



**RTL series**  
Rooftop unit  
Cooling capacity from 135 to 235 kW



1008-6180751-rev.0



SELECTION,  
INSTALLATION  
AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL





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**FAST S.p.A.**

I-35044 Montagnana (PD) Italy – Via Luppia Alberi, 170

Tel. (+39) 0429 806311

Telefax (+39) 0429 806340

www.fastaer.com - info@fastaer.com

# RTL

**range** : **RTL**

**model** :

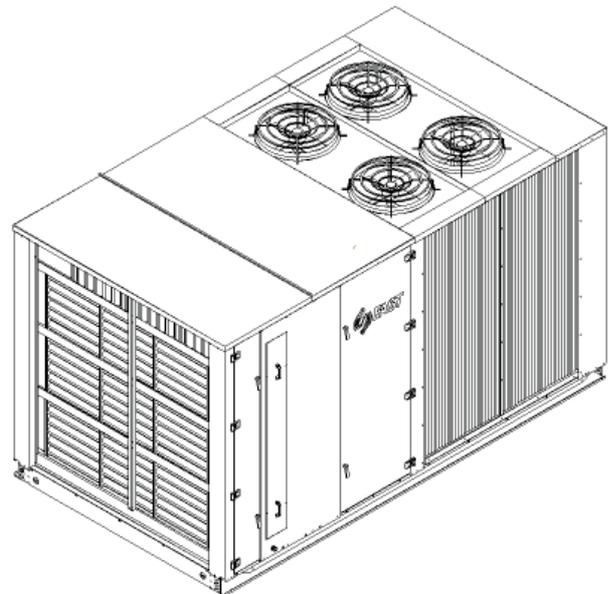
**serial number** :

### DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

We the undersigned declare, at our own exclusive responsibility, that the article in question, defined as RTL, is:

1. designed, manufactured and marketed in accordance with the following technical specifications:  
Harmonised standards:
  - EN 378: Refrigerating system and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements;
  - EN 12735: Copper and copper alloys - Seamless, round copper tubes for air conditioning and refrigeration.
2. designed, manufactured and marketed in accordance with the following European Directives:
  - PED Directive 97/23/EC
  - Machine directive 98/37/EC
  - Low voltage directive 73/23/EEC and subsequent modifications.
  - (EMC) Electromagnetic compatibility directive 89/336/EEC and subsequent modifications.

This validity of this declaration becomes void in the event the machine is modified without the written authorisation of the manufacturer.



Montagnana, 22/07/2008

Chief executive

**Paolo Gasparini**



## General standards



The present manual is an integral part of the documentation enclosed with the machine. It must be conserved for future reference and must accompany the machine throughout its working life. The manual defines the purpose for which the machine was built and establishes the correct installation and use limits.

- All the technical and installation instructions of the unit are described in this manual, as well as the main accident prevention standards.
- Read all the information contained in this manual carefully. Pay particular attention to the use regulations that are accompanied by the words "DANGER" or "WARNING": failure to observe them could cause damage to the machine and/or persons and property.
- For irregularities not contemplated by this manual, consult the local After Sales Service.
- FAST S.p.A. declines all responsibility for any damage due to the improper use of the machine, or to the partial or superficial reading of the information contained in this manual.
- Installation and maintenance must be carried out by trained and qualified personnel, with the requirements laid down by law 46/90 and/or DPR 380/2001 for electric/electronic and air conditioning installations, with consequent registration at the local CHAMBER of COMMERCE; otherwise FAST S.p.A. declines all responsibility regarding the safety of the product.

THE MANUFACTURER DECLINES ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY, PERSONS OR ANIMALS CAUSED BY THE NON-OBSERVANCE OF THE INDICATIONS AND REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS MANUAL.

Even though a suitable risk analysis was carried out during the design of the RTL unit, pay ATTENTION to the pictograms on the machine; these make it easier to read the manual as they quickly draw attention to risks that can't be either avoided or sufficiently limited with the adoption of protective means and measures.



### GENERAL DANGER SIGNS

Carefully observe all indications at the side of the pictogram. The non-observance of the indications could cause hazardous conditions with possible injury to the operator and to the user in general.



### VOLTAGE DANGER SIGN

Carefully observe all indications at the side of the pictogram. The signs indicate components on the unit or, in this manual, identify areas that could generate risks of an electrical nature.



### GENERAL WARNING SIGNS

Carefully observe all indications to the side of the pictogram that limit some actions in order to ensure greater safety for the operator.



**IT IS FORBIDDEN TO CLEAN, OIL, GREASE,** repair or adjust moving elements manually.



### INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL

## MAIN GUARANTEE CONDITIONS

- The guarantee does not include payment for damages due to incorrect installation by the installer.
- The guarantee does not include payment for damages due to the improper use of the unit by the user.
- The manufacture is not responsible for injuries to the installer or user, caused by incorrect installation or improper use of the unit.

The guarantee is not valid if:

- the services and repairs have been carried out by unauthorised personnel or companies;
- the unit has been previously repaired or modified with non-original parts;
- the unit has not been suitably maintained;
- the instructions given in this manual have not been observed;
- unauthorised modifications have been made.

### Note:

**the manufacturer reserves the right to carry out modifications at any time deemed necessary to improve its product, and is not obliged to apply the said modifications to previously manufactured machines that have already been delivered or are being constructed.**

**The general conditions are in any case subject to the general sale conditions foreseen on the stipulation of the contract.**

## Description of the unit

The rooftop units of the **RTL** range have been designed taking into account the precise needs of the plant engineering sector, that deals with large structures for the “large-scale retail trade” (supermarkets and hypermarkets), and areas dedicated to exhibitions, trade fairs, and industrial use in general.

These units, usually positioned on rooftops or anyway out of doors, offer the following main advantages:

- their installation on the roof does not reduce the effective space available;
- they offer the maximum modularity, therefore allowing you to distinguish the treatment in different volumes with different usage characteristics (food section, clothing department, etc.);
- they offer high levels of environmental comfort, controlling not only the temperature but also the exchange, filtering and humidification or dehumidification of the air;
- the environmental noise level is kept down thanks to the careful soundproofing of the machine.

### Components

The **RTL** rooftop units are all available in the cooling-only version (RTL F) or cooling + heat pump (RTL H).

The **RTL** rooftop units are supplied complete with:

- condensing unit with helicoidal fans and scroll compressors;
- cooling circuit with thermostatic valves, filters, liquid indicator lights;
- corrugated synthetic filter, class G4 (EN779);
- direct expansion coil with condensate collection tank in aluminium alloy;
- centrifugal supply fan, with blades forwards or backwards blades depending on the model and the pressure levels required, with belt transmission and variable pulley;
- adjustment by means of microprocessor;
- electric panel.

### Sizes

The units of the **RTL** range are available in 5 sizes (135-155-175-200-235), with the possibility of **standard**, low noise **L** or high temperature **A** operation (excluding sizes 200 and 235). With a suitable combination of the numerous options available, it is possible to configure each model to satisfy the most demanding plant requirements.

### Available configurations

**Note: the figures shown refer to the dimensional diagrams on pages 22-25**

**Standard configuration:** a single-block rooftop unit with flat G4 filters (efficiency level in compliance with EN779), evaporator coil (optional hot water coil) (**fig.1**)

**SMP:** rooftop unit with 2-ways mixing box, rear intake <sup>(1)</sup> (**fig.2**)

**FT7:** rooftop unit with flat G3 pre-filters and F7 rigid bag filters (EN779) (**fig.3**)

**SM2:** rooftop unit with 2-ways mixing box, side/lower intake <sup>(1)</sup> (**fig.4**)

**SM3:** rooftop unit with 3-ways mixing box with actuators and free-cooling for the temperature (**fig.7**)

**REC:** rooftop unit with plate heat recovery unit (with recirculation damper) and intake fan. The air/air heat recovery unit is of the static plate type with cross flows. It allows the recovery of sensitive heat from the expelled air with an efficiency level higher than 50% during winter operation. The two air flows (expulsion and intake) are completely separate, thereby avoiding any form of contamination. Modulating actuators included as standard (**fig.13**)

**Gxxx:** rooftop unit with condensing hot air generator. The condensing hot air generator is powered by natural gas. The air is heated as it passes over the surface of the combustion chamber and the exchange pipes. The combustion chamber is built entirely of AISI 430 stainless steel, while the surfaces in contact with the condensate (heat exchanger, flue gases collection hood) are made of AISI 304 L steel to be particularly resistant to corrosion. It is

fitted with a safety thermostat with automatic reset (**fig.6**).

The cooling circuit will be switched off when the hot air generator is working.

It is not possible to combine the hot air generator with the electric heating element.

RTL size	Heating capacity Gxxx [kW]
135/155/175	150 / 200
200/235	150 / 200 / 150+92

### Configuration combinations

**SM2-FT7:** rooftop unit with 2-ways mixing box, side/lower intake and F7 bag filters <sup>(1)</sup> (**fig.5**)

**Gxx-SMP:** rooftop unit with heat generator and 2-ways mixing box, rear intake (**fig.8**) <sup>(1)</sup>

**Gxxx-FT7:** rooftop unit with heat generator and F7 bag filters (**fig.9**)

**SM3-FT7:** rooftop unit with 3-ways mixing box and F7 bag filters (**fig.10**)

**SM2-Gxxx:** rooftop unit with 2-ways mixing box and hot air generator (**fig.11**) <sup>(1)</sup>

**SM2-Gxxx-FT7:** rooftop unit with 2-ways mixing box, hot air generator and F7 bag filters (**fig.12**) <sup>(1)</sup>

**REC-FT7:** rooftop unit with static heat recovery unit and F7 bag filters (**fig.14**)

**SM3-Gxxx:** rooftop unit with 3-ways mixing box and hot air generator (**fig.15**)

**SM3-Gxxx-FT7:** rooftop unit with 3-ways mixing box, hot air generator and F7 bag filters (**fig.16**)

**REC-Gxxx:** rooftop unit with static heat recovery unit and hot air generator (**fig.17**)

**REC-Gxxx-FT7:** rooftop unit with section with static heat recovery unit, hot air generator and F7 bag filters (**fig.18**)

NOTE:

(1) dampers without actuators and recirculation damper upon request

# Description of components

## Cooling circuit

### Compressors

Scroll-type tandem hermetic compressors fitted (in heat pump versions) with electric heater. The heater is automatically powered when the unit stops, as long as the unit is still powered up.

### Internal heat exchanger

Made with copper pipes and aluminium fins, blocked by the mechanical expansion of the pipes.

### External heat exchanger

Made with copper pipes and aluminium fins, blocked by the mechanical expansion of the pipes. Different material and fins treatment upon request.

### Liquid receiver

(only for heat pump version)

### Thermostatic valve

The valve with an external equaliser (located at the evaporator outlet) modulates the flow of gas to the evaporator on the basis of the thermal load, thereby ensuring a sufficient level of overheating of the intake gas.

### Filter-drier

This is of the mechanical type, made of ceramic and a hygroscopic material able to hold back the impurities and any traces of humidity in the cooling circuit.

### Sight glass

Allows you to check the amount of refrigerating gas and any humidity in the cooling circuit.

### Reverse cycle valve

(only for heat pump version)

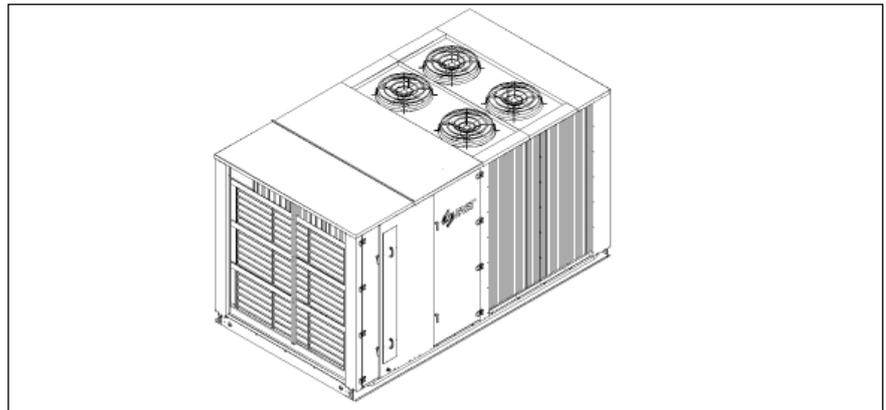
Inverts the flow of refrigerant to the change of the summer/winter function and during the defrosting cycle.

**Safety valves of the cooling circuit, assembled on the high and low pressure side:** these intervene, discharging the over pressure in the event of abnormal pressure levels.

### One-way valves

(only for heat pump version)

These allow the refrigerant to travel in one direction only.



## Frame and fans

### Condensation ventilation unit

Of the helicoidal type, statically and dynamically balanced. The electric fans are electrically and mechanically protected with metal anti-intrusion grilles.

### Treatment fan unit

Centrifugal fan with double intake and forward-curved blades for higher efficiency and less noise, statically and dynamically balanced, activated by three-phase electric motors joined with trapezoidal belts and pulleys that can be adjusted at variable steps.

### Load-bearing structure

The construction form for the air treatment side is: sandwich-type panelling with aluminium alloy on the outside and galvanised steel on the inside, 50mm thick with injected polyurethane insulation (density 42kg/m<sup>3</sup>).

## Safety and check components

### Door-block disconnecting switch

For safety purposes, it is only possible to access the electric panel when the power is disconnected (by means of the opening lever on the electric panel itself). This lever can be blocked with at least one padlock during maintenance work, to prevent the machine being unintentionally powered.

### Control keypad and monitor on the machine

This allows the unit to be fully commanded. For a detailed description, refer to the User Manual.

### Electric panel

Contains the power section and the management of the controls and safety devices. The electric panel is in accordance with the CEI 60204-1 and the electromagnetic compatibility directives EMC 89/336/EEC and 92/31/EEC.

### Anti-freeze probe (only with BTR accessory)

When the water temperature is lower than +5°C, the special software in the adjustment card will fully open the 3-way valve (if present), allowing the circulation of hot water via the digital output signal.

### Cooling circuit pressure switches

These are located on the high pressure side of the cooling circuit. They stop the compressor working in the event of abnormal work pressure levels.

### High and low pressure transducers

These are located on the high and low pressure sides of the cooling circuit and allow you to visualise the pressure value on the monitor. The low pressure transducer also stops the compressors if the pressure level falls below the low pressure alarm setting.

# Control system

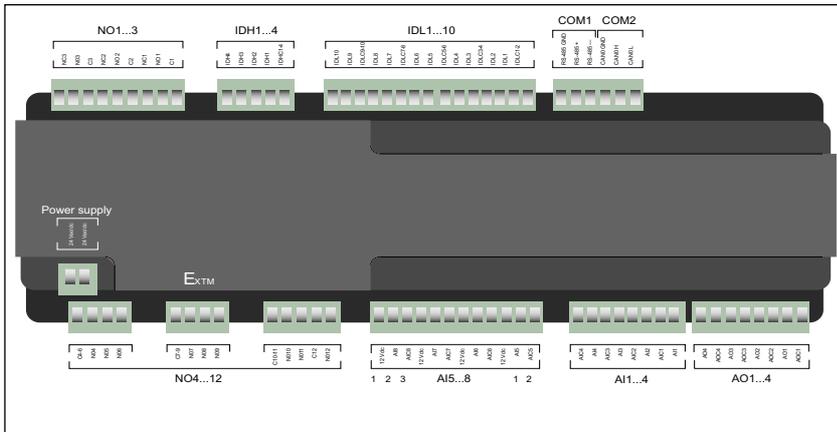


Fig. on the left: standard card

Fig. above: control panel in the unit / remote panel accessory

The control system used in the rooftop units is a device that can be configured for the HVAC market. Designed with the most advanced hardware and software technologies, and equipped with a 16-bit microprocessor using flash technology, this system constantly guarantees the maximum performance and a work speed suitable for the many needs of the market. By means of a control panel (consisting of a graphic LCD, a keypad and LEDs) fitted on the electric panel of the rooftop unit, you can carry out all the main application control and management operations.

### Standard card

The standard card is designed for assembly on the EN rail CEI 60715 and is located inside the electric panel of the rooftop unit.

Depending on the functions in the rooftop unit, the standard card is available in two models that differ for the number of inputs and outputs that can be managed:

#### MODEL 1:

Consists of:

- 8 analogical inputs: 4 for the temperature + 4 configurable
- 14 digital inputs: 10 low voltage + 4 (low or high voltage)
- 12 digital outputs: 9 SPST + 3 SPDT
- 4 analogical outputs: individually configurable (4-20 mA, 0-10 V)
- COM1: RS-485
- COM2: CAN-BUS 0 for connection to the control panel in the unit
- COM3: RS-232
- COM4: CAN-BUS 1 for connection to the remote keypad (accessory).

#### MODEL 2:

Consists of:

- 16 analogical inputs: 8 for the temperature + 8 configurable
- 22 digital inputs: 14 low voltage + 8 (low or high voltage)
- 20 digital outputs: 17 SPST + 3 SPDT
- 4 analogical outputs: individually configurable (4-20 mA, 0-10 V)
- COM1: RS-485
- COM2: CAN-BUS 0 for connection to the control panel in the unit
- COM3: RS-232
- COM4: CAN-BUS 1 for connection to the remote keypad (accessory).

### Control panel on the unit

The user can interact with the machine using a keypad with a large, backlit, graphic LCD monitor; it also has three LEDs and two keys (multifunction with 5 positions) to control and programme the tool.

The information provided from the keypad (with highly intuitive access) allows you to check the machine status at any time, if necessary modifying the settings. In particular, you can carry out all the operations linked to the use of the unit control system:

- set the working mode (heat, cool, standby, etc.)
- set the time bands
- check the resource status
- set the parameters

The keypad is equipped with a graphic LCD monitor (122x32mm). The command panel offers the following characteristics: degree of protection IP65; the environmental temperature field allowed for correct operation is between 5 and 60°C.

When any one of the keys is pressed, the monitor lights up for 10 seconds.

If you do not press another key within 10 seconds, the monitor light will switch off automatically.

### Remote user interface (PR2 remote panel accessory)

This is the same keypad used for the control panel in the unit.

The remote panel allows you to carry out all the operations linked to the use of the unit control system.

The remote panel accessory is supplied without a cable for connecting it to the standard card (you are advised to use a BELDEN 3105A cable). The maximum cable length allowed is 50m.

## Accessories

### DCPR - Device for low temperatures (standard for low noise operation)

This accessory allows correct operation even with outside temperatures down to  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### GP - Protection grilles

These protect the outer coils from accidental knocks and hailstorms.

**T1 - Right side air intake (only on SM2).** See page 26.

**T2 - Left side air intake (only on SM2).** See page 26.

**T3 - Rear air intake (only on SM2).** See page 26.

**T4 - Air intake from the bottom (only on SM2).** See page 26.

**AI - Intake from the bottom (only on SM3).** See page 27.

**PA4 - Intake fan pressure up to 300 Pa** at nominal supply.

**MA - Upper air supply**

**PM4 - Supply fan pressure up to 400 Pa** at nominal air flow.

### BTR - Water-operated heating coil

2-row hot water coil complete with anti-freeze probe. They can only be managed in post-heating with the DP accessory. Possibility of combining with the Gxxx generator.

### V3V - 3-way valve with actuator

3-way valve with modulating actuator to manage the water-operated coil.

### BRE - Electric heating coil

Electric heating element fitted with double safety thermostat (one with automatic reset and the other with manual reset). They can only be managed in post-heating with the DP accessory. It is not possible to combine the BRE with the Gxxx generator.

### PUC - Pre-arrangement for humidification control

ON/OFF contact (normally open) for humidification consent. In this case, the unit is fitted with a humidity probe located in the environment air intake. A humidity probe is also supplied, to be positioned downstream of the humidification section.

### DP - KIT FOR MANAGING DEHUMIDIFICATION AND POST-HEATING

The check will force the compressors to work, to dehumidify the air until it reaches the set humidity value. If the water or electric coil is present, it will be possible to manage the post-heating as well.

Possibility of combining with the PUC accessory (humidification contact).

**SCSR** - Recirculation damper for SMP mixing box.

**SRP** - Recirculation damper for SMP mixing box, and modulating actuator (combined dampers).

**SCMP** - Recirculation damper for SMP mixing box, and modulating actuator with spring recovery.

**SCS2** - Recirculation damper for SM2 mixing box.

**SR2** - Recirculation damper for SM2 mixing box and modulating actuators.

**SCM2** - Recirculation damper for SM2 mixing box and modulating actuator on intake and modulating actuator with spring return on renewal.

**SCM3 - Modulating actuators with spring return for SM3 or REC set-ups.**

### FCH - Enthalpic free-cooling

Only with 3-ways mixing box and cross-flow heat recovery unit.

Manages the flow of external and intake air, referring to their enthalpy values.

### PR2 - Remote panel

Allows you to carry out command operations on the rooftop unit from a distance.

### SSV - RS485 SERIAL INTERFACE FOR SUPERVISION

Serial card necessary for interface with supervision systems.

### SQA - Air quality probe

Analyses the air quality on the basis of a VOC mixed gas  $\text{SnO}_2$  sensor, evaluating the contamination by polluting gases. The presence of the probe, combined with rooftop unit control, allows:

- the setting of a sensitivity threshold on the basis of the maximum envisaged air contamination
- the ventilation of rooms only when necessary, thereby ensuring energy savings.

### CAF - RAINPROOF CASINGS

To protect the external air meshes in the 2-damper mixer chambers or heat recovery unit. Supplied as standard with SM3.

### CF - FLUE

In stainless steel, double insulated wall with inspection cap and measuring well with thermometer for flue gas temperature.

### PF - Dirty filter pressure switch

**RUB - Liquid and pressure taps**(only for cooling-only version).

### VT - Rubber vibration dampers.

## Accessory compatibility table:

Size	135-155-175-200-235					
Version	cooling only (F)			heat pump (H)		
Operation	std	L	A (not 200-235)	std	L	A (not 200-235)
DCPR	o	•	o	o	•	o
TP	•	•	•	•	•	•
GP	o	o	o	o	o	o
T1 (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o
T2 (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o
T3	o	o	o	o	o	o
T4	o	o	o	o	o	o
AI	o	o	o	o	o	o
PA4	o	o	o	o	o	o
MA	o	o	o	o	o	o
PM4	o	o	o	o	o	o
BTR	o	o	o	o	o	o
V3V	o	o	o	o	o	o
BRE	o	o	o	o	o	o
PUC	o	o	o	o	o	o
DP	o	o	o	o	o	o
SCS	o	o	o	o	o	o
SC3	o	o	o	o	o	o
SCSM	o	o	o	o	o	o
SCM3	o	o	o	o	o	o
FCH	o	o	o	o	o	o
PR2	o	o	o	o	o	o
SSV	o	o	o	o	o	o
SFA	•	•	•	•	•	•
SQA	o	o	o	o	o	o
CAF	o	o	o	o	o	o
CF (only with Gxxx)	o	o	o	o	o	o
PF	o	o	o	o	o	o

(1) = The right or left direction refers to the direction of the air flow inside the treatment sections

• = standard

o = optional

- = not available

## Hot water coil data (BTR accessory)

RTL model	135		155		175		200		235	
Heating capacity (kW)	224		236		247		250		259	
Number of rows [no.]	2		2		2		2		2	
Water flow rate [l/h]	19,330		20,340		21,310		21,600		22,320	
Water side pressure drops [kPa]	72		79		86		60		64	

Performance of hot water coil referring to: intake air 20°C; water 80/70°C, water side pressure drops including the valve.

## Electric heating element data (BRE accessory)

RTL model	135				155				175				200				235			
Capacity (kW)	36	48	60	72	36	48	60	72	36	48	60	72	36	48	60	72	36	48	60	72
Number of stages	2				2				2				2				2			

\* for capacities other than those offered, contact the Technical Office

## Cooling only F (standard)

NOMINAL TECHNICAL DATA	Version		135	155	175	200	235
Cooling capacity	F	kW	140.2	160.4	180.7	210.5	230.7
Sensible cooling capacity	F	kW	114.4	135.3	148.9	169.4	183.0
Total input power	F	kW	61.4	68.8	81.7	89.3	97.8

### Energy indicators

E.E.R. *	F		2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4
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## Condensing unit section

### Compressors

Type	F		tandem scroll				
Number / circuits	F	no.	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2
Capacity step control	F	no.	4	4	4	4	4
Input power of compressors	F	kW	43.8	47.7	60.6	66.3	74.8

### Fans

Number / Installed power	F	no./kW	4/2.5	4/2.5	4/2.5	4/2	4/2
Air flow rate	F	m <sup>3</sup> /h	74600	72400	69200	84400	80600

## Air-handling section

### Evaporator

Number of rows	F	no.	3	4	4	4	4
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### Fan

Type	F		Centrifugal, blades forwards				
Nominal air flow rate	F	m <sup>3</sup> /h	26500	29500	31500	35000	38500
Minimum air flow rate	F	m <sup>3</sup> /h	22500	25000	26800	29800	32700
Maximum air flow rate	F	m <sup>3</sup> /h	30500	34000	36300	40300	44300
Number	F	no.	1	1	1	1	1
Total installed power	F	kW	7.5	9.0	11.0	15.0	15.0
Effective pressure with standard motor	F	Pa	200	200	200	200	200

### Air filters

Thickness	F	mm	50	50	50	50	50
Efficiency	F	EN779	G4	G4	G4	G4	G4

## Dimensions of standard configuration

Height	F	mm	2450	2450	2450	2450	2450
Width	F	mm	2410	2410	2410	2410	2410
Length	F	mm	4206	4206	4206	5700	5700
Weight	F	kg	2100	2100	2300	3000	3200

Performance levels referring to:

room air 27°C / 50% r.h.

external air 35°C

\* Energy indicator referring to the cooling circuit

## Heat pumps H (standard)

NOMINAL TECHNICAL DATA	Version		135	155	175	200	235
Cooling capacity	H	kW	138.8	158.8	178.9	208.4	228.4
Sensible cooling capacity	H	kW	113.3	133.9	147.4	167.7	181.2
Heating capacity	H	kW	146.2	166.9	199.8	221.4	251.8
Total input power in cooling mode	H	kW	61.4	68.8	81.7	89.3	97.8
Total input power in pdc	H	kW	54.5	61.7	71.7	82.0	92.3

### Energy indicators

E.E.R. *	H		2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
C.O.P.*	H		2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7

## Condensing unit section

### Compressors

Type	H		tandem scroll				
Number / circuits	H	no.	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2
Capacity step control	H	no.	4	4	4	4	4
Input power in cooling mode	H	kW	43.8	47.7	60.6	66.3	74.8
Input power in heating mode	H	kW	36.9	40.6	50.6	59.0	69.3

### Fans

Number per installed power	H	no./kW	4/2.5	4/2.5	4/2.5	4/2	4/2
Air flow rate	H	m <sup>3</sup> /h	74600	72400	69200	84400	80600

## Air-handling section

### Evaporator

Number of rows	H	no.	3	4	4	4	4
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### Fan

Type	H		Centrifugal, blades forwards				
Nominal air flow rate	H	m <sup>3</sup> /h	26500	29500	31500	35000	38500
Minimum air flow rate	H	m <sup>3</sup> /h	22500	25000	26800	29800	32700
Maximum air flow rate	H	m <sup>3</sup> /h	30500	34000	36300	40300	44300
Number	H	no.	1	1	1	1	1
Total installed power	H	kW	7.5	9.0	11.0	15.0	15.0
Effective pressure with standard motor	H	Pa	200	200	200	200	200

### Air filters

Thickness	H	mm	50	50	50	50	50
Efficiency	H	EN779	G4	G4	G4	G4	G4

## Dimensions of standard configuration

Height	H	mm	2450	2450	2450	2450	2450
Width	H	mm	2410	2410	2410	2410	2410
Length	H	mm	4206	4206	4206	5700	5700
Weight	H	kg	2100	2100	2300	3000	3200

Performance levels referring to:

Cooling-only

Room air 27°C / 50% r.h.

External air 35°C

Heat pump

Room air 20°C / 50% r.h.

External air 7°C / 70% r.h.

\* Energy indicator referring to the cooling circuit

## Cooling only F-A (high temperature)

NOMINAL TECHNICAL DATA	Version		135	155	175
Cooling capacity	F A	kW	145.0	165.0	191.0
Sensible cooling capacity	F A	kW	116.3	137.9	151.3
Total input power	F A	kW	57.1	66.5	74.7

### Energy indicators

E.E.R. *	F A		2.5	2.5	2.6
----------	-----	--	-----	-----	-----

## Condensing unit section

### Compressors

Type	F A		tandem scroll		
Number / circuits	F A	no.	4/2	4/2	4/2
Capacity step control	F A	no.	4	4	4
Input power	F A	kW	39.5	45.4	53.6

### Fans

Number per installed power	F A	no./kW	4/2.5	4/2.5	4/2.5
Air flow rate	F A	m <sup>3</sup> /h	72.400	69.200	67.400

## Air-handling section

### Evaporator

Number of rows	F A	no.	3	4	4
----------------	-----	-----	---	---	---

### Fan

Type	F A		Centrifugal, blades forwards		
Nominal air flow rate	F A	m <sup>3</sup> /h	26500	29500	31500
Minimum air flow rate	F A	m <sup>3</sup> /h	25000	26800	22500
Maximum air flow rate	F A	m <sup>3</sup> /h	30500	34000	36300
Number	F A	no.	1	1	1
Total installed power	F A	kW	7.5	9.0	11.0
Effective pressure with standard motor	F A	Pa	200	200	200

### Air filters

Thickness	F A	mm	50	50	50
Efficiency	F A	EN779	G4	G4	G4

## Dimensions of standard configuration

Height	F A	mm	2450	2450	2450
Width	F A	mm	2410	2410	2410
Length	F A	mm	4206	4206	4206
Weight	F A	kg	2100	2100	2300

Performance levels referring to:

room air 27°C / 50% r.h.

external air 35°C

\* Energy indicator referring to the cooling circuit

## Heat pumps H-A (high temperature)

NOMINAL TECHNICAL DATA	Version		135	155	175
Cooling capacity	H A	kW	145.0	163.4	189.0
Sensible cooling capacity	H A	kW	115.1	136.5	149.8
Heating capacity	H A	kW	150.4	171.7	205.7
Total input power in cooling mode	H A	kW	57.1	66.5	74.7
Total input power in pdc	H A	kW	56.3	63.7	74.2

### Energy indicators

E.E.R. *	H A		2.5	2.5	2.5
C.O.P.*	H A		2.7	2.7	2.8

## Condensing unit section

### Compressors

Type	H A		tandem scroll		
Number / circuits	H A	no.	4/2	4/2	4/2
Capacity step control	H A	no.	4	4	4
Input power in cooling mode	H A	kW	39.6	47.5	53.7
Input power in heating mode	H A	kW	38.8	44.7	53.2

### Fans

Number per installed power	H A	no./kW	4/2.5	4/2.5	4/2.5
Air flow rate	H A	m <sup>3</sup> /h	72400	69200	67400

## Air-handling section

### Evaporator

Number of rows	H A	no.	4	4	4
----------------	-----	-----	---	---	---

### Fan

Type	H A		Centrifugal, blades forwards		
Nominal air flow rate	H A	m <sup>3</sup> /h	26500	29500	31500
Minimum air flow rate	H A	m <sup>3</sup> /h	25000	26800	22500
Maximum air flow rate	H A	m <sup>3</sup> /h	30500	34000	36300
Number	H A	no.	1	1	1
Total installed power	H A	kW	7.5	9	11
Effective pressure with standard motor	H A	Pa	200	200	200

### Air filters

Thickness	H A	mm	50	50	50
Efficiency	H A	EN779	G4	G4	G4

### Dimensions of standard set-up

Height	H A	mm	2450	2450	2450
Width	H A	mm	2410	2410	2410
Length	H A	mm	4206	4206	4206
Weight	H A	kg	2100	2100	2300

Performance levels referring to:  
 Cooling  
 Room air 27°C / 50% r.h.  
 External air 35°C

Heat pump  
 Room air 20°C / 50% r.h.  
 External air 7°C / 70% r.h.  
 \* Energy indicator referring to the cooling circuit

## Cooling only F-L (low noise)

NOMINAL TECHNICAL DATA	Version		135	155	175	200	235
Cooling capacity	F L	kW	138.5	160.5	184.3	208.9	225.9
Sensible cooling capacity	F L	kW	116.3	135.2	148.9	169.4	183.0
Total input power	F L	kW	59.6	65.3	75.6	87.7	99.1

### Energy indicators

E.E.R. *	F L		2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
----------	-----	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## Condensing unit section

### Compressors

Type	F L		tandem scroll				
Number / circuits	F L	no.	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2
Capacity step control	F L	no.	4	4	4	4	4
Input power	F L	kW	45.4	47.6	57.9	67.6	79.0

### Fans

Number per installed power	F L	no./kW	4/2.5	4/2.5	4/2.5	4/2	4/2
Air flow rate	F L	m <sup>3</sup> /h	57800	55400	51800	63200	59800

## Air-handling section

### Evaporator

Number of rows	F L	no.	4	4	4	4	4
----------------	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	---

### Fan

Type	F L		Centrifugal, blades forwards				
Nominal air flow rate	F L	m <sup>3</sup> /h	26500	29500	31500	35000	38500
Minimum air flow rate	F L	m <sup>3</sup> /h	22500	25000	26800	29800	32700
Maximum air flow rate	H	m <sup>3</sup> /h	30500	34000	36300	40300	44300
Number	F L	no.	1	1	1	1	1
Total installed power	F L	kW	7.5	9.0	11.0	15.0	15.0
Effective pressure with standard motor	F L	Pa	200	200	200	200	200

### Air filters

Thickness	F L	mm	50	50	50	50	50
Efficiency	F L	EN779	G4	G4	G4	G4	G4

## Dimensions of standard configuration

Height	F L	mm	2450	2450	2450	2450	2450
Width	F L	mm	2410	2410	2410	2410	2410
Length	F L	mm	4206	4206	4206	5700	5700
Weight	F L	kg	2100	2100	2300	3000	3200

Performance levels referring to:

room air 27°C / 50% r.h.

external air 35°C

\* Energy indicator referring to the cooling circuit

# Heat pumps H-L (low noise)

NOMINAL TECHNICAL DATA	Version		135	155	175	200	235
Cooling capacity	H L	kW	137.1	158.8	182.5	206.8	223.6
Sensible cooling capacity	H L	kW	115.1	133.8	147.4	167.7	181.2
Heating capacity	H L	kW	144.7	167.7	192.6	218.3	236.1
Total input power in cooling mode	H L	kW	59.6	65.3	75.6	87.7	99.1
Total input power in pdc	H L	kW	55.4	62.7	72.9	83.4	94.0

## Energy indicators

E.E.R. *	H L		2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
C.O.P.*	H L		2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5

## Condensing unit section

### Compressors

Type	H L		tandem scroll				
Number / circuits	H L	no.	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2
Capacity step control	H L	no.	4	4	4	4	4
Input power in cooling mode	H L	kW	42.1	46.3	54.6	64.7	76.1
Input power in heating mode	H L	kW	37.9	43.7	51.9	60.4	71

### Fans

Number per installed power	H L	no./kW	4/2.5	4/2.5	4/2.5	4/2	4/2
Air flow rate	H L	m <sup>3</sup> /h	57800	55400	51800	63200	59800

## Air-handling section

### Evaporator

Number of rows	H L	no.	4	4	4	4	4
----------------	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	---

### Fan

Type	H L		Centrifugal, blades forwards				
Nominal air flow rate	H L	m <sup>3</sup> /h	26500	29500	31500	35000	38500
Minimum air flow rate	H L	m <sup>3</sup> /h	22500	25000	26800	29800	32700
Maximum air flow rate	H L	m <sup>3</sup> /h	30500	34000	36300	40300	44300
Number	H L	no.	1	1	1	1	1
Total installed power	H L	kW	7.5	9.0	11.0	15.0	15.0
Effective pressure with standard motor	H L	Pa	200	200	200	200	200

### Air filters

Thickness	H L	mm	50	50	50	50	50
Efficiency	H L	EN779	G4	G4	G4	G4	G4

## Dimensions of standard configuration

Height	H L	mm	2450	2450	2450	2450	2450
Width	H L	mm	2410	2410	2410	2410	2410
Length	H L	mm	4206	4206	4206	5700	5700
Weight	H L	kg	2100	2100	2300	3000	3200

Performance levels referring to:  
 Cooling-only  
 Room air 27°C / 50% r.h.  
 External air 35°C

Heat pump  
 Room air 20°C / 50% r.h.  
 External air 7°C / 70% r.h.  
 \* Energy indicator referring to the cooling circuit

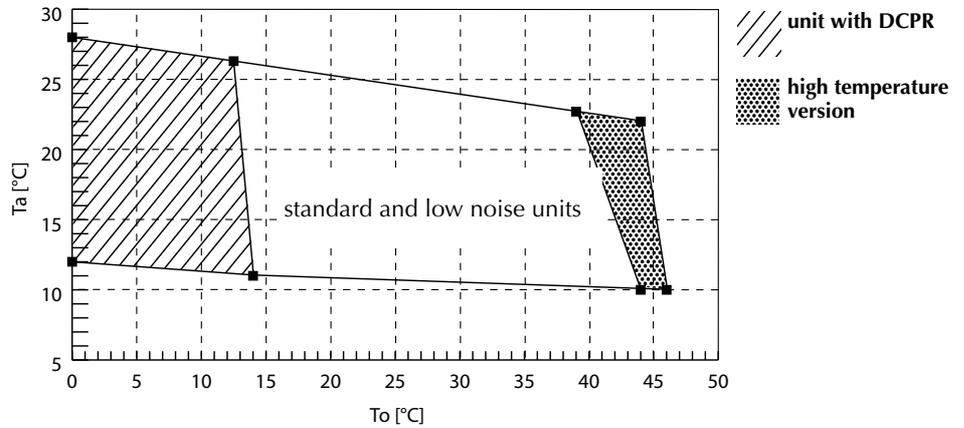
# Operating limits

## Summer operation

In their standard configuration, the units are not suitable for installation in a salty environment.

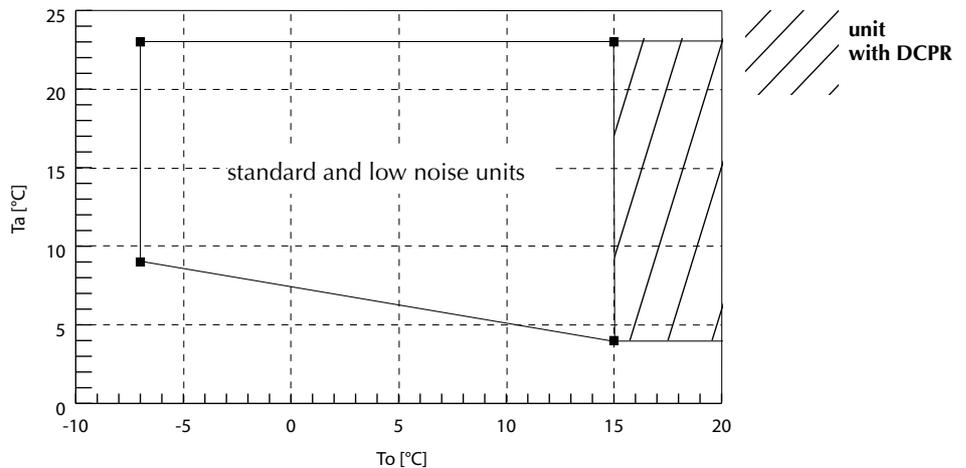
**NB: if you want to operate the machine outside the limits indicated in the diagram, please contact the FAST technical/sales office.**

If the machine is positioned in particularly windy areas, it is necessary to use windbreak barriers to avoid the unstable working of the DCPR device.



To: dry bulb air temperature at external heat exchanger intake  
Ta: wet bulb air temperature at internal heat exchanger intake

## Winter operation (heat pump)



To: dry bulb air temperature at external heat exchanger intake  
Ta: wet bulb air temperature at internal heat exchanger intake

## Sound data

Lw: sound power level  
Lp: sound pressure level

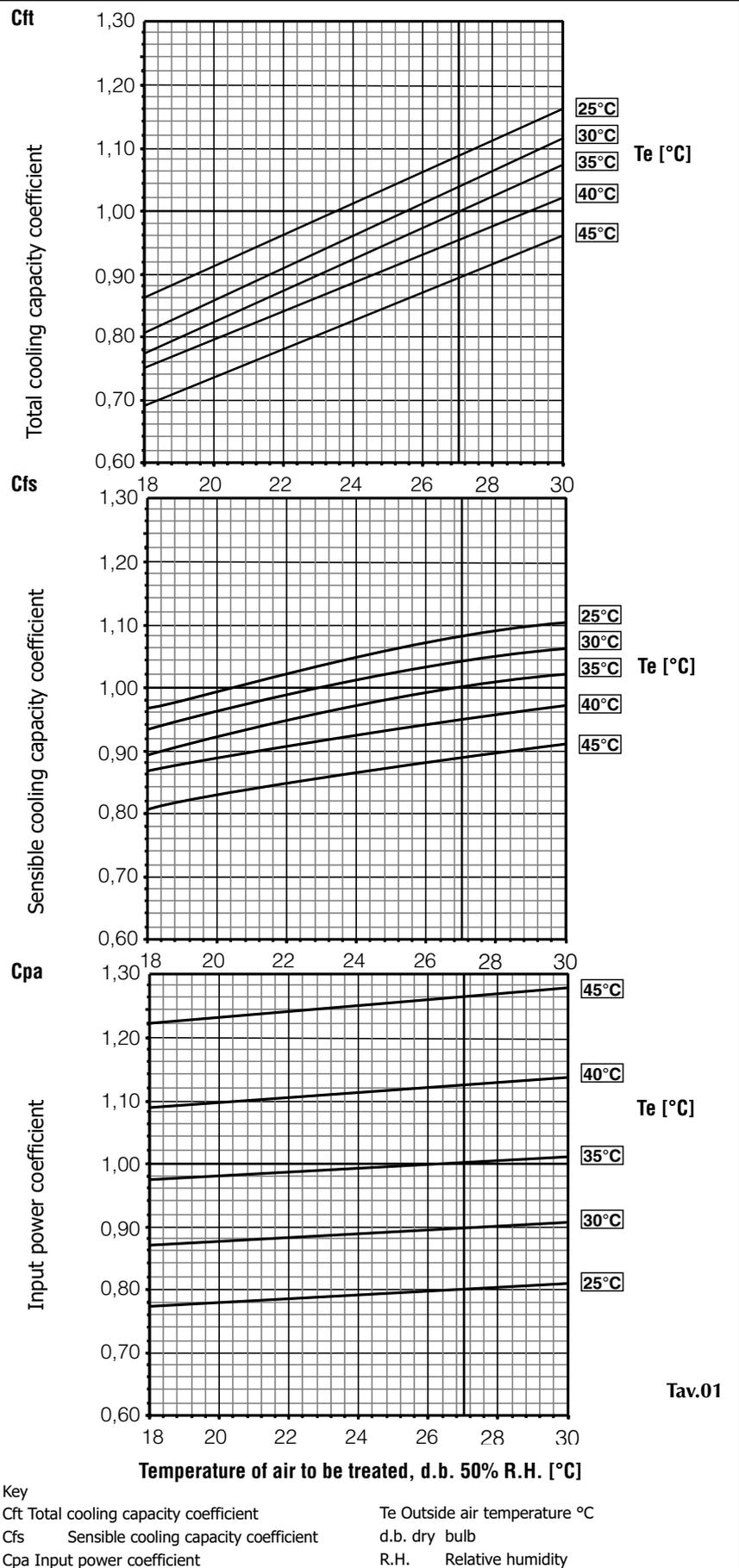
\* 1m from the unit, supply inlet of the ducted fan, direction factor Q = 2.

Standard and high temperature version (A)									
	Total noise levels		Octave band [Hz]						
	Tot Lw [dBA]	Tot Lp* [dBA]	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
	Sound power levels Lw [dB]								
135	90	79	76	74	73	72	65	63	55
155	91	80	77	75	74	73	67	64	57
175	92	81	78	76	75	74	68	66	56
200	95	84	85	81	77	77	71	67	58
235	96	85	86	81	78	77	71	67	59

# Variations in the cooling capacity and input power

The following diagrams allow you to obtain the correction coefficients to be used for the rooftop units in cooling mode. In line with each curve, there is the external air temperature ( $T_e$ ).

The total cooling capacity output, the sensible cooling capacity, and the electrical input power in conditions other than nominal are obtained by multiplying the nominal values in the technical data tables by the respective correction coefficients (Cft, Cfs and Cpa).

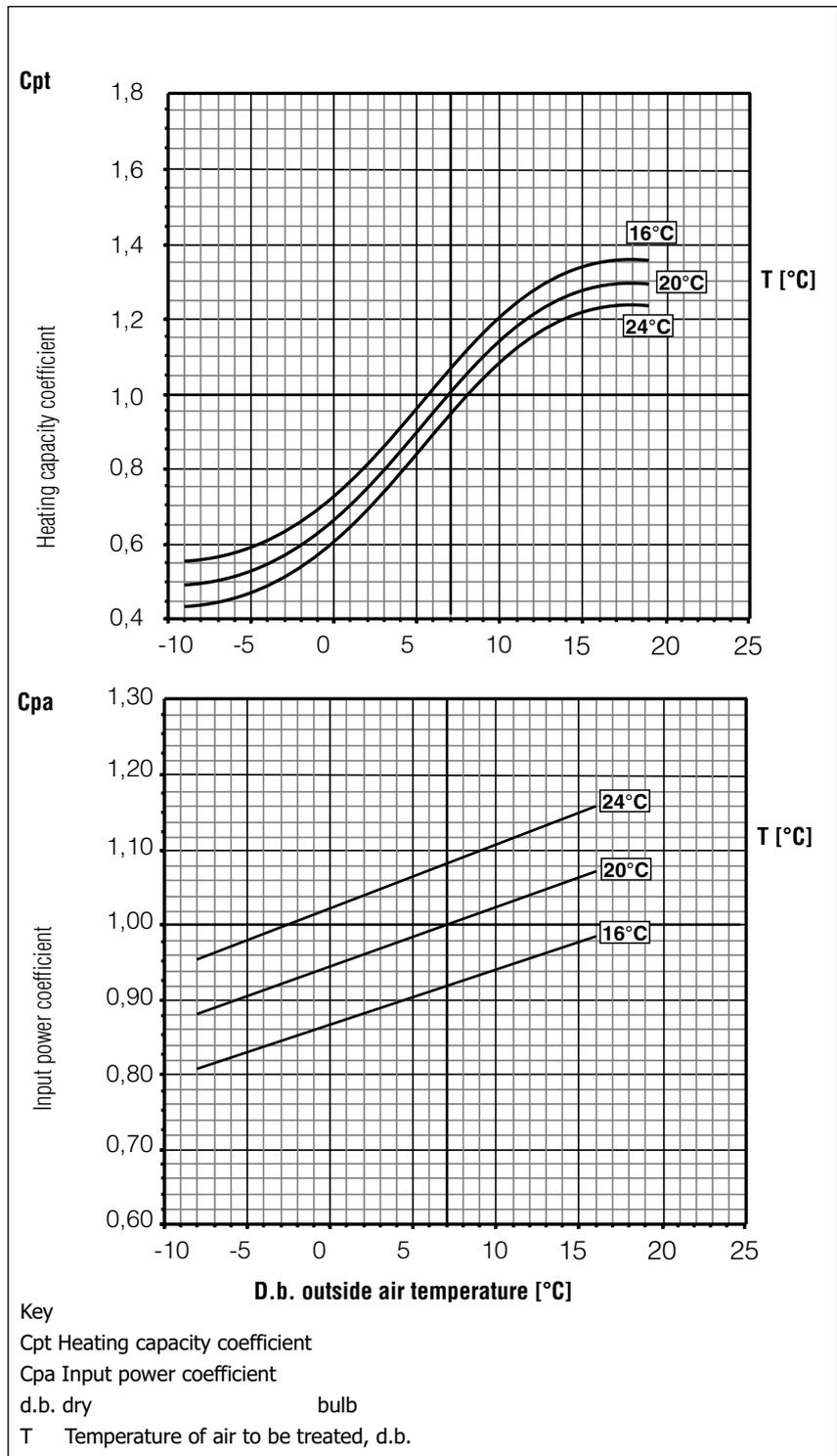


# Variations in the heating capacity and input power

The following diagrams allow you to obtain the correction coefficients to be used for the rooftop units in heat pump mode. In line with each curve, there is the environment temperature (T). On the X-axis there is the dry bulb external air temperature with variable relative humidity, according to the data given in the table below.

The heating capacity output, and the electrical input power in conditions other than nominal are obtained by multiplying the nominal values by the respective correction coefficients (Cpt, Cpa).

**The return is intended net of the defrosting cycles.**



In the diagrams of heat pump mode output, the X-axes give a temperature that refers to the following humidity conditions:

Outside air temperature on X-axis	°C	-8	-6	-4	-2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
D.B. temperature	°C	-8	-6	-4	-2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
Rel. Humid.	%	90	90	85	80	75	75	70	70	70	65	65	65	65

For other conditions, contact the FAST technical/sales office.

## Correction coefficients for flow rates different from the nominal one

The data obtained from the diagrams on pages 18-19 refer to the nominal air flow rate (**W<sub>n</sub>**) of the air treatment section.

For air flow rate values (**W**) different from the nominal one, use the cooling capacity correction factors given in the table alongside.

Correction coefficients for flow rates different from the nominal one, for total cooling capacity					
W/W <sub>n</sub>	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2
Cft	0.974	0.987	1	1.014	1.027

Correction coefficients for flow rates different from the nominal one, and for sensible cooling capacity					
W/W <sub>n</sub>	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2
Cfs	0.905	0.953	1	1.048	1.095

Correction coefficients for flow rates different from the nominal one, for heating capacity					
W/W <sub>n</sub>	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2
Cpt	0.974	0.987	1	1.014	1.027

Key

Cft Total cooling capacity multiplication coefficient

Cfs Sensible cooling capacity multiplication coefficient

Cpt Heating capacity multiplication coefficient

The input power shows no considerable variation when the flow rate of the air to be treated varies.

## Variations in the total yield with changing humidity levels

The table allows you to obtain the multiplication coefficients in order to obtain the **total cooling capacity** ON THE UNITS WITH VARYING RELATIVE HUMIDITY, KEEPING THE D.B. TEMPERATURE CONSTANT.

Correction coefficients for total cooling yields with varying relative humidity						
R.H.	%	30	40	50	60	70
Coefficient		0.89	0.94	1	1.06	1.12

The table allows you to obtain the multiplication coefficients in order to obtain the **sensible cooling capacity** on the units with varying relative humidity, keeping the d.b. temperature constant.

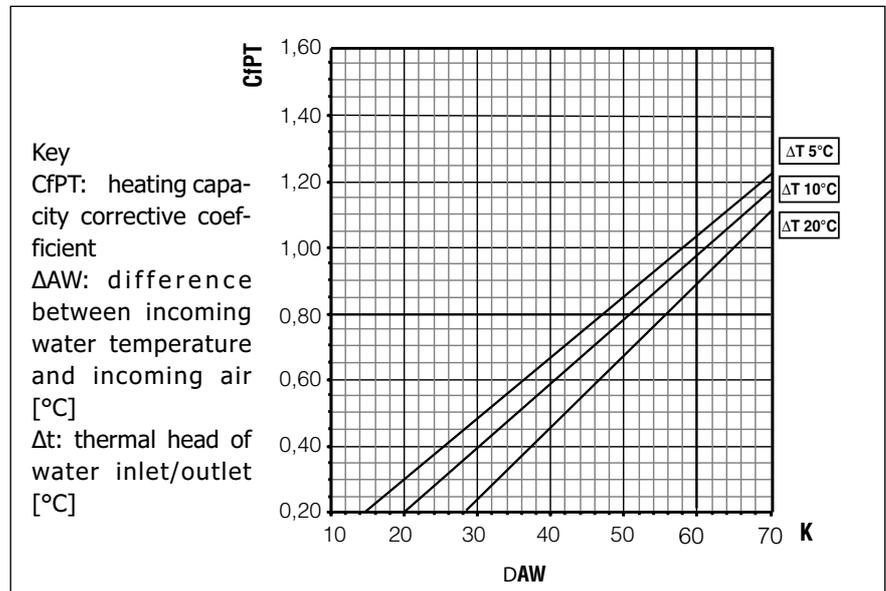
Correction coefficients for sensible cooling yields with varying relative humidity						
R.H.	%	30	40	50	60	70
Coefficient		1.23	1.11	1	0.89	0.79

## Table showing the output of the water-operated heating elements

The RTL units can be fitted with a 2-row water-operated heating element (accessory) with a servo-commanded modulating 3-way valve (accessory).

The first diagram gives a summary of the working data of the water-operated heating elements for all sizes of unit.

From the first diagram it is possible to obtain the correction coefficients for the water-operated heating elements, to be applied to the nominal data on page 10.

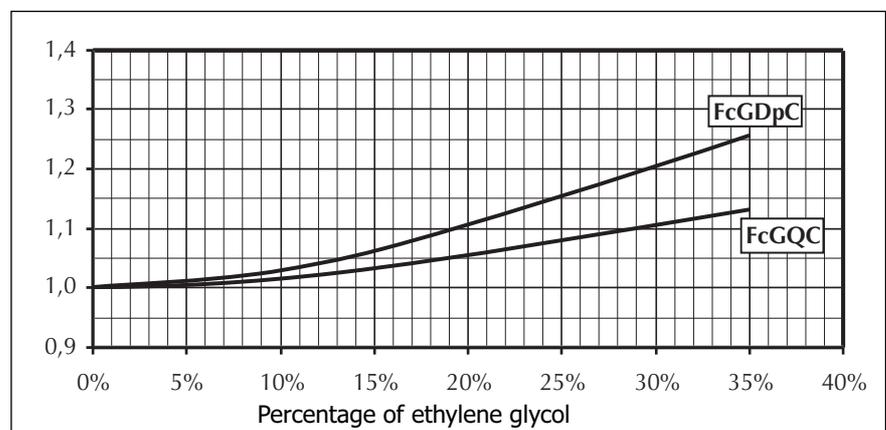


### Corrections for pressure drops and flow rate with glycol water

$F_{cGDpC}$  = Pressure drop correction factor

$F_{cGQC}$  = Flow rate correction factor

The correction factors for the water flow rate and pressure drops are applied directly to the data obtained for operation without glycol.



# Technical data of generator Gxxx

Gxxx model		G150					G200					G242	
Combination with RTL sizes	RTL model	RTL135	RTL155	RTL175	RTL200	RTL235	RTL135	RTL155	RTL175	RTL200	RTL235	RTL200	RTL235
Combination with heating modules	no. per model	1x150	1x150	1x150	1x150	1x150	1x200	1x200	1x200	1x200	1x200	1x150 + 1x92	1x150 + 1x92
Thermal capacity (at nominal air flow rate and maximum heating capacity)	°C	17	15	14.3	13	11.7	22.6	20.3	19	17	15.6	20.7	18.9

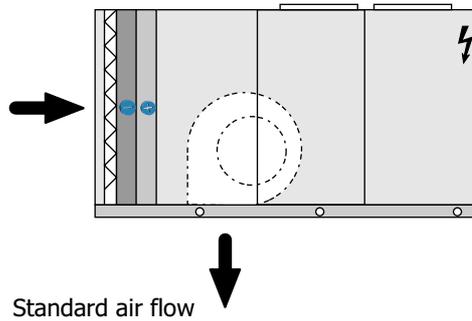
Heating module		092		150		200	
		min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.
Nominal heating capacity	kW	30	98	44	155	53	215
Capacity	%	105	95.3	105.2	93.5	105.1	91.6
Nominal heating capacity	kW	31.5	93.4	46.3	145	55.7	197
Condensate produced	l/h	2.6		3.9		4.9	
NOx	mg/kWh	37		43		39	
Diameter of gas connection		UNI ISO 7/1 - 1" M		UNI ISO 7/1 - 1" M		UNI ISO 7/1 - 1" M	
Diameter of intake/discharge pipes	mm	100 / 100		130 / 130		130 / 130	
Pressure available for flue gas discharge	Pa	120		100		140	
Minimum working temperature	°C	-15		-15		-15	
Power supply	V / Hz	230 / 50		230 / 50		230 / 50	
Category		II 2H 3B/P					
Power supply pressure G20 natural gas	mbar	20 (min. 17; max. 25)					
Consumption G20 natural gas (15°C - 1013 mbar)	m³/h	3.18 - 10.38		4.50 - 15.80		5.60 - 22.30	
Carbon dioxide CO <sub>2</sub> G20 natural gas	%	8.7 +/- 0.2					
Power supply pressure G30	mbar	37		-		-	
Consumption G30 (15°C - 1013 mbar)	m³/h	1.92 - 6.28		-		-	
Carbon dioxide CO <sub>2</sub> G30	%	9.5 +/- 0.3		-		-	
Power supply pressure G31	mbar	37					
Consumption G31 (15°C - 1013 mbar)	m³/h	1.88 - 6.14		2.76 - 9.71		3.32 - 13.47	
Carbon dioxide CO <sub>2</sub> G31	%	9.5 +/- 0.3					

## Dimensional diagrams

### Standard version

Single-block rooftop unit

- front view
- supply downwards
- G4 filters (optional hot water coil)

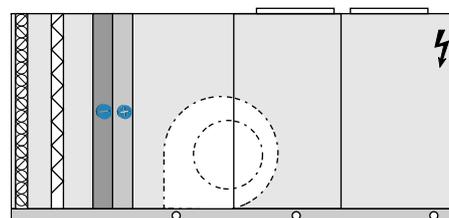


(fig.1)

### SMP

Single-block rooftop unit

- 2-ways mixing box, rear intake (optional actuator)
- G4 filters (optional hot water coil)

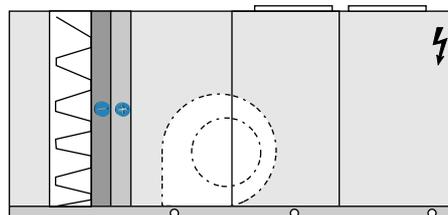


(fig.2)

### FT7

Single-block rooftop unit

- G3 pre-filter
- F7 bag filters (optional hot water coil)

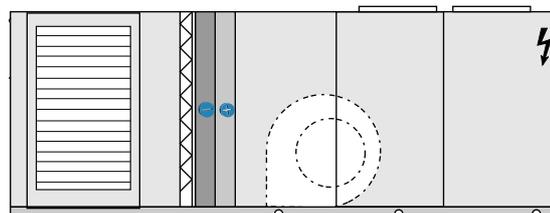


(fig.3)

### SM2

Single-block rooftop unit

- 2-ways mixing box, side/lower intake (optional actuator)
- G4 filters (optional hot water coil)

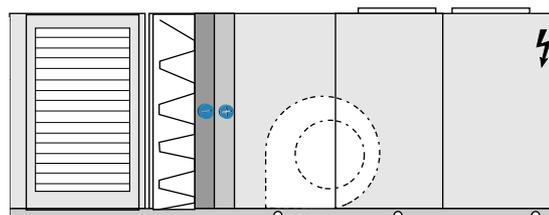


(fig.4)

### SM2 - FT7

Single-block rooftop unit

- 2-ways mixing box, side/lower/front intake (optional actuator)
- G3 pre-filter
- F7 bag filters (optional hot water coil)

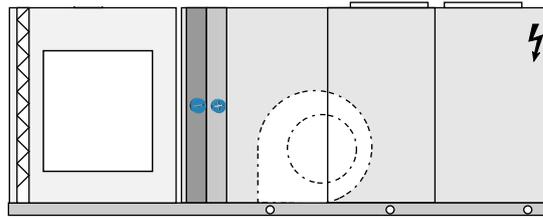


(fig.5)

**Gxxx**

Single-block rooftop unit

- G3 pre-filter
- condensing hot air generator (depending on the version) inserted in a module with sandwich paneling and mineral wool insulation (density 100kg/m<sup>3</sup>)



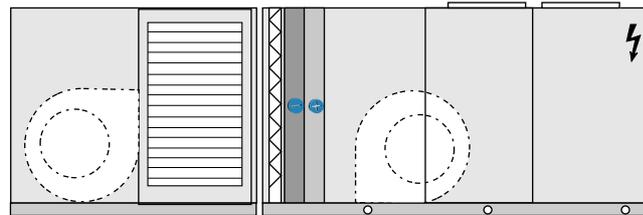
(fig.6)

**SM3**

Rooftop unit

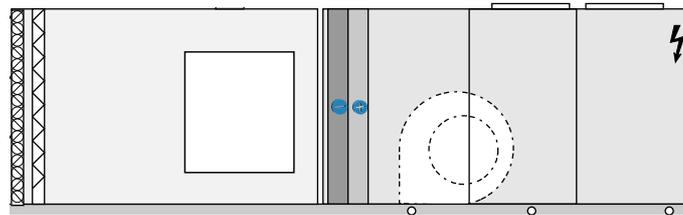
- 3-ways mixing box with:
  - intake fan with variable step pulley
  - modulating actuators for all the dampers (modulating spring actuators for external damper, as accessory).

 Standard intake  

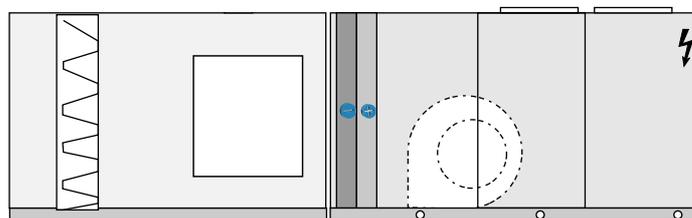


(fig.7)

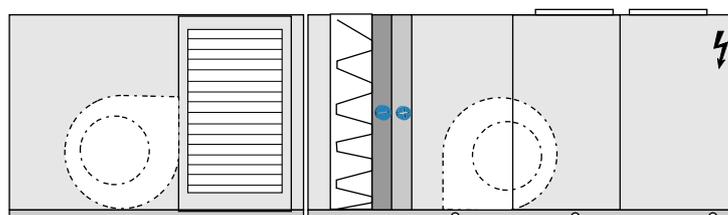
 Optional intake

**Gxxx - SMP**


(fig.8)

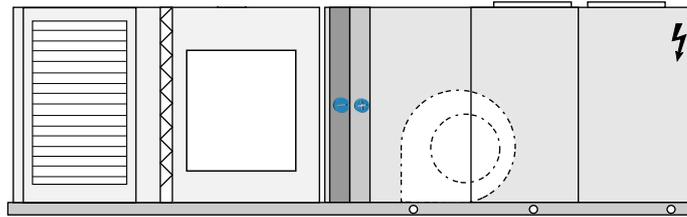
**Gxxx - FT7**


(fig.9)

**SM3 - FT7**


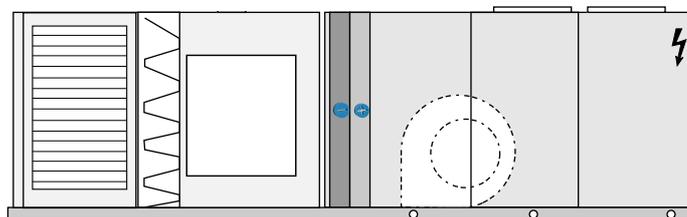
(fig.10)

## SM2 - Gxxx



(fig.11)

## SM2 - Gxxx - FT7

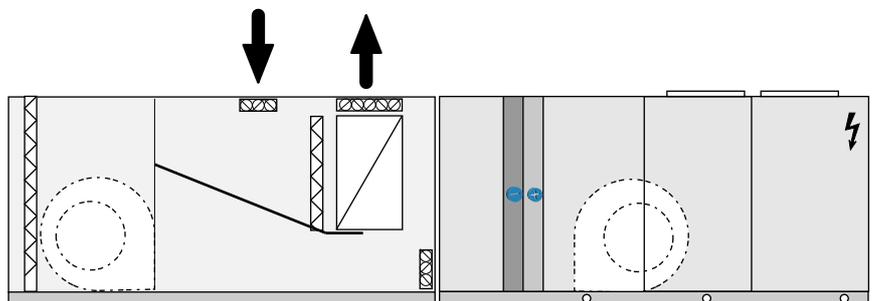


(fig.12)

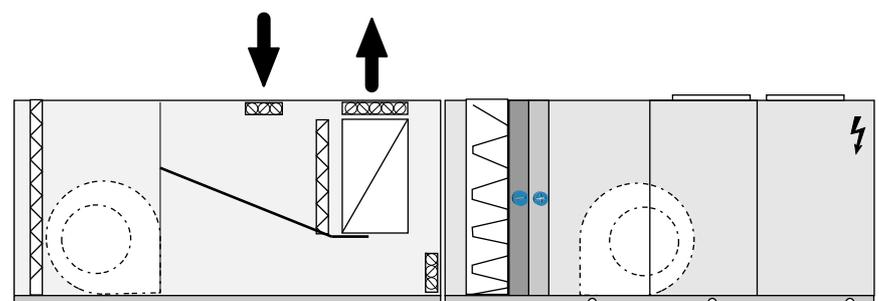
**REC**

Single-block rooftop unit

- Heat recovery unit fitted with:
  - intake fan with variable step pulley
  - G4 flat filters for expulsion
  - G4 flat filters for renewal
  - modulating actuators for all the dampers (modulating spring actuators for external damper, as accessory).
  - double differential pressure switch for dirty filters, as accessory

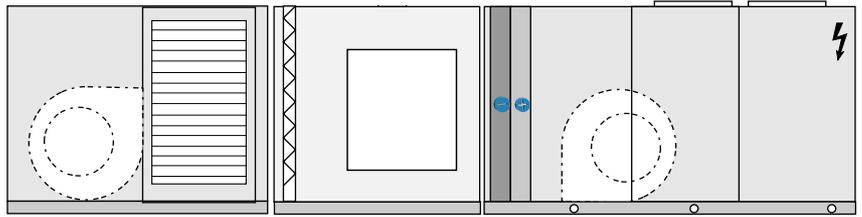


(fig.13)

**REC - FT7**


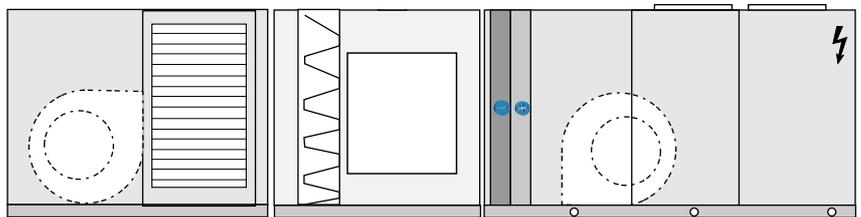
(fig.14)

SM3 - Gxxx



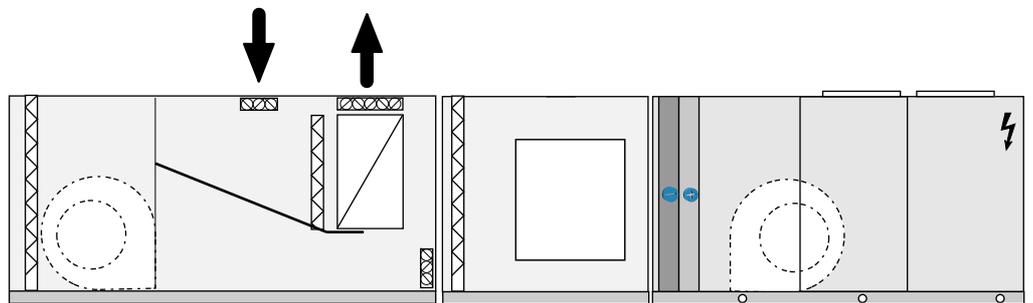
(fig.15)

SM3 - Gxxx - FT7



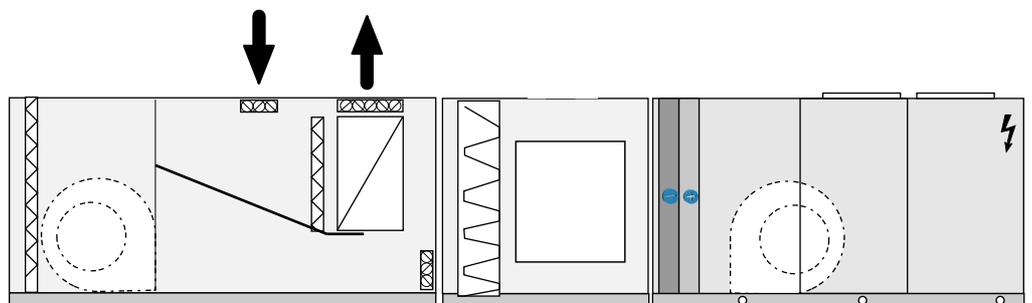
(fig.16)

REC - Gxxx



(fig.17)

REC - Gxxx - FT7



(fig.18)

## RTL 135-155-175-200-235 with 2-ways mixing box SM2

The intake mouths of the rooftop units with 2-ways mixing box can vary as follows:

### T1 - RIGHT SIDE ENVIRONMENT AIR INTAKE

The intake damper of the environment air to be conditioned is located on the right of the unit following the air flow, while the damper of the external renewal air is on the back of the unit.

### T2 - LEFT SIDE ENVIRONMENT AIR INTAKE

The intake damper of the environment air to be conditioned is located on the left of the unit following the air flow, while the damper of the external renewal air is on the back of the unit.

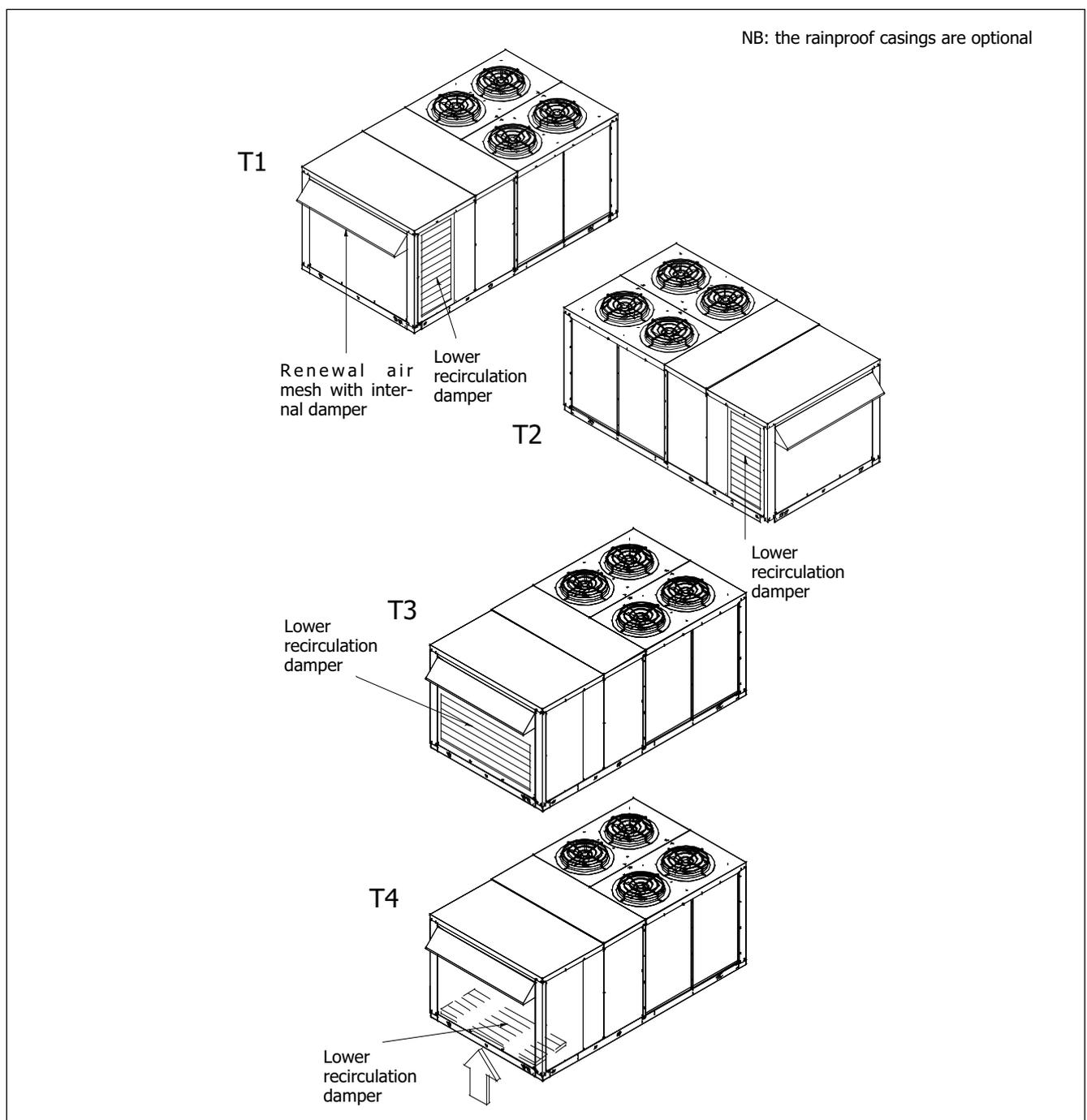
### T3 - REAR ENVIRONMENT AIR INTAKE

The intake dampers of the environment air to be conditioned and the external renewal air are on the back of the unit.

This configuration is only necessary in the presence of the FT7 pocket filter accessory; otherwise, the SMP 2-ways mixing box is sufficient.

### T4 - ENVIRONMENT AIR INTAKE ON THE BOTTOM

The intake damper of the environment air to be conditioned is located on the lower part of the unit, while the damper of the external renewal air is on the back of the unit.



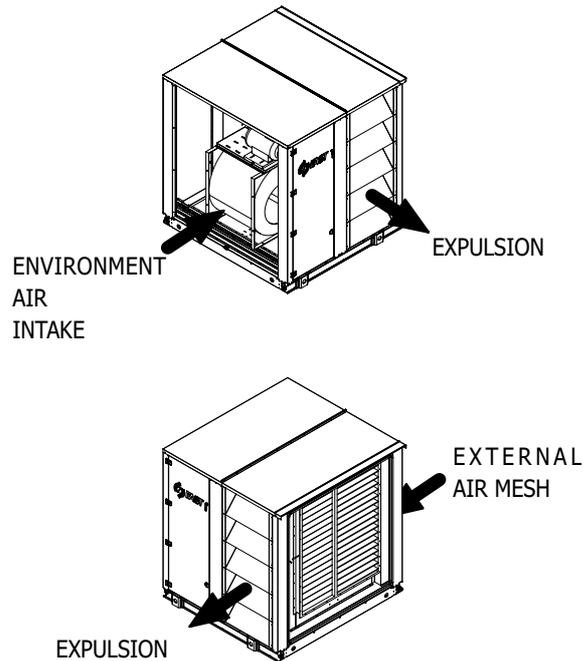
## RTL 135-155-175-200-235 with 3-ways mixing box

The environment air intake is on the back. The external air mesh with the relative damper, and the expulsion outlet with the relative damper, are on the side of the unit.

An internal recirculation damper allows the flow of intake air to be mixed in different proportions with the flow of external air.

With suitable climatic conditions, it is possible to work in Free-Cooling mode; the internal recirculation damper is completely closed, all the environment air is expelled and all the external air is sent to the rooms to be air-conditioned.

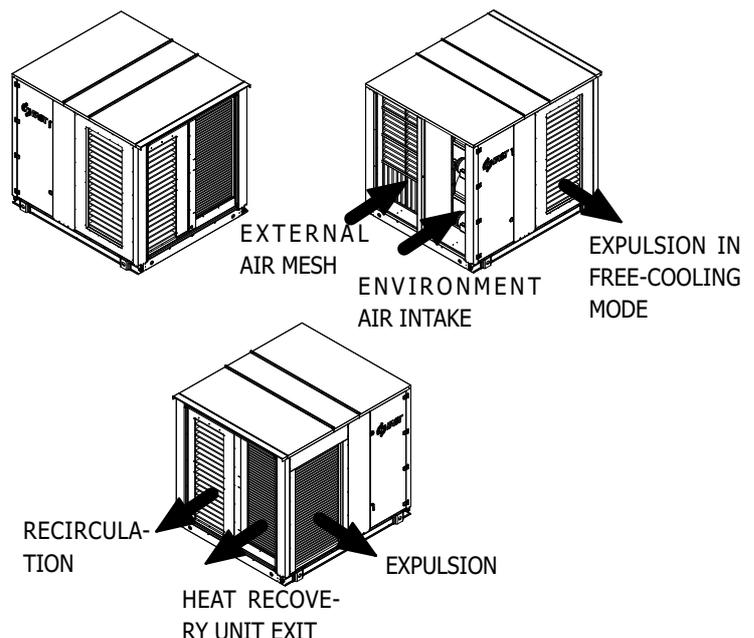
### 3-ways mixing box SM3



## RTL 135-155-175-200-235 with heat recovery unit

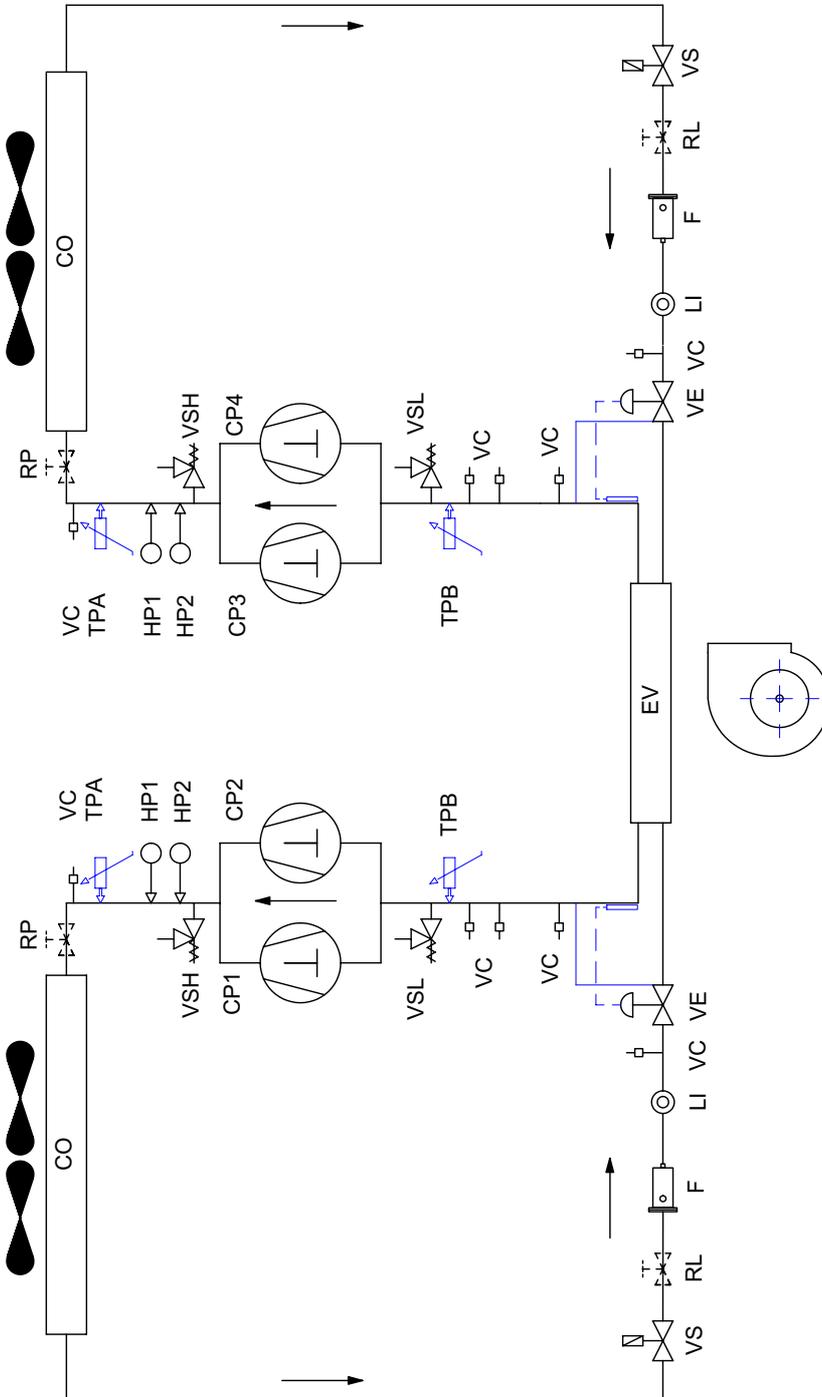
- Heat recovery unit fitted with:
  - intake fan with variable pitch pulley
  - G4 flat filters on the external air mesh
  - modulating actuators for all the dampers (modulating spring actuators for external damper, as accessory)
  - double differential pressure switch for dirty filters, as accessory

In free-cooling mode, the expelled air leaves the expulsion damper in free-cooling, and does not pass through the heat recovery unit. It is possible to request the section with the heat recovery unit on the right side rather than



# Cooling circuit diagrams

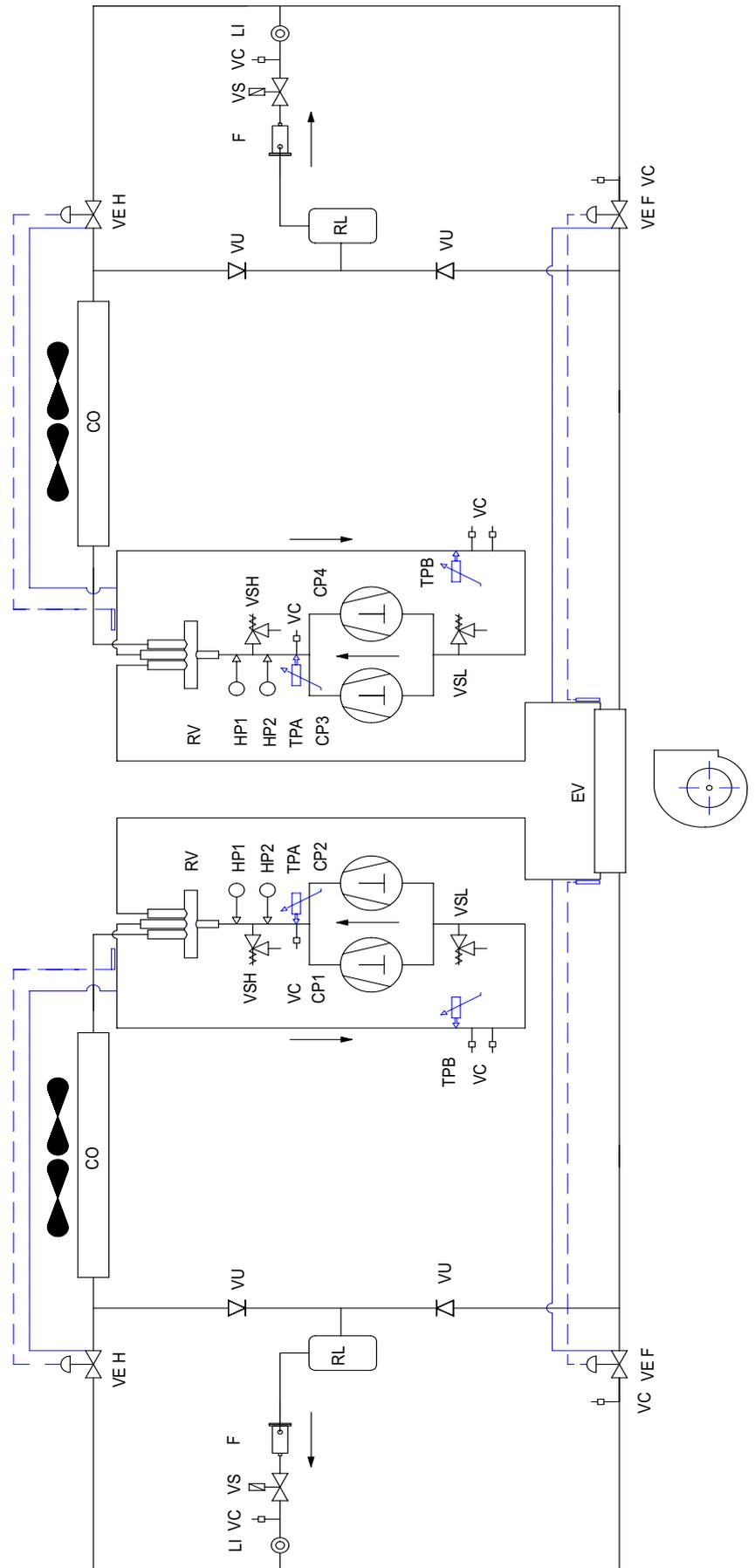
## Cooling only version



Version F components key	
CO	condenser
CP1	scroll type compressor
CP2	scroll type compressor
CP3	scroll type compressor
CP4	scroll type compressor
EV	evaporator
F	drier filter
LI	liquid indicator
HP1	high pressure switch
HP2	high pressure switch
RL	liquid tap (optional)
RP	force tap (optional)
TPA	high pressure transducer
TPB	low pressure transducer
VC	service valve
VE	thermostatic expansion valve
VS	solenoid valve
VSH	high pressure safety valve
VSL	low pressure safety valve

# Heat pump version

Version H components key	
CO	condenser
CP1	scroll type compressor
CP2	scroll type compressor
CP3	scroll type compressor
CP4	scroll type compressor
EV	evaporator
F	drier filter
HP1	manual reset high pressure switch
HP2	manual reset high pressure switch
LI	liquid indicator
RL	liquid receiver
RV	reverse cycle valve
TPA	high pressure transducer
TPB	low pressure transducer
VC	service valve
VEF	thermostatic expansion valve, summer operation
VEH	thermostatic expansion valve, winter operation
VS	solenoid valve
VSH	high pressure safety valve
VSL	low pressure safety valve
VU	single-acting valve



# Safety

The machine has been designed to minimise the risks for the safety of the people interacting with it. During the design phase, it was not technically possible to completely eliminate the risk causes. It is therefore imperative to refer to the following instructions.

## Access to the unit

Access to the unit once it has been installed must only be permitted to qualified operators and technicians. The operator is a person who has been authorised by the owner of the machine to carry out operations on the machine (in accordance with the indications given in this manual). The technician is a person authorised by FAST, or subordinate under their own responsibility by a FAST distributor, to carry out operations on the machine. The owner of the machine

is the legal representative of the company, entity or individual owner of the system in which the FAST machine is installed. These people are responsible for the observance of all safety standards indicated in this manual and the existing law. If access to the machine by unauthorised people cannot be prevented, due to the nature of the installation location, a cordoned area must be defined around the machine, at least 1.5 metres from the external surface, inside which only operators and technicians are permitted. The operators and technicians must operate on the machine wearing suitable safety clothing (shoes, gloves, safety helmets, etc.) and with suitable tools.

## Residual risks

The installation, start-up, shutdown and maintenance of the machine must be carried out in accordance with that stipulated in the technical documentation of the product and in such a manner that no hazardous situations are generated. Risks that were impossible to eliminate during the design phase are indicated in the following table.

CONSIDERED PART	RESIDUAL RISK	METHOD	PRECAUTION
Heat exchanger coil	small cuts	contact	avoid contact, use protective gloves
Fan grille and fan	injuries	insertion of sharp objects in the grille while the fan is working	do not insert objects of any type in the fan grille, and do not rest objects against the grilles
Inside the unit: compressor and supply pipes	burns	contact	avoid contact, use protective gloves
Inside the unit: metal parts and electrical cables	intoxication, electrocution, severe burns	insulation defect of the power supply cables upstream of the unit's electric panel; live metal parts	suitable electrical protection of the power supply line; maximum care when earthing the metal parts
Outside the unit: area around the unit	intoxication, severe burns	fire due to short-circuiting or overheating of the power supply line upstream of the unit's electric panel	cable section and power supply line safety system conforming with existing laws

# Installation and use of the unit

## Packaging

The units are usually supplied without packaging, apart from the high efficiency filtering cells and the assembly accessories, which are supplied in cardboard boxes and are to be installed by the customer. Upon request, the units can be supplied packed in polyethylene film, on pallets + polyethylene film, in crates or in chests.

## Receipt and storage

On receipt of the goods, check they have not undergone damage and that they correspond with the indications on the accompanying documents. Possible damage or incomplete supply must be opportunely signalled. The unit can be stored in an area protected from weather with temperatures from  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to a maximum of  $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

## Handling

Before handling the unit, check that it has not suffered damage during transportation, and check also that the lifting and positioning equipment to be used is of a suitable capacity and respects the current safety standards.

Pay particular attention to all loading, unloading and lifting operations in order to avoid dangerous situations for people and damage to the structure and working elements of the machine.

The eyebolts in the base that are to be used for lifting purposes are painted yellow.

Check the belts are type-approved to support the weight of the unit, and ensure they are well fixed to the upper frame and the lifting eyebolts. The safety closures must guarantee that the belts will not slip out of their housing.

The hook-up point of the lifting frame must be on the vertical of the centre of gravity.

The positioning can be carried out using two pallet trucks, one for each side of

the section and preferably on the longer sides.

Alternatively, the positioning can be made by sliding the rooftop unit on pipes acting as rollers.

It is absolutely forbidden to stand beneath the unit.

## Location

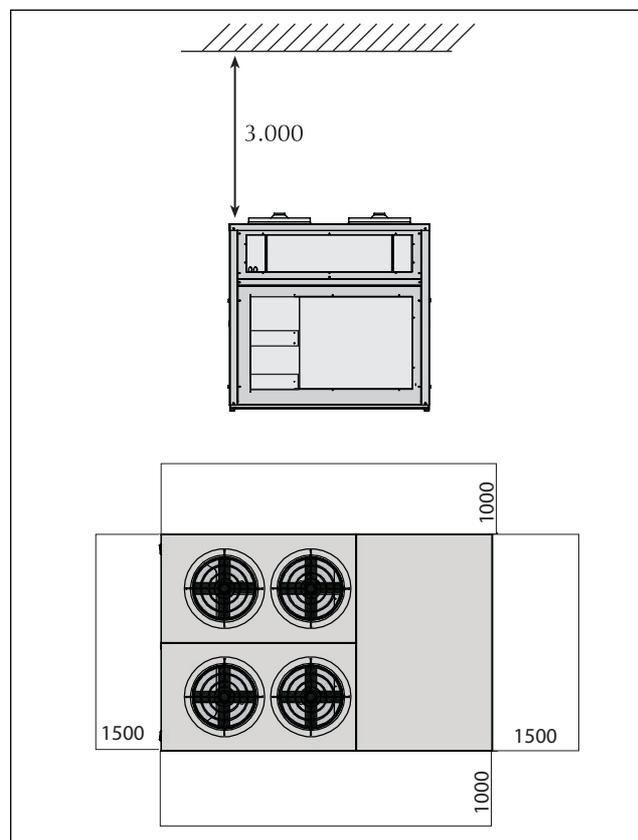
If the machine is positioned in particularly windy areas, it is necessary to use windbreak barriers to avoid the unstable working of the DCPR device.

## Minimum technical clearances

### WARNING:

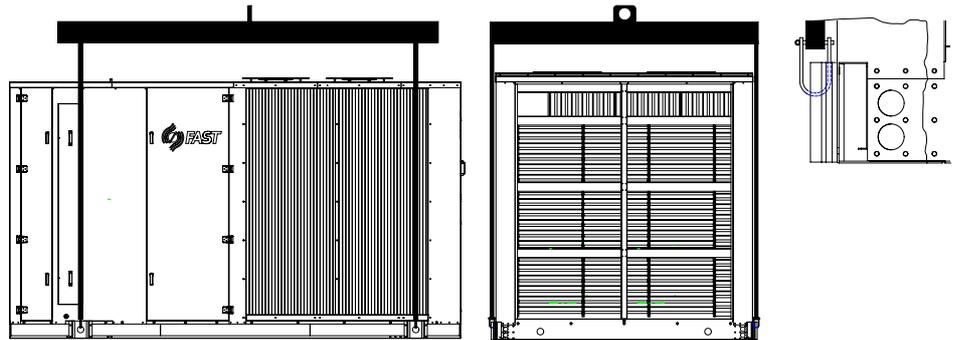
the units must be installed out-of-doors, in a suitable area, taking into consideration the necessary technical clearances shown in the figure below. This is essential, both to allow access for routine and extraordinary maintenance and for operational requirements, as the device must collect the take in the air from the outside along its sides, and expel it upwards. For the unit to work correctly, it must be installed on a perfectly horizontal surface. Check the surface is able to support the weight of the machine.

The guarantee does not cover in any case costs due to motor ladders, scaffolding or other similar elevating systems that are necessary to carry out operations under guarantee.



## Lifting with crane

Lifting must be carried out in accordance with the diagram alongside, following the instructions given. Use an adjustable lifting beam or fork bars, ropes of a suitable strength (not chains), hooks with threaded closing pin (to connect to the eyebolt hole).



## Electrical connections

The unit is fully wired in the factory, and for start-up requires a power supply in accordance with the indications given on the characteristics label, intercepted with line protection devices.

To access the electric panel and therefore the power supply control board the front upper panel must be dismantled. For the sizing of the power supply line, refer to the power and current values given in the wiring diagram (located inside the compressor compartment together with the rest of the documentation supplied).

Particular attention must be given to the following points:

- the electrical connections must be carried out by qualified personnel;
- the power supply cables must be protected upstream by a suitable device in

accordance with the present laws against short circuits and overloads;

- the section of the cables must be in line with the upstream safety system setting and must take into account all influencing factors (temperature, type of insulation, length etc.);

- it is very important that the earthing connections are carried out with the maximum care;

- check the type of power supply, which must be three-phase;

- the installer is responsible for sizing the power supply line on the basis of the length, the type of cable, the absorption level of the unit, and the physical position.

All the electrical wirings must satisfy the legislative regulations in force at the time of installation.

There are two pairs of clamps in the electric panel control board (free contacts): one is for the remote general alarm

and the other is for the remote ON-OFF (see the wiring diagram).

### WARNING

for installation requirements, refer to the wiring diagram supplied with the device.

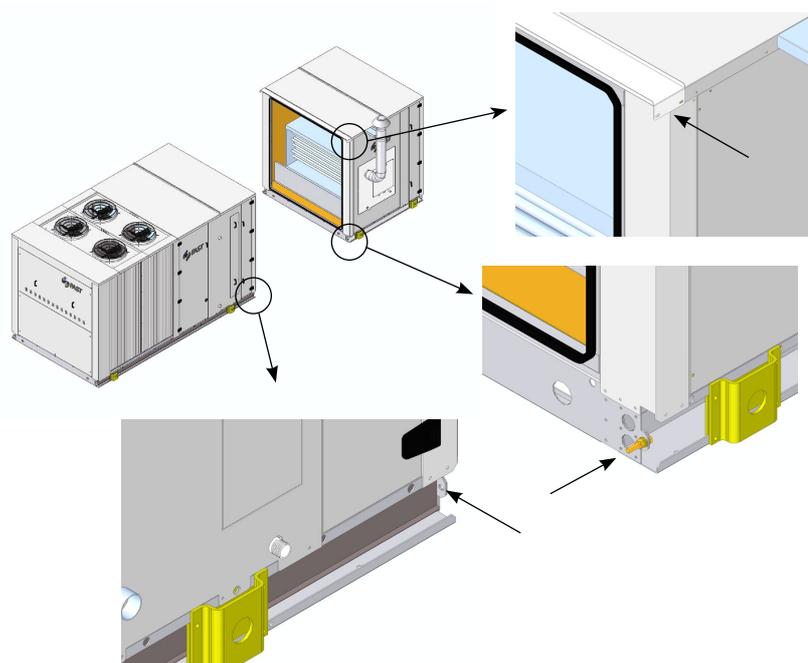
### WARNING:

check all the clamps of the electricity wires are tightened, both at the time of the first start-up and 30 days later. After this, check they are tight every six months. Loosened terminals may cause the overheating of the wires and components.

## Connecting the sections

The various sections that may make up the unit should be connected in accordance with the layout shown in the figure.

The connection points are located at the base of the unit, and on the cover.



# First start-up or start-up after prolonged standstill

Preliminary checks of the electrical and refrigerating parts must be performed before starting up the rooftop unit.

## Before starting

Before starting, check that:

- the electrical connections have been made correctly;
- the line voltage is within the permitted tolerances ( $\pm 10\%$  of the nominal value).

### WARNING:

**if heating elements of the compressor casing are present, the unit must be powered so as to allow them to evaporate any refrigerant present in the oil. This must be done at least 24 hours before the unit is used (or at the end of every prolonged standstill). Failure to observe this precaution may cause serious damage to the compressor and the guarantee will consequently fail to be valid.**

## Starting up the unit

Remember that for the units of this range, start-up is carried out by the FAST After Sales Service (in Italy).

The start-up must be agreed beforehand, on the basis of the system construction times.

Before the FAST After Sales Service intervene, all operations (electrical and hydraulic connections, filling and bleeding of air) must be completed.

Refer to the adjustments manual for the setting of all parameters and for detailed information concerning the machine operations and control board.

### WARNING

**Make sure all the indications in this manual have been carried out before performing the checks upon the first start-up.**

**Before starting up the rooftop unit, check that:**

- the electrical connections have been carried out correctly and that all terminals have been fully tightened;

- the voltage on the terminals is  $230\text{ V} \pm 5\%$  (for units fed with 1 phase) or  $400\text{ V} \pm 5\%$  (for units fed by 3 phases), which can be verified by means of a tester: if the voltage is subject to frequent changes, contact our Technical department for the choice of suitable protections;
- there are no leaks of refrigerant, using a leak detector if necessary.

### WARNING

**Before starting, check that all the closing panels of the unit are in place and fixed with the appropriate screws.**

## System loading and draining

During the winter, and only if the water-operated coil is present, when the system is idle the water in the heat exchanger may freeze, causing irreparable damage to the heat exchanger itself.

To avoid the risk of freezing, there are three possible solutions:

- 1) the complete drainage of the water from the heat exchanger at the end of the season, and refilling at the start of the following season
- 2) functioning with glycol water, with a percentage of glycol depending on the minimum outside temperature envisaged. In this case, it is necessary to take into account the varying outputs of the heating coils and the size of the pumps
- 3) keep the water temperature above  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

## Usage regulations for R407C gas

Rooftop units using cooling gas R407C require particular attention during assembly and maintenance so as to avoid operating irregularities.

It is therefore necessary to:

- avoid topping up with oil different from that already introduced in the compressor
- if there are gas leaks that make the circuit even partially drained, do not top up with refrigerant, but completely empty the machine collecting the refrigerant for future disposal, and refill it with the foreseen amount
- if any part of the cooling circuit is replaced, do not leave the circuit open for more than 15 minutes
- in particular, if the compressor is replaced complete the installation within the above mentioned time after having removed the rubber plugs
- if empty, do not apply power to the compressor; do not compress the air inside the compressor
- using R407C gas cylinders, you are advised to pay attention to the maximum number of withdrawals allowed, in order to guarantee the correct relation of the components with the gaseous R407C mixture.

## Preliminary checks - electric parts

Before carrying out the checks in this paragraph, make sure that the power supply line of the unit is disconnected upstream of the unit. Make sure that the disconnecting device is padlocked or that a suitable "Do not use" notice is applied to the handle.

All operations must be carried out without voltage, as follows:

- remove the upper front panel;
- move the main switch to the "0" position (OFF);
- open the door of the electric panel;
- make sure the power supply cables are correctly dimensioned;
- make sure the chiller is earthed;
- make sure the screws that fix the wires to the electrical components inside the panel are tight so as to guarantee a good contact;
- close the door of the electric panel.

At this point power can be applied to the machine, closing the line disconnector and moving the main switch of the machine to the "1" position (ON).

Using a voltmeter, check the phase voltage value supplied to the unit. The power supply voltage should be  $400\text{ V} \pm 10\%$ . Determine the average phase voltage  $(R_S + S_T + R_T) / 3$  and the percentage difference between each of the phase voltages and this average voltage. The maximum difference must not be greater than 3%. A greater variation will annul the guarantee.

EXAMPLE:

R-S = 397 V;  
S-T = 406 V;  
R-T = 395 V

average of the values:  
 $(397 + 406 + 395) / 3 = 399.3\text{ V}$

percentage difference:  
 $(406 - 397) / 399.3 \times 100 = 2.25\%$

$(406 - 395) / 399.3 \times 100 = 2.75\%$

$(397 - 395) / 399.3 \times 100 = 0.5\%$

## Preliminary checks - cooling circuit section

Visually check the integrity of the various cooling circuit components.

Make sure the level of the lubricating oil on the compressors is approximately halfway up the eyehole.

## Hydraulic connections

### CONDENSATE DISCHARGE

The condensate collection tank has a 1" G UNI 338 threaded outlet.

A discharge system must include a suitable drain-trap to:

- allow the free discharge of the condensate;
- prevent the undesired entry of air in vacuum systems;
- prevent the undesired entry of air in vacuum systems;
- prevent the infiltration of odours or insects.

Below, the rules to be followed for the sizing and operation of the drain-taps with the pressurised/depressurised tank (fig.06).

Negative pressure:

$$H1 = 2P$$

$$H2 = H1 / 2$$

Positive pressure:

$$H1 = 2P$$

$$H2 = H1 / 2$$

where P is the internal pressure expressed in mm of water column (1mm c.a. = 9.81 Pa). This pressure is indicated on the special label located near the condensate discharge point. The drain-tap must be fitted with a plug for cleaning the lower part, or must anyway allow quick disassembly for cleaning purposes.

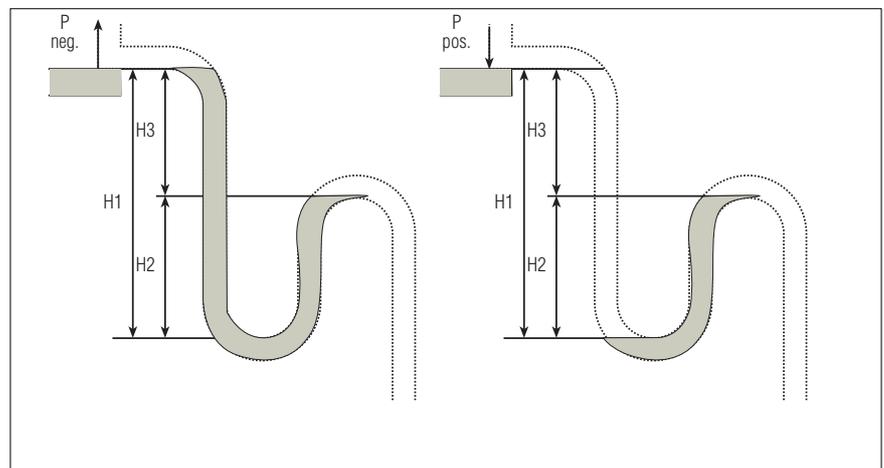


Figure - Hydraulic connection

## Aeraulic connection

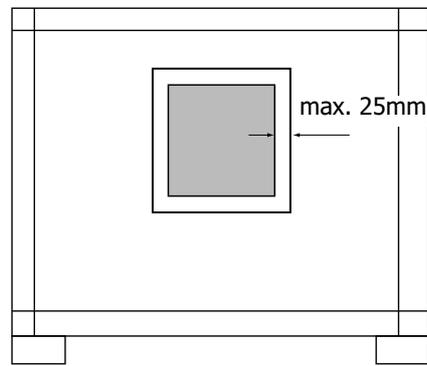
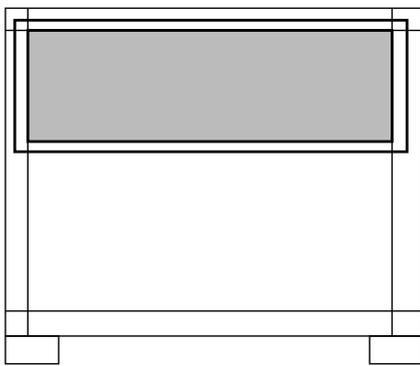
For installation, proceed as follows:

- arrange suitable brackets to support the ducts so as to prevent them weighing on the recovery unit;
- connect the supply and intake mouths to the ducts, interposing a vibration damper joint. The vibration damper joint is connected to the unit, screwing it into the flange or the damper (when present). If there is no flange or damper, the vibration damper joint must

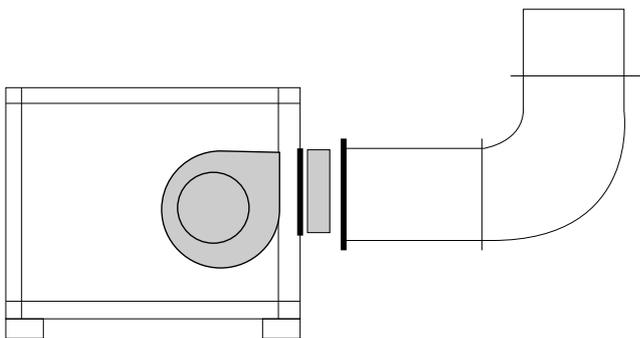
- be attached to the frame of the unit, using self-threading screws;
- arrange an earth cable that acts as a bridge on the vibration damper joint to guarantee the equipotential connection between the ducts and the unit;
- before bends, branches etc., arrange the supply ducts with a straight part of a length at least 2.5 times the shorter side of the ducts (A), to avoid drops in

- the fan performance levels;
- ensure the ducts does not have slopes in the diverging tracts greater than 7°C.

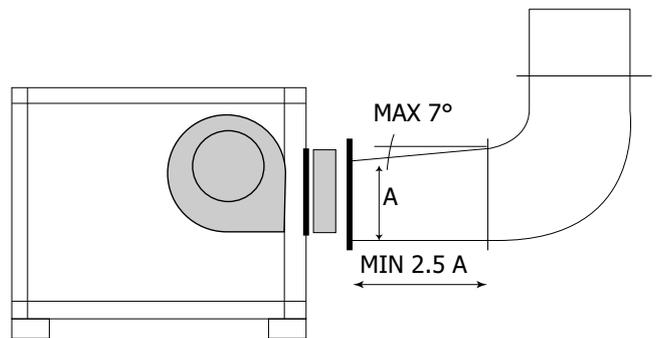
The trend of the first bend must be made in compliance with the direction of the fan.



Note: the trend of the first bend must be made in compliance with the direction of the fan, as shown below



NO



# Unit maintenance

Routine maintenance consists of simple operations that should be carried out monthly.

The maintenance program must in any case be carried out by a qualified technician.

## WARNING

- Use suitable personal protective equipment (PPE) during maintenance operations.
- Before accessing the unit for maintenance or cleaning operations, make sure the unit is disconnected from the power supply, that the supply can not be switched on again without the maintenance engineer's knowledge,

and that the fans are switched off.

- The upper part of the compressor and the supply piping are at a high temperature: take particular care if working close to them.
- Take particular care when working close to finned coils because the fins are particularly sharp.
- Do not remove the fan protection grilles before disconnecting the power supply inside the machine; do not introduce foreign objects through the protection grille of the fans.
- After finishing the maintenance operations, make sure the panelling is correctly closed by means of fixing

screws.

The table below indicates the monthly maintenance operations for each component, indicating the type of check to be carried out. The monthly interval is indicative and can vary depending on the working and environmental conditions in which the rooftop unit is operating.

MONTHLY MAINTENANCE PROGRAM	
FANS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the electrical absorption</li> <li>• Check the fan motors turn freely and without abnormal noise. Make sure the bearings do not overheat excessively</li> <li>• Check the fixing screws between the fans and the grille, and between the grille and the structure</li> </ul>
CONDENSER COIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the condensation coils. These must be clean to guarantee a good heat exchange. Possible dirt that has built up on their surfaces, due to the movement of the air, must therefore be removed. Remove pieces of paper, leaves etc. and clean the fins with an air jet. To avoid damaging the aluminium fins, the air jet must be directed at right angles to the coil surface. The cleaning operations must be carried out with the utmost care because the coil fins are easily damaged (0.12mm aluminium). If the fins are damaged they must be arranged again by combing them with a special tool.</li> </ul> <p>Protective gloves must be worn before starting any operations on the coils, because accidental contact with the fins could cause small cuts.</p>
Cooling circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the condensate and evaporation pressures (to be performed by a refrigeration expert). The panels of the compressor compartment must be removed and a pressure gauge connected to the pressure test points on the chiller circuits.</li> <li>• Check the compressor's current absorption, the outlet pressure and the presence of any strange noises.</li> <li>• Check the correct quantity of refrigerant by means of the liquid indicator.</li> <li>• Check the calibration of the thermostatic valve (overheating 5 - 8°C).</li> <li>• Check the oil level indicated in the compressor indicator is not below the minimum.</li> <li>• Check the intervention of the safety devices (pressure switches).</li> </ul>
ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the electric power supply on all phases.</li> <li>• Make sure the electrical connections are sufficiently tightened.</li> <li>• Check the power supply cable of the machine has not undergone any alterations that could compromise its insulation.</li> <li>• Make sure the screws fixing the wires to the electrical components in the electric panel are correctly tightened, so as to guarantee the electrical connection; the same applies to the earth connections.</li> </ul>
CHECK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the control equipment, LEDs and monitor are functioning.</li> </ul>

## Improper use

The unit is designed and built to ensure the maximum safety in its immediate surroundings, and also to resist atmospheric agents. The fans are protected against accidental intrusion thanks to the protection grilles.

The door-block disconnecting switch prevents the accidental opening of the electric panel while the machine is working.

Avoid placing tools or heavy objects directly on the heat exchange side coils, as this could damage the finning.

**DO NOT insert or drop objects through the fan motor grilles.**

**DO NOT lean against the heat exchange coil: sharp surface.**

### Important safety information

The machine must not exceed the pressure and temperature limits indicated in the table given in the paragraph "Operating limits".

Correct operation is not guaranteed following a fire; before restarting the machine, contact an authorised assistance centre.

The machine is fitted with safety valves which, in the event of excessive pressure, can discharge the high temperature gases into the atmosphere.

Wind, earthquakes and other exceptionally intense natural phenomena have not been taken into consideration.

If the unit is used in an aggressive atmosphere or with aggressive water, consult the company.

**Following extraordinary maintenance work on the cooling circuit, involving the replacement of components, perform the following operations before restarting the machine:**

1. pay the greatest attention when restoring the load of refrigerant indicated on the machine plate
2. turn on all the taps in the cooling circuit
3. connect the power supply and earth connection correctly
4. check the hydraulic connections
5. check the condenser coils are not dirty or obstructed
6. check the fan unit is rotating correctly.

## Electrical connections

The unit is fully wired in the factory, and for start-up requires a power supply in accordance with the indications given on the characteristics label, intercepted with line protection devices.

The installer is responsible for sizing the power supply line on the basis of the length, the type of cable, the absorption level of the unit, and the physical position.

All the electrical wirings must satisfy the legislative regulations in force at the time of installation.

### WARNING

**for installation requirements, refer to the wiring diagram supplied with the device.**

### WARNING:

**check all the clamps of the electricity wires are tightened, both at the time of the first start-up and 30 days later. After this, check they are tight every six months. Loosened terminals may cause the overheating of the wires and components.**

# Diagnosis and troubleshooting

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SYMPTOM	REMEDY
1. Supply AIR TEMPERATURE GREATER THAN EXPECTED VALUE	1. Excessive thermal load	- The temperature of the supply air is greater than the expected value	- Reduce the thermal load, by reducing either the flow rate or the temperature of the inlet air
	2. Excessive environment temperature	See 2.1.	- Avoid the circulation of air on the condenser. Improve the flow of fresh air
	3. Condenser fins blocked	See 1.1.	- Clean the condenser fins
	4. Front surface of the condenser blocked	See 1.1.	- Free the front surface of the condenser that is blocked
	5. The fan turns in the wrong direction	See 1.1.	- Invert the positions of two of the three phases of the fan
	6. Lack of refrigerant in the cooling circuit	- Low evaporation pressure - Bubbles in the liquid sight glass	- Check for leaks of refrigerant (carried out by a refrigeration expert) and eliminate them. - Top up the system (carried out by a refrigeration expert)
2. INSUFFICIENT REFRIGERATING PERFORMANCE	1. Lack of refrigerant	- The cooling circuit functions correctly, but with insufficient performance	See 1.6.
	2. Excessive environment temperature	See 2.1.	- Avoid the circulation of air on the condenser. Improve the flow of fresh air
3. ABNORMAL NOISE	1. Vibrations throughout the piping	- The noisiness of the machine is greater than normal	- Suitably brace the piping
	2. Noisy compressor	See 3.1.	- Check and replace if necessary
	3. Noisy thermostatic valve	See 3.1.	- Check. Add refrigerant if necessary. Replace if necessary.
4. ACTIVATION OF THE LOW PRESSURE SWITCH	1. Pressure switch inoperative	- The compressor stops	- Check and replace the pressure switch
	2. Machine completely empty	See 4.1.	See 1.6.
	3. Refrigerant filter blocked	See 4.1.	- Check and replace the filter
	4. Thermostatic valve non functioning correctly	See 4.1.	- Check, clean and if necessary replace it
	5. Environment temperature too low	See 4.1.	- Install the condensate control kit

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SYMPTOM	REMEDY
5. ACTIVATION OF THE HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH	1. One or more fans did not start	- The compressor stops - Activation of the general alarm relay	- Repair or replace the fan(s)
	2. Pressure switch inoperative	See 5.1.	- Check and replace the pressure switch
	3. Excessive refrigerant	See 5.1.	- Discharge the excessive gas
	4. Presence of non condensable gas in the cooling circuit	See 5.1.	- Fill the circuit again after having emptied the system and created a vacuum
	5. Insufficient air to the condenser coil	See 5.1.	- See 1.3, 1.4, 1.5
	6. Refrigerant filter blocked	See 5.1.	- Check and replace the filter
	7. Excessive environment temperature	See 5.1.	- Avoid the circulation of air on the condenser. Improve the flow of fresh air
	8. Circulation of hot air due to incorrect installation	- Condenser coil outlet air temperature over the maximum values	- Eliminate the cause of the circulation, respecting the minimum distances from a wall as indicated in the dimensional diagram, or preventing the condenser coils from coming into contact with hot air
6. COMPRESSOR OPERATING IRREGULARITIES	1. Defective compressor	- The compressor does not start	- Replace the compressor
	2. A safety device does not give its consent	- See 6.1	- See points 5 and 6
	3. Defective connection or contacts open	- See 6.1	- Check the voltage and close the contacts
	4. Power circuit open	- See 6.1	- Check the cause of the safety devices intervention, close the automatic of the compressor
	5. Compressor contactor de-energised	- See 6.1	- Check the voltage at the safety device terminals. Close the automatic of the compressor
	6. Compressor contactor defective	- The compressor starts and stops	- Check and replace if necessary
7. THERMOSTATIC VALVE OPERATING IRREGULARITIES	1. Thermostatic expansion valve too closed: excessive overheating of the evaporator outlet gas	- Compressor too hot	- Open the thermostatic valve to reduce overheating
	2. Thermostatic expansion valve too open: the system functions with overheating too low. Return of liquid to the compressor	- Compressor too cold and noisy	- Close the thermostatic valve to increase overheating
	3. Defective thermostatic valve: bulb unloaded or stem blocked	- Low evaporation pressure	- Replace the valve
8. FILTER DRIER OPERATING IRREGULARITIES	1. Filter drier blocked	- Compressor's inlet piping frosted - Bubbles in the flow indicator - Piping of the liquid colder at the filter drier outlet	- Clean or replace the filter









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The technical data given in this booklet are not binding. FAST S.p.A. reserves the right to introduce at any time whatever modifications are deemed necessary for product improvement.



**FAST S.p.A. AIR TREATMENT**  
35044 Montagnana (PD) - Italy  
Via Luppia Alberi, 170  
Tel. (+39) 0429 806311 - Fax 0429 806340  
E-mail: [info@fastaer.com](mailto:info@fastaer.com)  
<http://www.fastaer.com>

