weight on the indoor fan wheel when cleaning the wheel. This weight is used to balance the wheel. Moving the weight will cause the fan wheel to vibrate.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE			
PROBLEM	CHECK	ACTION TO TAKE	FAULT CODE
No Heat or Cooling	1. Thermostat for proper settings.	Set thermostat to proper setting.	-
	2. Circuit breakers and fuses.	Reset circuit breakers - Replace blown fuses.	-
	3. Check outdoor unit for dirty coil (Cooling).	Clean coil, see "COIL CARE" section.	2
	4. Outdoor unit for snow accumulation. (Heating).	Remove loose snow only.	3
	5. Indoor unit for dirty filter (Heating).	Clean or replace, see "FILTER CARE" section.	2
	6. Emergency heat light status on thermostat.	Check 1 - 5, call qualified service person.	2
	Light on = Malfunction	Check 1 - 5, call qualified service person.	-
Light flashing = Malfunction	Check 1 - 5, call qualified service person with fault code.	-	
Wet on Floor or in Furnace	Condensate drain and "P" trap	Remove blockage, usually mold or fungus.	-