CENTRAL INVERTER SYSTEMS EHPB, HPB, & HPC CONDENSER

SERVICE MANUAL

Models Covered:

ACiQ-18-EHPB / ACiQ-18-HPB
ACiQ-24-EHPB / ACiQ-24-HPB
ACiQ-30-EHPB / ACiQ-30-HPB
ACiQ-36-EHPB / ACiQ-36-HPB / ACiQ-36-HPC
ACiQ-48-EHPB / ACiQ-48-HPB
ACiQ-60-EHPB / ACiQ-60-HPB





VERSION DATE: 06-17-24

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Safety Precautions

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1. Precautions

To prevent personal injury, or property or unit damage, adhere to all precautionary measures and instructions outlined in this manual. Before servicing a unit, refer to this service manual and its relevant sections.

Failure to adhere to all precautionary measures listed in this section may result in personal injury, damage to the unit or to property, or in extreme cases, death.

WARNING indicates a potentially hazardous situation which if not avoided could result in serious personal injury, or death.

CAUTION indicates a potentially hazardous situation which if not avoided could result in minor or moderate personal injury, or unit damage.

1.1 In case of Accidents or Emergency

WARNING

- If a gas leak is suspected, immediately turn off the gas and ventilate the area if a gas leak is suspected before turning the unit on.
- If strange sounds or smoke is detected from the unit, turn the breaker off and disconnect the power supply cable.
- If the unit comes into contact with liquid, contact an authorized service center.
- If liquid from the batteries makes contact with skin or clothing, immediately rinse or wash the area well with clean water.
- Do not insert hands or other objects into the air inlet or outlet while the unit is plugged in.
- Do not operate the unit with wet hands.
- Do not use a remote controller that has previously been exposed to battery damage or battery leakage.

CAUTION

- Clean and ventilate the unit at regular intervals when operating it near a stove or near similar devices.
- Do not use the unit during severe weather conditions. If possible, remove the product from the window before such occurrences.

1.2 Pre-Installation and Installation

WARNING

- Use this unit only on a dedicated circuit.
- Damage to the installation area could cause the unit to fall, potentially resulting in personal injury, property damage, or product failure.
- Only qualified personnel should disassemble, install, remove, or repair the unit.
- Only a qualified electrician should perform electrical work. For more information, contact your dealer, seller, or an authorized service center.

CAUTION

- While unpacking be careful of sharp edges around the unit as well as the edges of the fins on the condenser and evaporator.

1.3 Operation and Maintenance

WARNING

- Do not use defective or under-rated circuit breakers.
- Ensure the unit is properly grounded and that a dedicated circuit and breaker are installed.
- Do not modify or extend the power cable. Ensure the power cable is secure and not damaged during operation.
- Do not unplug the power supply plug during operation.
- Do not store or use flammable materials near the unit.
- Do not open the inlet grill of the unit during operation.
- Do not touch the electrostatic filter if the unit is equipped with one.
- Do not block the inlet or outlet of air flow to the unit.
- Do not use harsh detergents, solvents, or similar items to clean the unit. Use a soft cloth for cleaning.
- Do not touch the metal parts of the unit when removing the air filter as they are very sharp.
- Do not step on or place anything on the unit or outdoor units.
- Do not drink water drained from the unit
- Avoid direct skin contact with water drained from the unit.
- Use a firm stool or step ladder according to manufacturer procedures when cleaning or maintaining the unit.

CAUTION

- Do not install or operate the unit for an extended period of time in areas of high humidity or in an environment directly exposing it to sea wind or salt spray.
- Do not install the unit on a defective or damaged installation stand, or in an unsecure location.
- Ensure the unit is installed at a level position
- Do not install the unit where noise or air discharge created by the outdoor unit will negatively impact the environment or nearby residences.
- Do not expose skin directly to the air discharged by the unit for prolonged periods of time.
- Ensure the unit do not operate in areas water or other liquids.
- Ensure the drain hose is installed correctly to ensure proper water drainage.
- When lifting or transporting the unit, it is recommended that two or more people are used for this task.
- When the unit is not to be used for an extended time, disconnect the power supply or turn off the breaker.

2. Information servicing(For flammable materials)

2.1 Checks to the area

- Prior to beginning work on systems containing flammable refrigerants, safety checks are necessary to ensure that the risk of ignition is minimized. For repair to the refrigerating system, the following precautions shall be complied with prior to conducting work on the system.

2.2 Work procedure

- Works shall be undertaken under a controlled procedure so as to minimise the risk of a flammable gas or vapour being present while the work is being performed. Technical personnel in charge of operation, supervision, maintenance of air-conditioning systems shall be adequately instructed and competent with respect to their tasks.Works shall be undertaken with appropriate tools only (In case of uncertainty, please consult the manufacturer of the tools for use with flammable refrigerants)

2.3 General work area

- All maintenance staff and others working in the local area shall be instructed on the nature of work being carried out. work in confined sapces shall be avoided. The area around the work space shall be sectioned off. Ensure that the conditions within the area have been made safe by control of flammable material.

2.4 Checking for presence of refrigerant

- The area shall be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially flammable atmospheres. Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with flammable refrigerants, i.e. no sparking, adequately sealed or intrinsically safe.

2.5 Presence of fire extinguisher

- If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigeration equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available to hand. Have a dry powder or CO2 fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.

2.6 No ignition sources

- No person carrying out work in relation to a refrigeration system which involves exposing any pipe work that contains or has contained flammable refrigerant shall use any sources of ignition in such a manner that it may lead to the risk of fire or explosion. All possible ignition sources, including cigarette smoking, should be kept sufficiently far away from the site of installation, repairing, removing and disposal, during which flammable refrigerant can possibly be released to the surrounding space. Prior to work taking place, the area around the equipment is to be surveyed to make sure that there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks. NO SMOKING signs shall be displayed.

2.7 Ventilated area

- Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it externally into the atmosphere.

2.8 Checks to the refrigeration equipment

- Where electrical components are being changed, they shall be fit for the purpose and to the correct specification. At all times the manufacturer's maintenance and service guidelines shall be followed. If in doubt consult the manufacturer's technical department for assistance. The following checks shall be applied to installations using flammable refrigerants:
  - the charge size is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed;
  - the ventilation machinery and outlets are operating adequately and are not obstructed;
  - if an indirect refrigerating circuit is being used, the secondary circuit shall be checked for the presence of refrigerant; marking to the equipment continues to be visible and legible.
  - markings and signs that are illegible shall be corrected;
  - refrigeration pipe or components are installed in a position where they are unlikely to be exposed to any substance which may corrode refrigerant containing components, unless the components are constructed of materials which are inherently resistant to being corroded or are suitably protected against being so corroded.

2.9 Checks to electrical devices

- Repair and maintenance to electrical components shall include initial safety checks and component inspection procedures. If a fault exists that could compromise safety, then no electrical supply shall be connected to the circuit until it is satisfactorily dealt with. If the fault cannot be corrected immediately but it is necessary to continue operation, and adequate temporary solution shall be used. This shall be reported to the owner of the equipment so all parties are advised.

Initial safety checks shall include:

- that capacitors are discharged: this shall be done in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking
- that there no live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering or purging the system;
- that there is continuity of earth bonding.

2.10 Repairs to sealed components

- During repairs to sealed components, all electrical supplies shall be disconnected from the equipment being worked upon prior to any removal of sealed covers, etc. If it is absolutely necessary to have an electrical supply to equipment during servicing, then a permanently operating form of leak detection shall be located at the most critical point to warn of a potentially hazardous situation.
- Particular attention shall be paid to the following to ensure that by working on electrical components, the casing is not altered in such a way that the level of protection is affected. This shall include damage to cables, excessive number of connections, terminals not made to original specification, damage to seals, incorrect fitting of glands, etc.
  - Ensure that apparatus is mounted securely.
  - Ensure that seals or sealing materials have not degraded such that they no longer serve the purpose of preventing the ingress of flammable atmospheres. Replacement parts shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

NOTE: The use of silicon sealant may inhibit the effectiveness of some types of leak detection equipment. Intrinsically safe components do not have to be isolated prior to working on them.

2.11 Repair to intrinsically safe components

- Do not apply any permanent inductive or capacitance loads to the circuit without ensuring that this will not exceed the permissible voltage and current permitted for the equipment in use. Intrinsically safe components are the only types that can be worked on while live in the presence of a flammable atmosphere. The test apparatus shall be at the correct rating.
- Replace components only with parts specified by the manufacturer. Other parts may result in the ignition of refrigerant in the atmosphere from a leak.

2.12 Cabling

- Check that cabling will not be subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges or any other adverse environmental effects. The check shall also take into account the effects of aging or continual vibration from sources such as compressors or fans.

2.13 Detection of flammable refrigerants

- Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks. A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used.

2.14 Leak detection methods

- The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for systems containing flammable refrigerants. Electronic leak detectors shall be used to detect flammable refrigerants, but the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed and the appropriate percentage of gas (25 % maximum) is confirmed. Leak detection fluids are suitable for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work.
  - If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed or extinguished.
  - If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the systemremote from the leak. Oxygen free nitrogen (OFN) shall then be purged through the system both before and during the brazing process.

2.15 Removal and evacuation

- When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs or for any other purpose, conventional procedures shall be used. However, it is important that best practice is followed since flammability is a consideration.
- The following procedure shall be adhered to:
  - remove refrigerant;
  - purge the circuit with inert gas;
  - evacuate;
  - purge again with inert gas;
  - open the circuit by cutting or brazing.

- The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders. The system shall be flushed with OFN to render the unit safe. This process may need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for this task. Flushing shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with OFN and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum. This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system. When the final OFN charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place. This operation is absolutely vital if brazing operations on the pipe-work are to take place.
- Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not close to any ignition sources and there is ventilation available.

2.16 Charging procedures

- In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed:
  - Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
  - Cylinders shall be kept upright.
  - Ensure that the refrigeration system is earthed prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
  - Label the system when charging is complete (if not already).
  - Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the refrigeration system.
  - Prior to recharging the system it shall be pressure tested with OFN. The system shall be leak tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.

2.17 Decommissioning

Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential that the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all its detail. It is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are recovered safely. Prior to the task being carried out, an oil and refrigerant sample shall be taken.

In case analysis is required prior to re-use of reclaimed refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before the task is commenced.

- Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.
- Isolate system electrically.
- Before attempting the procedure ensure that:
  - mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;
  - all personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly;
  - the recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person;
  - recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards.
- Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.
- If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.
- Make sure that cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.
- Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- Do not overfill cylinders. (No more than 80 % volume liquid charge).
- Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.
- When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process completed, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.
- Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another refrigeration system unless it has been cleaned and checked.

2.18 Labelling

- Equipment shall be labelled stating that it has been de-commissioned and emptied of refrigerant. The label shall be dated and signed. Ensure that there are labels on the equipment stating the equipment contains flammable refrigerant.

2.19 Recovery

- When removing refrigerant from a system, either for servicing or decommissioning, it is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are removed safely.
- When transferring refrigerant into cylinders, ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed. Ensure that the correct numbers of cylinders for holding the total system charge are available. All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labelled for that refrigerant (i.e. special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant). Cylinders shall be complete with pressure relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order.

- Empty recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible, cooled before recovery occurs.
- The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of flammable refrigerants. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales shall be available and in good working order.
- Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition. Before using the recovery machine, check that it is in satisfactory working order, has been properly maintained and that any associated electrical components are sealed to prevent ignition in the event of a refrigerant release. Consult manufacturer if in doubt.
- The recovered refrigerant shall be returned to the refrigerant supplier in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant Waste Transfer Note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders.
- If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant. The evacuation process shall be carried out prior to returning the compressor to the suppliers. Only electric heating to the compressor body shall be employed to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.

2.20 Venting of HC Refrigerant (R290)

Venting may be carried out as an alternative to recovering the refrigerant. Because HC refrigerants have no ODP and negligible GWP, under certain circumstances it may be considered acceptable to vent the refrigerant. However, if this is to be considered, it should be done in accordance with the relevant national rules or regulations, if they permit.

In particular, before venting a system, it would be necessary to:

- Ensure that legislation relating to waste material has been considered
- Ensure that environmental legislation has been considered
- Ensure that legislation addressing safety of hazardous substances is satisfied
- Venting is only carried out with systems that contain a small quantity of refrigerant, typically less than 500 g.
- Venting to inside a building is not permissible under any circumstances
- Venting must not be to a public area, or where people are unaware of the procedure taking place
- The hose must be of sufficient length and diameter such that it will extend to at least 3 m beyond the outside of the building
- The venting should only take place on the certainty that the refrigerant will not get blown back into any adjacent buildings, and that it will not migrate to a location below ground level
- The hose is made of material that is compatible for use with HC refrigerants and oil
- A device is used to raise the hose discharge at least 1 m above ground level and so that the discharge is pointed in an upwards direction (to assist with dilution)
- The end of the hose can now discharge and disperse the flammable fumes into the ambient air.
- There should not be any restriction or sharp bends within the vent-line which will hinder the ease of flow.
- There must be no sources of ignition near the hose discharge
- The hose should be regularly checked to ensure that there are no holes or kinks in it, that could lead to leakage or blocking of the passage of flow

When carrying out the venting, the flow of refrigerant should be metered using manifold gauges to a low flow rate, so as to ensure the refrigerant is well diluted. Once the refrigerant has ceased flowing, if possible, the system should be flushed out with OFN; if not, then the system should be pressurised with OFN and the venting procedure carried out two or more times, to ensure that there is minimal HC refrigerant remaining inside the system.

Model Reference

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1. Model Reference

Refer to the following table to determine the specific indoor and outdoor unit model number of your purchased equipment.

Outdoor Unit Model	Capacity (Btu/h)	Power Supply
ACIQ-18-EHPB	18k	1Ph, 208/230V~, 60Hz
ACIQ-18-HPB		
ACIQ-24-HPB	24k	
ACIQ-24-EHPB		
ACIQ-30-EHPB	30k	
ACIQ-30-HPB		
ACIQ-36-EHPB	36k	
ACIQ-36-HPC		
ACIQ-36-HPB		
ACIQ-48-HPB	48k	
ACIQ-48-EHPB		
ACIQ-60-EHPB	60k	
ACIQ-60-HPB		

2. External Appearance

Single Fan Outdoor Unit	Double Fan Outdoor Unit
	

Outdoor Unit

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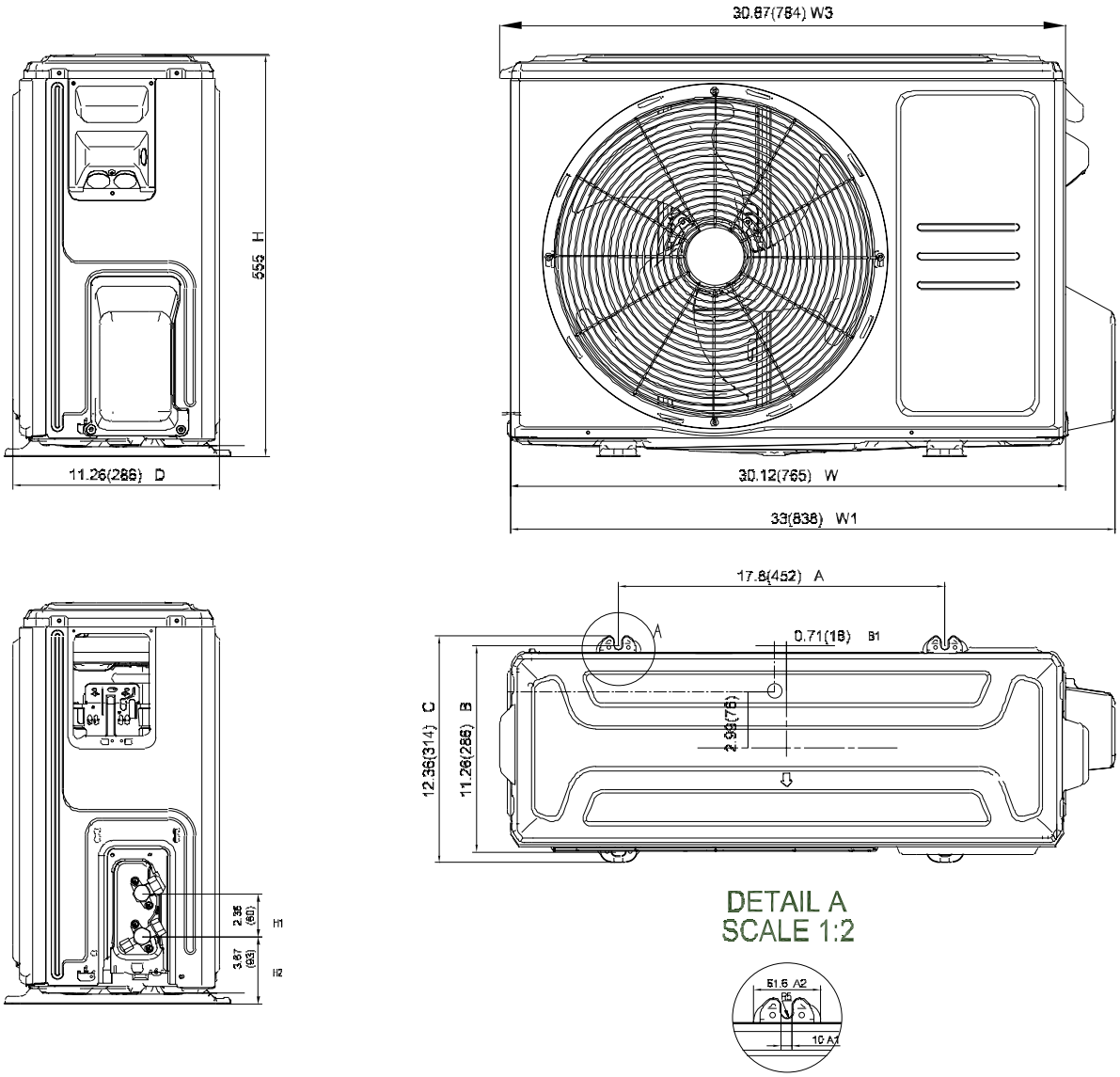
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1. Dimensional Drawings

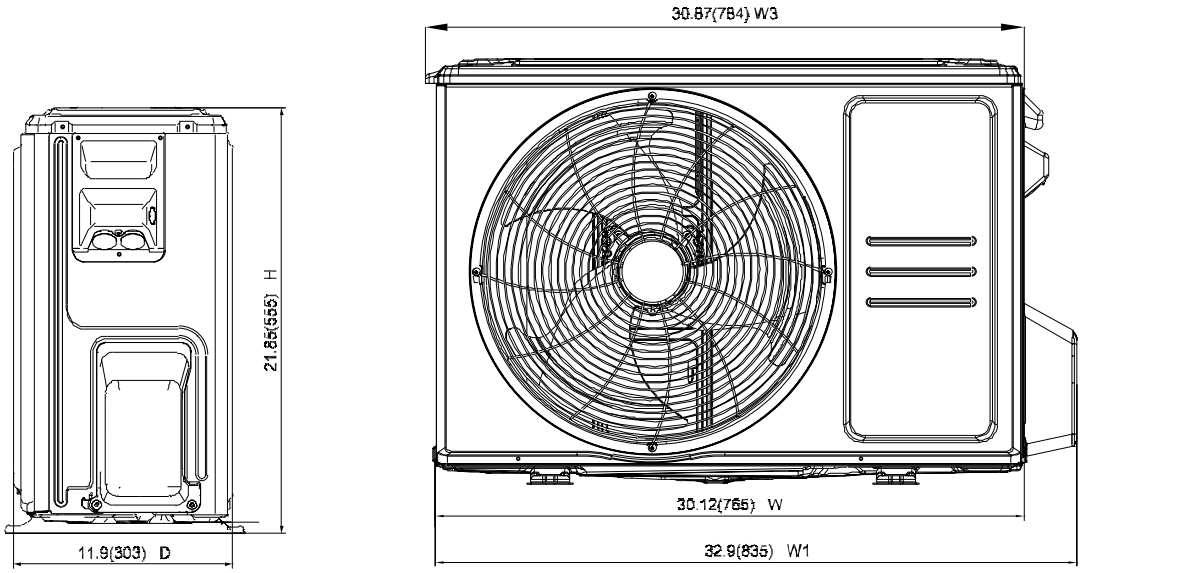
Please check the corresponding dimensional drawing according to the panel plate.

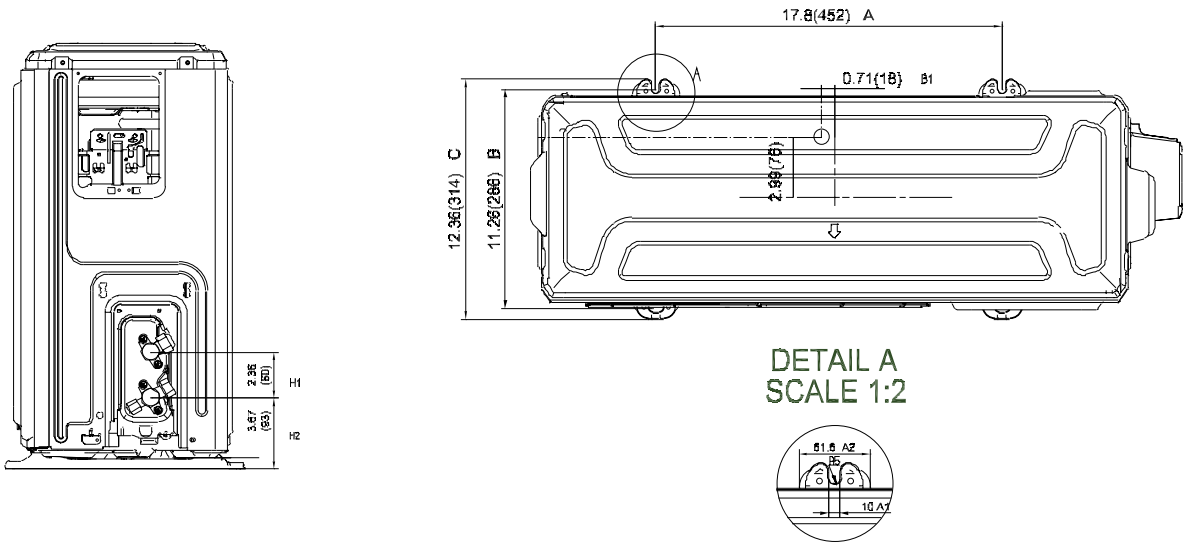
Outdoor Unit Model	Panel Plate
ACIQ-18-EHPB	X330
ACIQ-18-HPB	X430
ACIQ-24-HPB	D30
ACIQ-24-EHPB	X430
ACIQ-30-EHPB	D30
ACIQ-30-HPB	D30
ACIQ-36-EHPB	D30
ACIQ-36-HPC	X630
ACIQ-36-HPB	E30
ACIQ-48-HPB	E30
ACIQ-48-EHPB	E30
ACIQ-60-EHPB	E30
ACIQ-60-HPB	E30

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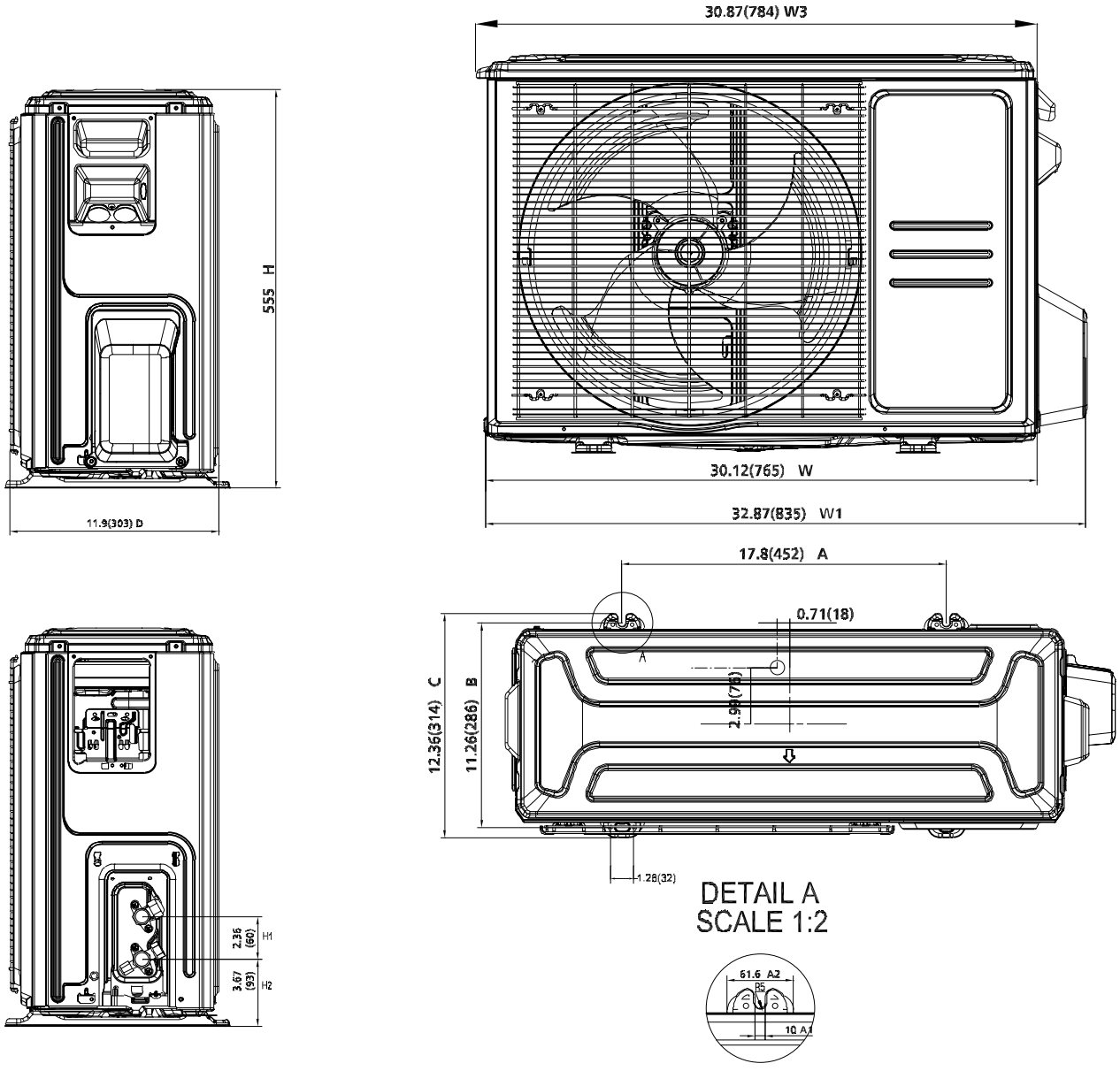


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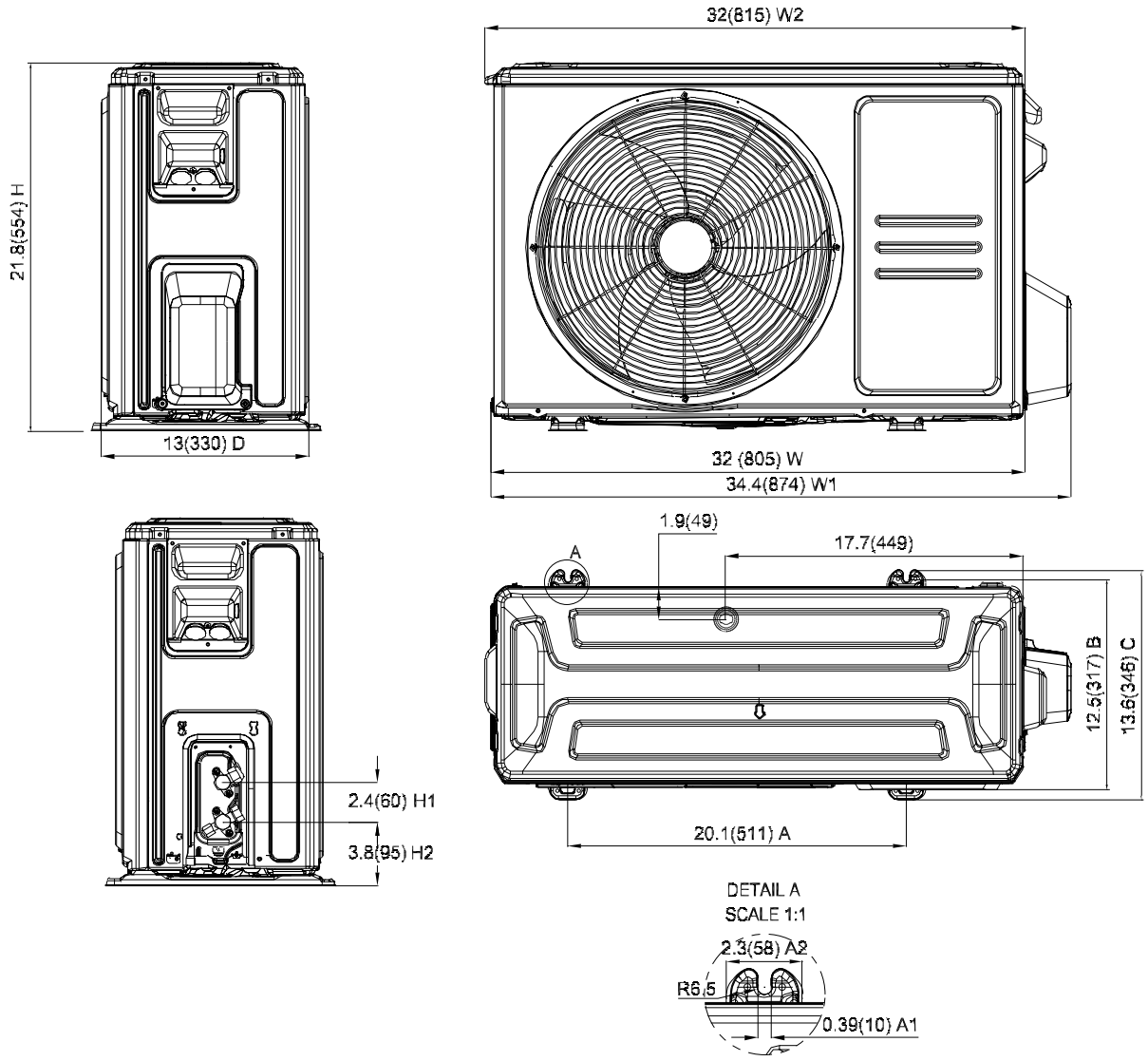




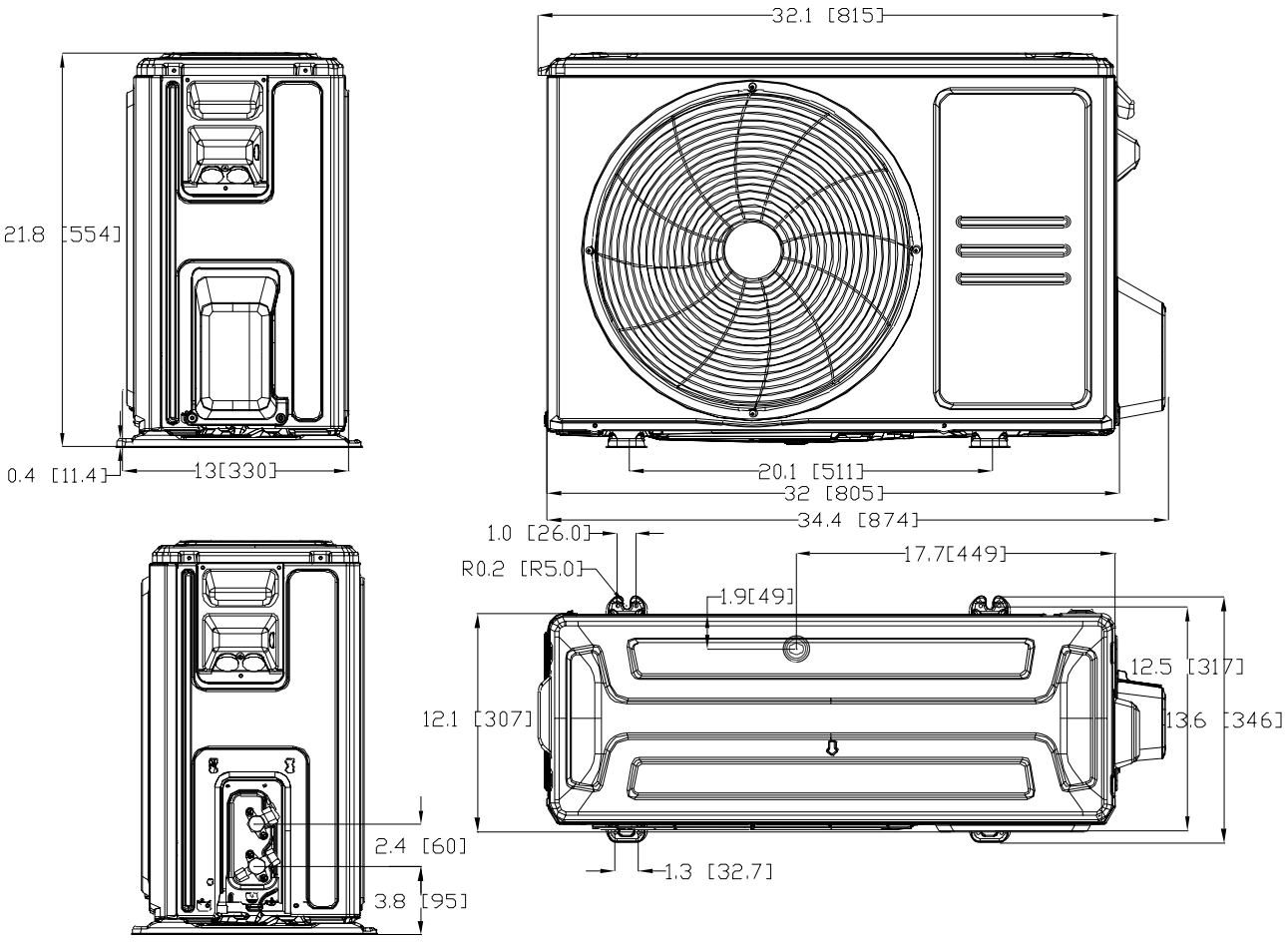
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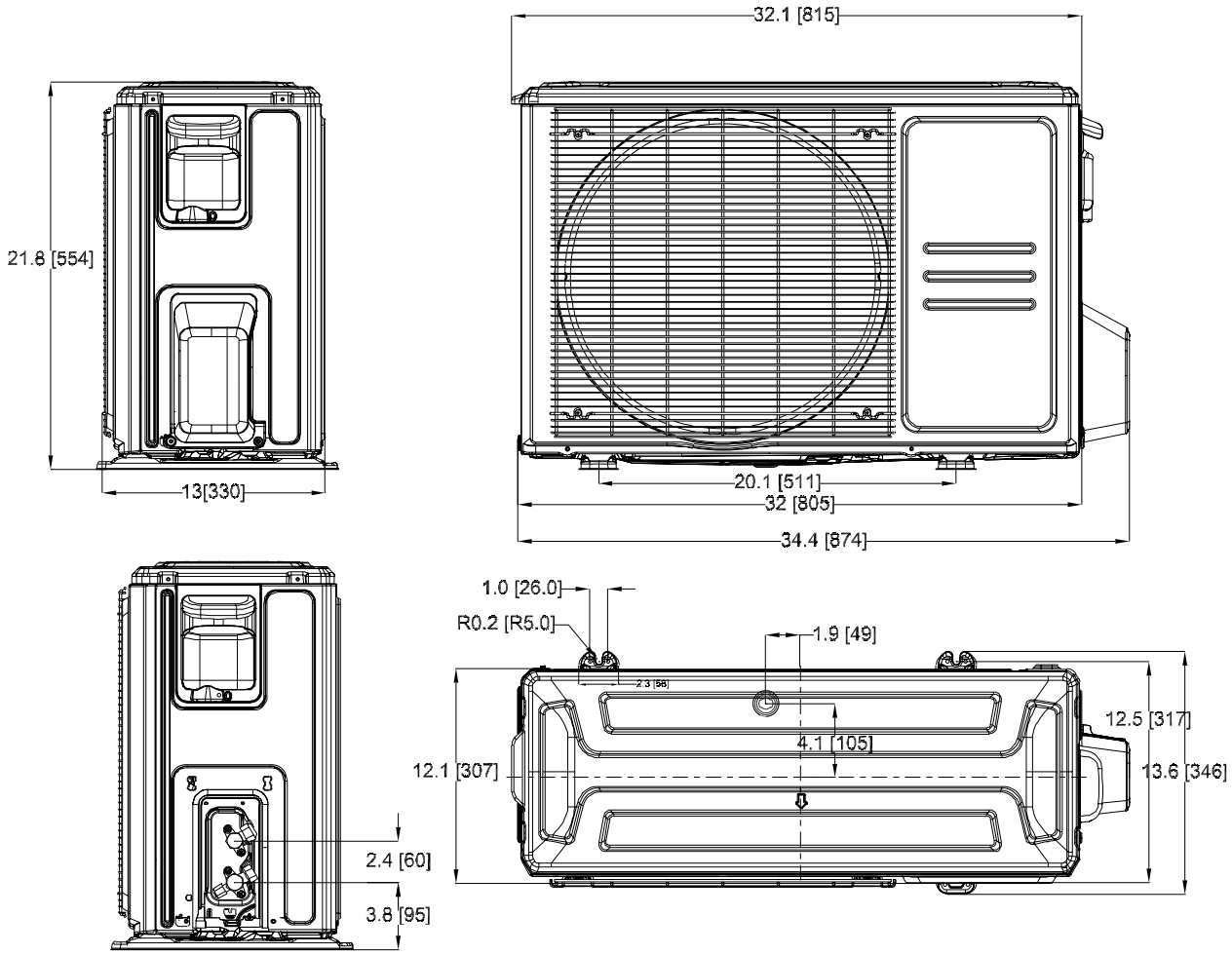
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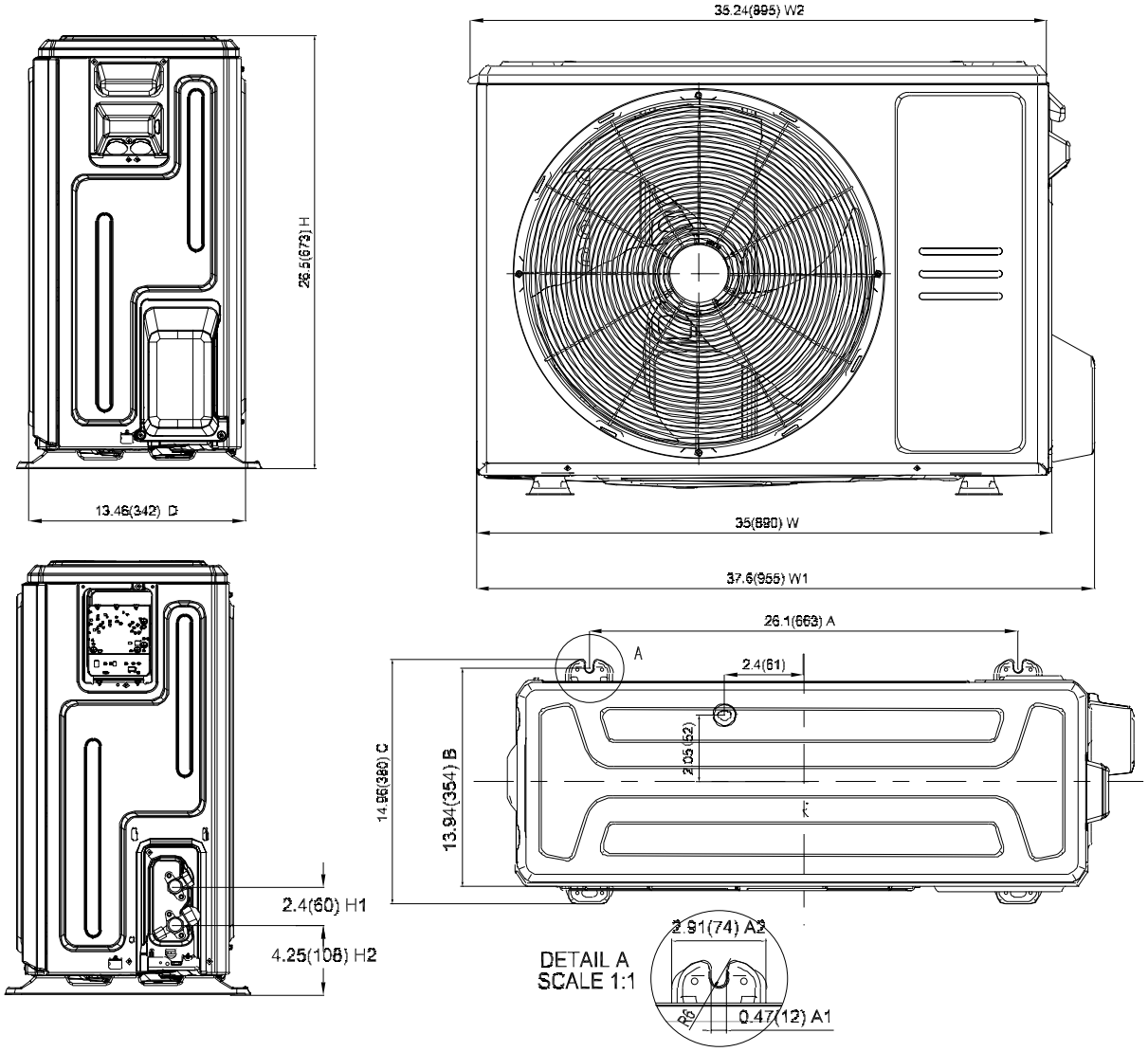
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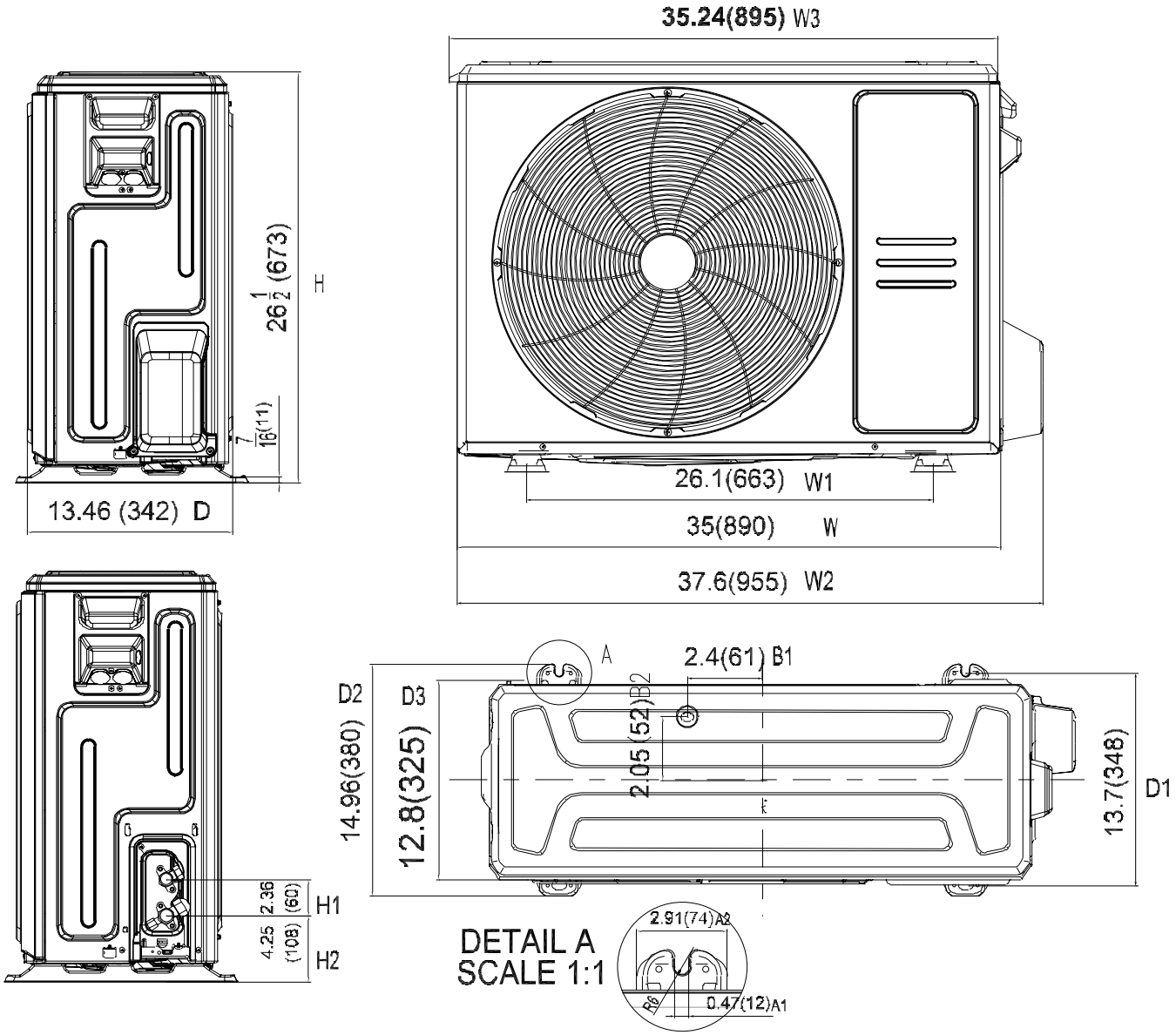
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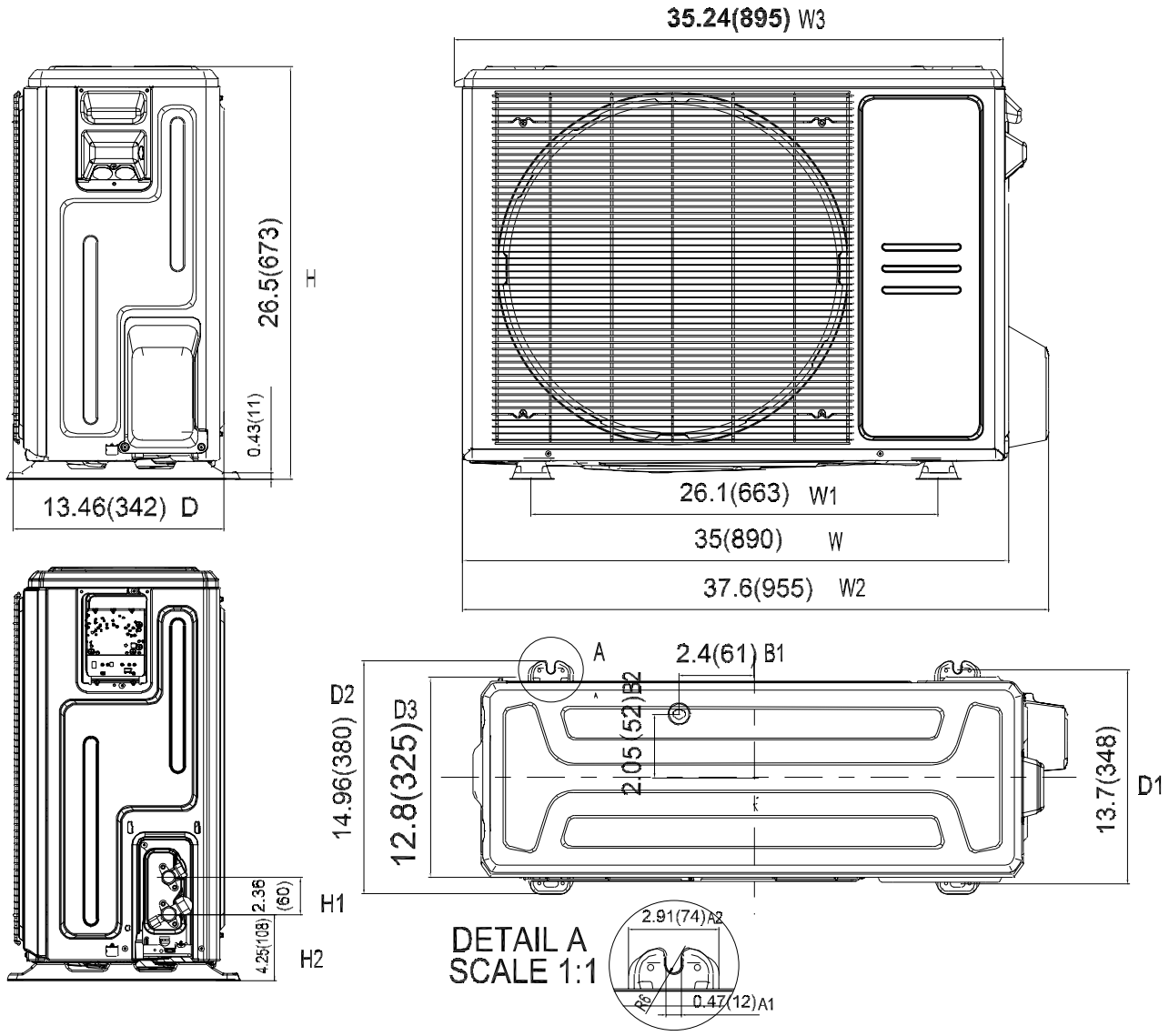
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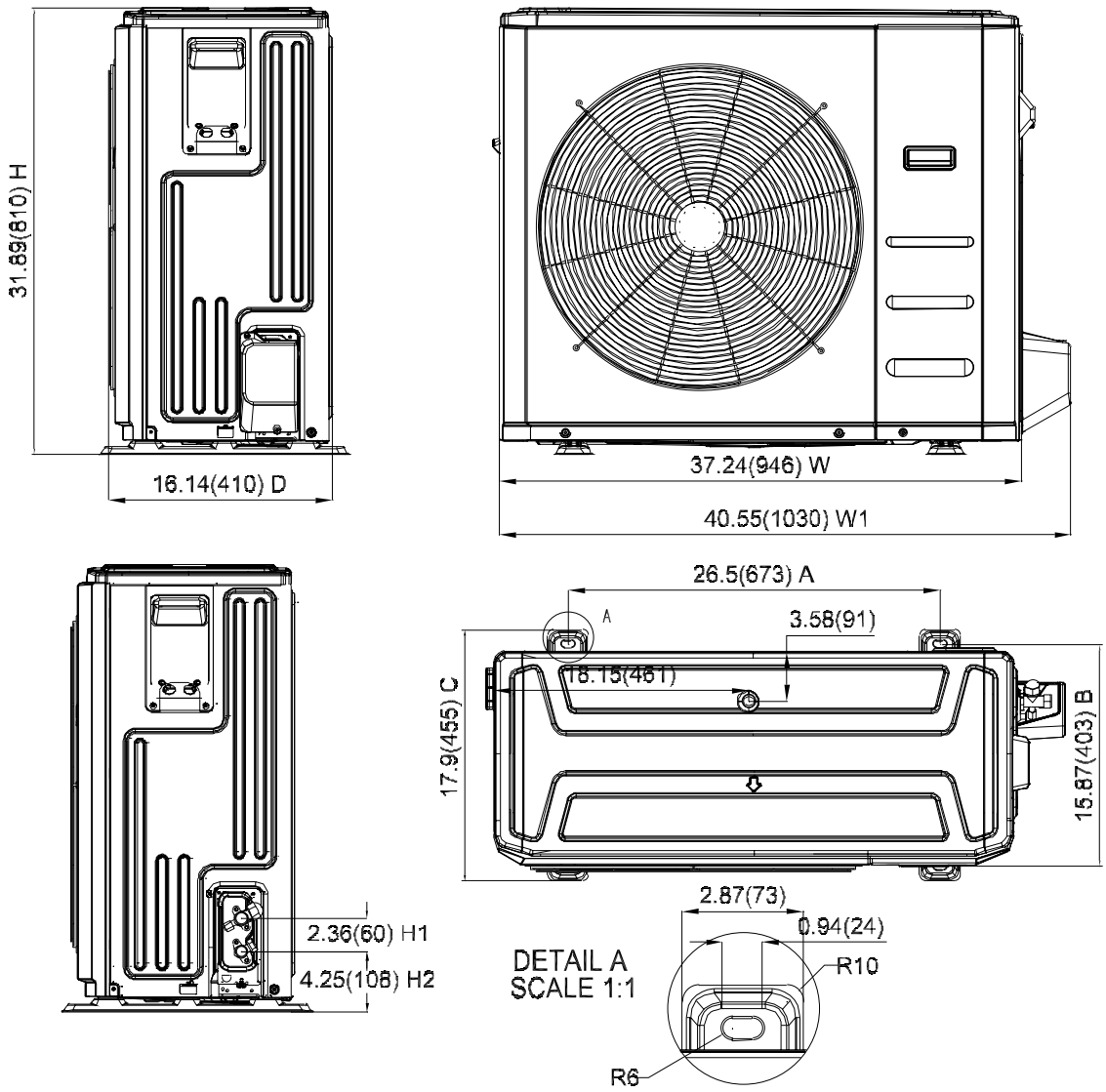
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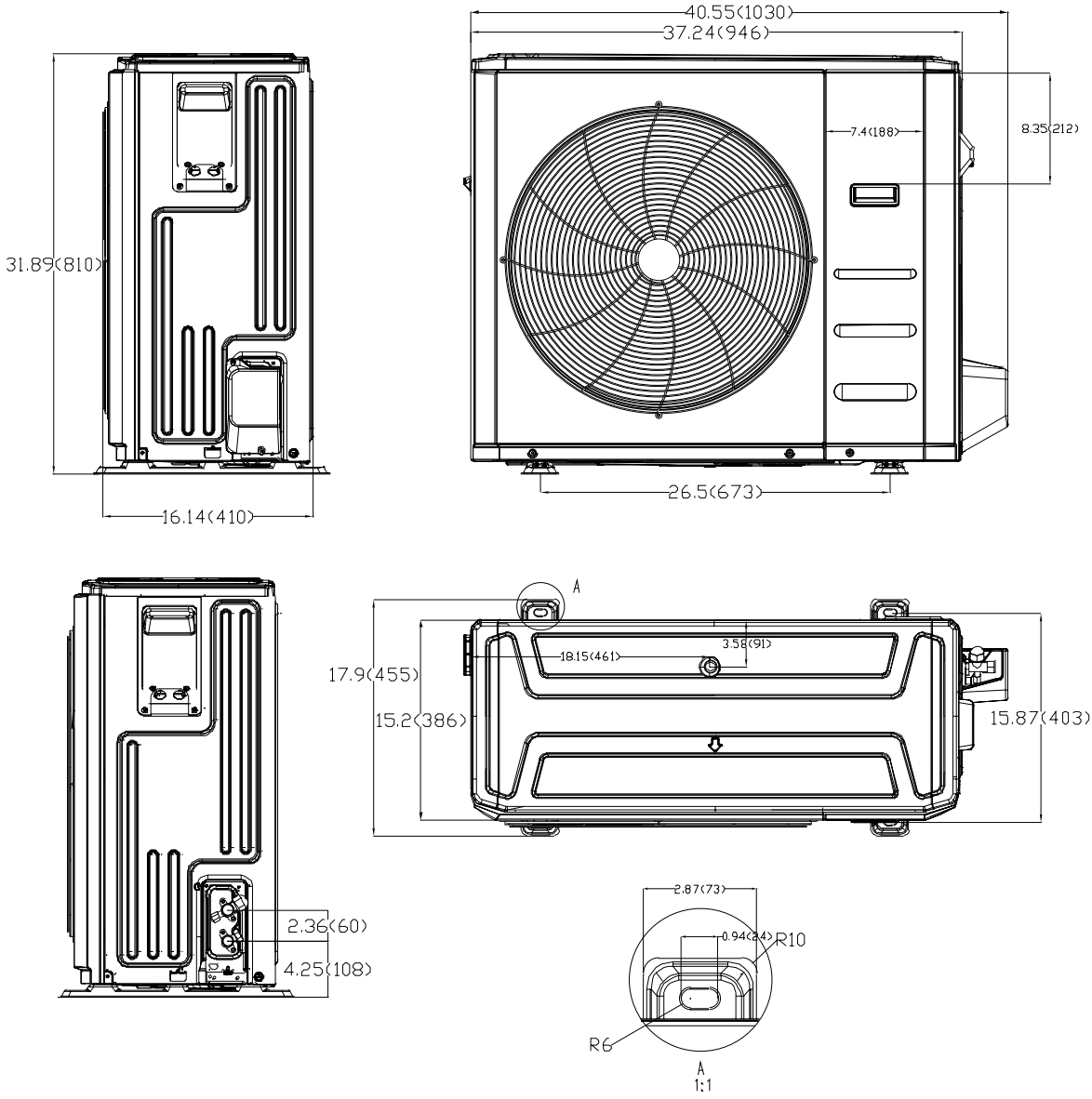
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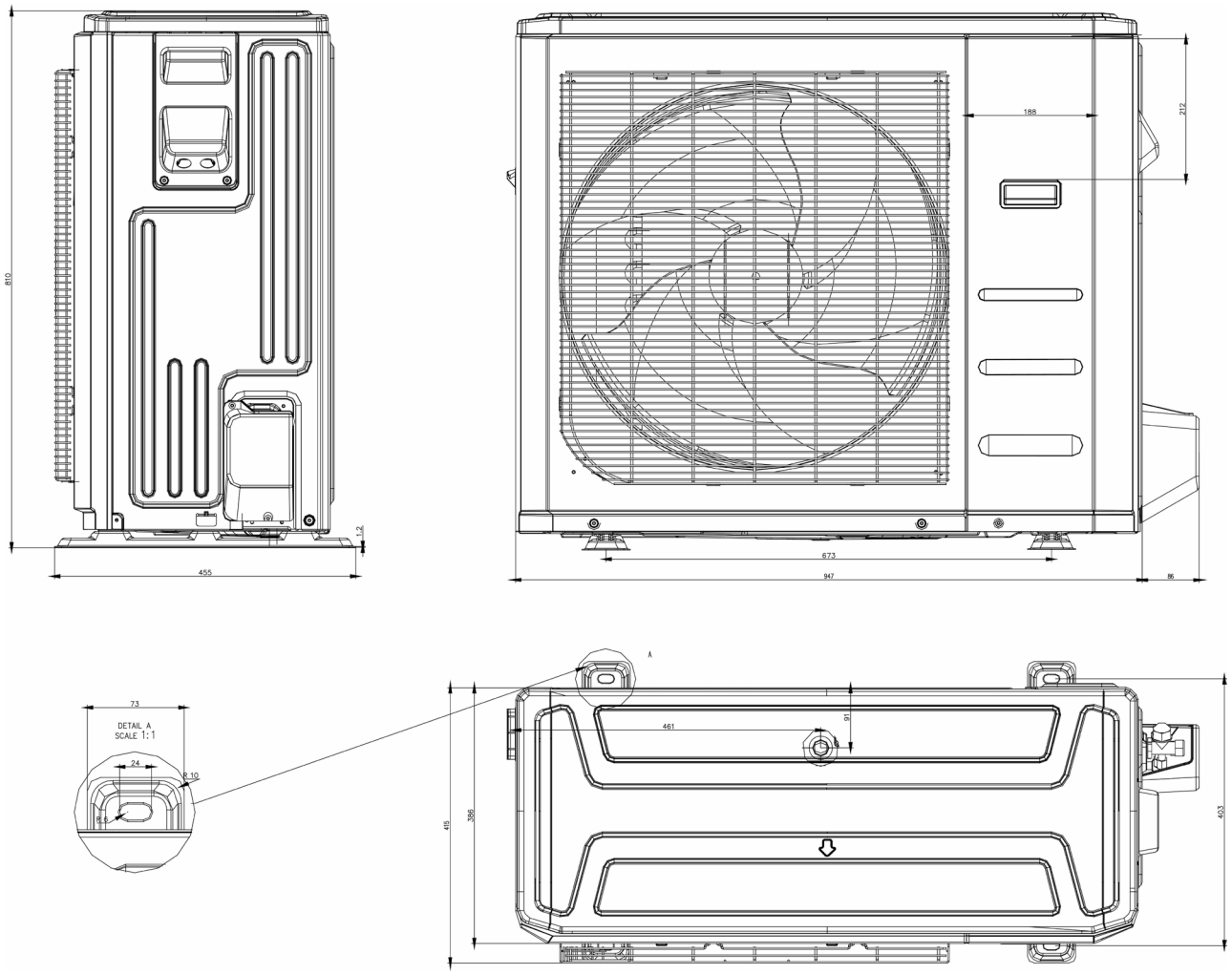
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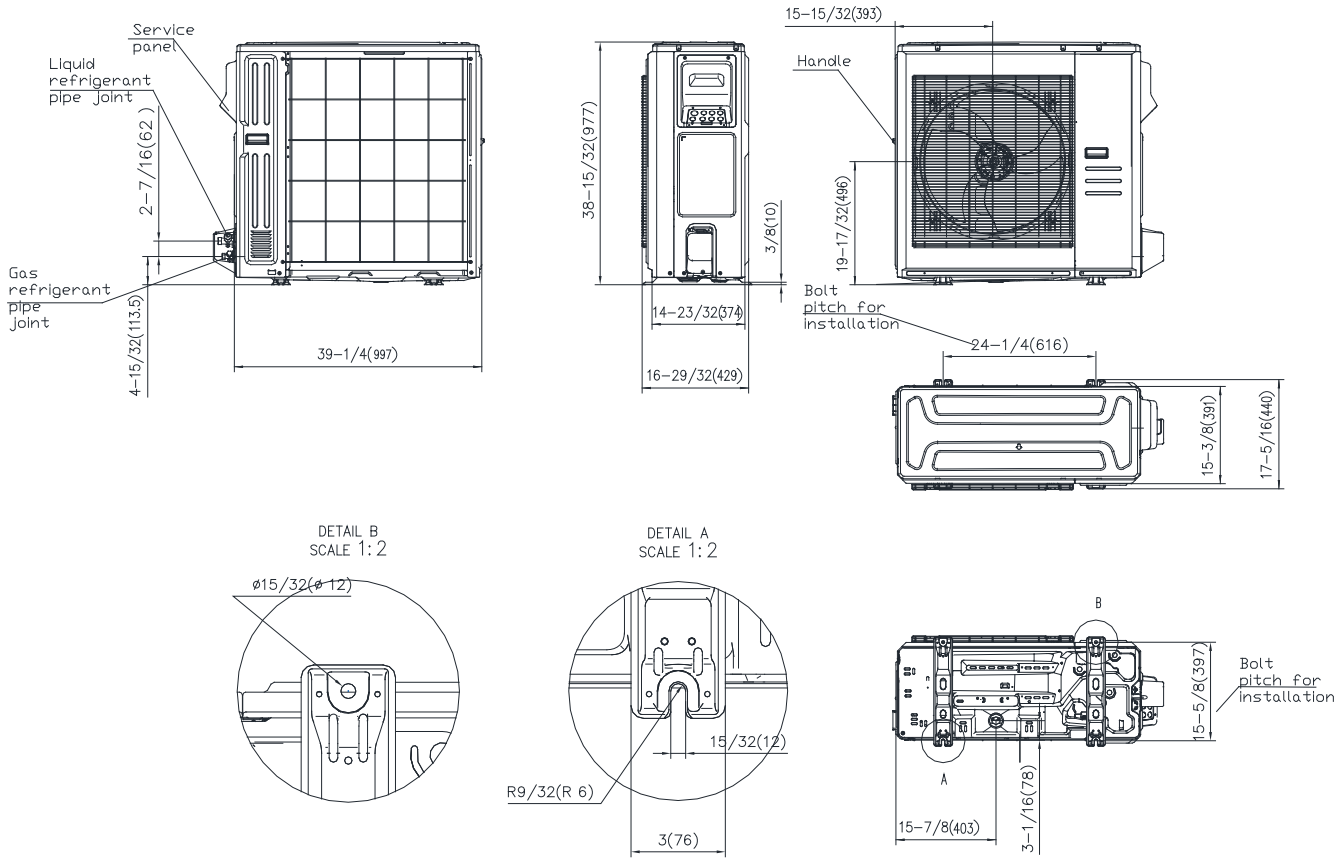
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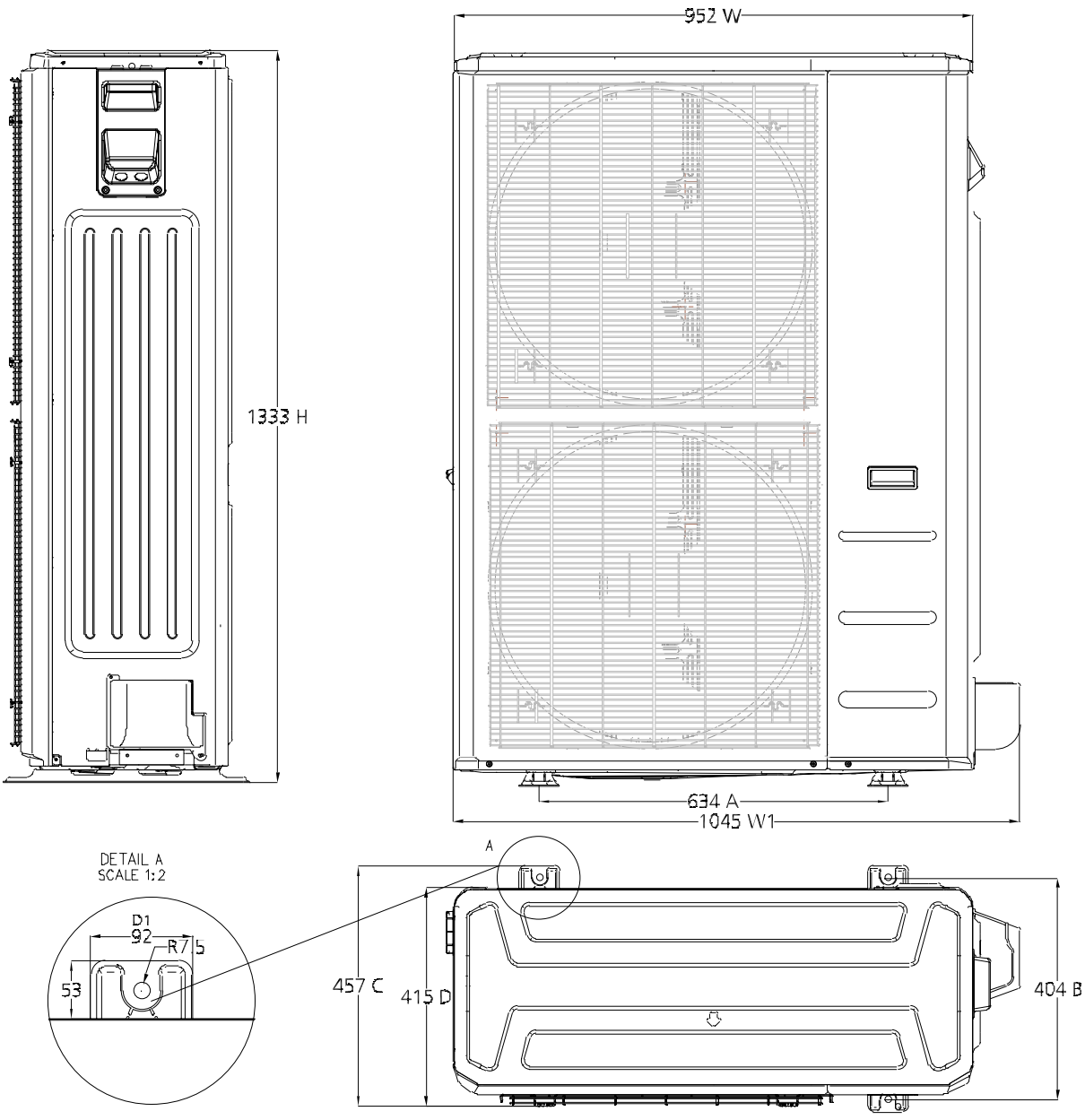
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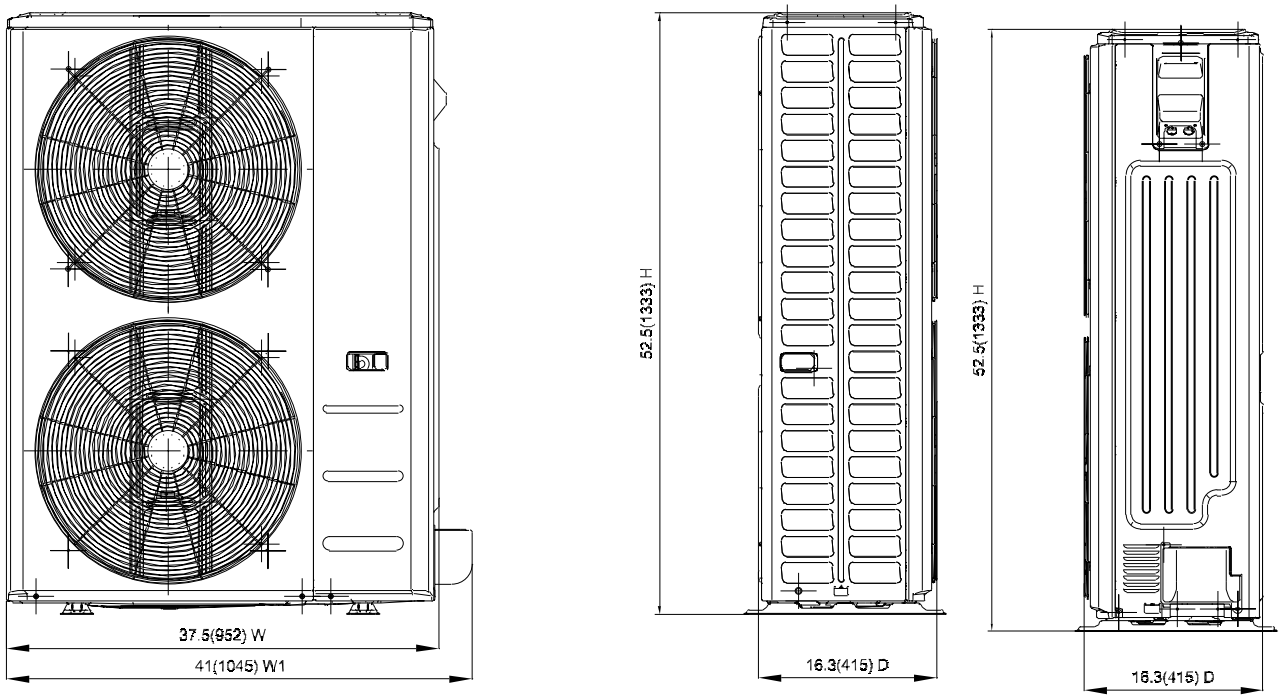
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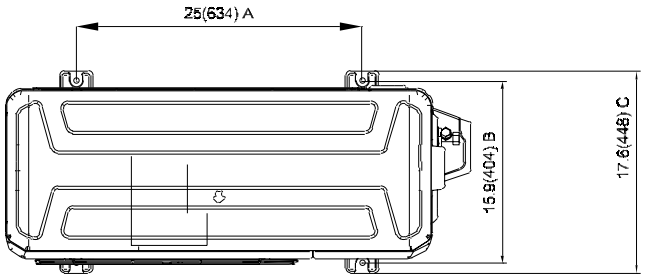


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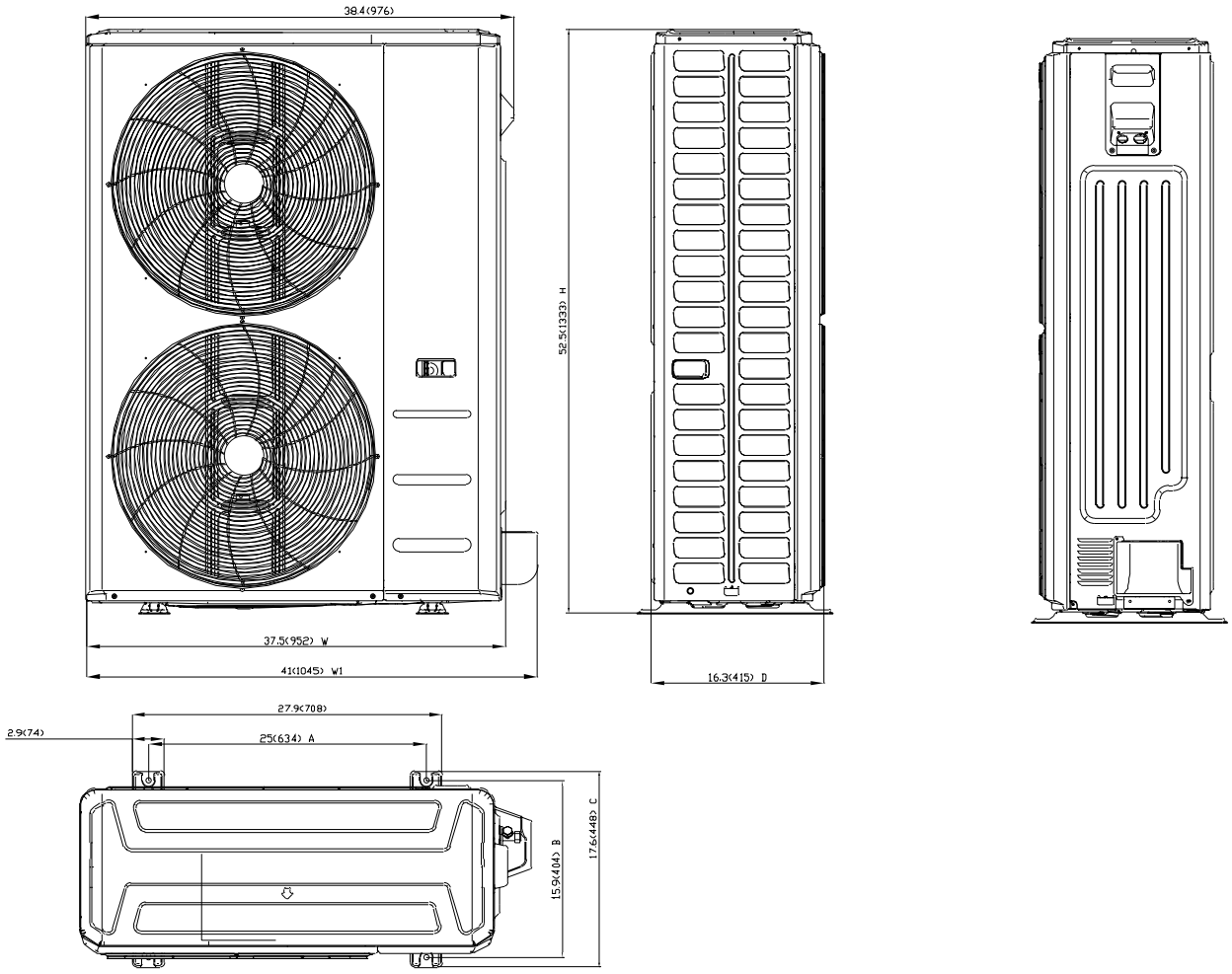


Panel Plate E30(Rounded grille 1)

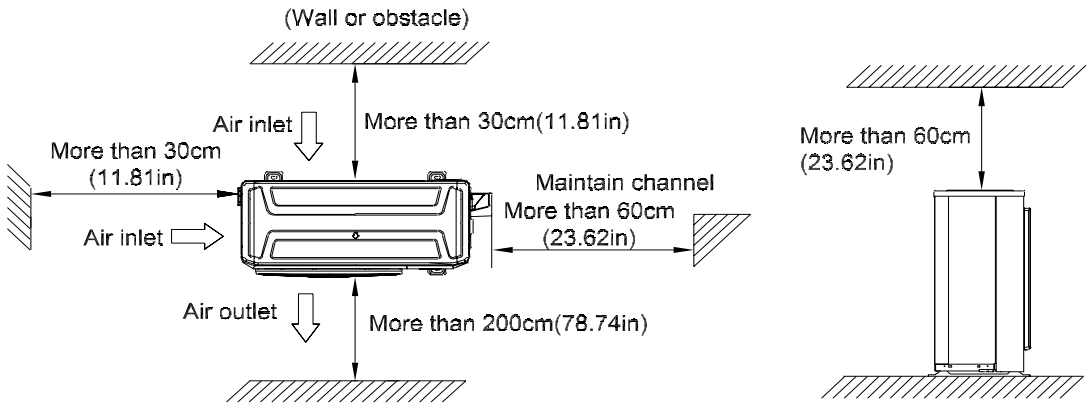




Panel Plate E30(Rounded grille 2)



2. Service Place



3. Capacity Correction Factor for Height Difference

Capacity(Btu/h)	6k~9k		Pipe Length (m/ft)			
Cooling			7.5/24.6	10/32.8	20/65.6	25/82
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	10/32.8		0.969	0.936	0.920
		5/16.4	0.995	0.979	0.946	0.929
		0	1.000	0.984	0.951	0.934
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	1.000	0.984	0.951	0.934
		-10/-32.8		0.984	0.951	0.934
Heating			7.5/24.6	10/32.8	20/65.6	25/82
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	10/32.8		0.989	0.967	0.956
		5/16.4	1.000	0.989	0.967	0.956
		0	1.000	0.989	0.967	0.956
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	0.992	0.981	0.959	0.948
		-10/-32.8		0.973	0.952	0.941

Capacity(Btu/h)	12k		Pipe Length (m/ft)			
Cooling			7.5/24.6	10/32.8	20/65.6	25/82
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	10/32.8		0.974	0.953	0.942
		5/16.4	0.995	0.984	0.962	0.951
		0	1.000	0.989	0.967	0.956
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	1.000	0.989	0.967	0.956
		-10/-32.8		0.989	0.967	0.956
Heating			7.5/24.6	10/32.8	20/65.6	25/82
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	10/32.8		0.994	0.981	0.974
		5/16.4	1.000	0.994	0.981	0.974
		0	1.000	0.994	0.981	0.974
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	0.992	0.986	0.973	0.966
		-10/-32.8		0.978	0.965	0.958

Capacity(Btu/h)	18k		Pipe Length (m/ft)			
Cooling			7.5/24.6	10/32.8	20/65.6	30/98.4
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	20/65.6			0.941	0.919
		10/32.8		0.974	0.951	0.928
		5/16.4	0.995	0.983	0.960	0.937
		0	1.000	0.988	0.965	0.942
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	1.000	0.988	0.965	0.942
		-10/-32.8		0.988	0.965	0.942
		-20/-65.6			0.965	0.942

Capacity(Btu/h)	18k		Pipe Length (m/ft)			
Heating			7.5/24.6	10/32.8	20/65.6	30/98.4
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	20/65.6			0.987	0.978
		10/32.8		0.996	0.987	0.978
		5/16.4	1.000	0.996	0.987	0.978
		0	1.000	0.996	0.987	0.978
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	0.992	0.988	0.979	0.970
		-10/-32.8		0.980	0.971	0.962
		-20/-65.6			0.963	0.955

Capacity (Btu/h)	24k		Pipe Length (m/ft)					
Cooling			7.5/24.6	10/32.8	20/65.6	30/98.4	40/131.2	50/164
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	25/82				0.917	0.898	0.879
		20/65.6			0.946	0.926	0.907	0.887
		10/32.8		0.975	0.955	0.936	0.916	0.896
		5/16.4	0.995	0.985	0.965	0.945	0.925	0.905
		0	1.000	0.990	0.970	0.950	0.930	0.910
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	1.000	0.990	0.970	0.950	0.930	0.910
		-10/-32.8		0.990	0.970	0.950	0.930	0.910
		-20/-65.6			0.970	0.950	0.930	0.910
		-25/-82				0.950	0.930	0.910
Heating			7.5/24.6	10/32.8	20/65.6	30/98.4	40/131.2	50/164
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	25/82				0.984	0.978	0.972
		20/65.6			0.991	0.984	0.978	0.972
		10/32.8		0.997	0.991	0.984	0.978	0.972
		5/16.4	1.000	0.997	0.991	0.984	0.978	0.972
		0	1.000	0.997	0.991	0.984	0.978	0.972
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	0.992	0.989	0.983	0.977	0.970	0.964
		-10/-32.8		0.981	0.975	0.969	0.963	0.957
		-20/-65.6			0.967	0.961	0.955	0.949
		-25/-82				0.953	0.947	0.941

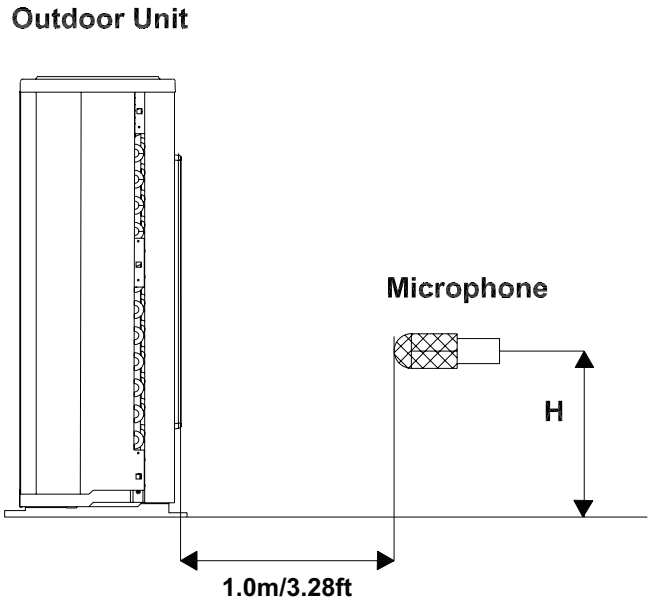
Capacity (Btu/h)	30k		Pipe Length (m/ft)					
Cooling			7.5/24.6	10/32.8	20/65.6	30/98.4	40/131.2	50/164
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	25/82				0.891	0.862	0.832
		20/65.6			0.930	0.900	0.871	0.841
		10/32.8		0.970	0.940	0.910	0.879	0.849
		5/16.4	0.995	0.980	0.949	0.919	0.888	0.858
		0	1.000	0.985	0.954	0.923	0.893	0.862
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	1.000	0.985	0.954	0.923	0.893	0.862
		-10/-32.8		0.985	0.954	0.923	0.893	0.862
		-20/-65.6			0.954	0.923	0.893	0.862
		-25/-82				0.923	0.893	0.862
Heating			7.5/24.6	10/32.8	20/65.6	30/98.4	40/131.2	50/164
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	25/82				0.961	0.945	0.929
		20/65.6			0.976	0.961	0.945	0.929
		10/32.8		0.992	0.976	0.961	0.945	0.929
		5/16.4	1.000	0.992	0.976	0.961	0.945	0.929
		0	1.000	0.992	0.976	0.961	0.945	0.929
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	0.992	0.984	0.969	0.953	0.937	0.922
		-10/-32.8		0.976	0.961	0.945	0.930	0.914
		-20/-65.6			0.953	0.938	0.922	0.907
		-25/-82				0.930	0.915	0.900

Capacity (Btu/h)	36k		Pipe Length (m/ft)					
Cooling			7.5/24.6	15/49.2	25/82	35/114.8	50/164	65/213.3
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	30/98.4				0.889	0.850	0.812
		20/65.6			0.924	0.898	0.859	0.820
		10/32.8		0.959	0.933	0.907	0.868	0.828
		5/16.4	0.995	0.969	0.942	0.916	0.876	0.837
		0	1.000	0.974	0.947	0.921	0.881	0.841
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	1.000	0.974	0.947	0.921	0.881	0.841
		-10/-32.8		0.974	0.947	0.921	0.881	0.841
		-20/-65.6			0.947	0.921	0.881	0.841
		-30/-98.4				0.921	0.881	0.841
Heating			7.5/24.6	15/49.2	25/82	35/114.8	50/164	65/213.3
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	30/98.4				0.964	0.945	0.927
		20/65.6			0.976	0.964	0.945	0.927
		10/32.8		0.988	0.976	0.964	0.945	0.927
		5/16.4	1.000	0.988	0.976	0.964	0.945	0.927
		0	1.000	0.988	0.976	0.964	0.945	0.927
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	0.992	0.980	0.968	0.956	0.938	0.920
		-10/-32.8		0.972	0.960	0.948	0.930	0.912
		-20/-65.6			0.952	0.941	0.923	0.905
		-30/-98.4				0.933	0.915	0.898

Capacity (Btu/h)	48k		Pipe Length (m/ft)					
Cooling			7.5/24.6	15/49.2	25/82	35/114.8	50/164	65/213.3
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	30/98.4				0.884	0.843	0.802
		20/65.6			0.920	0.893	0.852	0.810
		10/32.8		0.957	0.930	0.902	0.860	0.819
		5/16.4	0.995	0.967	0.939	0.911	0.869	0.827
		0	1.000	0.972	0.944	0.916	0.873	0.831
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	1.000	0.972	0.944	0.916	0.873	0.831
		-10/-32.8		0.972	0.944	0.916	0.873	0.831
		-20/-65.6			0.944	0.916	0.873	0.831
		-30/-98.4				0.916	0.873	0.831
Heating			7.5/24.6	15/49.2	25/82	35/114.8	50/164	65/213.3
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	30/98.4				0.958	0.936	0.915
		20/65.6			0.972	0.958	0.936	0.915
		10/32.8		0.986	0.972	0.958	0.936	0.915
		5/16.4	1.000	0.986	0.972	0.958	0.936	0.915
		0	1.000	0.986	0.972	0.958	0.936	0.915
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	0.992	0.978	0.964	0.950	0.929	0.908
		-10/-32.8		0.970	0.956	0.942	0.921	0.900
		-20/-65.6			0.949	0.935	0.914	0.893
		-30/-98.4				0.927	0.907	0.886

Capacity (Btu/h)	60k		Pipe Length (m/ft)					
Cooling			7.5/24.6	15/49.2	25/82	35/114.8	50/164	65/213.3
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	30/98.4				0.870	0.823	0.775
		20/65.6			0.911	0.879	0.831	0.783
		10/32.8		0.953	0.920	0.888	0.840	0.791
		5/16.4	0.995	0.962	0.930	0.897	0.848	0.799
		0	1.000	0.967	0.934	0.902	0.852	0.803
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	1.000	0.967	0.934	0.902	0.852	0.803
		-10/-32.8		0.967	0.934	0.902	0.852	0.803
		-20/-65.6			0.934	0.902	0.852	0.803
		-30/-98.4				0.902	0.852	0.803
Heating			7.5/24.6	15/49.2	25/82	35/114.8	50/164	65/213.3
Height difference H (m)	Indoor Upper than Outdoor	30/98.4				0.955	0.932	0.909
		20/65.6			0.970	0.955	0.932	0.909
		10/32.8		0.985	0.970	0.955	0.932	0.909
		5/16.4	1.000	0.985	0.970	0.955	0.932	0.909
		0	1.000	0.985	0.970	0.955	0.932	0.909
	Outdoor Upper than Indoor	-5/-16.4	0.992	0.977	0.962	0.947	0.924	0.902
		-10/-32.8		0.969	0.954	0.939	0.917	0.895
		-20/-65.6			0.947	0.932	0.910	0.887
		-30/-98.4				0.924	0.902	0.880

4. Noise Criterion Curves



Note: H= 0.5 × height of outdoor unit

Notes:

-Sound measured at 1.0m/3.25ft away from the center of the unit.

-Data is valid at free field condition

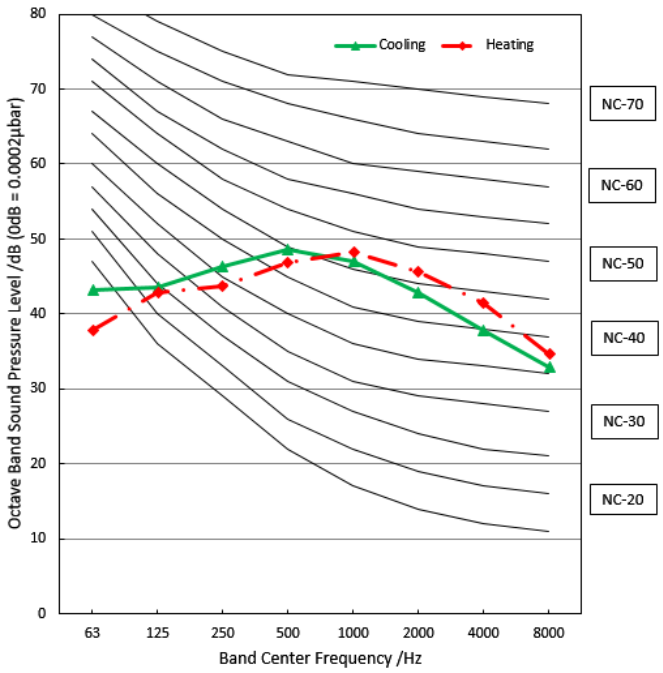
-Data is valid at nominal operation condition

-Reference acoustic pressure OdB=20μPa

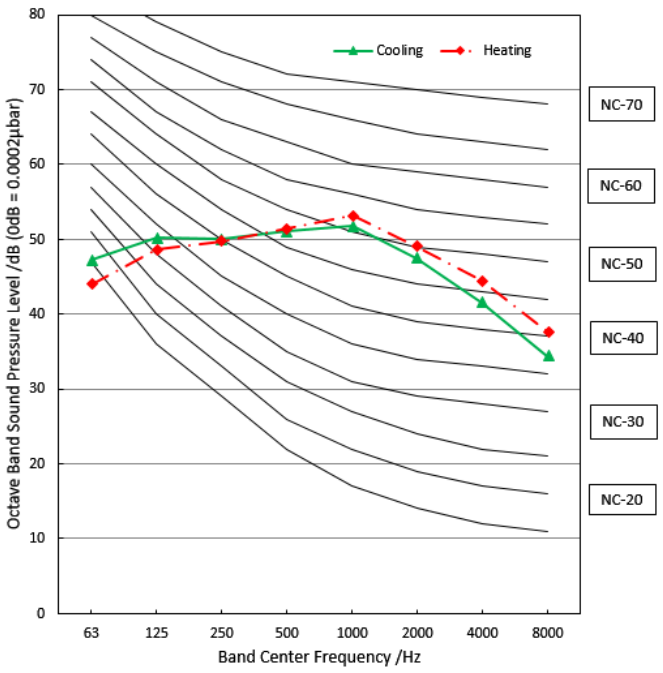
-Sound level will vary depending on arrange off actors such as the construction (acoustic absorption coefficient) of particular room in which the equipment is installed.

-The operating conditions are assumed to be standard.

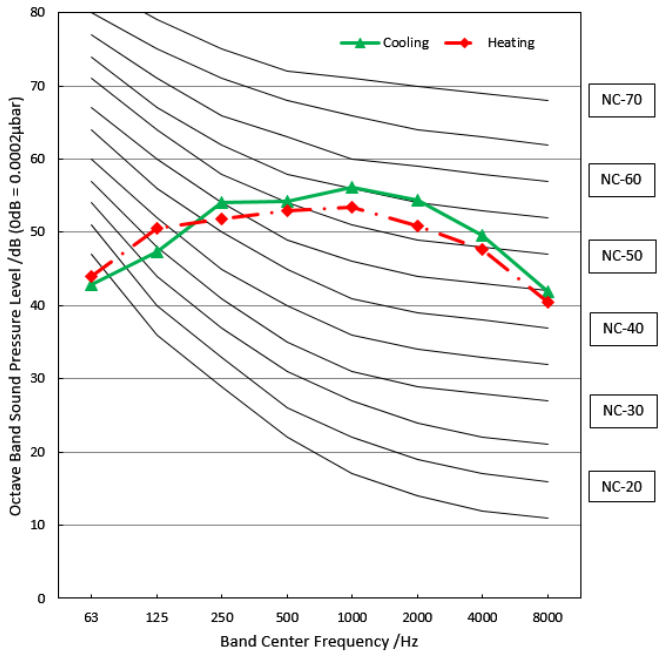
ACIQ-18-EHPB



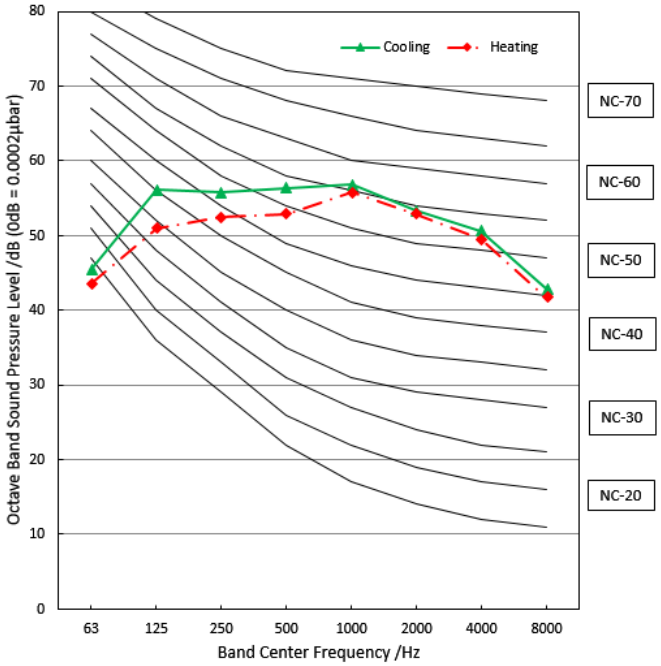
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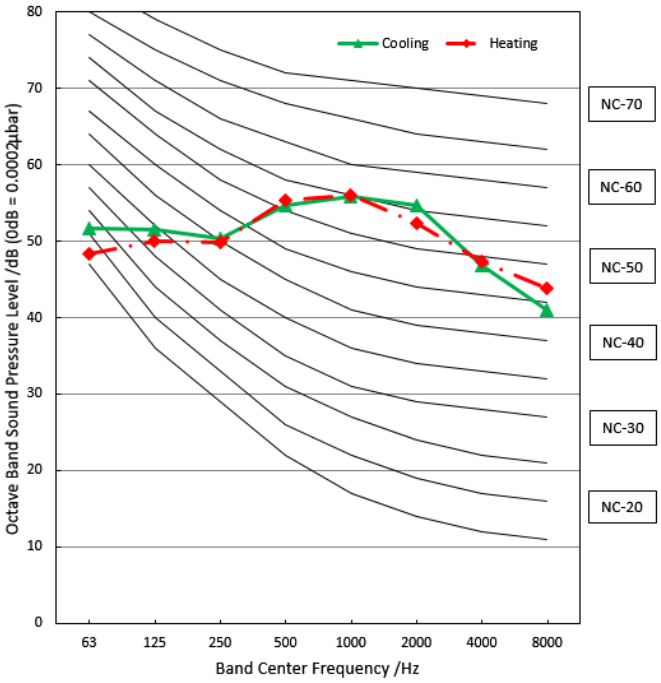
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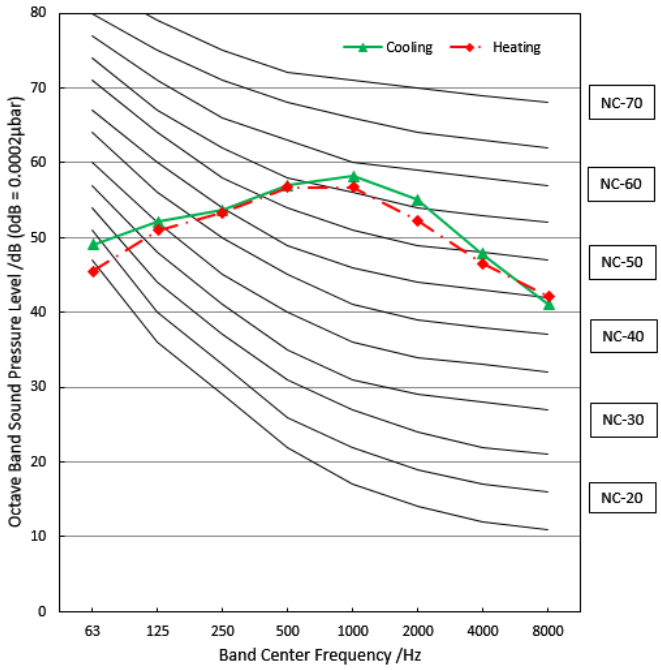
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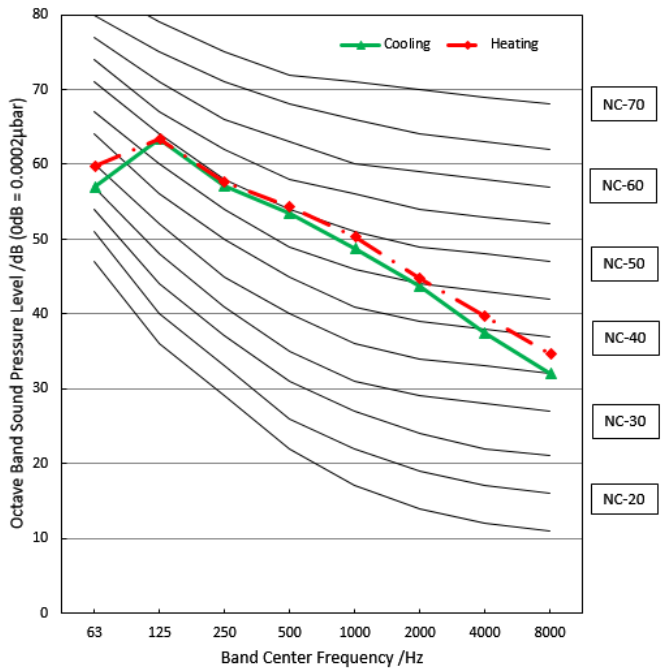
ACIQ-48-EHPB



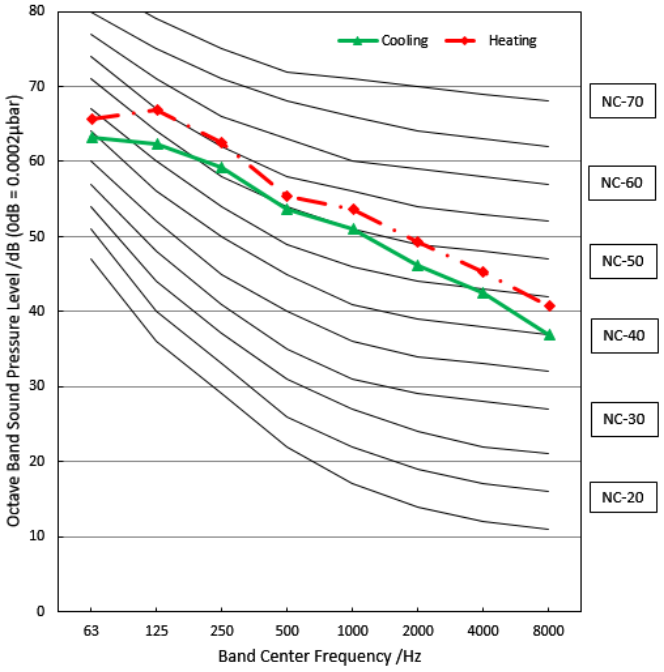
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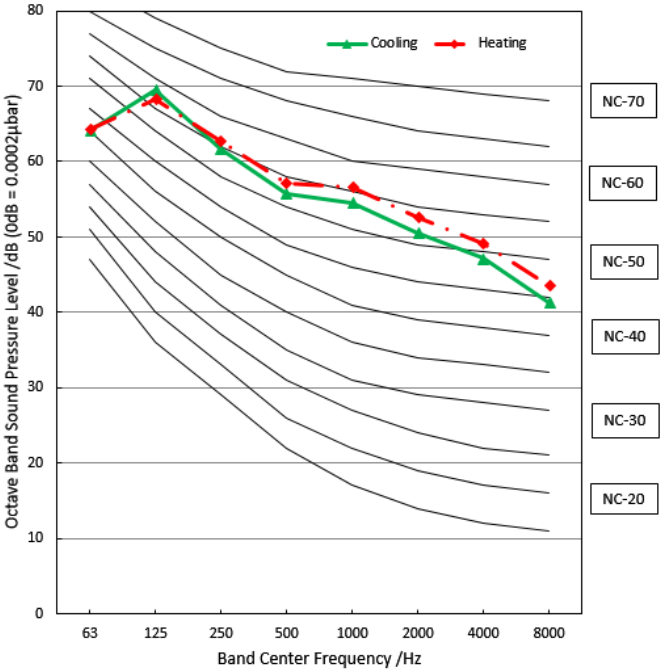
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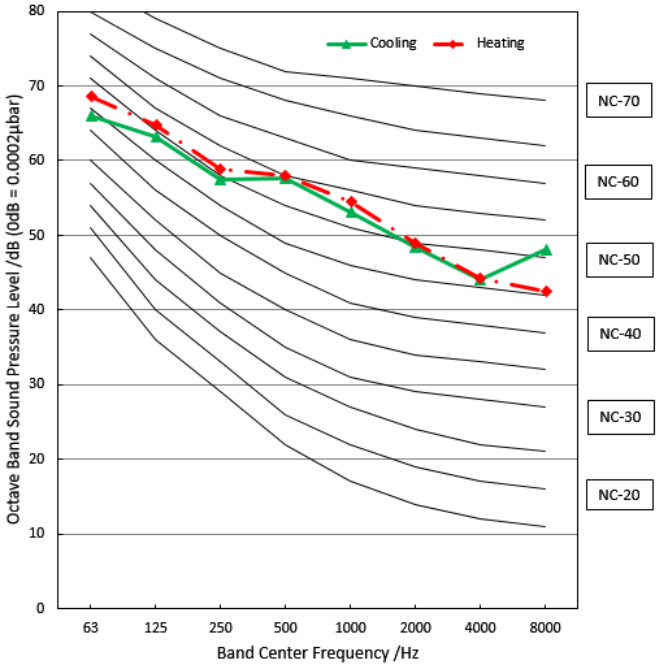
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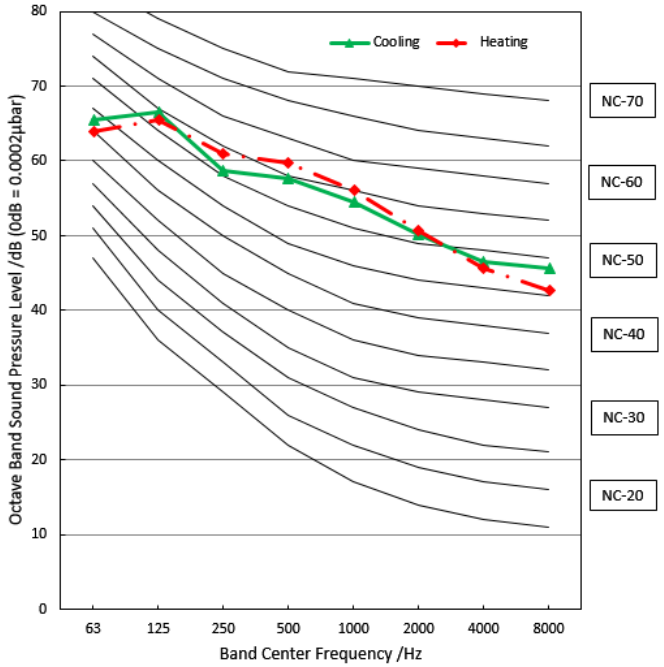
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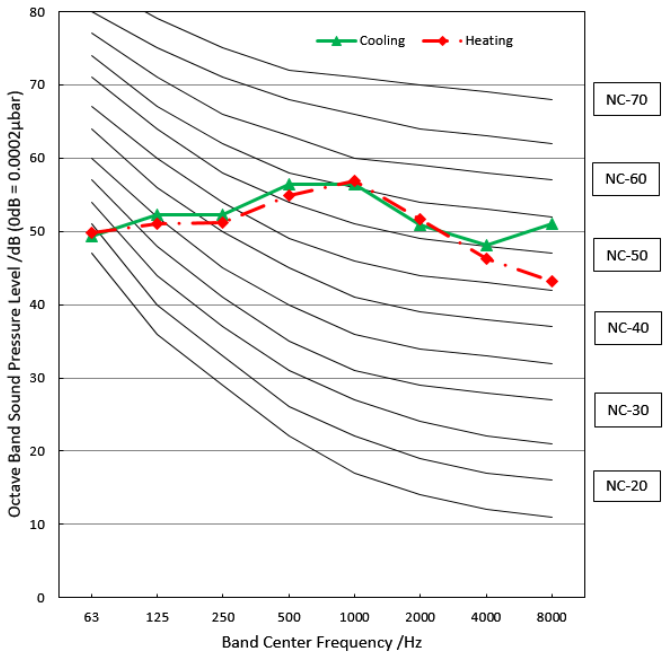
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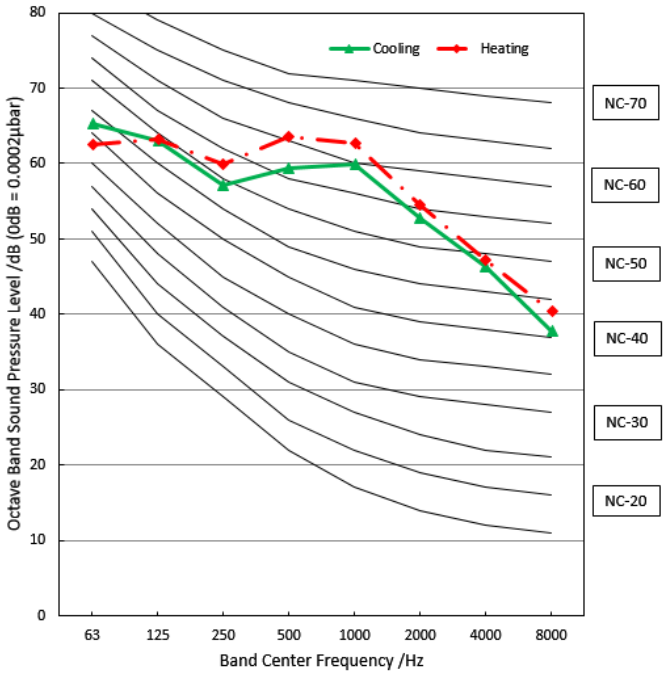
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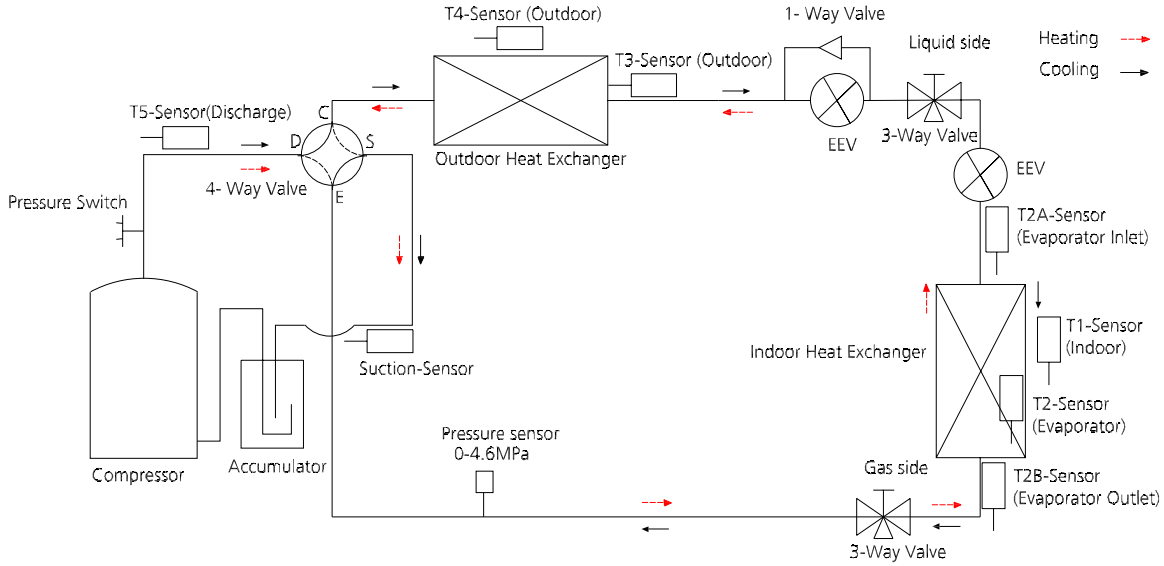
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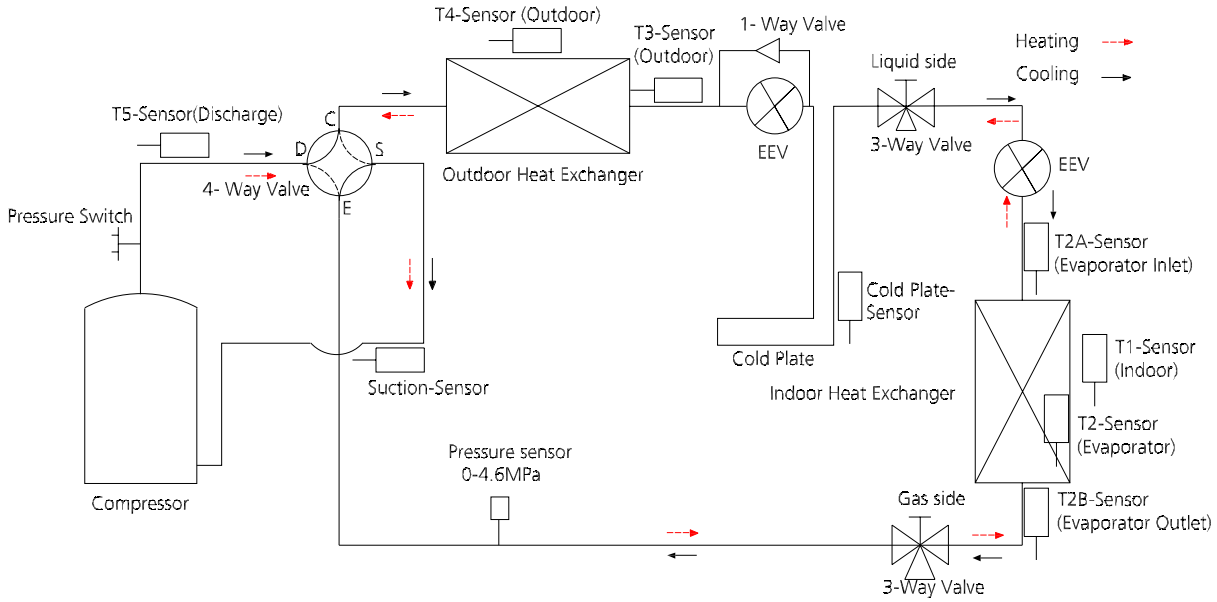
ACIQ-36-HPC



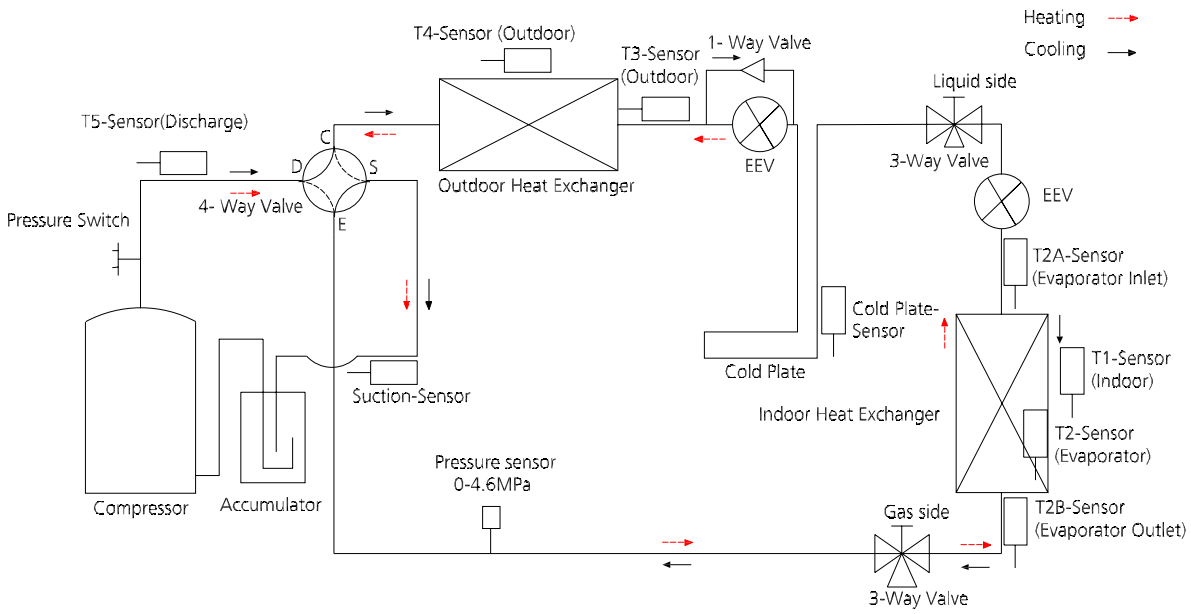
5. Refrigerant Cycle Diagrams



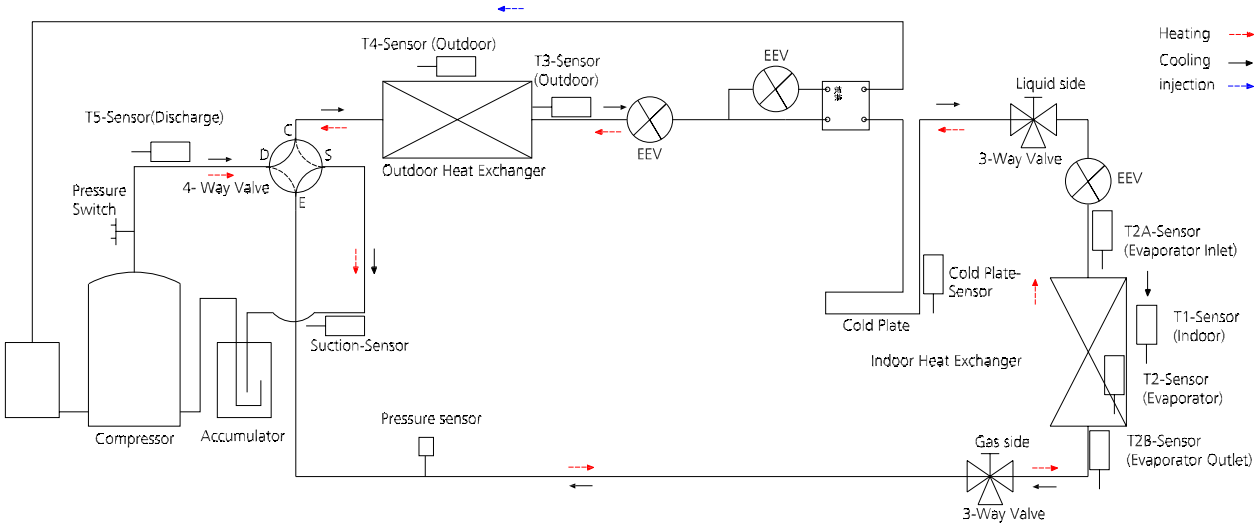
Model No.	Pipe Size (Diameter:ø) mm(inch)		Piping length (m/ft)		Elevation (m/ft)		Additional Refrigerant
	Gas	Liquid	Rated	Max.	Rated	Max.	
ACIQ-18-EHPB	19(3/4)	9.52(3/8)	7.5/24.6	30/98.4	0	20/65.6	65g/m (0.69oz/ft)



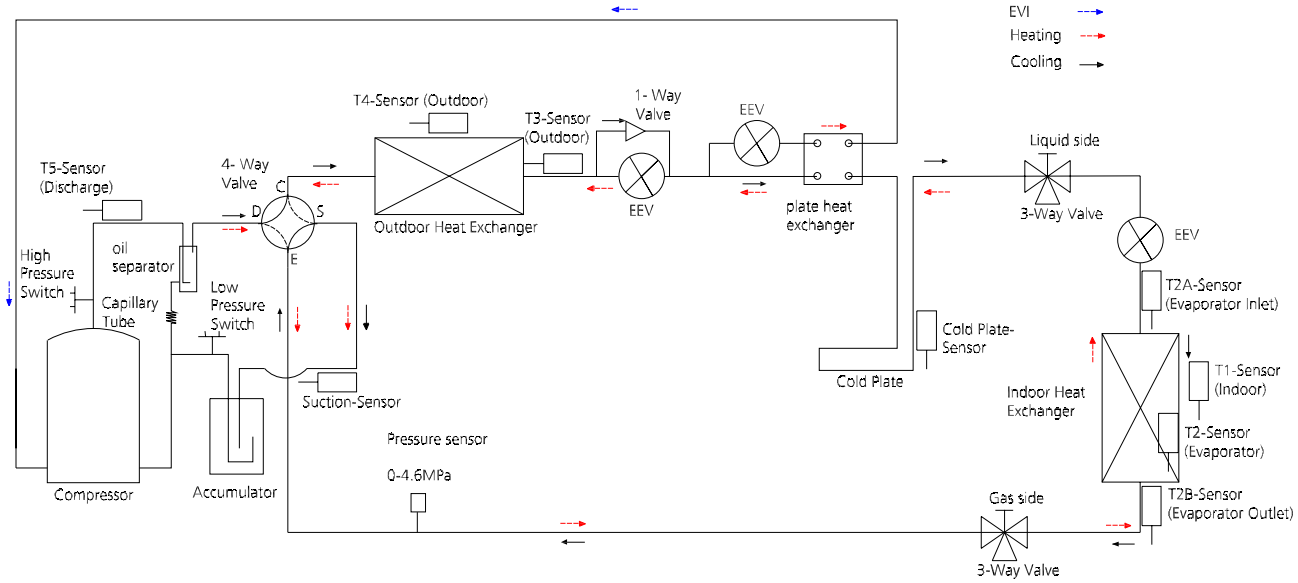
Model No.	Pipe Size (Diameter:ø) mm(inch)		Piping length (m/ft)		Elevation (m/ft)		Additional Refrigerant
	Gas	Liquid	Rated	Max.	Rated	Max.	
ACIQ-24-HPB	19(3/4)	9.52(3/8)	7.5/24.6	50/164	0	25/82	65g/m (0.69oz/ft)
ACIQ-30-EHPB	19(3/4)	9.52(3/8)	7.5/24.6	50/164	0	25/82	



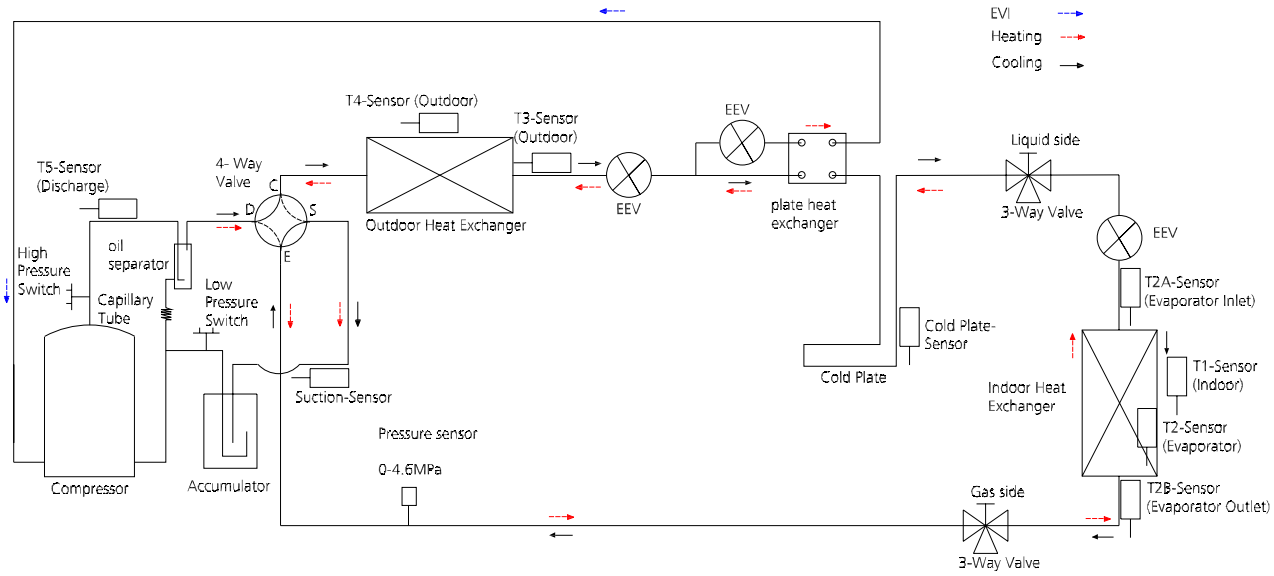
Model No.	Pipe Size (Diameter:ø) mm(inch)		Piping length (m/ft)		Elevation (m/ft)		Additional Refrigerant
	Gas	Liquid	Rated	Max.	Rated	Max.	
ACIQ-18-HPB	19(3/4)	9.52(3/8)	7.5/24.6	30/98.4	0	20/65.6	65g/m (0.69oz/ft)
ACIQ-24-EHPB	19(3/4)	9.52(3/8)	7.5/24.6	50/164	0	25/82	
ACIQ-30-HPB	19(3/4)	9.52(3/8)	7.5/24.6	50/164	0	25/82	
ACIQ-36-EHPB	19(3/4)	9.52(3/8)	7.5/24.6	65/213	0	30/98.4	
ACIQ-48-EHPB	19(3/4)	9.52(3/8)	7.5/24.6	65/213	0	30/98.4	
ACIQ-60-EHPB	22(7/8)	9.52(3/8)	7.5/24.6	65/213	0	30/98.4	



Model No.	Pipe Size (Diameter:ø) mm(inch)		Piping length (m/ft)		Elevation (m/ft)		Additional Refrigerant
	Gas	Liquid	Rated	Max.	Rated	Max.	
ACIQ-36-HPC	19(3/4)	9.52(3/8)	7.5/24.6	65/213	0	30/98.4	65g/m (0.69oz/ft)



Model No.	Pipe Size (Diameter:ø) mm(inch)		Piping length (m/ft)		Elevation (m/ft)		Additional Refrigerant
	Gas	Liquid	Rated	Max.	Rated	Max.	
ACIQ-36-HPB	19(3/4)	9.52(3/8)	7.5/24.6	65/213	0	30/98.4	65g/m (0.69oz/ft)
ACIQ-48-HPB	19(3/4)	9.52(3/8)	7.5/24.6	65/213	0	30/98.4	



55K

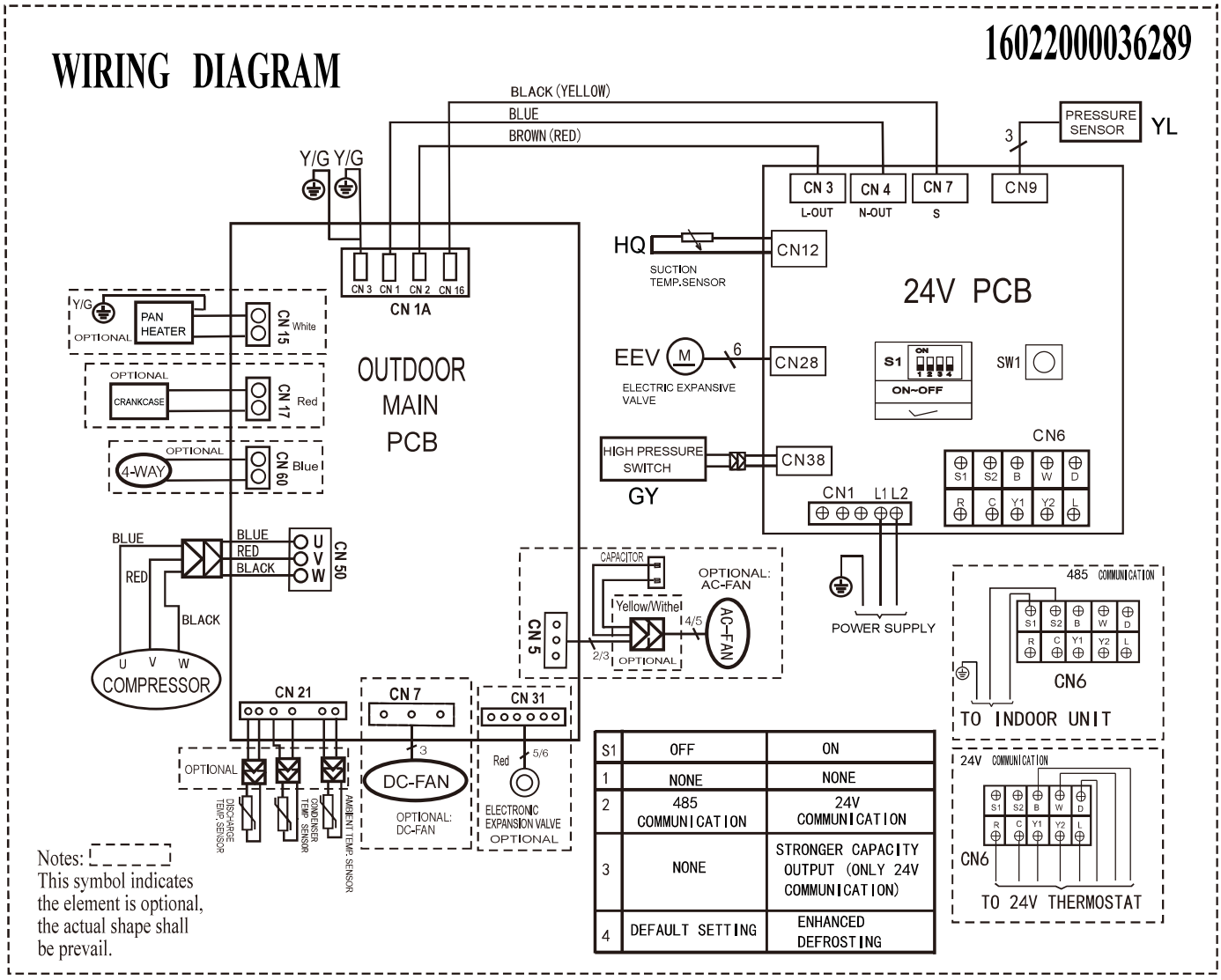
Model No.	Pipe Size (Diameter:ø) mm(inch)		Piping length (m/ft)		Elevation (m/ft)		Additional Refrigerant
	Gas	Liquid	Rated	Max.	Rated	Max.	
ACIQ-60-HPB	22(7/8)	9.52(3/8)	7.5/24.6	65/213	0	30/98.4	65g/m (0.69oz/ft)

6. Electrical Wiring Diagrams

ODU Model	ODU Wiring Diagram
ACIQ-18-EHPB	16022000036289
ACIQ-18-HPB	16022000036171
ACIQ-24-EHPB	
ACIQ-24-HPB	16022000036170
ACIQ-30-HPB	
ACIQ-30-EHPB	
ACIQ-36-EHPB	
ACIQ-36-HPC	16022000040551
ACIQ-36-HPB	16022000036969
ACIQ-48-HPB	
ACIQ-60-HPB	
ACIQ-48-EHPB	16022000036169
ACIQ-60-EHPB	

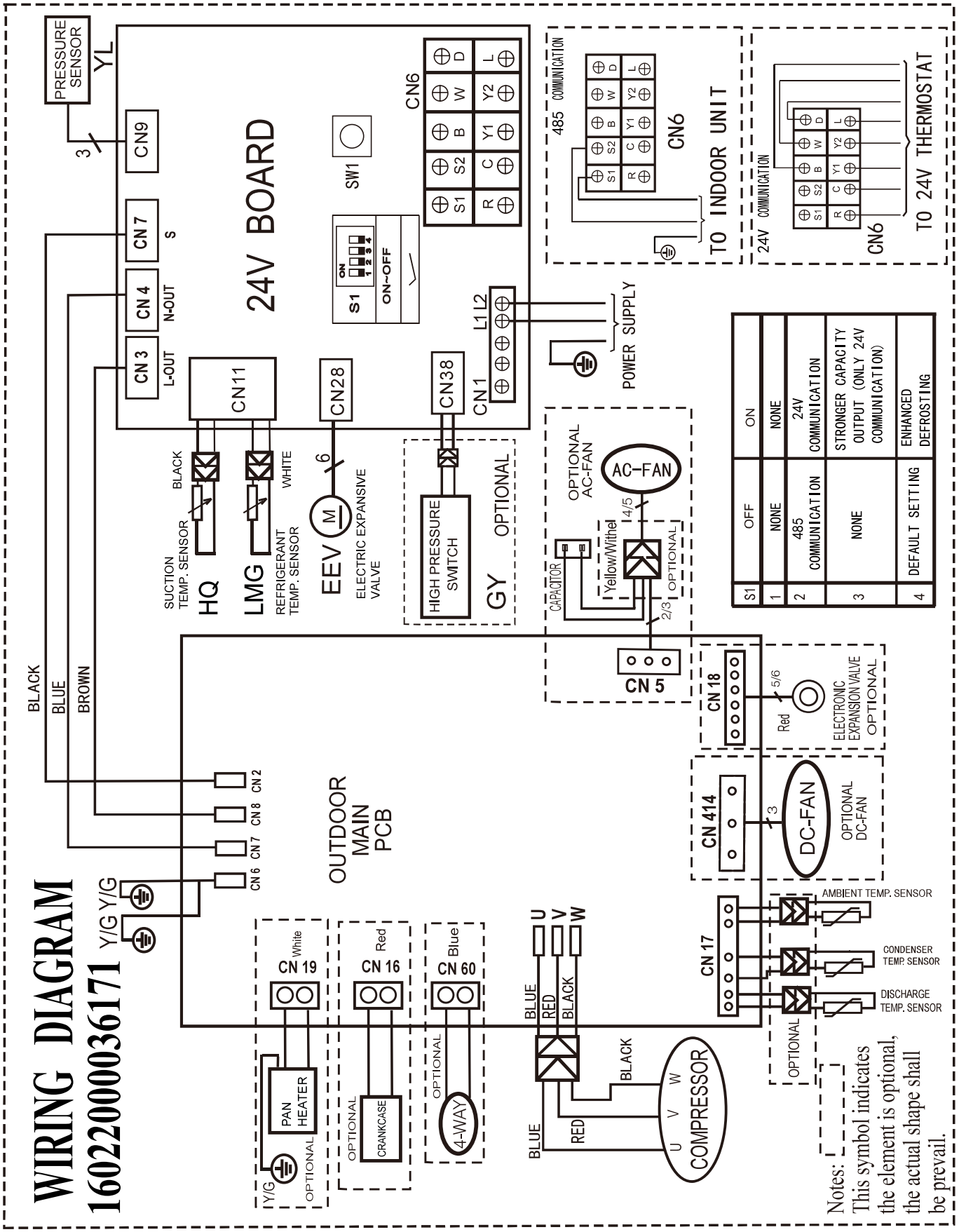
ODU Model	ODU Main Printed Circuit Board	Inverter Module Printed Board	24V Printed Board
ACIQ-18-EHPB	17122000046453	/	17122000054047
ACIQ-18-HPB	17122000048064	/	17122000054047
ACIQ-24-EHPB			
ACIQ-24-HPB	17122000047742	/	17122000054047
ACIQ-30-HPB			
ACIQ-30-EHPB			
ACIQ-36-EHPB			
ACIQ-36-HPC	17122300007152	/	17122000054047
ACIQ-36-HPB	17122000037804	17122000042012	17122000054047
ACIQ-48-HPB			
ACIQ-48-EHPB			
ACIQ-60-HPB			
ACIQ-60-EHPB			

Outdoor unit wiring diagram:16022000036289

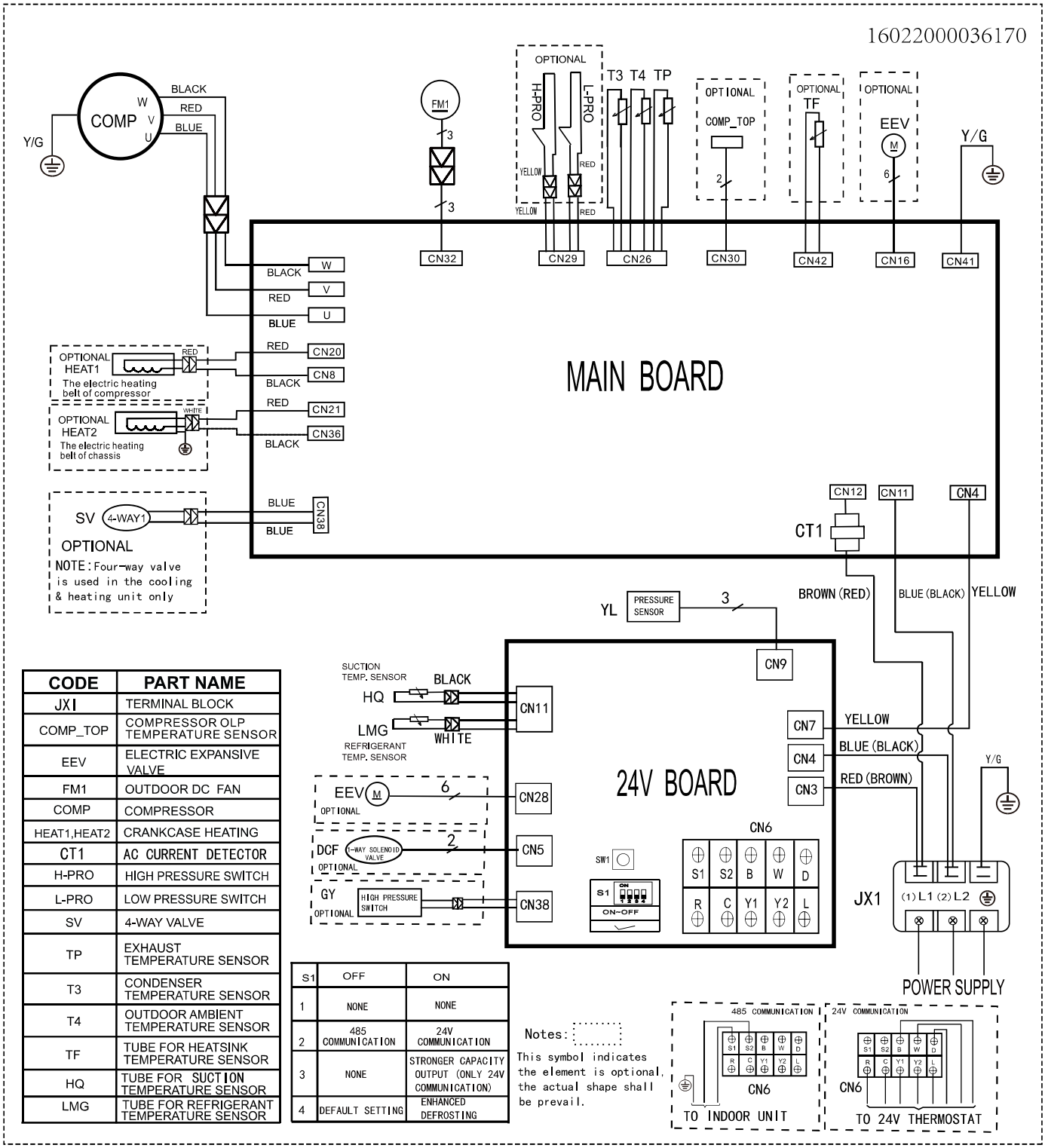


S1	OFF	ON
1	NONE	NONE
2	485 COMMUNICATION	24V COMMUNICATION
3	NONE	STRONGER CAPACITY OUTPUT (ONLY 24V COMMUNICATION)
4	DEFAULT SETTING	ENHANCED DEFROSTING

Outdoor unit wiring diagram:16022000036171



Outdoor unit wiring diagram:16022000036170



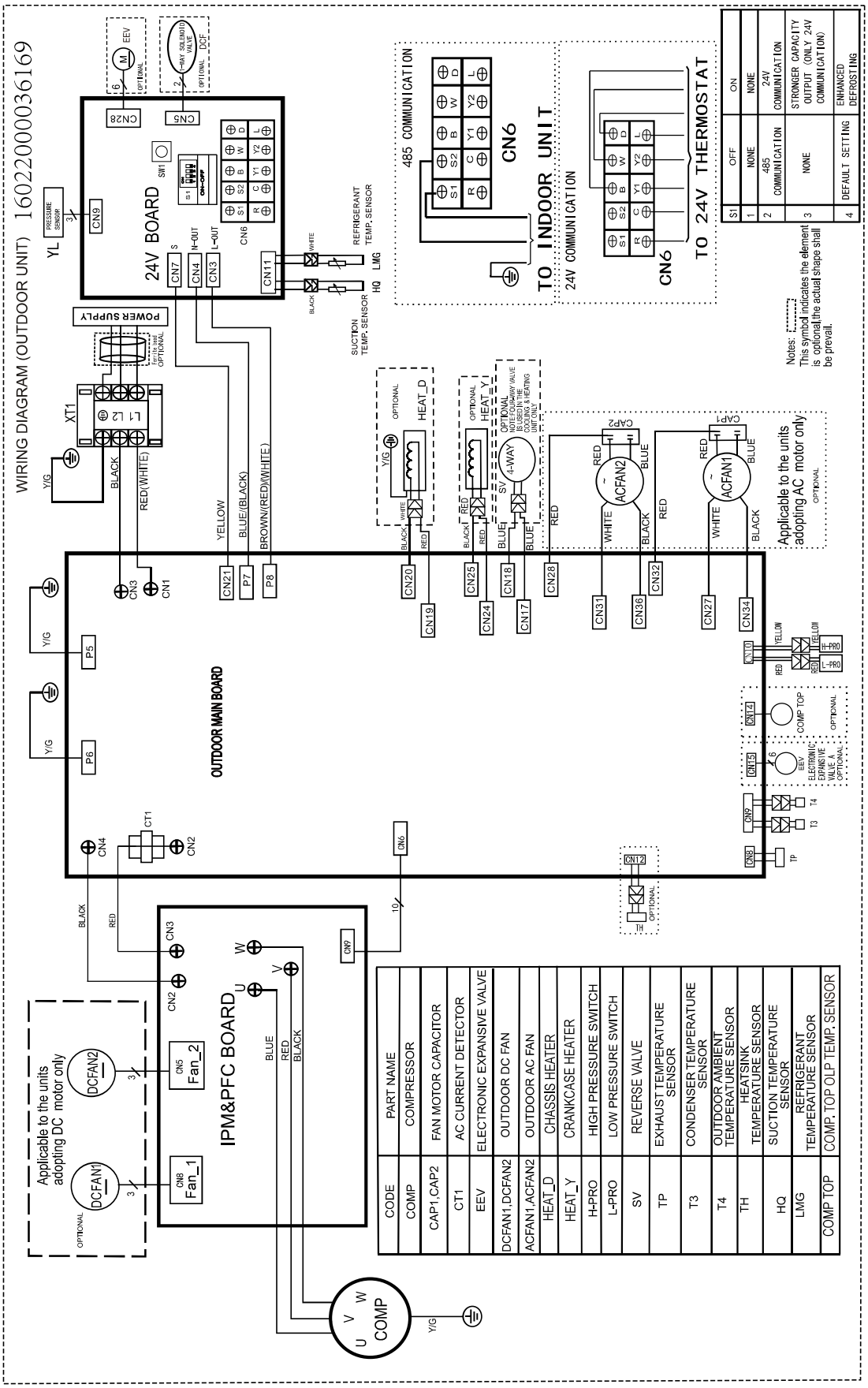
CODE	PART NAME
JXI	TERMINAL BLOCK
COMP_TOP	COMPRESSOR OLP TEMPERATURE SENSOR
EEV	ELECTRIC EXPANSIVE VALVE
FM1	OUTDOOR DC FAN
COMP	COMPRESSOR
HEAT1,HEAT2	CRANKCASE HEATING
CT1	AC CURRENT DETECTOR
H-PRO	HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH
L-PRO	LOW PRESSURE SWITCH
SV	4-WAY VALVE
TP	EXHAUST TEMPERATURE SENSOR
T3	CONDENSER TEMPERATURE SENSOR
T4	OUTDOOR AMBIENT TEMPERATURE SENSOR
TF	TUBE FOR HEATSINK TEMPERATURE SENSOR
HQ	TUBE FOR SUCTION TEMPERATURE SENSOR
LMG	TUBE FOR REFRIGERANT TEMPERATURE SENSOR

S1	OFF	ON
1	NONE	NONE
2	485 COMMUNICATION	24V COMMUNICATION
3	NONE	STRONGER CAPACITY OUTPUT (ONLY 24V COMMUNICATION)
4	DEFAULT SETTING	ENHANCED DEFROSTING

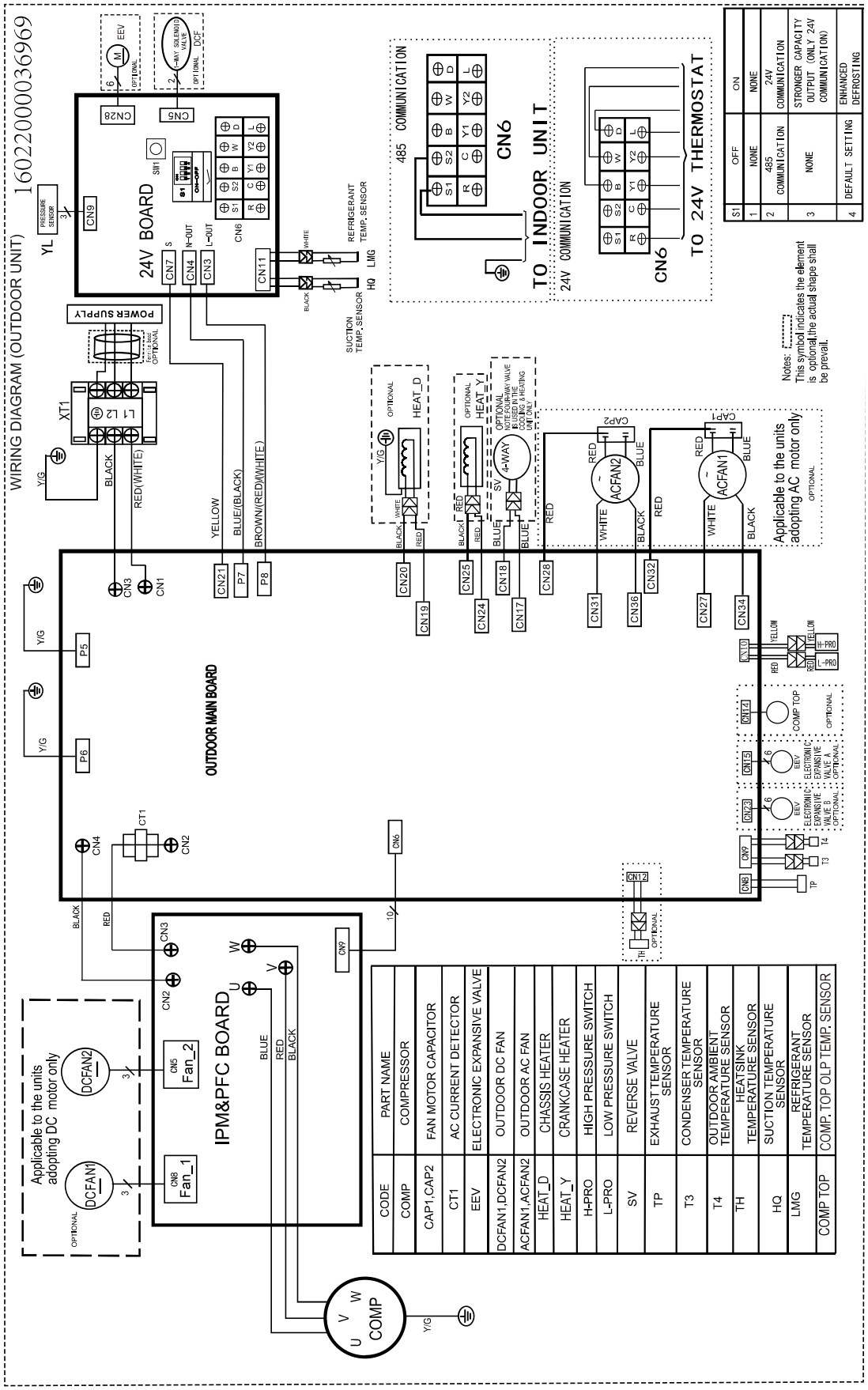
Notes:

This symbol indicates the element is optional, the actual shape shall be prevail.

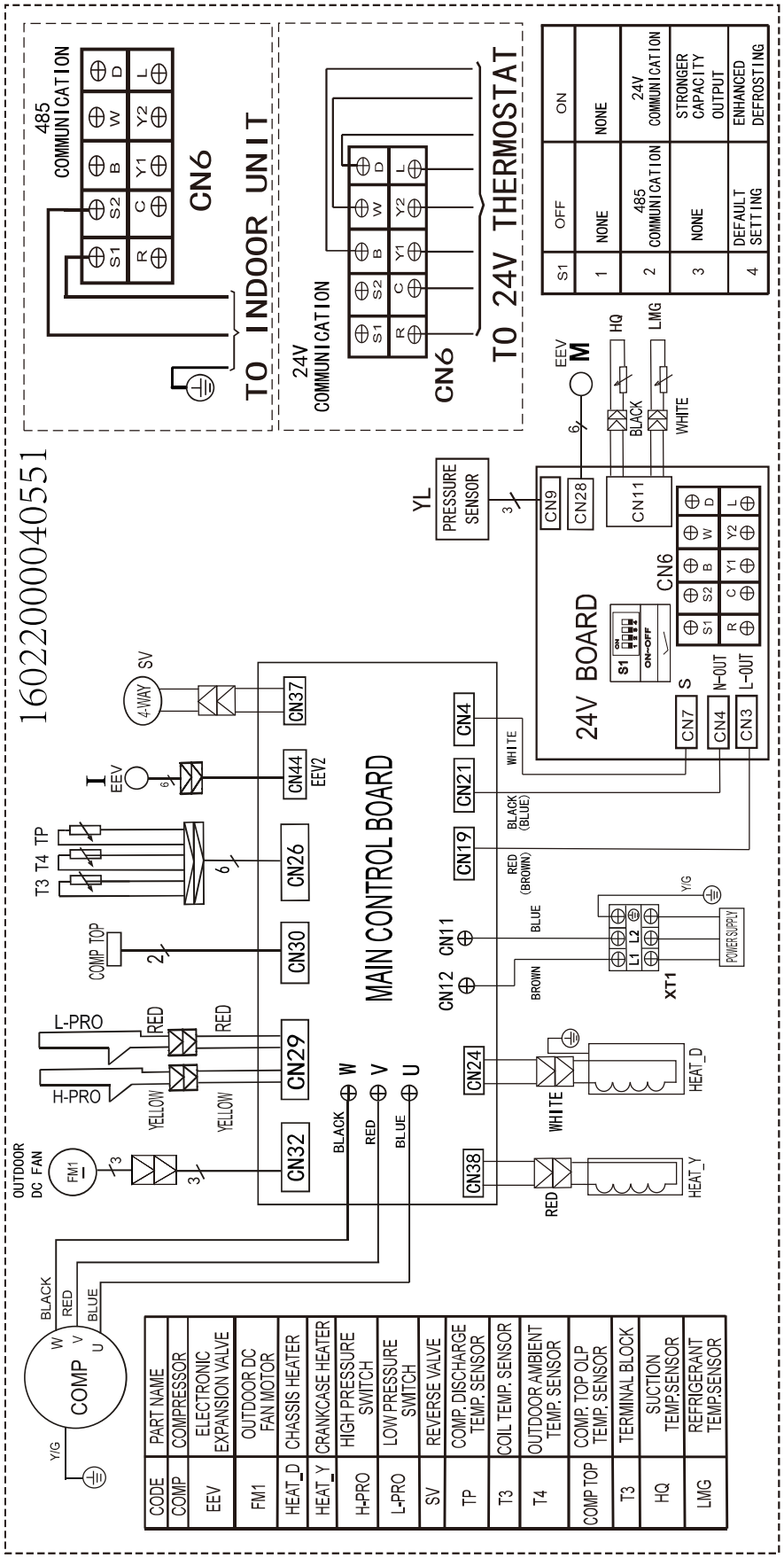
Outdoor unit wiring diagram:16022000036169



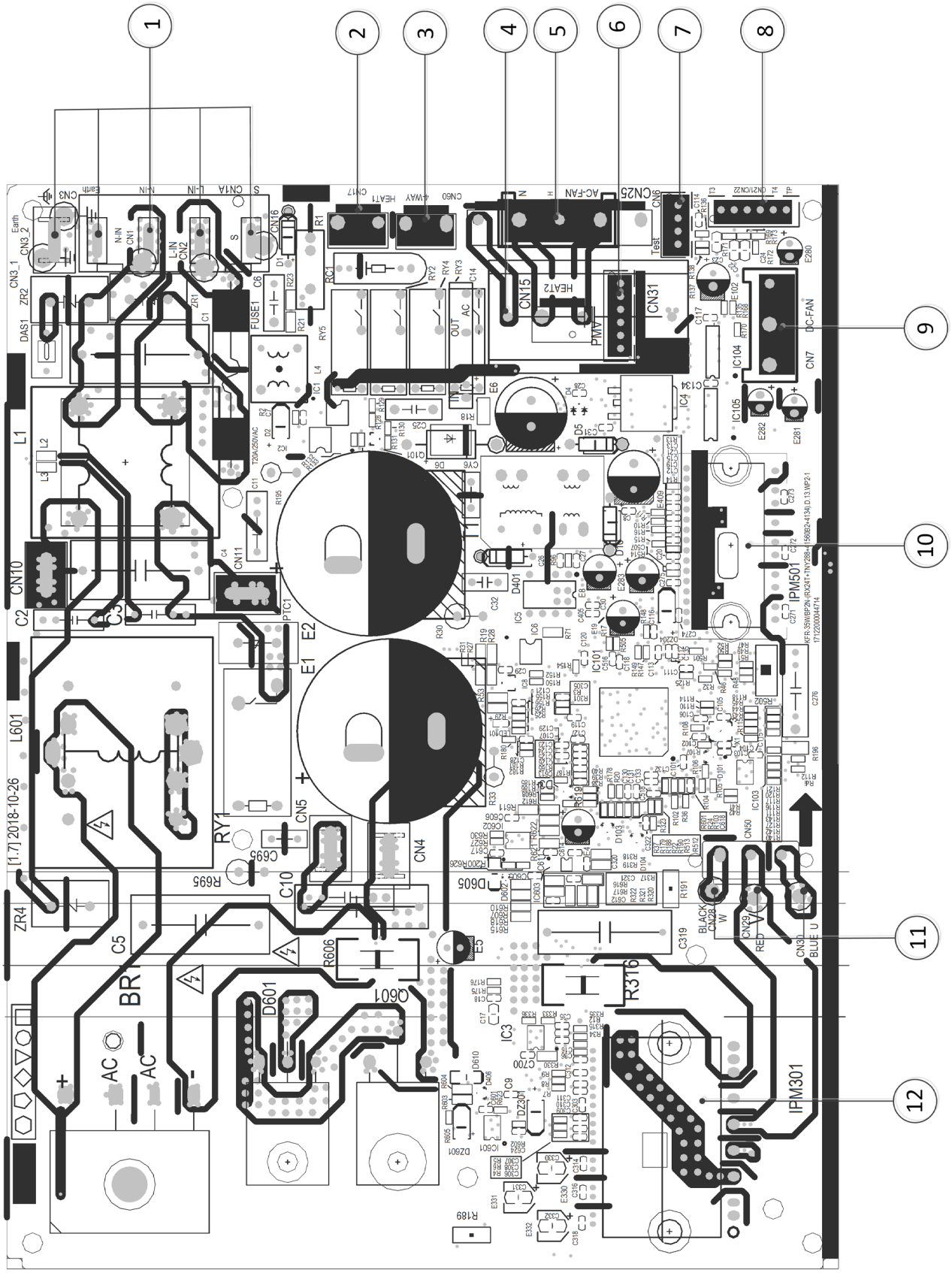
Outdoor unit wiring diagram:16022000036969



Outdoor unit wiring diagram:16022000040551



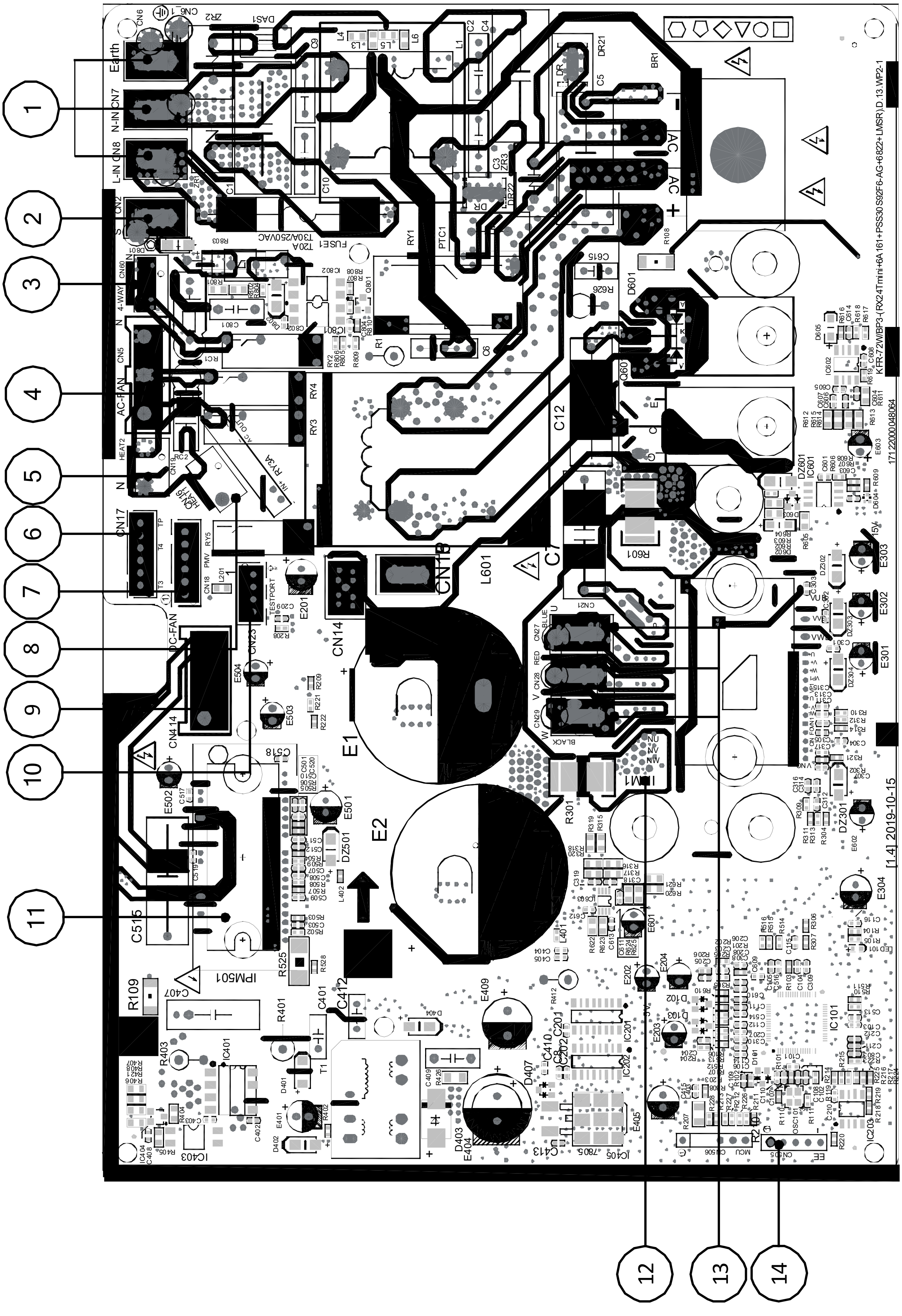
Outdoor unit printed circuit board diagram: 17122000044714, 17122000048121,17122000046453



No.	Name	CN#	Meaning
1	CN1A	CN3	Earth: connect to Ground
		CN1	N_in: connect to N-line (208-230V AC input)
		CN2	L_in: connect to L-line (208-230V AC input)
		CN16	S: connect to indoor unit communication
2	HEAT1	CN17	connect to compressor heater, 208-230V AC when is ON
3	4-WAY	CN60	connect to 4 way valve, 208-230V AC when is ON.
4	HEAT2	CN15	connect to chassis heater, 208-230V AC when is ON
5	AC-FAN	CN25	connect to AC fan
6	PMV	CN31	connect to Electric Expansion Valve
7	TESTPORT	CN6	used for testing
8	TP T4 T3	CN21/CN22	connect to pipe temp. sensor T3, ambient temp. sensor T4, exhaust temp. sensor TP
9	DC-FAN	CN7	connect to DC fan
10	FAN_IPM	IPM 501	IPM for DC fan
11	W	CN28	connect to compressor
	V	CN29	0V AC (standby)
	U	CN30	10-200V AC (running)
12	COMP_IPM	IPM 301	IPM for compressor

Note: This section is for reference only. Please take practicality as standard.

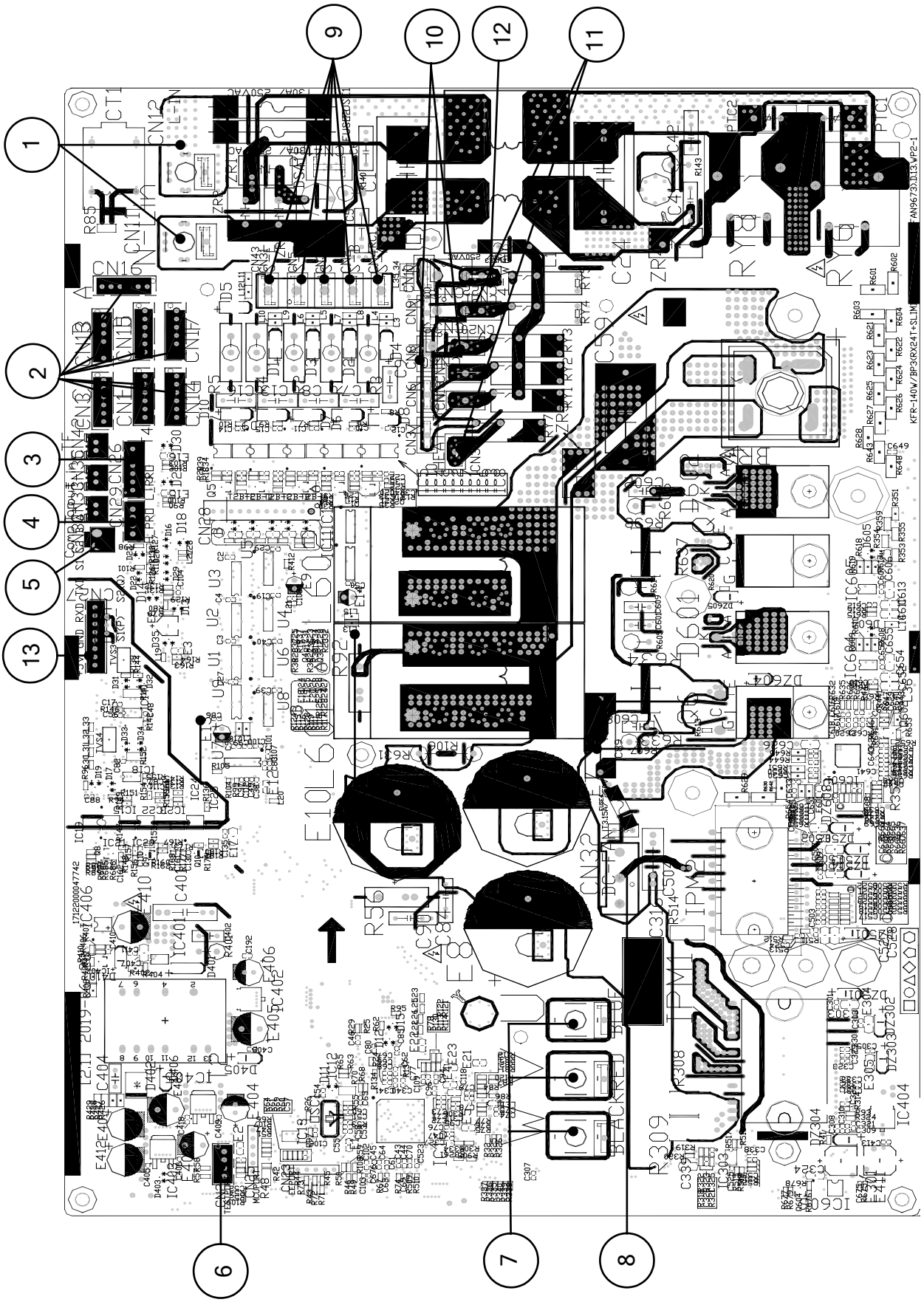
Outdoor unit printed circuit board diagram: 17122000048064& 17122000048066



No.	Name	CN#	Meaning
1	Power Supply	CN6	Earth: connect to Ground
		CN7	N_in: connect to N-line (208-230V AC input)
		CN8	L_in: connect to L-line (208-230V AC input)
2	S	CN2	S: connect to indoor unit communication
3	4-WAY	CN60	connect to 4 way valve, 208-230V AC when is ON.
4	AC-FAN	CN5	connect to AC fan
5	HEAT2	CN19	connect to chassis heater, 208-230V AC when is ON
6	TP T4 T3	CN17	connect to pipe temp. sensor T3, ambient temp. sensor T4, exhaust temp. sensor TP
7	PMV	CN18	connect to Electric Expansion Valve
8	HEAT1	CN16	connect to compressor heater, 208-230V AC when is ON
9	DC-FAN	CN414	connect to DC fan
10	TESTPORT	CN23	used for testing
11	FAN_IPM	IPM501	IPM for DC fan
12	COMP_IPM	IPM1	IPM for compressor
13	U	CN27	connect to compressor
	V	CN28	0V AC (standby)
	W	CN29	200-300V AC (running)
14	EE_PORT	CN505	EEPROM programer port

Note: This section is for reference only. Please take practicality as standard.

Outdoor unit printed circuit board diagram: 17122000047742

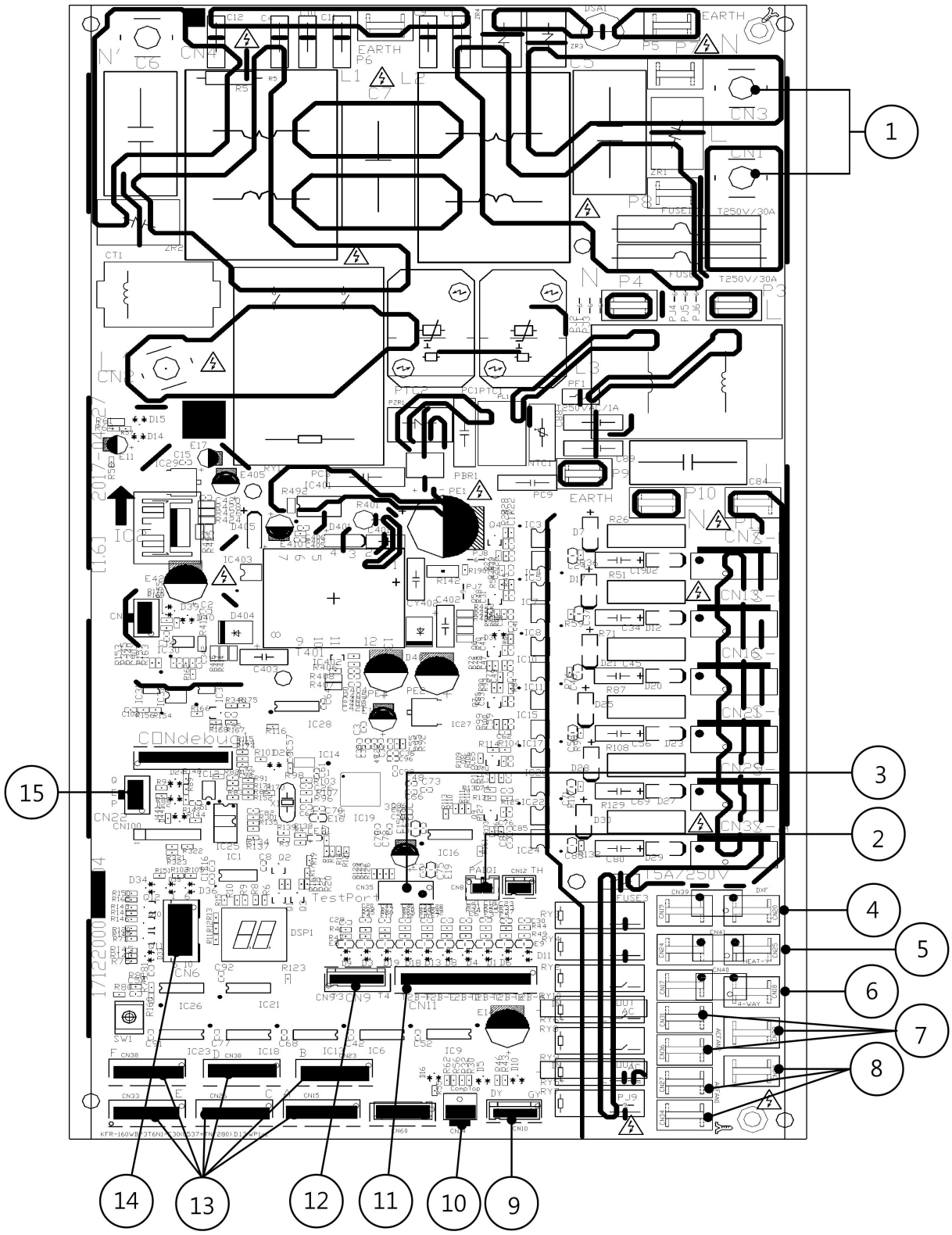


No.	Name	CN#	Meaning
1	Power Supply	CN11	N_in: connect to N-line (208-230V AC input)
		CN12	L_in: connect to L-line (208-230V AC input)
2	EEV-A	CN16	connect to electric expansion valve
	EEV-B	CN13	
	EEV-C	CN3	
	EEV-D	CN15	
	EEV-E	CN1	
	EEV-F	CN17	
	EEV-G	CN14	
3	T3 T4 TP	CN26	connect to pipe temp. sensor T3, ambient temp. sensor T4, exhaust temp. sensor TP
4	H-PRO,L-RPO	CN29	connect to high and low pressure swtich(pin1-pin2&pin3-pin4:5VDC pulse wave)
5	OLP TEMP. SENSOR	CN30	connect to compressor top temp. sensor (5VDC Pulse wave)
6	TESTPORT	CN24	used for testing
7	COMPRESSOR	U	connect to compressor
		V	0V AC (standby)
		W	10-200V AC (running)
8	DC-FAN	CN32	connect to DC fan
9	S-E	CN31	S: connect to indoor unit communication(pin1-pin2: 24VDC Pulse wave; pin2-pin3: 208-230V AC input)
	S-D	CN5	
	S-C(mono)	CN34	
	S-B	CN2	
	S-A	CN4	

No.	Name	CN#	Meaning
10	HEAT_D	CN8	connect to the heater, 208-230V AC when is ON
		CN20	
11	HEAT_Y	CN21	
		CN36	
12	4-WAY	CN38	connect to 4 way valve, 208-230V AC when is ON.
13	/	CN27	connect to key board CN1

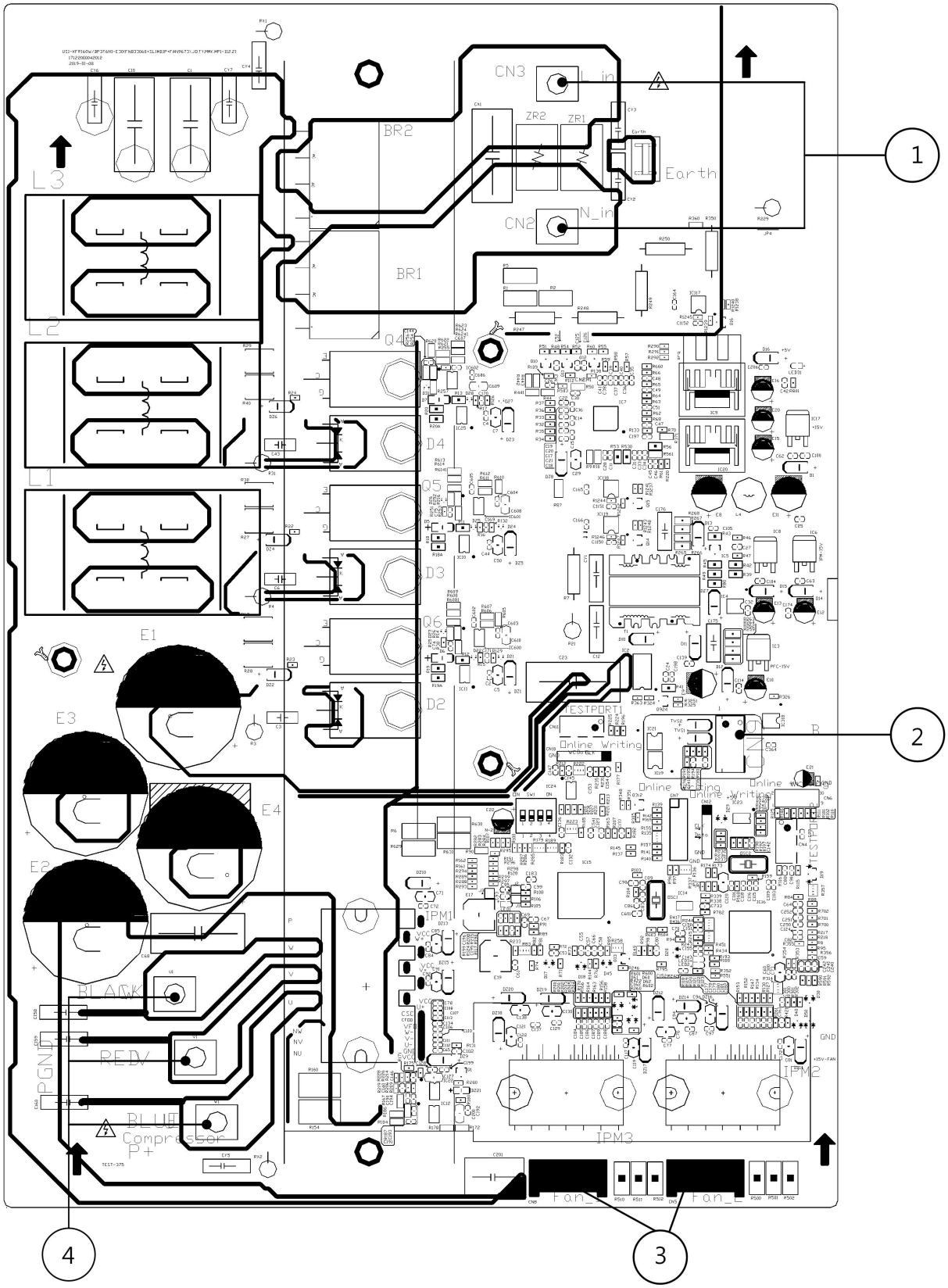
Note: This section is for reference only. Please take practicality as standard.

Outdoor unit printed circuit board diagram: 17122000037804



No.	Name	CN#	Meaning
1	Power Supply	CN1	L1_in: connect to L1-line (230V AC input)
		CN3	L2_in: connect to L2-line (230V AC input)
2	TP	CN8	Exhaust temp. sensor TP
3	TESTPORT	CN35	used for testing
4	HEAT1	CN19/CN20	connect to chassis heater, 208-230V AC when is ON
5	HEAT2	CN24/CN25	connect to compressor heater, 208-230V AC when is ON
6	4-WAY	CN17/CN18	connect to 4 way valve, 208-230V AC when is ON.
7	AC-FAN2	CN31/CN36/CN28	connect to AC fan2
8	AC-FAN1	CN27/CN34/CN32	connect to AC fan1
9	H-PRO/L-PRO	CN10	connect to low&high pressure switch
10	Compressor Top	CN14	connect to compressor top temperature sensor
11	T2B	CN11	connect to pipe temp. sensor T2B
12	T4 T3	CN9	connect to pipe temp. sensor T3, ambient temp. sensor T4
13	PMV	CN15/CN23/CN26/ CN30/CN33/CN38	connect to Electric Expansion Valve(A~F)
14	/	CN6	connect to IPM&PFC board CN9
15	PQE	CN22	Communication to indoor unit

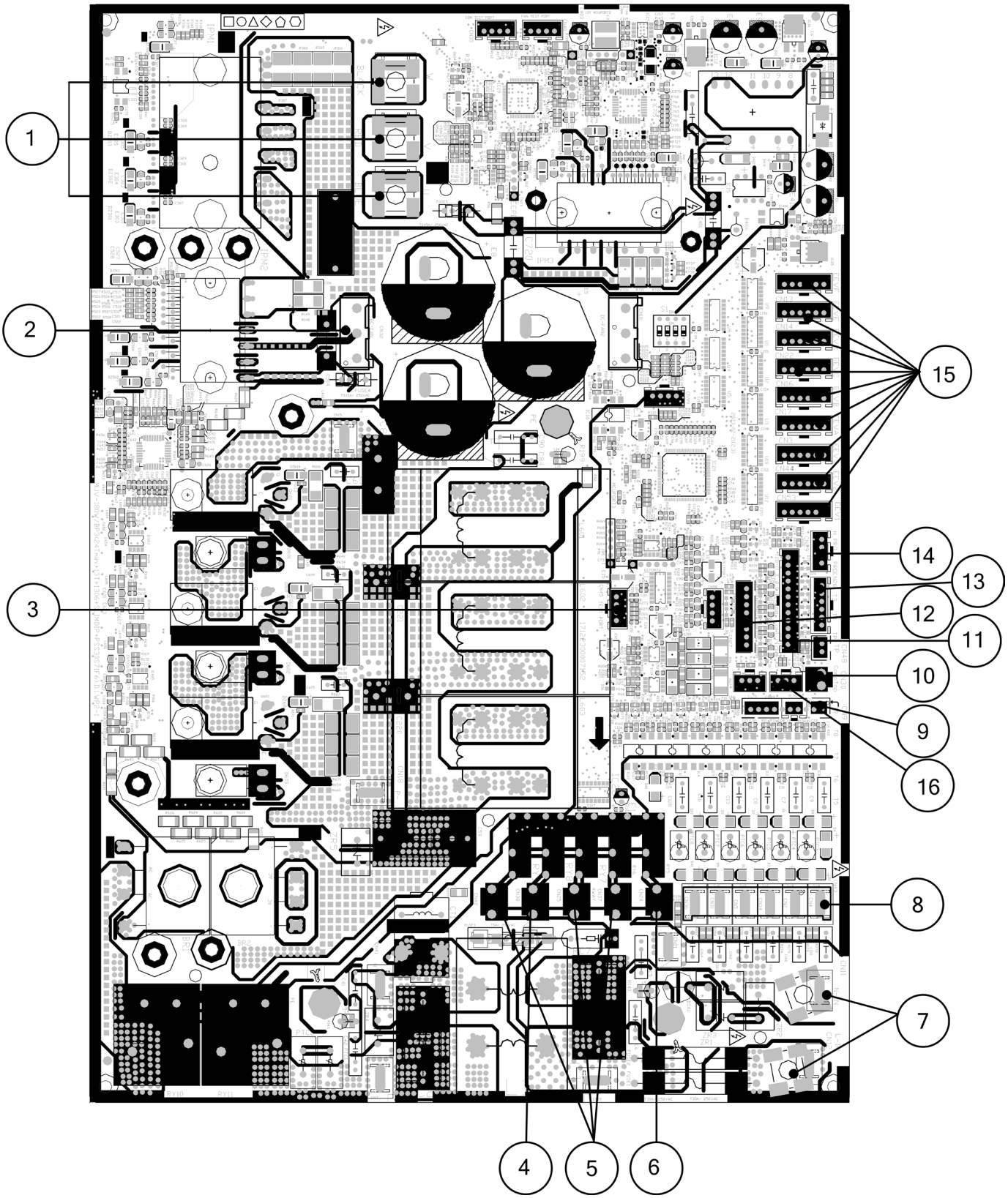
Outdoor unit IPM board diagram: 17122000042012



No.	Name	CN#	Meaning
1	Power Supply	CN3	connect to main board L-Out
		CN2	connect to main board N-Out
2	/	CN9	connect to main board CN6
3	FAN_DC	FAN_1/FAN_2	connect to outdoor DC fan 1& DC fan 2
4	CN_COMP	U1	connect to compressor
		V1	
		W1	

Note: This section is for reference only. Please take practicality as standard.

Outdoor unit printed circuit board diagram: 17122300007152

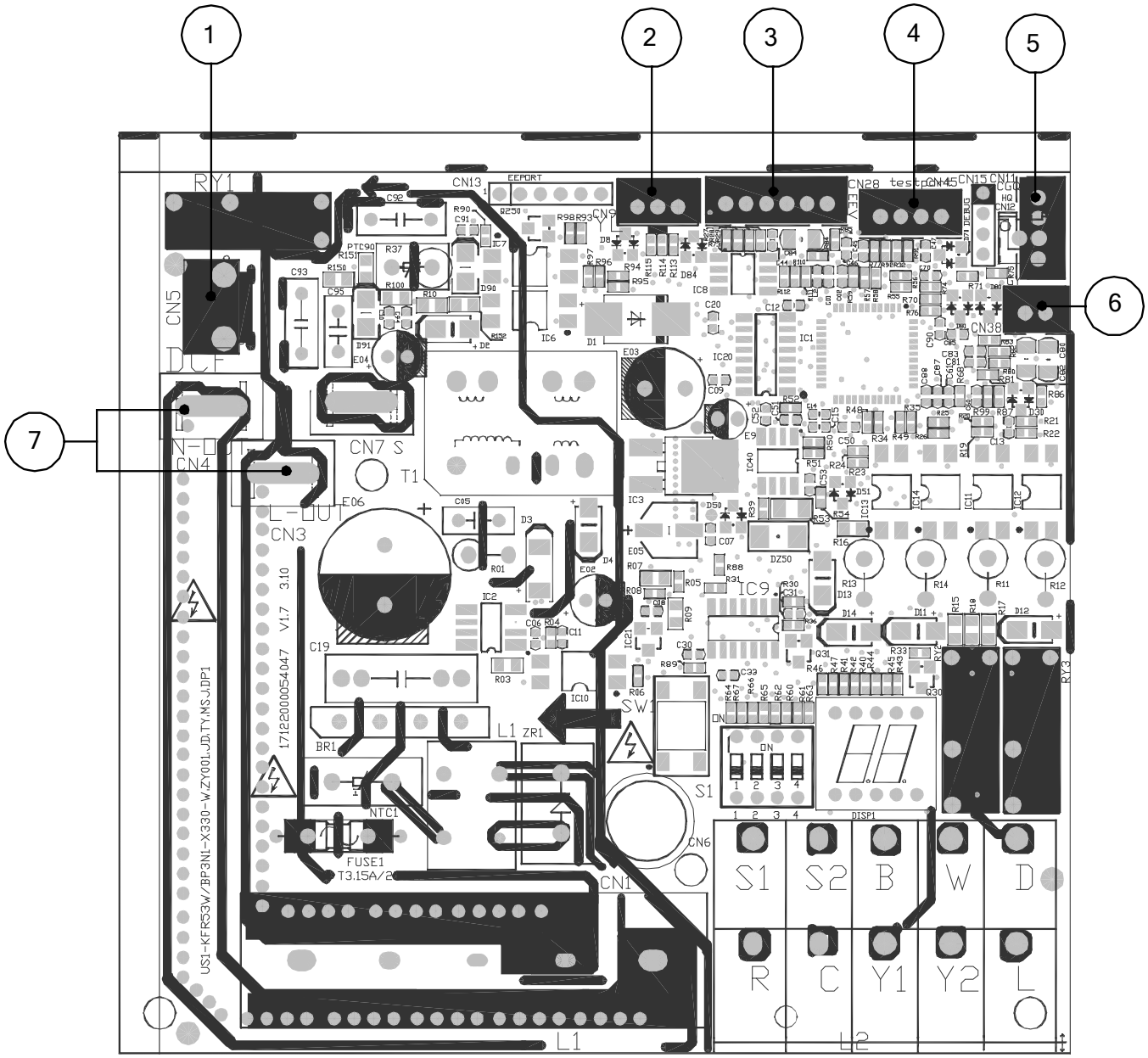


No.	Name	CN#	Meaning
1	COMPRESSOR	W	connect to compressor; 0V AC (standby); 10-310V AC (running)
		V	
		U	
2	DC-FAN	CN32	connect to DC fan
3	TESTPORT	CN45	used for testing
4	HEAT_Y	CN38	connect to compressor heater, 208-230V AC when is ON
5	4-WAY	CN37	connect to 4 way valve 1, 208-230V AC when is ON.
		CN25	connect to 4 way valve 2, 208-230V AC when is ON.
		CN42	connect to 4 way valve 3, 208-230V AC when is ON.
6	HEAT_D	CN24	connect to chassis heater, 208-230V AC when is ON
7	Power Supply	CN11	N_in: connect to N-line (208-230V AC input)
		CN12	L_in: connect to L-line (208-230V AC input)
8	S-A	CN43	S: connect to indoor unit communication(pin1-pin2: 24VDC Pulse wave; pin2-pin3: 208-230V AC input)
	S-B		
	S-C		
	S-D		
	S-E		
	S-F		
9	TBH-IN TBH-OUT T3B TF	CN9	connect to cold plate inlet temp. sensor TBH-IN, cold plate outlet temp. sensor TBH-OUT, condenser coil middle temp. sensor T3B, refrigerant tube inlet temp. sensor TF
10	OLP TEMP. SENSOR	CN30	connect to compressor top temp. sensor (5VDC Pulse wave)
11	T2B	CN28	connect to evaporator coil outlet temperature sensor T2B
12	/	CN27	connect to key board CN1
13	T3 T4 TP	CN26	connect to condenser coil temp. sensor T3, ambient temp. sensor T4, exhaust temp. sensor TP
14	H-PRO,L-RPO	CN29	connect to high and low pressure switch(pin1-pin2&pin3-pin4:5VDC pulse wave)

No.	Name	CN#	Meaning
15	EEVA	CN17	connect to electric expansion valve
	EEVB	CN16	
	EEVC	CN22	
	EEVD	CN14	
	EEVE	CN13	
	EEVF	CN1	
	EEV1	CN53	
	EEV2	CN44	
	EEV3	CN3	
16	H_YL	CN49	connect to high pressure sensor

Note: This section is for reference only. Please take practicality as standard.

Outdoor unit printed circuit board diagram: 17122000054047



No.	Name	CN#	Meaning
1	/	CN5	connect to one-way solenoid valve
2	/	CN9	connect to pressure sensor (5VDC)
3	/	CN28	connect to electric expansion valve (12VDC)
4	TESTPORT	CN45	used for testing (5VDC)
5	/	CN11	connect to suction temp. sensor, cold plate temp. sensor (5VDC)
6	H-PRO	CN38	connect to high pressure switch (5VDC)
7	Power Supply	CN3	connect to main board L-Out
		CN4	connect to main board N-Out

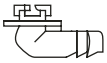
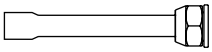
Note: This section is for reference only. Please take practicality as standard.

Installation

Contents

1. Accessories
2. Location Selection
3. Outdoor Unit Installation
4. Refrigerant Pipe Installation
5. Vacuum Drying and Leakage Checking
6. Additional Refrigerant Charge
7. Engineering of Insulation
8. Engineering of Electrical Wiring
9. Test Operation

1. Accessories

Name	Shape	Quantity
Drain joint		1
Seal		1
Transfer connector		2

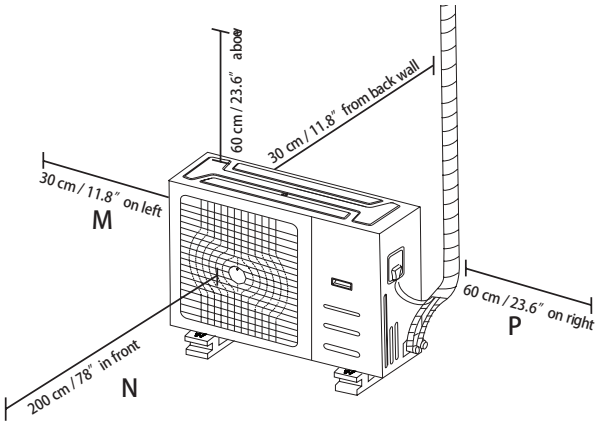
2. Location selection

2.1 Unit location selection can refer to installation manual.

2.2 DO NOT install the unit in the following locations:

- Where oil drilling or fracking is taking place.
- Coastal areas with high salt content in the air.
- Areas with caustic gases in the air, such as near hot springs.
- Areas with power fluctuations, such as factories.
- Enclosed spaces, such as cabinets.
- Areas with strong electromagnetic waves.
- Areas that store flammable materials or gas.
- Rooms with high humidity, such as bathrooms or laundry rooms.
- If possible, DO NOT install the unit where it is exposed to direct sunlight.

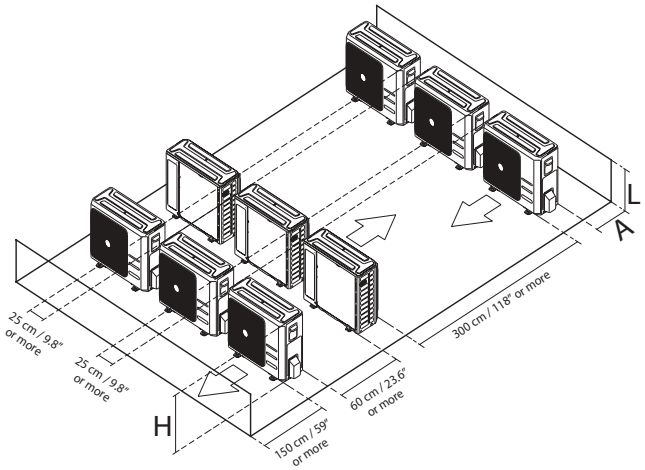
2.3 The minimum distance between the outdoor unit and walls described in the installation guide does not apply to airtight rooms. Be sure to keep the unit unobstructed in at least two of the three directions (M, N, P)



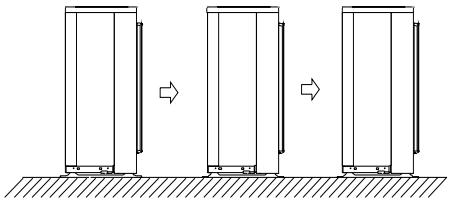
2.4 Rows of series installation

The relations between H, A and L are as follows.

	L	A
L ≤ H	L ≤ 1/2H	25 cm / 9.8" or more
	1/2H < L ≤ H	30 cm / 11.8" or more
L > H	Can not be installed	

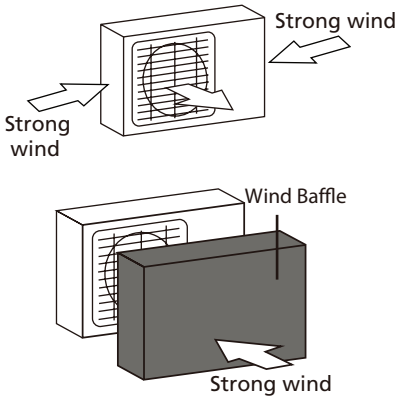


DO NOT install the rows of series like following figure.



2.5 If the unit is exposed to heavy wind:

- Install unit so that air outlet fan is at a 90° angle to the direction of the wind. If needed, build a barrier in front of the unit to protect it from extremely heavy winds.



2.6 If the unit is frequently exposed to heavy rain or snow:

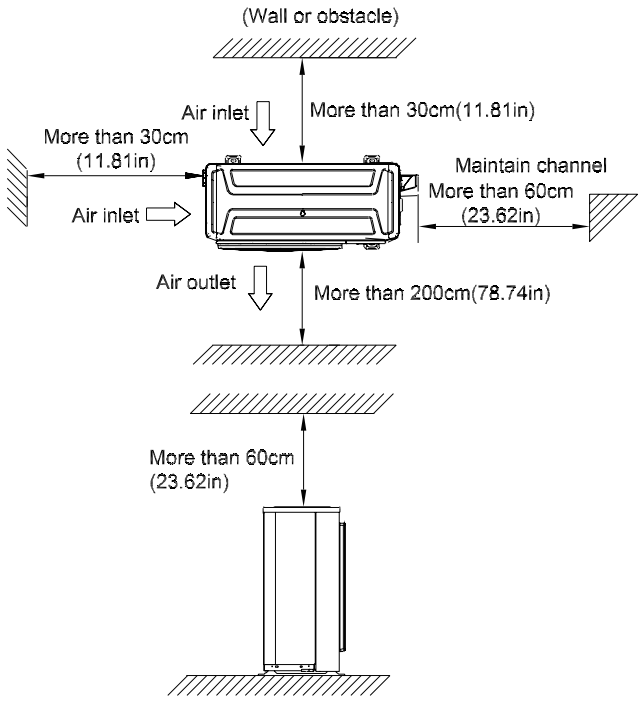
Build a shelter above the unit to protect it from the rain or snow. Be careful not to obstruct air flow around the unit.

2.7 If the unit is frequently exposed to salty air (seaside):

Use outdoor unit that is specially designed to resist corrosion.

3. Outdoor unit installation

3.1 Service space for outdoor unit



3.2 Install drain joint(Heat pump unit only)

Before bolting the outdoor unit in place, you must install the drain joint at the bottom of the unit.

Note that there are two different types of drain joints depending on the type of outdoor unit.

If the drain joint comes with a rubber seal(see Fig. A), do the following:

1. Fit the rubber seal on the end of the drain joint that will connect to the outdoor unit.

2. Insert the drain joint into the hole in the base pan of the unit.

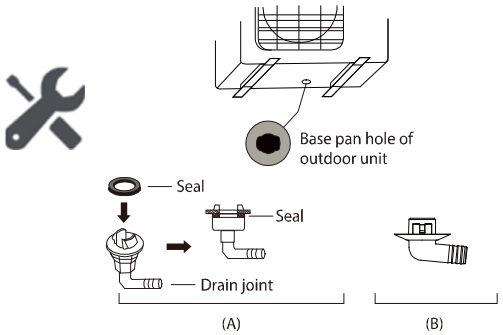
3. Rotate the drain joint 90° until it clicks in place facing the front of the unit. **For some panel plates, you need to use tool.**

4. Connect a drain hose extension (not included) to the drain joint to redirect water from the unit during heating mode.

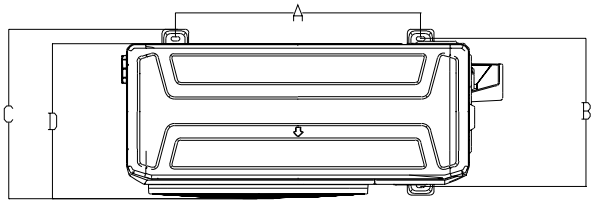
If the drain joint doesn't come with a rubber seal (see Fig. B), do the following:

1. Insert the drain joint into the hole in the base pan of the unit. The drain joint will click in place.

2. Connect a drain hose extension (not included) to the drain joint to redirect water from the unit during heating mode.



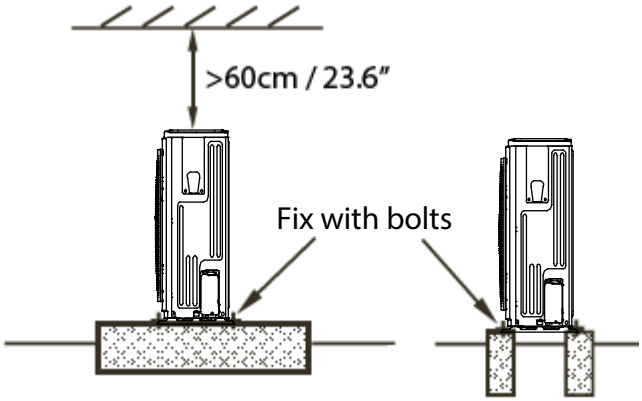
3.3 Bolt pitch



Panel Plate	Unit	D	A	B	C
X2	mm	303	452	286	314
	inch	11.93	17.80	11.26	12.36
X3	mm	330	511	317	346
	inch	12.99	20.12	12.48	13.62
X4	mm	342	663	354	394
	inch	13.46	26.1	13.94	15.5
X6	mm	375	615	397	440
	inch	14.76	24.2	15.6	17.3
D30	mm	410	673	403	455
	inch	16.14	26.50	15.87	17.9
E30	mm	415	634	404	457
	inch	16.34	24.96	15.9	17.99
590	mm	350	590	378	400
	inch	13.78	23.23	14.88	15.75

3.4 Install Outdoor Unit

Fix the outdoor unit with anchor bolts(M10)



Caution

Since the gravity center of the unit is not at its physical center, so please be careful when lifting it with a sling.

Never hold the inlet of the outdoor unit to prevent it from deforming.

Do not touch the fan with hands or other objects.

Do not lean it more than 45, and do not lay it sidelong.

Make concrete foundation according to the specifications of the outdoor units.

Fasten the feet of this unit with bolts firmly to prevent it from collapsing in case of earthquake or strong wind.

4. Refrigerant Pipe Installation

4.1 Maximum length and drop height

Ensure that the length of the refrigerant pipe, the number of bends, and the drop height between the indoor and outdoor units meets the requirements shown in the following table.

Capacity(kBtu/h)	Max. Length (m/ft)	Max. Elevation (m/ft)
<15	25/82	10/32.8
15-23	30/98.4	20/65.6
24~35	50/164	25/82
36~60	65/213.3	30/98.4

Caution:

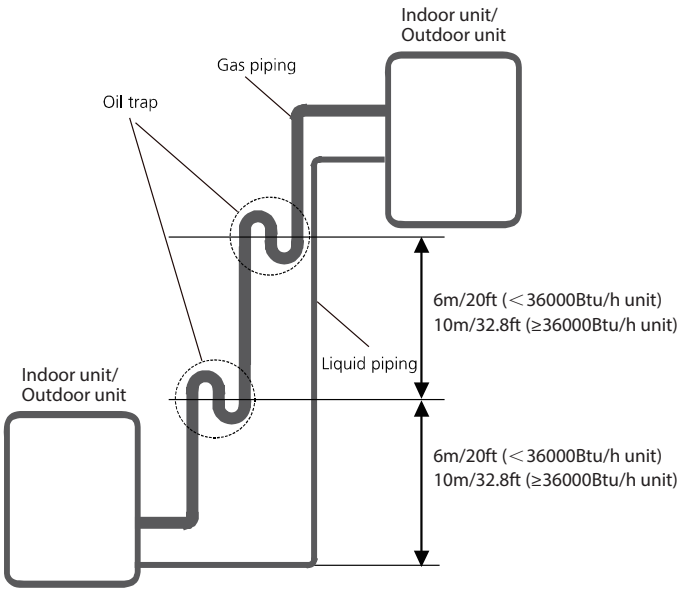
1. The capacity test is based on the standard length and the maximum permissive length is based on the system reliability.

2. Oil traps

-If oil flows back into the outdoor unit's compressor, this might cause liquid compression or deterioration of oil return. Oil traps in the rising gas piping can prevent this.

-An oil trap should be installed every 6m(20ft) of vertical suction line riser (<36000Btu/h unit).

-An oil trap should be installed every 10m(32.8ft) of vertical suction line riser (≥36000Btu/h unit).



4.2 The procedure of connecting pipes

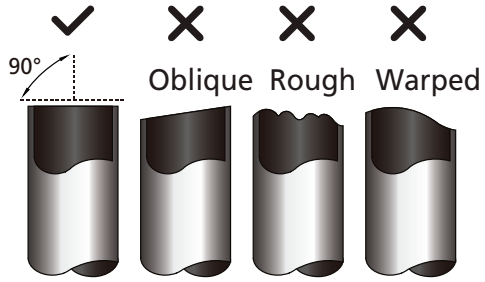
1.Choose the pipe size according to the specification table.

2.Confirm the cross way of the pipes.

3.Measure the necessary pipe length.

4.Cut the selected pipe with pipe cutter

- Make the section flat and smooth.

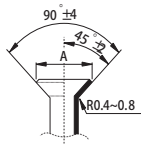


5. Insulate the copper pipe

- Before test operation, the joint parts should not be heat insulated.

6. Flare the pipe

- Insert a flare nut into the pipe before flaring the pipe
- According to the following table to flare the pipe.

Pipe diameter (inch(mm))	Flare dimension A (mm/inch)		Flare shape
	Min	Max	
1/4" (6.35)	8.4/0.33	8.7/0.34	
3/8" (9.52)	13.2/0.52	13.5/0.53	
1/2" (12.7)	16.2/0.64	16.5/0.65	
5/8" (15.9)	19.2/0.76	19.7/0.78	
3/4" (19)	23.2/0.91	23.7/0.93	
7/8" (22)	26.4/1.04	26.9/1.06	

- After flared the pipe, the opening part must be seal by end cover or adhesive tape to avoid duct or exogenous impurity come into the pipe.

7. Drill holes if the pipes need to pass the wall.

8. According to the field condition to bend the pipes so that it can pass the wall smoothly.

9. Bind and wrap the wire together with the insulated pipe if necessary.

10. Set the wall conduit

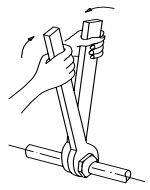
11. Set the supporter for the pipe.

12. Locate the pipe and fix it by supporter

- For horizontal refrigerant pipe, the distance between supporters should not be exceed 1m.
- For vertical refrigerant pipe, the distance between supporters should not be exceed 1.5m.

13. Connect the pipe to indoor unit and outdoor unit by using two spanners.

- Be sure to use two spanners and proper torque to fasten the nut, too large torque will damage the bell mouthing, and too small torque may cause leakage. Refer the following table for different pipe connection.

Pipe Diameter	Torque N.m(lb.ft)	Sketch map
1/4" (6.35)	18~20 (13.3~14.8)	
3/8" (9.52)	32~39 (23.6~28.8)	
1/2" (12.7)	49~59 (36.1~43.5)	
5/8" (15.9)	57~71 (42~52.4)	
3/4" (19)	67~101 (49.4~74.5)	
7/8" (22)	85-110 (62.7-81.1)	

5. Vacuum Drying and Leakage Checking

5.1 Purpose of vacuum drying

- Eliminating moisture in system to prevent the phenomena of ice-blockage and copper oxidation.

  Ice-blockage shall cause abnormal operation of system, while copper oxide shall damage compressor.
- Eliminating the non-condensable gas (air) in system to prevent the components oxidizing, pressure fluctuation and bad heat exchange during the operation of system.

5.2 Selection of vacuum pump

- The ultimate vacuum degree of vacuum pump shall be -756mmHg or above.
- Precision of vacuum pump shall reach 0.02mmHg or above.

5.3 Operation procedure for vacuum drying

Due to different construction environment, two kinds of vacuum drying ways could be chosen, namely ordinary vacuum drying and special vacuum drying.

5.3.1 Ordinary vacuum drying

1. When conduct first vacuum drying, connect pressure gauge to the infusing mouth of gas pipe and liquid pipe, and keep vacuum pump running for 1hour (vacuum degree of vacuum pump shall be reached -755mmHg).

2. If the vacuum degree of vacuum pump could not reach -755mmHg after 1 hour of drying, it indicates that there is moisture or leakage in pipeline system and need to go on with drying for half an hour.

3. If the vacuum degree of vacuum pump still could not reach -755mmHg after 1.5 hours of drying, check whether there is leakage source.

4 . Leakage test: After the vacuum degree reaches -755mmHg, stop vacuum drying and keep the pressure for 1 hour. If the indicator of vacuum gauge does not go up, it is qualified. If going up, it indicates that there is moisture or leak source.

5.3.2 Special vacuum drying

The special vacuum drying method shall be adopted when:

1. Finding moisture during flushing refrigerant pipe.

2. Conducting construction on rainy day, because rain water might penetrated into pipeline.

3. Construction period is long, and rain water might penetrated into pipeline.

4. Rain water might penetrate into pipeline during construction.

Procedures of special vacuum drying are as follows:

1. Vacuum drying for 1 hour.

2. Vacuum damage, filling nitrogen to reach 0.5Kgf/cm^2 .

Because nitrogen is dry gas, vacuum damage could achieve the effect of vacuum drying, but this method could not achieve drying thoroughly when there is too much moisture. Therefore, special attention shall be drawn to prevent the entering of water and the formation of condensate water.

3. Vacuum drying again for half an hour.

If the pressure reached -755mmHg, start to pressure leakage test. If it cannot reached the value, repeat vacuum damage and vacuum drying again for 1 hour.

4. Leakage test: After the vacuum degree reaches -755mmHg, stop vacuum drying and keep the pressure for 1 hour. If the indicator of vacuum gauge does not go up, it is qualified. If going up, it indicates that there is moisture or leak source.

6. Additional Refrigerant Charge

- After the vacuum drying process is carried out, the additional refrigerant charge process need to be performed.
- The outdoor unit is factory charged with refrigerant. The additional refrigerant charge volume is decided by the diameter and length of the liquid pipe between indoor and outdoor unit. Refer the following formula to calculate the charge volume.

	Diameter of liquid pipe (mm(inch))	Formula
R410A(Throttling part in the indoor unit)	6.35(1/4)	V=30(0.32)g/m(oz/ft)×(L-standard pipe length)
	9.52(3/8)	V=65(0.69)g/m(oz/ft)×(L-standard pipe length)
	12.7(1/2)	V=115(1.23)g/m(oz/ft)×(L-standard pipe length)
R410A(Throttling part in the outdoor unit)	6.35(1/4)	V=15(0.16)g/m(oz/ft)×(L-standard pipe length)
	9.52(3/8)	V=30(0.32)g/m(oz/ft)×(L-standard pipe length)
	12.7(1/2)	V=65(0.69)g/m(oz/ft)×(L-standard pipe length)

V: Additional refrigerant charge volume.

L : The length of the liquid pipe.

Note:

- Refrigerant may only be charged after performed the vacuum drying process.
- Always use gloves and glasses to protect your hands and eyes during the charge work.
- Use electronic scale or fluid infusion apparatus to weight refrigerant to be recharged. Be sure to avoid extra refrigerant charged, it may cause liquid hammer of the compressor or protections.
- Use supplementing flexible pipe to connect refrigerant cylinder, pressure gauge and outdoor unit. And The refrigerant should be charged in liquid state. Before recharging, The air in the flexible pipe and manifold gauge should be exhausted.
- After finished refrigerant recharge process, check whether there is refrigerant leakage at the connection joint part.(Using gas leakage detector or soap water to detect).

7 . Engineering of Insulation

7.1 Insulation of refrigerant pipe

1. Operational procedure of refrigerant pipe insulation

Cut the suitable pipe → insulation (except joint section) → flare the pipe → piping layout and connection→ vacuum drying → insulate the joint parts

2. Purpose of refrigerant pipe insulation

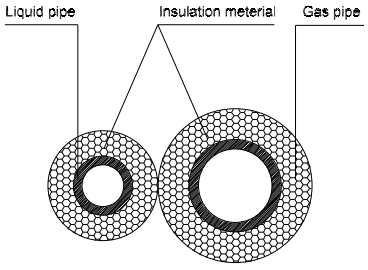
- During operation, temperature of gas pipe and liquid pipe shall be over-heating or over-cooling extremely. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out insulation; otherwise it shall debase the performance of unit and burn compressor.
- Gas pipe temperature is very low during cooling. If insulation is not enough, it shall form dew and cause leakage.
- Temperature of gas pipe is very high (generally 50-100℃) during heating. Insulation work must be carried out to prevent hurt by carelessness touching.

3. Insulation material selection for refrigerant pipe

- The burning performance should over 120℃
- According to the local law to choose insulation materials
- The thickness of insulation layer shall be above 10mm.If in hot or wet environment place, the layer of insulation should be thicker accordingly.

4. Installation highlights of insulation construction

- Gas pipe and liquid pipe shall be insulated separately, if the gas pipe and liquid pipe were insulated together; it will decrease the performance of air conditioner.



- The insulation material at the joint pipe shall be 5~10cm longer than the gap of the insulation material.
- The insulation material at the joint pipe shall be inserted into the gap of the insulation material.
- The insulation material at the joint pipe shall be banded to the gap pipe and liquid pipe tightly.
- The linking part should be use glue to paste together
- Be sure not bind the insulation material over-tight, it may extrude out the air in the material to cause bad insulation and cause easy aging of the material.

7.2 Insulation of drainage pipe

1. Operational procedure of refrigerant pipe insulation

Select the suitable pipe → insulation (except joint section) → piping layout and connection→ drainage test→ insulate the joint parts

2. Purpose of drainage pipe insulation

The temperature of condensate drainage water is very low. If insulation is not enough, it shall form dew and cause leakage to damage the house decoration.

3. Insulation material selection for drainage pipe

- The insulation material should be flame retardant material, the flame retardancy of the material should be selected according to the local law.
- Thickness of insulation layer is usually above 10mm.
- Use specific glue to paste the seam of insulation material, and then bind with adhesive tape. The width of tape shall not be less than 5cm. Make sure it is firm and avoid dew.

4. Installation and highlights of insulation construction

- The single pipe should be insulated before connecting to another pipe, the joint part should be insulated after the drainage test.
- There should be no insulation gap between the insulation material.

8. Engineering of Electrical Wring

1. Highlights of electrical wiring installation

- All field wiring construction should be finished by qualified electrician.
- Air conditioning equipment should be grounded according to the local electrical regulations.
- Current leakage protection switch should be installed.
- Do not connect the power wire to the terminal of signal wire.
- When power wire is parallel with signal wire, put wires to their own wire tube and remain at least 300mm gap.
- According to table in indoor part named "the specification of the power" to choose the wiring, make sure the selected wiring not small than the date showing in the table.
- Select different colors for different wire according to relevant regulations.
- Do not use metal wire tube at the place with acid or alkali corrosion, adopt plastic wire tube to replace it.
- There must be not wire connect joint in the wire tube If joint is a must, set a connection box at the place.
- The wiring with different voltage should not be in one wire tube.
- Ensure that the color of the wires of outdoor and the terminal No. are same as those of indoor unit respectively.

Table: Minimum Cross-Sectional Area able of Power and Signal Cables

For North America:

Rated Current of Appliance (A)	AWG
≤ 6	18
6 - 10	16
10 - 16	14
16 - 25	12
25 - 32	10

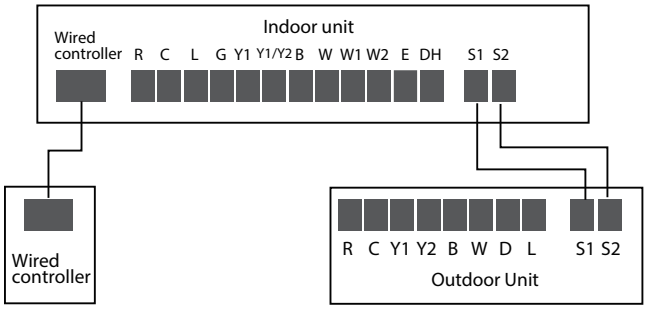
For the other regions:

Rated Current of Appliance (A)	Nominal Cross-Sectional Area(mm^2)
≤ 6	0.75
6 - 10	1
10 - 16	1.5
16 - 25	2.5
25 - 32	4
32 - 45	6

2. Specific wiring method

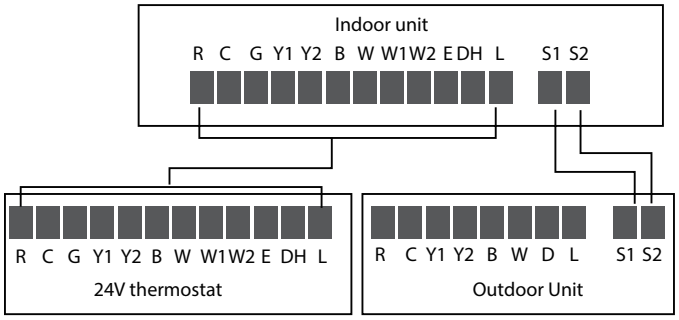
Connection method A:

Refer to the wiring method of internal and external machine communication and wired controller as follows:



Connection method B:

To use a 24V thermostat, you need to refer to the following wiring:

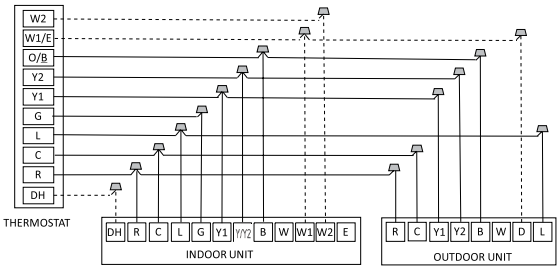


NOTE: The wiring method of the thermostat and the internal machine refers to the wiring of the non-communication scheme.

Connection method C:

Non-communication scheme wiring reference

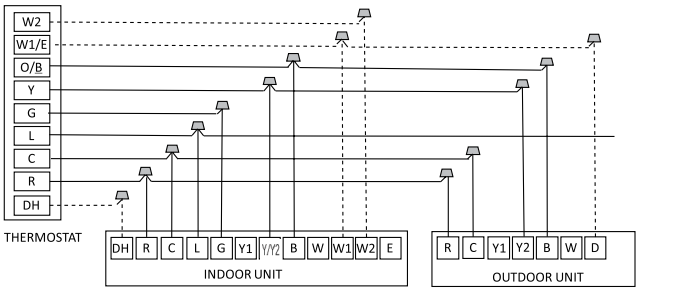
- Wiring for 4H and 2C thermostat



S4-2 Default on, DH function off. Turn switch off to activate DH function.

S4-1 Default on, W1 and W2 shorted for single stage Aux heat operation. Turn off to separate stages.

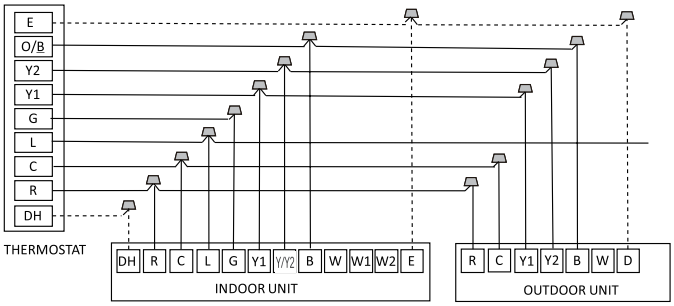
- Wiring for 3H and 1C thermostat



S4-2 Default on, DH function off. Turn switch off to activate DH function.

S4-1 Default on, W1 and W2 shorted for single stage Aux heat operation. Turn off to separate stages.

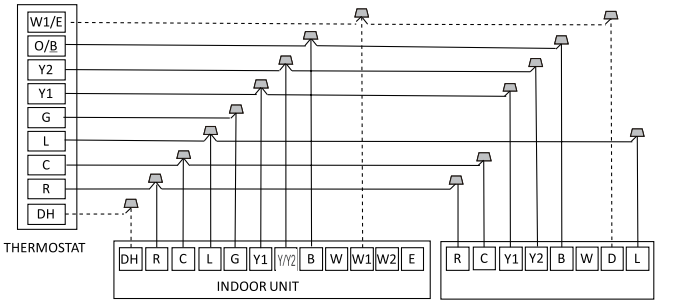
- Wiring for 3H and 2C thermostat



S4-2 Default on, DH function off. Turn switch off to activate DH function.

Emergency heating control two groups of electric heating at the same time

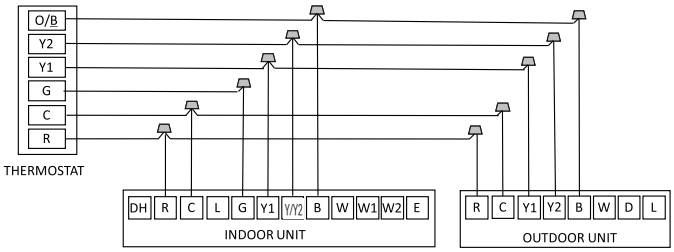
- Wiring for 3H and 2C thermostat



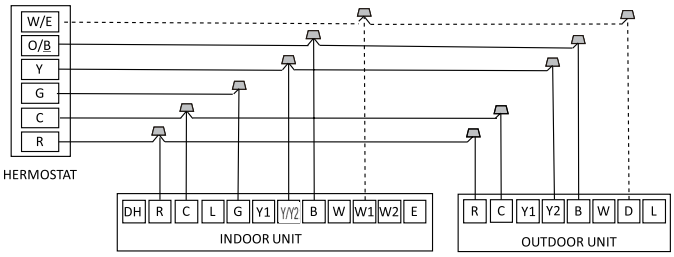
S4-2 Default on, DH function off. Turn switch off to activate DH function.

S4-1 Default on, W1 and W2 shorted for single stage Aux heat operation. Turn off to separate stages.

- Wiring for 2H and 2C thermostat

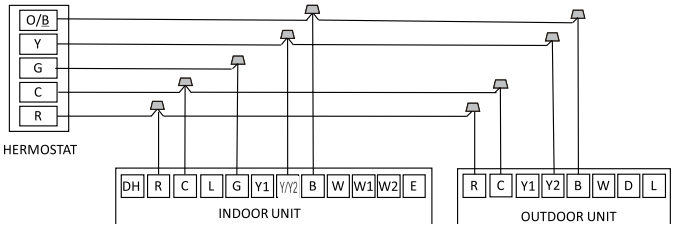


- Wiring for 2H and 1C thermostat

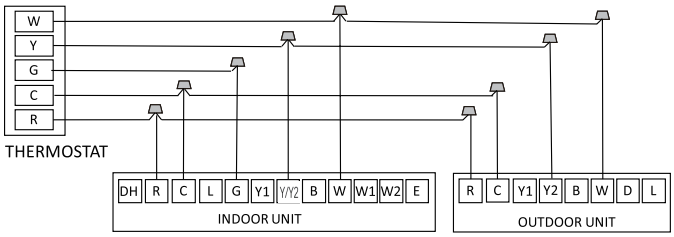


S4-1 Default on, W1 and W2 shorted for single stage Aux heat operation. Turn off to separate stages.

- Wiring for 1H and 1C thermostat



- Wiring for 1H and 1C thermostat



Note:

When the indoor and outdoor unit is connected without communication (connection mode C), indoor sensor fault and fan fault, the indoor unit plate outputs L signal to the temperature controller, and the temperature controller shall send out stop command to the outdoor unit .

If the temperature controller provided by the customer is not equipped with the output stop instruction of the outdoor unit , the outdoor units are not allowed to run in the non-communication mode. Please use connection mode B.

3. Control Logic

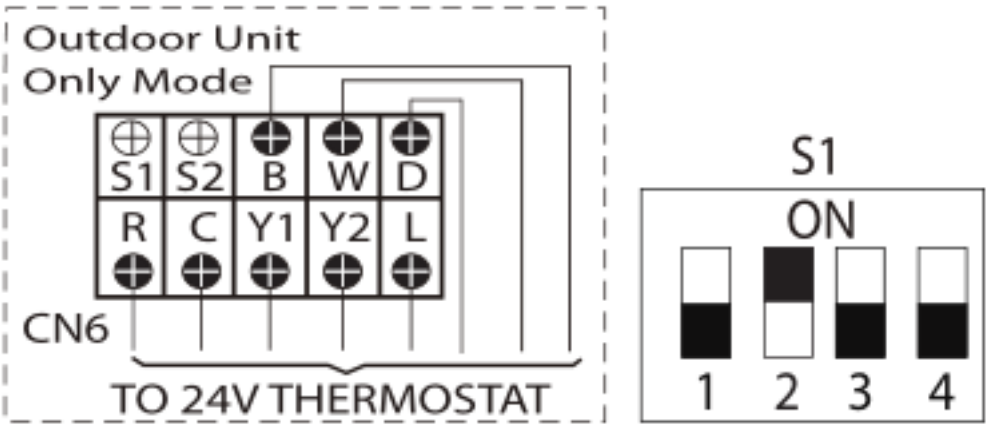
Outdoor unit Connector

Connector	Purpose
R	24V Power Connection
C	Common
Y1	Low Cooling
Y2	High Cooling
B	Heating Reversing Valve
W	Heating Control
D	Defrost Control
L	System Fault Signal

4. Outdoor unit DIP Switch setting

No.	Dial code	Function	ON	OFF
1	S1-1	Function to be defined		
2	S1-2	Communication dial code	24V communication scheme	485 communication scheme
3	S1-3	Strong cold and strong heat function	The cooling/heating target pressure compensation value is valid	The cooling/heating target pressure compensation value is invalid
4	S1-4	Enhanced defrosting function	Enhanced defrosting	Default setting(standard defrost algorithm)

24V communication



24V must never be connected to S1 – S2. All wiring must be in compliance with the above scenarios.

Incorrect wiring will cause irreversible damage to control.

9. Test Operation

1. The test operation must be carried out after the entire installation has been completed.

2. Please confirm the following points before the test operation.

- The indoor unit and outdoor unit are installed properly.
- Piping and wiring are properly connected.
- Ensure that there are no obstacles near the inlet and outlet of the unit that might cause poor performance or product malfunction.
- The refrigeration system does not leak.
- The drainage system is unimpeded and draining to a safe location.
- The heating insulation is properly installed.
- The grounding wires are properly connected
- The length of the piping and the added refrigerant stow capacity have been recorded.
- Power voltage is the correct voltage for the air conditioner.

CAUTION: Failure to perform the test run may result in unit damage, property damage or personal injury.

3. Test Run Instructions

1. Open both the liquid and gas stop valves.

2. Turn on the main power switch and allow the unit to warm up.

3. Set the air conditioner to COOL mode, and check the following points.

Indoor unit

- Double check to see if the room temperature is being registered correctly.
- Ensure the manual buttons on the indoor unit works properly.
- Check to see that the drainage system is unimpeded and draining smoothly.
- Ensure there is no vibration or abnormal noise during operation.

Outdoor unit

- Check to see if the refrigeration system is leaking.
- Make sure there is no vibration or abnormal noise during operation.
- Ensure the wind, noise, and water generated by the unit do not disturb your neighbors or pose a safety hazard.

4. Drainage Test

a. Ensure the drainpipe flows smoothly. New buildings should perform this test before finishing the ceiling.

b. Turn on the main power switch and run the air conditioner in COOL mode.

c. Check to see that the water is discharged. It may take up to one minute before the unit begins to drain depending on the drainpipe.

d. Make sure that there are no leaks in any of the piping.

e. Stop the air conditioner. Turn off the main power switch and reinstall the test cover.

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6. Check Procedures

1. Safety Caution

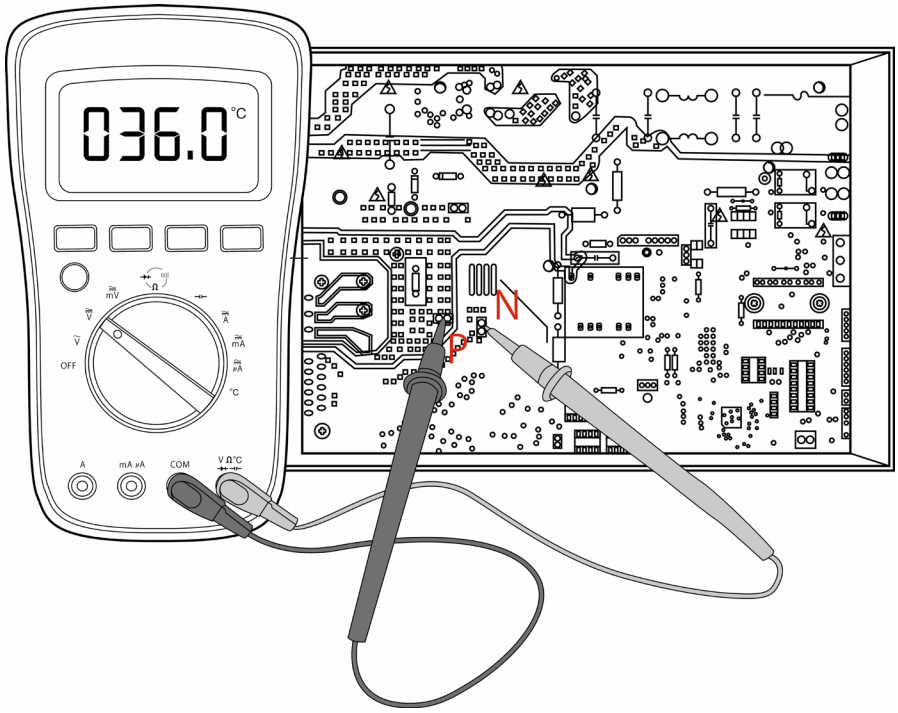
WARNING

Be sure to turn off all power supplies or disconnect all wires to avoid electric shock. While checking indoor/outdoor PCB, please equip oneself with antistatic gloves or wrist strap to avoid damage to the board.

WARNING

Electricity remains in capacitors even when the power supply is off. Ensure the capacitors are fully discharged before troubleshooting.

Test the voltage between P and N on back of the main PCB with multimeter. If the voltage is lower than 36V, the capacitors are fully discharged. For models that cannot be measured, wait 5 minutes after the power supply is off to ensure that the capacitors are fully discharged.



Note: This picture is for reference only. Actual appearance may vary.

2. General Troubleshooting

2.1 Error Display (For Some Outdoor Unit)

Display	Malfunction or Protection	Solution
EC 51	Outdoor EEPROM malfunction	TS9
EL 01	Indoor / outdoor units communication error	TS10
EL 16	Communication malfunction between adapter board and outdoor main board	TS31
PC 00	IPM module protection	TS14
PC 02	Top temperature protection of compressor or High temperature protection of IPM module	TS17
PC 06	Temperature protection of compressor discharge	TS30
PC 08	Outdoor overcurrent protection	TS20
PC 0A	High temperature protection of condenser	TS29
PC 0F	PFC module protection	TS22
PC 10	Outdoor unit low AC voltage protection	TS15
PC 11	Outdoor unit main control board DC bus high voltage protection	TS15
PC 12	Outdoor unit main control board DC bus high voltage protection /341 MCE error	TS15
PC 30	High pressure protection	TS27
PC 31	Low pressure protection	TS16
PC 40	Communication malfunction between IPM board and outdoor main board	TS19
PC 41	Outdoor compressor current sampling circuit failure	TS32
PC 43	Outdoor compressor lack phase protection	TS24
PC 44	Outdoor unit zero speed protection	TS20
PC 45	Outdoor unit IR chip drive failure	TS25
PC 46	Compressor speed has been out of control	TS20
PC 49	Compressor overcurrent failure	TS20
EC 52	Condenser coil temperature sensor T3 is in open circuit or has short circuited	TS13
EC 53	Outdoor room temperature sensor T4 is in open circuit or has short circuited	TS13
EC 54	Compressor discharge temperature sensor TP is in open circuit or has short circuited	TS13
EC 57	Refrigerant pipe temperature sensor error	TS13
EC 5C	High pressure sensor is in open circuit or has short circuited	TS13
EC 71	Over current failure of outdoor DC fan motor	TS11
EC 72	Lack phase failure of outdoor DC fan motor	TS23
EC 73	Zero-speed failure of outdoor DC fan motor	TS11
EC 07	Outdoor fan speed has been out of control	TS11
PC 0L	Low ambient temperature protection	TS25
LC 06	High temperature protection of IPM module	TS17
EC 55	Outdoor IPM module temperature sensor fault	TS26

PH 90	High temperature protection of evaporator	--
PH 91	Low temperature protection of evaporator	--

3. Outdoor Unit Point Check Function

- A check switch is included on the outdoor PCB.
- Push SW1 to check the unit's status while running. The digital display shows the following codes each time the SW1 is pushed.

Number of Presses	Display	Remark
00	Normal display	Displays running frequency, running state, or malfunction code Defrosting mode: "dF" or alternative displays between running frequency and "dF" (ach appears for 0.5s.) Forced cooling mode: the LED displays "FC" or alternative displays between running frequency and "FC" (each appears for 0.5s).
01	Indoor unit capacity demand code	Actual data*HP*10 If capacity demand code is higher than 99, the digital display tube will show single digit and tens digit. (For example, the digital display tube show "5.0",it means the capacity demand is 15. the digital display tube show "60",it means the capacity demand is 6.0) GA algorithm models display "--"
02	The frequency after the capacity requirement adapter	If the value is higher than 99, the digital display tube will show single digit and tens digit.
03	Room temperature (T1)	If the temp. is lower than 0 degree, the digital display tube will show "0".If the temp. is higher than 70 degree, the digital display tube will show "70".
04	Indoor unit evaporator temperature (T2)	If the temp. is lower than -9 degree, the digital display tube will show "-9".If the temp. is higher than 70 degree, the digital display tube will show "70". If the indoor unit is not connected, the digital display tube will show: "--"
05	Condenser pipe temp.(T3)	
06	Outdoor ambient temp.(T4)	
07	Compressor discharge temp. (TP)	The display value is between 0~199 degree. If the temp. is lower than 0 degree, the digital display tube will show "0". If the temp. is higher than 99 degree, the digital display tube will show single digit and tens digit. (For example, the digital display tube show "0.5",it means the compressor discharge temp. is 105 degree. the digital display tube show "1.6",it means the compressor discharge temp. is 116 degree)
08	AD value of current	The display value is a hex number. For example, the digital display tube shows "Cd", it means AD value is 205.
09	AD value of voltage	
10	Indoor unit running mode code	Standby:0,Cooling:1, Heating:2, Fan only 3, Drying:4, Forced cooling:6, Defrost:7
11	Outdoor unit running mode code	
12	EXV open angle	Actual data/4. If the value is higher than 99, the digital display tube will show single digit and tens digit. For example, the digital display tube show "2.0",it means the EXV open angle is 120×4=480p.)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="8">13</td><td rowspan="8">Frequency limit symbol</td><td>Bit7</td><td>Frequency limit caused by IGBT radiator</td><td rowspan="8">The display value is a hex number. For example, the digital display show 2A, then Bit5=1, Bit3=1, and Bit1=1.

This means that a frequency limit may be caused by T4, T3, or the current.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit6</td><td>Reserved</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit5</td><td>Reserved</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit4</td><td>Frequency limit caused by low temperature of T2.(LH00)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit3</td><td>Frequency limit caused by T3.(LC01)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit2</td><td>Frequency limit caused by TP.(LC02)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit1</td><td>Frequency limit caused by current(LC03)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit0</td><td>Frequency limit caused by voltage (LC05)</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>Outdoor unit fan speed</td><td colspan="3">If it is higher than 99, the digital display tube will show single digit and tens digit. (For example, the digital display tube show “2.0”,it means the fan speed is 120.) This value is multiplied by 8, and it is the current fan speed: 120*8=960</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>The average value of the temperature values detected by the high and low pressure sensors in the last 10 seconds of the compressor frequency calculation period</td><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">The displayed value is the actual value plus 60 (that is, when the displayed value is 10, the actual value is -50). When the displayed value is higher than 99, the digital display tube will show single digit and tens digit. (if it displays 2.0, it means 120)

When there is no pressure sensor, it is displayed as --</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>The temperature value detected by the high and low pressure sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>AD value detected by the high and low pressure sensor</td><td colspan="3">The display value is a hex number.

For example, the digital display tube shows “Cd”, it means AD value is 205.

When there is no pressure sensor, it is displayed as --</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>The currently running communication protocol version</td><td colspan="3">00-99</td></tr>
</table>

4. Quick Maintenance by Error Code

If you do not have the time to test which specific parts are faulty, you can directly change the required parts according the error code.

You can find the parts to replace by error code in the following table.

Part requiring replacement	EL01	EC53	EC54	EC51	EC55	EC57	EC5C	EC52	EC07/71/72/73
Indoor PCB	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Outdoor PCB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Outdoor fan motor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
T3 Sensor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
T4 Sensor	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TP Sensor	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
TH Sensor	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x
Refrigerant pipe temperature sensor	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x
Pressure sensor	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x
Reactor	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Compressor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IPM module board	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x
Low pressure protector	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Additional refrigerant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Part requiring replacement	EL16	PC00	PC02/LC06	PC06	PC08/44/46/49	PC45	PC0A
Indoor PCB	x	x		x	x	x	x
Outdoor PCB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
Outdoor fan motor	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓
T3 Sensor	x	x		x	x	x	✓
TP Sensor	x	x		✓	x	x	x
Reactor	x	x		x	✓	x	x
Compressor	x	✓		x	x	x	x
IPM module board	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x
Data adapter board	✓	x		x	x	x	x
High pressure valve assy	x	x		✓	x	x	x
Additional refrigerant	x	x		✓	x	x	✓

Part requiring replacement	PC0F	PC41	PC43	PC10/11/12	PC30	PC31	PC40

Indoor PCB	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Outdoor PCB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Outdoor fan motor	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x
T3 Sensor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TP Sensor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pressure sensor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Reactor	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	x
Compressor	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x
IPM module board	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓
Data adapter board	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High pressure valve assy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
High pressure protector	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x
Low pressure protector	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
Additional refrigerant	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
Electric control box	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓

5. Troubleshooting by Error Code

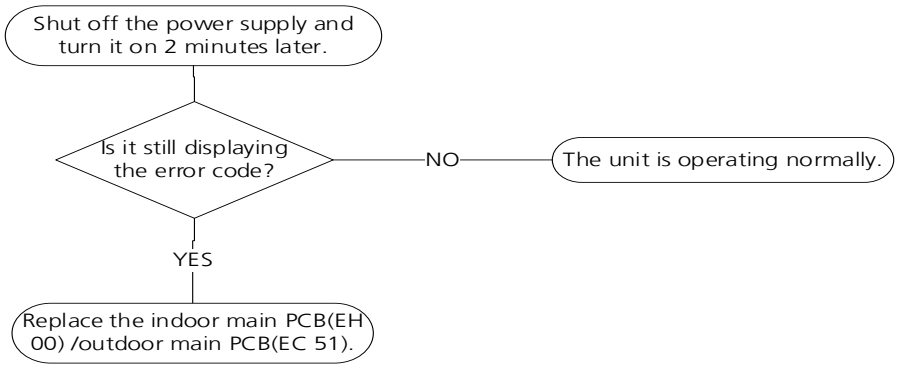
5.1 EC 51 (EEPROM Parameter Error Diagnosis and Solution)

Description: Indoor or outdoor PCB main chip does not receive feedback from EEPROM chip.

Recommended parts to prepare:

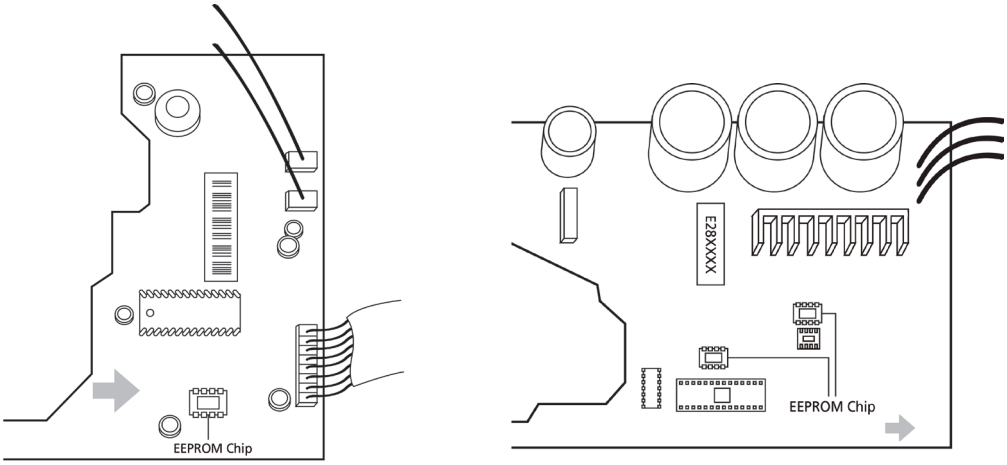
- Indoor PCB
- Outdoor PCB

Troubleshooting and repair:



Remarks:
EEPROM: A read-only memory whose contents can be erased and reprogrammed using a pulsed voltage.

The location of the EEPROM chip on the indoor and outdoor PCB is shown in the following two images:



This pictures are only for reference, actual appearance may vary.

Troubleshooting and repair of compressor driven chip EEPROM parameter error and communication error between outdoor main chip and compressor driven chip are same as EC 51.

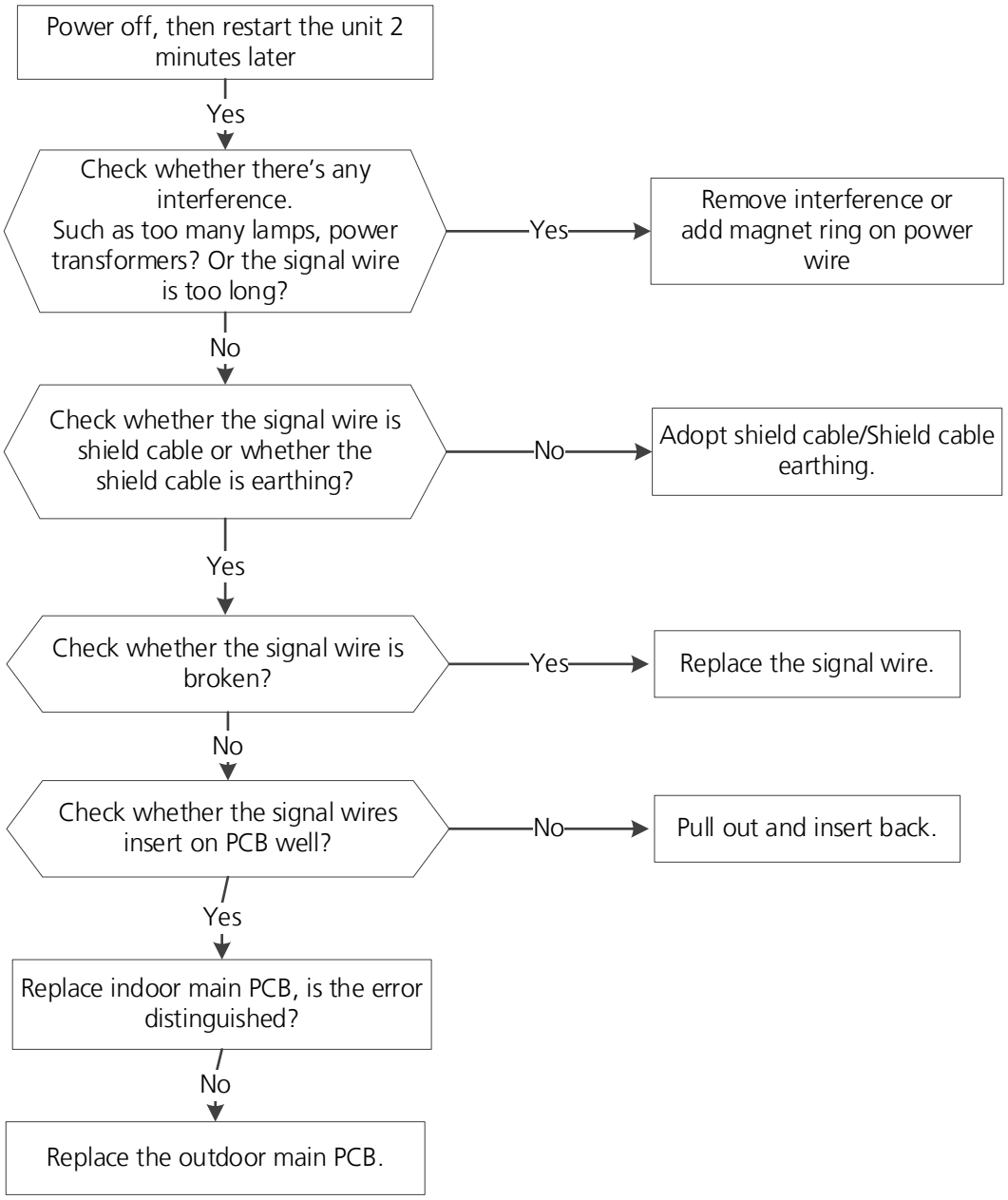
5.2 EL 01 (Indoor and Outdoor Unit Communication Error Diagnosis and Solution)

Description: Indoor unit can not communicate with outdoor unit

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Signal wires
- Magnet ring
- Indoor PCB
- Outdoor PCB

Troubleshooting and repair:



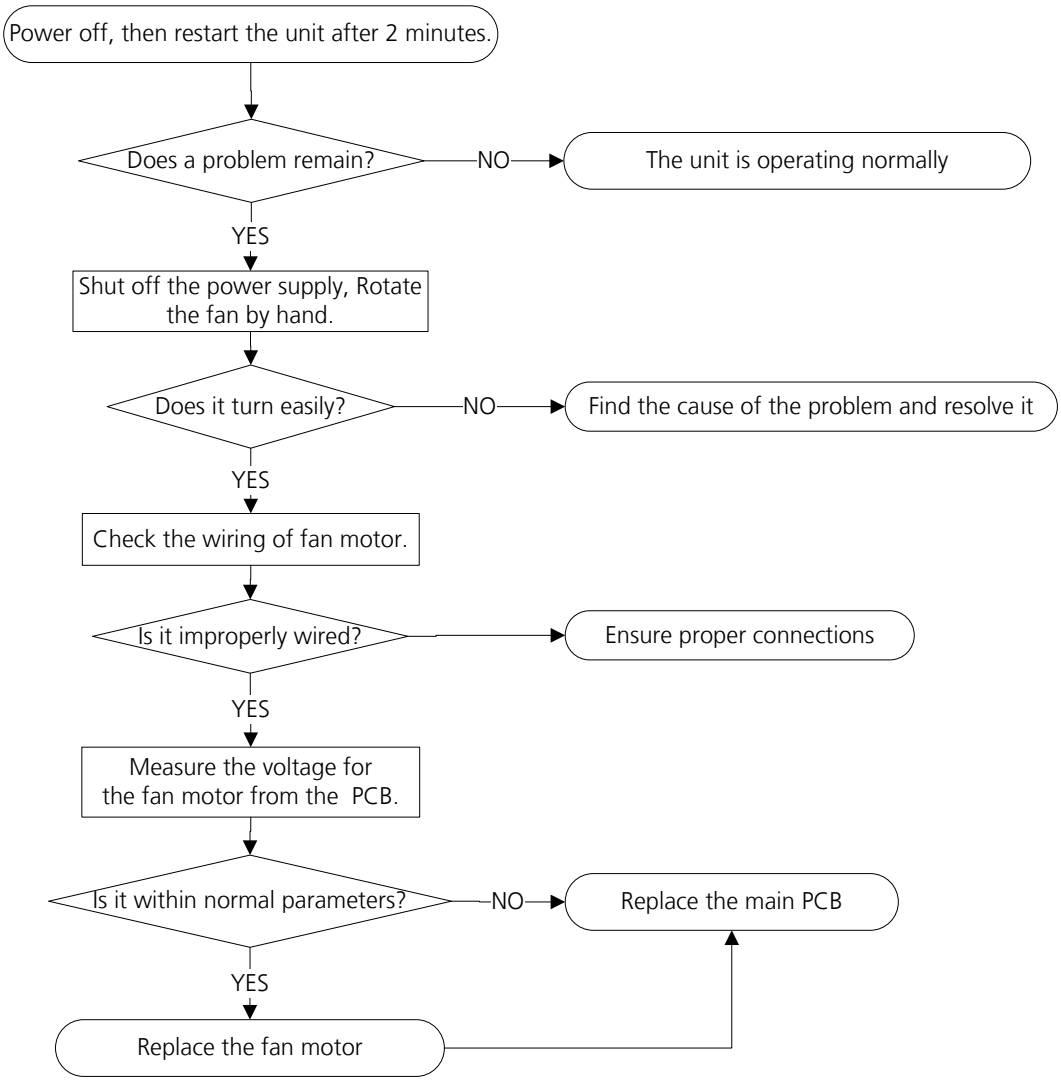
5.3 EC 07 (Fan Speed Is Operating Outside of Normal Range)/EC 71(Over Current Failure of Outdoor DC Fan Motor)/ EC73(Zero-speed failure of outdoor DC fan motor) Diagnosis and Solution

Description: When indoor / outdoor fan speed keeps too low or too high for a certain time, the unit ceases operation and the LED displays the failure.

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wires
- Fan assembly
- Fan motor
- PCB

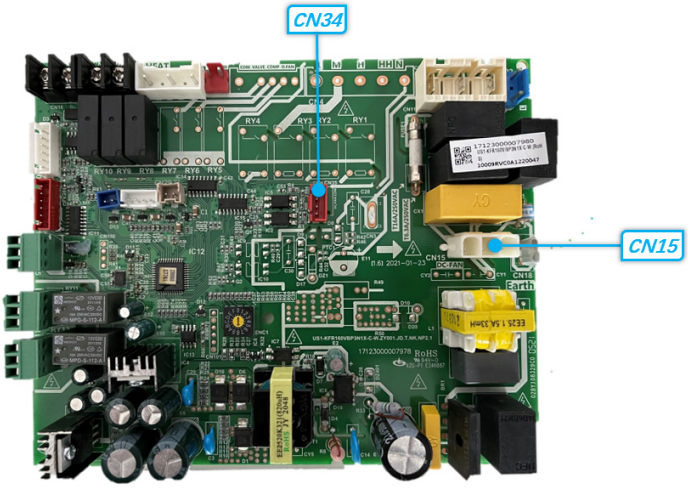
Troubleshooting and repair:



Index:

1. Indoor DC Fan Motor(control chip is in fan motor)

Power on and when the unit is in standby, measure the voltage of pin1&pin2 of CN15, pin3 of CN34 in fan motor connector. If the value of the voltage is not in the range showing in below table, the PCB must has problems and need to be replaced.



CN34

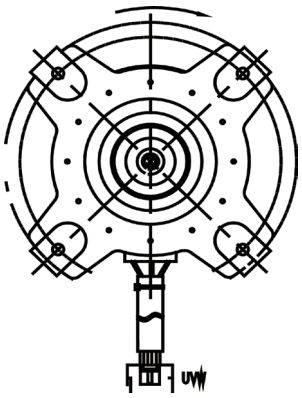
NO.	Color	Signal	Voltage
1	/	/	
2	Black	GND	
3	Orange	PWM	5-12VDC
4	Blue	FG	0-12VDC

CN15

NO.	Color	Signal	Voltage
1	Yellow		208/230VAC
2	Black		208/230VAC
3	Yellow-Green	GND	

2. Outdoor DC Fan Motor (control chip is in outdoor PCB)

Release the UVW connector. Measure the resistance of U-V, U-W, V-W. If the resistance is not equal to each other, the fan motor must has problems and need to be replaced. otherwise the PCB must has problems and need to be replaced.



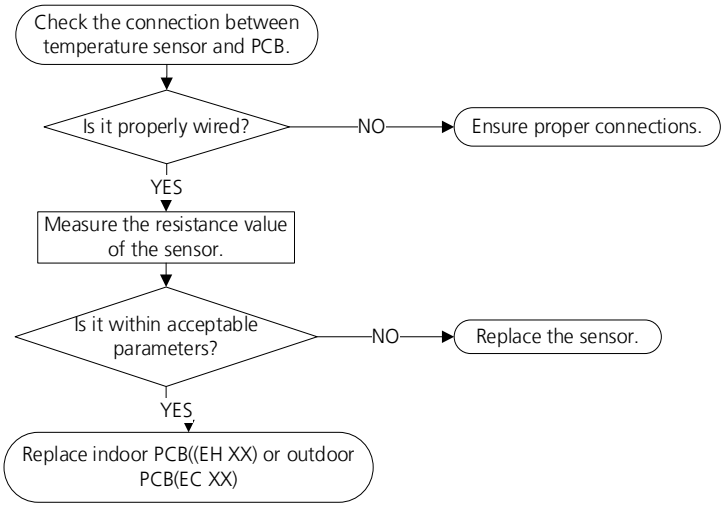
5.4 EC 53/EC 52/EC 54/EC 57/EC 5C (Open Circuit or Short Circuit of Temperature Sensor Diagnosis and Solution)

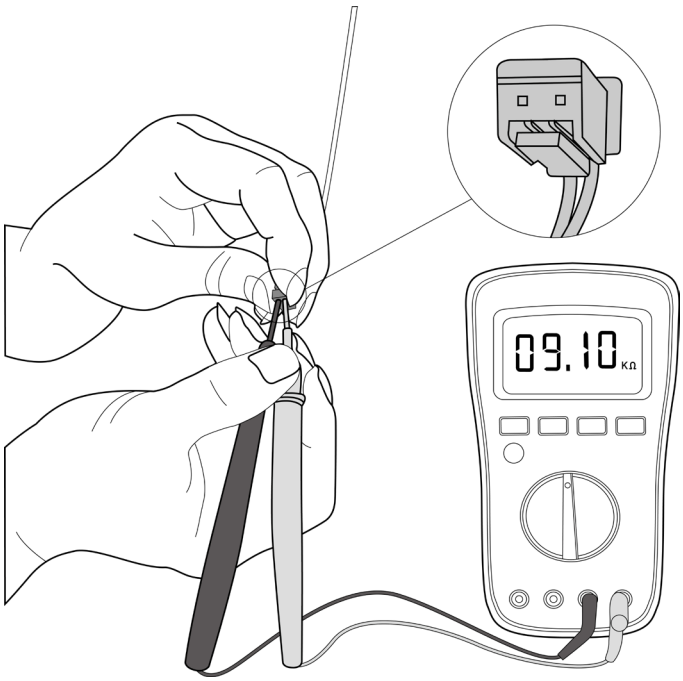
Description: If the sampling voltage is lower than 0.06V or higher than 4.94V, the LED displays the failure.

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wires
- Sensors
- PCB

Troubleshooting and repair:





This picture and the value are only for reference, actual appearance and value may vary

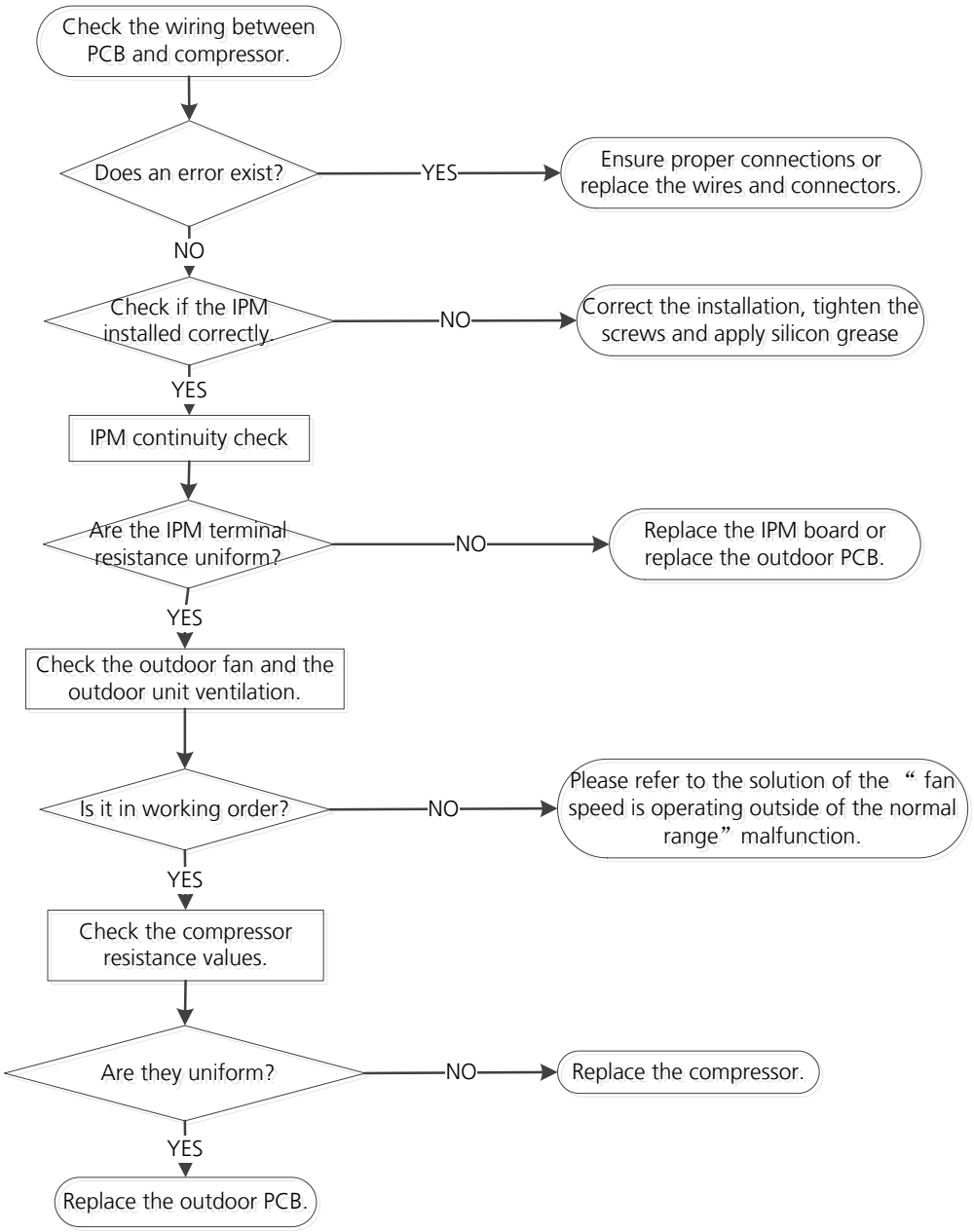
5.5 PC 00(IPM malfunction or IGBT over-strong current protection Diagnosis and Solution)

Description: When the voltage signal the IPM sends to the compressor drive chip is abnormal, the display LED shows "PC 00" and the AC turn off.

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wires
- IPM module board
- Outdoor fan assembly
- Compressor
- Outdoor PCB

Troubleshooting and repair:



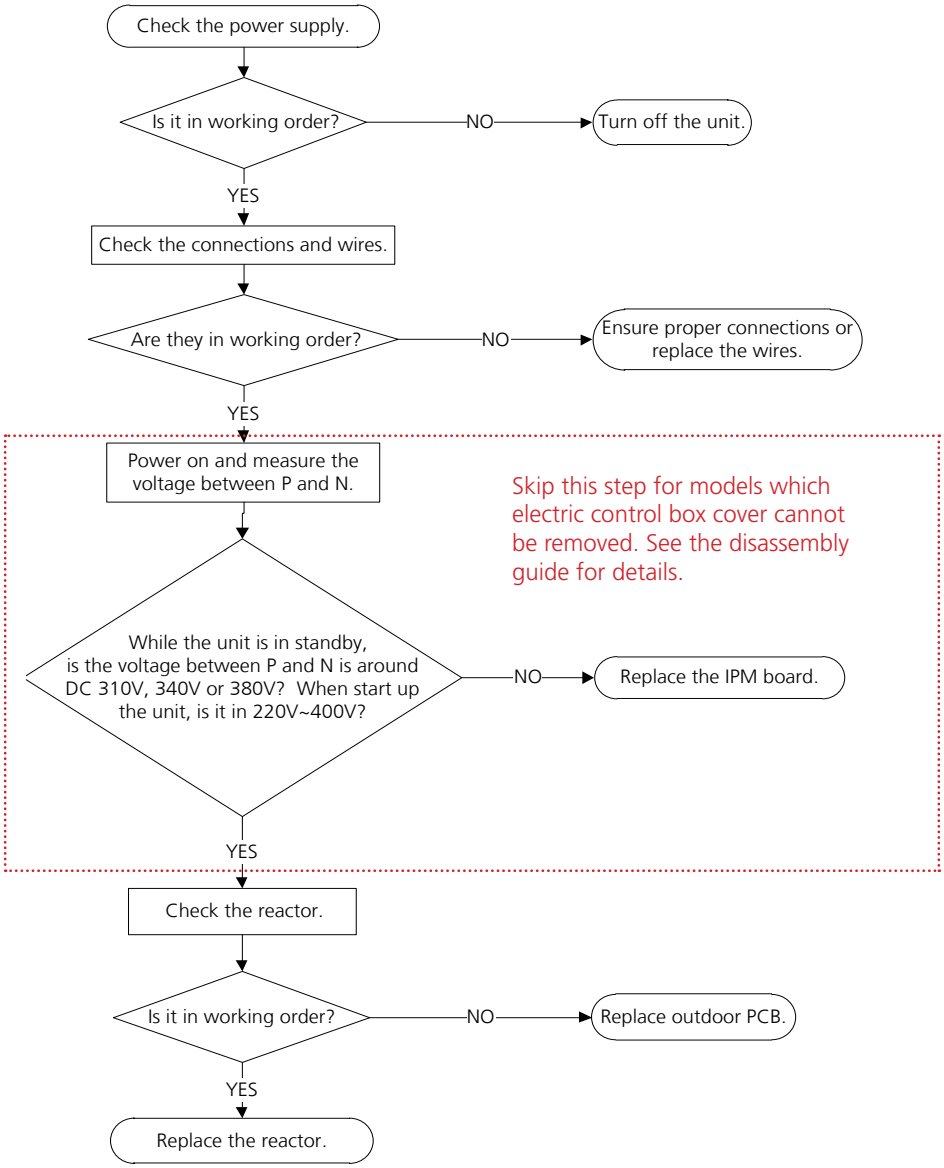
5.6 PC 10(Outdoor unit low AC voltage protection)/PC 11(Outdoor unit main control board DC bus high voltage protection)/PC 12(Outdoor unit main control board DC bus high voltage protection /341 MCE error) Diagnosis and Solution

Description: Abnormal increases or decreases in voltage are detected by checking the specified voltage detection circuit.

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Power supply wires
- IPM module board
- PCB
- Reactor

Troubleshooting and repair:



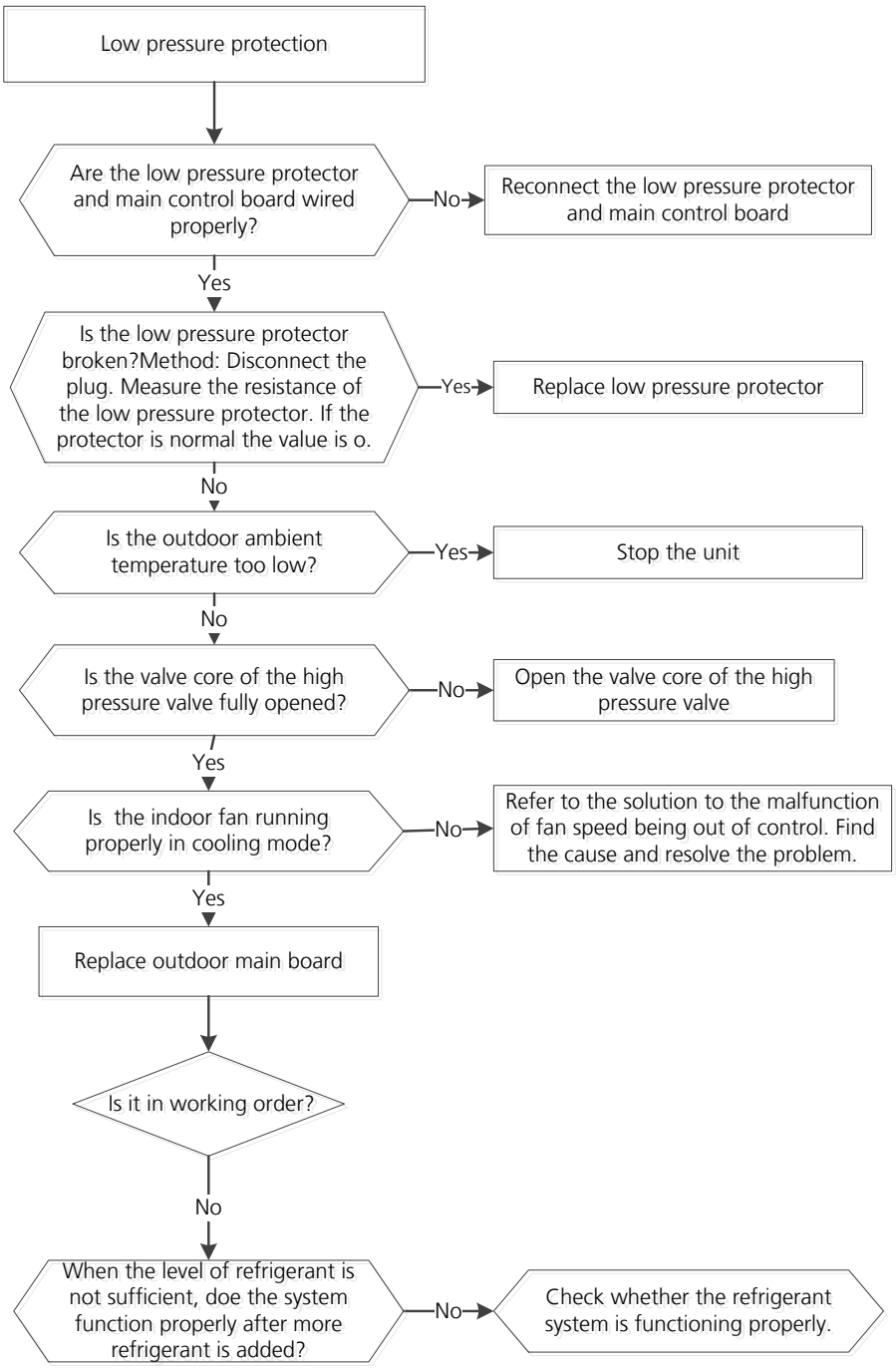
5.7 PC 31(Low Pressure Protection Diagnosis and Solution)

Description: If the sampling voltage is not 5V, the LED displays a failure code.

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wires
- Low pressure protector
- Indoor fan assembly
- Outdoor PCB

Troubleshooting and repair:



5.8 PC 02/LC 06(Top temperature protection of compressor or High temperature protection of IPM module diagnosis and solution)

Description: For some models with overload protector, If the sampling voltage is not 5V, the LED will display the failure.

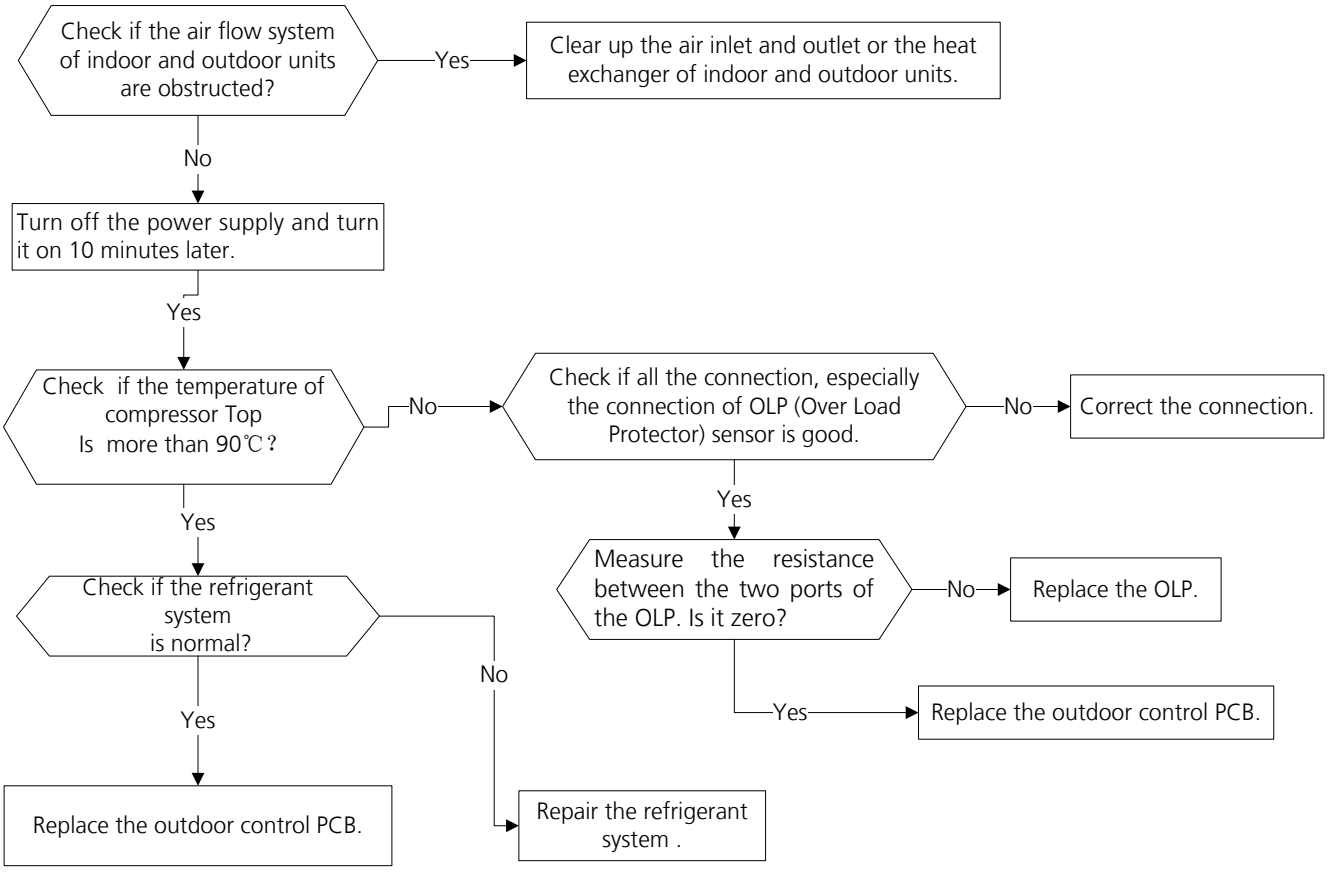
If the temperature of IPM module is higher than a certain value, the LED displays the failure code.

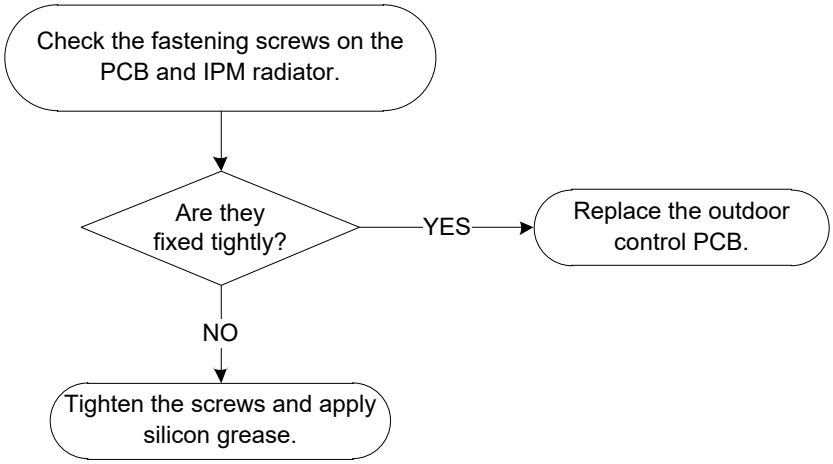
Models without overload protector should be diagnosed according to the second flowchart.

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wires
- Outdoor PCB
- IPM module board
- High pressure protector
- System blockages

Troubleshooting and repair:




Check the fastening screws on the PCB and IPM radiator.
Are they fixed tightly?
YES
Replace the outdoor control PCB.
NO
Tighten the screws and apply silicon grease.

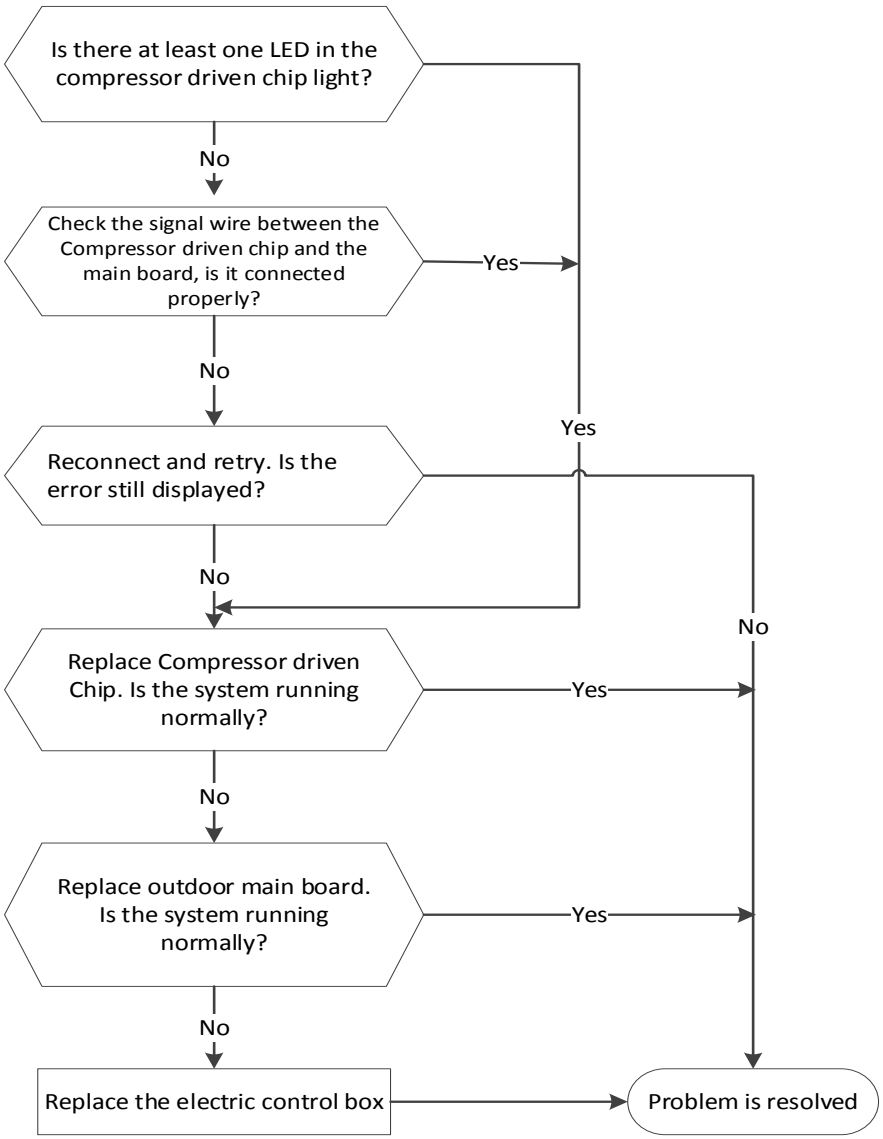
5.9 PC 40(Communication error between outdoor main PCB and IPM board diagnosis and solution)

Description: The main PCB cannot detect the IPM board.

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wires
- IPM board
- Outdoor main PCB
- Electric control box

Troubleshooting and repair:



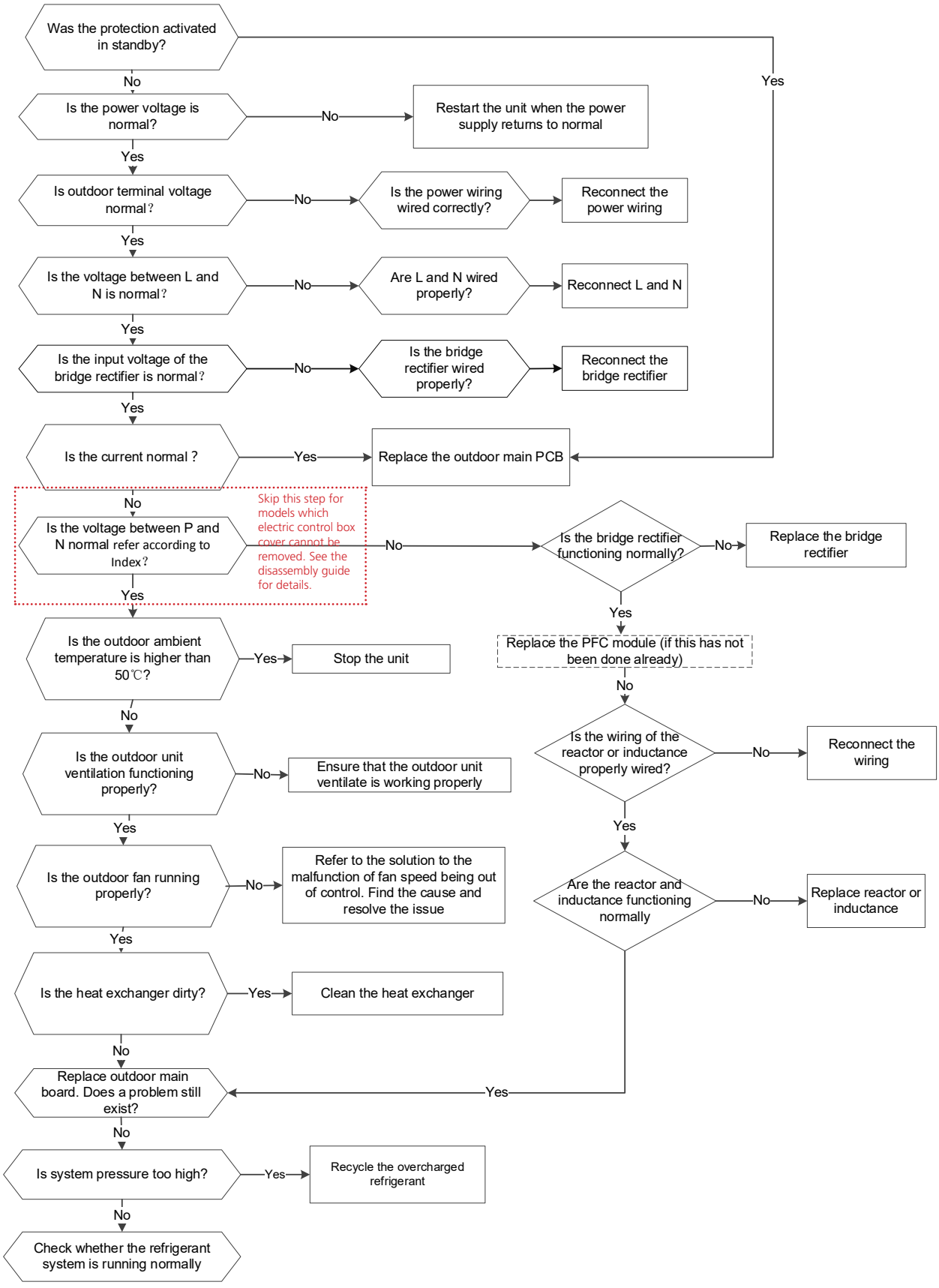
5.10 PC 08(Current overload protection)/PC 44(Outdoor unit zero speed protection)/ PC 46(Compressor speed has been out of control)/PC 49(Compressor overcurrent failure) diagnosis and solution

Description: An abnormal current rise is detected by checking the specified current detection circuit.

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wires
- Rectifier
- PFC circuit or reactor
- Blocked refrigeration piping system
- Pressure switch
- Outdoor fan
- IPM module board
- Outdoor PCB

Troubleshooting and repair:


Was the protection activated in standby?
Yes
No
Is the power voltage is normal?
No
Restart the unit when the power supply returns to normal
Yes
Is outdoor terminal voltage normal?
No
Is the power wiring wired correctly?
Reconnect the power wiring
Yes
Is the voltage between L and N is normal?
No
Are L and N wired properly?
Reconnect L and N
Yes
Is the input voltage of the bridge rectifier is normal?
No
Is the bridge rectifier wired properly?
Reconnect the bridge rectifier
Yes
Is the current normal ?
Yes
Replace the outdoor main PCB
No
Is the voltage between P and N normal refer according to Index?
Skip this step for models which electric control box cover cannot be removed. See the disassembly guide for details.
No
Is the bridge rectifier functioning normally?
No
Replace the bridge rectifier
Yes
Replace the PFC module (if this has not been done already)
No
Is the outdoor ambient temperature is higher than 50℃?
Yes
Stop the unit
No
Is the wiring of the reactor or inductance properly wired?
No
Reconnect the wiring
Is the outdoor unit ventilation functioning properly?
No
Ensure that the outdoor unit ventilate is working properly
Yes
Yes
Is the outdoor fan running properly?
No
Refer to the solution to the malfunction of fan speed being out of control. Find the cause and resolve the issue
Are the reactor and inductance functioning normally
No
Replace reactor or inductance
Yes
Is the heat exchanger dirty?
Yes
Clean the heat exchanger
No
Replace outdoor main board. Does a problem still exist?
Yes
No
Is system pressure too high?
Yes
Recycle the overcharged refrigerant
No
Check whether the refrigerant system is running normally

5.11 PC 0F(PFC module protection diagnosis and solution)

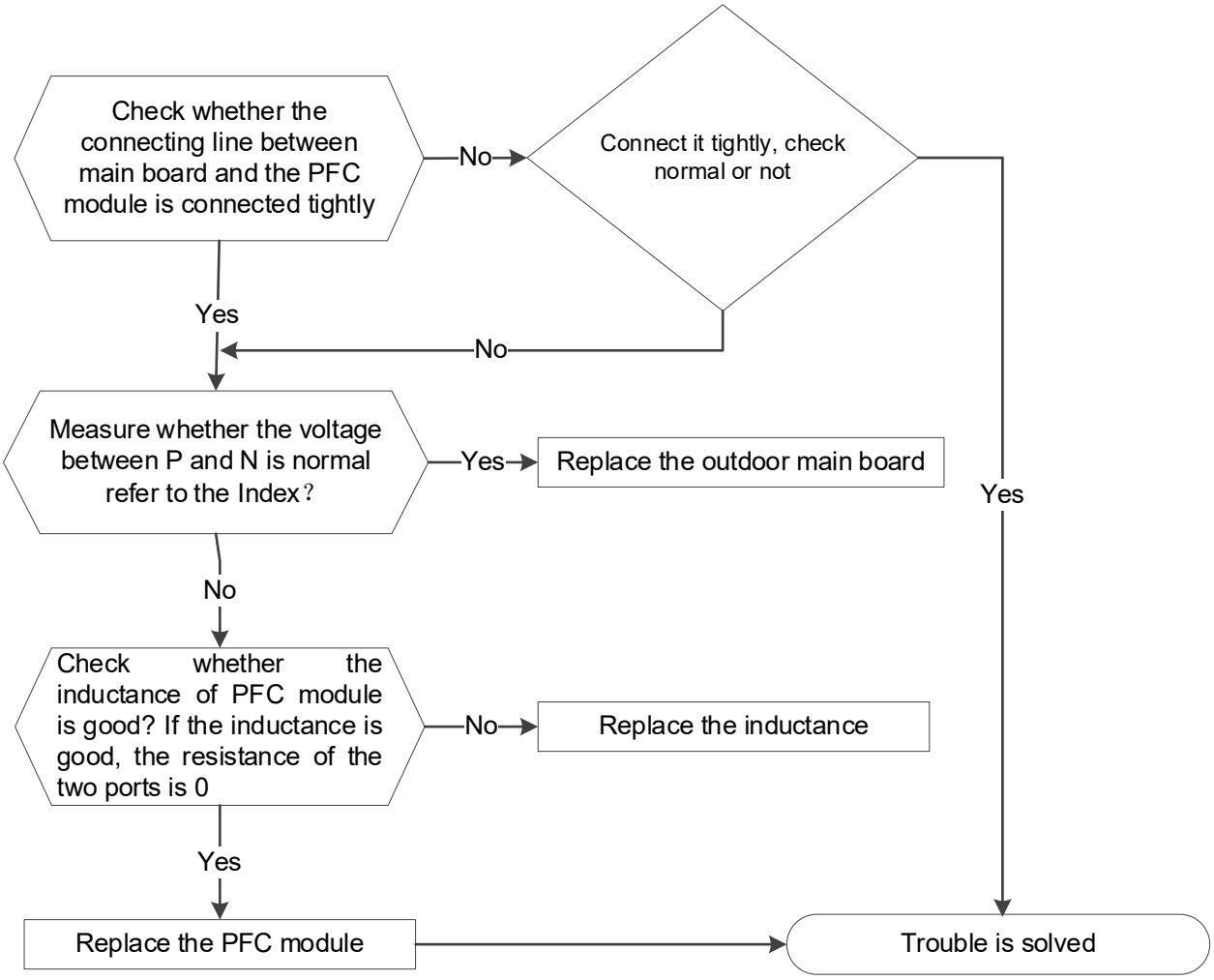
Description: When the voltage signal that IPM send to compressor drive chip is abnormal, the LED displays the failure code and the AC turns off.

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wires
- Inductance
- Outdoor main PCB
- PFC module

Troubleshooting and repair:

At first test the resistance between every two ports of U, V, W of IPM and P, N. If any result of them is 0 or close to 0, the IPM is defective. Otherwise, please follow the procedure below:



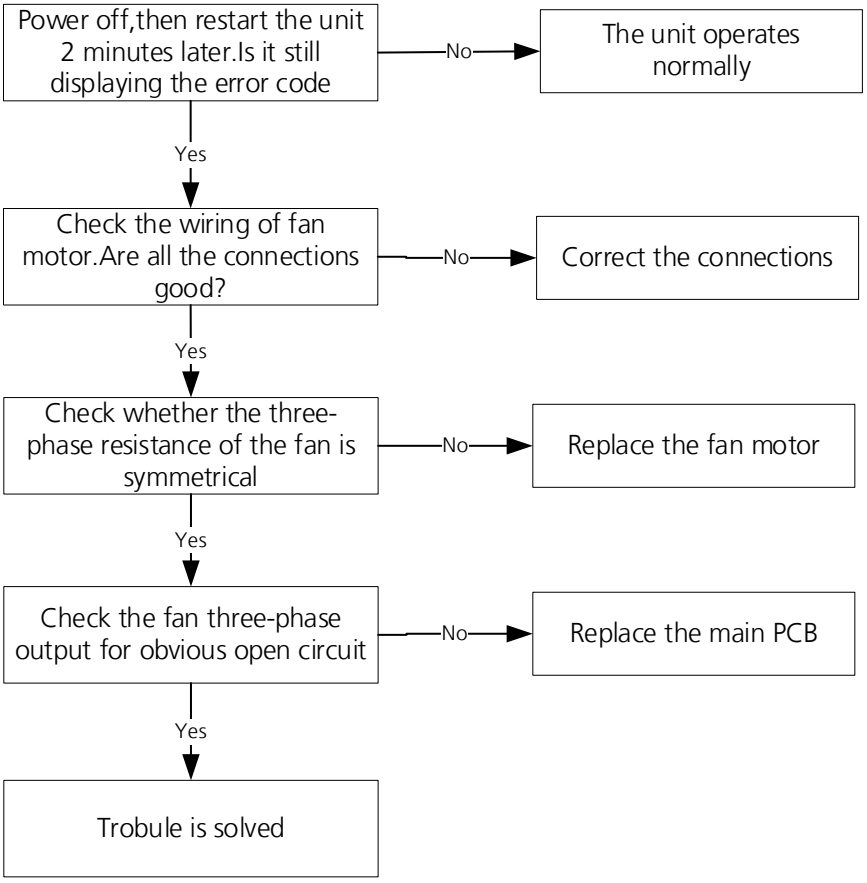
5.12 EC 72 (Lack phase failure of outdoor DC fan motor diagnosis and solution)

Description: When the three-phase sampling current of the DC motor is abnormal, especially when the current of one or more phases is always small and almost 0, the LED displays the failure code.

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wire
- Fan motor
- Outdoor PCB

Troubleshooting and repair:



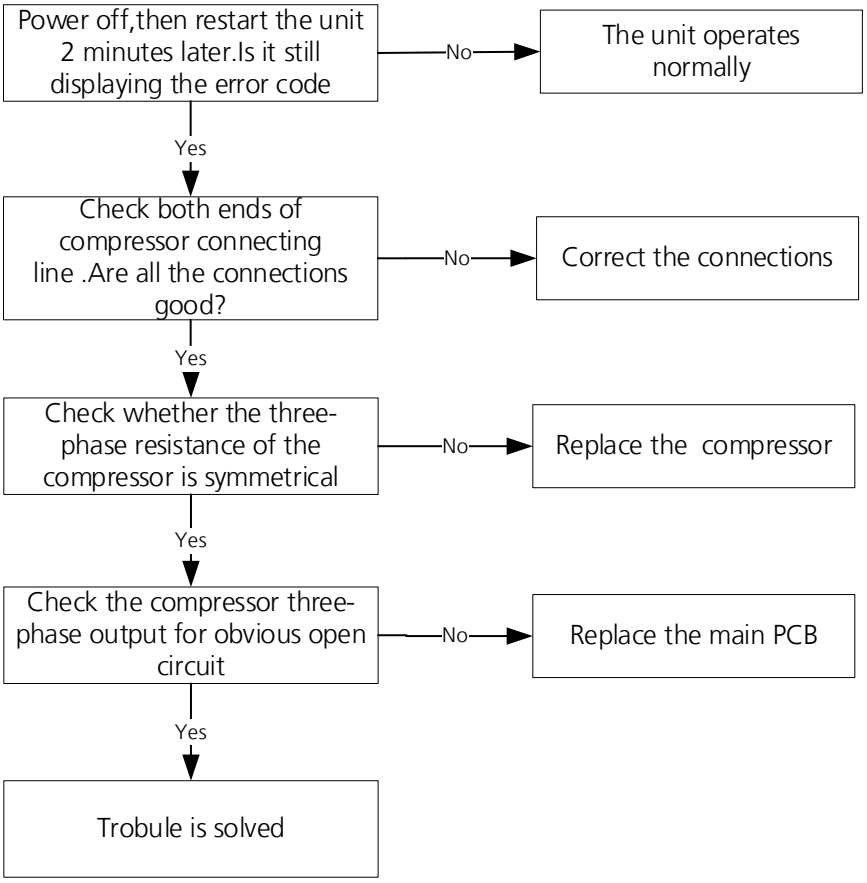
5.13 PC 43 (Outdoor compressor lack phase protection diagnosis and solution)

Description: When the three-phase sampling current of the compressor is abnormal, especially when the current of one or more phases is always small and almost 0, the LED displays the failure code

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wire
- Compressor
- Outdoor PCB

Troubleshooting and repair:



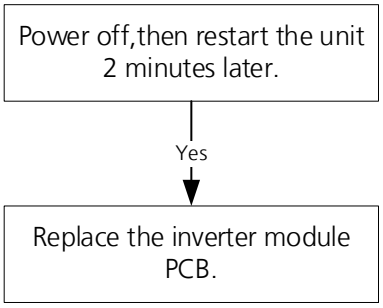
5.14 PC 45 (Outdoor unit IR chip drive failure) diagnosis and solution

Description: When the IR chip detects its own parameter error, the LED displays the failure code when power on.

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Inverter module PCB.

Troubleshooting and repair:



5.15 PC 0L (Low ambient temperature protection)

Description: It is a protection function. When compressor is off, outdoor ambient temperature(T4) is lower than -35°C. for 10s, the AC will stop and display the failure code.

When compressor is on, outdoor ambient temperature(T4) is lower than -40°C.for 10s, the AC will stop and display the failure code.

When outdoor ambient temperature(T4) is no lower than -32°C.for 10s, the unit will exit protection.

5.16 EC 55 (Outdoor IPM module temperature sensor fault) diagnosis and solution

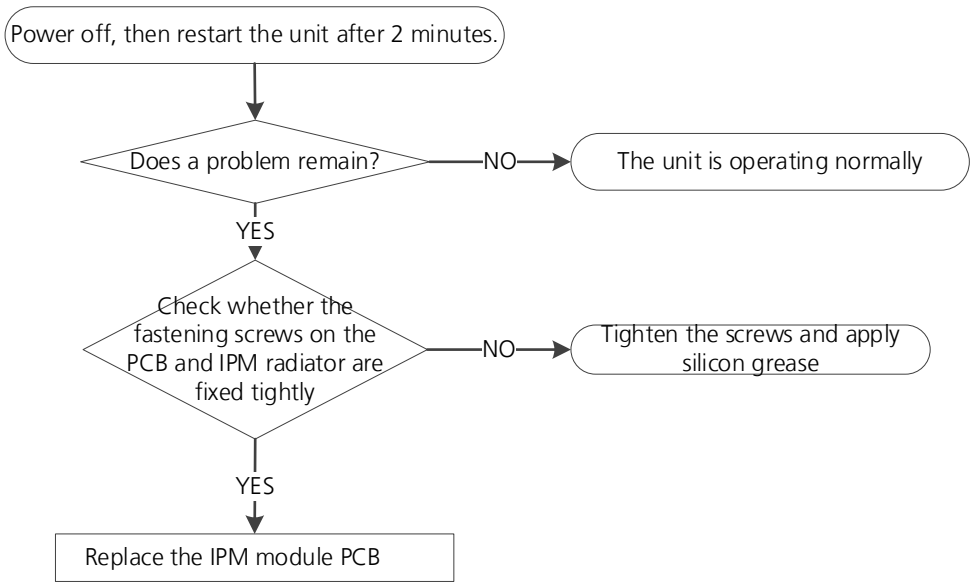
Description: If the sampling voltage is 0V or 5V, the LED displays the failure code.

Recommended parts to prepare:

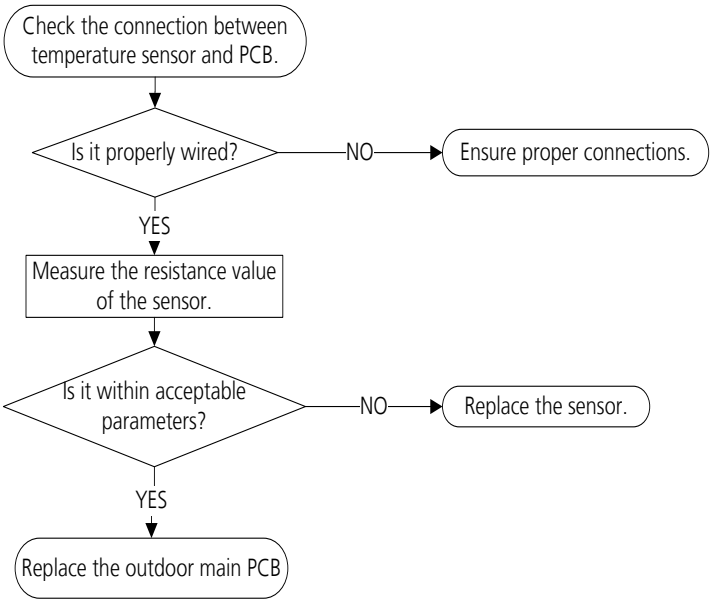
- IPM module PCB
- Connection wires
- Sensors
- Outdoor main PCB

Troubleshooting and repair:

If the radiator has no sensor, follow the steps below to resolve,



If the radiator has a sensor(TH), follow the steps below to resolve,



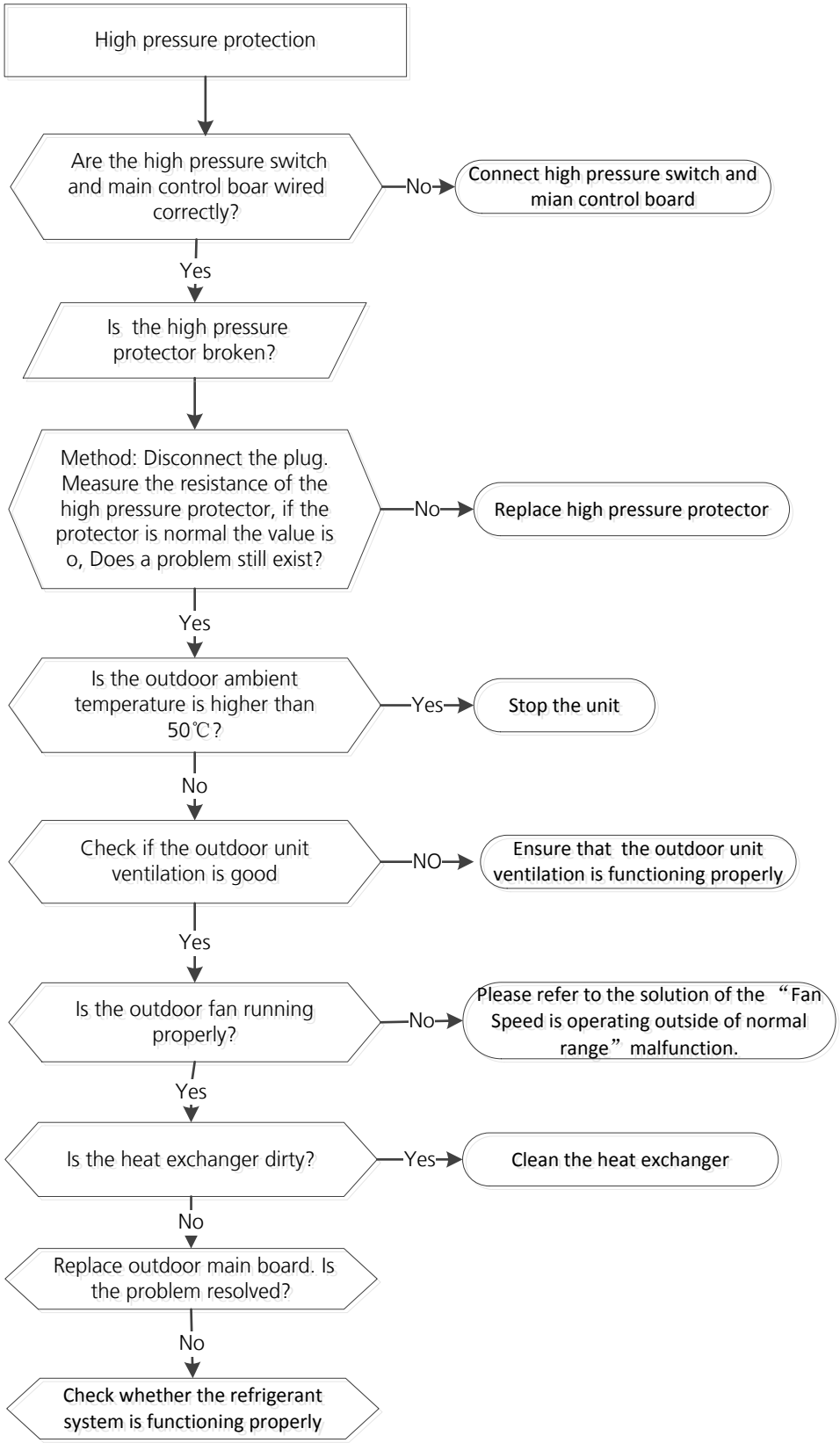
5.17 PC 30 (High pressure protection diagnosis and solution)

Description: Outdoor pressure switch cut off the system because high pressure is higher than 4.4 MPa

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wires
- Pressure switch
- Outdoor fan
- Outdoor main PCB

Troubleshooting and repair:


High pressure protection
Are the high pressure switch and main control boar wired correctly?
No
Connect high pressure switch and mian control board
Yes
Is the high pressure protector broken?
Method: Disconnect the plug. Measure the resistance of the high pressure protector, if the protector is normal the value is o, Does a problem still exist?
No
Replace high pressure protector
Yes
Is the outdoor ambient temperature is higher than 50℃?
Yes
Stop the unit
No
Check if the outdoor unit ventilation is good
NO
Ensure that the outdoor unit ventilation is functioning properly
Yes
Is the outdoor fan running properly?
No
Please refer to the solution of the "Fan Speed is operating outside of normal range" malfunction.
Yes
Is the heat exchanger dirty?
Yes
Clean the heat exchanger
No
Replace outdoor main board. Is the problem resolved?
No
Check whether the refrigerant system is functioning properly

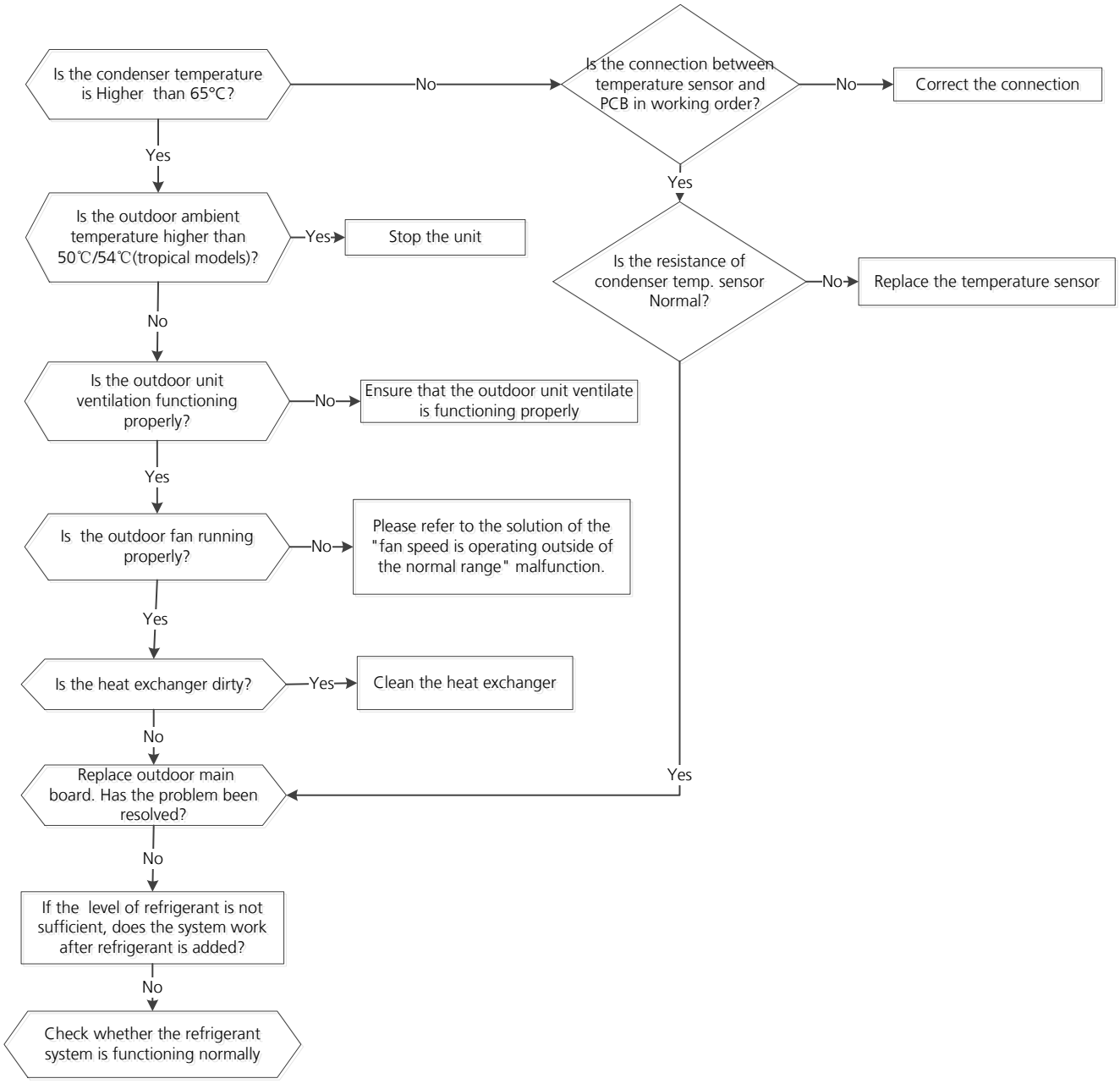
5.18 PC 0A (High temperature protection of condenser diagnosis and solution)

Description: When the outdoor pipe temperature is more than 65°C, the unit stops. It starts again only when the outdoor pipe temperature is less than 52°C.

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wires
- Condenser temperature sensor
- Outdoor fan
- Outdoor main PCB
- Refrigerant

Troubleshooting and repair:



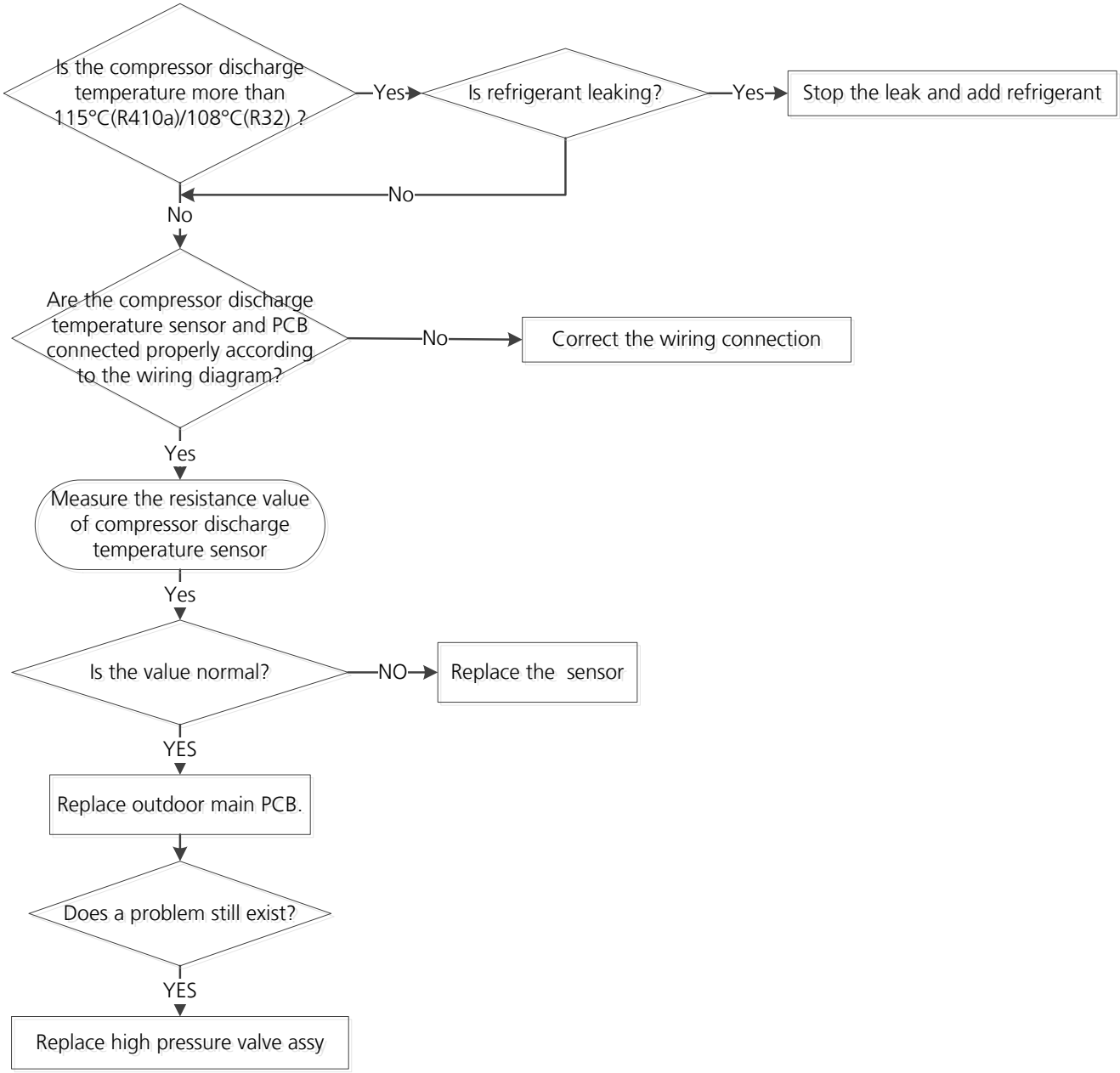
5.19 PC 06 (Discharge temperature protection of compressor diagnosis and solution)

Description: If the compressor discharge temperature exceeds a certain level for nine seconds, the compressor ceases operation, the LED displays the failure code

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wires
- Discharge temperature sensor
- Additional refrigerant
- Outdoor main PCB

Troubleshooting and repair:



Note: For certain models, outdoor unit uses combination sensor, T3,T4 and TP are the same of sensor. This picture and the value are only for reference, actual appearance and value may vary.

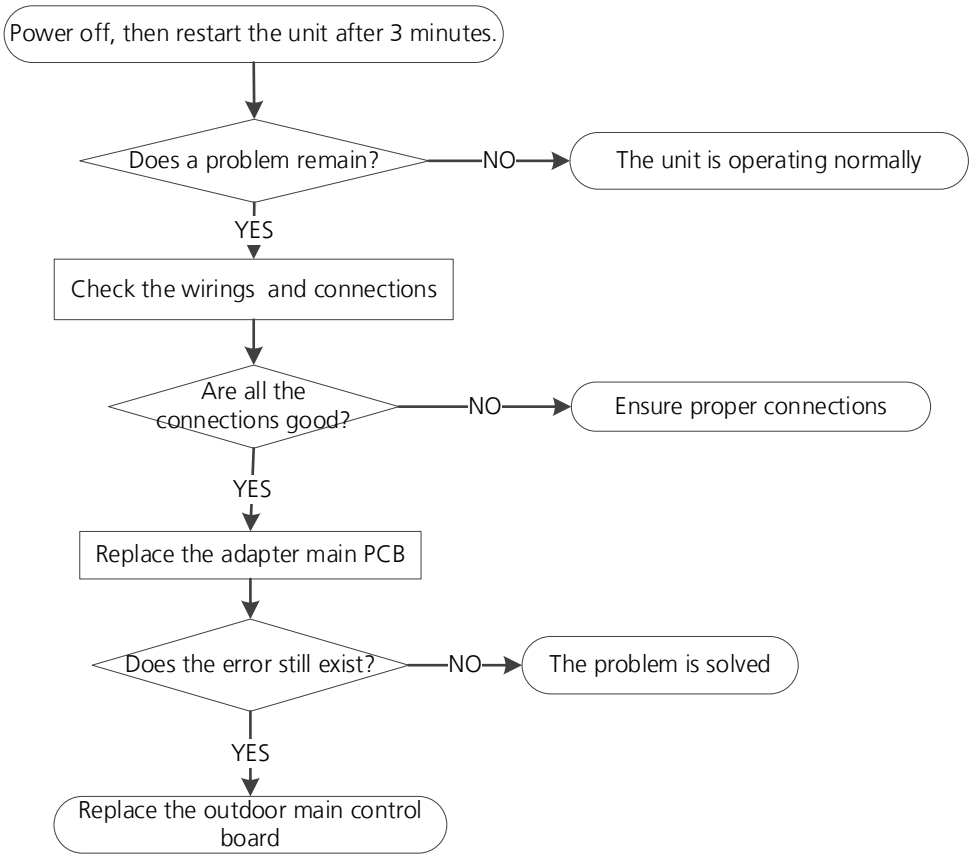
5.20 EL 16(Communication malfunction between adapter board and outdoor main board diagnosis and solution)

Description: The adapter PCB cannot detect the main control board.

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wires
- Adapter board
- Outdoor main PCB

Troubleshooting and repair:



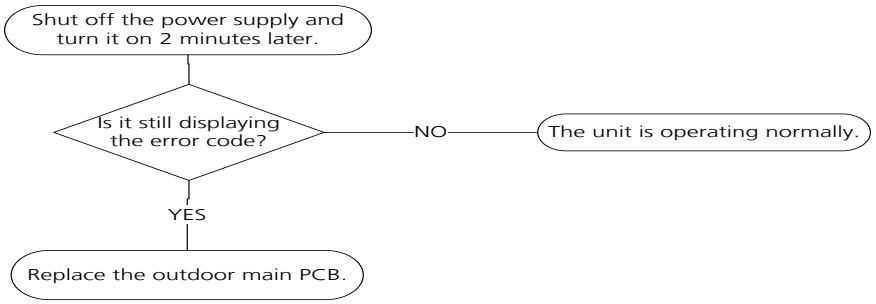
5.21 PC 41(Outdoor compressor current sampling circuit failure diagnosis and solution)

Description: Three-phase sampling offset voltage error, the static bias voltage is normally 2.5V

Recommended parts to prepare:

- Outdoor main PCB

Troubleshooting and repair:



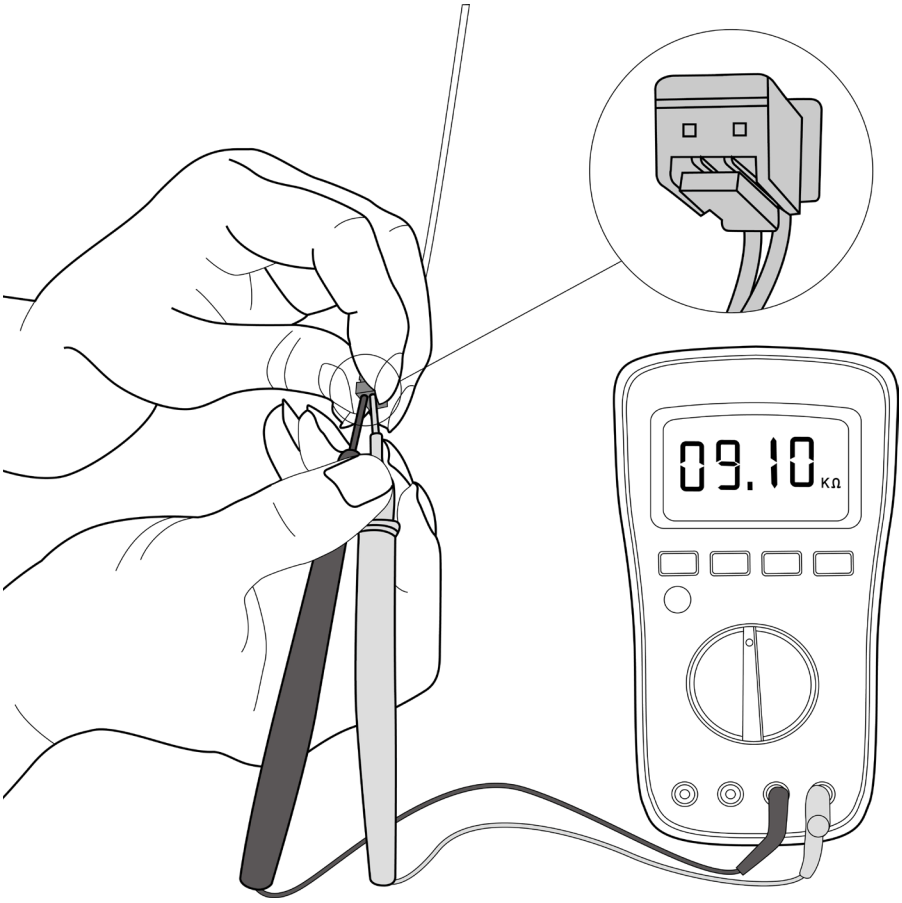
8. Check Procedures

8.1 Temperature Sensor Check

WARNING

Be sure to turn off all power supplies or disconnect all wires to avoid electric shock. Operate after compressor and coil have returned to normal temperature in case of injury.

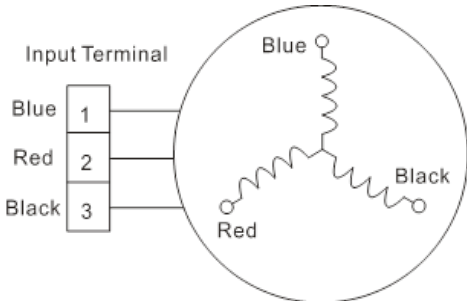
1. Disconnect temperature sensor from PCB (Refer to Chapter 5. Indoor Disassembly and Chapter 6. Outdoor Disassembly).
2. Measure the resistance value of the sensor using a multi-meter.
3. Check corresponding temperature sensor resistance value table (Refer to Chapter 8. Appendix).



Note: The picture and the value are only for reference, actual condition and specific value may vary.

8.2 Compressor Check

1. Disconnect the compressor power cord from outdoor PCB (Refer to Chapter 6. Outdoor Unit Disassembly)).
2. Measure the resistance value of each winding using a multi-meter.
3. Check the resistance value of each winding in the following table.

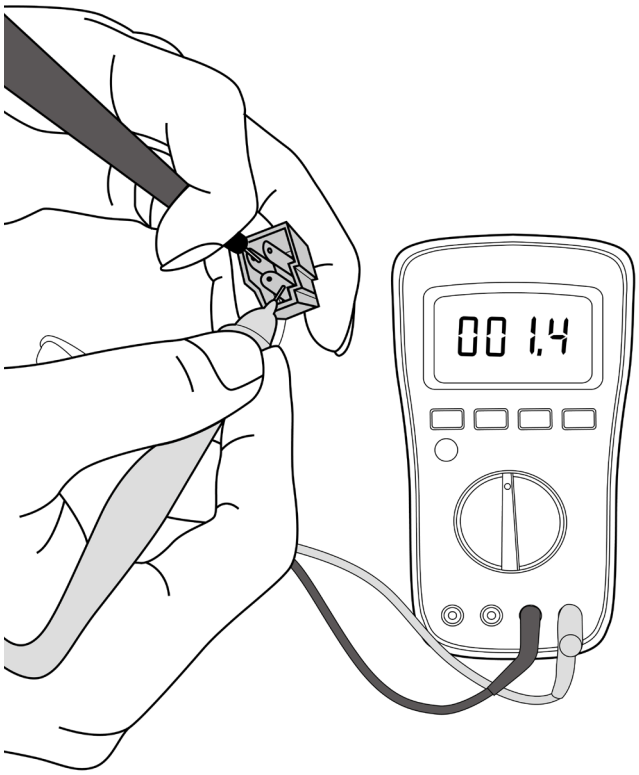


Resistance Value	ASM135D23UFZ	ATM115D43UFZ2	ASN98D22UFZ	ATQ360D1UMU
Blue-Red	1.75Ω	1.87Ω	1.57Ω	0.37Ω
Blue-Black				
Red-Black				

Resistance Value	ATF235D22UMT ATF250D22UMT KTF250D22UMT	ATF310D43UMT	KSK103D33UEZ3	ASM98D32UFZ
Blue-Red	0.75Ω	0.65Ω	2.13Ω	2.2Ω
Blue-Black				
Red-Black				

Resistance Value	ASN140D21UFZ KSN140D21UFZ	ASK89D29UEZD	KTM240D57UMT	KSN140D58UFZ
Blue-Red	1.28Ω	1.99Ω	0.62Ω	1.86Ω
Blue-Black				
Red-Black				

Resistance Value	KTF310D43UMT	ATN150D30UFZA KTM240D43UKT	KTM240D46UKT2	KTQ420D1UMU ATQ420D1SN5A1 EAPQ420D1UMUA EAPQ440D1UMUA
Blue-Red	0.65Ω	1.03Ω	1.04Ω	0.37Ω
Blue-Black				
Red-Black				



Note: The picture and the value are only for reference, actual condition and specific value may vary.

8.3 IPM Continuity Check

WARNING

Electricity remains in capacitors even when the power supply is off.
Ensure the capacitors are fully discharged before troubleshooting.

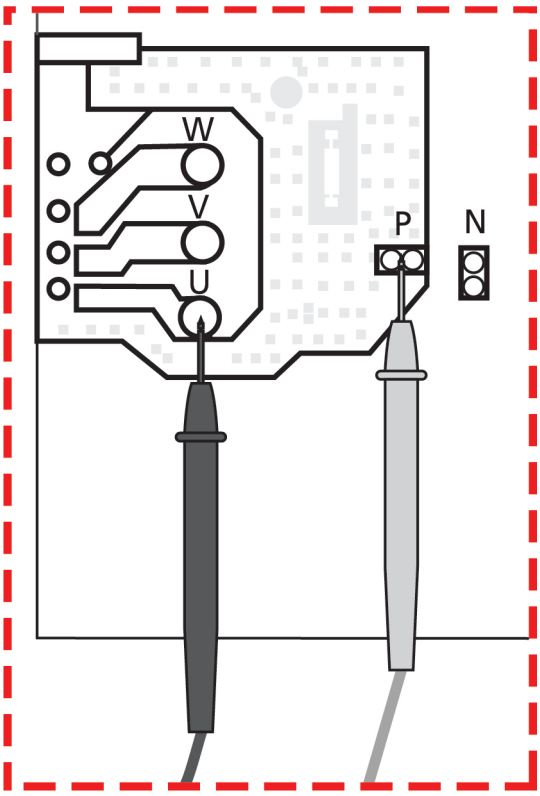
1. Turn off outdoor unit and disconnect power supply.
2. Discharge electrolytic capacitors and ensure all energy-storage unit has been discharged.
3. Disassemble outdoor PCB or disassemble IPM board.
4. Measure the resistance value between P and U(V, W, N); U(V, W) and N.

Digital tester		Resistance value	Digital tester		Resistance value
(+)Red	(-)Black		(+)Red	(-)Black	
P	N	∞ (Several MΩ)	U	N	∞ (Several MΩ)
	U		V		
	V		W		
	W		-		

Or test the conductivity of IPM with diode mode.

Needle-type Tester		Normal Value	Needle-type Tester		Normal Value
Red	Black		Red	Black	
P	U	Open-circuit	N	U	0.3-0.5V
	V			V	
	W			W	

Needle-type Tester		Normal Value	Needle-type Tester		Normal Value
Black	Red		Black	Red	
P	U	0.3-0.5V	N	U	Open-circuit
	V			V	
	W			W	



Note: The picture and the value are only for reference, actual condition and specific value may vary.

8.4 Normal voltage of P and N

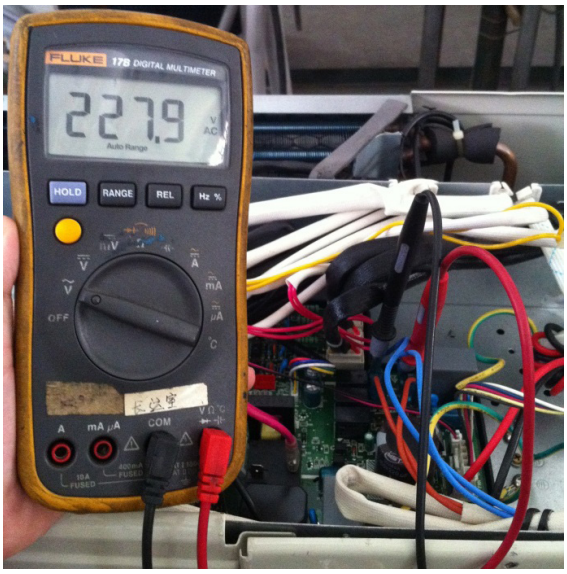
208-240V(1-phase)
In standby
around 310VDC
In operation
>310VDC

8.5 4-way Valve Check

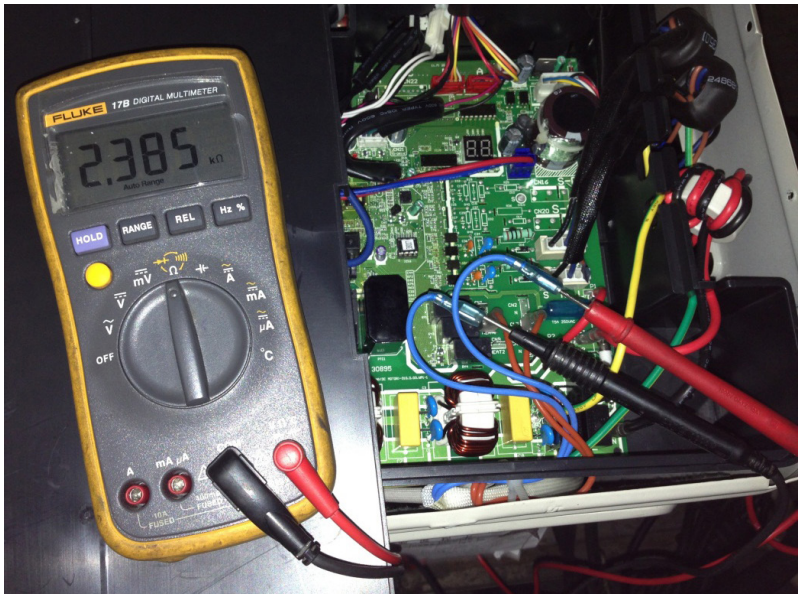
1. Power on, use a digital tester to measure the voltage, when the unit operates in cooling, it is 0V. When the unit operates in heating, it is about 230VAC.

If the value of the voltage is not in the range, the PCB must have problems and need to be replaced.





2 Turn off the power, use a digital tester to measure the resistance. The value should be 1.8~2.5 KΩ.

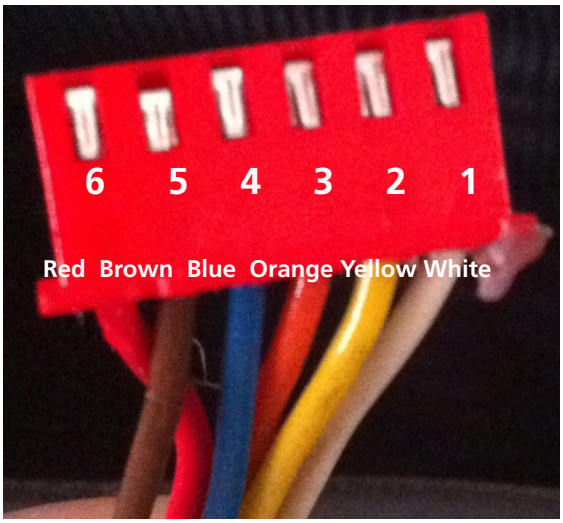


8.6 EEV Check

WARNING

Electricity remains in capacitors even when the power supply is off.
Ensure the capacitors are fully discharged before troubleshooting.

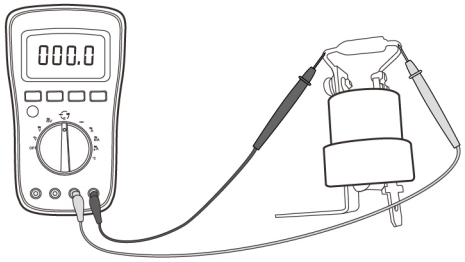
1. Disconnect the connector from outdoor PCB.
2. Measure the resistance value of each winding using a multi-meter.
3. Check the resistance value of each winding in the following table.



Color of lead winding	Normal Value
Red- Blue	About 50Ω
Red - Yellow	
Brown-Orange	
Brown-White	

8.7 Fuse of Electric Auxiliary Heat Module Check(Optional)

1. Disassemble the fuse from electric auxiliary heat module.
2. Use the multimeter signal gear to check whether there is a signal, if not, fuse is broken.



Outdoor Unit Disassembly

Contents

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2.7 Compressor 51

1. Outdoor Unit Disassembly

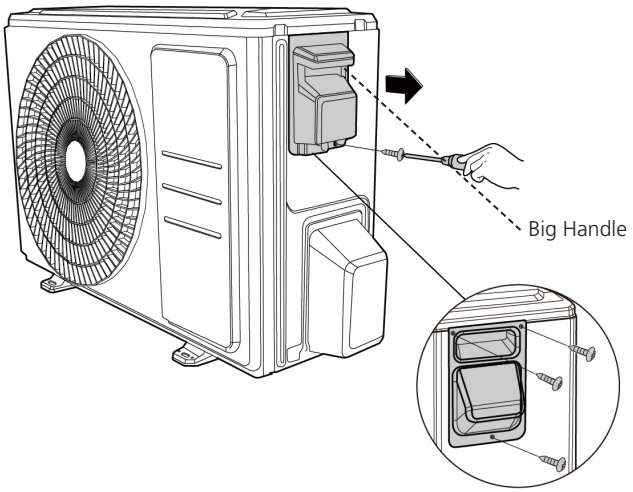
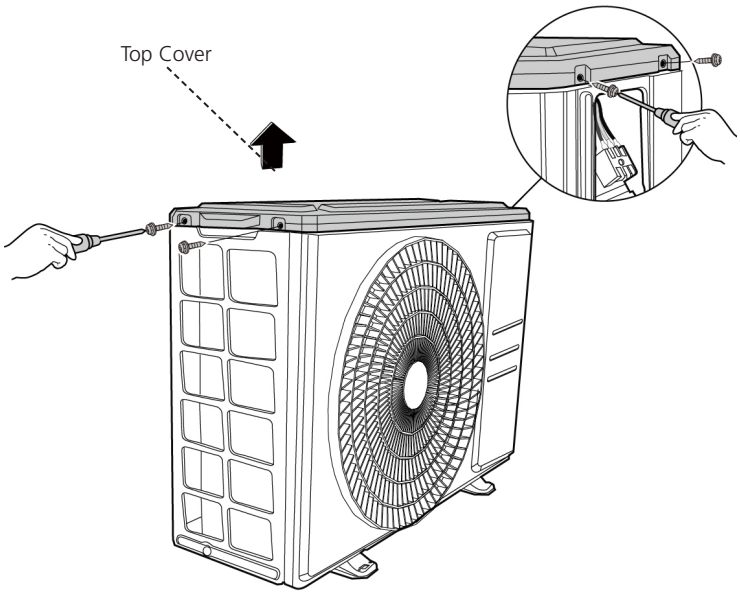
1.1 Outdoor Unit Table

Outdoor Unit Model	Panel Plate	PCB Board
ACIQ-18-EHPB	X330	PCB Board 11
ACIQ-18-HPB	X430	PCB Board 3
ACIQ-24-HPB	D30	PCB Board 14
ACIQ-24-EHPB	X430	PCB Board 3
ACIQ-30-EHPB	D30	PCB Board 14
ACIQ-30-HPB	D30	PCB Board 14
ACIQ-36-EHPB	D30	PCB Board 14
ACIQ-36-HPC	X630	PCB Board 16
ACIQ-36-HPB	E30	PCB Board 8
ACIQ-48-HPB	E30	PCB Board 8
ACIQ-48-EHPB	E30	PCB Board 8
ACIQ-60-EHPB	E30	PCB Board 8
ACIQ-60-HPB	E30	PCB Board 8

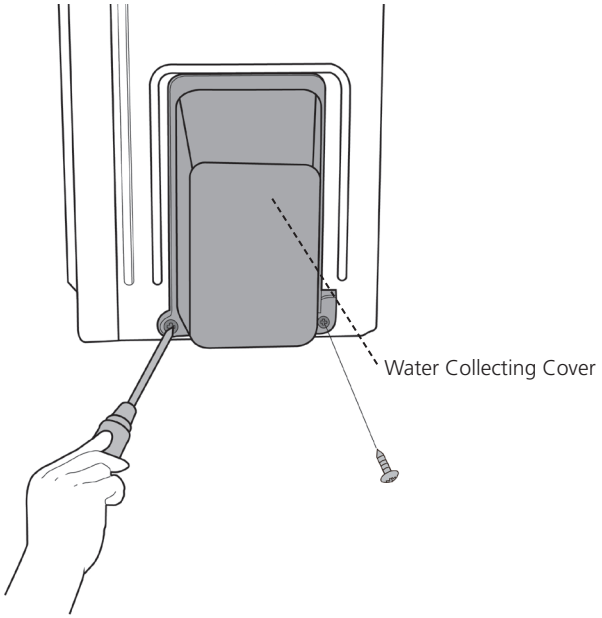
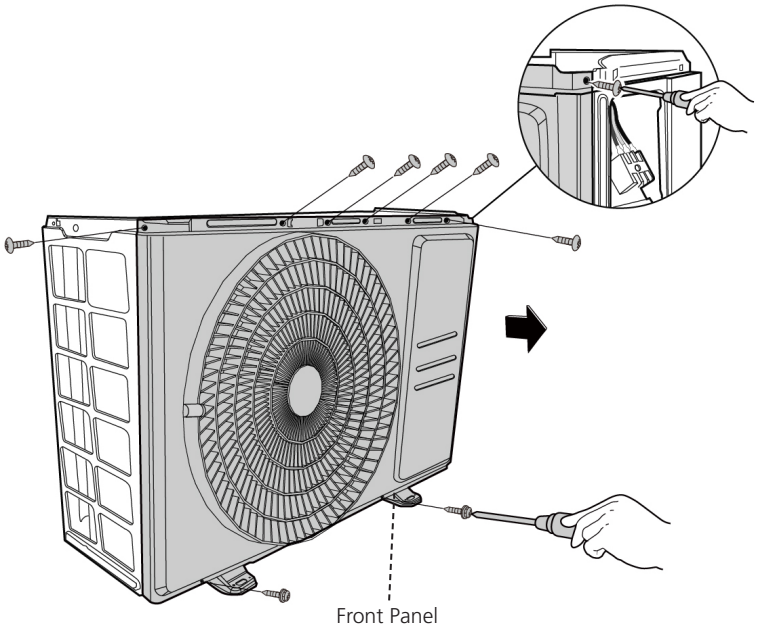
2. Outdoor Unit Disassembly

2.1 Panel Plate

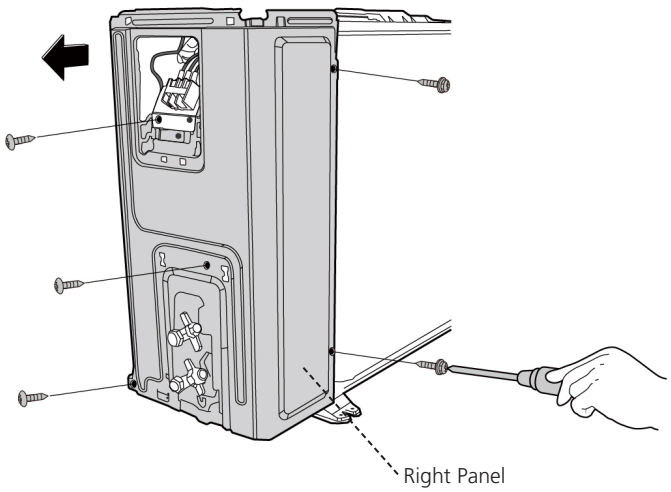
1. X230/X330

Procedure	Illustration
1) Turn off the air conditioner and the power breaker. 2) Remove the screw of the big handle and then remove the big handle (1 screws) (see CJ_X230_001).	 **CJ_X230_001**
3) Remove the screws of the top cover and then remove the top cover (4 screws). One of the screws is located underneath the big handle (see CJ_X230_002).	 **CJ_X230_002**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

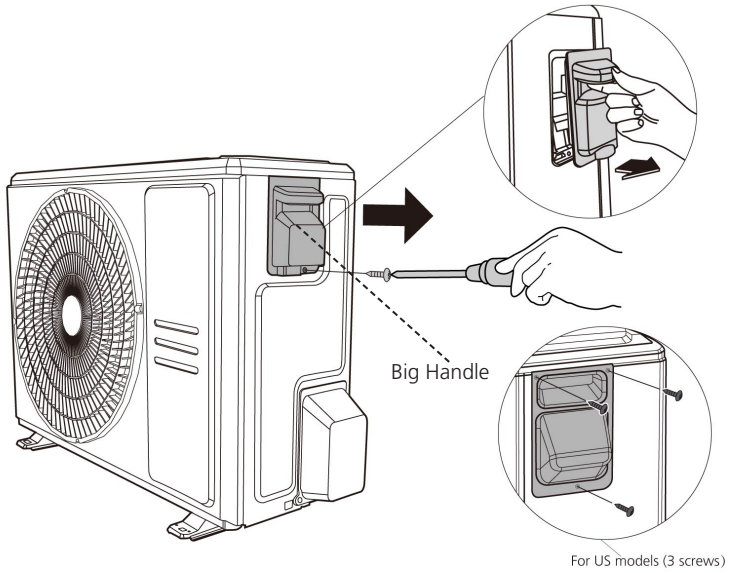
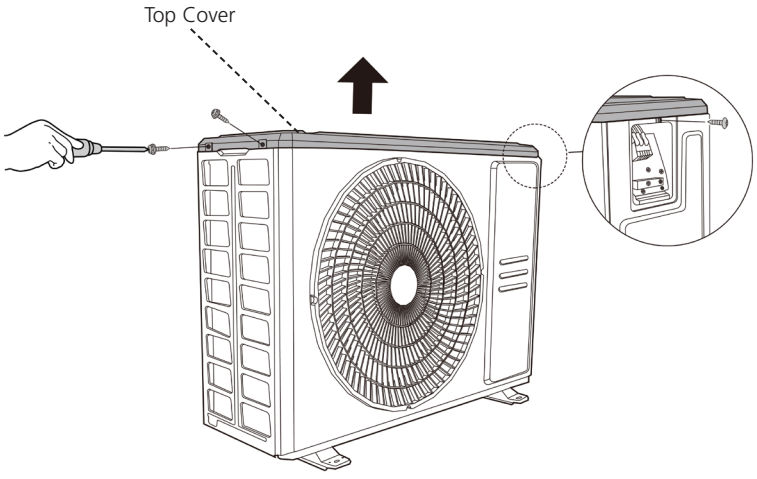
Procedure	Illustration
4) Remove the screws of water collecting cover and then remove the water collecting cover (2 screws) (see CJ_X230_003).	 **CJ_X230_003**
5) Remove the screws of the front panel and then remove the front panel (7 screws(onoff models) or 9 screws(inverter models) (see CJ_X230_004).	 **CJ_X230_004**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

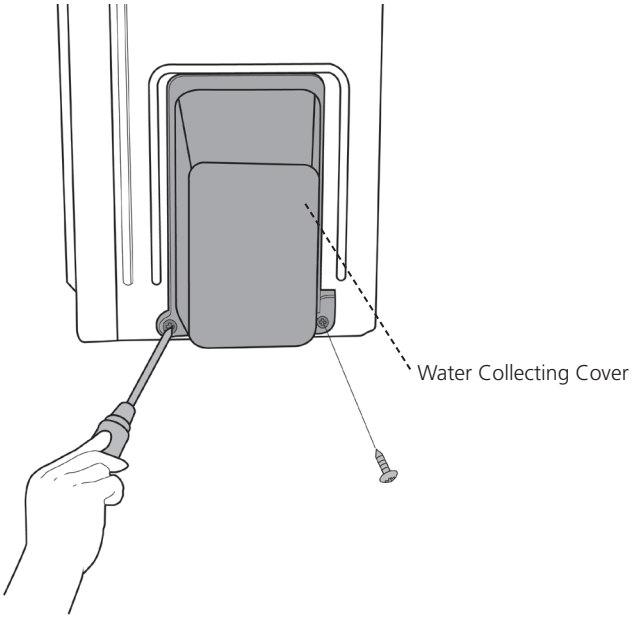
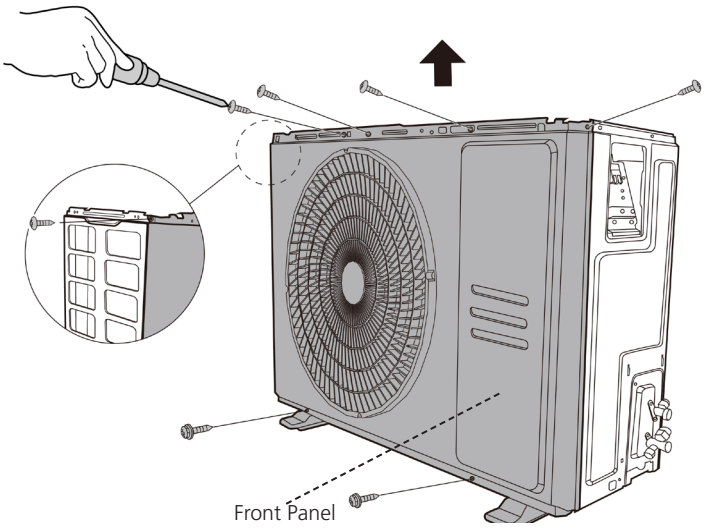
Procedure	Illustration
6) Remove the screws of the right panel and then remove the right panel (5 screws) (see CJ_X230_005).	 **CJ_X230_005**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

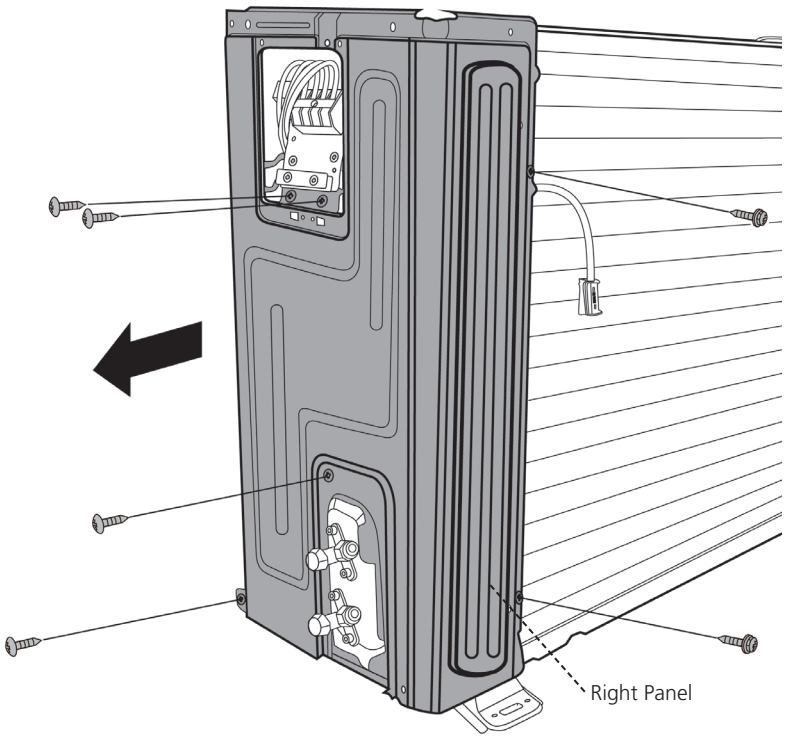
2.X430

Procedure	Illustration
1) Turn off the air conditioner and the power breaker. 2) Remove the screw of the big handle and then remove the big handle (1 screw) (see CJ_X430_001).	 **CJ_X430_001**
3) Remove the screws of the top cover and then remove the top cover (3 screws). One of the screws is located underneath the big handle (see CJ_X430_002).	 **CJ_X430_002**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

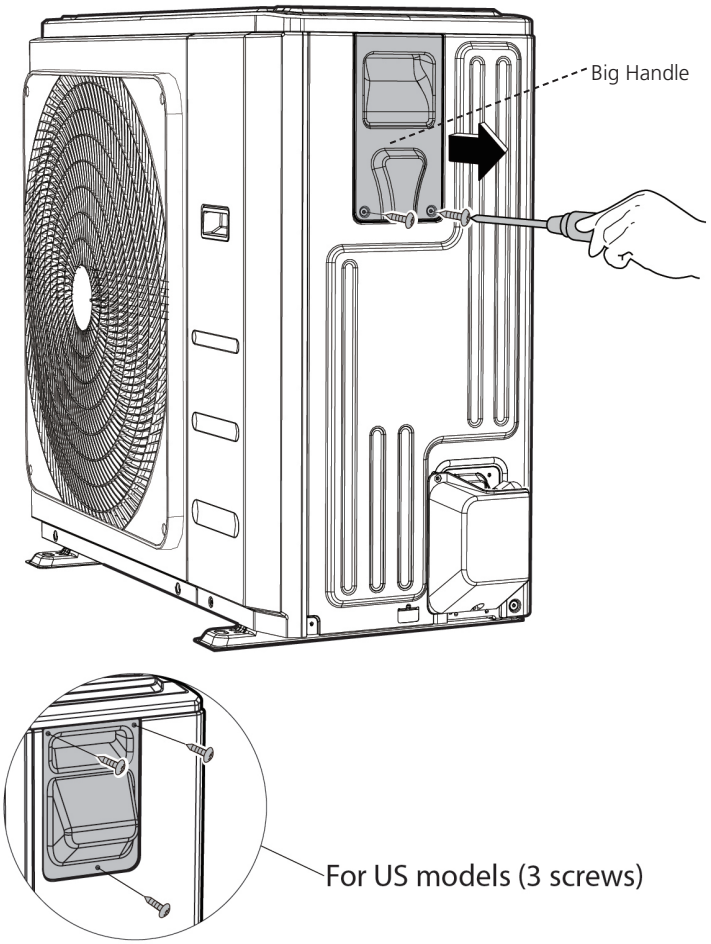
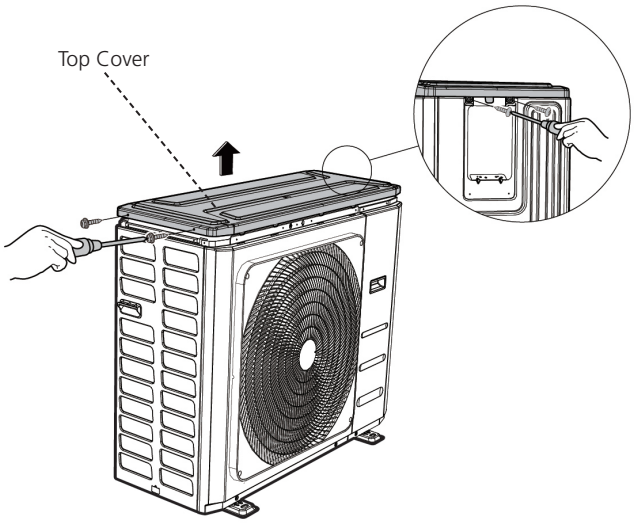
Procedure	Illustration
4) Remove the screws of water collecting cover and then remove the water collecting cover (2 screws) (see CJ_X430_003).	 **CJ_X430_003**
5) Remove the screws of the front panel and then remove the front panel (7 screws(onoff models) or 9 screws(inverter models) (see CJ_X430_004).	 **CJ_X430_004**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

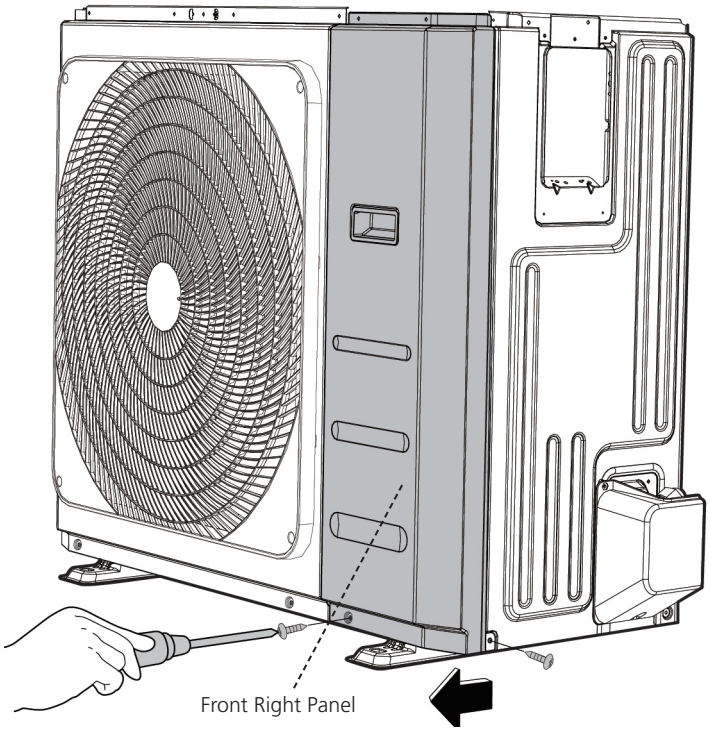
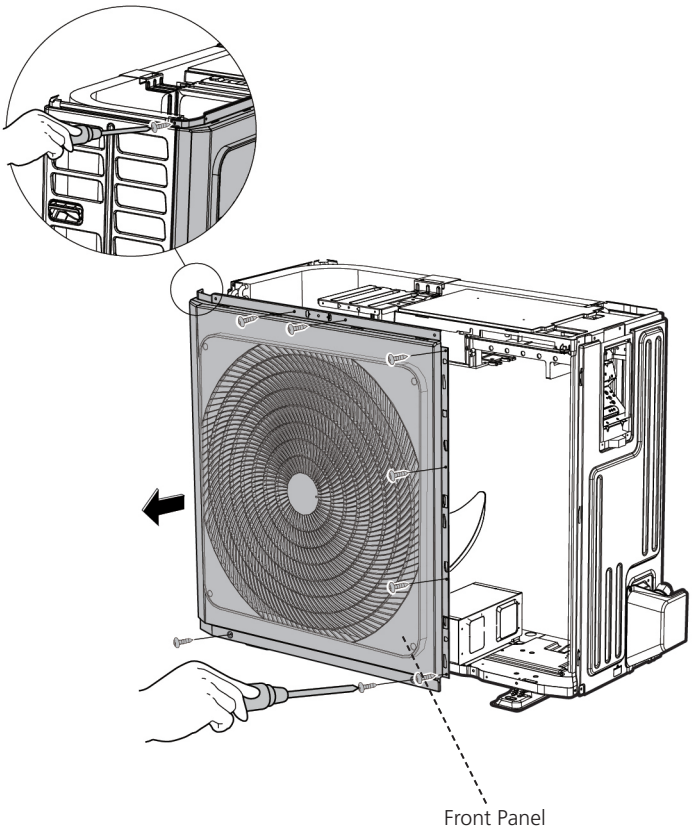
Procedure	Illustration
6) Remove the screws of the right panel and then remove the right panel (6 screws) (see CJ_X430_005).	 **CJ_X430_005**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

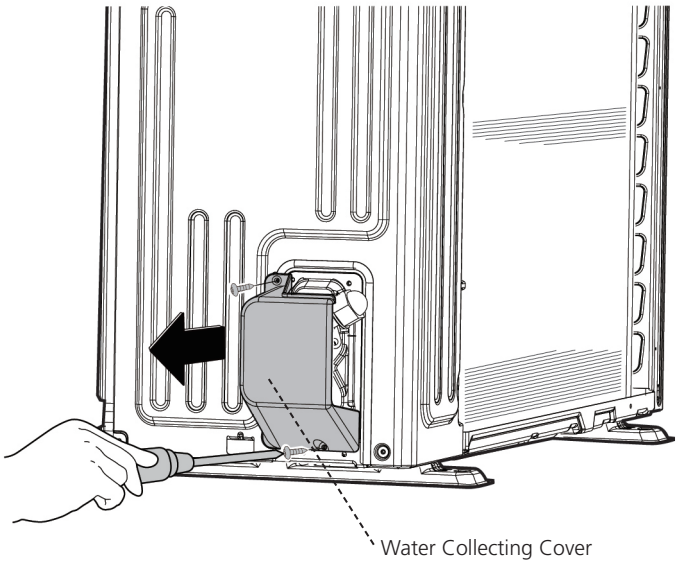
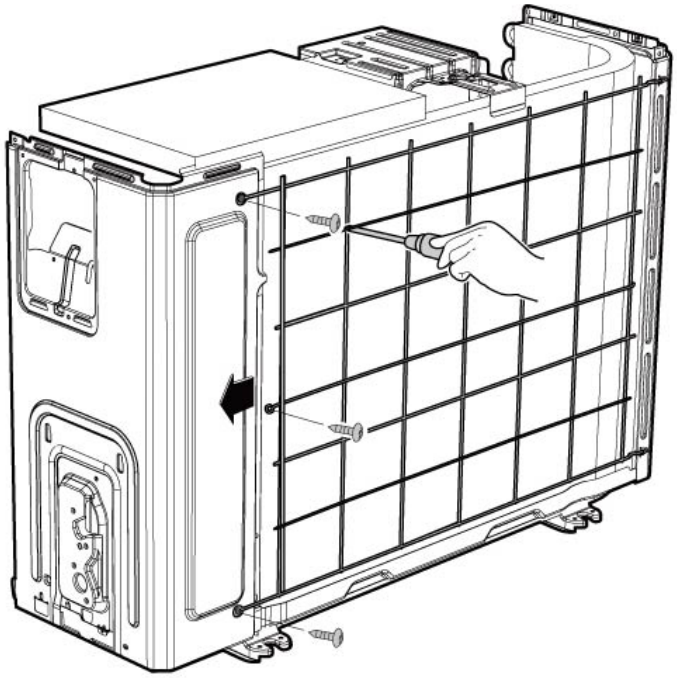
3. D30

Procedure	Illustration
1) Turn off the air conditioner and the power breaker. 2) Remove the screws of the big handle and then remove the big handle (2 screws) (see CJ_D30_001).	 **CJ_D30_001**
3) Remove the screws of the top cover and then remove the top cover (4 screws). Two of the screws is located underneath the big handle (see CJ_ D30_002).	 **CJ_D30_002**

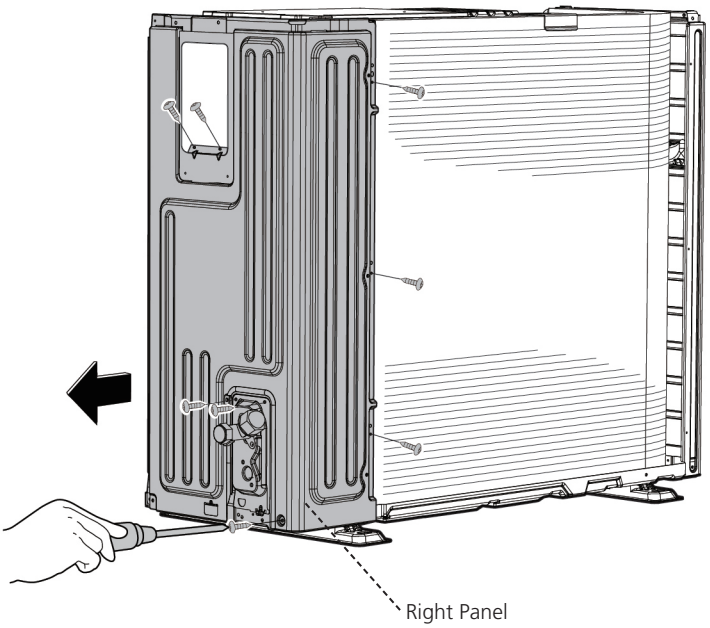
Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

Procedure	Illustration
4) Remove the screws of the front right panel and then remove the front right panel (2 screws) (see CJ_D30_003).	 CJ_D30_003
5) Remove the screws of the front panel and then remove the front panel (9 screws) (see CJ_D30_004).	 CJ_D30_004

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

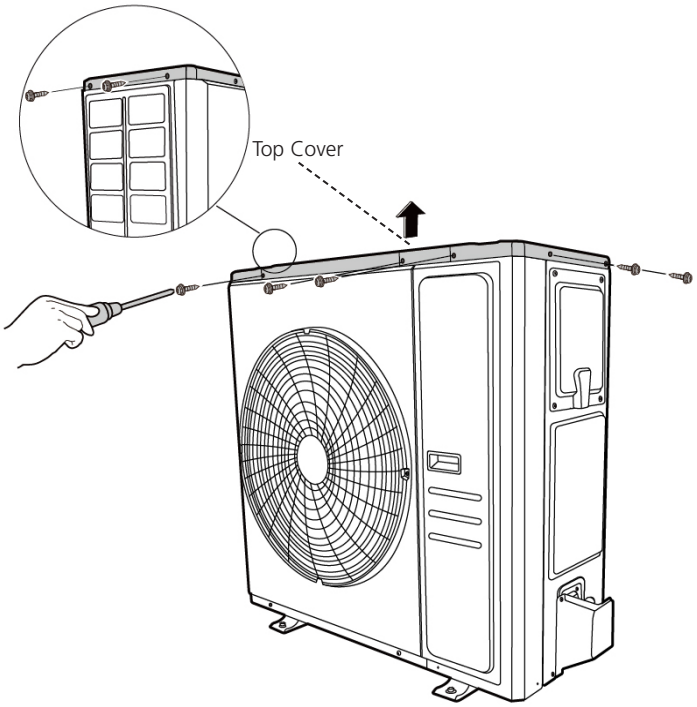
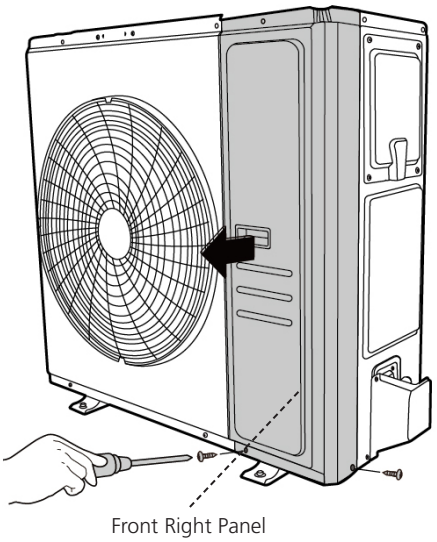
Procedure	Illustration
6) Remove the screws of water collecting cover and then remove the water collecting cover (2 screws) (see CJ_D30_005).	 **CJ_D30_005**
7) Remove the screws of the rear net and then remove the rear net (2 screws) (see CJ_D30_006). (for some models)	 **CJ_D30_006**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

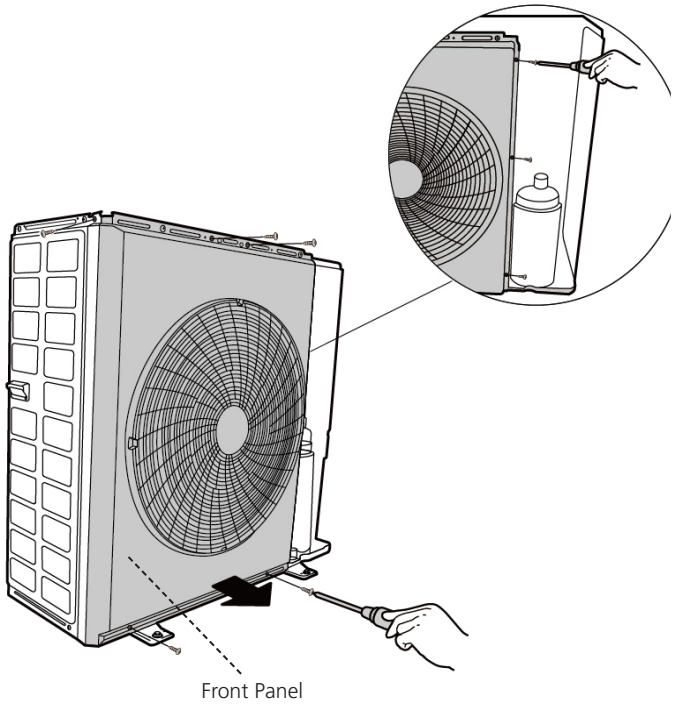
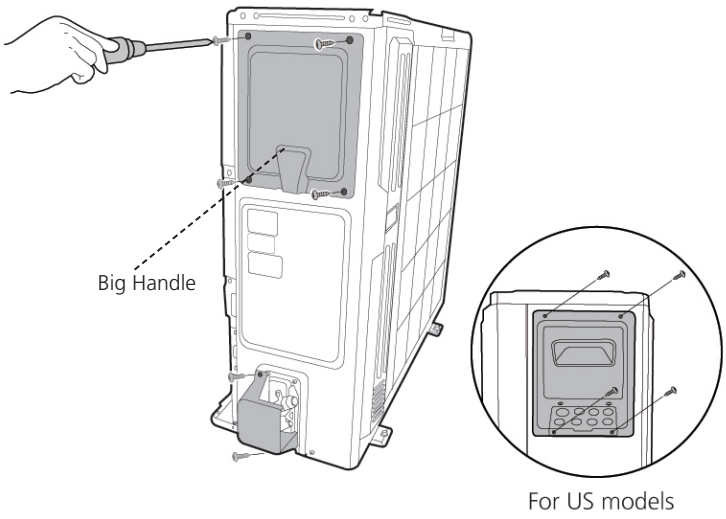
Procedure	Illustration
8) Remove the screws of the right panel and then remove the right panel (8 screws) (see CJ_D30_007).	 CJ_D30_007

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

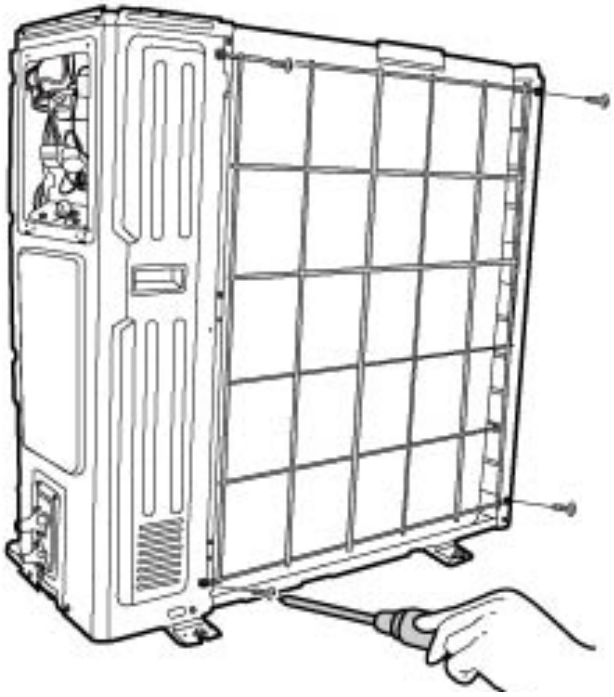
4. X630

Procedure	Illustration
1) Turn off the air conditioner and the power breaker. 2) Remove the screws of the top cover and then remove the top cover (7 screws). (see CJ_X630_001). 3) Remove the screws of the front right panel and then remove the front right panel (2 screws) (see CJ_X630_002).	 **CJ_X630_001**  **CJ_X630_002**

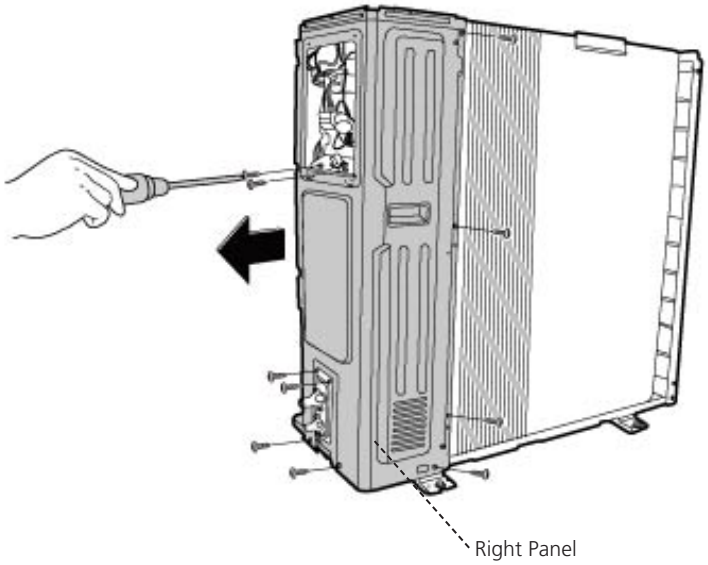
Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

Procedure	Illustration
4) Remove the screws of the front panel and then remove the front panel (8 screws) (see CJ_X630_003).	 **CJ_X630_003**
5) Remove the screws of the big handle and then remove the big handle (4 screws) (see CJ_X630_004).	 **CJ_X630_004**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

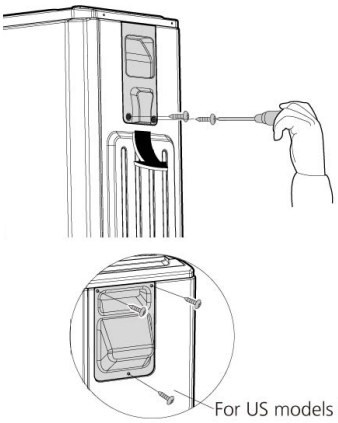
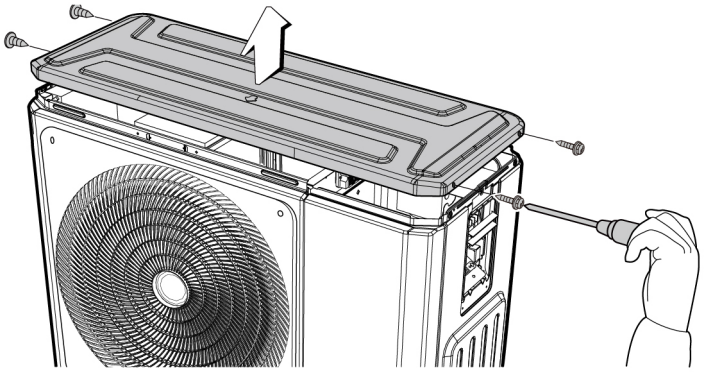
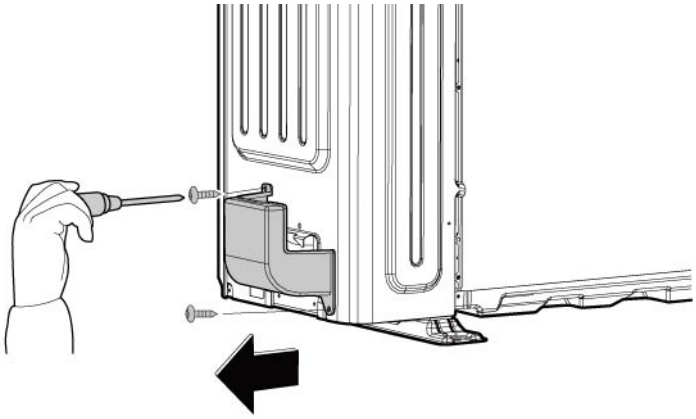
Procedure	Illustration
6) Remove the screws of water collecting cover and then remove the water collecting cover (2 screws) (see CJ_X630_005).	 **CJ_X630_005**
7) Remove the screws of the rear net and then remove the rear net (4 screws) (see CJ_X630_006). (for some models)	 **CJ_X630_006**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

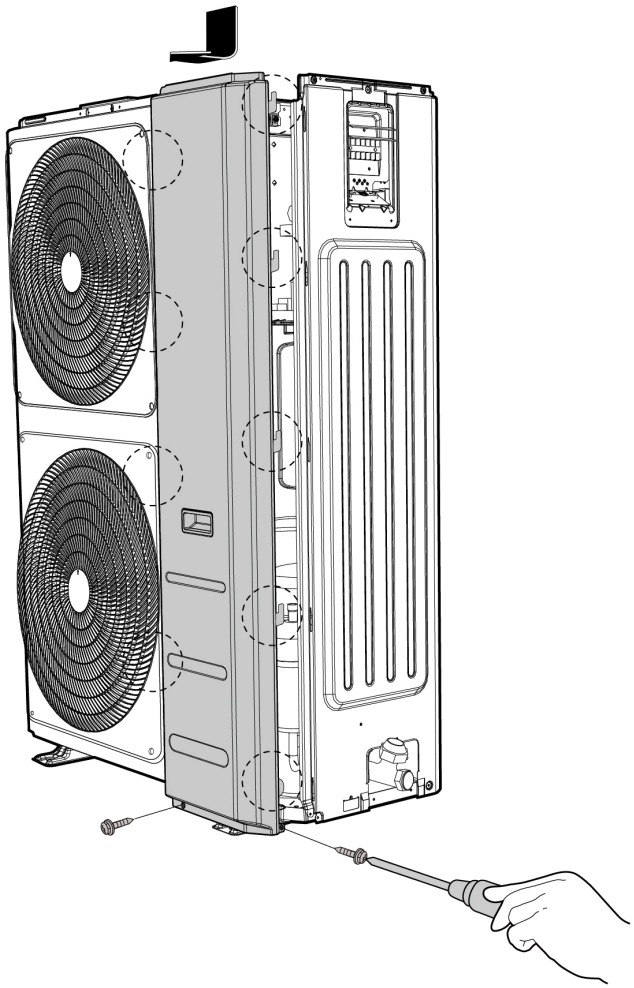
Procedure	Illustration
8) Remove the screws of the right panel and then remove the right panel (10 screws) (see CJ_X630_007).	 CJ_X630_007

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

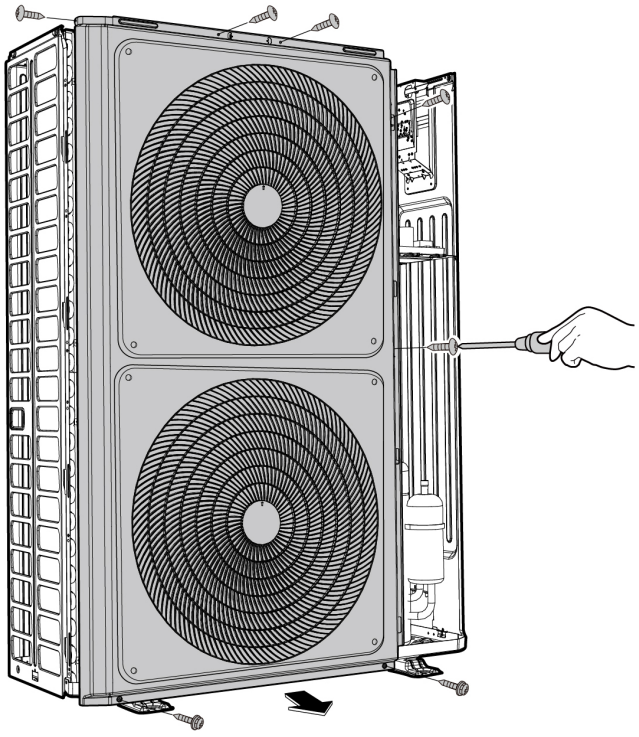
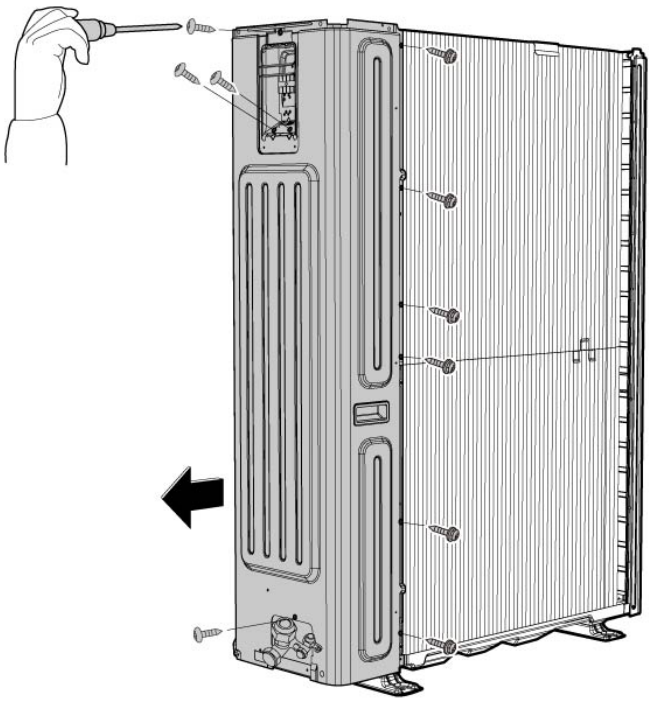
4. E30/590

Procedure	Illustration
1) Turn off the air conditioner and the power breaker. 2) Remove the screws of the big handle and then remove the big handle (2 screws) (see CJ_E30_001).	 **CJ_E30_001**
3) Remove the screws of the top cover and then remove the top cover (4 screws). Two of the screws is located underneath the big handle (see CJ_E30_002).	 **CJ_E30_002**
4) Remove the screws of water collecting cover and then remove the water collecting cover (2 screw) (see CJ_E30_003).	 **CJ_E30_003**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove the screws of the front right panel and then remove the front right panel (2 screws) (see CJ_E30_004).	 CJ_E30_004

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

Procedure	Illustration
2) Remove the screws of the front panel and then remove the front panel (7 screws) (see CJ_E30_005).	 CJ_E30_005
3) Remove the screws of the right panel and then remove the right panel (10 screws) (see CJ_E30_006).	 CJ_E30_006

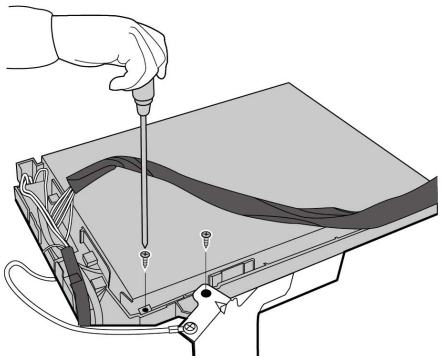
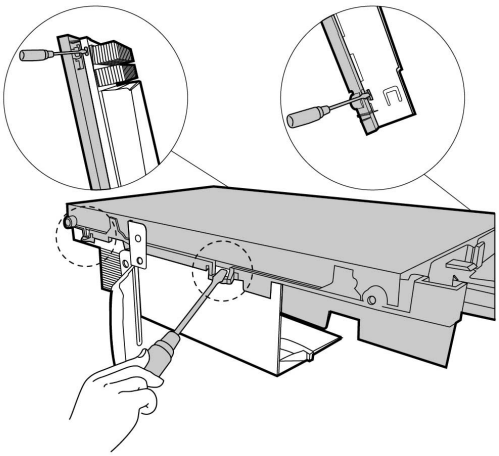
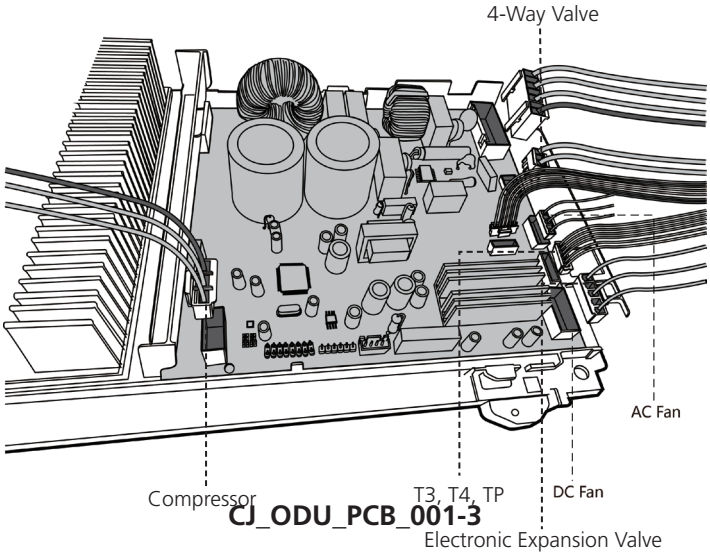
Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

2.2 Electrical parts

WARNING: Antistatic gloves must be worn when you disassemble the electronic box.

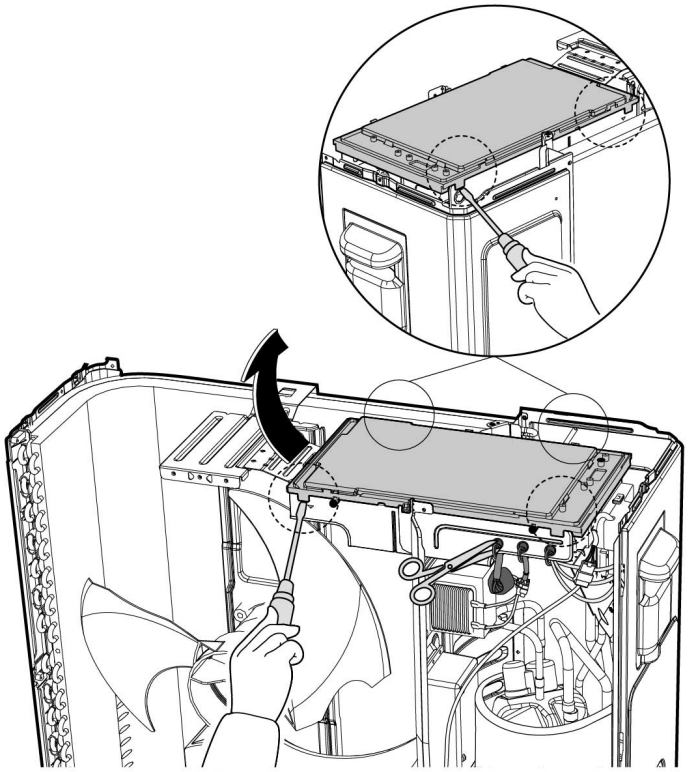
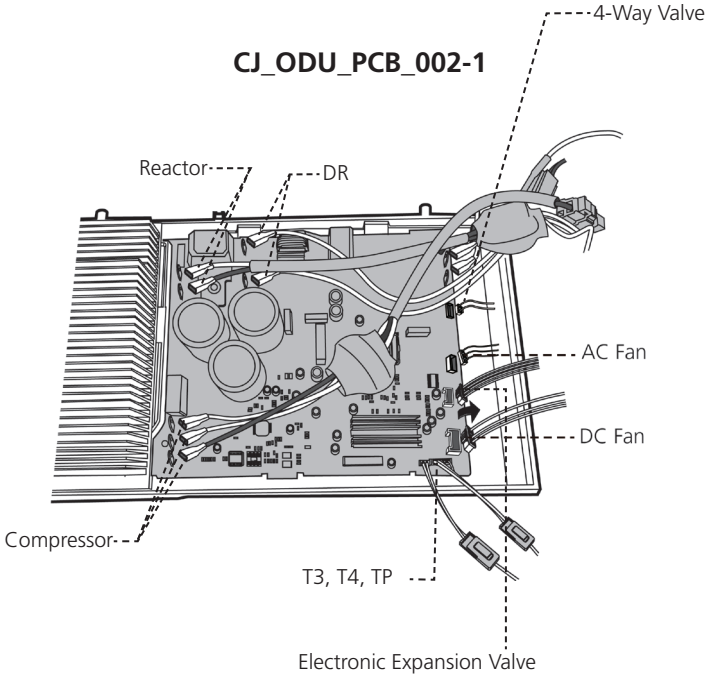
Note: Remove the air outlet grille(refer to 3.1 Panel Plate) before disassembling electrical parts.

1. PCB board 1

Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove the screws of the top cover. (2 screws) (see CJ_ODU_PCB_001-1).	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_001-1**
2) Unfix the hooks and then open the electronic control box cover (4 hooks) (see CJ_ODU_PCB_001-2).	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_001-2**
3) Disconnect the connector for fan motor from the electronic control board (see CJ_ODU_PCB_001-3). 4) Remove the connector for the compressor (see CJ_ODU_PCB_001-3). 5) Pull out the two blue wires connected with the four way valve (CJ_ODU_PCB_001-3). 6) Pull out connectors of the condenser coil temp. sensor(T3),outdoor ambient temp. sensor(T4) and discharge temp. sensor(TP) (CJ_ODU_PCB_001-3). 7) Disconnect the electronic expansion valve wire (CJ_ODU_PCB_001-3). 8) Then remove the electronic control board.	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_001-3**

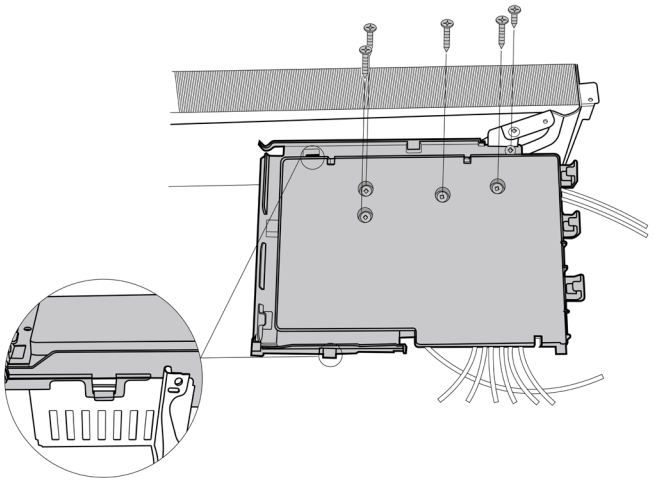
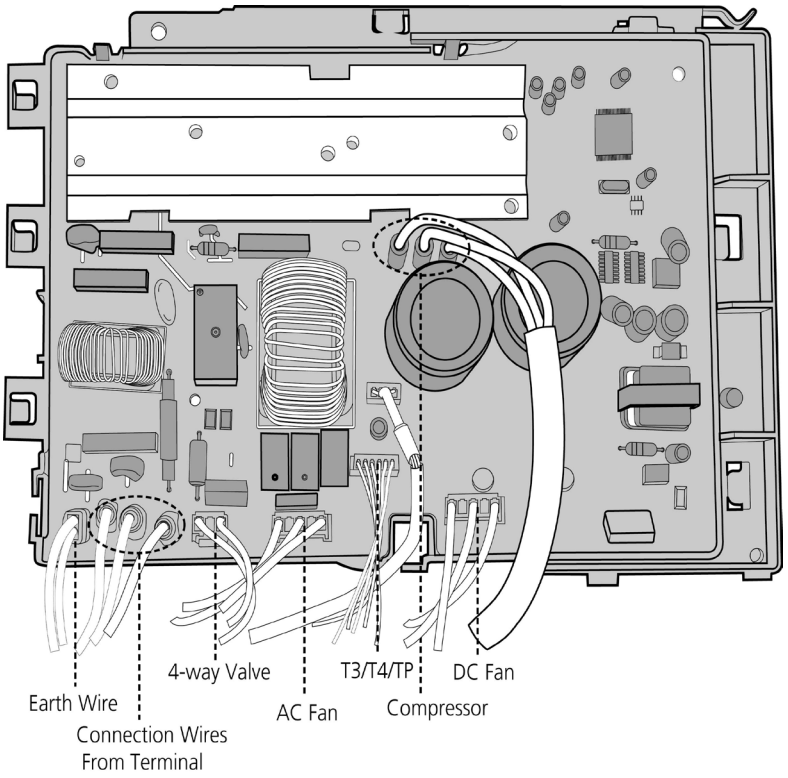
Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

2. PCB board 2

Procedure	Illustration
1) Unfix the hooks and then open the electronic control box cover (4 hooks) (see CJ_ODU_PCB_002-1).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_002-1
2) Disconnect the connector for fan motor from the electronic control board (see CJ_ODU_PCB_002-2). 3) Remove the connector for the compressor (see CJ_ODU_PCB_002-2). 4) Pull out the two blue wires connected with the four way valve (see CJ_ODU_PCB_002-2). 5) Pull out connectors of the condenser coil temp. sensor(T3),outdoor ambient temp. sensor(T4) and discharge temp. sensor(TP) (see CJ_ODU_PCB_002-2). 6) Disconnect the electronic expansion valve wire (see Fig CJ_ODU_PCB_002-2). 7) Then remove the electronic control board.	 CJ_ODU_PCB_002-2

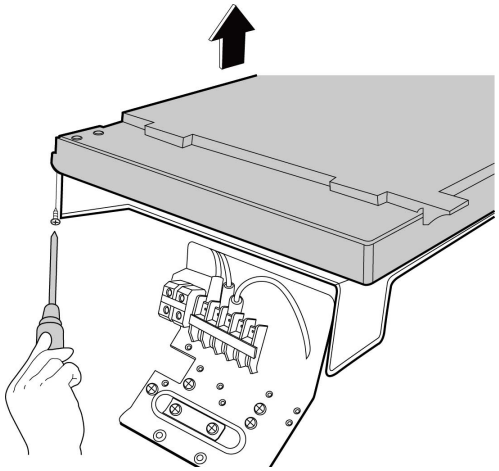
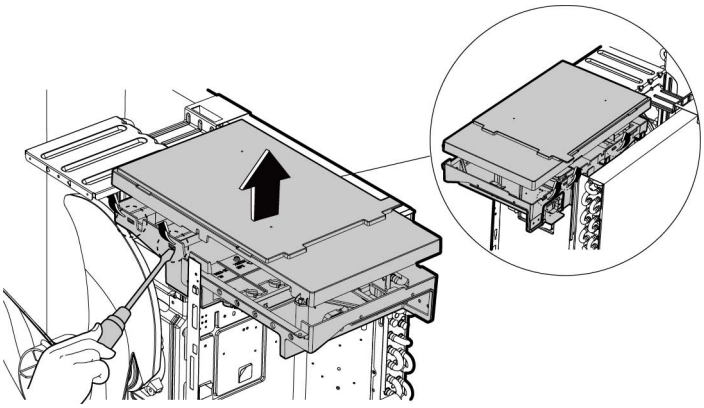
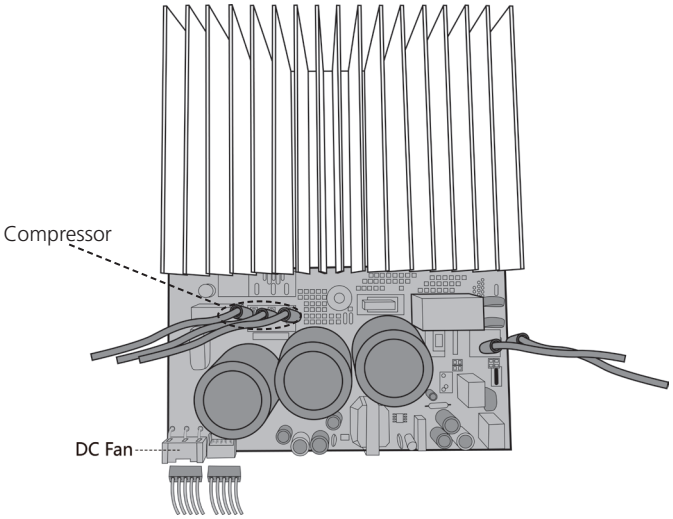
Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

3. PCB board 3

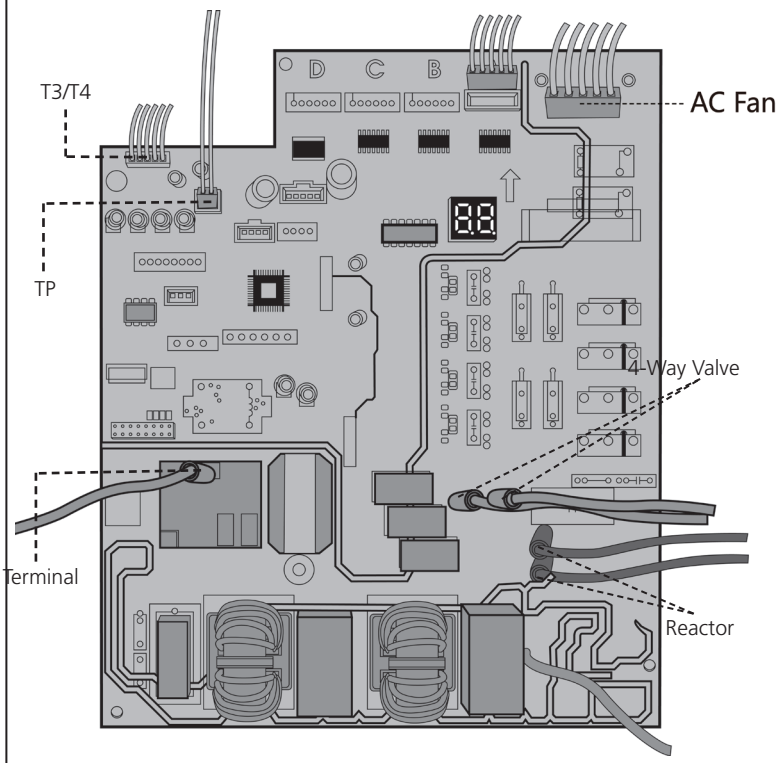
Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove the screws and unfix the hooks, then open the electronic control box cover (5 screws and 2 hooks)(see CJ_ODU_PCB_003-1). Note:Electric control box cover cannot be removed, so the voltage between P and N cannot be measured.	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_003-1**
2) Remove all of connectors (see Fig CJ_ODU_PCB_003-2). 3) Then remove the electronic control box subassembly. Note: When replacing the electronic control box subassembly with a new one, pay attention to applying thermal paste on the heat sink.	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_003-2**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

4. PCB board 4

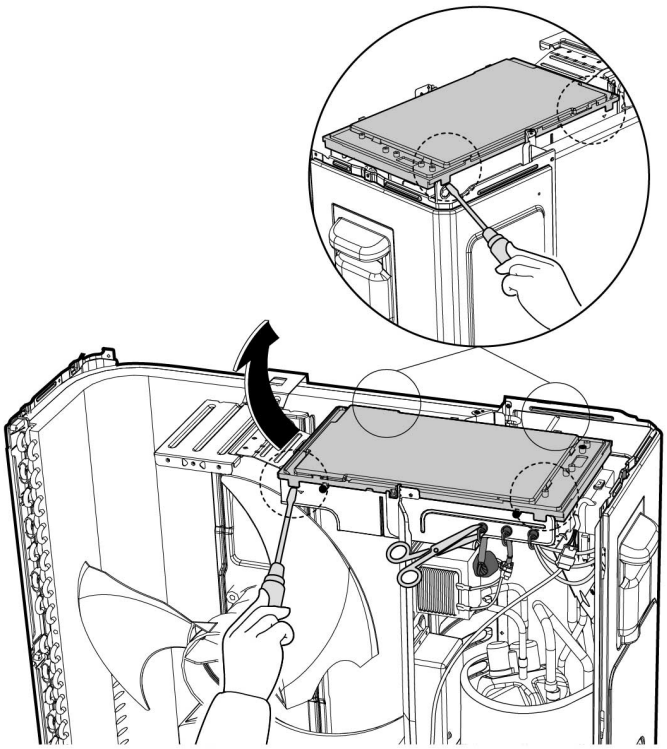
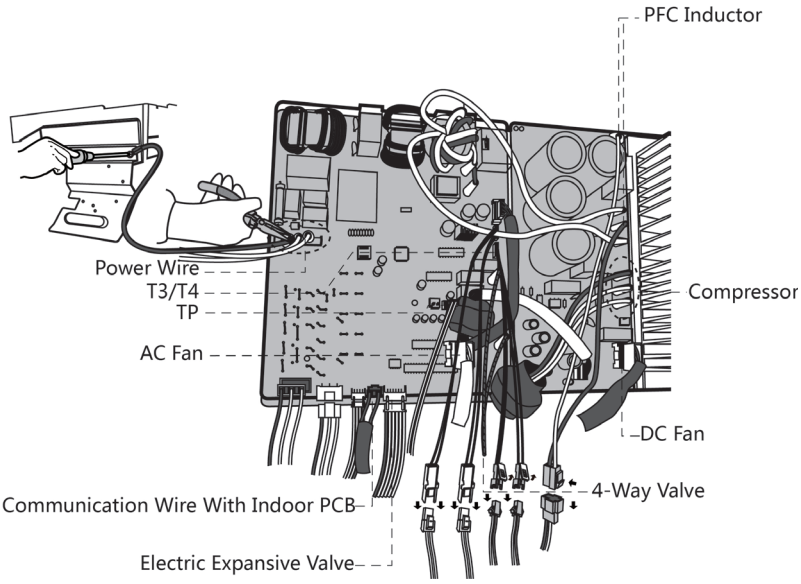
Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove the screws of the top cover. (1 screws) (see CJ_ODU_PCB_004-1).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_004-1
2) Unfix the hooks and then open the electronic control box cover (5 hooks) (see CJ_ODU_PCB_004-2).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_004-2
3) Disconnect the connector for fan motor from the IPM board (see CJ_ODU_PCB_004-3). 4) Remove the connector for the compressor (see CJ_ODU_PCB_004-3).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_004-3

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

Procedure	Illustration
5) Pull out the wire connected with the terminal. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_004-4). 6) Pull out connectors of the condenser coil temp. sensor(T3),outdoor ambient temp. sensor(T4) and discharge temp. sensor(TP) (see CJ_ODU_PCB_004-4). 7) Disconnect the electronic expansion valve wire (see Fig CJ_ODU_PCB_004-4). 8) Remove the connector for 4-way valve. (see Fig CJ_ODU_PCB_004-4). 9) Remove the connector for the reactor (see Fig CJ_ODU_PCB_004-4). 10)Then remove the electronic control box (see Fig CJ_ODU_PCB_004-4).	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_004-4**

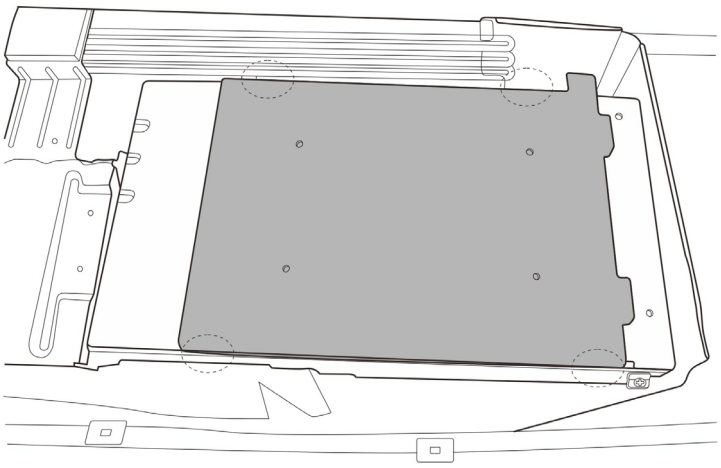
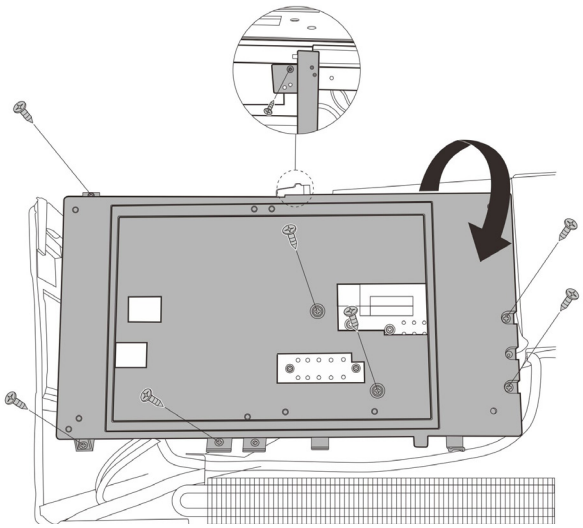
Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

5. PCB board 5

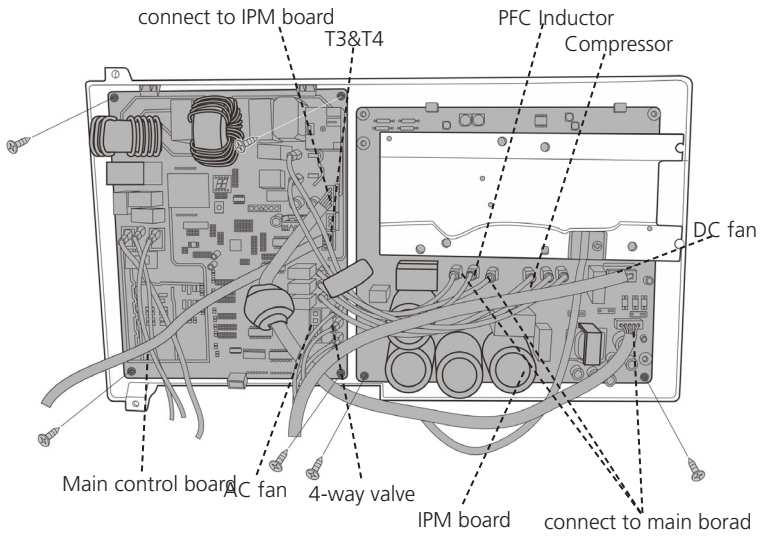
Procedure	Illustration
1) Unfix the hooks and then open the electronic control box cover (4 hooks) (see CJ_ODU_PCB_005-1).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_005-1
2) Disconnect the connector for outdoor DC fan from the electronic control board (see CJ_ODU_ PCB_005-2). 3) Remove the connector for the compressor (see CJ_ODU_PCB_005-2). 4) Pull out the two blue wires connected with the four way valve (see CJ_ODU_PCB_005-2). 5) Pull out connectors of the condenser coil temp. sensor(T3),outdoor ambient temp. sensor(T4) and discharge temp. sensor(TP) (see CJ_ ODU_PCB_005-2). 6) Disconnect the electronic expansion valve wire (see Fig CJ_ODU_ PCB_005-2). 7) Disconnect the communication wire indoor PCB (see Fig CJ_ODU_ PCB_005-2). 8) Disconnect the PFC inductor (see Fig CJ_ODU_PCB_005-2). 9) Then remove the electronic control box (see CJ_ODU_PCB_005-2).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_005-2

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

6. PCB board 6

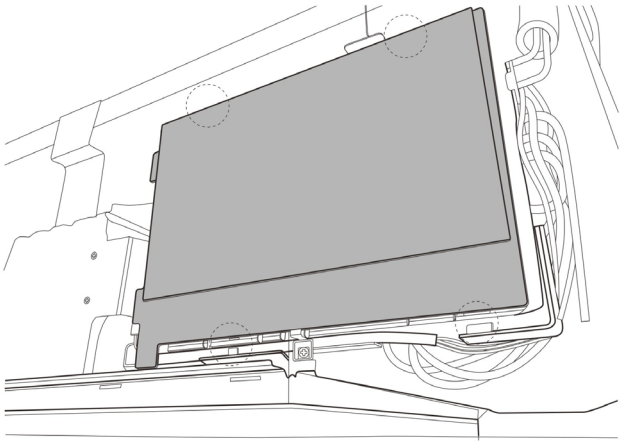
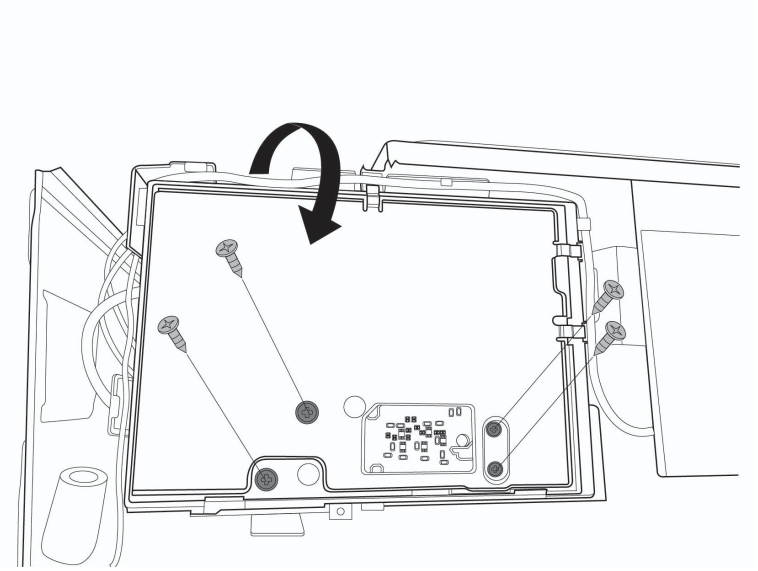
Procedure	Illustration
1) Unfix the hooks and then open the electronic control box cover (4 hooks) (see CJ_ODU_PCB_006-1).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_006-1
2) Remove 8 screws on the electronic control board and then turn over the electronic control board (see CJ_ODU_PCB_006-2). Note:Electric control box cover cannot be removed, so the voltage between P and N cannot be measured.	 CJ_ODU_PCB_006-2

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

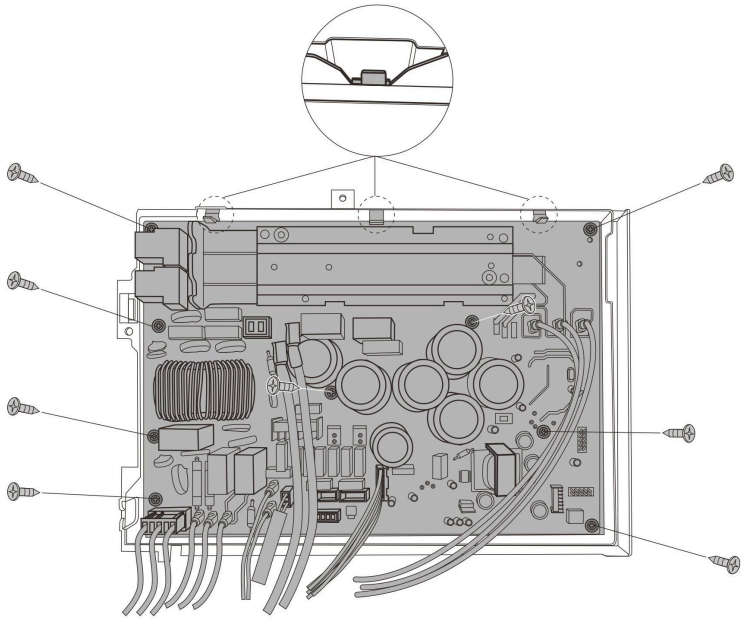
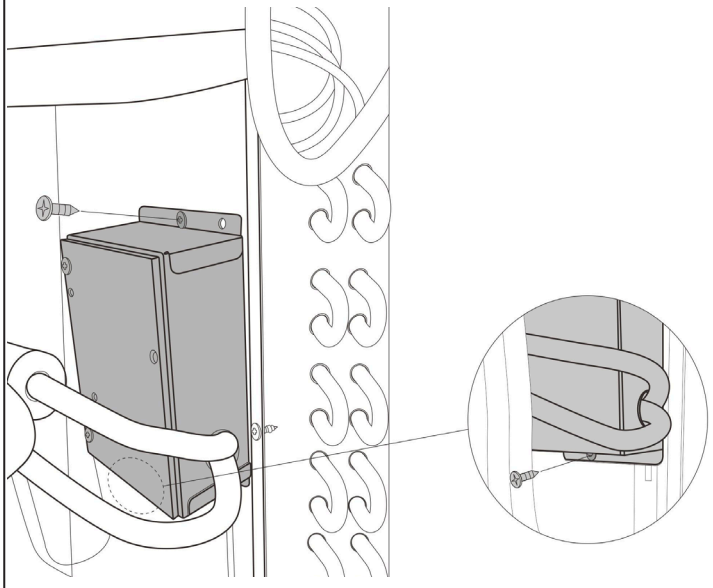
Procedure	Illustration
3) Pull out the two blue wires connected with the four way valve. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_006-3)(for heat pump models) 4) Pull out connectors of the condenser coil temp. sensor(T3),outdoor ambient temp. sensor(T4) and discharge temp. sensor(TP). (see CJ_ODU_PCB_006-3) 5) Disconnect the electronic expansion valve wire. (see Fig CJ_ODU_ PCB_006-3)(for some models) 6) Remove four screws and unfix the 3 hooks and then remove the main control board. (see CJ_ODU_ PCB_006-3) 7) Disconnect the connector for outdoor DC fan from the IPM board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_006-3)(for some models) 8) Remove the connector for the compressor. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_006-3) 9) Remove the connector for the PFC Inductor. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_006-3) 10)Pull out 3 connectors between IPM board and main control board.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_006-3) 11)Remove two screws and unfix the 4 hooks and then remove the IPM board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_006-3) Note: When replacing the IPM board with a new one, pay attention to applying thermal paste on the heat sink.	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_006-3**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

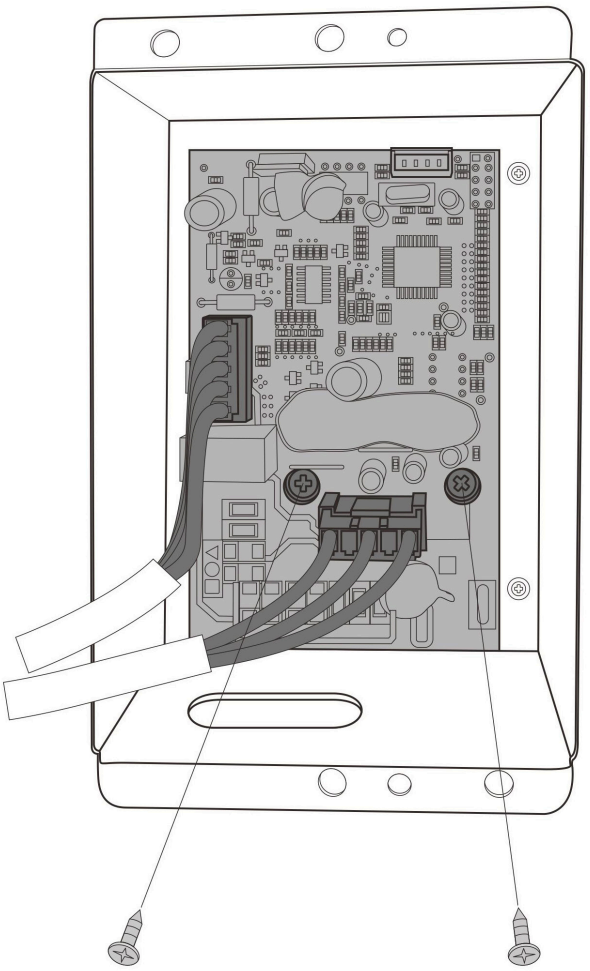
7. PCB board 7

Procedure	Illustration
1) Unfix the hooks and then open the electronic control box cover (4 hooks) (see CJ_ODU_PCB_007-1).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_007-1
2) Remove 4 screws on the electronic control board and then remove the electronic control box subassembly. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_007-2). Note:Electronic installing box cannot be opened, so the voltage between P and N cannot be measured.	 CJ_ODU_PCB_007-2

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

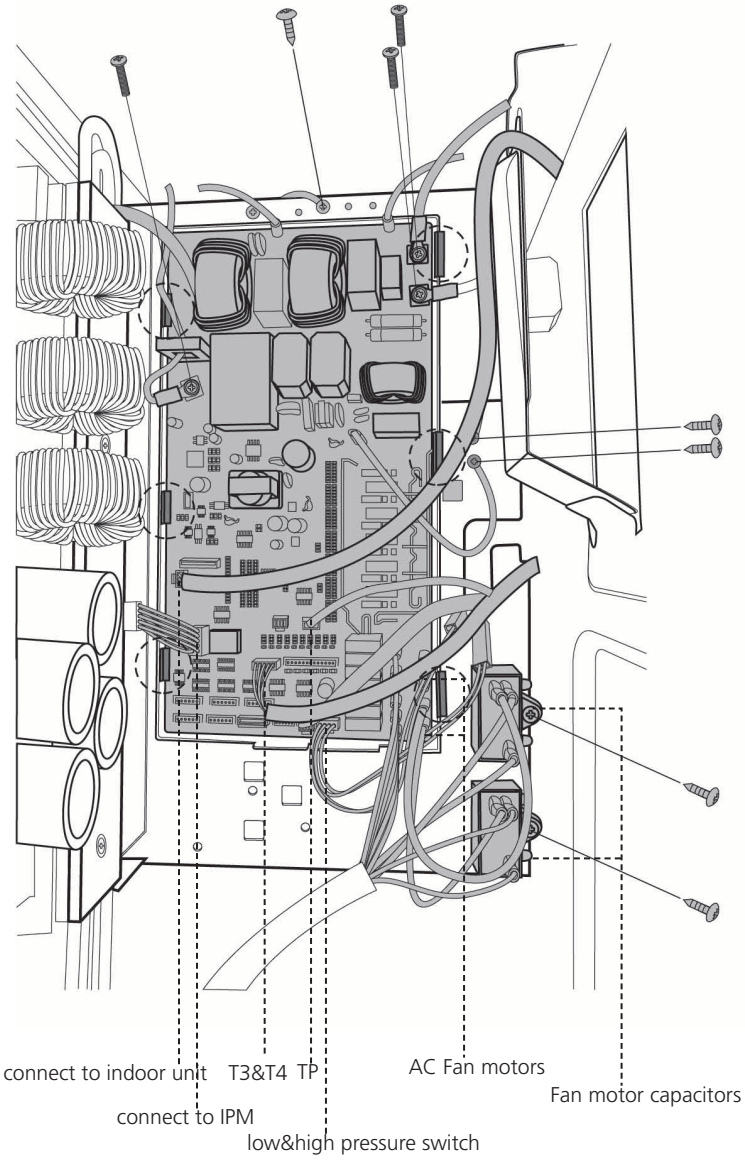
Procedure	Illustration
3) Pull out the connectors (see CJ_ ODU_PCB_007-3). 4) Remove the 9 screws and unfix the 3 hooks and then remove the electronic control board(see CJ_ ODU_PCB_007-3). 5) Remove two screws and then remove the electronic control box subassembly on partition board assembly. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_007-4).	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_007-3**  **CJ_ODU_PCB_007-4**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

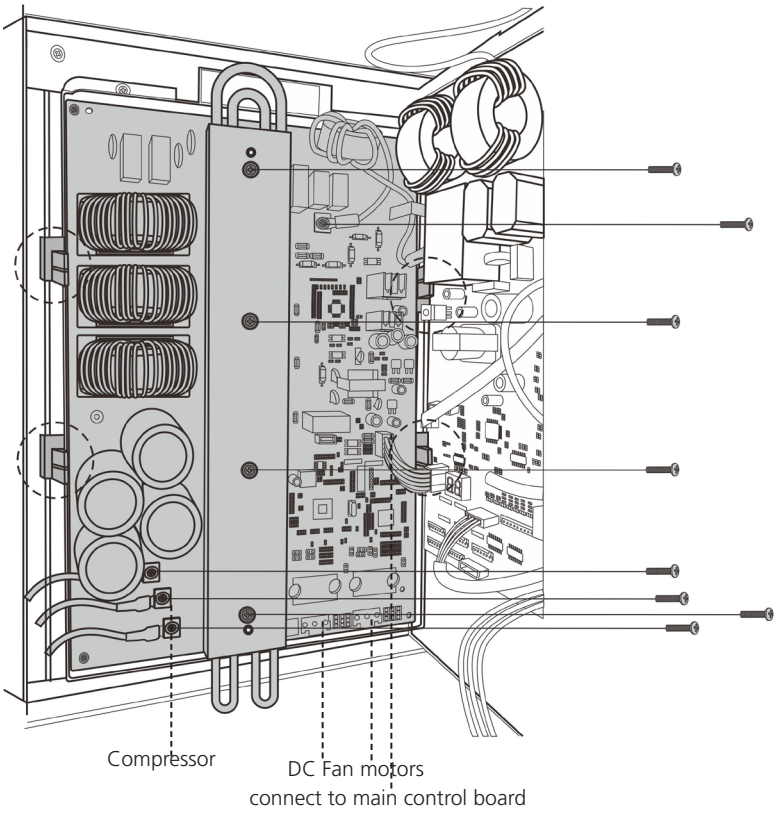
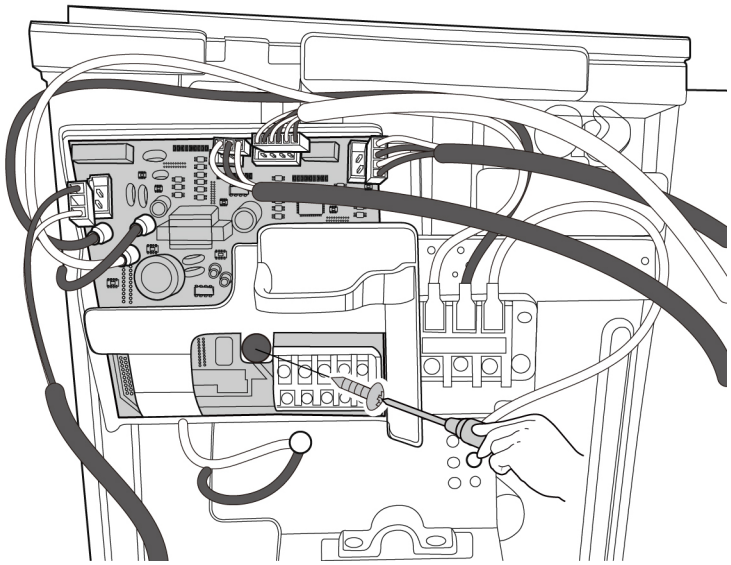
Procedure	Illustration
6) Remove two screws and two connectors and then remove the inverter control board (see CJ_ODU_PCB_007-5).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_007-5

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

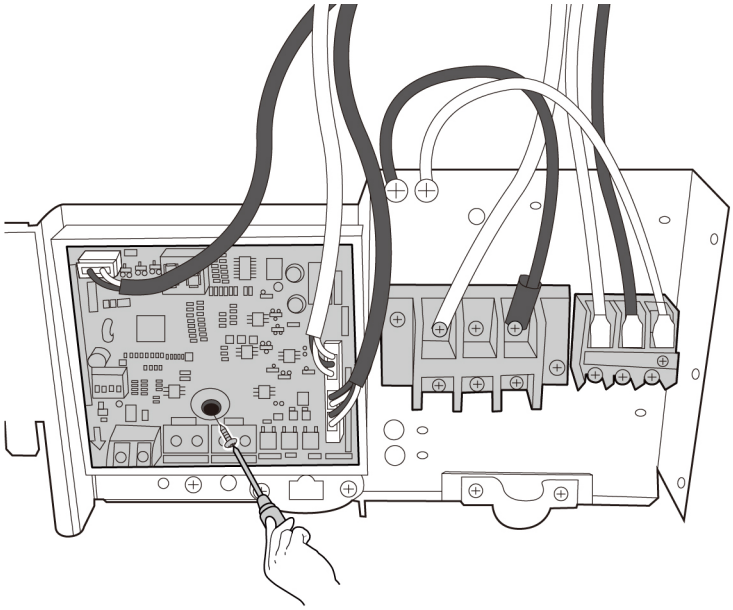
8. PCB board 8

Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove 2 screws to disconnect the power supply wires. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_008-1) 2) Remove 3 screws to disconnect ground wires. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_008-1) 3) Disconnect the wires connected to main control board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_008-1) 4) Disconnect the wires between main control board and IPM module board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_008-1) 5) Remove the 4 screws and unfix the 6 hooks and then remove the main control board.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_008-1) 6) Remove 1 screw to remove the fan motor capacitor(1 screw for each capacitor).(see CJ_ODU_PCB_008-1).	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_008-1**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

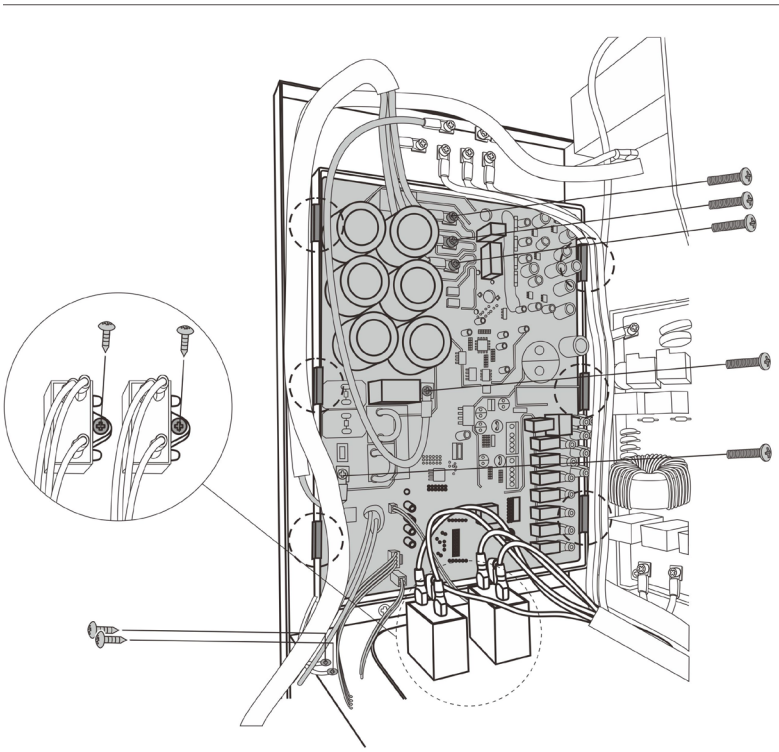
Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove 2 screws to disconnect the power supply wires. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_008-2) 2) Remove 3 screws to disconnect the wires connected to the compressor. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_008-2) 3) Remove 3 screws to remove the radiator.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_008-2) 4) Disconnect the wires between IPM module board and main control board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_008-2) 5) Remove the 4 screws and unfix the 4 hooks and then remove the IPM moduel board.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_008-2)	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_008-2**
6) Remove the 1 screw and disconnect the wires and then remove the 24V board.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_008-3)(for some models)	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_008-3(for some models)**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

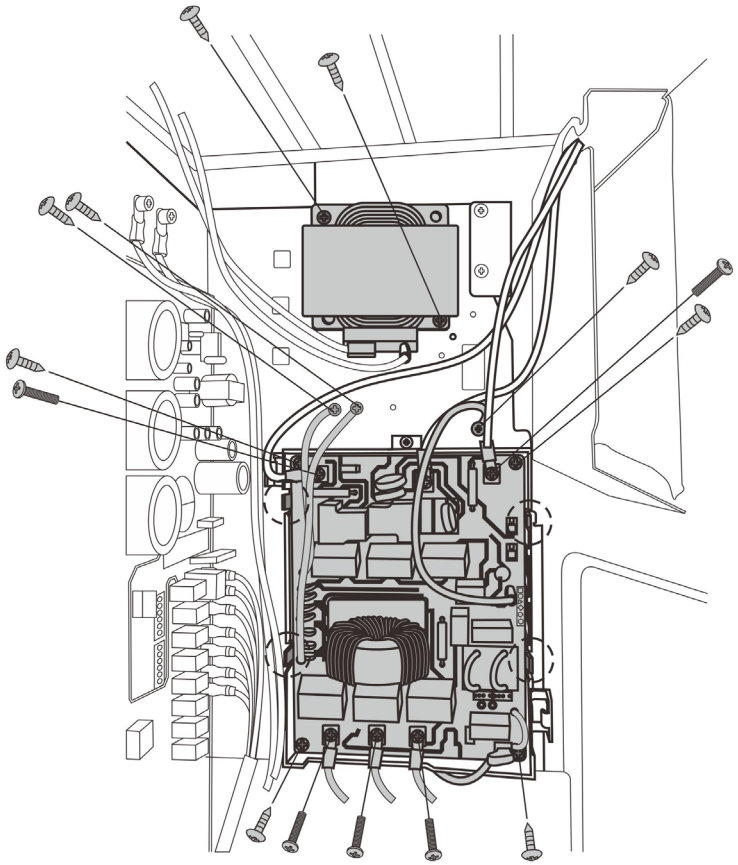
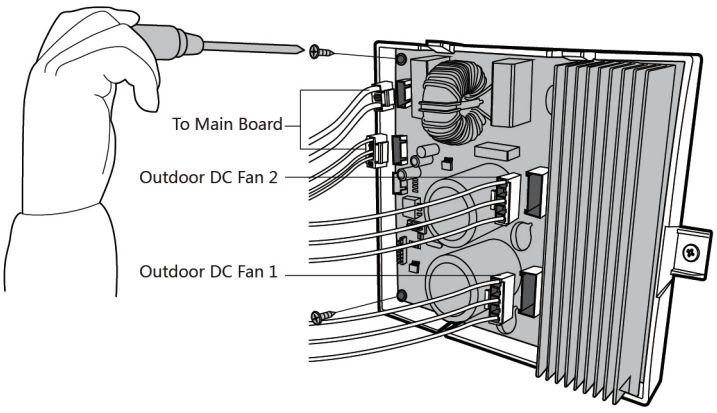
Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove the 1 screw and disconnect the wires and then remove the key board.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_008-4)(for some models)	 CJ_ODU_PCB_008-4(for some models)

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

9. PCB board 9

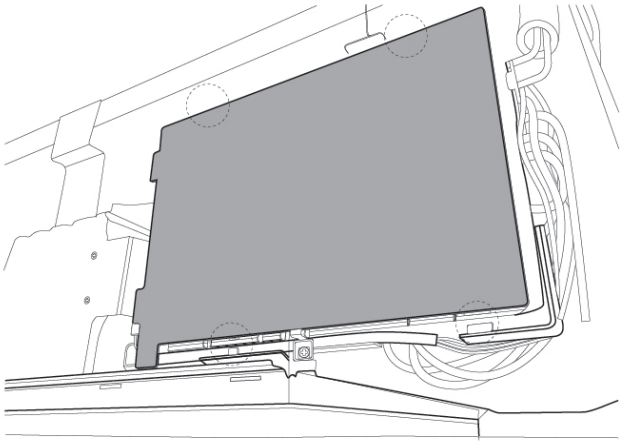
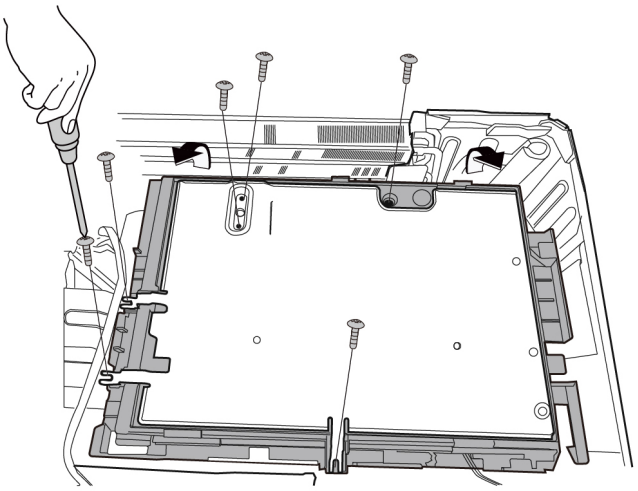
Procedure	Illustration
2) Remove 3 screws to disconnect the wires connected to the compressor. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_009-1) 3) Remove 2 screws to disconnect the power supply wires. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_009-1) 4) Disconnect the wires connected to main control board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_009-1) 5) Remove the 4 screws and unfix the 6 hooks and then remove the main control board.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_009-1) 6) Remove the screw of the fan capacitor and then remove it (1 screw for each capacitor). (see CJ_ODU_PCB_009-1)	 CJ_ODU_PCB_009-1

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

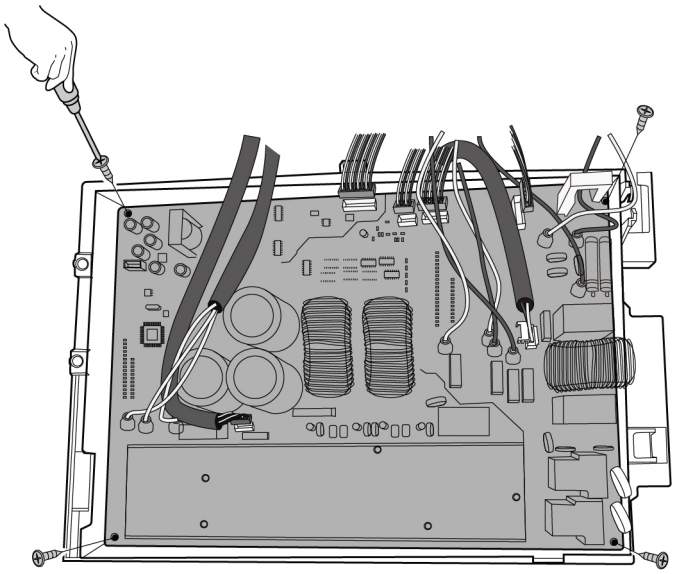
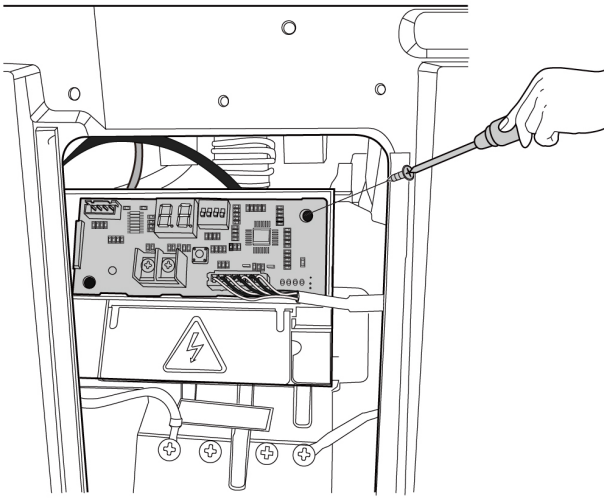
Procedure	Illustration
7) Remove 3 screws to disconnect the power supply wires. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_009-1) 8) Remove 3 screws to disconnect ground wires. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_009-1) 9) Disconnect the wires connected to main control board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_009-2) 10)Remove the 4 screws and unfix the 4 hooks and then remove the filter board.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_009-2) 11)Remove the 2 screws of the reactor and then remove it . (see CJ_ODU_PCB_009-2)	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_009-2**
12)Disconnect the wires connected to main control board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_009-3)(for some models) 13)Remove the 2 screws and then remove the DC motor driver board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_009-3)(for some models)	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_009-3 (for some models)**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

10. PCB board 10

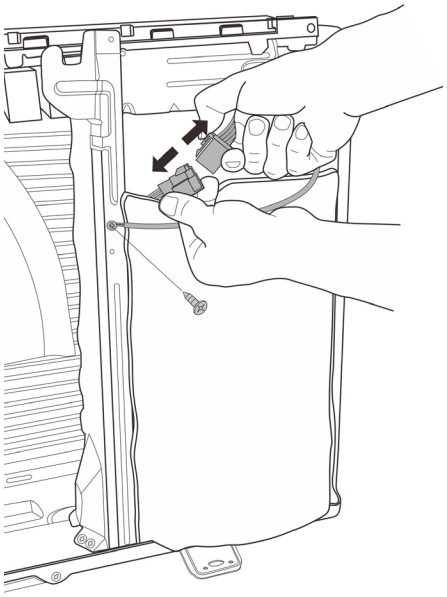
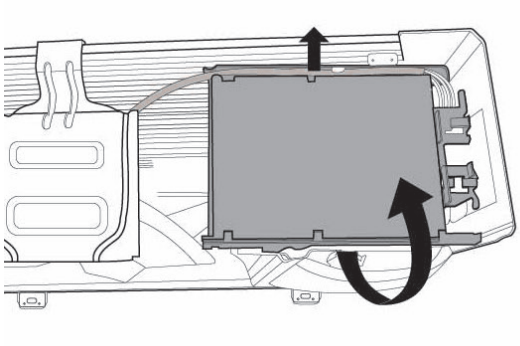
Procedure	Illustration
1) Unfix the hooks and then open the electronic control box cover (4 hooks) (see CJ_ODU_PCB_010-1).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_010-1
2) Remove 6 screws on the electronic control board and then remove the electronic control box subassembly. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_010-2). Note:Electronic installing box cannot be opened, so the voltage between P and N cannot be measured.	 CJ_ODU_PCB_010-2

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

Procedure	Illustration
3) Pull out the connectors (see CJ_ ODU_PCB_010-3). 4) Remove the 4 screws and then remove the electronic control board(see CJ_ODU_PCB_010-3). Note: When replacing the main control board with a new one, pay attention to applying thermal paste on the heat sink.	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_010-3**
5) Pull out the connector, remove one screw and then remove the key board subassembly on terminal board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_010-4) (for some models).	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_010-4**

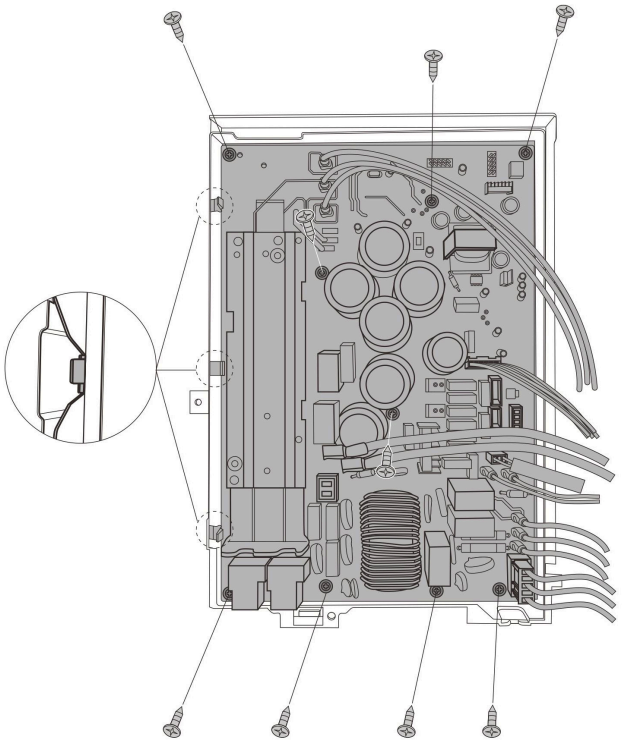
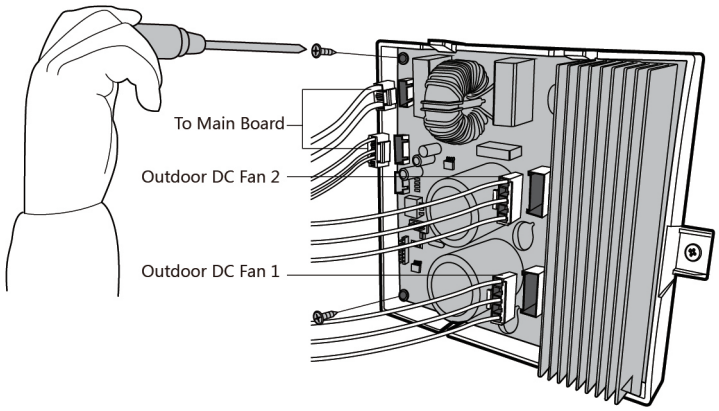
Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

11. PCB board 11

Procedure	Illustration
1) Disconnect the connector for compressor and release the ground wire(1 screw). (see CJ_ODU_PCB_011-1). 2) Remove the electronic control box subassembly. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_011-2). Note:Electric control box cover cannot be removed, so the voltage between P and N cannot be measured.	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_011-1**  **CJ_ODU_PCB_011-2**

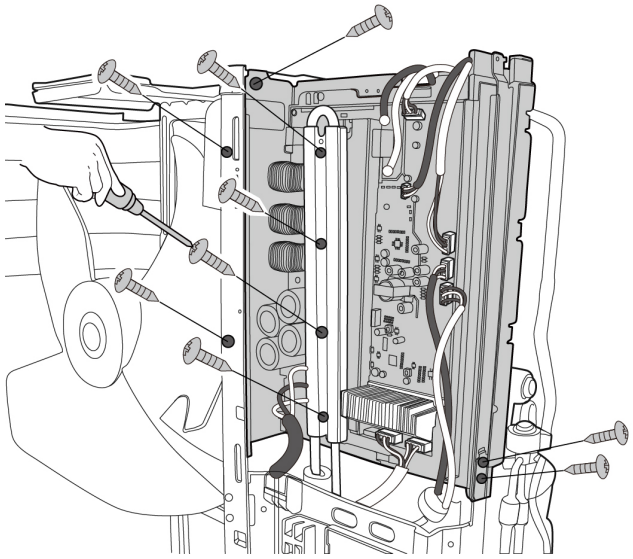
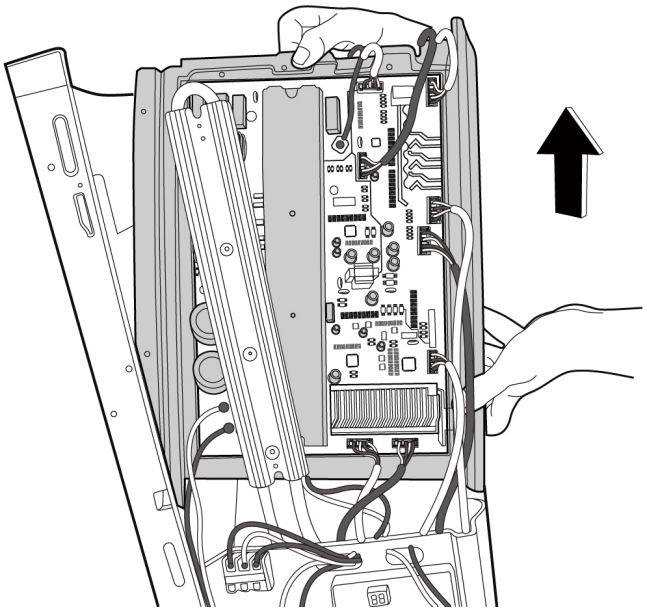
Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

12. PCB board 12

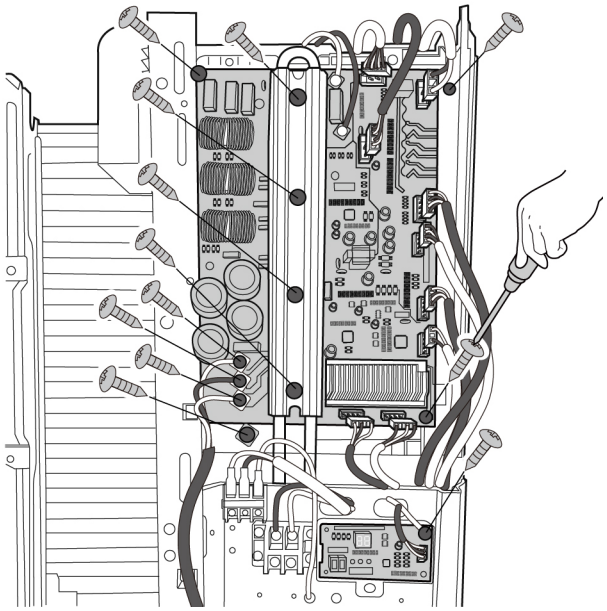
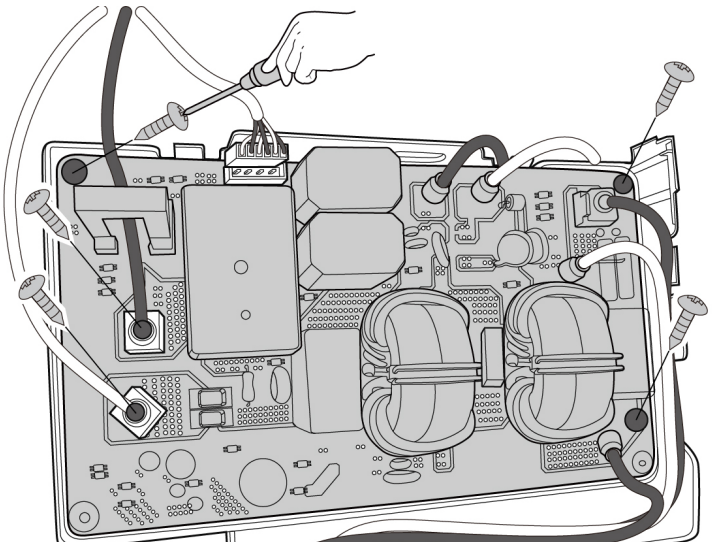
Procedure	Illustration
1) Pull out the connectors (see CJ_ ODU_PCB_012-1). 2) Remove the 9 screws and unfix the 3 hooks and then remove the electronic control board(see CJ_ ODU_PCB_012-2).	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_012-1**
3) Disconnect the wires connected to main control board. (see CJ_ODU_ PCB_012-2)(for some models) 4) Remove the 2 screws and then remove the DC motor driver board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_012-2)(for some models)	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_012-2 (for some models)**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

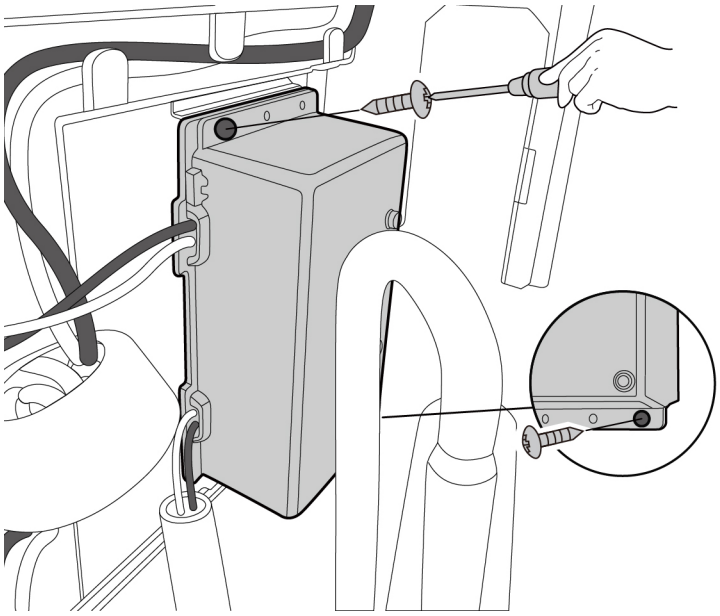
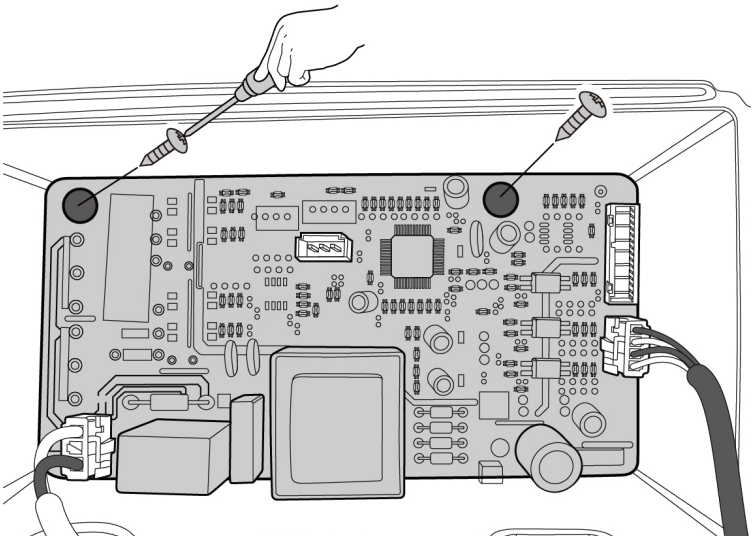
13. PCB board 13

Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove 4 screws unfix the radiator. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_013-1) 2) Remove 3 screws unfix the electronic control box assembly and partition board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_013-1) 3) Remove 2 screws unfix the electronic control box assembly and terminal board subassembly. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_013-1)	 CJ_ODU_PCB_013-1
4) Move upward and slowly remove the electronic control box assembly. (CJ_ODU_PCB_013-2) (If you want to repair the electrical control box components, perform the steps 1 to 4;If you want to repair the main control board assembly, perform steps 5 to 7 below.)	 CJ_ODU_PCB_013-2

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

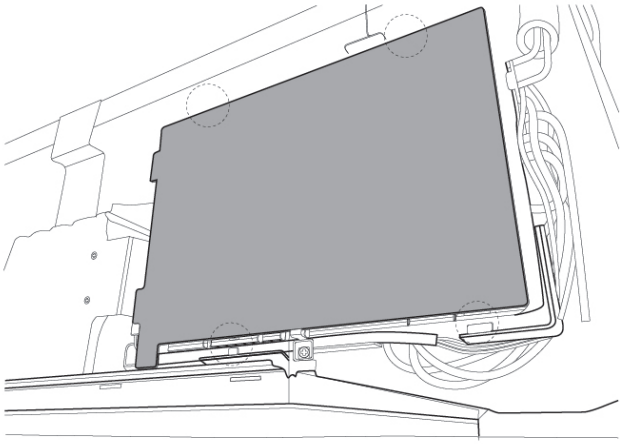
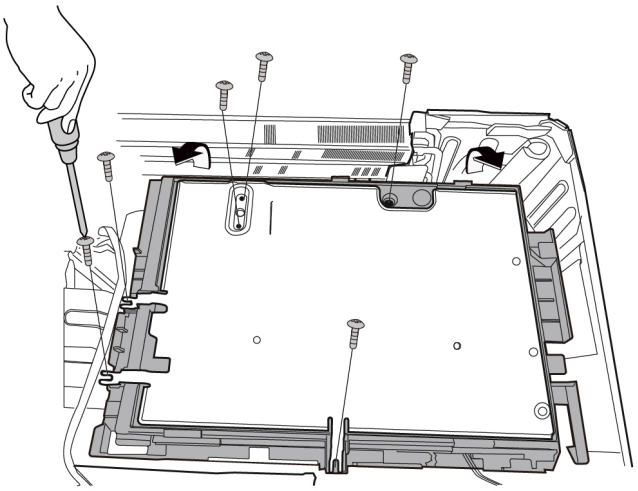
Procedure	Illustration
5) Disconnect the wires connected to main control board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_013-3) 6) Remove the 4 screws and then remove the main control board.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_013-3) 7) Remove 1 screw to remove the key board .(see CJ_ODU_PCB_013-3).	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_013-3**
8) Disconnect the wires between filter board and main control board. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_013-4) 9) Remove the 3 screws and then remove the filter board.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_013-4) (Filter board is on the back of the electronic control box assembly)	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_013-4**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

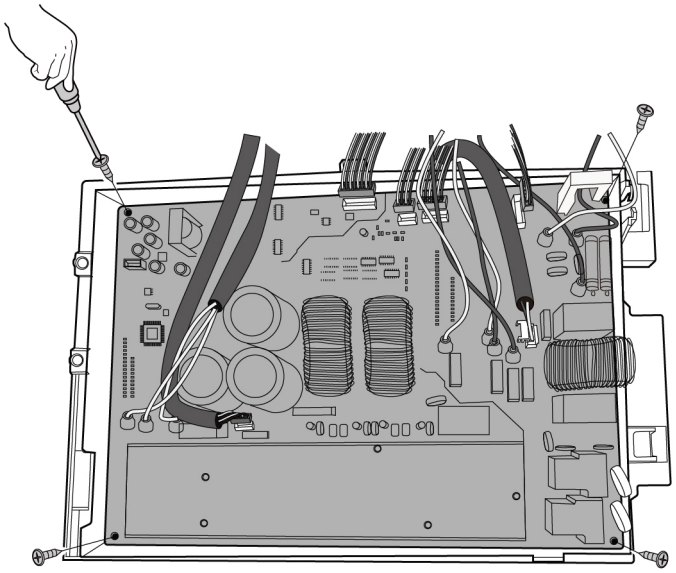
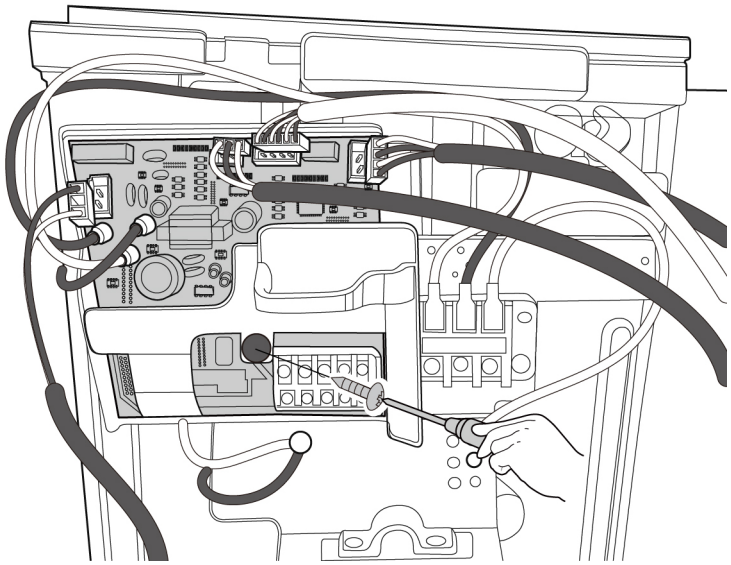
Procedure	Illustration
10)Remove the 2 screws and then remove the DR module box subassembly.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_013-5)(DR module box subassembly is on the back of the electronic control box assembly)(for some models)	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_013-5(for some models)**
11)Remove the 2 screws and then remove the DR module board.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_013-6)(for some models)	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_013-6(for some models)**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

14. PCB board 14

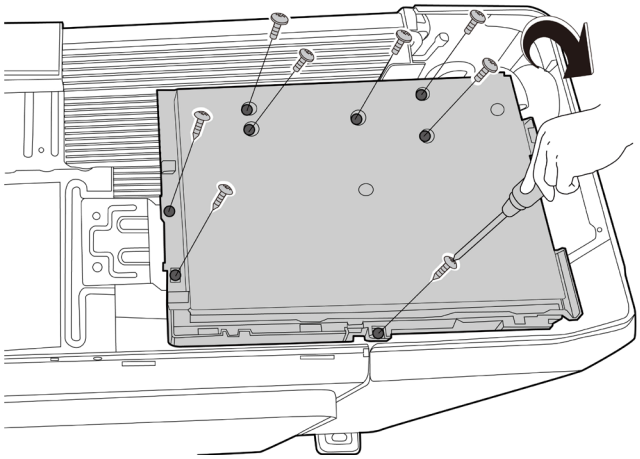
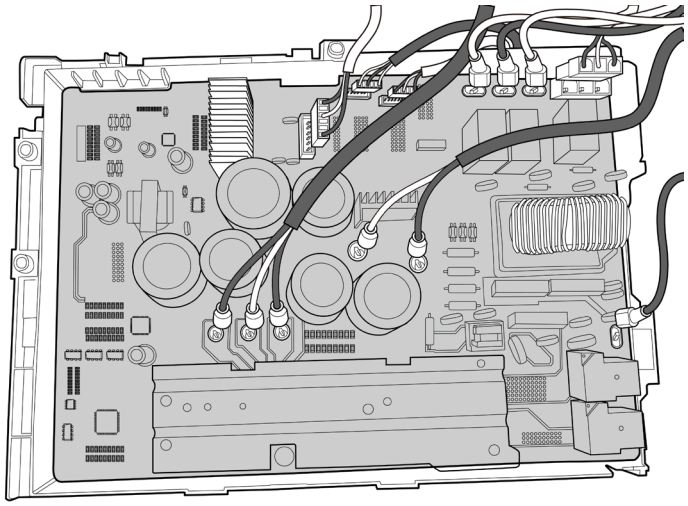
Procedure	Illustration
1) Unfix the hooks and then open the electronic control box cover (4 hooks) (see CJ_ODU_PCB_014-1).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_014-1
2) Remove 6 screws on the electronic control board and then remove the electronic control box subassembly. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_014-2). Note:Electronic installing box cannot be opened, so the voltage between P and N cannot be measured.	 CJ_ODU_PCB_014-2

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

Procedure	Illustration
3) Pull out the connectors (see CJ_ ODU_PCB_014-3). 4) Remove the 4 screws and then remove the electronic control board(see CJ_ODU_PCB_041-3). Note: When replacing the main control board with a new one, pay attention to applying thermal paste on the heat sink.	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_014-3**
5) Remove the 1 screw and disconnect the wires and then remove the 24V board.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_014-4)(for some models)	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_014-4(for some models)**

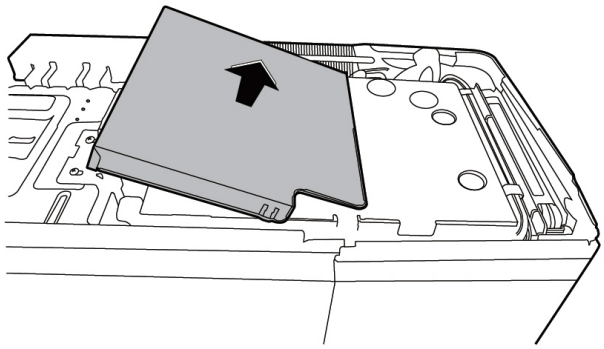
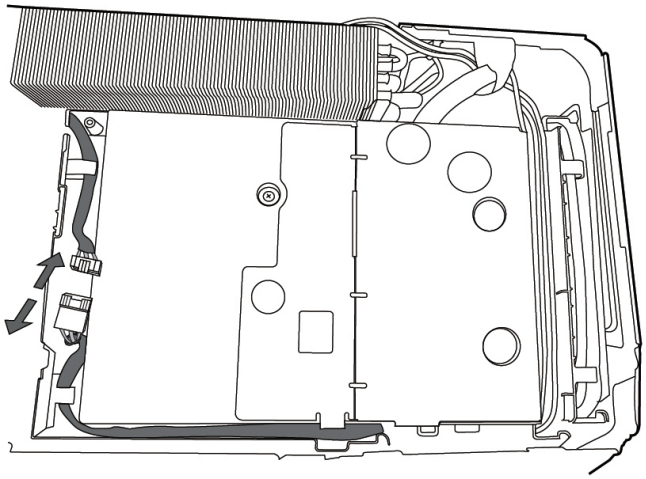
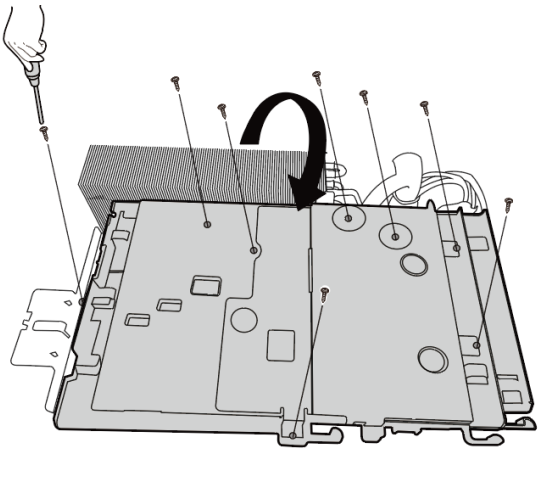
Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

15. PCB board 15

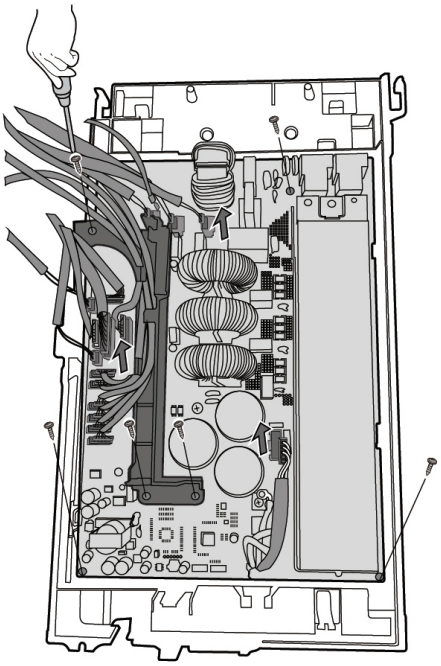
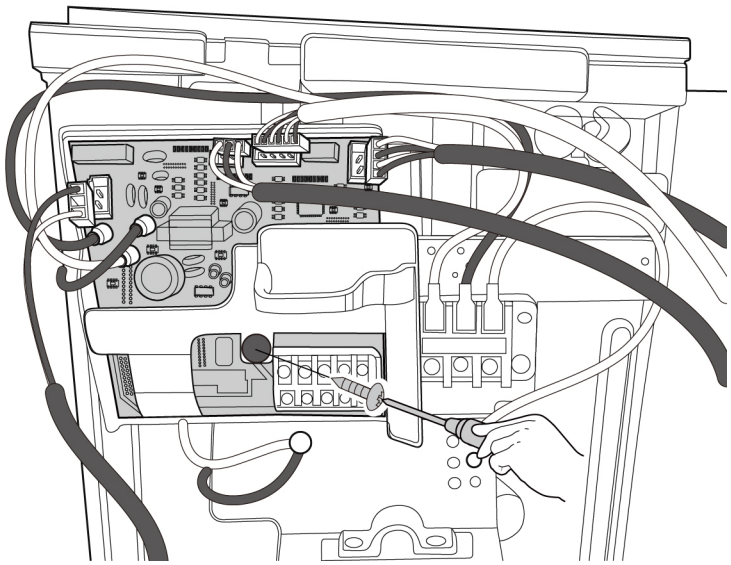
Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove the screws and unfix the hooks, then open the electronic control box cover (7 screws)(see CJ_ODU_PCB_015-1). Note:Electric control box cover cannot be removed, so the voltage between P and N cannot be measured.	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_015-1**
2) Remove all of connectors (see Fig CJ_ODU_PCB_015-2). 3) Unfix the 2 hooks and then remove the electronic control board. Note: When replacing the electronic control board with a new one, pay attention to applying thermal paste on the heat sink.	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_015-2**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

16. PCB board 16

Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove the cover of electrical control box. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_016-1).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_016-1
2) Disconnect the fan motor connector. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_016-2).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_016-2
3) Remove eight fixing screws. 4) Ture over the electronic control box subassembly. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_016-3).	 CJ_ODU_PCB_016-3

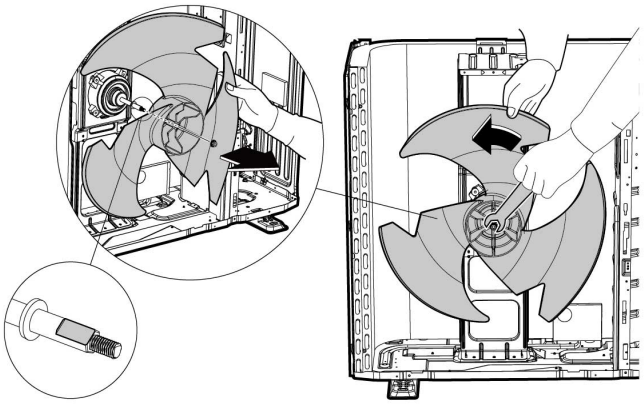
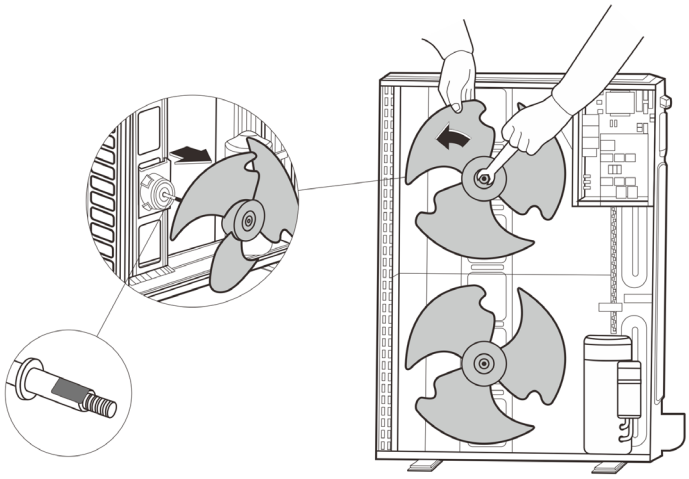
Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

Procedure	Illustration
5) Remove 3 screws and then remove the bracket. (see CJ_ODU_PCB_016-4). 6) Disconnect the connectors from the electronic control board (see CJ_ODU_PCB_016-4). 7) Remove 3 screws and then remove the electronic control board.(see CJ_ODU_PCB_016-4).	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_016-4**
8) Remove the 1 screw and disconnect the wires and then remove the 24V board.(see CJ_PCB_016-5).	 **CJ_ODU_PCB_016-5**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

2.3 Fan Assembly

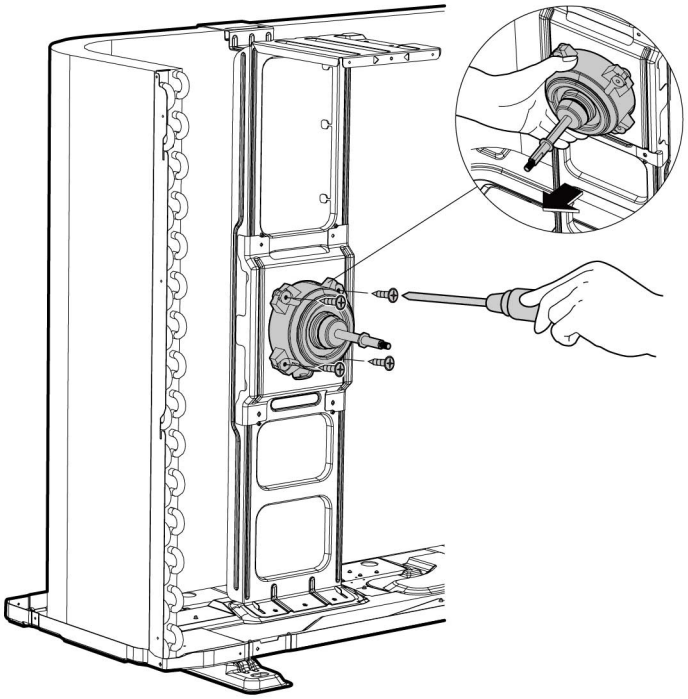
Note: Remove the panel plate (refer to 3.1 Panel Plate) before disassembling fan.

Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove the nut securing the fan with a spanner (see CJ_ODU_FAN_001-1&2). 2) Remove the fan.	 **CJ_ODU_FAN_001-1**  **CJ_ODU_FAN_001-2**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

2.4 Fan Motor

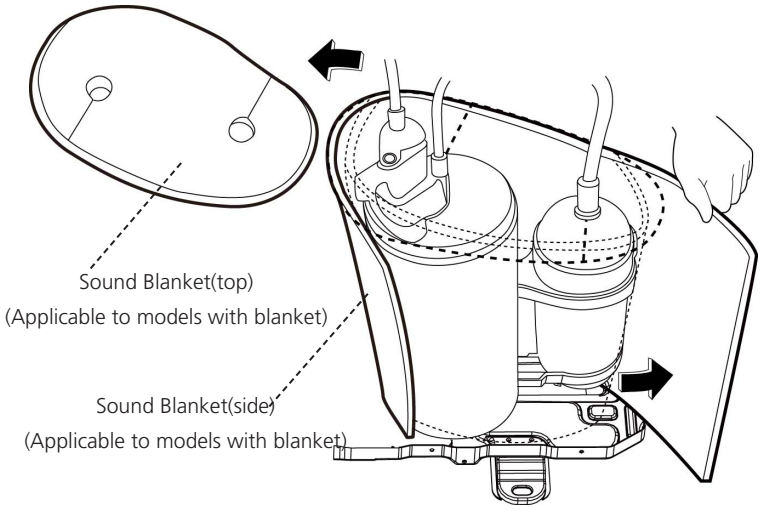
Note: Remove the panel plate and the connection of fan motor on PCB (refer to 3.1 Panel Plate and 3.2 Electrical parts) before disassembling fan motor.

Procedure	Illustration
3) Remove the fixing screws of the fan motor (4 screws) (see CJ_ODU_MOTOR_001). 4) Remove the fan motor.	 **CJ_ODU_MOTOR_001**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

2.5 Sound blanket

Note: Remove the panel plate (refer to 3.1 Panel plate) before disassembling sound blanket.

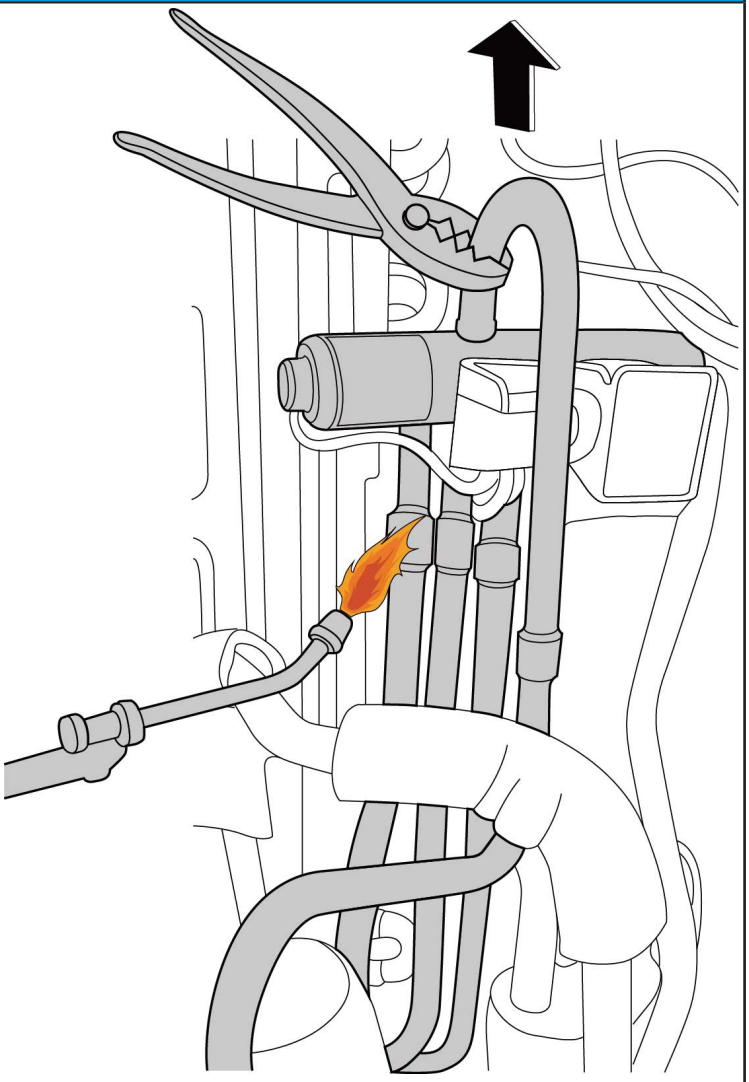
Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove the sound blanket (side and top) (see CJ_ODU_BLANKET_001).	 **CJ_ODU_BLANKET_001**

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

2.6 Four-way valve (for heat pump models)

WARNING: Evacuate the system and confirm that there is no refrigerant left in the system before removing the four-way valve and the compressor. (For R32 & R290, you should evacuate the system with the vacuum pump; flush the system with nitrogen; then repeat the two steps before heating up the brazed parts. The operations above should be implemented by professionals.)

Note: Remove the panel plate, connection of four-way valve on PCB (refer to 3.1 Panel plate and 3.2 Electrical parts) before disassembling sound blanket.

Procedure	Illustration
1) Heat up the brazed parts and then detach the the four-way valve and the pipe (see CJ_ODU_VALVE_001). 2) Remove the four-way valve assembly with pliers.	

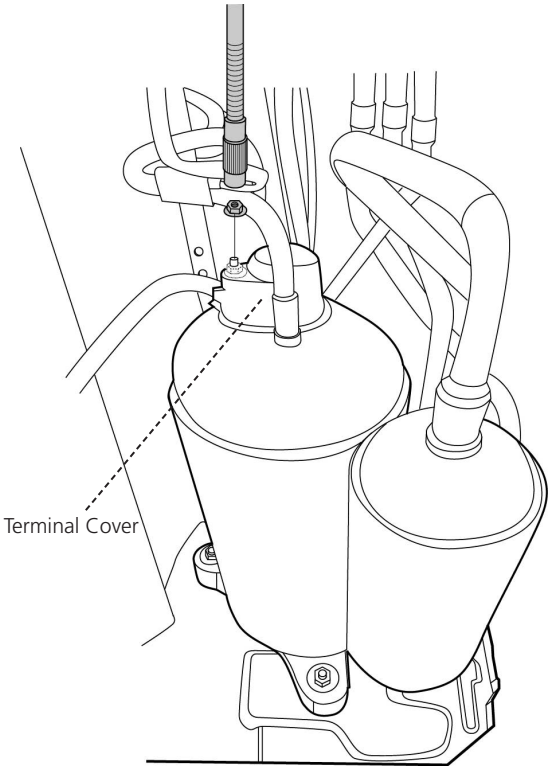
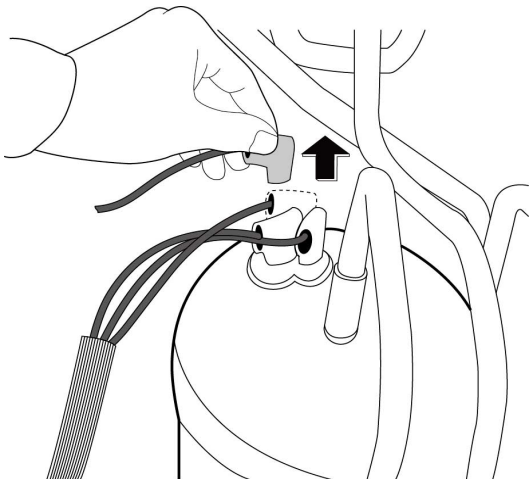
CJ_ODU_VALVE_001

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

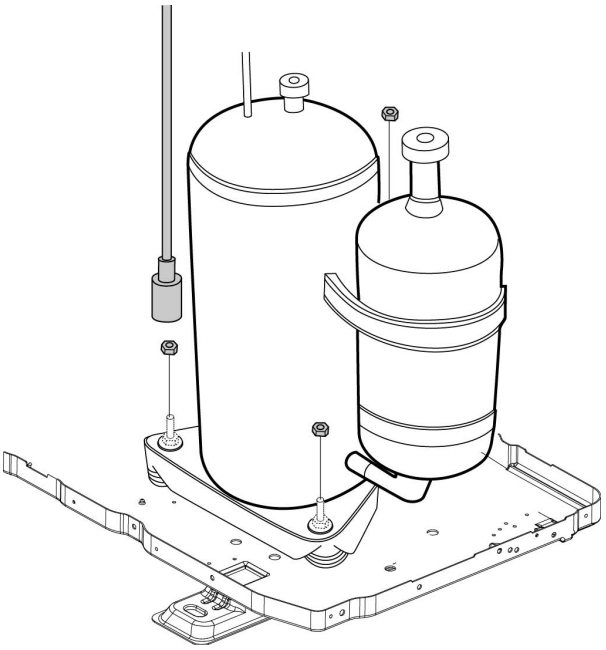
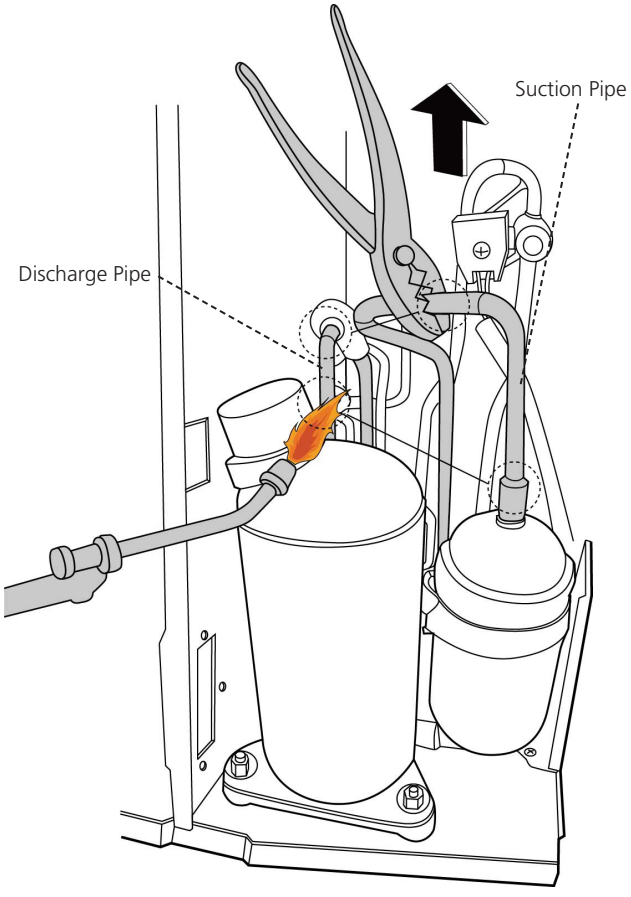
2.7 Compressor

WARNING: Evacuate the system and confirm that there is no refrigerant left in the system before removing the four-way valve and the compressor. (For R32 & R290, you should evacuate the system with the vacuum pump; flush the system with nitrogen; then repeat the two steps before heating up the brazed parts. The operations above should be implemented by professionals.)

Note: Remove the panel plate, connection of compressor on PCB (refer to 3.1 Panel plate and 3.2 Electrical parts) before disassembling sound blanket.

Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove the flange nut of terminal cover and remove the terminal cover (see CJ_ODU_COMP_001).	 CJ_ODU_COMP_001
2) Disconnect the connectors (see CJ_ODU_COMP_002).	 CJ_ODU_COMP_002

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

Procedure	Illustration
3) Remove the hex nuts and washers securing the compressor, located on the bottom plate (see CJ_ODU_COMP_003).	 CJ_ODU_COMP_003
4) Heat up the brazed parts and then remove the the discharge pipe and the suction pipe (see CJ_ODU_COMP_004). 5) Lift the compressor from the base pan assembly with pliers.	 CJ_ODU_COMP_004

Note: This section is for reference only. Actual unit appearance may vary.

Appendix

Contents

i) Temperature Sensor Resistance Value Table for T1, T2, T3, and T4 (°C – K) 2

ii) Temperature Sensor Resistance Value Table for TP (for some units)(°C --K) 3

iii) Pressure On Service Port 4

i) Temperature Sensor Resistance Value Table for T1,T2,T3 and T4 (°C – K)

°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm
-20	-4	115.266	20	68	12.6431	60	140	2.35774	100	212	0.62973
-19	-2	108.146	21	70	12.0561	61	142	2.27249	101	214	0.61148
-18	0	101.517	22	72	11.5	62	144	2.19073	102	216	0.59386
-17	1	96.3423	23	73	10.9731	63	145	2.11241	103	217	0.57683
-16	3	89.5865	24	75	10.4736	64	147	2.03732	104	219	0.56038
-15	5	84.219	25	77	10	65	149	1.96532	105	221	0.54448
-14	7	79.311	26	79	9.55074	66	151	1.89627	106	223	0.52912
-13	9	74.536	27	81	9.12445	67	153	1.83003	107	225	0.51426
-12	10	70.1698	28	82	8.71983	68	154	1.76647	108	226	0.49989
-11	12	66.0898	29	84	8.33566	69	156	1.70547	109	228	0.486
-10	14	62.2756	30	86	7.97078	70	158	1.64691	110	230	0.47256
-9	16	58.7079	31	88	7.62411	71	160	1.59068	111	232	0.45957
-8	18	56.3694	32	90	7.29464	72	162	1.53668	112	234	0.44699
-7	19	52.2438	33	91	6.98142	73	163	1.48481	113	235	0.43482
-6	21	49.3161	34	93	6.68355	74	165	1.43498	114	237	0.42304
-5	23	46.5725	35	95	6.40021	75	167	1.38703	115	239	0.41164
-4	25	44	36	97	6.13059	76	169	1.34105	116	241	0.4006
-3	27	41.5878	37	99	5.87359	77	171	1.29078	117	243	0.38991
-2	28	39.8239	38	100	5.62961	78	172	1.25423	118	244	0.37956
-1	30	37.1988	39	102	5.39689	79	174	1.2133	119	246	0.36954
0	32	35.2024	40	104	5.17519	80	176	1.17393	120	248	0.35982
1	34	33.3269	41	106	4.96392	81	178	1.13604	121	250	0.35042
2	36	31.5635	42	108	4.76253	82	180	1.09958	122	252	0.3413
3	37	29.9058	43	109	4.5705	83	181	1.06448	123	253	0.33246
4	39	28.3459	44	111	4.38736	84	183	1.03069	124	255	0.3239
5	41	26.8778	45	113	4.21263	85	185	0.99815	125	257	0.31559
6	43	25.4954	46	115	4.04589	86	187	0.96681	126	259	0.30754
7	45	24.1932	47	117	3.88673	87	189	0.93662	127	261	0.29974
8	46	22.5662	48	118	3.73476	88	190	0.90753	128	262	0.29216
9	48	21.8094	49	120	3.58962	89	192	0.8795	129	264	0.28482
10	50	20.7184	50	122	3.45097	90	194	0.85248	130	266	0.2777
11	52	19.6891	51	124	3.31847	91	196	0.82643	131	268	0.27078
12	54	18.7177	52	126	3.19183	92	198	0.80132	132	270	0.26408
13	55	17.8005	53	127	3.07075	93	199	0.77709	133	271	0.25757
14	57	16.9341	54	129	2.95896	94	201	0.75373	134	273	0.25125
15	59	16.1156	55	131	2.84421	95	203	0.73119	135	275	0.24512
16	61	15.3418	56	133	2.73823	96	205	0.70944	136	277	0.23916
17	63	14.6181	57	135	2.63682	97	207	0.68844	137	279	0.23338
18	64	13.918	58	136	2.53973	98	208	0.66818	138	280	0.22776
19	66	13.2631	59	138	2.44677	99	210	0.64862	139	282	0.22231

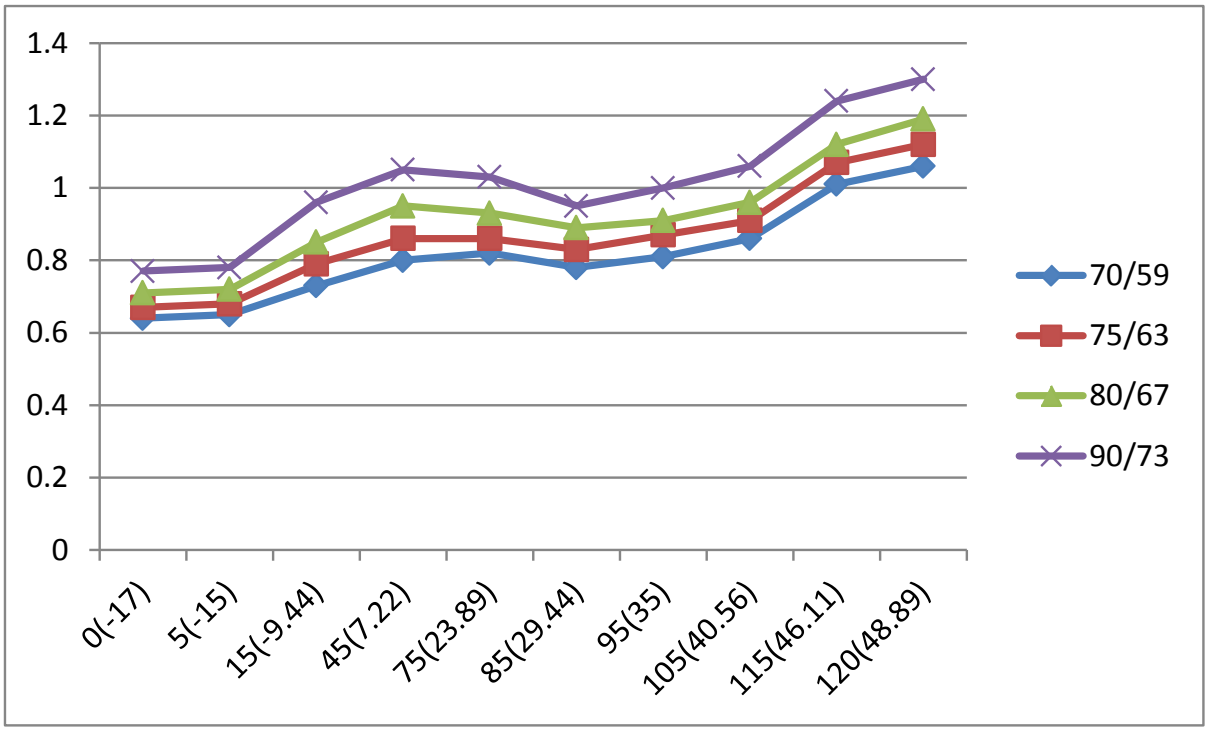
ii) Temperature Sensor Resistance Value Table for TP(for some units) (°C --K)

°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm
°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm
-20	-4	542.7	20	68	68.66	60	140	13.59	100	212	3.702
-19	-2	511.9	21	70	65.62	61	142	13.11	101	214	3.595
-18	0	483	22	72	62.73	62	144	12.65	102	216	3.492
-17	1	455.9	23	73	59.98	63	145	12.21	103	217	3.392
-16	3	430.5	24	75	57.37	64	147	11.79	104	219	3.296
-15	5	406.7	25	77	54.89	65	149	11.38	105	221	3.203
-14	7	384.3	26	79	52.53	66	151	10.99	106	223	3.113
-13	9	363.3	27	81	50.28	67	153	10.61	107	225	3.025
-12	10	343.6	28	82	48.14	68	154	10.25	108	226	2.941
-11	12	325.1	29	84	46.11	69	156	9.902	109	228	2.86
-10	14	307.7	30	86	44.17	70	158	9.569	110	230	2.781
-9	16	291.3	31	88	42.33	71	160	9.248	111	232	2.704
-8	18	275.9	32	90	40.57	72	162	8.94	112	234	2.63
-7	19	261.4	33	91	38.89	73	163	8.643	113	235	2.559
-6	21	247.8	34	93	37.3	74	165	8.358	114	237	2.489
-5	23	234.9	35	95	35.78	75	167	8.084	115	239	2.422
-4	25	222.8	36	97	34.32	76	169	7.82	116	241	2.357
-3	27	211.4	37	99	32.94	77	171	7.566	117	243	2.294
-2	28	200.7	38	100	31.62	78	172	7.321	118	244	2.233
-1	30	190.5	39	102	30.36	79	174	7.086	119	246	2.174
0	32	180.9	40	104	29.15	80	176	6.859	120	248	2.117
1	34	171.9	41	106	28	81	178	6.641	121	250	2.061
2	36	163.3	42	108	26.9	82	180	6.43	122	252	2.007
3	37	155.2	43	109	25.86	83	181	6.228	123	253	1.955
4	39	147.6	44	111	24.85	84	183	6.033	124	255	1.905
5	41	140.4	45	113	23.89	85	185	5.844	125	257	1.856
6	43	133.5	46	115	22.89	86	187	5.663	126	259	1.808
7	45	127.1	47	117	22.1	87	189	5.488	127	261	1.762
8	46	121	48	118	21.26	88	190	5.32	128	262	1.717
9	48	115.2	49	120	20.46	89	192	5.157	129	264	1.674
10	50	109.8	50	122	19.69	90	194	5	130	266	1.632
11	52	104.6	51	124	18.96	91	196	4.849			
12	54	99.69	52	126	18.26	92	198	4.703			
13	55	95.05	53	127	17.58	93	199	4.562			
14	57	90.66	54	129	16.94	94	201	4.426			
15	59	86.49	55	131	16.32	95	203	4.294			
16	61	82.54	56	133	15.73	96	205	4.167			
17	63	78.79	57	135	15.16	97	207	4.045			
18	64	75.24	58	136	14.62	98	208	3.927			
19	66	71.86	59	138	14.09	99	210	3.812			

iii) Pressure On Service Port

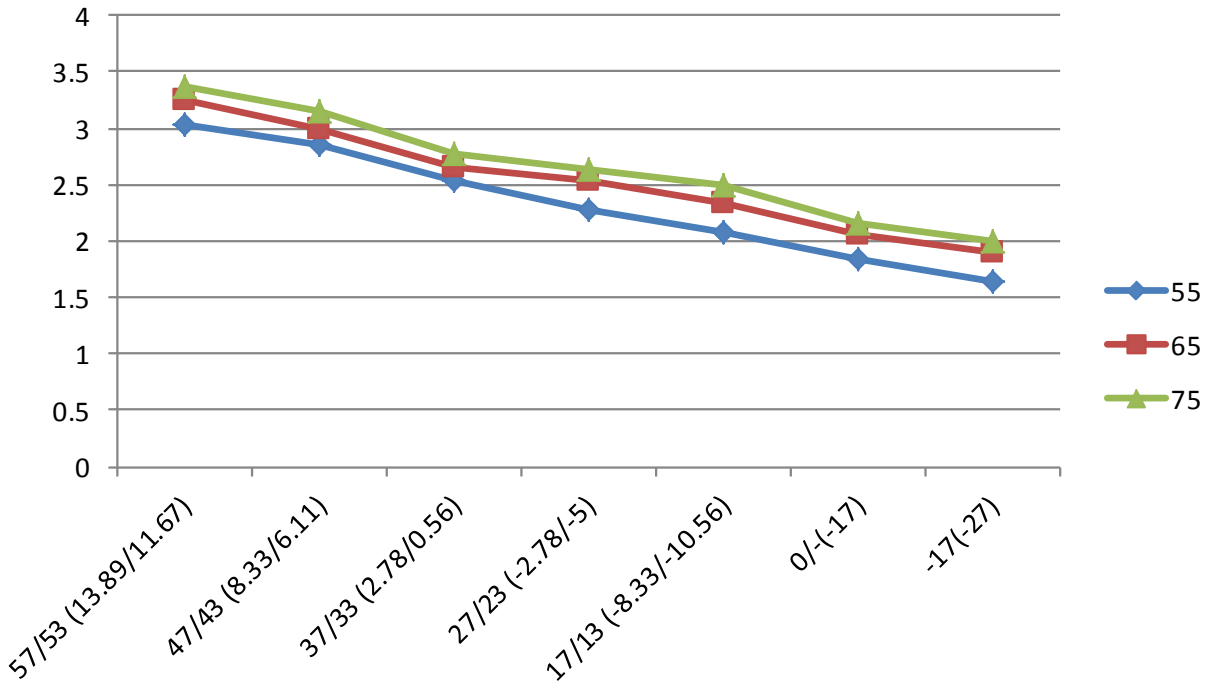
Cooling chart(R410A):

°F(°C)	ODU(DB) / IDU(DB/WB)	0(-17)	5(-15)	15 (-9.44)	45 (7.22)	75 (23.89)	85 (29.44)	95 (35)	105 (40.56)	115 (46.11)	120 (48.89)
BAR	70/59 (21.11/15)	6.4	6.5	7.3	8.0	8.2	7.8	8.1	8.6	10.1	10.6
	75/63 (23.89/17.22)	6.7	6.8	7.9	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.7	9.1	10.7	11.2
	80/67 (26.67/19.44)	7.1	7.2	8.5	9.5	9.3	8.9	9.1	9.6	11.2	11.9
	90/73 (32.22/22.78)	7.7	7.8	9.6	10.5	10.3	9.5	10.0	10.6	12.4	13.0
PSI	70/59 (21.11/15)	93	94	106	116	119	113	117	125	147	154
	75/63 (23.89/17.22)	97	99	115	125	124	120	126	132	155	162
	80/67 (26.67/19.44)	103	104	123	138	135	129	132	140	162	173
	90/73 (32.22/22.78)	112	113	139	152	149	138	145	154	180	189
MPa	70/59 (21.11/15)	0.64	0.65	0.73	0.8	0.82	0.78	0.81	0.86	1.01	1.06
	75/63 (23.89/17.22)	0.67	0.68	0.79	0.86	0.86	0.83	0.87	0.91	1.07	1.12
	80/67 (26.67/19.44)	0.71	0.72	0.85	0.95	0.93	0.89	0.91	0.96	1.12	1.19
	90/73 (32.22/22.78)	0.77	0.78	0.96	1.05	1.03	0.95	1	1.06	1.24	1.3



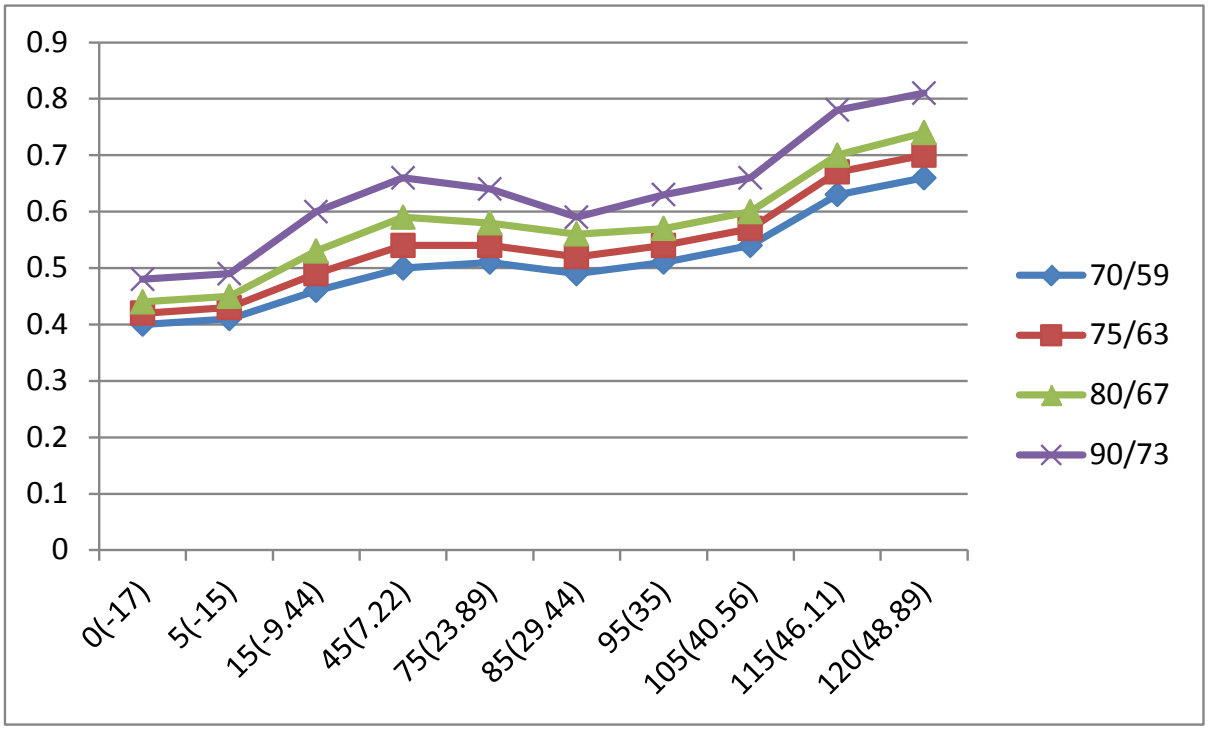
Heating chart(R410A):

°F(°C)	QDU(DB/WB) / IDU(DB)	57/53 (13.89/11.67)	47/43 (8.33/6.11)	37/33 (2.78/0.56)	27/23 (-2.78/-5)	17/13 (-8.33/-10.56)	0/-2 (-17/-19)	-17/-18 (-27/-28)
BAR	55(12.78)	30.3	28.5	25.3	22.8	20.8	18.5	16.5
	65(18.33)	32.5	30.0	26.6	25.4	23.3	20.5	19.0
	75(23.89)	33.8	31.5	27.8	26.3	24.9	21.5	20.0
PSI	55(12.78)	439	413	367	330	302	268	239
	65(18.33)	471	435	386	368	339	297	276
	75(23.89)	489	457	403	381	362	312	290
MPa	55(12.78)	3.03	2.85	2.53	2.28	2.08	1.85	1.65
	65(18.33)	3.25	3.00	2.66	2.54	2.33	2.05	1.90
	75(23.89)	3.38	3.15	2.78	2.63	2.49	2.15	2.00



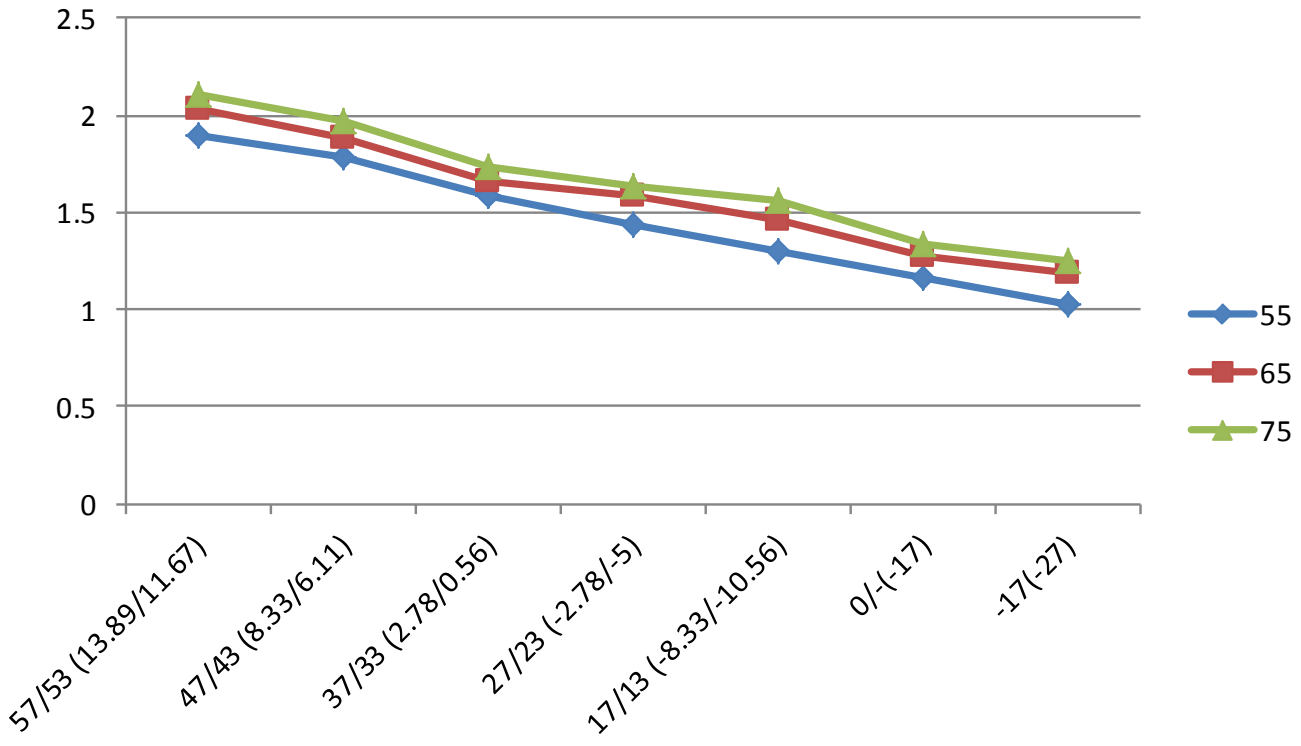
Cooling chart(R22):

°F(°C)	ODU(DB) / IDU(DB/WB)	0(-17)	5(-15)	15 (-9.44)	45 (7.22)	75 (23.89)	85 (29.44)	95 (35)	105 (40.56)	115 (46.11)	120 (48.89)
BAR	70/59 (21.11/15)	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.6
	75/63 (23.89/17.22)	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.7	7.0
	80/67 (26.67/19.44)	4.4	4.5	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.0	7.0	7.4
	90/73 (32.22/22.78)	4.8	4.9	6.0	6.6	6.4	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.8	8.1
PSI	70/59 (21.11/15)	58	59	67	73	74	71	74	78	91	96
	75/63 (23.89/17.22)	61	62	71	78	78	75	78	83	97	102
	80/67 (26.67/19.44)	64	65	77	86	84	81	83	87	102	107
	90/73 (32.22/22.78)	70	71	87	96	93	86	91	96	113	117
MPa	70/59 (21.11/15)	0.40	0.41	0.46	0.50	0.51	0.49	0.51	0.54	0.63	0.66
	75/63 (23.89/17.22)	0.42	0.43	0.49	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.67	0.70
	80/67 (26.67/19.44)	0.44	0.45	0.53	0.59	0.58	0.56	0.57	0.60	0.70	0.74
	90/73 (32.22/22.78)	0.48	0.49	0.60	0.66	0.64	0.59	0.63	0.66	0.78	0.81



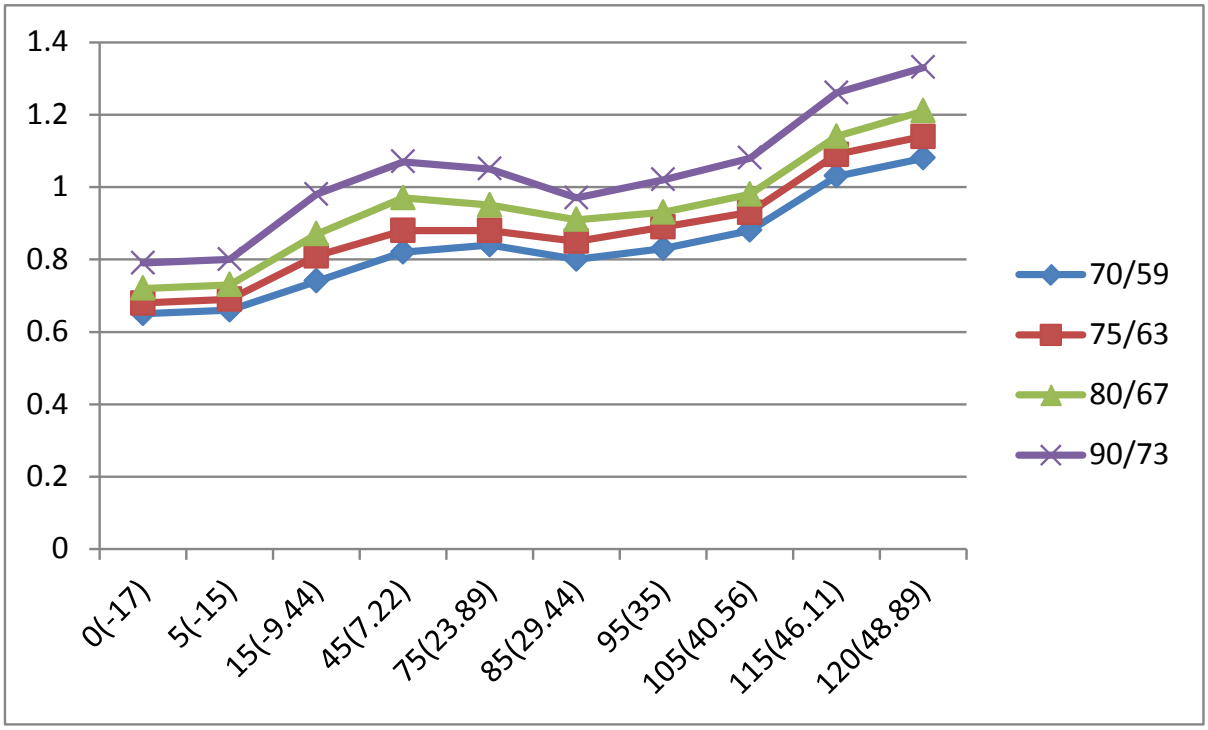
Heating chart(R22):

°F(°C)	QDU(DB/WB) / IDU(DB)	57/53 (13.89/11.67)	47/43 (8.33/6.11)	37/33 (2.78/0.56)	27/23 (-2.78/-5)	17/13 (-8.33/-10.56)	0/-2 (-17/-19)	-17/-18 (-27/-28)
BAR	55(12.78)	18.9	17.8	15.8	14.3	13.0	11.6	10.3
	65(18.33)	20.3	18.8	16.6	15.9	14.6	12.8	11.9
	75(23.89)	21.1	19.7	17.3	16.4	15.6	13.4	12.5
PSI	55(12.78)	274	258	229	207	189	168	149
	65(18.33)	294	273	241	231	212	186	172.6
	75(23.89)	306	286	251	238	226	194	181
MPa	55(12.78)	1.89	1.78	1.58	1.43	1.30	1.16	1.03
	65(18.33)	2.03	1.88	1.66	1.59	1.46	1.28	1.19
	75(23.89)	2.11	1.97	1.73	1.64	1.56	1.34	1.25



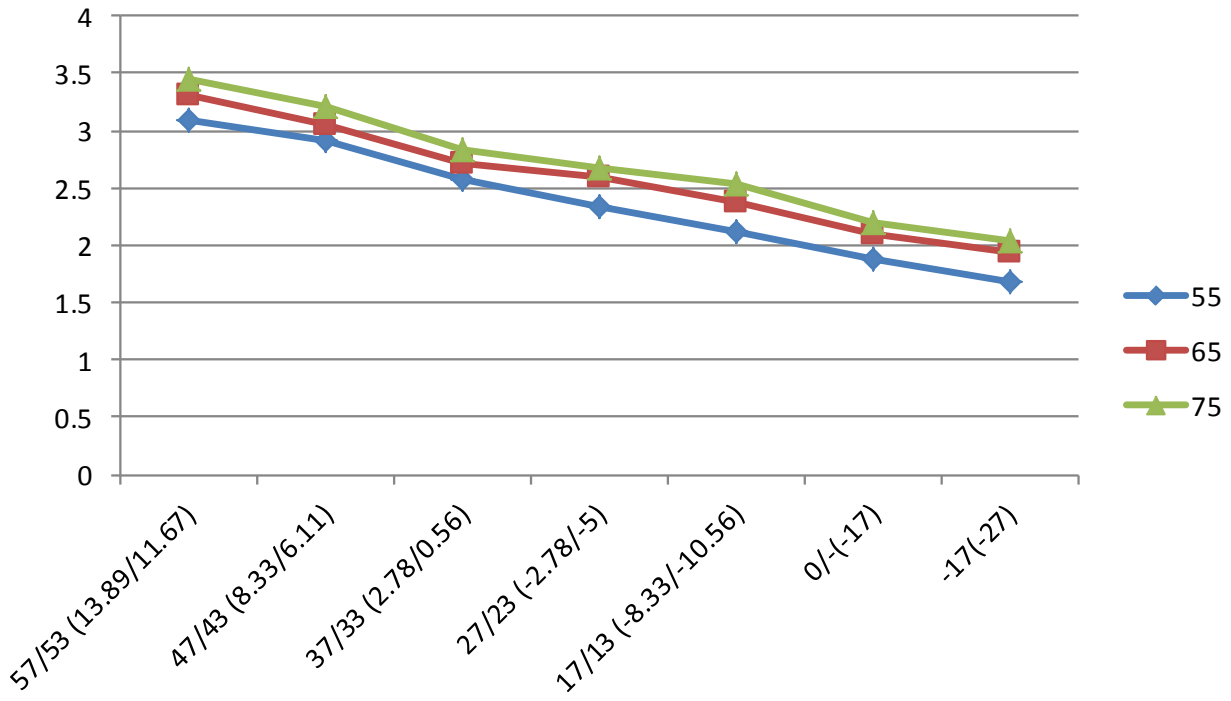
Cooling chart(R32):

°F(°C)	ODU(DB) / IDU(DB/WB)	0(-17)	5(-15)	15 (-9.44)	45 (7.22)	75 (23.89)	85 (29.44)	95 (35)	105 (40.56)	115 (46.11)	120 (48.89)
BAR	70/59 (21.11/15)	6.5	6.6	7.4	8.2	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.8	10.3	10.8
	75/63 (23.89/17.22)	6.8	6.9	8.1	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.9	9.3	10.9	11.4
	80/67 (26.67/19.44)	7.2	7.3	8.7	9.7	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.8	11.4	12.1
	90/73 (32.22/22.78)	7.9	8.0	9.8	10.7	10.5	9.7	10.2	10.8	12.6	13.3
PSI	70/59 (21.11/15)	95	96	108	118	121	115	119	128	150	157
	75/63 (23.89/17.22)	99	101	117	128	126	122	129	135	158	165
	80/67 (26.67/19.44)	105	106	125	141	138	132	135	143	165	176
	90/73 (32.22/22.78)	114	115	142	155	152	141	148	157	184	193
MPa	70/59 (21.11/15)	0.65	0.66	0.74	0.82	0.84	0.80	0.83	0.88	1.03	1.08
	75/63 (23.89/17.22)	0.68	0.69	0.81	0.88	0.88	0.85	0.89	0.93	1.09	1.14
	80/67 (26.67/19.44)	0.72	0.73	0.87	0.97	0.95	0.91	0.93	0.98	1.14	1.21
	90/73 (32.22/22.78)	0.79	0.80	0.98	1.07	1.05	0.97	1.02	1.08	1.26	1.33



Heating chart(R32):

°F(°C)	QDU(DB/WB) / IDU(DB)	57/53 (13.89/11.67)	47/43 (8.33/6.11)	37/33 (2.78/0.56)	27/23 (-2.78/-5)	17/13 (-8.33/-10.56)	0/-2 (-17/-19)	-17/-18 (-27/-28)
BAR	55(12.78)	30.9	29.1	25.8	23.3	21.2	18.9	16.8
	65(18.33)	33.2	30.6	27.1	25.9	23.8	20.9	19.4
	75(23.89)	34.5	32.1	28.4	26.8	25.4	21.9	20.4
PSI	55(12.78)	448	421	374	337	308	273	244
	65(18.33)	480	444	394	375	346	303	282
	75(23.89)	499	466	411	389	369	318	296
MPa	55(12.78)	3.09	2.91	2.58	2.33	2.12	1.89	1.68
	65(18.33)	3.32	3.06	2.71	2.59	2.38	2.09	1.94
	75(23.89)	3.45	3.21	2.84	2.68	2.54	2.19	2.04



System Pressure Table-R22

Pressure			Temperature		Pressure			Temperature	
Kpa	bar	PSI	°C	°F	Kpa	bar	PSI	°C	°F
100	1	14.5	-41.091	-41.964	1600	16	232	41.748	107.146
150	1.5	21.75	-32.077	-25.739	1650	16.5	239.25	43.029	109.452
200	2	29	-25.177	-13.319	1700	17	246.5	44.281	111.706
250	2.5	36.25	-19.508	-3.114	1750	17.5	253.75	45.506	113.911
300	3	43.5	-14.654	5.623	1800	18	261	46.706	116.071
350	3.5	50.75	-10.384	13.309	1850	18.5	268.25	47.882	118.188
400	4	58	-6.556	20.199	1900	19	275.5	49.034	120.261
450	4.5	65.25	-3.075	26.464	1950	19.5	282.75	50.164	122.295
500	5	72.5	0.124	32.223	2000	20	290	51.273	124.291
550	5.5	79.75	3.091	37.563	2050	20.5	297.25	52.361	126.250
600	6	87	5.861	42.550	2100	21	304.5	53.43	128.174
650	6.5	94.25	8.464	47.234	2150	21.5	311.75	54.48	130.064
700	7	101.5	10.92	51.656	2200	22	319	55.512	131.922
750	7.5	108.75	13.249	55.848	2250	22.5	326.25	56.527	133.749
800	8	116	15.465	59.837	2300	23	333.5	57.526	135.547
850	8.5	123.25	17.58	63.644	2350	23.5	340.75	58.508	137.314
900	9	130.5	19.604	67.287	2400	24	348	59.475	139.055
950	9.5	137.75	21.547	70.785	2450	24.5	355.25	60.427	140.769
1000	10	145	23.415	74.147	2500	25	362.5	61.364	142.455
1050	10.5	152.25	25.216	77.389	2550	25.5	369.75	62.288	144.118
1100	11	159.5	26.953	80.515	2600	26	377	63.198	145.756
1150	11.5	166.75	28.634	83.541	2650	26.5	384.25	64.095	147.371
1200	12	174	30.261	86.470	2700	27	391.5	64.98	148.964
1250	12.5	181.25	31.839	89.310	2750	27.5	398.75	65.852	150.534
1300	13	188.5	33.371	92.068	2800	28	406	66.712	152.082
1350	13.5	195.75	34.86	94.748	2850	28.5	413.25	67.561	153.610
1400	14	203	36.308	97.354	2900	29	420.5	68.399	155.118
1450	14.5	210.25	37.719	99.894	2950	29.5	427.75	69.226	156.607
1500	15	217.5	39.095	102.371	3000	30	435	70.042	158.076
1550	15.5	224.75	40.437	104.787					

System Pressure Table-R410A

Pressure			Temperature		Pressure			Temperature	
Kpa	bar	PSI	°C	°F	Kpa	bar	PSI	°C	°F
100	1	14.5	-51.623	-60.921	2350	23.5	340.75	38.817	101.871
150	1.5	21.75	-43.327	-45.989	2400	24	348	39.68	103.424
200	2	29	-36.992	-34.586	2450	24.5	355.25	40.531	104.956
250	2.5	36.25	-31.795	-25.231	2500	25	362.5	41.368	106.462
300	3	43.5	-27.351	-17.232	2550	25.5	369.75	42.192	107.946
350	3.5	50.75	-23.448	-10.206	2600	26	377	43.004	109.407
400	4	58	-19.953	-3.915	2650	26.5	384.25	43.804	110.847
450	4.5	65.25	-16.779	1.798	2700	27	391.5	44.592	112.266
500	5	72.5	-13.863	7.047	2750	27.5	398.75	45.37	113.666
550	5.5	79.75	-11.162	11.908	2800	28	406	46.136	115.045
600	6	87	-8.643	16.444	2850	28.5	413.25	46.892	116.406
650	6.5	94.25	-6.277	20.701	2900	29	420.5	47.638	117.748
700	7	101.5	-4.046	24.716	2950	29.5	427.75	48.374	119.073
750	7.5	108.75	-1.933	28.521	3000	30	435	49.101	120.382
800	8	116	0.076	32.137	3050	30.5	442.25	49.818	121.672
850	8.5	123.25	1.993	35.587	3100	31	449.5	50.525	122.945
900	9	130.5	3.826	38.888	3150	31.5	456.75	51.224	124.203
950	9.5	137.75	5.584	42.052	3200	32	464	51.914	125.445
1000	10	145	7.274	45.093	3250	32.5	471.25	52.596	126.673
1050	10.5	152.25	8.901	48.022	3300	33	478.5	53.27	127.886
1100	11	159.5	10.471	50.848	3350	33.5	485.75	53.935	129.083
1150	11.5	166.75	11.988	53.578	3400	34	493	54.593	130.267
1200	12	174	13.457	56.223	3450	34.5	500.25	55.243	131.437
1250	12.5	181.25	14.879	58.782	3500	35	507.5	55.885	132.593
1300	13	188.5	16.26	61.268	3550	35.5	514.75	56.52	133.736
1350	13.5	195.75	17.602	63.684	3600	36	522	57.148	134.866
1400	14	203	18.906	66.031	3650	36.5	529.25	57.769	135.984
1450	14.5	210.25	20.176	68.317	3700	37	536.5	58.383	137.089
1500	15	217.5	21.414	70.545	3750	37.5	543.75	58.99	138.182
1550	15.5	224.75	22.621	72.718	3800	38	551	59.591	139.264
1600	16	232	23.799	74.838	3850	38.5	558.25	60.185	140.333
1650	16.5	239.25	24.949	76.908	3900	39	565.5	60.773	141.391
1700	17	246.5	26.074	78.933	3950	39.5	572.75	61.355	142.439
1750	17.5	253.75	27.174	80.913	4000	40	580	61.93	143.474
1800	18	261	28.251	82.852	4050	40.5	587.25	62.499	144.498
1850	18.5	268.25	29.305	84.749	4100	41	594.5	63.063	145.513
1900	19	275.5	30.338	86.608	4150	41.5	601.75	63.62	146.516
1950	19.5	282.75	31.351	88.432	4200	42	609	64.172	147.510
2000	20	290	32.344	90.219	4250	42.5	616.25	64.719	148.494
2050	20.5	297.25	33.319	91.974	4300	43	623.5	65.259	149.466
2100	21	304.5	34.276	93.697	4350	43.5	630.75	65.795	150.431
2150	21.5	311.75	35.215	95.387	4400	44	638	66.324	151.383
2200	22	319	36.139	97.050	4450	44.5	645.25	66.849	152.328
2250	22.5	326.25	37.047	98.685	4500	45	652.5	67.368	153.262
2300	23	333.5	37.939	100.290					

System Pressure Table-R32

Pressure			Temperature		Pressure			Temperature	
Kpa	bar	PSI	°C	°F	Kpa	bar	PSI	°C	°F
100	1	14.5	-51.909	-61.436	1850	18.5	268.25	28.425	83.165
150	1.5	21.75	-43.635	-46.543	1900	19	275.5	29.447	85.005
200	2	29	-37.323	-35.181	1950	19.5	282.75	30.448	86.806
250	2.5	36.25	-32.15	-25.87	2000	20	290	31.431	88.576
300	3	43.5	-27.731	-17.916	2050	20.5	297.25	32.395	90.311
350	3.5	50.75	-23.85	-10.93	2100	21	304.5	33.341	92.014
400	4	58	-20.378	-4.680	2150	21.5	311.75	34.271	93.688
450	4.5	65.25	-17.225	0.995	2200	22	319	35.184	95.331
500	5	72.5	-14.331	6.204	2250	22.5	326.25	36.082	96.948
550	5.5	79.75	-11.65	11.03	2300	23	333.5	36.965	98.537
600	6	87	-9.150	15.529	2350	23.5	340.75	37.834	100.101
650	6.5	94.25	-6.805	19.752	2400	24	348	38.688	101.638
700	7	101.5	-4.593	23.734	2450	24.5	355.25	39.529	103.152
750	7.5	108.75	-2.498	27.505	2500	25	362.5	40.358	104.644
800	8	116	-0.506	31.089	2550	25.5	369.75	41.173	106.111
850	8.5	123.25	1.393	34.507	2600	26	377	41.977	107.559
900	9	130.5	3.209	37.777	2650	26.5	384.25	42.769	108.984
950	9.5	137.75	4.951	40.911	2700	27	391.5	43.55	110.39
1000	10	145	6.624	43.923	2750	27.5	398.75	44.32	111.776
1050	10.5	152.25	8.235	46.823	2800	28	406	45.079	113.142
1100	11	159.5	9.790	49.621	2850	28.5	413.25	45.828	114.490
1150	11.5	166.75	11.291	52.324	2900	29	420.5	46.567	115.821
1200	12	174	12.745	54.941	2950	29.5	427.75	47.296	117.133
1250	12.5	181.25	14.153	57.475	3000	30	435	48.015	118.427
1300	13	188.5	15.52	59.936	3050	30.5	442.25	48.726	119.707
1350	13.5	195.75	16.847	62.325	3100	31	449.5	49.428	120.970
1400	14	203	18.138	64.648	3150	31.5	456.75	50.121	122.218
1450	14.5	210.25	19.395	66.911	3200	32	464	50.806	123.451
1500	15	217.5	20.619	69.114	3250	32.5	471.25	51.482	124.668
1550	15.5	224.75	21.813	71.263	3300	33	478.5	52.15	125.87
1600	16	232	22.978	73.360	3350	33.5	485.75	52.811	127.060
1650	16.5	239.25	24.116	75.409	3400	34	493	53.464	128.235
1700	17	246.5	25.229	77.412	3450	34.5	500.25	54.11	129.398
1750	17.5	253.75	26.317	79.371	3500	35	507.5	54.748	130.546
1800	18	261	27.382	81.288					