Installation, Operation, and Maintenance

Stealth™ Air-Cooled Chiller
Model RTAE
150-300 Nominal Tons

⚠ SAFETY WARNING

Only qualified personnel should install and service the equipment. The installation, starting up, and servicing of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning equipment can be hazardous and requires specific knowledge and training. Improperly installed, adjusted or altered equipment by an unqualified person could result in death or serious injury. When working on the equipment, observe all precautions in the literature and on the tags, stickers, and labels that are attached to the equipment.

September 2013 **RTAE-SVX001A-EN**

Warnings, Cautions and Notices

Warnings, Cautions and Notices. Note that warnings, cautions and notices appear at appropriate intervals throughout this manual. Warnings are provided to alert installing contractors to potential hazards that could result in death or personal injury. Cautions are designed to alert personnel to hazardous situations that could result in personal injury, while notices indicate a situation that could result in equipment or property-damage-only accidents.

Your personal safety and the proper operation of this machine depend upon the strict observance of these precautions.

Read this manual thoroughly before operating or servicing this unit.

ATTENTION: Warnings, Cautions and Notices appear at appropriate sections throughout this literature. Read these carefully:

⚠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, could result in minor or moderate injury. It could also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

NOTICE: Indicates a situation that could result in equipment or property-damage only

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Important Environmental Concerns!

Scientific research has shown that certain man-made chemicals can affect the earth's naturally occurring stratospheric ozone layer when released to the atmosphere. In particular, several of the identified chemicals that may affect the ozone layer are refrigerants that contain Chlorine, Fluorine and Carbon (CFCs) and those containing Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine and Carbon (HCFCs). Not all refrigerants containing these compounds have the same potential impact to the environment. Trane advocates the responsible handling of all refrigerants-including industry replacements for CFCs such as HCFCs and HFCs.

Responsible Refrigerant Practices!

Trane believes that responsible refrigerant practices are important to the environment, our customers, and the air conditioning industry. All technicians who handle refrigerants must be certified. The Federal Clean Air Act (Section 608) sets forth the requirements for handling, reclaiming, recovering and recycling of certain refrigerants and the equipment that is used in these service procedures. In addition, some states or municipalities may have additional requirements that must also be adhered to for responsible management of refrigerants. Know the applicable laws and follow them.

⚠WARNING

Refrigerant under High Pressure!

System contains oil and refrigerant under high pressure. Recover refrigerant to relieve pressure before opening the system. See unit nameplate for refrigerant type. Do not use non-approved refrigerants, refrigerant substitutes, or refrigerant additives. Failure to recover refrigerant to relieve pressure or the use of non-approved refrigerants, refrigerant substitutes, or refrigerant additives could result in an explosion which could result in death or serious injury or equipment damage.

⚠WARNING

Proper Field Wiring and Grounding Required!

All field wiring MUST be performed by qualified personnel. Improperly installed and grounded field wiring poses FIRE and ELECTROCUTION hazards. To avoid these hazards, you MUST follow requirements for field wiring installation and grounding as described in NEC and your local/state electrical codes. Failure to follow code could result in death or serious injury.

⚠WARNING

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Required!

Installing/servicing this unit could result in exposure to electrical, mechanical and chemical hazards.

- **Before installing/servicing this unit, technicians MUST put on all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) recommended for the work being undertaken. ALWAYS refer to appropriate MSDS sheets and OSHA guidelines for proper PPE.**
- **When working with or around hazardous chemicals, ALWAYS refer to the appropriate MSDS sheets and OSHA guidelines for information on allowable personal exposure levels, proper respiratory protection and handling recommendations.**
- **If there is a risk of arc or flash, technicians MUST put on all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in accordance with NFPA 70E or other country-specific requirements for arc flash protection, PRIOR to servicing the unit.**

Failure to follow recommendations could result in death or serious injury.

Factory Warranty Information

Compliance with the following is required to preserve the factory warranty:

All Unit Installations

Startup MUST be performed by Trane, or an authorized agent of Trane, to VALIDATE this WARRANTY. Contractor must provide a two-week startup notification to Trane (or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform startup).

Additional Requirements for Units Requiring Disassembly

When a new fully assembled chiller is shipped and received from our Trane manufacturing location, and, for any reason, it requires disassembly or partial disassembly — which could include but is not limited to the evaporator, condenser, control panel, compressor/motor, factory-mounted starter or any other components originally attached to the fully assembled unit — compliance with the following is required to preserve the factory warranty:

- Trane, or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform startup and warranty of Trane® products, will perform or have direct onsite technical supervision of the disassembly and reassembly work.
- The installing contractor must notify Trane — or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform startup and warrant of Trane® products — two weeks in advance of the scheduled disassembly work to coordinate the disassembly and reassembly work.
- Startup must be performed by Trane or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform startup and warranty of Trane® products as noted above.

Trane, or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform startup and warranty of Trane® products, will provide qualified personnel and standard hand tools to perform the disassembly work at a location specified by the contractor. The contractor shall provide the rigging equipment such as chain falls, gantries, cranes, forklifts, etc. necessary for the disassembly and reassembly work and the required qualified personnel to operate the necessary rigging equipment.

Introduction

Trademarks

Table of Contents

Model Number Description

Nameplates

The Stealth™ outdoor unit nameplates are applied to the exterior of the Control Panel. A compressor nameplate is located on each compressor. When the unit arrives, compare all nameplate data with ordering, submittal, and shipping information.

Outdoor Unit Nameplate

See Figure 1 for a typical unit nameplate.The outdoor unit nameplate provides the following information:

- Unit model and size description.
- Unit serial number.
- Identifies unit electrical requirements.
- Lists correct operating charges of R-134a and refrigerant oil (Trane OIL00311).
- Lists unit test pressures.
- Identifies installation, operation and maintenance and service data literature.
- Lists drawing numbers for unit wiring diagrams.

Model Number Coding System

The model numbers for the unit and the compressor are composed of numbers and letters that represent features of the equipment. Shown in the following table is a sample of typical unit model number and the coding system for each.

Each position, or group of positions, in the model number is used to represent a feature. For example, in the first table, position 08 of the unit model number, Unit Voltage, contains the number "4". A 4 in this position means that the unit voltage is 460/60/3.

Unit Model Number. An example of a typical unit model number (M/N) is:

RTAE 200F UA01 AA1F N1X1 A1A0 0CB0 X02X AA03 000

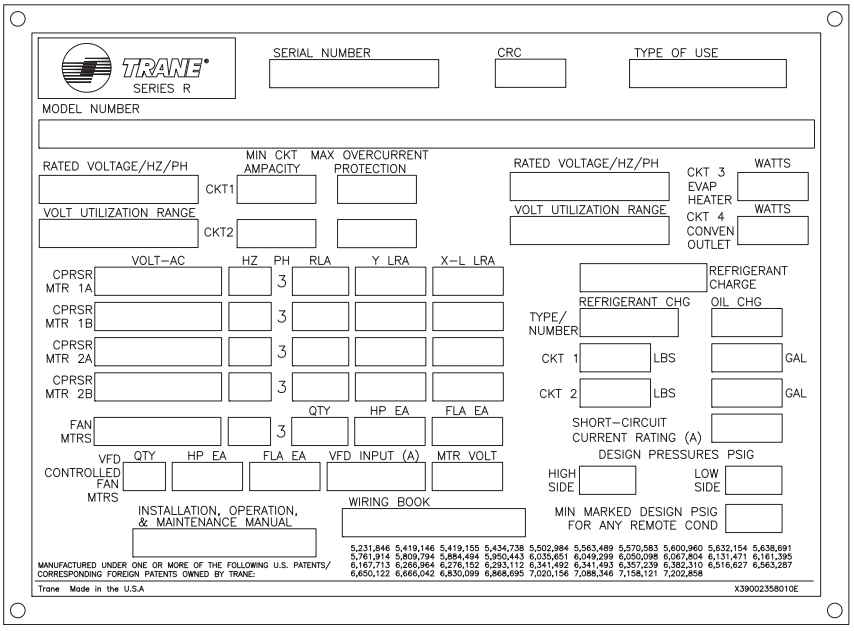
Model number digits are selected and assigned in accordance with the definitions as listed in "Unit Model Number," p. 7.

Compressor Nameplate

The compressor nameplate provides the following information:

- Compressor model number. See "Compressor Model Number," p. 8.
- Compressor serial number. See "Compressor Serial Number," p. 8.
- Compressor electrical characteristics.
- Utilization range.
- Recommended refrigerant.

Figure 1. Typical unit nameplate



Model Number Descriptions

Unit Model Number

Digits 1,2 — Unit Model
RT = Rotary Chiller

Digits 3— Unit Type
A = Air-cooled

Digits 4 — Development Sequence
E = Development Sequence

Digits 5-7 — Nominal Capacity
150 = 150 Nominal Tons
165 = 165 Nominal Tons
180 = 180 Nominal Tons
200 = 200 Nominal Tons
225 = 225 Nominal Tons
250 = 250 Nominal Tons
275 = 275 Nominal Tons
300 = 300 Nominal Tons

Digit 8— Unit Voltage
C = 380/50/3
D = 380/60/3
E = 400/50/3
F = 460/60/3
H = 400/60/3

Digit 9 — Manufacturing Location
U = Trane Commercial Systems, Pueblo, CO USA

Digits 10, 11— Design Sequence
XX = Factory assigned

Digit 12 — Unit Sound Package
1 = InvisiSound™ Standard Unit
2 = InvisiSound Superior (Line Wraps, Reduced Fan Speed)
3 = InvisiSound Ultimate (Compressor Sound Attenuation, Line Wraps, Reduced Fan Speed)

Digit 13 — Agency Listing
0 = No Agency Listing
A = UL/CUL Listing

Digit 14 — Pressure Vessel Code
A = ASME Pressure Vessel Code
D = Australia Pressure Vessel Code
C = CRN or Canada Equivalent Pressure Vessel Code

Digit 15 — Factory Charge
1 = Refrigerant Charge HFC-134a
2 = Nitrogen Charge

Digit 16 — Evaporator Application
F = Standard Cooling (40 to 65°F/5.5 to 18°C)
G = Low Temp Process (<40°F Leaving Temp)
C = Ice-making (20 to 65°F/-7 to 18°C) w/ Hardwired Interface

Digit 17 — Evaporator Configuration
N = 2 Pass Evaporator
P = 3 Pass Evaporator

Digit 18 — Evaporator Fluid Type
1 = Water
2 = Calcium Chloride
3 = Ethylene Glycol
4 = Propylene Glycol
5 = Methanol

Digit 19 — Water Connection
X = Grooved Pipe
F = Grooved Pipe + Flange

Digit 20 — Flow Switch
1 = Factory Installed - Other Fluid (15 cm/s)
2 = Factory Installed - Water 2 (35 cm/s)
3 = Factory Installed - Water 3 (45 cm/s)

Digit 21 — Insulation
A = Factory Insulation - All Cold Parts 0.75”
B = Evaporator-Only Insulation - High Humidity/Low Evap Temp 1.25”

Digit 22 — Unit Application
1 = Standard Ambient (32 to 105°F/0 to 40.6°C)
2 = Low Ambient (0 to 105°F/-17.7 to 40.6°C)
4 = High Ambient (32 to 125°F/0 to 52°C)
5 = Wide Ambient (0 to 125°F/-17.7 to 52°C)

Digit 23 — Condenser Fin Options
A = Aluminum Fins with Slits
D = CompleteCoat™ Epoxy Coated Fins

Digits 24, 25 — Not Used

Digit 26 — Power Line Connection Type
A = Terminal Block
C = Circuit Breaker
D = Circuit Breaker w/ High Fault Rated Control Panel

Digit 27 — Short Circuit Current Rating
A = Default A Short Circuit Rating
B = High A Short Circuit Rating

Digit 28 — Transformer
0 = No Autotransformer

Digit 29 — Line Voltage Harmonic Mitigation
X = Line Reactors (~30% TDD)

Digit 30 — Electrical Accessories
0 = No Convenience Outlet
C = 15A 115V Convenience Outlet (Type B)

Digit 31 — Remote Communication Options
0 = No Remote Digital Communication
1 = LonTalk™ Interface LCI-C (Tracer™ Compatible)
2 = BACnet™ MS/TP Interface (Tracer compatible)
3 = Modbus™ Interface
4 = Time of Day Scheduling

Digit 32 — Hard Wire Communication
X = None
A = Hard Wired Bundle - All
B = Remote Leaving Water Temp Setpoint
C = Remote Leaving temp and Current Limit Setpoints
D = Programmable Relay
E = Programmable Relay and Leaving Water and Current Limit Setpoint
F = Percent Capacity
G = Percent Capacity and Leaving Water and Current Limit Setpoint
H = Percent Capacity and Programmable Relay

Digit 33 — Not Used

Digit 34 — Structural Options
A = Standard Unit Structure

Digit 35 — Appearance Options
0 = No Appearance Options
A = Architectural Louvered Panels

Digit 36 — Unit Isolation
0 = No Isolation
1 = Elastomeric Isolators

Digit 37 — Not Used
0 = Not Used

Digit 38 — Not Used
0 = Not Used

Digit 39 — Special
0 = None
S = Special

Compressor Model Number

Digits 1-4 — Compressor Type

CHHS= Positive displacement, helical rotary (twin screw) hermetic compressor

Digit 5 — Frame Size

R = R Frame: 70 - 100 tons
S = S Frame: 112 - 165 tons

Digits 6-7 — Motor Length/ Winding Characteristics

B1 = 145-010
C1 = 170-011
C2 = 170-095
E1 = 165-010
E2 = 165-014
E3 = 165-016
F1 = 190-011
F2 = 190-014

Note: *First 3 digits correspond to motor length (A-F in Trane compressor model number). Last 3 digits correspond to winding characteristics (number digit in Trane compressor model number).*

Digit 8 — Volume Ratio

B = High Volume Ratio (Standard Lift)

Digit 9 — Refrigerant

1 = R-134a

Digits 10-11 — Design Sequence

Factory assigned

Compressor Serial Number

Digits 1-2 — Year

YY = Last two digits of year of manufacture

Digit 3 — Week

WW= Week of build, from 00 to 52

Digit 5 — Day

1 = Monday
2 = Tuesday
3 = Wednesday
4 = Thursday
5 = Friday
6 = Saturday
7 = sunday

Digits 6-8 — Coded Time Stamp

TTT = Used to ensure uniqueness of serial number

Digit 9 — Assembly Line

Assembly line compressor was built on. Varies with facility

Digit 10 — Build Location

A = Monterrey

General Information

Unit Description

The 150-300 ton Stealth™ units are helical-rotary type, air-cooled liquid chillers designed for installation outdoors. The compressor circuits are completely assembled, hermetic packages that are factory-piped, wired, leak-tested, dehydrated, and tested for proper control operation before shipment.

Chilled water inlet and outlet openings are covered for shipment. The Stealth features Trane's exclusive Adaptive Control ™ logic, which monitors the control variables that govern the operation of the chiller unit. Adaptive Control logic can adjust capacity variables to avoid chiller shutdown when necessary, and keep producing chilled water. The units feature two independent refrigerant circuits. Each compressor is controlled by a separate variable speed Adaptive Frequency™ Drive Generation 3 (AFD_3). Each refrigerant circuit is provided with filter, sight glass, electronic expansion valve, and charging valves. The shell-and-tube type evaporator is manufactured in accordance with ASME standards or other international codes. Each evaporator is fully insulated and is equipped with water drain and vent connection. As an option, a convenience outlet can be supplied.

Units are shipped with full oil charge and can be ordered with either a factory refrigerant charge, or optional nitrogen charge.

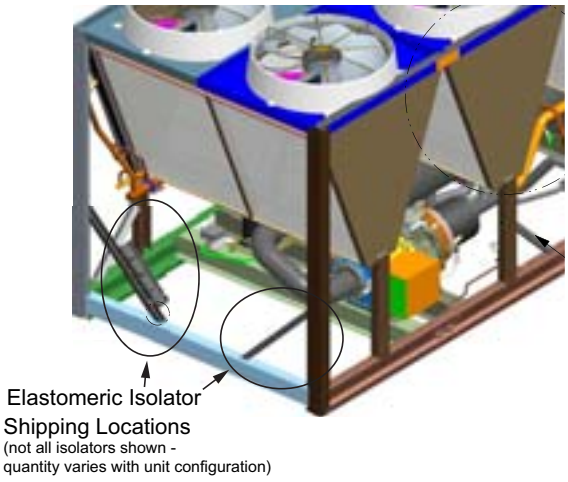
Figure 2. Typical Stealth RTAE

Accessory/Option Information

Check all the accessories and loose parts which are shipped with the unit against the shipping list. Included in these items will be water vessel drain plugs, electrical diagrams, and service literature, which are placed inside the control panel for shipment.

If optional elastomeric isolators are ordered with unit (model number digit 36 = 1), they are shipped mounted on diagonal supports on the end of the unit opposite control panel. See Figure 3.

Figure 3. Isolator shipping location



General Data

Table 1. General data table

Unit Size (tons)		150	165	180	200	225	250	275	300
Compressor Model CHHSR									
Quantity	#	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Full load RPM	RPM	4281	4661	5106	5642	3477	3915	4289	4711
Evaporator									
Water Storage	(gal)	17.5	18.7	21.9	23.9	26.6	28.7	33.0	36.0
	(L)	66.1	70.9	82.8	90.5	100.6	108.8	125.0	136.1
		2 Pass arrangement							
Minimum Flow	(gpm)	171	187	202	228	261	288	318	354
	(l/s)	10.8	11.8	12.7	14.4	16.5	18.2	20.1	22.3
Maximum Flow	(gpm)	626	684	742	835	957	1055	1165	1299
	(l/s)	39.5	43.1	46.8	52.7	60.4	66.5	73.5	81.9
		3 Pass arrangement							
Minimum Flow	(gpm)	114	124	135	152	174	192	212	236
	(l/s)	7.2	7.8	8.5	9.6	11.0	12.1	13.4	14.9
Maximum Flow	(gpm)	417	456	495	557	638	703	777	866
	(l/s)	26.3	28.8	31.2	35.1	40.2	44.3	49.0	54.6
Condenser									
Qty of Coils		8	10	10	12	12	12	14	16
Coil Length	(in)	78.74	78.74	78.74	78.74	78.74	78.74	78.74	78.74
	(mm)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Coil Height	(in)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	(mm)	1270	1270	1270	1270	1270	1270	1270	1270
Fins/Ft		192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
Rows		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Condenser Fans									
Quantity	#	8	10	10	12	12	12	14	16
Diameter	(in)	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5
	(mm)	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953
Total Airflow	(cfm)	107,392	134,240	134,240	161,088	161,088	161,088	187,936	214,784
	(m3/hr)	182,460	228,075	228,075	273,690	273,690	273,690	319,305	364,920
Tip Speed	(ft/min)	8700	8700	8700	8700	8700	8700	8700	8700
	(M/S)	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.2
Ambient Temperature Range[a]									
Standard Ambient °F (°C)					32 to 105 (0 to 40.6)				
Low Ambient °F (°C)					0 to 105 (-17.7 to 40.6)				
High Ambient °F (°C)					32 to 125 (0 to 52)				
Wide Ambient °F (°C)					0 to 125 (-17.7 to 52)				
General Unit									
Refrigerant					HFC-134a				
Independent Refrigerant Ckts	#				2				
Minimum Load	%	21%	19	17	15%	21	19	17	16
Refrigerant Charge/ckt	(lbs)	172	181	210	218	265	261	318	325
	(kg)	78	82	95	99	120	118	144	148
Oil					Trane OIL00311				
Oil Charge/ckt	(gal)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	(L)	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1

[a] *The low and wide ambient options add unit controls to allow start and operation down to ambient temperatures of 15°F when water is present in the evaporator. If there is sufficient glycol in the evaporator to prevent freezing, operation down to ambient temperatures of 0°F is acceptable.*

Drive Cooling System

Table 2. Drive cooling

Unit Size (tons)		150	165-200	225-250	275-300
Drive Cooling Fluid					
	Type		Trane Heat Transfer Fluid CHM01023		
Fluid Volume (gal)					
	Ckt 1	1.82	2.03	2.20	2.40
	Ckt2	2.27	2.47	2.64	2.85
	Total	4.09	4.50	4.84	5.25
Fluid Volume (l)					
	Ckt1	6.89	7.68	8.33	9.08
	Ckt2	8.59	9.35	9.99	10.79
	Total	15.48	17.03	18.32	19.87

Notes: 60 Hz units run pump on speed #2; 50 Hz units run pump on speed #3.

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Use only Trane Heat Transfer Fluid P/N CHM01023. This fluid is a direct use concentration and is not to be diluted. Do not top off with water or any other fluid. Use of unapproved fluids, or dilution of approved fluid could result in catastrophic equipment damage.

Non-Trane approved chemicals could react with system components and result in failure. Contact a qualified service technician and your local Trane Parts Center.

Note: *The use of incorrect compounds in the drive cooling system may result in scaling, erosion, corrosion or freezing. The Trane Company warranty specifically excludes liability for corrosion, erosion, freezing or deterioration of Trane equipment.*

Proper fluid level is important to the operation of the unit. See "Drive Cooling Expansion Tank," p. 55 for fluid level check instructions. The circuit capacities are shown in Table 2.

If the level is below the recommended minimum levels, contact your local Trane office.

Note: *Drive cooling fluid service life is 5 years. See "Drive Cooling System," p. 55.*

Pre-Installation

Unit Inspection

When unit is delivered, verify it is the correct unit and is properly equipped. Compare information on the unit nameplate with ordering and submittal information. Inspect all exterior components for visible damage. Report any apparent damage or material shortage to carrier and make a "unit damage" notation on carrier's delivery receipt. Specify extent and type of damage found and notify Trane Sales Office. Do not proceed with installation of a damaged unit without sales office approval.

Inspection

To protect against loss due to damage in transit, complete the following steps upon receipt of unit.

- Inspect the individual pieces of the shipment before accepting the unit. Check for obvious damage to the unit or packing material.
- Inspect the unit for concealed damage as soon as possible after delivery and before it is stored. Concealed damage must be reported within 15 days.
- If concealed damage is discovered, stop unpacking the shipment. Do not remove damaged material from the receiving location. Take photos of the damage, if possible. The owner must provide reasonable evidence that the damage did not occur after delivery.
- Notify the carrier's terminal of the damage immediately, by phone and by mail. Request an immediate, joint inspection of the damage with the carrier and the consignee.

Notify Trane sales representative and arrange for repair. Do not repair unit until damage is inspected by the carrier's representative.

Storage

Extended storage of outdoor unit prior to installation requires these precautionary measures:

- Store the outdoor unit in a secure area.
- For units that have been charged with refrigerant, verify the following valves are closed on each circuit:
  - Suction service valve (butterfly valve)
  - Liquid line angle valve or EXV (EXV is driven closed whenever circuit is powered)
  - Oil line shutoff valves to brazed plate heat exchangers

Note: *Units with factory refrigerant charge (model number digit 15 = 1) are shipped with suction, liquid and oil line shutoff valves closed, isolating most of refrigerant charge in the evaporator. If unit goes directly into long term storage, it is recommended that these valve positions be confirmed.*

- For units with nitrogen charge option (model number digit 15 = 2), units are shipped with valves open. If unit goes directly into storage prior to refrigerant charge, confirm all service valves are open.
- At least every three months (quarterly), check the pressure in the refrigerant circuits to verify that the refrigerant charge is intact. If it is not, contact a qualified service organization and the appropriate Trane sales office.

Installation Requirements

A list of the contractor responsibilities typically associated with the unit installation process is provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Installation requirements

Type	Trane Supplied Trane Installed	Trane Supplied Field Installed	Field Supplied Field Installed
Foundation			• Meet foundation requirements
Rigging			• Safety chains • Clevis connectors • Lifting beam • Spreader bar
Disassembly/Reassembly (as required)[a]	• Trane, or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform start-up of Trane® products (contact your local Trane office for pricing)		
Isolation		• Elastomeric isolators (optional)	• Elastomeric isolators (optional)
Electrical	• Circuit breakers (optional) • Unit mounted starter		• Circuit breakers (optional) • Electrical connections to unit mounted starter • Wiring sizes per submittal and NEC • Terminal lugs • Ground connection(s) • BAS wiring (optional) • Control voltage wiring • Chilled water pump contactor and wiring • Option relays and wiring
Water piping	• Flow switch		• Taps for thermometers and gauges • Thermometers • Water flow pressure gauges • Isolation and balancing valves in water piping • Vents and drain • Waterside pressure relief valves • Water strainer
Insulation	• Insulation		• Insulation
Water Piping Connection Components	• Grooved pipe	• Flange kit (optional)	
Other Materials	• R-134a refrigerant • Dry nitrogen (optional)		
"Stealth™ RTAE Installation Completion Check Sheet and Request for Trane Service" (RLC-ADF002-EN, see "Log and Check Sheet," p. 74)			
Chiller Start-up Commissioning[b]	• Trane, or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform start-up of Trane® products		

(a) Trane, or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform start-up and warranty of Trane® products, will perform or have direct on-site supervision of the disassembly and reassembly work.
(b) Start-up must be performed by Trane or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform start-up and warranty of Trane® products. Contractor shall provide Trane (or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform start-up) with notice of the scheduled start-up at least two weeks prior to the scheduled start-up.

Dimensions and Weights

Weights

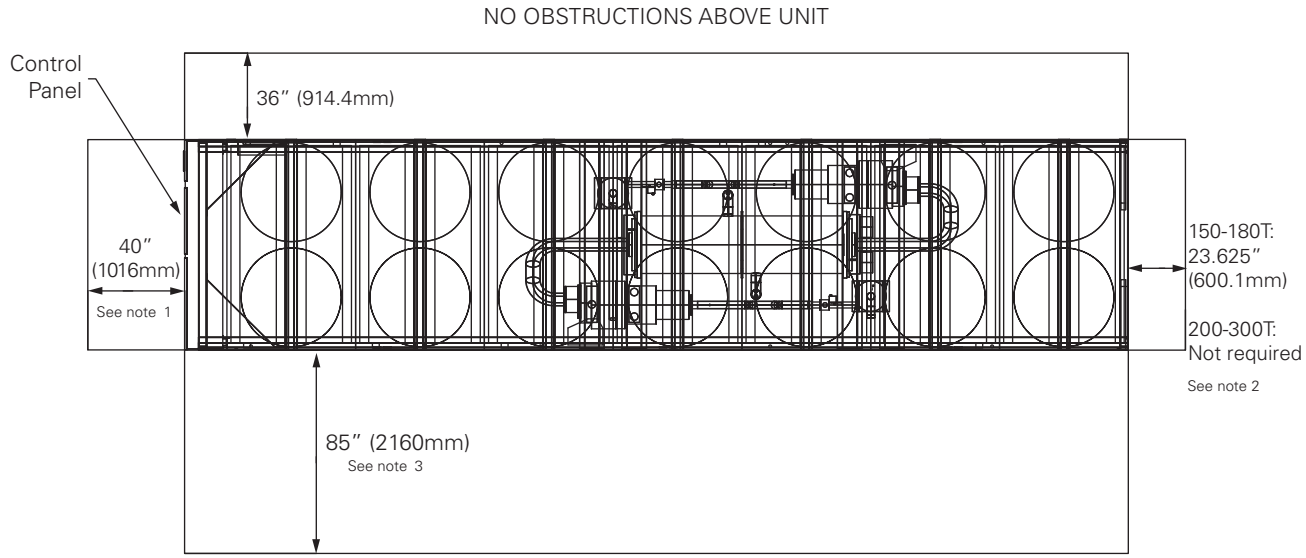
Table 4. Weights

Unit Size (tons)	Standard Length Unit				Extended Length Unit[a]			
	Shipping		Operating		Shipping		Operating	
	lbs	kg	lbs	kg	lbs	kg	lbs	kg
150	9838	4463	9984	4529	12076	5478	12222	5544
165	10723	4864	10880	4935	12845	5826	13002	5898
180	10833	4914	11016	4997	12955	5876	13138	5959
200	11885	5391	12085	5482	14056	6376	14256	6466
225	12765	5790	12987	5891	14936	6775	15158	6875
250	12835	5822	13075	5931	15006	6807	15246	6915
275	13881	6297	14157	6422	16143	7323	16419	7448
300	14387	6526	14688	6662	16803	7622	17103	7758

(a) Units are extended length if either of the following are selected:
Low Harmonic Distortion Option (model number digit 29 = 1)
Autotransformer (model number digit 28 = 1 or 2)
Units without Low Harmonic Distortion Option or Autotransformer (digits 28, 29 = X0) are standard length.

Service Clearances

Figure 4. RTAE service clearances



NOTES:
1. A full 40" clearance is required in front of the control panel. Must be measured from front of panel, not end of unit base.
2. This dimension is required for tube removal, and is NOT required for 200 - 300T units.
3. Clearance of 85" on the right side of the unit (as facing the control panel) is required for coil replacement.

Unit Dimensions

See unit submittals for specific unit dimensions and water connection locations.

Installation Mechanical

Location Requirements

Sound Considerations

- Refer to *Trane Engineering Bulletin Chiller Sound Ratings and Installation Guide* RLC-PRB035-EN for sound consideration applications.
- Locate the unit away from sound-sensitive areas.
- Install the optional elastomeric isolators under the unit. See "Isolation and Sound Emission," p. 18.
- Chilled water piping should not be supported by chiller frame.
- Install rubber vibration isolators in all water piping.
- Use flexible electrical conduit.
- Seal all wall penetrations.

Note: *Consult an acoustical engineer for critical applications.*

Foundation

Provide rigid, non-warping mounting pads or a concrete foundation of sufficient strength and mass to support the applicable operating weight (i.e., including completed piping, and full operating charges of refrigerant, oil and water). See Table 4, p. 14 for unit operating weights. Once in place, the unit must be level within 1/4" (6.4 mm) across the length and width of the unit. The Trane Company is not responsible for equipment problems resulting from an improperly designed or constructed foundation.

Clearances

Provide enough space around the unit to allow the installation and maintenance personnel unrestricted access to all service points. See submittal drawings for the unit dimensions, to provide sufficient clearance for the opening of control panel doors and unit service. See Figure 4, p. 14 for minimum clearances. In all cases, local codes which require additional clearances will take precedence over these recommendations.

For close spacing information, see RLC-PRB037-EN.

Rigging

⚠WARNING

Heavy Objects!

Ensure that all the lifting equipment used is properly rated for the weight of the unit being lifted. Each of the cables (chains or slings), hooks, and shackles used to lift the unit must be capable of supporting the entire weight of the unit. Lifting cables (chains or slings) may not be of the same length. Adjust as necessary for even unit lift. Other lifting arrangements could cause equipment or property damage. Failure to follow instructions above or properly lift unit could result in unit dropping and possibly crushing operator/technician which could result in death or serious injury.

⚠WARNING

Improper Unit Lift!

Test lift unit approximately 24 inches to verify proper center of gravity lift point. To avoid dropping of unit, reposition lifting point if unit is not level. Failure to properly lift unit could result in unit dropping and possibly crushing operator/technician which could result in death or serious injury and possible equipment or property-only damage.

⚠WARNING

Lifting and Moving Instructions!

Use the spreader bar as shown in Figure 5, p. 16 thru Figure 7, p. 17. Other lifting arrangements could result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.

Important: *Do not fork lift unit.*

Important: *See Table 5 and Figure 5 thru Figure 7 for unit lifting configuration. See unit nameplate and/or unit submittal for total shipping weight. See unit submittal for specific dimensions of each lifting point locations, lifting weights at each location and center of gravity information.*

Table 5. Lifting configuration selection

Tons	Voltage	Voltage Harmonics	Lift Configuration	See
150, 165, 180, 200, 225, 250	380, 400, 460	Std	4-point	Figure 5, p. 16
150T	all	Low		
275T	all	Std	6-point	Figure 6, p. 16
165, 180, 200, 225, 250	all	Low		
300T	all	Std and Low	8-point	Figure 7, p. 17
275	all	Low		

Figure 5. 4-point lift configuration

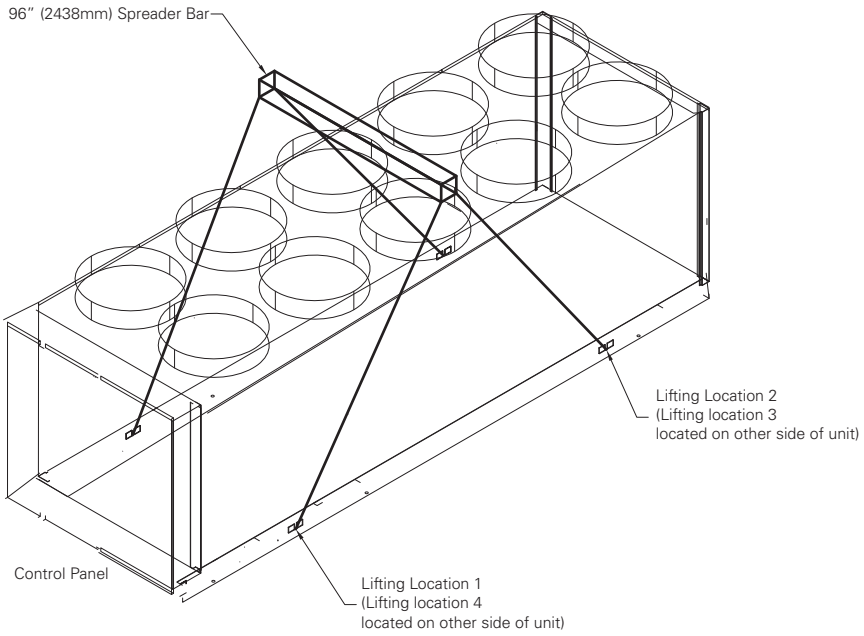


Figure 6. 6-point lift configuration

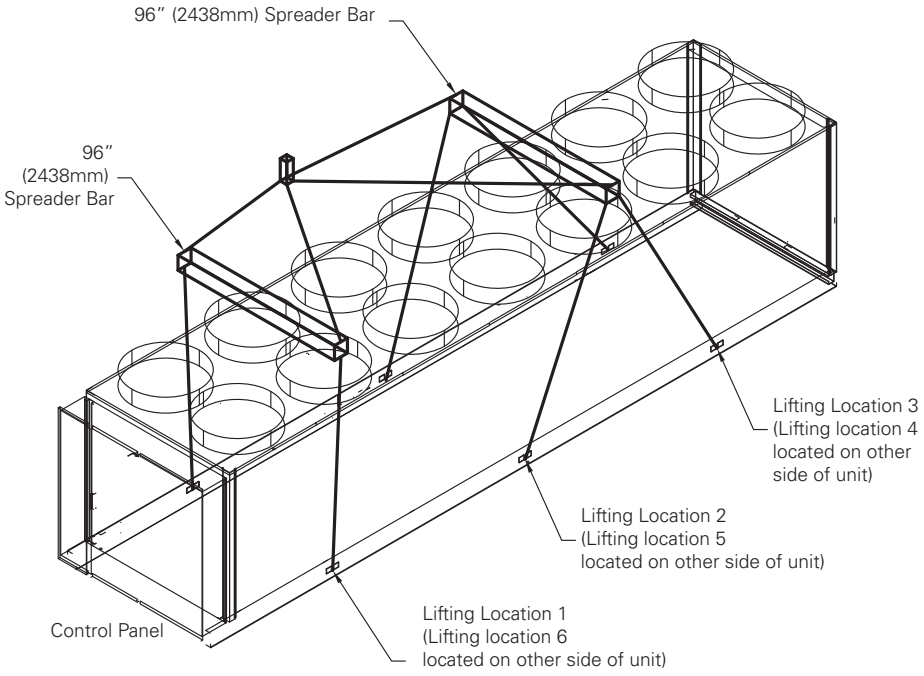


Figure 7. 8-point lift configuration

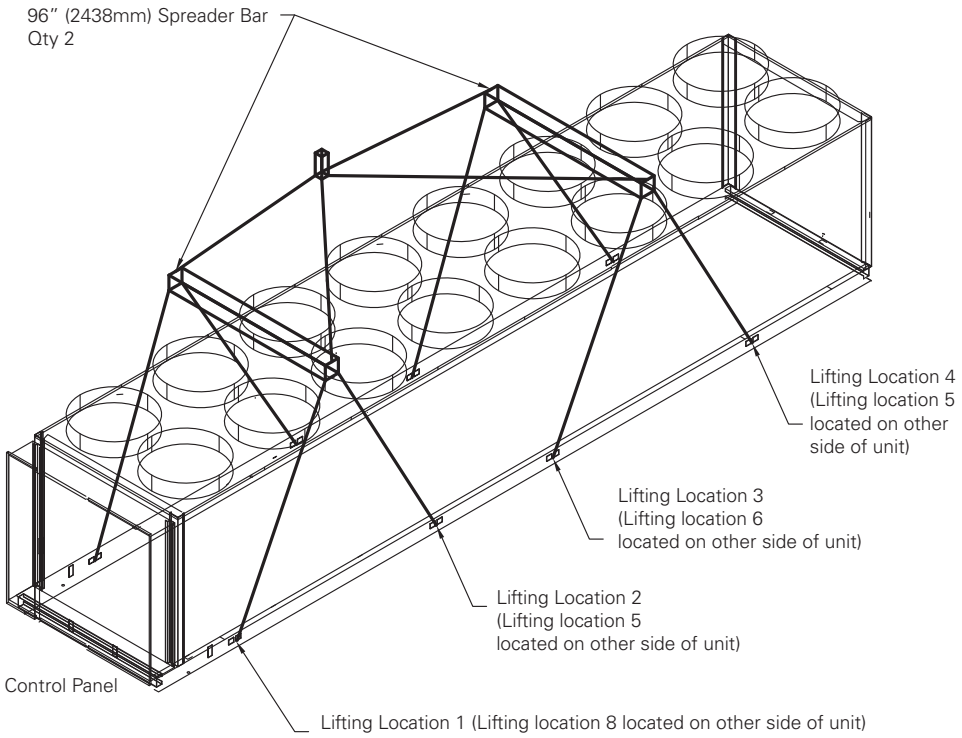


Table 6. Lift weights by location

	Location															
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
Tons	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg
150	2974	1349	1940	880	2634	1195	2290	1039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	2991	1357	2435	1104	2806	1273	2492	1130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	3009	1365	2471	1121	2843	1290	2509	1138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	3087	1400	2854	1295	3082	1398	2862	1298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
225	3352	1521	3029	1374	3411	1547	2973	1349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250	3367	1527	3049	1383	3431	1556	2988	1356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
275	2050	930	3040	1379	1861	844	2166	983	3160	1433	1604	727	-	-	-	-
300	1889	857	1953	886	2487	1128	903	410	1640	744	2046	928	1800	817	1669	757

Table 7. Lifting locations (from control panel end of frame)

	Location															
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
Tons	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm
150	39.6	1006	171.4	4353	171.4	4353	39.6	1006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	60.4	1534	224.6	5705	224.6	5705	60.4	1534	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	60.4	1534	224.6	5705	224.6	5705	60.4	1534	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	53.3	1355	258.7	6570	258.7	6570	53.3	1355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
225	53.3	1355	258.7	6570	258.7	6570	53.3	1355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250	53.3	1355	258.7	6570	258.7	6570	53.3	1355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
275	75.8	1926	190.7	4845	311.9	7922	311.9	7922	190.7	4845	75.8	1926	-	-	-	-
300	47.6	1210	171.3	4350	242.8	6168	365.1	9274	365.1	9274	242.8	6168	171.3	4350	47.6	1210

Center of Gravity

Figure 8. Center of gravity

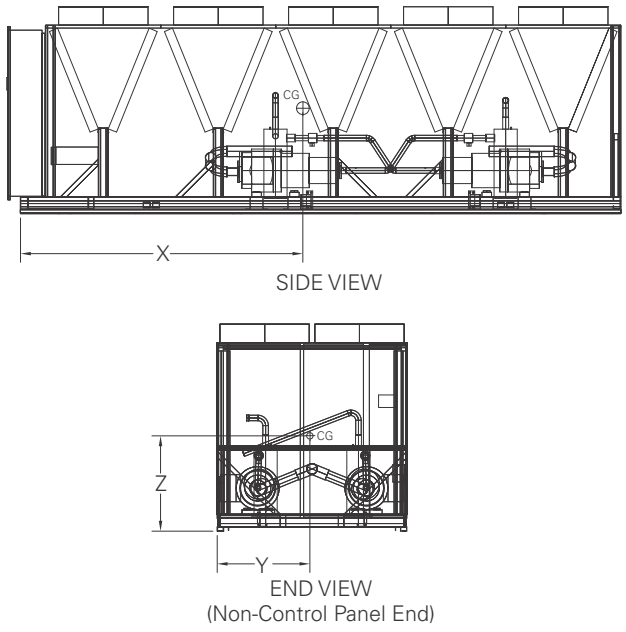


Table 8. RTAE centers of gravity - in (mm)

Tons	CGx	CGy	CGz
150	105.5 (2679)	43.9 (1115)	37.5 (953)
165	142.4 (3617)	43.9 (1115)	39.7 (1008)
180	142.8 (3628)	43.9 (1115)	39.4 (1002)
200	155.6 (3951)	43.9 (1115)	41.2 (1047)
225	156.0 (3964)	43.9 (1115)	39.8 (1011)
250	156.4 (3973)	43.9 (1115)	39.7 (1008)
275	194.0 (4930)	43.9 (1115)	41.0 (1043)
300	207.0 (5260)	43.9 (1115)	42.4 (1076)

Isolation and Sound Emission

The most effective form of isolation is to locate the unit away from any sound sensitive area. Structurally transmitted sound can be reduced by elastomeric vibration eliminators. Spring isolators are not recommended. Consult an acoustical engineer in critical sound applications.

For maximum isolation effect, isolate water lines and electrical conduit. Wall sleeves and rubber isolated piping hangers can be used to reduce the sound transmitted through water piping. To reduce the sound transmitted through electrical conduit, use flexible electrical conduit.

State and local codes on sound emissions should always be considered. Since the environment in which a sound source is located affects sound pressure, unit placement must be carefully evaluated. Sound power levels for Stealth chillers are available on request.

Unit Isolation and Leveling

For additional reduction of sound and vibration, install the optional elastomeric isolators.

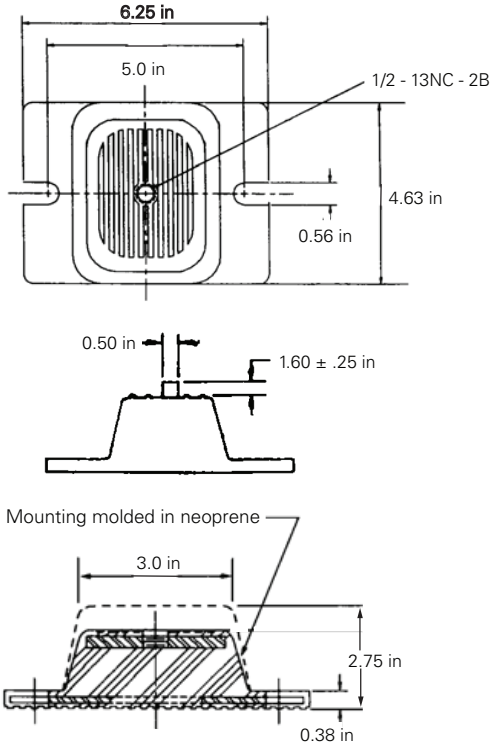
Construct an isolated concrete pad for the unit or provide concrete footings at the unit mounting points. Mount the unit directly to the concrete pads or footings.

Level the unit using the base rail as a reference. The unit must be level within 1/4-in (6 mm) over the entire length and width. Use shims as necessary to level the unit.

Elastomeric Isolator Installation (Optional)

1. Secure the isolators to the mounting surface using the mounting slots in the isolator base plate. Do not fully tighten the isolator mounting bolts at this time.
2. Align the mounting holes in the base of the unit with the threaded positioning pins on the top of the isolators.
3. Lower the unit onto the isolators and secure the isolator to the unit with a nut.
4. Level the unit carefully. Fully tighten the isolator mounting bolts.

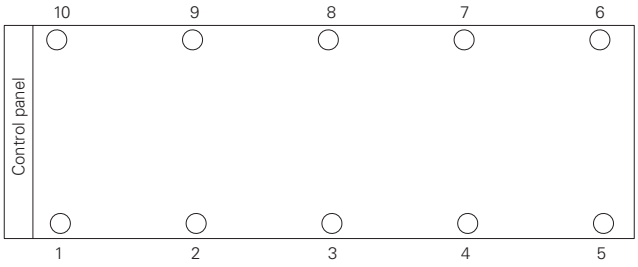
Figure 9. Elastomeric isolator



Max Load (lbs)	Color	Maximum Deflection (in)	Type
2250	RED	0.50	RDP-4

Note:

Figure 10. Mounting point locations(a)



(a) Quantity of isolators varies with unit. Shorter units will not use locations 5 and 6. See submittal for actual number required for specific unit.

Table 9. Point weights

	Location																			
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Tons	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg
150	1172	532	1168	530	1303	591	1271	576	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1158	525	1227	557	1270	576	1269	576
165	1393	632	1287	584	1449	657	1296	588	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1364	619	1398	634	1315	597	1221	554
180	1393	632	1287	584	1494	677	1306	592	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1364	619	1441	654	1327	602	1221	554
200	1333	605	1382	627	1482	672	1744	791	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1444	655	1421	645	1534	696	1544	701
225	1333	605	1601	726	1690	767	1757	797	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1556	706	1695	769	1588	721	1544	701
250	1333	605	1601	726	1722	781	1761	799	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1556	706	1714	777	1604	728	1544	701
275	1432	649	1438	652	1498	679	1262	572	1322	600	1513	686	1506	683	1227	557	1385	628	1299	589
300	1249	566	1172	532	2384	1081	1692	768	735	334	738	335	2051	930	2222	1008	1048	475	1096	497

Table 10. Isolator locations

	Location																			
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Tons	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm
150	24.4	620	47.2	1200	100.4	2550	188.2	4780	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	188.2	4780	153.5	3900	82.7	2100	11.8	300
165	17.7	450	98.6	2505	155.5	3950	242.1	6150	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	242.9	6170	190.6	4840	102.2	2595	23.0	585
180	17.7	450	98.6	2505	155.5	3950	242.1	6150	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	242.9	6170	190.6	4840	102.2	2595	23.0	585
200	23.6	600	102.4	2600	161.4	4100	255.9	6500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	263.8	6700	198.8	5050	137.8	3500	23.6	600
225	23.6	600	102.4	2600	161.4	4100	255.9	6500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	263.8	6700	198.8	5050	137.8	3500	23.6	600
250	23.6	600	102.4	2600	161.4	4100	255.9	6500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	263.8	6700	198.8	5050	137.8	3500	23.6	600
275	21.7	550	141.3	3590	196.1	4980	236.2	6000	328.0	8330	324.4	8240	243.3	6180	236.2	6000	125.2	3180	18.9	480
300	7.2	184	103.7	2634	200.2	5084	296.6	7534	393.1	9984	393.1	9984	296.6	7534	200.2	5084	103.7	2634	7.2	184

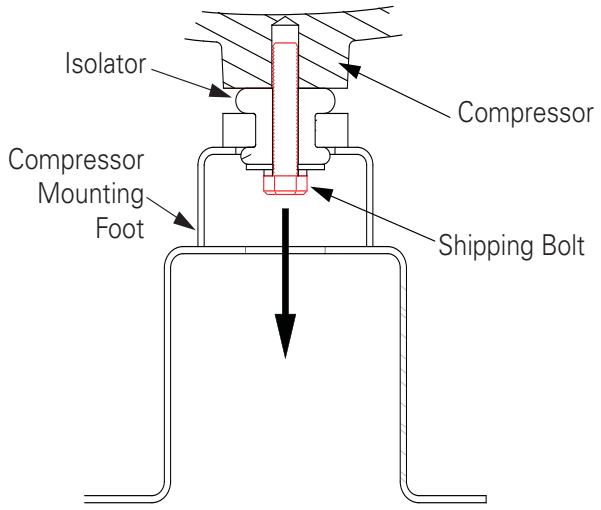
Compressor Shipping Bolt Removal

Units with InvisiSound™ Ultimate Option

(Model Number Digit 12 = 3)

For chillers built with InvisiSound Ultimate option, compressor shipping bolts must be removed to assure minimum noise during operation. Use a 24mm socket to remove the (3) M15 x 75mm shipping bolts for each compressor. They are located under compressor mounting feet. See Figure 11.

Figure 11. Compressor shipping bolt removal



Important:

- *DO NOT DISCARD SHIPPING BOLTS. Store bolts in the control panel for future use.*
- *All shipping bolts MUST be reinstalled prior to compressor removal or unit move.*

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Do not remove compressor or move unit without reattaching compressor shipping bolts. Failure to reinstall bolts could cause shifting of parts and result in equipment damage.

Drainage

Locate the unit near a large capacity drain for water vessel drain-down during shutdown or repair. Evaporators are provided with drain connections. A vent on top of evaporator waterbox prevents vacuum by allowing air into evaporator for complete drainage. All local and national codes apply.

Evaporator Piping

NOTICE:

Proper Water Treatment!

The use of untreated or improperly treated water could result in scaling, erosion, corrosion, algae or slime. It is recommended that the services of a qualified water treatment specialist be engaged to determine what water treatment, if any, is required. Trane assumes no responsibility for equipment failures which result from untreated or improperly treated water, or saline or brackish water.

NOTICE:

Evaporator Damage!

The chilled water connections to the evaporator are to be "victaulic" type connections. Do not attempt to weld these connections, as the heat generated from welding can cause microscopic and macroscopic fractures on the cast iron waterboxes that can lead to premature failure of the waterbox. To prevent damage to chilled water components, do not allow evaporator pressure (maximum working pressure) to exceed 150 psig (10.5 bar).

Evaporator water connections are grooved.

Thoroughly flush all water piping to the unit before making the final piping connections to the unit.

Components and layout will vary slightly, depending on the location of connections and the water source.

A vent is provided on the top of the evaporator at the chilled water inlet. Be sure to provide additional vents at high points in the piping to bleed air from the chilled water system. Install necessary pressure gauges to monitor the entering and leaving chilled water pressures.

Provide shutoff valves in lines to the gauges to isolate them from the system when they are not in use. Use rubber vibration eliminators to prevent vibration transmission through the water lines.

If desired, install thermometers in the lines to monitor entering and leaving water temperatures. Install a balancing valve in the leaving water line to control water flow balance. Install shutoff valves on both the entering and leaving water lines so that the evaporator can be isolated for service

Evaporator Piping Components

Piping components include all devices and controls used to provide proper water system operation and unit operating safety. SeeThese components and their general locations are given below.

Figure 12. Typical Stealth™ water piping

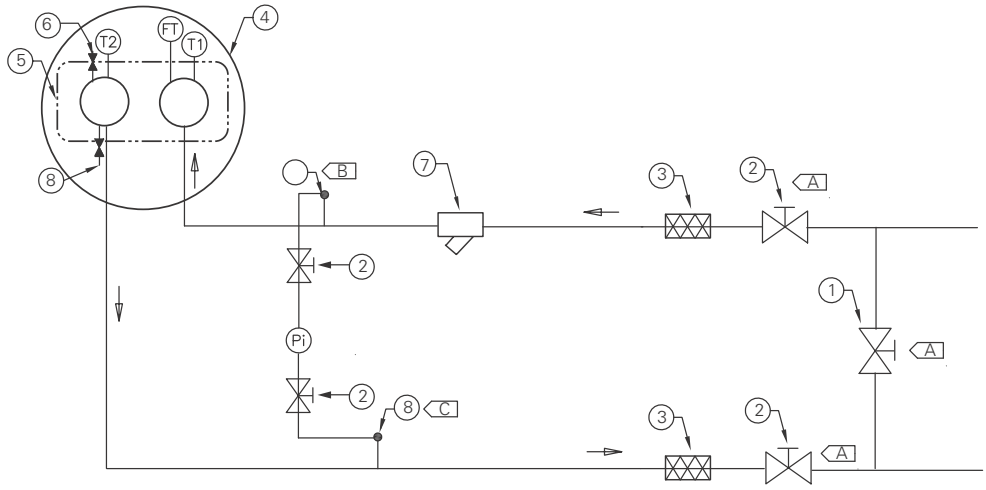


Table 11. Water piping components

Item	Description	Item	Description
1	Bypass Valve	Pi	Pressure Gauge
2	Isolation Valve	FT	Water Flow Switch
3	Vibration Eliminator	T1	Evap Water Inlet Temp Sensor
4	Evaporator - End View (2-pass)	T2	Evap Water Outlet Temp Sensor
5	Evaporator Waterbox (2-pass)		**NOTES**
6	Vent	A	Isolate unit for initial water loop cleaning
7	Strainer	B	Vent must be installed at the high point of the line
8	Drain	C	Drain must be installed at the low point of the line

Entering Chilled Water Piping

- Air vents (to bleed air from system).
- Water pressure gauges with shutoff valves.
- Vibration eliminators.
- Shutoff (isolation) valves. Thermometers (if desired).
- Clean-out tees.
- Pipe strainer.

Leaving Chilled Water Piping

- Air vents (to bleed air from system).
- Water pressure gauges with shutoff valves.
- Vibration eliminators.
- Shutoff (isolation) valves.
- Thermometers.
- Clean-out tees.
- Balancing valve.

Drains

A 1/2” drain connection is located under outlet end of evaporator waterbox for drainage during unit servicing. A shutoff valve must be installed on drain line.

Pressure Gauges

Install field-supplied pressure components as shown in Figure 12, p. 21. Locate pressure gauges or taps in a straight run of pipe; avoid placement near elbows, etc. Be sure to install the gauges at the same elevation on each shell if the shells have opposite-end water connections.

To read manifolded pressure gauges, open one valve and close the other (depending upon the reading desired). This eliminates errors resulting from differently calibrated gauges installed at unmatched elevations.

Pressure Relief Valves

NOTICE:

Evaporator Damage!

To prevent shell damage, install pressure relief valves in the evaporator water system.

Install a water pressure relief valve in the evaporator inlet piping between the evaporator and the inlet shutoff valve, as shown in Figure 12, p. 21. Water vessels with close-coupled shutoff valves have a high potential for hydrostatic pressure buildup on a water temperature increase. Refer to applicable codes for relief valve installation guidelines.

Evaporator Flow Switch

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Flow switch is on a 24V circuit. Do NOT apply 120V to the flow switch. Incorrect voltage application could cause damage to the flow switch.

The flow switch is factory-installed and programmed based on the operating conditions submitted with the order. The leaving evaporator temperature, fluid type and fluid concentration affect the selected flow switch. If the operating conditions on the job site change, the flow switch may need to be replaced. Contact your local Trane Sales office for more information.

The sensor head includes 3 LEDs, two yellow and one green. Wait 15 seconds after power is applied to the sensor before evaluating LEDs for flow status. When wired correctly and flow is established, only the green LED should be lit. Following are the LED indicators:

- Green ON, both yellow OFF — Flow
- Green and outside yellow ON — No Flow
- Center yellow ON continuously — Miswire

Factory installed jumper wire W11 must be removed if using auxiliary contacts and/or additional proof of flow. See schematics in RTAE-SVE01*-EN for more details.

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Incorrect wiring of auxiliary contacts could cause equipment damage.

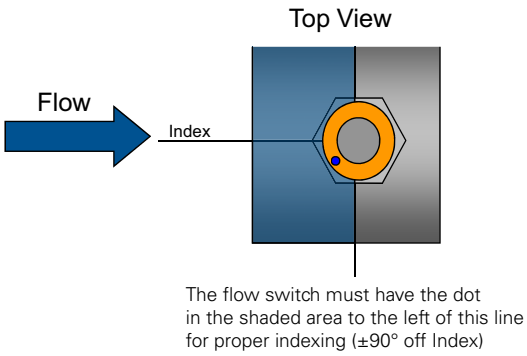
If using auxiliary flow sensing, both yellow LEDs come on initially when flow is stopped. The center yellow LED will turn off after approximately 7 seconds. The LED indicators are otherwise the same as indicated above.

Indexing Flow Switch

To properly index the flow switch, the following requirements must be met:

- The dot must be at a position no greater than 90° off Index.
- The torque must be between 22 ft-lb minimum and 74 ft-lb maximum.
- A minimum distance of 5x pipe diameter must be maintained between flow switch and any bends, valves, changes in cross sections, etc.

Figure 13. Proper flow switch indexing



Evaporator Waterside Pressure Drop Curves

Figure 14. Evaporator waterside pressure drop curve — 2-pass

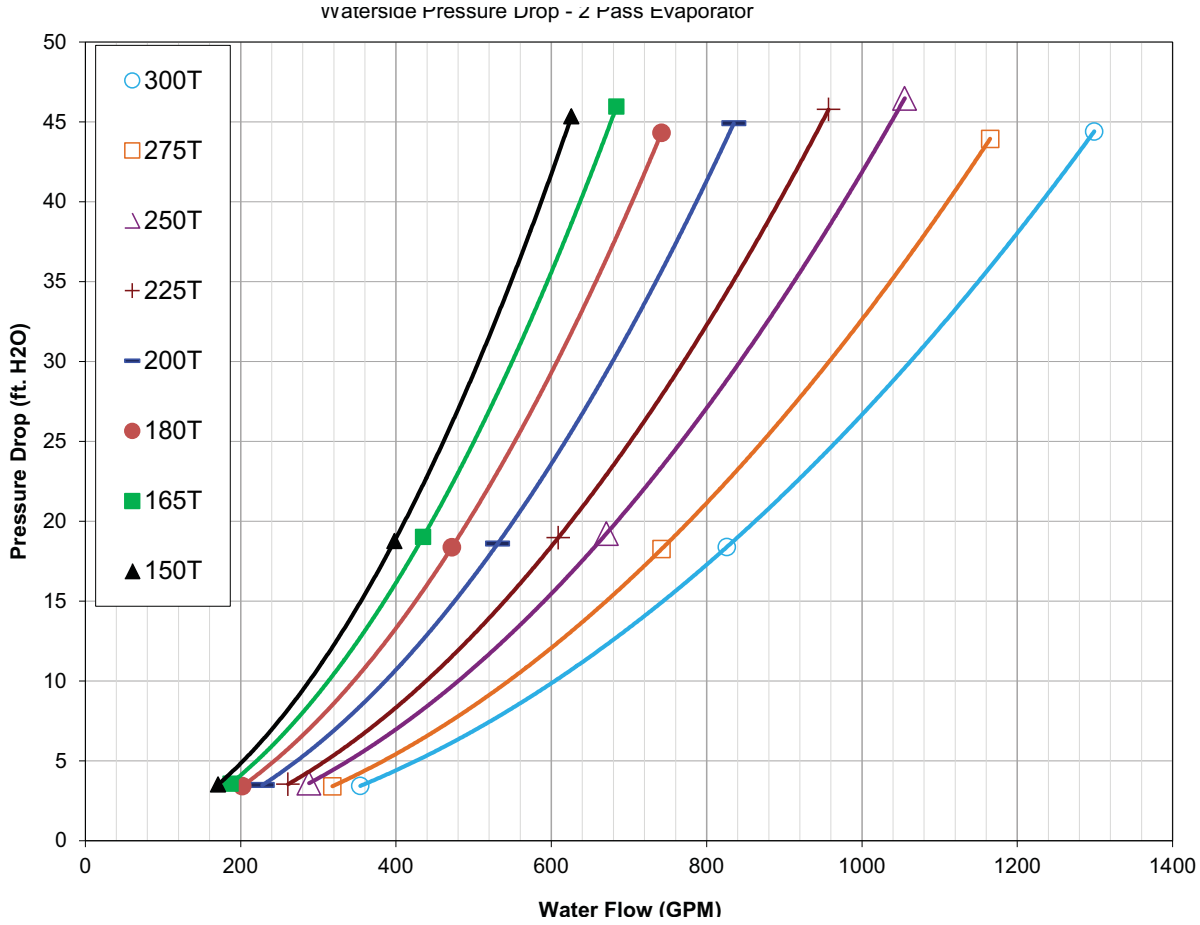
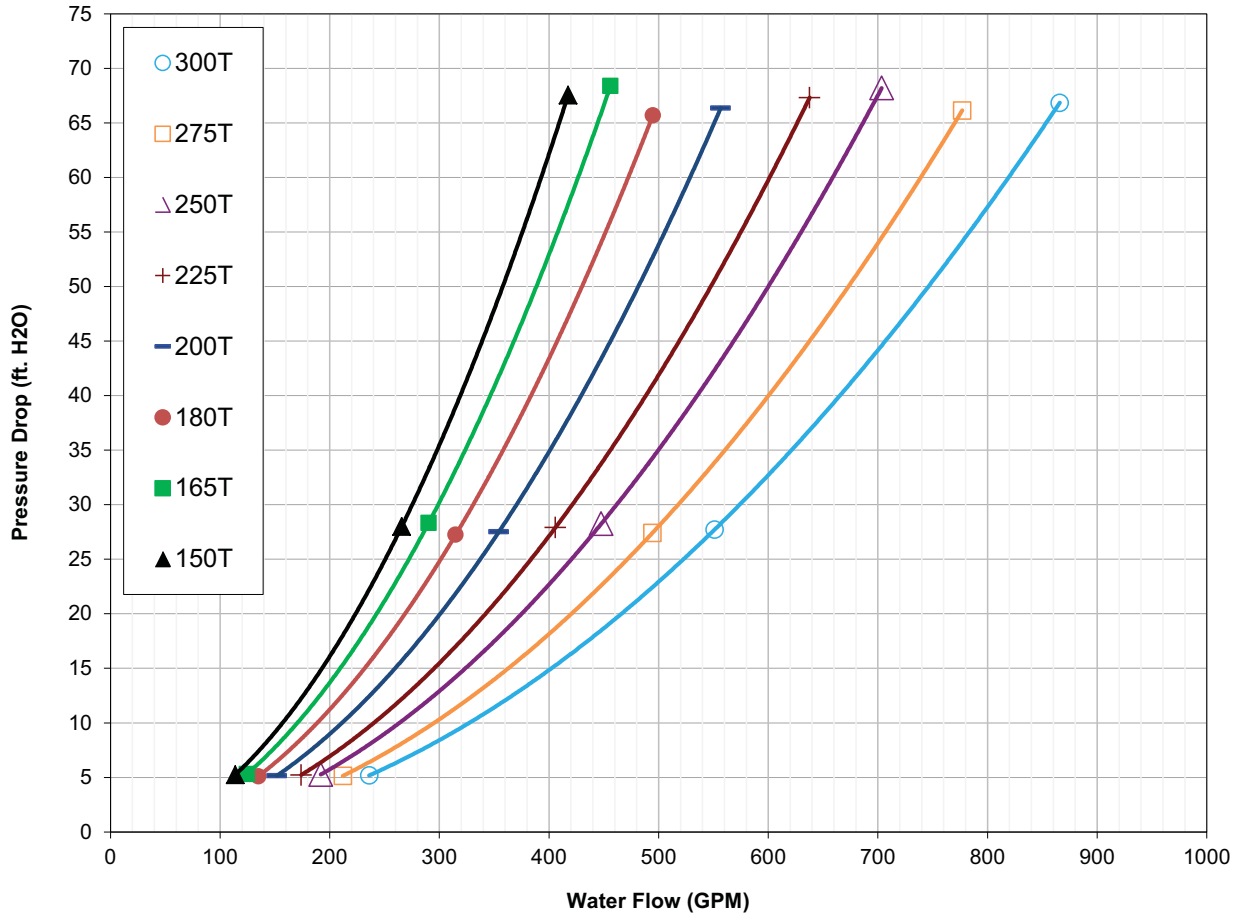


Figure 15. Evaporator waterside pressure drop curve — 3-pass



Freeze Protection

Depending on ambient temperature the unit may be exposed to, there are multiple options for freeze protection. They are listed in order of highest ambient (least freeze protection) to lowest ambient (most freeze protection).

Note: *A secondary set of pump interlock is* ***strongly recommended****, but not required.*

1. Water pump AND heaters
   a. Heaters are factory-installed on the evaporator and waterboxes and will protect them from freezing in ambient temperatures down to -20°F (-29°C).
   b. Install heat tape on all water piping, pumps, and other components that may be damaged if exposed to freezing temperatures. Heat tape must be designed for low ambient temperature applications. Heat tape selection should be based on the lowest expected ambient temperature.

Important: *Heaters alone will provide low ambient protection down to -20°F (-29°C), but will NOT protect the evaporator from freezing as a result of refrigerant migration. Therefore,* ***it is required that water pump control be used*** *in conjunction with heaters.*

   c. Tracer™ UC800 controller can start the pump when freezing conditions are detected. For this option the pump must to be controlled by the RTAE unit and this function must be validated.
   d. Water circuit valves need to stay open at all times.

Verify heat tape is installed as noted in Step b.

Note: *Water pump control and heater combination will protect the evaporator down to any ambient temperature provided power is available to the pump and the UC800 controller. This option will NOT protect the evaporator in the event of a power failure to the chiller unless backup power is supplied to the necessary components.*

Note: *When no chiller operation is possible and the pump is already off, UC800 pump control for freeze protection will command the pump to turn:*

- ON if average of the evaporator entering water temperature, the evaporator leaving water temperature, and the evaporator refrigerant pool temperature is less than Low Evaporator Refrigerant Temperature Cutout (LERTC) + 4°F for a period of time.
- OFF again if the evaporator refrigerant pool temperature rises above the LERTC + 6F for a period of time.

Note: *Time period referenced for ON and OFF conditions above is dependent on past running conditions and present temperatures measured.*

- ON if entering OR leaving water temperature < LWTC for 30°F-sec (17°C-sec)
- OFF again if water temperature > LWTC for 30 min

OR

2. Freeze inhibitor
   a. Freeze protection can be accomplished by adding sufficient glycol to protect against freezing below the lowest ambient expected.
   b. See "Low Evaporator Refrigerant Cutout, Glycol Requirements," p. 26 for guidance on determining glycol concentrations.

Note: *Use of glycol type antifreeze reduces the cooling capacity of the unit and must be considered in the design of the system specifications.*

OR

3. Drain water circuit (for ambients below -20°F, and for those below 32°F that do not include either option 1 or 2 above)
   a. Shut off power supply to unit and to all heaters.
   b. Purge the water circuit.
   c. Blow out the evaporator to ensure no liquid is left in the evaporator.

NOTICE:

Evaporator Damage!

If insufficient concentration or no glycol is used, the evaporator water flow must be controlled by the UC800 AND heaters must be used to avoid catastrophic damage to the evaporator due to freezing. It is the responsibility of the installing contractor and/or the customer to ensure that a pump will start when called upon by the chiller controls. Refer to RLC-PRB012-EN. Even with water pump control, a power loss of as little as 15 minutes under freezing conditions can damage the evaporator. Only the proper addition of freeze inhibitor or complete drainage of the water circuit can ensure no evaporator damage in the event of a power failure.

Low Evaporator Refrigerant Cutout, Glycol Requirements

The table below shows the low evaporator temperature cutout for different glycol levels. Additional glycol beyond the recommendations will adversely effect unit performance. The unit efficiency will be reduced and the saturated evaporator temperature will be reduced. For some operating conditions this effect can be significant. If additional glycol is used, then use the actual percent glycol to establish the low refrigerant cutout setpoint.

Note: *Table below is not a substitute for full unit simulation for proper prediction of unit performance for specific operating conditions. For information on specific conditions, contact Trane product support.*

Table 12. Low evaporator refrigerant temperature cutout (LERTC) and low water temperature cutout (LWTC)

Ethylene Glycol				Propylene Glycol			
Glycol Percentage (%)	**Solution Freeze Point (°F)**	**Minimum Recommended LERTC (°F)**	**Minimum Recommended LWTC (°F)**	**Glycol Percentage (%)**	**Solution Freeze Point (°F)**	**Minimum Recommended LERTC (°F)**	**Minimum Recommended LWTC (°F)**
0	32.0	28.6	35.0	0	32.0	28.6	35.0
2	31.0	27.6	34.0	2	31.0	27.6	34.0
4	29.7	26.3	32.7	4	29.9	26.5	32.9
5	29.0	25.6	32.0	5	29.3	25.9	32.3
6	28.3	24.9	31.3	6	28.7	25.3	31.7
8	26.9	23.5	29.9	8	27.6	24.2	30.6
10	25.5	22.1	28.5	10	26.4	23.0	29.4
12	23.9	20.5	26.9	12	25.1	21.7	28.1
14	22.3	18.9	25.3	14	23.8	20.4	26.8
15	21.5	18.1	24.5	15	23.1	19.7	26.1
16	20.6	17.2	23.6	16	22.4	19.0	25.4
18	18.7	15.3	21.7	18	20.9	17.5	23.9
20	16.8	13.4	19.8	20	19.3	15.9	22.3
22	14.7	11.3	17.7	22	17.6	14.2	20.6
24	12.5	9.1	15.5	24	15.7	12.3	18.7
25	11.4	8.0	14.4	25	14.8	11.4	17.8
26	10.2	6.8	13.2	26	13.8	10.4	16.8
28	7.7	4.3	10.7	28	11.6	8.2	14.6
30	5.1	1.7	8.1	30	9.3	5.9	12.3
32	2.3	-1.1	5.3	32	6.8	3.4	9.8
34	-0.7	-4.1	5.0	34	4.1	0.7	7.1
35	-2.3	-5.0	5.0	35	2.7	-0.7	5.7
36	-3.9	-5.0	5.0	36	1.3	-2.1	5.0
38	-7.3	-5.0	5.0	38	-1.8	-5.0	5.0
40	-10.8	-5.0	5.0	40	-5.2	-5.0	5.0
42	-14.6	-5.0	5.0	42	-8.8	-5.0	5.0
44	-18.6	-5.0	5.0	44	-12.6	-5.0	5.0
45	-20.7	-5.0	5.0	45	-14.6	-5.0	5.0
46	-22.9	-5.0	5.0	46	-16.7	-5.0	5.0
48	-27.3	-5.0	5.0	48	-21.1	-5.0	5.0
50	-32.1	-5.0	5.0	50	-25.8	-5.0	5.0

Installation Electrical

General Recommendations

As you review this manual, keep in mind that:

- All field-installed wiring must conform to National Electric Code (NEC) guidelines, and any applicable state and local codes. Be sure to satisfy proper equipment grounding requirements per NEC.
- Compressor motor and unit electrical data (including motor kW, voltage utilization range, rated load amps) is listed on the chiller nameplate.
- All field-installed wiring must be checked for proper terminations, and for possible shorts or grounds.

Note: *Always refer to wiring diagrams shipped with chiller or unit submittal for specific electrical schematic and connection information.*

⚠WARNING

Proper Field Wiring and Grounding Required!

All field wiring MUST be performed by qualified personnel. Improperly installed and grounded field wiring poses FIRE and ELECTROCUTION hazards. To avoid these hazards, you MUST follow requirements for field wiring installation and grounding as described in NEC and your local/state electrical codes. Failure to follow code could result in death or serious injury.

⚠WARNING

Hazardous Voltage w/Capacitors!

Disconnect all electric power, including remote disconnects and discharge all motor start/run and AFD (Adaptive Frequency™ Drive) capacitors before servicing. Follow proper lockout/tagout procedures to ensure the power cannot be inadvertently energized.

- **For variable frequency drives or other energy storing components provided by Trane or others, refer to the appropriate manufacturer's literature for allowable waiting periods for discharge of capacitors. Verify with an appropriate voltmeter that all capacitors have discharged.**
- **DC bus capacitors retain hazardous voltages after input power has been disconnected. Follow proper lockout/tagout procedures to ensure the power cannot be inadvertently energized. After disconnecting input power, wait five (5) minutes for the DC capacitors to discharge, then check the voltage with a voltmeter. Make sure DC bus capacitors are discharged (0 VDC) before touching any internal components.**

Failure to follow these instructions could result in death or serious injury.

For additional information regarding the safe discharge of capacitors, see **"Adaptive Frequency™ Drive (AFD_3) Capacitor Discharge," p. 28** *and PROD-SVB06A-EN.*

⚠WARNING

Hazardous Voltage - Pressurized Burning Fluid!

The motors in the compressors have strong permanent magnet motors and have the capability to generate voltage during situations when the refrigerant charge is being migrated. This potential will be present at the motor terminals and at the output of the variable speed drives in the power panel.

Before removing compressor terminal box cover for servicing, or servicing power side of control panel, CLOSE COMPRESSOR DISCHARGE SERVICE VALVE and disconnect all electric power including remote disconnects. Discharge all motor start/run capacitors. Follow lockout/tagout procedures to ensure the power cannot be inadvertently energized. Verify with an appropriate voltmeter that all capacitors have discharged.

The compressor contains hot, pressurized refrigerant. Motor terminals act as a seal against this refrigerant. Care should be taken when servicing NOT to damage or loosen motor terminals.

Do not operate compressor without terminal box cover in place.

Failure to follow all electrical safety precautions could result in death or serious injury.

For additional information regarding the safe discharge of capacitors, see **"Adaptive Frequency™ Drive (AFD_3) Capacitor Discharge," p. 28** *and PROD-SVB06A-EN.*

NOTICE:

Use Copper Conductors Only!

Unit terminals are not designed to accept other types of conductors. Failure to use copper conductors could result in equipment damage.

Important: *To prevent control malfunctions, do not run low voltage wiring (<30 V) in conduit with conductors carrying more than 30 volts.*

Adaptive Frequency™ Drive (AFD_3) Capacitor Discharge

After disconnecting input power, wait five (5) minutes for the DC capacitors to discharge.

Using voltmeter, measure voltage on bus at bus indicator module tabs 1 and 2, accessed through slots in protective cover on drive. See Figure 16, p. 28 for location of bus indicator module on the AFD drive. See Figure 17, p. 28 for details of bus indicator module. Capacitors are fully discharged when voltage across these tabs measures 0 VDC.

Figure 16. AFD board - indicator location

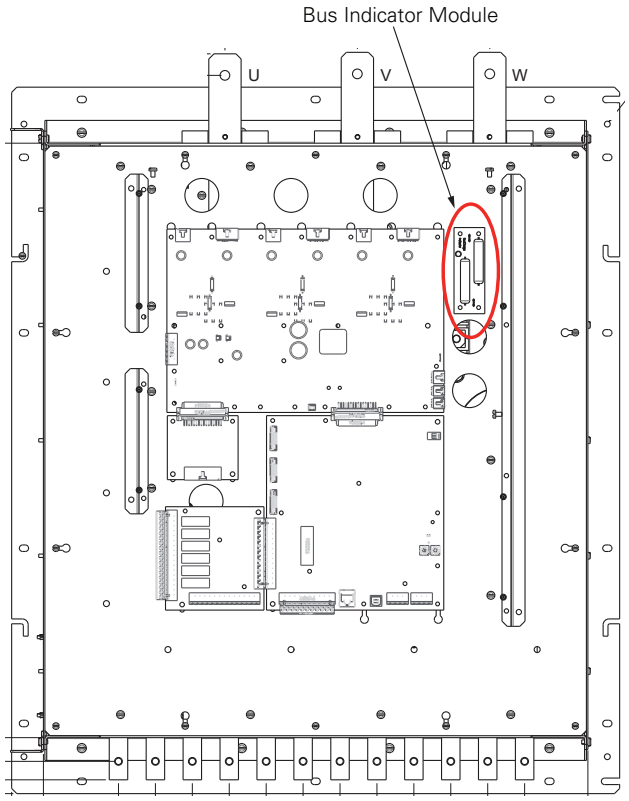
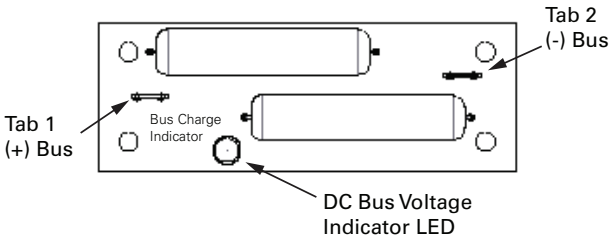


Figure 17. Bus indicator module detail



Units with Nitrogen Charge Option

For units with nitrogen charge option (model number digit 15 = 2), the unit must NOT have shore power, or unit power applied until the unit has been charged. Applying power will drive EXV valves closed, and will inhibit sufficient vac for unit charging.

Installer-Supplied Components

Customer wiring interface connections are shown in the electrical schematics and connection diagrams that are shipped with the unit. The installer must provide the following components if not ordered with the unit:

- Power supply wiring (in conduit) for all field-wired connections.
- All control (interconnecting) wiring (in conduit) for field supplied devices.
- Fused-disconnect switches or circuit breakers.

Power Supply Wiring

⚠ WARNING

Proper Field Wiring and Grounding Required!

All field wiring MUST be performed by qualified personnel. Improperly installed and grounded field wiring poses FIRE and ELECTROCUTION hazards. To avoid these hazards, you MUST follow requirements for field wiring installation and grounding as described in NEC and your local/state electrical codes. Failure to follow code could result in death or serious injury.

⚠WARNING

Hazardous Voltage w/Capacitors!

Disconnect all electric power, including remote disconnects and discharge all motor start/run capacitors before servicing. Follow proper lockout/tagout procedures to ensure the power cannot be inadvertently energized. For variable frequency drives or other energy storing components provided by Trane or others, refer to the appropriate manufacturer's literature for allowable waiting periods for discharge of capacitors. Verify with an appropriate voltmeter that all capacitors have discharged. Failure to disconnect power and discharge capacitors before servicing could result in death or serious injury.

DC bus capacitors retain hazardous voltages after input power has been disconnected. Follow proper lockout/tagout procedures to ensure the power cannot be inadvertently energized. After disconnecting input power, wait five (5) minutes for the DC capacitors to discharge and then check the voltage with a voltmeter to ensure the dc bus capacitors are discharged before touching any internal components. Failure to observe this precaution could result in death or serious injury.

For additional information regarding the safe discharge of capacitors, see **"Adaptive Frequency™ Drive (AFD3) Capacitor Discharge," p. 28** *and PROD-SVB06A-EN.*

All power supply wiring must be sized and selected accordingly by the project engineer in accordance with NEC Table 310-16.

All wiring must comply with local codes and the National Electrical Code. The installing (or electrical) contractor must provide and install the system interconnecting wiring, as well as the power supply wiring. It must be properly sized and equipped with the appropriate fused disconnect switches.

The type and installation location(s) of the fused disconnects must comply with all applicable codes.

NOTICE:

Use Copper Conductors Only!

Unit terminals are not designed to accept other types of conductors. Failure to use copper conductors could result in equipment damage.

Cut holes into the sides of the control panel for the appropriately-sized power wiring conduits. The wiring is passed through these conduits and connected to the terminal blocks, optional unit-mounted disconnects, or HACR type breakers.

The high voltage field-provided connections are made through patch plate on the right side of the panel. The low voltage connections are made through knockouts provided on the left side of the panel. Additional grounds may be required for each 115 volt power supply to the unit. Green lugs are provided for 115V customer wiring.

Control Power Supply

The unit is equipped with a control power transformer. It is not necessary to provide additional control power voltage to the unit. No other loads should be connected to the control power transformer.

All units are factory-connected for appropriate labeled voltages.

Service Power Connection

The service power connection is a touch safe procedure to allow for binding the control system and LLIDs. Service power connection allows for a NEMA 5-15 style extension cord to power on Class 2 devices (i.e. UC800, LLIDs, EXVs, and TD7 display) with an external power source, without the need of line voltage applied to the unit. This connection is to be made at 1XJ50. The extension cord power source is required to have upstream current protection rated at no more than 10A. The required voltage for the service power connection is 115V at 60Hz and 110V at 50Hz.

Heater Power Supply

The evaporator shell is insulated from ambient air and protected from freezing temperatures by thermostatically-controlled immersion heaters. See Table 13 for evaporator heater summary. Whenever the water temperature drops to approximately 37°F (2.8°C), the thermostat energizes the heaters. The heaters will provide protection from ambient temperatures down to -20°F (-29°C).

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Control panel main processor does not verify thermostat operation. A qualified technician must confirm operation of the thermostat to avoid catastrophic damage to the evaporator.

Table 13. Evaporator heater summary

	Waterboxes	
Unit Size (tons)	**Supply**	**Return**
2-pass Evaporator		
150-165	400W	400W
180-200	400W (Qty 2)	400W
225-300	600W	600W
3-pass Evaporator		
All sizes	400W (Qty 2)	400W

Interconnecting Wiring

Chilled Water Pump Control

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

If the microprocessor calls for a pump to start and water does not flow, the evaporator may be damaged catastrophically. It is the responsibility of the installing contractor and/or the customer to ensure that a pump will always be running when called upon by the chiller controls.

An evaporator water pump output relay closes when the chiller is given a signal to go into the Auto mode of operation from any source. The contact is opened to turn off the pump in the event of most machine level diagnostics to prevent the build up of pump heat.

The relay output is required to operate the Evaporator Water Pump (EWP) contactor. Contacts should be compatible with 115/240 VAC control circuit. Normally, the EWP relay follows the AUTO mode of the chiller. Whenever the chiller has no diagnostics and is in the AUTO mode, regardless of where the auto command is coming from, the normally open relay is energized. When the chiller exits the AUTO mode, the relay is timed to open in an adjustable (using TechView) 0 to 30 minutes. The non-AUTO modes in which the pump is stopped, include Reset, Stop, External Stop, Remote Display Stop, Stopped by Tracer, Start Inhibited by Low Ambient Temp, and Ice Building complete.

Table 14. Pump Relay Operation

Chiller Mode	Relay Operation
Auto	Instant close
Ice Building	Instant close
Tracer Override	Close
Stop	Timed Open
Ice Complete	Instant Open
Diagnostics	Instant Open

When going from Stop to Auto, the EWP relay is energized immediately. If evaporator water flow is not established in 20 minutes (for normal transition) or 4 minutes, 15 seconds (for pump commanded ON due to an override safety), the UC800 de-energizes the EWP relay and generates a non-latching diagnostic. If flow returns (e.g. someone else is controlling the pump), the diagnostic is cleared, the EWP is re-energized, and normal control resumed.

If evaporator water flow is lost once it had been established, the EWP relay remains energized and a non-latching diagnostic is generated. If flow returns, the diagnostic is cleared and the chiller returns to normal operation.

In general, when there is either a non-latching or latching diagnostic, the EWP relay is turned off as though there was a zero time delay. Exceptions whereby the relay continues to be energized occur with:

- **Low Chilled Water Temp. diagnostic** (non-latching) (unless also accompanied by an Evap Leaving Water Temperature Sensor Diagnostic)

or

- **Interrupt Failure —AFDxA diagnostic** (where x is either 1 or 2 to indicate which drive is affected), in which a compressor continues to draw current even after commanded to have shutdown.

or

- **Loss of Evaporator Water Flow diagnostic** (non-latching) and the unit is in the AUTO mode, after initially having proven evaporator water flow.

Programmable Relays

A programmable relay concept provides for enunciation of certain events or states of the chiller, selected from a list of likely needs, while only using four physical output relays, as shown in the field wiring diagram. The four relays are provided (generally with a Quad Relay Output LLID) as part of the Programmable Relay Option. The relay's contacts are isolated Form C (SPDT), suitable for use with 120 VAC circuits drawing up to 2.8 amps inductive, 7.2 amps resistive, or 1/3 HP and for 240 VAC circuits drawing up to 0.5 amp resistive.

The list of events/states that can be assigned to the programmable relays can be found in Table 15. The relay will be energized when the event/state occurs.

Table 15. Alarm and status relay output configuration table

	Description
Alarm - Latching	This output is true whenever there is any active latching shutdown diagnostic that targets the Unit, Circuit, or any of the Compressors on a circuit.
Alarm - NonLatching	This output is true whenever there is any active non-latching shutdown diagnostic that targets the Unit, Circuit, or any of the Compressors on a circuit.
Alarm	This output is true whenever there is any active latching or non-latching shutdown diagnostic that targets the Unit, Circuit, or any of the Compressors on a circuit.
Alarm Ckt 1	This output is true whenever there is any active latching or non-latching shutdown diagnostic that targets Circuit 1, or any of the Compressors on Circuit
Alarm Ckt 2	This output is true whenever there is any active latching or non-latching shutdown diagnostic that targets Circuit 2, or any of the Compressors on Circuit 2.

Table 15. Alarm and status relay output configuration table (continued)

	Description
Unit Limit Mode	This output is true whenever a circuit on the unit has been running in one of the limit modes continuously for the Limit Relay debounce time. A given limit or overlapping of different limits must be in effect continuously for the debounce time prior to the output becoming true. It will become false if no limits are present for the debounce time.
Compressor Running	The output is true whenever any compressor is running.
Circuit 1 Running	The output is true whenever any compressor of Circuit 1 is running.
Circuit 2 Running	The output is true whenever any compressor of Circuit 2 is running.
Maximum Capacity	The output is true whenever the unit has reached maximum capacity continuously for the Max Capacity Relay debounce time. The output is false when the unit is not at maximum capacity continuously for the filter debounce time.
Head Pressure Relief Request	This relay output is energized anytime the chiller or a single circuit on the chiller is running in one of the following modes; Ice Making Mode, or Condenser Pressure Limit continuously for the duration specified by the Chiller Head Relief Relay Filter Time. The Chiller Head Relief Relay Filter Time is a service setpoint. The relay output is de-energized anytime the chiller exits all above modes continuously for the duration specified by the same Chiller Head Relief Relay Filter Time

Relay Assignments Using Tracer™ TU

Tracer™ TU Service Tool is used to install the Programmable Relay Option package and assign any of the above list of events or status to each of the four relays provided with the option. (See "Tracer™ TU," p. 38 for more information on the Tracer TU service tool.) The relays to be programmed are referred to by the relay's terminal numbers on the LLID board 1K13.

The default assignments for the four available relays of the Programmable Relay option are:

Table 16. Default assignments

Relay	
Relay 0Terminals J2-1,2,3:	Unit Limit Mode
Relay 1Terminals J2-4,5,6:	Maximum Capacity
Relay 2Terminals J2 - 7,8,9:	Compressor Running
Relay 3Terminals J2 -10,11,12:	Alarm

If any of the Alarm/Status relays are used, provide electrical power, 115 VAC with fused-disconnect to the panel and wire through the appropriate relays (terminals on 1K13 (EUR=A4-5)). Provide wiring (switched hot, neutral, and ground connections) to the remote annunciation devices. Do not use power from the chiller's control panel transformer to power these remote devices. Refer to the field diagrams which are shipped with the unit.

Low Voltage Wiring

The remote devices described below require low voltage wiring. All wiring to and from these remote input devices to the Control Panel must be made with shielded, twisted pair conductors. Be sure to ground the shielding only at the panel.

Important: *To prevent control malfunctions, do not run low voltage wiring (<30 V) in conduit with conductors carrying more than 30 volts.*

Emergency Stop

UC800 provides auxiliary control for a customer specified/installed latching trip out. When this customer-furnished remote contact 5K35 is provided, the chiller will run normally when the contact is closed. When the contact opens, the unit will trip on a manually resettable diagnostic. This condition requires manual reset at the chiller switch on the front of the control panel.

Connect low voltage leads to terminal strip locations on 1K2. Refer to the field diagrams that are shipped with the unit.

Silver or gold-plated contacts are recommended. These customer-furnished contacts must be compatible with 24 VDC, 12 mA resistive load.

External Auto/Stop

If the unit requires the external Auto/Stop function, the installer must provide leads from the remote contacts 5K34 to the proper terminals of the LLID 1K2 on the control panel.

The chiller will run normally when the contacts are closed. When either contact opens, the compressor(s), if operating, will go to the RUN:UNLOAD operating mode and cycle off. Unit operation will be inhibited. Closure of the contacts will permit the unit to return to normal operation.

Field-supplied contacts for all low voltage connections must be compatible with dry circuit 24 VDC for a 12 mA resistive load. Refer to the field diagrams that are shipped with the unit.

External Circuit Lockout – Circuit #1 and #2

UC800 provides auxiliary control of a customer specified or installed contact closure, for individual operation of either Circuit #1 or #2. If the contact is closed, the refrigerant circuit will not operate 5K32 and 5K33.

Upon contact opening, the refrigerant circuit will run normally. This feature is used to restrict total chiller operation, e.g. during emergency generator operations.

Connections to 1K3 are shown in the field diagrams that are shipped with the unit.

These customer-supplied contact closures must be compatible with 24 VDC, 12 mA resistive load. Silver or gold plated contacts are recommended.

Ice Building Option

UC800 provides auxiliary control for a customer specified/installed contact closure for ice building if so configured and enabled. This output is known as the Ice Building Status Relay. The normally open contact will be closed when ice building is in progress and open when ice building has been normally terminated either through Ice Termination setpoint being reached or removal of the Ice Building command. This output is for use with the ice storage system equipment or controls (provided by others) to signal the system changes required as the chiller mode changes from "ice building" to "ice complete". When contact 5K36 is provided, the chiller will run normally when the contact is open.

UC800 will accept either an isolated contact closure (External Ice Building command) or a Remote Communicated input (Tracer) to initiate and command the Ice Building mode.

UC800 also provides a "Front Panel Ice Termination Setpoint", settable through Tracer™ TU, and adjustable from 20 to 31°F (-6.7 to -0.5°C) in at least 1°F (1°C) increments.

Note: *When in the Ice Building mode, and the evaporator entering water temperature drops below the ice termination setpoint, the chiller terminates the Ice Building mode and changes to the Ice Building Complete Mode.*

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Freeze inhibitor must be adequate for the leaving water temperature. Failure to do so will result in damage to system components.

Tracer™ TU must also be used to enable or disable Ice Machine Control. This setting does not prevent the Tracer from commanding Ice Building mode.

Upon contact closure, the UC800 will initiate an ice building mode, in which the unit runs fully loaded at all times. Ice building shall be terminated either by opening the contact or based on the entering evaporator water temperature. UC800 will not permit the ice building mode to be reentered until the unit has been switched out of ice building mode (open 5K36 contacts) and then switched back into ice building mode (close 5K36 contacts.)

In ice building, all limits (freeze avoidance, evaporator, condenser, current) will be ignored. All safeties will be enforced.

If, while in ice building mode, the unit gets down to the freeze stat setting (water or refrigerant), the unit will shut down on a manually resettable diagnostic, just as in normal operation.

Connect leads from 5K36 to the proper terminals of 1K8. Refer to the field diagrams which are shipped with the unit.

Silver or gold-plated contacts are recommended. These customer furnished contacts must be compatible with 24 VDC, 12 mA resistive load.

External Chilled Water Setpoint (ECWS) Option

The UC800 provides inputs that accept either 4-20 mA or 2-10 VDC signals to set the external chilled water setpoint (ECWS). This is not a reset function. The input defines the setpoint. This input is primarily used with generic BAS (building automation systems). The chilled water setpoint set via the Tracer AdaptiView™ TD7 or through digital communication with Tracer (Comm3). The arbitration of the various chilled water setpoint sources is described in the flow charts at the end of the section.

The chilled water setpoint may be changed from a remote location by sending either a 2-10 VDC or 4-20 mA signal to the 1K14, terminals 5 and 6 LLID. 2-10 VDC and 4-20 mA each correspond to a 10 to 65°F (-12 to 18°C) external chilled water setpoint.

The following equations apply:

Voltage Signal	
As generated from external source	VDC=0.1455*(ECWS) + 0.5454
As processed by UC800	ECWS=6.875*(VDC) - 3.75
Current Signal	
As generated from external source	mA=0.2909(ECWS) + 1.0909
As processed by UC800	ECWS=3.4375(mA) - 3.75

If the ECWS input develops an open or short, the LLID will report either a very high or very low value back to the main processor. This will generate an informational diagnostic and the unit will default to using the Front Panel (TD7) Chilled Water Setpoint.

Tracer TU Service Tool is used to set the input signal type from the factory default of 2-10 VDC to that of 4-20 mA. Tracer TU is also used to install or remove the External Chilled Water Setpoint option as well as a means to enable and disable ECWS.

External Demand Limit Setpoint (EDLS) Option

Similar to the above, the UC800 also provides for an optional External Demand Limit Setpoint that will accept either a 2-10 VDC (default) or a 4-20 mA signal. The Demand Limit Setting can also be set via the Tracer AdaptiView™ TD7 or through digital communication with Tracer (Comm 3). The arbitration of the various sources of demand limit is described in the flow charts at the end of this section. The External Demand Limit Setpoint may be changed from a remote location by hooking up the analog input signal to the 1K14 LLID terminals 2 and 3. Refer to the

following paragraph on Analog Input Signal Wiring Details. The following equations apply for EDLS:

	Voltage Signal	Current Signal
As generated from external source	VDC+0.133*(%)-6.0	mA=0.266*(%)-12.0
As processed by UCM	%=7.5*(VDC)+45.0	%=3.75*(mA)+45.0

If the EDLS input develops an open or short, the LLID will report either a very high or very low value back to the man processor. This will generate an informational diagnostic and the unit will default to using the Front Panel (Tracer AdaptiView™ TD7) Current Limit Setpoint.

The Tracer™ TU Service Tool must be used to set the input signal type from the factory default of 2-10 VDC to that of 4-20 mA current. Tracer TU must be also be used to install or remove the External Demand Limit Setpoint Option for field installation, or can be used to enable or disable the feature (if installed).

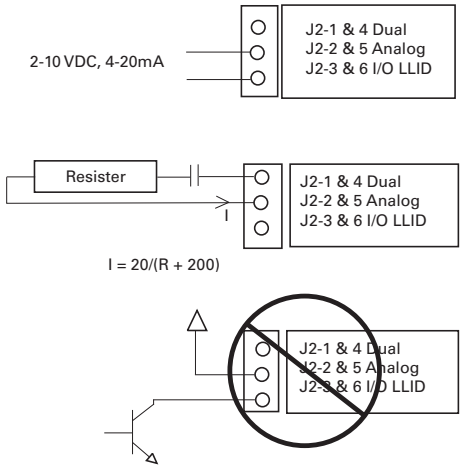
EDLS and ECWS Analog Input Signal Wiring Details:

Both the ECWS and EDLS can be connected and setup as either a 2-10 VDC (factory default), 4-20 mA, or resistance input (also a form of 4-2OmA) as indicated below. Depending on the type to be used, the Tracer TU Service Tool must be used to configure the LLID and the MP for the proper input type that is being used. This is accomplished by a setting change on the Custom Tab of the Configuration View within Tracer TU.

Important: *For proper unit operation, BOTH the EDLS and ECWS settings MUST be the same (2-10 VDC or 4-20mA), even if only one input is to be used.*

The J2-3 and J2-6 terminal is chassis grounded and terminal J2- 1 and J2-4 can be used to source 12 VDC. The ECLS uses terminals J2-2 and J2-3. ECWS uses terminals J2-5 and J2-6. Both inputs are only compatible with high-side current sources.

Figure 18. Wiring examples for EDLS and ECWS



Chilled Water Reset (CWR)

UC800 resets the chilled water temperature set point based on either return water temperature, or outdoor air temperature. Return Reset is standard, Outdoor Reset is optional.

The following shall be selectable:

- One of three Reset Types: None, Return Water Temperature Reset, Outdoor Air Temperature Reset, or Constant Return Water Temperature Reset.
- Reset Ratio Set Points.

  For outdoor air temperature reset there shall be both positive and negative reset ratio's.
- Start Reset Set Points.
- Maximum Reset Set Points.

The equations for each type of reset are as follows:

Return

CWS' = CWS + RATIO (START RESET - (TWE - TWL))

and CWS' > or = CWS

and CWS' - CWS < or = Maximum Reset

Outdoor

CWS' = CWS + RATIO * (START RESET - TOD)

and CWS' > or = CWS

and CWS' - CWS < or = Maximum Reset

where

CWS' is the new chilled water set point or the "reset CWS"

CWS is the active chilled water set point before any reset has occurred, e.g. normally Front Panel, Tracer, or ECWS

RESET RATIO is a user adjustable gain

START RESET is a user adjustable reference

TOD is the outdoor temperature

TWE is entering evap. water temperature

TWL is leaving evap. water temperature

MAXIMUM RESET is a user adjustable limit providing the maximum amount of reset. For all types of reset, CWS' - CWS < or = Maximum Reset.

	Range			Increment		
Reset Type	Reset Ratio	Start Reset	Max Reset	IP Units	SI Units	Factory Default
Return	10 to 120%	4 to 30 F (2.2 to 16.7 C)	0 to 20 F (0.0 to 11.1 C)	1%	1%	50%
Outdoor	80 to -80%	50 to 130 F (10 to 54.4 C)	0 to 20 F (0.0 to 11.1 C)	1%	1%	10%

In addition to Return and Outdoor Reset, the MP provides a menu item for the operator to select a Constant Return Reset. Constant Return Reset will reset the leaving water temperature set point so as to provide a constant entering water temperature. The Constant Return Reset equation is the same as the Return Reset equation except on selection of Constant Return Reset, the MP will automatically set Ratio, Start Reset, and Maximum Reset to the following.

RATIO = 100%

START RESET = Design Delta Temp.

MAXIMUM RESET = Design Delta Temp.

The equation for Constant Return is then as follows:

CWS' = CWS + 100% (Design Delta Temp. - (TWE - TWL)) and CWS' > or = CWS

and CWS' - CWS < or = Maximum Reset

When any type of CWR is enabled, the MP will step the Active CWS toward the desired CWS' (based on the above equations and setup parameters) at a rate of 1 degree F every 5 minutes until the Active CWS equals the desired CWS'. This applies when the chiller is running.

When the chiller is not running, CWS is reset immediately (within one minute) for Return Reset and at a rate of 1 degree F every 5 minutes for Outdoor Reset. The chiller will start at the Differential to Start value above a fully reset CWS or CWS' for both Return and Outdoor Reset.

Communications Interface

LonTalk™ Interface (LCI-C)

UC800 provides an optional LonTalk™ Communication Interface (LCI-C) between the chiller and a Building Automation System (BAS). An LCI-C LLID shall be used to provide "gateway" functionality between a LonTalk compatible device and the Chiller. The inputs/outputs include both mandatory and optional network variables as established by the LonMark Functional Chiller Profile 8040.

Note: *For more information see ACC-SVN100*-EN.*

BACnet™ Interface (BCI-C)

Optional BACnet Communication Interface for Chillers (BCI-C) is comprised of a Tracer UC800 controller with interface software. It is a non-programmable communications module that allows units to communicate on a BACnet communications network.

Note: *For more information, see BAS-SVP01*-EN.*

Modbus™ Remote Terminal Unit Interface

Modicon Communication Bus (Modbus) enables the chiller controller to communicate as a slave device on a Modbus network. Chiller setpoints, operating modes, alarms and status can be monitored and controlled by a Modbus master device.

Note: *For more information, see BAS-SVP01*-EN.*

Operating Principals

This section contains an overview of the operation and maintenance of Stealth RTAE units equipped with UC800 control systems. It describes the overall operating principles of the RTAE design.

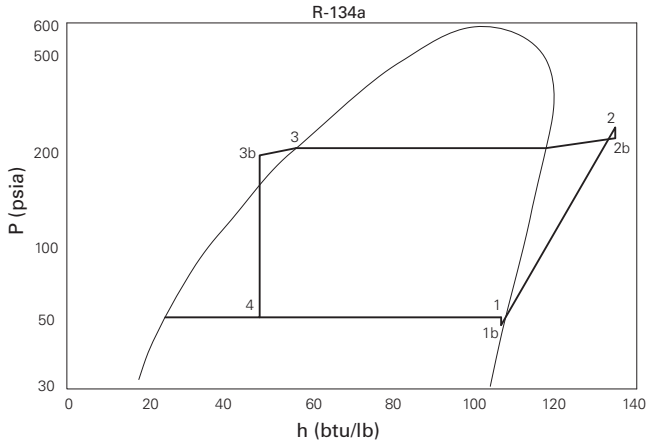
Refrigeration Circuits

Each unit has two refrigerant circuits, with one rotary screw compressor per circuit. Each refrigerant circuit includes a compressor suction and discharge service valve, liquid line shutoff valve, removable core filter, liquid line sight glass with moisture indicator, charging port and an electronic expansion valve. Fully modulating compressors and electronic expansion valves provide variable capacity modulation over the entire operating range. Lower condensing temperatures and higher suction temperatures along with more efficient compressors and fans result in the premium efficiency level of Stealth Air Cooled chillers

Refrigeration Cycle

The refrigeration cycle of the RTAE chiller is represented in the pressure enthalpy diagram shown in Figure 19. Key state points are indicated on the figure. The cycle for the full load AHRI design point is represented in the plot.

Figure 19. Pressure enthalpy (P-h) diagram - RTAE



The RTAE chiller uses a shell and tube evaporator design with refrigerant evaporating on the shell side and water flowing inside tubes having enhanced surfaces (states 4 to 1). The suction lines are designed to minimize pressure drop.(states 1 to 1b). The compressor is a twin-rotor helical rotary compressor designed similarly to the compressors offered in other Trane Screw Compressor Based Chillers (states 1b to 2). The discharge lines include a highly efficient oil separation system that removes 99.8% of the oil from the refrigerant stream going to the heat exchangers (states 2 to 2b). De-superheating, condensing and sub-cooling is accomplished in a fin and tube air cooled heat exchanger where refrigerant is condensed in the tube (states 2b to 3b). Refrigerant flow through the system is balanced by an electronic expansion valve (states 3b to 4).

Refrigerant R-134a

The RTAE chiller uses environmentally friendly R-134a. Trane believes that responsible refrigerant practices are important to the environment, our customers, and the air conditioning industry. All technicians who handle refrigerants must be certified. The Federal Clean Air Act (Section 608) sets forth the requirements for handling, reclaiming, recovering and recycling of certain refrigerants and the equipment that is used in these service procedures. In addition, some states or municipalities may have additional requirements that must also be adhered to for responsible management of refrigerants. Know the applicable laws and follow them.

R-134a is a medium pressure refrigerant. It may not be used in any condition that would cause the chiller to operate in a vacuum without a purge system. RTAE is not equipped with a purge system. Therefore, the RTAE chiller may not be operated in a condition that would result in a saturated condition in the chiller of –15°F (-26°C) or lower.

R-134a requires the use of specific POE oils as designated on the unit nameplate.

Important: *Use only R-134a and Trane Oil 00311 in Stealth chillers.*

Compressor and Lube Oil System

The rotary screw compressor is semi-hermetic, direct drive with capacity control via a variable speed drive, rolling element bearings, differential refrigerant pressure oil pump and oil heater. The motor is a suction gas cooled, hermetically sealed, permanent magnet motor. An oil separator is provided separately from the compressor. Oil filtration is provided internal to the compressor. Check valves in the compressor discharge and lube oil system are also provided.

Condenser and Fans

Air-cooled condenser coils have aluminum fins mechanically bonded to internally finned seamless aluminum tubing. The tubing is a long life alloy designed to deliver corrosion performance that meets or exceeds microchannel coils. The condenser coil has an integral subcooling circuit. Condensers are factory proof tested at 525 psig and leak tested with helium in a mass spectrometer chamber at 150 psig. All tube connections are mechanical except the brazed copper to aluminum inlet and outlet connections. Condenser fans are direct-drive vertical discharge. The condenser fan motors are permanent magnet motors with an integrated drive to

provide variable speed fan control for all fans and are designed with permanently lubricated ball bearings, internal temperature and current overload protection, and fault feedback as a standard product offering. The fan impeller is a nine bladed-shrouded fan made from heavy-duty molded plastic. Standard units will start and operate between 32 to 105°F (0 to 40°C) ambient.

The UC800 controls calculate optimum fan speed for maximum efficiency based on compressor load and outdoor air, resulting in high IPLV values.

Evaporator

The evaporator is a tube-in-shell heat exchanger design constructed from carbon steel shells and tubesheets with internally and externally finned seamless copper tubes mechanically expanded into the tube sheets. The evaporator is designed, tested and stamped in accordance with the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code for a refrigerant side working pressure of 200 psig. The evaporator is designed for a water side working pressure of 150 psig. Standard water connections are grooved for Victaulic style pipe couplings, with flange style connections optionally available. Waterboxes are available in 2 and 3 pass configurations and include a vent, a drain and fittings for temperature control sensors. Evaporators are insulated with 3/4 inch closed cell insulation. Evaporator water heaters with thermostat are provided to help protect the evaporator from freezing at ambient temperatures down to -20°F (-29°C). A factory installed flow switch is installed on the supply water box in the evaporator inlet connection.

Drive Cooling System

Each refrigeration circuit has a compressor drive cooling circuit. Each drive cooling circuit includes a wet rotor circulation pump that circulates a secondary heat transfer fluid in a closed system between the adaptive frequency drive components between the heat sinks of the adaptive frequency drive and a brazed plate heat exchanger. The pump is fed from a thermal expansion tank with a vented-pressure cap which is also used as the circuit pressure relief. The circuit also includes a particulate strainer and a drain valve for servicing.

Controls

Overview

Stealth™ RTAE units utilize the following control/interface components:

- Tracer™ UC800 Controller
- Tracer AdaptiView™ TD7 Operator Interface

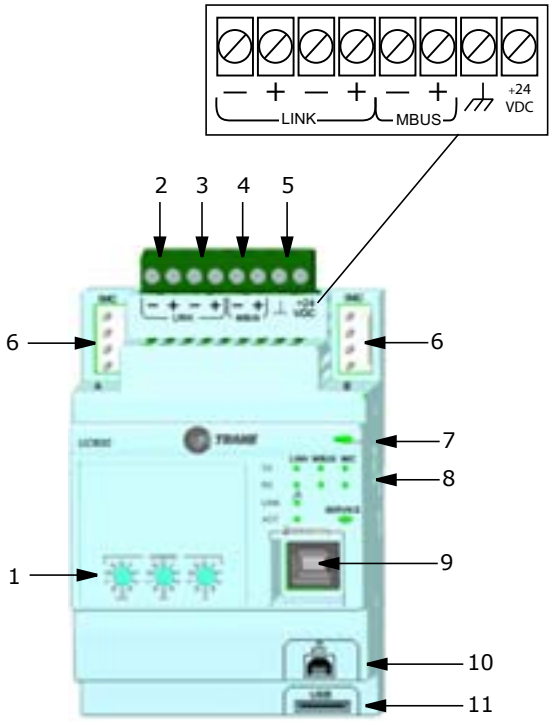
UC800 Specifications

This section covers information pertaining to the UC800 controller hardware.

Wiring and Port Descriptions

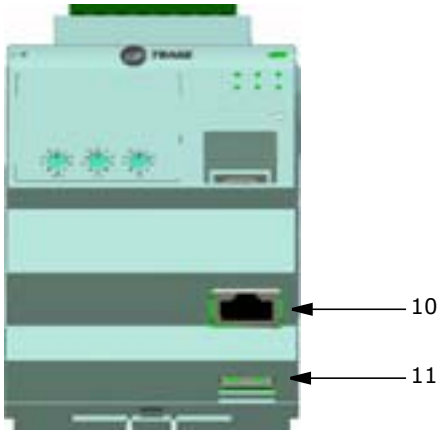
Figure 20 illustrates the UC800 controller ports, LEDs, rotary switches, and wiring terminals. The numbered list following Figure 20 corresponds to the numbered callouts in the illustration.

Figure 20. Wiring locations and connection ports



Front View

Figure 20. Wiring locations and connection ports



Bottom View

1. Rotary Switches for setting BACnet® MAC address or MODBUS ID.
2. LINK for BACnet MS/TP, or MODBUS Slave (two terminals, ±). Field wired if used.
3. LINK for BACnet MS/TP, or MODBUS Slave (two terminals, ±). Field wired if used.
4. Machine bus for existing machine LLIDs (IPC3Tracer bus 19.200 baud). *IPC3 Bus: used for Comm4 using TCI or LonTalk® using LCI-C.*
5. Power (210 mA at 24 Vdc) and ground terminations (same bus as item 4). Factory wired.
6. Not used.
7. Marquee LED power and UC800 Status indicator (Table 17, p. 38).
8. Status LEDs for the BAS link, MBus link, and IMC link.
9. USB device type B connection for the service tool (Tracer TU).
10. The Ethernet connection can *only* be used with the Tracer AdaptiView display.
11. USB Host (not used).

Communication Interfaces

There are four connections on the UC800 that support the communication interfaces listed. Refer to Figure 20, p. 37 for the locations of each of these ports.

- BACnet MS/TP
- MODBUS Slave
- LonTalk using LCI-C (from the IPC3 bus)
- Comm 4 using TCI (from the IPC3 bus)

Rotary Switches

There are three rotary switches on the front of the UC800 controller. Use these switches to define a three-digit address when the UC800 is installed in a BACnet or MODBUS system (e.g., 107, 127, etc.).

Note: *Valid addresses are 001 to 127 for BACnet and 001 to 247 for MODBUS.*

LED Description and Operation

There are 10 LEDs on the front of the UC800. Figure 21 shows the locations of each LED and Table 17, p. 38 describes their behavior in specific instances.

Figure 21. LED locations

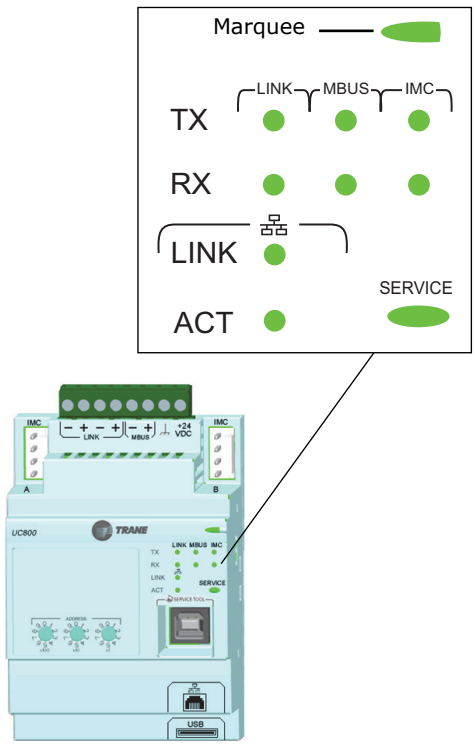


Table 17. LED behavior

LED	UC800 Status
Marquee LED	**Powered.** If the Marquee LED is green solid, the UC800 is powered and no problems exist.
	Low power or malfunction. If the Marquee LED is red solid, the UC800 is powered, but there are problems present.
	Alarm. The Marquee LED blinks Red when an alarm exists.
LINK, MBUS, IMC	The **TX** LED blinks green at the data transfer rate when the UC800 transfers data to other devices on the link. The **Rx** LED blinks yellow at the data transfer rate when the UC800 receives data from other devices on the link.
Ethernet Link	The **LINK** LED is solid green if the Ethernet link is connected and communicating. The **ACT** LED blinks yellow at the data transfer rate when data flow is active on the link.
Service	The Service LED is solid green when pressed. For qualified service technicians only. Do not use.

NOTICE:

Electrical Noise!

Maintain at least 6 inches between low-voltage (<30V) and high voltage circuits. Failure to do so could result in electrical noise that could distort the signals carried by the low-voltage wiring, including IPC.

Tracer AdaptiView™ TD7 Operator Interface

Information is tailored to operators, service technicians, and owners.

When operating a chiller, there is specific information you need on a day-to-day basis—setpoints, limits, diagnostic information, and reports.

Day-to-day operational information is presented at the display. Logically organized groups of information—chiller modes of operation, active diagnostics, settings and reports put information conveniently at your fingertips.

Tracer™ TU

The AdaptiView™ TD7 operator interface allows for daily operational tasks and setpoint changes. However, to adequately service Stealth chillers Tracer™ TU service tool is required. (Non-Trane personnel, contact your local Trane office for software purchase information.) Tracer TU adds a level of sophistication that improves service technician effectiveness and minimizes chiller downtime. This portable PC-based service-tool software supports service and maintenance tasks, and is required for software upgrades, configuration changes and major service tasks.

Tracer TU serves as a common interface to all Trane® chillers, and will customize itself based on the properties of the chiller with which it is communicating. Thus, the service technician learns only one service interface.

The panel bus is easy to troubleshoot using LED sensor verification. Only the defective device is replaced. Tracer TU can communicate with individual devices or groups of devices.

All chiller status, machine configuration settings, customizable limits, and up to 100 active or historic diagnostics are displayed through the service-tool software interface.

LEDs and their respective Tracer TU indicators visually confirm the availability of each connected sensor, relay, and actuator.

Tracer TU is designed to run on a customer's laptop, connected to the Tracer AdaptiView control panel with a USB cable. Your laptop must meet the following hardware and software requirements:

- 1 GB RAM (minimum)
- 1024 x 768 screen resolution
- CD-ROM drive
- Ethernet 10/100 LAN card
- An available USB 2.0 port
- Microsoft® Windows® XP Professional operation system with Service Pack 3 (SP3) or Windows 7

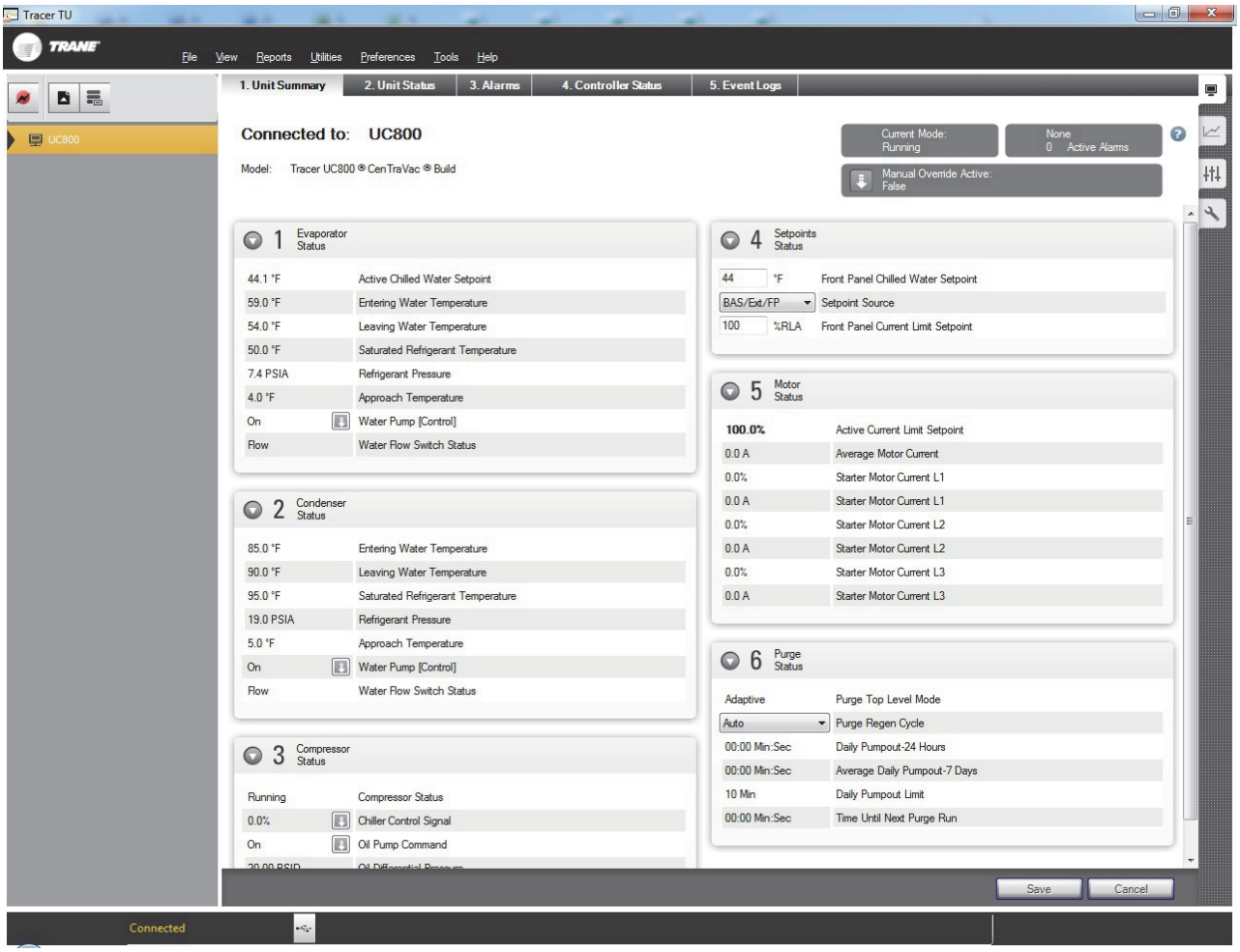
Enterprise or Professional operating system (32-bit or 64-bit)

- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0 or later

Note: *Tracer TU is designed and validated for this minimum laptop configuration. Any variation from this configuration may have different results. Therefore, support for Tracer TU is limited to only those laptops with the configuration previously specified.*

Note: *For more information, see TTU-SVN01A-EN Tracer TU Getting Started Guide*

Figure 22. Tracer TU



Pre-Start

Upon completion of installation, complete the Stealth™ RTAE Installation Completion Check Sheet and Request for Trane Service checklist in chapter "Log and Check Sheet," p. 74.

Important: *Start-up must be performed by Trane or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform start-up and warranty of Trane products. Contractor shall provide Trane (or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform start-up) with notice of the scheduled start-up at least two weeks prior to the scheduled start-up.*

Start-Up and Shutdown

Important: *Initial unit commissioning start-up must be performed by Trane or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform start-up and warranty of Trane products. Contractor shall provide Trane (or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform start-up) with notice of the scheduled start-up at least two weeks prior to the scheduled start-up.*

Unit Start-Up

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Ensure that the compressor and oil sump heaters have been operating properly for a minimum of 24 hours before starting. Failure to do so could result in equipment damage.

If required, once the system has been operating for approximately 30 minutes and has become stabilized, complete the remaining start-up procedures, as follows:

1. Check the evaporator refrigerant pressure and the condenser refrigerant pressure under Refrigerant Report on the AdaptiView ™ TD7. The pressures are referenced to sea level (14.6960 psia).
2. Check the EXV sight glasses after sufficient time has elapsed to stabilize the chiller. The refrigerant flow past the sight glasses should be clear. Bubbles in the refrigerant indicate either low refrigerant charge or excessive pressure drop in the liquid line or a stuck open expansion valve. A restriction in the line can sometimes be identified by a noticeable temperature differential between the two sides of the restriction. Frost will often form on the line at this point. Proper refrigerant charges are shown in the General Information Section.

Important: *A clear sight glass alone does not mean that the system is properly charged. Also check system subcooling, liquid level control and unit operating pressures.*

If chiller is limited by any limiting conditions, contact local Trane service organization for more information.

Temporary Shutdown And Restart

To shut the unit down for a short time, use the following procedure:

1. Press the STOP key on the Adaptiview TD7. The compressors will continue to operate and an operational pumpdown cycle will be initiated..
2. UC800 pump control will turn off the pump (after a minimum 1 min. delay) when the STOP key is pressed and automatically restart the pump when the unit starts normally.
3. The unit will start normally, provided the following conditions exist:
   a. The UC800 receives a call for cooling and the differential-to-start is above the setpoint.
   b. All system operating interlocks and safety circuits are satisfied.

Extended Shutdown Procedure

The following procedure is to be followed if the system is to be taken out of service for an extended period of time, e.g. seasonal shutdown:

1. Test the unit for refrigerant leaks and repair as necessary.
2. Open the electrical disconnect for the chilled water pump. Lock the switches in the “OPEN” position.

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

To prevent pump damage, lock the chilled water pump disconnects open and verify pump is off before draining water.

3. Close all chilled water supply valves. Drain the water from the evaporator.
4. With the water drained from evaporator, disconnect 115 power from evaporator heaters at terminals 1X4-1 and 1X4-2.

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Applying power to the evaporator heaters when no water is present could result in damage to heaters.

5. Open the main electrical disconnect and lock in the “OPEN” position.

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Lock the disconnect in the “OPEN” position to prevent accidental start-up and damage to the system when it has been shut down for extended periods.

6. At least every three months (quarterly), check the refrigerant pressure in the unit to verify that the refrigerant charge is intact.

Seasonal Unit Start-Up Procedure

1. Close all valves and re-install the drain plugs in the evaporator.
2. Service the auxiliary equipment according to the start-up/maintenance instructions provided by the respective equipment manufacturers.
3. Close the vents in the evaporator chilled water circuits.
4. Open all the valves in the evaporator chilled water circuits.
5. Open all refrigerant valves to verify they are in the open condition.
6. If the evaporator was previously drained, vent and fill the evaporator and chilled water circuit. When all air is removed from the system (including each pass), install the vent plugs in the evaporator water boxes.
7. Check the adjustment and operation of each safety and operating control.
8. Refer to the sequence for daily unit startup for the remainder of the seasonal startup.

System Restart After Extended Shutdown

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Ensure that the compressor and oil sump heaters have been operating properly for a minimum of 24 hours before starting. Failure to do so could result in equipment damage.

Follow the procedures below to restart the unit after extended shutdown:

1. Verify that the liquid line service valves, oil line, compressor discharge service valves and suction service valves are open (backseated).

NOTICE:

Compressor Damage!

Catastrophic damage to the compressor will occur if the oil line shut off valve or the isolation valves are left closed on unit start-up.

2. Check the oil sump level (see "Oil Sump Level Check," p. 54).
3. Fill the evaporator water circuit. Vent the system while it is being filled. Open the vent on the top of the evaporator and condenser while filling and close when filling is completed.

NOTICE:

Proper Water Treatment!

The use of untreated or improperly treated water in this equipment could result in scaling, erosion, corrosion, algae or slime. It is recommended that the services of a qualified water treatment specialist be engaged to determine what water treatment, if any, is required. Trane assumes no responsibility for equipment failures which result from untreated or improperly treated water, or saline or brackish water.

4. Close the fused-disconnect switches that provides power to the chilled water pump.
5. Start the evaporator water pump and, while water is circulating, inspect all piping for leakage. Make any necessary repairs before starting the unit.
6. While the water is circulating, adjust the water flows and check the water pressure drops through the evaporator. See "Evaporator Waterside Pressure Drop Curves," p. 23 and water flow rates in "General data table," p. 10.
7. Verify proper operation of flow switch on the evaporator waterbox.
8. Stop the water pump. The unit is now ready for start-up as described previously.

Sequence of Operation

This section will provide basic information on chiller operation for common events. With microelectronic controls, ladder diagrams cannot show today's complex logic, as the control functions are much more involved than older pneumatic or solid state controls.

Adaptive control algorithms can also complicate the exact sequence of operations. This section illustrates common control sequences.

Software Operation Overview

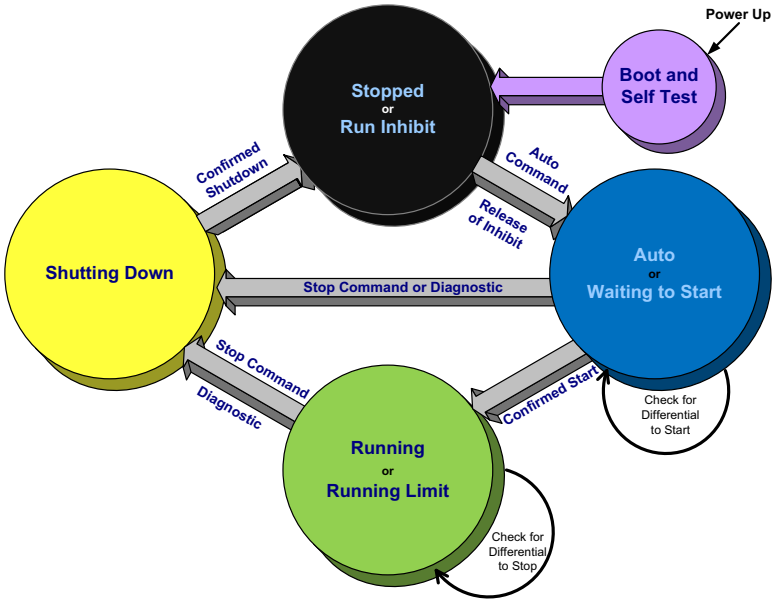
The Software Operation Overview shown in Figure 23, p. 43 is a diagram of the five possible software states. This diagram can be though of as a state chart, with the arrows and arrow text depicting the transitions between states.

- The text in the circles is the visible top level operating modes that are displayed on Tracer™ AdaptiView.
- The shading of each software state circle corresponds to the shading on the time lines that show the state the chiller is in.

There are five generic states that the software can be in:

- Power Up
- Stopped
- Starting
- Running
- Stopping

Figure 23. Software operation overview Figure 23



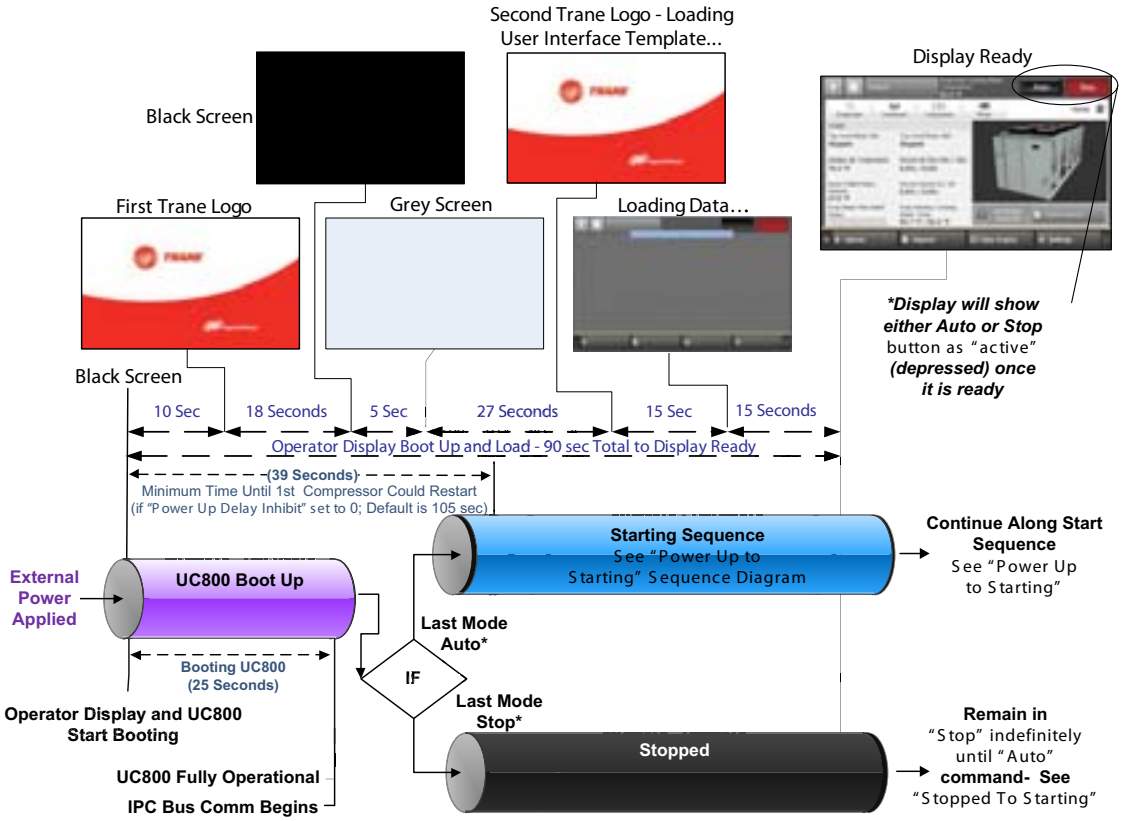
Timelines

- The time line indicates the upper level operating mode, as it would be viewed on the Tracer™ AdaptiView.
- The shading color of the cylinder indicates the software state.
- Text in parentheses indicates sub-mode text as viewed on Tracer AdaptiView.
- Text above the time line cylinder is used to illustrate inputs to the Main Processor. This may include user input to the Tracer AdaptiView Touch screen, control inputs from sensors, or control inputs from a Generic BAS.
- Boxes indicate control actions such as turning on relays, or pulsing compressor load or unload solenoids.
- Smaller cylinders under the main cylinder indicate diagnostic checks.
- Text outside a box or cylinder indicates time based functions.
- Solid double arrows indicate fixed timers.
- Dashed double arrows indicate variable timers.

Power Up Diagram

Figure 24, p. 44 shows the respective TD-7 AdaptiView screens during a power up of the UC800 and display. This process takes 25 seconds for the UC800 and 90 seconds for the display. On all power ups, the software model always will transition through the 'Stopped' Software state independent of the last mode. If the last mode before power down was 'Auto', the transition from 'Stopped' to 'Starting' occurs, but it is not apparent to the user.

Figure 24. Sequence of operation: power up diagram



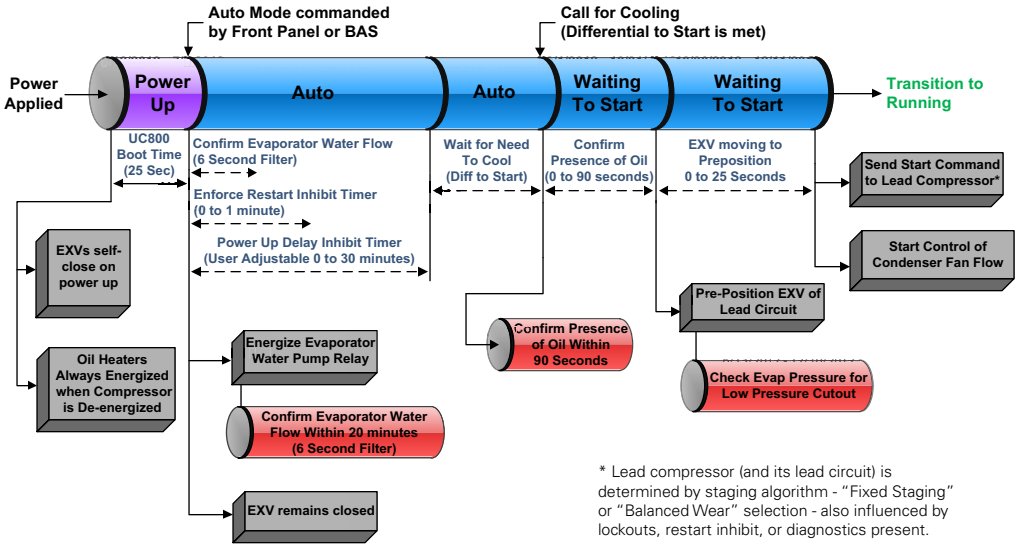
Power Up to Starting

Figure 25, p. 45 diagram shows the timing from a power up event to energizing the 1st compressor. The shortest allowable time would be under the following conditions:

- No motor restart inhibit time left from subsequent starts
- Evaporator Water flow occurs quickly with pump on command
- Power up Start Delay set to 0 minutes
- Need to cool (differential to start) already exists
- Oil level is detected immediately

The above conditions would allow for a minimum power up to starting the 1st compressor time of about 45 seconds (variations may exist due to options installed). Note that it is not advisable to start a chiller "cold", the oil heaters should be in operation for a sufficient length of time prior to first start. Consult the chiller's IOM for specifics.

Figure 25. Sequence of events: power up to starting



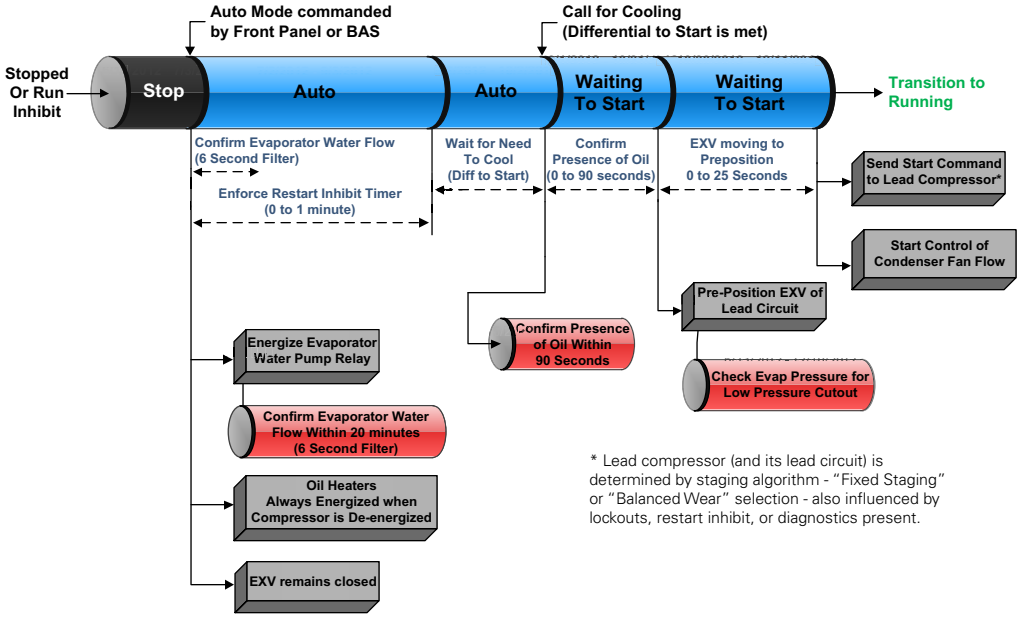
Stopped to Starting

Figure 26 shows the timing from a stopped mode to energizing the 1st compressor. The shortest allowable time would be under the following conditions:

- No motor restart inhibit time left from subsequent starts
- Evaporator Water flow occurs quickly with pump on command
- Need to cool (differential to start) already exists

The above conditions would allow a compressor to start in about 20 seconds.

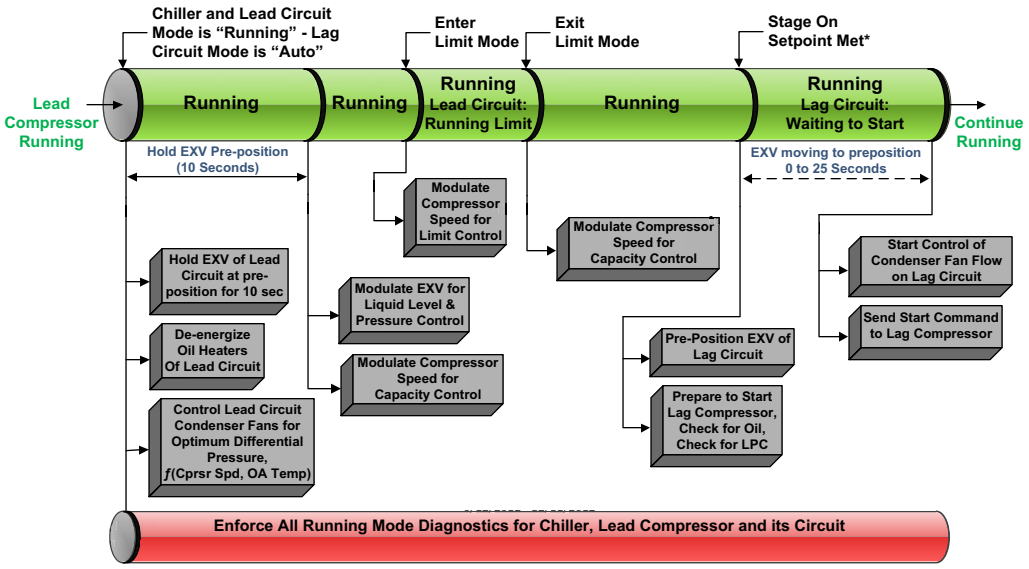
Figure 26. Sequence of events: stopped to starting



Running (Lead Compressor/Circuit Start and Run)

Figure 27 shows a typical start and run sequence for the lead compressor and its circuit.

Figure 27. Sequence of operation: running (lead compressor/circuit start nd run)

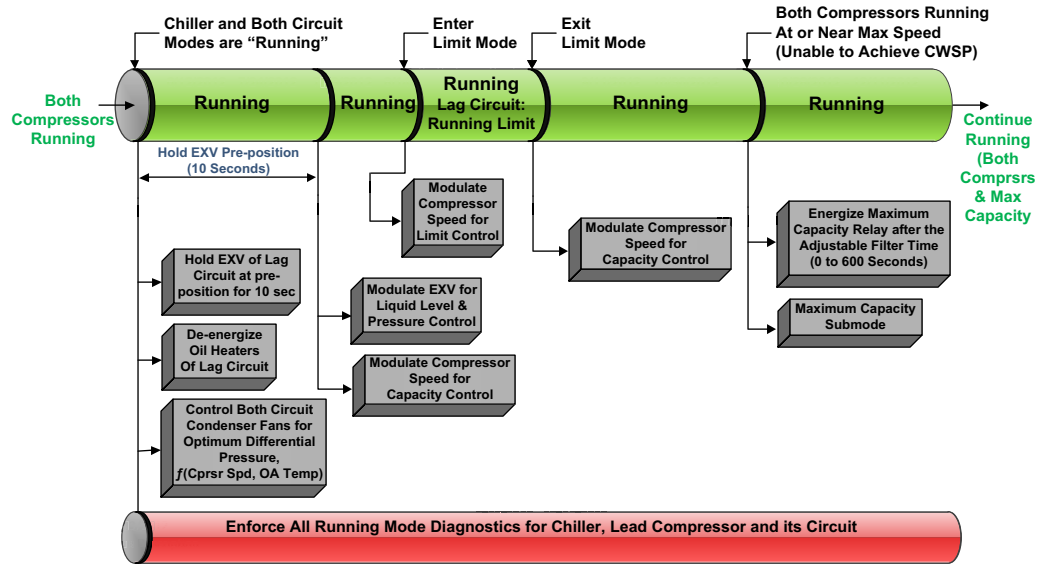


**Note: The decision to stage on or off another compressor is determined by the Average Running Compressor Load Command, Water Temperature Error, and Time Since Last Stage*

Running (Lag Compressor/Circuit Start and Run)

Figure 28 shows a typical start and run sequence for the lag compressor and its circuit.

Figure 28. Sequence of operation: running (lag compressor/circuit start nd run)

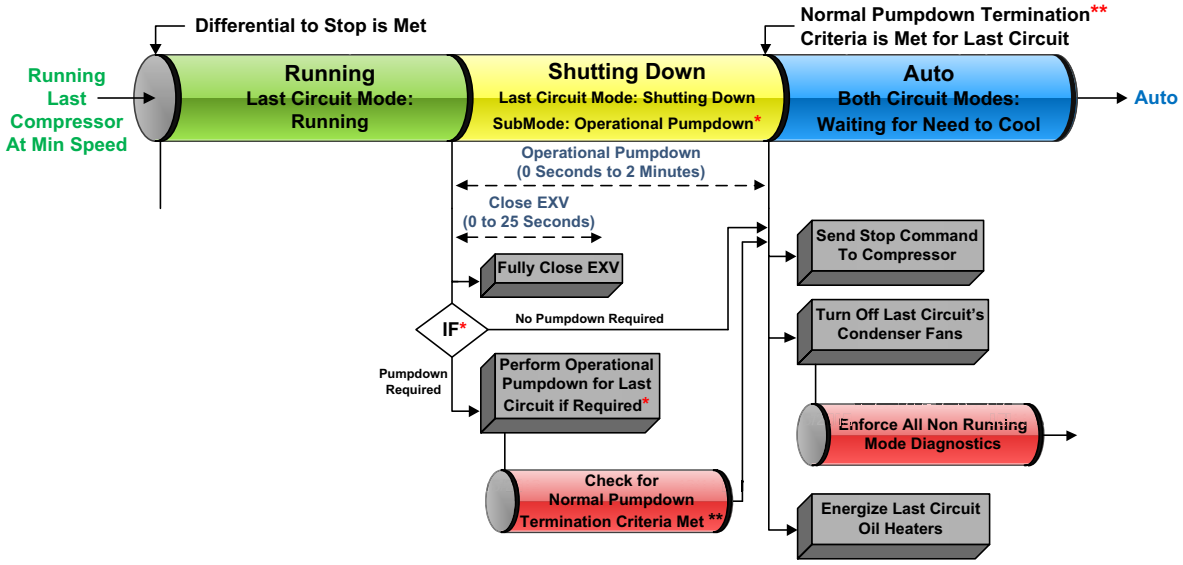


**Note: The decision to stage on or off another compressor is determined by the Average Running Compressor Load Command, Water Temperature Error, and Time Since Last Stage*

Satisfied Setpoint

Figure 29 shows the normal transition from Running to shutting down due to the Evap Leaving water temp falling below the differential to stop setpoint.

Figure 29. Sequence of events: satisfied setpoint



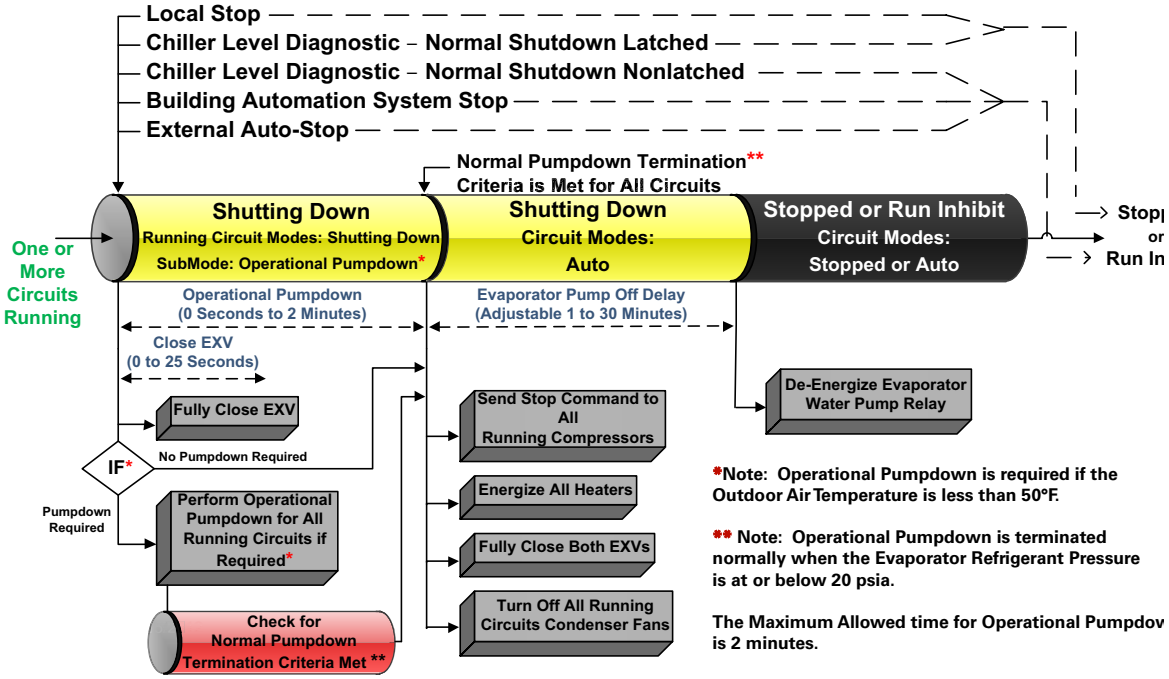
** Note: Operational Pumpdown is required if the Outdoor Air Temperature is less than 50F.*

*** Note: Operational Pumpdown is Terminated Normally when the Evaporator Refrigerant Pressure is at or below 20 PSIA.*
The Maximum Allowed Time for Operational Pumpdown is 2 Minutes.

Normal Shutdown to Stopped or Run Inhibit

Figure 30 shows the Transition from Running through a Normal (friendly) Shutdown. The Dashed lines on the top attempt to show the final mode if you enter the stop via various inputs.

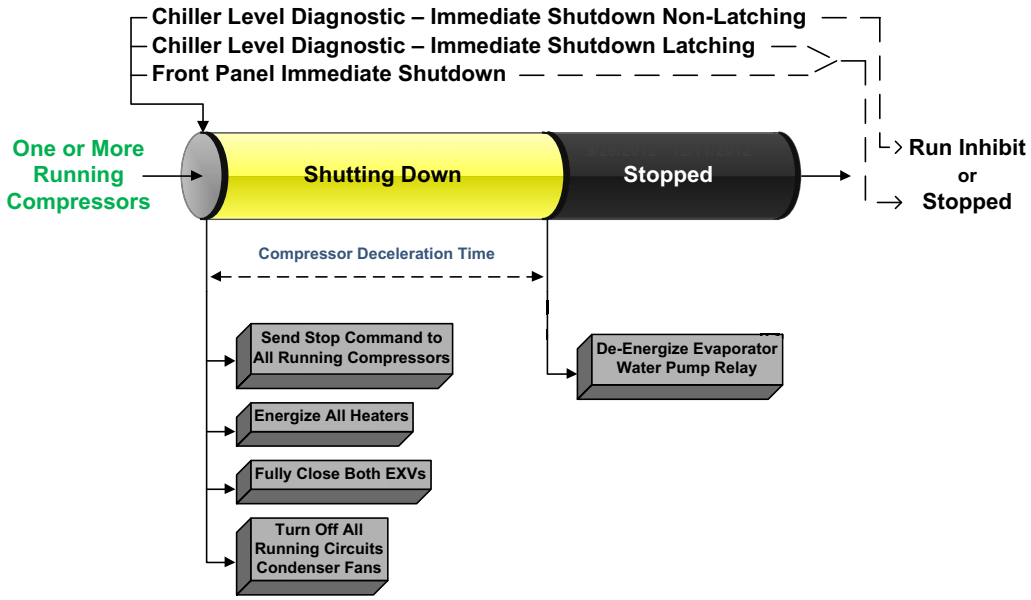
Figure 30. Sequence of events: normal shutdown to stopped or run inhibit



Immediate Shutdown to Stopped or Run Inhibit

Figure 31 shows the Transition from Running through an Immediate Shutdown. The dashed lines on the to attempt to show the final mode if you enter the stop via various inputs.

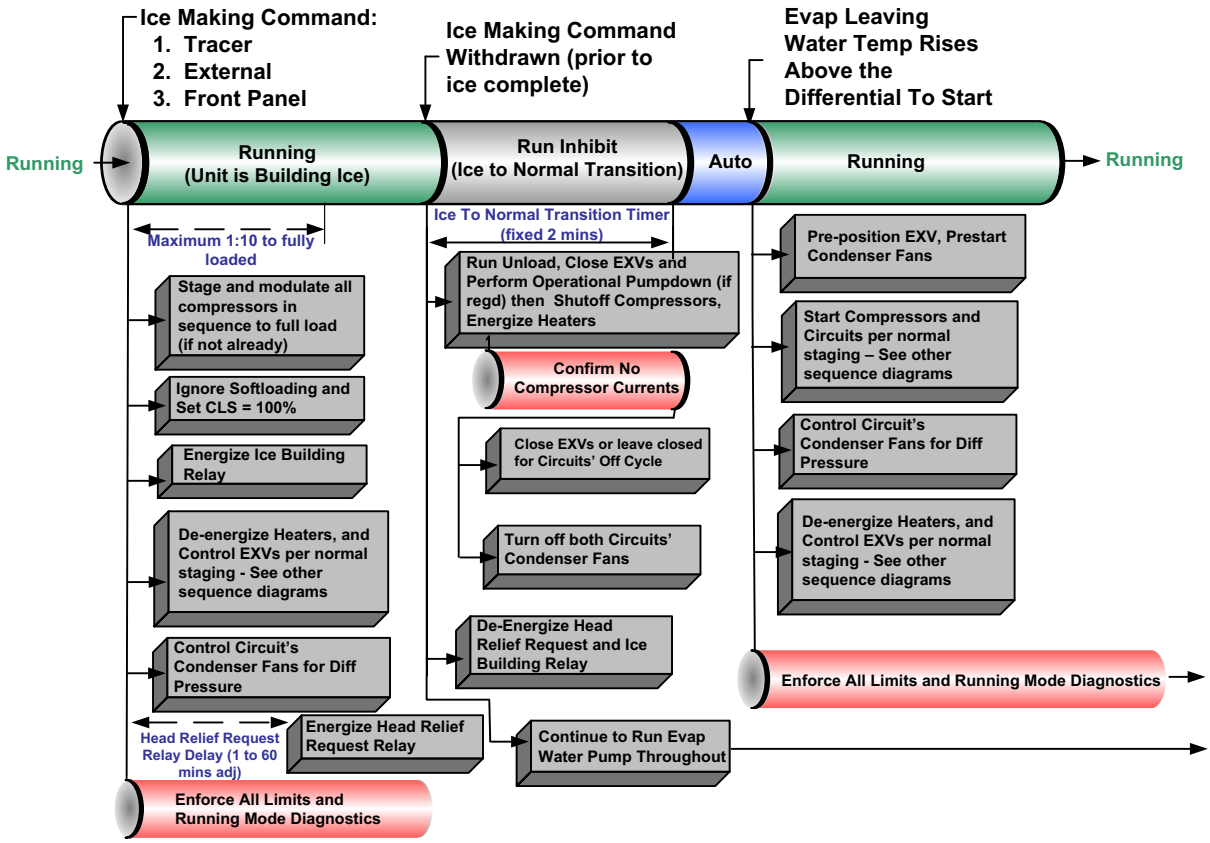
Figure 31. Sequence of events: immediate shutdown to stopped or run inhibit



Ice Making (Running to ice Making to Running)

Figure 32 shows the transition from normal cooling to Ice making, back to normal cooling

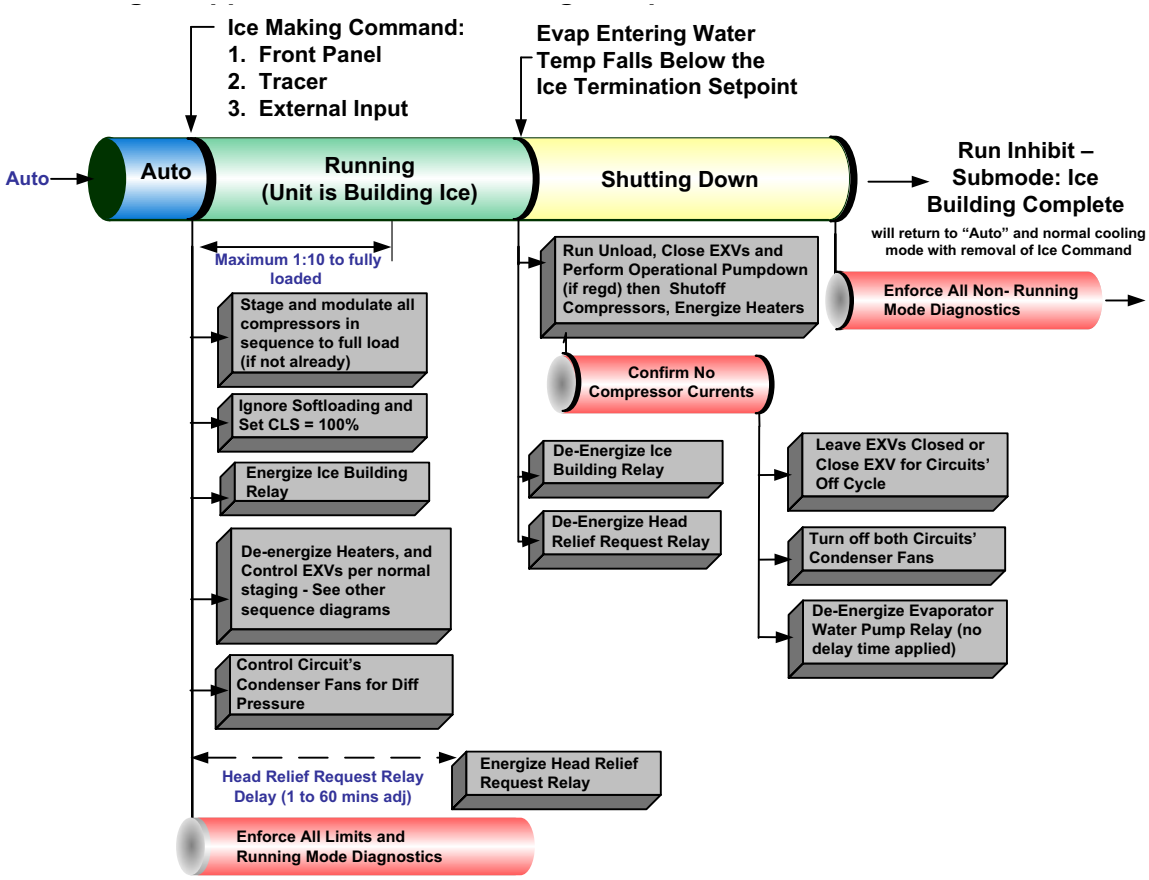
Figure 32. Sequence of events: ice making (running to ice making to running)



Ice Making (Auto to ice making to Ice Making Complete)

Figure 33 shows the transition from Auto to Ice making, to Ice Making Complete.

Figure 33. Sequence of events: ice making (auto to ice making to ice making complete)



Maintenance

⚠WARNING

Hazardous Voltage - Pressurized Burning Fluid!

The motors in the compressors have strong permanent magnet motors and have the capability to generate voltage during situations when the refrigerant charge is being migrated. This potential will be present at the motor terminals and at the output of the variable speed drives in the power panel.

Before removing compressor terminal box cover for servicing, or servicing power side of control panel, CLOSE COMPRESSOR DISCHARGE SERVICE VALVE and disconnect all electric power including remote disconnects. Discharge all motor start/run capacitors. Follow lockout/tagout procedures to ensure the power cannot be inadvertently energized. Verify with an appropriate voltmeter that all capacitors have discharged.

The compressor contains hot, pressurized refrigerant. Motor terminals act as a seal against this refrigerant. Care should be taken when servicing NOT to damage or loosen motor terminals.

Do not operate compressor without terminal box cover in place.

Failure to follow all electrical safety precautions could result in death or serious injury.

For additional information regarding the safe discharge of capacitors, see **"Adaptive Frequency™ Drive (AFD3) Capacitor Discharge," p. 28** *and PROD-SVB06A-EN.*

⚠WARNING

Hazardous Voltage w/Capacitors!

Disconnect all electric power, including remote disconnects and discharge all motor start/run and AFD (Adaptive Frequency™ Drive) capacitors before servicing. Follow proper lockout/tagout procedures to ensure the power cannot be inadvertently energized.

- **For variable frequency drives or other energy storing components provided by Trane or others, refer to the appropriate manufacturer's literature for allowable waiting periods for discharge of capacitors. Verify with an appropriate voltmeter that all capacitors have discharged.**
- **DC bus capacitors retain hazardous voltages after input power has been disconnected. Follow proper lockout/tagout procedures to ensure the power cannot be inadvertently energized. After disconnecting input power, wait five (5) minutes for the DC capacitors to discharge, then check the voltage with a voltmeter. Make sure DC bus capacitors are discharged (0 VDC) before touching any internal components.**

Failure to follow these instructions could result in death or serious injury.

For additional information regarding the safe discharge of capacitors, see **"Adaptive Frequency™ Drive (AFD3) Capacitor Discharge," p. 28** *and PROD-SVB06A-EN.*

This section describes the basic chiller preventive maintenance procedures, and recommends the intervals at which these procedures should be performed. Use of a periodic maintenance program is important to ensure the best possible performance and efficiency from a Stealth™ chiller.

Use an Operator Log (see "Log and Check Sheet," p. 74) to record an operating history for unit. The log serves as a valuable diagnostic tool for service personnel. By observing trends in operating conditions, an operator can anticipate and prevent problem situations before they occur.

If unit does not operate properly during inspections, see "Diagnostics," p. 57.

Recommended Maintenance

Weekly

While unit is running in stable conditions.

1. At AdaptiView™ TD7 or Tracer™ TU service tool, check pressure for evaporator, condenser and intermediate oil.
2. Observe liquid line sight glass on EXV. If liquid line sight glass has bubbles measure the subcooling entering the EXV. Subcooling should always be greater than 10°F.
3. Inspect the entire system for unusual operation.
4. Inspect the condenser coils for dirt and debris. If the coils are dirty, See "Condenser Coils — Cleaning and Inspection," p. 56.

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Do not use detergents to clean RTAE coils. Use clean water only. Use of detergents on RTAE coils could cause damage to coils.

Monthly

1. Perform all weekly maintenance procedures.
2. Record the system subcooling.

Annual

1. Perform all weekly and monthly procedures.
2. Check oil sump oil level while unit is off. See "Oil Sump Level Check," p. 54.
3. Perform pH test of drive cooling fluid. See "pH Test," p. 55.
4. Have a qualified laboratory perform a compressor oil analysis to determine system moisture content and acid level.
5. Contact a Trane service organization to leak test the chiller, to check operating and safety controls, and to inspect electrical components for deficiencies.
6. Clean and repaint any areas that show signs of corrosion.
7. Clean the condenser coils. See "Condenser Coils — Cleaning and Inspection," p. 56.

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Do not use detergents to clean RTAE coils. Use clean water only. Use of detergents on RTAE coils could cause damage to coils.

Refrigerant and Oil Charge Management

Proper oil and refrigerant charge is essential for proper unit operation, unit performance, and environmental protection. Only trained and licensed service personnel should service the chiller.

Table 18 lists baseline measurements for Stealth units running at AHRI standard operating conditions. If chiller measurements vary significantly from values listed below, problems may exist with refrigerant and oil charge levels. Contact your local Trane office.

Note: *Low temperature applications units will have values that vary from Table 18. Contact your local Trane office for more information.*

Table 18. Typical Stealth baselines (AHRI conditions)

Measurement	Baseline
Evaporator Pressure	51 psia
Evaporator Approach	3.4°F
EXV Position (150-200T units)	45-50% open
EXV Position (225-300T units)	61-64% open
Evaporator delta T - entering	54°F
Evaporator delta T - leaving	44°F
Discharge Superheat	16.5°F
Condenser Pressure	212 psia
Subcooling	10-20°F

Lubrication System

The lubrication system has been designed to keep most of the oil lines filled with oil as long as there is a proper oil level in the oil sump.

Oil Sump Level Check

The oil level in the sump can be measured to give an indication of the system oil charge. Follow the procedures below to measure the level.

1. Run the unit fully loaded for approximately 20 minutes.
2. Cycle the compressor off line.
3. Let the chiller sit for 30 minutes to allow the oil separator heater to boil off the refrigerant that may be in the oil separator.

NOTICE:

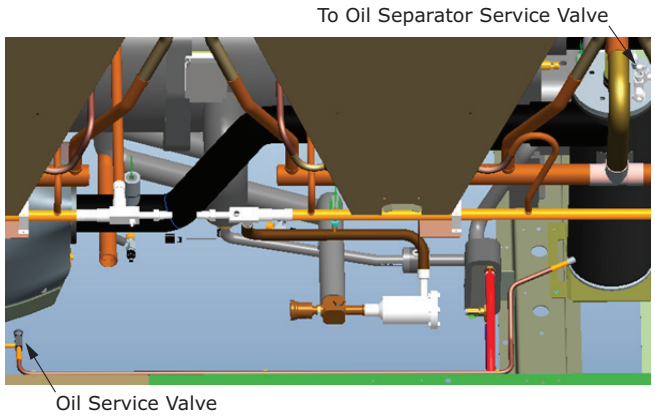
Equipment Damage!

Never operate the compressor with the sightglass service valves opened. Close the valves after checking the oil level. Operating compressors with service valves open will result in severe oil loss and equipment damage.

4. Attach a 3/8″ or 1/2″ hose with a sightglass in the middle to the oil sump service valve (1/4″ flare) and the oil separator service valve (1/4″ flare). See Figure 34, p. 54 for valve locations.

   Note: *Using high pressure rated clear hose with appropriate fittings can help speed up the process. Hose must be rated to withstand system pressures as found on unit nameplate.*

Figure 34. Oil service valves



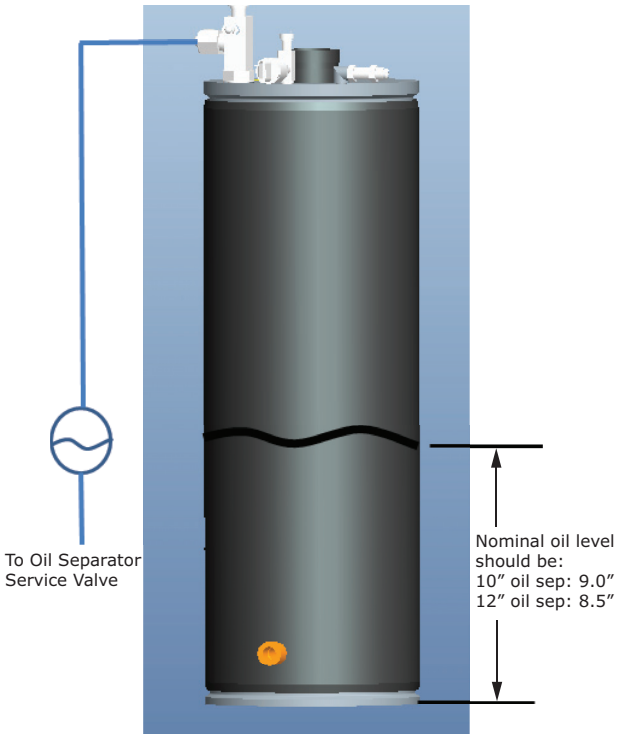
5. After the unit is off line for 30 minutes, move the sightglass along the side of the oil sump.
6. The oil level from the bottom of the oil separator should be as shown in Table 19 and Figure 35, p. 54. If the level appears to be above these numbers the oil sump is completely full.

Important: *If levels are outside these ranges, contact your local Trane office.*

Table 19. Oil sump level height

Unit Size (tons)	Oil Separator Size	Nominal Oil Height
	150-200	225 - 300
Oil Separator Size	10″	12″
Nominal Oil Charge Height in (mm)	9	8.5

Figure 35. Nominal oil level



Drive Cooling System

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Use only Trane Heat Transfer Fluid P/N CHM01023. This fluid is a direct use concentration and is not to be diluted. Do not top off with water or any other fluid. Use of unapproved fluids, or dilution of approved fluid could result in catastrophic equipment damage.

Service Intervals

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Drive cooling fluid and strainer must be serviced every five (5) years. Failure to do so could result in equipment damage.

- Every (5) years, contact your local Trane office to service drive fluid and strainer.
- On a yearly basis, a fluid pH test should be performed.

Unit Diagnostics

An improperly filled drive cooling system (either low fluid level or entrapped air in the circuit) can result in the AFD drive or output load inductors overheating. This condition may result in the following diagnostics:

- AFD xA Inverter Heatsink Over Temp
- AFD xA Rectifier Heatsink Over Temp
- AFD xA Estimated Junction Over Temp
- AFD xA Load Inductor High Temperature

A front panel warning of Low Oil Return or AFD Cooling – CktX does not indicate an issue with the drive cooling fluid system, but represents a low refrigerant level reported by the liquid level sensor for a given length of time.

If chiller diagnostics indicated drive cooling system problem, contact your local Trane office.

pH Test

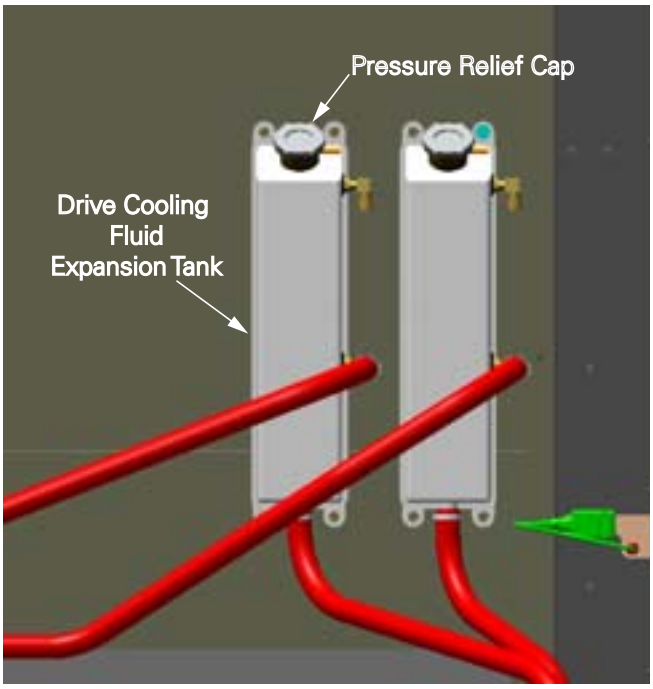
Obtain a sample of fluid from the drive cooling loop via the loop drain located near the oil return heat exchanger. Test for pH level using litmus paper with a 0.5 resolution.

- pH < 8 ndicates fluid to be changed
- pH < 7 indicates potential component damage

Pressure Relief Cap

The pressure relief cap is an automotive style pressure-vent radiator cap. See Figure 36, p. 55. The setting for the relief spring is 16 lbs. The function of the relief cap can be verified with a standard automotive radiator cap tester.

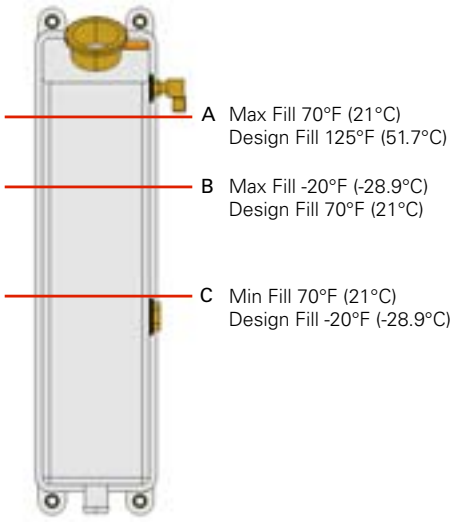
Figure 36. Pressure relief cap



Drive Cooling Expansion Tank

Proper fluid level is important to the operation of the unit. To verify proper level, inspect the liquid level in each of the fluid reservoirs (located behind the chiller control panel). See Figure 37 for fluid levels under various temperature conditions. If levels levels are low, contact your local Trane office.

Figure 37. Drive cooling expansion tank fill[(a)]



(a) Fill lines are NOT marked on tank. The A level is just below upper fitting, C level is just above lower fitting. B is in the middle of the fittings.

Condenser Coils — Cleaning and Inspection

Coil Cleaning and Inspection Interval

Clean condenser coils at least once a year or more frequently if it is in a "dirty" environment. A clean condenser coil will help maintain chiller operating efficiency. Perform coil inspection each time coils are cleaned.

Cleaning Air Side of RTAE Coils

NOTICE:

Equipment Damage!

Do not use coil cleaning agents to clean uncoated RTAE coils. Use clean water only. Use of coil cleaning agents on uncoated RTAE coils could cause damage to coils.

Do not use detergents to clean the air side of RTAE coils. Use clean water only. Clean from inside out by removing end panels.

Cleaning Coated Coils

⚠WARNING

Hazardous Chemicals!

Coil cleaning agents can be either acidic or highly alkaline and can burn severely if contact with skin occurs. Handle chemical carefully and avoid contact with skin. ALWAYS wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including goggles or face shield, chemical resistant gloves, boots, apron or suit as required. For personal safety refer to the cleaning agent manufacturer's Materials Safety Data Sheet and follow all recommended safe handling practices. Failure to follow all safety instructions could result in death or serious injury.

Coated coils may be cleaned using traditional detergents.

Coil Corrosion Protection Inspection

Inspect corrosion protection at each coil refrigerant connection where the copper tube joins the aluminum manifold. If damaged or missing, wrap new Prestite Insulation (STR01506) on joint to cover area from the aluminum header body to at least 2 inches of the copper tube. Seal insulation using hand pressure. Rubber gloves are suggested when handling insulation.

Reinstallation of Compressor Shipping Bolts

Units with InvisiSound™ Ultimate Only (Model Number Digit 12 = 3)

If compressor removal or unit move is required on a unit with InvisiSound Ultimate option, reinstall compressor shipping bolts which were removed in section "Compressor Shipping Bolt Removal," p. 20.

Diagnostics

Diagnostic Name and Source: Name of Diagnostic and its source. Note that this is the exact text used in the User Interface and/or Service Tool displays.

Affects Target: Defines the "target" or what is affected by the diagnostic. Usually either the entire Chiller, or a particular Circuit or Compressor is affected by the diagnostic (the same one as the source), but in special cases functions are modified or disabled by the diagnostic. None implies that there is no direct affect to the chiller, sub components or functional operation.

Design Note: Tracer™ TU does not support the display of certain targets on its Diagnostics pages although the functionality implied by this table is supported. Targets such as Evap Pump, Ice Mode, Heat Mode, Chilled Water Reset, External Setpoints etc. – are displayed as simply "Chiller" even though they do not imply a chiller shutdown – only a compromise of the specific feature.

Severity: Defines the severity of the above effect. Immediate means immediate shutdown of the affected portion, Normal means normal or friendly shutdown of the affected portion, Special Action means a special action or mode of operation (limp along) is invoked, but without shutdown, and Info means an Informational Note or Warning is generated. Design Note: Tracer TU does not support display of "Special Action", on its Diagnostics pages, so that if a diagnostic has a special action defined in the table below, it will be displayed only as "Informational Warning" as long as no circuit or chiller shutdown results. If there is a shutdown and special action defined in the table, then the Tracer TU Diagnostics Page display will indicate the shutdown type only.

Persistence: Defines whether or not the diagnostic and its effects are to be manually reset (Latched), or can be either manually or automatically reset when and if the condition returns to normal (Nonlatched).

Active Modes [Inactive Modes]: States the modes or periods of operation that the diagnostic is active in and, as necessary, those modes or periods that it is specifically "not active" in as an exception to the active modes. The inactive modes are enclosed in brackets, [ ]. Note that the modes used in this column are internal and not generally annunciated to any of the formal mode displays.

Criteria: Quantitatively defines the criteria used in generating the diagnostic and, if nonlatching, the criteria for auto reset. If more explanation is necessary a hot link to the Functional Specification is used.

Reset Level: Defines the lowest level of manual diagnostic reset command which can clear the diagnostic. The manual diagnostic reset levels in order of priority are: Local or Remote. For example, a diagnostic that has a reset level of Remote, can be reset by either a remote diagnostic reset command or by a local diagnostic reset command.

Help Text: Provides for a brief description of what kind of problems might cause this diagnostic to occur. Both control system component related problems as well as chiller application related problems are addressed (as can possibly be anticipated). These help messages will be updated with accumulated field experience with the chillers.

AFD Diagnostics

Table 20. AFD diagnostics

Diagnostic Name and Source	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
AFD 1A Voltage Transient Protection Loss	None	Info	NonLatch	All	Circuitry for respective AFD "Panel Interlock Warning" was activated. For RTAE the panel interlock warning input circuitry of AFD1A, is used to monitor the state of the entire unit's Surge Arresters, which is an array of 4 Metal Oxide Varistors intended to protect the entire unit. An open state of the circuit suggests at least one of the MOV's of has opened and the transient suppression protection is thereby compromised. Although the unit is not shutdown from this warning diagnostic, it is highly recommended to replace the protection MOVs as soon as practical, in order to protect from further damage to the drives as a result of incoming line transients. Even though the diagnostic has an AFD 1A prefix, it applies to the entire unit	Local
AFD xA 12-Pulse Transformer High Temp	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	The emergency stop input was activated (open circuit has been detected). For RTAE units with the Input Harmonic Distortion Option installed, (TDD<5%), the respective drives's Emergency Stop Fault input circuitry is used to monitor and trip on the series connected high limit thermostats of its associated 12-Pulse Autotransformer. A tripped (open) state of the circuit, suggests an excessively high temperature of the transformer– Check the glycol cooling loop and the control panel ventilation and the Autotransformer panel ventilation fan	Local

Table 20. AFD diagnostics

Diagnostic Name and Source	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
AFD xA A/D Calibration Error	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	Latch	Starting	Before each start, the A/D converters are calibrated against a known zero-voltage measurement. If the measurement reads more than 3% of full scale, the AFD asserts this A/D Calibration Error diagnostic.	Local
AFD xA AHD Frequency Out of Range	Circuit	Info	NonLatch	Running	The input frequency for the Active Harmonic Damping function of the respective AFD is outside the range 47 Hz < Fin < 63 Hz for more than one minute. This diagnostic is automatically reset when the input frequency returns to the range 47 Hz < Fin < 63 Hz.	Local
AFD xA AHD Sync Signal Error	Circuit	Info	NonLatch	Running	The Active Harmonic Damping function of the respective AFD is experiencing noise or glitching of the input line sync signal continuously for one minute. This diagnostic is automatically reset when the condition clears.	Local
AFD xA Bus Over Voltage	Circuit	Immediate	NonLatch	Holding, Running	Bus overvoltage indicated the high bus voltage cut out has been exceeded while the AFD is in a non-stopped mode.	Local
AFD xA Bus Under Voltage	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	NonLatch	Holding, Running	The bus voltage dropped below the Low Bus Cutout threshold and there is not enough voltage to reliably operate the load.	Local
AFD xA Bus Voltage Ripple Too High	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Running	The DC power bus voltage's ripple exceeds the drive's capability to operate reliably.	Local
AFD xA Comm Loss: Main Processor	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	Latch	All	The AFD detected a continual loss of communication with the main processor for greater than the Communications Loss Time (bound setpoint)	Local
AFD xA Compressor Bump Failure	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Bump Mode	During the bump operation, the motor current exceeded Bump Cutout Current.	Local
AFD xA Compressor Start Failure	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Starting	The compressor motor failed to start. This is most likely due to load torque (possibly transients) exceeding the torque capability.	Local
AFD xA Current Sensor Self Test Failure	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Starting	Self testing indicates a current sensor is not working. Either it output is out of range or it significantly deviates from the expected current trajectory on self-test	Local
AFD xA Desaturation Detected	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Output Short circuit sufficient to drive IGBT transistor gate into desaturation has been detected	Local
AFD xA DSP Board ID Error	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	Latch	Power Up	Occurs when frame size identification does not match the drive software. May occur upon DSP board replacement. Requires rebinding.	Local
AFD xA DSP Board Initialization Failure	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	Latch	Power Up	This results from address bus checking, data bus checking, line sync test, RAM test, each performed during the initialization	Local
AFD xA DSP Board Low Voltage Failure	Circuit	Immediate	NonLatch	All	One of the AFD internal power supplies' voltage has dropped below a reliable operation threshold	Local
AFD xA DSP Board Over Temperature	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	NonLatch	All	DSP board thermal switch indicates a temperature above 85°C.	Local
AFD xA Estimated Junction Over Temp	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	Latch	Running	The AFD has exceeded the allowed IGBT junction temperature	Local
AFD xA Excessive AHD Inhibit	Circuit	Info	Latch	All	The Active Harmonic Damping function of the respective AFD is experiencing noise or glitching of the input line sync signal and has experienced 3 inhibits in one minute or 10 inhibits in one hour.	Local
AFD xA Gate Drive Board Over Temp	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	NonLatch	All	Thermal switch on gate-drive board indicates its temperature exceeds 99°C	Local
AFD xA Gate Drive Fault	Circuit	Immediate	NonLatch	Running	Gate-drive board faults - One of the gate drive module power supplies is out of range	Local
AFD xA Gate Drive Low Voltage Failure	Circuit	Immediate	NonLatch	All	The 24Vdc gate drive supply to the gate drive module has dropped below a reliable operation threshold	Local
AFD xA Gate Drive Module Comm Loss	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	Latch	All	Loss of communication between DSP module and Gate Drive Module	Local
AFD xA Gate Kill Active	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	The respective drive's gate-kill circuitry was activated (open circuit). For RTAE, the respective compressor's High Pressure Cutout Switch is wired into this circuit, and will cause an immediate shutdown of the drive and compressor in the event of an HPC trip. A 2nd separate HPC diagnostic will occur in conjunction with this diagnostic – see details of the Main Processor Diagnostic "High Pressure Cutout" below	Local

Table 20. AFD diagnostics

Diagnostic Name and Source	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
AFD xA General Failure	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	Latch	All	Drive fault other than those supported in this list.	Local
AFD xA Ground Fault	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	Latch	Running	Measured ground current exceeds ground current sensitivity.	Local
AFD xA IGBT Self Test Failure	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Starting	Self testing indicates one or more IGBT's is not working.	Local
AFD xA IMC 24V Low Voltage	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	NonLatch	All	Loss of 24V on the IMC/IPC machine bus has been detected by the AFD	Local
AFD xA Instantaneous Current Overload	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Running	The instantaneous current of any of the output phases exceeded the drive capacity.	Local
AFD xA Invalid Drive Command	Circuit	Info	NonLatch	All	The AFD has reported that it had received a command for an invalid state transition from the main processor (MP)	Local
AFD xA Inverter Heatsink Over Temp	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	NonLatch	All	The IGBT heatsink temperature exceeded the cut out temperature.	Local
AFD xA Load Inductor High Temperature	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	NonLatch	All	Circuitry for respective AFD "Panel Interlock Fault" was activated. For RTAE units, the panel interlock fault input circuitry is used to sense the state of the high limit thermostat of its associated load inductors. A tripped (open) state of the circuit, suggest a high temperature of the load inductors – Check the glycol cooling loop and the control panel ventilation	Local
AFD xA Loss of AHD Sync Signal	Circuit	Info	NonLatch	Running	The Active Harmonic Damping function of the respective AFD has received no valid input line sync signals for 1 minute	Local
AFD xA Low Rotor Flux Feedback	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	Latch	Running	The estimated rotor flux dropped below the minimum threshold	Local
AFD xA Motor Current Overload	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	Latch	Running	Compressor Motor Overload "Time to Trip" vs Current curve exceeded	Local
AFD xA Non-Volatile Memory Failure	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	Latch	Power Up	NV Memory does not pass CRC checks during initialization. This fault will normally occur when firmware is upgraded, and can be ignored and reset in that circumstance	Local
AFD xA Output Phase Loss	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	Latch	Running	Drive sensed that an output phase is missing. Output phase loss is defined as greater than 15% output current imbalance for more than 5.0 seconds.	Local
AFD xA Over Speed	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	The compressor motor's speed either exceeded Absolute Maximum Speed, or the drive has lost control.	Local
AFD xA Rectifier Heatsink Over Temp	Circuit	Immediate (decel)	NonLatch	All	The diode heatsink temperature exceeded the cut out temperature.	Local
AFD xA Temperature Sensor Warning	None	Info	NonLatch – timed reset	All	Any of the 3 IGBT modules (one per phase) has an open or out of range temperature sensor	Local
AFD xA Watchdog Timer Overflow	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Watchdog timer overflowed. Requires power cycle to restore operation.	Local

Main Processor Diagnostics

Table 21. Main processor diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
BAS Communication Lost	None	Special Action	NonLatch	All	The BAS was setup as "installed" at the MP and the Lontalk LCIC lost communications with the BAS for 15 contiguous minutes after it had been established. Refer to Section on Setpoint Arbitration to determine how setpoints and operating modes may be effected by the comm loss. The chiller follows the value of the Tracer Default Run Command which can be previously written by Tracer and stored nonvolatilely by the MP (either use local or shutdown). Note that this diagnostic is never operational for BacNet Communication interface (BCIC) and only operational with a LonTalk Communication interface (LCIC) if so configured by the BAS or Tracer system.	Remote
BAS Failed to Establish Communication	None	Special Action	NonLatch	At power-up	The BAS was setup as "installed" and the BAS did not communicate with the Lontalk LCIC within 15 minutes after chiller controls power-up. Refer to Section on Setpoint Arbitration to determine how setpoints and operating modes may be effected. Note that this diagnostic is never operational for BacNet Communication interface (BCIC) and only operational with a LonTalk Communication interface (LCIC) if so configured by the BAS or Tracer system.	Remote
Check Clock	Chiller	Info	Latch	All	The real time clock had detected loss of its oscillator at some time in the past. Check / replace battery? This diagnostic can be effectively cleared only by writing a new value to the chiller's time clock using the Tracer TU or DynaView's "set chiller time" functions.	Remote
Condenser Fan Inverter Fault - Ckt1	None	Info	NonLatch	All	A fault signal has been detected from at least one of the Variable Speed Inverter Drive Condenser Fans of Circuit 1 (including the right hand fan of the Shared Fan Module if present). No action is taken.	Remote
Condenser Fan Inverter Fault - Ckt2	None	Info	NonLatch	All	A fault signal has been detected from at least one of the Variable Speed Inverter Drive Condenser Fans of Circuit 2 (including the left hand fan of the Shared Fan Module if present). No action is taken.	Remote
Condenser Rfgt Pressure Transducer - Ckt1	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Condenser Rfgt Pressure Transducer - Ckt2	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Discharge Rfgt Temp Sensor – Cprsr2A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Discharge Rfgt TempSensor – Cprsr1A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Emergency Stop	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All	a. EMERGENCY STOP input is open. An external interlock has tripped. Time to trip from input opening to unit stop shall be 0.1 to 1.0 seconds.	Local
Evap Rfgt Pool Temp Sensor – Ckt1	Circuit and Chiller	Special Action and Info	NonLatch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID. Note: The Evap Pool Temp Sensors are used for normal termination of operational pumpdown, and evaporator freeze protection (running and non-running).	Remote
Evap Rfgt Pool Temp Sensor – Ckt2	Circuit and Chiller	Special Action and Info	NonLatch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID. Note: The Evap Pool Temp Sensors are used for normal termination of operational pumpdown, and evaporator freeze protection (running and non-running).	Remote
Evap Spillover Liquid Level Sensor – Ckt1	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Evap Spillover Liquid Level Sensor – Ckt2	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote

Table 21. Main processor diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Evap Water Flow (Entering Water Temp)	None	Info	NonLatch	Any Ckt Energized [No Ckts Energized]	The entering evaporator water temp fell below the leaving evaporator water temp by more than 2°F for 180 °F-sec, minimum trip time 30 seconds. It can warn of improper flow direction through the evaporator, misbound water temperature sensors, improper sensor installation, partially failed sensors, or other system problems. Note that either entering or leaving water temp sensor or the water system could be at fault.	Remote
Evaporator Approach Error – Ckt1	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Respective circuit running	The Evaporator approach temperature for the respective circuit (ELWT – Evap Sat Temp Ckt 1) is negative by more than 10°F for 1 minute continuously while the circuit / compressor is operating. Either the Evap Leaving Water Temp sensor, or Evap Suction Rfgt Pressure Transducer Ckt 1 is in error.	Remote
Evaporator Approach Error – Ckt2	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Respective circuit running	The Evaporator approach temperature for the respective circuit (ELWT – Evap Sat Temp Ckt 2) is negative by more than 10°F for 1 minute continuously while the circuit / compressor is operating. Either the Evap Leaving Water Temp sensor, or Evap Suction Rfgt Pressure Transducer Ckt 2 is in error.	Remote
Evaporator Entering Water Temp Sensor	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID. Note: Entering Water Temp Sensor is used in EXV pressure control as well as ice making so it must cause a unit shutdown even if ice or CHW reset is not installed.	Remote
Evaporator Leaving Water Temp Sensor	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Evaporator Water Flow Lost	Chiller	Immediate	NonLatch	[All Stop modes]	a. The Evaporator water flow switch input was open for more than 6 contiguous seconds (or 15 seconds for thermal dispersion type flow switch). b. This diagnostic does not de-energize the evap pump output c. 6 seconds of contiguous flow shall clear this diagnostic.	Remote
Evaporator Water Flow Overdue	Chiller	Normal	NonLatch	Estab. Evap. Water Flow on going from STOP to AUTO or Evap Pump Override.	Evaporator water flow was not proven within 20 minutes of the Evaporator water pump relay being energized in normal "Stop" to "Auto" transition. If the pump is overridden to "On" for certain diagnostics, the delay on diagnostic callout shall be only 255 seconds. The pump command status will not be effected by this diagnostic in either case.	Remote
Excessive Condenser Pressure – Ckt1	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	The condenser pressure transducer of this circuit has detected a condensing pressure in excess of the design high side pressure as limited by the particular compressor type.	Remote
Excessive Condenser Pressure – Ckt2	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	The condenser pressure transducer of this circuit has detected a condensing pressure in excess of the design high side pressure as limited by the particular compressor type	Remote
External Chilled/Hot Water Setpoint	None	Info	Latch	All	a. Function Not "Enabled": no diagnostics. b. "Enabled ": Out-Of-Range Low or Hi or bad LLID, set diagnostic, default CWS to next level of priority (e.g. Front Panel SetPoint). This Info diagnostic will automatically reset if the input returns to the normal range.	Remote
External Demand Limit Setpoint	None	Info	Latch	All	a. Not "Enabled": no diagnostics. b. "Enabled ": Out-Of-Range Low or Hi or bad LLID, set diagnostic, default CLS to next level of priority (e.g. Front Panel SetPoint. This Info diagnostic will automatically reset if the input returns to the normal range.	Remote
Failure to Arm or Hold - AFD 1A	Circuit	Info	Nonlatch	All	AFD 1A (controlling Compressor 1A) failed to respond in an appropriate time with its status of Armed to Hold or Hold within the allotted time of 1 minute of the sent command. (Arm to Hold command sent; armed to Hold status received; Hold command sent; Hold status received)	Local
Failure to Arm or Hold - AFD 2A	Circuit	Info	Nonlatch	All	AFD 2A (controlling Compressor 2A) failed to respond in an appropriate time with its status of Armed to Hold or Hold within the allotted time of 1 minute of the sent command. (Arm to Hold command sent; armed to Hold status received; Hold command sent; Hold status received)	Local

Table 21. Main processor diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Failure to Arm or Start - AFD 1A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	AFD 1A (controlling Compressor 1A) failed to arm or start within the allotted time of 1 minute. (Arm to Start command sent; armed to Start status received; Start command sent; Started status received)	Local
Failure to Arm or Start - AFD 2A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	AFD 2A (controlling Compressor 2A) failed to arm or start within the allotted time of 1 minute. (Arm to Start command sent; armed to Start status received; Start command sent; Started status received)	Local
High Differential Rfgt Pressure - Ckt1	Circuit	Normal	Latch	Cprsr Energized [Service/Op Pumpdown]	The differential pressure for the respective circuit was above 275 Psid (1890 kPa) for 2 consecutive samples 5 seconds apart.	Remote
High Differential Rfgt Pressure - Ckt2	Circuit	Normal	Latch	Cprsr Energized [Service/Op Pumpdown]	The differential pressure for the respective circuit was above 275 Psid (1890 kPa) for 2 consecutive samples 5 seconds apart	Remote
High Discharge Temperature – Cprsr1A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All [compressor run unload or compressor not running]	The compressor discharge temperature exceeded 200°F. This diagnostic will be suppressed during Stopping mode or after the compressor has stopped. Note: As part of the Compressor High Temperature Limit Mode (aka Minimum Capacity Limit), the compressor shall be forced loaded as the filtered discharge temperature reaches 190ºF.	Remote
High Discharge Temperature – Cprsr2A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All [compressor run unload or compressor not running]	The compressor discharge temperature exceeded 200°F. This diagnostic will be suppressed during Stopping Mode or after the compressor has stopped. Note: As part of the Compressor High Temperature Limit Mode (aka Minimum Capacity Limit), the compressor shall be forced loaded as the filtered discharge temperature reaches 190ºF.	Remote
High Evaporator Refrigerant Pressure	Chiller	Immediate	NonLatch	All	The evaporator refrigerant pressure of either circuit has risen above 190 psig. The evaporator water pump relay will be de-energized to stop the pump regardless of why the pump is running. The diagnostic will auto reset and the pump will return to normal control when all of the evaporator pressures fall below 185 psig. The primary purpose is to stop the evaporator water pump and its associated pump heat from causing refrigerant side pressures, close to the evaporator relief valve setting, when the chiller is not running, such as could occur with Evap Water Flow Overdue or Evaporator Water Flow Loss Diagnostics.	Remote
High Evaporator Water Temperature	Chiller	Info and Special Action	NonLatch	Only effective if either 1)Evap Wtr Flow Overdue,2)Evap Wtr Flow Loss, or 3)Low Evap Rfgt Temp,-Unit Off, diagnostic is active.	Either the leaving or the entering water temperature exceeded the high evap water temp limit (TV service menu settable – default 105F) for 15 continuous seconds. The evaporator water pump relay will be de-energized to stop the pump but only if it is running due one of the diagnostics listed on the left . The diagnostic will auto reset and the pump will return to normal control when both the entering and leaving temperatures fall 5□F below the trip setting. The primary purpose is to stop the evaporator water pump and its associated pump heat from causing excessive waterside temperatures and waterside pressures when the chiller is not running but the evap pump is on due to either Evap Water Flow Overdue, Evaporator Water Flow Loss , or Low Evap Temp – Unit Off Diagnostics. This diagnostic will not auto clear solely due to the clearing of the enabling diagnostic.	Remote
High Motor Winding Temperature - Cprsr1A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Any of the compressor's motor winding temperature sensors is seen to be beyond the windings rated temperature of 265°F (129.4°C)	Local
High Motor Winding Temperature - Cprsr2A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Any of the respective compressor's motor winding temperature sensors is seen to be beyond the windings rated temperature of 265°F (129.4°C)	Local
High Pressure Cutout - Cprsr1A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	A high pressure cutout was detected by AFD 1A Gate Kill Input ; trip at 315 ± 5 PSIG.	Local

Table 21. Main processor diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
High Pressure Cutout - Cprsr2A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	A high pressure cutout was detected by AFD 1A Gate Kill Input ; trip at 315 ± 5 PSIG.	Local
High Refrigerant Pressure Ratio – Ckt1	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Cprsr Energized	The pressure ratio for the respective circuit exceeded 12.3 for 1 contiguous minute while running in any mode. The pressure ratio is defined as Pcond (abs)/Pevap(abs).	Remote
High Refrigerant Pressure Ratio – Ckt2	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Cprsr Energized	The pressure ratio for the respective circuit exceeded 12.3 for 1 contiguous minute while running in any mode. The pressure ratio is defined as Pcond (abs)/Pevap(abs).	Remote
Interrupt Failure – AFD1A	Circuit	Immediate Shutdown and Special Action	Latch	AFD intended to be OFF	Respective AFD is reporting that it is still running the compressor when the MP has commanded the drive/ compressor to be Off. Detection time shall be 10 seconds minimum and 15 seconds maximum. On detection and until the controller is manually reset: this diagnostic shall be active and the alarm relay shall be energized, the Evap Pump Output will be energized, the effected compressor will be continually commanded off, and be unloaded, while a normal stop shall be commanded to all other compressors. For as long as compressor operation continues, the MP shall continue liquid level, oil return, and fan control on the circuit effected.	Local
Interrupt Failure – AFD2A	Circuit	Immediate Shutdown and Special Action	Latch	AFD intended to be OFF	Respective AFD is reporting that it is still running the compressor when the MP has commanded the drive/ compressor to be Off. Detection time shall be 10 seconds minimum and 15 seconds maximum. On detection and until the controller is manually reset: this diagnostic shall be active and the alarm relay shall be energized, the Evap Pump Output will be energized, the effected compressor will be continually commanded off, and be unloaded, while a normal stop shall be commanded to all other compressors. For as long as compressor operation continues, the MP shall continue liquid level, oil return, and fan control on the circuit effected.	Loca
LCI-C Software Mismatch: Use BAS Tool	Chiller	Info	Nonlatch	All	The neuron software in the LCI-C module does not match the chiller type. Download the proper software into the LCI-C neuron. To do this, use the Rover service tool, or a LonTalk® tool capable of downloading software to a Neuron 3150®.	Remote
Liquid Line Temperature Sensor – Ckt1	None	Info	NonLatch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID. Note: The Liquid Line Subcooled Temperature Sensors are used charge determination/charge loss warning option	Remote
Liquid Line Temperature Sensor – Ckt2	None	Info	NonLatch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID. Note: The Liquid Line Subcooled Temperature Sensors are used charge determination/charge loss warning option	Remote
Loss of Oil (Running) - Cprsr1A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Starter Contactor Energized	In running modes , Oil Loss Level Sensor detects lack of oil in the oil sump feeding the compressor (distinguishing a liquid flow from a vapor flow)	Local
Loss of Oil (Running) - Cprsr2A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Starter Contactor Energized	In running modes , Oil Loss Level Sensor detects lack of oil in the oil sump feeding the compressor (distinguishing a liquid flow from a vapor flow)	Local
Loss of Oil (Stopped) – Cprsr1A	Circuit	Immediate Shutdown and Special Action	Latch	Compressor Pre-start [all other modes]	Oil Loss Level Sensor detects a lack of oil in the oil sump feeding the compressor for 90 seconds after EXV preposition is completed on an attempted circuit start. Note: Compressor start is delayed pending oil detection during that time, but not allowed once the diagnostic occurs.	Local
Loss of Oil (Stopped) – Cprsr2A	Circuit	Immediate Shutdown and Special Action	Latch	Compressor Pre-start [all other modes]	Oil Loss Level Sensor detects a lack of oil in the oil sump feeding the compressor for 90 seconds after EXV preposition is completed on an attempted circuit start. Note: Compressor start is delayed pending oil detection during that time, but not allowed once the diagnostic occurs.	Local

Table 21. Main processor diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Low Differential Rfgt Pressure - Ckt1	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Cprsr Energized	The system differential pressure for the respective circuit was below the greater of 25 psid (240.5 kPa) or a pressure ratio of 1.1 while the compressor is running for a period of time dependent on the deficit (15 sec ignore time from circuit start) – refer to the Oil Flow Protection specification for the time to trip function.	Remote
Low Differential Rfgt Pressure - Ckt2	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Cprsr Energized	The system differential pressure for the respective circuit was below the greater of 25 psid (240.5 kPa) or a pressure ratio of 1.1 while the compressor is running for a period of time dependent on the deficit (15 sec ignore time from circuit start) – refer to the Oil Flow Protection specification for the time to trip function.	Remote
Low Discharge Superheat – Ckt1	Circuit	Normal	Latch	Any Running Mode	While Running Normally, the Discharge Superheat was less than 9 degrees F for more than 4878 degree F seconds. At circuit startup, the Discharge Superheat will be ignored for 5 minutes.	Remote
Low Discharge Superheat – Ckt2	Circuit	Normal	Latch	Any Running Mode	While Running Normally, the Discharge Superheat was less than 9 degrees F for more than 4878 degree F seconds. At circuit startup, the Discharge Superheat will be ignored for 5 minutes.	Remote
Low Evaporator Rfgt Pressure - Ckt1	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Cprsr Prestart and Cprsr Energized	a. The Evap Refrig Pressure dropped below 10 Psia just prior to compressor start (after EXV preposition). b. During Early Startup Period: the Evap Refrig Pressure fell below a pressure equal to Condenser Pressure ÷ 8 but as limited to not less than 6 or greater than 10 psia. c. After Early Startup Period expires: The Evap Refrig Pressure fell below 16 Psia for 30 seconds or below 10 psia for 5 seconds. (Note: the Early Startup Period for RTAE it is between 1 and 5 min as an inverse function of the Cond Temp measured at time of circuit startup).	Local
Low Evaporator Rfgt Pressure - Ckt2	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Cprsr Prestart and Cprsr Energized	a. The Evap Refrig Pressure dropped below 10 Psia just prior to compressor start (after EXV preposition). b. During Early Startup Period: the Evap Refrig Pressure fell below a pressure equal to Condenser Pressure ÷ 8 but as limited to not less than 6 or greater than 10 psia. c. After Early Startup Period expires: The Evap Refrig Pressure fell below 16 Psia for 30 seconds or below 10 psia for 5 seconds. (Note: the Early Startup Period for RTAE it is between 1 and 5 min as an inverse function of the Cond Temp measured at time of circuit startup),	Local
Low Evaporator Rfgt Temperature - Ckt1	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All Ckt Running Modes [Service Pumpdown]	The warmer of either the Evaporator Refrigerant Pool Temperature or the Evaporator Saturated Temperature for the respective circuit, dropped below the Low Refrigerant Temperature Cutout Setpoint for 2250□F-sec (12□F-sec/sec max rate for early circuit startup period) while the circuit was running. The minimum LERTC setpoint is -5□F the point at which oil separates from the refrigerant. The integral is held nonvolatily though power down, is continuously calculated, and can decay or build during the circuit's off cycle as conditions warrant.	Remote
Low Evaporator Rfgt Temperature - Ckt2	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All Ckt Running Modes [Service Pumpdown]	The warmer of either the Evaporator Refrigerant Pool Temperature or the Evaporator Saturated Temperature for the respective circuit, dropped below the Low Refrigerant Temperature Cutout Setpoint for 2250□F-sec (12□F-sec/sec max rate for early circuit startup period) while the circuit was running. The minimum LERTC setpoint is -5□F the point at which oil separates from the refrigerant. The integral is held nonvolatily though power down, is continuously calculated, and can decay or build during the circuit's off cycle as conditions warrant.	Remote

Table 21. Main processor diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Low Evaporator Temp (Unit Off) – Ckt1	Evap Pump	Info and Special Action	NonLatch	Unit in Stop Mode, or in Auto Mode and No Ckt's Energzd [Any Ckt Energzd]	The respective circuit's LERTC Integral was seen to be higher than ½ of its trip value while the chiller is in the Stop mode, or in Auto mode with no compressors running for at least one minute. The LERTC integral is increased if the Evap Refrigerant Pool Temp is below the value of the Low Evap Rfgt Temp Cutout + 4°F. Energize Evap Water Pump and Off-Cycle Freeze Avoidance Request Relay until diagnostic auto resets, then return to normal evap pump control and de-energize the Freeze Avoidance Request. Automatic reset occurs when the respective Evap Rfgt Pool Temp rises 2□F (1.1□C) above the LERTC cutout setting and the LERTC Integral is less than 1/3 of its trip value. This diagnostic even while active, does not prevent operation of either circuit.	Remote
Low Evaporator Temp (Unit Off) – Ckt2	Evap Pump	Special Action	NonLatch	Unit in Stop Mode, or in Auto Mode and No Ckt's Energzd [Any Ckt Energzd]	The respective circuit's LERTC Integral was seen to be higher than ½ of its trip value while the chiller is in the Stop mode, or in Auto mode with no compressors running for at least one minute. The LERTC integral is increased if the Evap Refrigerant Pool Temp is below the value of the Low Evap Rfgt Temp Cutout + 4°F. Energize Evap Water Pump and Off-Cycle Freeze Avoidance Request Relay until diagnostic auto resets, then return to normal evap pump control and de-energize the Freeze Avoidance Request. Automatic reset occurs when the respective Evap Rfgt Pool Temp rises 2□F (1.1□C) above the LERTC cutout setting and the LERTC Integral is less than 1/3 of its trip value. This diagnostic even while active, does not prevent operation of either circuit.	Remote
Low Evaporator Water Temp (Unit Off)	Evap Pump and Freeze Avoidanc e Request Relay	Info and Special Action	NonLatch	Unit in Stop Mode, or in Auto Mode and No Ckt(s) Energzd [Any Ckt Energzd]	Either the entering or leaving evaporator water temp. fell below the leaving water temp cutout setting for 30 degree F seconds while the Chiller is in the Stop mode, or in Auto mode with no compressors running. Energize Freeze Avoidance Request Relay and Evap Water Pump Relay until diagnostic auto resets, then de-energize the Freeze Avoidance Request Relay and return to normal evap pump control. Automatic reset occurs when both temps rise 2□F (1.1□C) above the cutout setting for 5 minutes, or either circuit starts.. This diagnostic even while active, does not prevent operation of either circuit.	Remote
Low Evaporator Water Temp: Unit On	Chiller	Immediate Shutdown and Special Action	NonLatch	Any Ckt[s] Energzd [No Ckt(s) Energzd]	The evaporator entering or leaving water temp. fell below the cutout setpoint for 30 degree F Seconds while the compressor was running. Automatic reset occurs when both of the temperature rises 2 □F (1.1□C) above the cutout setting for 2 minutes. This diagnostic shall not de-energize the Evaporator Water Pump Output.	Remote
Low Oil Flow - Cprsr2A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Cprsr Energized and Delta P above 15 Psid	The oil pressure transducer for this compressor was indicating an unacceptable oil pressure drop as a % of the available oil pressure to move oil, suggesting significantly reduced oil flow to the compressor. Possible root causes include oil line service valve closed or restricted, dirty or restricted oil filter, or compressor oil line kepner valve malfunction.	Local
Low Oil Flow - Cpsr 1A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Cprsr Energized and Delta P above 15 Psid	The oil pressure transducer for this compressor was indicating an unacceptable oil pressure drop as a % of the available oil pressure to move oil, suggesting significantly reduced oil flow to the compressor. Possible root causes include oil line service valve closed or restricted, dirty or restricted oil filter, or compressor oil line kepner valve malfunction.	Local
Low Oil Return or AFD Cooling – Ckt1	Circuit	Info	NonLatch	All Ckt Running Modes	The evaporator's spillover tank refrigerant liquid level, which feeds the oil return and drive cooling heat exchanger, is seen to be less than 90% of its min level for 20 continuous minutes – reset when level gets to 88% of min level. The occurrence of this warning in conjunction with the "Loss of Oil (Running)" or any of the" AFD Over Temp" shutdown diagnostics, suggests either EXV problems or loss of charge is a contributing factor.	

Table 21. Main processor diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Low Oil Return or AFD Cooling – Ckt2	Circuit	Info	NonLatch	All Ckt Running Modes	The evaporator's spillover tank refrigerant liquid level, which feeds the oil return and drive cooling heat exchanger, is seen to be less than 90% of its min level for 20 continuous minutes – reset when level gets to 88% of min level. The occurrence of this warning in conjunction with the "Loss of Oil (Running)" or any of the" AFD Over Temperature" shutdown diagnostics, suggests either EXV problems or loss of charge is a contributing factor.	
Motor Winding Temp Sensor - Cprsr1A	Circuit	Info or None	Latch	All	Both of the motor winding temperature sensors are seen to be out of their normal range. (Severity is adjustable via Tracer TU Service Tool – default is Info)	Local
Motor Winding Temp Sensor- Cprsr2A	Circuit	Info or None	Latch	All	Both of the motor winding temperature sensors are seen to be out of their normal range. (Severity is adjustable via Tracer TU Service Tool – default is Info)	Local
MP Application Memory CRC Error	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All Modes	Memory error criteria TBD	Remote
MP: Could not Store Starts and Hours	None	Info	Latch	All	MP has determined there was an error with the previous power down store. Starts and Hours may have been lost for the last 24 hours.	Remote
MP: Invalid Configuration	None	Immediate	Latch	All	MP has an invalid configuration based on the current software installed.	Remote
MP: Non-Volatile Block Test Error	None	Info	Latch	All	MP has determined there was an error with a block in the Non-Volatile memory. Check settings.	Remote
MP: Non-Volatile Memory Reformat	None	Info	Latch	All	MP has determined there was an error in a sector of the Non-Volatile memory and it was reformatted. Check settings.	Remote
MP: Reset Has Occurred	None	Info	NonLatch	All	The main processor has successfully come out of a reset and built its application. A reset may have been due to a power up, or a power loss of a minimum or longer duration to cause an MP power down reset, or when installing new software or defining a new configuration. This diagnostic is immediately and automatically cleared and thus can only be seen in the Historic Diagnostic List in Tracer TU	Remote
No Differential Rfgt Pressure – Ckt1	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Compressor running on Circuit	The system differential pressure was below 7.7 Psid (53 kPa) for 6 seconds after the 11 seconds ignore time relative to cprsr/ circuit startup had expired.	Remote
No Differential Rfgt Pressure – Ckt2	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Compressor running on Circuit	The system differential pressure was below 7.7 Psid (53 kPa) for 6 seconds after the 11 seconds ignore time relative to cprsr/ circuit startup had expired.	Remote
Oil Analysis Recommended – Ckt1	Circuit	Info	Latch	"Service Messages" enabled	Diagnostic occurs when accumulated circuit operating hours since last initialized exceeds 2000 hours. Diagnostic can be manually cleared but will reoccur every month (720 hours on real time clock) as long as accumulator is not re-initialized.	Remote
Oil Analysis Recommended – Ckt2	Circuit	Info	Latch	"Service Messages" enabled	Diagnostic occurs when accumulated circuit operating hours since last initialized exceeds 2000 hours. Diagnostic can be manually cleared but will reoccur every month (720 hours on real time clock) as long as accumulator is not re-initialized.	Remote
Oil Filter Change Recommended – Cprsr1A	Circuit	Info	Latch	"Service Messages" enabled	Diagnostic occurs only when "service messages" are enabled and when average oil pressure drop exceeds 18%. Diagnostic can be manually cleared but will reoccur every month (720 hours on real time clock) as long as average pressure drop does not fall below 16%.	Remote
Oil Filter Change Recommended – Cprsr2A	Circuit	Info	Latch	"Service Messages" enabled	Diagnostic occurs only when "service messages" are enabled and when average oil pressure drop exceeds 18%. Diagnostic can be manually cleared but will reoccur every month (720 hours on real time clock) as long as average pressure drop does not fall below 16%.	Remote

Table 21. Main processor diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Oil Flow Protection Fault – Ck 1	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Starter Contactor Energized [all Stop modes]	The Intermediate Oil Pressure Transducer for this cprsr is reading a pressure either above its respective circuit's Condenser Pressure by 15 Psia or more, or below its respective Suction Pressure 10 Psia or more for 30 seconds continuously.	Local
Oil Flow Protection Fault – Ckt2	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	Starter Contactor Energized [all Stop modes]	The Intermediate Oil Pressure Transducer for this cprsr is reading a pressure either above its respective circuit's Condenser Pressure by 15 Psia or more, or below its respective Suction Pressure 10 Psia or more for 30 seconds continuously.	Local
Oil Pressure Transducer – Cprsr1A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Oil Pressure Transducer – Cprsr2A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor	Chiller	Normal Shutdown ;	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID. if this diagnostic occurs, operational pumpdown will be performed regardless of the last valid temperature.	Remote
Pumpdown Terminated - Ckt1	Circuit	Info	NonLatch	Pumpdown	Service Pumpdown cycle for this circuit was terminated abnormally due to excessive time or due to a specific set of diagnostic criteria – but w/o associated latching diagnostics. (RTAE max Service Pumpdown = 4 min).	Local
Pumpdown Terminated - Ckt2	Circuit	Info	NonLatch	Service Pumpdown	Service Pumpdown cycle for this circuit was terminated abnormally due to excessive time or due to a specific set of diagnostic criteria – but w/o associated latching diagnostics. (RTAE max Service Pumpdown = 4 min).	Local
Software Error 1001: Call Trane Service	All functions	Immediate	Latch	All	A high level software watchdog has detected a condition in which there was a continuous 1 minute period of compressor operation, with neither Evaporator water flow nor a" contactor interrupt failure" diagnostic active. The presence of this software error message suggests an internal software problem has been detected. The events that led up to this failure, if known, should be recorded and transmitted to Trane Controls Engineering.	Local
Software Error 1002: Call Trane Service	All functions	Immediate	Latch	All	Reported if state chart misalignment in stopped or inactive state occurred while a compressor was seen to be operating and this condition lasted for at least 1 minute (cmprsr operation due to Service Pumpdown or with Contactor Interrupt Failure diagnostic is excluded). The presence of this software error message suggests an internal software problem has been detected. The events that led up to this failure, if known, should be recorded and transmitted to Trane Controls Engineering.	Local
Software Error 1003: Call Trane Service	All functions	Immediate	Latch	All	Reported if state chart misalignment occurred inferred from either Capacity Control, Circuit, or Compressor State Machines remaining in the Stopping state for more than 3 minutes. The presence of this software error message suggests an internal software problem has been detected. The events that led up to this failure, if known, should be recorded and transmitted to Trane Controls Engineering.	Local
Starts or Hours Modified – Cprsr1A ?????	None	Info	NonLatch	All	The current value for the cumulative starts and or hours for the given compressor have been modified by a write override from Tracer TU	
Starts or Hours Modified – Cprsr2A ?????	None	Info	NonLatch	All	The current value for the cumulative starts and or hours for the given compressor have been modified by a write override from Tracer TU	
Suction Rfgt Pressure Transducer – Cprsr1A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Suction Rfgt Pressure Transducer – Cprsr2A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote

Table 21. Main processor diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Unexpected Shutdown – AFD1A	Circuit	Normal	Nonlatch	All Cprsr Running modes, Starting, Running and Preparing to Shutdown	The respective AFD status reported back that it is stopped when the MP thinks it should be running and no AFD shutdown diagnostic exists. This diagnostic will be logged in the active buffer and then automatically cleared. This diagnostic could be caused by intermittent communication problems from the AFD to the MP, or due to misbinding.	Remote
Unexpected Shutdown – AFD2A	Circuit	Normal	Nonlatch	All Cprsr Running modes, Starting, Running and Preparing to Shutdown	The respective AFD status reported back that it is stopped when the MP thinks it should be running and no AFD shutdown diagnostic exists. This diagnostic will be logged in the active buffer and then automatically cleared. This diagnostic could be caused by intermittent communication problems from the AFD to the MP, or due to misbinding.	Remote
Very Low Evaporator Rfgt Pressure – Ckt1	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All	The respective circuit's evaporator pressure dropped below 80% of the current Low Evap Refrig Press Cutout setting (see above) or 8 psia, whichever is less, regardless of the running state of the circuit's compressor. Note: Unlike previous products, even if the circuit associated with the suction pressure transducer is locked out, it will not defeat the protection afforded by this diagnostic.	Local
Very Low Evaporator Rfgt Pressure – Ckt2	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All	The respective circuit's evaporator pressure dropped below 80% of the current Low Evap Refrig Press Cutout setting (see above) or 8 psia, whichever is less, regardless of the running state of the circuit's compressor. Note: Unlike previous products, even if the circuit associated with the suction pressure transducer is locked out, it will not defeat the protection afforded by this diagnostic.	Local

Communication Diagnostics

Notes:

- *The following communication loss diagnostics will not occur unless that input or output is required to be present by the particular configuration and installed options for the chiller.*
- *Communication diagnostics (with the exception of "Excessive Loss of Comm" are named by the Functional Name of the input or output that is no longer being heard from by the Main Processor. Many LLIDs, such as the Quad Relay LLID, have more than one functional output associated with it. A comm loss with such a multiple function board, will generate multiple diagnostics. Refer to the Chiller's wiring diagrams to relate the occurrence of multiple communication diagnostics back to the physical llid boards that they have been assigned to (bound).*

Table 22. Communication diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Comm Loss: AFD 1A	Circuit	Immediate	NonLatch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: AFD 2A	Circuit	Immediate	NonLatch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Chiller % RLA Capacity Output	None	Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Cond Fan Enable, Shared Ckt1&2	None	Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. This is an info warning, as it is conceivable that the circuit may run without the center shared fan deck working if there are many other coils/fans on the circuits.	Remote
Comm Loss: Cond Rfgt Pressure, Ckt1	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Cond Rfgt Pressure, Ckt2	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote

Table 22. Communication diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Comm Loss: Condenser Fan Enable, Ckt1	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Condenser Fan Enable, Ckt2	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Discharge Temperature Ckt1, Cprsr1A	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Discharge Temperature, Ckt2 , Cprsr2A	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Emergency Stop	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Evap Rfgt Pool Temp, Ckt1	Circuit and Chiller	Special Action and Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period Note: The Evap Pool Temp Sensors are used for normal termination of operational pumpdown , off-cycle freeze protection, and LERTC ignore functions - Substitute Suction Pressure for Op pumpdown termination and OA temp for freeze protection functions.	Remote
Comm Loss: Evap Rfgt Pool Temp, Ckt2	Circuit and Chiller	Special Action and Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. Note: The Evap Pool Temp Sensors are used for normal termination of operational pumpdown , off-cycle freeze protection, and LERTC ignore functions - Substitute Suction Pressure for Op pumpdown termination and OA temp for freeze protection functions.	Remote
Comm Loss: Evaporator Entering Water Temperature	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. Note: Entering Water Temp Sensor is used in EXV pressure control as well as ice making & CHW reset, so it must cause a unit shutdown even if Ice or CHW reset is not installed.	Remote
Comm Loss: Evaporator Leaving Water Temperature	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Evaporator Rfgt Liquid Level, Ckt1	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Evaporator Rfgt Liquid Level, Ckt2	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Evaporator Water Flow Switch	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Evaporator Water Pump Relay	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Expansion Valve, Ckt1	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Expansion Valve, Ckt2	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Ext Noise Reduction Command	None	Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: External Auto/Stop	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote

Table 22. Communication diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Comm Loss: External Chilled/Hot Water Setpoint	External Chilled Water Setpoint	Special Action	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. Chiller shall discontinue use of the External Chilled Water Setpoint source and revert to the next higher priority for setpoint arbitration	Remote
Comm Loss: External Circuit Lockout, Ckt1	None	Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. MP will hold the last lockout state (enabled or disabled) that was in effect at the time of comm loss.	Remote
Comm Loss: External Circuit Lockout, Ckt2	None	Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. MP will hold the last lockout state (enabled or disabled) that was in effect at the time of comm loss	Remote
Comm Loss: External Current Demand Limit Setpoint	External Current Limit setpoint	Special Action	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. Chiller shall discontinue use of the External Current limit setpoint and revert to the next higher priority for Current Limit setpoint arbitration	Remote
Comm Loss: External Ice Building Command	Ice Making Mode	Special Action	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. Chiller shall revert to normal (non-ice building) mode regardless of last state.	Remote
Comm Loss: Fan Inverter Fault, Ckt1	None	Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period	Remote
Comm Loss: Fan Inverter Fault, Ckt2	None	Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Fan Inverter Speed Cmd, Ckt1	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Fan Inverter Speed Cmd, Ckt2	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Fan Inverter Speed Cmd, Shared Ckt1&2	None	Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. This is an info warning, as it is conceivable that the circuit may run without the center shared fan deck working if there are many other coils/fans on the circuits.	
Comm Loss: Heat/ Cool Switch	Heat Mode	Special Action	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. Chiller shall revert to normal (non-ice building) mode regardless of last state.	Remote
Comm Loss: Ice-Making Status	Ice-Machine	Special Action	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. Chiller shall revert to normal (non-ice building) mode regardless of last state.	Remote
Comm Loss: Liquid Line Temperature, Ckt1	None	Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period Note: The Subcooled Liquid Line Temperature Sensors are used for determination of charge and accurate tonnage predictions	Remote
Comm Loss: Liquid Line Temperature, Ckt2	None	Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period Note: The Subcooled Liquid Line Temperature Sensors are used for determination of charge and accurate tonnage predictions	Remote
Comm Loss: Local BAS Interface	Chiller	Info	NonLatch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. Use last valid BAS setpoints. Diagnostic is cleared when successful communication is established with the LonTalk LLID (LCIC) or BacNet LLID (BCIC).	Remote
Comm Loss: Off-cycle Freeze Protection Relay	Chiller	Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Oil Loss Level Sensor Input – Ckt1	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote

Table 22. Communication diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Comm Loss: Oil Loss Level Sensor Input – Ckt2	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Oil Pressure, Cprsr1A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Oil Pressure, Cprsr2A	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Op Status Programmable Relays	None	Info	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Outdoor Air Temperature	Chiller	Normal Shutdown	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.. For RTAE if this diagnostic occurs, operational pumpdown will be performed regardless of the last valid temperature	Remote
Comm Loss: Suction Rfgt Pressure, Ckt1	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All [Ckt/ Cprsr lock out]	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. Note: This diagnostic is replaced by diagnostic 5FB below with Rev 15.0	Remote
Comm Loss: Suction Rfgt Pressure, Ckt2	Circuit	Immediate	Latch	All [Ckt/ Cprsr lock out]	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. Note: This diagnostic is replaced by diagnostic 5FD below with Rev 15.0	Remote
Comm Loss: Winding Temp 1, Cprsr1A	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period	Remote
Comm Loss: Winding Temp 1, Cprsr2A	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period	Remote
Comm Loss: Winding Temp 2, Cprsr2A	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period	Remote
Comm Loss: Winding Temp 2, Cprsr1A	Circuit	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period	Remote

Operator Display Diagnostics and Messages

Table 23. Operator display diagnostics and messages

Operator Display Message	Description //Troubleshooting
A Valid Configuration is Present	• A valid configuration is present in the MP's nonvolatile memory. The configuration is a set of variables and settings that define the physical makeup of this particular chiller. These include: number/airflow,/and type of fans, number/and size of compressors, special features, characteristics, and control options. • //Temporary display of this screen is part of the normal power up sequence.
Communication Lost with UC800	• Ethernet cable not connected between display and UC800. • UC800 not powered. • UC800 has an invalid configuration – Download a valid configuration • UC800 is in Binding View. When exit Binding View, select 'Restart' on this message.
Display Failed to Establish Communication	• Ethernet cable not connected between display and UC800. • UC800 not powered. • UC800 just has the backup application running as received from the vendor. Download CTV application software. • UC800 has an invalid configuration – Download a valid configuration
Display is about to Restart	• The display is low on memory, and needs to re-start. Select Yes to restart. Selecting Yes will not affect the UC800 operation.. Only the Operator Display is reset.

Table 23. Operator display diagnostics and messages

Operator Display Message	Description //Troubleshooting
Error Resulted From Invalid Configuration – Record Condition and Call Trane Service Assertion: 'File Name' 'Line Number'	• This error message is displayed when the MP code finds itself in an illegal location. These assertion points are placed in code locations to aid the software team in identifying why the MP locked up as a result of vectoring to an invalid location. • When this message occurs, copy down the file name and line number and have this ready to give Trane service. • This message remains on the screen for two minutes. After two minutes, the watchdog times out and a 'Watchdog Error' message is displayed The watchdog then resets the MP. The MP heads into a boot and configuration mode the same as it does on a power up. • These error messages are on the AdaptiView screen and do not appear in Tracer TU nor in the diagnostic logs.
File Not Found	• Update UC800 software with Tracer TU
Screen partially populated. Auto and Stop button graphics display, no text.	• Valid configuration is not present. Download a configuration.
Screen Unresponsive	• Tracer TU is downloading software. Wait till download is complete.
The Page Cannot be found	• Most likely this UC800 has only the backup application. Download the latest UC 800 software build. • This could also mean that the UC800 does not have a valid configuration. Download a configuration to it. • Cycle power to the OD and UC800. • UC could be in binding view. If so, get it out of binding view by navigating to another screen in Tracer TU.
UC800 Configuration is Invalid	• Update the UC800 configuration with Tracer TU.

Unit Wiring

Table 24provides a list of electrical schematics, field wiring diagrams and connection diagrams for RTAE units. Complete wiring package is documented in RTAE-SVE001*-EN. A laminated wiring diagram booklet is also shipped with each RTAE unit.

Table 24. RTAE unit wiring drawing numbers

Drawing Number	Description
2310-0200	Schematic Diagram
5724-2731	Fan/Harness Location Diagram
5724-2721	Assembly; Sensor Routing
5724-3006	Panel Component Location Diagram
2310-0195	Field Wiring Diagram
2310-0196	Field Layout Diagram

Log and Check Sheet

The operator log and check sheet are included for use as appropriate, for installation completion verification before Trane start-up is scheduled, and for reference during the Trane start-up.

Where the log or check sheet also exists outside of this publication as standalone literature, the literature order number is also listed.

- Stealth™ RTAE Installation Completion Check Sheet and Request for Trane Service (RLC-ADF002-EN)
- Operator Log

Stealth™ RTAE
Installation Completion Check Sheet and Request for Trane Service

Important: *A copy of this completed form must be submitted to the Trane service agency that will be responsible for the start-up of the chiller. Start-up will NOT proceed unless applicable items listed in this form have been satisfactorily completed.*

To:	Trane Service Office:
S.O. Number:	Serial Numbers:
Job/Project Name:	
Address:	
The following items are being installed and will be completed by:	

Important: *Start-up must be performed by Trane or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform start-up of Trane® products. Contractor shall provide Trane (or an agent of Trane specifically authorized to perform start-up) with notice of the scheduled start-up at least two weeks prior to the scheduled start-up.*

Check boxes if the task is complete or if the answer is "yes."

1. **Chiller**
   - ☐ Installation meets foundation requirements.
   - ☐ In place and piped.
   - ☐ Isolation pads or elastomeric pads installed (optional).
2. **Piping**
   - ☐ Water piping flushed before making final connections to the system

   Chilled water piping connected to:
   - ☐ Evaporator
   - ☐ Air handling units
   - ☐ Pumps
   - ☐ Flow switch or flow proving device installed (if not factory provided)
   - ☐ Strainer installed and cleaned

   - ☐ Water supply connected to filling system
   - ☐ Systems filled
   - ☐ Pumps run, air bled from system
   - ☐ Strainer installed and cleaned
   - ☐ Relief valve ventilation piping installed (if applicable)
3. **Flow balancing valves installed**
   - ☐ Leaving chilled water
   - ☐ Leaving condenser water (if applicable)
   - ☐ Optional heat recovery or auxiliary condenser water (if applicable)
4. **Gauges, thermometers, and air vents**
   - ☐ Installed on both sides of evaporator
5. **Wiring**
   - ☐ Wire size per submittal and NEC
   - ☐ Full power available
   - ☐ Interconnecting wiring, starter to panel (as required)
   - ☐ External interlocks (flow switch, pumps auxiliary, etc.)
   - ☐ Chilled water pump (connected and tested)
   - ☐ 115 Vac power available for service tools
   - ☐ All controls installed and connected
   - ☐ All magnetic starters installed and connected
6. **Testing**
   - ☐ Dry nitrogen available for pressure testing
   - ☐ Trace gas amounts of R-410A or R-134a available for leak testing, if necessary
7. ☐ **Refrigerant on job site (if nitrogen charge option, model number digit 15 = 2, is chosen)**
8. ☐ **Systems can be operated under load conditions**

9. Heaters

- ☐ If unit was factory charged (model number digit 15 = 1), energize heaters for 24 hours prior to start up.
  Important: *It is required that chiller heaters are energized for a minimum of 24 hours prior to start up. Therefore, chiller should have power for this amount of time before Trane Service arrives to do start-up.*
- ☐ If unit has nitrogen charge (model number digit 15 = 2), contact Trane Service for unit charging prior to start-up.
  Important: *Do NOT apply shore power to unit with nitrogen charge. Shore power will drive EXV valves, inhibiting ability to adequately vac and charge unit.*

10. Equipment room

- ☐ Does the equipment room have a refrigerant monitor/sensor capable of monitoring and alarming within the allowable exposure level of the refrigerant?
- ☐ Does the installation have properly placed and operating audible and visual refrigerant alarms?
- ☐ Does the equipment room have proper mechanical ventilation?
- ☐ If it is required by local code, is a self-contained breathing apparatus available?

11. Owner awareness

- ☐ Has the owner been fully instructed on the proper use of refrigerant?
- ☐ Does the owner have a copy of the MSDS for refrigerant?
- ☐ Was the owner given a copy of the Refrigerant Handling Guidelines?

Note: *Additional time required to properly complete the start-up and commissioning, due to any incompleteness of the installation, will be invoiced at prevailing rates.*

This is to certify that the Trane® equipment has been properly and completely installed, and that the applicable items listed above have been satisfactorily completed.

Checklist completed by: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

In accordance with your quotation and our purchase order number _____, we will therefore require the presence of Trane service on this site, for the purpose of start-up and commissioning, by _____ (date).

Note: *Minimum two-week advance notification is required to allow scheduling of the chiller start-up.*

Additional comments/instructions: _____

_____

_____

Note: *A copy of this completed from must be submitted to the Trane Service Office that will be responsible for start-up of chiller.*

TRANE®

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RLC-ADF002-EN 24 Sep 2013
New

Operator Log

Stealth™ RTAE Chiller with UC800 Controller - Tracer AdaptiView Reports - Log Sheet				
	Start	**15 minutes**	**30 minutes**	**1 hour**
Evaporator				
Active Chilled Water Setpoint				
Entering Water Temperature				
Leaving Water Temperature				
Ckt 1				
Saturated Refrigerant Temperature (°F)				
Refrigerant Pressure (psia)				
Approach Temperature (°F)				
Water Flow Status				
Spillover Tank Liquid Level (in)				
EXV % Open				
Ckt 2				
Saturated Refrigerant Temperature (°F)				
Refrigerant Pressure (psia)				
Approach Temperature (°F)				
Water Flow Status				
Spillover Tank Liquid Level (in)				
EXV % Open				
Condenser				
Outdoor Air Temperature				
Ckt 1				
Air Flow %				
Saturated Refrigerant Temperature (°F)				
Refrigerant Pressure (psia)				
Ckt 2				
Air Flow %				
Saturated Refrigerant Temperature (°F)				
Refrigerant Pressure (psia)				
Compressor 1A				
Running Status				
Starts				
Running Time (Hr:Min)				
Oil Pressure (psia)				
Motor 1A				
Active Demand Limit Setpoint				
Average Motor Current (%)				
Percent Speed				
AFD Average Input Current (Amps)				
AFD Average Input Voltage (Volts)				
AFD Input Power (kW)				
AFD Output Power (kW)				
AFD Speed (rpm)				
Compressor 2A				
Running Status				
Starts				
Running Time (Hr:Min)				
Oil Pressure (psia)				
Motor 2A				
Active Demand Limit Setpoint				
Average Motor Current (%)				
Percent Speed				
AFD Average Input Current (Amps)				
AFD Average Input Voltage (Volts)				
AFD Input Power (kW)				
AFD Output Power (kW)				
AFD Speed (rpm)				

Date:

Technician:

Owner:

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RTAE-SVX001A-EN 24 Sep 2013
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