MODEL
ESP-J SYSTEM
INSTALLATION, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

Central Air Conditioning Series
2 to 5 Tons
Fan Coil Unit/Air Supply Components

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**Section 1: INTRODUCTION**

The following terms are used throughout this manual to bring attention to the presence of potential hazards or to important information concerning the product:

⚠️ **DANGER** Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death, serious injury or substantial property damage.

⚠️ **WARNING** Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death, serious injury or substantial property damage.

⚠️ **CAUTION** Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor injury or property damage.

**NOTICE:** Used to notify of special instructions on installation, operation or maintenance which are important to equipment but not related to personal injury hazards.

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**SPACEPAK SYSTEM DESIGN**

SpacePak is a hi-velocity central air conditioning system which utilizes a conventional outdoor condensing unit matched with the indoor Model ESP-J fan coil unit to provide conditioned air through the specially-designed, pre-fabricated, pre-insulated flexible duct system. The system and its basic components operate the same as in any conventional air-to-air cooling system.

The SpacePak system is covered by the following U.S. Patents: 3,507,354; 3,575,234; 3,596,936; 3,605,797; 3,685,329; 4,045,977; 4,698,982; 926,673 and Canadian Patents: 891,292; 923,935; 923,936.

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**CODE COMPLIANCE**

Fan coil unit installation must conform to the requirements of the local authority having jurisdiction or, in the absence of such requirements, to the National Board of Fire Underwriters regulations. Fan coil unit meets ETL listing requirements.

All electrical wiring must be in accordance with the National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA No. 70-latest edition and any additional state or local code requirements. If an external electrical source is utilized, the fan coil unit, when installed, must be electrically grounded.

**NOTICE:** It is a requirement of the International Mechanical Code (307.2.3) to install a secondary drain or an auxiliary drain pan where damage to any building components will occur as a result of overflow from the equipment drain pan or stoppage in the condensate drain piping from a cooling or an evaporator coil. Follow local code requirements.

**AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COMPONENT REQUIREMENTS**

Air distribution components installation must conform to the requirements of local authority having jurisdiction or, in the absence of such requirements, to the National Fire Protection Association 90A or 90B.

Do not begin the installation of the system without performing a load calculation to determine heat gain, system layout and material take-off. If a layout plan is not already available and room terminator requirements determined, then refer to the SpacePak Application Manual, SP9, to complete this information. A description of air distribution system components is shown in Figure 1.1.

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**ESP-J - MODEL NUMBER DESCRIPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UT</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>RT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

1,2,3. - Unit Type [UT]
ESP - Evaporator DX Fan Coil Unit

4,5,6,7 - Capacity [CA]
2430 - 24,000 to 30,000 BTU/Hr. (2-2 1/2 tons)
3642 - 36,000 to 42,000 BTU/Hr. (3-3 1/2 tons)
4860 - 48,000 to 60,000 BTU/Hr. (4-5 tons)

8 - Series [SE]
J - "J" series

9 - Cabinet Type [CT]
H - Horizontal

10 - Refrigerant Type [RT]
4 - R410A
FIGURE 1.1: AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COMPONENTS

RETURN AIR BOX (BM-9149, AC-RBF-3, BM-9169): Each includes filter grill with metal frame, permanent filter, and 2 clamp bands. BM-9149 is for ESP-2430J. AC-RBF-3 is for ESP-3642J and BM-9169 is for ESP-4860J.

RETURN AIR DUCT (BM-6808-10, BM-6809-10, BM-6839-10): Flexible, 10 feet long with round shape. BM-6808-10 (15” dia.) for ESP-2430J. BM-6809-10 (19” dia.) for ESP-3642J and BM-6839-10 (24” dia.) is for ESP-4860J.

PLENUM ADAPTOR: 9” round OR 10” X 10” square metal component to attach plenum duct to fan coil unit.

PLENUM DUCT & COMPONENTS: May be 9” round sheet metal or 10” X 10” (O.D.) square, fiberboard duct types as specified by the installing contractor. Above layout is shown as an illustrative assembly reference only.

R6 SUPPLY TUBING (AC-ST6-100): Flexible, R6 insulated, 2” I.D. and 3-1/4” O.D. Each section is 100 feet long.

R8 SUPPLY TUBING (AC-ST8-75): Flexible, R8 insulated, 2” I.D. and 5-3/8” O.D. Each section is 75 feet long.

INSTALLATION KITS: Contains a specified amount of sound attenuating tubes, kwik-connects, terminator plates (incl. spring clips & screws), winter supply air shut-offs and a balancing orifice set to complete installation of room outlets. Supplied in (2) and (5) outlet boxed quantities.

PLENUM TAKE-OFF KIT: Contains a specific amount of plenum take-offs, gaskets and fasteners to complete installation of room outlets. Take-offs available for round sheet metal or square fiberboard duct as specified by installing contractor. Supplied in (2) and (5) outlet boxed quantities.

KWIK CONNECT 90° WALL ELBOW (AC-KCWE): To allow for wall terminations in 2” X 4” stud spaces.

SECONDARY DRAIN PAN: Specifically sized for SpacePak horizontal fan coil units. Constructed of durable polyethylene. Fan coil unit sets directly on top and can be installed with threaded rod.

PLIERS (SPC-72): To assure full setting of all clips (fasteners) in plenum take-off (not shown).

PLENUM HOLE CUTTER (SPC-71-10): To cut 2” hole in fiber board for plenum take-off installation (not shown).
**Plenum Duct**

The plenum duct can be run in practically any location accessible for the attachment of the supply tubing (see suggested layouts in Figure 1.2). The plenum is normally located in the attic or basement, and it is usually more economical to run the plenum where it will appreciably shorten the lengths of two or more supply runs.

In some two-story split level homes, it may be advantageous to go from one level to another with the plenum duct. Whenever necessary, either between floors or along the ceiling, the small size of the plenum makes it easy to box in.

The fan coil unit is designed to operate with a total external static pressure of 1.8 inches of water column (minimum 1.2 - maximum 1.8). Excessive static pressure increases the air flow in individual runs and may cause some or all terminators to be noisy.

For systems designed with a bullhead tee installed as on Unit No. 1 (Figure 1.3), the best results are obtained if not more than 60% of the total number of system outlets are attached to any one branch of the tee. For systems with a branch tee installed as on Unit No. 2 (Figure 1.3), not more than 30% of the total number of system outlets should be attached to the perpendicular branch of the tee.

**FIGURE 1.2: PLENUM/TUBING LAYOUT EXAMPLES (FOR GUIDANCE ONLY)**
The larger system capacities (ESP-3642/4860J) are affected more by higher system static pressure than the smaller systems. Installation of the plenum tee closer than the minimum indicated in Fig. 1.3 will reduce performance of the system. No supply runs should be installed between unit outlet and this tee. Static readings on system should be taken before tee.

Supply Tubing
In the case of two-story or split-level applications, supply tubing may run from one story to another. It is small enough to go in stud spaces, but this is often difficult in older homes because of hidden obstructions in stud spaces. It is more common to run the supply tubing from the attic down through second story closets to the first story terminators.

Supply tubing runs in the corners of the second story rooms can be boxed in and are hardly noticeable since overall diameter is only 3-1/4".

Room Terminators
Terminators should be located primarily in the ceiling or floor for vertical discharge or high on a wall for horizontal discharge. Installation of horizontally discharged terminators is assisted with the SpacePak 90° wall elbow (see page 13). Two excellent spots for horizontal discharge are in the soffit area above kitchen cabinets (see Figure 1.4) and in the top portion of closets (see Figure 1.5).

Terminators should always be out of normal traffic patterns to prevent discharge air from blowing directly on occupants. And they should not be located directly above shelves or large pieces of furniture. Outside wall or corner locations are recommended if the room has more than one outside wall. Locating terminators away from interior doors prevents short cycling of air to the return air box.

SHIPMENT OF UNIT
Each fan coil unit is shipped in a single carton. Packed with the unit, there are vibration isolation pads, a condensate trap assembly and a factory installed primary float switch.
SECTION 2: SYSTEM INSTALLATION

NOTICE: Before proceeding with the installation, we recommend reading through this section of the manual for an overall understanding of the air conditioning fan coil unit and air distribution system component installation procedures.

Step 1: Locating the Unit
The fan coil unit may be installed in an unconditioned space (as long as it is protected from the weather) such as an attic, garage or crawlspace, or a conditioned space such as a basement, closet or utility room (see dimensions in Figures 2.2 and 2.3).

When selecting a location, consider the locations (as shown in Figures 2.4 and 2.5) of the return air box; routing of the plenum duct, supply tubing, refrigerant lines, condensate drain line; and all recommended clearances (see Figures 2.2 and 2.3).

FIGURE 2.1: MODEL ESP-J SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESP-2430J</td>
<td>2 - 2-1/2</td>
<td>230/60/1</td>
<td>7/8&quot;</td>
<td>3/8&quot;</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>15&quot;</td>
<td>24 to 30</td>
<td>13+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP-3642J</td>
<td>3 - 3-1/2</td>
<td>230/60/1</td>
<td>7/8&quot;</td>
<td>3/8&quot;</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>19&quot;</td>
<td>36 to 42</td>
<td>13+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP-4860J</td>
<td>4 &amp; 5</td>
<td>230/60/1</td>
<td>7/8&quot;</td>
<td>3/8&quot;</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>24&quot;</td>
<td>48 to 60</td>
<td>13+</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*Unit includes optional conversion kit to 115V.

FIGURE 2.2: UNIT DIMENSIONS AND CLEARANCES (inches)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<td>ESP-2430J</td>
<td>24-1/4&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>18-1/2&quot;</td>
<td>10-1/2&quot;</td>
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<td>ESP-3642J</td>
<td>33-1/4&quot;</td>
<td>16-1/2&quot;</td>
<td>25-3/4&quot;</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP-4860J</td>
<td>43-1/4&quot;</td>
<td>21-1/2&quot;</td>
<td>34-1/4&quot;</td>
<td>10-1/4&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 2.3: MODEL ESP-J SPECIFICATIONS
FIGURE 2.3: CONNECTION LOCATIONS AND ASSEMBLED PLENUM ADAPTOR DIMENSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL</th>
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<tr>
<td>2430J</td>
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<td>9-1/2&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3642J</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>11-7/8&quot;</td>
<td>14&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4860J</td>
<td>17&quot;</td>
<td>17&quot;</td>
<td>19&quot;</td>
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FIGURE 2.4: TYPICAL UNIT INSTALLATION

FIGURE 2.5: HORIZONTAL AIR FLOW UNIT INSTALLATION
Step 2: Cutting Return Air Opening

Select exact location for return air box. Avoid installing box in dining room, living room, kitchen, etc., unless return air duct can be installed with at least two 90° bends (accomplished by splicing two return air ducts together.)

For attic installations to raise fan coil unit up through opening, cut return air opening 14-1/2” wide by 27” long for the ESP-2430J, 14-1/2” wide by 31-1/2” long for the ESP-3642J* and 14-1/2” wide by 36-1/2” long for the ESP-4860J. These openings will accommodate the return air box with sufficient frame lip to cover the opening (see Figure 2.6).

*NOTICE: The return air adapter may need to be removed from the unit to fit through the opening cut-out.

If joists are on 16” centers, the 14-1/2” width of the return air box should fit between successive joists. Where joists run in the opposite direction, or to properly center the return, it may be necessary to cut joists and install headers.

For all wall return applications, cut the return air opening to accommodate the return air box according to the same dimensions. Remember, location of opening must allow for a 90° bend in the return air duct.

Check the opening for proper fit of the return air box. Do not install the return air box until the installation of the entire SpacePak system is completed, if you want to fit materials up through this hole.

**FIGURE 2.6: RETURN AIR BOX FRAME DIMENSIONS**

Step 3: Attaching Supply Air Plenum Adaptor

NOTICE: If unit is to be located in the attic and installed through ceiling joists, attach supply plenum adaptor in attic.

A. HORIZONTAL DISCHARGE:

Refer to Figure 2.6A and duct installation instructions supplied with fan coil unit.
Step 4: Setting the Unit
Construct a platform for the fan coil unit, as shown in Figure 2.8. The platform can be constructed of 2 x 4 x 4 (minimum), 2 x 6, 2 x 8 and 2 x 10 lumber, as necessary to achieve proper pitch of 1/4" per foot for the condensate drain line. Figure 2.7 shows the approximate normal allowable run of condensate piping as a function of the framing lumber used for platform construction. The platform covering should be 1/2" plywood minimum.

Attach vibration isolation pads (supplied inside fan coil unit) to platform covering as shown in Fig. 2.8.

Secure the platform to the joist or floor, depending on location selected for the fan coil unit. Make sure platform is level.

For locations where the fan coil unit will be suspended, suspend platform from overhead by 1/4" threaded rods.

**NOTICE:** Allow room on sides for servicing.

### FIGURE 2.7: CONDENSATE PIPING RUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUMBER SIZE</th>
<th>2 X 4</th>
<th>2 X 6</th>
<th>2 X 8</th>
<th>2 X 10</th>
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<tr>
<td>MAXIMUM HORIZONTAL</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>16'</td>
<td>24'</td>
<td>32'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For installations with a return air box and return air duct, set fan coil unit on the platform with the elliptical opening facing in the direction of the return air box. **DO NOT** let the supply air plenum adaptor support the weight of the unit.

Do not secure the unit to the platform, as the weight of the unit will hold it in position.

Step 5: Connecting Refrigerant Lines
Connect refrigerant lines from the outdoor condensing unit to the fan coil unit in accordance with its manufacturer’s sizing recommendations for the length of the piping run. Proper line sizing is critical to the operation of the system. Always use proper brazing procedures. A trickle flow (2PSI) of dry nitrogen to avoid scale or blockage in the piping system is recommended while brazing. SpacePak also recommends installing a sight glass on the liquid line outside of the unit as an aid for accurately charging the system.
Step 6: Installing the Condensate Trap & Line

NOTICE: It is a requirement of the International Mechanical Code (307.2.3) to install a secondary drain or an auxiliary drain pan where damage to any building components will occur as a result of overflow from the equipment drain pan or stoppage in the condensate drain piping from a cooling or an evaporator coil. Follow local code requirements.

Refer to Fig. 2.2 for primary and secondary condensate drain locations. Components for the PVC condensate trap are provided in a separate bag with fan coil unit (see Fig. 2.9) and should be cemented together with PVC pipe cement.

⚠️ CAUTION ⚠️ Do not use substitute trap. Do not cut off or alter trap components.

Screw male adapter (see Fig. 2.9) into unit’s primary condensate drain connection. Assemble and cement remaining components together. Then cement assembly to male adapter. The 45° elbow provides an offset from beneath unit suction line for access to clean-out plug.

Run a condensate line from the trap to a suitable drain that’s in accordance with local codes. Make sure the line is pitched 1/4” per foot.

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Step 7: Wiring the Unit

⚠️ WARNING ⚠️ Turn off electrical power supply before servicing. Contact with live electric components can cause shock or death.

All electrical and control wiring must be installed in accordance with the codes listed in Section 1 of this manual. Wiring diagram is provided in Figure 2.10. A separate 230/60/1 power supply is recommended for the unit. Use standard 15-amp circuit breaker and 14-gauge wire from power supply to unit.

Connect power supply to Terminals L1 and L2 on the high voltage terminal block. Connect a ground wire to the equipment ground terminal located next to the high voltage terminal block.

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Step 8: Installing Air Distribution Components

All plenum duct and supply tubing runs as well as room terminator locations must be in accordance with air distribution system requirements listed in Section 1 of this manual. Where taping of joints is required, UL181 approved tape is required.

Plenum Duct Installation

All tees, elbows and branch runs must be a minimum of 24" from the fan coil unit or any other tee, elbow or branch run. Keep all tees and elbows to a minimum to keep system pressure drop on larger layouts to a minimum.

NOTICE: Refer to duct installation instructions supplied with fan coil unit or follow manufacturers instructions supplied with other duct system types.
FIGURE 2.10: MODEL ESP-J 230V WIRING DIAGRAM*

* For 115V conversion instructions see conversion kit supplied separately with the unit.
SpacePak J Series Control Indicator LEDs

**Power Indicator**
The Power indicator will blink to indicate that the control is operational.

**Fan Prove Indicator**
The Fan Prove indicator will illuminate when there is power to the fan and the optional damper is in the open position.

Note: The Fan Prove Terminal will also energize with 24VAC when the above conditions are met.

**Fault Indicator**
Fault Flash Codes:
- Float Switch: 1 Flash
- Anti-Frost Switch: 2 Flashes
- Fan Prove Fault: 3 Flashes

Note: All Flash Codes are latched until power is cycled, even if the fault is cleared. The Float Switch requires power to be cycled to resume operation.
Tubing Installation
Room Terminator & Sound Attenuating Tubing Installation
Room terminators and pre-assembled sound attenuating tubes are provided in the Installation Kits.

NOTICE: Do not install terminators in a wall in which a sharp bend in the sound attenuating tube is required (see Figure 2.11). The result would be unacceptable noise.

OPTION: Using a SpacePak Kwik Connect Wall Elbow (Model Number: AC-KCWE) addresses this condition (see Figure 2.12).

Assemble spring clips to terminator plate with screws provided in installation kit. Tighten clips until they are close to the thickness of the material they are being mounted to.

Assemble the room terminator to the sound attenuating tubing by simply fitting the two pieces together and twisting until tight (see Figure 2.14). If the terminator is to be used in a floor location, then field fabricate a small screen (1-1/2" square; 1/4 X 1/4 20-gauge galvanized wire screen) and place screen over opening on the back of the terminator prior to twisting on the kwik-connect (on the sound attenuating tube).

NOTICE: Do not shorten sound attenuating tube length. The result would be unacceptable noise.

Push the free end of the sound attenuating tube through the 4" hole until the two toggle springs on the room terminator snap into place.

Center the two spring clips on a line parallel to the direction of the tubing routing from the room terminator (see Figure 2.14). This is important since the weight of the tubing will have a tendency to cause a part of the terminator to pull away from the ceiling if the clips and tubing do not run parallel.

Then tighten the screws (attached to the terminator) until the terminator is snug against the ceiling or floor. Do not overtighten. For installations with floors or ceilings which are thicker than normal, longer toggle screws or special mounting plates may be required.

In marking location for room terminator (see Figure 2.13), the center of the terminator should be approximately 5" from the wall or, when installed in the corner of a room 5" from both walls.

After marking location, drill a 1/8" diameter hole for outlet. Verify there is at least 2" for tubing assembly clearance all around this hole by visual inspection or inserting a bent piece of wire to feel for obstructions. Adjust direction of hole as needed, to gain this 2" clearance. After all clearances have been checked, take a 4" diameter rotary-type hole saw and cut a hole, using the 1/8" diameter hole as a pilot.
After attaching the supply tubing to the sound attenuating tube, bring the open end of the tube to the plenum.

To cut a hole in the plenum, refer to duct installation instructions supplied with fan coil unit. Sheet metal duct requires a 2-1/16” hole.

Avoid sharp bends in the supply tubing (as well as the sound attenuating tubing). The minimum radius bend is 4” (see Figure 2.15); however, wherever possible, hold to a larger radius.

Individual supply tubing runs must be a minimum of 6-feet, even if the distance between the sound attenuating tubing and plenum is less than 6 feet.

Supply tubing comes in 100-foot sections (R8 tubing comes in 75-foot sections) and may be cut to length with a knife or fine tooth hacksaw.

For each supply tubing run, estimate and cut the length of tubing that will be needed between the plenum and sound attenuating tube. At the open end of the supply tubing a kwik-connect will be installed (see Figure 2.16). First, push back the cover and the insulation exposing approximately 4” of the inner core. Fold in any tails or frays that may be present after cutting the supply tubing. Second, hand compress the corrugations until they are densely compacted 1-1/2” to 2” from the open end of the supply tube. Third, thread kwik-connect into the inner core until snug. Fourth, pull the insulation and cover forward and tuck it into the deep groove on the back side of the kwik-connect. Fifth, wrap the connection securely with UL181 approved tape.

When finished, simply twist together (see Figure 2.17) the kwik-connect on the sound attenuating tube, and wrap the connection securely with tape.

Supply Tubing Installation

Kwik-connects and balancing orifices are provided in the Installation Kits. Plenum take-offs, gaskets and fasteners are supplied in the separate plenum take-off kit.

Avoid sharp bends in the supply tubing (as well as the sound attenuating tubing). The minimum radius bend is 4” (see Figure 2.15); however, wherever possible, hold to a larger radius.

FIGURE 2.15: MINIMUM TUBING BEND

At the plenum, all supply tubing connections must be a minimum of 18” from any plenum tee, plenum elbow or the fan coil unit.

Notice: Gasket must be installed to seal plenum take-off to prevent air leakage.

Position the plenum take-off gasket on the back side of the plenum take-off and insert the assembly into the hole in the plenum (see Figure 2.18).

NOTICE: All four fasteners must be installed to assure air tight fitting between plenum take-off and plenum.
In accordance with your calculations as to requirements for balancing orifices, mount the orifice in the outlet of the plenum take-off (see Figure 2.20), prior to attaching the supply tubing.

Next, install a kwik-connect in the open end of the supply tubing, using the same procedures as before, and twist together kwik-connects on supply tubing and plenum take-off. Wrap connection securely with tape.

Return Air Box & Duct Installation
Remove the return air grill from the return air box and remove the air filter from the return air grill.

Insert the return box from below for ceiling installation (or from the front for wall installations) and fasten with four screws through holes provided on the long side of the box. (see Figure 2.21).

Winter Supply Shut-Off Installation
Simply insert winter supply shut-offs into the room terminator openings (see Figure 2.23). Wrap the return air filter in a plastic bag and reinstall it to block the return air opening. Winter supply shut-offs prevent moisture from collecting in ductwork during winter months. Be sure to remove the plastic bag and all winter supply shut-offs before operating the system.
SECTION 3: START-UP & OPERATION

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION
When power is turned on and thermostat fan switch is set to ON and the cooling indicator is set to OFF, the indoor fan motor is energized in approximately 2 minutes. The outdoor unit is off.

When power is turned on and thermostat fan switch is set to ON or AUTO and the cooling indicator to COOL the indoor and outdoor units will start.

AUTO position on the thermostat will stop and start your system when the temperature setting is satisfied. The ON position on the thermostat will stop the outdoor unit only when the temperature setting is satisfied and the indoor unit will continue to run, recirculating indoor air.

The fan coil unit is equipped with a protective device called an anti-frost control which will automatically stop the outdoor unit (while the indoor unit continues to run) if ice accumulates on the indoor unit evaporator coil causing abnormal operating conditions. When the accumulated ice has melted, the anti-frost control will restart the outdoor unit.

The fan coil unit is equipped with primary float switch, and the system will automatically shut down if the drain pan is full of water (condensate) and not draining. The system requires service.

PRIOR TO START-UP
1. Check all electrical connections for tightness.
2. Check air filter has been installed in return air box or filter box.
3. Remove all winter supply shut-offs and store them in a safe place.

SYSTEM START-UP & ADJUSTMENTS
1. Place thermostat fan switch in ON position and cooling indicator in OFF position. In about 2 minutes, indoor unit blower will start.
2. Check blower operation for excess noise or vibration.
3. Check entire distribution system for leakage and apply additional tape where necessary.
4. Set individual fan speeds
   a. Remove the speed control cover as shown in Figure 4.1 page 25.
   b. With the unit powered and operating from a conventional thermostat, ensure there is no conditioning call (Thermostat is satisfied) and switch the fan control to “Manual” or “On” to create a G call.
   c. With a small screwdriver, turn the potentiometer marked Flo0 to achieve the desired air flow for fan only operation.
   d. Create a “Cool” call by placing the thermostat in Cooling mode (if present) and setting the Temperature setpoint below the current room temperature. Ensure any time delay has expired and the thermostat has sent a Y1 call.
   e. With a small screwdriver, turn the potentiometer marked Flo1 to achieve the desired air flow for normal cooling operation.
   f. Create a “Heat” call by placing the thermostat in Heating mode (if present) and setting the Temperature setpoint above the current room temperature. Ensure any time delay has expired and the thermostat has sent a W1/OB call.
   g. With a small screwdriver, turn the potentiometer marked Flo2 to achieve the desired air flow for normal heating operation.
   h. For two stage thermostats only. Review the thermostat manufacturer’s literature to learn how to create a Second Stage heating or cooling call (usually based upon time to satisfy or temperature difference between room and setpoint) Create this condition to initiate a Y2 or W2 call.
   i. Create a "Second Stage Cooling" call and with a small screwdriver, turn the potentiometer on the speed control marked Flo3, to achieve the desired air flow for "High" Cooling operation.
   j. Create a "Second Stage Heating" call and with a small screwdriver, turn the potentiometer on the speed control marked Flo4, to achieve the desired air flow for "High" Heating operation.
   k. Replace the speed control cover.

DECREASE / INCREASE

SPACEPAK
HEATING (W2) Flo4
COOLING (Y2) Flo3
HEATING (W1/OB) Flo2
COOLING (Y1) Flo1
FAN ONLY (O) Flo0

Flo0 Fan Only Flo1 Cooling Flo2 Heating Flo3 Stage 2 Cooling Flo4 Stage 2 Heating
5. Check that system static pressure is within acceptable limits (minimum 1.2” WC - ,maximum 1.5” WC). You can use a U-tube manometer to check the external static pressure on the duct system.
   1. Puncture a ¼” diameter hole in the plenum duct at least 18” from the fan coil unit.
   2. Insert the high-side manometer tube into the hole so that the end is approximately flush with the inside wall of the plenum, and perpendicular to the direction of airflow.
   3. System static pressure should be between 1.2” and 1.5” WC.
      a. If the pressure is higher than 1.5”, provide additional supply runs to increase airflow or lower the fan speed by turning the fan speed adjustment for the current mode of operation counter-clockwise to reduce the static pressure.
      b. If the pressure is lower than 1.2”, look for leaks in the supply plenum, restrictions in the return system (including clogged filters) If more than the recommended number of supply runs are installed, you may install flow restrictors (orifices) in these runs. If the number of runs is appropriate for the load, increase the static pressure by turning fan speed adjustment for the current mode of operation clockwise to increase the static pressure.

6. Check that blower motor amp draw compares with fan coil unit rating plate. Amp draw shown on plate is the FLA of motor (not the actual running amps) and will vary with the pressure and voltage.

7. Place the thermostat cooling indicator in COOL position, which will start the outdoor unit. Let the system run at least 30 minutes to stabilize operating conditions.

8. For outdoor unit start-up, follow manufacturer’s instructions.

9. Check that temperature drop across evaporator coil in the indoor unit is between 20°F to 28°F.

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE BALANCE OF THE SYSTEM**

A. Room Terminators (Outlets): Based on the equipment selected, determine the recommended number of fully open outlets from Figure 3.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL TONNAGE</th>
<th>MINIMUM RECOMMENDED NUMBER OF FULLY OPEN OUTLETS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MODEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ESP-2430J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-1/2</td>
<td>ESP-2430J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ESP-3642J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-1/2</td>
<td>ESP-3642J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ESP-4860J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ESP-4860J</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTICE:** Do not introduce refrigerant liquid to system through suction port. Liquid in the suction line may damage the compressor.

**NOTICE:** Before adding refrigerant to system verify Item #5 in “System Start-up & Adjustment” section has been performed.

10. Verify that system refrigerant is correct by measuring subcooling at liquid service port. Subcooling should be 10°F to 13°F.

11. Check the super heat leaving the evaporator coil against the corresponding suction pressure from the schrader fitting at the fan coil unit. Superheat value should be between 9°F and 12°F.

12. If a sight glass has been installed on the liquid line at the air handler check for the presence of flashing. If flashing is occuring, check and adjust subcooling by adding refrigerant.

**CHARGING COOLING ONLY SYSTEMS**

After start-up, allow the system to operate for approximately 30 minutes in order to establish stable operating conditions. Check that the temperature drop across the evaporator coil is 20°F to 30°F. Do not attempt to adjust the charge at ambient temperatures below 65°F.

Verify and adjust refrigerant charge based upon outdoor unit manufacturer’s published recommendations.

**CAUTION** Releasing refrigerant gas into the atmosphere is a criminal offense.

B. Orifice Combinations: Should orifices be required to balance the system (installed at plenum take-off), refer to the combinations listed in Figure 3.2.

1. The minimum or recommended number of outlets means fully open outlets. Any outlet having an orifice would be only a percentage of an outlet.

2. For systems with average supply tubing lengths of 15 feet or less, use column A. For systems with supply tubing lengths greater than 15 feet, use column B.

**NOTICE:** The number of outlets and average length of the supply tubing has a significant effect on the overall system performance. It is highly recommended that the adjustment factors outlined in the SpacePak Application Manual are accounted for prior to any installation.

B. Orifice Combinations: Should orifices be required to balance the system (installed at plenum take-off), refer to the combinations listed in Figure 3.2.
The SpacePak system has been designed to provide years of trouble-free performance in normal installations. Examination by the homeowner at the beginning of each cooling season, and in mid-season should assure continued, good performance. In addition, the system should be examined by a qualified service professional at least once every year.

BEFORE EACH COOLING SEASON
1. Check and clean air filter. The air filter is permanent type. Remove and clean thoroughly with soap solution and water.

WARNING Turn off electrical power supply before servicing. Contact with live electric components can cause shock or death.

2. Check fan coil unit. Turn off unit power disconnect switch and remove service access panels.
   a. Inspect evaporator coil and blower wheel for build-up of dust and dirt. Clean with solvent and/ or water as necessary.
   b. Replace service access panels and turn on unit power disconnect switch.

3. Check that unit condensate drain is clear and free running, and plug is in cleanout.

4. For outdoor condensing unit, follow manufacturer’s maintenance instructions.

5. Follow “System Start-Up & Adjustments” procedures in Section 3 of this manual.

IF SYSTEM FAILS TO OPERATE
1. Check that thermostat switch is set for proper mode of operation and is set below room temperature.

2. Check that outdoor unit is operating.
   a. Confirm that compressor and fan are operating properly.
   b. Confirm voltages to outdoor unit.

IF FAN AND COMPRESSOR AT OUTDOOR UNIT ARE NOT RUNNING

2. Check for tripped circuit breaker or blown fuse at either the main fuse box or at unit disconnect box on or near the condensing unit. Replace blown fuse with same size and type.


FIGURE 3.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESIRED NUMBER OF TERMINALS*</th>
<th>TERMINAL - ORIFICE COMBINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.5</td>
<td>(1) .5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.65</td>
<td>(1) .35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.85</td>
<td>(1) .15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>(1) .5 + (1) .35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>(2) .35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>(1) .35 + (1) .15 or (1) + (1) .5 or (3) .5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>(1) + (1) .35 or (2) .5 + (1) .35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>(2) .15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>(2) .35 + (1) .5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>(1) + (1) .15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>(3) .35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For a room with more than two (2) terminals, combinations of the above may be used to achieve the desired fractional number.

C. Supply Tubing Length: An outlet with a supply tubing length of 15 feet is considered one, fully opened outlet. For other lengths refer to Figure 3.3 for adjustment factors.

FIGURE 3.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2&quot; SUPPLY TUBING LENGTH ADJUSTMENT FACTOR CHART</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACTOR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

## CONDITION: ESP-J & CONDENSING UNITS RUN, BUT COOLING INSUFFICIENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>VERIFICATION</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Suction Pressure</td>
<td>Check blower motor as described on page 23 in this manual.</td>
<td>If defective, replace motor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Check that filter in return air box is clean.</td>
<td>Clean air filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Check system refrigerant charge.</td>
<td>Charge to proper subcooling according to manufacturer’s instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Check for dirty evaporator coil.</td>
<td>Clean evaporator coil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| High Suction Pressure         | Check for air bubbles in system refrigerant.                                 | Charge to proper subcooling according to condensing unit manufactur-
|                               | Check calculated heat gain to be sure that equipment is sized properly.     | er’s instructions. Install sight glass near indoor unit and monitor. |
|                               | Check for obstructions near condensing unit which could cause recirculation of air. | Remove obstructions.                                           |
| Low Head Pressure             | Check system refrigerant charge.                                             | Charge to proper subcooling according to condensing unit manufactur-
|                               | Check calculated heat gain to be sure that equipment is sized properly.     | er’s instructions.                                              |
|                               |                                                                              | Take necessary action.                                         |
| High Head Pressure            | Check condenser fan motor according to condensing unit manufacturer’s instruc-
|                               | Check for dirty condensing unit coil.                                       | If defective, replace fan motor.                                |
|                               | Check system refrigerant charge.                                             | Clean condensing unit coil.                                    |
|                               | Check for dirty evaporator coil.                                             | Clean evaporator coil.                                         |
|                               | Check for obstructions near condensing unit which could cause recirculation of air. | Remove obstructions.                                           |
|                               | Check for restricted liquid lines.                                           | Remove restrictions and kinks from lines.                       |
| Distribution System Air Leaks | Check all joints in air distribution system.                                | Make sure all joints are air tight. Verify static pressure as de-
|                               |                                                                              | scribed on page 23 in this manual.                             |
## CONDITION: ESP-J UNIT & CONDENSING UNIT WILL NOT START

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>VERIFICATION</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thermostat Not Level</td>
<td>Check level of thermostat</td>
<td>If necessary, level thermostat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defective Thermostat</td>
<td>With volt meter, check resistance of thermostat contacts.</td>
<td>If resistance, thermostat is O.K. If no resistance, replace thermostat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose Low Voltage Wiring</td>
<td>Check all wiring connections for tightness.</td>
<td>Tighten all loose connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defective Low Voltage Transformer</td>
<td>Check transformer as described on page 23 in this manual.</td>
<td>If defective, replace transformer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate Electrical Service</td>
<td>Check electrical service against minimum requirements.</td>
<td>Replace electrical service with adequately sized service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Code - 1 Flash (Float Switch)</td>
<td>Check drain plan and condensate trap.</td>
<td>Clean condensate trap.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CONDITION: ESP-J UNIT WILL NOT START, BUT CONDENSING UNIT RUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>VERIFICATION</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shorted Or Broken Wiring</td>
<td>Check wiring.</td>
<td>If necessary, repair or replace wiring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose Low or High Voltage Wiring</td>
<td>Check all wiring connections for tightness.</td>
<td>Tighten all loose connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defective Blower Motor</td>
<td>Check motor as described on page 23 in this manual.</td>
<td>If defective, replace motor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CONDITION: ESP-J UNIT RUNS, BUT CONDENSING UNIT WILL NOT START

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>VERIFICATION</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defective Thermostat</td>
<td>With volt meter, check resistance of thermostat contacts.</td>
<td>If resistance, thermostat is O.K. If no resistance, replace thermostat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose Low Or High Voltage Wiring</td>
<td>Check all wiring connections for tightness.</td>
<td>Tighten all loose connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Code - 2 Flashes (Anti-Frost Switch)</td>
<td>With volt meter, check for 24v at terminal “AFS”.</td>
<td>If no voltage, check coil for ice. If ice is present, check air filter, return air duct &amp; blower motor for air flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If no ice on coil, check anti-frost switch for continuity. If no continuity, replace switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If 24v, switches are O.K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorted Or Broken Wiring</td>
<td>Check wiring.</td>
<td>If necessary, repair or replace wiring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condensing Unit</td>
<td>Check according to manufacturer’s instructions.</td>
<td>Repair or replace as directed by manufacturer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CONDITION: ESP-J UNIT WILL NOT START, BUT CONDENSING UNIT CYCLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>VERIFICATION</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect Low Voltage Connections</td>
<td>Check low voltage connections against wiring diagram.</td>
<td>Correct low voltage connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose Low Voltage Connections</td>
<td>Check all wiring connections for tightness.</td>
<td>Tighten all loose connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defective Blower Motor</td>
<td>Check motor as described on page 23 in this manual.</td>
<td>If defective, replace motor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONDITION: ESP-J UNIT CYCLES, BUT CONDENSING UNIT RUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>VERIFICATION</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blower Motor</td>
<td>Check motor as described on page 23 in this manual.</td>
<td>If defective, replace motor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Check motor amps and compare to nameplate ratings.</td>
<td>If excessive, motor may be overloaded. Check supply duct for breaks or leaks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONDITION: ESP-J UNIT RUNS, BUT CONDENSING UNIT CYCLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>VERIFICATION</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flash Code - 2 Flashes (Anti-Frost Switch)</td>
<td>With volt meter, check for 24v at terminal &quot;AFS&quot;.</td>
<td>If no voltage, check coil for ice. If ice is present, check air filter, return air duct &amp; blower motor for air flow. If no ice on coil, check anti-frost switch for continuity. If no continuity, replace switch. If 24v, switches are O.K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermostat in Wrong Location</td>
<td>Check that thermostat is in vicinity of return air box.</td>
<td>If necessary, relocate thermostat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose Low Or High Voltage Wiring</td>
<td>Check all wiring connections for tightness.</td>
<td>Tighten all loose connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defective Blower Motor</td>
<td>Check motor as described on page 23 in this manual.</td>
<td>If defective, replace motor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condensing Unit</td>
<td>Check according to manufacturer’s instructions.</td>
<td>Repair or replace as directed by manufacturer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CONDITION: SWEATING AT ESP-J UNIT SUPPLY OUTLET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>VERIFICATION</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Leak At Supply Air Plenum Adaptor</td>
<td>Check taped joint at adaptor.</td>
<td>Tape joint properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation at Outlet Not Installed</td>
<td>Check for insulation at outlet.</td>
<td>Install insulation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CONDITION: EXCESSIVE NOISE AT TERMINATOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>VERIFICATION</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Supply Air Plenum Static Pressure</td>
<td>Check static pressure as described on page 23 in this manual.</td>
<td>Check for and add flow restrictors as necessary in supply runs. If necessary, add additional outlets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound Attenuating Tube Not Installed</td>
<td>Check for installation of sound attenuating tube.</td>
<td>Where necessary, install sound attenuating tube.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tight Radius In Sound Attenuating Tube Or In Supply Tubing</td>
<td>Check all tubing for tight radius.</td>
<td>Where necessary, correct radius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect Supply Tubing Length</td>
<td>Check that all supply tubing runs are 9’ minimum (includes 3 ft sound atten. tube).</td>
<td>Where necessary, correct supply tubing length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improperly Balanced System</td>
<td>Check that correct size orifices have been installed.</td>
<td>Properly orifice supply tubing runs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CONDITION: EXCESSIVE NOISE AT RETURN AIR GRILL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>VERIFICATION</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Air Duct Not Installed Properly</td>
<td>Check for minimum 90° bend in return air duct.</td>
<td>Correct bend in return air duct to minimum 90°.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirty Return Air Filter</td>
<td>Remove and inspect.</td>
<td>Clean or replace air filter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CONDITION: EXCESSIVE VIBRATION AT ESP-J UNIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>VERIFICATION</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noisy Blower Motor Assembly</td>
<td>Check blower motor assembly.</td>
<td>Tighten all fasteners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Check blower motor for bearing noise.</td>
<td>Replace motor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Check for loose or damaged blower wheel.</td>
<td>Tighten or replace blower wheel as necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHECKING ESP-J BLOWER MOTOR
1. With voltmeter, check for selected voltage at input terminals, L1 to N for 115V, L1 to L2 for 230V. Measured voltage should be ± 10V of selected line voltage.
2. Refer to SYSTEM START-UP AND ADJUSTMENTS section. Ensure that the operating speed for the current operating mode is adjusted, and none of the speed adjustments are set to “zero” (Fully CCW).
3. Once any time delay has expired, the motor should respond, by ramping up or down at a perceptible rate, when the speed adjustment screw is moved at least ¼ turn.

CHECK ESP-J LOW VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER
1. Verify that the unit is configured for the selected line voltage connected to the input terminal strip, 120V or 230V. Refer to STEP: 7 Wiring the Unit.
2. Measure the input voltage, either 120V L1 to N, or 230V L1 to L2. Input voltage should be within ±10% of nominal value.
3. If no voltage or voltage outside this range, verify building power supply.
4. If proper voltage is present at the input terminal strip, check transformer secondary voltage for 24V ±10% across the blue and yellow terminals at the 24VAC terminal strip.
5. If measured voltage is zero, or outside this range, replace the transformer.

CHECK EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE
You can use a U-tube manometer to check the external static pressure on the duct system.
1. Puncture a ¼" diameter hole in the plenum duct at least 18" from the fan coil unit.
2. Insert the high-side manometer tube into the hole so that the end is approximately flush with the inside wall of the plenum, and perpendicular to the direction of airflow.
3. System static pressure should be between 1.2" and 1.5" WC.
   a. If the pressure is higher than 1.5", provide additional supply runs to increase airflow or lower the fan speed by turning the fan speed adjustment for the current mode of operation counter-clockwise to reduce the static pressure.
   b. If the pressure is lower than 1.2", look for leaks in the supply plenum, restrictions in the return system (including clogged filters). If more than the recommended number of supply runs are installed, you may install flow restrictors (orifices) in these runs. If the number of runs is appropriate for the load, increase the static pressure by turning fan speed adjustment for the current mode of operation clockwise to increase the static pressure.
Customer / Dealer Data:
Name: ________________________________
Address: ________________________________
Tel (day) ___________________ (eve) ____________
Installing Dealer / Contractor:
Name: ________________________________
Tel: ________________________________

Equipment Data:
SPACEPAK Model #: ESP / WCSP -
SPACEPAK Serial #: ________________________________
SPACEPAK Date of Installation: ________________________________
Cond Unit Mfr: ________________________________
Cond Unit Mod #: ________________________________
Rated Capacity: ____________ BTUH; SEER: ____________

Air-side Data:
Total # of outlets: _________ ; Supply tube length: __________ Ft (avg) (Please sketch duct layout on reverse side of this sheet, noting all fittings and distances, including return duct size / length)
Air Filter: Size (LxHxD) ________________________________
Type (pleated, etc): ________________________________
Is the filter clean? ____________ (Y/N)
Static Pressure (Ps) in supply plenum: _________ "WG
(Measure at approximately 3 ft downstream of blower discharge)
Ps in return duct (downstream of filter, upstream of coil) _________ "WG
SpacePak Motor: Amps (measured): ____________ Amps
Voltage (measured): ____________ Volts
Air Temperatures:
@ Return (indoor ambient): ____________ °FDB; ____________ °FWB
@ Condensing unit (outdoor ambient): ____________ °F
@ AHU (read 3 ft from fan discharge) ____________ °F
@ last supply outlet ____________ °F

Refrigeration-side Data:
Line sizes: Liquid ____________ Suction ____________
Total equivalent length of lines: ____________ Ft; Vertical Rise: ____________ Ft.
@ Condensing Unit:
Liquid: ____________ psi; Temp: ____________ °F; Subcool: ____________ °F
Suction: ____________ psi; Temp: ____________ °F; Superheat: ____________ °F
@ SpacePak:
Liquid: ____________ psi; Temp: ____________ °F; Subcool: ____________ °F
Suction: ____________ psi; Temp: ____________ °F; Superheat: ____________ °F
Approximate time running before taking readings: ____________ Hrs.
Did you adjust the TXV? ____________ (Y/N); (If yes, explain):

Refrigerant Charge (if weighed-in): ____________ lbs
R410a / R22 (circle one)
Installed options: (circle one)
sight glass filter/drier zone controls
Other: ________________________________

Water Data: (where applicable)
Line sizes: _________"; Length: _________ FT
Water temperatures:
Supply: ____________ °F; Return ____________ °F
Glycol?: ____________ (Y/N); % Solution: ____________
NOTES: ________________________________

______________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF. NO.</th>
<th>PART DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>UNIT SIZE</th>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Anti-Frost Control</td>
<td>All Sizes</td>
<td>460RWG0387-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Primary Drain Pan</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Transformer Assembly</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Blower Assembly</td>
<td>All Sizes</td>
<td>W35RWG0802-01</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Terminal Block (High Volt)</td>
<td>All Sizes</td>
<td>W09RWG0422-01</td>
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<td>Electrical Control Box Cover</td>
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<td>462RWG0529-J1</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Side Access Panel (Coil Side)</td>
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<td>Control Board</td>
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<td>EVO-ECM Speed Control Board</td>
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<td>W11RWG0806-01</td>
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<td>Cable, EVO-ECM Control</td>
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<td>W11RWG0807-01</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Speed Control Harness Assy</td>
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<td>Motor Control Harness Assy</td>
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<td>Voltage Select Terminal Strip</td>
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<td>Speed Control Access Cover</td>
<td>All Sizes</td>
<td>45458-WG0808</td>
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<td>Thermal Expansion Valve, Chatleff Connection</td>
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<td>45W28-WG0641-H2</td>
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<td>4860J</td>
<td>45W28-WG0641-H4</td>
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**FIGURE 4.1: MODEL ESP-J GENERAL ASSEMBLY**
LIMITED WARRANTY
Central Air Conditioning Products

The “Manufacturer” warrants to the original owner at the original installation site that the Central Air Conditioning Products (the “Product”) will be free from defects in material or workmanship for a period not to exceed one (1) year from the startup or eighteen (18) months from date of shipment from the factory, whichever occurs first. If upon examination by the Manufacturer the Product is shown to have a defect in material or workmanship during the warranty period, the Manufacturer will repair or replace, at its option, that part of the Product which is shown to be defective.

This limited warranty does not apply:
   a) if the Product has been subjected to misuse or neglect, has been accidentally or intentionally damaged, has not been installed, maintained or operated in accordance with the furnished written instructions, or has been altered or modified in any way.
   b) to any expenses, including labor or material, incurred during removal or reinstallation of the defective Product or parts thereof.
   c) to any workmanship of the installer of the Product.

This limited warranty is conditional upon:
   a) shipment, to the Manufacturer, of that part of the Product thought to be defective. Goods can only be returned with prior written approval from the Manufacturer. All returns must be freight prepaid.
   b) determination, in the reasonable opinion of the Manufacturer, that there exists a defect in material or workmanship.

Repair or replacement of any part under this Limited Warranty shall not extend the duration of the warranty with respect to such repaired or replaced part beyond the stated warranty period.

THIS LIMITED WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AND ALL SUCH OTHER WARRANTIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED AND EXCLUDED FROM THIS LIMITED WARRANTY. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE IN ANY WAY FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES OF ANY NATURE WHATSOEVER, OR FOR ANY AMOUNTS IN EXCESS OF THE SELLING PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR ANY PARTS THEREOF FOUND TO BE DEFECTIVE. THIS LIMITED WARRANTY GIVES THE ORIGINAL OWNER OF THE PRODUCT SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS. YOU MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS WHICH MAY VARY BY EACH JURISDICTION.