

# DLCPRA

## SERVICE MANUAL

### Outdoor Unit Single Zone Ductless System - Sizes 09 to 24

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## SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

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 cleaning coils. All other operations should be performed by trained service personnel.


When working on the equipment, observe the 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 the 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 the system, the 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.

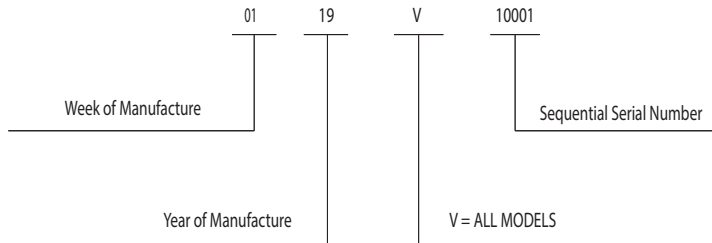
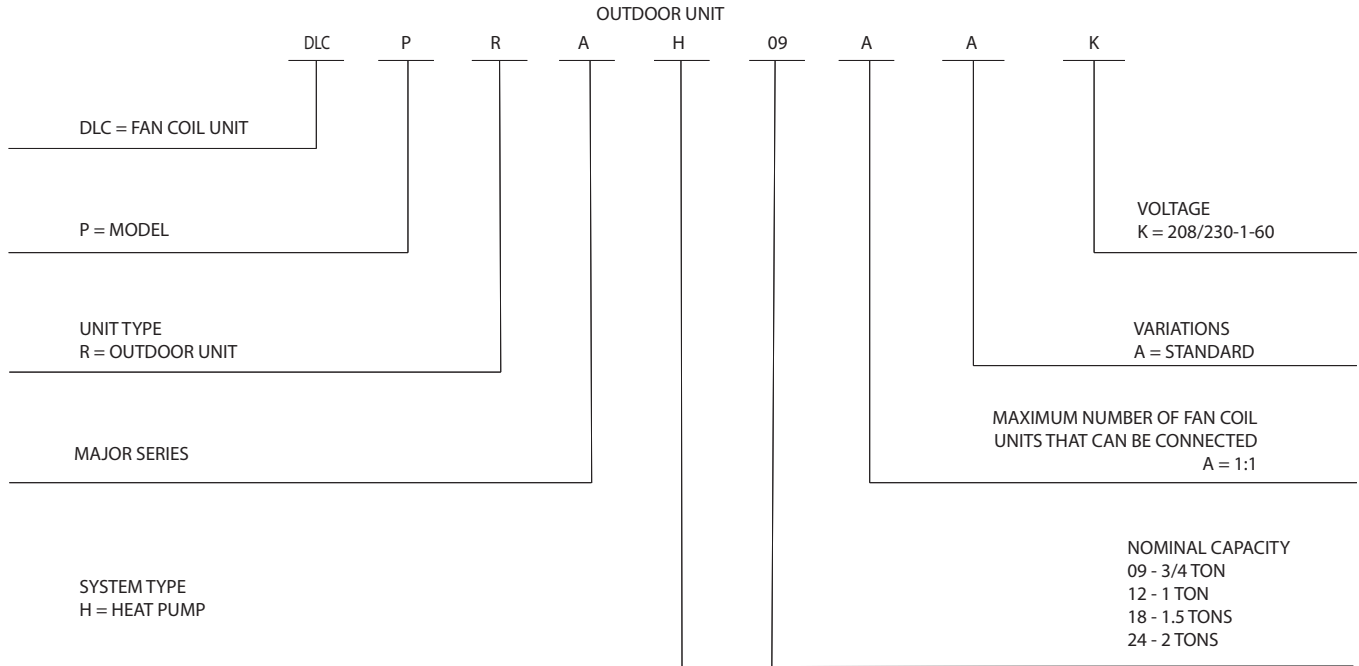
## INTRODUCTION

This service manual provides the necessary information to service, repair, and maintain the indoor units. 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 NUMBER NOMENCLATURE

**Table 1 —Unit Sizes**

SYSTEMS TONS	KBTUH	VOLTAGE/PH/HZ	OUTDOOR MODEL
0.75	9,000	208-230/1/60	DLC PRAH09AAK
1.00	12,000		DLC PRAH12AAK
1.50	18,000		DLC PRAH18AAK
2.00	24,000		DLC PRAH24AAK



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**

HEAT PUMP						
SYSTEM	SIZE		9	12	18	24
	OUTDOOR MODEL		DLCPRAH09AAK	DLCPRAH12AAK	DLCPRAH18AAK	DLCPRAH24AAK
ELECTRICAL	Voltage, Phase, Cycle	V/Ph/Hz	208/230-1-60	208/230-1-60	208/230-1-60	208/230-1-60
	MCA	A.	13	15	18	20
	MOCP - Fuse Rating	A.	15	20	30	30
OPERATING RANGE	Cooling Outdoor DB Min - Max	°F (°C)	-22~122 (-30~50)	-22~122 (-30~50)	-22~122 (-30~50)	-22~122 (-30~50)
	Heating Outdoor DB Min - Max	°F (°C)	-22~86 (-30~30)	-22~86 (-30~30)	-22~86 (-30~30)	-22~86 (-30~30)
PIPING	Total Piping Length	ft (m)	98 (30)	98 (30)	98 (30)	98 (30)
	Piping Lift*	ft (m)	49 (15)	49 (15)	65 (20)	65 (20)
	Pipe Connection Size - Liquid	in (mm)	1/4 (6.35)	1/4 (6.35)	3/8 (9.52)	3/8 (9.52)
	Pipe Connection Size - Suction	in (mm)	3/8 (9.52)	1/2 (12.7)	5/8 (15.9)	5/8 (15.9)
REFRIGERANT	Type		R410A	R410A	R410A	R410A
	Charge	lbs (kg)	3.5 (1.58)	3.5 (1.58)	5.7 (2.6)	6.5 (2.95)
	Metering Device		EEV	EEV	EEV	EEV
OUTDOOR COIL	Face Area	Sq. Ft.	5.1	5.1	8.2	8.2
	No. Rows		2	2	2	3
	Fins per inch		21	21	22	22
	Circuits		6	6	4	4
COMPRESSOR	Type		Rotary Inverter	Rotary Inverter	Rotary Inverter	Rotary Inverter
	Model		ATM115D43UFZ2	ATM115D43UFZ2	KTM240D57UMT	KTM240D57UMT
	Oil Type		VG74	VG74	VG74	VG74
	Oil Charge	Fl. Oz.	16.9	16.9	22.7	22.7
	Rated Current	RLA	8.0	8.0	13.1	13.5
OUTDOOR	Unit Width	in (mm)	33.27 (845)	33.27 (845)	37.24 (946)	37.24 (946)
	Unit Height	in (mm)	27.64 (702)	27.64 (702)	31.89 (810)	31.89 (810)
	Unit Depth	in (mm)	14.29 (363)	14.29 (363)	16.14 (410)	16.14 (410)
	Net Weight	lbs (kg)	107.59 (48.8)	108.47 (49.2)	135.4 (61.4)	145.1 (65.8)
	Airflow	CFM	1,380	1,380	2,236	2,236
	Sound Pressure	dB(A)	55.5	56.0	61.5	62.0

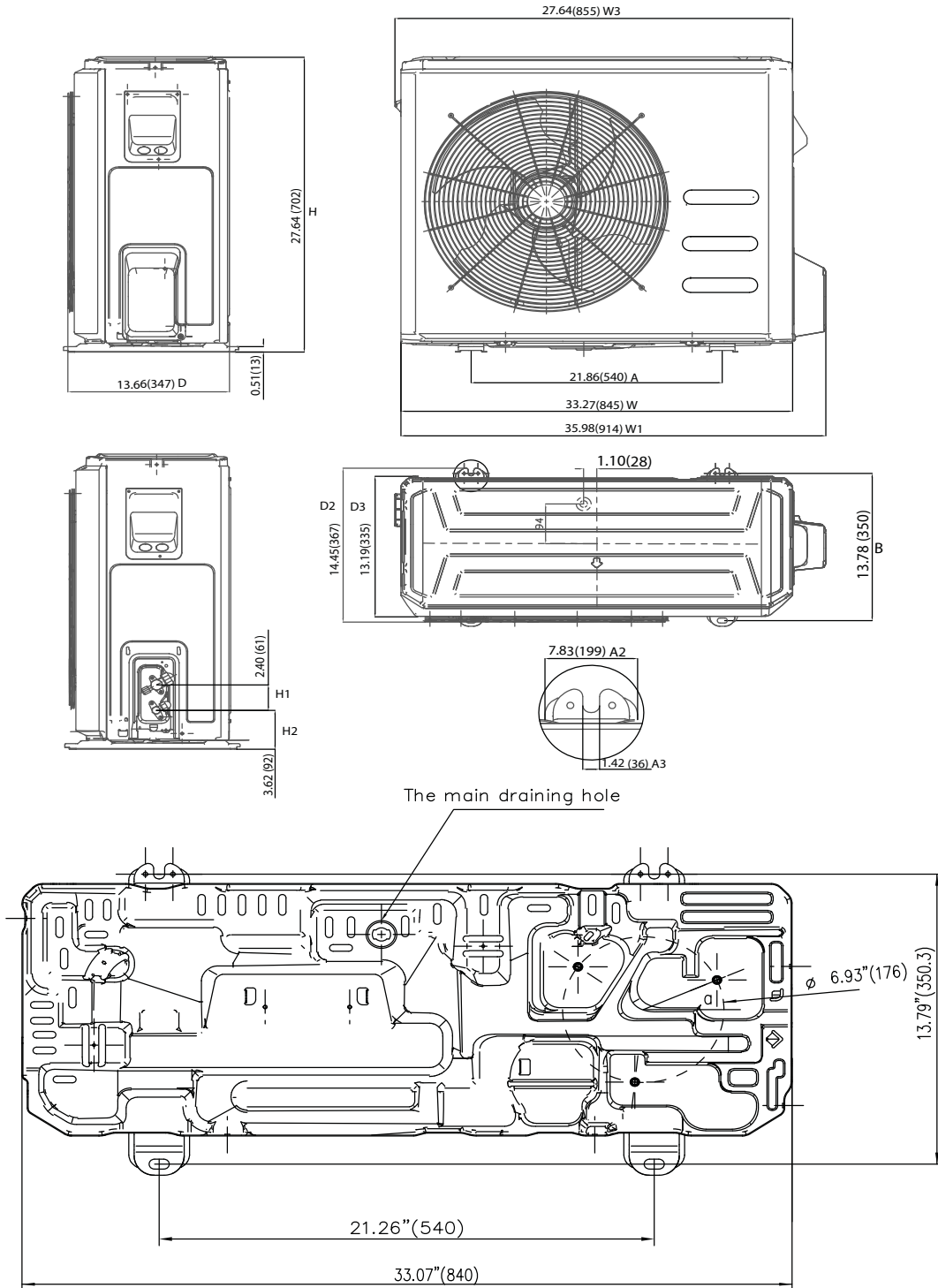
\* Condensing unit above or below the indoor unit.

# DIMENSIONS

## Sizes 9K and 12K

**Table 3 — Dimensions**

System Size		Height (H) in. (mm)	Width (W) in. (mm)	Depth (D) in. (mm)	Weight-Net lbs. (kg)
9K	(208/230V)	27.64 (702)	33.27 (845)	14.29 (363)	107.59 (48.8)
12K	(208/230V)	27.64 (702)	33.27 (845)	14.29 (363)	108.47 (49.2)



**Fig. 1 — Sizes 9K and 12K**



## Sizes 18K and 24K

SYSTEM SIZE		HEIGHT (H) IN. (MM)	WIDTH (W) IN. (MM)	DEPTH (D) IN. (MM)	WEIGHT-NET LBS. (KG)
<b>18K</b>	(208/230V)	31.89 (810)	37.24 (946)	16.14 (410)	135.4 (61.4)
<b>24K</b>	(208/230V)	31.89 (810)	37.24 (946)	16.14 (410)	145.1 (65.8)

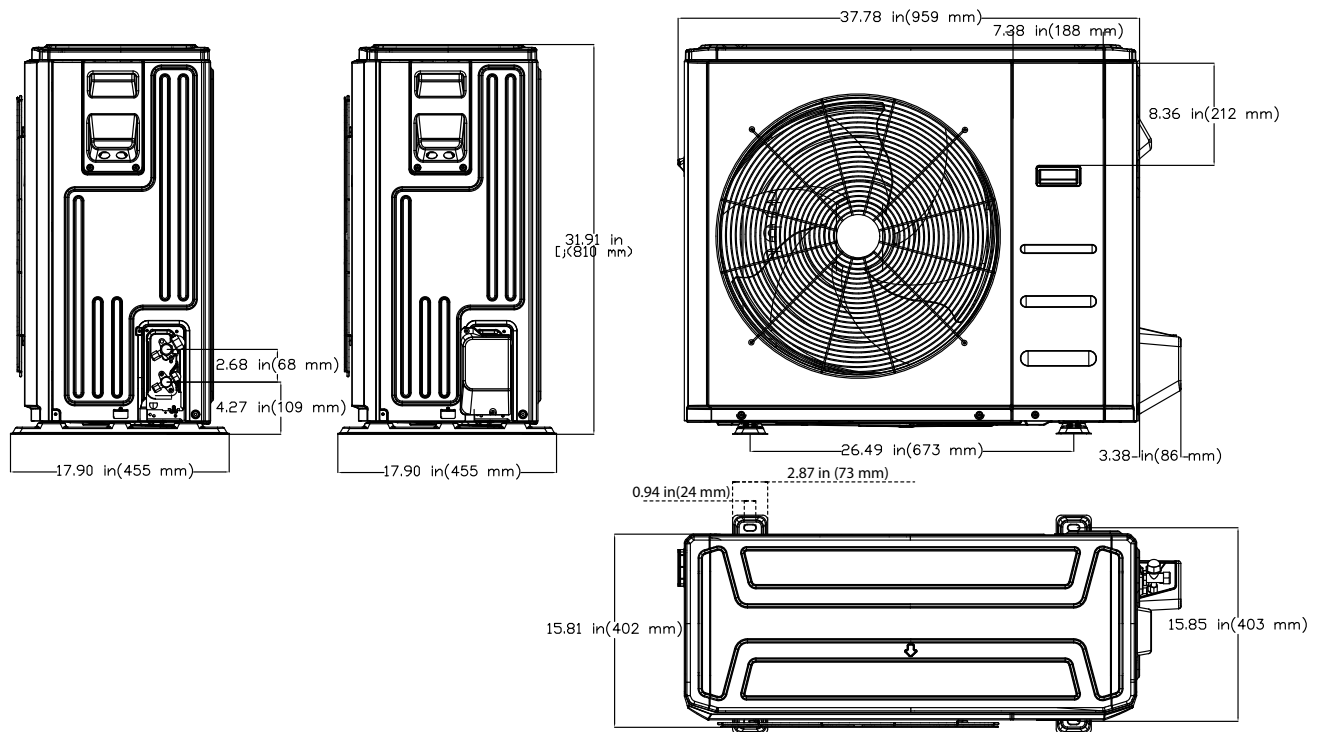
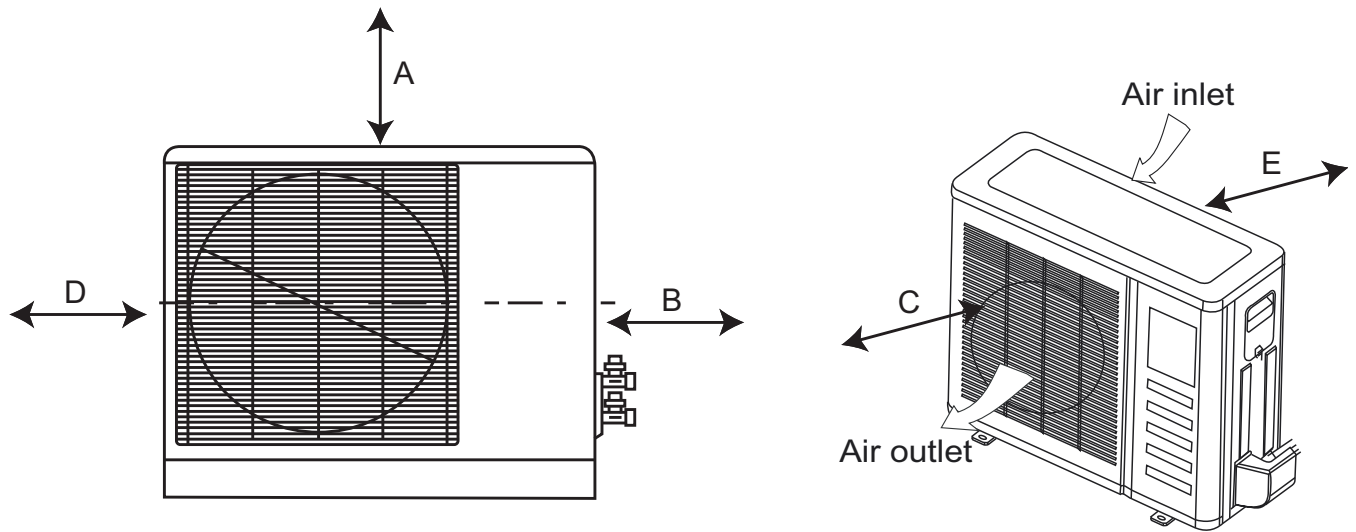


Fig. 2 — Sizes 18K and 24K

# CLEARANCES

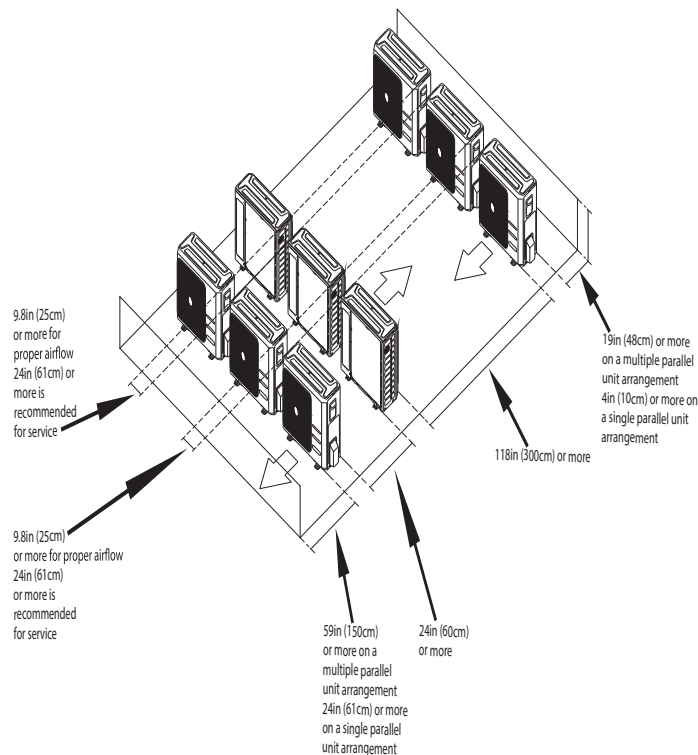


**Fig. 3 — Clearances**

**Table 4 — Clearances**

UNIT	MINIMUM VALUE IN. (MM)
A	24 (609)
B	24 (609)
C	24 (609)
D	4 (101)
E	4 (101)

**NOTE:** The outdoor unit must be mounted at least 2in (50mm) above the maximum anticipated snow depth.



**Fig. 4 —Clearances for multiple units**

# ELECTRICAL DATA

**Table 5 — Electrical Data**

		<b>9K</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18K</b>	<b>24K</b>
	<b>Volts-PH-Hz</b>	(208/230V)	(208/230V)	(208/230V)	(208/230V)
<b>Heat Pump</b>	<b>Max – Min* Oper. Voltage</b>	253-187	253-187	253-187	253-187
	<b>MCA</b>	13	15	18	20
<b>Power Supply</b>	<b>MOCP</b>	15	20	30	30
	<b>RLA</b>	8.0	9.0	13.07	13.5
<b>Outdoor Fan Motor</b>	<b>FLA</b>	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
	<b>Rated HP</b>	0.156	0.156	0.212	0.212
	<b>Output</b>	50	50	120	120

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

## LEGEND

- FLA - Full Load Amps**
- MCA - Minimum Circuit Amps**
- MOCP - Maximum Over-Current Protection**
- RLA - Rated 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, one is communication wiring (S) and the other is a ground wire. Wiring between the indoor and outdoor unit is polarity sensitive. The use of BX wire is NOT recommended.

If installed in a high Electromagnetic field (EMF) area and communication issues exists, a 14/2 stranded shielded wire can be used to replace L2 and (S) 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 equipment 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.

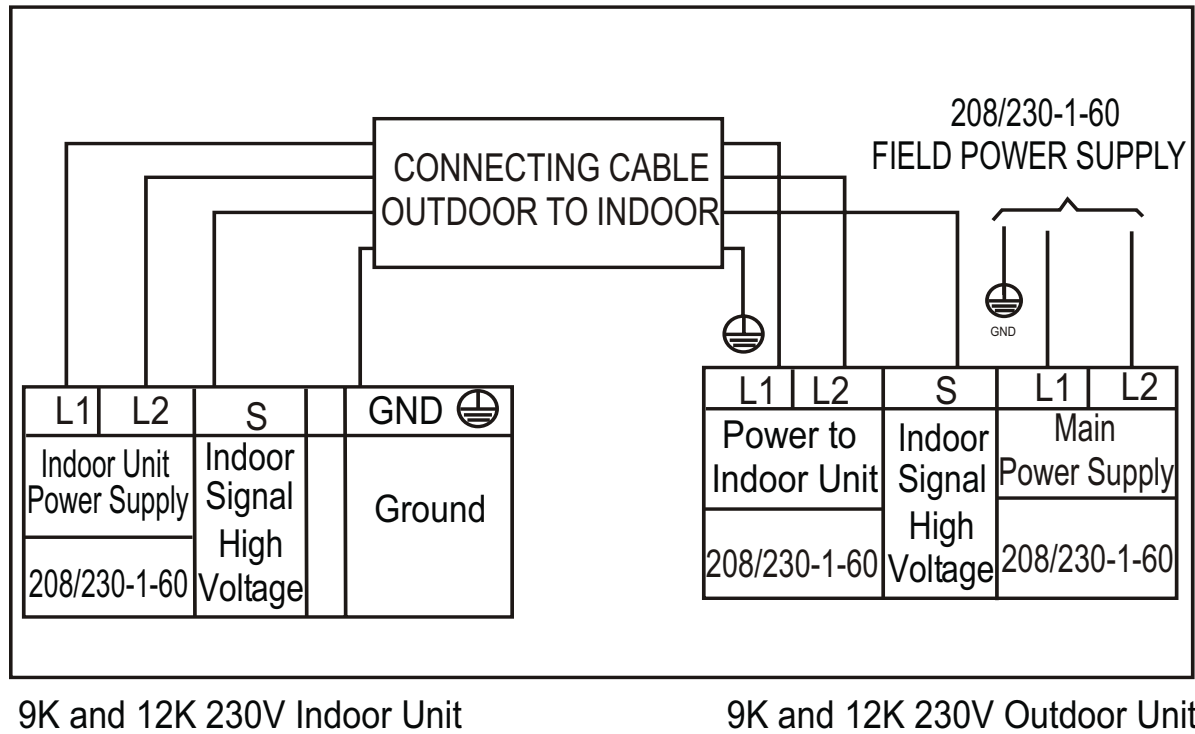
Be sure to comply with local codes while running wire from the indoor unit to the outdoor unit.

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 DIAGRAM



**Fig. 5 —Connection Diagram**

**NOTES:**

1. Do not use thermostat wire for any connection between the indoor and outdoor units.
2. All connections between the indoor and outdoor units must be as shown. The connections are polarity sensitive and improper wiring will result in a fault code (E1). **Double check the control wiring before applying power to the outside unit.**

# WIRING DIAGRAM

Sizes 09K to 12K

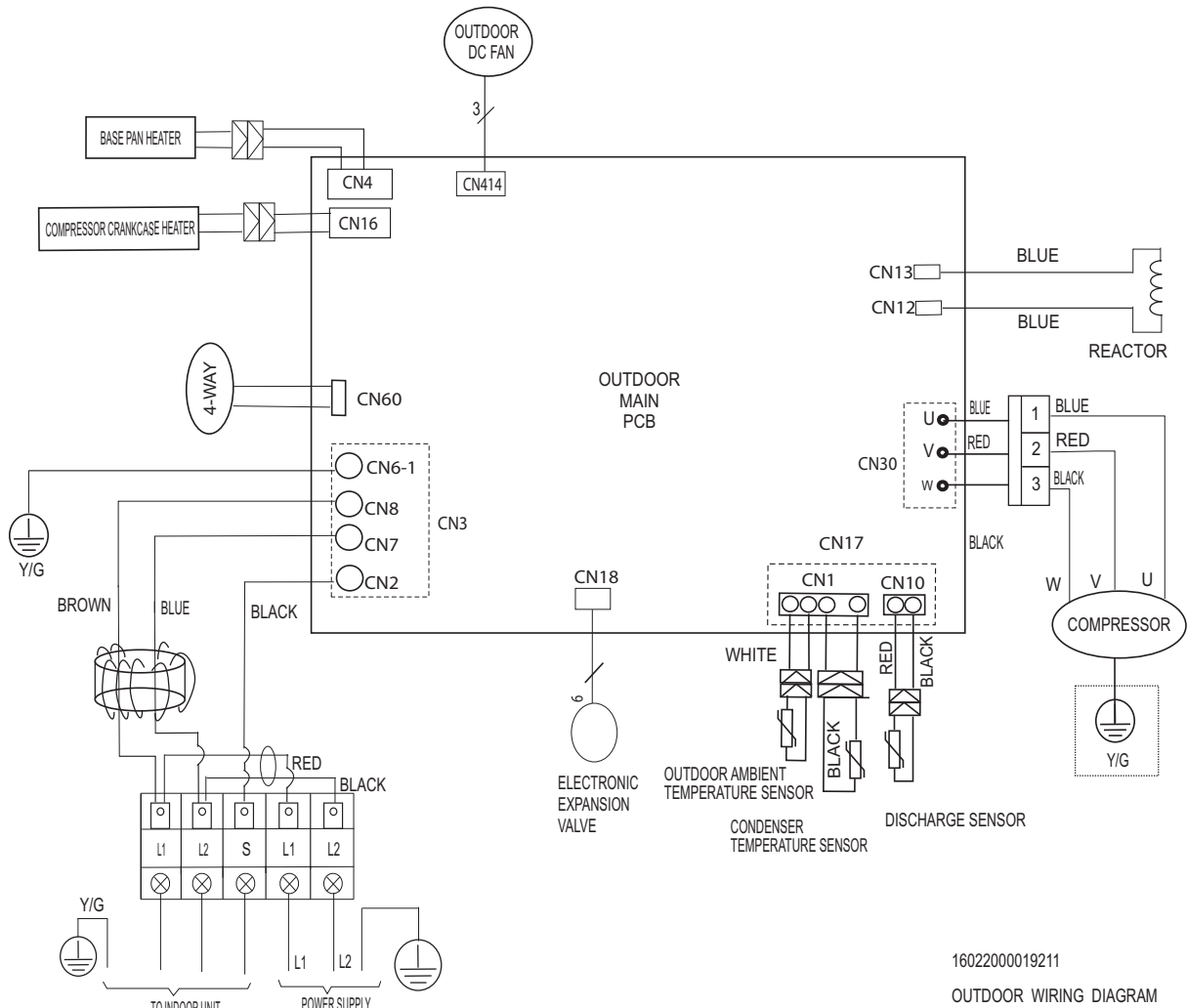


Fig. 6 —Wiring Diagram - Sizes 09K and 12K

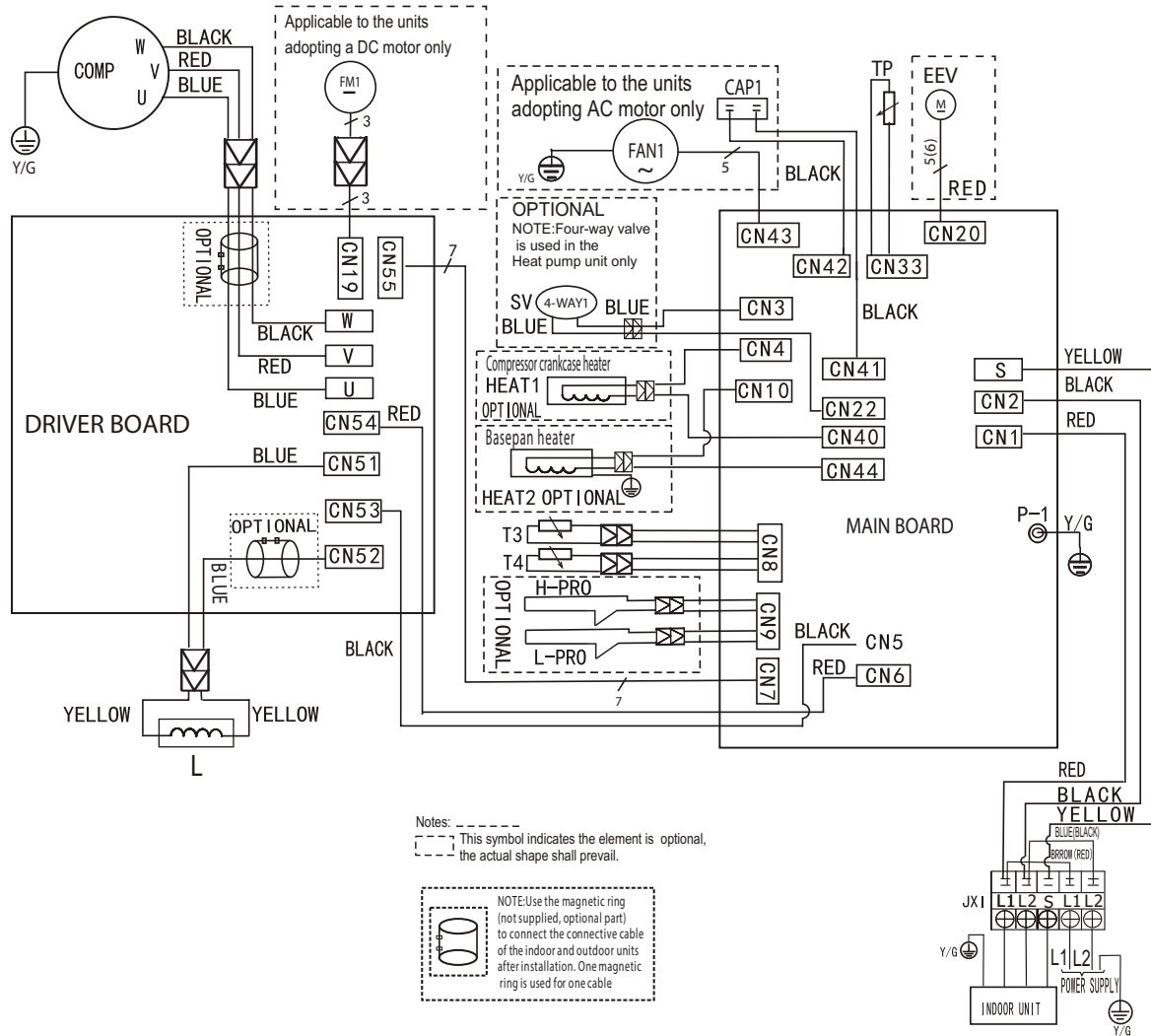
Table 6 — Diagram Sizes 09K and 12K (208-230V)

CODE	PART NAME	CODE	PART NAME
CN2	Output: communication signal (to indoor unit)	CN12,CN13	Output: High voltage to reactor
CN7, 8	Input: 220 VAC High voltage (to indoor unit)	U V W	Output: Pulse (0-320VDC) to compressor
CN60	Output: 220 VAC for 4-way valve control	CN10	Input: Pin1-Pin2 (0-5VDC) from discharge temperature sensor
CN16	Output: 220 VAC High voltage to crankcase heater	CN1	Input: Pin1, Pin3, Pin4, Pin5 (0-5VDC) from condenser and outdoor ambient temperature sensors
CN414	Output: Pulse (0-320VDC) to outdoor fan motor	CN6-1	Ground Connector
CN5 (CN4)	Output: 220 VAC High voltage to base pan heater	CN18	Output: Pin5&6 (12V) to electronic expansion valve

Table 7 — Abbreviation

ABBREVIATION	PARAPHRASE
4-Way	Refrigerant Valve Assembly / 4-WAY VALVE
AC-FAN	Alternating Current FAN
DC-FAN	Direct Current FAN
CT1	AC Current Detector
COMP	Compressor
L-PRO	Low Pressure Switch
H-PRO	High Pressure Switch

# Sizes 18K to 24K



**Fig. 7 — Wiring Diagram - Sizes 18K and 24K**

**Table 8 — Wiring Diagram - Sizes 18K and 24K**

OUTDOOR UNIT MAIN BOARD	
CODE	PART NAME
CN1~CN2	Input:230VAC High voltage
CN5~CN6	Output:230VAC High voltage
P-1	Connection to the earth
CN10~CN44	Output:230VAC High voltage Basepan Heater
CN4~CN40	Output:230VAC High voltage Compressor Crankcase Heater
CN3~CN22	Output:230VAC High voltage
CN17~CN21	Output:Pin1-Pin4:Pulse waveform (0-12VDC), Pin5, Pin6(12VDC)
CN7	Output:Pin1(12VDC), Pin2(5VDC)Pin3(EARTH)
CN27~CN30	Output:Pin 2~Pin3(230VAC High voltage)
CN13	Pin1,Pin3,Pin5,Pin7,Pin9(5VDC):Pin2,Pin4,Pin6,Pin8,Pin10(0-5VDC)
CN33	Input:Pin1(0-5VDC),Pin2(5VDC), Discharge Temp
CN8	Input:Pin3,Pin4(5VDC),Pin2(0VDC),Pin1,Pin5(0-5VDC)
CN9	Input:Pin2,Pin4(0VDC),Pin1,Pin3(0-5VDC)H/L Pressure Switch

**Sizes 18K and 24K (continued)**

**Table 9 — Wiring Diagram - Sizes 18K and 24K**

<b>CODE</b>	<b>PART NAME</b>	<b>CODE</b>	<b>PART NAME</b>
COMP	COMPRESSOR	L	PFC INDUCTOR
CAP1	FAN MOTOR CAPACITOR	L-PRO	LOW PRESSURE SWITCH
HEAT	CRANKCASE HEATING	TP	DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE SENSOR
FM1	OUTDOOR DC FAN	SV	4-WAY VALVE
FAN1	OUTDOOR AC FAN	T3	CONDENSER TEMPERATURE SENSOR
EEV	ELECTRONIC EXPANSION VALVE	T4	OUTDOOR AMBIENT TEMPERATURE SENSOR
H-PRO	HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH	TH	HEATSINK TEMPERATURE SENSOR

**Table 10 — Wiring Diagram - Sizes 18K and 24K**

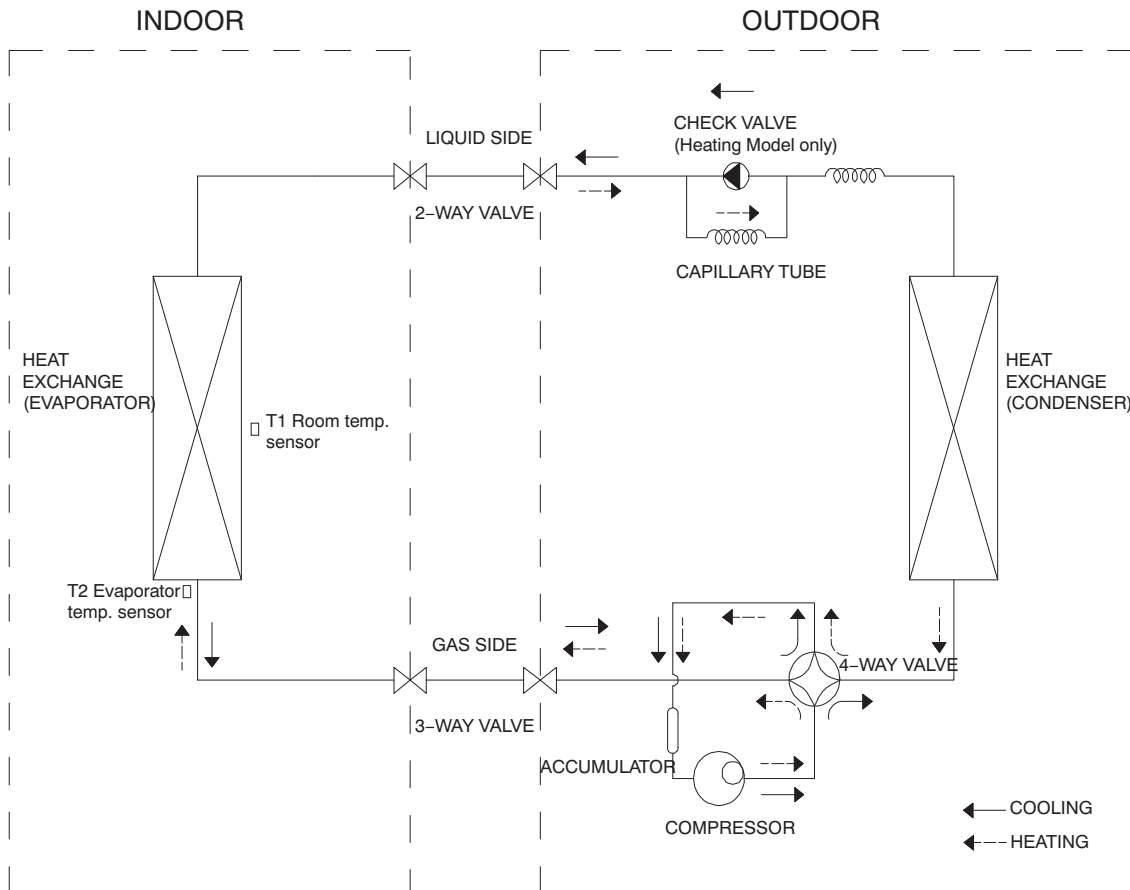
<b>OUTDOOR UNIT PFC &amp; MAIN BOARD</b>	
<b>CODE</b>	<b>PART NAME</b>
CN53~CN54	Input:230VAC High voltage
CN55	Output:Pin1(12VDC),Pin2(5VDC),Pin3(EARTH)
CN19	Pin1~Pin3:Connect to FAN voltage among phases 0~200VAC
U~V~W	Connect to compressor voltage among phases 0~200VAC
CN51~CN52	Output:224-380VDC High Voltage

# FAN AND MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS

**Table 11 — Fan and Motor Specifications**

			9K (208/230V)	12K (208/230V)	18K (208/230V)	24K (208/230V)
OUTDOOR FAN	MATERIAL	-	glass fiber+AS	glass fiber+AS	glass fiber+AS	glass fiber+AS
	TYPE	-	ZL-490*151*12-3KN	ZL-490*151*12-3KN	ZL-560*139*12-3KN	ZL-560*139*12-3KN
	DIAMETER	INCH	19.29(490)	19.29(490)	22.05(560)	22.05(560)
	HEIGHT	INCH	5.94(151)	5.94(151)	5.47(139)	5.47(139)
OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR	MODEL	-	ZKFN-50-8-2	ZKFN-50-8-2	ZKFN-120-8-2	ZKFN-120-8-2
	VOLTS	V	208/230	208/230	208/230	208/230
	PHASE		1	1	1	1
	HERTZ	HZ	60	60	60	60
	FLA	A	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
	RATED HP	HP	0.156	0.156	0.156	0.156
	OUTPUT	W	50	50	120	120
	TYPE	-	DC	DC	DC	DC
	INSULATION CLASS	-	E	E	E	E
	SAFE CLASS	-	IPX4	IPX4	IPX4	IPX4
	INPUT	W	115	115	156	156
	RANGE OF CURRENT	AMPS	0.5	0.5	0.55	.055
	RATED CURRENT	AMPS	0.5±10%	0.5±10%	0.5±10%	0.5±10%
	CAPACITOR	MF	No Capacitor			
	SPEED	REV/MIN	900/850/750	900/850/750	1050/900/850	1050/900/850
	RATED RPM	REV/MIN	900	900	1050	1050
MAX. INPUT	W	137	137	156	156	

# REFRIGERATION CYCLE DIAGRAM



**Fig. 8 —Heat Pumps**



# REFRIGERANT LINES

## General Refrigerant Line Sizing

1. The outdoor units are shipped with a full charge of R410A refrigerant. All charges, line sizing, and capacities are based on runs of 25 ft. (7.6 m). For runs over 25 ft. (7.6 m), consult “Long Line Applications:” for the proper charge adjustments.
2. The minimum refrigerant line length between the indoor and outdoor units is 10 ft. (3 m).
3. Refrigerant lines should not be buried in the ground. If it is necessary to bury the lines, not more than 36 in (914 mm) should be buried. Provide a minimum 6 in (152 mm) vertical rise to the service valves to prevent refrigerant migration.
4. Both lines must be insulated. Use a minimum of 1/2 in. (12.7 mm) thick insulation. Closed-cell insulation is recommended in all long line applications.
5. Special consideration should be given to isolating the interconnecting tubing from the building structure. Isolate the tubing so vibration or noise is not transmitted into the structure.

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

Table 12 lists the maximum allowed lengths.

**Table 12 — Piping and Refrigerant Information**

SYSTEM SIZE			9K (208-230V)	12K (208-230V)	18K (208-230V)	24K (208-230V)
Piping	Min. Piping Length	ft. (m)	9.8 (3)	9.8 (3)	9.8 (3)	9.8 (3)
	Standard Piping Length	ft. (m)	24.6 (7.5)	24.6 (7.5)	24.6 (7.5)	24.6 (7.5)
	Max. outdoor-indoor height difference (OU higher than IU)	ft. (m)	49 (15)	49 (15)	98 (30)	98 (30)
	Max. outdoor-indoor height difference (IU higher than OU)	ft. (m)	49 (15)	49 (15)	65.3 (20)	65.3 (20)
	Max. Piping Length with no additional refrigerant charge per System (Standard Piping length)	ft. (m)	24.6 (7.5)	24.6 (7.5)	24.6 (7.5)	24.6 (7.5)
	Total Max. Piping Length per system	ft. (m)	98 (30)	98 (30)	98 (30)	98 (30)
	Additional refrigerant charge (between Standard – Max piping length)	Oz/ft (g/m)	0.161 (15)	0.161 (15)	0.32 (30)	0.32 (30)
	Suction Pipe (size - connection type)	In (mm)	3/8" (9.52)	1/2" (12.7)	5/8" (15.9)	5/8" (15.9)
	Liquid Pipe (size - connection type)	In (mm)	1/4" (6.35)	1/4" (6.35)	3/8" (9.52)	3/8" (9.52)
	Refrigerant Type	Type	R410A	R410A	R410A	R410A
Refrigerant	Heat Pump Models Charge Amount	ozs (kg)	56.44 (1.6)	56.44 (1.6)	91.7 (2.60)	104.1 (2.95)

### Long Line Applications:

1. No change in line-set diameter size is required.
2. Add refrigerant per the “Additional Charge Table”.

**Table 13 — Additional Charge Table**

UNIT SIZE	TOTAL LINE LENGTH FT (M)		ADDITIONAL CHARGE, OZ/FT. FT (M)	
	Min	Max	10-25 (3-8)	>25-98 (8-30)
9	10 (3)	98 (30)	None	0.16
12				0.32
18				
24				

# 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.

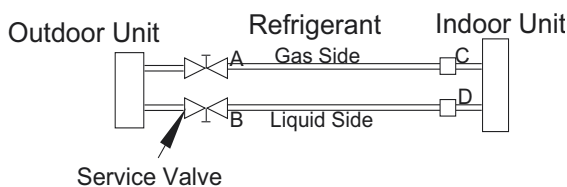
Refrigerant tubes and indoor coil should be evacuated using the recommended deep vacuum method of 500 microns. Always break a vacuum with dry nitrogen.

## System Vacuum and Charge

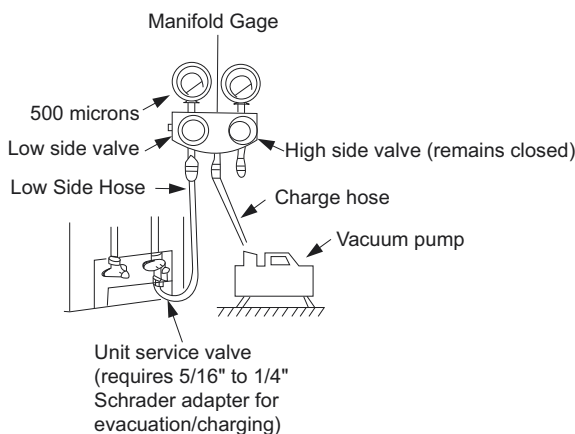
**NOTE: DO NOT open the service valves until unit evacuation procedure is complete.**

### Using Vacuum Pump

1. Completely tighten all the flare nuts and connect the manifold gage charge hose to a charge port of the low side service valve (see Fig. 9).
2. Connect the charge hose to the vacuum pump.
3. Fully open the low side of the manifold gage (see Fig. 10).
4. Start the vacuum pump.
5. Evacuate using the triple evacuation method.
6. After the 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 25 ft. (8 m) of line length. For refrigerant lines longer than 25 ft. (8 m), add refrigerant as specified in the "Additional Charge Table" on page 13.
8. Disconnect the charge hose from the charge connection of the low side service valve.
9. Fully open the service valves; B and A.
10. Securely tighten the service valve caps.



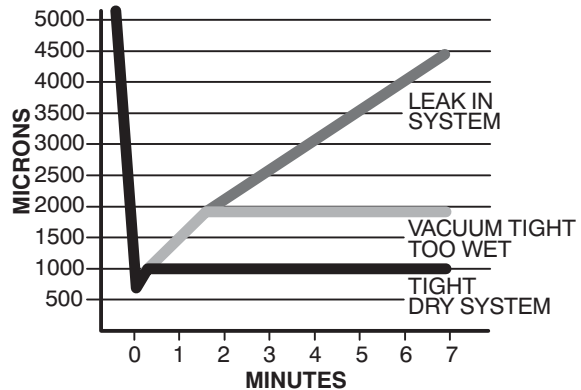
**Fig. 9 — Service Valve**



**Fig. 10 — 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 the vacuum depth. The deep vacuum method is the most positive way of assuring a system is free of air and liquid water (see Fig. 11).

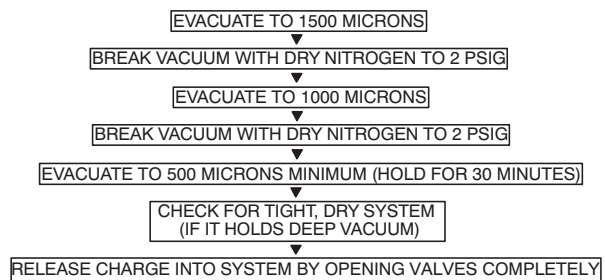


**Fig. 11 — Deep Vacuum Graph**

### Triple Vacuum Method

The triple evacuation method should be used. Refer to Fig. 12 and proceed as follows:

1. Pump the system down to 1500 microns and allow the pump to continue operating for an additional 15 minutes.
2. Close the service valves and shut off the vacuum pump.
3. Connect a dry nitrogen cylinder and regulator to the system and break the vacuum until the system reaches 2 psig.
4. Close the service valve and allow the system to stand for 1hr. During this time, the dry nitrogen can diffuse throughout the system absorbing moisture.
5. Pump the system down to 1000 microns.
6. Break the vacuum with dry nitrogen (2 psig).
7. Pump the system down to 500 microns.
8. Perform the hold test for 30 minutes.



**Fig. 12 —Triple Evacuation Method**

### Final Tubing Check

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

# OPERATION MODES AND FUNCTIONS

## Abbreviation

**Table 14 — Unit Element Abbreviations**

ABBREVIATION	ELEMENT
T1	Indoor room temperature
T2	Evaporator Coil temperature
T3	Condenser Coil temperature
T4	Outdoor ambient temperature
Tsc	Adjusted setting temperature
TP	Compressor discharge temperature

## Safety Features

### Compressor Three-Minute Delay at Restart

Compressor functions are delayed for up to ten seconds upon the first start-up of the unit, and are delayed for up to three minutes upon subsequent unit restarts.

### Automatic shutoff based on discharge temperature

If the compressor discharge temperature exceeds 226°F (108°C) for nine seconds, the compressor ceases operation.

### Automatic shutoff based on fan speed

If the indoor fan speed registers below 300RPM or over 1500RPM for an extended period of time, the unit ceases operation and the corresponding error code appears on the indoor unit.

### Inverter module protection

The inverter module has an automatic shutoff mechanism based on the unit's current, voltage, and temperature. If the automatic shutoff is initiated, the corresponding error code appears on the indoor unit and the unit ceases operation.

### Indoor fan delayed operation

- When the unit starts, the louver is automatically activated and the indoor fan will operate after a period of setting time or when the louver is in place.
- If the unit is in the **HEATING** mode, the indoor fan is regulated by the anti-cold wind function.

### Compressor Preheating

Preheating is automatically activated when the T4 sensor is lower than the setting temperature.

### Sensor redundancy and automatic shutoff

- If one temperature sensor malfunctions, the air conditioner continues operation and displays the corresponding error code, allowing for emergency use.
- When more than one temperature sensor malfunctions, the air conditioner stops.




## Display Function

### Unit Display Functions



**Fig. 13 — Unit Display Functions**

**Table 15 — Unit Function Displays**

FUNCTION	DISPLAY
Temperature	Set temperature value
Temperature (FAN and DRYING mode)	Room temperature
Activation of Timer ON, Fresh, Swing, Turbo, or Silent	ON (3S)
Cancellation of Timer OFF, Fresh, Swing, Turbo, or Silent	OF (3S)
Defrost	dF
Warming in heating mode	cF
Self-clean	SC
Heating in room temp under 46°F (8°C) or 54°F (12°C)	FP
Fresh (Not available on these systems)	
ECO function	
Wi-Fi Control	
The current operation power (Not available on these systems)	kW

## FAN Mode

When the **FAN** mode is activated:

- The outdoor fan and compressor stop.
- Temperature control is disabled and the indoor room temperature is displayed.
- The indoor fan speed can be set to 1%~100%, or **AUTO**.
- The louver operations are identical to those in **COOLING** mode.
- Auto fan: In **FAN-ONLY** mode, the AC operates the same as auto fan in the **COOLING** mode with the temperature set at 75°F (24°C). (Tsc=75°F (24°C)).

## COOLING Mode

### Compressor Control

Reach the configured temperature:

1. When the compressor runs continuously for less than 120 minutes:
  - If the following conditions are satisfied, the compressor ceases operation.
    - While the calculated frequency (fb) is less than the minimum limit frequency (FminC).
    - While the protective time is more than or equal to ten minutes.
    - While T1 is lower than or equal to (Tsc-CDIFTEMP 31°F (-0.5°C))

**NOTE: CDIFTEMP is the EEPROM setting parameter. It is 4°F (2°C).**

2. When the compressor runs continuously for more than 120 minutes:
  - If the following conditions are satisfied, the compressor ceases operation.
    - When the calculated frequency (fb) is less than the minimum limit frequency (FminC).
    - When the protective time is more than or equal to ten minutes.
    - When T1 is lower than or equal to (Tsc-CDIFTEMP).

**NOTE: CDIFTEMP is the EEPROM setting parameter. It is 4°F (2°C).**

3. If one of the following conditions is satisfied, regardless of time:
  - The compressor running frequency is more than the test frequency.
  - When the compressor running frequency is equal to the test frequency, T4 is more than 59°F (15°C) or no T4 or T4 fault.
  - Change setting temperature
  - Turbo or sleep function on/off
  - Various frequency limit shutdown occurs

**NOTE: CDIFTEMP is EEPROM setting parameter. It is 4°F (2°C).**

### Indoor Fan Control

1. In the **COOLING** mode, the indoor fan operates continuously. The fan speed can be set to 1%-100%, or **AUTO**.
2. **AUTO** fan
  - **Descent Curve**
    - When T1-Tsc is lower than or equal to 6°F (3.5°C), fan speed reduces to 80%;
    - When T1-Tsc is lower than or equal to 2°F (1°C), fan speed reduces to 60%;
    - When T1-Tsc is lower than or equal to 1°F (0.5°C), fan speed reduces to 40%;
    - When T1-Tsc is lower than or equal to 0°F (0°C), fan speed reduces to 20%;
    - When T1-Tsc is lower than or equal to -1°F (-0.5°C), fan speed reduces to 1%.
  - **Rise Curve**
    - When T1-Tsc is higher than 0°F (0°C), fan speed increases to 20%;
    - When T1-Tsc is higher than 1°F (0.5°C), fan speed increases to 40%;
    - When T1-Tsc is higher than 2°F (1°C), fan speed increases to 60%;
    - When T1-Tsc is higher than 3°F (1.5°C), fan speed increases to 80%;
    - When T1-Tsc is higher than 7°F (4°C), fan speed increases to 100%.

### Outdoor Fan Control

- The outdoor unit runs at a different fan speed according to T4 and the compressor running frequency.
- For different outdoor units, the fan speeds differ.

### Condenser Temperature Protection

When the condenser temperature exceeds a configured value, the compressor ceases operations.

### Evaporator Temperature Protection

When the evaporator temperature drops below a configured value, the compressor and the outdoor fan cease operations.

## HEATING Mode

### Compressor Control

1. Reach the configured temperature:
  - If the following conditions are satisfied, the compressor stops:
    - While the calculated frequency (fb) is less than the minimum limit frequency (FminC).
    - When the protective time is more than or equal to ten minutes.
    - When T1 is higher than or equal to Tsc+HDIFTEMP2.

**NOTE: HDIFTEMP2 is the EEPROM setting parameter. It is 4°F (2°C).**

- If one of the following conditions is satisfied, regardless of time:
  - Compressor running frequency is more than test frequency.
  - When the compressor running frequency is equal to the test frequency, T4 is more than 59°F (15°C) or no T4 or T4 fault.
  - A change in the setting temperature.
  - **TURBO** or **SLEEP** function **ON** or **OFF**.
- 2. When the current is higher than the predefined safe value, the surge protection is activated, causing the compressor to cease operations.

### Indoor Fan Control

1. In the **HEATING** mode, the indoor fan operates continuously. The fan speed can be set to 1%-100%, or muted.
2. **AUTO** fan
  - **Rise curve**
    - When T1-Tsc is higher than -3°F (-1.5°C), fan speed reduces to 80%;
    - When T1-Tsc is higher than 0°F (0°C), fan speed reduces to 60%;
    - When T1-Tsc is higher than 1°F (0.5°C), fan speed reduces to 40%;
    - When T1-Tsc is higher than 2°F (1°C), fan speed reduces to 20%.
  - **Descent curve**
    - When T1-Tsc is lower than or equal to 1°F (0.5°C), fan speed increases to 20%;
    - When T1-Tsc is lower than or equal to 0°F (0°C), fan speed increases to 60%;
    - When T1-Tsc is lower than or equal to -3°F (-1.5°C), fan speed increases to 80%;
    - When T1-Tsc is lower than or equal to -1.5°F (-3°C), fan speed increases to 100%.

### Outdoor Fan Control

- The outdoor unit runs at a different fan speed according to T4 and the compressor running frequency.
- For different outdoor units, the fan speeds differ.

### DEFROSTING Mode

- The unit enters the **DEFROSTING** mode according to changes in the temperature value of T3, T4 as well as the compressor running time.
- In the **DEFROSTING** mode, the compressor continues to run, the indoor and outdoor motor will cease operation, the indoor unit's defrost light turn on, and the "dF" symbol appears.
- If any one of the following conditions is satisfied, defrosting ends and the machine switches to the normal **HEATING** mode:
  - T3 rises above TCDE1C.
  - T3 maintained above TCDE2C for 80 seconds.
  - Unit runs for 15 minutes consecutively in the **DEFROSTING** mode.

### Evaporator Temperature Protection

- **Off:** Compressor stops.
- **Decrease:** Decrease the running frequency to the lower level per 20 seconds.
- **Hold:** Keep the current frequency.
- **Resume:** No limitation for frequency.

### AUTO Mode

- This mode can be selected with the remote controller and the setting temperature can be changed between 61°F~86°F (16°C~30°C).
- In the **AUTO** mode, the unit selects the **COOLING**, **HEATING**, **AUTO-DRYING** or **FAN-ONLY** mode on the basis of T1, Ts, T4 and relative humidity.
- If the setting temperature is modified, the unit selects a new running function.

### DRY Mode

In the **DRY** mode, the air conditioner operates the same as auto fan in the **COOLING** mode.

1. Mute function is active.
  - All protections are activated and operate the same as they do that in **COOLING** mode.
2. Low Room Temperature Protection
  - If the room temperature is lower than 10°C, the compressor ceases operations and does not resume until the room temperature exceeds 12°C.

## Forced Operation Function

- Forced **COOLING** Mode  
The compressor and outdoor fan continue to run and the indoor fan runs at rated speed. After running for 30 minutes, the air conditioner switches to **AUTO** mode with a preset temperature of 24°C.
- Forced **AUTO** Mode:  
Forced auto mode operates the same as normal **AUTO** mode with a preset temperature of 24°C.
- The unit exits the forced operation when it receives the following signals:
  - Switch on
  - Switch off
  - Timer on
  - Timer off
  - Changes in:
    - Mode
    - Fan Speed
    - Setting Temperature

## Timer Function

- The Timing range is 24 hours.
- Timer on. The machine turns on automatically when reaching the setting time.
- Timer off. The machine turns off automatically when reaching the setting time.
- Timer on/off. The machine turns on automatically when reaching the setting “on” time, and then turns off automatically when reaching the setting “off” time.
- Timer off/on. The machine turns off automatically when reaching the setting “off” time, and then turns on automatically when reaching the setting “on” time.
- The timer function will not change the AC current operation mode. Suppose the AC is off now, it will not start up first after setting the “timer off” function. And when reaching the setting time, the timer LED will be off and the AC running mode has not been changed.
- The setting time is relative time.
- The AC exits the timer function when it has malfunction.

## SLEEP Function

- The **SLEEP** function is available in **COOLING**, **HEATING**, or **AUTO** modes.
- The operational process for sleep mode is as follows:
  - When cooling, the temperature rises 34°F (1°C) (to not higher than 86°F (30°C) every hour). After 2 hours, the temperature stops rising and the indoor fan is fixed at low speed.
  - When heating, the temperature decreases 34°F (1°C) (to not lower than 61°F (16°C)) every hour.
  - After 2 hours, the temperature stops decreasing and the indoor fan is fixed at low speed. Anti-cold wind function takes priority.
- The operating time for the **SLEEP** mode is 8 hours, after which, the unit exits this mode and turns off.
- The timer setting is available in this mode.

## Auto-Restart Function

- The indoor unit has an auto-restart module that allows the unit to restart automatically. The module automatically stores the current settings and, in the case of a sudden power failure, will restore those settings automatically within 3 minutes after power returns.
- If there is a power failure while the unit is running, the compressor starts 3 minutes after the unit restarts. If the unit was already off before the power failure, the unit stands by.

## 46°F (8°C) Heating

In the **HEATING** mode, the temperature can be set to a temperature as low as 46°F (8°C), preventing the indoor area from freezing if unoccupied during severe cold weather.

## ECO Function

- Used to enter the energy efficient mode.
  - Under the **COOLING** mode, press **ECO**, the remote controller adjusts the temperature automatically to 75°F (24°C), **AUTO** fan speed to save energy (however only if the set temperature is less than 75°F (24°C)). If the set temperature is more than 75°F (24°C) and 86°F (30°C), press **ECO**, the fan speed will change to **AUTO**, the set temperature will remain unchanged.
- When AC receives signals, such as switch off, Turbo operation, **SILENCE** operation, Self Clean operation, Forced **COOLING** operation, mode setting, **SLEEPING** mode, or adjusting the set temperature to less than 75°F (24°C), it will exit the **ECO** operation.
- Operation time in **ECO** mode is 8 hours. After 8 hours the air conditioner exits this mode.
- If there is a malfunctioning temperature sensor in, the air conditioner exits the **ECO** mode.
- The indoor fan runs at auto fan when it enters the **ECO** mode. The setting temperature and setting fan speed can be changed with the remote controller.

## Self Clean

- Press “**Self Clean**” when the unit is in the **COOLING** or **DRYING** mode, the indoor unit runs at the low fan speed for 16 minutes then turn off.
- **Self Clean** keeps the indoor unit dry and prevents mold growth.

## Follow Me

- If you press “**Follow Me**” on the remote controller, the indoor unit will beep. This indicates the “**Follow Me**” function is active.
- Once active, the remote controller will send a signal every 3 minutes, with no beeps. The unit automatically sets the temperature according to the measurements from the remote controller.
- The unit will only change modes if the information from the remote controller makes it necessary, not from the unit’s temperature setting.
- If the unit does not receive a signal for 7 minutes or you press “**Follow Me**”, the function turns off. The unit regulates temperature based on its own sensor and settings.

## Silence

Press **SILENCE** on the remote controller to enable the **SILENCE** function. While this function is active, the indoor unit runs at faint breeze (1% fan speed), which reduces noise to the lowest possible level.

## Occupancy Sensor (Sizes 09K-12K)

With the built-in infrared sensor, the indoor unit detects human movement. The compressor operates in a low frequency if you leave the room for 30 minutes. The compressor operates in a lower frequency if you leave the room for 120 minutes, and resumes automatically when you come back, which helps save energy.

## Information Inquiry

To enter information inquiry status, complete the following procedure within ten seconds:

- Press **LED** 3 times.
- Press **SWING** 3 times. If successful, you will hear beeps for two seconds.
- Use **LED** and **SWING** to cycle through the information displayed.
- Press **LED** to display the next code in the sequence.
- Press **SWING** to display the previous code.

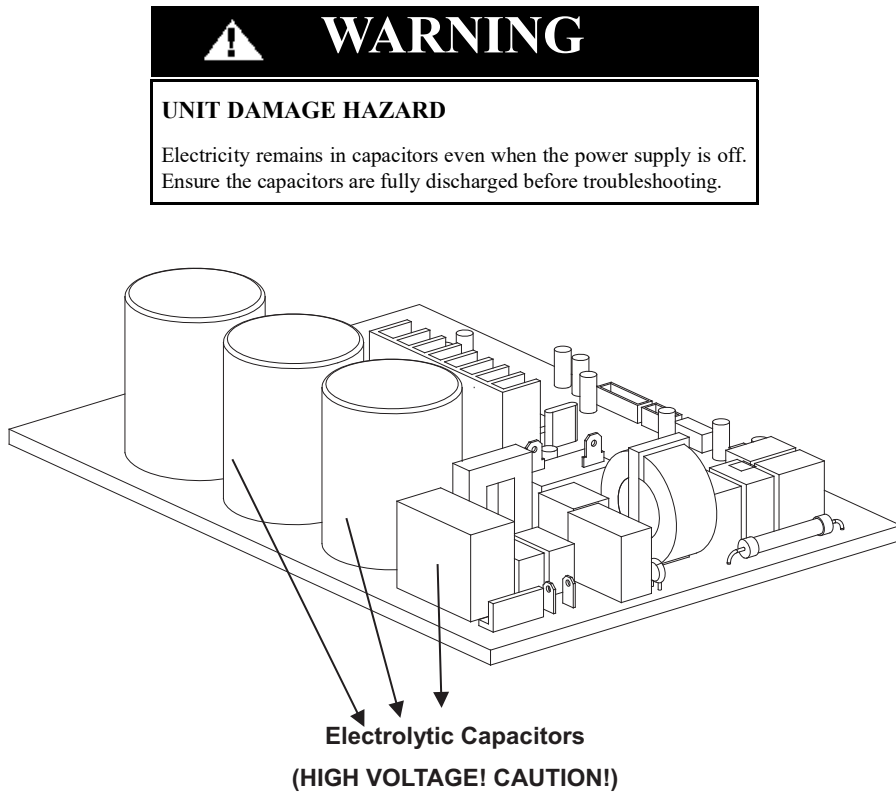
Table 16 displays the information codes. The screen displays the code for two seconds, then the information for 25 seconds.

**Table 16 — Information Codes**

DISPLAYED CODE	EXPLANATION	ADDITIONAL NOTES
T1	T1	T1 temperature
T2	T2	T2 temperature
T3	T3	T3 temperature
T4	T4	T4 temperature
TP	TP	TP temperature
Targeted Frequency	FT	Targeted Frequency
Actual Frequency	TR	Actual Frequency
Compressor Current	dL	N/A
Outdoor AC Voltage	UO	N/A
Indoor capacity test	Sn	N/A
Reserve	--	Running mode
Outdoor Fan Speed	Pr	Outdoor fan speed
EXV opening angle	LR	EXV opening angle
Indoor fan speed	IR	Indoor fan speed
Indoor humidity	HU	N/A
Adjusted setting temperature	TT	N/A
Indoor dust concentrations	DT	N/A
Wi-Fi signal strength	IF	N/A
GA algorithm frequency	OT	N/A

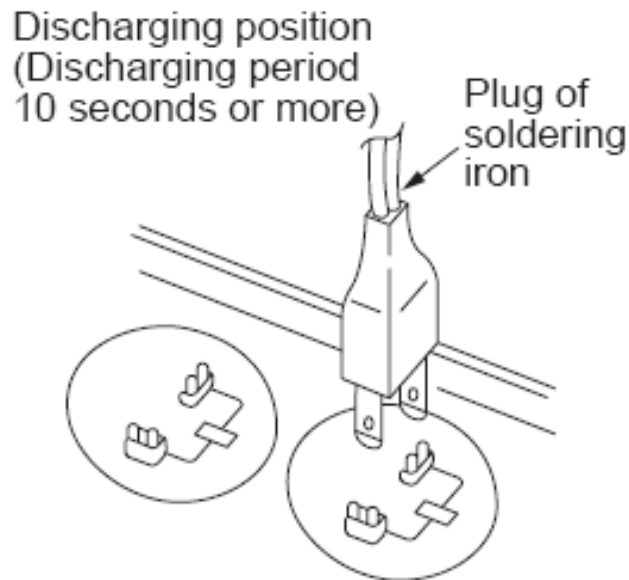
# TROUBLESHOOTING

## Safety



**Fig. 14 — 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 other side of the outdoor PCB.



**Fig. 15 — Discharge Position**

**NOTE: Fig. 15 is for reference only. Actual appearances may vary.**



## Troubleshooting (continued)

### Error Display (Indoor Unit)

When the indoor unit encounters a recognized error, the indicator light flashes in a corresponding series, the timer display may turn on or begin flashing, and an error code displays. These error codes are described in Table 17.

**Table 17 — Error Codes**

DISPLAY	ERROR INFORMATION	SOLUTION
<b>E0/EA</b>	Indoor unit EEPROM parameter error	Page 29
<b>E1</b>	Indoor / outdoor units communication error	Pages 30 - 31
<b>E2</b>	Zero crossing detection error diagnosis and solution	Page 32
<b>E3</b>	The indoor fan speed is operating outside of the normal range	Page 33
<b>E4</b>	Indoor room temperature sensor T1 is in open circuit or has short circuited	Page 39
<b>E5</b>	Evaporator coil temperature sensor T2 is in open circuit or has short circuited	Page 39
<b>EB</b>	Communication error between the indoor PCB and display board	Page 40
<b>EF</b>	Occupancy Sensor module error	Page 35
<b>F0</b>	Overload current protection	Page 41
<b>F1</b>	Outdoor ambient temperature sensor T4 open circuit or short circuit	Page 39
<b>F2</b>	Condenser coil temperature sensor T3 is in open circuit or has short circuited	Page 39
<b>F3</b>	Compressor discharge temperature sensor TP open circuit or short circuit	Page 39
<b>F4</b>	Outdoor unit EEPROM parameter error	Page 29
<b>F5</b>	The outdoor fan speed is operating outside of the normal range	Page 32
<b>P0</b>	IPM malfunction or IGBT over-strong current protection	Page 42
<b>P1</b>	Over voltage or over low voltage protection	Page 36
<b>P2</b>	High temperature protection of IPM module	Page 37
<b>P3</b>	Outdoor ambient temperature is too low	
<b>P4</b>	Inverter compressor drive error	Page 38

### For other codes

The display board may show a garbled code or a code undefined by the service manual. Ensure that this code is not a temperature reading.

### Troubleshooting

Test the indoor unit using the remote control. If the unit display is working however will not respond to the remote, the indoor PCB needs to be replaced. If there is no display after pressing **LED** and the unit responds, the display board needs to be replaced.

# ERROR DIAGNOSIS AND TROUBLESHOOTING WITHOUT ERROR CODE



## WARNING

**UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD**

Be sure to turn off unit before any maintenance to prevent damage or injury.

**Table 18 — Remote Maintenance**

Remote Maintenance	Electrical Circuit							Refrigerant Circuit							Others					
	Power failure	The main power tripped	Loose connections	Faulty transformer	The voltage is too high or too low	The remote control is powered off	Broken remote control	Dirty air filter	Dirty condenser fins	The setting temp is higher/lower than the room's (cooling/heating)	The ambient temp. is too high/low when the mode is cooling/heating	Fan mode	SILENCE function is activated (optional function)	Frosting and defrosting frequently	Heavy load condition	Loose hold down bolts and/or screws	Not air tight	Air inlet or outlet of either unit is blocked	Interference from cell phones towers and remote boosters	Shipping plates remained attached
Unit will not start	☆	☆	☆	☆																
Operation is erratic, unpredictable or unit is unresponsive																			☆	
Cannot set desired temp.						☆	☆													
Unit is on but the wind is not cold (hot)									☆	☆	☆									
Unit runs, but shortly stops					☆				☆	☆										
The unit starts up and stops often					☆					☆			☆					☆		
Unit runs continuously however insufficient cooling (heating)								☆	☆	☆	☆	☆		☆		☆		☆		
Cool can not change to heat																				
Unit is noisy															☆					☆
Unit emits bad odor								☆												
Test method/ remedy	Test voltage	Close the power switch	Inspect connections - tighten	Change the transformer	Test voltage	Replace the battery of the remote control	Replace remote control	Clean or replace	Clean	Adjust the setting temp.	Turn the AC later	Adjust to Cool mode	Turn off SILENCE function.	Turn the AC later	Check the heat load	Tighten bolts or screws	Close all windows and doors	Remove the obstacles	Reconnect the power or press ON/OFF button on remote control to restart	Remove them

## ERROR DIAGNOSIS AND TROUBLESHOOTING WITHOUT ERROR CODE (continued)

**Table 19 — Field Maintenance**

Field Maintenance	Electrical Circuit														
	Power failure	Blown fuse or varistor	Loose connections	Shorted or broken wires	Safety device opens	Faulty thermostat/ room temp sensor	Wrong setting place of temp sensor	Faulty transformer	Shorted or open capacitor	Faulty magnetic contact for compressor	Faulty magnetic contact for fan	Low voltage	Faulty stepping motor	Shorted or grounded compressor	Shorted or grounded fan motor
Unit will not start	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆			☆							
Compressor will not start however the fan runs				☆		☆			☆	☆				☆	
Compressor and condenser (outdoor) fan will not start				☆		☆				☆					
Evaporator (indoor) fan will not start				☆					☆		☆				☆
Condenser (outdoor) fan will not start				☆		☆			☆		☆				☆
Unit runs but shortly stops										☆		☆			
Compress or short cycles due to overload										☆		☆			
High discharge pressure															
Low discharge pressure															
High suction pressure															
Low suction pressure															
Unit runs continuously but insufficient cooling															
Too cool						☆	☆								
Compressor is noisy															
Horizontal louver can not revolve			☆	☆									☆		
Test method / remedy	Test voltage	Inspect fuse type & size	Inspect connections - tighten	Test circuits with tester	Test continuity of safety device	Test continuity of thermostat / sensor & wiring	Place the temp. sensor at the central of air inlet grille	Check control circuit with tester	Check capacitor with tester	Test continuity of coil & contacts	Test continuity of coil & contacts	Test voltage	Replace the stepping motor	Check resistance with Megger tester	Check resistance with Megger tester

## ERROR DIAGNOSIS AND TROUBLESHOOTING WITHOUT ERROR CODE (continued)

**Table 20 — Field Maintenance**

Field Maintenance	Refrigerant Circuit																	
	Compressor stuck	Refrigerant Shortage	Restricted liquid line	Dry air filter	Dirty evaporator coil	Insufficient air through evaporator coil	Refrigerant overcharge	Dirty or partially blocked condenser	Air or non-condensable gas in refrigerant cycle	Short cycling of condensing air	High temp. condensing medium	Insufficient condensing medium	Broken compressor internal parts	Insufficient compressor	Expansion valve obstructed	Expansion valve or capillary tube closed completely	Leaking power element on expansion valve	Power installation of feeler bulb
Unit will not start																		
Compressor will not start however the fan runs	☆																	
Compressor and condenser (outdoor) fan will not start																		
Evaporator (indoor) fan will not start																		
Condenser (outdoor) fan will not start																		
Unit runs but shortly stops		☆	☆				☆	☆								☆	☆	
Compress or short cycles due to overload		☆					☆	☆										
High discharge pressure							☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆						
Low discharge pressure		☆												☆				
High suction pressure							☆							☆				☆
Low suction pressure		☆	☆	☆	☆	☆									☆	☆	☆	
Unit runs continuously but insufficient cooling		☆	☆	☆	☆	☆		☆	☆	☆				☆				
Too cool																		
Compressor is noisy							☆						☆					
Horizontal louver can not revolve																		
Test method / remedy	Replace the compressor	Leak test	Replace the restricted part	Clean or replace	Clean coil	Check fan	Change charged refrigerant volume	Clean condenser or remove obstacle	Purge, evacuate and recharge	Remove obstruction to air flow	Remove obstruction in air or water flow	Remove obstruction in air or water flow	Replace compressor	Test compressor efficiency	Replace valve	Replace valve	Replace valve	Fix feeler bulb

## ERROR DIAGNOSIS AND TROUBLESHOOTING WITHOUT ERROR CODE (continued)

**Table 21 — Field Maintenance**

Field Maintenance	Others				
Possible causes of trouble	Heavy load condition	Loosen hold down bolts and/or screws	Shipping plates remain attached	Poor choices of capacity	Contact of piping with other piping or external plate
Unit will not start					
Compressor will not start however the fan runs					
Compressor and condenser (outdoor) fan will not start					
Evaporator (indoor) fan will not start					
Condenser (outdoor) fan will not start					
Unit runs but shortly stops					
Compress or short cycles due to overload					
High discharge pressure					
Low discharge pressure					
High suction pressure	☆				
Low suction pressure					
Unit runs continuously but insufficient cooling	☆			☆	
Too cool					
Compressor is noisy		☆	☆		☆
Horizontal louver can not revolve					
Test method / remedy	Check heat load	Tighten bolts or screws	Remove them	Choose AC of larger capacity or add the number of units	Fix piping as not to touch each other or external pipe

## QUICK MAINTENANCE BY ERROR CODE

If you do not have the time to test whether specific parts are faulty, you can directly change the required parts according the error code. You can find the parts to replace by the error code (see Tables 22 and 23).

**Table 22 — Error Codes**

Part Requiring Replacement	ERROR CODE									
	E0	EA	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	EB	EF	F0
Indoor PCB	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x
Outdoor PCB	x	x	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	√
Display Board	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Reactor	x	x	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indoor fan motor	x	x	x	x	√	x	x	x	x	x
Outdoor fan motor	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x
Temperature sensor	x	x	x	x	x	√	√	x	x	x
T2 Sensor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Additional refrigerant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Compressor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	√
IPM board	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Outdoor unit	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	√
Occupancy Sensor (Only Sizes 09-12)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	x

**Table 23 — Error Codes**

Part Requiring Replacement	Error Code									
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	P0	P1	P2	P4	
Indoor PCB	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Outdoor PCB	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Display Board	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Reactor	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	x	x	
Indoor fan motor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Outdoor fan motor	x	x	x	x	√	x	x	x	x	
Temperature sensor	√	√	√	x	x	x	X	x	x	
T2 Sensor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Additional refrigerant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Compressor	x	x	x	x	x	√	x	x	√	
IPM board	x	x	x	x	x	√	√	x	√	
Outdoor unit	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Occupancy Sensor (Only Sizes 09-12)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

# TROUBLESHOOTING BY ERROR CODE

## Common Check Procedures

### Temperature Sensor Check

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

Temperature Sensors.

Room temp. (T1) sensor,

Indoor coil temp. (T2) sensor,

Outdoor coil temp.(T3) sensor,

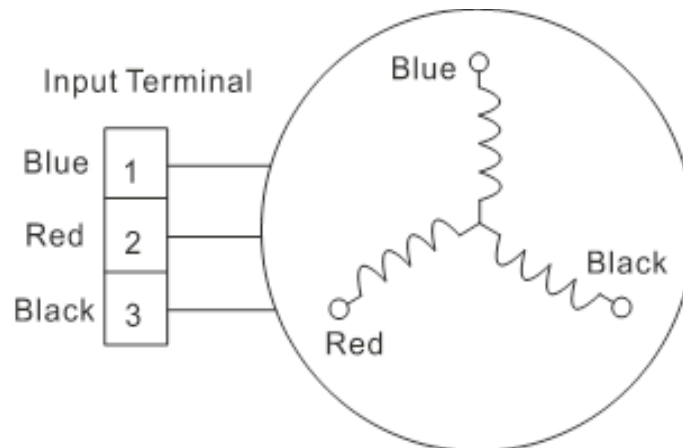
Outdoor ambient temp.(T4) sensor,

Compressor discharge temp.(Tp) sensor.

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

### Compressor Checking

Measure the resistance value of each winding by using the tester.



**Fig. 16 — Compressor Checking**

**Table 24 — Compressor Checking**

POSITION	RESISTANCE VALUE
	ATM115D43UFZ2
Blue - Red	1.87Ω(20°C/68°F)
Blue - Black	
Red - Blue	

## TROUBLESHOOTING BY ERROR CODE (continued)



**Fig. 17 — Multimeter**

### IPM Continuity Check

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

**Table 25 — IPM Continuity Check**

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		



# DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTION

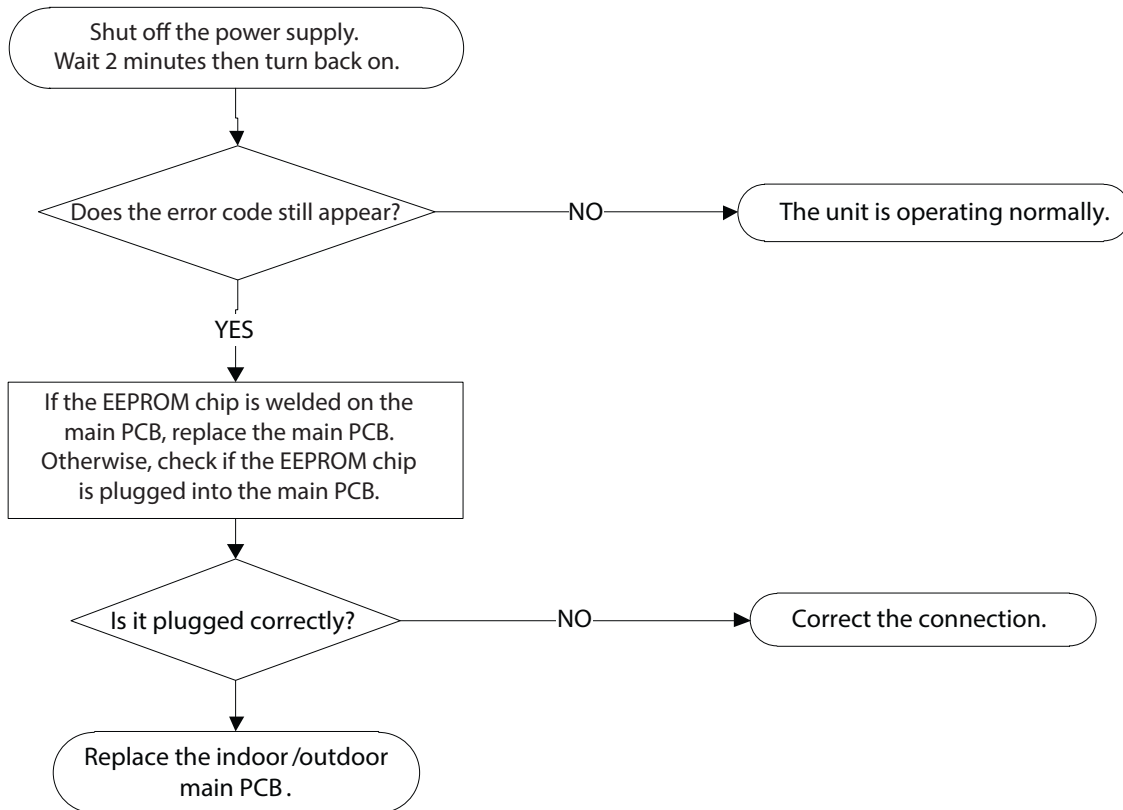
## E0/F4/EA (EEPROM Parameter Error)

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

### Recommended parts to prepare:

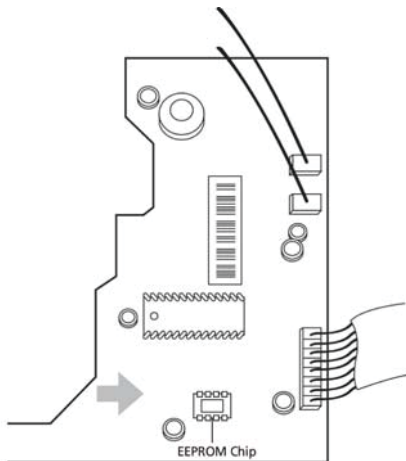
- Indoor PCB
- Outdoor PCB
- Reactor

### Troubleshooting and Repair:

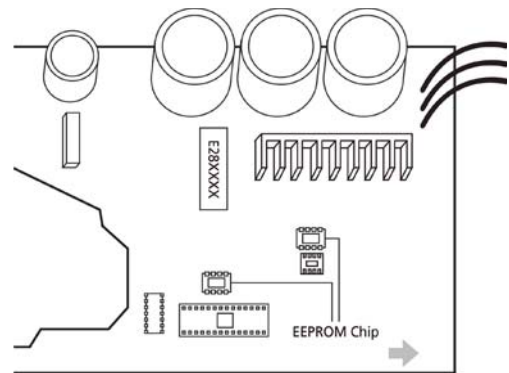


### Remarks:

The location of the EEPROM chip on the indoor and outdoor PCB is shown in Figures 18 and 19:



**Fig. 18 — EEPROM Chip (Indoor Unit)**



**Fig. 19 — EEPROM Chip (Outdoor Unit)**

**NOTE:** Figures 18 and 19 are for reference only.

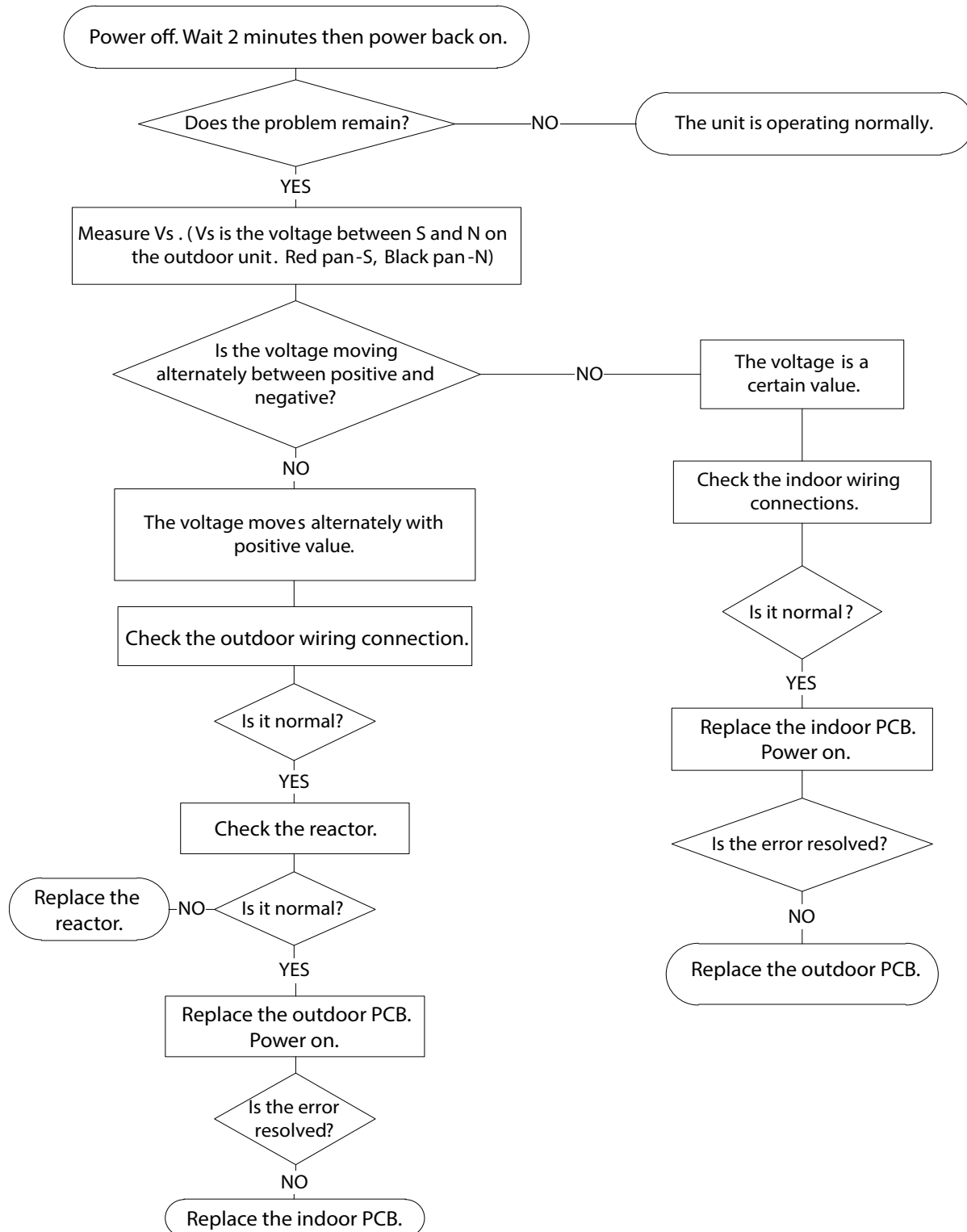
## E1 (Indoor and Outdoor Unit Communication Error)

**Description:** The indoor unit has not received feedback from the outdoor unit for 150 seconds, four consecutive times.

### Recommended parts to prepare:

- Indoor PCB
- Outdoor PCB
- Reactor

### Troubleshooting and Repair:



## E1 (Indoor and Outdoor Unit Communication Error) (continued)

### Remarks:

- Use a multimeter to test the DC voltage between the outdoor unit's 2 port and 3 port. The red pin of multimeter connects with the 2 port while the black pin is for 3 port.
- When the air conditioner is normal running, the voltage is moving alternately as positive values and negative values.
- If the outdoor unit has a malfunction, the voltage has always been the positive value.
- If the indoor unit has malfunction, the voltage is a fixed value.

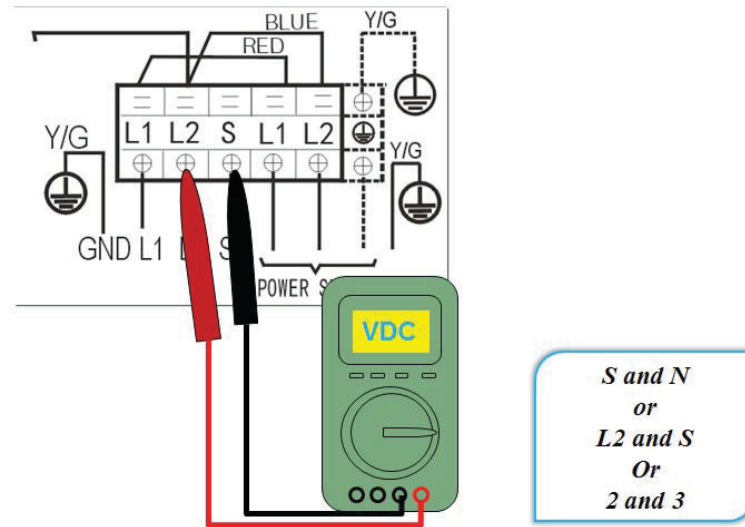


Fig. 20 — Multimeter

- Use a multimeter to test the reactor resistance that does not connect with the capacitor.
- The normal value should be around zero ohm otherwise the reactor is malfunctioning.

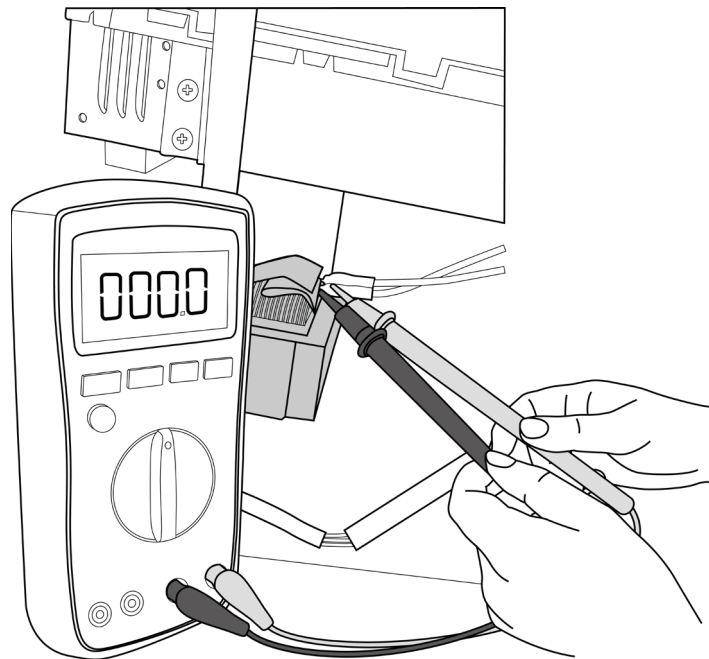


Fig. 21 — Multimeter

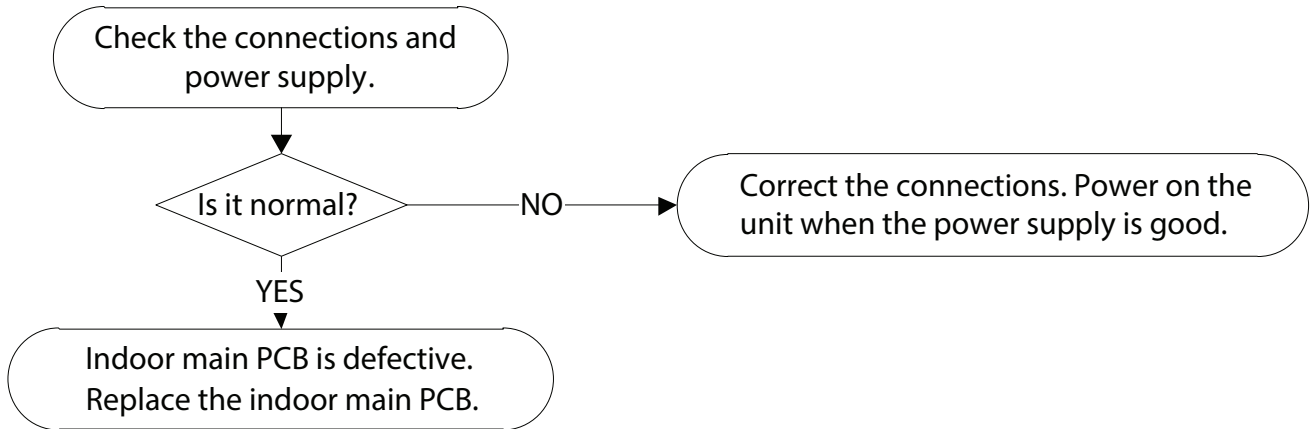
## E2 (Zero crossing detection error diagnosis and solution)

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

### Recommended parts to prepare:

- Connection wires
- PCB

### Troubleshooting



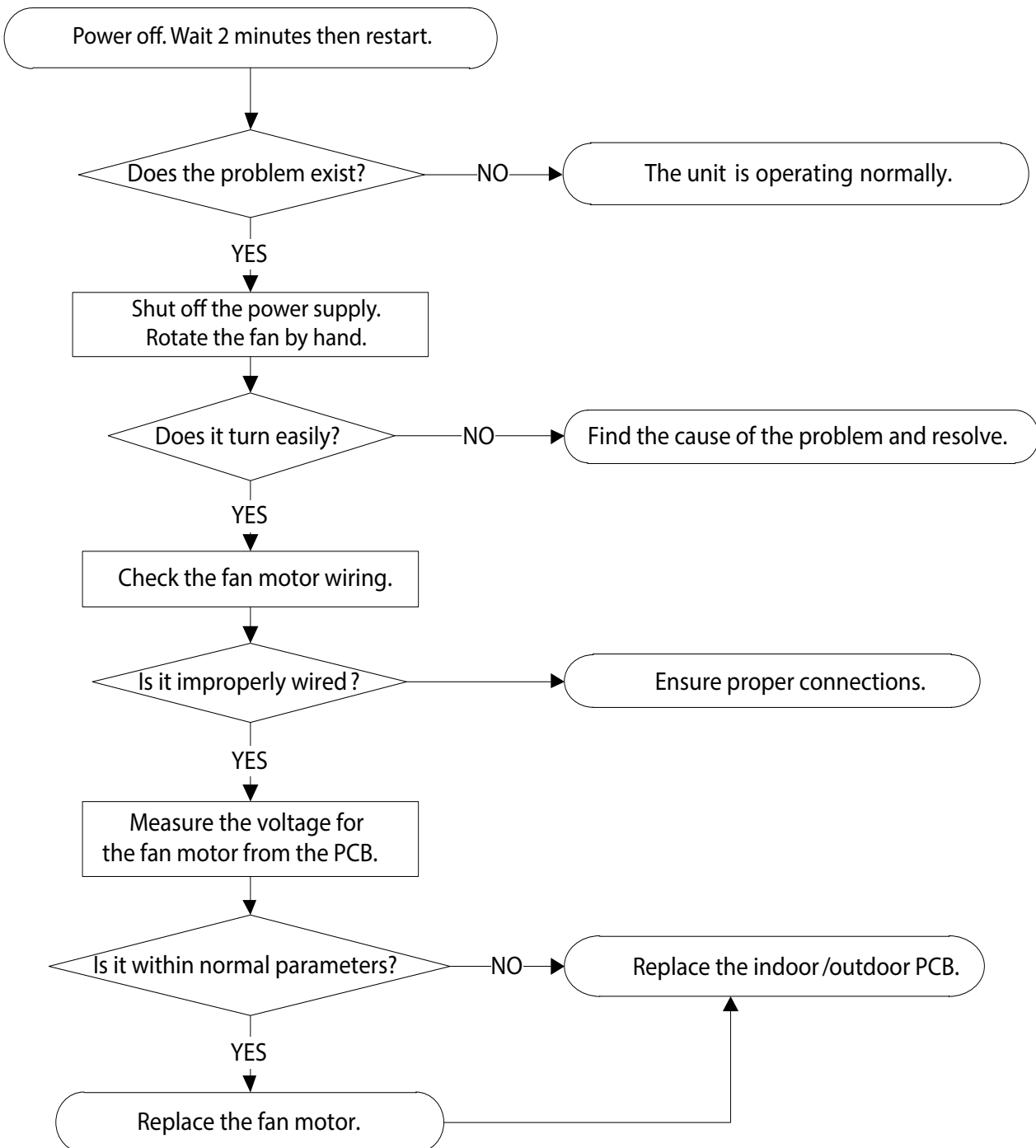
## E3/F5 (Fan speed is operating outside of the Normal Range)

**Description:** When the indoor fan speed maintains a low speed (ex. 300RPM) or a speed that's too high (ex.1500RPM) for a certain time, the unit stops and the LED displays the failure (E3). When the outdoor fan speed registers below 200RPM or over 1500RPM for an extended period of time, the unit stops and the LED displays the failure (F5).

### Recommended parts to prepare:

- Wiring
- Faulty fan assembly
- Faulty fan motor
- Faulty PCB

### Troubleshooting



## Index

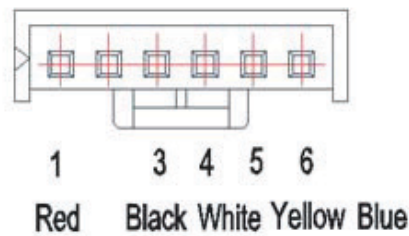
### 1. Indoor or Outdoor DC Fan Motor (control chip is in the fan motor)

Power on and when the unit is in standby, measure the voltage of pin1-pin3, pin4-pin3 in the fan motor connector. If the value of the voltage is not in the range shown in Table 26, the PCB must has problems and need to be replaced.

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

**Table 26 — Voltage**

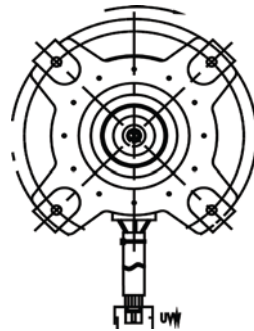
NO.	COLOR	SIGNAL	VOLTAGE
1	Red	Vs/Vm	280V~380V
2	---	---	---
3	Black	GND	0V
4	White	Vcc	14-18.5V
5	Yellow	Vsp	0~5.6V
6	Blue	FG	14-18.5V



**Fig. 22 — Indoor DC Fan Motor**

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

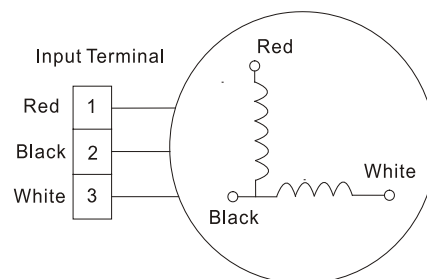
Power on and check if the fan can run normally, if the fan can run normally, the PCB must have a problem and needs to be replaced, If the fan can not run normally, measure the resistance of each pin (two). If the resistance is not equal to each other, the fan motor must have a problem and needs to be replaced, otherwise the PCB must has problems and needs to be replaced.



**Fig. 23 — Outdoor DC Fan Motor**

### 3. Indoor AC Fan Motor

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



**Fig. 24 — Indoor AC Fan Motor**

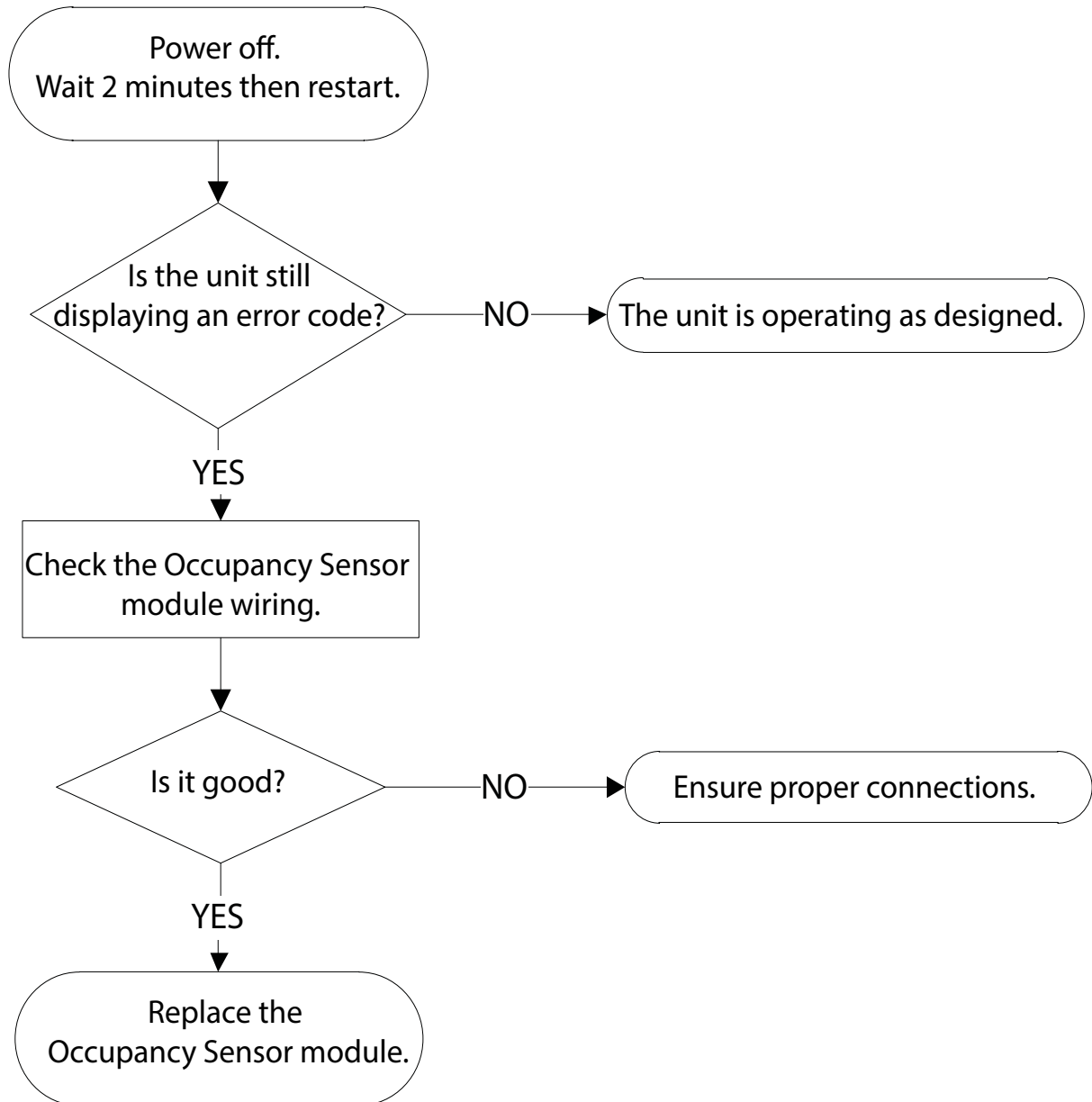
## EF (Occupancy Sensor Module Error Diagnosis and Solution)

**Description:** If the Occupancy Sensor module malfunctions, the LED displays the failure.

**Recommended parts to prepare:**

- Occupancy Sensor

### Troubleshooting



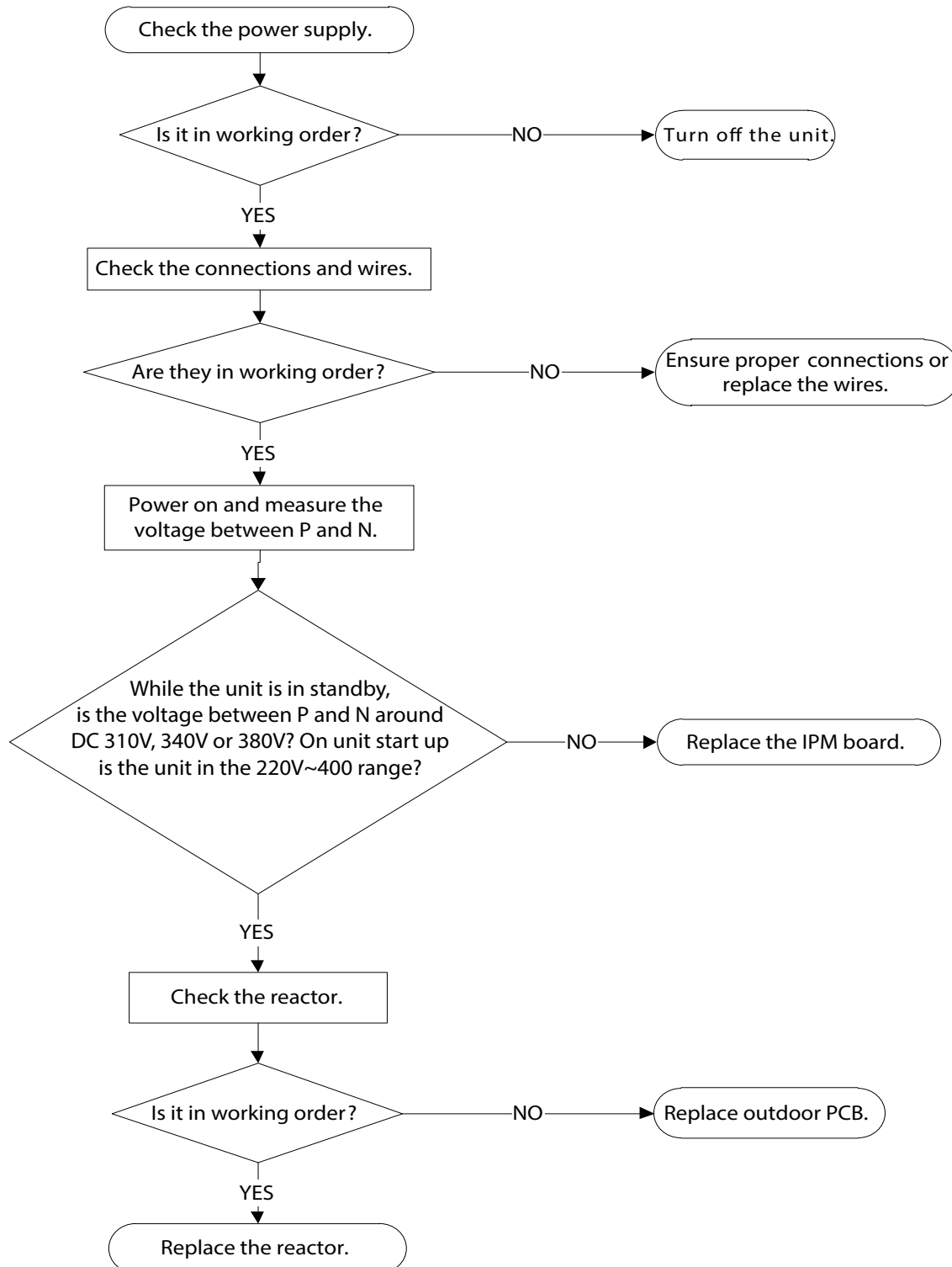
## P1 (Over voltage or too low voltage protection diagnosis and solution)

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

### Recommended parts to prepare:

- Power supply issues
- System leakage or blockage
- Faulty PCB

### Troubleshooting





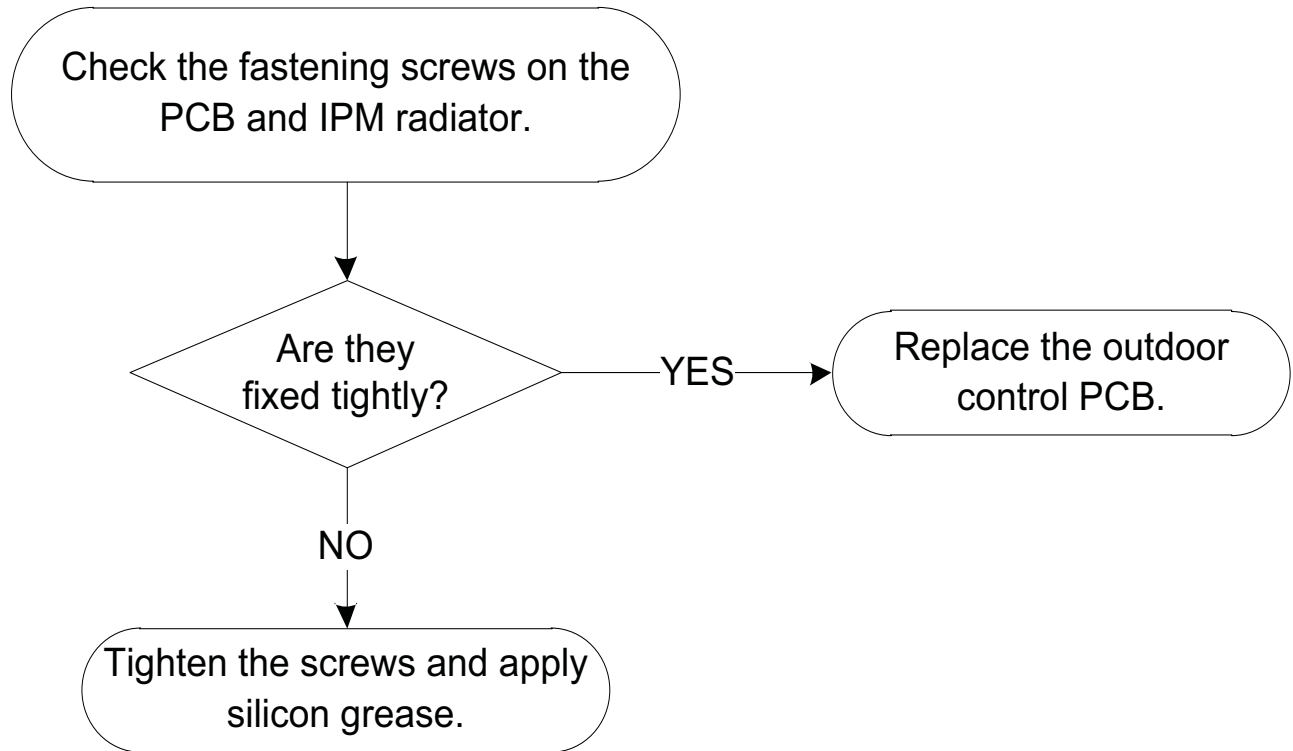
## P2 (High temperature protection of IPM module diagnosis and solution)

**Description:** If the temperature of IPM module is higher than limited value, the LED displays this failure code.

### Recommended parts to prepare:

- Faulty PCB
- Connection problems

### Troubleshooting



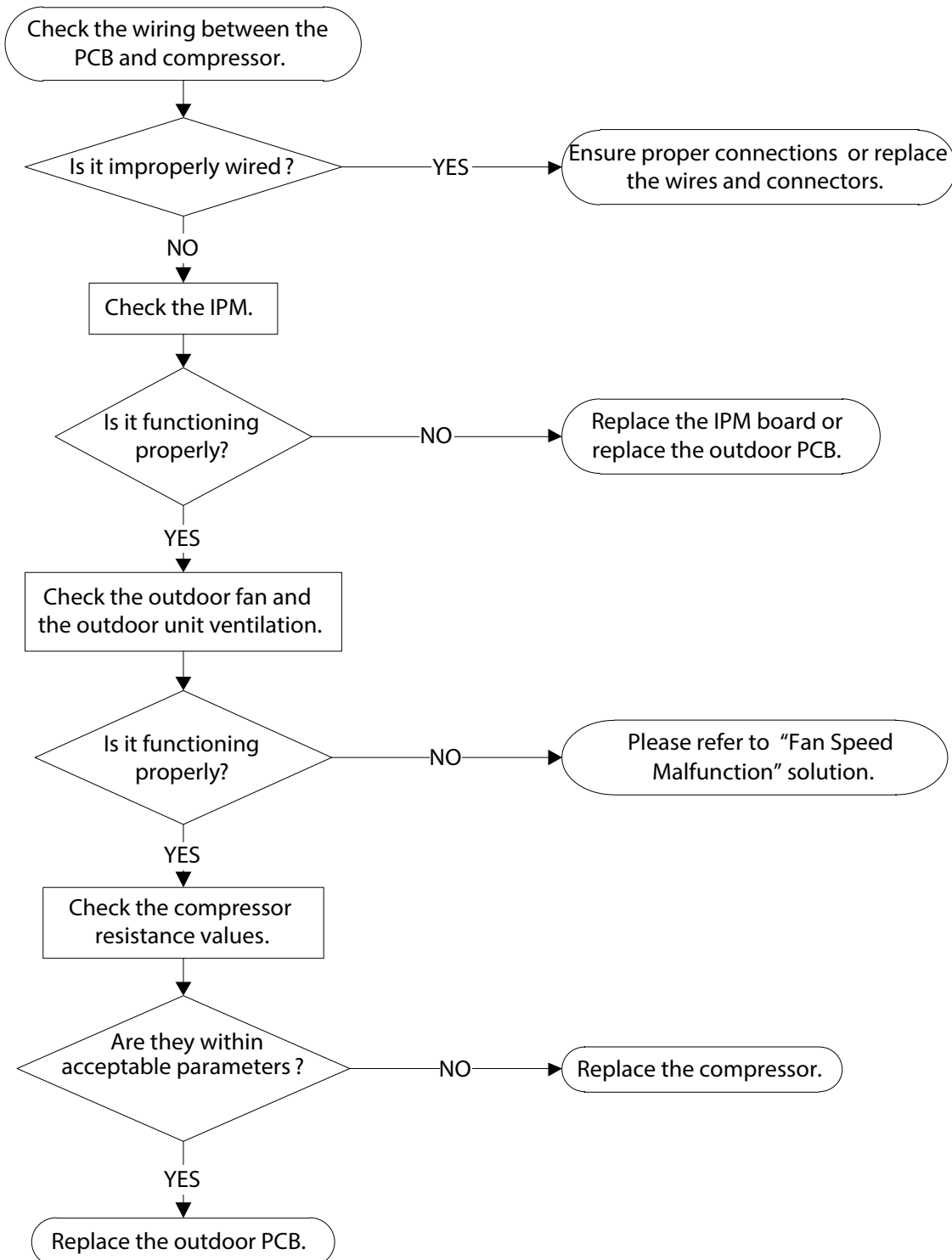
## P4 (Inverter compressor drive error diagnosis and solution)

**Description:** If the temperature of IPM module is higher than limited value, the LED displays the failure code.

### Recommended parts to prepare:

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

### Troubleshooting



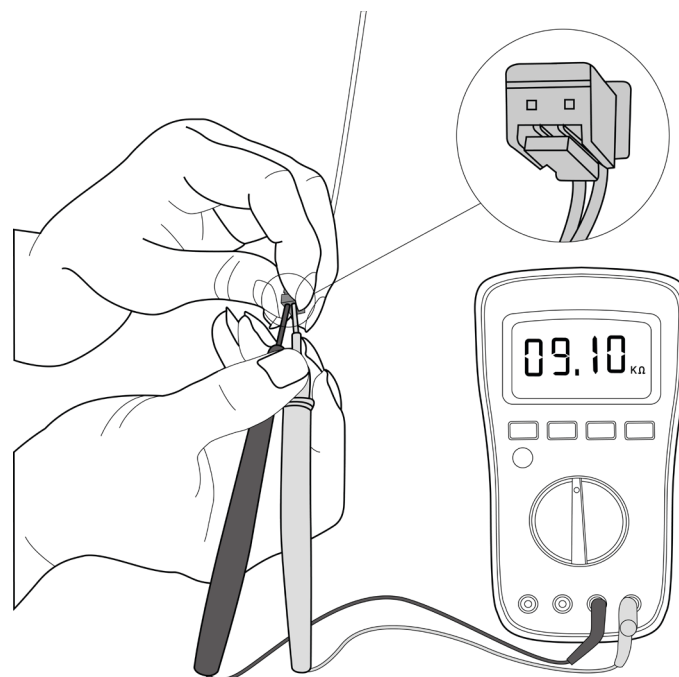
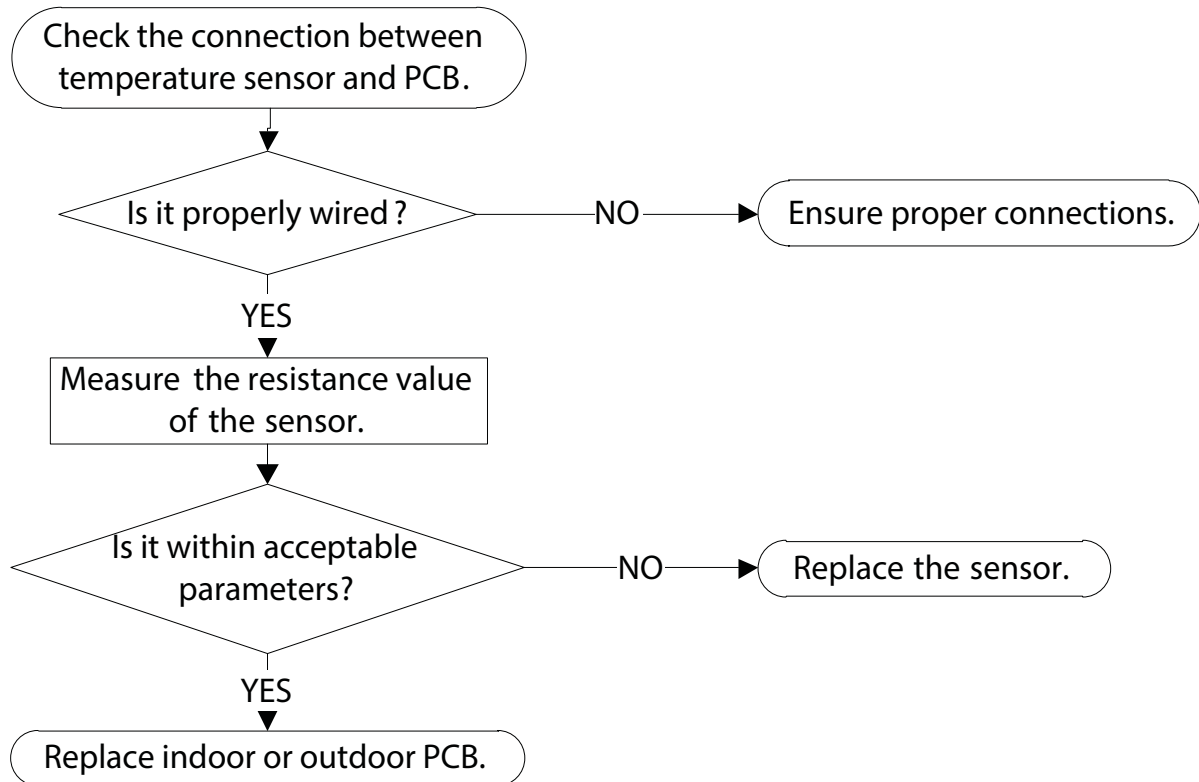
## E4/E5/F1/F2/F3 (Open circuit or short circuit of temperature sensor diagnosis and solution)

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

### Recommended parts to prepare:

- Wiring mistake
- Faulty sensor
- Faulty PCB

### Troubleshooting



**Fig. 25 —Multimeter**

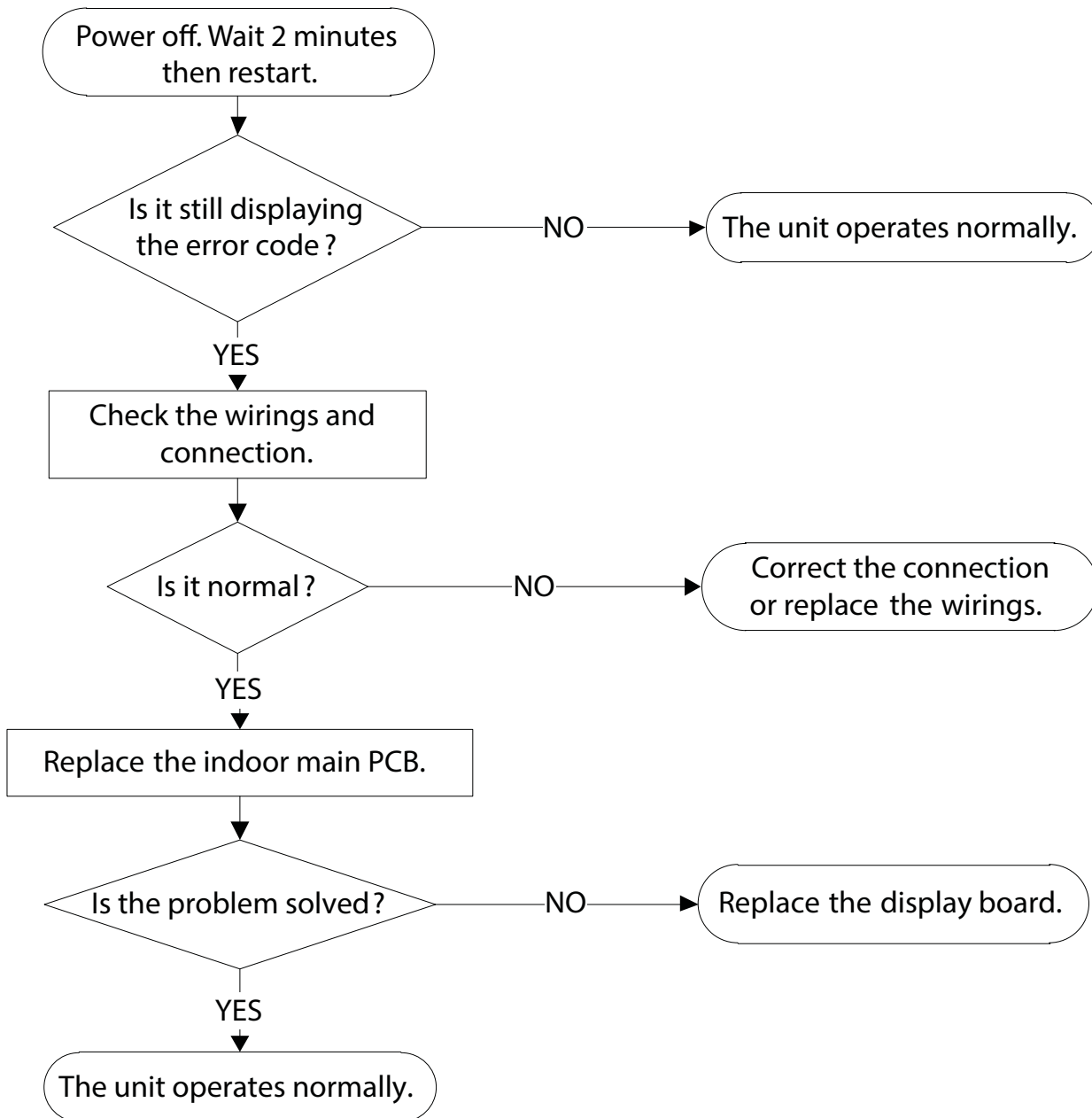
## Eb (Communication error between the Indoor PCB and Display Board)

**Description:** Indoor PCB does not receive feedback from the display board.

### Recommended parts to prepare:

- Wiring mistake
- PCB faulty
- Display board malfunction

### Troubleshooting



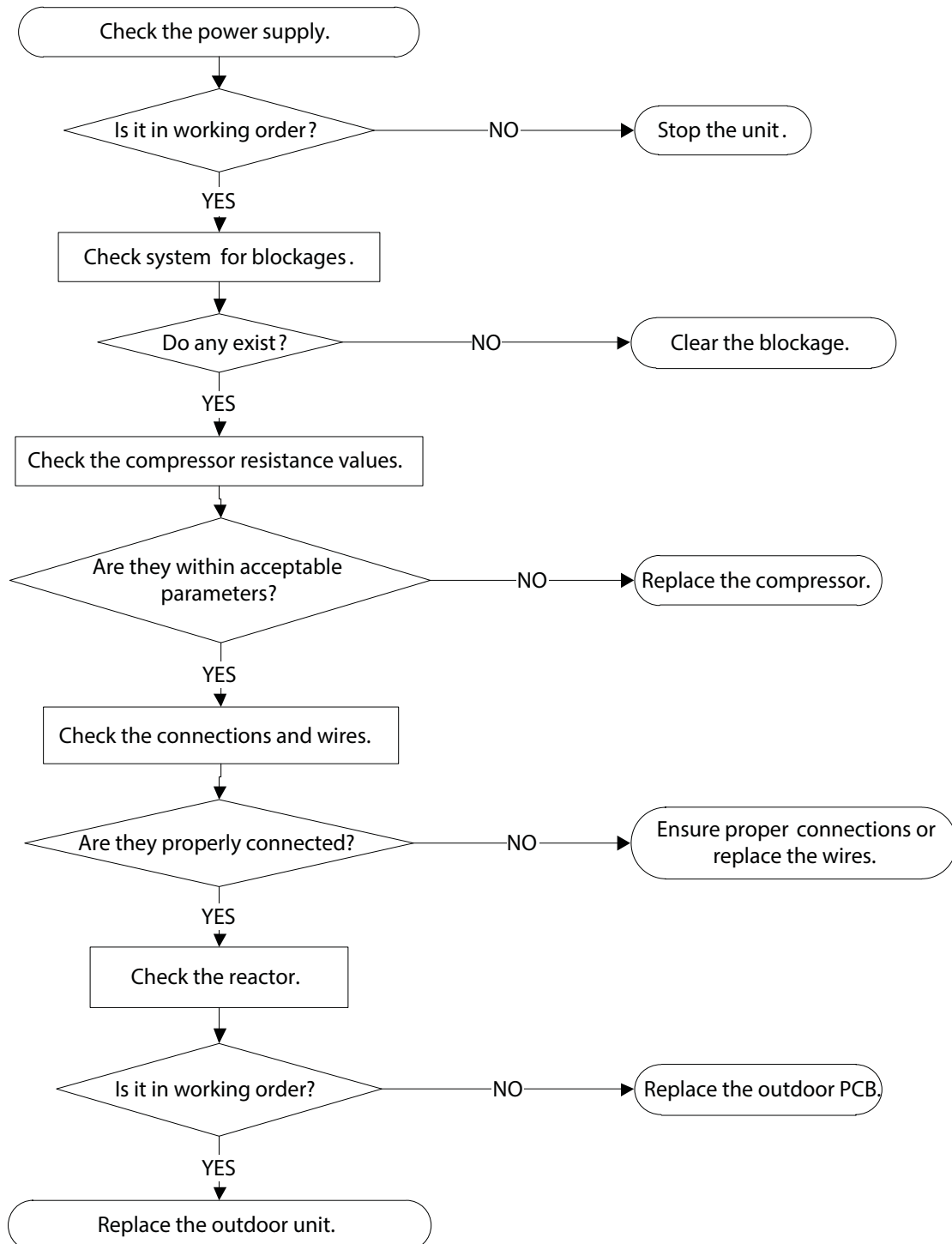
## F0 (Overload current protection diagnosis and solution)

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

### Recommended parts to prepare:

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

### Troubleshooting



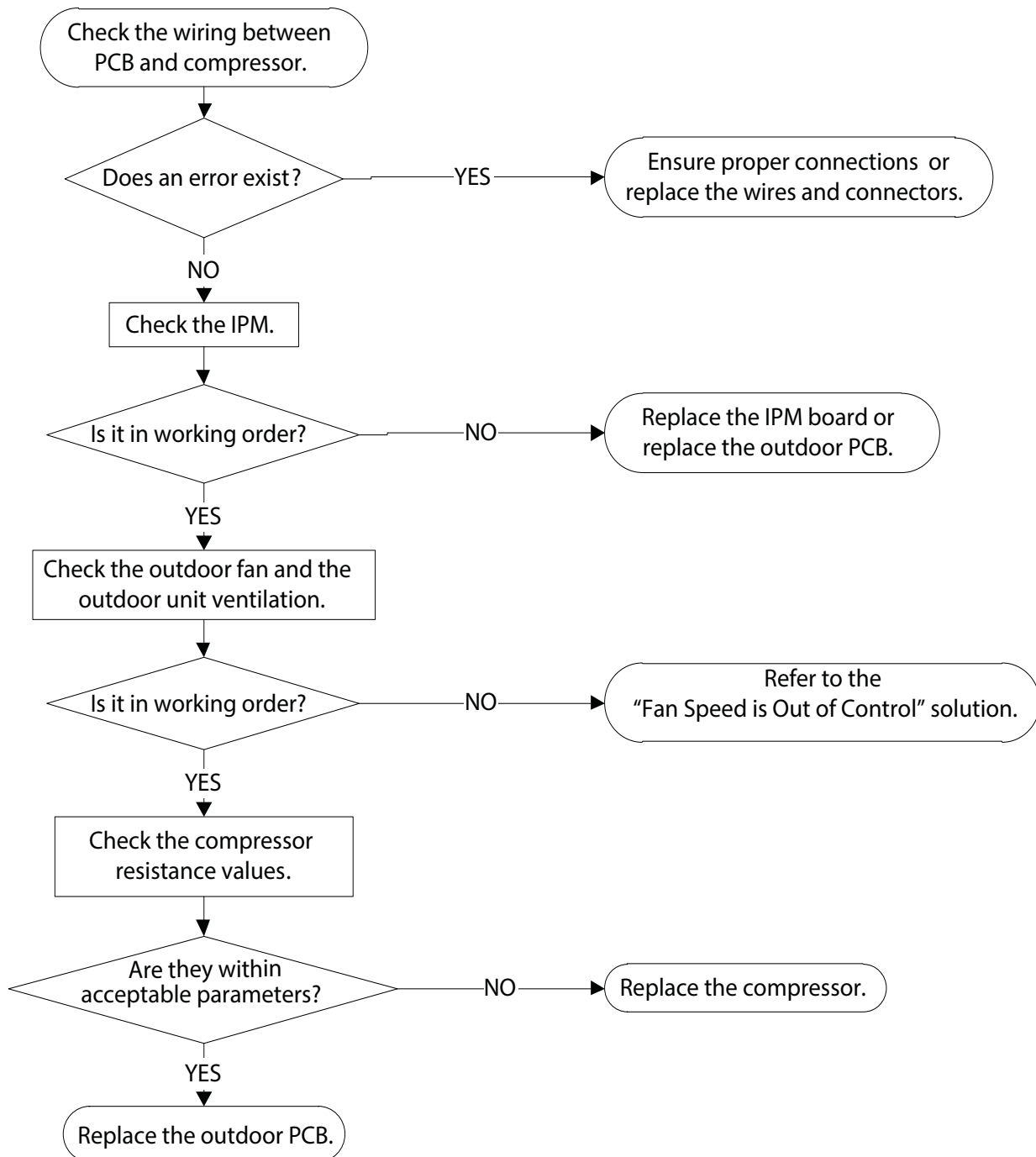
## P0 (IPM malfunction or IGBT over-strong current protection diagnosis and solution)

**Description:** When the voltage signal the IPM sends to the compressor drive chip is abnormal, the display LED displays “P0” and the air conditioner turns off.

### Recommended parts to prepare:

- Wiring mistake
- IPM malfunction
- Faulty outdoor fan assembly
- Compressor malfunction
- Faulty outdoor PCB

### Troubleshooting



# Pressure on Service Port

## Cooling chart (R410A):

Table 27 — Cooling Chart

°F (°C)	ODU(DB)		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)
	IDU(DB)											
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

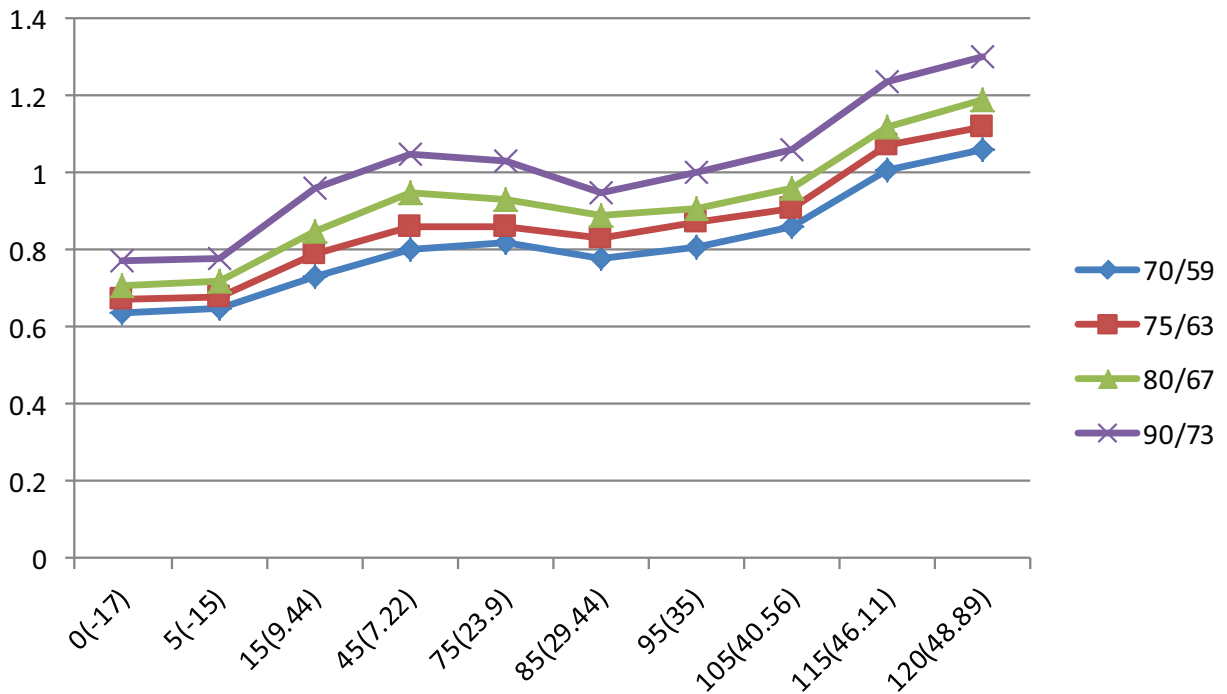


Fig. 26 — Cooling Chart

## Pressure on Service Port (continued)

### Heating Chart (R410A)

°F (°C)	ODU(DB/WB)	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)
	IDU(DB)							
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

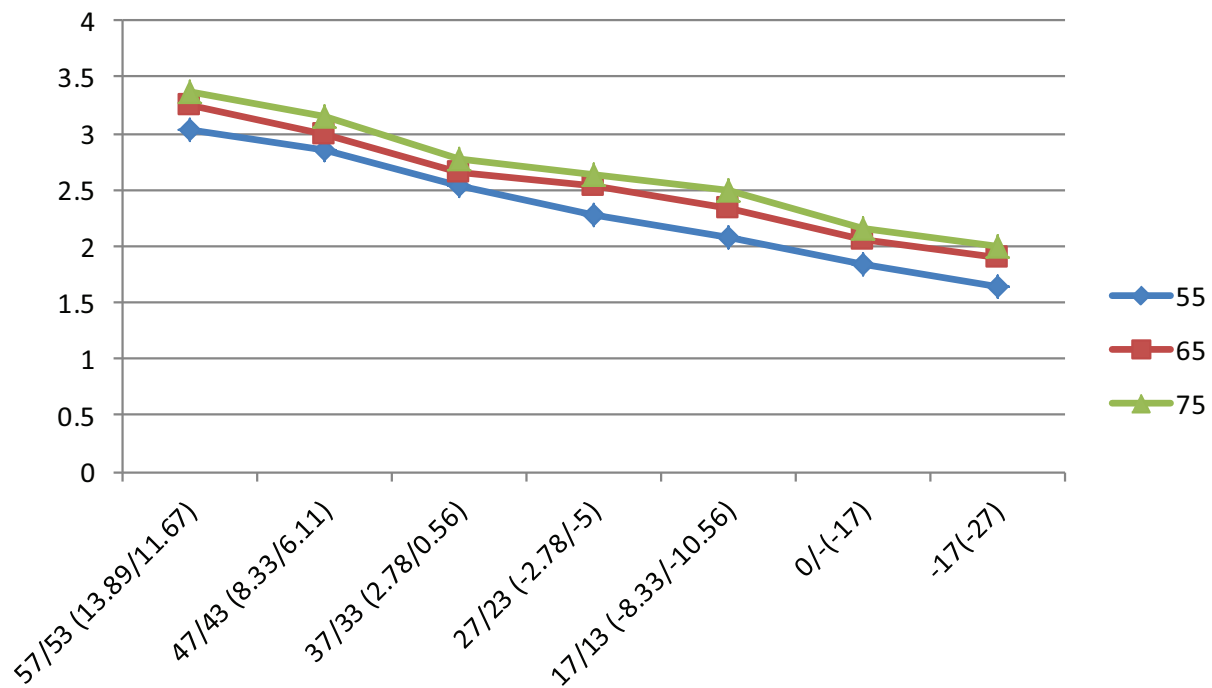


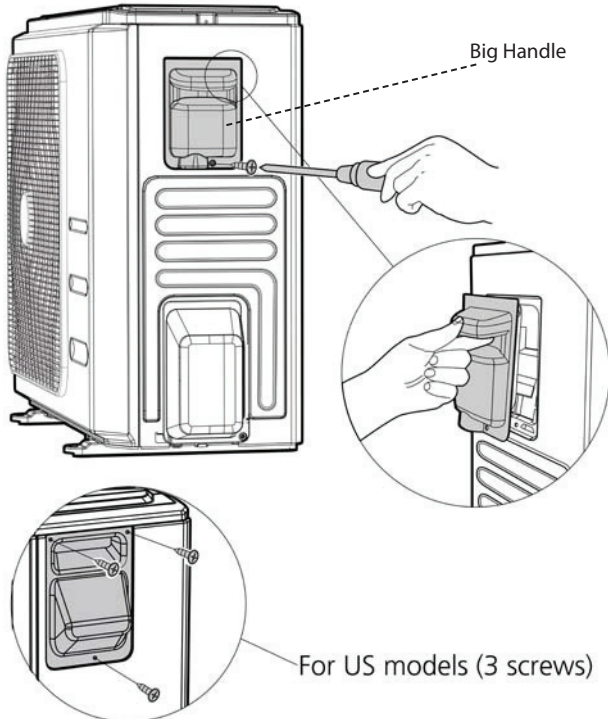
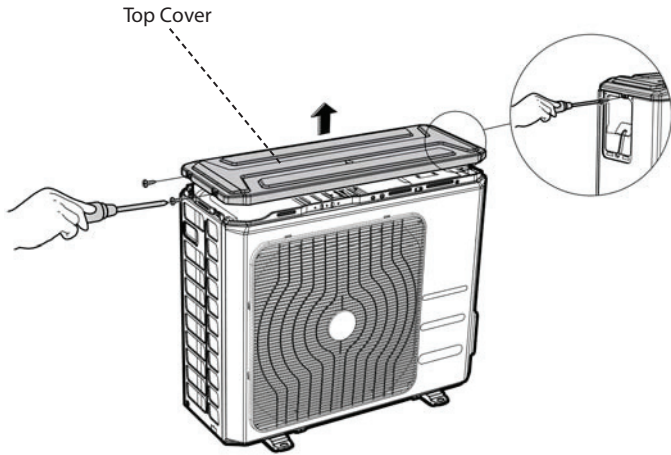
Fig. 27 — Heating Chart



# DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

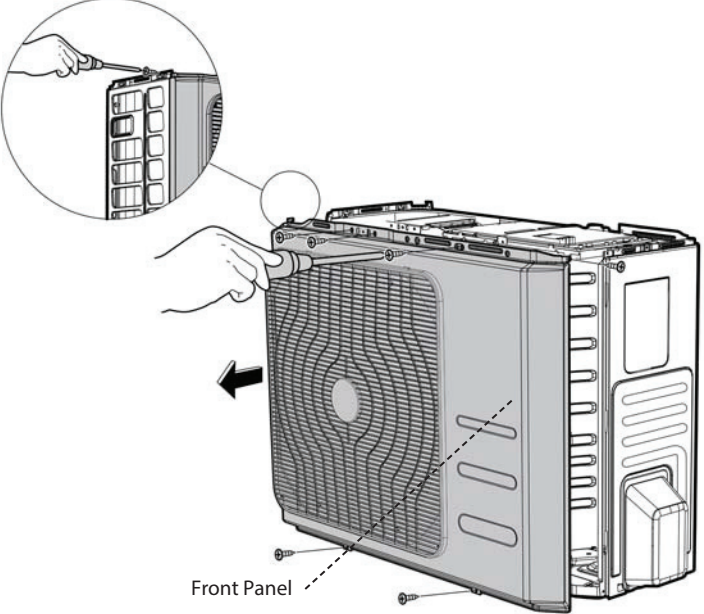
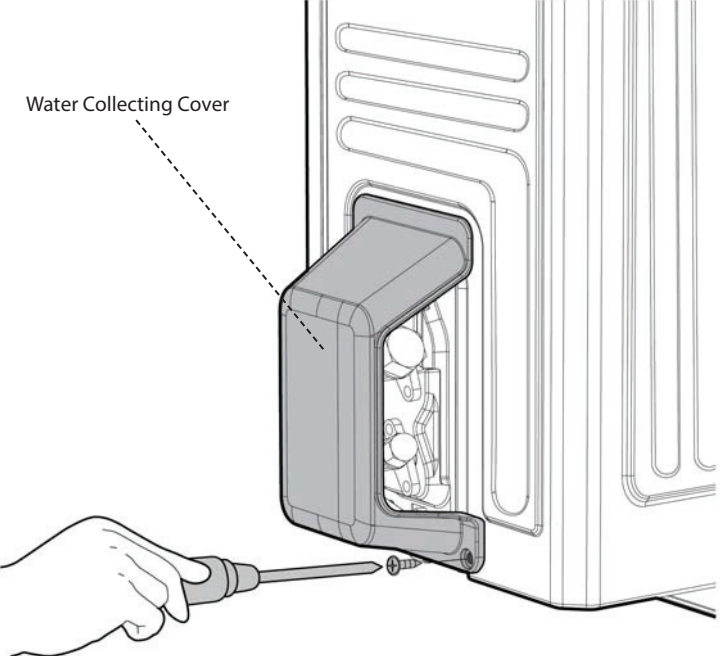
## Outdoor Unit Sizes 9K-12K (208-230V)

### Panel Plate

Procedure	Illustration
<p>1) Turn off the air conditioner and the power breaker.</p> <p>2) Remove the big handle screws (3) then remove the big handle.</p>	 <p>Big Handle</p> <p>For US models (3 screws)</p>
<p>3) Remove the top cover screws and remove the top cover (3 screws). One of the screws is located underneath the big handle.</p>	 <p>Top Cover</p>

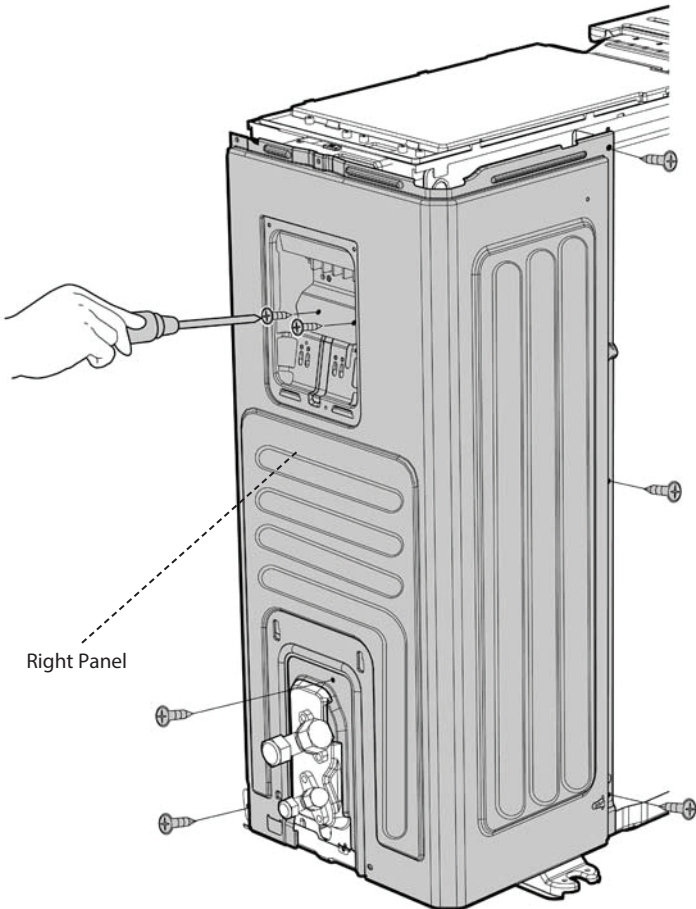
## Outdoor Unit Sizes 9K-12K (208-230V) (continued)

### Panel Plate

Procedure	Illustration
<p>4) Remove the front panel screws (7) and remove the front panel.</p>	 <p>The illustration shows a hand using a screwdriver to remove screws from the front panel of the outdoor unit. A circular inset provides a magnified view of the screw being removed. A black arrow points to the left, indicating the direction of removal. The label 'Front Panel' is connected to the panel by a dashed line.</p>
<p>5) Remove the water collecting cover screws (1) and remove the water collecting cover.</p>	 <p>The illustration shows a hand using a screwdriver to remove a screw from the water collecting cover. A dashed line points from the label 'Water Collecting Cover' to the cover itself.</p>

## Outdoor Unit Sizes 9K-12K (208-230V) (continued)

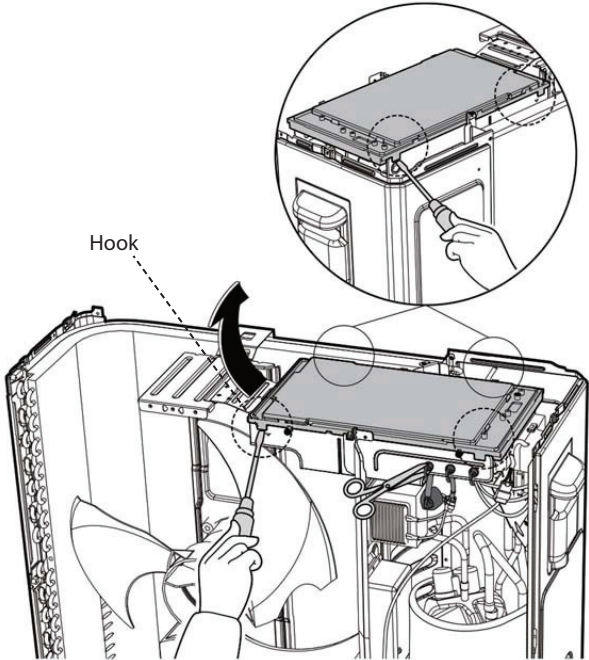
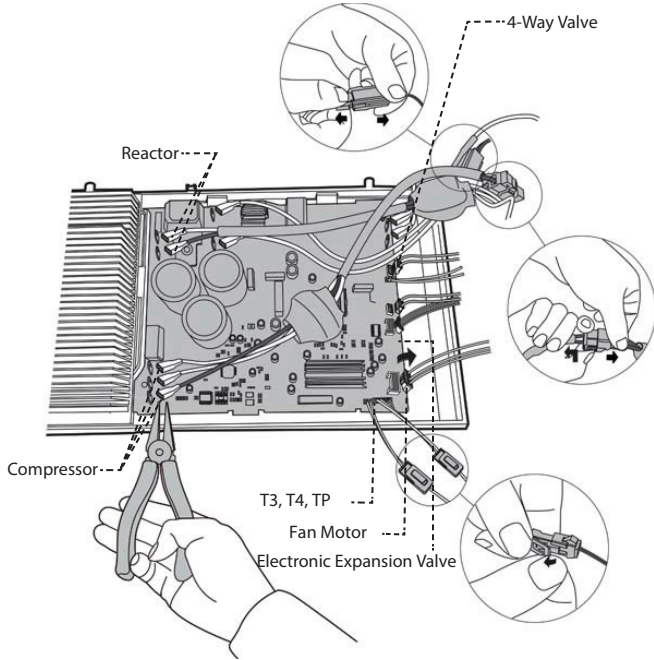
### Panel Plate

Procedure	Illustration
<p>6) Remove the screws (6) from the right panel and then remove the right panel.</p>	 <p>The illustration shows a hand using a screwdriver to remove a screw from the right panel of an outdoor unit. The unit is shown from a three-quarter perspective, with the right panel partially detached. A dashed line points to the right panel, which is labeled "Right Panel". The unit has a control panel on the left side with a display and buttons. The right panel has a textured surface with vertical ridges. Several screws are shown being removed from the right panel, with arrows indicating their removal. The unit is mounted on a base with feet.</p>

## Outdoor Unit Sizes 9K-12K (208-230V) (continued)

### Electrical Parts / PCB Board

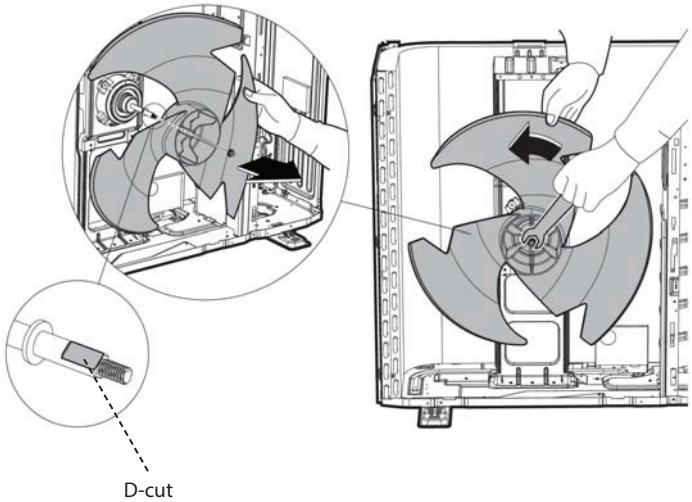
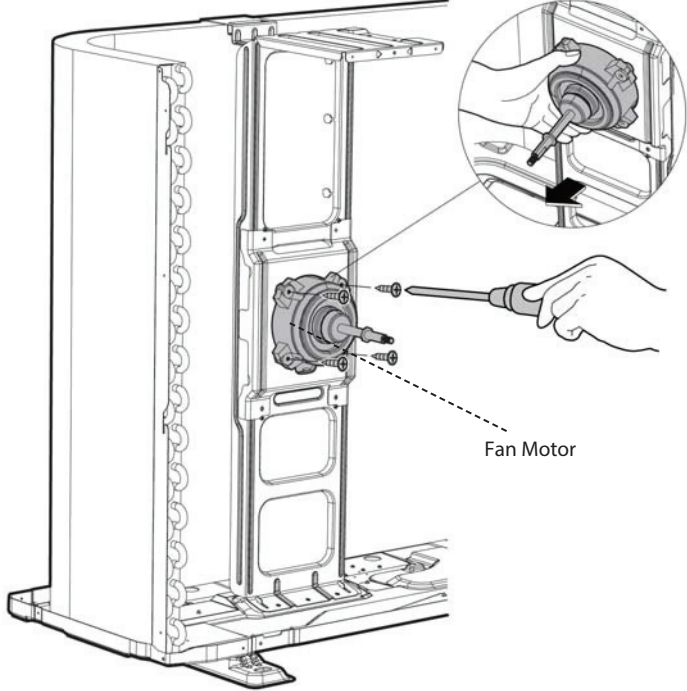
**NOTE:** Remove the panel plate. Refer to the Panel Plate removal steps before disassembling electrical parts.

Procedure	Illustration
<p>1) Loosen the hooks then open the electronic control box cover (4 hooks).</p> <p>2) Remove the compressor connector.</p> <p>3) Remove the two blue wires connected to the four-way valve.</p>	 <p>Hook</p>
<p>4) Remove the condenser coil temp. sensor(T3),outdoor ambient temp. sensor(T4) and discharge temp. sensor(T5) connectors.</p> <p>5) Disconnect the electronic expansion valve wire.</p> <p>6) Remove the connector for the electric heaters.</p> <p>7) Remove the reactor connector for the reactor.</p> <p>8) Then remove the electronic control box.</p>	 <p>Reactor</p> <p>Compressor</p> <p>T3, T4, TP</p> <p>Fan Motor</p> <p>Electronic Expansion Valve</p> <p>4-Way Valve</p>

## Outdoor Unit Sizes 9K-12K (208-230V) (continued)

### Fan Disassembly

**NOTE:** Remove the panel plate and the connection of fan motor on PCB (refer to Panel Plate and Electrical Parts) before disassembling the fan motor.

Procedure	Illustration
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Remove the nut securing the fan with a spanner.</li><li>2) Remove the fan.</li></ol>	 <p>D-cut</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>3) Remove the fan motor screws (4).</li><li>4) Remove the fan motor.</li></ol>	 <p>Fan Motor</p>

## Outdoor Unit Sizes 9K-12K (208-230V) (continued)

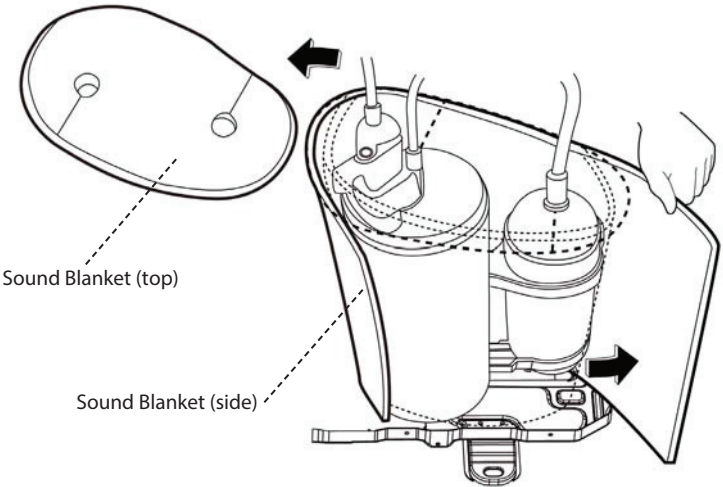
### Sound Blanket



## WARNING

Recover refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit before removing the compressor.

**NOTE: Remove the panel plate, electrical parts, and fan assembly (refer to Panel Plate, Electrical parts, Fan assembly) before disassembling the sound blanket.**

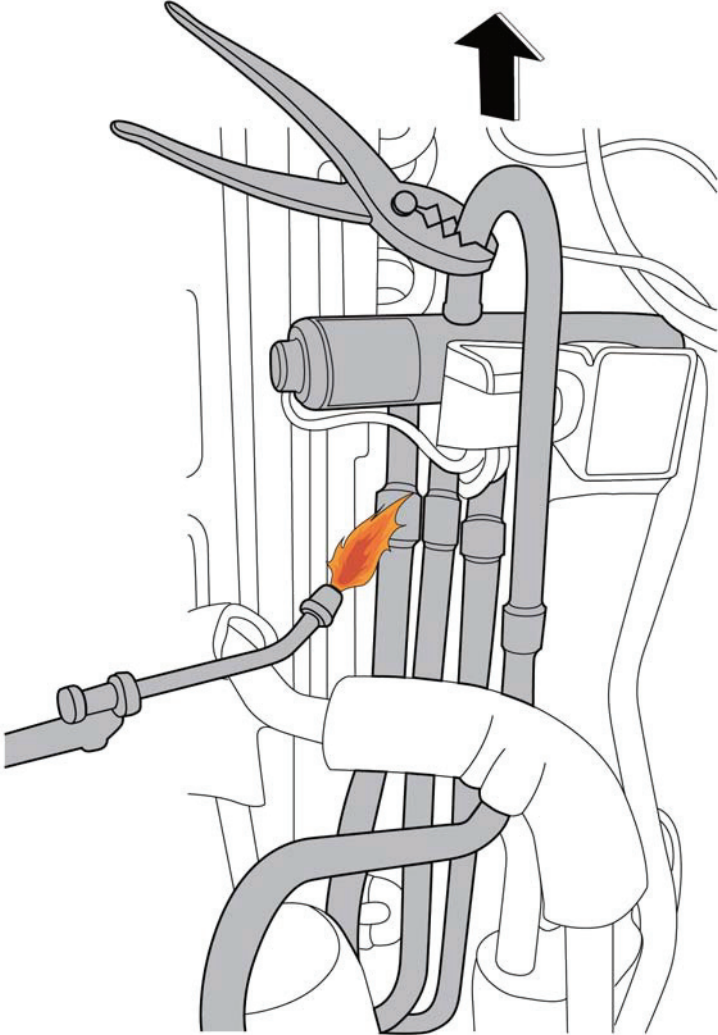
Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove the sound blanket (side and top).	 <p>The illustration shows a hand pulling the side panel of the outdoor unit away from the compressor and condenser coils. A separate view shows the top of the sound blanket, which is a curved, oval-shaped panel with two screws. Labels 'Sound Blanket (top)' and 'Sound Blanket (side)' point to the respective parts. Arrows indicate the direction of removal.</p>



## Outdoor Unit Sizes 9K-12K (208-230V) (continued)

### Four-way valve

**NOTE:** Remove the panel plate, electrical parts, and fan assembly (refer to Panel plate, Electrical parts, and Fan assembly) before disassembling the four-way valve.

Procedure	Illustration
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="207 373 703 436">1) Heat up the brazed parts then detach the four-way valve and the pipe.</li><li data-bbox="207 489 711 552">2) Remove the four-way valve assembly with pliers.</li></ol>	 <p>The illustration shows a close-up of the four-way valve assembly on an outdoor unit. A technician is using a torch to heat the brazed connections of the valve. Simultaneously, another technician is using pliers to grip the top of the valve assembly. A large black arrow points upwards from the pliers, indicating the direction of removal. The background shows the various pipes and components of the outdoor unit.</p>

## Outdoor Unit Sizes 9K-12K (208-230V) (continued)

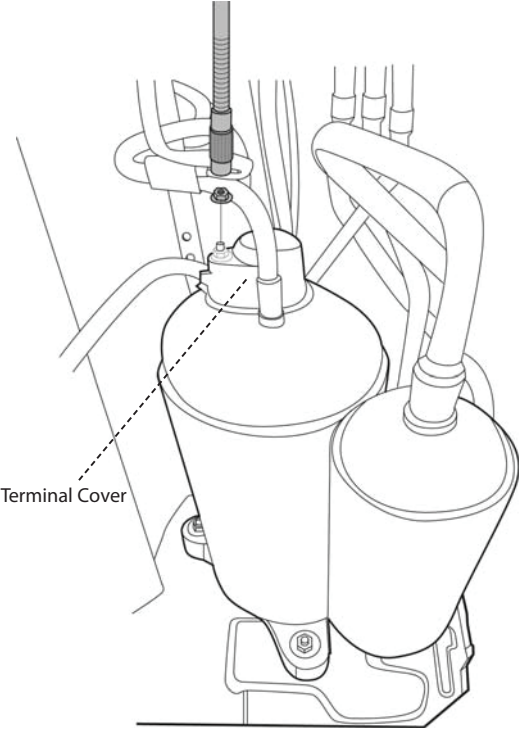
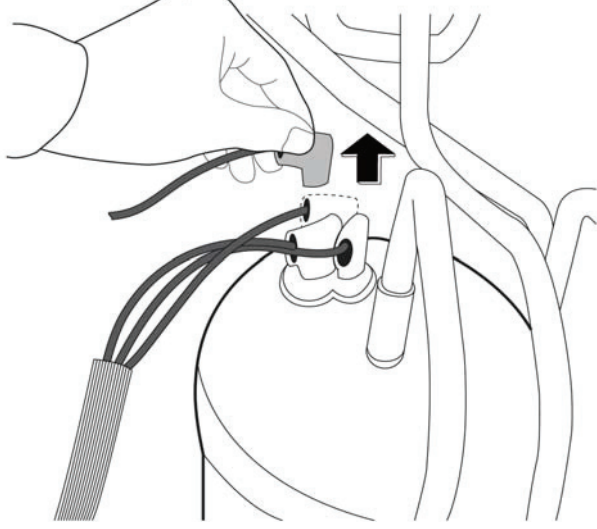
### Compressor



## WARNING

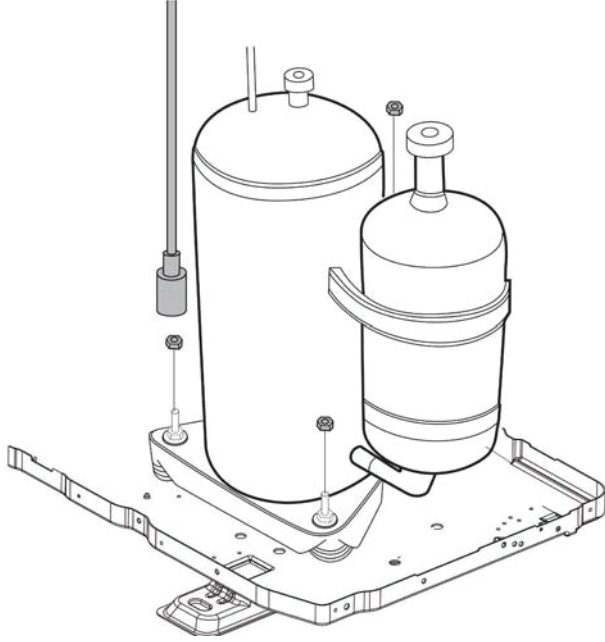
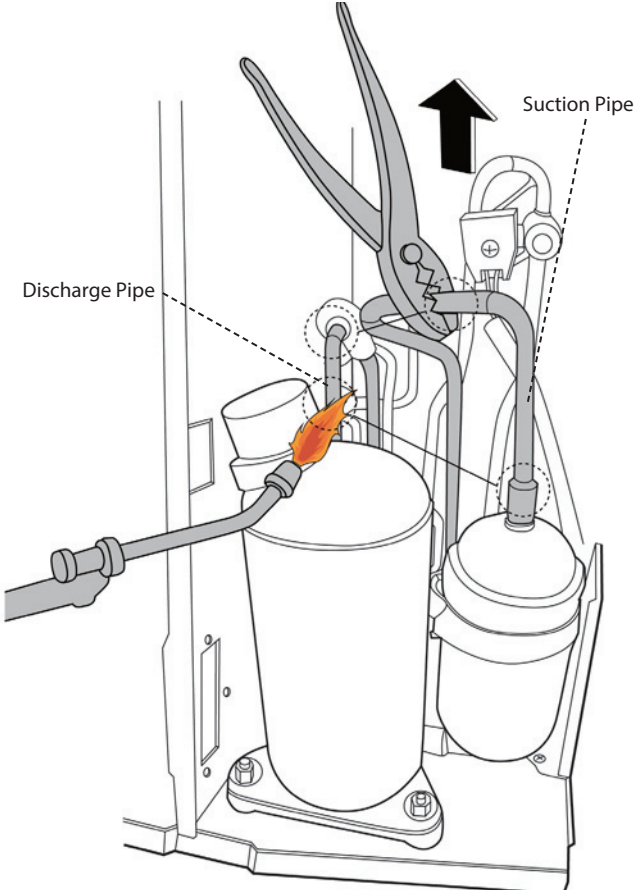
Recover refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit before removing the compressor.

**NOTE:** Remove the panel plate, electrical parts, and fan assembly (refer to Panel plate, Electrical parts, and Fan assembly) before disassembling compressor.

Procedure	Illustration
<p>1) Remove the terminal cover flange nut and the terminal cover.</p>	 <p>Terminal Cover</p>
<p>2) Disconnect the connectors.</p>	

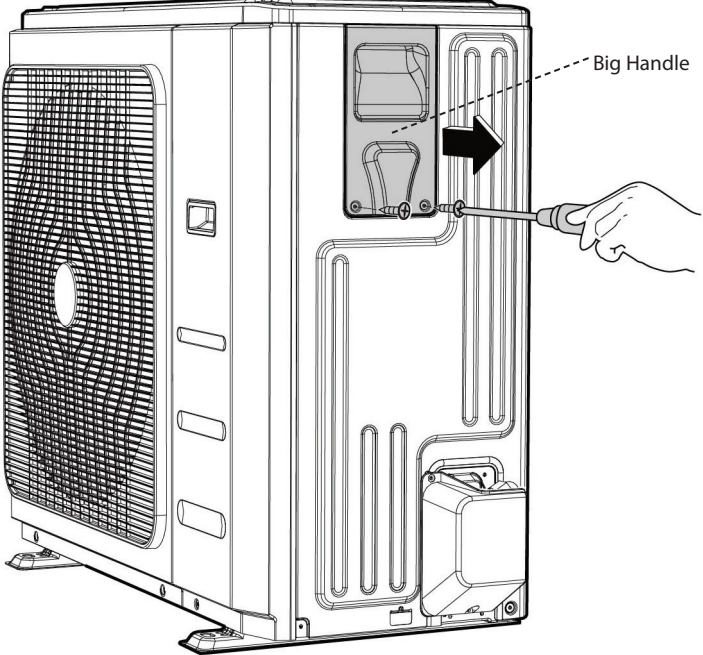
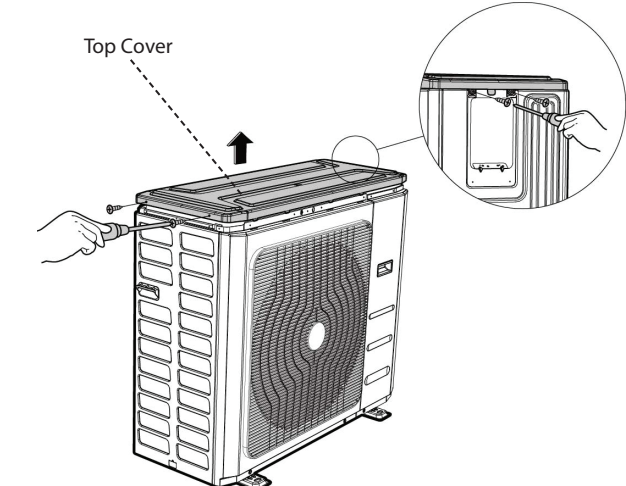


**Outdoor Unit Sizes 9K-12K (208-230V) (continued)**  
**Compressor**

Procedure	Illustration
<p>3) Remove the hex nuts and washers securing the compressor, located on the bottom plate.</p>	 <p>This illustration shows the compressor assembly mounted on a base pan. A vertical rod with a hex nut and washer is shown being removed from the top of the compressor. Another hex nut and washer are shown being removed from the bottom of the compressor where it meets the base pan.</p>
<p>4) Heat up the brazed parts then remove the discharge pipe and the suction pipe.</p> <p>5) Lift the compressor from the base pan assembly with pliers.</p>	 <p>This illustration shows the compressor being heated with a torch. The discharge pipe is being cut with pliers, and the suction pipe is being lifted upwards. Labels 'Discharge Pipe' and 'Suction Pipe' are present with dashed lines pointing to the respective pipes. An upward-pointing arrow is also shown next to the suction pipe label.</p>

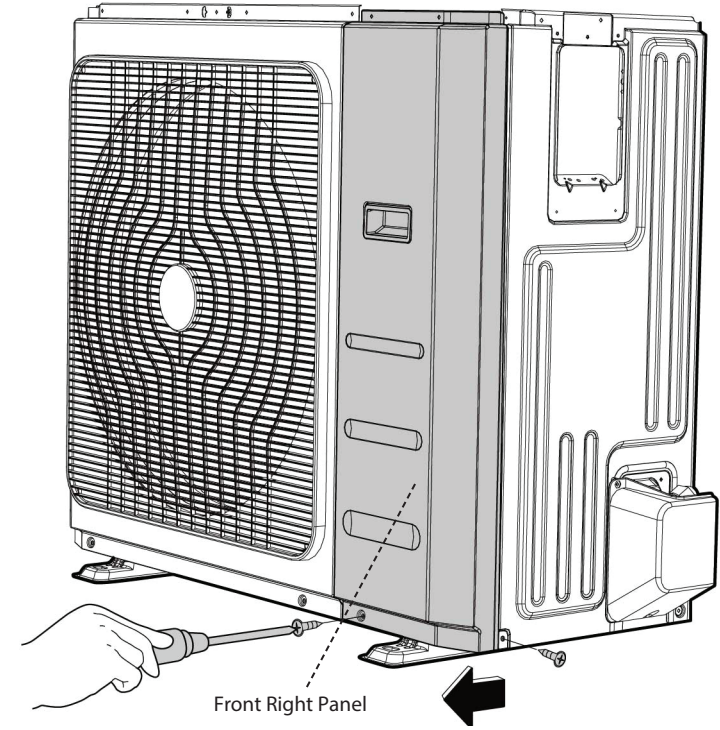
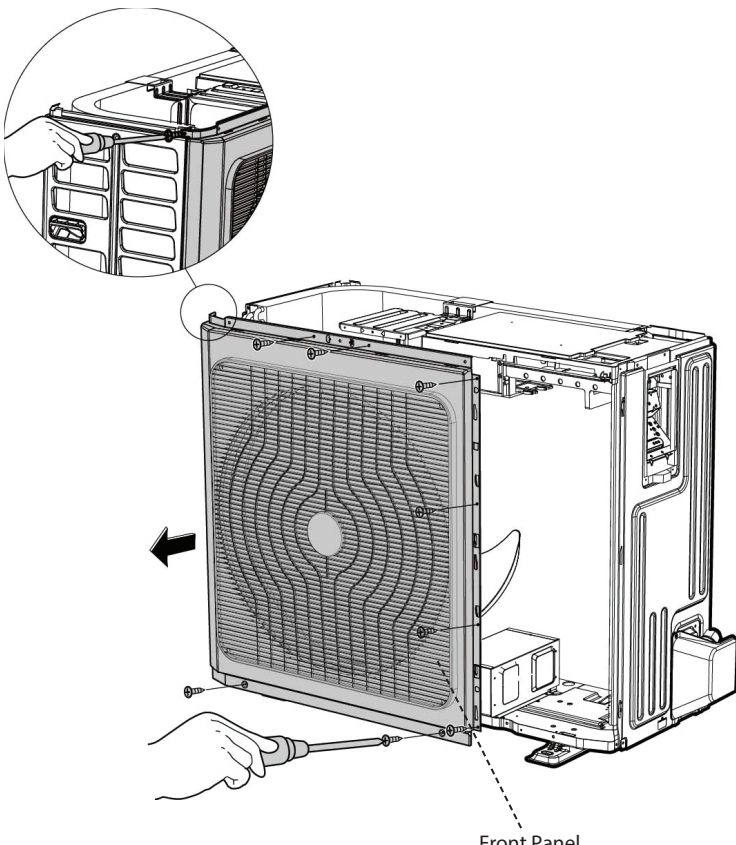
## Outdoor Unit Sizes 18K-24K (208-230V)

### Panel Plate

Procedure	Illustration
<p>1) Turn off the air conditioner and the power breaker.</p> <p>2) Remove the screws of the big handle. Next, remove the big handle (2 screws).</p>	 <p>Big Handle</p>
<p>3) Remove the top cover screws (4) and then remove the top cover. Two of the screws are located under the big handle.</p>	 <p>Top Cover</p> <p>For US models (3 screws)</p>

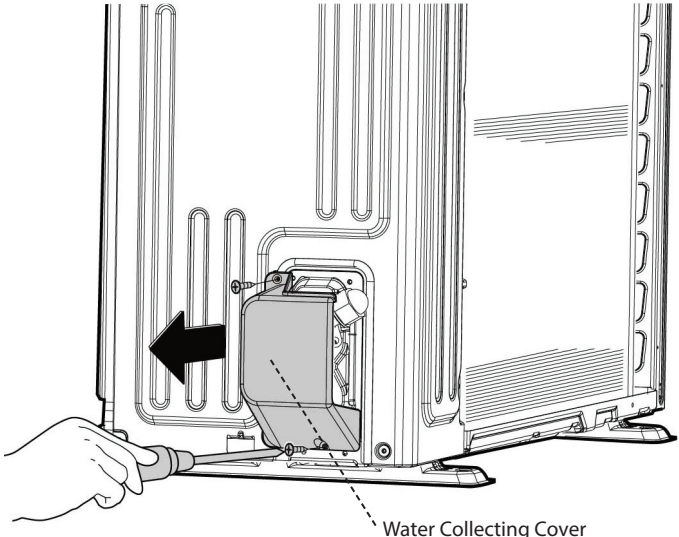
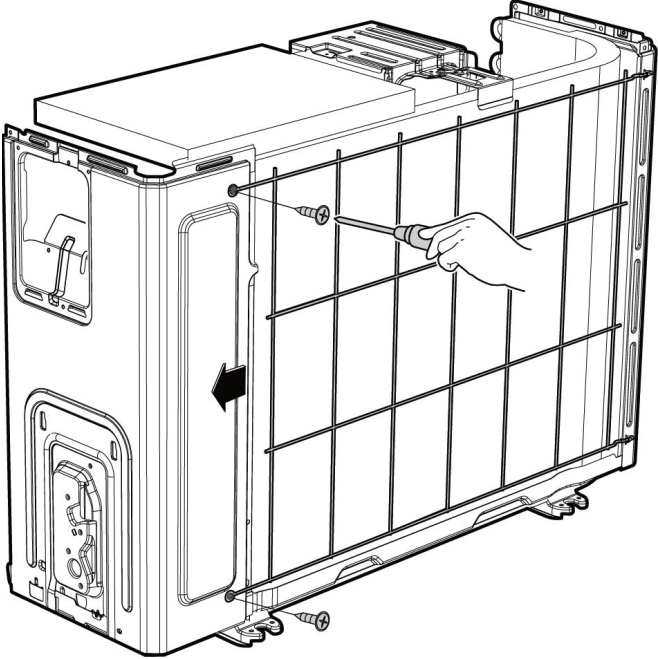
## Outdoor Unit Sizes 18K-24K (208-230V) (continued)

### Panel Plate

Procedure	Illustration
<p>4) Remove the front right panel screws (2). Next, remove the front right panel.</p>	 <p>Front Right Panel</p>
<p>5) Remove the front panel screws (9). Next, remove the front panel.</p>	 <p>Front Panel</p>

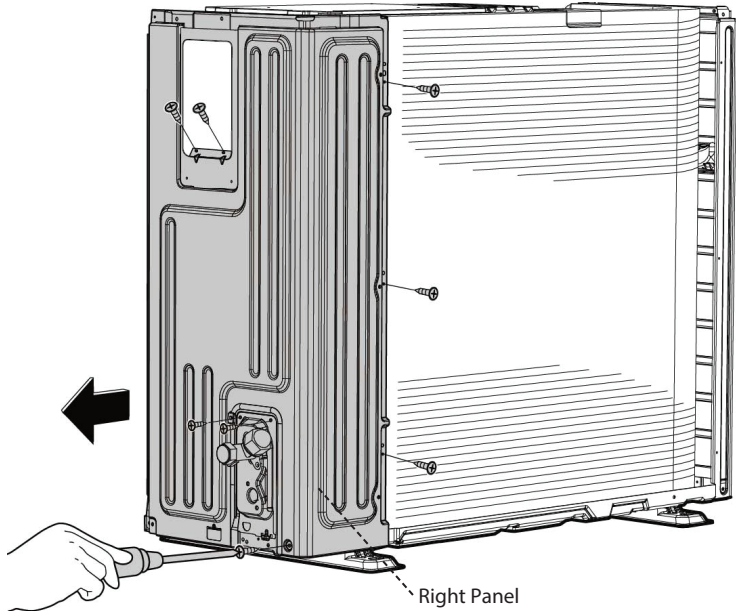
## Outdoor Unit Sizes 18K-24K (208-230V) (continued)

### Panel Plate

Procedure	Illustration
<p>6) Remove the water collecting cover screws (2) and then remove the water collecting cover.</p>	 <p>Water Collecting Cover</p>
<p>7) Remove the rear screen screws (2). Next, remove the rear net.</p>	

## Outdoor Unit Sizes 18K-24K (208-230V) (continued)

### Panel Plate

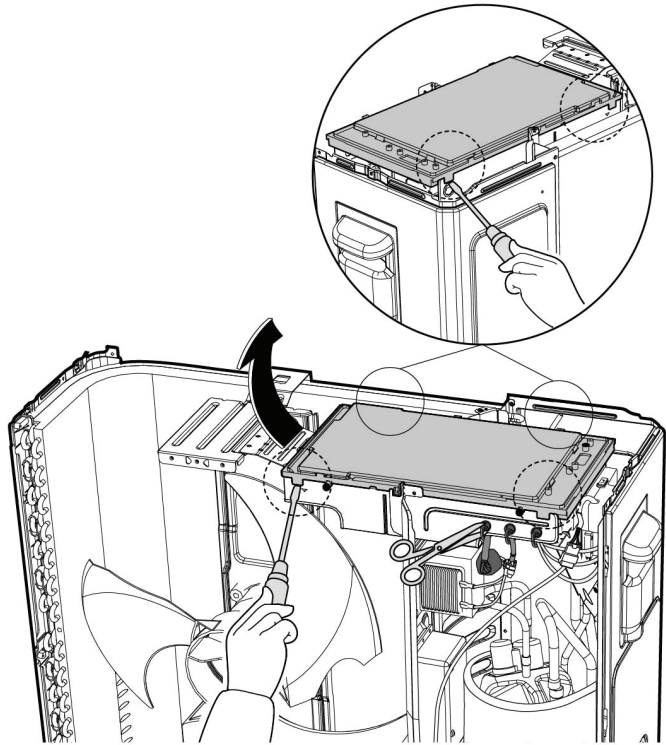
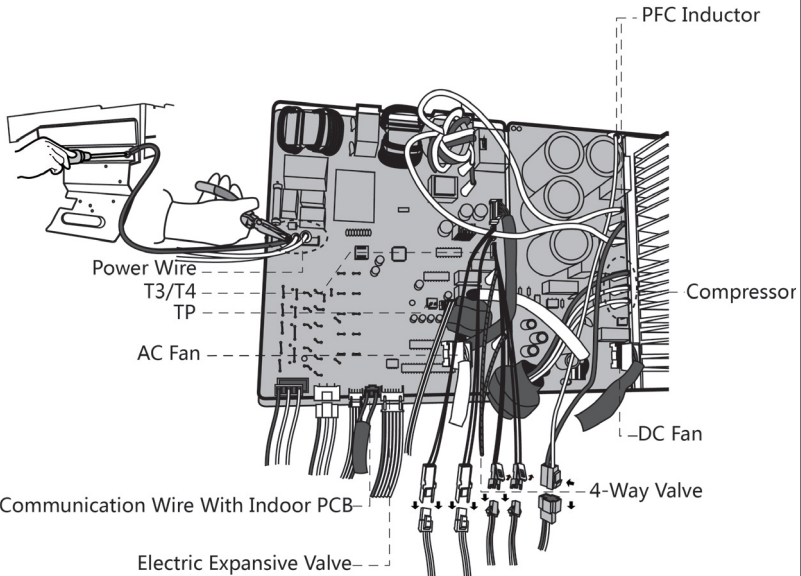
Procedure	Illustration
<p>8) Remove the right panel screws (8). Next, remove the right panel.</p>	 <p>The illustration shows a hand using a screwdriver to remove screws from the right panel of an outdoor unit. A large black arrow points to the left, indicating the direction of panel removal. A dashed line points to the right panel with the label "Right Panel".</p>



## Outdoor Unit Sizes 18K-24K (208-230V) (continued)

### Electrical Parts / PCB Board

**NOTE:** Remove the panel plate. Refer to the Panel Plate removal steps before disassembling electrical parts.

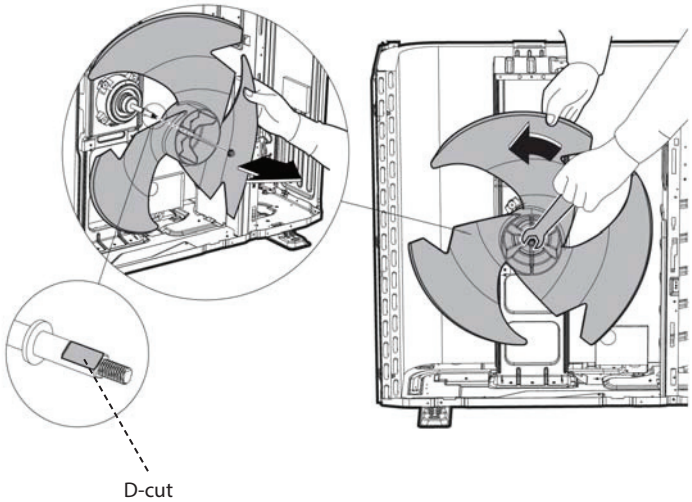
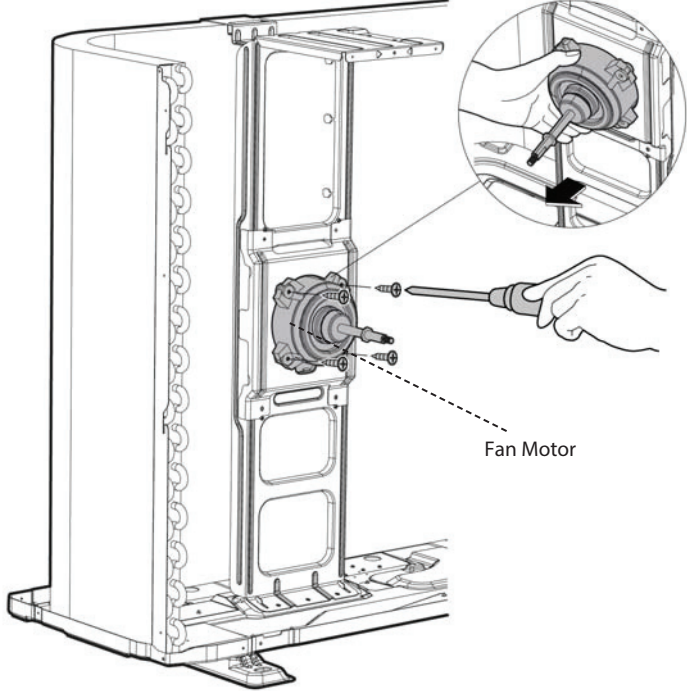
Procedure	Illustration
1) Release the hooks and open the electronic control box cover (4 hooks).	
2) Disconnect the connector for the outdoor DC fan from the electronic control board.	
3) Remove the compressor connector.	
4) Remove the two blue wires connected to the four way valve.	
5) Remove the connectors of the condenser coil temp. sensor(T3), outdoor ambient temp. sensor(T4) and discharge temp. sensor(TP).	
6) Disconnect the electronic expansion valve wire.	
7) Disconnect the communication wire indoor PCB.	
8) Disconnect the PFC inductor.	
9) Remove the electronic control box.	

**NOTE:** This section is for reference only. The actual unit's appearance may differ.

## Outdoor Unit Sizes 18K-24K (208-230V) (continued)

### Fan Disassembly

**NOTE:** Remove the panel plate and the connection of fan motor on PCB (refer to Panel Plate and Electrical Parts) before disassembling the fan motor.

Procedure	Illustration
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Remove the nut securing the fan with a spanner.</li><li>2) Remove the fan.</li></ol>	 <p>The illustration shows a close-up of the fan assembly. A hand is using a spanner to turn a nut on the fan's central hub. A circular inset shows a close-up of the nut with a 'D-cut' (a notch) on its side. Another inset shows the fan blades being lifted away from the hub, with a curved arrow indicating the direction of movement.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>3) Remove the fan motor screws (4).</li><li>4) Remove the fan motor.</li></ol>	 <p>The illustration shows the fan motor being removed from the unit. A hand is using a screwdriver to turn four screws that secure the motor to the unit's frame. A circular inset shows a close-up of the motor being lifted out of the unit. A label 'Fan Motor' points to the motor assembly.</p>

## Outdoor Unit Sizes 18K-24K (208-230V) (continued)

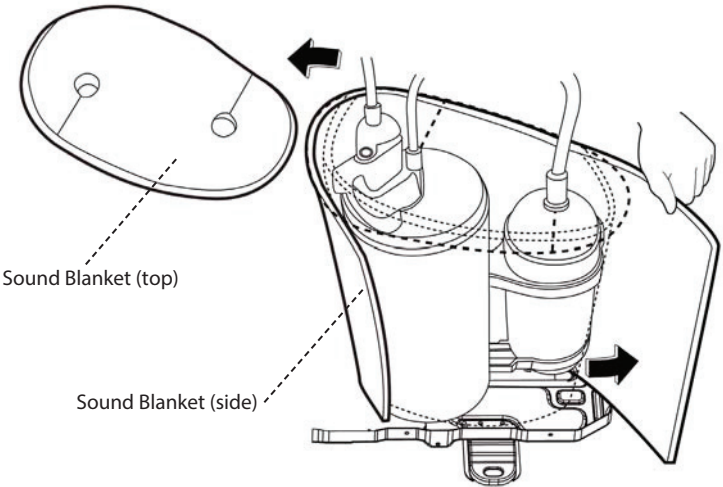
### Sound Blanket



## WARNING

Recover refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit before removing the compressor.

**NOTE: Remove the panel plate, electrical parts, and fan assembly (refer to Panel Plate, Electrical parts, Fan assembly) before disassembling the sound blanket.**

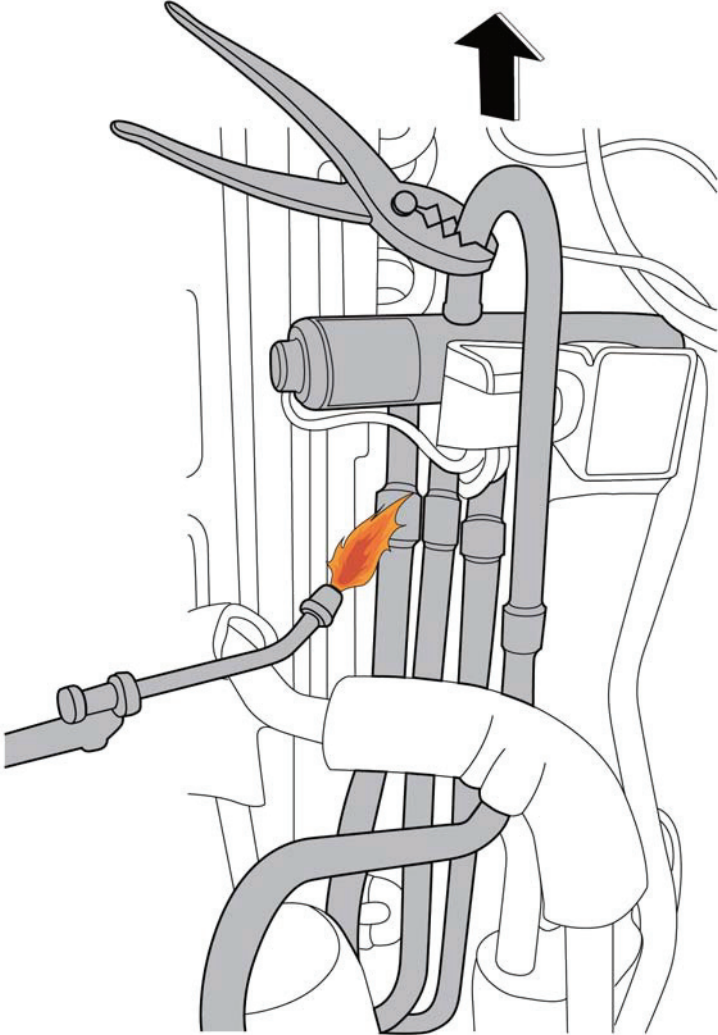
Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove the sound blanket (side and top).	 <p>The illustration shows a hand pulling the side panel of the outdoor unit away from the compressor and condenser coils. A separate view shows the top of the sound blanket, which is a curved, oval-shaped panel with two screws. Labels 'Sound Blanket (top)' and 'Sound Blanket (side)' point to the respective parts. Arrows indicate the direction of removal.</p>



## Outdoor Unit Sizes 18K-24K (208-230V) (continued)

### Four-way valve

**NOTE:** Remove the panel plate, electrical parts, and fan assembly (refer to Panel plate, Electrical parts, and Fan assembly) before disassembling the four-way valve.

Procedure	Illustration
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="207 373 703 436">1) Heat up the brazed parts then detach the four-way valve and the pipe.</li><li data-bbox="207 489 711 552">2) Remove the four-way valve assembly with pliers.</li></ol>	 <p>The illustration shows a close-up of the four-way valve assembly on an outdoor unit. A technician is using a torch to heat the brazed connection between the valve and the pipe. Simultaneously, another technician is using pliers to pull the valve assembly upwards, as indicated by a large black arrow pointing upwards. The background shows the outdoor unit's structure and other components.</p>

## Outdoor Unit Sizes 18K-24K (208-230V) (continued)

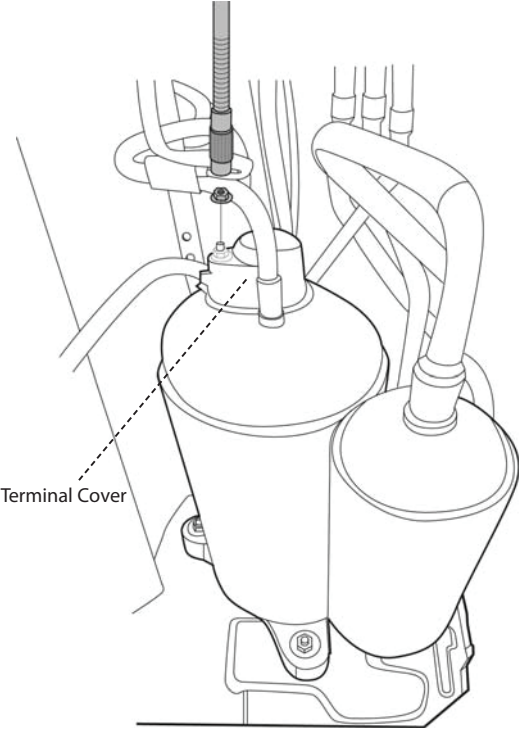
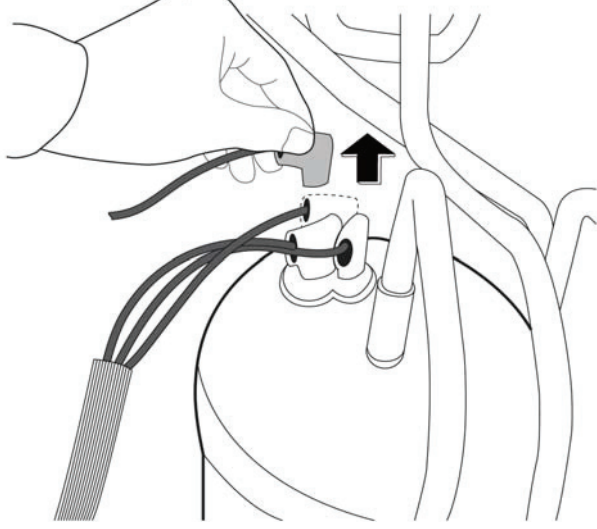
### Compressor



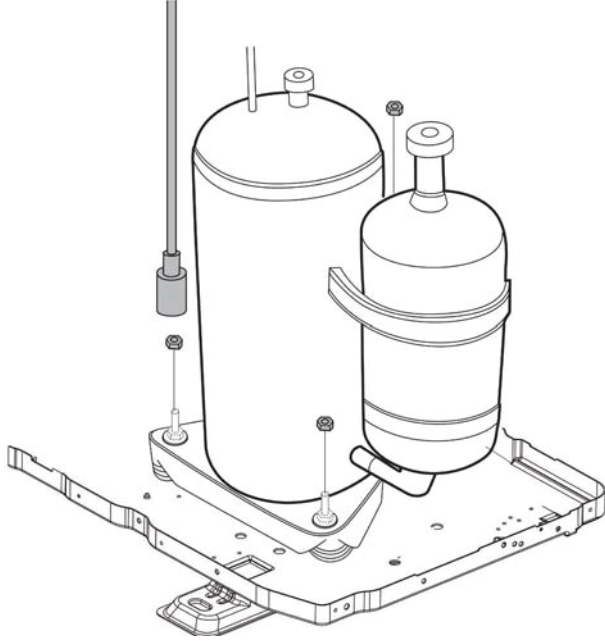
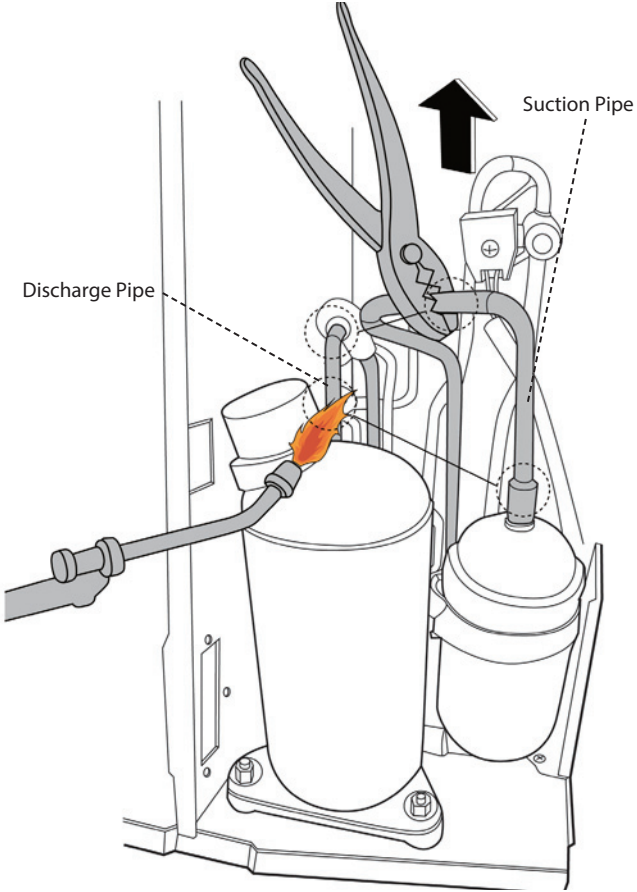
## WARNING

Recover refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit before removing the compressor.

**NOTE:** Remove the panel plate, electrical parts, and fan assembly (refer to Panel plate, Electrical parts, and Fan assembly) before disassembling compressor.

Procedure	Illustration
1) Remove the terminal cover flange nut and the terminal cover.	 <p>Terminal Cover</p>
2) Disconnect the connectors.	

**Outdoor Unit Sizes 18K-24K (208-230V) (continued)**  
**Compressor**

Procedure	Illustration
<p>3) Remove the hex nuts and washers securing the compressor, located on the bottom plate.</p>	 <p>This illustration shows the compressor assembly mounted on a base pan. A vertical rod with a hex nut and washer is shown being removed from the top of the compressor. The base pan has several other fasteners visible, indicating the next step is to remove them.</p>
<p>4) Heat up the brazed parts then remove the discharge pipe and the suction pipe.</p> <p>5) Lift the compressor from the base pan assembly with pliers.</p>	 <p>This illustration shows the compressor being heated with a torch. The discharge pipe is labeled with a dashed line and the suction pipe is also labeled with a dashed line. A pair of pliers is shown lifting the suction pipe upwards, indicated by a black arrow. The base pan is shown below the compressor.</p>

# APPENDICES

## Appendix 1

**Table 28 — 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 29 — Temperature Sensor Resistance Value Table for TP (T5)**

° 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 30 — Appendix 3 Celsius - Fahrenheit**

°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°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