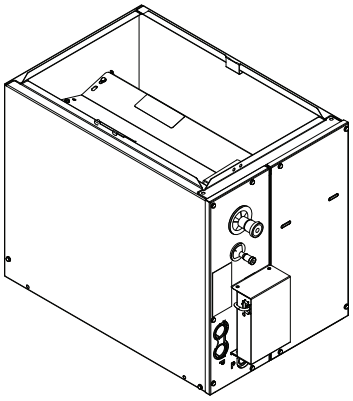
Installer's Guide

Cased Aluminum Convertible Coils



Includes coil models:

5TXCA001AS3HCA
5TXCA002AS3HCA
5TXCB003AS3HCA
5TXCB004AS3HCA
5TXCB006AS3HCA
5TXCC005AS3HCA
5TXCC007AS3HCA
5TXCD008AS3HCA
5TXCC009AS3HCA
5TXCD010AS3HCA

⚠ 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.

November 2026

COR-SVN003D-EN

Introduction

Read this manual thoroughly before operating or servicing this unit.

This document is customer property and is to remain with this unit. Return to the service information pack upon completion of work.

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:

⚠ WARNING	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
⚠ CAUTION	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury. It could also be used to alert against unsafe practices.
NOTICE	Indicates a situation that could result in equipment or property-damage only 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.**

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⚠ 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

Cancer and Reproductive Harm!

This product can expose you to chemicals, including lead, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

⚠ WARNING

Safety Hazard!

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

This unit is not to be used by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory, or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning the use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.

Do not allow children to play or climb on the unit or to clean or maintain the unit without supervision.

⚠ WARNING

Safety Hazard!

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

Connect coil to an outdoor unit suitable for use with R-454B refrigerant only.

⚠ WARNING

Fire Hazard!

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

In systems using flammable refrigerants, observe all safety instructions and markings on the cased coil. Ensure all safety devices are in place and functional. Do not puncture refrigerant tubing. Repair with trained professionals only and dispose properly in accordance with federal and 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 oil and refrigerant under high pressure. Recover refrigerant to relieve pressure before opening the system. See unit nameplate for refrigerant type. Do not use non-approved refrigerants, refrigerant substitutes, or refrigerant additives.

⚠ CAUTION

Hazardous Vapors!

Failure to follow instructions could result in property damage or personal injury.

To prevent shortening its service life, the cased coil should not be used during the finishing phases or construction or remodeling. The low return air temperatures can lead to the formation of condensate. Condensate in the presence of chlorides and fluorides from paint, varnish, stains, adhesives, cleaning compounds, and cement creates a corrosive condition which may cause rapid deterioration of the cabinet and internal components.

⚠ WARNING

Risk of Fire!

Failure to follow instructions below could cause a fire which could result in death, serious injury, and equipment or property damage.

Confirm the following requirements apply to the room where the cased coil is installed:

- **All combustion appliances located in the same room that have continuous pilot lights must be equipped with an effective flame arrest.**
- **Auxiliary devices which may be a potential ignition source, such as hot surfaces or electric switching devices, shall not be installed in the connecting ductwork unless they have been approved by the manufacturer or declared suitable with the refrigerant used.**
- **All indoor field-made joints of the field piping must be checked for refrigerant leaks after charging using an electronic leak detector calibrated for R-454B with sensitivity of 5 grams per year or better.**
- **The room must be constructed to avoid stagnation or fire hazard in the event of a refrigerant leak.**

⚠ CAUTION

Sharp Edges!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in minor to moderate injury or property damage.

Be careful of sharp edges on equipment or any cuts made on sheet metal while installing or servicing.

⚠ CAUTION

Coil Damage!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in minor to moderate injury or coil damage.

Confirm coil is pressurized with 8–12 psi dry air and factory-checked for leaks. Carefully release the pressure by removing the rubber plug on the liquid line. If no pressure is released, check for leaks.

⚠ CAUTION

Contamination Risk!

Failure to follow instructions below could result in equipment damage.

Do NOT open the refrigerant valve at the outdoor unit until the refrigerant lines and coil have been brazed, evacuated, and leak checked. This could cause contamination of the refrigerant or possible discharge of refrigerant into the atmosphere.

Important:

- *Installation of this unit shall be made in accordance with the National Electric Code, NFPA No. 90A and 90B, and any other local codes or utilities requirements.*
- *Cased coils do not require repositioning of the refrigerant leak detection sensor for upflow or downflow installations. Horizontal applications require sensor repositioning. See conversion instructions section for details.*

Notes:

- *This unit is a PARTIAL UNIT AIR CONDITIONER, complying with PARTIAL UNIT requirements of Standard UL 60335-2-40/CSA 22.2 NO. 60335-2-40, and must only be connected to other units that have been confirmed as complying to corresponding PARTIAL UNIT requirements of this Standard.*
- *There is no declared maximum altitude for operating the appliance.*
- *Charging of the refrigerating system shall be according to the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the outdoor unit.*
- *Both the drain pans and the refrigerant detection sensor installed on this unit are designed to be heat resistant to temperatures produced by all residential Trane and American Standard furnaces. Oil drum type furnaces may be used for upflow installations only, and must have a minimum coil drain pan clearance of 3 inches unless otherwise specified by the individual furnace manufacturer.*

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Revision History

Added additional trouble-shooting information for Refrigeration Leak Detection System.

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General

These coils are designed for use in combination with a heat pump or cooling outdoor section using R-454B refrigerant.

The 5TXC equipment has been evaluated in accordance with the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Chapter XX, Part 3280 or the equivalent. Equipment is suitable for manufactured (mobile) home use. The height of the Furnace, Coil and discharge duct work must be 7 feet or less.

Inspect the coil for shipping damage. Notify the transportation company immediately if the coil is damaged.

Application Information

- **Furnace and coil**: The coil must be installed downstream (in the outlet air) of the furnace.
- **Indoor unit airflow**: Indoor unit must provide the required airflow for the heat pump or cooling combinations approved for these coils.

Note: *The manufacturer recommends installing matched indoor and outdoor systems that are A.H.R.I. approved. Some of the benefits of installing approved matched indoor and outdoor split systems are maximum efficiency, optimum performance, and the best overall system reliability.*

Important: *Review the installation requirements. Check the table on the outline drawings and note all dimensions for the coil before beginning the installation.*

Information on Servicing

All replacement parts shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

Before Starting Work

Before working on systems that contain flammable refrigerants, it is essential to perform safety checks to minimize any risk of ignition. Prior to beginning repairs on the refrigeration system, the following steps must be completed:

- Work must be carried out using a controlled procedure to minimize the presence of flammable gases or vapors during the task.
- All maintenance personnel and others in the surrounding area must be informed about the work being performed. Work in confined spaces should be avoided whenever possible.
- The area must be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector both before and during the work to confirm the technician is aware of any potentially toxic or flammable atmospheres. Verify that the leak-detection equipment used is compatible with all applicable refrigerants and is non-sparking, properly sealed, or intrinsically safe.
- If any hot work is conducted on the refrigerating equipment or associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment must be available. Have a dry powder or CO_2 fire extinguisher near the charging area.
- Personnel working on refrigeration systems that expose pipework must not use any ignition sources that could pose a fire or explosion risk. Keep all ignition sources, including cigarettes, at a safe distance from areas where refrigerant may be released during installation, repair, removal, or disposal. Inspect the area beforehand to confirm the absence of flammable hazards or ignition risks, and post “No Smoking” signs.
- Before breaking into the system or performing hot work, confirm the area is in the open or sufficiently ventilated. Maintain appropriate ventilation for the duration of the work to confirm any released refrigerant is safely dispersed and, ideally, exhausted to the outside environment.
- The following checks shall be applied to installations using flammable refrigerants:
  - Marking on the equipment continues to be visible and legible. Illegible markings and signs shall be corrected;
  - Refrigerating pipe or components are installed in a position where they are unlikely to be exposed to any substance which may corrode refrigerant containing components, unless the components are constructed of materials which are inherently resistant to being corroded or are suitably protected against being so corroded.

Repairs to Electrical Components

Any electrical components being replaced must be appropriate for the intended purpose and conform to the required specifications. Adhere to the manufacturer's maintenance and service instructions at all times. When in doubt, seek guidance from the manufacturer's technical department.

All repair and maintenance work on electrical components must include initial safety checks and component inspection procedures. If any fault is detected that could affect safety, the electrical supply should remain disconnected until the fault is fully rectified. If immediate correction is not possible and operation must continue, a suitable temporary measure must be implemented. Notify the equipment owner to confirm all parties are aware.

Initial safety checks must include:

- Capacitors are discharged; this shall be done in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking;
- No live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering or purging the system;
- Continuity of earth bonding.

Check that cabling will not be subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges or any other adverse environmental effects. The check shall also take into account the effects of aging or continual vibration from sources such as compressors or fans.

Detection of Flammable Refrigerants

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

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

- Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect refrigerant leaks but, in the case of flammable refrigerants, the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Confirm the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used. Leak detection equipment must be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and calibrated to the refrigerant employed, and the appropriate percentage of gas (25 % maximum) is confirmed.
- Bubble method leak detection fluids are suitable for use, but the use of detergents containing chlorine should be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work.

It is not recommended to detect leaks using fluorescent method agents due to the uncertainty in dye formulations and how these may react with refrigerants at high compression and discharge temperatures.

If a leak is suspected, all naked flames must be removed/ extinguished.

If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant must be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak.

Removal and Evacuation

When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs- or for any other purpose-conventional procedures must be used. However, for flammable refrigerants it is important that best practice be followed, since flammability is a consideration. The following procedure must be followed:

- Safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations;
- Evacuate;
- Purge the circuit with inert gas (optional for A2L);
- Evacuate (optional for A2L);
- Continuously flush or purge with inert gas when using flame to open circuit;
- and open the circuit.

The refrigerant charge must be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders if venting is not allowed by local and national codes. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, the system must be purged with oxygen-free nitrogen to render the appliance safe for flammable refrigerants.

This process might need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen should not be used for purging refrigerant systems.

For appliances charged with flammable refrigerants, purging must be conducted by introducing oxygen-free nitrogen to break the system vacuum, continuing to fill the system to working pressure, venting to atmosphere, and subsequently drawing a vacuum (vacuum step optional for A2L). This cycle should be repeated until no refrigerant remains in the system (optional for A2L). Following the final oxygen-free nitrogen charge, the system must be vented to atmospheric pressure to permit safe work.

The outlet for the vacuum pump should not be close to any potential ignition sources, and ventilation shall be available.

Charging Procedures

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

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

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

See installation instructions below for further details.

Recovery

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

When transferring refrigerant to cylinders, confirm only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are used. Confirm a sufficient number of cylinders are available to accommodate the total system charge. All cylinders must be designated for the recovered refrigerant and properly labeled. Cylinders must be fitted with a pressure-relief valve and fully operational shut-off valves. Empty recovery

cylinders must be evacuated and, when feasible, cooled before recovery begins.

Recovery equipment must be maintained in proper working condition, provided with the relevant operating instructions, and approved for use with flammable refrigerants. When in doubt, seek guidance from the manufacturer. A calibrated set of weighing scales should be available and operational. All hoses must have leak-free disconnect couplings and remain in good condition.

The recovered refrigerant must be processed according to local legislation in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant waste transfer note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders.

When removing compressors or compressor oils, confirm that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to confirm no flammable refrigerant remains within the lubricant. The compressor body should not be heated with an open flame or any ignition source to accelerate evacuation. Oil removal must be performed safely.

Decommissioning

Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all details, including safe recovery of refrigerants. Prior to conducting the task, an oil and refrigerant sample should be collected to allow for analysis, if needed, before the recovered refrigerant is reused. It is essential to confirm that electrical power is available before work begins.

1. Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.
2. Isolate system electrically.
3. Before attempting the procedure, confirm:
    a. Mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;
    b. All personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly;
    c. The recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person;
    d. Recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards.
4. Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.
5. If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.
6. Make sure the cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.
7. Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with instructions.
8. Do not overfill cylinders (no more than 80 % volume liquid charge).
9. Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.
10. When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process completed, confirm the cylinders and the equipment are removed from site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.
11. Recovered refrigerant should not be charged into another refrigerating system unless it has been cleaned and checked.

Equipment must be labelled stating it has been decommissioned and emptied of refrigerant. The label must be dated and signed. For appliances containing flammable refrigerant, confirm there are labels on the equipment stating the equipment contains flammable refrigerant.

Recommendation

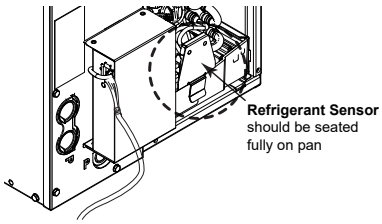
If a coil is part of the total system installation, use the Installer’s Guide packaged with the furnaces, outdoor sections, and thermostat for physically installing those components.

Furnace Configuration

Furnace in Upflow Position

Upflow coil conversion: Confirm the refrigerant sensor is attached to the primary pan (Figure 1, p. 9) with the sensor facing the coil. Sensor can be placed anywhere along the front lip but confirm bracket pressed fully down on the pan.

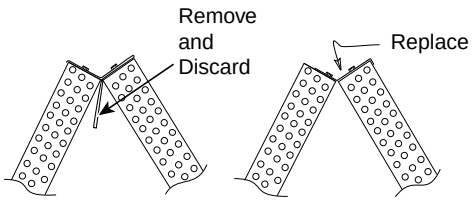
Figure 1. Sensor location



Optional for optimum airflow efficiency:

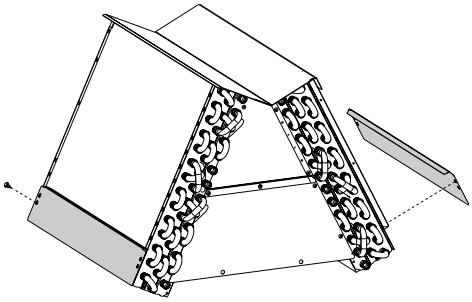
1. All models: remove and discard the horizontal drain pan.
2. Models with an inner water baffle: remove the top baffle, discard the inner baffle, and reinstall the top baffle. See Figure 2, p. 9.

Figure 2. Baffle removal



3. If present, remove and discard the two outer water diverter baffles. See Figure 3, p. 9.
4. Remove the horizontal drainpan and discard.

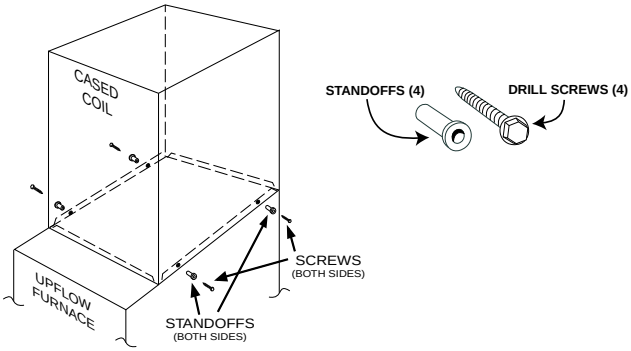
Figure 3. Water diverter baffles



Upflow gas furnace installation:

1. Apply field-supplied gasket/duct seal to all furnace–coil case mating surfaces.
2. Set the coil case on the furnace and fasten the ductwork.
3. Use included standoffs and drill screws through the coil wrapper alignment holes into the furnace top flanges (Figure 4, p. 9).
4. Seal for air leaks as required.

Figure 4. For upflow / horizontal left installations



Oil drum furnaces run hotter and may overheat coil drain pans. Maintain at least 3 in. clearance between the oil drum furnace outlet and coil inlet unless the furnace manufacturer specifies otherwise. Remove and discard the unused horizontal drain pan.

Furnace in Downflow Position

Downflow coil conversion:

1. For models 5TXCC009AS and 5TXCD010AS: Install the two outer water-diverter baffles to the drain pan using supplied 5/16-inch hex screws. See Figure 3, p. 9.
2. Confirm the refrigerant sensor is attached to the primary drain pan, per Figure 1, p. 9, with the sensor facing the coil. Sensor can be placed anywhere along the front lip but ensure bracket pressed fully down on the pan.

Optional for optimum airflow efficiency:

1. All models: remove and discard the horizontal drain pan.
2. Models with an inner water baffle: remove the top baffle, discard the inner baffle, and reinstall the top baffle. See Figure 2, p. 9.

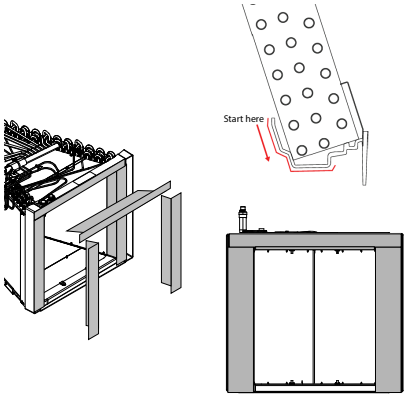
Optional for high humidity: Downflow Gasket kit BAYGSKT001A0 may be used for high-humidity applications (over 70% RH) to prevent condensation on the drain pan. See Figure 5, p. 10.

1. Remove the coil from the cabinet and lay on its back.
2. Attach gasket in the kit to three sides of the drain pan bottom, starting at the inner edge near the coil fins and working outward.
3. Cut or tear gasket as needed to ensure it fully covers all three sides of the drainpan.

Downflow Gas Furnace: A subbase is not needed between the coil case and combustible flooring.

1. Place the coil case on the furnace supply-air plenum.
2. Secure the coil case to the plenum.
3. Set the furnace on top of the coil case, ensuring the rear discharge opening fits tightly against the coil-case duct flange.
4. Secure the coil case to the furnace and seal any air leaks.
5. When installing on an S-series furnace in downflow. bend the furnace flanges inward for a flush fit. See Figure 9, p. 11.

Figure 5. Attach downflow bottom gasket



Furnace in Horizontal Right Position

⚠ WARNING

Risk of Fire!

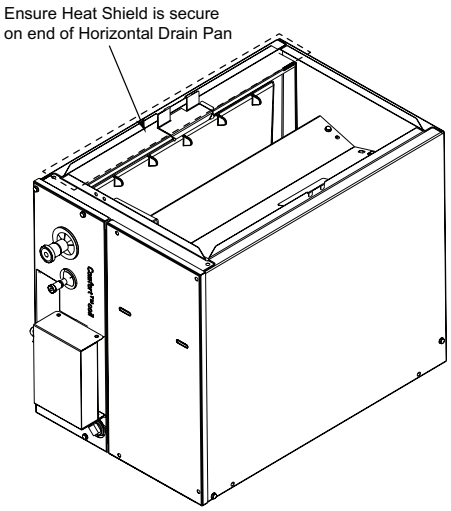
Failure to follow instructions below could cause a fire which could result in death, serious injury, and equipment damage.

Relocate the refrigerant sensor if installing the unit in any other orientation other than upflow.

Important:

- *Both the coil and furnace must be fully supported. Do not attempt to suspend the coil using the connection brackets.*
- *To prevent damage to pan, confirm metal heat shield is assembled to the secondary drain pan. See Figure 6, p. 10.*

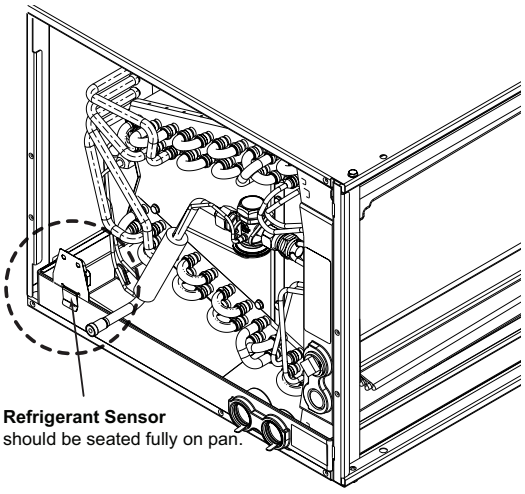
Figure 6. Heat shield connection



Horizontal Right Coil Conversion:

1. Remove the refrigerant sensor and clip from the primary drain pan, then attach it to the secondary drain pan with the sensor facing the coil (Figure 7, p. 10).
2. Keep harness wires clear of copper braze joints to avoid damage. Some models may require unclipping the plastic pipe clip near the TXV to allow full extension for proper placement.

Figure 7. Leak sensor location for horizontal left or horizontal right installation



Optional for optimum airflow efficiency in Horizontal Right:

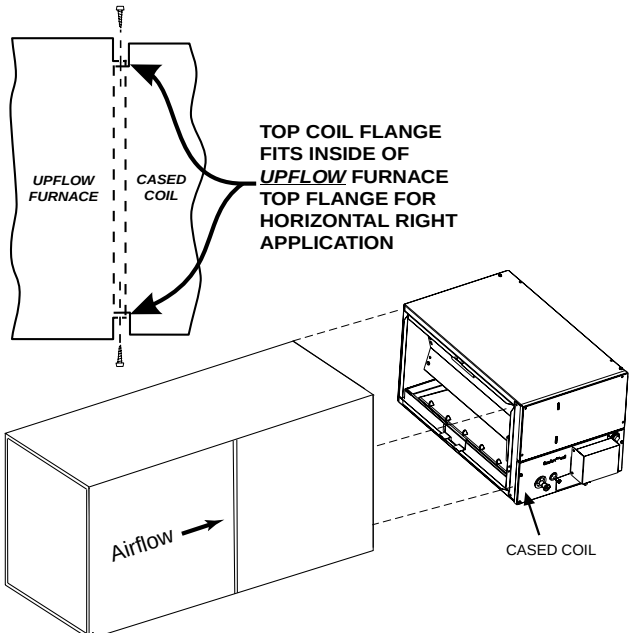
1. Remove the coil by sliding the coil out of the enclosure.
2. Models with an inner water baffle: remove the top baffle, discard the inner baffle, and reinstall the top baffle. See Figure 2, p. 9.

3. If present, remove and discard the two outer water diverter baffles. See Figure 3, p. 9.

Gas Furnace in Horizontal Right Installations:

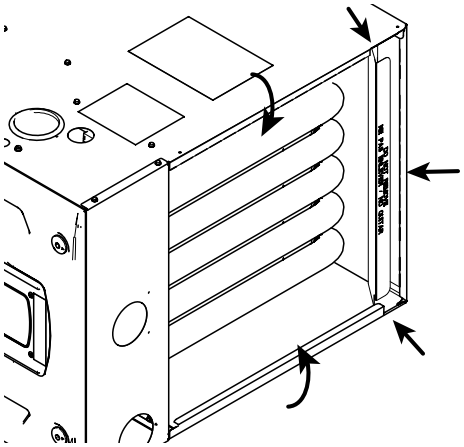
Important: *The cased coil must be placed downstream of the furnace. See Figure 8, p. 11 for proper orientation.*

Figure 8. Upflow furnace in horizontal right airflow position



Note: *When installing coil onto an S-Series furnace in horizontal right or downflow configuration, bend the flanges inward for a flush fit. See Figure 9, p. 11.*

Figure 9. Installing coil onto an S-series furnace in downflow or horizontal right



1. When the noncondensing Upflow/Horizontal furnace is placed on its right side for right airflow, the furnace top flange meets the cased coil top flange. The coil flange fits inside of the furnace flange. The 5TXC coil case is rotated such the apex of the coil faces toward the furnace and the auxiliary pan is on the lower side. See Figure 8, p. 11.
2. There are self drilling screws included which can be used for the flange-to-flange connection. Seal all gaps between the furnace and coil.

Furnace in Horizontal Left Position

⚠ WARNING

Risk of Fire!

Failure to follow instructions below could cause a fire which could result in death, serious injury, and equipment damage.

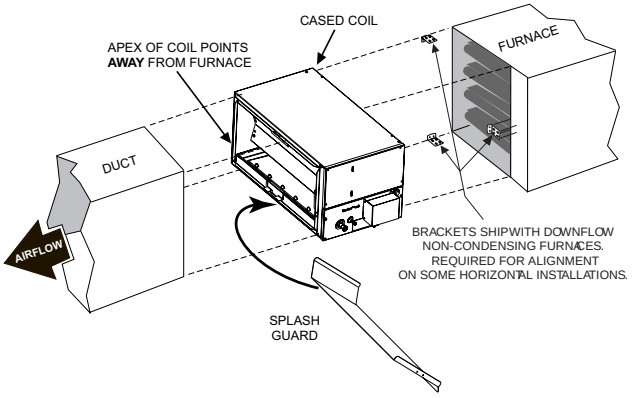
Relocate the refrigerant sensor if installing the unit in any other orientation other than upflow.

Important: *Both the coil and furnace must be fully supported. Do not attempt to suspend the coil using the connection brackets.*

Gas furnaces in horizontal left installations:

Important: *The cased coil must be placed downstream of the furnace. See Figure 10, p. 11 for proper orientation.*

Figure 10. Horizontal left installation



The non-condensing furnaces may be laid on either side for horizontal application. The condensing downflow/horizontal and upflow/horizontal furnaces may only be rotated onto their left side. Connection brackets for coil/furnace alignment are included with the furnaces where needed.

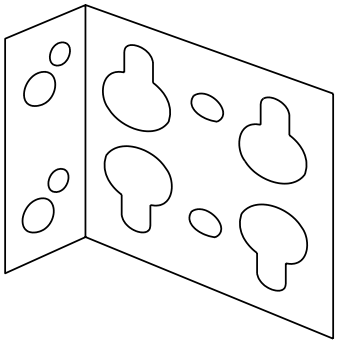
In horizontal left, the 5TXC coil case is rotated so the apex of the coil is away from the furnace and the auxiliary drain pan is now on the lower side.

Downflow/horizontal furnaces in horizontal left:

1. The base of the coil enclosure is placed flush against the downflow/horizontal furnace. Upflow/horizontal condensing furnaces have the coil match the top flange.

2. There are three brackets included with the noncondensing downflow furnace which are used to connect the furnace and coil together. See Figure 11, p. 12.

Figure 11. Cased coil connection bracket for downflow furnace in horizontal



3. Two brackets are used to attach the rear of the coil and furnace and one bracket is used to attach the front. The rear brackets will use existing screws on the coil enclosure (two on each side at the bottom). Each of the rear brackets will be attached with the wide side of the bracket resting on the top and bottom of the horizontal coil and furnace (see Figure 10, p. 11). Four additional screws will be used to attach each rear bracket.
4. The front bracket is positioned as close to the center as possible with the narrow edge against the coil enclosure and the wide edge against the furnace. Two screws each are driven into the coil enclosure and furnace.

Upflow/horizontal furnaces in horizontal left:

1. Use included standoffs and drill screws through the coil wrapper alignment holes into the furnace top flanges. See Figure 4, p. 9.
2. The coil and furnace must be fully supported in horizontal installations. Standoffs and screws provide alignment only, not structural support.

Horizontal left coil conversion

1. Install the included splash guard and channel by first inserting the channel on the outlet air side of the horizontal drain pan as shown in Figure 12, p. 12. Wedge the splash guard between the drain pan and the channel, then rotate it down until it rests on the channel and the screw holes in the coil case duct flange and splash guard align. Secure in place with a screw.
2. For model 5TXCB004, bend the rear tab of the top baffle inward to prevent interference. See Figure 13, p. 12.

Figure 12. Splash guard installation for horizontal left

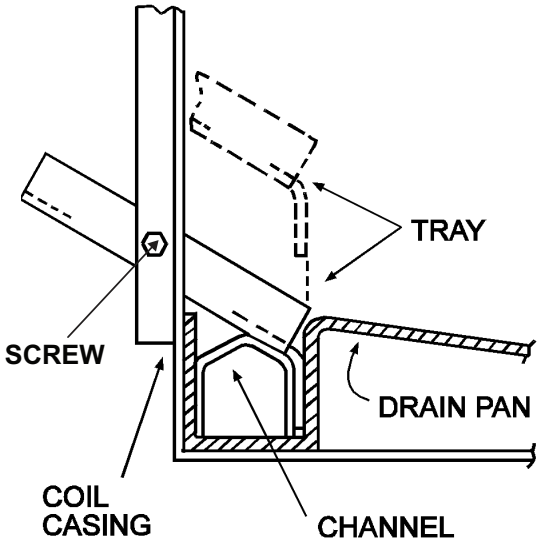
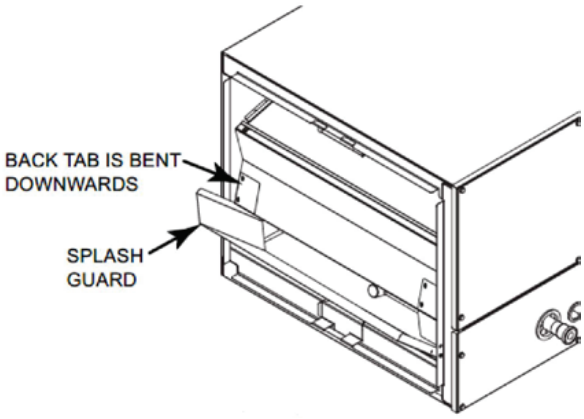


Figure 13. Splash guard installation for model 5TXCB004 in horizontal left



3. Remove the refrigerant sensor and clip from the primary drain pan, then attach it to the secondary drain pan with the sensor facing the coil (Figure 7, p. 10). Keep harness wires clear of copper braze joints to avoid damage. Some models may require unclipping the plastic pipe clip near the TXV to allow full extension for proper placement.

Optional for optimum airflow efficiency in horizontal left: If present, remove and discard the two outer water diverter baffles. See Figure 3, p. 9.

Maximum and Minimum Airflow Settings

Note: *Water blow-off could occur in certain installation positions if the airflow setting exceeds the maximum values listed.*

Table 1. Maximum airflow setting, CFM

Coil	Upflow	Horizontal Left
5TXCA001AS3HCA	900	800
5TXCA002AS3HCA	1125	1000
5TXCB003AS3HCA	1350	1125
5TXCB004AS3HCA	1350	1200
5TXCC005AS3HCA	1800	1600
5TXCB006AS3HCA	1350	1200
5TXCC007AS3HCA	1800	1600
5TXCD008AS3HCA	1800	1600
5TXCC009AS3HCA	2250	2000
5TXCD010AS3HCA	2250	2000

Table 2. Maximum airflow setting, CFM

Coil	Downflow	Horizontal Right
5TXCA001AS3HCA	750	900
5TXCA002AS3HCA	925	1125
5TXCB003AS3HCA	1200	1350
5TXCB004AS3HCA	1100	1350
5TXCC005AS3HCA	1475	1800
5TXCB006AS3HCA	1100	1350
5TXCC007AS3HCA	1475	1800
5TXCD008AS3HCA	1475	1800
5TXCC009AS3HCA	1850	1900
5TXCD010AS3HCA	1850	2250

When a refrigerant leak of the indoor coil is detected, the refrigerant leak detection system turns on the blower of the furnace to dilute leaked refrigerant.

The installer must verify that the indoor airflow setting is sufficient to dilute leaked refrigerant. The nominal airflow settings for first-stage cooling, first-stage heat pump, and first-stage furnace heat should not be less than shown in the minimum airflow table below.

Note: *The airflow setting should be verified by comparison to the airflow at the lowest listed external static pressure for the setting. See the airflow table provided by the manufacturer of the furnace.*

Table 3. Minimum airflow setting

System refrigerant charge (lb) [(a)]	Minimum Airflow Setting (CFM)
less than 4	no minimum
4	108
5	135
6	162
7	189
8	216
9	244
10	271
11	298
12	325
13	352
14	379
15	406
16	433
17	460
18	487
19	514
20	541

[(a)] The system refrigerant charge is the total system charge which is marked on the system according to the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the outdoor unit.

Pressure Drop

Table 4. Pressure drop table

Pressure drop characteristics for cooling and heat pump coils airflow (CFM) vs. pressure drop across wet coil								
Pressure drop (inches of water column)								
Model	**0.05**	**0.1**	**0.15**	**0.2**	**0.25**	**0.3**	**0.35**	**0.4**
5TXCA001AS3HCA	225	340	430	510	585	650	715	775
5TXCA002AS3HCA	375	570	725	860	985	1100	1200	1305
5TXCB003AS3HCA	350	525	665	790	900	1000	1095	1180
5TXCB004AS3HCA	440	655	825	970	1100	1220	1330	1435
5TXCB006AS3HCA	430	640	815	965	1095	1220	1335	1445
5TXCC005AS3HCA	520	770	970	1145	1300	1440	1570	1695
5TXCC007AS3HCA	505	760	965	1140	1300	1445	1580	1710
5TXCC009AS3HCA	490	740	940	1120	1280	1425	1565	1695
5TXCD008AS3HCA	580	870	1100	1300	1485	1650	1805	1950
5TXCD010AS3HCA	555	835	1065	1265	1445	1615	1770	1915

Installation

Installing and Brazing Refrigerant Lines

The following must be considered when installing the refrigerant lines:

- Determine the most practical way to run the lines.
- Consider types of bends to be made and space limitations.
- Route the tubing making all required bends and properly secure the tubing before making final connections.

Note: *Refrigerant lines must be isolated from the structure and the holes must be sealed weather tight after installation.*

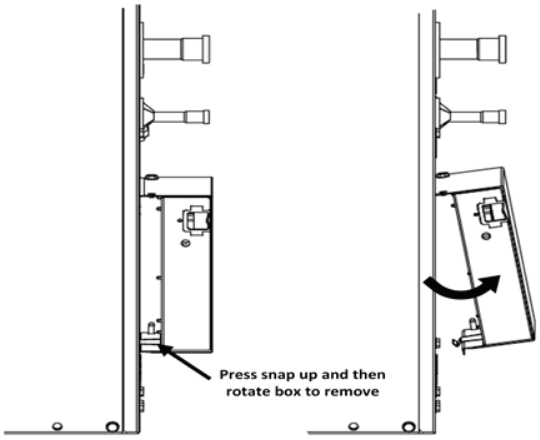
Important: *Do not unseal refrigerant tubing until ready to fit refrigerant lines.*

There is only a holding charge of dry air in the indoor coil, therefore no loss of operating refrigerant charge occurs when the sealing plugs are removed.

Note: *TXV bulb MUST be protected (wrapped with wet rag) or removed, while brazing the tubing. Overheating of the sensing bulb will affect the functional characteristics and performance of the comfort coil.*

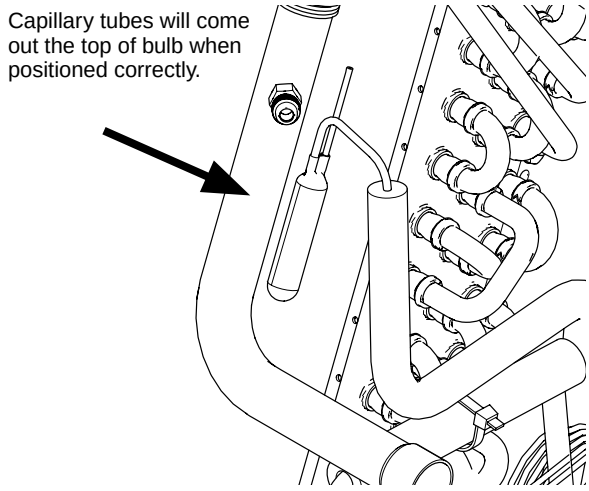
1. Clear all A2L sensor wires well away from the braze connections both inside and outside the coil cabinet. If needed, the control box may be removed from the lineset panel by pressing on snap and rotation out for clearance. See Figure 14, p. 15.

Figure 14. Control box removal



2. Remove both rubber plugs from the indoor coil.
3. Field supplied tubing should be cut square, round and free of burrs at the connecting end. Clean the tubing to prevent contaminants from entering the system.
4. Run the refrigerant tubing into the stub tube sockets of the indoor unit coil.

Figure 15. Vertical TXV bulb mount



5. Flow a small amount of nitrogen through the tubing while brazing.

   Note: *Painted areas of the unit must be shielded during brazing.*

6. Use good brazing technique to make leakproof joints.
7. Minimize the use of sharp 90 degree bends.
8. Insulate the suction line and its fittings.
9. Do not allow non-insulated lines to come into contact with each other.

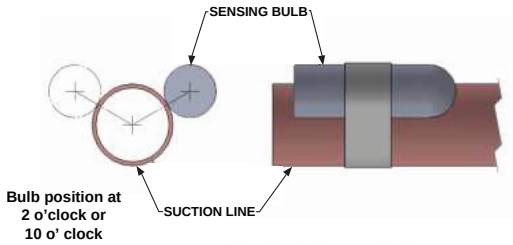
   Note: *When replacing the TXV bulb, reinstall the bulb in the proper orientation. Some models will use a spring steel clip to attach the TXV bulb, and some models will use a hose clamp. When supplied with a hose clamp, the clamp should be "snug" but not "tight" - (clamp screw torque 20 +/- 5 in-lbs).*

10. Rewrap the TXV bulb, spring clip or hose clamp, and suction line with insulation after the bulb is reinstalled.
11. For optimal performance, the TXV bulb may be relocated outside the coil cabinet after the field line brazing is complete.
    a. Remove the bulb insulation and bulb clip/hose clamp.
    b. Lace the TXV bulb through the large coil panel grommet.
    c. Assemble the TXV bulb to the field provided suction line outside the unit.
       - For models with a hose clamp factory mounted with the bulb, reuse the hose clamp to attach the bulb outside the unit.
       - For models with a factory mounted spring steel clamp with the bulb, discard the spring steel clip and use the hose clamp provided with the documentation pack.

Ensure the bulb is mounted on a straight, smooth section of the copper line. The bulb should be clear of any field braze joints and located away from any bends in the pipe.

d. The recommended installation position for the TXV bulb is parallel to the ground (on a horizontal plane). The bulb position should be at 2 o'clock or 10 o'clock. See Figure 16, p. 16.

Figure 16. TXV bulb mount

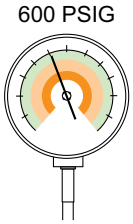


e. Wrap the bulb and suction with field provided insulation after the hose clamp is installed.

Pressure Test

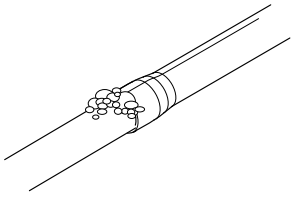
1. Using dry nitrogen, pressurize the field piping and indoor coil to the lower of the maximum operating pressures listed on the name plates of the indoor and outdoor units (likely 600 psi).

Figure 17. Pressure test



2. The test pressure after removal of the pressure source shall be maintained for at least one (1) hour with no decrease of pressure indicated by the test gauge, with the test gauge resolution not exceeding 30 psi.
3. Check for leaks by using a soapy solution at each field-made joint.

Figure 18. Check for leaks



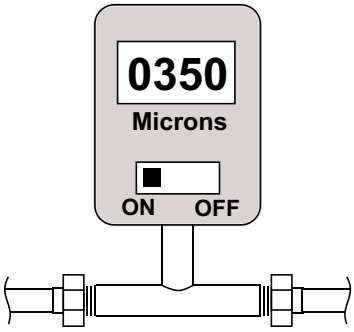
Note: *Remove nitrogen pressure and repair any leaks before continuing.*

Vacuum Test

Important: *Do not open the service valves until the refrigerant lines and indoor coil leak check and evacuation are complete.*

1. Evacuate until the micron gauge reads no higher than 350 microns, then close off the valve to the vacuum pump.

Figure 19. Observe micron gauge reading



2. Observe the micron gauge. Evacuation is complete if the micron gauge does not rise above 500 microns in one minute and 1500 microns in ten minutes.
3. Once evacuation is complete, blank off the vacuum pump and micron gauge, and close the valve on the manifold gauge set.

All procedures for charging the system with refrigerant must be according to the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the outdoor unit.

Important: *Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks.*

After charging the system, all indoor field-made joints of the field piping must be checked for refrigerant leaks using an electronic leak detector calibrated for R-454B having a sensitivity of 5 grams per year or better.

Condensate Drain Piping

Condensate drain connections are located in the drain pan at the bottom of the coil/enclosure assembly. The threaded fitting protrudes outside of the enclosure for external connection. A field fabricated trap is not required for proper drainage due to the positive pressure of the furnace; however, it is recommended to prevent efficiency loss of conditioned air.

1. The drain hole in the drain pan must be cleared of all insulation.
2. Insulate the primary drain line to prevent sweating where dew point temperatures may be met (optional depending on climate and application needs).

3. Connect the secondary drain line to a separate drain line (no trap is needed in this line).

Cleaning the Coil

The two piece door allows removal of the outer casing doors without interference from refrigerant or condensate lines.

The foil covered insulation on 5TXC coils should be wiped down and residual dirt and dust should be vacuumed up to maintain good air quality.

The manufacturer's recommendation for coil cleaning is to initially use only water to wash away debris that may have collected on and in the coil fin surface. Removing an evaporator coil is the best way to effectively clean a coil that is heavily contaminated. This is accomplished by removing the coil from the cabinet, sealing the liquid and vapor line and using a strong water stream such as from a garden hose, being careful to prevent fin damage. Use chemical cleaners only when necessary.

Note: *See Evaporator Coil Cleaning and Condensate Drain Maintenance Guidelines – Service Guideline (UN-SVG001*-EN) for important information on cleaning coils with chemical treatments.*

Wiring

The Mitigation Control Board (MCB), Figure 29, p. 23, must be wired to the furnace, thermostat, and outdoor unit in order for the Refrigerant Detection System to function as intended.

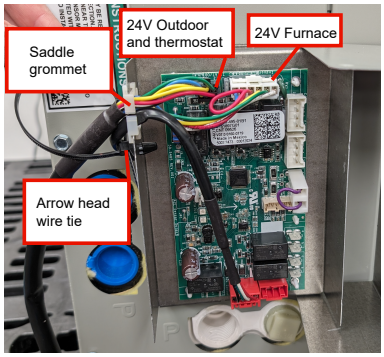
For 24Vac systems, use the wiring harness supplied with this guide.

For communicating/Link systems, no harness is provided. Use the extra CAN connectors provided in the HUB kit or communicating furnace and field supplied wiring.

Note: *For communicating systems, only the CAN bus connection is required for connection to the furnace, thermostat, and OD.*

- **24Vac only:** Connect the white (furnace) connector and the black (Thermostat and OD) connector to the MCB as shown in Figure 20, p. 18.

Figure 20. 24Vac harness connection to MCB



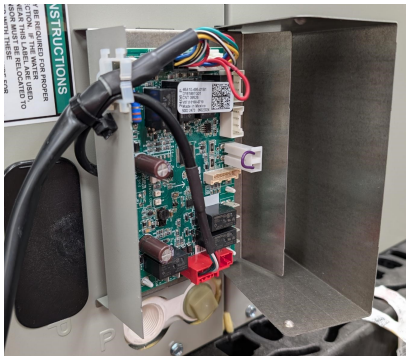
- **Communicating/Link only:** Connect the white field supplied CAN harness to the white CAN connector on the MCB as shown in .

Figure 21. Comm/Link harness connection to MCB



- Press the harness through the saddle grommet on the side of the MCB control box.
- Insert the arrow head wire tie provided in the documentation pack through the hole on the side of the MCB control box near the saddle grommet.
- Wrap the tie around both the 24V harness/CAN harness and the A2L sensor harness, and pull the wire tie tight. This ensures MCB connections are not strained or damaged due to harness weight. See Figure 22, p. 18.

Figure 22. Wrap tie for strain relief

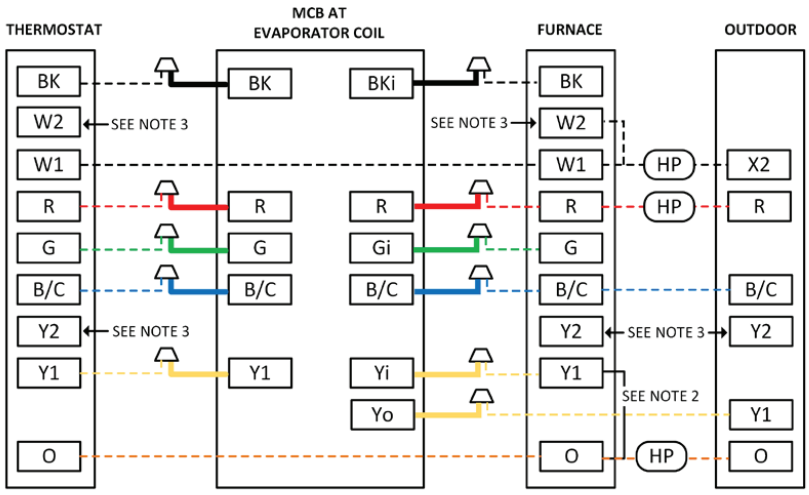


Check that the 24Vac harness is connected properly to the furnace, thermostat, and OD units. See "Field Wiring Diagrams," p. 19 for further information.

1. Wires bundled with "To Furnace" flag label should be wired to the furnace low voltage terminal strip.
2. Wires bundled with "To Thermostat" flag label should be spliced to field provided thermostat wire within the furnace cabinet.
3. Wires bundled with "To Outdoor" flag label should be spliced to field provided outdoor wire within the furnace cabinet.

Field Wiring Diagrams

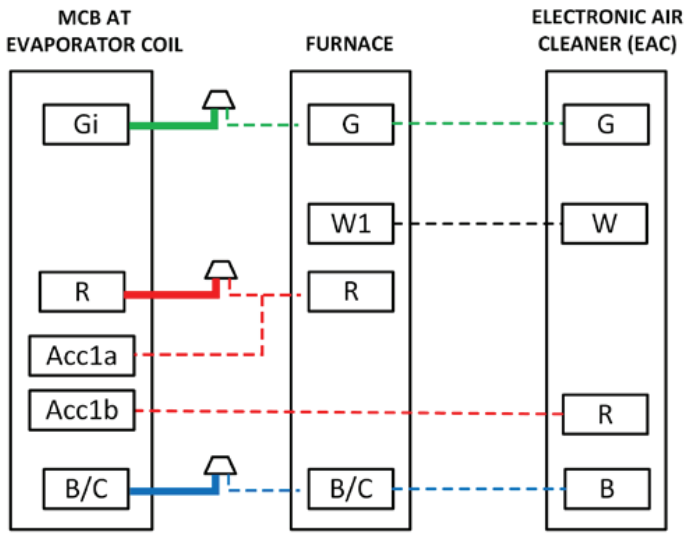
Figure 23. 24V field wiring diagram for heating thermostat +AC/HP



Notes:

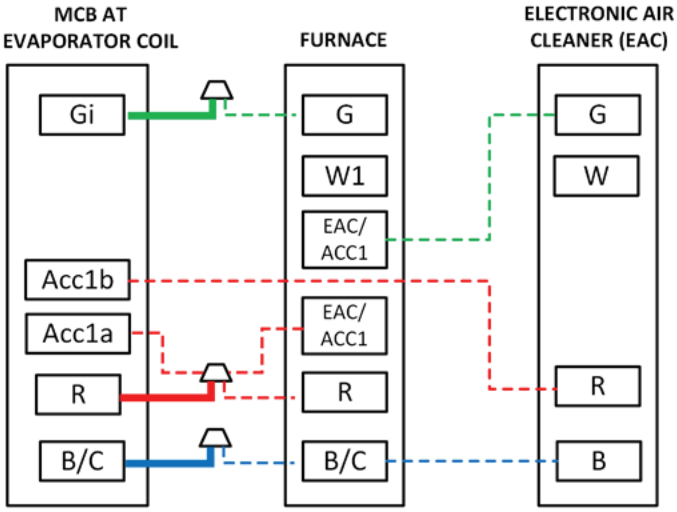
1. *For 24V control, connect factory supplied harness to circuit board at evaporator. Complete all other wiring connections at furnace.*
2. *For heat pump systems, remove factory Y1-O jumper at furnace.*
3. *For 2-stage systems, connect W2 to W2 and Y2 to Y2.*

Figure 24. Accuclean® or CleanEffects® air cleaner 24VAC



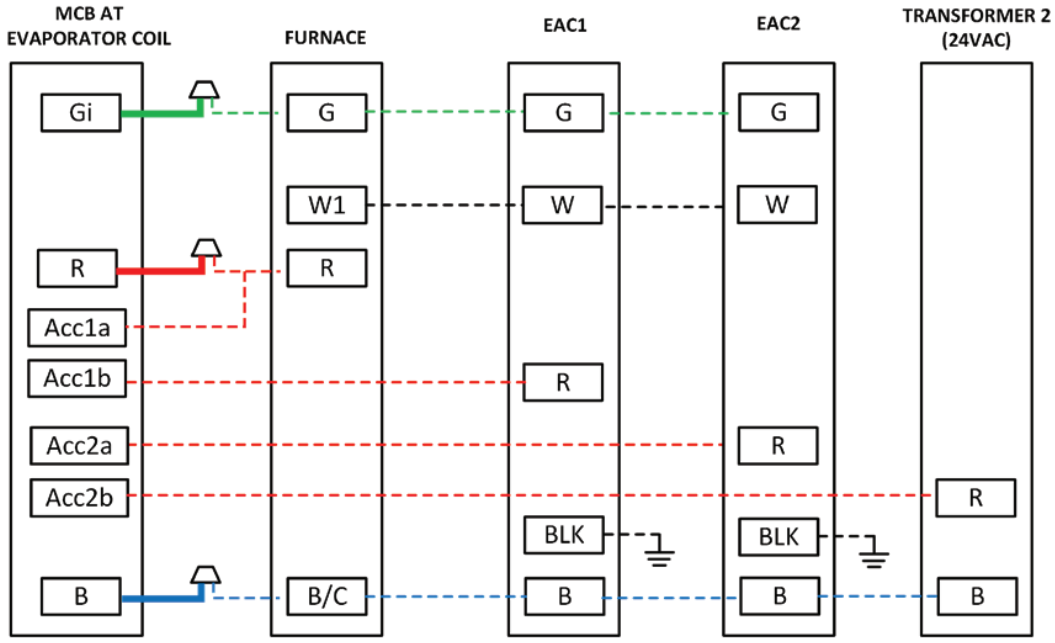
Note: *Installation of air cleaner will require replacement of the furnace transformer. See air cleaner literature. For legacy 40-inch furnaces (models *UD, UH, *DD, *DH), do not use EAC wire on the furnace control board. Wire as shown in this diagram.*

Figure 25. Accuclean® or CleanEffects® air cleaner furnace with dry contact EAC terminals, typical



Note: *Installation of air cleaner will require replacement of furnace transformer. See air cleaner literature. S*X, S*V, A9, L8, OR P0 furnace models include EAC or ACC dry contacts as shown. (*UD, *UH, *DD, *DH, or S*B furnace models do not utilize dry contact accessory connections).*

Figure 26. Secondary transformer of second Accuclean® or CleanEffects® air cleaner+ 24 VAC furnace (if equipped)



Note: *Refer to air cleaner literature to determine if second air cleaner and/or secondary transformer is required. See the other air cleaner wiring diagrams for control wiring connections. Line and low voltage of the furnace and second transformer must be phased correctly.*

Figure 27. Audible alarm

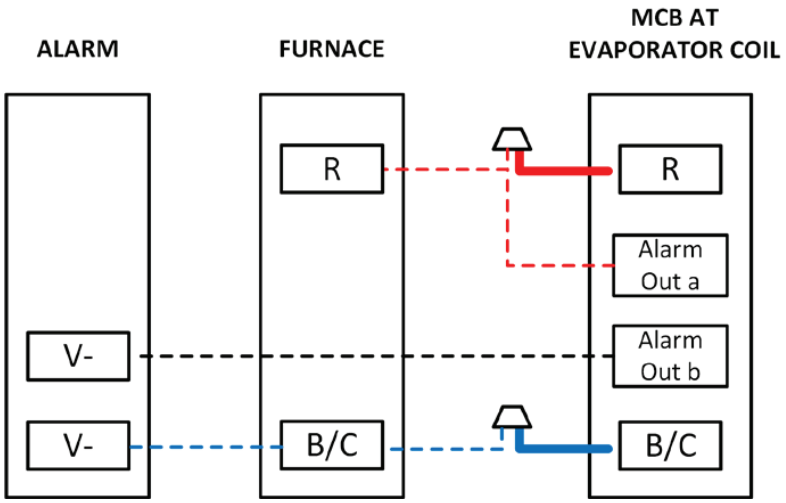
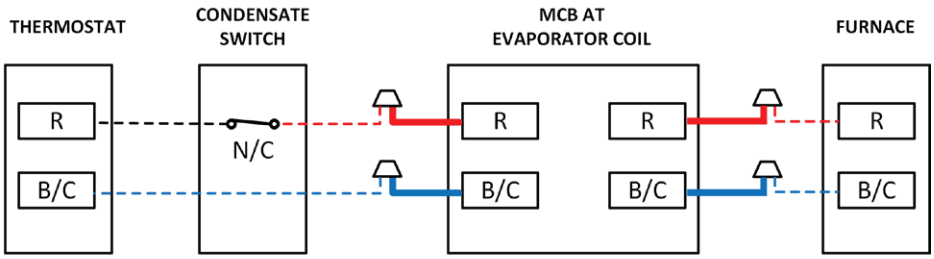


Figure 28. Condensate switch, typical



Note: *Do not break R between the MCB and furnace to confirm the MCB remains powered for leak detection.*

Refrigerant Leak Detection System

⚠ WARNING

Risk of Fire — Flammable Refrigerant!

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

- **To be repaired only by trained service personnel.**
- **Do not puncture refrigerant tubing.**
- **Dispose of properly in accordance with federal or local regulations.**

⚠ WARNING

Leak Detection System Installed!

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

The unit is equipped with electrically powered safety measures and must be powered at all times after installation, except during servicing, to detect any leak.

For the safety of the building occupants, the unit is equipped with a refrigerant leak detection system, which includes a refrigerant sensor and a mitigation control board. The system automatically detects leaks in the indoor coil and initiates actions to mitigate the risk of ignition of the leaked refrigerant, including:

- Turning on the blower of the indoor unit to dilute leaked refrigerant
- Fully opening any zoning dampers, when applicable
- Turning off the compressor of the outdoor unit
- De-energizing potential sources of ignition connected to the system
- Energizing an audible alarm, if so equipped

Refrigerant sensors for refrigerant leak detection systems shall only be replaced as specified by the manufacturer.

Minimum Conditioned Space

The installer must verify that the total space conditioned by the system is large enough to safely dilute any leaked refrigerant in the event of a refrigerant leak of the indoor coil.

The minimum space conditioned by the appliance must be according to the table below. The conditioned space includes any parts of the space connected via an air duct system. The altitude of installation is the altitude above sea level of the site where the equipment is installed.

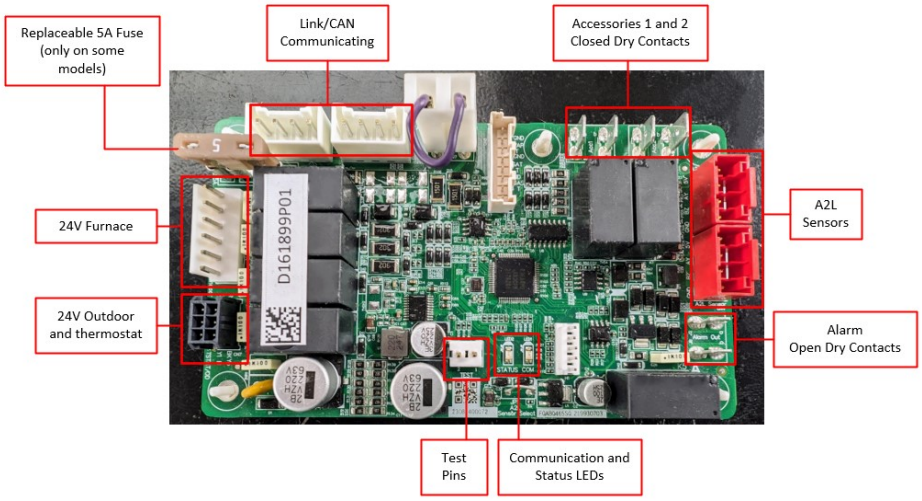
Table 5. Minimum conditioned space

Altitude (ft)	Sea level – 2,000	2001 – 4,000	4,001 – 6,000	6,001 – 8,000	8,001 – 10,000	10,001 – 12,000	12,001 – 14,000	14,001 – 15,000	above 15,000
Charge (lb)[a]	Minimum Conditioned Space (ft^2)								
4	63	66	70	74	79	85	91	94	98
5	79	83	88	93	99	106	113	118	122
6	95	100	105	112	119	127	136	141	147
7	110	116	123	130	138	148	159	165	171
8	126	133	140	149	158	169	181	188	196
9	142	149	158	167	178	190	204	212	220
10	158	166	175	186	198	211	227	235	245
11	173	183	193	205	218	232	249	259	269
12	189	199	211	223	237	254	272	282	294
13	205	216	228	242	257	275	295	306	318
14	221	232	246	260	277	296	318	330	343
15	236	249	263	279	297	317	340	353	367
16	252	266	281	317	317	338	363	377	392
17	268	282	298	336	336	359	386	400	416
18	284	299	316	356	356	380	408	424	440
19	299	315	333	376	376	402	431	447	465
20	315	332	351	396	396	423	454	471	489

[a] The refrigerant charge is the total system charge which is marked on the system according to the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the outdoor unit.

Verification and Troubleshooting Refrigerant Detection System

Figure 29. Mitigation control board (MCB) connections



After installation, the installer must verify that the refrigerant leak detection system actuates all mitigating actions listed above.

Test Pins: Force Test: (See Figure 29, p. 23)

- The test can be initiated by shorting the two test pins on the header of the mitigation control board inside of the unit.
- The mitigating actions will continue for two minutes with the jumper in place.
- The control will resume normal operation after two minutes or when the jumper is removed.
- The Force Test is a test mode for verification only. If the A2L sensor detects refrigerant, the RDS will mitigate for five minutes.

If any of the mitigating actions are not actuated by the system during the test, please check the following:

- All field wiring connections should be checked against the diagrams in the "Field Wiring Diagrams," p. 19 section of this manual.
- The diagnostic indicators on the mitigation control board should be checked against the diagnostic codes given in Table 6, p. 24.
- Scan the QR code for more information on field troubleshooting of the refrigerant leak detection system.

Figure 30. QR code

If the MCB is showing an active alarm at startup (see Table 6, p. 24):

- Check the RED A2L sensor is fully connected at MCB.
- Check the BLACK A2L sensor to sensor harness connection inside the unit and ensure fully connected. (See Figure 31, p. 24 on how to connect/disconnect the sensor harness.)
  1. To disconnect the black connector, first pull out the grey tab, and then actively push down on the grey tab while simultaneously pulling the connection apart to get it loose.
  2. To connect the black connector, press together and push in grey tab to lock.
- Ensure no refrigerant is present.

The MCB will take approximately 20 seconds to reboot when power is cycled in 24Vac mode. The 5 minute mitigation timer can be reset by cycling power to the unit. If power is on but MCB LEDs are not lit, verify fuse is not blown on MCB (select models).

Figure 31. Connect/Disconnect sensor harness

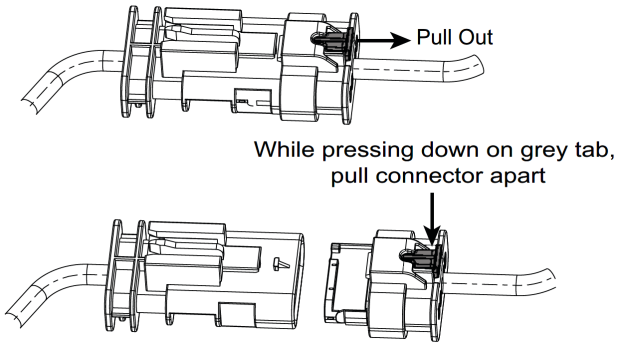


Table 6. MCB diagnostic codes

Green LED	Status Condition
Off	No Power/Off
On	Start Up
Slow Blink	Normal operation
2 Flash	Active alarm - Sensor comm error
3 Flash	Active Alarm - Refrigerant Leak or Sensor Failure
4 Flash	Past refrigerant detected alarm
5, 6, or 7 Flash	Past sensor comm or sensor error

Amber LED	MCB Communicating Condition
Off	No Power/Off
On	24V mode active
Fast Blink	CAN communication lost
Node Count	Communication mode active/normal operation

Table 7. Troubleshooting refrigerant detection system by system symptoms

Symptom	Troubleshooting Steps
Indoor blower runs continuously or runs when not called by thermostat.	See Table 6, p. 24 for flash codes. See Table 8, p. 25 and Table 9, p. 26 for alert troubleshooting.
Outdoor unit does not turn on when called by the thermostat.	See flash code and alert troubleshooting tables.
Outdoor unit runs without the indoor blower running or when not called by thermostat.	• Verify low-voltage field connections are wired per Field Wiring Diagram. Verify Yo and Yi are not wired together. • If third-party power-stealing thermostat is configured, install pull-down resistor per thermostat manufacturer's instructions (if included) or connect common/B to thermostat (if possible).
Indoor blower will not run on a first-stage compressor cooling or heating call.	• Verify Ext. Sw. A and B terminals on MCB are jumped together. • See flash code and alert troubleshooting tables.
System issue is not observable or actively present.	See flash code and alert troubleshooting tables.

Table 8. Troubleshooting refrigerant detection system by flash codes

LED	LED Status	Troubleshooting Steps
GREEN	SLOW FLASH	**Normal operation** for refrigerant detection system, and there are no active alerts or alerts in the past 30 days.
	ON	**Normal operation** until MCB boot sequence is complete. Boot sequence takes approximately one minute.
	2 FLASH	• Inspect wiring harness between MCB and sensor for damage, loose or corroded pins, or open/shorted wires within the harness. • Verify sensor power input by measuring 5VDC between red and black wire terminals on refrigerant sensor connector at MCB. • For single-sensor configuration, verify the Sensor Select jumper is not cut/broken. • For two-sensor configuration (such as would be used with twinning conversion kit BAYTWIN5AM22DA), ensure that two sensors of the same part number are not connected. The part numbers of the two sensors must be different. Ensure that Sensor Select jumper is cut and that the second sensor is specific.
	3 FLASH	• Remove any shorts from the two-pin test header of MCB. • Verify Ext. Sw. A and B terminals are jumped together. • Verify MCB functional response to sensor input by unplugging sensor and verifying flash code changes to 2 FLASH. • Cycle power to sensor by unplugging and plugging back in (hot swap). If flash code changes to a past sensor communication interruption alert (5 FLASH) then the power cycle cleared the alert. • Verify sensor is not responding to a leak. While connected and powered, remove sensor from inside of unit for at least 5 minutes and check if active refrigerant alarm stops and changes to a past refrigerant leak alert. • Check indoor coil assembly for leaks and repair/replace any leaking components.
	4 FLASH or 6 FLASH	• Confirm sensor is operating correctly. Alarm may be triggered by spraying sensor with canned air duster. Operation is confirmed when alarm changes to 3 FLASH. See the QR code for detailed procedure on field troubleshooting. • Check indoor coil assembly for leaks and repair/replace any leaking components.
	5 FLASH	Inspect wiring harness between MCB and sensor for damage, loose or corroded pins, or open/shorted wires within the harness.
AMBER	ON	**Normal operation** for any 24V system control configuration.
	SLOW FLASH	**Normal operation** for any LINK communicating system control configuration.
	FAST FLASH	Inspect wiring harness between MCB and IFC for damage, loose or corroded pins, or open/shorted wires within the harness.
BOTH	OFF	• Replace indoor unit fuse and/or MCB fuse (if equipped) if either is blown. • Confirm 18-30VAC between R and B on the straight 6-pin header (24V systems) or 4-pin CAN header (LINK systems). If not, repair unit transformer or wiring.

Table 9. Troubleshooting refrigerant detection system by LINK alerts

LINK Alert	Troubleshooting Steps
202.00	• Confirm wiring connection between MCB and IFC per wiring diagram. • Replace indoor unit fuse and/or the MCB's fuse (if equipped) if either is blown. • Confirm 18-30VAC input voltage between R and B on the 4-pin CAN header of the MCB. If not, repair unit transformer or wiring.
202.01	Inspect wiring harness between MCB and sensor for damage, loose or corroded pins, or open/shorted wires within the harness.
202.02 or 202.05	Confirm sensor is operating correctly. Alarm can be triggered by spraying sensor with canned air duster. Operation is confirmed when alarm changes to 3 FLASH. See the QR code for detailed procedure on field troubleshooting.
202.03 or 202.06	Check indoor coil assembly for leaks and repair/replace any leaking components.
202.04	• Verify the Sensor Select jumper is not cut/broken (unless second sensor configured). • If two sensors are connected, verify that sensor part numbers are different. ***Note:*** *Twinning should not be used with communicating/LINK systems.* • Inspect wiring harness between MCB and sensor for damage, loose or corroded pins, or open/shorted wires within the harness.
202.07	Verify Ext. Sw. A and B terminals are jumped together.
203.00	Remove any shorts from the two-pin test header of MCB.
203.01	If two sensors are connected, verify that sensor part numbers are different. ***Note:*** *Twinning should not be used with communicating/LINK systems.*

Clearing Alarms

Note: *All past alarm flash codes will remain present for 30 days post occurrence unless manually cleared.*

- With power OFF to the mitigation control board, place a jumper across the test pins.
- Turn power ON, wait until the control fully boots up and remove the jumper.

Control Box Relocation (Optional)

The control box may be relocated from the coil cabinet to allow for clearance to braze connections, condensate connections, or other space constraints, with use of extension kit optional accessory BAYMCBHARNESS. To avoid puncturing refrigerant tubes, it is not recommended to screw control box to coil cabinet.

Note: *For communicating systems, only the can bus connection is required for connection to the furnace, thermostat, and OD.*

Dimensional Data

Figure 32. Models 5TXC

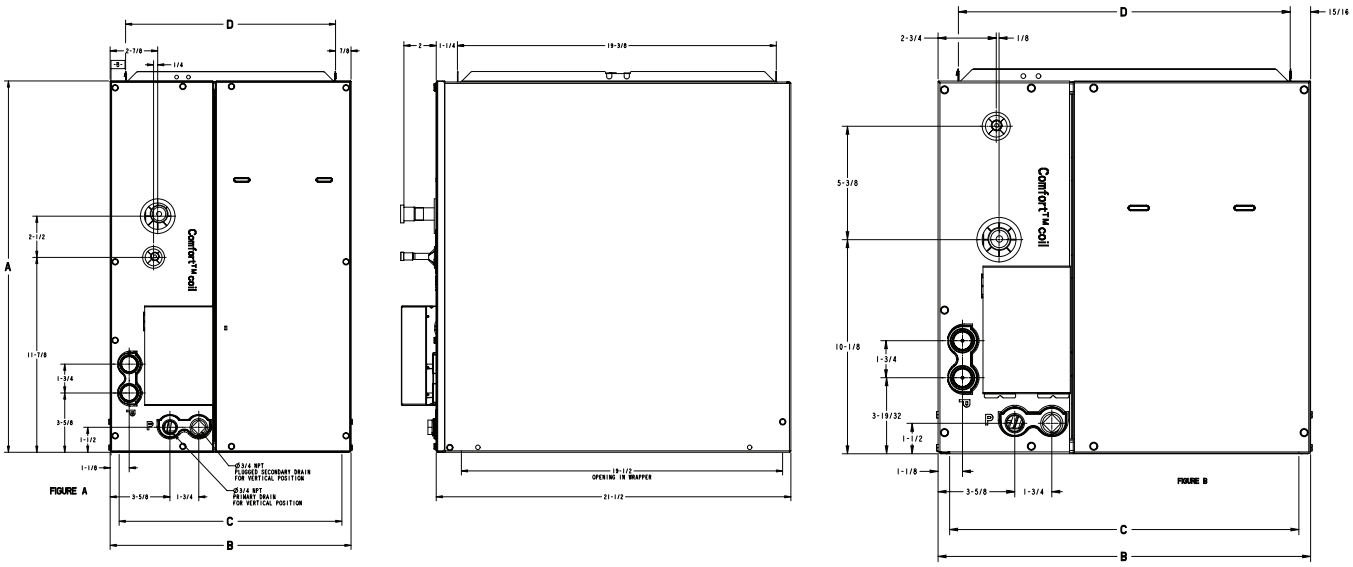


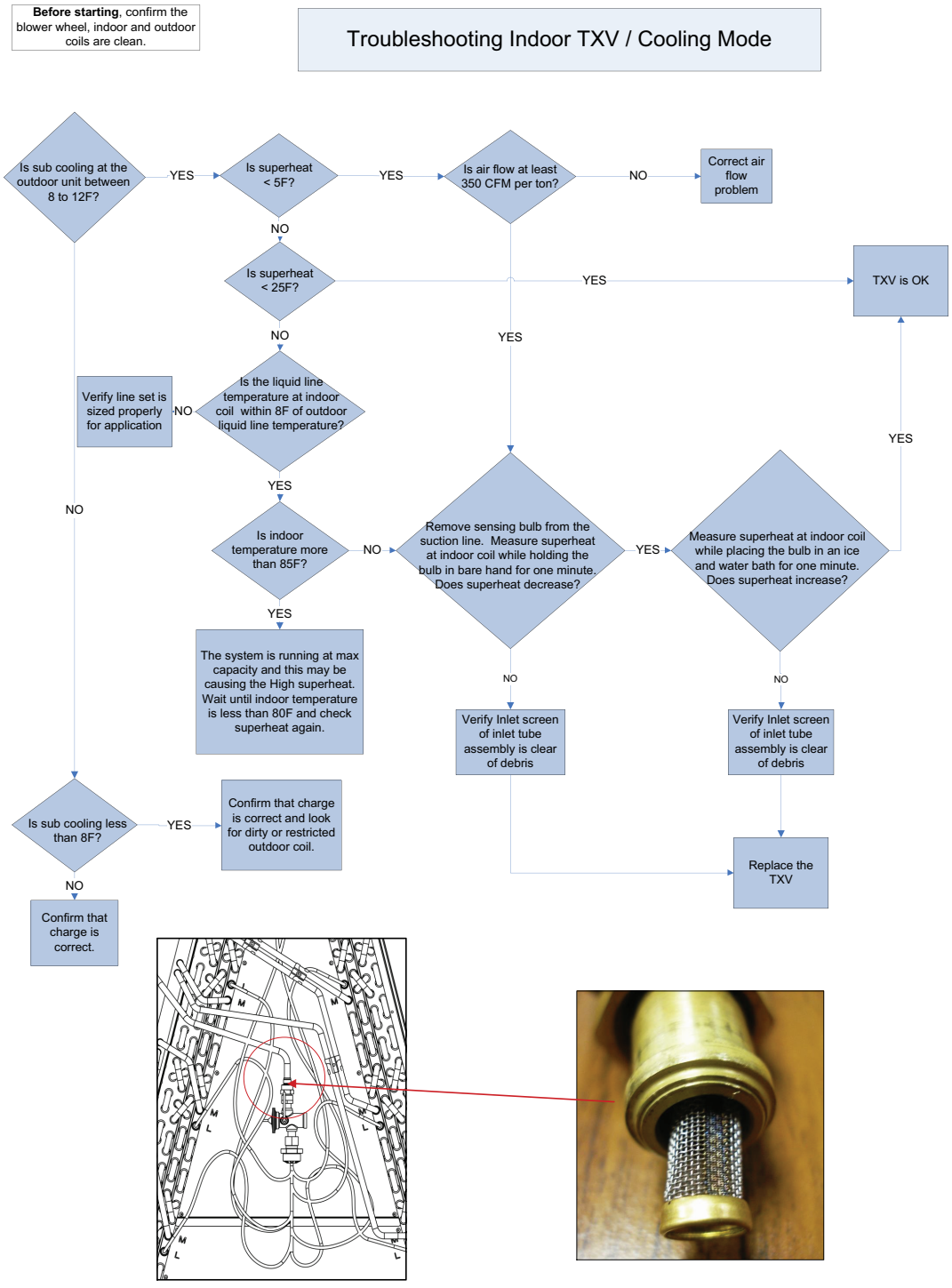
Table 10. Dimensional data per model

Model (5TXC)	A001AS3	A002AS3	B003AS3	B004AS3	C005AS3	B006AS3	C007AS3	D008AS3	C009AS3	D010AS3
Figure	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ship Weight	44 pounds	49 pounds	50 pounds	58 pounds	60 pounds	63 pounds	69 pounds	72 pounds	78 pounds	81 pounds
Refrig. Control	TXV (Non-bleed)									
Height “A”	17–5/8”	22–1/2”	17–5/8”	22–1/2”	22–1/2”	26–7/8”	26–7/8”	26–7/8”	30–3/4”	30–3/4”
Width “B”	14–1/2”	14–1/2”	17–1/2”	17–1/2”	21”	17–1/2”	21”	24–1/2”	21”	24–1/2”
Opening Width “C”	13–5/8”	13–5/8”	16–5/8”	16–5/8”	20–1/8”	16–5/8”	20–1/8”	23–5/8”	20–1/8”	23–5/8”
Top Open “D”	12–3/4”	12–3/4”	15–3/4”	15–3/4”	19–1/4”	15–3/4”	19–1/4”	22–3/4”	19–1/4”	22–3/4”
Gas Connection	3/4”			7/8”						
Liquid Connection	3/8									
Furnace Width (no adapter)	14–1/2”	14–1/2”	17–1/2”	17–1/2”	21”	17–1/2”	21”	24–1/2”	21”	24–1/2”

Note: *Drain pain is plastic for all models*

Troubleshooting

Figure 33. Troubleshooting



Note: *Screen component is only present on certain models.*

Checkout Procedures

The final phase of the installation is the system Checkout Procedures. The following list represents the most common items covered in a Checkout Procedure. Confirm all requirements in this document have been met.

- ☐ All wiring connections are tight and properly secured.
- ☐ Voltage and running current are within limits.
- ☐ All refrigerant lines (internal and external to equipment) are isolated, secure, and not in direct contact with each other or structure.
- ☐ All braze connections have been checked for leaks. A vacuum of 350 microns provides confirmation that the refrigeration system is leak free and dry. Additional refrigerant weight is recorded on a label by the unit nameplate.
- ☐ If unit is installed in horizontal, the refrigerant sensor is relocated to the horizontal drain pan.
- ☐ Final unit inspection to confirm factory tubing has not shifted during shipment. Adjust tubing if necessary so tubes do not rub against each other or any component when unit runs.
- ☐ Ductwork is sealed and insulated.
- ☐ All drain lines are clear with joints properly sealed. Pour water into drain pan to confirm proper drainage. Provide enough water to ensure drain trap is primed.
- ☐ Supply registers and return grilles are open, unobstructed, and air filter is installed.
- ☐ Indoor blower and outdoor fan are operating smoothly and without obstruction.
- ☐ Indoor blower motor set on correct speed setting to deliver required CFM. "Blower and fan set screws are tight."
- ☐ Cover panels are in place and properly tightened.
- ☐ System functions safely and properly in all modes.
- ☐ Refrigerant leak detection system mitigation actions are verified.
- ☐ All refrigerant safety procedures have been verified.
- ☐ Owner has been instructed on use of system and given manual.

Notes

About Trane and American Standard Heating and Air Conditioning

Trane and American Standard create comfortable, energy efficient indoor environments for residential applications. For more information, please visit www.trane.com or www.americanstandardair.com.

The manufacturer has a policy of continuous data improvement and it reserves the right to change design and specifications without notice. We are committed to using environmentally conscious print practices.

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