DAIKIN

SiBE041025

Service Manual

Inverter Pair
Wall Mounted Type J-Series

[Applied Models]

- **Inverter Pair : Heat Pump**

Inverter Pair
Wall Mounted Type
J-Series

●**Heat Pump**

Indoor Unit
FTXN25JEV1B
FTXN35JEV1B

Outdoor Unit
RXN25JEV1B
RXN35JEV1B

1. Introduction

1.1 Safety Cautions

Cautions and Warnings

- Be sure to read the following safety cautions before conducting repair work.
- The caution items are classified into "⚠ **Warning**" and "⚠ **Caution**". The "⚠ **Warning**" items are especially important since they can lead to death or serious injury if they are not followed closely. The "⚠ **Caution**" items can also lead to serious accidents under some conditions if they are not followed. Therefore, be sure to observe all the safety caution items described below.
- About the pictograms

△ This symbol indicates the item for which caution must be exercised.
The pictogram shows the item to which attention must be paid.

◯ This symbol indicates the prohibited action.
The prohibited item or action is shown in the illustration or near the symbol.

● This symbol indicates the action that must be taken, or the instruction.
The instruction is shown in the illustration or near the symbol.

- After the repair work is complete, be sure to conduct a test operation to ensure that the equipment operates normally, and explain the cautions for operating the product to the customer.

1.1.1 Cautions Regarding Safety of Workers

⚠ Warning	
Be sure to disconnect the power cable plug from the plug socket before disassembling the equipment for repair. Working on the equipment that is connected to the power supply may cause an electrical shook. If it is necessary to supply power to the equipment to conduct the repair or inspecting the circuits, do not touch any electrically charged sections of the equipment.	
If the refrigerant gas is discharged during the repair work, do not touch the discharged refrigerant gas. The refrigerant gas may cause frostbite.	
When disconnecting the suction or discharge pipe of the compressor at the welded section, evacuate the refrigerant gas completely at a well-ventilated place first. If there is a gas remaining inside the compressor, the refrigerant gas or refrigerating machine oil discharges when the pipe is disconnected, and it may cause injury.	
If the refrigerant gas leaks during the repair work, ventilate the area. The refrigerant gas may generate toxic gases when it contacts flames.	
The step-up capacitor supplies high-voltage electricity to the electrical components of the outdoor unit. Be sure to discharge the capacitor completely before conducting repair work. A charged capacitor may cause an electrical shock.	
Do not start or stop the air conditioner operation by plugging or unplugging the power cable plug. Plugging or unplugging the power cable plug to operate the equipment may cause an electrical shock or fire.	

Warning	
Be sure to wear a safety helmet, gloves, and a safety belt when working at a high place (more than 2 m). Insufficient safety measures may cause a fall accident.	
In case of R-410A refrigerant models, be sure to use pipes, flare nuts and tools for the exclusive use of the R-410A refrigerant. The use of materials for R-22 refrigerant models may cause a serious accident such as a damage of refrigerant cycle as well as an equipment failure.	

Caution	
Do not repair the electrical components with wet hands. Working on the equipment with wet hands may cause an electrical shock.	
Do not clean the air conditioner by splashing water. Washing the unit with water may cause an electrical shock.	
Be sure to provide the grounding when repairing the equipment in a humid or wet place, to avoid electrical shocks.	
Be sure to turn off the power switch and unplug the power cable when cleaning the equipment. The internal fan rotates at a high speed, and cause injury.	
Be sure to conduct repair work with appropriate tools. The use of inappropriate tools may cause injury.	
Be sure to check that the refrigerating cycle section has cooled down enough before conducting repair work. Working on the unit when the refrigerating cycle section is hot may cause burns.	
Use the welder in a well-ventilated place. Using the welder in an enclosed room may cause oxygen deficiency.	

1.1.2 Cautions Regarding Safety of Users

Warning	
Be sure to use parts listed in the service parts list of the applicable model and appropriate tools to conduct repair work. Never attempt to modify the equipment. The use of inappropriate parts or tools may cause an electrical shock, excessive heat generation or fire.	
If the power cable and lead wires have scratches or deteriorated, be sure to replace them. Damaged cable and wires may cause an electrical shock, excessive heat generation or fire.	
Do not use a joined power cable or extension cable, or share the same power outlet with other electrical appliances, since it may cause an electrical shock, excessive heat generation or fire.	
Be sure to use an exclusive power circuit for the equipment, and follow the local technical standards related to the electrical equipment, the internal wiring regulations, and the instruction manual for installation when conducting electrical work. Insufficient power circuit capacity and improper electrical work may cause an electrical shock or fire.	
Be sure to use the specified cable for wiring between the indoor and outdoor units. Make the connections securely and route the cable properly so that there is no force pulling the cable at the connection terminals. Improper connections may cause excessive heat generation or fire.	
When wiring between the indoor and outdoor units, make sure that the terminal cover does not lift off or dismount because of the cable. If the cover is not mounted properly, the terminal connection section may cause an electrical shock, excessive heat generation or fire.	
Do not damage or modify the power cable. Damaged or modified power cable may cause an electrical shock or fire. Placing heavy items on the power cable, and heating or pulling the power cable may damage the cable.	
Do not mix air or gas other than the specified refrigerant (R-410A / R-22) in the refrigerant system. If air enters the refrigerating system, an excessively high pressure results, causing equipment damage and injury.	
If the refrigerant gas leaks, be sure to locate the leaking point and repair it before charging the refrigerant. After charging refrigerant, make sure that there is no refrigerant leak. If the leaking point cannot be located and the repair work must be stopped, be sure to perform pump-down and close the service valve, to prevent the refrigerant gas from leaking into the room. The refrigerant gas itself is harmless, but it may generate toxic gases when it contacts flames, such as fan and other heaters, stoves and ranges.	
When relocating the equipment, make sure that the new installation site has sufficient strength to withstand the weight of the equipment. If the installation site does not have sufficient strength and if the installation work is not conducted securely, the equipment may fall and cause injury.	
Check to make sure that the power cable plug is not dirty or loose, then insert the plug into a power outlet securely. If the plug has dust or loose connection, it may cause an electrical shock or fire.	

Warning	
Be sure to install the product correctly by using the provided standard installation frame. Incorrect use of the installation frame and improper installation may cause the equipment to fall, resulting in injury.	For unitary type only 
Be sure to install the product securely in the installation frame mounted on the window frame. If the unit is not securely mounted, it may fall and cause injury.	For unitary type only 
When replacing the coin battery in the remote controller, be sure to disposed of the old battery to prevent children from swallowing it. If a child swallows the coin battery, see a doctor immediately.	

Caution	
Installation of a leakage breaker is necessary in some cases depending on the conditions of the installation site, to prevent electrical shocks.	
Do not install the equipment in a place where there is a possibility of combustible gas leaks. If the combustible gas leaks and remains around the unit, it may cause a fire.	
Check to see if the parts and wires are mounted and connected properly, and if the connections at the soldered or crimped terminals are secure. Improper installation and connections may cause excessive heat generation, fire or an electrical shock.	
If the installation platform or frame has corroded, replace it. Corroded installation platform or frame may cause the unit to fall, resulting in injury.	
Check the grounding, and repair it if the equipment is not properly grounded. Improper grounding may cause an electrical shock.	
Be sure to measure the insulation resistance after the repair, and make sure that the resistance is 1 MΩ or higher. Faulty insulation may cause an electrical shock.	
Be sure to check the drainage of the indoor unit after the repair. Faulty drainage may cause the water to enter the room and wet the furniture and floor.	

Caution	
Do not tilt the unit when removing it. The water inside the unit may spill and wet the furniture and floor.	
Be sure to install the packing and seal on the installation frame properly. If the packing and seal are not installed properly, water may enter the room and wet the furniture and floor.	For unitary type only 

1.2 Used Icons

Icons are used to attract the attention of the reader to specific information. The meaning of each icon is described in the table below:

Icon	Type of Information	Description
Note:	Note	A “note” provides information that is not indispensable, but may nevertheless be valuable to the reader, such as tips and tricks.
Caution	Caution	A “caution” is used when there is danger that the reader, through incorrect manipulation, may damage equipment, loose data, get an unexpected result or has to restart (part of) a procedure.
Warning	Warning	A “warning” is used when there is danger of personal injury.
	Reference	A “reference” guides the reader to other places in this binder or in this manual, where he/she will find additional information on a specific topic.

Part 1
List of Functions

1. Functions

Category	Functions	FTXN25/35JEV1B RXN25/35JEV1B	Category	Functions	FTXN25/35JEV1B RXN25/35JEV1B
Basic Function	Inverter (with Inverter Power Control)	○	Health & Clean	Air-Purifying Filter	—
	Operation Limit for Cooling (°CDB)	10 ~46		Photocatalytic Deodorizing Filter	—
	Operation Limit for Heating (°CWB)	−15 ~20		Air-Purifying Filter with Photocatalytic Deodorizing Function	—
	PAM Control	○		Titanium Apatite Photocatalytic Air-Purifying Filter	○
	Standby Electricity Saving	○			
Compressor	Oval Scroll Compressor	—		Air Filter (Prefilter)	○
	Swing Compressor	○		Wipe-Clean Flat Panel	○
	Rotary Compressor	—		Washable Grille	—
	Reluctance DC Motor	○		MOLD PROOF Operation	—
Comfortable Airflow	Power-Airflow Flap	○		Heating Dry Operation	—
	Power-Airflow Dual Flaps	—		Good-Sleep Cooling Operation	—
	Power-Airflow Diffuser	—	Timer	24-Hour ON/OFF Timer	○
	Wide-Angle Louvers	○		NIGHT SET Mode	○
	Vertical Auto-Swing (Up and Down)	○	Worry Free “Reliability & Durability”	Auto-Restart (after Power Failure)	○
	Horizontal Auto-Swing (Right and Left)	—		Self-Diagnosis (Digital, LED) Display	○
	3-D Airflow	—		Wiring Error Check	—
	COMFORT AIRFLOW Operation	○		Anti-Corrosion Treatment of Outdoor Heat Exchanger	○
Comfort Control	Auto Fan Speed	○	Flexibility	Multi-Split / Split Type Compatible Indoor Unit	—
	Indoor Unit Quiet Operation	○			
	NIGHT QUIET Mode (Automatic)	—		Flexible Voltage Correspondence	—
	Outdoor Unit Quiet Operation (Manual)	—		High Ceiling Application	—
	INTELLIGENT EYE Operation	—		Chargeless	10 m
	Quick Warming Function	○		Either Side Drain (Right or Left)	○
	Hot-Start Function	○		Power Selection	—
	Automatic Defrosting	○	Remote Control	5-Rooms Centralized Controller (Option)	—
Operation	Automatic Operation	○			
	Program Dry Operation	○		Remote Control Adaptor (Normal Open Pulse Contact) (Option)	—
	Fan Only	○			
Lifestyle Convenience	New POWERFUL Operation (Non-Inverter)	—		Remote Control Adaptor (Normal Open Contact) (Option)	—
	Inverter POWERFUL Operation	○		DIII-NET Compatible (Adaptor) (Option)	—
	Priority-Room Setting	—	Remote Controller	Wireless	○
	COOL / HEAT Mode Lock	—		Wired (Option)	○
	HOME LEAVE Operation	—			
	ECONO Operation	○			
	Indoor Unit ON/OFF Button	○			
	Signal Receiving Sign	○			
	Temperature Display	—			

Note: ○ : Holding Functions
— : No Functions

Part 2
Specifications

1. Specifications

50 Hz, 220 - 230 - 240 V

Model	Indoor Units		FTXN25JEV1B		FTXN35JEV1B	
	Outdoor Units		RXN25JEV1B		RXN35JEV1B	
			Cooling	Heating	Cooling	Heating
Capacity Rated (Min. ~ Max.)		kW	2.5 (1.3 ~ 2.8)	2.8 (1.3 ~ 3.5)	3.2 (1.3 ~ 3.5)	3.5 (1.3 ~ 3.7)
		Btu/h	8,500 (4,400 ~ 9,600)	9,600 (4,400 ~ 11,900)	10,900 (4,400 ~ 11,900)	11,900 (4,400 ~ 12,600)
Running Current (Rated)		A	5.3 - 5.0 - 4.8	4.2 - 4.0 - 3.9	6.7 - 6.4 - 6.2	5.7 - 5.4 - 5.2
Power Consumption Rated (Min. ~ Max.)		W	970 (310 ~ 1,130)	840 (260 ~ 1,060)	1,390 (310 ~ 1,550)	1,160 (260 ~ 1,240)
Power Factor (Rated)		%	83.2 - 84.3 - 84.2	90.9 - 91.3 - 89.7	94.3 - 94.4 - 93.4	92.5 - 93.4 - 92.9
COP Rated (Min. ~ Max.)		W/W	2.58 (4.19 ~ 2.48)	3.33 (5.00 ~ 3.30)	2.30 (4.19 ~ 2.26)	3.02 (5.00 ~ 2.98)
Piping Connections	Liquid	mm	ϕ 6.4		ϕ 6.4	
	Gas	mm	ϕ 9.5		ϕ 9.5	
	Drain	mm	ϕ 16.0		ϕ 16.0	
Heat Insulation			Both Liquid and Gas Pipes		Both Liquid and Gas Pipes	
Max. Interunit Piping Length		m	15		15	
Max. Interunit Height Difference		m	12		12	
Chargeless		m	10		10	
Amount of Additional Charge of Refrigerant		g/m	20		20	
Indoor Unit			**FTXN25JEV1B**		**FTXN35JEV1B**	
Front Panel Color			White		White	
Airflow Rate	m³/min (cfm)	H	9.2 (325)	9.8 (346)	9.4 (332)	10.1 (357)
		M	7.4 (261)	8.0 (282)	7.6 (268)	8.3 (293)
		L	5.3 (187)	6.2 (219)	5.4 (191)	6.4 (226)
		SL	4.0 (141)	5.6 (198)	4.4 (155)	5.9 (208)
Fan	Type		Cross Flow Fan		Cross Flow Fan	
	Motor Output	W	16		16	
	Speed	Steps	5 Steps, Quiet, Auto		5 Steps, Quiet, Auto	
Air Direction Control			Right, Left, Horizontal, Downward		Right, Left, Horizontal, Downward	
Air Filter			Removable / Washable / Mildew Proof		Removable / Washable / Mildew Proof	
Running Current (Rated)		A	0.19 - 0.18 - 0.17		0.19 - 0.18 - 0.17	
Power Consumption (Rated)		W	40		40	
Power Factor (Rated)		%	95.7 - 96.6 - 98.0		95.7 - 96.6 - 98.0	
Temperature Control			Microcomputer Control		Microcomputer Control	
Dimensions (H × W × D)		mm	283 × 770 × 198		283 × 770 × 198	
Packaged Dimensions (H × W × D)		mm	261 × 844 × 342		261 × 844 × 342	
Weight		kg	7		7	
Gross Weight		kg	11		11	
Operation Sound	H / M / L / SL	dBA	40 / 33 / 26 / 22	40 / 34 / 28 / 25	41 / 34 / 27 / 23	41 / 35 / 29 / 26
Sound Power		dBA	56	56	57	57
Outdoor Unit			**RXN25JEV1B**		**RXN35JEV1B**	
Casing Color			Ivory White		Ivory White	
Compressor	Type		Hermetically Sealed Swing Type		Hermetically Sealed Swing Type	
	Model		1YC23AEXD		1YC23AEXD	
	Motor Output	W	750		750	
Refrigerant Oil	Type		FVC50K		FVC50K	
	Charge	L	0.375		0.375	
Refrigerant	Type		R-410A		R-410A	
	Charge	kg	0.8		0.8	
Airflow Rate	m³/min (cfm)	H	28.8 (1,017)		28.8 (1,017)	
Fan	Type		Propeller		Propeller	
	Motor Output	W	59		59	
Running Current (Rated)		A	5.11 - 4.82 - 4.63	4.01 - 3.82 - 3.73	6.51 - 6.22 - 6.03	5.51 - 5.22 - 5.03
Power Consumption (Rated)		W	930	800	1,350	1,120
Power Factor (Rated)		%	82.7 - 83.9 - 83.7	90.7 - 91.1 - 89.4	94.3 - 94.4 - 93.3	92.4 - 93.3 - 92.8
Starting Current		A	5.3		6.7	
Dimensions (H × W × D)		mm	550 × 658 × 275		550 × 658 × 275	
Packaged Dimensions (H × W × D)		mm	592 × 771 × 348		592 × 771 × 348	
Weight		kg	28		28	
Gross Weight		kg	32		32	
Operation Sound		dBA	47	48	49	50
Sound Power		dBA	61	62	63	64
Drawing No.			3D066722A		3D066723A	

Note: ■ The data are based on the conditions shown in the table below.

Cooling	Heating	Piping Length
Indoor ; 27°CDB / 19°CWB Outdoor ; 35°CDB / 24°CWB	Indoor ; 20°CDB Outdoor ; 7°CDB / 6°CWB	5 m

Conversion Formulae
kcal/h = kW × 860 Btu/h = kW × 3412 cfm = m³/min × 35.3

Part 3
Printed Circuit Board Connector Wiring Diagram

1. Printed Circuit Board Connector Wiring Diagram

1.1 Indoor Unit

Connectors and Other Parts

PCB (1): Control PCB

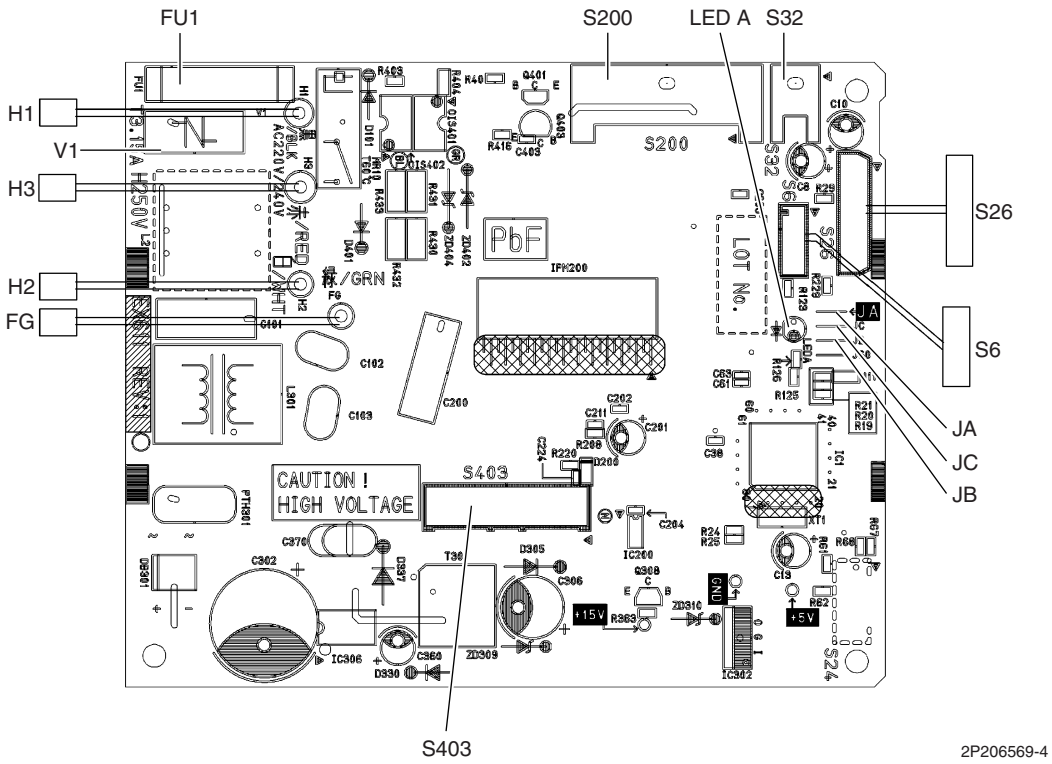
1)	S6	Connector for swing motor (horizontal blade)
2)	S26	Connector for display PCB
3)	S32	Connector for indoor heat exchanger thermistor
4)	S200	Connector for fan motor
5)	S403	Connector for adaptor PCB (option)
6)	H1, H2, H3, FG	Connector for terminal board
7)	V1	Varistor
8)	JA	Address setting jumper
	JB	Fan speed setting when compressor stops for thermostat OFF
	JC	Power failure recovery function (auto-restart)
		* Refer to page 142 for detail.
9)	LED A	LED for service monitor (green)
10)	FU1 (F1U)	Fuse (3.15 A, 250 V)

PCB (2): Display PCB

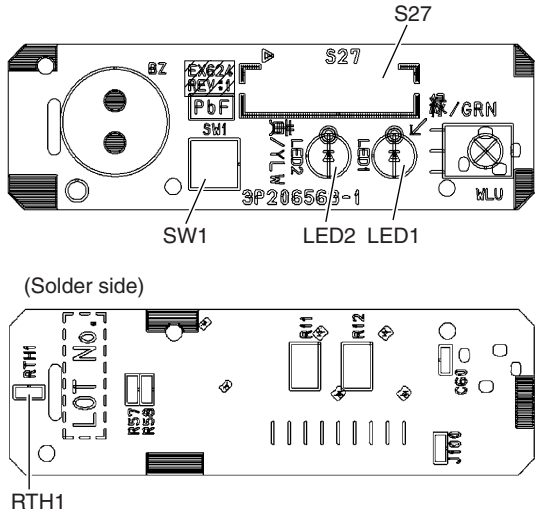
1)	S27	Connector for control PCB
2)	SW1 (S1W)	Forced operation ON/OFF button
3)	LED1 (H1P)	LED for operation (green)
4)	LED2 (H2P)	LED for timer (yellow)
5)	RTH1 (R1T)	Room temperature thermistor

PCB Detail

PCB (1): Control PCB



PCB (2): Display PCB



1.2 Outdoor Unit

Connectors and Other Parts

PCB(1): Filter PCB

1)	S11	Connector for main PCB
2)	AC1, AC2, S	Connector for terminal board
3)	E1, E2	Terminal for earth
4)	HL2, HN2	Connector for main PCB
5)	HR1	Connector for reactor
6)	FU1	Fuse (3.15 A, 250 V)
7)	FU3	Fuse (20 A, 250 V)
8)	V2, V3	Varistor

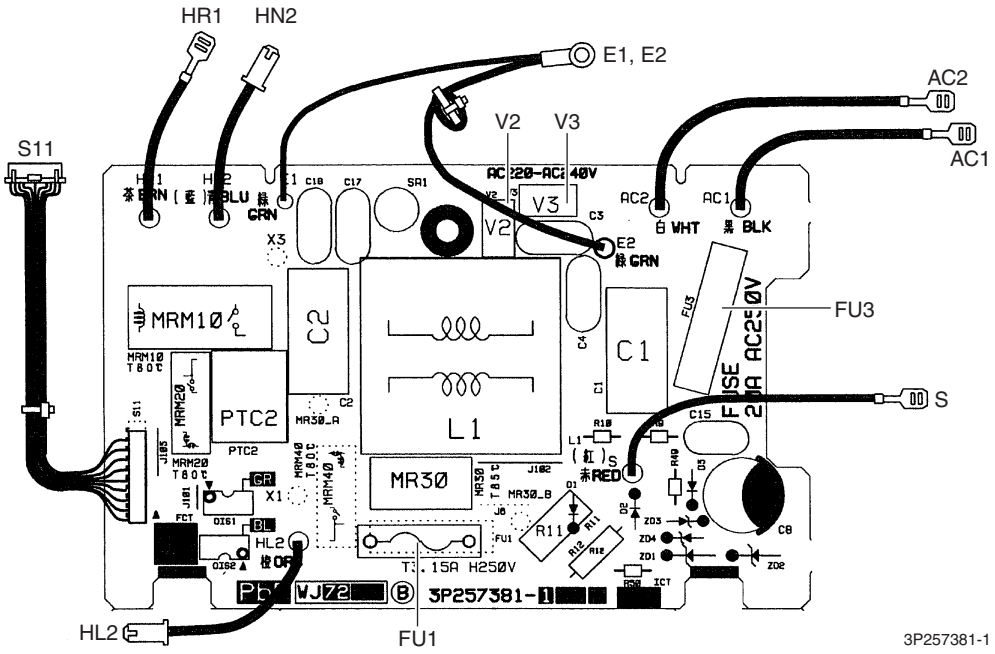
PCB(2): Main PCB

1)	S10	Connector for filter PCB
2)	S40	Connector for overload protector
3)	S70	Connector for fan motor
4)	S80	Connector for four way valve coil
5)	S90	Connector for thermistors (outdoor temperature, outdoor heat exchanger, discharge pipe)
6)	HL3, HN3	Connector for filter PCB
7)	HR2	Connector for reactor
8)	U, V, W	Connector for compressor
9)	LED A	LED for service monitor (green)
10)	V1	Varistor
11)	J5	Jumper for improvement of defrost performance

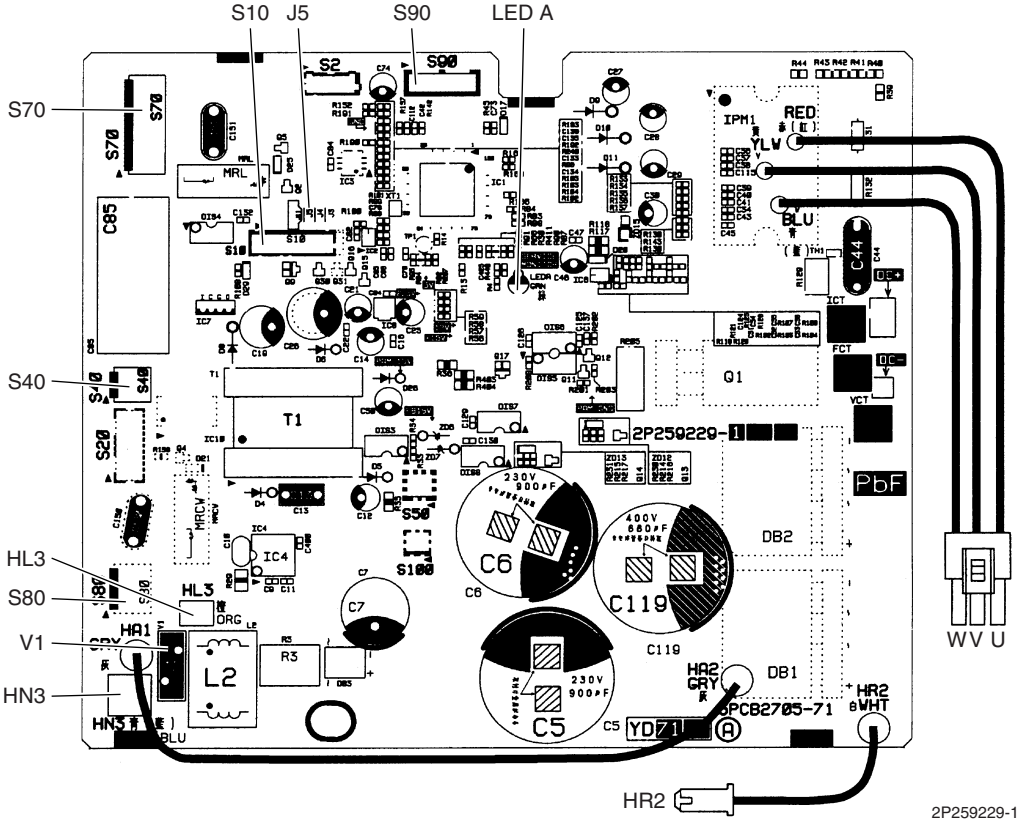
* Refer to page 142 for detail.

PCB Detail

PCB (1): Filter PCB



PCB (2): Main PCB



Part 4
Function and Control

1. Main Functions

1.1 Frequency Principle

Main Control Parameters

The compressor is frequency-controlled during normal operation. The target frequency is set by the following 2 parameters coming from the operating indoor unit:

- The load condition of the operating indoor unit
- The difference between the room temperature and the target temperature

Additional Control Parameters

The target frequency is adapted by additional parameters in the following cases:

- Frequency restrictions
- Initial settings
- Forced cooling operation

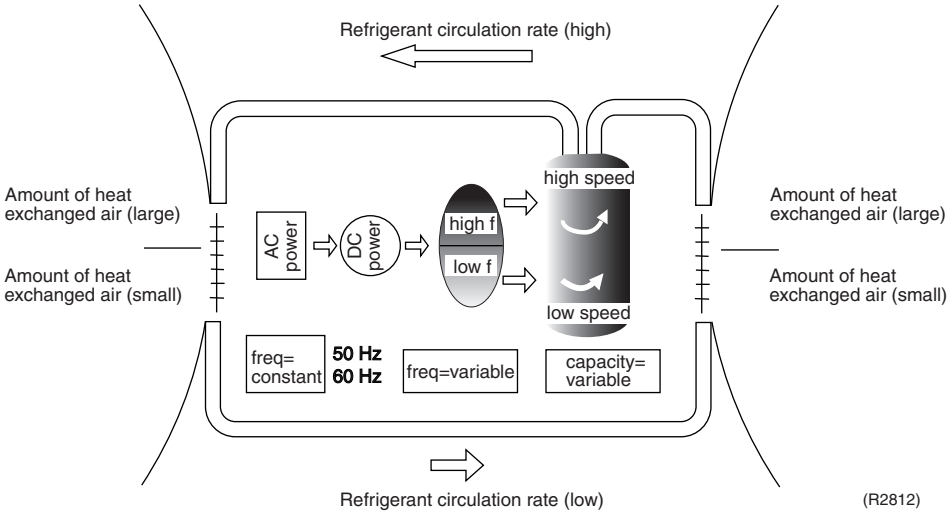
Inverter Principle

To regulate the capacity, a frequency control is needed. The inverter makes it possible to vary the rotation speed of the compressor. The following table explains the conversion principle:

Phase	Description
1	The supplied AC power source is converted into the DC power source for the present.
2	The DC power source is reconverted into the three phase AC power source with variable frequency. ■ When the frequency increases, the rotation speed of the compressor increases resulting in an increased refrigerant circulation. This leads to a higher amount of the heat exchange per unit. ■ When the frequency decreases, the rotation speed of the compressor decreases resulting in a decreased refrigerant circulation. This leads to a lower amount of the heat exchange per unit.

Drawing of Inverter

The following drawing shows a schematic view of the inverter principle:



Inverter Features

The inverter provides the following features:

- The regulating capacity can be changed according to the changes in the outdoor temperature and cooling / heating load.
- Quick heating and quick cooling
  The compressor rotational speed is increased when starting the heating (or cooling). This enables to reach the set temperature quickly.
- Even during extreme cold weather, the high capacity is achieved. It is maintained even when the outdoor temperature is 2°C.
- Comfortable air conditioning
  A fine adjustment is integrated to keep the room temperature constant.
- Energy saving heating and cooling
  Once the set temperature is reached, the energy saving operation enables to maintain the room temperature at low power.

Frequency Limits

The following functions regulate the minimum and maximum frequency:

Frequency	Functions
Low	■ Four way valve operation compensation. Refer to page 26.
High	■ Compressor protection function. Refer to page 27. ■ Discharge pipe temperature control. Refer to page 27. ■ Input current control. Refer to page 28. ■ Freeze-up protection control. Refer to page 29. ■ Heating peak-cut control. Refer to page 29. ■ Defrost control. Refer to page 31.

Forced Cooling Operation

Refer to “Forced operation mode” on page 33 for detail.

1.2 Airflow Direction Control

Power-Airflow Flap

The large flap sends a large volume of air downwards to the floor. The flap provides an optimum control in cooling, dry, and heating mode.

Cooling / Dry Mode
During cooling or dry mode, the flap retracts into the indoor unit. Then, cool air can be blown far and pervaded all over the room.

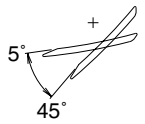
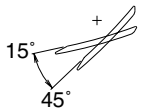
Heating Mode
During heating mode, the large flap directs airflow downwards to spread the warm air to the entire room.

Wide-Angle Louvers

The louvers, made of elastic synthetic resin, provide a wide range of airflow that guarantees a comfortable air distribution.

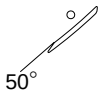
Auto-Swing

The following table explains the auto swing process for cooling, dry, fan, and heating :

Vertical Swing (up and down)	
Cooling / Dry / Fan	Heating
 (R11256)	 (R11257)

COMFORT AIRFLOW Operation

The vertical swing flap is controlled not to blow the air directly on the person in the room.

Cooling	Heating
 (R11259)	 (R11258)

1.3 Fan Speed Control for Indoor Units

Outline

Phase control and fan speed control contains 9 steps: LLL, LL, SL, L, ML, M, MH, H, and HH. The airflow rate can be automatically controlled depending on the difference between the room temperature and the target temperature. This is done through phase control and Hall IC control.

For more information about Hall IC, refer to the troubleshooting for fan motor on page 56.

Automatic Fan Speed Control

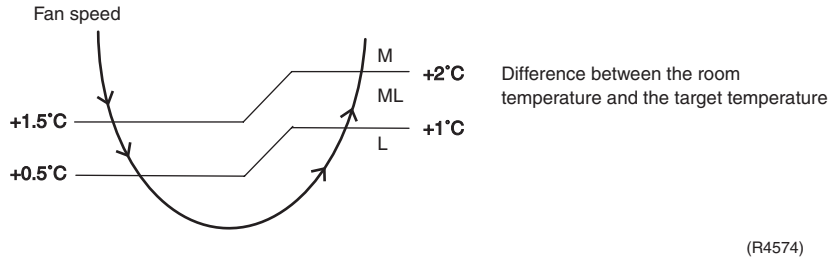
In automatic fan speed operation, the step “SL” is not available.

Step	Cooling	Heating	Dry
LLL	⟺ (R6833)	⟺ (R11721)	650 - 690 rpm (During POWERFUL operation : 730 ~ 770 rpm)
LL			
L			
ML			
M			
MH			
H			
HH (POWERFUL)			

⟺ = The airflow rate is automatically controlled within this range when the FAN setting button is set to automatic.

<Cooling>

The following drawing explains the principle of fan speed control for cooling.



<Heating>

On heating mode, the fan speed is regulated according to the indoor heat exchanger temperature and the difference between the room temperature and the target temperature.

Note:

1. During POWERFUL operation, the fan rotates at H tap + 80 rpm.
2. The fan stops during defrost operation.
3. In time of thermostat OFF, the fan rotates at the following speed.
   Cooling: The fan keeps rotating at the set tap.
   Heating: The fan keeps rotating at LLL tap.

COMFORT AIRFLOW Operation

- The fan speed is controlled automatically within the following steps.
  Cooling: L tap – MH tap (same as AUTOMATIC)
  Heating: ML tap – M tap
- The latest command has the priority between POWERFUL and COMFORT AIRFLOW.

1.4 Program Dry Operation

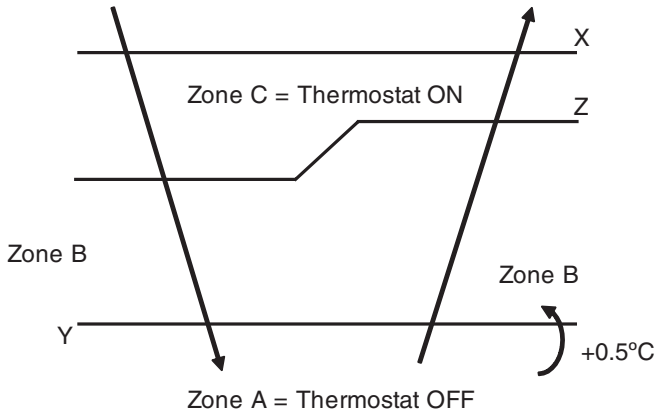
Outline

Program dry operation removes humidity while preventing the room temperature from lowering. Since the microcomputer controls both the temperature and airflow rate, the temperature adjustment and fan adjustment buttons are inoperable in this mode.

Detail

The microcomputer automatically sets the temperature and airflow rate. The difference between the room temperature at start-up and the target temperature is divided into two zones. Then, the unit operates in the dry mode with an appropriate capacity for each zone to maintain the temperature and humidity at a comfortable level.

Room temperature at start-up	Target temperature X	Thermostat OFF point Y	Thermostat ON point Z
24ºC or more	Room temperature at start-up	X – 2.5ºC	X – 0.5ºC or Y + 0.5ºC (zone B) continues for 10 min.
23.5ºC ~ 18ºC		X – 2.0ºC	X – 0.5ºC or Y + 0.5ºC (zone B) continues for 10 min.
17.5ºC ~	18ºC	X – 2.0ºC	X – 0.5ºC = 17.5ºC or Y + 0.5ºC (zone B) continues for 10 min.



(R11581)

1.5 Automatic Operation

Outline

Automatic Cooling / Heating Function

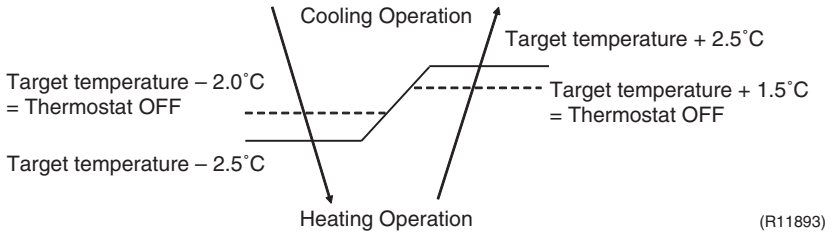
When the AUTO mode is selected with the remote controller, the microcomputer automatically determines the operation mode as cooling or heating according to the room temperature and the set temperature at start-up, and automatically operates in that mode.

The unit automatically switches the operation mode to maintain the room temperature at the set temperature.

Detail

Tc: temperature set by remote controller
Tt: target temperature
Tr: room temperature
C: correction value

1. The temperature set by remote controller (Tc) determines the target temperature (Tt). (Tc = 18 ~ 30°C).
2. The target temperature (Tt) is calculated as;
   Tt = Tc + C
   where C is the correction value.
   C = 0°C
3. Thermostat ON/OFF point and mode switching point are as follows.
   Tr means the room temperature.
   ① Heating → Cooling switching point:
   Tr ≥ Tt + 2.5°C
   ② Cooling → Heating switching point:
   Tr < Tt – 2.5°C
   ③ Thermostat ON/OFF point is the same as the ON/OFF point of cooling or heating operation.
4. During initial operation
   Tr ≥ Tc : Cooling operation
   Tr < Tc : Heating operation



Ex: When the target temperature is 25°C
Cooling → 23°C: Thermostat OFF → 22°C: Switch to heating
Heating → 26.5°C: Thermostat OFF → 27.5°C: Switch to cooling

1.6 Thermostat Control

Thermostat control is based on the difference between the room temperature and the target temperature.

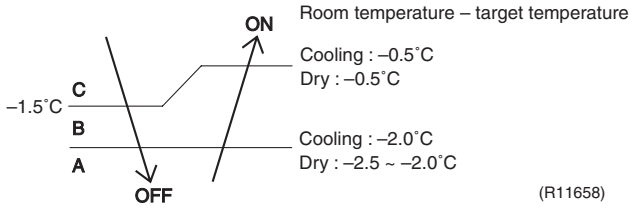
Thermostat OFF Condition

- The temperature difference is in the zone A.

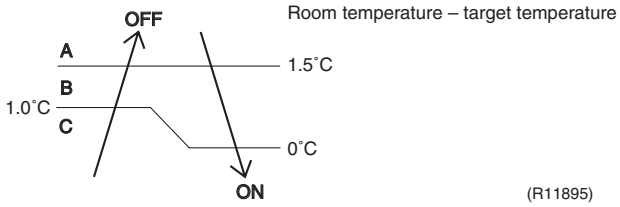
Thermostat ON Condition

- The temperature difference returns to the zone C after being in the zone A.
- The system resumes from defrost control in any zones except A.
- The operation turns on in any zones except A.
- The monitoring time has passed while the temperature difference is in the zone B. (Cooling / Dry : 10 minutes, Heating : 10 seconds)

Cooling / Dry



Heating



1.7 NIGHT SET Mode

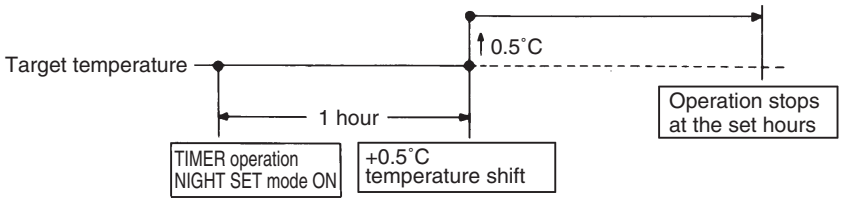
Outline

When the OFF timer is set, the NIGHT SET Mode is automatically activated. The NIGHT SET Mode keeps the airflow rate setting.

Detail

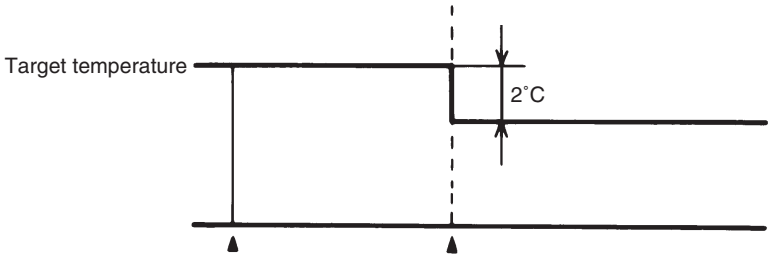
The NIGHT SET Mode continues operation at the target temperature for the first one hour, then automatically raises the target temperature slightly in the case of cooling, or lowers it slightly in the case of heating. This prevents excessive cooling in summer and excessive heating in winter to ensure comfortable sleeping conditions, and also conserves electricity.

Cooling



(R10870)

Heating



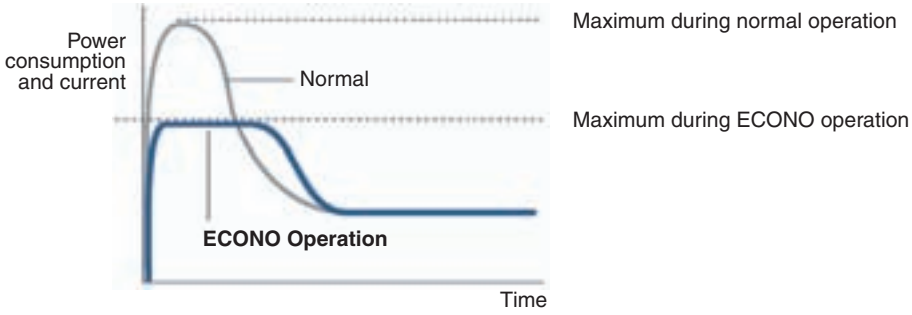
(R10871)

1.8 ECONO Operation

Outline

The "ECONO operation" reduces the maximum operating current and power consumption during start-up etc..
This operation is particularly convenient for energy-saving-oriented users. It is also a major bonus for those whose breaker capacities do not allow the use of multiple electrical devices and air conditioners.
It is easily activated from the wireless remote controller by pushing the ECONO button.

- When this function is activated, the maximum capacity decreases.
- The remote controller can send the ECONO command when the unit is in COOL, HEAT, DRY, or AUTO operation. This function can only be set when the unit is running. Pressing the ON/OFF button on the remote controller cancels the function.
- This function and POWERFUL operation cannot be used at the same time. The latest command has the priority.



(R12013)

Detail

- When the ECONO command is valid, the input current is under reducing control. (Refer to "Input current control" on page 28.)

1.9 Inverter POWERFUL Operation

Outline

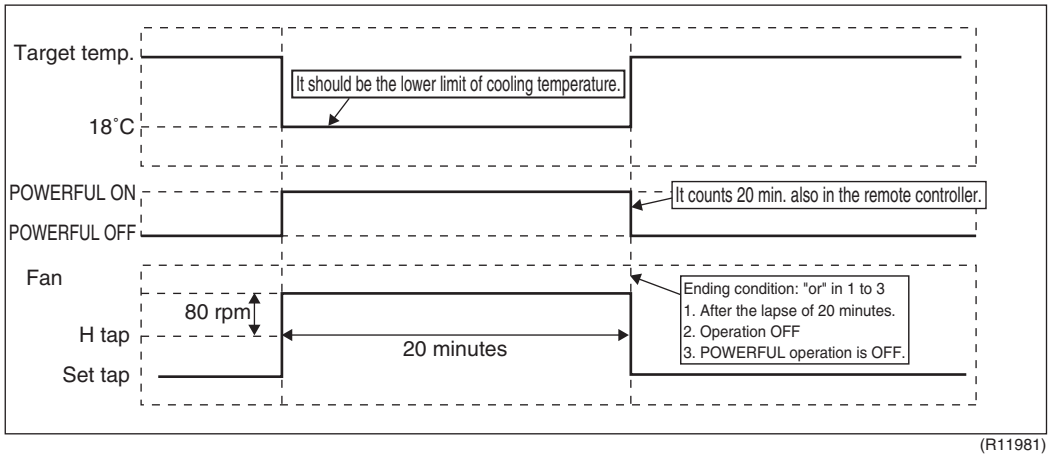
In order to exploit the cooling and heating capacity to full extent, operate the air conditioner by increasing the indoor fan rotating speed and the compressor frequency.

Detail

When POWERFUL button is pressed, the fan speed and target temperature are converted to the following states for 20 minutes.

Operation mode	Fan speed	Target temperature
COOL	H tap + 80 rpm	18°C
DRY	DRY rotating speed + 80 rpm	Lowered by 2.5°C
HEAT	H tap + 80 rpm	31°C
FAN	H tap + 80 rpm	—
AUTO	Same as cooling / heating in POWERFUL operation	The target temperature is kept unchanged.

Ex.) : POWERFUL operation in cooling mode.



(R11981)

1.10 Other Functions

1.10.1 Hot-Start Function

In order to prevent the cold air blast that normally comes when heating operation is started, the temperature of the indoor heat exchanger is detected, and either the airflow is stopped or is made very weak thereby carrying out comfortable heating of the room.
*The cold air blast is also prevented using a similar control when the defrosting operation is started or when the thermostat is turned ON.

1.10.2 Signal Receiving Sign

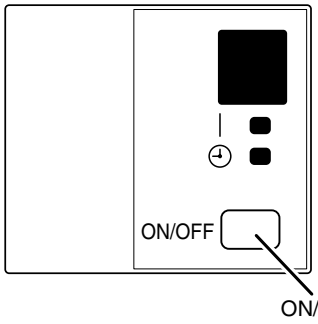
When the indoor unit receives a signal from the remote controller, the unit emits a signal receiving sound.

1.10.3 Indoor Unit ON/OFF Button

An ON/OFF button is provided on the display of the unit.

- Press this button once to start operation. Press once again to stop it.
- This button is useful when the remote controller is missing or the battery has run out.
- The operation mode refers to the following table.

Mode	Temperature setting	Airflow rate
AUTO	25°C	Automatic



(R8435)

<Forced operation mode>
Forced operation mode can be started by pressing the ON/OFF button for 5 to 9 seconds while the unit is not operating.
Refer to "Forced operation mode" on page 33 for detail.

Note: When the ON/OFF button is pressed for 10 seconds or more, the forced operation is stopped.

1.10.4 Titanium Apatite Photocatalytic Air-Purifying Filter

This filter combines the Air-Purifying Filter and Titanium Apatite Photocatalytic Deodorizing Filter as a single highly effective filter. The filter traps microscopic particles, decomposes odors and even deactivates bacteria and viruses. It lasts for 3 years without replacement if washed about once every 6 months.

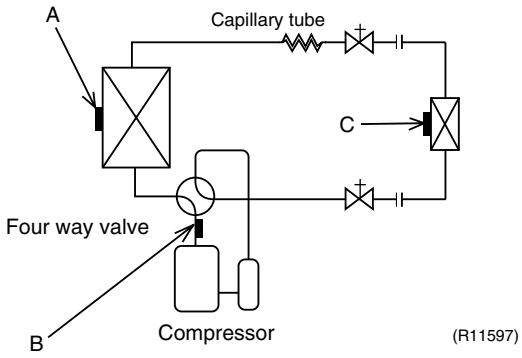
1.10.5 Auto-restart Function

Even if a power failure (including one for just a moment) occurs during the operation, the operation restarts automatically when the power is restored in the same condition as before the power failure.

Note: It takes 3 minutes to restart the operation because the 3-minute standby function is activated.

2. Control Specification

2.1 Function of Thermistor



A Outdoor Heat Exchanger Thermistor

1. In cooling operation, the outdoor heat exchanger thermistor is used for detecting disconnection of the discharge pipe thermistor. When the discharge pipe temperature becomes lower than the outdoor heat exchanger temperature, the discharge pipe thermistor is judged as disconnected.
2. In cooling operation, the outdoor heat exchanger thermistor is used for high pressure protection.

B Discharge Pipe Thermistor

1. The discharge pipe thermistor is used for controlling discharge pipe temperature. If the discharge pipe temperature (used in place of the inner temperature of the compressor) rises abnormally, the operating frequency becomes lower or the operation halts.
2. The discharge pipe thermistor is used for detecting disconnection of the discharge pipe thermistor.

C Indoor Heat Exchanger Thermistor

1. In cooling operation, the indoor heat exchanger thermistor is used for freeze-up protection control. If the indoor heat exchanger temperature drops abnormally, the operating frequency becomes lower or the operation halts.
2. In heating operation, the indoor heat exchanger thermistor is used for detecting disconnection of the discharge pipe thermistor. When the discharge pipe temperature becomes lower than the indoor heat exchanger temperature, the discharge pipe thermistor is judged as disconnected.

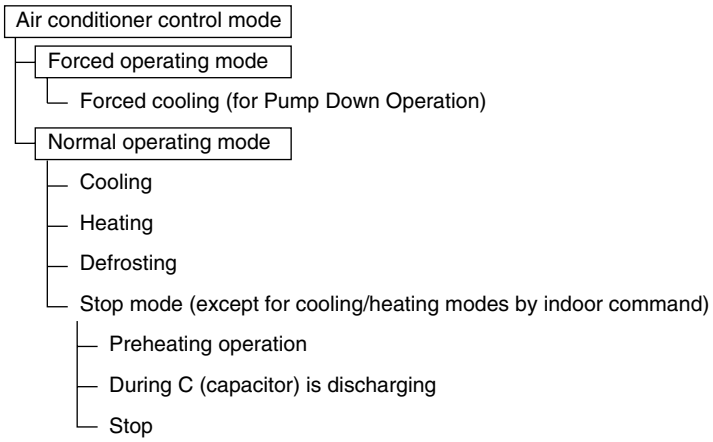
2.2 Mode Hierarchy

Outline

There are two modes; the one is the normal operation mode and the other is the forced operation mode for installation and providing service.

Detail

There are following modes; stop, cooling (includes drying), heating (include defrosting)



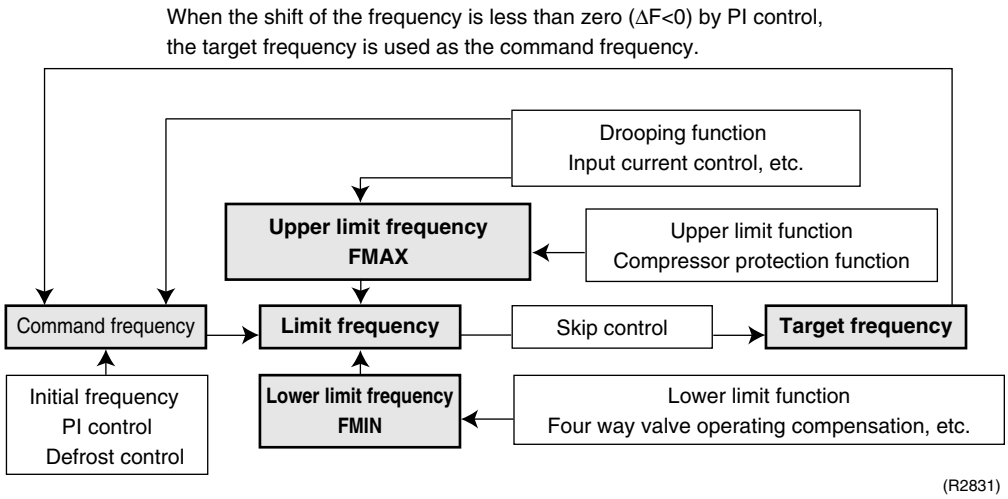
Note: Unless specified otherwise, an indoor dry operation command is regarded as cooling operation.

2.3 Frequency Control

Outline

Frequency is determined according to the difference between the room temperature and the target temperature.
The function is explained as follows.

1. How to determine frequency
2. Frequency command from the indoor unit (Difference between the room temperature and the target temperature)
3. Frequency initial setting
4. PI control



Detail

How to Determine Frequency
The compressor's frequency is determined by taking the following steps.

1. Determine command frequency

- Command frequency is determined in the following order of priority.

1. Limiting defrost control time
2. Forced cooling
3. Indoor frequency command

2. Determine upper limit frequency

- The minimum value is set as an upper limit frequency among the frequency upper limits of the following functions:
  Compressor protection, input current, discharge pipe temperature, heating peak-cut, freeze-up protection, defrost.

3. Determine lower limit frequency

- The maximum value is set as an lower limit frequency among the frequency lower limits of the following functions:
  Four way valve operation compensation, draft prevention, pressure difference upkeep.

4. Determine prohibited frequency

- There is a certain prohibited frequency such as a power supply frequency.

Indoor Frequency Command (∆D signal)

The difference between the room temperature and the target temperature is taken as the "∆D signal" and is used for frequency command.

Temperature difference (°C)	∆D signal	Temperature difference (°C)	∆D signal	Temperature difference (°C)	∆D signal	Temperature difference (°C)	∆D signal
–2.0	∗Th OFF	0	4	2.0	8	4.0	C
–1.5	1	0.5	5	2.5	9	4.5	D
–1.0	2	1.0	6	3.0	A	5.0	E
–0.5	3	1.5	7	3.5	B	5.5	F

∗Th OFF = Thermostat OFF

Frequency Initial Setting

<Outline>

When starting the compressor, the frequency is initialized according to the ∆D value and the Q value of the indoor unit.

Q value: Indoor unit output determined from indoor unit volume, airflow rate and other factors.

PI Control (Determine Frequency Up / Down by ∆D Signal)

1. **P control**

   The ∆D value is calculated in each sampling time (20 seconds), and the frequency is adjusted according to its difference from the frequency previously calculated.

2. **I control**

   If the operating frequency does not change for more than a certain fixed time, the frequency is adjusted according to the ∆D value.
   When the ∆D value is small, the frequency is lowered.
   When the ∆D value is large, the frequency is increased.

3. **Frequency management when other controls are functioning**

- When frequency is drooping;
  Frequency management is carried out only when the frequency droops.
- For limiting lower limit
  Frequency management is carried out only when the frequency rises.

4. **Upper and lower limit of frequency by PI control**

   The frequency upper and lower limits are set according to the command on indoor unit.
   When the indoor or outdoor unit quiet operation command comes from the indoor unit, the upper limit frequency is lowered than the usual setting.

2.4 Controls at Mode Changing / Start-up

2.4.1 Preheating Operation

Outline

The inverter operation in open phase starts with the conditions of the preheating command from the indoor unit, the outdoor temperature, and the discharge pipe temperature.

Detail

ON Condition

- When the discharge pipe temperature is below 10ºC, the inverter operation in open phase starts.

OFF Condition

- When the discharge pipe temperature is higher than 12ºC, the inverter operation in open phase stops.

2.4.2 Four Way Valve Switching

Outline

In heating operation, current is conducted, and in cooling and defrosting, current is not conducted. In order to eliminate the switching sound when the heating is stopped, as the four way valve coil switches from ON to OFF, the OFF delay switch of the four way valve is carried out after the operation stopped.

Detail

OFF delay switch of four way valve:
The four way valve coil is energized for 160 seconds after the operation is stopped.

2.4.3 Four Way Valve Operation Compensation

Outline

At the beginning of the operation as the four way valve is switched, the differential pressure to activate the four way valve is acquired by having output frequency which is more than a certain fixed frequency, for a certain fixed time.

Detail

Starting Conditions

1. When starting compressor for heating.
2. When the operation mode changes to cooling from heating.
3. When starting compressor for defrosting or resetting.
4. When starting compressor for the first time after the reset with the power is ON.
5. When starting compressor for heating next to the suspension of defrosting.
6. When starting compressor next to the fault of switching over cooling / heating.

Set the lower limit frequency 𝔸 Hz for 𝔹 seconds with any conditions 1 through 6 above.

𝔸 (Hz)	62
𝔹 (seconds)	50

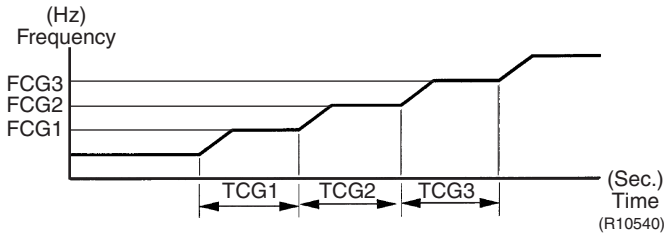
2.4.4 3-minute Standby

Turning on the compressor is prohibited for 3 minutes after turning it off.
(Except when defrosting.)

2.4.5 Compressor Protection Function

When turning the compressor from OFF to ON, the upper limit of frequency is set as follows.
(The function is not activated when defrosting.)

FCG 1	48	Hz
FCG 2	72	
FCG 3	90	
TCG 1	180	seconds
TCG 2	180	
TCG 3	10	

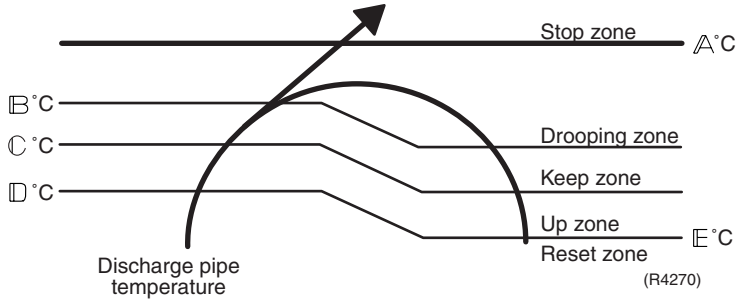


2.5 Discharge Pipe Temperature Control

Outline

The discharge pipe temperature is used as the internal temperature of the compressor. If the discharge pipe temperature rises above a certain level, the upper limit of frequency is set to keep this temperature from going up further.

Detail



Zone	Control
Stop zone	When the temperature reaches the stop zone, the compressor stops.
Drooping zone	The timer starts, and the frequency is drooping.
Keep zone	The upper limit of frequency is kept.
Up zone	The upper limit of frequency is increased.
Reset zone	The upper limit of frequency is canceled.

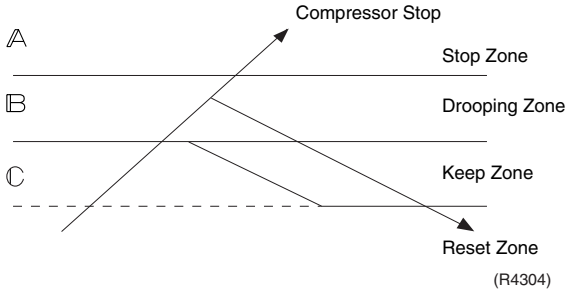
A (ºC)	100
B (ºC)	93
C (ºC)	91
D (ºC)	86
E (ºC)	83

2.6 Input Current Control

Outline

The microcomputer calculates the input current during the compressor is running, and sets the frequency upper limit from the input current.
In case of heat pump model, this control which is the upper limit control of the frequency takes priority to the lower limit of control of four way valve operation compensation.

Detail



Frequency control in each zone

Stop zone

- After 2.5 seconds in this zone, the compressor is stopped.

Drooping zone

- The upper limit of the compressor frequency is defined as operation frequency – 2 Hz.
- After this, the output frequency is pulled down by 2 Hz every second until it reaches the keep zone.

Keep zone

- The present maximum frequency goes on.

Reset zone

- Limit of the frequency is canceled.

		Cooling	Heating
A (A)		14.0	14.0
B (A)	Normal mode	8.75	8.75
	ECONO mode	2.75	2.75
C (A)	Normal mode	8.0	8.0
	ECONO mode	2.0	2.0

Limitation of current drooping and stop value according to the outdoor temperature

- The current droops when outdoor temperature becomes higher than a certain level (depending on the model).

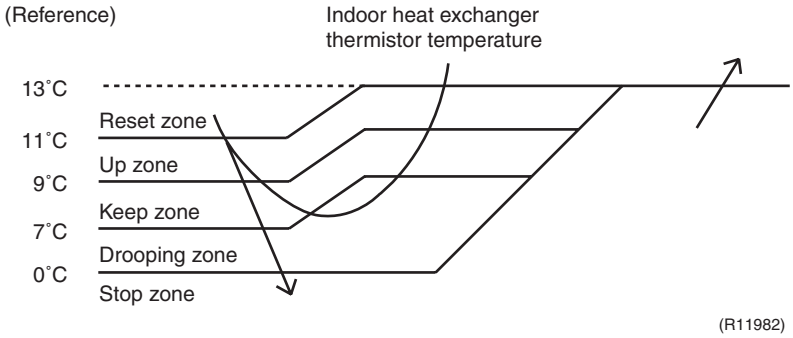
2.7 Freeze-up Protection Control

Outline

During cooling operation, the signal sent from the indoor unit controls the operating frequency limitation and prevents freezing of the indoor heat exchanger. (The signal from the indoor unit is divided into zones.)

Detail

The operating frequency limitation is judged with the indoor heat exchanger temperature.

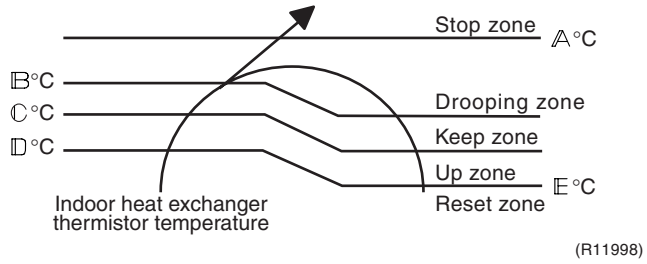


2.8 Heating Peak-cut Control

Outline

During heating operation, the indoor heat exchanger temperature determines the frequency upper limit to prevent abnormal high pressure.

Detail



Zone	Control
Stop zone	When the temperature reaches the stop zone, the compressor stops.
Drooping zone	The timer starts, and the frequency is drooping.
Keep zone	The upper limit of frequency is kept.
Up zone	The upper limit of frequency is increased.
Reset zone	The upper limit of frequency is canceled.

𝔸 (°C)	65
𝔹 (°C)	55
ℂ (°C)	52
𝔻 (°C)	50
𝔼 (°C)	45

2.9 Outdoor Fan Control

1. Fan OFF delay when stopped
The outdoor fan is turned OFF 70 seconds after the compressor stops.

2. Fan ON control to cool down the electrical box
The outdoor fan is turned ON when the electrical box temperature is high while the compressor is OFF.

3. Fan OFF control while defrosting
The outdoor fan is turned OFF while defrosting.

4. Fan ON/OFF control when operation starts/stops
The outdoor fan is turned ON when the operation starts. The outdoor fan is turned OFF when the operation stops.

5. Fan control while forced operation
The outdoor fan is controlled as well as normal operation while the forced operation.

6. Fan ON/OFF control for pressure difference upkeep
The outdoor fan is controlled for keeping the pressure difference while cooling with low outdoor temperature.
- ♦ When the pressure difference is small, the outdoor fan stops.
- ♦ When the pressure difference is large, the outdoor fan rotates.

2.10 Liquid Compression Protection Function

Outline

In order to obtain the dependability of the compressor, the compressor is stopped according to the outdoor temperature and temperature of the outdoor heat exchanger.

Detail

■ Operation stops depending on the outdoor temperature
Compressor turns off under the conditions that the system is in cooling operation and outdoor temperature is below 0°C.

2.11 Defrost Control

Outline

Defrosting is carried out by the cooling cycle (reverse cycle). The defrosting time or outdoor heat exchanger temperature must be more than a certain value to finish.

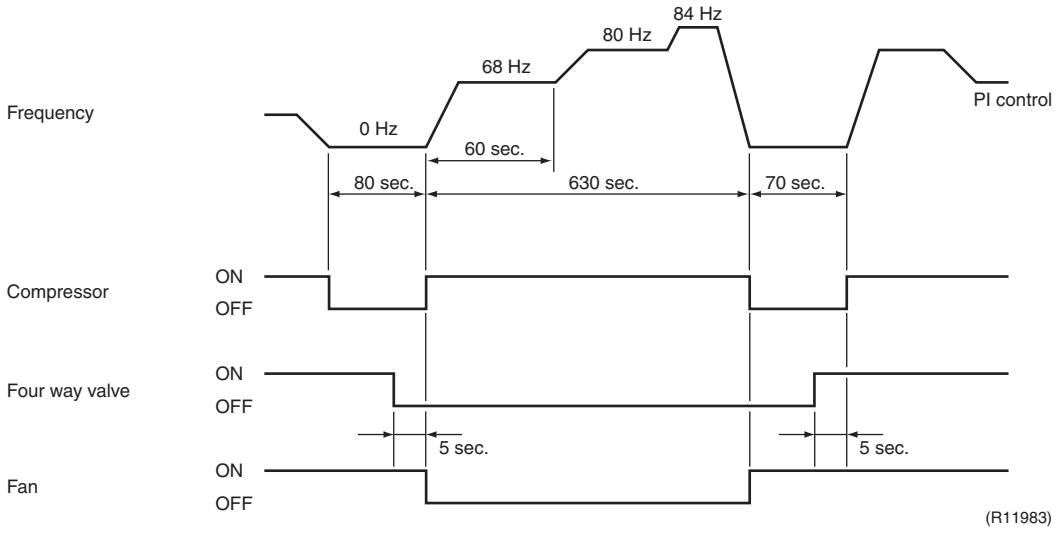
Detail

Conditions for Starting Defrost

- The starting conditions is determined with the outdoor temperature and the outdoor heat exchanger temperature.
- The system is in heating operation.
- The compressor operates for 6 minutes.
- More than 28 minutes of accumulated time pass since the start of the operation, or ending the previous defrosting.

Conditions for Canceling Defrost

The judgment is made with outdoor heat exchanger temperature. (4°C - 22°C)



2.12 Malfunctions

2.12.1 Sensor Malfunction Detection

Sensor malfunction may occur in the thermistor.

Relating to Thermistor Malfunction

1. Outdoor heat exchanger thermistor
2. Discharge pipe thermistor
3. Radiation fin thermistor
4. Outdoor temperature thermistor

2.12.2 Detection of Overcurrent and Overload

Outline

An excessive output current is detected and, the OL temperature is observed to protect the compressor.

Detail

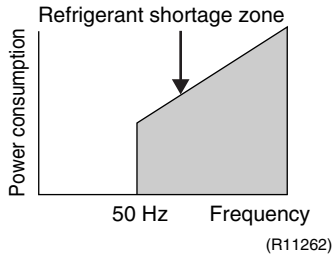
- If the OL (compressor head) temperature exceeds 120°C (depending on the model), the system shuts down the compressor.
- If the inverter current exceeds 14 A, the system shuts down the compressor.

2.12.3 Refrigerant Shortage Control

Detecting by power consumption

If the power consumption is below the specified value and the frequency is higher than the specified frequency, it is regarded as refrigerant shortage.

The power consumption is small comparing with that in the normal operation when refrigerant is insufficient, and refrigerant shortage is detected by checking a power consumption.



Refer to “Refrigerant shortage” on page 82 for detail.

2.13 Forced Operation Mode

Outline

Forced operation mode includes only forced cooling.

Detail

Item	Forced Cooling
Conditions	1) The outdoor unit is not abnormal and not in the 3-minute standby mode.
	2) The outdoor unit is not operating.
	The forced operation is allowed when the above both conditions are met.
Start	Press the forced operation ON/OFF button (SW1) on the indoor unit for 5 seconds.
Command frequency	58 Hz
End	1) Press the forced operation ON/OFF button (SW1) on the indoor unit again.
	2) Press the ON/OFF button on the remote controller.
	3) The operation ends automatically after 15 minutes.
Others	The protection functions are prior to all others in the forced operation.

Part 5
Operation Manual

1. System Configuration

After the installation and test operation of the room air conditioner have been completed, it should be operated and handled as described below. Every user would like to know the correct method of operation of the room air conditioner, to check if it is capable of cooling (or heating) well, and to know a clever method of using it.
In order to meet this expectation of the users, giving sufficient explanations taking enough time can be said to reduce about 80% of the requests for servicing. However good the installation work is and however good the functions are, the customer may blame either the room air conditioner or its installation work because of improper handling. The installation work and handing over of the unit can only be considered to have been completed when its handling has been explained to the user without using technical terms but giving full knowledge of the equipment.

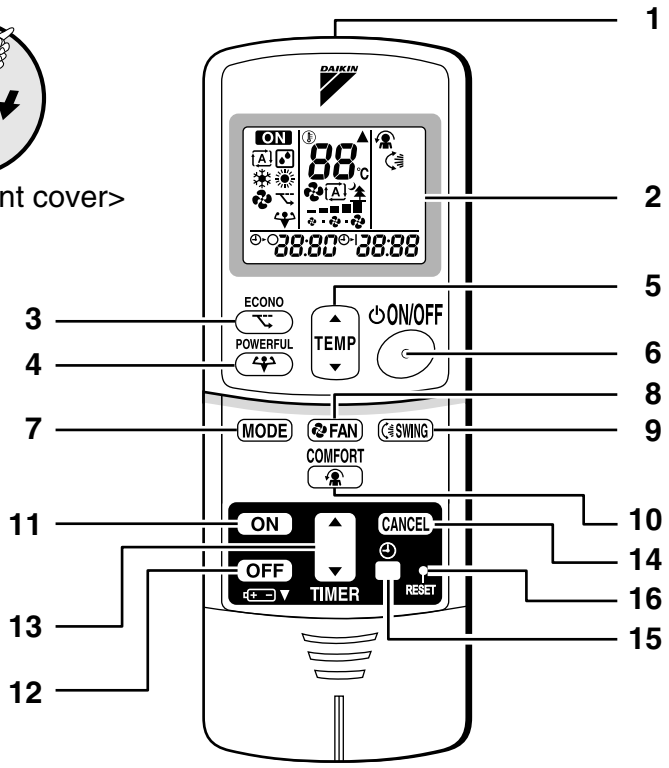
2. Operation Manual

2.1 Remote Controller

Names of Parts

■ Remote Controller

<Open the front cover>



<ARC433A87>

1. Signal transmitter:
- It sends signals to the indoor unit.

2. Display (LCD):
- It displays the current settings. (In this illustration, each section is shown with its displays on for the purpose of explanation.)

3. ECONO button:
ECONO operation (page 15.)

4. POWERFUL button:
POWERFUL operation (page 14.)

5. TEMPERATURE adjustment button:
- It changes the temperature setting.

6. ON/OFF button:
- Press this button once to start operation. Press once again to stop it.

7. MODE selector button:
- It selects the operation mode. (AUTO/DRY/COOL/HEAT/FAN) (page 9.)

8. FAN setting button:
- It selects the airflow rate setting.

9. SWING button:
- Adjusting the airflow direction. (page 11.)

10. COMFORT AIRFLOW button: COMFORT AIRFLOW operation (page 13.)

11. ON TIMER button: (page 17.)

12. OFF TIMER button: (page 16.)

13. TIMER setting button:
- It changes the time setting.

14. TIMER CANCEL button:
- It cancels the timer setting.

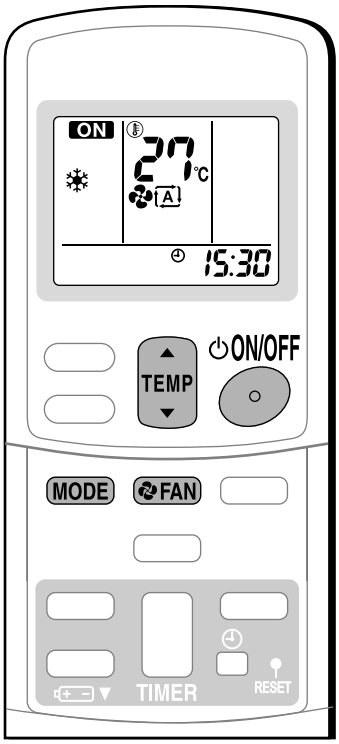
15. CLOCK button

16. RESET button:
- Restart the remote controller if it freezes.
- Use a thin object to push.

2.2 AUTO · DRY · COOL · HEAT · FAN Operation

AUTO · DRY · COOL · HEAT · FAN Operation

The air conditioner operates with the operation mode of your choice.
From the next time on, the air conditioner will operate with the same operation mode.



■ To start operation

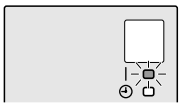
1. Press MODE and select a operation mode.

- Each pressing of the button advances the mode setting in sequence.

: AUTO : HEAT
: DRY : FAN
: COOL

2. Press ON/OFF .

- " ON " is displayed on the LCD.
- The OPERATION lamp lights up.



■ To stop operation

3. Press ON/OFF again.

- " ON " disappears from the LCD.
- Then OPERATION lamp goes off.

■ To change the temperature setting

4. Press TEMP .

AUTO or COOL or HEAT operation	DRY or FAN operation
Press ▲ to raise the temperature and press ▼ to lower the temperature.	The temperature setting is not variable.
Set to the temperature you like. 	

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AUTO · DRY · COOL · HEAT · FAN Operation

■ To change the airflow rate setting

5. Press FAN .

AUTO or COOL or HEAT or FAN operation	DRY operation
5 levels of airflow rate setting from "" to "" plus "A" "" are available. 	The airflow rate setting is not variable.

• Indoor unit quiet operation

When the airflow is set to "", the noise from the indoor unit will become quieter. Use this when making the noise quieter.

NOTE

■ **Notes on HEAT operation**
- Since this air conditioner heats the room by taking heat from outdoor air to indoors, the heating capacity becomes smaller in lower outdoor temperatures. If the heating effect is insufficient, it is recommended to use another heating appliance in combination with the air conditioner.
- The heat pump system heats the room by circulating hot air around all parts of the room. After the start of HEAT operation, it takes some time before the room gets warmer.
- In HEAT operation, frost may occur on the outdoor unit and lower the heating capacity. In that case, the system switches into defrosting operation to take away the frost.
- During defrosting operation, hot air does not flow out of indoor unit.
- A pinging sound may be heard during defrosting operation, which, however does not mean that the air conditioner has failures.

■ **Note on COOL operation**
- This air conditioner cools the room by blowing the hot air in the room outside, so if the outside temperature is high, the performance of the air conditioner drops.

■ **Note on DRY operation**
- The computer chip works to rid the room of humidity while maintaining the temperature as much as possible. It automatically controls temperature and airflow rate, so manual adjustment of these functions is unavailable.

■ **Notes on AUTO operation**
- In AUTO operation, the system selects a temperature setting and an appropriate operation mode (COOL or HEAT) based on the room temperature at the start of the operation.
- The system automatically reselects setting at a regular interval to bring the room temperature to user-setting level.

■ **Note on FAN operation**
- This mode is valid for fan only.

■ **Note on airflow rate setting**
- At smaller airflow rates, the cooling (heating) effect is also smaller.

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2.3 Adjusting the Airflow Direction

Adjusting the Airflow Direction

You can adjust the airflow direction to increase your comfort.

■ To start auto swing

Upper and lower airflow direction

Press SWING .

- "↻" is displayed on the LCD.
- The flap (horizontal blade) will begin to swing.

■ To set the flap at desired position

- This function is effective while flap is in auto swing mode.

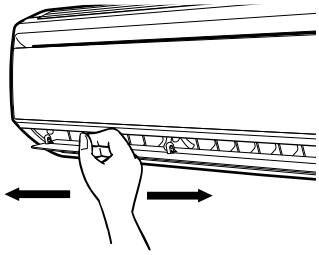
Press SWING when the flap has reached the desired position.

- The flap will stop moving.
- "↻" disappears from the LCD.

11

Adjusting the Airflow Direction

■ To adjust the louvers (vertical blades)



Hold the knob and move the louvers.
(You will find a knob on the left-side and the right-side blades.)

- When the unit is installed in the corner of a room, the direction of the louvers should be facing away from the wall.
  If they face the wall, the wall will block off the wind, causing the cooling (or heating) efficiency to drop.

⚠ CAUTION

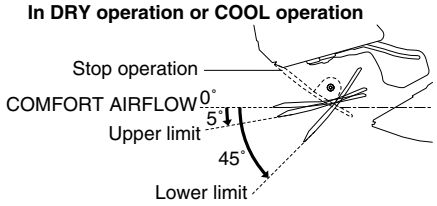
- Always use a remote controller to adjust the angles of the flap. If you attempt to move it forcibly with hand when it is swinging, the mechanism may be broken.
- Be careful when adjusting the louvers. Inside the air outlet, a fan is rotating at a high speed.

NOTE

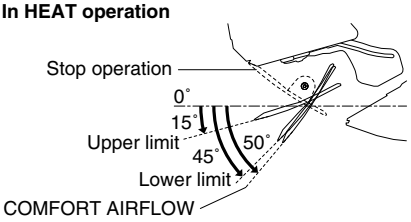
■ **Notes on the angles of the flap**

- The flap swinging range depends on the operation. (See the figure.)
- If the air conditioner is operated in COOL or DRY operation with the flap kept stopped in the downward direction, the flap will automatically start operating in approx. an hour in order to prevent dew condensation.

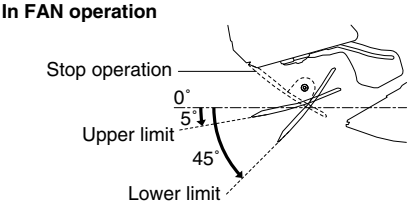
In DRY operation or COOL operation



In HEAT operation



In FAN operation



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2.4 COMFORT AIRFLOW Operation

COMFORT AIRFLOW Operation

The flow of air will be in the upward direction while in COOL operation and in the downward direction while in HEAT operation, which will provide a comfortable wind that will not come in direct contact with people.

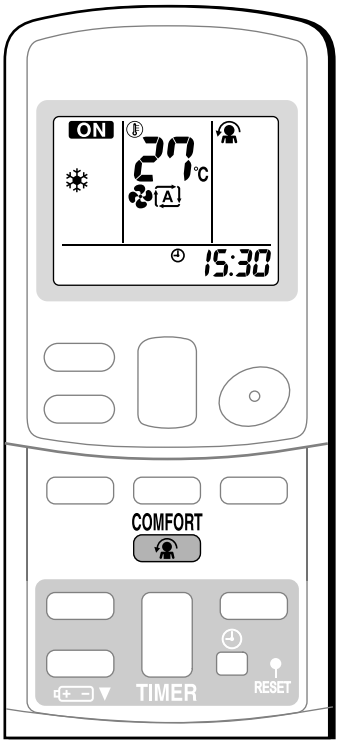
■ To start COMFORT AIRFLOW operation

1. Press .

- The flap position will change, preventing air from blowing directly on the occupants of the room.
- " " is displayed on the LCD.
- Airflow rate is set to Auto.

COOL/DRY**:** The flap will go up.

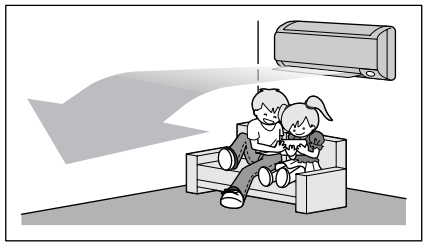
HEAT**:** The flap will go down.



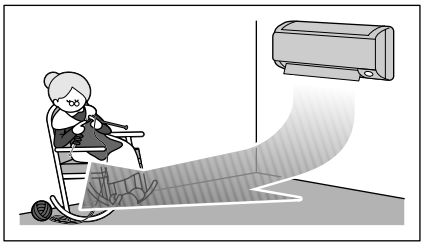
■ To cancel COMFORT AIRFLOW operation

2. Press again.

- The flap will return to the memory position from before COMFORT AIRFLOW operation.
- " " disappears from the LCD.



COOL operation



HEAT operation

NOTE

■ **Notes on COMFORT AIRFLOW operation**

- The flap position will change, preventing air from blowing directly on the occupants of the room.
- POWERFUL operation and COMFORT AIRFLOW operation cannot be used at the same time.
  Priority is given to the function of whichever button is pressed last.
- The airflow rate will be set to Auto. If the upper and lower airflow direction is selected, the COMFORT AIRFLOW operation will be canceled.

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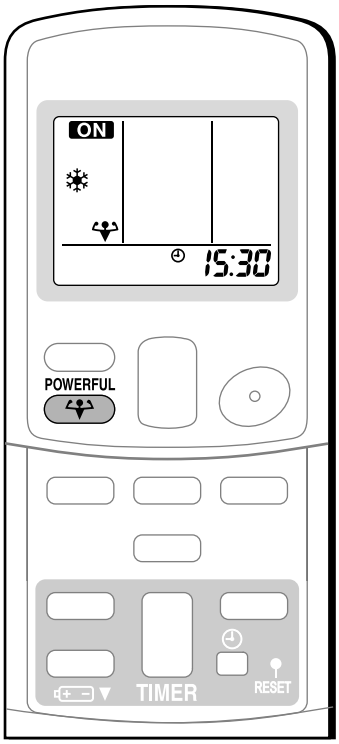
2.5 POWERFUL Operation

POWERFUL Operation

POWERFUL operation quickly maximizes the cooling (heating) effect in any operation mode. You can get the maximum capacity.



■ To start POWERFUL operation

1. Press .

- POWERFUL operation ends in 20 minutes. Then the system automatically operates again with the previous settings which were used before POWERFUL operation.
- "" is displayed on the LCD.

■ To cancel POWERFUL operation

2. Press again.

- "" disappears from the LCD.

NOTE

■ **Notes on POWERFUL operation**

- When using POWERFUL operation, there are some functions which are not available.
- POWERFUL operation cannot be used together with ECONO or COMFORT AIRFLOW operation. Priority is given to the function of whichever button is pressed last.
- POWERFUL operation can only be set when the unit is running.
- POWERFUL operation will not increase the capacity of the air conditioner if the air conditioner is already in operation with its maximum capacity demonstrated.
- **In COOL and HEAT operation**
  To maximize the cooling (heating) effect, the capacity of outdoor unit must be increased and the airflow rate be fixed to the maximum setting.
  The temperature and airflow settings are not variable.
- **In DRY operation**
  The temperature setting is lowered by 2.5˚C and the airflow rate is slightly increased.
- **In FAN operation**
  The airflow rate is fixed to the maximum setting.
- **In AUTO operation**
  To maximize the cooling (heating) effect, the capacity of outdoor unit must be increased and the airflow rate be fixed to the maximum setting.

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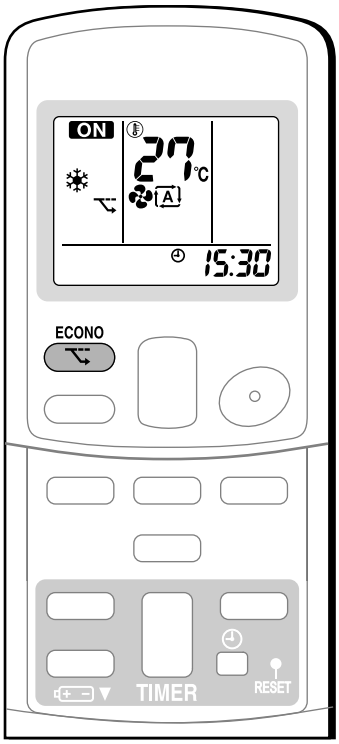
2.6 ECONO Operation

ECONO Operation

ECONO operation is a function which enables efficient operation by limiting the maximum power consumption value.
This function is useful for cases in which attention should be paid to ensure a circuit breaker will not trip when the product runs alongside other appliances.



■ To start ECONO operation

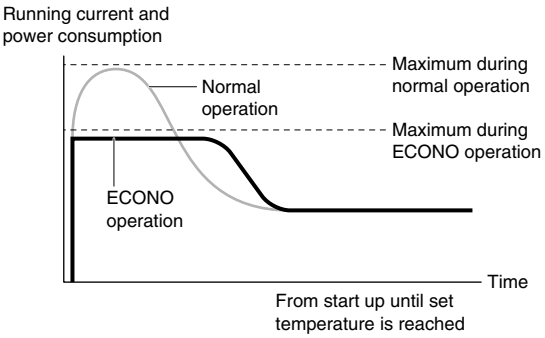
1. Press **.**

- " " is displayed on the LCD.

■ To cancel ECONO operation

2. Press again.

- " " disappears from the LCD.



- This diagram is a representation for illustrative purposes only.

* The maximum running current and power consumption of the air conditioner in ECONO operation vary with the connecting outdoor unit.

NOTE

■ **Notes on ECONO operation**

- ECONO operation can only be set when the unit is running.
- ECONO operation is a function which enables efficient operation by limiting the power consumption of the outdoor unit (operating frequency).
- ECONO operation functions in AUTO, COOL, DRY and HEAT operation.
- POWERFUL and ECONO operation cannot be used at the same time. Priority is given to the function of whichever button is pressed last.
- If the level of power consumption is already low, ECONO operation will not drop the power consumption.

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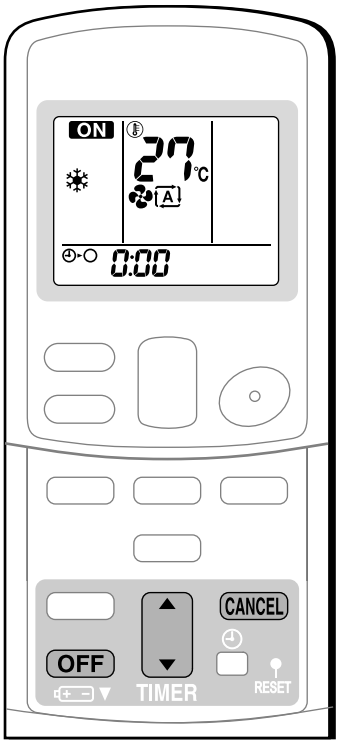
2.7 OFF TIMER Operation

OFF TIMER Operation

Timer functions are useful for automatically switching the air conditioner on or off at night or in the morning. You can also use OFF TIMER and ON TIMER in combination.

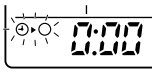


■ To use OFF TIMER operation

• Check that the clock is correct.
If not, set the clock to the present time.

1. Press OFF .

• "⏲" disappears from the LCD.



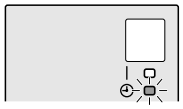
"0:00" is displayed on the LCD.
"⏲▸◯" blinks.

2. Press ▲▼ until the time setting reaches the point you like.

• Each pressing of either button increases or decreases the time setting by 10 minutes. Holding down either button changes the setting rapidly.

3. Press OFF again.

• "⏲▸◯" and setting time are displayed on the LCD.
• The TIMER lamp lights up.



■ To cancel OFF TIMER operation

4. Press CANCEL .

• "⏲▸◯" disappears from the LCD.
• "⏲" is displayed on the LCD.
• The TIMER lamp goes off.

NOTE

■ Notes on TIMER operation

• When TIMER is set, the present time is not displayed.
• Once you set ON/OFF TIMER, the time setting is kept in the memory. The memory is canceled when remote controller batteries are replaced.
• When operating the unit via the ON/OFF TIMER, the actual length of operation may vary from the time entered by the user. (Maximum approx. 10 minutes)

■ NIGHT SET mode

When the OFF TIMER is set, the air conditioner automatically adjusts the temperature setting (0.5˚C up in COOL, 2.0˚C down in HEAT) to prevent excessive cooling (heating) for your pleasant sleep.

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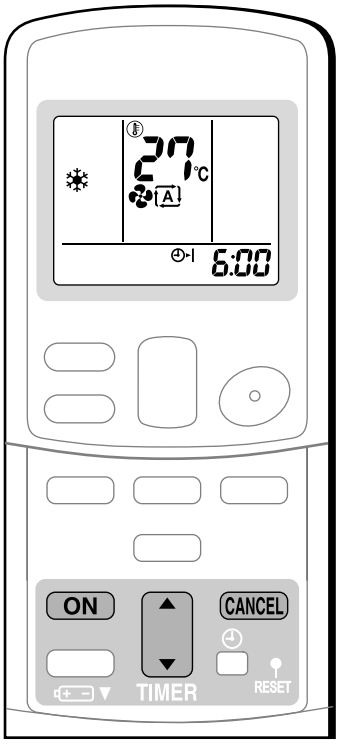
2.8 ON TIMER Operation

ON TIMER Operation

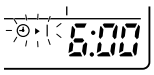
■ To use ON TIMER operation



• Check that the clock is correct. If not, set the clock to the present time.

1. Press ON .

• "⏲" disappears from the LCD.



"6:00" is displayed on the LCD.

"⏲ ▸ |" blinks.

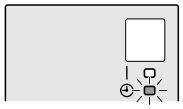
2. Press ▲▼ until the time setting reaches the point you like.

• Each pressing of either button increases or decreases the time setting by 10 minutes. Holding down either button changes the setting rapidly.

3. Press ON again.

• "⏲ ▸ |" and setting time are displayed on the LCD.

• The TIMER lamp lights up.



■ To cancel ON TIMER operation

4. Press CANCEL .

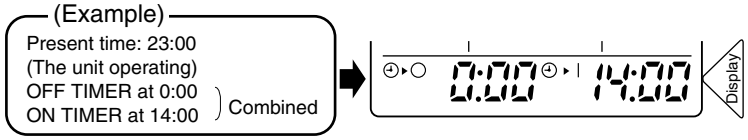
• "⏲ ▸ |" disappears from the LCD.

• "⏲" is displayed on the LCD.

• The TIMER lamp goes off.

■ To combine ON TIMER and OFF TIMER

• A sample setting for combining the two timers is shown below.



NOTE

■ In the following cases, set the timer again.

• After a breaker has turned off.

• After a power failure.

• After replacing batteries in the remote controller.

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3P253185-6

Part 6
Service Diagnosis

1. Caution for Diagnosis

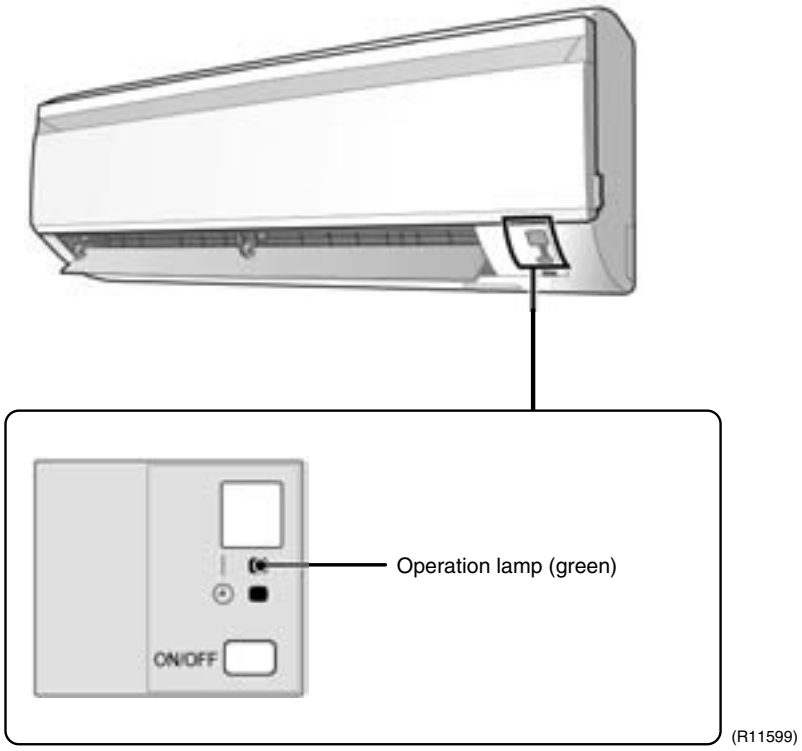
1.1 Troubleshooting with LED

Indoor unit

The operation lamp blinks when any of the following errors is detected.

1. When a protection device of the indoor or outdoor unit is activated, or when the thermistor malfunctions.
2. When a signal transmission error occurs between the indoor and outdoor units.

In either case, conduct the diagnostic procedure described in the following pages.



Outdoor unit

The outdoor unit has one green LED (LED A) on the PCB. The blinking green LED indicates normal condition of microcomputer operation.

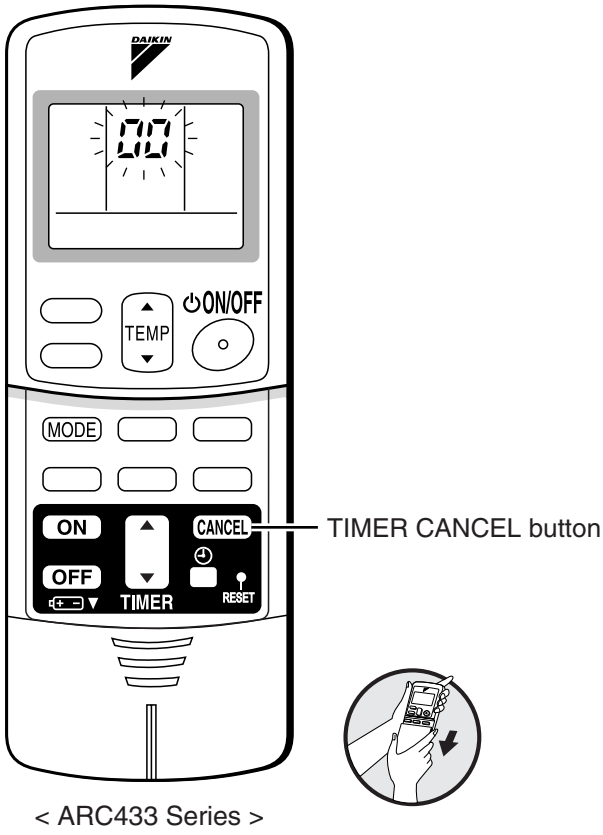
2. Problem Symptoms and Measures

Symptom	Check Item	Details of Measure	Reference Page
The units does not operate.	Check the power supply.	Check to make sure that the rated voltage is supplied.	—
	Check the type of the indoor units.	Check to make sure that the indoor unit type is compatible with the outdoor unit.	—
	Check the outdoor temperature.	Heating operation cannot be used when the outdoor temperature is 24°C or higher, and cooling operation cannot be used when the outdoor temperature is below 10°C.	—
	Diagnose with remote controller indication.	—	52
	Check the remote controller addresses.	Check to make sure that address settings for the remote controller and indoor unit are correct.	—
Operation sometimes stops.	Check the power supply.	A power failure of 2 to 10 cycles stops air conditioner operation. (Operation lamp OFF)	—
	Check the outdoor temperature.	Heating operation cannot be used when the outdoor temperature is 24°C or higher, and cooling operation cannot be used when the outdoor temperature is below 10°C.	—
	Diagnose with remote controller indication.	—	52
The unit operates but does not cool, or does not heat.	Check for wiring and piping errors in the connection between the indoor and outdoor units.	Conduct the wiring/piping error check described on the product diagnosis label.	—
	Check for thermistor detection errors.	Check to make sure that the thermistor is mounted securely.	—
	Diagnose with remote controller indication.	—	52
	Diagnose by service port pressure and operating current.	Check for refrigerant shortage.	82
Large operating noise and vibrations	Check the output voltage of the power module.	—	90
	Check the power module.	—	—
	Check the installation condition.	Check to make sure that the required spaces for installation (specified in the installation manual, etc.) are provided.	—

3. Service Check Function

Check Method 1

1. When the timer cancel button is held down for 5 seconds, "00" indication appears on the temperature display section.



< ARC433 Series >

(R11949)

2. Press the timer cancel button repeatedly until a long beep sounds.

■ The code indication changes in the sequence shown below.

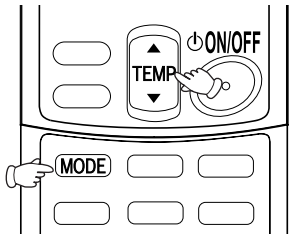
No.	Code	No.	Code	No.	Code
1	00	12	F6	23	A1
2	U4	13	C7	24	E1
3	L5	14	A3	25	UA
4	E6	15	H8	26	UH
5	H6	16	H9	27	P4
6	H0	17	C9	28	L3
7	A6	18	C4	29	L4
8	E7	19	C5	30	H7
9	U0	20	J3	31	U2
10	F3	21	J6	32	EA
11	A5	22	E5	33	AH

Note:

1. A short beep "pi" and two consecutive beeps "pi pi" indicate non-corresponding codes.
2. To return to the normal mode, hold the timer cancel button down for 5 seconds. When the remote controller is left untouched for 60 seconds, it also returns to the normal mode.

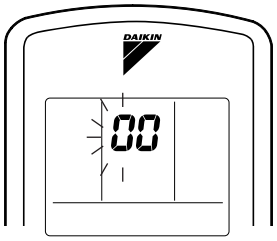
Check Method 2

1. Press the center of the TEMP button and the MODE button at the same time.



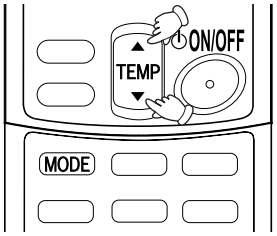
(R4272)

The figure of the ten's place blinks.



(R4273)

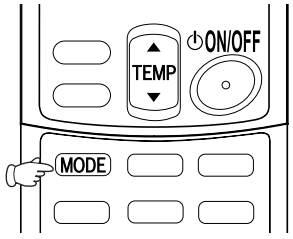
2. Press the TEMP▲ or ▼ button and change the figure until you hear the sound of "beep" or "pi pi".



(R4274)

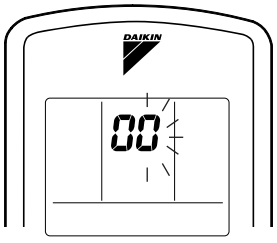
3. Diagnose by the sound.
   ★"pi" : The figure of the ten's place does not accord with the error code.
   ★"pi pi" : The figure of the ten's place accords with the error code but the one's not.
   ★"beep" : The both figures of the ten's and one's place accord with the error code.
   (→See 7.)

4. Press the MODE button.



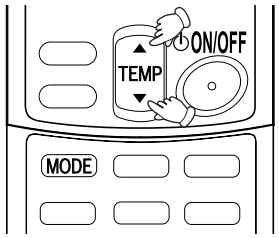
(R4275)

The figure of the one's place blinks.



(R4276)

5. Press the TEMP▲ or ▼ button and change the figure until you hear the sound of “beep”.

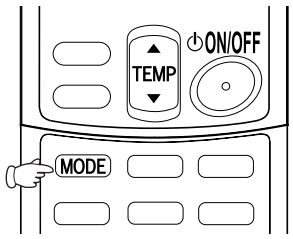


(R4277)

6. Diagnose by the sound.
   ★“pi” : The figure of the ten’s place does not accord with the error code.
   ★“pi pi” : The figure of the ten’s place accords with the error code but the one’s not.
   ★“beep” : The both figures of the ten’s and one’s place accord with the error code.

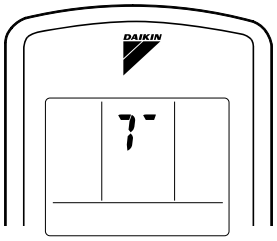
7. Determine the error code.
   The figures indicated when you hear the “beep” sound are error code.
   (Error codes and description → Refer to page 52.)

8. Press the MODE button to exit from the diagnosis mode.



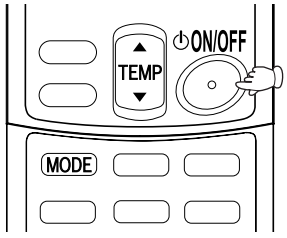
(R4278)

   The display “ ｱﾞ ” means the trial operation mode.
   (Refer to page 141 for trial operation.)



(R9669)

9. Press the ON/OFF button twice to return to the normal mode.



(R9670)

Note: When the remote controller is left untouched for 60 seconds, it returns to the normal mode.

4. Troubleshooting

4.1 Error Codes and Description

	Error Codes	Description	Reference Page
System	00	Normal	—
	U0★	Refrigerant shortage	82
	U2	Low-voltage detection or over-voltage detection	84
	U4	Signal transmission error (between indoor and outdoor unit)	59
	UA	Unspecified voltage (between indoor and outdoor unit)	60
Indoor Unit	A1	Indoor unit PCB abnormality	53
	A5	Freeze-up protection control or heating peak-cut control	54
	A6	Fan motor (DC motor) or related abnormality	56
	C4	Indoor heat exchanger thermistor or related abnormality	58
	C9	Room temperature thermistor or related abnormality	58
Outdoor Unit	E1	Outdoor unit PCB abnormality	61
	E5★	OL activation (compressor overload)	62
	E6★	Compressor lock	63
	E8	Input overcurrent detection	64
	EA	Four way valve abnormality	65
	F3	Discharge pipe temperature control	67
	F6	High pressure control in cooling	68
	H0	Compressor system sensor abnormality	70
	H6	Position sensor abnormality	71
	H8	DC voltage / current sensor abnormality	73
	H9	Outdoor temperature thermistor or related abnormality	74
	J3	Discharge pipe thermistor or related abnormality	74
	J6	Outdoor heat exchanger thermistor or related abnormality	74
	L3	Electrical box temperature rise	76
	L4	Radiation fin temperature rise	78
	L5	Output overcurrent detection	80
	P4	Radiation fin thermistor or related abnormality	74

★: Displayed only when system-down occurs.

4.2 Indoor Unit PCB Abnormality

Remote Controller Display

A1

Method of Malfunction Detection

The system checks if the circuit works properly within the microcomputer of the indoor unit.

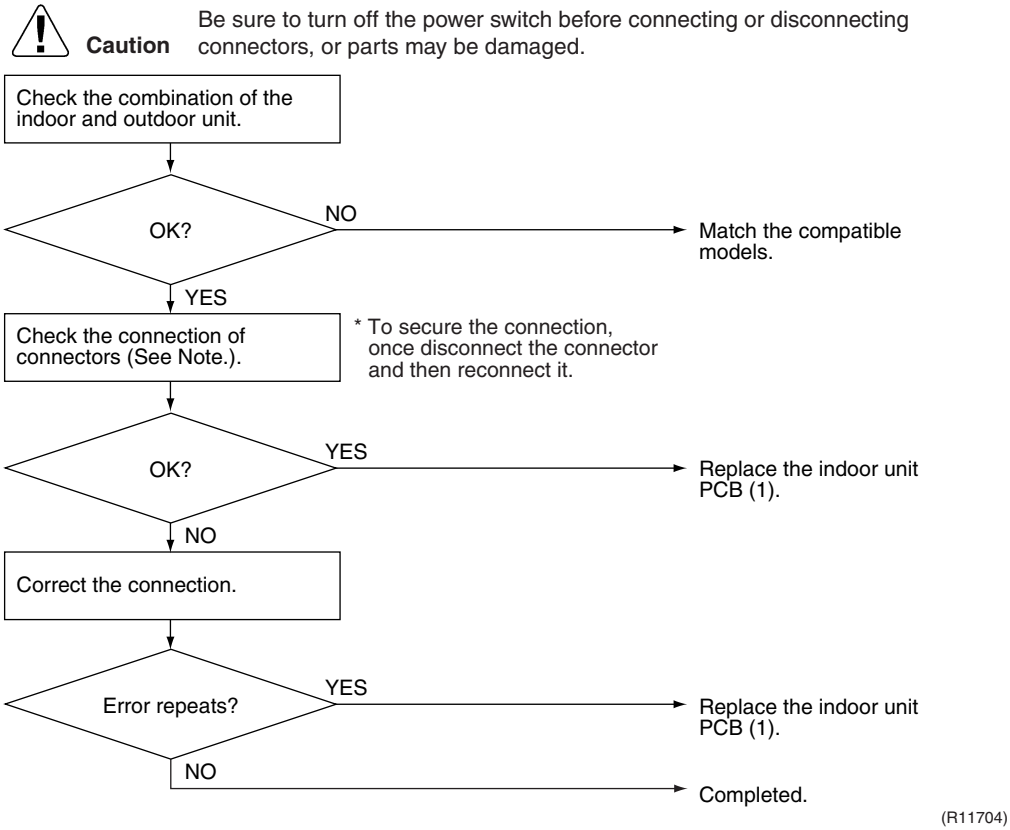
Malfunction Decision Conditions

The system cannot set the internal settings.

Supposed Causes

- Wrong models interconnected
- Defective indoor unit PCB
- Disconnection of connector

Troubleshooting



Note: Check the following connector.

Model Type	Connector
Wall Mounted Type	Terminal board ~ Control PCB

4.3 Freeze-up Protection Control or Heating Peak-cut Control

Remote Controller Display

Method of Malfunction Detection

- Freeze-up protection control
  During cooling operation, the freeze-up protection control (operation halt) is activated according to the temperature detected by the indoor heat exchanger thermistor.
- Heating peak-cut control
  During heating operation, the temperature detected by the indoor heat exchanger thermistor is used for the heating peak-cut control (operation halt, outdoor fan stop, etc.)

Malfunction Decision Conditions

- Freeze-up protection control
  During cooling operation, the indoor heat exchanger temperature is below 0°C.
- Heating peak-cut control
  During heating operation, the indoor heat exchanger temperature is above 65°C.

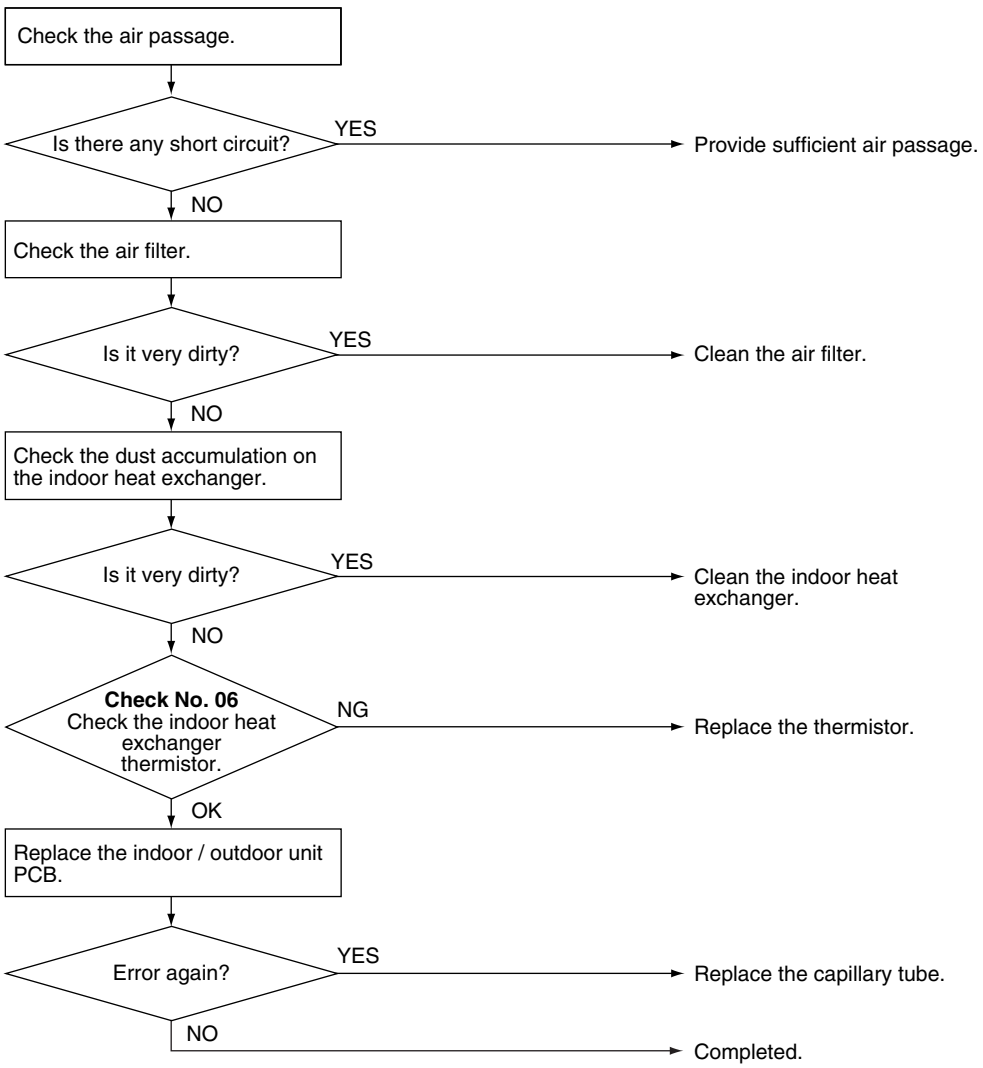
Supposed Causes

- Short-circuited air
- Clogged air filter of the indoor unit
- Dust accumulation on the indoor heat exchanger
- Defective indoor heat exchanger thermistor
- Defective indoor / outdoor unit PCB
- Defective capillary tube

Troubleshooting

Check No.06
Refer to P.86

Caution Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting or disconnecting connectors, or parts may be damaged.



(R11984)

4.4 Fan Motor (DC Motor) or Related Abnormality

Remote Controller Display

A6

Method of Malfunction Detection

The rotation speed detected by the Hall IC during fan motor operation is used to determine abnormal fan motor operation.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

The detected rotation speed does not reach the demanded rotation speed of the target tap, and is less than 50% of the maximum fan motor rotation speed.

Supposed Causes

- Disconnection of connector
- Foreign matters stuck in the fan
- Layer short inside the fan motor winding
- Breaking of wire inside the fan motor
- Breaking of the fan motor lead wires
- Defective capacitor of the fan motor
- Defective indoor unit PCB

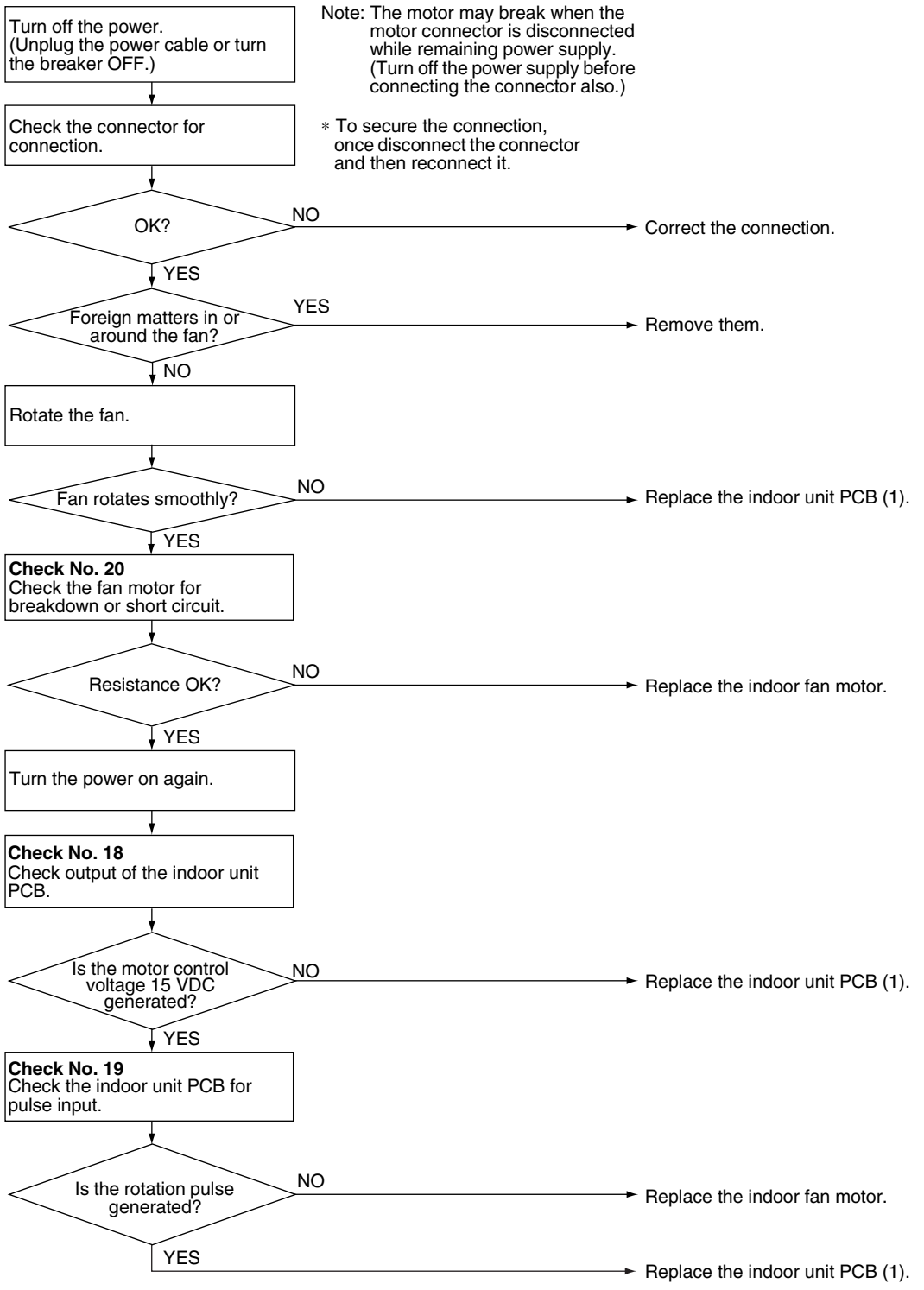
Troubleshooting

Check No.18
Refer to P.90

Check No.19
Refer to P.91

Check No.20
Refer to P.92

Caution Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting or disconnecting connectors, or parts may be damaged.



(R12038)

4.5 Thermistor or Related Abnormality (Indoor Unit)

Remote Controller Display

C4, C9

Method of Malfunction Detection

The temperatures detected by the thermistors determine thermistor errors.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

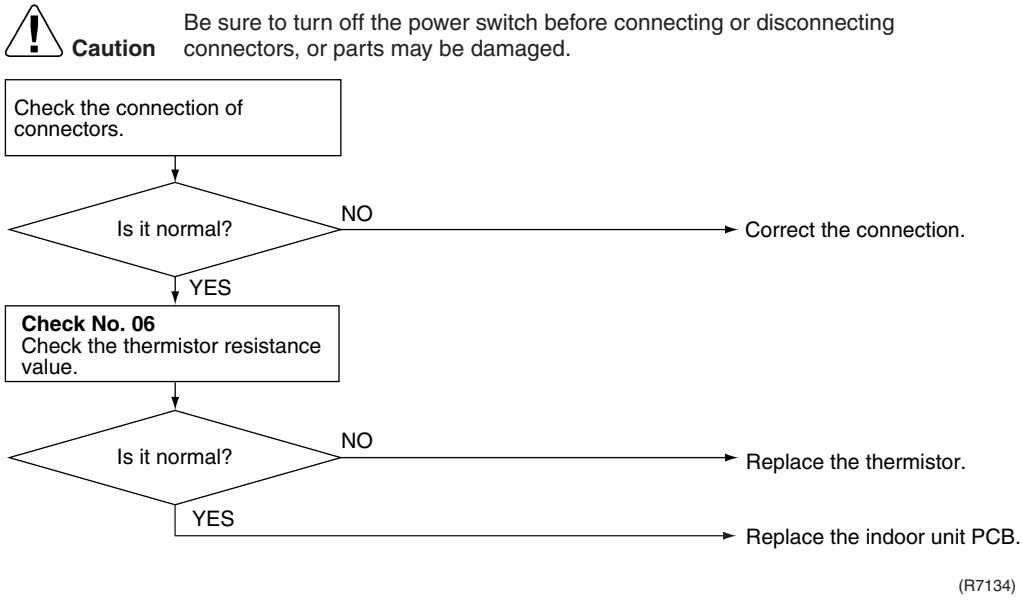
The thermistor input is more than 4.96 V or less than 0.04 V during compressor operation.

Supposed Causes

- Disconnection of connector
- Defective thermistor
- Defective indoor unit PCB

Troubleshooting

Check No.06
Refer to P.86



C4 : Indoor heat exchanger thermistor
C9 : Room temperature thermistor

4.6 Signal Transmission Error (between Indoor and Outdoor Unit)

Remote Controller Display

U4

Method of Malfunction Detection

The data received from the outdoor unit in indoor unit-outdoor unit signal transmission is checked whether it is normal.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

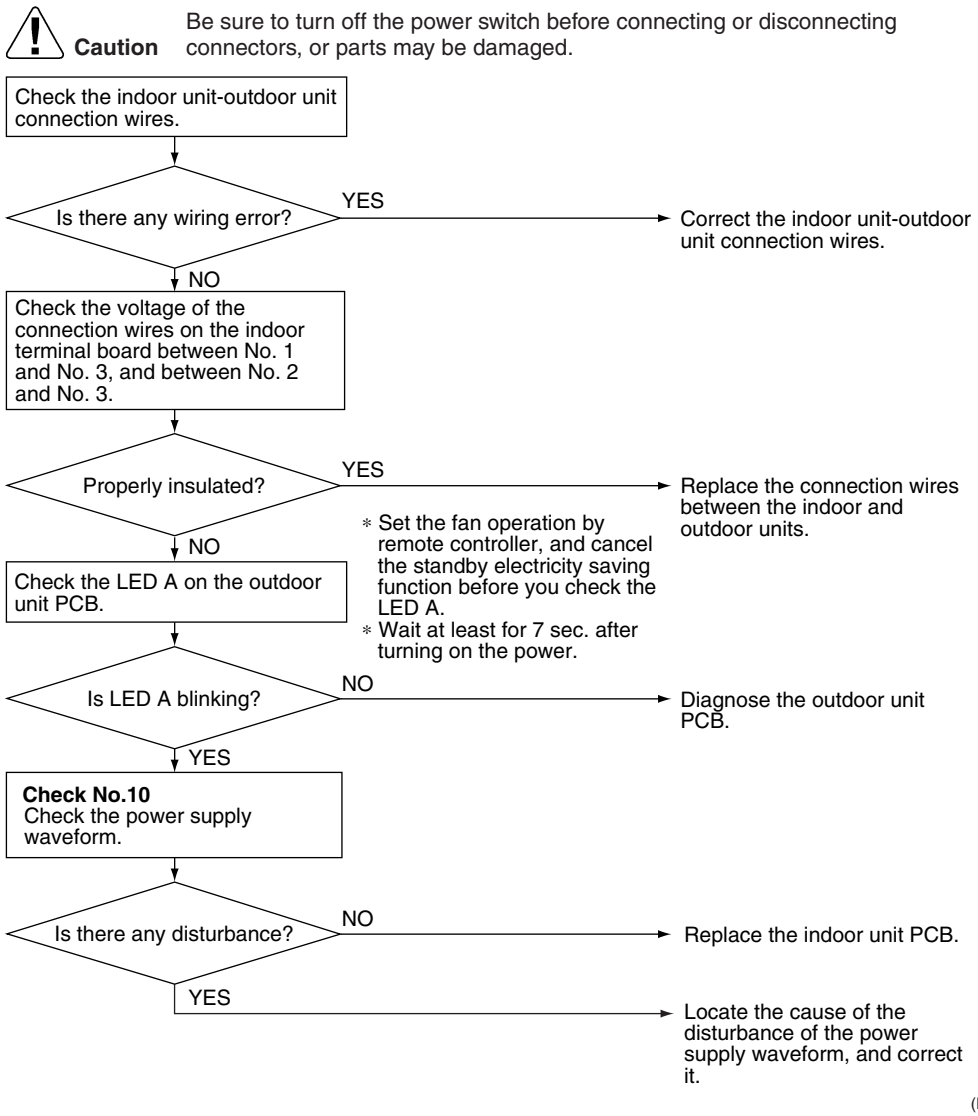
The data sent from the outdoor unit cannot be received normally, or the content of the data is abnormal.

Supposed Causes

- Wiring error
- Breaking of the connection wires between the indoor and outdoor units (wire No. 3)
- Defective outdoor unit PCB
- Defective indoor unit PCB
- Disturbed power supply waveform

Troubleshooting

Check No.10
Refer to P.89



(R12023)

4.7 Unspecified Voltage (between Indoor and Outdoor Unit)

Remote Controller Display

UA

Method of Malfunction Detection

The supply power is detected for its requirements (different from pair type and multi type) by the indoor / outdoor transmission signal.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

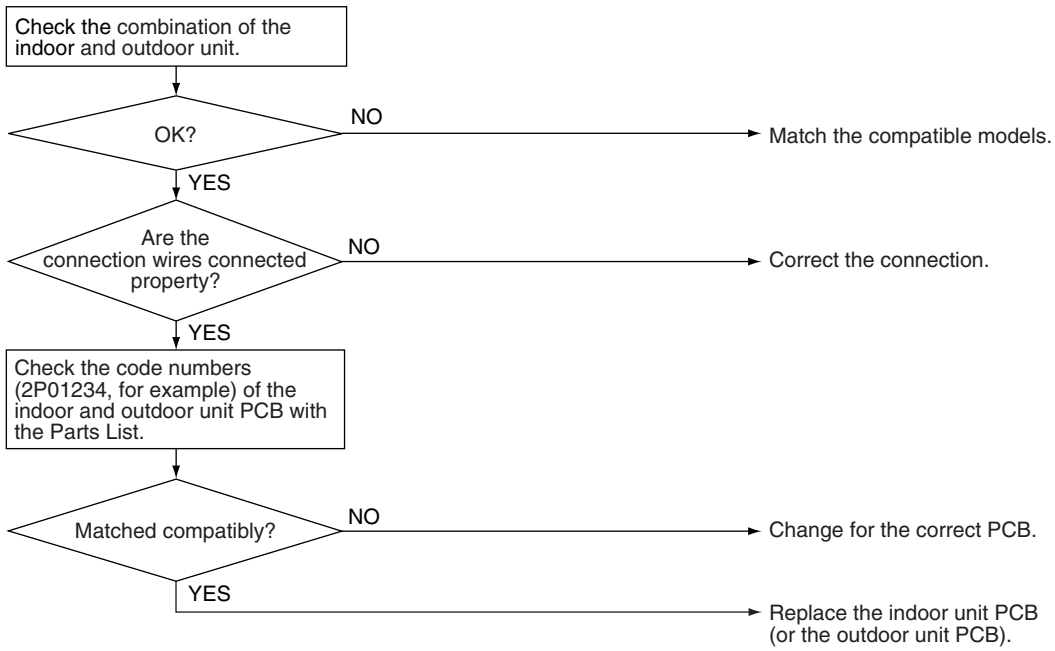
The pair type and multi type are interconnected.

Supposed Causes

- Wrong models interconnected
- Wrong wiring of connection wires
- Wrong indoor unit PCB or outdoor unit PCB mounted
- Defective indoor unit PCB
- Defective outdoor unit PCB

Troubleshooting

Caution Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting or disconnecting connectors, or parts may be damaged.



(R11707)

4.8 Outdoor Unit PCB Abnormality

Remote Controller Display

E1

Method of Malfunction Detection

- The system follows the microprocessor program as specified.
- The system checks to see if the zero-cross signal comes in properly.

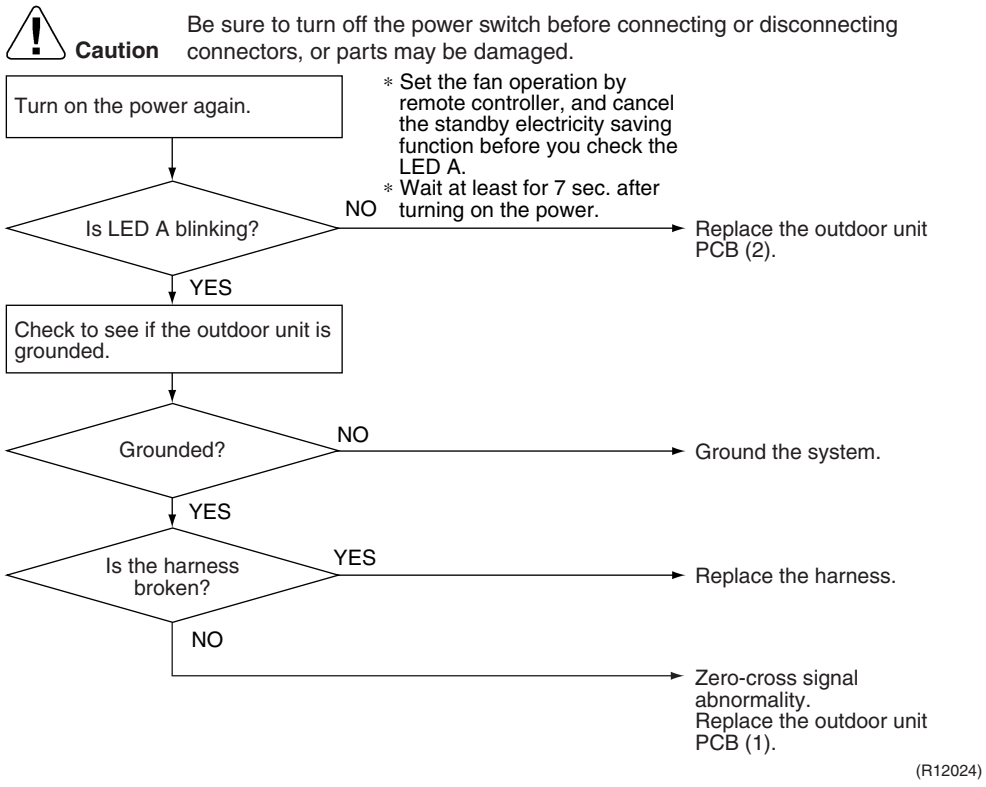
Malfunction Decision Conditions

- The microprocessor program runs out of control.
- The zero-cross signal is not detected.

Supposed Causes

- Defective outdoor unit PCB
- Broken harness between PCBs
- Noise
- Momentary fall of voltage
- Momentary power failure, etc

Troubleshooting



4.9 OL Activation (Compressor Overload)

Remote Controller Display

E5

Method of Malfunction Detection

A compressor overload is detected through compressor OL.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

- If the error repeats twice, the system is shut down.
- Reset condition: Continuous run for about 60 minutes without any other error

∗ The operating temperature condition is not specified.

Supposed Causes

- Defective discharge pipe thermistor
- Defective four way valve or coil
- Defective outdoor unit PCB
- Refrigerant shortage
- Water mixed in refrigerant
- Defective stop valve

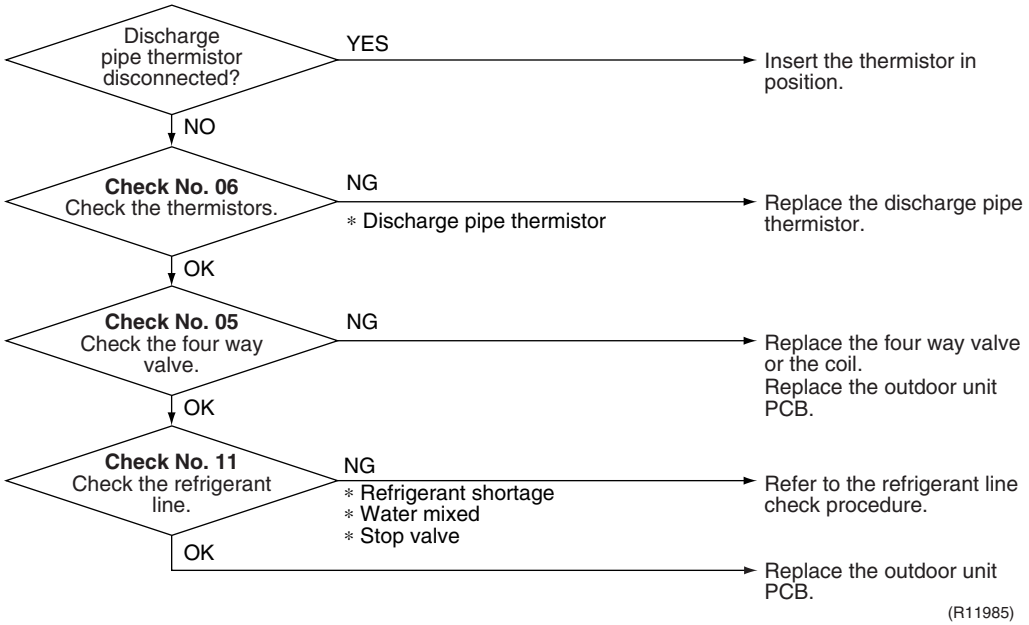
Troubleshooting

Check No.05
Refer to P.85

Check No.06
Refer to P.86

Check No.11
Refer to P.89

Caution Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting or disconnecting connectors, or parts may be damaged.



(R11985)

4.10 Compressor Lock

Remote Controller Display

E6

Method of Malfunction Detection

A compressor lock is detected by checking the compressor running condition through the position detection circuit.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

- Operation stops due to overcurrent.
- If the error repeats 16 times, the system is shut down.
- Reset condition: Continuous run for about 11 minutes without any other error

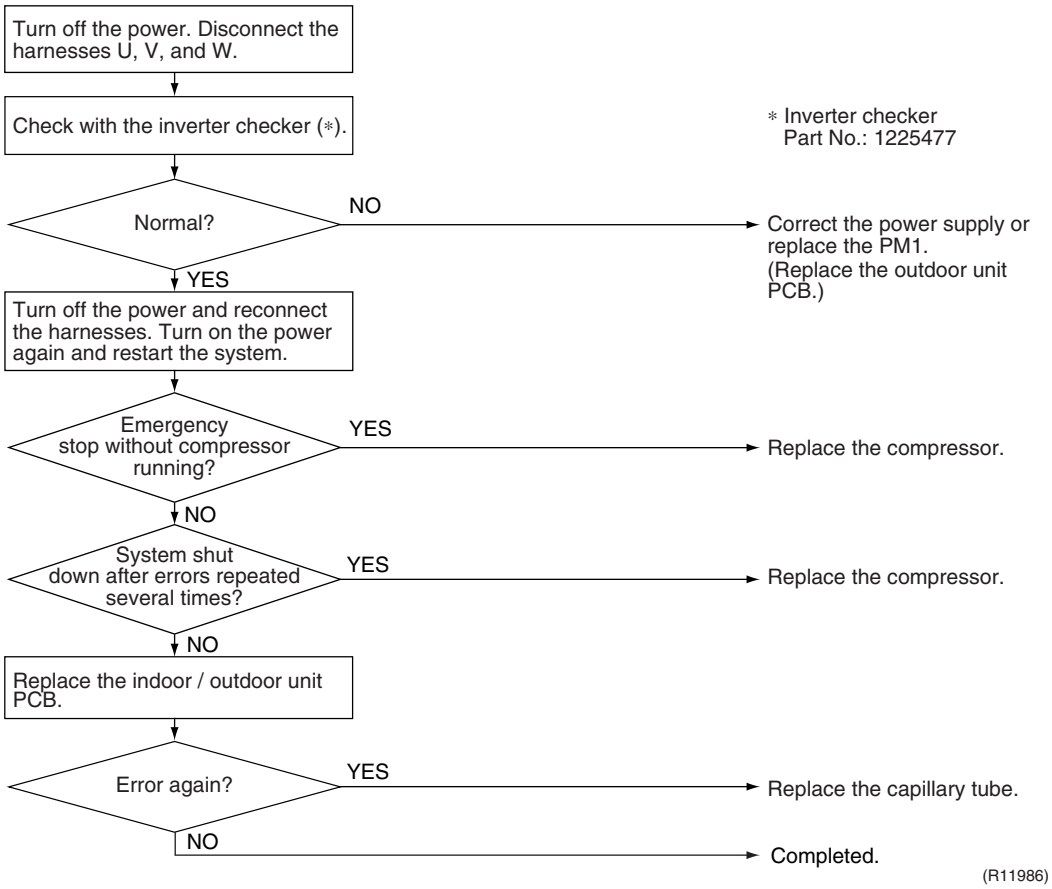
Supposed Causes

- Compressor locked
- Compressor harness disconnected
- Defective capillary tube

Troubleshooting

Caution Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting or disconnecting connectors, or parts may be damaged.

(Precaution before turning on the power again)
Make sure the power has been off for at least 30 seconds.



4.11 Input Overcurrent Detection

Remote Controller Display

E8

Method of Malfunction Detection

An input overcurrent is detected by checking the input current value with the compressor running.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

- The following current with the compressor running continues for 2.5 seconds.
  Cooling / Heating: Above 14 A

Supposed Causes

- Defective compressor
- Defective power module
- Defective outdoor unit PCB
- Short circuit

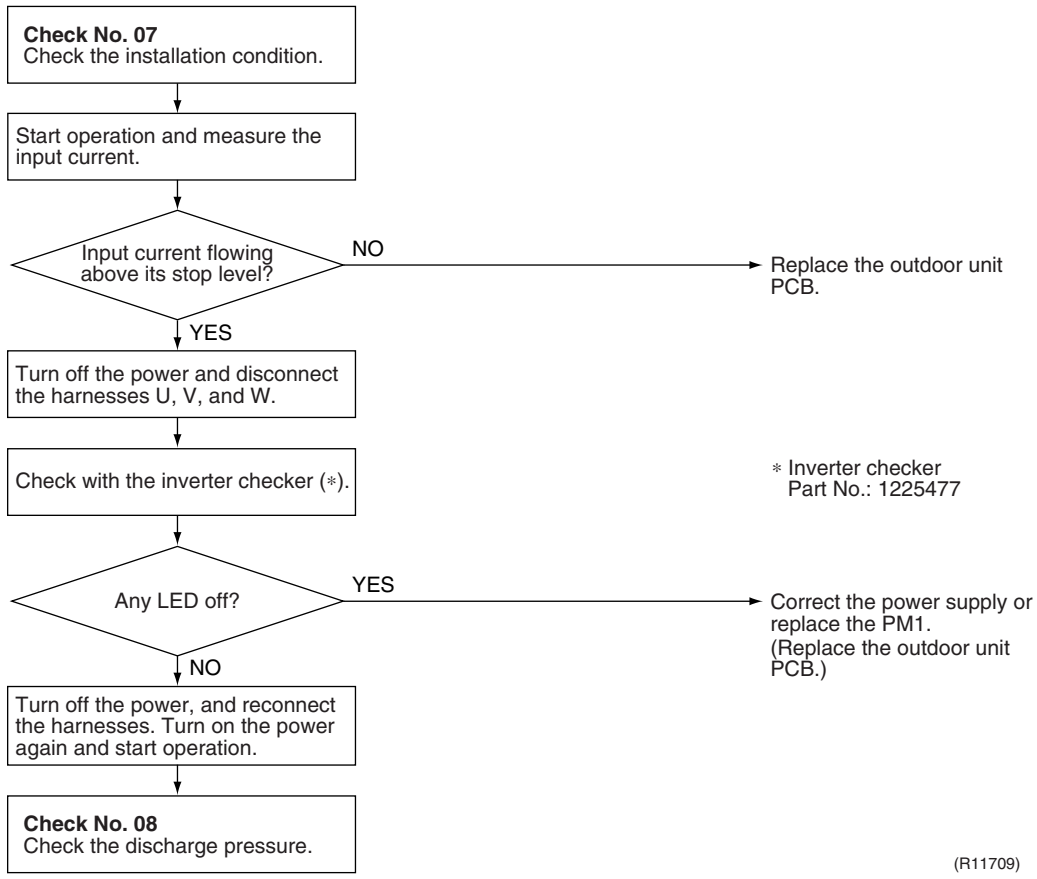
Troubleshooting

Check No.07
Refer to P.87

Check No.08
Refer to P.87

Caution Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting or disconnecting connectors, or parts may be damaged.

∗ An input overcurrent may result from wrong internal wiring. If the wires have been disconnected and reconnected for part replacement, for example, and the system is interrupted by an input overcurrent, take the following procedure.



4.12 Four Way Valve Abnormality

Remote Controller Display

E8

Method of Malfunction Detection

The room temperature thermistor, the indoor heat exchanger thermistor, the outdoor temperature thermistor, and the outdoor heat exchanger thermistor are checked if they function within their normal ranges in each operation mode.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

A following condition continues over 10 minutes after operating for 5 minutes.

- Cooling / Dry
  (room temp. – indoor heat exchanger temp.) < –5°C
- Heating
  (indoor heat exchanger temp. – room temp.) < –5°C

Supposed Causes

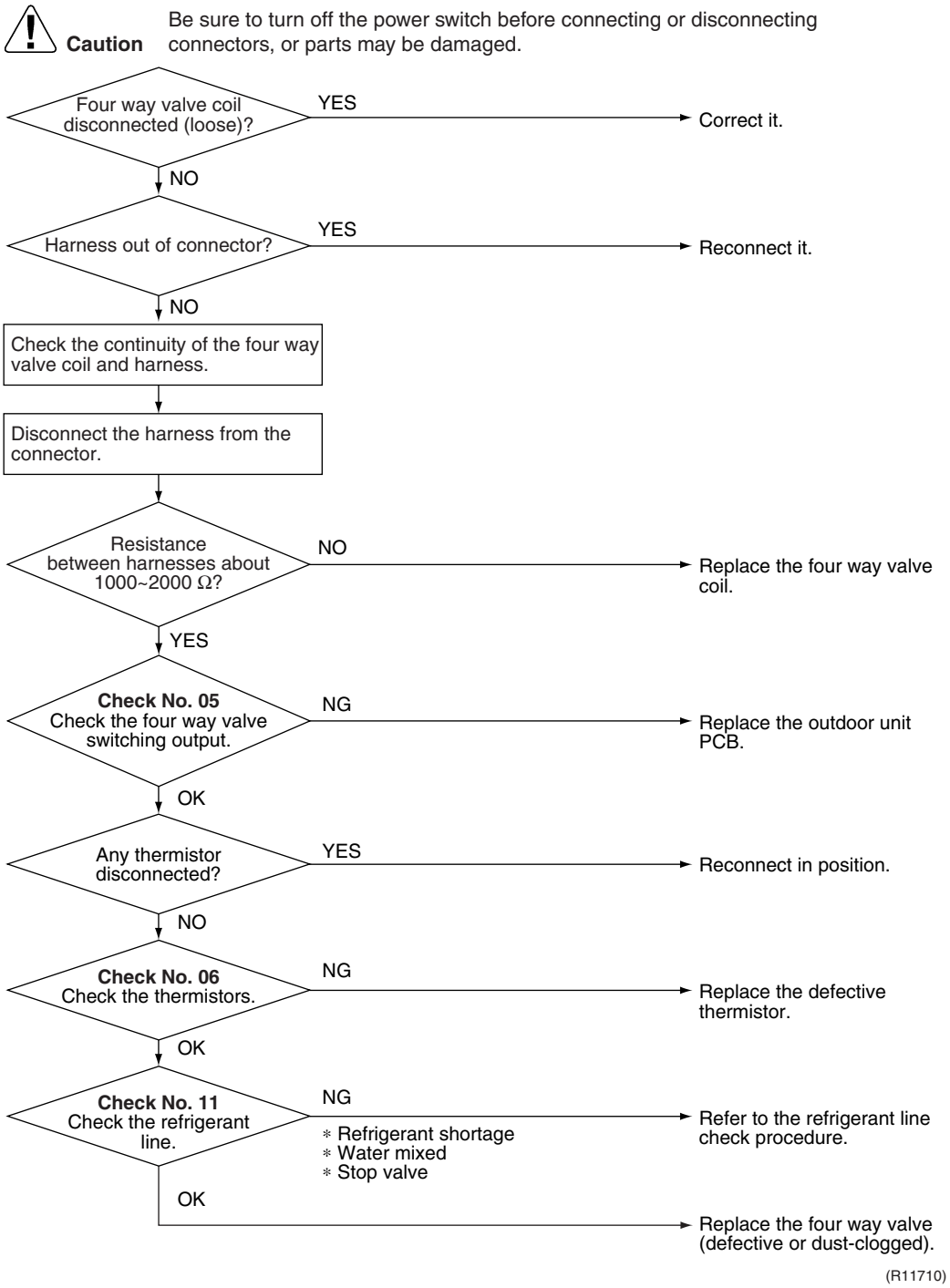
- Disconnection of four way valve coil
- Defective four way valve coil or harness
- Defective four way valve
- Defective outdoor unit PCB
- Defective thermistor
- Refrigerant shortage
- Water mixed in refrigerant
- Defective stop valve

Troubleshooting

Check No.05
Refer to P.85

Check No.06
Refer to P.86

Check No.11
Refer to P.89



4.13 Discharge Pipe Temperature Control

Remote Controller Display

F3

Method of Malfunction Detection

An error is determined with the temperature detected by the discharge pipe thermistor.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

- If the temperature detected by the discharge pipe thermistor rises above 𝔸 °C, the compressor stops.
- The error is cleared when the discharge pipe temperature has dropped below 𝔹 °C.

Stop temperatures	𝔸 (°C)	𝔹 (°C)
(1) above 50 Hz (rising), above 45 Hz (dropping)	100	83
(2) 39 ~ 50 Hz (rising), 34 ~ 45 Hz (dropping)	100	83
(3) below 39 Hz (rising), below 34 Hz (dropping)	95	78

- If the error repeats 4 times, the system is shut down.
- Reset condition: Continuous run for about 60 minutes without any other error

Supposed Causes

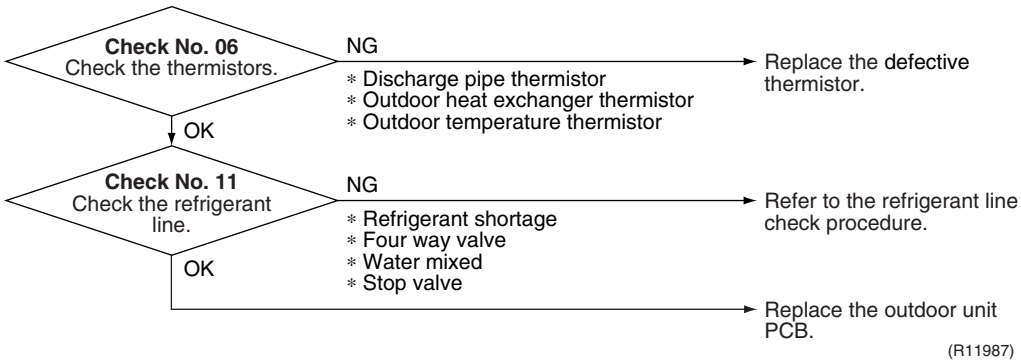
- Defective discharge pipe thermistor
  (Defective outdoor heat exchanger thermistor or outdoor temperature thermistor)
- Refrigerant shortage
- Defective four way valve
- Water mixed in refrigerant
- Defective stop valve
- Defective outdoor unit PCB

Troubleshooting

Check No.06
Refer to P.86

Check No.11
Refer to P.89

Caution Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting or disconnecting connectors, or parts may be damaged.



4.14 High Pressure Control in Cooling

Remote Controller Display

F6

Method of Malfunction Detection

High-pressure control (operation halt, frequency drop, etc.) is activated in cooling operation if the temperature sensed by the outdoor heat exchanger thermistor exceeds the limit.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

- The temperature sensed by the outdoor heat exchanger thermistor rises above about 60°C.
- The error is cleared when the temperature drops below about 50°C.

Supposed Causes

- The installation space is not large enough.
- Dirty outdoor heat exchanger
- Defective outdoor fan motor
- Defective stop valve
- Defective outdoor heat exchanger thermistor
- Defective outdoor unit PCB
- Defective capillary tube

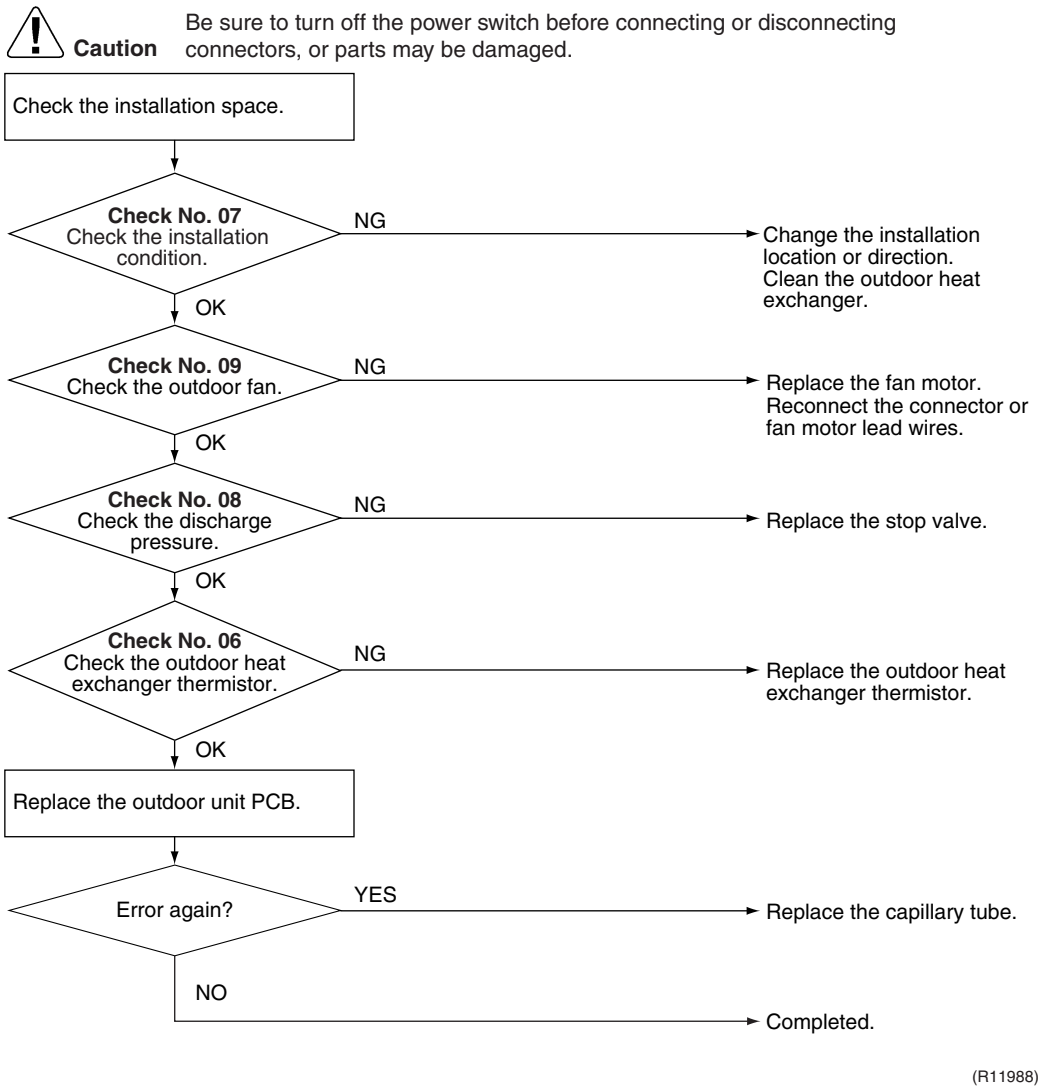
Troubleshooting

Check No.06
Refer to P.86

Check No.07
Refer to P.87

Check No.08
Refer to P.87

Check No.09
Refer to P.88



(R11988)

4.15 Compressor System Sensor Abnormality

Remote Controller Display

H07

Method of Malfunction Detection

- The system checks the DC current before the compressor starts.

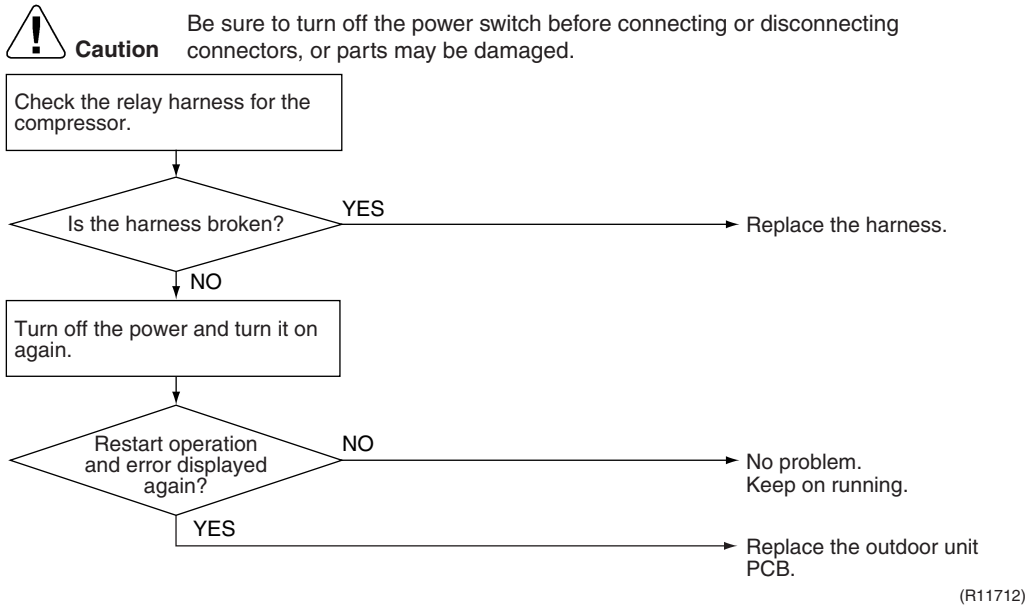
Malfunction Decision Conditions

- The DC current before compressor start-up is out of the range 0.5 - 4.5 V (sensor output converted to voltage value)
- The DC voltage before compressor start-up is below 50 V.

Supposed Causes

- Broken or disconnection of harness
- Defective outdoor unit PCB

Troubleshooting



4.16 Position Sensor Abnormality

Remote Controller Display

H6

Method of Malfunction Detection

A compressor start-up failure is detected by checking the compressor running condition through the position detection circuit.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

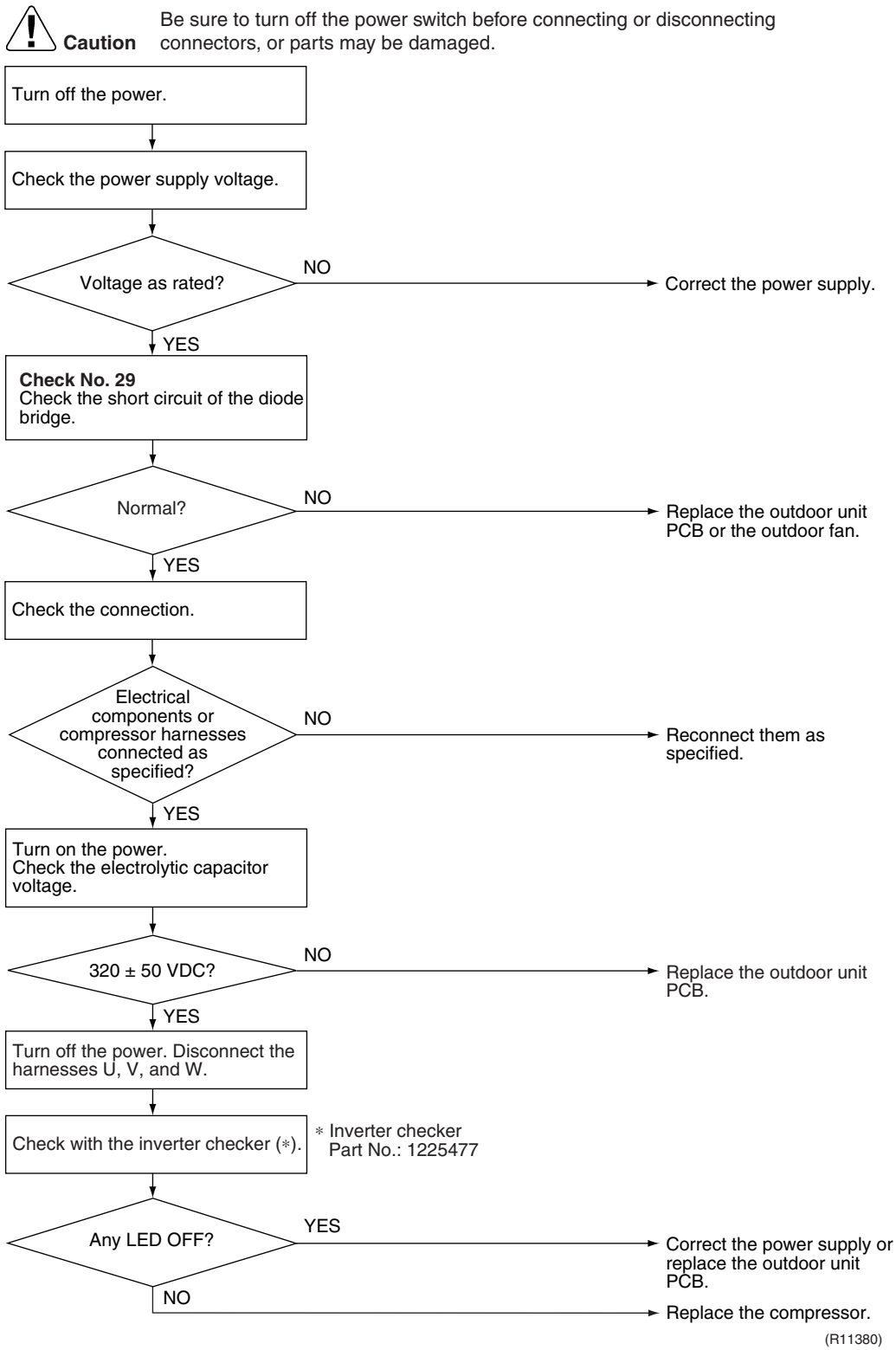
- The compressor fails to start in about 15 seconds after the compressor run command signal is sent.
- If the error repeats 16 times, the system is shut down.
- Reset condition: Continuous run for about 11 minutes without any other error

Supposed Causes

- Disconnection of the compressor relay cable
- Defective compressor
- Defective outdoor unit PCB
- Start-up failure caused by the closed stop valve
- Input voltage is out of specification

Troubleshooting

Check No.29
Refer to P.93



4.17 DC Voltage / Current Sensor Abnormality

Remote Controller Display

H8

Method of Malfunction Detection

DC voltage or DC current sensor abnormality is identified based on the compressor running frequency and the input current.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

- The compressor running frequency is above 52 Hz. (The input current is also below 0.1 A.)
- If the error repeats 4 times, the system is shut down.
- Reset condition: Continuous run for about 60 minutes without any other error

Supposed Causes

- Defective outdoor unit PCB

Troubleshooting

Caution Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting or disconnecting connectors, or parts may be damaged.

Replace the outdoor unit PCB.

4.18 Thermistor or Related Abnormality (Outdoor Unit)

Remote Controller Display

H9, J3, J6, P4

Method of Malfunction Detection

This fault is identified based on the thermistor input voltage to the microcomputer.
A thermistor fault is identified based on the temperature sensed by each thermistor.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

- The thermistor input voltage is above 4.96 V or below 0.04 V with the power on.
- J3 error is judged if the discharge pipe temperature is lower than the heat exchanger temperature.

Supposed Causes

- Disconnection of the connector for the thermistor
- Defective thermistor
- Defective heat exchanger thermistor in the case of J3 error (outdoor heat exchanger thermistor in cooling operation, or indoor heat exchanger thermistor in heating operation)
- Defective outdoor unit PCB
- Defective indoor unit PCB

Troubleshooting

In case of "P4"

Caution Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting or disconnecting connectors, or parts may be damaged.

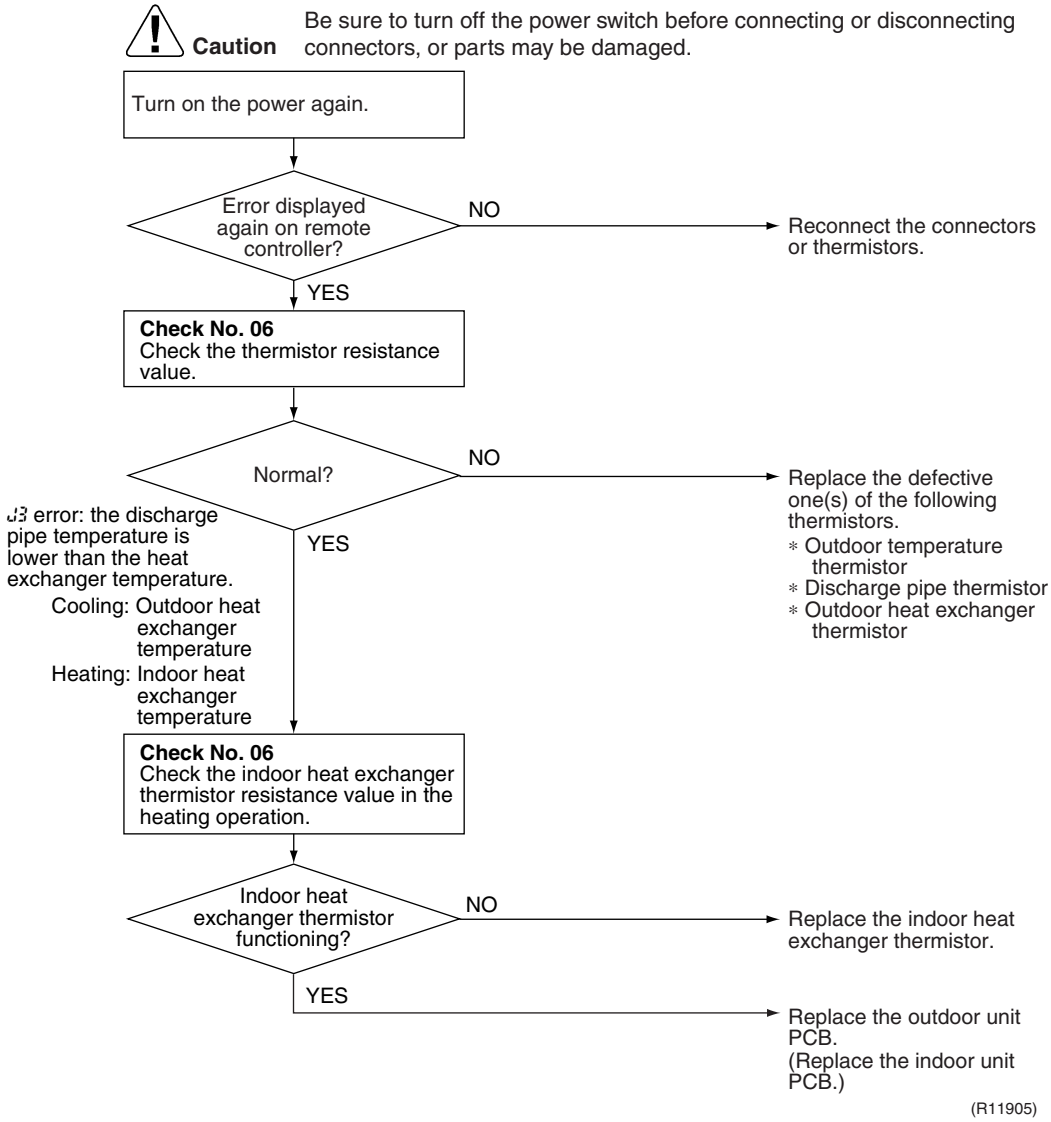
Replace the outdoor unit PCB.

P4 : Radiation fin thermistor

Troubleshooting

In case of "H9" "J3" "J6"

Check No.06
Refer to P.86



H9 : Outdoor temperature thermistor
J3 : Discharge pipe thermistor
J6 : Outdoor heat exchanger thermistor

4.19 Electrical Box Temperature Rise

Remote Controller Display

L3

Method of Malfunction Detection

An electrical box temperature rise is detected by checking the radiation fin thermistor with the compressor off.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

- With the compressor off, the radiation fin temperature is above 𝔸 °C.
- The error is cleared when the radiation fin temperature drops below 𝔹 °C.
- To cool the electrical components, the outdoor fan starts when the radiation fin temperature rises above ℂ °C and stops when it drops below 𝔹 °C.

𝔸 (°C)	99
𝔹 (°C)	76
ℂ (°C)	84

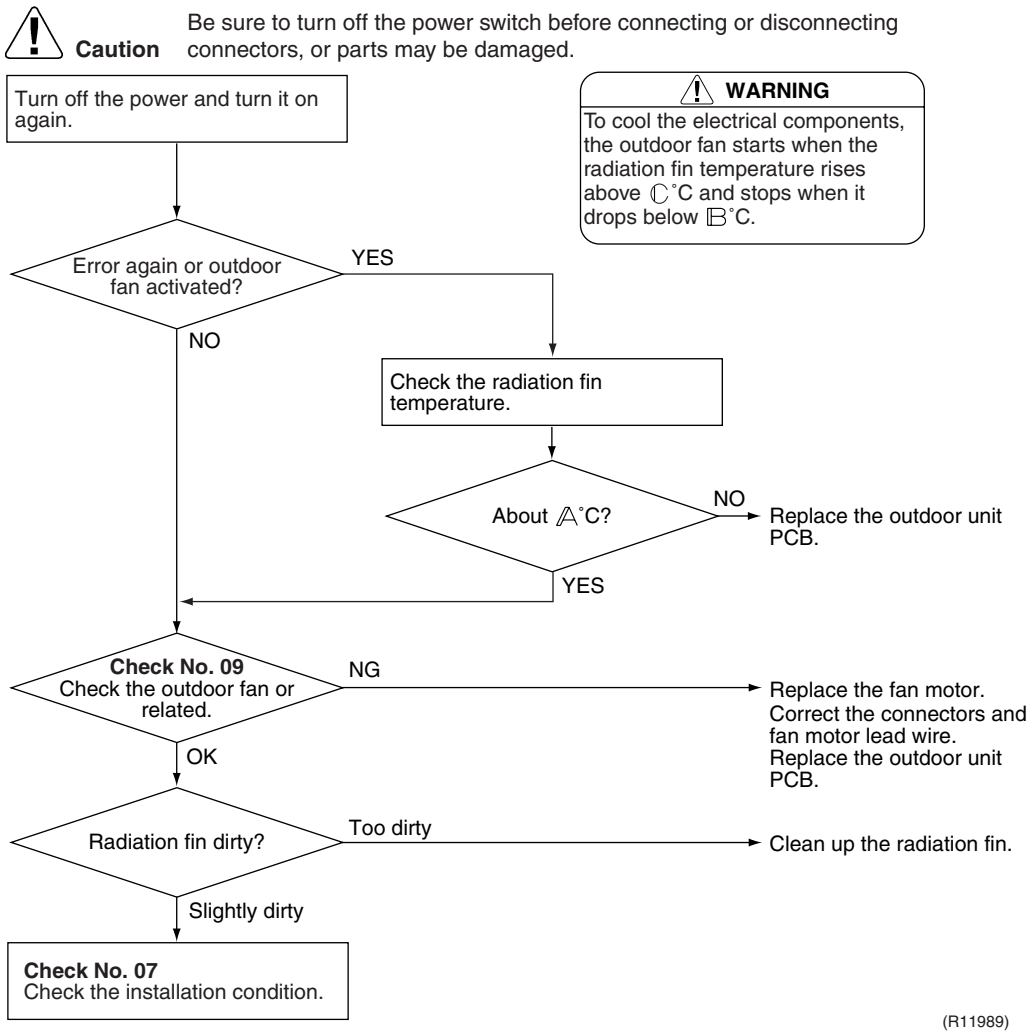
Supposed Causes

- Defective outdoor fan motor
- Short circuit
- Defective radiation fin thermistor
- Disconnection of connector
- Defective outdoor unit PCB

Troubleshooting

Check No.07
Refer to P.87

Check No.09
Refer to P.88



𝔸 (°C)	99
𝔹 (°C)	76
ℂ (°C)	84

4.20 Radiation Fin Temperature Rise

Remote Controller Display

L4

Method of Malfunction Detection

A radiation fin temperature rise is detected by checking the radiation fin thermistor with the compressor on.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

- If the radiation fin temperature with the compressor on is above 𝔸 °C.
- The error is cleared when the radiation fin temperature drops below 𝔹 °C.
- If the error repeats, the system is shut down.
- Reset condition: Continuous run for about 60 minutes without any other error

𝔸 (°C)	99
𝔹 (°C)	84

Supposed Causes

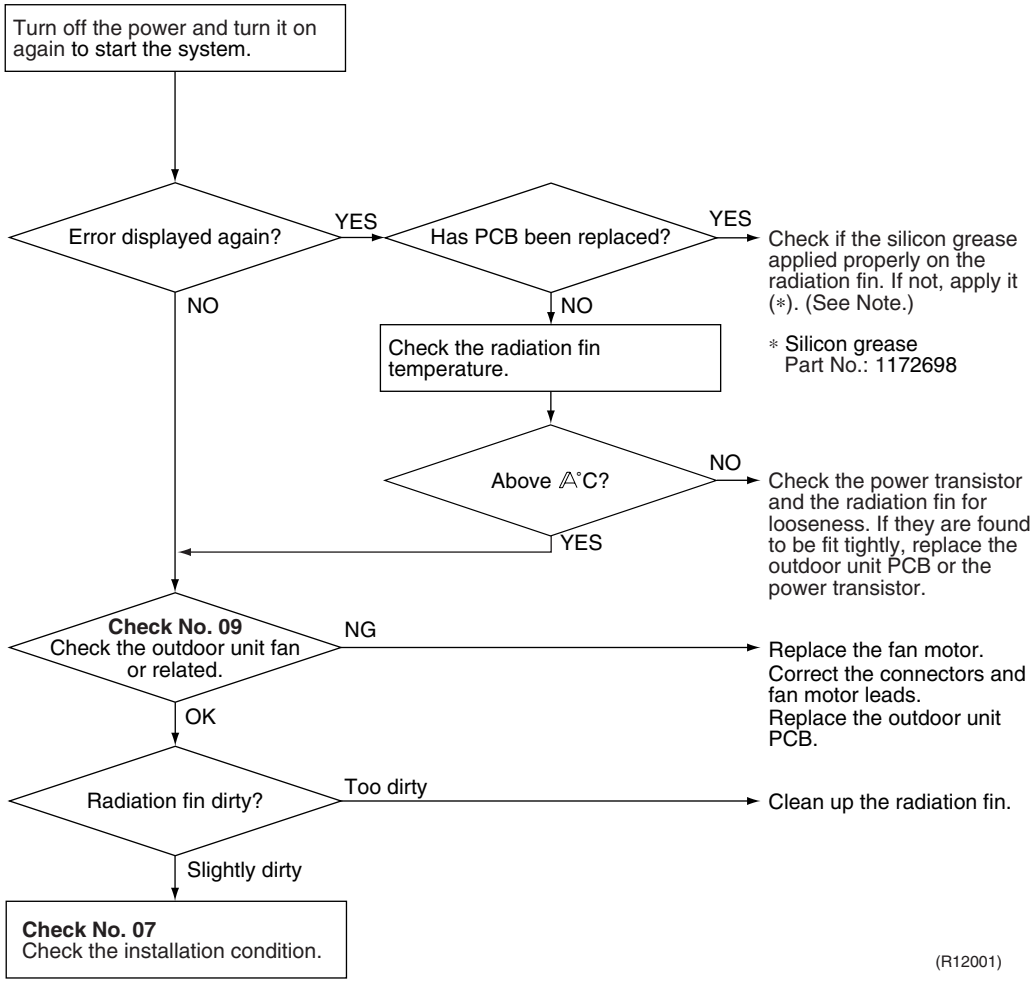
- Defective outdoor fan motor
- Short circuit
- Defective radiation fin thermistor
- Disconnection of connector
- Defective outdoor unit PCB
- Silicon grease is not applied properly on the radiation fin after replacing the outdoor unit PCB.

Troubleshooting

Check No.07
Refer to P.87

Check No.09
Refer to P.88

Caution Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting or disconnecting connectors, or parts may be damaged.



A (°C)	99

Note: Refer to “Application of silicon grease to a power transistor and a diode bridge” on page 143 for detail.

4.21 Output Overcurrent Detection

Remote Controller Display

L5

Method of Malfunction Detection

An output overcurrent is detected by checking the current that flows in the inverter DC section.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

- A position signal error occurs while the compressor is running.
- A speed error occurs while the compressor is running.
- An output overcurrent signal is fed from the output overcurrent detection circuit to the microcomputer.
- If the error repeats 8 times, the system is shut down.
- Reset condition: Continuous run for about 11 minutes without any other error

Supposed Causes

- Poor installation condition
- Closed stop valve
- Defective power module
- Wrong internal wiring
- Abnormal supply voltage
- Defective outdoor unit PCB
- Defective compressor

Troubleshooting

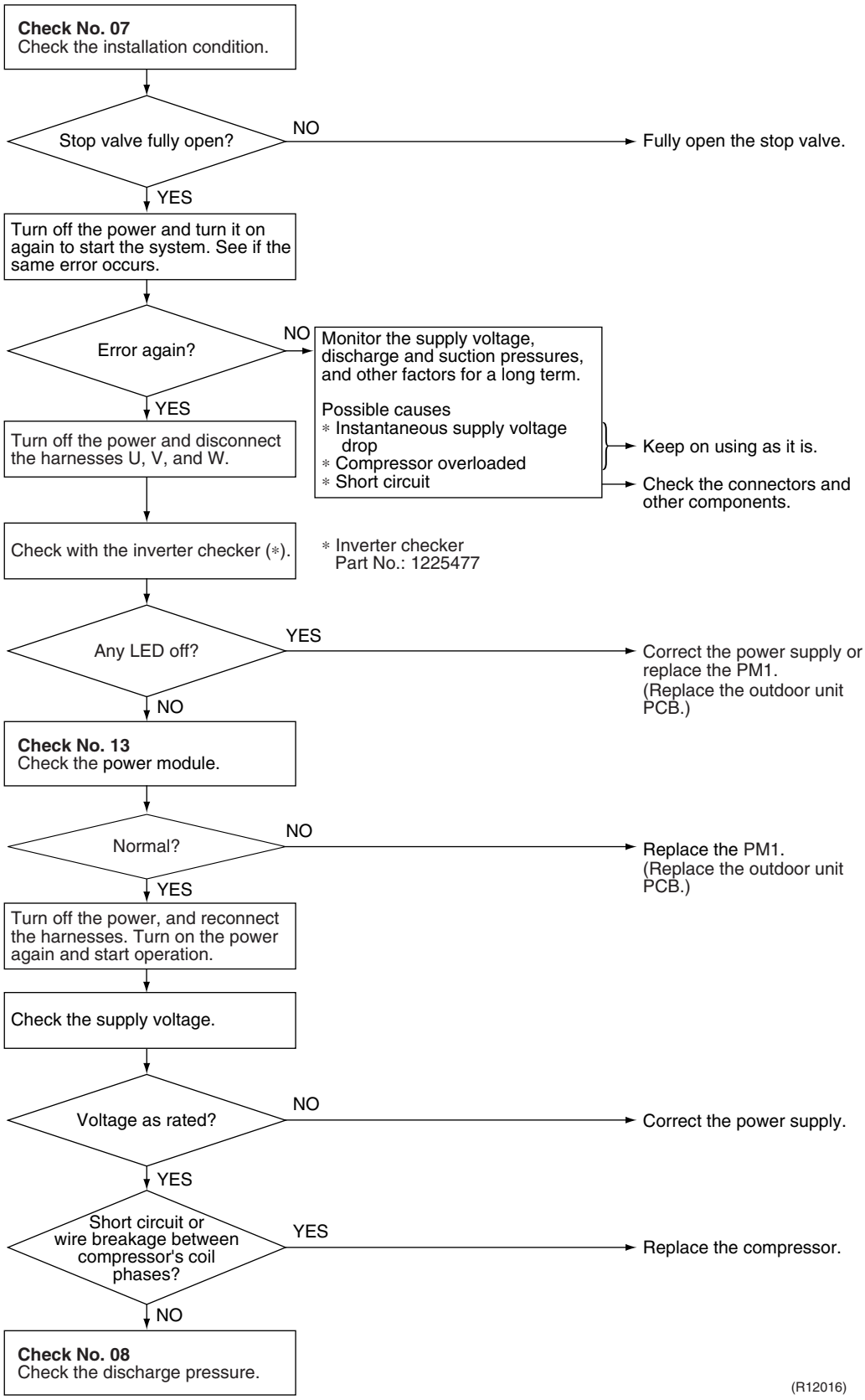
Check No.07
Refer to P.87

Check No.08
Refer to P.87

Check No.13
Refer to P.90

Caution Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting or disconnecting connectors, or parts may be damaged.

* An output overcurrent signal may result from wrong internal wiring. If the wires have been disconnected and reconnected and the system is interrupted by an output overcurrent, take the following procedure.



(R12016)

4.22 Refrigerant Shortage

Remote Controller Display

U0

Method of Malfunction Detection

Refrigerant shortage detection I:
Refrigerant shortage is detected by checking the input current value and the compressor running frequency. If the refrigerant is short, the input current is smaller than the normal value.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

Refrigerant shortage detection I:
The following conditions continue for 7 minutes.

- Input current × input voltage ≤ 𝔸 × output frequency + 𝔹
- Output frequency > ℂ

𝔸 (–)	𝔹 (W)	ℂ (Hz)
828	–10	50

- If the error repeats 4 times, the system is shut down.
- Reset condition: Continuous run for about 60 minutes without any other error

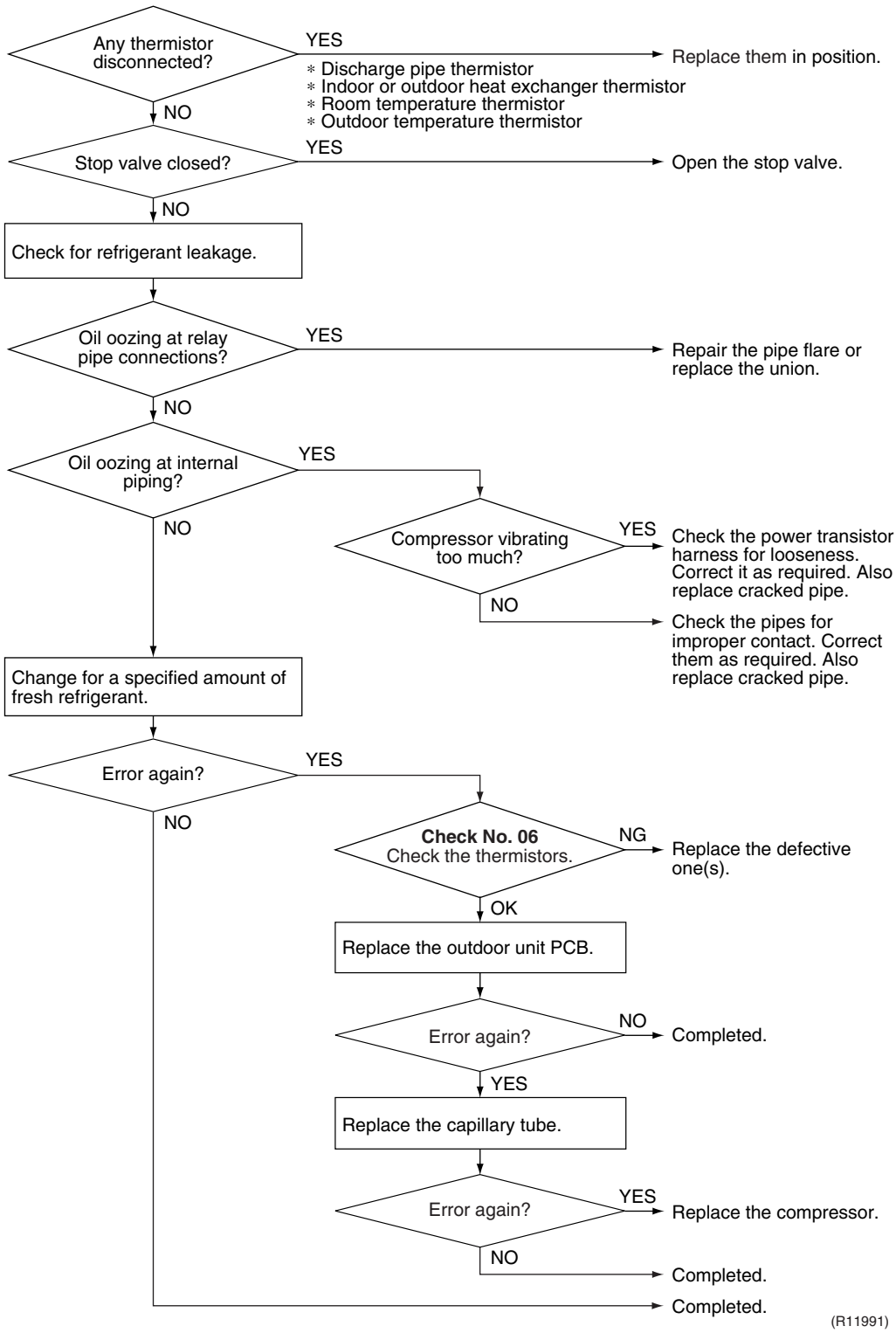
Supposed Causes

- Disconnection of the discharge pipe thermistor, indoor or outdoor heat exchanger thermistor, room or outdoor temperature thermistor
- Closed stop valve
- Refrigerant shortage (refrigerant leakage)
- Poor compression performance of compressor
- Defective capillary tube

Troubleshooting

Check No.06
Refer to P.86

Caution Be sure to turn off the power switch before connecting or disconnecting connectors, or parts may be damaged.



4.23 Low-voltage Detection or Over-voltage Detection

Remote Controller Display

U2

Method of Malfunction Detection

Low-voltage detection:
An abnormal voltage drop is detected by the DC voltage detection circuit.

Over-voltage detection:
An abnormal voltage rise is detected by the over-voltage detection circuit.

Malfunction Decision Conditions

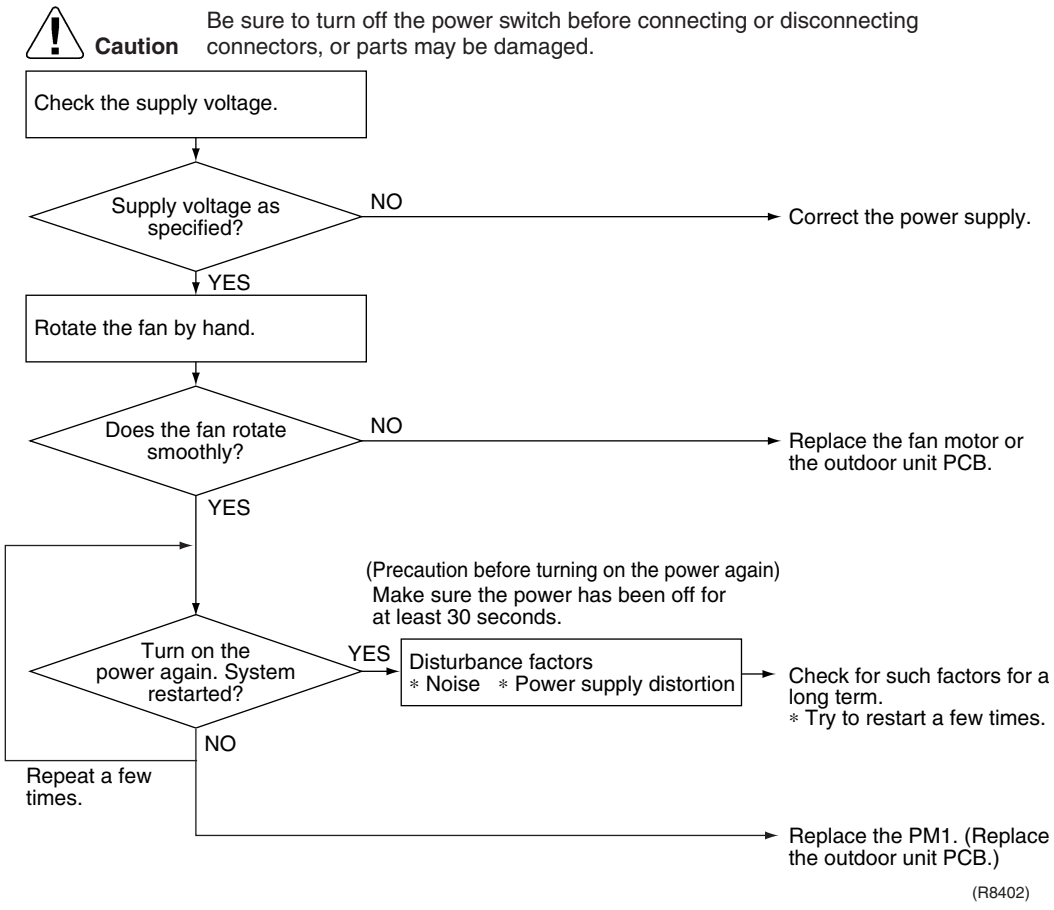
Low-voltage detection:
- The voltage detected by the DC voltage detection circuit is below 150 V.
- The compressor stops if the error occurs, and restarts automatically after 3-minute standby.

Over-voltage detection:
- An over-voltage signal is fed from the over-voltage detection circuit to the microcomputer.
- The compressor stops if the error occurs, and restarts automatically after 3-minute standby.

Supposed Causes

- Supply voltage is not as specified.
- Defective DC voltage detection circuit
- Defective over-voltage detection circuit
- Defective PAM control part
- Layer short inside the fan motor winding

Troubleshooting

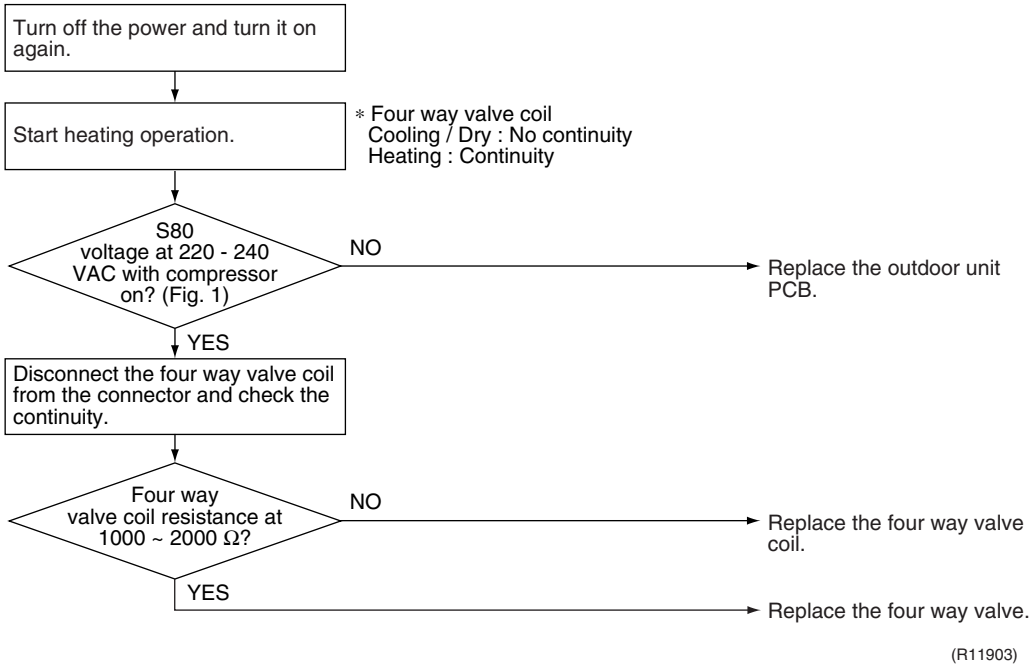


5. Check

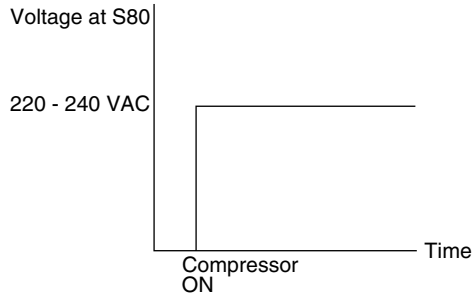
5.1 How to Check

5.1.1 Four Way Valve Performance Check

Check No.05



(Fig. 1)



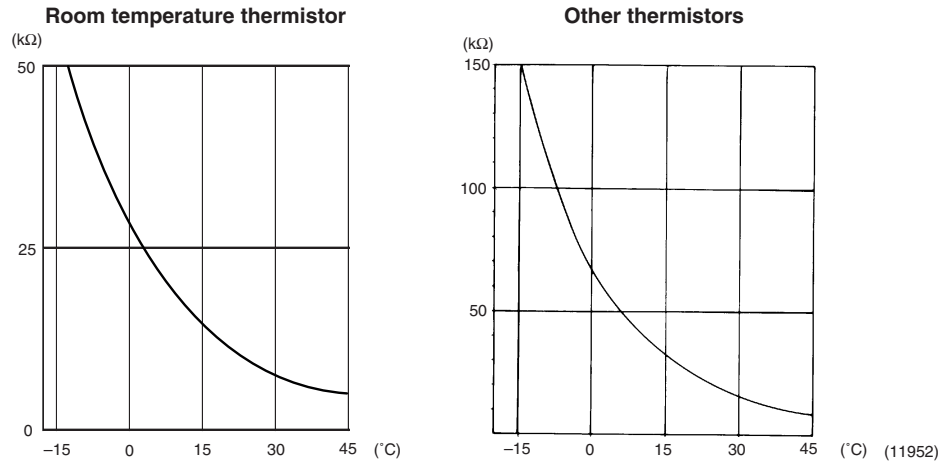
(R11904)

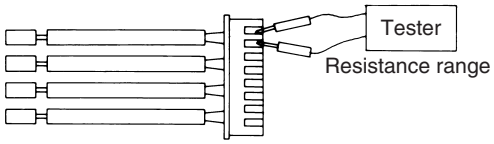
5.1.2 Thermistor Resistance Check

Check No.06

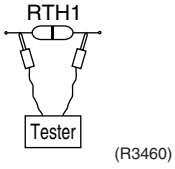
Disconnect the connectors of the thermistors from the PCB, and measure the resistance of each thermistor using tester.
The relationship between normal temperature and resistance is shown in the table and the graph below.

Thermistor	Room temperature thermistor	Other thermistors
Temperature (°C)	R25°C = 10 kΩ B = 3435	R25°C = 20 kΩ B = 3950
–20	73.4 (kΩ)	211.0 (kΩ)
–15	57.0	150.0
–10	44.7	116.5
–5	35.3	88.0
0	28.2	67.2
5	22.6	51.9
10	18.3	40.0
15	14.8	31.8
20	12.1	25.0
25	10.0	20.0
30	8.2	16.0
35	6.9	13.0
40	5.8	10.6
45	4.9	8.7
50	4.1	7.2



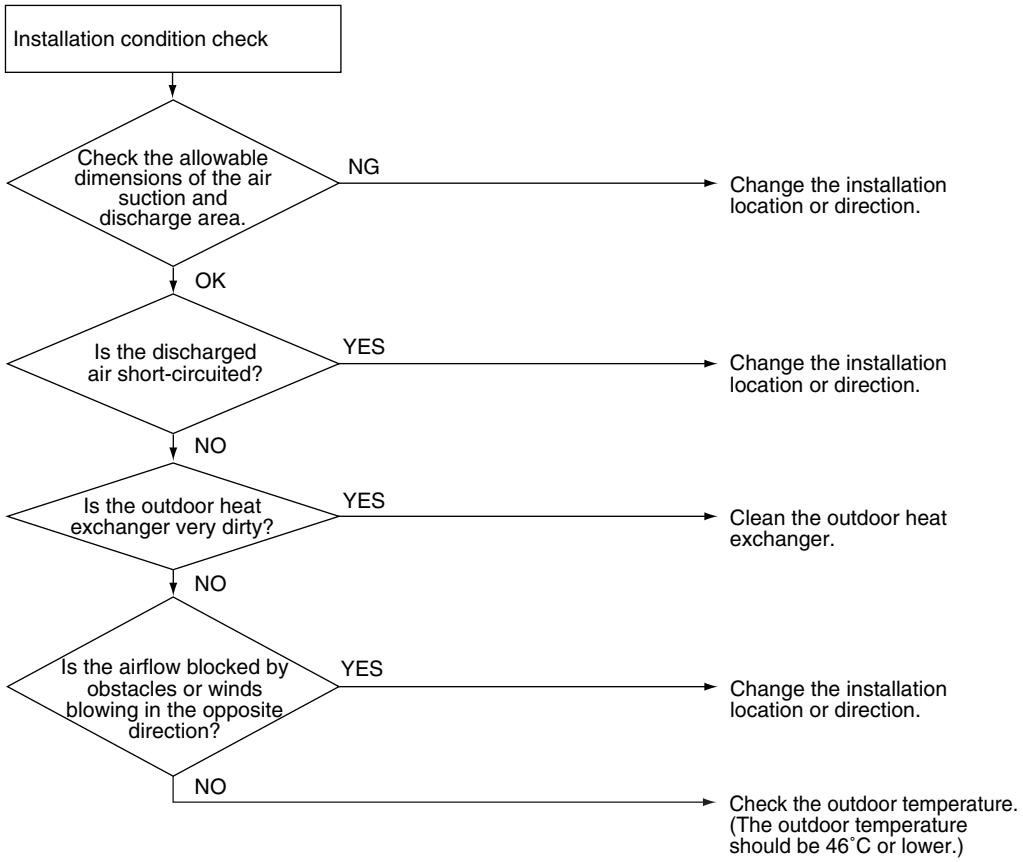


- For the models in which the thermistor is directly mounted on the PCB, disconnect the connector for the PCB and measure.



5.1.3 Installation Condition Check

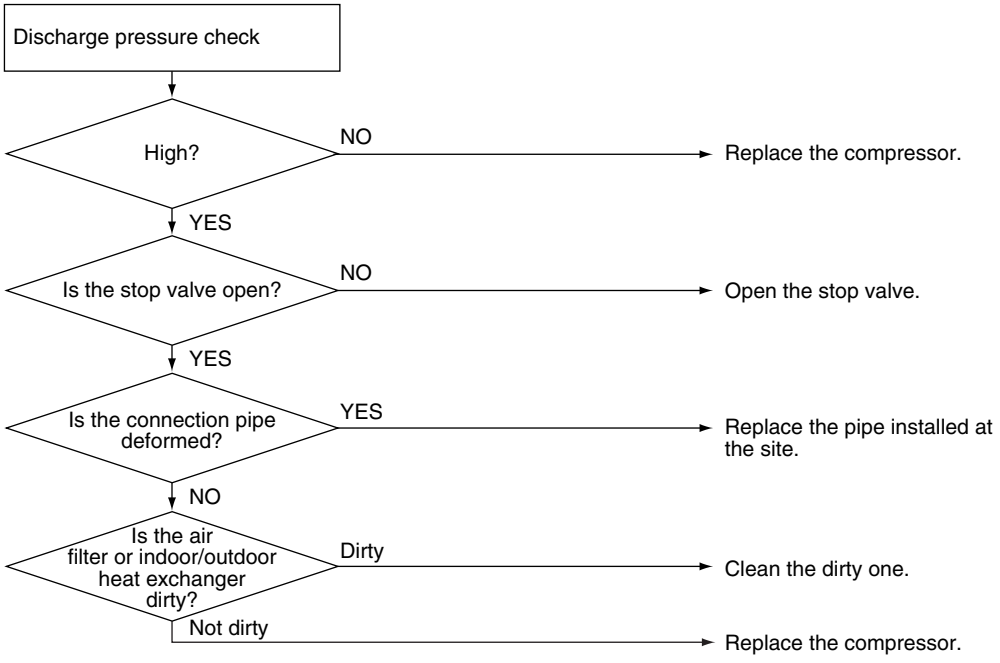
Check No.07



(R11993)

5.1.4 Discharge Pressure Check

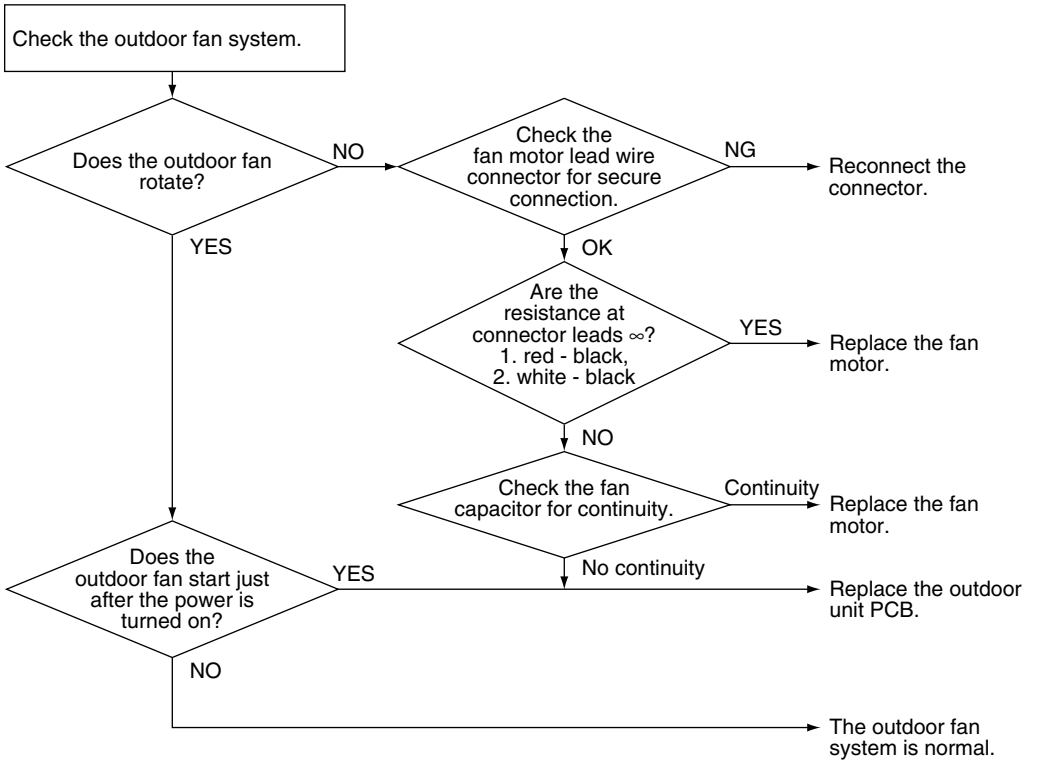
Check No.08



(R11718)

5.1.5 Outdoor Fan System Check

Check No.09 **AC motor**



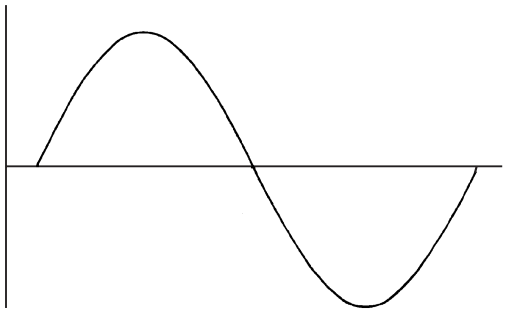
(R12010)

5.1.6 Power Supply Waveforms Check

Check No.10 Measure the power supply waveform between No. 1 and No. 2 on the terminal board, and check the waveform disturbance.

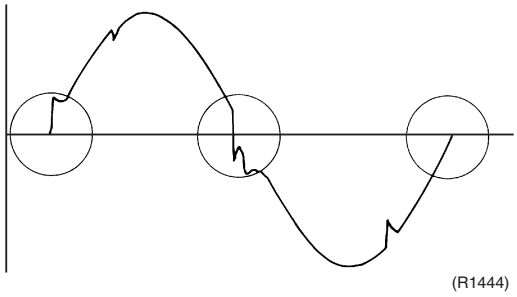
- Check to see if the power supply waveform is a sine wave. (Fig.1)
- Check to see if there is waveform disturbance near the zero cross. (sections circled in Fig.2)

Fig.1



(R1736)

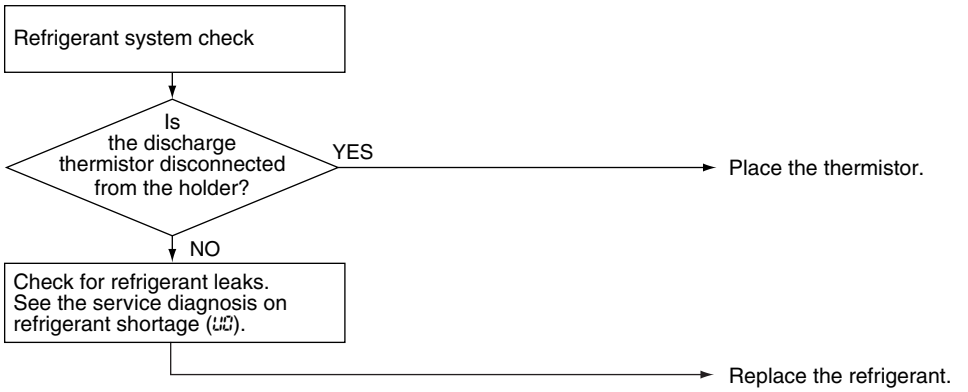
Fig.2



(R1444)

5.1.7 Inverter Units Refrigerant System Check

Check No.11



(R8259)

5.1.8 Power Module Check

Check No.13

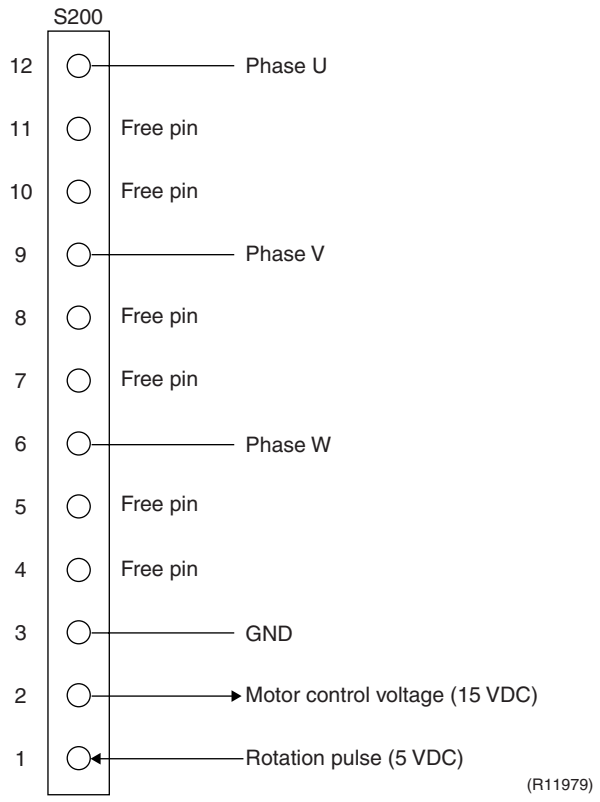
Note: Check to make sure that the voltage between (+) and (–) of the diode bridge (DB1) is approx. 0 V before checking.

- Disconnect the compressor harness connector from the outdoor unit PCB. To disengage the connector, press the protrusion on the connector.
- Follow the procedure below to measure resistance between the terminals of the DB1 and the terminals of the compressor connector with a multi-tester. Evaluate the measurement results for a judgment.

Negative (–) terminal of tester (positive terminal (+) for digital tester)	DB1 (+)	UVW	DB1 (–)	UVW
Positive (+) terminal of tester (negative terminal (–) for digital tester)	UVW	DB1 (+)	UVW	DB1 (–)
Resistance in OK	several kΩ ~ several MΩ			
Resistance in NG	0 Ω or ∞			

5.1.9 Indoor Unit PCB Output Check

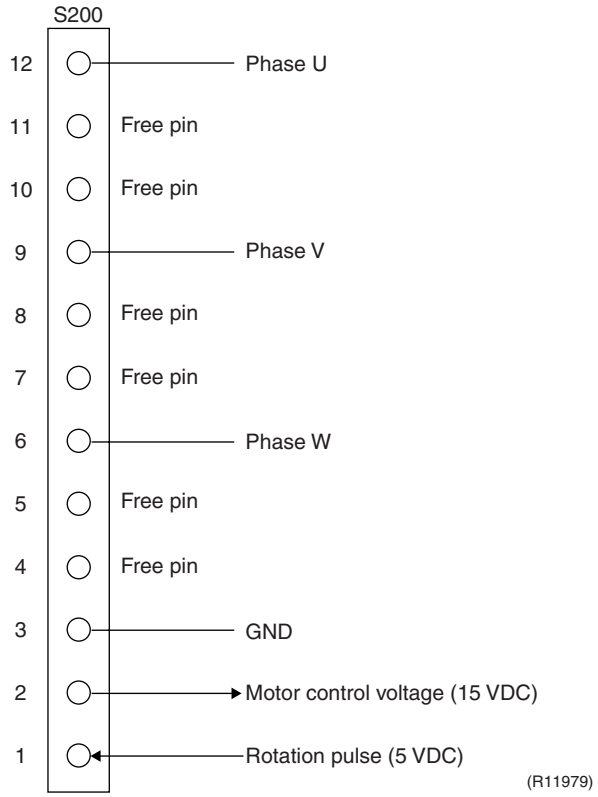
Check No.18 (1) Check the connector for connection.
(2) Check the motor control voltage is generated (between the pins 2 and 3).



5.1.10 Rotation Pulse Check on the Indoor Unit PCB

Check No.19

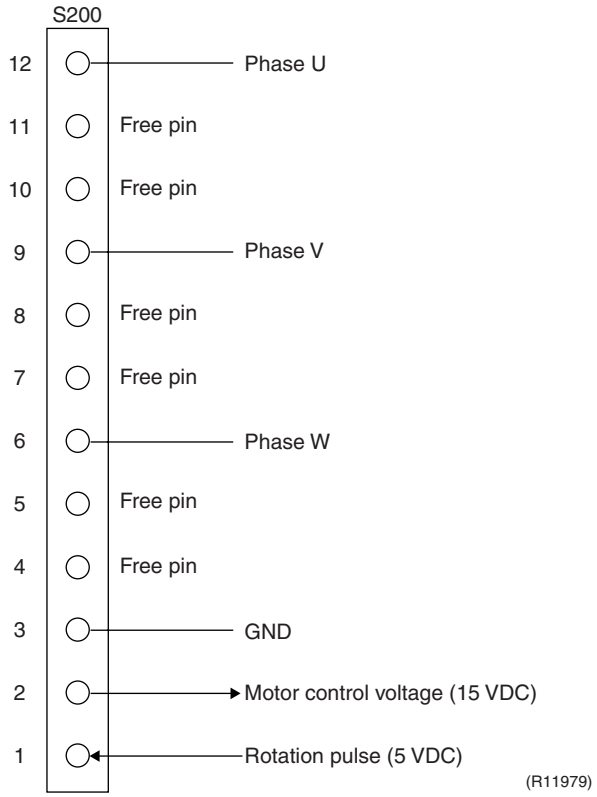
(1) Check the connector for connection.
(2) Turn the power on and stop the operation.
(3) Check if the Hall IC generates the rotation pulse 4 times when the fan motor is manually rotated once (between the pins 1 and 3).



5.1.11 Fan Motor Wire / Short Circuit Check

Check No.20

(1) Check the connector for connection.
(2) Turn the power off.
(3) Check if each resistance at the phases U - V and V - W is 90 Ω ~ 100 Ω (between the pins 12 - 9, and between 9 - 6).



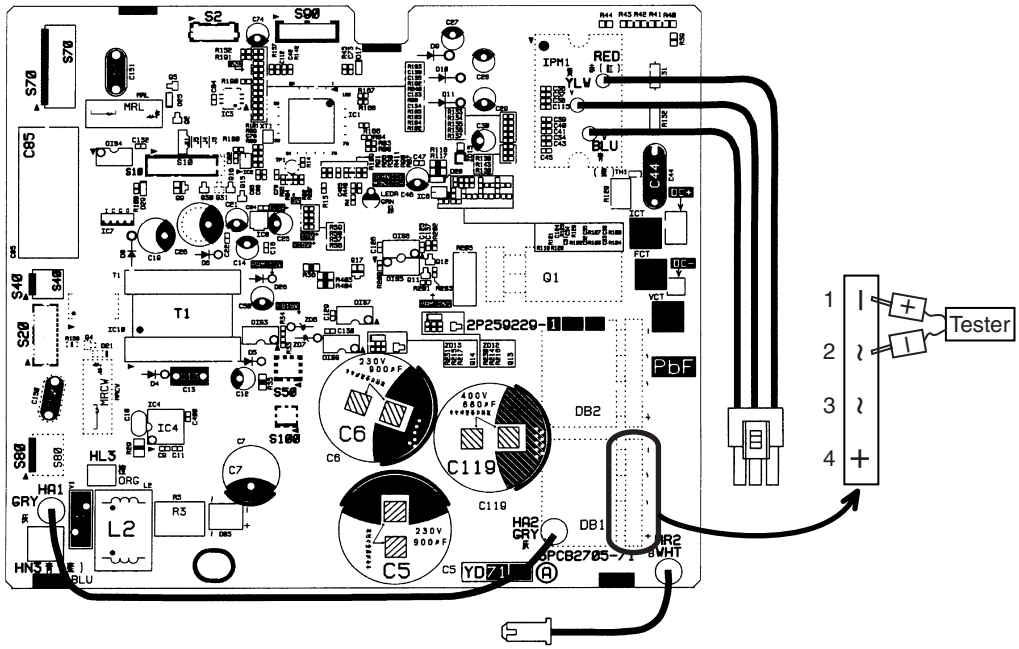
5.1.12 Main Circuit Short Check

Check No.29

Note: Check to make sure that the voltage between (+) and (–) of the diode bridge (DB1) is approx. 0 V before checking.

- Measure the resistance between the pins of the DB1 as below.
- If the resistance is ∞ or less than 1 kΩ, short circuit occurs on the main circuit.

(–) terminal of the tester (in case of digital, (+) terminal)	~ (2, 3)	+ (4)	~ (2, 3)	− (1)
(+) terminal of the tester (in case of digital, (–) terminal)	+ (4)	~ (2, 3)	− (1)	~ (2, 3)
Resistance in OK	several kΩ ~ several MΩ	∞	∞	several kΩ ~ several MΩ
Resistance in NG	0 Ω or ∞	0	0	0 Ω or ∞



(R12039)

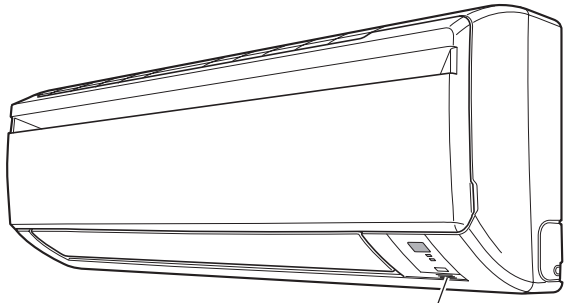
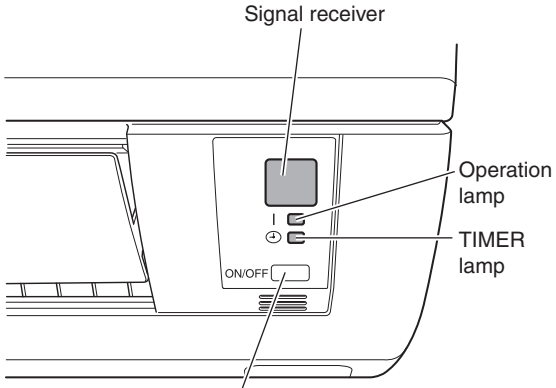
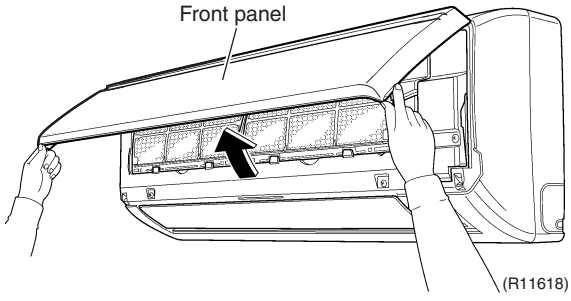
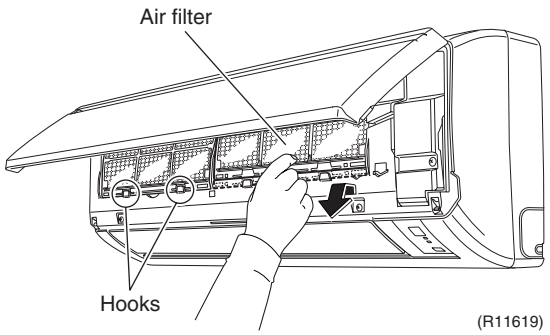
Part 7
Removal Procedure

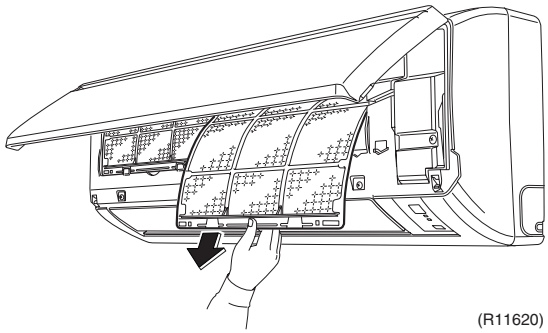
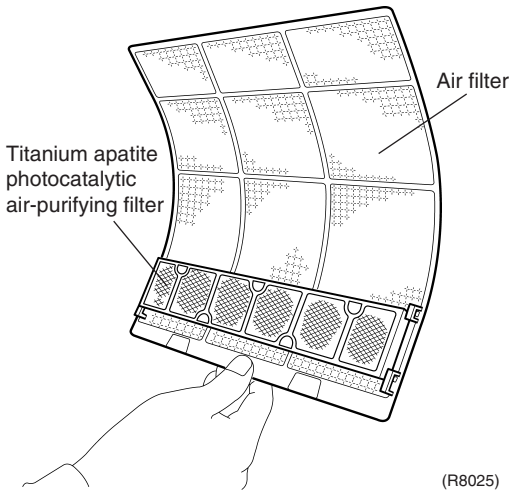
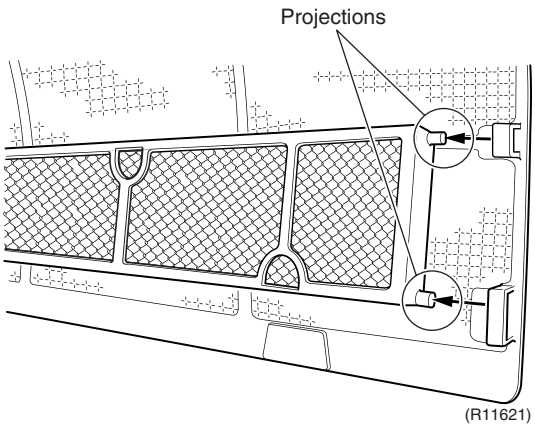
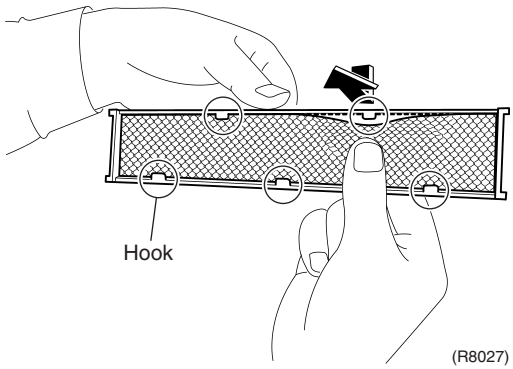
1. Indoor Unit

1.1 Removal of Air Filter

Procedure

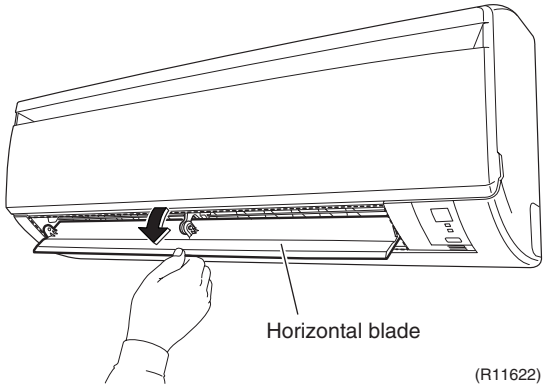
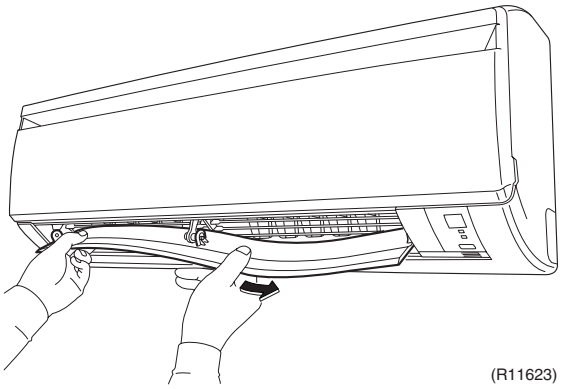
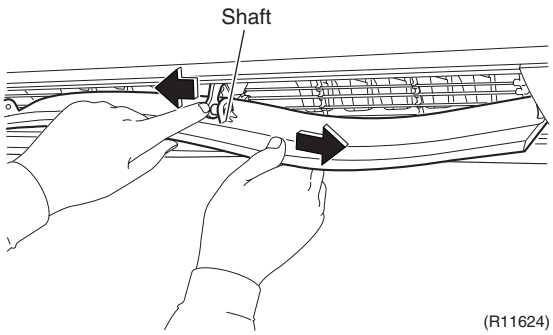
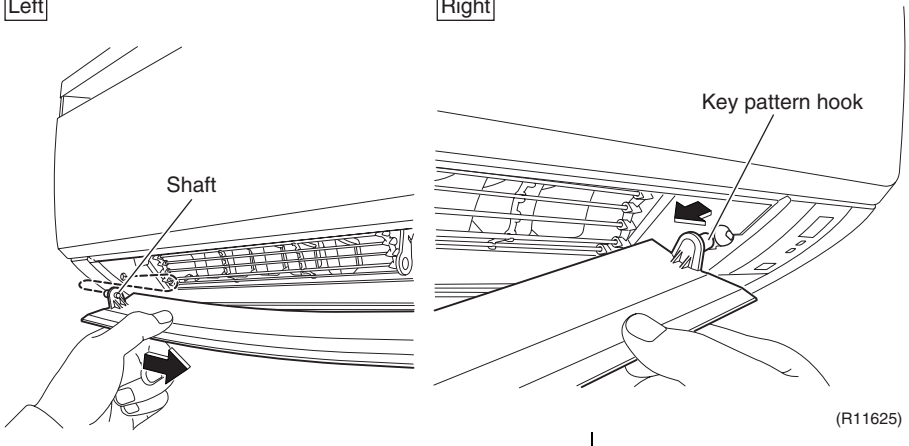
Warning **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

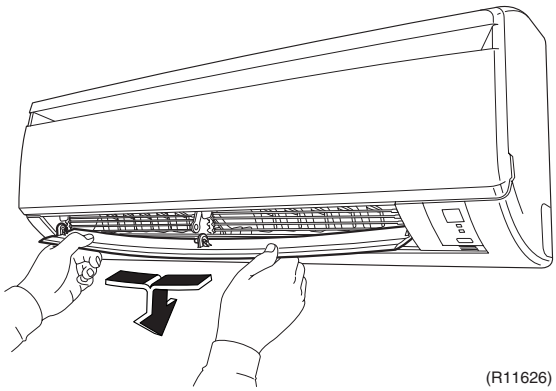
Step	Procedure	Points
1. Appearance feature	 (R11616)	**Warning** **Dangerous: High voltage** **A high voltage is applied to all the electric circuits of this product including thermistors.**
	 (R11617)	■ When a signal from the remote controller is received, the receiving tone sounds and the operation lamp flickers immediately to confirm the signal reception. ■ When the ON/OFF button is kept pressed for 5 seconds, the forced cooling operation is performed for about 15 minutes.
2. Remove the air filter.		
1 Open the front panel to the position where it stops.	 (R11618)	
2 Slightly push up the knob at the center of the air filter.	 (R11619)	■ The air filter is not marked for difference between the right and left sides. ■ The air filter can be set easily by inserting it along the guides. ■ Insert the air filter with the “FRONT” mark faced up. ■ Be sure to insert the hooks (at 2 lower positions) when mounting the air filter.

Step	Procedure		Points
3	Pull out the air filter downward and remove it.	 (R11620)	
3. Remove the Titanium apatite photocatalytic air-purifying filter.			
1	The Titanium apatite photocatalytic air-purifying filter is attached to the back of the air filter.	 (R8025)	
2	Remove the Titanium apatite photocatalytic air-purifying filter frame by bending the air filter and unfastening the projections from the air filter frame.	 (R11621)	
3	Remove the Titanium apatite photocatalytic air-purifying filter from its frame (at 5 positions) by bending it.	 (R8027)	■ To prevent the damage, do not remove the Titanium apatite photocatalytic air-purifying filter from the frame when cleaning it. ■ The Titanium apatite photocatalytic air-purifying filter is not marked for difference between the right and left sides.

1.2 Removal of Horizontal Blade

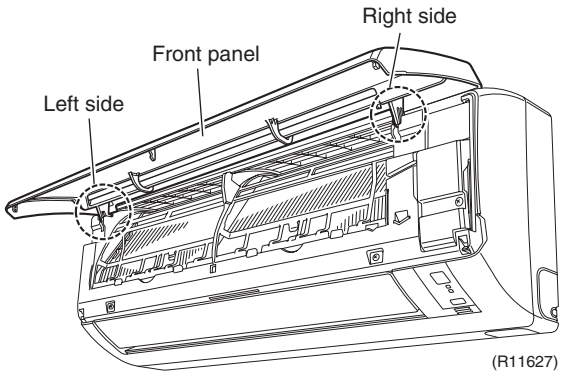
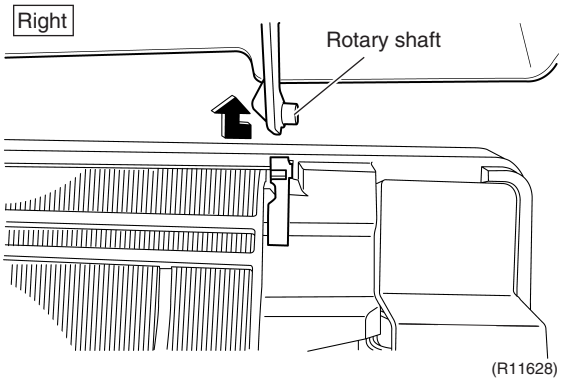
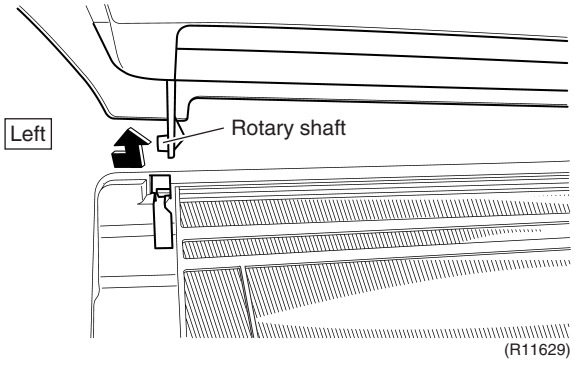
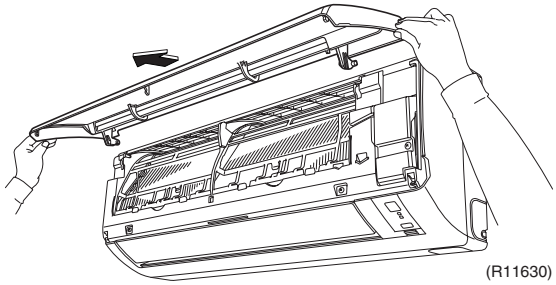
Procedure **Warning** **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

Step	Procedure		Points
1	Open the horizontal blade.		
2	Unfasten the center shaft while bending the horizontal blade slightly.		■ The center shaft can be released easily by bending the blade.
			**Cautions for reassembling** 1. Since the key pattern hook is provided, rotate the blade and fit it to the right shaft first. 2. Fit the blade to the center and left shafts.
3	Unfasten the left shaft of the horizontal blade.	Left	
4	Release the right shaft of the horizontal blade.		

Step	Procedure		Points
5	Remove the horizontal blade.	 (R11626)	

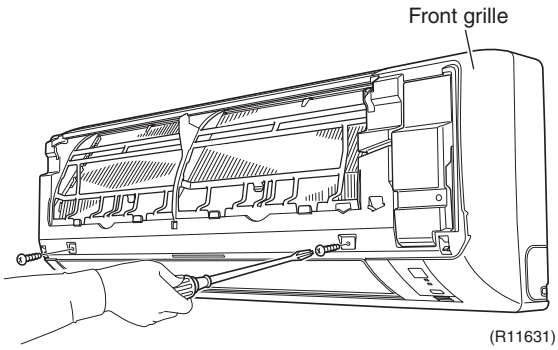
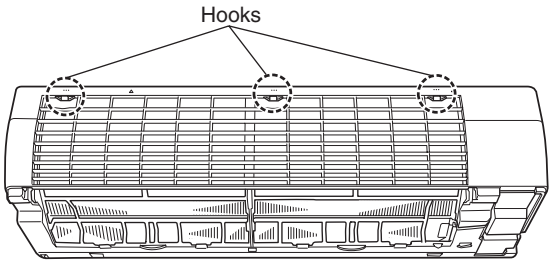
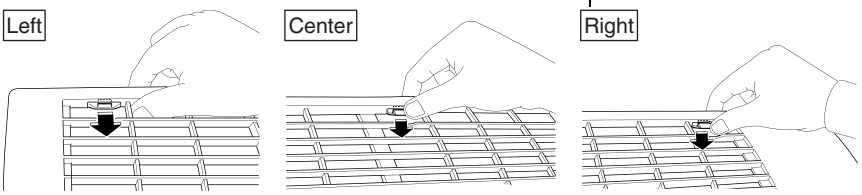
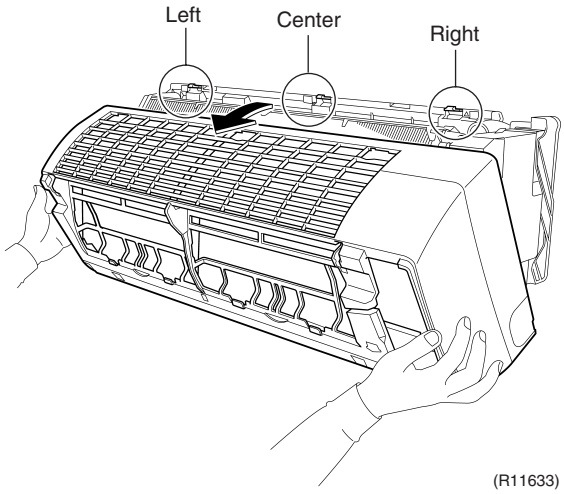
1.3 Removal of Front Panel

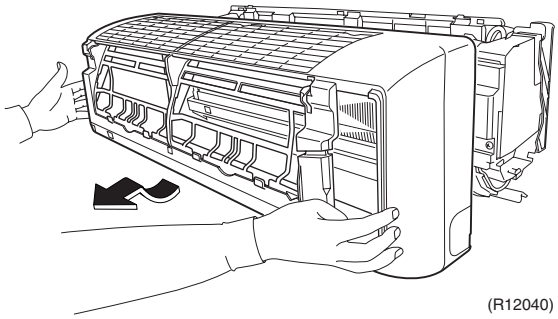
Procedure **Warning** **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

Step	Procedure		Points
1	Open the front panel over the position where it stops.		
2	Release the right rotary shaft.		■ The rotary shaft on each side can be released easily by sliding each shaft inwards.
3	Release the left rotary shaft.		
4	Remove the front panel.		■ When reassembling the front panel, fit the right and left rotary shafts one by one into the grooves and fully push them in position.

1.4 Removal of Front Grille

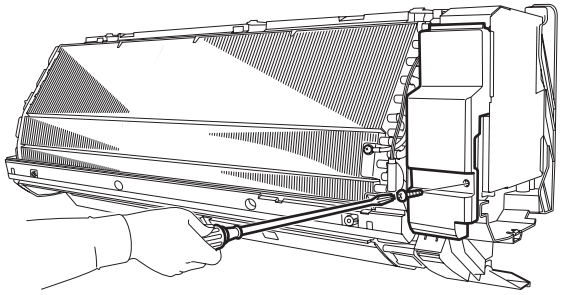
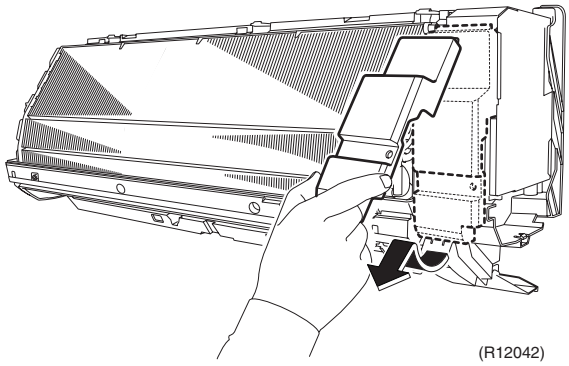
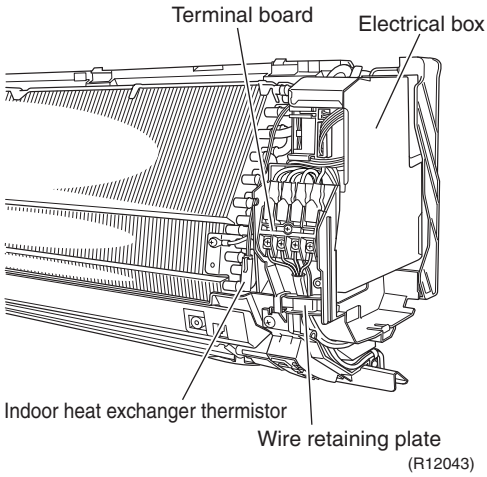
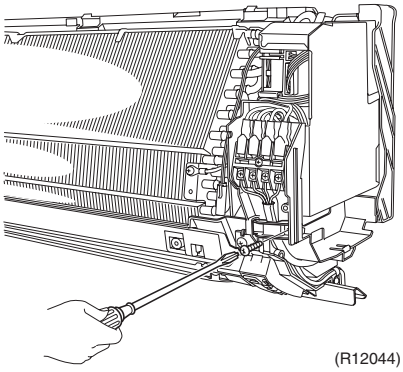
Procedure **Warning** **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

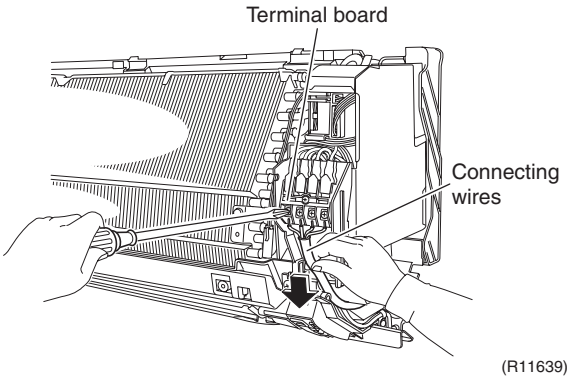
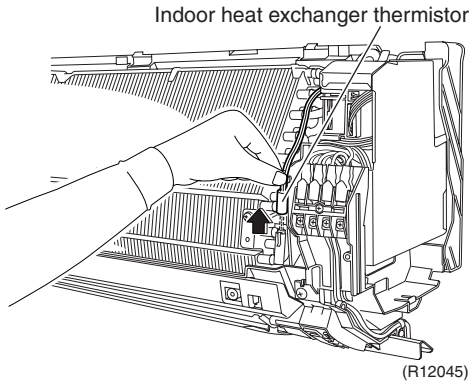
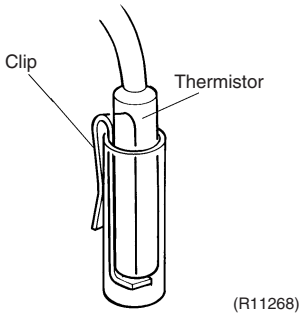
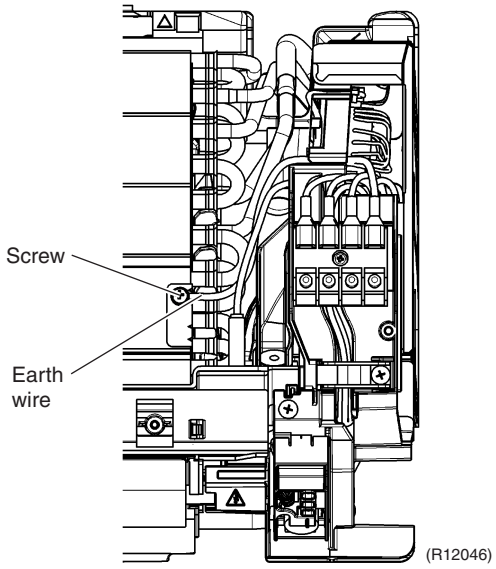
Step	Procedure		Points
1	Remove the 2 screws, which fix the front grille to the main body.	 (R11631)	
2	The front grille has 3 hooks on the upper part.	 (R11632)	■ Refer to the removal procedure in a reverse way when reassembling.
3	Press each hook, and also lift the grille up to unfasten the hooks.	 (R8030)	
4	Pull the upper part of the front grille.	 (R11633)	

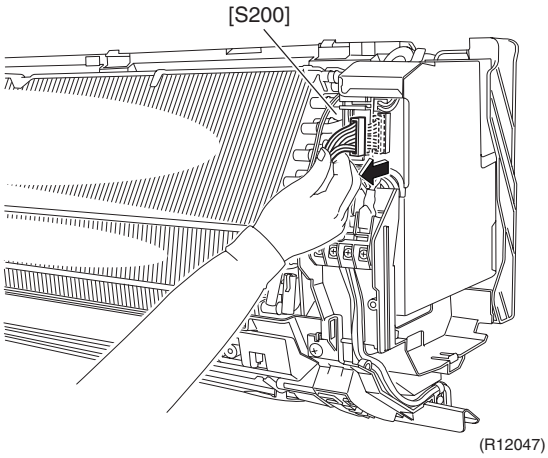
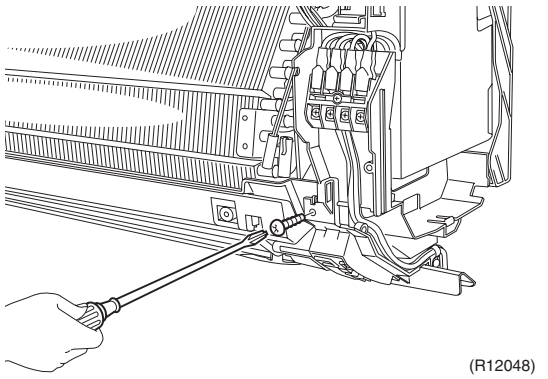
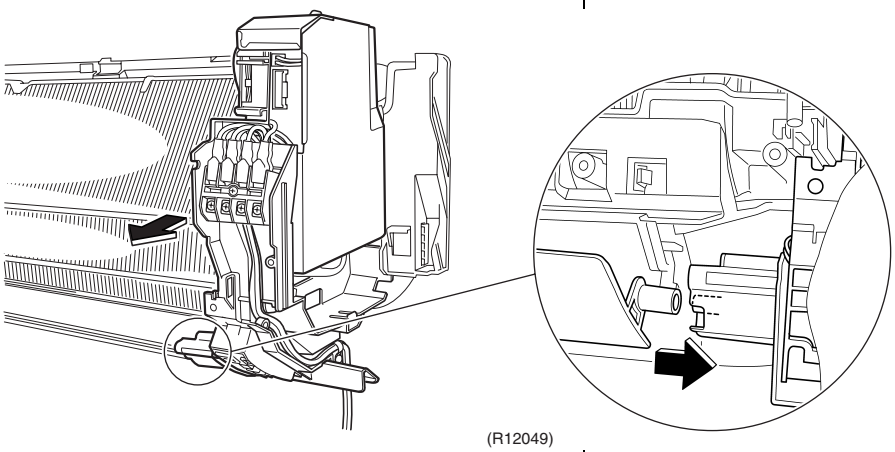
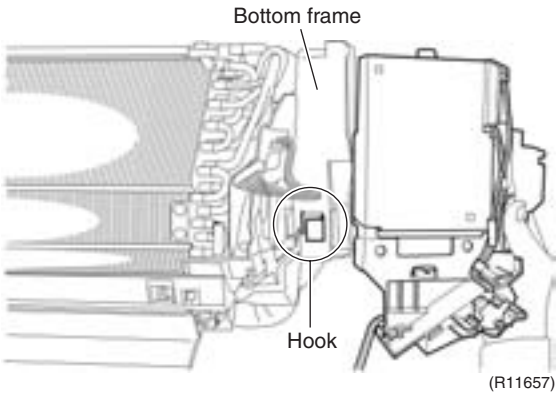
Step	Procedure		Points
5	Lift the lower part up, and remove the front grille.	 (R12040)	■ When reassembling the front grille, make sure that the hooks are fastened.

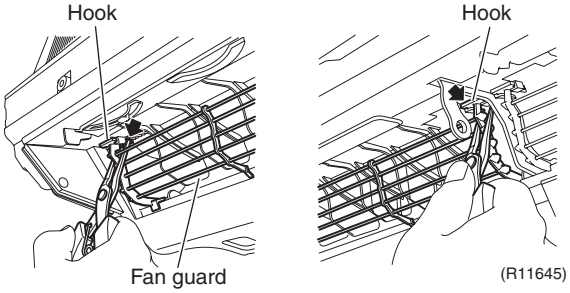
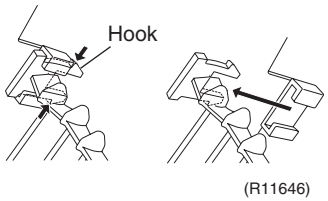
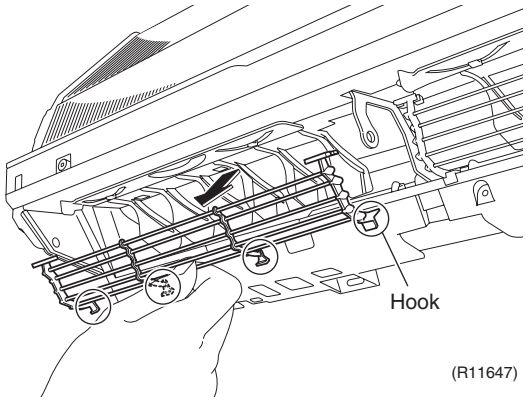
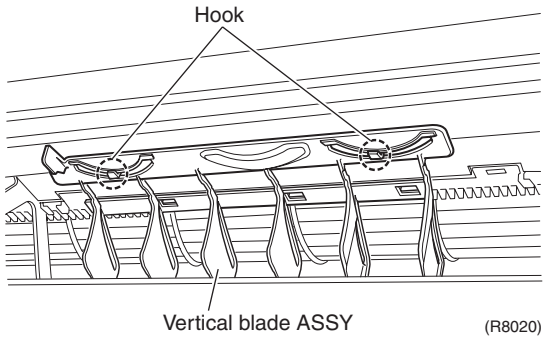
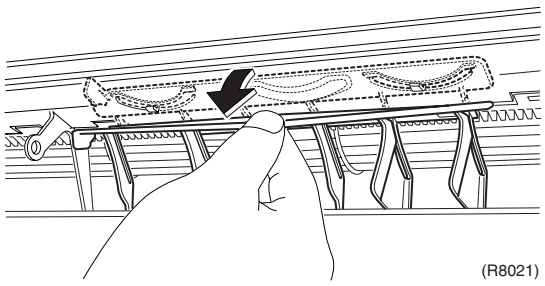
1.5 Removal of Electrical Box / Vertical Blades

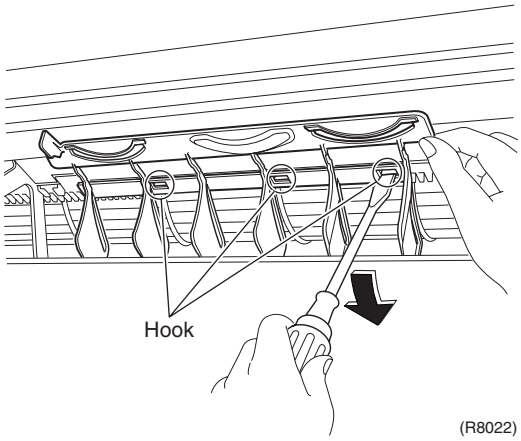
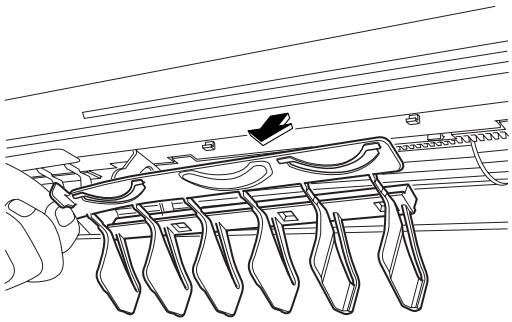
Procedure ⚠ **Warning** **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

Step	Procedure		Points
1.	Disconnect the connecting wires.		**Preparation** ■ Remove the front grille according to the “Removal of Front Grille”.
1	Remove the screw of the service cover.	 (R12041)	
2	Pull out the service cover down in the direction of the arrow.	 (R12042)	
3	The figure shows the connections of wire harnesses.	 (R12043)	
4	Remove the screw of the wire retaining plate.	 (R12044)	

Step	Procedure		Points
5	Loosen the screws of the terminal board and disconnect the connecting wires.		■ Connecting wires black (1) ----- power supply white (2) ----- power supply red (3) ----- transmission yellow / green (⏚) ----- earth
6	Pull out the indoor heat exchanger thermistor.		■ Take care not to lose the clip of thermistor. 
2. Remove the electrical box.			
1	Remove the screw and disconnect the earth wire.		

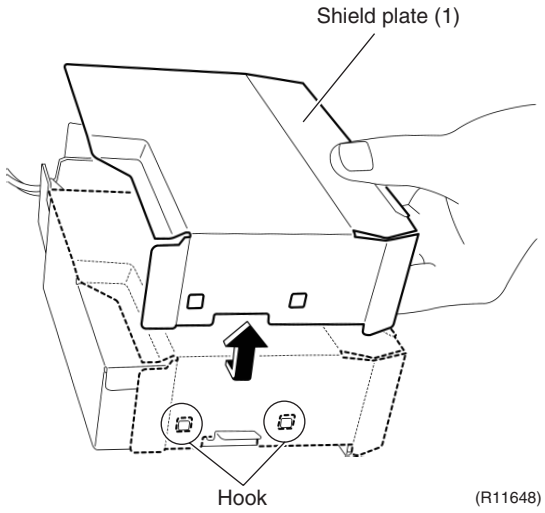
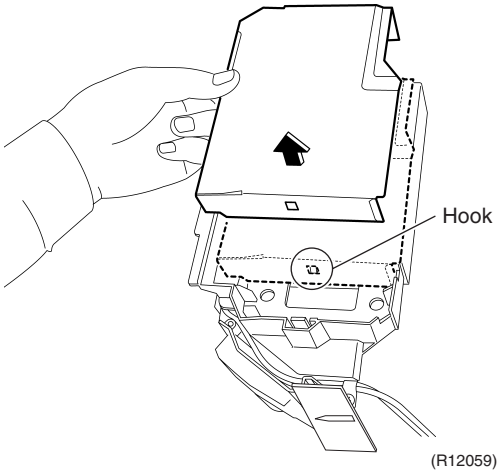
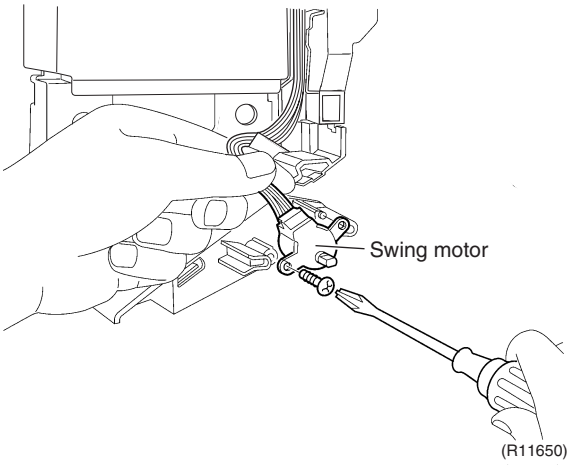
Step	Procedure		Points
2	Disconnect the connector for the fan motor [S200]. Release the harness.		
3	Remove the screw of the electrical box.		
4 5	Slide the electrical box to the right first and detach the horizontal blade from the electrical box. Pull the electrical box.		
			■ There is a hook on the bottom frame. When reassembling, fit the rear side of the electrical box to the hook.

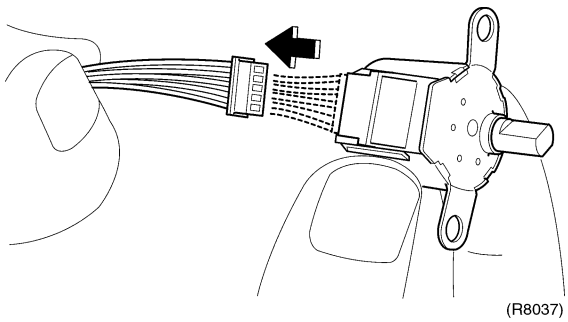
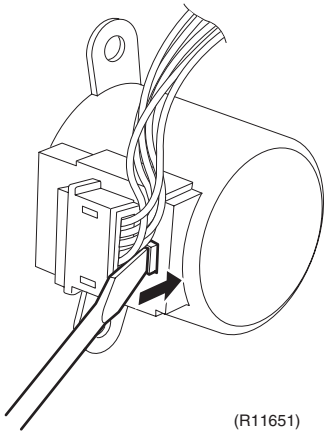
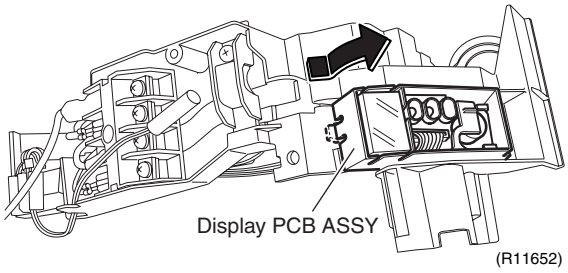
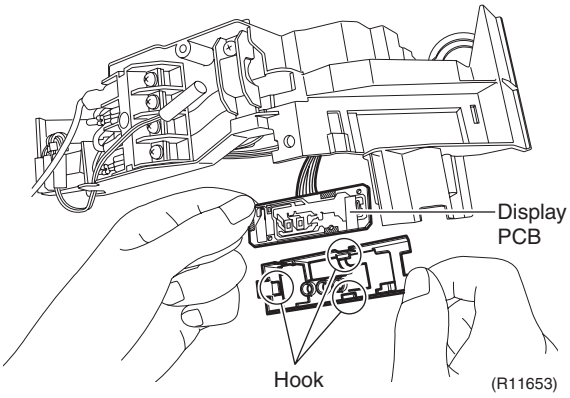
Step	Procedure	Points
3. Remove the vertical blade ASSY.		■ Narrow the edges of the hook to unfasten it. 
1 Unfasten the right and left hooks of the fan guard with pliers.		
2 Unfasten the 4 hooks at the button. Remove the fan guard.		■ Repeat the same procedure to remove the fan guard on the other side.
3 Unfasten the hooks at the upper 2 positions.	 	■ A vertical blade ASSY has 6 fins. It is impossible to replace only one fin. ■ The vertical blade ASSY is not marked for difference between right and left.

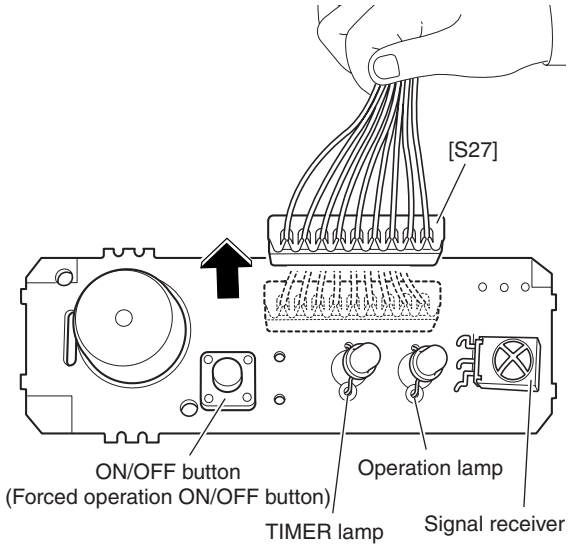
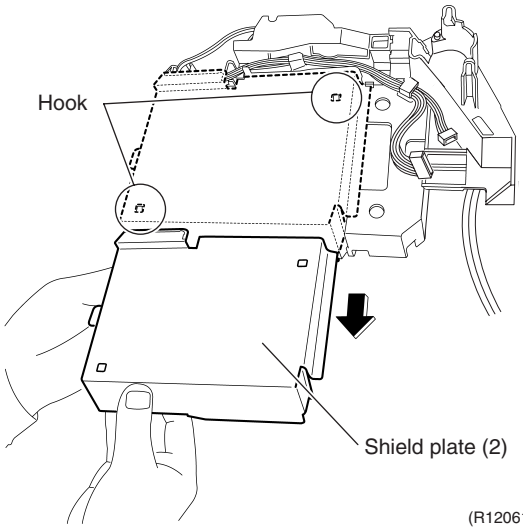
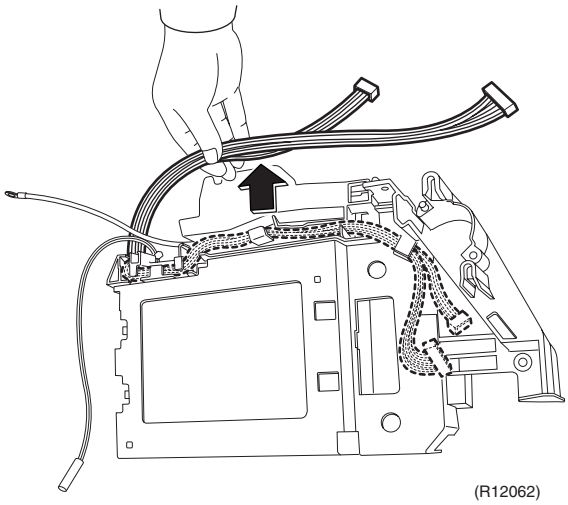
Step	Procedure		Points
4	Unfasten the 3 hooks at the shaft mounting part by pressing them with a flat screwdriver.	 (R8022)	
5	Remove the vertical blade ASSY.	 (R8023)	■ Repeat the same procedure to remove the vertical blade ASSY on the other side.

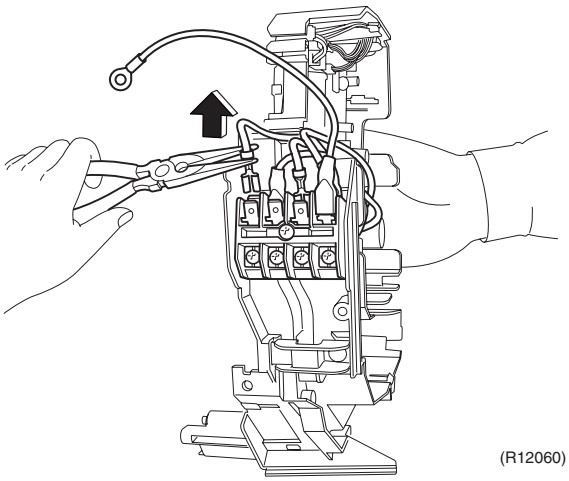
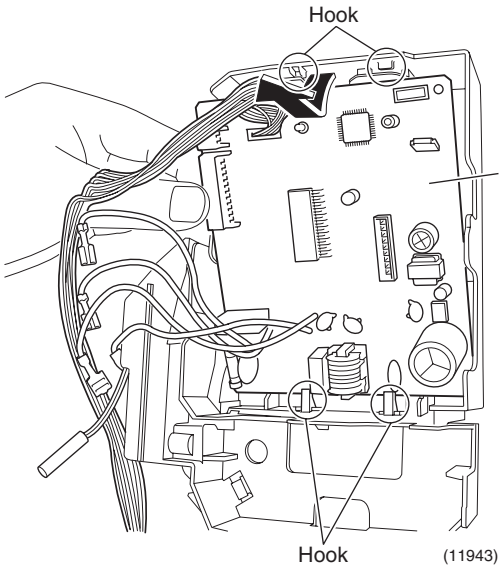
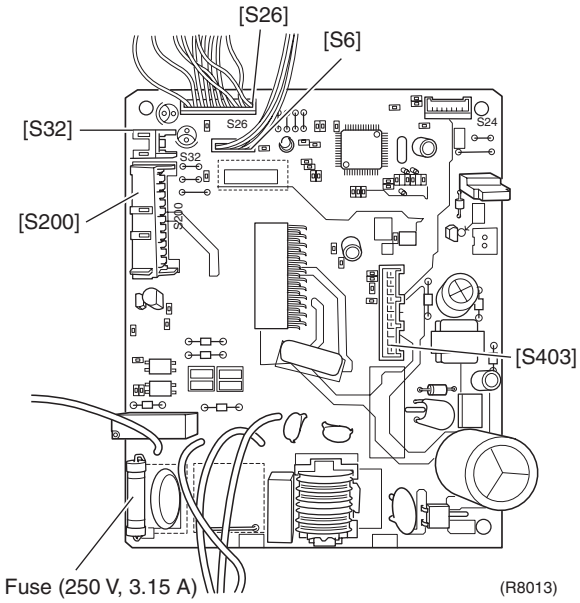
1.6 Removal of Swing Motor / PCB

Procedure **Warning** **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

Step	Procedure		Points
1. Remove the shield plate.			**Preparation** ■ Remove the electrical box according to the “Removal of Electrical Box”.
1	Unfasten the hooks at the upper 2 positions of the shield plate.		
2	Unfasten the hook at the lower position, and remove the shield plate (1).		
2. Remove the swing motor.			
1	Remove the screw of the swing motor.		

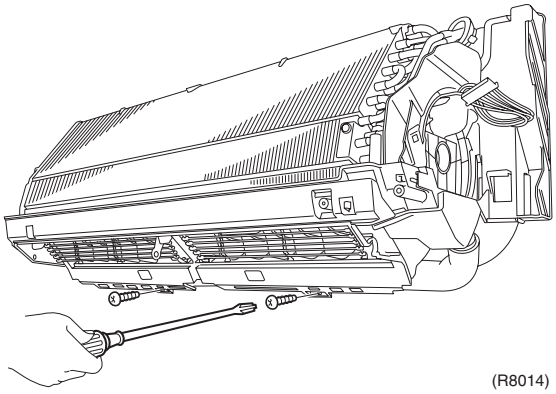
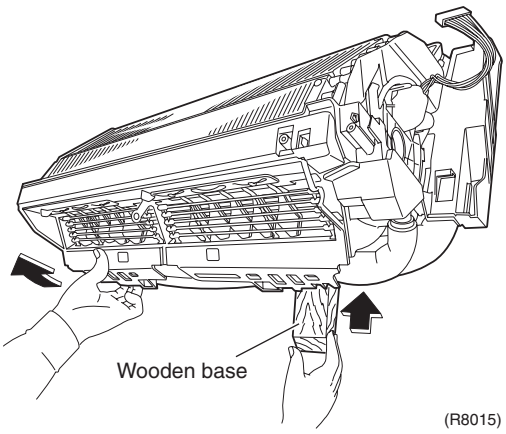
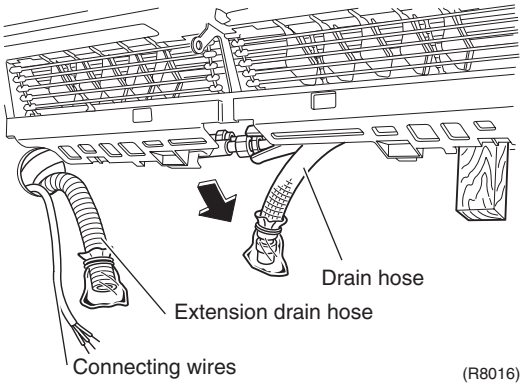
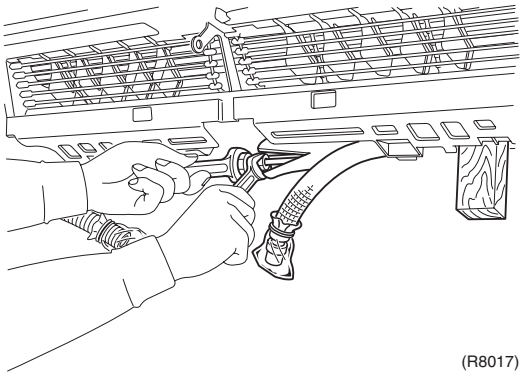
<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th colspan="2">Procedure</th><th>Points</th></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Unfasten the hook, and disconnect the connector.</td><td> 
</td><td>■ The connector of the swing motor has a hook.
Press the hook with a flat screwdriver to unfasten it.
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3. Remove the display PCB.</td><td rowspan="2"></td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Unfasten the hook, and release the display PCB ASSY.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td> 
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Turn over the display PCB ASSY, and unfasten the 3 hooks to remove the display PCB.</td><td> 
</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

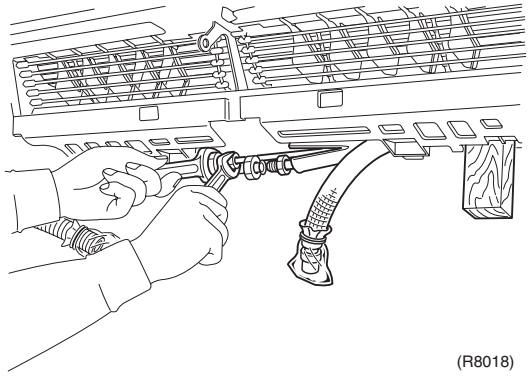
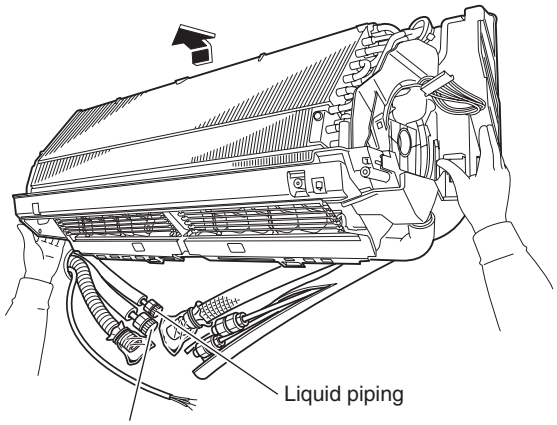
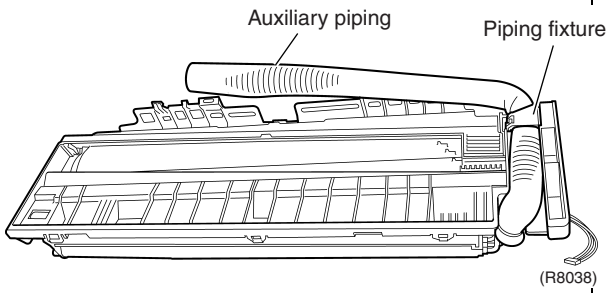
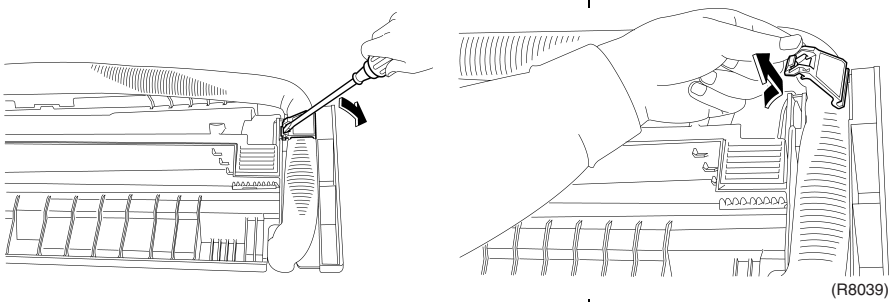
Step	Procedure		Points
3	Disconnect the connector [S27] from the display PCB.		
4	The figure shows the component parts of the display PCB.		[S27]: control PCB
4. Remove the control PCB.			
1	Lift the shield plate (2) and unfasten the 2 hooks.		
2	Slide the shield plate (2) and remove it.		
3	Release the harnesses from the hooks.		

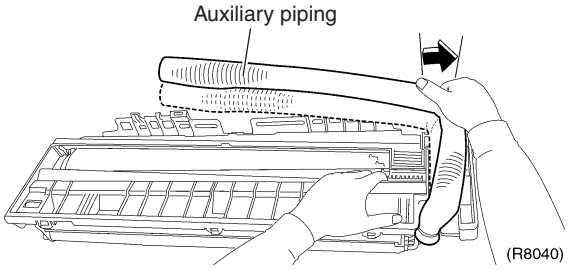
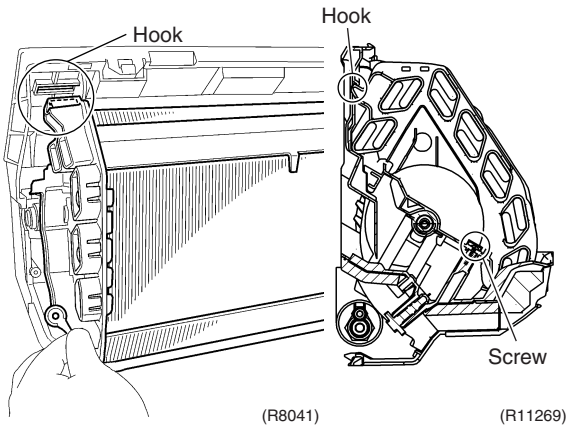
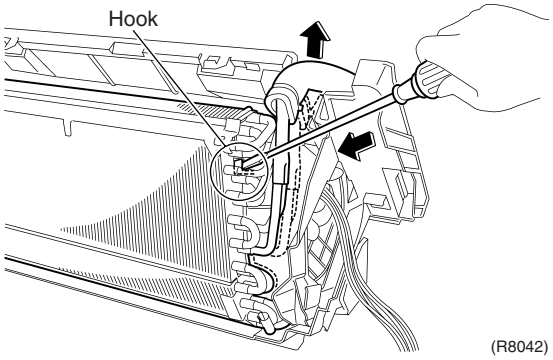
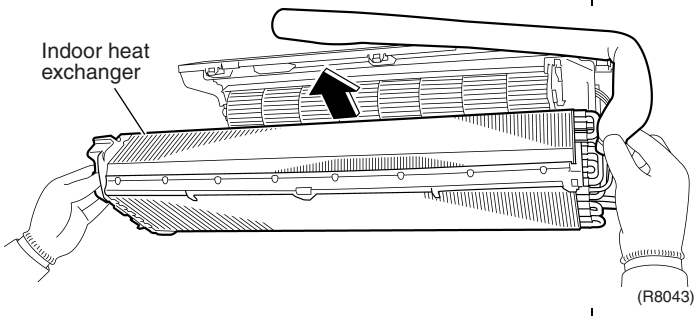
Step	Procedure		Points
4	Disconnect the wire harnesses from the terminal board with pliers.	 (R12060)	
5	Release the 4 hooks. Lift up the upper part of the control PCB and remove it.	 (11943)	
6	The figure shows the component parts of the control PCB.	 (R8013)	[S6]: swing motor [S26]: display PCB [S32]: indoor heat exchanger thermistor [S200]: fan motor [S403]: adaptor PCB (option)

1.7 Removal of Indoor Heat Exchanger

Procedure **Warning** **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

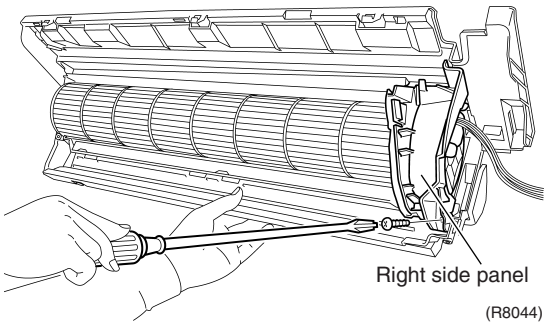
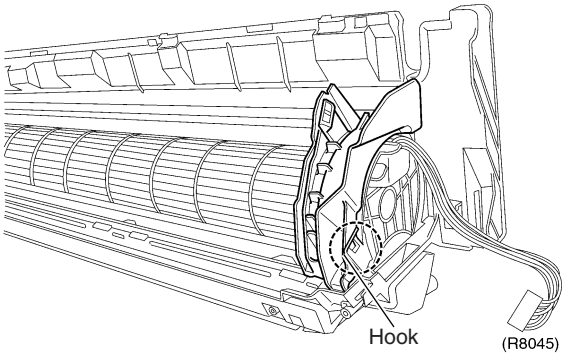
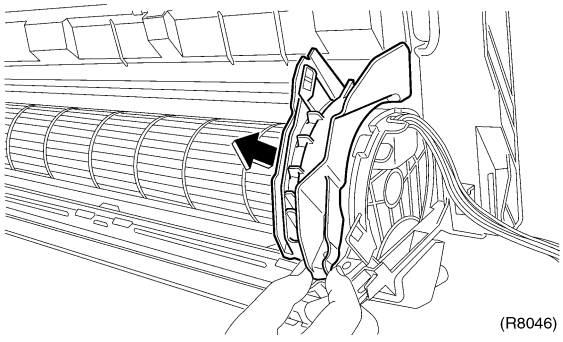
Step	Procedure		Points
1. Disconnect the refrigerant piping.		 (R8014)	**Preparation** ■ Remove the electrical box according to the “Removal of Electrical Box”. **Caution** **Be sure to stop the compressor before disconnecting the refrigerant pipe. If the refrigerant pipe is disconnected with the compressor running and the stop valve opened, air may be sucked in to generate an over-pressure in refrigeration cycle, thus resulting in pipe rupture or accidental injury.** ■ If the drain hose is embedded in the wall, disconnect the drain hose beforehand.
1	Remove the screws which fix the indoor heat exchanger to the installation plate.		
2	Lift the indoor unit with a wooden base.	 (R8015)	
3	Place a plastic sheet under the drain hose as remaining drain may leak.	 (R8016)	
4	Disconnect the flare nut for gas piping with 2 wrenches.	 (R8017)	**Caution** **From the viewpoint of global environmental protection, make sure to use a vacuum pump for air purging.**

Step	Procedure		Points
5	Disconnect the flare nut for liquid piping with 2 wrenches.	 (R8018)	
2. Remove the indoor heat exchanger.			■ When the pipings are disconnected, protect the both openings from entering moisture.
1	Remove the indoor unit from the installation plate.	 Liquid piping Gas piping (R8019)	
2	Unfasten the hook of the piping fixture on the back of the unit.	 Auxiliary piping Piping fixture (R8038)	
		 (R8039)	

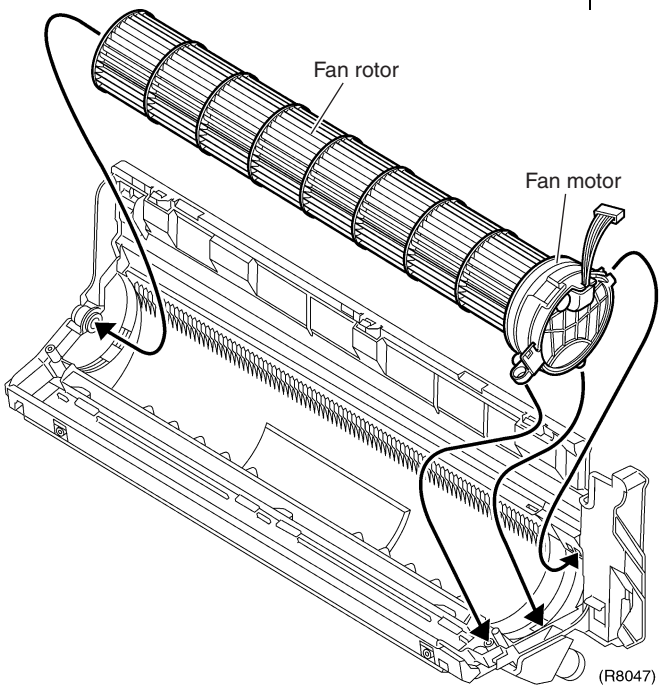
Step	Procedure		Points
3	Widen the auxiliary piping to the extent of 10° ~ 20°.		
4	Remove the screw on the left side and unfasten the hook on the rear side.		**Caution** **When removing or reassembling the indoor heat exchanger, be sure to wear gloves or wrap it with cloth before proceeding to the work. (You may be injured by the fins.)**
5	Push and unfasten the hook on the right side and lift up the indoor heat exchanger.		
6	Pull the indoor heat exchanger to the front side to unfasten the hooks completely, and then lift it.		

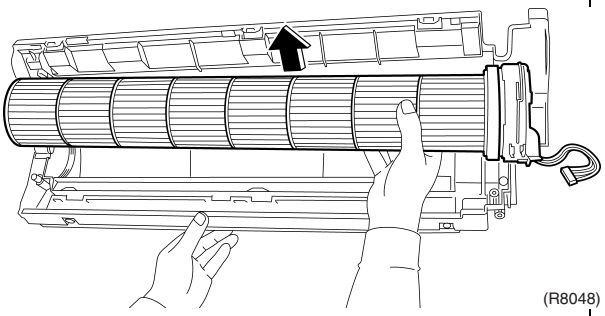
1.8 Removal of Fan Rotor / Fan Motor

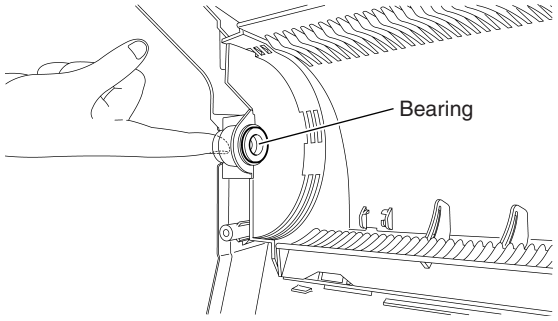
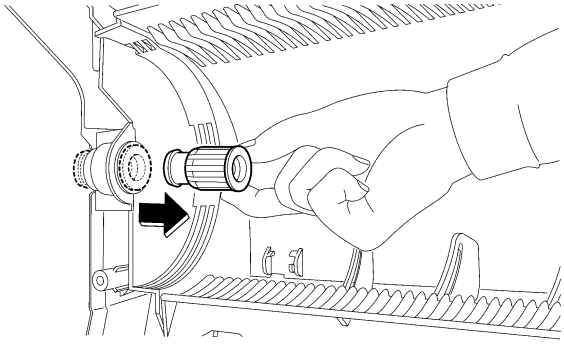
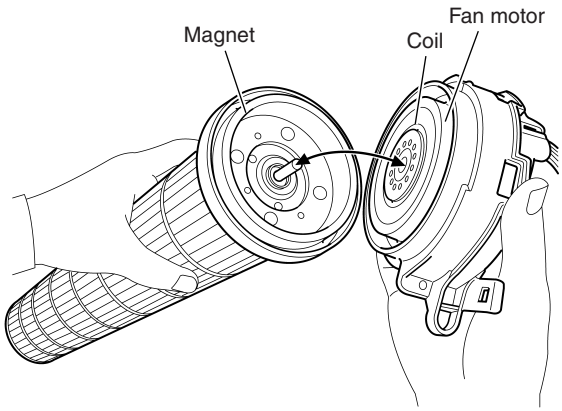
Procedure **Warning** **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

Step	Procedure		Points
1.	Remove the right side panel.	 (R8044)	**Preparation** ■ Remove the indoor heat exchanger according to the “Removal of Indoor Heat Exchanger”.
1	Remove the screw of the right side panel.		
2	Unfasten the hook of the right side panel.	 (R8045)	
3	Remove the right side panel.	 (R8046)	

Step	Procedure	Points
2. Remove the fan rotor and the fan motor.		
1	The fan motor has 3 projections. The fan rotor has a rotating shaft on the left side.	
2	Lift up the right side of the fan rotor and slide it to the right, then remove it.	



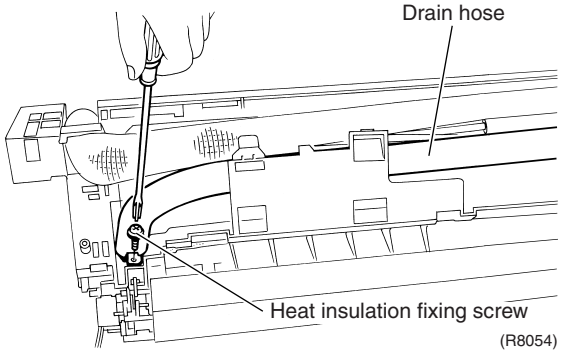
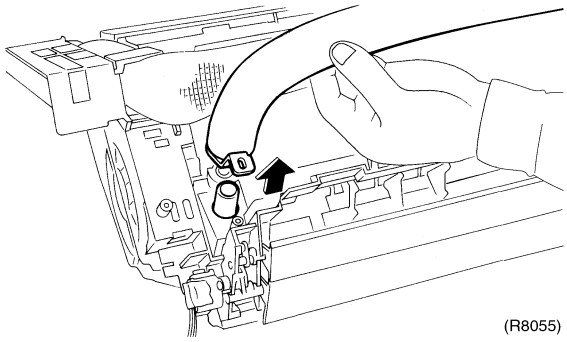
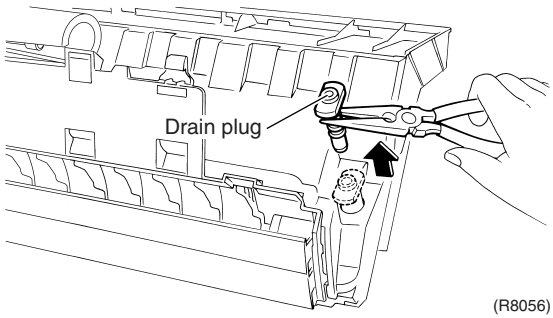
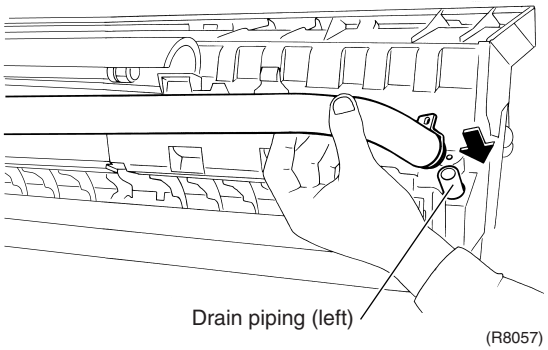


Step	Procedure		Points
3	Press the bearing from outside.	 (R8049)	
4	Remove the bearing.	 (R8050)	
5	Pull out the fan motor from the fan rotor to remove.	 (R8052)	■ The magnet of the fan motor is united with the fan rotor. Be careful not to attract metal waste to the magnet. Keep away from the materials that can be affected by magnetic force also.

1.9 Exchange of Drain Hose

Procedure

Warning **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

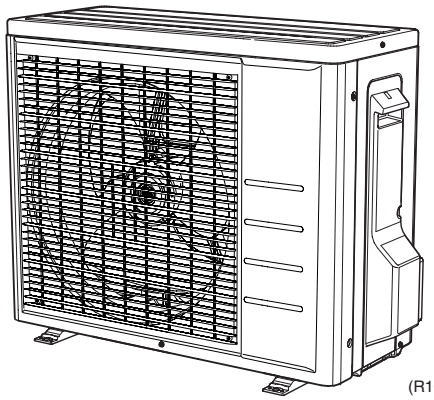
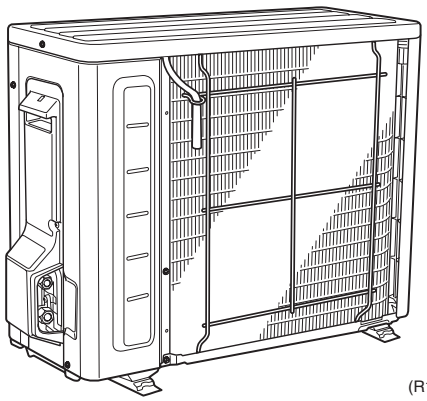
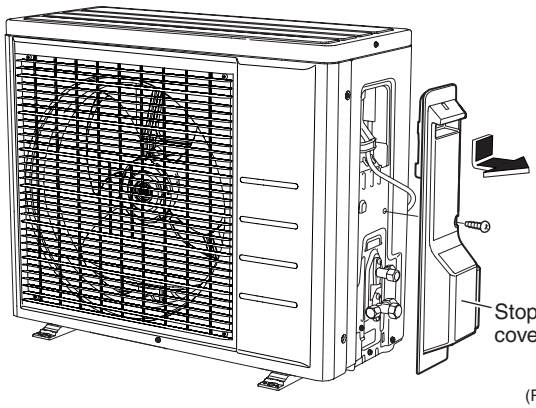
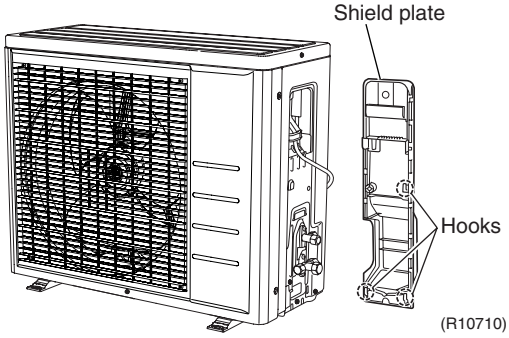
Step	Procedure		Points
1	Remove the heat insulation fixing screw on the right side and remove the drain hose.	 	■ After removing the drain hose, to prevent water leakage, make sure to mount the heat insulation fixing screw as it was.
2	Remove the drain plug located at the left side with pliers and insert the removed drain plug into the right side with a hexagonal wrench (4 mm).		
3	Insert the drain hose to the left side, and tighten it with the heat insulation fixing screw.		**Caution** **Do not thrust in the drain plug with a sharp-pointed tool like a screwdriver. (The drain plug may be broken, resulting in water leakage.)**

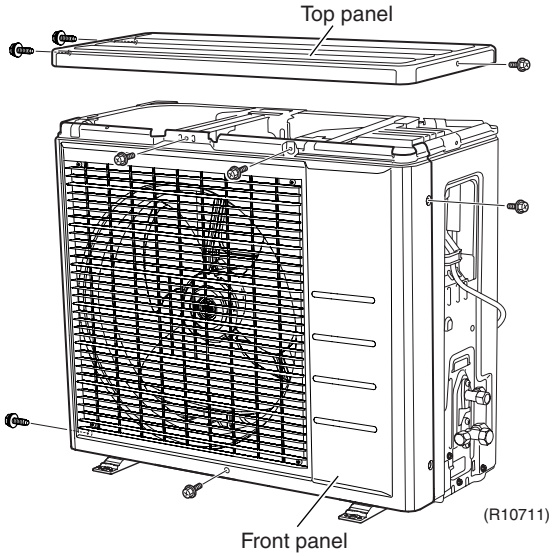
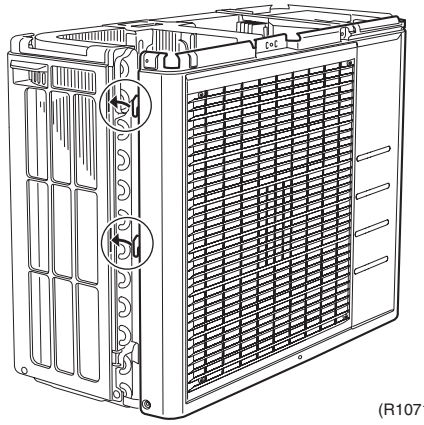
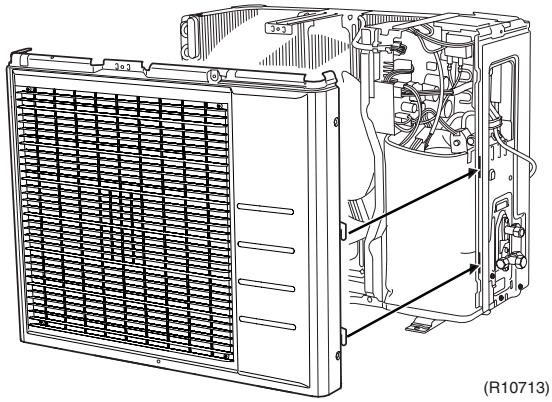
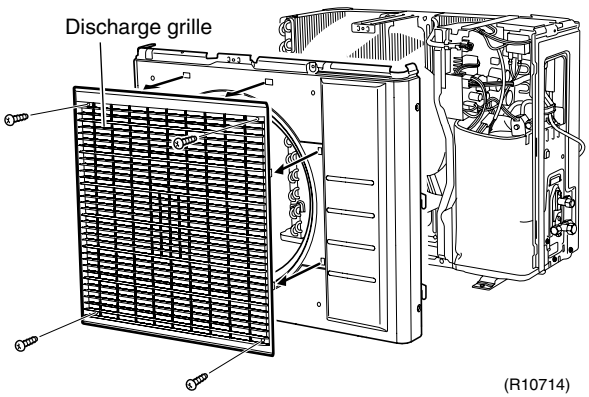
2. Outdoor Unit

2.1 Removal of Panels

Procedure

Warning **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

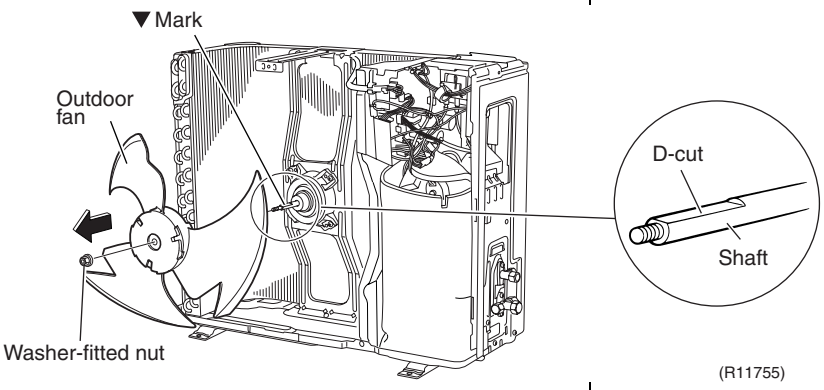
Step	Procedure	Points
1. Appearance features	 (R10707)  (R10708)	■ Take care not to cut your finger by the fins of the outdoor heat exchanger.
2. Remove the panels. 1 Remove the screw of the stop valve cover. Pull down the stop valve cover and remove it.	 (R10709)  (R10710)	■ The stop valve cover is united with the shield plate. ■ When reassembling, make sure to fit the 3 hooks.

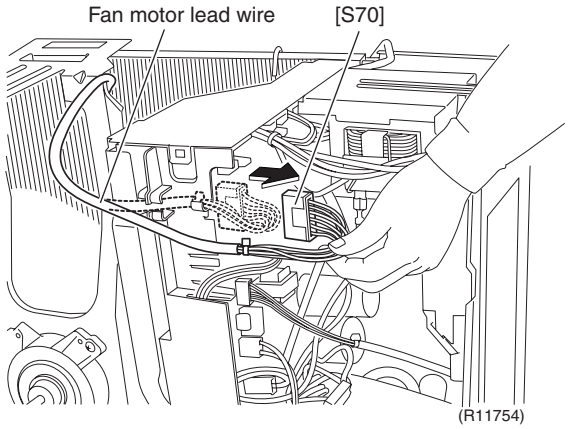
Step	Procedure		Points
2	Remove the 3 screws (right: 1 screw, left: 2 screws) and remove the top panel.		
3	Remove the 5 screws of the front panel.		
4	Lift up the left side and unfasten the hooks.		
5	Unfasten the right side hooks and remove the front panel.		
6	Remove the 4 screws of the discharge grille.		
7	Unfasten the 6 hooks and remove the discharge grille.		

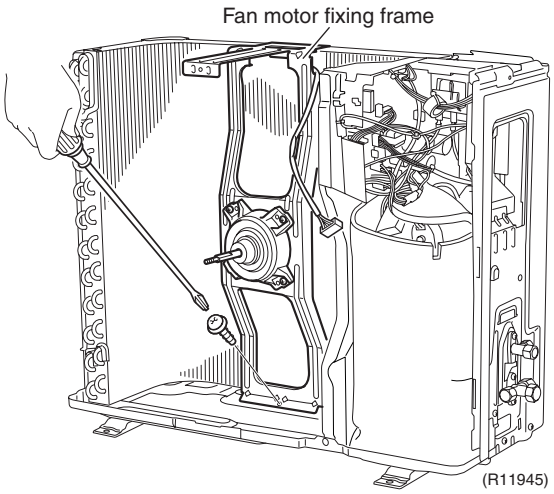
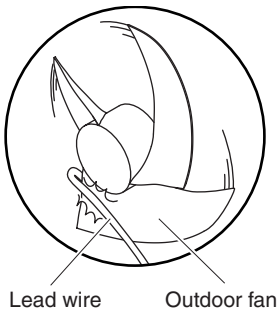
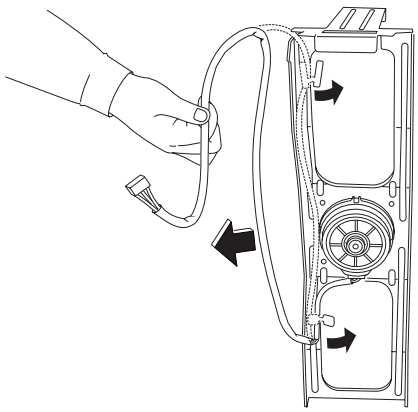
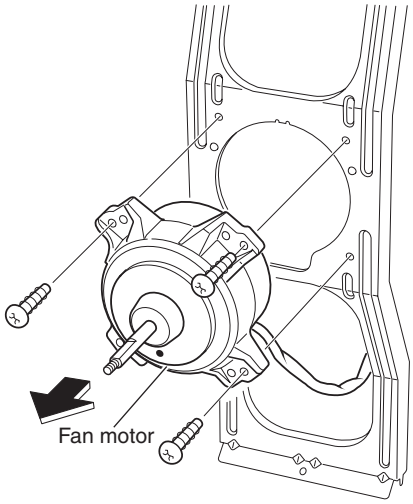
2.2 Removal of Outdoor Fan / Fan Motor

Procedure **Warning** **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

Step	Procedure	Points
1. Remove the outdoor fan.		**Preparation** ■ Remove the panels according to the “Removal of Panels”. ■ The screw has reverse winding. ■ Align ▼ mark of the outdoor fan with D-cut section of the motor shaft when mounting. ■ Wrench size: 10 mm
1	Release the washer-fitted nut (M6) of the outdoor fan with a wrench.	
2	Remove the outdoor fan.	
2. Remove the fan motor.		
1	Disconnect the connector for the fan motor [S70].	
2	Release the fan motor lead wire from the hooks.	

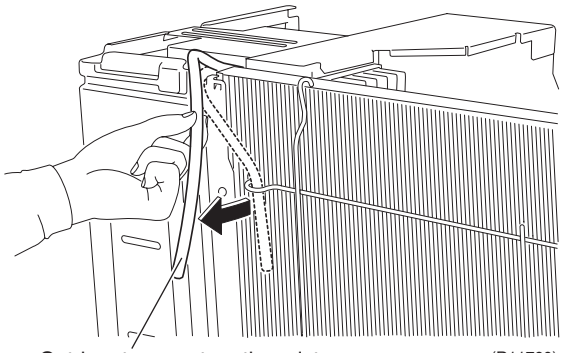
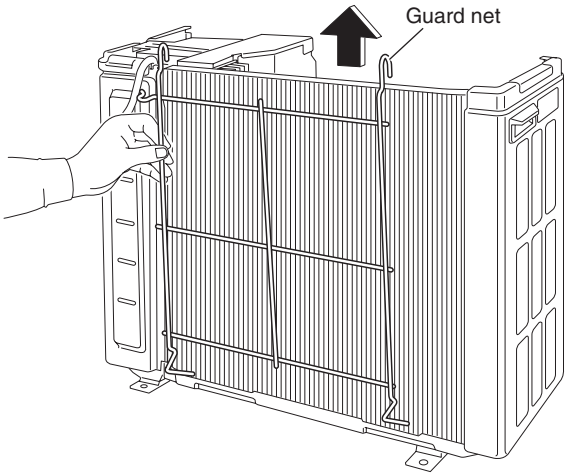
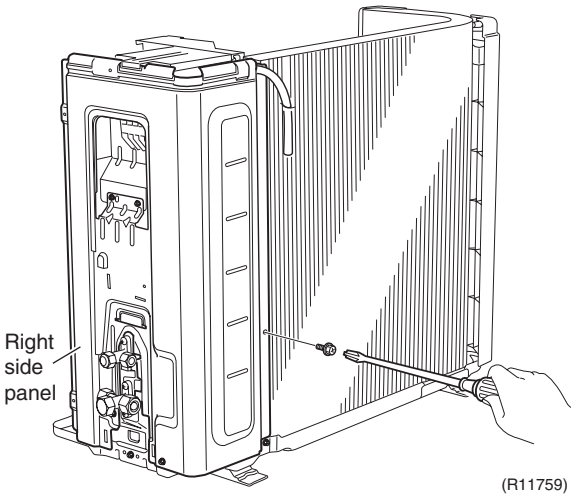


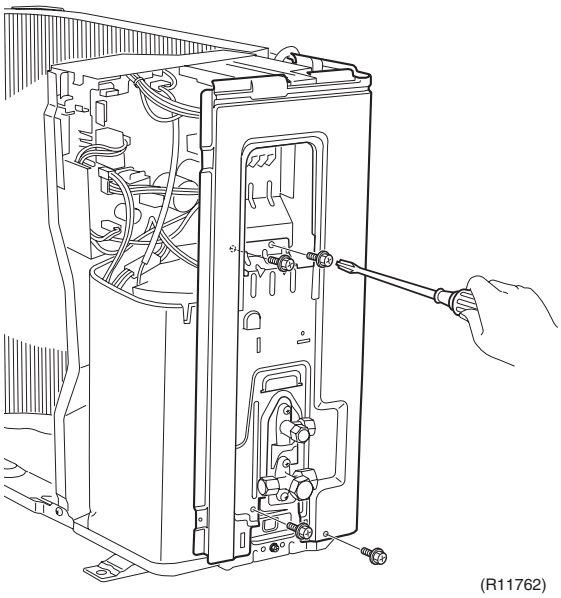
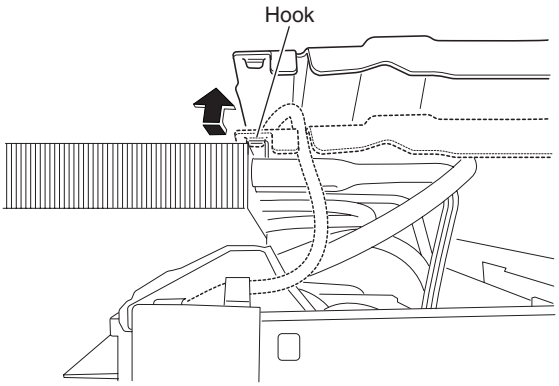
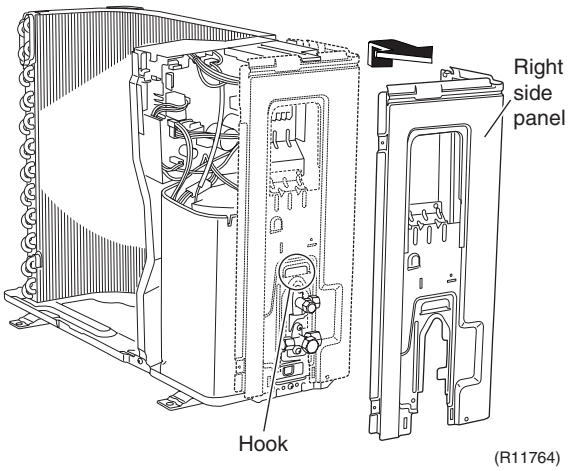


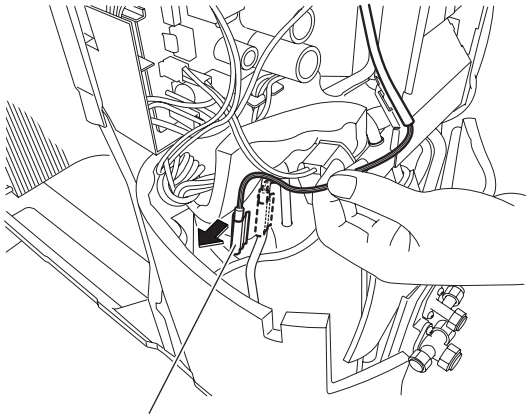
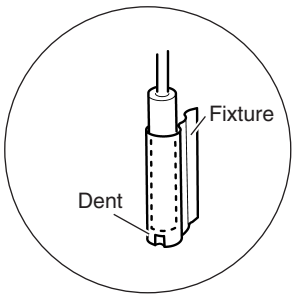
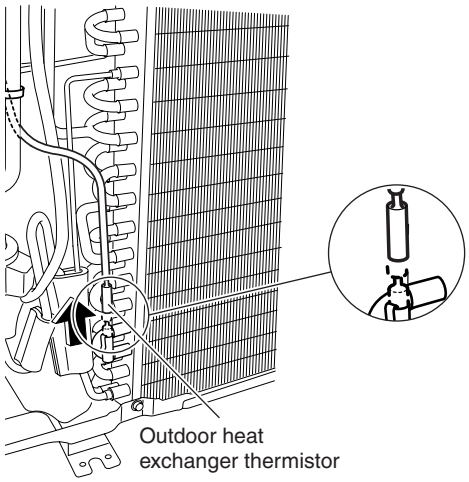
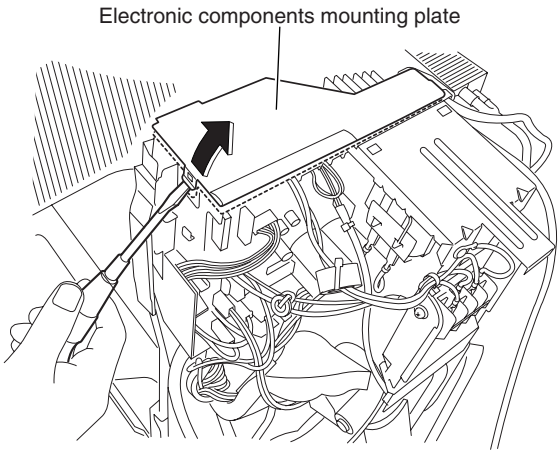
Step	Procedure		Points
3	Remove the screw to remove the fan motor fixing frame.	 (R11945)	■ Put the lead wire through the back of the motor when reassembling. (so as not to be entangled with the outdoor fan)  (R3249)
4	Release the fan motor lead wire from the hooks.	 (R11757)	
5	Remove the 3 screws to remove the fan motor.	 (R11758)	

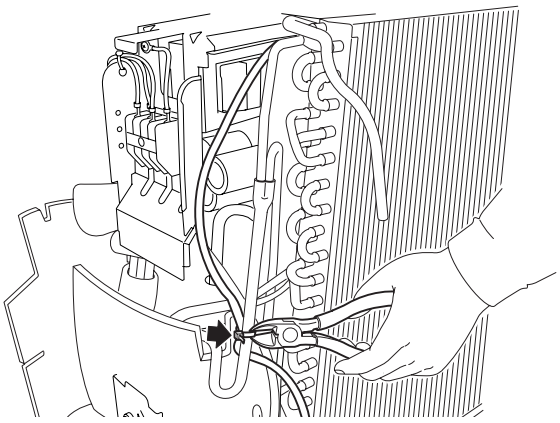
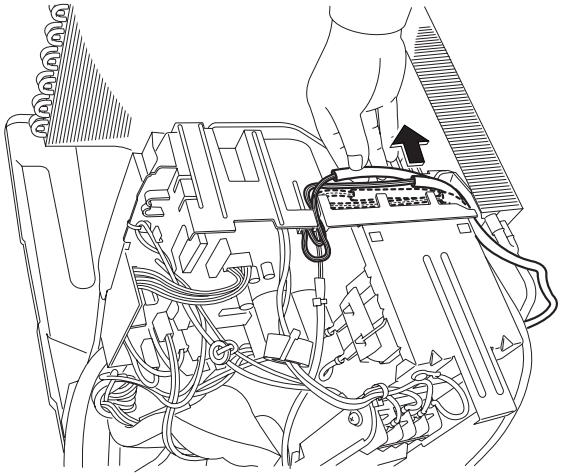
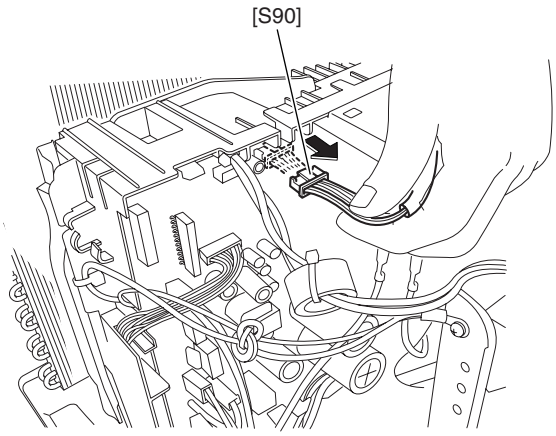
2.3 Removal of Electrical Box / PCB

Procedure **Warning** **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

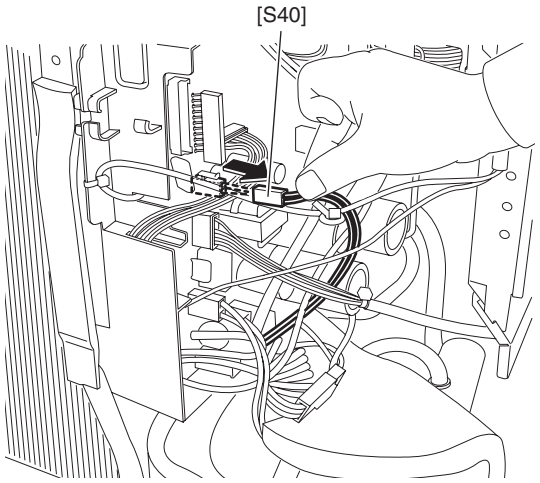
Step	Procedure		Points
1.	Remove the right side panel.		**Preparation** ■ Remove the panels according to the “Removal of Panels”.
1	Unhook the outdoor temperature thermistor.	 (R11760)	
2	Lift up the guard net to remove.	 (R11761)	
3	Remove the screw on the rear side of the right side panel.	 (R11759)	

Step	Procedure		Points
4	Remove the 4 screws on the right side panel.	 (R11762)	
5	Unfasten the hook on the rear side.	 (R11763)	■ When reassembling, make sure to fit the hook.
6	Unfasten the hook, and lift up the right side panel to remove.	 (R11764)	

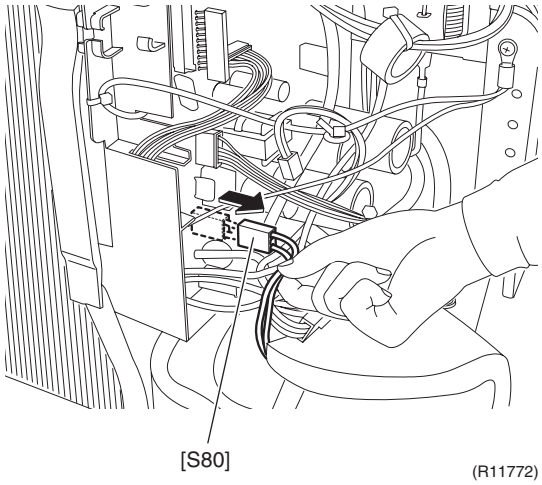
Step	Procedure	Points
2. Remove the thermistors.		■ Pay attention so as not to lose the fixture. ■ When reassembling, do not insert the thermistor up to the dent of fixture.
1 Release the discharge pipe thermistor.	 (R11765)	 (R11740)
2 Release the outdoor heat exchanger thermistor.	 (R12050)	
3 Lift the hook with a flat screwdriver, and remove the electronic components mounting plate.	 (R11767)	

Step	Procedure		Points
4	Cut the clamp.	 (R12051)	
5	Release the harnesses.	 (R11769)	
6	Disconnect the connector for the thermistors [S90].	 [S90] (R11770)	[S90]: outdoor temperature thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger thermistor, discharge pipe thermistor
7	Remove the thermistor ASSY.		

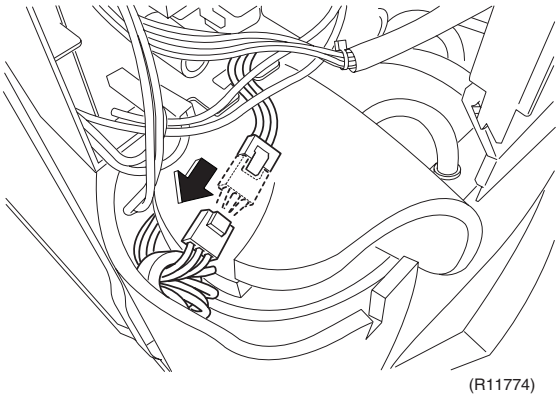
Step	Procedure	Points
3. Remove the electrical box.		
1	Disconnect the connector for overload protector [S40].	
2	Disconnect the connector for four way valve coil [S80].	
3	Disconnect the relay connector for the compressor motor.	

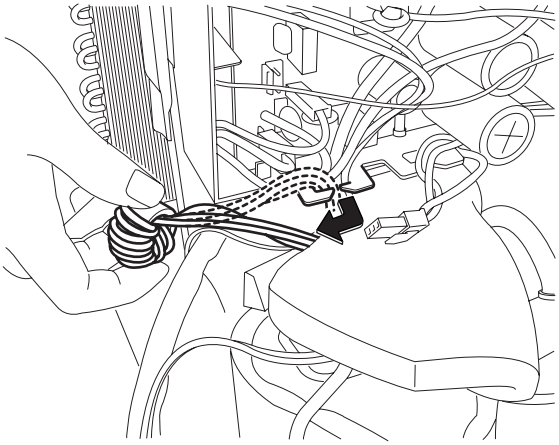
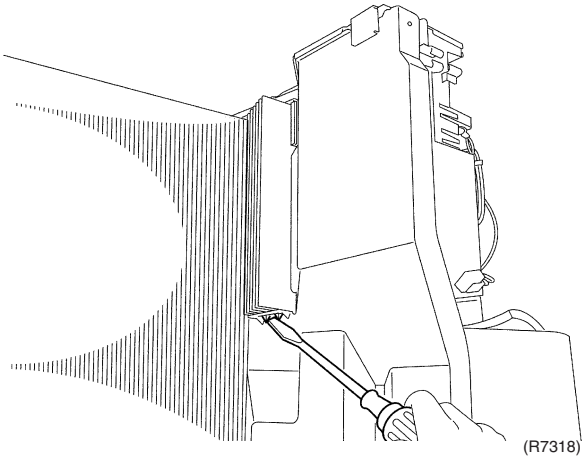
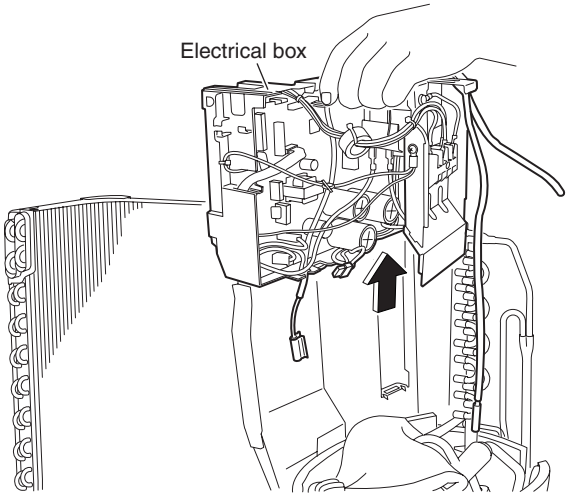


(R11771)

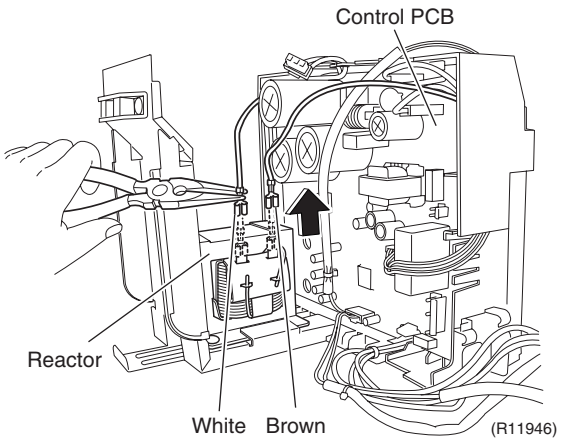


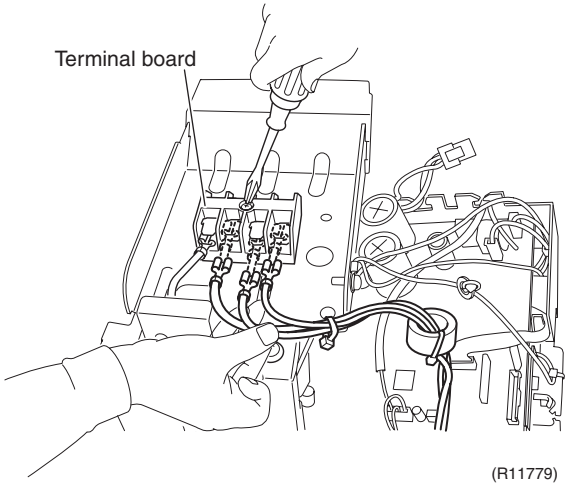
(R11772)

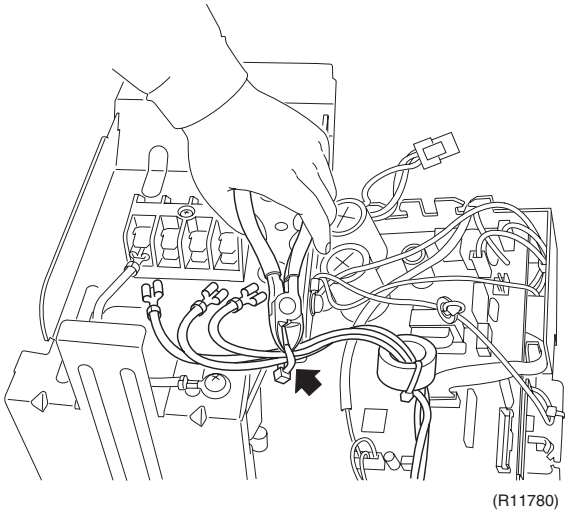

(R11774)

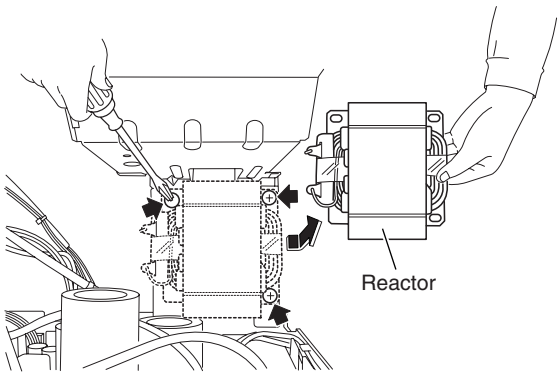
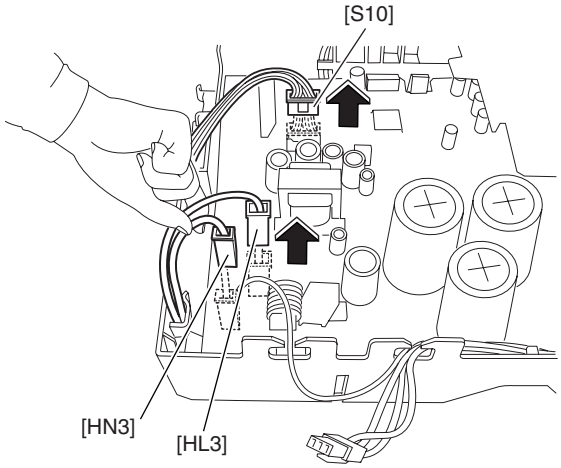
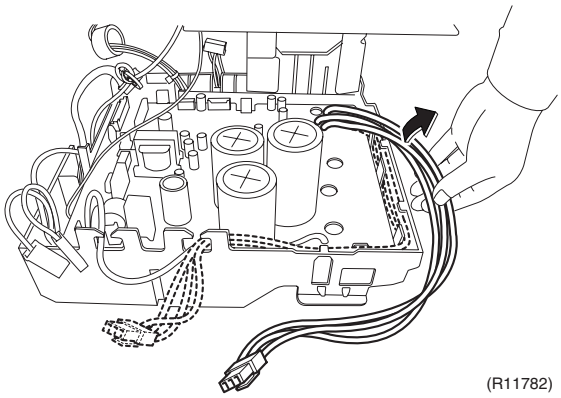
Step	Procedure		Points
4	Release the harnesses from the hook.	 (R11775)	
5	Unfasten the hook of the electrical box from the partition plate with a flat screwdriver.	 (R7318)	■ The electrical box can be removed by lifting itself without a screwdriver.
6	Lift and remove the electrical box.	 (R11776)	

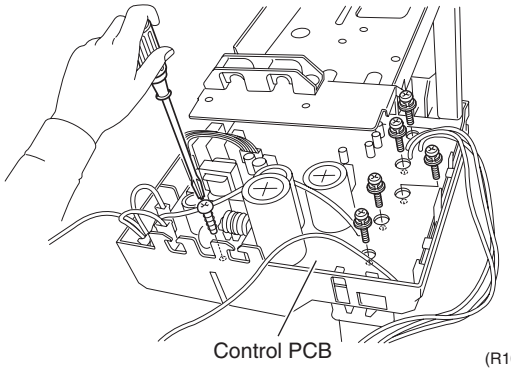
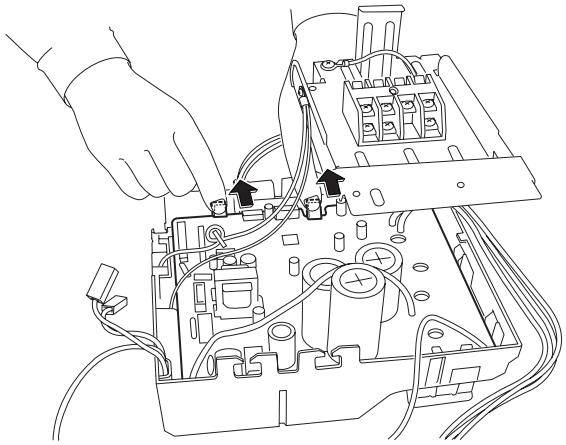
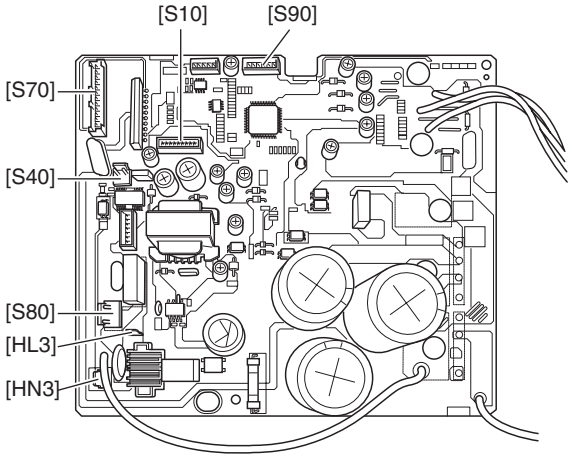
Step	Procedure	Points
4. Remove the control PCB.		
1	Disconnect the 2 terminals of the reactor.	
2	Remove the screw of the terminal board, and pull out the terminals.	
3	Cut the clamp.	



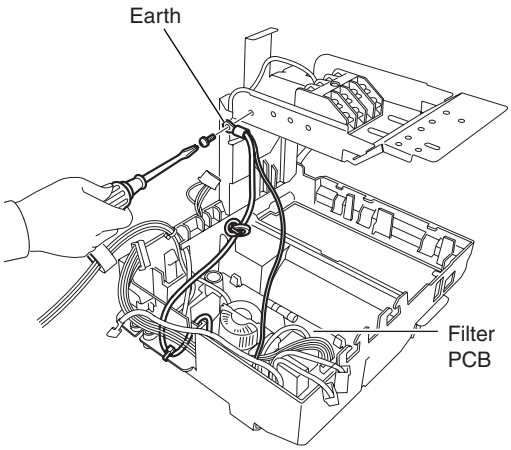




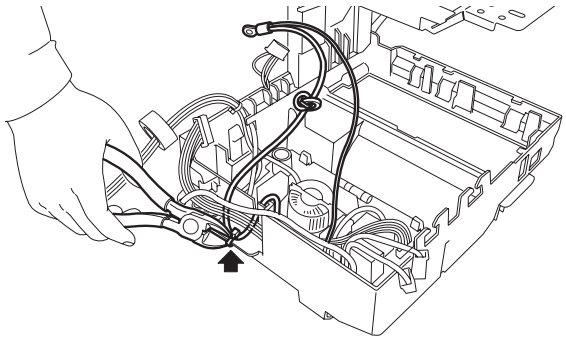
Step	Procedure		Points
4	Remove the 3 screws to remove the reactor.	 (R11777)	
5	Disconnect the 3 connectors for filter PCB [S10] [HN3] [HL3].	 (R11781)	
6	Release the harnesses.	 (R11782)	

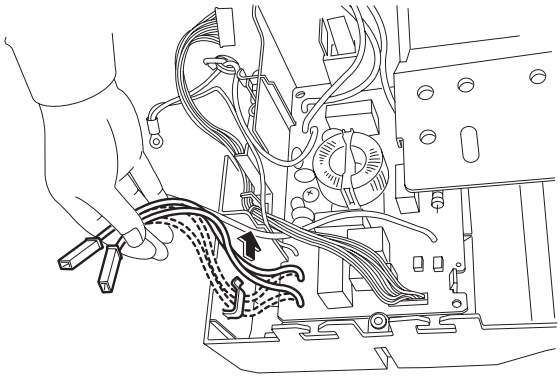
Step	Procedure		Points
7	Remove the 6 screws.	 (R10717)	
8 9	Unfasten the 2 hooks. Lift and remove the control PCB.	 (R11783)	
10	Feature of the control PCB	 (R11784)	[S10] [HN3] [HL3]: filter PCB [S40]: overload protector [S70]: fan motor [S80]: four way valve coil [S90]: thermistors

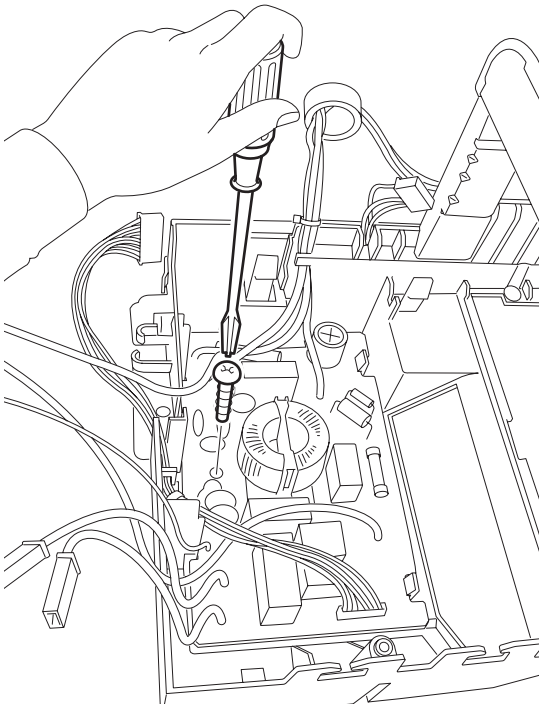
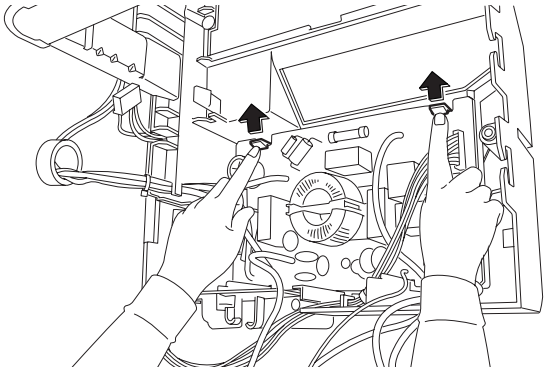
Step	Procedure	Points
5. Remove the filter PCB.		
1	Remove the screw of the earth wire.	
2	Cut the clamp.	
3	Release the harnesses from the hook.	

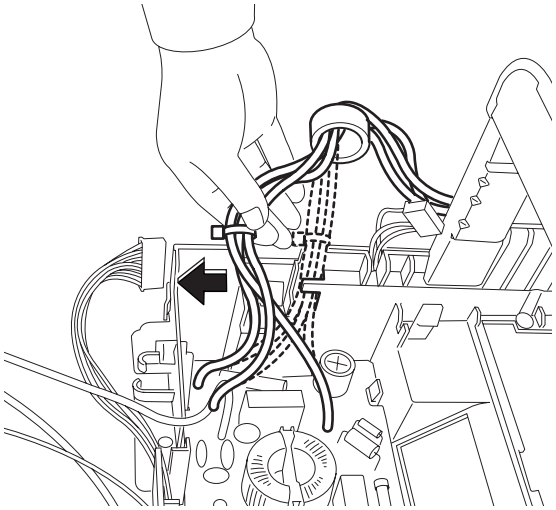
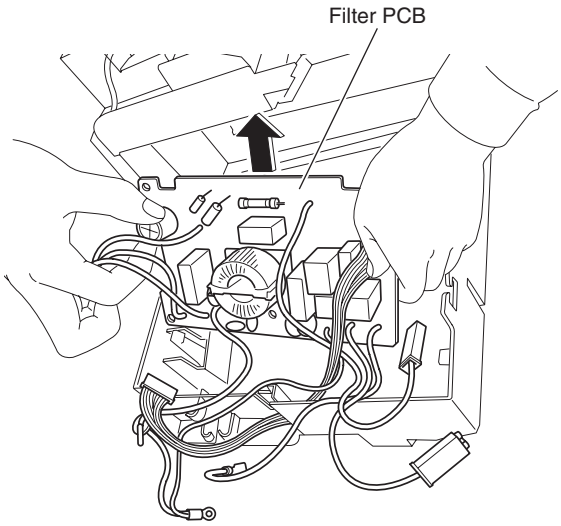


(R11785)


(R11786)


(R11787)

Step	Procedure		Points
4	Remove the screw.	 (R11788)	
5	Unfasten the 2 hooks.	 (R11789)	

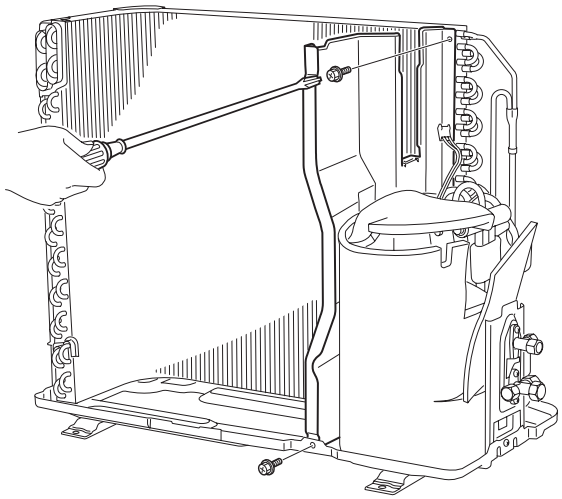
Step	Procedure		Points
6	Release the harnesses.	 (R11790)	
7	Remove the filter PCB.	 (R11791)	

2.4 Removal of Sound Blanket

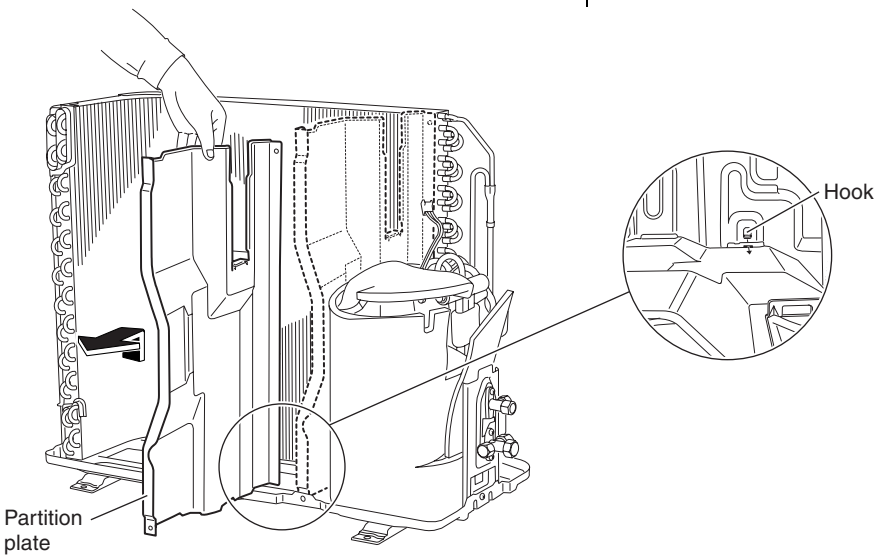
Procedure

Warning **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

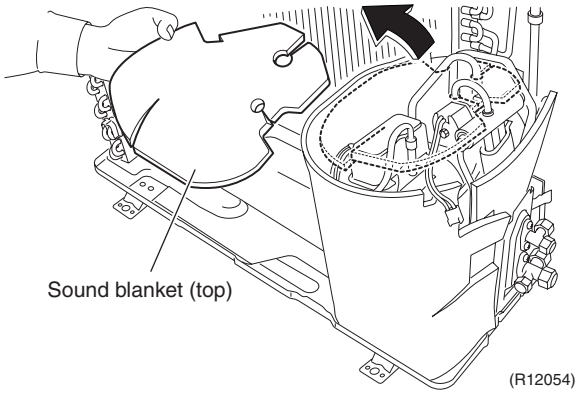
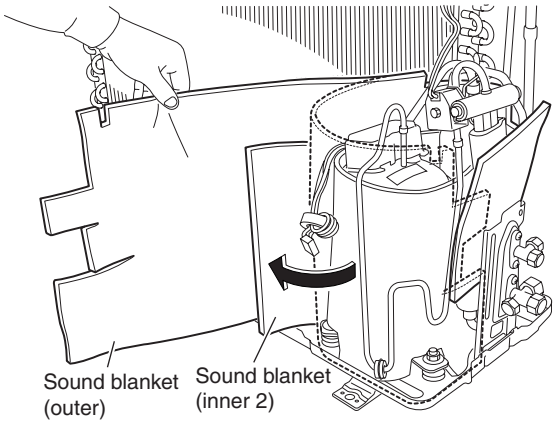
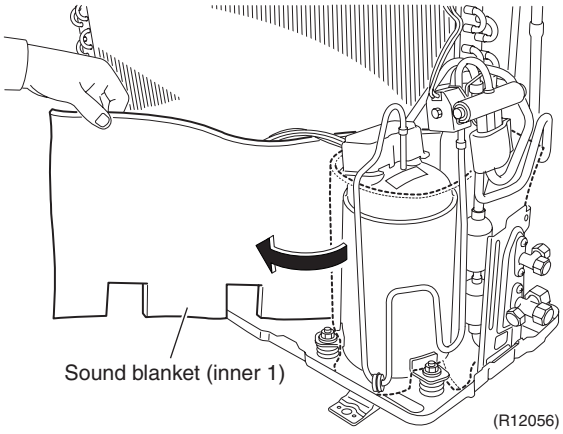
Step	Procedure	Points
1. Remove the partition plate.		
1	Remove the 2 screws.	
2	The partition plate has a hook on the lower side. Lift and pull the partition plate to remove.	■ When reassembling, fit the lower hook into the bottom frame.



(R12052)



(R12053)

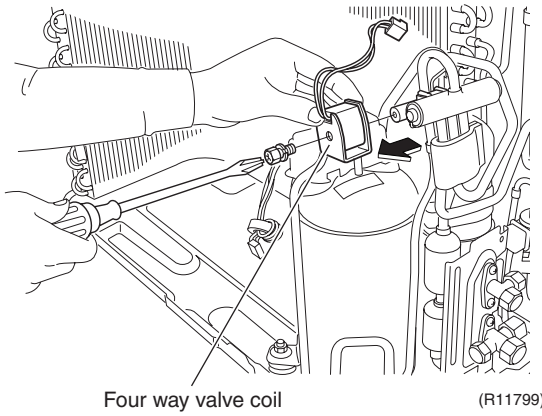
Step	Procedure	Points
2. Remove the sound blanket.		■ Since the piping ports on the sound blanket are torn easily, remove the blanket carefully.
1 Lift and remove the sound blanket (top).	 (R12054)	
2 Pull the sound blankets (outer and inner 2) out.	 (R12055)	
3 Pull the sound blanket (inner 1) out.	 (R12056)	■ Since the piping ports on the sound blanket are torn easily, remove the blanket carefully.

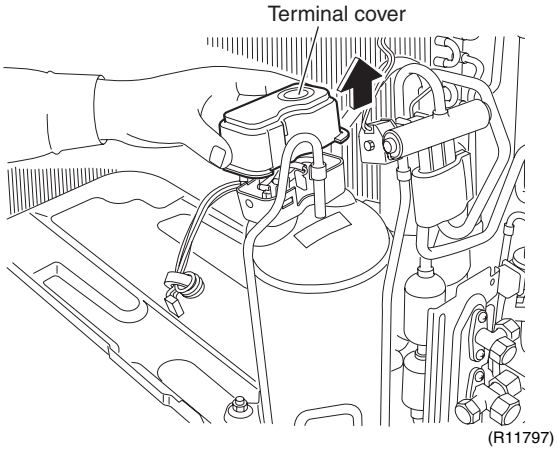
2.5 Removal of Four Way Valve

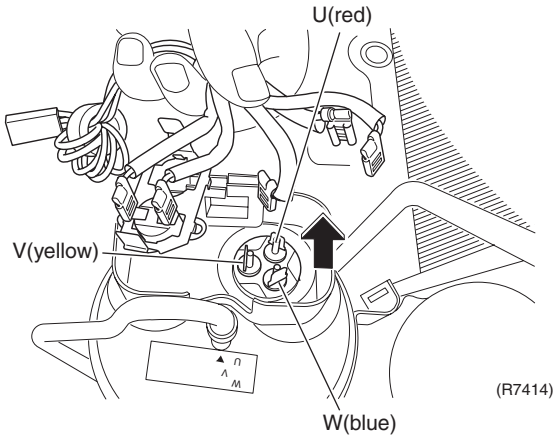
Procedure

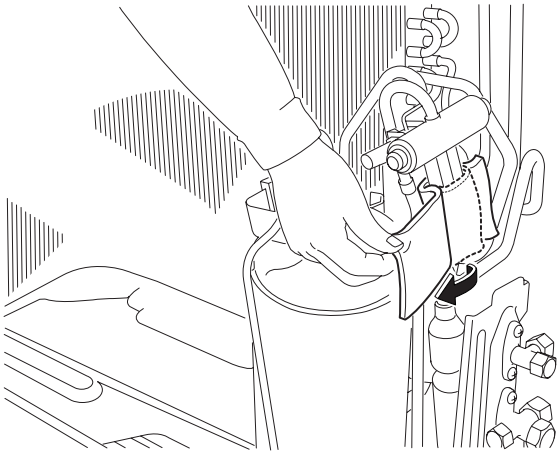
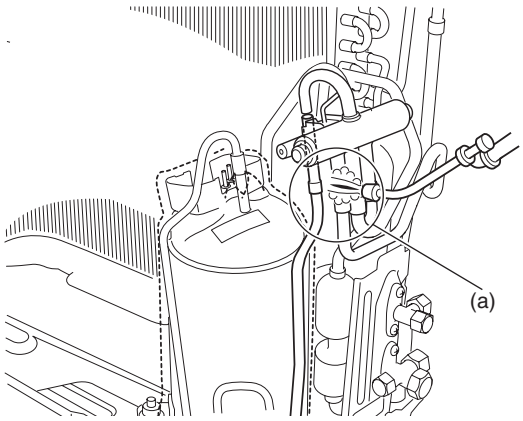
Warning **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

Step	Procedure	Points
1. Remove the peripheries.		
	■ Remove the four way valve coil and the putty so as not to burn them.	
1	Remove the screw and remove the four way valve coil.	
2	Remove the terminal cover.	
3	Disconnect the terminals.	







<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th colspan="2">Procedure</th><th>Points</th></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Remove the putty.</td><td> 
(R11800)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2. Remove the four way valve.</td><td rowspan="2"> 

(R11802)</td><td rowspan="2">Caution
Be careful not to get yourself burnt with the pipes and other parts that are heated by the gas brazing machine.

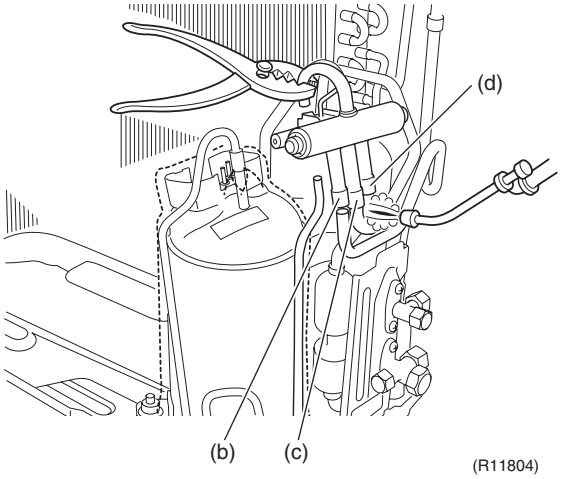
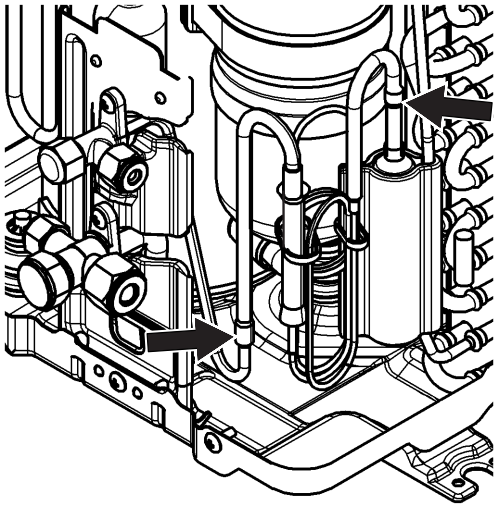
Caution
From the viewpoint of global environment protection, do not discharge the refrigerant gas in the atmosphere. Make sure to recover the refrigerant gas with the recovery system.

Reassembling precautions
1. Use non-oxidizing brazing method. If nitrogen gas is not available, braze the parts speedily.
2. Avoid deterioration of the gaskets due to carbonization of oil inside the four way valve or thermal influence. For this purpose, wrap the four way valve with wet cloth. Splash water over the cloth against becoming too hot (keep it below 120°C).

■ In pulling the pipes, be careful not to over-tighten them with pliers. The pipes may get deformed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Heat up the brazed point (a) and withdraw the piping with pliers.

■ Before working, make sure that the refrigerant is empty in the circuit.

■ Be sure to apply nitrogen replacement when heating up the brazed part.</td></tr>
</table>

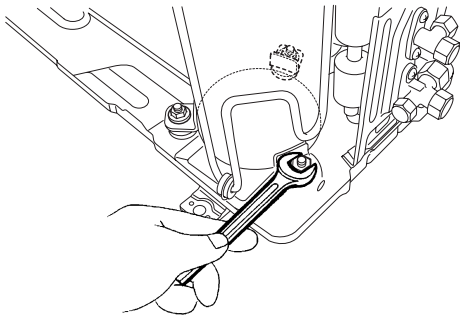
Step	Procedure		Points
2 3	Heat up the 3 brazed points of the four way valve. Disconnect the point (b) first. Disconnect the points (c) and (d). **Warning** **If refrigerant gas leaks during the work, ventilate the room. (If the refrigerant gas is exposed to flames, toxic gas may be generated.)**	 (R11804)	If the gas brazing machine fails to remove the four way valve, take the steps below. 1. Disconnect the brazed pipe sections that are easy to separate and join together later. 2. With a tube cutter, cut off the internal pipes to easily take out the four way valve. Note: Do not use a metal saw for cutting pipes by all means because the sawdust comes into the circuit.
3. Remove the capillary tube.			
1	Heat up the brazed points of the capillary tube and remove it.	 (R11942)	

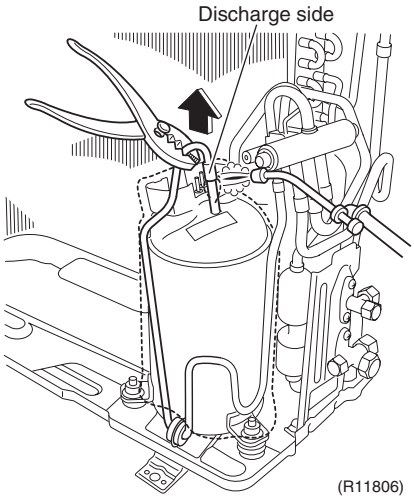
2.6 Removal of Compressor

Procedure

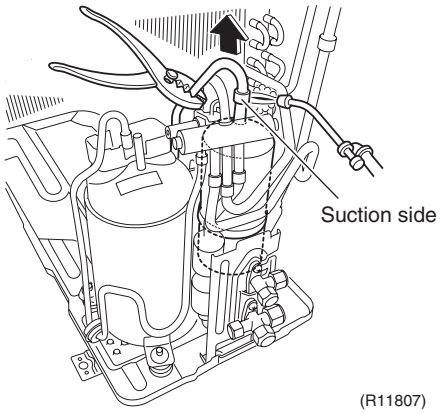
Warning **Be sure to wait 10 minutes or more after turning off all power supplies before disassembling work.**

Step	Procedure	Points
1. Remove the peripheries.		
	■ Remove the four way valve, the terminal cover and the lead wire for compressor so as not to burn them.	
1	Unscrew the 3 nuts of the compressor.	
2. Remove the compressor.		
	■ Before working, make sure that the refrigerant is empty in the circuit. ■ Be sure to apply nitrogen replacement when heating up the brazed part.	
1	Heat up the brazed part of the discharge side and disconnect.	
2	Heat up the brazed part of the suction side and disconnect.	
3	Lift the compressor up and remove it.	
	Caution **From the viewpoint of global environment protection, do not discharge the refrigerant gas in the atmosphere. Make sure to recover the refrigerant gas with the recovery system.**	
	Caution **From the viewpoint of global environment protection, make sure to use a vacuum pump for air purging.**	

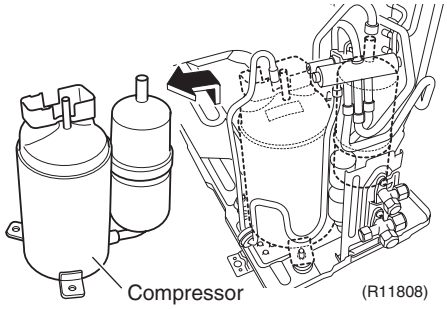

(R12057)



(R11806)



(R11807)



(R11808)

Warning
If refrigerant gas leaks during the work, ventilate the room. (If the refrigerant gas is exposed to flames, toxic gas may be generated.)
- Provide a protective sheet or a steel plate so that the brazing flame cannot influence peripheries.
- Be careful so as not to burn the compressor terminals or the name plate.
- Be careful so as not to burn the heat exchanger fin.

Warning
Since it may happen that refrigerant oil in the compressor catches fire, prepare wet cloth so as to extinguish fire immediately.

In case of difficulty with gas brazing machine
1. Disconnect the brazed part where is easy to disconnect and restore.
2. Cut pipes on the main unit with a tube cutter in order to make it easy to disconnect.

Cautions for restoration
1. Restore the piping by non-oxidation brazing.
2. It is required to prevent the carbonization of the oil inside the four way valve and the deterioration of the gaskets affected by heat. For the sake of this, wrap the four way valve with wet cloth and provide water so that the cloth does not dry and avoid excessive heating. (Keep below 120°C)

Note: Do not use a metal saw for cutting pipes by all means because the sawdust comes into the circuit.

Part 8
Others

1. Others

1.1 Trial Operation

Outline

1. Measure the supply voltage and make sure that it falls in the specified range.
2. Trial operation should be carried out in either cooling or heating mode.
3. Carry out the trial operation in accordance with the operation manual to ensure that all functions and parts, such as flap movement, are working properly.

- The air conditioner requires a small amount of power in its standby mode. If the system is not to be used for some time after installation, shut off the circuit breaker to eliminate unnecessary power consumption.
- If the circuit breaker trips to shut off the power to the air conditioner, the system backs up the operation mode. The system then restarts operation with the previous mode when the circuit breaker is restored.

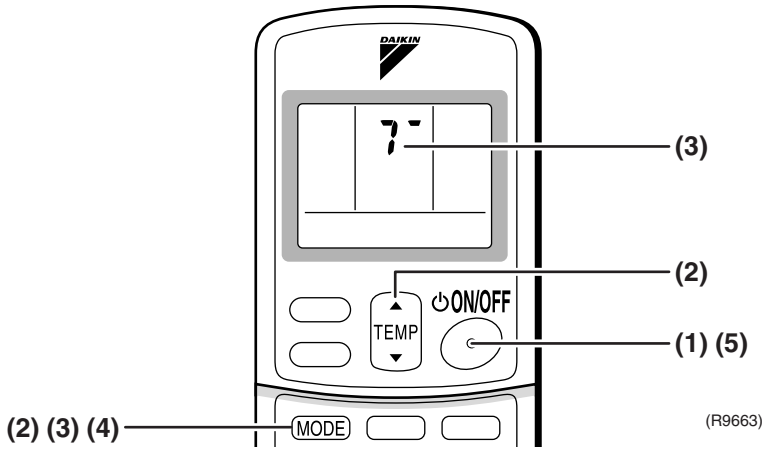
In cooling mode, select the lowest programmable temperature; in heating mode, select the highest programmable temperature.

- Trial operation may be disabled in either mode depending on the room temperature.
- After trial operation is complete, set the temperature to a normal level.
  (26°C to 28°C in cooling mode, 20°C to 24°C in heating mode)
- For protection, the system does not start for 3 minutes after it is turned off.

Detail

ARC433 Series

(1) Press the ON/OFF button to turn on the system.
(2) Press the center of the TEMP button and the MODE button at the same time.
(3) Press the MODE button twice.
("7" appears on the display to indicate that trial operation is selected.)
(4) Press the MODE button and select operation mode.
(5) Trial operation terminates in approx. 30 minutes and switches into normal mode. To quit a trial operation, press the ON/OFF button.



1.2 Field Settings

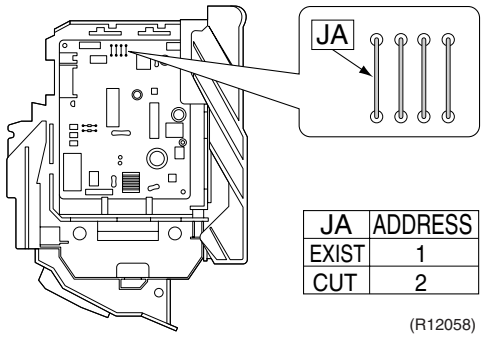
1.2.1 When 2 Units are Installed in 1 Room

How to set the different addresses.

- When 2 indoor units are installed in 1 room, 1 of the 2 pairs of indoor unit and wireless remote controller can be set for different addresses.
  Both the indoor unit PCB and the wireless remote controller need alteration.

Indoor Unit PCB

(1) Remove the front grille. (2 screws)
(2) Remove the service cover. (1 screw)
(3) Remove the shield plate. (3 hooks)
(4) Cut the address setting jumper JA on the control PCB.

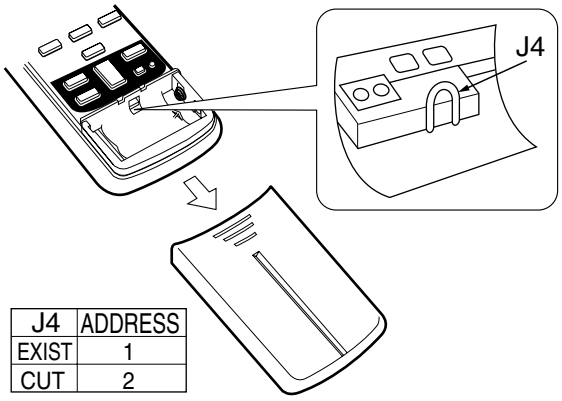


JA	ADDRESS
EXIST	1
CUT	2

(R12058)

Wireless Remote Controller

- Cut the address setting jumper J4.



J4	ADDRESS
EXIST	1
CUT	2

1.2.2 Jumper and Switch Settings

Jumper	Function	When connected (factory set)	When cut
JB (on indoor unit PCB)	Fan speed setting when compressor stops for thermostat OFF. (effective only at cooling operation)	Fan speed setting ; Remote controller setting	Fan speed setting; “0” (The fan stops.)
JC (on indoor unit PCB)	Power failure recovery function	Auto-restart	The unit does not resume operation after recovering from a power failure. Timer settings are cleared.
J5 (on outdoor unit PCB)	Improvement of defrost performance	Standard control	Reinforced control (ex. The frequency increases, the duration time of defrost lengthens.)

For the location of the jumper, refer to page 7, 9.

1.3 Application of Silicon Grease to a Power Transistor and a Diode Bridge

Applicable Models

All outdoor units using inverter type compressor for room air conditioner.

When the printed circuit board (PCB) of an outdoor unit is replaced, it is required that silicon grease (*1) is certainly applied to the heat radiation part (the contact point to the radiation fin) of the power transistor and diode bridge.

*1: Parts number of the silicon grease – 1172698 (Drawing number 3FB03758-1)

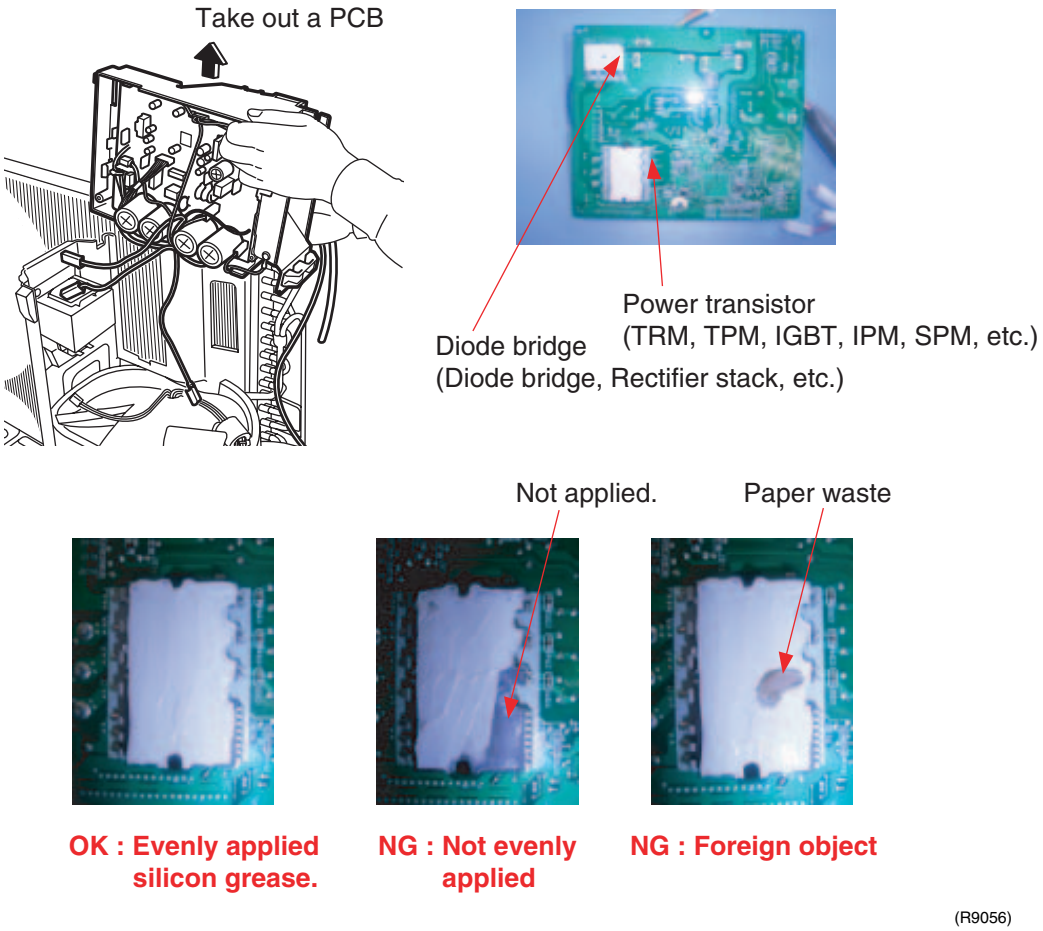
Details

The silicon grease is an essential article for encouraging the heat radiation of the power transistor and the diode bridge. Applying the paste should be implemented in accordance with the following instruction.

Remark: There is the possibility of failure with smoke in case of bad heat radiation.

- Wipe off the old silicon grease completely on a radiation fin.
- Apply the silicon grease evenly to the whole.
- Do not leave any foreign object such as solder or paper waste between the power transistor and the radiation fin, and also the diode bridge, and the radiation fin.
- Tighten the screws of the power transistor and the diode bridge, and contact to the radiation fin without any gap.

<Example>



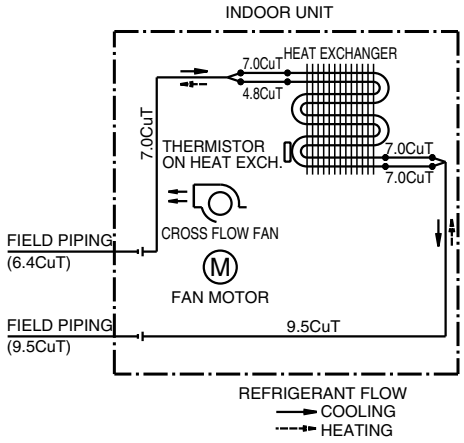
(R9056)

Part 9
Appendix

1. Piping Diagrams

1.1 Indoor Unit

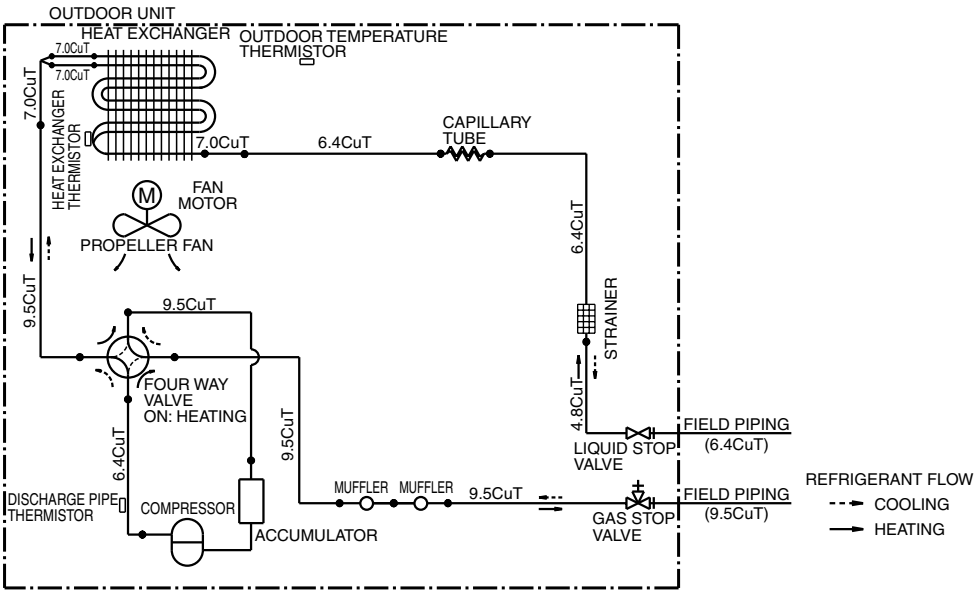
FTXN25/35JEV1B



4D065938A

1.2 Outdoor Unit

RXN25/35JEV1B

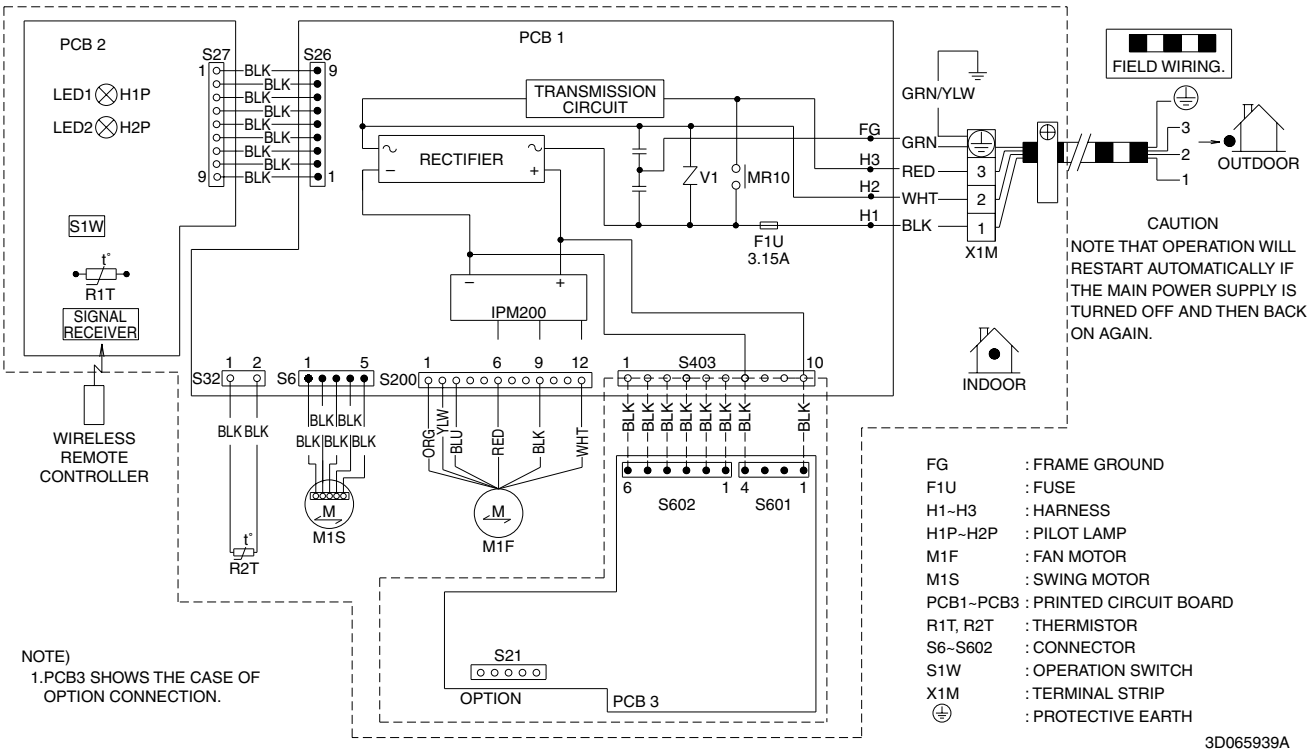


3D066340

2. Wiring Diagrams

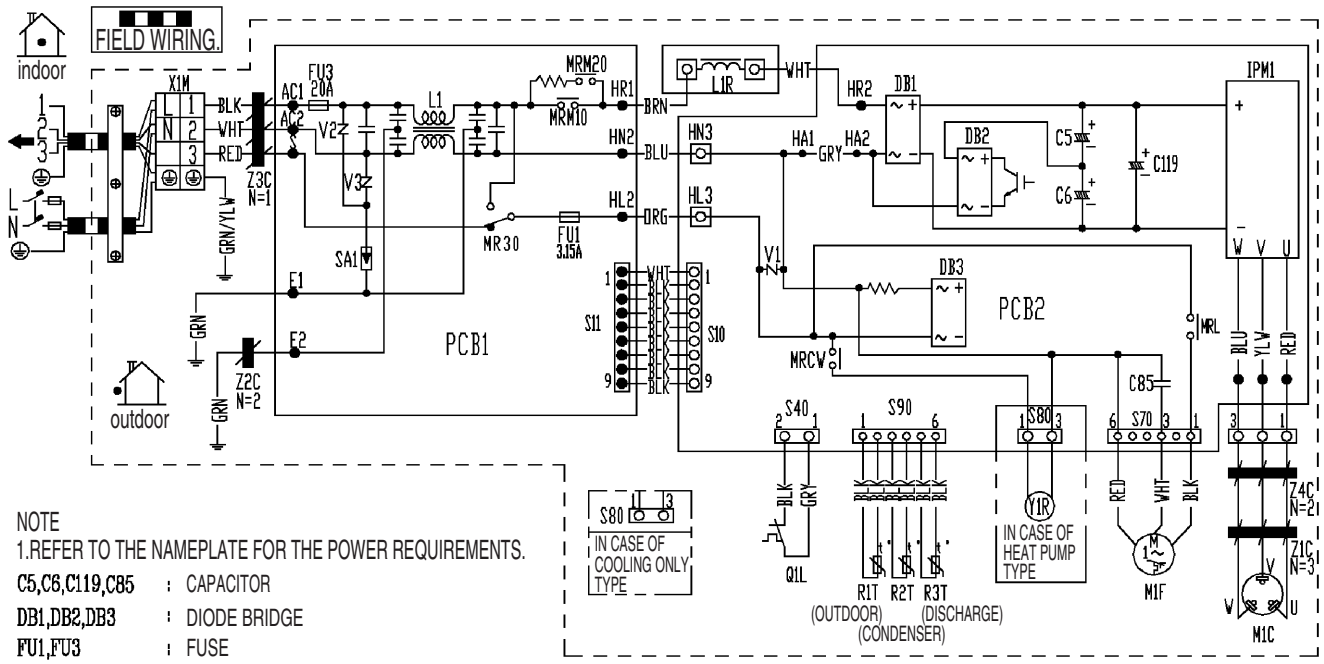
2.1 Indoor Unit

FTXN25/35JEV1B



2.2 Outdoor Unit

RXN25/35JEV1B



NOTE
1.REFER TO THE NAMEPLATE FOR THE POWER REQUIREMENTS.

C5,C6,C119,C85	: CAPACITOR	Q1L	: OVERLOAD PROTECTOR	SA1	: SURGE ARRESTER
DB1,DB2,DB3	: DIODE BRIDGE	PCB1,PCB2	: PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	V1,V2,V3	: VARISTOR
FU1,FU3	: FUSE	S10,S11,S40		X1M	: TERMINAL STRIP
IPM1	: INTELLIGENT POWER MODULE	S70,S80,S90,HL3		Y1E	: ELECTRONIC EXPANSION VALVE COIL
L	: LIVE	HN3	: CONNECTOR	Y1R	: REVERSING SOLENOIDE VALVE COIL
L1	: COIL	R1T,R2T,R3T	: THERMISTOR	Z1C,Z2C,Z3C,Z4C	: FERRITE CORE
L1R	: REACTOR			⏚	: PROTECTIVE EARTH
M1C	: COMPRESSOR MOTOR				
M1F	: FAN MOTOR				
MRCW,MR30,MRM10					
MRM20,MRL	: MAGNETIC RELAY				
N	: NEUTRAL				

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Warning

- Daikin Industries, Ltd.'s products are manufactured for export to numerous countries throughout the world. Daikin Industries, Ltd. does not have control over which products are exported to and used in a particular country. Prior to purchase, please therefore confirm with your local authorised importer, distributor and/or retailer whether this product conforms to the applicable standards, and is suitable for use, in the region where the product will be used. This statement does not purport to exclude, restrict or modify the application of any local legislation.
- Ask a qualified installer or contractor to install this product. Do not try to install the product yourself. Improper installation can result in water or refrigerant leakage, electrical shock, fire or explosion.
- Use only those parts and accessories supplied or specified by Daikin. Ask a qualified installer or contractor to install those parts and accessories. Use of unauthorised parts and accessories or improper installation of parts and accessories can result in water or refrigerant leakage, electrical shock, fire or explosion.
- Read the User's Manual carefully before using this product. The User's Manual provides important safety instructions and warnings. Be sure to follow these instructions and warnings.

If you have any enquiries, please contact your local importer, distributor and/or retailer.

Cautions on product corrosion

1. Air conditioners should not be installed in areas where corrosive gases, such as acid gas or alkaline gas, are produced.
2. If the outdoor unit is to be installed close to the sea shore, direct exposure to the sea breeze should be avoided. If you need to install the outdoor unit close to the sea shore, contact your local distributor.

Dealer

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