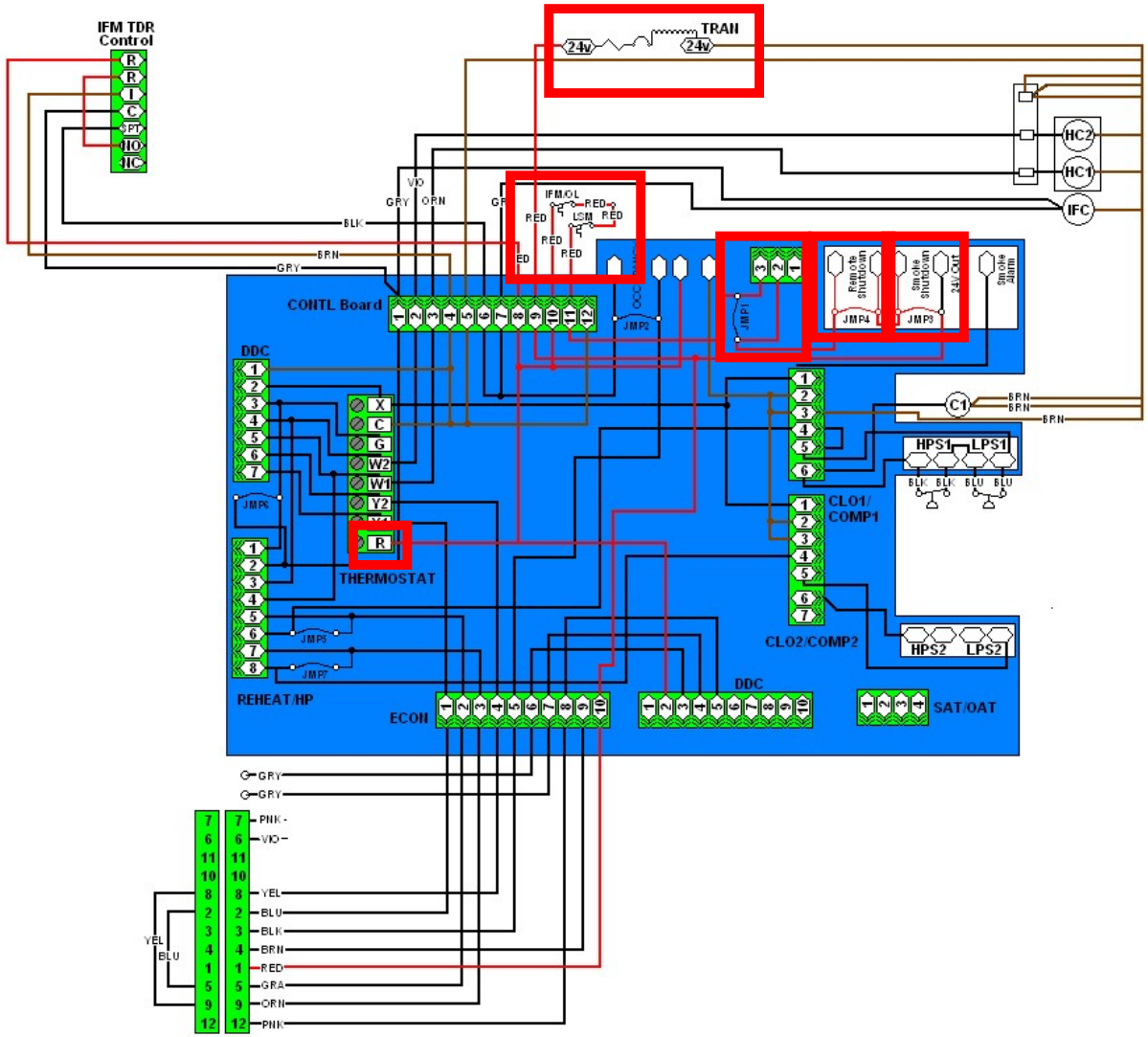
Path of Power

Low Voltage – Stand by

1. Transformer
2. Smoke Shutdown (JMP3)
3. Remote Shutdown (JMP4)
4. Phase Monitor (JMP1)
5. Indoor Fan Safeties
6. R Terminal/Accessories

Powered Economizer

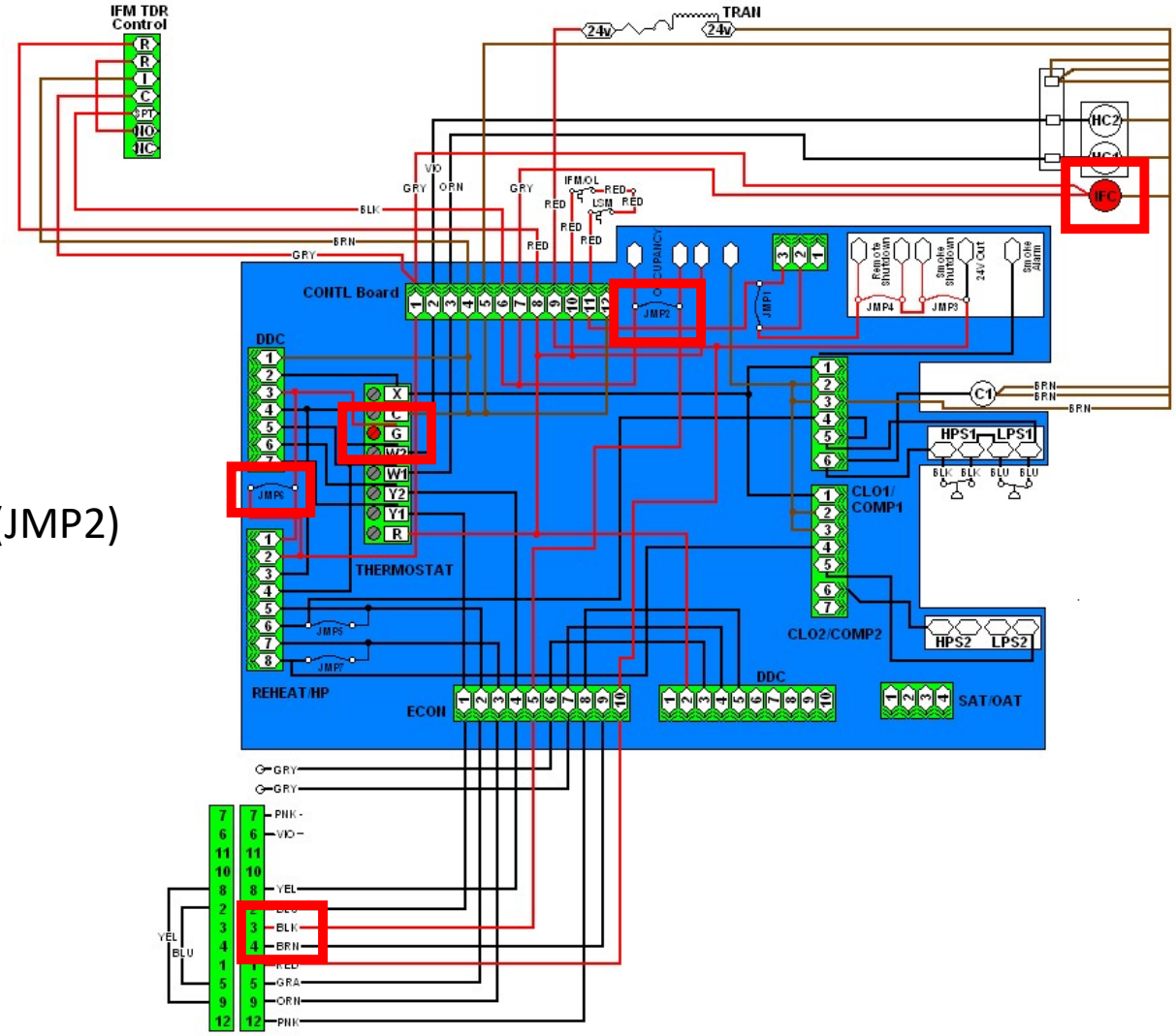
Always Remains Powered



Path of Power

Low Voltage – Fan

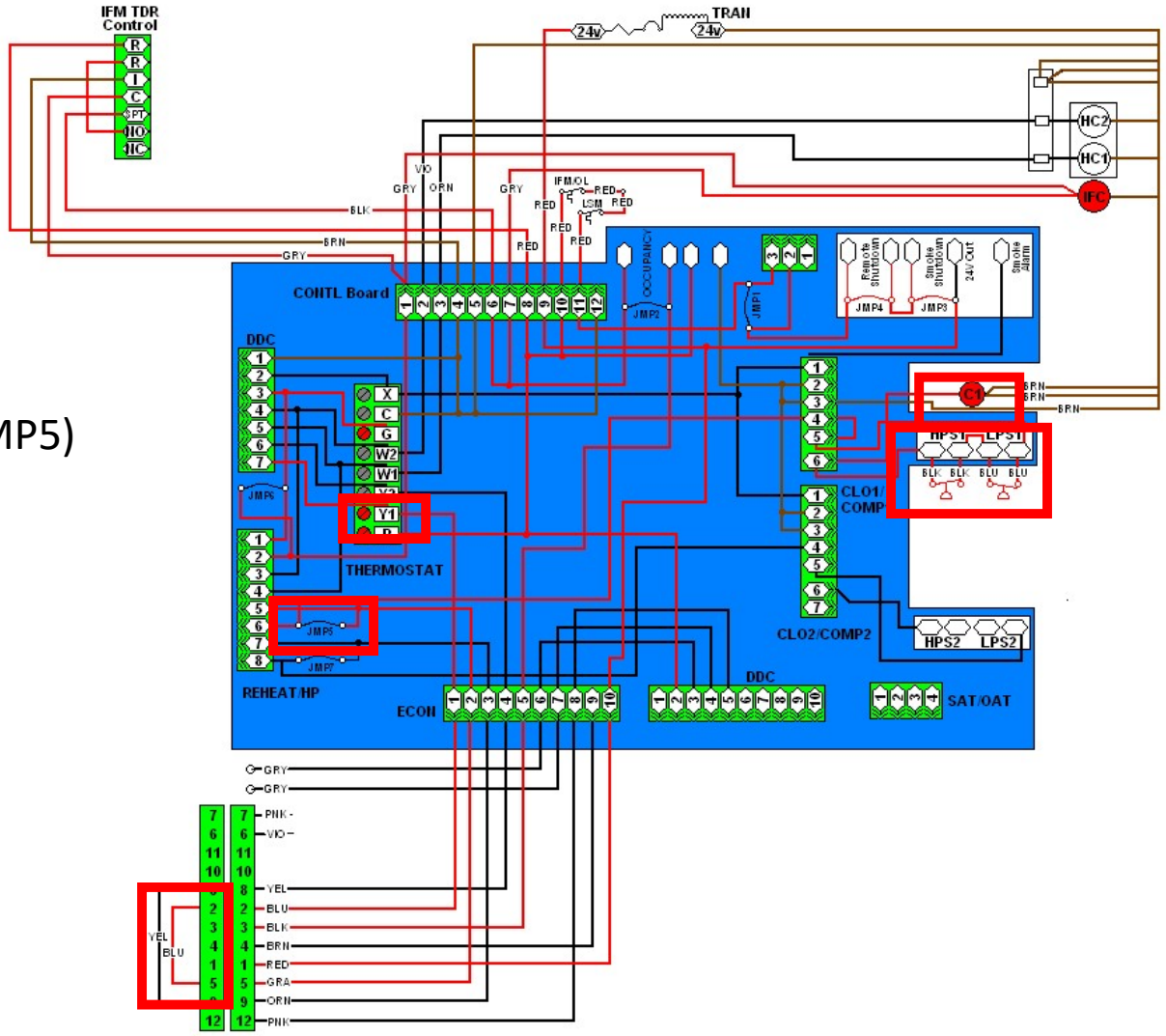
1. 24VAC to G
2. Through Fan Jumper (JMP6)
3. To Fan Contactor
4. Through Occupancy Jumper (JMP2)
5. To Economizer Min Position (BLK)



Path of Power

Low Voltage – 1st Stage Cooling

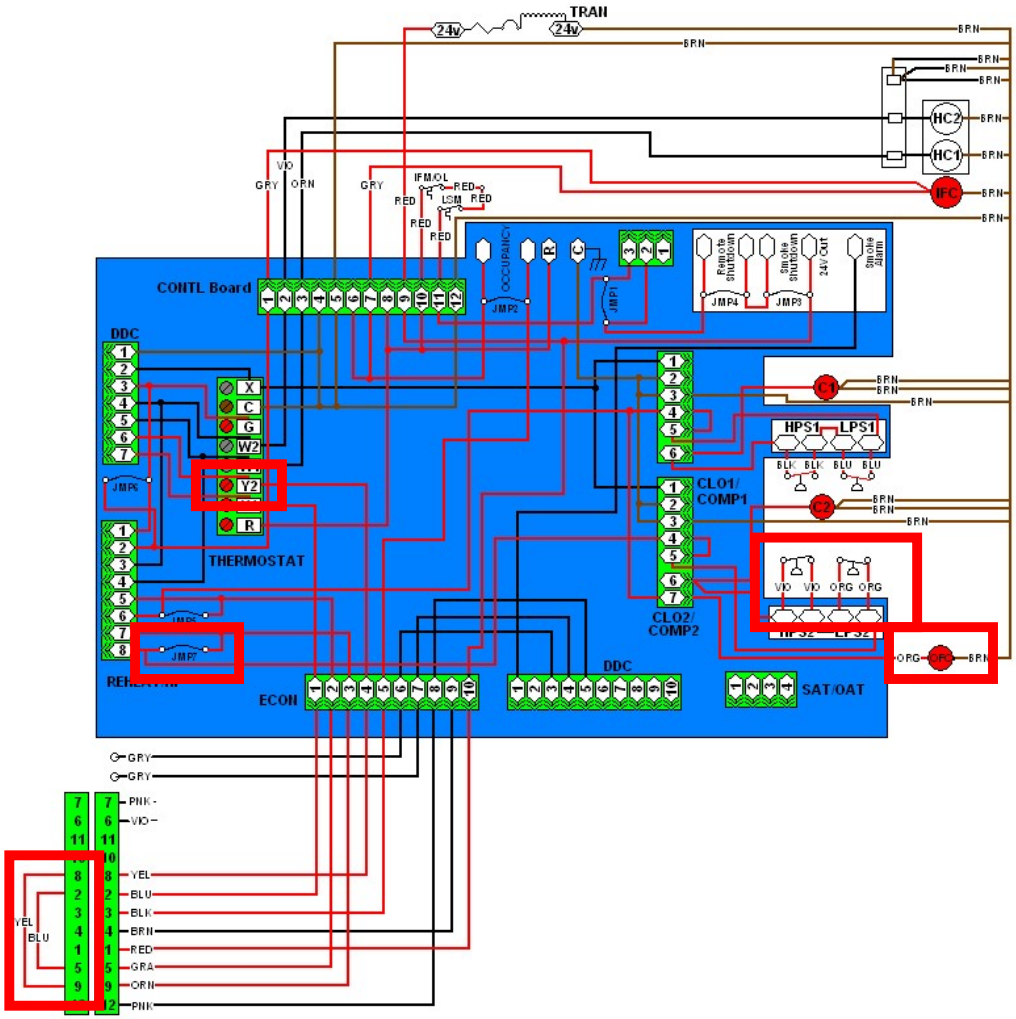
1. 24VAC to Y1
2. To Economizer
3. To 1st Stage Cooling Jumper (JMP5)
4. To Unit Safeties (HPS1/LPS1)
5. To 1st Stage Contactor (C1)



Path of Power

Low Voltage – 2nd Stage Cooling

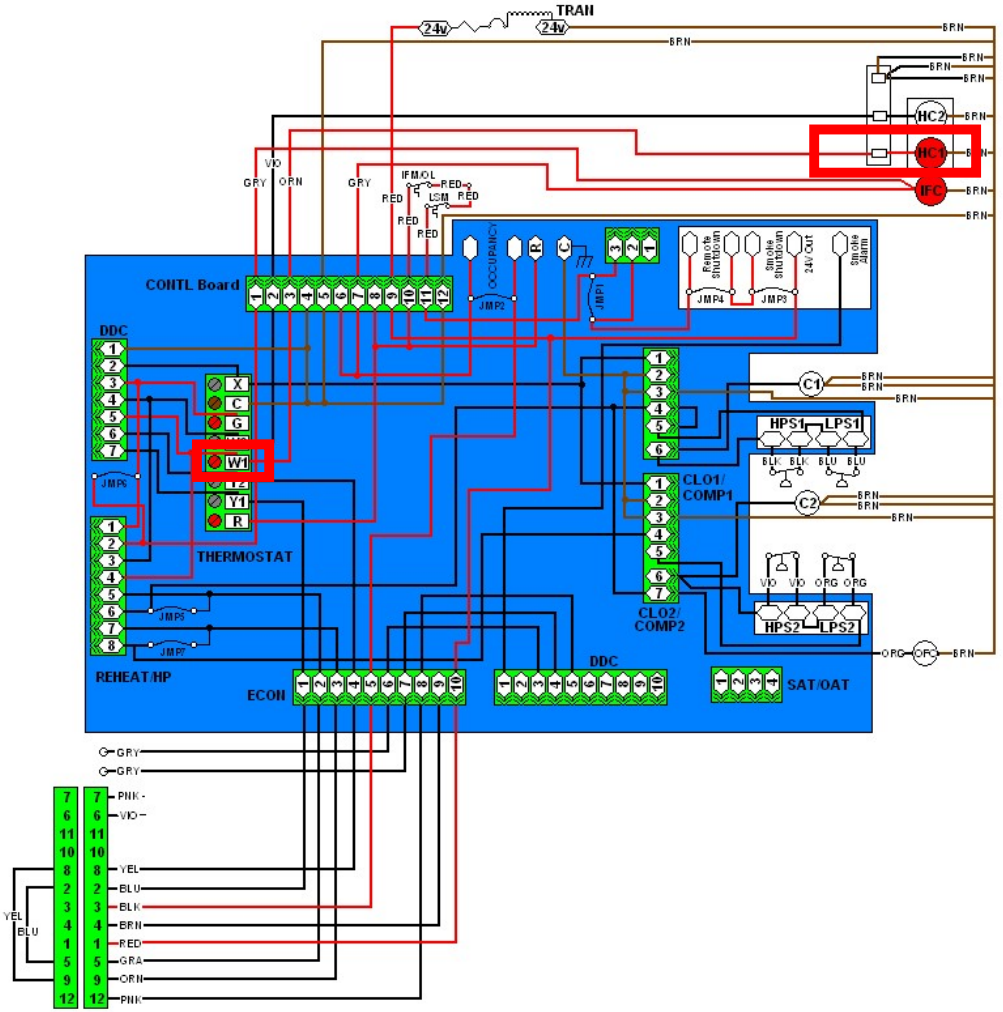
1. 24VAC to Y2
2. To Economizer
3. To 2nd Stage Cooling Jumper (JMP7)
4. To Unit Safeties (HPS2/LPS2)
5. To 2nd Stage Contactor (C2)



Path of Power

Low Voltage – 1st Stage Heating
2nd Stage is the same

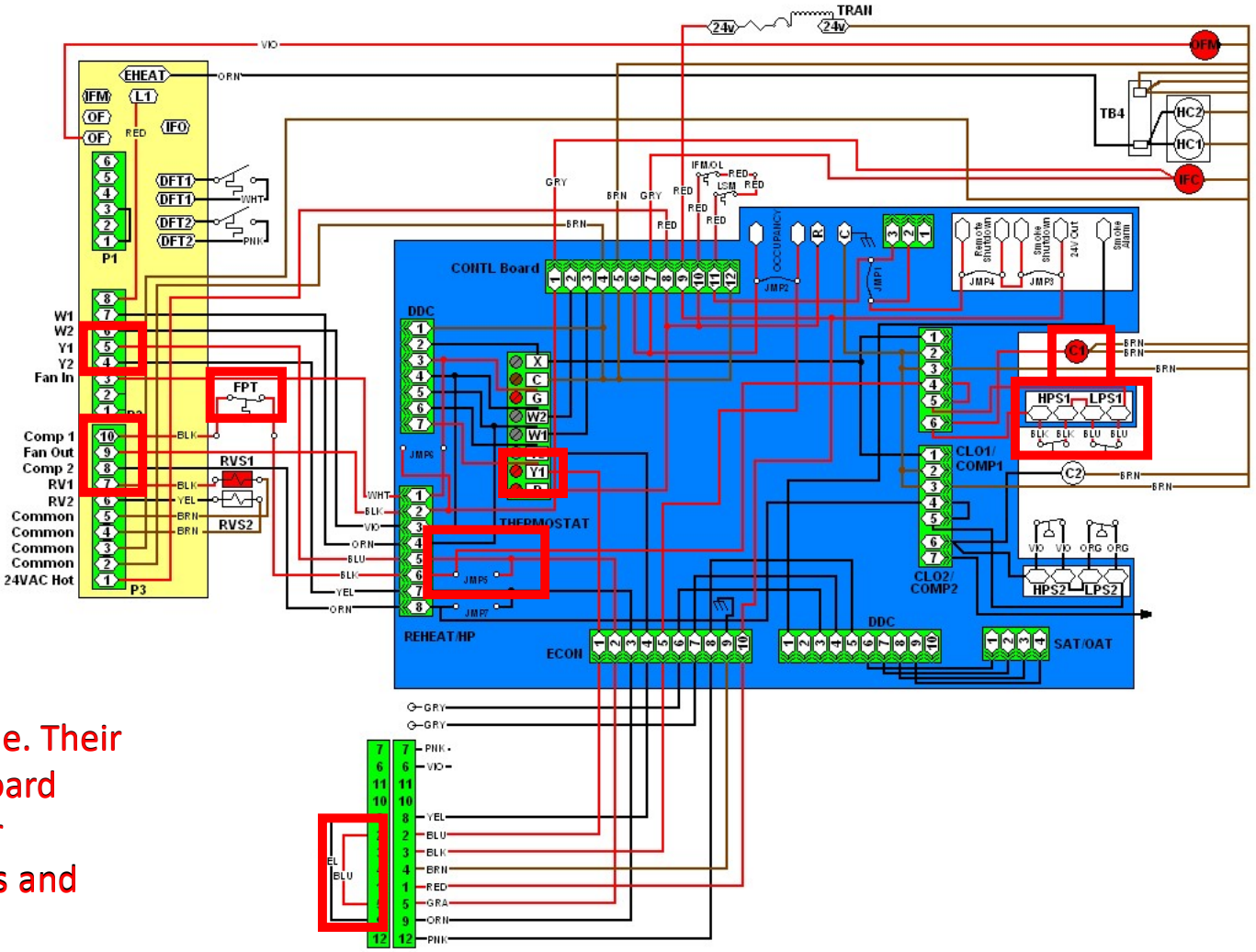
1. 24VAC to W1
2. To Electric Heat Contactor



Path of Power

Low Voltage – Heat Pump Cooling

1. 24VAC to Y1
2. To Economizer
3. Back to 1st Stage Cooling Jumper (cut)
4. To Defrost Board Y1 Input
5. Comp 1/RV1 Outputs made
6. Through Freeze Protection Stat
7. To Unit Safeties (HPS1/LPS1)
8. To 1st Stage Contactor (C1)

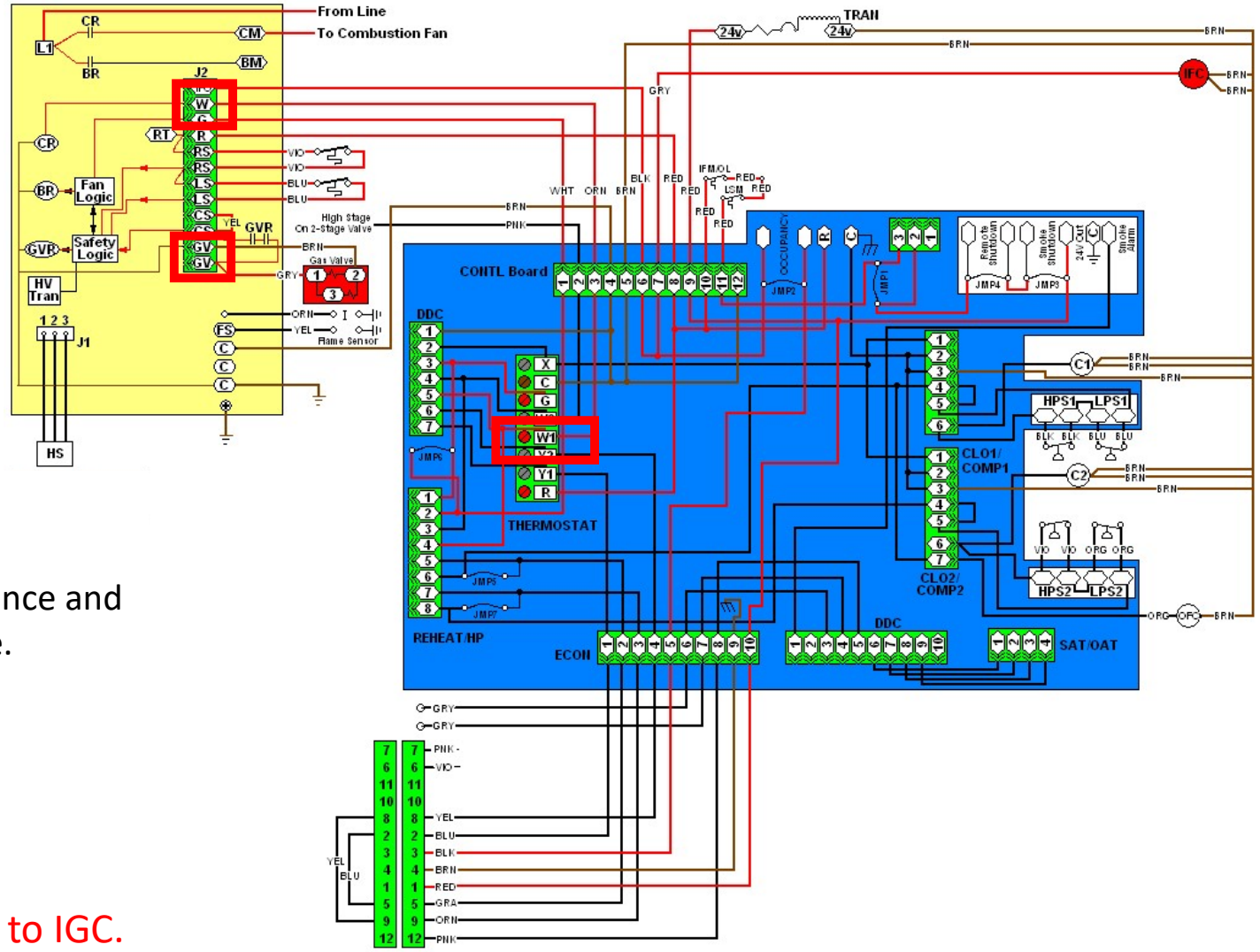


Y2, W1, and W2 work the same. Their signal is sent to the Defrost Board which controls the outputs for Reversing Valves, Compressors and Electric Heat.

Notice also that the fan Jumper (JMP6) is cut. The Defrost Board also controls the fan operation.

Path of Power

Low Voltage – Gas Heating



1. 24VAC to W1
2. Signal sent to W on IGC
3. IGC goes through Sequence and eventually opens gas valve.

Note that G signal goes to IGC.
IGC takes control of Indoor Fan.