


# Service Manual

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Installing, starting up, and servicing air-conditioning equipment can be hazardous due to system pressures, electrical components, and equipment location (roofs, elevated structures, etc.). Only trained, qualified installers and service mechanics should install, start-up, and service this equipment. Untrained personnel can perform basic maintenance functions such as coil cleaning. All other operations should be performed by trained service personnel.

When working on the equipment, observe precautions in the literature and on tags, stickers, and labels attached to the equipment. Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Keep a quenching cloth and fire extinguisher nearby when brazing. Use care in handling, rigging, and setting bulky equipment.


Read this manual thoroughly and follow all warnings or cautions included in the literature and attached to the unit. Consult local building codes and National Electrical Code (NEC) for special requirements. Recognize safety information. This is the safety-alert symbol . When you see this symbol on the unit and in instructions or manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury. Understand these signal words: **DANGER**, **WARNING**, and **CAUTION**.

These words are used with the safety-alert symbol. **DANGER** identifies the most serious hazards which **will** result in severe personal injury or death. **WARNING** signifies hazards which **could** result in personal injury or death. **CAUTION** is used to identify unsafe practices which **may** result in minor personal injury or product and property damage. **NOTE** is used to highlight suggestions which **will** result in enhanced installation, reliability, or operation.



WARNING


**ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD**  
 Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Before installing, modifying, or servicing system, main electrical disconnect switch must be in the **OFF** position. There may be more than 1 disconnect switch. Lock out and tag switch with a suitable warning label.


WARNING

**EXPLOSION HAZARD**  
 Failure to follow this warning could result in death, serious personal injury, and/or property damage. Never use air or gases containing oxygen for leak testing or operating refrigerant compressors. Pressurized mixtures of air or gases containing oxygen can lead to an explosion.




CAUTION

**EQUIPMENT DAMAGE HAZARD**  
 Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage or improper operation.

Do not bury more than 36 in. (914 mm) of refrigerant pipe in the ground. If any section of pipe is buried, there must be a 6 in. (152 mm) vertical rise to the valve connections on the outdoor units. If more than the recommended length is buried, refrigerant may migrate to the cooler buried section during extended periods of system shutdown. This causes refrigerant slugging and could possibly damage the compressor at start-up.

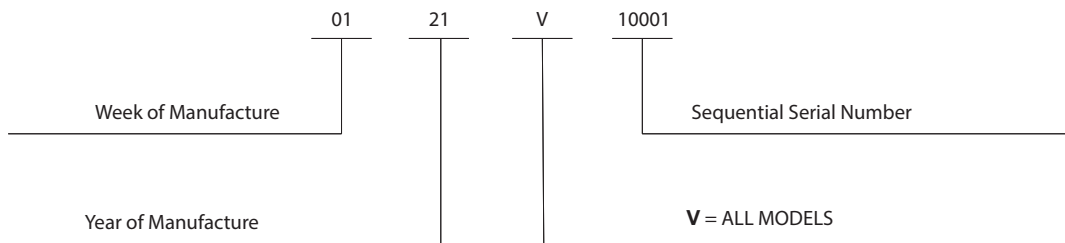
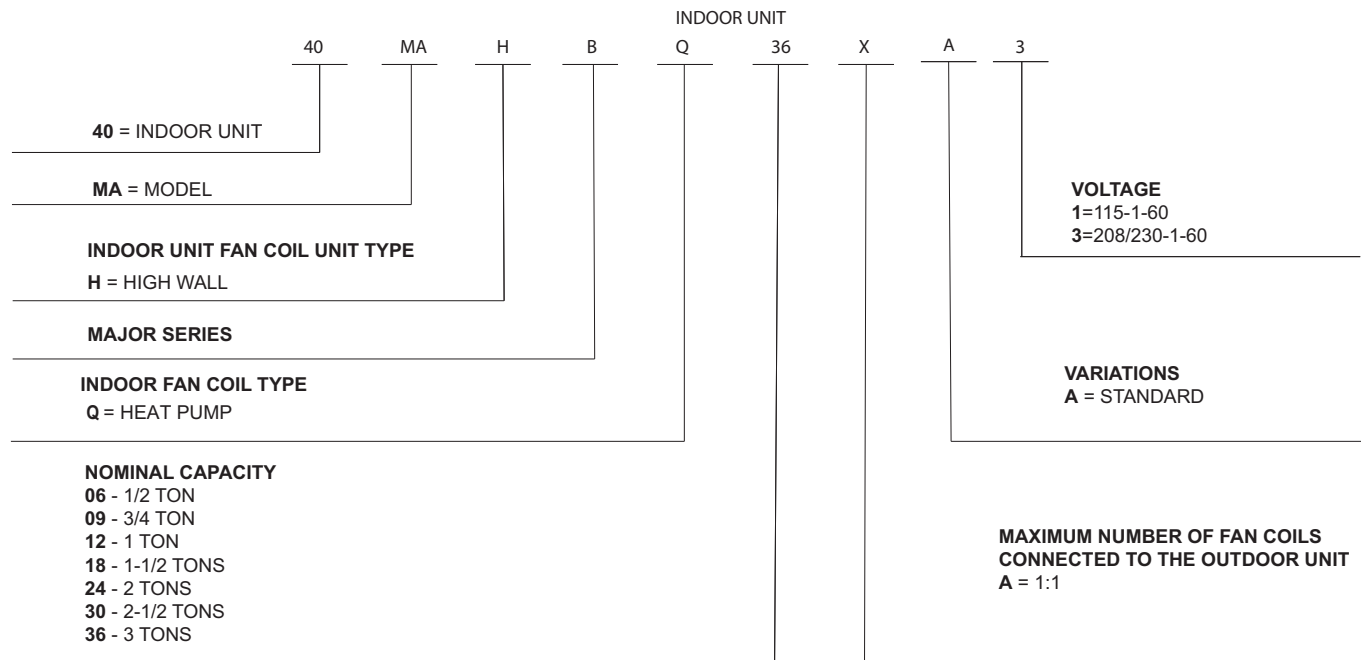
## INTRODUCTION

This service manual provides the necessary information to service, repair, and maintain the **40MAHB** family of heat pumps. Section 2 of this manual has an appendix with data required to perform troubleshooting. Use the "TABLE of CONTENTS" to locate a desired topic.

# MODEL / SERIAL NUMBER NOMENCLATURES

**Table 1 —Unit Sizes**

SYSTEM TONS	VOLTAGE	INDOOR MODEL
0.50	115-1-60	40MAHBQ06XA3
1.00		40MAHBQ12XA1
0.75		40MAHBQ09XA3
1.00	208/230-1	40MAHBQ12XA3
1.50		40MAHBQ18XA3
2.00		40MAHBQ24XA3
2.50		40MAHBQ30XA3
3.00		40MAHBQ36XA3



Use of the AHRI Certified TM Mark indicates a manufacturer's participation in the program. For verification of certification for individual products, go to [www.ahridirectory.org](http://www.ahridirectory.org).



# SPECIFICATIONS

**Table 2 — Specifications**

System	Size		12	6	9	12	18	24	30	36
	Indoor Model		40MAHBQ12XA1	40MAHBQ06XA3	40MAHBQ09XA3	40MAHBQ12XA3	40MAHBQ18XA3	40MAHBQ24XA3	40MAHBQ30XA3	40MAHBQ36XA3
Electrical	Voltage, Phase, Cycle	V/Ph/Hz	115-1-60	208/230-1-60	208/230-1-60	208/230-1-60	208/230-1-60	208/230-1-60	208/230-1-60	208/230-1-60
	Power Supply		Indoor unit powered from outdoor unit							
	MCA	A.	0.2500	0.3125	0.3125	0.3125	0.1625	0.6250	0.6250	0.6250
Controls	Wireless Remote Controller (°F/°C Convertible)		Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard
	Wired Remote Controller (°F/°C Convertible)		Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional
	24V Interface for 3rd Part Thermostat Control		Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional
	Wi-Fi Control for Phone App Control		Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional
Operating Range	Cooling Indoor DB Min - Max	°F(°C)	63~90 (17~32)	63~90 (17~32)	63~90 (17~32)	63~90 (17~32)	63~90 (17~32)	63~90 (17~32)	63~90 (17~32)	63~90 (17~32)
	Heating Indoor DB Min - Max	°F(°C)	32~86 (0~30)	32~86 (0~30)	32~86 (0~30)	32~86 (0~30)	32~86 (0~30)	32~86 (0~30)	32~86 (0~30)	32~86 (0~30)
Piping	Pipe Connection Size - Liquid	in (mm)	1/4 (6.35)	1/4 (6.35)	1/4 (6.35)	1/4 (6.35)	1/4 (6.35)	3/8 (9.52)	3/8 (9.52)	3/8 (9.52)
	Pipe Connection Size - Suction	in (mm)	1/2 (12.7)	3/8 (9.52)	3/8 (9.52)	1/2 (12.7)	1/2 (12.7)	5/8 (16)	5/8 (16)	5/8 (16)
Indoor Coil	Face Area	Sq. Ft.	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.75	3.60	3.60	3.60
	No. Rows		2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
	Fins per inch		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	Circuits		3	3	3	3	4	7	7	7
Indoor	Unit Width	in (mm)	31.3 (795)	31.3 (795)	31.3 (795)	31.3 (795)	37.99 (965)	44.88 (1140)	44.88 (1140)	44.88 (1140)
	Unit Height	in (mm)	11.61 (295)	11.61 (295)	11.61 (295)	11.61 (295)	12.56 (319)	14.57 (370)	14.57 (370)	14.57 (370)
	Unit Depth	in (mm)	8.86 (225)	8.86 (225)	8.86 (225)	8.86 (225)	9.41 (239)	10.83 (275)	10.83 (275)	10.83 (275)
	Net Weight	lbs (kg)	22.93 (10.4)	22.71 (10.3)	22.71 (10.3)	22.93 (10.4)	27.12 (12.3)	43.65 (19.8)	43.65 (19.8)	43.65 (19.8)
	Fan Speeds		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Airflow (lowest to highest)	CFM	235/294/353/412	176/229/335/382	176/229/335/382	176/229/335/382	306/376/524/635	319/414/611/719	382/505/646/843	382/506/639/843
	Sound Pressure (lowest to highest)	dB(A)	24/30/41/47	32/34/38/47	32/34/38/47	30/32/37/47	37/40/46/48	37/39/44/52	38/41/46/52	39/41/46/52
	Air throw Data	ft (m)	27.9 (8.5)		24.9 (7.6)	26.2 (8.0)	27.9 (8.5)	31.5 (9.6)	33.8 (10.3)	33.8 (10.3)
	Moisture removal	Pint/h (L/h)	1.16(58)		0.35(18)	1.11(56)	2.18(110)	2.6(132)	3.7(199)	5.75 (291)
Field Drain Pipe Size O.D.	in (mm)	0.625 (16)	0.625 (16)	0.625 (16)	0.625 (16)	0.625 (16)	0.625 (16)	0.625 (16)	0.625 (16)	

Performance may vary based on the outdoor unit matched to. See Table 3 for compatible outdoor units.

**Legend**

MCA-Minimum Circuit Amps

# COMPATIBILITY

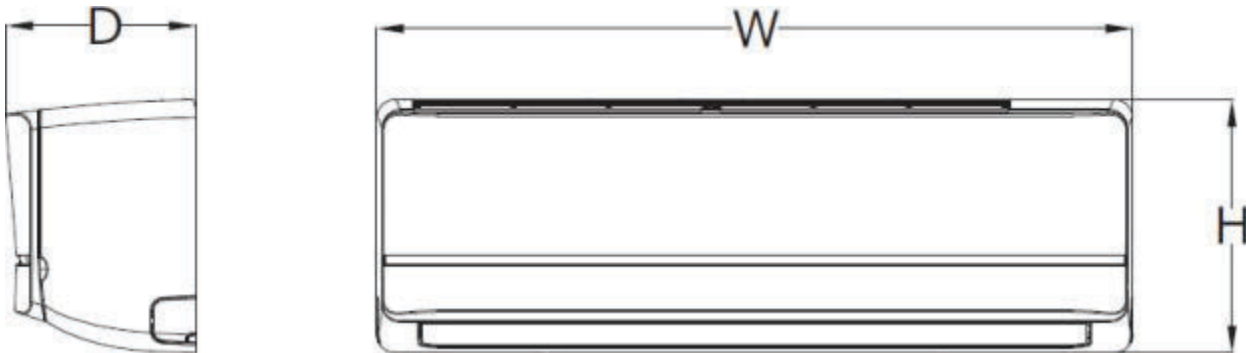
**Table 3 — Compatibility**

Indoor Unit	40MAHBQ12XA1	40MAHBQ06XA3	40MAHBQ09XA3	40MAHBQ12XA3	40MAHBQ18XA3	40MAHBQ24XA3	40MAHBQ30XA3	40MAHBQ36XA3
Outdoor Unit Single Zone	38MARBQ12AA1		38MARBQ09AA3	38MARBQ12AA3	38MARBQ18AA3	38MARBQ24AA3	38MARBQ30AA3	38MARBQ36AA3
Outdoor Unit Multi-zone		38MGRQ18B--3						
		38MGRQ24C--3						
		38MGRQ30D--3						
		38MGRQ36D--3						
		38MGRQ48E--3						

# DIMENSIONS

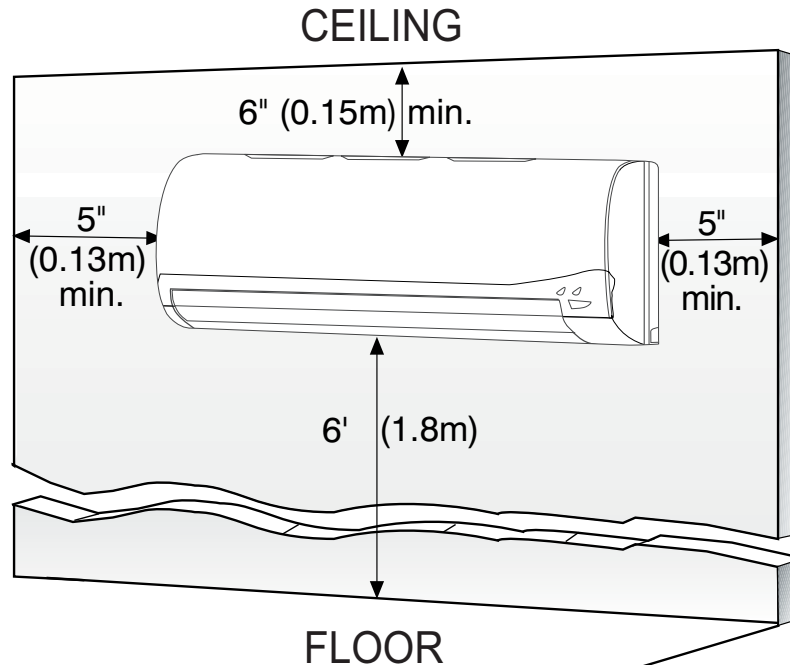
**Table 4 — Dimensions**

UNIT SIZES		12K	6K	9K	12K	18K	24K	30K	36K
Voltages		115V	208/230V	208/230V	208/230V	208/230V	208/230V	208/230V	208/230V
Height (H)	in (mm)	11.61 (295)	11.61 (295)	11.61 (295)	11.61 (295)	12.56 (319)	14.57 (370)	14.57 (370)	14.57 (370)
Width (W)	in (mm)	31.3 (795)	31.3 (795)	31.3 (795)	31.3 (795)	37.99 (965)	44.88 (1140)	44.88 (1140)	44.88 (1140)
Depth (D)	in (mm)	8.86 (225)	8.86 (225)	8.86 (225)	8.86 (225)	9.41 (239)	10.83 (275)	10.83 (275)	10.83 (275)
Net Weight	lbs (kgs)	22.93 (10.4)	22.71 (10.3)	22.71 (10.3)	22.93 (10.4)	27.12 (12.3)	43.65 (19.8)	43.65 (19.8)	43.65 (19.8)



**Fig. 1 — Indoor Unit**

# CLEARANCES



**Fig. 2 — Clearances**



# ELECTRICAL DATA

**Table 5 — Electrical Data**

HIGH WALL UNIT SIZE	INDOOR FAN			MAX FUSE CB AMP
	V-PH-HZ	FLA	HP	
12K	208/230-1-60	0.20	0.027	Refer to outdoor unit installation instructions – Indoor unit powered by the outdoor unit
6K		0.25	0.027	
9K		0.25	0.027	
12K		0.25	0.027	
18K		0.13	0.04	
24K		0.5	0.077	
30K		0.5	0.077	
36K		0.5	0.077	

\*Permissible limits of the voltage range at which the unit operates satisfactorily.

**LEGEND:**

FLA - Full Load Amps

## WIRING

All wires must be sized per NEC (National Electrical Code) or CEC (Canadian Electrical Code) and local codes. Use the Electrical Data table MCA (minimum circuit amps) and MOCP (maximum over current protection) to correctly size the wires and the disconnect fuse or breakers respectively.

Per the caution note, only stranded copper conductors with a 600 volt insulation rating wire must be used.

**Recommended Connection Method for Power and Communication Wiring:**

The main power is supplied to the outdoor unit. The field supplied 14/3 stranded wire with ground with a 600 volt insulation rating, power/communication wiring from the outdoor unit to indoor unit consists of four (4) wires and provides the power for the indoor unit.

Two wires are line voltage AC power: connect L1 to terminal (1), N or L2 to (2), Communication wire to (3), green ground wire to ground terminal. Refer to wiring diagram on page 6 for 115 volt or 208/230 volt connection.

If installed in a high Electromagnetic field (EMF) area and communication issues exists, a 14/2 stranded shielded wire can be used to replace (2) and (3) (polarity sensitive) between the outdoor unit and indoor unit landing the shield onto ground in the outdoor unit only.

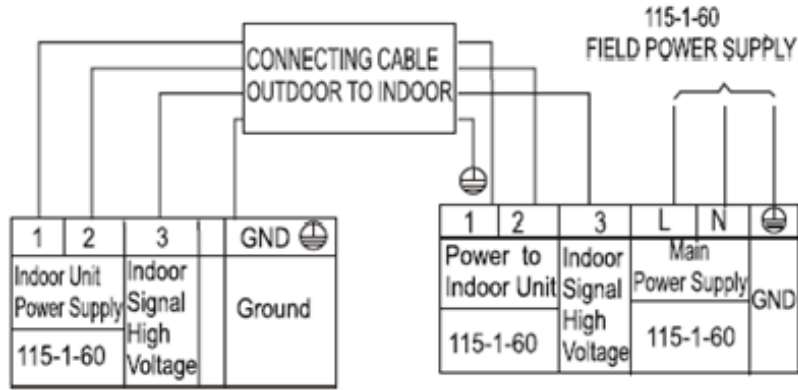
**CAUTION**

**EQUIPMENT DAMAGE HAZARD**  
Failure to follow this caution may result in damage or improper operation.  
Wires should be sized based on NEC and local codes.

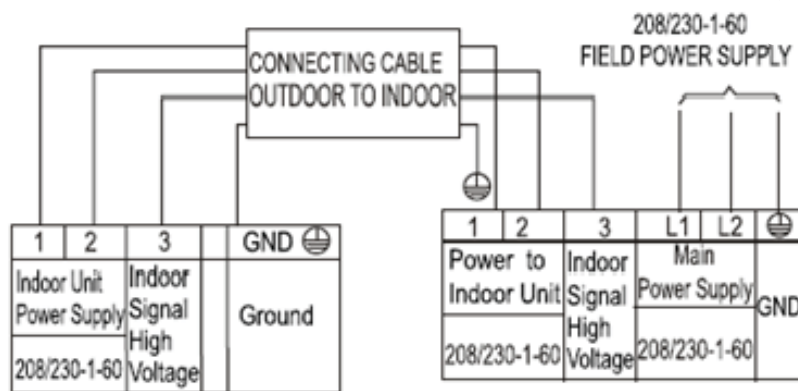
**CAUTION**

**EQUIPMENT DAMAGE HAZARD**  
Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage or improper operation.  
Be sure to comply with local codes while running wire from the indoor unit to the outdoor unit.  
Every wire must be connected firmly. Loose wiring may cause the terminal to overheat or result in unit malfunction. A fire hazard may also exist. Ensure all wiring is tightly connected.  
No wire should touch the refrigerant tubing, compressor or any moving parts.  
Disconnecting means must be provided and shall be located within sight and readily accessible from the air conditioner.  
Connecting cable with conduit shall be routed through the hole in the conduit panel.

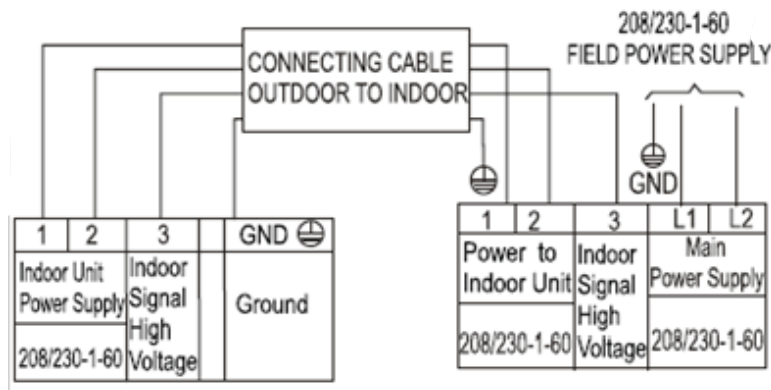
# CONNECTION DIAGRAMS



**Fig. 3 — Connection Diagram - 12K (115V)**



**Fig. 4 — Connection Diagram - 6K - 18K (208/230-1-60)**



**Fig. 5 — Connection Diagram - 24K - 36K (208/230-1-60)**

**NOTES:**

1. Do not use thermostat wire for any connection between indoor and outdoor units.
2. All connections between indoor and outdoor units must be as shown in Fig. 3. The connections are sensitive to polarity and will result in a fault code.

# WIRING DIAGRAM

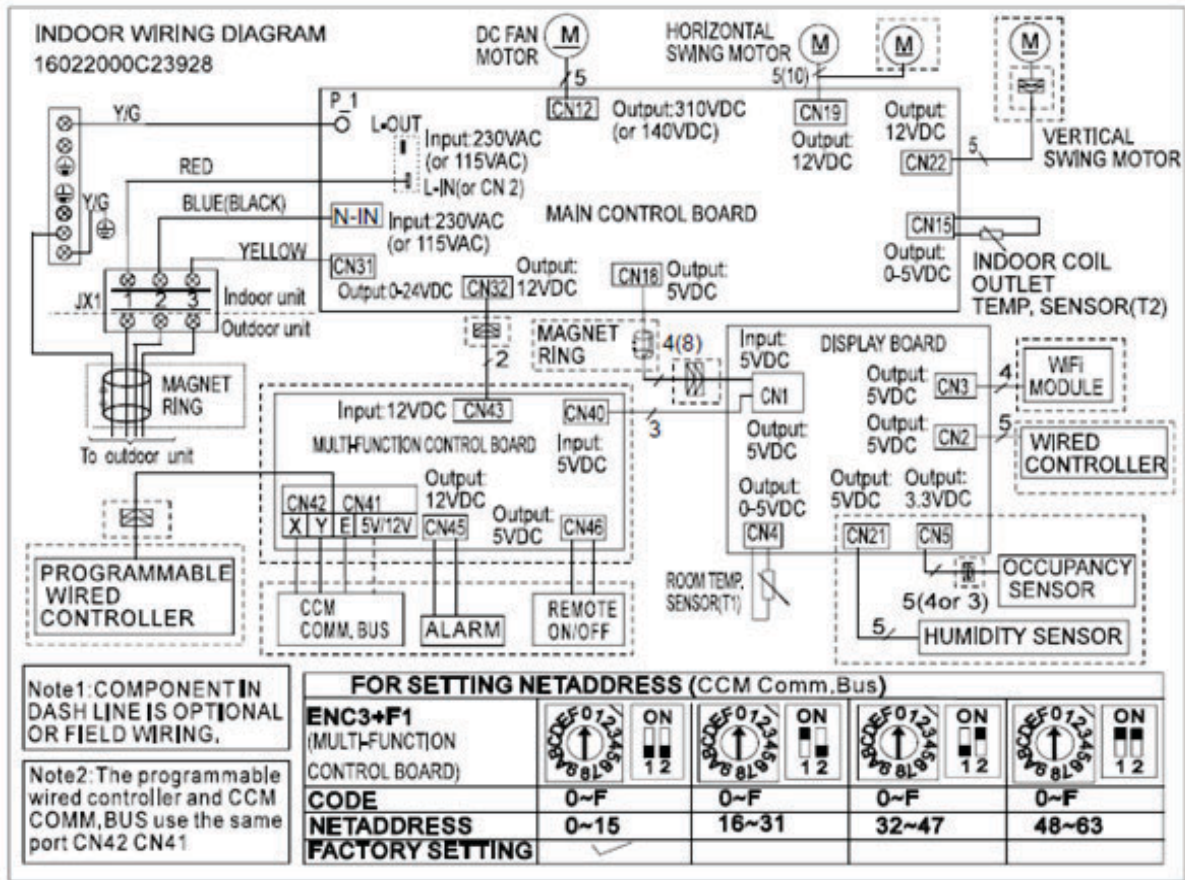


Fig. 6 —Wiring Diagram (All Sizes) 115 and 208/230)

Table 6 — Wiring Diagram (All Sizes) 115 and 208/230)

CODE	PART NAME
CN3	Earth: connect to Ground
CN1	N_in: connect to N-Line (100-130V AC input)
CN2	L_in: connect to L-line (100-130V AC input)
CN16	S: connect to indoor unit
CN60	Connect to 4 way valve, 100-130V AC when is on
CN17	Connect to compressor heater, 100-130V when AC is on
CN 15	Connect to chassis heater, 100-130V AC when is on
CN25	Connect to AC fan
CN6	Used for testing
CN21	Connect to pipe temperature sensor T3, ambient temperature sensor T4, exhaust temperature sensor TP
CN7	Connect to DC Fan
CN31	Connect to Electric Expansion Valve
IPM 501	IPM for DC Fan
CN28	Connect to compressor
CN29	OV AC (standby)
CN30	10-230V AC (standby)
IPM 1	IPM for compressor
BRI	Bridge
CN4_2	Connect to Reactor
CN4_3	

# REFRIGERATION CYCLE DIAGRAM

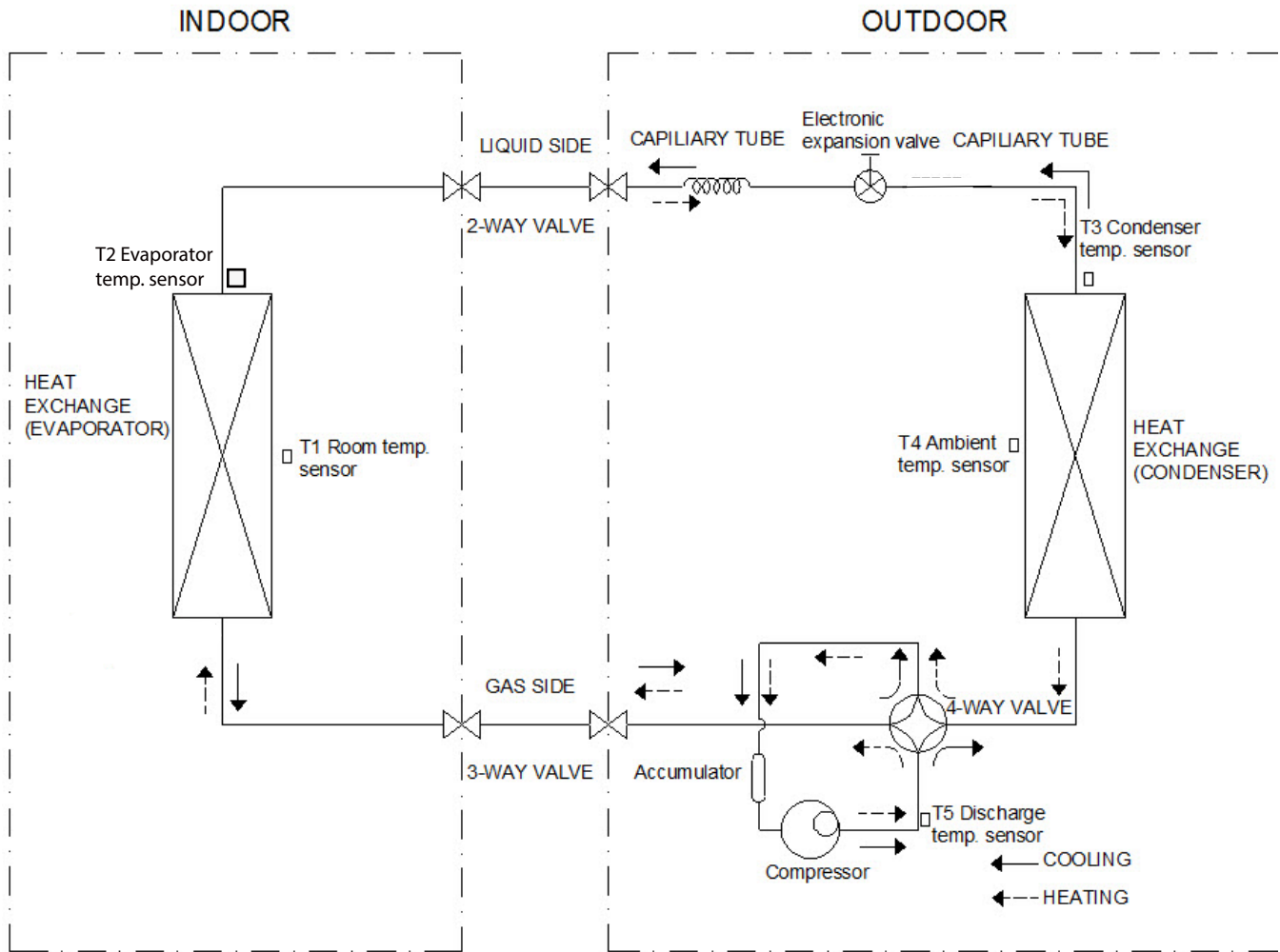


Fig. 7 — Refrigeration Cycle Diagram

## REFRIGERANT LINES

**IMPORTANT: Both refrigerant lines must be insulated separately.**

Table 2 on page 3 lists the pipe sizes for the indoor unit. Refer to the outdoor unit installation instructions for other allowed piping lengths and refrigerant information.

# FAN AND MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS

**Table 7 — Fan and Motor Specifications**

HIGH WALL UNIT SIZE		12K	6K	9K	12K	18K	24K	30K	36K	
		(115 V)	(208/230 V)	(208/230 V)	(208/230 V)	(208/230 V)	(208/230 V)	(208/230 V)	(208/230 V)	(208/230 V)
HIGH WALL FAN	Material	Acrylonitrile Styrene +30%GF	Acrylonitrile Styrene +30%GF	Acrylonitrile Styrene +30%GF	Acrylonitrile Styrene +30%GF	Acrylonitrile Styrene +30%GF	Acrylonitrile Styrene +30%GF	Acrylonitrile Styrene +30%GF	Acrylonitrile Styrene +30%GF	
	Type	GL-98*638-IN	GL-98*638-IN	GL-98*638-IN	GL-98*638-IN	GL-98*758-IN	GL-121*883-IN	GL-121*883-IN	GL-121*883-IN	
	Diameter	In (mm) 3.86(98)	3.86(98)	3.86(98)	3.86(98)	3.86(98)	4.76(121)	4.76(121)	4.76(121)	
	Height	In (mm) 25.12(638)	25.12(638)	25.12(638)	25.12(638)	29.84(758)	34.76(883)	34.76(883)	34.76(883)	
HIGH WALL FAN MOTOR	Model	ZKFP-20-8-113	ZKFP-20-8-6-21	ZKFP-20-8-6-21	ZKFP-20-8-6-21	ZKFP-30-8-3-10	ZKFP-58-8-1-6	ZKFP-58-8-1-6	ZKFP-58-8-1-6	
	Volts	V 115	208/230	208/230	208/230	208/230	208/230	208/230	208/230	
	Phase	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	FLA	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.13	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	MCA	0.25	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.16	0.63	0.63	0.63	
	Type	DC								
	Insulation class	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	
	Safe class	IP20(Welling, Dayang)/ IPX0 (Tongda)	IPX0	IPX0	IPX0	IPX4	IP20(Welling)/ IP40(Dayang)	IP20(Welling)/ IP40(Dayang)	IP20(Welling)/ IP40(Dayang)	
	Input	W 65.8 (Welling, Tongda)/ 68 (Dayang)	24.6	24.6	36	36	113.5(Welling)/ 125(Dayang)	113.5(Welling)/ 125(Dayang)	113.5(Welling)/ 125(Dayang)	
	Output	W 20	20	20	20	30	58	58	58	
	Range of current	Amps 0.467±10% (Welling, Tongda)/ 0.486±10% (Dayang)	0.182±10%	0.182±10%	0.182±10%	0.11±10%	0.364±10% (Welling)/0.4±10% (Dayang)	0.364±10% (Welling)/0.4±10% (Dayang)	0.364±10% (Welling)/ 0.4±10% (Dayang)	
	Rated current	Amps 0.467 (Welling, Tongda)/ 0.486 (Dayang)	0.182	0.182	0.182	0.11	0.364(Welling)/ 0.4(Dayang)	0.364(Welling)/ 0.4(Dayang)	0.364(Welling)/ 0.4(Dayang)	
	Capacitor	µF NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Rated HP	HP 0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.04	0.077	0.077	0.077	
	Speed	rev/min 1200/910/720	1100/850/700	1100/850/700	1050/930/870	1240/1024/916	1000/850/700	1050/880/630	1050/880/630	
Rated RPM	rev/min 1200	1100	1100	1050	1240	1000	1050	1050		
Max. input	W 65.8	24.6	24.6	24.6	36	113.5	113.5	113.5		

# SYSTEM EVACUATION AND CHARGING

**CAUTION**

**UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD**  
 Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage or improper operation.

Never use the system compressor as a vacuum pump.

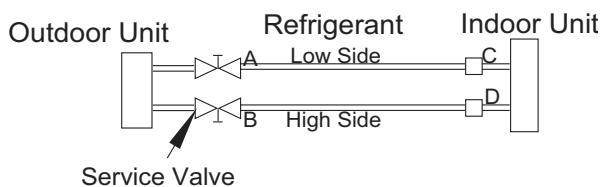
Refrigerant tubes and indoor coil should be evacuated using the recommended deep vacuum method of 500 microns. The alternate triple evacuation method may be used if the following procedure is followed. Always break a vacuum with dry nitrogen.

**NOTE: All units (except the 18,000 BTU model) have a Master Suction and Liquid Line Service Valve.**

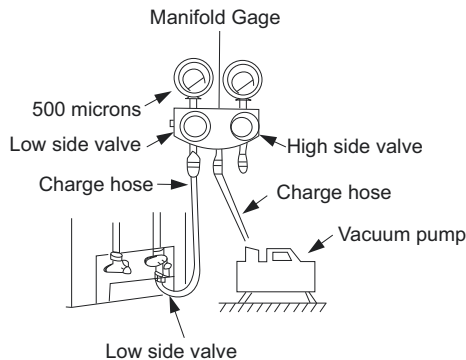
## System Vacuum and Charge

### Using Vacuum Pump

1. Completely tighten the flare nuts (A, B, C, D, E). Fully open all circuits service valves. Connect the manifold gage charge hose to the charge port of the low side Master service valve to evacuate all circuits at the same time (see Fig. 8).
2. Connect the charge hose to the vacuum pump.
3. Fully open the low side of manifold gage (see Fig. 9).
4. Start the vacuum pump.
5. Evacuate using the triple evacuation method.
6. After evacuation is complete, fully close the low side of manifold gage and stop the vacuum pump operation.
7. The factory charge contained in the outdoor unit is good for up to 25ft. (8 m) of line length.
8. Disconnect the charge hose from the charge connection of the low side service valve.
9. Securely tighten the service valves caps.



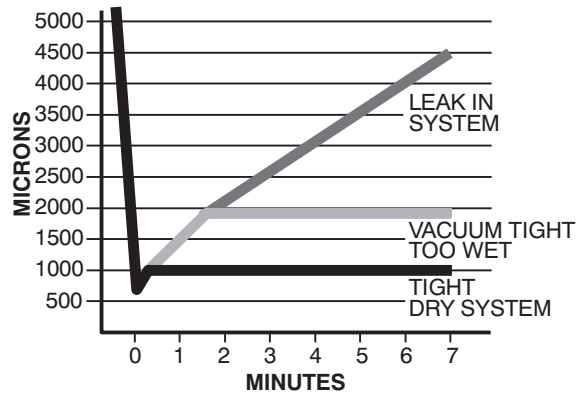
**Fig. 8 —Service Valve**



**Fig. 9 —Manifold**

### Deep Vacuum Method

The deep vacuum method requires a vacuum pump capable of pulling a vacuum of 500 microns and a vacuum gage capable of accurately measuring this vacuum depth. The deep vacuum method is the most positive way of assuring a system is free of air and liquid water (see Fig. 10).

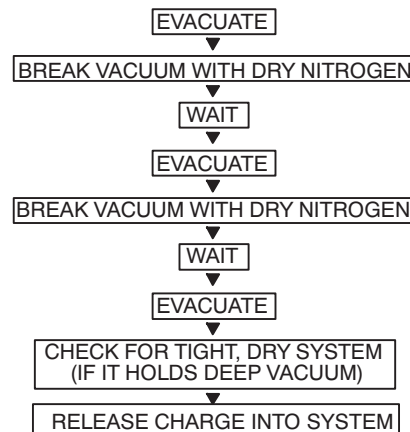


**Fig. 10 —Deep Vacuum Graph**

### Triple Evacuation Method

The triple evacuation method should be used. Refer to Fig. 16 and proceed as follows:

1. Pump the system down to 500 MICRONS of mercury and allow the pump to continue operating for an additional 15 minutes.
2. Close the service valves and shut off vacuum pump.
3. Connect a nitrogen cylinder and regulator to system and open until system pressure is 2 psig.
4. Close the service valve and allow the system to stand for 10 minutes. During this time, dry nitrogen can diffuse throughout the system absorbing moisture.
5. Repeat this procedure as indicated in Fig. 11. The system will then be free of any contaminants and water vapor.



**Fig. 11 —Triple Evacuation Method**

### Final Tubing Check

**IMPORTANT: Check to ensure that factory tubing on both the indoor and outdoor unit has not shifted during shipment. Ensure the tubes are not rubbing against each other or any sheet metal. Pay close attention to the feeder tubes, making sure wire ties on feeder tubes are secure and tight.**

## Main Protection

### Fan speed is out of control

When the indoor fan speed is too low (300RPM) or too high (1500RPM) for a certain time, the unit stops and the LED displays the failure.

### Inverter module protection

The inverter module has a protection function for current, voltage and temperature. If any of these protections engage, the corresponding code displays on the indoor unit and the unit stops working.

### Indoor fan delayed open function

When the unit starts up, the louver activates immediately and the indoor fan opens 10s later. If the unit is running in the **HEATING** mode, the indoor fan is controlled by the anti-cold wind function.

### Zero crossing detection error protection

If the AC detects the time interval is not correct for a continuous 240s, the unit stops and the **LED** displays the failure. The correct zero crossing signal time interval should be between 6-13ms.

### Sensor protection at open circuit and breaking disconnection

If only one temperature sensor malfunctions, the air conditioner continues to work however the error code displays on the LED, in the event of any emergency use. If more than one temperature sensor malfunctions, the air conditioner stops working.

## Operation Modes and Functions

### FAN Mode

1. Outdoor fan and compressor stop
2. Temperature setting function is disabled and no setting temperature appears.
3. Indoor fan can be set to high/med/low/auto
4. The louver operates same as in the **COOLING** mode.

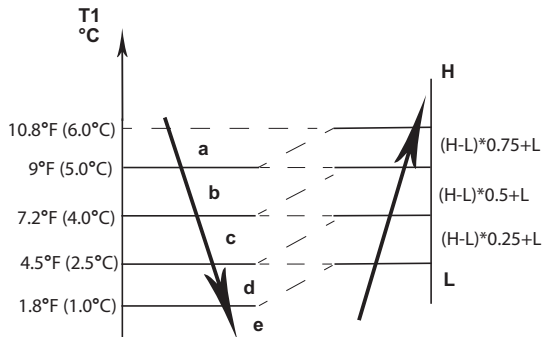


Fig. 12 —AUTO FAN Mode

## COOLING Mode

### Indoor Fan Running Rules:

In the **COOLING** mode, the indoor fan runs all the time and the speed can be selected as high, medium, low and auto. When the setting temperature is reached, if the compressor stops running, the indoor fan motor runs at the minimum or setting speed.

The indoor fan is controlled by the rules shown in Fig. 13.

Setting fan speed	T1-Td °C(°F)	Actual fan speed
H	A	H+ (H+=H+G)
	B	H (=H)
	C	H- (H-=H-G)
M	D	M+ (M+=M+Z)
	E	M (M=M)
	F	M- (M-=M-Z)
L	G	L+ (L+=L+D)
	H	L (L=L)
	I	L- (L-=L-D)

Fig. 13 — Indoor Fan Running Rules

The **AUTO** fan is controlled by the rules (see Fig. 14).

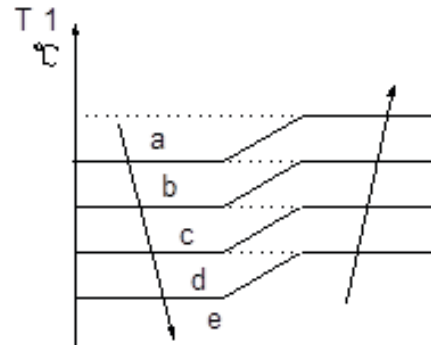


Fig. 14 — Indoor Fan Running Rules

### Evaporator Temperature Protection

When the evaporator temperature is less than the setting value, the compressor stops.



**HEATING Mode**

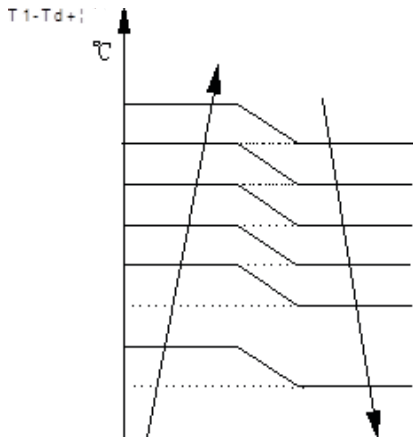
**Indoor Fan Running Rules:**

When the compressor is on, the indoor fan can be set to high/med/low/auto/mute. When the indoor unit coil temperature is low, the anti-cold air function starts and the indoor fan motor runs at a low speed and the speed can not be changed. When the temperature is lower than the setting value, the indoor fan motor stops. When the indoor temp reaches the setting temperature, the compressor stops, the indoor fan motor runs at the minimum speed or setting speed. The anti-cold air function is valid. The indoor fan is controlled as shown in Fig. 15.

Setting fan speed	T1-Td°C	Actual fan speed
H		H- (H=H-G)
		H (=H)
		H+(H+=H+G)
M		M- (M=M-Z)
		M(M=M)
		M+(M+=M+Z)
L		L- (L=L-D)
		L(L=L)
		L+(L+=L+D)

**Fig. 15 —Indoor Fan Running Rules**

**AUTO Fan Action in HEATING Mode**

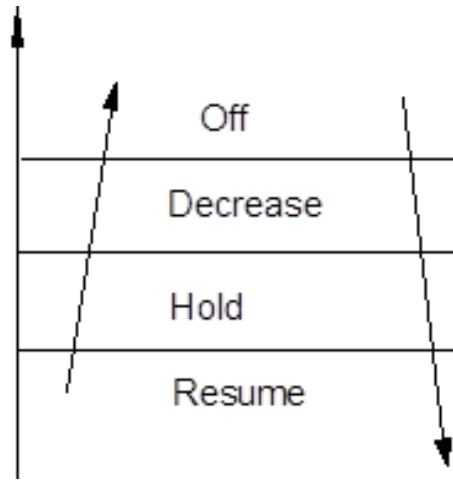


**Fig. 16 — AUTO Fan Action in HEATING Mode**

**DEFROSTING Mode**

The air conditioner enters the **DEFROSTING** mode according to the T3 temperature value and the T3 temperature change value range plus the compressor running time. During the **DEFROSTING** mode, the compressor continues to runs, the indoor and outdoor motors stop, and the indoor unit defrost lamp illuminates and **dF** appears.

**Evaporator Coil Temperature Protection**

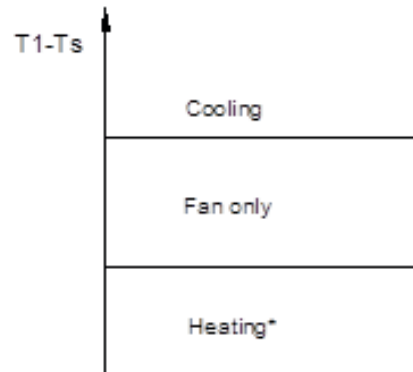


**Fig. 17 — Evaporator Coil Temperature Protection**

When the evaporator temperature is higher than the setting protection value, the compressor stops.

**AUTO Mode**

This mode can be chosen with the remote controller and the setting temperature can be changed between 62.6°F(17°C)~86°F(30°C). In the **AUTO** mode, the machine chooses the **COOLING**, **HEATING** or **FAN ONLY** mode according to  $\Delta T$  ( $\Delta T = T1-Ts$ ).



**Fig. 18 — AUTO Mode**

The indoor fan runs under auto fan in the relevant mode. The louver operates same as in relevant mode. If the machine switches mode between **HEATING** and **COOLING**, the compressor stops for a certain time and then chooses the mode according to T1-Ts. If the setting temperature is modified, the machine chooses the running function again.

**DRYING Mode**

**Indoor Fan Speed is Fixed**

Indoor fan speed is fixed at **BREEZE** and can not be changed. The louver angle is the same as in the **COOLING** mode.

**Low Indoor Room Temperature Protection**

In the **DRYING** mode, if the room temperature is lower than 50°F (10°C), the compressor stops and will not resume until the room temperature exceeds 53.6°F (12°C).



### **Evaporator Anti-Freezing Protection**

The evaporator anti-freezing protection condenser high temperature protection and outdoor unit frequency limit are active and the same as that in the **COOLING** mode.

### **Outdoor Fan**

The outdoor fan operates the same as in the **COOLING** mode.

### **Forced OPERATION Function**

When the unit is off, press the **TOUCH** button to engage the **Forced AUTO** mode. Press the button again within 5 seconds to engage the **Forced COOLING** mode. In the **Forced AUTO**, **Forced COOLING** or any other operation mode, press the **TOUCH** button to off the unit.

### **Forced OPERATION Mode**

In the **Forced OPERATION** mode, all the general protections and remote control are available.

### **Operation Rules**

#### **Forced COOLING Mode**

The compressor runs at the F2 frequency and the indoor fan runs in the **BREEZE** mode. After running for 30 minutes, the machine enters **AUTO** mode at the 75.2°F(24°C) setting temperature.

#### **Forced AUTO Mode:**

The **Forced AUTO** mode is the same as the normal **AUTO** mode with a 75.2°F(24°C) setting temperature.

#### **Forced DEFROSTING Mode:**

1. Press and hold **AUTO/COOL** for 5s to enter the mode. The indoor fan stops and the defrosting lamp **dF** illuminates. Use the remote control to exit this mode and turn off the unit to stop the normal defrosting mode.
2. To exit the **Forced DEFROSTING** mode, press and hold **AUTO/COOL** for 5s again.

### **AUTO-RESTART Function**

The indoor unit is equipped with the **AUTO-RESTART** function, which is carried out through an auto-restart module. In the event of a sudden power failure, the module memorizes the setting conditions prior to the power failure. The unit resumes the previous operation setting (not including the **SWING** function) automatically three (3) minutes after the power returns.

If the memorization condition is the **Forced COOLING** mode, the unit runs in the **COOLING** mode for 30 minutes and turn to the **AUTO** mode at the 75.2°F(24°C) setting temperature.

If the air conditioner is off before the power turns off and the air conditioner is required to start up, the compressor delays start up for 1 minute before powering on. In other instances, the compressor waits three (3) minutes before restarts.

### **Refrigerant Leakage Detection**

With this new technology, the display area displays “**EC**” when the outdoor unit detects a refrigerant leak. This function is only active in the **COOLING** mode. The function can further prevent the compressor from being damaged by a refrigerant leak or a compressor overload.

- **Open Condition:** When the compressor is active, the value of the coil temperature of evaporator T2 has no change or very little change.

### **Louver Position Memory Function**

When starting the unit again after a shut down, the louver returns to the angle originally set by the user, however the precondition is that the angle must be within the allowable range, if it exceeds, it memorizes the maximum angle of the louver. During operation, if the power fails or the end user shuts down the unit in the **TURBO** mode, the louver returns to the default angle.

### **46°F (8°C) Heating**

When the compressor is running, the indoor fan motor runs without the **ANTI-COLD** air function. When the compressor is off, the indoor fan motor is off.

### **Silence Operation**

Press **SILENCE** on the remote controller to initiate the **SILENCE** function. When **SILENCE** is activated, the compressor running frequency remains lower than **F2** and the indoor unit emits a faint breeze, which reduces the noise to the lowest level and creates a quiet and comfortable room for the user.

### **Point Check Function**

Press the remote controller’s **LED DISPLAY** or **LED** or **MUTE** button three times, and then press **AIR DIRECTION** or **SWING** three times in ten seconds, the buzzer rings for two seconds. The air conditioner enters the information enquiry status.

Press **LED DISPLAY** or **AIR DIRECTION** to check the next or front item’s information. When the air conditioner enters the information enquiry status, it displays the code name in 2 seconds (see Table 8 on page 14).

**Table 8 — Information Enquiry**

ENQUIRY INFORMATION	DISPLAYING CODE	MEANING
T1	T1	T1 temp.
T2	T2	T2 temp.
T3	T3	T3 temp.
T4	T4	T4 temp.
T2B	Tb	T2B temp.
TP	TP	TP temp.
TH	TH	TH temp.
Targeted Frequency	FT	Targeted Frequency
Actual Frequency	Fr	Actual Frequency
Indoor Fan Speed	IF	Indoor fan speed
Outdoor Fan Speed	OF	Outdoor fan speed
EXV Opening Angle	LA	EXV opening angle
Compressor continuous running time	CT	Compressor continuous running time
Compressor stop causes	ST	Compressor stop causes
Reserve	A0	
Reserve	A1	
Reserve	b0	
Reserve	b1	
Reserve	b2	
Reserve	b3	
Reserve	b4	
Reserve	b5	
Reserve	b6	
Reserve	dL	
Reserve	Ac	
Reserve	Uo	
Reserve	Td	

When the air conditioner enters the information enquiry status, it displays the code value for 25 seconds (see Table 9).

**Table 9 — Information Enquiry**

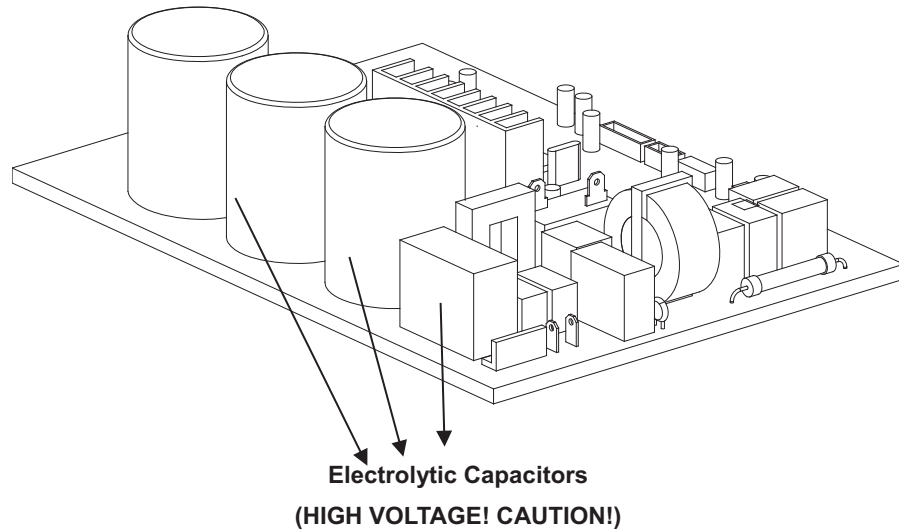
ENQUIRY INFORMATION	DISPLAY VALUE	MEANING	REMARK
T1,T2,T3,T4, T2B,TP,TH, Targeted Frequency, Actual Frequency	-1F,-1E,-1d,-1c,-1b,-1A	-25,-24,-23,-22,-21,-20	1. The displaying temperature is the actual value. 2. The temperature is °C no matter what kind of remote controller is used. 3. T1,T2,T3,T4,T2B display range:-25~70, TP display range: -20~130. 4. Frequency display range: 0~159HZ. 5. If the actual value exceeds the range, it displays the maximum value or minimum value.
	-19—99	-19—99	
	A0,A1,...A9	100,101,...109	
	b0,b1,...b9	110,111,...119	
	c0,c1,...c9	120,121,...129	
	d0,d1,...d9	130,131,...139	
	E0,E1,...E9	140,141,...149	
Indoor fan speed/Outdoor fan speed	F0,F1,...F9	150,151,...159	
	0	OFF	
	1,2,3,4	Low speed, Medium speed, High speed, Turbo	For some big capacity motors.
EXV opening angle	14-FF	Actual fan speed = Display value turns to decimal value and then multiply 10. The unit is RPM.	For some small capacity motors, the display value is from 14-FF (hexadecimal), the corresponding fan speed range is from 200-2550 RPM.
	0-FF	Actual EXV opening value = Display value turns to decimal value and then multiply by 2.	
Compressor continuous running time	0-FF	0-255 minutes	If the actual value exceeds the range, it displays the maximum value or minimum value.
Compressor stop causes	0-99	For the detailed meaning, consult with an engineer	Decimal display
Reserve	0-FF		

# TROUBLESHOOTING

## Safety

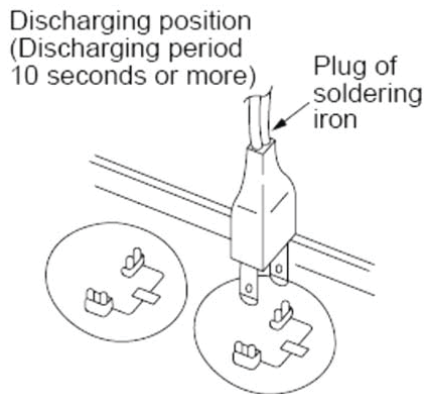
Electricity power is kept in capacitors even if the power supply is shut off.

**NOTE: Remember to discharge the electricity power in capacitor.**



**Fig. 19 —Electrolytic Capacitors**

For other models, please connect discharge resistance (approximately 100Ω 40W) or a soldering iron (plug) between the +, - terminals of the electrolytic capacitor on the contrary side of the outdoor PCB.



**Fig. 20 —Discharge Position**

NOTE: Fig. 20 is for reference only. The plug on your unit may differ.

# INDOOR UNIT DIAGNOSTIC GUIDE

**Table 10 — Indoor Unit Error Display**

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION
dF	Defrost
SC	Self clean
CL	Filter cleaning reminder
CL	Active Clean (*model dependent)
nF	Filter replacement reminder
FP	Heating in room temperature under 8°C
FC	Forced cooling
AP	AP mode of WIFI connection
CP	Remote switched off
LL	Remote or Wire controller Lock
On	Time On
Off	Time Off
E-C-O	ECO mode
SD	Power abnormal detection
d1	Receive DR1 signal
d2	Receive DR2 signal
d3	Receive DR3 signal
dE	DR input error signal
FH 0P	AP mode is activated / no WIFI kit installed
FH 0d	See outdoor unit for Error Code information
EH/EC/EL/PC	See outdoor unit for Error Code information

## DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION

### EEPROM Parameter Error Diagnosis and Solution (E0/F4)

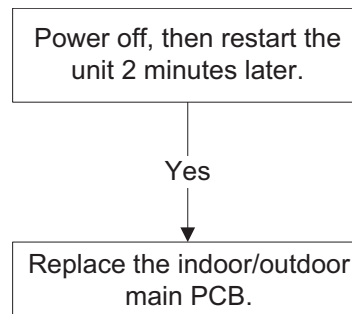
#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

Indoor or outdoor PCB main chip does not received feedback from the EEPROM chip

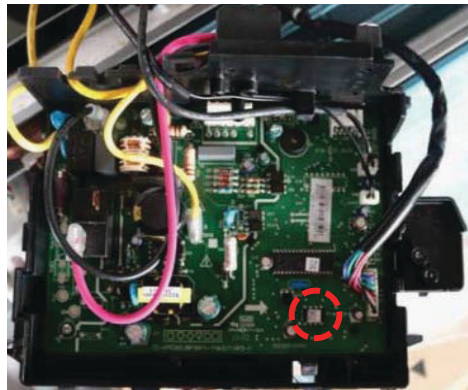
#### **Possible Causes:**

- Installation error
- PCB faulty

#### **Troubleshooting**



**EEPROM:** A read-only memory whose contents can be erased and reprogrammed using a pulsed voltage. For the EEPROM chip location, refer to Fig 21 and Fig. 22.



**Fig. 21 — Indoor PCB**



**Fig. 22 — Outdoor PCB (18K Model)**

**NOTE:** Figures 21 and 22 are for reference only and they may differ from the actual unit.

# DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

## Indoor / outdoor unit's communication diagnosis and solution (E1)

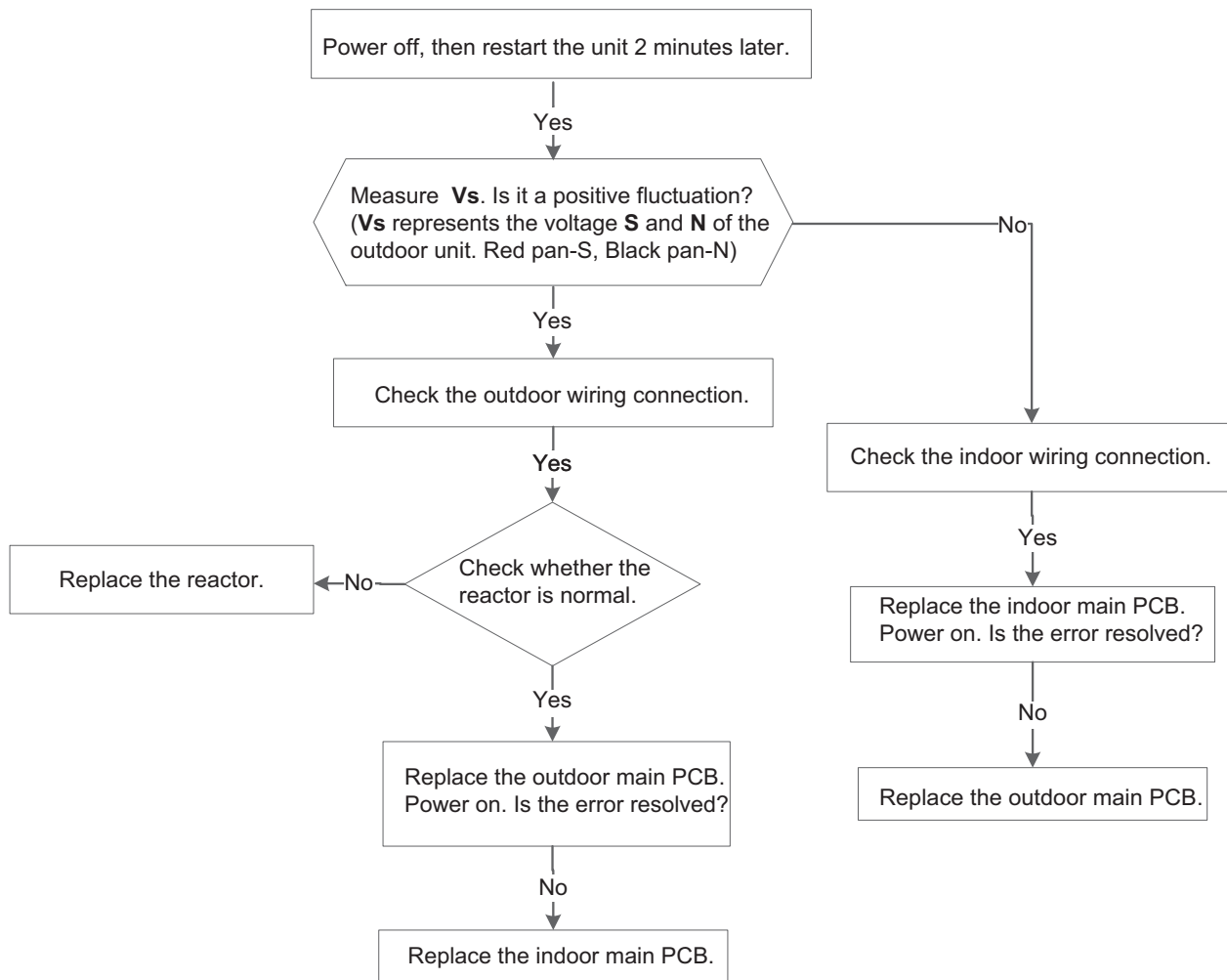
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

Indoor unit does not receive feedback from the outdoor unit during 110 seconds and this condition happens four times continuously.

#### **Possible Causes:**

- Wiring error
- Indoor or outdoor PCB faulty

#### **Troubleshooting**



## DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)



**Fig. 23 —Test the DC voltage**

Use a multimeter to test the DC voltage between (2) terminal and (3) terminal of the outdoor unit. The red pin of the multimeter connects to the (2) terminal while the black pin connects to the (3) terminal. When air conditioner is running normal, the voltage moves alternately between approximately -50V to 50V. If the outdoor unit malfunctions, the voltage moves alternately with positive value. If the indoor unit malfunctions, the voltage has a fixed value.



**Fig. 24 —Test the Reactor resistance**

Use a multimeter to test the resistance of the reactor which does not connect with the capacitor. The normal value should be around zero (0) ohm. Otherwise, the reactor has a problem and needs to be replaced.

## DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

### Zero crossing detection error diagnosis and solution (E2)

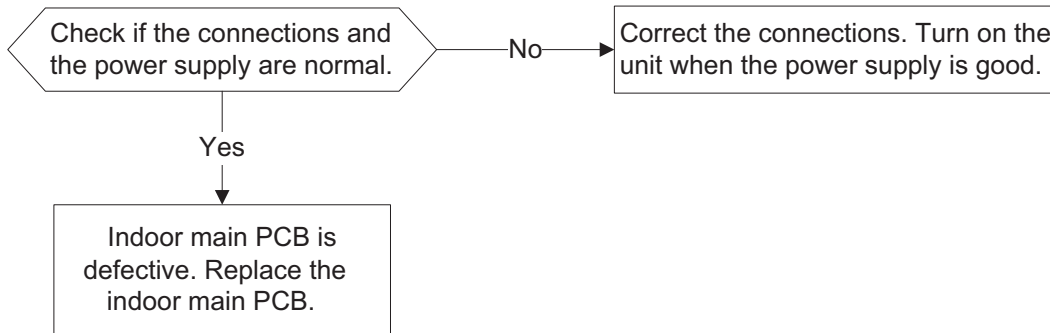
#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

When the PCB does not receive a zero crossing signal feedback for 4 minutes or the zero crossing signal time interval is abnormal.

#### **Possible Causes:**

- Connection error
- PCB faulty

#### **Troubleshooting**





## DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

### Fan speed has been out of control diagnosis and solution (E3/F5)

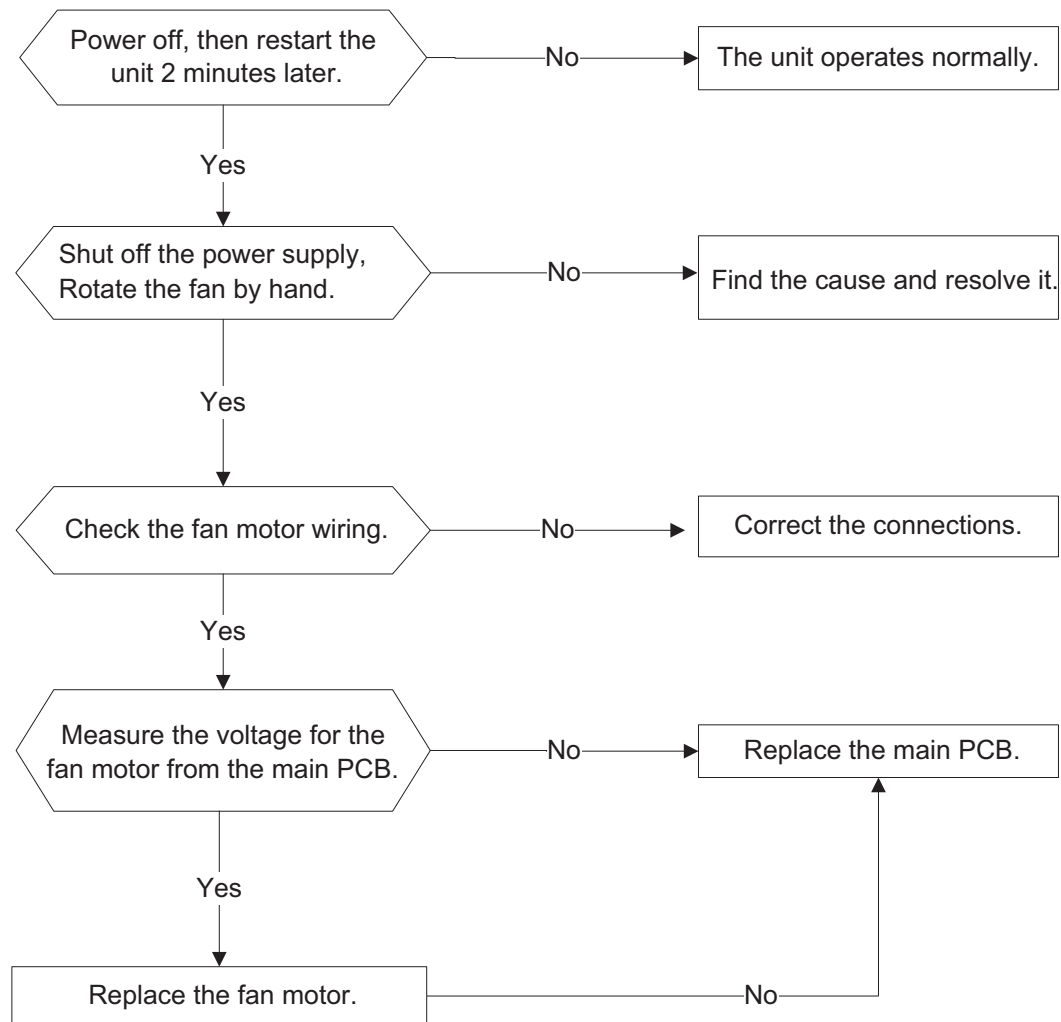
#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

When the indoor fan speed remains too low (300RPM) for certain time, the unit stops and the LED displays the failure.

#### **Possible Causes:**

- Wiring mistake
- Fan assembly faulty
- Fan motor faulty
- PCB faulty

#### **Troubleshooting**



# DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

## Index 1

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

Power on and when the unit is in standby, measure the voltage of pin1-pin3, pin4-pin3 in the fan motor connector. If the voltage value is not in the range shown in Table 11 or Table 12, the PCB has malfunctioned and needs to be replaced.

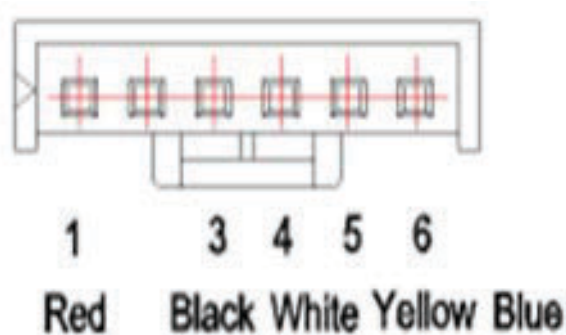


Fig. 25 — Motor Connector

Table 11 — DC motor voltage input and output (voltage: 220-240V~)

No.	Color	Signal	Voltage
1	Red	Vs/Vm	280V~380V
2	---	---	---
3	Black	GND	0V
4	White	Vcc	14-17.5V
5	Yellow	Vsp	0-5.6V
6	Blue	FG	14-17.5V

Table 12 — DC motor voltage input and output (voltage: 115V~)

No.	Color	Signal	Voltage
1	Red	Vs/Vm	140V~190V
2	---	---	---
3	Black	GND	0V
4	White	Vcc	14-17.5V
5	Yellow	Vsp	0-5.6V
6	Blue	FG	14-17.5V

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

Power on the unit and check if the fan runs normally. If the fan runs normally, the PCB has an issue and needs to be replaced. If the fan does not run normally, measure the resistance of each two pins. If the resistance is not equal to each other, the fan motor has an issue and needs to be replaced, otherwise the PCB has an issue and needs to be replaced.

### 3. Indoor AC Fan Motor

Power on the unit and set the unit in FAN mode at the high fan speed. Run for 15 seconds then measure the voltage of pin1 and pin2. If the voltage value is less than 100V (208~240V power supply) or 50V (115V power supply), the PCB has an issue and needs to be replaced.

## DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

### Open circuit or short circuit of temperature sensor diagnosis and solution (E4/E5/F1/F2/F3)

#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

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

#### **Possible Causes:**

- Wiring mistake
- Sensor faulty
- PCB faulty

#### **Troubleshooting**

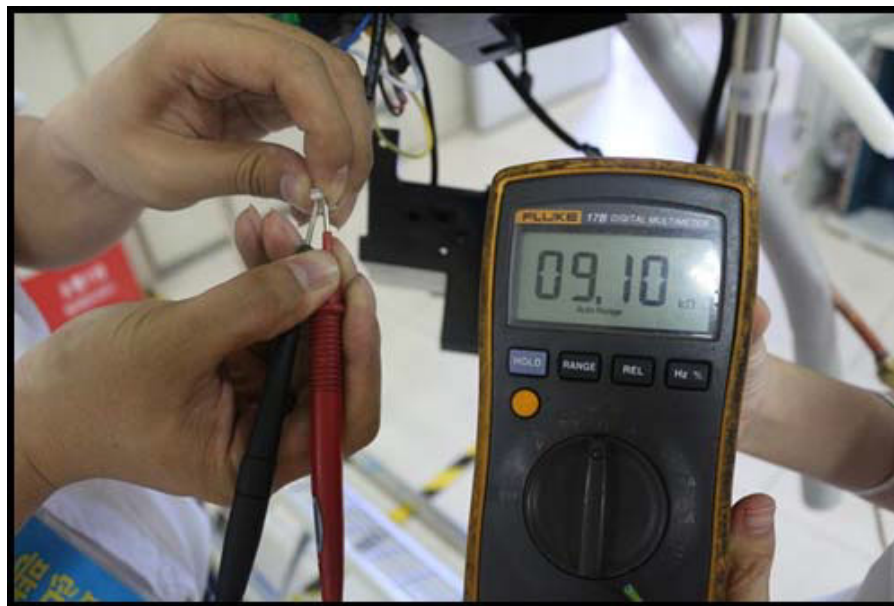
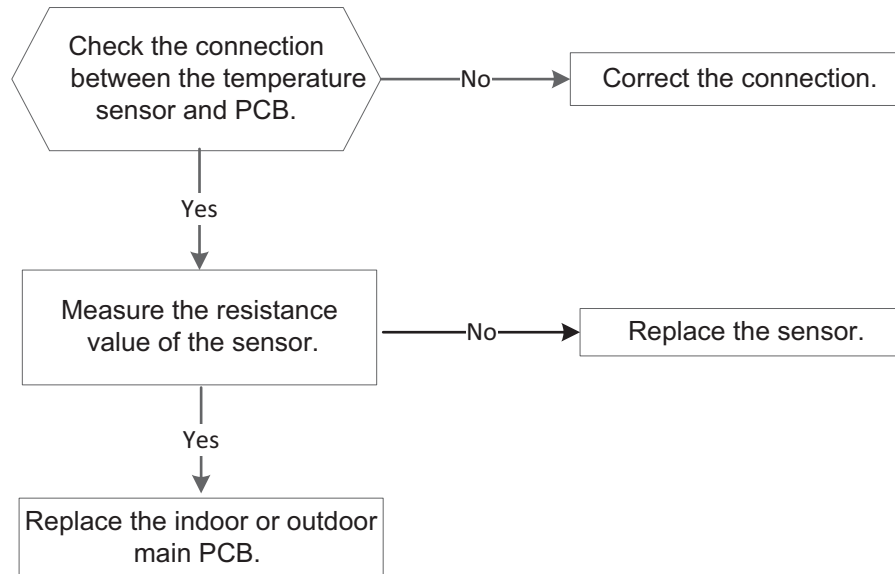


Fig. 26 — Check the connection

## DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

### Refrigerant Leakage Detection diagnosis and solution (EC)

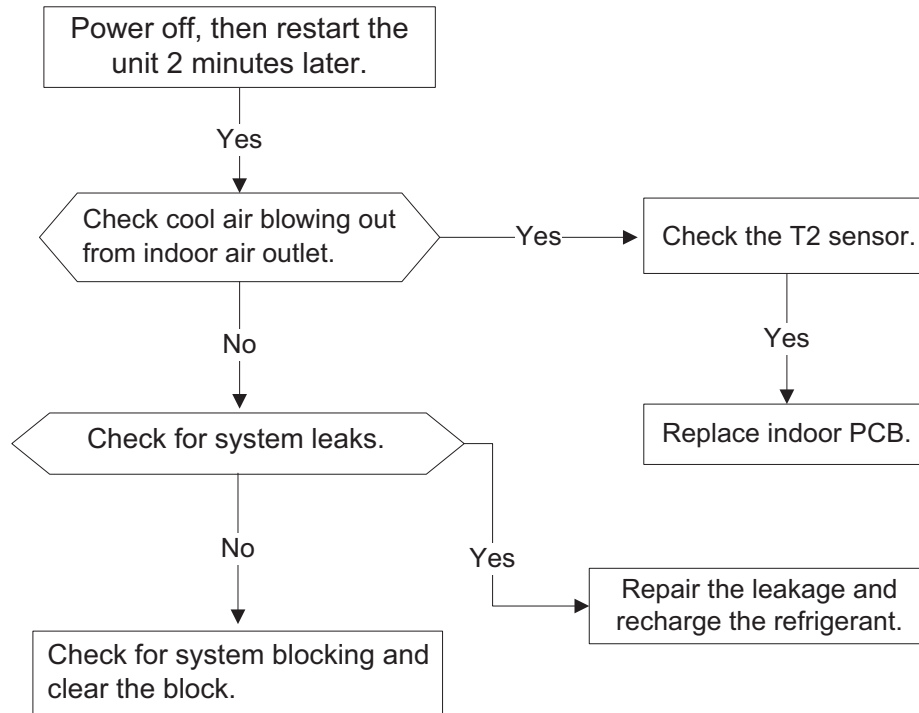
#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

Define the compressor's evaporator coil temp. T2. The unit starts running in Tcool. Five minutes after the compressor starts, if  $T2 < T_{cool} - 35.6^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $T_{cool} - 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) does not run for 4 seconds and this situation occurs three times, the display area displays "EC" and the air conditioner turns off.

#### **Possible Causes:**

- System problems such as leaks or blockage
- T2Sensor faulty
- Indoor PCB faulty

#### **Troubleshooting**



## DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

### Overload current protection diagnosis and solution (F0)

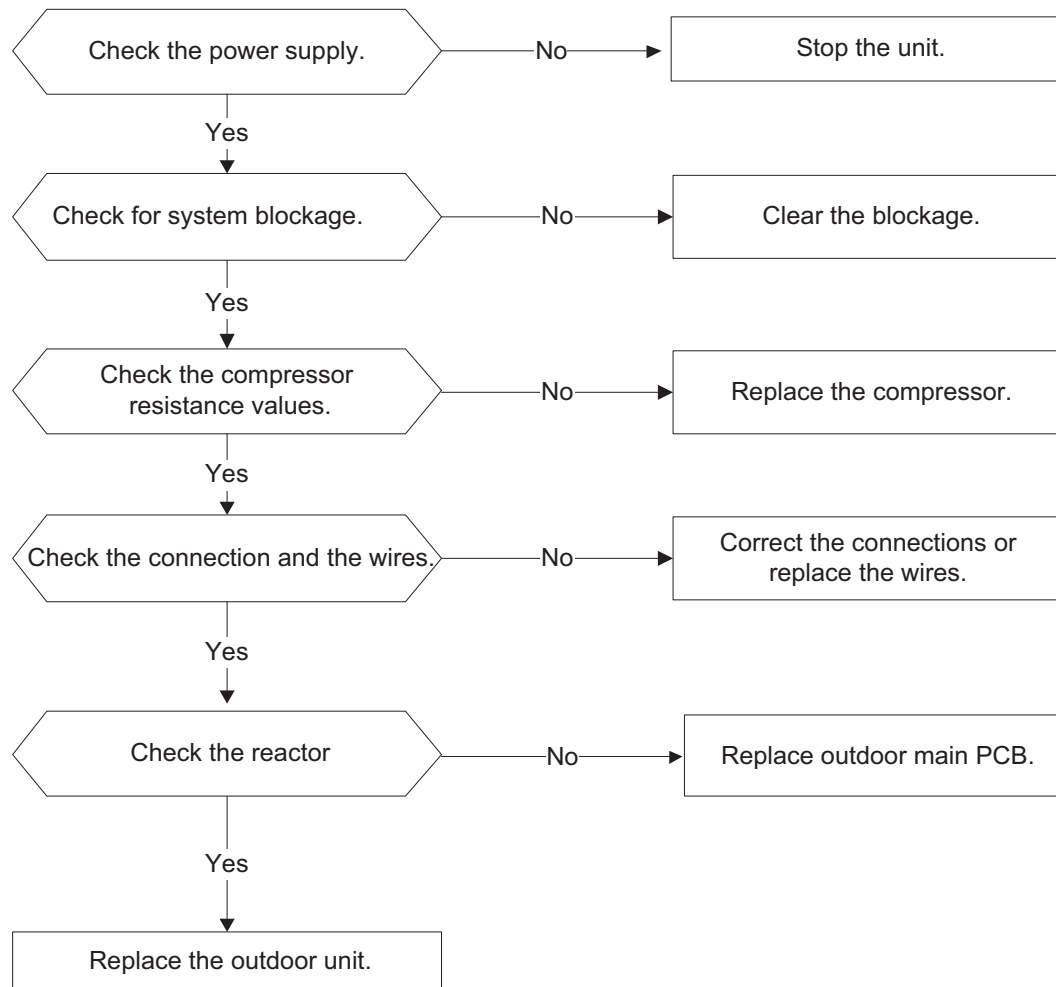
#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

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

#### Possible Causes:

- Power supply problems
- System blockage
- PCB faulty
- Wiring mistake
- Compressor malfunction

#### Troubleshooting



## DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

### IPM malfunction or IGBT over-strong current protection diagnosis and solution (P0)

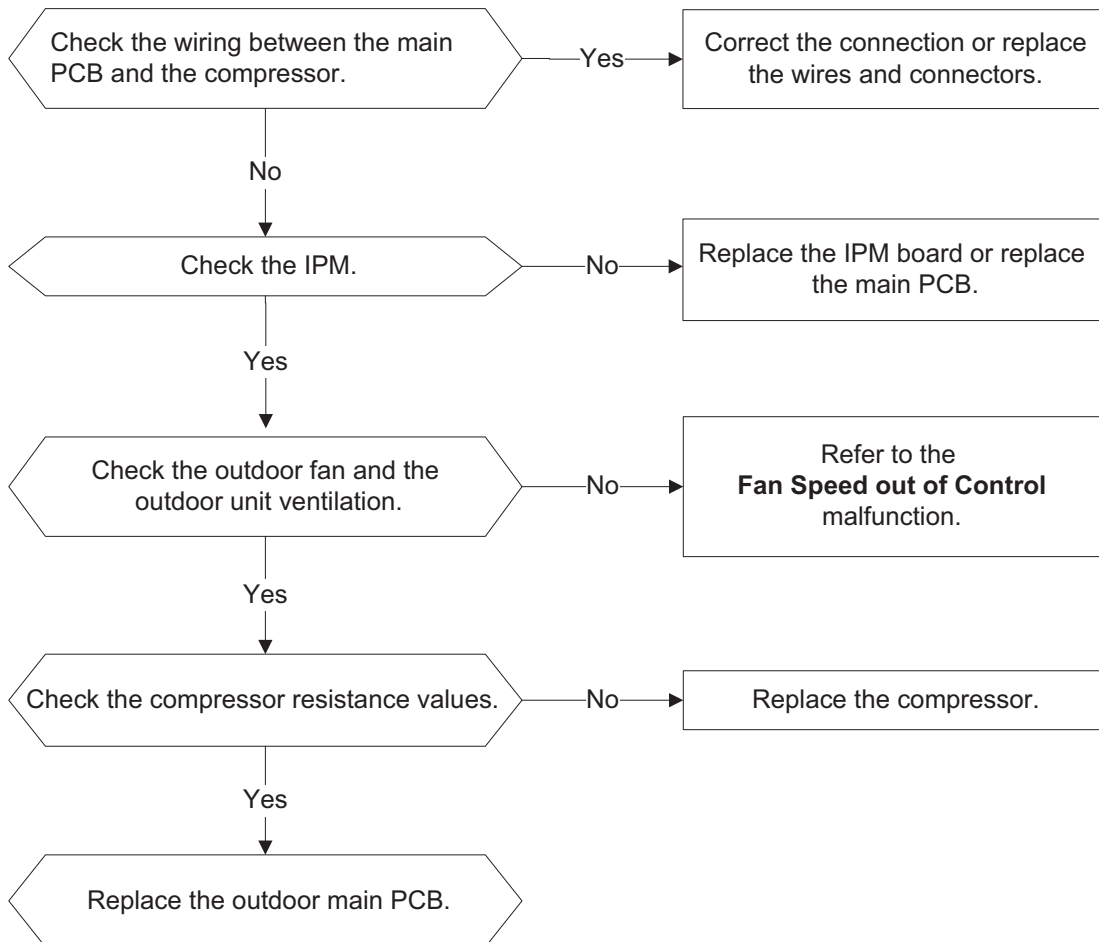
#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

When the voltage signals, the IPM sends an abnormal message to the compressor drive chip. The display LED displays “P0” and the air conditioner powers off.

#### **Possible Causes:**

- Wiring mistake
- IPM malfunction
- Outdoor fan assembly faulty
- Compressor malfunction
- Outdoor PCB faulty

#### **Troubleshooting**





## DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

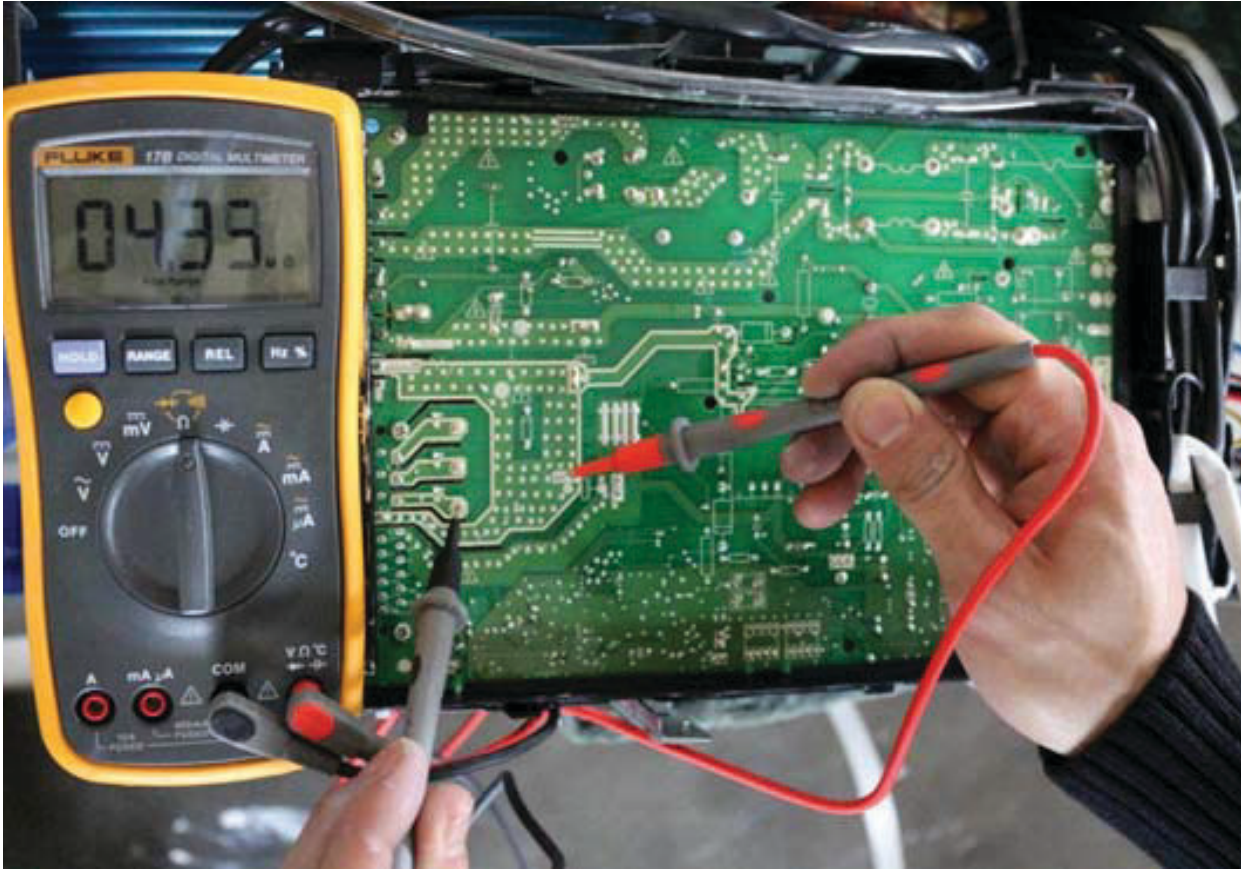


Fig. 27 — P-U

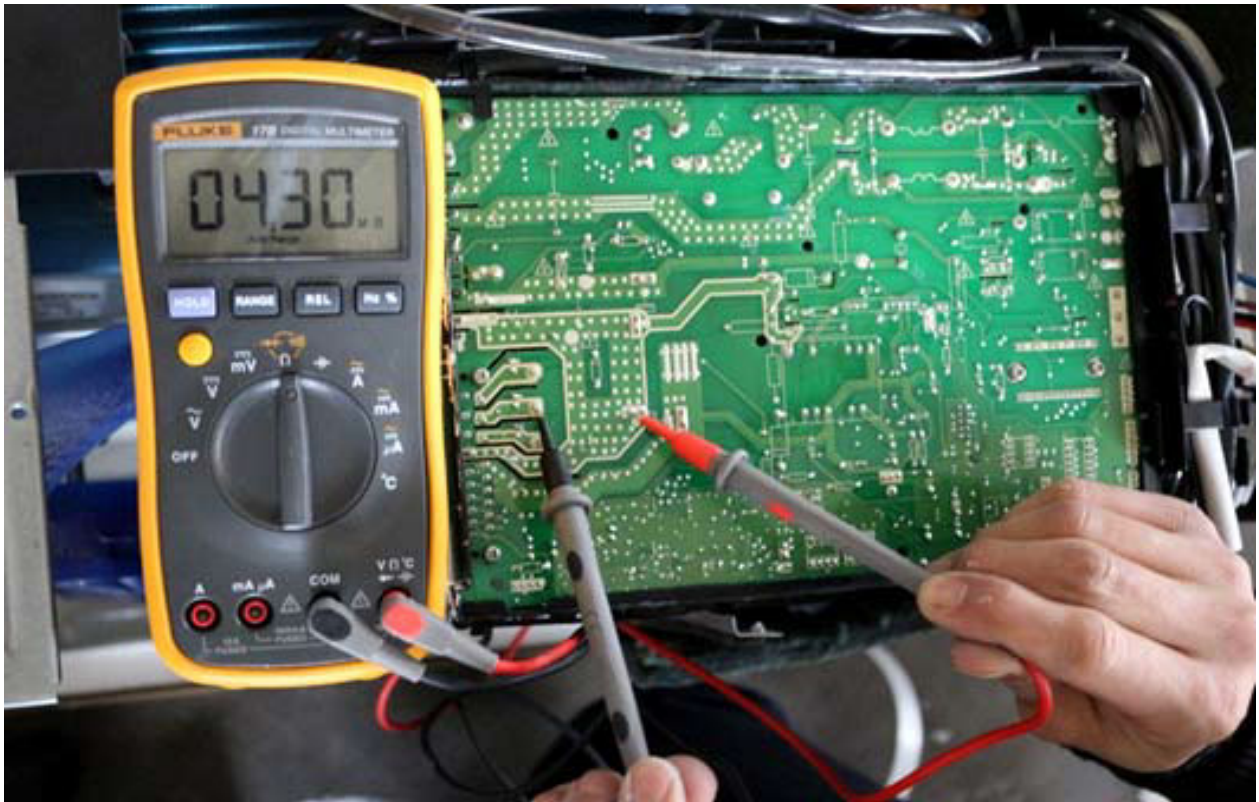


Fig. 28 — P-V



## DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

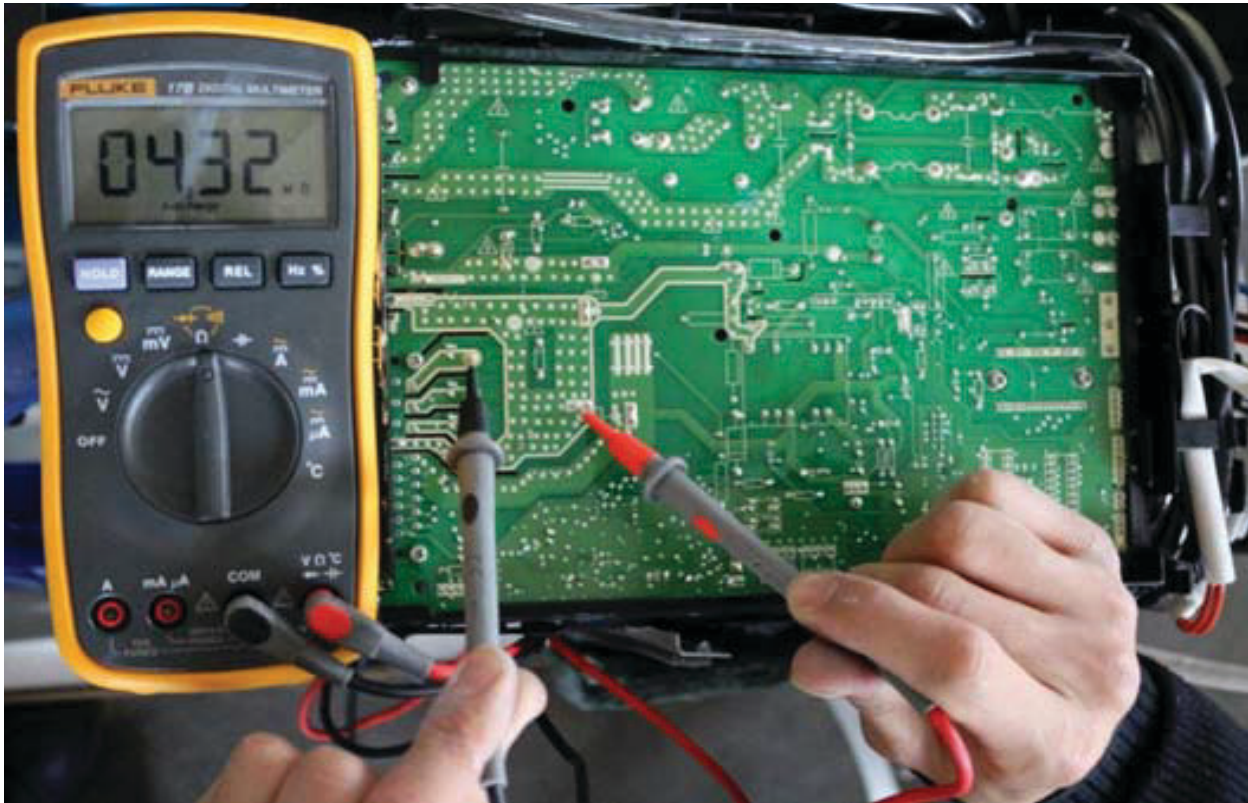


Fig. 29 — P-W

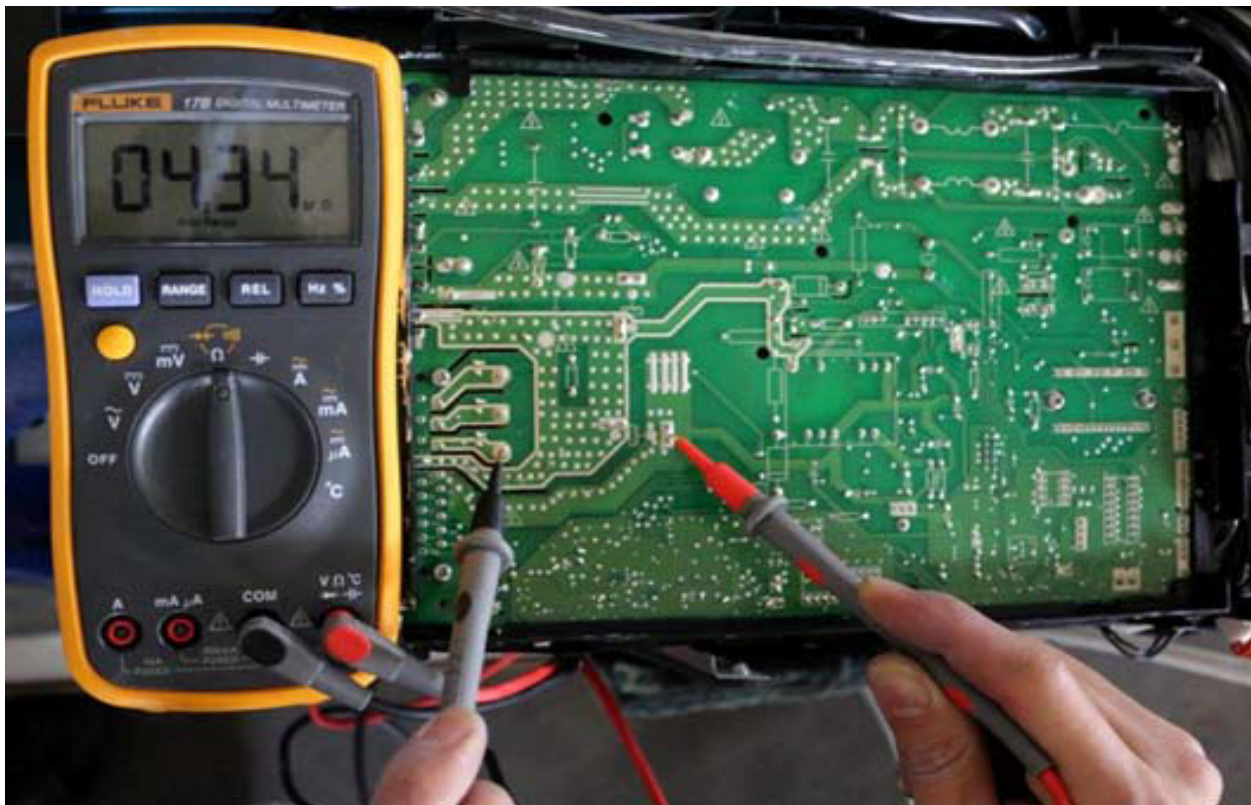


Fig. 30 — N-U



## DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

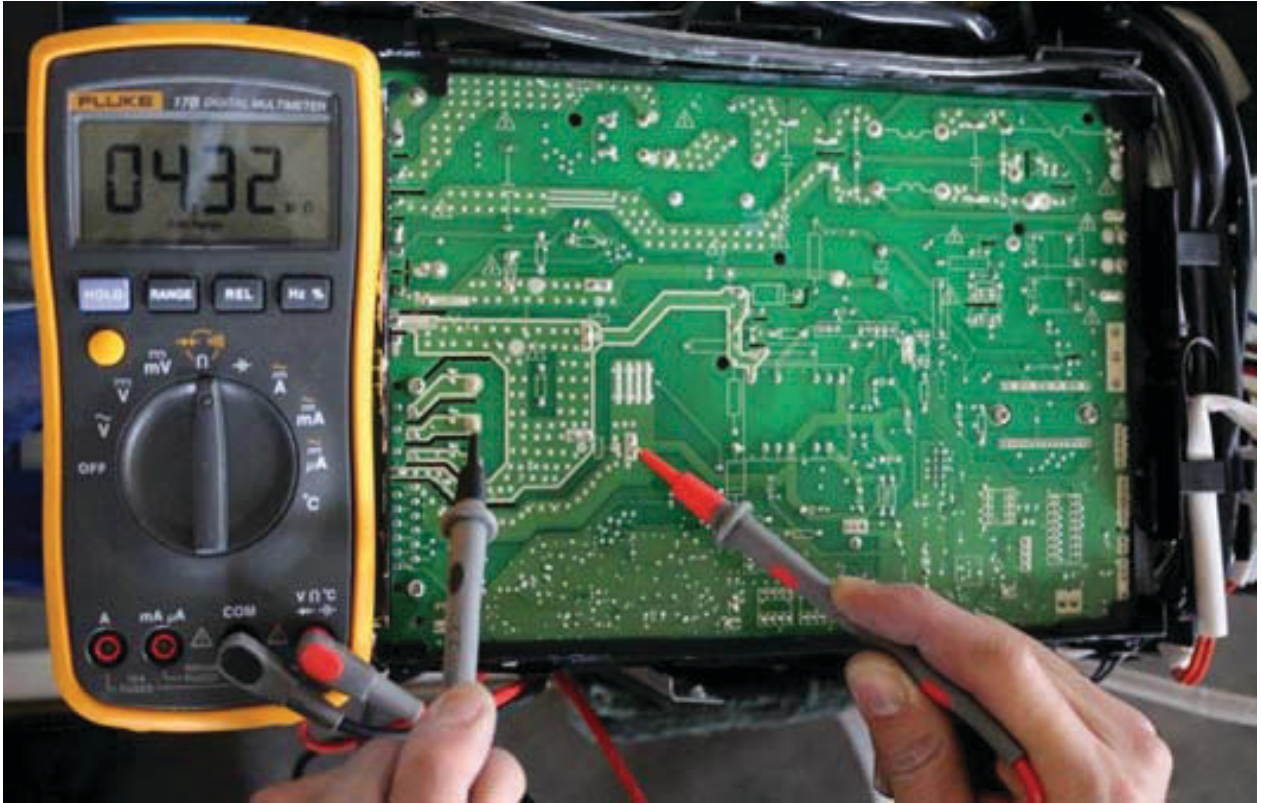


Fig. 31 — N-V

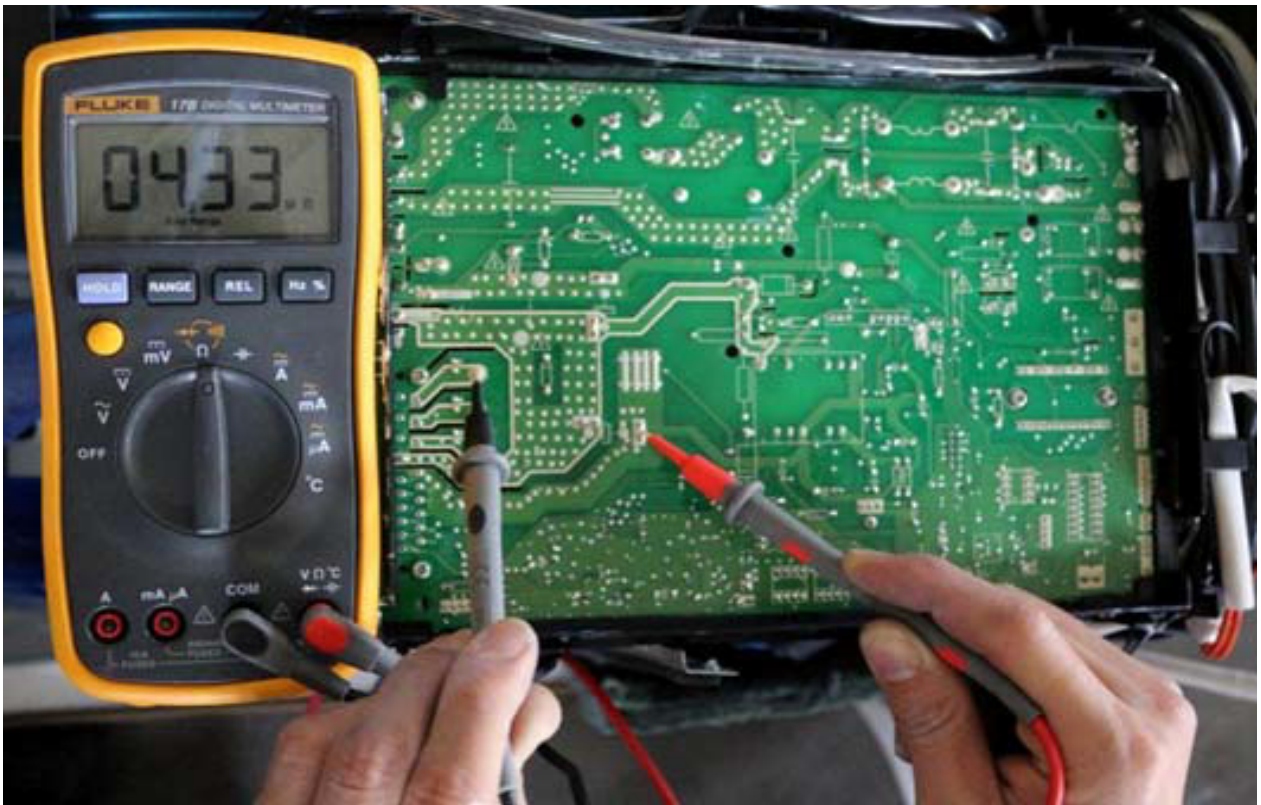


Fig. 32 — N-W

## DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

### Over voltage or too low voltage protection diagnosis and solution (P1)

#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

An abnormal voltage rise or drop is detected by checking the specified voltage detection circuit.

#### Possible Causes:

- Power supply problems
- System leak or blockage
- PCB faulty

#### Troubleshooting

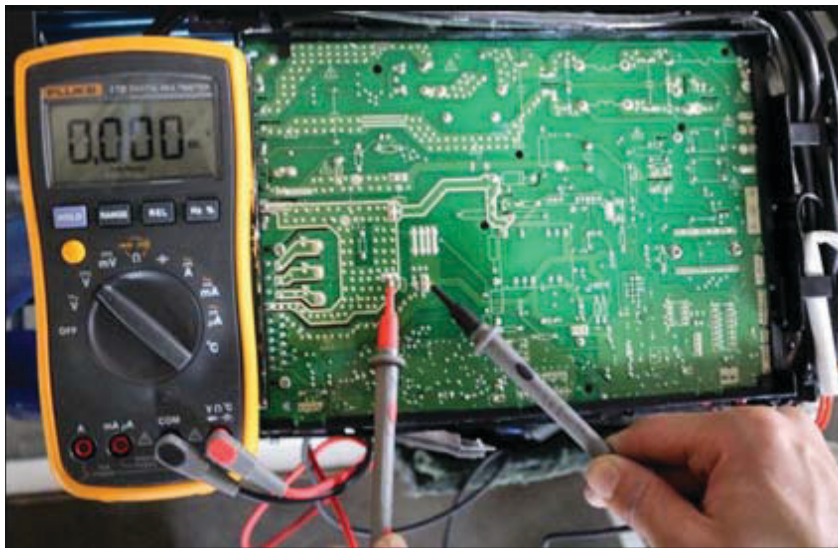
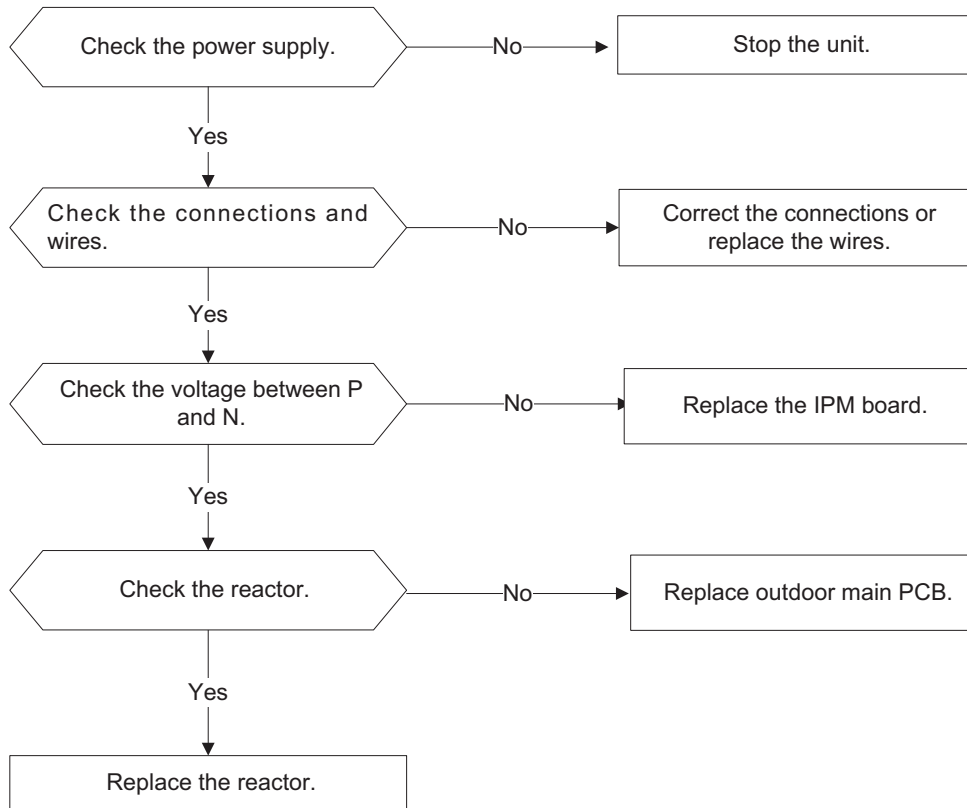


Fig. 33 — Test

**NOTE:** Measure the DC voltage between the P and N port. The normal value should be around 310V.

# DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

## High temperature protection of compressor top diagnosis and solution (P2)

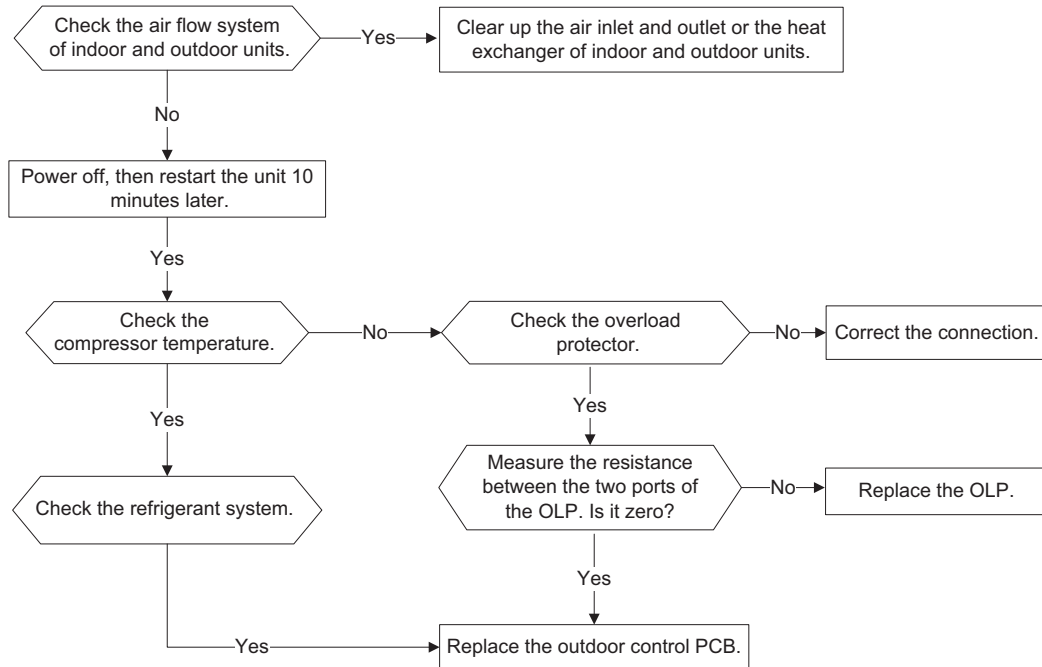
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

If the sampling voltage is not 5V, the LED displays the failure.

#### Possible Causes:

- Power supply problems
- System leak or blockage
- PCB faulty

#### Troubleshooting



## DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION (CONT)

### Inverter compressor drive error diagnosis and solution (P4)

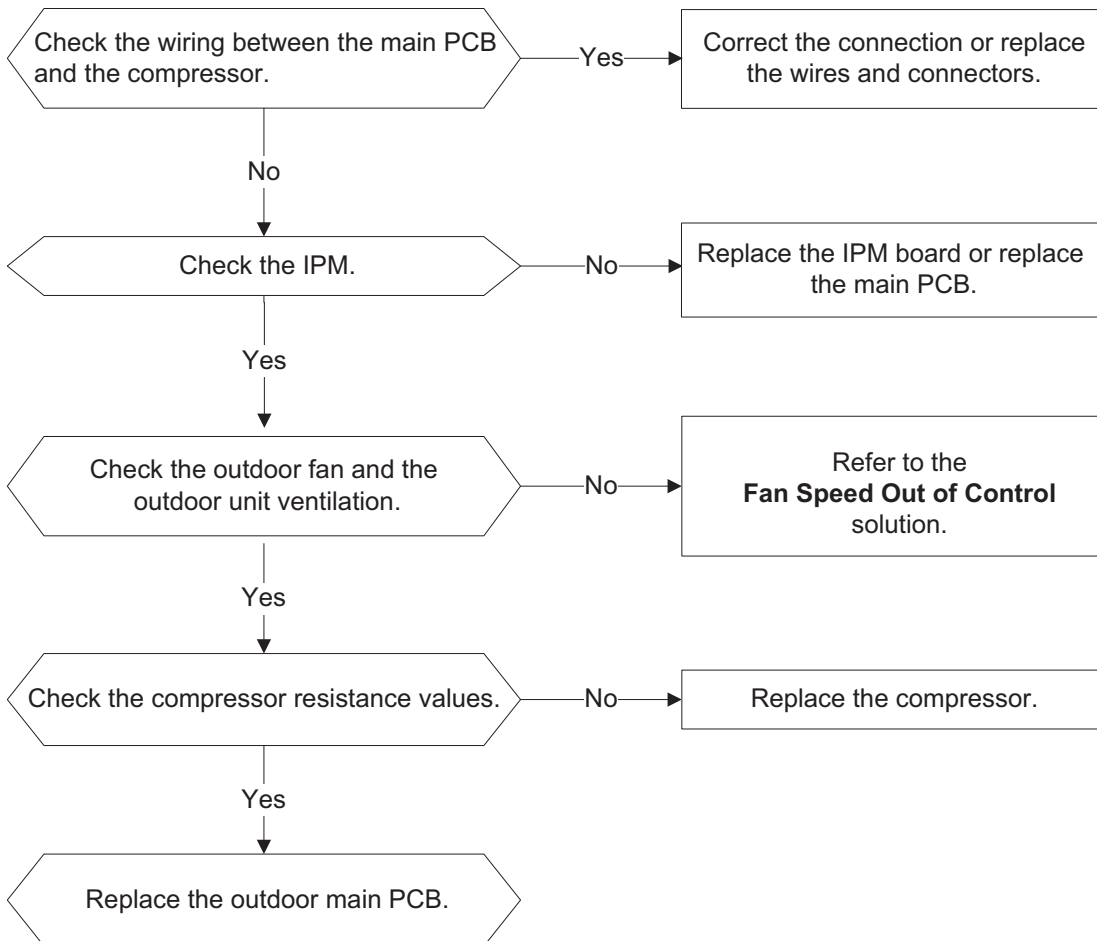
#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

An abnormal inverter compressor drive is detected by a special detection circuit, including communication signal detection, voltage detection and compressor rotation speed signal detection.

#### Possible Causes:

- Wiring mistake
- IPM malfunction
- Outdoor fan assembly faulty
- Compressor malfunction
- Outdoor PCB faulty

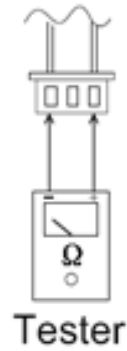
#### Troubleshooting



## Main Parts Check

### Temperature Sensor Checking

Disconnect the temperature sensor from the PCB, measure the resistance value with a tester.



**Fig. 34 —Tester**

Temperature sensors.

Room temp.(T1) sensor,

Indoor coil temp.(T2) sensor,

Outdoor coil temp.(T3) sensor,

Outdoor ambient temp.(T4) sensor,

Compressor discharge temp.(T5) sensor.

Measure the resistance value of each lead by using the multi-meter.

# APPENDIX

## Appendix 1

**Table 13 — Temperature Sensor Resistance Value Table for T1, T2, T3, 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

## Appendix 2

**Table 14 — Temperature Sensor Resistance Value Table for T5 (TP) (C--K)**

° 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			



## Appendix 3

**Table 15 —  $\Delta T(^{\circ}XF)=9XT(^{\circ}XC)/5$**

$^{\circ}C$	$^{\circ}F$	$^{\circ}C$	$^{\circ}F$	$^{\circ}C$	$^{\circ}F$	$^{\circ}C$	$^{\circ}F$	$^{\circ}C$	$^{\circ}F$
-5	23	21	69.8	51	123.8	82	179.6	113	235.4
-4	24.8	22	71.6	52	125.6	83	181.4	114	237.2
-3	26.6	23	73.4	53	127.4	84	183.2	115	239
-2	28.4	24	75.2	54	129.2	85	185	116	240.8
-1	30.2	25	77	55	131	86	186.8	117	242.6
0	32	25.5	77.9	56	132.8	87	188.6	118	244.4
0.5	32.9	26	78.8	57	134.6	88	190.4	119	246.2
1	33.8	27	80.6	58	136.4	89	192.2	120	248
1.5	34.7	28	82.4	59	138.2	90	194	121	249.8
2	35.6	29	84.2	60	140	91	195.8	122	251.6
2.5	36.5	30	86	61	141.8	92	197.6	123	253.4
3	37.4	31	87.8	62	143.6	93	199.4	124	255.2
3.5	38.3	32	89.6	63	145.4	94	201.2	125	257
4	39.2	33	91.4	64	147.2	95	203	126	258.8
4.5	40.1	34	93.2	65	149	96	204.8	127	260.6
5	41	35	95	66	150.8	97	206.6	128	262.4
6	42.8	36	96.8	67	152.6	98	208.4	129	264.2
7	44.6	37	98.6	68	154.4	99	210.2	130	266
8	46.4	38	100.4	69	156.2	100	212	131	267.8
9	48.2	39	102.2	70	158	101	213.8	132	269.6
10	50	40	104	71	159.8	102	215.6	133	271.4
11	51.8	41	105.8	72	161.6	103	217.4	134	273.2
12	53.6	42	107.6	73	163.4	104	219.2	135	275
13	55.4	43	109.4	74	165.2	105	221	136	276.8
14	57.2	44	111.2	75	167	106	222.8	137	278.6
15	59	45	113	76	168.8	107	224.6	138	280.4
16	60.8	46	114.8	77	170.6	108	226.4	139	282.2
17	62.6	47	116.6	78	172.4	109	228.2	140	284
18	64.4	48	118.4	79	174.2	110	230	141	285.8
19	66.2	49	120.2	80	176	111	231.8	142	287.6
20	68	50	122	81	177.8	112	233.6	143	289.4

### IPM Continuity Check

Turn off the power, let the large capacity electrolytic capacitors discharge completely, and dismount the IPM. Use a digital tester to measure the resistance between P and UVWN; UVW and N.

**Table 16 — Digital Tester**

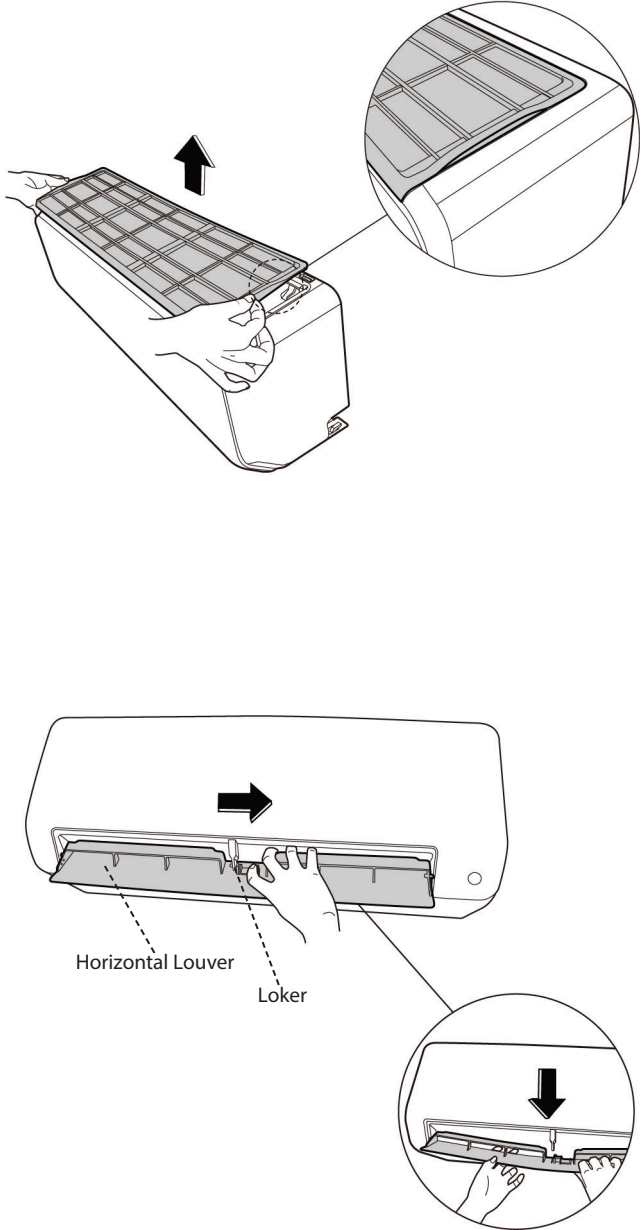
DIGITAL TESTER		NORMAL RESISTANCE VALUE	DIGITAL TESTER		NORMAL RESISTANCE VALUE
(+) Red	(-) Black		(+) Red	(-) Black	
P	N	$\infty$ (Several M $\Omega$ )	U	N	$\infty$ (Several M $\Omega$ )
	U		V		
	V		W		
	W		(+) Red		



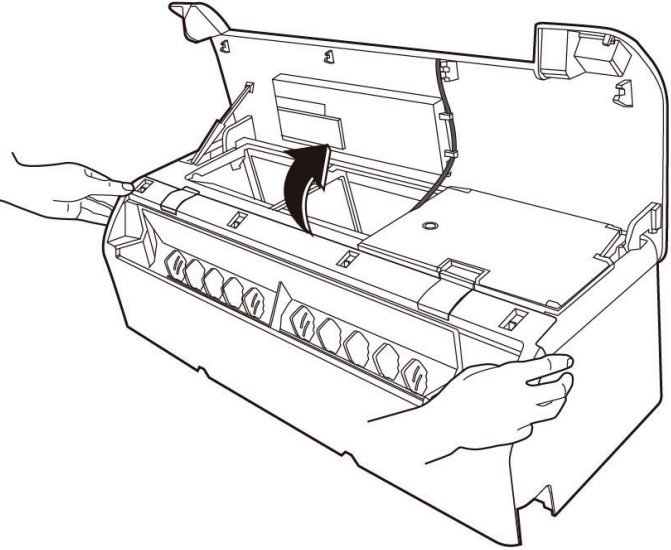
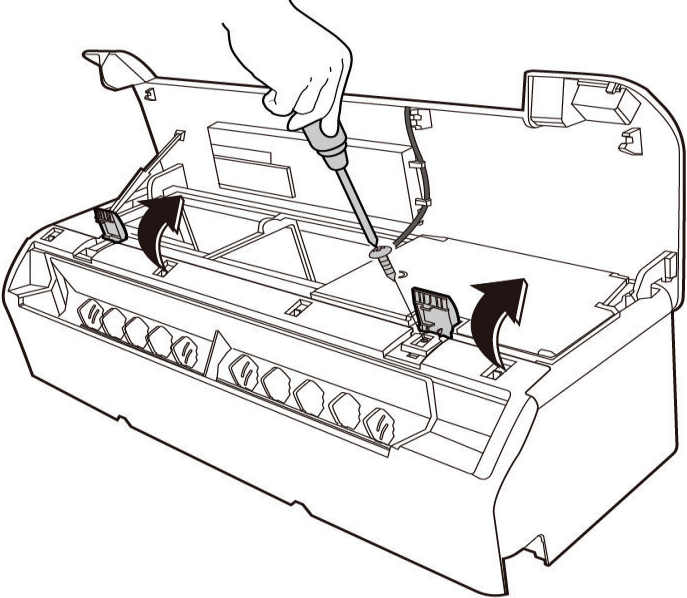
# DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

## Front Panel

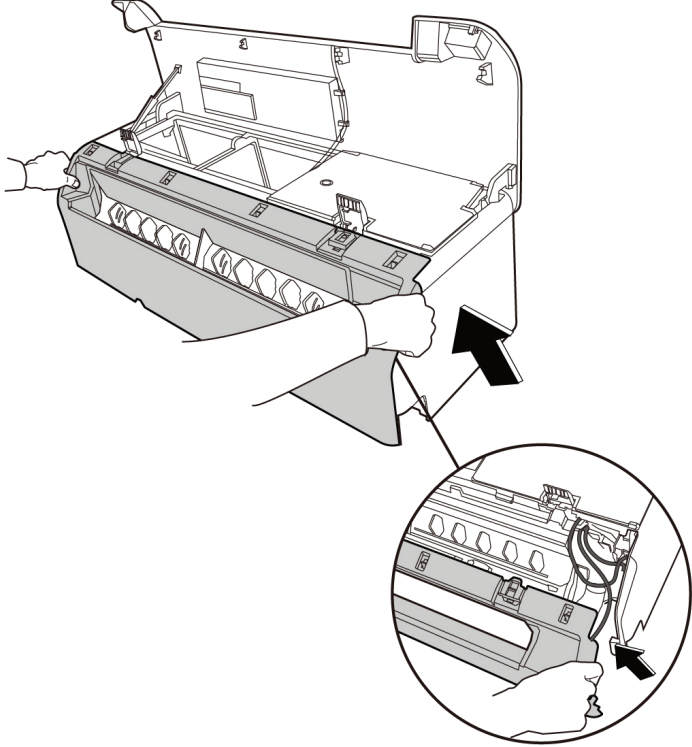
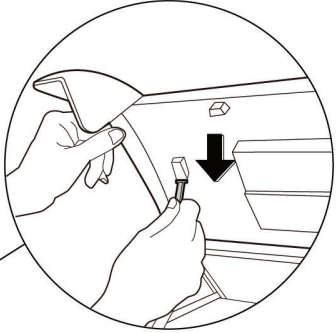
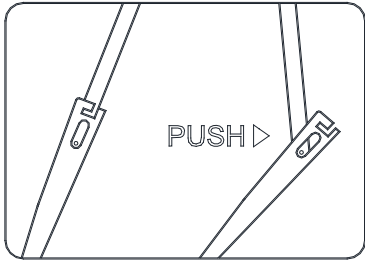
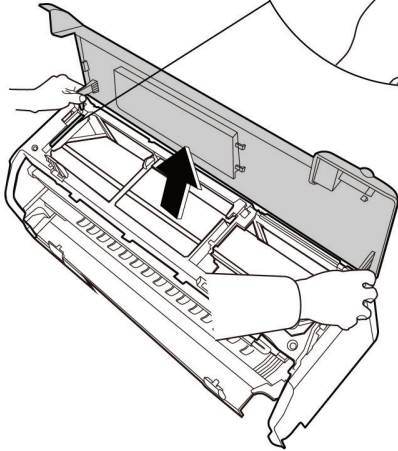
**NOTE:** This part is for reference only and the photos may differ from your actual unit.

Procedure	Illustration
<p>1) Place your hands along the filter's sides, pull the filter gently along the vertical direction, and then remove it.</p>          <p>2) Open the horizontal louver and push the locker towards the right to open.</p> <p>3) Bend the horizontal louver slightly to loosen the hooks, then remove the horizontal louver.</p>	 <p>The illustration is divided into two parts. The top part shows a hand pulling a rectangular filter out of the front panel. An upward-pointing arrow indicates the direction of removal. A circular inset shows a close-up of the filter's grid pattern. The bottom part shows a hand pushing a horizontal louver to the right, as indicated by a rightward-pointing arrow. Labels 'Horizontal Louver' and 'Locker' are connected to the respective parts by dashed lines. A circular inset below shows the louver being bent downwards, with a downward-pointing arrow indicating the direction of the bend.</p>

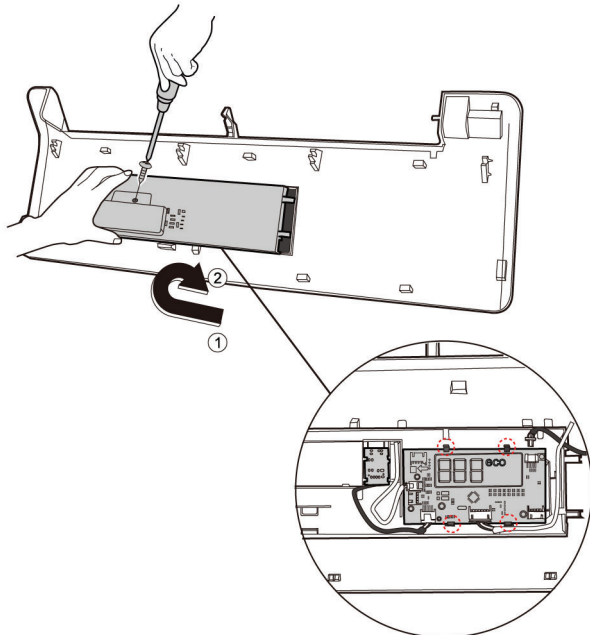
## DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

Procedure	Illustration
<p>4) Open the panel assembly, move the slider to secure the panel.</p>	
<p>5) Open the two stop blocks of the panel frame assembly. 6) Remove 1 screw in the panel frame.</p>	

# DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

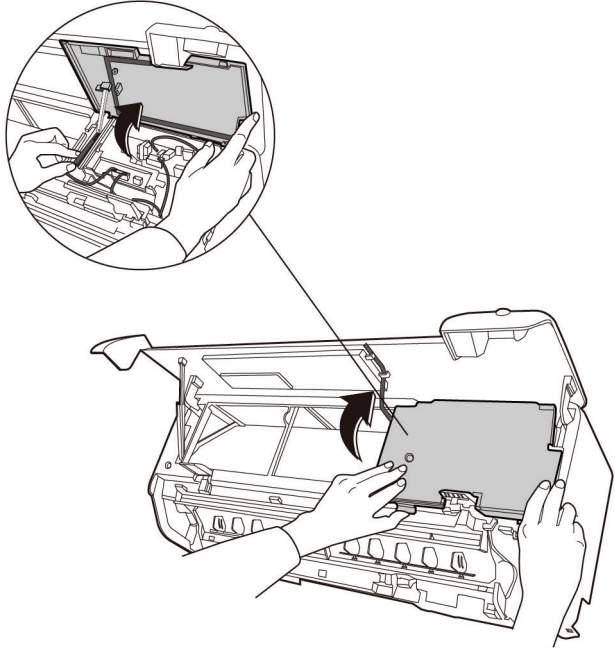
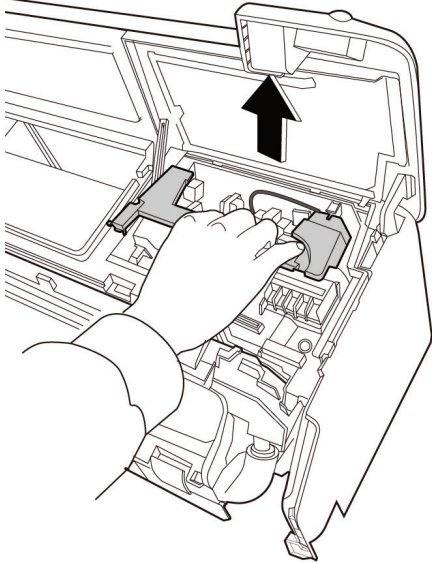
Procedure	Illustration
<p>7) Pull the two sides of the bottom panel along the direction shown in the image to the right to remove it.</p>	
<p>8) Pull the panel's support bar to remove it.</p> <p>9) Remove the panel assembly.</p> <p>Caution: If you want to close the panel, you must bend the middle of the support bar, otherwise it will break. For 6K~18K models, the support bar is located on the left of the unit. For 24K and up, it is located in the middle of the unit.</p>	
	

## DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

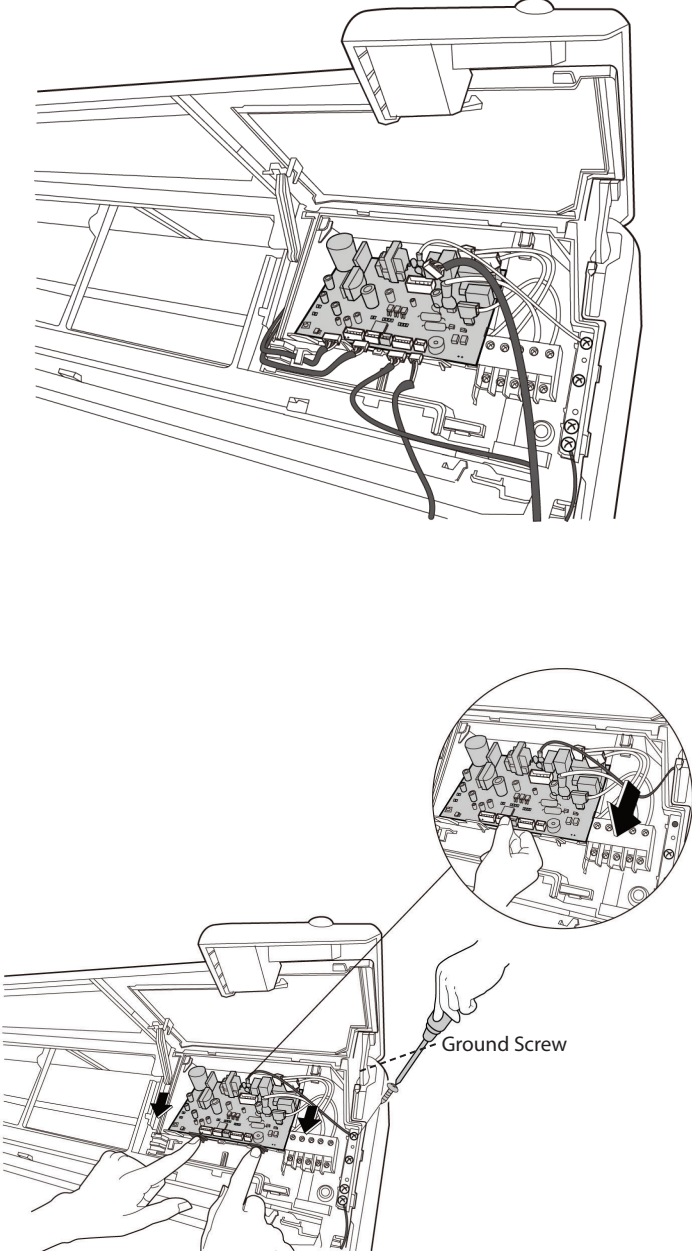
Procedure	Illustration
<p>10) Remove 1 screw from the display board.</p> <p>11) Rotate the display board subassembly in the direction shown in the picture to the right.</p> <p>12) Pull the four clips to remove the display board.</p>	 <p>The illustration depicts the disassembly of the display board from a device. A hand is shown using a screwdriver to remove a screw from the display board. The board is then rotated to the right, as indicated by a curved arrow labeled '2'. A circular inset shows a close-up of the display board subassembly being pulled away from the device, with four clips labeled '1'.</p>

## DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

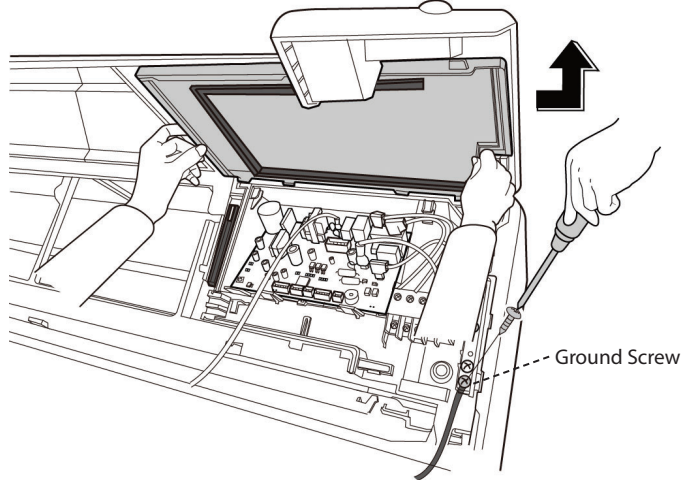
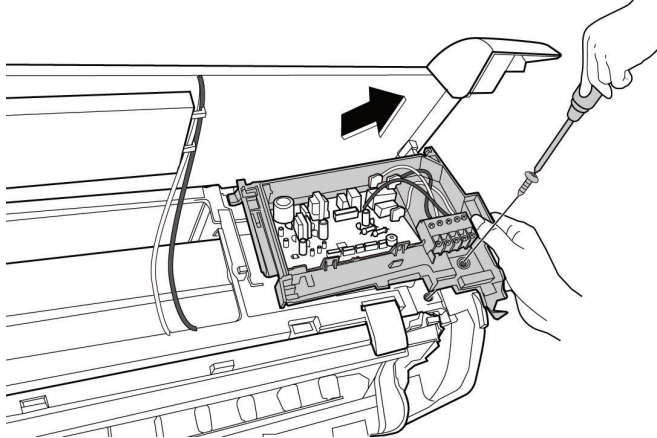
Electrical parts (Anti-static gloves must be worn.)

Procedure	Illustration
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="207 348 675 436">1) Pull the two ends of the electronic control box cover with your thumbs to open.</li><li data-bbox="207 462 634 520">2) Raise the support bar to secure the cover.</li></ol>	 <p>The illustration shows a person's hands using their thumbs to pull the two ends of the electronic control box cover open. A circular inset provides a magnified view of the cover being lifted. Below this, the cover is shown fully open, and a support bar is being raised to secure it. A black arrow points upwards from the support bar.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="207 1247 646 1306">3) Pull the electrical control box holder to remove it.</li></ol>	 <p>The illustration shows a person's hand pulling the electrical control box holder out of the control box. A black arrow points upwards from the holder, indicating the direction of removal.</p>

## DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

Procedure	Illustration
<p>4) Disconnect the wires.</p> <p>5) Remove one screw used for the ground connection.</p> <p>6) Pull two clips of the electronic control box along the direction shown in the picture to the right to remove the main control board.</p> <p>If you want to repair the main control board assembly, perform steps 1 through 6. If you want to repair the electrical control box subassembly, perform steps 7-10.</p>	 <p>The illustration is divided into three parts. The top part shows a perspective view of the electronic control box with the main control board inside. Wires are connected to the board. The bottom part shows a hand using a screwdriver to remove a screw labeled 'Ground Screw' from the control board. Another hand is shown pulling the control board out of the box. A circular inset provides a close-up view of the control board being pulled away from the box, with arrows indicating the direction of movement.</p>

## DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

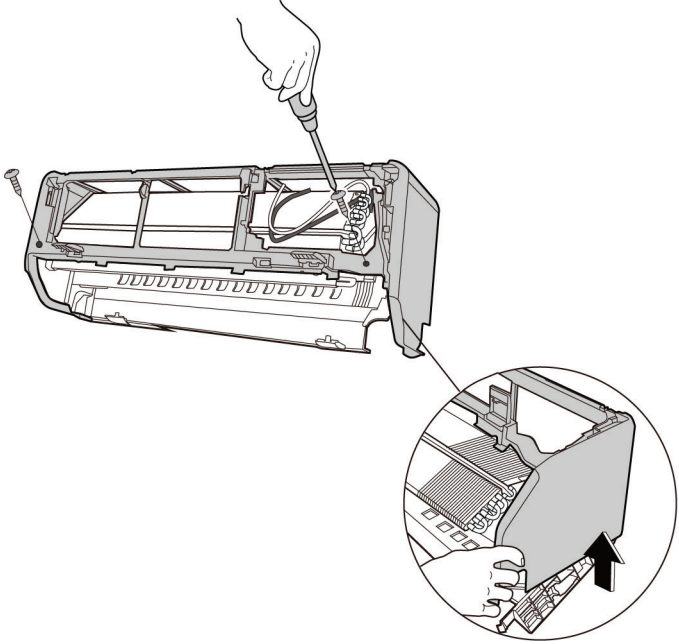
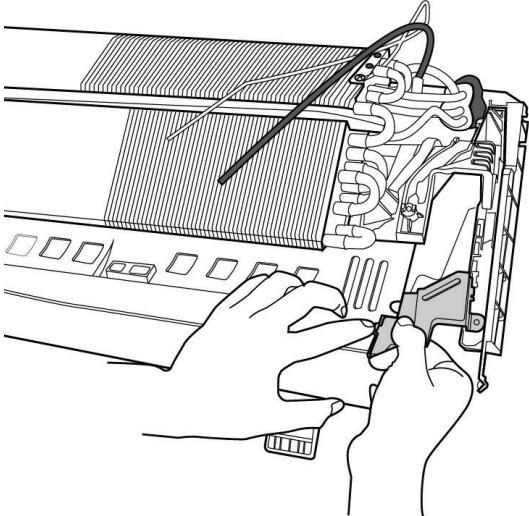
Procedure	Illustration
<p>7) Remove the other screw used for the ground connection.</p> <p>8) Collapse the support bar.</p> <p>9) Pull the electronic control box cover along the direction shown in the image to the right to remove it.</p>	 <p>Ground Screw</p>
<p>10) Remove one screw then pull out the electronic control box subassembly.</p>	



## DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

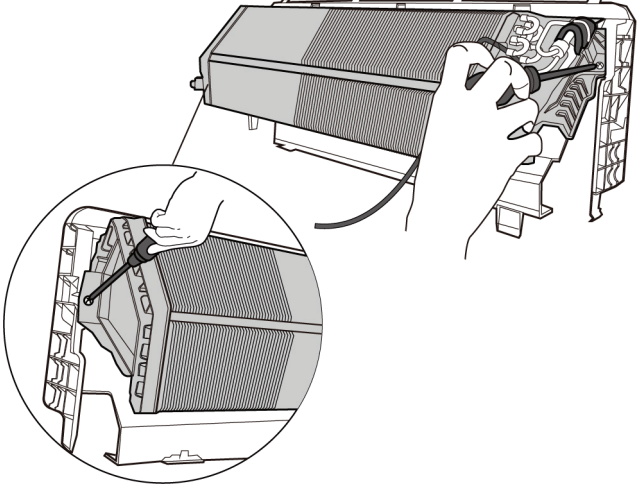
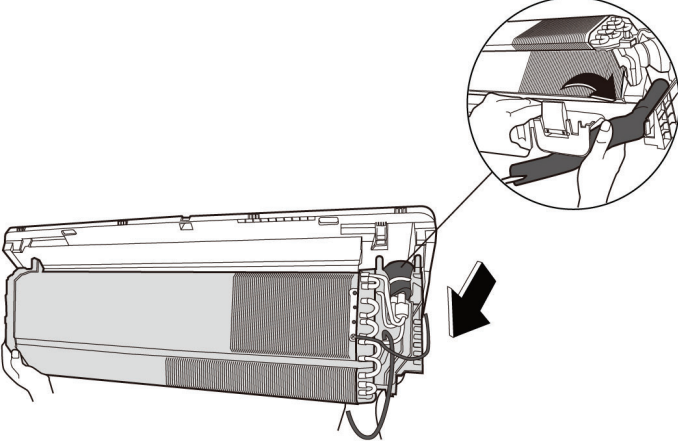
### Evaporator

**NOTE:** Remove the front panel, electrical parts and the fan.

Procedure	Illustration
<p>1) Remove the 2 screws and then remove the panel frame assembly.</p>	 <p>The illustration shows a hand using a screwdriver to remove two screws from the top of the panel frame assembly. A circular inset provides a magnified view of the hand pulling the panel frame away from the main unit, with an arrow indicating the direction of removal.</p>
<p>2) Disassemble the pipe clamp board.</p>	 <p>The illustration shows a hand using a screwdriver to remove a screw from the pipe clamp board. The board is shown being lifted away from the evaporator coils.</p>

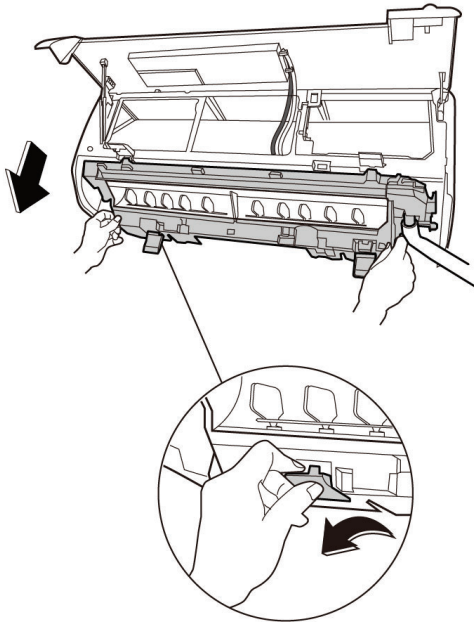
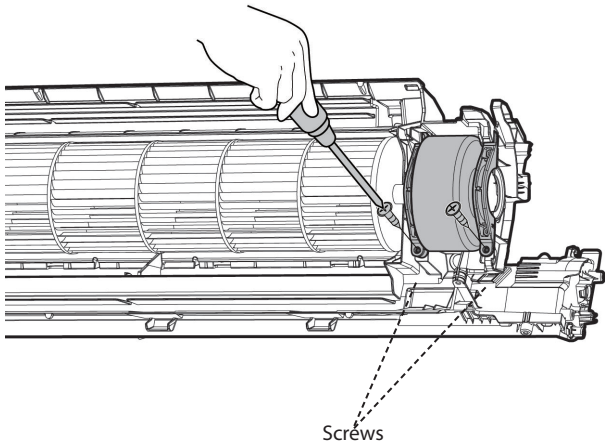


## DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

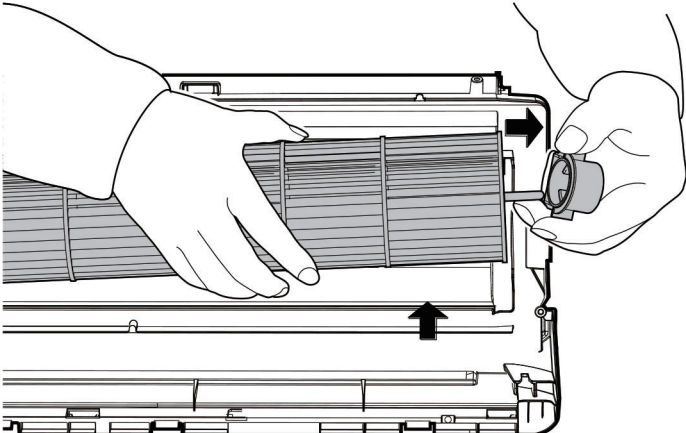
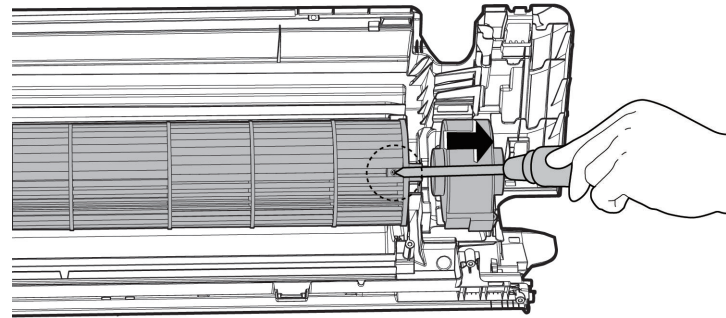
Procedure	Illustration
<p>3) Remove the screw (1) on the evaporator located at the left fixed plate.</p> <p>4) Remove the screw (1) on the evaporator located on the right side.</p>	
<p>5) Bend the piping carefully, separate the chassis assembly (above) and the evaporator then remove the evaporator.</p>	

## DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

### Fan Motor and Fan

Procedure	Illustration
<p>1) Open the two stop blocks of the chassis assembly (see picture on the right).</p> <p>2) Remove the chassis assembly (below) along the direction (see picture on the right).</p>	
<p>3) Remove the two screws and remove the fan motor board.</p>	

# DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

Procedure	Illustration
4) Remove the bearing sleeve.	 A line drawing showing a hand holding a fan motor assembly. Another hand is shown pulling a small cylindrical bearing sleeve off the end of the motor shaft. Two black arrows point to the sleeve and the motor shaft.
5) Remove the screw. 6) Pull out the fan motor and the fan assembly from the side.	 A line drawing showing a hand using a screwdriver to remove a screw from the side of the fan motor assembly. A dashed circle highlights the screw's location. A black arrow points to the screw.

