



UNITED COOLAIR

START-UP PROCEDURES

WATER-COOLED UNIT



we make life better™



Water-Cooled Unit

Pre Startup Checklist

Installing contractor should verify the following items.		
1. Is there any visible shipping damage?	Yes	No
2. Is the unit level?	Yes	No
3. Is proper vibration isolation provided in accordance with IOM?	Yes	No
4. Are the unit clearances adequate for service and operation?	Yes	No
5. Do all panel and/or access doors open freely and are the handles operational?	Yes	No
6. Have all shipping braces been removed?	Yes	No
7. If iDDP/DDP fans are installed, have shipping blocks been removed and spring isolators been adjusted?	Yes	No
8. Have all electrical connections been tested for tightness?	Yes	No
9. Does the electrical service correspond to the unit nameplate?	Yes	No
10. On 208/230V units, has the transformer tap been adjusted to the voltage being applied?	Yes	No
11. Has overcurrent protection (breakers/fuses) been installed to match the unit nameplate requirement?	Yes	No
12. Do all fans rotate freely?	Yes	No
13. Does the field water piping to the unit appear to be correct size and pressure rating per design parameters?	Yes	No
14. Does the inlet (supply) water piping of the main water loop run to the inlet water connection of the unit?	Yes	No
15. Does the outlet (return) water piping of the main water loop run to the outlet water connection of the unit?	Yes	No
16. Is all copper tubing isolated so that it does not rub?	Yes	No
17. Are air filters installed with proper orientation?	Yes	No
18. Have condensate drain and p-trap been connected?	Yes	No
19. Is the condensate trap primed with water?	Yes	No
20. Is the TXV sensing bulb in the correct location?	Yes	No
21. Does the TXV sensing bulb have proper thermal contact and is properly insulated?	Yes	No
22. Are all ship loose items installed and wired properly?	Yes	No

Start-Up Procedures (R-410a Systems)

1. Start up must be performed by a qualified HVAC Technician.
2. Make certain that all power is disconnected at the main power circuit breaker or service disconnect before starting any of this procedure.
3. Check all electrical screw terminals and wiring lugs for tightness internal to the equipment. Components may have loosened due to vibration during transit or handling. Verify that the main power block lug connections made in the field are tight and secure.
4. Confirm that the voltage rating of the equipment data tag coincides with the power that will be delivered to the unit.
5. Verify that the circuit protection for the unit satisfies Local and National Codes according to the unit data tag Minimum Circuit Ampacity (MCA) and Maximum Fuse Size (MFS).
6. Leak check the refrigerant system. While the unit was leak checked at the factory, leaks can develop during transit and / or handling.
7. Confirm that the unit condensate has been adequately trapped and taken to a suitable point for disposal.
8. Verify that the filters are in place, clean and usable.
9. Apply power to the unit. Switch the circuit breaker or field supplied electrical service disconnect switch to the on position.

NOTE: If the unit has crankcase heaters and the surrounding ambient is 70° F or lower, let the compressors sit for approximately 24 hours before proceeding.

10. Record the voltage at the unit terminals.
11. On the wall controller, navigate to the system enables menu. Set the compressor to OFF. Set the system ON/OFF menu to the ON position.
12. Verify that the evaporator blower(s) are rotating in the correct direction (three phase units only).

NOTE: If the evaporator blower motor runs backwards, shut off all power to the unit. Switch any two of the incoming power leads at the unit main power terminal block. The unit has been wired and phased properly at the factory. DO NOT change any factory wiring to correct for a phase problem.

NOTE: Before conducting the following start up sections connect a refrigerant gauge set to the unit Schrader connections. Install temperature sensors or probes to record the appropriate refrigerant line temperatures.

13. Set the wall controller to a temperature set point approximately 5° lower than the entering air temperature. This should energize the compressor(s).

NOTE: Dependent upon the options and/or the thermostat, there may be a delay for the compressor(s) operation.

14. While waiting for the compressor(s) to stabilize, record the External Static Pressure (ESP) for the evaporator blower.

NOTE: Make sure all the unit access panels are in place when taking these readings.



WARNING

HEAT EXCHANGER FREEZE RISK:

Heat Exchanger will fail if operated at or near the freezing point of water/glycol mixture.

The following precautions must be taken:

- At startup, fluid side must be started first.
- At shutdown, refrigerant side must be shut down first
- Fluid side outlet must have temperature monitoring and emergency shutdown equipment in case temperature approaches too close to the freezing point.

15. Verify that the incoming water / fluid pressure does not exceed the rating for the water / fluid control valves.
16. Verify that the unit piping and heat exchangers will not be subjected to freezing conditions.
17. Confirm that no joints are leaking in the cooling fluid circuit(s).
18. Document the type of fluid being used as the cooling medium. If glycol is being used, make sure the mixture is adequate for any low ambient conditions that may be possible.

Continued on next page

Start-Up Procedures (R-410a Systems) Continued:

19. If possible, record the fluid flow rate (GPM).
 - a. Make sure the flow rate is within the proper limits:
 - i. Minimum 2.5 GPM / Ton
 - ii. Maximum 3.5 GPM / Ton
 20. Record the entering and leaving fluid temperatures.
 - b. Make sure the leaving fluid temperature is within the proper limits:
 - i. Minimum 60° F
 - ii. Maximum 115° F
 21. Record the pressure drop of the water / fluid across the unit.
 22. Verify that all valves on each fluid circuit function properly.
 23. Record the suction line pressure and the suction line temperature for each circuit near the compressor.
 24. Using an appropriate pressure / temperature chart for R-410a refrigerant, look up and record the saturation temperature corresponding to the suction pressure.
 25. Calculate and record the suction superheat for each circuit by taking the difference between the suction line temperature and the saturation temperature corresponding to the suction pressure.
 26. Record the liquid line pressure and the liquid line temperature for each circuit near the condenser heat exchanger outlet.
 27. Using an appropriate pressure / temperature chart for R-410a refrigerant, look up and record the saturation temperature corresponding to the liquid line pressure.
 28. Calculate and record the liquid sub-cooling for each circuit by taking the difference between the liquid line temperature and the saturation temperature corresponding to the liquid line pressure.
 29. Record the Amps for the evaporator blower motor and each compressor. If the system is single phase, use L1 and L2 only.
 - a. Make sure the pressures on each compressor circuit are within the proper limits:
 - i. 290 – 550 Discharge
 - ii. 100 – 140 psig Suction
 - b. Compressor Amperage is below the RLA Amps listed on the unit data tag.
 - i. The maximum compressor operating current (amps) at start up depends a lot on the system loading. The lower the load, the less the current. The higher the load, the higher the current.
 - c. The blower motor FLA value should never be exceeded.
 - i. If the FLA value is exceeded, shut the unit off and check the duct design, sheave turns open or make sure there is no blockage / obstruction in the duct or filters.
 30. Document any additional information deemed appropriate for the specific application or installation.
 31. Shut the system down and remove all test instruments and test sensors.
 32. Leave the system in the operating mode as appropriate for the customer and the application.
- ### Optional Heating Start Up:
33. If the system has any optional heat, set the room thermostat approximately 5° higher than the actual room temperature. Set the thermostat operating mode to the HEAT position.
 34. Dependent upon the heating source the heating valve or switch / contactor should be activated.
 35. After several minutes of operation, record the return air temperature and the supply air temperature.
 36. Based on the heating source, document the appropriate temperatures, pressures, voltage or amp values.



UNITED COOLAIR

Water-Cooled Unit

Start-Up Procedures

Please complete the form and include contact, start-up date and all requested information.

Water-Cooled Unit

Start-Up Procedures (R-410a Systems)

Job Name: _____	Date: _____
Address: _____	
City: _____	State: _____ ZIP _____
Unit Model No.: _____	
Unit Serial No.: _____	

Screw Lugs & Terminals OK? Yes _____ No _____

Describe any loose connections and action(s) taken:

Power Supply Correct Voltage and Phase? Yes _____ No _____

If not in agreement with unit data tag contact the Distributor.

Is the Circuit Protection the correct type and does it meet the unit data tag requirements? Yes _____ No _____

If not correct describe what action(s) have been taken to correct:

Unit controller wiring verified? Yes _____ No _____

"C" Terminal hooked up if necessary? Yes _____ No _____

Unit leak check OK? Yes _____ No _____

If leak was located describe where and how repaired:

Condensate trapped & run to a suitable disposal point? Yes _____ No _____

Is the condensate trap primed? Yes _____ No _____

Air Filters are in place, clean & usable? Yes _____ No _____

Three Phase Measured Voltage L1-L2 _____ L2-L3 _____ L1-L3 _____

Evaporator Blower Motor Rotation OK? Yes _____ No _____

If three phase power and rotation is not correct describe action(s) taken to correct:

Supply Air External Static Pressure (ESP): In. WG _____

Verify that incoming fluid pressure does not exceed Yes _____ No _____
rating for the fluid control valves.

Are unit piping and heat exchangers subject to freezing conditions? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, is corrective action being taken? Yes _____ No _____
Please Describe:



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Start-Up Procedures (R-410a Systems)

Are there cooling fluid leaks? Circuit 1: Yes _____ No _____ Circuit 2: Yes _____ No _____

Cooling Fluid Type
If Glycol what percentage of mix: _____ Good to a temperature of _____

Water / Fluid flow rate..... GPM _____

Entering Water Temperature (EFT): °F _____ Leaving Water Temperature (LFT): °F _____

Water / Fluid Pressure Drop across unit:..... PSI _____

Verify that all valves on each circuit are functioning properly. Yes _____ No _____

Verify water/fluid discharge pressure set point. Yes _____ No _____

Water mesh screen installed and mesh size. Yes _____ No _____ Mesh Size _____

Cooling Mode

System Air TemperaturesReturn: °F _____ Supply: °F _____

	Compressor 1	Compressor 2	Compressor 3	Compressor 4
Suction Pressure:	psi _____	psi _____	psi _____	psi _____
Suction Line Temperature:	°F _____	°F _____	°F _____	°F _____
Saturation Temperature:	°F _____	°F _____	°F _____	°F _____
Suction Superheat:	° _____	° _____	° _____	° _____
Liquid Line Pressure:	psi _____	psi _____	psi _____	psi _____
Saturation Temperature:	°F _____	°F _____	°F _____	°F _____
Liquid Line Temperature:	°F _____	°F _____	°F _____	°F _____
Sub-cooling:	° _____	° _____	° _____	° _____

Electrical

Evap. 1 Motor AmpsL1 _____ L2 _____ L3 _____

Evap. 2 Motor AmpsL1 _____ L2 _____ L3 _____

Compressor 1 AmpsL1 _____ L2 _____ L3 _____

Compressor 2 AmpsL1 _____ L2 _____ L3 _____

Heating Mode (Optional Hot Water Coil, Steam Coil or Electric Heat)

System Air TemperaturesReturn: °F _____ Supply: °F _____

Entering Water Temperature:.....°F _____ Leaving Water Temperature:.....°F _____

Steam Pressure: psi _____

Electric Heat kW: _____ Voltage: _____

Electric Heat Amps: Stage1..... L1 _____ L2 _____ L3 _____

Stage2..... L1 _____ L2 _____ L3 _____

Misc. _____

Technician (print name): _____ Phone: _____

Company: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

