

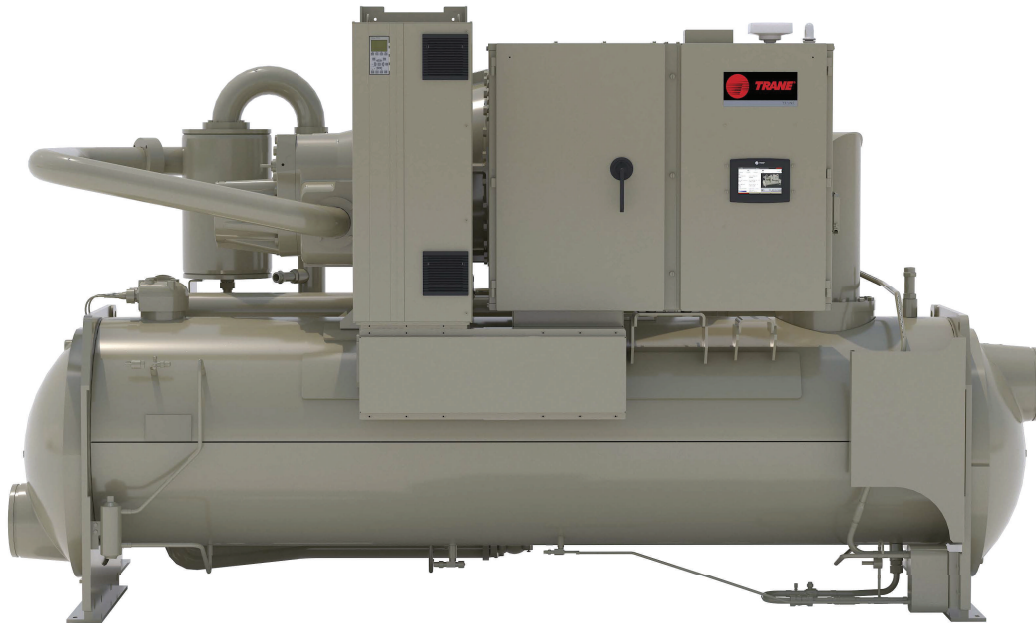


Installation, Operation, and Maintenance

Optimus™ Water-Cooled Chillers

with Symbio™ 800 controls

Model RTHD



⚠ 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.

May 2024

RTHD-SVX01L-EN

TRANE
TECHNOLOGIES



Introduction

Read this manual thoroughly before operating or servicing this unit.

Warnings, Cautions, and Notices

Safety advisories appear throughout this manual as required. Your personal safety and the proper operation of this machine depend upon the strict observance of these precautions.

The three types of advisories are defined as follows:



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



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.



Indicates a situation that could result in equipment or property-damage only accidents.

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.

Important 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 according to local rules. For the USA, 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

Proper Field Wiring and Grounding Required!

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

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/national electrical codes.

⚠ WARNING

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Required!

Failure to wear proper PPE for the job being undertaken could result in death or serious injury.

Technicians, in order to protect themselves from potential electrical, mechanical, and chemical hazards, **MUST** follow precautions in this manual and on the tags, stickers, and labels, as well as the instructions below:

- **Before installing/servicing this unit, technicians MUST put on all PPE required for the work being undertaken (Examples; cut resistant gloves/sleeves, butyl gloves, safety glasses, hard hat/bump cap, fall protection, electrical PPE and arc flash clothing). ALWAYS refer to appropriate Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and OSHA guidelines for proper PPE.**
- **When working with or around hazardous chemicals, ALWAYS refer to the appropriate SDS and OSHA/GHS (Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals) guidelines for information on allowable personal exposure levels, proper respiratory protection and handling instructions.**
- **If there is a risk of energized electrical contact, arc, or flash, technicians MUST put on all PPE in accordance with OSHA, NFPA 70E, or other country-specific requirements for arc flash protection, PRIOR to servicing the unit. NEVER PERFORM ANY SWITCHING, DISCONNECTING, OR VOLTAGE TESTING WITHOUT PROPER ELECTRICAL PPE AND ARC FLASH CLOTHING. ENSURE ELECTRICAL METERS AND EQUIPMENT ARE PROPERLY RATED FOR INTENDED VOLTAGE.**

⚠ WARNING**Follow EHS Policies!**

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

- All Trane personnel must follow the company's Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) policies when performing work such as hot work, electrical, fall protection, lockout/tagout, refrigerant handling, etc. Where local regulations are more stringent than these policies, those regulations supersede these policies.
- Non-Trane personnel should always follow local regulations.

⚠ WARNING**Refrigerant under High Pressure!**

Failure to follow instructions below could result in an explosion which could result in death or serious injury or equipment damage.

System contains 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.

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, 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.

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Revision History

- Updated the Model Number Descriptions, General Data, Maintenance, Diagnostics chapter.
- Added Air-Fi and Wi-Fi topics in Controls chapter.
- Removed the Electrical chapter.
- Updated the Service Clearance section in the Dimensions and Weights chapter.
- Updated the Wiring drawing number for wye-delta units in the Wiring Chapter.



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Model Number

Nameplates

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

Unit Nameplate

See [Figure 1, p. 6](#) for a typical unit nameplate. The 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 or R-513A and refrigerant oil.
- 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 letter “F”. An F 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:

RTHD UB1F XG0U AB1A 2LAL B1A2 LALA VXQX EXAA
 AXY1 76DC XT52 XXXX XXH

Model number digits are selected and assigned in accordance with the definitions as listed in “ ”.

Compressor Nameplate

The compressor nameplate provides the following information:

- Compressor model number. See “[Compressor Model Number](#),” p. 9.
- Compressor electrical characteristics.
- Utilization range.
- Recommended refrigerant.

Figure 1. Typical unit nameplate



Model Number Descriptions

Unit Model Number

Digit 1, 2, 3, 4 — Chiller Model

RTHD = Water-Cooled Optimus™ Chiller

Digit 5 — Manufacturing Location

U = Water Chiller Business Unit, Pueblo, CO USA

Digit 6, 7 — Compressor Frame

B1 = B1 Compressor
B2 = B2 Compressor
C1 = C1 Compressor
C2 = C2 Compressor
D1 = D1 Compressor
D2 = D2 Compressor

Digit 8 — Unit Power Supply

A = 200V/60Hz/3Ph Power
C = 230V/60Hz/3Ph Power
D = 380V/60Hz/3Ph Power
F = 460V/60Hz/3Ph Power
H = 575V/60Hz/3Ph Power

Digit 9 — Specials

X = No Specials

Digit 10, 11 — Design Sequence

** = Factory assigned

Digit 12 — Agency Listing

X = No Agency Listing
U = UL Listed to US and Canadian Safety Standards
A = IBC Seismically Rated
B = UL/Canadian and IBC
C = OSHPD Seismically Rated
D = UL/Canadian and OSHPD

Note: Digit 12 selections A, B, C, and D are special order only.

Digit 13 — Pressure Vessel Code

A = ASME Pressure Vessel Code
C = Canadian Code

Digit 14, 15 — Evaporator

B1 = B1 Evaporator
B2 = B2 Evaporator
C1 = C1 Evaporator
C2 = C2 Evaporator
D1 = D1 Evaporator
D2 = D2 Evaporator
D3 = D3 Evaporator
D4 = D4 Evaporator
D5 = D5 Evaporator
D6 = D6 Evaporator
E1 = E1 Evaporator
F1 = F1 Evaporator
F2 = F2 Evaporator
G2 = G2 Evaporator
G3 = G3 Evaporator

Digit 16 — Evaporator Tube Type

A = Enhanced fin copper (all fluids)
W = Enhanced fin copper (water only)

Digit 17 — Evaporator Water Pass Configuration

2 = 2 Pass
3 = 3 Pass
4 = 4 Pass

Digit 18 — Evaporator Water Connection

L = Left Hand
R = Right Hand

Digit 19 — Evaporator Connection Type

A = Standard Grooved Pipe

Digit 20 — Evaporator Water Side Pressure

L = 150 psi (10.5 bar)
H = 300 psi (21 bar)

Digit 21, 22 — Condenser

B1 = B1 Condenser
B2 = B2 Condenser
D1 = D1 Condenser
D2 = D2 Condenser
E1 = E1 Condenser
E2 = E2 Condenser
E3 = E3 Condenser
E4 = E4 Condenser
E5 = E5 Condenser
F1 = F1 Condenser
F2 = F2 Condenser
F3 = F3 Condenser
G2 = G2 Condenser
G3 = G3 Condenser

Digit 23 — Condenser Tube Type

A = Enhanced Fin-Copper - 0.028 in.
B = Smooth Bore Copper
C = Smooth Bore CuNi
D = Enhanced Fin Copper - 0.025 in.

Digit 24 — Condenser Water Passes

2 = 2 Pass

Digit 25 — Condenser Water Connection

L = Left Hand
R = Right Hand

Digit 26 — Condenser Connection Type

A = Standard Grooved Pipe
C = Marine
S = Special

Digit 27 — Condenser Waterside Pressure

L = 150 psi (10.5 bar)
H = 300 psi (21 bar)

Digit 28 — Condenser Leaving Water Temperature

A = Standard

Digit 29 — Refrigerant Isolation Valves

X = No Refrigerant Isolation Valves
V = With Refrigerant Isolation Valves

Digit 30 — Oil Cooler

X = Without Oil Cooler
C = With Oil Cooler

Digit 31 — Thermal Insulation

X = No Insulation
Q = Factory Installed Insulation

Digit 32 — Acoustic Insulation

X = Acoustic Insulation

Digit 33 — Label and Literature Language

C = Spanish
E = English
F = French



Model Number Descriptions

Digit 34 — Safety Devices

X = Standard

Digit 35 — Factory Charge

A = Refrigerant Charge (R-134a)

B = Nitrogen Charge (R-134a Field Supplied)

C = Refrigerant Charge (R-513A)

D = Nitrogen Charge (R-513A Field Supplied)

Digit 36 — Shipping Package

A = No Skid (Standard)

B = Shrink Wrap

C = Skid

D = Skid + Shrink Wrap

Digit 37 — Flow Switch

X = No Flow Switch

A = Evaporator (NEMA 1)

B = Evaporator and Condenser (NEMA 1)

C = Evaporator (NEMA 4)

D = Evaporator and Condenser (NEMA 4)

Digit 38 — Factory Test

X = No Performance Test

C = Witness Test

D = Performance Test

N = Customer Inspection

Digit 39 — Starter Type

Y = Wye-Delta Closed Transition Starter

V = Premium AFD

Digit 40, 41, 42 — Design RLA (for starter)

*** = Selection Assigned

Digit 43 — Power Line Connection Type

A = Terminal Block

D = Circuit Breaker

F = High Interrupt Circuit Breaker

Digit 44 — Max RLA (Starter)

C = 277 Max RLA (Fixed Speed)

E = 364 Max RLA (Fixed Speed)

G = 126 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

H = 150 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

J = 185 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

K = 234 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

L = 279 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

M = 316 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

N = 366 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

Q = 397 Max RLA (Fixed Speed)

R = 476 Max RLA (Fixed Speed)

T = 598 Max RLA (Fixed Speed)

U = 779 Max RLA (Fixed Speed)

V = 197 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

W = 241 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

X = 292 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

Y = 367 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

Z = 446 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

1 = 549 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

2 = 176 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

3 = 223 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

4 = 280 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

5 = 335 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

6 = 411 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

7 = 455 Max RLA (Drive and Panel)

Digit 45 — Under/Over Voltage Protection

X = None

U = With Under/Over Voltage Protection

Digit 46 — Operator Interface

T = Tracer AdaptiView™ TD7 Display

Digit 47 — Digital Communication Interface

X = None

8 = Modbus™ Interface

B = BACnet® Interface (MS/TP)

P = BACnet Interface (IP)

L = LonTalk® Interface

Digit 48 — External Water and Demand Limit Setpoint

X = None

2 = 2–10 Vdc Input

4 = 4–20 mA Input

Digit 49 — External Base Loading

X = None

2 = 2–10 Vdc Input

4 = 4–20 mA Input

Digit 50 — Ice Building

X = None

A = Ice Building with Relay

B = Ice Building without Relay

Digit 51 — Programmable Relays

X = None

R = With Programmable Relays

Digit 52 — Chilled Water Reset

X = Chilled Water Reset - Return Water

T = Chilled Water Reset - Outdoor Air Temperature

Digit 53 — Control Outputs

X = None

D = Chiller Differential Pressure and Percent RLA

P = Condenser Pressure (% HPC) and Percent RLA

V = Condenser Regulating Valve Control and Percent RLA

Digit 54 — Refrigerant Monitor Input

X = None

A = 100 ppm / 4-20 mA

B = 1000 ppm / 4-20 mA

C = 100 ppm / 2-10 Vdc

D = 1000 ppm / 2-10 Vdc

Digit 55 — Condenser Leaving Hot Water Temp Control

X = None

H = Hot Water Temp Control

Digit 56, 57, 58 — AFD Output Amps

000 = Not Applicable (Wye-Delta Starter)

*** = Selection Assigned

Compressor Model Number

Digit 1, 2, 3, 4 — Chiller Model

CHHC = Positive Displacement, Helical Rotary
(Twin Screw) Hermetic Compressor

Digit 5, — Design Control

* = Factory Assigned

Digit 6 — Frame Size

B = B Frame

C = C Frame

D = D Frame

Digit 7 — Capacity

1 = Smaller Capacity (minor)

2 = Larger Capacity (major)

3 = Special 50Hz

Digit 8 — Motor Voltage

A = 200V/60Hz/3Ph

C = 200V/60Hz/3Ph

D = 380V/60Hz/3Ph

F = 400/460V- 50/60Hz - 3Ph used for 380V/50Hz/
3Ph

H = 575V/60Hz/3Ph

S = Special Voltage

Digit 9 — Design Specials

0 = No Specials

C = All Specials Denoted by Digits Elsewhere

S = Uncategorized Special not Denoted by Other
Digits

Digit 10, 11 — Design Sequence

** = Factory Assigned

General Information

Unit Description

The RTHD units are single compressor, helical-rotary type, water-cooled liquid chillers designed for installation indoors. Each unit is a completely assembled, hermetic package that is factory-piped, wired, leak-tested, dehydrated, charged (optional), and tested for proper control operation before shipment.

Figure 2, p. 10 through show typical Optimus™ units and their components. Water inlet and outlet openings are covered before shipment. The oil tank is factory charged with the proper amount of refrigeration oil. The unit can be factory charged with refrigerant.

Figure 2. Component location — Optimus™ wye-delta starter (front view)

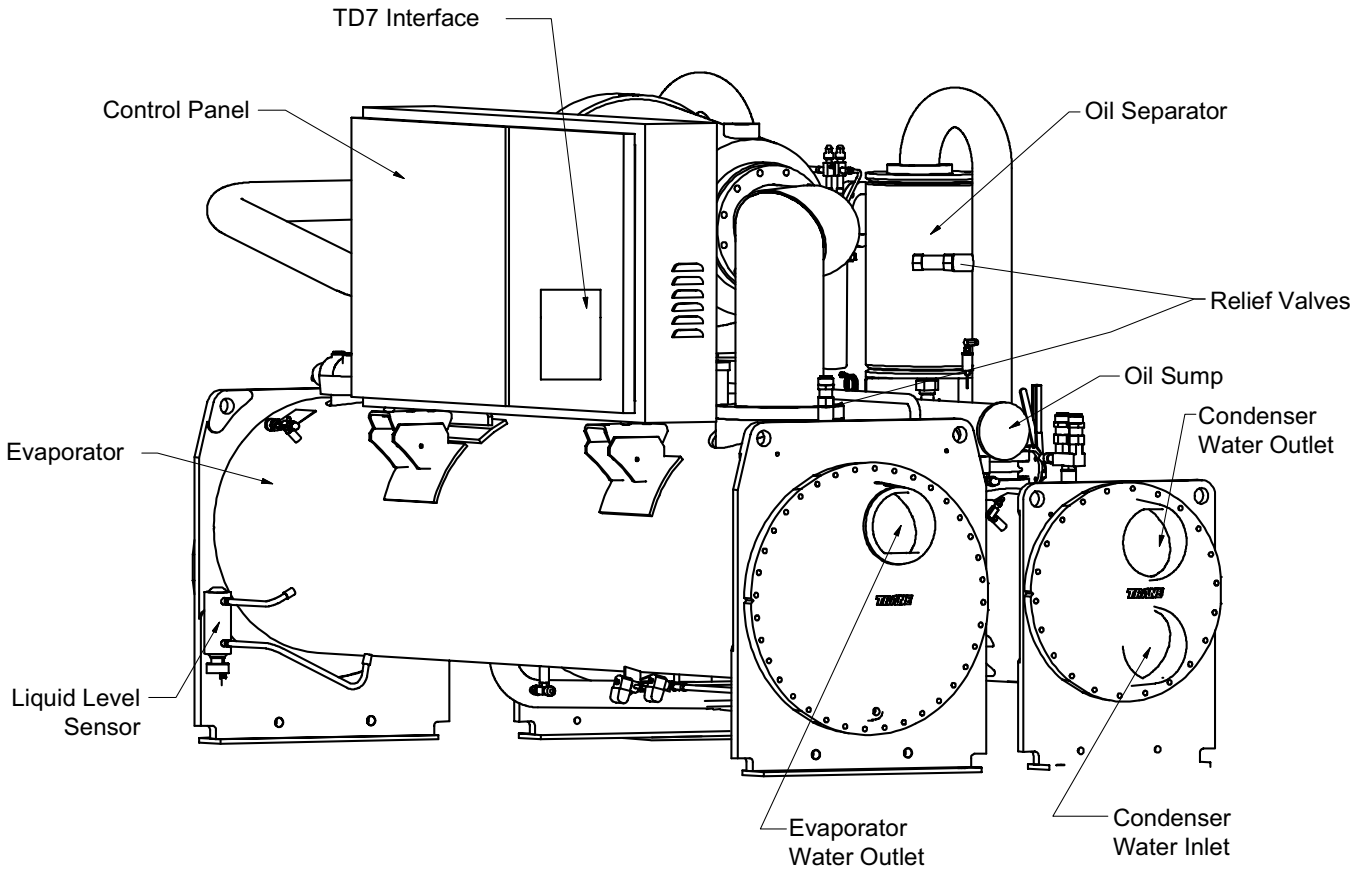
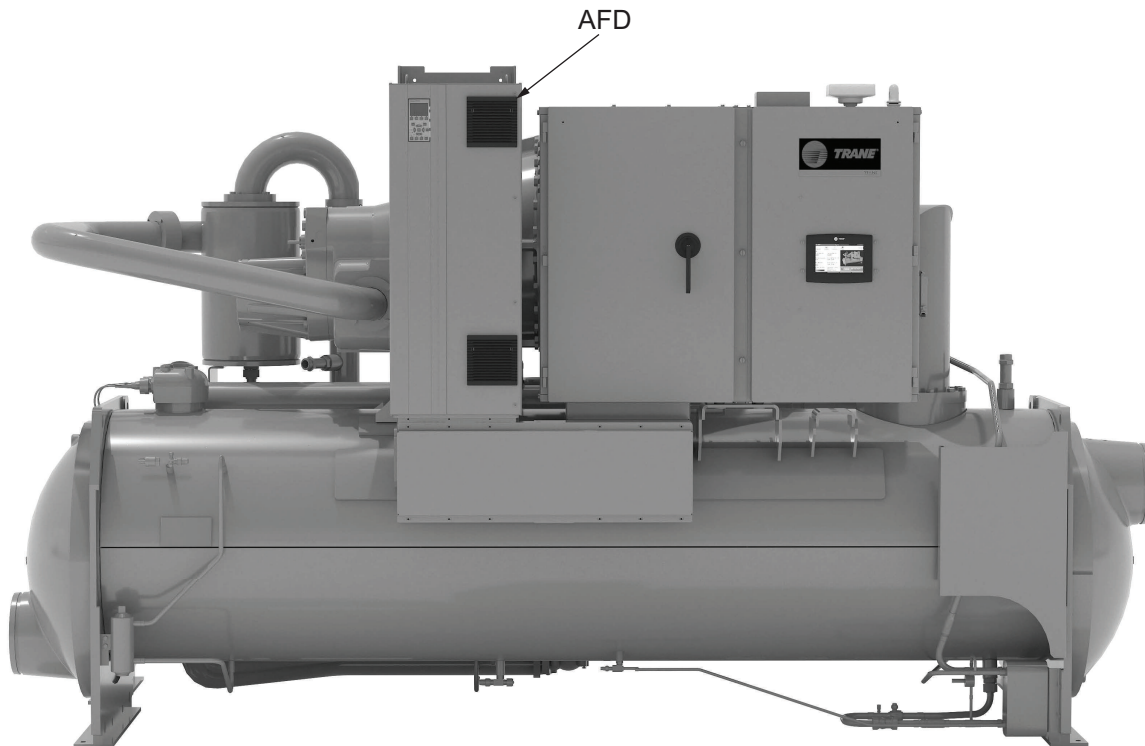


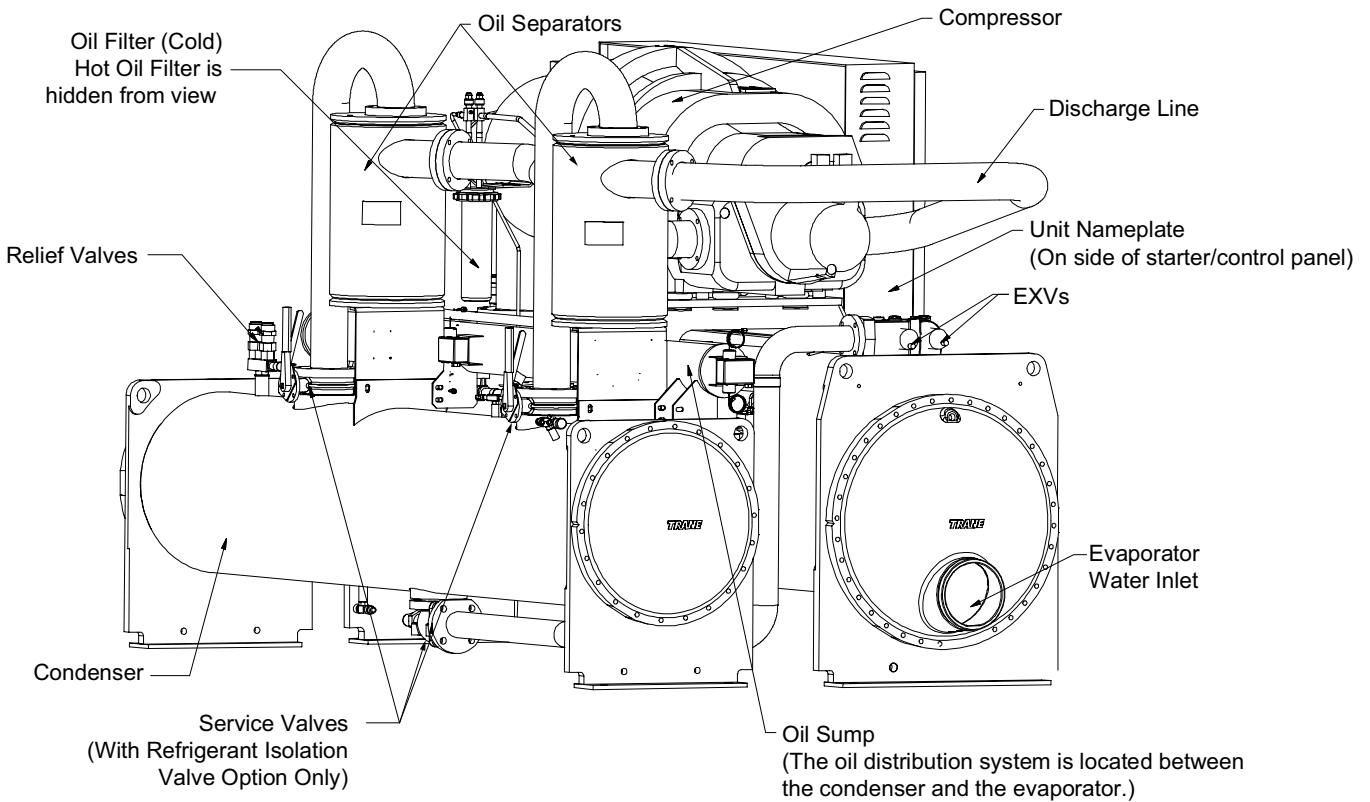
Figure 3. Component location — Optimus™ with AFD (front view)



Note: Component locations shown in [Figure 3, p. 11](#) are the same for units with optional AFD.

General Information

Figure 4. Component location — Optimus™ (back view)



Note: Optional AFD is not shown. See [Figure 4, p. 12](#) for location of optional AFD.



Pre-Installation

Inspection

When the unit is delivered, verify that it is the correct unit and that it is properly equipped.

Inspect all exterior components for visible damage. Report any apparent damage or material shortage to the carrier and make a "unit damage" notation on the carrier's delivery receipt. Specify the extent and type of damage found and notify the appropriate Trane Sales Office.

Do not proceed with installation of a damaged unit without sales office approval.

Inspection Checklist

To protect against loss due to damage incurred in transit, complete the following checklist upon receipt of the 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 10 days after receipt.
- 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 the Trane sales representative and arrange for repair. Do not repair the unit, however, until damage is inspected by the transportation representative.

Loose Parts Inventory

Check all items against the shipping list. Water vessel drain plugs, isolation pads, rigging and electrical diagrams, service literature and the starter/control panel wire pullbox (required on some starters) are shipped loose in the control panel.

Storage

If the chiller is to be stored more than one month prior to installation, observe the following precautions:

- Do not remove the protective coverings from the electrical panel.
- Store the chiller in a dry, secure area.
- At least every three months, attach a gauge and manually check the pressure in the refrigerant circuit. If the refrigerant pressure is below 71 psig at 70°F (or 46 psig at 50°F), call a qualified service organization and the appropriate Trane sales office.

Note: Pressure will be approximately 20 psig if shipped with the optional nitrogen charge.

Installation Requirements

A list of the contractor responsibilities typically associated with the unit installation process is provided in [Table 1, p. 13](#).

Table 1. Installation requirements

Requirement	Trane Supplied, Trane Installed	Trane Supplied, Field Installed	Field Supplied, Field Installed
Rigging			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety chains • Clevis connectors - Lifting beam
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		Isolation pads	Isolation pads



Pre-Installation

Table 1. Installation requirements (continued)

Requirement	Trane Supplied, Trane Installed	Trane Supplied, Field Installed	Field Supplied, Field Installed
Electrical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circuit breakers or non-fused disconnects (optional) • Unit-mounted starter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circuit breaker or non-fused disconnect handle • Temperature sensor (optional outdoor air) • Flow switches (may be field-supplied) • Condenser water regulating valve controller (optional: may be field-supplied) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circuit breakers or fusible disconnects (optional) • Terminal lugs • Ground connection(s) • Jumper bars • BAS wiring (optional) • IPC wiring • Control voltage wiring • High condenser pressure interlock wiring • Chilled water pump contactor and wiring • Condenser water pump contactor and wiring • Optional relays and wiring
Water piping			
Pressure Relief	Relief valves		Vent line and flexible connector
Insulation	Insulation (optional)		Insulation
Optimus™ RTHD Installation Completion Check Sheet and Request for Trane Service (RLC-ADF005*-EN, see “Log and Check Sheets,” p. 85)			
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

Unit Weights

Table 2. Weights — standard units (wye-delta starter)

Unit Configuration ^(a)	Shipping Weight		Operating Weight	
	lbs	kg	lbs	kg
B1B1B1	9292	4215	9867	4476
B1C1D1	9837	4462	10554	4787
B2B2B2	9402	4265	10019	4545
B2C2D2	9953	4515	10653	4832
C1D5E4	12973	5884	13673	6202
C1D6E5	12780	5797	13397	6077
C1E1F1	14718	6676	15818	7175
C2D3E3	14002	6351	15044	6824
C2D4E4	12972	5884	13672	6201
C2F2F3	16168	7334	17560	7965
D1D1E1	14443	6551	15385	6987
D1F1F2	16187	7342	17537	7955
D1G1G1	18600	8437	20500	9299
D1G2G2	19107	8667	21065	9555
D2D2E2	14562	6605	15570	7062
D2F2F3	16820	7629	18220	8264
D2G2G1	18700	8482	20700	9389
D2G3G3	19508	8849	21641	9816
D3D2E2	14562	6605	15570	7062
D3F2F3	16820	7629	18220	8264
D3G2G1	18650	8460	20650	9367
E3D2E2	14720	6677	15728	7134
E3F2F3	16956	7691	18356	8326
E3G2G1	18800	8528	20800	9435
E3G3G3	19653	8915	21786	9882

Notes:

1. All weights +/- 3%
2. Shipping weights include standard 150 psig water boxes, refrigerant charge and oil charge.
3. Operating weights include refrigerant, oil and water charges.

^(a) Unit configuration digits 1, 2 - compressor code (also shown in unit model number digits 6, 7); digits 3, 4 - evaporator code (unit model number digits 14, 15); digits 5, 6 - condenser code (unit model number digits 21, 22).

Table 3. Weights — units with AFD option

Unit Configuration ^(a)	Shipping Weight				Operating Weight			
	AFD D1H Frame		AFD D2H Frame		AFD D1H Frame		AFD D2H Frame	
	lbs	kg	lbs	kg	lbs	kg	lbs	kg
B1B1B1	9526	4321	9664	4384	10101	4582	10239	4645
B1C1D1	10071	4568	10209	4631	10787	4893	10925	4956
B2B2B2	9636	4371	9774	4434	10251	4650	10389	4713
B2C2D2	10187	4621	10325	4684	10886	4938	11024	5001
C1D5E4	13206	5990	13344	6053	13904	6307	14043	6370
C1D6E5	13014	5903	13153	5966	13631	6183	13770	6246



Dimensions and Weights

Table 3. Weights — units with AFD option (continued)

Unit Configuration ^(a)	Shipping Weight				Operating Weight			
	AFD D1H Frame		AFD D2H Frame		AFD D1H Frame		AFD D2H Frame	
	lbs	kg	lbs	kg	lbs	kg	lbs	kg
C1E1F1	14949	6781	15088	6844	16801	7621	16940	7684
C2D3E3	14235	6457	14374	6520	15278	6930	15417	6993
C2D4E4	13206	5990	13344	6053	13907	6308	14046	6371
C2F2F3	17055	7736	17194	7799	18446	8367	18585	8430
D1D1E1	–	–	14815	6720	–	–	15756	7147
D1F1F2	–	–	16559	7511	–	–	17910	8124
D1G1G1	–	–	18973	8606	–	–	20873	9468
D1G2G2	–	–	19480	8836	–	–	21438	9724
D2D2E2	–	–	14934	6774	–	–	15944	7232
D2F2F3	–	–	17194	7799	–	–	18594	8434
D2G2G1	–	–	19072	8651	–	–	21074	9559
D2G3G3	–	–	19881	9018	–	–	22013	9985
D3D2E2	–	–	14934	6774	–	–	15944	7232
D3F2F3	–	–	17194	7799	–	–	18594	8434
D3G2G1	–	–	19023	8629	–	–	21023	9536
E3D2E2	–	–	15093	6846	–	–	16100	7303
E3F2F3	–	–	17337	7864	–	–	18728	8495
E3G2G1	–	–	19173	8697	–	–	21173	9604
E3G3G3	–	–	20036	9088	–	–	22169	10056

Notes:

- Weights vary with AFD frame size. D1H frame size used on units with model number digit 44 = G, H, J, V, W, X, 2, 3, or 4. D2H frame size used with model number digit 44 = K, L, M, N, Y, Z, 1, 5, 6, or 7.
- All weights +/- 3%.
- Shipping weights include standard 150 psig water boxes, refrigerant charge and oil charge.
- Operating weights include refrigerant, oil and water charges.
- AFD frame size determined by unit selection. See submittal for information.

^(a) Unit configuration digits 1, 2 - compressor code (also shown in unit model number digits 6, 7); digits 3, 4 - evaporator code (unit model number digits 14, 15); digits 5, 6 - condenser code (unit model number digits 21, 22).

Unit Dimensions

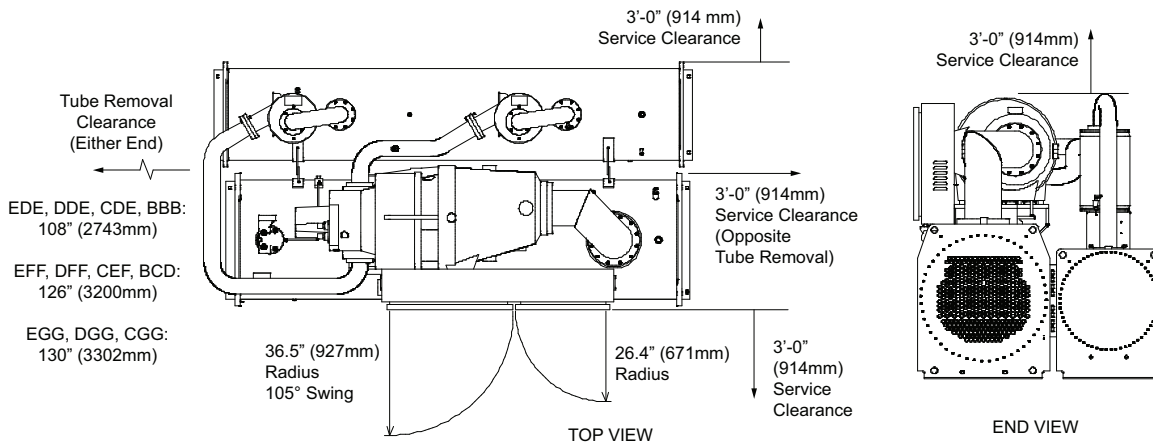
See unit submittals for specific unit dimensions and water connection locations.

Service Clearances

Notes:

- Required vertical clearance above unit is 36-inch (914 mm). There should be no piping or conduit located over the compressor motor.
- Maximum clearances are given. Some units configurations may require less clearance than others in the same category.
- If the room configuration requires a variance to the clearance dimensions, contact your Trane sales office representative.

Figure 5. Service clearances



Note: Optional AFD is not shown.

Table 4. Service clearances

Unit Configuration ^(a)	Recommended Clearance									
	Front		Back		Either End		Other End ^(b)		Top	
	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm
BBB,CDE, DDE, EDE	36.5	927	36	914	36	914	108	2743	36	914
EFF, DFF, CEF, BCD	36.5	927	36	914	36	914	126	3200	36	914
EGG, DGG, CGG	36.5	927	36	914	36	914	130	3302	36	914

^(a) Unit configuration digit 1 - compressor code (shown in unit model number digit 6); digit 2 - evaporator code (model number digit 14); digit 3 - condenser code (model number digit 21).

^(b) Clearance for tube removal.



Installation Mechanical

Location Requirements

Sound Considerations

- Locate the unit away from sound-sensitive areas.
- Install the isolation pads under the unit. Refer to “Unit Isolation.”
- Install rubber vibration isolators in all water piping.
- Isolate all pipe hangers and be sure they are not supported by main structure beams that could introduce vibration into occupied spaces.
- Make sure that the piping does not put additional stress on the unit.

Note: Do not use metal braided type eliminators on the water piping. Metal braided eliminators are not effective at the frequencies at which the unit will operate.

- 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). The expectation for our equipment is that attached piping is fully supported by an independent structure/system, without being connected to the waterbox. Once in place, the unit must be level within 1/2" (12.7 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.

See [Table 2, p. 15](#) or [Table 3, p. 15](#) for unit operating weights.

Place the manufacturer-supplied isolation pad assemblies under the unit. Once in place, level the chiller within 1/4" (6.35 mm) over its length and width.

Clearances

Provide enough space around the unit to allow the installation and maintenance personnel unrestricted access to all service points. Refer to submittal drawings for the unit dimensions.

See [Figure 5, p. 17](#) and [Table 4, p. 17](#) for minimum clearances required for service. In all cases, local codes will take precedence over these recommendations.

Ventilation

The unit produces heat even though the compressor is cooled by the refrigerant. Make provisions to remove heat generated by unit operation from the equipment room. Ventilation must be adequate to maintain an ambient temperature lower than the following:

Wye-Delta Starter Units:	104°F (40°C)
AFD Unit Option:	104°F (40°C)

Vent the evaporator, condenser and compressor pressure relief valves in accordance with all local and national codes. See .

Make provisions in the equipment room to keep the chiller from being exposed to freezing temperatures (32°F/0°C).

Water Drainage

Locate the unit near a large capacity drain for water vessel drain-down during shutdown or repair. Condensers and evaporators are provided with drain connections. See [Figure 14, p. 29](#). All local and national codes apply.

Access Restrictions

Door clearances are given in [Figure 5, p. 17](#). See unit submittals for specific “per unit” dimensional information.

Rigging

Important: If unit must be disassembled for installation, see *Engineering Service Bulletin RTHD-SVB02*-EN, Optimus™ Water-Cooled Chillers, Disassembly Procedure for instructions, including weights and rigging instruction for components.*

The Optimus™ chiller should be moved by lifting at designated lift points only. See [Table 2, p. 15](#) and [Table 3, p. 15](#) for overall unit weights. See [Figure 6, p. 19](#) for typical unit lifting point weights.

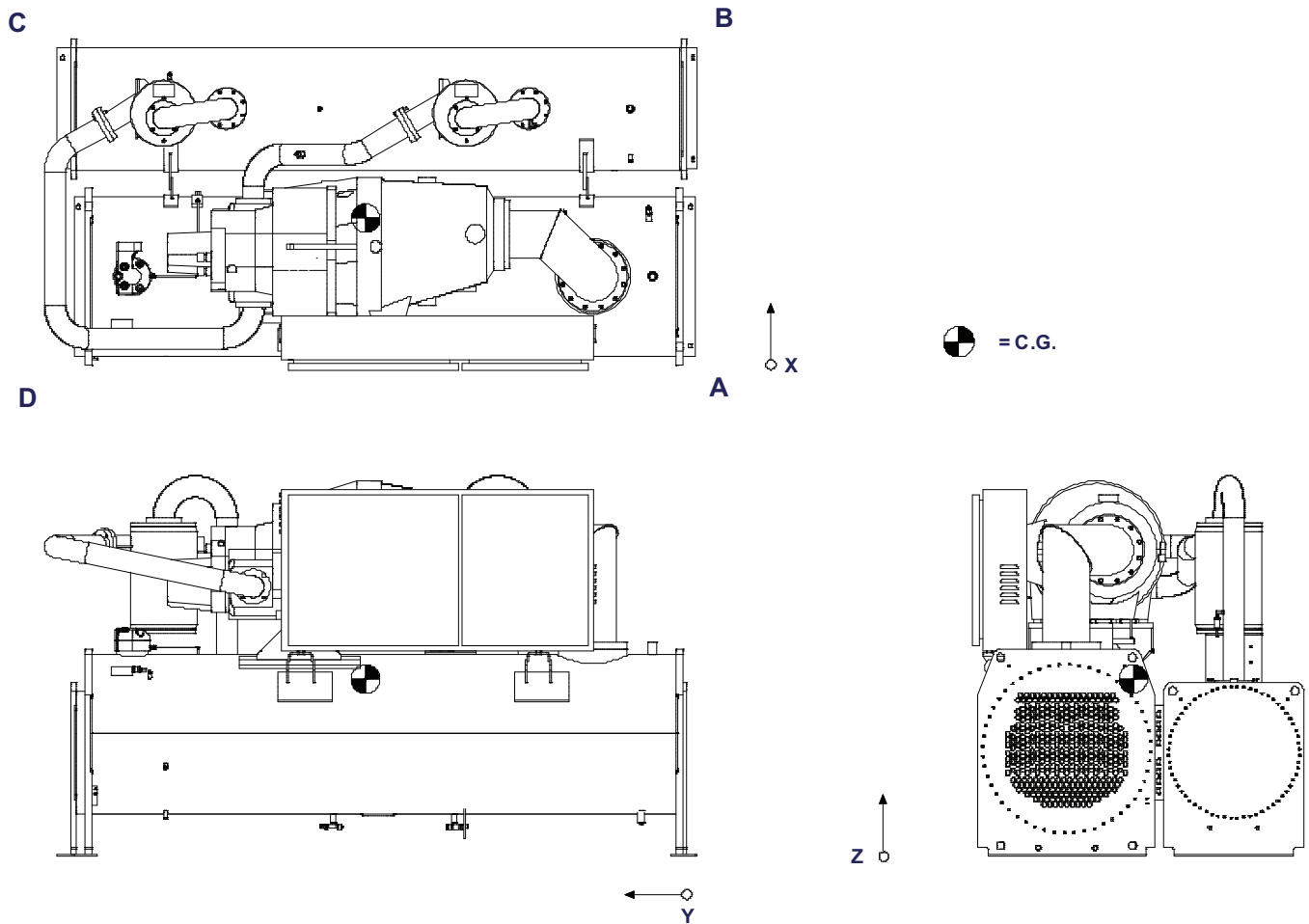
⚠ WARNING

Heavy Object!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in unit dropping which could result in death or serious injury, and equipment or property-only damage.

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.

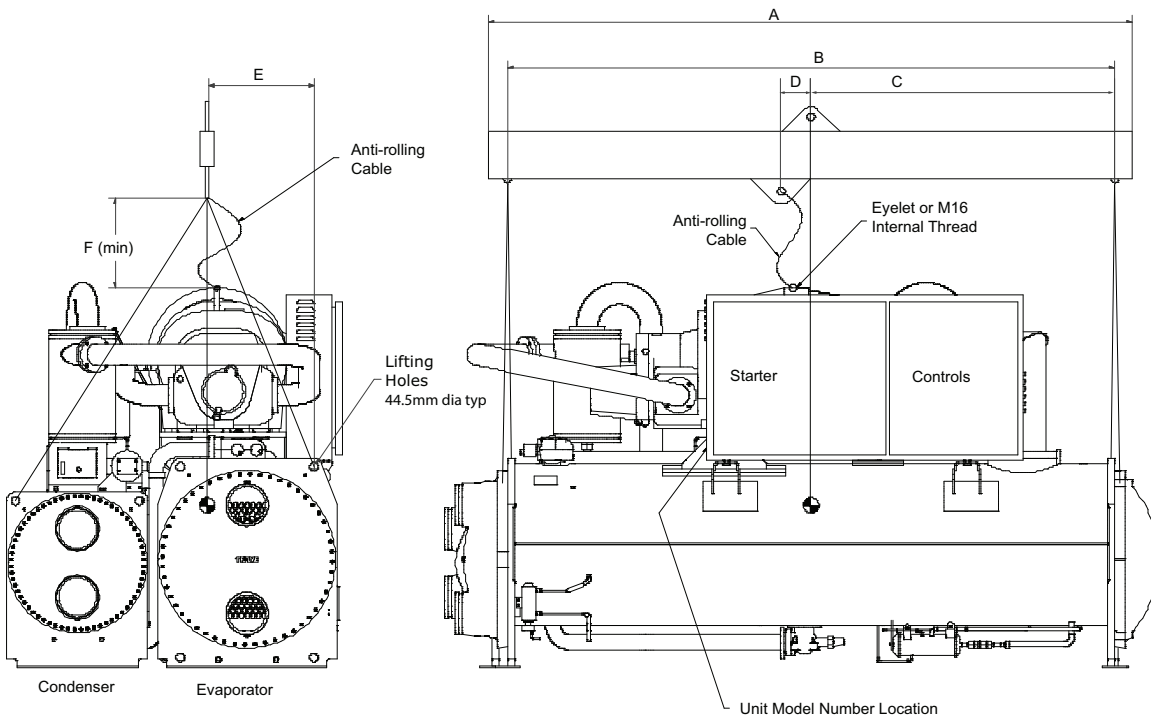
Figure 6. Lifting location point weights and dimensions



Note: Optional AFD is not shown. See [Figure 3, p. 11](#) for location of optional AFD. Lifting weights and center of gravity measurements are shown for both unit configurations in tables below.

Lifting Procedure

Figure 7. Rigging configuration



Note: Optional AFD is not shown. See [Figure 3, p. 11](#) for location of optional AFD. Rigging information is same for wye-delta or AFD units.

Table 5. Rigging dimensions

Unit Configuration (a)	Units	Dimension					
		A	B	C	D	E	F
B1B1B1	in	120.00	108.00	56.97	3.92	21.02	24.00
	mm	3048	2743	1447	97	534	610
B1C1D1	in	144.00	132.00	58.23	3.74	20.51	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1479	95	521	610
B2B2B2	in	120.00	108.00	58.11	3.86	21.06	24.00
	mm	3048	2743	1476	98	535	610
B2C2D2	in	144.00	132.00	58.31	3.66	20.59	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1481	93	523	610
C1D5E4	in	120.00	108.00	59.96	8.62	22.99	24.00
	mm	3048	2743	1523	219	584	610
C1D6E5	in	120.00	108.00	60.00	8.58	22.91	24.00
	mm	3048	2743	1524	218	582	610
C1E1F1	in	144.00	132.00	63.50	5.08	24.57	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1613	129	624	610
C2D3E3	in	120.00	108.00	59.72	8.86	24.33	24.00
	mm	3048	2743	1517	225	618	610
C2D4E4	in	120.00	108.00	59.96	8.62	22.99	24.00
	mm	3048	2743	1523	219	584	610

Table 5. Rigging dimensions (continued)

Unit Configuration (a)	Units	Dimension					
		A	B	C	D	E	F
C2F2F3	in	144.00	132.00	63.40	3.98	24.29	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1610	101	617	610
D1D1E1	in	120.00	108.00	60.00	7.36	24.09	24.00
	mm	3048	2743	1524	187	612	610
D1F1F2	in	144.00	132.00	63.46	3.90	24.49	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1612	99	622	610
D1G1G1	in	144.00	132.00	63.46	3.90	25.75	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1612	99	654	610
D1G2G2	in	144.00	132.00	63.54	3.82	26.02	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1614	97	661	610
D2D2E2	in	120.00	108.00	59.96	7.40	24.17	24.00
	mm	3048	2743	1523	188	614	610
D2F2F3	in	144.00	132.00	63.39	3.98	24.29	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1610	101	617	610
D2G2G1	in	144.00	132.00	63.46	3.90	25.75	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1612	99	654	610
D2G3G3	in	144.00	132.00	63.46	3.90	25.75	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1612	99	654	610
D3D2E2	in	120.00	108.00	60.00	7.40	24.17	24.00
	mm	3048	2743	1523	188	614	610
D3F2F3	in	144.00	132.00	63.39	3.98	24.29	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1610	101	617	610
D3G2G1	in	144.00	132.00	63.46	3.90	25.75	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1612	99	654	610
E3D2E2	in	120.00	108.00	60.00	4.57	24.09	24.00
	mm	3048	2743	1525	116	612	610
E3F2F3	in	144.00	132.00	63.46	1.14	24.21	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1612	29	615	610
E3G2G1	in	144.00	132.00	63.82	0.79	26.00	24.00
	mm	3658	3353	1621	20	661	610

(a) Designator corresponds to digits 6, 7, 14, 15, 21 and 22 of model number.

Important: Rigging dimensions given in Table 5, p. 20 are given as a starting point reference. Lifting cables should be adjusted as necessary for even unit lift.

⚠ WARNING

Improper Unit Lift!

Failure to properly lift unit in a LEVEL position could result in unit dropping and possibly crushing operator/technician which could result in death or serious injury, and equipment or property-only damage.

Test lift unit approximately 24 inches (61 cm) to verify proper center of gravity lift point. To avoid dropping of unit, reposition lifting point if unit is not level.

⚠ WARNING

Risk of Unit Tipping!

Failure to follow below instruction could result in death or serious injury.

Connect an anti-rotation strap between the lifting beam and compressor before lifting unit to avoid failure of lifting cable.

⚠ WARNING

Shipping Mounts!

Failure to follow below instructions could result in death or serious injury or equipment damage.

- Do not use the threaded holes in the compressor to lift or assist in lifting the unit. They are not intended for that purpose and could create a dangerous situation.
- Do not remove the wood mounts until the unit is in its final location.

NOTICE

Equipment Damage!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in equipment damage.

- Never use a forklift to move the unit. The skid is not designed to support the unit at any one point and using a forklift to move the equipment may cause unit damage.
- Always position the lifting beam so that cables do not contact the unit.

Note: If absolutely necessary, the chiller can be pushed or pulled across a smooth surface if it is bolted to wood shipping mounts.

1. See [Table 2, p. 15](#) or [Table 3, p. 15](#) for unit shipping weights.

Note: Weights are typical for units with R-134a or R-513A charge.

2. When unit is at its final location, remove shipping bolts that secure unit to wood base mounts.
3. Install clevis connectors in lifting holes provided on the unit. Attach lifting chains or cables to clevis connectors as shown in [Figure 7, p. 20](#). Each cable alone must be strong enough to lift the chiller.
4. Attach cables to lifting beam as shown in [Figure 7, p. 20](#). See [Table 5, p. 20](#) for rigging dimensions. The lifting beam crossbar must be positioned so the lifting cables do not contact unit piping or electrical panel enclosure.
5. Connect an anti-rotation strap or cable loosely between the lifting beam and the threaded coupling or eyelet provided at the top of the compressor. Use an eyebolt or clevis to secure the strap at the coupling or eyelet.

Important: The anti-rotation strap is not a lifting chain, but a safety device to ensure that the unit cannot tilt during lifting.

6. Lift from above, or jack the unit per “[Alternate Moving Method](#),” [p. 23](#). Remove the base mounts.
7. During final positioning of the unit, place the isolation pads under the evaporator and condenser tube sheet supports as shown in [Figure 12, p. 24](#). See “[Isolation Pads](#),” [p. 23](#) for information on isolation pads.

8. Level the unit as described in “[Unit Leveling](#),” [p. 23](#).
9. The unit is shipped with spacers on the compressor mount that protect isolation pads during shipping and handling. Before the unit is operated, remove the spacers as indicated to prevent excessive noise.

- B Family Compressors:

- Remove qty 1 puck-type spacer under discharge side of compressor (see [Figure 8, p. 22](#)).
- Remove qty 2 flat washer spacers under suction side of compressor (see [Figure 9, p. 22](#)).

Note: Suction side of compressor WILL float.

Figure 8. Compressor shipping spacers B family (discharge side)

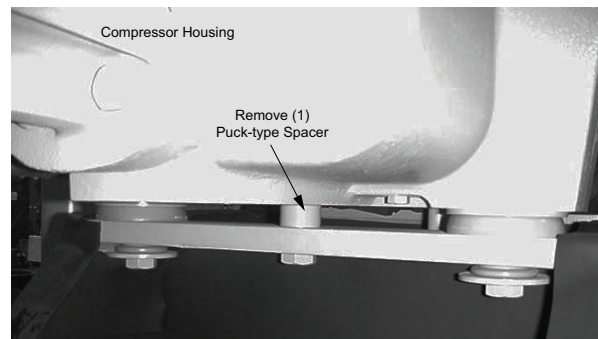
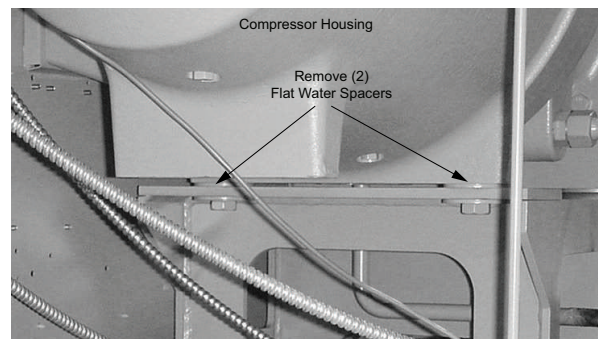


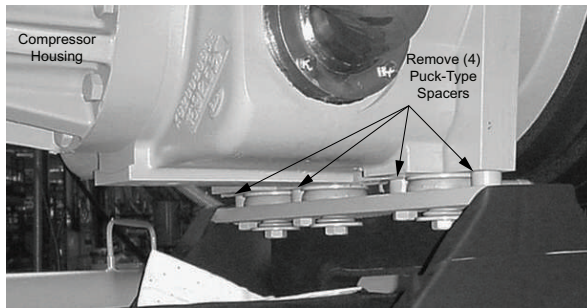
Figure 9. Compressor shipping spacers B family (suction side)



- C, D, E Family Compressors:

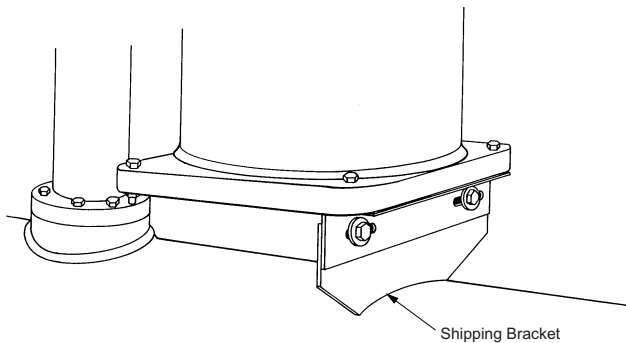
- Remove (4) puck-type spacer under discharge side of compressor (see [Figure 10, p. 23](#)).

Figure 10. Compressor shipping spacers C, D, E family (discharge side)



10. Remove the shipping brackets from the bottom sides of the oil separator(s). See [Figure 11, p. 23](#).

Figure 11. Oil separator shipping bracket



Notes:

- Once shipping bracket(s) is removed, the oil separator is only supported by the discharge line.
- Failure to remove oil separator shipping brackets could result in excessive noise.

Unit Leveling

Note: The electrical panel side of the unit is designated as the “front” of the unit.

1. Check unit level end-to-end by placing a level on the top surface of the evaporator shell.
2. If there is insufficient surface available on the top of evaporator shell, attach a magnetic level to bottom of shell to level the unit. Unit should be level to within 1/4 inch (6.35 mm) over its length.
3. Place the level on the evaporator shell tube sheet support to check side-to-side (front-to-back) level. Adjust to within 1/4 inch (6.35 mm) of level front-to-back.

Note: The evaporator *MUST* be level for optimum heat transfer and unit performance.

4. Use full-length shims to level the unit.

Alternate Moving Method

If it is not possible to rig from above as shown in , the unit may also be moved by jacking each end high enough to move an equipment dolly under each tube sheet support. Once securely mounted on the dollies, the unit may be rolled into position.

Alternate Moving Method

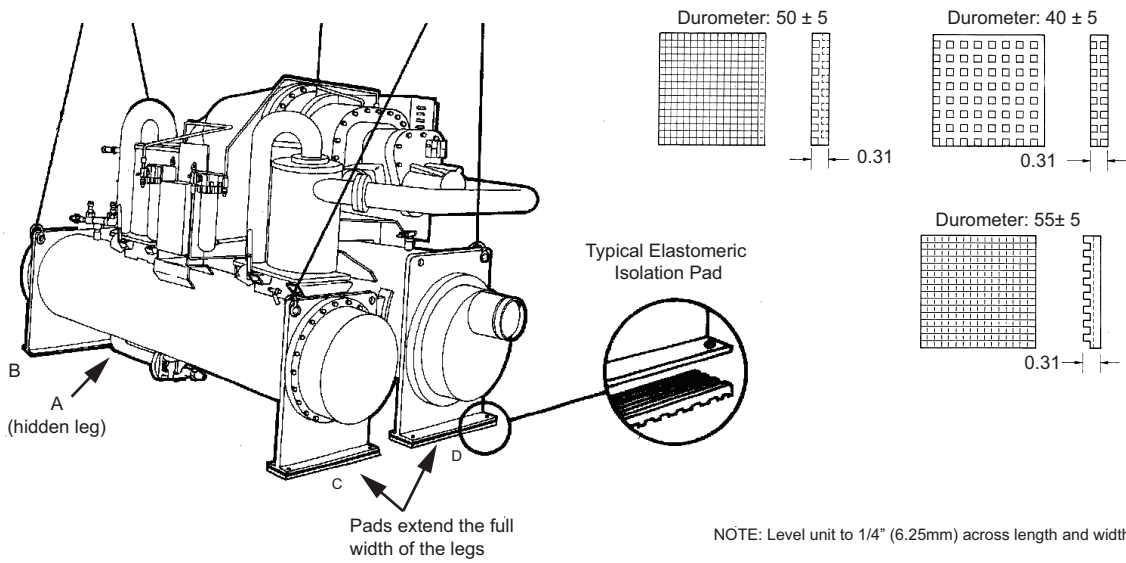
If it is not possible to rig from above as shown in , the unit may also be moved by jacking each end high enough to move an equipment dolly under each tube sheet support. Once securely mounted on the dollies, the unit may be rolled into position.

Isolation Pads

Notes:

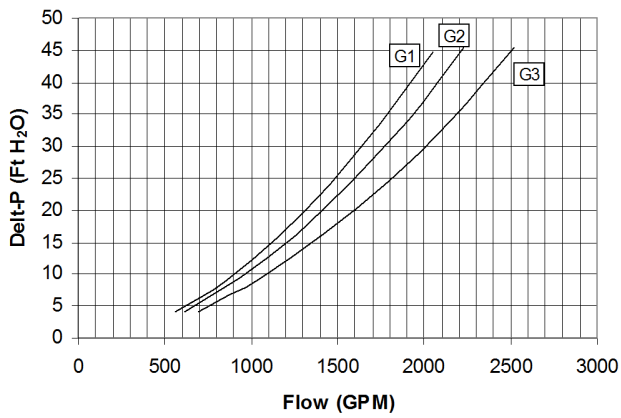
- The elastomeric pads shipped (as standard) are adequate for most installations. For additional details on isolation practices consult an acoustical engineer for sound-sensitive installations.
- Durometer values for isolator pads are a measure of resilience. See the following figure.

Figure 12. Isolator pad placement

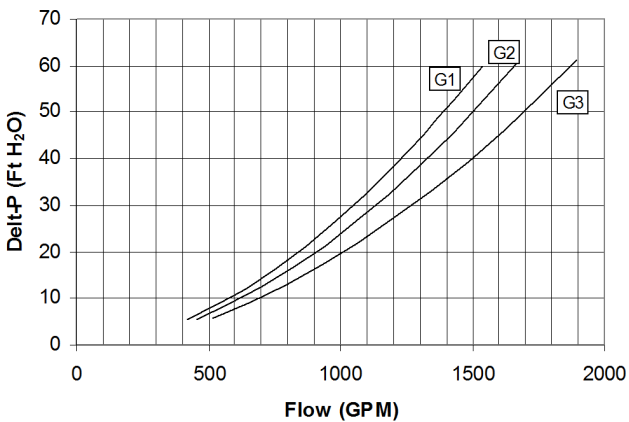


Water Pressure Drop Data

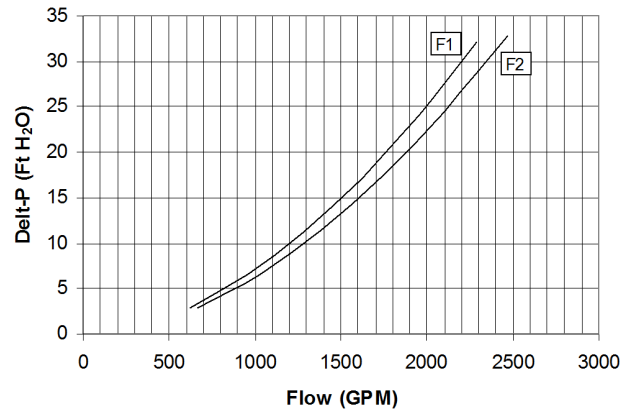
Evaporator Pressure Drop
G Frame - 3 Pass



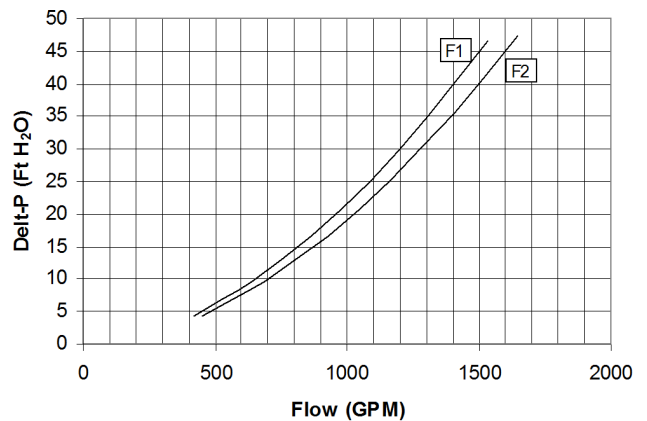
Evaporator Pressure Drop
G Frame - 4 Pass



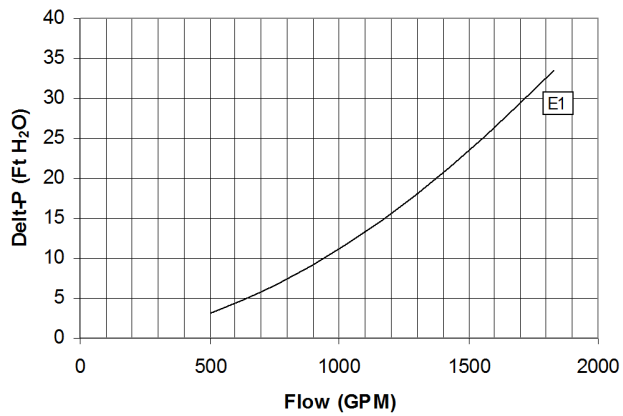
Evaporator Pressure Drop
F Frame - 2 Pass



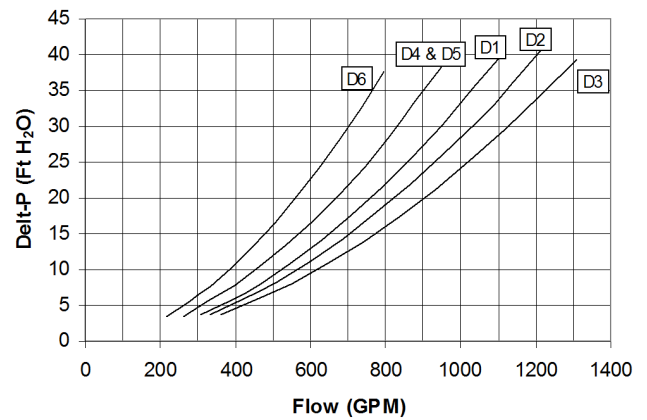
Evaporator Pressure Drop
F Frame - 3 Pass



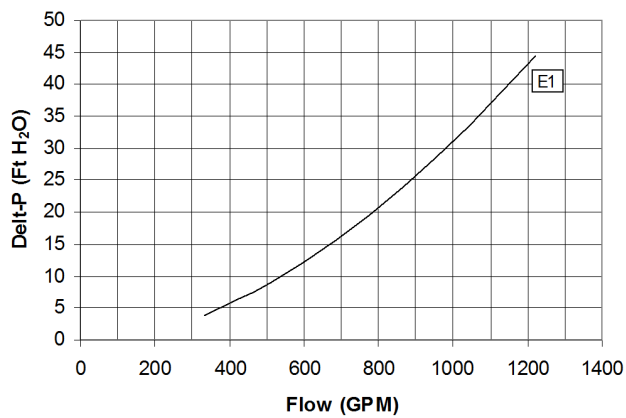
**Evaporator Pressure Drop
E Frame - 2 Pass**



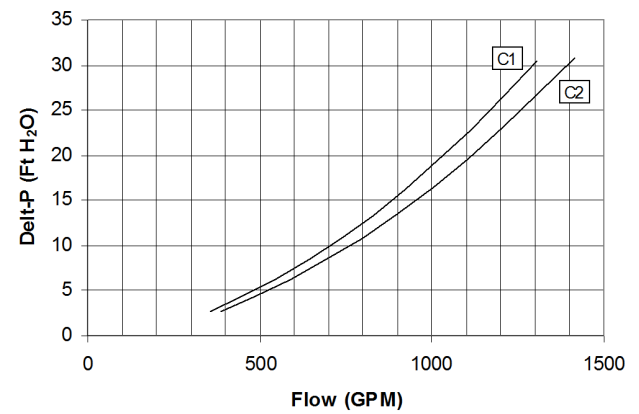
**Evaporator Pressure Drop
D Frame - 3 Pass**



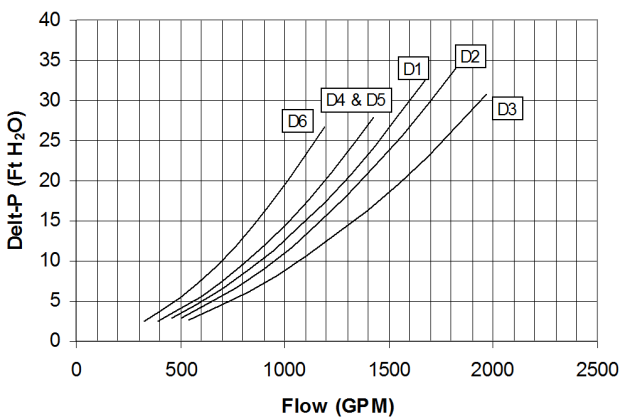
**Evaporator Pressure Drop
E Frame - 3 Pass**



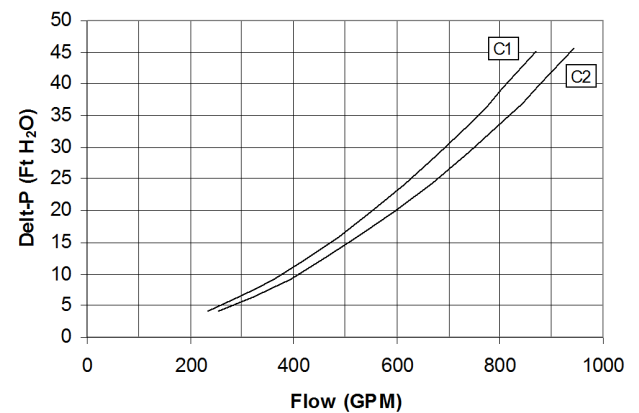
**Evaporator Pressure Drop
C Frame - 2 Pass**



**Evaporator Pressure Drop
D Frame - 2 Pass**

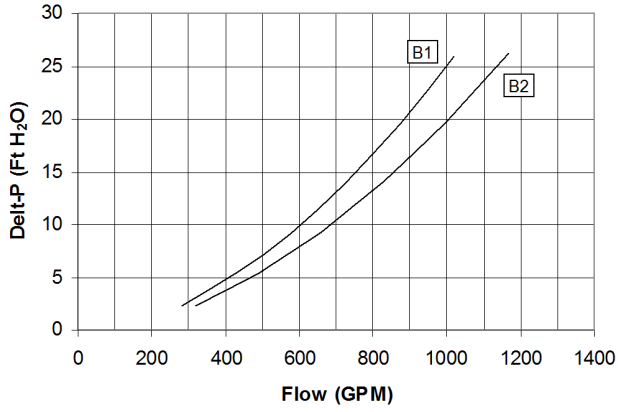


**Evaporator Pressure Drop
C Frame - 3 Pass**

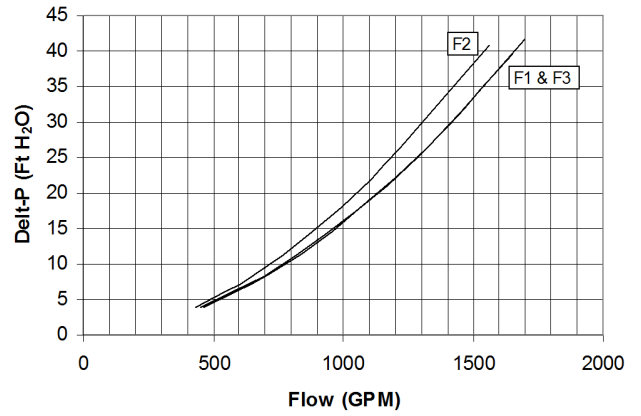




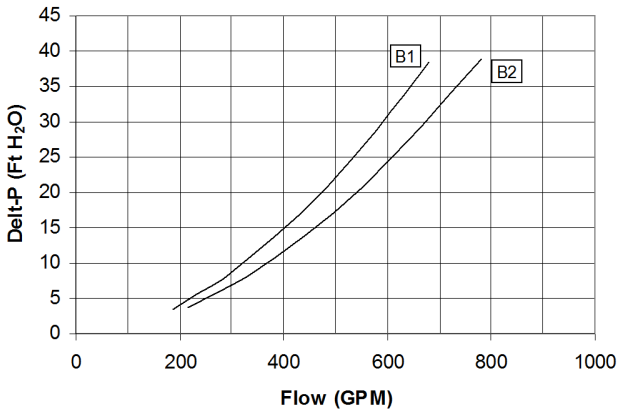
Evaporator Pressure Drop
B Frame - 2 Pass



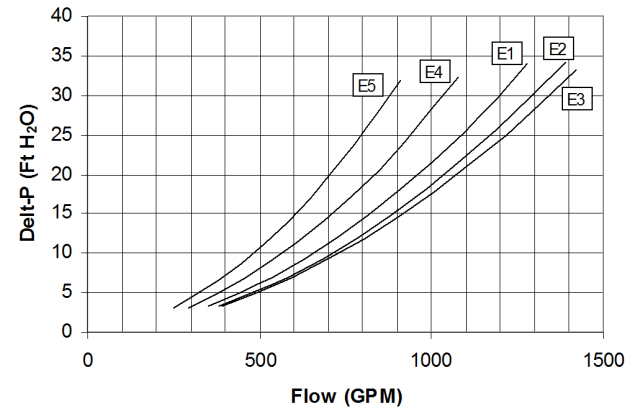
Condenser Pressure Drop
F Frame - 2 Pass



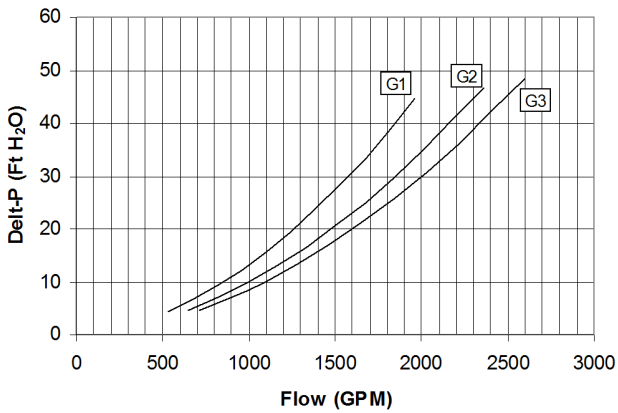
Evaporator Pressure Drop
B Frame - 3 Pass



Condenser Pressure Drop
E Frame - 2 Pass

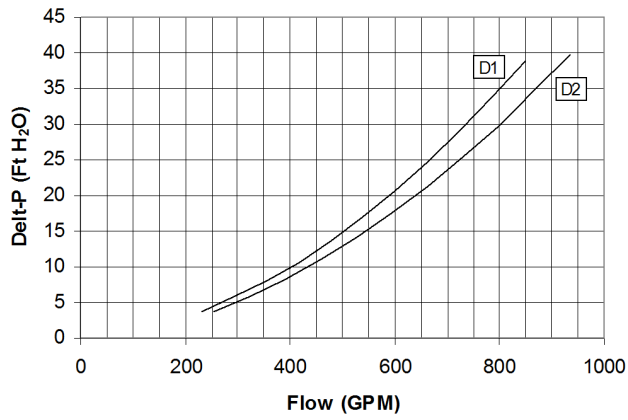


Condenser Pressure Drop
G Frame - 2 Pass



**Condenser Pressure Drop
D Frame - 2 Pass**

Water Piping



**Condenser Pressure Drop
B Frame - 2 Pass**

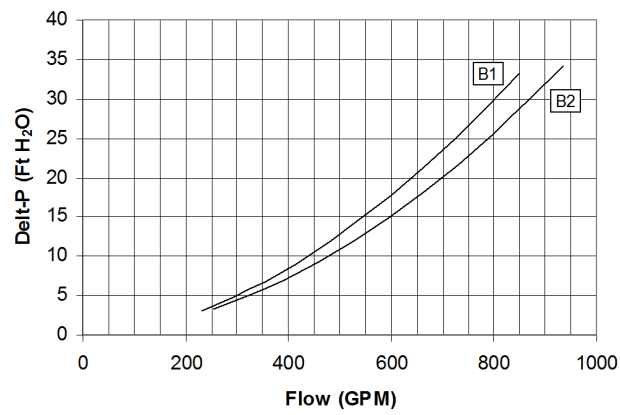
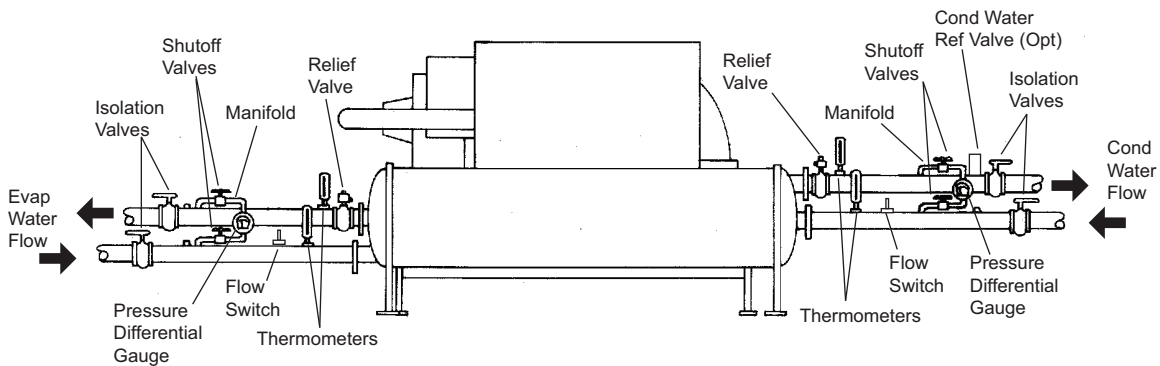


Figure 13. Typical water piping setup





General

Note: Field piping must be arranged and supported to avoid stress on the equipment. It is strongly recommended that the piping contractor provide at least 3 feet (914 mm) of clearance between the pre-installation piping and the planned location of the unit. This will allow for proper fit-up upon arrival of the unit at the installation site. All necessary piping adjustments can be made at that time. Refer to the current engineering bulletin for further details on installation.

- Where specified, supply and install valves in the water piping upstream and downstream of the evaporator and condenser water boxes, to isolate the shells for maintenance and to balance/trim the system.
- Supply and install condenser water control valve(s) per *Engineering Bulletin RLC-PRB017*-EN, for Condenser Water Temperature Control Optimus™ Water-Cooled Chillers.*
- Supply or locate ship-with flow switches. Install flow switches or equivalent devices in both the chilled water and condenser water piping. Wire the flow switches into the control system as indicated on the electrical schematics and field wiring diagrams, to ensure that the unit can only operate when water flow is established.
- *Supply and install taps for thermometers* and pressure gauges in water piping, adjacent to the inlet and outlet connections of both the evaporator and the condenser.
- Supply and install drain valves on each water box.
- Supply and install vent cocks on each water box.
- Where specified, supply and install strainers ahead of all pumps and automatic modulating valves.
- Supply and install refrigerant pressure relief piping from the pressure relief to the atmosphere.
- If necessary, supply enough refrigerant and dry nitrogen (75 psig) for pressure testing.
- Where specified, supply and insulate the evaporator and any other portion of the unit, as required, to prevent sweating under normal operating conditions.

Piping Connections

NOTICE

Pump Damage!

Failure to follow instruction could result in pump damage.

If using any commercial flushing/cleaning solution, construct a temporary bypass around the unit to prevent damage to internal components of the evaporator/condenser. Trane assumes no responsibility for equipment damage caused by flushing/cleaning solutions or water-borne debris.

Make water piping connections to the evaporator and condenser. Isolate and support piping to prevent stress on the unit. Construct piping according to local and national codes. Insulate and flush piping before connecting to unit.

Use grooved pipe connectors for all water piping connections. Evaporator and condenser water inlet and outlet sizes and locations are shown by the unit submittals. The designation in the tables corresponds to the compressor frame code followed by the evaporator shell code followed by the condenser shell code as given in the unit model number, digits 6, 7, 14, 15, 21 and 22. Table 1 through Table 3 list water connection information.

Reversing Waterboxes

All water boxes may be reversed end-for-end. See [“Cleaning the Condenser,” p. 68](#) for detailed waterbox removal instructions.

Remove sensors from wells before removing waterbox.

Do not rotate water boxes. See [Figure 14, p. 29](#) through [Figure 16, p. 30](#) for correct orientation of the water inlet and outlet.

Complete the water box switch and replace sensors.

Notes:

- *If water boxes are reversed, be sure to properly rewire water temperature sensors in control panel.*
- *Be certain to replace water boxes right-side-up to maintain proper baffle orientation. Use new o-rings.*

Figure 14. Condenser and evaporator waterboxes — BBB/BCD

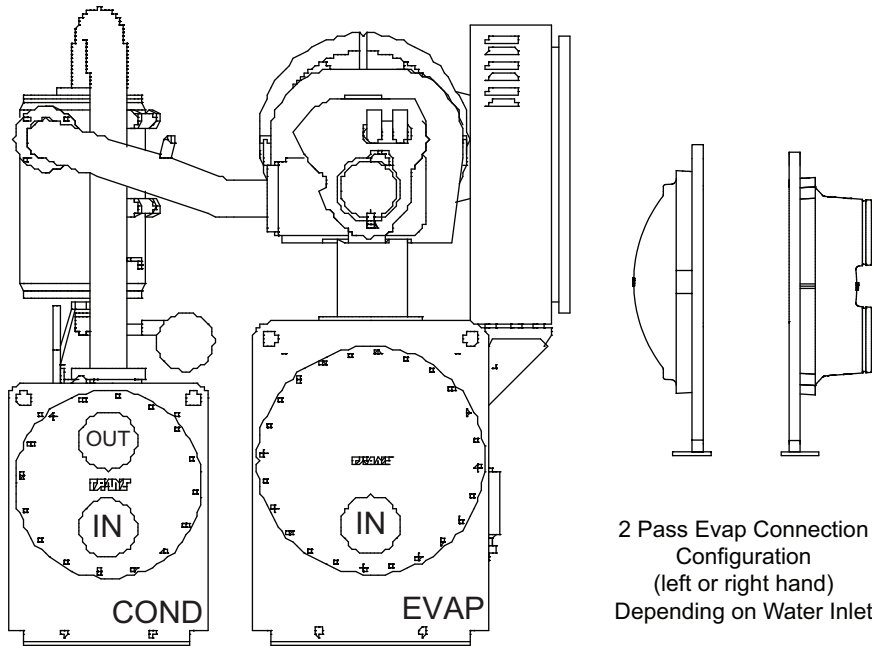


Figure 15. Condenser and evaporator waterboxes — CEF/CDE/DDE/EDE/DFE/EFF/CFE

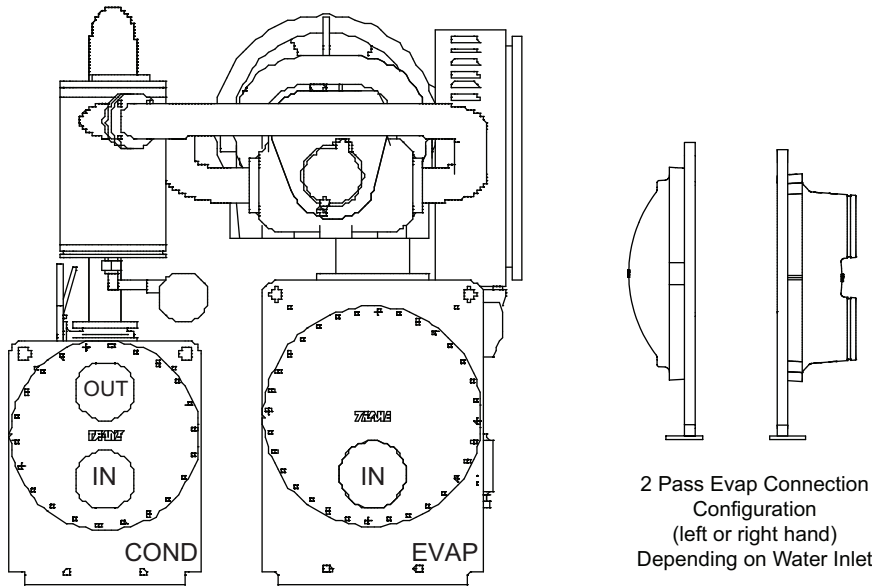
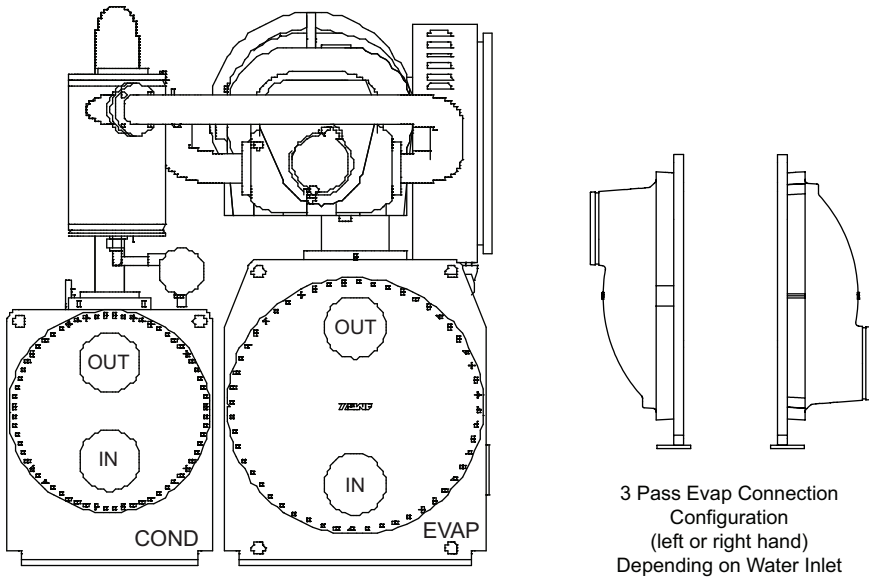


Figure 16. Condenser and evaporator waterboxes — DGG/EGG


Making Grooved Pipe Connections

NOTICE

Heat Exchanger Damage!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in heat exchanger damage.

If an acidic commercial flushing solution is used, bypass the EVP chiller to prevent damage .

Note: Make sure that all piping is flushed and cleaned prior to starting the unit.

Vents and Drains

Install pipe plugs in evaporator and condenser water box drain and vent connections before filling the water systems.

To drain water, remove vent and drain plugs, install a NPT connector in the drain connection with a shutoff valve and connect a hose to it.

Evaporator Piping Components

Note: Make sure that all piping components are between the shutoff valves, so that isolation can be accomplished on both the condenser and the evaporator.

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

Entering Chilled Water Piping

- Air vents (to bleed air from system)
- Water pressure gauges with shutoff valves
- Pipe unions
- Vibration eliminators (rubber boots)
- Shutoff (isolation) valves

- Thermometers
- Cleanout tees
- Pipe strainer
- Flow switch

Leaving Chilled Water Piping

- Air vents (to bleed air from system)
- Water pressure gauges with shutoff valves
- Pipe unions
- Vibration eliminators (rubber boots)
- Shutoff (isolation) valves
- Thermometers
- Cleanout tees
- Balancing valve
- Pressure relief valve

NOTICE

Evaporator Damage!

Failure to follow below instructions could result in damage to the evaporator.

- **Do NOT exceed 150 psig (10.3 bar) evaporator water pressure for standard water boxes.**
- **To prevent tube damage, install a strainer in the evaporator water inlet piping.**
- **To prevent tube corrosion, ensure that the initial water fill has a balanced pH.**

Condenser Piping Components

“Piping components” include all devices and controls used to provide proper water system operation and unit

operating safety. These components and their general locations are given below.

Entering Condenser Water Piping

- Air vents (to bleed air from system)
- Water pressure gauges with shutoff valves
- Pipe unions
- Vibration eliminators (rubber boots)
- Shutoff (isolation) valves. One per each pass
- Thermometers
- Cleanout tees
- Pipe strainer
- Flow switch

Leaving Condenser Water Piping

- Air vents (to bleed air from system)
- Water pressure gauges with shutoff valves
- Pipe unions
- Vibration eliminators (rubber boots)
- Shutoff (isolation) valve - one per each pass
- Thermometers
- Cleanout tees
- Balancing valve
- Pressure relief valve

NOTICE

Condenser Damage!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in condenser damage.

- **Do NOT exceed 150 psig (10.3 bar) water pressure for standard water boxes. Maximum pressure for high pressure water boxes is 300 psig (20.7 bar).**
- **To prevent tube damage, install a strainer in condenser water inlet piping.**
- **To prevent tube corrosion, ensure that the initial water fill has a balanced pH.**

Condenser Water Regulating Valve

The Condenser Head Pressure Control Option provides for a 0-10Vdc (maximum range - a smaller range is adjustable) output interface to the customer's condenser water flow device. The condenser water flow device is typically a large butterfly type (6" or 8") automatic valve for 200 to 400 Ton chillers.

The following guidelines must be met to ensure adequate oil circulation throughout the system.

- The chiller must maintain a 23 psid system pressure differential at all load conditions in order to ensure adequate oil circulation.

- The entering condenser water temperature must be above 55°F (12.8°C) or between 45°F (7.2°C) and 55°F (12.8°C) with a 1°F temperature rise per minute to 55°F (12.8°C).
- Condenser leaving water temperature must be 17°F degrees higher than evaporator leaving water temperature within 2 minutes of startup. A 25°F differential must be maintained thereafter.

If the above guidelines cannot be met, then some form of tower water control must be used.

Condenser Water Regulating Valve Adjustment

A separate Tracer® TU Settings Menu tab entitled "Condenser Head Pressure Control - Setup" that is only visible if the configuration is selected, contains the following settings and manual overrides for user adjustments and commissioning all under one tab:

- "Off State" Output Command (0-10 Vdc 0.1 volt increments, Default 2.0 Vdc)
- Output Voltage @ Desired Minimum Flow (Adj: 0 to 10.0 in 0.1 volt increments, Default 2.0 Vdc)
- Desired Minimum Flow (Adj: 0- 100% of full flow in 1% intervals, Default 20%)
- Output Voltage @ Desired Maximum Flow (Adj: 0 to 10.0 in 0.1 volt increments (or finer), Default 10 Vdc)
- Actuator Stroke Time (Min to Max Range Time) (Adj: 1 to 1000 seconds, in 1 second increments, Default 30s)
- Damping Coefficient (adj: 0.1 to 1.8, in 0.1 increments, Default 0.5)
- Head Pressure Control Override (enumeration of: disabled (auto), "off" state, minimum, maximum (100%),) Default: Disabled (auto).

The following setting is found in the Setpoints tab:

Condenser Water Pump Prestart Time

Note: *Default value is 0 minutes. When using head pressure control, this value must be reset to a minimum of two times the condenser loop volume (but no less than one minute). Do NOT leave the value at 0 minutes.*

Water Treatment

NOTICE

Proper Water Treatment Required!

The use of untreated or improperly treated water could result in scaling, erosion, corrosion, algae or slime.

Use the services of a qualified water treatment specialist 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.

Using untreated or improperly treated water in these units may result in inefficient operation and possible tube damage. Consult a qualified water treatment specialist to determine whether treatment is needed.

Water Pressure Gauges and Thermometers

Install field-supplied thermometers and pressure gauges (with manifolds, whenever practical) as shown in [Figure 13, p. 27](#). 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 water 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.

Water Pressure Relief Valves

NOTICE

Evaporator Damage!

Failure to follow instructions below could cause damage to the evaporator.

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

Install a water pressure relief valve in one of the condenser and one of the evaporator water box drain connections or on the shell side of any shutoff valve. 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.

Water Pressure Relief Valves

NOTICE

Evaporator Damage!

Failure to follow instructions below could cause damage to the evaporator.

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

Install a water pressure relief valve in one of the condenser and one of the evaporator water box drain connections or on the shell side of any shutoff valve. 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.

Flow Sensing Devices

Note: The installer **must** provide flow switches or differential pressure switches with pump interlocks to sense system water flow. Flow switch locations are schematically shown in [Figure 13, p. 27](#).

To provide chiller protection, install and wire flow switches in series with the water pump interlocks, for both chilled water and condenser water circuits (refer to the Installation

Electrical section). Specific connections and schematic wiring diagrams are shipped with the unit.

Flow switches must stop or prevent compressor operation if either system water flow drops off below the required minimum shown on the pressure drop curves. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for selection and installation procedures. General guidelines for flow switch installation are outlined below.

- Mount the switch upright, with a minimum of 5 pipe diameters straight, horizontal run on each side.
- Do not install close to elbows, orifices or valves.

Note: The arrow on the switch must point in the direction of the water flow.

- To prevent switch fluttering, remove all air from the water system.

Note: The Symbio™ 800 provides a 6-second time delay on the flow switch input before shutting down the unit on a loss-of-flow diagnostic.

Contact a qualified service organization if nuisance machine shutdowns persist.

- Adjust the switch to open when water flow falls below nominal. See "Unit Description," p. 10, general data tables for minimum flow recommendations for specific water pass arrangements. Flow switch contacts are closed on proof of water flow.

Refrigerant Pressure Relief Valve Venting

⚠ WARNING

Confined Space Hazards!

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

Do not work in confined spaces where refrigerant or other hazardous, toxic, or flammable gas may be leaking. Refrigerant or other gases could displace available oxygen to breathe, causing possible asphyxiation or other serious health risks. Some gases may be flammable and/or explosive. If a leak in such spaces is detected, evacuate the area immediately and contact the proper rescue or response authority.

Note: Vent pipe size must conform to the ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15 for vent pipe sizing. All federal, state, and local codes take precedence over any suggestions stated in this manual.

All relief valve venting is the responsibility of the installing contractor.

All RTHD units use evaporator, compressor, and condenser pressure relief valves ([Figure 17, p. 33](#)) that must be vented to the outside of the building.

Relief valve connection sizes and locations are shown in the unit submittals. Refer to local codes for relief valve vent line sizing information.

NOTICE

Equipment Damage!

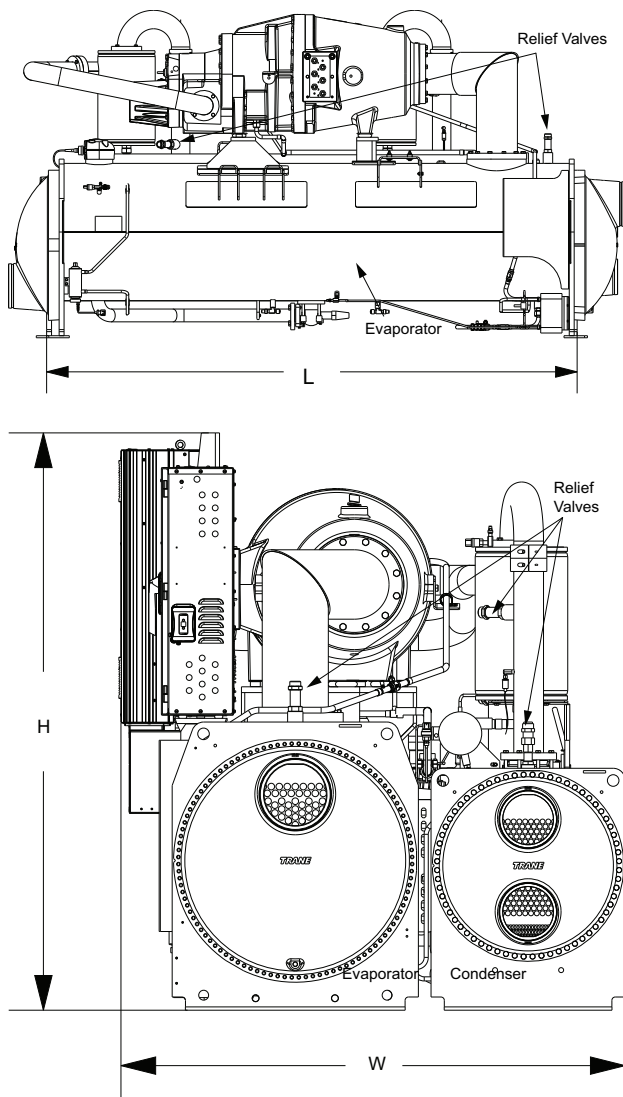
Failure to comply with specifications may result in capacity reduction, unit damage and/or relief valve damage.

Do NOT exceed vent piping code specifications!

Relief valve discharge setpoints and capacities rates are given in . Once the relief valve has opened, it will re-close when pressure is reduced to a safe level.

Note: Once opened, relief valves may have tendency to leak and must be replaced.

Figure 17. Relief valve location



Pressure relief valve discharge capacities will vary with shell diameter and length and also compressor displacement. Discharge venting capacity should be calculated as required by ASHRAE Standard 15-94. Do not adjust relief valve setting in the field.

Table 6. Pressure relief valve data

Valve Location - Size	Dis-charge Setpoint (psi)	Num-ber of Valves	Rated Capacity per Relief Valve (lba/min)	Field Conn Pipe Size (NPT)	Factory Shell Side Conn (in)
Evap - B1	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - B2	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - B3	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - C1	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - C2	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - D1	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - D2	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - D3	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - D4	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - D5	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - D6	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - E1	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - F1	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - F2	200	1	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Evap - G1	200	1	78.8	1-1/4	1-5/8 - 12
Evap - G2	200	1	78.8	1-1/4	1-5/8 - 12
Evap - G3	200	1	78.8	1-1/4	1-5/8 - 12
Cond - B1	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - B2	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - D1	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - D2	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - E1	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - E2	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - E3	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - E4	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - E5	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - F1	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - F2	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - F3	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - G1	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - G2	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Cond - G3	200	2	48	1	1-5/16 - 12
Comp - B1/ B2(a)	200	2	78.8	1-1/4	1-5/8 - 12
Comp - C1/ C2(a)	200	3	78.8	1-1/4	1-5/8 - 12
Comp - D1/ D2/D3(a)	200	3	78.8	1-1/4	1-5/8 - 12
Comp - E3(a)	200	3	78.8	1-1/4	1-5/8 - 12

(a) Only used with isolation valve option

Thermal Insulation

All Optimus™ units are available with optional factory installed thermal insulation. If the unit is not factory insulated, install insulation over the areas shaded in [Figure](#)

18, p. 34. See Table 7, p. 34 for types and quantities of insulation required.

Notes:

- *Liquid line filter, refrigerant charging valves, water temperature sensors, drain and vent connections when insulated must remain accessible for service.*
- *Use only water-base latex paint on factory-applied insulation. Failure to do so may result in insulation shrinkage.*
- *Units in environments with higher humidity or very low leaving water temperature may require thicker insulation.*

Figure 18. Typical RTHD insulation requirement

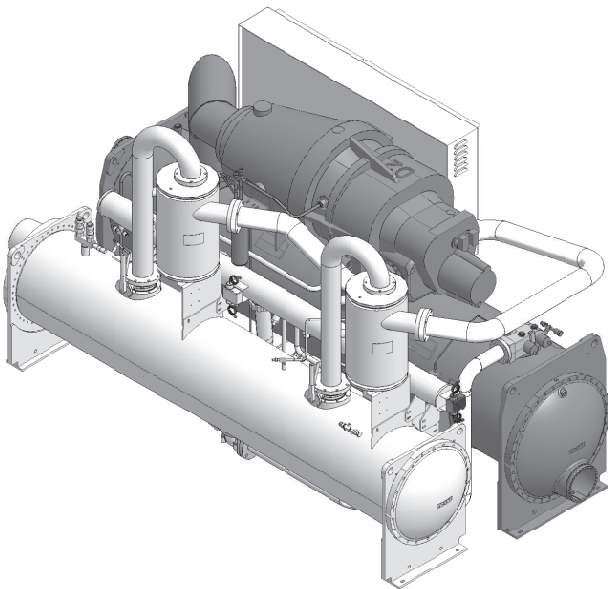


Table 7. Recommended insulation types

Location	Type	Sq. Feet
Evaporator	3/4" wall	90
Compressor	3/4" wall	25
All components and piping on low side of system (gas pump, return oil line, filter from pump)	3/4" wall	160

Freeze Protection

For unit operation in a low temperature environment, adequate protection measures must be taken against freezing. Adjusted settings and recommended ethylene glycol solution strengths are contained in below table as follows:

Table 8. Freeze protection settings

Glycol Percentage (%)	Ethylene Glycol			Propylene Glycol		
	Solution Freeze Point (°F)	Minimum Recommended Low Refrigerant Temp Cutout (°F)	Minimum Recommended Leaving Water Temp Cutout (°F)	Solution Freeze Point (°F)	Minimum Recommended Low Refrigerant Temp Cutout (°F)	Minimum Recommended Leaving Water Temp Cutout (°F)
0	32.0	28.6	35.0	32.0	28.6	35.0
2	31.0	27.6	34.0	31.0	27.6	34.0
4	29.7	26.3	32.7	29.9	26.5	32.9
5	29.0	25.6	32.0	29.3	25.9	32.3
6	28.3	24.9	31.3	28.7	25.3	31.7
8	26.9	23.5	29.9	27.6	24.2	30.6
10	25.5	22.1	28.5	26.4	23.0	29.4
12	23.9	20.5	26.9	25.1	21.7	28.1
14	22.3	18.9	25.3	23.8	20.4	26.8
15	21.5	18.1	24.5	23.1	19.7	26.1
16	20.6	17.2	23.6	22.4	19.0	25.4

Table 8. Freeze protection settings (continued)

Glycol Percentage (%)	Ethylene Glycol			Propylene Glycol		
	Solution Freeze Point (°F)	Minimum Recommended Low Refrigerant Temp Cutout (°F)	Minimum Recommended Leaving Water Temp Cutout (°F)	Solution Freeze Point (°F)	Minimum Recommended Low Refrigerant Temp Cutout (°F)	Minimum Recommended Leaving Water Temp Cutout (°F)
18	18.7	15.3	21.7	20.9	17.5	23.9
20	16.8	13.4	19.8	19.3	15.9	22.3
22	14.7	11.3	17.7	17.6	14.2	20.6
24	12.5	9.1	15.5	15.7	12.3	18.7
25	11.4	8.0	14.4	14.8	11.4	17.8
26	10.2	6.8	13.2	13.8	10.4	16.8
28	7.7	4.3	10.7	11.6	8.2	14.6
30	5.1	1.7	8.1	9.3	5.9	12.3
32	2.3	-1.1	5.3	6.8	3.4	9.8
34	-0.7	-4.1	2.3	4.1	0.7	7.1
35	-2.3	-5.0	0.7	2.7	-0.7	5.7
36	-3.9	-5.0	-1.0	1.3	-2.1	4.3
38	-7.3	-5.0	-1.0	-1.8	-5.0	1.2
40	-10.8	-5.0	-1.0	-5.2	-5.0	-1.0

Note: Data shown in the above table provides protection against equipment damage. Refer to selection software or product support to verify unit performance and leaving fluid temp capability of a specific unit configuration.

Example For Ice Building:

Chilled Water Setpoint (std. comfort cooling) = 45°F

Full Load Delta T (across evaporator) = 6°F

Ice Termination Setpoint (entering water temp.) = 26°F

Actual Leaving Solution Temperature = 26 - 6 = 20°F



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 is listed on the chiller nameplate.
- All field-installed wiring must be checked for proper terminations, and for possible shorts or grounds.
- For proper electrical component operation, do not locate the unit in areas exposed to dust, dirt, corrosive fumes, or excessive humidity. If any of these conditions exist, corrective action must be taken.

Notes:

- Always refer to wiring diagrams shipped with chiller or unit submittal for specific electrical schematic and connection information.
- All conduit must be long enough to allow compressor and starter removal.

⚠ WARNING

Proper Field Wiring and Grounding Required!

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

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/national electrical codes.

⚠ WARNING

Hazardous Voltage w/Capacitors!

Failure to disconnect power and discharge capacitors before servicing could result in death or serious injury.

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 a CAT III or IV voltmeter rated per NFPA 70E that all capacitors have discharged.

Important: Do not allow conduit to interfere with other components, structural members or equipment. Control voltage (115V) wiring in conduit must be separate from conduit carrying low voltage (<30V) wiring. To prevent control malfunctions, do not run low voltage wiring (<30 V) in conduit with conductors carrying more than 30 volts.

Electrical Data

Standard Units with Wye-Delta Starter

See "Electrical Data Table Information," p. 37. Electrical component sizing should be based on actual jobsite operating conditions. This factor can be obtained through the use of TOPSS™.

Table 9. Compressor motor electrical data (60 Hz) — standard units (wye-delta starter)

Compressor Code ^(a)	Voltage ^(b)	Max kW	RLA @ Max kW ^(c)	LRA (Wye)	LRA (Delta)
B1, B2	200	174	557	970	3103
	230	174	484	818	2617
	380	174	291	488	1561
	460	174	241	400	1280
	575	174	193	329	1053
C1, C2	200	249	812	1173	3634
	230	249	698	936	2901
	380	249	421	558	1727
	460	249	349	469	1453
	575	249	279	375	1162

Table 9. Compressor motor electrical data (60 Hz) — standard units (wye-delta starter) (continued)

Compressor Code ^(a)	Voltage ^(b)	Max kW	RLA @ Max kW ^(c)	LRA (Wye)	LRA (Delta)
D1, D2	200	329	1047	1690	5477
	230	329	918	1532	4966
	380	329	549	850	2755
	460	329	455	730	2366
	575	329	367	612	1984

^(a) Unit model number digits 6 and 7.

^(b) Voltage utilization ranges: 200V (180-220)m 230V (205-254), 380V (342-418), 460V (414-506), 575V (516-633).

^(c) The RLA @ Max kW is based on the performance of the motor developing full rated horsepower.

Electrical Data Table Information

Compressor motor electrical data is provided in [Table 9, p. 36](#) for each compressor size. Rated load amperes (RLA), locked rotor wye amperes (LRA) and expected inrush for the Wye-delta configurations are shown.

Although the terms “LRA” and “expected inrush” are often used interchangeably, the distinction applied here is that LRA is the rated inrush for the motor, but expected inrush is that allowed by the starter, based on the specific configuration. Selecting starters in the Wye-delta configuration lowers expected inrush vs. the across-the-line configuration.

The RLA is based on the motor’s performance when reaching full rated horsepower. The kW rating of the motor will equal or exceed the kW requirement indicated by the

Trane® Select Assist™ selection program at design conditions. If motor kW draw at design conditions is less than the kW rating of the motor, the RLA at design conditions is determined by multiplying the motor RLA (at the desired voltage) by this ratio: design kW/ motor kW rating. This calculation is performed within the computer selection program, making RLA available as part of the design predictions. Predicted values include power factor variation from point to point.

Optimus™ chillers are designed to operate satisfactorily over a utilization range of ±10 percent of the standard design voltages: 200V, 230V, 380V, 460V, and 575V for 60 Hertz, 3-phase.

Units with AFD Option

Table 10. Electrical data - units with AFD

Voltage	Applied Range ^(a)	Estimated Power Loss (W)
575V 60 Hz	0 - 126	1739
	127 - 150	2099
	151 - 185	2646
	186 - 234	3071
	235 - 279	3719
	280 - 316	4460
	317 - 366	5023
460V 60 Hz	0 - 176	2257
	177 - 223	2719
	224 - 280	3622
	281 - 335	3561
	336 - 411	4558
	412 - 455	5703
380V 60 Hz	0 - 197	2555
	198 - 241	2949
	242 - 292	3764
	293 - 367	4109
	368 - 446	5129
	447 - 549	6663

Note: AFD input amps are shown in the RLA field of the unit nameplate.

^(a) Model number digits 56-58.



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!

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

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/national electrical codes.

⚠ WARNING

Hazardous Voltage w/Capacitors!

Failure to disconnect power and discharge capacitors before servicing could result in death or serious injury.

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 a CAT III or IV voltmeter rated per NFPA 70E that all capacitors have discharged.

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.

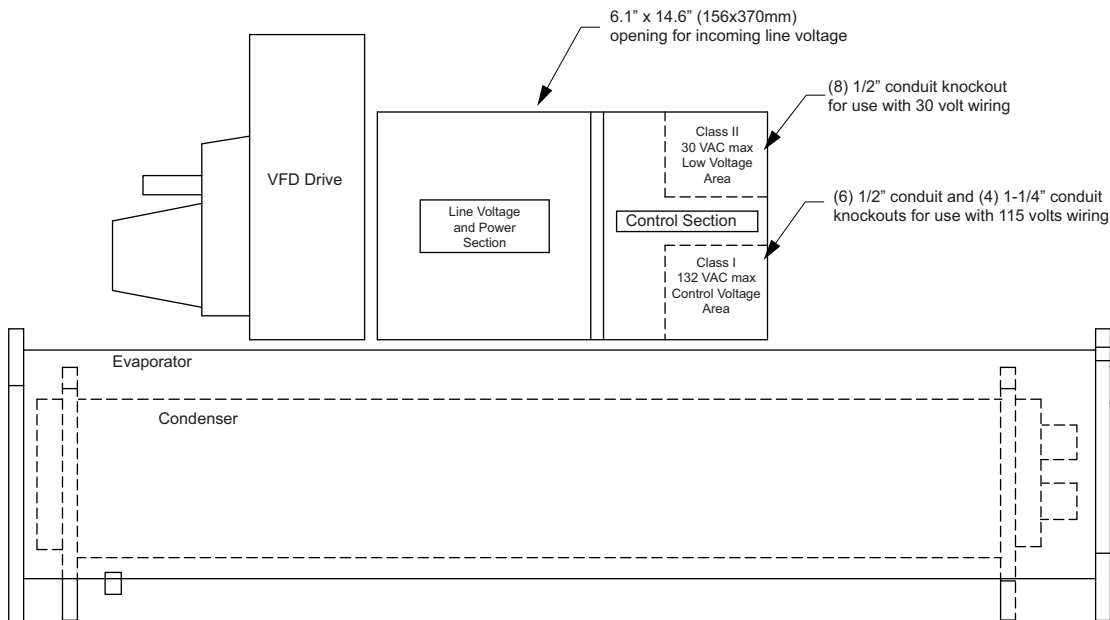
NOTICE

Use Copper Conductors Only!

Failure to use copper conductors could result in equipment damage as the equipment was not designed or qualified to accept other types of conductors.

See [Figure 19, p. 39](#) for electrical installation panel locations.

Figure 19. Electrical Installation



Water Pump Power Supply

Provide power supply wiring with fused disconnect for both the chilled water and condenser water pumps.

Compressor Motor Phase Sequencing

Always verify that proper rotation of the compressor is established before the machine is started. Proper motor rotation requires confirmation of the electrical phase sequence of the power supply. The motor is internally connected for clockwise rotation with incoming power supply phased A, B, C.

Units with Optional AFD

NOTICE

Equipment Damage!

Changing default clockwise phase rotation or enabling phase reversal protection could prevent proper chiller operation or cause equipment damage.

- Do NOT change Adaptive Frequency™ drive (AFD) phase rotation to counterclockwise.
- Do NOT enable phase reversal protection.

AFD must be set with phase rotation clockwise (default from factory), and phase reversal protection DISABLED.

All Units

To confirm the correct phase sequence (ABC), use a Model 45 Associated Research Phase indicator or equivalent.

Voltages generated in each phase of a polyphase alternator or circuit are called phase voltages. In a three-phase circuit, three sine wave voltages are generated, differing in phase by 120 electrical degrees. The order in

which the three voltages of a three-phase system succeed one another is called phase sequence or phase rotation. This is determined by the direction of rotation of the alternator. When rotation is clockwise, phase sequence is usually called "ABC," when counterclockwise, "CBA."

This direction may be reversed outside the alternator by interchanging any two of the line wires. It is this possible interchange of wiring that makes a phase sequence indicator necessary if the operator is to quickly determine the phase rotation of the motor.

Correcting Improper Electrical Phase Sequence

Proper compressor motor electrical phasing can be quickly determined and corrected before starting the unit. If using an Associated Research Model 45 Phase Sequence Indicator, follow this procedure:

1. Press the STOP button to insure the unit will not attempt to start the compressor.
2. Open the electrical disconnect or circuit protection switch that provides line power to the line power terminal block in the control panel (or to the unit-mounted disconnect).
3. Connect the phase sequence indicator leads to the line power terminal block (or the unit mounted disconnect) as follows:

Phase Seq. Lead	1TB1 Terminal
Black (Phase A)	L1
Red (Phase B)	L2
Yellow (Phase C)	L3

4. Turn power on by closing the unit supply power disconnect switch.

- Read the phase sequence on the indicator. The “ABC” indicator on the face of the phase indicator will glow if phase is “ABC”.

⚠ WARNING

Hazardous Voltage w/Capacitors!
Failure to disconnect power and discharge capacitors before servicing could result in death or serious injury.
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 a CAT III or IV voltmeter rated per NFPA 70E that all capacitors have discharged.

- If “CBA” indicator glows instead, open unit main power disconnect and switch two line leads on the line power terminal block (or the unit mounted disconnect). Re-close main power disconnect and recheck phasing.
- Reopen the unit disconnect and disconnect the phase indicator.

Electrical Connections

Proper starter/control panel line-side lug sizes are specified on the unit submittals. These lug sizes must be compatible with conductor sizes specified by the electrical engineer or contractor.

For recommended field connection lug sizes (RTHD starters) see unit submittal.

Circuit Breakers and Non-Fused Disconnect Switches (Factory Installed Option)

Units that are ordered with factory installed circuit breakers or non-fused disconnect switches ship with the handle in the control panel. The handle must be installed prior to starting the unit.

The operating mechanism is already pre-installed on the Disconnect/ Circuit Breaker frame.

The hole locations and shafts lengths have already been cut, and the shaft already installed.

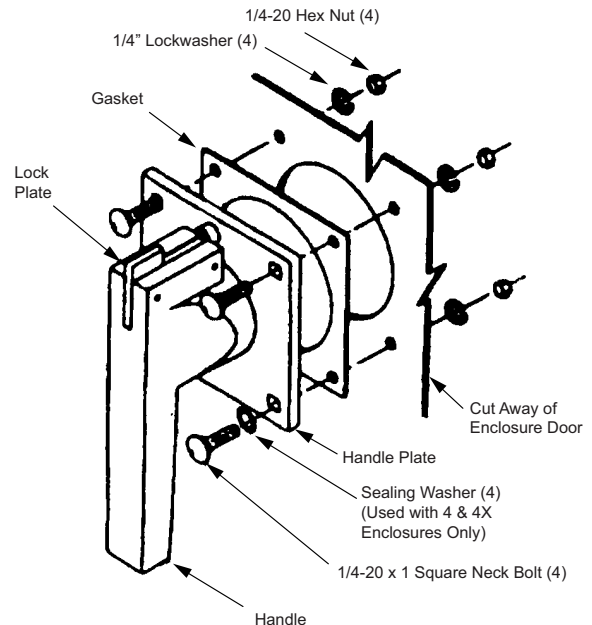
⚠ WARNING

Hazardous Voltage w/Capacitors!
Failure to disconnect power and discharge capacitors before servicing could result in death or serious injury.
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 a CAT III or IV voltmeter rated per NFPA 70E that all capacitors have discharged.

- Attach the handle and gasket to the enclosure door and secure with the four bolts, lock washers and nut as shown in Figure 20, p. 40. Tighten to 75 in-Lbs.

Note: There is an additional Lexan spacer on the handle, not shown in the Figure 20, p. 40. Do not remove.

Figure 20. Handle on door



- Check that when the enclosure door is closed, the handle interlocks with the shaft in all handle positions except RESET/OPEN. To open the enclosure door when the breaker is in the ON position, rotate the screw slot on the handle plate counter-clockwise. Verify operation.

⚠ WARNING

Hazardous Voltage w/Capacitors!

Failure to disconnect power and discharge capacitors before servicing could result in death or serious injury.

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 a CAT III or IV voltmeter rated per NFPA 70E that all capacitors have discharged.

Important: WHEN EVACUATING THE CHILLER'S REFRIGERANT SYSTEM, ALWAYS HAVE THE MAIN POWER DISCONNECT/CIRCUIT BREAKER OPENED. Even when the compressor is not running, voltage is present at the compressor motor terminals, providing the potential for current to flow through a low impedance path.

NOTICE

Equipment Damage!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in equipment damage.

When removing refrigerant for the chiller, both the condenser and chilled water pump must be operating to avoid freeze up.

NOTICE

Motor Damage!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in motor damage.

Fully disconnect all power sources before pumpdown or evacuation procedures, and ensure disconnects cannot be closed while chiller is in a vacuum.

As the chiller is evacuated below atmospheric pressure, the dielectric strength (resistance to arcing) of the gaseous atmosphere is significantly reduced. If this occurs the circuit breaker (or other external protective devices) will trip in response to high fault currents, and motor damage may also occur. To avoid motor damage, verify chiller **fully disconnected from all power sources before beginning pumpdown or evacuation procedures**, and use proper lockout/tagout procedures to make sure the disconnect cannot be accidentally closed while the chiller is in a vacuum.

Module Connections for Interconnecting Wiring

All connectors can be unplugged or the wires can be removed from the screw assembly. If an entire plug is removed, make sure the plug and the associated jack are marked for proper location identification during re-installation.

NOTICE

Equipment Failure!

Failure to follow instructions could result in equipment damage.

Plugs should **NOT** be reversed with the jacks. Plugs and jacks must be clearly marked before disconnecting, because specific plugs will fit into other jacks.

Interconnecting Wiring (Field Wiring Required)

Important: Do not turn chiller on or off using the chilled water pump interlocks.

When making field connections, refer to the appropriate field layout, wiring, schematics and controls diagrams that ship with the unit. The diagrams in this manual are typical only and may not match the unit.

Whenever a contact closure (binary output) is referenced, the electrical rating is:

At 120 Vac	7.2 amp resistive
	2.88 amp pilot duty
	1/3 hp, 7.2 FLA, 43.2 LRA
At 240 Vac	5.0 amp resistive
	2.0 amp pilot duty
	1/3 hp, 3.6 FLA, 21.6 LRA

Whenever a dry contact input (binary input) is referenced, the electrical rating is 24Vdc, 12 mA.

Whenever a control voltage contact input (binary input) is referenced, the electrical rating is 120 Vac, 5mA.

Note: Connections denoted with an asterisk require the user to provide an external source of power. The 115V control power transformer is not sized for additional load.

Chilled Water Pump Control

Symbio™ 800 has a evaporator water pump output relay that 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. To protect against the build-up of pump heat for those diagnostics that do not stop and/or start the pump and to protect against the condition of a bad flow switch, the pump



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shall always be stopped when the evaporator pressure is seen to be close to the Low Side Evaporator Pressure relief valve setting.

Chilled Water Flow Interlock

Symbio™ 800 has an input that will accept a contact closure from a proof-of-flow device such as a flow switch. The flow switch is to be wired in series with the chilled water pump starter's auxiliary contacts. When this input does not prove flow within 20 minutes relative to transition from Stop to Auto modes of the chiller, or if the flow is lost while the chiller is in the Auto mode of operation, the chiller will be inhibited from running by a non-latching diagnostic. The flow switch input shall be filtered to allow for momentary openings and closings of the switch due to turbulent water flow. This is accomplished with a 6 seconds filtering time. The sensing voltage for the condenser water flow switch is 115/240 Vac.

Important: *DO NOT cycle the chiller through starting and stopping the chilled water pump. This could cause the compressor to shut down fully loaded. Use the external stop/start input to cycle the chiller.*

Condenser Water Pump Control

Symbio 800 provides a contact closure output to start and stop the condenser water pump. If condenser pumps are arranged in a bank with a common header, the output can be used to control an isolation valve and/or signal another device that an additional pump is required.

The Condenser Water Pump Prestart time helps with cold condenser water problems. In very cold outdoor ambients, the cooling towers sump cold water would reach the chiller some time after the low system differential pressure protection had run through its ignore time, and result in an immediate shutdown and latching diagnostic. By simply starting the pump earlier, and allowing mixing of the warmer indoor loop with the cooling tower's sump, this problem can be avoided.

Condenser Water Flow Interlock

The Symbio 800 shall accept an isolated contact closure input from a customer installed proof-of-flow device such as a flow switch and customer provided pump starter auxiliary contact for interlocking with condenser water flow. The input shall be filtered to allow momentary openings and closings of the switch due to turbulent water flow, etc. This shall be accomplished with a 6 seconds filtering time. The sensing voltage for the condenser water flow switch is 115/240 Vac.

On a call for cooling after the restart inhibit timer has timed out, the Symbio 800 shall energize the condenser water pump relay and then check the condenser water flow switch and pump starter interlock input for flow confirmation. Startup of the compressor will not be allowed until flow has proven.

If flow is not initially established within 1200 seconds (20 minutes) of the condenser pump relay energizing, an

automatically resetting diagnostic "Condenser Water Flow Overdue" shall be generated which terminates the prestart mode and de-energizes the condenser water pump relay. This diagnostic is automatically reset if flow is established at any later time.

Note: *This diagnostic would never automatically reset if Symbio™ 800 was in control of the condenser pump through its condenser pump relay since it is commanded off at the time of the diagnostic. It could however reset and allow normal chiller operation if the pump was controlled from some external source.*

Chilled Water Reset (CWR)

The controller will reset the chilled water temperature setpoint based on either return water temperature, or outdoor air temperature. The Return Reset option is standard, Outdoor Reset is optional.

The following is selectable:

- **RESET TYPE Setpoint.** This can be set to: DISABLE, CONSTANT, RETURN or OUTSIDE AIR. The MP shall not permit more than one type of reset to be selected.
- **RESET RATIO Setpoints.** For outdoor air temp. reset, both positive and negative reset ratios will be allowed.
- **START RESET Setpoints.**
- **MAXIMUM RESET Setpoints .** The maximum resets shall be with respect to the chilled water setpoint.

When the chiller is running, if any type of CWR is enabled, the controller will step the CWS toward the desired CWS' (based on the below equations and setup parameters) at a rate of 1 degree F every 5 minutes until the Active CWS equals the desired CWS'. When the chiller is not running the CWS will be fully reset immediately (within one minute). The chiller will then start at the Differential to Start value above a fully reset CWS or CWS' for Outdoor, Return, and Constant Return Reset.

Equations for calculating CWR

Equation used to get Degrees of Reset:

Outdoor Air:

Degrees of Reset =

Reset Ratio * (Start Reset - TOD)

Return Reset:

Degrees of Reset =

Reset Ratio * (Start Reset - (TWE - TWL))

Constant Return:

Degrees of Reset =

100% * (Design Delta Temp - (TWE - TWL))

To obtain Active CWS from Degrees of Reset:

Active CWS = Degrees of Reset + Previous CWS

Note: *Previous CWS can either be Front Panel, BAS, or External*

Reset Ratio calculation:

The Reset Ratio on the User Interface is displayed as a percentage. To use it in the above equation it must be converted to its decimal form.

Reset Ratio percent / 100 = Reset Ratio decimal

Example of converting Reset Ratio:

If the Reset Ratio displayed on the User Interface is 50% then use (50/100) = 0.5 in the equation.

Abbreviations used in equations:

- TOD = Outdoor Air Temp
- TWE = Evap Entering Water Temp
- TWL = Evap Leaving Water Temp

Programmable Relays (Alarm and Status) - Optional

Symbio 800 provides a flexible alarm or chiller status indication to a remote location through a hard wired interface to a dry contact closure. Four relays are available for this function, and they are provided (generally with a Quad Relay Output LLID) as part of the Alarm Relay Output Option.

The events/states that can be assigned to the programmable relays are listed in the following table.

Table 11. Chiller events/status descriptions

Event/State	Description
Alarm - Latching	This output is true whenever there is any active diagnostic that requires a manual reset to clear, that affects the Chiller, the Circuit, or any of the Compressors on a circuit. This classification does not include informational diagnostics.
Alarm - Auto Reset	This output is true whenever there is any active diagnostic that could automatically clear, that affects the Chiller, the Circuit, or any of the Compressors on a circuit. This classification does not include informational diagnostics. If all of the auto resetting diagnostics were to clear, this output would return to a false condition.
Alarm	This output is true whenever there is any diagnostic effecting any component, whether latching or automatically clearing. This classification does not include informational diagnostics.
Warning	This output is true whenever there is any informational diagnostic affecting any component, whether latching or automatically clearing.

Table 11. Chiller events/status descriptions (continued)

Event/State	Description
Chiller Limit Mode	This output is true whenever the chiller has been running in one of the Unloading types of limit modes (Condenser, Evaporator, Current Limit or Phase Imbalance Limit) continuously for the last 20 minutes. A given limit or overlapping of different limits must be in effect continuously for 20 minutes prior to the output becoming true. It will become false, if no Unload limits are present for 1 minute. The filter prevents short duration or transient repetitive limits from indicating. The chiller is considered to be in a limit mode for the purposes of front panel display and annunciation, only if it is fully inhibiting loading by virtue of being in either the "hold" or "forced unload" regions of the limit control, excluding the "limited loading region".
Compressor Running	The output is true whenever any compressors are started or running on the chiller and false when no compressors are either starting or running on the chiller. This status may or may not reflect the true status of the compressor in Service Pumpdown if such a mode exists for a particular chiller.
Chiller Head Pressure Relief Request Relay	This relay output is energized anytime the chiller is running in one of the following modes; Ice Building Mode or Condenser Pressure Limit Control Mode 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.

The Symbio 800 Service Tool (Tracer® TU) is used to install and assign any of the above listed events or status to each of the four relays provided with this option.

The default assignments for the four available relays are listed below.

Table 12. Programmable relays

LLID Name	LLID Software Relay Designation	Output Name	Default
Operating Status Programmable Relays	Relay 0	Status Relay 4, J2-1,2,3	Head Pressure Relief Request
	Relay 1	Status Relay 3, J2-4,5,6	Chiller Limit Mode Relay
	Relay 2	Status Relay 2, J2-7,8,9	Chiller Alarm Relay (latching or nonlatching)
	Relay 3	Status Relay 1, J2-10,11,12	Compressor Running Relay



Emergency Stop

The Symbio 800 provides auxiliary control for a customer specified/installed latching trip out. When this customer-furnished remote contact is provided, the chiller will run normally when the contact is closed. When the contact opens, the unit will trip off on a manually resettable diagnostic. This condition requires manual reset at the chiller switch on the front of the control panel.

External Auto/Stop

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

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

Note: An immediate stop (similar to “emergency” stop) can be manually commanded by touching STOP on the TD7 user interface, then selecting Immediate Shutdown.

Soft Loading

Soft loading will provide a smooth load ramp during the pull down period.

The Symbio 800 control system has two soft loading algorithms running all of the time. They are capacity control soft loading and demand limit soft loading. These algorithms introduce the use of a Filtered Chilled Water Setpoint and a Filtered Demand Limit Setpoint. After the compressor has been started, the starting point of the filtered chilled water setpoint is initialized to the value of the Evap Leaving Water Temperature. The filtered demand limit setpoint is initialized to the value of the Demand Limit Startup Target. These filtered setpoints allow for a stable pull-down that is user adjustable in duration. They also eliminate sudden transients due to setpoint changes during normal chiller operation.

Three settings are used to describe the behavior of soft loading. The setup for softloading can be done using Tracer® TU.

- Capacity Control Softload Time: This setting controls the time constant of the Filtered Chilled Water Setpoint. It is settable between 0 and 120 min.
- Demand Limit Softload Time: This Setting controls the time constant of the Filtered Demand Limit Setpoint. It is settable between 0 and 120 minutes.
- Demand Limit Startup Target: This setting controls the starting point of the Filtered Demand Limit Setpoint. It is adjustable from 40 for RTHD to 100 percent.

External Base Loading - Optional

Primarily for process control requirements, base loading provides for immediate start and loading of a chiller up to an externally or remotely adjustable current limit setpoint

without regard to differential to start or stop, or to leaving water temperature control. This allows the flexibility to prestart or preload a chiller in anticipation of a large load application. It also allows you to keep a chiller on line between processes when leaving water temperature control would normally cycle the unit.

When the base loading option is installed it will be controllable through TD7/Tracer® TU, External Hardware Interface or Tracer (if Tracer is installed). Order for precedence for all setpoints, TD7/Tracer TU, then External then Tracer from lowest to highest priority. If one of the higher priority setpoints drops out due to a bad sensor or communication loss then base loading shall go to the next lowest priority of command and setpoint. The command settings and control setpoints associated with base loading are explained below.

Base Loading Control Setpoint

This setpoint has three possible sources, an External Analog Input, TD7/Tracer® TU or Tracer®.

- TD7/Tracer TU Base Loading Control Setpoint.
- The range is 40 - 100% Compressor Load (Max % RLA). The default is 50%.
- Tracer Base Loading Control Setpoint.
- The range is 40 - 100% Compressor Load (Max % RLA). The default is 50%.
- External Base Loading Setpoint.

This is an Analog Input that sets the base loading setpoint. This signal can be controlled by either a 2-10Vdc or 4-20ma Signal based on configuration information. The equations show the relationship between input and percent compressor load:

If the input is configured as a 4 - 20 mA:

$$\% \text{ Load} = 3.75 * (\text{mA Input}) + 25$$

If the input is configured as a 2 - 10 Vdc:

$$\% \text{ Load} = 7.5 * (\text{Vdc Input}) + 25$$

Ice Building Contact - Optional

Symbio™ 800 accepts a contact closure input to initiate Ice Building. When in the ice building mode, the compressor will be fully loaded (not given a low setpoint) and will continue to operate until the ice contacts open or the return water temperature reaches the Ice Termination Setpoint. If terminated on return setpoint, Symbio 800 will not allow chiller to restart until ice building contact is opened.

Ice Building Control - Optional

Symbio 800 provides an output contact closure that can be used as a signal to the system that ice building is in operation. This relay will be closed when ice building is in progress and open when ice building has been terminated by either Symbio 800 or remote interlock. It is used to signal the system changes required to convert to and from ice building.

External Chilled Water Setpoint - Optional

Symbio 800 will accept either a 2-10 Vdc or a 4-20 mA input (J9-4, J9-5) signal, to adjust chilled water setpoint remotely.

External Demand Limit Setpoint - Optional

Symbio 800 will accept either a 2-10Vdc or a 4-20mA input (J7-11, J7-12) signal to adjust the demand limit setpoint from a remote location.

Percent Condenser Pressure Output - Optional

Symbio 800 provides a 2-10 Vdc analog output to indicate percent High Pressure Cutout (HPC) condenser pressure.

Percent HPC = (Condenser Pressure/High Pressure Cutout Setpoint)*100

Compressor Percent RLA Output - Optional

Symbio 800 provides a 2-10 Vdc analog output to indicate %RLA of compressor starter average phase current. The values of 2 to 10 Vdc correspond to 0 to 120% RLA.

AFD Drive (Optional)

Trane TR200 drive is an electronic motor controller that converts AC mains input into a variable AC waveform output. The frequency and voltage of the output are regulated to control the motor speed or torque.

TR200 drive includes the following features:

- Soft start to minimize inrush current
- Improved harmonic mitigation with DC link reactor
- Integrated power fuse
- Graphical LCD keypad
- Unit Mounted with factory pre-wiring
- 'Trane Drive Utility' for configuration and tracking

See *Service Manual, BAS-SVM01*-EN, TR200 New D-Frame* for more information.

AFD Drive Installation

The AFD drive is manufactured with a jumper installed between terminal 12 (+24Vdc source) and terminal 37 (Safe Stop digital input). This jumper must be removed prior to unit operation. See [Figure 21, p. 45](#) for view of jumper as it would be installed on drive from manufacturer.

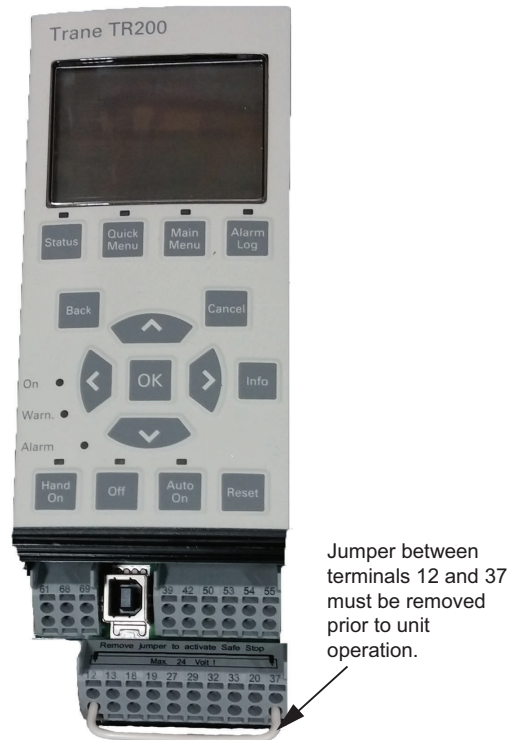
NOTICE

Equipment Damage!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in equipment damage.

Verify/remove jumper between AFD terminals 12 and 37 before unit operation.

Figure 21. AFD jumper



Important:

- For factory provided AFD units, verify jumper has been removed.
- For field installed drives, remove jumper shown in [Figure 21, p. 45](#).

AFD Drive Programming

NOTICE

Equipment Damage!

Changing default clockwise phase rotation or enabling phase reversal protection could prevent proper chiller operation or cause equipment damage.

- Do NOT change Adaptive Frequency™ drive (AFD) phase rotation to counterclockwise.
- Do NOT enable phase reversal protection.

Field replacement drives must be programmed via the keypad interface. Program non-compressor specific parameters first in sequential order (), followed by compressor specific parameters (see [Table 14, p. 46](#)) in sequential order.



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Table 13. Non-compressor specific parameter settings

ID	Description	Setting
0-03	Region Settings	North American
0-20	Display Line 1.1 Small	DC Link Voltage
0-22	Display Line 1.3	Heatsink Temp.
0-24	Display Line 3 Large	Analog Input 53
0-40	[Hand on] Key on LCP	Disabled
0-41	[Off] Key on LCP	Disabled
0-60	Main Menu Password	999
0-61	Access to Main Menu w/o Password	Read Only
1-03	Torque Characteristics	Compressor Torque
1-71	Start Delay	0s
1-73	Flying Start	Disabled
1-78	Compressor Start Max Speed [Hz]	20Hz
1-79	Compressor Start Max Time to Trip	10s
1-87	Trip Speed Low [Hz]	25Hz
3-02	Min Reference	30Hz
3-41	Ramp 1 Ramp up Time	10s
3-42	Ramp 1 Ramp Down Time	10s
3-82	Starting Ramp Up Time	5s
4-10	Motor Speed Direction	Clockwise

Table 13. Non-compressor specific parameter settings (continued)

ID	Description	Setting
4-12	Motor Speed Low Limit [Hz]	30Hz
4-18	Current Limit	Max
5-02	Terminal 29 Mode	Output
5-12	Terminal 27 Digital Input	Coast Inverse
5-31	Terminal 29 Digital Output	Alarm
5-40	Function Relay 1	No Operation
6-10	Terminal 53 Low Voltage	2V
6-14	Terminal 53 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	30Hz
6-50	Terminal 42 Output	Power 4-20mA
14-00	Switching Pattern	SFAVM
14-03	Overmodulation	Off
14-10	Mains Failure	[4] Kinetic Back-Up
14-12	Function at Mains Imbalance	Derate
14-21	Automatic Restart Time	8s
14-50	RFI Filter	Off
14-51	DC Link Compensation	On
14-60	Function at Over Temperature	Derate
14-61	Function at Inverter Overload	Derate
14-62	Inv. Overload Derate Current	1

Table 14. Compressor-specific parameter settings

Parameters		B1/B2 Motor Frame				C1/C2 Motor Frame				D1/D2/D3 Motor Frame				E3 Motor Frame
ID	Description	460/60	400/50	380/60	575/60	460/60	400/50	380/60	575/60	460/60	400/50	380/60	575/60	400/50
1-21	Motor Power (hp)	233	194	233	233	334	280	334	334	441	375	441	441	403
1-22	Motor Voltage (V)	460	400	380	575	460	400	380	575	460	400	380	575	400
1-23	Motor Frequency (Hz)	60	50	60	60	60	50	60	60	60	50	60	60	50
1-24	Motor Current (A)	241	233	291	193	349	349	421	279	455	455	549	367	488
1-25	Motor Nominal Speed (rpm)	3512	2921	3512	3512	3531	2938	3531	3531	3535	2943	3535	3535	2943
1-30	Stator Resistance (ohms)	0	0.0303	0.0213	0.043	0.0201	0.0201	0.0138	0.0308	0.0122	0.0122	0.0087	0.0197	0.0122
1-31	Rotor Resistance (ohms)	0	0.0257	0.0179	0.0365	0.0146	0.0146	0.0103	0.0227	0.0091	0.0091	0.0066	0.0144	0.0091
1-35	Main Reactance (ohms)	5	5.3684	3.9634	8.057	3.005	3.005	2.1972	4.8857	2.8882	2.8882	2.1848	4.8553	2.8882

Table 14. Compressor-specific parameter settings (continued)

Parameters		B1/B2 Motor Frame				C1/C2 Motor Frame				D1/D2/D3 Motor Frame				E3 Motor Frame
1-36	Iron Loss Resistance (ohms)	188	188.388	142.836	280.73	152.612	152.612	116.132	243.61	125.549	125.549	90.188	193.85	125.549
3-03	Maximum Reference (Hz)	60	50	60	60	60	50	60	60	60	50	60	60	50
4-14	Motor Speed High Limit (Hz)	60	50	60	60	60	50	60	60	60	50	60	60	50
6-15	Terminal 53 High Ref./Feedback Value (Hz)	60	50	60	60	60	50	60	60	60	50	60	60	50
14-01	Switching Frequency (kHz)	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3
14-11	Voltage at Main Fault (V)	391	340	323	489	391	340	323	489	391	340	323	489	340

Note: Compressor frame size is shown in model number digits 6 and 7.

Communications Interface

BACnet® Building Automation Control Network

The BACnet control network for Symbio™ 800 expands communications from the unit UCM network to the Tracer® Ensemble™ or Tracer SC+ building automation system or third party building automation system. Utilizing BACnet, the BAS allows external setpoint and configuration adjustment and monitoring of status and diagnostics. The Symbio 800 utilizes the BACnet defined TP or IP protocol as defined in ASHRAE standard 135-2004. This controller works in standalone mode, with Tracer Ensemble, Tracer SC+ or when connected to a third party building automation system that supports BACnet.

Modbus Building Automation Control Network

Allows the user to easily interface with Modbus™ RTU or IP communication protocol via a single twisted pair wiring from the Symbio 800 controller to a factory installed device.

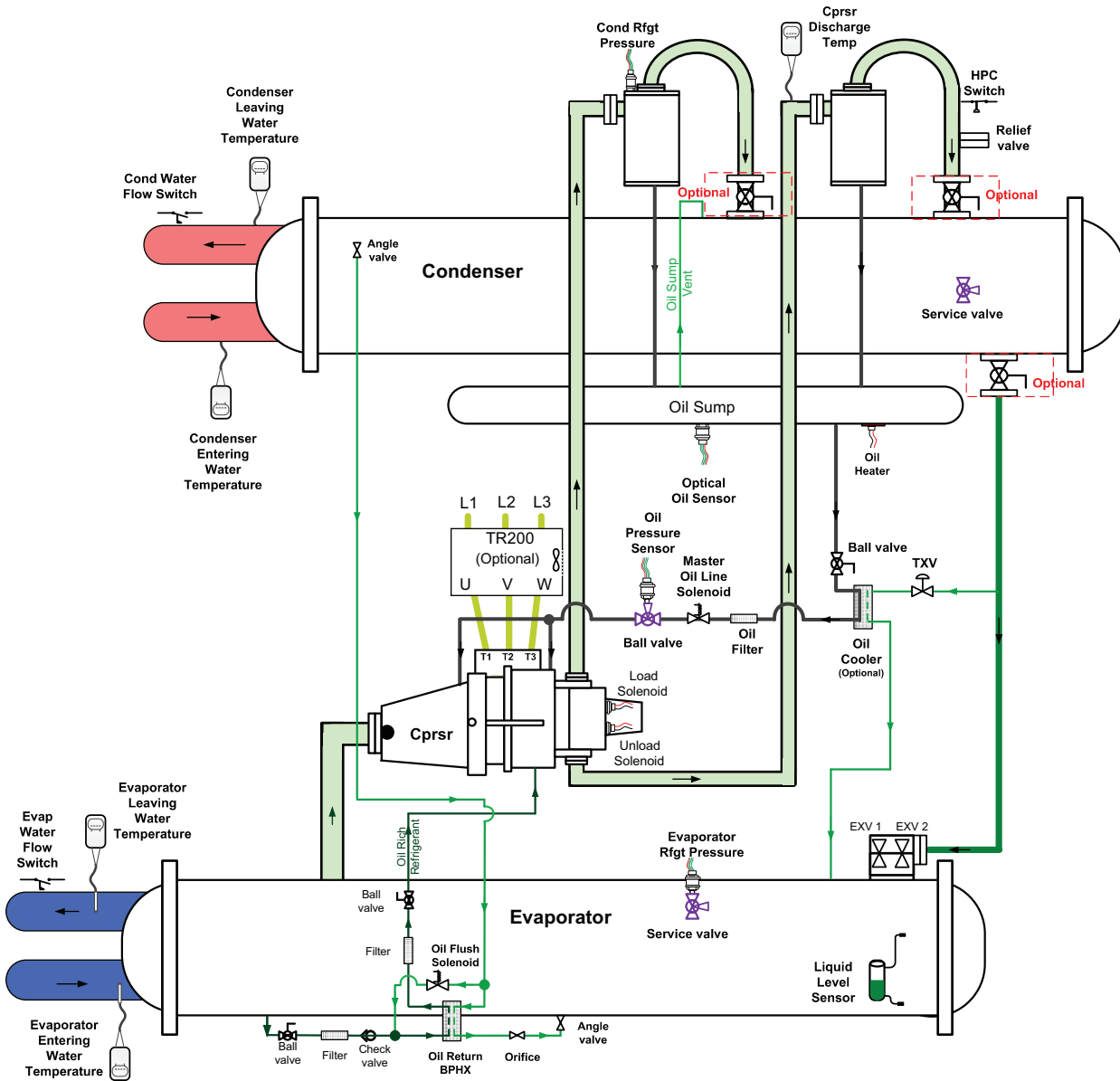
LonTalk® Building Automation System

The LonTalk communication protocol for the Symbio 800 controller expands communications from the unit UCM network to a Tracer® Ensemble™ building automation system or third party building automation system. Utilizing LonTalk, the BAS allows external setpoint and configuration adjustment and monitoring of status and diagnostics. The Symbio 800 utilizes an FTT-10A free topology transceiver, which supports non-polarity sensitive, free topology wiring—which in turn allows the system installer to utilize star, bus, and loop architectures. This controller works in standalone mode, peer-to-peer with one or more other units, or when connected to a Tracer Ensemble, Tracer SC+, or a third party building automation system that supports LonTalk.

Operating Principles

This section describes the overall operating principles of the Optimus™ water chiller.

Figure 22. Thermal siphon system



General

Optimus units are single-compressor water-cooled liquid chillers. These units are equipped with unit-mounted starter/control panels.

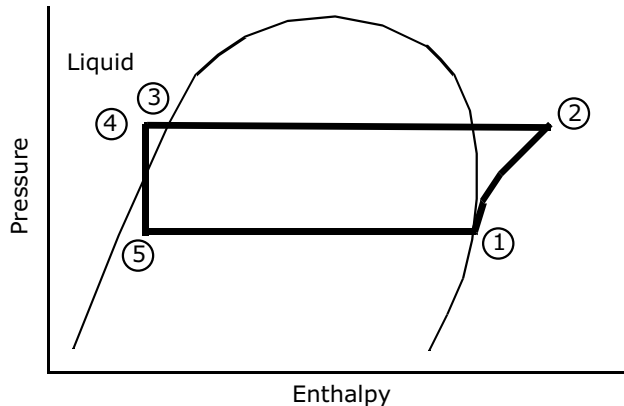
The basic components of an Optimus unit are:

- Unit-mounted panel containing Symbio™ 800 controller and input/output LLIDs
- Helical-rotary compressor
- Evaporator
- Electronic expansion valve
- Water-cooled condenser with integral subcooler
- Oil supply system
- Oil cooler (application dependent)
- Related interconnecting piping
- AFD (optional)

Refrigeration Cycle

The refrigeration cycle can be described using the pressure-enthalpy diagram shown in [Figure 23, p. 49](#). Key State Points are indicated on the figure and are referenced in the discussion following.

Figure 23. Pressure/enthalpy curve



The Optimus™ chiller makes use of a shell-and-tube evaporator design with refrigerant evaporating on the shell side and water flowing inside tubes having enhanced surfaces. Refrigerant vapor leaves the evaporator as saturated vapor (State Pt. 1).

The refrigerant vapor generated in the evaporator flows to the suction end of the compressor. The compressor is a twin-rotor helical rotary type. The refrigerant flows across the motor, providing the necessary cooling, then enters the compression chamber. Refrigerant is compressed in the compressor to discharge pressure conditions.

Simultaneously, lubricant is injected into the compressor.

An oil management system provides an almost oil-free refrigerant to the shells to maximize heat transfer performance, while providing lubrication and rotor sealing to the compressor. The lubrication system ensures long compressor life and contributes to quiet operation.

Immediately following the compression process the lubricant and refrigerant are effectively divided using an oil separator.

The oil-free refrigerant vapor enters the condenser at State Pt. 2. Condensing is accomplished in a shell-and-tube heat exchanger where refrigerant is condensed on the shell side and water flows internally in the tubes. Cooling tower water, circulating through the condenser tubes, absorbs heat from this refrigerant and condenses it.

As the refrigerant leaves the bottom of the condenser (State Pt. 3), it enters an integral subcooler where it is subcooled before traveling to the electronic expansion valve (State Pt. 4). The pressure drop created by the expansion process vaporizes a portion of the liquid refrigerant.

The resulting mixture of liquid and gaseous refrigerant then enters the Evaporator Distribution system (State Pt. 5). The flash gas from the expansion process is internally routed to

compressor suction, and while the liquid refrigerant is distributed over the tube bundle in the evaporator.

Refrigeration Circuit

Each unit has a single refrigerant circuit that includes compressor suction and discharge service valves, removable core filter, charging port, and sight glass. An electronically controlled expansion valve is provided to maintain variable capacity modulation over the entire building load and maintain proper refrigerant flow.

Compressor and Motor

Each RTHD is equipped with a semi-hermetic, direct-drive, 3600 rpm 60 Hz (3000 rpm 50 Hz) rotary compressors that includes a capacity control slide valve, oil sump heater, and differential pressure refrigerant oil flow system. The optional AFD provides additional capacity control with modulating speed. Four pressure-lubricated rolling element bearing groups support the rotary assembly. The motor is a suction gas-cooled, hermetically sealed, two-pole squirrel cage induction motor.

Evaporator and Condenser

Heat exchangers are shell and tube design. Standard tubes are externally finned, internally enhanced seamless copper with lands at all tube sheets. All tube sheets are made of carbon steel. Tubes are mechanically expanded into tube sheets and mechanically fastened to tube supports. Evaporator tubes are 1.0-inch (25.4 mm) diameter and condenser tubes are 0.75-inch (19.05 mm) diameter. All tubes can be individually replaced.

Shells are carbon steel plate. The evaporator and condenser are designed, tested, and stamped in accordance with ASME Code for refrigerant-side/ working-side pressure of 200 psig (13.8 bars).

All water pass arrangements are available with grooved connections (150 or 300 psig waterside working pressure). All connections may be either right- or left-handed. Waterside shall be hydrostatically tested at 1.5X design working pressure.

Oil Management

The unit is configured with an oil management system that ensures proper oil circulation throughout the unit. The key components of the system include an oil separator, oil filter, oil sump and oil sump heater. An optional oil cooler is installed when the unit is used for high condensing temperature or low evaporator temperature conditions.

Unit-Mounted Starter

A unit-mounted starter and control panel is provided on every chiller. The Symbio™ 800 provides for accurate chilled water control as well as monitoring, protection and adaptive limit functions. The “adaptive” nature of the



Operating Principles

controls intelligently prevents the chiller from operating outside of its limits, or compensates for unusual operating conditions, while keeping the chiller running rather than

simply tripping due to a safety concern. When problems do occur, diagnostic messages assist the operator in troubleshooting.



Controls

Overview

Optimus™ Model RTHD units utilize the following control/interface components:

- Symbio™ 800 Controller
- Tracer AdaptiView™ TD7 Operator Interface

Symbio™ 800

The Symbio™ 800 controller is a factory-installed, application specific and programmable controller designed to control chillers and large packaged HVAC equipment. A 7 inch user interface features a touch-sensitive color screen that provides facility managers at-a-glance operating status, performance monitoring, scheduling changes, and operating adjustments. Other advanced features include automated controller back-up, and optional features such as secure remote connectivity, wireless building communications, mobile device connectivity, and custom programming with an expandable I/O.

For more information, see *Symbio™ 800 Controller Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Manual* (BAS-SVX080*-EN)..

AdaptiView™ Display

Information is tailored to operators, service technicians, and owners. When operating a chiller, specific information is needed on a day-to-day basis—setpoints, limits, diagnostic information, and reports. This information is provided through the AdaptiView™ display. Logically organized groups of information— chiller modes of operation, active diagnostics, settings and reports put information conveniently at your fingertips.

For more information, see *User Guide, RLC-SVU008*-EN, Optimus™ Water-Cooled Chillers AdaptiView™ Display with Symbio™ Controls*.

Tracer TU

The AdaptiView™ TD7 operator interface allows for daily operational tasks and setpoint changes. However, to adequately service 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® Symbio™ 800 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
- Windows 7 Enterprise or Professional operating system (32-bit or 64-bit)

Note: *Tracer TU versions 8.6 and earlier will also support Microsoft® Windows® XP Professional operation system with Service Pack 3 (SP3).*

- 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.*

Air-Fi® Wireless Communication Interface (WCI Indoor)

Factory installed wireless interface provides wireless communication to Air-Fi® wireless sensors, service tools, equipment controls, and building controller.

Trane Wi-Fi Adapter

The Trane Wi-Fi adapter kit (equipped with a USB cable) enables communication among devices on a Wi-Fi network to facilitate the wireless integration of client devices such as touch-screen displays and technician laptops as an access point.



Pre-Start

Upon completion of installation, complete the Optimus™ RTHD Installation Completion Check Sheet and Request for Trane Service checklist in chapter “[Log and Check Sheets](#),” p. 85.

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!

Failure to follow instructions could result in equipment damage.

Ensure that the compressor and oil sump heaters have been operating properly for a minimum of 24 hours before starting.

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 evaporator and condenser refrigerant pressures under Status Report on the Tracer TU or AdaptiView™ TD7. The pressures are referenced to sea level (14.6960 psia).
2. Check EXV sight glasses after sufficient time has elapsed to stabilize the chiller. The refrigerant flow past 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. See “Unit Description,” p. 10 for proper refrigerant charges.

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 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. Symbio™ 800 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 Symbio 800 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 Unit Shutdown

1. Perform the normal unit stop sequence using the <Stop> button on the TD7 Touchscreen.

Note: Do not open starter disconnect switch. This must remain closed to provide control power from the control power transformer to the oil sump heater.

2. Verify chilled water and condenser water pumps are cycled off. If desired, open disconnect switches to the pumps.
3. Drain condenser piping and cooling tower, if desired.
4. Remove the drain and vent plugs from the condenser headers to drain the condenser.
5. Verify that the Crank Case heater is working.
6. Once the unit is secured, perform the maintenance identified in the following sections.

Seasonal Unit Start-Up Procedure

1. Close all valves and re-install the drain plugs in the evaporator and condenser heads.
2. Service the auxiliary equipment according to the startup/ maintenance instructions provided by the respective equipment manufacturers.
3. Vent and fill the cooling tower, if used, as well as the condenser and piping. At this point, all air must be removed from the system (including each pass). Close the vents in the evaporator chilled water circuits.
4. Open all valves in the evaporator chilled water circuits.
5. 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.

NOTICE

Equipment Damage!

Failure to follow instructions could result in equipment damage.

Ensure that the compressor and oil sump heaters have been operating properly for a minimum of 24 hours before starting.

6. Check the adjustment and operation of each safety and operating control.

Start-Up and Shutdown

7. Close all disconnect switches.
8. Refer to the sequence for daily unit startup for the remainder of the seasonal startup.

Sequence of Operation

This section will provide basic information on chiller operation for common events.

Adaptive control algorithms can enhance the sequence of operations. This section illustrates common control sequences.

Software Operation Overview

The Software Operation Overview shown in Figure 24, p. 54 is a diagram of the five possible software states. This

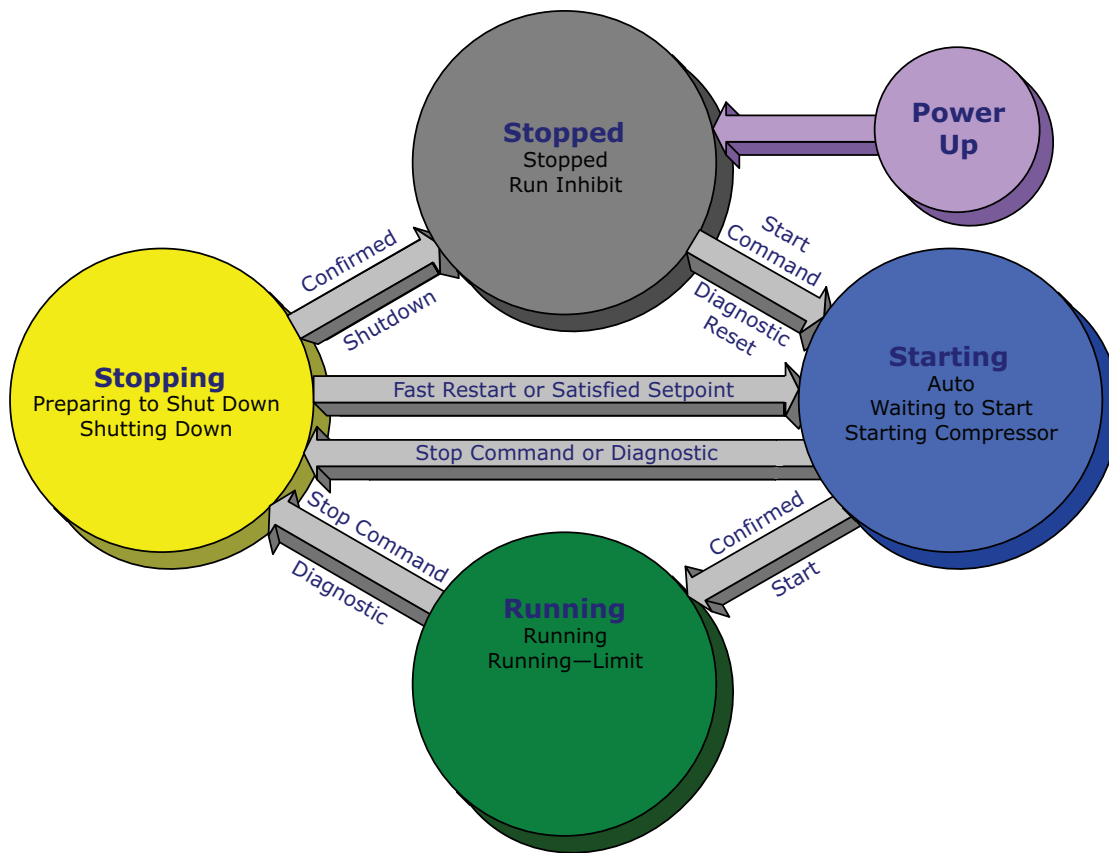
diagram can be thought of as a state chart, with the arrows and arrow text depicting the transitions between states.

- The text in the circles is the visible top level operating mode displayed on Tracer™ AdaptionView.
- 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 24. Software operation overview



Timelines

- The time line indicates the upper level operating mode, as it would be viewed on the Tracer AdaptionView™.
- The shading color of the cylinder indicates the software state.
- Text in parentheses indicates sub-mode text as viewed on Tracer AdaptionView.
- Text above the time line cylinder is used to illustrate inputs to the Main Processor. This may include user

input to the Tracer AdaptionView 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

The following diagram shows the respective TD7 AdaptiView™ screens during a power up of the Symbio

800 and display. This process takes 15 seconds for the Symbio 800, and 105 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 25. Sequence of events: power up diagram

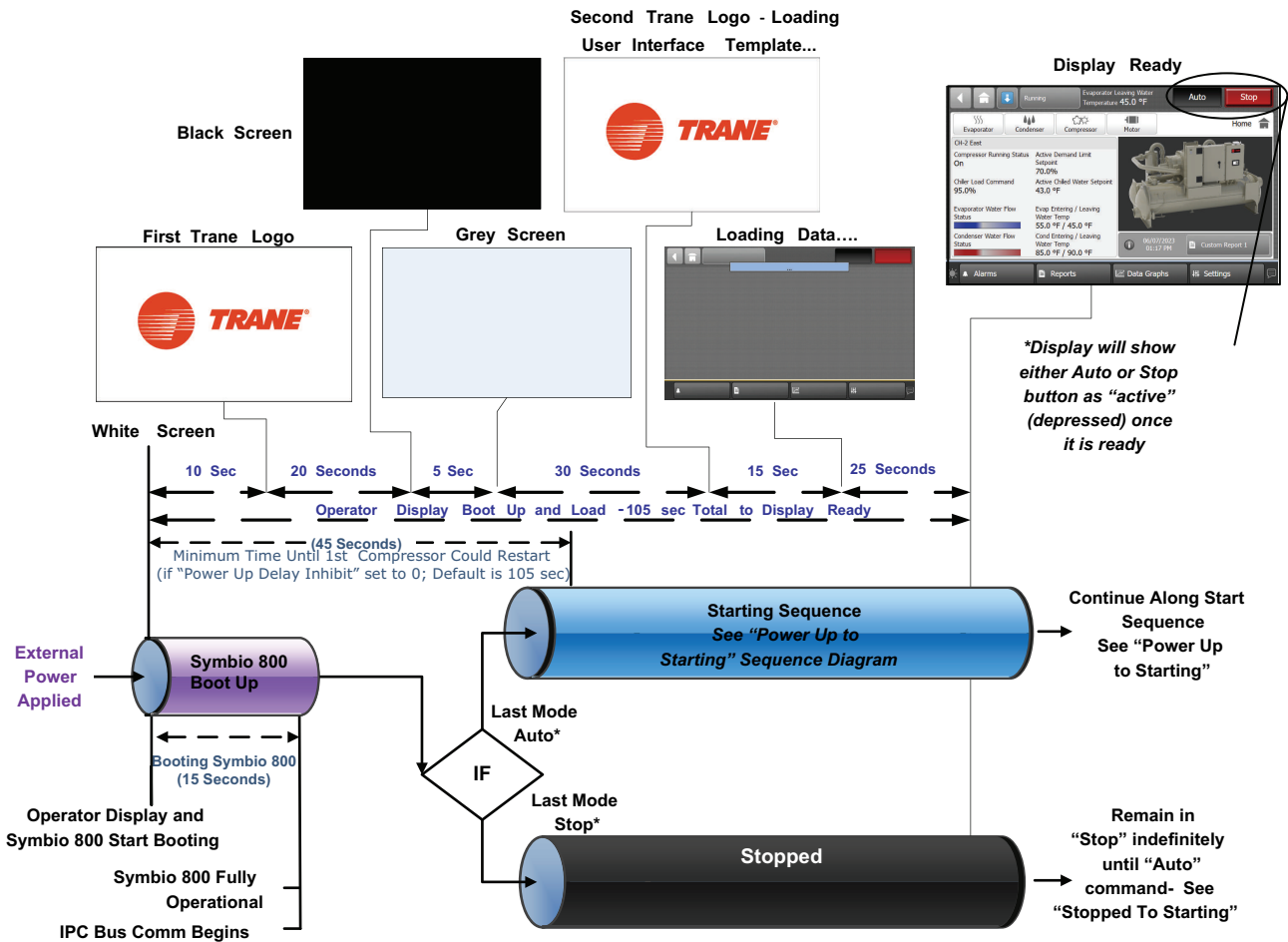
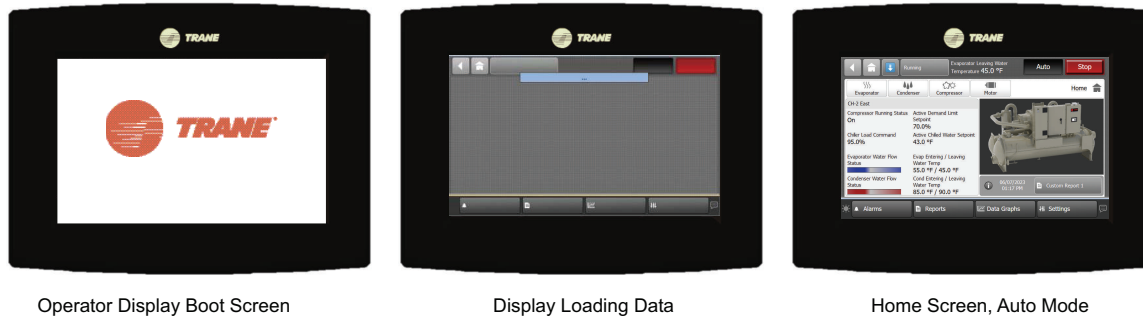


Figure 26. Sequence of events: TD7 screen displays



Start-Up and Shutdown

Power Up to Starting

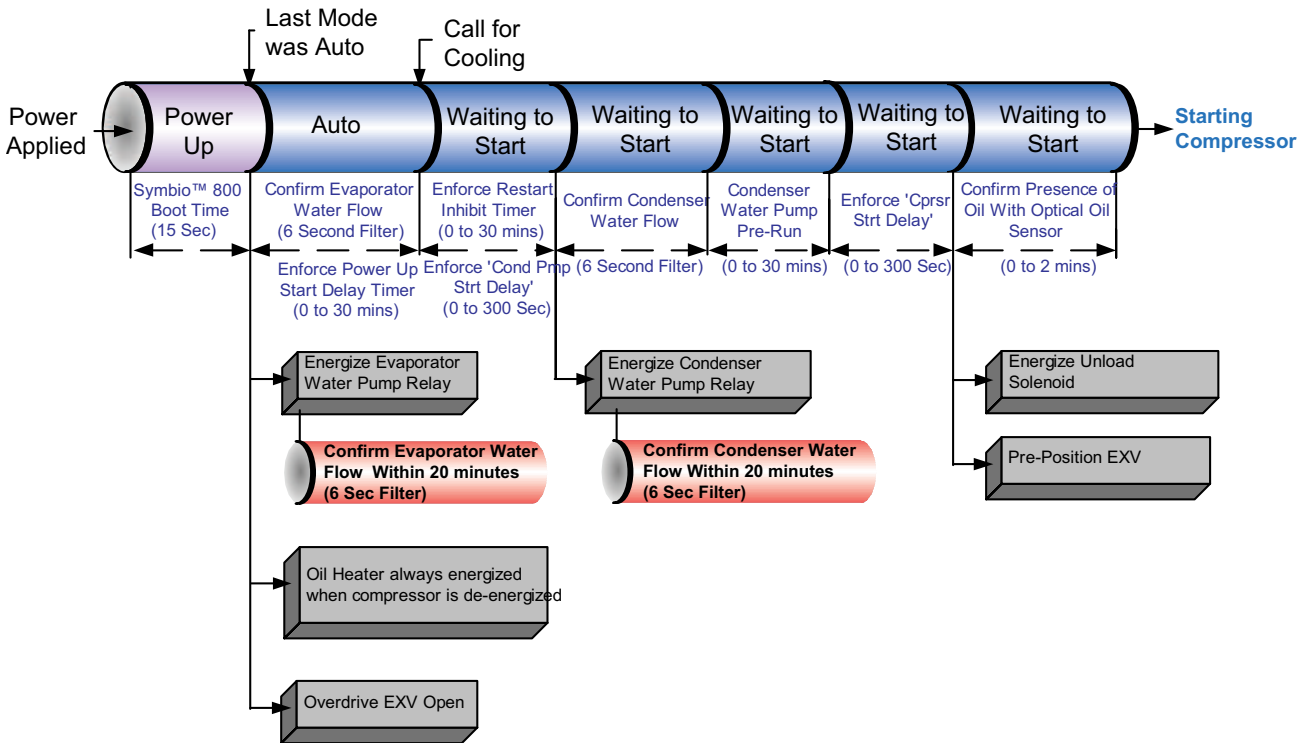
The Power up to starting diagram shows the timing from a power up event to energizing the compressor. The shortest allowable time would be under the following conditions:

- No motor restart inhibit
- Evaporator and Condenser Water flowing

- Power up Start Delay setpoint set to 0 minutes
- Adjustable Stop to Start Timer set to 5 seconds
- Need to cool

The above conditions would allow for a minimum powerup to starting compressor time of 95 seconds.

Figure 27. Sequence of events: power up to starting



Stopped to Starting

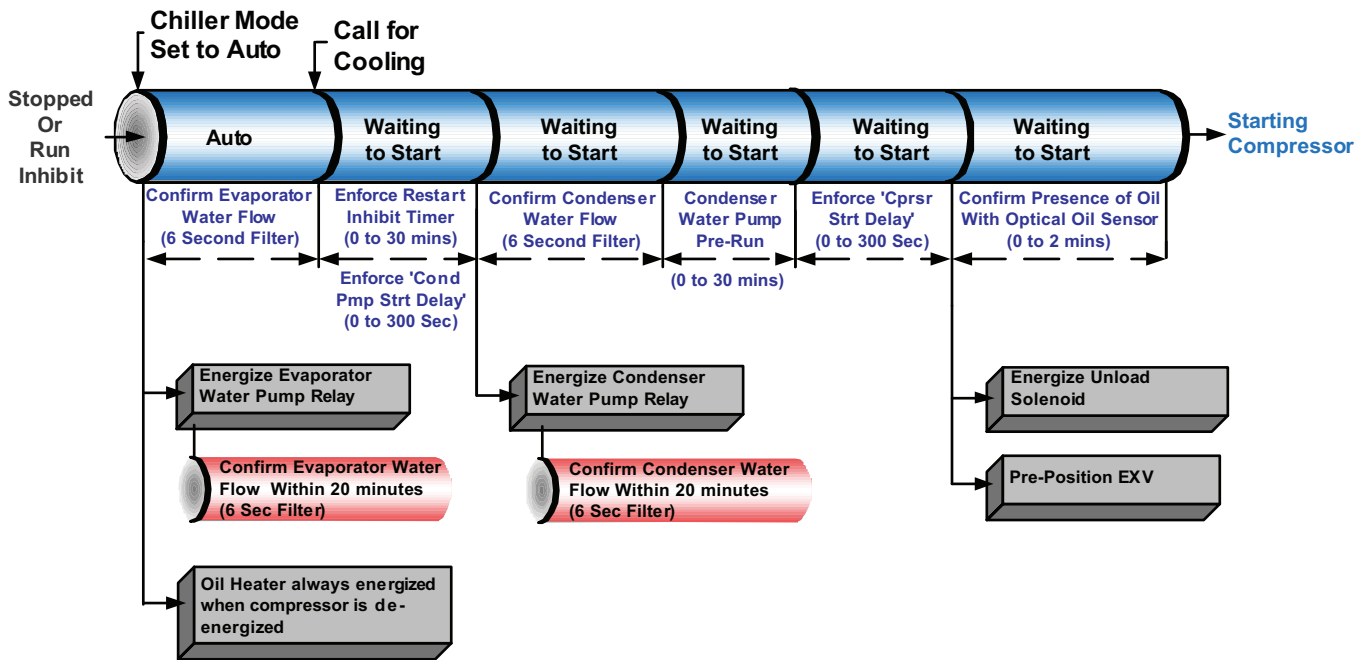
The stopped to starting diagram shows the timing from a stopped mode to energizing the compressor. The shortest allowable time would be under the following conditions:

- No motor restart inhibit
- Evaporator and Condenser Water flowing

- Power up Start Delay Timer has expired
- Adjustable Stop to Start Timer has expired
- Need to cool

The above conditions would allow the compressor to start in 60 seconds.

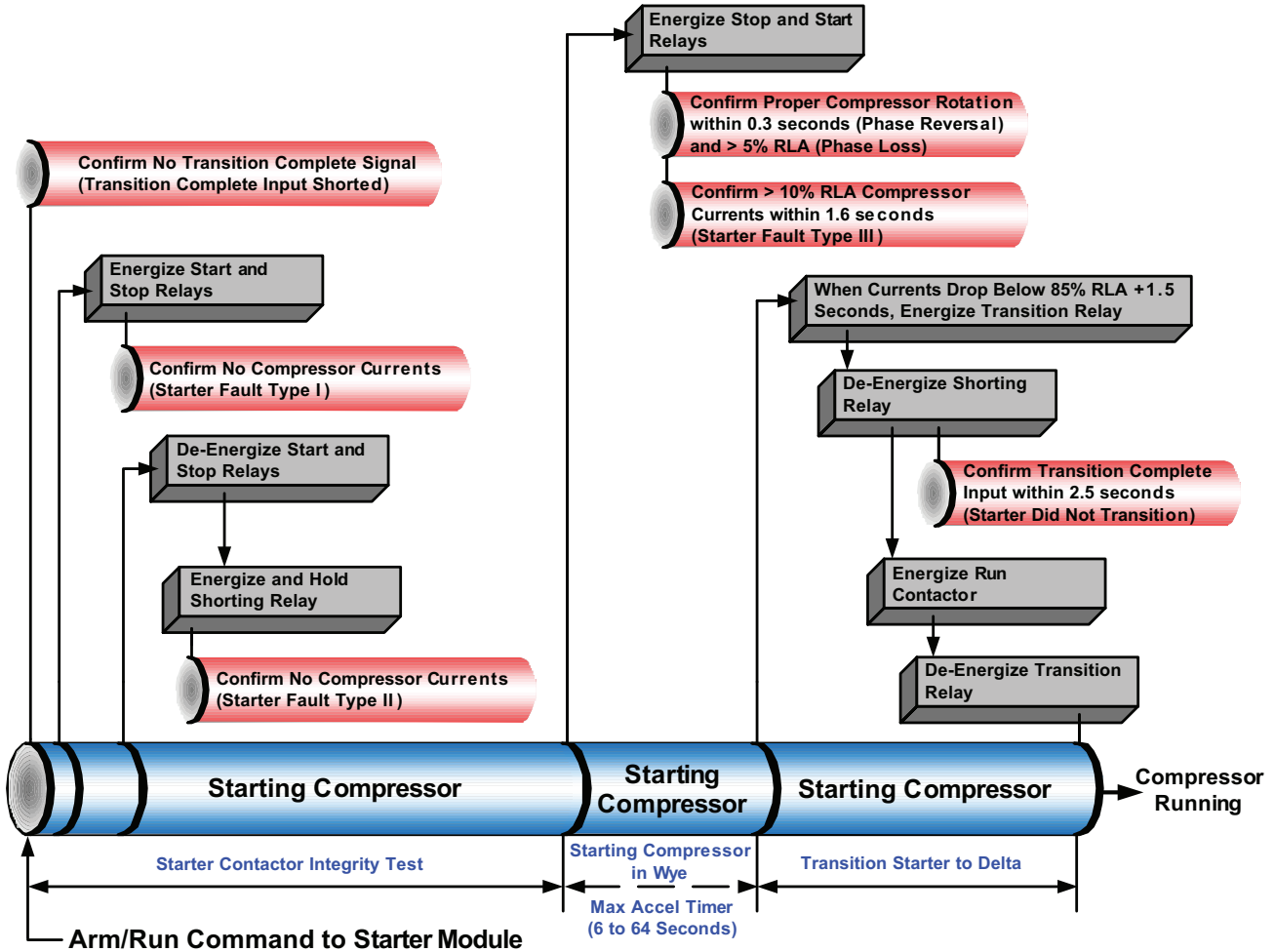
Figure 28. Sequence of events: stopped to starting



Starting Wye-Delta

The Starting Wye-Delta shows the order of operation for this type of starter.

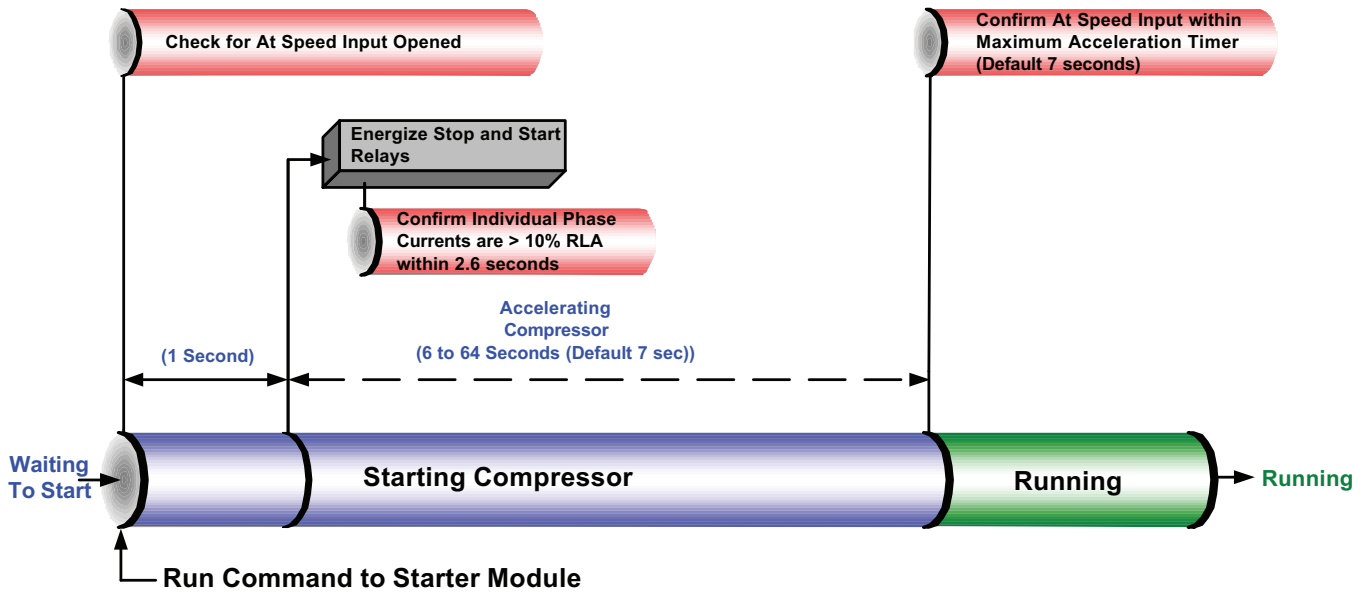
Figure 29. Sequence of events: Starting wye-delta



Starting AFD

The Starting AFD shows the order of operation for this type of starter.

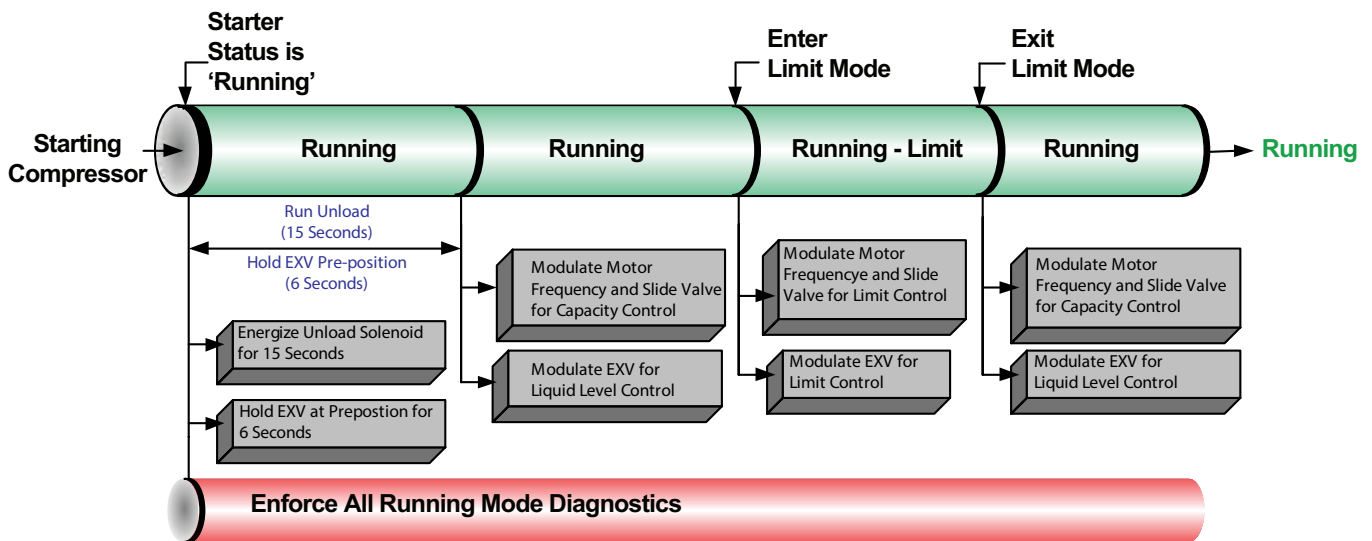
Figure 30. Sequence of events: starting AFD



Running

The Running Diagram shows a typical running sequence.

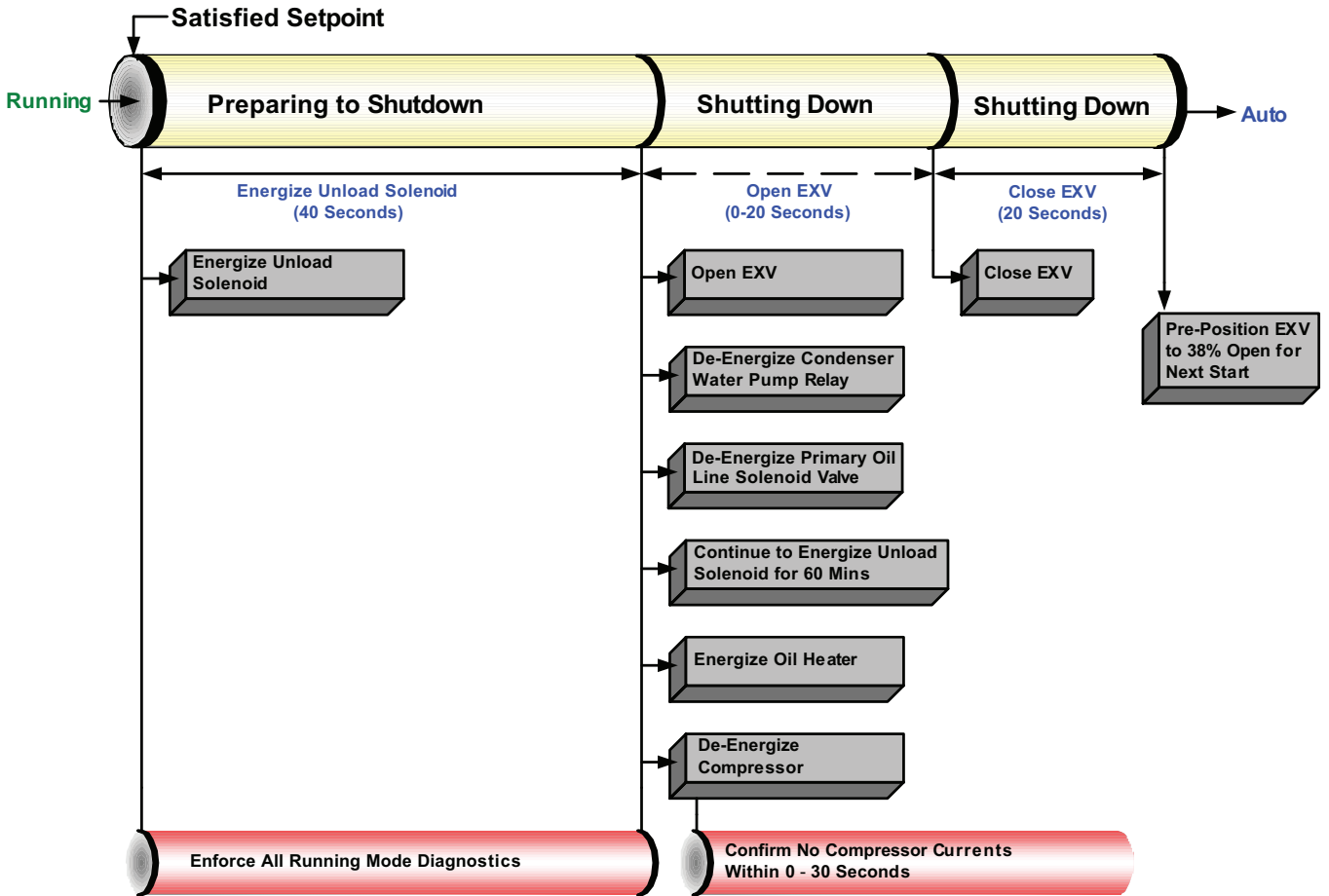
Figure 31. Sequence of events: running



Satisfied Setpoint

The Satisfied Setpoint diagram shows the normal transition from Running to shutting down due to the Evap Leaving water temp falling below the differential to stop setpoint.

Figure 32. Sequence of events: satisfied setpoint

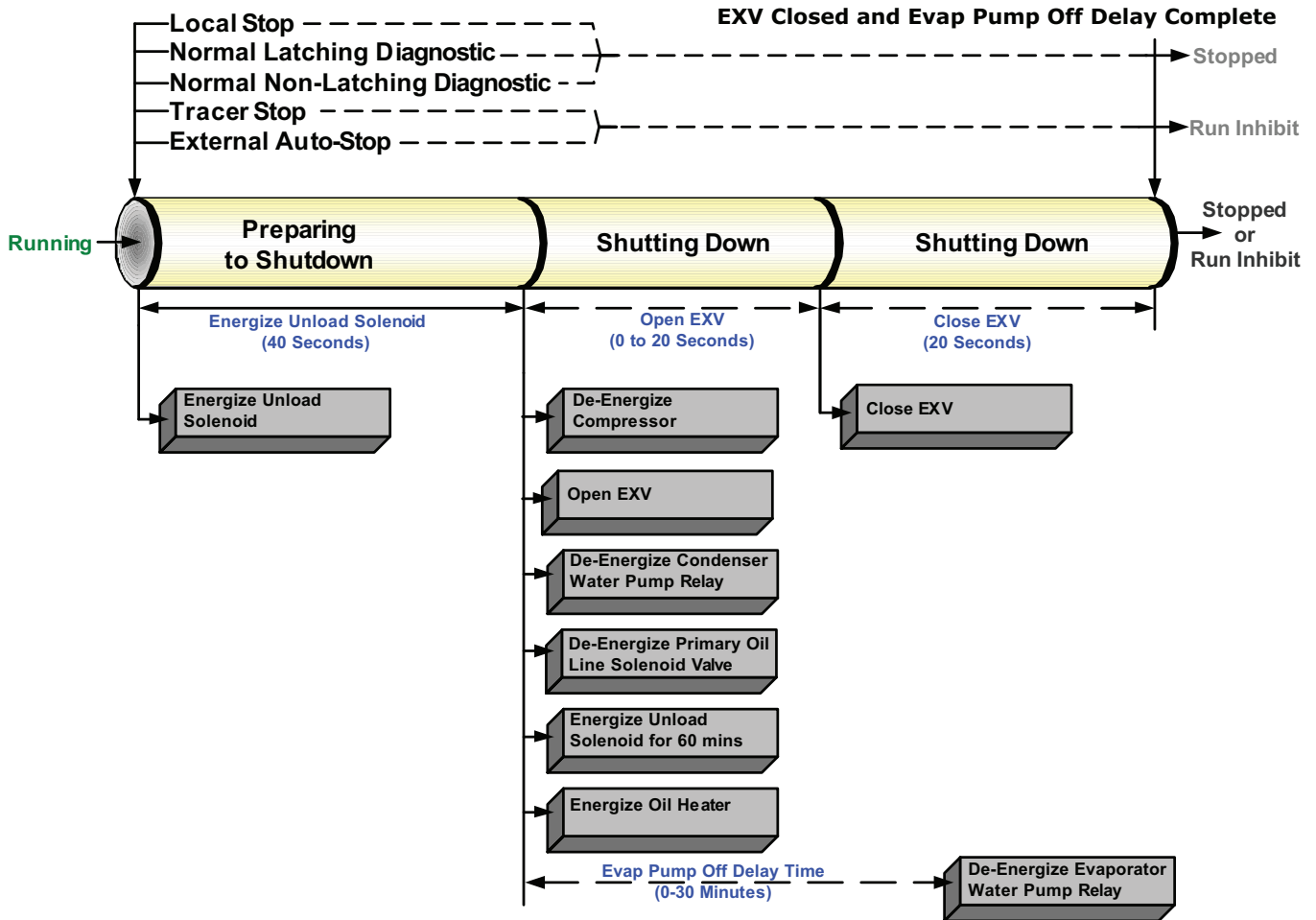


Normal Shutdown to Stopped or Run Inhibit

Dashed lines on the top attempt to show the final mode if you enter the stop via various inputs.

The Normal Shutdown diagram shows the Transition from Running through a Normal (friendly) Shutdown. The

Figure 33. Sequence of events: normal shutdown to stopped or run inhibit

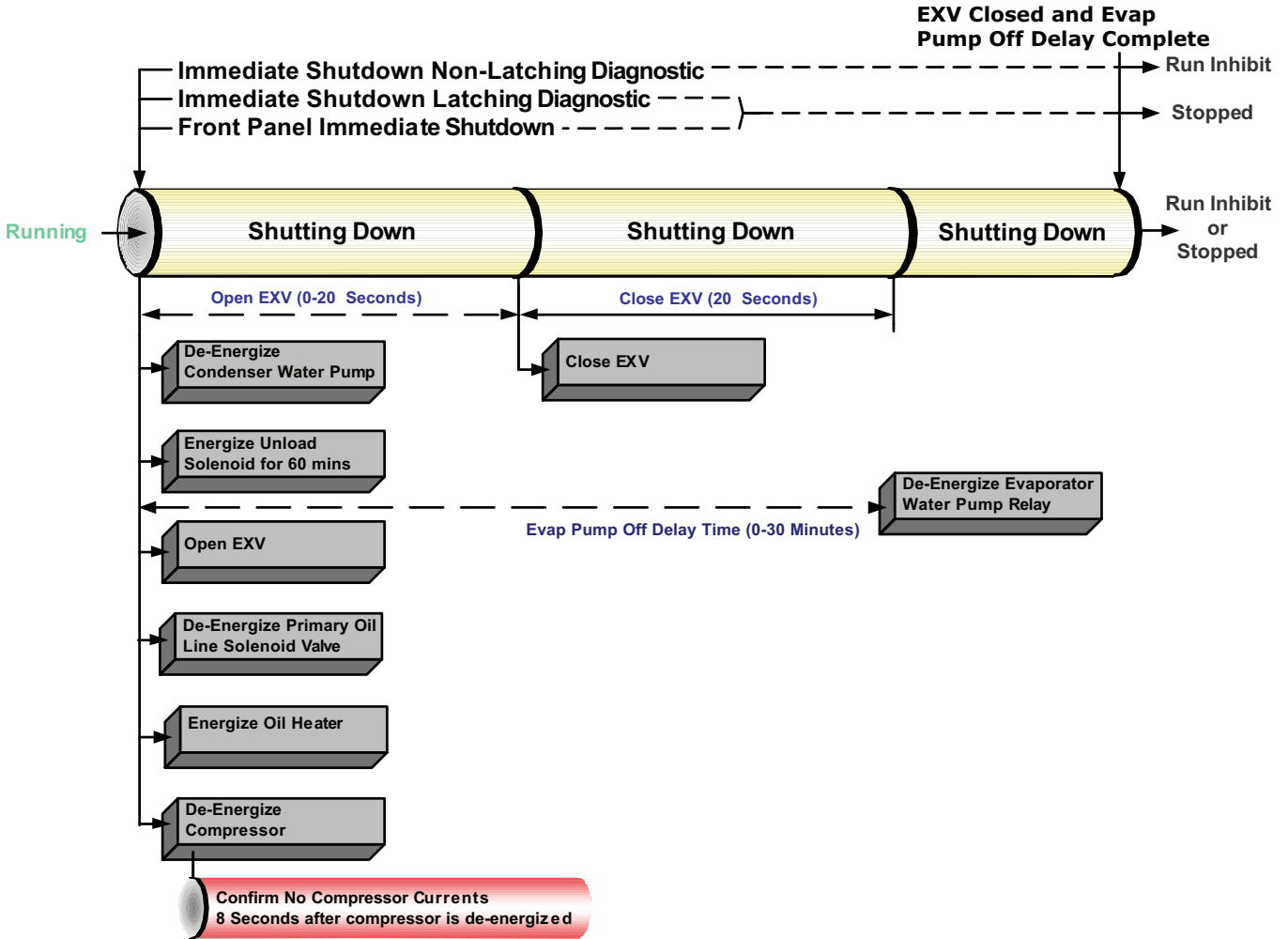


Immediate Shutdown to Stopped or Run Inhibit

Dashed lines on the top attempt to show the final mode if you enter the stop via various inputs.

The Immediate Shutdown diagram shows the Transition from Running through an Immediate Shutdown. The

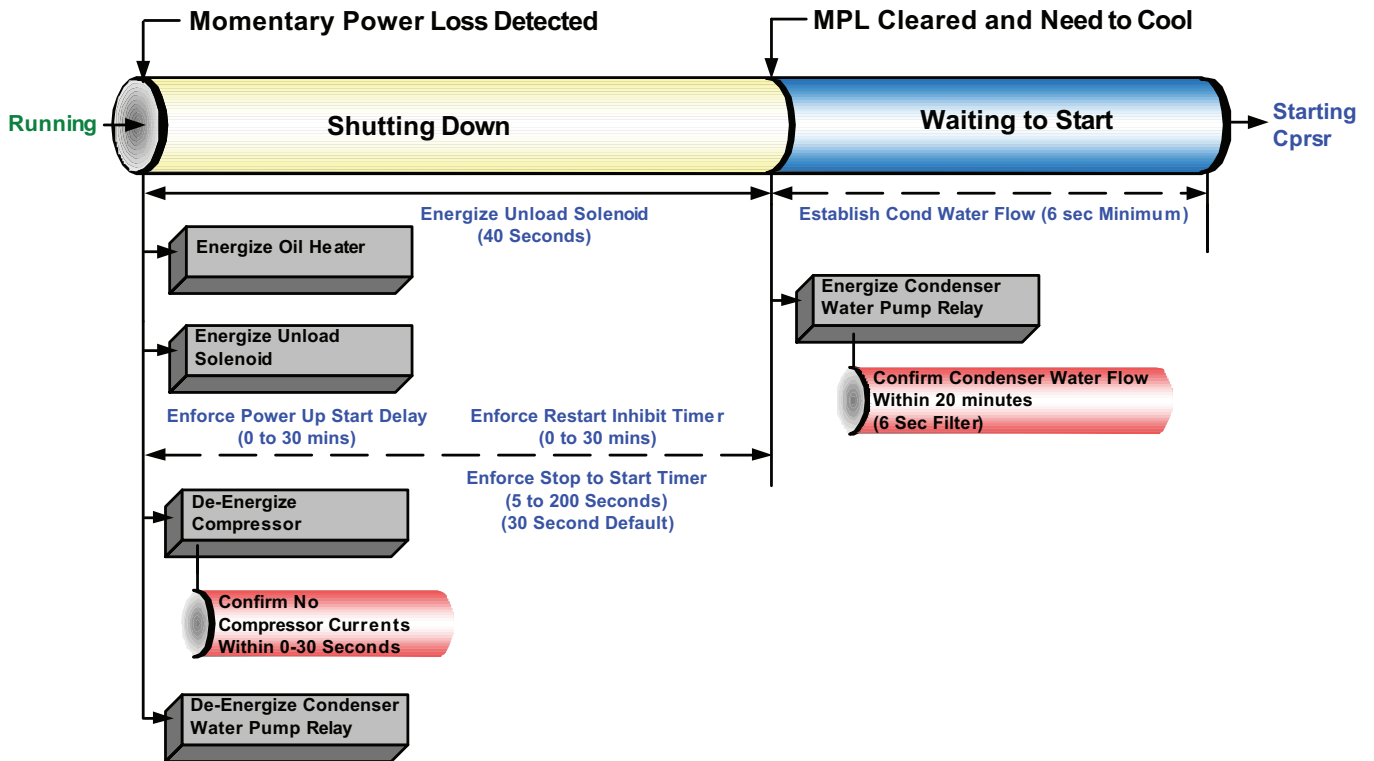
Figure 34. Sequence of events: immediate shutdown to stopped or run inhibit



Momentary Power Loss

The Momentary Power Loss diagram shows how the controls act in a power interruption event that the controls diagnose as a MPL diagnostic.

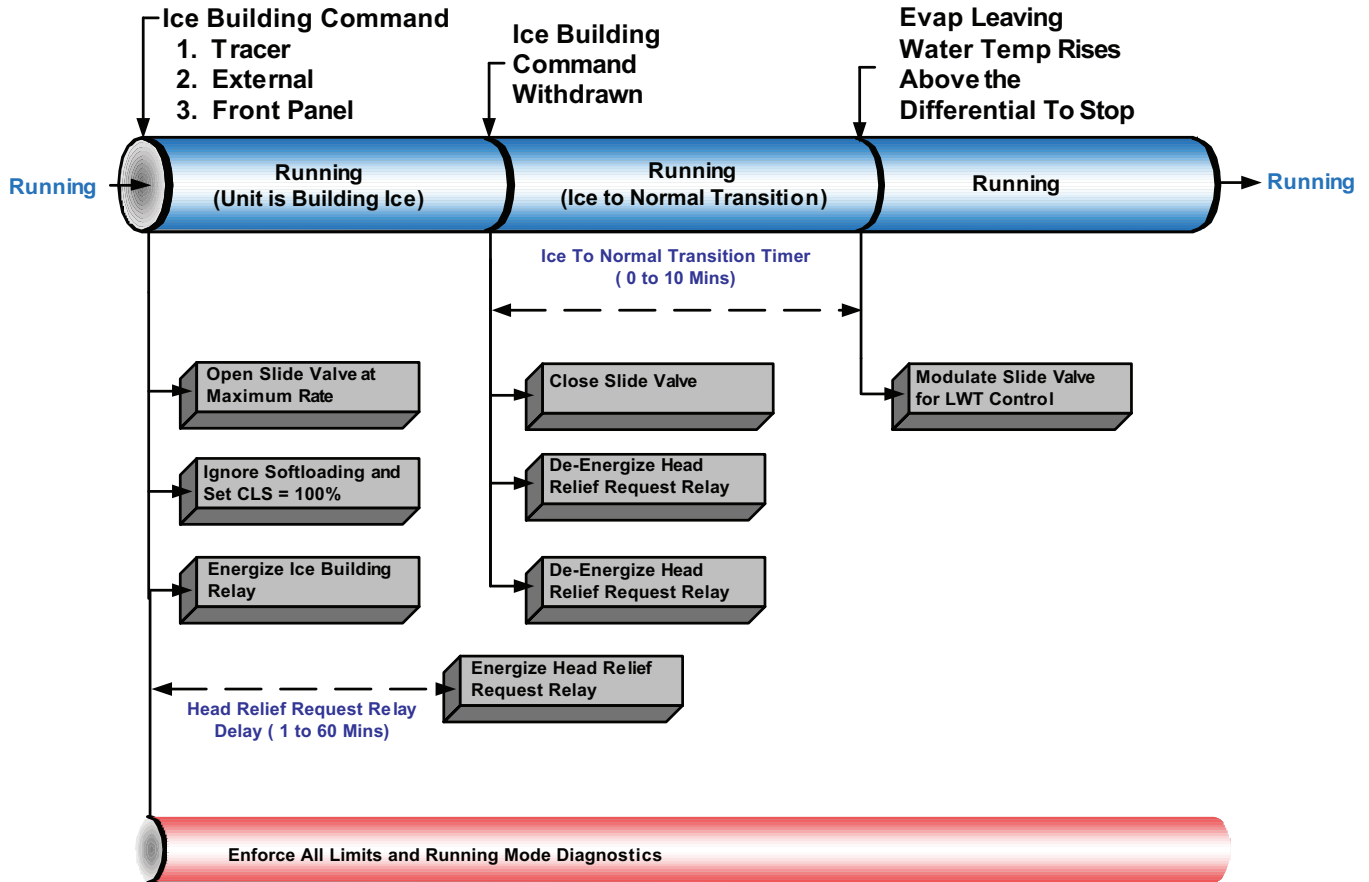
Figure 35. Sequence of events: momentary power loss



Ice Building (Running to Ice Building to Running)

This diagram show the transition from normal cooling to ice building, back to normal cooling

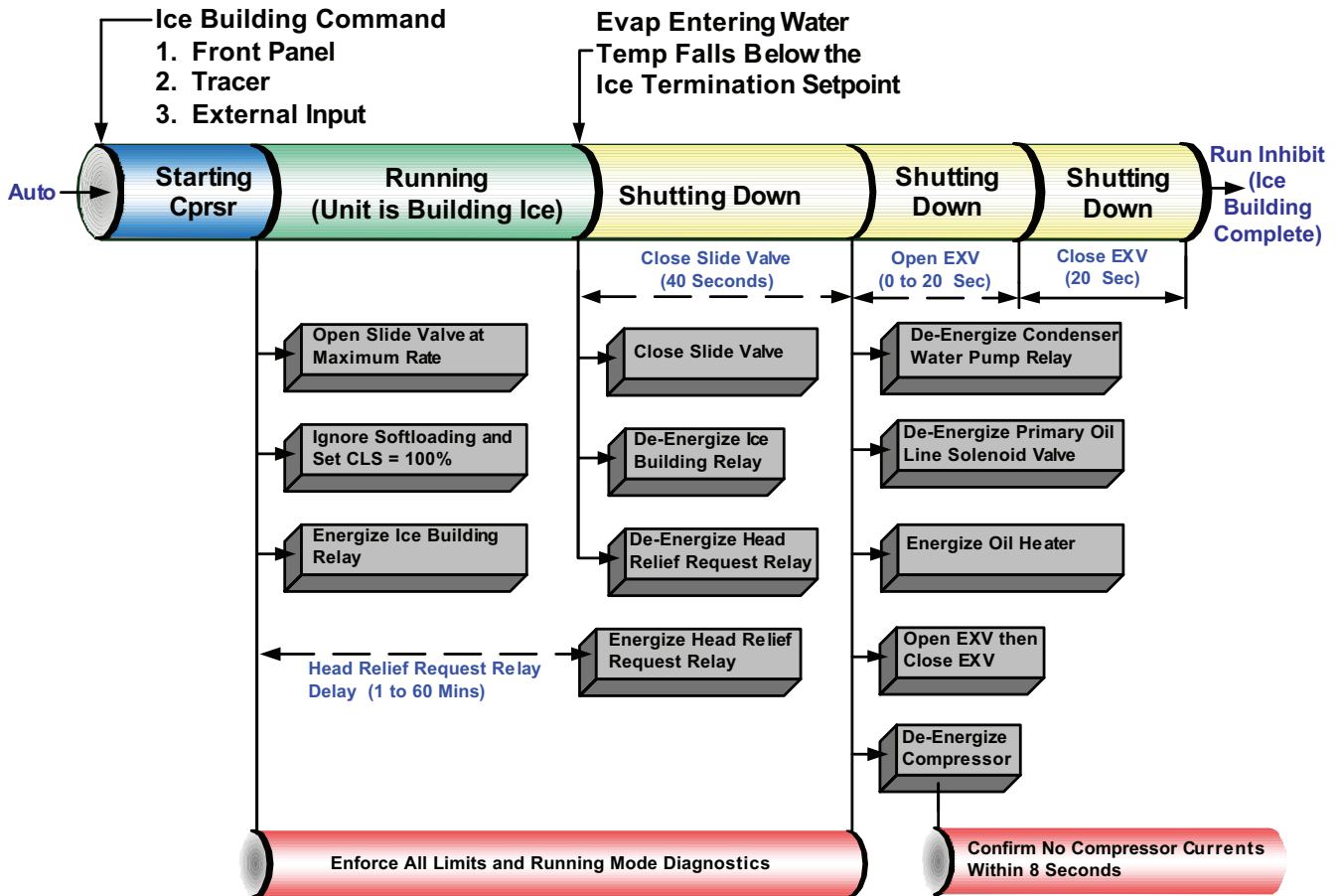
Figure 36. Sequence of events: ice building (running to ice building to running)



Ice Building (Auto to Ice Building to Ice Building Complete)

This diagram shows the transition from auto to ice building, to ice building complete

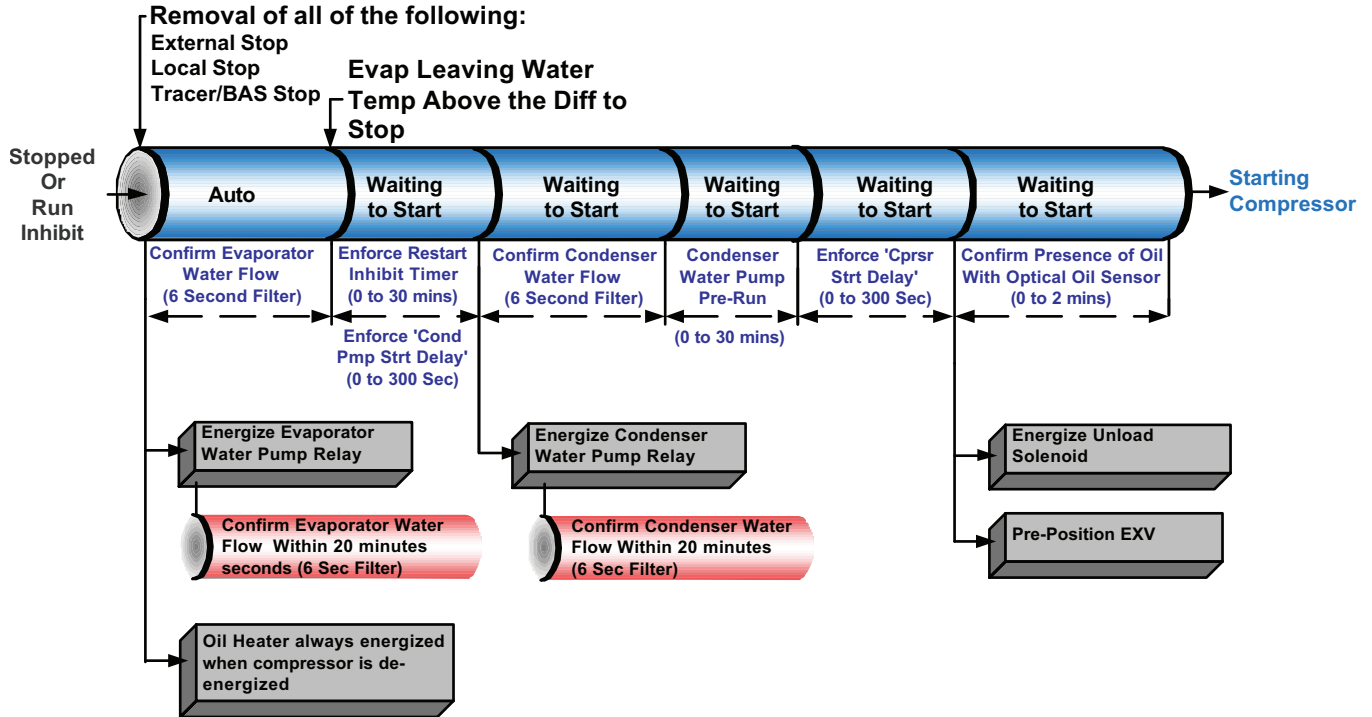
Figure 37. Sequence of events: ice building (auto to ice building to ice building complete)



No Load Start

This diagram shows a pre-start sequence with the Start Sequence Type set to 'No Load'.

Figure 38. Sequence of events: no load start



Limit Conditions

Symbio™ 800 will automatically limit certain operating parameters during startup and run modes to maintain

optimum chiller performance and prevent nuisance diagnostic trips. These limit conditions are noted in

Table 15. Limit conditions

Condition	Description
Running- limited	The chiller, circuit, and compressor are currently running, but the operation of the chiller/compressor is being actively limited by the controls. Further information is provided by the sub-mode.
Condenser Pressure Limit	The circuit is experiencing condenser pressures at or near the condenser limit setting. The compressor will be unloaded to prevent exceeding the limits.
Low Evaporator Refrigerant Temperature Inhibit	The circuit is experiencing saturated evaporator temperatures at or near the Low Refrigerant Temperature Cutout setting. The compressors will be unloaded to prevent tripping.
Capacity Limited by Low Liquid Level	The circuit is experiencing low refrigerant liquid levels and the EXV is at or near full open. The compressor will be unloaded to prevent tripping.
Current Limit	The compressor is running and its capacity is being limited by high currents. The current limit setting is 100% RLA (to avoid overcurrent trips).
Phase Unbalance Limit	The compressor is running and its capacity is being limited by excessive phase current unbalance.



Maintenance

⚠ WARNING

Hazardous Voltage w/Capacitors!

Failure to disconnect power and discharge capacitors before servicing could result in death or serious injury.

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 a CAT III or IV voltmeter rated per NFPA 70E that all capacitors have discharged.

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 Sheets,” p. 85) 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. 72.

Recommended Maintenance

Weekly

While the unit is running in stable conditions:

- Log the chiller.
- Check evaporator and condenser pressures with gauges and compare to the reading on the Tracer AdaptiView™ TD7 or Tracer® TU service tool. Pressure readings should fall within operating ranges specified in Table 16, p. 68 and . If chiller measurements vary significantly from values listed in Table 16, p. 68 and , problems may exist with refrigerant and oil charge levels. Contact local Trane service.

Note: Optimum condenser pressure is dependent on condenser water temperature, and should equal saturation pressure of refrigerant at a temperature 2 to 5°F above that of leaving condenser water at full load.

Monthly

- Review operating log.

- Clean all water strainers in both the chilled and condensing water piping systems.
- Measure and log the subcooling and superheat.
- See “Refrigerant and Oil Charge Management,” p. 67. If chiller measurements vary significantly from values listed in Table 16, p. 68 and , problems may exist with refrigerant and oil charge levels. Contact local Trane service.

Annual

Shut down the chiller once each year to check the following:

- Perform all weekly and monthly maintenance procedures.
- Have a qualified laboratory perform an oil analysis to determine system moisture content and acid level.
Important: Due to the hygroscopic properties of the POE oil, all oil must be stored in metal containers. The oil will absorb water if stored in a plastic container.
- Contact Trane service to leak check the chiller, inspect safety controls, and inspect electrical components for deficiencies.
- Inspect all piping components for leakage and/or damage. Clean out any in-line strainers.
- Clean and repaint any areas that show signs of corrosion.
- Inspect vent piping of all relief valves for presence of refrigerant to detect improperly sealed relief valves. Contact Trane service if unusual conditions are observed.
- Inspect the condenser tubes for fouling. Clean if necessary. See “Cleaning the Condenser,” p. 68.
- Check to make sure that the oil sump heater is working.

Scheduling Other Maintenance

- Use a nondestructive tube test to inspect the condenser and evaporator tubes at 3-year intervals.
Note: It may be desirable to perform tube tests on these components at more frequent intervals, depending upon chiller application. This is especially true of critical process equipment.
- Depending on chiller duty, contact Trane service organization to determine when to conduct a complete examination of the unit to determine the condition of the compressor and internal components.

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 16, p. 68 and list baseline measurements for Optimus™ 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 Trane service.

Table 16. Operating conditions at full load

Description	Condition
Evaporator pressure	40-55 psig
Condensing pressure	85-120 psig
Discharge superheat	17°F
Subcooling	5-10°F
EXV percent open	40-50% open in Auto mode

Note: All conditions stated above are based on the unit running fully loaded at AHRI conditions. If full load conditions cannot be met, contact Trane service.

Table 17. Operating conditions at minimum load

Description	Condition
Evaporator approach	less than 7°F ^(a) (non-glycol applications)
Condensing approach	less than 7°F ^(a)
Subcooling	2-3°F
EXV percent open	10-20 % open

Note: Conditions at minimum must be: entering condenser water: 85°F and entering evaporator water: 55°F

^(a) ~1.0°F for new unit.

Maintenance Procedures

Cleaning the Condenser

NOTICE

Proper Water Treatment Required!

The use of untreated or improperly treated water could result in scaling, erosion, corrosion, algae or slime.

Use the services of a qualified water treatment specialist 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.

Condenser tube fouling is suspect when the “approach” temperature (i.e., the difference between the refrigerant condensing temperature and the leaving condenser water temperature) is higher than predicted.

Standard water applications will operate with less than a 10°F approach. If the approach exceeds 10°F, cleaning the condenser tubes is recommended.

Note: Glycol in the water system typically doubles the standard approach.

If the annual condenser tube inspection indicates that the tubes are fouled, two cleaning methods can be used to rid the tubes of contaminants. The methods are:

Mechanical Cleaning Procedure

Mechanical tube cleaning this method is used to remove sludge and loose material from smooth-bore condenser tubes.

⚠ WARNING

Heavy Object!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in unit dropping which could result in death or serious injury, and equipment or property-only damage. 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.

⚠ WARNING

Straight Vertical Lift Required!

Failure to properly lift waterbox in straight vertical lift could cause the eyebolts to break which could result in death or serious injury from object dropping. The proper use and ratings for eyebolts can be found in ANSI/ASME standard B18.15. Maximum load rating for eyebolts are based on a straight vertical lift in a gradually increasing manner. Angular lifts will significantly lower maximum loads and should be avoided whenever possible. Loads should always be applied to eyebolts in the plane of the eye, not at some angle to this plane.

Waterbox Removal

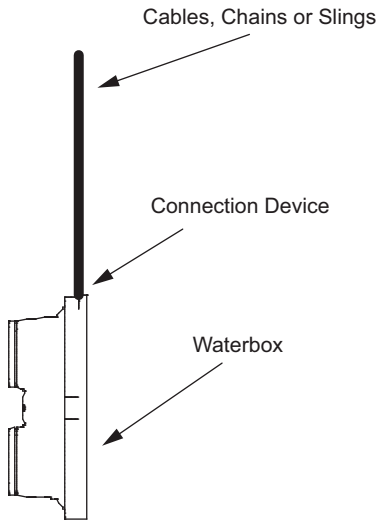
Review mechanical room limitations and determine the safest method or methods of rigging and lifting the waterboxes.

Important:

- Do not rotate water boxes. See Figure 14, p. 29 through Figure 16, p. 30 for correct orientation of the water inlet and outlet.
 - Be certain to replace water boxes right-side-up to maintain proper baffle orientation. Use new o-rings.
1. Determine the size of chiller being serviced. See unit nameplate located on chiller control panel.
 2. Select the proper lift connection device from . The rated lifting capacity of the selected lift connection device must meet or exceed the published weight of the waterbox found in .
 3. Ensure the lift connection device has the correct connection for the waterbox. Example: thread type (course/fine, English/metric). Bolt diameter (English/metric).

- Properly connect the lift connection device to the waterbox. See Figure 39, p. 69. Ensure lift connection device is securely fastened.
- Install hoist ring on to the lifting connection on the waterbox. Torque to 28 ft-lbs (37 Nm).

Figure 39. Waterbox lifting



- Disconnect water pipes, if connected.
- Remove waterbox bolts.
- Lift the waterbox away from the shell.

⚠ WARNING

Overhead Hazard!
 Failure to follow instructions could result in death or serious injuries.
 Never stand below or in close proximity to heavy objects while they are suspended from, or being lifted by, a lifting device in case the object drops.

- Store waterbox in a safe and secure location and position.
- Work a round nylon or brass bristled brush (attached to a rod) in and out of each of the condenser water tubes to loosen the sludge.
- Thoroughly flush the condenser water tubes with clean water.

Note: To clean internally enhanced tubes, use a bi-directional brush or consult a qualified service organization for recommendations.

Reassembly

Once service is complete the waterbox should be reinstalled on the shell following all previous procedures in reverse. Use new o-rings or gaskets on all joints after thoroughly cleaning each joint.

- Torque waterbox bolt in a star pattern. See for torque values.

Table 18. RTHD Torque

Evaporator	Condenser
65 ft-lbs (88 Nm)	65 ft-lbs (88 Nm)

Table 19. Waterbox weights

Waterbox	Size ^(a)	Number of Water Passes	Weight kg (lbs)	
			Standard Grooved Pipe Waterbox ^(b)	Marine Style Waterbox ^(c)
Evaporator	G	4	164 (361)	NA
	G	3	208 (458)	NA
	F	3	107 (235)	NA
	F	2	107 (235)	NA
	D/E	3	91 (201)	NA
	D/E	2	110 (243)	NA
	B/C	3	76 (167)	NA
	B/C	2	91 (201)	NA
	B/C	2	73 (160)	NA
Condenser	G	2	102 (226)	297 (655)
	E/F	2	66 (146)	239 (526)
	B/D	2	53 (116)	187 (412)

^(a) Evaporator size is Digit 14 in the model number. Condenser is Digit 21 in model number.
^(b) Lifting connection size M12 x 1.75.
^(c) Lifting connection is a lifting lug. Removable cover has a weight of 138 kg (300 lbs). Lifting lug connection is M12 x 1.75.

Table 20. Connection devices

Unit	Product	Part Number
RTHD	Safety Hoist Ring M12 x 1.75	RNG01886

Chemical Cleaning Procedure

Scale deposits are best removed by chemical means. Consult a qualified water treatment specialist (i.e., one that knows the local water supply chemical/mineral content) for a recommended cleaning solution suitable for the job (A standard condenser water circuit is composed solely of copper, cast iron and steel). Improper chemical cleaning can damage tube walls.

All of the materials used in the external circulation system, the quantity of the solution, the duration of the cleaning period, and any required safety precautions should be approved by the company furnishing the materials or performing the cleaning.

Note: Chemical tube cleaning should always be followed by mechanical tube cleaning.

Cleaning the Evaporator

Since the evaporator is typically part of a closed circuit, it does not accumulate appreciable amounts of scale or sludge. However, if cleaning is deemed necessary, use the same cleaning methods described for the condenser tubes.

Oil Sump Level Check

Running the chiller at minimum load is the best for the quickest return of oil to the separator and sump. The machine still needs to sit for approximately 30 minutes before the level is taken. At minimum load, the discharge superheat should be highest. The more heat in the oil as it lays in the sump, the more refrigerant will boil off in the sump and leave more concentrated oil.

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

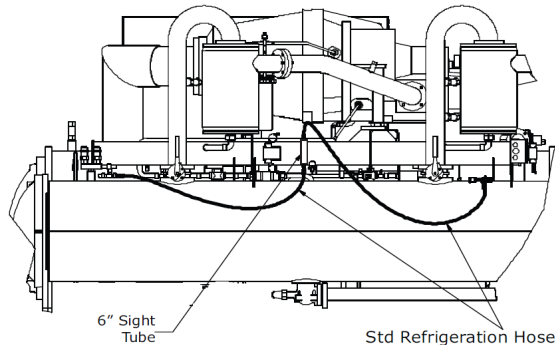
1. Run the unit fully unloaded for approximately 20 minutes.
2. Cycle the compressor off line.

NOTICE

Equipment Damage!

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

Figure 40. Determining oil level in sump



3. Attach standard refrigeration hose with a sight tube in the middle to the oil sump drain valve and the condenser service valve at the top of the condenser. Using high pressure rated clear hose with appropriate fittings can help speed up the process.

Note: A shutoff valve at one end of the hose is recommended to facilitate hose drainage after oil level check is completed.

4. After the unit is off line for 30 minutes, move the sightglass along the side of the oil sump.
5. The level should be between 2 inch and 5 inch from the bottom of the oil sump.

Note: If oil levels are not between 2 inch and 5 inch, contact Trane service.

Optional AFD Periodic Maintenance and Inspection

AFD periodic maintenance and inspections should be performed every 1–12 months, depending on operating environment.

Visual Inspection — Power Removed

⚠ WARNING

Hazardous Voltage w/Capacitors!

Failure to disconnect power and discharge capacitors before servicing could result in death or serious injury.

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 a CAT III or IV voltmeter rated per NFPA 70E that all capacitors have discharged.

1. Ensure the door interlocks are present and working.
2. Verify the safety ground connections to the door panels are securely connected.
3. Inspect power wire cables and devices to assure no abrasion is occurring from vibrations against chassis of cabinets, or other edges.
4. Ensure the drive interior and exterior is clear of any dust or debris. Fans, circuit boards, vents etc. must be clean.

Important: Only use a vacuum for cleaning. DO NOT use compressed air.

5. Inspect the interior of the drive for any signs of moisture entry or leakage.
6. Visually inspect all drive components and wiring. Look for signs of heat or failure (look for swelled or leaking capacitors, discolored reactors or inductors, broken pre-charge resistors, smoke or arc trails on MOVs and capacitors, etc.).
7. Closely inspect the motor terminal board for any signs of leakage, arcing, etc.
8. Check ALL cable/lug/terminal connections inside the drive enclosure. Ensure all are clean and tight, and not rubbing against each other anywhere.

Operational Inspection Power Applied

⚠ WARNING

Live Electrical Components!

Failure to follow all electrical safety precautions when exposed to live electrical components could result in death or serious injury.

When it is necessary to work with live electrical components, have a qualified licensed electrician or other individual who has been properly trained in handling live electrical components perform these tasks.

1. Verify the drive cabinet cooling fans are operating. This should be done from outside the enclosure, by looking into the cabinet at door and cabinet vents, to avoid electrical hazards.

Note: The power module fan comes on with power. Other fans cycle with drive operation.

2. Check historic fault codes using AFD control panel (LCP).

Note: The AFD control panel is used ONLY for service and should never be used for machine operation.

3. Check configuration settings and confirm all proper settings are still present in the controls.
4. Review the diagnostic history.
5. Make Chiller Service report to document all setpoints.
6. Check the Symbio™ 800 alarm histories for any indications of operational problems.

Choke Inspection

As needed, replace the magnetic choke if there is physical damage (for example, cracks).



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.

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 announced 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.

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.

Starter Diagnostics

Table 21. Starter diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
AFD Drive Fault	Chiller	Immediate	NonLatch	All	The AFD Drive Fault Relay is open	Local
At Speed Input Opened	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All Running Modes after At Speed proven	The “At Speed” input was found to be opened with the compressor motor running after successfully obtaining an at speed and bypassed condition. This is active for solid state starters and AFD	Local
At Speed Input Shorted	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Pre-Start	The “At Speed” input is shorted before the compressor was started. This is active for solid state starters and AFD.	Local
Compressor Did Not Accelerate Fully	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Start Mode	The starter module did not receive an “Up to Speed” or “End of Ramp” signal from the SSS within 2.5 seconds after commanding a bypass, or after the maximum acceleration time had expired, whichever is longer. This diagnostic only applies to SSS/AFD.	Local
Compressor Did Not Accelerate: Shutdown	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Start Mode	The compressor did not come up to speed (get to <85% RLA) in the allotted time defined by the Maximum Acceleration Timer and the start was aborted per the starter configuration selected.	Remote
Compressor Did Not Accelerate: Transition	Chiller	Warning	Latch	Start Mode	The compressor did not come up to speed (get to <85% RLA) in the allotted time defined by the Maximum Acceleration Timer and a transition was forced (motor put across the line) at that time. This applies to all starter types. Note: Since RTHD SSS has no forced transition capability, this info warning can be followed with a “Compressor did not accelerate fully” diagnostic above and an aborted start.	Remote
Momentary Power Loss	Chiller	Immediate	Nonlatch	All compressor running and stopping modes [all compressor starting and non-running modes]	Momentary Power Loss option disabled: No effect. Momentary Power Loss option enabled: A loss of power on three line cycles or more was detected. Diagnostic is reset in 30 seconds.	Remote

Table 21. Starter diagnostics (continued)

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Motor Current Overload	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Chiller Energized	Compressor current exceeded overload time vs. trip characteristic. For Water Cooled products Must trip = 112% RLA, Must hold=102%, nominal trip 107% in 20 seconds	Local
Over Voltage	Chiller	Normal	NonLatch	All	a. Average of all monitored Line voltages above + 10% of nominal. [Must hold = + 10 % of nominal. Must trip = + 15 % of nominal. Reset differential = min. of 2% and max. of 4%. Time to trip = minimum of 1 min. and maximum of 5 min.) Design: Nom. Trip: 60 seconds at greater than 112.5%, ±2.5%, Auto Reset at 109% or less.	Remote
Phase Loss	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Start Sequence and Run modes	a) No current was sensed on one or two of the current transformer inputs while running or starting (See Nonlatching Power Loss Diagnostic for all three phases lost while running). Must hold = 20% RLA. Must trip = 5% RLA. Time to trip shall be longer than guaranteed reset on Starter Module at a minimum, 3 seconds maximum. Actual design trip point is 10%. The actual design trip time is 2.64 seconds. b) If Phase reversal protection is enabled and current is not sensed on one or more current transformer inputs. Logic will detect and trip in a maximum of 0.3 second from compressor start.	Local
Phase Reversal	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Compressor energized to transition command [All Other Times]	A phase reversal was detected on the incoming current. On a compressor startup the phase reversal logic must detect and trip in a maximum of 0.3 second from compressor start.	Local
Power Loss	Chiller	Immediate	NonLatch	All compressor running modes [all compressor starting and non-running modes]	The compressor had previously established currents while running and then all three phases of current were lost. Design: Less than 10% RLA, trip in 2.64 seconds. This diagnostic will preclude the Phase Loss Diagnostic and the Transition Complete Input Opened Diagnostic from being called out. To prevent this diagnostic from occurring with the intended disconnect of main power, the minimum time to trip must be greater than the guaranteed reset time of the Starter module. Note: This diagnostic prevents nuisance latching diagnostics due to a momentary power loss – It does not protect motor/compressor from uncontrolled power reapplication. See Momentary Power Loss Diagnostic for this protection. This diagnostic will auto reset in 10 seconds from its occurrence and is not active during the start mode before the transition complete input is proven. This prevents the chiller from cycling due to some internal starter problem, as the starter would latch out on either a “Starter Fault Type 3” or a “Starter Did Not Transition” latching diagnostic. However true power loss occurring during a start would result in a misdiagnosis and the chiller would not automatically recover.	Remote
Severe Current Imbalance	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All Running Modes	A 30% current imbalance has been detected on one phase relative to the average of all 3 phases for 90 continuous seconds.	Local
Solid State Starter Fault	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All	The Solid State Starter Fault Relay is open	Local

Table 21. Starter diagnostics (continued)

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Starter Contactor Interrupt Failure	Chiller	Immediate and Special Action	Latch	Starter Contactor not Energized [Starter Contactor Energized]	Detected compressor currents greater than 10% RLA on any or all phases when the compressor was commanded off. Detection time shall be 5 seconds minimum and 10 seconds maximum. On detection and until the controller is manually reset: generate diagnostic, energize the appropriate alarm relay, continue to energize the Evap and Cond Pump Outputs, continue to command the affected compressor off, fully unload the effected compressor. For as long as current continues, perform liquid level and oil return gas pump control	Local
Starter Did Not Transition	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	On the first check after transition.	The Starter Module did not receive a transition complete signal in the designated time from its command to transition. The must hold time from the Starter Module transition command is 1 second. The Must trip time from the transition command is 6 seconds. Actual design is 2.5 seconds. This diagnostic is active only for Y-Delta, Auto-Transformer, Primary Reactor, and X-Line Starters.	Local
Starter Dry Run Test	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Starter Dry Run Mode	While in the Starter Dry Run Mode either 50 % Line Voltage was sensed at the Potential Transformers or 10 % RLA Current was sensed at the Current Transformers.	Local
Starter Fault Type I	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Starting - Y Delta Starters Only	This is a specific starter test where 1M(1K1) is closed first and a check is made to ensure that there are no currents detected by the CT's. If currents are detected when only 1M is closed first at start, then one of the other contactors is shorted.	Local
Starter Fault Type II	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Starting All types of starters	a. This is a specific starter test where the Shorting Contactor (1K3) is individually energized and a check is made to ensure that there are no currents detected by the CT's. If current is detected when only S is energized at Start, then 1M is shorted. b. This test in a. above applies to all forms of starters (Note: It is understood that many starters do not connect to the Shorting Contactor.).	Local
Starter Fault Type III	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Starting [Adaptive Frequency Starter Type]	As part of the normal start sequence to apply power to the compressor, the Shorting Contactor (1K3) and then the Main Contactor (1K1) were energized. 1.6 seconds later there were no currents detected by the CT's for the last 1.2 seconds on all three phases. The test above applies to all forms of starters.	Local
Transition Complete Input Opened	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All Running Modes after transition completed	The Transition Complete input is open with the compressor motor running after a successful completion of transition. This is active only for all electromechanical starters	Local
Transition Complete Input Shorted	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Pre-Start	The Transition Complete input is shorted before the compressor was started. This is active for all electromechanical starters.	Local
Under Voltage	Chiller	Normal	NonLatch	All	a. Average of all monitored Line voltages below - 10% of nominal or the Under/Overvoltage transformer(s) are not connected. [Must hold = - 10 % of nominal. Must trip = - 15 % of nominal. Reset differential = min. of 2% and max. of 4%. Time to trip = min. of 1 min. and max. of 5 min.) Design: Nom. trip: 60 seconds at less than 87.5%, ±2.8% at 200V or ±1.8% at 575V, Auto Reset at 90% or greater.	Remote

Local Communication Drive Diagnostics

Table 22. Local communication drive diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
AFD Bus Over Voltage	Chiller	Immediate	Non-latching	Compressor Running	Bus overvoltage indicated the high bus voltage cut out has been exceeded while the AFD is in a non-stopped mode.	Local
AFD Bus Under Voltage	Chiller	Immediate	Non-latching	All	The bus voltage dropped below the Low Bus Cutout threshold and there is not enough voltage to safely operate the load.	Local
AFD Comm Loss: Main Processor	Chiller	Immediate	Latching	All	The AFD detected a continual loss of communication with the main processor for greater than the Communications Loss Time (bound setpoint)	Local
AFD Emergency Stop Fault	Chiller	Immediate	Latching	All	The emergency stop input was activated	Local
AFD General Failure	Chiller	Immediate	Latching	All	Drive fault not listed in these diagnostic bytes. Catch all.	Local
AFD Ground Fault	Chiller	Immediate	Latching	All	Measured ground current exceeds ground current sensitivity.	Local
AFD Instantaneous Current Overload	Chiller	Immediate	Latching	All	Instantaneous current exceeded drive capacity.	Local
AFD Inverter Heatsink Over Temp	Chiller	Immediate	Non-latching	All	The IGBT heat sink temperature exceeded the cut out temperature.	Local
AFD Motor Current Overload	Chiller	Immediate	Latching	Compressor Running	Motor Overload Curve Exceeded	Local
AFD Output Phase Loss	Chiller	Immediate	Latching	Compressor Running	Drive sensed an output phase is missing. Output phase loss is defined as greater than 15% output current imbalance for more than 5.0 seconds.	Local
Comm Loss: Adaptive Frequency Drive	Chiller	Normal	Non-Latching	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 6-10 second period.	Local
High Pressure Cutout	Chiller	Immediate	Latching	All	The high pressure hardware switch was tripped. (Note: This is only created when a Local Comm AFD is installed. It is mutually exclusive with the other High Pressure Cutout diagnostic, so the identical names are acceptable.)	Local
AFD Rated Current out of Range	Chiller	Warning	Latching	All	The configuration motor rated current bigger than AFD rated current.	Local
AFD Interrupt Failure	Chiller	Immediate	Latching	AFD not commanded to start or run [AFD commanded to start or run]	AFD is reporting that it is still running the compressor when the MP has commanded the drive/compressor to be Off. Detection time about 8 sec. On detection and until the controller is manually reset, this diagnostic shall be active, the Evap Pump Output will be energized, the Cond Pump Output will be energized, the effected compressor will be continually commanded off, and be unloaded.	Local

Main Processor Diagnostics

Table 23. Main processor diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
AFD Output Power Input	Chiller	Warning	NonLatch	All	Out-Of-Range Low or Hi or bad LLID, set diagnostic, This Info diagnostic will automatically reset if the input returns to the normal range.	Remote
Condenser Diff Water Pressure Xdcr	Chiller	Warning	Latching	All	Defective Sensor or LLID Display invalid value Flow calculation shall be disabled.	Remote



Diagnostics

Table 23. Main processor diagnostics (continued)

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Compressor Discharge Temperature Sensor	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Condenser Entering Water Temp Sensor	Chiller	Warning and Special Action	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID. If chiller running, and condenser water regulating valve option installed, force valve to 100% flow.	Remote
Condenser Leaving Water Temp Sensor	Chiller	Warning	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Condenser Refrigerant Pressure Transducer	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Condenser Water Flow Lost	Chiller	Immediate	NonLatch	Start and All Run Modes	The condenser water flow proof input was open for more than 6 contiguous seconds after flow had been proven. This diagnostic is automatically cleared once the compressor is stopped by a fixed time out of 7 sec. The Cond Pump shall be commanded off but the Evap pump command will not be effected.	Remote
Condenser Water Flow Overdue	Chiller	Normal	NonLatch	Estab Cond Water Flow - or for 1st 10 sec after Ignore DP setting is reached if Cond Wtr Flow Proving Ignore is enabled	Condenser water flow was not proven within 20 minutes of the condenser pump relay being energized. The Cond Pump shall be commanded off. Diagnostic is reset with return of flow (although only possible with external control of pump). This diagnostic may also occur if Cond Wtr Flow Proving Ignore is enabled, and flow is not immediately proven as the Ignore DP setting is reached.	Remote
Emergency Stop	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All	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
Energy Meter Write Value Failure	Chiller	Warning	Latch	All	The read back value is not equal the written value. It will be tripped after two retries of write failure. Note: This diagnostic currently applies to Trane Enercept energy meter only.	Remote
Evaporator Diff Water Pressure Xdcr	Chiller	Warning	Latching	All	Defective Sensor or LLID a. Display invalid value b. Flow calculation shall be disabled. c. See Water Flow and Tons Sensing specification for additional information	Remote
Evaporator Entering Water Temp Sensor	Chiller	Warning and Special Action	Latch		Bad Sensor or LLID Normal operation unless CHW Reset is enabled. If CHW Reset is enabled and either Return or Constant Return Chilled Water Reset is selected, its effect will be removed but slew rates on the change will be limited per the Chilled Water Reset spec.	Remote
Evaporator Leaving Water Temp Sensor	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Evaporator Liquid Level Sensor	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Evaporator Refrigerant Pressure Transducer	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Evaporator Water Flow (Entering Water Temp)	Chiller	Warning	NonLatch	Any Ckt(s) Energized [No Ckt(s) Energized]	The entering evaporator water temp fell below the leaving evaporator water temp. by more than 2°F for 100 °F-sec. For falling film evaporators this diagnostic cannot reliably indicate loss of flow, but can warn of improper flow direction through the evaporator, mis-bound temperature sensors, or other system problems	Remote

Table 23. Main processor diagnostics (continued)

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Evaporator Water Flow Lost	Chiller	Immediate	NonLatch	Evap pump commanded "on" except for [All Stop modes]	The Evaporator water flow proof input was open for more than 6-10 contiguous seconds after flow had been proven. The pump command status will not be effected. Even though the pump may be commanded to run in the STOP modes (pump off delay time), this diagnostic shall not be called out in the STOP modes. This diagnostic will auto-clear on proof of flow (6-10 seconds of continuous flow), or if chiller is returned to Stop mode.	Remote
Evaporator Water Flow Overdue	Chiller	Normal	NonLatch	Estab. Evap. Water Flow on going from STOP to AUTO.	Evaporator water flow was not proven within 20 minutes of the Evaporator water pump relay being energized. The Evap pump command status will not be effected. This diagnostic will auto-clear on proof of flow (6-10 seconds of continuous flow), or if chiller is returned to Stop mode.	Remote
External Base Loading Setpoint	Chiller	Info and Special Action	NonLatch	All	a. Not "Enabled": no diagnostics. b. "Enabled ": Out-Of-Range Low or Hi or bad LLID, set diagnostic, default BLS 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 Chilled/Hot Water Setpoint	Chiller	Warning	NonLatch	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	Chiller	Warning	NonLatch	All	a. Not "Enabled": no diagnostics. b. "Enabled ": Out-Of-Range Low or Hi or bad LLID, set diagnostic, default DLS 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
High Cprsr Refrigerant Discharge Temperature	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All [compressor not running or during compressor run unload]	The compressor discharge temperature exceeded 190°F. This diagnostic will be suppressed if it occurs during the compressor run-unload period or after the compressor has stopped, but a run unload will be terminated early as a result. 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 nears this trip-point.	Remote
High Differential Refrigerant Pressure	Chiller	Normal	Latch	Chiller Energized	a. The system differential pressure was above 160 Psid-trip immediately (normal shutdown) b. The diff pressure was above 152 Psid - trip in 1 hour	Remote
High Evaporator Liquid Level	Chiller	Normal	Latch	Starter Contactor Energized [all Stop modes]	The liquid level sensor is seen to be at or near its high end of range for 80 contiguous minutes while the compressor is running. (The diagnostic timer will hold, but not clear when the circuit is off). Design: 80% or more of bit count corresponding to +21.2 mm or more liquid level for 80 minutes)	Remote
High Evaporator Refrigerant Pressure	Chiller	Immediate and Special Action	NonLatch	All	The evaporator refrigerant pressure 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 the evaporator pressures falls below 185 psig. This diagnostic must shutdown the chiller if it is running.	Local

Table 23. Main processor diagnostics (continued)

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
High Evaporator Water Temperature	Chiller	Warning and Special Action	NonLatch	Only effective if either 1)Evap Wtr Flow Overdue, 2) Evap Wtr Flow Loss, or 3)Low Evap Rfgr Temp,-Unit Off, diagnostic is active.	The leaving water temperature exceeded the high evap water temp limit 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 right. The diagnostic will auto reset and the pump will return to normal control when the temperature falls 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.	Local
High Pressure Cutout	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All	A high pressure cutout was detected. Note: Other diagnostics that may occur as an expected consequence of the HPC trip will be suppressed from annunciation. These include Phase Loss, Power Loss, and Transition Complete Input Open.	Local
High Refrigerant Pressure Ratio	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Service Pumpdown Only	The system pressure ratio exceeded 5.61 for 1 contiguous minute. This pressure ratio is a fundamental limitation of the compressor. The pressure ratio is defined as Pcond (abs)/ Pevap(abs).	Remote
Loss of Oil at Compressor (Running)	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Starter Contactor Energized	In running modes, Oil Loss Level Sensor detects lack of oil in the oil tank feeding the compressor (distinguishing a liquid flow from a vapor flow)	Local
Loss of Oil at Compressor (Stopped)	Chiller	Immediate and Special Action	Latch	Compressor Pre-start [all other modes]	Oil Loss Level Sensor detects a lack of oil in the oil tank feeding the compressor for 90 seconds after EXV preposition is completed. Note: Compressor start is delayed while waiting for oil to be detected.	Local
Low Differential Refrigerant Pressure	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Chiller Energized	The system differential pressure was either below 15 Psid for more than 164 Psid-sec, or below 23.0 Psid for 3000 Psid-sec. The latter integral's value is not cleared for any reason including diagnostic trip, manual reset, or power up reset (ie. Integral is saved non-volatile on power down). The integral will decay while circuit is running at a max rate of -10 PSID, and while stopped at a rate of -0.4 PSID. This same integral is associated with the operating mode "Compressor Cool Down". Also see diagnostic below	Remote
Low Discharge Superheat	Chiller	Normal	Latch	Any Running Mode	While Running Normally, the Discharge Superheat was less than 12 °F ± 1°F for more than 6500 degree °F seconds. At startup the UCM shall ignore the Discharge Superheat for 5 minutes.	Remote
Low Evaporator Liquid Level	Chiller	Warning	NonLatch	Starter Contactor Energized [all Stop modes]	The liquid level sensor is seen to be at or near its low end of range for 80 contiguous minutes while the compressor is running.	Remote
Low Evaporator Refrigerant Pressure	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Chiller Prestart and Chiller Energized	The Evaporator Refrigerant Pressure dropped below 10 psia just prior to compressor start. The pressure fell below 10 psia while running but before the 3 minute ignore time had expired or fell below 16 Psia after the 3 minute ignore time had expired.	Local

Table 23. Main processor diagnostics (continued)

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Low Evaporator Refrigerant Temperature	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All Ckt Running Modes	a. The inferred Saturated Evap Refrigerant Temperature dropped below the Low Refrigerant Temperature Cutout Setpoint for 450°F-sec while the circuit was running after the ignore period had expired. The integral is held at zero for the 1 minute ignore time following the circuit startup and the integral will be limited to never trip in less than 45 seconds. b. During the timeout of the trip integral, the unload solenoid (s) of the running compressors on the circuit, shall be energized continuously and the load solenoid shall be off. Normal load/unload operation will be resumed if the trip integral is reset by return to temps above the cutout setpoint.	Remote
Low Evaporator Temp: Unit Off	Chiller	Warning and Special Action	NonLatch	Unit in Stop Mode, or in Auto Mode and No Ckt's Energizd [Any Ckt Energizd]	The evap sat temp fell below the water temp cutout setting while the respective evap liquid level was greater than -21.2mm for 30°F-seconds while Chiller is in the Stop mode, or in Auto mode with no compressors running. Energize Evap Water pump Relay until diagnostic auto resets, then return to normal evap pump control. Automatic reset occurs when either the evap temp rises 2°F (1.1°C) above the cutout setting or the liquid level falls below -21.2mm for 30 minutes	Remote
Low Evaporator Water Flow	Chiller	Warning	NonLatching	Chiller Auto, manual water pump and All Running Modes	a. The evap. water flow measurement option was installed and the flow dropped to or below the Evaporator Low Water Flow Warning Setpoint in TV. This IFW shall be Auto Reset and reset 0.1 gpm/ton above the adjustable trip point or when the Evaporator water pump is turned off. b. See Water Flow and Tons Sensing specification for additional information.	Remote
Low Evaporator Water Temp (Unit Off)	Chiller	Warning and Special Action	NonLatch	Unit in Stop Mode, or in Auto Mode and No Ckt(s) Energized [Any Ckt Energized]	The leaving Evaporator water temp. fell below the leaving water temp cutout setting for 30 °F seconds while the Chiller is in the Stop mode, or in Auto mode with no compressors running. Energize Evap Water pump Relay until diagnostic auto resets, then return to normal evap pump control. Automatic reset occurs when the temp rises 2°F (1.1°C) above the cutout setting for 30 minutes.	Remote
Low Evaporator Water Temp (Unit On)	Chiller	Immediate and Special Action	NonLatch	Any Ckt[s] Energized [No Ckt (s) Energizd]	The Evaporator water temp. fell below the cutout setpoint for 30 degree F Seconds while the compressor was running. Automatic reset occurs when 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	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Chiller Energized and Delta P above 15 Psid	The oil pressure was out of the acceptable pressure range for 15 seconds, while the Delta Pressure was greater than 15 Psid.: Acceptable range is 0.50 or 0.60 > (P _C -P _O) / (P _C -P _E) for the first 2.5 minutes of operation, and 0.40 or 0.50 > (P _C -P _O) / (P _C -P _E) thereafter. The higher ratios used if the system DP is less than 23 psid	Local
MP: Invalid Configuration	Platform	Immediate	Latch	All	MP has an invalid configuration based on the current software installed	Remote
MP: Reset Has Occurred	Chiller	Warning	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, installing new software or configuration. This diagnostic is immediately and automatically cleared and thus can only be seen in the Historic Diagnostic List in Tracer TU.	Remote

Table 23. Main processor diagnostics (continued)

Diagnostic Name	Affects Target	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
No Differential Refrigerant Pressure	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Chiller Energized	The system differential pressure was below 7.7 Psid. The occurrence of this diagnostic will saturate the above "Low Diff Rfght Press" Integral and invoke the same "Compressor Cool Down" operating mode.	Remote
Oil Flow Protection Fault	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	Starter Contactor Energized [all Stop modes]	The Oil Pressure Transducer for this Chiller is reading a pressure either above its Condenser Pressure by 15 Psia or more, or below its Evaporator Pressure 10 Psia or more for 30 seconds continuously.	Local
Oil Pressure Transducer	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID	Remote
Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor	Chiller	Warning and Special Action	Latch	All	Bad Sensor or LLID. This diagnostic will only occur if OA sensor is configured. OA Chilled water reset will be suspended if selected and Tracer OA unavailable.	Remote
Refrigerant Monitor Input	Chiller	Warning	NonLatch	All –if installed	Open or Shorted input and the Rfght Monitor is setup as installed	Remote
Restart Inhibit	Chiller	Warning	NonLatch	All	The Restart Inhibit was invoked on a compressor. This indicates excessive chiller cycling which should be corrected.	Remote
Software Error Number: 1001 Call Trane Service	All functions	Immediate	Latch – power down reset is reqd	all	A high level software watchdog has detected a condition in which there was a continuous 5 minute period of compressor operation, with neither chilled water flow nor a" contactor interrupt failure" diagnostic active. The occurrence of this software error message suggests an internal software state chart misalignment has occurred. The events that led up to this failure, if known, should be recorded and transmitted to Trane Controls Engineering.	Local
Starter Failed to Arm/Start	Chiller	Warning	Latch	All	Starter failed to arm or start within the allotted time (2 minutes).	Remote
Starter Module Memory Error Type 1	Chiller	Warning	Latch	All	Checksum on RAM copy of the Starter LLID configuration failed. Configuration recalled from EEPROM.	Local
Starter Module Memory Error Type 2	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All	Checksum on EEPROM copy of the Starter LLID configuration failed. Factor default values used.	Local
Unexpected Starter Shutdown	Chiller	Normal	Nonlatch	All Cprsr Running modes, Starting, Running and Preparing to Shutdown	The Starter module status reported back that it is stopped when it should be running and no Starter diagnostic exists. This diagnostic will be logged in the active buffer and then cleared.	NA

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 24. Communication diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Affects	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Comm Loss: Slide Valve Unload	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: Slide Valve Load	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: 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
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: External Ice Building Command	Ice Building	Normal	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 Building Status Relay	Ice Building	Normal	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: Outdoor Air Temperature	Chiller	Warning and Special Action	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. Note that if this diagnostic occurs, Chiller shall remove any OA Chilled Water Reset, if it was in effect and if Tracer OA was unavailable. Apply slew rates per Chilled Water Reset spec	Remote
Comm Loss: Evap Leaving Water Temp	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 Entering Water Temp	Chiller	Warning and Special Action	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. Chiller shall remove any Return or Constant Return Chilled Water Reset, if it was in effect. Apply slew rates per Chilled Water Reset spec.	Remote
Comm Loss: Condenser Leaving Water Temp	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: Condenser Entering Water Temp	Chiller	Warning and Special Action	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. If chiller running, and condenser water regulating valve option installed, force valve to 100% flow.	Remote
Comm Loss: Cprsr Discharge Rfqt Temp	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: Ext Chilled/Hot Water Setpoint	Chiller	Warning and 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



Diagnostics

Table 24. Communication diagnostics (continued)

Diagnostic Name	Affects	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Comm Loss: External Demand Limit Setpoint	Chiller	Warning and 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 Demand limit setpoint and revert to the next higher priority for Demand Limit setpoint arbitration	Remote
Comm Loss: High Pressure Cutout Switch	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 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: Condenser 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 Rfgt Pressure	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: Condenser Rfgt Pressure	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: Oil Pressure	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: Oil Return Gas Pump Fill	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: Oil Return Gas Pump Drain	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: Oil Loss Level Sensor Input	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: Primary Oil Line Solenoid Valve	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 Water Pump Relay	Chiller	Warning	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Condenser Water Pump Relay	Chiller	Warning	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: SSS/AFD Fault	Chiller	Warning	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Refrigerant Monitor Input	Chiller	Warning	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Ext Base Loading Setpoint	Chiller	Warning and Special Action	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. The external base load setpoint input is removed from the arbitration to establish the Base LoadingSetpoint.	Remote
Comm Loss: Ext Base Loading Command	Chiller	Warning and Special Action	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period. The external base load input is removed from the arbitration to enable Base Loading.	Remote
Comm Loss: Evaporator Rfgt Liquid Level	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote

Table 24. Communication diagnostics (continued)

Diagnostic Name	Affects	Severity	Persistence	Active Modes [Inactive Modes]	Criteria	Reset Level
Comm Loss: Starter	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Local
Comm Loss: Electronic Expansion Valve 1	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: Electronic Expansion Valve 2	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Starter Comm Loss: Main Processor	Chiller	Immediate	Latch	All	Starter has had a loss of communication with the MP for a 15 second period.	Local
Comm Loss: Op Status Programmable Relays	Chiller	Warning	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Compressor % RLA Output	Chiller	Warning	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 Output	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: Cond Head Press Cntrl Output	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: AFD Speed Signal Output	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: AFD Output Power Input	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: External Hot Water Command	Chiller	Warning	Latching	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote
Comm Loss: Evap Diff Water Pressure	Chiller	Warning	Latching	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 35-40 second period. Flow and tons calculation shall be disabled. Display invalid value.	Remote
Comm Loss: Cond Diff Water Pressure	Chiller	Warning	Latching	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 35-40 second period. Flow calculation shall be disabled.	Remote
Comm Loss: Adaptive Frequency Drive	Chiller	Immediate	NonLatching	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Functional ID has occurred for a 35-40 second period. Flow calculation shall be disabled.	Remote
Comm Loss: Oil Return Purge Valve	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: Energy Meter	Chiller	Normal	Latch	All	Continual loss of communication between the MP and the Power Meter has occurred for a 30 second period.	Remote



Wiring

and [Table 26, p. 84](#) provide lists of field wiring diagrams, electrical schematics and connection diagrams for the Optimus™ units. Wiring diagrams can be accessed via e-Library. A laminated wiring diagram kit is also shipped with each RTHD unit.

To determine the specific electrical characteristics of a particular chiller, see the nameplates mounted on the units.

Table 25. Wiring drawings — wye-delta units

Drawing	Description
2311-6082	Schematic
2311-6083	Component Location
2311-6084	Field Layout
2311-6085	Field Wiring

Table 26. Wiring drawings — AFD units

Drawing	Description
2311-6077	Schematic
2311-6078	Component Location
2311-6079	Field Layout
2311-6081	Field Wiring



Log and Check Sheets

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.

- *Optimus™ RTHD Installation Completion Check Sheet and Request for Trane Service (RLC-ADF005*-EN)*
- Chiller Settings
- Operator Log



Optimus™ Chiller 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 startup of the chiller. Start-up will NOT proceed unless applicable items listed in this form have been satisfactorily completed. See unit IOM RTHD-SVX01*-EN for detailed installation instructions.

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.

Important: It is required that 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.

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

1. Screw Chiller

- Installation meets foundation requirements
- In place and piped
- Isolation pads installed

2. Piping

- 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

- Condenser and heat recovery condenser (as applicable) piping connected to:
 - Condenser
 - Pumps
 - Flow switch or flow proving device installed (if not factory provided)
 - Cooling tower
 - Heating loop (as applicable)
- Make-up water connected to cooling tower
- Water supply connected to filling system
- Does unit have freeze inhibitor? If unit has freeze inhibitor:
 - Verify type and concentration correct per unit submittal
 - Calculate and record freeze point of the solution: _____

- Systems filled
- Pumps run, air bled from system
- Strainer installed in entering water piping (evaporator and condenser) and cleaned
- Relief valve ventilation piping installed (if applicable)

3. Flow balancing valves installed

- Leaving chilled water
- Leaving condenser water
- Proper porting to measure flow and balance
- Optional heat recovery or auxiliary condenser water (if applicable)

4. Gauges, thermometers, and air vents

- Installed on both sides of evaporator
- Installed on both sides of condenser and heat recovery condenser (as applicable)

5. Wiring

- Wire size per submittal and NEC 310-16
- Full power available
- External interlocks (flow switch, pumps auxiliary, etc.)
- Chilled water pump (connected and tested)
- Condenser water pump (connected and tested)
- Cooling tower fan rotation checked
- Heat recovery condenser water pump (as applicable)
- 115 Vac power available for service tools as required



Optimus™ Chiller Installation Completion Check Sheet and Request for Trane Service

- All controls installed and connected

6. Testing

- Dry nitrogen available for pressure testing
- Trace gas amounts of R-134A or R-513A available for leak testing, if necessary

7. Refrigerant on job site

8. Systems can be operated under all actual load conditions

9. Heaters

- Energize oil sump and compressor heaters and verify they are operational using a temperature probe
- If unit was factory charged (model number digit 35 = A or C), **energize heaters for 24 hours prior to start-up.**

Important: *It is required that 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 35 = B or D), contact Trane Service for unit charging prior to start-up

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

- Does the owner have a copy of the MSDS for refrigerant?

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.

Important: *It is required that the chiller heaters are energized for a minimum of 24 hours prior to start up. Therefore, the chiller should have power for this amount of time before Trane Service arrives to do start-up of the equipment.*

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 form must be submitted to the Trane Service Office that will be responsible for start-up of chiller.*



Optimus™ Chiller Installation Completion Check Sheet and Request for Trane Service

Chiller Settings

Settings	
Settings Tab	
Unit	
Front Panel Chilled Water Setpoint (°F)	
Front Panel Demand Limit Setpoint (%)	
Front Panel Cooling Differential to Start (°F)	
Front Panel Cooling Differential to Stop (°F)	
Setpoint Source	
Feature Settings	
Chilled Water Reset	
Return Reset Ratio	
Return Start Reset	
Return Maximum Reset	
Outdoor Reset Ratio	
Outdoor Start Reset	
Outdoor Maximum Reset	
Mode Overrides	
Evaporator Water Pump Override	
Condenser Water Pump Override	
EXV Manual Control Override	
Slide Valve Manual Control Override	
Service Pumpdown	
Display Settings	
Date Format	
Time Format	
Date and Time	
Unit System	
Pressure Units	
Language Selection	



Optimus™ Chiller Installation Completion Check Sheet and Request for Trane Service

Operator Log

Chiller Log			
Main Tab	Run Time		
	15 min	30 min	1 hr
Chiller Mode			
Evaporator Ent/Lvg Water Temp			
Condenser Ent/Lvg Water Temp			
Active Chilled Water Setpoint (°F)			
Average Motor Current (%RLA)			
Active Demand Limit Setpoint (%)			
Software Type			
Software Version			
Reports Tab			
Evaporator			
Evaporator Entering Water Temperature (°F)			
Evaporator Leaving Water Temperature (°F)			
Evaporator Saturated Refrigerant Temp (°F)			
Evaporator Refrigerant Pressure (psia)			
Evaporator Approach Temp (°F)			
Evaporator Water Flow Status			
EXV Percent Open (%)			
EXV Position Steps			
Evaporator Refrigerant Liquid Level (in.)			
Condenser			
Condenser Entering Water Temperature (°F)			
Condenser Leaving Water Temperature (°F)			
Condenser Saturated Refrigerant Temp (°F)			
Condenser Refrigerant Pressure (psia)			
Condenser Approach Temp (°F)			
Condenser Water Flow Status			
Head Pressure Control Command (%)			
Compressor			
Compressor Starts			
Compressor Running Time			
Differential Refrigerant Pressure (psid)			
Compressor Oil Pressure (psia)			
Compressor Discharge Temp (°F)			
Compressor Discharge Superheat (°F)			
Motor Current % RLA L1 L2 L3 (%)			



Optimus™ Chiller Installation Completion Check Sheet and Request for Trane Service

Chiller Log			
Main Tab	Run Time		
	15 min	30 min	1 hr
Motor Current Amps L1 L2 L3 (Amps)			
Input Voltage AB BC CA			

Trane - by Trane Technologies (NYSE: TT), a global innovator - creates comfortable, energy efficient indoor environments for commercial and residential applications. For more information, please visit trane.com or tranetechnologies.com.

Trane has a policy of continuous product and product data improvements and reserves the right to change design and specifications without notice. We are committed to using environmentally conscious print practices.

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