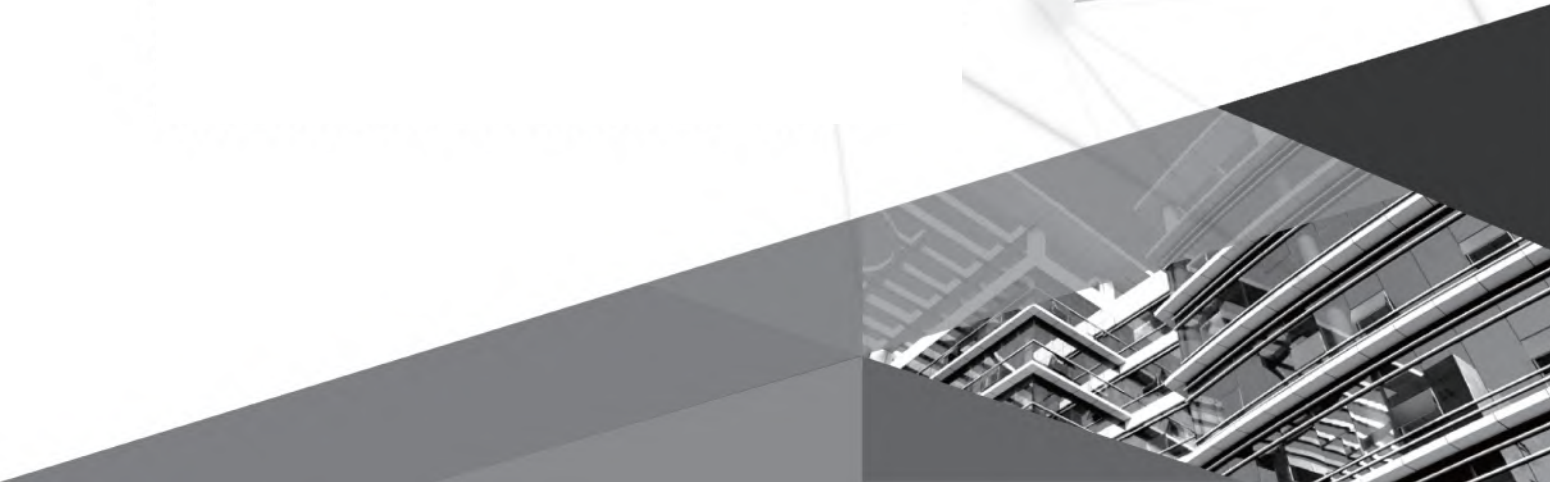
Owner's Manual

Original Instructions

DC Inverter VRF Outdoor units with horizontal air discharge

Models:
AMV-O400/F
AMV-O450/F
AMV-O504/F
AMV-O560/F
AMV-O615/F

Thank you for choosing this product. Please read this Owner's Manual carefully before operation and retain it for future reference.



To Users

Thank you for selecting our product. Please read this instruction manual carefully before installing and using the product, so as to master and correctly use the product. In order to guide you to correctly install and use our product and achieve expected operating effect, we hereby instruct as below:

(1) This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. Children shall not play with the appliance. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.

(2) In order to ensure reliability of product, the product may consume some power under stand-by status for maintaining normal communication of system and preheating refrigerant and lubricant. If the product is not to be used for long, cut off the power supply; please energize and preheat the unit in advance before reusing it.

(3) Please properly select the model according to actual using environment; otherwise it may impact the using convenience.

(4) This product can’t be installed at corrosive, inflammable or explosive environment or the place with special requirements, such as kitchen. Otherwise, it will affect the normal operation or shorten the service life of the unit, or even cause fire hazard or serious injury. As for above special places, please adopt special air conditioner with anti-corrosive or anti-explosion function.

(5) If the product needs to be installed, moved or maintained, please contact our designated dealer or local service center for professional support. Users should not disassemble or maintain the unit by themselves, otherwise it may cause relative damage, and our company will bear no responsibilities.

(6) All the illustrations and information in the instruction manual are only for reference. In order to make the product better, we will continuously conduct improvement and innovation. If there is adjustment in the product, please subject to actual product.

Exception Clauses

Manufacturer will bear no responsibilities when personal injury or property loss is caused by the following reasons:

(1) Damage the product due to improper use or misuse of the product;

(2) Alter, change, maintain or use the product with other equipment without abiding by the instruction manual of manufacturer;

(3) After verification, the defect of product is directly caused by corrosive gas;

(4) After verification, defects are due to improper operation during transportation of product;

(5) Operate, repair, maintain the unit without abiding by instruction manual or related regulations;

(6) After verification, the problem or dispute is caused by the quality specification or performance of parts and components that produced by other manufacturers;

(7) The damage is caused by natural calamities, bad using environment or force majeure.

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1 Safety Notices (Please be sure to abide them)

WARNING! If not abide them strictly, it may cause severe damage to the unit or the people.

NOTE! If not abide them strictly, it may cause slight or medium damage to the unit or the people.

This sign indicates that the items must be prohibited. Improper operation may cause severe damage or death to people.

This sign indicates that the items must be observed. Improper operation may cause damage to people or property.

WARNING!

- This product can't be installed at corrosive, inflammable or explosive environment or the place with special requirements, such as kitchen. Otherwise, it will affect the normal operation or shorten the service life of the unit, or even cause fire hazard or serious injury. As for above special places, please adopt special air conditioner with anti-corrosive or anti-explosion function.
- A warning to assure that partial units shall only be connected to an appliance suitable for the same refrigerant.
- Follow this instruction to complete the installation work. Please carefully read this manual before unit startup and service.
- This unit <model xxx> is a partial unit air conditioner, complying with partial unit requirements of this International Standard, and must only be connected to other units that have been confirmed as complying to corresponding partial unit requirements of this International Standard.
- Installation should be conducted by dealer or qualified personnel. Please do not attempt to install the unit by yourself. Improper handling may result in water leakage, electric shock or fire disaster etc.
- Before using the unit, please check if the pipe and wiring are correct to avoid water leakage, refrigerant leakage, electric shock, or fire etc.
- Don't climb the outdoor unit, and don't put anything on it. If you fall or turn it over, it will cause damage.
- Before performing related operations (such as maintenance inspection etc.) for the equipment, tum off the unit, cut off the power supply and use relevant instrument to detect the voltage at the power input terminal is zero and wait for the power indicators of the main control board and the drive board are off. Otherwise, it may cause electric shock or injury. The unit has low-power standby function. Under standby status, only the power indicator of the main control board and the drive board are on.
- If conducting troubleshooting or maintenance for the modular unit, all outdoor units are required to be de-energized or energized at the same time. It's prohibited to energize or de-energize some outdoor units.
- If anything abnormal happens (such as burning smell), please power off the unit and cut off

the main power supply, and then immediately contact ASAMI appointed service center. If abnormality keeps going, the unit might be damaged and lead to electric shock or fire.

- After connecting the power cord, please fix the electric box cover properly in order to avoid accident.
- Be sure to use the exclusive accessory and part to prevent the water leakage, electric shock and fire accidents.
- Make sure the unit can be earthed properly and soundly after plugging into the socket so as to avoid electric shock. Please do not connect the ground wire to gas pipe, water pipe, lightning rod or telephone line.
- The leakage circuit breaker must be installed. If not, it may cause electric shock or Fire.
- If refrigerant leakage happens during installation, please ventilate immediately. Poisonous gas will emerge if the refrigerant gas meets fire.
- Refrigerant gas is heavier than air and oxygen, especially in the basement. A large amount of refrigerant leakage will cause the decrease in oxygen and then cause suffocation, which will affect the health of people.
- After all installations are completed, check whether there's refrigerant leakage.
- Do not install the unit in a flammable place. Otherwise, it will cause an explosion and affect the health of people.
- Disposal of packaging, transportation materials and other parts must comply with the relevant regulations of the local country.

NOTES!

- Before installation, please check if the power supply is in accordance with the requirements specified on the nameplate. And also take care of the power safety.
- Turn off the unit after it runs at least five minutes; otherwise it will influence oil return of the compressor.
- Electrify the unit 2 hours before operation. Please switch on for 2 hours before operation. Do not cut off the power when 24 hours short-time halting (to protect the compressor).
- The air conditioner should be grounded, and the power outlet must be equipped with a ground wire to ensure that the air conditioner is effectively grounded through the power socket to avoid the risk of electric shock.
- Under cooling mode, please don't set the room temperature too low.
- When the air conditioner is installed in a small room, take the necessary measures to avoid the concentration of the refrigerant exceeding the limit value for safety.
- When the external temperature is decreased, the heating performance of the unit will be decreased. If so, please use another heating device for heating at the same time. (When you use a heating device with open fire in the same room, please always open the door or window to keep the air circulation and avoid the lack of oxygen in the room.) Please do not put the heating device with open fire at the air outlet, or put it under the air conditioner.
- When the unit is turned on for heating, it takes time for the room temperature to rise because

the unit uses hot air circulation to heat the entire room.

- Open the door and window and keep good ventilation in the room to avoid oxygen deficit when the gas/oil supplied heating equipment is used.
- Volatile liquid, such as diluent or gas will damage the unit appearance. Only use soft cloth with a little neutral detergent to clean the outer casing of unit.
- Install the air conditioner in a solid place that can withstand its weight. Fully consider the influence of strong winds, typhoons and earthquakes and reinforced installation. Improper installation will cause the air conditioning unit to fall and then cause injury.
- Please use the electric wire with specified specifications. Electrical installation work must comply with local laws and regulations. Insufficient capacity or improper electrical operation can cause electric shock or fire.
- All electric wires must be confirmed to be connected well so that the wiring terminals and electrical wires are not pulled by external force. Improper installation may cause fire.
- After connecting the power cord, please fix the electric box cover properly in order to avoid accident.
- After confirming that the unit's power is off, you can touch the electrical components of the unit, otherwise it will cause electric shock.
- Do not modify the unit protection settings. If a pressure switch, end switch or other protective device is short-circuited and forced to operate, it may cause a fire or explosion.
- When installing the unit, make sure that the connection pipe is securely connected before starting up the compressor. If the compressor is started up before the connection of the connecting pipe is completed and the shut-off valve is opened, mixed air will cause the system pressure to rise, which may cause compressor bursting accident and injury.
- Heat exchanger fins are sharp. You may be injured if used it incorrectly. Please wear the gloves to avoid injury.
- Do not directly touch the refrigerant pipes during the operation and when the operation is finished just now, including refrigerant pipes, compressors, and other refrigerant circulation pipes. These pipes are hot and cold. It will scald and frostbite if directly contacts them. To avoid injury, please wait until the pipes reach to normal temperature. Please wear gloves when you must touch it.
- Improper installation of drain pipes can result in water leakage and poor function.
- R410A is a mixture. The refrigerant must be filled from the liquid pipe. If the refrigerant is filled from the gas pipe, the composition of the refrigerant will change and the system can’t operate normally.
- Take adequate measures to prevent small animals from making nests in the unit. Once small animals touch electrical components, it may cause malfunction or fire hazard. Remind customers to clean around the unit.
- The installed indoor unit, outdoor unit, power cord and connection wire must be at least 1m away from the TV or radio to avoid image interference or noise. If the radio wave is strong, sometimes even if the distance is more than 1 m, it is not enough to avoid interference.

- When disassembling the unit, handling refrigerants, oil and other components of the unit, it must be in accordance with the relevant national/continental regulations.
- Air conditioning units or heat pump units are appliances which are not easily accessible to the public.
- The design pressure is 4.3 MPa. The thickness of pipe for installation should comply with the relevant national/continental regulations.
- After the power cord is installed, please note to ensure that the power cord should not direct touch the sheet metal of electric box.

Never to do

- Never start up or shut off the air conditioner by means of directly plug or unplug the power cord.
- Do not insert fingers or objects into air outlet/inlet grille.
- Do not operate this unit with wet hands.
- Never short-circuit or cancel the pressure switch to prevent unit damage.
- Never fail to comply with the nitrogen charge requirements. Charge nitrogen when welding pipes.
- Never spray or flush water towards unit, otherwise malfunction or electric shock may happen.
- Never allow children to play around or on the top of the unit, otherwise injury may happen.

Must to do

- User is not allowed to repair the unit. Fault service may cause electric shock or fire accidents. Please contact ASAMI appointed service center for help.
- Do not expose the unit to the moist or corrosive circumstances.
- Do not directly touch the refrigerant leaking from the refrigerant pipe connection place, as it may cause frostbite.
- Please firstly connect the wired controller before energizing, otherwise wired controller can’t be used.
- The power cable diameter should be big enough. If the power cord and connection wire are damaged, they must be replaced with the special cables.
- Once all installations are completed, check whether there is refrigerant leakage.

2 Product Introduction

2.1 Product Features

ASAMI Multi VRF Modular System adopts inverter compressor technology. According to change the displacement of compressor, stepless capacity regulation within range of 10%-100% can be realized. Various product lineup is provided with capacity range from 40kW to 61.5kW, which can be widely used in working area and especially applicable to the place with variable load change.

2.2 Product List

(1) The following table indicates the combinations of ODU and the number of IDU for ODU：

Model	HP	14	16	18	20	22	Max number of IDU
Model 400	14	◆					28
Model 450	16		◆				30
Model 504	18			◆			35
Model 560	20				◆		39
Model 615	22					◆	42
Model 800	28	◆◆					52
Model 850	30	◆	◆				58
Model 900	32		◆◆				60
Model 954	34		◆	◆			65
Model 1010	36		◆		◆		69
Model 1065	38		◆			◆	70
Model 1119	40			◆		◆	72
Model 1175	42				◆	◆	72
Model 1230	44					◆◆	72
Model 1300	46	◆	◆◆				72
Model 1350	48		◆◆◆				72
Model 1404	50		◆◆	◆			74
Model 1460	52		◆◆		◆		76
Model 1515	54		◆◆			◆	78
Model 1570	56		◆		◆◆		80
Model 1625	58		◆		◆	◆	80
Model 1680	60		◆			◆◆	80
Model 1735	62				◆◆	◆	80
Model 1790	64				◆	◆◆	80
Model 1845	66					◆◆◆	80
Model 1910	68		◆◆◆		◆		80
Model 1965	70		◆◆◆			◆	80
Model 2020	72		◆◆		◆◆		80
Model 2075	74		◆◆		◆	◆	80

Model	HP	14	16	18	20	22	Max number of IDU
Model 2130	76		◆◆			◆◆	80
Model 2185	78		◆		◆◆	◆	80
Model 2240	80		◆		◆	◆◆	80
Model 2295	82		◆			◆◆◆	80
Model 2349	84			◆		◆◆◆	80
Model 2405	86				◆	◆◆◆	80
Model 2460	88					◆◆◆◆	80

Note: '◆' means a basic module.

(2) The total capacity of indoor units should be within 50%~135% of that of outdoor units. When fresh air units and conventional indoor units are connected to one system, the total ratio can't exceed 100%, and the ratio of fresh air units can't exceed 30%.

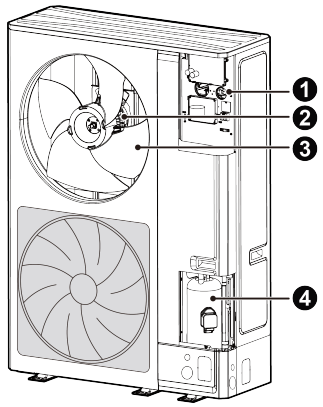
(3) For the systems whose maximum simultaneous usage rate of indoor units is below 100%, the total capacity of indoor units can be up to 135% of the outdoor unit's capacity; for the systems whose maximum simultaneous usage rate of indoor units reach 100%, the total capacity of indoor units should not exceed the capacity of the outdoor unit. (The simultaneous usage rate is the ratio of the capacity of simultaneously operating indoor units to the total capacity of indoor units in the system)

(4) In cold regions (ambient temperature below -10°C) or high heat load environments, the total capacity of indoor units should be less than the capacity of outdoor units.

(5) The heating capacity of air source heat pumps decreases as the outdoor ambient temperature drops. Therefore, when installing and using them in cold regions, it is recommended to add auxiliary heating equipment or other heating methods.

(6) When any one of the indoor units receives the operation command, the outdoor unit starts running according to the required capability; when all indoor unit stops running, the outdoor unit stops operation.

2.3 Names of Main Parts



1 Electric box assembly
2 Motor
3 Fan
4 Compressor

Fig.2.3.1

2.4 The Range of Production Working Temperature

—	Cooling	Heating
Ambient temperature	-5℃~55℃ DB	-30℃~27℃ DB
Indoor temperature	16℃~32℃ DB	15℃~30℃ DB
Indoor humidity	≤80%	

When the indoor units are all VRF fresh air processor, the unit operating range is as follows:

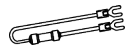
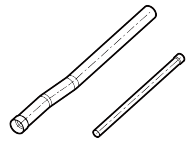
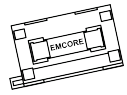
Cooling	Ambient temperature: 16℃~45℃
Heating	Ambient temperature: -7℃~16℃

NOTE!

If exceeding the temperature range for working, the product may be damaged, which is not within the warranty range.

2.5 Standard Parts

Please use the following standard parts supplied by ASAMI.

Parts for Outdoor Unit				
Number	Name	Picture	Quantity	Remarks
1	Owner's Manual		1	—
2	Wiring (match with resistance)		1	Must be connected to the last IDU of communication connection
3	L-shape pipe		1	Used for connecting pipes
4	Engineering connection pipe		1	Used for engineering piping
5	Buckle Magnetic Ring		1	Used for communication line
6	Magnetic Ring 1		1	Used for power cord

3 Product Installation

3.1 Safety Precautions for Installing, Repairing and Moving Units

(1) The unit should not be installed in places with high environmental pH, high voltage fluctuations, vehicles and ships.

(2) Do not touch the fins of the heat exchanger. Improper touch can cause damage or injury.

(3) Do not mix any substances except the refrigerant when installing or moving the refrigerant circuit, and do not leave any air in the pipe. If air or other substances are mixed in the refrigerant circuit, the system pressure will rise and it will cause compressor explosion.

(4) Do not charge the refrigerant other than the specified one when installing or moving the unit. Otherwise, it may cause problems such as poor operation, malfunction, mechanical fault, etc., and even cause major safety accident.

(5) When moving or repairing the unit, be sure to use the pressure gauge. First, perform the cooling operation, and then completely close the high pressure side valve (liquid valve). When the pressure gauge reads 0~0.05MPa, completely close the low pressure side valve (air valve), and then immediately stop operation and cut off the power.

(6) When recovering the refrigerant, it is necessary to ensure that the connection pipe can be disassembled only after the liquid valve and the air valve are completely closed and the power is turned off. If disassembling the connection pipe when the power hasn't been cut off and the compressor still running, the air will be mixed into the system and then the pressure will rise, which will cause compressor explosion.

(7) When installing the unit, make sure that the connection pipe is securely connected before turning on the compressor. If the compressor is turned on before the connection of the connection pipe is completed and the shut-off valve is opened, the air will be mixed into the system and then the pressure will rise, which will cause compressor explosion.

(8) Wiring between indoor unit and outdoor unit must be properly connected by adopting the specified electric wires and the terminals should be fixed well and not affected by external forces. Poor connection or fixing may cause a fire accident.

(9) No connection is allowed in the middle of the wire. When the length of the connection wire is not enough, please contact the designated service store to re-equip a dedicated electric wire with sufficient length.

3.2 Outdoor Unit Installation

3.2.1 Product Size Drawing

The product photos are only for reference. Please refer to the actual product.

Outline and Physical Dimension of Model 400, Model 450, Model 504, Model 560, Model 615 unit.

Unit: mm

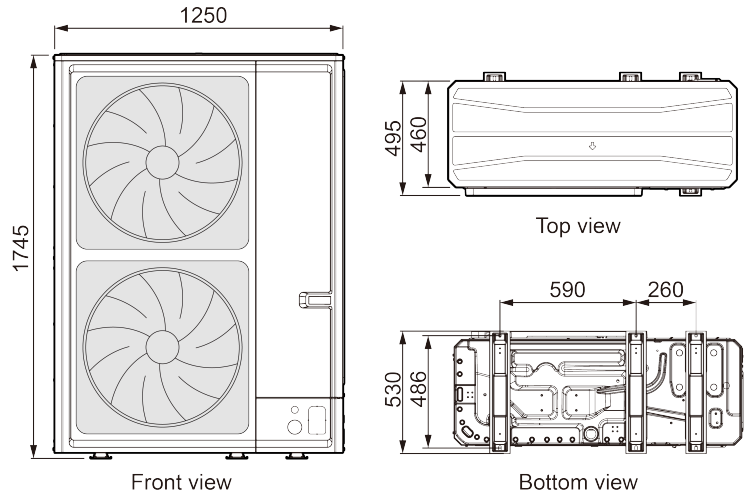


Fig.3.2.1

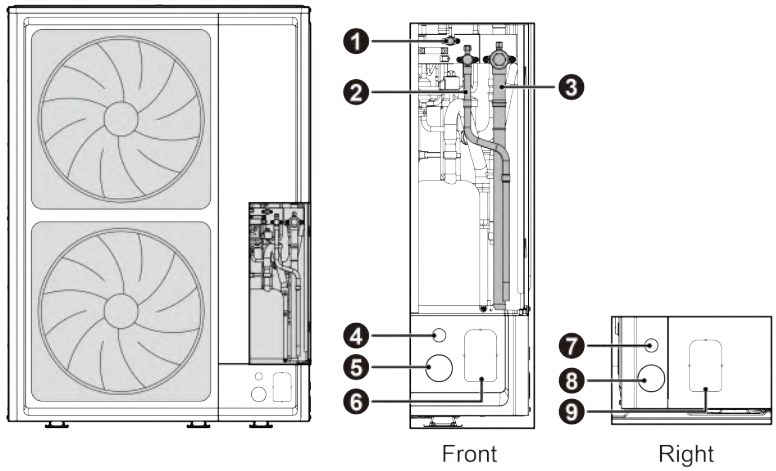


Fig.3.2.2

Unit: mm

No.	Name	Model 400	Model 450	Model 504	Model 560	Model 615
②	Liquid pipe	Φ12.7	Φ12.7	Φ15.9	Φ15.9	Φ15.9
③	Gas pipe	Φ25.4	Φ28.6	Φ28.6	Φ28.6	Φ28.6

No.	Name	Pipe diameter
①	Low pressure check valve	—
④	Front communication cable hole	Φ27.5
⑤	Front power cable hole	Φ55
⑥	Front tube hole	120×75
⑦	Right communication cable hole	Φ27.5
⑧	Right power cable hole	Φ55
⑨	Right tube hole	120×75

3.2.2 Select Installation Position

Conditions for selecting the installation position:

(1) Install the unit at a place where is adequate to withstand the weight of the unit and make sure the unit would not shake or fall off, and would not produce abnormal noise and vibration.

(2) Fully consider the influence of strong winds, typhoons and earthquakes when selecting the installation site, and strengthen the installation.

(3) The influence of flammable, explosive, corrosive gases or exhaust gases should be avoided.

(4) Ensure that there is a certain space for heat exchanging and maintenance, so that the ventilation is smooth and the running is reliable.

(5) Outdoor units and indoor units should be as close as possible to minimize the length and angle of the cooling pipes.

(6) Do not allow children to approach the unit. Preventive measures should be taken to prevent children from contacting the unit.

(7) The unit should not be installed in places with high environmental pH or high voltage fluctuations, and places such as vehicles and ships.

(8) Do not install the unit at the place where is close to the equipment that generates electromagnetic waves. Electromagnetic waves can affect the control system and cause fault.

(9) Do not install the unit at the place where seasonal winds can directly blow onto the heat exchanger or the wind created by gaps between buildings can directly blow onto the unit's fan.

(10) The unit should be installed in a shaded area or a place that will not be exposed to direct sunlight and high-temperature heat sources.

(11) The unit should be installed at the place where the noise generated during operation and the discharged airflow will not affect neighbors or surrounding ventilation.

3.2.2.1 Requirements for Installation Space of Outdoor Unit

(1) In all installation examples in this section, the connection pipe of the outdoor unit is installed in the forward direction.

(2) The unit supports pipe routing in the front, right and back directions, and the installation distance of pipe routing is greater than 250mm.

(3) When two or more outdoor units are installed side by side, the distance between two adjacent outdoor units must be greater than 200mm.

(4) As for the installation space for the unit, maintenance space and the requirements for the smooth ventilation of the unit should be considered There are obstacles at the air inlet side and no obstacle at the air discharge side.

(5) When units are centrally placed, stacked, or multi-layer placed, we should consider whether the air flow discharged from the units will form a short-circuit return air. To avoid this situation, air pipes should be installed according to the actual situation, or airflow organization simulation analysis should be carried out by professionals before installation. The placement position should be adjusted according to the simulation results until the ventilation requirements of the units are met.

1) There are obstacles at the air inlet side and no obstacle at the air discharge side.

A. If there is no obstacle above the outdoor unit, the space requirements are as follows:

Unit: mm

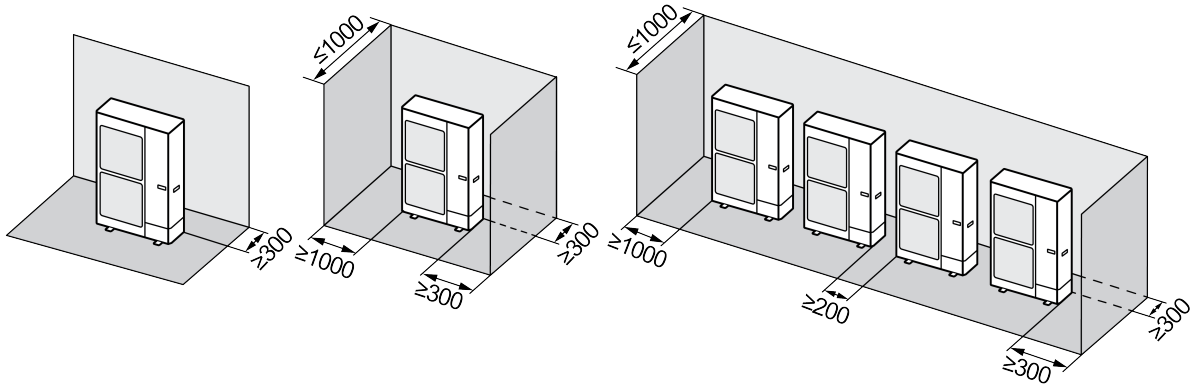


Fig.3.2.3

B. If there are also obstacles above the outdoor unit, the space requirements are as follows:

Unit: mm

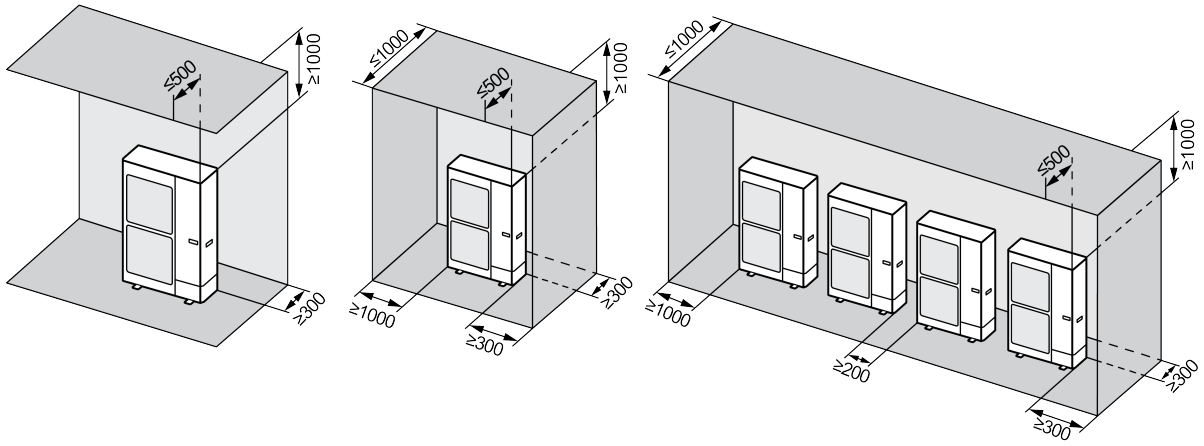


Fig.3.2.4

Note:

When the outdoor unit is installed in a space surrounded by three sides of walls or also with a wall above it, the length of the left and right walls of the unit must not exceed 1,000mm. Otherwise, flexible air duct should be added to guide the air.

2) There are obstacles at the air discharge side and no obstacle at the air inlet side

A. If there is no obstacle above the outdoor unit, the space requirements are as follows:

Unit: mm

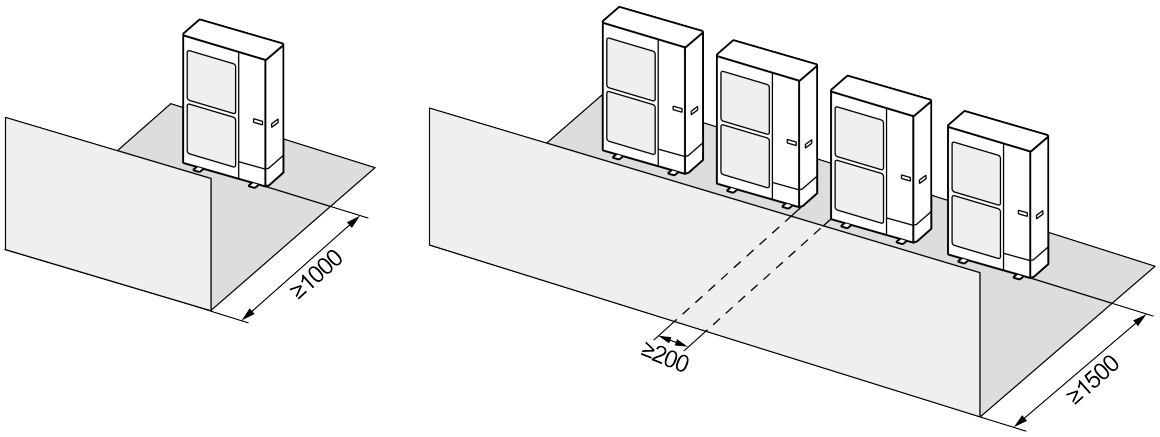


Fig.3.2.5

B. If there are also obstacles above the outdoor unit, the space requirements are as follows:

Unit: mm

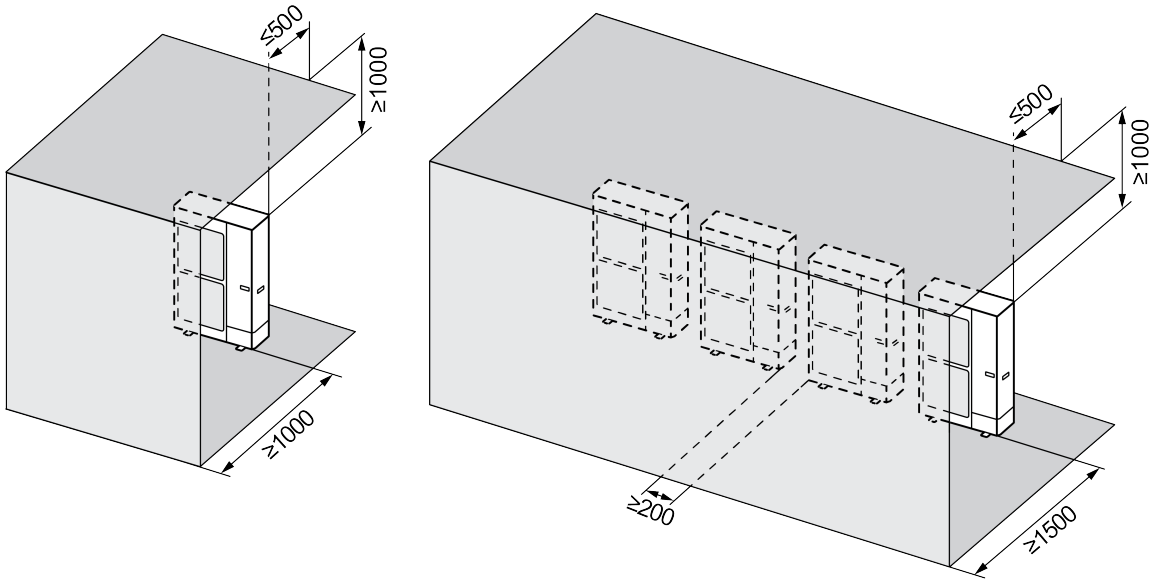


Fig.3.2.6

3) There are obstacles both at the air discharge side and the air inlet side.

A. If there is no obstacle above the outdoor unit (L1>H), the space requirements are as follows:

Unit: mm

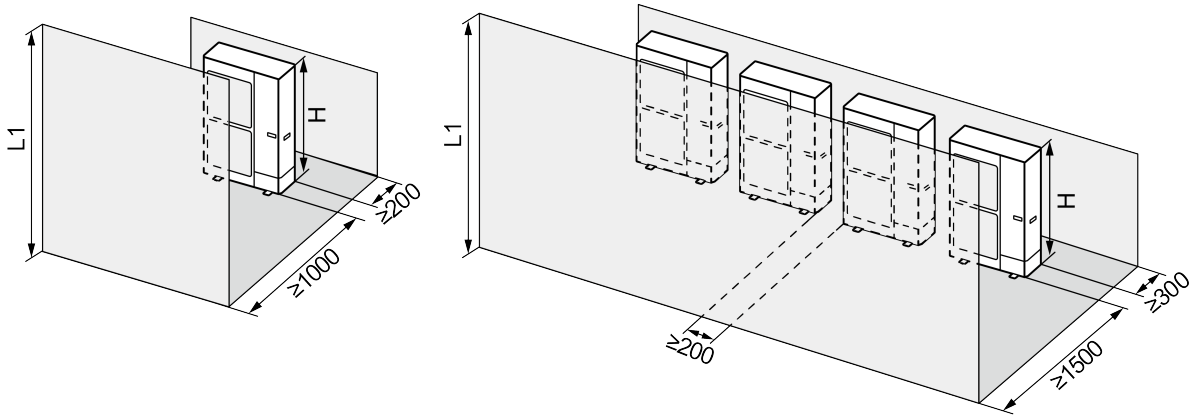


Fig.3.2.7

B. If there is no obstacle above the outdoor unit (L1<H), the space requirements are as follows:

Unit: mm

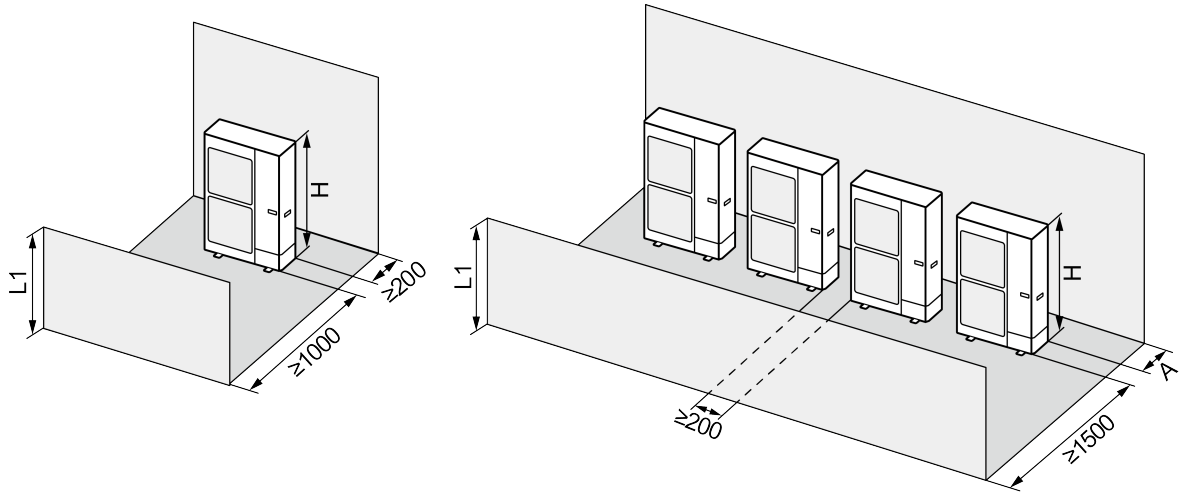


Fig.3.2.8

Unit: mm

L1	A
0<L1<1/2H	250
1/2H≤L1≤H	300

C. If there are also obstacles above the outdoor unit, the space requirements are as follows:

Unit: mm

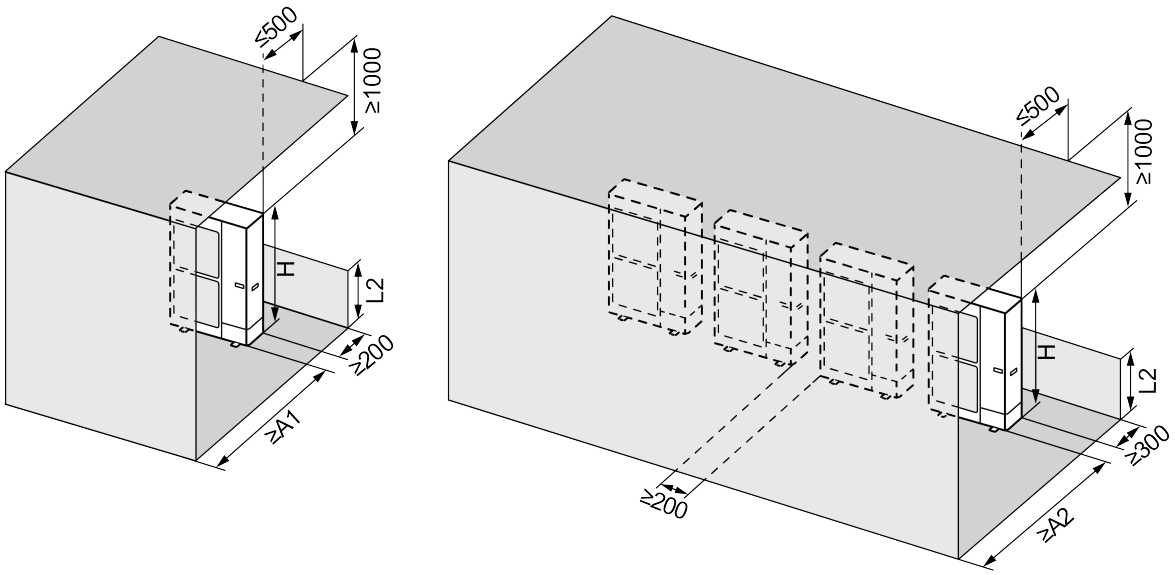


Fig.3.2.9

Unit: mm

L2		A1	A2
L2≤H	0<L2<1/2H	1000	1500
	1/2H≤L2≤H	1250	1750
L2>H		Increase the installation height of the unit to meet “L2≤H”, or install air duct to discharge the air out of this space.	

D. If the height of the obstacle at the air discharge side is lower than that of the outdoor unit (L1≤H), and there are also obstacles above it, the space requirements are as follows:

Unit: mm

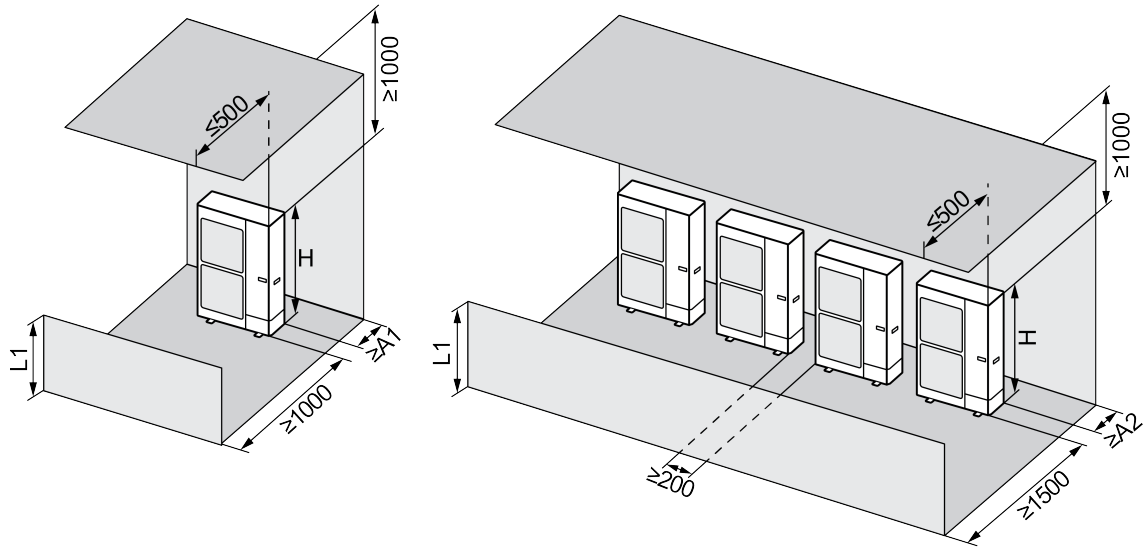


Fig.3.2.10

Unit: mm

L1		A1	A2
L1≤H	0<L1<1/2H	200	300
	1/2H≤L1≤H	300	450
L1>H		Increase the installation height of the unit to meet “L1≤H”, or install air duct to discharge the air out of this space	

4) Stacking installation of outdoor unit

Only two layers are allowed in stacking installation. If this installation way is adopted, centralized drainage must be configured for the upper outdoor unit. Stack installation is prohibited in cold areas. The space requirements are as follows:

Unit: mm

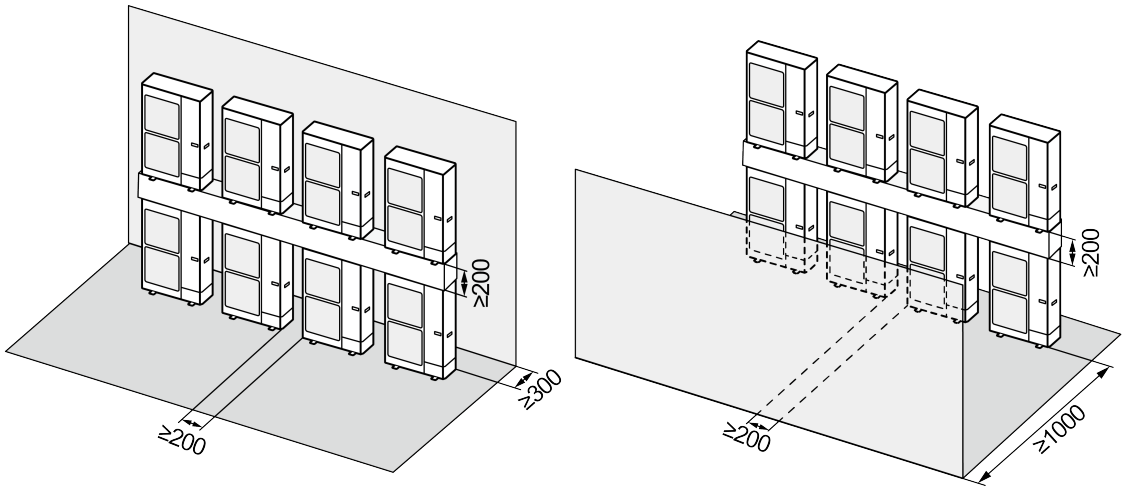


Fig.3.2.11

5) The outdoor units are installed in multiple rows on the roof

A. The space requirements are as follows:

Unit: mm

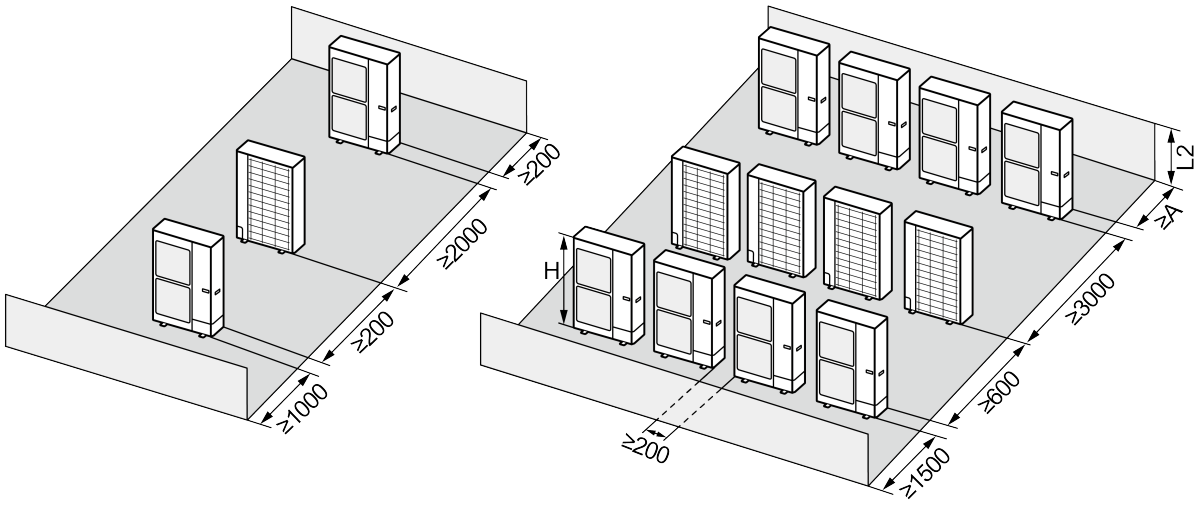


Fig.3.2.12

Unit: mm

L2		A
L2≤H	0<L2<1/2H	300
	1/2H≤L2≤H	450
L2>H		Increase the installation height of the unit to meet “L2≤H”, or install air duct to discharge the air out of this space

B. When the outdoor units are installed in multiple rows, do not install them with the air discharge side right facing the air inlet side.

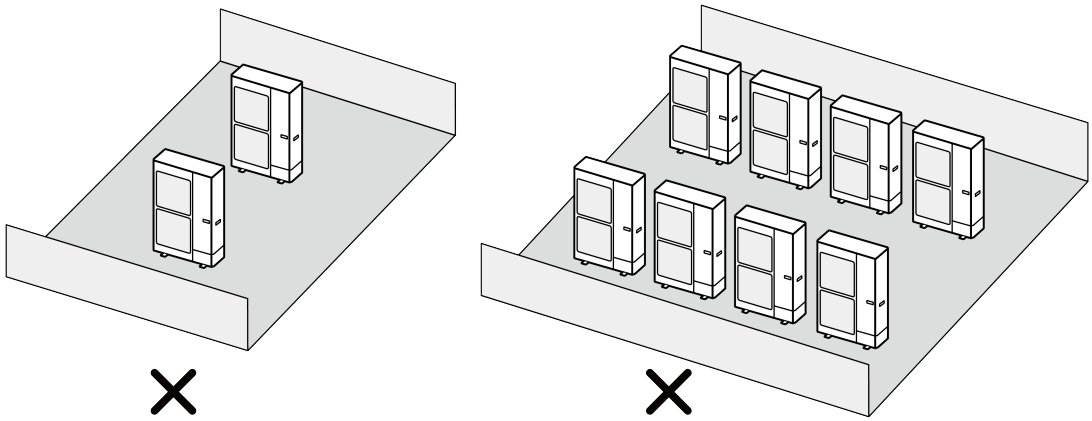


Fig.3.2.13

6) Installation requirements for outdoor unit installed in a space with shutter

A. When the outdoor unit is installed in a space with shutter, the distance between the air outlet and the shutter must be no more than 0.5m. When the distance between the air outlet and the shutter cannot meet the requirements, air duct must be installed.

B. The louver opening rate of the shutter is greater than 90%, and the louver angle is less than 15° .

Unit: mm

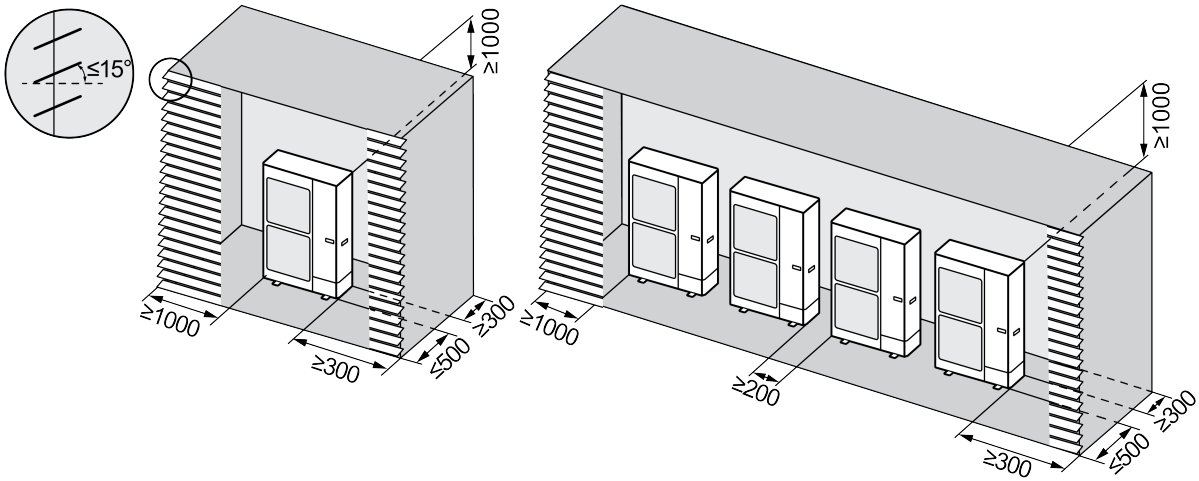


Fig.3.2.14

Notes:

① The installation space shown above is in the premise that the unit operates in cooling at an outdoor temperature of 35℃. If the outdoor temperature exceeds 35℃ or the heat load is large, and all outdoor units are operating at excess capacity, the space required by the air inlet side must be increased.

② If the above conditions for installation space cannot be met, air duct shall be added.

3.2.2.2 Installation Requirements for Areas with Special Climates

Installation requirements for freezing cold or snowy areas:

1) Installation requirements for outdoor unit installed in a space with shutter

A. Select an installation site where snow will not affect the normal operation of the unit.

B. Select an installation site where the wind will not blow directly to the air outlet or air inlet.

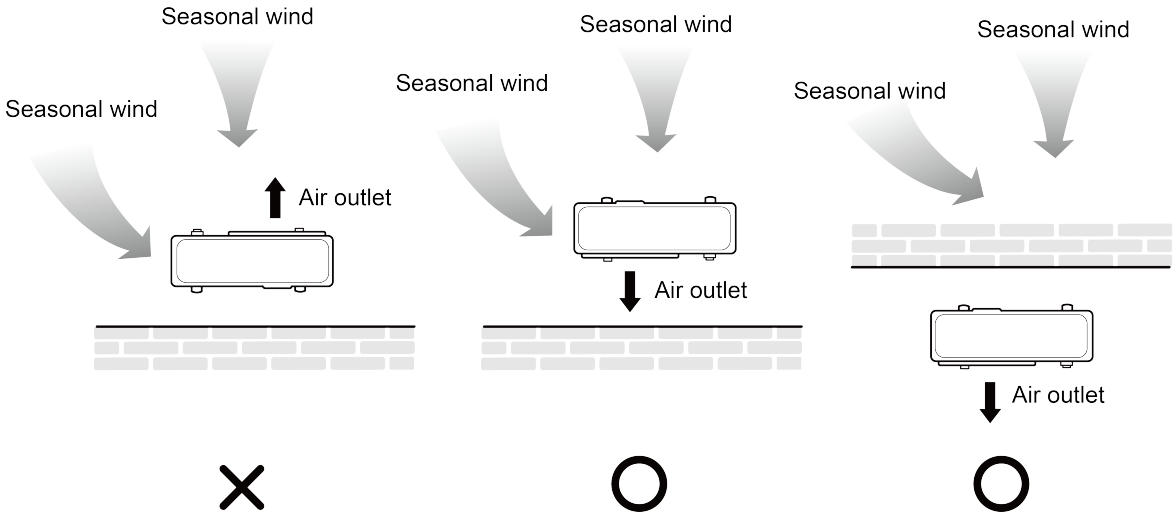


Fig.3.2.15

2) Requirements for installation base

A. The height of the installation base should consider the maximum snowfall in that area. The height of the base should be at least 500mm higher than the predicted maximum snowfall, to prevent the bottom of the unit from being covered by snow.

Unit: mm

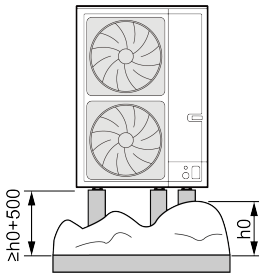


Fig.3.2.16

B. In the freezing cold areas, the longitudinal base shall be adopted to prevent snow and ice accumulation and affecting the drainage of the chassis.

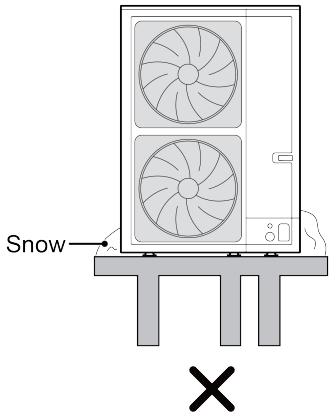


Fig.3.2.17

Snow accumulation affects heat exchange

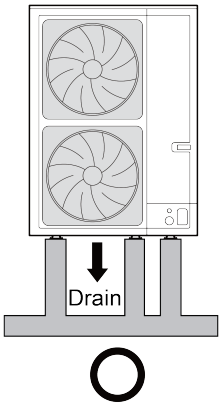


Fig.3.2.18

The unit drains smoothly

3) Installation of protective devices

A. If there is a possibility of horizontal snow, it is recommended to install a horizontal shelter to ensure that the heat exchanger is not affected by snow.

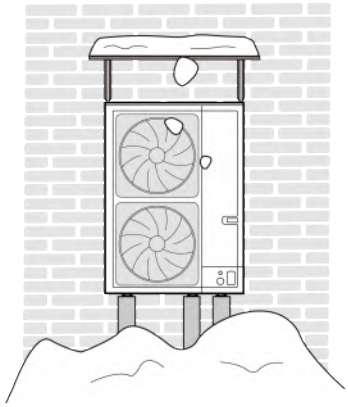


Fig.3.2.19

B. To prevent exposure to snow, install a baffle at the air return side and the top of the outdoor unit.

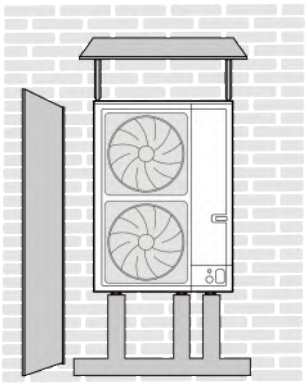


Fig.3.2.20

4) When installing the unit in a place with a large amount of snow, the air inlet grille should be removed to prevent snow accumulated on the fins.

5) For freezing cold or snowy areas, it is prohibited to adopt the installation way with centralized drainage. Otherwise, the drainage pipe and the chassis will ice up. If this cannot be avoided, please take appropriate measures to prevent ice blockage of centralized drainage, for example, adding electric heater to drainage pipe.

3.2.3 Diagram of Installation Foundation

The concrete foundation of the ODU must be strong enough. Ensure that the drainage is smooth and that the ground drainage or floor drainage is not affected.

Requirements on the concrete foundation are as follows:

(1) The concrete foundation must be flat and have enough rigidity and strength to undertake the unit's weight during running. The height of the foundation is 200 mm to 300 mm, which is determined based on the size of the unit. If it is installed in place with large snowfall, increase the height of the foundation so that the air inlet side is not buried by snow.

(2) Build a drainage ditch around the foundation to discharge the condensate water.

(3) If the air conditioner is installed on the roof, check the intensity of the building and take waterproof measures.

(4) If a u-steel foundation is adopted, the structure must be designed with sufficient rigidity and strength.

(5) Cement foundation diagram is shown as follows:

Unit: mm

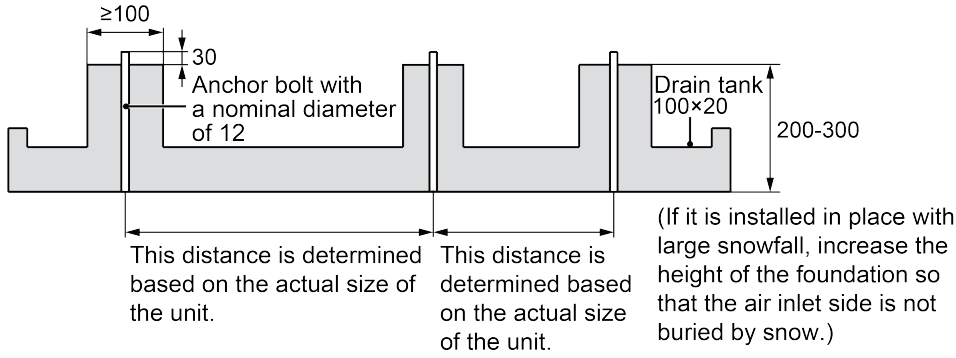


Fig.3.2.21

3.2.4 Shock Absorption Requirements

The outdoor unit should be firmly fixed. Thick rubber sheets or corrugated rubber damping rubber mats with a thickness of 20mm at least and a width of 100mm at least should be placed between the unit and the foundation. The installation requirements are shown as follows.

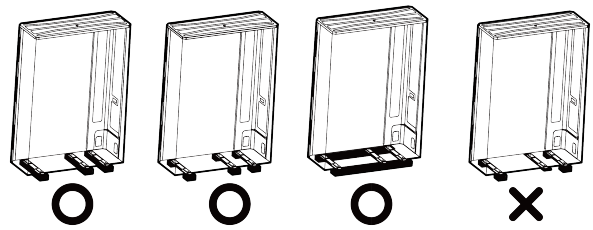


Fig.3.2.22

3.3 Pipeline Design

3.3.1 Notices for Pipeline Design

(1) Air-conditioning installation should not damage the load-bearing structure and decorative style of the building.

(2) Air-conditioning pipes should be laid along the bottom of the beam. If the pipes meet at the same elevation, they should be treated as follows:

1) Drain pipes, ducts and pressure pipes avoid gravity pipes.

2) Ducts and small tubes give priority to big tubes.

(3) It should be ensured that the direction is correct, the branch is reasonable, the length is the shortest, and the brazed joint and bend are minimized.

(4) The refrigerant pipe must bypass the inspection port of the unit, leaving sufficient maintenance space.

(5) The vertical pipe should be laid in the air conditioning pipe well. The horizontal pipe should be laid in the ceiling.

3.3.2 Pipeline Requirement

Pipe specification is shown as follows:

R410A Refrigerant System		
External diameter(mm)	Thickness(mm)	Type
Φ6.35	≥0.8	O
Φ9.52	≥0.8	O
Φ12.70	≥0.8	O
Φ15.90	≥1.0	O
Φ19.05	≥1.0	1/2H
Φ22.20	≥1.2	1/2H
Φ25.40	≥1.2	1/2H
Φ28.60	≥1.2	1/2H
Φ31.80	≥1.3	1/2H
Φ34.90	≥1.3	1/2H
Φ38.10	≥1.5	1/2H
Φ41.30	≥1.5	1/2H
Φ44.50	≥1.5	1/2H
Φ51.40	≥1.5	1/2H
Φ54.10	≥1.5	1/2H

Remarks:

① The inner and outer surfaces of the pipeline shall be free of pinholes, cracks, skinning, foaming, inclusions, copper powder, carbon deposits, green rust, dirt and severe oxide film, and shall not allow obvious scratches, pits and spots defect.

② Once the inside of the copper tube is cleaned and dried, the nozzle must be tightly sealed with a cap, plug or tape.

3.3.3 Allowable Pipe Length and Height Difference among indoor and Outdoor Units

Y type branch joint is adopted to connect indoor and outdoor units. Connecting method is shown in the figure below.

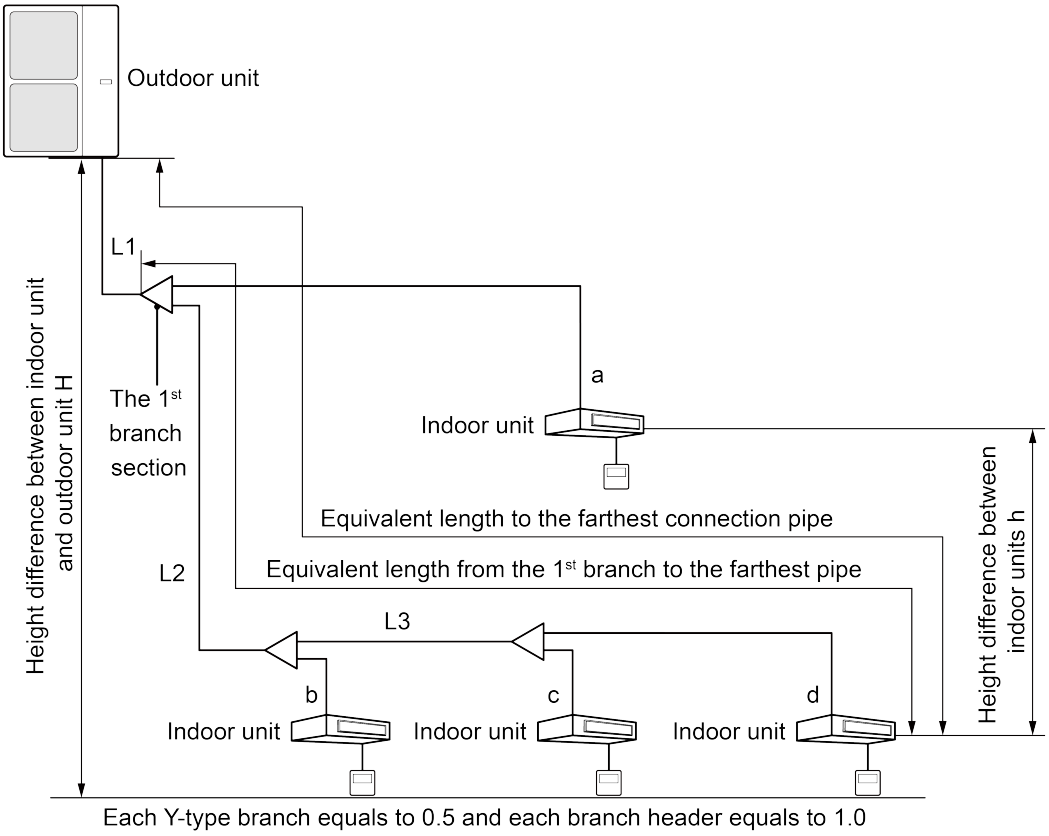


Fig.3.3.1

The equivalent distance of the outdoor branch pipe is 0.5m, and the equivalent distance of the indoor branch pipe is 0.5m.

—		Length(m)	Fitting Pipe
Total length (actual length) of fitting pipe		560	L1+L2+L3+a+b+c+d
Length of farthest fitting pipe(m)	Actual length	150	L1+L2+L3+d
	Equivalent length	175	—
Equivalent length from the first branch to the furthest indoor unit*1		40	L2+L3+d
Height difference between outdoor unit and indoor unit H*2	Outdoor unit at upper	50	—
	Outdoor unit at lower	40	—
Height difference between indoor units		30	—

NOTES!

(1) Under normal conditions, the pipe length from the first branch pipe of the indoor unit to the farthest indoor unit should no more than 40m. When all of the following conditions are met, the pipe length can reach 90m.

1) The distance from each indoor unit to the nearest branch pipe “a”, “b”, “c” and “d” should no more than 40m.

2) The difference in pipe length between the farthest and nearest indoor units from the first indoor branch pipe (L2+L3+d) - a ≤40m.

3) The gas pipe between the first indoor branch pipe and the farthest indoor unit's branch pipe is increased by one size. If the pipe diameter is the same as that of the main outdoor pipe, there is no need to increase the size.

(2) When the drop between indoor units is greater than 15m, the liquid pipe between the outdoor unit and the first indoor branch pipe shall be enlarged.

(3) When the maximum distance of the main pipe between the outdoor unit and the first indoor branch pipe is ≥90m, the diameter of the gas pipe and the liquid pipe of the main pipe should be adjusted according to the following table.

Outdoor module Q (kW)	Pipe between ODU and the first branch of IDU			
	Maximum length between ODU and main pipe of the first branch pipe of IDU<90m		Maximum length between ODU and main pipe of the first branch pipe of IDU≥90m	
	Gas pipe size(mm)	Liquid pipe size(mm)	Gas pipe size(mm)	Liquid pipe size(mm)
40	Φ25.4	Φ12.7	Φ28.6	Φ15.9
40<Q≤45	Φ28.6	Φ12.7	Φ31.8	Φ15.9
45<Q≤68	Φ28.6	Φ15.9	Φ31.8	Φ19.05
68<Q≤78.5	Φ31.8	Φ19.05	Φ31.8	Φ19.05
78.5<Q≤95.2	Φ31.8	Φ19.05	Φ38.1	Φ22.2
95.2<Q≤110	Φ38.1	Φ19.05	Φ41.3	Φ22.2
110<Q≤136	Φ38.1	Φ19.05	Φ41.3	Φ22.2
136<Q≤186	Φ41.3	Φ19.05	Φ44.5	Φ22.2
186<Q≤272	Φ44.5	Φ22.2	Φ51.4	Φ25.4
Q>272	Φ51.4	Φ25.4	Φ54.1	Φ28.6

(4) If the distance between the indoor unit and its nearest branch pipe is >15m, then the diameter of indoor liquid pipe and gas pipe shall be enlarge if the diameter of indoor liquid pipe is ≤6.35mm, and the diameter of indoor gas pipe is ≤9.52mm.

(5) If you have any doubt about the specification of pipe diameter, please consult the engineer.

3.3.4 Connection Pipe among Outdoor Modules

(1) The pipe among the outdoor modules must be at the same level or tilted upwards. Otherwise, the refrigeration oil will remain in the pipe.

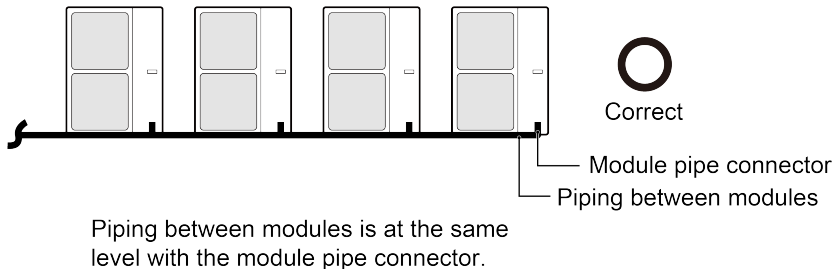


Fig.3.3.2

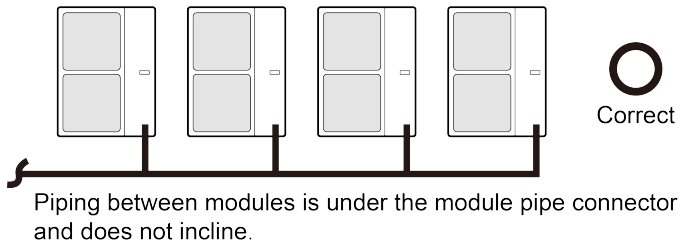
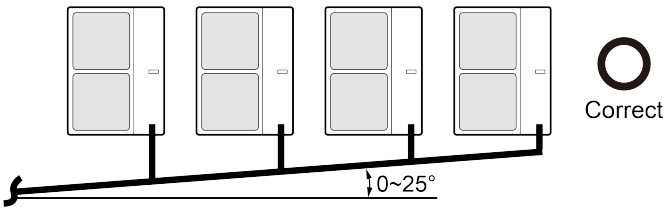
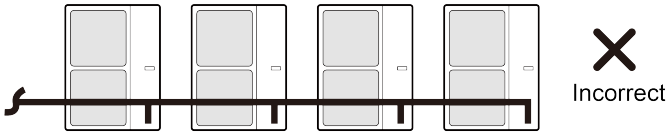


Fig.3.3.3



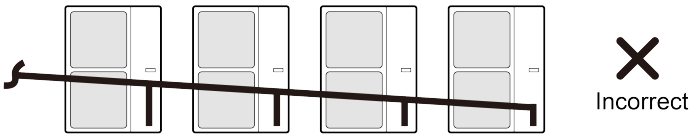
Piping between modules is under the module pipe connector and increases upwards with an angle of 0° to 25°.

Fig.3.3.4



Piping between modules is above the module pipe connector.

Fig.3.3.5



Piping between modules is above the module pipe connector.

Fig.3.3.6

(2) The drop and the length of the pipe between the outdoor units are as follows.

Unit: m

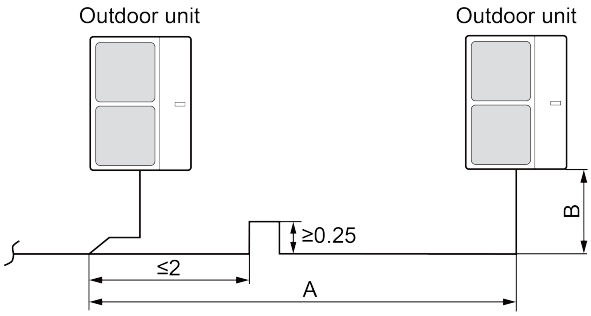


Fig.3.3.7

Note:

When the distance A+B between the outdoor modules exceeds 2m, U-type oil trap should be added at low-pressure gas pipe and is no more than 2m away from the outdoor manifold, and A+B≤10m. The height drop among the outdoor units is 0m.

3.3.5 Pipe Selection

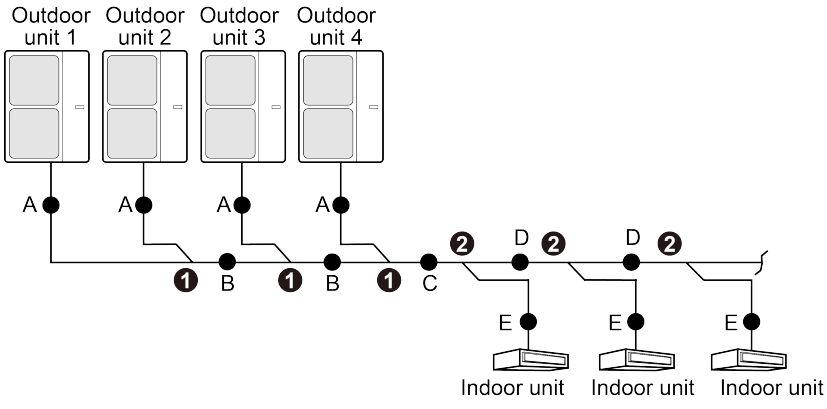


Fig.3.3.8

(1) When it's modular units connection, the ODU must be installed in capacity order: ODU 4≥ODU 3≥ODU 2≥ODU 1.

(2) Pipe "A" between the outdoor unit and the manifold of outdoor unit.

The pipe size is based on the capacity of upstream module.

Basic module	Pipe between ODU and the first branch of IDU	
	Gas pipe(mm)	Liquid pipe(mm)
Model 400	Φ25.4	Φ12.7
Model 450	Φ28.6	Φ12.7
Model 504	Φ28.6	Φ15.9
Model 560	Φ28.6	Φ15.9
Model 615	Φ28.6	Φ15.9

(3) Fitting pipe "B" between outdoor unit manifold; fitting pipe "C" from outdoor unit to indoor manifold.

Pipe size (between two manifolds from basic modules) is based on the total capacity of upstream modules.

Total capacity of upstream module Q(kW)	Pipe size between manifolds	
	Gas pipe(mm)	Liquid pipe(mm)
Q≤25.2	Φ19.05	Φ9.52
25.2<Q≤30.0	Φ22.2	Φ9.52
30.0<Q≤40.0	Φ25.4	Φ12.7
40.0<Q≤45.0	Φ28.6	Φ12.7
45.0<Q≤68.0	Φ28.6	Φ15.9
68.0<Q≤96.0	Φ31.8	Φ19.05
96.0<Q≤135.0	Φ38.1	Φ19.05
135.0<Q≤186.0	Φ41.3	Φ19.05
186.0<Q	Φ44.5	Φ22.2
Q>272	Φ51.4	Φ25.4

(4) Fitting pipe "D" between indoor side manifolds.

Pipe size (between two manifolds at indoor unit side) is based on the total capacity of downstream indoor unit(s).

Total capacity of downstream indoor unit(s) X(kW)	Dimension of the pipe of indoor branch	
	Gas pipe(mm)	Liquid pipe(mm)
X≤5.0	Φ12.7	Φ6.35
5.0<X≤14.2	Φ15.9	Φ9.52
14.2<X≤25.2	Φ19.05	Φ9.52
25.2<X≤30.0	Φ22.2	Φ9.52
30.0<X≤40.0	Φ25.4	Φ12.7
40.0<X≤45.0	Φ28.6	Φ12.7
45.0<X≤68.0	Φ28.6	Φ15.9
68.0<X≤96.0	Φ31.8	Φ19.05
96.0<X≤135.0	Φ38.1	Φ19.05
135.0<X≤186.0	Φ41.3	Φ19.05
186.0<X≤272.0	Φ44.5	Φ22.2
272.0<X	Φ51.4	Φ25.4

(5) Fitting pipe "E" between indoor unit and manifold.

Manifold should be matched with fitting pipe of indoor unit.

Rated capacity of indoor unit C(kW)	Pipe between indoor branch and IDU	
	Gas pipe(mm)	Liquid pipe(mm)
C≤2.8	Φ9.52	Φ6.35
2.8<C≤5.0	Φ12.7	Φ6.35
5.0<C≤14.2	Φ15.9	Φ9.52
14.2<C≤25.2	Φ19.05	Φ9.52
25.2<C≤30.0	Φ22.2	Φ9.52
30.0<C≤40.0	Φ25.4	Φ12.7
40.0<C≤45.0	Φ28.6	Φ12.7

(6) Select the branch “①” of outdoor module.

Total capacity of upstream module Q(kW)	Model
Q≤186	ML01
Q>186	ML02

(7) Select the manifold “②” at indoor side.

Manifold at indoor unit side can be selected as per total capacity of downstream indoor unit(s). Refer to the following table.

R410A Refrigerant System	Total capacity of downstream indoor unit(s) X(kW)	Model
Y-type Manifold	X<20.0	FQ01A
	20.0≤X≤30.0	FQ01B
	30.0<X≤70.0	FQ02
	70.0<X≤136.0	FQ03
	136.0<X≤272.0	FQ04
	272.0<X	FQ05

3.4 Pipeline Installation and Insulation

3.4.1 Pipeline Installation of Refrigeration System

(1) Before welding the pipeline sealing cap, please make sure there’s no refrigerant in pipeline. If welding it directly, it may cause unnecessary property damage or personal injury.

(2) Conform to the following principles during pipe connection: Connection pipeline should be as short as possible. The height difference between indoor and outdoor units should be as short as possible. Keep number of bends as little as possible. The radius of curvature should be as large as possible.

(3) Weld the connection pipes between indoor and outdoor unit. Please strictly conform to the requirements for welding process. Rosin joints and pin holes are not allowable.

(4) When laying the pipes, be careful not to deform them. The radius of bending parts should be more than 200mm. The pipes can’t be repeatedly bent or stretched, otherwise the material will get harden. Do not bend or stretch the pipe over three times at the same position.

(5) Please use a torque wrench to connect union nut on the indoor unit. See the Fig.3.4.1 as below.

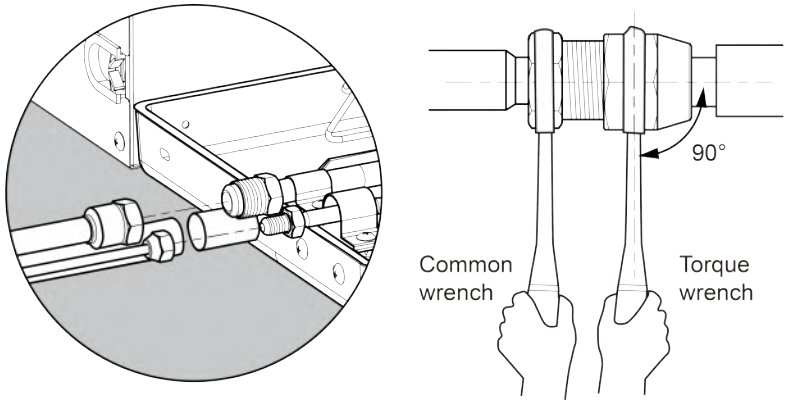


Fig.3.4.1

1) Align the expansion end of copper pipe with the center of threaded joint. Tighten the flare nuts with your hands.
2) Tighten the flare nuts with torque wrench until you hear “click” sound.
3) Use sponge to wrap the connecting pipe and joints without thermal insulation and tie it up with plastic tape.
4) A mounting support for the connection pipe is required.
5) The curvature degree of connection pipe should not be small, otherwise the pipe might crack. Installation personnel should use tube bender when bending the pipe.
6) Don’t forcibly stretch the pipe joint, otherwise indoor capillary or other pipes might be damaged and lead to refrigerant leakage.

(6) During engineering installation, the internal connection pipe of the unit must be wrap with heat insulation bushing or sponge to prevent the engineering wiring from touching the pipe.

3.4.2 Installation of Manifold

The main function of manifold is used to shunt the refrigerant. Pay attention to the following points when installing it:

(1) When installing the manifold, it should be as close as possible to the indoor unit to reduce the influence of the indoor unit manifold on the refrigerant distribution.
(2) The manifold must be matched with the equipment. The other products which are not specified by the manufacturer shall not be used.
(3) Check the model before installing the manifold. Do not use it incorrectly.
1) Y-type manifold is as follows.

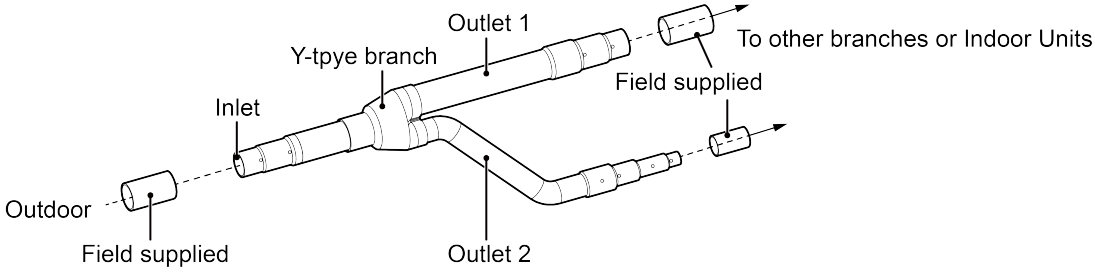


Fig.3.4.2

2) Manifold has several pipe sections with different pipe size, which facilitates to match with various copper pipe. Use pipe cutter to cut in the middle of the pipe section with different

pipe size. See the figure as below.

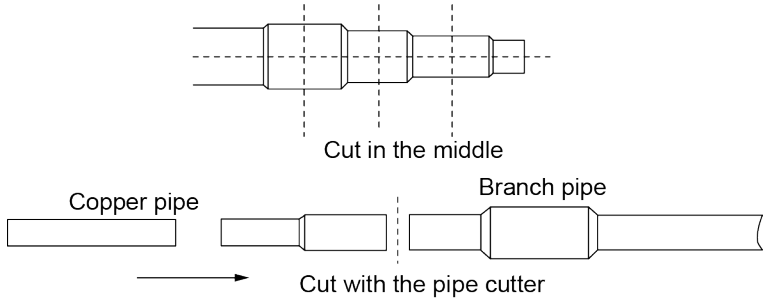


Fig.3.4.3

3) Y-type manifold can be installed vertically or horizontally, and then fixed before welding. See the figure as below.

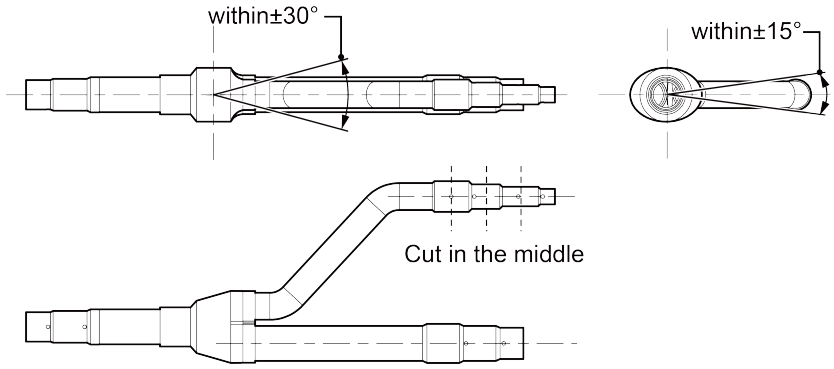


Fig.3.4.4

4) The length of a straight pipe between two manifolds cannot be less than 500 mm.
5) The length of a straight pipe before the main pipe port of the manifold cannot be less than 500 mm.
6) The length of a straight pipe between the branch of the manifold and the IDU cannot be less than 500 mm.

Unit: mm

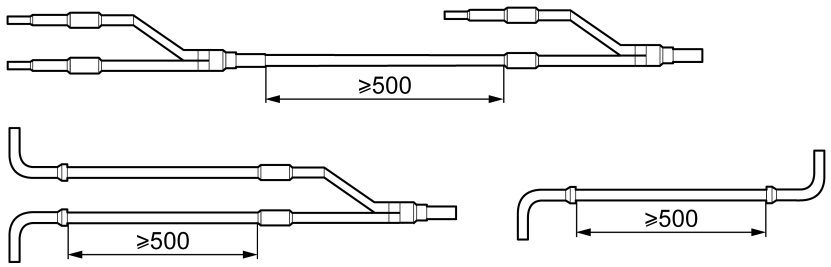


Fig.3.4.5

3.4.3 Fixation of Manifold

(1) There must be three fixing point for both horizontal and vertical installation of the Y-type manifold.

Fixing point 1: 100 mm on the main inlet manifold from the welding point.

Fixing point 2: 200 mm on the main branched pipe from the welding point.

Fixing point 3: 250 mm on the branched pipe from the welding point.

Unit: mm

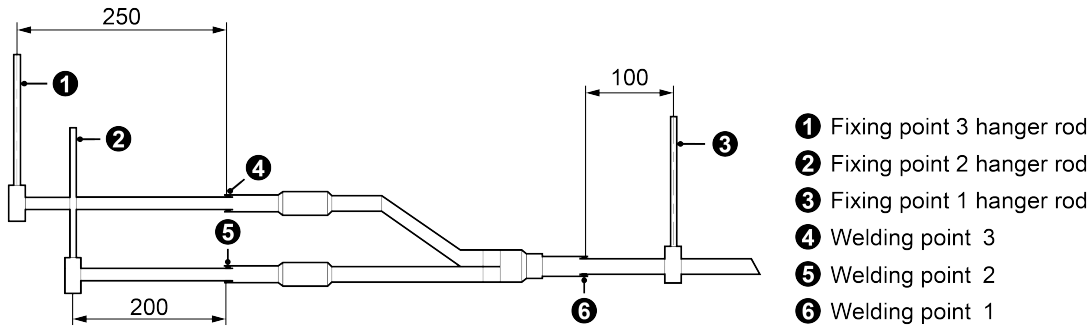


Fig.3.4.6

(2) The branches of the manifold should be parallel and should not be overlapped.

(3) The liquid pipe and the gas pipe should have the same pipe length and the same laying circuit.

(4) Manifold has several pipe sections with different pipe size, which facilitates to match with various copper pipe. Use pipe cutter to cut in the middle of the pipe section with different pipe size. See the figure as below.

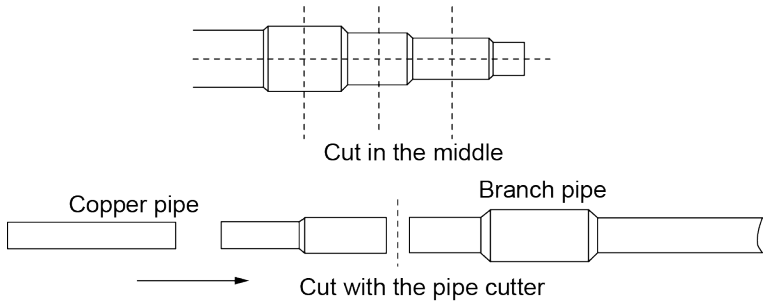


Fig.3.4.7

Since the structure of the manifold is relatively complicated, it must be rigorous and careful for heat preservation to ensure the tight insulation

3.4.4 Refrigerant Pipe Insulation

(1) Insulation Material Selection

1) Insulation materials should be made of materials that can withstand pipeline temperature: For heat pump unit, liquid pipe should bear 70℃ or above, and gas pipe should bear 120℃ or above. For cooling only unit, both liquid pipe and gas pipe should bear 70℃ or above.

Example: heat-resistant polyethylene foam (resistant to 120℃ or more); foamed polyethylene (resistant to 100℃ or more).

2) When the diameter of the copper pipe is more than or equal to Φ15.9mm, the wall thickness of the insulation material is no less than 20mm; when the diameter of the copper pipe is less than 15.9mm, the wall thickness of the insulation material is no less than 15mm.

(2) Pipeline Wrapping

1) To avoid condensate or water leakage on connecting pipe, the gas pipe and liquid pipe must be wrapped with thermal insulating material and adhesive pipe for insulation from

the air.

2) Joints at indoor and outdoor units should be wrapped with insulating material and leave no clearance between pipe and wall. See Fig.3.4.8.

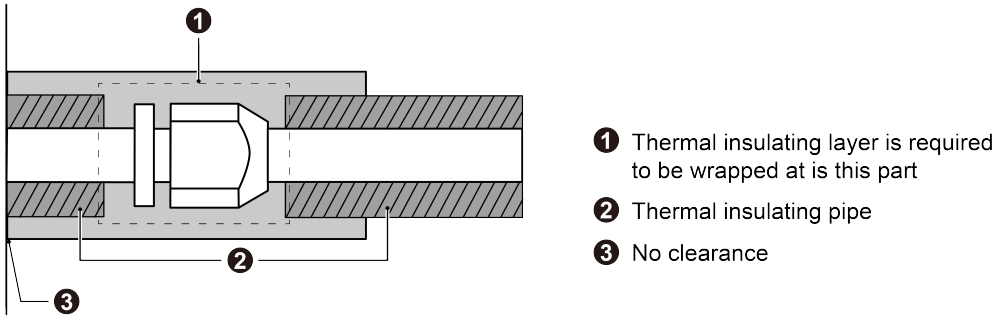


Fig.3.4.8

3) When wrapping the tape, the later circle should cover half of the former one. Don't wrap the tape so tightly, otherwise the insulation effect will be weakened.

4) After wrapping the pipe, adopt sealing material to completely fill the hole.

3.4.5 Support and Protection of Pipelines

(1) The suspended connection pipes should be supported, and the distance between the supports should not exceed 1m.

(2) The outdoor pipeline should be protected against accidental damage. If the pipeline exceeds 1m, a gusset plate must be added to the pipeline.

3.5 Vacuum and Drying of Refrigeration System

3.5.1 Air Tightness Test

(1) Notices

1) The range of test pressure gauge for R410A system should be above 4.5MPa.

2) Record the pressure gauge readings, ambient temperature and test time.

3) Pressure correction: The temperature changes by 1℃, and the pressure changes by 0.01 MPa.

4) The pressure should remain unchanged to be qualified.

5) If it is necessary to maintain pressure for a long time, the pressure should be reduced to 0.5 MPa or less. Long periods of high pressure can cause leakage at the weld site and there is safety hazard.

6) Before the air tightness test for the refrigerant pipe is completed, it is not allowed to conduct the insulation and wrapping work for any joints between the welding point and the bell mouth of indoor unit. Please increase pressure from the outdoor side pipes at the same time. It is forbidden to increase pressure from one side pipe:

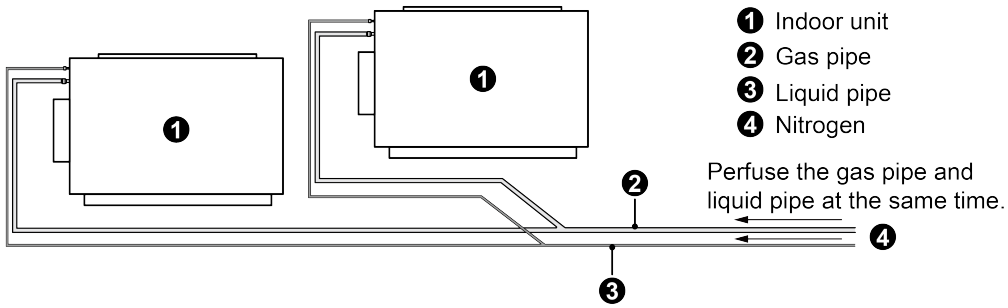


Fig.3.5.1

Note: All welding points can't be heat-insulated and wrapped until the air tightness test is completed.

(2) Operation procedures for the air tightness test

When leaving the factory, gas pipe, liquid pipe and cut-off valve of outdoor unit have been closed. Please confirm it during installation.

Before the test, a small amount of lubricant oil required by the corresponding system should be smeared at the nut and the end of the pipe. Two wrenches should be used when fixing the nut.

It is not allowed to connect the pipeline of outdoor unit for test during the air tightness test.

The test pressure for R410A system is 4.15 MPa. The air tightness test must use nitrogen as the medium and the nitrogen should be dried. Slowly increase the pressure in three steps:

Step 1: slowly increase the pressure to 0.5MPa, stay for 5 minutes and conduct the leakage inspection. You may find big leakage;

Step 2: slowly increase the pressure to 1.5MPa, stay for 5 minutes, conduct the air tightness inspection, and you may find small leakage;

Step 3: Slowly increase the pressure for R410A system to 4.15 MPa, stay for 5 minutes and conduct the strength test. You may find small penetration or blisters. After increasing the pressure to the test pressure, hold the pressure for 24 hours, and observe whether the pressure drops. If the pressure does not drop, it is qualified.

3.5.2 Vacuum Drying

(1) Selection requirements for vacuum pumps.

1) Can't vacuumize different refrigerant systems with the same vacuum pump.
2) The ultimate vacuum of the vacuum pump should be -0.1MPa.
3) The air displacement of the vacuum pump should be above 4L/S.
4) The accuracy of the vacuum pump should be above 0.02mmHg.
5) The system vacuum pump must have a check valve.

(2) Operation procedures of vacuum drying

1) Before vacuuming, confirm that the stop valves of gas pipe and liquid pipe are at closed status.
2) Connect the regulating valve and vacuum pump to the inspection joint of the gas pipe valve and liquid pipe valve valves with a filling tube.
3) Vacuumize it for 4 hours, and check if the vacuum degree reaches -0.1 MPa or above. If not, there may be a leak. It needs to conduct the leakage test once again. If there is no

leak, vacuumize it for another 2 hours.

4) If the vacuum degree cannot be maintained by two times of vacuums, you can confirm that there is water inside the pipeline under the condition that there is no leakage. At this time, the water should be removed by vacuum destruction. The specific method is: fill the pipeline with 0.05MPa nitrogen gas, vacuumize it for 2 hours, and keep vacuum for 1 hour. If it still can't reach the vacuum degree of -0.1 MPa, repeat this operation until the water is drained.

5) After vacuuming, close the valve of the regulating valve and stop vacuuming for 1 hour. Confirm that the pressure of the regulating valve has not risen.

(3) Notices for vacuum drying

1) Vacuumize it from both the gas pipe and liquid at the same time.

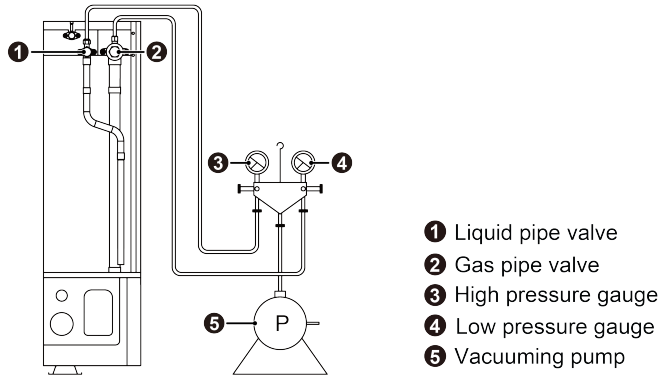


Fig.3.5.2

2) When the vacuum pump is turned off to stop vacuuming, the valve should be closed at first and then cut off the power for the vacuum pump.

3) Keep the vacuum for 2 hours and confirm that the pressure of the vacuum gauge has not risen.

3.6 Additional Refrigerant Charging

3.6.1 Calculation Method of Adding Refrigerant

Total refrigerant charging amount R= Pipeline charging amount A + Σ charging amount B of every module.

(1) Pipeline charging amount:

Pipeline charging amount A= Σ Liquid pipe length × refrigerant charging amount of every 1m liquid pipe.

Diameter of liquid pipe (mm)	Φ28.6	Φ25.4	Φ22.2	Φ19.05	Φ15.9	Φ12.7	Φ9.52	Φ6.35
kg/m	0.680	0.520	0.350	0.250	0.170	0.110	0.054	0.022

(2) Σ Refrigerant charging amount B of every module

Refrigerant charging amount B of every module (kg) ②		Module capacity(kW)				
IDU/ODU rated capacity collocation ratio C ①	Quantity of indoor unit	40.0	45.0	50.4	56.0	61.5
50%≤C≤70%	<4	0	0	0	0	0
	≥4	0	0	1	1	1.5

Refrigerant charging amount B of every module (kg) ②		Module capacity(kW)				
IDU/ODU rated capacity collocation ratio C ①	Quantity of indoor unit	40.0	45.0	50.4	56.0	61.5
70%<C≤90%	<4	0.5	0.5	2	2	2
	≥4	1.5	1.5	3	3	3.5
90%<C≤105%	<4	1.5	1.5	3	3	3.5
	≥4	2	2	4	4	5
105%<C≤135%	<4	2	2	4	4	4
	≥4	2.5	2.5	5	5	6

Notes:

① Rated capacity configuration rate of indoor unit and outdoor unit C = sum of indoor unit rated cooling capacity / sum of outdoor unit rated cooling capacity.

② If all indoor units are all fresh air indoor units, the added refrigerant amount for each module B is 0kg.

③ If all fresh air indoor units are mixed with the general VRF indoor units, charge the refrigerant according to the refrigerant-charging method of the general indoor unit.

For example1:

Outdoor unit consists of one 40kW module and one 45kW module. Six 14kW duct type units are used as indoor units.

IDU/ODU rated capacity collocation ratio C= 14.0×6/(40.0+45.0)=99%. The quantity of included IDUs is more than 4 sets. Please refer to the above table.

Additional refrigerant quantity B for 40kW module is 2.0kg.

Additional refrigerant quantity B for 45kw module is 2.0kg.

So, ∑Refrigerant charging amount B of every module=2.0+2.0=4.0kg

Suppose the Pipeline charging amount A=∑Liquid pipe length × refrigerant charging amount of every 1m liquid pipe=20kg

Total refrigerant charging amount R=20+4.0=24.0kg

For example 2:

Outdoor unit is a 45kW module and the indoor unit is a 45kW fresh air unit. The quantity (B) of refrigerant added to this module is 0kg.

So, ∑Refrigerant charging amount B of every module= 0kg

Suppose the Pipeline charging amount A=∑Liquid pipe length × refrigerant charging amount of every 1m liquid pipe = 5kg

Total refrigerant charging amount R = 5+0=5kg

Modular combination of outdoor unit subjects to combinations that is currently available.

3.6.2 Limit of Additional Refrigerant Charging Amount

If the additional refrigerant charge amount exceeds the recommended maximum amount, please shorten the connection pipe construction scheme, or split the system design scheme and recalculate the additional refrigerant charge amount.

The additional refrigerant charge amount to the system shall be exceed the maximum allowable value. Otherwise, the unit may be damaged.

Model	Recommended value for the maximum additional refrigerant of the system (kg)	Allowable value for the maximum additional refrigerant of the system (kg)
Model 400	18.5	27.5
Model 450	19.2	27.9
Model 504	20.0	29.5
Model 560	20.5	30.0
Model 615	21.0	30.5
Model 800	38.4	55.8
Model 850	38.4	55.8
Model 900	38.4	55.8
Model 954	39.7	57.9
Model 1010	39.7	57.9
Model 1065	39.7	57.9
Model 1119	41.0	60.0
Model 1175	41.0	60.0
Model 1230	41.0	60.0
Model 1300	57.5	83.7
Model 1350	57.5	83.7
Model 1404	58.9	79.1
Model 1460	58.9	79.1
Model 1515	58.9	79.1
Model 1570	60.2	81.0
Model 1625	60.2	81.0
Model 1680	60.2	81.0
Model 1735	61.6	82.9
Model 1790	61.6	82.9
Model 1845	61.6	82.9
Model 1910	78.1	104.8
Model 1965	78.1	104.8
Model 2020	79.4	106.7
Model 2075	79.4	106.7
Model 2130	79.4	106.7
Model 2185	80.7	108.7
Model 2240	80.7	108.7
Model 2295	80.7	108.7
Model 2349	82.1	110.6
Model 2405	82.1	110.6
Model 2460	82.1	110.6

Note: The limit of the above additional refrigerant charge amount does not include the refrigerant amount in the unit when ex-factory.

3.6.3 Refrigerant-charging Method

Refrigerant charging for multi VRF unit includes two parts: pre-charging and start-up charging.

(1) Pre-charging of refrigerant.

Step 1: Connect the pipe of high pressure gauge of the pressure gauge to the detection port of liquid pipe, the pipe of low pressure gauge to the detection port of gas pipe valve, and the pipe of intermediate pressure gauge to the vacuum pump. Put through the power for the vacuum pump to conduct the vacuum drying work.

Step 2: Once vacuum drying is completed, close the high pressure gauge valve and the low

pressure gauge valve. Disassemble the intermediate gauge pipe and the vacuum pump connection end, and then connect the refrigerant tank.

Step 3: Properly loosen the pipe of intermediate gauge and the connection end of pressure gauge, slightly open the refrigerant tank valve, and empty the pipe of intermediate gauge. After that, retighten the joint and open the refrigerant tank valve.

Step 4: If the refrigerant tank itself does not have a siphon, then the refrigerant tank needs to be inverted and placed on the electronic scale to record the current weight of m1; if the refrigerant tank itself has a siphon, the refrigerant tank should be kept in an upright state, and record the current weight of m1.

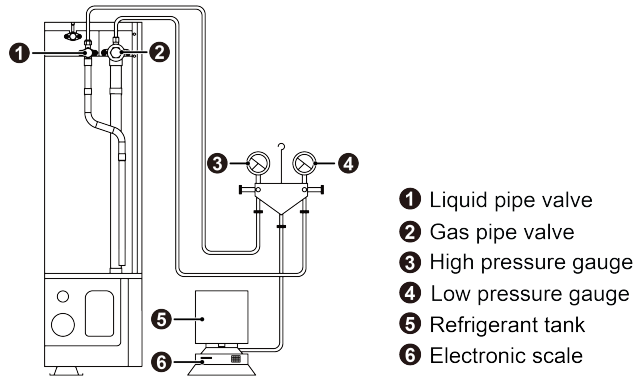


Fig.3.6.1

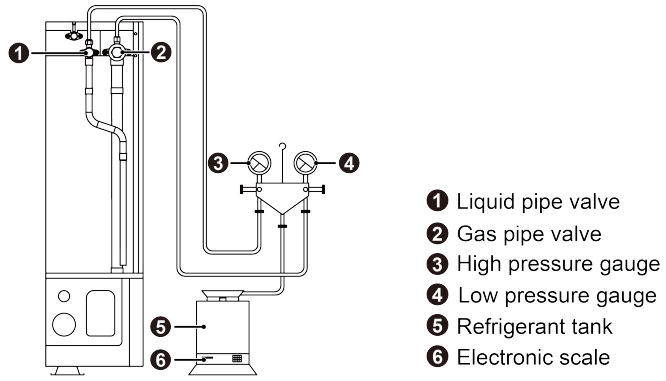


Fig.3.6.2

Step 5: Open the high pressure gauge valve (the low pressure gauge valve remains closed), charge the system with refrigerant, and record the weight change of the refrigerant tank.

Step 6: When refrigerant tank is over and the refrigerant can't be charged to the system any more, record the current weight of m2.

Step 7: Close the high pressure gauge valve and replace the refrigerant tank.

Step 8: Re-execute "step 3".

Step 9: Repeat "step 5" and "step 6" to record the weight of m3 before charging refrigerant and the weight of m4 after charging refrigerant.

Step 10: If the refrigerant cannot be continuously charged into the system and the calculated added amount of refrigerant has not been fully charged into the system, record current total pre-charging amount:

m=(m1-m2) + (m3-m4) +…+ (mn-1-mn)

Remained refrigerant for start-up charging m`=M-m

"M" is the calculated total required refrigerant-charging volume.

If the amount of pre-charging refrigerant "m" has reached the total added amount of refrigerant for the system, close the refrigerant tank valve immediately to complete the refrigerant-charging work. Skip to the "step 11".

Step 11: Complete the refrigerant-charging work and remove the pressure gauge, etc.

(2) Start-up charging of refrigerant.

Step 1: Close the refrigerant tank valve and reconnect the pipe of pressure gauge. Remove the pipe of low pressure gauge from the check port of gas pipe valve and connect it to the low pressure check valve (as shown in the Fig.3.6.3).

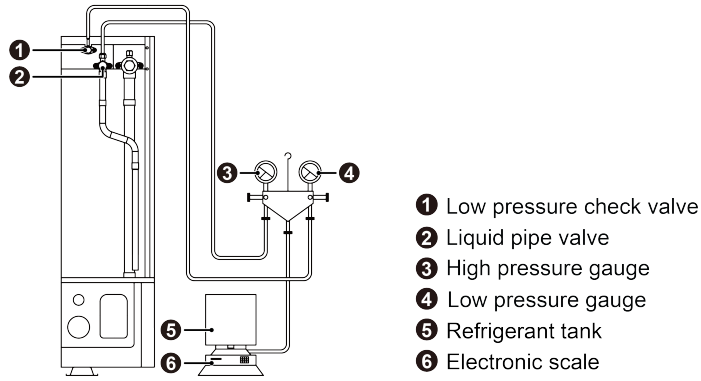


Fig.3.6.3

Step 2: Fully open the liquid pipe valve and gas pipe valve of each module.

Step 3: Make the complete unit enter into debugging operation by the debugging software or the main board of outdoor unit. (see the debugging part for the specific operation).

Step 4: When it comes to the procedure of charging refrigerant, open the refrigerant tank valve and charge the residual refrigerant "m`".

Step 5: When all refrigerant has been charged, close the refrigerant tank valve and wait until the automatic debugging for the complete unit is finished.

Step 6: Once debugging is finished, disassemble the pressure gauge, etc., to complete the refrigerant-charging work.

3.6.4 Precautions on Refrigerant Leakage

(1) Personnel related to air conditioning engineering design and installation operators must abide by the safety requirement for preventing refrigerant leakage specified in local laws and regulations.

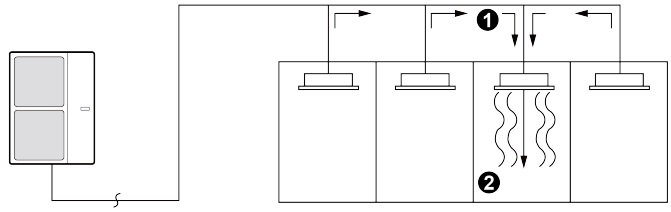
(2) Multi VRF unit adopts R410A refrigerant. When the unit is installed in the place where there are people, the refrigerant must not exceed the maximum allowable concentration. Otherwise, people involved can be stifled by the refrigerant. For example the maximum allowed concentration level of refrigerant to a humanly space for R410A according to the appropriate European Standard is limited to 0.44 kg/m^3.

The maximum amount of refrigerant (kg) in the system = The volume of the room (m^3) ×The maximum allowed concentration level of refrigerant (kg/m^3)

Total amount of refrigerant (kg) in the system = Total additional charging amount (kg) + Amount of refrigerant (kg) which is charged before leaving the factory. (for the system consisting of multiple modules in parallel, the accumulative charge quantity of modules before leaving the factory is used.)

Total amount of refrigerant (kg) in the system ≤ The maximum amount of refrigerant (kg) in the system.

(3) When the total amount of refrigerant in the system is more than the maximum amount of refrigerant, the cooling system should be designed again. In this case, the cooling system can also be separated into several cooling systems with small capacity, or add corresponding ventilation measures or alarming display.



❶ Flow direction of refrigerant leakage ❷ Room for refrigerant leakage.

Fig.3.6.4

Note: Since the concentration of refrigerant is greater than that of air, pay attention to the spaces where the refrigerant may residue, for example, the basement.

3.7 Electrical Installation

3.7.1 Notices for Electrical Installation

(1) All electrical installations must be performed by professionally qualified electricians in accordance with local laws, regulations and corresponding instructions. All parts, materials and electrical operations provided must comply with local regulations.

(2) The unit must be reliably grounded, with grounding resistance smaller than 4Ω.

(3) The special power supply for air conditioning unit must be used, and the power supply specifications must be consistent with the rated power supply of the unit.

(4) The power cord must be reliably secured. It is forbidden to pull the power cord forcibly to prevent the wiring terminal from being stressed; if the length of power cord is insufficient or the power cord is damaged, it is forbidden to connect two power cords together. Please apply a new power cord that meets the local regulations.

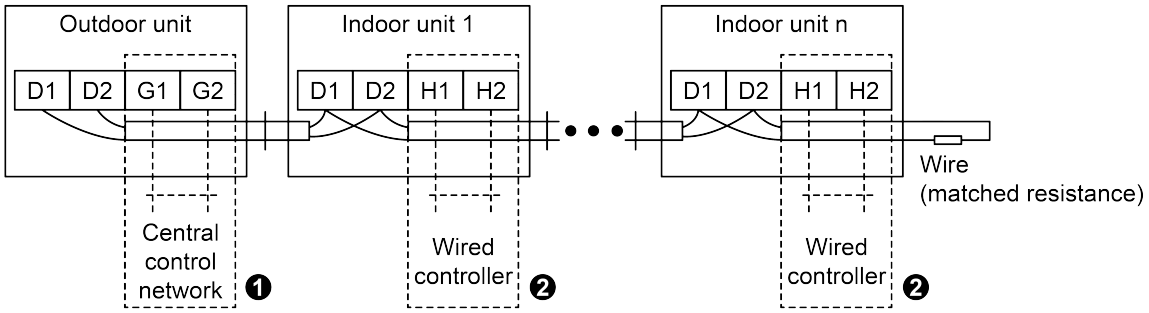
(5) The unit must be equipped with the circuit breaker and the electric leakage protection device. The circuit breaker should have both magnetic tripping and thermal tripping functions.

(6) It is forbidden to take power from the inside of the unit, which may cause fire hazard.

(7) When wiring on site, please also refer to the circuit diagram attached on the unit. Before all electrical installations are completed, it is forbidden to put through the power supply (circuit breaker and electric leakage protection device on the circuit).

3.7.2 Connection of Power Cord and Communication Wire

(1) Connection of power cord and communication cord. Supply power for each unit separately. Each unit shall be equipped with a circuit breaker for short circuit and abnormal overload protection.

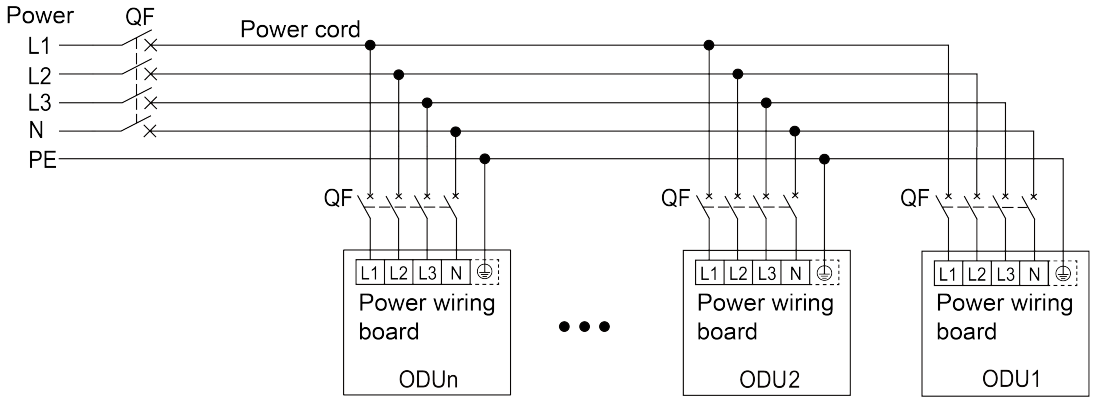


Note: (1) Whether the unit is with centralized network control function or wired controller function, please refer to the circuit diagram. For outdoor units equipped with the function of central control, connect wires according to drawing ❶. For indoor units with the function of wired control, connect wires according to drawing ❷.

(2) n represents the maximum number of connectable indoor units, which is determined by the capacity of the outdoor unit. For details, please refer to the capacity configuration instructions of the unit.

Fig.3.7.1

NOTE: Keep all the units in the same system energized during using. Otherwise, the system will not operate normally.



Notes:
The maximum outdoor unit quantity “n” is decided by the combination from of outdoor unit.
Please refer to the actual requirement of unit for the earthing position.

Fig.3.7.2

NOTE: Connect the power cord to the corresponding terminal and grounding screws, press and fix the power cord with wire clip. Please refer to the circuit diagram for wiring.

(2) Selection of circuit breaker and power cord.

Model	Combination method	Power supply	Harmonic current(A)	Capacity of circuit breaker of each combination module (A)	Minimum cross-sectional area of grounding wire (mm^2)	Recommended wire (cross-sectional area) (mm^2)
Model 400	—	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39	32	4.0	4.0×5

Model	Combination method	Power supply	Harmonic current(A)	Capacity of circuit breaker of each combination module (A)	Minimum cross-sectional area of grounding wire (mm^2)	Recommended wire (cross-sectional area) (mm^2)
Model 450	—	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39	40	6.0	6.0×5
Model 504	—	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	42	40	6.0	6.0×5
Model 560	—	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	42	50	10.0	10.0×5
Model 615	—	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	42	50	10.0	10.0×5
Model 800	400+400	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+39	32+32	4.0+4.0	4.0×5+4.0×5
Model 850	400+450	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+39	32+40	4.0+6.0	4.0×5+6.0×5
Model 900	450+450	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+39	40+40	6.0+6.0	6.0×5+6.0×5
Model 954	450+504	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+42	40+40	6.0+6.0	6.0×5+6.0×5
Model 1010	450+560	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+42	40+50	6.0+10.0	6.0×5+10.0×5
Model 1065	450+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+42	40+50	6.0+10.0	6.0×5+10.0×5
Model 1119	504+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	42+42	40+50	6.0+10.0	6.0×5+10.0×5
Model 1175	560+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	42+42	50+50	10.0+10.0	10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 1230	615+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	42+42	50+50	10.0+10.0	10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 1300	400+450+450	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+39+39	32+40+40	4.0+6.0+6.0	4.0×5+6.0×5+6.0×5
Model 1350	450+450+450	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+39+39	40+40+40	6.0+6.0+6.0	6.0×5+6.0×5+6.0×5
Model 1404	450+450+504	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+39+42	40+40+40	6.0+6.0+6.0	6.0×5+6.0×5+6.0×5
Model 1460	450+450+560	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+39+42	40+40+50	6.0+6.0+10.0	6.0×5+6.0×5+10.0×5
Model 1515	450+450+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+39+42	40+40+50	6.0+6.0+10.0	6.0×5+6.0×5+10.0×5
Model 1570	450+560+560	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+42+42	40+50+50	6.0+10.0+10.0	6.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 1625	450+560+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+42+42	40+50+50	6.0+10.0+10.0	6.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 1680	450+615+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+42+42	40+50+50	6.0+10.0+10.0	6.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 1735	560+560+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	42+42+42	50+50+50	10.0+10.0+10.0	10.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 1790	560+615+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	42+42+42	50+50+50	10.0+10.0+10.0	10.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 1845	615+615+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	42+42+42	50+50+50	10.0+10.0+10.0	10.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5

Model	Combination method	Power supply	Harmonic current(A)	Capacity of circuit breaker of each combination module (A)	Minimum cross-sectional area of grounding wire (mm^2)	Recommended wire (cross-sectional area) (mm^2)
Model 1910	450+450+450+560	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+39+39+42	40+40+40+50	6.0+6.0+6.0+10.0	6.0×5+6.0×5+6.0×5+10.0×5
Model 1965	450+450+450+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+39+39+42	40+40+40+50	6.0+6.0+6.0+10.0	6.0×5+6.0×5+6.0×5+10.0×5
Model 2020	450+450+560+560	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+39+42+42	40+40+50+50	6.0+6.0+10.0+10.0	6.0×5+6.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 2075	450+450+560+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+39+42+42	39+39+42+42	6.0+6.0+10.0+10.0	6.0×5+6.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 2130	450+450+615+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+39+42+42	40+40+50+50	6.0+6.0+10.0+10.0	6.0×5+6.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 2185	450+560+560+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+42+42+42	40+50+50+50	6.0+10.0+10.0+10.0	6.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 2240	450+560+615+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+42+42+42	40+50+50+50	6.0+10.0+10.0+10.0	6.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 2295	450+615+615+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	39+42+42+42	40+50+50+50	6.0+10.0+10.0+10.0	6.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 2349	504+615+615+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	42+42+42+42	40+50+50+50	6.0+10.0+10.0+10.0	6.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 2405	560+615+615+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	42+42+42+42	50+50+50+50	10.0+10.0+10.0+10.0	10.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5
Model 2460	615+615+615+615	380-415V 3N~ 50/60Hz	42+42+42+42	50+50+50+50	10.0+10.0+10.0+10.0	10.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5+10.0×5

NOTES!

① Selection of circuit breaker and power cord is based upon unit's maximum power (maximum current).

② Specification of power cord is based on the working condition where ambient temperature is 40℃ and multi-core copper cable with working temperature of 90℃ is lying on the surface of slot. If working condition changes, please adjust the specification according to national standard.

③ Copper-core cable which complies with local regulations must be applied.

④ The engineering wiring should meet IEC 60364-5-52 regulations. Ensure that the circuit voltage drop meets the requirements and the voltage of the equipment is not lower than the lower declared limit of the equipment.

⑤ Specification of circuit breaker is based on the working condition where ambient temperature of circuit breaker is 40℃. If working condition changes, please adjust according to the circuit breaker specification.

⑥ Supply cords of parts of appliances for outdoor use shall not be lighter than polychloroprene sheathed flexible cord (cord designation 60245 IEC 57).

⑦ The circuit breaker should include magnetic trip function and thermal trip function so that system can be protected from short circuit and overload.

⑧ An all-pole disconnection switch having a contact separation of at least 3mm in all poles should be connected in fixed wiring.

3.7.3 Engineering Wiring of Power Cord and Communication Cable

Step 1: Pass the external power cord through the wire-passing rubber gasket of the chassis seal board, and connect the power cord's "L1, L2, L3, N" and ground wire to the power wiring board marked with "L1, L2, L3, N,⏚" respectively and the grounding screw beside the power wiring board.

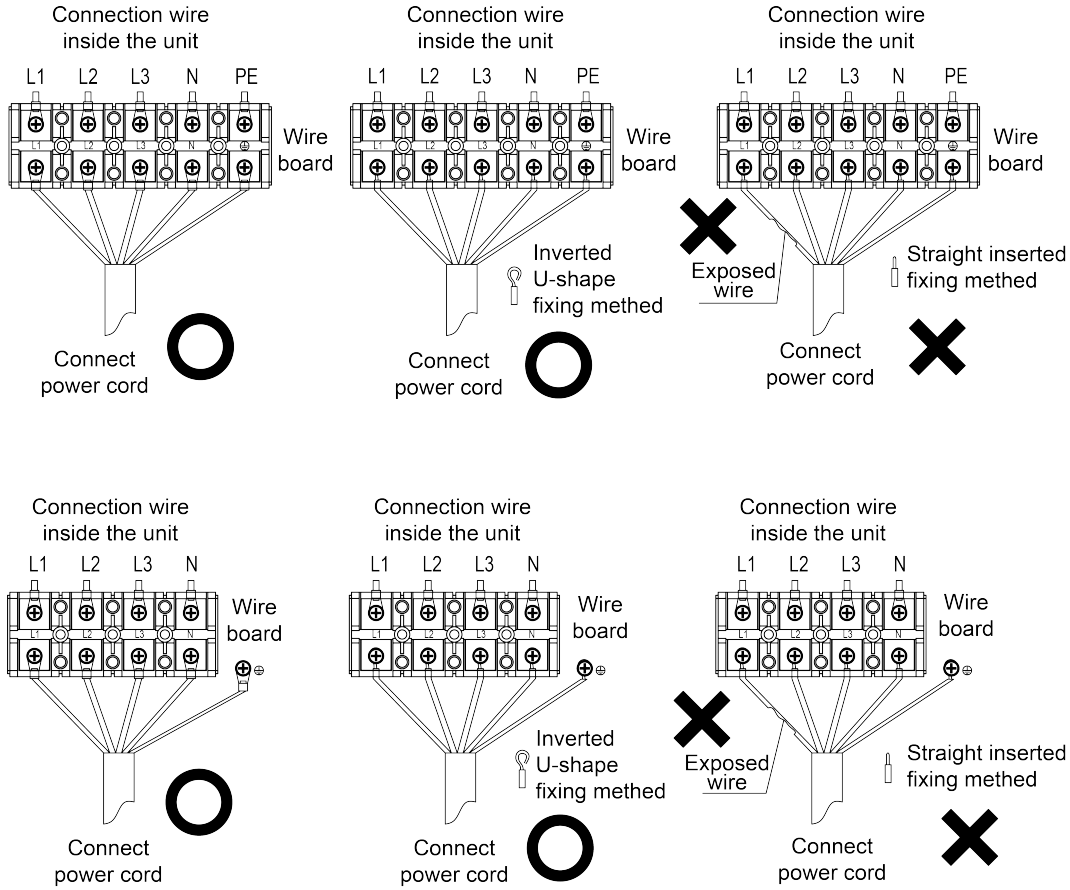


Fig.3.7.3

Step 2: Tie the magnetic ring.

For Model 400 and Model 450 unit.

(1) Wrap L1, L2, L3, N and ⏚ around the magnetic ring 1, and then fix it with branch cable ties at the water-blocking rubber sheet.

(2) The communication line should be wound around the buckle magnetic ring once, and then secured with branch cable ties.

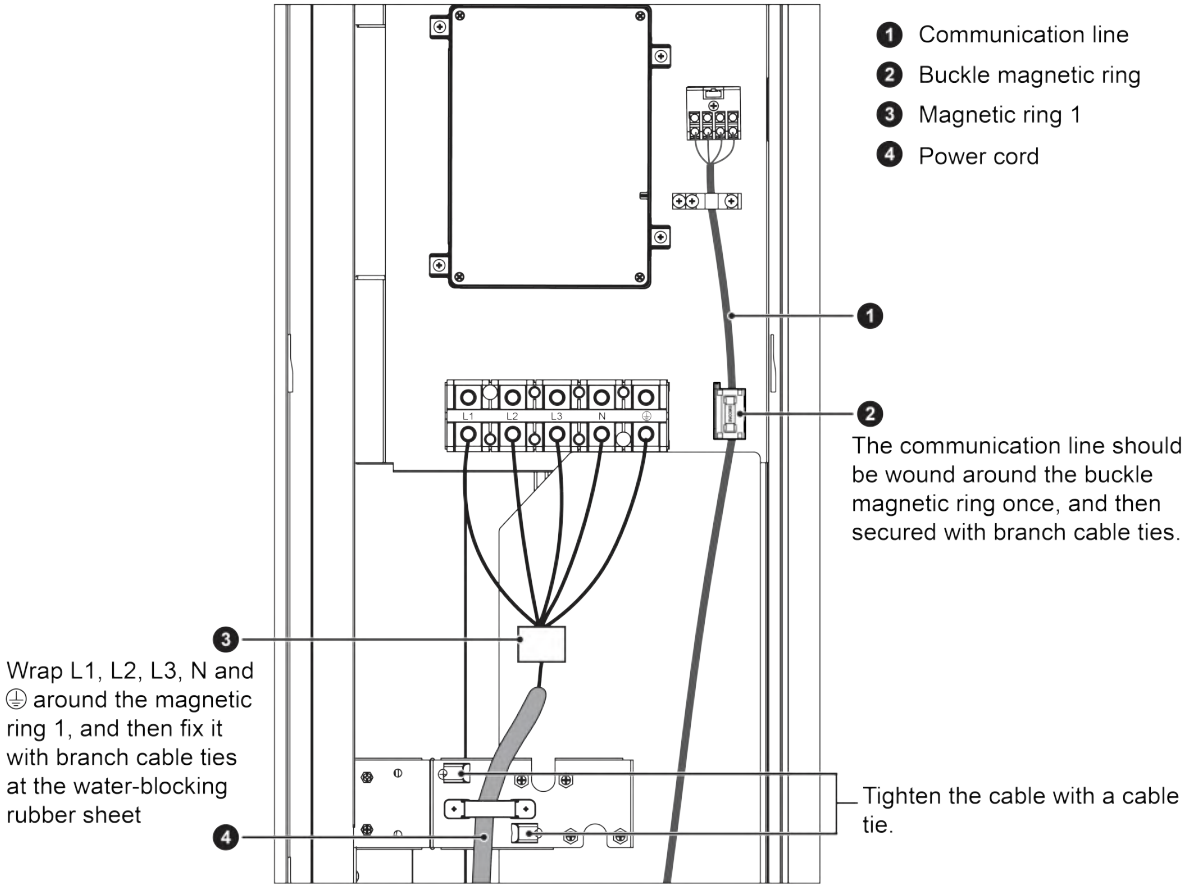


Fig.3.7.4

For Model 504、Model 560 and Model 615 unit.

(1) Wrap L1, L2, L3 and N around the buckle magnetic ring 1, and then fix it with branch cable ties at the water-blocking rubber sheet.

(2) The communication line should be wound around the buckle magnetic ring once, and then secured with branch cable ties.

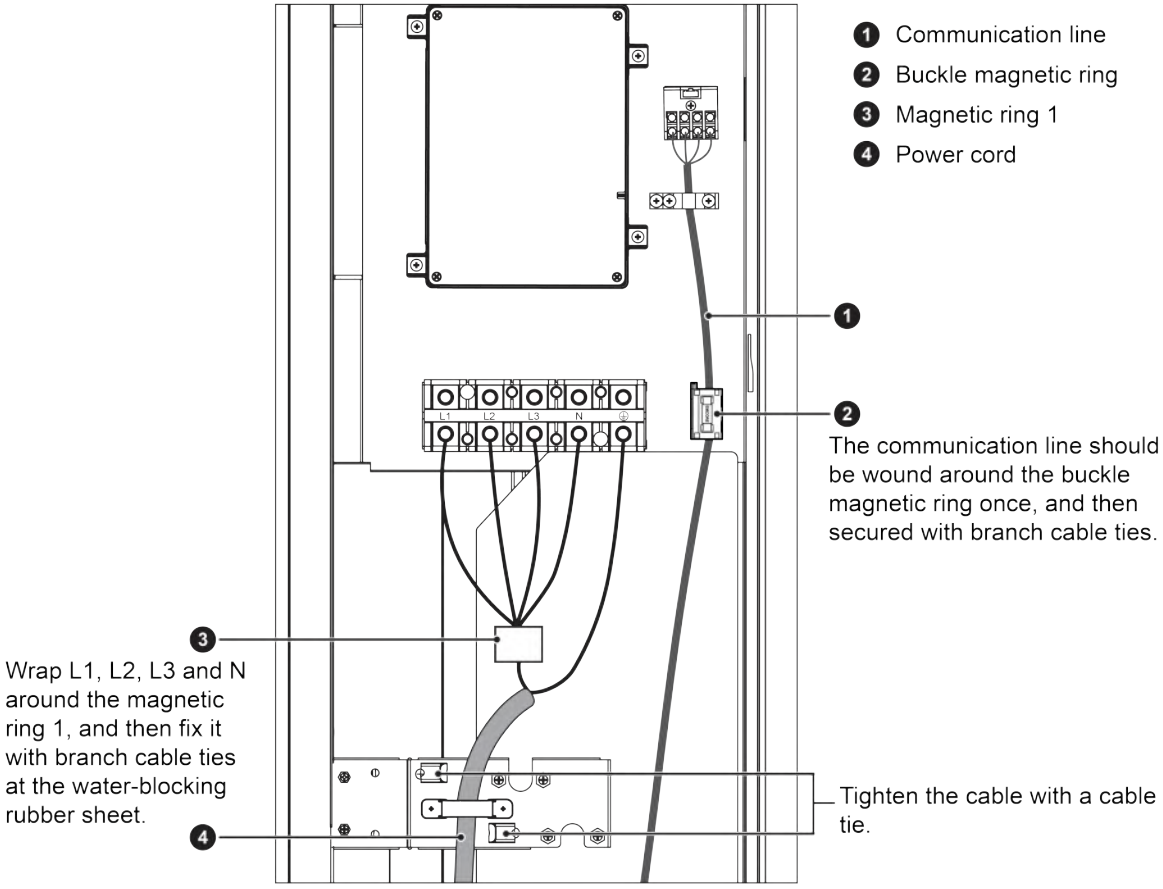


Fig.3.7.5

Step 3: Tighten the cable with a cable tie.

Step 4: Please refer to the engineering wiring mark on the unit for the power cord connection.

NOTES!

① Refer to the following parts for engineering wiring. Connect the power cord and communication cable to the terminal board and grounding screws respectively according to the wiring diagram. Press and fix the sheath part of the power cord and communication cable with the corresponding fixing clamp.

② Pay attention that the engineering wiring and the magnetic ring cannot touch the pipe or the device.

③ This drawing is only for reference of the wiring of power cord and communication cable. If it is different from the unit, please refer to the actual unit.

④ The engineering wiring shall be subject to the wiring diagram on the unit.

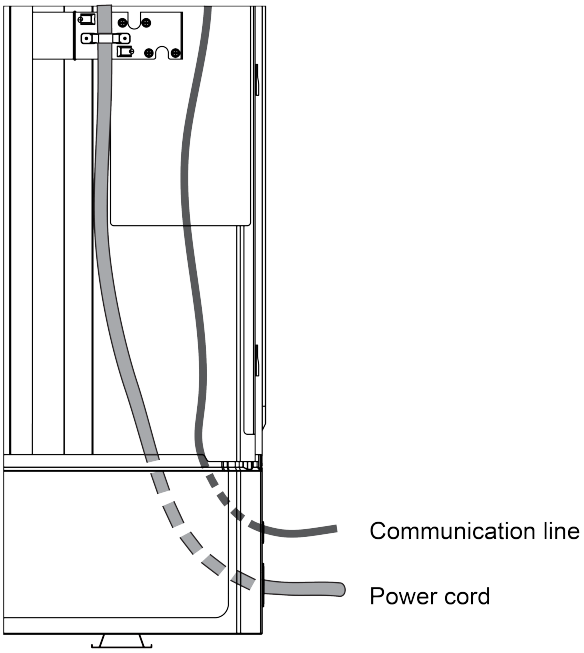


Fig.3.7.6

3.8 Communication Line Connection

Adopt CAN bus communication mode between indoor unit and outdoor unit as well among indoor units.

3.8.1 Communication Material Selection

NOTE!

If the air conditioning unit is installed in a place with strong electromagnetic interference, the communication line between the indoor unit and the wired controller must adopts shielded wires; the communication line between indoor units (between indoor unit and outdoor unit) must use the shielded twisted pairs.

(1) Selection of communication line between indoor unit and wired controller.

Wire type	Length of communication line between indoor unit and wired controller(m)	Wire diameter (mm^2)	Wire standard	Remark
Light/ordinary PVC sheathed twisted copper core cord	L≤250	2×0.75~2×1.25	IEC 60227-5:2007	The length of communication line can't exceed 250m. The average length of the communication line between indoor unit and wired controller is 15m.
Shielded light/ordinary PVC sheathed twisted copper core cord	L≤250	2×0.75~2×1.25	IEC 60227-5:2007	When the installation environment of the unit is in strong magnetic or strong interference, the shielded wires shall be used. The average length of the communication line between indoor unit and wired controller is 15m.

The connection between the indoor unit and the wired controller is shown as below:

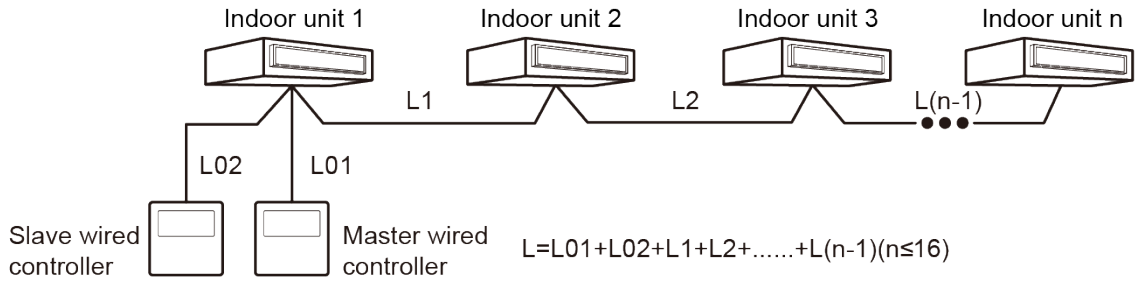


Fig.3.8.1

(2) Selection of communication line between outdoor unit and indoor unit.

Wire type	Length of communication wire between indoor unit and another indoor/outdoor unit(m)	Wire diameter (mm^2)	Wire standard	Remark
Light / ordinary PVC sheathed twisted copper core cord	L≤1000	≥2×0.75	IEC 60227-5:2007	If the wire diameter is increased to 2×1mm^2, the length of communication line can't be increased, while the length of the communication line can't be more than 1500m.The average length of communication line between units is 12.5 meters.
Shielded light/ordinary PVC sheathed twisted copper core cord	L≤1000	≥2×0.75	IEC 60227-5:2007	When the installation environment of the unit is in strong magnetic or strong interference, the shielded wires shall be used. The average length of communication line between units is 12.5 meters.

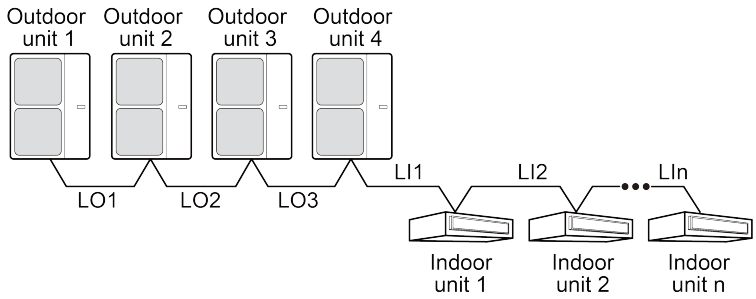


Fig.3.8.2

3.8.2 Communication Line Connection

Communication bus connection between indoor unit and outdoor unit must be connected in series, rather than star connection; the endmost indoor unit of communication bus between indoor unit and outdoor unit must connect with the communication matching resistor(in the outdoor unit plastic bag); the fresh air indoor unit is not recommended to be set as the main indoor unit.

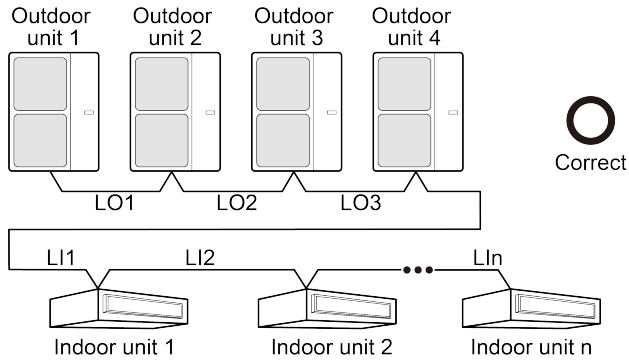


Fig.3.8.3

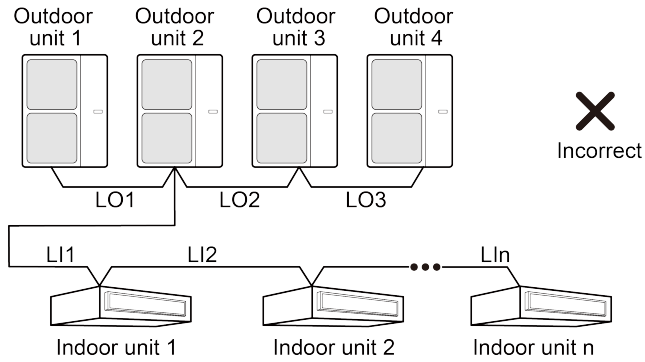


Fig.3.8.4

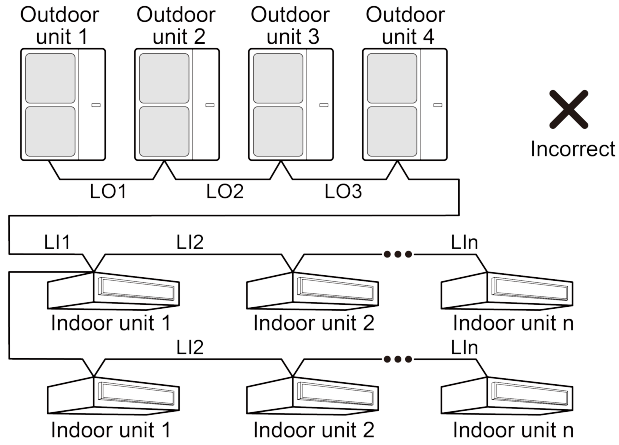


Fig.3.8.5

3.8.3 Communication Address Setting

The indoor unit and outdoor unit adopt automatic addressing technology. It is not necessary to manually set the address code. It only needs to set the main module and centralized control address (set it when centralized control of multiple refrigeration systems is required)

3.8.4 Communication Connection between IDU and ODU

Communication between IDU and ODU is connected through the D1/D2 port of the communication terminal block.

Central control communication among multiple multi VRF system is connected through G1 and G2 ports on the communication terminal block of main module.

Below are the connection graphics of single unit and modular units:

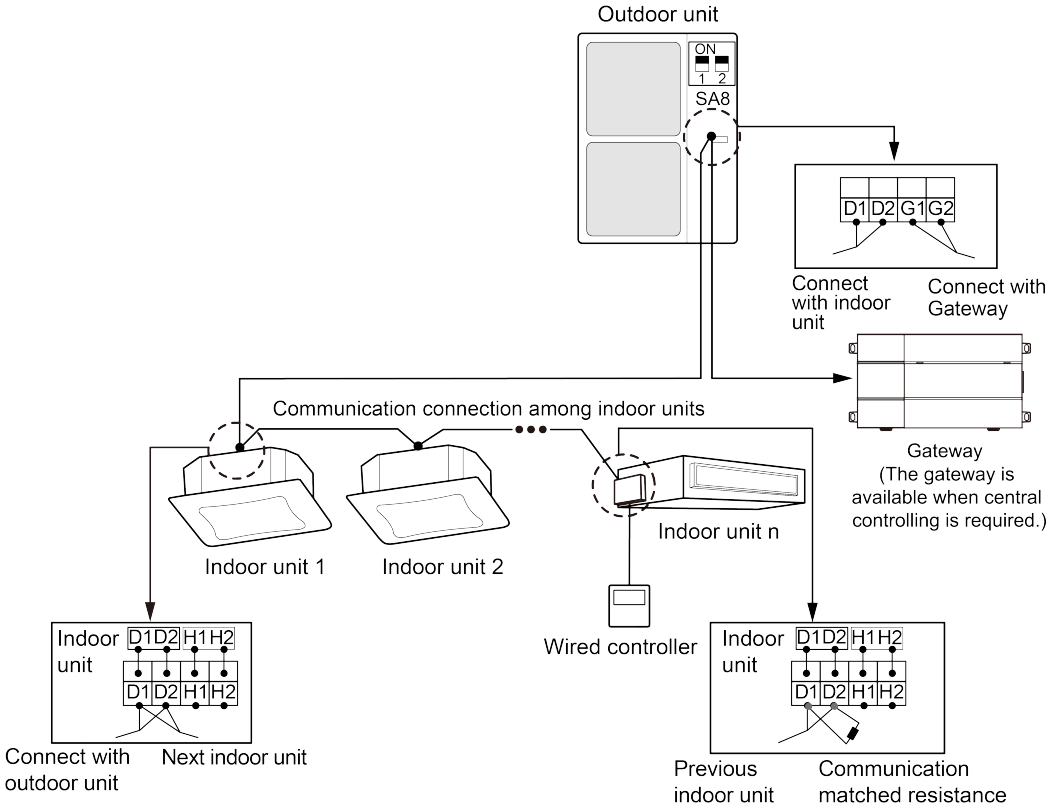


Fig.3.8.6 Connection of single unit

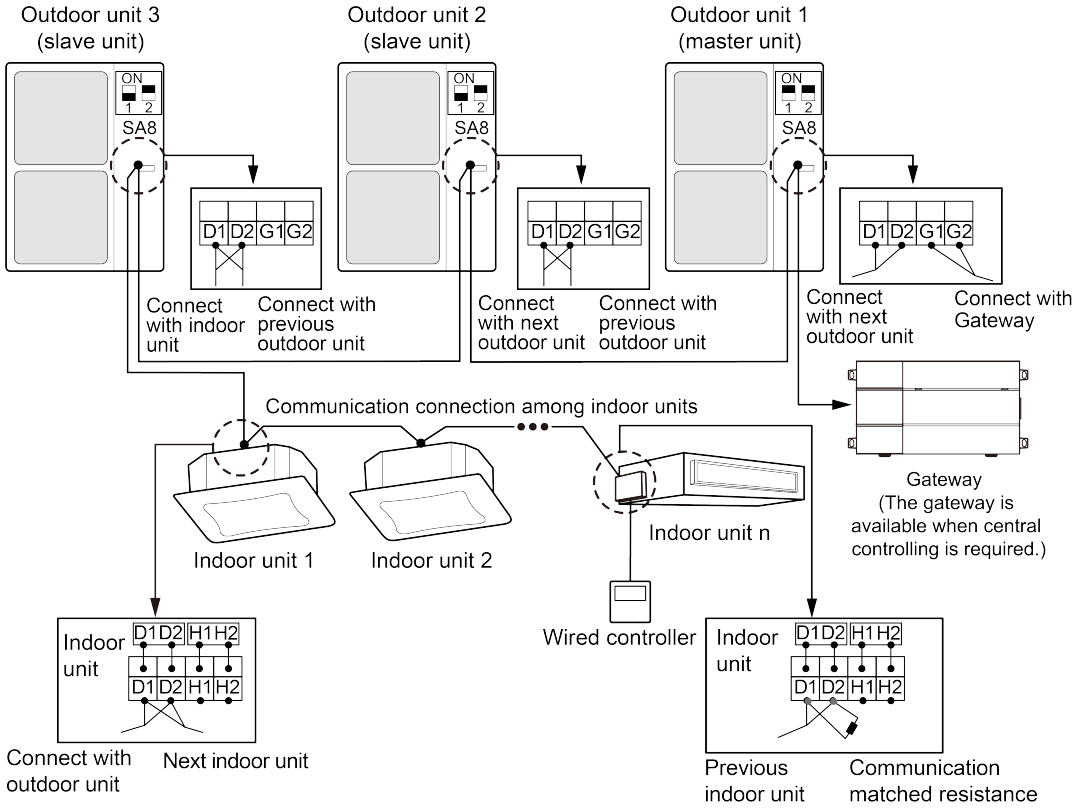


Fig.3.8.7 Connection of modular units

NOTES!

① As for modular outdoor unit, if there are multiple outdoor unit modules, the master module must be the first outdoor unit module on the communication line, and it must not connect to the indoor unit (main module is set by SA8 of indoor unit main board).

② As for modular outdoor unit, if there are multiple outdoor unit modules, the indoor unit must be connected to the last outdoor unit's slave module (slave unit is set by SA8 of indoor unit main board).

③ The communication line and the power cord must be routed separately to avoid interference.

④ The communication line must be of suitable length and must not be connected.

⑤ The indoor unit must be connected in series, and the last indoor unit must be connected to the communication matching resistor (provided in the outdoor unit parts list).

⑥ Please refer to the relevant manual for the centralized controller wiring method and settings.

3.8.5 Communication Connection between Indoor Unit and Wired Controller

There are four types of connection between the indoor unit and wired controller, as shown in the following figure:

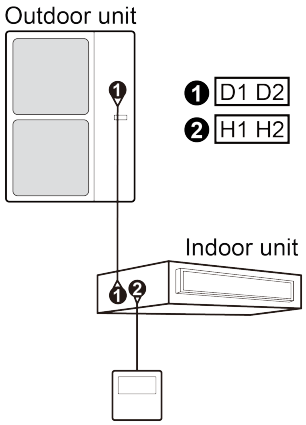


Fig.3.8.8 One wired controller controls one IDU

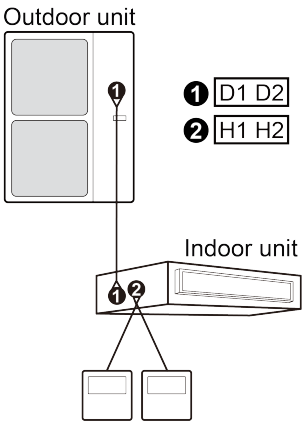


Fig.3.8.9 Two wired controllers control one IDU

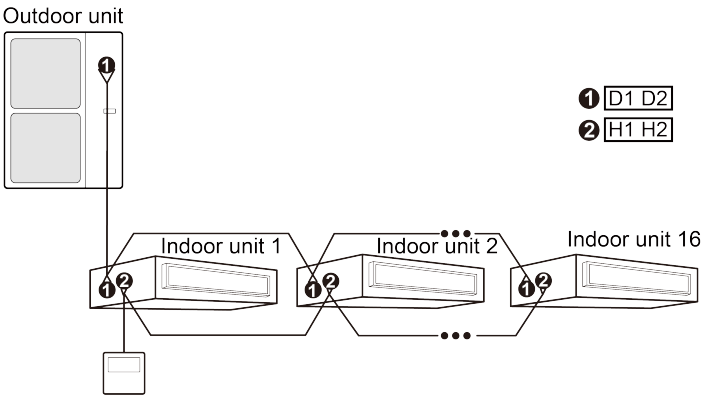


Fig.3.8.10 One wired controller control multiple IDU

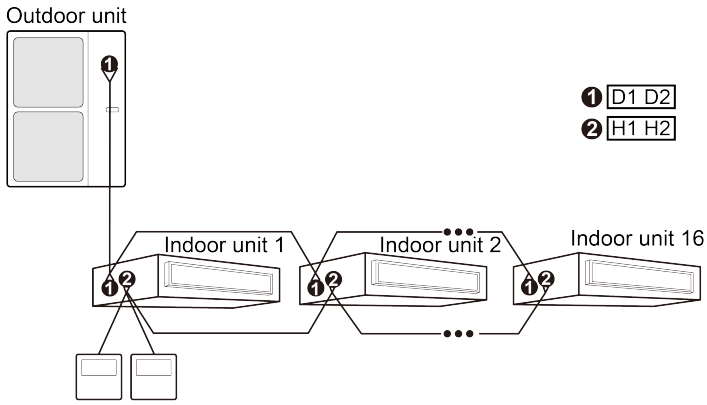


Fig.3.8.11 Two wired controllers control multiple IDU

When two wired controllers control multiple IDUs, the wired controller can be connected to any one IDU, provided that the connected IDU is of the same series. Meanwhile, one and only one of the wired controllers must be set as a slave controller. At most 16 IDUs can be controlled by wired controllers and the connected IDUs shall be within a same IDU network.

No matter when unit is turned on or off, slave controller can be set.

How to set a slave controller: hold “function” button on the designated controller for 5s, and temperature zone displays C00. Continue holding “function” button for 5s and setting screen of controller parameter will come out. Default temperature zone displays P00.

Press ▲ button or ▼ button to select parameter code P13. Press “mode” button to switch to setup of parameter values. Then the parameter value will blink. Press ▲ button or button ▼ to select code 02. And then press “confirm/cancel” to finish setting.

Press “confirm/cancel” to return to the previous display until you exit from the setup of parameter values.

Below are user’s parameter settings:

Parameter code	Parameter name	Parameter scope	Default value	Remark
P13	Set up address for wired controller	01: master wired controller 02: slave wired controller	01	When 2 wired controllers control one or more IDUs, they shall have different addresses. Slave wired controller (02) can’t set up units’ parameters except its address.

3.8.6 Other Communication Connection Methods

For the communication connection among indoor units, between ducted type indoor unit and the receiving light board, please refer to the indoor unit manual.

3.9 Check Items after Installation

Check Items	Conditions Might Happen	Check
Has the unit been fixed firmly?	The unit may drop, shake or emit noise.	
Have you done the gas leakage test?	It may cause insufficient cooling/heating capacity.	
Dose the unit get proper thermal insulation?	It may cause condensation and dripping.	
Does the unit drain well?	It may cause condensation and dripping.	
Is the voltage in accordance with the rated voltage specified on the nameplate?	It may cause malfunction or damage the part.	

Check Items	Conditions Might Happen	Check
Is the electric wiring and pipe connection installed correctly and securely?	It may cause malfunction or damage the part.	
Has the unit been earthed securely?	It may cause electrical leakage.	
Is the power cord specified?	It may cause malfunction or damage the part.	
Has the inlet and outlet been blocked?	It may cause insufficient cooling/heating capacity.	
Has the pipe length and refrigerant charging amount been recorded?	The refrigerant charging amount is not accurate.	
Is the address code of outdoor modules correct?	The unit can not run normally. Communication malfunction might happen.	
Is the address code of indoor units and wired controller correct?	The unit can not run normally. Communication malfunction might happen.	
Has the communication line been connected correctly?	The unit can not run normally. Communication malfunction might happen.	
Is the pipe connection and valve status right?	The unit can not run normally.	
Whether phase sequence of external power cord is correct or not?	Operation fault occurs or unit is damaged.	

The above inspection items after installation are the inspection for some key components. Please conduct the check according to actual needs.

4 Debugging and Operation

NOTES!

① Do set one (only one) module as the main module during debugging.

② When there is no special requirement, the other functions do not need to be set, and it can be operated according to the factory settings. For special functions, please refer to the related technical documents.

③ Button description: short press: press the button for 3s and then release it; hold the button for 5s: press the button for 5-10s and then release it; hold the button for 10s: press the button for 10s and then release it.

4.1 Preparation before Test Run

(1) Installation and debugging operation must comply with the relevant regulations of the local country or region.

(2) Debugging must be carried out by a professional or under the guidance of a professional. Do not debug the air conditioning unit by yourself.

(3) All scattered objects, especially metal chips, wire ends and clamps, should be removed from the body.

(4) Check if the terminals of the electrical components in the unit are loose and the phase sequence is correct.

(5) Before debugging, all pipeline valves of the unit are required to be open.

(6) Power cannot be supplied until all installation work is completed.

4.2 Notices for Unit Debugging

(1) Before conducting the debugging, please ensure that the compressor has been preheated for more than 2 hours, and check whether the preheating is normal by hand. Debugging can

be started up only when the preheating is normal, otherwise the compressor may be damaged.

(2) Do not connect power until all installation work is finished.

(3) All control circuits and wires are correctly and securely connected.

(4) All small pieces, especially metal chips, thread ends and forceps holder, must be removed from the unit.

(5) Check whether unit's appearance and pipeline system has been damaged during transportation.

(6) Calculate the quantity of refrigerant that needs to be added according to the pipe length. Pre-charge the refrigerant. In case that the required charging quantity is not reached while refrigerant can't be added, record the quantity of refrigerant that still needs to add and complement the quantity during test operation. For details of adding refrigerant during test operation, see below.

(7) After refrigerant is added, make sure valves of outdoor unit are completely open.

(8) For the convenience of troubleshooting during debugging, unit shall be connected to a PC with applicable debugging software. Make sure unit's real-time data can be checked through this computer. The installation and connection of debugging software can be found in the Service Manual.

4.3 Basic Introduction for Engineering Debugging

4.3.1 Debugging Method

DC inverter multi VRF unit has three debugging methods at present:

(1) Conduct it by pressing the buttons on the main board of outdoor unit.

(2) Install proprietary software to conduct the debugging through PC. Indoor and outdoor units' parameters displayed simultaneously through PC software.

(3) Use multi-functional debugger.

Note: As for the detailed operation method for debugging, please refer to corresponding instruction manual.

4.3.2 Debugging Through the Main Board of Outdoor Unit

When conducting the debugging through the main board of outdoor unit, the main board has the following debugging operation functions.

Step 1: Cover the front panels of the outdoor unit.

Step 2: When the outdoor unit is powered off, set one of the modules as the master module, suggest using the unit with the latest production date as the master module. For the setting method, see label "Master Module DIP Switch Code Setting (SA8_MASTER-S)".

Step 3: Under the power-on state of the outdoor unit, set the corresponding static pressure module for the unit according to the design requirements of the outdoor static pressure of the project.

Step 4: The module address is displayed as "01" is the master module. On the master module, press and hold the SW3 confirmation button for 5 seconds or press the SW3 confirmation button for more than 10 seconds to enter the unit debugging function.

Step 5: Wait. The unit automatically runs the steps 01 and 02 at this time.

Description of test operation procedures and main board display of ODU：

Description of each stage of debugging progress			
—	Debugging code		Code meaning and operation method
Progress	LED		
	Code	Display status	
01_Set master unit	A0	ON	System is not debugged, hold main board's SW3 button for 5s to start debugging.
	01	ON	2s later, next step starts.
02_ Allocate addresses	02/Ad	Display circularly	System is allocating addresses. 10s later, display as below:
	02/oC	Display circularly	Allocation is finished. 2s later, next step starts.
03_ Confirm the quantity of ODU	03/n	Display circularly	"n" is the number of ODU identified by the system. It needs to manually confirm the module quantity. If the number is correct, press main board's SW3 button to confirm. If not confirmed within 30 seconds, it will auto confirm and proceed to the next step.
	03/oC	Display circularly	System has confirmed the quantity. 2s later, next step starts.
04_ Confirm the quantity of IDU	04/n	Display circularly	"n" is the number of IDU identified by the system. It needs to manually confirm the module quantity. If the number is correct, press main board's SW3 button to confirm. If not confirmed within 30 seconds, it will auto confirm and proceed to the next step.
	04/oC	Display circularly	System has confirmed the quantity. 2s later, next step starts.
05_ Detect ODU's internal communication and capacity ratio	05/C2	Display circularly	Communication between master ODU and driver has error. Check the communication connection of ODU's main board and drive board. When the error is eliminated, start next step. If power is off during troubleshooting, then restart debugging from progress 01 after power is on.
	05/oC	Display circularly	Communication of master ODU and driver is normal. Unit will display as in the left for 2s and detect the capacity ratio of IDU and ODU. If the ratio is within range, then next step will start 2s later. If the ratio is out of range, unit will display as below.
	05/CH	Display circularly	Rated capacity ratio of IDU is too high. Change the combination way of IDU and ODU to make the ratio within range. And restart debugging from progress 01.
	05/CL	Display circularly	Rated capacity ratio of IDU is too low. Change the combination way of IDU and ODU to make the ratio within range. And restart debugging from progress 01.
06_ Detect outdoor components	06/error code	Display circularly	Outdoor component's error. Besides "06", the other blinking will display the related error code. After errors are eliminated, system will start next step automatically. If power is off during troubleshooting, then restart debugging from progress 01 after power is on.
	06/oC	Display circularly	System detects no error on outdoor component. 10s later, next step starts.

Description of each stage of debugging progress			
—	Debugging code		Code meaning and operation method
Progress	LED		
	Code	Display status	
07_ Detect indoor components	07/XX/error code	Display circularly	System detects error on indoor components. XX means the project code of IDU with error, e.g. no.1 IDU has d5 and d6 errors, meanwhile no.3 IDU displays error d6 and d7, then the nixie tube will display “07”, “01”, “d5”, “d6” and “03” circularly. After errors are eliminated, system will start next step automatically. If power is off during troubleshooting, then restart debugging from progress 01 after power is on.
	07/XXXX/error code	Display circularly	If errors occur in IDU which the project code is ≥ 3-digit number, then it will display the 2 big digits of project code first, then the 2 small digits, finally the error code, e.g: L1 error occurs in no.101 IDU, then the nixie tube will display “01”, “01” and “L1” circularly. Display method is the same for several IDUs with multiple errors.
	07/oC	Display circularly	No error on components of IDU. 5s later, next step starts.
08_ Confirm preheated compressor	08/U0	Display circularly	Preheat time for compressor is less than 2 hours. Display will be as in the left until the preheat time reaches 2 hours. Press main board’s SW3 button to confirm manually. Then start next step. (**NOTE:** Compressor may get damaged if it is started without 2 hours of preheat time)
	08/oC	Display circularly	Compressor has been preheated for 2 hours. 2s later, next step starts.
09_ Refrigerant judgments before startup	09/U4	Display circularly	System is lack of refrigerant and display will be as in the left. Please cut off power of IDU and ODU and check if there is leakage on pipeline. Solve the leakage problem and complement refrigerant into the unit. Then connect power and restart debugging from progress 01. (Note: Before re-charging refrigerant, unit must be power off in case system starts progress 10 automatically) .
	09/oC	Display circularly	Refrigerant is normal and unit will display as in the left for 2s.Then next step starts.
10_ Status judgments of outdoor valves before startup	10/on	Display circularly	Valves of ODU are being inspected. Compressor will start operation for 2min or so and then stop. The opening and closing status of outdoor valves are as below.
	10/U6	Display circularly	Outdoor valves are not fully turned on. Press main board’s SW4 button and display shows “09/OC”. Then check if the gas and liquid valves of ODU are completely open. After confirmation, press the SW4 button again. Then compressor will start running for about 2min to inspect the status of valves.
	10/oC	Display circularly	Valves status is normal. Unit will display as in the left for 2s and then start next step.

Description of each stage of debugging progress			
—	Debugging code		Code meaning and operation method
Progress	LED		
	Code	Display status	
12_ Confirm debugging startup	12/AP	Display circularly	Ready for units to start debugging. Press main board's SW3 button to confirm startup of debugging. 2s later, main board will display as below.
	12/AE	Display circularly	Startup is confirmed. After displaying for 2s, system will choose "15_Cooling debugging" or "16_Heating debugging" according to ambient temperature. If the project requests to add refrigerant but it is not complemented before debugging, then refrigerant can be added in this process through the L-VALVE.
15_ Cooling debugging	15/AC	Display circularly	Debugging for cooling mode. If no malfunction occurs for 30~40min when compressor is running, then the system is certified as normal. After shutting down the unit for 5s, the system will enter normal standby status.
	15/error code	Display circularly	Malfunction occurs when debugging for cooling mode.
16_ Heating debugging(For heat pump units only)	15/AH	Display circularly	Debugging for heating mode. If no malfunction occurs for 30~40min when compressor is running, then the system is certified as normal. After shutting down the unit for 5s, the system will enter normal standby status.
	15/error code	Display circularly	Malfunction occurs when debugging for heating mode.
17_ Debugging finished	oF	ON	The entire unit has finished debugging and under standby-by condition.

4.4 Parameter Judgment Reference Value for Unit Normal Operation

Debugging Parameter Reference Value for DC Inverter VRF Unit						
No.	Debugging item		Parameter name	Unit	Reference value	Remark
1	System parameter	Outdoor unit's parameter	Outdoor ambient temperature	°C	—	—
2			Discharge pipe temperature of inverter compressor 1	°C	● When the compressor starts running, the normal discharge pipe of cooling or shell top temperature is 70~95°C, above 10°C higher than the saturation temperature of system high pressure; the normal heating temperature is 65~90°C, above 10°C higher than the saturation temperature of system high pressure.	—
3			Shell top tube temperature of inverter compressor 1	°C		—
4			Discharge pipe temperature of inverter compressor 2	°C		—
5			Shell top tube temperature of inverter compressor 2	°C		—
6			Temperature of defrosting temperature sensor	°C	● When the system is running in cooling mode, the temperature of defrosting temperature sensor is 5~15°C lower than system high pressure; ● When the system is running in heating mode, the temperature difference between the defrosting temperature sensor and the system low pressure is about 2°C.	—
7			System high pressure	°C	● The normal high pressure value of the system is 20°C~55°C. According to the change of ambient temperature and the change of operating capacity of the system, the high pressure value of the system is 10°C~40°C higher than the ambient temperature. The higher the ambient temperature, the smaller the temperature difference; ● When the unit operating in the cooling mode at the ambient temperature of 25~35°C, the system high pressure value is 36~56°C; ● When the unit operating in the heating mode at the ambient temperature of -5~10°C, the system high pressure value is 40~56°C;	—
8			System low pressure	°C	● When the unit operating in the cooling mode at the ambient temperature of 25~35°C, the system low pressure value is 0~8°C; ● When the unit operating in the heating mode at the ambient temperature of -5~10°C, the system low pressure value is -15~5°C;	—
9			Opening of electronic expansion valve of heating	PLS	● During cooling operation, the electronic expansion valve of heating is 480PLS; ● During heating operation, the adjustable range of the opening of electric expansion valve opening is 70~480PLS.	—

Debugging Parameter Reference Value for DC Inverter VRF Unit						
No.	Debugging item		Parameter name	Unit	Reference value	Remark
10	System parameter	Outdoor unit's parameter	Operation frequency of inverter compressor	Hz	● Change among 20Hz~130Hz	—
11			IPM module temperature of inverter compressor	°C	● IPM module temperature is lower than 85°C. The highest temperature doesn't exceed 95°C.	—
12			Drive bus voltage of inverter compressor	V	●The normal bus voltage is 1.414 times of the power supply voltage. For example, if the three-phase power supply voltage is 390V, then the rectified bus voltage is: 390V×1.414 = 551V. The normal deviation between the measured value and the calculated value within 15V.	—
13			Fan operation frequency	Hz	● Adjust the operation in the range of 0~52Hz according to the system pressure adjustment.	—
14		Indoor unit's parameter	Inlet tube temperature of indoor heat exchanger	°C	● According to the ambient temperature, the inlet temperature is 1°C~7°C lower than the outlet temperature for the same indoor unit under cooling mode. ● The inlet temperature is 10°C~20°C lower than the outlet temperature for the same indoor unit under the heating mode.	—
15			Outlet tube temperature of indoor heat exchanger	°C		—
16			Opening of indoor electronic expansion valve	PLS	● 2000PLS electronic expansion valve: the opening is adjusted automatically in the range of 200~2000PLS; ● 480PLS electronic expansion valve: the opening is adjusted automatically in the range of 70~480PLS.	—
17	Drainage system		—	—	● The indoor unit drains smoothly and thoroughly, and the condensate water pipe has no slope water storage; the outdoor unit can drain water from the drain pipe without dripping directly from the unit foundation.	—
18	Other		—	—	●There is no abnormal noise for the operation of the compressor, indoor fan and outdoor fan. The unit is running normally.	—

5 Operation Instruction

For instructions on how to use the air conditioner, please refer to the user manual of wired controller or remote controller.

6 Maintenance

Regular inspection and maintenance can extend the service life of the air conditioning unit.

6.1 Heat Exchanger of Outdoor Unit

The heat exchanger of outdoor unit should be cleaned regularly. A vacuum cleaner can be used with a nylon brush to clean dust and debris from the surface of the heat exchanger. If there is compressed air source, the compressed air can be used to blow dust from the surface of the heat exchanger. Do not wash it with tap water.

6.2 Drain Pipe

The drain pipe should be checked regularly to allow the condensate to drain smoothly.

6.3 Precautions at the Beginning of Using Season

(1) Check whether all air inlet and air outlet of indoor unit and outdoor unit are not blocked.
(2) Check if the grounding is reliable.
(3) Check if the battery of the remote controller has been replaced.
(4) Check if the air filter is properly installed.
(5) When restart up the unit after it has been stop operation for a long time, turn on the air conditioner's power switch 2 hours before starting the operation to preheat the outdoor compressor crankcase.
(6) Check if the outdoor unit is installed firmly. If there is any abnormality, please contact ASAMI service center.

6.4 Maintenance at the End of Using Season

(1) Cut off the main power of the air conditioning unit.
(2) Clean the filter and indoor and outdoor units' body.
(3) Remove dust and debris from indoor and outdoor units.
(4) If the outdoor unit is rusted, smear the oil paint to prevent it from expansion.

6.5 Parts Replacement

Accessories are available through the nearby ASAMI office or ASAMI dealer.

NOTE!

Do not mix dangerous gases such as oxygen and acetylene into the refrigeration circuit during air tightness and leak test! To avoid danger, it is best to use nitrogen for such tests.

7 Troubleshooting

7.1 Common Malfunction and Troubleshooting

Check the following items before asking for repair.

Phenomenon	Reason	Measure
The unit doesn't run.	Without power supply	Connect to power supply
	Voltage is too low	Check if the voltage is within rating range
	Broken fuse or breaker trips off	Replace fuse or connect breaker
	Insufficient energy of remote controller	Replace new battery
	Remote controller is out of control scope	Control scope is within 8m
Unit runs but stop immediately	Air intake or outlet of indoor or outdoor unit is blocked	Remove obstruction
Abnormal cooling or heating	Air intake or outlet of indoor or outdoor unit is blocked	Remove obstruction
	Improper temperature setting	Adjust setting at wireless remote controller or wired controller
	Fan speed is set too low	Adjust setting at wireless remote controller or wired controller
	Wind direction is not correct	Adjust setting at wireless remote controller or wired controller
	Door or windows are opened	Close the door or windows
	Direct sunshine	Draw curtain or louver
	Too many people in the room	—
	Too many heat resources in the room	Reduce heat resources
	Filter is blocked for dirt	Clean the filter

NOTE!

If problem cannot be solved after checking the above items, please contact ASAMI service center and show phenomena and models.

Following circumstances are not malfunction.

"Malfunction"		Reason
Unit doesn't run	When unit is started immediately after it is just turned off	Overload protection switch makes it run after 3 minutes delay
	When power is turned on	Standby operating for about 1 minute
Mist comes from the unit	Under cooling	Indoor high humidity air is cooled rapidly
Noise is emitted	Slight cracking sound is heard when just turned on	It is noise when electronic expansion valve initialization
	There is consecutive sound when cooling	That's sound for gas refrigerant flowing in unit
	There is sound when unit starts or stops	That's sound for gas refrigerant stops to flow
	There is slight and consecutive sound when unit is running or after running	That's sound for operation of drainage system
	Cracking sound is heard when unit is operating and after operating	That's sound caused by expansion of panel and other parts due to temperature change
The unit blows out duct	When unit runs after no operation for a long period	Dust in indoor unit is blew out
The unit emits odor	Operating	The room odor absorbed by the unit is blew out again
Indoor unit still runs after switch off	After every indoor unit receive "stop" signal, fan will keep running	Indoor fan motor will keep running 20-70s so as to take good use of excess cooling and heating and prepare for next operation
Mode conflict	COOL or HEAT mode can't be operated	When the indoor operating mode conflicts with that of outdoor unit, indoor fault indicator will flash and conflict will be shown on the wired controller after 5 minutes. Indoor unit stops to run and meanwhile change outdoor operating mode as the same as that of indoor unit, then the unit will go back to normal. COOL mode doesn't conflict with DRY mode. FAN mode doesn't conflict with any mode.

7.2 Error Indication

NOTE!

For specific unit fault and maintenance, please refer to the engineering debugging and after-sales maintenance manual of DC inverter VRF unit.

—	Error Code	Content	Error Code	Content
Indoor	L0	Malfunction of IDU	L1	Protection of indoor fan
	L2	Auxiliary heating protection	L3	Water-full protection
	L4	Abnormal power supply for wired controller	L5	Freeze prevention protection
	L6	Mode conflict	L7	No main IDU
	L8	Power supply is insufficient	L9	For single control over multiple units, number of IDU is inconsistent (HBS network)
	LA	For single control over multiple units, IDU series is inconsistent (HBS network)	LH	Alarm due to bad air quality
	LC	IDU is not matching with outdoor unit	LL	Malfunction of water flow switch
	LE	Rotation speed of EC DC water pump is abnormal	LF	Malfunction of shunt valve setting
	LJ	Setting of functional DIP switch code is wrong	LP	Zero-crossing malfunction of PG motor
	LU	Indoor unit‘s branch is not inconsistent for one-to-more unit of heat recovery system	Lb	For single control over multiple units, IDU is inconsistent (reheating-dehumidifying system)
	d1	Indoor PCB is poor	d2	Malfunction of lower water temperature sensor of water tank
	d3	Malfunction of ambient temperature sensor	d4	Malfunction of entry-tube temperature sensor
	d5	Malfunction of mid-tube temperature sensor	d6	Malfunction of exit-tube temperature sensor
	d7	Malfunction of humidity sensor	d8	Malfunction of water temperature sensor
	d9	Malfunction of jumper cap	dA	Web address of IDU is abnormal
	dH	PCB of wired controller is abnormal	dC	Setting capacity of DIP switch code is abnormal
	dL	Malfunction of air outlet temperature sensor	dE	Malfunction of indoor CO_2 sensor
	dF	Malfunction of upper water temperature sensor of water tank	dJ	Malfunction of backwater temperature sensor
	dP	Malfunction of inlet tube temperature sensor of generator	dU	Malfunction of drainage pipe temperature sensor of generator
	db	Debugging status	dd	Malfunction of solar power temperature sensor
	dn	Malfunction of swing parts	dy	Malfunction of water temperature sensor
	y1	Malfunction of entry-tube temperature sensor 2	y2	Malfunction of exit-tube temperature sensor 2
	y7	Malfunction of fresh air inlet temperature sensor	y8	Malfunction of IDU’s air box sensor
	yA	Malfunction of IFD	o1	Low-voltage protection of IDU’s bus bar
	o2	High-voltage protection of IDU’s bus bar	o3	IPM module protection of IDU
	o4	Failure startup of IDU	o5	Over-current protection of IDU
	o6	Malfunction of current detection circuit of IDU	o7	Desynchronizing protection of IDU

—	Error Code	Content	Error Code	Content
Indoor	o8	Communication malfunction of IDU's driver	o9	Communication malfunction of IDU's main control
	oA	Drive IPM high temperature protection of IDU	ob	Malfunction of drive temperature sensor of IDU
	oC	Malfunction of charging loop of IDU	o0	Other malfunction of drive
Outdoor	E0	Malfunction of ODU	E1	High-pressure protection
	E2	Discharge low-temperature protection	E3	Low-pressure protection
	E4	High discharge temperature protection of compressor	Ed	Drive IPM low temperature protection
	F0	Main board of ODU is poor	F1	Malfunction of high-pressure sensor
	F3	Malfunction of low-pressure sensor	F5	Malfunction of discharge temperature sensor of compressor 1
	F6	Malfunction of discharge temperature sensor of compressor 2	F7	Malfunction of discharge temperature sensor of compressor 3
	F8	Malfunction of discharge temperature sensor of compressor 4	F9	Malfunction of discharge temperature sensor of compressor 5
	FA	Malfunction of discharge temperature sensor of compressor 6	FC	Current sensor of compressor 2 is abnormal
	FL	Current sensor of compressor 3 is abnormal	FE	Current sensor of compressor 4 is abnormal
	FF	Current sensor of compressor 5 is abnormal	FJ	Current sensor of compressor 6 is abnormal
	FP	Malfunction of DC motor	FU	Malfunction of casing top temperature sensor of compressor 1
	Fb	Malfunction of casing top temperature sensor of compressor 2	Fd	Malfunction of exit tube temperature sensor of mode exchanger
	Fn	Malfunction of inlet tube temperature sensor of mode exchanger	J0	Protection for other modules
	J1	Over-current protection of compressor 1	J2	Over-current protection of compressor 2
	J3	Over-current protection of compressor 3	J4	Over-current protection of compressor 4
	J5	Over-current protection of compressor 5	J6	Over-current protection of compressor 6
	J7	Gas-mixing protection of 4-way valve	J8	High pressure ratio protection of system
	J9	Low pressure ratio protection of system	JA	Protection because of abnormal pressure
	JC	Water flow switch protection	JL	Protection because high pressure is too low
	JE	Oil-return pipe is blocked	JF	Oil-return pipe is leaking
	b1	Malfunction of outdoor ambient temperature sensor	b2	Malfunction of defrosting temperature sensor 1
	b3	Malfunction of defrosting temperature sensor 2	b4	Malfunction of liquid outlet temperature sensor of sub-cooler
	b5	Malfunction of gas outlet temperature sensor of sub-cooler	b6	Malfunction of inlet tube temperature sensor of vapor liquid separator
	b7	Malfunction of exit tube temperature sensor of vapor liquid separator	b8	Malfunction of outdoor humidity sensor
	b9	Malfunction of gas temperature sensor of heat exchanger	bA	Malfunction of oil-return temperature sensor 1
	bH	Clock of system is abnormal	bE	Malfunction of inlet tube temperature sensor of condenser
	bF	Malfunction of outlet tube temperature sensor of condenser	bJ	High-pressure sensor and low-pressure sensor are connected reversely
	bP	Malfunction of temperature sensor of oil-return 2	bU	Malfunction of temperature sensor of oil return 3

—	Error Code	Content	Error Code	Content
Outdoor	bb	Malfunction of temperature sensor of oil return 4	bd	Malfunction of gas inlet temperature sensor of sub-cooler
	bn	Malfunction of liquid inlet temperature sensor of sub-cooler	P0	Malfunction of driving board of compressor
	P1	Driving board of compressor operates abnormally	P2	Voltage protection of driving board power of compressor
	P3	Reset protection of driving module of compressor	P4	Drive PFC protection of compressor
	P5	Over-current protection of inverter compressor	P6	Drive IPM module protection of compressor
	P7	Malfunction of drive temperature sensor of compressor	P8	Drive IPM high temperature protection of compressor
	P9	Desynchronizing protection of inverter compressor	PA	Malfunction of drive storage chip of compressor
	PH	High-voltage protection of compressor's drive DC bus bar	PC	Malfunction of current detection circuit drive of compressor
	PL	Low voltage protection for DC bus bar of drive of compressor	PE	Phase-lacking of inverter compressor
	PF	Malfunction of charging loop of driven of compressor	PJ	Failure startup of inverter compressor
	PP	AC current protection of inverter compressor	PU	AC input voltage of drive of inverter compressor
	H0	Malfunction of driving board of fan	H1	Driving board of fan operates abnormally
	H2	Voltage protection of driving board power of fan	H3	Reset protection of driving module of fan
	H4	Drive PFC protection of fan	H5	Over-current protection of inverter fan
	H6	Drive IPM module protection of fan	H7	Malfunction of drive temperature sensor of fan
	H8	Drive IPM high temperature protection of fan	H9	Desynchronizing protection of inverter fan
	HA	Malfunction of drive storage chip of inverter outdoor fan	HH	High-voltage protection of fan's drive DC bus bar
	HC	Malfunction of current detection circuit of fan drive	HL	Low voltage protection of bus bar of fan drive
	HE	Phase-lacking of inverter fan	HF	Malfunction of charging loop of fan drive
	HJ	Failure startup of inverter fan	HP	AC current protection of inverter fan
	HU	AC input voltage of drive of inverter fan	G0	PV reversed connection protection
	G1	PV anti-islanding protection	G2	PV DC overcurrent protection
	G3	PV power generation overload	G4	PV leakage current protection
	G5	Phase-lacking protection at power grid side	G6	PV LVRT
	G7	Grid over/under frequency protection	G8	Overcurrent protection at power grid side
	G9	Drive IPM module protection at power grid side	GA	Low/high input voltage protection at power grid side
	GH	Photovoltaic DC/DC protection	GC	Photovoltaic DC hardware overcurrent protection
	GL	Grid side hardware overcurrent protection	GE	High or low photovoltaic voltage protection
	GF	DC bus neutral-point potential unbalance protection	GJ	Grid side module high-temperature protection
	GP	Grid side temperature sensor protection	GU	Charging circuit protection
	Gb	Grid side relay protection	Gd	Grid side current side protection
	Gn	Insulation resistance protection	Gy	Power protection (PV)

—	Error Code	Content	Error Code	Content
Debugging	U0	Preheat time of compressor is insufficient	U2	Wrong setting of ODU's capacity code/jumper cap
	U3	Power supply phase sequence protection	U4	Refrigerant-lacking protection
	U5	Wrong address for driving board of compressor	U6	Alarm because valve is abnormal
	U8	Malfunction of pipeline for IDU	U9	Malfunction of pipeline for ODU
	UC	Setting of main IDU is succeeded	UL	Emergency operation DIP switch code of compressor is wrong
	UE	Charging of refrigerant is invalid	UF	Identification malfunction of IDU of mode exchanger
	Ud	Drive board of grid-connection is abnormal	Un	Communication malfunction between the drive board of grid-connection and the main board
	Uy	PV module over-temperature protection	C0	Communication malfunction between IDU, ODU and IDU's wired controller
	C1	Communication malfunction between main control and DC-DC controller	C2	Communication malfunction between main control and inverter compressor driver
	C3	Communication malfunction between main control and inverter fan driver	C4	Malfunction of lack of IDU
	C5	Alarm because project code of IDU is inconsistent	C6	Alarm because ODU quantity is inconsistent
	C7	Abnormal communication of converter	C8	Emergency status of compressor
	C9	Emergency status of fan	CA	Emergency status of module
	CH	Rated capacity is too high	CC	No main unit
	CL	The matching ratio of rated capacity for IDU and ODU is too low	CE	Communication malfunction between mode exchanger and IDU
	CF	Malfunction of multiple main control units	CJ	Address DIP switch code of system is shocking
	CP	Malfunction of multiple wired controller	CU	Communication malfunction between IDU and the receiving lamp
	Cb	Overflow distribution of IP address	Cd	Communication malfunction between mode exchanger and ODU
	Cn	Malfunction of network for IDU and ODU of mode exchanger	Cy	Communication malfunction of mode exchanger
Status	A0	Unit waiting for debugging	A2	Refrigerant recovery operation of after-sales
	A3	Defrosting	A4	Oil-return
	A6	Heat pump function setting	A7	Quiet mode setting
	A8	Vacuum pump mode	A9	Set Back function
	AH	Heating	AC	Cooling
	AL	Charge refrigerant automatically	AE	Charge refrigerant manually
	AF	Fan	AJ	Cleaning reminding of filter
	AP	Debugging confirmation when starting up the unit	AU	Long-distance emergency stop
	Ab	Emergency stop of operation	Ad	Limit operation
	An	Child lock status	Ay	Shielding status
	n0	SE operation setting of system	n1	Defrosting cycle K1 setting
	n3	Compulsory defrosting	n4	Limit setting for max. capacity/output capacity
	n5	Compulsory excursion of engineering code of IDU	n6	Inquiry of malfunction
	n7	Inquiry of parameters	n8	Inquiry of project code of IDU
	n9	Check quantity of IDU on line	nA	Heat pump unit

—	Error Code	Content	Error Code	Content
Status	nH	Heating only unit	nC	Cooling only unit
	nE	Negative code	nF	Fan model
	nJ	High temperature prevention when heating	nU	Eliminate the long-distance shielding command of IDU
	nb	Bar code inquiry	nn	Length modification of connection pipe of ODU
	qA	Heat recovery status	qH	Mainly heating
	qC	Mainly cooling	qP	Export region setting for PV VRF units
	qU	Grid voltage configuration	—	—

8 After-sales Service

In case the air-conditioning unit you bought has any quality problem or you have any inquiry, please contact the local after-sales service agency designated by ASAMI.

Warranty should meet the following requirements:

(1) First run of the unit should be operated by professional personnel from ASAMI appointed service center.

(2) Only ASAMI manufactured accessories can be used on the machine.

(3) All the instructions listed in this manual should be followed.

(4) Warranty will be automatically invalid if fails to obey any item mentioned above.