

INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

AIR HANDLERS

ATTENTION: READ THIS MANUAL AND ALL LABELS ATTACHED TO THE UNIT CAREFULLY BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO INSTALL, OPERATE OR SERVICE THESE UNITS! CHECK UNIT DATA PLATE FOR ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND MAKE CERTAIN THAT THESE AGREE WITH THOSE AT THE POINT OF INSTALLATION. RECORD THE UNIT MODEL AND SERIAL No.(s) IN THE SPACE PROVIDED. RETAIN FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Model No. _____ Serial No. _____

SAVE THIS MANUAL

FOR YOUR SAFETY

The use and storage of gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in open containers in the vicinity of this appliance is hazardous.

FOR YOUR SAFETY

If you smell gas:

1. Open windows.
2. Don't touch electrical switches.
3. Extinguish any open flame.
4. Immediately contact your gas supplier.

WARNING: Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, or maintenance can cause property damage, injury, or death. Read the installation, operating, and maintenance instruction thoroughly before installing or servicing this equipment.

WARNING

Install, operate, and maintain unit in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to avoid exposure to fuel substances, or substances from incomplete combustion, which can cause death or serious illness. The state of California has determined that these substances may cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

INSTALLER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Installer Please Note: This equipment has been tested and inspected. It has been shipped free from defects from our factory. However, shipment and installation problems such as loose wires, leaks, or loose fasteners may occur. **It is the installer's responsibility to inspect and correct any problem that may be found.**

ATTENTION: READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO INSTALL, OPERATE OR SERVICE THIS EQUIPMENT. RETAIN FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

POST AND MAINTAIN THESE INSTRUCTIONS IN LEGIBLE CONDITION.



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SECTION I FORWARD AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

As is the case with any fine piece of equipment, care must be taken to provide the proper attention to the operation and maintenance details of this machine.

This manual of instructions has been prepared in order for you to become well-acquainted with those details, and in doing so, you will be able to give your Air Handler the care and attention any quality piece of equipment needs and deserves.

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SECTION II GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Installation Service Instructions

During lifting operations, slings, or chains with hooks and I-beam spreaders are recommended. All lifting lugs must be utilized while rigging. The sling spreader (I-beam or equal) must be equal in length to the longest span between lifting points. Depending on sling length, one or more spreaders are recommended. In no case should the lift be less than 60° from horizontal.

If correspondence with the factory is necessary, provide the unit model and serial number.

This equipment shall be installed and wired in accordance with the regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, National Electric Code, and local governing bodies, or in Canada, the applicable provincial regulations for the class.

Authorities having jurisdiction should be consulted before installations are made. Local codes may require additional safety controls and/or interlocks.

B. Important Notice To Equipment Users

Inspection of equipment upon arrival

Shipments are made F.O.B., Dallas, Texas, by truck. The unit is securely strapped, tied, and blocked to prevent shipping damage. All shipments are checked by an inspector before they are accepted by the carrier. Parts that are shipped un-mounted are noted on the bill of lading or packing list. Upon receipt of shipment, all units should be checked against the bill of lading to insure all items have been received. The units should be checked carefully for physical damage in the presence of the carrier's representative. If parts are missing or damage has occurred, a claim should be filed immediately with the carrier. Widely varying conditions under which the units are transported to the jobsite, unloaded, and installed make it impossible for the factory to assume responsibility for handling of equipment in transit.

All options and accessories are shipped mounted and wired whenever possible, within the limitations of shipping and handling. Any accessories which include wiring that are shipped separately (i.e., intake or discharge dampers) require no additional conduit or wiring in the field. All wire leads will be tagged for reconnection in the field.

The unit is designed to simplify field installation. All parts have been designed in module form to facilitate field installation of parts and accessories. The purpose of this manual is to supplement, **but not to replace**, the services of qualified field service personnel to supervise the installation and start-up of the unit. Persons without industrial heating and air conditioning experience should not attempt equipment start-up and check-out.

C. Factory Testing

All air handling, heating/ventilating, and make-up air units are given a complete operations test and control circuit check-out before final shipment. A copy of the test report will be included with the O & M manuals.

SECTION III PRE START-UP

The following list is submitted in addition to installation requirements and is not intended to supplant regulations or codes having jurisdiction. It is recommended these items be reviewed and completed prior to requesting or initiating equipment start-up.

A. Owner's Representative

The owner's representative or the equipment operator should be present during start-up to receive instruction on care and operation of units.

B. Pre Start-Up Inspection

This inspection is extremely important and should be completed with the greatest care given to detail. A good pre start-up inspection will insure against possible unit damage on start-up, and will save valuable analysis time in the event a malfunction should occur on start-up.

1. Check to see that all factory installed temporary pipe covers have been removed.
2. Check supply voltage against unit voltage.
3. If an electric heating section is supplied, check supply voltage against element voltage.
4. Check all electrical connections for tightness at all terminals in the main control panel and remote control panel.
5. Check that all fuses are installed.
6. If optional steam, hot water, or chilled water coils are supplied, check to see that all piping connections are secure and that face areas of coil(s) have not been damaged or blocked.
7. Check fan, pulley, and bearing set screws.
8. Check to see if all condensate drain piping has been completed (if applicable).
9. Insure that all insulation is fastened securely to walls, ceiling, and floor areas of the unit(s).
10. Check fan compartment to insure shaft rotates freely and belt tension is adequate.
11. Check blower motor to insure that pulleys are secure and motor base is properly adjusted.
12. Check filters for cleanliness. In the case of throw-away filters, make certain that they are free of moisture. (Note: With fan operating, wet filters will be sucked into the downstream sections of the unit.)
13. If dampers are supplied, make certain that damper linkage is free to move and that no binding occurs. If dampers are of the modulating type, check control capillary tubes to insure that the tubes will not rub against any stationary objects.
14. Check all areas for cleanliness.
15. Secure all access doors.
16. Check all canvas connectors (where used) between the unit and any duct work used.

All equipment has been tested, adjusted, metered and inspected to meet conditions set at the time the order was placed. Only minimal adjustment should be required.

All information in the manual is typical. Some products are semi-custom and changes may occur.

Warranty: Start-up forms are available from the factory. Basic warranty is 12 months from date of shipment without start-up form on file at factory. With a start-up form, warranty is 12 months from start-up, not to exceed 18 months from date of shipment.

C. Replacement Parts

Replacement parts must be ordered from the local representative. All warranty parts will be shipped the least expensive way from the factory. Warranty parts must be returned prepaid within 30 days.

Credit will be issued if the part is complete, defective, and returned on time.

When parts are ordered, model, serial, factory order (F.O.), and part numbers are required. Belts and fuses are not covered under warranty.

D. Suggested Tools and Equipment

Volt/Ohm meter
Ammeter
Thermometer
Tachometer
Standard hand tools

SECTION IV COIL INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE

A. Piping

The supply should always be connected to the lower connection on the leaving air side. This causes the water to completely fill the tubes and sets up a counterflow configuration. The return should be connected to the upper connection on the entering air side. Counterflow assures the highest performance by producing the maximum possible temperature difference between the fluid and the leaving air.

The air vent at the uppermost point should be temporarily opened during system start-up to release all the air from the coil. To maintain heat transfer capacity, periodically vent any air that may have collected in the coil.

B. Cleaning

A clean coil saves energy and money by operating at its designed effectiveness. Soiled fins reduce the capacity of the coil, demand more energy from the fan, and provide an environment for odor and bacteria to grow and to be spread throughout the conditioned zone.

High pressure (700 psi or less) can be used to clean coil with fins at least 0.0095 inches thick.

IMPORTANT: Test the pressure on a small area of a corner of the coil to see how well the fins withstand the high pressure. Spray in the direction opposite of the air flow to push dirt out the front of the coil. Foaming chemical sprays and washes are available and should be used instead of high pressure water on the more fragile fins or when high fin density does not facilitate high pressure water cleaning.

Filters should be placed upstream of coils, inspected, and serviced frequently.

C. Freeze Protection

Coils exposed to air below freezing, such as coils installed in outdoor units and make-up air units, should be protected from freezing. Common methods of protection include a combination of glycol solution (refer to the manufacturer's data for % of concentration), pre-heaters, dampers, continuous water circulation, and freeze protection controls.

During any extended down time, all water should be drained from the coil. The coil should then be flushed with a glycol solution if the possibility of freezing exists.

Coils **are not** warranted against freezing.

D. Mounting

Coils designed for horizontal air flow are drainable when they are mounted level vertically. Coils designed for vertical air flow are drainable when they are mounted level horizontally. Coils designed for horizontal air will not drain completely if mounted for vertical air flow, or vice versa. Therefore, it is necessary to specify a horizontal or vertical air flow application when ordering a coil.

E. Hand Designation

Hand designation is based on the side of the coil the headers are on when looking at the entering air side of the coil.

For water coils, connect the water supply to the bottom connection on the air leaving side, and the water return to the top connection on the air entering side.

SECTION V TROUBLESHOOTING (COILS)

1. If blower fails to operate, check to see if:
 - a. Main disconnect switch or circuit breaker is closed.
 - b. All main fuses (if disconnect switch is used) are in line.
 - c. Control transformer is supplying 115 volts to control circuits.
 - d. SUMMER/OFF/WINTER switch on control panel is in SUMMER position, or, if in WINTER position, that heating control relay coil is energized and contacts are closed.
 - e. Freezestat(s) are N.C. and in the electrical circuit.
 - f. Freezestat control relay coil is energized and contacts are closed.
 - g. If optional damper motor end switch is used, check to see that switch is closed (damper motor must be full open).
2. If blower runs, but panel blower light does not come on, air proving switch is faulty, discharge is blocked, belt(s) are loose and slipping, or blower is running backwards. Also check to see if optional air proving sensing tube is plugged or has been crimped.
3. If blower operates and blower signal light is on, but system fails to heat air to design temperature, check to see if:
 - a. SUMMER/OFF/WINTER switch is in WINTER position.
 - b. Heating relay contacts are closed.
 - c. Two position or modulating valve (and controller if modulating system) is functioning properly.
 - d. All steam and hot water lines are open and free flowing.
 - e. Steam pressure, water temperature, and flow rates are per specifications.
 - f. On two coil systems, that the outside air temperature controller is functioning properly.

NOTE: We cannot guarantee coils against freezing, but the likelihood of freezing can be minimized if the installer takes the following precautions:

1. Provide adequate sizing of condensate return lines, traps and vents to allow for speedy flow of condensate from the coil.
2. Do not bush or reduce trapping size.
3. Do not drain steam mains or branch lines through coils. Steam lines should always be drained ahead of control valves.
4. When more than one coil section is installed, a separate steam trap must be provided for each.
5. Steam traps should be sized for 3 times the calculated condensate loading at the coil design conditions, based on the pressure differential across the trap, NOT the boiler pressure. Traps should be of the type which pass condensate and air at saturated steam temperature. Inverted bucket traps should incorporate thermostatic air vents.

6. In low pressure steam systems (below 15 psig), where a non-venting trap is used for condensate removal, a thermostatic air trap should be installed in a 1" air line bypassing the condensate trap to the atmospheric return main. On systems with a vacuum return system, an automatic air vent should be installed in a 1" air line before the condensate trap.
 7. Strainers should be installed ahead of traps to prevent dirt and sludge from affecting operation.
 8. Proper vacuum breakers should be provided.
 9. If condensate must be lifted above coil return level into overhead mains, or if return mains are pressurized, a pump and receiver should be installed between condensate traps and return mains.
2. If blower runs, but panel blower light does not come on, air proving switch is faulty, discharge is blocked, belt(s) are loose and slipping, or blower is running backwards. Also check to see if optional air proving sensing tube is plugged or has been crimped.
 3. Units equipped with filter sections may have a clogged filter or blocked intake light in the control panel.
 4. If the blower operates, but the electric heater fails to operate, check to see if:
 - a. SUMMER/OFF/WINTER switch on control panel is in WINTER position.
 - b. Air proving switch is closed. If so, check to see if:
 - i. Discharge is blocked.
 - ii. Belt(s) are loose and slipping.
 - iii. Blower is running backwards.
 - iv. Sensing tube is blocked or crimped.
 - c. Heating controls are energized.
 - d. Standard modulating step controller has power. If so, check to see if:
 - i. Step controller power transformer fuses are in the electrical circuit.
 - ii. Power transformer is supplying 115 volts.
 - iii. Blower is running backwards.
 - e. Step controller is functioning.
 - f. Any or all sub-circuiting heating element fuses are in the circuit.
 - g. Magnetic heating element contactor coils are energized and contacts are closed.
 - h. Thermally operated heat limiters are in power legs to heating elements.

SECTION VI TROUBLESHOOTING (ELECTRIC)

1. If blower fails to operate, check to see if:
 - a. Optional main disconnect switch or circuit breaker is closed.
 - b. All main fuses (if disconnect switch is used) are in line.
 - c. Control transformer is supplying 115 volts to control circuits.
 - d. SUMMER/OFF/WINTER switch on control panel is in SUMMER position, or, if in WINTER position, that heating control relay coil is energized and contacts are closed.

NOTE: If blower switch is in "auto" position, blower will operate for approximately 90 seconds after switch is turned off.

- e. Blower start relay coil is energized and contacts are closed.
- f. Fan delay timer heating element is energized and contacts are closed.
- g. Magnetic motor starter is in circuit (manual reset starter).
- h. There are any loose wires or connections in the blower circuit, either at the terminal block or the control components.

Also check the following optional controls, if used, to see if:

- a. Damper motor end switch is closed (damper motor must be full open).
- b. Low limit temperature control setting is too high or if N.C. overriding timer contacts are open.
- c. Access door switch(es) are open.

NOTE: If other optional controls are supplied on special applications, check to see if they are in the electrical circuit.

5. If unit does not heat air, check to see if:
 - a. Modulating step controller is operating through all heating steps.
 - b. Sub-circuit heating element fuses are in the circuit.
 - c. All magnetic heating element contactors are operational.
 - d. Heat limiters are N.C. and in the electrical circuit.

NOTE: Electric heating units are factory furnished with or without optional disconnect switch or circuit breaker. If any service work is required, opening more than one disconnect switch may be necessary to completely de-energize the system. Make no attempt to re-wire any heating element circuits if a failure occurs. Contact the home office immediately.

SECTION VII MOTOR AND BEARING DATA

MOTORS

A. Coupling Suggestions

Belt drive sheaves must be properly aligned. A loose belt causes speed and power loss and reduces belt life. Do not over tighten belts. Approximately 1/2" deflection at midspan with normal thumb pressure is optimum.

On direct-coupled installations, carefully check shaft and coupling alignment. Shim as required. Do not depend on a flexible coupling to compensate for misalignment.

B. Connection Instructions

1. To determine proper wiring and voltage, refer to the information and diagram on the nameplate, connection plate, or decal. If plate or decal has been removed, make inquiries of the manufacturer. For motors with two leads, connect one power line to each lead.
2. Check for proper motor rotation by turning SUMMER/OFF/WINTER to SUMMER, then immediately returning to the OFF position and observing rotation direction as motor is coasting to a stop.
3. Keep hands and clothing away from rotating parts.

C. Changing Rotation

1. Single phase - Reconnect per instructions on the nameplate, connection plate, or decal.
2. Three phase - Interchange any two (2) and only two (2) of the line leads with the motor lead connections.

BEARINGS

A. Installation

It is recommended that all bearing installations be inspected at least once every six (6) months. Any unusual noise or vibration should be investigated immediately.

IMPORTANT: Shaft must be correct size, straight, and should be free from burrs. If old shaft is used, be sure ball bearing is not seated on worn section.

B. Proper Mounting Procedures

1. Align the bearing in its housing and slide it into position on the shaft.
2. Bolt the housing tightly to its mounting support.
3. Alternately tighten the two setscrews to the torque values in the table below. To improve running conditions where the bearings are located near each other, align the setscrews on one bearing with the other.

Setscrew Tightening Torque Table

Setscrew Diameter	Hex Size	Rec. Torque Inch Pounds
#10	3/32	28
1/4	1/8	65
5/16	5/32	125
3/8	3/16	230

SECTION VIII MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE AND LUBRICATION REQUIREMENTS

Periodic maintenance is essential to the efficient operation and extended service life of this equipment. Failure to provide maintenance as recommended may void the equipment warranty.

A. Maintenance Schedule

1. Weekly
 - a. Check that blower belts are tight and sheaves are aligned. The blower belts can be checked every 30 days after the first 60 days of new belt run-in.

CAUTION: Do not overtighten belts.

2. Monthly
 - a. Inspect filters. Clean or replace as necessary.
 - b. Inspect the main blower bearings.
 - c. Check all dampers, damper actuators and linkages. Adjust and tighten if necessary.
 - d. Ensure that there is no obstruction blocking the air supply or the discharge to the air handler.
 - e. Inspect the area and make sure that no combustible or hazardous material has been stored within the clearances as shown on the nameplate.
3. Quarterly
 - a. Complete the monthly maintenance schedule.
 - b. Check the belt tension for the main blower(s) and adjust if necessary.
 - c. Check the alignment of the sheaves and adjust if necessary.
 - d. Inspect all bearing set screws for tightness and lubricate bearings if necessary.
 - e. Check voltages and amp draw on main blower motor.
 - f. Check the operation of all safety controls individually.
4. Off-Season or Yearly
 - a. Complete the monthly and quarterly maintenance schedule.
 - b. Inspect all blower wheels and housings. Clean if necessary.
 - c. Check that all blower wheels and sheaves are securely set on the shaft.
 - d. Inspect all bearings and alignment. Adjust if necessary.
 - e. Inspect all V-belts. Replace if necessary.

- f. Inspect all electrical components, connections and terminals. Clean and tighten where necessary.
- g. Lubricate blower motor as directed by motor manufacturer.
- h. Inspect blower motor wiring for loose connections.
- i. Lightly oil all door latches.
- j. Check that cabinet is weathertight, replace door gaskets and recaulk as necessary.

NOTE: Keep screened air intakes clean of obstructions at all times.

B. Lubrication Instructions

Item	Manufacturer	Bearing Type
All 3 phase fan motors (1 HP to 100 HP) ODP, TEFC	U.S., Baldor or equal	Single row ball bearings
Recommendation: See following note.		
All 1 phase motors (Fractional HP) ODP, TEFC or TEAO	Century, Baldor, or equal	Bronze sleeve bearings
Recommendation: See following note.		
Fan shaft bearings	Fafnir or equal	Self-aligning single row ball bearings, resilient mounted.
Recommendation: See following note.		
Dampers	Mestex or equal	Sleeve
Recommendation: See following note.		

NOTE: Always remove excess oil and grease to eliminate dirt build-up and excessive wear.

1. Blower Motors - Some motors require lubrication while others do not. Those that require lubrication can be identified by the presence of grease plugs in the motor casing at each end. Motors that do not have grease plugs cannot be greased and are lubricated for the life of the motor bearing.

Lubrication of motors should be done while the motor is warm and at a standstill. Remove and clean all grease plugs and insert a grease fitting in the upper hole in the motor casing at each end. (Viewed as if the motor was sitting horizontally on its base.) There may be one or two plugs in each end casing of the motor. Add a small amount of a clean, good grade ball bearing grease, such as Chevron SR1 #2 or equal, with a low pressure grease gun. Run the motor five minutes before removing the grease fittings and replacing the plugs.

CAUTION: An excess of grease will overheat the bearings.

NOTE: On totally enclosed fan cooled (TEFC) motors, the rear end fan housing must be removed to expose the grease plugs.

2. Pillow Block Bearings - Pillow block bearings are used on supply blowers. Bearings have been prelubricated with a number 2 lithium base grease. Relubrication should be done with a similar grease using a low pressure grease gun. Wipe all grease fittings clean before adding grease. Grease should be added slowly, in small amounts at frequent intervals while the shaft is being manually rotated.

A slight showing of grease at the seals with accompanying normal bearing temperature indicates proper lubrication. Normal temperature can range from "cool" to "hot" to the touch depending on size, speed and surrounding conditions. Excessive bearing temperature indicates faulty lubrication. An insufficient amount of grease is suggested by a bearing showing no grease at the seals, and a higher than normal temperature and noise level. Excessive leakage of grease at the seals and a high operating temperature suggest too much grease.

3. Frequency of Lubrication - Frequency of lubrication depends upon operating conditions. The bearing operating temperature is the best index for determining a relubrication schedule. The following chart gives the frequency of relubrication based upon continuous operation for various operating temperatures, and can be used as a satisfactory guide for determining when all roller bearings should be relubricated.

Speed	Temperature	Cleanliness	Interval
100 RPM	Up to 125°F	Clean	6 months
500 RPM	Up to 150°F	Clean	2 months
1000 RPM	Up to 210°F	Clean	2 weeks
1500 RPM	Over 150°F	Clean	weekly
Any Speed	Up to 150°F	Dirty	1 week to 1 month
Any Speed	Over 150°F	Dirty	daily to 1 week
Any Speed	Any Temp.	Very Dirty	daily to 1 week
Any Speed	Any Temp.	Extreme Conditions	daily to 1 week

4. Dampers - Dampers should be inspected every six months for securely fastened linkages and smooth operation. If dampers are binding or excessively noisy, lubrication may be required. Place one drop of #20 wt. machine oil on each blade bearing and linkage ball joint. Do not over lubricate, and wipe any excess from the area. Be sure to note that dampers over 49 inches long have intermediate bearings which require lubrication.

C. Air Filters

All filter banks should be equipped with a manometer or differential pressure switch to indicate when the filters are dirty. Filters should be replaced when the differential pressure across them reaches the manufacturer’s recommended final value. Dirty filter elements should be replaced with a clean element of the same type and size. In addition, **the manufacturer not only suggests, but insists, that air filters be checked every 30 days** and replaced with new filters (throw-away type) or cleaned (washable type) as required. Cleanable filters should be given new application of filter coating after washing to maintain optimum filter performance.

The frequency of cleaning and replacing air filters applies twelve months of the year, **where blowers are used for ventilation and heating.**

D. Belt Tension and Adjustment

Belt tension is adjusted during the initial run-in and test periods at the factory. However, the belts are run as slack as possible to prevent excessive damage to the bearings, yet tight enough to prevent slippage.

It is necessary, therefore, to tighten all belts during the first few months of operation, and to **check for proper tension weekly during the first 60 days**, after which, 30-day check intervals are sufficient.

NOTE: Turn off all power to the equipment before checking belt tension.

CAUTION: Do not attempt to tighten any belt or belts by changing the pitch of an adjustable pulley, as this will change the speed of a driven pulley, causing the unit to be rendered out of air balance.

1. Suggested Belt Tension Method

- a. Check tension frequently during the first 24-48 hours of run-in operation. Ideal tension is the lowest tension at which the belt will not slip under peak load conditions. Over tensioning shortens belt and bearing life.
- b. To properly tension a conventional V-belt drive, use the following procedure:
 - i. Measure the span length.
 - ii. At the center of the span, apply a force perpendicular to the span to deflect the belt 1/64 inch for every inch of span length. For example, for a 40 inch span, apply a force that will deflect the belt 40/64 or 5/8 of an inch.

- iii. Compare the force you have applied with the values given in the table below. If the force is between the values for normal tension and 1-1/2 times normal tension, the belt tension should be satisfactory. If the belt tension is not within this range, it can be adjusted by loosening the motormounting bolts and adjusting the position of the motor along its base.

NOTE: A new drive can be tightened to two times the minimum value shown to allow for normal drop in tension during the run-in period.

B Section small pulley diameter range in Inches	Belt Manufacturer & Type Belt	Pounds Force for Normal Tension	Pounds Force for 1½ times Normal Tension
3.4	Goodyear	4.9	7.4
	Goodyear Torque-Flex	7.1	10.7
	Gates Hi-Power	4.4	6.6
4.4-4.6	Goodyear HY-T	6.5	9.8
	Goodyear Torque-Flex	7.7	11.6
	Gates Hi-Power	4.9	7.4
5.8-8.6	Goodyear	8.2	12.3
	Goodyear Torque-Flex	9.6	14.4
	Gates Hi-Power	5.8	8.7

Note: For recommendation of other types of belts, consult respective manufacturers.

E. Optional Cooling Coils and Related Items

- 1. Evaporator Coils - Coil surfaces must be kept clean of dirt and lint in order to operate at rated efficiency. Coils should be inspected on a regular basis and cleaned as required.

CAUTION: Solutions used to clean coils must not be corrosive to metals or materials used in the manufacture of this equipment. If cleaning solutions are applied through means of high pressure spray, care must be taken to avoid damaging the coil fins.

- 2. Condensate Drain Pan - Periodically flush the condensate pan and drain system with a water hose.

F. Gaskets

Gaskets are used on doors, inspection covers, some filter racks, and some outdoor air dampers. Inspect gaskets periodically and repair or replace as required.