TABLE 5
BASIC SYSTEM CHARGE*

RAWL-120	RAWL-125
339 oz. [9610 g]	300 oz. [8505 g]
RAWL-150	**RAWL-180**
378 oz. [10716 g]	506 oz. [14345 g]
RAWL-240	
655 oz. [18569 g]	

*System with 0 Feet of Tubing

TABLE 6
REQUIRED OUNCES OF REFRIGERANT CHARGE PER FOOT OF TUBING

Tube Size O.D., In.	Liquid oz/ft	Vapor oz/ft
1/2	1.06	0.04
5/8	1.65	0.07
3/4	2.46	0.10
7/8	3.28	0.13
1 1/8		0.22
1 3/8		0.34
1 5/8		0.48
2 1/8		0.84

Quantities based on 110°F liquid and 45°F vapor.

FINAL LEAK TESTING

After the unit has been properly evacuated and charged, a halogen leak detector should be used to detect leaks in the system. All piping within the condensing unit, evaporator, and interconnecting tubing should be checked for leaks. If a leak is detected, the refrigerant should be recovered before repairing the leak. The Clean Air Act prohibits releasing refrigerant into the atmosphere.

TABLE 7
CHARGING HINTS

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
High head pressure condensing unit	a. Air flow to or from condenser restricted or dirty condenser b. Faulty condenser fan or motor. c. Overcharge of refrigerant d. Air in system.	a. Remove obstruction, relocate, if necessary clean condenser. b. Replace. c. Reduce charge. d. Evacuate and recharge.
Low head pressure	a. Short of refrigerant. b. Low evaporator air flow.	a. Check for leak, add charge. b. Increase blower speed, check filters.
Low vapor & hot compressor	a. Short of refrigerant.	a. Check for leak—add refrigerant.
Excessive sweating	a. Low indoor airflow b. Excess refrigerant	a. Increase speed of air handler blower or reduce restriction—replace air filter. b. Slowly reduce charge.