




**Ducted Split**  
**Wine Cellar Cooling Systems**  
**Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual**  
**60Hz Models: SP25, SP50, SP88, SP200**



**Manufactured by**  
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## **Safety**

The safety messages contained in this manual are bold and highlighted in red for quick identification. A Danger message indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, can result in death or serious injury. Messages identified by the word DANGER are used sparingly and only for those situations presenting the most serious hazards. The following is a typical example of a Danger message as it could appear in the manual.



### **HIGH VOLTAGE - RISK OF SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH**

**High voltages are present in the cabinets.**

**Before opening panels turn off all power.**

**Use the Lockout/Tagout procedure.**

The equipment covered by this manual is designed for safe and reliable operation when installed and operated within its designed specifications. To avoid personal injury or damage to equipment or property when installing or operating this equipment, it is essential that qualified, experienced personnel perform these functions, using good judgment and safe practices. See the following cautionary statements. Installation and maintenance of this equipment is to be performed only by qualified personnel who are familiar with local codes and regulations and are experienced with this type of equipment.

Exposure to safety hazards is limited to maintenance personnel working in and around the unit. When performing maintenance, always use the Lockout/Tagout procedure, which is described in this chapter. Observe the maintenance safety guidelines in the Wine Guardian Manual.

**Electrical Hazards** - Working on the equipment may involve exposure to dangerously high voltage. Make sure you are aware of the level of electrical hazard when working on the system. Observe all electrical warning labels on the unit. There are no electrical safety lockouts installed within the unit. The power cord attached to the control box must be disconnected from the power sources prior to working on any part of the electrical system.

**Hot Parts Hazards Electric** - Resistance heating elements must be disconnected prior to servicing. Electric heaters may start automatically, disconnect all power and control circuits prior to servicing the unit to avoid burns.

**Moving Parts Hazards** - The motor and blower must be disconnected prior to opening access panels. The motor can start automatically. Disconnect all power and control circuits prior to servicing to avoid serious injuries or possible dismemberment. Be sure to use the Lockout/Tagout procedure when working on these units.



## **Lockout/Tagout Procedure**

1. Turn off the power switch (indicator light should be off).
2. Unplug the unit from the electrical outlet and cover the outlet to prevent accidentally plugging in the unit.

## **Safety Warnings**

- Never reach into a unit while the fan is running.
- Disconnect all power sources before working on the unit.
- Check weights to be sure the rigging equipment can support and move the Wine Guardian unit safely. **Note:** any specific rigging and installation instructions located in the [Installation section](#) of the Wine Guardian Manual.
- Do not remove access panels until fan impellers have completely stopped. Pressure developed by moving impellers can cause excessive force against the access panels.
- Never pressurize equipment above specified test pressure (~300 psi).
- Always ground the outlet to provide adequate protection against voltage surges and built-up static charges.
- Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel. Servicing is required when the unit has been damaged in any way.
- Do not use extension cords.
- Do not modify the equipment; it may cause damage to the equipment and will void the warranty.

## **Receiving, Inspecting and Unpacking**

When receiving the unit, ensure the unit is undamaged and includes all ordered accessories.

**Note:** Wine Guardian units are factory assembled and tested prior to shipment. Wine Guardian units are shipped in individual corrugated boxes.

- ✓ Lift only at the designated handhold locations or fully support from underneath. A shipment may include one or more boxes containing accessories.
- ✓ Before opening the container, inspect the packing crates or boxes for obvious signs of damage or mishandling.
- ✓ Write any discrepancy or visual damage on the bill of lading before signing.
- ✓ Inspect all equipment for any signs of damage caused during transit.
- ✓ Report all visual or concealed damage to the carrier and file a claim immediately.
- ✓ Thoroughly inspect the contents for any visible damage or loose parts.

### **IMPORTANT**

If this procedure is not followed, the shipping company may reject the claim and the consignee may suffer the loss. Do not return the shipment to the factory.



Review the Packing Slip to verify:

- ✓ Model #
- ✓ Factory Installed Options
- ✓ Unit Accessories

If any items listed on the packing slip do not match your order information, contact the place of purchase immediately.

Check the unit for the following:

- ✓ An Electrical Power Cord connected to unit
- ✓ 24 volt terminal strip for connection to 24 volt thermostats
- ✓ 7' of Clear Plastic Drain Hose
- ✓ Quick Start Guide

## **Directory of terms**

- **Ambient Air** – The surrounding air outside the cellar such as a room, basement, garage or outdoors.
- **CFM** – Cubic feet per minute. A unit of measurement for the amount of air handled by the fan.
- **Condensate / Condensation** – The water formed out of the air when it is cooled below a certain temperature (called dew point). Often referred to as “sweating” on pipes and cold surfaces. This water collects at the bottom of the evaporator or cooling coil and drains out of the unit through the drain line.
- **Condenser (Heat Rejection) Section / Coil** – The Condenser Section uses the compressor, condenser coil and fan to remove heat from the refrigerant to the ambient air outside the wine cellar. The word condenser refers to the condensation of the refrigerant from gas to liquid phase.
- **CE** – Certificate of European conformity.
- **CSA/ETL** – Canadian Standard Association/Electric Testing Laboratory.
- **Exhaust Air** – The air leaving the evaporator or condenser section of the Wine Guardian unit.
- **Evaporator (Cooling) Section / Coil** – The Evaporator Section uses the cooling coil and the fan to remove heat from the air inside the wine cellar to the refrigerant, cooling the air and condensing moisture out of the air. The word evaporator refers to the evaporation of the refrigerant from liquid to gas phase in the coil. The Evaporator Section is connected to or inside the wine cellar.
- **Flexible Duct** – Round ducts with steel reinforced plastic liners, a layer of insulation and an outer plastic layer used to convey the air from the unit to the cellar or ambient space.
- **Grille or Diffuser** – Inlet or outlet plates to direct the airflow or protect the inside of the unit.
- **Heat Gain / Loss** – The amount of cooling or heating expressed in watts transferred between the wine cellar and the ambient space. The Wine Guardian must offset this load.



- **Inlet Air** – The air entering the evaporator and condenser sections of the Wine Guardian unit.
- **I.D.** – Inside diameter.
- **NEC** – National Electrical Code.
- **O.D.** – Outside diameter.
- **Psig Pounds** – Force per square inch gauge.
- **NEC** – National Electrical Code.
- **Recovery** – The amount of cooling the unit does to return the cellar to its set point temperature after some new load is introduced, such as people or new cases of warm wine entering the cellar.
- **Return Air** - The air leaving the cellar and returning to the inlet of the evaporator coil.
- **SP** – Static pressure. Unit of measurement (inches of water column) of the pressure of the air handled by the fan.
- **Set Point** – The desired temperature or humidity set on the thermostat or humidistat.
- **Supply Air** - The air entering the cellar from the discharge of the evaporator coil.

## **General Overview**

The Wine Guardian cooling unit is a professional grade, American-manufactured, split two-piece climate control system designed specifically for the storage of wine at cellar temperatures. It is designed for easy installation and operation. Wine Guardian uses digital electronic controls and R-134a refrigerant. The entire Wine Guardian fan coil section and the condensing unit is tested at the factory. All components are of a high-quality, standard commercial grade.

The entire system is approved by ETL according to UL 1995 and CSA safety standards. All wiring complies with NEC. Each Wine Guardian fan coil section is furnished with a sealed, UL-approved power cord and plug.

All Wine Guardian 50Hz units carry the CE mark. Each unit is furnished with a sealed, CE-approved power cord.

Each Ducted Split Wine Guardian Fan Coil Contains the following

- ✓ A thermal expansion valve to control the flow of refrigerant into the evaporator coil.
- ✓ A built-in condensate drain trap. No external trap is required.
- ✓ A removable control panel for ease of service.
- ✓ Supply duct collar.
- ✓ Return duct collar.
- ✓ 24 volt terminal strip for connection to standard thermostats/humidistats



Each Ducted Split Wine Guardian Condenser Contains the following:

- ✓ A filter dryer to keep the refrigerant clean and free of contaminants.
- ✓ A sight glass to observe the level of refrigerant.
- ✓ A manual reset high pressure switch on the discharge to protect the compressor from high pressures.
- ✓ Auto reset low pressure switch.
- ✓ 24-volt contactor for control of fan coil unit.
- ✓ Outdoor enclosure.
- ✓ Crankcase heater.
- ✓ Low ambient refrigeration controls (see page 9 for Extreme Climate Protection option).

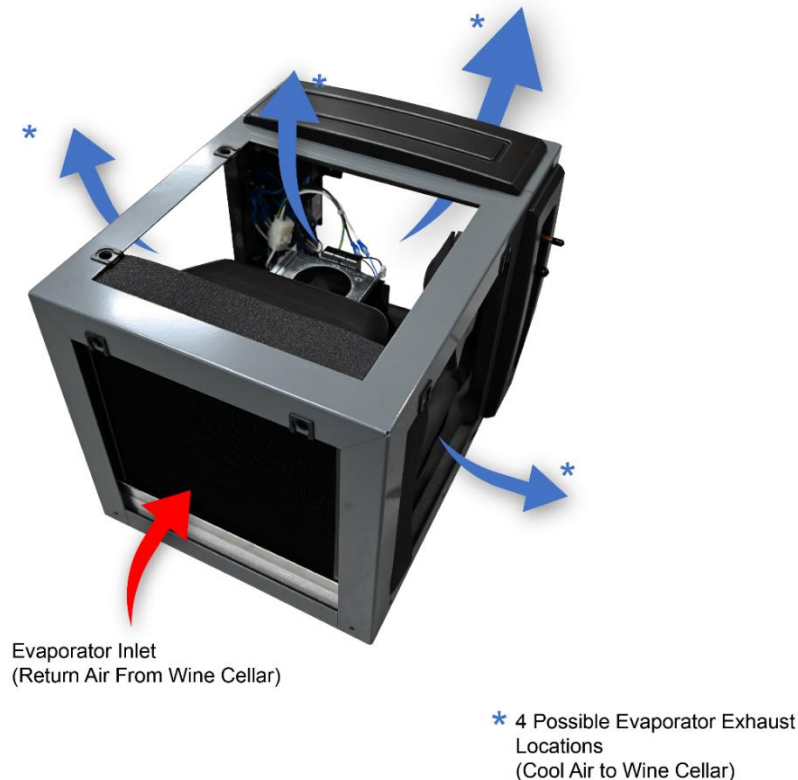
The Wine Guardian Pro Split System models meets or exceeds its rated capacities for total BTU/H and CFM at design cellar conditions and external static pressures. Both the evaporator and condenser fans are capable of achieving the rated CFM against the external static pressure imposed by recommended ductwork. Both fans are motorized impeller plug fans, statically and dynamically balanced, and use permanently lubricated, direct drive motors that require no maintenance.

All exterior framing of the Wine Guardian's Evaporator is powder-coated aluminum to prevent rust and corrosion. All evaporator coils are aluminum tubes and aluminum fins with a protective anti-corrosion coating. The unit uses an external drain to remove excess moisture and not reintroduce it into the cellar or ambient space. Multiple removable access doors are provided to facilitate cleaning and maintenance, duct connections, and access to components and wiring.

All exterior framing of the Wine Guardian's Condenser is Anodized Aluminum to prevent rust and corrosion. Each Condensing unit houses a compressor. Compressors are rotary, self-lubricating, permanently sealed, hermetic reciprocating type compressors, with internal overload protection and capacitor start with a minimum of one-year manufacturer's warranty and an optional five-year warranty. Compressors are mounted on rubber-in-shear isolators to reduce noise and vibration.

Electric power is supplied by a single factory-furnished cord and plug. All external controls are digital and proprietary to Wine Guardian products. Only the approved communication cable and Wine Guardian controllers are suitable for proper system operation.





## **Accessories/Options**

### **Electric Heat**

The electric heating option is factory installed and includes primary and secondary over-temperature protection devices per UL and NEC.

### **Extreme Climate Protection**

This bundle includes both a factory-installed Low-Ambient-, and a factory-installed High-Ambient upgrade. Low-Ambient protection makes the Wine Guardian capable of exposure to low ambient temperatures. This feature controls the condenser fan operation based on head pressure and heats the oil reservoir, including a 3R Condenser Fan. We recommend this bundle if the system will experience condenser inlet temperatures below 20°F (-7°C) or above 115°F (37°C) to protect the system itself. This bundle will protect the system from temperatures as low as -20°F (-29°C) or as high as 115°F (52°C)

- Check valve – installed in the liquid line between the head pressure control valve and receiver.
- Fan cycling switch.
- Heater – for the receiver with thermostat control.
- Adjustable low - pressure cutout timer.
- Anti-Corrosion Coating – a coating on the Condenser Coil to protect against salt air and other corrosive environments.



### Humidifier and Humidistat

Another popular option for the Wine Guardian Pro Split system is a humidifier. The humidifier is available as a freestanding unit powered by the Wine Guardian system, with its own power cord and humidistat or as an integrated unit that bolts to the side of any Wine Guardian ducted system. The Wine Guardian humidifier requires a water supply and drain for operation. Please refer to the Humidifier Manual for Installation Instructions.

### Duct Collar Kits

Ductwork for the Wine Guardian system is sold in kits by size for each unit. Each kit contains two adapter collars, one 25-foot (7.3 meters) length of round flexible duct, and two straps. The number of duct kits needed depends on the installation layout. The size of the ductwork kit depends on the selected model of Wine Guardian system. Follow installation instructions carefully. Poorly or incorrectly installed ducts can degrade the performance of your unit dramatically.

### Extended Compressor Warranty

The Wine Guardian uses only the best commercially available compressors on the market. However, since the compressor is the single most expensive component in the unit, it is recommended that you purchase the extended warranty option.



## **Component Overview**

**Cabinet** – The cabinet (outer housing) is constructed of aluminum with a powder-coated finish for corrosion protection.

**Condensing Section** – Ambient air is circulated through the condenser section by a direct drive, permanently lubricated, motorized impeller blower. This section also contains the compressor and the electrical controls.

**Evaporator Section** – Cellar air is circulated through the evaporator section by another blower, similar to the condensing section. The large evaporator-coil face area eliminates condensate carry-over, reduces air pressure drop and optimizes heat transfer. A drain pan is located directly below the coil to capture condensate and is fabricated from aluminum to prevent rust and corrosion. The electric heating coil, if ordered, is factory installed between the evaporator coil and the blower and is complete with contactors and limit controls.

**Electrical Controls** – Most of the electrical components and controls are in a separate area accessible on the side of the unit. All wiring is in accordance with the NEC. Wires are numbered and color coded to match the wiring diagrams.

**Internal Drain Trap** - Water condensate from the evaporator coil fills the trap and forms a seal to prevent air from being drawn back through the drain tube. This allows the drain pan to drain freely. No external trap is required.

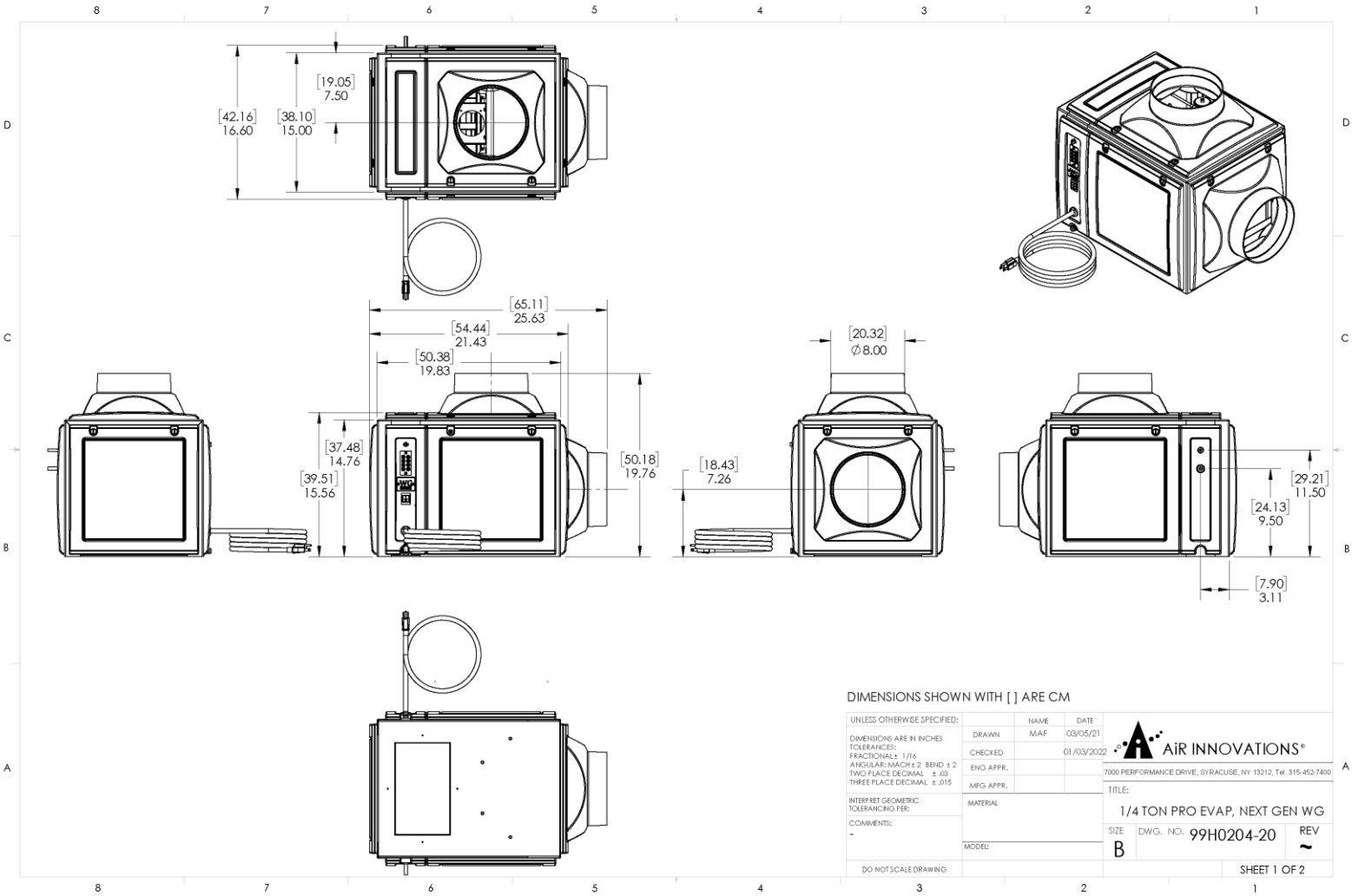
**Supply/Return Duct Collar** – A composite-material, single-direction duct collar is provided for both the inlet and outlet of the evaporator section. Two duct collars are provided with the unit; every duct collar is interchangeable with access doors to control and direct the airflow. These duct collars can be removed via the two quarter-turn screws.

**Refrigerant Circuit** – The factory charged circuit includes a thermal expansion valve with an external equalizer, sight glass with moisture indicator, a filter dryer, an automatic low-pressure switch, and a manual reset high-pressure switch. For the Extreme Climate Protection option, an automatic pressure switch controls the operation of the condenser blower, and a heating element is added to the compressor oil reservoir.

**Removable Panels** – Insulated composite-material removable panels are provided on the evaporator of the unit. These panels can be removed via the two quarter-turn screws.

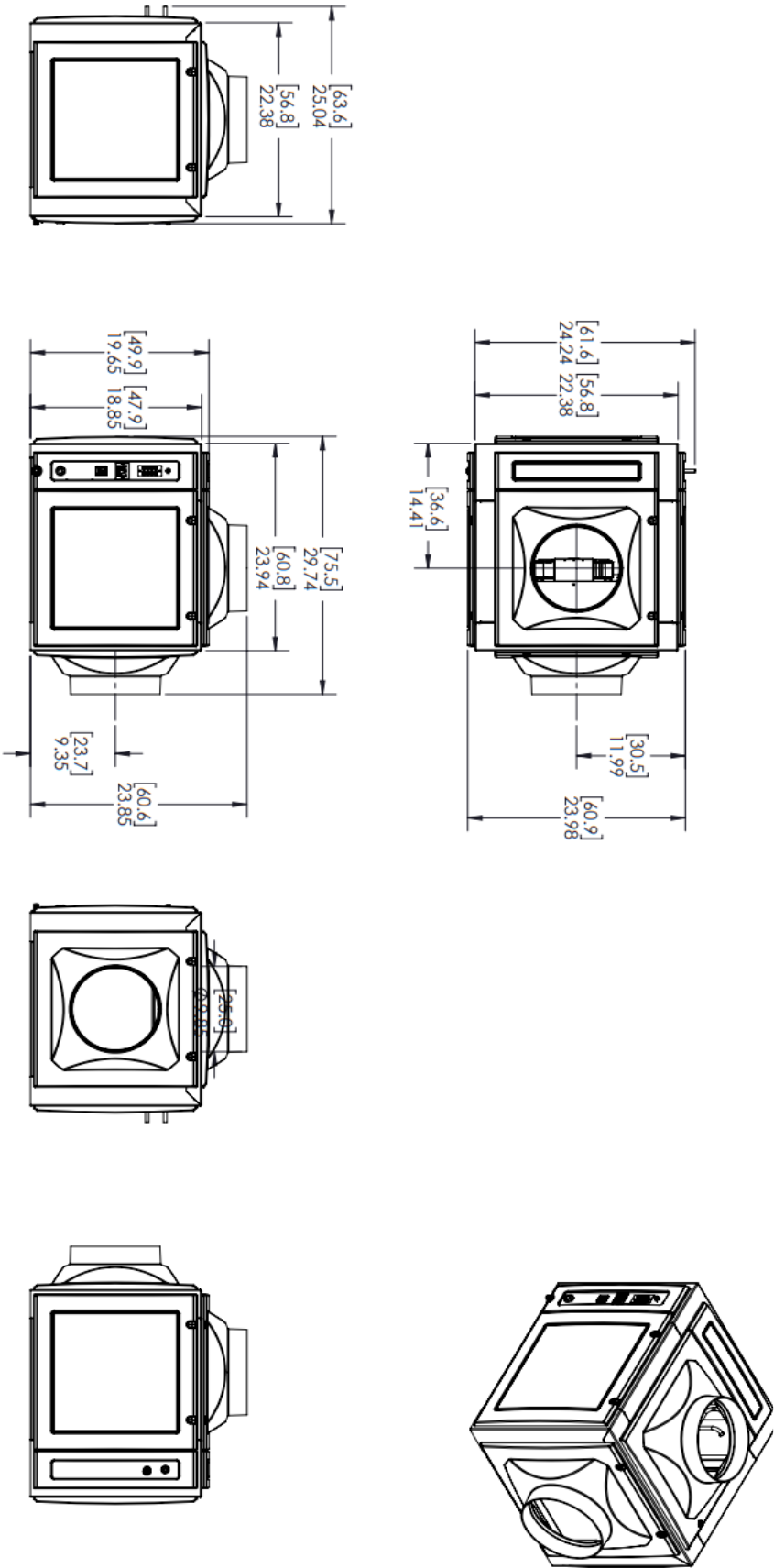


# Overview of the Evaporator Fig.1 SP25





SP50, SP88, SP200



DIMENSIONS SHOWN WITH [ ] ARE CM

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:		NAME	DATE
DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES		NAME	DATE
TOLERANCES:		CHECKED	
FRACTIONS: 1/16		DATE	10/21/22
DECIMALS: .0001		DATE	
ANGULAR: 1/4° 2 BIRD ± 2		DATE	
TWO PLACE DECIMAL: ± .01		DATE	
THREE PLACE DECIMAL: ± .015		DATE	
INTERPRETING		DATE	
TOLERANCING PER:		DATE	
COMMENTS:		DATE	
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING		DATE	
TITLE:		DATE	
CHASSIS B PRO EVAP WATER		DATE	
COOLED WITHOUT HUMIDIFIER		DATE	
SIZE: DWG. NO.		DATE	
REV		DATE	
B		DATE	
SHEET 1 OF 1		DATE	



## Terminal Strip Connections

White = Heat

Cyan = 24 Volt AC Common

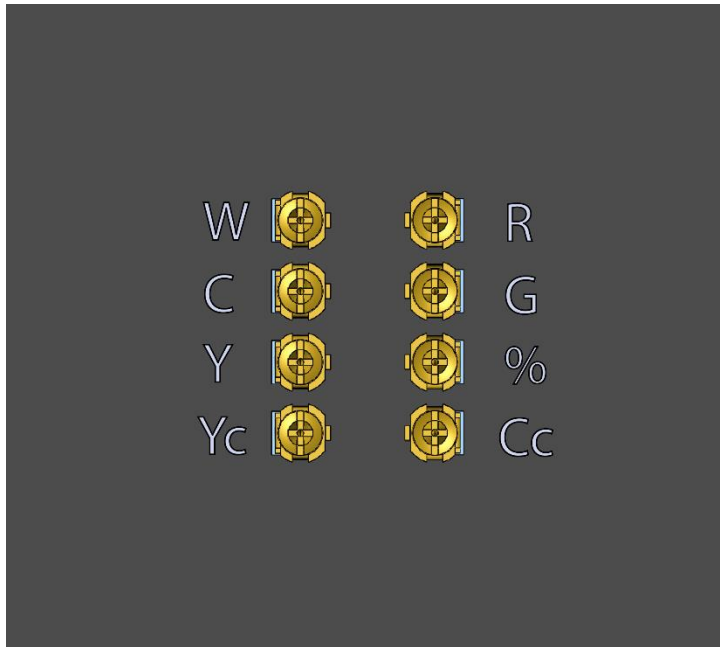
Yellow = Cool

Red = 24 Volt AC Power

Green = Fan

% = Humidity Connection

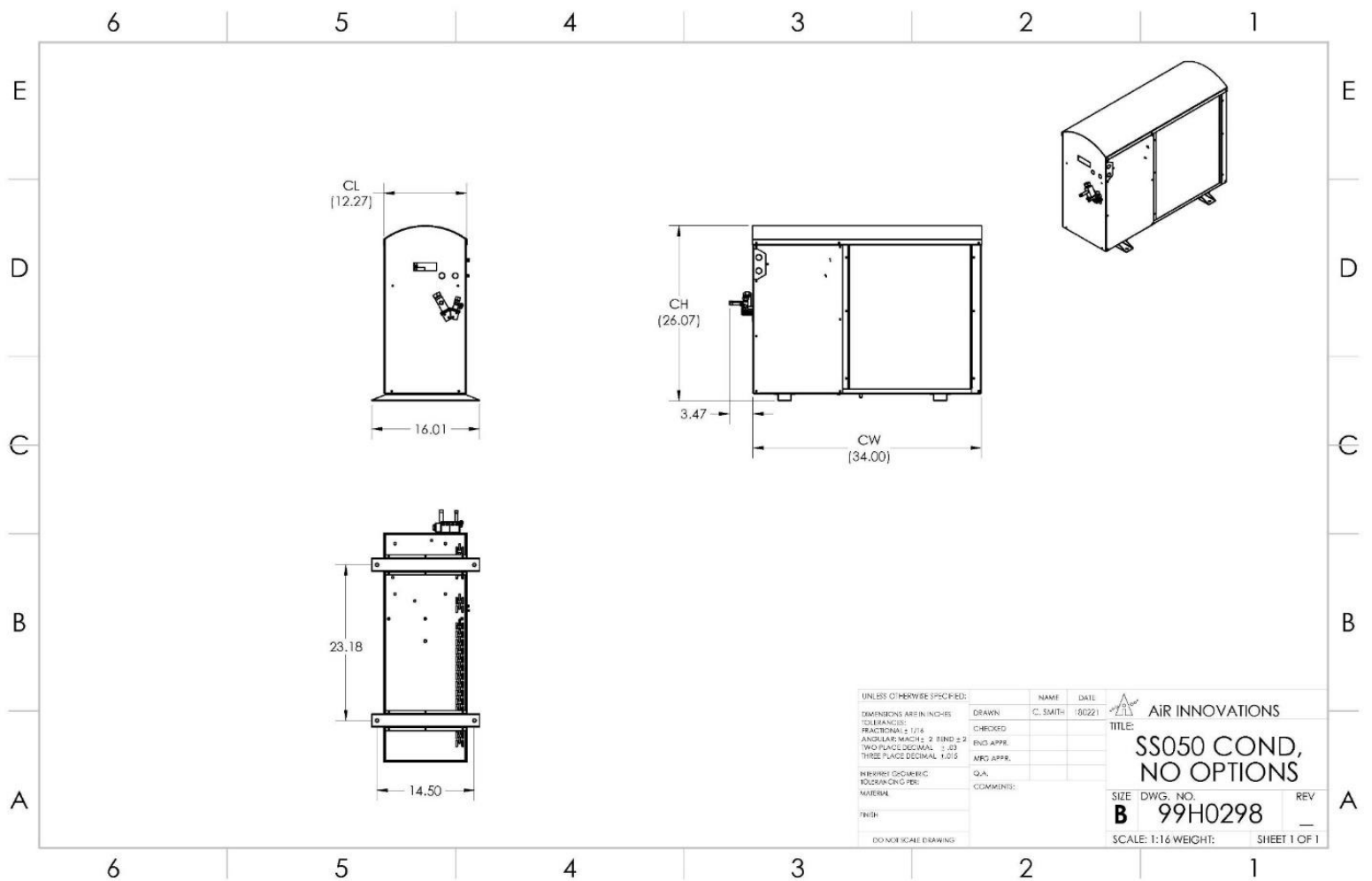
Yc & Cc = Evaporator to Condenser  
24 Volt Connection





# Overview of the Condenser

Fig. 2





## Refrigeration Illustration

Fig. 3

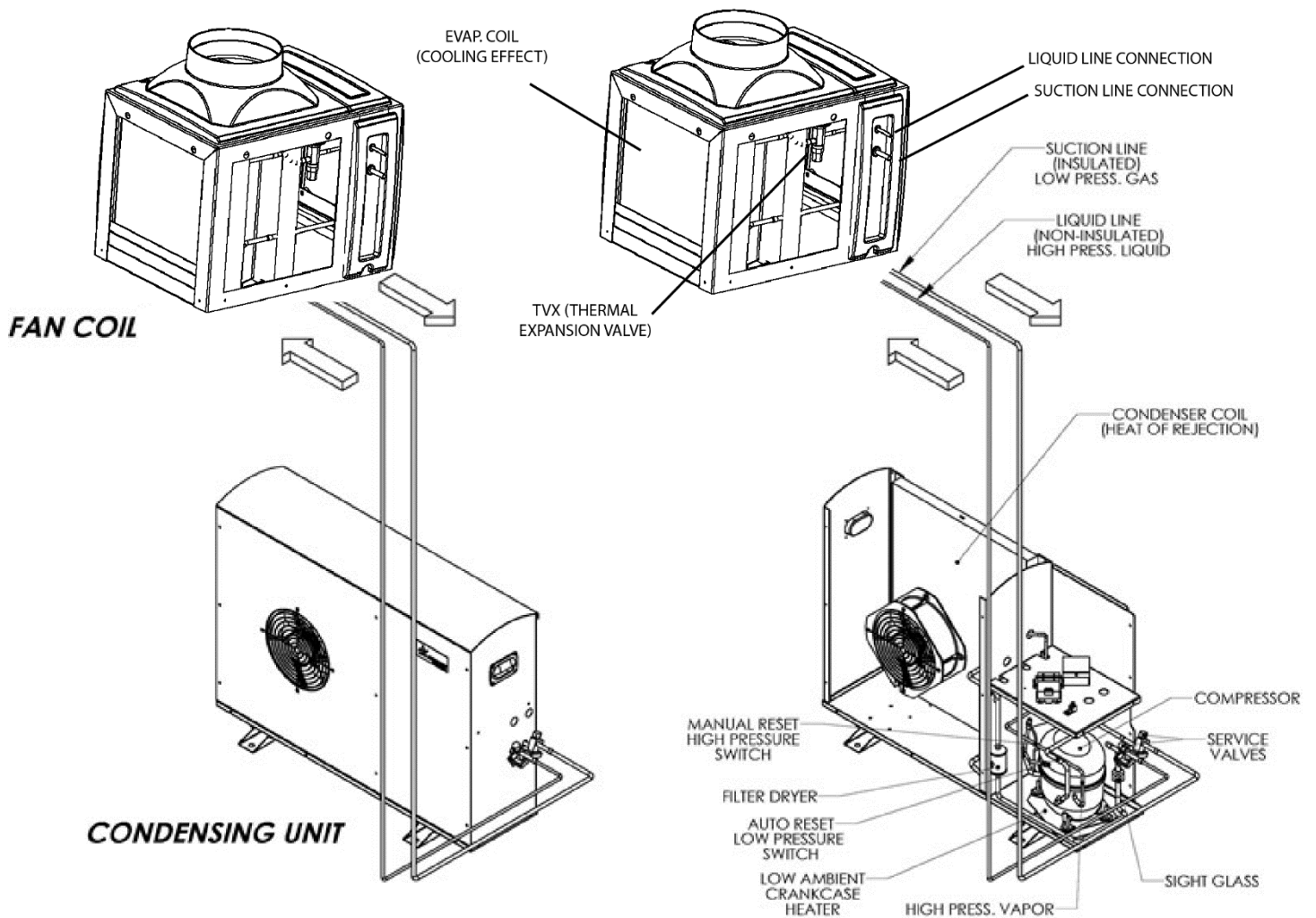




Fig. 4 (SP25/SP50 Evap Molex connections)

Fig. 4 (SP25/SP50 Evap Molex connections)









Fig. 6 (DS025 Condenser)





Fig. 7 (DS050 Condenser)





Fig. 8 (SP88 Evap Molex connections)

Fig. 8 (SP88 Evap Molex connections)





**Wiring Diagram for SP88 (cont.)**  
**Fig. 9 (SP88 Control Assembly)**

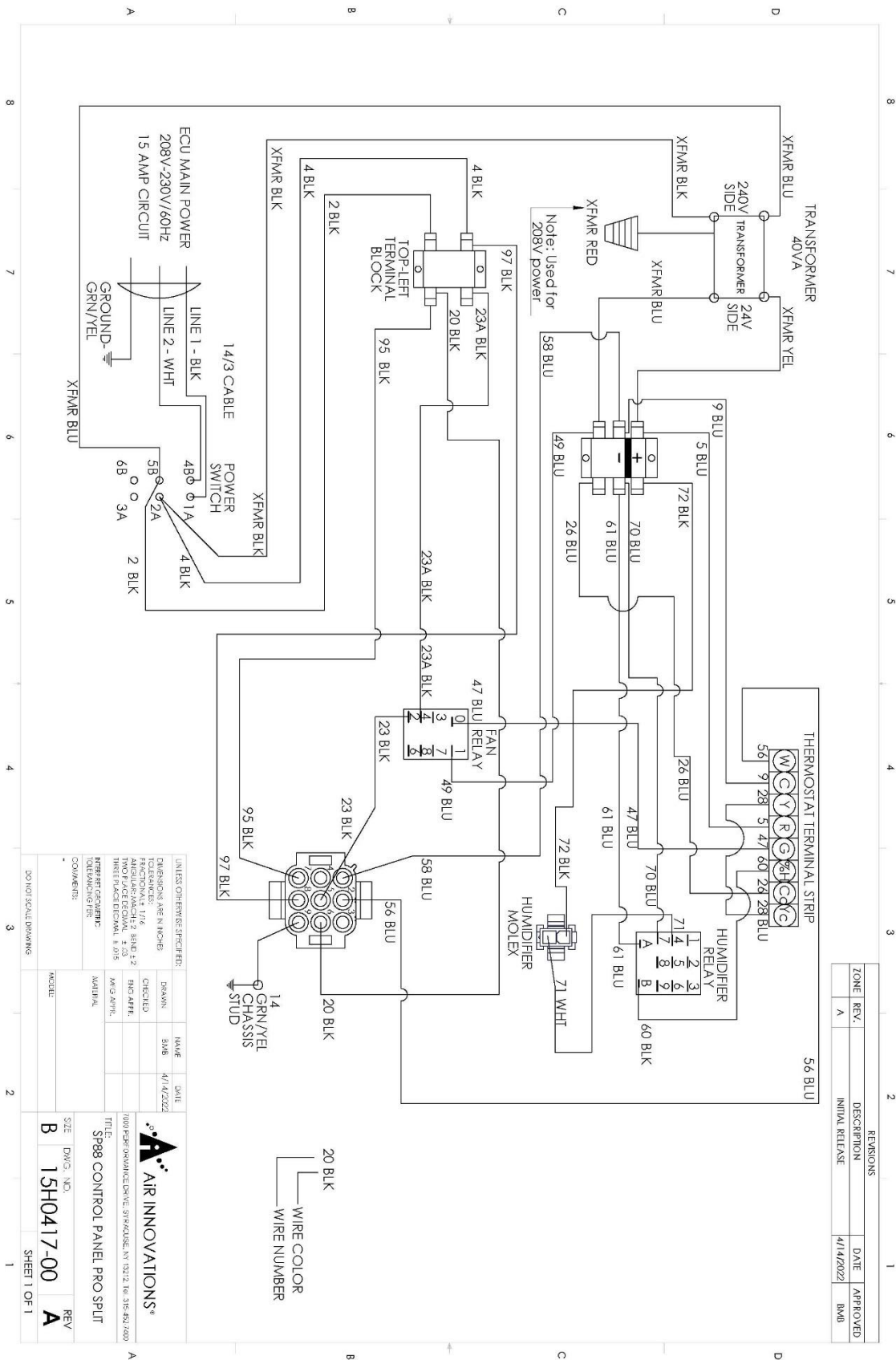




Fig. 10 (DS088 Cond)





Fig. 11 (SP200 Evap Molex connections)

Fig. 11 (SP200 Evap Molex connections)





Fig. 12 (SP200 Control Assembly)

Fig. 12 (SP200 Control Assembly)





Fig. 13 (DS200 Cond)





## Specifications

### Wine Guardian Specification Sheet – 60Hz models

#### SPECIFICATIONS Pro Ducted Split Cooling Units



#### Sentinel Series

Model Number		SP25		SP50		SP88		SP200	
Performance (57°/55%RH)									
Net Cooling Capacity*		Total/Sensible		Total/Sensible		Total/Sensible		Total/Sensible	
@10 Deg F condenser inlet air		BTUH		4100/3178		5535/4203		10763/8610	
@40 Deg F condenser inlet air		BTUH		3793/3178		6458/5023		10865/8815	
@60 Deg F condenser inlet air		BTUH		3485/3075		6765/5330		10455/8405	
@80 Deg F condenser inlet air		BTUH		3485/3178		6458/5023		9840/7688	
@100 Deg F condenser inlet air		BTUH		3178/2768		5740/4510		9225/7073	
@115 Deg F condenser inlet air		BTUH		2973/2563		5125/3793		8713/6663	
Controls									
Type		24 Volt Control - (Thermostat by others)							
Temperature Accuracy/RH% Accuracy		N/A Dependent Upon Controller							
Fan Motor Size		Rated Watts		90		115		220	
Rated Air Flow (free blow)		CFM		236		410		482	
Rated Air Flow @ pressure loss		CFM		226 @ 0.10" wc		359 @ 0.20" wc		457 @ 0.20" wc	
Heat									
Type		Electric		Electric		Electric		Electric	
Capacity		Watt		1000		1000		2000	
Humidifier (Option)									
Type		Removable drip pad with integral fan							
Capacity - water temp of 60 Deg F		lbs./hr		0.42					
Capacity - water temp of 90 Deg F		lbs./hr		0.97					
Capacity - water temp of 120 Deg F		lbs./hr		1.11					
Electrical Requirements									
Power		volt/phase/hz		115 Volts/1 phase/60Hz		115 Volts/1 phase/60Hz		208-230Volts/1 phase/60Hz	
Current Draw - Cooling mode		Amps		0.8		0.9		0.8	
Current Draw - Heating mode		Amps		9.4		9.6		9.5	
Minimum Circuit Size (wheat option)		Amps		11.6		11.8		11.7	
Optional Humidifier		Amps		0.3		0.3		0.3	
Cabinet									
Construction		Aluminum chassis & UL rated plastic panels							
Finish		Gray metal epoxy powder coat/textured PVC acrylic blend plastic							
Weight		lbs.		35		54		58	
Dimensions - inches		Length		21.4		23.8		23.8	
		Width		16.6		25.0		25.0	
		Height		15.6		19.7		19.7	
Condensate Drain		Inches		0.5		0.5		0.5	
Nominal Compressor		Amps		3.1		4.8		11.3	
Fan Motor Size		Watts		75		75		150	
Rated Air Flow (free blow)		CFM		275		375		420	
Weight		lbs.		75		76		96	
Enclosure									
Construction		Aluminum							
Finish		Anodized							
Dimensions		Length (in)		12.3		12.3		12.3	
		Width (in)		34.0		34.0		34.0	
		Height (in)		26.1		26.1		26.1	
Electrical Requirements									
Power		volt/phase/hz		208-230 Volts/1 Phase/60Hz		208-230 Volts/1 Phase/60Hz		208-230 Volts/1 Phase/60Hz	
MCA		Amps		4.2		6.4		14.9	
Max brkr		Amps		7		10		25	
Agency Approval(s)		ETLc		ETLc		ETLc		ETLc	

Evaporator Section

Condensing Unit





## **Installation**

For questions or help regarding installation, call customer service at 1-315-452-7400 or email [info@wineguardian.com](mailto:info@wineguardian.com) a sketch of the proposed area where the unit is to be installed.

### **Pre-Installation**

Test the system before installing it to check for non-visible shipping damage.

- ✓ Set the system on the floor or on a sturdy, level surface.
- ✓ Ensure the control cable and remote interface controller are plugged into one of the com ports.
- ✓ Plug in the system.
- ✓ Press the on/off switch to see if the control illuminates. This indicates the system has power.



**RISK OF PERSONAL INJURY OR DAMAGE TO EQUIPMENT  
SHARP EDGES ARE PRESENT INSIDE THE WINE GUARDIAN SYSTEM**

### **Pre-Installation Planning**

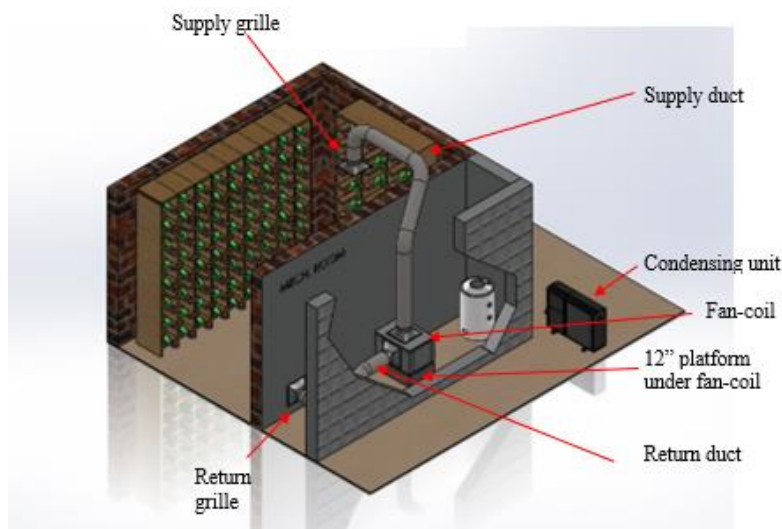
#### **IMPORTANT**

Installation of residential and commercial split systems must be performed by qualified service technicians with proper training in the installation, start up, service, and repair of these systems. Certification to handle refrigerants is also required.

Prior to installation, determine how best to mount the system.

### **Installing The Fan-Coil**

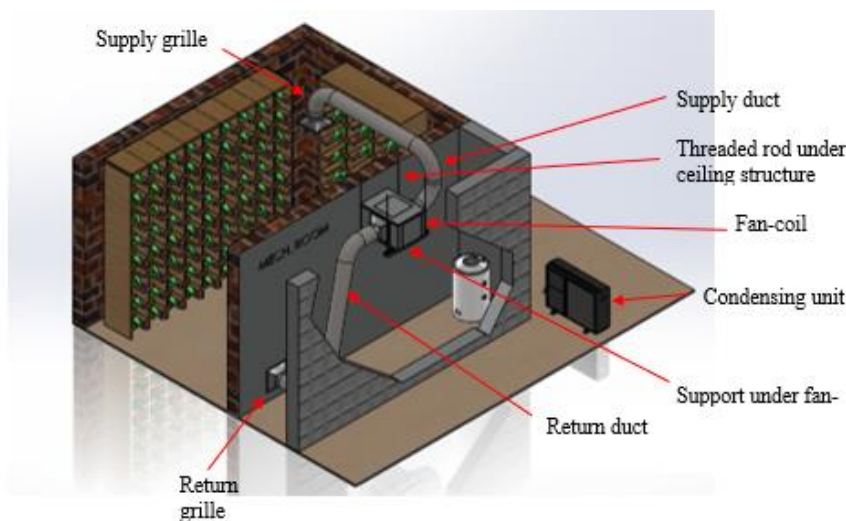
Floor Mounting - Mount the Wine Guardian fan coil on the floor but elevate it 4" (10cm) as a minimum on a frame with a plywood surface to keep it away from water. Allow adequate space for the external drain.





Wall Mounting - If the Evaporator is to be surface mounted on the wall, adequately support it on both sides of the wall. Use floor or knee braces to transfer the load of the unit to the floor or wall.

Ceiling Mounting - Construct a structurally sound, level platform to place the Evaporator on when hanging it from the ceiling joists. The Wine Guardian fan coil is NOT designed to be suspended from the top of the unit; it must be supported from the bottom. Place the unit on a platform to ensure the unit is supported on all four corners. Leave adequate space above the unit to remove the access doors for service.



In all cases the unit must be level to within  $\pm 0.25"$  ( $\pm 6.35\text{mm}$ ) end-to-end and  $\pm 1/8"$  ( $\pm 3.18\text{mm}$ ) side-to-side for proper operation. Locate the unit as close to the wine cellar as possible to reduce the length of the duct runs. If possible, use straight ducting on all duct work.

### **Reducing Noise Generation**

Consider noise when locating the unit close to the cellar or to an adjacent occupied space. The addition of 0.25" (6.35mm) thick rubber pads help prevent the transmission of vibration and noise. A piece of 1" or 2" (25 or 50mm) noise dampener between the unit and the wall absorbs and reduces noise from the unit. For air noise, use flexible ductwork to absorb the noise. Sound usually travels as a line of sight. Sound is reduced when it turns a corner, such as passing through a bend in ductwork. If the unit is supported from a wall or joist, using a rubber pad under the unit will reduce noise caused by vibration.



## **Ductwork**

Wine Guardian units are typically installed indoors near the wine cellar to minimize duct runs. Each unit is provided with one entering (or return) air inlet and five possible supply air outlets for each of the evaporator and condenser sections. A maximum cumulative total length for both supply and return ducts (including bends) of 25 ft (7.5 meter) is recommended. If longer runs are needed, examine your duct runs using our [Ductwork Calculator](#).

Use ductwork to connect the unit to the supply and return outlets in the wine cellar. Use only insulated ductwork to minimize cooling losses, to prevent sweating, and to reduce noise.

Use ductwork on the condenser section to redirect or absorb sound, to bring in outside air to the unit inlet, and/or to exhaust the hot air out of the ambient space.

Ductwork Diameters (inches) – Wine Guardian 60 Hz units		
Model #	Evaporator (cold air side)	
	Single Duct Run	Double Duct Run
SP25	8	6
SP50/SP88/SP200	10	8
It is best to oversize ductwork if exact ductwork diameters are not readily available or easily accessible		

**Note:** The above referenced sizes are internal diameter in inches. If a single supply duct is used but then splits into two ducts, the duct size that is recommended for double duct runs is used after the split occurs (ex. 8" duct would split into two 6" ducts).

### Cold Air to/from Wine Cellar

- ✓ Connect the supply-air ductwork from the cellar to the supply-air duct collar at the Wine Guardian unit.
- ✓ Connect the return-air ductwork from the cellar to the return-air duct collar at the Wine Guardian unit.



## **Duct Collar and Panel Adjustment**



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

To replace or adjust the locations of the panels and Supply Collar please see the instructions below:

1. Determine which panel needs to be replaced (Fig 1).
2. Use a flat blade screwdriver, coin, or other suitable tool at the captive fastener (Fig 2).
3. Apply a simple, quarter turn counterclockwise to allow the fastener to disengage from the housing (Fig 3).
4. Remove the panel by sliding the panel/collar up to disengage the bottom hook from the housing before completely removing the panel/collar from the unit (Fig 4).
5. To replace the panel/collar, simply reverse the previous steps. Press the panel against the opening and slide it down to connect the bottom hook of the panel/collar to the housing (Fig 5). Push the top of the panel in and line up the fasteners with holes in the housing. Insert the tool into the fastener and quarter turn it clockwise to lock into place.




## **Drain Line**

Splice the drain line onto the drain outlet with a short piece of ½” copper tubing and secure the drain line to the unit with a hose clamp. The drain line’s interior diameter should be ½” (12.7mm). The drain line must extend from the unit to an open floor drain or condensate pump. Do **NOT** install an external trap on the drain line, every ducted Wine Guardian unit is built with an internal trap. Allow enough height for the drain line to function properly. If draining into a nearby sink, the unit must be elevated higher than the rim of the sink in order for the water to drain by gravity. Install with a ¼” (6.35mm) per linear foot of pitch. **Do not** tie the condensate drain line directly into the sanitary sewer system. The internal drain trap primes itself automatically once the unit has run for a period of time and after the unit cycles off. This is confirmed by water dripping from the drain.

## **Wiring the Fan-Coil**

Match the Electrical Wiring to the cord provided on the Wine Guardian fan coil. Provide dedicated circuit and wiring for the system. Match the wiring and breaker size to the rated load as shown on the serial plate and in this guide. Please see the sample serial plate illustration.

  
WINE GUARDIAN™  
**MODEL: SP25**  
**P/N : 99H0204-20**  
**S/N : XX-XX-XXX**  
**REV : A**  

Refrigerant	R-134A
Test Pressure	275 psi
Electrical	115/1/60
Min. Circuit amps	0.88
Evaporator Fan Amps	0.7
Humidifier Amps	0.3
Total Unit Amps	0.7



**ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD**  
**RISK OF SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH**  
**The electrical outlet and wiring installation must**  
**meet the**  
**national and local building codes.**

  
Intertek  
59373  
Conforms to UL STD 1995  
Certified to CAN/CSA STD C22.2 NO. 236

 **AIR INNOVATIONS**  
7000 Performance Dr.  
North Syracuse, New York USA 13212  
[help.wineguardian.com](http://help.wineguardian.com)

**S/N : XX-XX-XXX**  
**MODEL: SP25**  
**[help.wineguardian.com](http://help.wineguardian.com)**



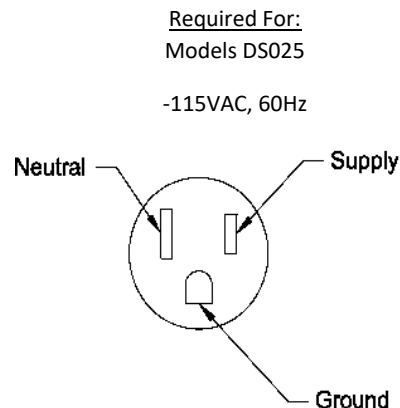


Do **NOT** modify the plugs in any way. Do **NOT** use extension cords.

Depending on the model, the electrical power supply must be either 115-volt or 230-volt AC, 1 phase, 60 cycle, and the electrical power cannot vary more than  $\pm 4\%$  or damage may occur to the unit.

Plug the unit into the wall outlet, gently pull on the plug to make sure it is tight.

Fig. 1: Plug configurations



### **Installing The Condensing Unit**

- Condensing units are factory assembled with an anodized aluminum outdoor enclosure for protection from the elements.
- A minimum of 12" (30cm) is required around the perimeter of the condensing unit for proper airflow across the coil and to provide an adequate discharge airflow path. Any obstructions to this airflow will result in a decrease in performance and possibly premature failure due to a buildup of high pressure within the system.
- The condensing unit is designed to operate in ambient temperatures ranging from 20°F-115°F (minus -7°C - 46°C), as it is supplied with many standard features to assist full operation in this wide range.
- Mount the condensing unit above normal snowfall levels to allow uninhibited winter operation. A buildup of snow or any other obstruction to airflow will result in a decrease in performance and possible premature failure due to increasingly high pressure within the system.

### **Installation of Interconnecting Refrigerant Lines**

**Note:** The interconnecting copper refrigerant lines shall be supplied by the installer. The larger suction line must be fully insulated along its complete length from condensing unit to fan coil unit. There is a factory-installed liquid line filter-drier inside the condensing unit; therefore, no additional drier is needed for proper operation. A liquid line moisture/sight glass is factory installed in the condensing unit to assist in monitoring the refrigerant charge and the state of the refrigerant in the system.

- Keep horizontal and vertical distances between the indoor and outdoor section as close as possible to minimize refrigerant charge required. This will reduce system



issues related to oil management that can impair performance and jeopardize the compressor's lubrication.

- Provide a ½" (12.7mm) pitch in suction and liquid line toward the condensing unit for every 10 ft (3 meters) of run to prevent any refrigerant that condenses in the suction line from flowing to the compressor when the unit is off. These two lines can be routed together and wrapped together, as long as the suction line is fully insulated, as previously directed.
  - Suction line riser traps are not required if the riser is properly sized to maintain refrigerant velocity. Adding a trap will only increase pressure drop.
  - Prevent dips, sags, or other low spots that will trap refrigerant oil, which is an issue especially with long horizontal runs. Use hard refrigerant copper for longer horizontal runs to prevent potential oil return problems. (See sample piping chart on page 34)
  - When sweat connections are made in the connecting lines, be sure that the inside of the tubing is clean before installing the unit. Use a dry nitrogen bleed during brazing.
- Note:** that compressor suction and discharge valves should be open to the atmosphere no longer than 15 minutes. Compressors with POE (polyolester) oil will quickly become contaminated when opened to atmosphere.

### Refrigerant Line-Sets

60Hz

#### 60 Hz Models

Model #	Liquid Line (OD)	Liquid Connection at Evaporator (OD)	Suction Line (OD)	Suction Connection at Evaporator (OD)	Min. Suction Line Insulation Thickness	Maximum "Total" Line Length	Maximum Lift (height)
SP25	1/4"	1/4"	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"	50'	15'
SP50	1/4"	1/4"	1/2"	<b>*3/8"</b>	3/8"	90'	15'
SP88	3/8"	<b>*1/4"</b>	5/8"	5/8"	1/2"	120'	15'
SP200	3/8"	3/8"	3/4"	<b>*5/8"</b>	1/2"	150'	15'

**\*Interconnecting tube must be reduced at evaporator connection**

#### Note:

- Line lengths are expressed in equivalent feet = actual run length + fitting allowances (i.e., ~5' (12.7 cm) for each bend/elbow allowance).
- Use only refrigeration-grade dehydrated tubing.
- Install refrigeration piping per local codes and ASHRAE guidelines.



Extended Line Set - Additional Compressor Oil and Refrigerant Charge

COMPRESSOR & EFFECT OF REFRIGERANT CHARGE (I.E.: OIL DILUTION) ON WG SPLIT SYSTEMS

CONDENSING UNIT	COMPRESSOR	FACTORY OIL CHARGE, OZ	LIQ. LINE / SUCTION LINE	50' REFRIGERANT LINES, OZ. R-134a	LBS OF R-134a, 50' LINES	LINE LENGTH LIMIT <sup>^</sup> , FT	AMOUNT OF OIL TO ADD PER 10 FT. OF PIPE	MAX. LINE LENGTH LIMIT <sup>^</sup> , FT	RATIO, OZS. CHARGE TO OZS. OIL	CHARGE LIMITATION, LBS R-134a
SP25	51H0049-00, ARE35C5E-IAI-201 (COPELAND)	12	1/4" / 3/8"	37.5 + 16 <sup>#</sup>	3.34375	50	~ 3/4 OUNCE POE 32	80	4.46	3 to 3.5
SP50	51H0024-01, TECUM-208/230V-60HZ- AKA4460YXD	17	1/4" / 1/2"	38 + 16 <sup>#</sup>	3.375	90	~ 1 OUNCE POE 32	120	3.18	4 to 4.5
SP88	51H0033-07, Copeland Compr P/N Z511KAE-PFV-118	25	3/8" / 5/8"	68 + 16 <sup>#</sup>	5.25	120	~ 1.5 OUNCE POE 32	150	3.36	8
SP200	51H0053-00, Copeland Compr. P/N ZB21KCE-PFV-230	49	3/8" / 3/4"	72.3 + 16 <sup>#</sup>	5.54	150	~ 3 OUNCE POE 32	150	1.80	10

\* Maximum Line Length without adding additional compressor oil.

# There needs to be at least one additional pound of refrigerant added to account for the receiver so that it's not completely dry.

<sup>^</sup> Maximum recommended line length for each system assuming compressor oil is added

NOTE(s):

1. If the Maximum interconnecting line length shown in column 9 is exceeded, the loss in cooling capacity that results will require that the system must be upsized
2. For additional guidance in regard to the installation of Wine Guardian Split Systems, please refer to the appropriate manual instructions for each relevant size system



## **Additional Compressor Oil Instructions**

What's recommended:

- Manifold Gage Set
- Vacuum Pump
- Container of POE Refrigerant Oil compatible with R-134a
- Refrigerant Oil Charging Bottle, Reference Mahle part no.: 360-82874-00 (see next page)
- 6" long refrigeration Hose w/ shut off valve (see next page)

Note that there are instances where it may be necessary to add POE oil compatible with the R-134a refrigerant used in Air Innovations Wine Guardian Split Systems. This may occur when the length of an interconnecting line set is greater than the factory oil charge supplied in the compressor can accommodate without risking dilution of the oil (see table on the next page for guidelines). To add oil to the Air Innovations split systems, please refer to the following procedure:

1. Connect Manifold Gage Set to Split System service valves (i.e., the Schrader ports) on condensing unit which are front seated in order to monitor high/low sides of system (i.e.: interconnecting line set & evaporator) after the liquid/suction lines are brazed to the inlet port of the service valves.
2. Connect vacuum pump to Schrader port on the Suction Service Valve. After evacuating the interconnecting line set & evaporator down to approximately 500 microns, shut off vacuum pump & wait 30 to 45 minutes to see whether the line set, and evaporator coil are leak tight. If the system is determined to be leak tight, see Step 3 below.
3. Following the oil add guidelines in the table at the top of the next page, pour the amount of POE oil recommended to be added to the split system into the charging bottle. You'll also need to add enough oil to fill the dip tube in the bottle and the 6" long ¼" SAE charging hose used to connect the bottle to the Schrader port on the suction service valve. Re-install the cap with needle valve back onto the oil charging bottle.
4. Note that both the shutoff valve on the hose, & the needle valve on the charging bottle should be closed during this step. Thread the ¼" SAE male fitting on the shutoff valve that's at the end of the 6" hose onto the female Schrader of the needle valve installed on the cap of the Oil Charging Bottle.
5. Connect female Schrader end of 6" hose onto the Schrader fitting of the Suction Service Valve on the condensing unit. Open shut off valve on charging hose & crack open needle valve on charging bottle & use the vacuum trapped in the evacuated interconnecting line set to pull oil out of the bottle until the recommended amount (see table at the top of the next page) has entered the system.
6. After the appropriate amount of oil has been added to the system, close the shutoff valve on both the 6" hose & the needle valve on the Oil Charging Bottle & disconnect the end of the hose from the Schrader port of the suction service valve.
7. Now the system charge contained in the condensing unit can be allowed to enter the interconnecting line set & evaporator coil of split system by back seating (i.e.: opening) the liquid & suction service valves. At this point, the system can now be started and placed into operation after adding an additional amount of R-134a refrigerant needed to achieve a measured 10 to 15 degrees of subcooling leaving the condensing unit.
8. This oil add procedure is now complete.



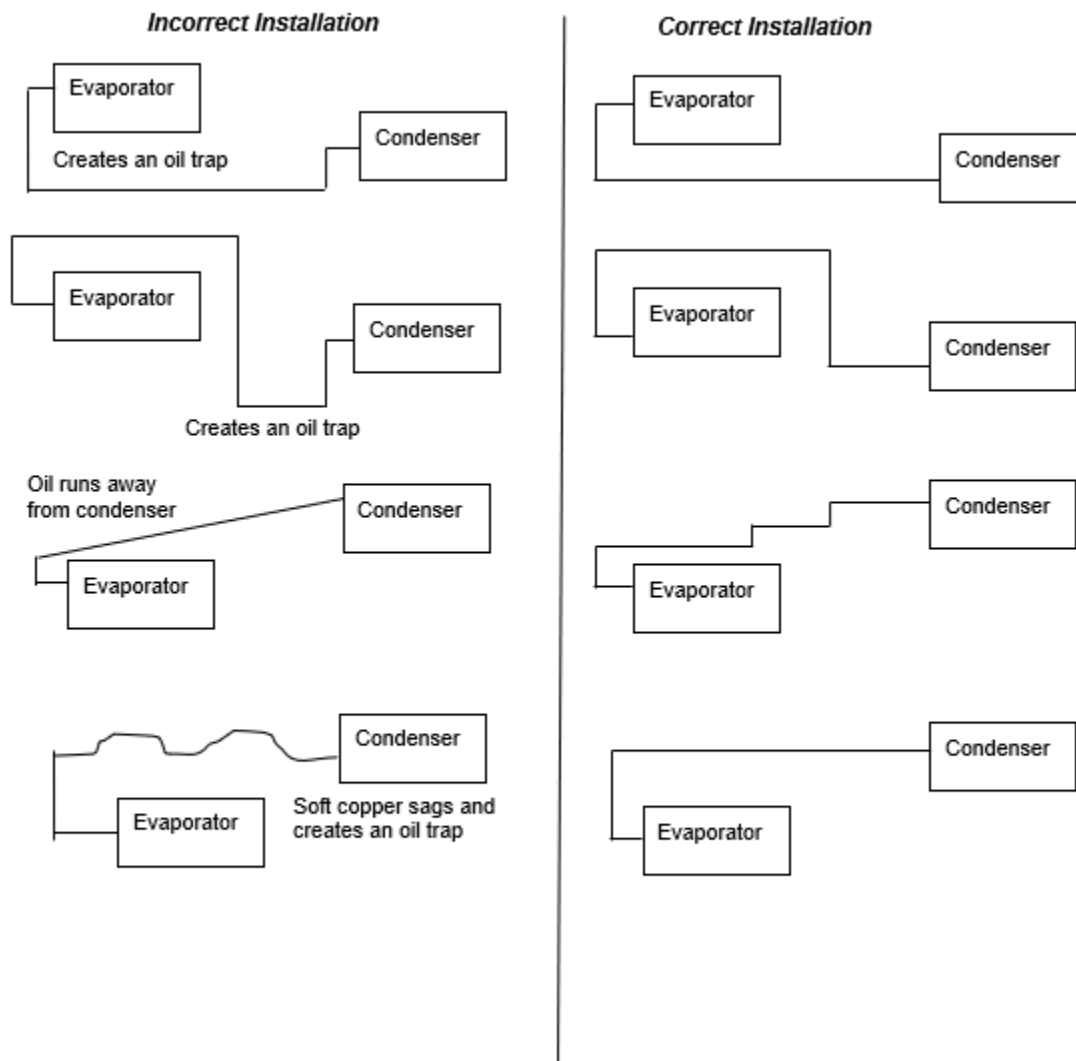
# ADDING OIL TO WINE GUARDIAN SPLIT SYSTEMS IN THE FIELD DURING SYSTEM STARTUP

CONDENSING UNIT	LINE LENGTH LIMIT <u>WITHOUT ADDING OIL</u> , FT	AMOUNT OF OIL TO ADD PER 10 FT. OF PIPE <u>FOR LONGER LINE LENGTHS</u>
SP25	50*	~ 3/4 OUNCE POE 32
SP50	<b>90*</b>	~ 1 OUNCE POE 32
SP88	<b>120*</b>	~ 1.5 OUNCE POE 32
SP200	<b>150*</b>	~ 3 OUNCE POE 32





## Sample line Set Configurations



## Leak Checking and Evacuation Process

- Pressurize and leak test the interconnecting lines, including the fan coil unit, fittings, and brazed joints using the intended operating refrigerant, nitrogen, or dry air for leak testing. A pressure equal to the low-side test pressure marked on the unit nameplate is recommended for leak testing. Repair any leaks found. Connect a good vacuum pump to both the low- and high-side service valves while still in their factory supplied position, isolating the refrigerant charge in the condensing unit. Draw a deep vacuum of at least 15pp microns. Do not use the motor compressor to pull a vacuum and do not operate the motor compressor in a vacuum.
- Evacuate the system to hold at 500 microns and break the vacuum by releasing the factory refrigerant charge in the condensing unit to interconnect lines and fan coil unit by opening service valves. Remove the vacuum pump. The system is now ready for



optimal charging. Refer to page 39 of this manual for correct refrigerant charging based on your interconnect length. Charge the system with the correct amount of refrigerant and mark the amount with a ballpoint pen in the space provided on the unit nameplate.

**Note:** When charging through the suction service valve the refrigerant should be charged in vapor form. NEVER CHARGE IN LIQUID FORM. Refrigerant should always be charged through a dryer. Charging in liquid form may damage the valve plate assembly as well as scrub the oil out of the compressor bearings.



**NON-AZEOTROPES MUST BE CHARGED IN THE LIQUID PHASE ONLY. TO AVOID COMPRESSOR DAMAGE, LIQUID MUST ALWAYS BE CHARGED INTO THE HIGH SIDE OR INTO AN ACCUMULATOR.**

Be sure there is not an overcharge of refrigerant. An overcharge might permit liquid refrigerant to enter the motor compressor and damage the valves, rods, pistons, etc.

### Wiring the Condenser

- Wire the system as per the supplied wiring schematics starting on page 16 of this manual.
- The SP fan coil unit is powered through a factory-supplied power cord, but you will need to run 24-volt power wires from the low-voltage terminal block on the fan coil to the terminal block in the junction box in the condensing unit labeled Y & C. This can be typical controller wire or 18- gauge insulated wire. (See images below)

24 Volt  
Connection



24-volt, two-position  
terminal block

On/Off  
Switch

High Voltage  
Input      24V Signal  
Input





- The condensing unit needs to be hardwired. To bring the rated high voltage to the factory-installed contactor in the chassis cabinet to line side (L1 & L3) of the contactor. Use table 1 to identify the minimum recommended AWG, **USE COPPER WIRE ONLY**. Run a ground lead to be connected to the condensing unit Ground lead/LUG. There is a separate ground lug for the condensing unit internal components (See Fig 3). The load side of the factory-installed contactor will be factory-wired.
- Turn on power to the condensing unit 24 hours prior to system start-up to allow crankcase heater to warm up compressor crankcase.

Unit	Recommended Minimum AWG
SP25/SP50/SP88	16
SP200	12

## **Start-Up**

Prior to charging the system and start-up ensure the system has been powered for at least **24 hours**. This is required so the compressor's crankcase heater has ample time to warm the system to avoid premature failure. Then proceed to charging the system.

## **Refrigerant Charging**

**Note:** Models DS, and WGS utilize a Headmaster control valve to control head pressure at low ambient applications, therefore require a specific initial charging procedure as outlined below.

Determining the amount of charge (Low Ambient and Extreme Climate Protection) - When "refrigerant side" head pressure control is utilized on a system, one of the most important factors is determining the total system refrigerant charge. While on most packaged units the amount of charge is listed on the unit, the required charge for a field built-up system cannot be listed by the manufacturer. Charge is usually added when the system is started up until "proper" system performance is reached. However, this is not satisfactory and if the system is to function properly year-round, the correct amount of extra charge must be calculated ahead of time.

## **Charging System with Head Pressure Control**

**Note:** When charging any system with head pressure control the outdoor ambient temperature must be known.

Charging of Systems with Head Pressure Control in temperatures **above** 70°F (21°C) (After normal evacuation procedures):

1. Connect refrigerant cylinder to liquid line service valve port.
2. Charge liquid refrigerant into the high side of the system. Weighing the charge is recommended.
3. Remove the refrigerant drum and connect it to the suction service valve.



4. Charge refrigerant vapor into the low side. Do not allow liquid refrigerant into the low side.
5. Start the system.
6. Observe sight glass (factory-installed) to see if system is filling with refrigerant for normal refrigeration cycle.
7. If the Sight glass shows bubbles, more refrigerant may be required, while allowing sufficient time for the refrigerant to stabilize and clear the Sight glass. Use supplied information on the following pages for proper final charge.

***BUBBLES IN THE SIGHT GLASS CAN BE CAUSED BY FLASHING DUE TO PRESSURE DROP FROM PIPE OR ACCESSORY LOSSES, ETC.***

Charging of Systems with Head Pressure Control in temperatures **below** 70°F (21°C)  
(After normal evacuation procedures):

1. You must power the condensing unit for up to 24hrs prior to charging the system to allow the system to energize. This will allow the compressor's oil crankcase to warm. If not done hours in advance of the system/compressor start-up, there is risk of premature compressor failure, which would not be covered under warranty.
2. Follow instructions 1 through 7 above.
3. If the valve setting is correct for the system being charged, it is quite likely some refrigerant will be backed up into the condenser and the Sight glass will indicate bubbles in the liquid line.
4. Add more refrigerant, while allowing sufficient time for the refrigerant to stabilize and clear the Sight glass. Use supplied information on the following pages for proper final charge.
5. At this point the system is correctly charged for this type of head pressure control at the ambient temperature that exists while the charging procedure is taking place.
6. If the system is designed to operate at ambient below the ambient that exists during charging, additional charge may have to be added now.

Good system performance during low ambient operation depends on proper refrigerant charge; therefore, it is very important that this phase of the installation procedure be done carefully. Poor system performance is often caused by over- or under-charging of refrigerant and may be the most overlooked.



## With the system started

- After following instructions on the previous page Charging for Systems with Head Pressure Control, with refrigerant tank now connected to suction line (low side) port to add remaining charge in a gas state, refer to the provided charts for proper system operating points as equated to ambient temperature with wine cellar at normal conditions of 57°F (13°C) / 55%RH. Refer to Split Systems Operations chart on page 40 for system pressures, subcooling, and superheat values to allow you to charge your system correctly.
- In addition to using the Systems Operations Chart, there is a liquid line moisture/sight glass located in the condensing (outdoor) unit as a useful guide to help determine if the system has been sufficiently charged. HOWEVER, a full sight glass or a glass with bubbles does not necessarily indicate the system is properly charged or undercharged. There may be other factors affecting sight glass, so do not charge by sight glass method only. A full sight glass matched with proper system pressures, subcooling, and superheat values is the proper method for confirming that the system charge is correct for your application.

## If you are not sure how to measure superheat or sub-cooling:

### Superheat

- Get an accurate suction line temperature on the suction line as close to the compressor inlet as possible. At the same time, attach a compound pressure gauge set to the system to read the low-side suction pressure at the suction service valve port (back seated valve stem to allow unrestricted refrigerant flow from evaporator back to the compressor). Convert suction pressure to a saturated temperature as derived from a pressure/temperature chart. Since the suction line temperature is the higher value, subtract the saturated temperature from it to derive your superheat. If your wine cellar is already at specified conditions e.g., 57°F (13°C), 55% RH) and if your superheat is very low, or zero, you may have overcharged your system.

### Sub-Cooling

- With your compound pressure gauge set installed with the high-side connect to the valve port on the liquid receiver (back seated valve stem to allow unrestricted refrigerant flow from condenser to evaporator). Convert this liquid pressure to a saturated temperature from pressure/temperature chart. Next, obtain your liquid-line temperature by getting an accurate reading on the liquid line BEFORE the TXV expansion on the indoor side. Obtain this temperature entering the evaporator unit. Subtract the liquid line temperature from the saturated liquid temperature to derive the system sub-cooling.



## Charge Amount:



15H0412-00

You must put power to the condensing unit 24 hours prior to complete system start-up to allow compressor crankcase oil to warm up. If not done hours in advance of the system/compressor start-up, there is a risk of premature compressor failure, that would not be covered under warranty.

Assuming a 15' Line-Set Installation				
Model #	Total Charge Required	Holding Charge Present	Charge That Must Be Added	Additional Charge for XLA
<b>60 Hz Models</b>				
SS018	42 oz	42 oz	0	4 oz
CS025	54 oz	54 oz	0	4 oz
DS025	54 oz	54 oz	0	4 oz
CS050	61 oz	54 oz	7 oz	4 oz
DS050	54 oz	54 oz	0	4 oz
DS088	95 oz	72 oz	23 oz	6 oz
DS200	98 oz	98 oz	0	6 oz
<b>50 Hz Models</b>				
WGS25	1276 gm	1276 gm	0	113 gm
WGC60	1673 gm	1673 gm	0	113 gm
WGS40	1502 gm	1502 gm	0	113 gm
WGS75	1673 gm	1673 gm	0	113 gm
WGS100	2722 gm	2070 gm	652 gm	170 gm
WGS175	2835 gm	2835 gm	0	170 gm

Refer to [www.WineGuardian.com](http://www.WineGuardian.com) for the IOM Manual, which includes operational charts, Superheat, & Sub-Cooling.

### XLA - Extreme Low Ambient Option

For Installations using a line-set distance that is Greater Than 15', add the required amount of refrigerant shown in the table & THEN add additional refrigerant based on the rules below:

SS018, CS025, DS025, CS050, DS050, WGS25, WGC60, WGS40, WGS75

Add an additional 0.50 oz/ft (0.465 kg/meter) for every foot *exceeding 15'*

DS088, DS200, WGS100, WGS175

Add an additional 1 oz/ft (0.93 kg/meter) for every foot *exceeding 15'*

**NOTE:** The Factory Holding Charge shown is suitable for all split systems with 15' of line set at start up. However, the technician must check subcooling & add additional charge, if needed, for proper system operation.



## Split System Operations Chart

\*\*\* Operation data is based on typical wine cellar conditions of 57°F (14 Deg C)  
DB/49°F WB (55%RH)

<b>SP25</b>				
<b>OD Ambient (F)</b>	<b>Suction (psig)</b>	<b>Discharge (psig)</b>	<b>Suction Superheat (F)</b>	<b>Sub-cooling (F)</b>
10 °F / -12 °C	21	100	7 °F / 3.89 °C	23 °F / 12.78 °C
40 °F / 4 °C	24	104	13 °F / 7.22 °C	24 °F / 13.33 °C
60 °F / 15 °C	24	107	22 °F / 12.22 °C	20 °F / 11.11 °C
70 °F / 21 °C	24	108	25 °F / 13.89 °C	18 °F / 10 °C
80 °F / 26 °C	24	108	31 °F / 17.221 °C	16 °F / 8.89 °C
100 °F / 37 °C	27	150	38 °F / 21.11 °C	19 °F / 10.56 °C
115 °F / 46 °C	30	190	40 °F / 22.22 °C	21 °F / 11.67 °C
<b>SP50</b>				
<b>OD Ambient (F)</b>	<b>Suction (psig)</b>	<b>Discharge (psig)</b>	<b>Suction Superheat (F)</b>	<b>Sub-cooling (F)</b>
20 °F / -6 °C	22	96	15 °F / 8.33 °C	9 °F / 5 °C
30 °F / -1 °C	24	100	13 °F / 7.22 °C	10 °F / 5.56 °C
50 °F / 10 °C	26	102	16 °F / 8.89 °C	19 °F / 10.56 °C
60 °F / 15 °C	24	100	21 °F / 11.67 °C	16 °F / 8.89 °C
70 °F / 21 °C	26	98	23 °F / 12.78 °C	13 °F / 7.22 °C
80 °F / 26 °C	27	114	26 °F / 14.44 °C	15 °F / 8.33 °C
100 °F / 37 °C	28	160	32 °F / 17.78 °C	16 °F / 8.89 °C
115 °F / 46 °C	32	208	34 °F / 18.89 °C	18 °F / 10 °C
<b>SP88</b>				
<b>OD Ambient (F)</b>	<b>Suction (psig)</b>	<b>Discharge (psig)</b>	<b>Suction Superheat (F)</b>	<b>Sub-cooling (F)</b>
25 °F / -4 °C	23	98	8 °F / 4.44 °C	17 °F / 9.44 °C
40 °F / 4 °C	24	98	13 °F / 7.22 °C	18 °F / 10 °C
60 °F / 15 °C	24	98	22 °F / 12.22 °C	16 °F / 8.89 °C
70 °F / 21 °C	24	104	24 °F / 13.33 °C	10 °F / 5.56 °C
80 °F / 26 °C	24	130	30 °F / 16.67 °C	15 °F / 8.33 °C
100 °F / 37 °C	26	185	38 °F / 21.11 °C	19 °F / 10.56 °C
115 °F / 46 °C	28	235	31 °F / 17.22 °C	21 °F / 11.67 °C
<b>SP200</b>				
<b>OD Ambient (F)</b>	<b>Suction (psig)</b>	<b>Discharge (psig)</b>	<b>Suction Superheat (F)</b>	<b>Sub-cooling (F)</b>
30 °F / -1 °C	21	100	13 °F / 7.22 °C	3 °F / 1.67 °C
40 °F / 4 °C	21	100	12 °F / 6.67 °C	3 °F / 1.67 °C
60 °F / 15 °C	22	110	14 °F / 7.78 °C	4 °F / 2.22 °C
70 °F / 21 °C	22	132	16 °F / 8.89 °C	5 °F / 2.78 °C
80 °F / 26 °C	23	160	18 °F / 10 °C	6 °F / 3.33 °C
100 °F / 37 °C	23	213	20 °F / 11.11 °C	7 °F / 3.89 °C
115 °F / 46 °C	25	240	24 °F / 13.33 °C	3 °F / 1.67 °C

### **Final Start-up**

Once the system has been adequately charged, the electrical has been double checked, and the ductwork has been connected, power on the unit.

- Once the impeller is running, check the ducts and ductwork connections for any air leaks.
- Balance Air Distribution.
- Confirm condenser airflow is unrestricted.
- Check for excessive noise or vibration.

### **COMPLETE YOUR START-UP CHECKLIST**



**FOUND ON THE NEXT PAGE**



## **WG SPLIT SYSTEM START-UP CHECKLIST**

### **System Information**

Fan Coil Serial Number: (Located to the right of the main control panel)	Condenser Serial Number: (Label located near refrigerant piping)

### **Customer Information**

First Name:		Last Name:	
Address:		City:	
State:	Zip:	Date of Purchase:	
Email:		Phone #:	

### **Installer Information**

Company Name:		License#	Date of Startup:
Address		Technician:	
City		Certification ID Number	
State:	Zip:	Certification Source (e.g. NATE):	
Company Phone #:		Technician Phone #:	
Company Email:		Technician Email:	

**Email completed form to [service@wineguardian.com](mailto:service@wineguardian.com)**



<b>Pre-Start-Up</b>		
Is there any shipping damage? If so, Where?		
Will this damage prevent unit start-up?		
Check power supply. Does it agree with unit?		
Has the ground wire been connected?		
Has the circuit protection been sized and installed properly?		
Are the power wires to the unit sized and installed properly?		
Have compressor hold down bolts been loosened (snubber washers are snug, but not tight)?		
<b>Controls</b>		
Are thermostat and indoor fan control wiring connections made and checked?		
Are all wiring terminals (including main power supply) tight?		
Has crankcase heater been energized for 24 hours?		
<b>Indoor Unit</b>		
Has water been placed in drain pan to confirm proper drainage?		
<b>Piping</b>		
Have leaks checks been made at compressor, outdoor and indoor coils, TXVs (Thermostatic Expansion Valves), Filter Driers, with a leak detector?		
Locate, Repair, and Report any leaks.		
Have service valves been opened?		
What size is the suction line?		
What size is the discharge line?		
How long is the line set?		
<b>Check Voltage</b>	L1:	L3:
<b>Start-up</b>		
After at least 10 minutes running time, record the following measurements		
Suction Pressure:		
Suction line temperature:		
Discharge pressure:		
Discharge line temperature:		
Entering outdoor unit air temperature:		
Leaving outdoor unit air temperature:		
Indoor unit enter-air DB (dry bulb) temperature:		
Indoor unit leaving-air WB (wet bulb) temperature:		
Indoor unit leaving-air DB (dry bulb) temperature:		
Indoor unit leaving-air WB (wet bulb) temperature:		
Compressor Amps		
Total charge added:		



## Maintenance



### High Voltage

Risk of Serious Injury or Death

Use Lockout/Tagout Procedure before opening panels

### Sharp Edges

Risk of Serious Injury

Sharp Edges are present on the fan wheels, housing, fins, and coils

Maintenance on Wine Guardian units requires working with high voltage and sheet metal with possible sharp edges. Only qualified personnel should perform maintenance. Some tasks require knowledge of mechanical and electrical methods. Make sure you are familiar with all hazards, general safety related procedures, and safety labels on the unit.

Standing water in drain pans promotes microbial growth (mold), which can cause unpleasant odors and serious health-related indoor air quality problems. If mold is found, remove it immediately and sanitize that portion of the unit.

The Wine Guardian system is designed for minimal maintenance. The refrigerant system is hermetically sealed and requires no maintenance. The fans are permanently lubricated and require no maintenance. Some maintenance to the unit may be required due to dust or dirt in the air stream.

The condenser coil is provided with a reusable, washable air filter. The filter protects the coil from becoming coated or plugged by dust. Frequency of cleaning the filters is based on the amount of dust or dirt generated in the cellar or basement.

1. Remove the duct collar on the inlet end of the unit. (Optional)
2. Remove the filter covering the face the coil.
3. Wash it under warm water.
4. Shake off excess water.
5. Inspect and clean the face of the coil. **Sharp edges are present on the fins and coils.**
6. Reinstall the filter.
7. Replace the duct collar.

The condensate drain system traps dust and dirt. Clean the drain system once a year.

1. Shut off the rocker switch and unplug the unit.
2. Remove the grille or duct on the evaporator inlet.
3. Remove the filter and inspect the drain pan under the coil.
4. If drain pan appears soiled, pour some hot water mixed with liquid bleach (diluted solution) along the length of the pan to flush the dirt down the drain tube.



- Continue this treatment until the drain appears clean and free of dirt.
5. Reinstall filter and grille/duct collar.
  6. Plug in the unit and restart.

### **Cleaning the Humidifier (Optional)**

If the unit was furnished with a humidifier, it requires periodic maintenance. Follow the instructions in the humidifier guide.

### **Electric Heat**

The heating coil is located between the evaporator coil and blower inside the transition duct. It contains the heating element and high-temperature-limit switches. The heating coil is wired to work in conjunction with the thermostat. Since the thermostat prevents the heating and cooling circuits from being energized at the same time, no additional power wiring is needed. We do recommend using the AUTO mode on the thermostat so it can switch from heating to cooling automatically. If using either the heat only or cool only mode, the thermostat will not switch automatically.

No additional maintenance is required for the heating coil. To test the heating coil operation, set the thermostat on HEAT and set the temperature above the cellar temperature. The supply air temperature should rise above the return air temperature by an amount shown in the specifications.

### **Extreme Climate Protection**

The purpose of the Extreme Climate Protection is to protect the compressor and refrigerant system. It has two distinct components, a crankcase heater to keep the oil in the compressor warm and to prevent slugging on system start-up and a head pressure control to cycle the condenser fan on and off automatically to maintain system head pressure.

To confirm the system is working, feel the bottom of the heater when the compressor unit has cycled off. When the unit starts, the condenser fan does not start at the same time as the compressor. The condenser fan starts after the head pressure has built up. As the unit is running the condenser fan cycles off and on while it holds the head pressure within a fixed range. The amount of cycling (frequency and duration) depends on the air temperature. The colder the air, the more frequent the cycling and with a longer duration.

### **Maintenance Schedule**

#### **Monthly**

(or quarterly depending on experience with cellar)

- Check filter and drain trap – clean if needed.



- Check for noise or vibration.
- Check for short-cycling of the unit – a turning on and off of the compressor unit more than eight times/hour.

### **Yearly**

(in addition to monthly)

- Replace filters if worn or plugged beyond cleaning.
- Check evaporator and condenser coils for dirt – use a vacuum with a brush attachment to clean the coils.
- Clean condensate pan under the evaporator coil by flushing. Be careful to keep the drains pans clear of all debris.
- Inspect cabinet for corrosion or rusting – clean and paint.
- Inspect for dirt buildup on or inside the unit. Clean unit by vacuuming or wiping it down.
- Check for loose insulation, fasteners, gaskets, or connections.
- Check the wiring connections and integrity of cords.
- Examine ducts for any cracks or breach.
- Check fan and solenoid on humidifier.
- Replace humidifier drip pad (if applicable).



## **Troubleshooting**



**Before proceeding, read and understand the safety information contained in the Safety Section of the Wine Guardian Manual**

For in-depth Troubleshooting please head to

[Help.wineguardian.com](http://Help.wineguardian.com)

### **Resetting the High-Pressure Switch**

High-Pressure Switch Has Shut Down the Unit	
Every Wine Guardian unit has a manual reset high-pressure switch in the refrigeration system. This switch shuts the compressor and condenser down if the head pressure in the system is too high. It is intended to protect the compressor. Restricted airflow through the condenser is the most common reason for the pressure to become too high. This can be caused by dust covering the filter or an obstruction blocking the airflow in the duct or grille.	
Possible Cause	Solution
Head Pressure in unit is too high because an obstruction is restricting airflow	Remove the obstruction in the duct/grille or clean the filter. Then restart the unit after resetting the high-pressure switch.

1. Remove the access panel, grille, or duct collar on the condenser to gain access to the High-Pressure Switch.
2. Locate the High-Pressure Switch near the compressor (Fig. 1).
3. Push the button until it locks into position.
4. Push the rocker switch to restart the unit.





Fig. 1

Please see the link below for a video on how to reset the High-Pressure Switch  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TFGFTWZVeAs>



## **Contact and Warranty**

### **GENERAL**

Wine Guardian warrants, to the original buyer, its goods, and all parts thereof to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of two (2) years from the date of invoicing assuming NORMAL USE AND SERVICE.

### **LIABILITY**

Wine Guardian liability shall be limited to the repair or replacement (at its option) of any part, which, at our sole discretion, is determined to be defective. The purchaser shall pay all transportation costs. Additionally, if a malfunction occurs within the first year from the date of invoice, Wine Guardian will reimburse the reasonable cost of labor required for the repair or replacement provided authorization is obtained from one of our authorized representatives prior to incurring any labor charges.

### **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY**

THESE WARRANTIES ARE MADE IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND IN LIEU OF ANY OTHER OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY, INCLUDING LIABILITY FOR ANY INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. Wine Guardian will not be responsible for any costs or liabilities whatsoever resulting from improper installation or service of its equipment. In the event that Wine Guardian or its distributors are found liable for damage based on any defect or nonconformity in the products, their total liability for each defective product shall not exceed the purchase price of such defective products. No person or representative is authorized to change these warranties or assume any other obligations or liabilities for Wine Guardian in connection with the sale of its systems.

### **INDEMNIFICATION**

Purchaser agrees to indemnify, hold harmless and defend seller and its officers, directors, agents, and employees from and against any and all claims, liabilities, costs and expenses arising out of or related to Purchaser's use of the goods, or in any way involving injury to person or property or accident occasioned by the goods sold by Wine Guardian to Purchaser.

### **FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN NATIONS**

If Purchaser is a foreign government or an Indian nation, Purchaser hereby expressly waives its defense of sovereign immunity in the event of a dispute between Purchaser and Wine Guardian regarding this invoice and Purchaser expressly acquiesces to the jurisdiction of the federal and state courts of the United States.

### **SEVERABILITY**



If one or more of the provisions contained in this contract shall for any reason be held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in any respect, such invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability shall not affect any provision of this contract, but this contract shall be construed as if such invalid, illegal or unenforceable provision had never been contained.

### **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

If a defect covered by the Warranty occurs, contact Wine Guardian for authorization to proceed with corrective action. Do not return any parts or incur any charges for which you expect to be reimbursed under this Warranty without receiving this authorization. If parts are replaced under this Warranty, the defective parts must be returned prepaid within 30 days. This warranty shall be null and void in its entirety if the Serial Number on the air conditioner or compressor is altered, removed, or defaced.

### **Contact Information**

Wine Guardian  
7000 Performance Drive  
North Syracuse, NY, 13212

Web sites: [wineguardian.com](http://wineguardian.com)  
[Help.wineguardian.com](http://Help.wineguardian.com)

Email: [info@wineguardian.com](mailto:info@wineguardian.com)

### **Warranty**

The Wine Guardian unit serial number is noted on all packing lists and bills of lading and, along with shipping date, is kept on file at Wine Guardian for warranty purposes.

**All correspondence regarding warranty must include the model number and serial number of the unit involved.** **Note:** that the warranty is null and void if the serial number on the unit or compressor is altered, removed, or defaced. All Inquiries or correspondence regarding warranty should be handled in accordance with the "Warranty" and directed to:

**Wine Guardian**  
7000 Performance Drive  
North Syracuse, New York, 13212  
Attn: Service Department

This procedure includes but is not limited to



- Obtaining authorization from Wine Guardian prior to incurring any charges for repair or replacement under warranty.
- Or returning prepaid within 30 days any and all defective parts.