

# Service Manual

## Air Conditioner



**Indoor Unit**  
**CS-NZ25VKE**  
**CS-NZ35VKE**  
**CS-NZ50VKE**  
**CS-QZ25VKE**


**Outdoor Unit**  
**CU-NZ25VKE**  
**CU-NZ35VKE**  
**CU-NZ50VKE**  
**CU-QZ25VKE**

**Destination**  
**North Europe**

### **WARNING**

This service information is designed for experienced repair technicians only and is not designed for use by the general public. It does not contain warnings or cautions to advise non-technical individuals of potential dangers in attempting to service a product. Products powered by electricity should be serviced or repaired only by experienced professional technicians. Any attempt to service or repair the products dealt with in this service information by anyone else could result in serious injury or death.

### **IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE**

There are special components used in this equipment which are important for safety. These parts are marked by  in the Schematic Diagrams, Circuit Board Diagrams, Exploded Views and Replacement Parts List. It is essential that these critical parts should be replaced with manufacturer's specified parts to prevent shock, fire or other hazards. Do not modify the original design without permission of manufacturer.

### **PRECAUTION OF LOW TEMPERATURE**

In order to avoid frostbite, be assured of no refrigerant leakage during the installation or repairing of refrigerant circuit.

### **CAUTION**

**R32 REFRIGERANT** – This Air Conditioner contains and operates with refrigerant R32.

**THIS PRODUCT MUST ONLY BE INSTALLED OR SERVICED BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.**

Refer to National, State, Territory and local legislation, regulations, codes, installation & operation manuals, before the installation, maintenance and/or service of this product.



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• Specifications, designs and contents in this Service Manual are subject to change without notice.

# 1. Safety Precautions





- Read the following “SAFETY PRECAUTIONS” carefully before perform any servicing.
- Confirm the type of gas used before installation.
- Electrical work must be installed or serviced by a licensed electrician. Be sure to use the correct rating of the power plug and main circuit for the model to be installed.
- The caution items stated here must be followed because these important contents are related to safety. The meaning of each indication used is as below. Incorrect installation or servicing due to ignoring of the instruction will cause harm or damage, and the seriousness is classified by the following indications.

 <b>WARNING</b>	This indication shows the possibility of causing death or serious injury.
 <b>CAUTION</b>	This indication shows the possibility of causing injury or damage to properties only.












- The items to be followed are classified by the symbols:

	This symbol denotes item that is PROHIBITED from doing.
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- Explanation of symbols displayed on the indoor unit or outdoor unit.

 <b>WARNING</b>	This symbol shows that this equipment uses a flammable refrigerant. If the refrigerant is leaked, together with an external ignition source, there is a possibility of ignition.
 <b>CAUTION</b>	This symbol shows that the Installation Manual should be read carefully.
 <b>CAUTION</b>	This symbol shows that a service personnel should be handling this equipment with reference to the Installation Manual.
 <b>CAUTION</b>	This symbol shows that there is information included in the Operation Manual and/or Installation Manual.





- Carry out test run to confirm that no abnormality occurs after the servicing. Then, explain to user the operation, care and maintenance as stated in instructions. Please remind the customer to keep the operating instructions for future reference.

 <b>WARNING</b>		
1.	Do not use means to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean, other than those recommended by the manufacturer. Any unfit method or using incompatible material may cause product damage, burst and serious injury.	
2.	Do not install outdoor unit near handrail of veranda. When installing air-conditioner unit on veranda of a high rise building, child may climb up to outdoor unit and cross over the handrail causing an accident.	
3.	Do not use unspecified cord, modified cord, joint cord or extension cord for power supply cord. Do not share the single outlet with other electrical appliances. Poor contact, poor insulation or over current will cause electrical shock or fire.	
4.	Do not tie up the power supply cord into a bundle by band. Abnormal temperature rise on power supply cord may happen.	
5.	Do not insert your fingers or other objects into the unit, high speed rotating fan may cause injury.	
6.	Do not sit or step on the unit, you may fall down accidentally.	
7.	Keep plastic bag (packaging material) away from small children, it may cling to nose and mouth and prevent breathing.	
8.	When installing or relocating air conditioner, do not let any substance other than the specified refrigerant, eg. air etc mix into refrigeration cycle (piping). Mixing of air etc. will cause abnormal high pressure in refrigeration cycle and result in explosion, injury etc.	
9.	Do not pierce or burn as the appliance is pressurized. Do not expose the appliance to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. Else, it may explode and cause injury or death.	
10.	Do not add or replace refrigerant other than specified type. It may cause product damage, burst and injury etc.	



 **WARNING**

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 11. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For R410A/R32 model, use piping, flare nut and tools which is specified for R32 refrigerant. Using of existing (R22) piping, flare nut and tools may cause abnormally high pressure in the refrigerant cycle (piping), and possibly result in explosion and injury.</li> <li>Thickness for copper pipes used with R32 must be more than 0.8 mm. Never use copper pipes thinner than 0.8 mm.</li> <li>It is desirable that the amount of residual oil less than 40 mg/10 m.</li> </ul> |
| 12. | Engage authorized dealer or specialist for installation and servicing. If installation or servicing done by the user is defective, it will cause water leakage, electrical shock or fire.  |
| 13. | For refrigeration system work, Install according to this installation instructions strictly. If installation is defective, it will cause water leakage, electrical shock or fire.  |
| 14. | Use the attached accessories parts and specified parts for installation and servicing. Otherwise, it will cause the set to fall, water leakage, fire or electrical shock.  |
| 15. | Install at a strong and firm location which is able to withstand weight of the set. If the strength is not enough or installation is not properly done, the set will drop and cause injury.  |
| 16. | For electrical work, follow the national regulation, legislation and this installation instructions. An independent circuit and single outlet must be used. If electrical circuit capacity is not enough or defect found in the electrical work, it will cause electrical shock or fire.   |
| 17. | Do not use joint cable for indoor/outdoor connection cable. Use the specified indoor/outdoor connection cable, refer to instruction <b>CONNECT THE CABLE TO THE INDOOR UNIT</b> and connect tightly for indoor/outdoor connection. Clamp the cable so that no external force will have impact on the terminal.<br>If connection or fixing is not perfect, it will cause heat up or fire at the connection.   |
| 18. | Wire routing must be properly arranged so that control board cover is fixed properly. If control board cover is not fixed perfectly, it will cause heat-up or fire at connection point of terminal, fire or electrical shock.  |
| 19. | This equipment is strongly recommended to be installed with Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker (ELCB) or Residual Current Device (RCD), with sensitivity of 30mA at 0.1 sec or less. Otherwise, it may cause electrical shock and fire in case of equipment breakdown or insulation breakdown.  |
| 20. | During installation, install the refrigerant piping properly before running the compressor. Operation of compressor without fixing refrigeration piping and valves at opened position will cause suck-in of air, abnormal high pressure in refrigeration cycle and result in explosion, injury etc.  |
| 21. | During pump down operation, stop the compressor before removing the refrigeration piping. Removal of refrigeration piping while compressor is operating and valves are opened will cause suck-in of air, abnormal high pressure in refrigeration cycle and result in explosion, injury etc.  |
| 22. | Tighten the flare nut with torque wrench according to specified method. If the flare nut is over-tightened, after a long period, the flare may break and cause refrigerant gas leakage.  |
| 23. | After completion of installation or service, confirm there is no leakage of refrigerant gas. It may generate toxic gas when the refrigerant contacts with fire.  |
| 24. | Ventilate if there is refrigerant gas leakage during operation. It may cause toxic gas when the refrigerant contacts with fire.  |
| 25. | Be aware that refrigerants may not contain an odour.   |
| 26. | This equipment must be properly earthed. Earth line must not be connected to gas pipe, water pipe, earth of lightning rod and telephone. Otherwise, it may cause electrical shock in case of equipment breakdown or insulation breakdown.  |
| 27. | Do not modify the machine, part, material during repairing service.  |
| 28. | If wiring unit is supplied as repairing part, do not repair or connect the wire even only partial wire break. Exchange the whole wiring unit.  |
| 29. | Do not wrench the fasten terminal. Pull it out or insert it straightly.  |
| 30. | Must not use other parts except original parts describe in catalog and manual.   |

 **CAUTION**


- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1. | Do not install the unit in a place where leakage of flammable gas may occur. In case gas leaks and accumulates at surrounding of the unit, it may cause fire. <span style="float: right;"></span>                                    |
| 2. | Prevent liquid or vapor from entering sumps or sewers since vapor is heavier than air and may form suffocating atmospheres. <span style="float: right;"></span>  |
| 3. | Do not release refrigerant during piping work for installation, servicing, reinstallation and during repairing a refrigerant parts. Take care of the liquid refrigerant, it may cause frostbite. <span style="float: right;"></span> |
| 4. | Do not install this appliance in a laundry room or other location where water may drip from the ceiling, etc. <span style="float: right;"></span>  |

 **CAUTION**

5.	Do not touch the sharp aluminium fin, sharp parts may cause injury.	
6.	Carry out drainage piping as mentioned in installation instructions. If drainage is not perfect, water may enter the room and damage the furniture.	
7.	Select an installation location which is easy for maintenance. Incorrect installation, service or repair of this air conditioner may increase the risk of rupture and this may result in loss damage or injury and/or property.	
8.	Power supply connection to the room air conditioner. Use power supply cord 3 × 1.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (1.0 ~ 1.5HP), 3 × 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (2.0HP) type designation 60245 IEC 57 or heavier cord. Connect the power supply cord of the air conditioner to the mains using one of the following method. Power supply point should be in easily accessible place for power disconnection in case of emergency. In some countries, permanent connection of this air conditioner to the power supply is prohibited. 1) Power supply connection to the receptacle using power plug. Use an approved 15/16A (1.0 ~ 1.5HP), 16A (2.0HP) power plug with earth pin for the connection to the socket. 2) Power supply connection to a circuit breaker for the permanent connection. Use an approved 16A (1.0 ~ 2.0HP), circuit breaker for the permanent connection. It must be a double pole switch with a minimum 3.0 mm contact gap.	
9.	Installation or servicing work: It may need two people to carry out the installation or servicing work.	
10.	Keep any required ventilation openings clear of obstruction.	
11.	Pb free solder has a higher melting point than standard solder; typically the melting point is 50°F – 70°F (30°C – 40°C) higher. Please use a high temperature solder iron. In case of the soldering iron with temperature control, please set it to 700 ± 20°F (370 ± 10°C). Pb free solder will tend to splash when heated too high (about 1100°F / 600°C).	
12.	Do not touch the sharp aluminum fins or edges of metal parts. If you are required to handle sharp parts during installation or servicing, please wear hand glove. Sharp parts may cause injury.	
13.	Tighten the flare nut with torque wrench according to specified method. If the flare nut is over-tightened, after a long period, the flare may break and cause refrigerant gas leakage.	
14.	Do not touch outdoor unit air inlet and aluminium fin. It may cause injury.	

## 2. Precaution for Using R32 Refrigerant

- The basic installation work procedures are the same as conventional refrigerant (R410A, R22) models. However, pay careful attention to the following points:

 <b>WARNING</b>	
1.	When connecting flare at indoor side, make sure that the flare connection is used only once, if torqued up and released, the flare must be remade. Once the flare connection was torqued up correctly and leak test was made, thoroughly clean and dry the surface to remove oil, dirt and grease by following instructions of silicone sealant. Apply neutral cure (Alkoxy type) & ammonia-free silicone sealant that is non-corrosive to copper & brass to the external of the flared connection to prevent the ingress on both the gas & liquid sides. (Moisture may cause freezing and premature failure of the connection)
2.	The appliance shall be stored, installed and operated in a well ventilated room with indoor floor area larger than $A_{\min}$ (m <sup>2</sup> ) [refer Table A] and without any continuously operating ignition source. Keep away from open flames, any operating gas appliances or any operating electric heater. Else, it may explode and cause injury or death.
3.	Since the working pressure is higher than that of refrigerant R22 models, some of the piping and installation and service tools are special. Especially, when replacing a refrigerant R22 model with a new refrigerant R32 model, always replace the conventional piping and flare nuts with the R32 and R410A piping and flare nuts on the outdoor unit side. For R32 and R410A, the same flare nut on the outdoor unit side and pipe can be used.
4.	The mixing of different refrigerants within a system is prohibited. Models that use refrigerant R32 and R410A have a different charging port thread diameter to prevent erroneous charging with refrigerant R22 and for safety. Therefore, check beforehand. [The charging port thread diameter for R32 and R410A is 12.7 mm (1/2 inch).]
5.	Ensure that foreign matter (oil, water, etc.) does not enter the piping. Also, when storing the piping, securely seal the opening by pinching, taping, etc. (Handling of R32 is similar to R410A.)
6.	Operation, maintenance, repairing and refrigerant recovery should be carried out by trained and certified personnel in the use of flammable refrigerants and as recommended by the manufacturer. Any personnel conducting an operation, servicing or maintenance on a system or associated parts of the equipment should be trained and certified.
7.	Any part of refrigerating circuit (evaporators, air coolers, AHU, condensers or liquid receivers) or piping should not be located in the proximity of heat sources, open flames, operating gas appliance or an operating electric heater.
8.	The user/owner or their authorized representative shall regularly check the alarms, mechanical ventilation and detectors, at least once a year, where as required by national regulations, to ensure their correct functioning.
9.	A logbook shall be maintained. The results of these checks shall be recorded in the logbook.
10.	In case of ventilations in occupied spaces shall be checked to confirm no obstruction.
11.	Before a new refrigerating system is put into service, the person responsible for placing the system in operation should ensure that trained and certified operating personnel are instructed on the basis of the instruction manual about the construction, supervision, operation and maintenance of the refrigerating system, as well as the safety measures to be observed, and the properties and handling of the refrigerant used.
12.	The general requirement of trained and certified personnel are indicated as below: a) Knowledge of legislation, regulations and standards relating to flammable refrigerants; and, b) Detailed knowledge of and skills in handling flammable refrigerants, personal protective equipment, refrigerant leakage prevention, handling of cylinders, charging, leak detection, recovery and disposal; and, c) Able to understand and to apply in practice the requirements in the national legislation, regulations and Standards; and, d) Continuously undergo regular and further training to maintain this expertise.
13.	Air-conditioner piping in the occupied space shall be installed in such a way to protect against accidental damage in operation and service.
14.	Precautions shall be taken to avoid excessive vibration or pulsation to refrigerating piping.
15.	Ensure protection devices, refrigerating piping and fittings are well protected against adverse environmental effects (such as the danger of water collecting and freezing in relief pipes or the accumulation of dirt and debris).
16.	Expansion and contraction of long runs piping in refrigerating systems shall be designed and installed securely (mounted and guarded) to minimize the likelihood hydraulic shock damaging the system.
17.	Protect the refrigerating system from accidental rupture due to moving furniture or reconstruction activities.
18.	To ensure no leaking, field-made refrigerant joints indoors shall be tightness tested. The test method shall have a sensitivity of 5 grams per year of refrigerant or better under a pressure of at least 0,25 times the maximum allowable pressure (>1.04MPa, max 4.15MPa). No leak shall be detected.

 **CAUTION**

Installation (Space)

- Must ensure the installation of pipe-work shall be kept to a minimum. Avoid use dented pipe and do not allow acute bending.
  - Must ensure that pipe-work shall be protected from physical damage.
  - Must comply with national gas regulations, state municipal rules and legislation. Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.
- 1.
- Must ensure mechanical connections be accessible for maintenance purposes.
  - In cases that require mechanical ventilation, ventilation openings shall be kept clear of obstruction.
  - When disposal of the product, do follow to the precautions in #12 and comply with national regulations.
  - In case of field charge, the effect on refrigerant charge caused by the different pipe length has to be quantified, measured and labelled.
- Always contact to local municipal offices for proper handling.

Servicing

2-1. Service personnel

- Any qualified person who is involved with working on or breaking into a refrigerant circuit should hold a current valid certificate from an industry-accredited assessment authority, which authorizes their competence to handle refrigerants safely in accordance with an industry recognized assessment specification.
- Servicing shall only be performed as recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Maintenance and repair requiring the assistance of other skilled personnel shall be carried out under the supervision of the person competent in the use of flammable refrigerants.
- Servicing shall be performed only as recommended by the manufacturer.
- The system is inspected, regularly supervised and maintained by a trained and certified service personnel who is employed by the person user or party responsible.
- Ensure the actual refrigerant charge is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed.
- Ensure refrigerant charge not to leak.

2-2. Work

- Prior to beginning work on systems containing flammable refrigerants, safety checks are necessary to ensure that the risk of ignition is minimised.
- For repair to the refrigerating system, the precautions in #2-2 to #2-8 must be followed before conducting work on the system.
- Work shall be undertaken under a controlled procedure so as to minimize the risk of a flammable gas or vapour being present while the work is being performed.
- All maintenance staff and others working in the local area shall be instructed and supervised on the nature of work being carried out.
- Avoid working in confined spaces. Always ensure away from source, at least 2 meter of safety distance, or zoning of free space area of at least 2 meter in radius.
- Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant.
- Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away.

2-3. Checking for presence of refrigerant

- The area shall be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially flammable atmospheres.
- Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with flammable refrigerants, i.e. non sparking, adequately sealed or intrinsically safe.

- 2.
- In case of leakage/spillage happened, immediately ventilate area and stay upwind and away from spill/release.
  - In case of leakage/spillage happened, do notify persons down wind of the leaking/spill, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out.

2-4. Presence of fire extinguisher

- If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigerating equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available at hand.
- Have a dry powder or CO<sub>2</sub> fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.

2-5. No ignition sources

- No person carrying out work in relation to a refrigerating system which involves exposing any pipe work that contains or has contained flammable refrigerant shall use any sources of ignition in such a manner that it may lead to the risk of fire or explosion. He/She must not be smoking when carrying out such work.
- All possible ignition sources, including cigarette smoking, should be kept sufficiently far away from the site of installation, repairing, removing and disposal, during which flammable refrigerant can possibly be released to the surrounding space.
- Prior to work taking place, the area around the equipment is to be surveyed to make sure that there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks.
- "No Smoking" signs shall be displayed.

2-6. Ventilated area

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

2-7. Checks to the refrigerating equipment

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

 **CAUTION**

2-8. Checks to electrical devices

- Repair and maintenance to electrical components shall include initial safety checks and component inspection procedures.
- Initial safety checks shall include but not limit to:-
  - That capacitors are discharged: this shall be done in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking.
  - That there is no live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering or purging the system.
  - That there is continuity of earth bonding.
- At all times the manufacturer's maintenance and service guidelines shall be followed.
- If in doubt consult the manufacturer's technical department for assistance.
- If a fault exists that could compromise safety, then no electrical supply shall be connected to the circuit until it is satisfactorily dealt with.
- If the fault cannot be corrected immediately but it is necessary to continue operation, an adequate temporary solution shall be used.
- The owner of the equipment must be informed or reported so all parties are advised thereafter.

Repairs to sealed components

- During repairs to sealed components, all electrical supplies shall be disconnected from the equipment being worked upon prior to any removal of sealed covers, etc.
  - If it is absolutely necessary to have an electrical supply to equipment during servicing, then a permanently operating form of leak detection shall be located at the most critical point to warn of a potentially hazardous situation.
  - Particular attention shall be paid to the following to ensure that by working on electrical components, the casing is not altered in such a way that the level of protection is affected. This shall include damage to cables, excessive number of connections, terminals not made to original specification, damage to seals, incorrect fitting of glands, etc.
- 3.
- Ensure that apparatus is mounted securely.
  - Ensure that seals or sealing materials have not degraded such that they no longer serve the purpose of preventing the ingress of flammable atmospheres.
  - Replacement parts shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

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

Repair to intrinsically safe components

- Do not apply any permanent inductive or capacitance loads to the circuit without ensuring that this will not exceed the permissible voltage and current permitted for the equipment in use.
- 4.
- Intrinsically safe components are the only types that can be worked on while live in the presence of a flammable atmosphere.
  - The test apparatus shall be at the correct rating.
  - Replace components only with parts specified by the manufacturer. Unspecified parts by manufacturer may result ignition of refrigerant in the atmosphere from a leak.

Cabling

- 5.
- Check that cabling will not be subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges or any other adverse environmental effects.
  - The check shall also take into account the effects of aging or continual vibration from sources such as compressors or fans.

Detection of flammable refrigerants

- 6.
- Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching or detection of refrigerant leaks.
  - A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used.

The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for all refrigerant systems.

- No leaks shall be detected when using detection equipment with a sensitivity of 5 grams per year of refrigerant or better under a pressure of at least 0,25 times the maximum allowable pressure (>1.04MPa, max 4.15MPa) for example, a universal sniffer.
  - Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect flammable refrigerants, but the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.)
- 7.
- Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used.
  - Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed and the appropriate percentage of gas (25 % maximum) is confirmed.
  - Leak detection fluids are also suitable for use with most refrigerants, for example, bubble method and fluorescent method agents. The use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work.
  - If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed/extinguished.
  - If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak. The precautions in #8 must be followed to remove the refrigerant.



 **CAUTION**

Removal and evacuation

- When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs – or for any other purpose – conventional procedures shall be used. However, it is important that best practice is followed since flammability is a consideration. The following procedure shall be adhered to:

- remove refrigerant ->
  - purge the circuit with inert gas ->
  - evacuate ->
  - purge with inert gas ->
  - open the circuit by cutting or brazing

- 8.
- The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders.
  - The system shall be purged with OFN to render the appliance safe. (remark: OFN = oxygen free nitrogen, type of inert gas)
  - This process may need to be repeated several times.
  - Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for this task.
  - Purging shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with OFN and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum.
  - This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system.
  - When the final OFN charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place.
  - This operation is absolutely vital if brazing operations on the pipe work are to take place.
  - Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not close to any potential ignition sources and there is ventilation available.

Charging procedures

- 9.
- In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed.
    - Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment.
    - Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
    - Cylinders shall be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions.
    - Ensure that the refrigerating system is earthed prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
    - Label the system when charging is complete (if not already).
    - Extreme care shall be taken not to over fill the refrigerating system.
  - Prior to recharging the system it shall be pressure tested with OFN (refer to #7).
  - The system shall be leak tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning.
  - A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.
  - Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when charging and discharging the refrigerant. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before charging/discharging.

Decommissioning

- 10.
- Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential that the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all its details.
  - It is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are recovered safely.
  - Prior to the task being carried out, an oil and refrigerant sample shall be taken in case analysis is required prior to re-use of recovered refrigerant.
  - It is essential that electrical power is available before the task is commenced.
    - a) Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.
    - b) Isolate system electrically.
    - c) Before attempting the procedure ensure that:

- mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;
      - all personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly;
      - the recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person;
      - recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards.
  - d) Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.
  - e) If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.
  - f) Make sure that cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.
  - g) Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with instructions.
  - h) Do not over fill cylinders. (No more than 80 % volume liquid charge).
  - i) Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.
  - j) When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process completed, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.
  - k) Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another refrigerating system unless it has been cleaned and checked.
  - Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when charging or discharging the refrigerant. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before charging/discharging.

Labelling

- 11.
- Equipment shall be labelled stating that it has been de-commissioned and emptied of refrigerant.
  - The label shall be dated and signed.
  - Ensure that there are labels on the equipment stating the equipment contains flammable refrigerant.

 CAUTION

Recovery

- When removing refrigerant from a system, either for servicing or decommissioning, it is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are removed safely.
- When transferring refrigerant into cylinders, ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed.
- Ensure that the correct number of cylinders for holding the total system charge are available.
- All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labelled for that refrigerant (i.e. special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant).
- Cylinders shall be complete with pressure relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order.
- Recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible, cooled before recovery occurs.
- The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of flammable refrigerants.
- 12. • In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales shall be available and in good working order.
- Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition.
- Before using the recovery machine, check that it is in satisfactory working order, has been properly maintained and that any associated electrical components are sealed to prevent ignition in the event of a refrigerant release. Consult manufacturer if in doubt.
- The recovered refrigerant shall be returned to the refrigerant supplier in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant Waste Transfer Note arranged.
- Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders.
- If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant.
- The evacuation process shall be carried out prior to returning the compressor to the suppliers.
- Only electric heating to the compressor body shall be employed to accelerate this process.
- When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.

### 3. Specifications

Model		Indoor	CS-NZ25VKE			CS-NZ35VKE			
		Outdoor	CU-NZ25VKE			CU-NZ35VKE			
Performance Test Condition			EUROVENT			EUROVENT			
Power Supply		Phase, Hz	Single, 50			Single, 50			
		V	230			230			
			Min.	Mid.	Max.	Min.	Mid.	Max.	
Cooling	Capacity		kW	0.85	2.50	3.00	0.85	3.50	4.00
			BTU/h	2900	8530	10200	2900	11900	13600
			Kcal/h	730	2150	2580	730	3010	3440
	Running Current		A	–	2.45	–	–	4.00	–
	Input Power		W	170	510	700	170	860	1.10k
	Annual Consumption		kWh	–	255	–	–	430	–
	EER		W/W	5.00	4.90	4.29	5.00	4.07	3.64
			BTU/hW	17.06	16.73	14.57	17.06	13.84	12.36
			Kcal/hW	4.29	4.22	3.69	4.29	3.50	3.13
	ErP	Pdesign	kW	2.5			3.5		
		SEER	(W/W)	7.5			7.4		
		Annual Consumption	kWh	117			166		
		Class		A++			A++		
	Power Factor		%	–	91	–	–	93	–
	Indoor Noise (H / L / QLo)		dB-A	39 / 25 / 21			42 / 28 / 21		
			Power Level dB	55 / – / –			58 / – / –		
	Outdoor Noise (H / L / QLo)		dB-A	46 / – / 43			48 / – / 45		
			Power Level dB	61 / – / –			63 / – / –		
Heating	Capacity		kW	0.85	3.40	6.30	0.85	4.00	7.30
			BTU/h	2900	11600	21500	2900	13600	24900
			Kcal/h	730	2920	5420	730	3440	6280
	Running Current		A	–	3.30	–	–	4.10	–
	Input Power		W	165	700	1.73k	165	900	2.32k
	COP		W/W	5.15	4.86	3.64	5.15	4.44	3.15
			BTU/hW	17.58	16.57	12.43	17.58	15.11	10.73
			Kcal/hW	4.42	4.17	3.13	4.42	3.82	2.71
	ErP	Pdesign	kW	2.8			3.6		
		Tbivalent	°C	-10			-10		
		SCOP	(W/W)	4.6			4.7		
		Annual Consumption	kWh	852			1072		
		Class		A++			A++		
	Power Factor		%	–	92	–	–	95	–
	Indoor Noise (H / L / QLo)		dB-A	42 / 27 / 19			44 / 30 / 19		
			Power Level dB	58 / – / –			60 / – / –		
	Outdoor Noise (H / L / QLo)		dB-A	48 / – / 45			50 / – / 47		
			Power Level dB	63 / – / –			65 / – / –		
Low Temp. : Capacity (kW) / I.Power (W) / COP			4.57 / 1.53k / 2.99			5.29 / 2.05k / 2.58			
Extr Low Temp. : Capacity (kW) / I.Power (W) / COP			4.00 / 1.62k / 2.47			4.60 / 2.17k / 2.12			
Max Current (A) / Max Input Power (W)			7.6 / 1.73k			10.2 / 2.32k			
Starting Current (A)			3.30			4.10			

Model			Indoor	CS-NZ25VKE	CS-NZ35VKE	
			Outdoor	CU-NZ25VKE	CU-NZ35VKE	
Compressor	Type			Hermetic Motor (Rotary)	Hermetic Motor (Rotary)	
	Motor Type			Brushless (4-poles)	Brushless (4-poles)	
	Output Power		W	900	900	
Indoor Fan	Type			Cross-Flow Fan	Cross-Flow Fan	
	Material			ASG20K1	ASG20K1	
	Motor Type			DC / Transistor (8-poles)	DC / Transistor (8-poles)	
	Input Power		W	47.3	47.3	
	Output Power		W	40	40	
	Speed	QLo	Cool	rpm	600	630
			Heat	rpm	620	620
		Lo	Cool	rpm	760	820
			Heat	rpm	820	900
		Me	Cool	rpm	960	1040
			Heat	rpm	1060	1140
		Hi	Cool	rpm	1160	1280
			Heat	rpm	1290	1400
	SHi	Cool	rpm	1260	1380	
Heat		rpm	1390	1500		
Outdoor Fan	Type			Propeller Fan	Propeller Fan	
	Material			PP	PP	
	Motor Type			DC (8-poles)	DC (8-poles)	
	Input Power		W	-	-	
	Output Power		W	40	40	
	Speed	Hi	Cool	rpm	780	840
			Heat	rpm	780	870
Moisture Removal			L/h (Pt/h)	1.5 (3.2)	2.0 (4.2)	
Indoor Airflow	QLo	Cool	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	5.00 (177)	5.10 (180)	
		Heat	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	5.20 (184)	5.00 (177)	
	Lo	Cool	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	6.70 (237)	6.90 (244)	
		Heat	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	7.30 (258)	7.70 (272)	
	Me	Cool	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	8.80 (311)	9.00 (318)	
		Heat	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	9.90 (350)	10.00 (353)	
	Hi	Cool	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	10.90 (385)	11.30 (400)	
		Heat	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	12.30 (435)	12.40 (440)	
	SHi	Cool	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	12.00 (424)	12.30 (434)	
		Heat	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	13.40 (473)	13.40 (473)	
Outdoor Airflow	Hi	Cool	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	31.40 (1110)	33.90 (1195)	
		Heat	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	31.40 (1110)	35.10 (1240)	
Refrigeration Cycle	Control Device			Expansion Valve	Expansion Valve	
	Refrigerant Oil		cm <sup>3</sup>	FW50S (450)	FW50S (450)	
	Refrigerant Type		g (oz)	R32, 960 (33.9)	R32, 1.00k (35.3)	
F-Gas	GWP			675	675	
	CO2eq (ton) (Precharged Amount / Maximum Charged Amount)			0.648 / 0.732	0.675 / 0.759	
Dimension	Height (I/D / O/D)		mm (inch)	295 (11-5/8) / 622 (24-1/2)	295 (11-5/8) / 622 (24-1/2)	
	Width (I/D / O/D)		mm (inch)	919 (36-3/16) / 824 (32-15/32)	919 (36-3/16) / 824 (32-15/32)	
	Depth (I/D / O/D)		mm (inch)	194 (7-21/32) / 299 (11-25/32)	194 (7-21/32) / 299 (11-25/32)	
Weight	Net (I/D / O/D)		kg (lb)	9 (20) / 35 (77)	10 (22) / 36 (79)	

Model		Indoor	CS-NZ25VKE		CS-NZ35VKE	
		Outdoor	CU-NZ25VKE		CU-NZ35VKE	
Piping	Pipe Diameter (Liquid / Gas)	mm (inch)	6.35 (1/4) / 9.52 (3/8)		6.35 (1/4) / 9.52 (3/8)	
	Standard length	m (ft)	5.0 (16.4)		5.0 (16.4)	
	Length range (min – max)	m (ft)	3 (9.8) ~ 20 (65.6)		3 (9.8) ~ 20 (65.6)	
	I/D & O/D Height different	m (ft)	10.0 (32.8)		10.0 (32.8)	
	Additional Gas Amount	g/m (oz/ft)	10 (0.1)		10 (0.1)	
	Length for Additional Gas	m (ft)	7.5 (24.6)		7.5 (24.6)	
Drain Hose	Inner Diameter	mm	16.7		16.7	
	Length	mm	650		650	
Indoor Heat Exchanger	Fin Material		Aluminium (Pre Coat)		Aluminium (Pre Coat)	
	Fin Type		Slit Fin		Slit Fin	
	Row × Stage × FPI		2 × 15 × 21		2 × 15 × 21	
	Size (W × H × L)	mm	610 × 315 × 25.4		610 × 315 × 25.4	
Outdoor Heat Exchanger	Fin Material		Aluminium		Aluminium	
	Fin Type		Corrugated Fin (Pre Coat)		Corrugated Fin (Pre Coat)	
	Row × Stage × FPI		2 × 28 × 17		2 × 28 × 17	
	Size (W × H × L)	mm	36.4 × 588 × 781.3:752.7		36.4 × 588 × 856.3:827.7	
Air Filter	Material		Polypropelene		Polypropelene	
	Type		One-touch		One-touch	
Power Supply			Indoor / Outdoor		Indoor / Outdoor	
Power Supply Cord		A	Nil		Nil	
Thermostat			Electronic Contol		Electronic Contol	
Protection Device			Electronic Contol		Electronic Contol	
			Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb
Indoor Operation Range	Cooling	Maximum °C (°F)	32 (89.6)	23 (73.4)	32 (89.6)	23 (73.4)
		Minimum °C (°F)	16 (60.8)	11 (51.8)	16 (60.8)	11 (51.8)
	Heating	Maximum °C (°F)	30 (86.0)	–	30 (86.0)	–
		Minimum °C (°F)	16 (60.8)	–	16 (60.8)	–
	+8/15°C Heat	Maximum °C (°F)	15 (59.0)	–	15 (59.0)	–
		Minimum °C (°F)	8 (46.4)	–	8 (46.4)	–
Outdoor Operation Range	Cooling	Maximum °C (°F)	43 (109.4)	26 (78.8)	43 (109.4)	26 (78.8)
		Minimum °C (°F)	-15 (5.0)	11 (51.8)	-15 (5.0)	11 (51.8)
	Heating	Maximum °C (°F)	24 (75.2)	18 (64.4)	24 (75.2)	18 (64.4)
		Minimum °C (°F)	-25 (-13.0)	–	-25 (-13.0)	–
	+8/15°C Heat	Maximum °C (°F)	–	–	–	–
		Minimum °C (°F)	-25 (-13.0)	–	-25 (-13.0)	–

- Cooling capacities are based on indoor temperature of 27°C Dry Bulb (80.6°F Dry Bulb), 19.0°C Wet Bulb (66.2°F Wet Bulb) and outdoor air temperature of 35°C DRY BULB (95°F Dry Bulb), 24°C Wet Bulb (75.2°F Wet Bulb).
- Heating capacities are based on indoor temperature of 20°C Dry Bulb (68°F Dry Bulb) and outdoor air temperature of 7°C Dry Bulb (44.6°F Dry Bulb), 6°C Wet Bulb (42.8°F Wet Bulb).
- Heating low temperature capacity, Input Power and COP measured at 230 V, indoor temperature 20°C, outdoor 2/1°C.
- Heating extreme low temperature capacity, Input Power and COP measured at 230 V, indoor temperature 20°C, outdoor -7/-8°C.
- Standby power consumption ≤2.0W (when switched OFF by remote control, except under self protection control).
- SEER and SCOP classification is at 230V only in accordance with EN-14825. For heating, SCOP indicates the value of only Average heating season.
- Specifications are subjected to change without prior notice for further improvement.

Model		Indoor	CS-NZ50VKE			CS-QZ25VKE				
		Outdoor	CU-NZ50VKE			CU-QZ25VKE				
Performance Test Condition			EUROVENT			EUROVENT				
Power Supply		Phase, Hz	Single, 50			Single, 50				
		V	230			230				
			Min.	Mid.	Max.	Min.	Mid.	Max.		
Cooling	Capacity		kW	0.98	5.00	6.00	0.85	2.50	3.00	
			BTU/h	3340	17100	20500	2900	8530	10200	
			Kcal/h	840	4300	5160	730	2150	2580	
	Running Current		A	–	6.00	–	–	2.45	–	
	Input Power		W	250	1.34k	1.85k	170	510	700	
	Annual Consumption		kWh	–	670	–	–	255	–	
	EER		W/W	3.92	3.73	3.24	5.00	4.90	4.29	
			BTU/hW	13.36	12.76	11.08	17.06	16.73	14.57	
			Kcal/hW	3.36	3.21	2.79	4.29	4.22	3.69	
	ErP	Pdesign	kW	5.0			2.5			
		SEER	(W/W)	7.5			7.5			
		Annual Consumption	kWh	233			117			
		Class		A++			A++			
	Power Factor		%	–	97	–	–	91	–	
	Indoor Noise (H / L / QLo)		dB-A	44 / 37 / 30			39 / 25 / 21			
			Power Level dB	60 / – / –			55 / – / –			
	Outdoor Noise (H / L / QLo)		dB-A	48 / – / 45			46 / – / 43			
			Power Level dB	63 / – / –			61 / – / –			
	Heating	Capacity		kW	0.98	5.80	8.20	0.85	3.40	6.30
				BTU/h	3340	19800	28000	2900	11600	21500
Kcal/h				840	4990	7050	730	2920	5420	
Running Current		A	–	6.20	–	–	3.30	–		
Input Power		W	220	1.37k	2.42k	165	700	1.73k		
COP		W/W	4.45	4.23	3.39	5.15	4.86	3.64		
		BTU/hW	15.18	14.45	11.57	17.58	16.57	12.43		
		Kcal/hW	3.82	3.64	2.91	4.42	4.17	3.13		
ErP		Pdesign	kW	4.4			2.8			
		Tbivalent	°C	-10			-10			
		SCOP	(W/W)	4.7			4.6			
		Annual Consumption	kWh	1311			852			
		Class		A++			A++			
Power Factor		%	–	96	–	–	92	–		
Indoor Noise (H / L / QLo)		dB-A	44 / 37 / 30			42 / 27 / 19				
		Power Level dB	60 / – / –			58 / – / –				
Outdoor Noise (H / L / QLo)		dB-A	50 / – / 47			48 / – / 45				
		Power Level dB	65 / – / –			63 / – / –				
Low Temp. : Capacity (kW) / I.Power (W) / COP			5.94 / 2.14k / 2.78			4.57 / 1.53k / 2.99				
Extr Low Temp. : Capacity (kW) / I.Power (W) / COP			5.20 / 2.18k / 2.39			4.00 / 1.62k / 2.47				
Max Current (A) / Max Input Power (W)			10.6 / 2.42k			7.6 / 1.73k				
Starting Current (A)			6.20			3.30				

Model		Indoor		CS-NZ50VKE		CS-QZ25VKE		
		Outdoor		CU-NZ50VKE		CU-QZ25VKE		
Compressor	Type			Hermetic Motor (Rotary)		Hermetic Motor (Rotary)		
	Motor Type			Brushless (4 poles)		Brushless (4-poles)		
	Output Power		W	900		900		
Indoor Fan	Type			Cross-Flow Fan		Cross-Flow Fan		
	Material			ASG33		ASG20K1		
	Motor Type			DC / Transistor (8-poles)		DC / Transistor (8-poles)		
	Input Power		W	89.0		47.3		
	Output Power		W	40		40		
	Speed	QLo	Cool	rpm	700		600	
			Heat	rpm	760		620	
		Lo	Cool	rpm	920		760	
			Heat	rpm	950		820	
		Me	Cool	rpm	1020		960	
			Heat	rpm	1070		1060	
		Hi	Cool	rpm	1120		1160	
			Heat	rpm	1180		1290	
	SHi	Cool	rpm	1170		1260		
Heat		rpm	1230		1390			
Outdoor Fan	Type			Propeller Fan		Propeller Fan		
	Material			PP		PP		
	Motor Type			DC (8-poles)		DC (8-poles)		
	Input Power		W	-		-		
	Output Power		W	40		40		
	Speed	Hi	Cool	rpm	720		780	
Heat			rpm	700		780		
Moisture Removal			L/h (Pt/h)	2.8 (5.9)		1.5 (3.2)		
Indoor Airflow	QLo	Cool	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	11.30 (399)		5.00 (177)		
		Heat	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	12.50 (441)		5.20 (184)		
	Lo	Cool	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	15.60 (551)		6.70 (237)		
		Heat	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	16.20 (572)		7.30 (258)		
	Me	Cool	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	17.60 (622)		8.80 (311)		
		Heat	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	18.60 (657)		9.90 (350)		
	Hi	Cool	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	19.60 (690)		10.90 (385)		
		Heat	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	20.80 (735)		12.30 (435)		
	SHi	Cool	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	20.60 (728)		12.00 (424)		
		Heat	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	21.70 (766)		13.40 (473)		
Outdoor Airflow	Hi	Cool	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	39.7 (1400)		31.40 (1110)		
		Heat	m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> /min)	38.6 (1365)		31.40 (1110)		
Refrigeration Cycle	Control Device			Expansion Valve		Expansion Valve		
	Refrigerant Oil		cm <sup>3</sup>	FW50S (450)		FW50S (450)		
	Refrigerant Type		g (oz)	R32, 1.15k (40.6)		R32, 960 (33.9)		
F-Gas	GWP			675		675		
	CO <sub>2</sub> eq (ton) (Precharged Amount / Maximum Charged Amount)			0.776 / 0.903		0.648 / 0.732		
Dimension	Height (I/D / O/D)		mm (inch)	302 (11-29/32) / 701 (27-5/8)		295 (11-5/8) / 622 (24-1/2)		
	Width (I/D / O/D)		mm (inch)	1120 (44-1/8) / 875 (34-15/32)		919 (36-3/16) / 824 (32-15/32)		
	Depth (I/D / O/D)		mm (inch)	236 (9-5/16) / 320 (12-5/8)		194 (7-21/32) / 299 (11-25/32)		
Weight	Net (I/D / O/D)		kg (lb)	12 (26) / 43 (95)		9 (20) / 35 (77)		

Model		Indoor	CS-NZ50VKE		CS-QZ25VKE	
		Outdoor	CU-NZ50VKE		CU-QZ25VKE	
Piping	Pipe Diameter (Liquid / Gas)	mm (inch)	6.35 (1/4) / 12.70 (1/2)		6.35 (1/4) / 9.52 (3/8)	
	Standard length	m (ft)	5.0 (16.4)		5.0 (16.4)	
	Length range (min – max)	m (ft)	3 (9.8) ~ 20 (65.6)		3 (9.8) ~ 20 (65.6)	
	I/D & O/D Height different	m (ft)	15.0 (49.2)		10.0 (32.8)	
	Additional Gas Amount	g/m (oz/ft)	15 (0.2)		10 (0.1)	
	Length for Additional Gas	m (ft)	7.5 (24.6)		7.5 (24.6)	
Drain Hose	Inner Diameter	mm	16.7		16.7	
	Length	mm	650		650	
Indoor Heat Exchanger	Fin Material		Aluminium (Pre Coat)		Aluminium (Pre Coat)	
	Fin Type		Slit Fin		Slit Fin	
	Row × Stage × FPI		2 × 17 × 21		2 × 15 × 21	
	Size (W × H × L)	mm	836.5 × 357 × 25.4		610 × 315 × 25.4	
Outdoor Heat Exchanger	Fin Material		Aluminium		Aluminium	
	Fin Type		Corrugated Fin (Pre Coat)		Corrugated Fin (Pre Coat)	
	Row × Stage × FPI		2 × 31 × 19		2 × 28 × 17	
	Size (W × H × L)	mm	36.4 × 651 × 854.5:824.5		36.4 × 588 × 781.3:752.7	
Air Filter	Material		Polypropelene		Polypropelene	
	Type		One-touch		One-touch	
Power Supply			Indoor / Outdoor		Indoor / Outdoor	
Power Supply Cord		A	Nil		Nil	
Thermostat			Electronic Contol		Electronic Contol	
Protection Device			Electronic Contol		Electronic Contol	
			Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb
Indoor Operation Range	Cooling	Maximum °C (°F)	32 (89.6)	23 (73.4)	32 (89.6)	23 (73.4)
		Minimum °C (°F)	16 (60.8)	11 (51.8)	16 (60.8)	11 (51.8)
	Heating	Maximum °C (°F)	30 (86.0)	–	30 (86.0)	–
		Minimum °C (°F)	16 (60.8)	–	16 (60.8)	–
	+8/15°C Heat	Maximum °C (°F)	15 (59.0)	–	15 (59.0)	–
		Minimum °C (°F)	8 (46.4)	–	8 (46.4)	–
Outdoor Operation Range	Cooling	Maximum °C (°F)	43 (109.4)	26 (78.8)	43 (109.4)	26 (78.8)
		Minimum °C (°F)	-15 (5.0)	11 (51.8)	-15 (5.0)	11 (51.8)
	Heating	Maximum °C (°F)	24 (75.2)	18 (64.4)	24 (75.2)	18 (64.4)
		Minimum °C (°F)	-25 (-13.0)	–	-25 (-13.0)	–
	+8/15°C Heat	Maximum °C (°F)	–	–	–	–
		Minimum °C (°F)	-25 (-13.0)	–	-25 (-13.0)	–

- Cooling capacities are based on indoor temperature of 27°C Dry Bulb (80.6°F Dry Bulb), 19.0°C Wet Bulb (66.2°F Wet Bulb) and outdoor air temperature of 35°C DRY BULB (95°F Dry Bulb), 24°C Wet Bulb (75.2°F Wet Bulb).
- Heating capacities are based on indoor temperature of 20°C Dry Bulb (68°F Dry Bulb) and outdoor air temperature of 7°C Dry Bulb (44.6°F Dry Bulb), 6°C Wet Bulb (42.8°F Wet Bulb).
- Heating low temperature capacity, Input Power and COP measured at 230 V, indoor temperature 20°C, outdoor 2/1°C.
- Heating extreme low temperature capacity, Input Power and COP measured at 230 V, indoor temperature 20°C, outdoor -7/-8°C.
- Standby power consumption ≤2.0W (when switched OFF by remote control, except under self protection control).
- SEER and SCOP classification is at 230V only in accordance with EN-14825. For heating, SCOP indicates the value of only Average heating season.
- Specifications are subjected to change without prior notice for further improvement.

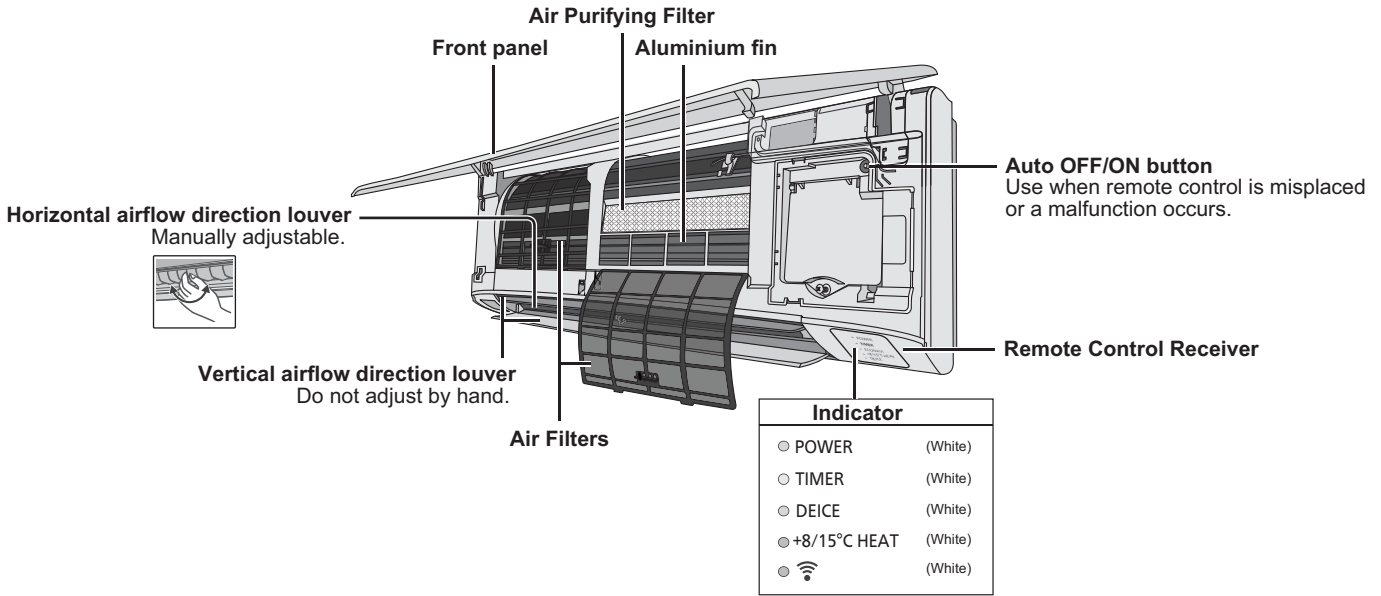


## 4. Features

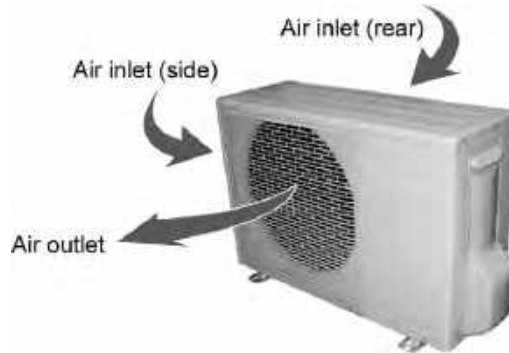
- **Inverter Technology**
  - Wider output power range
  - Energy saving
  - Quick Cooling
  - Quick Heating
  - More precise temperature control
- **Environment Protection**
  - Non-ozone depletion substances refrigerant (R32)
- **Long Installation Piping**
  - Long piping up to 20 meters during single split connection only
- **Easy to use remote control**
- **Quality Improvement**
  - Random auto restart after power failure for safety restart operation
  - Gas leakage protection
  - Prevent compressor reverse cycle
  - Inner protector to protect compressor
  - Noise prevention during soft dry operation
- **Operation Improvement**
  - Quiet mode to reduce the indoor / outdoor unit operating sound
  - Powerful mode to reach the desired room temperature quickly
  - 24-hour timer setting
  - +8/15°C HEAT operation is designed to provide heating at low temperature settings. It is used in houses unoccupied during winter, for the purpose of protecting equipment or housing appliances which may be destroyed by extreme cold weather.
- **Serviceability Feature**
  - Activation and Deactivation Method for Heating Only Mode
  - Breakdown Self Diagnosis function

# 5. Location of Controls and Components

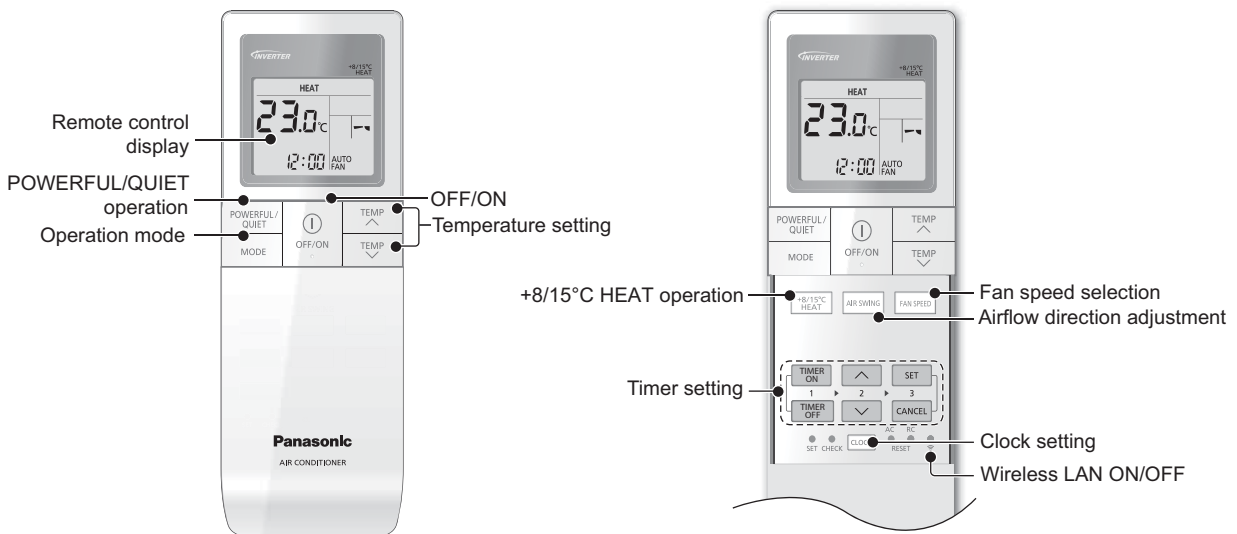
## 5.1 Indoor Unit



## 5.2 Outdoor Unit



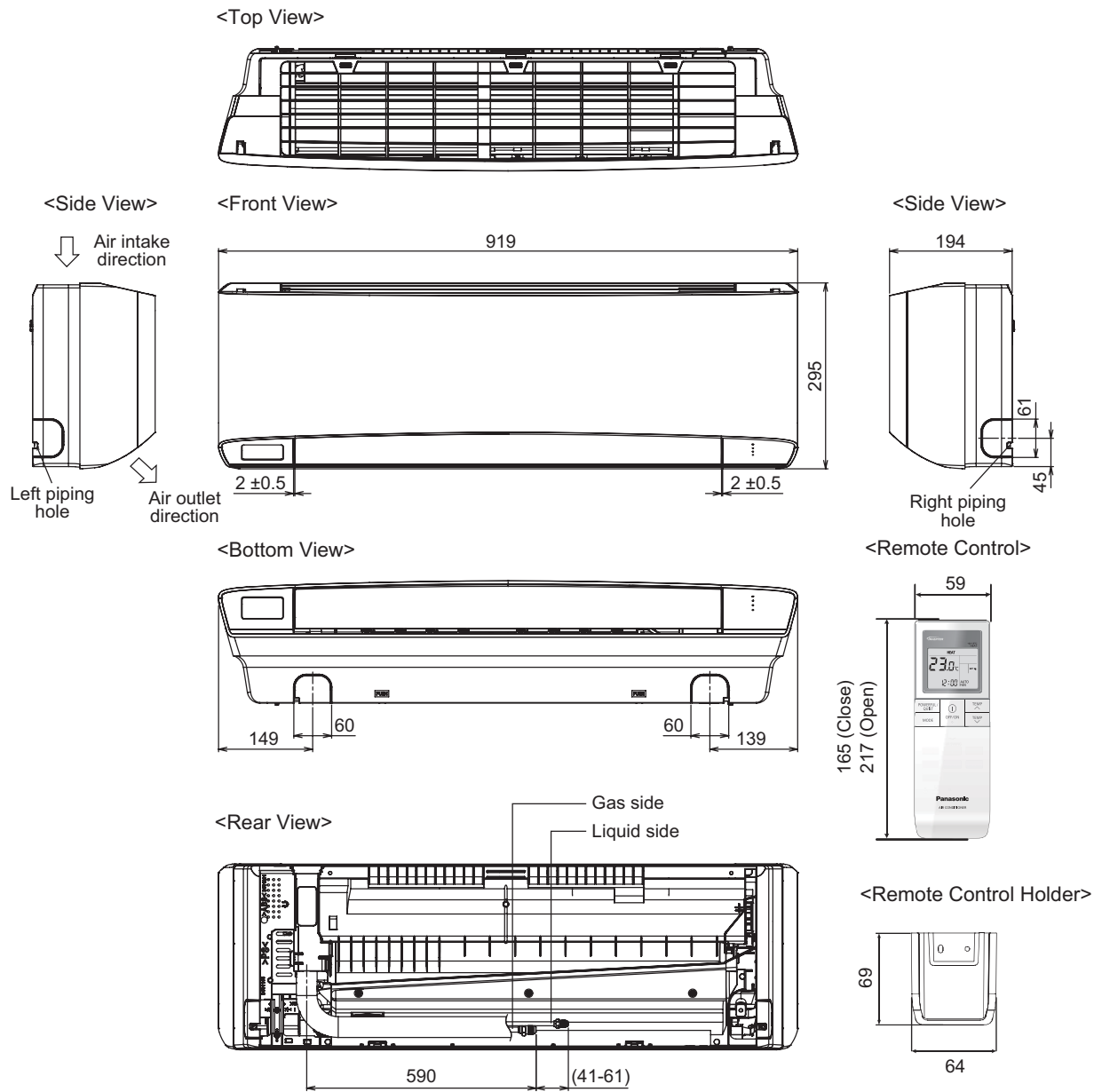
## 5.3 Remote Control



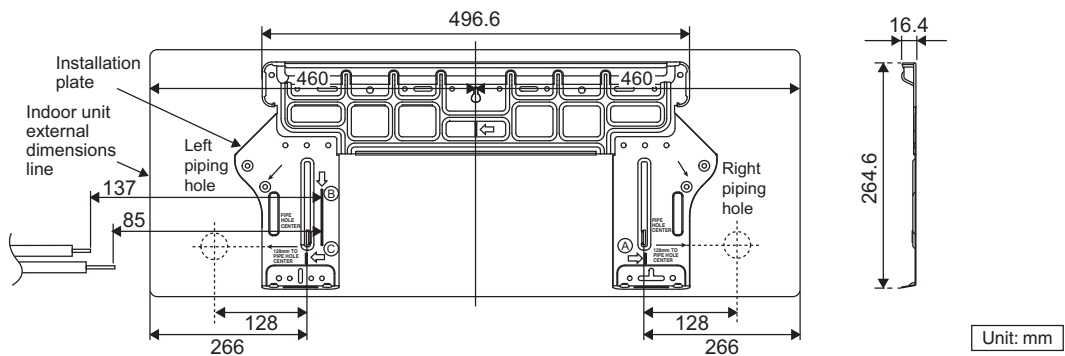
# 6. Dimensions

## 6.1 Indoor Unit

### 6.1.1 CS-NZ25VKE CS-NZ35VKE CS-QZ25VKE

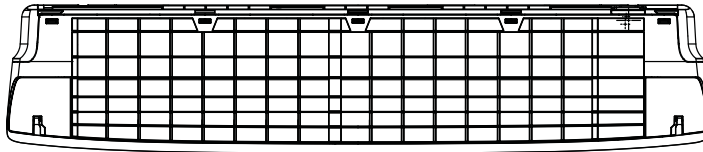


Relative position between the indoor unit and the installation plate <Front View>

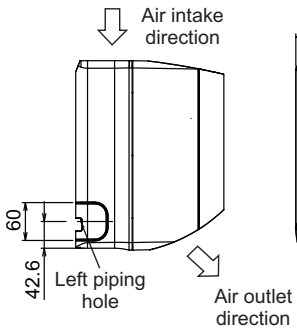


## 6.1.2 CS-NZ50VKE

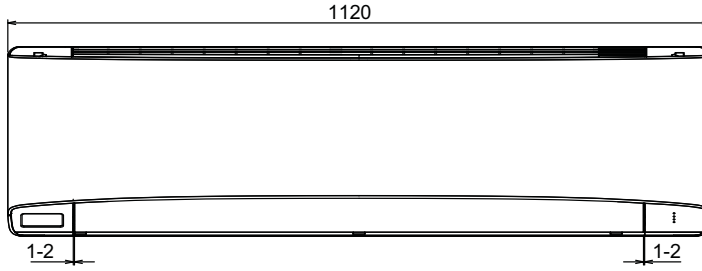
<Top View>



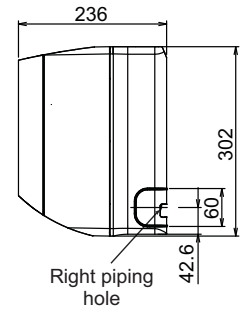
<Side View>



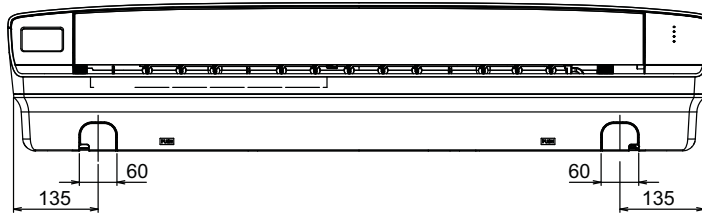
<Front View>



<Side View>



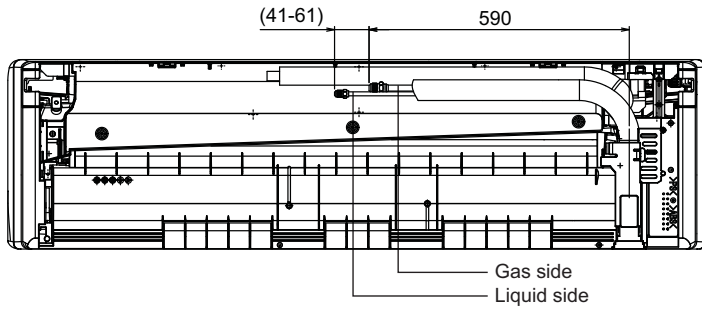
<Bottom View>



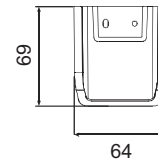
<Remote Control>



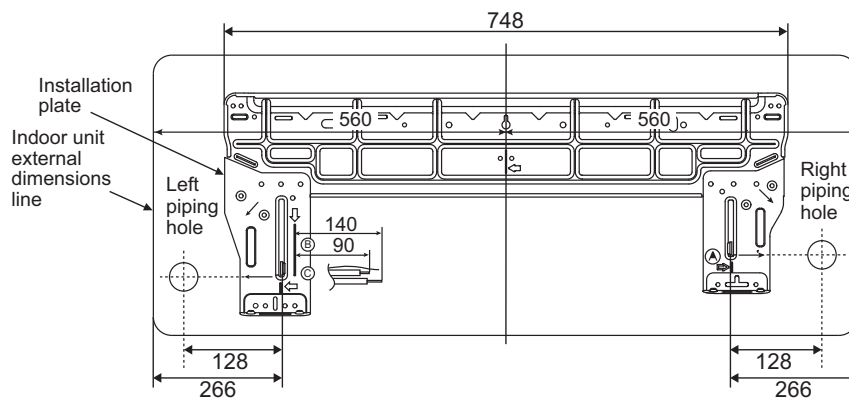
<Rear View>



<Remote Control Holder>



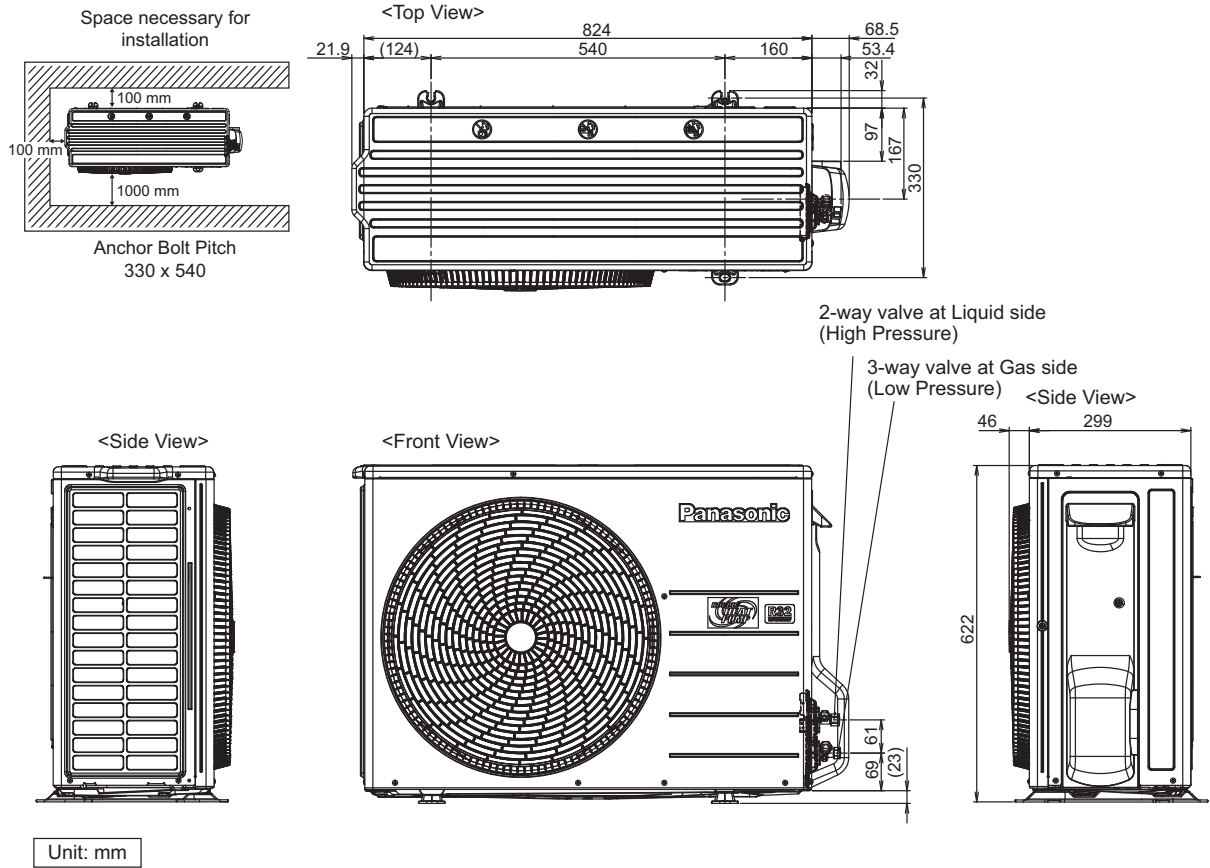
Relative position between the indoor unit and the installation plate <Front View>



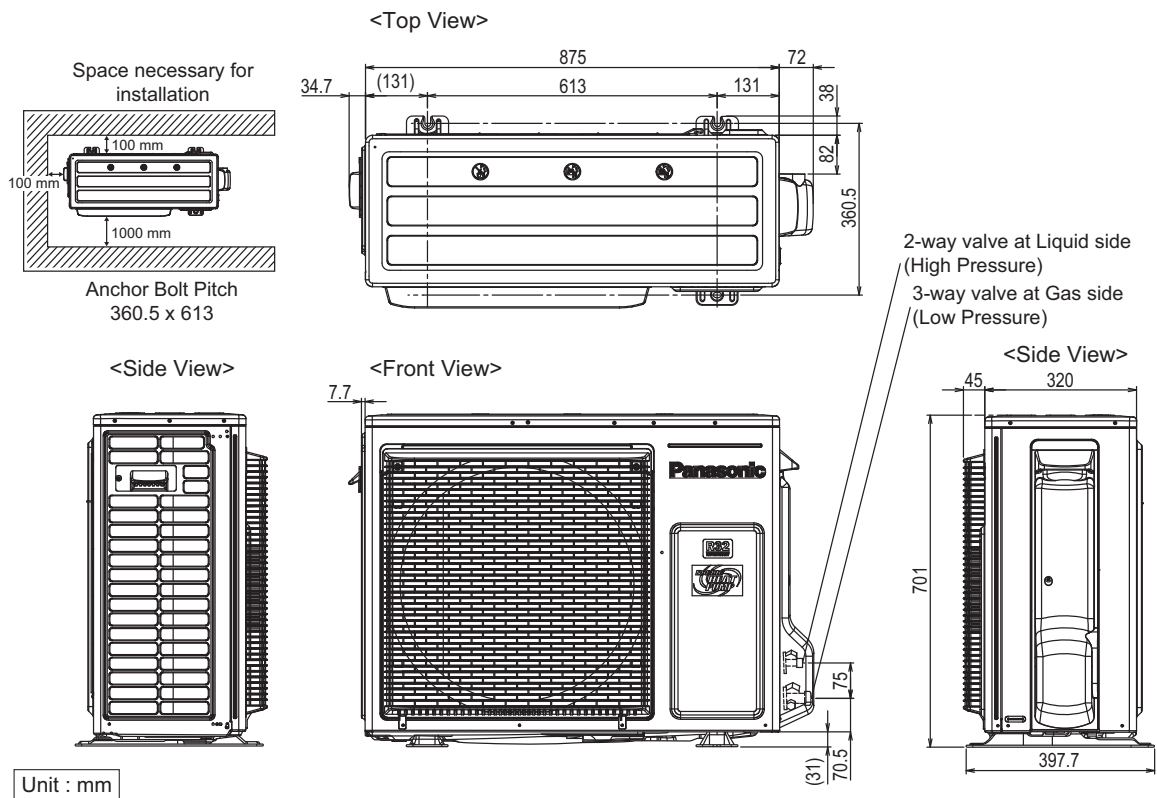
Unit: mm

## 6.2 Outdoor Unit

### 6.2.1 CU-NZ25VKE CU-NZ35VKE CU-QZ25VKE

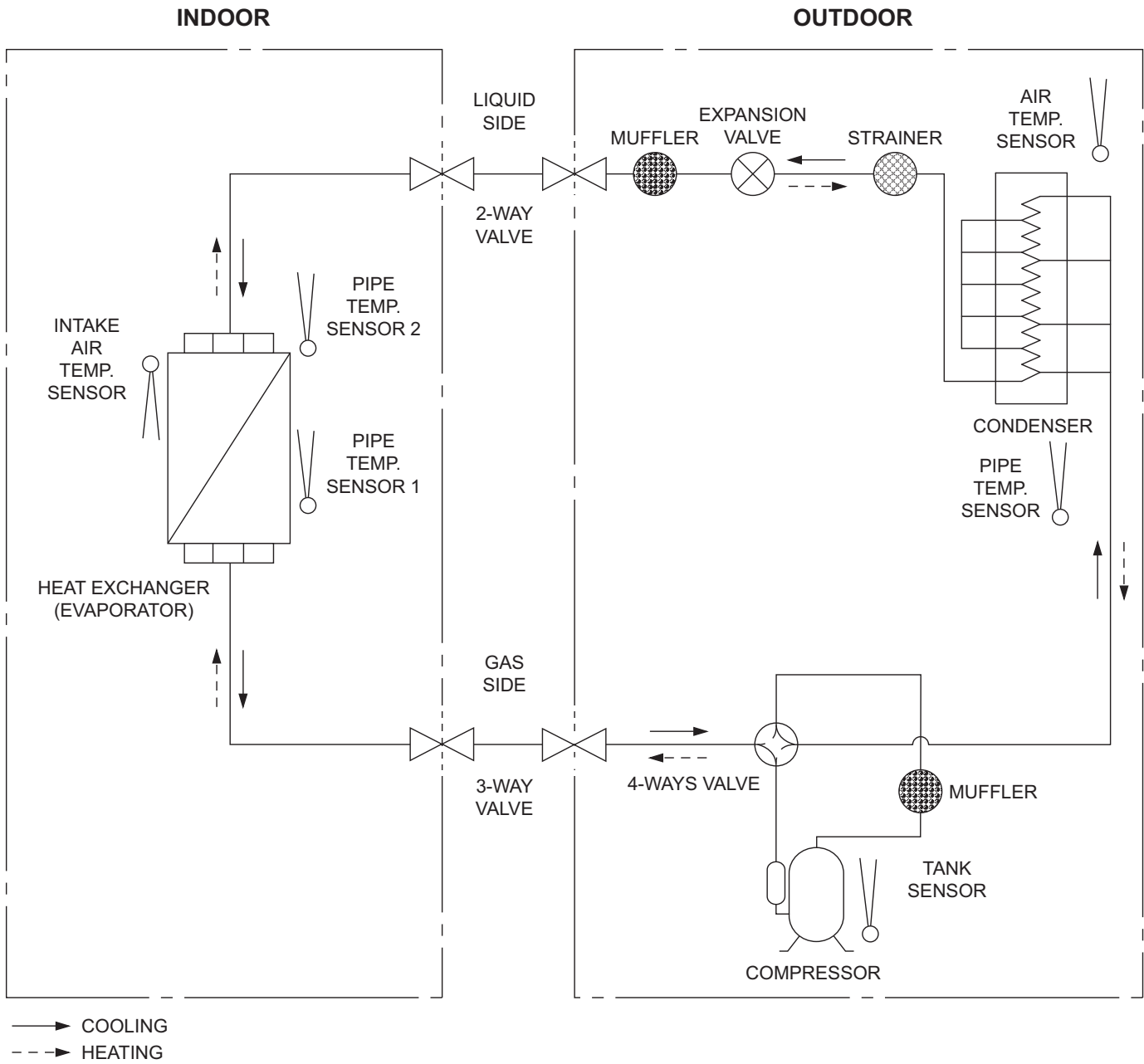


### 6.2.2 CU-NZ50VKE

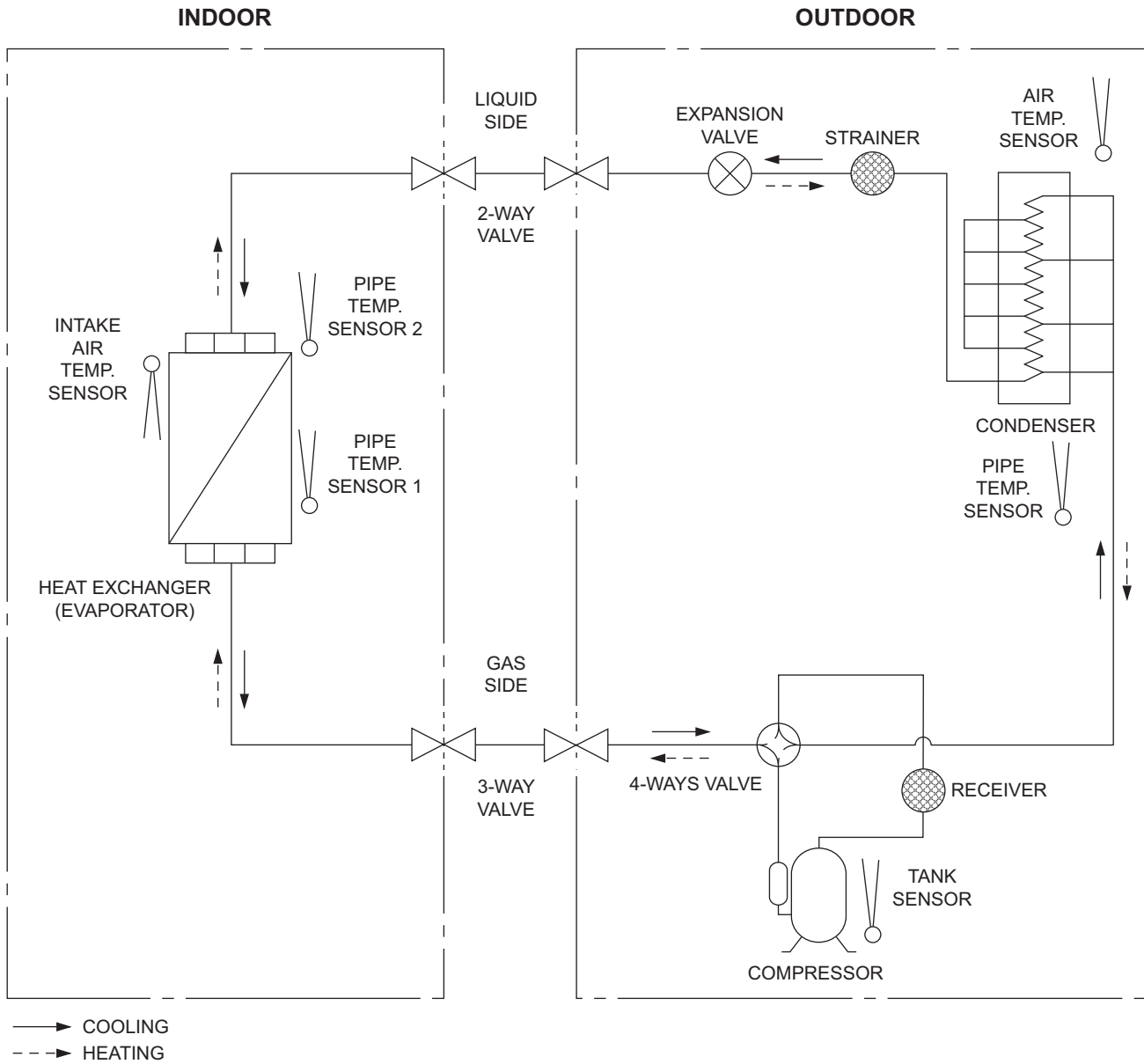


# 7. Refrigeration Cycle Diagram

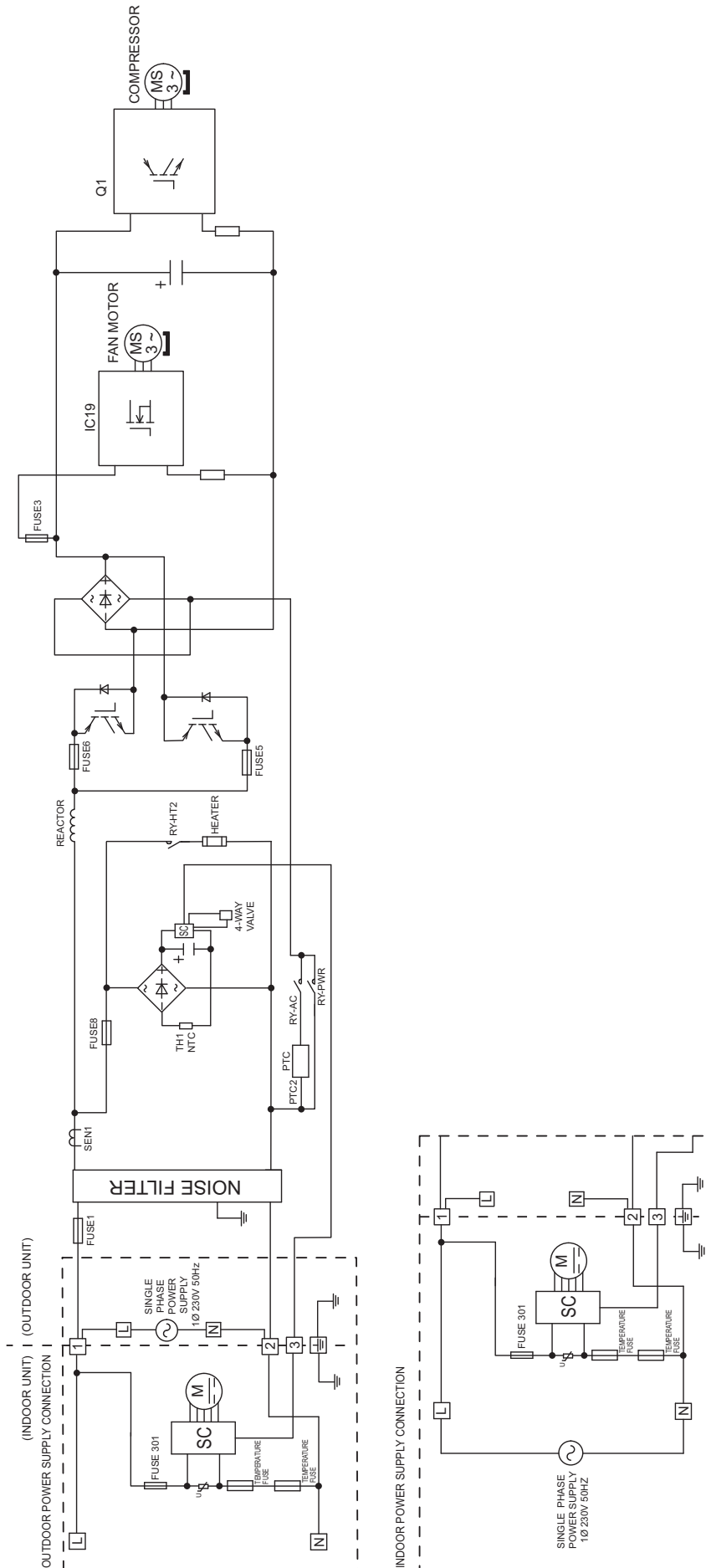
## 7.1 CS-NZ25VKE CU-NZ25VKE CS-NZ35VKE CU-NZ35VKE CS-QZ25VKE CU-QZ25VKE



## 7.2 CS-NZ50VKE CU-NZ50VKE



# 8. Block Diagram

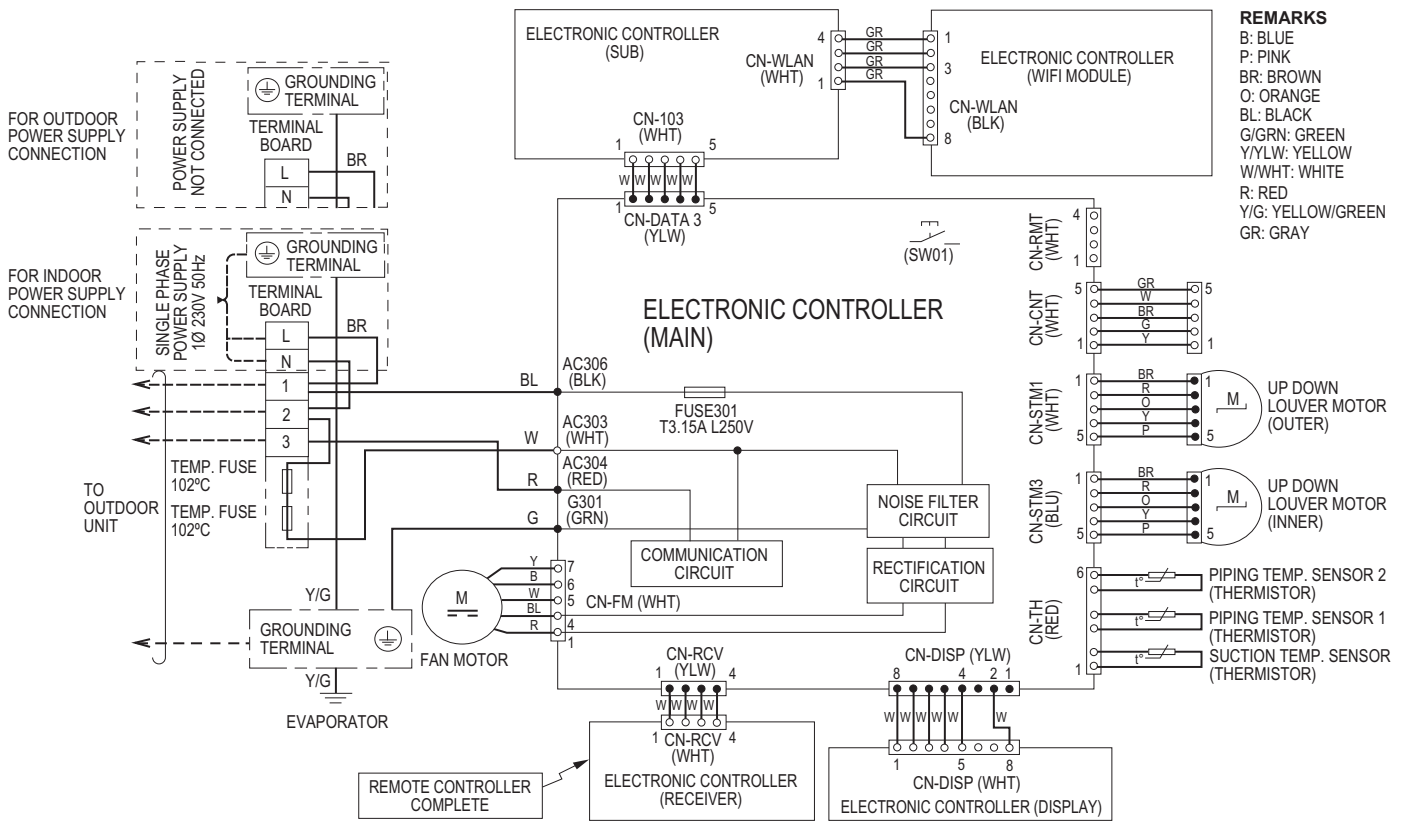




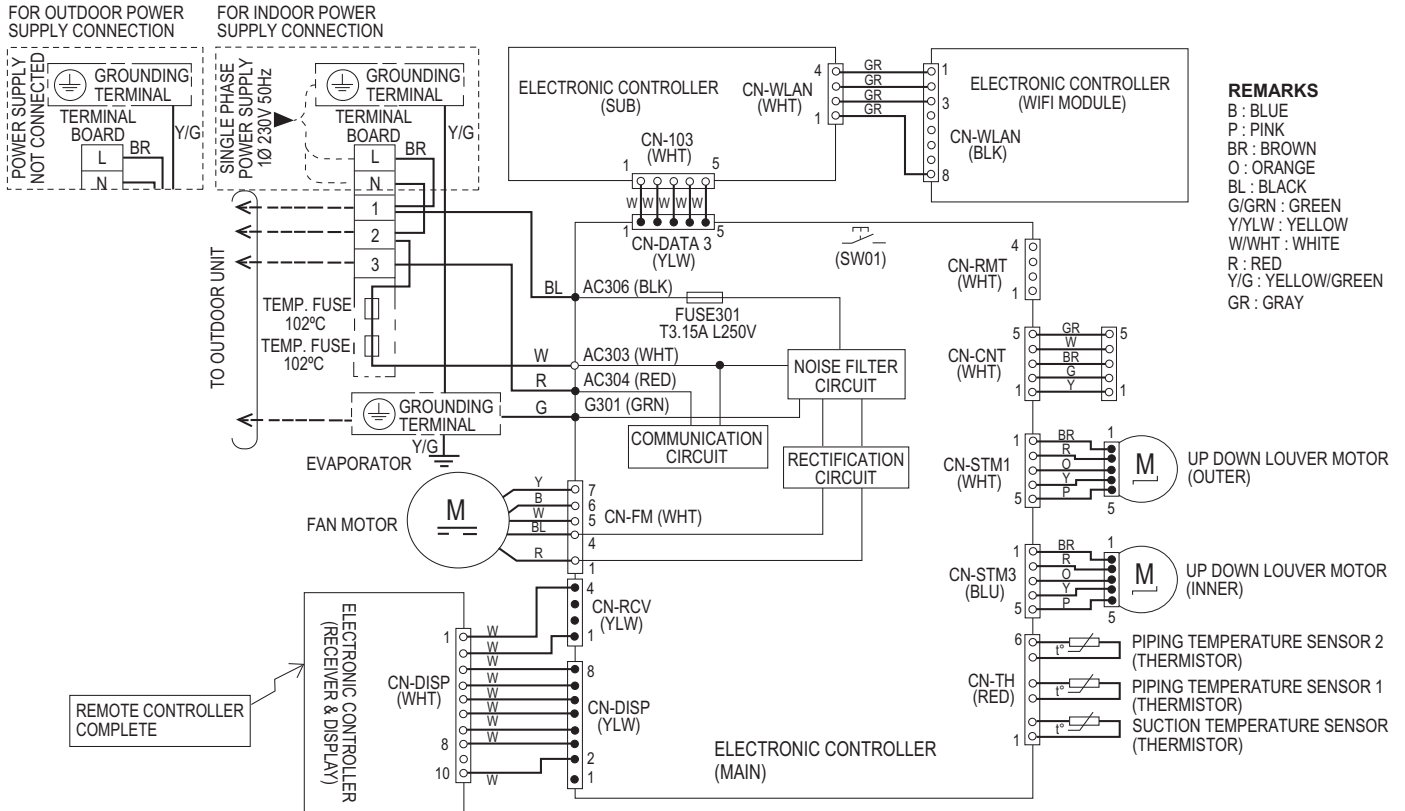
# 9. Wiring Connection Diagram

## 9.1 Indoor Unit

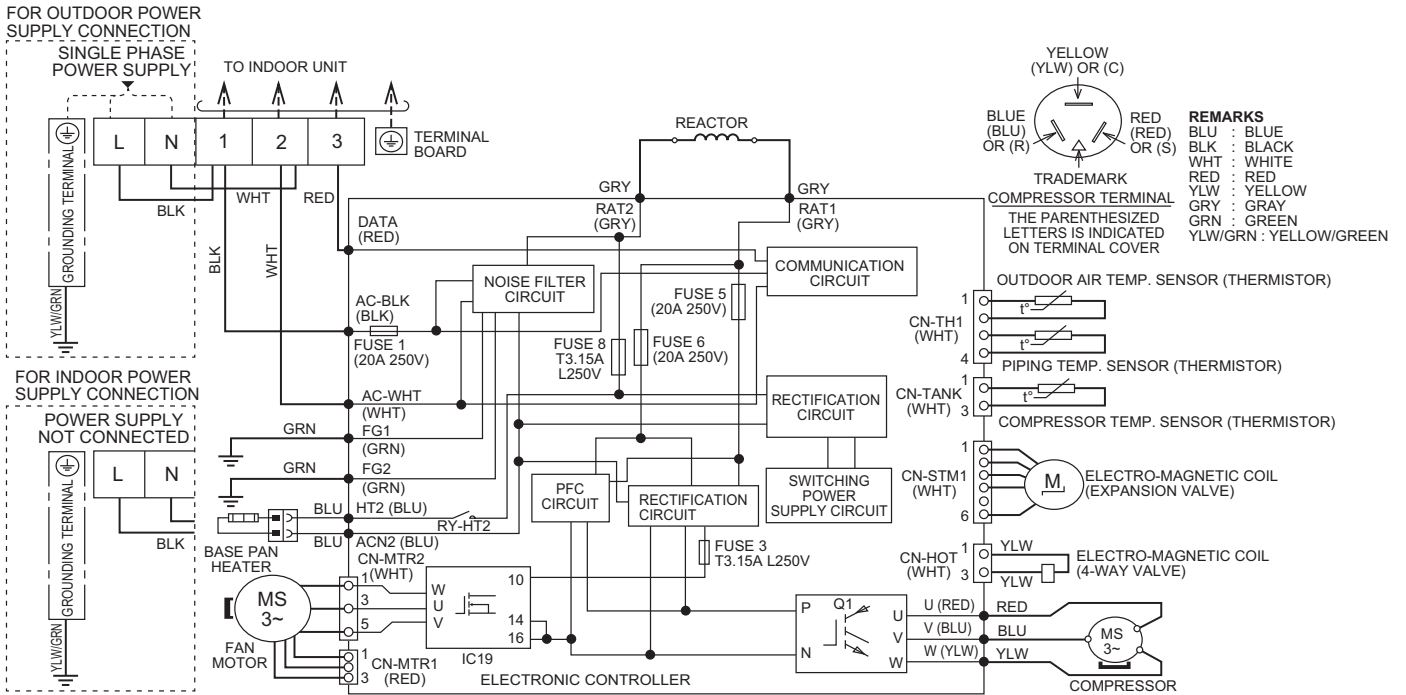
### 9.1.1 CS-NZ25VKE CS-NZ35VKE CS-QZ25VKE



## 9.1.2 CS-NZ50VKE



## 9.2 Outdoor Unit



Resistance of Compressor Windings

MODEL	CU-NZ25VKE / CU-NZ35VKE / CU-QZ25VKE
CONNECTION	9RD132XAB21
U-V	1.897 Ω
U-W	1.907 Ω
V-W	1.882 Ω

Note: Resistance at 20°C of ambient temperature.

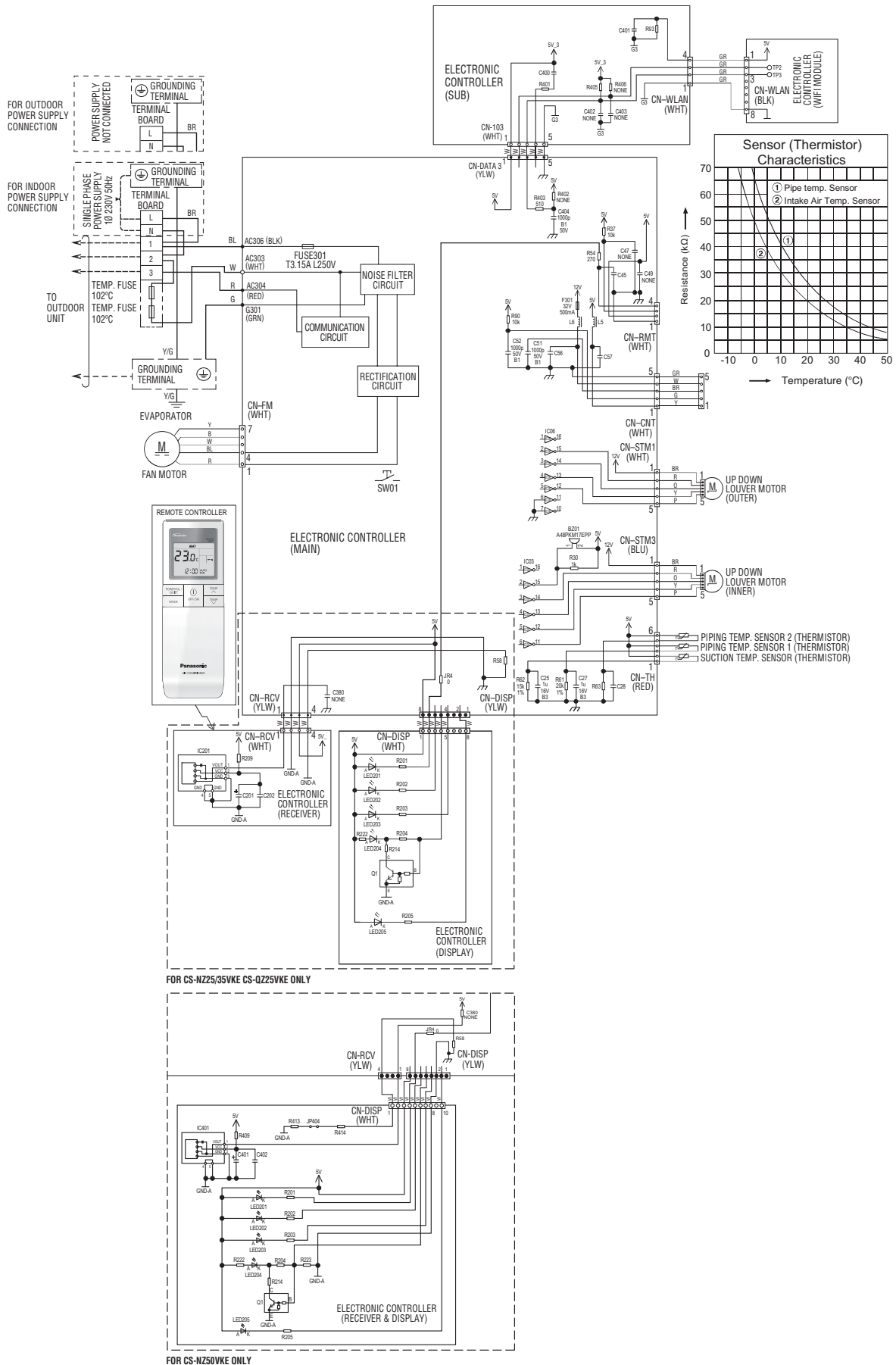
Resistance of Compressor Windings

MODEL	CU-NZ50VKE
CONNECTION	9RD132XAA21
U-V	1.897 Ω
U-W	1.907 Ω
V-W	1.882 Ω

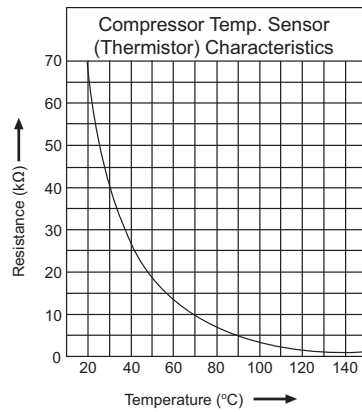
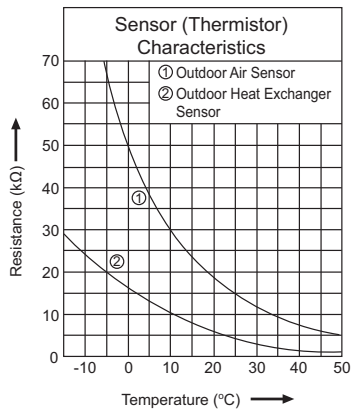
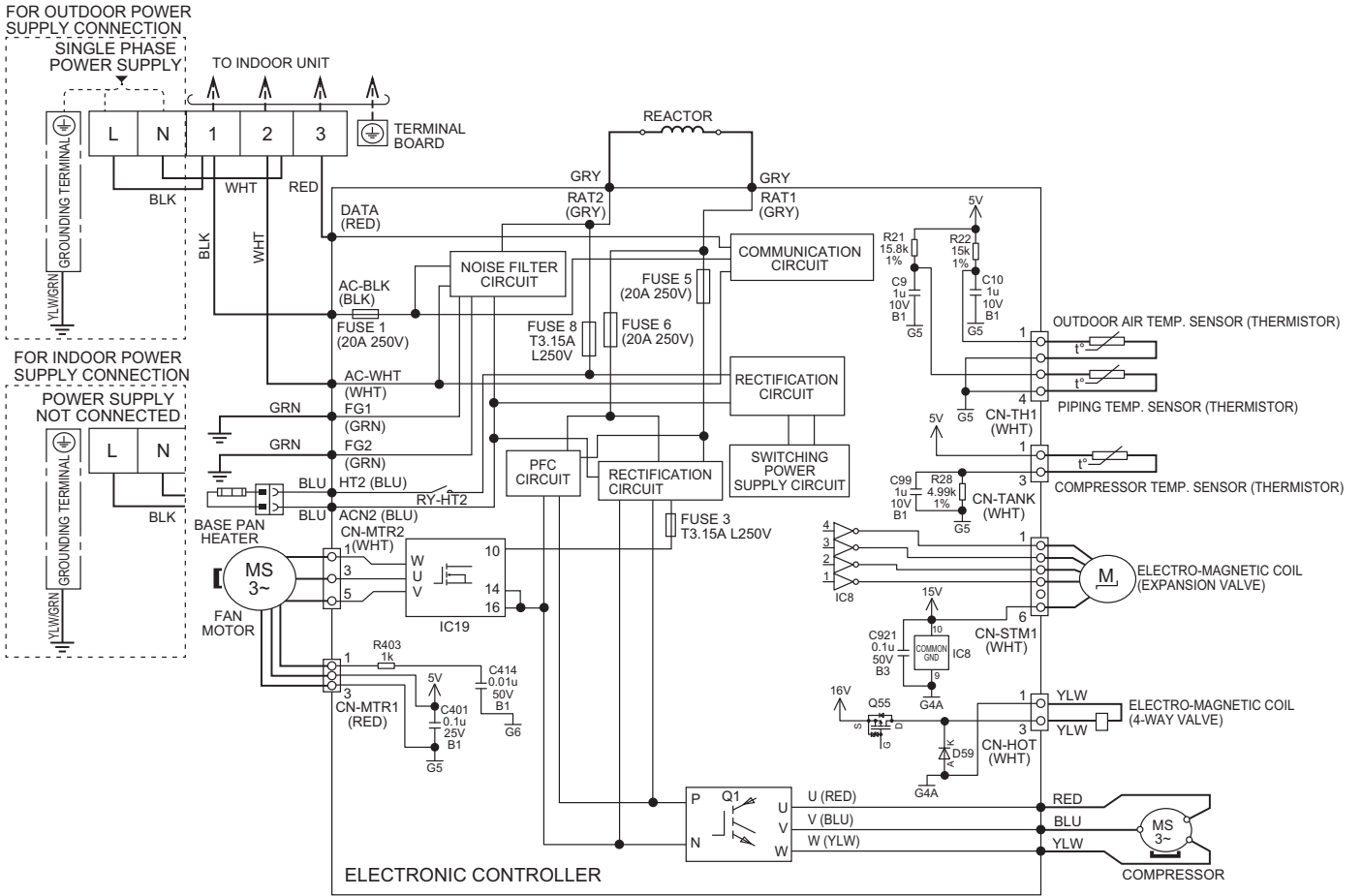
Note: Resistance at 20°C of ambient temperature.

# 10. Electronic Circuit Diagram

## 10.1 Indoor Unit



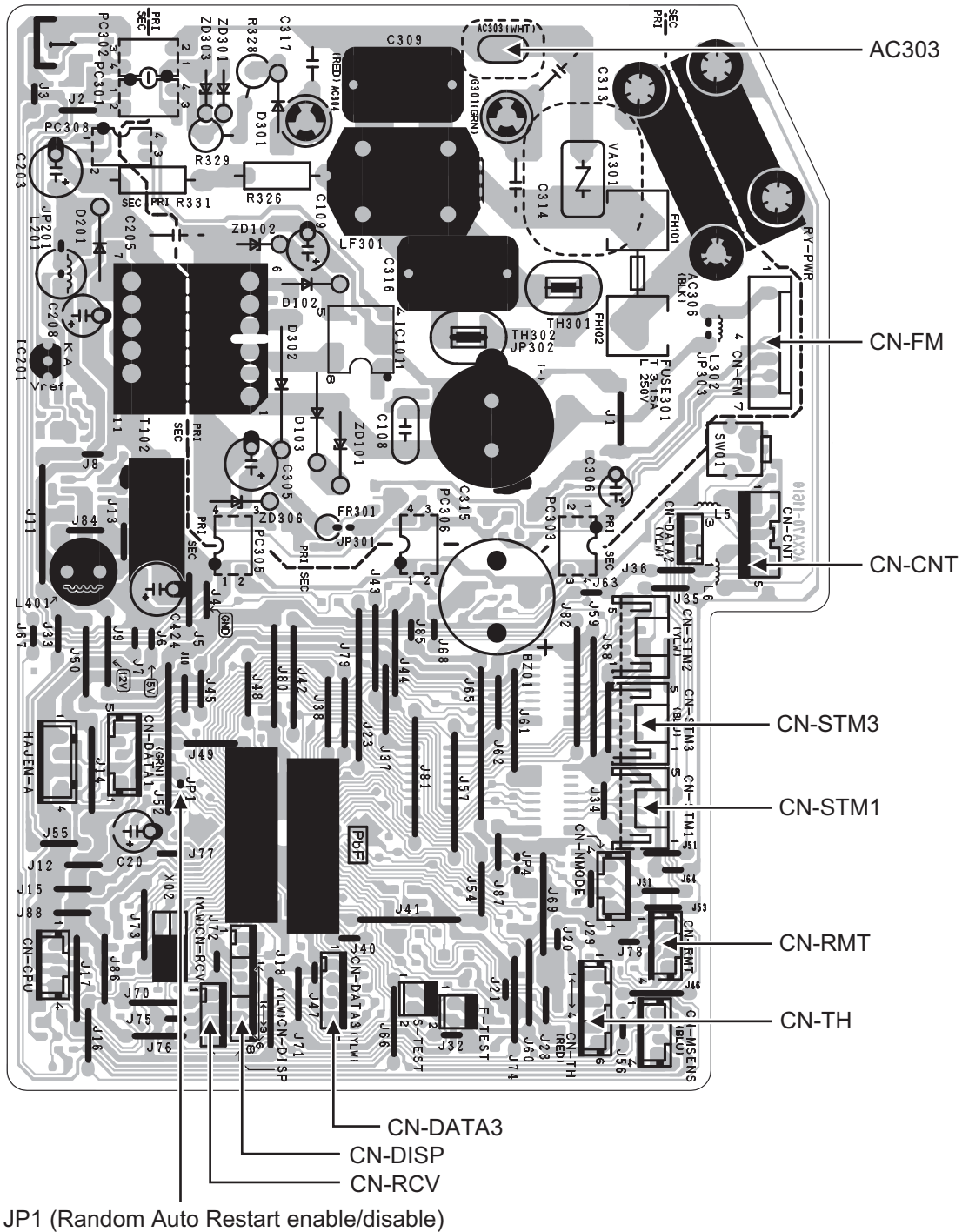
# 10.2 Outdoor Unit



# 11. Printed Circuit Board

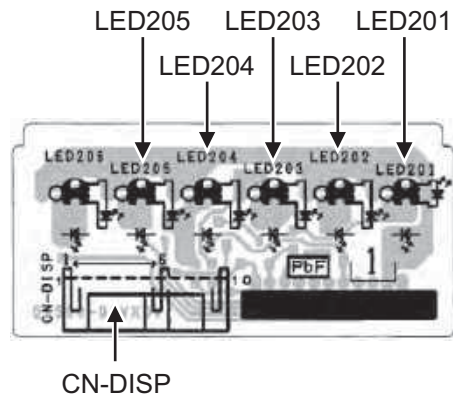
## 11.1 Indoor Unit

### 11.1.1 Main Printed Circuit Board

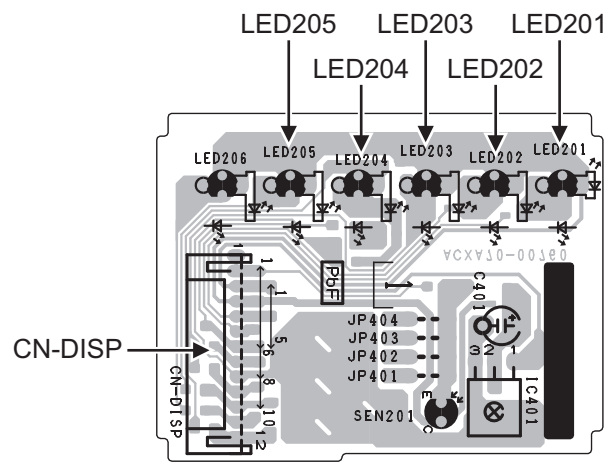


## 11.1.2 Indicator Printed Circuit Board

### 11.1.2.1 CS-NZ25VKE CS-NZ35VKE CS-QZ25VKE

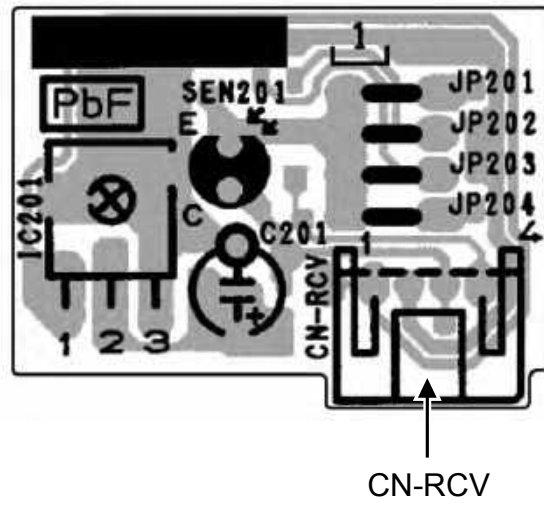


### 11.1.2.2 CS-NZ50VKE

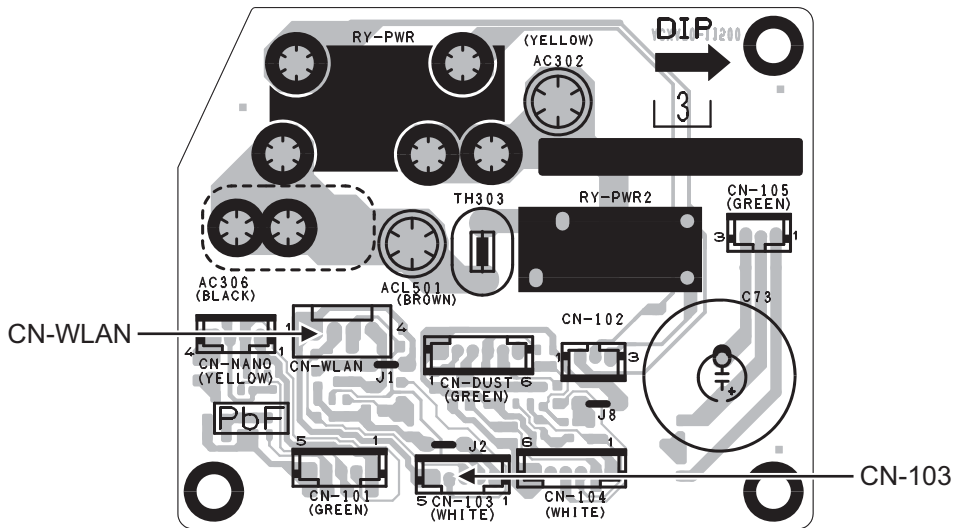


### 11.1.3 Receiver Printed Circuit Board

#### 11.1.3.1 CS-NZ25VKE CS-NZ35VKE CS-QZ25VKE

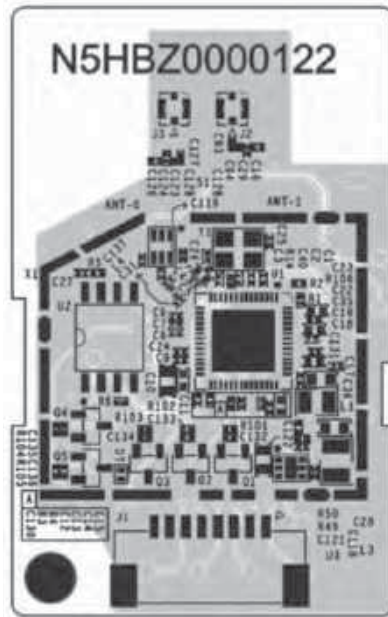


### 11.1.4 Sub Printed Circuit Board





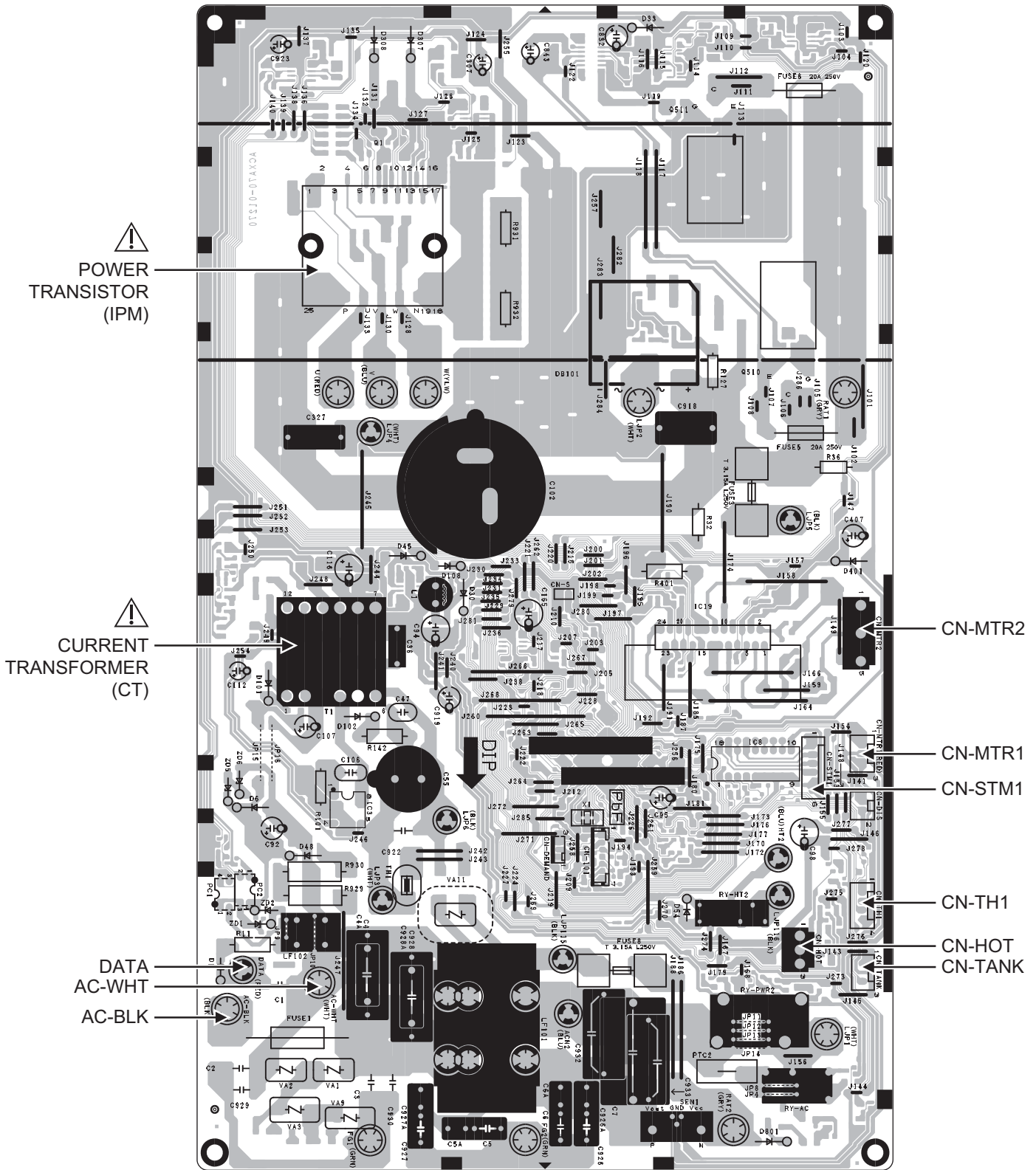
### 11.1.5 WIFI Module Printed Circuit Board



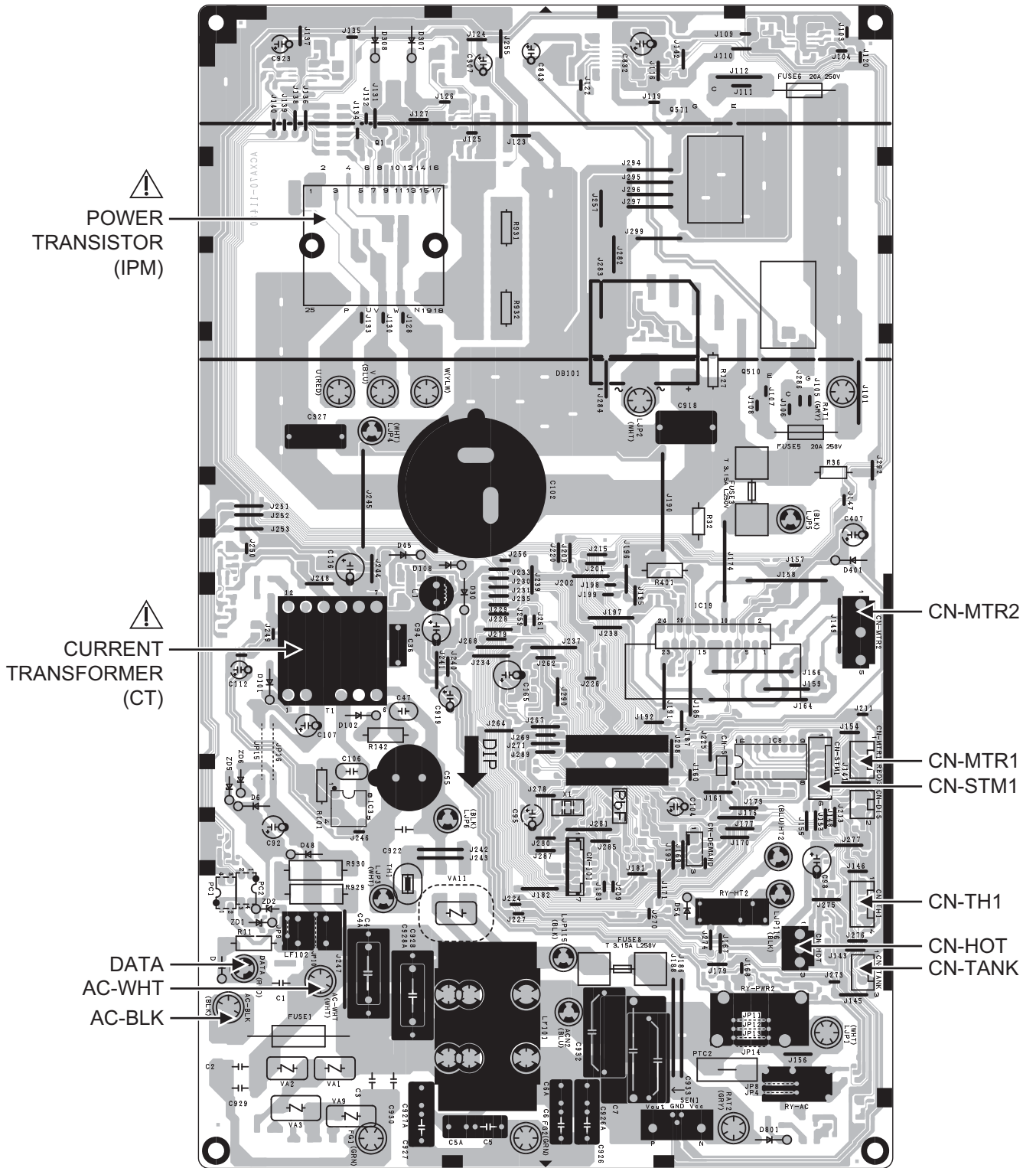
## 11.2 Outdoor Unit

### 11.2.1 Main Printed Circuit Board

#### 11.2.1.1 CU-NZ25VKE CU-NZ35VKE CU-QZ25VKE



11.2.1.2 CU-NZ50VKE



# 12. Installation Instruction

## 12.1 Select the Best Location

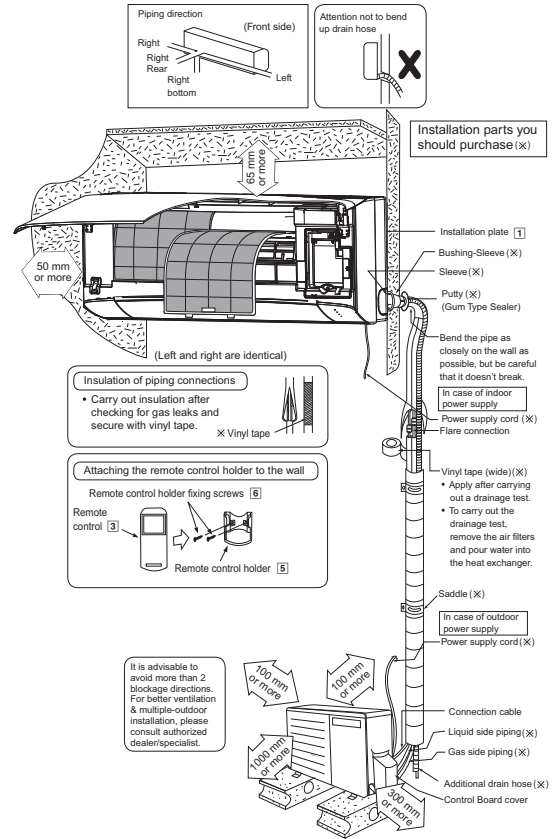
### 12.1.1 Indoor Unit

- Do not install the unit in excessive oil fume area such as kitchen, workshop and etc.
- There should not be any heat source or steam near the unit.
- There should not be any obstacles blocking the air circulation.
- A place where air circulation in the room is good.
- A place where drainage can be easily done.
- A place where noise prevention is taken into consideration.
- Do not install the unit near the door way.
- Ensure the spaces indicated by arrows from the wall, ceiling, fence or other obstacles.
- Recommended installation height for indoor unit is at 1.8 m or more from the floor.

### 12.1.2 Outdoor Unit

- If an awning is built over the unit to prevent direct sunlight or rain, be careful that heat radiation from the condenser is not obstructed.
- There should not be any animal or plant which could be affected by hot air discharged.
- Keep the spaces indicated by arrows from wall, ceiling, fence or other obstacles.
- Do not place any obstacles which may cause a short circuit of the discharged air.
- If piping length is over the [piping length for additional gas], additional refrigerant should be added as shown in the table.

### 12.1.3 Indoor/Outdoor Unit Installation Diagram



- This illustration is for explanation purposes only. The indoor unit will actually face a different way.

**Table A**

Model	Capacity W (HP)	Piping size		Std. Length (m)	Max Elevation (m)	Min. Piping Length (m)	Max. Piping Length (m)	Additional Refrigerant (g/m)	Piping Length for add. gas (m)	Max. Refrigerant Charge (kg)	Indoor A <sub>min</sub> (m <sup>2</sup> )
		Gas	Liquid								
QZ25***	1.0HP	9.52 mm (3/8")	6.35 mm (1/4")	5	10	3	20	10	7.5	1.09	Not applicable (*)
NZ25***	1.0HP				10	3	20	10	7.5	1.09	Not applicable (*)
NZ35***	1.5HP				10	3	20	10	7.5	1.13	Not applicable (*)
NZ50***	2.0HP	12.7 mm (1/2")			15	3	20	15	7.5	1.34	Not applicable (*)

(\*) Systems with total refrigerant charge,  $m_c$ , lower than 1.84kg are not subjected to any room area requirements.

Example: For NZ25\*\*\*

If the unit is installed at 10 m distance, the quantity of additional refrigerant should be 25 g .... (10-7.5) m × 10 g/m = 25 g.

$$A_{\min} = (m_c / (2.5 \times (LFL)^{(5/4)} \times h_0))^2$$

\*\* not less than safety factor margin

$A_{\min}$  = Required minimum room area, in m<sup>2</sup>

$m_c$  = Refrigerant charge in appliance, in kg

$LFL$  = Lower flammability limit (0.307 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

$h_0$  = Installation height of the appliance (1.8 m for wall mounted)

$SF$  = Safety factor with a value of 0.75

\*\* The required minimum room area,  $A_{\min}$ , shall also be governed by the safety factor margin formula below :

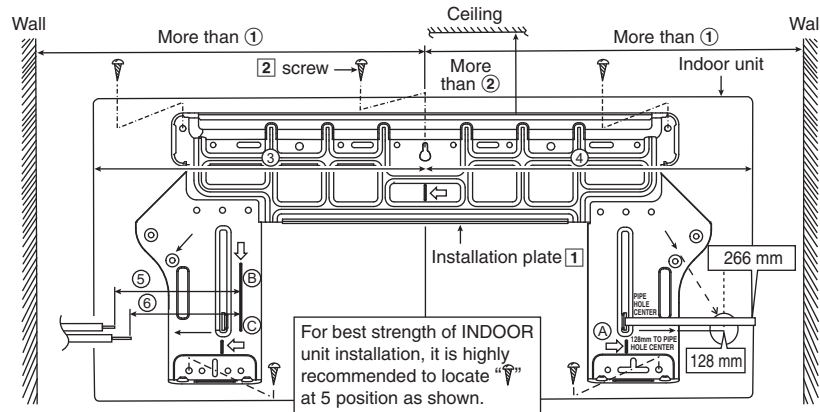
$$A_{\min} = m_c / (SF \times LFL \times h_0)$$

The higher value shall be taken when determining the room area.

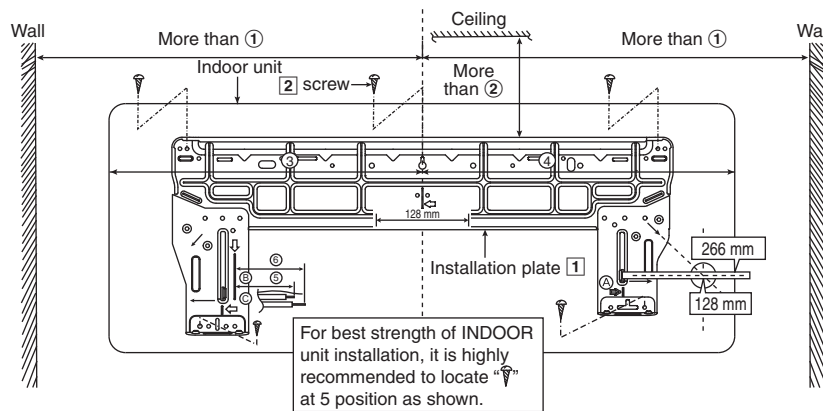
## 12.2 Indoor Unit

### 12.2.1 How to Fix Installation Plate

The mounting wall shall be strong and solid enough to prevent it from vibration.



Model	Dimension					
	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
NZ25*** NZ35***, QZ25***	515 mm	85 mm	460 mm	460 mm	137 mm	85 mm



Model	Dimension					
	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
NZ50***	615 mm	95 mm	560 mm	560 mm	90 mm	140 mm

The center of installation plate should be at more than ① at right and left of the wall.

The distance from installation plate edge to ceiling should more than ②.

From installation plate center to unit's left side is ③.

From installation plate center to unit's right side is ④.


- Ⓑ : For left side piping, piping connection for liquid should be about ⑤ from this line.  
 : For left side piping, piping connection for gas should be about ⑥ from this line.

- Mount the installation plate on the wall with 5 screws or more (at least 5 screws).  
 (If mounting the unit on the concrete wall, consider using anchor bolts.)
  - Always mount the installation plate horizontally by aligning the marking-off line with the thread and using a level gauge.
- Drill the piping plate hole with  $\varnothing 70$  mm hole-core drill.
  - Line according to the left and right side of the installation plate. The meeting point of the extended line is the center of the hole. Another method is by putting measuring tape at position as shown in the diagram above. The hole center is obtained by measuring the distance namely 128 mm for left and right hole respectively.
  - Drill the piping hole at either the right or the left and the hole should be slightly slanting to the outdoor side.

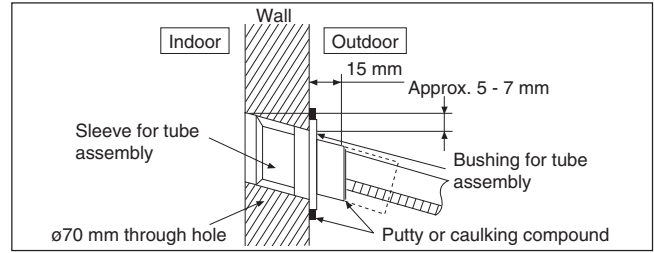
### 12.2.2 To Drill a Hole in the Wall and Install a Sleeve of Piping

- 1 Insert the piping sleeve to the hole.
- 2 Fix the bushing to the sleeve.
- 3 Cut the sleeve until it extrudes about 15 mm from the wall.

 **CAUTION**

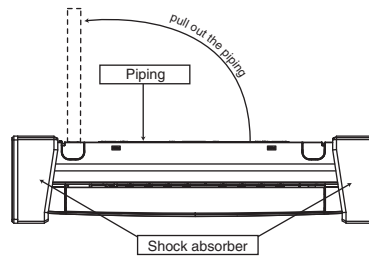
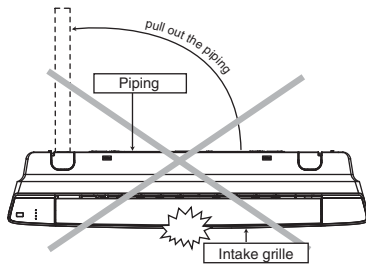
 When the wall is hollow, please be sure to use the sleeve for tube assembly to prevent dangers caused by mice biting the connection cable.

- 4 Finish by sealing the sleeve with putty or caulking compound at the final stage.



## 12.2.3 Indoor Unit Installation

- Do not turn over the unit without its shock absorber during pull out the piping. It may cause intake grille damage.
- Use shock absorber during pull out the piping to protect the intake grille from damage.



### 12.2.3.1 For the Right Rear Piping

- Step-1** Pull out the Indoor piping
- Step-2** Install the Indoor Unit
- Step-3** Secure the Indoor Unit
- Step-4** Insert the power supply cord and connection cable
- Insert the cables from bottom of the unit through the control board hole until terminal board area.

### 12.2.3.2 For the Right and Right Bottom Piping

- Step-1** Pull out the Indoor piping
- Step-2** Install the Indoor Unit
- Step-3** Insert the power supply cord and connection cable
- Insert the cables from bottom of the unit through the control board hole until terminal board area.
- Step-4** Secure the Indoor Unit

### 12.2.3.3 For the Embedded Piping

- Step-1** Replace the drain hose
- Step-2** Bend the embedded piping
- Use a spring bender or equivalent to bend the piping so that the piping is not crushed.
- Step-3** Pull the connection cable into Indoor Unit
- The power supply cord and indoor unit and outdoor unit connection cable can be connected without removing the front grille.
- Step-4** Cut and flare the embedded piping
- When determining the dimensions of the piping, slide the unit all the way to the left on the installation plate.
  - Refer to the section "Cutting and flaring the piping".
- Step-5** Install the Indoor Unit
- Step-6** Connect the piping
- Please refer to "Connecting the piping" column in outdoor unit section. (Below steps are done after connecting the outdoor piping and gas-leakage confirmation.)
- Step-7** Insulate and finish the piping
- Please refer to "Insulation of piping connection" column as mentioned in indoor/outdoor unit installation.
- Step-8** Secure the Indoor Unit

**Right Rear piping**

Tape it with piping in a position as mentioned in Fig. below.

**How to keep the cover**

In case of the cover is cut, keep the cover at the rear of chassis as shown in the illustration for future reinstallation. (Left, right and 2 bottom covers for piping.)

**Right and Right Bottom piping**

Tape it with piping in a position as mentioned in Fig. below.

**Install the indoor unit**

Hook the indoor unit onto the upper portion of installation plate. (Engage the indoor unit with the upper edge of the installation plate). Ensure the hooks are properly seated on the installation plate by moving it in left and right.

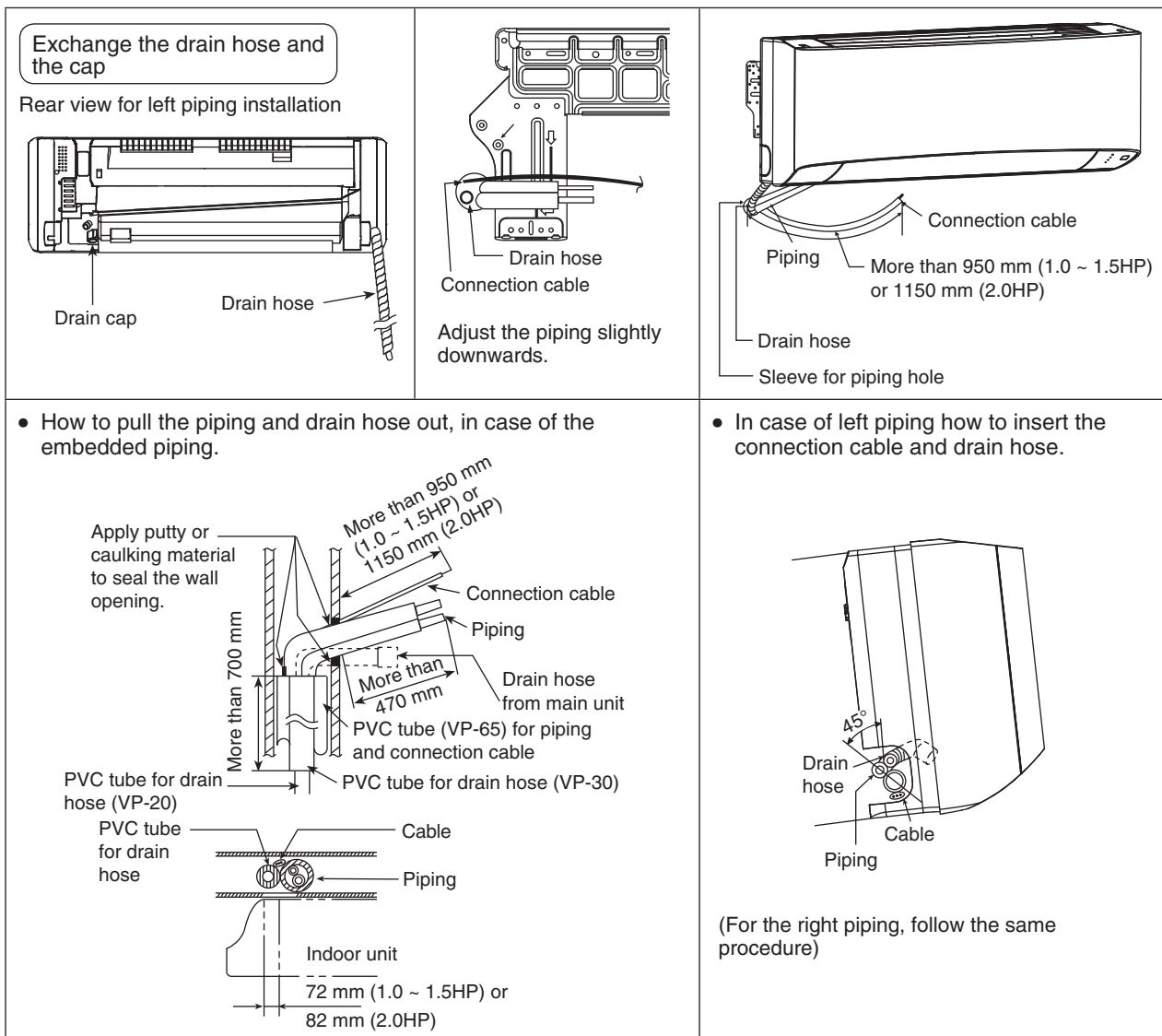
**Secure the Indoor Unit**

Press the lower left and right side of the unit against the installation plate until hooks engages with their slot (sound click).

**Insert the connection cable**

To take out the unit, push the **[PUSH]** marking at the bottom unit, and pull it slightly towards you to disengage the hooks from the unit.

(This can be used for left rear piping and bottom piping also.)



## 12.2.4 Connect the Cable to the Indoor Unit

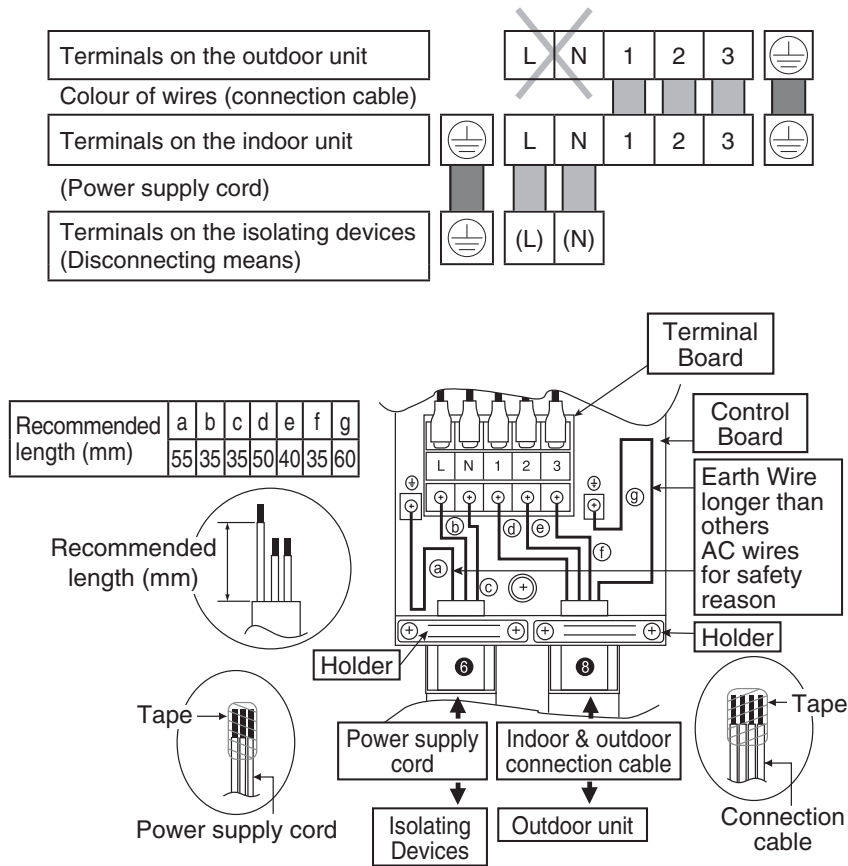
- The inside and outside connection cable can be connected without removing the front grille.
- Decide on the type of power supply connection to be used, indoor power supply or outdoor power supply.

### In case of indoor power supply

- Install the indoor unit on the installing holder that mounted on the wall.
- Open the front panel and grille door by loosening the screw.
- Cable connection to the power supply through Isolating Devices (Disconnecting means).
  - Connect approved type polychloroprene sheathed **power supply cord** 3 x 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> (1.0 ~ 1.5HP), 3 x 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> (2.0HP) type designation 60245 IEC 57 or heavier cord to the terminal board, and connect the others end of the cord to Isolating Devices (Disconnecting means).
  - Do not use joint power supply cord. Replace the wire if the existing wire (from concealed wiring, or otherwise) is too short.
  - In unavoidable case, joining of power supply cord between isolating devices and terminal board of air conditioner shall be done by using approved socket and plug with earth pin rated 15/16A (1.0 ~ 1.5HP), 16A (2.0HP). Wiring work to both socket and plug must follow to national wiring standard.
- Bind all the power supply cord lead wire with tape and route the power supply cord via the left escapement.
- Connection cable** between indoor unit and outdoor unit shall be approved polychloroprene sheathed 4 x 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> (1.0 ~ 1.5HP), 4 x 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> (2.0HP) flexible cord, type designation 60245 IEC 57 or heavier cord. Do not use joint connection cable. Replace the wire if the existing wire (from concealed wiring, or otherwise) is too short. Allowable connection cable length of each indoor unit shall be 30 m or less.
- Bind all the indoor and outdoor connection cable with tape and route the connection cable via the right escapement.



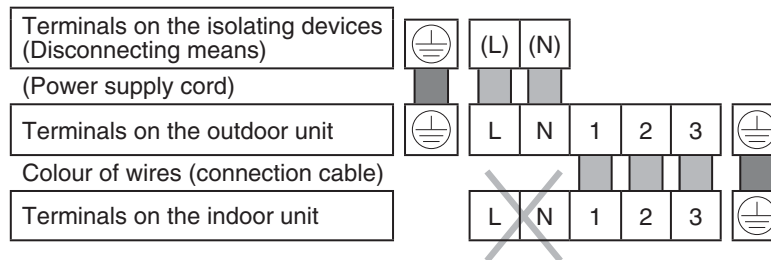
- 9 Remove the tapes and connect the power supply cord and connection cable between indoor unit and outdoor unit according to the diagram below.

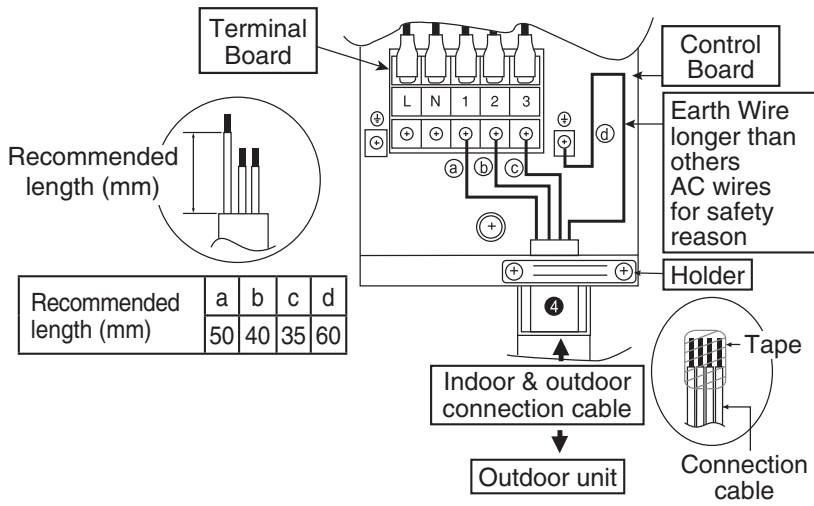


- 10 Secure the power supply cord and connection cable onto the control board with the holder.  
 11 Close grille door by tighten with screw and close the front panel.

In case of outdoor power supply

- 3 **Connection cable** between indoor unit and outdoor unit shall be approved polychloroprene sheathed  $4 \times 1.5 \text{ mm}^2$  flexible cord, type designation 60245 IEC 57 or heavier cord. Do not use joint connection cable. Replace the wire if the existing wire (from concealed wiring, or otherwise) is too short. Allowable connection cable length of each indoor unit shall be 30 m or less.
- 4 Bind all the indoor and outdoor connection cable with tape and route the connection cable via the right escapement.
- 5 Remove the tapes and connect the connection cable between indoor unit and outdoor unit according to the diagram below.



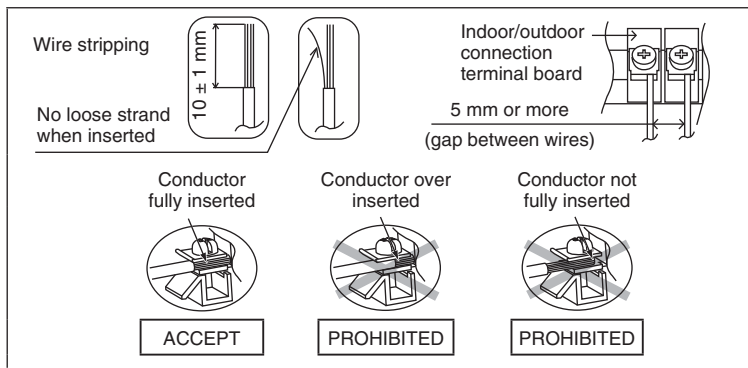


6 Secure the connection cable onto the control board with the holder.

<b>WARNING</b>
This equipment must be properly earthed.

- Ensure the colour of wires of outdoor unit and the terminal Nos. are the same to the indoor's respectively.
- Earth wire shall be Yellow/Green (Y/G) in colour and longer than other AC wires for safety reason.

### 12.2.4.1 Wire Stripping Connecting and Requirement



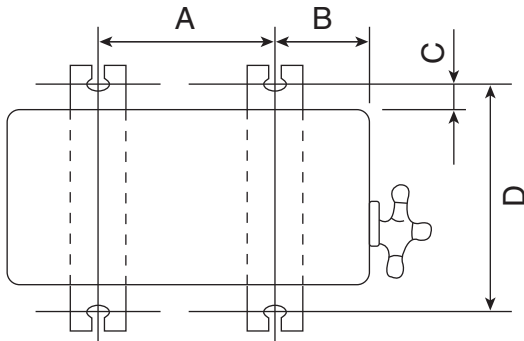
 <b>WARNING</b> <b>RISK OF FIRE</b> JOINING OF WIRES MAY CAUSE OVERHEATING AND FIRE.	<b>In case of indoor power supply</b>	Use complete wire without joining. Use approved socket and plug with earth pin. Wire connection in this area must follow to national wiring rules.  Do not joint wires	<b>In case of outdoor power supply</b>

<b>CAUTION</b>	Do not connect power supply to indoor and outdoor unit at the same time. Risk of fire if wrong connection of power supply.	
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## 12.3 Outdoor Unit

### 12.3.1 Install the Outdoor Unit

- After selecting the best location, start installation to Indoor/Outdoor Unit Installation Diagram.
  - Fix the unit on concrete or rigid frame firmly and horizontally by bolt nut ( $\varnothing 10$  mm).
  - When installing at roof, please consider strong wind and earthquake.  
Please fasten the installation stand firmly with bolt or nails.



Model	A	B	C	D
NZ25***, NZ35***, QZ25***	540 mm	160 mm	18.5 mm	330 mm
NZ50***	613 mm	131 mm	24 mm	360.5 mm

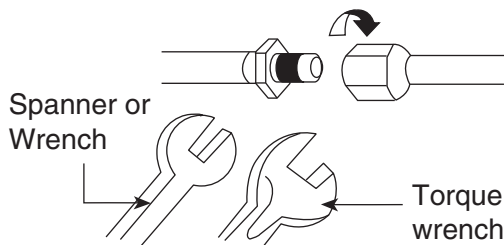
### 12.3.2 Connect the Piping

#### 12.3.2.1 Connecting the Piping to Indoor

For connection joint location at outside building  
Please make flare after inserting flare nut (locate at joint portion of tube assembly) onto the copper pipe. (In case of using long piping)

Connect the piping

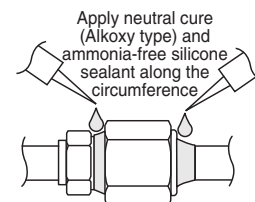
- Align the center of piping and sufficiently tighten the flare nut with fingers.
- Further tighten the flare nut with torque wrench in specified torque as stated in the table.



For connection joint location at inside building

⚠ Ensure to do re-flaring of pipes before connecting to units to avoid leaking

Seal sufficiently the flare nut (both gas and liquid sides) with neutral cure (Alkoxy type) & ammonia-free silicone sealant and insulation material to avoid the gas leak caused by freezing.



Neutral cure (Alkoxy type) & ammonia-free silicone sealant is only to be applied after pressure testing and cleaning up by following instructions of sealant, only to the outside of the connection. The aim is to prevent moisture from entering the connection joint and possible occurrence of freezing. Curing sealant will take some time. Make sure sealant will not peel off when wrapping the insulation.

#### 12.3.2.2 Connecting the Piping to Outdoor

Decide piping length and then cut by using pipe cutter. Remove burrs from cut edge. Make flare after inserting the flare nut (locate at valve) onto the copper pipe. Align center of piping to valve and then tighten with torque wrench to the specified torque as stated in the table.

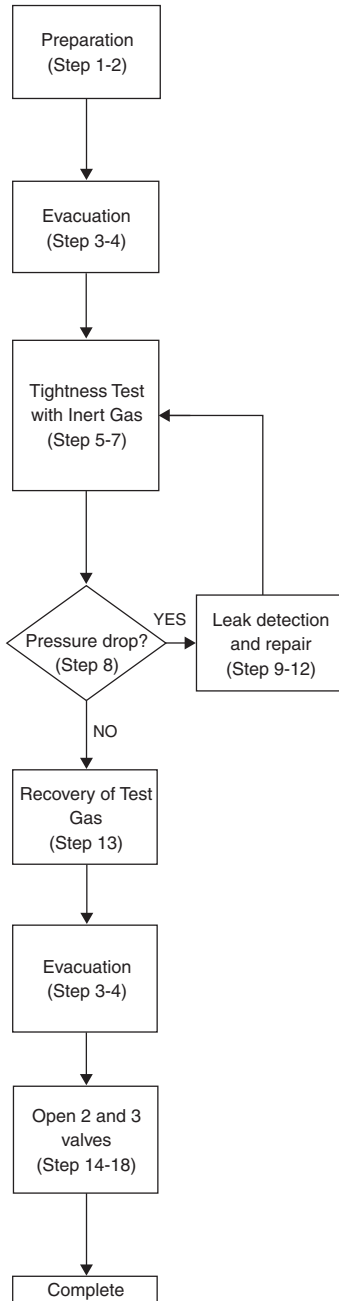
Do not overtighten, overtightening may cause gas leakage.	
Piping size	Torque
6.35 mm (1/4")	[18 N•m (1.8 kgf•m)]
9.52 mm (3/8")	[42 N•m (4.3 kgf•m)]
12.7 mm (1/2")	[55 N•m (5.6 kgf•m)]
15.88 mm (5/8")	[65 N•m (6.6 kgf•m)]
19.05 mm (3/4")	[100 N•m (10.2 kgf•m)]

### 12.3.3 Air Tightness Test on the Refrigerating System

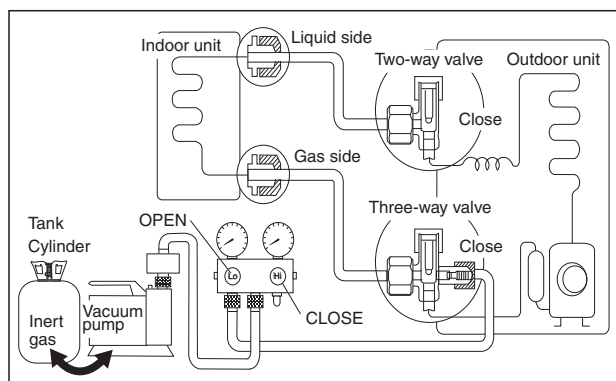
⊘ Do not purge the air with refrigerants but use a vacuum pump to vacuum the installation.

⚠ There is no extra refrigerant in the outdoor unit for air purging.

- Before system is charged with refrigerant and before the refrigerating system is put into operation, below site test procedure and acceptance criteria shall be verified by the certified technicians, and/or the installer.
- Be sure to check whole system for gas leakage.



- 1 Connect a charging hose with a push pin to the Low side of a charging set and the service port of the 3-way valve.
- 2 Attach the gauge manifold set correctly and tightly. Make sure that both valves of the manifold gauge (low pressure and high pressure) is in close position.
- 3 Connect the center hose of the manifold gauge to a vacuum pump.
- 4 Turn on the power switch of the vacuum pump, then turn open the low side manifold gauge valve and make sure that the needle in the gauge moves from 0cmHg (0 MPa) to -76 cmHg (-0.1 MPa). This process continues for approximately ten minutes. Then close the low side manifold gauge valve.
- 5 Remove the vacuum pump from the centre hose and connect the center hose to cylinder of any applicable inert gas as test gas.
- 6 Charge test gas into the system and wait until the pressure within the system to reach min. 1.04MPa (10.4barg).
- 7 Wait and monitor the pressure reading on the gauges. Check if there is any pressure drop. Waiting time depends on the size of the system.
- 8 If there is any pressure drop, perform step 9-12. If there is no pressure drop, perform step 13.
- 9 Use Gas Leak Detector to check for leaks. Must use the detection equipment with a sensitivity of 5 grams per year of test gas or better.
- 10 Move the probe along the air conditioning system to check for leaks, and mark for repair.
- 11 Any leak detected and marked shall be repaired.
- 12 After repair, repeat evacuation steps 3-4 and tightness test steps 5-7. Check the pressure drop as in step 8.
- 13 If no leak, Recover the test gas. Perform evacuation of steps 3-4. Then proceed to step 14.



- 14 Disconnect the charging hose from the service port of the 3-way valve.
- 15 Tighten the service port caps of the 3-way valve at a torque of 18 N•m with a torque wrench.
- 16 Remove the valve caps of both of the 2-way valve and 3-way valve.
- 17 Open both of the valves, using a hexagonal wrench (4mm).
- 18 Mount back the valve caps onto the 2-way valve and the 3-way valve to complete this process.

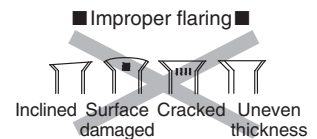
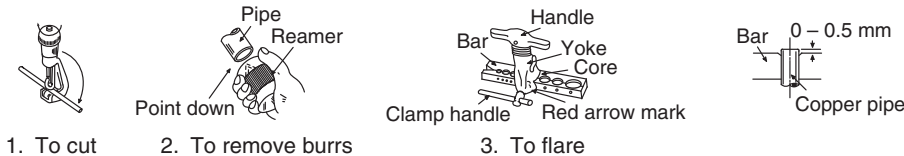
**Notes:**

Recommended use of any of the following leak detector,

- I) Universal Sniffer leak detector
- II) Electronic halogen leak detector
- III) Ultrasonic Leak Detector

### 12.3.3.1 Cutting and Flaring the Piping

- 1 Please cut using pipe cutter and then remove the burrs.
- 2 Remove the burrs by using reamer. If burrs is not removed, gas leakage may be caused. Turn the piping end down to avoid the metal powder entering the pipe.
- 3 Please make flare after inserting the flare nut onto the copper pipes.



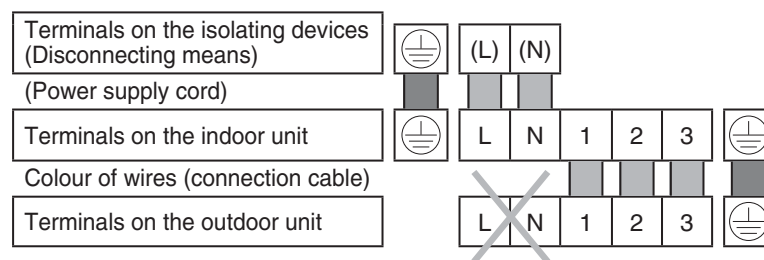
When properly flared, the internal surface of the flare will evenly shine and be of even thickness. Since the flare part comes into contact with the connections, carefully check the flare finish.

### 12.3.4 Connect the Cable to the Outdoor Unit

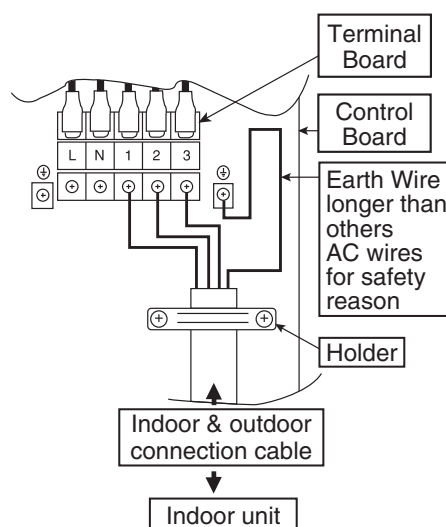
- 1 Remove the control board cover from the unit by loosening the screw.
- 2 Connect cables to the unit.

In case of indoor power supply

- 3 **Connection cable** between indoor unit and outdoor unit shall be approved polychloroprene sheathed 4 x 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> (1.0 ~ 1.5HP), 4 x 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> (2.0HP) flexible cord, type designation 60245 IEC 57 or heavier cord. Do not use joint connection cable. Replace the wire if the existing wire (from concealed wiring, or otherwise) is too short. Allowable connection cable length of each indoor unit shall be 30 m or less.



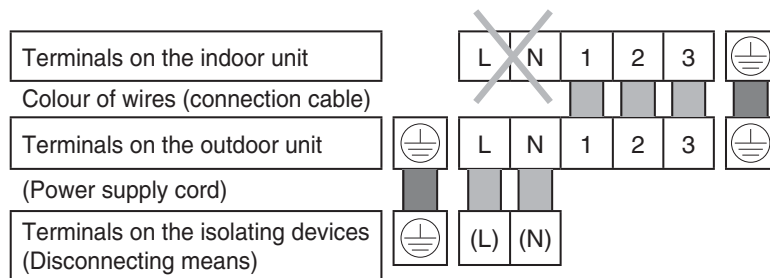
- 4 Secure the cable onto the control board with the holder (clammer).
- 5 Attach the control board cover back to the original position with screw.



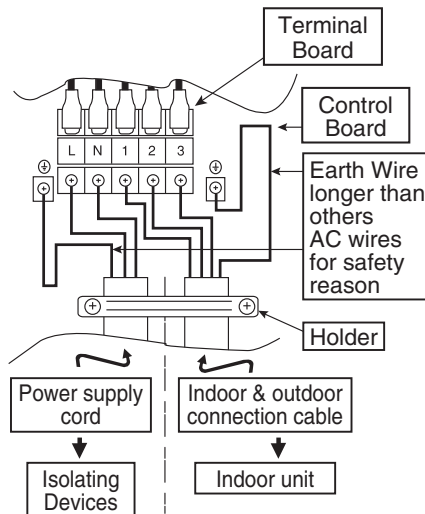
**⚠ WARNING**

⊕ This equipment must be properly earthed.

- 3 Cable connection to the power supply through Isolating Devices (Disconnecting means).
  - Connect approved type polychloroprene sheathed **power supply cord** 3 x 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> (1.0 ~ 1.5HP), 3 x 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> (2.0HP) type designation 60245 IEC 57 or heavier cord to the terminal board, and connect the others end of the cord to Isolating Devices (Disconnecting means).
  - Do not use joint power supply cord. Replace the wire if the existing wire (from concealed wiring, or otherwise) is too short.
  - In unavoidable case, joining of power supply cord between isolating devices and terminal board of air conditioner shall be done by using approved socket and plug with earth pin rated 15/16A (1.0 ~ 1.5HP), 16A (2.0HP). Wiring work to both socket and plug must follow to national wiring standard.
- 4 **Connection cable** between indoor unit and outdoor unit shall be approved polychloroprene sheathed 4 x 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> flexible cord, type designation 60245 IEC 57 or heavier cord. Do not use joint connection cable. Replace the wire if the existing wire (from concealed wiring, or otherwise) is too short. Allowable connection cable length of each indoor unit shall be 30 m or less.
- 5 Connect the power supply cord and connection cable between indoor unit and outdoor unit according to the diagram below.



- 6 Secure the power supply cord and connection cable onto the control board with the holder.
- 7 Attach the control board cover back to the original position with screw.



**WARNING**

⚡ This equipment must be properly earthed.

- For wire stripping and connection requirement, refer to instruction 12.2.4 of indoor unit.
- Isolating Devices (Disconnecting means) should have minimum 3.0 mm contact gap.
- Earth wire shall be Yellow/Green (Y/G) in colour and longer than other AC wires for safety reason.

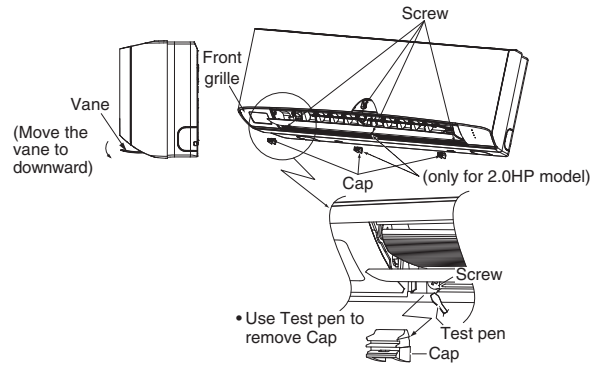
### 12.3.5 Piping Insulation

- 1 Please carry out insulation at pipe connection portion as mentioned in Indoor/Outdoor Unit Installation Diagram. Please wrap the insulated piping end to prevent water from going inside the piping.
- 2 If drain hose or connecting piping is in the room (where dew may form), please increase the insulation by using POLY-E FOAM with thickness 6 mm or above.

### 12.3.6 How to Take Out Front Grille

Please follow the steps below to take out front grille if necessary such as when servicing.

- 1 Set the vertical airflow direction louvers to the horizontal position.
- 2 Remove the 2 caps (1.0 ~ 1.5HP) or 3 caps (2.0HP) on the front grille as shown in the illustration at right.
- 3 And then remove the 3 (1.0 ~ 1.5HP) or 4 (2.0HP) mounting screws.
- 4 Pull the lower section of the front grille towards you to remove the front grille.

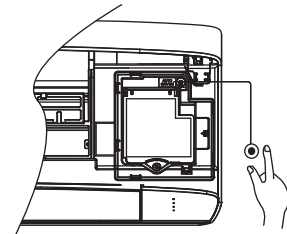


When reinstalling the front grille, carry out above step 2 - 3 in the reverse order.

### 12.3.7 Auto Switch Operation

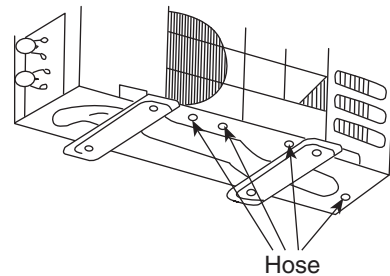
The below operations will be performed by pressing the “AUTO” switch.

- 1 **AUTO OPERATION MODE**  
The Auto operation will be activated immediately once the Auto Switch is pressed and release within 5 sec..
- 2 **TEST RUN OPERATION (FOR PUMP DOWN/SERVICING PURPOSE)**  
The Test Run operation will be activated if the Auto Switch is pressed continuously for more than 5 sec. to below 8 sec..  
A “pep” sound will occur at the fifth sec., in order to identify the starting of Test Run operation.
- 3 **HEATING TRIAL OPERATION**  
Press the “AUTO” switch continuously for more than 8 sec. to below 11 sec. and release when a “pep pep” sound is occurred at eight sec. (However, a “pep” sound is occurred at fifth sec..) Then press Remote controller “A/C Reset” button once.  
Remote controller signal will activate operation to force heating mode.
- 4 **REMOTE CONTROLLER RECEIVING SOUND ON/OFF**  
The ON/OFF of Remote controller receiving sound can be change over by the following steps:
  - a) Press “AUTO” switch continuously for more than 16 sec. to below 21 sec..  
A “pep”, “pep”, “pep”, “pep” sound will occur at the sixteenth sec..
  - b) Press the “AC Reset” button once, “pep” sound will occur indicates that Remote controller receiving sound setting mode is activated.
  - c) Press “AUTO” switch again. Everytime “AUTO” switch is pressed (within 60 sec. interval), Remote controller receiving sound status will be reversed between ON and OFF.  
Long “peep” sound indicates that Remote controller receiving sound is ON.  
Short “pep” sound indicates that Remote controller receiving sound is OFF.



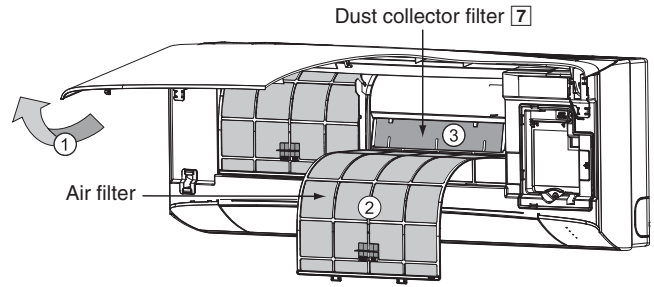
### 12.3.8 Outdoor Unit Drain Water

- Water will drip from the basepan hole area during defrost function.
- To avoid water dripping, do not stand or place objects at this area.



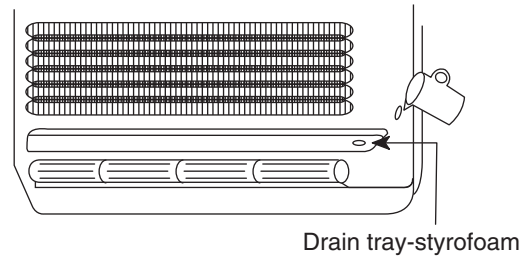
### 12.3.9 Installation of Dust Collector Filter

- 1 Open the front panel.
- 2 Remove the air filter.
- 3 Put the Dust collector filter into place as shown in illustration.



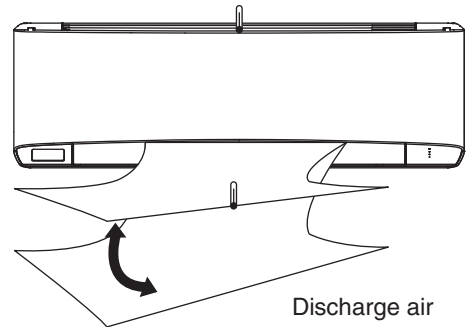
### 12.3.10 Check the Drainage

- Open front panel and remove air filters. (Drainage checking can be carried out without removing the front grille.)
- Pour a glass of water into the drain tray-styrofoam.
- Ensure that water flows out from drain hose of the indoor unit.



### 12.3.11 Evaluation of the Performance

- Operate the unit at cooling/heating operation mode for fifteen minutes or more.
- Measure the temperature of the intake and discharge air.
- Ensure the difference between the intake temperature and the discharge is more than 8°C during Cooling operation or more than 14°C during Heating operation.





## 13. Installation and Servicing Air Conditioner using R32

### 13.1 About R32 Refrigerant

For air conditioning refrigerants such as R410A, the refrigerants were collected back in order to prevent their air dissipation, to curbe the global warming impact, in case they were released into the atmosphere. In the “4th Environmental Basic Plan”, 80% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 is required, and due to this requirement, further reduction in the emission of high greenhouse effect gas, such as CFCs, is required. Therefore, the conversion of air conditioning refrigerant into the ones who has smaller greenhouse effect, even if it is dissipated into the atmosphere, became our responsibility.

Nevertheless, in case of air conditioning refrigerant, it would be the best if there is a refrigerant which has smaller impact on global warming, but ensures good energy efficiency and performance, and is safe; however, there is no such refrigerant which satisfies all these conditions. As a result, we have been considering the practical usage, within the safety frame-work, of R32 refrigerant which has short lifetime in the atmosphere, and has smaller effect of global warming, but is slightly flammable.

In 2004, due to the revision of air conditioner safety standards by the International Electro-safety Commission (IEC), the safety standards of air conditioners using slightly flammable refrigerant was issued. In 2010, the regulations of American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers in the United States (ANSI/ASHRAE34) was issued adopting the grades for refrigerants which are difficult to inflame due to their slow burning rates, and as a result have smaller damages in cases of fire. The burning rate of R32 is lower by 10cm / per second, and safety standardization for various usage is now being processed.

### 13.2 Characteristics of R32 Refrigerant

#### 1. Chemical Characteristics

R32 is one of the refrigerants used in R410A, has almost no toxicity, and chemically stable compound formed by hydrogen, carbon and fluorine.

R32 has short lifetime of 4 to 9 years in case of being released into the atmosphere; therefore, it has smaller greenhouse gas effect but has slight inflammability because of the large proportion of hydrogen.

Chemical Characteristic Table of R32, R410A and R22.

	R32	R410A	R22
Chemical Formula	CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> / CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> ClF
Composition (mixture ratio wt.%)	Single Composition	R32 / R125A (50 / 50 wt.%)	Single Composition
Boiling Point (°C)	-51.7	-51.5	-40.8
Pressure (physical) *1	3.14	3.07	1.94
Capacity (physical) *2	160	141	100
COP (physical) *3	95	91	100
Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)	0	0	0.055
Global Warming Potential (GWP) *4	675	2090	1810
Inflammability *5	Slightly Inflammable (A2L)	Non-inflammable (A1)	Non-inflammable (A1)
Toxicity	None	None	None

\*1 : Physical property of temperature condition 50°C

\*2 : Relative value of temperature condition 0/50°C, providing R22=100

\*3 : Te/Tc/SC/SH=5/50/3/0°C

\*4 : GWP=Global Warming Potential, each figure is based on “4<sup>th</sup> IPCC4 Report”

\*5 : Based on ANSI / ASHRAE std. 34-2010

## 2. Characteristic of Pressure

As shown in Table 2, R32 does not have much difference in vapor pressure at the same refrigerant temperature comparing to R410A, but comparing to R22, it is higher at 1.6 times more. Thus, the same as in case of R410A, it is necessary to do installation and service using high-pressure tools and components.

Table 2. Saturated vapor pressure comparison table

(Unit: MPa)

Temperature	Refrigerant		
	R32	R410A	R22
-20	0.30	0.30	0.14
0	0.71	0.70	0.40
20	1.37	1.35	0.81
40	2.38	2.32	1.43
60	3.84	3.73	2.33
65	4.29	4.17	2.60

Reference : Thermal properties table of Japan Society of Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (60, 65°C)  
NIST REFPROP V8.0 (-20 ~ 40°C)

## 13.3 Refrigerant piping installation • Tools used in services

### 13.3.1 Required Tools

R32 refrigerant air conditioners use the common parts as R410A air conditioners for two-way valves and three-way valves (diameters of service ports); thus, they maintain commonality in the maintenance of the compressive strength, the size of pipe flaring, and the size of flare nuts as R410A. Therefore, for refrigerant pipe installation and services, you can use tools for R410A.

However, mixing of refrigerants is not allowed, so that you have to separate the cylinders for the recovery of refrigerants.

Tools used for installation • relocation • replacement of air conditioning units

Works	R32	R410A	R22
Flaring	Flare tools for R410A (clutch type)		Flare tools for R22 (clutch type)
Connection of pipes	Torque wrench (diameter 1/4 3/8)		
	Torque wrench (diameter 1/2 5/8) *1		Toque wrench (diameter 1/2 5/8)
Manifold gauge charging hose	R32 & R410A Common (As at November 2013)		R22 Only
Air purging	Vacuum pump + Reducer / expander		Vacuum pump
Gas leakage test	Detection liquid or soup water, HFC detector		

\*1. Nut diameters of 1/2 5/8, the size of torque wrench common with R410A

For other installation, you can use general tools such as screw drivers (+, -), metal saws, electric drills, long-nose pliers, hole core drills (ø70 or ø65), linen tape, levels, temperature gauges, clamp meters, electric knives, nippers, pipe cutters, reamers or scrapers, spring benders, (diameters 1/4 3/8 1/2 5/8), monkey wrenches, fixing wrenches (17 or 12 mm), feeler gauges, hexagon wrenches (4 mm), testers, megohm testers, etc.

Tools used for services

Works	R32	R410A	R22
Insertion of refrigerant	Digital scale for refrigerant charging, refrigerant cylinders, cylinder adopters and packing *a		
Recovery of refrigerant	Refrigerant recovery devices, refrigerant cylinders, manifold gauges, charging hoses *b		

\*a. Use cylinder for each refrigerant, cylinder adopter and packing.

\*b. Use refrigerant recovery cylinder separately for each refrigerant (**no mixture of refrigerant allowed**). Please be aware that there are some refrigerant collection devices which do not have self-certification.

### 13.3.2 Tools for R32 (common with R410A)

#### 1. Flare gauges

Use flare gauges when you perform flaring with flare tools (crutch type). Flare gauges are used to set the pipe ends at 0.5 ~ 1.5 mm from clump bars of flare tools.

Flare gauges



#### 2. Flare tools (clutch type)

Flare tools have larger holes of clump bars in order to set the pipe end at 0 ~ 0.5 mm, and have stronger springs inside to ensure solid flaring torques. These flare tools can be used commonly for R22.

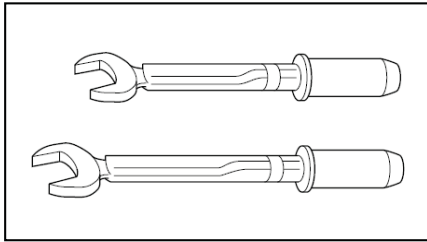
Flare tools (clutch type)



### 3. Torque wrenches (diameters 1/2, 5/8)

In order to strengthen the compressive strength, the diameters of wrenches change depending on the flare nut sizes.

#### Torque wrenches



#### Differences in torque wrenches

	R32 (common R410A)	R22
1/2 (diameter × torque)	26 mm × 55 N·m (550 kgf·cm)	24 mm × 55 N·m (550 kgf·cm)
5/8 (diameter × torque)	29 mm × 65 N·m (650 kgf·cm)	27 mm × 65 N·m (650 kgf·cm)

### 4. Manifold gauges

R22 gauges cannot be used because of the high pressures.

Each port of manifold has different shapes in order to prevent inserting wrong refrigerant.

\*However, the port shape for R410A and R32 is the same; therefore, attention need to be paid not to insert wrong refrigerant.

#### Differences in high/low pressure gauges

	R32 (common R410A)	R22
High pressure gauges (red)	-0.1 ~ 5.3 MPa -76 cmHg ~ 53 kgf / cm <sup>2</sup>	-76 cmHg ~ 35 kgf / cm <sup>2</sup>
Low pressure gauges (blue)	-0.1 ~ 3.8 MPa -76 cmHg ~ 38 kgf / cm <sup>2</sup>	-76 cmHg ~ 17 kgf / cm <sup>2</sup>

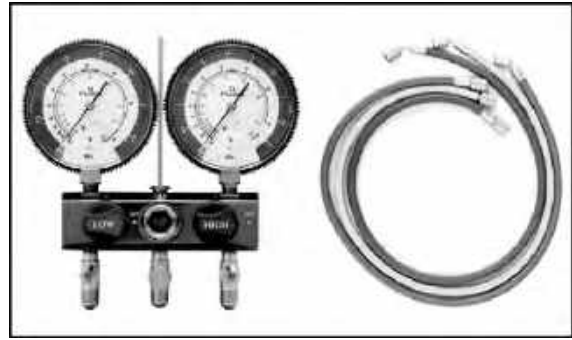
#### Difference in manifold port sizes

	R32 (common R410A)	R22
Port sizes	1/2 UNF20	7/16 UNF20

### 5. Charging hoses

The pressure resistance of charge hoses is increased. At the same time, the material is changed to HFC resistant, and the size of each manifold adopter is changed, as the port size of manifold gauge itself. Further, some hoses are with anti-gas pressure backflow valves placed near the adopters. (hoses with the valves recommended)

### Manifold gauges / Charging hoses



#### Differences in charging hoses

		R32 (common R410A)	R22
Pressure Resistance	Normal operation pressure	5.1 MPa (52 kgf / cm <sup>2</sup> )	3.4 MPa (35 kgf / cm <sup>2</sup> )
	Burst pressure	27.4 MPa (280 kgf / cm <sup>2</sup> )	17.2 MPa (175 kgf / cm <sup>2</sup> )
Material		HNBR rubber Internal nylon coating	NBR rubber

### 6. Vacuum pump and Vacuum pump adopter

When using a vacuum pump, it is necessary to set a solenoid valve in order to prevent backflow of vacuum pump oil into the charge hoses, and use a vacuum pump with oil backflow prevention function, or use the vacuum pump with vacuum pump adopter.

If vacuum pump oil ( mineral oil-based ) mixes with R410A (R32), it may cause damage to the machine.

#### Vacuum pump



#### Vacuum pump adopter



7. HFC refrigerant\_Electric gas leakage tester  
 R32 refrigerant is often used for other mixed refrigerant (R410A, R404A, R407C etc.). Therefore, the usage of existing HFC detectors is possible, but in order to detect more accurately, we recommend to use detectors specially set and adjusted for R32 detection.

HFC refrigerant\_Electric gas leakage tester



8. Digital scale for refrigerant charging  
 R32 and R410A have high pressure level and their evaporation speed is high. Thus, if you recover the refrigerant by cylinder charging method, the refrigerant evaporates within the weighing scale glass, which makes reading the scale difficult, rather than liquidating the refrigerant into the cylinder. (Charging cylinders for R22 have different pressure resistance, scale, connection port size; therefore, they are not usable) At the same time, the digital scale for refrigerant charging is strengthened by receiving the weight of the refrigerant cylinders with four pillars at the corners. The connection ports of charging hoses have two separate ports for R22 (7/16 UNF20) and R32/R410A (1/2 UNF20) therefore, they can be used for the insertion of the existing refrigerants.

Digital scale for refrigerant charging



9. Refrigerant cylinders  
 Refrigerant cylinders for R410A are painted in pink, and the ones for R32 are painted in other colors that might subject to change according to the international standards. R32 is a single refrigerant, so that both liquid and gas insertion are possible. Additional charging is also possible. (R410A is a mixed refrigerant, so only liquid insertion is possible)

Refrigerant cylinders



10. Connection ports of refrigerant cylinders and packing  
 Charging ports which fit to the charging hose connection port size (1/2 UNF20) is needed. At the same time, the packing has to be of HFC resistant materials.

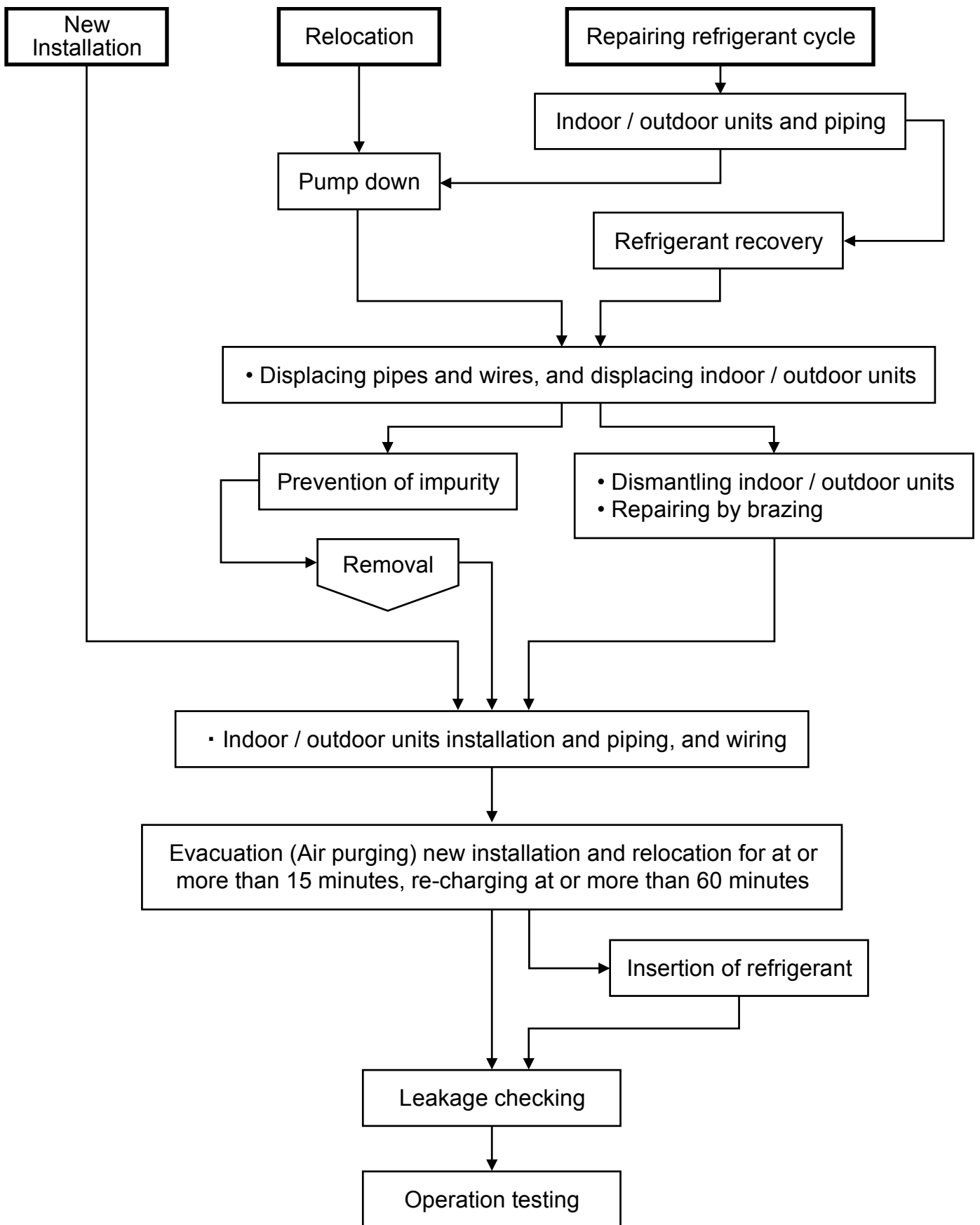
Connection ports and packing



## 11. Tools used for refrigerant piping installations and services

	Tools for R410A	Common with R32	Possibility of usage for R22
1.	Pipe cutters, reamers or scrapers	○	○
2.	Flare tools (clutch type)	○	○
3.	Torque wrench (1/4, 3/8)	○	○
4.	Torque wrench (1/2, 5/8)	○	×
5.	Manifold gauges · charging hoses	○	×
6.	Vacuum pumps, vacuum pump adopters	○ Connection 5/16	○ Connection 1/4
7.	Electric gas leakage testers for HFC *1	○	△
8.	Digital scale for refrigerant charging	○	○
9.	HCF recovery devices (connection port 5/16) *2	○ Connection 5/16	○ Connection 1/4
10.	Refrigerant cylinders (pressure resistant: FC3)	Same specs ×	×
11.	Refrigerant cylinders (pink)	Other (colors that might subject to change according to the international standards).	×
12.	Refrigerant cylinder connection ports and packing	○	×
13.	Allen wrench (4 mm) Electric knives	○	○
*1	Those testers only for HCFC22 (R22), but not for HCF32 (R32) and HCF410A (R410A) cannot be for common use.		
*2	Recovery devices which are self-certified for each HCF type can be used.		
	<p>[Knowledge for the common usage of tools for R410A &amp; R32]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R410A and R32 machines use different compressor oils.</li> <li>• If unregulated compressor oil gets mixed into, it may cause damage to the machine function.</li> <li>• Careful pump down will ensure the recovery of compressor oil, and it will minimize the remaining amount of the oil in the manifold gauge and charging hose.</li> <li>• If you only perform the recovery of refrigerant and not be able to perform pump down, <u>you have to dispose the compressor oil in the charging hose.</u></li> </ul>		
	<p>[Precaution of repairing refrigerant cycle]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the brazing, open 2-way and 3-way valves, and make sure the refrigerant is completely recovered back and not remaining the system.</li> <li>• When repairing outside, make sure no refrigerant is in the air, ensure good air flow, and perform the brazing.</li> </ul>		
	<p>[Inserting wrong refrigerant]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It may cause “not cooling” and “not heating” customer claims because each component (expansion valve, compressor, PCB) of the refrigeration cycle is specially adjusted for R32.</li> <li>• At the same time, it is not subject to product warranty, if wrong refrigerant was inserted into the system.</li> </ul>		

### 13.4 New installation, Relocation, Repairing of Refrigerant Cycle System The Procedures



## 13.5 Piping installation of R32

### 13.5.1 Pipe materials used and flaring

Copper pipes are used for refrigerant piping. Pipes which comply with JIS Regulations need to be used. Room air conditioners which use R410A and R32 have higher pressure; thus, using pipes which comply with the Regulations is important.

The pipe thickness is regulated by revised JIS B 8607 "Flaring and brazing fittings for refrigerant" and the pipe thickness for R410A, R32 is shown in the table.

Pipe thickness

O and OL materials		Thickness (mm)		
Diameter	Diameter (mm)	R410A	R32	R22
1/4	6.35	0.80		
3/8	9.52	0.80		
1/2	12.70	0.80		
5/8	15.88	1.00		

#### Caution

- For connection piping, use copper phosphate seamless pipes (1220T) as regulated in "JIS H 3300" and the pipe thickness is 0.8 mm.
- In the market, there are some pipes of 0.7 mm thickness, but do not use these pipes (0.8 mm thickness has to be strictly followed).
- It is recommended to use pipes whose adhesion amount of oil is at or less than 40 mg / 10 m. At the same time, do not use pipes with dent, de-shape, and color change (especially inside).

### 13.5.2 Processing and connection of pipes

For refrigerant pipe installation, be aware of moisture and dirt do not get into the pipes, and make sure of no refrigerant leakage.

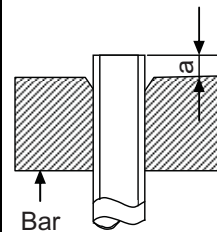
◎ The procedure of flaring and precautions

- Cutting of pipes : use pipe cutter and cut the pipe slowly not to de-shape the pipe.
- Removal of burrs on the edge of pipe (reamer or scraper)  
If the condition of pipe edge after the deburring is no good or if burrs attaches on the flaring, it may cause refrigerant leakage. Turn the pipe end down and perform deburring carefully.
- Insert the flare nut (use the nut which is a part of the CZ parts)
- Flaring

Ensure the cleanliness of clump bar and pipe, and perform flaring carefully.

Use the existing flare tools or flare tools for R410A. Be aware that the sizes and dimensions of flaring is different in each flaring tool. If you use the existing flaring tools, use flaring gauge to measure the length of the flaring part.

Piping size (mm)	Dimensions "a" (mm) R22			Dimensions "a" (mm) R410A/R32		
	Flare tools		Flare tools for R410A	Flare tools		Flare tools for R410A
	Clutch type	Wing nut type	Clutch type	Clutch type	Wing nut type	Clutch type
6.35 (1/4")	0.5 ~ 1.0	1.0 ~ 1.5	0 ~ 0.5	1.0 ~ 1.5	1.5 ~ 2.0	0 ~ 0.5
9.52 (3/8")	0.5 ~ 1.0	1.0 ~ 1.5	0 ~ 0.5	1.0 ~ 1.5	1.5 ~ 2.0	0 ~ 0.5
12.70 (1/2")	0.5 ~ 1.0	1.5 ~ 2.0	0 ~ 0.5	1.0 ~ 1.5	2.0 ~ 2.5	0 ~ 0.5
15.88 (5/8")	0.5 ~ 1.0	1.5 ~ 2.0	0 ~ 0.5	1.0 ~ 1.5	2.0 ~ 2.5	0 ~ 0.5



Nut outer diameter (mm)	
R22	R410A
	R32
17	17
22	22
24	26
27	29

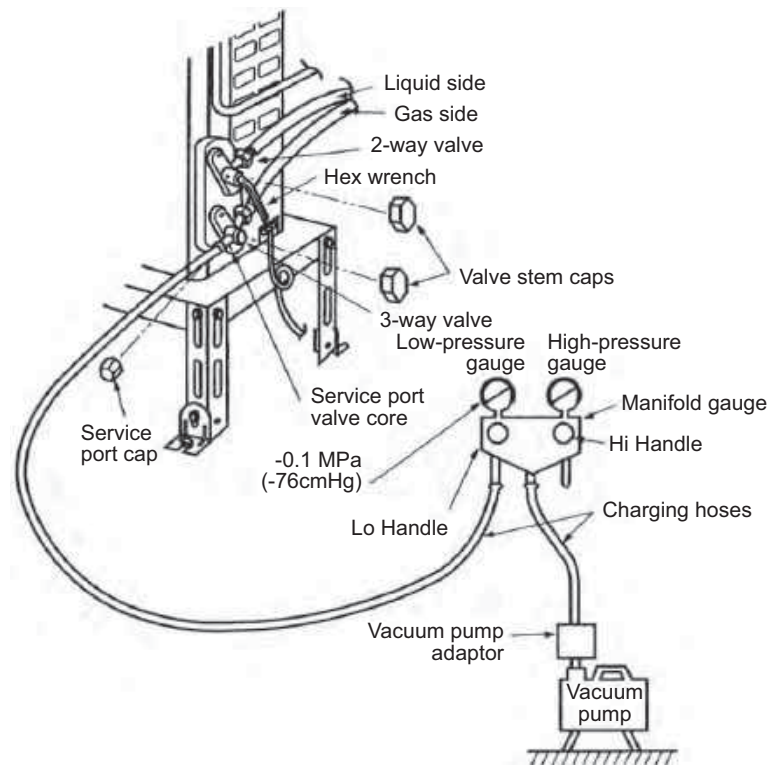


## 13.6 Installation, Relocation, and Service

### 13.6.1 Air purge and gas leak test for new installation (using new refrigerant pipes) using vacuum pump

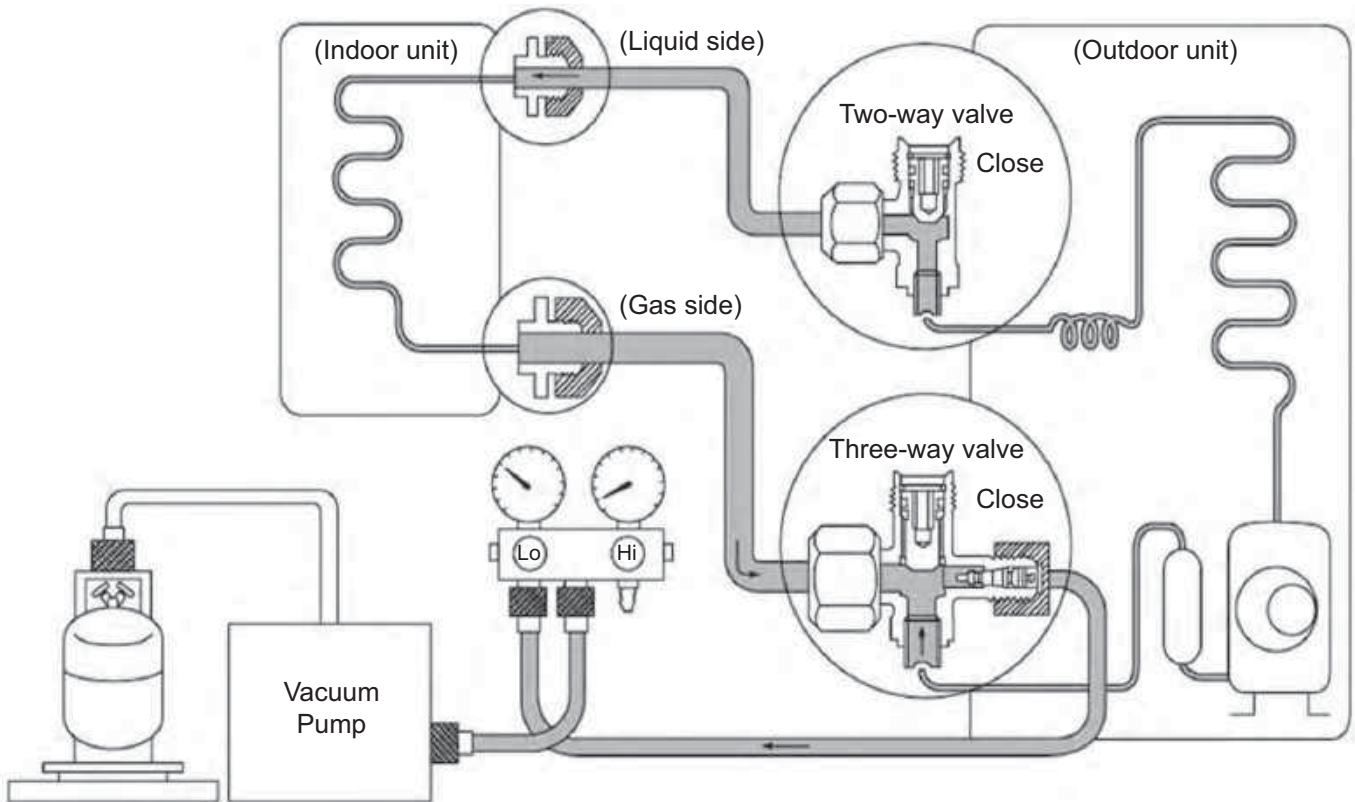
(From the point of view of global environment protection, do not release CFCs into the atmosphere during installation work)

1. Connect the charging hose of manifold gauge to the service port of 3-way valve (pushing insect pin).
2. Fully open the handle Lo of manifold gauge and operate vacuum pump.  
(If the needle of the low-pressure gauge reaches the vacuum immediately, check 1 procedure again)
3. Perform vacuuming 15 minutes or more, and make sure low pressure gauge reaches to  $-0.1\text{ MPa}$  ( $-76\text{cmHg}$ ). When the vacuuming completes, fully open the handle Lo of manifold gauge and stop the operation of vacuum pump, and leave it for 1 ~ 2 minutes. Then, remove the connection side of the charging hose of vacuum pump adaptor after checking the needle of manifold gauge does not turn back.
4. Open the stem of 2-way valve to  $90^\circ$  in anti-clock wise, and close the 2-way valve after 10 seconds, and perform gas leakage test.
5. Remove the charge hose from the service port of 3-way valve, and open the stems of 2-way and 3-way valves (open the valves to anti-clock wise carefully, do not use full strength to open)
6. Tighten the service port cap with torque wrench  $18\text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$  ( $1.8\text{ kgf}\cdot\text{m}$ )  
Tighten the caps of 2-way and 3-way valves with torque wrench  $18\text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$  ( $1.8\text{ kgf}\cdot\text{m}$ )
7. After the tightening of each cap, check gas leakage around the cap.



### 13.6.2 Process of refrigerant recovery

1. Connect the center charging hose of manifold gauge to the in-let side of recovery device.
2. Connect the valves of the discharge side of recovery device and liquid side of refrigerant cylinder with red hose (charging hose).
3. Connect the yellow float switch cable of the recovery device to the refrigerant cylinder.
4. Open the low pressure side valve of manifold gauge.
5. Slightly loosen the charging hose of in-let connecting side of recovery device and perform air purge.
6. Open the liquid valve of refrigerant cylinder and slightly loosen the charging hose in discharging side of recovery device, and perform air purge (the recovery cylinder needs slight inside pressure).
7. Insert electric plug of recovery device into electrical outlet (the fan operation starts).
8. Turn the valve 1 and 2 of recovery device to pressure equalization point.
9. After a few seconds, turn back the valve 1 and 2 to the original position.
10. Turn the switch of the recovery device to "ON". (the compressor operation starts)
11. When the low pressure of manifold gauge is close to "0", close the low pressure side valve, turn "OFF" the recovery device switch.
12. Remove the center charging hose of manifold gauge from the recovery device.



### 13.6.3 Relocation

1. Removing the air conditioning unit
  - a) Recovery of outdoor unit refrigerant by pumping down

Press “forced cooling button” (as a general rule, since 1998 the name of cooling testing button is changed, and this name is unified within the air conditioning industry), and then you are able to start cooling operation in which the room temperature is low, and you can recover the refrigerant from the outdoor unit.

    1. Check the valve stems of two-way and three-way valves are open by being turned to anti-clockwise (Remove the caps, and confirm the bars are fully open. Use hexagon wrench <4 mm> to open and close the valves).
    2. Press the “Emergency Operation” button of the indoor units for five seconds and release [Forced cooling operation] (for old models, press “forced cooling” button). Then, operate the air conditioning unit for about 10 minutes.
    3. Turn the stem of the two-way valve to the clock-wise and close the valve.
    4. After about 2 ~ 3 minutes, turn the stem of the three-way valve quickly to the clock-wise, and stop the operation.

**Caution:** In the pump down operation, stop the compressor before removing the refrigerant pipes.

If you do not stop the compressor operation, and if the valve is open and remove the refrigerant pipes, the air may be sucked into the system and causes extreme high temperature in the refrigerant cycle. This may result in rupture or injury, etc.

5. Attach and tighten the caps of two-way and three-way valves with torque wrench.
6. Remove the connecting pipes (liquid side and gas side).

#### b) Removal of indoor and outdoor units

1. Remove the connecting pipes and wires between the indoor and outdoor units.
2. Attach capping flare nuts on the edges of the pipes, connecting the indoor and outdoor units, in order to prevent dust and moisture get into the pipes.
3. Remove the indoor and outdoor units.

#### 2. Unit installation

Use new refrigerant pipes for the installation, and perform air purging using vacuum pump and gas leakage testing stated in 14.5.1.

### 13.6.4 Replacement of air conditioning units and evacuation (when re-using the existing pipes)

When replacing the air conditioning units, you might use the existing pipes, but it is recommended to perform flaring again. In case of unit replacement, even if the unit is new refrigerant air conditioner, if the refrigerant oil is different, it may cause problem. Further, when re-using the existing refrigerant pipes, it is recommended to evacuate the pipes as much as possible, due to the reason that much refrigerant oil may be attached on the surface of the pipes. If the pipes are used without evacuation, the remaining refrigerant oil may cause under-performance and abnormal refrigerant cycle caused by non-compatibility of those oils.

### 13.6.5 Inter-changeability of refrigerant

Do not operate air conditioning units inserting wrong (or mixed) refrigerant (R22, R410A, R32). It may cause malfunction of the units, and at the same time, may cause serious incident such as rupture of the refrigerant cycle.

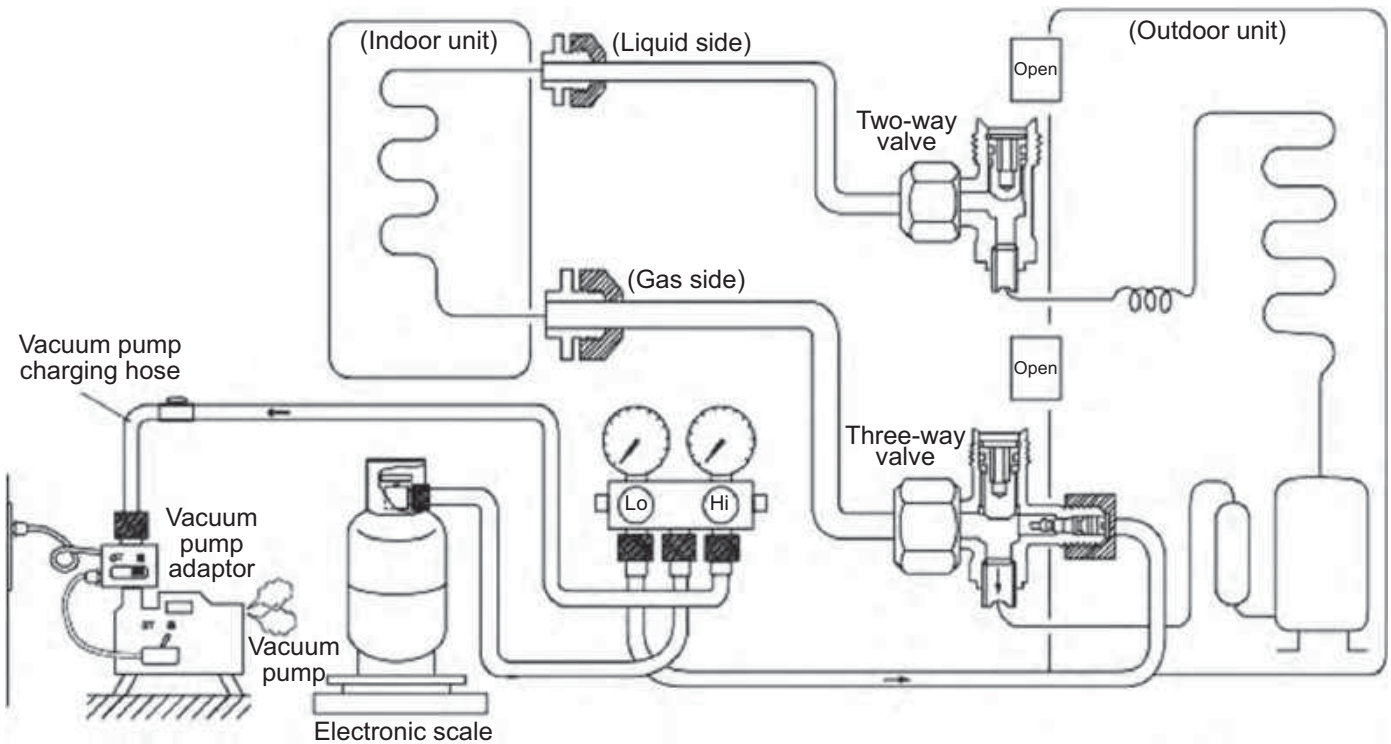
### 13.6.6 Re-insertion of refrigerant in service

When re-insertion is needed, follow the procedures to ensure the insertion of new refrigerant at correct amount.

1. Attach charging hose (blue) to the service port of the outdoor unit.
2. Attach charging hose (red) to the vacuum pump. Fully open the 2-way and 3-way valves.
3. Place the refrigerant cylinder on the digital scale for refrigerant charging and connect the charge hose (yellow) to the connection port of the vacuum pump and the digital scale. Leave the cylinder valve fully open.
4. Fully open the handles Lo and Hi of the manifold gauge, and switch on the vacuum pump, and then perform evacuation for at or more than one hour.
5. Confirm the compound gauge of  $-0.1$  MPa ( $-76\text{cmHg}$ ) and fully open the handles of Lo and Hi, and switch off the vacuum pump. Leave it for about 1 ~ 2 minutes and confirm the needle of the compound gauge does not turn back.

Refer to the picture below to follow the procedures below.

6. Remove the charging hose (red) of the manifold gauge from the vacuum pump adaptor.
7. After adjusting the digital scale to zero, open the cylinder valve and the valve Lo of the manifold gauge, and insert the refrigerant.
8. If it is not possible to insert the refrigerant at regulated amount at once, operate the cooling mode and gradually insert the refrigerant (recommended amount approx. 150 g / 1 time)  
\*Do not insert much refrigerant at once.
9. Close the open/close valve and insert the refrigerant in the charging hose to the outdoor unit.  
\*Perform this procedure during operating cooling operation. Close the stem of the two-way valve, and when the pressure of the manifold gauge becomes zero (0), quickly remove the charging hose (blue). Immediately open the 2-way valve, and stop the cooling operation.
10. Final checking ••• Confirm the 2-way and 3-way valves are fully open.  
Attach the caps of the service port and control valve, and then check the gas leakage around the caps.



## 13.7 Repairing of refrigerant cycle / Brazing point

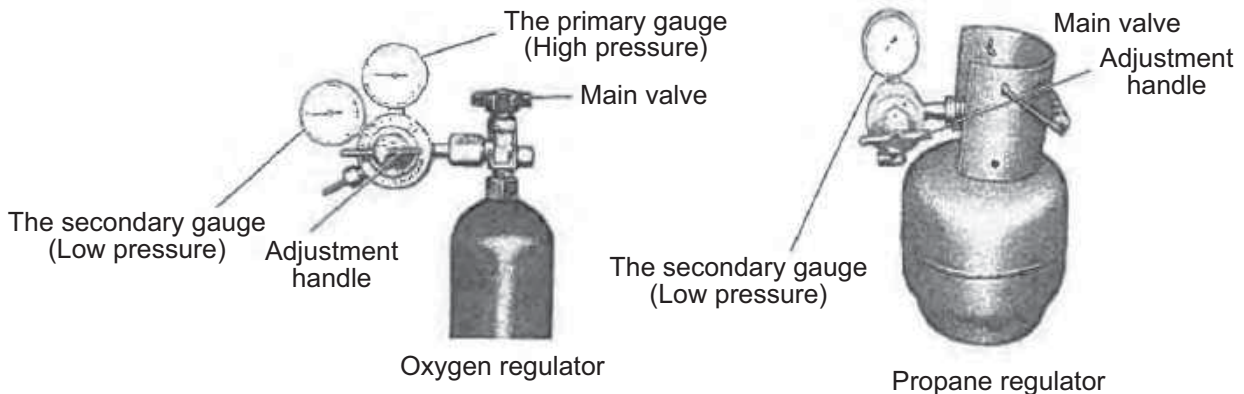
### 13.7.1 Preparation for repairing of refrigerant cycle / brazing

Brazing which is a technique needed for repairing refrigerant cycle requires advanced technique and experience, and this brazing procedure can only be performed by the workers who completed "Gas Welding Skill Training" regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Act, and went through the training programs of refrigerant operations. Dismantling and re-connecting (assembling) refrigerant system requires working space, and the space has to ensure good air flow and fire prevention (water bucket and fire extinguisher). Moreover, the worker has to ensure the wearing of goggles, gloves, safety shoes, and long sleeve shirts, and be aware of work safety and attempt to prevent secondary defect (quality assurance of products). For brazing the indoor / outdoor unit structural components (heat exchangers, compressors, expansion valves, four-way valve blocks), after the recovery of all refrigerant, confirm that no refrigerant remains in the system, and fully open the 2-way and 3-way valves. When the brazing is conducted outside, check and make sure no refrigerant is contained in the air (be careful with vaporized refrigerant). Furthermore, protect the compressor terminal with metal plates, and heat but use wet clothes to cool down (releasing the heat) the expansion valves, and four way valves (prevent destruction of parts). In brazing, it is important to pour the brazing material without melting the base metal based on capillary action principle. In case of holes and oxidizing caused by overheating, do not perform re-brazing or alteration but replace the parts.

### 13.7.2 Adjustment of vacuum pump pressure

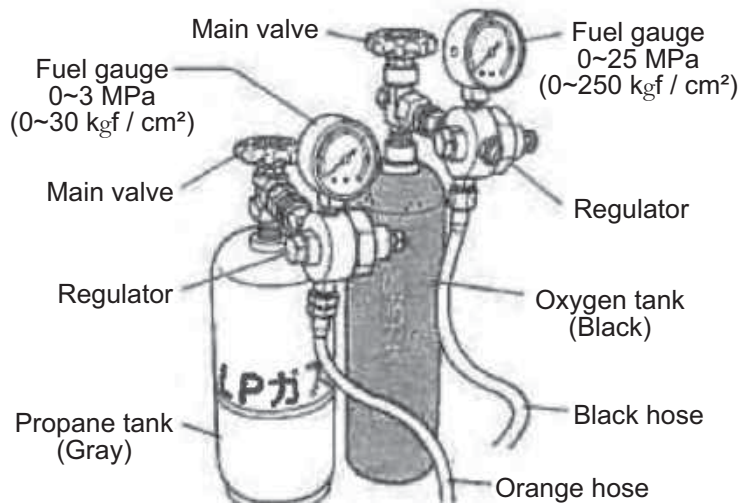
#### 1. Cylinder with adjustment handle

1. Check and confirm the adjustment handle of the 1<sup>st</sup> pressure adjuster is loosen (anticlockwise). If cylinder valve is opened when the 1<sup>st</sup> gauge pressure adjust handle is closed, the 2<sup>nd</sup> gauge might get broken.



2. Open the cylinder valve, and check the remaining amount with the first side pressure gauge.
3. Check the pressure of 2<sup>nd</sup> gauge and turn the adjustment handle to clock-wise direction to adjust the pressure.
  - ⊙ Oxygen 2<sup>nd</sup> side gauge pressure . . . . . 0.5 MPa (5.0 kgf / cm<sup>2</sup>)
  - ⊙ Propane 2<sup>nd</sup> side gauge pressure . . . . . 0.05 MPa (0.5 kgf / cm<sup>2</sup>)

2. Cylinder without adjustment valve  
 2<sup>nd</sup> side gauge pressure is adjusted by the adjuster.  
 Check the both side valves of the torch and open the cylinder valve to check the remaining refrigerant in the cylinder.  
 Caution: Do not attach oil component on the connection port of the adjuster.  
 Especially, use an oxygen cylinder adjuster which is no oil substance type. Do not dismantle or repair the adjuster and pressure gauge.



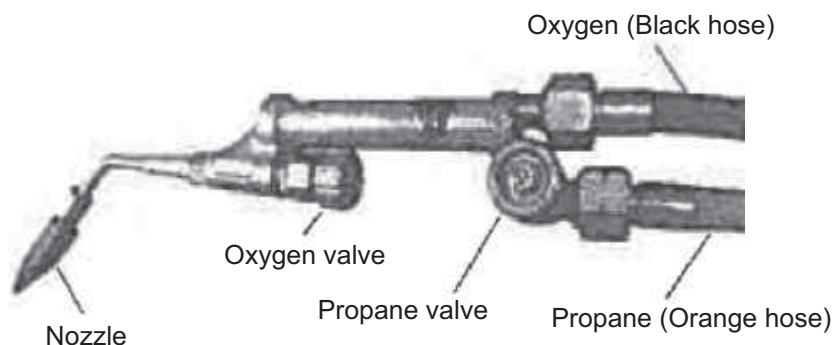
### 13.7.3 Checking of gas provision

Checking there is no fire around the torch, and then confirm the provision of gas.

1. Slightly open the “propane valve” of the torch, and make sure the gas comes out from the torch crater and then close the “propane valve”.
  2. Slightly open the “oxygen valve” of the torch and make sure the gas comes out from the torch crater and then close the “oxygen valve”.
- Check there is no gas leakage around the hose connection.

### 13.7.4 Adjustment of flame

1. Slightly open the “propane valve” of the torch and lit with spark lighter.  
 This moment, the flame is only by propane and the color is red.
2. Gradually open the “oxygen valve” of the torch to mix oxygen, and adjust the amount of propane and oxygen with the valve to make the flame suitable for brazing work.  
 If the white core flame splits into two, the torch crater might be clogged. In this case, remove the crater from the torch and check.



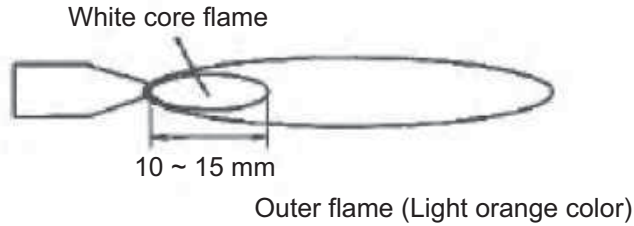
### 13.7.5 Types of flame

Types of flame change based on the proportion of propane and oxygen.

#### [Neutral Flame]

Perform brazing with this flame

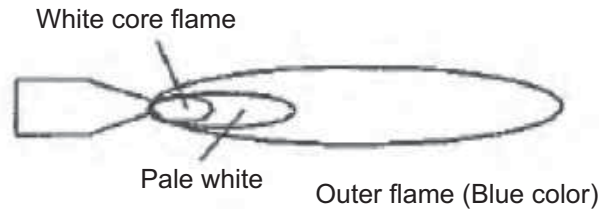
(This is a flame when oxygen and propane are mixed at proper proportion, and has lesser effect on the brazed metals)



#### [Carbide Flame]

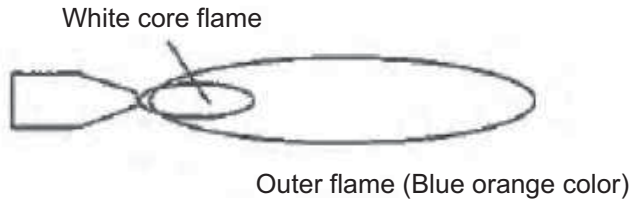
When propane is excessive, the flame has white color flame in between the white core flame and outer flame. (This is due to the lack of oxygen and the proportion of unburned propane is excessive.)

The black carbon created during the brazing work may contaminate the surface of the brazed metal).



#### [Oxidizing Flame]

Oxygen is more compared to the neutral flame. Although the flame size is small, this has the highest flame heat. However, due to the excessive oxygen contained in the flame, the brazing point gets oxidized. (This flame may cause holes, due to the high heat. The pipe may get melt )



### 13.7.6 Closing the flame

#### [In case of short break]

1. Close the "propane valve" of the torch.
2. Close the "oxygen valve" of the torch.

#### [In case of finishing work]

1. As above, close the flame following the procedure of "In case of short break".
2. Completely close the valves of oxygen and propane cylinders.
3. Release the remaining gas inside the hose by opening the "oxygen valve" and "propane valve" of the torch. Confirm the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> side gauge pressures of "oxygen" and "propane" cylinder pressure adopter are "zero".

### 13.7.7 Selection of brazing material

Use BA<sub>g</sub> brazing material (silver solder) to increase the welding performance.

Category	JIS Standard Number	Composition of ingredients (%)						Temperature (°C)			Tensile strength (Reference)		Characteristics and applications
		Ag	Cu	Zu	Cd	Ni	P	Solidus	Liquidus	Brazing temp	Kgf·cm <sup>2</sup>	Base material	
BA <sub>g</sub>	BA <sub>g</sub> • 1A	49.0 ~ 51.0	14.5 ~ 16.5	14.5 ~ 18.5	17.0 ~ 19.0	—	—	approx. 625	approx. 635	635 ~ 760	45.5	S20C	Liquidity is good at low temperature, it is preferable to a small junction of the gap in the universal form.
	BA <sub>g</sub> • 1	44.0 ~ 56.0	14.0 ~ 16.0	14.0 ~ 18.0	23.0 ~ 25.0	—	—	approx. 605	approx. 620	620 ~ 760	45.5	S20C	It has similar performance to the BA <sub>g</sub> • 1A, and suitable for every base material except the light weight metal.
	BA <sub>g</sub> • 2	34.0 ~ 36.0	25.0 ~ 27.0	19.0 ~ 23.0	17.0 ~ 19.0	—	—	approx. 605	approx. 700	700 ~ 845	45.5	S20C	It is a brazing filler metal in universal form, suitable for a slightly larger gap junction.
	BA <sub>g</sub> • 3	48.0 ~ 51.0	14.5 ~ 16.5	13.5 ~ 17.5	15.0 ~ 17.0	2.5 ~ 3.5	—	approx. 630	approx. 690	690 ~ 815	35 ~ 70	SS ~ SUS	It has good corrosion resistance in stainless steel-based brazing, suitable for brazing tungsten carbide, aluminum bronze and copper.
BCuP	BCuP-2	—	remain	—	—	—	6.8 ~ 7.5	approx. 710	approx. 785	690 ~ 815	21 ~ 24.5	Cu	Good liquidity, suitable for brazing copper tube.
	BCuP-3	4.8 ~ 5.2	remain	—	—	—	5.8 ~ 6.7	approx. 645	approx. 815	720 ~ 815	21 ~ 24.5	Cu	Suitable for brazing when the joint spacing is not constant
	BCuP-5	14.5 ~ 15.5	remain	—	—	—	4.8 ~ 5.3	approx. 645	approx. 800	705 ~ 815	21 ~ 24.5	Cu	When brazing of copper and copper, it is used without a flux, but not possible for brazing basic materials

#### Caution

BCuP (phosphorus copper wax) is easy to react with sulfur, and makes a brittle compound water soluble, and causes gas leakage. In hot spring areas, use other brazing materials or paint the surface for protection.

### 13.7.8 Need of flux

Use flux to protect the base materials.

1. Remove impurity and oxide film on the metal base, and improve the flow of the brazing material.
2. Prevent oxidation of the metal surface in brazing.
3. Reduce the surface tension of the brazing material.

### 13.7.9 Need of nitrogen gas

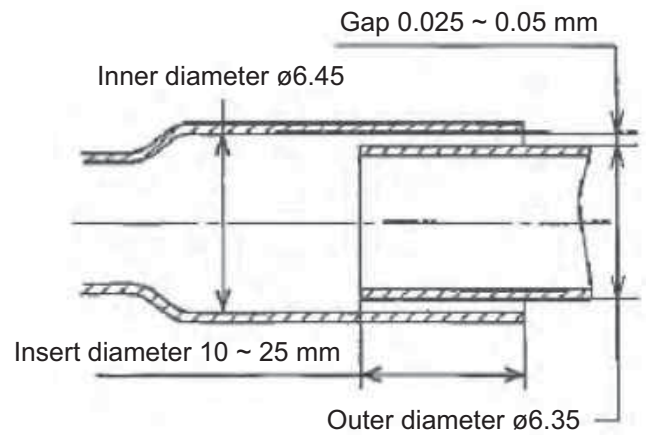
In order to prevent oxidation in the pipe, perform the brazing operation in nitrogen gas flow. Flow rate 0.05 m<sup>3</sup> / h, or pressure reducing valve at 0.02 MPa (0.2kgf / cm<sup>2</sup>) below.



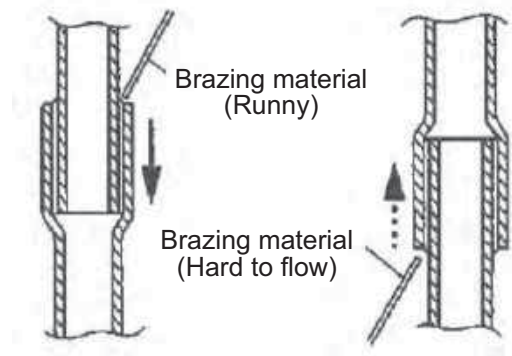
### 13.7.10 Checking of brazing (insert) points

1. No impurity on the brazing point  
If dirt or oil is attached on the brazing point, the brazing filler metal does not reach to junction, and it may cause poor welding.

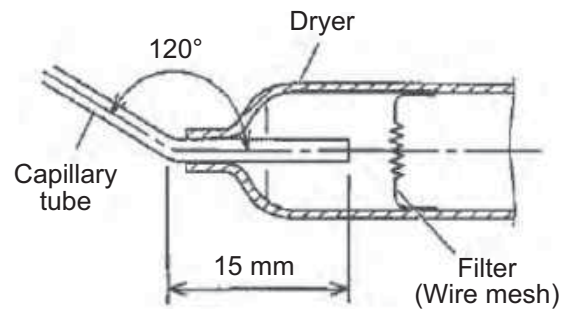
2. Adequate gap space in the brazing point  
The advantage of capillary current situation is used in brazing. If the gap space is too large, this phenomenon may not occur and it may cause poor welding because brazing filler metal does not flow to join the front part.



3. Appropriate size for insertion  
The guideline for pipe insertion dimensions is to three times the diameter of the base material, but you need to decide the insertion size in consideration of the clogging of the brazing material. Generally, for thin pipes, you need to increase the insert size, and for thick pipe vice versa.

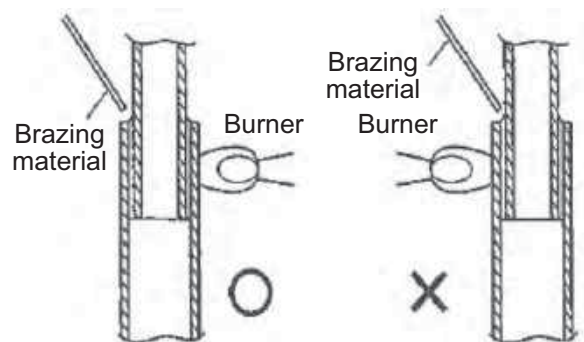


4. Brazing material to flow from top to bottom  
Brazing filler metal will easily flow to the connecting portion by capillary action. Further, by bending the brazing portion of [dryer side] of the capillary tube at 15 mm from the tube top to the angle of about 120°, you can prevent the damage of dryer inside and the clogging of brazing material caused by the excessive insertion of capillary tube.



### 13.7.11 Brazing and heating

1. Place the flame to a pipe which has more heat capacity in order to let the brazing material melt by the pipe heat. Heat the pipe up to the melting temperature of the brazing material, but when it is overheating, assess the temperature by pipe color in order not to melt the pipe.



The pre-heating is to heat the base material until the melting temperature, and requires certain training to distinguish the color of the heated base material in order not to melt the material.

The color and temperature of copper tube

- Becoming red color •••••••• 480°C
- Dull red •••••••• 650°C
- Cherish red •••••••• 760°C
- Brightening cherish red •••••••• 870°C

(Reference)

Melting temperature of copper •••••••• Approx. 1083°C

Maximum temperature obtained in propane and oxygen •••••••• Approx. 1083°C

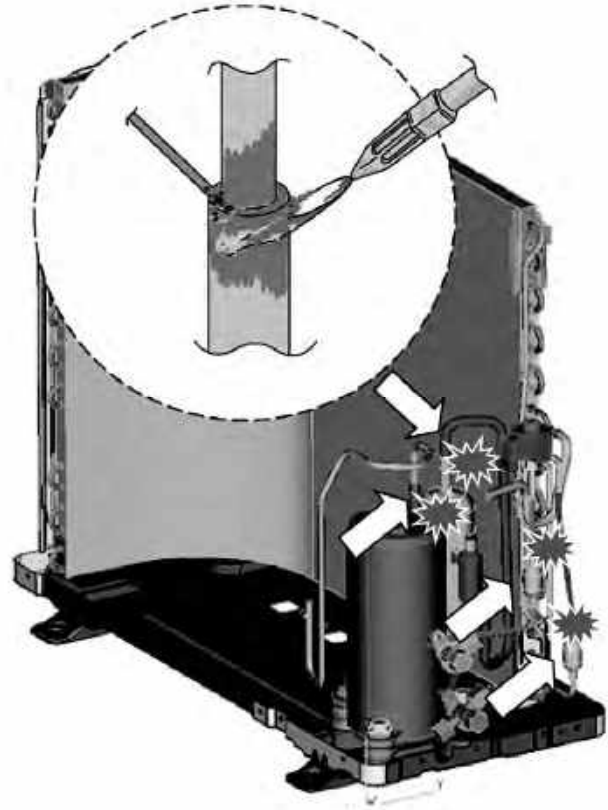
The important point is to heat the bonding part uniformly within a short period of time until reaching to the brazing temperature in the following manner.

2. Apply the flame on to the side with better heat transmission. If the pipe thickness is consistent, by heating like 30% iron and 70% copper, the copper pipe inside reaches to brazing temperature. Iron pipes have low heat transmission and only the part the flame is applied get high temperature, and this causes oxidization of the pipe. The flow of the brazing filler is affected negatively.

3. Apply the flame on to the side of larger heat capacity.

When brazing a thin tubes such as capillary tube and dryer, etc., caution has to be taken to apply the flame to the dryer side (thick pipe side), in order to prevent burn out by the heat.

4. When brazing the compressor connection pipes (suction and discharge), remove the sound insulation plate and the fan, and place the compressor stand vertically (to prevent the leakage of compressor refrigerating machine oil), and apply the flame from the compressor body side.



### 13.7.12 Terminologies of brazing

Pin holes → Small holes are generated on the surface of the brazing metal.

Wet temperature → Liquidus temperature at which the brazing material starts flowing out by heating, generally it is the liquidus-line temperature.

Blow holes → Hollows made by gas in the brazing material of brazing portion (gas reservoirs).

Pits → As a result of blow holes, small dents generated on the outside surface of welding.

Voids → The brazing material does not reach completely to the brazing part. It cannot be identified from outside.

## 13.8 <Reference> Analysis method for no error code, no cooling / no warming

### 13.8.1 Preparation for appropriate diagnosis

In order to obtain appropriate operation characteristics, minimum 15 minutes or more operation time [testing operation (rated operation)] is required.

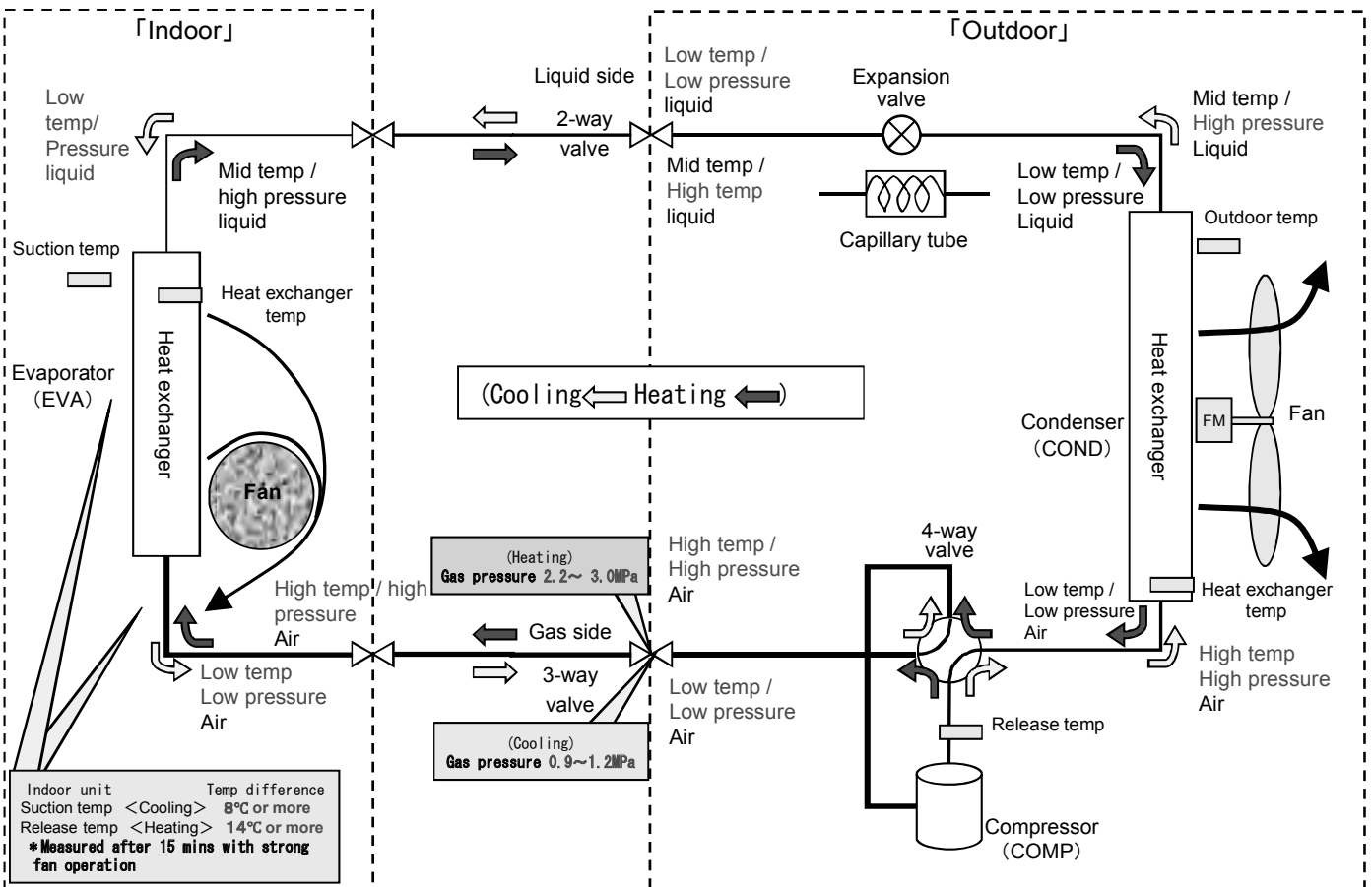
#### 1. Method of rated operation (rated operation)

For the models which have two buttons of “emergency operation and forced cooling operation”, press forced cooling button once. For the models which have only emergency operation button, press the button once for 5 seconds and when hear “beep” sound, release the button. Then, cooling operation starts.

#### 2. Checking the mal-functions of indoor / outdoor units

- 1) Any obstacles against heat release and air suction? (short circuit)  
(Forget to remove the outdoor unit cover or fallen leaves blocking the outdoor unit)
- 2) Are the indoor unit air filters clean? (obstructing heat suction)
- 3) Is the setting temperature on the remote controller correct? (is the setting temperature set at lower/higher than the room temperature?)

### 13.8.2 Understanding and verification of refrigerant cycle



1. Measuring temperature
  - 1) Indoor unit suction temperature, release temperature, temperature difference, → Measure by thermometer
  - 2) 2-way valve pipe temperature in cooling mode is low temperature (benchmark : 5 ~ 10°C), in heating mode is medium temperature (benchmark : 25 ~ 35°C).
  - 3) 3-way valve pipe temperature in cooling mode is low temperature (benchmark : 7 ~ 15°C) in heating mode is high temperature (benchmark : 38 ~ 50°C).
2. Measuring electric current
  - Measuring electric current in operation → check by clamp meter (refer to table of technical characteristic guideline)
3. Measuring pressure
  - Measuring gas pressure → check the pressure by manifold gauge (refer to table of technical characteristic guideline)
4. Any sound from the expansion valve?  
(when starting the operation and the outdoor unit is turned on, the expansion valve is re-set, check if there is any edged sound or clack sound)

### 13.8.3 Guidance for diagnosis of refrigerant cycle

Comparison with normal operation	Cooling mode	
	High	Low
Refrigerant pressure	Excess insertion of refrigerant	Clogged capillary, expansion valve malfunction
	Heat releasing obstruction	Clog by moisture
	Dirty condenser, attachment of impurity	Lack of refrigerant gas
	Compressor malfunction	
Operation electric current	Excess insertion of refrigerant	Lack of refrigerant gas
	Heat releasing obstruction	Compressor malfunction
	Dirty condenser, impurity	Mixture of air
		(Insufficient evacuation)
2-way valve temperature	Excess insertion of refrigerant	Clogged capillary, expansion valve malfunction
	Compressor malfunction	Lack of refrigerant gas
3-way valve temperature	Lack of refrigerant gas • Compressor malfunction	Excess insertion of refrigerant
	Clogged capillary, expansion valve malfunction	

Suction temperature & Release air temperature	Temperature difference at or less than 8°C in cooling operation • • • Causes		
	• Heat releasing obstruction	• Dirty condenser	• Attachment of impurity
	• Lack of refrigerant gas	• Excess insertion of refrigerant	
	• Mixture of air	• Mixture of moisture	
	• Clogged capillary	• Expansion valve malfunction	• Compressor malfunction

◎ Above all are based on the condition that the installation work is properly performed (no issues in indoor / outdoor pipe connections, etc.)

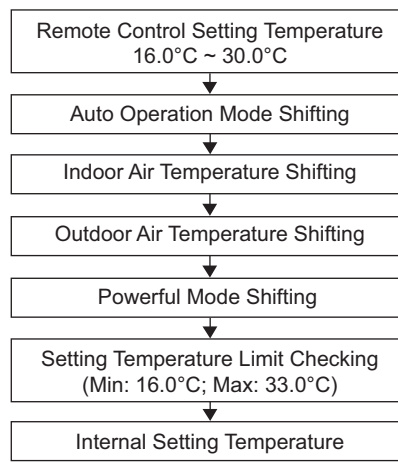
## 14. Operation Control

### 14.1 Basic Function

Inverter control, which equipped with a microcomputer in determining the most suitable operating mode as time passes, automatically adjusts output power for maximum comfort always. In order to achieve the suitable operating mode, the microcomputer maintains the set temperature by measuring the temperature of the environment and performing temperature shifting. The compressor at outdoor unit is operating following the frequency instructed by the microcomputer at indoor unit that judging the condition according to internal setting temperature and intake air temperature.

#### 14.1.1 Internal Setting Temperature

Once the operation starts, remote control setting temperature will be taken as base value for temperature shifting processes. These shifting processes are depending on the air conditioner settings and the operation environment. The final shifted value will be used as internal setting temperature and it is updated continuously whenever the electrical power is supplied to the unit.



#### 14.1.2 Cooling Operation

##### 14.1.2.1 Thermostat control

- Compressor is OFF when Intake Air Temperature - Internal Setting Temperature < -1.5°C continue for 3 minutes.
- When compressor is OFF (Thermostat OFF) and AUTO FAN is set, the fan will stop periodically.
- Compressor is ON after waiting for 3 minutes, if the Intake Air Temperature - Internal Setting Temperature > Compressor OFF point.

#### 14.1.3 Soft Dry Operation

##### 14.1.3.1 Thermostat control

- Compressor is OFF when Intake Air Temperature - Internal Setting Temperature < -2.0°C continue for 3 minutes.
- When compressor is OFF (Thermostat OFF) and AUTO FAN is set, the fan will stop periodically.
- Compressor is ON after waiting for 3 minutes, if the Intake Air Temperature - Internal Setting Temperature > Compressor OFF point.

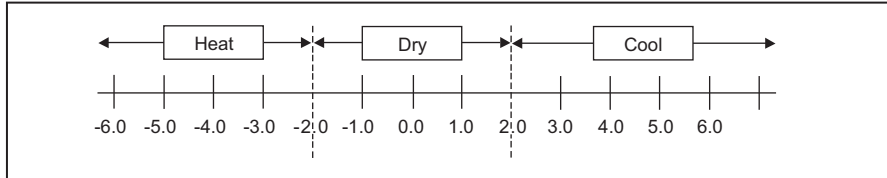
#### 14.1.4 Heating Operation

##### 14.1.4.1 Thermostat control

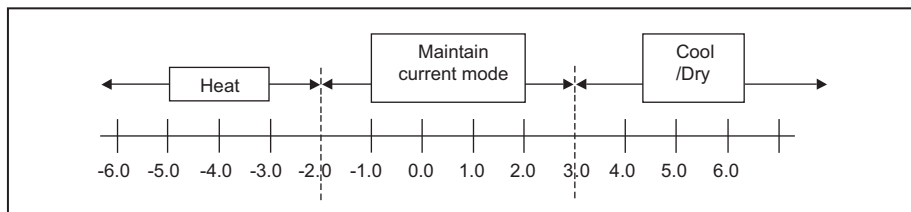
- Compressor is OFF when Intake Air Temperature - Internal Setting Temperature > +2.0°C continue for 3 minutes.
- Compressor is ON after waiting for 3 minutes, if the Intake Air Temperature - Internal Setting Temperature < Compressor OFF point.

### 14.1.5 Automatic Operation

- This mode can be set using remote control and the operation is decided by remote control setting temperature, remote control operation mode and indoor intake air temperature.
- During operation mode judgment, indoor fan motor (with speed of Lo-) is running for 30 seconds to detect the indoor intake air temperature.
- Every 10 minutes, the indoor temperature is judged.
- For the 1st judgment
  - If indoor intake temperature - remote control setting temperature  $\geq 2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , COOL mode is decided.
  - If  $-2.0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq$  indoor intake temperature - remote control setting temperature  $< 2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , DRY mode is decided.
  - If indoor intake temperature - remote control setting temperature  $< -2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , HEAT mode is decided.



- For the 2nd judgment onwards
  - If indoor intake temperature - remote control setting temperature  $\geq 3.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , if previous operate in DRY mode, then continue in DRY mode. otherwise COOL mode is decided.
  - If  $-2.0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq$  indoor intake temperature - remote control setting temperature  $< 3.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , maintain with previous mode.
  - If indoor intake temperature - remote control setting temperature  $< -2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , HEAT mode is decided.



### 14.1.6 Fan Operation

- Fan Operation is used to circulate air in a room.
- During operation, indoor fan run continuously but outdoor fan and compressor stop.
- Temperature setting is not applicable.

## 14.2 Indoor Fan Motor Operation

### 14.2.1 Basic Rotation Speed (rpm)

#### A. Basic Rotation Speed (rpm)

##### i. Manual Fan Speed

[Cooling, Dry]

- Fan motor's number of rotation is determined according to remote control setting.

Remote control	○	○	○	○	○
Tab	Hi	Me+	Me	Me-	Lo

[Heating]

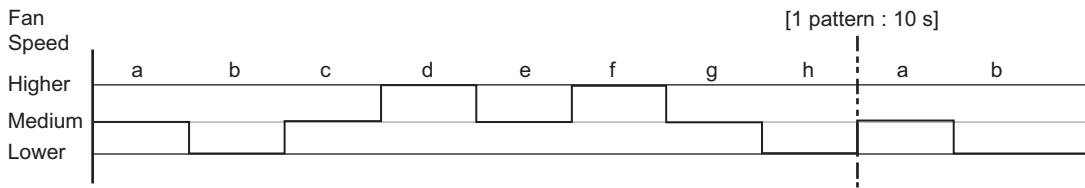
- Fan motor's number of rotation is determined according to remote control setting.

Remote control	○	○	○	○	○
Tab	SHi	Me+	Me	Me-	Lo

ii Auto Fan Speed

[Cooling, Dry]

- According to room temperature and setting temperature, indoor fan speed is determined automatically.
- When set temperature is not achieved, the indoor fan will operate according to pattern below.



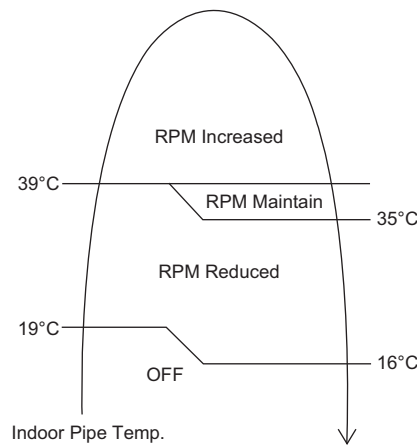
- When set temperature achieved, the indoor fan speed will be fixed. When thermostat off, the fan stop periodically.

[Fan]

- Indoor fan speed is fixed at predetermined speed.

[Heating]

- According to indoor pipe temperature, automatic heating fan speed is determined as follows.

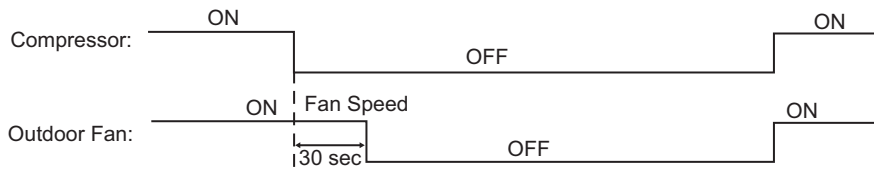


**B. Feedback control**

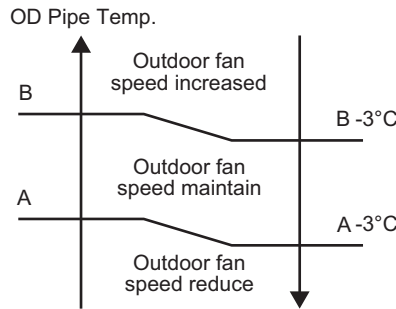
- Immediately after the fan motor started, feedback control is performed once every second.
- During fan motor on, if fan motor feedback  $\geq 2550$  rpm or  $< 50$  rpm continue for 10 seconds, then fan motor error counter increase, fan motor is then stop and restart. If the fan motor counter becomes 7 times, then H19 - fan motor error is detected. Operation stops and cannot on back.

### 14.3 Outdoor Fan Motor Operation

- It starts when compressor starts operation and it stops 30 seconds after compressor stops operation.

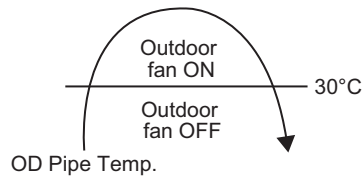


- During cooling operation, and outdoor ambient temperature is below 8°C, outdoor fan speed will be controlled according to outdoor piping temperature as following:



	OD Pipe Temperature
A	26°C
B	33°C

- During above condition, when indoor heat exchanger temperature is below 5°C, the outdoor fan will stop according to outdoor piping temperature as following:





## 14.4 Airflow Direction

- There are two types of airflow, vertical airflow (directed by horizontal vane) and horizontal airflow (directed by vertical vanes).
- Control of airflow direction can be automatic (angles of direction is determined by operation mode, heat exchanger temperature and intake air temperature) and manual (angles of direction can be adjusted using remote control).

### 14.4.1 Vertical Airflow

#### NZ25/35VKE QZ25VKE

Operation Mode	Airflow Direction	Inner Vane Angle (°)					Outer Vane Angle (°)					
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
Cooling	Auto	110 ~ 65					50 ~ 85					
	Manual	110	110	90	70	65	50	62	72	83	85	
Soft Dry	Auto	110 ~ 65					50 ~ 85					
	Manual	110	110	90	70	65	50	62	72	83	85	
Heating	Auto	A	110					50				
		B	90					83				
		C	110					62				
	Manual	110	110	100	90	80	50	62	72	83	90	

#### NZ50VKE

Operation Mode	Airflow Direction	Inner Vane Angle (°)					Outer Vane Angle (°)					
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
Cooling	Auto	140 ~ 90					47 ~ 74					
	Manual	140	135	120	105	90	47	58	64	69	74	
Soft Dry	Auto	140 ~ 90					47 ~ 74					
	Manual	140	135	120	105	90	47	58	64	69	74	
Heating	Auto	A	140					47				
		B	125					69				
		C	135					58				
	Manual	140	135	130	125	105	47	58	64	69	79	

1. Automatic vertical airflow direction can be set using remote control; the vane swings up and down within the angles as stated above. For heating mode operation, the angle of the vane depends on the indoor heat exchanger temperature as Figure 1 below. It does not swing during fan motor stop. When the air conditioner is stopped using remote control, the vane will shift to close position.
2. Manual vertical airflow direction can be set using remote control; the angles of the vane are as stated above and the positions of the vane are as Figure 2 below. When the air conditioner is stopped using remote control, the vane will shift to close position.

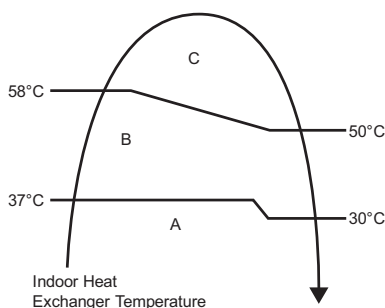
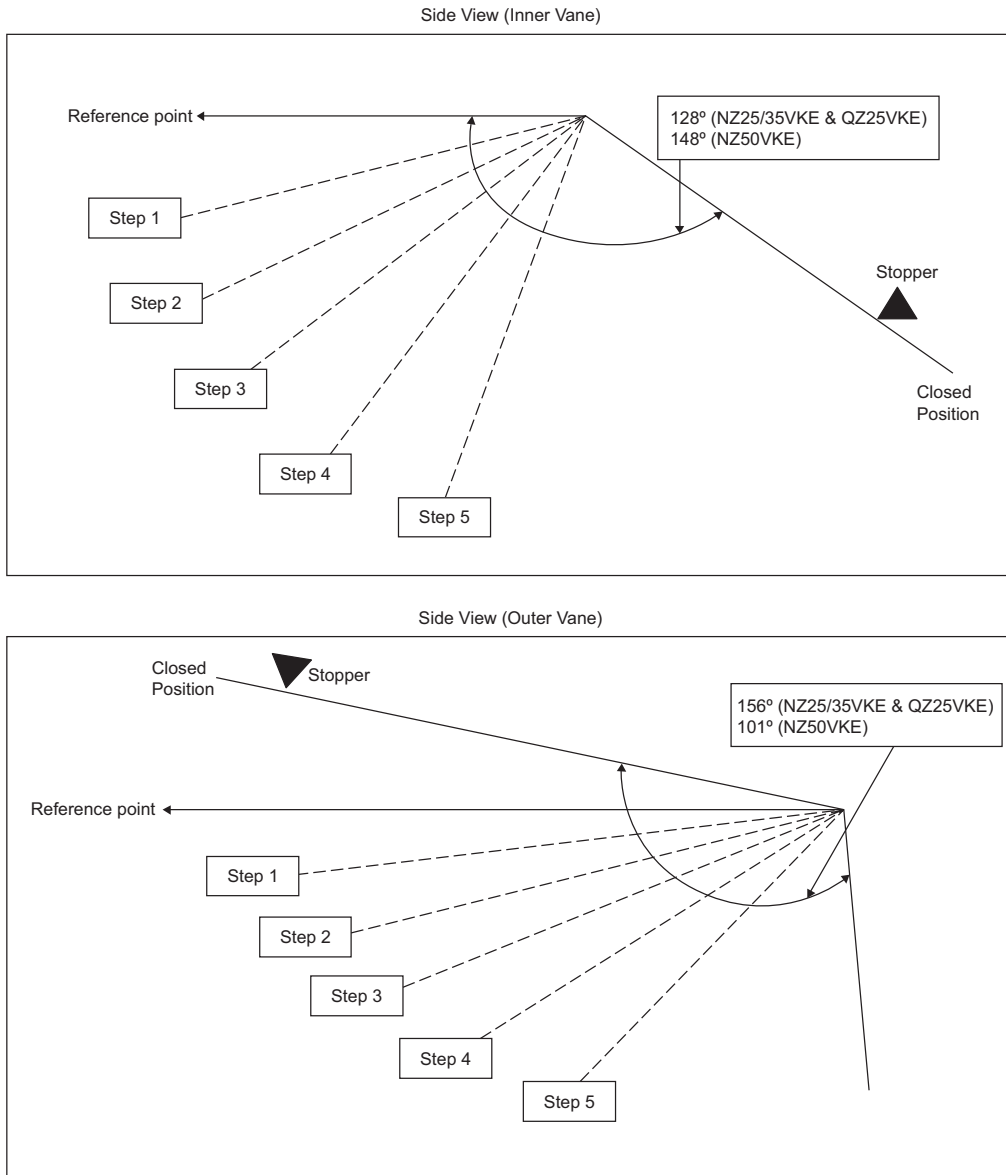


Figure 1



\* The horizontal vane angle tolerance is within +/- 5 degree.

#### 14.4.2 Horizontal Airflow

- Horizontal airflow is manually adjustable.

## **14.5 Quiet Operation (Cooling Mode/Cooling Area of Dry Mode)**

- Purpose
  - To provide quiet cooling operation compare to normal operation.
- Control condition
  - Quiet operation start condition
    - When “POWERFUL/QUIET” button at remote control is pressed twice. QUIET will be shown on remote control display.
  - Quiet operation stop condition
    - When one of the following conditions is satisfied, quiet operation stops:
      - POWERFUL/QUIET button is pressed again.
      - Stop by OFF/ON switch.
      - Timer “off” activates.
      - +8/15°C Heat is activated.
      - FAN SPEED button is pressed.
    - When quiet operation is stopped, operation is shifted to normal operation with previous setting.
    - When operation mode is changed, quiet operation is shifted to quiet operation of the new mode.
    - During quiet operation, if timer “on” activates, quiet operation maintains.
    - After off, when on back, quiet operation is not memorised.
- Control contents
  - Fan speed for quiet operation is fixed at Quiet Lo fan speed.

## **14.6 Quiet Operation (Heating)**

- Purpose
  - To provide quiet heating operation compare to normal operation.
- Control condition
  - Quiet operation start condition
    - When “POWERFUL/QUIET” button at remote control is pressed twice. QUIET will be shown on remote control display.
  - Quiet operation stop condition
    - When one of the following conditions is satisfied, quiet operation stops:
      - POWERFUL/QUIET button is pressed again.
      - Stop by OFF/ON switch.
      - Timer “off” activates.
      - +8/15°C Heat is activated.
      - FAN SPEED button is pressed.
    - When quiet operation is stopped, operation is shifted to normal operation with previous setting.
    - When operation mode is changed, quiet operation is shifted to quiet operation of the new mode, except fan mode only.
    - During quiet operation, if timer “on” activates, quiet operation maintains.
    - After off, when on back, quiet operation is not memorised.
- Control contents
  - Fan speed for quiet operation is fixed at Quiet Lo fan speed.

## **14.7 Powerful Mode Operation**

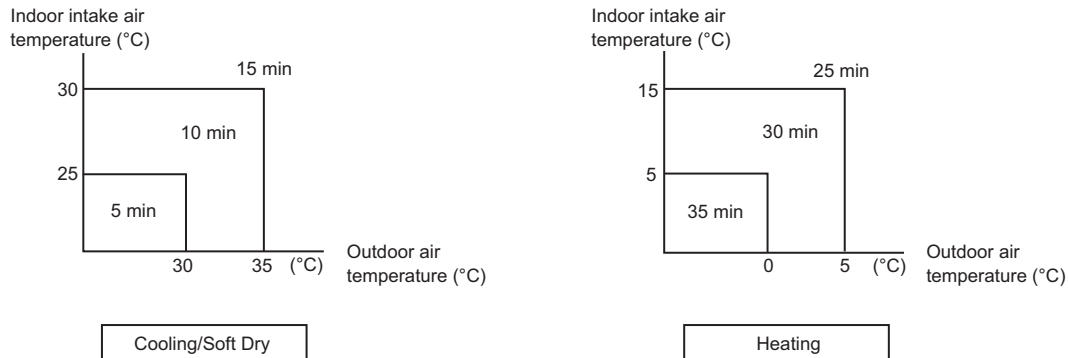
- When the powerful mode is selected, the internal setting temperature will shift lower up to 1.0°C (for Cooling/Soft Dry) or higher up to 1.0°C (for Heating) than remote control setting temperature to achieve the setting temperature quickly.

## 14.8 Timer Control

- There are 2 sets of ON and OFF timer available to turn the unit ON or OFF at different preset time.
- If more than one timer had been set, the upcoming timer will be displayed and will activate in sequence.

### 14.8.1 ON Timer Control

- ON timer 1 and ON timer 2 can be set using remote control, the unit with timer set will start operate earlier than the setting time.  
This is to provide a comfortable environment when reaching the set ON time.
- 60 minutes before the set time, indoor (at fan speed of Lo-) and outdoor fan motor start operate for 30 seconds to determine the indoor intake air temperature and outdoor air temperature in order to judge the operation starting time.
- From the above judgment, the decided operation will start operate earlier than the set time as shown below.




### 14.8.2 OFF Timer Control

OFF timer 1 and OFF timer 2 can be set using remote control, the unit with timer set will stop operate at set time.

## 14.9 Auto Restart Control

- When the power supply is cut off during the operation of air conditioner, the compressor will re-operate within three to four minutes (there are 10 patterns between 2 minutes 58 seconds and 3 minutes 52 seconds to be selected randomly) after power supply resumes.
- This type of control is not applicable during ON/OFF Timer setting.
- This control can be omitted by open the circuit of JP1 at indoor unit printed circuit board.

## 14.10 Indication Panel

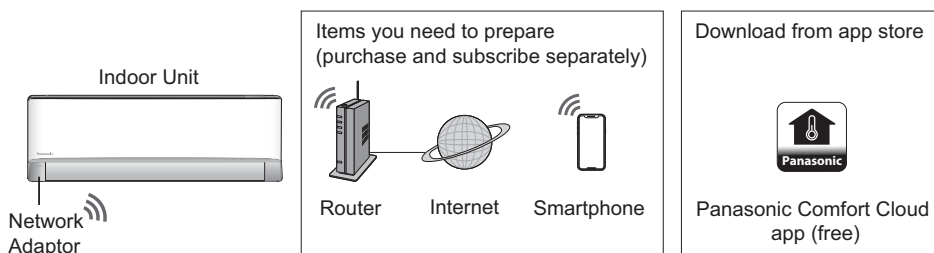
LED	POWER	TIMER	DEICE	+8/15°C HEAT	
Color	White	White	White	White	White
Light ON	Operation ON	Timer Setting ON	DEICE ON	+8/15°C HEAT ON	Wireless LAN mode ON
Light OFF	Operation OFF	Timer Setting OFF	DEICE OFF	+8/15°C HEAT OFF	Wireless LAN mode OFF

Note:

- If POWER LED is blinking, the possible operation of the unit are Hot Start, operation mode judgment, or ON timer sampling.
- If Timer LED is blinking, there is an abnormality operation occurs.

## 14.11 Wireless LAN Control

### 14.11.1 System Overview.



- Requires the APP to work with a smartphone with Android 4.4 and above, or iOS 9 and above. However, there is no guarantee that the APP will work well with all Android OS version.
- The Network Adaptor is designed specifically as a terminal for Panasonic Comfort Cloud app.
- The Wireless LAN network coverage must reach the air conditioner installation location.

#### Specification

Network Adaptor	Wireless LAN Module (built-in)
Model	DNSK-P11
Input Voltage	DC 5V (From Air Conditioner Indoor Unit)
Current Consumption	Tx/Rx max. 290/100 mA
Wireless LAN standard	IEEE 802.11 b/g/n
Frequency range	2.4 GHz band
Encryption	WPA2-PSK (TKIP/AES)

#### Precaution

- Do NOT disassemble or alter this Network Adaptor in any way.
- Do NOT remove this Network Adaptor from the appliance product's during operations.
- Data transmitted and received over radio waves may be intercepted and monitored.

#### Maximum radio-frequency power transmitted in the frequency bands

Type of wireless	Frequency band	Max. EIRP (dBm)
WLAN	2412 - 2472 MHz	20 dBm

### 14.11.2 Connecting Network

- Press to communicate with the home wireless LAN access point.
- Wireless LAN LED blinks to indicate the connection status to home access point.

Fast blink	The unit is establishing the connection.
Slow blink	The unit is not securing the connection.
No blink (stays on)	The unit is has established the connection.

- It can establish the connection to the unit even If the unit turned OFF.

### 14.11.3 Application Installation

<p>For Android user (Android 4.4 and above)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open </li> <li>• Search for Panasonic Comfort Cloud app.</li> <li>• Download and install.</li> </ul>	<p>For iOS user (iOS 9 and above)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open </li> <li>• Search for Panasonic Comfort Cloud app.</li> <li>• Download and install.</li> </ul>
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#### Note

- The app user interface image may change for version upgrade without notification.
- There is no charge for using this application. However, other charges may be incurred for connection and operation.

#### 14.11.4 To Disconnect Wireless LAN (Off Wireless LAN LED)

- Press and release one time at the Remote Control Wireless LAN button and the LED will turn off. (LED ON -> LED OFF).

#### 14.11.5 To Delete Wireless LAN Information

- If Wireless LAN is off (LED is Off), turn on Wireless LAN first by press and release one time the Wireless LAN button. (LED OFF -> LED ON).
- Push Wireless LAN button for 5 seconds.
- In the Remote Control Operation select "5" and push for 3 seconds.
- Initialization is finish and Wireless LAN LED will off automatically.

#### 14.11.6 To Check Wireless LAN Signal Strength

- Confirm the air conditioner operation is stopped and press the Wireless LAN button for 5 seconds.
- Select "4" in the remocon then press set button and operation stops.
- After 5 seconds, the signal strength is shown on the indoor unit Wireless LAN LED.  
Strong Signal: Blink 3 times with an interval.  
Moderate Signal: Blink 2 times with an interval.  
Weak Signal: Blink once with an interval.  
No Signal: OFF.
- It will stop automatically after 10 minutes. To stop immediately, press Wireless LAN button.

#### 14.11.7 Wireless LAN Failure Diagnosis

##### 14.11.7.1 Between ID Micon and Wireless LAN Module Failure Detect Condition

- When module and ID micon (CN-LAN) communication is following below condition.
  - No response against sending data.
  - Reply error against sending data.
  - Regularly sending from AC unit (Every 1 minutes).
- Either one from above condition occur, detection will start.
- If for certain time there is no communication and retry is implemented 3 times continuously confirm the error by following below table.
- When failure diagnosis H85 occur.

	Wireless LAN LED	Timer LED
When error condition check	Light up	No light
When retry	Light up	No light
After confirm failure	No light	Blinking

- Cancel Condition: From the module the reply data or the regularly sending data (normal data) is recognized by ID micon.

	Wireless LAN LED	Timer LED
When failure canceled	Light up	No light

- Failure communication parameter setting.

H85 communication error: time/retry counter	10 min/3 count
Wireless LAN disconnection judgment time	300 sec

#### **14.11.8 Between ID AC and Broadband Router Failure Detect Condition**

- Detect condition: Communication with router is interrupted.
- Confirm condition: The interrupted condition continue more than 5 minutes and retry is implemented.
- After confirm the failure operation: Not H85 error display and Wireless LAN LED is blinking.
- Cancel condition: Communication is return between Wireless LAN router.
- After cancel, return to normal operation and Wireless LAN LED is light up.