



Literature Assembly

911-0602

Contains the following:

2100-587(O)	WG*S2 Gas/Elect Manual
2100-502(B)	Users Information Manual
2100-367(B)	Trouble Shooting Manual WG
2100-479	Leak Test, Evacuation, Charging
2110-812(W)	Replacement Parts Manual
7960-420	Warranty

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Wall Mounted Gas/Electric

Models:

WG3S2-A	WG3S2-B	WG3S2-C
WG4S2-A	WG4S2-B	WG4S2-C
WG5S2-A	WG5S2-B	WG5S2-C



WARNING

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE BEGINNING THE INSTALLATION.

THE INSTALLATION MUST COMPLY WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL GOVERNING CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR THE INSTALLATION LOCATION.

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF INSTALLER TO KNOW AND UNDERSTAND ALL OF THESE REQUIREMENTS.

FAILURE TO DO SO COULD CREATE A HAZARD RESULTING IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY, OR DEATH.



Bard Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Bryan, Ohio 43506
www.bardhvac.com

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CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Getting Other Information and Publications...	4	19. Manifold Pressure Adjustment	27
Wall Mount Gas/Electric General Information..	5	20. Checking Gas Input Rate.....	27
WG Series Model Nomenclature	5	21. Standard Orifice Sizing and High Altitude Derate	29
Ventilation Options	5	22. Conversion of Gas Input BTUH from High to Low Rating.....	31
Air Conditioning Module Options.....	6	23. Measuring Air Temperature Rise.....	31
Installation	9	24. Filters	32
1. Important	9	25. Compressor Control Module.....	32
2. Application	9	26. Phase Monitor.....	34
3. Duct Work.....	9	27. Lighting and Shutdown Instructions	35
4. High Altitude Applications.....	9	28. Service Agency Procedures	36
5. Transportation Damage.....	10	29. Maintaining Unit in Good Working Order	36
6. General Information	10	30. Replacement Parts	37
7. Wall Mounting Information	10	31. Sequence of Operation – Heating.....	38
8. Mounting the Unit	10	32. Sequence of Operation – Cooling.....	38
9. Clearances.....	16	33. Indoor Blower Operation.....	39
10. Vent Terminal and Combustion Air Inlet Hood...	17	Start Up	41
11. Optional Vertical Venting	17	Application	41
12. Vent Resizing Instructions	18	Important Installer Note	41
13. Fresh Air Intake.....	18	High and Low Pressure Switch.....	41
14. Condensate Drain	18	Three Phase Scroll Compressor	41
15. Wiring – Main Power	18	Service	42
16. Wiring – Low Voltage Wiring.....	20	Compressor Solenoid	42
17. Thermostats.....	20	Fan Blade Setting Dimensions	42
18. Gas Supply and Piping.....	26	Removal of Fan Shroud	42
		ECM™ Motors	43
		34. Pressure Service Ports	45
		35. R-410A Refrigerant Charge	46
		36. Low NOx Burner Assembly "N" Suffix Models Only – U.S. Installations Only	46

FIGURES	Page	TABLES	Page
Figure 1	Unit Dimensions	Table 1	Specifications.....
Figure 2A	Mounting Instructions for WG3S2	Table 2	Minimum Installation Clearances.....
Figure 2B	Mounting Instructions for WG4S2 and WG5S2	Table 3	Thermostat Wire Size.....
Figure 3	Combustible Clearance	Table 4	Wall Thermostat.....
Figure 4	Wall Mounting Instructions.....	Table 5	Length of Standard Pipe Threads.....
Figure 5	Wall Mounting Instructions.....	Table 6	Gas Pipe Sizes – Natural Gas
Figure 6	Common Wall Mounting Installations....	Table 7	Natural Gas Derate Capacities for All Models
Figure 7	Location of Vent Terminal in Shipping ..	Table 8	Natural Gas Orifice Tables
Figure 8	Vent Terminal and Combustion Air Intake	Table 9	Indoor Blower Performance
Figure 9	Installation of Flexible Conduit	Table 10	Integrated Furnace and Blower Control Operation.....
Figure 10A	Low Voltage Wiring – No Vent	Table 11	Fan Blade Dimensions.....
Figure 10B	Low Voltage Wiring – CRV.....	Table 12	Cooling Pressures.....
Figure 10C	Low Voltage Wiring – Economizer		
Figure 10D	Low Voltage Wiring – ERV.....		
Figure 11	Gas Pipe Connection.....		
Figure 12	Proper Piping Practice		
Figure 13	Access Internal Filter.....		
Figure 14	Compressor Control Module.....		
Figure 15	Lighting and Shutdown Instruction Label		
Figure 16	Top View of Gas Control		
Figure 17	Sequence of Operation – Electronic Blower Control		
Figure 18	Furnace Control Board and Blower Control		
Figure 19	Fan Blade.....		
Figure 20	Control Disassembly		
Figure 21	Winding Test		
Figure 22	Drip Loop		
Figure 23	Low NOx Insert		

GETTING OTHER INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS

These publications can help when installing the furnace. They can usually be found at the local library or purchased directly from the publisher. Be sure to consult the current edition of each standard.

National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1 / NFPA 54

National Electrical Code ANSI / NFPA 70

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

Standard for Warm Air ANSI / NFPA 90B
Heating and Air Conditioning Systems

Standard for Chimneys, ...NFPA 211
Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances

Load Calculation for ACCA Manual J
Residential Winter and Summer Air Conditioning

Duct Design for Residential ACCA Manual D
Winter and Winter Air Conditioning and Equipment
Selection

Canadian Electrical Code.....CSA C22.1

Canadian Installation Code CAN/CGA B149

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT THESE PUBLISHERS:

ACCA **Air Conditioning Contractors of America**
1712 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20009
Telephone: (202) 483-9370

ANSI **American National Standards Institute**
11 West Street, 13th Floor
New York, NY 10036
Telephone: (212) 642-4900
Fax: (212) 302-1286

ASHRAE **American Society of Heating Refrigerating,
and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc.**
1791 Tullie Circle, NE.
Atlanta, GA 30329-2305
Telephone: (404) 636-8400
Fax: (404) 321-5478

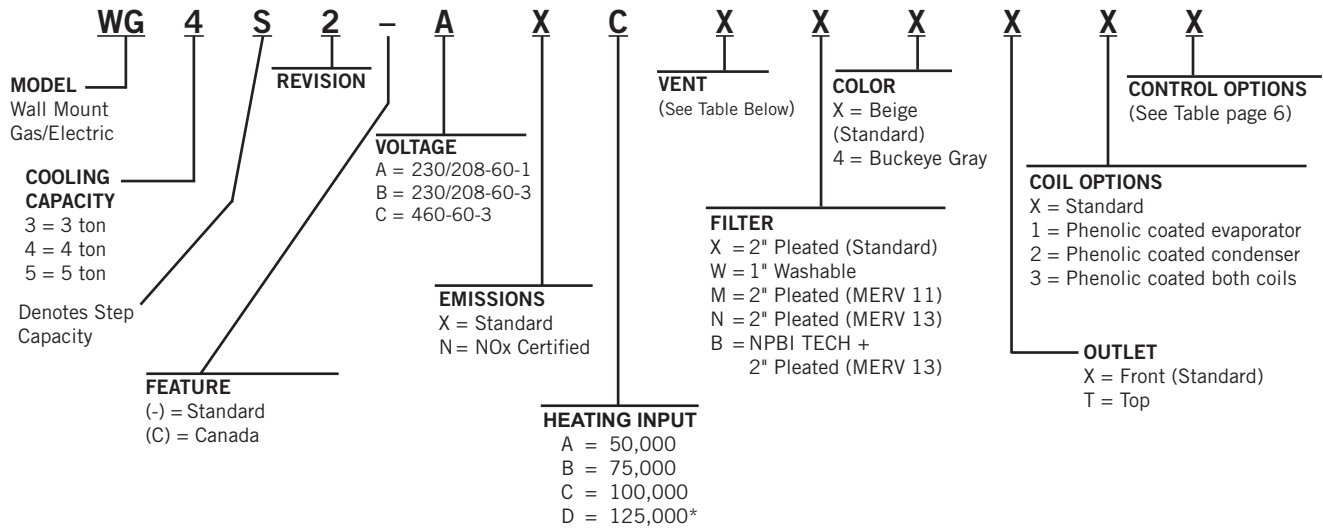
NFPA **National Fire Protection Association**
Batterymarch Park
P.O. Box 9101
Quincy, MA 02269-9901
Telephone: (800) 344-3555
Fax: (617) 984-7057

CSA **Canadian Standards Association**
178 Rexdale Boulevard
Rexdale, Ontario
Canada. M9W 1R3
Telephone: (416) 447-4044

BARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.
BRYAN, OHIO 43506 USA

WALL MOUNT GAS/ELECTRIC GENERAL INFORMATION

MODEL NUMBER NOMENCLATURE



VENTILATION OPTIONS

Description	Factory Installed Code No.	Field Installed Part No.
Blank-Off Plate	B	WGSBOP-5
Commercial Ventilator – Multiple Position	V	WGSCRVMP-5
Economizer – Fully Modulating ①	E	WGSJIFM-5
Energy Recovery Ventilator – 230 Volt	R	WGSERV-A5A
Energy Recovery Ventilator – 460 Volt	R	WGSERV-C5A

① Low ambient control is required with economizer for low temperature compressor operation.

AIR CONDITIONING MODULE OPTIONS

CCM ①	HPC ②	LPC ③	LAC ④	Factory Installed Code	Field Installed Part
STD	STD	STD		X	N/A
STD	STD	STD	--	H	CMA-28

STD = Standard equipment

- ① CCM Compressor control module has adjustable 30 second to 5 minute delay-on-break timer. On initial power up, or any time the power is interrupted, the delay-on-make will be 2 minutes plus 10% of the delay-on-break setting. There is no delay-on-make during routine operation of the unit. The module also provides the lockout feature (with 1 retry) for high and/or low pressure controls, and a 2 minute timed bypass for low pressure control.
- ② HPC High pressure control is auto reset. Always used with compressor control module (CCM) which is included. See note ①.
- ③ LPC Low pressure control is auto reset. Always used with compressor control module (CCM) which is included. See note ①.
- ④ LAC Low ambient control permits cooling operation down to 0°F.



CAUTION

During the initial firing of the burners there will probably be some amount of smoke issued to the circulating air stream as the result of residual oil burning off of the heat exchanger tubes. This oil is required during the forming process of the stainless steel heat exchanger tubes to facilitate the bending. OSHA or the National Toxicology Program does not list the oil as a carcinogen. In vapor form this may be irritating to the eyes or could cause headaches. This is a one-time occurrence, and ventilation of the space may be required depending upon the space being conditioned.

TABLE 1
SPECIFICATIONS

Models	WG3S2-A	WG3S2-B	WG3S2-C	WG4S2-A	WG4S2-B	WG4S2-C	WG5S2-A	WG5S2-B	WG5S2-C
<i>Electrical Rating – 60 Hz</i>	230/208-60-1	230/208-60-3	460-60-3	230/208-60-1	230/208-60-3	460-60-3	230/208-60-1	230/208-60-3	460-60-3
Operating Voltage Range	197-253	187-253	414-506	197-253	187-253	414-506	197-253	187-253	414-506
Minimum Circuit Ampacity	27	23	12	36	27	14	45	31	15
* Field Wire Size	8	10	14	8	10	12	8	8	12
Ground Wire Size	10	10	14	10	10	12	10	10	12
** Delay Fuse – Max.	40	30	15	45	40	20	60	45	20
<i>Compressor</i>									
Compressor Type	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll
Volts	230/208	230/208	460	230/208	230/208	460	230/208	230/208	460
Rated Load Amps	11.6/12.9	8.8/9.9	6.7	15.0/17.8	10.4/11.8	5.4	20.9/23.0	12.8/14.1	6.2
Branch Circuit Selection Current	15.3	11.7	5.8	21.2	14.1	6.5	27.2	16.5	7.2
Lock Rotor Amps	83	73	38	104	83	41	153	110	52
<i>Fan Motor and Compressor</i>									
Fan Motor – HP/RPM/SPD	1/3-850-2	1/3-850-2	1/3-850-1	1/3-850-2	1/3-850-2	1/3-850-1	1/3-850-2	1/3-850-2	1/3-850-1
Blower Motor – Amps	2.5	2.5	1.3	2.5	2.5	1.3	2.5	2.5	1.3
Fan – DIA/CFM	24" – 2700	24" – 2700	24" – 2700	24" – 2700	24" – 2700	24" – 2700	24" – 2700	24" – 2700	24" – 2700
<i>Motor and Evaporator</i>									
Blower Motor – HP/RPM/SPD	1/2 Variable	1/2 Variable	1/2 Variable	3/4 Variable	3/4 Variable	3/4 Variable	3/4 Variable	3/4 Variable	3/4 Variable
Blower Motor – Amps	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	6.0	6.0	6.0
CFM Cooling and E.S.P.	1100	1100	1100	1500	1500	1500	1700	1700	1700
Filter Sizes (Inches)	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2
Charge (R-410A)	156	156	156	240	240	240	246	246	246

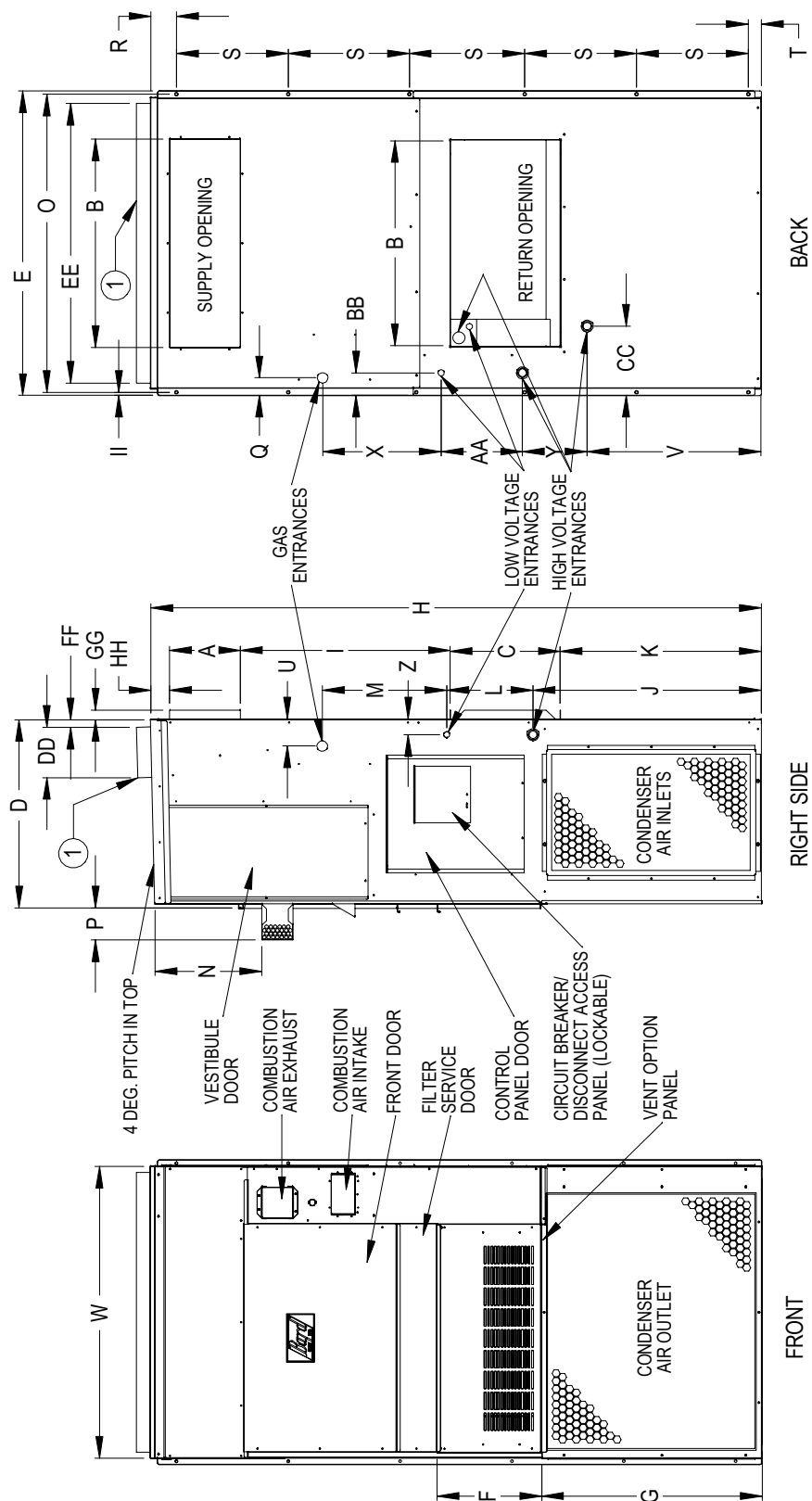
* 75° C Copper wire size

** Maximum time delay fuse or circuit breaker

FIGURE 1
Unit Dimensions

UNIT	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
WG3S2	9.88	29.88	15.88	27.25	43.81	14.88	31.63	87.5	30	33.38	28.75	14.12	15.44	15.31	42.88	4.5	2.5	3.75
WG4S2/WG5S2							41.63	97.5		43.38	38.75							

UNIT	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD	EE	FF	GG	HH	II
WG3S2	16	3.75	3.88	24.9	42	17.34	8.44	2.25	12.19	3.25	10	7.25	40.25	1.13	1.25	2.75	0.44
WG4S2/WG5S2		13.75		34.9													



MIS-3240 B

1. IMPORTANT

The equipment covered in this manual is to be installed by trained, experienced service and installation technicians. All duct work or portions thereof not in the conditioned space should be properly insulated in order to both conserve energy and prevent condensation or moisture damage.

2. APPLICATION

This is a fan-assisted forced air gas furnace with electric air conditioning for outdoor installation. A fan-assisted furnace is equipped with an integral mechanical means to draw products of combustion through the combustion chamber and heat exchanger. The furnace installation must conform with local building codes and ordinances or, in their absence, with the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1 or CAN/CGA-B149.1, latest edition, and the National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA-7 or CSA C22.1, latest edition. It is the personal responsibility and obligation of the purchaser to contact a qualified installer to assure that installation is adequate and is in conformance with governing codes and ordinances.

3. DUCT WORK

The unit is designed for use with or without duct work (see Warning on this page). Flanges are provided for attaching the supply and return ducts. These instructions explain the recommended method to install the air cooled self-contained electric air conditioning and gas heating unit and the electrical wiring connections and gas piping to the unit. The refrigerant system is completely assembled and charged. All internal wiring is complete.

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

All duct work, supply and return, must be properly sized for the design airflow requirement of the equipment. Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) is an excellent guide to proper sizing.

Refer to Table 9 in this Manual for maximum static pressure available for duct design.

See Figure 3 and clearance information in Section 9 and Table 2 for additional information.

Design the duct work according to methods given by the Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA). When duct runs through unheated spaces, it should be insulated with a minimum of 1" of insulation. Use

WARNING

In all cases, there must be a metal duct connection made to the supply air flange, and a 1" clearance to combustibles must be maintained to this duct connection.

For free blow applications, a metal sleeve must be used in the wall opening itself, again maintaining a 1" clearance to combustibles.

Failure to use the sheet metal can cause fire resulting in property damage, injury, or death.

insulation with a vapor barrier on the outside of the insulation. Flexible joints should be used to connect the duct work to the equipment in order to keep the noise transmission to a minimum.

A 1" clearance to combustible material for the first 3' of duct attached to the outlet air frame is required. See Wall Mounting Instructions and Figures 2, 2A, 3 and 3A for further details.

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

Some installations may not require any return air duct. A metallic return air grille is required with installations not requiring a return air duct. The spacing between louvers on the grille shall not be larger than 5/8".

Any grille that meets with the 5/8" louver criteria may be used. It is recommended that Bard Return Air Grille or Return Filter Grille be installed when no return duct is used. Contact distributor or factory for ordering information. If using a return air filter grille, filters must be of sufficient size to allow a maximum velocity of 400 fpm.

NOTE: If no return air duct is used, applicable installation codes may limit this cabinet to installation only in a single story structure.

4. HIGH ALTITUDE APPLICATIONS

Ratings of gas utilization equipment are based on sea level operation and need not be changed for operation at elevations up to 6,000'. For operation at elevations above 6,000' and in the absence of specific recommendations from the local authority having jurisdiction, equipment ratings shall be reduced as specified in Section 21.

5. TRANSPORTATION DAMAGE

All units are packed securely in shipping container. All units should be carefully inspected upon arrival for damage. In the event of damage, the consignee should:

1. Note on delivery receipt of any damage to container.
2. Notify carrier promptly, and request an inspection.
3. In case of concealed damage, the carrier must be notified as soon as possible within 15 days after delivery.
4. Claims for any damage, apparent or concealed, should be filed with the carrier, using the following supporting documents:
 - A. Original Bill of Lading, certified copy or indemnity bond.
 - B. Original paid freight bill of indemnity in lieu thereof.
 - C. Original invoice or certified copy thereof showing trade and other discounts or deductions.
 - D. Copy of the inspection report issued by carrier's representative at the time damage is reported to carrier.

6. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

7. WALL MOUNTING INFORMATION

1. Two holes for the supply and return air openings must be cut through the wall as detailed in Figure 4.
2. On wood-frame walls, the wall construction must be strong and rigid enough to carry the weight of the unit without transmitting any unit vibration.
3. Concrete block walls must be thoroughly inspected to insure that they are capable of carrying the weight of the installed unit.

8. MOUNTING THE UNIT

1. These units are secured by wall mounting brackets which secure the unit to the outside wall surface at both sides. A bottom mounting bracket is provided for ease of installation but is not required.

CAUTION

If the bottom bracket is used, be certain the bracket is secured to the outside wall surface in a way sufficient to support the entire weight of the unit during installation until side mounting brackets are secured.

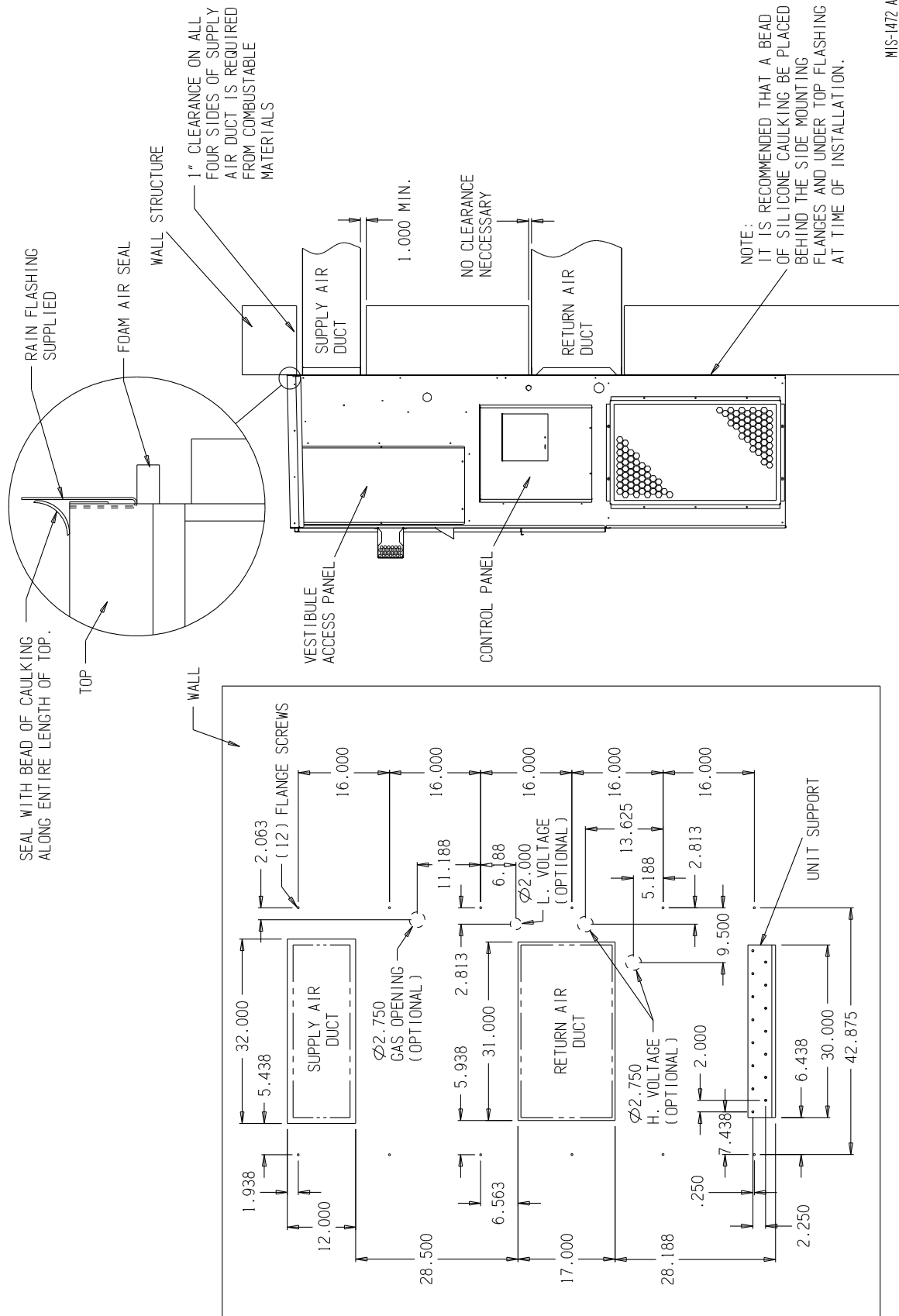
2. The WG3S2, WG4S2 and WG5S2 models are suitable for 0" clearance on the installation mounting wall and to the top. For all models the supply air duct flange and the first 3' of supply air duct require a minimum of 1" clearance to combustible material.

WARNING

Failure to provide the 1" clearance between the supply duct and a combustible surface for the first 3' of duct can result in fire causing damage, injury or death.

3. Locate and mark lag bolt locations and bottom mounting bracket location.
4. Mount bottom mounting bracket.
5. Hook top rain flashing under back bend of top. Top rain flashing is shipped secured to the right side of the back.
6. Position unit in opening and secure with 5/16 lag bolts; use 7/8" diameter flat washers on the lag bolts. Use lag bolts long enough to support the unit's weight when mounted to the structure. This length may be dependant on the type of construction.
7. Secure rain flashing to wall and caulk across entire length of top (see Figure 3).
8. On side-by-side installations, maintain a minimum of 20" clearance on right side to allow access to control panel and burner compartment, and to allow proper airflow to the outdoor coil. Additional clearance may be required to meet local or national codes.

FIGURE 2A
Mounting Instructions for WG3S2



MIS-1472 A

FIGURE 2B
Mounting Instructions for WG4S2 and WG5S2

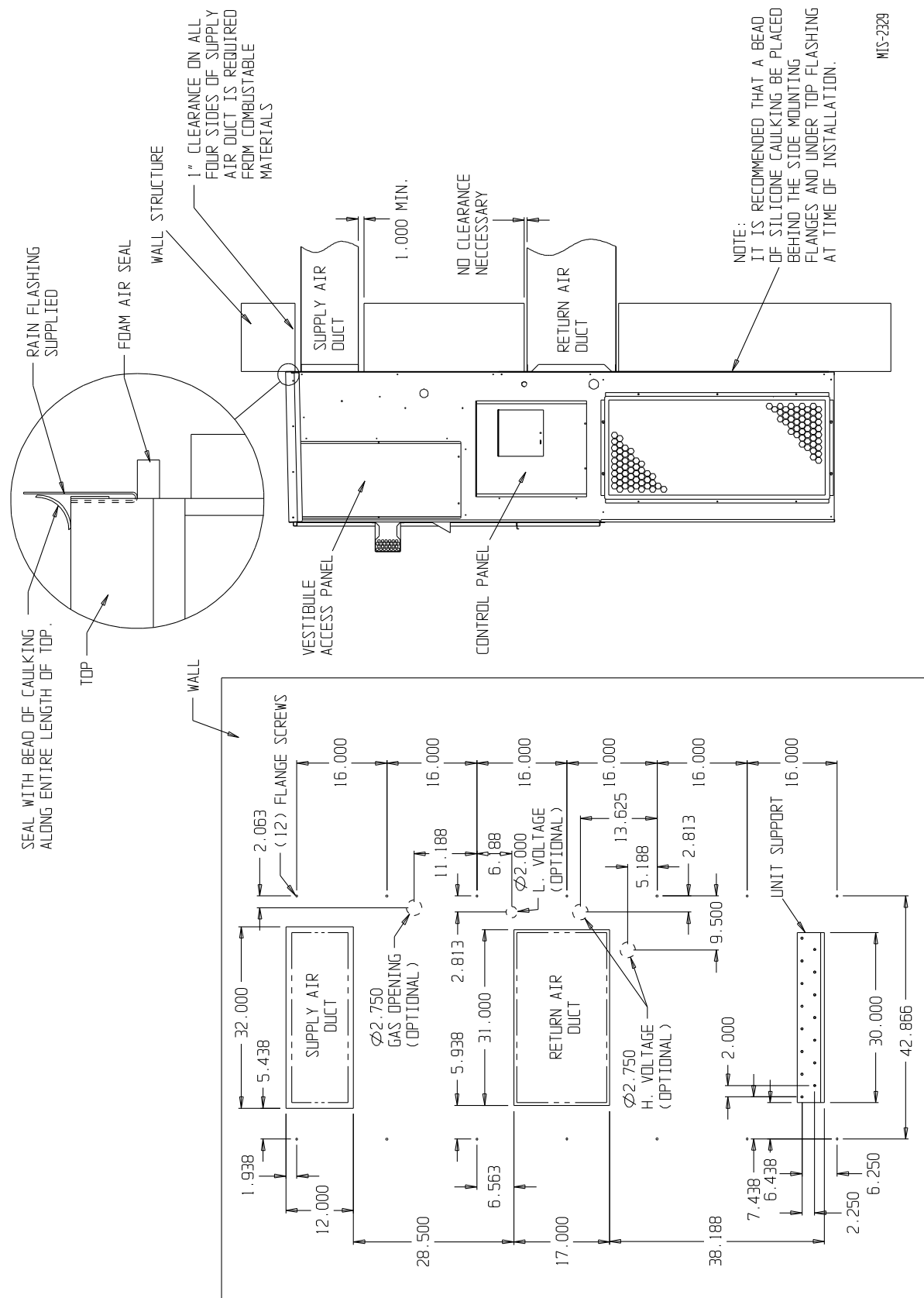
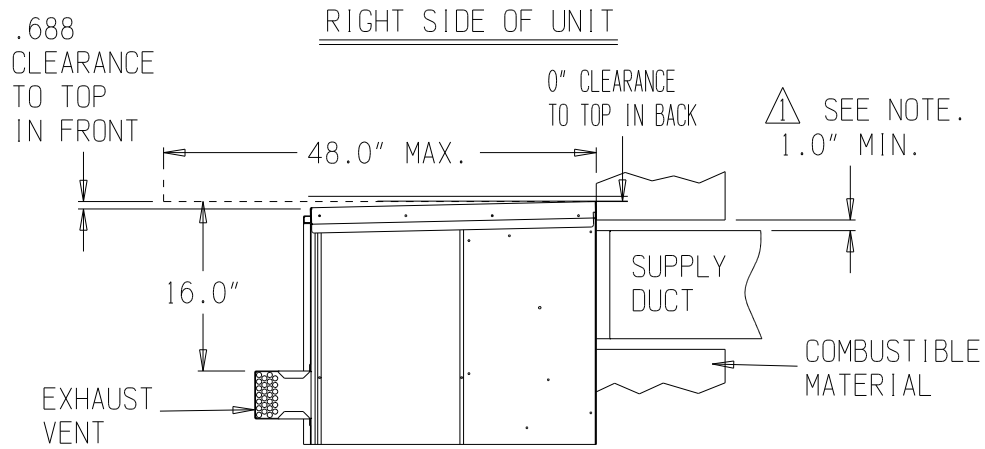


FIGURE 3
Combustible Clearance



⚠ SIDE SECTION VIEW OF SUPPLY AIR DUCT
FOR WALL MOUNTED UNIT SHOWING 1.0"
CLEARANCE TO ALL COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES.

MIS-1714

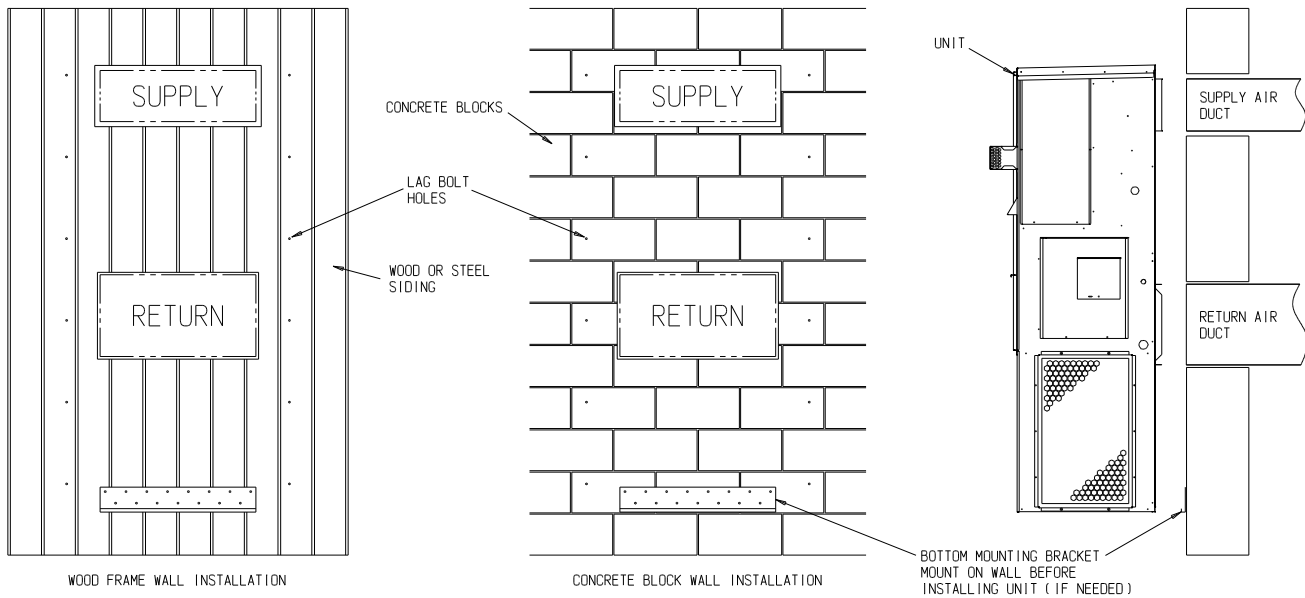
⚠ WARNING

A **minimum** of 1" clearance must be maintained between the supply air duct and combustible materials. This is required for the first 3' of ducting.

It is important to insure that the 1" minimum spacing is maintained at all points.

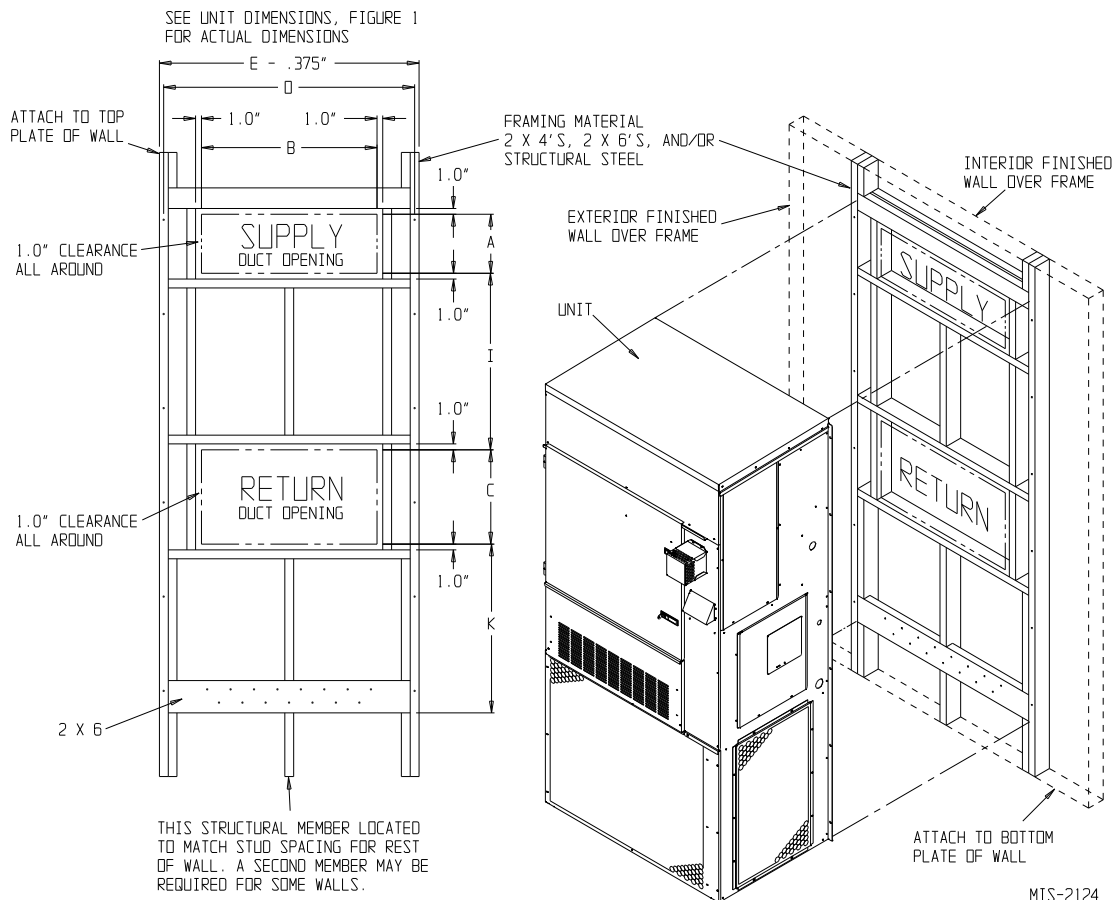
Failure to do this could result in overheating the combustible material and may result in a fire causing damage, injury or death.

FIGURE 4
Wall Mounting Instructions



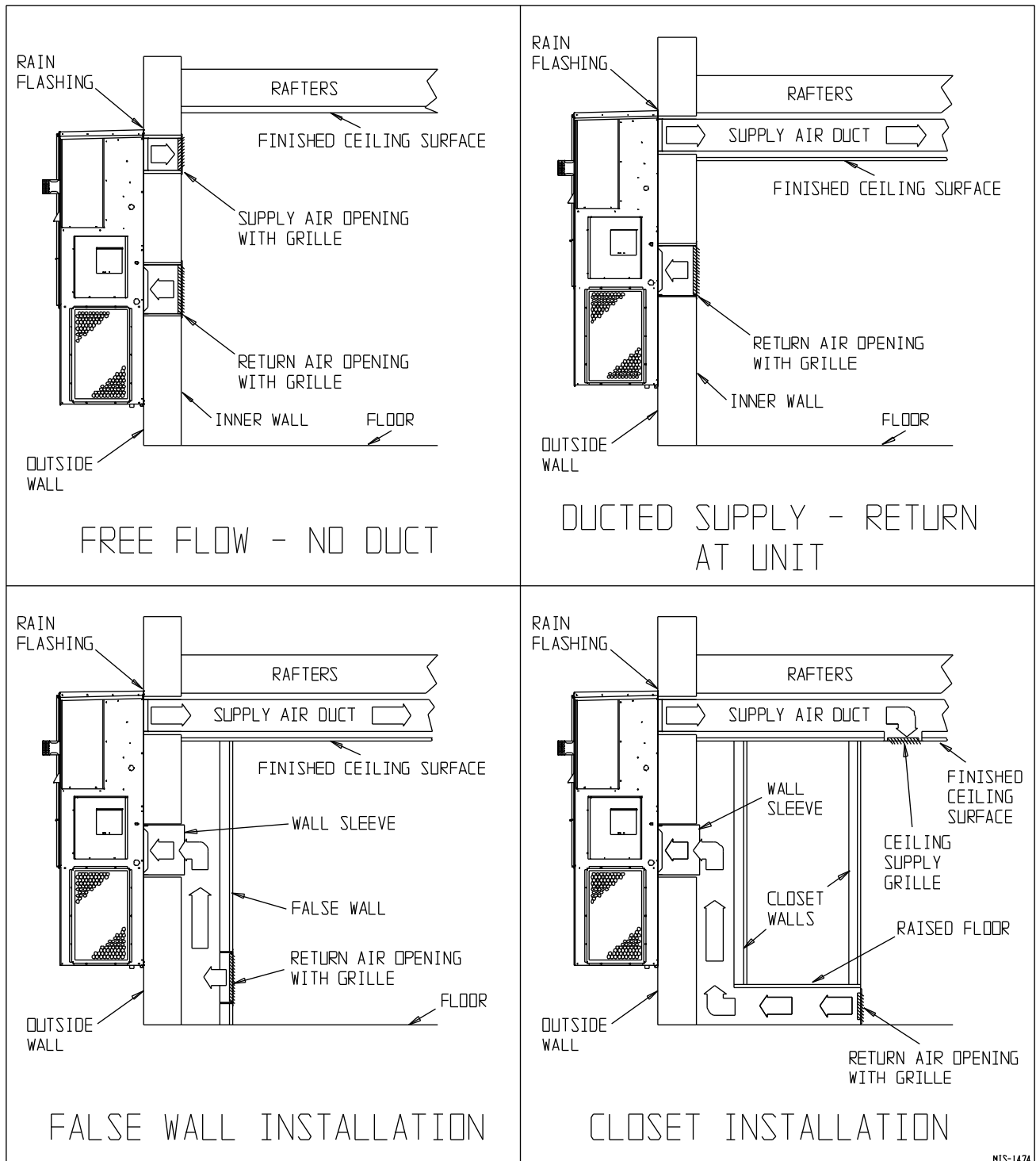
MIS-1475

FIGURE 5
Wall Mounting Instructions



MIS-2124

FIGURE 6
Common Wall Mounting Installations



9. CLEARANCES

Minimum clearances, as specified in Table 2, must be maintained from adjacent structures to provide adequate fire protection, adequate combustion air and room for service personnel.

While minimum clearances are acceptable for safety reasons, they may not allow adequate air circulation around the unit for proper operation in the cooling mode. Whenever possible, it is desirable to allow additional clearance, especially around the condenser inlet and discharge openings. DO NOT install the unit in a location that will permit discharged air from the condenser to recirculate to the condenser inlet.

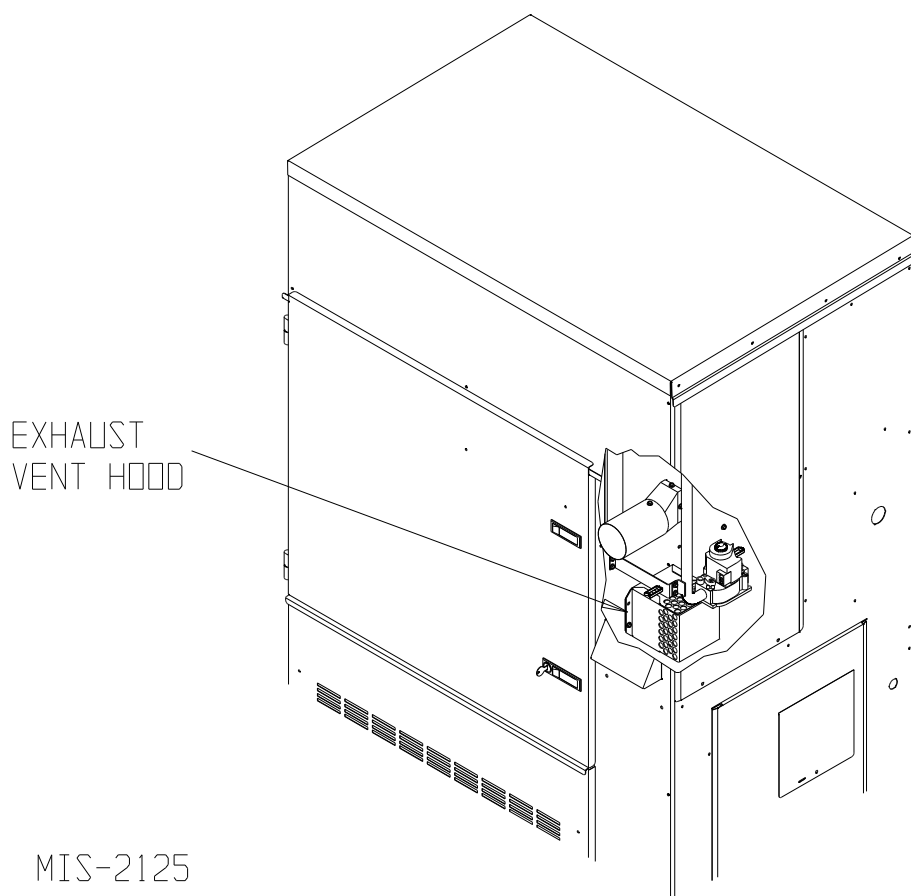
WARNING

Clearances from combustible materials must be maintained as specified. Failure to maintain clearances could cause fire resulting in property damage, injury, or death.

TABLE 2
Minimum Installation Clearances

Outlet Duct (from combustible materials)	1" first 3'
Vent Terminal (from combustible materials)	* 17"
Condenser Inlet	20"
Top	See Figure 3
Burner Service	20"
Combustible Base (Wood or Class A, B or C roof covering material)	0"
* See Figure 3	

FIGURE 7
Location of Vent Terminal in Shipping



10. VENT TERMINAL AND COMBUSTION AIR INLET HOOD

The vent terminal is shipped in the burner compartment (see Figure 7). Remove the two shipping screws and separate the two-piece assembly. Install the vent terminal by using the four screws provided.

Make sure gasket is in place (see Figure 8). The combustion air intake hood is factory installed.

11. OPTIONAL VERTICAL VENTING

With the optional vertical venting kit (VVK-5), this unit may be vented vertically through a roof or overhang. The kit includes a stainless steel transition drain tee, silicone sealant and drain tubing.

If unit is installed with vertical vent kit, annually inspect the vent system and drain. Replace any portion of the vent system that shows signs of deterioration. Make sure drain is open and free of obstruction.

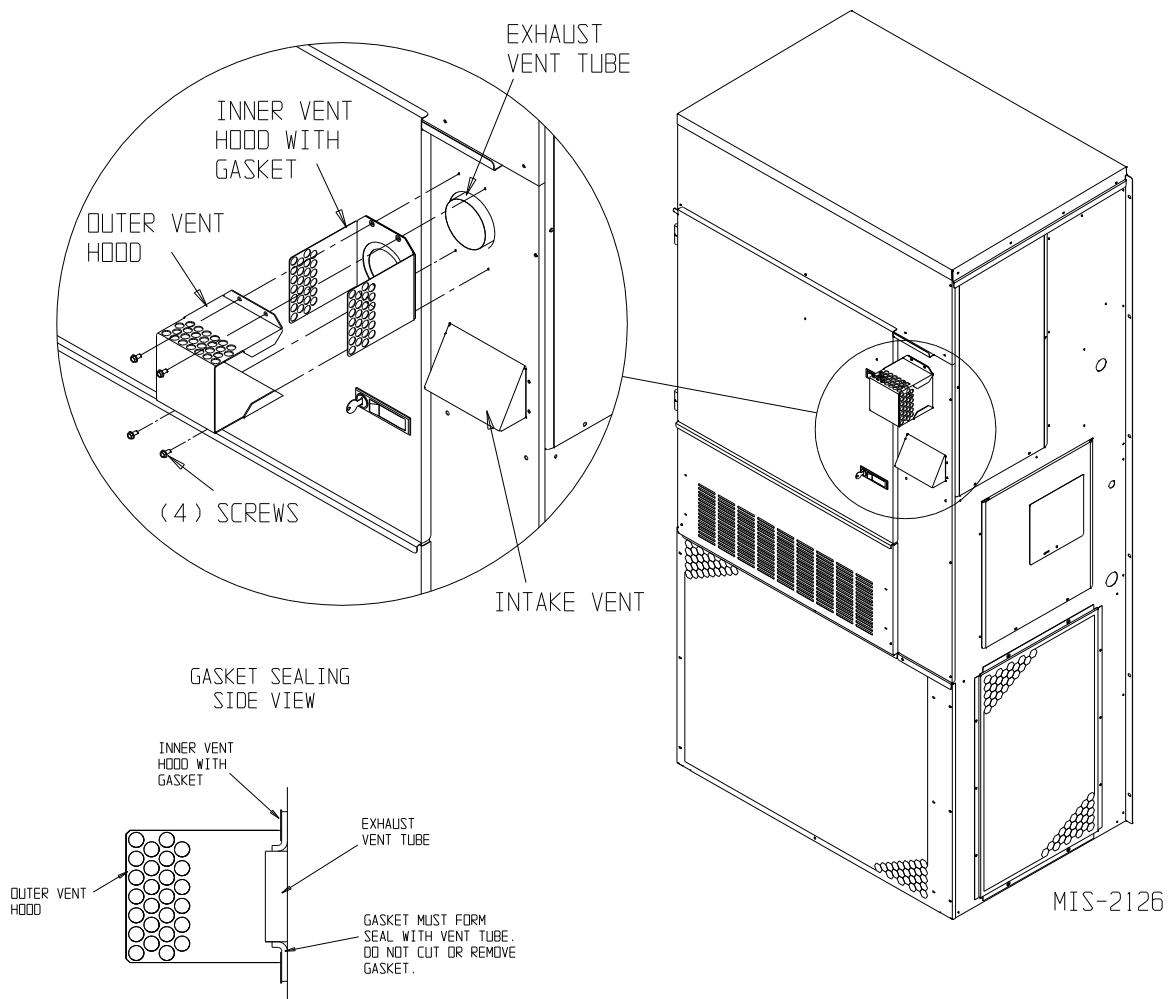


CAUTION

Vent terminal must be installed as shown in Figure 8 for proper operation of the heating system.

NOTE: The inner vent hood gasket is designed to stretch over and seal around the combustion air blower outlet. This is a very critical seal to prevent water and flue products from entering the unit. Care must be taken to insure this gasket is in place and sealing properly.

FIGURE 8
Vent Terminal and Combustion Air Intake



12. VENT RESIZING INSTRUCTIONS

When an existing furnace is removed from a venting system servicing other appliances, the venting system is likely to be too large to properly vent the remaining attached appliances.

The following steps shall be followed with each of the appliances remaining connected to the common venting system, placed in operation one at a time while the other appliances remaining connected to the common venting system are not in operation.

1. Seal any unused openings in the venting system.
2. Inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch, as required in the National Fuel Gas code, ANSI Z223.1 or the CAN/CGA B149 Installation Codes and these instructions. Determine that there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion and other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.
3. In so far as is practical, close all building doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the appliance(s) connected to the venting system are located and other spaces of the building. Turn on clothes dryers and any appliances not connected to the venting system. Turn on any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they will operate at maximum speed. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan. Close fireplace dampers.
4. Follow the lighting instructions. Place the appliance being inspected in operation. Adjust thermostat so appliance shall operate continuously.
5. Test for draft hood equipped appliance spillage at the draft hood relief opening after 5 minutes of main burner operation. Use the flame of a match or candle.
6. After it has been determined that each appliance connected to the venting system properly vents when tested as outlined above, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers and any other gas-burning appliances to their previous conditions of use.
7. If improper venting is observed during any of the above tests, the venting system must be corrected.

13. FRESH AIR INTAKE

All units are built with fresh air inlet slots punched in the service panel.

The default unit is built with blank-off plates installed. All capacity, efficiency and cost of operation information as required for Department of Energy "Energyguide" Fact Sheets is based upon the fresh air blank-off plate in place and is recommended for maximum energy efficiency.

One of several other ventilation options may be installed. Refer to model number and/or supplemental installation instructions.

14. CONDENSATE DRAIN

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

15. WIRING – MAIN POWER



WARNING

For your personal safety, turn off electric power at service entrance panel before making any electrical connections. Failure to do so could result in electric shock or fire.

Refer to unit rating plate for wire sizing information and maximum fuse or circuit breaker size. Each outdoor unit is marked with a "Minimum Circuit Ampacity". This means that the field wiring used must be sized to carry that amount of current. All models are suitable only for connection with copper wire. Each unit and/or wiring diagram will be marked "*Use Copper Conductors Only*". These instructions **must be** adhered to. Refer to the National Electrical Code (NEC) for complete current carrying capacity data on the various insulation grades of wiring material. All wiring must conform to NEC and all local codes.

The electrical data lists fuse and wire sizes (75° C copper) for all models.

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

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

See "Start Up" section for important information on three phase scroll compressor start ups.

WARNING

Failure to provide an electrical power supply shut off means could result in electric shock or fire.

Electrical Grounding

When installed, the furnace must be electrically grounded in accordance with local codes or in the absence of local codes, with the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, or Canadian Electrical Code, CSA22.1, latest edition. Use a copper wire from green ground wire on the furnace to a grounded connection in the service panel or a properly driven and electrically grounded ground rod. See Table 1 for proper ground wire size.

WARNING

Failure to provide a proper electrical ground could result in electric shock or fire.

Field-Installed Equipment

Wiring to be done in the field between the furnace and devices not attached to the furnace, or between separate devices which are field installed and located, shall conform with the temperature limitation for Type T wire {63° F rise (36° C)} when installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

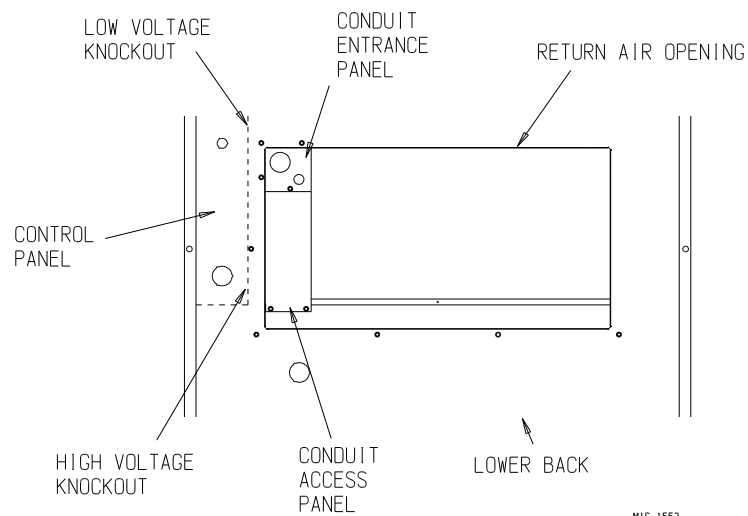
Installation of Flexible Conduit Through Return Air Opening

NOTE: To allow proper clearance between the control panel and any vent options, 90° conduit fittings must be used on the back of the control panel.

Installing Conduit (see Figure 9)

1. Remove conduit access panel if required to gain access to area behind control panel.
2. Remove low voltage and high voltage knockouts located in rear of control panel.
3. Run low voltage conduit through 7/8" bushing located in conduit entrance plate and secure to low voltage opening in rear of control panel.
4. Run high voltage conduit through 1-3/4" bushing located in conduit entrance plate and secure to high voltage opening in rear of control panel.
5. Replace conduit access panel if required to complete installation.
6. Seal around conduit in conduit entrance plate.

FIGURE 9
Installation of Flexible Conduit



MIS 1553

16. WIRING – LOW VOLTAGE WIRING

Low Voltage Connection

These units use a 24 volt AC low voltage circuit. The “R” terminal is the *hot* terminal and the “C” terminal is *grounded*.

“G” terminal is the *fan input*.

“Y” terminal is the *economizer input (where equipped)*.

“Y1” terminal is the *compressor input*.

“Y2” terminal is the *compressor staging solenoid input*.

“R” terminal is 24 VAC *hot*.

“C” terminal is 24 VAC *grounded*.

“A” terminal is the *ventilation input*. This terminal energizes any factory or field installed vent option.

“2” terminal is the *alarm output*.

“W1” terminal is the *gas heat input*.

230/208 Volt Units

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

Tap	Range
240	253 – 216
208	215 – 197

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

460 Volt Units

All models are equipped with single primary voltage transformers and no rewiring is required.

Direct Digital Controls (DDC)

For total and proper control using DDC, a total of five controlled outputs are required (four if no ventilation is installed).

LOW VOLTAGE CONNECTIONS FOR DDC CONTROL

Fan Only	Energize G
Cooling Mode (Low)	Energize G, Y1
Cooling Mode (High)	Energize G, Y1, Y2
Heating Mode	Energize W1
Ventilation	Energize G, A

17. THERMOSTATS

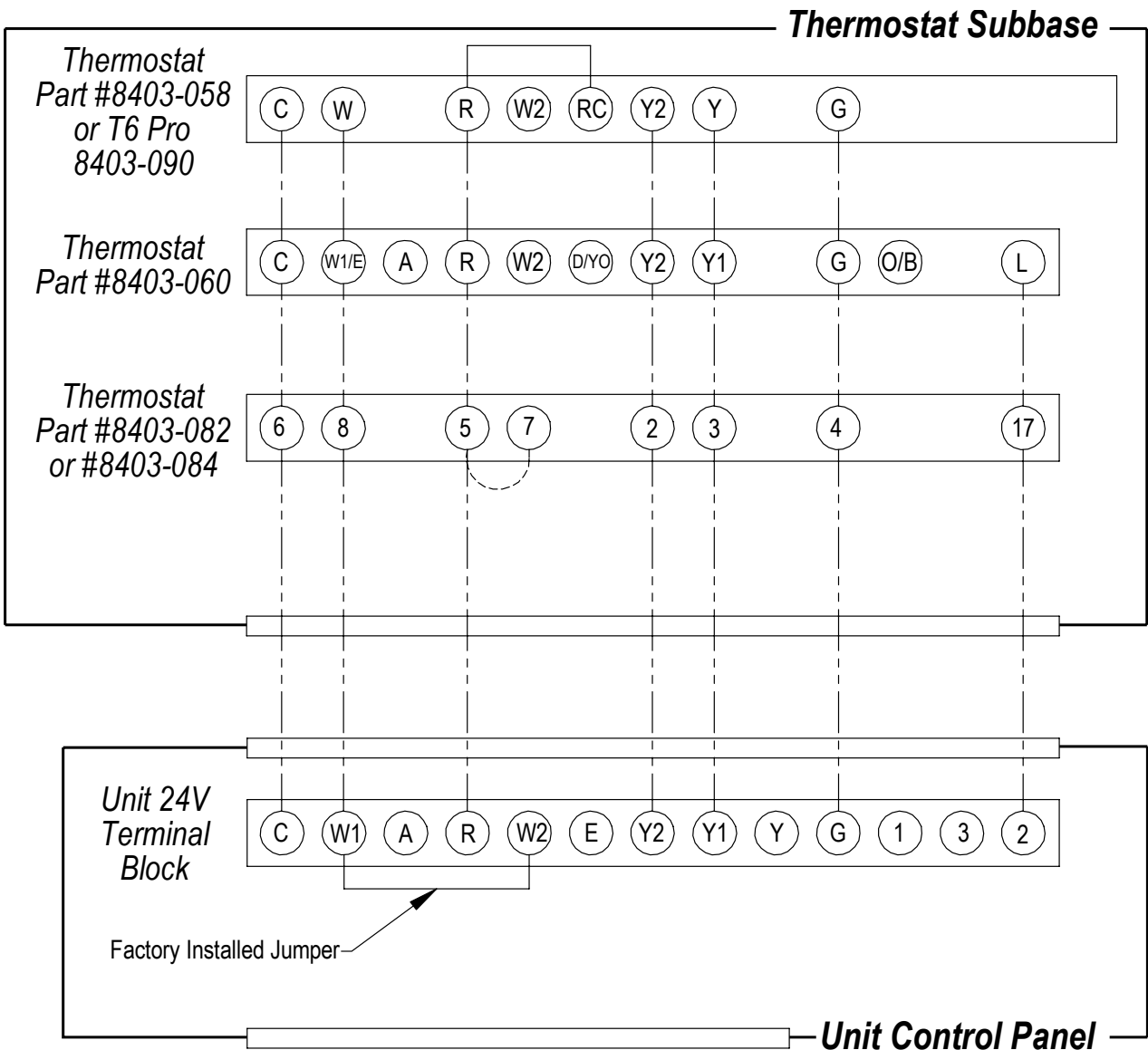
TABLE 3
Thermostat Wire Size

Transformer VA	FLA	Wire Gauge	Maximum Distance in Feet
50	2.1	20 gauge	45
		18 gauge	60
		16 gauge	100
		14 gauge	160
		12 gauge	250

TABLE 4
Wall Thermostat

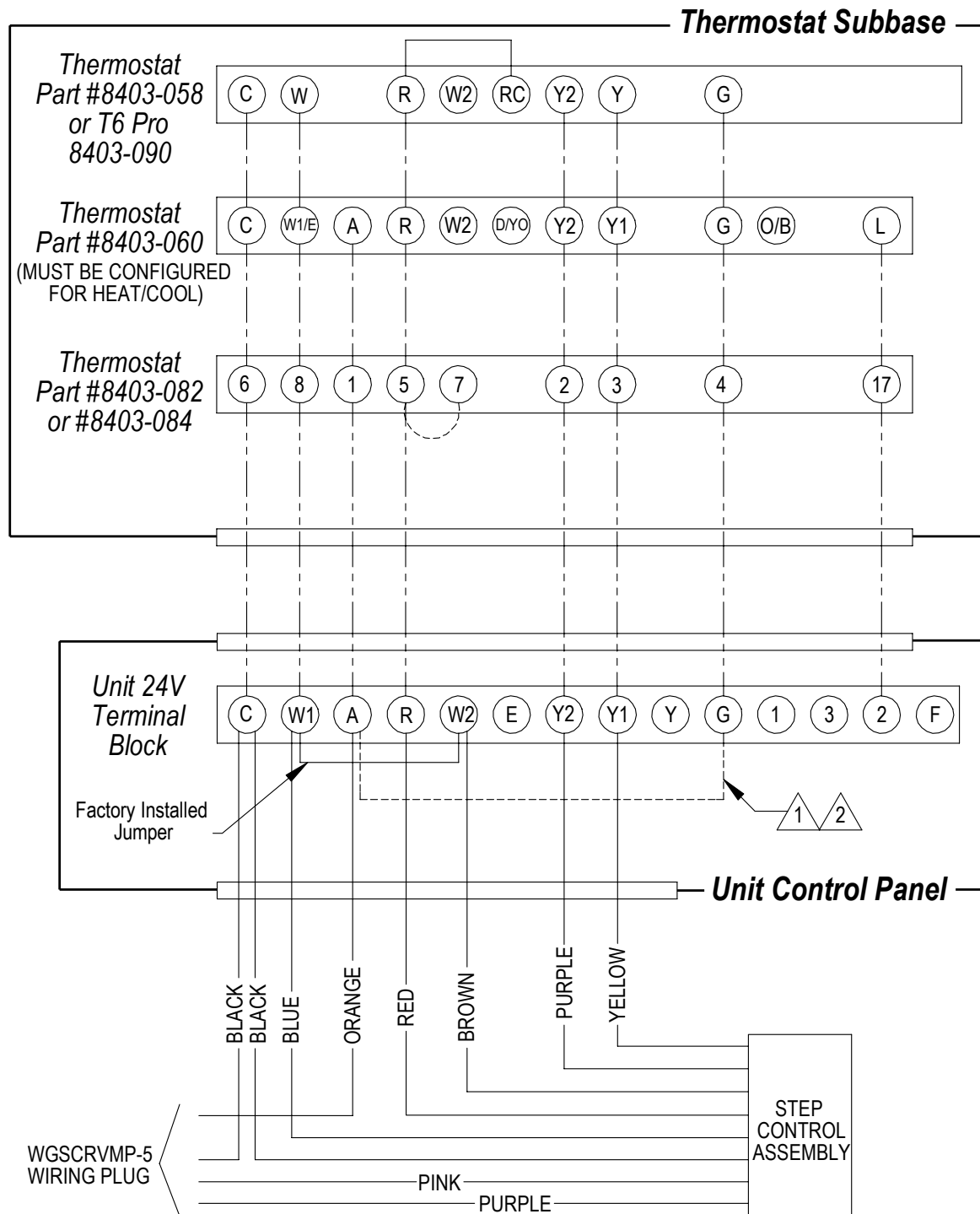
Thermostat	Predominant Features
8403-058 (TH5220D1151)	2 stage Cool; 2 stage Heat Electronic Non-Programmable Auto or Manual changeover
8403-060 (1120-445)	3 stage Cool; 3 stage Heat Programmable/Non-Programmable Electronic HP or Conventional Auto or Manual changeover
8403-082 (VT8600U5500B)	2 stage Cool; 2 stage Heat Programmable/Non-Programmable Electronic HP or Conventional, Auto or Manual changeover with Occupancy Sensor, BACnet
8403-084 (VT8600U5000B)	2 stage Cool; 2 stage Heat Programmable/Non-Programmable Electronic HP or Conventional, Auto or Manual changeover with BACnet
8403-090 (T6 Pro)	2 stage Cool; 3 stage Heat – Heat Pump 2 stage Cool; 2 stage Heat – Conventional Programmable/Non-Programmable Electronic Auto or Manual changeover

FIGURE 10A
Low Voltage Wiring – No Vent



MIS-2330 F

FIGURE 10B
Low Voltage Wiring – Commercial Room Ventilator



1 MUST INSTALL JUMPER FOR 8403-058 OR OTHER THERMOSTAT THAT DOES NOT HAVE OCCUPANCY OUTPUT.

2 INSTALL IF YOU REQUIRE VENTILATION ANYTIME BLOWER IS ON.

MIS-2433 H

Thermostat
part #8403-060

A/C UNIT
24V TERMINALS

BLACK/WHITE

RED/WHITE

YELLOW

PINK

BLUE

PURPLE

YELLOW/RED

Economizer
Wiring Harness

1

- MIS-3350 C

FIGURE 10D
Low Voltage Wiring – Energy Recovery Ventilator

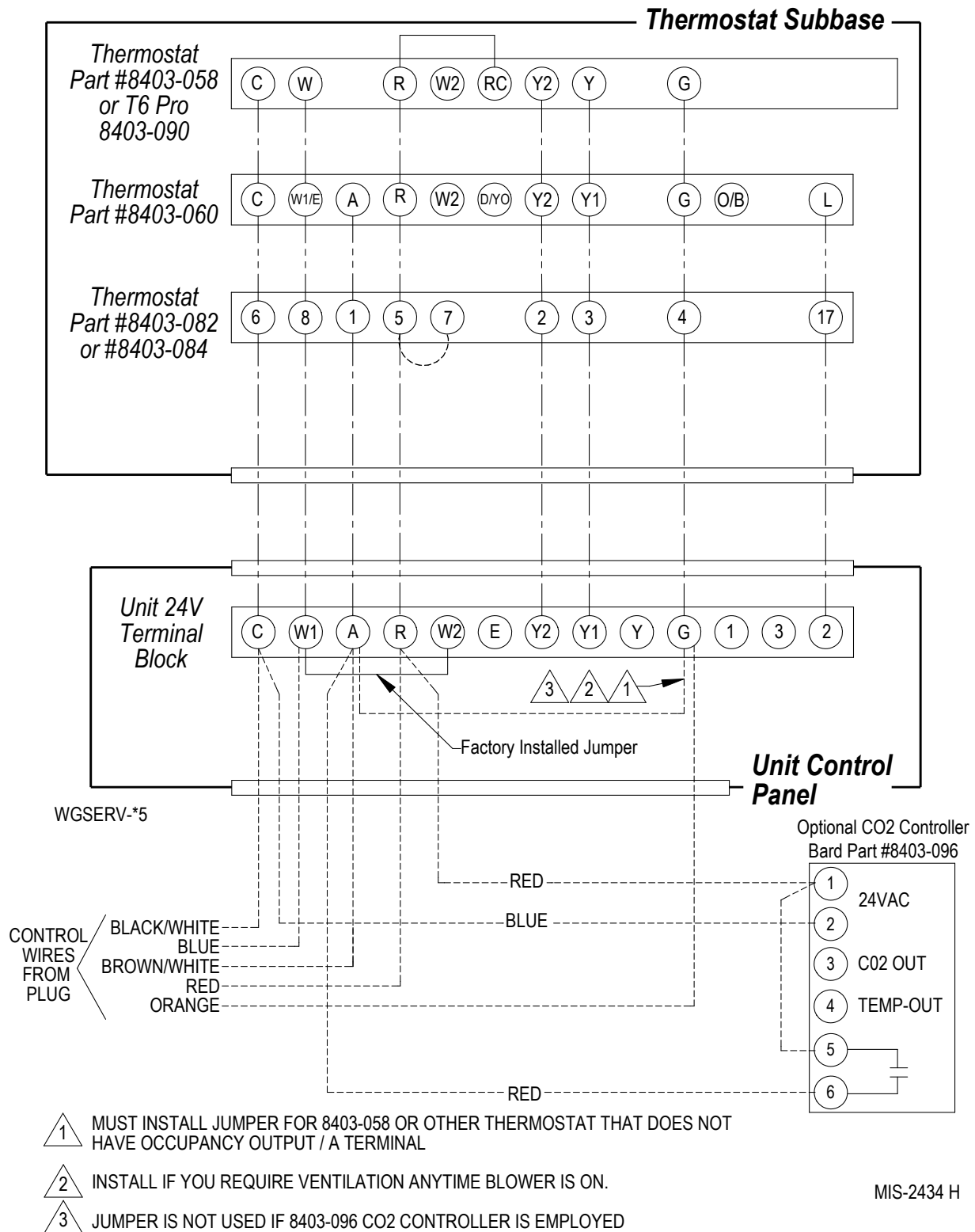
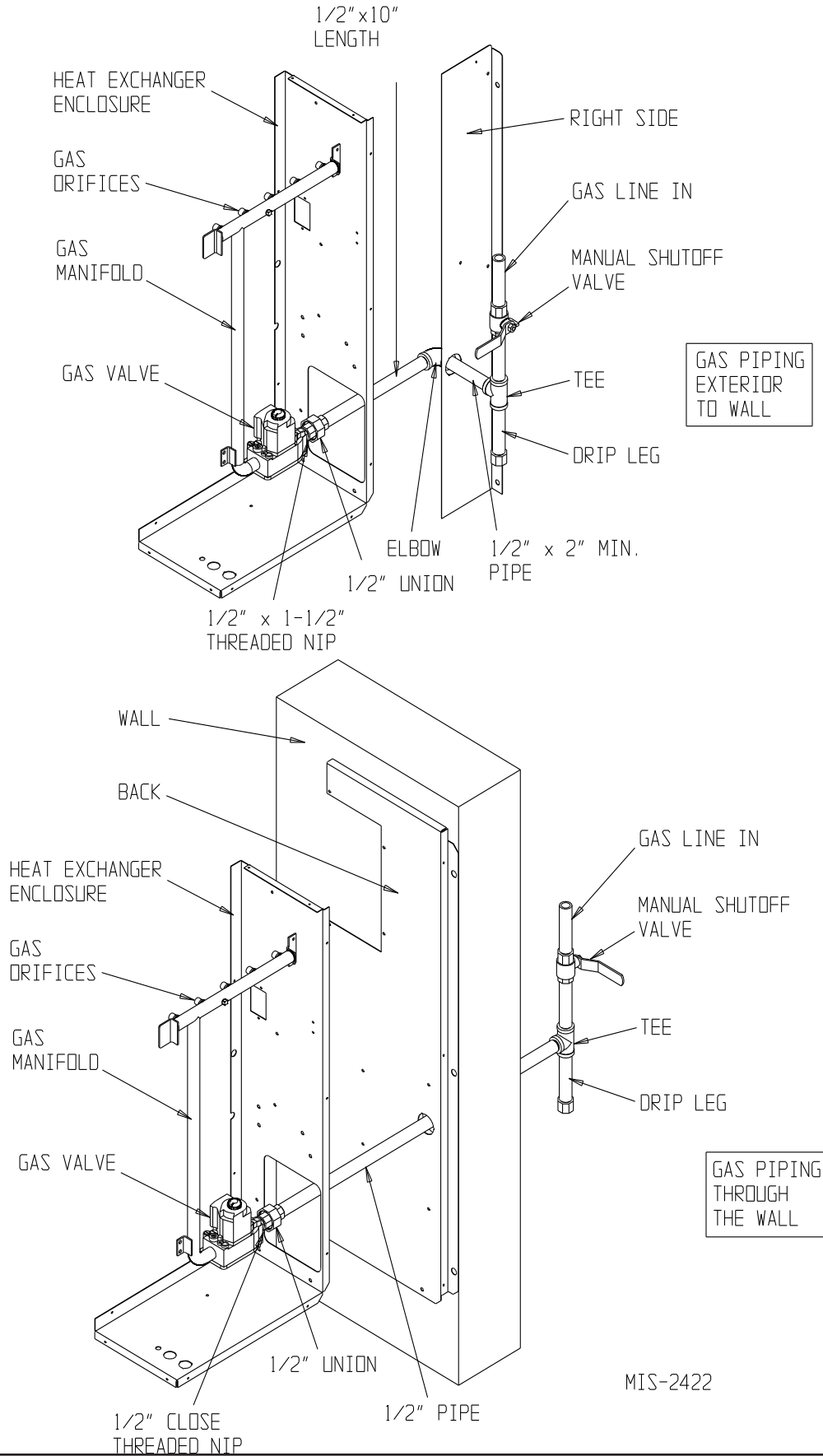


FIGURE 11
Gas Pipe Connection



18. GAS SUPPLY AND PIPING

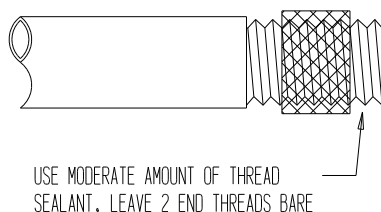
General Recommendations

1. Be sure the gas line complies with the local codes and ordinances, or, in their absence, with the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1, or Natural Gas Installation Code, CAN/CGA B149.1, or Propane Installation Code B149.2, latest edition.
2. A sediment trap or drip leg must be installed in the supply line to the furnace.
3. A ground joint union shall be installed in the gas line adjacent to and upstream from the gas valve and downstream from the manual shut off valve.
4. An 1/8" NPT plugged tapping accessible for test gauge connection shall be installed immediately upstream of the gas supply connection to the furnace for the purpose of determining the supply gas pressure. This can be omitted if local codes permit use of plugged tapping in gas valve inlet.
5. Install listed manual shut off valve in the supply gas line external to and immediately upstream of the furnace (see Figure 11).
6. Use steel or wrought iron pipe and fittings.
7. *DO NOT* thread pipe too far. Valve distortion or malfunction may result from excess pipe within the control. Use pipe joint compound resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gases on male threads only. *DO NOT* use Teflon tape. See Table 5 and Figure 12.

TABLE 5
Length of Standard Pipe Threads (Inches)

Pipe Size	Effective Length of Thread	Overall Length of Thread
3/8	1/2	9/16
3/4	1/2 - - 9/16	13/16
1	9/16	1

FIGURE 12
Proper Piping Practice



MIS-897

8. Refer to Table 6 for Gas Pipe Sizes for natural gas. If more than one appliance is supplied from a single line size, capacity must equal or exceed the combined input to all appliances, and the branch lines feeding the individual appliances properly sized for each input.

***THIS PRODUCT MUST BE GAS PIPED
BY A LICENSED PLUMBER OR GAS
FITTER IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF
MASSACHUSETTS.***

TABLE 6
Gas Pipe Sizes – Natural Gas

Length of Pipe – Feet	Pipe Capacity – BTU per Hour Input Pipe Size			
	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1-1/4"
10	132,000	278,000	520,000	1,050,000
20	92,000	190,000	350,000	730,000
30	73,000	152,000	285,000	590,000
40	63,000	130,000	245,000	500,000
50	56,000	115,000	215,000	440,000
60	50,000	105,000	195,000	400,000
70	46,000	96,000	180,000	370,000
80	43,000	90,000	170,000	350,000
100	38,000	79,000	150,000	305,000

Checking the Gas Piping

Before turning gas under pressure into piping, all openings from which gas can escape should be closed. Immediately after turning on gas, the system should be checked for leaks. This can be done by watching the 1/2 cubic foot test dial and allowing 4 minutes to show any movement, and by soaping each pipe connection and watching for bubbles. If a leak is found, make the necessary repairs immediately and repeat the above test. The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing the manual shut off valve on the combination gas control valve during pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at pressures up to 1/2 PSIG. The furnace and its individual shut off valve must be disconnected from supply piping and supply piping capped during any pressure testing of supply piping system at test pressures in excess of 1/2 PSIG.

Defective pipes or fittings should be replaced and not repaired. Never use a flame or fire in any form to locate gas leaks; use a soap solution.

After the piping and meter have been checked completely, purge the system of air. *DO NOT* bleed air inside the furnace. ***Be sure to check and relight all the gas pilots on other appliances that may have been extinguished because of interrupted gas supply.***

PROPANE (LP) GAS CONVERSION

This unit may be converted in the field for use with Propane (LP) gas. Propane gas conversion kit number WGCK-1 is designed for conversions of units installed from 0 – 6,000' elevations. Propane gas conversion kit number WGCK-2 is designed for conversions of units installed from 6,001' – 10,000' elevations. These kits may be purchased from your local distributor.



WARNING

When converting from propane (LP) gas to natural gas, the gas orifice spuds and gas valve spring must be replaced and the gas valve regulator pressure must be adjusted correctly. Failure to do so can result in fire, injury or death. Refer to Table 8 for proper orifice sizing.

Natural gas spring kit, part number 5603-007, can be purchased through your local distributor.

19. MANIFOLD PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT

A 0 to 15" water manometer with 0.1" resolution and a 1/8" NPT manual shut off valve is needed to measure actual manifold pressure.



WARNING

Correct manifold pressure is necessary for proper ignition and burner operation. Failure to accurately adjust pressure could cause heat exchanger failure.

1. Turn off gas at equipment shut off valve in gas supply line just ahead of furnace.
2. Remove plug from outlet pressure tap in gas control or gas manifold.
3. Install 1/8" NPT manual shut off valve in hole vacated by plug. Make sure shut off valve is in off position.
4. Attach manometer to 1/8" NPT manual shut off valve just installed.
5. Slowly open equipment shut off valve in gas supply line just ahead of furnace. Start furnace following "Operating Instructions" on front door.

6. Slowly open 1/8" NPT manual shut off valve leading to manometer.
7. Read manifold pressure on manometer.
8. Adjust manifold pressure by turning gas control regulator adjusting screw clockwise to increase pressure or turning counterclockwise to decrease pressure. Manifold pressure must be within allowable range as follows:
 - Natural gas manifold pressure must be between 3.2" and 3.8" W.C. Rated pressure is 3.5".
 - Propane gas (LP) manifold pressure must be between 9.7" and 10.3" W.C. Rated pressure is 10".

NOTE: For natural gas, if gas flow rate can't be properly set within these pressure ranges then you must change main burner orifices to obtain proper gas flow rate.

9. Shut off furnace. Turn off gas at equipment shut off valve in gas supply line just ahead of furnace. Install outlet pressure tap plug in gas control. Turn on gas.
10. Check regulator adjustment cover screw and gas control plug for gas leaks. Use a commercial soap solution made for leak detection.

20. CHECKING GAS INPUT RATE

It is the installer's responsibility to see that the BTU input rate of the furnace is properly adjusted. Under-firing could cause inadequate heat, excessive condensation or ignition problems. Overfiring could cause sooting, flame impingement or overheating of heat exchanger.



WARNING

Failure to adjust furnace to the proper firing rate could cause heat exchanger failure.

Depending on local gas heating value and elevation, the manifold pressure may need to be adjusted or the orifices changed to get proper gas input rate. Check with the local gas supplier to determine heating value (BTU/cu. ft.) of natural gas in the area.

NOTE: If furnace is being installed at an altitude of more than 6,000' above sea level, the furnace must be derated. See Section 21 "Standard Orifice Sizing and High Altitude Derate".

Natural Gas Input Rate

Natural gas heating value (BTU/cu. ft.) can vary significantly. Before starting natural gas input check, obtain the gas heating value at the location from local supplier. A stopwatch is needed to measure actual gas input.

1. Gas supply pressure must be between 5" and 7" W.C. for natural gas.
2. Turn off all other gas appliances. Pilots may be left on.
3. Start furnace following "Operating Instructions" on front door.
4. Let furnace warm up for 6 minutes.
5. Locate gas meter. Determine which dial has the least cubic feet of gas and how many cubic feet per revolution it represents. This is usually one-half, one or two cubic feet per revolution.
6. With stopwatch, measure time it takes to consume two cubic feet of gas.
 - If dial is one-half cubic foot per revolution, measure time for four revolutions.
 - If dial is one cubic foot per revolution, measure time for two revolutions.
 - If dial is two cubic feet per revolution, measure time for one revolution.
7. Divide this time by two. This gives average time for one cubic foot of gas to flow through meter. Example: If it took 58 seconds for two cubic feet to flow, it would take 29 seconds for one cubic foot to flow.
8. Calculate gas input using this formula:

$$\text{Gas input} = \frac{\text{Gas Heating Value (BTU/cu. ft.)} \times 3,600 \text{ sec/hr}}{\text{Time (Seconds for one cubic foot of gas)}} = \text{BTU/hour}$$

Example:

Assume it took 29 seconds for one cubic foot of gas to flow and heating value of 1,000 BTU/cu. ft.

$$\text{Gas input} = \frac{1,000 \times 3,600}{29} = 124,138 \text{ BTU}$$

If no other pilots were left on, this is the furnace gas input.

9. If water heater, dryer or range pilots were left on, allow for them in calculating correct furnace gas input. A quick way is to allow 1,000 BTU per hour for a water heater, 500 BTU per hour for dryer and 500 BTU per hour for each range burner pilot.

Example:

If gas water heater, dryer, two range burner pilots and one oven pilot were left on, allow:

Water heater pilot	1,000 BTU per hour
Dryer pilot	500 BTU per hour
2 range burner pilots	1,000 BTU per hour
1 range oven pilot	500 BTU per hour
	3,000 BTU per hour

Subtracting 3,000 BTU per hour from 124,138 BTU per hour measured above equals 121,138 BTU per hour. This would be the correct furnace gas input after allowing for pilots left on.

10. Manifold pressure may be adjusted within the range of 3.2" W.C. to 3.8" W.C. to get rated input ± 2 percent. See Section 19, "Manifold Pressure Adjustment". If rated input with manifold pressure cannot be gotten within the allowable range, orifices must be changed.

Propane (LP) Gas Input Rate

WARNING

Propane (LP) gas installations do not have gas meters to double check input rate. Measure manifold pressure adjustment with an accurate manometer. Failure to accurately adjust pressure could cause heat exchanger failure, asphyxiation, fire or explosion, resulting in damage, injury or death.

1. Make sure the main burner orifices are correct.
2. Gas supply pressure must be between 11" and 13" W.C. for propane (LP) gas.
3. Start furnace following "Operating Instructions" on front door.
4. Let furnace warm up for 6 minutes.
5. Adjust manifold pressure to 10.0" W.C. ± 0.3 " W.C. See Section 19, "Manifold Pressure Adjustment".

WARNING

Do not set propane (LP) manifold pressure at 11.0" W.C. It could cause heat exchanger failure.

21. STANDARD ORIFICE SIZING AND HIGH ALTITUDE DERATE

This furnace is shipped with fixed gas orifices for use with natural gas and sized for 1000 BTU/cubic foot gas. Make sure actual gas input does not exceed rating plate input. The orifices may need to be changed to get the correct gas input. Whether they need to be changed or not depends on input and the gas heat value at standard conditions and elevation. Consult the local gas supplier for gas heat value and any special derating requirements. See Section 20 for more information.

At higher altitudes, the density of the air is reduced. Therefore, for proper combustion, the quantity of gas

burned in the furnace must also be reduced. This is called derating. This unit must be derated when installed at altitudes greater than 6,000' above sea level. A high altitude pressure switch must also be installed for operation above 6,000'. High altitude pressure switch kit number 8620-189 is designed for this application.

It is the installer's responsibility to see that the furnace input rate is adjusted properly. Derating must be achieved by reducing the size of the main burner orifices. Derating the furnace by adjusting the manifold pressure lower than the range specified in the Section 19, "Manifold Pressure Adjustment" is considered to be an improper procedure.

Table 7
Natural Gas Derate Capacities for All Models

WG Rated Input	Sea Level	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000
45,000	45,000	43,560	42,120	40,680	39,600	38,880	37,980
50,000	50,000	48,400	46,800	45,200	44,000	43,200	42,200
67,500	67,500	65,340	63,180	61,020	59,400	58,320	56,970
75,000	75,000	72,600	70,200	67,800	66,000	64,800	63,300
90,000	90,000	87,120	84,240	81,360	79,200	77,760	75,960
100,000	100,000	96,800	93,600	90,400	88,000	86,400	84,400
112,500	112,500	108,900	105,300	101,700	99,000	97,200	94,950
125,000	125,000	121,000	117,000	113,000	110,000	108,000	105,500

TABLE 8
Natural Gas Orifice Tables

Factory Standard Input	Gas Heat* Value BTU/Cu. Ft.	Up to 6,000' No Changes Except for BTU Content	6,001' to 8,000' Requires Pressure Switch Change and Orifice Change Based on BTU Content	8,001' to 10,000' Requires Pressure Switch Change and Orifice Change Based on BTU Content
25000 BTU Per Burner	700-749	2.90	2.80	2.70
	750-799	2.80	2.70	2.60
	800-849	2.70	2.60	2.50
	850-899	2.60	2.50	2.45
	900-949	2.50	2.45	(2.40)
	950-999	2.45	(2.40)	2.35
	1000-1049**	(2.40)	2.35	[2.30]
	1050-1100	[2.30]	2.25	2.20
	Pressure Switch	Standard (.55)	Order 8620-189 High Altitude Pressure Switch Kit (.42)	
(2.40) is the standard factory-installed orifice size			[2.30] orifices are shipped with the unit for field-installed optional 10% derate	
Optional 10% Field Converted Derate	Gas Heat* Value BTU/Cu. Ft.	Up to 6,000' No Changes Except for BTU Content	6,001' to 8,000' Requires Pressure Switch Change and Orifice Change Based on BTU Content	8,001' to 10,000' Requires Pressure Switch Change and Orifice Change Based on BTU Content
22500 BTU Per Burner	700-749	2.75	2.70	2.60
	750-799	2.70	2.60	2.50
	800-849	2.60	2.50	
	850-899	2.50	2.45	(2.40)
	900-949	(2.40)	2.35	[2.30]
	950-999	2.35	[2.30]	2.25
	1000-1049**	[2.30]	2.25	2.20
	1050-1100	2.25	2.25	2.20
	Pressure Switch	Standard (.55)	Order 8620-189 High Altitude Pressure Switch Kit (.42)	
[2.30] orifices are shipped with the unit for field-installed optional 10% input rate			(2.40) is the factory-installed orifice size for full rated input	

* At standard conditions: 30.00 inches Mercury, 60F, saturated, .60 specific gravity.

** All Natural Gas factory orifice sizing and standard input ratings based on nominal 1025 BTU/cu ft gas and sea level conditions

All other orifice sizes shown are available as individual items. See orifice tables below for part numbers and number required.

Bard Part No.	Orifice Size (mm)	Orifice Diameter
9010-092	2.10	0.0826
9010-088	2.15	0.0846
9010-087	2.20	0.0866
9010-086	2.25	0.0885
9010-082	2.30	0.0905
9010-085	2.35	0.0925
9010-079	2.40	0.0945
9010-084	2.45	0.0964
9010-093	2.50	0.0984
9010-094	2.60	0.1024
9010-095	2.70	0.1063
9010-096	2.75	0.1082
9010-097	2.80	0.1102
9010-098	2.90	0.1142

No. of Orifices Required Based on Unit Input Rating
45,000 (2)
50,000 (2)
68,000 (3)
75,000 (3)
90,000 (4)
100,000 (4)
113,000 (5)
125,000 (5)

22. CONVERSION OF GAS INPUT BTUH FROM HIGH TO LOW RATING

All the derated WG series units are produced with maximum BTUH input orifices installed. To field convert input, a change to main burner orifices is required.

NOTE: *No change to air orifices is necessary. A set of low input orifices is shipped with every unit. They are packaged in a bag stored behind the burner door. Refer to the unit rating plate to confirm the proper orifice size. Proper installation of the orifices is detailed as follows:*

- A. Shut off electrical supply to the unit.
- B. Shut off gas supply to the unit.
- C. Remove burner access panel.
- D. Disconnect gas valve from gas supply piping.
- E. Disconnect the two wires from the gas valve.
- F. Remove manifold assembly to make orifices accessible and remove orifices.
- G. Apply a modest amount of pipe compound to the new orifices and screw them into the manifold.
- H. To assemble burner reverse steps A through G.

WARNING

Failure to follow these instructions could create a hazard resulting in property damage, bodily injury, or death.

23. MEASURING AIR TEMPERATURE RISE

Air temperature rise (supply air temperature minus return air temperature) must be within allowable air temperature rise range specified on furnace rating plate and in Table 1.

Two thermometers with 1° resolution capable of reading up to 200° F are needed. Check thermometers to make sure they agree, or compensate accordingly.

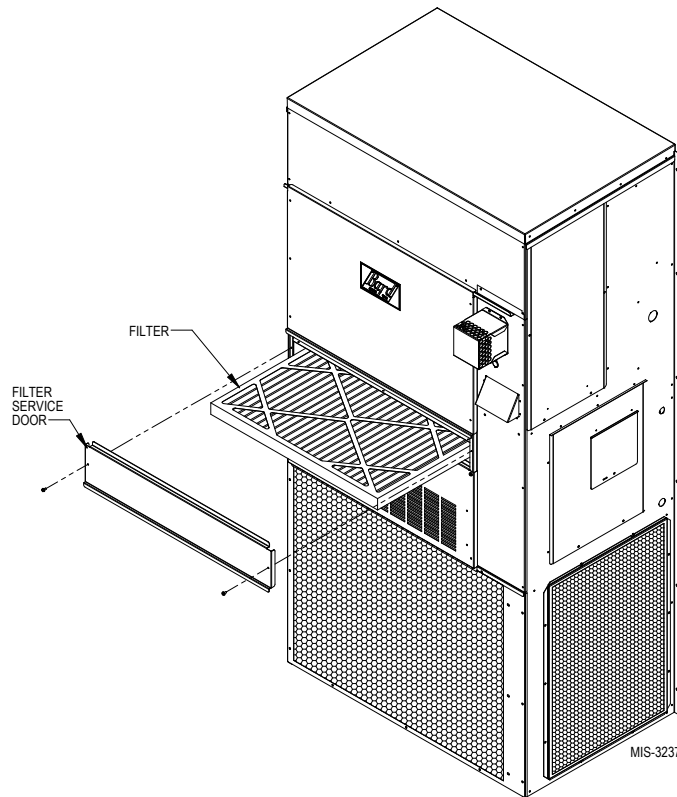
Follow this procedure:

1. Open supply air registers and return air grilles. Make sure the registers and grilles are free of obstruction from rugs, carpets, drapes or furniture.

2. Set balancing dampers in supply duct system.
3. Check duct work for obstructions or leaks.
4. Make sure filters are clean and in place.
5. Place one thermometer in supply air plenum approximately 2' from furnace. Locate thermometer tip in center of plenum to ensure proper temperature measurement.
6. Place second thermometer in return air duct approximately 2' from furnace. Locate thermometer tip in center of duct to ensure proper temperature measurement.
7. Set room thermostat on highest temperature setting. Operate furnace 10 minutes. Record supply air and return air temperatures.
8. Calculate air temperature rise by subtracting return air temperature from supply air temperature.
 - If air temperature rise is above the temperature rise range on rating plate, furnace is overfired or has insufficient airflow. Check gas input following the instructions found in section "Checking Gas Input Rate". If air temperature rise is still above temperature rise range specified, more heating airflow is needed. Check duct work and grilles to make sure all are properly sized.
 - If air temperature rise is below the temperature rise range on rating plate, furnace is underfired or has too much airflow. Check gas input following the instructions found in section "Checking Gas Input Rate". If air temperature rise is still below temperature rise range specified, less heating airflow is needed. Adjust dampers or grilles as needed.
 - After making adjustments, check air temperature rise to verify that resulting air temperature rise is within allowable range. If air temperature rise is still outside the temperature rise range specified on rating plate, check duct system design with a qualified heating engineer. It may be necessary to re-size the duct work. Recheck air temperature rise after revising duct systems.
9. Set room thermostat to desired setting.
10. Remove thermometers and seal duct work holes.

NOTE: *Failure to seal holes could result in reduced system performance.*

FIGURE 13
Access Internal Filter



24. FILTERS

A 2" thick throwaway filter is supplied with each unit. This filter is installed by removing the filter access panel (see Figure 13).

Replacement filters are available through the local dealer.

25. COMPRESSOR CONTROL MODULE

The compressor control module (CCM) is standard on the models covered by this manual.

Features

- Delay-on-Make Timer
- Short Cycle Protection/Delay-on-Break
- High Pressure Detection
- LPC and HPC Status LED
- Test Mode
- Brownout Protection with Adjustment

Delay-on-Make Timer

A delay-on-make timer is included to be able to delay startup of the compressor. This is desired when more than one unit is on a structure so that all of the units do not start at the same time which could happen after a power loss or building shutdown. The delay-on-make time period is 2 minutes plus 10% of the delay-on-break time period. To ensure that all of the

units do not start at the same time, adjust the delay-on-break timer on each unit to a slightly different delay time.

Short Cycle Protection/Delay-on-Break

An anti-short cycle timer is included to prevent short cycling the compressor. This is adjustable from 30 seconds to 5 minutes via the adjustment knob. Once a compressor call is lost, the time period must expire before a new call will be initiated.

Low Pressure Detection

Low pressure switch monitoring allows for a lockout condition in a situation where the switch is open. If the low pressure switch remains open for more than 2 minutes, the CCM will de-energize the compressor for the delay-on-break time. If the switch closes again, it will then restart the compressor. If the switch trips again during the same Y call, the compressor will be de-energized and the alarm terminal will be energized indicating an alarm. The blue LED will light and stay on until power is cycled to the control or a loss of voltage is present at Y terminal for more than ½ second.

High Pressure Detection

High pressure switch monitoring allows for a lockout condition in a situation where the switch is open. If the high pressure switch opens, the CCM will de-energize the compressor. If the switch closes again,

it will then restart the compressor after the delay-on-break setting has expired on the device. If the switch trips again during the same thermostat call, the compressor will be de-energized and the alarm terminal will be energized indicating an alarm. The red LED will light and stay on until power is cycled to the control or a loss of voltage is present at Y terminal for more than ½ second.

Test Mode

By rapidly rotating the potentiometer (POT) clockwise (see Figure 14), all timing functions will be removed for testing.

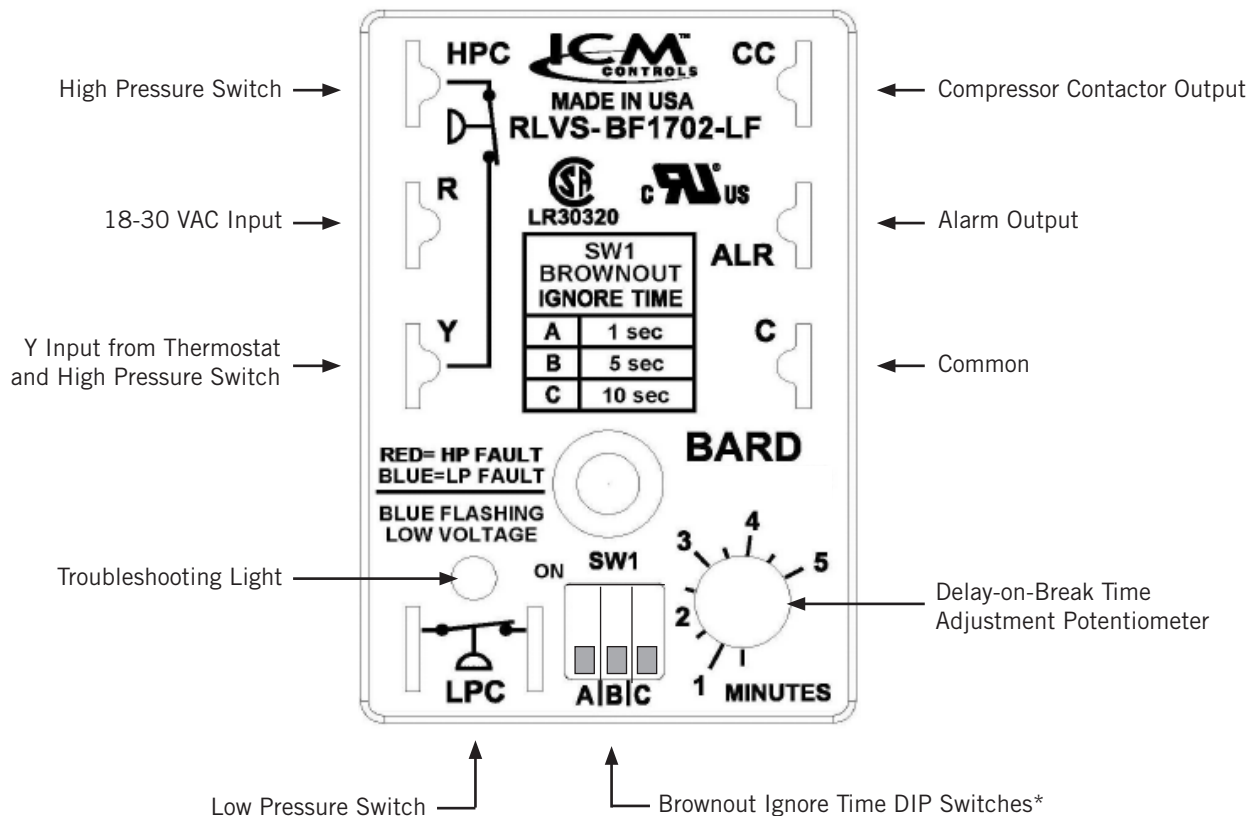
The conditions needed for the unit to enter test mode are as follows: POT must start at a time less than or equal to the 40 second mark. The POT must then be rapidly rotated to a position greater than or equal to the 280 second mark in less than ¼ second. Normal operation will resume after power is reset or after the unit has been in test mode for at least 5 minutes.

Brownout Protection with Adjustment

Brownout protection may be necessary if the utility power or generator power has inadequate power to prevent the voltage from dropping when the compressor starts. This is rare but can happen if the generator is undersized at the site or if the site is in a remote location far from the main power grid. Under normal circumstances, allowing the brownout to be ignored for a time period should not be needed. The CCM is shipped with all the DIP switches in the 'off' or 'do not ignore' position (see Figure 14).

If ignoring the brownout is needed because of the above conditions, three preset timers can be set by DIP switches in order to delay signaling a power brownout for a specific length of time after compressor contactor is energized. This allows the compressor a time period to start even if the voltage has dropped and allows the voltage to recover. This delay only happens when the CC terminal energizes. The delay can be set to 1 second ("A" DIP switch), 5 seconds ("B" DIP

FIGURE 14
Compressor Control Module



* Turn on only one switch for that specific "Ignore Time" setting. 10 seconds is the maximum brownout "Ignore Time". If all switches are "off", the control is in "do not ignore".

switch) or 10 seconds (“C” DIP switch); time is not cumulative—only the longest setting will apply. If the voltage recovers during the brownout delay period, the compressor will continue running.

If a brownout condition is detected by the CCM at any point while there is a cooling call or power is on at Y, the troubleshooting light will flash blue. The light will continue to flash until the cooling call is satisfied or power is removed from the Y terminal. This condition does not prevent operation; it only indicates that a brownout condition was present at some point during the call. If a brownout condition is detected while CC has an output, CC will be de-energized and will retry after the delay-on-break timer is satisfied, honoring any DIP switch timer chosen when the CC output is re-energized; this process will continue until call is satisfied.

If inadequate utility or generator power continues after the delay-on-make or delay-on-break timer is fulfilled, the CC output will not energize. This could lead to the compressor never starting. The control will see the brownout immediately and not start.

A common scenario and one that has been seen in the field is when a unit or units switch from utility power to generator power. With slower transfer switches, the time delay between the utility power and generator power didn't cause a problem. The units lost power, shut off and came back on line normally. With the introduction of almost instantaneous transfer switches, the power glitch may be enough that the compressor will start to run backwards.

26. PHASE MONITOR

All units with three phase scroll compressors are equipped with a three phase line monitor to prevent compressor damage due to phase reversal.

The phase monitor in this unit is equipped with two LEDs. If the “Y” signal is present at the phase monitor and phases are correct, the green LED will light.

If phases are reversed, the red fault LED will be lit and compressor operation is inhibited.

If a fault condition occurs, reverse two of the supply leads to the unit. Do not reverse any of the unit factory wires as damage may occur.

Optional Low Ambient Control

An optional low ambient control is available for both factory- and field-installed options. The low ambient control is to be applied to the WG3S/WG4S/WG5S models when operation below 50° F outdoor conditions are anticipated. Without this device, the evaporating pressure would fall off, and the indoor coil would ice over.

The fan cycling control cycles the fan motor on, once the liquid refrigerant pressure reaches 350 psig, and off, once it has dropped to 225 psig. It will continue to cycle between these parameters depending on outdoor temperatures and the load/stage of the system.

This cycling maintains a minimum liquid pressure affecting the minimum suction pressure. This effect insures an evaporating temperature that is slightly above the point of ice formation on the evaporator.

27. LIGHTING AND SHUTDOWN INSTRUCTIONS

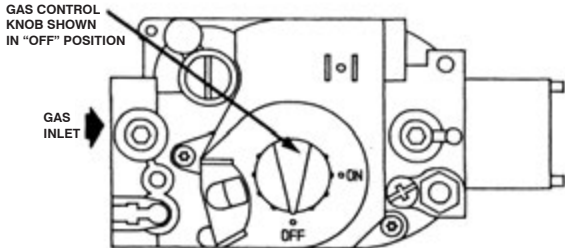
FIGURE 15
Lighting and Shutdown Instruction Label

FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE OPERATING

WARNING: If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

- A. This appliance does not have a pilot. It is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do NOT try to light the burner by hand.
- B. BEFORE OPERATING smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor.
- WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS
- * Do not try to light any appliance.
 - * Do not touch any electric switch; do not use any phone in your building.
 - * Immediately call your supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- * If you cannot reach your gas supplier; call the fire department.
- C. Use only your hand to push in or move the gas control lever. Never use tools. If the lever will not push in or turn by hand, don't try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.
- D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. STOP! Read the safety information above on this label.
2. Set the thermostat to lowest setting
3. Turn off all electric power to the appliance.
4. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do NOT try to light the burner by hand.
5. Remove control access panel.
6. Push in gas control knob slightly and turn clockwise to "OFF".


NOTE: Knob cannot be turned to "OFF" unless knob is pushed in slightly. Do not force.
7. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. Then smell for gas, including near the floor. If you smell gas, STOP! Follow "B" in the safety information above on this label. If you don't smell gas, go to the next step.
8. Turn gas control knob counterclockwise to "ON".
9. Replace control access panel.
10. Turn on all electric power to the appliance.
11. Set thermostat to desired setting.
12. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "To Turn Off Gas To Appliance" and call your service technician or gas supplier.

TO TURN OFF GAS TO APPLIANCE

1. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
2. Turn off all electric power to the appliance if service is to be performed.
3. Remove control access panel.
4. Push in gas control lever slightly and move to "OFF". Do not force.
5. Replace control access panel.

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28. SERVICE AGENCY PROCEDURES

CAUTION

Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring errors can cause improper and dangerous operation. Verify proper operation after servicing.

WARNING

Follow these procedures before inspecting furnace.

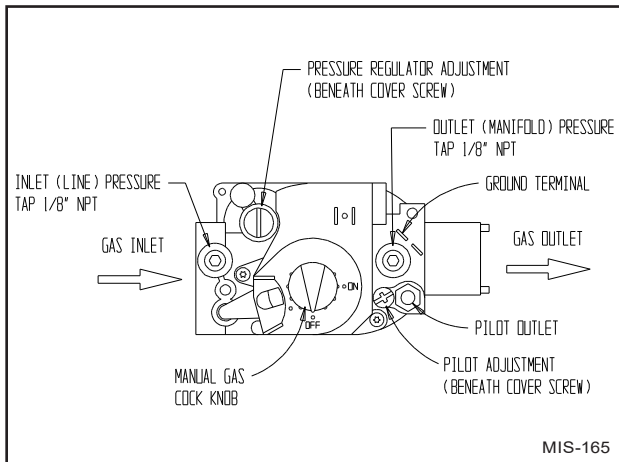
- Turn room thermostat to its lowest or off setting.
- Turn off manual gas shut off valve.
- Wait at least 5 minutes for furnace to cool if it was recently operating.
- Turn off furnace electrical power; failure to do so could result in injury or death.

Main Burner

Observe the main burners in operation. The flame should be mostly “blue” with possibly a little orange (not yellow) at the tips of the flame. The flames should be in the center of the heat exchanger tubes and not impinging on the heat exchanger surfaces themselves.

Observe the fire until the blower starts (there is a normal delay period until the heat exchanger warms up). There should be no change in the size or shape of the flame. If there is any wavering or blowing of the flame on blower start-up, it is an indication of a possible leak in the heat exchanger.

FIGURE 16
Top View of Gas Control



Burners/Heat Exchanger/Flue Gas Passage Ways

The burners, heat exchanger and interior flue gas passages may be inspected using a light on small mirror or an extension handle. Remove the screws securing the inducer and collector box. Now inspect the upper tubes of the heat exchanger.

Check the exterior of the heat exchanger and the interior flue gas passages for any evidence of deterioration due to corrosion, cracking or other causes. If signs of sooting exist, remove the burners and clean the heat exchanger, as required.

29. MAINTAINING UNIT IN GOOD WORKING ORDER

The unit should be inspected annually by a qualified service agency.

WARNING

Use replacement parts listed in the Replacement Parts list only. The use of incorrect parts could cause improper unit operation, resulting in damage, injury or death.

WARNING

Disconnect electrical power before servicing unit. Failure to do so could result in electrical shock or death.

Annual Maintenance

Routine inspection and maintenance procedures are the responsibility of the user and are outlined below.

1. Before inspecting unit:
 - a. Turn room thermostat to lowest or OFF setting.
 - b. Turn off equipment gas shut off valve.
 - c. Wait for unit to cool if it was recently operating.
 - d. Turn off electrical power to unit.
2. Inspect the following:
 - a. Vent terminal and combustion air intake terminal. Make sure both are free from obstructions.
 - b. Vertical Vent Applications – Inspect venting system. Make sure system has no holes, is physically sound and free from obstructions.
 - c. Make sure the supply and return air flange sleeves or duct work are securely fastened to unit and physically sound.
 - d. Supply and return grilles must be open and free from obstructions.
 - e. Inspect to make sure the unit is securely fastened to the wall. Seal any possible leaks between unit and wall with appropriate exterior sealing material.
 - f. Inspect burners, heat exchanger, induced draft blower and induced draft blower collector box. There must be no obvious signs of deterioration.
 - g. Inspect all electrical connections and wiring.
 - h. Check all gas piping for leaks with soap solution used to detect leaks.
 - i. Inspect, clean and repair as needed the entire blower assembly, air filters, draft inducer, cooling coils and vent options (if installed).

Routine Maintenance

1. Air Filters – Check the condition at least monthly when the unit is in use, and replace as necessary.
2. Lubrication Requirements – The indoor circulating air blower motor and outdoor circulating air fan motor are permanently lubricated and require no re-oiling. The combustion air blower motor requires no re-oiling.

WARNING

Turn off electrical power supply to prevent injury from moving parts or electric shock.

Routine Inspection

1. Inspect the physical support of the unit annually to make sure it is securely fastened to the building. Also look for any obvious signs of deterioration.
2. Inspect the main burners at the beginning of each heating season and clean as necessary.
3. Inspect the vent terminal and combustion air intake hood for any obvious deterioration and to make sure it is free and clear of any obstructions.

30. REPLACEMENT PARTS

WARNING

Use replacement parts listed in Replacement Parts list. Failure to do so could cause improper furnace operation, resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death.

Replacement parts for the gas/electric units are available through local distributors.

A replacement parts list manual is supplied with each unit. When ordering parts or making inquiries pertaining to any of the units covered by these instructions, it is very important to always supply the **complete** model number and serial number of the unit. This is necessary to assure that the correct parts (or an approved alternate part) are issued to the service agency.

31. SEQUENCE OF OPERATION – HEATING

On a call for heat from the thermostat, the induced draft blower is energized. Once sufficient draft is established, the pressure switch contacts close and the ignition system is energized. The direct spark ignitor will be energized allowing gas to flow. At the same time the main valve is energized, a 30-second blower delay timer is activated.

After this delay, the heating speed blower relay energizes. The blower will begin operating and remain in operation until the set delay time after the call for heat has been satisfied. This timing sequence guarantees blower on, blower off operation.

This unit is equipped with a flame roll-out switch, which is wired in series with the control circuit. This is a manual reset switch and is used for the purpose of preventing possible fire hazard in the event of a system malfunction. If this switch has opened the control circuit, there could be a possible system malfunction. Some of the conditions that might cause a roll-out to occur are blockage or sooting of primary heat exchanger, overfiring of furnace due to improper main burner orifices or incorrect manifold pressure, insufficient combustion air or installation deficiencies with respect to return air duct design or sizing.

Once the problem has been resolved, reset the switch by pressing down on the reset button on

top of the switch. See Figure 17 for additional information.

32. SEQUENCE OF OPERATION – COOLING

Non-Economizer

Stage 1 (Y1) cooling call activates Step 1 (partial capacity, 66%) of compressor capacity.

Stage 2 (Y2) cooling call activates Step 2 (full capacity, 100%) of compressor capacity.

With Economizer

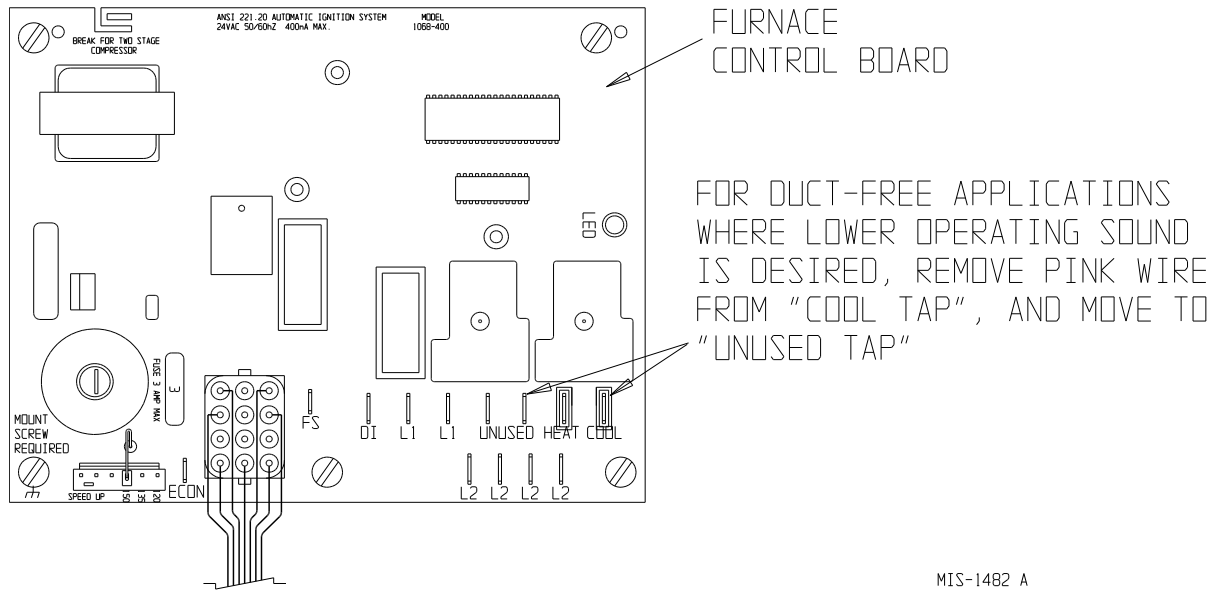
Stage 1 (Y1) cooling call goes to economizer controls for decision:

- If enthalpy control decides outdoor conditions are suitable for free cooling, the economizer will operate.
 - If Stage 2 cooling call is issued during economizer operation, the economizer will close and the compressor will go straight to Step 2 full capacity operation.
- If enthalpy control decides outdoor conditions are not suitable for free cooling, the economizer will not operate (or close) and Step 1 of the compressor will operate.
 - If Stage 2 cooling call is issued, the compressor will shift to Step 2 full cooling capacity operation.

FIGURE 17
Sequence of Operation
Electronic Blower Control

Action	System Response
Thermostat calls for heat (W terminal is energized).	• Combustion air blower is energized. • Air proving switch makes. Airflow is established. • Ignition system is energized. • Gas valve opens and main burner lights. • Heat fan on delay timing begins. When timing is complete, the circulating fan is energized at heat speed.
Thermostat ends call for heat.	• Ignition system is de-energized and gas valve closes. • Combustion air blower is de-energized after postpurge timing. • Heat fan off delay timing begins. When timing is complete, the circulating fan is de-energized.
Thermostat begins call for cool (G and Y terminals re-energized).	• Cooling contactor is energized. • Circulating fan is energized on cool speed after cool fan on delay timing.
Thermostat begins call for fan (G terminal is de-energized).	• Circulating fan is de-energized
Limit (flame rollout) opens.	• Thermostat and ignition system are de-energized and gas valve closes. • Combustion air blower and circulating fan heat speed are energized.
Limit (auto reset) or flame rollout (manual reset) circuit closed.	• Combustion air blower remains energized for postpurge timing. • The circulation fan remains energized for the selected delay off timing. • Normal operation resumes.

FIGURE 18
Furnace Control Board and Blower Control



MIS-1482 A

33. INDOOR BLOWER OPERATION

The indoor blower motor is a constant CFM variable speed direct drive motor. The motor is programmed to respond to individual thermostatic inputs that will determine the speed/airflow at which the motor operates. The motor software maintains the rated airflow across the range of allowable static whether the system is ducted or free blow. It will also maintain the

temperature rise across the gas heat exchanger at the mid-point of the allowable rise range automatically. There are not adjustments that can be made in the field to adjust the airflows for any mode of operation.

For duct-free applications where lower operating sound is desired, remove pink wire from "COOL" tap and move to "Unused" tap.

TABLE 9
Indoor Blower Performance ①

Model	Rated ESP	Max ESP	Continuous CFM ②	Rated 1st Stage Cooling CFM ③	Rated 2nd Stage Cooling CFM ④	Reduced 2nd Stage Cooling CFM ⑤	Heating CFM ⑥ ⑦			
							50,000 BTU Input	75,000 BTU Input	100,000 BTU Input	125,000 BTU Input
WG3S2	0.15	0.50	800	800	1100	1000	1020	1250	1365	1410
WG4S2	0.20	0.50	825	1100	1500	1350	1020	1250	1365	1410
WG5S2	0.20	0.50	850	1300	1700	1500	1020	1250	1365	1410

① Motor will deliver consistent CFM through voltage supply range with no deterioration (197-253V for 230/208V models, 414-506V for 460V models).

② Continuous CFM is the total air being circulated during continuous (manual) fan mode.

③ Will occur automatically with a call for "Y1" signal from thermostat.

④ Will occur automatically with a call for "Y2" signal from thermostat.

⑤ Reduced cooling airflow when pink wire is removed from "COOL" tap on furnace control board and placed on "UNUSED" tap.

⑥ Will occur automatically with a call for "W" signal from thermostat.

⑦ Constant CFM of variable speed motor should maintain mid-rise temperature differential through range of allowable static.

TABLE 10
Integrated Furnace and Blower Control Operation

IGNITION SEQUENCE CONTROL

Ignition Source	24 VAC DSI
Flame Sensing	Remote
Timings	
- Prepurge	15 seconds
- Postpurge	30 seconds (0 if cycle terminated before valve "on")
- Inter-trial purge	15 seconds
- Pressure switch proving period	60 seconds
- Trials for ignition	3 per ignition sequence
- Trial for ignition	7 seconds total time to prove flame
- Ignition sequence lockout	60 minutes (after 3 trials for ignition), auto reset – can be reset during the 60-minute lockout period by opening thermostat circuit for 3 seconds or more
- Heat blower on – delay	30 seconds (timing starts when ignitor cycles off)
- Heat blower off – delay	90, 120, 150 seconds selectable; factory set at 120
- Cool blower on – delay	7 seconds
- Cool blower off – delay	60 seconds
- Manual fan operations	Operates on selected heating speed and cycles off during ignition or burner start-up sequence.
- High limit control operation	Automatic reset, ignition sequence restart. See Note 1.
- Flame rollout switch operation	Manual reset, ignition sequence initiated after switch is manually reset. See Note 1.

NOTE 1: After the fourth limit trip on a given call for heat there will be a 1-hour delay before the ignition sequence will restart. After either high limit switch or flame rollout switch actuation the inducer will operate for the 30-second post purge and the comfort air blower will operate for the selected off delay. If on Manual Fan operation, the comfort air blower will continue to operate.

SAFETY UNITS

High limit/Rollout	SPST in 24 Volt
Pressure switch	SPST, safe start check

COMFORT FAN CONTROL

Heating Speed Fan

Normal operation	
– ON delay	30 seconds fixed. Timing starts when igniter de-energized.
– OFF delay	3 selectable timings – 120 seconds standard can be changed to 90 or 150 seconds.
Limit Operation	ON when limit OPEN OFF after OFF delay when limit CLOSES
Flame Sense	ON if flame is sensed <i>and</i> there is no call for heat.

Cooling Speed Fan

– ON delay	7 seconds
– OFF delay	60 seconds

Manual Fan

ON continuously on HEATING speed. When call for cool, the fan switches to COOLING speed. Then when thermostat satisfied, the fan switches back to HEATING speed after COOLING OFF delay.

DIAGNOSTIC INDICATOR

A red LED is provided to indicate system faults as follows:

- Steady ON – Control okay in standby, call for heat, cool or fan modes
- Steady OFF – Internal control fault or no power. Also check 3A fuse on control.
- 1 flash – Lockout due to failed ignition or flame dropouts
- 2 flashes – Pressure switch open with inducer on
- 3 flashes – Pressure switch is closed with inducer off
- 4 flashes – Limit switch is open
- 5 flashes – Flame detected with gas valve closed
- 6 flashes – Compressor output delayed from short cycle/staging timer

The flash rate is 0.25 seconds on, 0.25 seconds off with 2.0 seconds pause between flash codes.

These units require R-410A refrigerant and Polyol Ester oil.

Application

1. Use separate service and manufacturing equipment to avoid cross contamination of oil and refrigerants.
2. Use recovery equipment rated for R-410A refrigerant.
3. Use manifold gauges rated for R-410A (800 psi/250 psi low).
4. R-410A is a binary blend of HFC-32 and HFC-125.
5. R-410A is nearly azeotropic—similar to R-22 and R-12. Although nearly azeotropic, charge with liquid refrigerant.
6. R-410A operates at 40-70% higher pressure than R-22, and systems designed for R-22 cannot withstand this higher pressure.
7. R-410A has an ozone depletion potential of zero, but must be reclaimed due to its global warming potential.
8. R-410A compressors use Polyol Ester oil.
9. Polyol Ester oil is hygroscopic; it will rapidly absorb moisture and strongly hold this moisture in the oil.
10. A liquid line dryer must be used—even a deep vacuum will not separate moisture from the oil.
11. Limit atmospheric exposure to 15 minutes **MAXIMUM**.
12. If compressor removal is necessary, always plug compressor immediately after removal. Purge with small amount of nitrogen when inserting plugs.

Important Installer Note

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

High and Low Pressure Switch

All models covered by this manual are supplied with a remote reset high pressure switch and low pressure switch. If tripped, this pressure switch may be reset by turning the thermostat off then back on again.

Three Phase Scroll Compressor Start Up Information

Scroll compressors, like several other types of compressors, will only compress in one rotational direction. Direction of rotation is not an issue with single phase compressors since they will always start and run in the proper direction.

However, three phase compressors will rotate in either direction depending upon phasing of the power. Since there is a 50% chance of connecting power in such a way as to cause rotation in the reverse direction, verification of proper rotation must be made. All three phase units incorporate a phase monitor to ensure proper field wiring. See the “Phase Monitor” section on page 34.

Verification of **proper rotation** must be made any time a compressor is changed or rewired. If improper rotation is corrected at this time there will be no negative impact on the durability of the compressor. However, reverse operation for over 1 hour may have a negative impact on the bearing due to oil pump out.

NOTE: If compressor is allowed to run in reverse rotation for several minutes, the compressor's internal protector will trip.

All three phase ZPS compressors are wired identically internally. As a result, once the correct phasing is determined for a specific system or installation, connecting properly phased power leads to the same Fusite terminal should maintain proper rotation direction.

Verification of proper rotation direction is made by observing that suction pressure drops and discharge pressure rises when the compressor is energized. Reverse rotation also results in an elevated sound level over that with correct rotations, as well as, substantially reduced current draw compared to tabulated values.

The direction of rotation of the compressor may be changed by reversing any two line connections to the unit.

SERVICE

COMPRESSOR SOLENOID

(See *Sequence of Operation* on page 37 for function.)

A nominal 24-volt direct current coil activates the internal compressor solenoid. The input control circuit voltage must be 18 to 28 volts AC. The coil power requirement is 20 VA. The external electrical connection is made with a molded plug assembly. This plug contains a full wave rectifier to supply direct current to the unloader coil.

Compressor Solenoid Test Procedure

If it is suspected that the unloader is not working, the following methods may be used to verify operation.

1. Operate the system and measure compressor amperage. Cycle the compressor solenoid on and off at 10-second intervals. The compressor amperage should go up or down at least 25%.
2. If Step 1 does not give the expected results, shut unit off. Apply 18 to 28 volts AC to the solenoid molded plug leads and listen for a click as the solenoid pulls in. Remove power and listen for another click as the solenoid returns to its original position.
3. If clicks can't be heard, shut off power and remove the control circuit molded plug from the compressor and measure the solenoid coil resistance. The resistance should be 32 to 60 ohms depending on compressor temperature.
4. Next, check the molded plug.

Voltage Check

Apply control voltage to the plug wires (18 to 28 volts AC). The measured **DC voltage** at the female connectors in the plug should be around 15 to 27 VDC.

Resistance Check

Measure the resistance from the end of one molded plug lead to either of the two female connectors in the plug. One of the connectors should read close to zero ohms, while the other should read infinity. Repeat with other wire. The same female connector as before should read zero, while the other connector again reads infinity. Reverse polarity on the ohmmeter leads and repeat. The female connector that read infinity previously should now read close to zero ohms.

Replace plug if either of these test methods does not show the desired results.

FAN BLADE SETTING DIMENSIONS

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

Any service work requiring removal or adjustment in the fan and/or motor area will require that the dimensions below be checked and blade adjusted in or out on the motor shaft accordingly (see Table 11).

FIGURE 19
Fan Blade Setting

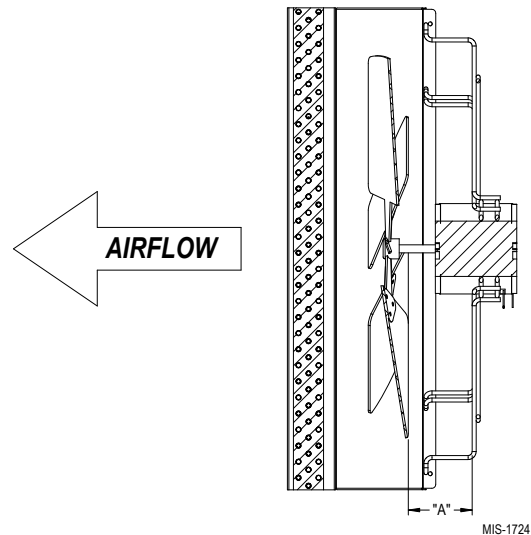


TABLE 11
Fan Blade Dimensions

Model	Dimension A
WG3S2 WG4S2 WG5S2	1.75"

REMOVAL OF FAN SHROUD

1. Disconnect all power to unit.
2. Remove the screws holding both grills—one on each side of unit—and remove grills.
3. Remove screws holding fan shroud to condenser and bottom – nine (9) screws.
4. Unwire condenser fan motor.
5. Slide complete motor, fan blade and shroud assembly out the left side of the unit.
6. Service motor/fan as needed.
7. Reverse steps to re-install.

Troubleshooting ECM™ Motors

CAUTION:

Disconnect power from unit before removing or replacing connectors, or servicing motor. To avoid electric shock from the motor's capacitors, disconnect power and wait at least 5 minutes before opening motor.

Symptom

Motor rocks slightly when starting

Motor won't start
• No movement

• Motor rocks, but won't start

Motor oscillates up and down while being tested off of blower

Motor starts, but runs erratically

• Varies up and down or intermittent

• "Hunts" or "puffs" at high CFM (speed)

• Stays at low CFM despite system call for cool or heat CFM

• Stays at high CFM

• Blower won't shut off

Excessive noise

Cause/Procedure

• This is normal start-up for ECM

• Check blower turns by hand
• Check power at motor
• Check low voltage (24 Vac R to C) at motor
• Check low voltage connections (G, Y, W, R, C) at motor
• Check for unseated pins in connectors on motor harness
• Test with a temporary jumper between R - G
• Check motor for tight shaft
• Perform motor/control replacement check
• **Perform moisture check**

• Check for loose or compliant motor mount
• Make sure blower wheel is tight on shaft
• Perform motor/control replacement check

• It is normal for motor to oscillate with no load on shaft

• Check line voltage for variation or "sag"
• Check low voltage connections (G, Y, W, R, C) at motor, unseated pins in motor harness connectors
• Check "Bk" for erratic CFM command (in variable-speed applications)
• Check out system controls, thermostat
• **Perform moisture check**

• Does removing panel or filter reduce "puffing"?
- Reduce restriction
- Reduce max airflow

• Check low voltage (thermostat) wires and connections
• Verify fan is not in delay mode; wait until delay complete
• "R" missing/not connected at motor
• Perform motor/control replacement check

• "R" missing/not connected at motor
• Is fan in delay mode? Wait until delay time complete
• Perform motor/control replacement check

• Current leakage from controls into G, Y or W? Check for Triac switched thermostat or solid-state relay

• Determine if it's air noise, cabinet, duct or motor noise; interview customer, if necessary

Symptom

• Air noise

• Noisy blower or cabinet

• "Hunts" or "puffs" at high CFM (speed)

Evidence of Moisture

• Motor failure or malfunction has occurred and moisture is present
• Evidence of moisture present inside air mover

Do

• Check out motor, controls, wiring and connections thoroughly before replacing motor
• Orient connectors down so water can't get in
- Install "drip loops"
• Use authorized motor and model #'s for replacement
• Keep static pressure to a minimum:
- Recommend high efficiency, low static filters
- Recommend keeping filters clean.
- Design ductwork for min. static, max. comfort
- Look for and recommend ductwork improvement, where necessary

• Size the equipment wisely

• Check orientation before inserting motor connectors

Moisture Check

• Connectors are oriented "down" (or as recommended by equipment manufacturer)
• Arrange harness with "drip loop" under motor
• Is condensate drain plugged?
• Check for low airflow (too much latent capacity)
• Check for undercharged condition
• Check and plug leaks in return ducts, cabinet

Comfort Check

• Check proper airflow settings
• Low static pressure for lowest noise
• Set low continuous-fan CFM
• Use humidistat and 2-speed cooling units
• Use zoning controls designed for ECM that regulate CFM
• Thermostat in bad location?

Cause/Procedure

• High static creating high blower speed?
- Is airflow set properly?
- Does removing filter cause blower to slow down? Check filter
- Use low-pressure drop filter
- Check/correct duct restrictions
• Check for loose blower housing, panels, etc.
• High static creating high blower speed?
- Check for air whistling through seams in ducts, cabinets or panels
- Check for cabinet/duct deformation

• Does removing panel or filter reduce "puffing"?
- Reduce restriction
- Reduce max. airflow

• Replace motor and **perform moisture check**

• Perform moisture check

Don't

• Automatically assume the motor is bad.

• Locate connectors above 7 and 4 o'clock positions

• Replace one motor or control model # with another (unless an authorized replacement)

• Use high pressure drop filters some have ½" H2O drop!
• Use restricted returns

• Oversize system, then compensate with low airflow

• Plug in power connector backwards
• Force plugs

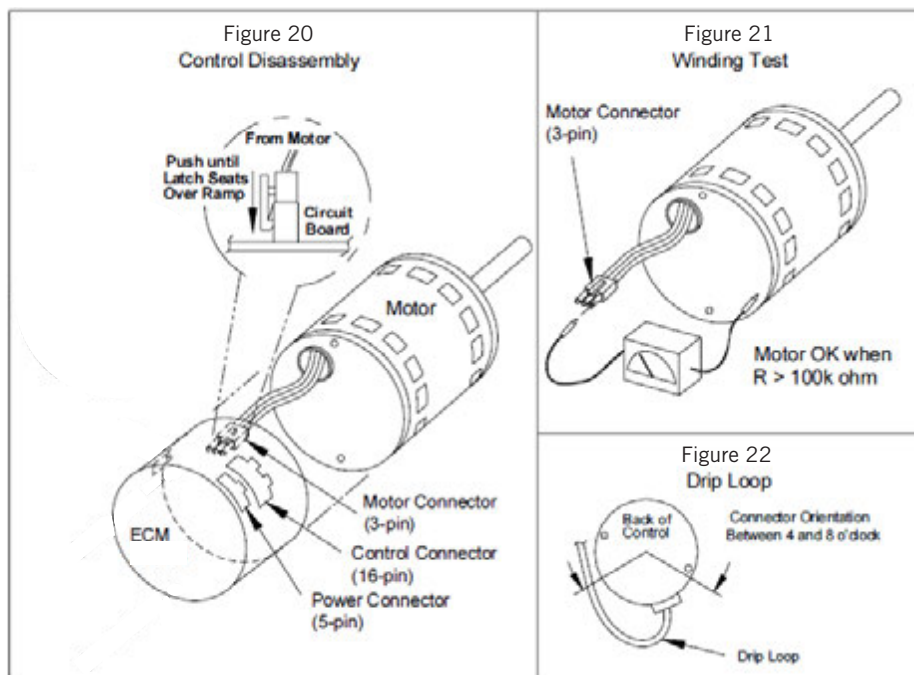
Replacing ECM Control Module

To replace the control module for the GE variable-speed indoor blower motor, take the following steps:

1. It is essential to have the correct replacement module. The controls are factory programmed for specific operating modes. Even though they look alike, different modules may have completely different functionality.
Using the wrong control module voids all product warranties and may produce unexpected results.
2. Begin by removing AC power from the unit being serviced. **Do not work on the motor with AC power applied.** To avoid electric shock from the motor's capacitors, disconnect power and wait at least 5 minutes before opening motor.
3. It is not necessary to remove the motor from the blower assembly, nor the blower assembly from the unit. Unplug the two cable connectors to the motor control assembly. There are latches on each connector. **Do not pull on the wires.** The plugs remove easily when properly released.
4. Locate the screws that retain to the motor control bracket to the sheet metal of the unit and remove them. Remove two (2) nuts that retain the control to the bracket and then remove two (2) nuts that retain sheet metal motor control end plate. *Refer to Figure 20.*
5. Disconnect the three (3) wires interior of the motor control by using a thumb and forefinger to squeeze the latch tab and the opposite side of the connector plug, gently pulling the connector. **Do not pull on the wires; grip the plug only.** *Refer to Figure 20.*
6. The control module is now completely detached from the motor. Verify with a standard ohmmeter that the resistance from each motor lead (in the motor plug just removed) to the motor shell is $>100K$ ohms. *Refer to Figure 21.* (Measure to unpainted motor end plate.) If any motor lead fails this test, do not proceed to install the control module. **The motor is defective and must be replaced.** Installing the new control module will cause it to fail also.

7. Verify that the replacement control is correct for the application. Refer to the manufacturer's authorized replacement list. **Using the wrong control will result in improper or no blower operation.** Orient the control module so that the 3-wire motor plug can be inserted into the socket in the control. Carefully insert the plug and press it into the socket until it latches. **A slight click will be heard when properly inserted.**
8. Reverse Steps #5, 4, 3 to reconnect the motor control to the motor wires, secure the motor control cover plate, mount the control to the bracket and mount the motor control bracket back into the unit. **Make sure the orientation selected for replacing the control assures the control's cable connectors will be located downward in the application so that water cannot run down the cables and into the control. Do not overtighten the bolts.**
9. Plug the 16-pin control plug into the motor. The plug is keyed. Make sure the connector is properly seated and latched.
10. Plug the 5-pin power connector into the motor. Even though the plug is keyed, **observe the proper orientation. Do not force the connector.** It plugs in very easily when properly oriented. **Reversing this plug will cause immediate failure of the control module.**
11. Final installation check. Make sure the motor is installed as follows:
 - a. Motor connectors should be oriented between the 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock positions when the control is positioned in its final location and orientation.
 - b. Add a drip loop to the cables so that water cannot enter the motor by draining down the cables. *Refer to Figure 22.*

The installation is now complete. Reapply the AC power to the HVAC equipment and verify that the new motor control module is working properly. Follow the manufacturer's procedures for disposition of the old control module.



34. PRESSURE SERVICE PORTS

High and low pressure service ports are installed on all units so that the system operating pressures can be observed. Table 12 outlines expected pressures at various indoor and outdoor temperatures.

This unit employs high-flow Coremax valves instead of the typical Schrader type valves.

WARNING! Do NOT use a Schrader valve core removal tool with these valves. Use of such a tool could result in eye injuries or refrigerant burns!

To change a Coremax valve without first removing the refrigerant, a special tool is required which can be obtained at www.fastestinc.com/en/SCCA07H. See the replacement parts manual for replacement core part numbers.

TABLE 12
Cooling Pressures (All Temperatures °F)

High Capacity Cooling			Air Temperature Entering Outdoor Coil °F													
Model	Return Air Temperature	Pressure	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115
WG3S2	75° DB	Low Side	112	115	119	122	126	129	131	132	134	135	136	138	139	140
	62° DB	High Side	195	214	233	253	272	291	314	337	360	383	409	435	461	487
	80° DB	Low Side	124	127	131	134	138	139	140	140	141	141	148	149	151	152
WG4S2	67° DB	High Side	201	220	239	259	278	297	319	341	363	389	413	440	468	495
	85° DB	Low Side	135	138	142	145	149	152	154	156	157	159	161	162	164	165
	72° DB	High Side	205	224	243	263	282	301	326	350	375	399	425	451	476	502
WG5S2	75° DB	Low Side	117	119	121	123	125	127	128	130	131	132	133	135	136	137
	62° DB	High Side	197	216	235	255	274	293	316	339	361	383	410	438	466	494
	80° DB	Low Side	127	129	131	134	136	138	138	139	139	145	145	146	146	149
WG5S2	67° DB	High Side	201	220	239	259	278	298	318	341	364	381	415	443	471	500
	85° DB	Low Side	141	143	145	148	150	152	152	153	153	154	156	158	160	162
	72° DB	High Side	203	223	243	263	283	303	326	349	372	396	422	449	478	508
WG5S2	75° DB	Low Side	118	119	120	122	123	125	126	128	129	130	132	133	135	136
	62° DB	High Side	199	217	236	260	285	309	333	357	381	405	432	460	487	514
	80° DB	Low Side	129	130	131	131	132	132	134	137	139	143	143	145	146	148
WG5S2	67° DB	High Side	205	224	247	270	292	315	339	363	387	394	438	465	492	519
	85° DB	Low Side	137	139	140	141	142	143	146	148	151	153	155	157	158	160
	72° DB	High Side	216	237	258	279	300	321	346	370	395	419	447	474	502	529

Low Capacity Cooling			Air Temperature Entering Outdoor Coil °F													
Model	Return Air Temperature	Pressure	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115
WG3S2	75° DB	Low Side	126	127	129	130	132	133	135	136	138	139	141	144	146	148
	62° DB	High Side	181	198	215	233	250	267	289	310	332	353	378	404	429	454
	80° DB	Low Side	134	134	135	135	136	136	137	137	138	138	140	142	144	146
WG4S2	67° DB	High Side	184	201	218	236	253	270	291	312	333	358	380	406	432	458
	85° DB	Low Side	153	154	155	156	157	158	160	162	163	165	167	168	170	171
	72° DB	High Side	190	207	224	241	258	275	297	318	340	361	387	413	438	464
WG5S2	75° DB	Low Side	122	124	125	127	129	131	131	132	133	134	135	137	139	141
	62° DB	High Side	184	201	218	236	254	272	291	312	335	359	381	407	435	463
	80° DB	Low Side	132	134	136	138	140	142	145	146	147	149	149	150	151	152
WG5S2	67° DB	High Side	185	203	221	239	257	275	298	317	339	354	384	410	438	467
	85° DB	Low Side	145	147	149	152	154	156	156	157	158	159	161	163	164	165
	72° DB	High Side	187	205	223	241	259	278	297	319	343	369	390	415	443	472
WG5S2	75° DB	Low Side	123	125	127	129	131	133	134	135	136	137	139	141	143	145
	62° DB	High Side	187	207	226	245	263	282	305	328	350	373	399	425	451	477
	80° DB	Low Side	134	136	138	139	141	143	144	145	146	148	153	155	156	158
WG5S2	67° DB	High Side	192	211	230	248	267	286	308	331	353	367	402	429	456	483
	85° DB	Low Side	146	148	149	151	152	154	156	159	161	163	165	166	168	169
	72° DB	High Side	200	217	235	252	270	287	311	335	358	382	408	434	460	486

Low side pressure $\pm$ 4 PSIG
High side pressure $\pm$ 10 PSIG

35. R-410A REFRIGERANT CHARGE

This unit was charged at the factory with the quantity of refrigerant listed on the serial plate. AHRI capacity and efficiency ratings were determined by testing with this refrigerant charge quantity.

The pressure tables on page 45 show nominal pressures for the units. Since many installation specific situations can affect the pressure readings, this information should only be used by certified technicians as a guide for evaluating proper system performance. They shall not be used to adjust charge. If charge is in doubt, reclaim, evacuate and recharge the unit to the serial plate charge.

36. LOW-NOX BURNER ASSEMBLY “N” SUFFIX MODELS ONLY – U.S. INSTALLATIONS ONLY

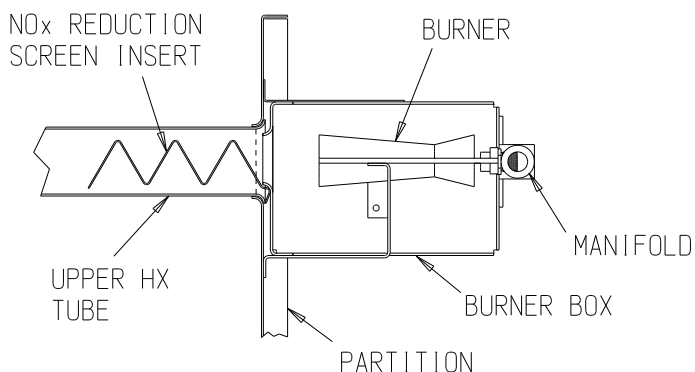
Natural Gas Models Only

Model numbers designated with an “N” are designed for low NOx emissions which comply with all California Air Quality Management District regulations for nitrogen oxide emission levels. Refer to Figure 23 below for NOx insert information.

*** * IMPORTANT * ***

For propane (LP) conversions the NOx reduction screen inserts shown below must be removed. This is accomplished by removing the burner box assembly and removing the NOx screens. Reassemble unit properly before firing. Failure to remove the NOx screens can result in improper operation and malfunction of the burner system.

FIGURE 23
Low NOx Insert



MIS-1481



Bard Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Bryan, Ohio 43506
Since 1914...Moving ahead, just as planned.

Manual: 2100-502B
Supersedes: 2100-502A
File: Vol. I, Tab 20
Date: 04-10-13

USER'S INFORMATION MANUAL

WG3S, 4S & 5S - Series Combination Gas/Electric Wall-Mount™

We're pleased you've chosen our air conditioner/gas furnace to supply your cooling/heating needs. Please keep this manual in a safe, yet readily available place. It contains important and useful information.

ATTENTION, INSTALLER: After installing air conditioner/gas furnace, give the user:

- User's Information Manual
- Parts List
- Installation Instructions
- Warranty Information

ATTENTION, USER! Your installer should give you the above four important documents relating to your air conditioner/gas furnace. Keep these as long as you do your equipment. Pass these documents on to later purchasers or furnace users. If any of the four documents are missing or damaged, contact your installer or manufacturer for replacement. For efficient service, please give your unit model and serial number, from Section 1 or from your serial rating plate.



WARNING

If the information in this manual is not followed exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

- Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.
- **WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS**
 - Do not try to light any appliance.
 - Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any phone in your building.
 - Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
 - If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.
- Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer or the gas supplier.



WARNING

Read and follow all safety information in this manual, operating instructions and furnace safety labels. Failure to follow safety precautions could result in damage, injury or death.

IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTE: You must know how to turn off gas and electricity to air conditioner/gas furnace. Your qualified installer, service agency or gas supplier can teach you to use controls and switches.



WARNING

Do not use this air conditioner/gas furnace if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the unit and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been underwater.

*Thank you for reading these safety statements.
Please read on so you will know how to maintain your air conditioner/gas furnace for years of dependable service.*

CONTENTS

Section 1		Figures	
Rating Plate Information	3	Figure 1	Typical Gas Piping 8
Section 2		Figure 2	Step-by-Step Instructions on Lighting Burners..... 11
Important Safety Precautions.....	3 & 4	Figure 3	Filter Locations..... 13
Section 3		Figure 4	Periodic Inspections..... 13
Understanding How Your Furnace and Air Conditioner Works	5 & 6		Location of Access Panels
Section 4		Figure 5	Start Up Procedures 14
Turning Off Furnace in an Emergency	6, 7 & 9		
Section 5			
Operating Your Furnace.....	10		
Section 6			
Proper Maintenance of Your Furnace and Air Conditioner	10, 12 & 14		
Section 7			
Ventilation Options.....	15		
Section 8			
Replacement Parts	15		
Section 9			
Outdoor Coil.....	15		

BARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.
BRYAN, OHIO USA 43506

SECTION 1 • RATING PLATE INFORMATION

Record the manufacturer's name, unit model number and serial number below. These are your furnace rating plate. Record installation date which is important for warranty purposes.

YOUR FURNACE INFORMATION

Furnace Type _____

Manufacturer's Name _____

Model Number _____

Serial Number _____

Date Installed _____

Installer/Service _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip Code _____

Telephone Number _____

SECTION 2 • IMPORTANT SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

2.A HAZARD ALERT SYMBOL



An exclamation point surrounded by a triangle.

2.B SIGNAL WORDS

Years of safe, dependable service are assured when you understand and follow all safety precautions.

Signal words "**WARNING**" and "**CAUTION**" alert you to potential hazards.

"**WARNING**" indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

"**CAUTION**" indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices. It can also be used to signal property damage only potential.

2.C. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

These are some of our most important safety precautions; others are throughout this manual. Please read and follow them.

***THIS PRODUCT MUST BE GAS PIPED
BY A LICENSED PLUMBER OR GAS
FITTER IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF
MASSACHUSETTS.***

2.1 GAS AND COMBUSTION PRODUCTS



WARNING

Any condition that will allow gas or combustion products to enter furnace area can cause nausea, asphyxiation or fire resulting in damage, injury or death.

Natural gas and propane (LP) gas have characteristic odors. When your furnace is operating correctly, you should not smell any unfamiliar odor. Normally, burning gas with air produces combustion products which contain carbon dioxide, oxygen and water vapor. Under abnormal conditions, combustion products can contain aldehydes and carbon monoxide.

- Aldehydes have a strong pungent, acrid smell that can cause nausea.
- Carbon monoxide is tasteless, colorless and odorless. It can cause headaches, flu-like symptoms or nausea. We refer to all these symptoms as nausea in this manual. It can also cause death by asphyxiation.

WARNING

Any unfamiliar smell can alert you to presence of gas or aldehydes. If you detect any unfamiliar odor follow instruction in Section 4.B.1. Otherwise, nausea, asphyxiation or fire could occur resulting in damage, injury or death.

WARNING

Do not block or cover combustion openings in the furnace. Blocking or covering these openings could cause nausea, asphyxiation or fire resulting in damage, injury or death.

WARNING

A loud noise may mean faulty burner ignition. If your furnace makes a loud noise, turn it off. Follow instructions in Section 4.B.2. If you don't turn off your furnace, it could cause fire or an explosion resulting in damage, injury or death.

WARNING

Do not operate furnace with blower door open or removed. Do not alter furnace to allow operation with blower door removed. Doing either could allow combustion products to circulate throughout the furnace area causing nausea, asphyxiation or fire resulting in damage, injury or death.

WARNING

Front door must be in place during furnace operation. Hot surfaces behind front door.

2.2 STORAGE AND USE OF FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE AND COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS NEAR YOUR FURNACE

WARNING

Never store or use flammable liquids or vapors near or on your furnace. These include gasoline, kerosene, cigarette lighter fluid, cleaning fluids, solvents, paint thinners or painting compounds. Flammable vapors can travel great distances before igniting.

WARNING

Never store or use anything near or on your furnace that can produce vapors that are corrosive to gas-fired furnaces. Vapors from products containing chlorines, fluorines, bromines and iodines can cause vent system or heat exchanger failure. Examples of such products are spray or aerosol containers, detergents, bleaches, cat litter, waxes, adhesives, solvents and other cleaning compounds. Vent system or heat exchanger failure could cause nausea, asphyxiation or fire resulting in damage, injury or death.

WARNING

Never store anything combustible near or on your unit. A fire could occur resulting in damage, injury or death.

2.3 ALTERATION OF FURNACE CONTROLS



WARNING

Do not alter any gas or electrical controls (gas control or safety controls) in any manner. Altering them could cause furnace to operate unsafely resulting in damage, injury or death.

SECTION 3 • UNDERSTANDING HOW YOUR FURNACE WORKS

Your installer should have given you a detailed explanation of how the furnace operates. Shown below are the basic operation characteristics and sequence of operation. If you have any questions consult your installer and/or service agency.

* * IMPORTANT * *

There are many types of thermostats compatible with this furnace. Make sure you understand the specific type installed. Ask installer for detailed explanation, and retain thermostat instruction manual for reference.

This furnace is equipped with a vent shut-off system which monitors the combustion air into the burners by means of a pressure sensing device. When the vent becomes blocked, this device turns off the gas valve circuit to prevent flue products from entering the structure. In the event that this occurs, shut off furnace and contact a qualified service agency.

3.1 BASIC OPERATION – HEATING CYCLE

This furnace is operated by an Integrated Furnace Control (IFC) and a gas control system which controls all functions of the furnace.

On a call for heat from the thermostat, the IFC first turns on the inducer motor. The pressure switch then closes signaling the ignition control to proceed with ignition function.

The ignition system consists of a direct spark igniter (DSI) and remote sensor. When the thermostat calls for heat the DSI sparks to light main burner gas. Once ignited the remote sensor confirms flame carry over to all burners.

There is a 60-second delay after main burner is on until the comfort air blower starts on heating speed. After the thermostat is satisfied, the burners will go off as gas valve closes. The inducer will continue to run for 30 seconds, and the comfort air blower will continue to run for 2-1/2 minutes.

3.2 BASIC OPERATION – COOLING CYCLE

On a call for cool the compressor and condenser fan will start immediately, and the comfort air blower will start 7 seconds later on cooling speed. Note: Some models may be equipped with optional Low Ambient Control that will cycle the condenser fan motor to maintain proper refrigerant pressures under lower outdoor temperature conditions. When the thermostat is satisfied the compressor and condenser fan will stop and the comfort air blower will continue to operate for 60 seconds.

3.2.1 COMPRESSOR CONTROL MODULE (CCM)

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

Delay on Make Timer and Break Time Delay

- On initial power up, or any time the power is interrupted to the unit, the delay on make period begins. This delay will be 2 minutes plus 10% of the delay on break setting. This feature assures that pressures will be equalized for normal start up if there are brief power interruptions, and can accommodate staggered starts for dual unit installations as long as the off delay periods are set differently for the two units.
- During routine operation of the unit with no power interruptions the compressor will operate on demand with no delay as long as off delay time has been met.
- Adjustable 30-second to 5-minute delay on break timer assures that pressures can equalize if units are short cycled by the operating controls or personnel. Recommended settings would be 2 minutes for unit 1 and 3 minutes for Unit 2.

High Pressure Switch and Lockout Sequence

- If the high pressure switch opens, the compressor contactor will de-energize immediately. The lockout time in the CCM will go into a soft lockout and stay locked out until the high pressure switch closes and the delay on break has expired.
- If the high pressure switch opens again during the same operating cycle the CCM will go into a manual lockout condition.
- Recycling the wall thermostat resets the manual lockout.

Low Pressure Switch, Bypass and Lockout Sequence (Optional)

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

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

Alarm Relay Output

- Alarm terminal on Compressor Control Module is 24V AC output connection for applications where signal is desired. This terminal is powered whenever compressor is in manual lockout due to high pressure or low pressure sequences as described.

PHASE MONITOR

All units with three phase scroll compressors are equipped with a three phase line monitor to prevent compressor damage due to phase reversal.

The phase monitor in this unit is equipped with two LEDs. If the “&” signal is present at the phase monitor and phases are correct, the green LED will light.

If phases are reversed, the red fault LED will be lit and compressor operation is inhibited.

3.3 MANUAL FAN (CONTINUOUS AIRFLOW) OPERATION

If wall thermostat is set to MANUAL (ON) position to operate comfort air blower continuously to provide air circulation throughout the building, the blower will operate at a level that is lower than cooling or heating airflows. This permits the air to circulate as desired but helps keep the operating noise level down as well as conserving energy.

During a call for cooling, the blower automatically shifts up to cooling speed, and remains there until 60 seconds after thermostat is satisfied then drops back to heating speed.

SECTION 4 • TURNING OFF FURNACE IN AN EMERGENCY

WARNING

Have a qualified installer, service agency or gas supplier teach you location and operation of gas and electrical shut-off devices. Ask them any questions you have about this section. If you don't turn off your furnace in an emergency damage, injury or death could result.

In an emergency you **must** know how to turn off gas and electricity. Find out how **before** the emergency.

	WARNING
Should overheating occur or the gas supply fail to shut off, shut off the manual gas valve to the furnace before shutting off the electrical supply. Failure to do so can cause a fire or explosion which could result in damage, injury or death.	

4.A GAS AND ELECTRICAL SHUT-OFF DEVICES

1. GAS SHUT-OFF DEVICES

In an emergency, you may not be able to reach all the gas shut-off devices. You must know how to turn off gas using any one of the three manual types:

- a. Manual Shut-off Switch on Gas Control
Gas control location is behind the access panel on the right side. See Lighting and Shutdown Instructions in Section 5 for more information.

To turn gas control furnace knob OFF, turn it to “OFF” position. Use this same procedure when you leave a vacation home vacant and do not want the furnace to operate.

- b. Manual In-Line Shut-off Valve in Gas Supply Line.

This valve could be next to furnace. Figure 1 shows a typical installation.

Normally, gas is ON when you turn the shut-off valve handle parallel to gas pipe. Gas is OFF when you turn handle 90° from gas pipe.

- c. Manual Shut-off Valve at Natural Gas Meter or Propane (LP) Gas Tank.

Normally, natural gas is ON when you turn shut-off parallel to gas pipe. Gas is OFF when you turn shut-off 90° from gas pipe. Some valves require a wrench or other tools.

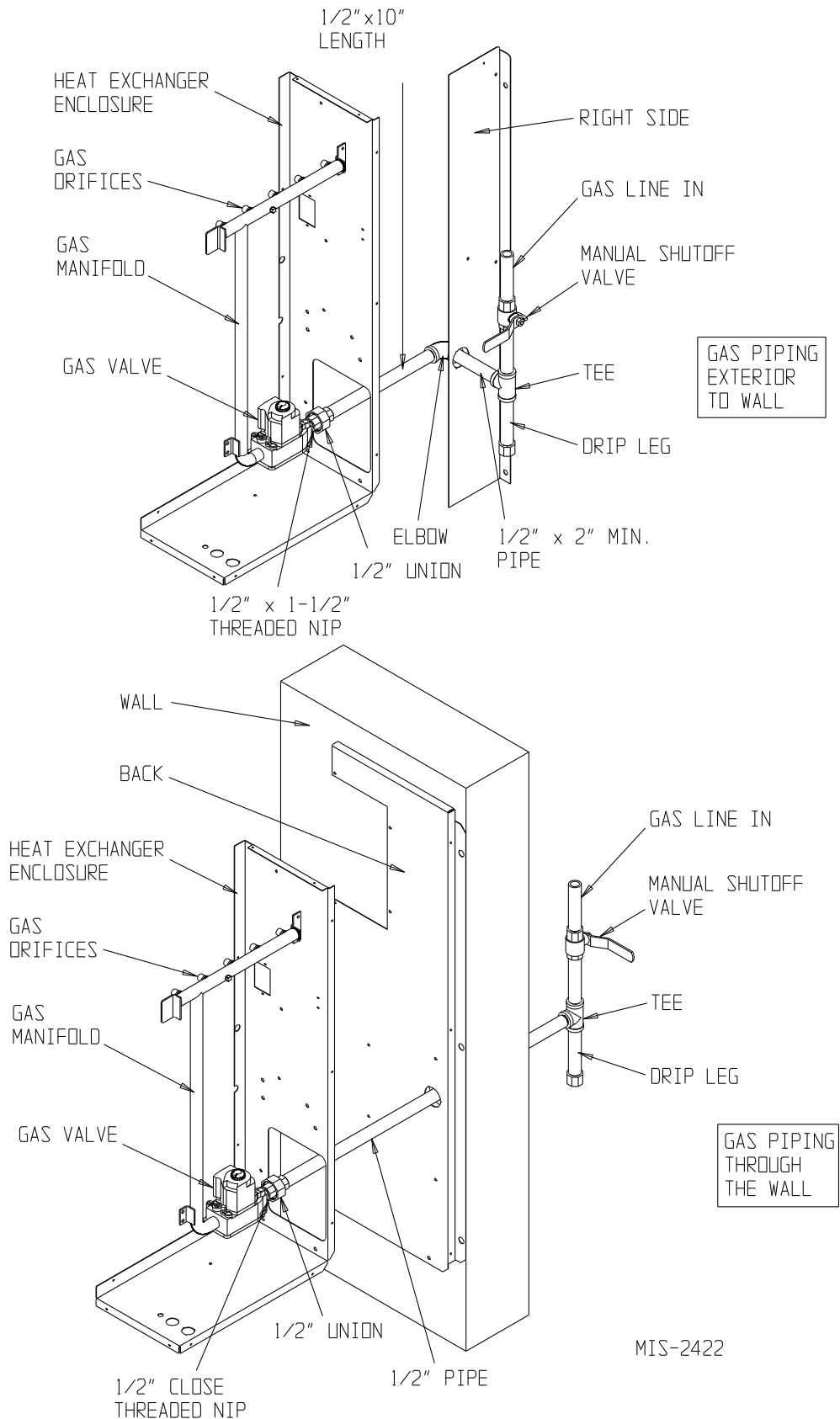
2. ELECTRICAL SHUT-OFF DEVICES

In an emergency, you may not be able to reach both of your electrical shut-off devices.

Therefore, you must know how to turn off electricity using either one of them. Here are two types of electrical shut-off devices:

- a. There should be an electrical shut-off device located on or immediately adjacent to the furnace.
- b. There should be a separate circuit breaker or fuse serving only the furnace located in the main circuit breaker or fuse panel. Know its location and make sure this device is clearly identified.

FIGURE 1
TYPICAL GAS PIPING



MIS-2422

4.B POSSIBLE EMERGENCIES AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

WARNING

If gas or electricity is off due to an emergency, only a qualified installer, service agency or gas supplier should turn it back on. Doing it yourself could result in damage, injury or death.

1. **Possible Emergency:** Smelling gas or other unfamiliar smell; or not knowing what may be wrong or what to do about it.

ACTION: For your safety –

- a. Leave your house or building immediately.
- b. Go to a neighbor's or another building.
- c. Use their telephone.
- d. Call your gas supplier. Tell them you smell gas and give them your name and address.
- e. If you cannot reach gas supplier, call fire department.

WARNING

Three important **things not to do** –

1. Don't try to light any gas appliances.
2. Don't touch any electrical switches
3. Don't use the telephone in your house or building.

Any of the above may cause a spark, which could cause a fire or explosion resulting in damage, personal injury or death.

2. **Possible Emergency:** Your thermostat is set below room temperature; yet even though the blower is on, the air coming from your room registers continually gets hotter.

ACTION:

- a. Turn room thermostat to its lowest or OFF setting.
- b. If you can do so safely, turn gas off. Use manual shut-off valve at gas meter or on propane (LP) gas tank. You may need a wrench or tools. If you can safely turn off electricity at the main circuit panel, do so. If you cannot do these things safely, leave your home or building immediately. Call your gas supplier or fire department from a neighbor's phone for help.

3. **Possible Emergency:** Your thermostat is set above room temperature. The blower is on but the air coming from your room registers is hot, then cold, then hot, then cold in a continuing cycle. This condition indicates lack of airflow through furnace.

ACTION:

- a. Make sure air filter is clean and installed correctly.
- b. Check that registers and return air grilles are open and unobstructed.
- c. If condition continues, call your local qualified service technician or gas supplier.

4. **Possible Emergency:** While furnace is operating, you smell unfamiliar odors that go away when furnace is off.

WARNING

Unfamiliar odors may mean gas or aldehydes are present which could result in damage, injury or death.

ACTION:

- a. Turn thermostat to its lowest or OFF setting.
- b. Move gas valve control knob to OFF position.
- c. If blower is not operating, immediately turn off electricity to furnace using shut-off device near furnace or at main circuit panel.
- d. If blower is operating, wait five minutes for furnace to cool down and then turn off electricity to furnace using shut-off device near furnace or at main circuit panel.
- e. Call your local qualified service technician or gas supplier.

5. **Possible Emergency:** Main electrical circuit breaker for furnace cannot be reset without tripping again or new fuses continue to blow.

ACTION:

- Move gas valve control knob to OFF.
- Call your local qualified service technician or gas supplier.

SECTION 5 • OPERATING YOUR FURNACE

After reading the Safety Information and Precautions follow Operating Instructions on front door of furnace and instructions repeated on Page 11.



WARNING

If you do not follow these instructions exactly a fire or explosion could occur resulting in damage, injury or death.



WARNING

Never use tools to move gas control knob. Only use your hand. If gas control knob will not move by hand, do not force it or try to repair it. Call a qualified installer, service agency or gas supplier. Forcing knob can cause gas to leak which could result in fire or explosion resulting in damage, injury or death.

Properly operating your furnace requires certain abilities, mechanical skills and tools. If you are uncertain about your abilities or if you lack proper skills or tools, do not proceed. Instead, contact a qualified installer, service agency or gas supplier.

An automatic ignition device lights the burners. Do not try to light manually. See Figure 2 on Page 11 for step by step instructions.

SECTION 6 • PROPER MAINTENANCE OF YOUR FURNACE

You need special abilities, mechanical skills and tools to maintain your furnace properly. If you are uncertain about your abilities or if you lack proper skills or tools, do not try to maintain or repair your furnace yourself. Instead, contact a qualified installer, service agency or gas supplier.

6.A IF YOU SMELL GAS OR ANY UNFAMILIAR SMELL WHILE WORKING ON YOUR FURNACE:

- Do not try to light main burners.
- Do not touch or turn on any electrical switch.
- Do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow gas supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call fire department.

6.B LUBRICATION REQUIREMENTS

The main blower motor, outdoor fan motor, and the induced draft blower motor are permanently lubricated, and no maintenance is required.

6.C MAKE SURE AIR FILTER(S) IS IN PLACE

Ask your installer, local qualified service technician or gas supplier to make sure your filter(s) is in place properly. Become familiar with its location and procedures for removing, cleaning and replacing it.

Recommended filter sizes are shown below.

Main System Filter: 20x30x2 throwaway for WG3S, WG4S & WG5S models.

See Figure 3 on Page 13 for filter locations.



WARNING

Operating furnace without clean air filter(s) can damage blower motor, heat exchanger or air conditioning system components. This can cause system failure which could result in damage or injury.

FIGURE 2
START UP PROCEDURE

FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE OPERATING

WARNING: If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

- A. This appliance does not have a pilot. It is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do NOT try to light the burner by hand.
- B. BEFORE OPERATING smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS

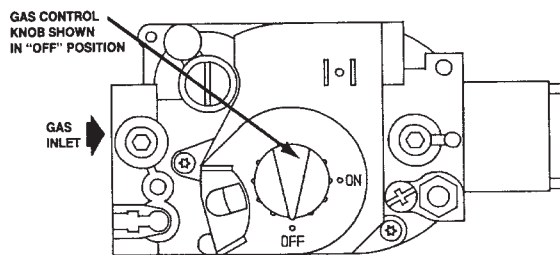
- *Do not try to light any appliance.
- *Do not touch any electric switch; do not use any phone in your building.
- *Immediately call your supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.

*If you cannot reach your gas supplier; call the fire department.

- C. Use only your hand to push in or move the gas control lever. Never use tools. If the lever will not push in or turn by hand, don't try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.
- D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. STOP! Read the safety information above on this label.
2. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
3. Turn off all electric power to the appliance.
4. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do NOT try to light the burner by hand.



5. Remove control access panel.
6. Push in gas control knob slightly and turn clockwise to "OFF".
NOTE: Knob cannot be turned to "OFF" unless knob is pushed in slightly. Do not force.
7. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. Then smell for gas, including near the floor. If you smell gas, STOP! Follow "B" in the safety information above on this label. If you don't smell gas, go to the next step.
8. Turn gas control knob counterclockwise to "ON".
9. Replace control access panel.
10. Turn on all electric power to the appliance.
11. Set thermostat to desired setting.
12. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "To Turn Off Gas To Appliance" and call your service technician or gas supplier.

TO TURN OFF GAS TO APPLIANCE

1. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
2. Turn off all electric power to the appliance if service is to be performed.
3. Remove control access panel.
4. Push in gas control lever slightly and move to "OFF". Do not force.
5. Replace control access panel.

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6.D KEEP AIR FILTER(S) CLEAN

As a user, your personal responsibility is to keep air filter(s) clean.



CAUTION

A dirty air filter(s) reduces system efficiency and can cause erratic control performance. These could result in damage to blower motor or heat exchanger.

1. During the first four weeks after your furnace is installed, inspect your air filter(s) for dirt every week. Then check the filters monthly and replace as necessary.
2. If the filter(s) is of a washable type, clean filter(s) according to the manufacturer's specifications.



WARNING

After cleaning or changing filter(s), filter access must be closed and latched. Failure to do so could cause nausea, asphyxiation, or fire resulting in damage, injury or death.

6.E DO NOT OBSTRUCT DUCT WORK

For proper operation, keep registers and return air grilles open. Do not cover or block them with rugs, carpets, drapes or furniture.

6.F HAVE YOUR FURNACE CHECKED ANNUALLY

The furnace, vent terminal, and the combustion air intake hood should be inspected yearly by a qualified service agency, generally prior to the heating season. Detailed procedures for this inspection are contained in the instructions booklet and should be handled by the qualified service agency only.

A general inspection of the furnace, the furnace area and the vent terminal should be conducted on a regular basis by the owner/occupant. This review should include:

1. Make sure the furnace always has the minimum clearance as detailed on the furnace rating plate. Special attention must be given to these items if any remodeling is done.

2. Make sure the vent terminal is in place and is physically sound.
3. Reviewing that the return air duct connection(s) is physically sound, is sealed to the furnace casing.
4. The physical support of the furnace is sound without sagging, cracks, gaps, etc. around the unit so as to provide a seal between the unit and the structure.
5. Inspect for any obvious signs of deterioration of the furnace.
6. Periodic examinations of the vent terminal should also be conducted by the owner on a regular basis, preferably every month but at least every two months during the heating season.
7. Check the entire vent terminal for any blockage. If any debris is present remove it.
8. If unit is vertically vented, inspect vent system annually including drain tube. Clean or replace if necessary.

6.G THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE SHOULD BE FOLLOWED FOR THE PERIODIC INSPECTION AS CONDUCTED BY THE OWNER/OCCUPANT.

1. Set the wall thermostat to the OFF position or lower the set point lever to a temperature well below the existing room temperature. Shut off electric power to the furnace. A circuit breaker is located behind the lower, small access panel on the right side.
2. Remove the burner access door. See Figure 4.
3. Use flashlight or trouble light to observe the burner compartment and burners. There should be very minimal scaling or sooting in this area. Any loose debris may be vacuumed out. Also observe the sides of the heat exchanger tubes for "hot spots" due to improper burner alignment or overfiring and give particular attention to any area where it looks like there may be any deterioration from corrosion or rusting. Observe for any corrosion on the burners themselves. Should anything appear questionable, contact your service agency.

FIGURE 3
FILTER LOCATIONS

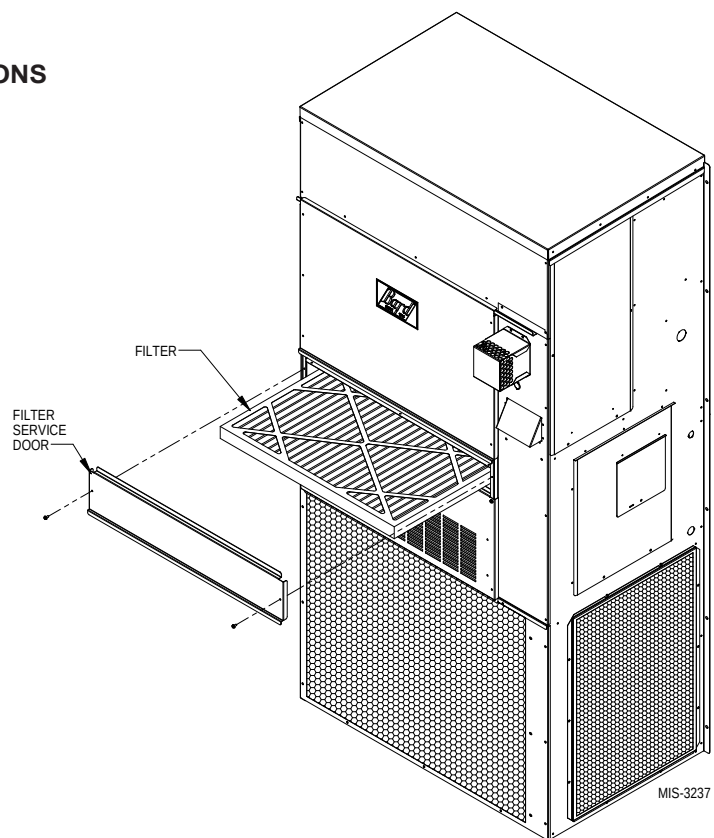
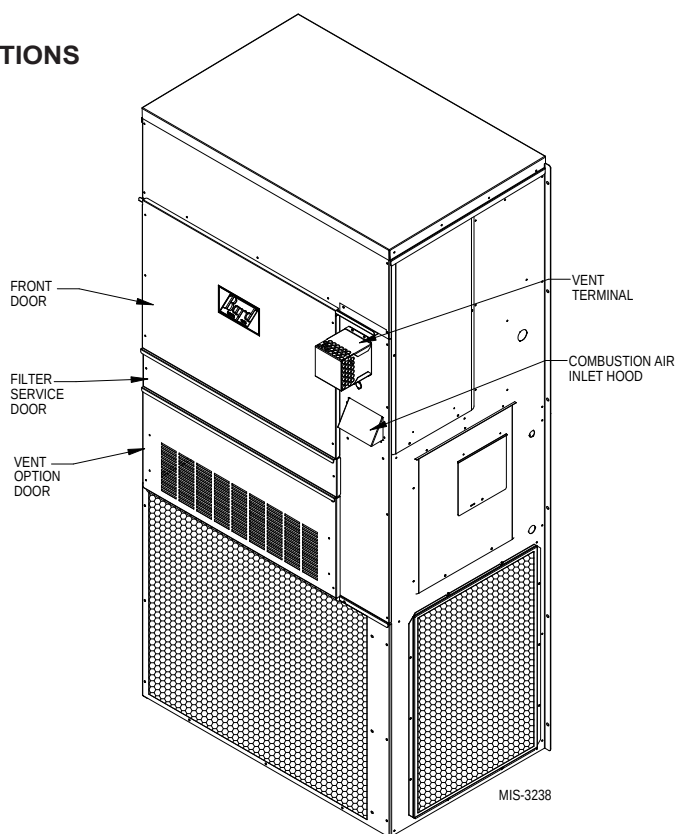


FIGURE 4
PERIODIC INSPECTIONS



4. Inspect the vent terminal, or vent system observing for any debris from weather, birds, and the like. Clean if necessary. Also check the combustion air inlet hood to make sure it is clear. See Figure 4.



WARNING

Leakage of products of combustion into the living area may result in asphyxiation resulting in injury or death

5. Restore the electrical power to the furnace by turning the switch back on. Adjust the thermostat to call for heating operation.
6. Observe the main burners flames. The main burners should be mostly “blue” with possibly a little orange (not yellow) at the tips of the flames. The flames should be in the center of the heat exchanger compartments and not impinging on the heat exchanger surfaces.
7. Observe the flames until the blower starts (there is a normal delay 30 second period until the heat exchanger warms up). There should be no change in the size or shape of the flame. If there is any wavering or blowing of the flame on the blower start-up, it is an indication of a possible leak in the heat exchanger. Turn off the gas valve in the gas line leading to the furnace, and then the main electrical switch to the furnace and call your service agency.
8. Replace the burner access door.

SECTION 7 • VENTILATION OPTION ASSEMBLIES

The standard Blank Off Plate (BOP) is installed on the inside of the vent option door to cover the air inlet openings which eliminates outside air from entering the unit.

The optional Commercial Room Ventilator (CRV) allows up to 50% outside fresh air to be introduced to the building and includes a built-in exhaust damper. The CRV complies with ASHRAE Standard 62.1 “Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality”.

The optional EIFM-Series Economizer allows for non-mechanical cooling when the outdoor temperature and humidity conditions allow. It has automatic controls that are set to lock out the mechanical cooling and draw air from outside to cool the structure when the outside air is below the control set point. This device can also allow some continuous fresh air to be drawn into the structure depending on its minimum position setting.

The optional ERV-Series Energy (Heat) Recovery Ventilator allows for a continuous change of outside and inside air. It recovers up to 65% of the energy to minimize the economic impact of conditioning the space with fresh air when applying ASHRAE Standard 62.1 fresh air requirements.

SECTION 8 • REPLACEMENT PARTS

Replacement parts for the gas/electric units are available through local distributors.

A replacement parts list manual is supplied with each unit. When ordering parts or making inquiries pertaining to any of the units covered by these instructions, it is very important to always supply the complete model number and serial number of the unit. This is necessary to assure that the correct parts (or an approved alternate part) are issued to the service agency.

SECTION 9 • OUTDOOR COIL

Periodic cleaning of the outdoor coil to permit full and unrestricted airflow circulation is essential. Reduced airflow through the outdoor coil can shorten equipment service life as well as increase operating costs.



Bard Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Bryan, Ohio 43506
Since 1914...Moving ahead, just as planned.

Manual: 2100-367B
Supersedes: 2100-367A
Tab: 20
Date: 01-29-02

WG SERIES TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

WARNING

Before servicing this gas appliance, turn off all electric power supply and close all gas valves to the appliance. Failure to do so could result in fire, personal injury, or death.

TURN ON 230 VOLT AC POWER SUPPLY — TURN UP THERMOSTAT — 0.20 AMP HEAT ANTICIPATOR SETTING

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	HOW TO CHECK AND/OR CORRECT
Induced draft blower does not operate.	Thermostat or thermostat wiring defective.	Remove thermostat wires from the furnace control board. Jumper terminals "R" and "W" on furnace control board. If inducer blower starts: A. Check thermostat wiring B. Change thermostat
	No main power supply, 24 volt power supply, or blown 3A fuse on furnace control.	Remove low voltage wires from transformer. Check for 24 volts AC coming out of transformer. If there is no voltage present: A. Check for 230 volts AC at terminals "L1" and "L2". If there is not 230 volts, check power supply or breaker. B. If there is 230 volts present at terminals "L1" and "L2", but there is not 24 volts present at the transformer leads, the transformer must be replaced. C. Replace 3A fuse on furnace control.
	Furnace control board defective.	If 24 volts is not present at Pin 1 and Pin 2 at the plug on the board and 230 volts is present at "L1" and "L2" and there is no power at "L2" and "D1", the board must be replaced.
Direct spark igniter does not spark.	Pressure switch is defective. Spark igniter assembly is defective. Ignition cable is defective. Furnace control is defective. Debris shorting out spark igniter.	With thermostat calling for heat, jumper the two pressure terminals. If igniter starts sparking, check for: A. Blockage in vent terminal B. Excessive dirt, lint, soot or scale on induced draft blower wheel. C. Check for poor connection, leaks, or blockage in the tubing connecting the pressure switch to the inducer. D. Pressure switch is defective.
Igniter sparks but there is no ignition.	No gas supply. Gas orifice obstructions. Low gas supply pressure. Defective ignition control.	Check for obstructions in main gas orifices Make sure all gas cocks are open and gas valve is in the "ON" position. Make sure that the minimum gas supply pressure, stated on the rating plate, is available to the gas valve.

Troubleshooting Procedures continued on Page 2.

NOTE: Before replacing any component of this unit, verify that all wiring is correct with the wiring diagram.

Troubleshooting Procedures

(continued from Page 1)

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	HOW TO CHECK AND/OR CORRECT
Main burner lights but the comfort air blower does not run.	Defective furnace control board, blower motor or capacitor.	Once burner lights, wait approximately 30 seconds and check for supply voltage AC between "L2" and "HEAT" terminals on furnace control board. If there is no voltage present, replace board. If voltage is present, check capacitor. If capacitor is good, replace blower motor.
Main burner cycles on and off or stays off and the induced draft blower and comfort air blower do not shut off.	Limit switches opening due to high outlet air temperature or defective control.	Jumper terminals on both sides of each limit switch. If this corrects cycling problem check: A. Limit setting on control should be at setting specified on the furnace rating plate. B. Clogged or dirty filters. C. Static pressure on supply side not to exceed that specified on the rating plate. D. Inadequate return air sizing. E. Defective limit control.
	Flame roll-out switch is open due to flame rolling out of combustion area caused by inadequate combustion air through the heat exchanger. The flame roll-out switch is located on top of the burner box assembly.	The flame roll-out switch is a manual reset control. Check to make sure the switch has been reset. Check for blockage in the vent terminal and/or the induced draft blower. If blockage is present, remove obstruction. Also check for blockage in the heat exchanger flue passageways. Remove any blockage.
	Pressure switch defective or malfunctioning.	Jumper out terminals on the pressure switch, if this corrects cycling problem check: A. Blockage in vent terminal. B. Excessive dirt, lint, soot or scale on induced draft blower. C. Defective pressure switch.
Comfort air blower does not stop.	Defective furnace control board.	If comfort air blower continues to run for more than 2 - 3 minutes after the call for heat has been satisfied, the furnace control board must be replaced.

DIAGNOSTIC INDICATOR

A red LED is provided to indicate system faults as follows:

- Steady ON - Control okay in standby, call for heat, cool or fan modes
- Steady OFF - Internal control fault or no power. Also check 3A fuse on control.
- 1 flash - Lockout due to failed ignition or flame dropouts
- 2 flashes - Pressure switch open with inducer on
- 3 flashes - Pressure switch is closed with inducer off
- 4 flashes - Limit switch is open
- 5 flashes - Flame detected with gas valve closed
- 6 flashes - Compressor output delayed from short cycle/staging timer

The flash rate is 0.25 seconds on, 0.25 seconds off with 2.0 seconds pause between flash codes.

WG SERIES

UNDERSTANDING THE PRESSURE CONTROL

All WG models are equipped with a pressure sensing device. This device performs the two important functions shown below:

- Prevents main burner operation in the event of inadequate combustion air or a failed combustion air blower.
- Prevents main burner operation in the event the vent terminal should become obstructed.

This pressure device is commonly referred to as a pressure switch. The switch consists of normally open contacts which close when a specified amount of negative pressure (vacuum) is applied to the mechanical side of the device. The switch will remain closed as long as the required amount of negative pressure is present. If that negative pressure or vacuum reduces below the required amount, the switch contacts will open, thus shutting down the unit. The source of this negative pressure is created within the combustion air blower housing, and is transferred from the blower housing to the pressure switch through a 3/16" diameter silicone tube. If any unusual restriction is applied any point downstream of the combustion air blower, the negative pressure or vacuum within the blower housing will decrease, opening the switch contacts and shutting down the unit.

All WG series use the same pressure switch. The pressure switch contacts close at negative .65" W.C. and open at negative .55" W.C. for units installed from 0 – 6,000 feet elevation above sea level. If unit is installed above 6,001 feet the unit must be converted using a high altitude pressure switch, Bard kit number, 8620-189. The pressure switch included with this kit is designed for the contacts to close at a negative .52" W.C. and open at .42" W.C.

PRESSURE MEASUREMENT WITHIN THE SYSTEM

To measure the pressure within the system, a pressure gauge with a range of 0 to 1 inch water column in .02 inch W.C. increments is required.

This gauge is to be connected to the silicone tubing between the pressure switch and the combustion air blower. Refer to Figure 1 on Page 4.

A small plastic or copper tee and a 3/16" diameter piece of hose is used to connect the gauge between the combustion air blower and the pressure switch.

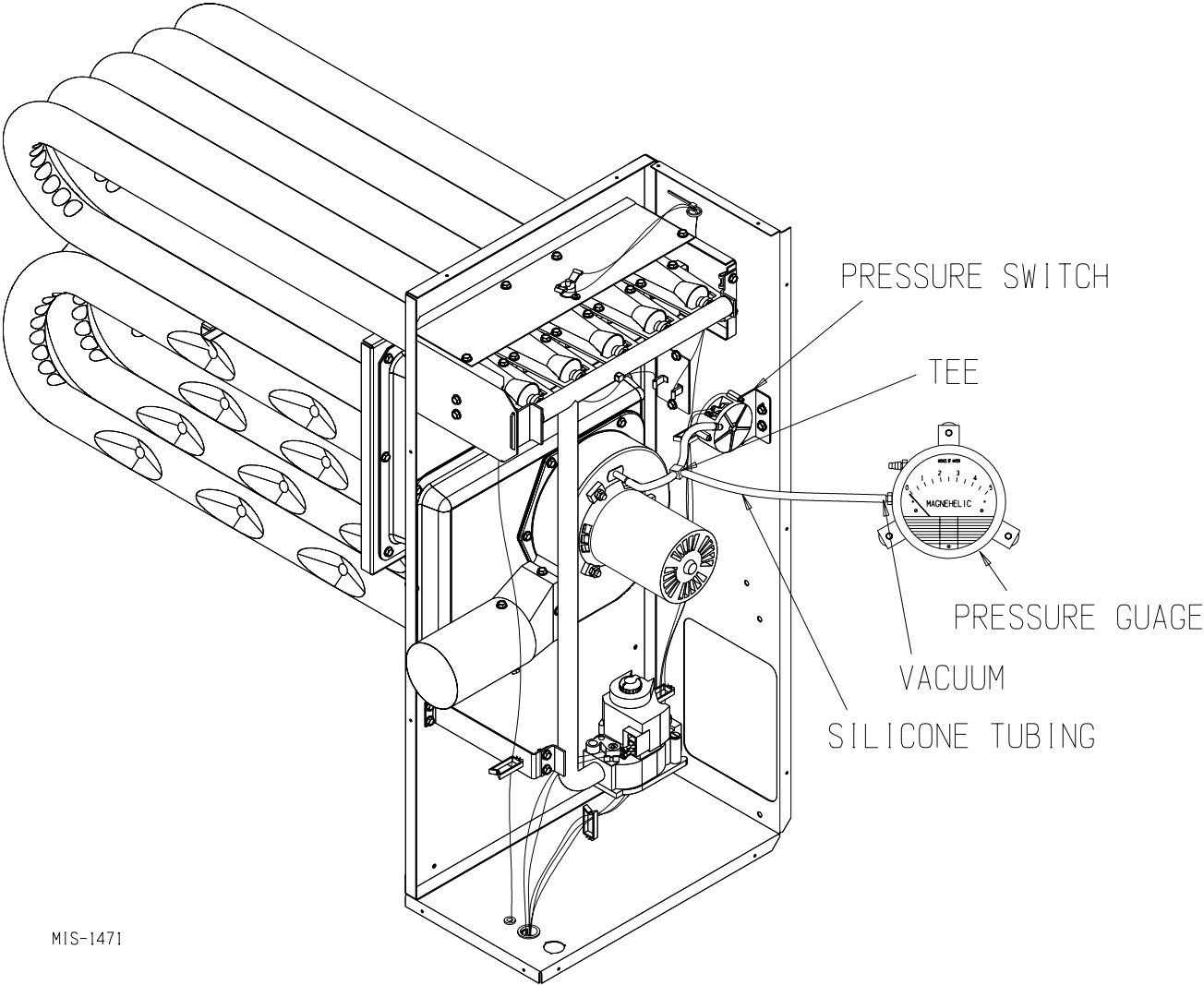
With the gauge in place, start the unit and monitor the pressure within the system. The ignition device will be activated once the pressure exceeds the switch contact close points specified above. As the furnace warms up, the pressure will drop about .2" W.C.

The pressure within the system should not drop to or below the switch contacts open point shown above. If the switch contacts open above or below the specified set point $\pm .05$ " W.C., the switch must be replaced.

If the pressure within the system drops to the switch open set points, the following items should be checked:

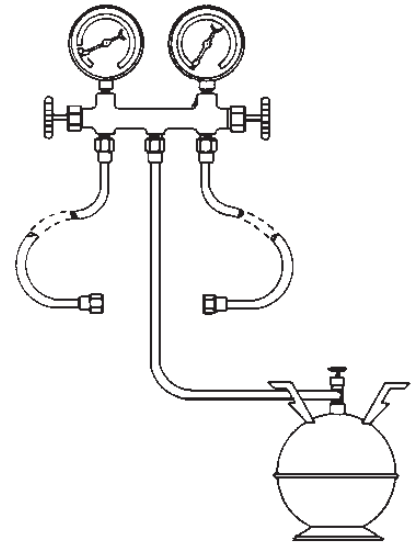
1. Any obstruction in the vent terminal
2. Any excessive lint, dirt or scale on the combustion air blower wheel
3. Any obstructions or moisture inside the 3/16" silicone tubing

FIGURE 1



SERVICING PROCEDURE

R-410A LEAK TEST EVACUATION CHARGING



Climate Control Solutions

Bard Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Bryan, Ohio 43506

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

Manual No.: 2100-479
Supersedes: NEW
File: Volume I, Tab 1
Date: 03-08-07

CONTENTS

General

Recovery Equipment Rated for R-410A.....	3
Leak Detectors.....	3
Gauge Manifold.....	3
Attaching Gauge Manifold.....	3
Attaching Manifold Hose to Schrader Valve.....	4
Leak Test.....	4
Evacuation	4 & 5
Charging	5
Preliminary Charging Steps	5
Charging the System by Weight	5

Troubleshooting the Mechanical System

Air Conditioning & Heat Pump - Cooling	9
Low Suction—Low Head Pressure	9
High Suction—Low Head Pressure	9
Low Suction—High Head Pressure	9
High Suction—High Head Pressure.....	9
Heat Pump - Heating	9
Low Suction—Low Head Pressure	9
High Suction—Low Head Pressure	9
Low Suction—High Head Pressure	9
High Suction—High Head Pressure.....	9

Figures

Figure 1: Typical AC System Cooling Cycle.....	6
Figure 2: Typical HP System Cooling Cycle	7
Figure 3: Heating Cycle	8

Charts

Troubleshooting Chart for Air Conditioners	10
Troubleshooting Chart for Air-to-Air Heat Pumps	11

GENERAL



WARNING

The oils used with R-410A refrigerant are hygroscopic and absorb water from the atmosphere readily. Do not leave systems open to the atmosphere for more than 5 minutes. If the system has been open for more than 5 minutes, change the filter dryer immediately before evacuation. Then recharge the system to the factory specified charge.

Recovery equipment rated for R-410A refrigerant

R-410A has an ozone depletion potential of zero, but must be reclaimed due to its global warming potential.

The gauge manifold set is specially designed to withstand the higher pressure associated with R-410A. Manifold sets are required to range up to 800 psig on the high side and 250 psig on the low side with a 250 psig low side retard.

All hoses must have a service rating of 800 psig. (This information will be indicated on the hoses.)

Vacuum Pump and micron gauge must be used when evacuating a system to 500 microns.

Leak Detectors

An electronic leak detector capable of detecting HFC refrigerant can be used with R-410A refrigerant.

GAUGE MANIFOLD



WARNING

Gauge manifold must be suitable for use with R-410A refrigerant and POE oils.

A necessary instrument in checking and serving air conditioning and heat pump equipment is the gauge manifold. Its purpose is to determine the operating refrigerant pressures in order for the serviceman to analyze the condition of the system.

The valving on the manifold is so arranged that when the valves are closed (front-seated) the center port on the manifold is closed to the gauges and gauge ports. With the valves in the closed position, the gauge ports are still open to the gauges, permitting the gauges to register system pressures. Opening either valve opens the center port to that side of the manifold and system.

ATTACHING GAUGE MANIFOLD

For leak testing, purging, checking charge, charging liquid or evacuating, connect high pressure side of gauge manifold to Schrader valve on liquid or discharge line. Connect suction side of gauge manifold to Schrader valve on suction line. On heat pumps the suction line is between compressor and reversing valve.

ATTACHING MANIFOLD HOSE TO SCHRADER VALVE



WARNING

As a safety measure, it is wise to detach refrigerant hoses at the lowest pressure readings on the system. To do this:

- A. Put high pressure hose "B" on first.
(Unit should not be running.)
- B. Put low pressure hose "A" on second.
(Unit should be running.)

1. Remove cap from valve.
2. Make sure gauge manifold valves are closed.
3. If hose does not have an unseating pin, a number 395 Superior or equivalent unseating coupler must be used.
4. Make sure coupler is lined up straight with Schrader valve. Screw coupler on to valve.
5. Open gauge manifold valve slightly and purge air from hose with refrigerant.
6. Read the suction pressure on compound gauge and heat pressure on pressure gauge.
7. To remove, push end of hose tight against end of Schrader valve and hold in place while quickly unscrewing coupler nut from Schrader valve.
8. Remove coupler from Schrader valve. Replace caps on valve.

Leak Test

1. Remove gauge port cap from suction and liquid service valve ports and attach manifold gauge hoses. Connect an upright R-410A drum to center port of gauge manifold. Open refrigerant drum valve and manifold high pressure gauge valve to pressurize system to a positive pressure with refrigerant vapor. Pressurize the complete system with dry nitrogen, or CO2 until the pressure reaches 200 psig. **Do not** exceed 250 psig.
2. Close manifold high pressure gauge valve. Check all soldered joints, including those on the evaporator coil with an Electronic Leak Detector suitable for use with HFC refrigerants or R-410A. If a leak is found which requires soldering, pressure in the system must be bled off since it is impossible to solder with unit pressurized. Be sure all leaks are located and marked before bleeding pressure from system.

3. Close drum valve and disconnect from center port. Release nitrogen or CO2 into the atmosphere through suction line of gauge manifold.
4. Correct any leaks and recheck. When leaks, if any, have been repaired, system is ready to be evacuated and charged. Relieve all pressure from the system down to 0 psig.
5. Change the filter dryer. When leaks, if any, have been repaired, system is ready to be evacuated and charged. Relieve all pressure from the system down to 0 psig.

EVACUATION

Evacuation

An evacuation to 500 microns is usually sufficient to remove moisture from a system using R-22 and mineral oil lubricant. A 500 micron evacuation, however, will not separate moisture from Polyol Ester oil (POE) in R-410A systems.

In addition to a 500 micron evacuation, the liquid line filter dryer (R-410A compatible) must be replaced any time the system is open. When removing a filter dryer from a system, do not use a torch; use a tubing cutter to avoid releasing moisture back into the system.

Older R-22 leak detectors, as well as halide torch leak detectors, will not detect leaks in R-410A systems. Never use air and R-410A to leak check, as the mixture may become flammable at pressures above 1 atmosphere. A system can be safely leak-checked by using nitrogen or a trace gas of R-410A and nitrogen.

Remember: *Always use a pressure regulator with nitrogen and a safety valve down stream - set at no more than 150 psig.*

1. Evacuate system to less than 500 microns, using a good vacuum pump and an accurate high vacuum gauge. Operate the pump below 500 microns for 60 minutes and then close valve to the vacuum pump. Allow the system to stand for 30 additional minutes to be sure a 500 micron vacuum or less is maintained.



WARNING

At no time use the compressor to evacuate the system or any part of it.

2. Disconnect charging line at vacuum pump and connect to refrigerant supply. Crack the cylinder valve and purge charging line at center on manifold. Then close cylinder valve.
3. The system is now ready for the correct operating charge of Refrigerant R-410A.

R-410A System Charging

Even though R-410A has a very small fractionation potential, it cannot be ignored completely when charging. To avoid fractionation, charging of an air conditioner or heat pump system incorporating R-410A **shall be done with “liquid”** to maintain optimum system performance. To insure that the proper blend composition is charged into the system, it is important that liquid only be removed from the charging cylinder. Some cylinders supplied by manufacturers have dip tubes, which allow liquid refrigerant to be removed from the cylinder when it is in the upright position. Cylinders without dip tubes have to be tipped upside down in order for liquid to be removed. The Service Technician must differentiate between which type of charging cylinder they are using to avoid removing vapor refrigerant instead of liquid refrigerant to avoid fractionation and for safety concerns.

Connect the gauge manifold to the high and low side. Allow liquid to enter the high side only. The high side will hold 80-100% of the total charge. When liquid stops flowing, close high side port. The remainder of the charge will be added to the low side. Keep in mind two issues: first, never start the compressor with less than 55 psig of suction pressure. Secondly, make sure the liquid is throttled, thus vaporized into the low side of the system to avoid compressor damage. A throttling valve can be used to insure that liquid is converted to vapor prior to entering the system. Proper manipulation (restricting) of the manifold gauge set can also act as a throttling device to insure liquid is not entering the compressor.

CHARGING

1. **Single Package Units**—Refer to the unit serial plate for the full operating charge.

PRELIMINARY CHARGING STEPS

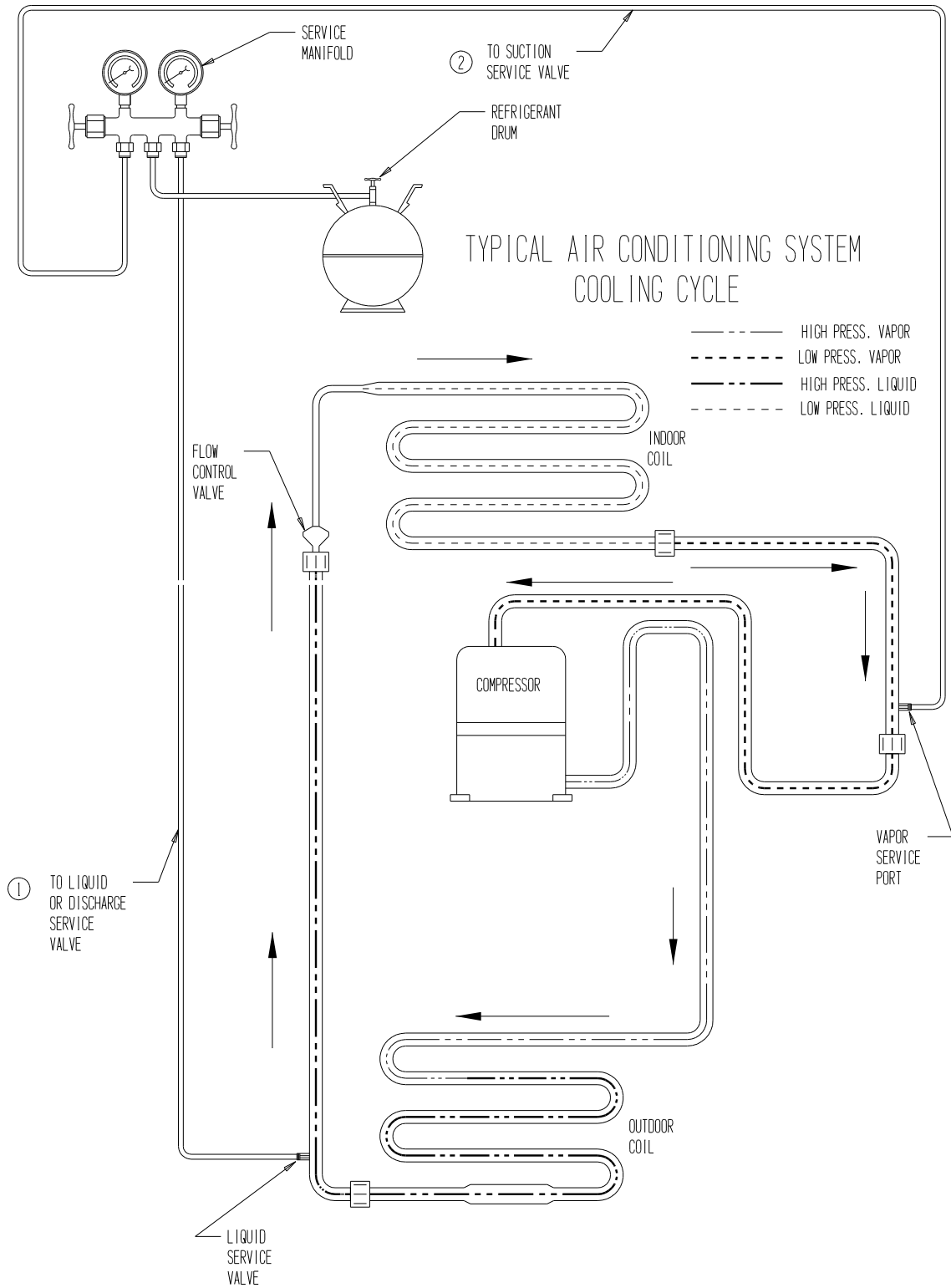
If the system has been open to the atmosphere, the filter dryer should be replaced and then evacuated. Then proceed as follows:

1. Attach a drum of proper, clean refrigerant to the center port of the charging manifold with one of the charging hoses.
2. Attach a second charging hose to the suction gauge (low pressure) side of the gauge manifold.
3. Remove the cap from the suction line valve.
4. Loosely attach the suction gauge hose to the line valve. Open the valve on the refrigerant drum and the suction valve on the charging manifold slightly to purge the air from the manifold and hoses before tightening the fitting.
5. Attach the third hose to the high pressure side of the manifold and the liquid line valve. Repeat steps 3 and 4 above.

CHARGING THE SYSTEM BY WEIGHT

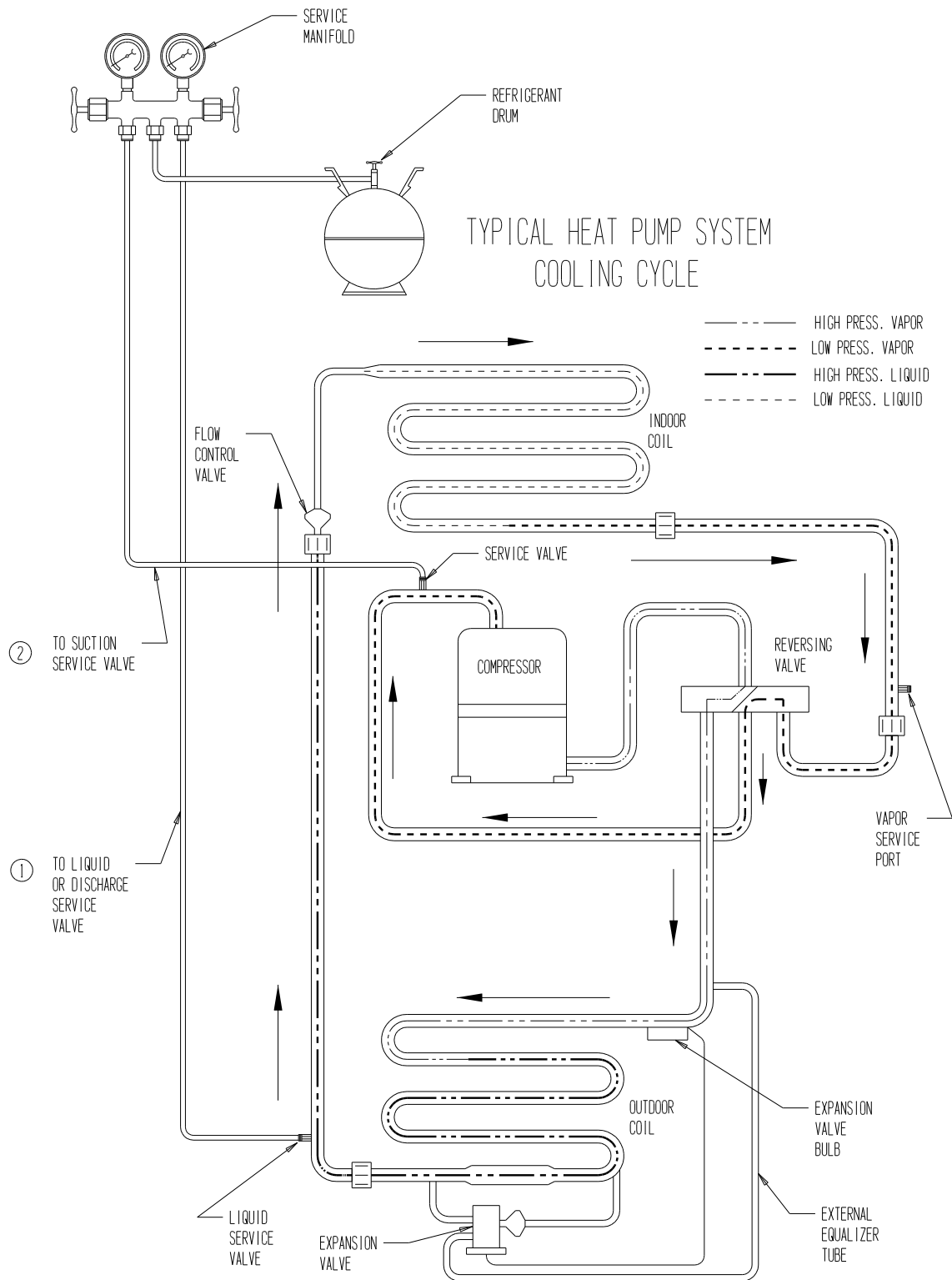
1. Connect manifold as instructed.
2. Place refrigerant drum upright on scale and determine exact weight of the refrigerant and cylinder.
3. With manifold suction valve closed and manifold discharge valve open, open refrigerant cylinder liquid valve and allow pressure in system to balance with pressure of cylinder or 80% of charge is in the unit - whichever comes first.
4. When there is approximately an 80% charge, front seat (close) the discharge manifold valve and let the system stabilize for about five minutes.
5. Start compressor by setting thermostat.
6. Finish charging with liquid by cracking the suction valve. Open the manifold low pressure valve to allow refrigerant to flow into the system. Throttle the manifold valve to keep pressure about 100 psig for R-410A.
7. When the correct weight of refrigerant has been added to the unit, close refrigerant cylinder valve and allow unit to run for 30 minutes. Refer to Start-Up Procedure and Check List for further start-up details.
8. Front seat gauge manifold valves, disconnect charging and gauge hoses and replace all valve caps.

FIGURE 1
TYPICAL AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM COOLING CYCLE



MIS-369

FIGURE 2
TYPICAL HEAT PUMP SYSTEM COOLING CYCLE



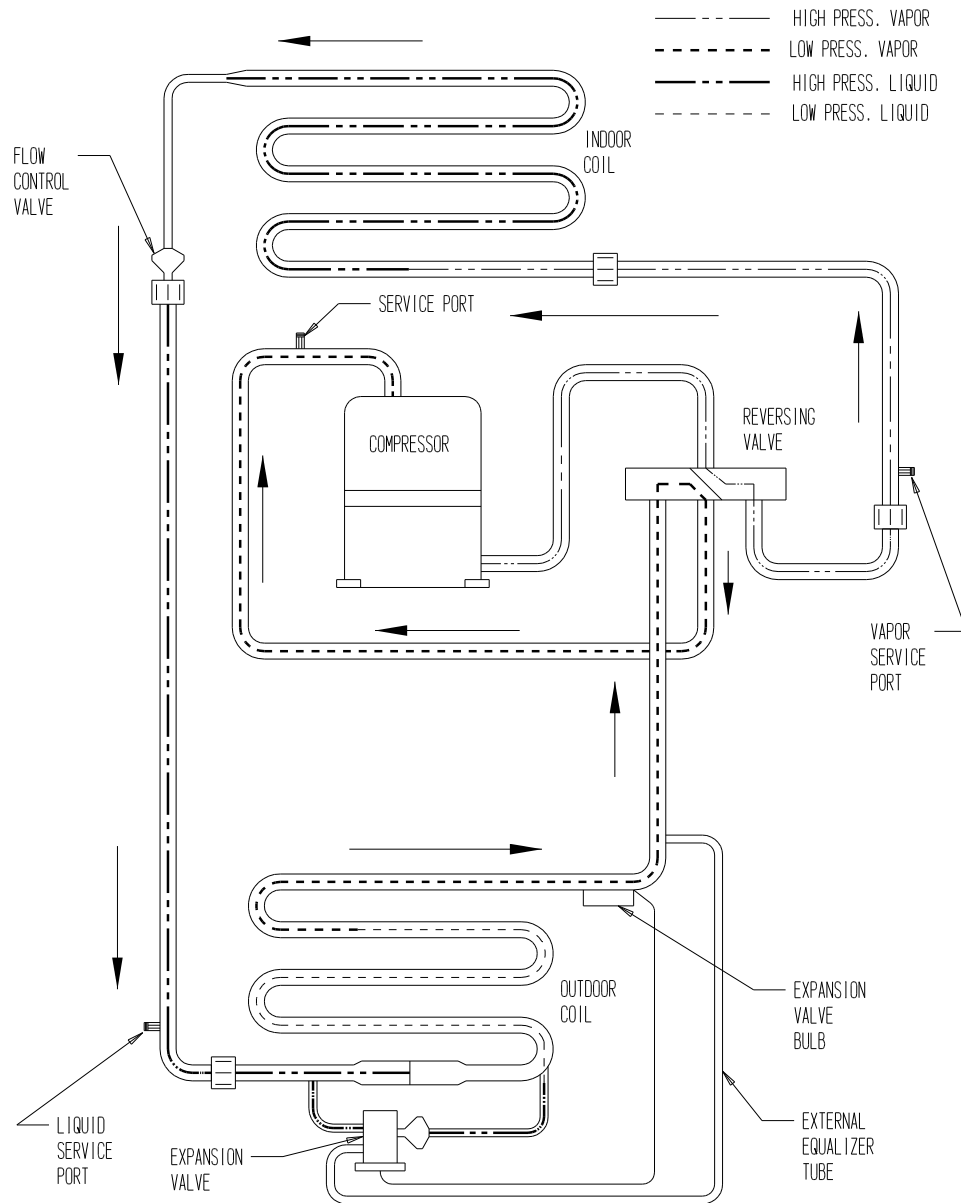
MIS-368



WARNING

To speed refrigerant flow, it may be necessary to place refrigerant drum in a pan of warm water (not greater than 130°F). Remember to either consider the total weight of the pan of water or remove the drum for weighing frequently to keep track of the charging process.

**FIGURE 3
HEATING CYCLE**



MIS-289

TROUBLESHOOTING THE MECHANICAL SYSTEM

AIR CONDITIONING AND HEAT PUMP — COOLING

LOW SUCTION—LOW HEAD PRESSURE

1. Restricted airflow over indoor coil.
2. Defective indoor fan motor.
3. Low indoor temperature
4. Iced indoor coil.
5. Restricted liquid line, dryer, metering device, etc.
6. Low charge.
7. Low ambient entering air temperature. (Low entering water temperature to water coil.①)

HIGH SUCTION—LOW HEAD PRESSURE

1. Defective or broken valves.
2. IPRV valve open.
3. Defective reversing valve.

LOW SUCTION—HIGH HEAD PRESSURE

1. Partial restriction and then overcharged.

HIGH SUCTION—HIGH HEAD PRESSURE

1. High entering outdoor air temperature. (High entering water temperature.①)
2. Low airflow outdoor coil. (Low water flow.①)
3. Overcharged.
4. Air in system.
5. Restricted outdoor coil. (Restricted water coil.①)
6. High indoor air temperature.

① Water source heat pump.

HEAT PUMP — HEATING

LOW SUCTION—LOW HEAD PRESSURE

1. Restricted airflow through outdoor coil. (Restricted water flow through water coil.①)
2. Defective outdoor motor. (Defective water pump.①)
3. Low outdoor air temperature. (Low water temperature.①)
4. Frozen outdoor coil. (Frozen water coil.①)
5. Restricted liquid line, dryer, metering device, etc.
6. Low charge.
7. Low indoor air temperature.

HIGH SUCTION—LOW HEAD PRESSURE

1. Defective or broken valves.
2. IPR valve open.
3. Defective reversing valve.

LOW SUCTION—HIGH HEAD PRESSURE

1. Partial restriction and then overcharged.

HIGH SUCTION—HIGH HEAD PRESSURE

1. High entering outdoor air temperature. (High entering water temperature.①)
2. Low indoor airflow.
3. Overcharged.
4. Air in system.
5. Restricted air coil.
6. High indoor air temperature.

① Water source heat pump.

Manual 2100-479
Page 10 of 11

Manual 2100-479
Page 10 of 11

REPLACEMENT PARTS MANUAL

Wall Mounted Gas/Electric Models:

WG3S2-A	WG3S2CA	WG3S2-B	WG3S2CB	WG3S2-C	WG3S2CC
WG4S2-A	WG4S2CA	WG4S2-B	WG4S2CB	WG4S2-C	WG4S2CC
WG5S2-A	WG5S2CA	WG5S2-B	WG5S2CB	WG5S2-C	WG5S2CC

General Notes

- Revised and/or additional pages may be issued from time to time.
- A complete and current manual consists of pages shown in the following contents section.

Important

- Contact the installing and/or local Bard distributor for all parts requirements. Make sure to have the complete model and serial number available from the unit rating plates.



Contents

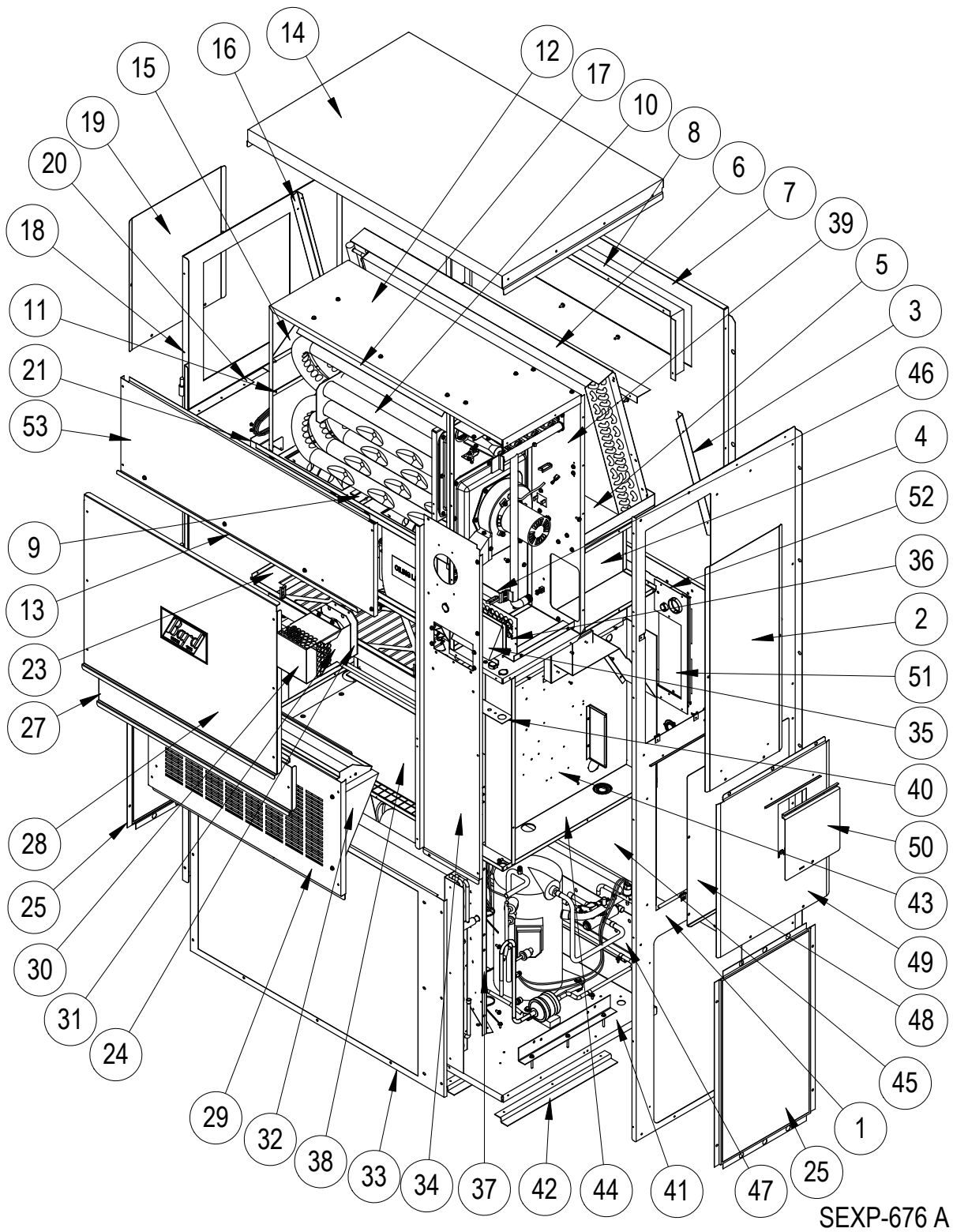
<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Cabinet Components	
♦ Exploded View	2
♦ Usage List	3
♦ Usage List	4
Functional Components	
♦ Exploded View	6
♦ Usage List	7
Burner Components	
♦ Exploded View	8
♦ Usage List	9
♦ Usage List	10
♦ Usage List	11
Control Panel	
♦ Layout View	12
♦ Usage List	13
Blower Assembly	
♦ Exploded View	14
♦ Usage List	14



Bard Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Bryan, Ohio 43506
www.bardhvac.com

Manual: 2110-812W
Supersedes: 2110-812V
Date: 12-22-23

CABINET COMPONENTS



SEXP-676 A

This drawing to be used as reference for pages 3 and 4

CABINET COMPONENTS

Drawing No.	Part No.	Description	WG3S2	WG4S2	WG5S2
1	S501-570-*	Right Side Assembly	X		
1	S501-500-*	Right Side Assembly		X	X
2	S153-326-*	Vestibule Service Door	X	X	X
3	105X1073	Right Evaporator Support Angle	X	X	X
4	541-266	Right Drain Pan Support Assembly	X	X	X
5	S523-123	Drain Pan Assembly	X	X	X
6	105-1080	Evaporator Coil Fill Angle	X	X	X
7	509-156	Upper Back	X	X	X
8	111-063	Supply Air Frame	2	2	2
9	103-439	Heat Exchanger Support Offset	X	X	X
10	Heat Exch Assy	See Burner Components Diagram			
11	105-1066	Top Heat Exchanger Deflector	X	X	X
12	135-216	Inner Air Baffle	X	X	X
13	165-563-*	Top Rain Channel	X	X	X
14	507-246-*	Top Assembly	X	X	X
15	135-184	Right Heat Exchanger Deflector	X	X	X
16	105Y1073	Left Evaporator Support Angle	X	X	X
17	105-1076	Lower Heat Exchanger Deflector	X	X	X
18	501-788-*	Left Side Assembly	X		
18	501-780-*	Left Side Assembly		X	X
19	543-070-*	Left Access Cover	X	X	X
20	105-1070	Left Support Angle	X	X	X
21	S120-484	Blower Partition	X	X	X
23	S919-0009	Filter Tray	X	X	X
24	1921-051	Vent Terminal Gasket	X	X	X
25	118-084-*	Side Grille	2		
25	118-058-*	Side Grille		2	2
<i>Continued on page 4</i>					

* Exterior cabinet parts are manufactured with various paint color options. To ensure the proper paint color is received, reference the following codes: Beige -X, Buckeye Gray -4, Dark Bronze -8

Refer to drawing on page 2

CABINET COMPONENTS

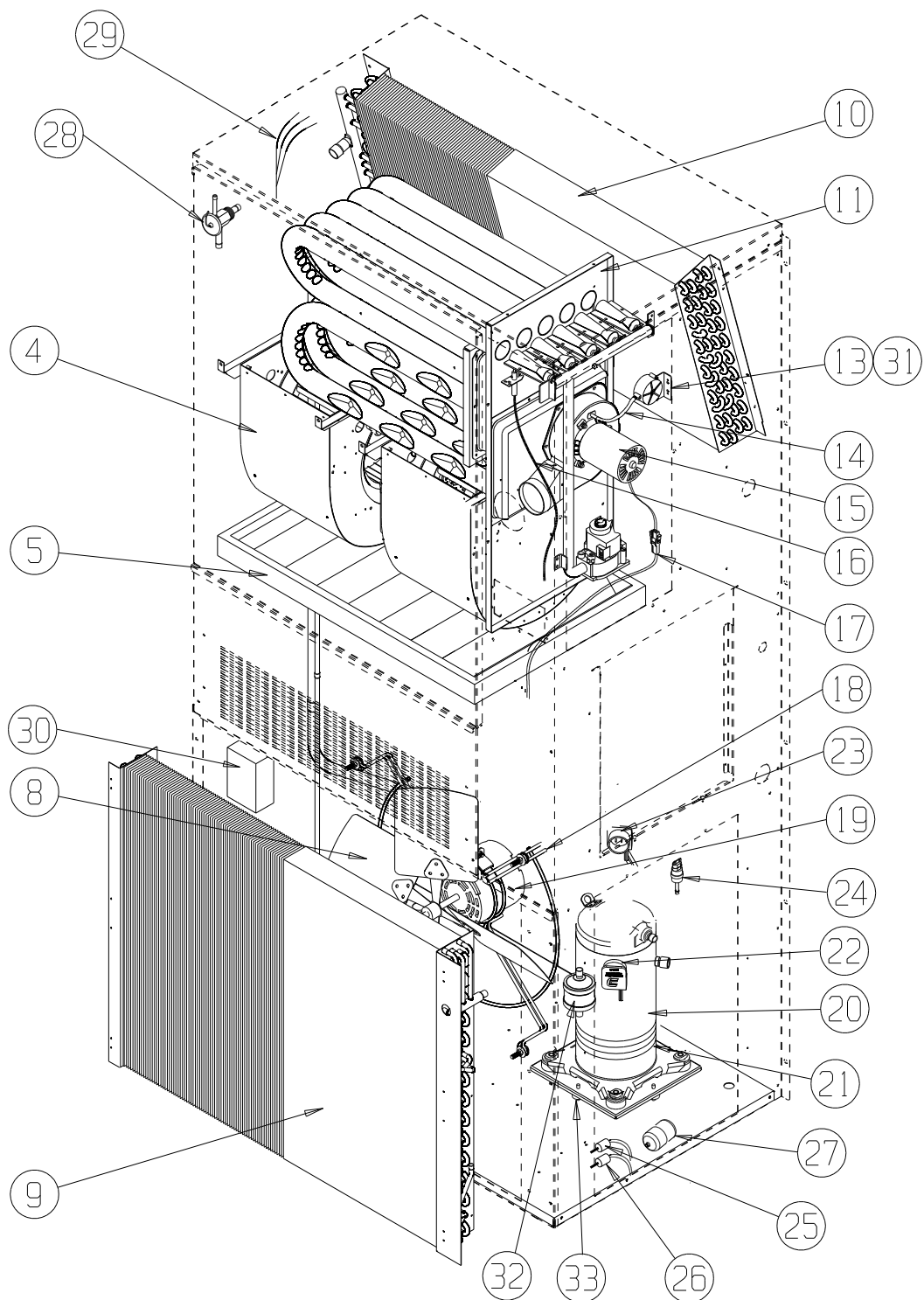
Drawing No.	Part No.	Description	WG3S2	WG4S2	WG5S2
<i>Continued from page 3</i>					
27	S553-562-*	Filter Access Panel Assembly	X	X	X
28	S553-561-*	Front Door Assembly	X	X	X
29	553-327-*	Vent Option Door Assembly	X	X	X
30	169-119	Outer Vent Hood	X	X	X
31	169-120	Inner Vent Hood	X	X	X
32	WGBFAD-5	Barometric Fresh Air Damper	X	X	X
33	118-048-*	Condenser Grille	X		
33	118-052-*	Condenser Grille		X	X
34	549-131-*	Right Front Corner Assembly	X	X	X
35	S135-181-*	Air Intake Hood	X	X	X
36	S134-182-*	Air Intake Back	X	X	X
37	125-051	Fan Shroud	X		
37	125-050	Fan Shroud		X	X
38	542-072	Condenser Partition Blank Off Plate	X	X	X
39	541-398	Heat Exchanger Support Assembly	X	X	X
40	142-071	Filter Blank Off Plate	X	X	X
41	127-561	Lower Base	X	X	X
42	103-438	Lower Base Offset	3	3	3
43	Control Panel Assembly	See pages 12 and 13			
44	521-420	Condenser Partition Assembly	X	X	X
45	509-157	Lower Back Assembly	X		
45	509-205	Lower Back Assembly		X	X
46	113-268	Manifold Bracket	X	X	X
47	113-140	Bottom Support Bracket	X	X	X
48	S132-205	Circuit Breaker Inner Door 230V	X	X	
48	S132-350	Circuit Breaker Inner Door 460V			X
49	S533-162-*	Control Panel Cover Assembly	X	X	X
50	S153-328-*	Disconnect Access Door	X	X	X
51	134-193	Conduit Access Panel	X	X	X
52	156-029	Conduit Entrance Plate	X	X	X
53	553-388-*	Upper Door Assembly	X	X	X

* Exterior cabinet parts are manufactured with various paint color options. To ensure the proper paint color is received, reference the following codes: Beige -X, Buckeye Gray -4, Dark Bronze -8

Refer to drawing on Page 2

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FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS

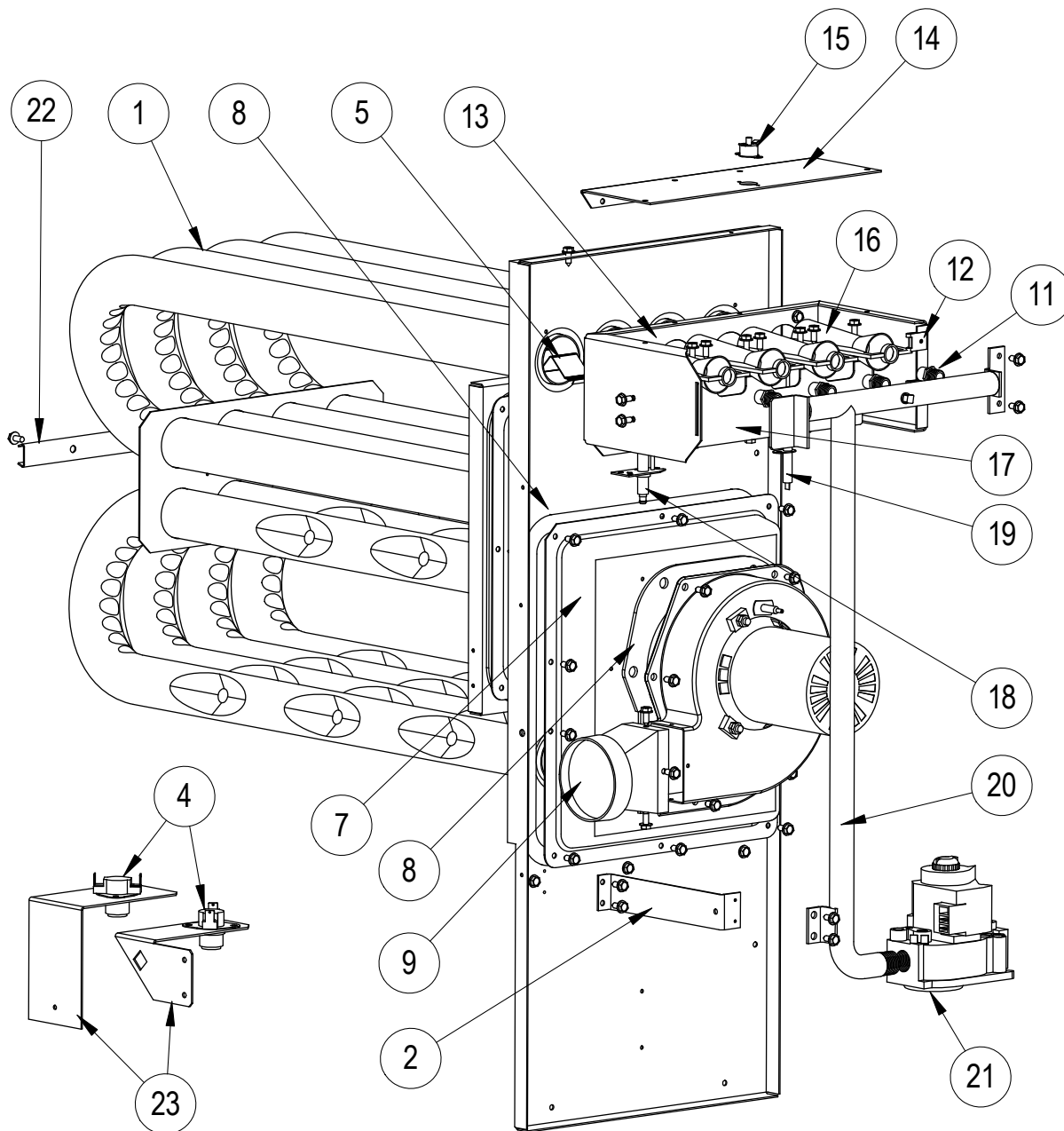


SEXP-679 A

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS

Drawing No.	Part No.	Description	WG3S2-A	WG3S2-B	WG3S2-C	WG4S2-A	WG4S2-B	WG4S2-C	WG5S2-A	WG5S2-B	WG5S2-C
4	Blower Assy	See page 14									
5	7004-027	20 x 30 x 2 Pleated MERV 8 Filter (Standard)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	7004-049	20 x 30 x 2 Pleated MERV 11 Filter (Optional)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	7004-064	20 x 30 x 2 Pleated MERV 13 Filter (Optional)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	7003-030	20 x 30 x 1 Washable Filter (Optional)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	5151-060	Fan Blade	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	5051-131BX	Coil	X	X	X						
9	5051-129BX	Coil				X	X	X	X	X	X
10	5060-106BX	Coil	X	X	X						
10	5060-105BX	Coil				X	X	X	X	X	X
11	Heat Exchanger	See Burner Components Diagram									
13	8406-103	.55" + .05" Pressure Switch	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
14	5452-008	6" Silicone Hose	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15	8109-014	Induced Draft Blower 230V w/Transition	X	X		X	X		X	X	
15	8109-015	Induced Draft Blower 460V w/Transition			X			X			X
16	8600-011	Suppression Ignition Cable	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
17	3000-1255	Wire Assembly	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
18	8200-004	Fan Motor Mount	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
19	8105-068	Motor 230/208V	X	X		X	X		X	X	
19	8105-071	Motor 460V			X			X			X
20	8000-379	Compressor ZPS30K5E-PFV-130	X								
20	8000-380	Compressor ZPS30K5E-TF5-130		X							
20	8000-381	Compressor ZPS30K5E-TFD-130			X						
20	8000-382	Compressor ZPS40K5E-PFV-130				X					
20	8000-383	Compressor ZPS40K5E-TF5-130					X				
20	8000-384	Compressor ZPS40K5E-TFD-130						X			
20	8000-385	Compressor ZPS51K5E-PFV-130							X		
20	8000-386	Compressor ZPS51K5E-TF5-130								X	
20	8000-387	Compressor ZPS51K5E-TFD-130									X
21	8605-017	Compressor Crankcase Heater 230V				X	X		X	X	
21	8605-018	Compressor Crankcase Heater 460V						X			X
21	8605-019	Compressor Crankcase Heater 230V	X	X							
21	8605-020	Compressor Crankcase Heater 460V			X						
22	3000-1224	Compressor Power Plug with Wires	X								
22	3000-1231	Compressor Power Plug with Wires		X	X						
22	3000-1222	Compressor Power Plug with Wires				X			X		
22	3000-1230	Compressor Power Plug with Wires					X	X		X	X
23	3000-1223	Staging Solenoid Plug with Wires	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
24	8406-140	Low Pressure Switch	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
25	8406-141	High Pressure Switch	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
26	8406-112	Low Ambient Control Switch (Opt.)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27	5201-001	Refrigerant Filter Drier	X	X	X						
27	5201-002	Refrigerant Filter Drier				X	X	X	X	X	X
28	5651-206	Refrigerant Expansion Valve	X	X	X						
28	5651-207	Refrigerant Expansion Valve				X	X	X			
28	5651-208	Refrigerant Expansion Valve							X	X	X
29	5625-008	Refrigerant Distributor	X	X	X						
29	5625-036	Refrigerant Distributor				X	X	X	X	X	X
30	8407-003	Step-Down Transformer			X						
30	8407-004	Step-Down Transformer						X			X
31	8620-189	High Altitude Pressure Switch Kit	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
32	5220-013	Discharge Muffler	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
33	5451-018	Lower Compressor Mounting Grommet	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
NS	8002-012	Compressor Sound Bag	X	X	X						
NS	8002-013	Compressor Sound Bag				X	X	X	X	X	X
NS	6031-009	Coremax Valve Core	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

BURNER COMPONENTS



SEXP-678 A

This drawing to be used for reference for pages 9, 10 and 11

BURNER COMPONENTS

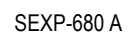
Drawing No.	Part No.	Description	WG3S2-AXA	WG3S2-ANA	WG3S2-BXA	WG3S2-BNA	WG3S2-CXA	WG3S2-CNA	WG3S2-AXB	WG3S2-ANB	WG3S2-BXB	WG3S2-BNB	WG3S2-CXB	WG3S2-CNB	WG3S2-AXC	WG3S2-ANC	WG3S2-BXC	WG3S2-BNC	WG3S2-CXC	WG3S2-CNC	WG3S2-AXD	WG3S2-BXD	WG3S2-CXD
1	S171-326	Heat Exchanger Assembly 50K	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X									
1	S171-328	Heat Exchanger Assembly 75K																					
1	S171-330	Heat Exchanger Assembly 100K													X	X	X	X	X	X			
1	S171-332	Heat Exchanger Assembly 125K																			X	X	X
2	113-268	Manifold Bracket	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	8402-184	Limit Switch L300-30	X	X	X	X	X	X															
4	8402-183	Limit Switch L190-40							X	X	X	X	X	X									
4	8402-179	Limit Switch L130-30													X	X	X	X	X	X			
4	8402-178	Limit Switch L120-30																			X	X	X
5	9010-083	NOx Screen		2		2		2		3		3		3		4		4		4			
7	168-149	Collector Box	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X									
7	168-126	Collector Box							X	X	X	X	X	X									
7	168-127	Collector Box													X	X	X	X	X	X			
7	168-128	Collector Box																			X	X	X
8	1921-044	Gasket Set	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	5809-017	3.031" x 4.625" Transition	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11	9010-079	Orifice 2.40mm (0.0960 diameter)	2		2		2		3		3		3		4		4		4		5	5	5
11	9010-082	Orifice 2.30mm (10% derate & .0905 diameter)	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
12	1012-314	U-Clip Fastener	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
13	163-050	Burner Box	X	X	X	X	X	X															
13	163-049	Burner Box							X	X	X	X	X	X									
13	163-052	Burner Box													X	X	X	X	X	X			
13	163-051	Burner Box																			X	X	X
14	141-493	Flame Rollout Support	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
14	141-494	Flame Rollout Support													X	X	X	X	X	X			
14	141-439	Flame Rollout Support																			X	X	X
15	8402-124	Flame Rollout Switch L270	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16	9010-078	In-Shot Burner 2.5 x 4.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
17	163-048	Burner Support	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X									
17	163-041	Burner Support							X	X	X	X	X	X									
17	163-043	Burner Support													X	X	X	X	X	X			
17	163-045	Burner Support																			X	X	X
18	8554-024	DSI Spark Ignitor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
19	8554-025	Flame Sensor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
20	5818-053	2-Hole Gas Manifold	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X									
20	5818-054	3-Hole Gas Manifold							X	X	X	X	X	X									
20	5818-055	4-Hole Gas Manifold													X	X	X	X	X	X			
20	5818-056	5-Hole Gas Manifold																			X	X	X
21	5651-160	Natural Gas Valve 1/2" x 1/2"	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
22	168-140	Tube Brace 2-Burner	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X									
22	168-135	Tube Brace 3-Burner							X	X	X	X	X	X									
22	168-134	Tube Brace 4-Burner													X	X	X	X	X	X			
22	168-133	Tube Brace 5-Burner																			X	X	X
23	112-355	Limit Bracket	X	X	X	X	X	X															
23	113-475	Limit Bracket							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NS	WGCK-1	Propane Conversion Kit (0-6000' Altitude)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NS	WGCK-3	Propane Conversion Kit (6-10000' Altitude)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NS	4085-154	Wiring Diagram	X	X											X	X							
NS	4085-155	Ladder Diagram	X	X											X	X							
NS	4085-156	Wiring Diagram							X	X											X		
NS	4085-157	Ladder Diagram							X	X											X		
NS	4085-254	Wiring Diagram			X	X											X	X					
NS	4085-269	Ladder Diagram			X	X											X	X					
NS	4085-255	Wiring Diagram									X	X										X	
NS	4085-270	Ladder Diagram									X	X										X	
NS	4085-377	Wiring Diagram					X	X											X	X			
NS	4085-392	Ladder Diagram					X	X											X	X			
NS	4085-378	Wiring Diagram											X	X									X
NS	4085-393	Ladder Diagram											X	X									X
NS	900-285-001	Complete Blower Assembly	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
NS	900-285-002	Complete Blower Assembly													X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

BURNER COMPONENTS

Drawing No.	Part No.	Description	WG4S2-AXA	WG4S2-ANA	WG4S2-BXA	WG4S2-BNA	WG4S2-CXA	WG4S2-CNA	WG4S2-AXB	WG4S2-ANB	WG4S2-BXB	WG4S2-BNB	WG4S2-CXB	WG4S2-CNB	WG4S2-AXC	WG4S2-ANC	WG4S2-BXC	WG4S2-BNC	WG4S2-CXC	WG4S2-CNC	WG4S2-AXD	WG4S2-BXD	WG4S2-CXD
1	S171-326	Heat Exchanger Assembly 50K	X	X	X	X	X	X															
1	S171-328	Heat Exchanger Assembly 75K							X	X	X	X	X	X									
1	S171-330	Heat Exchanger Assembly 100K													X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1	S171-332	Heat Exchanger Assembly 125K																			X	X	X
2	113-268	Manifold Bracket	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	8402-184	Limit Switch L300-30	X	X	X	X	X	X															
4	8402-183	Limit Switch L190-40							X	X	X	X	X	X									
4	8402-181	Limit Switch L150-30													X	X	X	X	X	X			
4	8402-179	Limit Switch L130-30																			X	X	X
5	9010-083	NOx Screen		2		2		2		3		3		3		4		4		4			
7	168-149	Collector Box	X	X	X	X	X	X															
7	168-126	Collector Box							X	X	X	X	X	X									
7	168-127	Collector Box													X	X	X	X	X	X			
7	168-128	Collector Box																			X	X	X
8	1921-044	Gasket Set	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	5809-017	3.031" x 4.625" Transition	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11	9010-079	Orifice 2.40mm (0.0960 diameter)	2		2		2		3		3		3		4		4		4		5	5	5
11	9010-082	Orifice 2.30mm (10% derate & .0905 diameter)	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
12	1012-314	U-Clip Fastener	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
13	163-050	Burner Box	X	X	X	X	X	X															
13	163-049	Burner Box							X	X	X	X	X	X									
13	163-052	Burner Box													X	X	X	X	X	X			
13	163-051	Burner Box																			X	X	X
14	141-493	Flame Rollout Support	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
14	141-494	Flame Rollout Support													X	X	X	X	X	X			
14	141-439	Flame Rollout Support																			X	X	X
15	8402-124	Flame Rollout Switch L270	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16	9010-078	In-Shot Burner 2.5 x 4.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
17	163-048	Burner Support	X	X	X	X	X	X															
17	163-041	Burner Support							X	X	X	X	X	X									
17	163-043	Burner Support													X	X	X	X	X	X			
17	163-045	Burner Support																			X	X	X
18	8554-024	DSI Spark Ignitor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
19	8554-025	Flame Sensor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
20	5818-053	2-Hole Gas Manifold	X	X	X	X	X	X															
20	5818-054	3-Hole Gas Manifold							X	X	X	X	X	X									
20	5818-055	4-Hole Gas Manifold													X	X	X	X	X	X			
20	5818-056	5-Hole Gas Manifold																			X	X	X
21	5651-160	Natural Gas Valve 1/2" x 1/2"	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
22	168-140	Tube Brace 2-Burner	X	X	X	X	X	X															
22	168-135	Tube Brace 3-Burner							X	X	X	X	X	X									
22	168-134	Tube Brace 4-Burner													X	X	X	X	X	X			
22	168-133	Tube Brace 5-Burner																			X	X	X
23	112-355	Limit Bracket	X	X	X	X	X	X															
23	113-475	Limit Bracket							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NS	WGCK-1	Propane Conversion Kit (0-6000' Altitude)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NS	WGCK-3	Propane Conversion Kit (6-10000' Altitude)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NS	4085-154	Wiring Diagram	X	X											X	X							
NS	4085-155	Ladder Diagram	X	X											X	X							
NS	4085-156	Wiring Diagram							X	X											X		
NS	4085-157	Ladder Diagram							X	X											X		
NS	4085-254	Wiring Diagram			X	X											X	X					
NS	4085-269	Ladder Diagram			X	X											X	X					
NS	4085-255	Wiring Diagram								X	X											X	
NS	4085-270	Ladder Diagram								X	X										X		
NS	4085-377	Wiring Diagram					X	X											X	X			
NS	4085-392	Ladder Diagram					X	X											X	X			
NS	4085-378	Wiring Diagram											X	X									X
NS	4085-393	Ladder Diagram											X	X									X
NS	900-286-001	Complete Blower Assembly	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
NS	900-286-002	Complete Blower Assembly													X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

BURNER COMPONENTS

Drawing No.	Part No.	Description	WG5S2-AXA	WG5S2-ANA	WG5S2-BXA	WG5S2-BNA	WG5S2-CXA	WG5S2-CNA	WG5S2-AXB	WG5S2-ANB	WG5S2-BXB	WG5S2-BNB	WG5S2-CXB	WG5S2-CNB	WG5S2-AXC	WG5S2-ANC	WG5S2-BXC	WG5S2-BNC	WG5S2-CXC	WG5S2-CNC	WG5S2-AXD	WG5S2-BXD	WG5S2-CXD
1	S171-326	Heat Exchanger Assembly 50K	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X
1	S171-328	Heat Exchanger Assembly 75K							X	X	X	X	X	X									
1	S171-330	Heat Exchanger Assembly 100K																					
1	S171-332	Heat Exchanger Assembly 125K																			X	X	X
2	113-268	Manifold Bracket	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	8402-184	Limit Switch L300-30	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X									
4	8402-183	Limit Switch L190-40							X	X	X	X	X	X									
4	8402-181	Limit Switch L150-30													X	X	X	X	X	X			
4	8402-179	Limit Switch L130-30																			X	X	X
5	9010-083	NOx Screen		2		2		2		3		3		3		4		4		4			
7	168-149	Collector Box	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X									
7	168-126	Collector Box							X	X	X	X	X	X									
7	168-127	Collector Box													X	X	X	X	X	X			
7	168-128	Collector Box																			X	X	X
8	1921-044	Gasket Set	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	5809-017	3.031" x 4.625" Transition	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11	9010-079	Orifice 2.40mm (0.0960 diameter)	2		2		2		3		3		3		4		4		4		5	5	5
11	9010-082	Orifice 2.30mm (10% derate & .0905 diameter)	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
12	1012-314	U-Clip Fastener	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
13	163-050	Burner Box	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X									
13	163-049	Burner Box							X	X	X	X	X	X									
13	163-052	Burner Box													X	X	X	X	X	X			
13	163-051	Burner Box																			X	X	X
14	141-493	Flame Rollout Support	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
14	141-494	Flame Rollout Support													X	X	X	X	X	X			
14	141-439	Flame Rollout Support																			X	X	X
15	8402-124	Flame Rollout Switch L270	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16	9010-078	In-Shot Burner 2.5 x 4.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
17	163-048	Burner Support	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X									
17	163-041	Burner Support							X	X	X	X	X	X									
17	163-043	Burner Support													X	X	X	X	X	X			
17	163-045	Burner Support																			X	X	X
18	8554-024	DSI Spark Ignitor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
19	8554-025	Flame Sensor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
20	5818-053	2-Hole Gas Manifold	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X									
20	5818-054	3-Hole Gas Manifold							X	X	X	X	X	X									
20	5818-055	4-Hole Gas Manifold													X	X	X	X	X	X			
20	5818-056	5-Hole Gas Manifold																			X	X	X
21	5651-160	Natural Gas Valve 1/2" x 1/2"	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
22	168-140	Tube Brace 2-Burner	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X									
22	168-135	Tube Brace 3-Burner							X	X	X	X	X	X									
22	168-134	Tube Brace 4-Burner													X	X	X	X	X	X			
22	168-133	Tube Brace 5-Burner																			X	X	X
23	112-355	Limit Bracket	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
23	113-475	Limit Bracket							X	X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X
NS	WGCK-1	Propane Conversion Kit (0-6000' Altitude)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NS	WGCK-3	Propane Conversion Kit (6-10000' Altitude)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NS	4085-154	Wiring Diagram	X	X											X	X							
NS	4085-155	Ladder Diagram	X	X											X	X							
NS	4085-156	Wiring Diagram							X	X											X		
NS	4085-157	Ladder Diagram							X	X											X		
NS	4085-254	Wiring Diagram			X	X											X	X					
NS	4085-269	Ladder Diagram			X	X											X	X					
NS	4085-255	Wiring Diagram									X	X										X	
NS	4085-270	Ladder Diagram									X	X										X	
NS	4085-377	Wiring Diagram					X	X											X	X			
NS	4085-392	Ladder Diagram					X	X											X	X			
NS	4085-378	Wiring Diagram											X	X									X
NS	4085-393	Ladder Diagram											X	X									X
NS	900-286-003	Complete Blower Assembly	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
NS	900-286-004	Complete Blower Assembly													X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

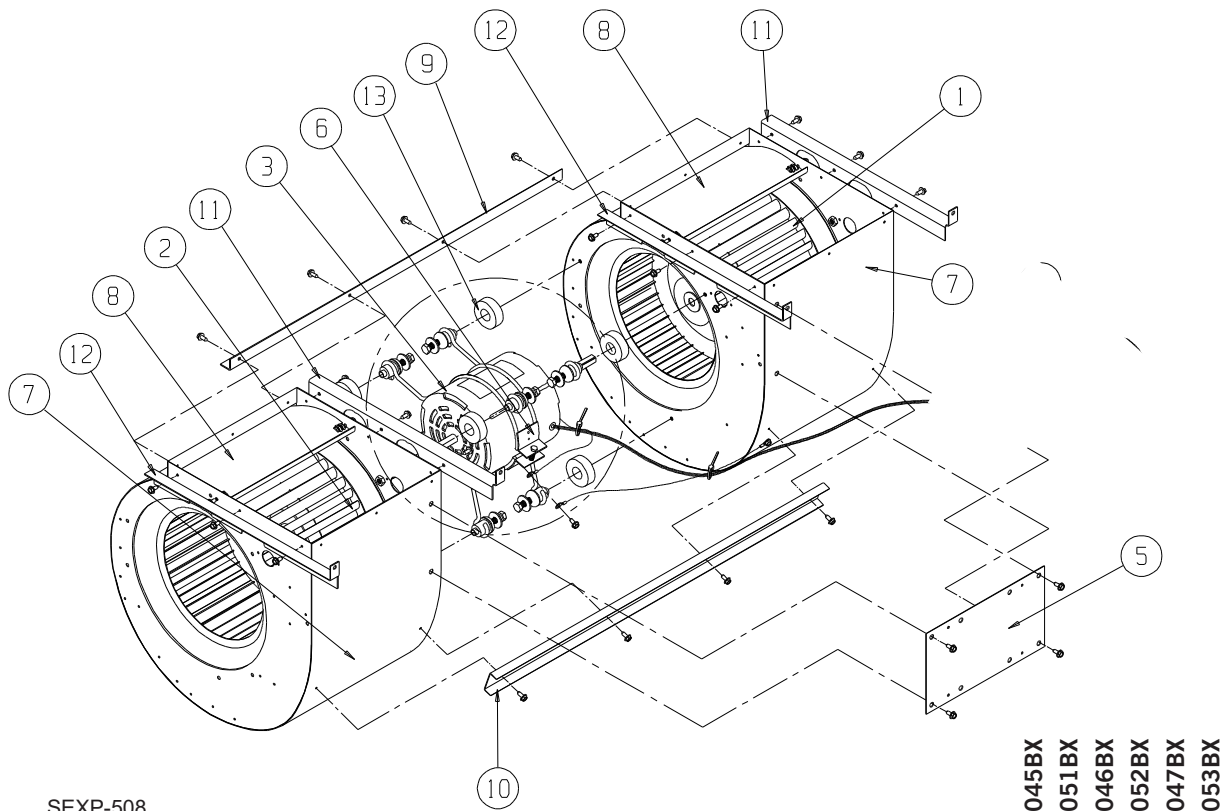


CONTROL PANEL

Drawing No.	Part No.	Description	WG3S2-A	WG3S2-B	WG3S2-C	WG4S2-A	WG4S2-B	WG4S2-C	WG5S2-A	WG5S2-B	WG5S2-C
1	517-276	Control Box Wrapper	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	113-269	Circuit Breaker Base	X	X		X	X		X	X	
2	127-590	Disconnect Base			X			X			X
3	117-247	Low Voltage Box	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	117-248	Low Voltage Partition	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	8607-024	Low Voltage Terminal Strip	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	135-130	Wire Shield	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7	5651-159	Integrated Control Board	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	8611-009	Ground Lug	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	8201-176BX	Compressor Control Module	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10	8407-068	Transformer	X	X		X	X		X	X	
10	8407-069	Transformer			X			X			X
11	8201-009	Draft Inducer Motor Relay	X	X		X	X		X	X	
11	8201-032	Draft Inducer Motor Relay			X			X			X
12	8401-027	Compressor Contactor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
14	8615-055	Circuit Breaker 40 Amp, 2-Pole	X			X					
14	8615-052	Circuit Breaker 30 Amp, 3-Pole		X							
14	S8615-101	Rotary Disconnect			X			X			X
14	8615-043	Circuit Breaker 40 Amp, 3-Pole				X				X	
14	8615-040	Circuit Breaker 50 Amp, 2-Pole							X		
15	8552-080	Capacitor 40/10 MFD 370V	X								
15	8552-005	Capacitor 10 MFD 370V		X		X				X	
15	8552-004	Capacitor 7.5 MFD370V			X		X				X
15	8552-094	Capacitor 30/10 MFD 370V				X					
15	8552-055	Capacitor 40/10 MFD 440V							X		
16	8550-007	Capacitor Bracket, 2" Round	X								
16	8550-003	Capacitor Bracket, 1-1/4" Oval		X	X		X	X		X	X
16	8550-008	Capacitor Bracket, 2-1/2" Round				X			X		
17	8201-174BX	Phase Monitor		X	X		X	X		X	X
19	3000-1265	Blower Motor Power Wire Harness	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
20	3000-1254	Blower Motor Control Wire Harness	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
21	8615-041	Fuse Block			X			X			X
22	8614-046	5 Amp Class CC Fuse			2						
22	8614-042	7 Amp Class CC Fuse						2			2
23	8607-017	Terminal Block 240V 2 Terminal			X			X			X
24	3000-1253	IFC Wire Assembly	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
25	8614-045	3 Amp Fuse	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

NS – Not Shown

BLOWER ASSEMBLY



Dwg. No.		Part No.	Description	900-285-0045BX	900-285-0051BX	900-286-0046BX	900-286-0052BX	900-286-0047BX	900-286-0053BX
Wall-Mount Unit* – Blower Assembly Cross Reference		1	5152-011	Blower Wheel 10-8	X	X	X	X	X
		2	5152-012	Blower Wheel 10-8	X	X	X	X	X
WG3S2 with 50/75K Heat		900-285-0045BX	3*	8106-073-0045BX	1/2 HP Programmed Motor w/Control	X			
			3*	8106-073-0051BX	1/2 HP Programmed Motor w/Control		X		
WG3S2 with 100/125K Heat		900-285-0051BX	3*	8107-032-0046BX	3/4 HP Programmed Motor w/Control			X	
			3*	8107-032-0052BX	3/4 HP Programmed Motor w/Control				X
WG4S2 with 50/75K Heat		900-286-0046BX	3*	8107-032-0047BX	3/4 HP Programmed Motor w/Control				X
			3*	8107-032-0053BX	3/4 HP Programmed Motor w/Control				X
WG4S2 with 100/125K Heat		900-286-0052BX	5	112-344	Control Mounting Plate	X	X	X	X
WG5S2 with 50/75K Heat		900-286-0047BX	6	8200-040	Motor Mount	X	X	X	X
			7	151-101	Blower Housing	2	2	2	2
WG5S2 with 100/125K Heat		900-286-0053BX	8	144-166	Diffuser	2	2	2	2
			9	105-881	Angle – Back	X	X	X	X
			10	165-564	Channel – Front	X	X	X	X
			11	105X1075	Angle – Right	2	2	2	2
			12	105Y1075	Angle – Left	2	2	2	2
			13	5451-011	Grommets	6	6	6	6

* Refer to Burner Components on pages 9, 10 and 11 for model numbers.

* Refer to pages 9, 10 and 11 where both cooling and heating capacities are listed to match proper blower assembly internal parts required for specific application. They are listed at the bottom of the chart as NS (not shown).



Limited Warranty

**For units applied within the United States, Puerto Rico,
US Virgin Islands, Guam, Canada and Mexico**

Limited Warranty To Original Purchaser:

Bard Manufacturing Company, Inc. Bryan, Ohio 43506 warrants to you, the original purchaser, that your Bard product will be free from defects in materials and workmanship when used under normal conditions from the installation date through the time periods outlined in the "Duration of Warranty" section (see reverse side).

Proof Of Purchase:

You must be able to show us the date on which you purchased your product when you make a claim under this warranty. Your owner's registration card filed online at www.wallmountwarranty.com or your contractor's invoice, bill of sale, or similar document is sufficient at time of warranty claim. This must be registered within 90 days of installation. If you can not show us the actual date of purchase, the time periods in this warranty will start on the date that we shipped your Bard product from our factory.

What This Warranty Does Not Cover: (Also see Duration of Warranty on reverse side.)

This warranty does not cover defects or damage caused by:

1. Alterations not approved by Bard; improper installation (including over or under sizing), improper repairs, or servicing; or improper parts and accessories not supplied by Bard.
2. Misuse or failure to follow installation and operating instructions (including failure to perform preventative maintenance) or limitations on the rating plate. This includes failure to use low ambient controls on all applications requiring compressor operation in cooling mode below 60F outdoor ambient.
3. Any corrosion from operation in a corrosive atmosphere (examples: acids, halogenated hydrocarbons or environmental conditions).
4. Parts that must be replaced periodically (such as filters, mist eliminators, ERV belts, pile seals, etc.).
5. Improper fuel or electrical supply (such as low voltage, voltage transients, power interruption, and units on generators with no brownout protection).
6. Accidents or other events beyond our reasonable control (such as storm, fire, or transportation damage).
7. Defects that happen after
 - (a) Anyone has tampered with the product.
 - (b) The product has been improperly serviced according to accepted trade practices;
 - (c) The product has been moved from its original place of installation; or,
 - (d) The product has been damaged by an event beyond Bard's control (See also No. 5 above).
8. Consequential damages (such as increased living expenses while the product is being repaired). Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.
9. This warranty has certain limitations for units installed on over-the-road trucks, vans and trailers. (See reverse side.)
10. Cost of service call at installation site to diagnose causes of trouble, labor to replace defective component or transportation costs for replacement parts.
11. This Limited Warranty does not apply to products installed or operated outside of the US, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, Guam, Canada and Mexico. Units operated in coastal areas where the operating environment is exposed to airborne saline particles (typically 5 miles from coast line) must have corrosion protection or warranty claims will be declined on corrosion-based cabinet and part failures.
12. Bard does not endorse, approve or certify any online sales of its products through auction websites, online retailers, liquidators or any other method of online sales direct to consumers. Bard will not honor the factory warranty of any Bard equipment purchased over the Internet.

Your Responsibilities:

You are responsible for

1. Preventative maintenance of the product (such as cleaning coils and replacement of filters, nozzles and other consumable parts).
2. Ensuring that the instruction manual is followed for care and use of your product.
3. Ensuring that your product is installed by a competent, qualified contractor, following all local and national codes, and industry standards.

What Bard Will Do About A Defect:

Bard will either repair or replace the defective part only. Replacement parts may be reconditioned parts. The warranty for the repaired or replaced part will last only for the remainder of the warranty period for the original part.

Defective parts must be supplied to a Bard distributor who will then submit a parts warranty claim form. Credits are issued to the Bard distributor.

Bard will not pay or be responsible for labor or defective/replacement part transportation costs or delays in repairing or failures to complete repairs caused by events beyond our reasonable control.

What You Must Do

1. Tell your heating and air conditioning contractor as soon as you discover a problem and have the contractor make repairs.
2. Pay for all transportation, related service labor, diagnostic charges, refrigerant, refrigerant recovery and related items.

Service

If your product requires service, you should contact the contractor who installed it or the contractor that has been providing the product's preventative maintenance and repair service. You may find the installing contractor's name on the product or in your Owner's packet. If you do not know who that is, you should contact a competent, qualified contractor to make the repairs. If in doubt, you should contact the nearest distributor that handles Bard products (www.bardhvac.com). Please note that contractors and distributors that handle Bard products are independent contractors and distributors, and therefore, are not under the direction of Bard Manufacturing Company, Inc.

Only Warranty

There are no other express warranties. All implied warranties are limited in duration to the duration of the applicable written warranty made above.

Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.

Duration Of Warranty is limited to defects arising during the periods shown in the following table:

Model Number Series:	— Number of Years from Installation Date ① —			
	Compressor ④	Sealed System Components ② ④ ⑤	All Other Functional Parts ③	Heat Exchangers
AIR CONDITIONERS W12A, W18A, W24A, W30A, W36A, W42A, W48A, W60A, W72A, W090A, W120A, W150, W180A, W18L, W24L, W30L, W36L, W3SA, W4SA, W5SA, Q36A, Q42A, Q48A, I30A, I36A, I42A, I48A, I60A	5	5	5	N/A
AIR SOURCE HEAT PUMPS W18H, W24H, W30H, W36H, W42H, W48H, W60H, C24H, C30H, C36H, C42H, C48H, C60H, T24H, T30H, T36H, T42H, T48H, T60H, T24S, T30S, T36S, T42S, T48S, T60S, Q24H, Q30H, Q36H, Q43H, Q48H, I30H, I36H, I42H, I48H, I60H, I36Z, I48Z, I60Z	5	5	5	N/A
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL UNITS W6RV, W6LV	5	5	1	N/A
AGRICULTURAL UNITS A36C and all HVAC equipment used in this application.	5	5	1	N/A
EQUIPMENT SHELTER UNITS MULTI-TEC, MEGA-TEC, FUSION-TEC, and all HVAC equipment used in this application.	5	5	1	N/A
GEOHERMAL/WATER SOURCE HEAT PUMPS QW2S, QW3S, QW4S, QW5S, QC50 (No Compressor)	5	5	5	N/A
GAS/ELECTRIC WALL-MOUNT W24G, W30G, W36G, W42G, W48G, W60G, WG3S, WG4S, WG5S	5	5	5	10
ACCESSORIES Factory/Field Installed Bard Ventilation and Heater Packages, Bard branded Thermostats/ Temperature Controllers, UV-C LED Light Kits, LC6000, LV1000, MC4002, DC3003, TEC40, BG1000, PGD, PGDX, MC5300, MC5600, Humidistats, CO2 Controllers, add-on controller/thermostat cards and all other field-installed accessories not listed separately	N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A	5 5 1 1	N/A N/A N/A N/A

① For equipment that does not have an online warranty registration, the warranty period starts when the product was shipped from the factory.

② Heat transfer coils (refrigerant to air coils for air source and coaxial coils for water source units) are covered for leaks for 5 years. Physical damage to air side coils resulting in leaks or insufficient airflow, or fin deterioration due to corrosive atmosphere (such as acids, halogenated hydrocarbons, agricultural or coastal environmental conditions) are not covered. Leaks in coaxial coils due to freezing of the coils are not covered. Copper coaxial coils for QW are not warranted for ground water/open loop installations.

③ Functional parts warranty is 1 year for all telecommunication, electric switch stations, pump stations, agricultural use, and similar applications. This also applies to all OTR (over the road) applications.

④ All OTR (over the road) applications that are moved from one location to another:

Factory Warranty applies up to the point of initial start-up and test at all OEM manufacturing locations or subsequent outfitting facility. Once it goes into OTR service, the warranty expires immediately for compressor and sealed system components. This OTR exemption does not apply to relocatable classrooms, construction, or office trailers.

⑤ Factory-coated coils have a "5" year warranty in corrosive environments that are listed as approved.



Internet Resources

Recognized as a leader in the HVAC industry, Bard combines quality products and outstanding service with innovation and technological advances to deliver high-performance heating and cooling products around the world. Please visit www.bardhvac.com for additional information regarding warranty and product information.