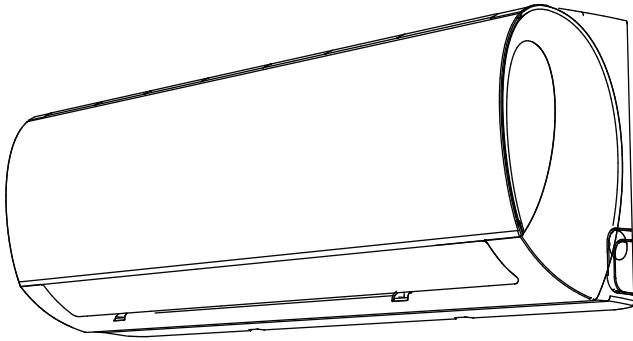


SPLIT-TYPE ROOM AIR CONDITIONER



Installation Manual

All Model Numbers



IMPORTANT NOTE:

Read this manual carefully before installing or operating your new air conditioning unit. Make sure to save this manual for future reference.



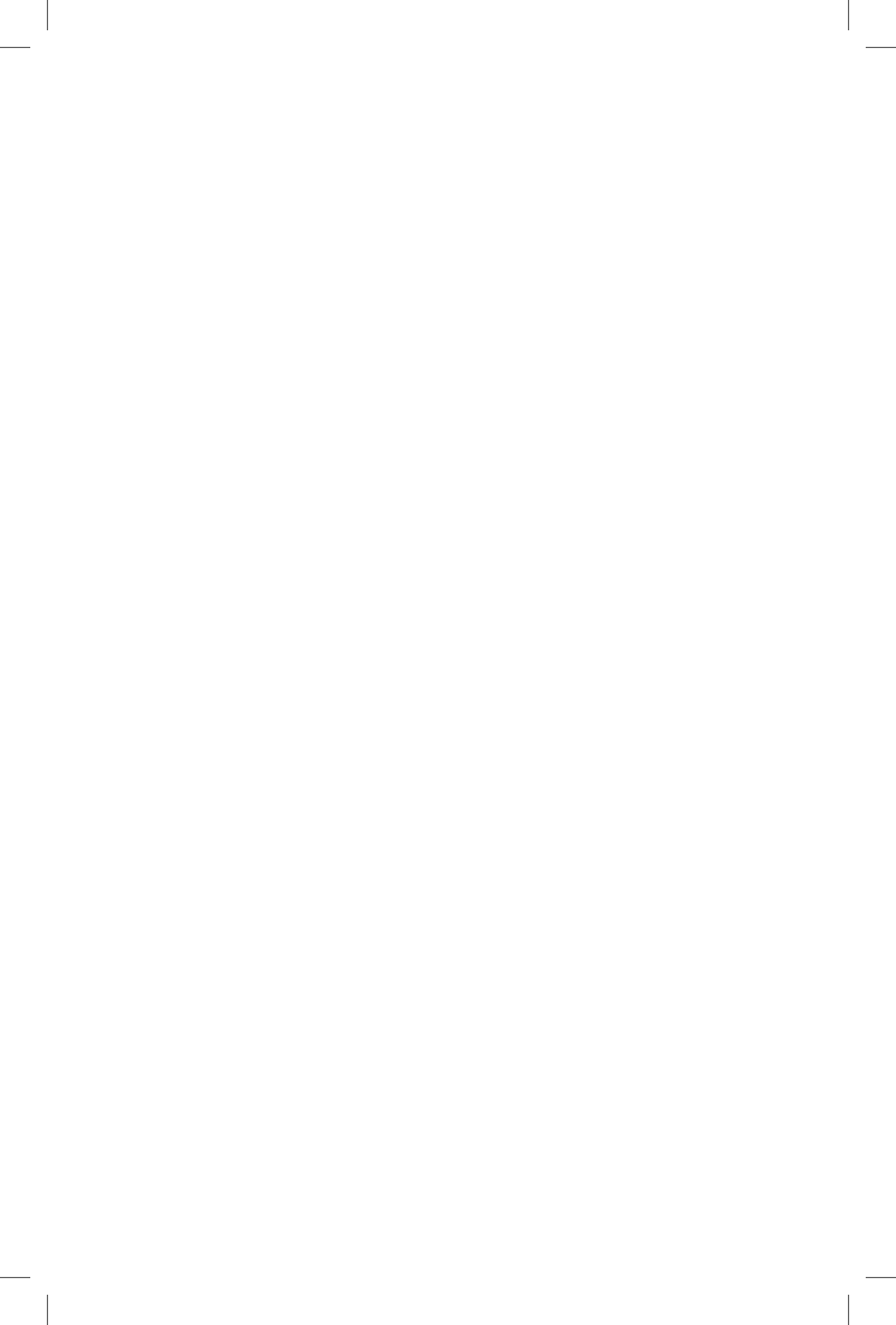
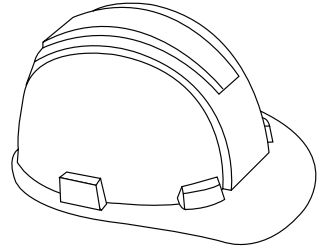


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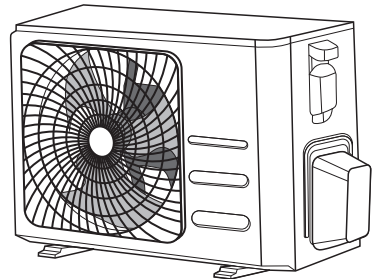
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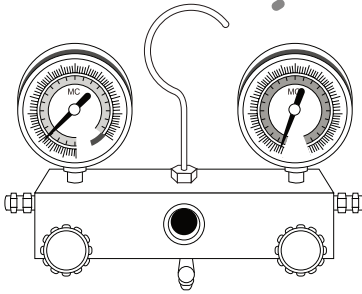
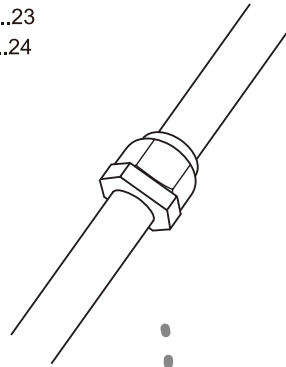


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Caution: Risk of fire
(for R32/R290 refrigerant only)



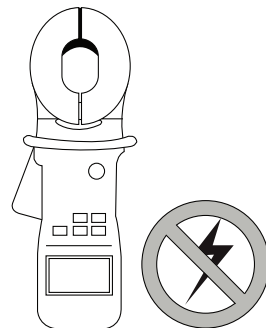
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Safety Precautions

1

Read Safety Precautions Before Installation

Incorrect installation due to ignoring instructions can cause serious damage or injury. The seriousness of potential damage or injuries is classified as either a **WARNING** or **CAUTION**.



WARNING

This symbol indicates that ignoring instructions may cause death or serious injury.



CAUTION

This symbol indicates that ignoring instructions may cause moderate injury to your person, or damage to your unit or other property.



This symbol indicates that you must never perform the action indicated.



WARNING

- **Do not** modify the length of the power supply cord or use an extension cord to power the unit. **Do not** share the electrical outlet with other appliances. Improper or insufficient power supply can cause fire or electrical shock.
 - When connecting refrigerant piping, **do not** let substances or gases other than the specified refrigerant enter the unit. The presence of other gases or substances will lower the unit's capacity and can cause abnormally high pressure in the refrigeration cycle. This can cause explosion and injury.
 - **Do not** allow children to play with the air conditioner. Children must be supervised around the unit at all times.
1. Installation must be performed by an authorized dealer or specialist. Defective installation can cause water leakage, electrical shock, or fire.
 2. Installation must be performed according to the installation instructions. Improper installation can cause water leakage, electrical shock, or fire.
(In North America, installation must be performed in accordance with the requirement of NEC and CEC by authorized personnel only.)
 3. Contact an authorized service technician for repair or maintenance of this unit.
 4. Only use the included accessories, parts, and specified parts for installation. Using non-standard parts can cause water leakage, electrical shock, fire, and can cause the unit to fail.
 5. Install the unit in a firm location that can support the unit's weight. If the chosen location cannot support the unit's weight, or the installation is not done properly, the unit may drop and cause serious injury and damage.
 6. Do not use means to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.
 7. The appliance shall be stored in a room without continuously operating ignition sources (for example: open flames, an operating gas appliance or an operating electric heater)
 8. Do not pierce or burn.
 9. Appliance shall be stored in a well-ventilated area where the room size corresponds to the room area as specified for operation.
 10. Be aware that refrigerants may not contain an odour.

NOTE: Clause 7 to 10 are required for the units adopt R32/R290 Refrigerant.

WARNING

11. For all electrical work, follow all local and national wiring standards, regulations, and the Installation Manual. You must use an independent circuit and single outlet to supply power. Do not connect other appliances to the same outlet. Insufficient electrical capacity or defects in electrical work can cause electrical shock or fire.
12. For all electrical work, use the specified cables. Connect cables tightly, and clamp them securely to prevent external forces from damaging the terminal. Improper electrical connections can overheat and cause fire, and may also cause shock.
13. All wiring must be properly arranged to ensure that the control board cover can close properly. If the control board cover is not closed properly, it can lead to corrosion and cause the connection points on the terminal to heat up, catch fire, or cause electrical shock.
14. In certain functional environments, such as kitchens, server rooms, etc., the use of specially designed air-conditioning units is highly recommended.
15. If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer, its service agent or similarly qualified persons in order to avoid a hazard.
16. This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced Physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. Children shall not play with the appliance. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.

CAUTION

- ⊗ For units that have an auxiliary electric heater, do not install the unit within 1 meter (3 feet) of any combustible materials.
 - ⊗ Do not install the unit in a location that may be exposed to combustible gas leaks. If combustible gas accumulates around the unit, it may cause fire.
 - ⊗ Do not operate your air conditioner in a wet room such as a bathroom or laundry room. Too much exposure to water can cause electrical components to short circuit.
1. The product must be properly grounded at the time of installation, or electrical shock may occur
 2. Install drainage piping according to the instructions in this manual. Improper drainage may cause water damage to your home and property.

Note about Fluorinated Gasses

1. This air-conditioning unit contains fluorinated gasses. For specific information on the type of gas and the amount, please refer to the relevant label on the unit itself.
2. Installation, service, maintenance and repair of this unit must be performed by a certified technician.
3. Product uninstallation and recycling must be performed by a certified technician.
4. If the system has a leak-detection system installed, it must be checked for leaks at least every 12 months.
5. When the unit is checked for leaks, proper record-keeping of all checks is strongly recommended.

Unit Parts

2

NOTE: The installation must be performed in accordance with the requirement of local and national standards. The installation may be slightly different in different areas.

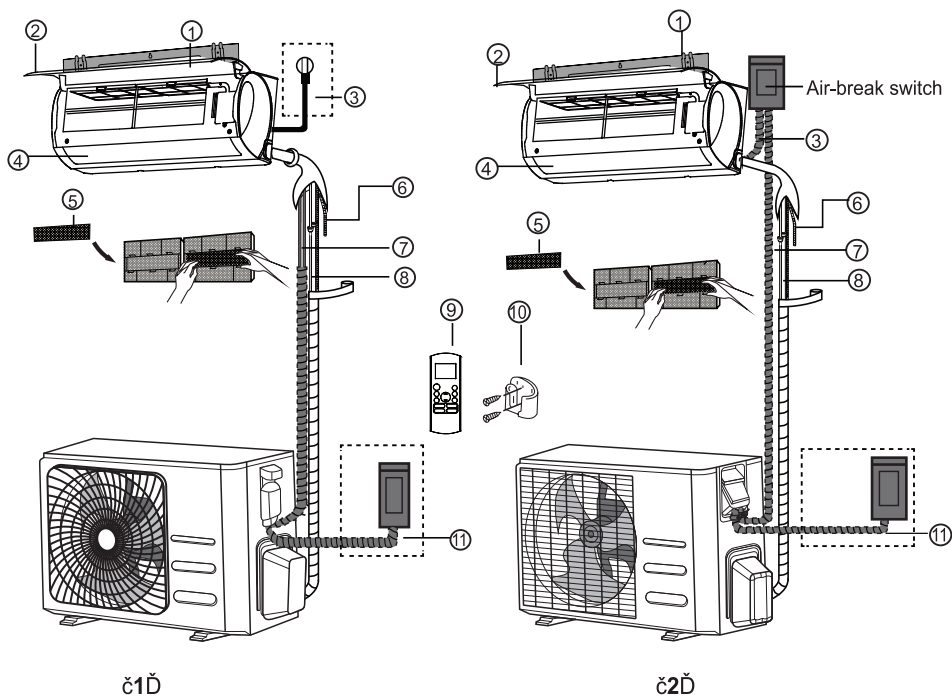


Fig 3.1

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| ① Wall Mounting Plate | ⑤ Functional Filter (On Front of Main Filter - Some Units) | ⑨ Remote Controller |
| ② Front Panel | ⑥ Drainage Pipe | ⑩ Remote controller Holder (Some Units) |
| ③ Power Cable (Some Units) | ⑦ Signal Cable | ⑪ Outdoor Unit Power Cable (Some Units) |
| ④ Louver | ⑧ Refrigerant Piping | |

NOTE ON ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustrations in this manual are for explanatory purposes. The actual shape of your indoor unit may be slightly different. The actual shape shall prevail.

Indoor Unit Installation

3

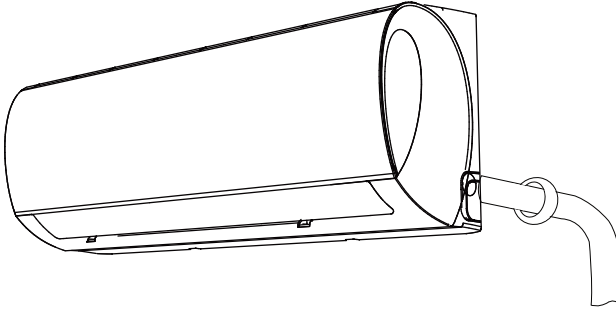


Fig. 3.1-a

Installation Instructions – Indoor Unit

PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

Before installing the indoor unit, refer to the label on the product box to make sure that the model number of the indoor unit matches the model number of the outdoor unit.

Step 1: Select installation location

Before installing the indoor unit, you must choose an appropriate location. The following are standards that will help you choose an appropriate location for the unit.

Proper installation locations meet the following standards:

- ✓ Good air circulation
- ✓ Convenient drainage
- ✓ Noise from the unit will not disturb other people
- ✓ Firm and solid—the location will not vibrate
- ✓ Strong enough to support the weight of the unit
- ✓ A location at least one meter from all other electrical devices (e.g., TV, radio, computer)

DO NOT install unit in the following locations:

- ⊗ Near any source of heat, steam, or combustible gas
- ⊗ Near flammable items such as curtains or clothing
- ⊗ Near any obstacle that might block air circulation
- ⊗ Near the doorway
- ⊗ In a location subject to direct sunlight

NOTE ABOUT WALL HOLE:

If there is no fixed refrigerant piping:

While choosing a location, be aware that you should leave ample room for a wall hole (see Drill wall hole for connective piping step) for the signal cable and refrigerant piping that connect the indoor and outdoor units. The default position for all piping is the right side of the indoor unit (while facing the unit). However, the unit can accommodate piping to both the left and right.

Refer to the following diagram to ensure proper distance from walls and ceiling:

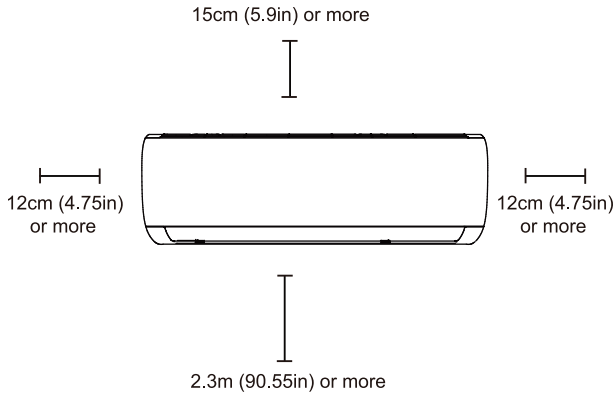


Fig. 3.1-b

Step 2: Attach mounting plate to wall

The mounting plate is the device on which you will mount the indoor unit.

1. Remove the screw that attaches the mounting plate to the back of the indoor unit.
2. Place the mounting plate against the wall in a location that meets the standards in the **Select Installation Location** step. (See Mounting Plate Dimensions for detailed information on mounting plate sizes.)
3. Drill holes for mounting screws in places that:
 - have studs and can support the weight of the unit
 - correspond to screw holes in the mounting plate
4. Secure the mounting plate to the wall with the screws provided.
5. Make sure that mounting plate is flat against the wall.

NOTE FOR CONCRETE OR BRICK WALLS:

If the wall is made of brick, concrete, or similar material, drill 5mm-diameter (0.2in-diameter) holes in the wall and insert the sleeve anchors provided. Then secure the mounting plate to the wall by tightening the screws directly into the clip anchors.

Step 3: Drill wall hole for connective piping

You must drill a hole in the wall for refrigerant piping, the drainage pipe, and the signal cable that will connect the indoor and outdoor units.

1. Determine the location of the wall hole based on the position of the mounting plate. Refer to **Mounting Plate Dimensions** on the next page to help you determine the optimal position. The wall hole should have a 65mm (2.5in) diameter at least, and at a slightly lower angle to facilitate drainage.
2. Using a 65mm (2.5in) or 90mm(3.54in) (depending on models)core drill, drill a hole in the wall. Make sure that the hole is drilled at a slight downward angle, so that the outdoor end of the hole is lower than the indoor end by about 5mm to 7mm (0.2-0.275in). This will ensure proper water drainage. (See **Fig. 3.2**)
3. Place the protective wall cuff in the hole. This protects the edges of the hole and will help seal it when you finish the installation process.

! CAUTION

When drilling the wall hole, make sure to avoid wires, plumbing, and other sensitive components.

INSTALLATION PLATE MOUNTING

NOTE:

1. The mounting wall is strong and solid enough to prevent it from the vibration.
2. Note: Standard mounting plate is model A, model B or model C, please refer to the actual unit.

● Installation Plate Mounting

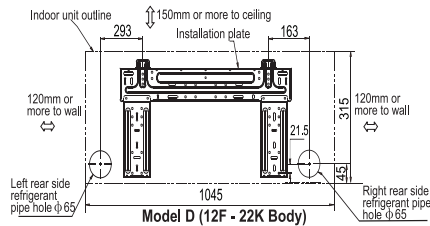
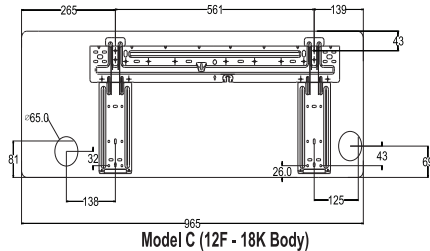
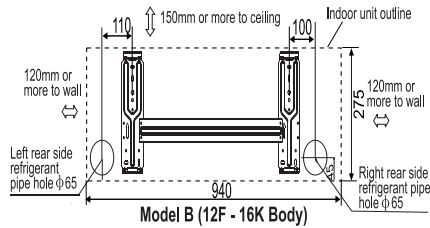
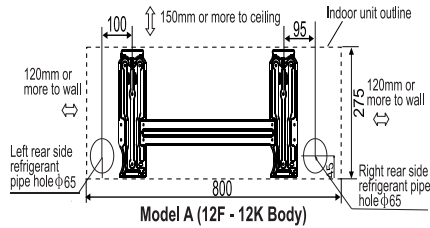
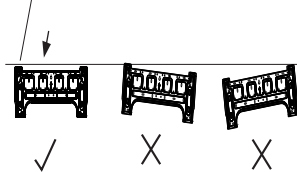
1. Fit the installation plate horizontally on structural parts of the wall with spaces around the installation plate.
2. If the wall is made of brick, concrete or the like, drill five or eight 5mm diameter holes in the wall. Insert Clip anchor for appropriate mounting screws.
3. Fit the installation plate on the wall with five or eight type "A" screws.

NOTE:

Mount the Installation Plate and drill holes in the wall according to the wall structure and corresponding mounting points on the installation plate. The installation plate provided with the machine differ from appliance to appliance.

(Dimensions are in "mm "unless otherwise stated)

Correct orientation of Installation Plate



Step 4: Prepare refrigerant piping

The refrigerant piping is inside an insulating sleeve attached to the back of the unit. You must prepare the piping before passing it through the hole in the wall. Refer to the **Refrigerant Piping Connection** section of this manual for detailed instructions on pipe flaring and flare torque requirements, technique, etc.

1. Based on the position of the wall hole relative to the mounting plate, choose the side from which the piping will exit the unit.
2. If the wall hole is behind the unit, keep the knock-out panel in place. If the wall hole is to the side of the indoor unit, remove the plastic knock-out panel from that side of the unit. (See **Fig. 3.3**). This will create a slot through which your piping can exit the unit. Use needle nose pliers if the plastic panel is too difficult to remove by hand.

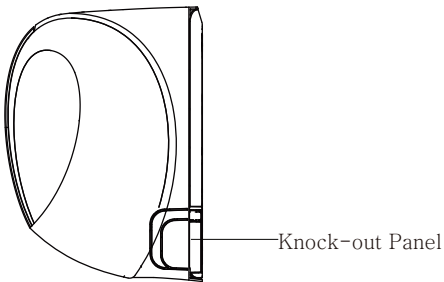


Fig. 3.3

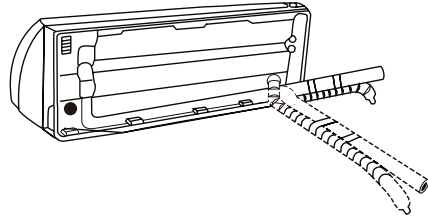
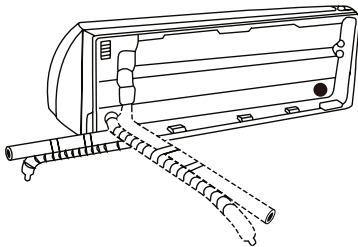


Fig. 3.4

3. Use scissors to cut down the length of the insulating sleeve to reveal about 15cm (6in) of the refrigerant piping. This serves two purposes:
 - To facilitate the **Refrigerant Piping Connection process**
 - To facilitate Gas Leak Checks and enable you to check for dents
4. If existing connective piping is already embedded in the wall, proceed directly to the **Connect Drain Hose** step. If there is no embedded piping, connect the indoor unit's refrigerant piping to the connective piping that will join the indoor and outdoor units. Refer to the **Refrigerant Piping Connection** section of this manual for detailed instructions.
5. Based on the position of the wall hole relative to the mounting plate, determine the necessary angle of your piping.
6. Grip the refrigerant piping at the base of the bend.
7. Slowly, with even pressure, bend the piping towards the hole. **Do not** dent or damage the piping during the process.

NOTE ON PIPING ANGLE

Refrigerant piping can exit the indoor unit from four different angles:

- Left-hand side
- Left rear
- Right-hand side
- Right rear

Refer to Fig. 3.4 for details.

! CAUTION

Be extremely careful not to dent or damage the piping while bending them away from the unit. Any dents in the piping will affect the unit's performance.

Step 5: Connect drain hose

By default, the drain hose is attached to the left-hand side of unit (when you're facing the back of the unit). However, it can also be attached to the right-hand side.

1. To ensure proper drainage, attach the drain hose on the same side that your refrigerant piping exits the unit.
2. Attach drain hose extension (purchased separately) to the end of drain hose.
3. Wrap the connection point firmly with Teflon tape to ensure a good seal and to prevent leaks.
4. For the portion of the drain hose that will remain indoors, wrap it with foam pipe insulation to prevent condensation.
5. Remove the air filter and pour a small amount of water into the drain pan to make sure that water flows from the unit smoothly.

NOTE ON DRAIN HOSE PLACEMENT

Make sure to arrange the drain hose according to Fig. 3.5.

- **DO NOT** kink the drain hose.
- **DO NOT** create a water trap.
- **DO NOT** put the end of drain hose in water or a container that will collect water.

PLUG THE UNUSED DRAIN HOLE

To prevent unwanted leaks you must plug the unused drain hole with the rubber plug provided.

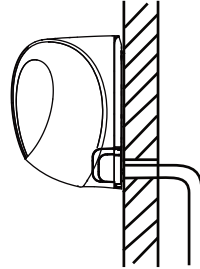


Fig. 3.5

CORRECT

Make sure there are no kinks or dent in drain hose to ensure proper drainage.

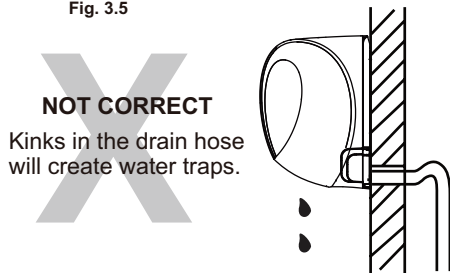


Fig. 3.6

NOT CORRECT

Kinks in the drain hose will create water traps.



Fig. 3.7

NOT CORRECT

Kinks in the drain hose will create water traps.

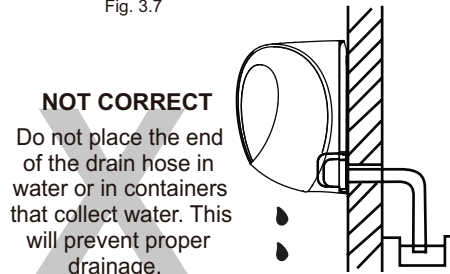


Fig. 3.8

NOT CORRECT

Do not place the end of the drain hose in water or in containers that collect water. This will prevent proper drainage.

**BEFORE PERFORMING ELECTRICAL WORK, READ THESE REGULATIONS**

1. All wiring must comply with local and national electrical codes, and must be installed by a licensed electrician.
2. All electrical connections must be made according to the Electrical Connection Diagram located on the panels of the indoor and outdoor units.
3. If there is a serious safety issue with the power supply, stop work immediately. Explain your reasoning to the client, and refuse to install the unit until the safety issue is properly resolved.
4. Power voltage should be within 90-110% of rated voltage. Insufficient power supply can cause malfunction, electrical shock, or fire.
5. If connecting power to fixed wiring, install a surge protector and power switch with a capacity of 1.5 times the maximum current of the unit.
6. If connecting power to fixed wiring, a switch or circuit breaker that disconnects all poles and has a contact separation of at least 1/8in (3mm) must be incorporated in the fixed wiring. The qualified technician must use an approved circuit breaker or switch.
7. Only connect the unit to an individual branch circuit outlet. Do not connect another appliance to that outlet.
8. Make sure to properly ground the air conditioner.
9. Every wire must be firmly connected. Loose wiring can cause the terminal to overheat, resulting in product malfunction and possible fire.
10. Do not let wires touch or rest against refrigerant tubing, the compressor, or any moving parts within the unit.
11. If the unit has an auxiliary electric heater, it must be installed at least 1 meter (40in) away from any combustible materials.

**WARNING**

BEFORE PERFORMING ANY ELECTRICAL OR WIRING WORK, TURN OFF THE MAIN POWER TO THE SYSTEM.

Step 6: Connect signal cable

The signal cable enables communication between the indoor and outdoor units. You must first choose the right cable size before preparing it for connection.

Cable Types

- Indoor Power Cable (if applicable): H05VV-F or H05V2V2-F
- Outdoor Power Cable: H07RN-F
- Signal Cable: H07RN-F

Minimum Cross-Sectional Area of Power and Signal Cables

North America

Appliance Amps (A)	AWG
10	18
13	16
18	14
25	12
30	10

Other Regions

Rated Current of Appliance (A)	Nominal Cross-Sectional Area (mm ²)
> 3 and ≤ 6	0.75
> 6 and ≤ 10	1
> 10 and ≤ 16	1.5
> 16 and ≤ 25	2.5
> 25 and ≤ 32	4
> 32 and ≤ 40	6

CHOOSE THE RIGHT CABLE SIZE

The size of the power supply cable, signal cable, fuse, and switch needed is determined by the maximum current of the unit. The maximum current is indicated on the nameplate located on the side panel of the unit. Refer to this nameplate to choose the right cable, fuse, or switch.

TAKE NOTE OF FUSE SPECIFICATIONS

The air conditioner's circuit board (PCB) is designed with a fuse to provide overcurrent protection. The specifications of the fuse

are printed on the circuit board, such as:

Indoor unit: T5A/250VAC

Outdoor unit (applicable to units adpot R32 or R290 refrigerant only):

T20A/250VAC (≤18000Btu/h units)

T30A/250VAC (>18000Btu/h units)

NOTE: The fuse is made of ceramic.

1. Prepare the cable for connection:
 - a. Using wire strippers, strip the rubber jacket from both ends of signal cable to reveal about 40mm (1.57in) of the wires inside.
 - b. Strip the insulation from the ends of the wires.
 - c. Using wire crimper, crimp u-type lugs on the ends of the wires.

PAY ATTENTION TO LIVE WIRE

While crimping wires, make sure you clearly distinguish the Live ("L") Wire from other wires.

2. Open front panel of the indoor unit.
3. Using a screwdriver, open the wire box cover on the right side of the unit. This will reveal the terminal block.

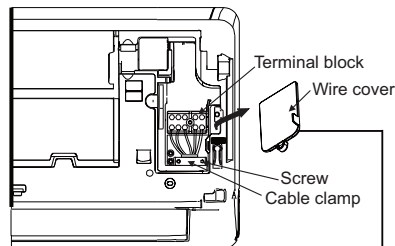


Fig. 3.9

The Wiring Diagram is located on the inside of the indoor unit's wire cover.

⚠ WARNING

ALL WIRING MUST PERFORMED STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WIRING DIAGRAM LOCATED ON THE INSIDE OF THE INDOOR UNIT'S WIRE COVER.

4. Unscrew the cable clamp below the terminal block and place it to the side.
5. Facing the back of the unit, remove the plastic panel on the bottom left-hand side.

6. Feed the signal wire through this slot, from the back of the unit to the front.
7. Facing the front of the unit, match the wire colors with the labels on the terminal block, connect the u-lug and and firmly screw each wire to its corresponding terminal.

! CAUTION

DO NOT MIX UP LIVE AND NULL WIRES

This is dangerous, and can cause the air conditioning unit to malfunction.

8. After checking to make sure every connection is secure, use the cable clamp to fasten the signal cable to the unit. Screw the cable clamp down tightly.
9. Replace the wire cover on the front of the unit, and the plastic panel on the back.

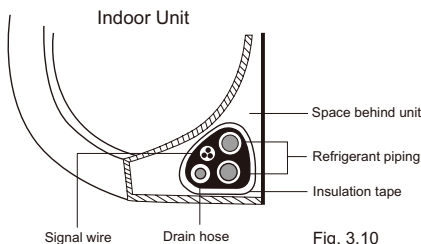
! NOTE ABOUT WIRING

THE WIRING CONNECTION PROCESS MAY DIFFER SLIGHTLY BETWEEN UNITS.

Step 7: Wrap piping and cables

Before passing the piping, drain hose, and the signal cable through the wall hole, you must bundle them together to save space, protect them, and insulate them.

1. Bundle the drain hose, refrigerant pipes, and signal cable according to **Fig. 3.10**.



DRAIN HOSE MUST BE ON BOTTOM

Make sure that the drain hose is at the bottom of the bundle. Putting the drain hose at the top of the bundle can cause the drain pan to overflow, which can lead to fire or water damage.

DO NOT INTERTWINE SIGNAL CABLE WITH OTHER WIRES

While bundling these items together, do not intertwine or cross the signal cable with any other wiring.

2. Using adhesive vinyl tape, attach the drain hose to the underside of the refrigerant pipes.
3. Using insulation tape, wrap the signal wire, refrigerant pipes, and drain hose tightly together. Double-check that all items are bundled in accordance with **Fig. 3.10**.

DO NOT WRAP ENDS OF PIPING

When wrapping the bundle, keep the ends of the piping unwrapped. You need to access them to test for leaks at the end of the installation process (refer to **Electrical Checks** and **Leak Checks** section of this manual).

Step 8: Mount indoor unit

If you installed new connective piping to the outdoor unit, do the following:

1. If you have already passed the refrigerant piping through the hole in the wall, proceed to Step 4.
2. Otherwise, double-check that the ends of the refrigerant pipes are sealed to prevent dirt or foreign materials from entering the pipes.
3. Slowly pass the wrapped bundle of refrigerant pipes, drain hose, and signal wire through the hole in the wall.
4. Hook the top of the indoor unit on the upper hook of the mounting plate.
5. Check that unit is hooked firmly on mounting by applying slight pressure to the left and right-hand sides of the unit. The unit should not jiggle or shift.
6. Using even pressure, push down on the bottom half of the unit. Keep pushing down until the unit snaps onto the hooks along the bottom of the mounting plate.
7. Again, check that the unit is firmly mounted by applying slight pressure to the left and the right-hand sides of the unit.

If refrigerant piping is already embedded in the wall, do the following:

1. Hook the top of the indoor unit on the upper hook of the mounting plate.
2. Use a bracket or wedge to prop up the unit, giving you enough room to connect the refrigerant piping, signal cable, and drain hose. Refer to **Fig. 3.11** for an example.

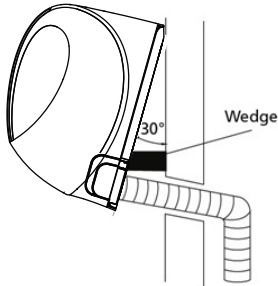


Fig. 3.11

3. Connect drain hose and refrigerant piping (refer to **Refrigerant Piping Connection** section of this manual for instructions).
4. Keep pipe connection point exposed to perform the leak test (refer to **Electrical Checks and Leak Checks** section of this manual).
5. After the leak test, wrap the connection point with insulation tape.
6. Remove the bracket or wedge that is propping up the unit.
7. Using even pressure, push down on the bottom half of the unit. Keep pushing down until the unit snaps onto the hooks along the bottom of the mounting plate.

UNIT IS ADJUSTABLE

Keep in mind that the hooks on the mounting plate are smaller than the holes on the back of the unit. If you find that you don't have ample room to connect embedded pipes to the indoor unit, the unit can be adjusted left or right by about 30-50mm (1.25-1.95in), depending on the model. (See Fig. 3.12.)

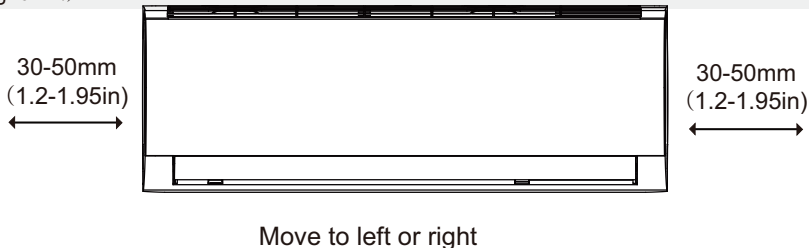
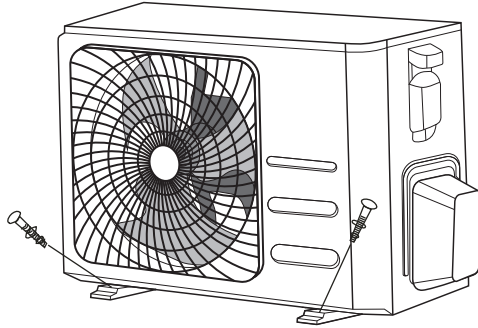


Fig. 3.12

Outdoor Unit Installation

4



Installation Instructions – Outdoor Unit

Step 1: Select installation location

Before installing the outdoor unit, you must choose an appropriate location. The following are standards that will help you choose an appropriate location for the unit.

Proper installation locations meet the following standards:

- ✓ Meets all spatial requirements shown in Installation Space Requirements (Fig. 4.1)
- ✓ Good air circulation and ventilation
- ✓ Firm and solid—the location can support the unit and will not vibrate
- ✓ Noise from the unit will not disturb others
- ✓ Protected from prolonged periods of direct sunlight or rain

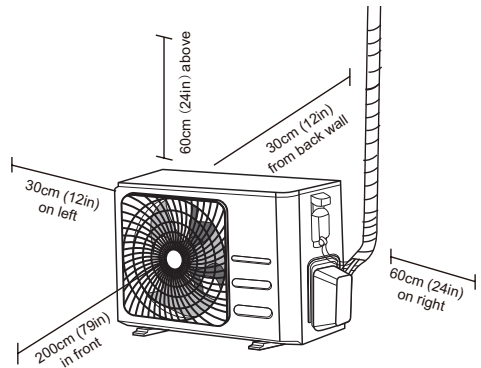


Fig. 4.1

DO NOT install unit in the following locations:

- Near an obstacle that will block air inlets and outlets
- Near a public street, crowded areas, or where noise from the unit will disturb others
- Near animals or plants that will be harmed by hot air discharge
- Near any source of combustible gas
- In a location that is exposed to large amounts of dust
- In a location exposed to a excessive amounts of salty air

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR EXTREME WEATHER

If the unit is exposed to heavy wind:

Install unit so that air outlet fan is at a 90° angle to the direction of the wind. If needed, build a barrier in front of the unit to protect it from extremely heavy winds.

See Fig. 4.2 and Fig. 4.3 below.

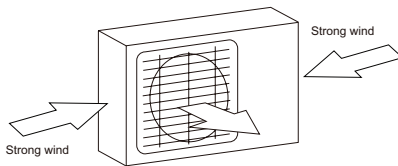


Fig. 4.2

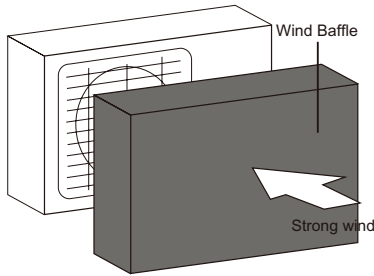


Fig. 4.3

If the unit is frequently exposed to heavy rain or snow:

Build a shelter above the unit to protect it from the rain or snow. Be careful not to obstruct air flow around the unit.

If the unit is frequently exposed to salty air (seaside):

Use outdoor unit that is specially designed to resist corrosion.

Step 2: Install drain joint

Heat pump units require a drain joint. Before bolting the outdoor unit in place, you must install the drain joint at the bottom of the unit. Note that there are two different types of drain joints depending on the type of outdoor unit.

If the drain joint comes with a rubber seal (see Fig. 4.4 - A), do the following:

1. Fit the rubber seal on the end of the drain joint that will connect to the outdoor unit.
2. Insert the drain joint into the hole in the base pan of the unit.
3. Rotate the drain joint 90° until it clicks in place facing the front of the unit.
4. Connect a drain hose extension (not included) to the drain joint to redirect water from the unit during heating mode.

If the drain joint doesn't come with a rubber seal (see Fig. 4.4 - B), do the following:

1. Insert the drain joint into the hole in the base pan of the unit. The drain joint will click in place.
2. Connect a drain hose extension (not included) to the drain joint to redirect water from the unit during heating mode.

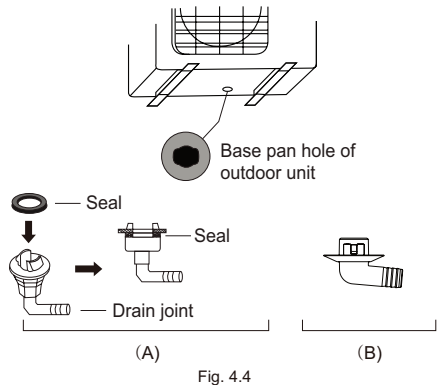


Fig. 4.4

! IN COLD CLIMATES

In cold climates, make sure that the drain hose is as vertical as possible to ensure swift water drainage. If water drains too slowly, it can freeze in the hose and flood the unit.

Step 3: Anchor outdoor unit

The outdoor unit can be anchored to the ground or to a wall-mounted bracket.

UNIT MOUNTING DIMENSIONS

The following is a list of different outdoor unit sizes and the distance between their mounting feet.

Prepare the installation base of the unit according to the dimensions below.

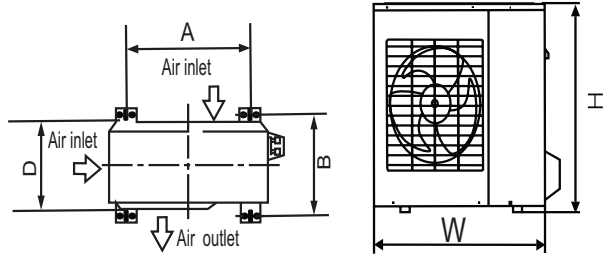


Fig. 4.5

Outdoor unit dimension mm (W x H x D)	Mounting dimensions	
	A (mm)	B (mm)
700x540x240	458	250
685x430x260	460	276
780x540x250	549	276
760x590x285	530	290
845x700x320	560	335
775x545x310	600	320
670x540x265	481	276

If you will install the unit on the ground or on a concrete mounting platform, do the following:

1. Mark the positions for four expansion bolts based on dimensions in the Unit Mounting Dimensions chart.
2. Pre-drill holes for expansion bolts.
3. Clean concrete dust away from holes.
4. Place a nut on the end of each expansion bolt.
5. Hammer expansion bolts into the pre-drilled holes.
6. Remove the nuts from expansion bolts, and place outdoor unit on bolts.
7. Put washer on each expansion bolt, then replace the nuts.
8. Using a wrench, tighten each nut until snug.

⚠ WARNING
WHEN DRILLING INTO CONCRETE, EYE PROTECTION IS RECOMMENDED AT ALL TIMES.

If you will install the unit on a wall-mounted bracket, do the following:

CAUTION

Before installing a wall-mounted unit, make sure that the wall is made of solid brick, concrete, or of similarly strong material. **The wall must be able to support at least four times the weight of the unit.**

1. Mark the position of bracket holes based on dimensions in the Unit Mounting Dimensions chart.
2. Pre-drill the holes for the expansion bolts.
3. Clean dust and debris away from holes.
4. Place a washer and nut on the end of each expansion bolt.
5. Thread expansion bolts through holes in mounting brackets, put mounting brackets in position, and hammer expansion bolts into the wall.
6. Check that the mounting brackets are level.
7. Carefully lift unit and place its mounting feet on brackets.
8. Bolt the unit firmly to the brackets.

TO REDUCE VIBRATIONS OF WALL-MOUNTED UNIT

If allowed, you can install the wall-mounted unit with rubber gaskets to reduce vibrations and noise.

Step 4: Connect signal and power cables

The outside unit's terminal block is protected by an electrical wiring cover on the side of the unit. A comprehensive wiring diagram is printed on the inside of the wiring cover.

BEFORE PERFORMING ELECTRICAL WORK, READ THESE REGULATIONS

1. All wiring must comply with local and national electrical codes, and must be installed by a licensed electrician.
2. All electrical connections must be made according to the Electrical Connection Diagram located on the side panels of the indoor and outdoor units.
3. If there is a serious safety issue with the power supply, stop work immediately. Explain your reasoning to the client, and refuse to install the unit until the safety issue is properly resolved.
4. Power voltage should be within 90-110% of rated voltage. Insufficient power supply can cause electrical shock or fire.
5. If connecting power to fixed wiring, install a surge protector and main power switch with a capacity of 1.5 times the maximum current of the unit.
6. If connecting power to fixed wiring, a switch or circuit breaker that disconnects all poles and has a contact separation of at least 1/8in (3mm) must be incorporated in the fixed wiring. The qualified technician must use an approved circuit breaker or switch.
7. Only connect the unit to an individual branch circuit outlet. Do not connect another appliance to that outlet.
8. Make sure to properly ground the air conditioner.
9. Every wire must be firmly connected. Loose wiring can cause the terminal to overheat, resulting in product malfunction and possible fire.
10. **Do not** let wires touch or rest against refrigerant tubing, the compressor, or any moving parts within the unit.
11. If the unit has an auxiliary electric heater, it must be installed at least 1 meter (40in) away from any combustible materials.

⚠ WARNING

BEFORE PERFORMING ANY ELECTRICAL OR WIRING WORK, TURN OFF THE MAIN POWER TO THE SYSTEM.

1. Prepare the cable for connection:

USE THE RIGHT CABLE

- Indoor Power Cable (if applicable): H05VV-F or H05V2V2-F
- Outdoor Power Cable: H07RN-F
- Signal Cable: H07RN-F

Minimum Cross-Sectional Area of Power and Signal Cables

North America

Appliance Amps (A)	AWG
10	18
13	16
18	14
25	12
30	10

Other Regions

Rated Current of Appliance (A)	Nominal Cross-Sectional Area (mm ²)
> 3 and ≤ 6	0.75
> 6 and ≤ 10	1
> 10 and ≤ 16	1.5
> 16 and ≤ 25	2.5
> 25 and ≤ 32	4
> 32 and ≤ 40	6

- Using wire strippers, strip the rubber jacket from both ends of cable to reveal about 40mm (1.57in) of the wires inside.
- Strip the insulation from the ends of the wires.
- Using a wire crimper, crimp u-lugs on the ends of the wires.

PAY ATTENTION TO LIVE WIRE

While crimping wires, make sure you clearly distinguish the Live ("L") Wire from other wires.

⚠ WARNING

ALL WIRING MUST PERFORMED STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WIRING DIRGRAM LOCATED INSIDE THE OUTDOOR UNIT'S WIRE COVER.

- Unscrew the electrical wiring cover and remove it.
- Unscrew the cable clamp below the terminal block and place it to the side.
- Match the wire colors/labels with the labels on the terminal block, and firmly screw the u-lug of each wire to its corresponding terminal.
- After checking to make sure every connection is secure, loop the wires around to prevent rain water from flowing into the terminal.
- Using the cable clamp, fasten the cable to the unit. Screw the cable clamp down tightly.
- Insulate unused wires with PVC electrical tape. Arrange them so that they do not touch any electrical or metal parts.
- Replace the wire cover on the side of the unit, and screw it in place.

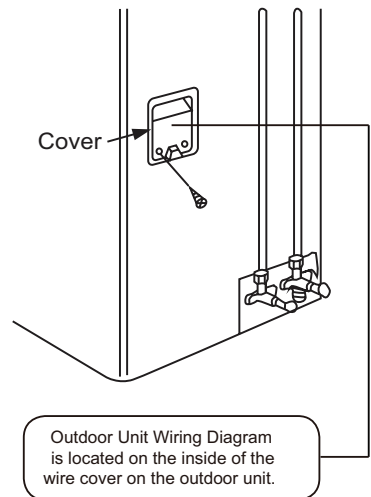
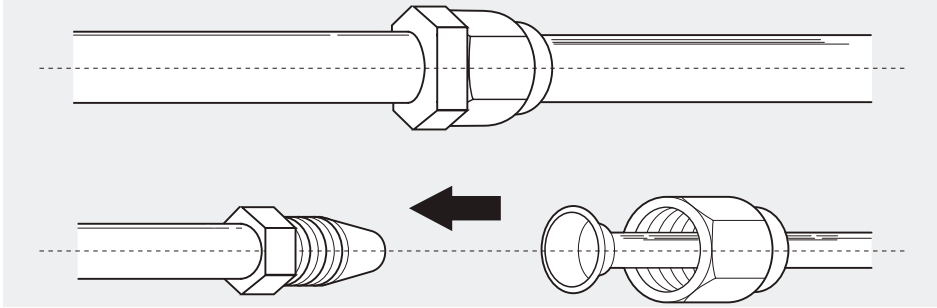


Fig. 4.6

Refrigerant Piping Connection

5



Note on Pipe Length

The length of refrigerant piping will affect the performance and energy efficiency of the unit. Nominal efficiency is tested on units with a pipe length of 5 meters (16.5ft), in North America, the standard pipe length is 7.5m (25'). A minimum pipe run of 3 meters is required to minimise vibration & excessive noise. Refer to the table below for specifications on the maximum length and drop height of piping.

Maximum Length and Drop Height of Refrigerant Piping per Unit Model

Model	Capacity (BTU/h)	Max. Length (m)	Max. Drop Height (m)
R410A Inverter Split Air Conditioner	< 15,000	25 (82ft)	10 (33ft)
	≥ 15,000 and < 24,000	30 (98.5ft)	20 (66ft)
	≥ 24,000 and < 36,000	50 (164ft)	25 (82ft)
	≥ 36,000 and ≤ 60,000	65 (213ft)	30 (98.5ft)

Refrigerant Piping Connection

Connection Instructions – Refrigerant Piping

Step 1: Cut pipes

When preparing refrigerant pipes, take extra care to cut and flare them properly. This will ensure efficient operation and minimize the need for future maintenance. **For R32/R290 refrigerant models, the pipe connection points must be placed outside of room.**

1. Measure the distance between the indoor and outdoor units.

- Using a pipe cutter, cut the pipe a little longer than the measured distance.
- Make sure that the pipe is cut at a perfect 90° angle. Refer to **Fig. 5.1** for bad cut examples.

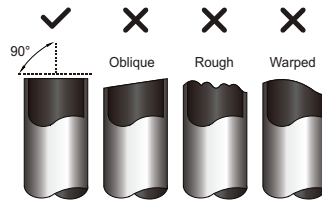


Fig. 5.1

DO NOT DEFORM PIPE WHILE CUTTING

Be extra careful not to damage, dent, or deform the pipe while cutting. This will drastically reduce the heating efficiency of the unit.

Step 2: Remove burrs

Burrs can affect the air-tight seal of refrigerant piping connection. They must be completely removed.

1. Hold the pipe at a downward angle to prevent burrs from falling into the pipe.
2. Using a reamer or deburring tool, remove all burrs from the cut section of the pipe.

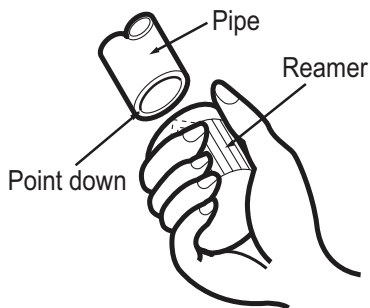


Fig. 5.2

Step 3: Flare pipe ends

Proper flaring is essential to achieve an airtight seal.

1. After removing burrs from cut pipe, seal the ends with PVC tape to prevent foreign materials from entering the pipe.
2. Sheath the pipe with insulating material.
3. Place flare nuts on both ends of pipe. Make sure they are facing in the right direction, because you can't put them on or change their direction after flaring. See Fig. 5..3

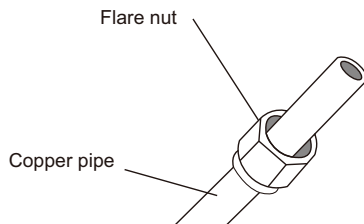


Fig. 5.3

4. Remove PVC tape from ends of pipe when ready to perform flaring work.
5. Clamp flare form on the end of the pipe. The end of the pipe must extend beyond the edge of the flare form in accordance with the dimensions shown in the table below

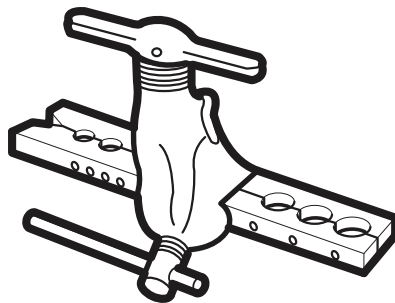


Fig. 5.4

PIPING EXTENSION BEYOND FLARE FORM

Outer Diameter of Pipe (mm)	A (mm)	
	Min.	Max.
Ø 6.35 (Ø 0.25")	0.7 (0.0275")	1.3 (0.05")
Ø 9.52 (Ø 0.375")	1.0 (0.04")	1.6 (0.063")
Ø 12.7 (Ø 0.5")	1.0 (0.04")	1.8 (0.07")
Ø 16 (Ø 0.63")	2.0 (0.078")	2.2 (0.086")
Ø 19 (Ø 0.75")	2.0 (0.078")	2.4 (0.094")

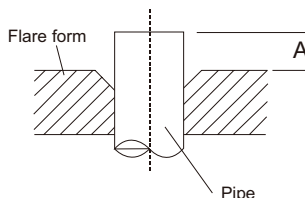


Fig. 5.5

6. Place flaring tool onto the form.
7. Turn the handle of the flaring tool clockwise until the pipe is fully flared.
8. Remove the flaring tool and flare form, then inspect the end of the pipe for cracks and even flaring.

Step 4: Connect pipes

When connecting refrigerant pipes, be careful not to use excessive torque or to deform the piping in any way. You should first connect the indoor unit, then the outdoor unit.

MINIMUM BEND RADIUS

When bending connective refrigerant piping, the minimum bending radius is 10cm. See Fig..5.6

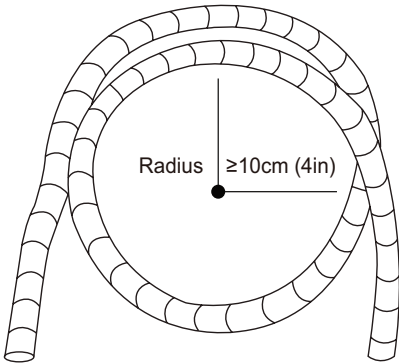


Fig. 5.6

Instructions for Connecting Piping to Indoor Unit

1. Align the center of the two pipes that you will connect. See Fig. 5.7.

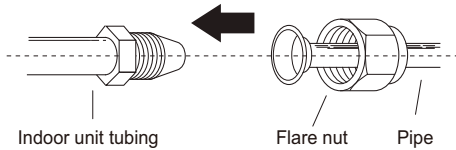


Fig. 5.7

2. Tighten the flare nut as tightly as possible by hand.
3. Using a spanner grip the nut on the unit tubing.
4. While firmly gripping the nut on the unit tubing, use a torque wrench to tighten the flare nut according to the torque values in the **Torque Requirements** table below. Loosen the flaring nut slightly, then tighten again.

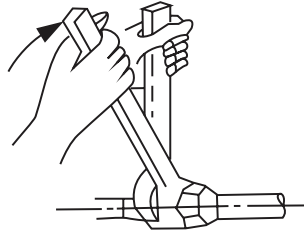


Fig. 5.8

TORQUE REQUIREMENTS

Outer Diameter of Pipe (mm)	Tightening Torque (N•cm)	Add. Tightening Torque (N•cm)
Ø 6.35 (Ø 0.25")	1,500 (11lb•ft)	1,600 (11.8lb•ft)
Ø 9.52 (Ø 0.375")	2,500 (18.4lb•ft)	2,600 (19.18lb•ft)
Ø 12.7 (Ø 0.5")	3,500 (25.8lb•ft)	3,600 (26.55lb•ft)
Ø 16 (Ø 0.63")	4,500 (33.19lb•ft)	4,700 (34.67lb•ft)
Ø 19 (Ø 0.75")	6,500 (47.94lb•ft)	6,700 (49.42lb•ft)

! DO NOT USE EXCESSIVE TORQUE

Excessive force can break the nut or damage the refrigerant piping. You must not exceed torque requirements shown in the table above.

Instructions for Connecting Piping to Outdoor Unit

1. Unscrew the cover from the packed valve on the side of the outdoor unit. (See **Fig. 5.9**)

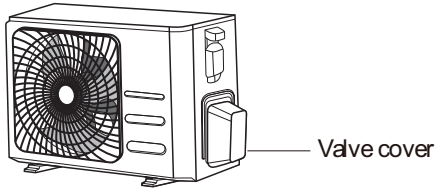


Fig. 5.9

2. Remove protective caps from ends of valves.
3. Align flared pipe end with each valve, and tighten the flare nut as tightly as possible by hand.
4. Using a spanner grip the body of the valve. Do not grip the nut that seals the service valve. (See **Fig. 5.10**)

! USE SPANNER TO GRIP MAIN BODY OF VALVE

Torque from tightening the flare nut can snap off other parts of valve.

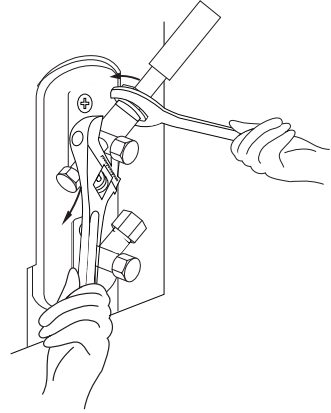
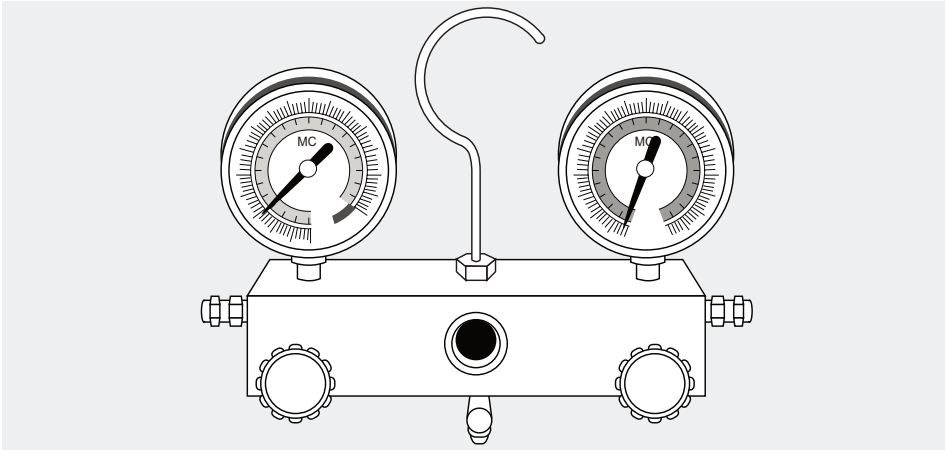


Fig. 5.10

5. While firmly gripping the body of the valve, use a torque wrench to tighten the flare nut according to the correct torque values.
6. Loosen the flaring nut slightly then tighten again.
7. Repeat Steps 3 to 6 for the remaining pipe.



Preparations and Precautions

Air and foreign matter in the refrigerant circuit can cause abnormal rises in pressure, which can damage the air conditioner reduce its efficiency, and cause injury. Use a vacuum pump and manifold gauge to evacuate the refrigerant circuit, removing any non-condensable gas and moisture from the system.

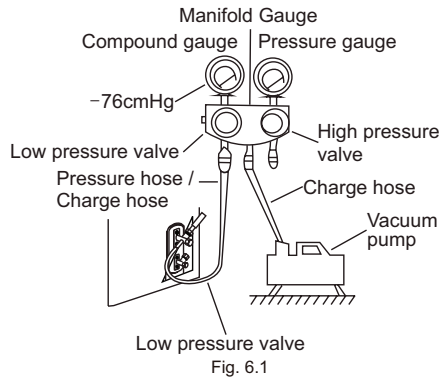
Evacuation should be performed upon initial installation and when unit is relocated.

BEFORE PERFORMING EVACUATION

- ☑ Check to make sure that both high-pressure and low-pressure pipes between the indoor and outdoor units are connected properly in accordance with the Refrigerant Piping Connection section of this manual.
- ☑ Check to make sure all wiring is connected properly.

Evacuation Instructions

Before using the manifold gauge and vacuum pump, read their operation manuals to familiarize yourself with how to use them properly.



1. Connect the charge hose of the manifold gauge to service port on the outdoor unit's low pressure valve.
2. Connect another charge hose from the manifold gauge to the vacuum pump.

Air Evacuation

3. Open the Low Pressure side of the manifold gauge. Keep the High Pressure side closed.
4. Turn on the vacuum pump to evacuate the system.
5. Run the vacuum for at least 15 minutes, or until the Compound Meter reads -76cmHG (-10⁵Pa).
6. Close the Low Pressure side of the manifold gauge, and turn off the vacuum pump.
7. Wait for 5 minutes, then check that there has been no change in system pressure.
8. If there is a change in system pressure, refer to Gas Leak Check section for information on how to check for leaks. If there is no change in system pressure, unscrew the cap from the packed valve (high pressure valve).
9. Insert hexagonal wrench into the packed valve (high pressure valve) and open the valve by turning the wrench in a 1/4 counterclockwise turn. Listen for gas to exit the system, then close the valve after 5 seconds.
10. Watch the Pressure Gauge for one minute to make sure that there is no change in pressure. The Pressure Gauge should read slightly higher than atmospheric pressure.

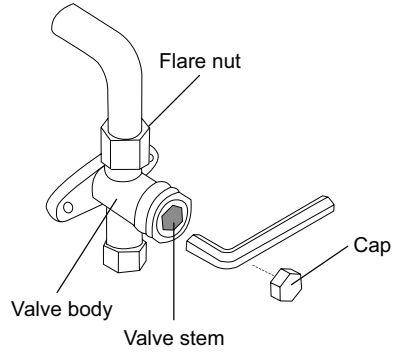


Fig. 6.2

11. Remove the charge hose from the service port.
12. Using hexagonal wrench, fully open both the high pressure and low pressure valves.
13. Tighten valve caps on all three valves (service port, high pressure, low pressure) by hand. You may tighten it further using a torque wrench if needed.

! OPEN VALVE STEMS GENTLY
 When opening valve stems, turn the hexagonal wrench until it hits against the stopper. Do not try to force the valve to open further.

Note on Adding Refrigerant

Some systems require additional charging depending on pipe lengths. The standard pipe length varies according to local regulations. For example, in North America, the standard pipe length is 7.5m (25'). In other areas, the standard pipe length is 5m (16'). The additional refrigerant to be charged can be calculated using the following formula:

ADDITIONAL REFRIGERANT PER PIPE LENGTH

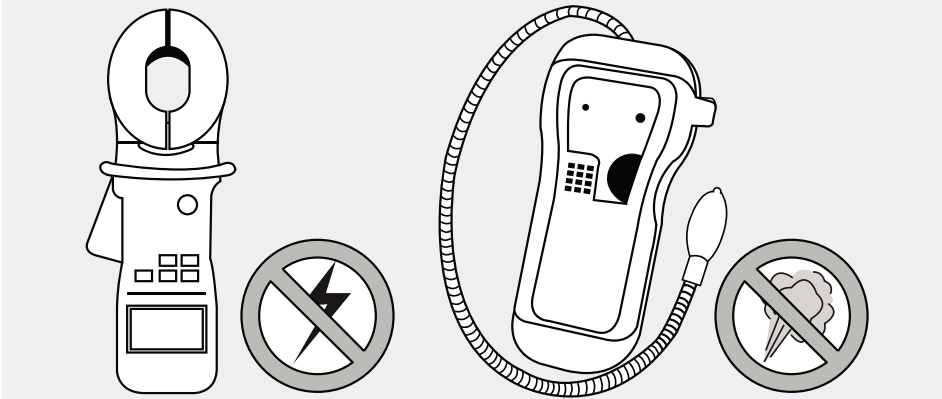
Connective Pipe Length (m)	Air Purging Method	Additional Refrigerant	
≤ Standard pipe length	Vacuum Pump	N/A	
> Standard pipe length	Vacuum Pump	Liquid Side: Ø 6.35 (ø 0.25") R32: (Pipe length – standard length) x 12g/m (Pipe length – standard length) x 0.13oz/ft R290: (Pipe length – standard length) x 10g/m (Pipe length – standard length) x 0.10oz/ft R410A: (Pipe length – standard length) x 15g/m (Pipe length – standard length) x 0.16oz/ft	Liquid Side: Ø 9.52 (ø 0.375") R32: (Pipe length – standard length) x 24g/m (Pipe length – standard length) x 0.26oz/ft R290: (Pipe length – standard length) x 18g/m (Pipe length – standard length) x 0.19oz/ft R410A: (Pipe length – standard length) x 30g/m (Pipe length – standard length) x 0.32oz/ft

For R290 refrigerant unit, the total amount of refrigerant to be charged is no more than: 387g(<=9000Btu/h), 447g(>9000Btu/h and <=12000Btu/h), 547g(>12000Btu/h and <=18000Btu/h), 632g(>18000Btu/h and <=24000Btu/h)

! CAUTION DO NOT mix refrigerant types.

Electrical and Gas Leak Checks

7



Electrical Safety Checks

After installation, confirm that all electrical wiring is installed in accordance with local and national regulations, and according to the Installation Manual.

BEFORE TEST RUN

Check Grounding Work

Measure grounding resistance by visual detection and with grounding resistance tester. Grounding resistance must be less than 0.1Ω .

Note: This may not be required for some locations in the US.

DURING TEST RUN

Check for Electrical Leakage

During the **Test Run**, use an electroprobe and multimeter to perform a comprehensive electrical leakage test.

If electrical leakage is detected, turn off the unit immediately and call a licensed electrician to find and resolve the cause of the leakage.

Note: This may not be required for some locations in the US.

WARNING – RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

ALL WIRING MUST COMPLY WITH LOCAL AND NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODES, AND MUST BE INSTALLED BY A LICENSED ELECTRICIAN.

Gas Leak Checks

There are two different methods to check for gas leaks.

Soap and Water Method

Using a soft brush, apply soapy water or liquid detergent to all pipe connection points on the indoor unit and outdoor unit. The presence of bubbles indicates a leak.

Leak Detector Method

If using leak detector, refer to the device's operation manual for proper usage instructions.

AFTER PERFORMING GAS LEAK CHECKS

After confirming that the all pipe connection points **DO NOT** leak, replace the valve cover on the outside unit.

Test Run

8

Before Test Run

Only perform test run after you have completed the following steps:

- Electrical Safety Checks – Confirm that the unit's electrical system is safe and operating properly
- Gas Leak Checks – Check all flare nut connections and confirm that the system is not leaking
- Confirm that gas and liquid (high and low pressure) valves are fully open

Test Run Instructions

You should perform the Test Run for at least 30 minutes.

1. Connect power to the unit.
2. Press the **ON/OFF** button on the remote controller to turn it on.
3. Press the **MODE** button to scroll through the following functions, one at a time:
 - COOL – Select lowest possible temperature
 - HEAT – Select highest possible temperature
4. Let each function run for 5 minutes, and perform the following checks:

List of Checks to Perform	PASS/FAIL	
No electrical leakage		
Unit is properly grounded		
All electrical terminals properly covered		
Indoor and outdoor units are solidly installed		
All pipe connection points do not leak	Outdoor (2):	Indoor (2):
Water drains properly from drain hose		
All piping is properly insulated		
Unit performs COOL function properly		
Unit performs HEAT function properly		
Indoor unit louvers rotate properly		
Indoor unit responds to remote controller		

DOUBLE-CHECK PIPE CONNECTIONS

During operation, the pressure of the refrigerant circuit will increase. This may reveal leaks that were not present during your initial leak check. Take time during the Test Run to double-check that all refrigerant pipe connection points do not have leaks. Refer to Gas Leak Check section for instructions.

5. After the Test Run is successfully completed, and you confirm that all checks points in List of Checks to Perform have PASSED, do the following:
 - a. Using remote control, return unit to normal operating temperature.
 - b. Using insulation tape, wrap the indoor refrigerant pipe connections that you left uncovered during the indoor unit installation process.

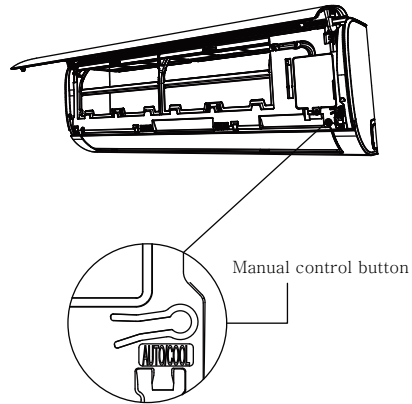


Fig. 8.1

IF AMBIENT TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 17°C (63°F)

You can't use the remote controller to turn on the COOL function when the ambient temperature is below 17°C. In this instance, you can use the **MANUAL CONTROL** button to test the COOL function.

1. Lift the front panel of the indoor unit, and raise it until it clicks in place.
2. The **MANUAL CONTROL** button is located on the right-hand side of the unit. Press it 2 times to select the COOL function. See Fig.8.1
3. Perform Test Run as normal.

Information Servicing

(Required for the units adopt R32/R290 Refrigerant only)

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1. Checks to the area

Prior to beginning work on systems containing flammable refrigerants, safety checks are necessary to ensure that the risk of ignition is minimised. For repair to the refrigerating system, the following precautions shall be complied with prior to conducting work on the system.

2. Work procedure

Works shall be undertaken under a controlled procedure so as to minimise the risk of a flammable gas or vapour being present while the work is being performed.

3. General work area

All maintenance staff and others working in the local area shall be instructed on the nature of work being carried out. Work in confined spaces shall be avoided. The area around the work space shall be sectioned off. Ensure that the conditions within the area have been made safe by control of flammable material.

4. Checking for presence of refrigerant

The area shall be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially flammable atmospheres. Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with flammable refrigerants, i.e. no sparking, adequately sealed or intrinsically safe.

5. Presence of fire extinguisher

If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigeration equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available to hand. Have a dry power or CO₂ fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.

6. No ignition sources

No person carrying out work in relation to a refrigeration system which involves exposing any pipe work that contains or has contained flammable refrigerant shall use any sources of ignition in such a manner that it may lead to the risk of fire or explosion. All possible ignition sources, including cigarette smoking, should be kept sufficiently far away from the site of installation, repairing, removing and disposal, during which flammable refrigerant can possibly be released to the surrounding space. Prior to work taking place, the area around the equipment is to be surveyed to make sure that there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks.' NO SMOKING signs shall be displayed.

7. Ventilated area

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

8. Checks to the refrigeration equipment

Where electrical components are being changed, they shall be fit for the purpose and to the correct specification. At all times the manufacturer's maintenance and service guidelines shall be followed. If in doubt consult the manufacturer's technical department for assistance. The following checks shall be applied to installations using flammable refrigerants:

- the charge size is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed;
- the ventilation machinery and outlets are operating adequately and are not obstructed;
- if an indirect refrigerating circuit is being used, the secondary circuits shall be checked for the presence of refrigerant; marking to the equipment continues to be visible and legible.
- marking and signs that are illegible shall be corrected;
- refrigeration pipe or components are installed in a position where they are unlikely to be exposed to any substance which may corrode refrigerant containing components, unless
- the components are constructed of materials which are inherently resistant to being
- corroded or are suitably protected against being so corroded.

9. Checks to electrical devices

Repair and maintenance to electrical components shall include initial safety checks and component inspection procedures. If a fault exists that could compromise safety, then no electrical supply shall be connected to the circuit until it is satisfactorily dealt with. If the fault cannot be corrected immediately but it is necessary to continue operation, and adequate temporary solution shall be used. This shall be reported to the owner of the equipment so all parties are advised.

Initial safety checks shall include:

- that capacitors are discharged: this shall be done in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking
- that there no live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering or purging the system;
- that there is continuity of earth bonding.

10. Repairs to sealed components

10.1 During repairs to sealed components, all electrical supplies shall be disconnected from the equipment being worked upon prior to any removal of sealed covers, etc. If it is absolutely necessary to have an electrical supply to equipment during servicing, then a permanently operating form of leak detection shall be located at the most critical point to warn of a potentially hazardous situation.

10.2 Particular attention shall be paid to the following to ensure that by working on electrical components, the casing is not altered in such a way that the level of protection is affected. This shall include damage to cables, excessive number of connections, terminals not made to original specification, damage to seals, incorrect fitting of glands, etc.

- Ensure that apparatus is mounted securely.
- Ensure that seals or sealing materials have not degraded such that they no longer serve the purpose of preventing the ingress of flammable atmospheres. Replacement parts shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

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

11. Repair to intrinsically safe components

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

12. Cabling

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

13. Detection of flammable refrigerants

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

14. Leak detection methods

The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for systems containing flammable refrigerants. Electronic leak detectors shall be used to detect flammable refrigerants, but the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed and the appropriate percentage of gas (25% maximum) is confirmed. Leak detection fluids are suitable for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work.

If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed or extinguished. If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak. Oxygen free nitrogen (OFN) shall then be purged through the system both before and during the brazing process.

15. Removal and evacuation

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

- remove refrigerant;
- purge the circuit with inert gas;
- evacuate;
- purge again with inert gas;
- open the circuit by cutting or brazing.

The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders. The system shall be flushed with OFN to render the unit safe. This process may need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for this task.

Flushing shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with OFN and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum. This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system.

When the final OFN charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place. This operation is absolutely vital if brazing operations on the pipe-work are to take place.

Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not closed to any ignition sources and there is ventilation available.

16. Charging procedures

In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed:

- Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
- Cylinders shall be kept upright.
- Ensure that the refrigeration system is earthed prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
- Label the system when charging is complete (if not already).
- Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the refrigeration system.
- Prior to recharging the system it shall be pressure tested with OFN. The system shall be leak tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.

17. Decommissioning

Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential that the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all its detail. It is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are recovered safely. Prior to the task being carried out, an oil and refrigerant sample shall be taken.

In case analysis is required prior to re-use of reclaimed refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before the task is commenced.

- a) Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.
- b) Isolate system electrically
- c) Before attempting the procedure ensure that:
 - mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;
 - all personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly;
 - the recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person;
 - recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards.
- d) Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.
- e) If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.
- f) Make sure that cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.
- g) Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- h) Do not overfill cylinders. (No more than 80% volume liquid charge).
- i) Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.
- j) When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process completed, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.
- k) Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another refrigeration system unless it has been cleaned and checked.

18. Labelling

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

19. Recovery

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

20. Transportation, marking and storage for units

1. Transport of equipment containing flammable refrigerants
Compliance with the transport regulations
2. Marking of equipment using signs
Compliance with local regulations
3. Disposal of equipment using flammable refrigerants
Compliance with national regulations
4. Storage of equipment/appliances
The storage of equipment should be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
5. Storage of packed (unsold) equipment
Storage package protection should be constructed such that mechanical damage to the equipment inside the package will not cause a leak of the refrigerant charge.
The maximum number of pieces of equipment permitted to be stored together will be determined by local regulations.



The design and specifications are subject to change without prior notice for product improvement. Consult with the sales agency or manufacturer for details.

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