

HEAT PUMPS

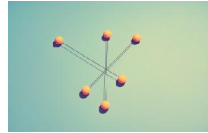
Bruce Sotelo



Sigler
Wholesale Distributors

WHAT DO YOU NEED TO KNOW

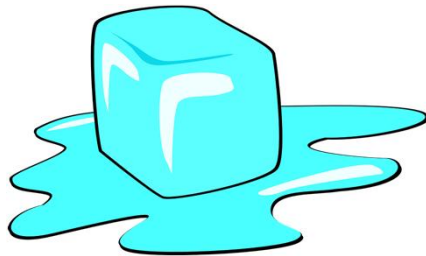
Heat is a form of energy-



Heat always goes from warm to cold (thermodynamics)

Heat causes some solids to become liquids or gasses and some liquids to become a vapor(gas)

Example : below 32* ice



Above 32* water



Above 212* vapor



Refrigerant has a very low boiling point (R-410A boils @ -60°F at atmospheric pressure) which allows it to absorb and release heat at a much lower temp than water

WHAT DO YOU NEED TO KNOW

When the volume and amount of a vapor is held constant/contained, pressure and temperature are directly related and can be measured

As a vapor is compressed its temperature rises because the pressure increases

As pressure drops so does temperature



What the homeowner needs to know



During the heating cycle, air from the registers may seem cooler than the homeowner is used to or may expect. This is because the heat pump will deliver a constant flow of air at around 90*-105*. Much less than a typical furnace airflow temp.

Though the airflow may seem cool, it is warm enough to keep your house comfortable.

This is why it is important that you "set it and forget it" with the thermostat when using a heat pump.



What the homeowner needs to know



Ice or frost may form on the outdoor unit during winter operation. The heat pump will automatically melt the ice using defrost. During defrost, you may see steam or fog rising from the outdoor unit. **THIS IS NORMAL**



What the homeowner needs to do(OR NOT DO)

- **Keep Filter Clean**

A clogged or improperly installed air filter on your indoor unit will increase operating costs and shorten the life of the unit. For detailed filter cleaning information refer to indoor unit literature.

- **Do Not Block Floor, Wall or Ceiling Vents**

When drapes, furniture, toys or other common household items block vents, the restricted airflow lessens the system's efficiency and life span.

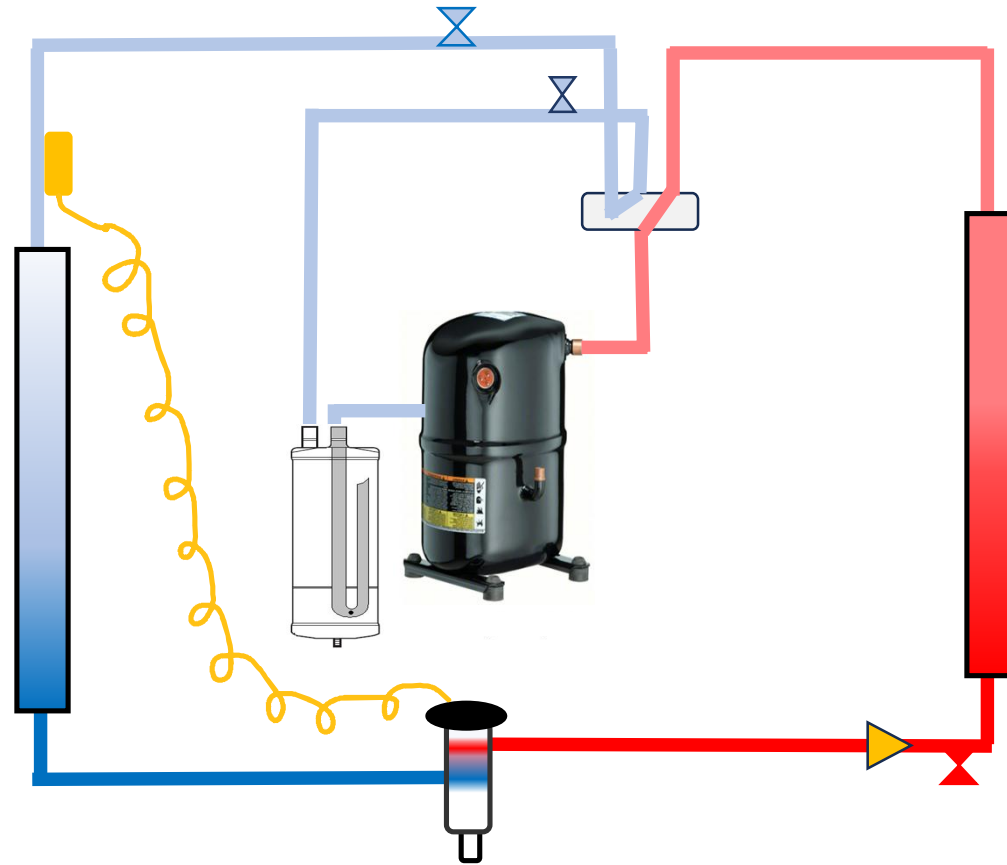
- **Do Not Cover or Block Outdoor Unit**

The outdoor unit needs unrestricted airflow. Do not cover it or place items on or next to it. Do not allow grass clippings, leaves, or other debris to accumulate on the sides or top of the unit. And, **maintain a 12" (305 mm) minimum clearance between the outdoor unit and tall grass, vines, shrubs, etc.**



"I was just clearing the weeds around the unit like I was told to do"

IT ALL STARTS HERE



COMPRESSOR

Compressor- A one way **vapor** pump that compresses refrigerant from low pressure/low temp vapor to a high pressure/higher temp vapor



Reciprocating

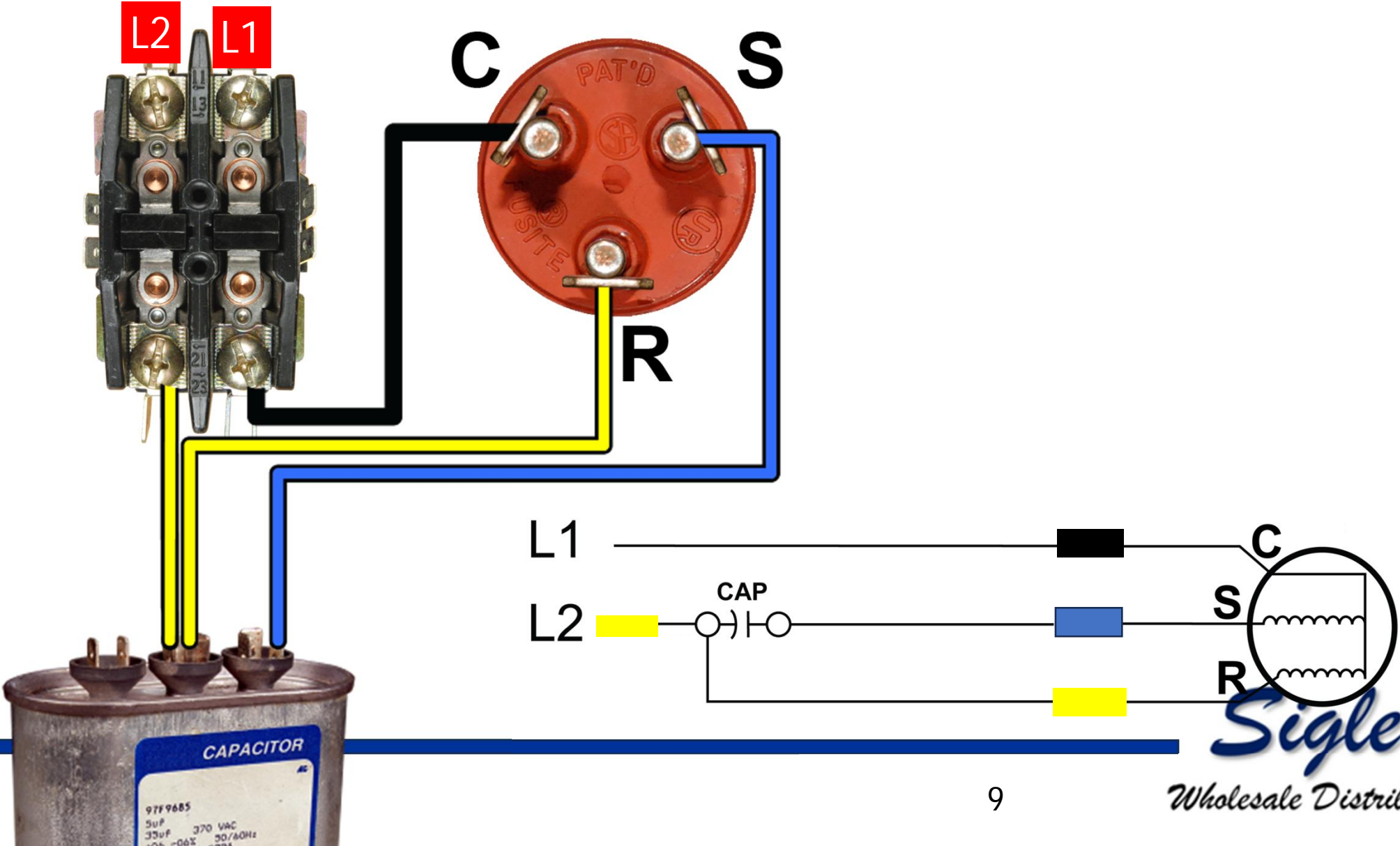


Scroll

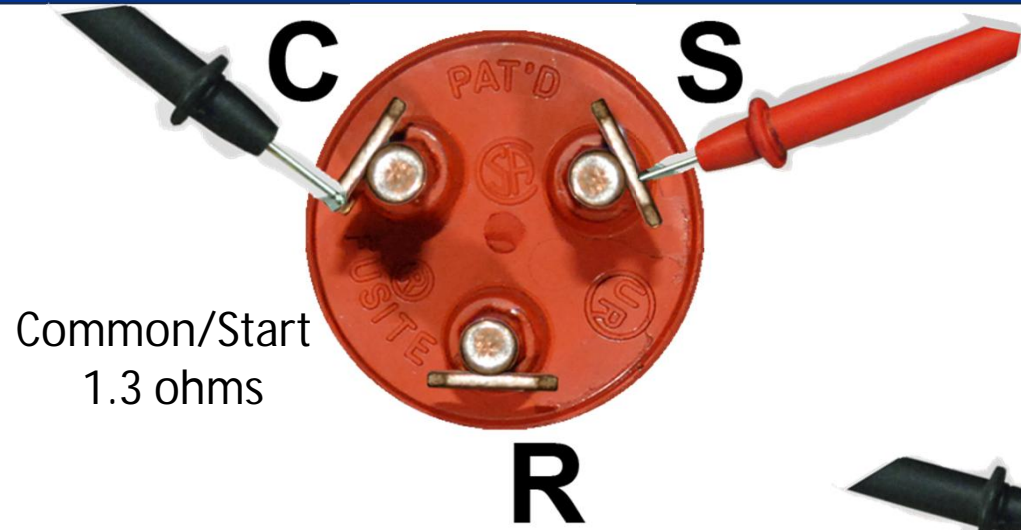


Rotary

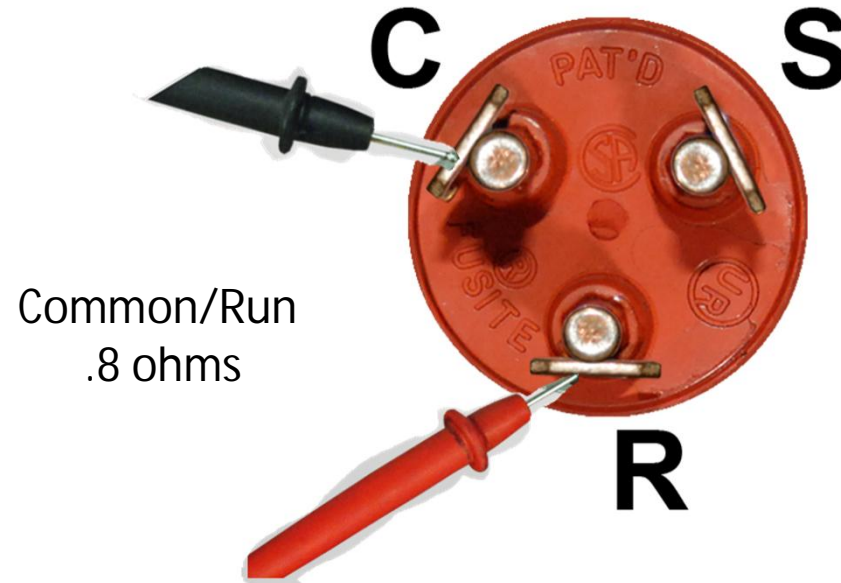
Run Capacitor



SINGLE PHASE COMPRESSOR TESTING

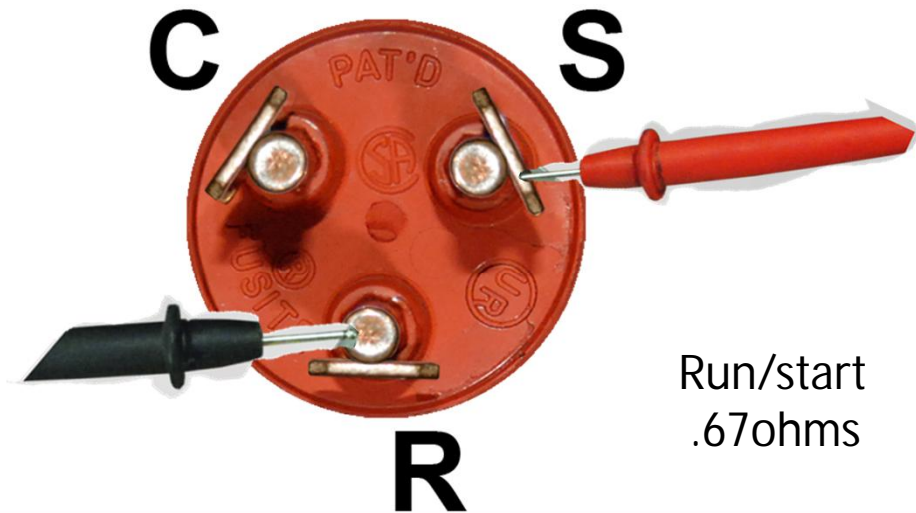
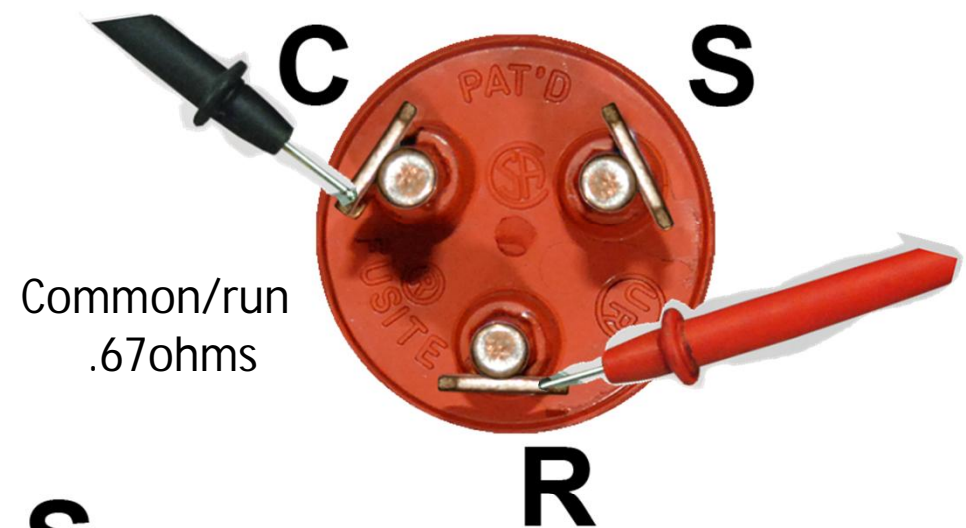
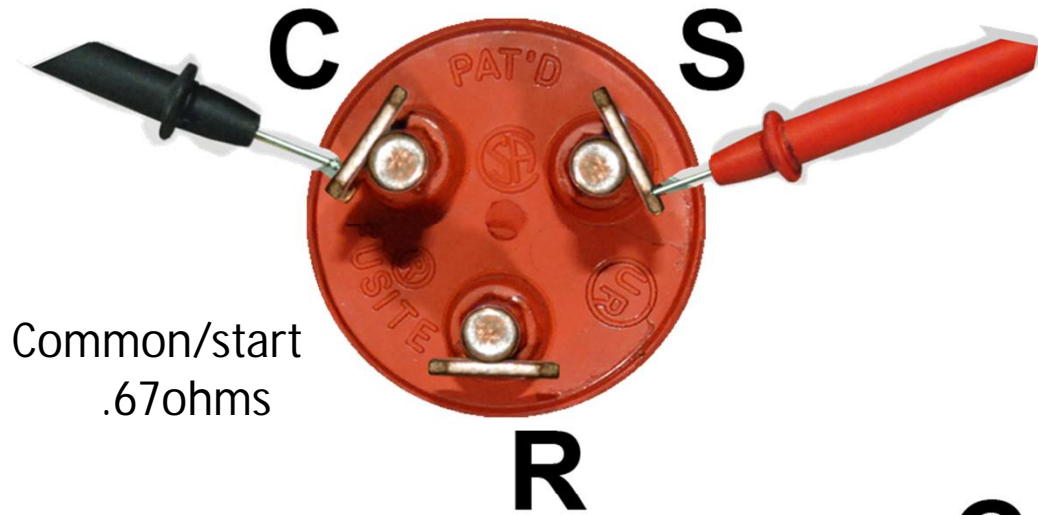


Common/Start + Common/Run = Start/Run



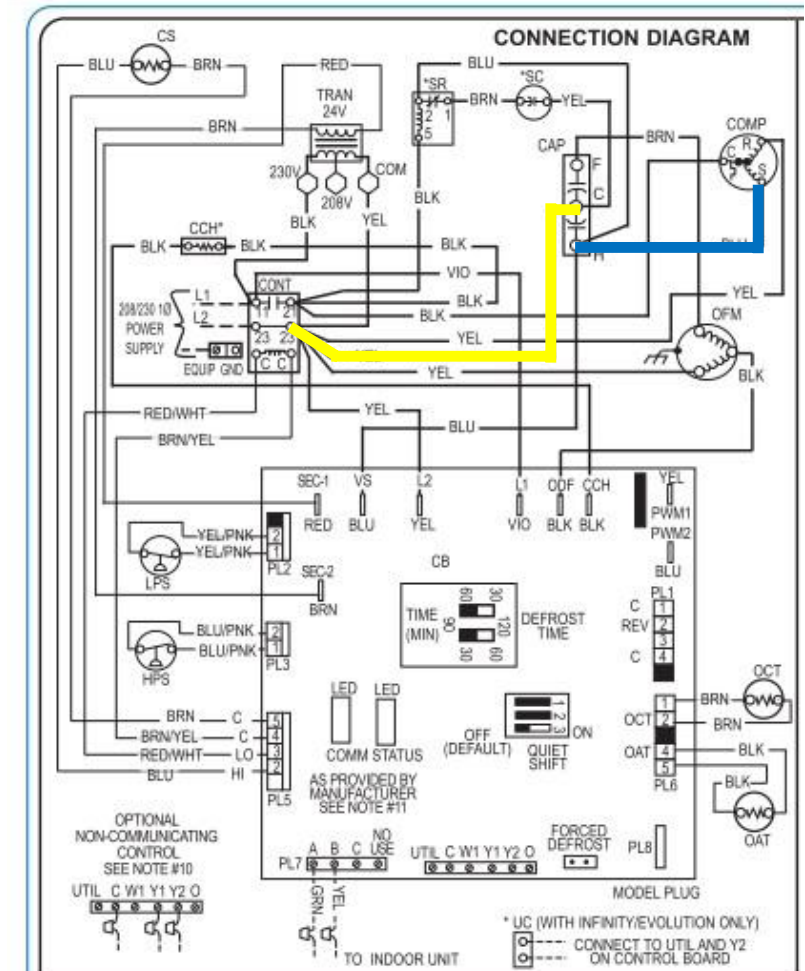
3 PHASE/ Inverter driven compressor testing

All windings have equal values



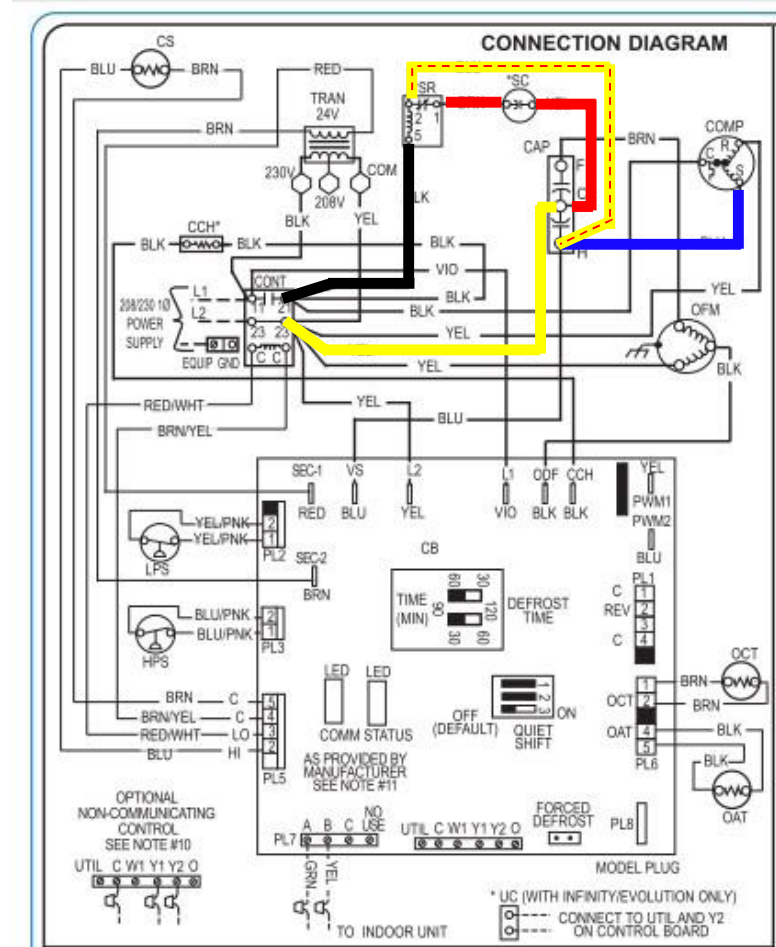
Run Capacitor

- Lowers the running current of the motor
- Improves the running efficiency
- Reduces the motor winding temperature
- Extends the life of the motor
- Continuous duty – Series start winding
- Metal casing and oil help to dissipate heat

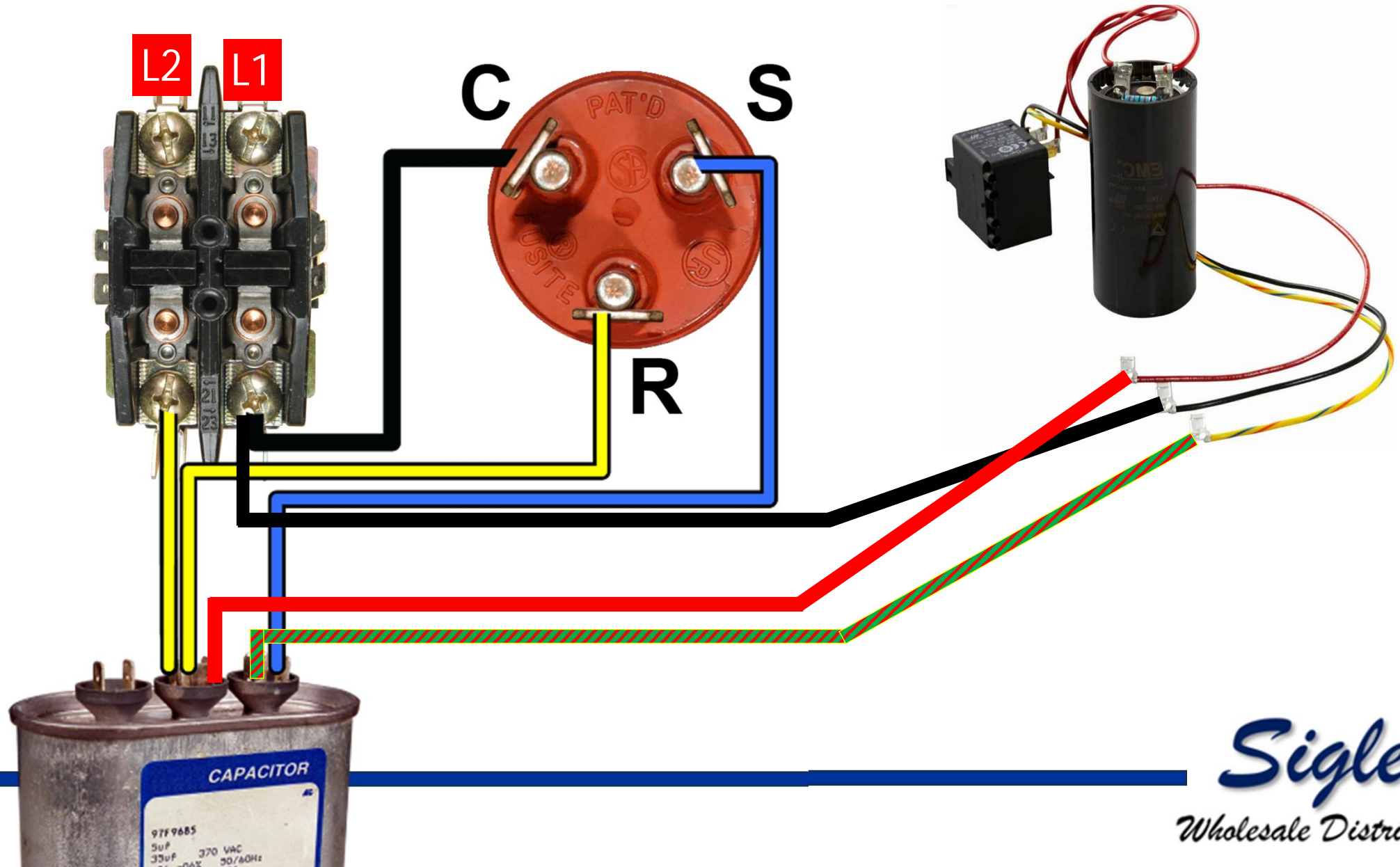


Start Assist Kit- 5-2-1

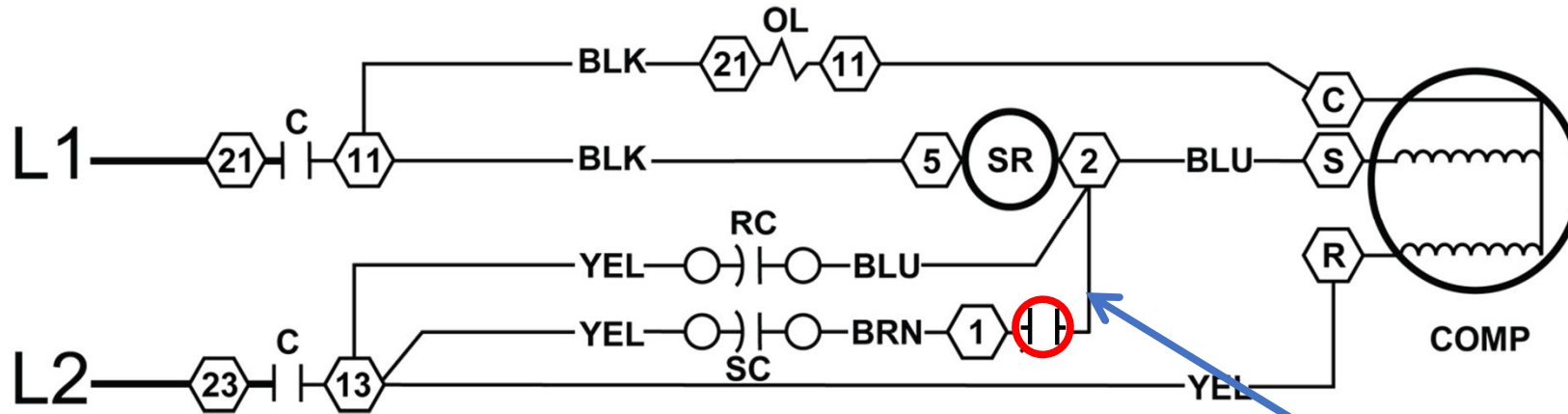
- Short time in circuit –
- Centrifugal switch or potential type start relay (3 seconds)
- Series with start winding
- High μF rating – Physically small
- High starting torque



Wiring 5-2-1



1. Start relay contacts stuck open

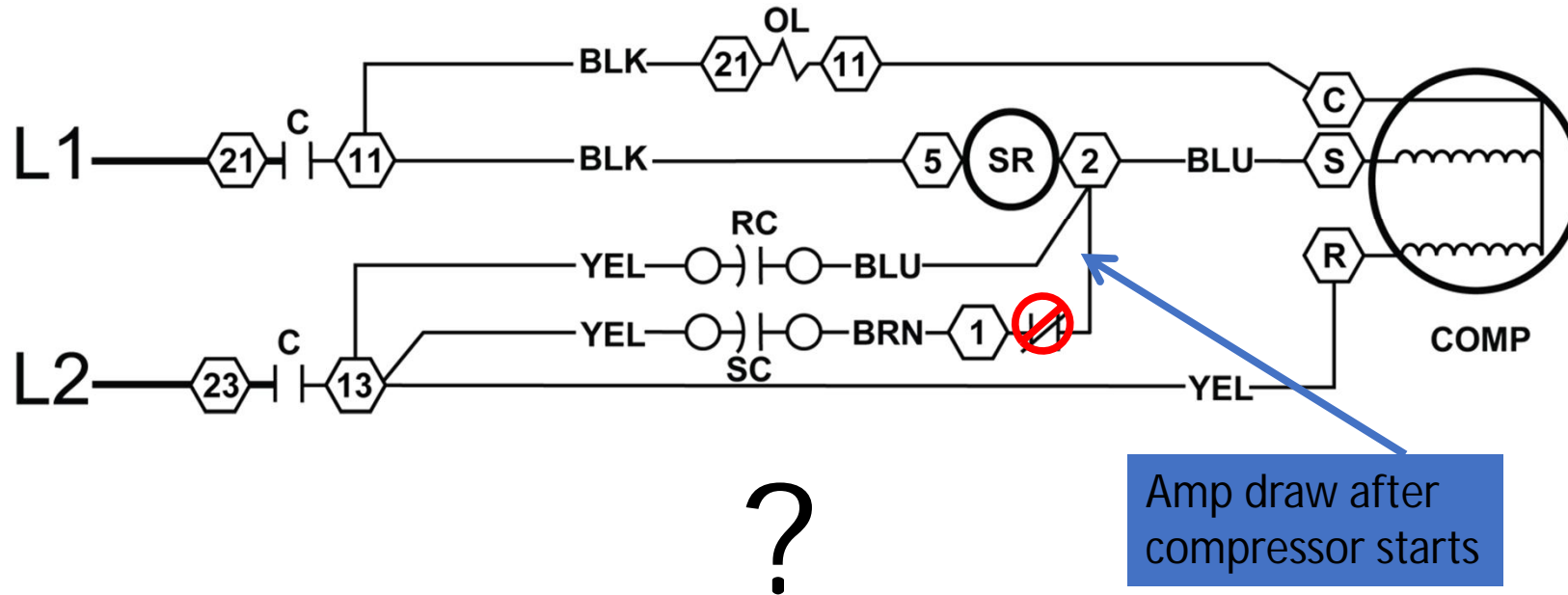


0 - amps when the compressor tries to start

?

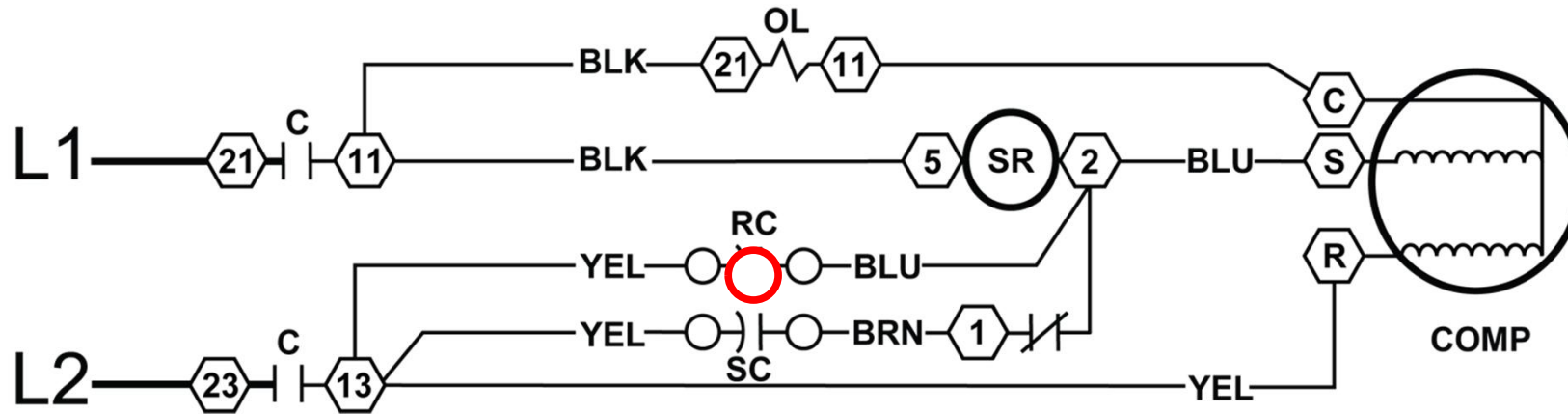
The compressor may start, depending on conditions. It has lost the starting torque the start capacitor provides.

2. Start relay contacts welded closed



The compressor will start but will soon overheat.

4. Run capacitor is open

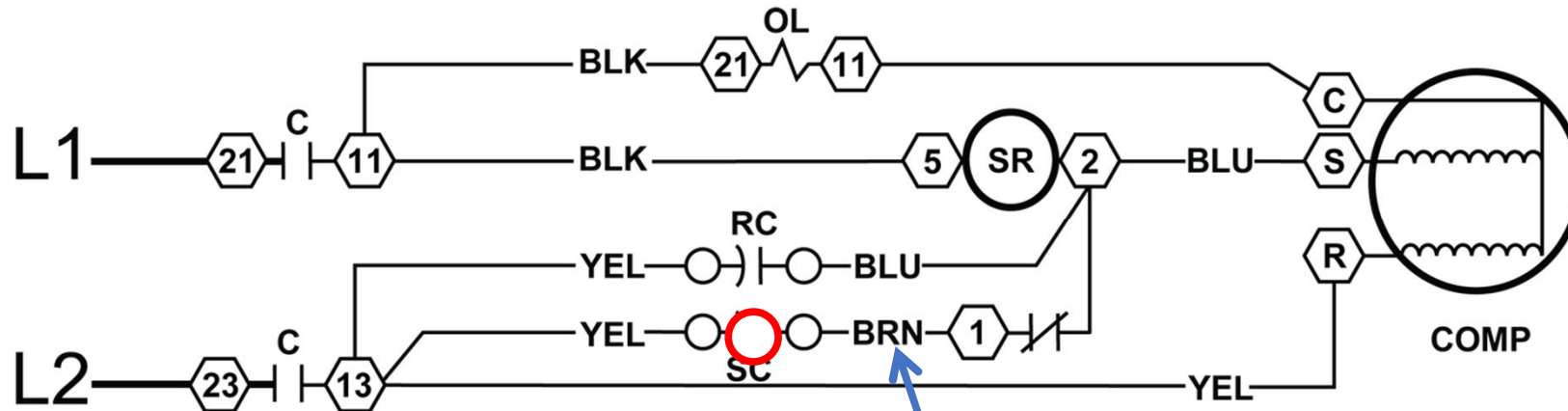


Checking the capacitors with a multi-meter

?

Compressor may start and may stay running, depending on load.
It would run hotter than normal.

6. Start capacitor open

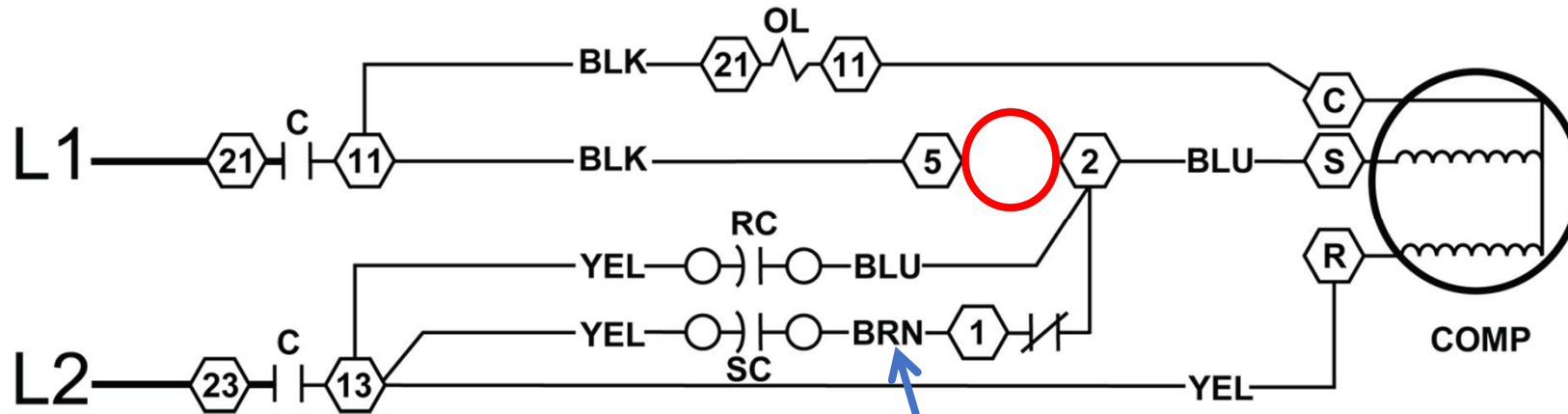


Checking the capacitors with multi-meter

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Compressor may start depending on load, starting torque is lost.
If it starts it should continue to run.

7. Start relay coil open



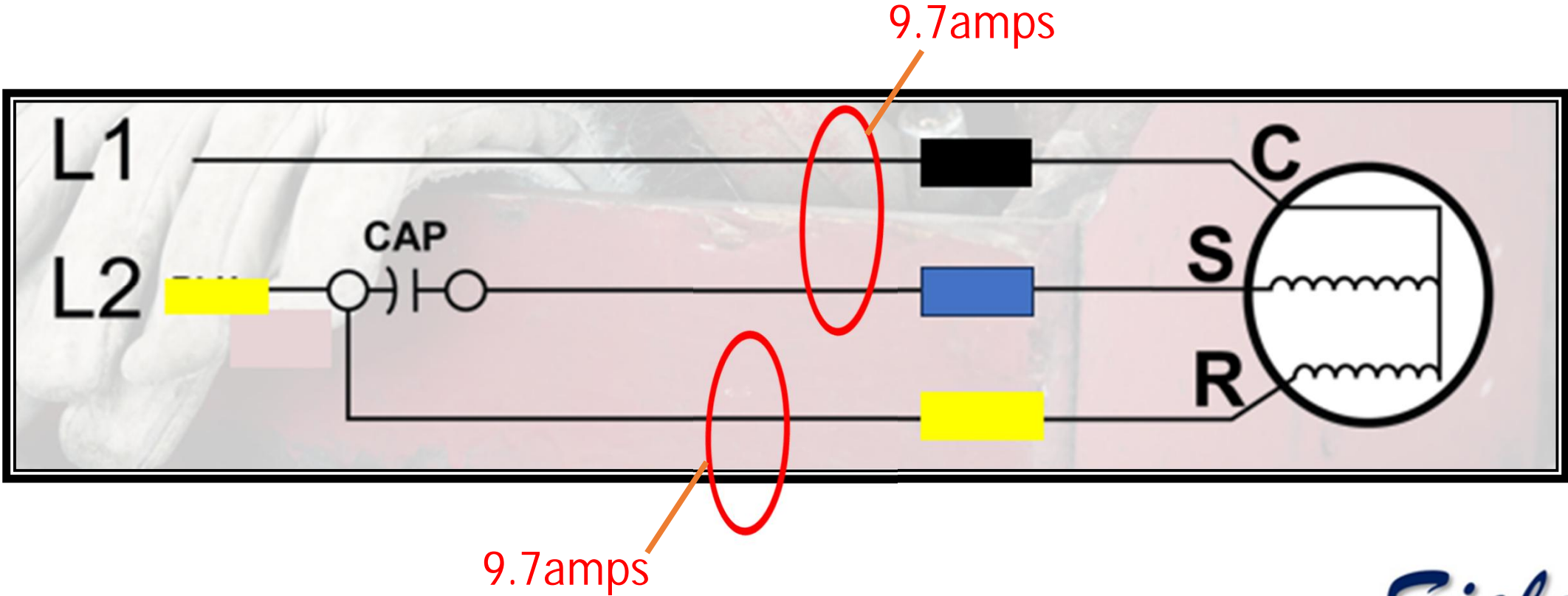
?

There will be a amp draw through the Start capacitor after start-up

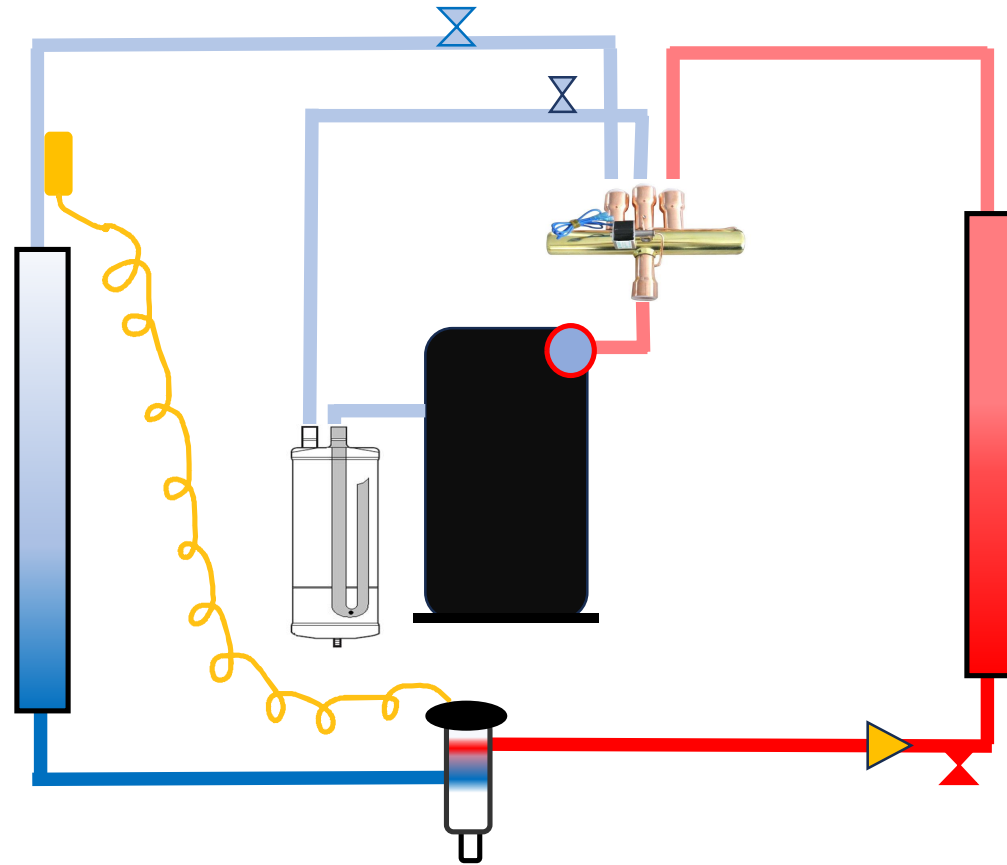
Compressor will start but will overheat.

Testing capacitor under load

Common + Start = Run

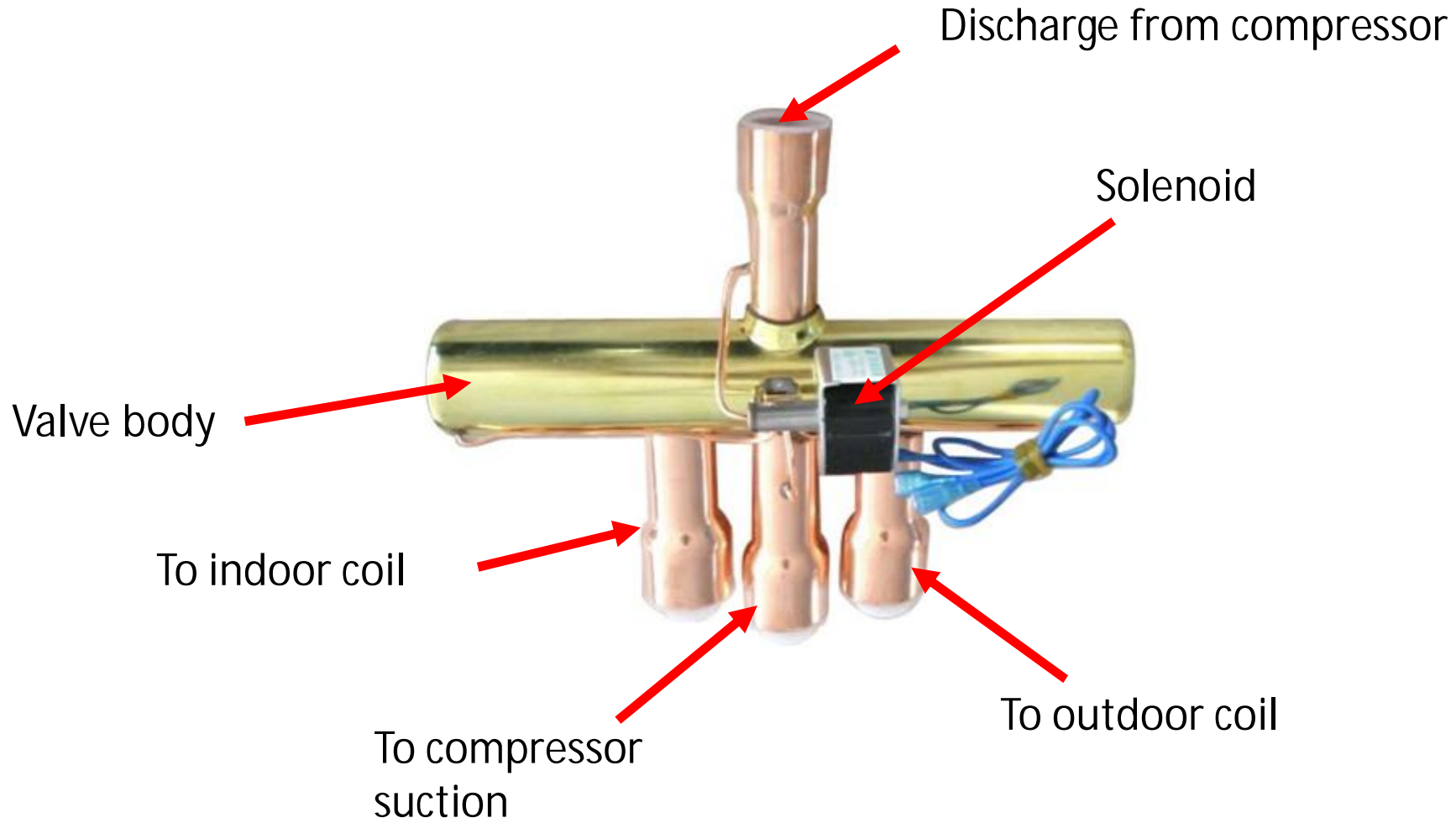


Next stop reversing valve

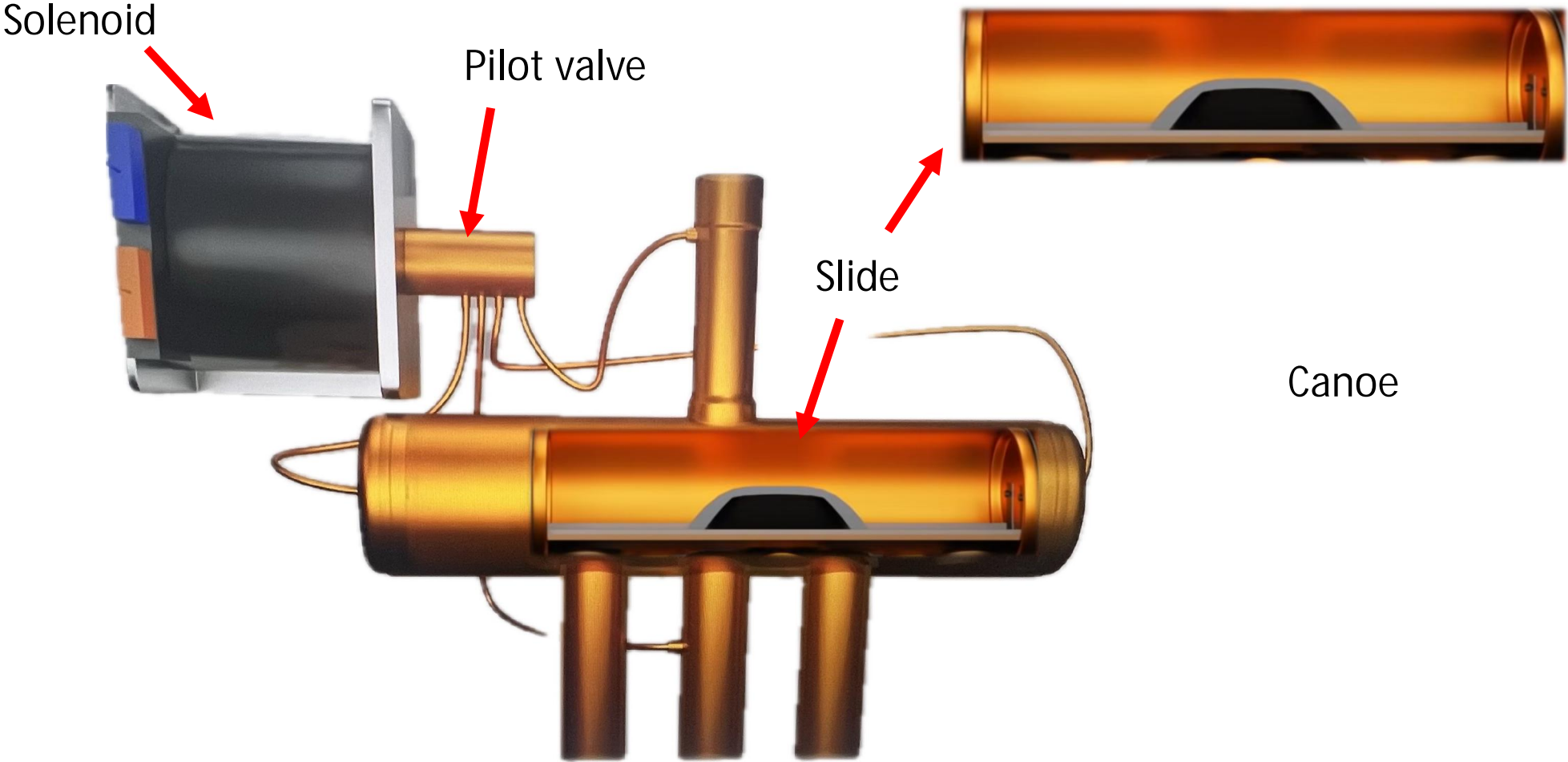


REVERSING VALVE/4 WAY VALVE

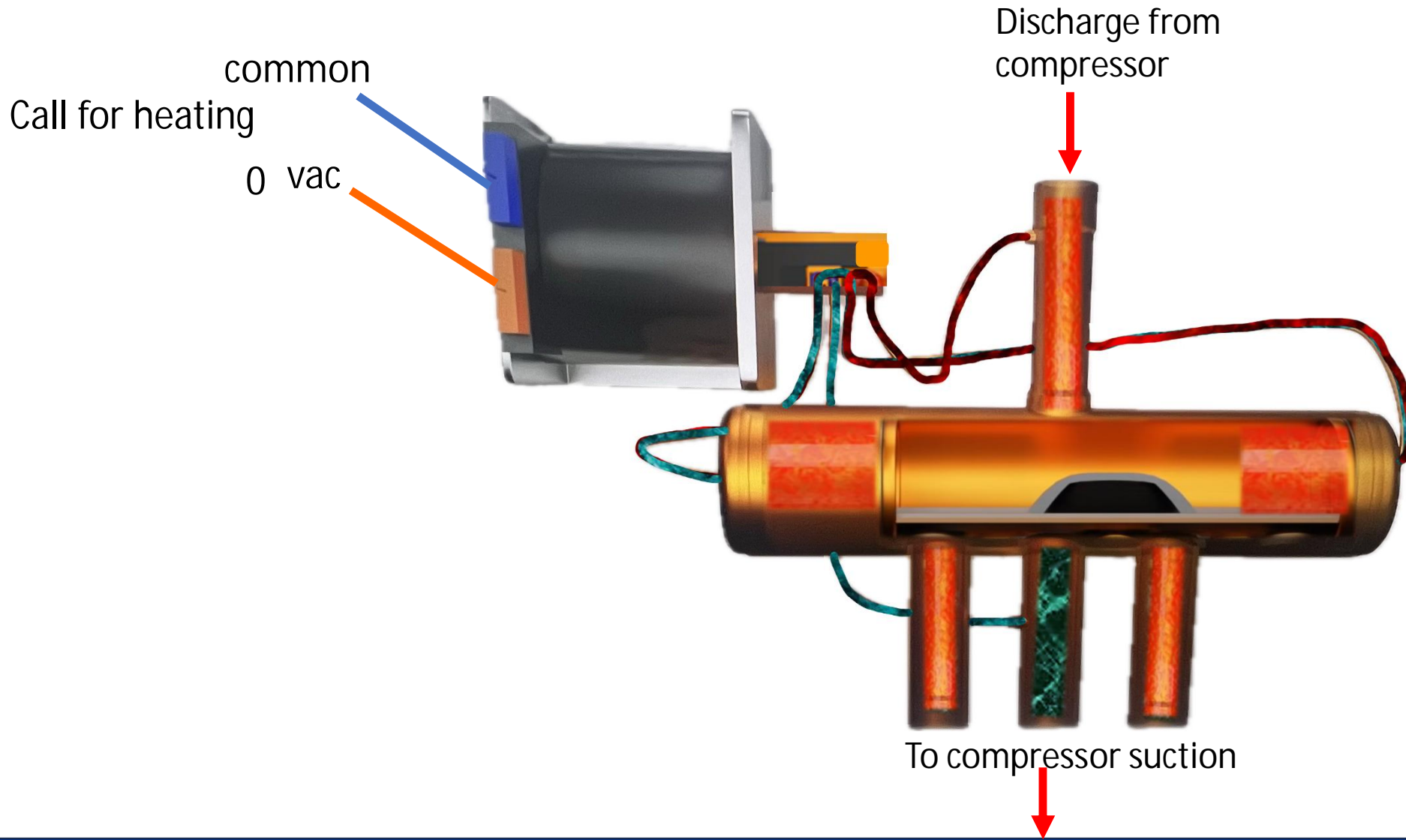
Used to reverse the direction of the refrigerant flow through system



REVERSING VALVE/4 WAY VALVE



REVERSING VALVE/4 WAY VALVE



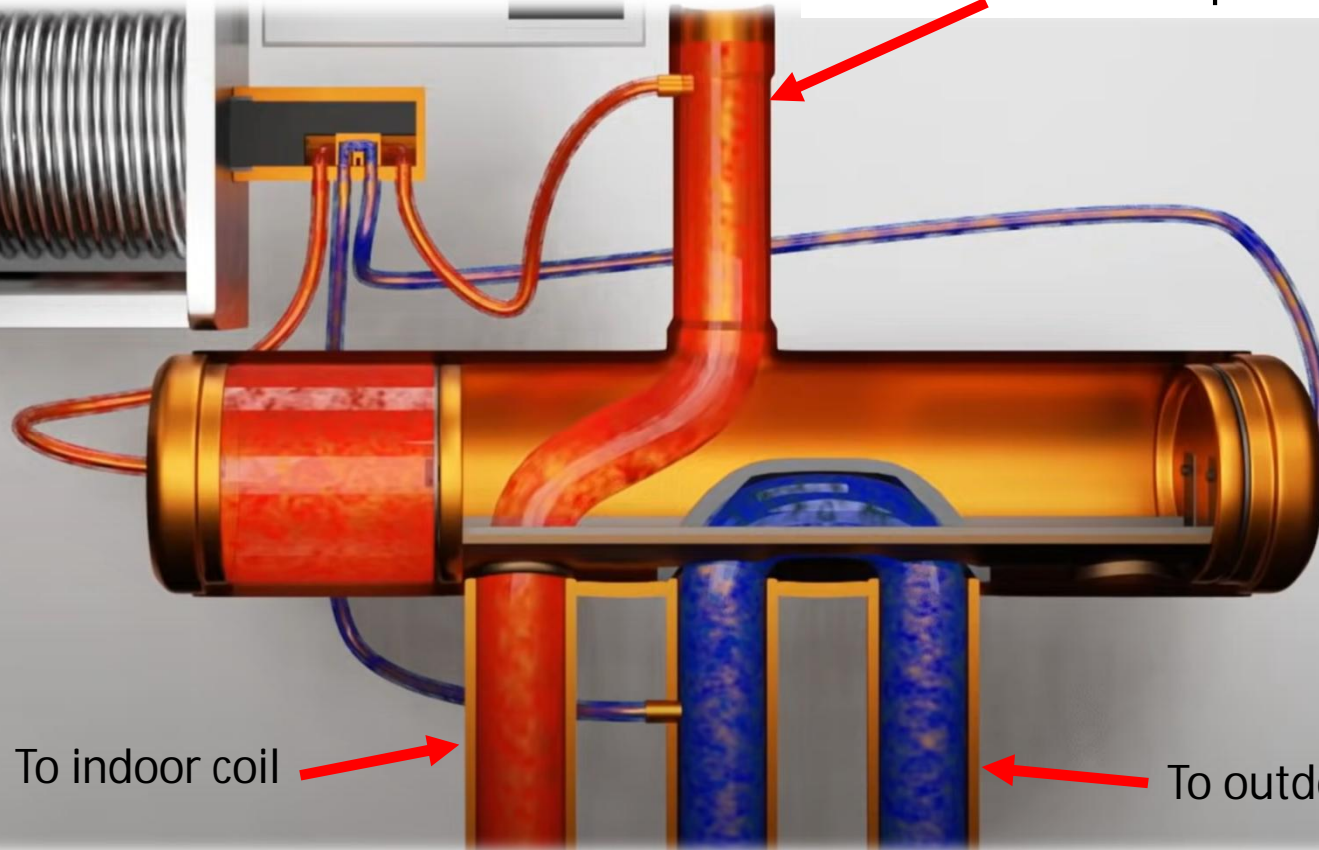
REVERSING VALVE/4 WAY VALVE

De-energized

common

Ovac

From compressor discharge



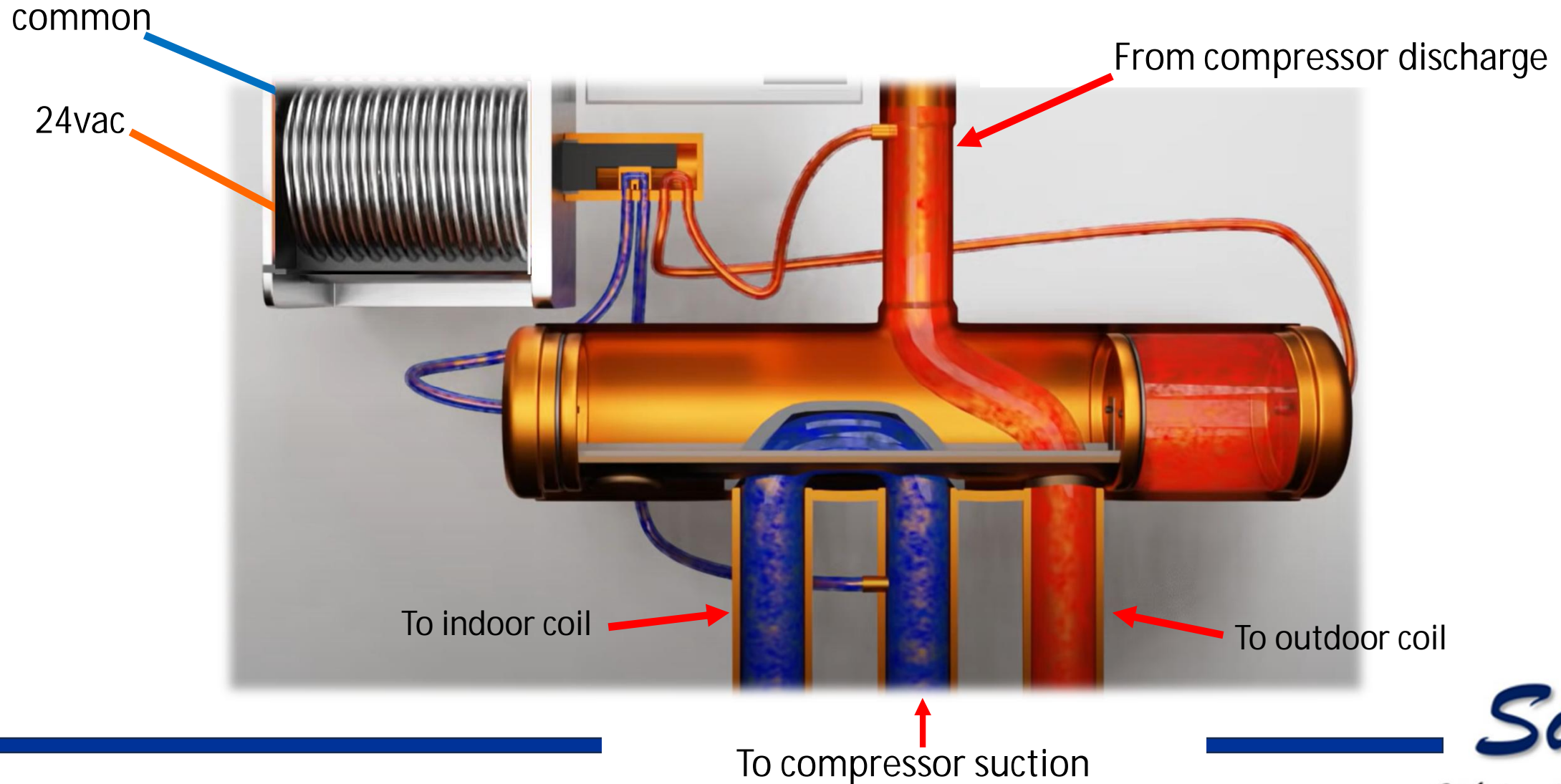
To indoor coil

To outdoor coil

To compressor suction

REVERSING VALVE/4 WAY VALVE

Energized

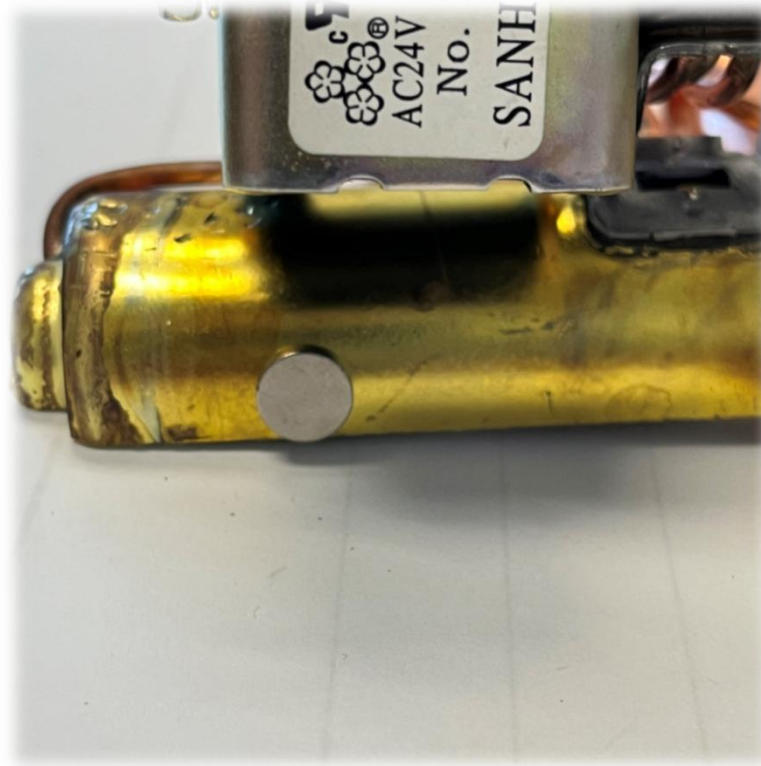


Testing reversing valve

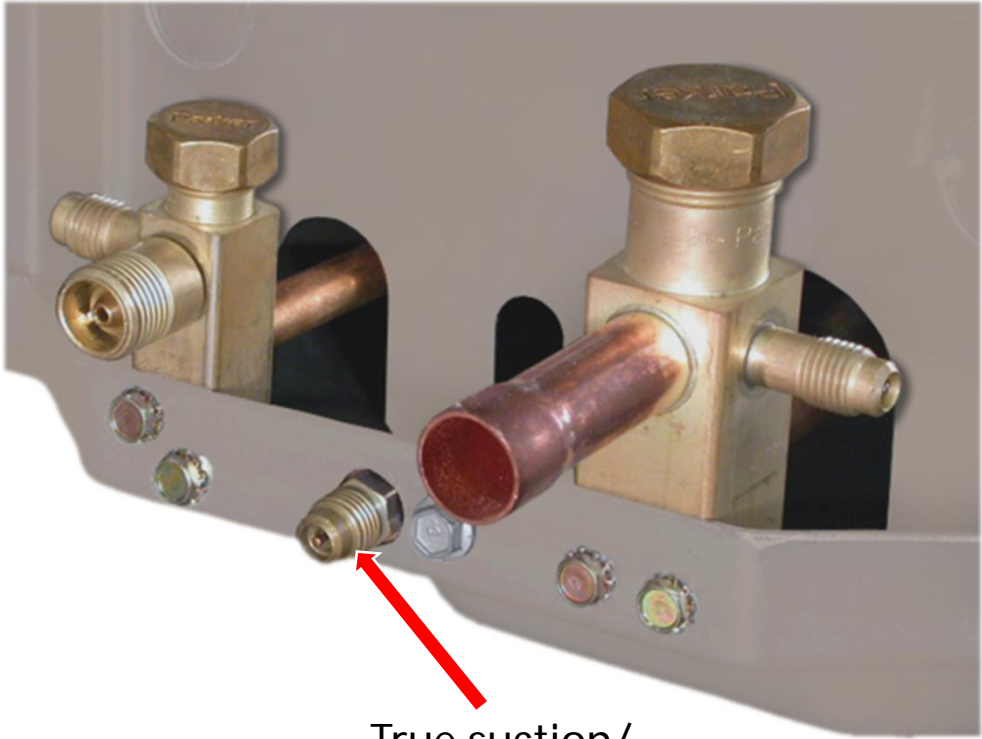
Confirm 24vac to solenoid

Ohm solenoid coil

Use magnet on valve body

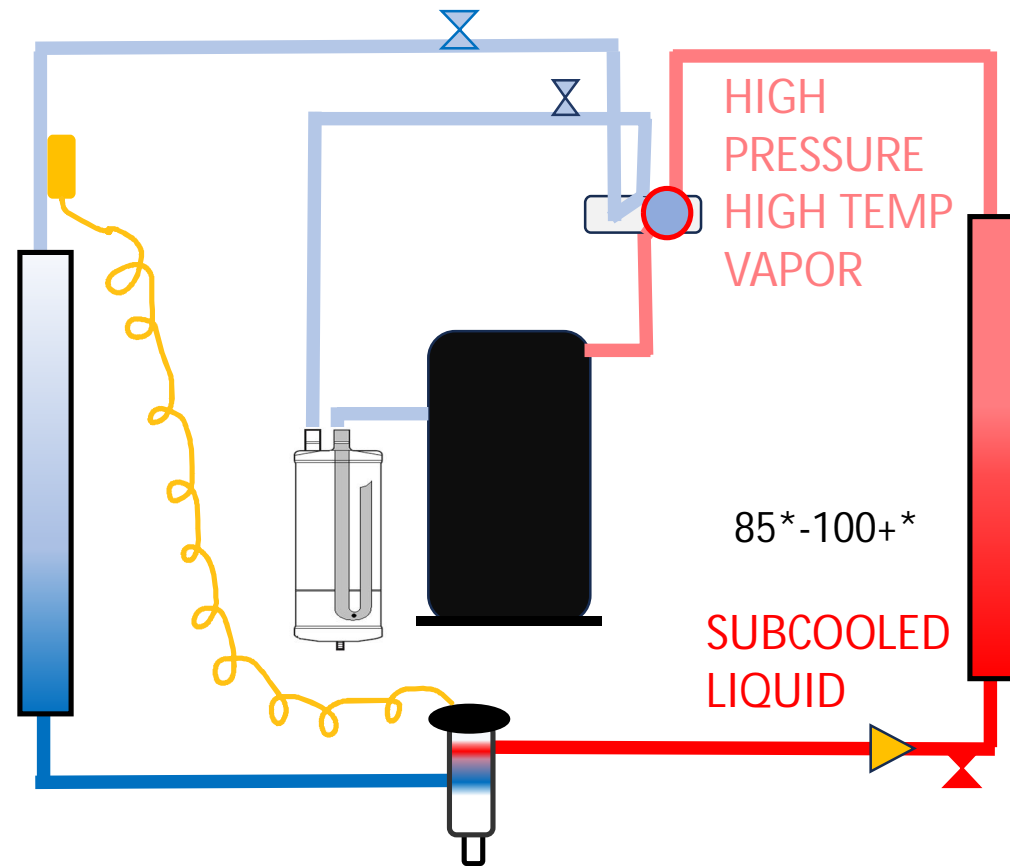


When connecting gauges connect to the true suction



True suction/
Suction service port

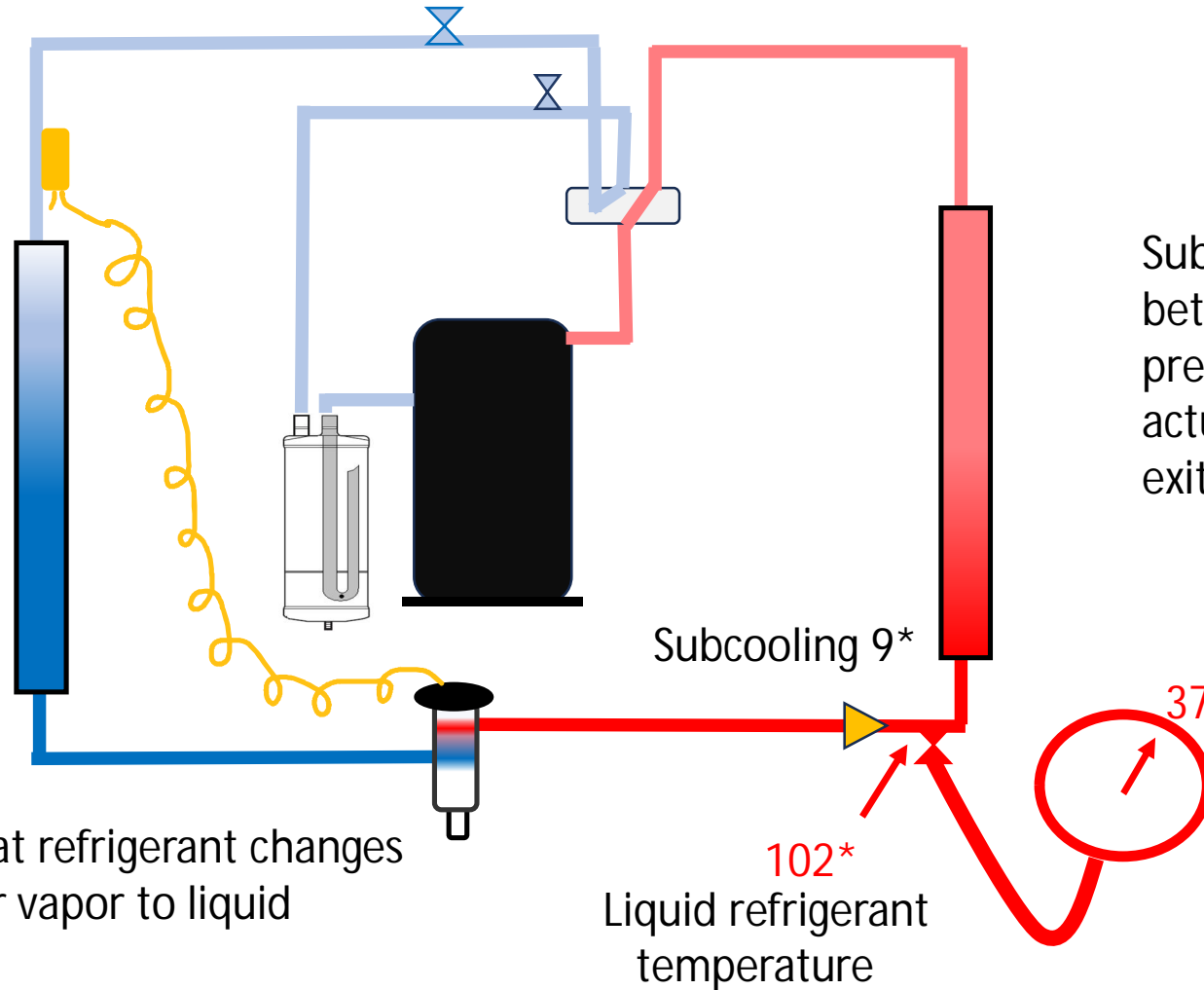
Next stop condenser coil



Condenser coil-
(heat rejector)
Reject/releases heat and
causes the vapor to condense
to a liquid refrigerant. This coil
must be warmer than the
ambient temp to perform its
job.

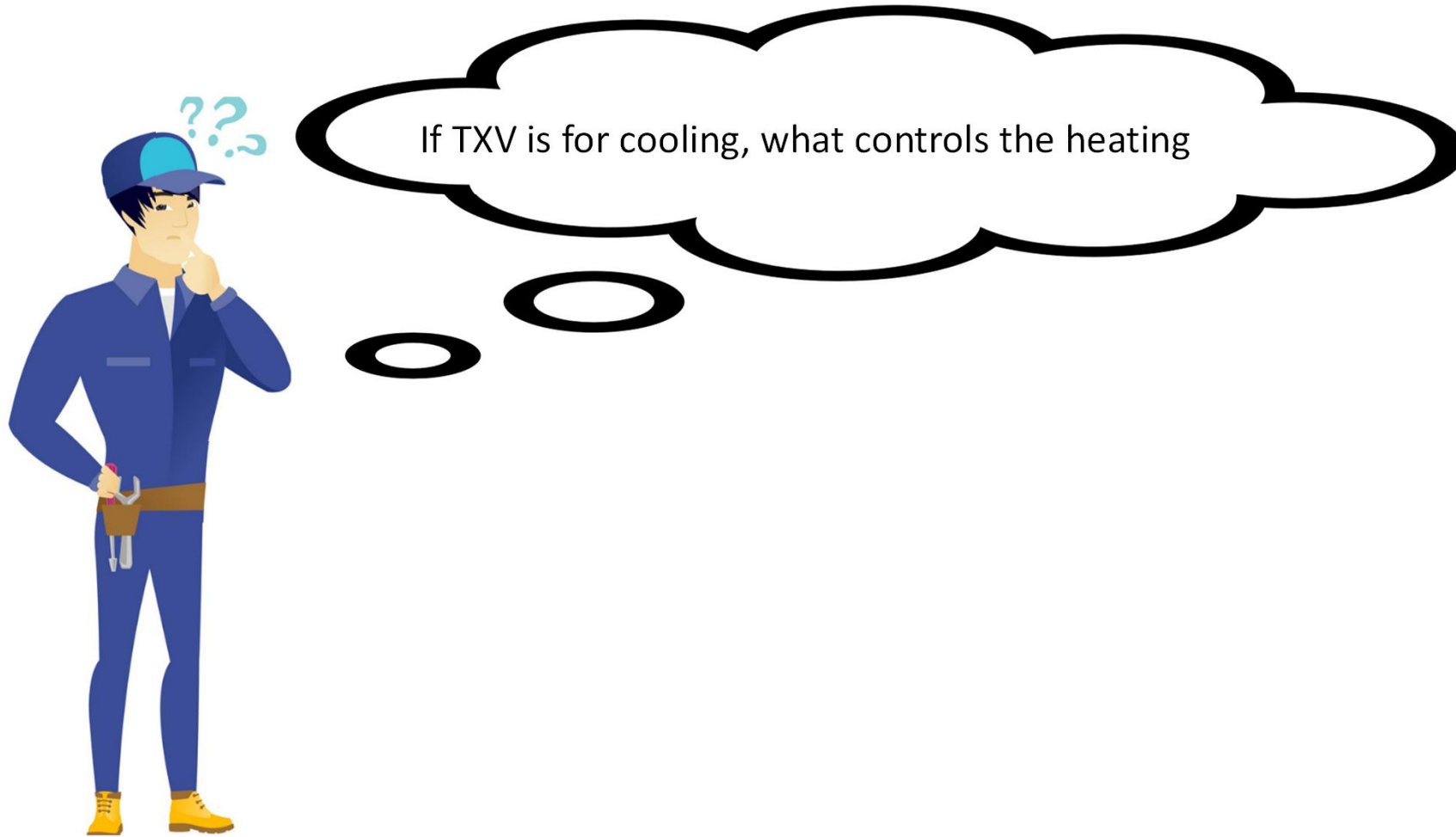
Subcool

Low subcool can cause flashing of vapor refrigerant through the TXV. Too high of subcool means flooded condenser

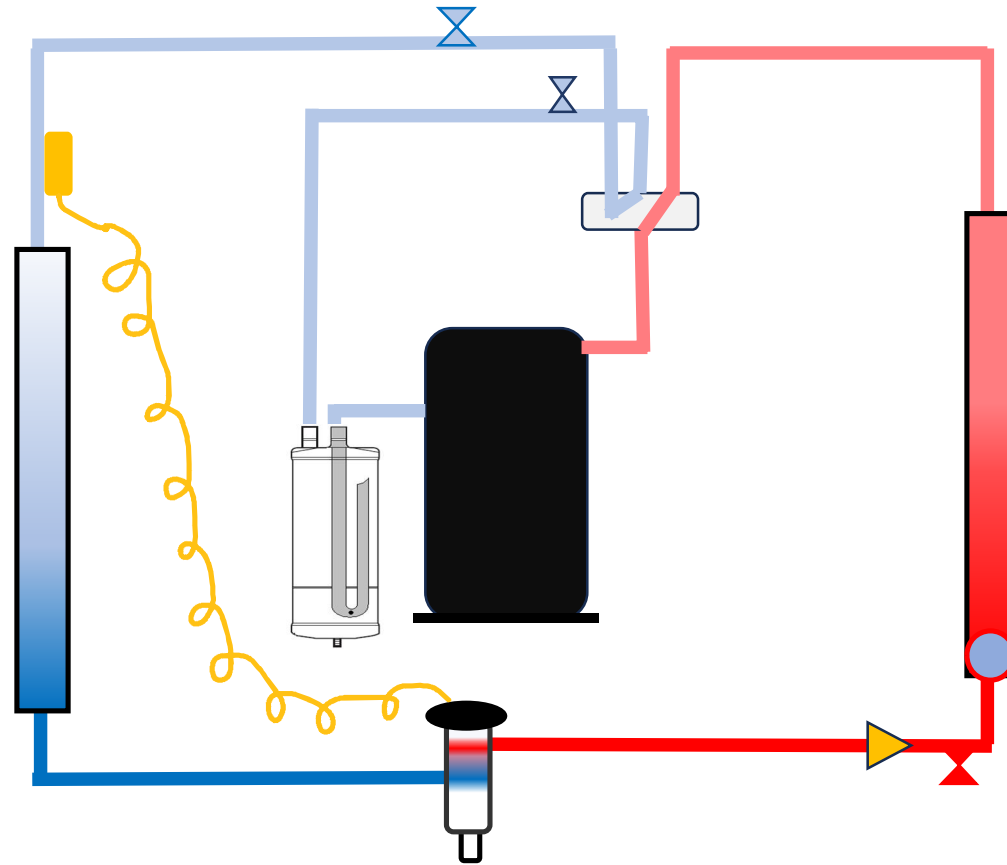


Subcool- difference between condensing pressure/temp and the actual liquid temp exiting the coil

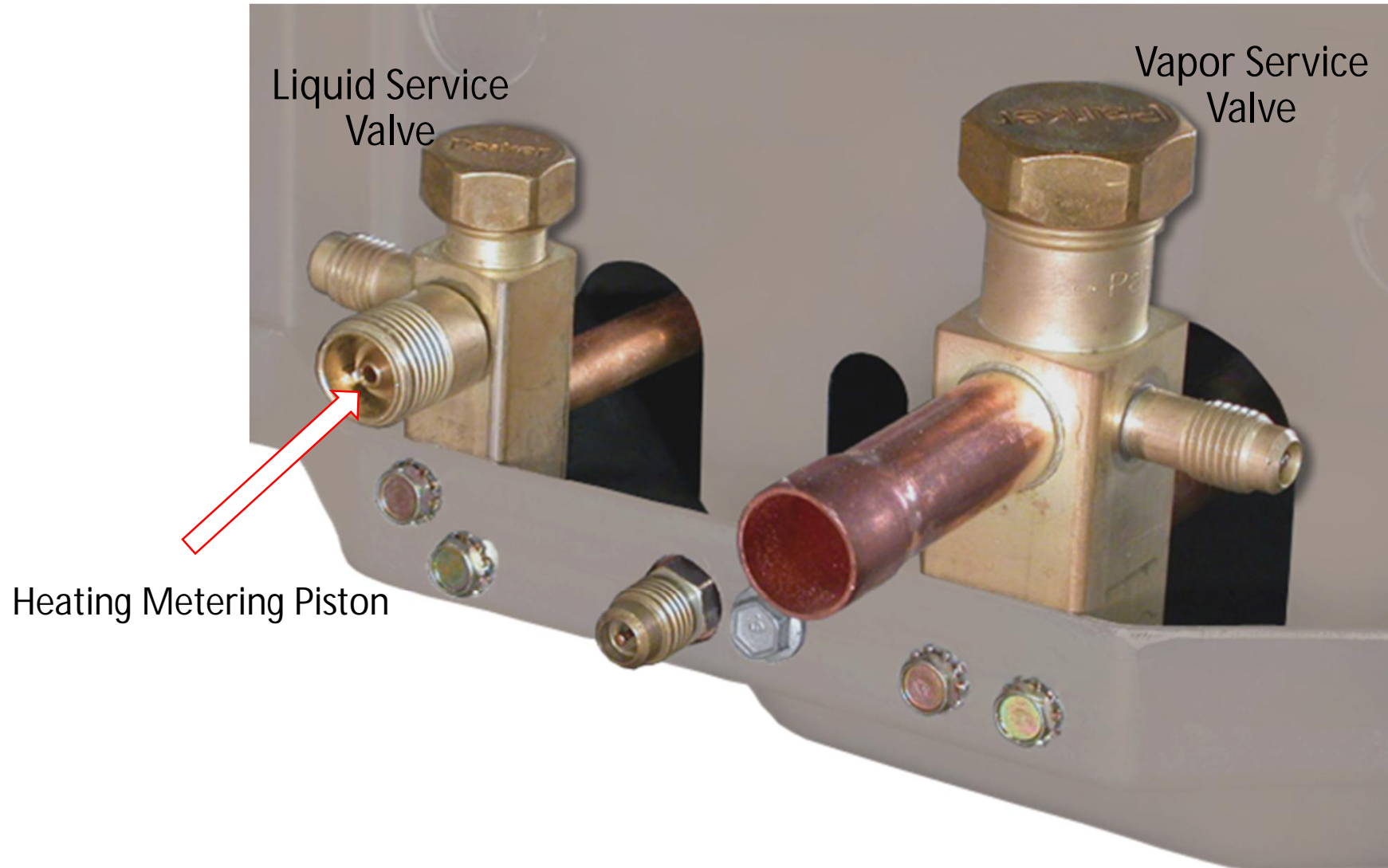
Saturation temp is temp that refrigerant changes state from liquid to vapor or vapor to liquid



Next stop heating piston

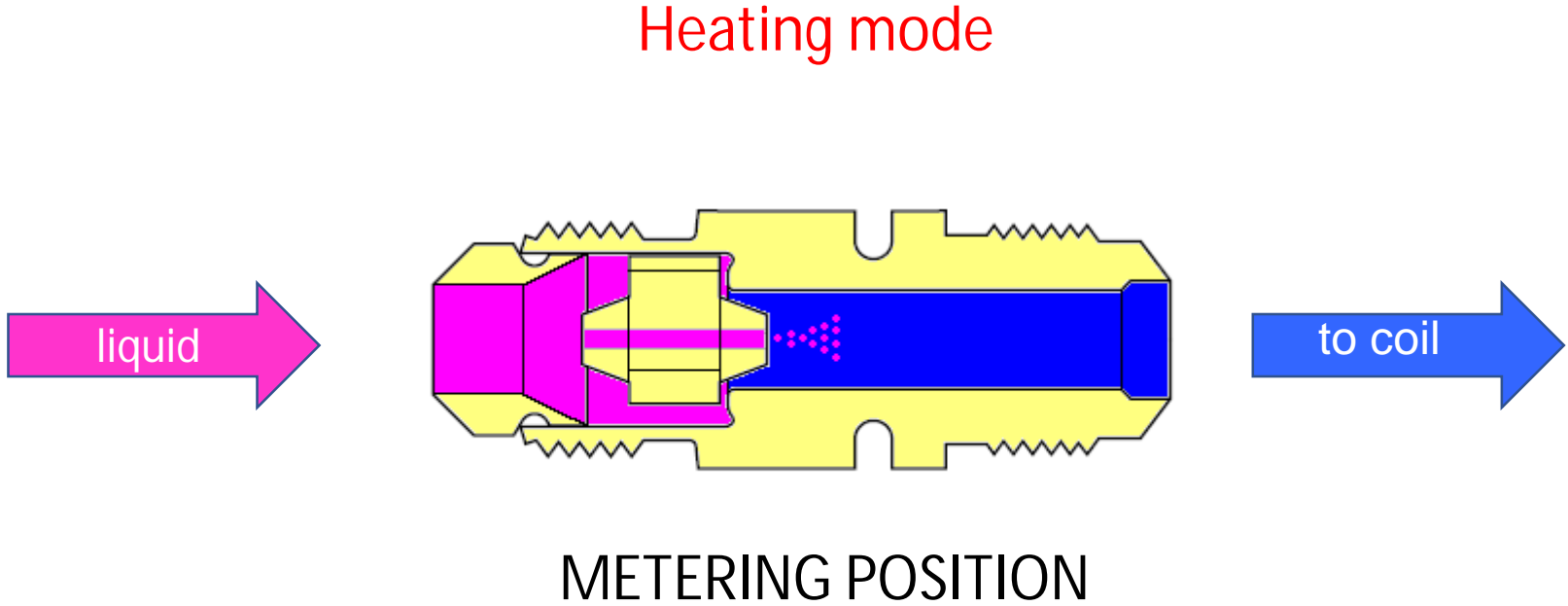


Heating Piston



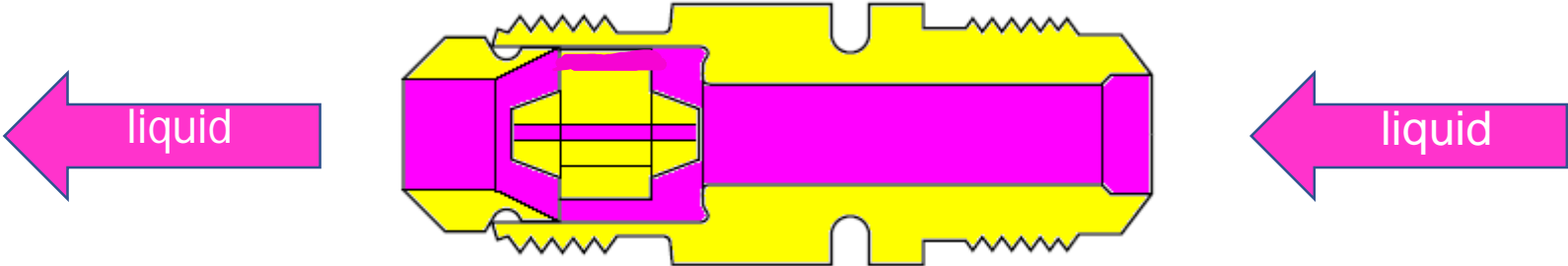


Accurator Piston



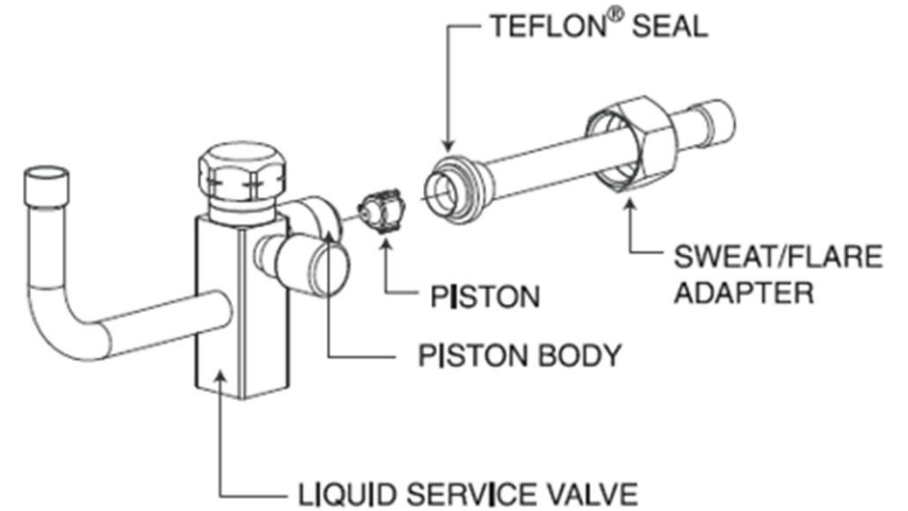
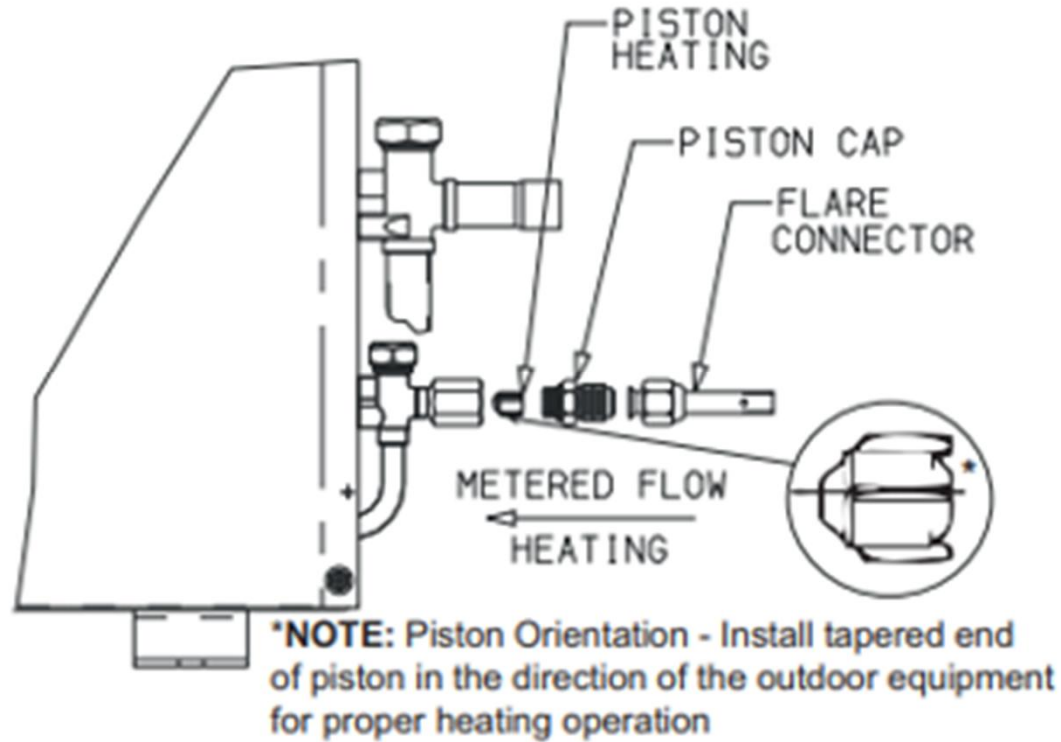
Accurator Piston

Cooling mode

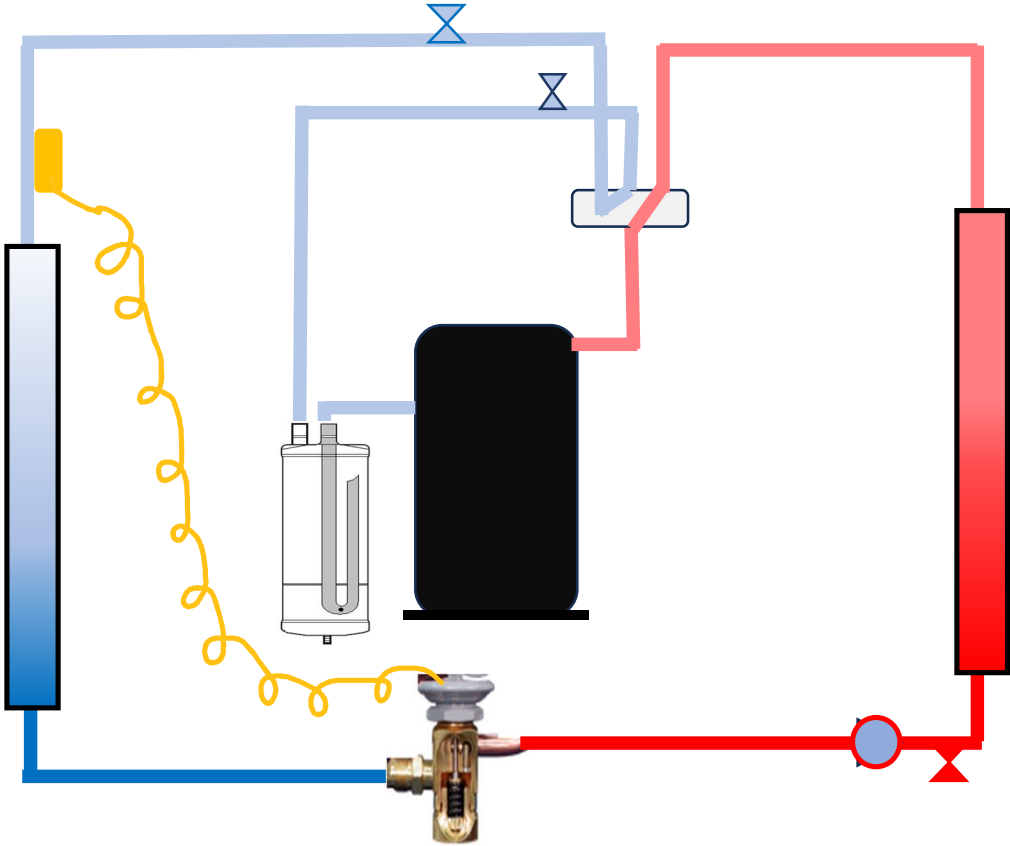


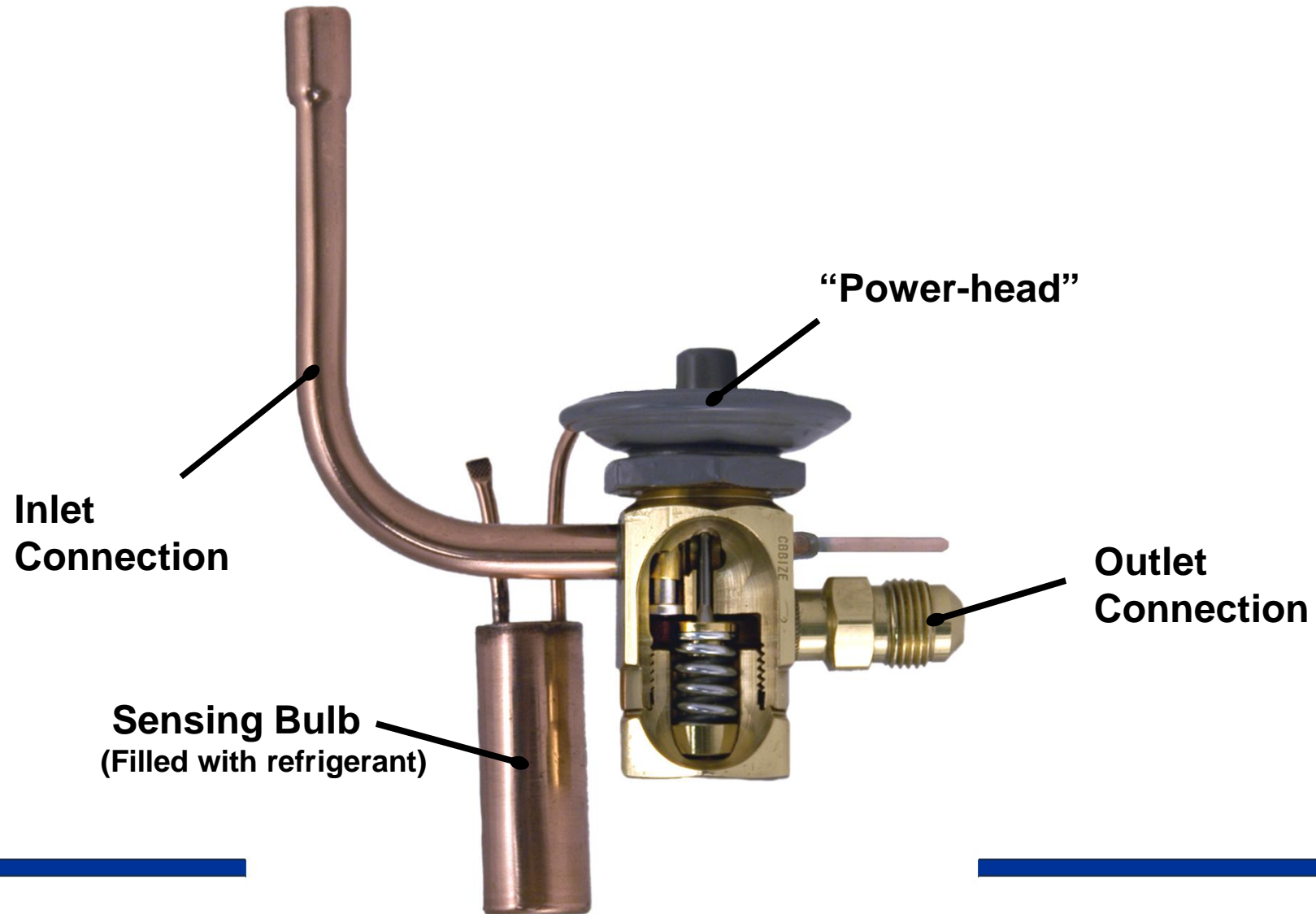
BYPASS POSITION

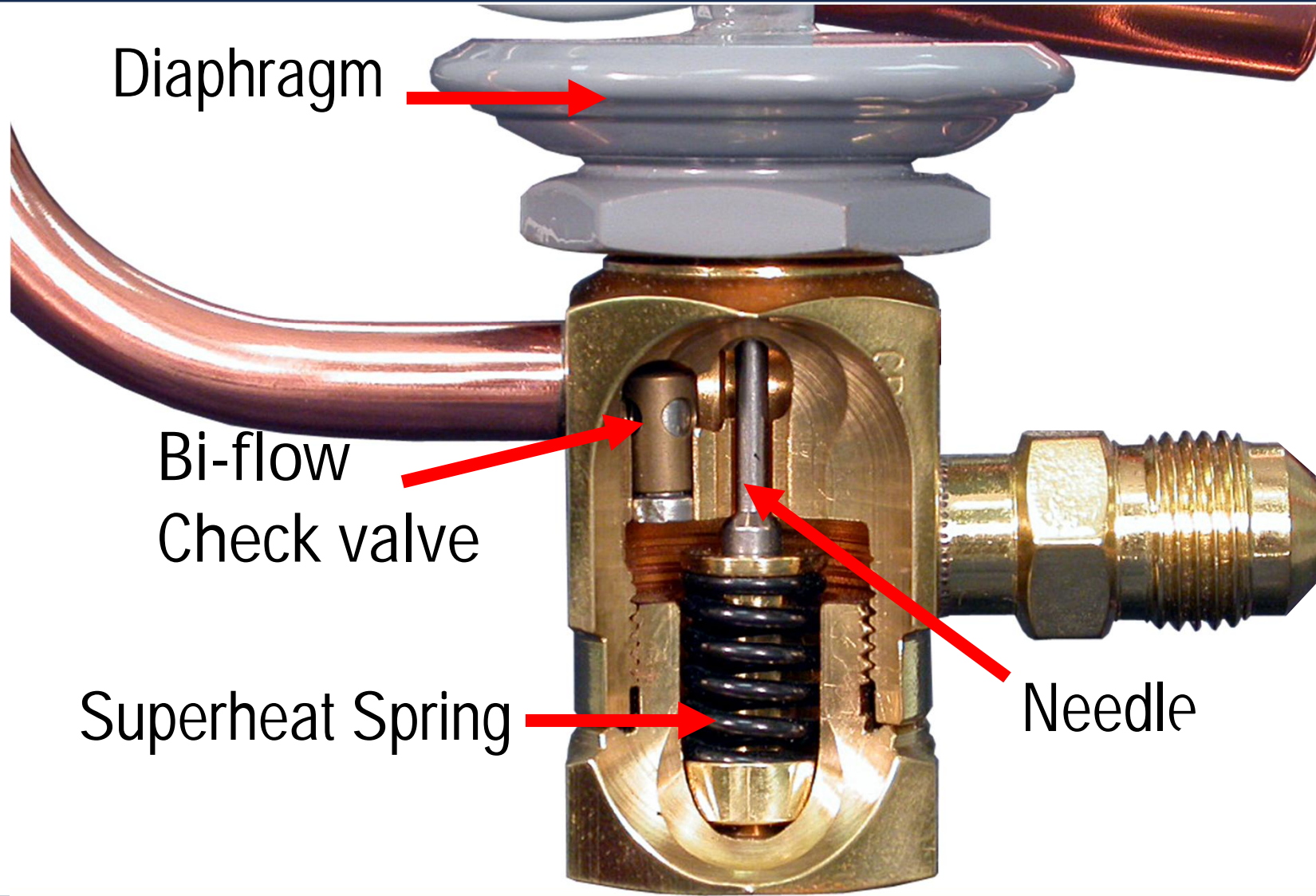
Piston Orientation



Next stop TXV







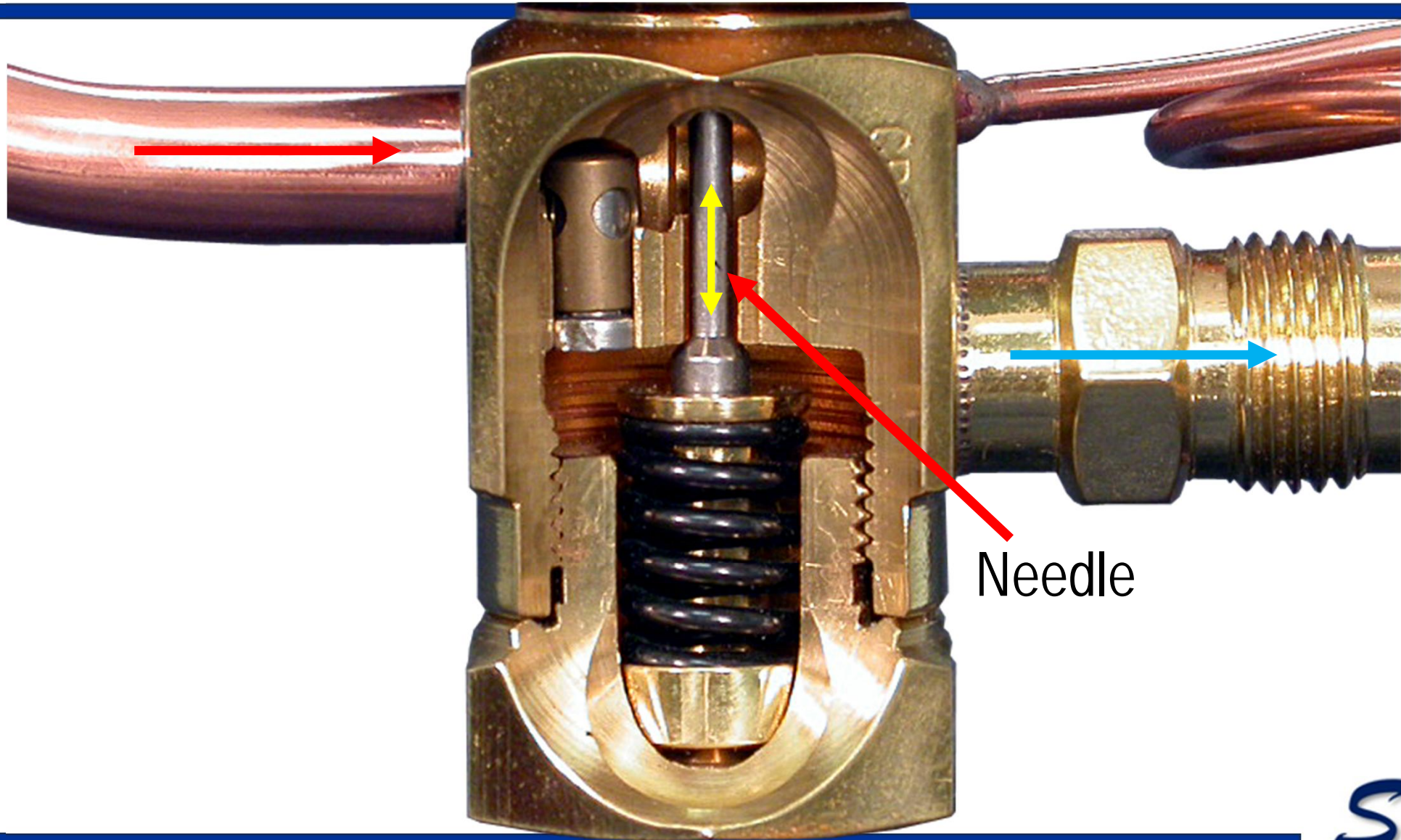
Diaphragm

Bi-flow
Check valve

Superheat Spring

Needle

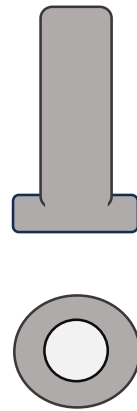
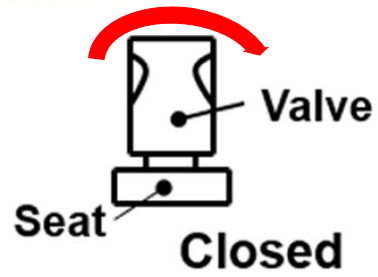
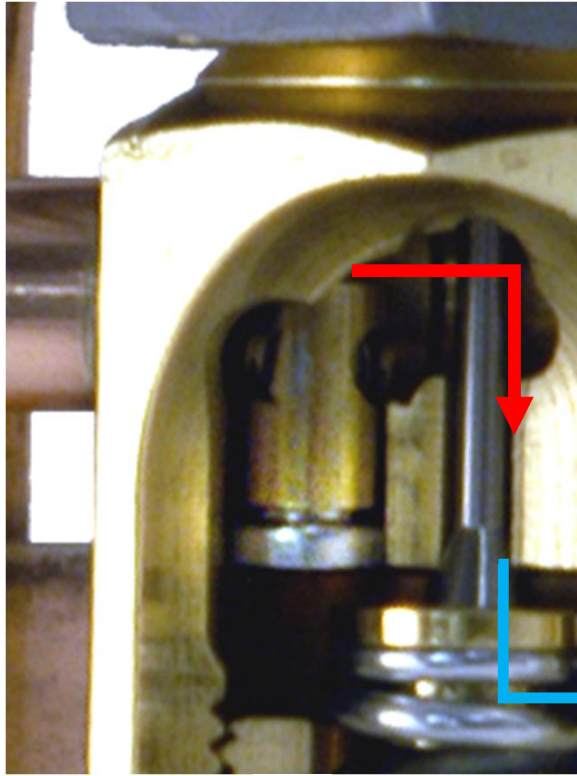
Needle



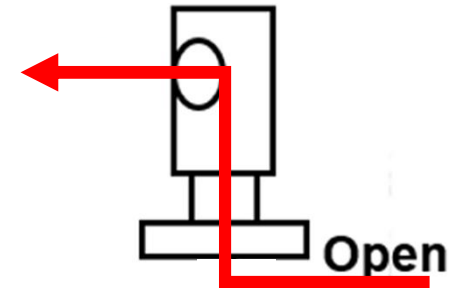
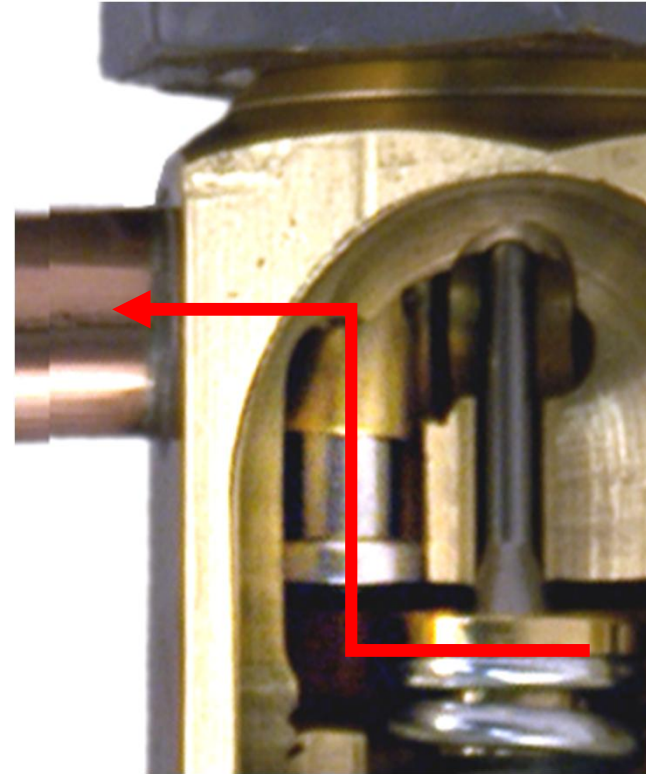
Needle

Bi-flow check valve

COOLING



HEATING



Sensing bulb facts

Bulb is filled with liquid refrigerant

Do not allow capillary tube to be in contact with any other piping from evaporator coil during operation



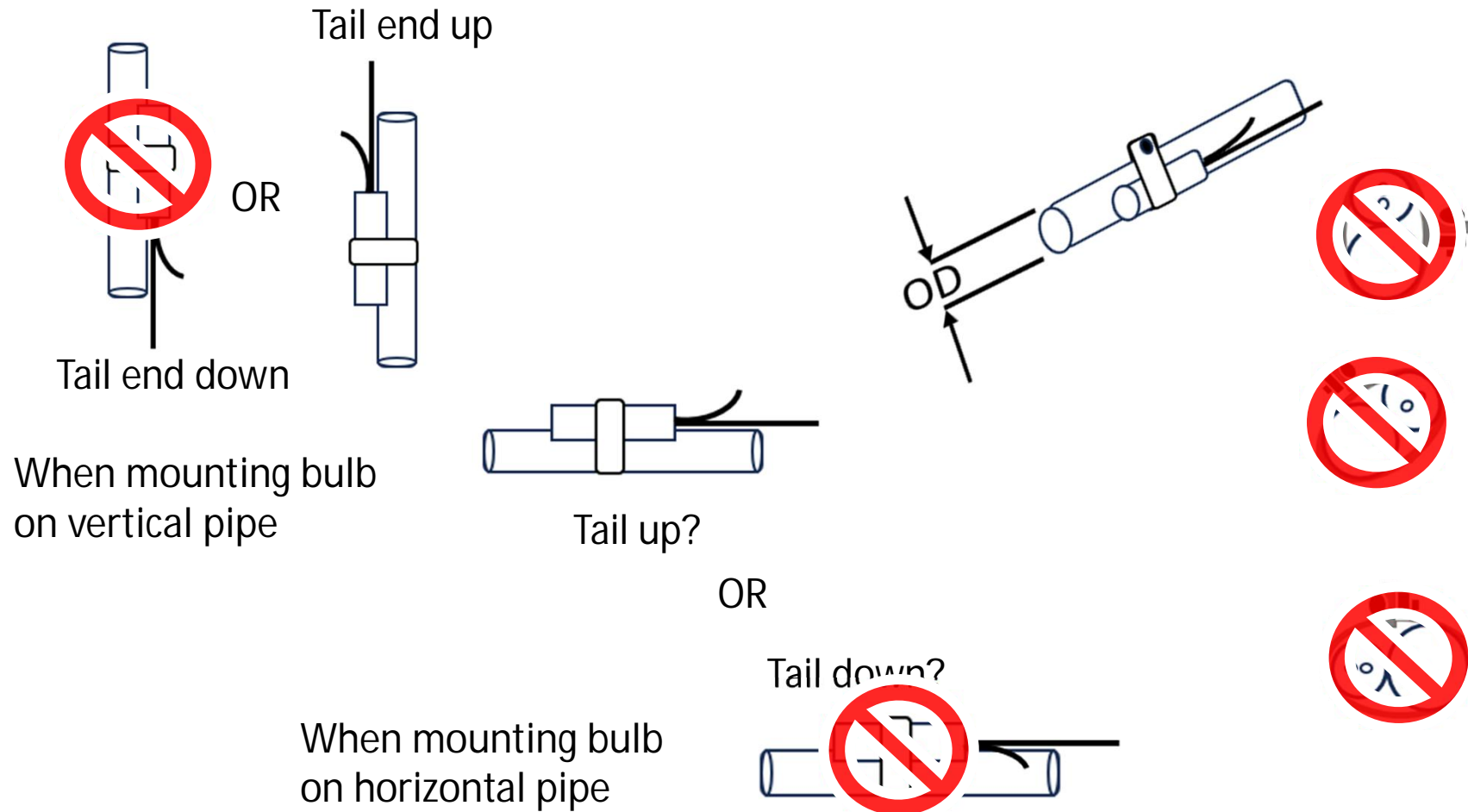
Capillary tube and bulb are fragile and will break or kink easily if not careful when handling



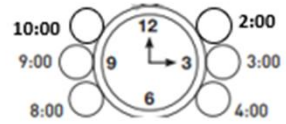
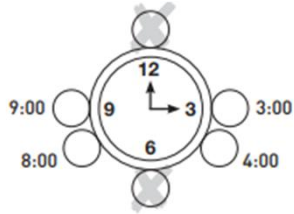
Mount bulb on clean flat portion of pipe with copper, brass, or stainless strapping. Do not mount on elbow or coupling

Best practice-
Insulate bulb so it is not influenced by the ambient air temp

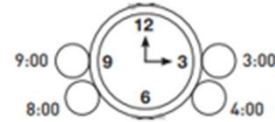
Sensing bulb positioning



Why is this important?



3/8" - 5/8" OD



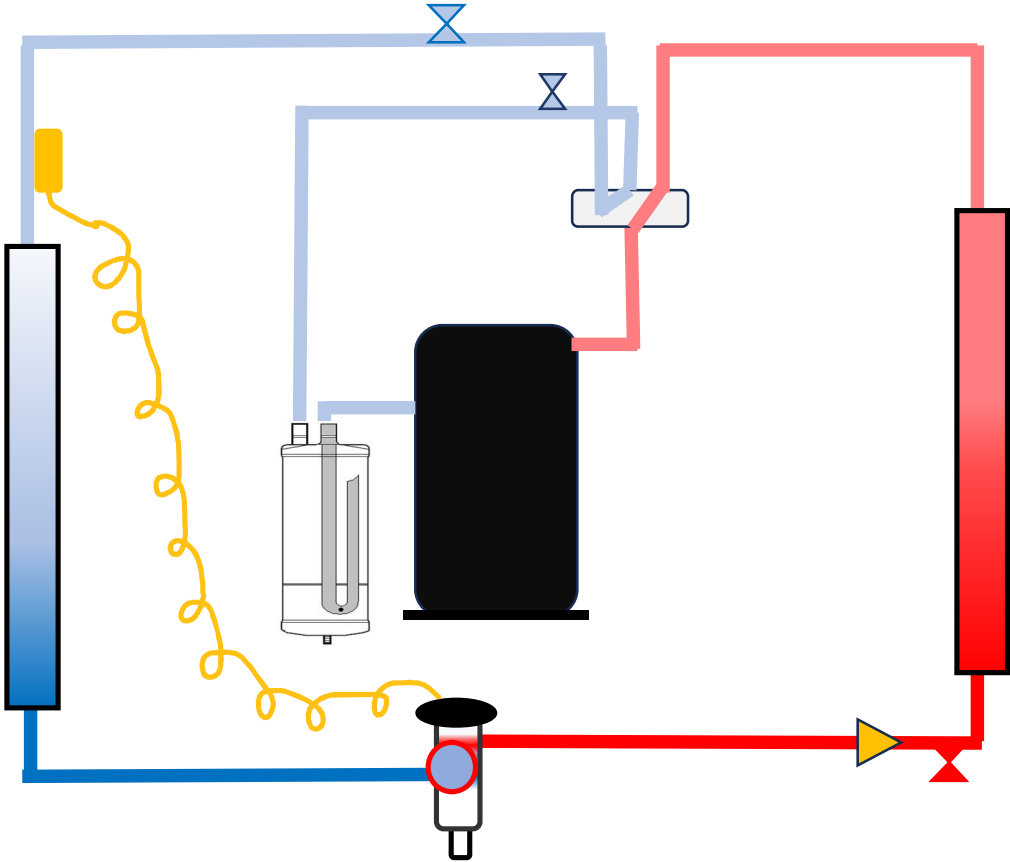
3/4" - 7/8" OD



3/4" - 1 1/4" OD

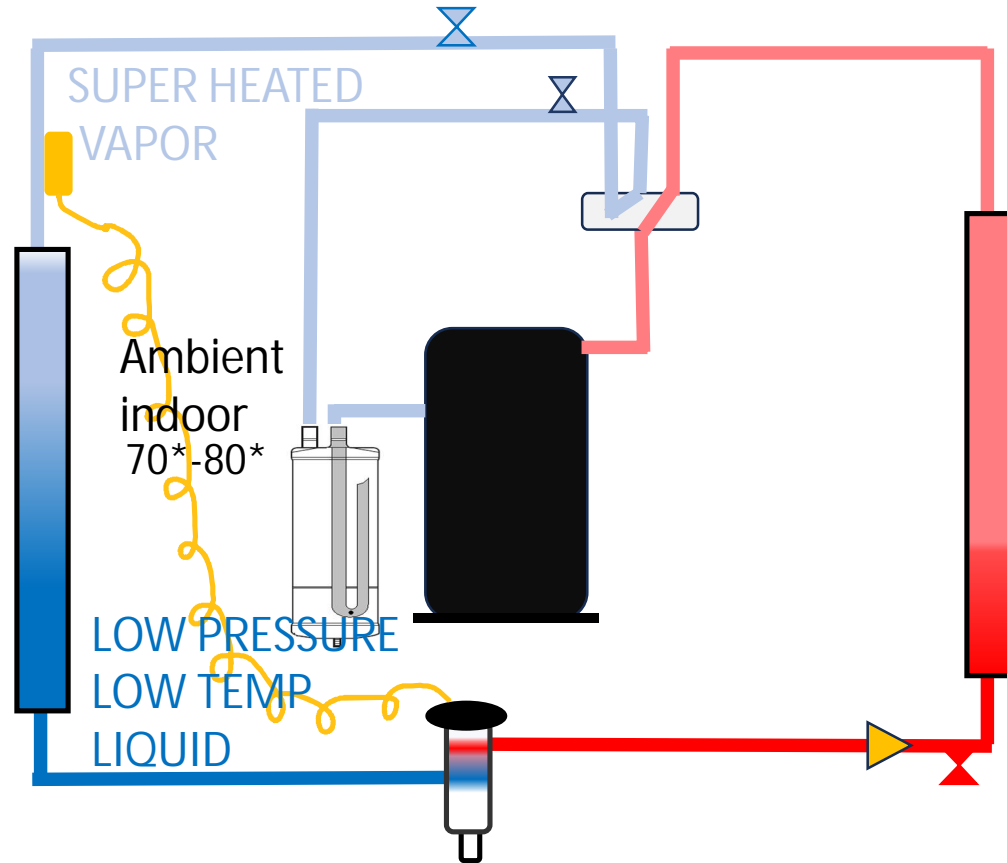
The larger the pipe the lower you should place bulb

Next stop evaporator coil



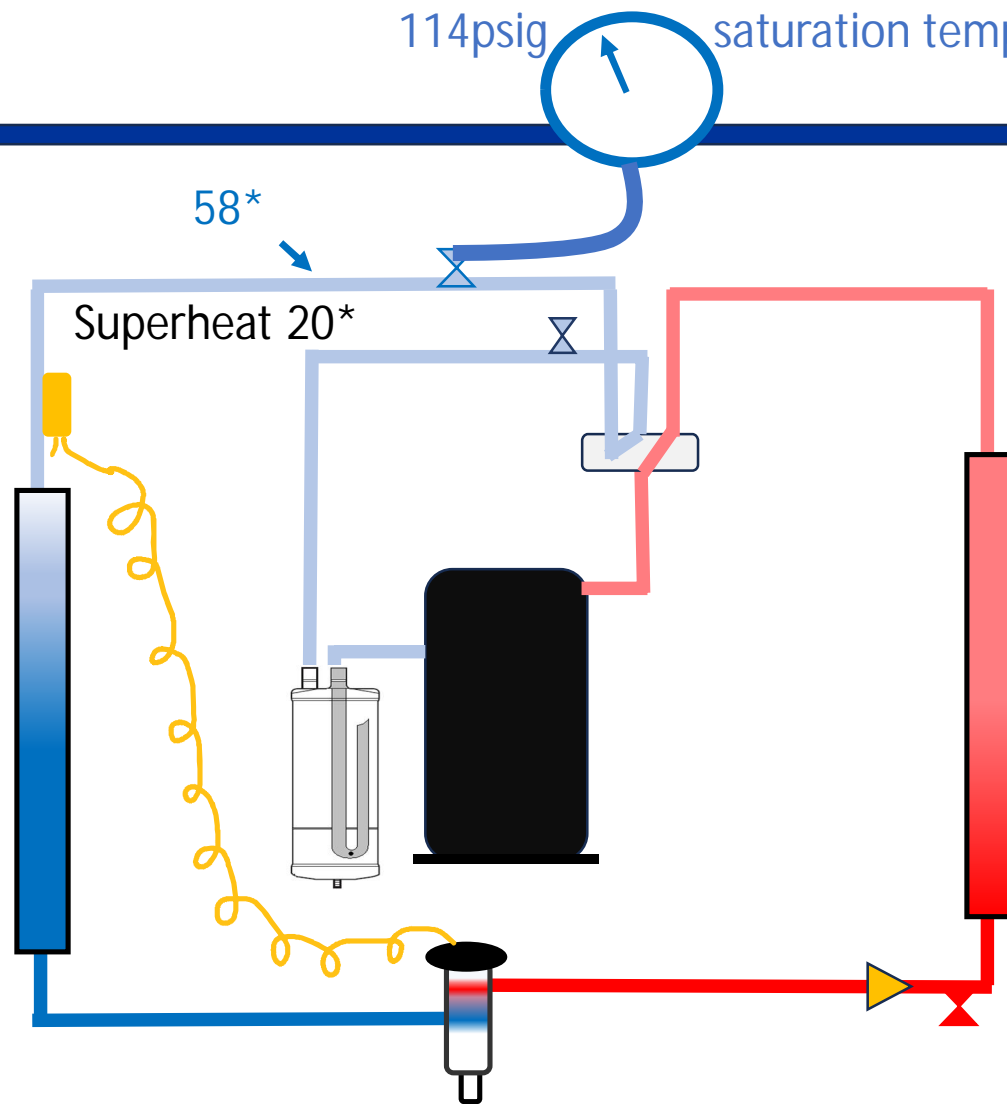
Evaporator coil

Evaporator coil-
(heat absorber)
Absorbs heat and
causes the liquid
refrigerant to boil or
evaporate into a
vapor. This coil is the
“cooling coil” where
the cooling takes
place. Must be
colder than the
ambient
temperature to
perform its job.



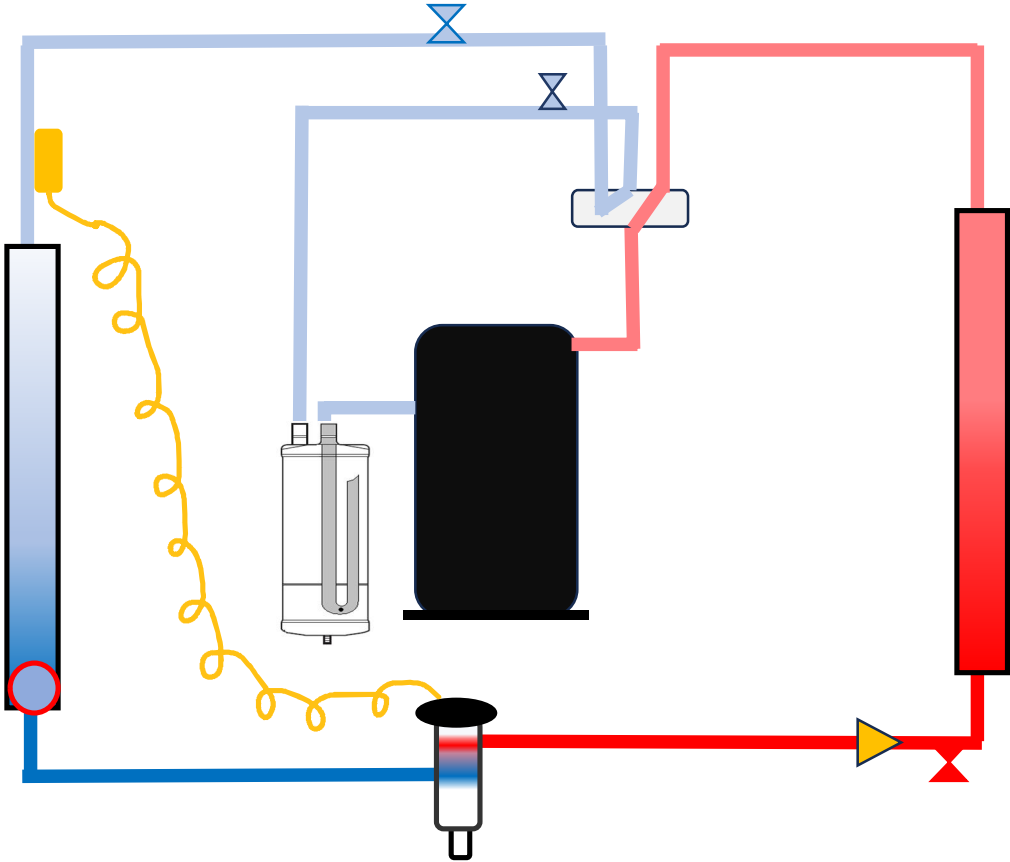
Superheat

Superheat- difference between the actual temp of the vapor refrigerant and the saturation pressure/temp inside the evaporator.
-The temp difference of the refrigerant vapor leaving the evap coil above the temp that the refrigerant is changing states inside the evap coil.



High superheat means liquid refrigerant is making it through less of the coil.
Low superheat means flooded evaporator and can cause liquid refrigerant to enter the compressor.

Next stop accumulator



ACCUMULATOR

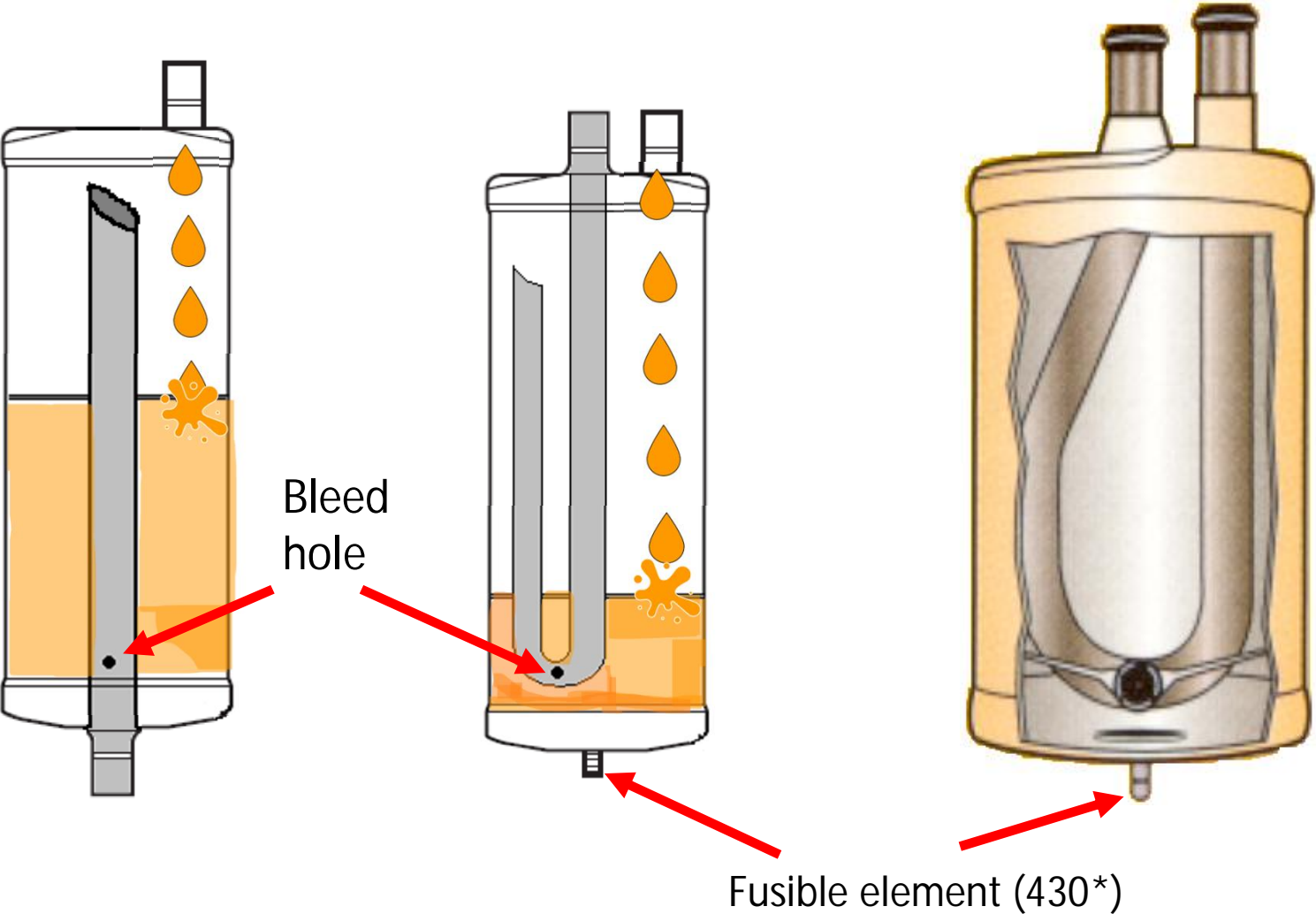
Accumulator- Storage tank that protects the compressor by receiving or accumulating liquid refrigerant before it can enter the compressor.

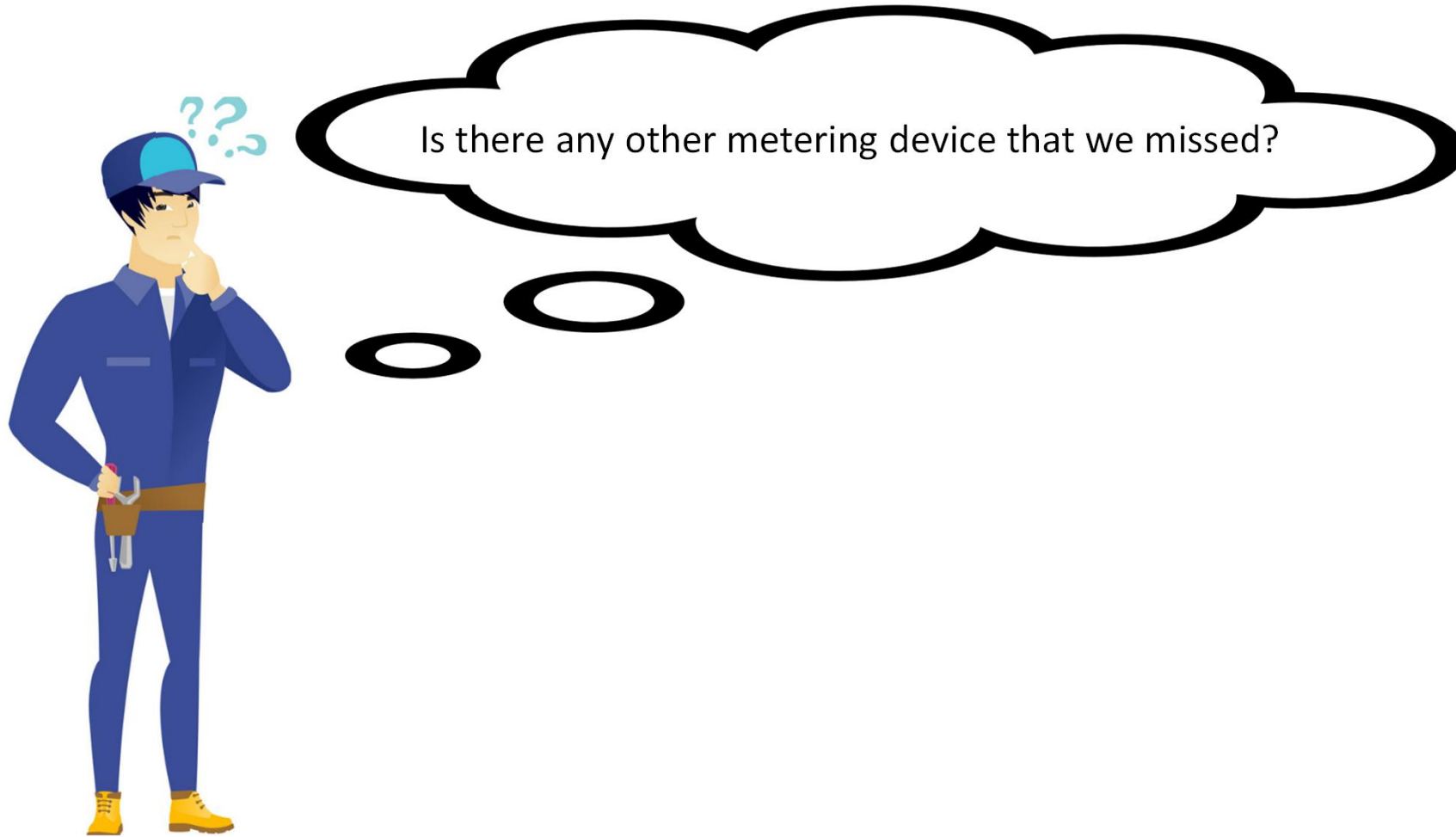


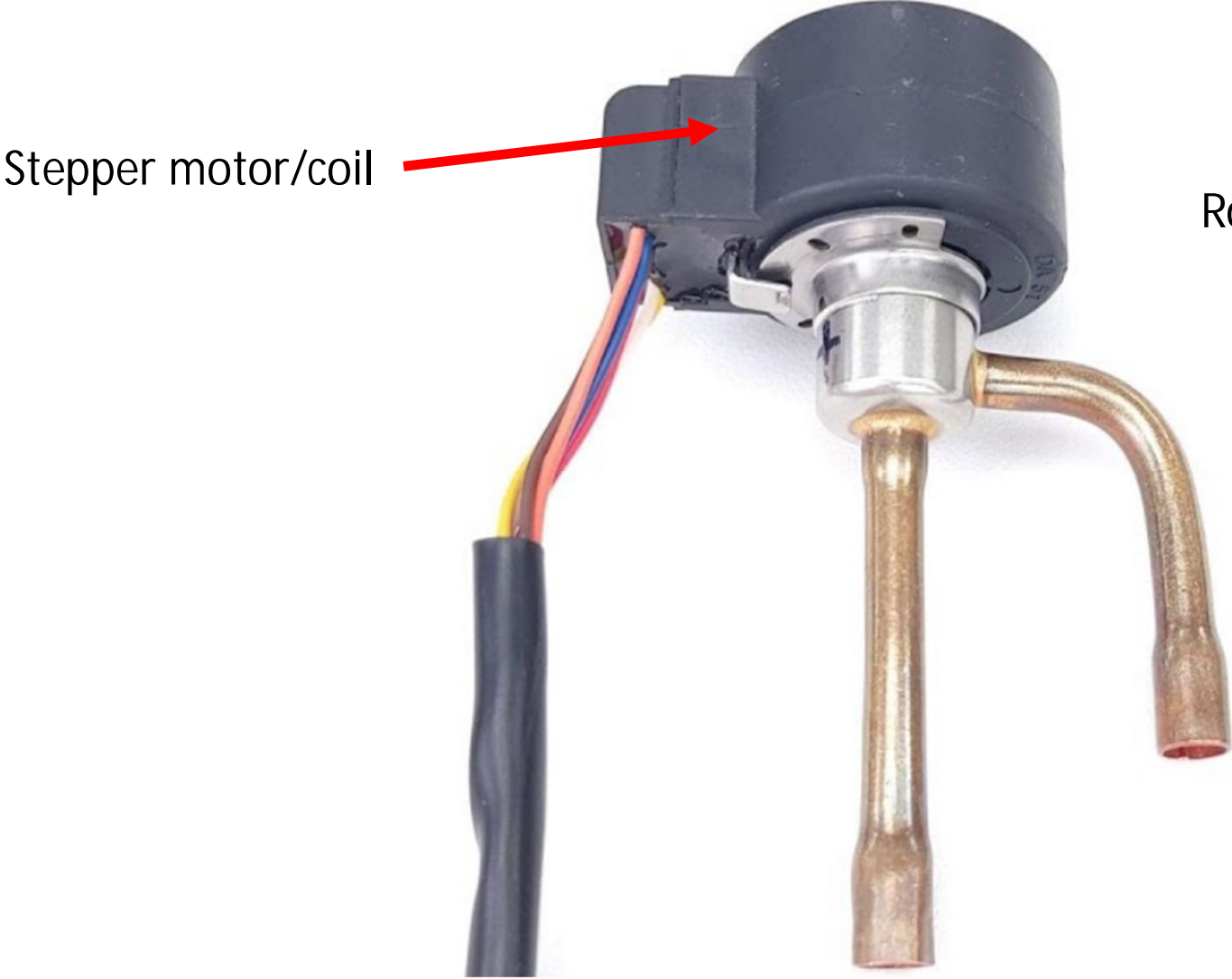
Accumulator



ACCUMULATOR







Valve body

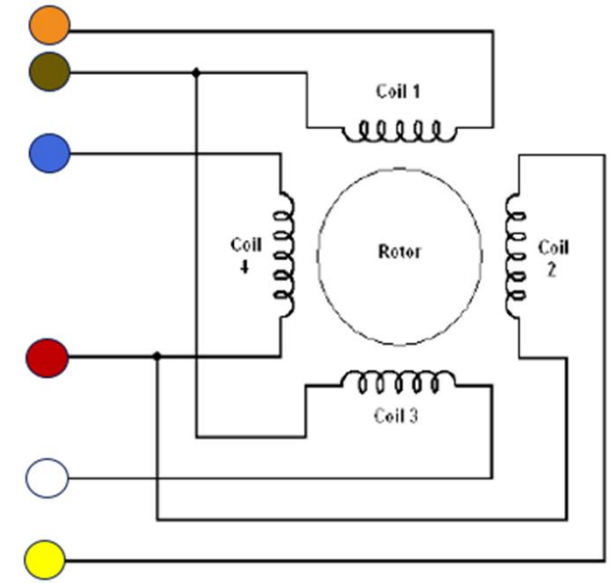
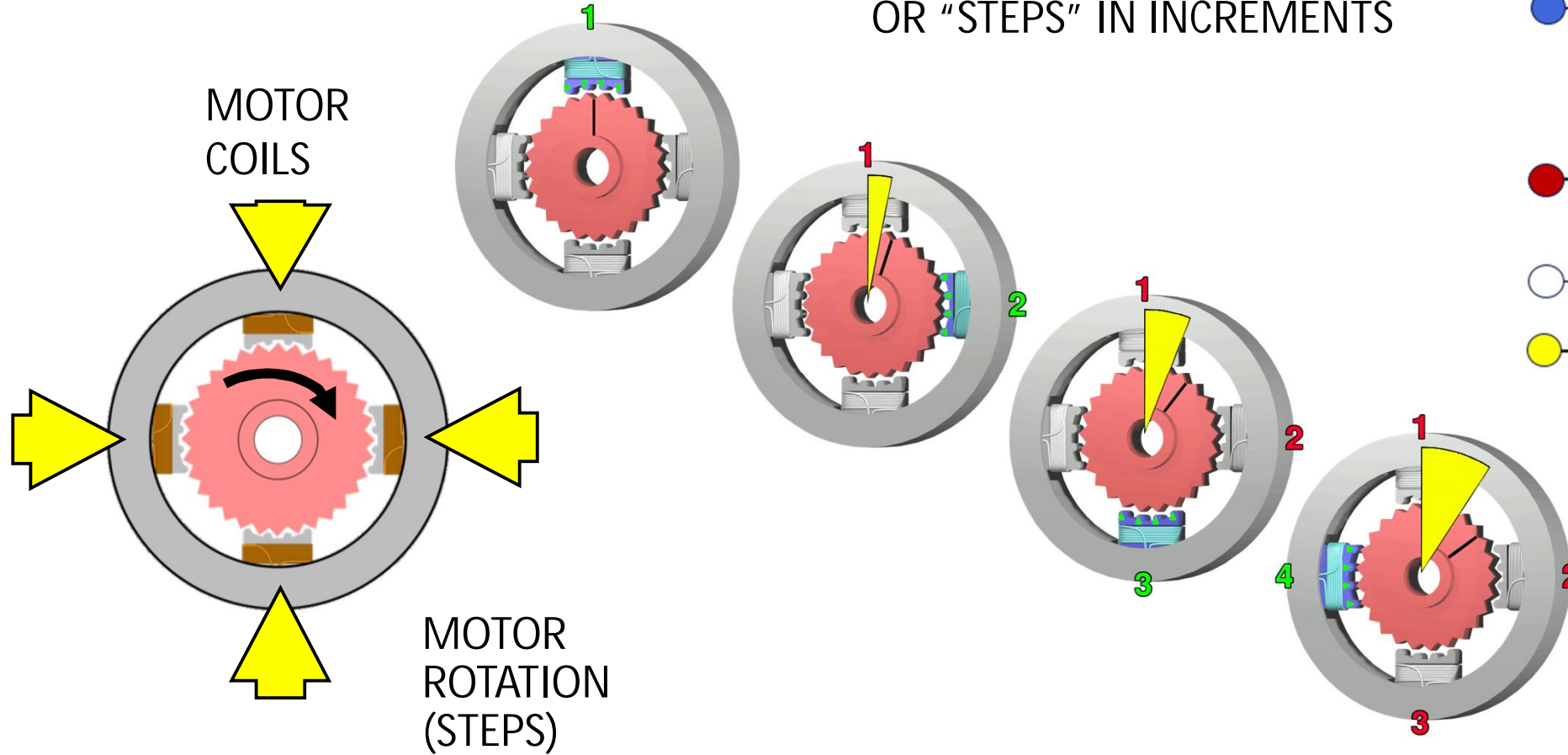
Rotor/shaft

Needle

Valve body



AS EACH SEQUENTIAL COIL IS ENERGIZED, MOTOR ROTATES OR "STEPS" IN INCREMENTS

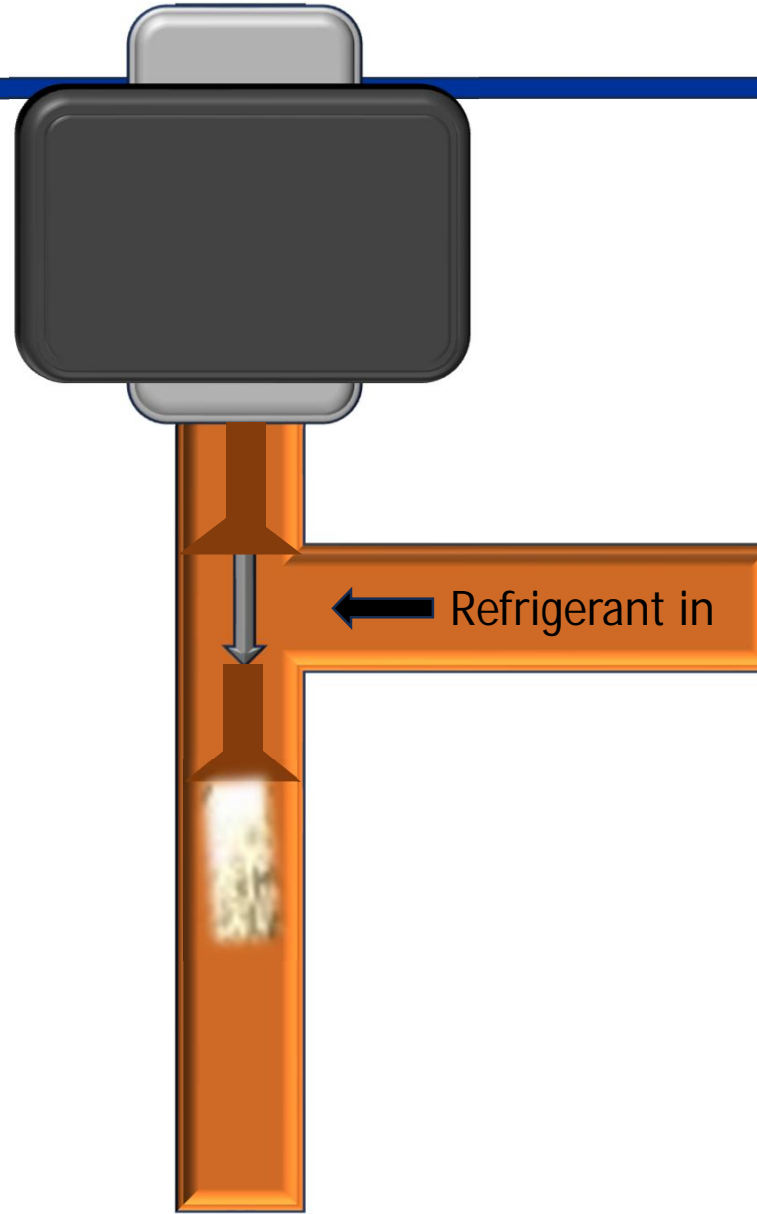
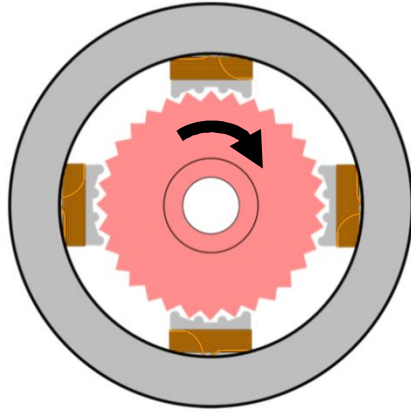


Each time power is applied to the unit the EXV will operate to a known position as the valve does not provide feedback to the PCM of its position.

The PCM software must know the starting point and then count as EXV stepper motor is pulsed(steps)

600 steps from fully open to fully close

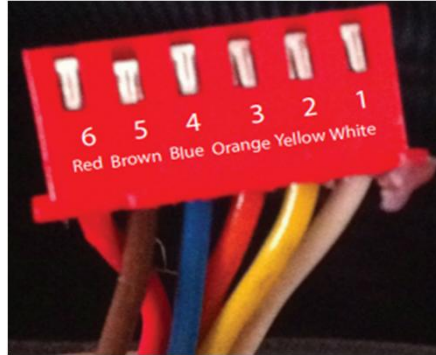
EEV/EXV





Condensation can cause build up on the valve body and needs to be cleaned

Testing stepper motor



Measurement Pin	Normal Standard
6-4	50Ω
6-2	50Ω
5-3	50Ω
5-1	50Ω

Measurement Pin	Normal Standard
3-1	100Ω
2-4	100Ω
6-5	OL

There may be differences in the resistance depending upon EEV model type

To remove stepper
motor from valve body

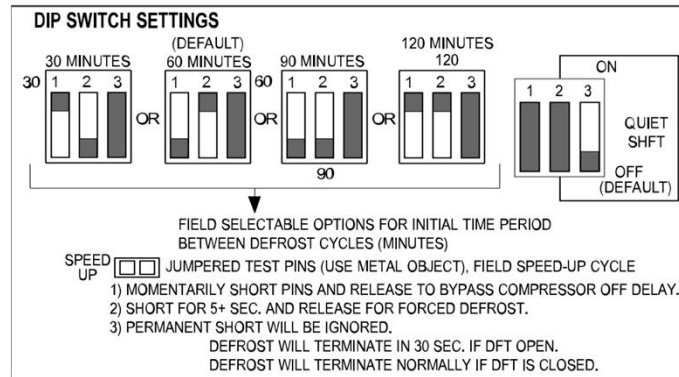


Manual OPEN/CLOSE

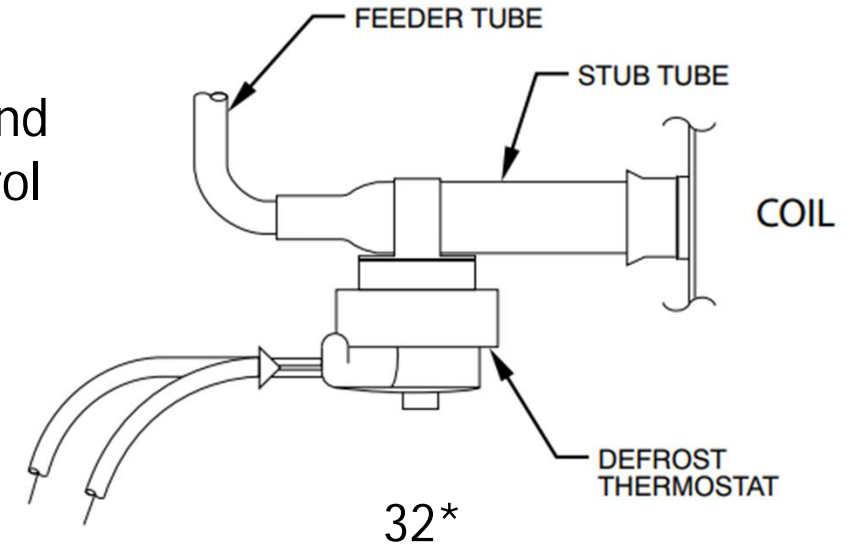


DEFROST CONTROL

These settings represent the initial time that must pass after defrost thermostat closes before defrost begins

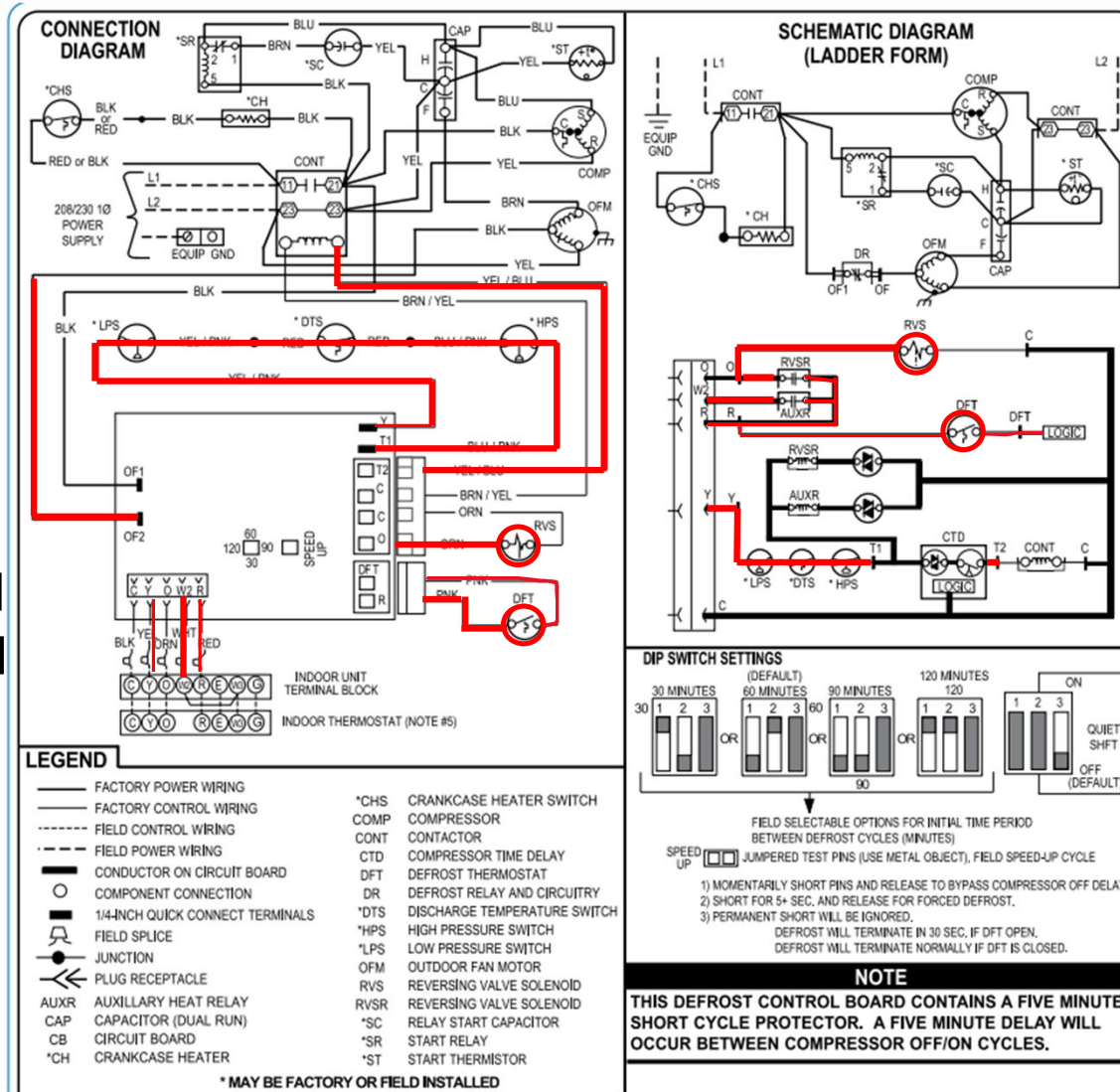


Defrost is a time and temperature control



Understanding Defrost

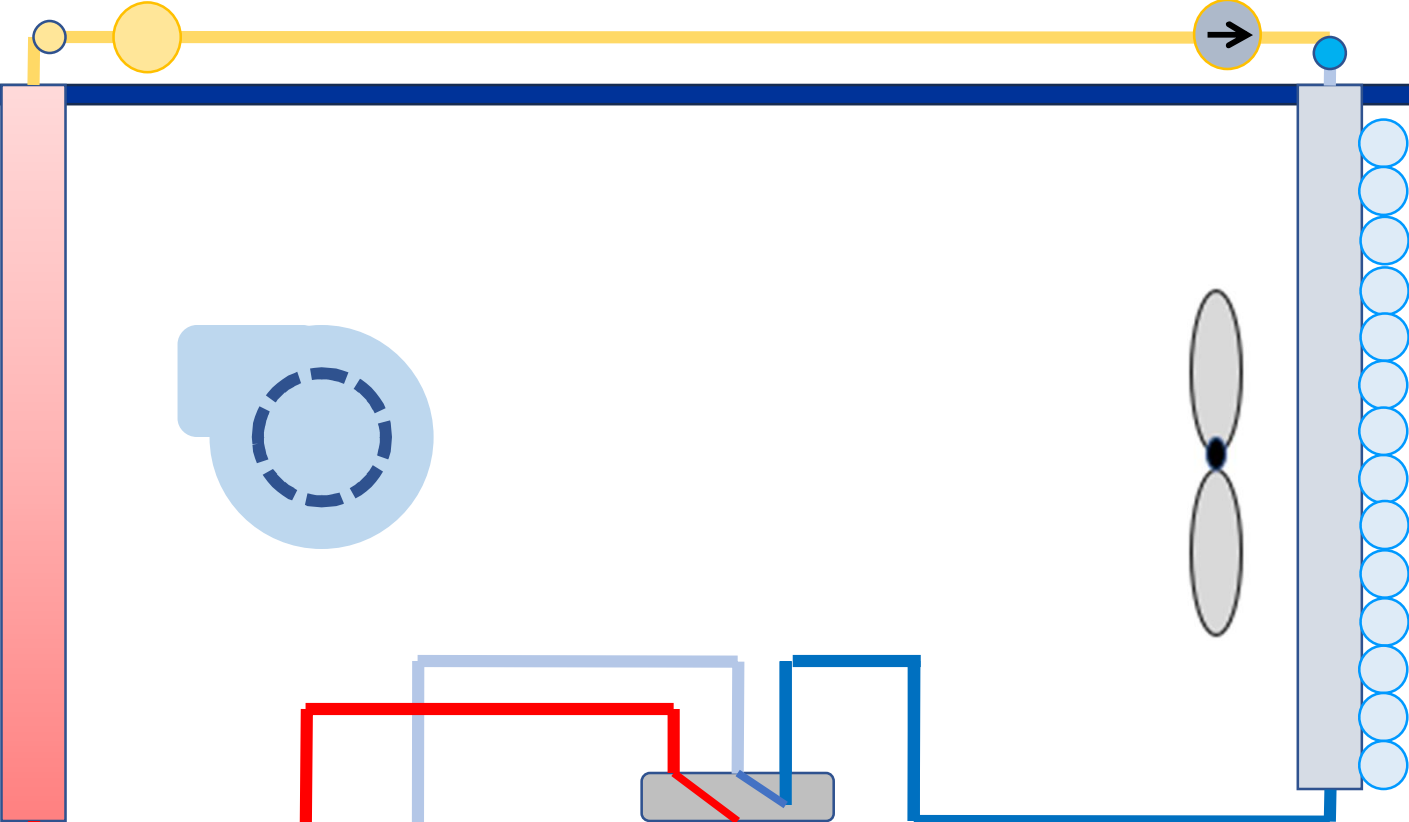
- Call for heating
- Coil ices up and defrost thermostat closes
- Timer starts
- Defrost initiated
- Aux heat energized
- Reversing valve energized
- Outdoor fan de-energized
- Coil defrosts
- Heating resumes



Heating

INSIDE

OUTSIDE

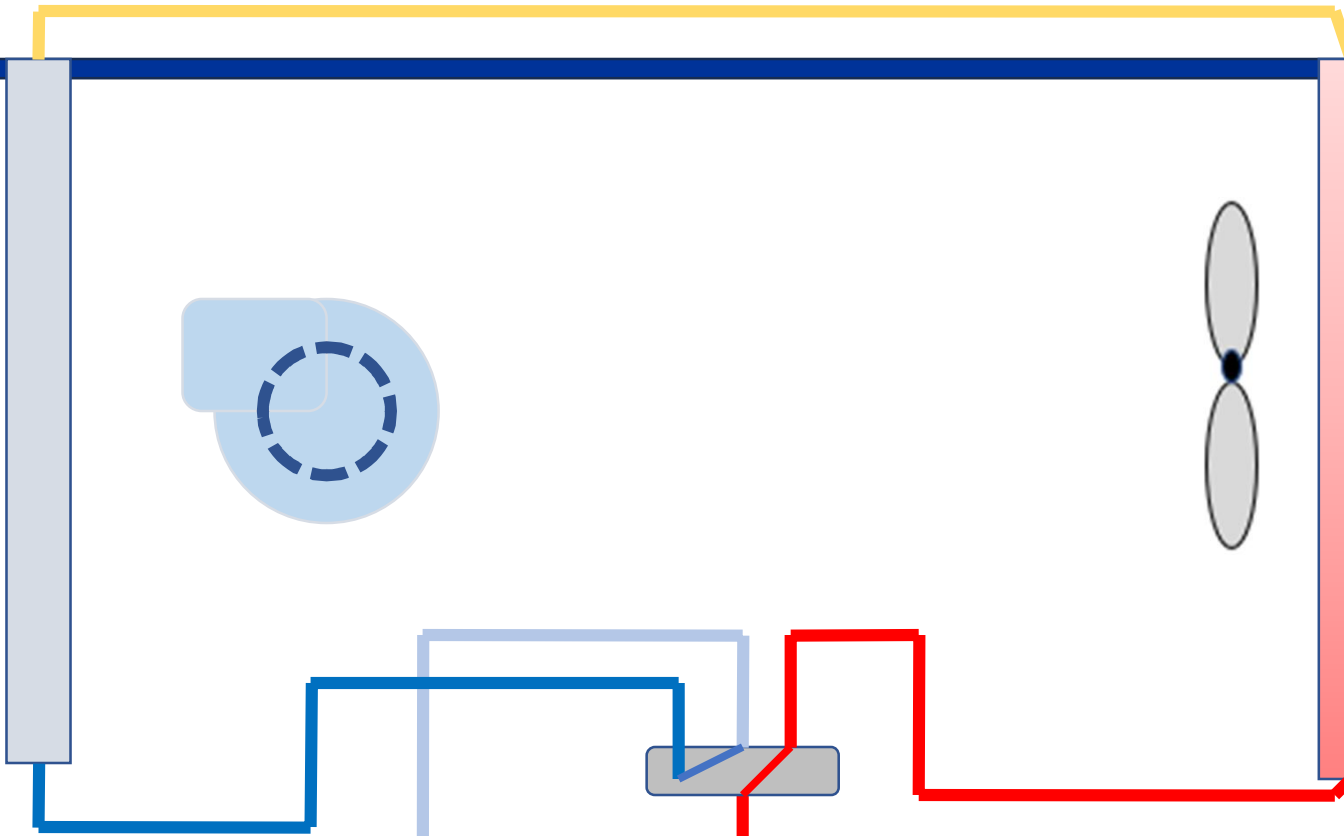
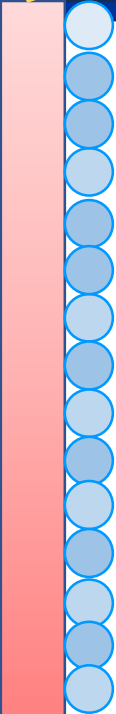
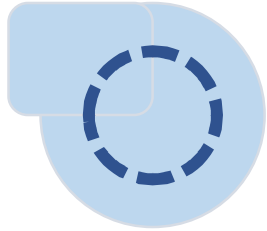


32* -start timer

Defrost

INSIDE

OUTSIDE

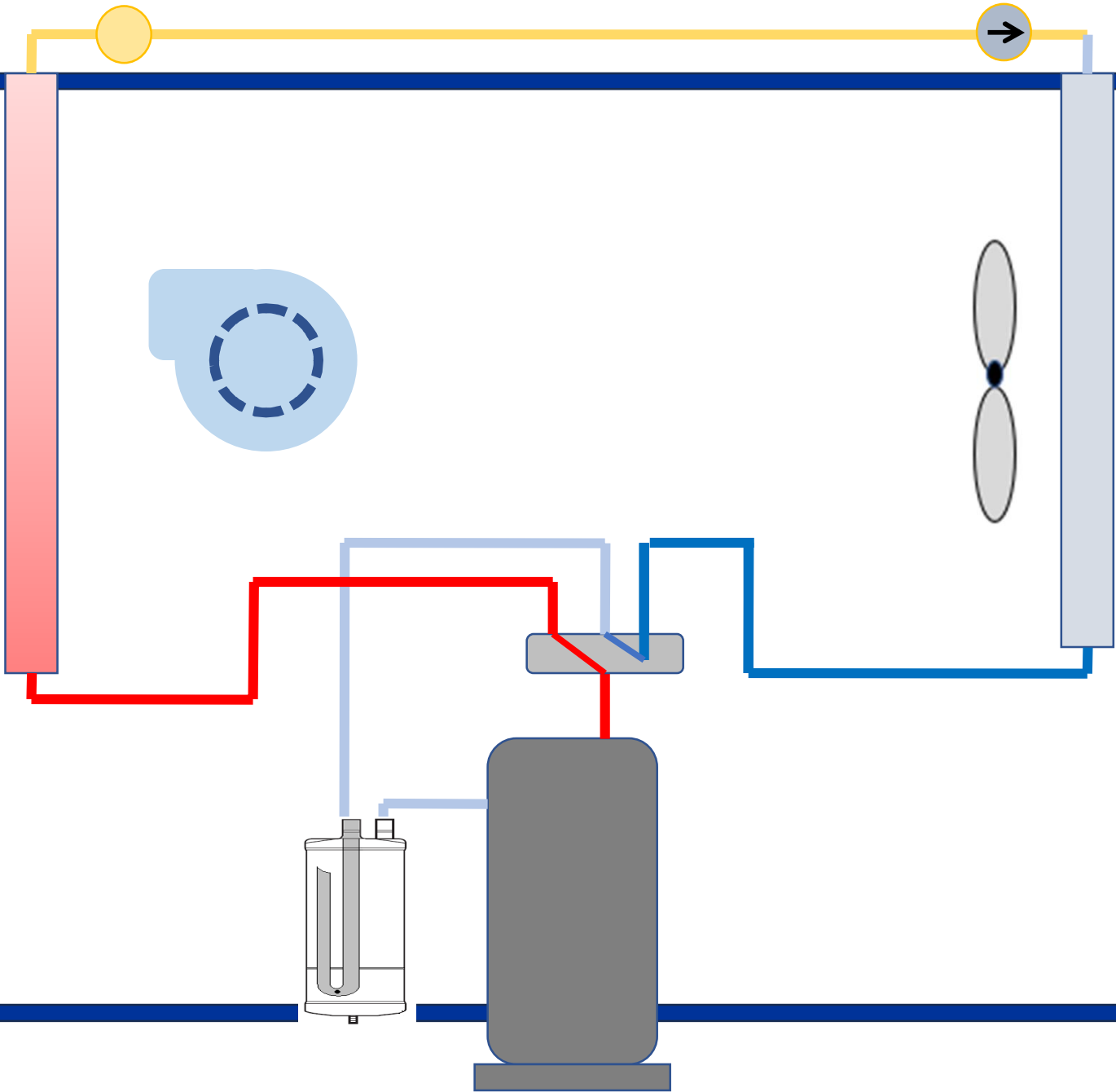


- Shift to Cooling Cycle
- De-Energize Outdoor Fan
- Energize Supplemental Heat

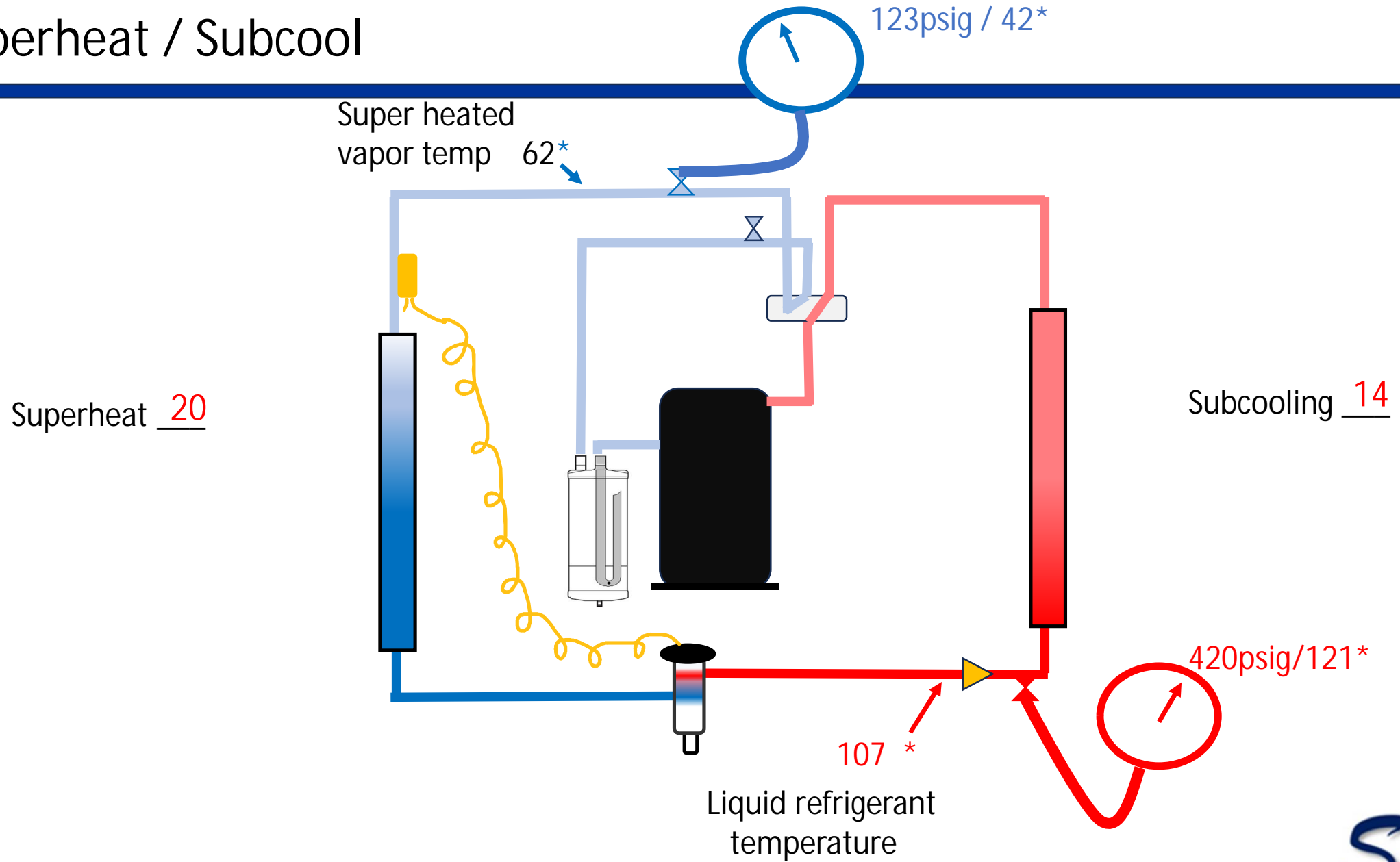
Heating

INSIDE

OUTSIDE

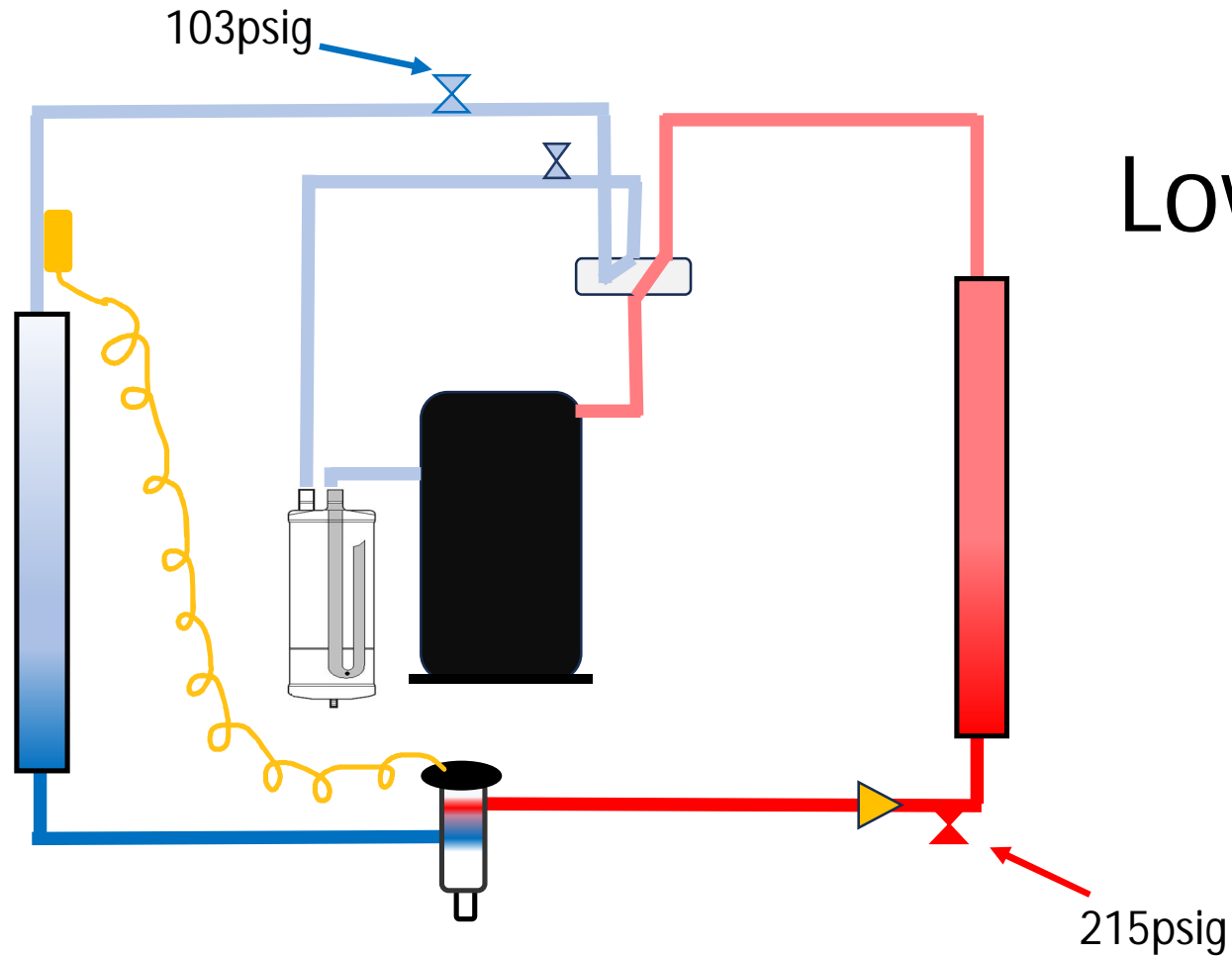


Superheat / Subcool



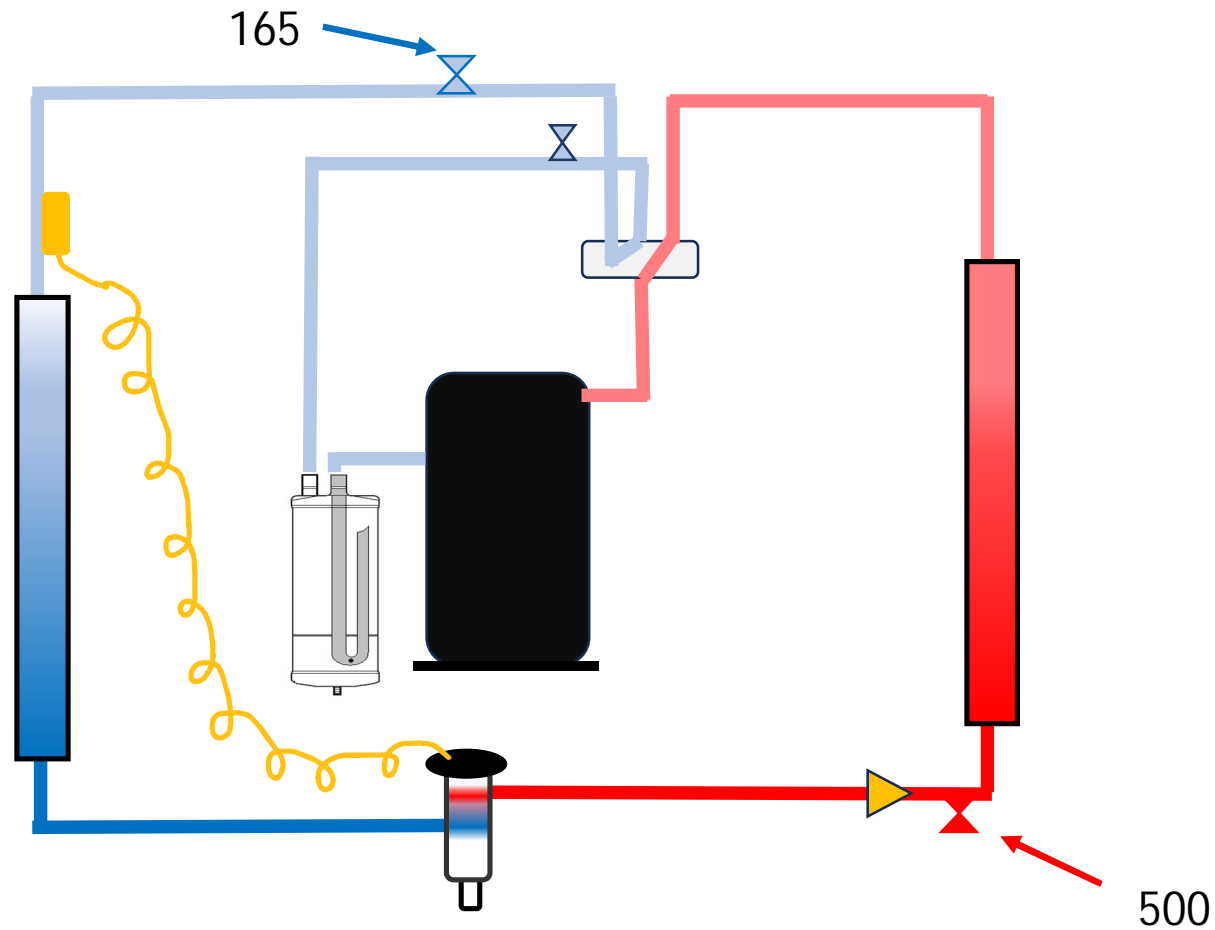
WHAT'S POSSIBLY WRONG?

Outdoor Ambient
93*
Suction pressure
103
Discharge pressure
215
Subcooling
6*
Superheat
25*
Delta T
8*



WHAT'S POSSIBLY WRONG?

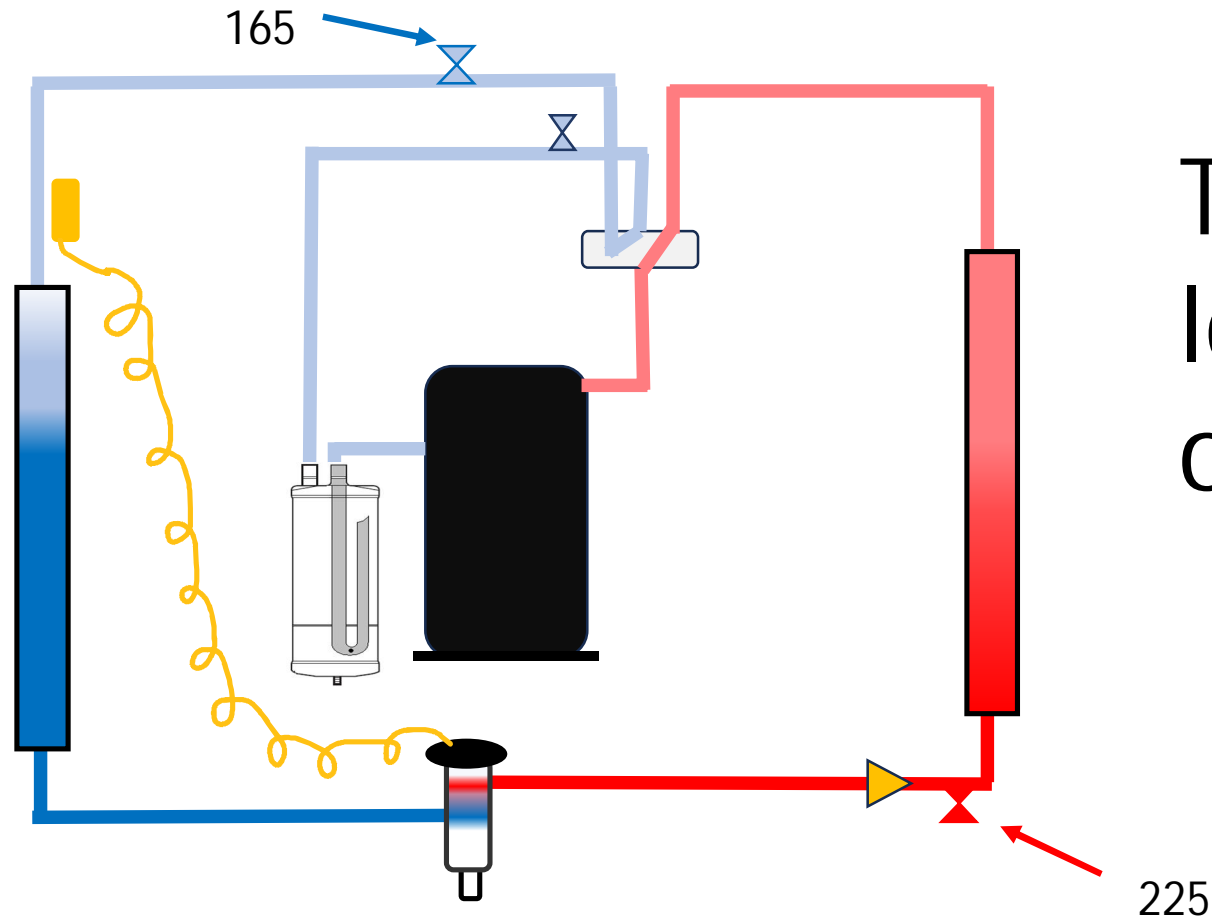
Outdoor ambient
82
Suction pressure
165
Discharge pressure
500
Subcooling
17*
Superheat
12*
Delta T
20*



Over
charged

WHAT'S POSSIBLY WRONG?

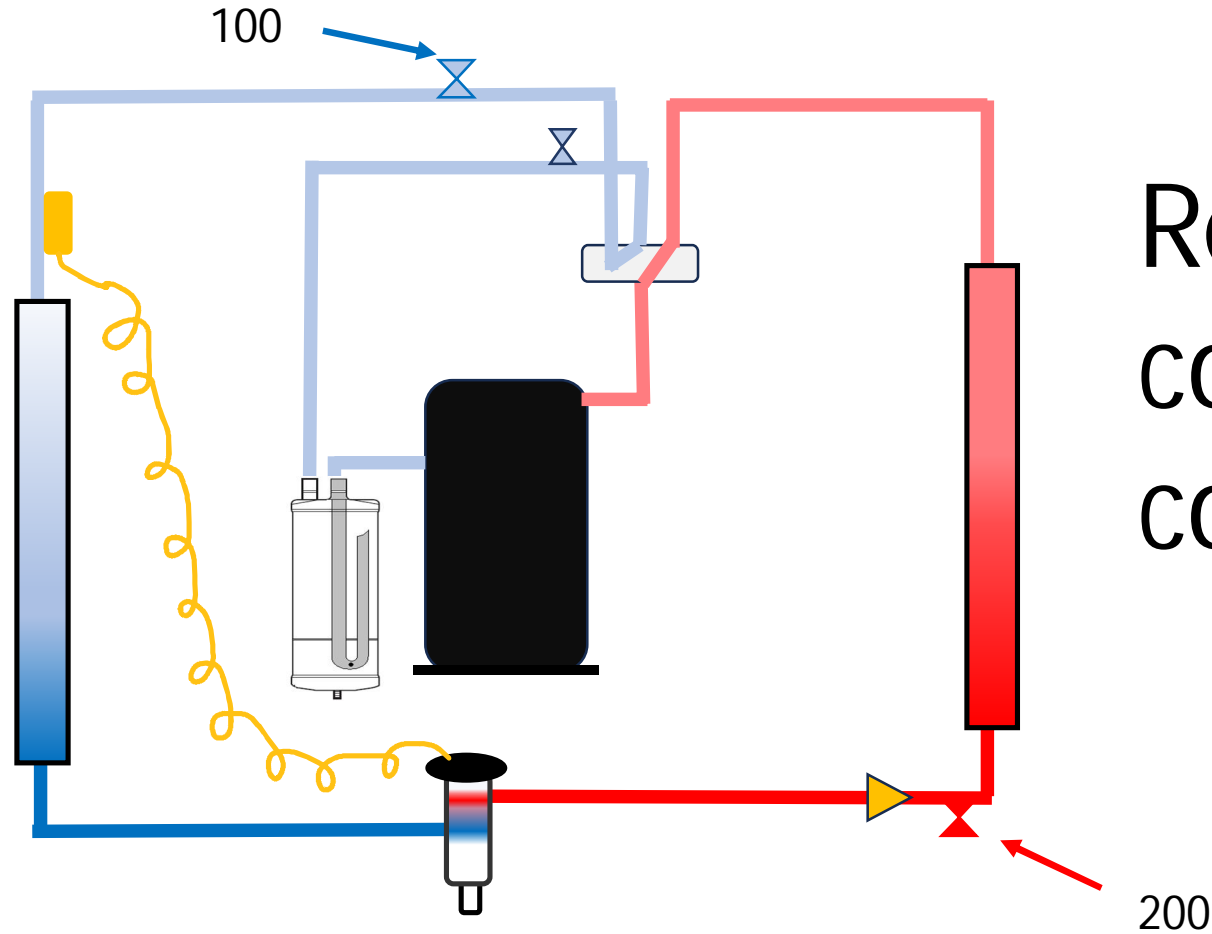
Outdoor ambient
90
Suction pressure
165
Discharge pressure
225
Subcooling
5
Superheat
5
Delta T
7



TXV Bulb
loose/
overfeeding

WHAT'S POSSIBLY WRONG?

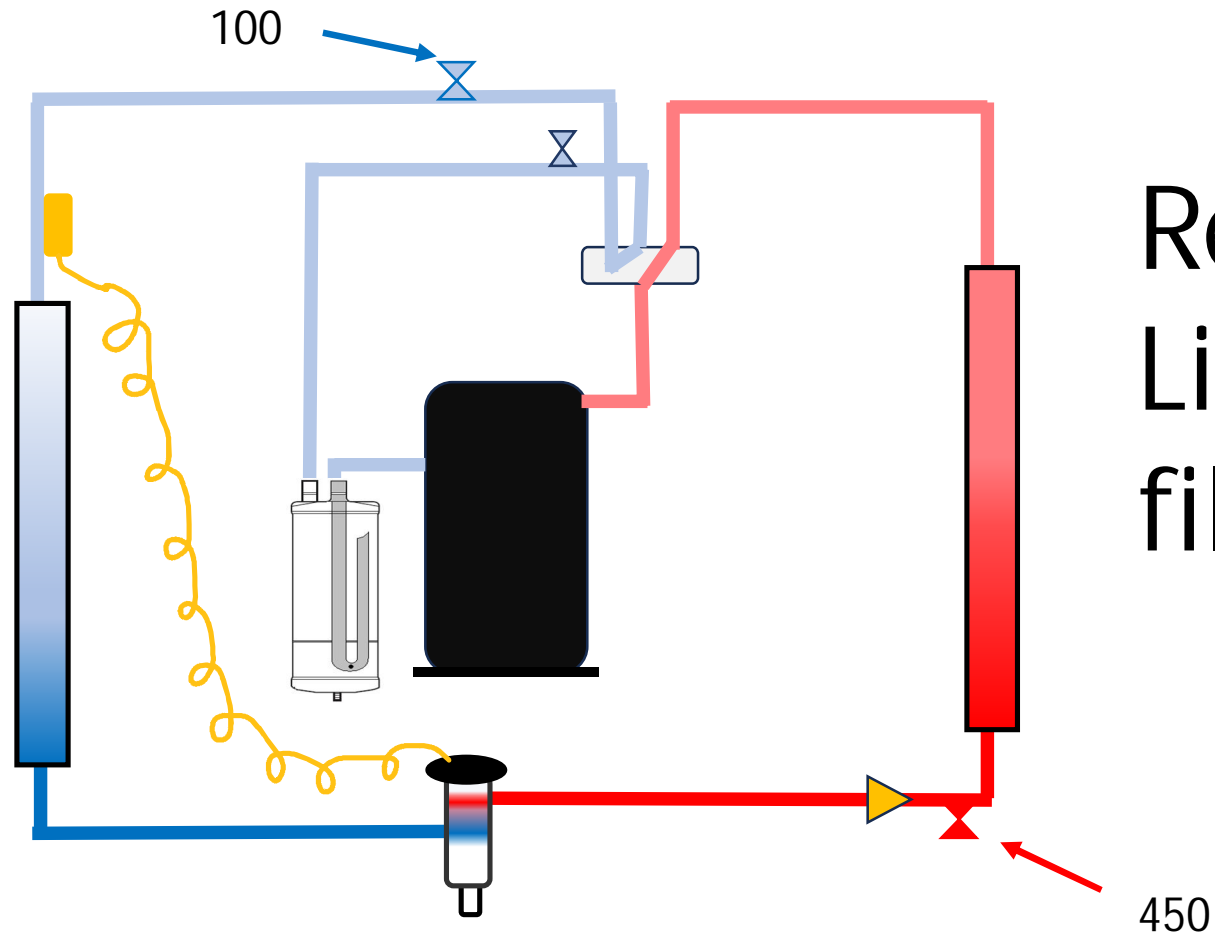
Outdoor ambient
90
Suction pressure
100
Discharge pressure
200
Subcooling
12
Superheat
25
Delta T
13



Restriction in
condenser
coil

WHAT'S POSSIBLY WRONG?

Outdoor ambient
90
Suction pressure
100
Discharge pressure
450
Subcooling
12
Superheat
25
Delta T
13



Restriction in
Liquid line
filter dryer

Filter dryers

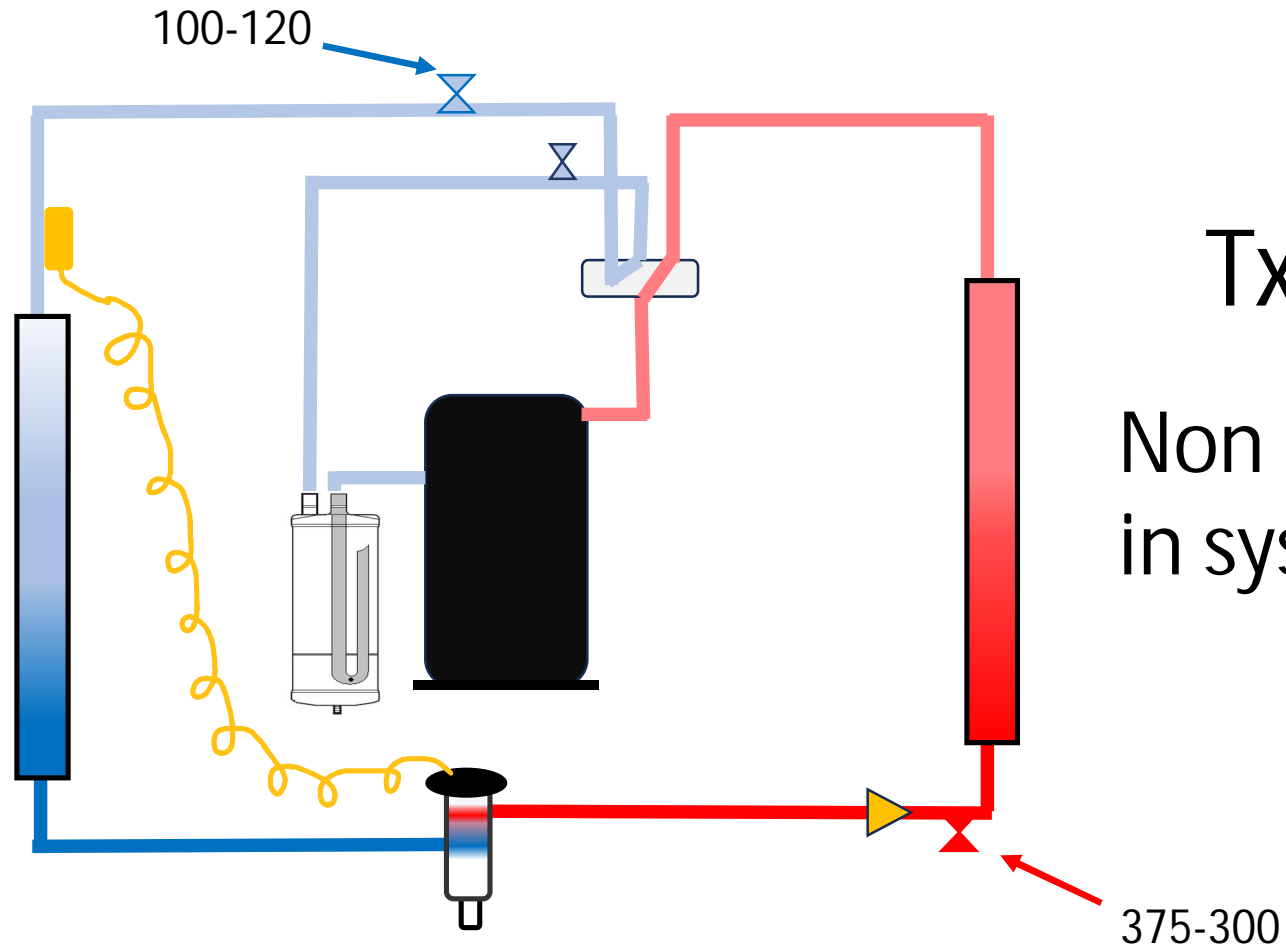
Is there really a difference between a one-way filter/dryer and a bi-flow filter/dryer?



WHAT'S POSSIBLY WRONG?

Outdoor ambient
90
Suction pressure
100-120
Discharge pressure
375-300
Subcooling
8-13
Superheat
20
Delta T
15-20

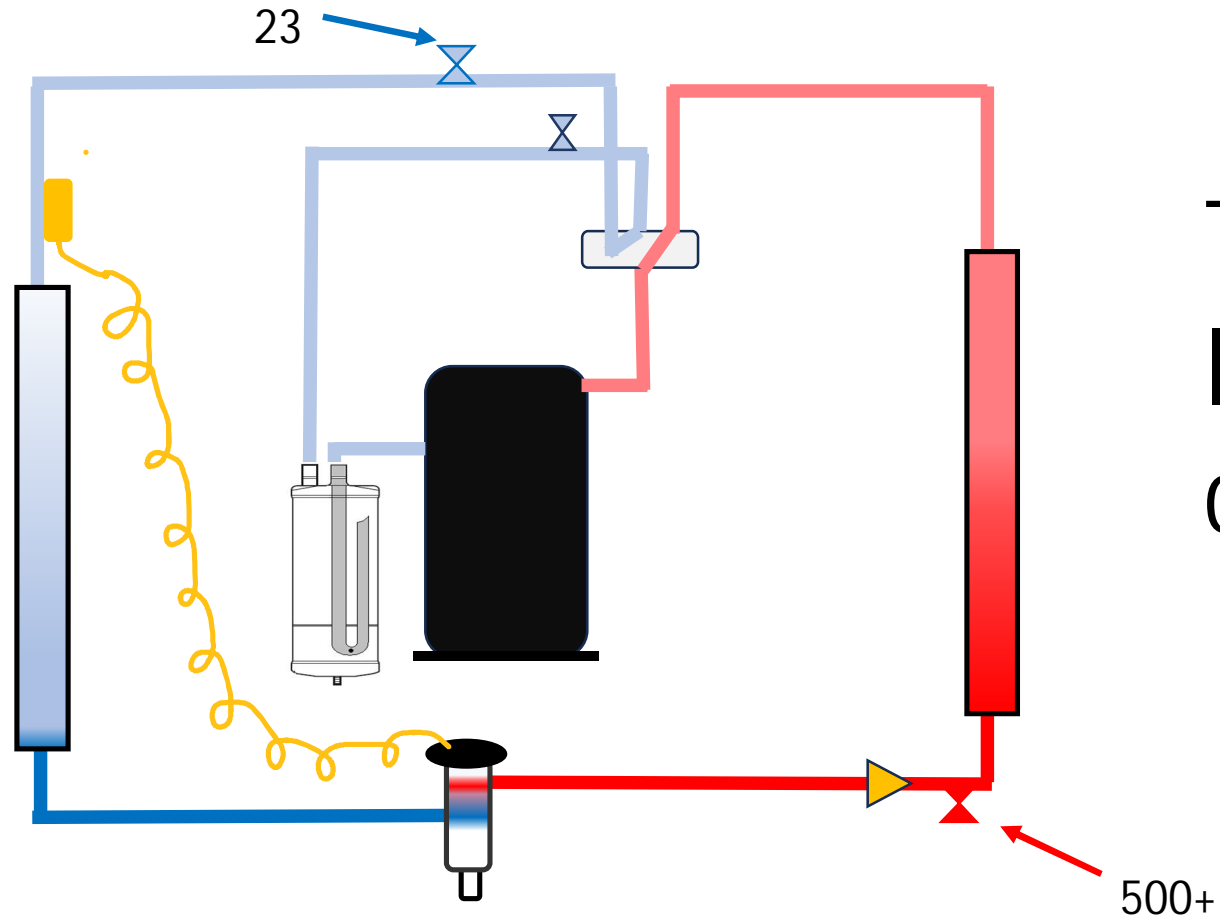
Pressures "hunting"



Txv bad
Non condensables
in system

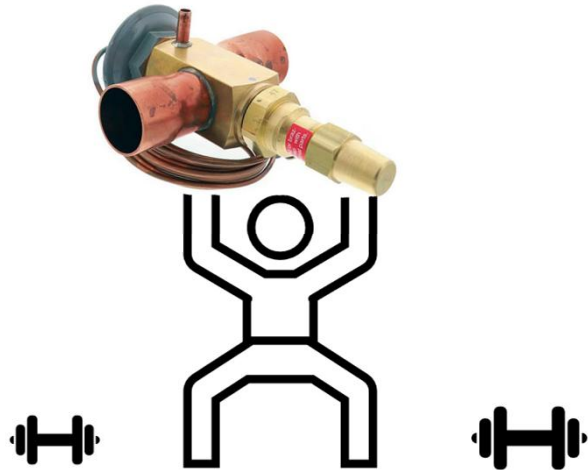
WHAT'S POSSIBLY WRONG?

Outdoor ambient
90
Suction pressure
23
Discharge pressure
500+
Delta T
3
Superheat
30+
Subcool
18



Txv bulb
lost
charge

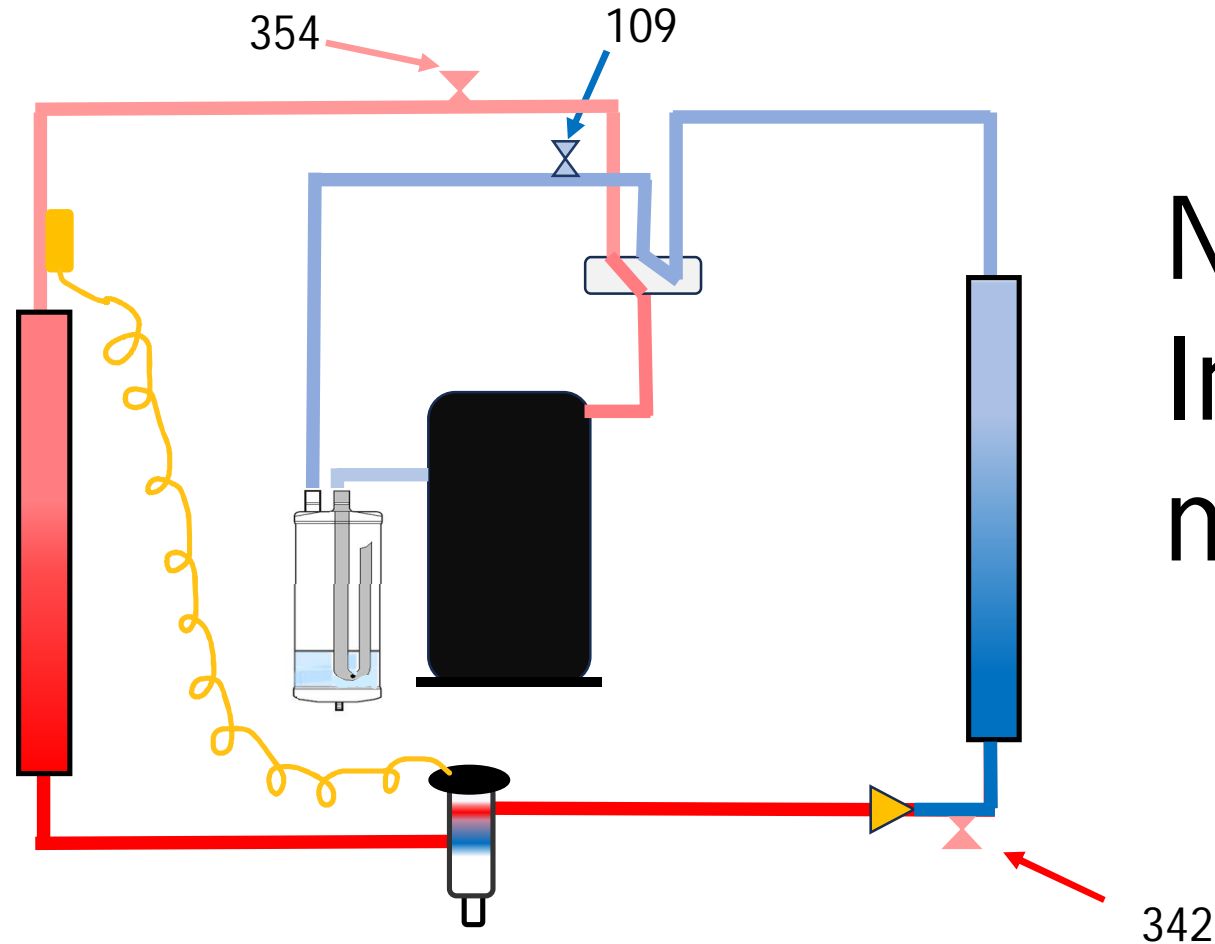
Exercise the TXV bulb



Need to check if TXV is opening/closing? With call for cooling, remove sensing bulb from header pipe and place in cup of warm/cold water. This will cause diaphragm to open/close. Check pressure on manifold gauges to confirm movement.

WHAT'S POSSIBLY WRONG?

Indoor ambient
60
Outdoor temp
55
True suction pressure
109
Suction pressure
342
Discharge pressure
354
Delta T
20



Nothing-
In heating
mode

Charging

Conventional HP

Charging Formula:

$$[(\text{Lineset oz/ft} \times \text{total length}) - (\text{factory charge for lineset})] = \text{charge adjustment}$$

Total lineset length – 15' = additional feet requiring charge

Multiply Additional feet x .6oz = Additional charge required

$$82' - 15' = 67'$$

$$67' \times .6 = 40.2 \text{ oz (2.51 lbs.)}$$



67'

Charging

Table 3 – Refrigerant Charge Adjustments

Liquid Line Size	Puron Charge oz/ft (g/m)
3/8	0.60 (17.74) (Factory charge for lineset = 9 oz / 266.16 g)
5/16	0.40 (11.83)
1/4	0.27 (7.98)

: System has 15 ft of line set using existing 1/4" liquid line. What charge adjustment is required?

$$(.27\text{oz} \times 15') - 9\text{oz} = -4.95\text{oz}$$

4.05oz

Remove 4.95oz

System has 45 ft of existing 5/16" liquid line. What is the charge adjustment?

$$(.40\text{oz} \times 45') - 9\text{oz} = 9\text{oz}$$

18oz

Add 9oz

CHARGING

When checking or adjusting charge , **CHARGE IN HIGH STAGE ONLY!**

When system switches from low to high stage.

- Suction pressure will be reduced by approx. 10-15%
- Compressor current will be increased by approx. 20%-45%

When indoor temp is below 70* or above 80* , or outdoor temp is not within charging "favorable" range(65*-100*), weigh in/adjust charge for line set length only. Then return to check charge when conditions are in a more "favorable" range.

Charging

IMPORTANT TO READ PRODUCT LITERATURE PRIOR TO ADJUSTING CHARGE

38MURA

System Size	Max. Piping Length with no additional refrigerant charge per System	Additional refrigerant charge
	ft. (m)	Oz/ft (g/m)
18K	24.6 (7.5)	0.69 (65)
24K - 30K		
36K - 60K		

DLS SINGLE-ZONE

DLS MULTI-ZONE

UNIT SIZE	ZONES	CHARGE OZ. (KG.)	ADDITIONAL CHARGE REQUIRED AFTER FT. (M)	ADDITIONAL CHARGE OZ./ FT. (G/M)
18	2	70.55 (2.0)	49 (15)	0.16 (15)
24	3	98.76 (2.8)	74 (22.5)	
30	4	105.82 (3.0)	98 (30)	
36	4	162.26 (4.6)	123 (37.5)	
48	5	162.26 (4.6)	123 (37.5)	

		SYSTEM SIZE		
			36K	48K
Piping	Min. Piping Length	ft (m)	10 (3)	10 (3)
	Standard Piping Length	ft (m)	25 (7.5)	25 (7.5)
	Max. outdoor - indoor height difference (OU higher than IU)	ft (m)	98 (30)	98 (30)
	Max. outdoor - indoor height difference (IU higher than OU)	ft (m)	98 (30)	98 (30)
	Max. Piping length with no additional refrigerant charge	ft (m)	25 (7.5)	25 (7.5)
	Max. Piping Length	ft (m)	213 (65)	213 (65)
	Additional refrigerant charge (between Standard - Max piping length)	Oz/ ft (g/m)	0.32 (30)	0.32 (30)
	Gas Pipe (size - connection type)	in (mm)	5/8 (16)	5/8 (16)
	Liquid Pipe (size- connection type)	in (mm)	3/8 (9.52)	3/8 (9.52)
Refrigerant	Refrigerant Type	--	R410A	R410A
	Charge Amount	Lbs (kg)	7.05 (3.2)	9.92 (4.5)

Heating check charge

Only to check if charge is correct/do not adjust charge to chart

Indoor txv – outdoor txv

Outdoor temp 45*

Indoor temp 60*

FIELD OPERATING PRESSURE CHARGING TABLE FIXED RESTRICTOR (HIGH PRESSURE @ VAPOR VALVE, SUCTION PRESSURE @ SUCTION SERVICE PORT)									
UNIT	INDOOR DRY BULB	OUTDOOR TEMP. °F DRY BULB/WET BULB							
			60/56	50/47	40/38	30/28	20/18	10/9	0/-1
024	60°	HIGH	408	363	319	292	265	247	229
		SUCT	139	120	101	86	70	57	44
	70°	HIGH	447	400	353	326	300	281	261
		SUCT	141	121	101	86	71	58	46
	80°	HIGH	485	437	389	363	337	317	297
		SUCT	118	109	94	78	62	50	38
036	60°	HIGH	331	310	282	246	230		
		SUCT	102	91	76	55	43		
	70°	HIGH	397	363	330	299	268	252	237
		SUCT	121	106	91	77	63	52	42
	80°	HIGH	454	424	395	365	335	318	301
		SUCT	124	110	97	83	68	57	46
048	60°	HIGH	397	363	330	299	268	252	237
		SUCT	121	106	91	77	63	52	42
	70°	HIGH	445	403	361	333	305	288	271
		SUCT	124	107	90	77	65	54	43
	80°	HIGH	488	443	397	370	343	324	306
		SUCT	128	108	89	77	65	54	43
060	60°	HIGH	368	343	318	289	259	247	234
		SUCT	114	102	91	75	58	48	37
	70°	HIGH	412	386	359	330	301	284	268
		SUCT	118	106	94	78	62	50	38
	80°	HIGH	463	431	399	368	337	321	306
		SUCT	123	109	95	78	61	50	39

Check product literature for specific heating check chart

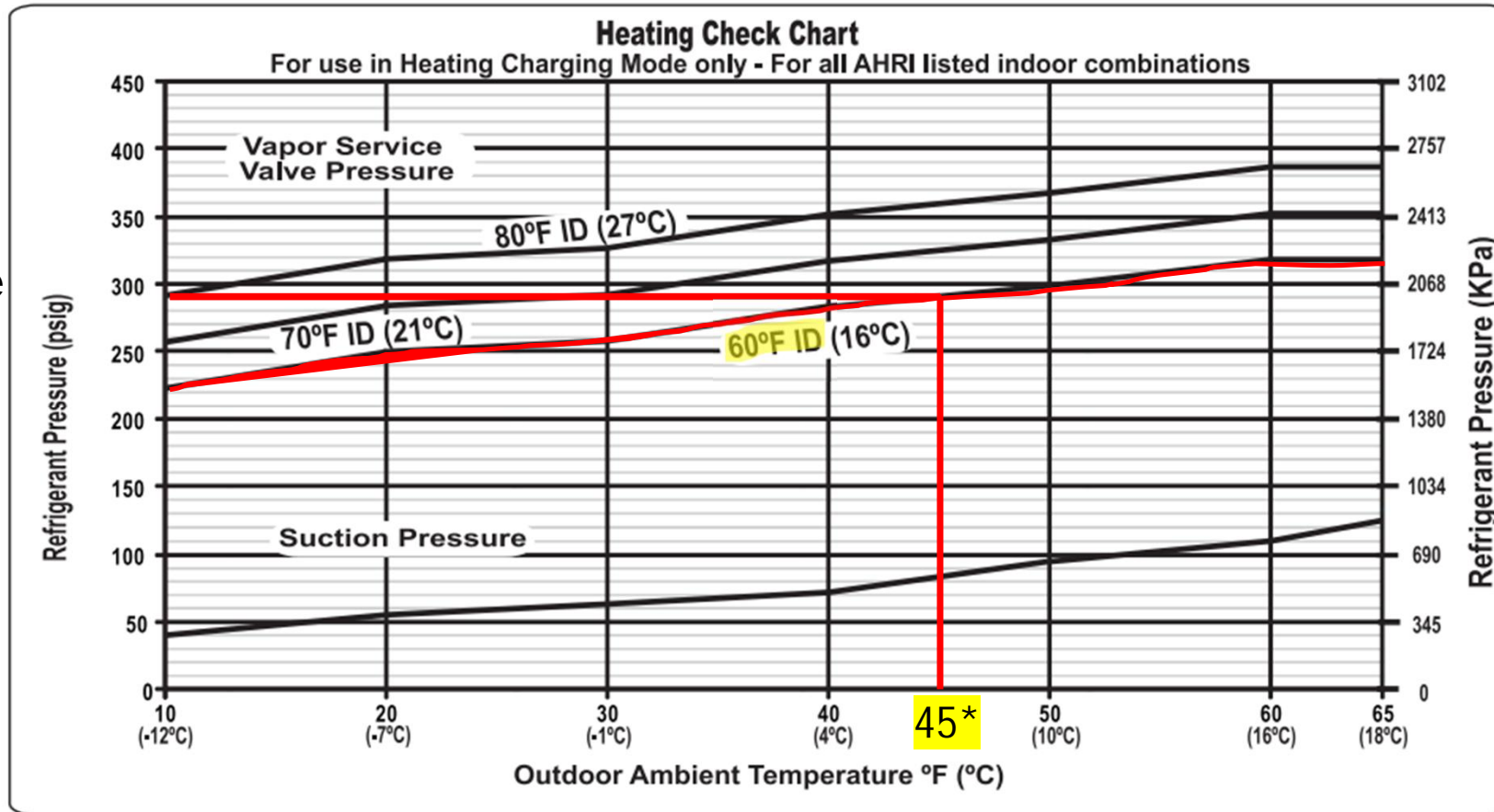
Heating check charge

Only to check if charge is correct/do not adjust charge to chart

Indoor temp- 60*

Outdoor temp- 45*

Vapor pressure- 295psig



Pressure taken at vapor service valve-
If taken from liquid service valve add 12psig.
(295+12=308)

Check product literature for specific heating check chart

Indoor txv – outdoor eev

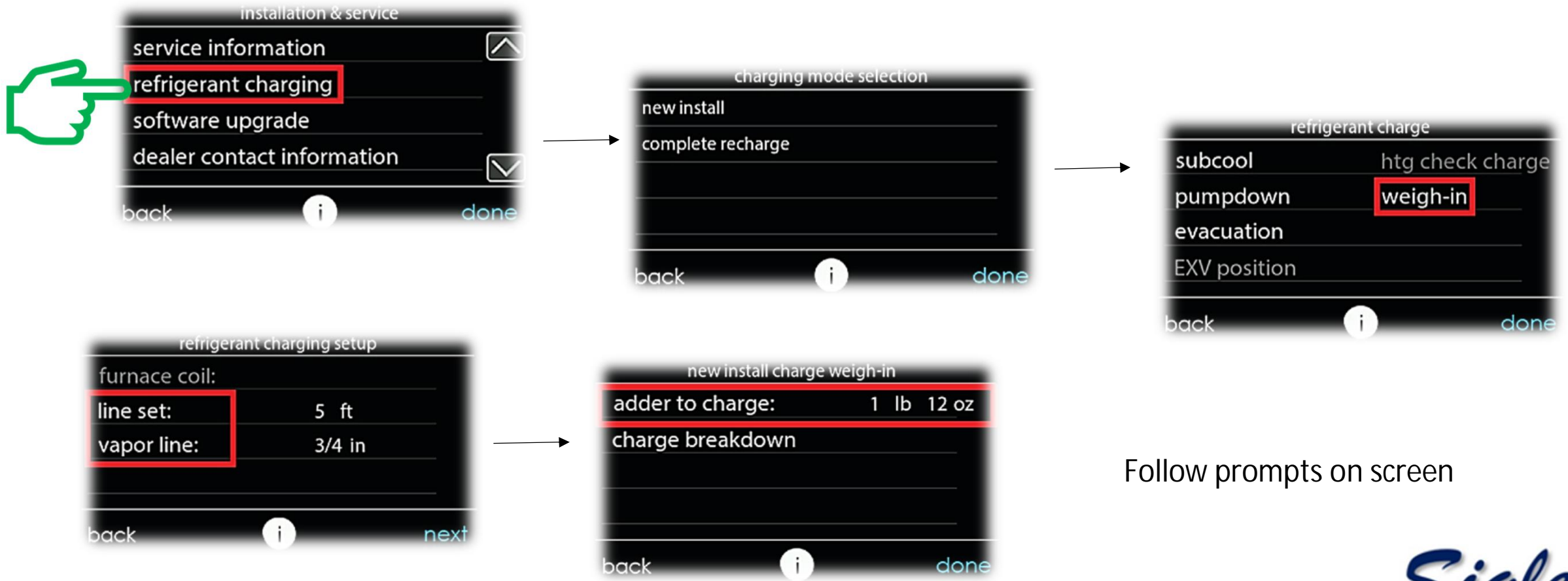
Infinity charging with UI

Touch and hold cap until it turns GREEN



Infinity charging with UI

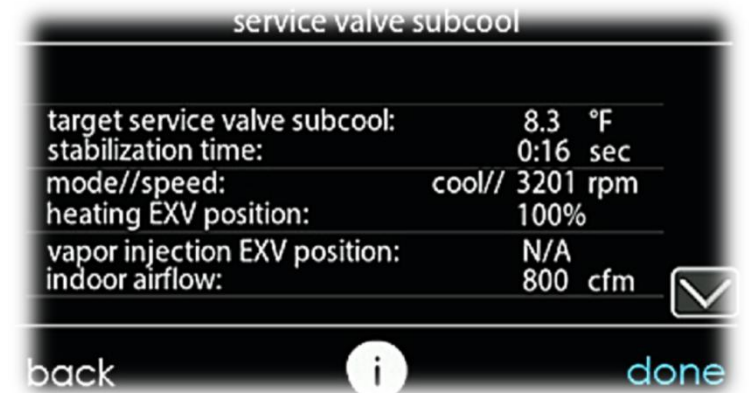
Input required information



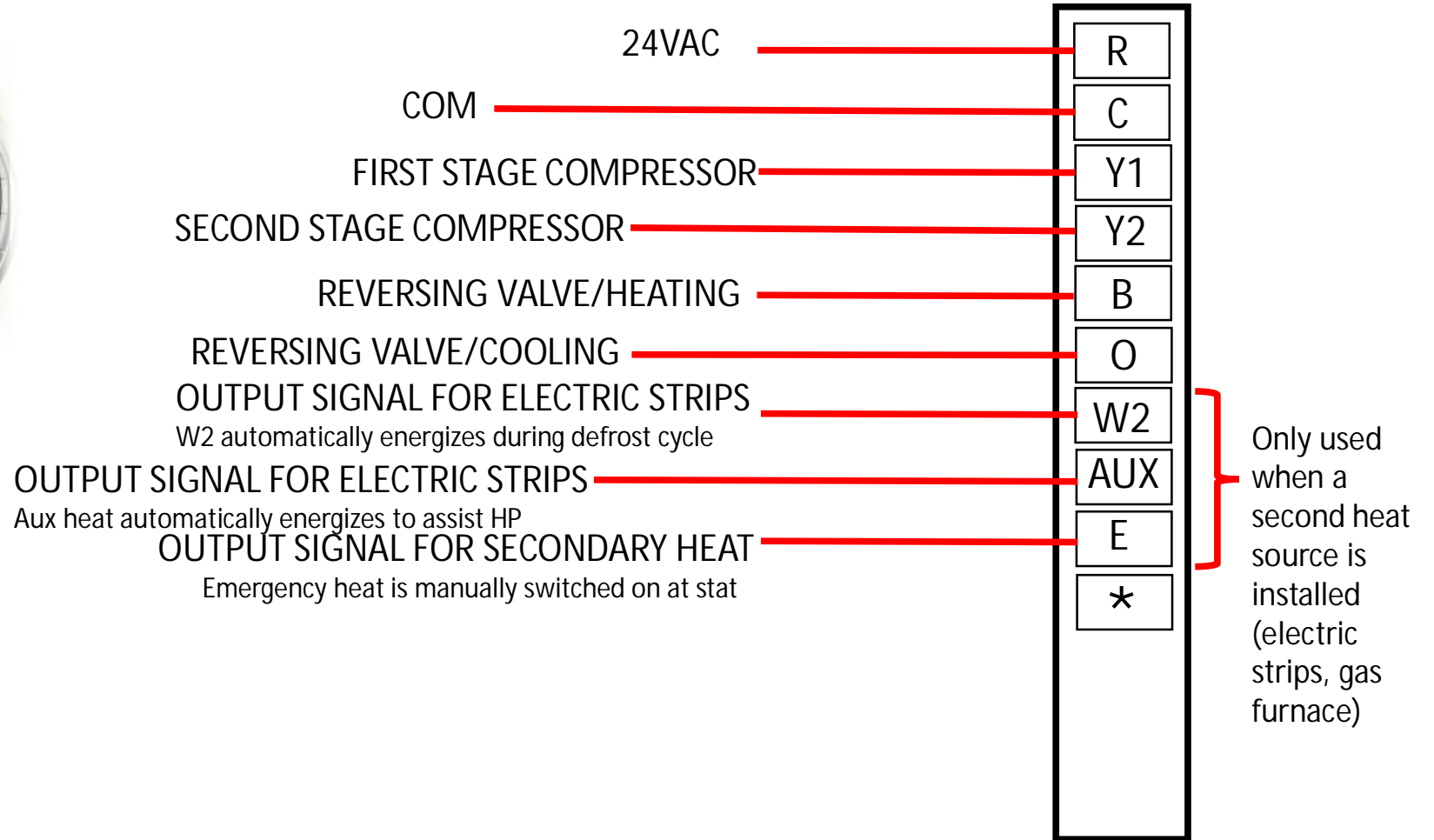
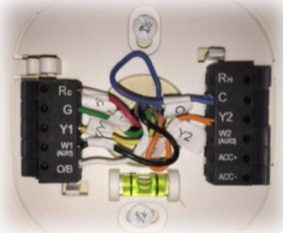
Follow prompts on screen

Infinity charging with UI

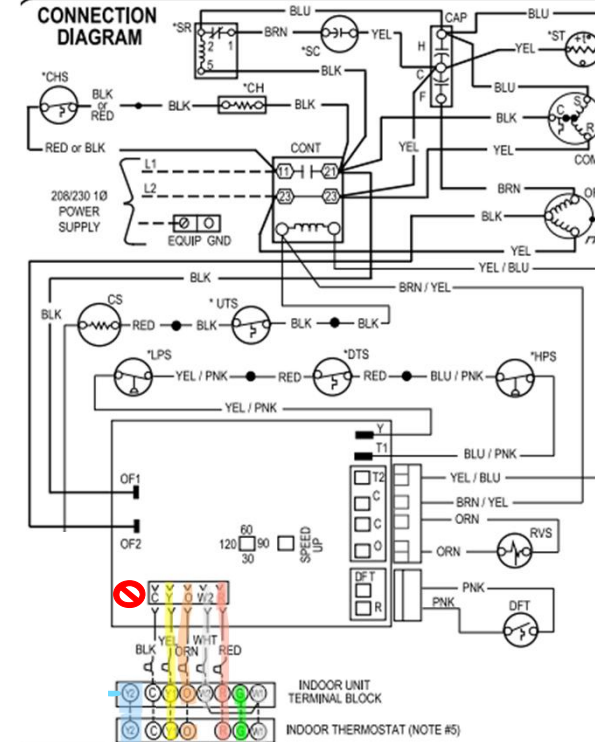
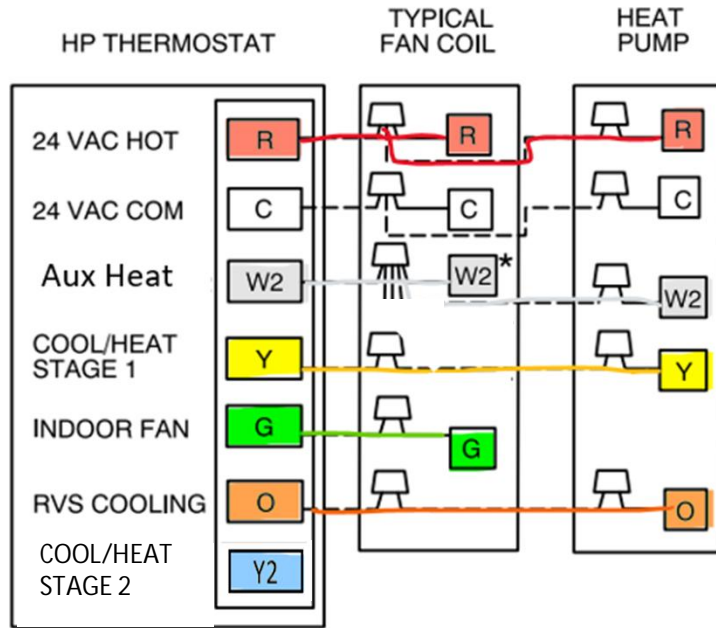
- Charge can be checked by subcool, **ONLY** if.....
 - Outside temps between 65 and 100?
 - Indoor temps between 70 and 80?
 - Subcool can only be accurately adjusted when in charging mode



WIRING



WIRING STAGE 2



LEGEND

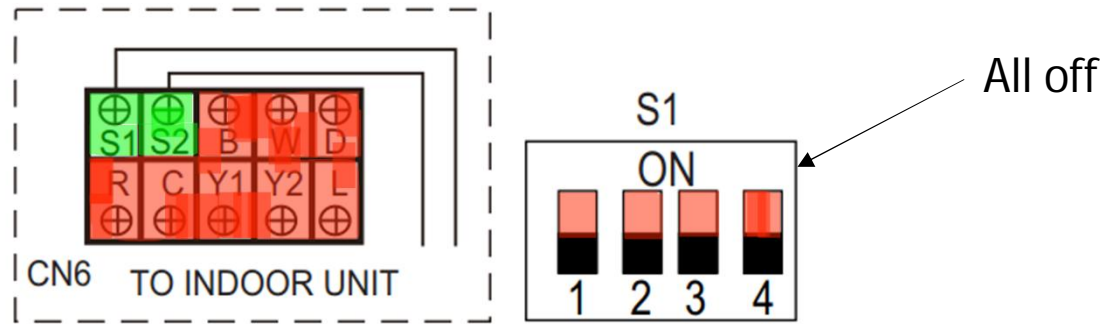
—	FACTORY POWER WIRING	*CHS	CRANKCASE HEATER SWITCH
—	FACTORY CONTROL WIRING	COMP	COMPRESSOR
---	FIELD CONTROL WIRING	CONT	CONTACTOR
---	FIELD POWER WIRING	CS	COMP HIGH CAP SOLENOID
—	CONDUCTOR ON CIRCUIT BOARD	CTD	COMPRESSOR TIME DELAY
○	COMPONENT CONNECTION	DFT	DEFROST THERMOSTAT
—	1/4-INCH QUICK CONNECT TERMINALS	DR	DEFROST RELAY AND CIRCUITRY
—	FIELD SPLICE	*DTS	DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE SWITCH
—	JUNCTION	*HPS	HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH
—	PLUG RECEPTACLE	*LPS	LOW PRESSURE SWITCH
AUXR	AUXILLARY HEAT RELAY	OFM	OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR
CAP	CAPACITOR (DUAL RUN)	RVS	REVERSING VALVE SOLENOID
CB	CIRCUIT BOARD	RVSR	REVERSING VALVE SOLENOID
*CH	CRANKCASE HEATER	*SC	RELAY START CAPACITOR
		*SR	START RELAY
		*ST	START THERMISTOR
		*UTS	UNLOADER TEMP SWITCH

* MAY BE FACTORY OR FIELD INSTALLED

38MURA WIRING

RS485 Communication

Only when using 40MUAA fan coil
16 awg (shielded stranded)



Dip Switch	Function	ON	OFF
SW-1	Metering Device Adjustment	Does not impact this system	
SW-2	Communication Mode IDU-ODU	24V communication	[Default] RS485 communication, S1+S2
SW-3	Recovery Time Enhancement	Increased compressor frequency for quicker recovery to setpoint	[Default] Normal compressor Operation
SW-4	Function not defined/Future use		

38MURA WIRING

Conventional 24Vac

R	24V Power Connection
C	Common
Y1	Low Demand Slower compressor
Y2	High Demand Faster compressor
B	Heating Reversing Valve
W	Heating Control
D	Defrost - (24V output signal)
L	System Fault - (24V output signal)

Required if using "D"

Required

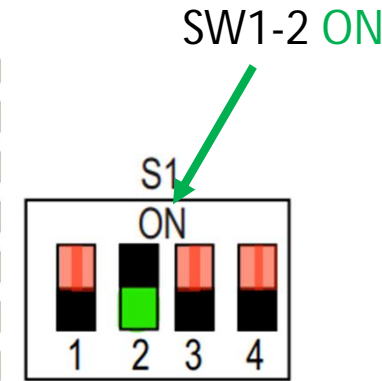
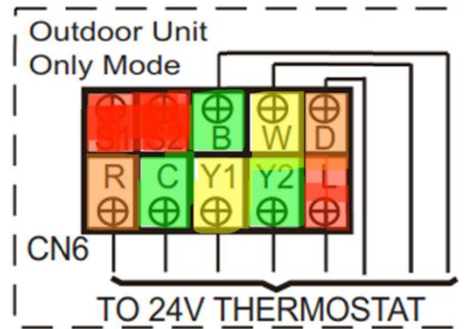
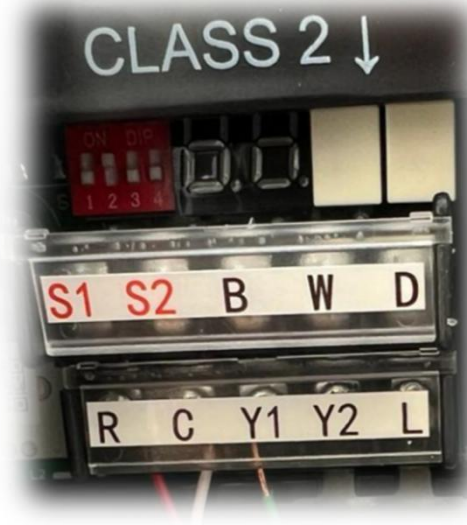
Low stage compressor

Required

Required

Can be used with conventional t-stat

If using electric heat strips



R454-B Requirements

Requirement	R410a	R454b
Remove refrigerant safely following local & national codes	Required	Required
Purge circuit with inert gas (nitrogen)	Best Practice	Required
Evacuate	Best Practice	Required
Purge with inert gas for 5 min.	Best Practice	Required
Evacuate again	Best Practice	Required
Open the circuit by cutting or brazing	Final Step	Final Step
For repairs, purge with nitrogen during brazing	Required	Required
Pressure test	Best Practice	Required
Leak test	Best Practice	Required
Evacuate system again after service	Required	Required
Charge system	Required	Required



Important steps to follow when servicing R-454B systems

- Access system for service
- Make repair
- Conduct leak test
- Conduct pressure test
- Evacuate to 500 microns prior to charging (not to rise above 1500 microns in 10 minutes)
- Charge carefully and slowly in liquid state per manufacturer recommendations

Field service procedures with R454-B



If there is no need to access the condensing unit, pump down of the refrigerant into the condensing unit is allowed

Recovery

- Always recover refrigerants into an approved container
- Clearly mark the container for refrigerant type
- Never mix refrigerant types



R454-B Recovery cylinders

Recovery cylinders

- Yellow Top – A1
- Yellow top with Red band – A2L



Sigler

Wholesale Distributors



Inert gas purge/Nitrogen

- Sweep system with nitrogen to help release any trapped refrigerant
 - Additional nitrogen sweep required after 1st sweep to ensure trapped refrigerant is pulled out

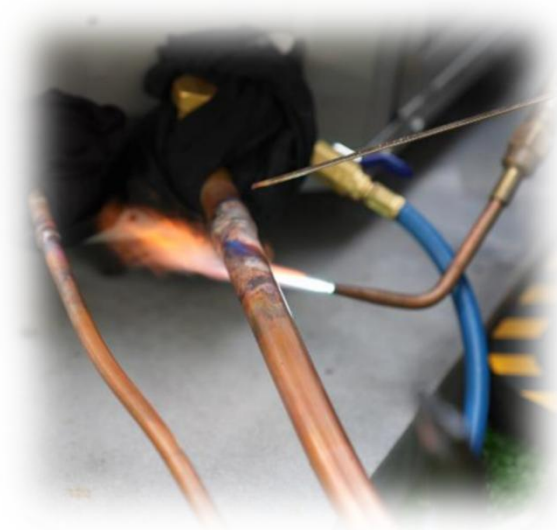
R454-B piping connections

- Straight stub outs/need to swage if brazing
- Push fit and press fit connections are allowed

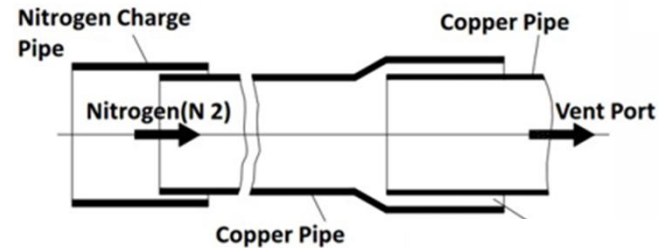


Flow nitrogen when brazing

- Flow nitrogen while brazing
 - Flow nitrogen through system while making brazes



Nitrogen charge before Brazing



Combustion of
refrigerant
==> HF ==>
Hydrofluoric acid

Pressure test



Pressure testing

- Pressure test with nitrogen
- Hold for **1 hour** with no drop in pressure
- Required

Leak test

- Required after repairs
- Trace gas test for leaks in hard-to-find locations
- Leak test prior to evacuations



Double Evacuation

- Double evacuation REQUIRED

- Purge with 2-3 psig nitrogen
- Evacuate to 500 microns (not to rise above 1500 microns in 10 minutes)
- Break vacuum with nitrogen to 0 psig
- Evacuate to 500 microns (not to rise above 1500 microns in 10 minutes)



Sigler
Wholesale Distributors



Charging

- NEVER exceed maximum allowable charge weight
- Always charge as liquid
- Never mix refrigerants
- Always charge by subcool/superheat
- Weigh in charge during winter as necessary
- Verify charge when temperature exceeds 65° F outside and 70° F inside

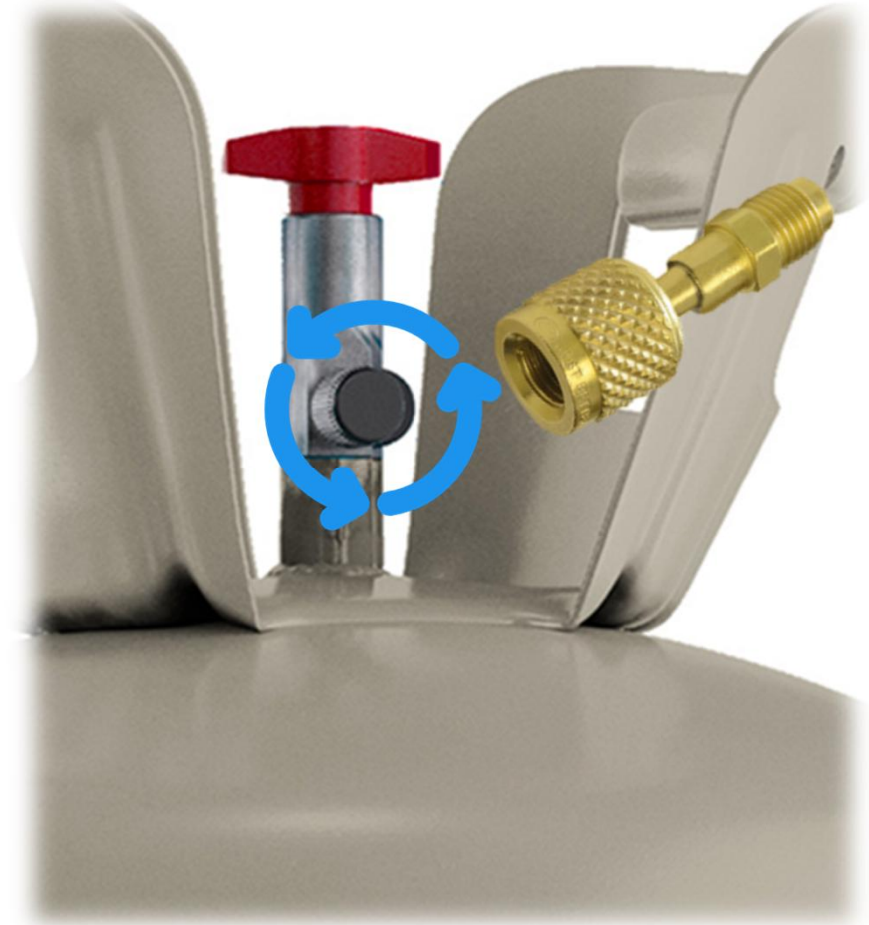
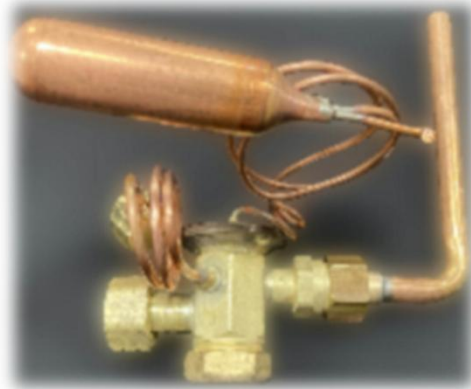
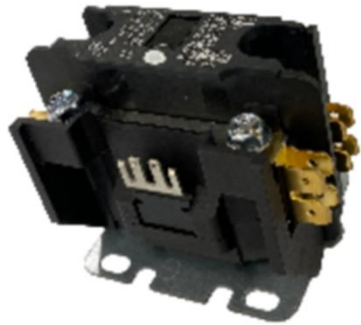


Install considerations

- A2L not a “drop-in” refrigerant
- Systems & equipment must be designed for R454-B

R454-B differences

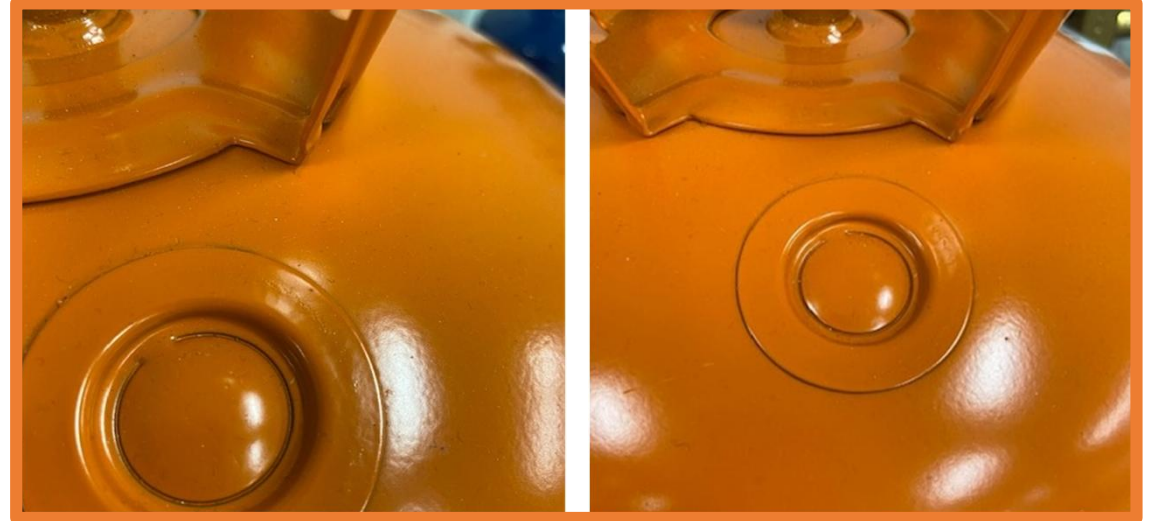
- Cylinders will have left hand threads
- Split system contactor will be enclosed to prevent spark/coil terminals will be 1/8"
- TXVs will have fully mechanical connections



R454-B Cylinder disposal

Pressure safety design features

A1: Rupture disc



A2L: Pressure relief valve



R454-B Cylinder disposal

Cylinder end of life handling

- A1: Remove or puncture rupture disc



- A2L: Puncture side of cylinder



Worksite safety & best practices:

- Dedicated gauges & hoses
- Refrigerant leak detector for personal protection

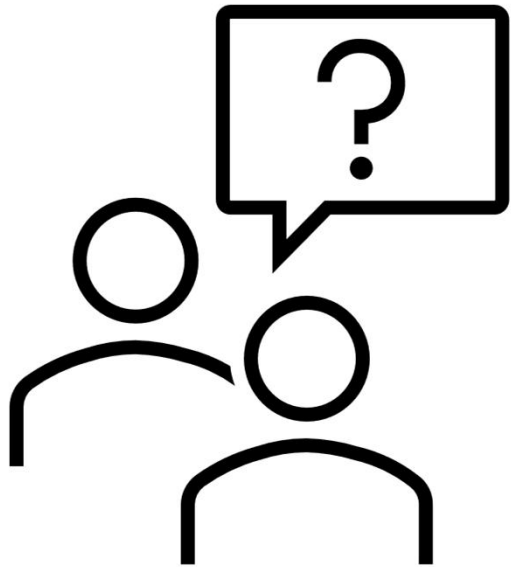
Electronic tools must be spark-proof

Verify tools and equipment are safe for R454-B

A2L refrigerant cylinders:

- Red top
- Left-handed thread
- Pressure relief valve
- Flammable and Compressed Gas labels

Questions



Comments



THANK YOU

Bruce Sotelo
Residential Customer Assurance Manager

Tech Support 415-330-6666

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