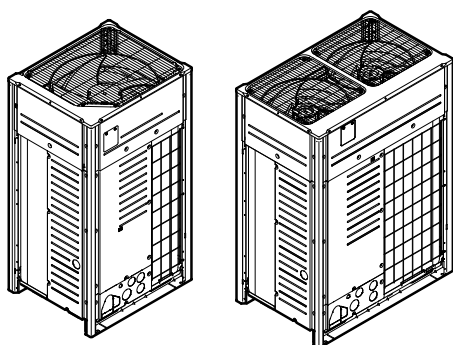


Service manual

VRV IV+ Heat Pump



VRV IV⁺

RYYQ8U7Y1B*
RYYQ10U7Y1B*
RYYQ12U7Y1B*
RYYQ14U7Y1B*
RYYQ16U7Y1B*
RYYQ18U7Y1B*
RYYQ20U7Y1B*

RYMQ8U7Y1B*
RYMQ10U7Y1B*
RYMQ12U7Y1B*
RYMQ14U7Y1B*
RYMQ16U7Y1B*
RYMQ18U7Y1B*
RYMQ20U7Y1B*

RXYQ8U7Y1B*
RXYQ10U7Y1B*
RXYQ12U7Y1B*
RXYQ14U7Y1B*
RXYQ16U7Y1B*
RXYQ18U7Y1B*
RXYQ20U7Y1B*

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Table of contents

1 General operation 7**2 Troubleshooting 9**

| | | |
|--------|--|----|
| 2.1 | To access push buttons and 7-segment display | 9 |
| 2.2 | To check the error history..... | 9 |
| 2.2.1 | Via service checker type 3..... | 9 |
| 2.2.2 | Via the indoor unit remote controller BRC1H..... | 9 |
| 2.2.3 | Via the outdoor unit..... | 10 |
| 2.2.4 | Via the wired remote control BRC1E | 10 |
| 2.2.5 | Via the wireless controller BRC4/7 | 11 |
| 2.2.6 | Via the wired remote control BRC1D..... | 11 |
| 2.3 | Error based troubleshooting..... | 12 |
| 2.3.1 | E1-01 – Outdoor unit main PCB A1P error..... | 12 |
| 2.3.2 | E1-02 – Outdoor unit main PCB A1P error..... | 12 |
| 2.3.3 | E2-01-02-03 – Current leak detection | 12 |
| 2.3.4 | E2-06-07-08 – Open circuit on earth leakage detection core | 13 |
| 2.3.5 | E3-01-03-05 – Actuation of high pressure switch | 13 |
| 2.3.6 | E3-02-04-06 – High pressure error | 14 |
| 2.3.7 | E3-07 – High pressure switch reset error | 14 |
| 2.3.8 | E3-13-14-15 – Liquid stop valve check error | 14 |
| 2.3.9 | E3-18 – Actuation of high pressure switch during test run..... | 15 |
| 2.3.10 | E3-20-21-22 – Jumper open on main PCB..... | 15 |
| 2.3.11 | E4-01-02-03 – Low pressure error..... | 15 |
| 2.3.12 | E5-01-02-03 – Compressor overload error..... | 16 |
| 2.3.13 | E5-07-08-09 – Compressor overload error..... | 17 |
| 2.3.14 | E6-17-19-21 – Inverter overcurrent error | 17 |
| 2.3.15 | E6-18-20-22 – Inverter overcurrent error | 18 |
| 2.3.16 | E7-01-13-25 – Outdoor unit fan motor M1F error | 18 |
| 2.3.17 | E7-02-14-26 – Outdoor unit fan motor M2F error | 19 |
| 2.3.18 | E7-05-17-29 – Outdoor unit fan motor M1F overcurrent error | 19 |
| 2.3.19 | E7-06-18-30 – Outdoor unit fan motor M2F overcurrent error | 19 |
| 2.3.20 | E7-09-21-33 – Fan inverter PCB A4P (integrated power module) overheated | 19 |
| 2.3.21 | E7-10-22-34 – Fan inverter PCB A7P (integrated power module) overheated | 20 |
| 2.3.22 | E9-01-05-08 – Expansion valve Y1E abnormality | 20 |
| 2.3.23 | E9-03-06-09 – Expansion valve Y2E abnormality | 21 |
| 2.3.24 | E9-04-07-10 – Expansion valve Y3E abnormality | 21 |
| 2.3.25 | E9-20-21-22 – Failure detection on Y1E..... | 22 |
| 2.3.26 | E9-23-24-25 – Failure detection on Y2E..... | 22 |
| 2.3.27 | E9-26-27-28 – Expansion valve Y4E abnormality | 23 |
| 2.3.28 | E9-48-49-50 – Expansion valve overcurrent error | 23 |
| 2.3.29 | E9-51-52-53 – Expansion valve thermal cutting error | 24 |
| 2.3.30 | E9-54-55-56 – Expansion valve defective circuit..... | 24 |
| 2.3.31 | F3-01-03-05 – Compressor discharge temperature too high | 25 |
| 2.3.32 | F3-20-21-22 – Compressor body temperature too high | 25 |
| 2.3.33 | F4-01 – Wet operation caution..... | 26 |
| 2.3.34 | F6-02 – Refrigerant overcharge detection during test-run..... | 26 |
| 2.3.35 | H3-02-04-06 – Transmission error on inverter PCB A3P | 27 |
| 2.3.36 | H3-03-05-07 – Transmission error on inverter PCB A6P | 27 |
| 2.3.37 | H9-01-02-03 – Ambient temperature thermistor R1T abnormality | 27 |
| 2.3.38 | HA-00 – Defrost fail alarm..... | 28 |
| 2.3.39 | J3-16-22-28 – Discharge thermistor R21T open circuit..... | 28 |
| 2.3.40 | J3-17-23-29 – Discharge thermistor R21T short circuit..... | 28 |

| | | |
|--------|---|----|
| 2.3.41 | J3-18-24-30 – Discharge thermistor R22T open circuit..... | 28 |
| 2.3.42 | J3-19-25-31 – Discharge thermistor R22T short circuit..... | 29 |
| 2.3.43 | J3-38-42-44 – Compressor body thermistor R9T open circuit..... | 29 |
| 2.3.44 | J3-39-43-45 – Compressor body thermistor R9T short circuit..... | 29 |
| 2.3.45 | J3-47-49-51 – Compressor body thermistor R8T open circuit..... | 30 |
| 2.3.46 | J3-48-50-52 – Compressor body thermistor R8T short circuit..... | 30 |
| 2.3.47 | J3-56-57-58 – High discharge temperature | 30 |
| 2.3.48 | J3-59-60-61 – Discharge thermistor crosswired | 31 |
| 2.3.49 | J5-01-03-05 – Suction thermistor R3T abnormality | 31 |
| 2.3.50 | J6-01-02-03 – De-icer thermistor R7T abnormality..... | 31 |
| 2.3.51 | J7-06-07-08 – Liquid thermistor R5T abnormality..... | 32 |
| 2.3.52 | J8-01-02-03 – Outdoor heat exchanger thermistor R4T abnormality | 32 |
| 2.3.53 | J9-01-02-03 – Gas thermistor R6T abnormality..... | 32 |
| 2.3.54 | JA-06-08-10 – High pressure sensor S1NPH abnormality | 32 |
| 2.3.55 | JA-07-09-11 – High pressure sensor S1NPH malfunction..... | 33 |
| 2.3.56 | JC-06-08-10 – Low pressure sensor S1NPL abnormality | 33 |
| 2.3.57 | JC-07-09-11 – Low pressure sensor S1NPL abnormality | 33 |
| 2.3.58 | L1-01-07-11 – Inverter PCB A3P abnormality | 34 |
| 2.3.59 | L1-02-08-12 – Inverter PCB A3P current detection primary circuit..... | 34 |
| 2.3.60 | L1-03-09-13 – Inverter PCB A3P current detection secondary circuit | 34 |
| 2.3.61 | L1-04-10-14 – Power transistor error on inverter PCB A3P | 35 |
| 2.3.62 | L1-05-15-16 – Inverter PCB A3P hardware fault | 35 |
| 2.3.63 | L1-17-22-42 – Inverter PCB A6P abnormality | 36 |
| 2.3.64 | L1-18-23-43 – Inverter PCB A6P current detection primary circuit..... | 36 |
| 2.3.65 | L1-19-24-44 – Inverter PCB A6P current detection secondary circuit..... | 36 |
| 2.3.66 | L1-20-25-45 – Power transistor error on inverter PCB A6P..... | 37 |
| 2.3.67 | L1-21-26-46 – Inverter PCB A6P hardware fault | 37 |
| 2.3.68 | L1-28-32-34 – Fan inverter PCB A4P Eeprom error | 37 |
| 2.3.69 | L1-29-33-35 – Fan inverter PCB A7P Eeprom error | 38 |
| 2.3.70 | L1-36-38-40 – Inverter PCB A3P Eeprom error | 38 |
| 2.3.71 | L1-37-39-41 – Inverter PCB A6P Eeprom error | 38 |
| 2.3.72 | L1-47-49-51 – Inverter PCB A3P 16 V DC abnormal .. | 39 |
| 2.3.73 | L1-48-50-52 – Inverter PCB A6P 16 V DC abnormal .. | 39 |
| 2.3.74 | L2-01-02-03 – Power supply abnormality during test run..... | 39 |
| 2.3.75 | L2-04-05-06 – Power supply abnormality during normal operation | 40 |
| 2.3.76 | L4-01-02-03 – Inverter PCB A3P high fin temperature..... | 40 |
| 2.3.77 | L4-06-18-20 – Fan inverter PCB A4P high fin temperature..... | 40 |
| 2.3.78 | L4-07-19-21 – Fan inverter PCB A7P high fin temperature..... | 41 |
| 2.3.79 | L4-09-10-11 – Inverter PCB A6P high fin temperature..... | 41 |
| 2.3.80 | L5-03-05-07 – Output overcurrent detection on inverter PCB A3P..... | 42 |
| 2.3.81 | L5-14-15-16 – Output overcurrent detection on inverter PCB A6P..... | 42 |
| 2.3.82 | L8-03-06-07 – Overcurrent on inverter PCB A3P except start-up | 42 |
| 2.3.83 | L8-11-12-13 – Overcurrent on inverter PCB A6P except start-up | 43 |
| 2.3.84 | L9-01-05-06 – Stall prevention by inverter PCB A3P ... | 43 |
| 2.3.85 | L9-10-11-12 – Stall prevention by inverter PCB A6P ... | 44 |

| | | | | | |
|---------|--|----|---------|--|----|
| 2.3.86 | L9-13-14-15 – Inverter PCB A3P output phase abnormality | 44 | 2.3.130 | U7-01 – Transmission abnormality between systems - DTA104A61,62 error..... | 59 |
| 2.3.87 | L9-16-17-18 – Inverter PCB A6P output phase abnormality | 44 | 2.3.131 | U7-02 – Transmission abnormality between systems - DTA104A61,62 error..... | 59 |
| 2.3.88 | LC-01 – Transmission abnormality | 45 | 2.3.132 | U7-03 – Transmission abnormality between main outdoor unit and sub 1 outdoor unit | 60 |
| 2.3.89 | LC-14-15-16 – Transmission abnormality main PCB/ inverter PCB A3P..... | 45 | 2.3.133 | U7-04 – Transmission abnormality between main outdoor unit and sub 2 outdoor unit | 60 |
| 2.3.90 | LC-19-20-21 – Transmission abnormality main PCB/ fan inverter PCB A4P..... | 45 | 2.3.134 | U7-05 – Multi system abnormality..... | 60 |
| 2.3.91 | LC-24-25-26 – Transmission abnormality main PCB/ fan inverter PCB A7P..... | 46 | 2.3.135 | U7-06 – Multi system address abnormality..... | 61 |
| 2.3.92 | LC-30-31-32 – Transmission abnormality main PCB/ inverter PCB A6P..... | 46 | 2.3.136 | U7-07 – More than 3 outdoor units on Q1-Q2 transmission | 61 |
| 2.3.93 | P1-01-02-03 – Open phase or unbalanced power supply detection by inverter PCB A3P | 47 | 2.3.137 | U7-11 – Excess indoor units detected on test run | 61 |
| 2.3.94 | P1-07-08-09 – Open phase or unbalanced power supply detection by inverter PCB A6P | 47 | 2.3.138 | U7-24 – Duplication of address setting on multiple DTA104A61,62 installation | 61 |
| 2.3.95 | P2-00 – Refrigerant auto-charge interrupted | 47 | 2.3.139 | U9-01 – Other indoor unit has error | 61 |
| 2.3.96 | P4-01-04-05 – Fin thermistor abnormality on inverter PCB A3P..... | 48 | 2.3.140 | UA-00 – Combination abnormality | 62 |
| 2.3.97 | P4-02-15-17 – Fin thermistor abnormality on fan inverter PCB A4P..... | 48 | 2.3.141 | UA-03 – Combination abnormality - Mix of R22, R407C and R410A type units detected..... | 62 |
| 2.3.98 | P4-03-16-18 – Fin thermistor abnormality on fan inverter PCB A7P..... | 48 | 2.3.142 | UA-16 – Combination abnormality - More than 64 indoor units detected on same system | 62 |
| 2.3.99 | P4-06-07-08 – Fin thermistor abnormality on inverter PCB A6P..... | 49 | 2.3.143 | UA-17 – Combination abnormality - Local setting abnormality | 62 |
| 2.3.100 | P8-00 – Freeze-up during refrigerant auto-charge | 49 | 2.3.144 | UA-18 – Combination abnormality - Outdoor unit not compatible with indoor units (refrigerant type) | 63 |
| 2.3.101 | P9-00 – Refrigerant auto-charge finished normally | 49 | 2.3.145 | UA-19 – Combination abnormality - Local set alarm ... | 63 |
| 2.3.102 | PA-00 – No refrigerant in refrigerant cylinder during auto-charge..... | 50 | 2.3.146 | UA-20 – Combination abnormality - Non-compatible outdoor unit in multi-combination | 63 |
| 2.3.103 | PE-00 – Refrigerant auto-charge in last stage..... | 50 | 2.3.147 | UA-21 – Combination abnormality - BPMK units detected | 63 |
| 2.3.104 | PF-00 – Long test run failed..... | 50 | 2.3.148 | UA-31 – Combination abnormality - Multi combination abnormality | 63 |
| 2.3.105 | PJ-04-05-06 – Capacity setting mismatch for inverter PCB A3P..... | 50 | 2.3.149 | UA-38 – Combination abnormality - Altherma hydro unit detected | 64 |
| 2.3.106 | PJ-09-15-16 – Capacity setting mismatch for fan inverter PCB A4P..... | 50 | 2.3.150 | UA-39 – Combination abnormality - Incorrect combination..... | 64 |
| 2.3.107 | PJ-10-17-18 – Capacity setting mismatch for fan inverter PCB A7P..... | 51 | 2.3.151 | UA-49 – Combination abnormality - Wrong unit combination..... | 64 |
| 2.3.108 | PJ-12-13-14 – Capacity setting mismatch for inverter PCB A6P..... | 51 | 2.3.152 | UF-01 – Wiring and piping mismatch - Auto address inconsistency on F1-F2 transmission..... | 64 |
| 2.3.109 | U0-05 – Refrigerant shortage detection..... | 51 | 2.3.153 | UF-05 – Wiring and piping mismatch - Stop valves closed or incorrect..... | 64 |
| 2.3.110 | U0-06 – Refrigerant shortage detection..... | 52 | 2.3.154 | UF-11 – Wiring and piping mismatch - Excess connection ratio..... | 65 |
| 2.3.111 | U0-08-09-10 – Refrigerant shortage detection by high pressure sensor | 52 | 2.3.155 | UH-01-02 – Auto-address failure | 65 |
| 2.3.112 | U1-01-05-07 – Reverse phase detection..... | 53 | 2.3.156 | E-1 – Refrigerant leak check is not possible..... | 65 |
| 2.3.113 | U1-04-06-08 – Reverse phase detection..... | 53 | 2.3.157 | E-2 – Refrigerant leak check cannot be performed - indoor air temperature is out of range..... | 66 |
| 2.3.114 | U2-01-08-11 – Inverter circuit power supply abnormality - inverter PCB A3P abnormal voltage | 53 | 2.3.158 | E-3 – Refrigerant leak check cannot be performed - outdoor air temperature is out of range..... | 66 |
| 2.3.115 | U2-02-09-12 – Inverter circuit power supply abnormality - inverter PCB A3P phase loss..... | 54 | 2.3.159 | E-4 – Refrigerant leak check is interrupted - too low pressure is detected..... | 66 |
| 2.3.116 | U2-03-10-13 – Inverter circuit power supply abnormality - inverter PCB A3P DC circuit not charging | 54 | 2.3.160 | E-5 – Refrigerant leak check cannot be performed - a unit which is not compatible with leak detection function is installed..... | 66 |
| 2.3.117 | U2-22-25-28 – Inverter circuit power supply abnormality - inverter PCB A6P abnormal voltage | 55 | 2.3.161 | NG – Refrigerant leak check function detects refrigerant leak | 66 |
| 2.3.118 | U2-23-26-29 – Inverter circuit power supply abnormality - inverter PCB A6P phase loss..... | 55 | 2.3.162 | OK – Refrigerant leak check function detects no refrigerant leak | 67 |
| 2.3.119 | U2-24-27-30 – Inverter circuit power supply abnormality - inverter PCB A6P DC circuit not charging | 56 | 2.3.163 | Indoor unit related error codes..... | 68 |
| 2.3.120 | U3-02 – Test run interrupted manually | 56 | 2.3.164 | Overview of error codes..... | 69 |
| 2.3.121 | U3-03 – Test run not performed yet..... | 57 | 2.4 | Symptom based troubleshooting..... | 73 |
| 2.3.122 | U3-04 – Test run ended abnormally..... | 57 | 2.4.1 | Normal operating conditions | 73 |
| 2.3.123 | U3-05 – Test run aborted on initial transmission | 57 | 2.4.2 | Symptom: The system does not operate | 73 |
| 2.3.124 | U3-06 – Test run aborted on normal transmission..... | 57 | 2.4.3 | Symptom: Cool/Heat cannot be changed over | 73 |
| 2.3.125 | U3-07 – Transmission abnormality on test run | 58 | 2.4.4 | Symptom: Fan operation is possible, but cooling and heating do not work..... | 73 |
| 2.3.126 | U3-08 – Transmission abnormality on test run | 58 | 2.4.5 | Symptom: The fan speed does not correspond to the setting | 73 |
| 2.3.127 | U4-01 – Communication error on Q1-Q2 transmission line | 58 | 2.4.6 | Symptom: The fan direction does not correspond to the setting | 73 |
| 2.3.128 | U4-03 – Communication error on F1-F2 transmission line | 58 | 2.4.7 | Symptom: White mist comes out of a unit (Indoor unit)..... | 73 |
| 2.3.129 | U4-15 – Unable to start test run..... | 59 | | | |

Table of contents

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|----------|--|------------|
| 2.4.8 | Symptom: White mist comes out of a unit (Indoor unit, heat exchanger unit) | 73 | 3.16.1 | Checking procedures | 126 |
| 2.4.9 | Symptom: The user interface display reads "U4" or "U5" and stops, but then restarts after a few minutes | 73 | 3.16.2 | Repair procedures | 127 |
| 2.4.10 | Symptom: Noise of air conditioners (Indoor unit) | 73 | 3.17 | Thermistors | 128 |
| 2.4.11 | Symptom: Noise of air conditioners (Indoor unit, outdoor unit) | 74 | 3.17.1 | Refrigerant side thermistors | 128 |
| 2.4.12 | Symptom: Noise of air conditioners (Outdoor unit) | 74 | 3.17.2 | Other thermistors | 130 |
| 2.4.13 | Symptom: Dust comes out of the unit | 74 | 4 | Third party components | 130 |
| 2.4.14 | Symptom: The units can give off odours | 74 | 4.1 | Electrical circuit | 130 |
| 2.4.15 | Symptom: The outdoor unit fan does not spin | 74 | 4.1.1 | Checking procedures | 130 |
| 2.4.16 | Symptom: The display shows "88" | 74 | 4.1.2 | Repair procedures | 133 |
| 2.4.17 | Symptom: The compressor in the outdoor unit does not stop after a short heating operation | 74 | 4.2 | Refrigerant circuit | 133 |
| 2.4.18 | Symptom: The inside of an outdoor unit is warm even when the unit has stopped | 74 | 4.2.1 | Checking procedures | 133 |
| 2.4.19 | Symptom: Hot air can be felt when the indoor unit is stopped | 74 | 4.2.2 | Repair procedures | 136 |
| 2.4.20 | Symptom: Unit operation problems | 75 | 4.3 | External factors | 138 |
| 2.4.21 | Other symptoms | 76 | 4.3.1 | Checking procedures | 138 |
| 3 | Components | 77 | 4.3.2 | Repair procedures | 139 |
| 3.1 | 4-way valve | 77 | 5 | Maintenance | 140 |
| 3.1.1 | Main 4-way valve | 77 | 5.1 | Maintenance schedule | 140 |
| 3.1.2 | Sub 4-way valve | 80 | 5.2 | Maintenance procedures for outdoor units | 140 |
| 3.2 | Compressor | 82 | 5.2.1 | To check the general status of the unit | 140 |
| 3.2.1 | Checking procedures | 82 | 5.2.2 | To clean the cover plates | 140 |
| 3.2.2 | Repair procedures | 84 | 5.2.3 | To clean the outdoor unit heat exchanger | 141 |
| 3.3 | Crankcase heater | 87 | 5.3 | Maintenance procedures for indoor units | 142 |
| 3.3.1 | Checking procedures | 87 | 5.3.1 | To check the general status of the unit | 142 |
| 3.3.2 | Repair procedures | 87 | 5.3.2 | To clean the cover plates | 142 |
| 3.4 | Current sensor | 88 | 5.3.3 | To clean the indoor unit heat exchanger | 142 |
| 3.4.1 | Checking procedures | 88 | | Direct expansion: Maintenance – VRV | 143 |
| 3.4.2 | Repair procedures | 88 | 6 | Technical data | 145 |
| 3.5 | Expansion valve | 89 | 6.1 | Detailed information setting mode | 145 |
| 3.5.1 | Checking procedures | 89 | 6.1.1 | Detailed information setting mode: Outdoor unit | 145 |
| 3.5.2 | Repair procedures | 90 | 6.1.2 | Detailed information setting mode: Remote controller | 145 |
| 3.6 | Fan inverter PCB | 92 | 6.2 | Wiring diagram | 146 |
| 3.6.1 | Single fan outdoor unit | 92 | 6.2.1 | Wiring diagram: Outdoor unit | 146 |
| 3.6.2 | Double fan outdoor unit | 95 | 6.3 | Piping diagram | 148 |
| 3.7 | High pressure switch | 97 | 6.3.1 | Piping diagram: Outdoor unit | 148 |
| 3.7.1 | Checking procedures | 97 | 6.3.2 | Refrigerant flow diagram: Outdoor unit | 151 |
| 3.7.2 | Repair procedures | 98 | 6.4 | Component overview | 164 |
| 3.8 | Inverter PCB | 99 | 6.4.1 | Component overview: RXYQ8~12U units | 164 |
| 3.8.1 | Checking procedures | 99 | 6.4.2 | Component overview: RXYQ14~16U units | 166 |
| 3.8.2 | Repair procedures | 103 | 6.4.3 | Component overview: RXYQ18~20U units | 168 |
| 3.9 | Main PCB | 106 | 6.4.4 | Component overview: RYMQ8~12U units | 170 |
| 3.9.1 | Checking procedures | 106 | 6.4.5 | Component overview: RYMQ14~16U units | 172 |
| 3.9.2 | Repair procedures | 108 | 6.4.6 | Component overview: RYMQ18~20U units | 174 |
| 3.10 | Noise filter PCB | 110 | 6.4.7 | Component overview: RYYQ8~12U units | 176 |
| 3.10.1 | Checking procedures | 110 | 6.4.8 | Component overview: RYYQ14~16U units | 178 |
| 3.10.2 | Repair procedures | 112 | 6.4.9 | Component overview: RYYQ18~20U units | 180 |
| 3.11 | Oil return valve | 112 | 6.5 | Switchbox overview | 182 |
| 3.11.1 | Checking procedures | 112 | 6.5.1 | Single fan units | 182 |
| 3.11.2 | Repair procedures | 114 | 6.5.2 | Double fan units | 182 |
| 3.12 | Outdoor unit fan motor | 115 | 6.6 | Safety devices | 183 |
| 3.12.1 | Single fan outdoor unit | 115 | 6.7 | Field information report | 184 |
| 3.12.2 | Double fan outdoor unit | 116 | 6.8 | Service tools | 187 |
| 3.13 | Plate work | 118 | 6.9 | Field settings | 188 |
| 3.13.1 | To access the switch box on single fan units | 118 | 6.9.1 | To access mode 1 or 2 | 188 |
| 3.13.2 | To access the switch box on double fan units | 119 | 6.9.2 | To use mode 1 | 188 |
| 3.13.3 | To remove the plate work on single fan units | 119 | 6.9.3 | To use mode 2 | 188 |
| 3.13.4 | To remove the plate work on double fan units | 121 | 6.9.4 | Mode 1: Field settings | 189 |
| 3.14 | Reactor | 123 | 6.9.5 | Mode 2: Field settings | 191 |
| 3.14.1 | Checking procedures | 123 | 6.9.6 | Overview of field settings for indoor units | 194 |
| 3.14.2 | Repair procedures | 124 | 6.9.7 | Field settings as per type of indoor unit | 197 |
| 3.15 | Refrigerant high pressure sensor | 124 | | | |
| 3.15.1 | Checking procedures | 124 | | | |
| 3.15.2 | Repair procedures | 125 | | | |
| 3.16 | Refrigerant low pressure sensor | 126 | | | |

1 General operation

The VRV IV+ hp outdoor unit is a heat pump used for cooling or heating in commercial applications.

Outdoor units

The outdoor unit consists of:

- 1 or 2 inverter compressor(s)
- A switchbox containing necessary PCBs
- A liquid cooling circuit to cool down inverter switchbox
- An air cooled heat-exchanger
- 3 expansion valves (main, sub-cool and liquid cooling)
- 1 or 2 fan motor(s)
- Two refrigerant piping connections: gas and liquid.

There are 3 types of outdoor units:

- RXYQ-U: VRV IV+ hp, non-continuous Heating
- RYYQ-U: VRV IV+ hp, continuous Heating
- RYMQ-U: VRV IV+ hp, continuous Heating

RYYQ-U units can ONLY be used as stand-alone units and not in multi combinations.

RYMQ-U units can ONLY be used in multi combinations and not as stand-alone units.

Non-continuous heating and continuous heating type units CANNOT be used together in multi combination.

VRV IV+ hp U-series and T-series cannot be used together in multi combination.

Up to 3 modules of VRV IV+ hp outdoor units can be connected using refnet BHFQ22P.

Field piping must be thermally insulated copper piping.

To split the refrigerant circuit between outdoor units and indoor units (expansion valve kit in case air handling unit and BP branch selector box in case Split or Sky air units), KHRQ22M refnet branches are used.

The VRV IV+ hp comes in two different types of outdoor unit casing:

| Small casing (8/10/12 HP) | Large casing (14/16/18/20 HP) |
|---|---|
|  |  |

Heating mode

The compressor capacity step is defined by the condensing temperature, which is calculated through the high pressure sensor read-out.

In normal operation, the outdoor unit fan is set to "fan step 7" for nominal fan speed.

In defrost or oil return operation the heat exchanger functions as a condenser, while its fan motor(s) and the fan motors of the operational VRV indoor units are stopped.

Cooling mode

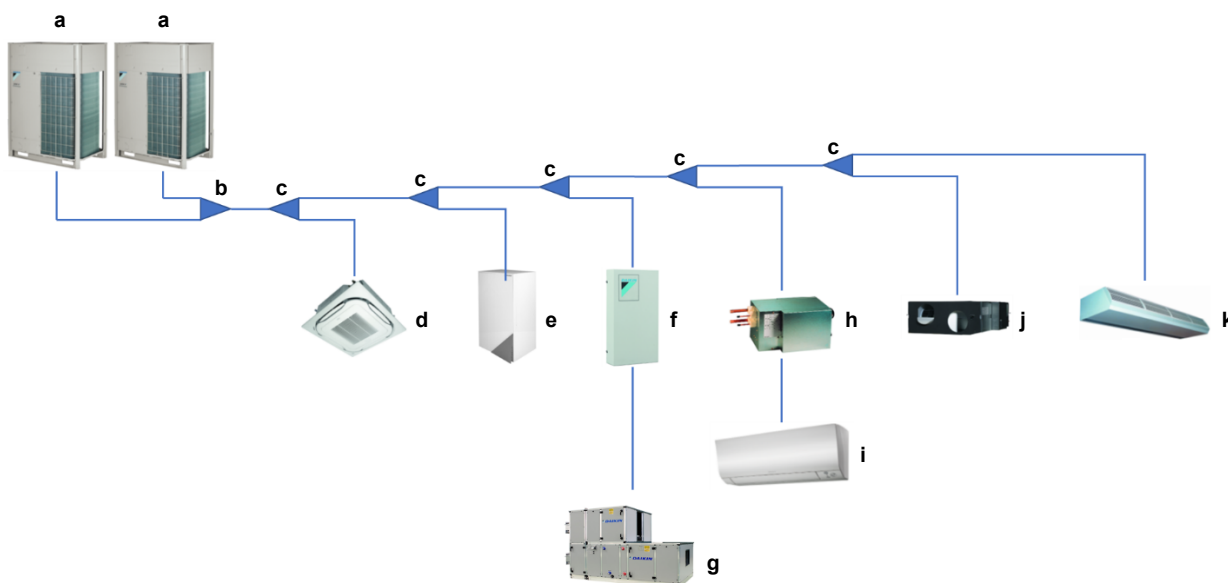
The compressor capacity step is defined by the evaporation temperature, which is calculated through the low pressure sensor read-out.

In normal operation the fan step is defined by the condensing temperature, which is calculated through the high pressure sensor read-out and ambient temperature thermistor read-out.

1 General operation

Indoor Units

The below illustration does not reflect allowed combinations or compatibility. The intention is to give an overview on piping installation for different types of units.



- a VRV IV+ hp outdoor unit
- b Refnet BHFQ22P for Outdoor multi connection
- c Refnet KHRQ22M
- d VRV indoor unit
- e Low temperature Hydrobox
- f Expansion valve kit
- g Air handling unit
- h Branch selector box (BP unit is mandatory if Split/Sky air unit is to be connected)
- i Split/Sky air unit
- j Heat reclaim ventilator with DX coil
- k Air curtain

VRV systems have combination limits for different types of indoor units and also limits for piping length and connection ratio for each indoor unit combination pattern. Refer to the Engineering Databook.

The list below is only for reference of compatible units. Always refer to Engineering Databook for compatibility.

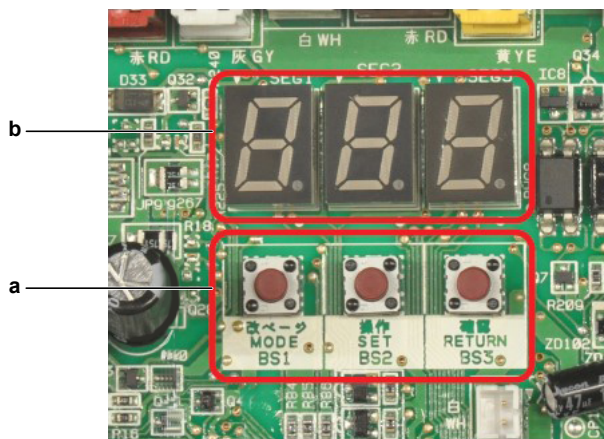
| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Round flow cassette FXFQ |  | Floor standing FXLQ |  | Wall mounted FXAQ |  | Ceiling suspended FXHQ |  |
| Fully flat cassette FXZQ |  | AHU kit EKEXV + EKEQM - EKEQF |  | 4 Way ceiling suspended - FXUQ |  | Concealed floor standing - FXNQ |  |
| 2 Way cassette FXCQ |  | Low temperature Hydrobox - HXY |  | Branch selector box BPMKS |  | | |
| Corner cassette FXKQ |  | Heat recovery ventilator VKM |  | | | | |
| Concealed ceiling FXDQ |  | Air curtain CYVS, CYVM, CYVL |  | | | | |
| Concealed ceiling with medium ESP - FXSQ |  | Concealed ceiling with high ESP - FXMQ |  | | | | |

2 Troubleshooting

2.1 To access push buttons and 7-segment display

- 1 Remove the service plate, see "3.13 Plate work" on page 118.

Result: The push buttons and 7-segment display are located on A1P behind the service plate.



a Push buttons
b 7-segment display


2.2 To check the error history


2.2.1 Via service checker type 3

With the service checker, it is possible to monitor not only error codes but also some common retries and stepping down controls:

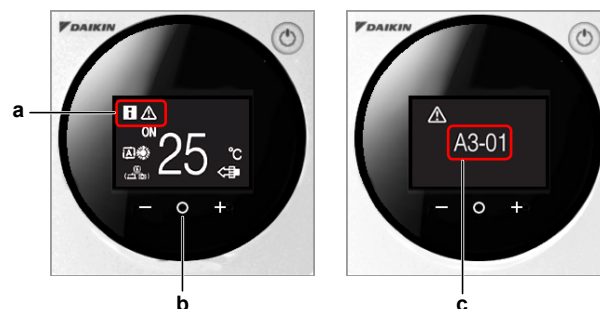
- Unit error
- Error code
- High pressure retry
- Low pressure retry
- Discharge pipe retry
- Inverter retry
- High pressure stepping down control
- Low pressure stepping down control
- Over current stepping down control
- Fin temperature stepping down control
- Compressor discharging stepping down control

2.2.2 Via the indoor unit remote controller BRC1H

To indicate a system error, the controller displays  on the messages zone (a) of the home screen.

- 1 Press the middle button  (b) to enter the main menu from the home screen.

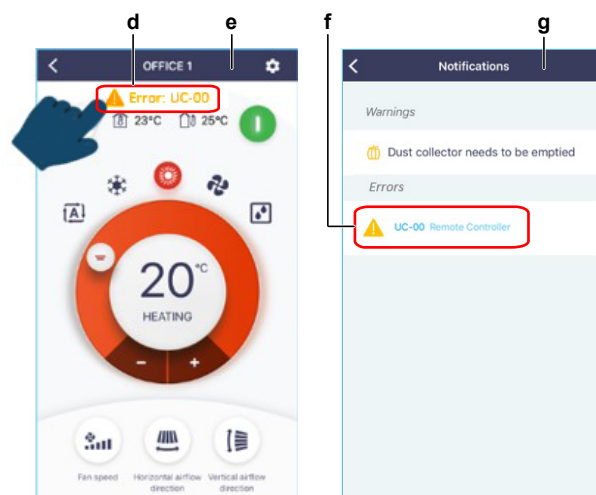
Result: An error screen (c) is displayed.



- 2 Press the middle button  (b) to return to the home screen.

Active error codes are also accessible through the Madoka Assistant for BRC1H.

The active error (d) is shown on the home screen (e).



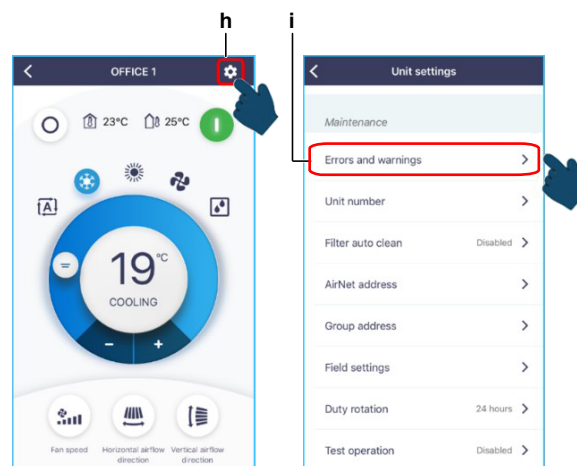
- 3 Tap the error message (d).

Result: The detail(s) of the error(s) (f) are shown on the notifications screen (g).

To check the error history with the Madoka Assistant for BRC1H:

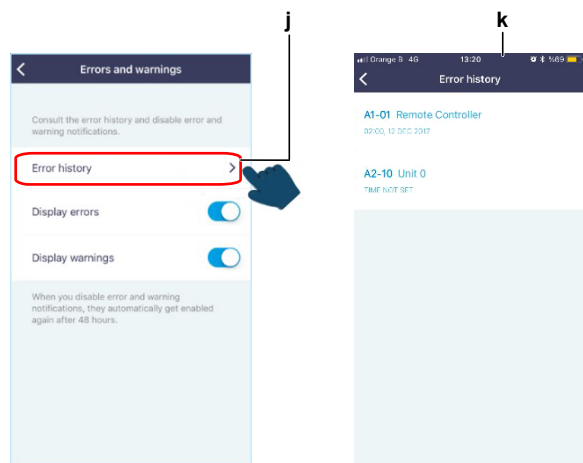
- 4 Tap the settings icon (h).

Result: The "Unit settings" screen appears.



- 5 Choose "Errors and warnings" (i).
- 6 The "Errors and warnings" screen appears.

2 Troubleshooting



7 Choose "Error history" (j).

Result: The "Error history" screen (k) appears.

For more details on the Madoka Assistant please refer to the BRC1H training course material which is available on the Daikin Business Portal.

2.2.3 Via the outdoor unit

Error codes and/or retry descriptions are accessible on "Mode 1: Monitor Mode".

The table below shows which setting shows the error codes that led to an outdoor unit forced stop and/or retry.

- When an error is generated, the unit performs a forced off until the error is retrieved.
- On retry, the system attempts to stay in operation. Depending on the type of root cause, after a certain amount of retry attempts, the unit generates an error. Retry cause is also visible as an item on the service checker.

| Mode | Setting | Description |
|----------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Mode 1: Monitor mode | 17 | Error code last forced off |
| | 18 | Error code 2nd last forced off |
| | 19 | Error code 3rd last forced off |
| | 23 | Error code last retry |
| | 24 | Error code 2nd last retry |
| | 25 | Error code 3rd last retry |

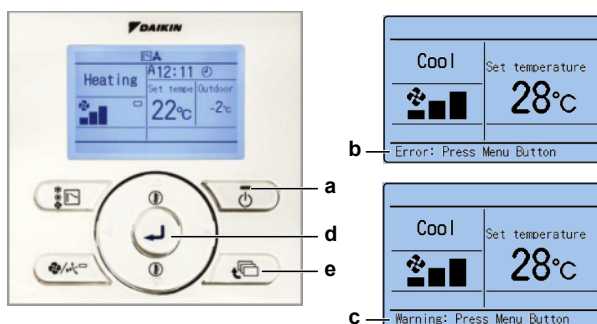
Please follow the procedure described below to access the regarding error code for outdoor unit forced stop and/or retry description:

| Action | Result | Display |
|---|---|---------|
| Make sure the 7-segment display indication is as during normal operation. | | |
| To enter "Mode 1", push the (BS1) button one time | Mode 1 is accessed. | |
| Push the (BS2) button as many times as the setting you want to go to. | The setting is accessed (e.g. 17, Error code last forced off) | |
| Press the RETURN (BS3) Button. | Malfunction/Retry item will appear on display. | |

| Action | Result | Display |
|---|---|---------|
| Press the SET (BS2) Button. | Detailed Malfunction/Retry sub-code will appear on display. | |
| Press SET (BS2) once again to return to main Malfunction/Retry display. | Main Malfunction/Retry item will appear on display. | |
| Press the RETURN (BS3) Button to return to Home Screen for "Monitoring Mode". | Home Screen for "Monitoring Mode" will appear on display. | |
| Press the MODE (BS1) Button to return to "Normal Mode". | Back in normal mode. | |

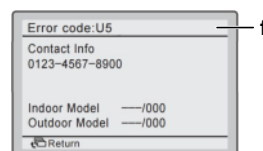
2.2.4 Via the wired remote control BRC1E

In case of an error or warning, the operation lamp on the ON/OFF Button (a) will blink and an error message (b) or warning (c) will be displayed at the bottom of the screen.

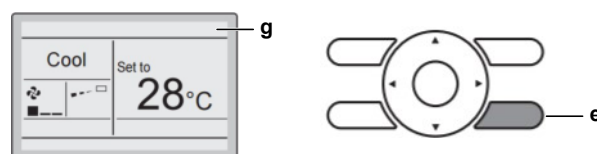


1 Press the Menu/Enter button (d) to see the content of the error/warning.

Result: The error code (f) appears on the screen.

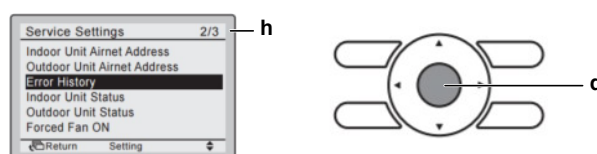


To check the error history with the wired remote control BRC1E:



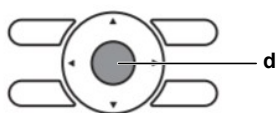
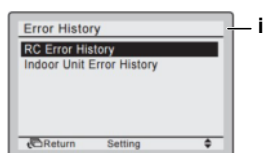
2 Press and hold the cancel button (e) for 4 seconds or longer while the backlight of the screen (g) is lit.

Result: The "Service Settings" screen (h) appears.

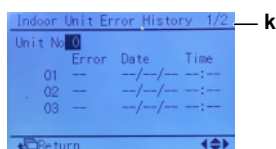
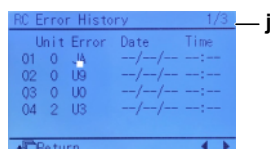


3 Scroll down to "Error History" and press the Menu/Enter button (d).

Result: The "Error History" screen (i) appears.



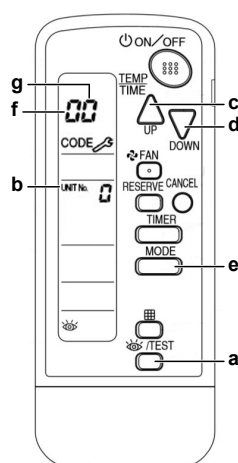
- Choose "RC Error History" or "Indoor Unit Error History" and confirm with the Menu/Enter button (d).



Result: RC Error History shows (j) history for all units in case of group control.

Result: Indoor Unit Error history (k) shows history for the selected unit.

2.2.5 Via the wireless controller BRC4/7



- Press and hold inspection/TEST button (a) for 5 seconds.

Result: The "unit indication" is displayed on screen and UNIT No. (b) is displayed as "0", blinking.

- Set the UNIT No. via UP/DOWN buttons (c and d) until a buzzer sound* is generated from the indoor unit.

Result: Possible buzzer sounds*:

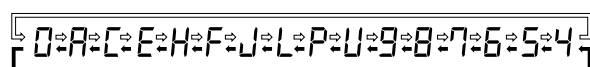
- 3 short beeps; conduct all items of the following procedure.
- 1 short beep; conduct steps 3 & 4. Continue the operation in step 4 until the buzzer sounds continuously.
- Continuous buzzer; indicates the error code is confirmed.

- Press the Mode button (e).

Result: The left digit (f) of the error code on display will blink.

- Press UP/DOWN button (c or d) to change the left digit (f) of the error code.

Result: The left digit (f) changes as indicated below.



- Continue to change until the matching buzzer sound** is generated.

Result: Possible buzzer sounds**:

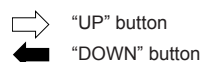
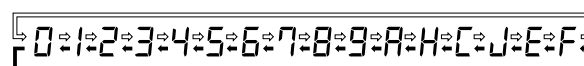
- Continuous buzzer; both digits (f and g) match with the error code.
- 2 short beeps; left digit (f) matches with the error code.
- 1 short beep; right digit (g) matches with the error code.

- Press the MODE button (e).

Result: The right digit (g) of the error code on display will blink.

- Press UP/DOWN button (c or d) to change the right digit (g) of the error code.

Result: The right digit (g) changes as indicated below.



- Continue to change until the matching buzzer sound*** is generated.

Result: Possible buzzer sounds***:

- Continuous buzzer; both digits (f and g) match with the error code.
- 2 short beeps; left digit (f) matches with the error code.
- 1 short beep; right digit (g) matches with the error code.



INFORMATION

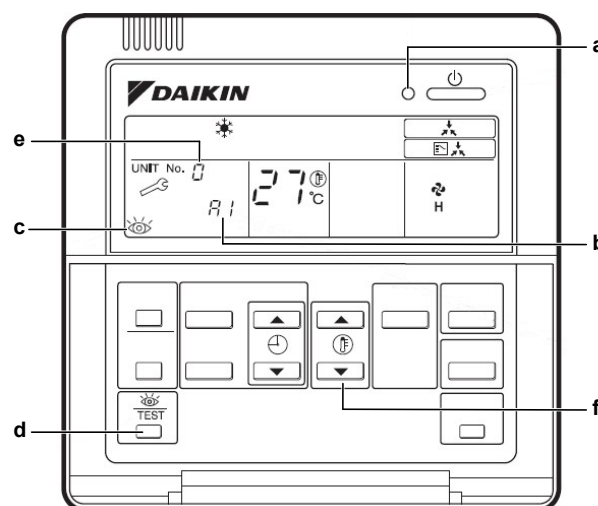
It is not possible to access the error history with the wireless controller BRC4/7.

2.2.6 Via the wired remote control BRC1D

If operation stops due to a malfunction, the remote controller's operation LED (a) will blink and an error code (b) will be displayed.

The error code will stay available at inspection mode even after forced off operation or after the error is reset.

The inspection display (c) and error code (b) blink while an error is active.



To access the error code while in normal operation; follow the procedure below.

- Press TEST button (d) once.

Result: Error Code (b) for corresponding Unit No (e) will be displayed.

- Press TEST button (d).

Result: Indoor unit model code will be displayed.

- Press TEST button (d).

Result: Outdoor unit model code will be displayed.

- Press TEST button (d).

Result: Test operation will be displayed.

- Press TEST button (d) for the last time to return to home screen.

Result: The home screen appears.

To check the malfunction history, you will need to access Mode 40 on the BRC1D. Mode 40 stands for malfunction history display.

- While in home screen, press TEST button (d) for 5 seconds.

Result: Field settings mode is accessed.

2 Troubleshooting

- 7 While in field settings mode, press TEST button (d) for 5 seconds.

Result: Mode 40 is accessed.

- 8 Push the temperature set button (f) to change the History No. (g).
No 1 stands for the latest error.

Result: The History No. (g) and error code (h) are displayed.

Unit 1

Malfunction code

2-U4

g h

40

- 9 Press TEST button (d) to return to the home screen.

2.3 Error based troubleshooting

2.3.1 E1-01 – Outdoor unit main PCB A1P error

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Main PCB fails reading/writing memory (EEPROM error). | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 2 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 3 Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor units and outdoor unit. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.

- 4 Perform a power reset. If the error disappears and is raised again after a while, check for the presence of an external source causing electrical noise. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: External source may cause interference.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.2 E1-02 – Outdoor unit main PCB A1P error

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Defected main PCB. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.3 E2-01-02-03 – Current leak detection

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E2 | 01 | Main |
| | 02 | Sub 1 |
| | 03 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Main PCB detects earth leakage through current sensor >safety value, see "6.6 Safety devices" on page 183 . | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the current sensor. See ["3.4 Current sensor" on page 88](#).

Possible cause: Faulty current sensor.

- 2 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 3 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 4 Using a megger device, check the solenoid valve coils, 4-way valve coil, fan motors and compressors if any earth leakage is found. Replace the component(s) that generate earth leakage.

- 5 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

- 6 Check for the presence of humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Humidity in the refrigerant circuit.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.4 E2-06-07-08 – Open circuit on earth leakage detection core

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E2 | 06 | Main |
| | 07 | Sub 1 |
| | 08 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Main PCB detects open circuit on connector X101A. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that connector X101A is correctly connected to the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Open circuit on connector X101A.
- 2 Perform a check of the current sensor. See ["3.4 Current sensor" on page 88](#).
Possible cause: Faulty current sensor.
- 3 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.5 E3-01-03-05 – Actuation of high pressure switch

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E3 | 01 | Main |
| | 03 | Sub 1 |
| | 05 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| High pressure switch opens due to high pressure >safety value, "6.6 Safety devices" on page 183 . | Unit will stop operating. | If field setting 2-15=1 (default): When pressure drops below the reset value and then via the indoor unit remote controller, cycle OFF & ON. If field setting 2-15=0: When pressure drops below the reset value and then pressing BS3 on main PCB on outdoor unit, and then via indoor unit remote controller, cycle OFF & ON. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.
- 2 Check the required space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).
Possible cause: Insufficient air flow or air by-pass due to required space specifications not met.
- 3 Clean the outdoor heat exchanger. See ["5 Maintenance" on page 140](#).
Possible cause: Dirty outdoor heat exchanger.
- 4 Perform a check of the high pressure switch. See ["3.7 High pressure switch" on page 97](#).
Possible cause: Faulty high pressure switch.
- 5 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.
- 6 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit.
- 7 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.
- 8 Perform a check of the condenser side expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).
Possible cause: Faulty condenser side expansion valve.
- 9 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2 Troubleshooting

2.3.6 E3-02-04-06 – High pressure error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E3 | 02 | Main |
| | 04 | Sub 1 |
| | 06 | Sub 2 |

INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| High pressure control (by sensor) active due to pressure >safety value certain times within certain minutes, see "6.6 Safety devices" on page 183 . | Unit will stop operating. | If field setting 2-15=1 (default): Via the indoor unit remote controller, cycle OFF & ON. If field setting 2-15=0: Press BS3 on main PCB on outdoor unit, and then via indoor unit remote controller, cycle OFF & ON. |

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.
- 2 Check the required space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).
Possible cause: Insufficient air flow or air by-pass due to required space specifications not met.
- 3 Clean the outdoor heat exchanger. See ["5 Maintenance" on page 140](#).
Possible cause: Dirty outdoor heat exchanger.
- 4 Perform a check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor. See ["3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor" on page 124](#).
Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant high pressure sensor.
- 5 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.
- 6 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit.
- 7 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.
- 8 Perform a check of the condenser side expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).
Possible cause: Faulty condenser side expansion valve.
- 9 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.7 E3-07 – High pressure switch reset error

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| High pressure switch did not reset and it stays activated. | Unit will stop operating. | If field setting 2-15=1 (default): Via the indoor unit remote controller, cycle OFF & ON. If field setting 2-15=0: Press BS3 on main PCB on outdoor unit, and then via indoor unit remote controller, cycle OFF & ON. |

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.
- 2 Perform a check of the high pressure switch. See ["3.7 High pressure switch" on page 97](#).
Possible cause: Faulty high pressure switch.
- 3 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.8 E3-13-14-15 – Liquid stop valve check error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E3 | 13 | Main |
| | 14 | Sub 1 |
| | 15 | Sub 2 |

INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| Pressure builds up quickly on test run operation. | Unit will stop test run. | Eliminate the cause, repeat test operation procedure. |

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Perform a check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor. See ["3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor" on page 124](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant high pressure sensor.

- 3 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

- 4 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit.

- 5 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

- 6 Perform a check of the condenser side expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty condenser side expansion valve.

- 7 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.9 E3-18 – Actuation of high pressure switch during test run

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| High pressure switch is activated during test run. | Unit will stop test run. | If field setting 2-15=1 (default): Via the indoor unit remote controller, cycle OFF & ON. If field setting 2-15=0: Press BS3 on main PCB on outdoor unit, and then via indoor unit remote controller, cycle OFF & ON. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Perform a check of the high pressure switch. See ["3.7 High pressure switch" on page 97](#).

Possible cause: Faulty high pressure switch.

- 3 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

- 4 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit.

- 5 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

- 6 Perform a check of the condenser side expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty condenser side expansion valve.

- 7 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.10 E3-20-21-22 – Jumper open on main PCB

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E3 | 20 | Main |
| | 21 | Sub 1 |
| | 22 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| X4A jumper on main PCB open. | Unit will stop operating. | Ensure X4A jumper is inserted. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that the bridge connector X4A of the main PCB is correctly connected. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Open jumper X4A on main PCB.

- 2 Perform a check of the high pressure switch. See ["3.7 High pressure switch" on page 97](#).

Possible cause: Faulty high pressure switch.

- 3 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.11 E4-01-02-03 – Low pressure error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E4 | 01 | Main |
| | 02 | Sub 1 |
| | 03 | Sub 2 |

2 Troubleshooting



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Low pressure control (by sensor) active due to <safety value certain times within certain minutes, see "6.6 Safety devices" on page 183. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic Reset when Low Pressure >reset value, see "6.6 Safety devices" on page 183. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See "4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Perform a cross-wiring check of the F1-F2 transmission wiring between the indoor units and outdoor unit. Set field setting 2-5 of the outdoor unit to 1 to start the indoor units connected to that outdoor unit on forced fan operation, see "6.9 Field settings" on page 188. If any other indoor unit (that should be connected to a different outdoor unit) is operating, this indoor unit is connected to the wrong outdoor unit (cross-wired). Correct the wiring between the indoor unit(s) and outdoor unit.

Possible cause: F1-F2 transmission wiring is cross-wired with another outdoor unit system.

- 3 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See "4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.

Possible cause: Refrigerant shortage.

- 4 Check for the presence of humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See "4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.

Possible cause: Humidity in the refrigerant circuit.

- 5 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See "4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

- 6 Perform a check of the evaporator side expansion valve. See "3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89.

Possible cause: Faulty evaporator side expansion valve.

- 7 Check the required space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger. See "4.3 External factors" on page 138.

Possible cause: Insufficient air flow or air by-pass due to required space specifications not met.

- 8 Clean the outdoor heat exchanger. See "5 Maintenance" on page 140.

Possible cause: Dirty outdoor heat exchanger.

- 9 Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See "3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- 10 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "3.9 Main PCB" on page 106.

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 11 Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor units and outdoor unit. See "4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130.

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.12 E5-01-02-03 – Compressor overload error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E5 | 01 | Main |
| | 02 | Sub 1 |
| | 03 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Compressor overload is detected for M1C. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See "4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See "4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

- 3 Perform a check of the oil return valve Y2S. See "3.11 Oil return valve" on page 112.

Possible cause: Faulty oil return valve Y2S.

- 4 Perform a check of the oil return valve Y3S. See "3.11 Oil return valve" on page 112.

Possible cause: Faulty oil return valve Y3S.

- 5 Perform a check of the oil return valve Y4S. See "3.11 Oil return valve" on page 112.

Possible cause: Faulty oil return valve Y4S.

- 6 Check if there are oil traps in the field piping. See installation manual for piping rules.

Possible cause: Compressor running without oil will draw higher current and get locked.

- 7 Perform a check of the compressor. See "3.2 Compressor" on page 82.

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 8 Check liquid back issue. Check expansion valve operation. See "3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89.

Possible cause: Expansion valve CANNOT keep minimum superheat of 3 K while running as evaporator.

- 9 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See "4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.

Possible cause: Refrigerant shortage.

- 10 Perform a check of the 4-way valve. See ["3.1 4-way valve" on page 77](#).

Possible cause: Faulty 4-way valve.

- 11 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- 12 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.

- 13 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.13 E5-07-08-09 – Compressor overload error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E5 | 07 | Main |
| | 08 | Sub 1 |
| | 09 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Compressor overload is detected for M2C. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

- 3 Perform a check of the oil return valve Y2S. See ["3.11 Oil return valve" on page 112](#).

Possible cause: Faulty oil return valve Y2S.

- 4 Perform a check of the oil return valve Y3S. See ["3.11 Oil return valve" on page 112](#).

Possible cause: Faulty oil return valve Y3S.

- 5 Perform a check of the oil return valve Y4S. See ["3.11 Oil return valve" on page 112](#).

Possible cause: Faulty oil return valve Y4S.

- 6 Check if there are oil traps in the field piping. See installation manual for piping rules.

Possible cause: Compressor running without oil will draw higher current and get locked.

- 7 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 8 Check liquid back issue. Check expansion valve operation. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Expansion valve CANNOT keep minimum superheat of 3 K while running as evaporator.

- 9 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant shortage.

- 10 Perform a check of the 4-way valve. See ["3.1 4-way valve" on page 77](#).

Possible cause: Faulty 4-way valve.

- 11 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- 12 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.

- 13 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.14 E6-17-19-21 – Inverter overcurrent error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E6 | 17 | Main |
| | 19 | Sub 1 |
| | 21 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Overcurrent on Inverter PCB A3P for Compressor M1C. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |
| Actual current value of the compressor is abnormally high compared to nominal current of the compressor for at least 30 minutes. | | |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor. See ["3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor" on page 124](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant high pressure sensor.

2 Troubleshooting

- 2 Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#)

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- 3 Connect a pressure gauge to both high and low pressure service ports and read the high and low refrigerant pressure. Connect the service monitoring tool to the unit and compare the pressure values to the pressure read on the pressure gauges. In case the service monitoring tool read-out does NOT correspond with the pressures read through the pressure gauges, the main PCB needs to be replaced, see ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

- 4 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 5 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.

- 6 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.15 E6-18-20-22 – Inverter overcurrent error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E6 | 18 | Main |
| | 20 | Sub 1 |
| | 22 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Overcurrent on inverter PCB A6P for compressor M2C. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |
| Actual current value of the compressor is abnormally high compared to nominal current of the compressor for at least 30 minutes. | | |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor. See ["3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor" on page 124](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant high pressure sensor.

- 2 Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#)

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- 3 Connect a pressure gauge to both high and low pressure service ports and read the high and low refrigerant pressure. Connect the service monitoring tool to the unit and compare the pressure values to the pressure read on the pressure gauges. In case the service monitoring tool read-out does NOT correspond with the pressures read through the pressure gauges, the main PCB needs to be replaced, see ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

- 4 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 5 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.

- 6 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.16 E7-01-13-25 – Outdoor unit fan motor M1F error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E7 | 01 | Main |
| | 13 | Sub 1 |
| | 25 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Malfunction of rotation detection for M1F. Careful, there is no rpm detection. Fan judgement is based on logic by current drawn. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A4P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A4P.

- 2 Check if power supply cable to fan motor is NOT loose. Check connector X1A on fan inverter PCB A4P. See ["To check the wiring of the fan inverter PCB" "3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#). Check wire to fan motor M1F.

Possible cause: Faulty power supply cable to fan motor M1F.

- 3 Perform a check of the outdoor unit fan motor M1F. See ["3.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" on page 115](#).

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor M1F.

**INFORMATION**

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.17 E7-02-14-26 – Outdoor unit fan motor M2F error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E7 | 02 | Main |
| | 14 | Sub 1 |
| | 26 | Sub 2 |

**INFORMATION**

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Malfunction of rotation detection for M2F. Careful, there is no rpm detection. Fan judgement is based on logic by current drawn. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code**INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A7P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A7P.

- 2 Check if power supply cable to fan motor is NOT loose. Check connector X1A on fan inverter PCB A7P. See "To check the wiring of the fan inverter PCB" ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#). Check wire to fan motor M2F.

Possible cause: Faulty power supply cable to fan motor M2F.

- 3 Perform a check of the outdoor unit fan motor M2F. See ["3.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" on page 115](#).

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor M2F.

**INFORMATION**

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.18 E7-05-17-29 – Outdoor unit fan motor M1F overcurrent error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E7 | 05 | Main |
| | 17 | Sub 1 |
| | 29 | Sub 2 |

**INFORMATION**

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Overcurrent detected on outdoor unit fan motor M1F. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code**INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A4P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A4P.

- 2 Perform a check of the outdoor unit fan motor M1F. See ["3.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" on page 115](#).

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor M1F.

**INFORMATION**

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.19 E7-06-18-30 – Outdoor unit fan motor M2F overcurrent error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E7 | 06 | Main |
| | 18 | Sub 1 |
| | 30 | Sub 2 |

**INFORMATION**

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Overcurrent detected on outdoor unit fan motor M2F. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code**INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A7P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A7P.

- 2 Perform a check of the outdoor unit fan motor M2F. See ["3.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" on page 115](#).

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor M2F.

**INFORMATION**

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.20 E7-09-21-33 – Fan inverter PCB A4P (integrated power module) overheated

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E7 | 09 | Main |
| | 21 | Sub 1 |
| | 33 | Sub 2 |

2 Troubleshooting



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Fan inverter PCB A4P is overheated. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A4P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A4P.

- 2 Check the required space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: Insufficient air flow or air by-pass due to required space specifications not met.

- 3 Clean the outdoor heat exchanger. See ["5 Maintenance" on page 140](#).

Possible cause: Dirty outdoor heat exchanger.

- 4 Perform a check of the liquid cooling expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty liquid cooling expansion valve.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.21 E7-10-22-34 – Fan inverter PCB A7P (integrated power module) overheated

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E7 | 10 | Main |
| | 22 | Sub 1 |
| | 34 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Fan inverter PCB A7P is overheated. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A7P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A7P.

- 2 Check the required space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: Insufficient air flow or air by-pass due to required space specifications not met.

- 3 Clean the outdoor heat exchanger. See ["5 Maintenance" on page 140](#).

Possible cause: Dirty outdoor heat exchanger.

- 4 Perform a check of the liquid cooling expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty liquid cooling expansion valve.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.22 E9-01-05-08 – Expansion valve Y1E abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E9 | 01 | Main |
| | 05 | Sub 1 |
| | 08 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Main expansion valve Y1E malfunction. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.



INFORMATION

When the power is switched ON, the outdoor unit main PCB checks all expansion valve coil windings by current check.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 2 Perform a check of the main expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main expansion valve.

- 3 Perform a check of all refrigerant side thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant side thermistor(s).

- 4 Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#)

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- 5 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

- 6 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- Perform a power reset. If the error disappears and is raised again after a while, check for the presence of an external source causing electrical noise. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: External source may cause interference.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.23 E9-03-06-09 – Expansion valve Y2E abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E9 | 03 | Main |
| | 06 | Sub 1 |
| | 09 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Subcool expansion valve Y2E malfunction. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.



INFORMATION

When the power is switched ON, the outdoor unit main PCB checks all expansion valve coil windings by current check.

- Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- Perform a check of the subcool expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty subcool expansion valve.

- Perform a check of all refrigerant side thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant side thermistor(s).

- Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#)

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

- Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- Perform a power reset. If the error disappears and is raised again after a while, check for the presence of an external source causing electrical noise. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: External source may cause interference.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.24 E9-04-07-10 – Expansion valve Y3E abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E9 | 04 | Main |
| | 07 | Sub 1 |
| | 10 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E malfunction. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.



INFORMATION

When the power is switched ON, the outdoor unit main PCB checks all expansion valve coil windings by current check.

- Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- Perform a check of the liquid cooling expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty liquid cooling expansion valve.

- Perform a check of all refrigerant side thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant side thermistor(s).

- Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#)

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

- Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

2 Troubleshooting

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- Perform a power reset. If the error disappears and is raised again after a while, check for the presence of an external source causing electrical noise. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: External source may cause interference.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.25 E9-20-21-22 – Failure detection on Y1E

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E9 | 20 | Main |
| | 21 | Sub 1 |
| | 22 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Main expansion valve Y1E malfunction. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.



INFORMATION

When the power is switched ON, the outdoor unit main PCB checks all expansion valve coil windings by current check.

- Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- Perform a check of the main expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main expansion valve.

- Perform a check of all refrigerant side thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant side thermistor(s).

- Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#)

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

- Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- Perform a power reset. If the error disappears and is raised again after a while, check for the presence of an external source causing electrical noise. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: External source may cause interference.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.26 E9-23-24-25 – Failure detection on Y2E

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E9 | 23 | Main |
| | 24 | Sub 1 |
| | 25 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Subcool expansion valve Y2E malfunction. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.



INFORMATION

When the power is switched ON, the outdoor unit main PCB checks all expansion valve coil windings by current check.

- Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- Perform a check of the subcool expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty subcool expansion valve.

- Perform a check of all refrigerant side thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant side thermistor(s).

- Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#)

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

- Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
 - Power drop,
 - Short circuit.
- 7 Perform a power reset. If the error disappears and is raised again after a while, check for the presence of an external source causing electrical noise. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: External source may cause interference.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.27 E9-26-27-28 – Expansion valve Y4E abnormality



INFORMATION

This error is ONLY applicable for RYYQ-U units.

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E9 | 26 | Main |
| | 27 | Sub 1 |
| | 28 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Storage vessel expansion valve Y4E malfunction. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.



INFORMATION

When the power is switched ON, the outdoor unit main PCB checks all expansion valve coil windings by current check.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.
- 2 Perform a check of the storage vessel expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).
Possible cause: Faulty storage vessel expansion valve.
- 3 Perform a check of all refrigerant side thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).
Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant side thermistor(s).
- 4 Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#).
Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.
- 5 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

- 6 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
 - Power drop,
 - Short circuit.
- 7 Perform a power reset. If the error disappears and is raised again after a while, check for the presence of an external source causing electrical noise. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: External source may cause interference.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.28 E9-48-49-50 – Expansion valve overcurrent error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E9 | 48 | Main |
| | 49 | Sub 1 |
| | 50 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Expansion valve overcurrent. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.



INFORMATION

When the power is switched ON, the outdoor unit main PCB checks all expansion valve coil windings by current check.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.
- 2 Perform a check of all expansion valves. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).
Possible cause: Faulty expansion valve.
- 3 Perform a check of all refrigerant side thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).
Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant side thermistor(s).
- 4 Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#).
Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.
- 5 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.
- 6 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

2 Troubleshooting

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- Perform a power reset. If the error disappears and is raised again after a while, check for the presence of an external source causing electrical noise. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: External source may cause interference.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.29 E9-51-52-53 – Expansion valve thermal cutting error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E9 | 51 | Main |
| | 52 | Sub 1 |
| | 53 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Expansion valve thermal cutting error. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.



INFORMATION

When the power is switched ON, the outdoor unit main PCB checks all expansion valve coil windings by current check.

- Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- Perform a check of all expansion valves. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty expansion valve.

- Perform a check of all refrigerant side thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant side thermistor(s).

- Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#)

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

- Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- Perform a power reset. If the error disappears and is raised again after a while, check for the presence of an external source causing electrical noise. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: External source may cause interference.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.30 E9-54-55-56 – Expansion valve defective circuit

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| E9 | 54 | Main |
| | 55 | Sub 1 |
| | 56 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Expansion valve defective circuit. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.



INFORMATION

When the power is switched ON, the outdoor unit main PCB checks all expansion valve coil windings by current check.

- Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- Perform a check of all expansion valves. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty expansion valve.

- Perform a check of all refrigerant side thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant side thermistor(s).

- Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#)

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

- Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- Perform a power reset. If the error disappears and is raised again after a while, check for the presence of an external source causing electrical noise. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: External source may cause interference.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.31 F3-01-03-05 – Compressor discharge temperature too high

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| F3 | 01 | Main |
| | 03 | Sub 1 |
| | 05 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Discharge temperature >safety value certain times within certain minutes, see "6.6 Safety devices" on page 183 . | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when discharge temperature <reset value, see "6.6 Safety devices" on page 183 . |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.
- Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).
Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.
- Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.
- Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Refrigerant shortage.
- Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).
Possible cause: Faulty compressor.
- Perform a check of the main expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main expansion valve.

- Perform a check of the expansion valve(s) of the indoor unit(s). See service manual of the respective indoor unit(s) for more information.

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit expansion valve.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.32 F3-20-21-22 – Compressor body temperature too high

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| F3 | 20 | Main |
| | 21 | Sub 1 |
| | 22 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Body temperature >safety value certain times within certain minutes, see "6.6 Safety devices" on page 183 . | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when body temperature <reset value, see "6.6 Safety devices" on page 183 . |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- Perform a check of the compressor body thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).
Possible cause: Faulty compressor body thermistor or connector fault.
- Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.
- Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Refrigerant shortage.
- Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).
Possible cause: Faulty compressor.
- Perform a check of the main expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main expansion valve.
- Perform a check of the expansion valve(s) of the indoor unit(s). See service manual of the respective indoor unit(s) for more information.
Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit expansion valve.

2 Troubleshooting



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.33 F4-01 – Wet operation caution

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Discharge superheat <10°C ($SH_{Discharge} = T_{Discharge} - T_{condensation}$). | Unit keeps running. | Automatic reset when discharge superheat >10°C. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.
- 2 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit.
- 3 Perform a check of the evaporator side expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).
Possible cause: Faulty evaporator side expansion valve.
- 4 Check for objects near the indoor unit that may block the airflow. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).
Possible cause: Airflow of the indoor unit is blocked.
- 5 Clean the air filters of the indoor unit(s). See service manual of the respective indoor unit(s).
Possible cause: Faulty or clogged air filter.
- 6 Adjust external static pressure setting for ducted type indoor units, if necessary.
- 7 Perform a check of the indoor unit fan motor. See service manual of the respective indoor unit(s).
Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit fan motor.
- 8 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).
Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.
- 9 Perform a check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor. See ["3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor" on page 124](#).
Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant high pressure sensor.
- 10 Perform a check of the indoor air thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).
Possible cause: Faulty indoor air thermistor.
- 11 Check all indoor units operation when in heating mode. Indoor room temperature MUST be below 20°C.
Possible cause: Indoor room temperature too high when in heating mode.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.34 F6-02 – Refrigerant overcharge detection during test-run

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Discharge superheat <10°C ($SH_{Discharge} = T_{Discharge} - T_{condensation}$) during test run. | Unit will stop test run. | Push BS3 (return) button once. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.
- 2 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit.
- 3 Perform a check of the evaporator side expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).
Possible cause: Faulty evaporator side expansion valve.
- 4 Check for objects near the indoor unit that may block the airflow. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).
Possible cause: Airflow of the indoor unit is blocked.
- 5 Clean the air filters of the indoor unit(s). See service manual of the respective indoor unit(s).
Possible cause: Faulty or clogged air filter.
- 6 Adjust external static pressure setting for ducted type indoor units, if necessary.
- 7 Perform a check of the indoor unit fan motor. See service manual of the respective indoor unit(s).
Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit fan motor.
- 8 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).
Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.
- 9 Perform a check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor. See ["3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor" on page 124](#).
Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant high pressure sensor.
- 10 Perform a check of the indoor unit air thermistors. See service manual of the respective indoor unit(s) for more information.
Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit air thermistor(s).
- 11 Check all indoor units operation when in heating mode. Indoor room temperature MUST be below 20°C.
Possible cause: Indoor room temperature too high when in heating mode.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.35 H3-02-04-06 – Transmission error on inverter PCB A3P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| H3 | 02 | Main |
| | 04 | Sub 1 |
| | 06 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Transmission abnormality between outdoor unit main PCB and inverter PCB A3P. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check transmission wire between connector X28A on main PCB and connector X6A on inverter PCB A3P. See ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).

Possible cause: Faulty transmission wiring between main PCB and inverter PCB A3P.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.36 H3-03-05-07 – Transmission error on inverter PCB A6P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| H3 | 03 | Main |
| | 05 | Sub 1 |
| | 07 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Transmission abnormality between outdoor unit main PCB and inverter PCB A6P. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check transmission wire between connector X61A on main PCB and connector X6A on inverter PCB A6P. See ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).

Possible cause: Faulty transmission wiring between main PCB and inverter PCB A6P.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.37 H9-01-02-03 – Ambient temperature thermistor R1T abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| H9 | 01 | Main |
| | 02 | Sub 1 |
| | 03 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Ambient temperature thermistor R1T read-out is out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |
| | | Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the outdoor air thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty ambient air thermistor.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2 Troubleshooting

2.3.38 HA-00 – Defrost fail alarm

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------|-------------|
| When outdoor unit judges defrost is not completed. | Unit keeps running. | Auto reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check the required space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: Insufficient air flow or air by-pass due to required space specifications not met.

- 2 Clean the outdoor heat exchanger. See ["5 Maintenance" on page 140](#).

Possible cause: Dirty outdoor heat exchanger.

- 3 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant shortage.

- 4 Perform a check of the de-icer thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty de-icer thermistor or connector fault.

- 5 Perform a check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor. See ["3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor" on page 124](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant high pressure sensor.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.39 J3-16-22-28 – Discharge thermistor R21T open circuit

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J3 | 16 | Main |
| | 22 | Sub 1 |
| | 28 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T open circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.40 J3-17-23-29 – Discharge thermistor R21T short circuit

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J3 | 17 | Main |
| | 23 | Sub 1 |
| | 29 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T short circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.41 J3-18-24-30 – Discharge thermistor R22T open circuit

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J3 | 18 | Main |
| | 24 | Sub 1 |
| | 30 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Compressor (M2C) discharge thermistor R22T open circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.42 J3-19-25-31 – Discharge thermistor R22T short circuit

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J3 | 19 | Main |
| | 25 | Sub 1 |
| | 31 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Compressor (M2C) discharge thermistor R22T short circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.43 J3-38-42-44 – Compressor body thermistor R9T open circuit

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J3 | 38 | Main |
| | 42 | Sub 1 |
| | 44 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Compressor (M2C) body temperature thermistor R9T open circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the compressor body thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor body thermistor or connector fault.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.44 J3-39-43-45 – Compressor body thermistor R9T short circuit

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J3 | 39 | Main |
| | 43 | Sub 1 |
| | 45 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Compressor (M2C) body temperature thermistor R9T short circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

2 Troubleshooting

- 1 Perform a check of the compressor body thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor body thermistor or connector fault.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.45 J3-47-49-51 – Compressor body thermistor R8T open circuit

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J3 | 47 | Main |
| | 49 | Sub 1 |
| | 51 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Compressor (M1C) body temperature thermistor R8T open circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the compressor body thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor body thermistor or connector fault.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.46 J3-48-50-52 – Compressor body thermistor R8T short circuit

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J3 | 48 | Main |
| | 50 | Sub 1 |
| | 52 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Compressor (M1C) body temperature thermistor R8T short circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the compressor body thermistors. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor body thermistor or connector fault.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.47 J3-56-57-58 – High discharge temperature

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J3 | 56 | Main |
| | 57 | Sub 1 |
| | 58 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------|-------------|
| Compressor discharge temperature (R21T and/or R22T) too high. | Unit keeps running. | Auto reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- 2 Perform a check of the main expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main expansion valve.

- 3 Perform a check of the subcool expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty subcool expansion valve.

- 4 Perform a check of the expansion valve(s) of the indoor unit(s). See service manual of the respective indoor unit(s) for more information.

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit expansion valve.

- Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant shortage.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.48 J3-59-60-61 – Discharge thermistor crosswired

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J3 | 59 | Main |
| | 60 | Sub 1 |
| | 61 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------|-------------|
| Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor and compressor (M2C) discharge thermistor are cross-wired. | Unit keeps running. | Auto reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- Check the wiring of the discharge pipe thermistors on the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Discharge pipe thermistors are cross-wired.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.49 J5-01-03-05 – Suction thermistor R3T abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J5 | 01 | Main |
| | 03 | Sub 1 |
| | 05 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Suction (accumulator) temperature thermistor R3T short/open circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- Perform a check of the suction pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty suction pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.50 J6-01-02-03 – De-icer thermistor R7T abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J6 | 01 | Main |
| | 02 | Sub 1 |
| | 03 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| De-icer temperature thermistor R7T short/open circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- Perform a check of the de-icer thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty de-icer thermistor or connector fault.

- Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2 Troubleshooting

2.3.51 J7-06-07-08 – Liquid thermistor R5T abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J7 | 06 | Main |
| | 07 | Sub 1 |
| | 08 | Sub 2 |

INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Refrigerant liquid thermistor R5T after subcool heat exchanger short/open circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the refrigerant liquid thermistor of the subcool heat exchanger. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant liquid thermistor of the subcool heat exchanger or connector fault.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.52 J8-01-02-03 – Outdoor heat exchanger thermistor R4T abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J8 | 01 | Main |
| | 02 | Sub 1 |
| | 03 | Sub 2 |

INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Outdoor heat exchanger refrigerant liquid thermistor R4T short/open circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the refrigerant liquid thermistor of the outdoor heat exchanger. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant liquid thermistor of the outdoor heat exchanger or connector fault.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.53 J9-01-02-03 – Gas thermistor R6T abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| J9 | 01 | Main |
| | 02 | Sub 1 |
| | 03 | Sub 2 |

INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Gas thermistor R6T after subcool heat exchanger short/open circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when thermistor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the gas pipe thermistor of the subcool heat exchanger. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty gas pipe thermistor of the subcool heat exchanger.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.54 JA-06-08-10 – High pressure sensor S1NPH abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| JA | 06 | Main |
| | 08 | Sub 1 |
| | 10 | Sub 2 |

i INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| High pressure sensor S1NPH read-out open circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when sensor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code**i INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor. See ["3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor" on page 124.](#)

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant high pressure sensor.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106.](#)

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

i INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.55 JA-07-09-11 – High pressure sensor S1NPH malfunction

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| JA | 07 | Main |
| | 09 | Sub 1 |
| | 11 | Sub 2 |

i INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| High pressure sensor S1NPH read-out short circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when sensor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code**i INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor. See ["3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor" on page 124.](#)

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant high pressure sensor.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106.](#)

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

i INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.56 JC-06-08-10 – Low pressure sensor S1NPL abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| JC | 06 | Main |
| | 08 | Sub 1 |
| | 10 | Sub 2 |

i INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Low pressure sensor S1NPL read-out open circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when sensor read-out is within range. |

To solve the error code**i INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#)

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106.](#)

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

i INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.57 JC-07-09-11 – Low pressure sensor S1NPL abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| JC | 07 | Main |
| | 09 | Sub 1 |
| | 11 | Sub 2 |

i INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Low pressure sensor S1NPL read-out open circuit or out of range. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when sensor read-out is within range. |

2 Troubleshooting

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#)

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.58 L1-01-07-11 – Inverter PCB A3P abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 01 | Main |
| | 07 | Sub 1 |
| | 11 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Main PCB detects voltage/current errors on output waveform or current read-out. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |
| | | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P or non-compatible inverter PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.59 L1-02-08-12 – Inverter PCB A3P current detection primary circuit

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 02 | Main |
| | 08 | Sub 1 |
| | 12 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Main PCB detects voltage/current errors on output waveform or current read-out. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |
| | | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P or non-compatible inverter PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.60 L1-03-09-13 – Inverter PCB A3P current detection secondary circuit

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 03 | Main |
| | 09 | Sub 1 |
| | 13 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Main PCB detects voltage/current errors on output waveform or current read-out. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P or non-compatible inverter PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.61 L1-04-10-14 – Power transistor error on inverter PCB A3P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 04 | Main |
| | 10 | Sub 1 |
| | 14 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Main PCB detects voltage/current errors on output waveform or current read-out. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P or non-compatible inverter PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.62 L1-05-15-16 – Inverter PCB A3P hardware fault

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 05 | Main |
| | 15 | Sub 1 |
| | 16 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Main PCB detects voltage/current errors on output waveform or current read-out. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P or non-compatible inverter PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2 Troubleshooting

2.3.63 L1-17-22-42 – Inverter PCB A6P abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 17 | Main |
| | 22 | Sub 1 |
| | 42 | Sub 2 |

INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Main PCB detects voltage/current errors on output waveform or current read-out. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |
| | | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P or non-compatible inverter PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.64 L1-18-23-43 – Inverter PCB A6P current detection primary circuit

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 18 | Main |
| | 23 | Sub 1 |
| | 43 | Sub 2 |

INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Main PCB detects voltage/current errors on output waveform or current read-out. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |
| | | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P or non-compatible inverter PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.65 L1-19-24-44 – Inverter PCB A6P current detection secondary circuit

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 19 | Main |
| | 24 | Sub 1 |
| | 44 | Sub 2 |

INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Main PCB detects voltage/current errors on output waveform or current read-out. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |
| | | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P or non-compatible inverter PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.66 L1-20-25-45 – Power transistor error on inverter PCB A6P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 20 | Main |
| | 25 | Sub 1 |
| | 45 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Main PCB detects voltage/current errors on output waveform or current read-out. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P or non-compatible inverter PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.67 L1-21-26-46 – Inverter PCB A6P hardware fault

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 21 | Main |
| | 26 | Sub 1 |
| | 46 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Main PCB detects voltage/current errors on output waveform or current read-out. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P or non-compatible inverter PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.68 L1-28-32-34 – Fan inverter PCB A4P Eeprom error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 28 | Main |
| | 32 | Sub 1 |
| | 34 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

2 Troubleshooting

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Fan inverter PCB A4P fails reading/writing memory (EEPROM error). | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A4P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A4P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.69 L1-29-33-35 – Fan inverter PCB A7P Eeprom error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 29 | Main |
| | 33 | Sub 1 |
| | 35 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Fan inverter PCB A7P fails reading/writing memory (EEPROM error). | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A7P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A7P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.70 L1-36-38-40 – Inverter PCB A3P Eeprom error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 36 | Main |
| | 38 | Sub 1 |
| | 40 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Inverter PCB A3P fails reading/writing memory (EEPROM error). | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P or non-compatible inverter PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.71 L1-37-39-41 – Inverter PCB A6P Eeprom error

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 37 | Main |
| | 39 | Sub 1 |
| | 41 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Inverter PCB A6P fails reading/writing memory (EEPROM error). | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P or non-compatible inverter PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.72 L1-47-49-51 – Inverter PCB A3P 16 V DC abnormal

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 47 | Main |
| | 49 | Sub 1 |
| | 51 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Main PCB detects voltage/current errors on output waveform or current read-out. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P or non-compatible inverter PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.73 L1-48-50-52 – Inverter PCB A6P 16 V DC abnormal

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L1 | 48 | Main |
| | 50 | Sub 1 |
| | 52 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Main PCB detects voltage/current errors on output waveform or current read-out. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P or non-compatible inverter PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

- 4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.74 L2-01-02-03 – Power supply abnormality during test run

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L2 | 01 | Main |
| | 02 | Sub 1 |
| | 03 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--|---|
| Main PCB detects 50 Hz zero-crossing error. | Unit stops and retries after guard timer (3 minutes) - infinite cycle. | Automatic reset when within zero-crossing interval range. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

2 Troubleshooting



INFORMATION

Main PCB checks L1-N on connector X1A for sinus waveform each time crossing the zero-line. Interval between each zero-crossing is 10 milliseconds when the power supply is 50 Hz.

- 1 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB(s). See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB(s).



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.75 L2-04-05-06 – Power supply abnormality during normal operation

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L2 | 04 | Main |
| | 05 | Sub 1 |
| | 06 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--|---|
| Main PCB detects 50 Hz zero-crossing error. | Unit stops and retries after guard timer (3 minutes) - infinite cycle. | Automatic reset when within zero-crossing interval range. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.



INFORMATION

Main PCB checks L1-N on connector X1A for sinus waveform each time crossing the zero-line. Interval between each zero-crossing is 10 milliseconds when the power supply is 50 Hz.

- 1 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB(s). See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB(s).



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.76 L4-01-02-03 – Inverter PCB A3P high fin temperature

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L4 | 01 | Main |
| | 02 | Sub 1 |
| | 03 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A3P detects high fin temperature. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check (by touching) if refrigerant is flowing through the radiant cooling refrigerant circuit. The radiant cooling refrigerant circuit should be warm if refrigerant is flowing. If no refrigerant flow, perform a check of the liquid cooling expansion valve, see ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: No refrigerant flow through the radiant cooling refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Perform a check of the liquid cooling expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty liquid cooling expansion valve.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.77 L4-06-18-20 – Fan inverter PCB A4P high fin temperature

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L4 | 06 | Main |
| | 18 | Sub 1 |
| | 20 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Fan inverter PCB A4P detects high fin temperature. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check (by touching) if refrigerant is flowing through the radiant cooling refrigerant circuit. The radiant cooling refrigerant circuit should be warm if refrigerant is flowing. If no refrigerant flow, perform a check of the liquid cooling expansion valve, see ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: No refrigerant flow through the radiant cooling refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Perform a check of the liquid cooling expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty liquid cooling expansion valve.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.78 L4-07-19-21 – Fan inverter PCB A7P high fin temperature

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L4 | 07 | Main |
| | 19 | Sub 1 |
| | 21 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Fan inverter PCB A7P detects high fin temperature. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the outdoor unit fan motor. See ["3.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" on page 115](#).

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor.

- 2 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

- 4 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 5 Check that the silicon grease is applied properly on the radiation fin of the outdoor unit PCB. Adjust if needed.

Possible cause: Silicon grease NOT applied properly on the radiation fin.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.79 L4-09-10-11 – Inverter PCB A6P high fin temperature

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L4 | 09 | Main |
| | 10 | Sub 1 |
| | 11 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A6P detects high fin temperature. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the outdoor unit fan motor. See ["3.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" on page 115](#).

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor.

- 2 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

- 4 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 5 Check that the silicon grease is applied properly on the radiation fin of the outdoor unit PCB. Adjust if needed.

Possible cause: Silicon grease NOT applied properly on the radiation fin.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2 Troubleshooting

2.3.80 L5-03-05-07 – Output overcurrent detection on inverter PCB A3P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L5 | 03 | Main |
| | 05 | Sub 1 |
| | 07 | Sub 2 |

INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A3P detects overcurrent to power transistor. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 2 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

- 3 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 4 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit.

- 5 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.

- 6 Perform a check of the compressor M1C. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor M1C.

INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.81 L5-14-15-16 – Output overcurrent detection on inverter PCB A6P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L5 | 14 | Main |
| | 15 | Sub 1 |
| | 16 | Sub 2 |

INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A6P detects overcurrent to power transistor. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 2 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

- 3 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 4 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit.

- 5 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.

- 6 Perform a check of the compressor M2C. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor M2C.

INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.82 L8-03-06-07 – Overcurrent on inverter PCB A3P except start-up

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L8 | 03 | Main |
| | 06 | Sub 1 |
| | 07 | Sub 2 |

INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A3P detects overcurrent to compressor except on start-up. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code

**INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130.](#)

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 2 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.](#)

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

- 3 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.](#)

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 4 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.](#)

Possible cause: Non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit.

- 5 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99.](#)

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.

- 6 Perform a check of the compressor M1C. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82.](#)

Possible cause: Faulty compressor M1C.

**INFORMATION**

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.83 L8-11-12-13 – Overcurrent on inverter PCB A6P except start-up

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L8 | 11 | Main |
| | 12 | Sub 1 |
| | 13 | Sub 2 |

**INFORMATION**

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A6P detects overcurrent to compressor except on start-up. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code

**INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130.](#)

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 2 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.](#)

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

- 3 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.](#)

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 4 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.](#)

Possible cause: Non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit.

- 5 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99.](#)

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.

- 6 Perform a check of the compressor M2C. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82.](#)

Possible cause: Faulty compressor M2C.

**INFORMATION**

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.84 L9-01-05-06 – Stall prevention by inverter PCB A3P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L9 | 01 | Main |
| | 05 | Sub 1 |
| | 06 | Sub 2 |

**INFORMATION**

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A3P detects overcurrent or no rotation at start-up. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code

**INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130.](#)

2 Troubleshooting

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

- Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.

- Perform a check of the compressor M1C. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor M1C.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.85 L9-10-11-12 – Stall prevention by inverter PCB A6P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L9 | 10 | Main |
| | 11 | Sub 1 |
| | 12 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A6P detects overcurrent or no rotation at start-up. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

- Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.

- Perform a check of the compressor M2C. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor M2C.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.86 L9-13-14-15 – Inverter PCB A3P output phase abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L9 | 13 | Main |
| | 14 | Sub 1 |
| | 15 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| When inverter PCB A3P detects phase loss to compressor on U, V, W. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.

- Perform a check of the compressor M1C. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor M1C.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.87 L9-16-17-18 – Inverter PCB A6P output phase abnormality

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| L9 | 16 | Main |
| | 17 | Sub 1 |
| | 18 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| When inverter PCB A6P detects phase loss to compressor on U, V, W. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.

- 3 Perform a check of the compressor M2C. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor M2C.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.88 LC-01 – Transmission abnormality

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| No transmission between PCB boards. | Unit will stop operating. | Automatic reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the noise filter PCB. See ["3.10 Noise filter PCB" on page 110](#).

Possible cause: Faulty noise filter PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

- 4 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB.

- 5 Check that the bridge connector X4A of the fan inverter PCB is correctly connected. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).

Possible cause: Open jumper X4A on fan inverter PCB.

- 6 Check the wiring between the PCB's. See ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).

Possible cause: Faulty wiring between PCB's.

- 7 Check if the correct spare part is installed for all PCB's. See checking procedures of the specific PCB's.

Possible cause: Wrong spare part PCB installed.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.89 LC-14-15-16 – Transmission abnormality main PCB/inverter PCB A3P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| LC | 14 | Main |
| | 15 | Sub 1 |
| | 16 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| No transmission between main PCB and inverter PCB A3P. | Unit will stop operating. | Automatic reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the noise filter PCB A2P. See ["3.10 Noise filter PCB" on page 110](#).

Possible cause: Faulty noise filter PCB A2P.

- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.

- 4 Check the wiring between the PCB's. See ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).

Possible cause: Faulty wiring between PCB's.

- 5 Check if the correct spare part is installed for all PCB's. See checking procedures of the specific PCB's.

Possible cause: Wrong spare part PCB installed.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.90 LC-19-20-21 – Transmission abnormality main PCB/fan inverter PCB A4P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| LC | 19 | Main |
| | 20 | Sub 1 |
| | 21 | Sub 2 |

2 Troubleshooting



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| No transmission between main PCB and fan inverter PCB A4P. | Unit will stop operating. | Automatic reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.
- 2 Perform a check of the noise filter PCB A2P. See ["3.10 Noise filter PCB" on page 110](#).
Possible cause: Faulty noise filter PCB A2P.
- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).
Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.
- 4 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A4P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).
Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A4P.
- 5 Check that the bridge connector X4A of the fan inverter PCB is correctly connected. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).
Possible cause: Open jumper X4A on fan inverter PCB.
- 6 Check the wiring between the PCB's. See ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
Possible cause: Faulty wiring between PCB's.
- 7 Check if the correct spare part is installed for all PCB's. See checking procedures of the specific PCB's.
Possible cause: Wrong spare part PCB installed.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.91 LC-24-25-26 – Transmission abnormality main PCB/fan inverter PCB A7P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| LC | 24 | Main |
| | 25 | Sub 1 |
| | 26 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| No transmission between main PCB and fan inverter PCB A7P. | Unit will stop operating. | Automatic reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.
- 2 Perform a check of the noise filter PCB A2P. See ["3.10 Noise filter PCB" on page 110](#).
Possible cause: Faulty noise filter PCB A2P.
- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).
Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.
- 4 Perform a check of the noise filter PCB A5P. See ["3.10 Noise filter PCB" on page 110](#).
Possible cause: Faulty noise filter PCB A5P.
- 5 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).
Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.
- 6 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A7P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).
Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A7P.
- 7 Check that the bridge connector X4A of the fan inverter PCB is correctly connected. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).
Possible cause: Open jumper X4A on fan inverter PCB.
- 8 Check the wiring between the PCB's. See ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
Possible cause: Faulty wiring between PCB's.
- 9 Check if the correct spare part is installed for all PCB's. See checking procedures of the specific PCB's.
Possible cause: Wrong spare part PCB installed.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.92 LC-30-31-32 – Transmission abnormality main PCB/inverter PCB A6P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| LC | 30 | Main |
| | 31 | Sub 1 |
| | 32 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| No transmission between main PCB and inverter PCB A6P. | Unit will stop operating. | Automatic reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB or wrong capacity setting.
- 2 Perform a check of the noise filter PCB A2P. See ["3.10 Noise filter PCB" on page 110](#).
Possible cause: Faulty noise filter PCB A2P.
- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).
Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.
- 4 Perform a check of the noise filter PCB A5P. See ["3.10 Noise filter PCB" on page 110](#).
Possible cause: Faulty noise filter PCB A5P.
- 5 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).
Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.
- 6 Check the wiring between the PCB's. See ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
Possible cause: Faulty wiring between PCB's.
- 7 Check if the correct spare part is installed for all PCB's. See checking procedures of the specific PCB's.
Possible cause: Wrong spare part PCB installed.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.93 P1-01-02-03 – Open phase or unbalanced power supply detection by inverter PCB A3P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| P1 | 01 | Main |
| | 02 | Sub 1 |
| | 03 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Inverter PCB A3P detects power unbalance >4%. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.94 P1-07-08-09 – Open phase or unbalanced power supply detection by inverter PCB A6P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| P1 | 07 | Main |
| | 08 | Sub 1 |
| | 09 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Inverter PCB A6P detects power unbalance >4%. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.95 P2-00 – Refrigerant auto-charge interrupted

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Auto-charge function is terminated before finished. | Auto-charge operation will terminate. | Push BS3 (return) button once. |

2 Troubleshooting

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check for objects near the indoor unit that may block the airflow. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).
Possible cause: Airflow of the indoor unit is blocked.
- 2 Clean the air filters of the indoor unit(s). See service manual of the respective indoor unit(s).
Possible cause: Faulty or clogged air filter.
- 3 Adjust external static pressure setting for ducted type indoor units, if necessary.
- 4 Restart refrigerant auto-charge function. See installer reference guide for more information.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.96 P4-01-04-05 – Fin thermistor abnormality on inverter PCB A3P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| P4 | 01 | Main |
| | 04 | Sub 1 |
| | 05 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Inverter PCB A3P detects high temperature on power module. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |
| | | Automatic reset when fin temperature drops. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the fin thermistor of the PCB. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).
Possible cause: Faulty fin thermistor of the PCB.
- 1 Check the required space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).
Possible cause: Insufficient air flow or air by-pass due to required space specifications not met.
- 2 Perform a check of the liquid cooling expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).
Possible cause: Faulty liquid cooling expansion valve.
- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).
Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.97 P4-02-15-17 – Fin thermistor abnormality on fan inverter PCB A4P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| P4 | 02 | Main |
| | 15 | Sub 1 |
| | 17 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Fan inverter PCB A4P detects high temperature on power module. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |
| | | Automatic reset when fin temperature drops. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the fin thermistor of the PCB. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).
Possible cause: Faulty fin thermistor of the PCB.
- 1 Check the required space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).
Possible cause: Insufficient air flow or air by-pass due to required space specifications not met.
- 2 Perform a check of the liquid cooling expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).
Possible cause: Faulty liquid cooling expansion valve.
- 3 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A4P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).
Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A4P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.98 P4-03-16-18 – Fin thermistor abnormality on fan inverter PCB A7P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| P4 | 03 | Main |
| | 16 | Sub 1 |
| | 18 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Fan inverter PCB A7P detects high temperature on power module. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when fin temperature drops. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the fin thermistor of the PCB. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fin thermistor of the PCB.

- 1 Check the required space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: Insufficient air flow or air by-pass due to required space specifications not met.

- 2 Perform a check of the liquid cooling expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty liquid cooling expansion valve.

- 3 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A7P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A7P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.99 P4-06-07-08 – Fin thermistor abnormality on inverter PCB A6P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| P4 | 06 | Main |
| | 07 | Sub 1 |
| | 08 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Inverter PCB A6P detects high temperature on power module. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Automatic reset when fin temperature drops. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the fin thermistor of the PCB. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fin thermistor of the PCB.

- 1 Check the required space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: Insufficient air flow or air by-pass due to required space specifications not met.

- 2 Perform a check of the liquid cooling expansion valve. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty liquid cooling expansion valve.

- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.100 P8-00 – Freeze-up during refrigerant auto-charge

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Very low temperatures detected on indoor unit coil during refrigerant auto-charge. | Auto-charge operation will terminate. | Push BS3 (return) button once. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check for objects near the indoor unit that may block the airflow. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: Airflow of the indoor unit is blocked.

- 2 Clean the air filters of the indoor unit(s). See service manual of the respective indoor unit(s).

Possible cause: Faulty or clogged air filter.

- 3 Adjust external static pressure setting for ducted type indoor units, if necessary.

- 4 Restart refrigerant auto-charge function. See installer reference guide for more information.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.101 P9-00 – Refrigerant auto-charge finished normally

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------|------------------------------|
| This is not an error. It indicates that refrigerant auto-charge function ended normally and user may proceed with test run. | - | Push BS1 (mode) button once. |

To solve the error code

- 1 Proceed with test run.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2 Troubleshooting

2.3.102 PA-00 – No refrigerant in refrigerant cylinder during auto-charge

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---------|--------|-------|
| - | - | - |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Connect a new refrigerant cylinder to continue refrigerant auto-charge. See installer reference guide for more information.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.103 PE-00 – Refrigerant auto-charge in last stage

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--------|-------|
| This is not an error. It indicates that refrigerant auto-charge function proceeded to final stage. | - | - |

To solve the error code

- 1 Continue refrigerant charging.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.104 PF-00 – Long test run failed

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Long test run failed (2-88=0) while additional charge input (2-14=0). | Unit will stop test run. | Push BS1 (mode) button once. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Change field setting 2–14. See ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#).
Possible cause: No input at field setting 2–14 (2–14 = 0) when field setting 2–88 = 0.
- 2 Set field setting 2–88 to 1, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). Press the set button BS2 more than 5 seconds to start the short test run.



INFORMATION

Leak check function will NOT be available if short test run is conducted while commissioning.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.105 PJ-04-05-06 – Capacity setting mismatch for inverter PCB A3P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| PJ | 04 | Main |
| | 05 | Sub 1 |
| | 06 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Main PCB detects other type PCB than set in EEPROM or wrong dip switch setting on spare part main PCB. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the correct spare part is installed for the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#). Check dips switch setting for spare part main PCB.

Possible cause: Incorrect spare part main PCB or incorrect dips switch setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.106 PJ-09-15-16 – Capacity setting mismatch for fan inverter PCB A4P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| PJ | 09 | Main |
| | 15 | Sub 1 |
| | 16 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Main PCB detects other type PCB than set in EEPROM or wrong dip switch setting on spare part main PCB. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the correct spare part is installed for the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#). Check dips switch setting for spare part main PCB.

Possible cause: Incorrect spare part main PCB or incorrect dips switch setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A4P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A4P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.107 PJ-10-17-18 – Capacity setting mismatch for fan inverter PCB A7P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| PJ | 10 | Main |
| | 17 | Sub 1 |
| | 18 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Main PCB detects other type PCB than set in EEPROM or wrong dip switch setting on spare part main PCB. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the correct spare part is installed for the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#). Check dips switch setting for spare part main PCB.

Possible cause: Incorrect spare part main PCB or incorrect dips switch setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the fan inverter PCB A7P. See ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#).

Possible cause: Faulty fan inverter PCB A7P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.108 PJ-12-13-14 – Capacity setting mismatch for inverter PCB A6P

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| PJ | 12 | Main |
| | 13 | Sub 1 |
| | 14 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Main PCB detects other type PCB than set in EEPROM or wrong dip switch setting on spare part main PCB. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the correct spare part is installed for the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#). Check dips switch setting for spare part main PCB.

Possible cause: Incorrect spare part main PCB or incorrect dips switch setting.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.109 U0-05 – Refrigerant shortage detection

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------|-------------|
| Refrigerant shortage detection during cooling. | Unit keeps running. | Auto reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Perform a check of all expansion valves. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty expansion valve.

- 3 Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#)

2 Troubleshooting

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- 4 Perform a check of the suction pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty suction pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- 5 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- 6 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit.

- 7 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant shortage.

- 8 Perform a check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor. See ["3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor" on page 124](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant high pressure sensor.

- 9 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.110 U0-06 – Refrigerant shortage detection

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------|-------------|
| Refrigerant shortage detection during heating. | Unit keeps running. | Auto reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Perform a check of all expansion valves. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty expansion valve.

- 3 Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- 4 Perform a check of the suction pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty suction pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- 5 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- 6 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit.

- 7 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Refrigerant shortage.

- 8 Perform a check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor. See ["3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor" on page 124](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant high pressure sensor.

- 9 Perform a check of the compressor. See ["3.2 Compressor" on page 82](#).

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.111 U0-08-09-10 – Refrigerant shortage detection by high pressure sensor

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| U0 | 08 | Main |
| | 09 | Sub 1 |
| | 10 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Refrigerant shortage detection. | Unit keeps running. | Auto reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Perform a check of all expansion valves. See ["3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89](#).

Possible cause: Faulty expansion valve.

- 3 Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#).

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.

- 4 Perform a check of the suction pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty suction pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- 5 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

- 6 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit.

- 7 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See "4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133.

Possible cause: Refrigerant shortage.

- 8 Perform a check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor. See "3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor" on page 124.

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant high pressure sensor.

- 9 Perform a check of the compressor. See "3.2 Compressor" on page 82.

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.112 U1-01-05-07 – Reverse phase detection

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| U1 | 01 | Main |
| | 05 | Sub 1 |
| | 07 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--------------|------------------------------|
| Main PCB detects reverse phase between L1 - L3 phases. | Forced stop. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check the phase sequence on the mains power supply terminal, see "To check the power supply of the unit" in "4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130. Correct if needed.

Possible cause: Incorrect phase sequence on mains power supply terminal.

- 2 Check if any of the phases is missing on the mains power supply terminal, see "To check the power supply of the unit" in "4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130. Correct if needed.

Possible cause: Missing phase(s) on mains power supply terminal.

- 3 Check if the phase L3 is present on the power supply connector X1A on the main PCB, see "To perform a power check" in "3.9 Main PCB" on page 106. Correct if needed.

Possible cause: Missing phase L3 on main PCB power supply connector.

- 4 Perform a check of the fuses of the main PCB, see "3.9 Main PCB" on page 106.

Possible cause: Blown fuse(s) on main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.113 U1-04-06-08 – Reverse phase detection

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| U1 | 04 | Main |
| | 06 | Sub 1 |
| | 08 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--------------|------------------------------|
| Main PCB detects reverse phase between L1 - L3 phases. | Forced stop. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check the phase sequence on the mains power supply terminal, see "To check the power supply of the unit" in "4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130. Correct if needed.

Possible cause: Incorrect phase sequence on mains power supply terminal.

- 2 Check if any of the phases is missing on the mains power supply terminal, see "To check the power supply of the unit" in "4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130. Correct if needed.

Possible cause: Missing phase(s) on mains power supply terminal.

- 3 Check if the phase L3 is present on the power supply connector X1A on the main PCB, see "To perform a power check" in "3.9 Main PCB" on page 106. Correct if needed.

Possible cause: Missing phase L3 on main PCB power supply connector.

- 4 Perform a check of the fuses of the main PCB, see "3.9 Main PCB" on page 106.

Possible cause: Blown fuse(s) on main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.114 U2-01-08-11 – Inverter circuit power supply abnormality - inverter PCB A3P abnormal voltage

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| U2 | 01 | Main |
| | 08 | Sub 1 |
| | 11 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

2 Troubleshooting

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A3P detects DC voltage cannot reach or maintain minimum 500 V DC. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |
| No zero cross is detected by main PCB through at least 10 seconds. | | |
| Abnormal voltage drop is detected by DC voltage detection circuit. | | |
| Abnormal voltage rise is detected by over voltage detection circuit. | | |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply wiring is correct. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).
Possible cause: Incorrect power supply wiring.
- 2 Perform a check of the noise filter PCB A2P. See ["3.10 Noise filter PCB" on page 110](#).
Possible cause: Faulty noise filter PCB A2P.
- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).
Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.
- 4 Check the wiring between the PCB's. See ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
Possible cause: Faulty wiring between PCB's.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.115 U2-02-09-12 – Inverter circuit power supply abnormality - inverter PCB A3P phase loss

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| U2 | 02 | Main |
| | 09 | Sub 1 |
| | 12 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A3P detects DC voltage cannot reach or maintain minimum 500 V DC. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |
| No zero cross is detected by main PCB through at least 10 seconds. | | |
| Abnormal voltage drop is detected by DC voltage detection circuit. | | |
| Abnormal voltage rise is detected by over voltage detection circuit. | | |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply wiring is correct. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).
Possible cause: Incorrect power supply wiring.
- 2 Perform a check of the noise filter PCB A2P. See ["3.10 Noise filter PCB" on page 110](#).
Possible cause: Faulty noise filter PCB A2P.
- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).
Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.
- 4 Check the wiring between the PCB's. See ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
Possible cause: Faulty wiring between PCB's.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.116 U2-03-10-13 – Inverter circuit power supply abnormality - inverter PCB A3P DC circuit not charging

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| U2 | 03 | Main |
| | 10 | Sub 1 |
| | 13 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A3P detects DC voltage cannot reach or maintain minimum 500 V DC. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |
| No zero cross is detected by main PCB through at least 10 seconds. | | |
| Abnormal voltage drop is detected by DC voltage detection circuit. | | |
| Abnormal voltage rise is detected by over voltage detection circuit. | | |

To solve the error code

**INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply wiring is correct. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).
Possible cause: Incorrect power supply wiring.
- 2 Perform a check of the noise filter PCB A2P. See ["3.10 Noise filter PCB" on page 110](#).
Possible cause: Faulty noise filter PCB A2P.
- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A3P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).
Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A3P.
- 4 Check the wiring between the PCB's. See ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
Possible cause: Faulty wiring between PCB's.

**INFORMATION**

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.117 U2-22-25-28 – Inverter circuit power supply abnormality - inverter PCB A6P abnormal voltage

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| U2 | 22 | Main |
| | 25 | Sub 1 |
| | 28 | Sub 2 |

**INFORMATION**

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A6P detects DC voltage cannot reach or maintain minimum 500 V DC. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |
| No zero cross is detected by main PCB through at least 10 seconds. | | |
| Abnormal voltage drop is detected by DC voltage detection circuit. | | |
| Abnormal voltage rise is detected by over voltage detection circuit. | | |

To solve the error code

**INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply wiring is correct. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).
Possible cause: Incorrect power supply wiring.
- 2 Perform a check of the noise filter PCB A5P. See ["3.10 Noise filter PCB" on page 110](#).
Possible cause: Faulty noise filter PCB A5P.
- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).
Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.
- 4 Check the wiring between the PCB's. See ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
Possible cause: Faulty wiring between PCB's.

**INFORMATION**

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.118 U2-23-26-29 – Inverter circuit power supply abnormality - inverter PCB A6P phase loss

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| U2 | 23 | Main |
| | 26 | Sub 1 |
| | 29 | Sub 2 |

**INFORMATION**

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

2 Troubleshooting

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A6P detects DC voltage cannot reach or maintain minimum 500 V DC. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |
| No zero cross is detected by main PCB through at least 10 seconds. | | |
| Abnormal voltage drop is detected by DC voltage detection circuit. | | |
| Abnormal voltage rise is detected by over voltage detection circuit. | | |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply wiring is correct. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).
Possible cause: Incorrect power supply wiring.
- 2 Perform a check of the noise filter PCB A5P. See ["3.10 Noise filter PCB" on page 110](#).
Possible cause: Faulty noise filter PCB A5P.
- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).
Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.
- 4 Check the wiring between the PCB's. See ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
Possible cause: Faulty wiring between PCB's.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.119 U2-24-27-30 – Inverter circuit power supply abnormality - inverter PCB A6P DC circuit not charging

| Main error code | Sub error code | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| U2 | 24 | Main |
| | 27 | Sub 1 |
| | 30 | Sub 2 |



INFORMATION

Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 indications are relevant in multiple outdoor unit configurations. Main outdoor unit is the unit to which F1-F2 IN transmission line is connected. Main, Sub 1 and Sub 2 outdoor units can be identified by field setting 1-00.

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Inverter PCB A6P detects DC voltage cannot reach or maintain minimum 500 V DC. | Unit will stop operating. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |
| No zero cross is detected by main PCB through at least 10 seconds. | | |
| Abnormal voltage drop is detected by DC voltage detection circuit. | | |
| Abnormal voltage rise is detected by over voltage detection circuit. | | |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply wiring is correct. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).
Possible cause: Incorrect power supply wiring.
- 2 Perform a check of the noise filter PCB A5P. See ["3.10 Noise filter PCB" on page 110](#).
Possible cause: Faulty noise filter PCB A5P.
- 3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB A6P. See ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#).
Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB A6P.
- 4 Check the wiring between the PCB's. See ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
Possible cause: Faulty wiring between PCB's.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.120 U3-02 – Test run interrupted manually

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|----------|-------------------|
| Test run interrupted manually by user on main PCB. | Warning. | Perform test run. |
| Leak detection or refrigerant amount check has NOT been performed. | | |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if communication between outdoor unit and indoor units is initialised. Check field setting 1-10 for count of indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units shown than expected, communication between 1 or more indoor unit(s) and outdoor unit is NOT correct. Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor unit and outdoor unit, see ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.

- 2 Perform a test run from the outdoor unit. See installer reference guide for more information.
- 3 Check the error history, see ["2 Troubleshooting" on page 9](#). Solve the error code(s) using the error based troubleshooting, see ["2.3 Error based troubleshooting" on page 12](#).
- 4 System operation is possible but leak detection function will NEVER run.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.121 U3-03 – Test run not performed yet

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Test run NOT performed. | Unit will NOT operate. | Perform test run. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if communication between outdoor unit and indoor units is initialised. Check field setting 1-10 for count of indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units shown than expected, communication between 1 or more indoor unit(s) and outdoor unit is NOT correct. Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor unit and outdoor unit, see ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).
Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.
- 2 Perform a test run from the outdoor unit. See installer reference guide for more information.
- 3 Check the error history, see ["2 Troubleshooting" on page 9](#). Solve the error code(s) using the error based troubleshooting, see ["2.3 Error based troubleshooting" on page 12](#).



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.122 U3-04 – Test run ended abnormally

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Test run ended abnormally. | Unit will NOT operate. | Restart test run. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check for an indoor unit related error code. See ["2.3.163 Indoor unit related error codes" on page 68](#) for an overview of the indoor unit related error codes. To solve the error, see the service manual of the respective indoor unit(s) for more information.
- 2 Check the error history, see ["2 Troubleshooting" on page 9](#). Solve the error code(s) using the error based troubleshooting, see ["2.3 Error based troubleshooting" on page 12](#).
- 3 Check if communication between outdoor unit and indoor units is initialised. Check field setting 1-10 for count of indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units shown

than expected, communication between 1 or more indoor unit(s) and outdoor unit is NOT correct. Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor unit and outdoor unit, see ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.

- 4 Perform a test run from the outdoor unit. See installer reference guide for more information.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.123 U3-05 – Test run aborted on initial transmission

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|
| Test run could NOT start or abort due to transmission issues. | Unit will NOT operate. | Restart test run. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if communication between outdoor unit and indoor units is initialised. Check field setting 1-10 for count of indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units shown than expected, communication between 1 or more indoor unit(s) and outdoor unit is NOT correct. Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor unit and outdoor unit, see ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).
Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.
- 2 Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor units and outdoor unit. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).
Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.
- 3 Perform a test run from the outdoor unit. See installer reference guide for more information.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.124 U3-06 – Test run aborted on normal transmission

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|
| Test run could NOT start or abort due to transmission issues. | Unit will NOT operate. | Restart test run. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if communication between outdoor unit and indoor units is initialised. Check field setting 1-10 for count of indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units shown than expected, communication between 1 or more indoor unit(s) and outdoor unit is NOT correct. Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor unit and outdoor unit, see ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

2 Troubleshooting

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.

- 2 Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor units and outdoor unit. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.

- 3 Perform a test run from the outdoor unit. See installer reference guide for more information.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.125 U3-07 – Transmission abnormality on test run

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|
| Test run could NOT start or abort due to transmission issues. | Unit will NOT operate. | Restart test run. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if communication between outdoor unit and indoor units is initialised. Check field setting 1-10 for count of indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units shown than expected, communication between 1 or more indoor unit(s) and outdoor unit is NOT correct. Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor unit and outdoor unit, see ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.

- 2 Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor units and outdoor unit. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.

- 3 Perform a test run from the outdoor unit. See installer reference guide for more information.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.126 U3-08 – Transmission abnormality on test run

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|
| Test run could NOT start or abort due to transmission issues. | Unit will NOT operate. | Restart test run. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if communication between outdoor unit and indoor units is initialised. Check field setting 1-10 for count of indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units shown than expected, communication between 1 or more indoor unit(s) and outdoor unit is NOT correct. Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor unit and outdoor unit, see ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.

- 2 Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor units and outdoor unit. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.

- 3 Perform a test run from the outdoor unit. See installer reference guide for more information.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.127 U4-01 – Communication error on Q1-Q2 transmission line

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|
| Main PCB detects abnormal transmission on Q1-Q2 transmission line between multi outdoor units. | Unit will stop operating. | Auto reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check the Q1-Q2 communication between the outdoor units. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in communication between outdoor units.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 3 Perform a power reset. If the error disappears and is raised again after a while, check for the presence of an external source causing electrical noise. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: External source may cause interference.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.128 U4-03 – Communication error on F1-F2 transmission line

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|
| Main PCB detects abnormal transmission on F1-F2 transmission line to indoor units. | Unit will stop operating. | Auto reset. |
| Transmission between indoor units and outdoor unit is interrupted while in initialization. | | |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 2 Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor units and outdoor unit. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.

- 3 Check field setting 1-10 to count the indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units detected than it should be, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).

- 4 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 5 Perform a power reset. If the error disappears and is raised again after a while, check for the presence of an external source causing electrical noise. See ["4.3 External factors" on page 138](#).

Possible cause: External source may cause interference.

- 6 Set field setting 2-5 of the outdoor unit to 1 to start the indoor units connected to that outdoor unit on forced fan operation, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If any of these indoor units is NOT operating, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.129 U4-15 – Unable to start test run

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Main PCB detects malfunction on indoor unit(s). | Test run will NOT start. | Perform test run. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Set field setting 2-5 of the outdoor unit to 1 to start the indoor units connected to that outdoor unit on forced fan operation, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If any of these indoor units is NOT operating, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).

- 2 Check field setting 1-10 to count the indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units detected than it should be, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).

- 3 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.130 U7-01 – Transmission abnormality between systems - DTA104A61,62 error

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Communication problem between systems. | Unit will stop operating. | Auto reset when communication is normal. |
| Conflict in settings and configuration for DTA104A61,62. | Unit keeps running. | Auto reset when correct settings apply on DTA104A61,62. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check the Q1-Q2 communication between the outdoor units. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in communication between outdoor units.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 3 Check wiring and configuration of option DTA104A61, 62. See option handbook on Business Portal for more information.

- 4 Check the F1-F2 OUT transmission line between the outdoor unit main PCB and option PCB DTA104A61, 62. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between outdoor unit and option DTA104A61, 62.

- 5 Check that ONLY the master outdoor unit has F1-F2 IN connection. If another outdoor unit has F1-F2 IN connection, correct the installation.

- 6 Check if low noise operation or demand control is active without an optional DTA104A61,62 PCB. Field setting 2-12 CANNOT be set to 1 if DTA104A61,62 is not present, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#).



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.131 U7-02 – Transmission abnormality between systems - DTA104A61,62 error

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Transmission error on DTA104A61,62 initialization. | Forced stop. | Auto reset. |

2 Troubleshooting

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check if multiple units are wired to the same cool/heat zone without cool/heat master set. One main PCB needs to be set cool/heat master (field setting 2-0 = 1) while all other units need to be set sub (field setting 2-0 = 2). See ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#).

Possible cause: No cool/heat master set when multiple units are wired to the same cool/heat zone.

- 2 If unified cool/heat selection is NOT present, set the DTA104A61,62 cool/heat setting to IND.
- 3 Check wiring and configuration of option DTA104A61, 62. See option handbook on Business Portal for more information.
- 4 Check if low noise operation or demand control is active without an optional DTA104A61,62 PCB. Field setting 2-12 CANNOT be set to 1 if DTA104A61,62 is not present, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#).



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.132 U7-03 – Transmission abnormality between main outdoor unit and sub 1 outdoor unit

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Main PCB on main outdoor unit detects transmission abnormality on a multi installation. | Forced stop. | Auto reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check the Q1-Q2 communication between the outdoor units. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in communication between outdoor units.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB of the main outdoor unit. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB of the main outdoor unit.

- 3 Perform a check of the main PCB of the sub 1 outdoor unit. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB of the sub 1 outdoor unit.

- 4 Check that ONLY the master outdoor unit has F1-F2 IN connection. If another outdoor unit has F1-F2 IN connection, correct the installation.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.133 U7-04 – Transmission abnormality between main outdoor unit and sub 2 outdoor unit

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Main PCB on main outdoor unit detects transmission abnormality on a multi installation. | Forced stop. | Auto reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check the Q1-Q2 communication between the outdoor units. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in communication between outdoor units.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB of the main outdoor unit. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB of the main outdoor unit.

- 3 Perform a check of the main PCB of the sub 2 outdoor unit. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB of the sub 2 outdoor unit.

- 4 Check that ONLY the master outdoor unit has F1-F2 IN connection. If another outdoor unit has F1-F2 IN connection, correct the installation.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.134 U7-05 – Multi system abnormality

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Main PCB on main outdoor unit detects transmission abnormality on a multi installation. | Forced stop. | Auto reset. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check the Q1-Q2 communication between the outdoor units. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in communication between outdoor units.

- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB of the main outdoor unit. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB of the main outdoor unit.

- 3 Perform a check of the main PCB of the sub 1 outdoor unit. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB of the sub 1 outdoor unit.

- 4 Perform a check of the main PCB of the sub 2 outdoor unit. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB of the sub 2 outdoor unit.

- 5 Check that ONLY the master outdoor unit has F1-F2 IN connection. If another outdoor unit has F1-F2 IN connection, correct the installation.

**INFORMATION**

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.135 U7-06 – Multi system address abnormality

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Main PCB on main outdoor unit detects transmission abnormality on a multi installation. | Forced stop. | Auto reset. |

To solve the error code**INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check the Q1-Q2 communication between the outdoor units. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).
Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in communication between outdoor units.
- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.
- 3 Check that ONLY the master outdoor unit has F1-F2 IN connection. If another outdoor unit has F1-F2 IN connection, correct the installation.

**INFORMATION**

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.136 U7-07 – More than 3 outdoor units on Q1-Q2 transmission

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--------------|------------------------------|
| More than 3 outdoor units are detected on Q1-Q2 transmission line. | Forced stop. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code**INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Maximum 3 outdoor units are allowed in the installation. Change the installation if needed.
- 2 Check the Q1-Q2 communication between the outdoor units. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).
Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in communication between outdoor units.
- 3 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

**INFORMATION**

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.137 U7-11 – Excess indoor units detected on test run

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Test run detects more than allowed amount of indoor units or indoor unit total index. | Forced stop. | Auto reset. |

To solve the error code**INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check total index and total count for indoor units. See Data book on Business Portal for more information.
- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.
- 3 Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor units and outdoor unit. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).
Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.

**INFORMATION**

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.138 U7-24 – Duplication of address setting on multiple DTA104A61,62 installation

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|
| Bad configuration of option DTA104A61,62 PCB. | Forced stop. | DTA104A61,62 power reset. |

To solve the error code**INFORMATION**

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check wiring and configuration of option DTA104A61, 62. See option handbook on Business Portal for more information.
- 2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

**INFORMATION**

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.139 U9-01 – Other indoor unit has error

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| System mismatch, non-compatible indoor units. | Forced stop. | Auto reset. |
| At least one other indoor unit on same F1-F2 wiring has an error. | | |

2 Troubleshooting

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check the indoor units for error codes other than U9-01. See troubleshooting in the service manual of the respective indoor unit(s) to solve the error code(s).
- 2 Check for improper combination of units. See the combination table in the Databook for more information. Change the installation with ONLY compatible type units.
- 3 Check field setting 1-10 to count the indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units detected than it should be, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).

- 4 Set field setting 2-5 of the outdoor unit to 1 to start the indoor units connected to that outdoor unit on forced fan operation, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If any of these indoor units is NOT operating, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).

- 5 Perform a check of the main PCB. See ["3.9 Main PCB" on page 106](#).

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

- 6 Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor units and outdoor unit. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.140 UA-00 – Combination abnormality

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--------------------------|--------------|---|
| Combination abnormality. | Forced stop. | Power reset and only allowed combination. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Change the installation with ONLY R410A type indoor units.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.141 UA-03 – Combination abnormality - Mix of R22, R407C and R410A type units detected

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|---|
| Mix of R22, R407C, R410A type units detected. | Forced stop. | Power reset and only allowed combination. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Change the installation with ONLY R410A type indoor units.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.142 UA-16 – Combination abnormality - More than 64 indoor units detected on same system

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|---|
| Main PCB on main outdoor unit detects more than 64 indoor units on same system. | Forced stop. | Automatic reset after re-initialization detects less than 64 compatible indoor units. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Change the installation to include a maximum of 64 indoor units.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.143 UA-17 – Combination abnormality - Local setting abnormality

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|---|
| Main PCB on main outdoor unit detects compatibility issues. | Forced stop. | Automatic reset after re-initialization detects compatible units and normal field settings. |
| Main PCB detects field setting abnormality. | | |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check for improper combination of units. See the combination table in the Databook for more information. Change the installation with ONLY compatible type units.
- 2 Check and verify the outdoor unit field settings with the default settings. See ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#).



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.144 UA-18 – Combination abnormality - Outdoor unit not compatible with indoor units (refrigerant type)

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|---|
| Main PCB on main outdoor unit detects compatibility issues. | Forced stop. | Automatic reset after re-initialization detects compatible units. |
| Outdoor unit NOT compatible with indoor units (refrigerant type). | | |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check for improper combination of units. See the combination table in the Databook for more information. Change the installation with ONLY compatible type units.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.145 UA-19 – Combination abnormality - Local set alarm

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--------------|---|
| Main PCB on main outdoor unit detects compatibility issues. | Forced stop. | Automatic reset after re-initialization detects compatible units and normal field settings. |
| Main PCB detects field setting abnormality, local set alarm. | | |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check for improper combination of units. See the combination table in the Databook for more information. Change the installation with ONLY compatible type units.
- 2 Check and verify the outdoor unit field settings with the default settings. See "6.9 Field settings" on page 188.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.146 UA-20 – Combination abnormality - Non-compatible outdoor unit in multi-combination

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|---|
| Main PCB on main outdoor unit detects compatibility issues. | Forced stop. | Automatic reset after re-initialization detects compatible units. |
| Outdoor unit NOT compatible with multi combination. | | |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check for improper combination of units. See the combination table in the Databook for more information. Change the installation with ONLY compatible type units.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.147 UA-21 – Combination abnormality - BPMK units detected

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--------------|---|
| Main PCB on main outdoor unit detects compatibility issues with BPMK unit(s) and indoor unit(s) connected to it. | Forced stop. | Automatic reset after re-initialization detects compatible units. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check for improper combination of units. See the combination table in the Databook for more information. Change the installation with ONLY compatible type units.
- 2 Change the installation without BPMK units.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.148 UA-31 – Combination abnormality - Multi combination abnormality

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--------------|------------------------------|
| More than 3 outdoor units are detected on Q1-Q2 transmission line. | Forced stop. | Power reset at outdoor unit. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.



INFORMATION

In case of preferential kWh rate, the indoor unit also needs a power reset.

- 1 Maximum 3 outdoor units are allowed in the installation. Change the installation if needed.
- 2 Check the Q1-Q2 communication between the outdoor units. See "4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130.
Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in communication between outdoor units.
- 3 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "3.9 Main PCB" on page 106.
Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

2 Troubleshooting



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.149 UA-38 – Combination abnormality - Altherma hydro unit detected

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|---|
| Main PCB on main outdoor unit detects Altherma hydrobox on F1-F2 IN wiring. | Forced stop. | Automatic reset after re-initialization detects compatible units. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Only LT Hydrobox HXY-A unit is allowed in the installation. See the Databook for more information.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.150 UA-39 – Combination abnormality - Incorrect combination

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|---|
| Main PCB on main outdoor unit detects compatibility issues. | Forced stop. | Automatic reset after re-initialization detects compatible units. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check for improper combination of units. See the combination table in the Databook for more information. Change the installation with ONLY compatible type units.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.151 UA-49 – Combination abnormality - Wrong unit combination

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|--------------|---|
| Main PCB on main outdoor unit detects compatibility issues. | Forced stop. | Automatic reset after re-initialization detects compatible units. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check for improper combination of units. See the combination table in the Databook for more information. Change the installation with ONLY compatible type units.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.152 UF-01 – Wiring and piping mismatch - Auto address inconsistency on F1-F2 transmission

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--------------|-------------------|
| Minimum 1 indoor unit fails to perform cross pipe check during test run. | Forced stop. | Perform test run. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Check that the refrigerant circuit piping and wiring connections of the system are correctly installed.

Possible cause: Refrigerant piping and/or wiring mismatch.

- 3 Set field setting 2-5 of the outdoor unit to 1 to start the indoor units connected to that outdoor unit on forced fan operation, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If any of these indoor units is NOT operating, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).

- 4 Check field setting 1-10 to count the indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units detected than it should be, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).

- 5 Perform a check of the indoor unit pipe thermistors, see service manual of the respective indoor unit(s) for more information.

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit pipe thermistor.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.153 UF-05 – Wiring and piping mismatch - Stop valves closed or incorrect

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--------------|-------------------|
| Minimum 1 indoor unit fails to perform cross pipe check during test run. | Forced stop. | Perform test run. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Check that the refrigerant circuit piping and wiring connections of the system are correctly installed.

Possible cause: Refrigerant piping and/or wiring mismatch.

- 3 Set field setting 2-5 of the outdoor unit to 1 to start the indoor units connected to that outdoor unit on forced fan operation, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If any of these indoor units is NOT operating, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).

- 4 Check field setting 1-10 to count the indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units detected than it should be, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).

- 5 Perform a check of the indoor unit pipe thermistors, see service manual of the respective indoor unit(s) for more information.

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit pipe thermistor.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.154 UF-11 – Wiring and piping mismatch - Excess connection ratio

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--------------|-------------------|
| Minimum 1 indoor unit fails to perform cross pipe check during test run. | Forced stop. | Perform test run. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Check that the refrigerant circuit piping and wiring connections of the system are correctly installed.

Possible cause: Refrigerant piping and/or wiring mismatch.

- 3 Set field setting 2-5 of the outdoor unit to 1 to start the indoor units connected to that outdoor unit on forced fan operation, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If any of these indoor units is NOT operating, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).

- 4 Check field setting 1-10 to count the indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units detected than it should be, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).

- 5 Perform a check of the indoor unit pipe thermistors, see service manual of the respective indoor unit(s) for more information.

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit pipe thermistor.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.155 UH-01-02 – Auto-address failure

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Main PCB detects improper combination at indoor unit side. | Forced stop. | Reset communication from main PCB. |
| Missing auto address of indoor unit(s) after initialization. | | |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Set field setting 2-5 of the outdoor unit to 1 to start the indoor units connected to that outdoor unit on forced fan operation, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If any of these indoor units is NOT operating, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).

- 2 Perform a communication reset of the F1-F2 transmission, see ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

- 3 Check field setting 1-10 to count the indoor units, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). If less indoor units detected than it should be, check the indoor unit(s) that have power black-out or malfunctioning PCB. See service manual of the respective indoor unit for more information.

Possible cause: Power black-out or malfunctioning PCB on indoor unit(s).

- 4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause:

- Faulty or disturbance of the power supply (imbalance >10%),
- Power drop,
- Short circuit.

- 5 Check the F1-F2 transmission line between the indoor units and outdoor unit. See ["4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130](#).

Possible cause: Faulty or interruption in transmission line between indoor units and outdoor unit.

- 6 Check for improper combination of units. See the combination table in the Databook for more information. Change the installation with ONLY compatible type units.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.156 E-1 – Refrigerant leak check is not possible

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Total refrigerant judgement is unknown. | Unit will stop operating. | Manual reset via user interface. |

2 Troubleshooting

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Change field setting 2–14. See ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#).
Possible cause: No input at field setting 2–14 (2–14 = 0) when field setting 2–88 = 0.
- 2 Set field setting 2–88 to 0, see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#) to enable the outdoor unit to perform long test run to be able to judge refrigerant amount.
- 3 Check if test run was interrupted.
- 4 Check the error history, see ["2 Troubleshooting" on page 9](#). Solve the error code(s) using the error based troubleshooting, see ["2.3 Error based troubleshooting" on page 12](#).



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.157 E-2 – Refrigerant leak check cannot be performed - indoor air temperature is out of range

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--|---|
| Average indoor unit air temperature <15°C. | Unit will NOT start refrigerant leak check mode. | Perform refrigerant leak check when average indoor temperature >15°C. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the indoor unit air thermistors. See service manual of the respective indoor unit(s) for more information.
Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit air thermistor(s).
- 2 Perform refrigerant leak check when the average indoor temperature is above 15°C.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.158 E-3 – Refrigerant leak check cannot be performed - outdoor air temperature is out of range

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Outdoor air temperature <20°C. | Unit will NOT start refrigerant leak check mode. | Perform refrigerant leak check when average outdoor temperature >20°C. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the outdoor air thermistor. See ["3.17 Thermistors" on page 128](#).
Possible cause: Faulty ambient air thermistor.
- 2 Perform refrigerant leak check when the outdoor temperature is above 20°C.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.159 E-4 – Refrigerant leak check is interrupted - too low pressure is detected

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Too low pressure is detected during refrigerant leak check mode. | Refrigerant leak check function CANNOT be performed. | Restart leak detection operation. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Perform a check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor. See ["3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor" on page 124](#).
Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant high pressure sensor.
- 2 Perform a check of the refrigerant low pressure sensor. See ["3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor" on page 126](#).
Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant low pressure sensor.
- 3 Restart leak detection operation.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.160 E-5 – Refrigerant leak check cannot be performed - a unit which is not compatible with leak detection function is installed

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|--|--------------------|
| Leak detection is NOT supported for some of the installed indoor units (e.g. Hydrobox, ...). | Refrigerant leak check function CANNOT be performed. | No reset required. |

To solve the error code

- 1 No corrective action needed, unless there is an indoor unit in the system which is refrigerant leak function incompatible.

2.3.161 NG – Refrigerant leak check function detects refrigerant leak

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|---|--------------------|
| Result of refrigerant leak check function deviates more than 15% compared to result of test run. | Result of last 3 refrigerant leak check function is stored on Mode 1 items 29-30-31, see "6.9 Field settings" on page 188 . | No reset required. |

To solve the error code



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

- 1 Check for leaks in the refrigerant circuit. Look for oil traces on the unit(s). Check the brazing points on the field piping. Perform a leak test, see ["4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133](#).
Possible cause: Leak in the refrigerant circuit.

- 2 Indoor and/or outdoor temperature(s) of test run and latest leak check function should NOT differ too much. Consult the logbook and compare temperatures to auto-charge time. Perform a new leak test when the indoor and outdoor temperatures do NOT deviate too much compared to the time of test run.

Possible cause: Indoor and/or outdoor temperature(s) of test run and latest leak check function is drastically different from each other.

- 3 Check if indoor unit layout has changed since latest test run. If this is the case, a new test run needs to be performed.

Possible cause: Indoor unit layout has changed since latest test run.



INFORMATION

If all procedures listed above have been performed and the problem is still present, contact the helpdesk.

2.3.162 OK – Refrigerant leak check function detects no refrigerant leak

| Trigger | Effect | Reset |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Result of refrigerant leak check function is within 15% range, compared to result of test run. | Unit will operate normally. | No reset required. |

To solve the error code

- 1 No corrective action needed.

2 Troubleshooting

2.3.163 Indoor unit related error codes

| Error code | Description |
|------------|--|
| A0-00 | Main PCB error |
| A1-00 | EEPROM error on main PCB |
| A3-00 | Float switch open during thermo ON in cooling mode |
| A6-01 | Fan motor locked |
| A6-10 | Fan motor overcurrent |
| A6-11 | Fan motor locked |
| A7-00 | No detection contact swing motor |
| A9-01 | Expansion valve motor fault detection |
| A9-02 | Expansion valve bleeding |
| AF-00 | Float switch open during thermo OFF |
| AH-03 | Transmission error between main PCB and self-cleaning PCB |
| AH-04 | Dust detection sensor error |
| AH-05 | Dust collection error |
| AH-06 | Air filter rotation error |
| AH-07 | Damper rotation error |
| AH-08 | Filter cleaning time error |
| AH-09 | Auto self-cleaning disabled |
| AJ-01 | Capacity adapter missing |
| AJ-02 | Incorrect expansion valve motor |
| C1-01 | Transmission error between main PCB and fan motor PCB |
| C1-02 | Transmission error between main PCB and auxiliary PCB |
| C4-02 | Liquid thermistor short circuit |
| C4-03 | Liquid thermistor open circuit |
| C5-02 | Gas thermistor short circuit |
| C5-03 | Gas thermistor open circuit |
| C6-01 | Combination error: Main PCB – Fan motor PCB |
| C9-02 | Air thermistor short circuit |
| C9-03 | Air thermistor open circuit |
| CE-01 | No signal from optional presence sensor |
| CE-02 | No signal from optional floor temperature sensor |
| CE-03 | Faulty signal from floor temperature sensor |
| CE-04 | High temperature detection or electrical noise on floor temperature sensor |
| CJ-02 | Air thermistor on Remote controller short circuit |
| CJ-03 | Air thermistor on Remote controller open circuit |
| U4-01 | Communication error between indoor unit and outdoor unit |
| U9-00 | Error on other indoor unit |
| UA-13 | Combination error: indoor unit – outdoor unit (refrigerant) |
| UA-15 | Outdoor unit not compatible with self-cleaning panel |
| UE-00 | Communication error with central controller device |

2.3.164 Overview of error codes

| Main code | Sub code | | | Description |
|-----------|----------|-------|-------|--|
| | Main | Sub 1 | Sub 2 | |
| E1 | | 01 | | Outdoor Unit Main PCB [A1P] Error |
| | | 02 | | Outdoor Unit Main PCB [A1P] Error |
| E2 | 01 | 02 | 03 | Current Leak Detection |
| | 06 | 07 | 08 | Open Circuit on Earth Leakage Detection Core |
| E3 | 01 | 03 | 05 | Actuation of High Pressure Switch |
| | 02 | 04 | 06 | High Pressure Error |
| | | 07 | | High Pressure Switch Reset Error |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | Liquid Stop Valve Check Error |
| | | 18 | | Actuation of High Pressure Switch During Test Run |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | X4A Jumper open on PCB A1P |
| E4 | 01 | 02 | 03 | Low Pressure Error |
| E5 | 01 | 02 | 03 | Compressor Overload Error [M1C] |
| | 07 | 08 | 09 | Compressor Overload Error [M2C] |
| E6 | 17 | 19 | 21 | Inverter Overcurrent Error |
| | 18 | 20 | 22 | Inverter Overcurrent Error |
| E7 | 01 | 13 | 25 | Outdoor Unit Fan Motor(M1F) Error |
| | 02 | 14 | 26 | Outdoor Unit Fan Motor(M2F) Error |
| | 05 | 17 | 29 | Outdoor Unit Fan Motor (M1F) Overcurrent Error |
| | 06 | 18 | 30 | Outdoor Unit Fan Motor (M2F) Overcurrent Error |
| | 09 | 21 | 33 | Fan Inverter PCB (A4P) IPM* Overheated |
| | 10 | 22 | 34 | Fan Inverter PCB (A7P) IPM* Overheated |
| E9 | 01 | 05 | 08 | Electronic Expansion Valve (Y1E) Malfunction |
| | 03 | 06 | 09 | Electronic Expansion Valve (Y2E) Malfunction |
| | 04 | 07 | 10 | Electronic Expansion Valve (Y3E) Malfunction |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | Failure Detection on Y1E |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | Failure Detection on Y2E |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | Electronic Expansion Valve (Y4E) Malfunction |
| | 48 | 49 | 50 | Electronic Expansion Valve Overcurrent Error |
| | 51 | 52 | 53 | Electronic Expansion Valve Thermal Cutting Error |
| | 54 | 55 | 56 | Electronic Expansion Valve Defective Circuit |
| F3 | 01 | 03 | 05 | Compressor Discharge Temperature Too High |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | Compressor Body Temperature Too High |
| F4 | | 01 | | Wet Operation Caution |
| F6 | | 02 | | Refrigerant Overcharge Detection During Test Run |
| H3 | 02 | 04 | 06 | Transmission Error on Inverter PCB A3P |
| | 03 | 05 | 07 | Transmission Error on Inverter PCB A6P |
| H9 | 01 | 02 | 03 | Ambient Temperature Thermistor Malfunction |
| HA | | - | | Defrost Fail Alarm |
| J3 | 16 | 22 | 28 | Discharge Temperature Thermistor (R21T) Open Circuit |
| | 17 | 23 | 29 | Discharge Temperature Thermistor (R21T) Short Circuit |
| | 18 | 24 | 30 | Discharge Temperature Thermistor (R22T) Open Circuit |
| | 19 | 25 | 31 | Discharge Temperature Thermistor (R22T) Short Circuit |
| | 38 | 42 | 44 | Compressor Body Temperature Thermistor (R9T) Open Circuit |
| | 39 | 43 | 45 | Compressor Body Temperature Thermistor (R9T) Short Circuit |
| | 47 | 49 | 51 | Compressor Body Temperature Thermistor (R8T) Open Circuit |
| | 48 | 50 | 52 | Compressor Body Temperature Thermistor(R8T) Short Circuit |
| | 56 | 57 | 58 | High Discharge Temperature |
| | 59 | 60 | 61 | Discharge Temperature Thermistors Cross-Wired |
| J5 | 01 | 03 | 05 | Suction Temperature Thermistor (R3T) Malfunction |
| J6 | 01 | 02 | 03 | De-icer Temperature Thermistor (R7T) Malfunction |
| J7 | 06 | 07 | 08 | Liquid Temperature Thermistor (R5T) Malfunction |
| J8 | 01 | 02 | 03 | Outdoor Heat Exchanger Liquid Temperature Thermistor (R4T) Malfunction |

2 Troubleshooting

| Main code | Sub code | | | Description |
|-----------|----------|-------|-------|---|
| | Main | Sub 1 | Sub 2 | |
| J9 | 01 | 02 | 03 | Gas Temperature Thermistor Malfunction |
| JA | 06 | 08 | 10 | High Pressure Sensor (S1NPH) Open Circuit or Out of Range |
| | 07 | 09 | 11 | High Pressure Sensor (S1NPH) Short Circuit or Out of Range |
| JC | 06 | 08 | 10 | Low Pressure Sensor (S1NPL) Open Circuit or Out of Range |
| | 07 | 09 | 11 | Low Pressure Sensor (S1NPL) Short Circuit or Out of Range |
| L1 | 01 | 07 | 11 | Inverter PCB A3P Malfunction |
| | 02 | 08 | 12 | Inverter PCB A3P Current Detection Primary Circuit |
| | 03 | 09 | 13 | Inverter PCB A3P Current Detection Secondary Circuit |
| | 04 | 10 | 14 | Power Transistor Error on Inverter PCB A3P |
| | 05 | 15 | 16 | Inverter PCB A3P Hardware Fault |
| | 17 | 22 | 42 | Inverter PCB A6P Malfunction |
| | 18 | 23 | 43 | Inverter PCB A6P Current Detection Primary Circuit |
| | 19 | 24 | 44 | Inverter PCB A6P Current Detection Secondary Circuit |
| | 20 | 25 | 45 | Power Transistor Error on Inverter PCB A6P |
| | 21 | 26 | 46 | Inverter PCB A6P Hardware Fault |
| | 28 | 32 | 34 | Fan Inverter PCB A4P EEPROM Error |
| | 29 | 33 | 35 | Fan Inverter PCB A7P EEPROM Error |
| | 36 | 38 | 40 | Inverter PCB A3P EEPROM Error |
| | 37 | 39 | 41 | Inverter PCB A6P EEPROM Error |
| | 47 | 49 | 51 | Inverter PCB A3P 16 V DC Abnormality |
| | 48 | 50 | 52 | Inverter PCB A6P 16 V DC Abnormality |
| L2 | 01 | 02 | 03 | Power Supply Abnormality During Test Run |
| | 04 | 05 | 06 | Power Supply Abnormality During Normal Operation |
| L4 | 01 | 02 | 03 | Inverter PCB A3P High Fin Temperature |
| | 06 | 18 | 20 | Fan Inverter PCB A4P High Fin Temperature |
| | 07 | 19 | 21 | Inverter PCB A7P High Fin Temperature |
| | 09 | 10 | 11 | Inverter PCB A6P High Fin Temperature |
| L5 | 03 | 05 | 07 | Output Overcurrent Detection on Inverter PCB A3P |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | Output Overcurrent Detection on Inverter PCB A6P |
| L8 | 03 | 06 | 07 | Overcurrent on Inverter PCB A3P except start-up |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | Overcurrent on Inverter PCB A6P except start-up |
| L9 | 01 | 05 | 06 | Stall Prevention by Inverter PCB A3P |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | Stall Prevention by Inverter PCB A6P |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | Inverter PCB A3P Output Phase Abnormality |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | Inverter PCB A6P Output Phase Abnormality |
| LC | | 01 | | Transmission Abnormality Main PCB A1P to A3P, A6P, A4P, A7P |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | Transmission Error Main PCB A1P - Inverter PCB A3P |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | Transmission Error Main PCB A1P - Fan Inverter PCB A4P |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | Transmission Error Main PCB A1P - Fan Inverter PCB A7P |
| | 30 | 31 | 32 | Transmission Error Main PCB A1P - Inverter PCB A6P |
| P1 | 01 | 02 | 03 | Open Phase or Unbalanced Power Supply Detection by Inverter PCB A3P |
| | 07 | 08 | 09 | Open Phase or Unbalanced Power Supply Detection by Inverter PCB A6P |
| P2 | | 00 | | Refrigerant Auto-charge Interrupted |
| P4 | 01 | 04 | 05 | Fin Thermistor Fault on Inverter PCB A3P |
| | 02 | 15 | 17 | Fin Thermistor Fault on Fan Inverter PCB A4P |
| | 03 | 16 | 18 | Fin Thermistor Fault on Fan Inverter PCB A7P |
| | 06 | 07 | 08 | Fin Thermistor Fault on Inverter PCB A6P |
| P8 | | - | | Freeze-Up During Refrigerant Auto-Charge |
| P9 | | - | | Refrigerant Auto-Charge Finished Normally |
| PA | | - | | No Refrigerant in Refrigerant Cylinder During Auto-Charge |
| PE | | - | | Refrigerant Auto-Charge on Last Stage |
| PF | | - | | Long Test Run Failed |

| Main code | Sub code | | | Description |
|-----------|----------|-------|-------|--|
| | Main | Sub 1 | Sub 2 | |
| PJ | 04 | 05 | 06 | Capacity Setting Mismatch for Inverter PCB A3P |
| | 09 | 15 | 16 | Capacity Setting Mismatch for Fan Inverter PCB A4P |
| | 10 | 17 | 18 | Capacity Setting Mismatch for Fan Inverter PCB A7P |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | Capacity Setting Mismatch for Inverter PCB A6P |
| U0 | | 05 | | Refrigerant Shortage Detection During Cooling |
| | | 06 | | Refrigerant Shortage Detection During Heating |
| | 08 | 09 | 10 | Refrigerant Shortage Detection by High Pressure Sensor |
| U1 | 01 | 05 | 07 | Reverse Phase Detection |
| | 04 | 06 | 08 | Reverse Phase Detection |
| U2 | 01 | 08 | 11 | Inverter Circuit Power Supply Abnormality - Inverter PCB A3P Abnormal Voltage |
| | 02 | 09 | 12 | Inverter Circuit Power Supply Abnormality - Inverter PCB A3P Phase Loss |
| | 03 | 10 | 13 | Inverter Circuit Power Supply Abnormality - Inverter PCB A3P DC Circuit Not Charging |
| | 22 | 25 | 28 | Inverter Circuit Power Supply Abnormality - Inverter PCB A6P Abnormal Voltage |
| | 23 | 26 | 29 | Inverter Circuit Power Supply Abnormality - Inverter PCB A6P Phase Loss |
| | 24 | 27 | 30 | Inverter Circuit Power Supply Abnormality - Inverter PCB A6P DC Circuit Not Charging |
| U3 | | 02 | | Test Run Interrupted Manually |
| | | 03 | | Test Run Not Performed Yet |
| | | 04 | | Test Run Ended Abnormally |
| | | 05 | | Test Run Aborted on Initial Transmission |
| | | 06 | | Test Run Aborted on Normal Transmission |
| | | 07 | | Transmission abnormality on Test Run |
| | | 08 | | Transmission abnormality on Test Run |
| U4 | | 01 | | Communication Error on Q1-Q2 Transmission Line |
| | | 03 | | Communication Error on F1-F2 Transmission Line |
| | | 15 | | Unable to Start Test Run |
| U7 | | 01 | | Transmission Abnormality Between Systems - DTA104A61, DTA104A62 Error |
| | | 02 | | Transmission Abnormality Between Systems - DTA104A61, DTA104A62 Error |
| | | 03 | | Transmission Error Between Main Outdoor Unit and Sub 1 Outdoor Unit |
| | | 04 | | Transmission Error Between Main Outdoor Unit and Sub 2 Outdoor Unit |
| | | 05 | | Multi System Abnormality |
| | | 06 | | Multi System Address Abnormality |
| | | 07 | | More Than 3 Outdoor Units on Q1-Q2 Transmission |
| | | 11 | | Excess Indoor Units Detected on Test Run |
| | | 24 | | Duplication of Address Setting on Multiple DTA104A61,62 Installation |
| U9 | | 01 | | Other Indoor Unit Has Error |
| UA | | 00 | | Combination Abnormality |
| | | 03 | | Combination Abnormality - Mix of R22, R407C, R410A Type Units Detected |
| | | 16 | | Combination Abnormality - More Than 64 Indoor Units Detected On Same System |
| | | 17 | | Combination Abnormality - Local Setting Abnormality |
| | | 18 | | Combination Abnormality - Outdoor Unit Not Compatible With Indoor Units (Refrigerant Type) |
| | | 19 | | Combination Abnormality - Local Set Alarm |
| | | 20 | | Combination Abnormality - Non Compatible Outdoor Unit in Multi Combination |
| | | 21 | | Combination Abnormality - BPMK Unit(s) Detected |
| | | 31 | | Combination Abnormality - Multi Combination Abnormality |
| | | 38 | | Combination Abnormality - Altherma Hydro Unit(s) Detected |
| | | 39 | | Combination Abnormality - Incorrect Combination |
| | | 49 | | Combination Abnormality - Wrong unit Combination |
| UF | | 01 | | Wiring and Piping Mismatch - Auto Address Inconsistency on F1-F2 Transmission |
| | | 05 | | Wiring and Piping Mismatch - Stop Valve(s) Closed or Incorrect |
| | | 11 | | Wiring and Piping Mismatch - Excess Connection Ratio |
| UH | | 01 | | Auto Address Failure |
| | | 02 | | Auto Address Failure |
| E-1 | | - | | Refrigerant Leak Check is not possible |

2 Troubleshooting

| Main code | Sub code | | | Description |
|-----------|----------|-------|-------|---|
| | Main | Sub 1 | Sub 2 | |
| E-2 | - | - | - | Refrigerant Leak Check cannot be performed - Indoor Air Temperature is out of range. |
| E-3 | - | - | - | Refrigerant Leak Check cannot be performed - Outdoor Air Temperature is out of range. |
| E-4 | - | - | - | Refrigerant Leak Check is interrupted - Too Low Pressure is Detected |
| E-5 | - | - | - | Refrigerant Leak Check cannot be performed - A unit which is not compatible with Leak Detection Function is installed |
| NG | - | - | - | Refrigerant Leak Check Function detects refrigerant leak |
| OK | - | - | - | Refrigerant Leak Check Function detects no refrigerant leak |

2.4 Symptom based troubleshooting

2.4.1 Normal operating conditions

Below items are a guideline on how to check normal operating conditions of the unit. Still, values are for reference ONLY and working conditions outside of this range do NOT necessarily address abnormalities and errors. Operating conditions are a result of several items to check together.

| Item | Description | Normal value |
|---------------------|---|--------------|
| Discharge superheat | Discharge pipe temperature – condensation temperature | 25 K to 45 K |

Discharge superheat = discharge pipe temperature – condensation temperature

- Discharge pipe temperature: Read out from discharge pipe thermistor R21T/R22T depending on the compressor.
- Condensation temperature: Calculated by main PCB from the pressure read-out of the high pressure sensor.

Higher discharge superheat may result from refrigerant shortage or compressor internal by-pass.

Lower discharge superheat may result from low suction superheat which is caused by wet operation.

| Item | Description | Normal value |
|-------------------|---|--------------|
| Suction superheat | Suction temperature – evaporation temperature | 5 K |

Suction superheat = suction temperature – evaporation temperature

- Suction temperature: Read out from suction thermistor R3T
- Evaporation temperature: Calculated by main PCB from the pressure read-out of the low pressure sensor.

Suction superheat may be high if difference between [indoor set temperature – indoor air temperature] is too high and will result in high discharge superheat.


Suction superheat may be low if:


- Difference between [indoor set temperature – indoor air temperature] is too low
- Discharge superheat is too low (<20 K)
- Outdoor unit judges wet operation

2.4.2 Symptom: The system does not operate

- The air conditioner does not start immediately after the ON/OFF button on the user interface is pressed. If the operation lamp lights, the system is in normal condition. To prevent overloading of the compressor motor, the air conditioner starts 5 minutes after it is turned ON again in case it was turned OFF just before. The same starting delay occurs after the operation mode selector button was used.
- If "Under Centralized Control" is displayed on the user interface, pressing the operation button causes the display to blink for a few seconds. The blinking display indicates that the user interface cannot be used.
- The system does not start immediately after the power supply is turned on. Wait one minute until the micro computer is prepared for operation.

2.4.3 Symptom: Cool/Heat cannot be changed over

- When the display shows  (change-over under centralized control), it shows that this is a slave user interface.

- When the cool/heat changeover remote control switch is installed and the display shows  (change-over under centralized control), this is because cool/heat changeover is controlled by the cool/ heat changeover remote control switch. Ask your dealer where the remote control switch is installed.

2.4.4 Symptom: Fan operation is possible, but cooling and heating do not work

Immediately after the power is turned on. The micro computer is getting ready to operate and is performing a communication check with all indoor units. Please wait 12 minutes maximally until this process is finished.

2.4.5 Symptom: The fan speed does not correspond to the setting

The fan speed does not change even if the fan speed adjustment button is pressed. During heating operation, when the room temperature reaches the set temperature, the outdoor unit goes off and the indoor unit changes to whisper fan speed. This is to prevent cold air blowing directly on occupants of the room. The fan speed will not change even when another indoor unit is in heating operation, if the button is pressed.

2.4.6 Symptom: The fan direction does not correspond to the setting

The fan direction does not correspond with the user interface display. The fan direction does not swing. This is because the unit is being controlled by the micro computer.

2.4.7 Symptom: White mist comes out of a unit (Indoor unit)

- When humidity is high during cooling operation. If the interior of an indoor unit is extremely contaminated, the temperature distribution inside a room becomes uneven. It is necessary to clean the interior of the indoor unit. Ask your dealer for details on cleaning the unit. This operation requires a qualified service person.
- Immediately after the cooling operation stops and if the room temperature and humidity are low. This is because warm refrigerant gas flows back into the indoor unit and generates steam.

2.4.8 Symptom: White mist comes out of a unit (Indoor unit, heat exchanger unit)

When the system is changed over to heating operation after defrost operation. Moisture generated by defrost becomes steam and is exhausted.

2.4.9 Symptom: The user interface display reads "U4" or "U5" and stops, but then restarts after a few minutes

This is because the user interface is intercepting noise from electric appliances other than the air conditioner. The noise prevents communication between the units, causing them to stop. Operation automatically restarts when the noise ceases.

2.4.10 Symptom: Noise of air conditioners (Indoor unit)

- A "zeen" sound is heard immediately after the power supply is turned on. The electronic expansion valve inside an indoor unit starts working and makes the noise. Its volume will reduce in about one minute.

2 Troubleshooting

- A continuous low "shah" sound is heard when the system is in cooling operation or at a stop. When the drain pump (optional accessories) is in operation, this noise is heard.
- A "pishi-pishi" squeaking sound is heard when the system stops after heating operation. Expansion and contraction of plastic parts caused by temperature change make this noise.
- A low "sah", "choro-choro" sound is heard while the indoor unit is stopped. When another indoor unit is in operation, this noise is heard. In order to prevent oil and refrigerant from remaining in the system, a small amount of refrigerant is kept flowing.

2.4.11 Symptom: Noise of air conditioners (Indoor unit, outdoor unit)

- A continuous low hissing sound is heard when the system is in cooling or defrost operation. This is the sound of refrigerant gas flowing through both indoor and outdoor units.
- A hissing sound which is heard at the start or immediately after stopping operation or defrost operation. This is the noise of refrigerant caused by flow stop or flow change.

2.4.12 Symptom: Noise of air conditioners (Outdoor unit)

When the tone of operating noise changes. This noise is caused by the change of frequency.

2.4.13 Symptom: Dust comes out of the unit

When the unit is used for the first time in a long time. This is because dust has gotten into the unit.

2.4.14 Symptom: The units can give off odours

The unit can absorb the smell of rooms, furniture, cigarettes, etc., and then emit it again.

2.4.15 Symptom: The outdoor unit fan does not spin

During operation. The speed of the fan is controlled in order to optimise product operation.

2.4.16 Symptom: The display shows "88"

This is the case immediately after the main power supply switch is turned on and means that the user interface is in normal condition. This continues for 1 minute.

2.4.17 Symptom: The compressor in the outdoor unit does not stop after a short heating operation

This is to prevent refrigerant from remaining in the compressor. The unit will stop after 5 to 10 minutes.



2.4.18 Symptom: The inside of an outdoor unit is warm even when the unit has stopped

This is because the crankcase heater is warming the compressor so that the compressor can start smoothly.

2.4.19 Symptom: Hot air can be felt when the indoor unit is stopped

Several different indoor units are being run on the same system. When another unit is running, some refrigerant will still flow through the unit.

2.4.20 Symptom: Unit operation problems

| Symptom | Possible failure | Root cause | Repair |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unit(s) do not operate | Unit(s) do not operate | Missing or abnormal power supply (reverse phase, missing phase, abnormal voltage...) to the outdoor unit | Check Power Supply. See "4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130 |
| | | Indoor unit(s) do not receive power supply | Check power supply to the indoor unit(s), check if HAP Led blinks, check fuse(s) on indoor unit board. Also check BPMKs in case indoor unit is of RA type. |
| | | Mismatch of combination of outdoor unit and indoor unit | Check error codes. Check compatibility |
| | | Out of operation range | Check operation range on databook |
| | All indoor units show  icon blinking continuously | No Cool/Heat master is set | Select Cool/Heat Master by pressing Operating Mode button on the desired unit. The symbol will fade-away for Cool/Heat Master and will be fixed (not blinking) for the remaining indoor units |
| | Indoor unit(s) show  icon blinking temporarily when ON button is pressed | The unit(s) are either under Centralized Control and prohibited to operate or under Forced OFF operation by T1/T2 input | Release prohibitions from central controller or check T1/T2 contact status or check indoor unit field setting for forced off |
| | Indoor units show fan-only mode | Transmission initialization not completed | See "To check F1-F2 transmission" on page 131 . Perform transmission re-initialization |
| Check transmission wiring | | | |
| Check indoor unit PCBs | | | |
| Check outdoor unit main PCB, see "3.9 Main PCB" on page 106 | | | |
| Operation sometimes stops | Power failure | A power failure consecutively more than 2 cycles may stop the air conditioner operation | Restore power supply. See "4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130 |
| Operation stops and then restarts after 3 minutes. | Outdoor unit performing 'retry' operation | Retry mode triggered by an error | Check field setting 1-23, 1-24, 1-25 for latest retry content. See "6.9 Field settings" on page 188 . Refer to error code found for further troubleshooting. |
| Unit operates but does not cool or does not heat | Piping or wiring mismatch | Tranmission or piping problem | Correct piping, wiring |
| | Abnormal refrigerant amount | Outdoor unit may be overcharged or lacking refrigerant | Check refrigerant amount. See "4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133 |
| | Incorrect thermistor values | Thermistors not in their location, miswiring or faulty thermistor | Check thermistors, see "3.17 Thermistors" on page 128 |
| | Incorrect expansion valve operation | Expansion valve not operating correctly | Check expansion valves. See "3.5 Expansion valve" on page 89 |
| | Cross piping/wiring among different outdoor unit systems | Indoor unit transmission line and piping is not connected to the same outdoor unit system | Correct piping, wiring |

2 Troubleshooting

| Symptom | Possible failure | Root cause | Repair |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| Disturbing operation noise and vibration | Faulty Inverter PCB output | Instable output voltage from inverter PCB to compressor(s) | Check Power Supply, see "4.1 Electrical circuit" on page 130 . Restore the power supply in conform with the requirements. Check inverter PCB(s) and perform a power transistor check, see "3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99 . Check compressor(s), see "3.2 Compressor" on page 82 |
| | Installation faults | Unit not installed according to installation manual | Check installation manual. Correct necessary items. Leave required space to outdoor unit for operation |
| | Wet operation | Liquid compression | Check thermistors. See "3.17 Thermistors" on page 128 . Check for refrigerant overcharge, see "4.2 Refrigerant circuit" on page 133 . Check expansion valves for heat exchanger that run as evaporator. Check superheat. Recover refrigerant and weigh. Charge refrigerant to the correct amount |
| | Flash gas on liquid piping | Expansion valve fault of refrigerant shortage | Check expansion valves for heat exchangers that run as evaporator. Check superheat. Recover refrigerant and weigh. Charge refrigerant to the correct amount |

2.4.21 Other symptoms

| Mode: Cooling | Low pressure | High pressure | Running current |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Dirty air filters | Lower than normal | Lower than normal | Lower than normal |
| Air by-pass between air inlet/outlet @indoor unit | Lower than normal | Lower than normal | Lower than normal |
| Non condensables (i.e air) in refrigerant | Higher than normal | Higher than normal | Higher than normal |
| Moisture in refrigerant ^{*1} | Lower than normal | Lower than normal | Lower than normal |
| Impurities (dust, burr, ...) in refrigerant ^{*2} | Lower than normal | Lower than normal | Lower than normal |
| Refrigerant shortage | Lower than normal | Lower than normal | Lower than normal |
| Insufficient compression ^{*3} | Higher than normal | Lower than normal | Lower than normal |

| Mode: Heating | Low pressure | High pressure | Running current |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Dirty air filters | Higher than normal | Higher than normal | Higher than normal |
| Air by-pass between air inlet/outlet @indoor unit | Higher than normal | Higher than normal | Higher than normal |
| Non condensables (i.e air) in refrigerant | Higher than normal | Higher than normal | Higher than normal |
| Moisture in refrigerant ^{*1} | Lower than normal | Lower than normal | Lower than normal |
| Impurities (dust, burr, ...) in refrigerant ^{*2} | Lower than normal | Lower than normal | Lower than normal |
| Refrigerant shortage | Lower than normal | Lower than normal | Lower than normal |
| Insufficient compression ^{*3} | Higher than normal | Lower than normal | Lower than normal |

^{*1} Water in the refrigerant freezes inside the electronic expansion valve and is basically the same phenomenon as pump-down.

^{*2} Dust, burr in refrigerant clogs refrigerant filters and results with symptoms of pump-down operation.

^{*3} Pressure difference between high and low pressure decreases.

3 Components

3.1 4-way valve

3.1.1 Main 4-way valve

Checking procedures



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform a mechanical check of the 4-way valve

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Verify that the screw is firmly fixing the coil to the valve body.
- 2 Check if any damage or burst is present.

| Is the 4-way valve coil firmly fixed and not visually damaged? | Action |
|--|--|
| Yes | Perform an electrical check of the 4-way valve, see "Checking procedures" on page 77 . |
| No | Fix or replace the 4-way valve coil, see "Repair procedures" on page 78 . |

To perform an electrical check of the 4-way valve

Prerequisite: First perform a mechanical check of the 4-way valve, see ["Checking procedures" on page 77](#).

- 1 Unplug the 4-way valve connector from the appropriate PCB.
- 2 Measure the resistance of the 4-way valve coil between the pins of the 4-way valve connector.

Result: The measured value must be $1,7 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 10\%$.

| Is the measured value correct? | Action |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Continue with the next step. |
| No | Replace the 4-way valve coil, see "Repair procedures" on page 78 . |

When outdoor temperature is mild and unit can switch between heating and cooling



INFORMATION

This procedure is ONLY possible when the outdoor temperature is within the temperature range for both Heating and Cooling operation mode. See the databook on Business Portal for the temperature range of the operation modes.

- 3 Connect the 4-way valve connector to the appropriate PCB.
- 4 Turn ON the unit using the respective circuit breaker.
- 5 Activate Heating operation via the Cool/Heat master user interface.



CAUTION

It is NOT possible to activate operation modes with another user interface than the Cool/Heat master user interface.

- 6 With the 4-way valve connector connected to the PCB, measure the voltage on the 4-way valve connection of the PCB.

Result: The measured voltage MUST be 230 V AC.

- 7 De-activate Heating and activate Cooling operation via the Cool/Heat master user interface.
- 8 Measure the voltage on the 4-way valve connection on the PCB.

Result: The measured voltage MUST be 0 V AC.

| Are the measured voltages correct? | Action |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Perform a position check of the 4-way valve, see "Checking procedures" on page 77 . |
| No | Perform a check the main PCB, see "3.9 Main PCB" on page 106 . |

When outdoor temperature does not allow the unit to run in cooling or heating mode



INFORMATION

Follow this procedure when the outdoor temperature is outside the temperature range for one of the operation modes (Heating or Cooling). The unit CANNOT operate in the mode for which the outdoor temperature is outside its temperature range. See the databook on Business Portal for the temperature range of the operation modes.

- 9 Connect the 4-way valve connector to the appropriate PCB.
- 10 Turn ON the unit using the respective circuit breaker.
- 11 With the unit operating, connect the service monitoring tool to the unit and check whether the unit is in one of the following operation modes in which the 4-way valve is energized:

RXYQ-U units:

- Heating mode

RYYQ-U units:

- Heating mode and oil return in heating mode
- Defrost operation

RYMQ-U units:

- Heating mode and oil return in heating mode
- Defrost operation

| Is this the case? | Action |
|-------------------|--|
| No | Skip the next step of this procedure. |
| Yes | Perform the next step of this procedure. |

- 12 With the 4-way valve connector connected to the PCB, measure the voltage on the 4-way valve connection of the PCB.

Result: The measured voltage MUST be 230 V AC.

| Is the measured voltage correct? | Action |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Perform a position check of the 4-way valve, see "Checking procedures" on page 77 . |
| No | Perform a check the main PCB, see "3.9 Main PCB" on page 106 . |

- 13 If, according to the service monitoring tool, the unit is in one of the following operation modes in which the 4-way valve is NOT energized:

RXYQ-U units:

- Oil return operation and defrost operation in heating mode
- Oil return operation in cooling mode
- Cooling mode

3 Components

RYYQ-U units:

- Cooling mode
- Oil return operation in cooling mode

RYMQ-U units:

- Cooling mode
- Oil return operation in cooling mode

- 14 With the 4-way valve connector connected to the PCB, measure the voltage on the 4-way valve connection of the PCB.

Result: The measured voltage MUST be 0 V AC.

| Is the measured voltage correct? | Action |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Perform a position check of the 4-way valve, see "Checking procedures" on page 77 . |
| No | Perform a check the main PCB, see "3.9 Main PCB" on page 106 . |

To perform a position check of the 4-way valve

- 1 First perform an electrical check of the 4-way valve, see ["Checking procedures" on page 77](#).

When outdoor temperature is mild and unit can switch between heating and cooling



INFORMATION

This procedure is ONLY possible when the outdoor temperature is within the temperature range for both Heating and Cooling operation mode. See the databook on Business Portal for the temperature range of the operation modes.

- 2 Activate Heating operation via the Cool/Heat master user interface.



CAUTION

It is NOT possible to activate operation modes with another user interface than the Cool/Heat master user interface.



INFORMATION

It is recommended to connect the service monitoring tool to the unit and verify the operation mode of the 4-way valve.

- 3 Check with a contact thermometer (or by touching) if the flow through the 4-way valve corresponds with the flow shown in the flow diagram. (See ["6.3 Piping diagram" on page 148](#)).

| Is the flow correct? | Action |
|----------------------|--|
| Yes | Skip the next step of this procedure. |
| No | Perform the next step of this procedure. |

- 4 Connect a manifold to one of the service ports of the refrigerant circuit and check the pressure (suction, discharge). Compare with normal operation conditions of the unit.

| Refrigerant pressure correct? | Action |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Replace the body of the 4-way valve, see "Repair procedures" on page 78 . |
| No | Leaks may be found in the refrigerant circuit. Perform a pressure test of the refrigerant circuit, see "4.2.1 Checking procedures" on page 133 . |

- 5 De-activate Heating and activate Cooling operation via the Cool/Heat master user interface.

- 6 Check with a contact thermometer (or by touching) if the flow through the 4-way valve corresponds with the flow shown in the flow diagram. (See ["6.3 Piping diagram" on page 148](#)).

| Is the flow correct? | Action |
|----------------------|--|
| Yes | 4-way valve is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the body of the 4-way valve, see "Repair procedures" on page 78 . |

When outdoor temperature does not allow the unit to run in cooling or heating mode



INFORMATION

Follow this procedure when the outdoor temperature is outside the temperature range for one of the operation modes (Heating or Cooling). The unit CANNOT operate in the mode for which the outdoor temperature is outside its temperature range. See the databook on Business Portal for the temperature range of the operation modes.

- 7 With the unit operating, connect the service monitoring tool to the unit and check in which of the following operation modes the unit is operating:

RXYQ-U units:

- Heating mode and oil return in heating mode
- Defrost operation
- Cooling mode
- Oil return operation in cooling mode

RYYQ-U and RYMQ-U units:

- Oil return operation and defrost operation in heating mode
- Heating mode
- Cooling mode
- Oil return operation in cooling mode

- 8 Check with a contact thermometer (or by touching) if the flow through the 4-way valve corresponds with the flow shown in the flow diagram of the specific operation mode. (See ["6.3 Piping diagram" on page 148](#)).

| Is the flow correct? | Action |
|----------------------|--|
| Yes | 4-way valve is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Perform the next step of this procedure. |

- 9 Connect a manifold to one of the service ports of the refrigerant circuit and check the pressure (suction, discharge). Compare with normal operation conditions of the unit.

| Refrigerant pressure correct? | Action |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Replace the body of the 4-way valve, see "Repair procedures" on page 78 . |
| No | Leaks may be found in the refrigerant circuit. Perform a pressure test of the refrigerant circuit, see "4.2.1 Checking procedures" on page 133 . |

Repair procedures

To remove the 4-way valve coil

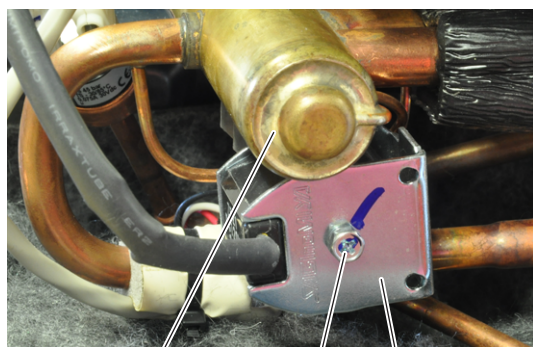
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

Prerequisite: If needed, remove any parts to create more space for the removal of the 4-way valve coil.

- 1 Remove the screw and remove the 4-way valve coil from the 4-way valve body.



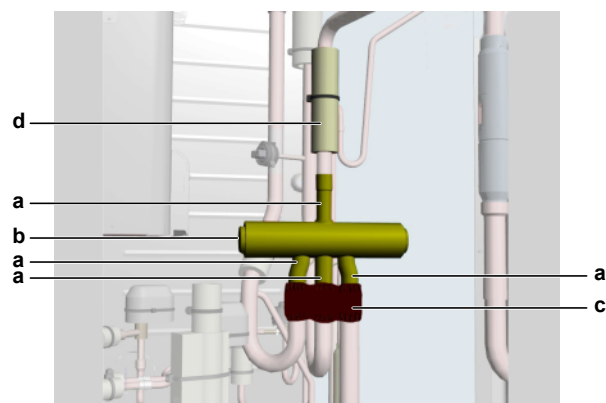
a Screw
b 4-way valve coil
c 4-way valve body

- 2 Cut all tie straps that fix the 4-way valve coil harness.
- 3 Disconnect the 4-way valve coil connector from the appropriate PCB.
- 4 To install the 4-way valve coil, see ["Repair procedures" on page 78](#).

To remove the 4-way valve body

Prerequisite: Recuperate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).

- 1 Remove the 4-way valve coil from the 4-way valve body, see ["Repair procedures" on page 78](#).
- 2 Cut the 4-way valve pipes using a pipe cutter.



a 4-way valve pipe
b 4-way valve
c Putty
d Insulation

- 3 Remove the 4-way valve.
- 4 Keep the putty and the insulation for re-use.
- 5 To install the 4-way valve body, see ["Repair procedures" on page 78](#).

To install the 4-way valve body

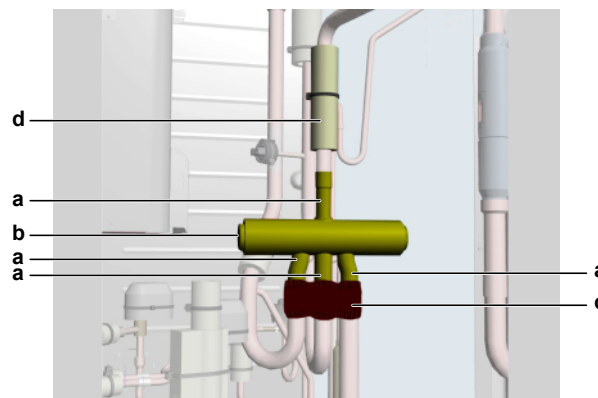
- 1 Install the 4-way valve in the correct location.
- 2 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure MUST NOT exceed 0.02 MPa.
- 3 Wrap a wet rag around the 4-way valve and solder the 4-way valve pipes to the 4-way valve.



CAUTION

Overheating the valve will damage or destroy it.

- 4 After soldering is done, stop the nitrogen supply after the component has cooled-down.

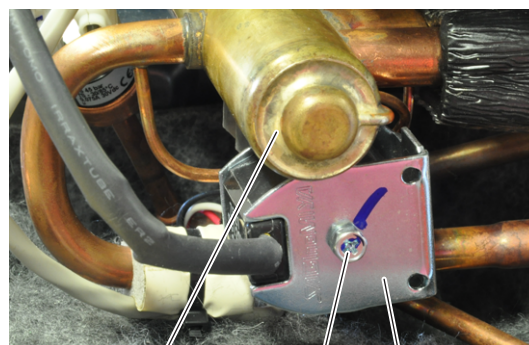


a 4-way valve pipe
b 4-way valve
c Putty
d Insulation

- 5 Install the putty and the insulation in their original location.
- 6 Install the 4-way valve coil on the 4-way valve body, see ["Repair procedures" on page 78](#).
- 7 Add refrigerant to the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).

To install the 4-way valve coil

- 1 Install the 4-way valve coil on the 4-way valve body.



a Screw
b 4-way valve coil
c 4-way valve body

- 2 Install and tighten the screw to fix the 4-way valve coil.
- 3 Route the 4-way valve coil harness towards the appropriate PCB.
- 4 Connect the 4-way valve coil connector to the PCB.



WARNING

When reconnecting a connector to the PCB, do NOT apply force, as this may damage the connector or connector pins of the PCB.

- 5 Fix the 4-way valve coil harness using new tie straps.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

3 Components

3.1.2 Sub 4-way valve

Checking procedures



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform a mechanical check of the sub 4-way valve

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Verify that the screw is firmly fixing the coil to the valve body.
- 2 Check if any damage or burst is present.

| Is the 4-way valve coil firmly fixed and not visually damaged?? | Action |
|---|---|
| Yes | Perform a position check of the 4-way valve, see "Checking procedures" on page 80 . |
| No | Fix or replace the 4-way valve coil, see "Repair procedures" on page 81 . |

To perform an electrical check of the sub 4-way valve

Prerequisite: First perform a mechanical check of the 4-way valve, see ["Checking procedures" on page 80](#).

- 1 Unplug the 4-way valve connector from the appropriate PCB.
- 2 Measure the resistance of the 4-way valve coil between the pins of the 4-way valve connector.

Result: The measured value must be $1,7 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 10\%$.

| Is the measured value correct? | Action |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Continue with the next step. |
| No | Replace the 4-way valve coil, see "Repair procedures" on page 81 . |

- 3 Connect the 4-way valve connector to the appropriate PCB.
- 4 Turn ON the unit using the respective circuit breaker.
- 5 With the unit operating, connect the service monitoring tool to the unit and check whether the unit is operating in one of the following operation modes in which the 4-way valve is energized:

RYYQ-U units:

- Heating mode and oil return in heating mode

RYMQ-U units:

- Heating mode and oil return in heating mode
- Defrost operation

| Is this the case? | Action |
|-------------------|--|
| No | Skip the next step of this procedure. |
| Yes | Perform the next step of this procedure. |

- 6 With the 4-way valve connector connected to the PCB, measure the voltage on the 4-way valve connection of the PCB.

Result: The measured voltage MUST be 230 V AC.

| Is the measured voltage correct? | Action |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Perform a position check of the 4-way valve, see "Checking procedures" on page 77 . |
| No | Perform a check the main PCB, see "3.9 Main PCB" on page 106 . |

- 7 If, according to the service monitoring tool, the unit is operating in one of the following operation modes in which the 4-way valve is NOT energized:

RYYQ-U units:

- Cooling mode
- Oil return operation in cooling mode
- Defrost operation

RYMQ-U units:

- Cooling mode
- Oil return operation in cooling mode

- 8 With the 4-way valve connector connected to the PCB, measure the voltage on the 4-way valve connection of the PCB.

Result: The measured voltage MUST be 0 V AC.

| Is the measured voltage correct? | Action |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Perform a position check of the 4-way valve, see "Checking procedures" on page 77 . |
| No | Perform a check the main PCB, see "3.9 Main PCB" on page 106 . |

To perform a position check of the sub 4-way valve

- 1 First perform an electrical check of the 4-way valve, see ["Checking procedures" on page 80](#).
- 2 With the unit operating, connect the service monitoring tool to the unit and check in which of the following operation modes the unit is operating:
 - Heating mode and oil return in heating mode
 - Defrost operation
 - Cooling mode
 - Oil return operation in cooling mode
- 3 Check with a contact thermometer (or by touching) if the flow through the 4-way valve corresponds with the flow shown in the flow diagram of the specific operation mode. (See ["6.3 Piping diagram" on page 148](#)).

| Is the flow correct? | Action |
|----------------------|--|
| Yes | Skip the next step. |
| No | Perform the next step of this procedure. |

- 4 Connect a manifold to one of the service ports of the refrigerant circuit and check the pressure (suction, discharge). Compare with normal operation conditions of the unit.

| Refrigerant pressure correct? | Action |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Replace the body of the 4-way valve, see "Repair procedures" on page 81 . |
| No | Leaks may be found in the refrigerant circuit. Perform a pressure test of the refrigerant circuit, see "4.2.1 Checking procedures" on page 133 . |

- Wait for the 4-way valve to switch to another operation mode (service monitoring tool) with opposite 4-way valve energizing conditions as the current operation mode and again perform an electrical check and a position check of the 4-way valve, see ["Checking procedures" on page 80](#).

| Is the flow correct? | Action |
|----------------------|--|
| Yes | 4-way valve is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the body of the 4-way valve, see "Repair procedures" on page 81 . |

Repair procedures

To remove the 4-way valve coil

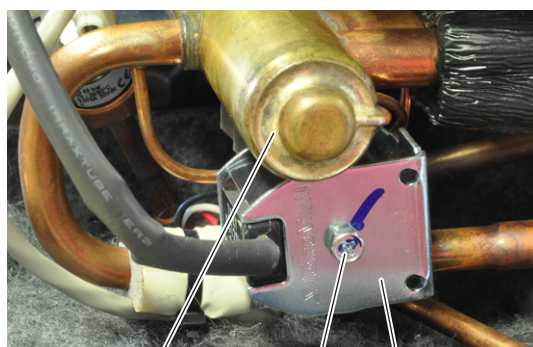
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

Prerequisite: If needed, remove any parts to create more space for the removal of the 4-way valve coil.

- Remove the screw and remove the 4-way valve coil from the 4-way valve body.



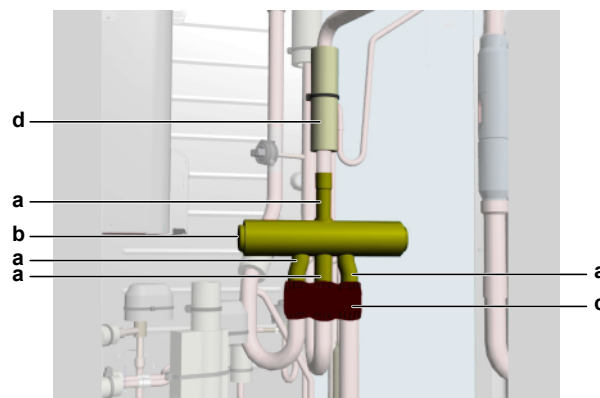
a Screw
b 4-way valve coil
c 4-way valve body

- Cut all tie straps that fix the 4-way valve coil harness.
- Disconnect the 4-way valve coil connector from the appropriate PCB.
- To install the 4-way valve coil, see ["Repair procedures" on page 81](#).

To remove the 4-way valve body

Prerequisite: Recuperate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).

- Remove the 4-way valve coil from the 4-way valve body, see ["Repair procedures" on page 78](#).
- Cut the 4-way valve pipes using a pipe cutter.



a 4-way valve pipe
b 4-way valve
c Putty
d Insulation

- Remove the 4-way valve.
- Keep the putty and the insulation for re-use.
- To install the 4-way valve body, see ["Repair procedures" on page 81](#).

To install the 4-way valve body

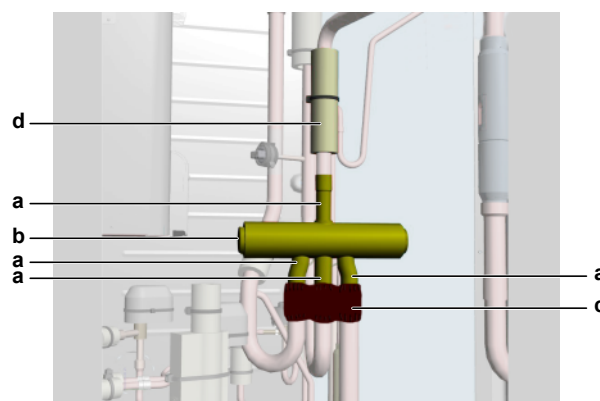
- Install the 4-way valve in the correct location.
- Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure MUST NOT exceed 0.02 MPa.
- Wrap a wet rag around the 4-way valve and solder the 4-way valve pipes to the 4-way valve.



CAUTION

Overheating the valve will damage or destroy it.

- After soldering is done, stop the nitrogen supply after the component has cooled-down.



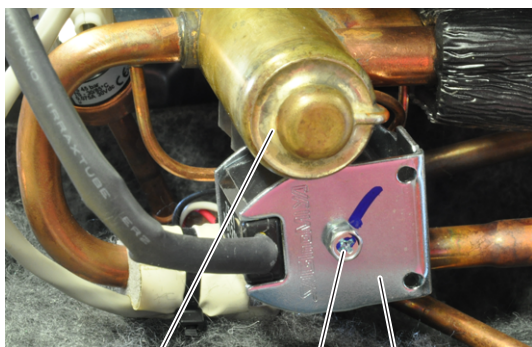
a 4-way valve pipe
b 4-way valve
c Putty
d Insulation

- Install the putty and the insulation in their original location.
- Install the 4-way valve coil on the 4-way valve body, see ["Repair procedures" on page 81](#).
- Add refrigerant to the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).

To install the 4-way valve coil

- Install the 4-way valve coil on the 4-way valve body.

3 Components



- a Screw
- b 4-way valve coil
- c 4-way valve body

- 2 Install and tighten the screw to fix the 4-way valve coil.
- 3 Route the 4-way valve coil harness towards the appropriate PCB.
- 4 Connect the 4-way valve coil connector to the PCB.



WARNING

When reconnecting a connector to the PCB, do NOT apply force, as this may damage the connector or connector pins of the PCB.

- 5 Fix the 4-way valve coil harness using new tie straps.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

3.2 Compressor

3.2.1 Checking procedures



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform an auditive check of the compressor

Prerequisite: First perform a power transistor check of the inverter PCB, see ["3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99](#). If power transistor is OK, proceed as follows:

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Open the compressor insulation.
- 2 Turn ON the unit using the respective circuit breaker.
- 3 Start the unit operation (via the user interface, operation switch, central controller, ...).
- 4 Listen to the compressor when it tries to operate. Judge if a mechanical lock is present.



INFORMATION

If a mechanical lock is present, also check for the root cause of impurities in the refrigerant causing mechanical lock of the compressor. See ["4.2.1 Checking procedures" on page 133](#).

| A mechanical lock is present on the compressor? | Action |
|---|---|
| Yes | Replace the compressor, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 84 . |
| No | Perform an mechanical check of the compressor, see "3.2.1 Checking procedures" on page 82 . |

To perform a mechanical check of the compressor

- 1 First perform an auditive check of the compressor, see ["3.2.1 Checking procedures" on page 82](#).



INFORMATION

For outdoor units ≥ 14 HP, the transportation stay for the compressor should be removed. Otherwise vibration is not absorbed, which can lead to pipe crack. See ["3.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 84](#).

- 2 Open the compressor insulation.
- 3 Check the compressor dampers and piping for any damage.



a Damper



INFORMATION

The compressor dampers may look different.

| Compressor dampers and piping are in a good condition? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Perform an electrical check of the compressor, see "3.2.1 Checking procedures" on page 82 . |
| No | Replace the compressor, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 84 . |

To perform an electrical check of the compressor

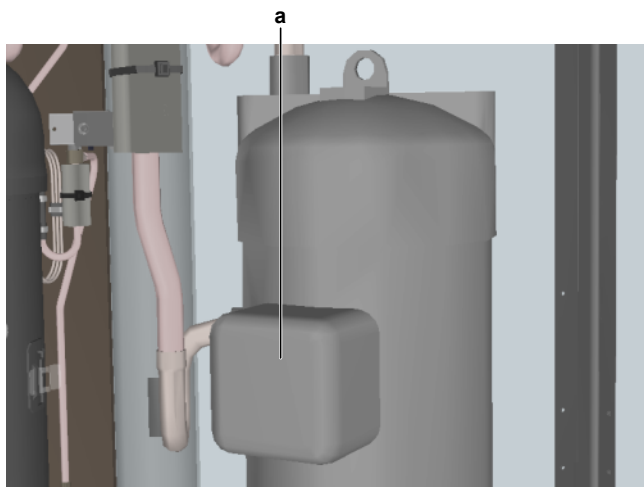
- 1 First perform a mechanical check of the compressor, see ["3.2.1 Checking procedures" on page 82](#).
- 2 $[Hz] = [rps] \times (\text{number of poles}) / 2$:
 - For K-Type Compressor: $[Hz] = 3 \times [rps]$
 - For G-Type Compressor: $[Hz] = 2 \times [rps]$
- 3 Open the compressor insulation.



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- Remove the cover of the compressor wire terminals.



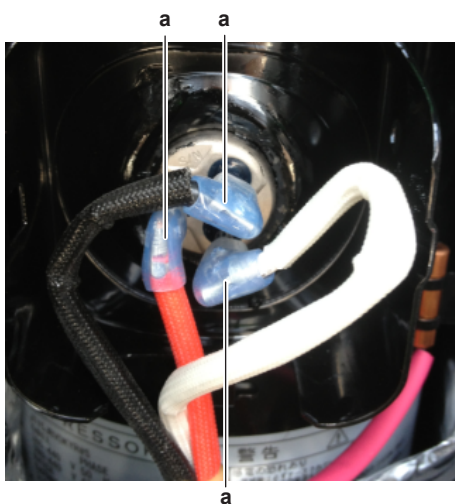
a Compressor wire terminals cover

- Disconnect the Faston connectors from the compressor wire terminals U, V and W.



INFORMATION

Note the position of the Faston connectors on the compressor wire terminals to allow correct connection during installation.



a Faston connectors

- Measure the resistance between the compressor motor windings U-V, V-W and U-W. All measurements MUST be the same.



CAUTION

Before measuring the compressor motor windings resistance, measure the resistance of the multimeter probes by holding the probes against each other. If the measured resistance is NOT 0 Ω , this value MUST be subtracted from the measured winding resistance.

| Unit | Compressor | Winding resistance value (at temperature of 20°C) |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---|
| RYYQ8~12, RXYQ8~12, RYMQ8~12 | M1C | 0.26 $\Omega \pm 5\%$ |
| RYYQ14~16, RXYQ14~16, RYMQ14~16 | M1C + M2C | 0.77 $\Omega \pm 5\%$ |
| RYYQ18~20, RXYQ18~20, RYMQ18~20 | M1C | 0.77 $\Omega \pm 5\%$ |
| | M2C | 0.26 $\Omega \pm 5\%$ |



| Compressor motor winding measurements are correct? | Action |
|--|--|
| Yes | Continue with the next step. |
| No | Replace the compressor, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 84 . |

- Re-connect the Faston connectors and install the cover of the compressor wire terminals.
- Install the compressor insulation.
- Turn ON the unit using the respective circuit breaker.
- Start the unit operation (via the user interface, operation switch, central controller, ...).
- Once the compressor operates, measure the U-V-W inverter voltages. All measurements MUST be the same.

| Inverter voltage measurements are correct? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Continue with the next step. |
| No | Replace the inverter PCB, see "3.8 Inverter PCB" on page 99 . |

- Measure the current in each phase U-V, V-W and U-W. All measurements MUST be the same.

| Compressor motor winding current measurements are correct? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Perform an insulation check of the compressor, see "3.2.1 Checking procedures" on page 82 . |
| No | Preventively replace the compressor, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 84 . |

To perform an insulation check of the compressor

Prerequisite: First perform an electrical check of the compressor, see ["3.2.1 Checking procedures" on page 82](#).

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- Open the compressor insulation.

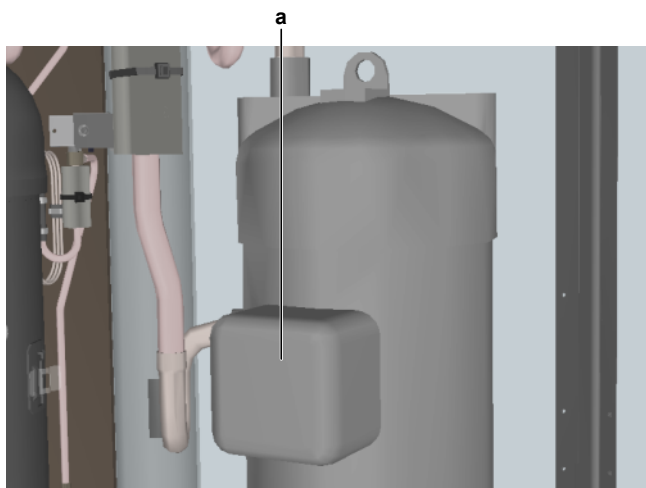


DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- Remove the cover of the compressor wire terminals.

3 Components

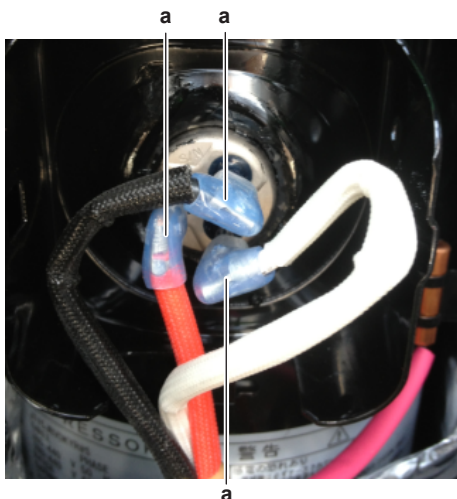


a Compressor wire terminals cover

- 3 Disconnect the Faston connectors from the compressor wire terminals U, V and W.

i INFORMATION

Note the position of the Faston connectors on the compressor wire terminals to allow correct connection during installation.



a Faston connectors

- 4 Set the Megger voltage to 500 V DC or 1000 V DC.
- 5 Measure the insulation resistance between the following terminals. The measured insulation resistance MUST be >3 MΩ.
 - U-ground,
 - V-ground,
 - W-ground.

| Compressor insulation measurements are correct? | Action |
|---|---|
| Yes | Compressor is OK. Return to troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the compressor, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 84 . |

3.2.2 Repair procedures

To remove the transportation stay

Only for 14~20 HP



NOTICE

If the unit is operated with the transportation stay attached, abnormal vibration or noise may be generated.

The transportation stay installed over the compressor leg for protecting the unit during transport must be removed. Proceed as shown in the figure and procedure below.

- 1 Slightly loosen the fixing nut (a).
- 2 Remove the transportation stay (b) as shown in the figure below.
- 3 Tighten the fixing nut (a) again.



To remove the compressor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

Prerequisite: Remove the compressor insulation.

Prerequisite: Recuperate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).

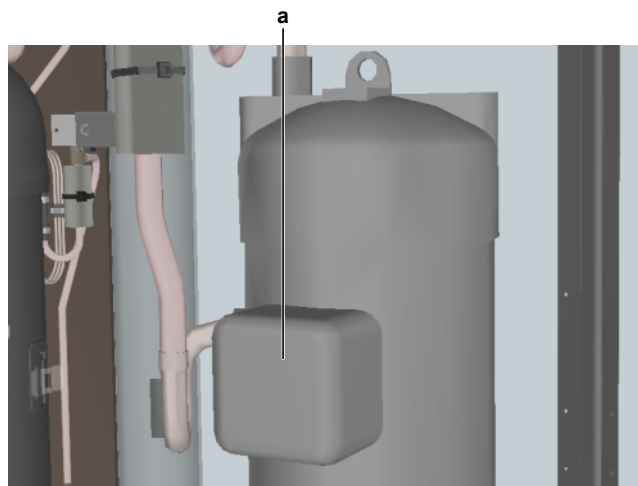
- 1 If needed, remove any parts to create more space for the removal of the compressor.



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

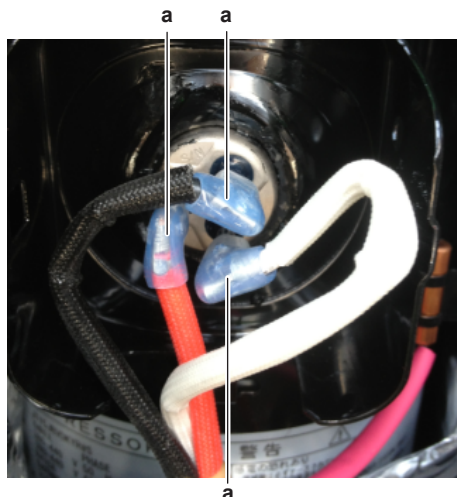
Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- 2 Remove the cover of the compressor wire terminals.



a Compressor wire terminals cover

- 3 Disconnect the Faston connectors from the compressor wire terminals U, V and W.



a Faston connectors

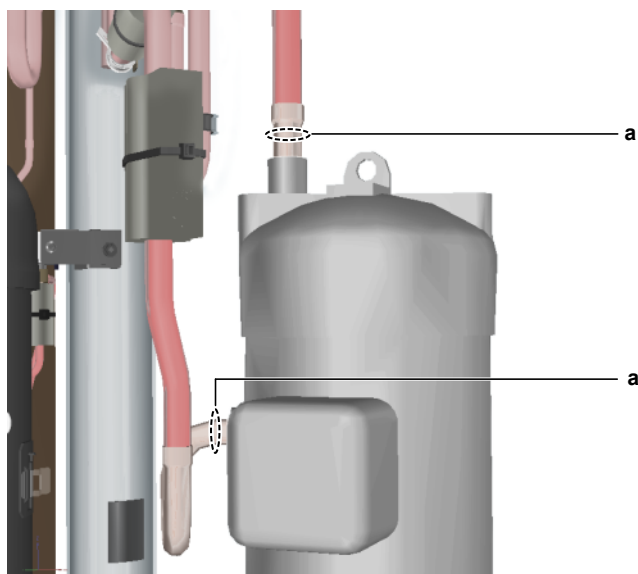


INFORMATION

Note the position of the Faston connectors on the compressor wire terminals to allow correct connection during installation.

Remove the crankcase heater, see ["To remove the crankcase heater" on page 87](#).

- 4 Cut the compressor pipes (below the soldered joint) using a pipe cutter.



a Compressor pipe

- 5 Remove the 3 nuts and remove the compressor from the unit.
 - a Nut
 - b Compressor
 - c Damper

- 6 Remove the 3 dampers from the compressor.



INFORMATION

The compressor dampers may look different.

- 7 Remove the bushings and keep them for re-use.
- 8 Keep the putty for re-use.
- 9 To install the compressor, see ["3.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 84](#).

To install the compressor

- 1 Check the state of the dampers. Replace if worn.
- 2 Install the 3 dampers in the correct location on the unit.
 - a Nut
 - b Compressor
 - c Damper



INFORMATION

The compressor dampers may look different.

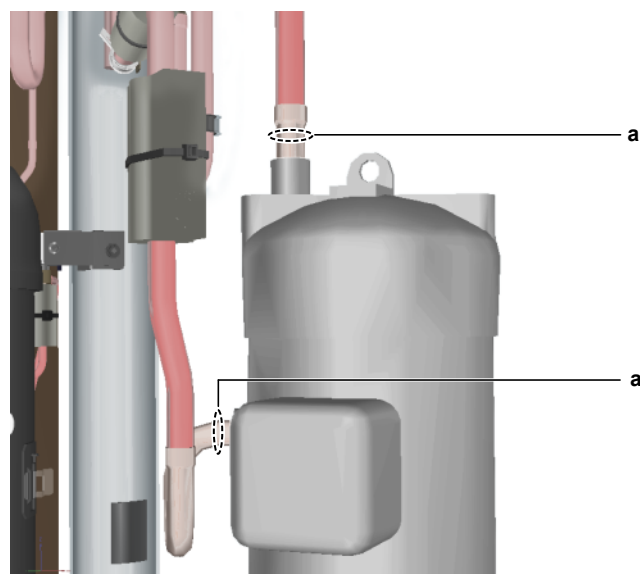
- 3 Remove the caps from the compression pipe and suction pipe.



CAUTION

The oil in the compressor is hygroscopic. Therefore remove the caps from the compressor pipes as late as possible.

- 4 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure **MUST NOT** exceed 0.02 MPa.
- 5 Wrap a wet rag around the compressor pipes and solder the compressor pipes to the refrigerant pipes.



a Compressor pipe

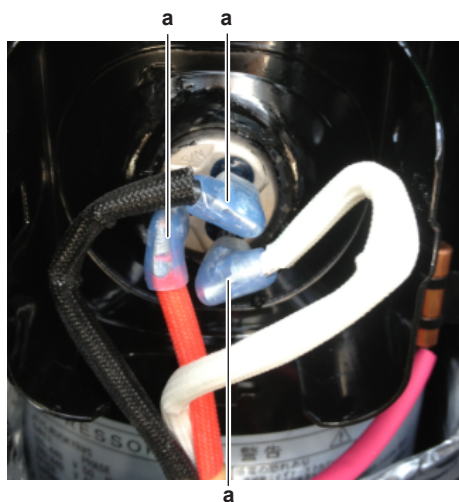


CAUTION

Overheating the compressor pipes (and the oil inside the compressor pipes) will damage or destroy the compressor.

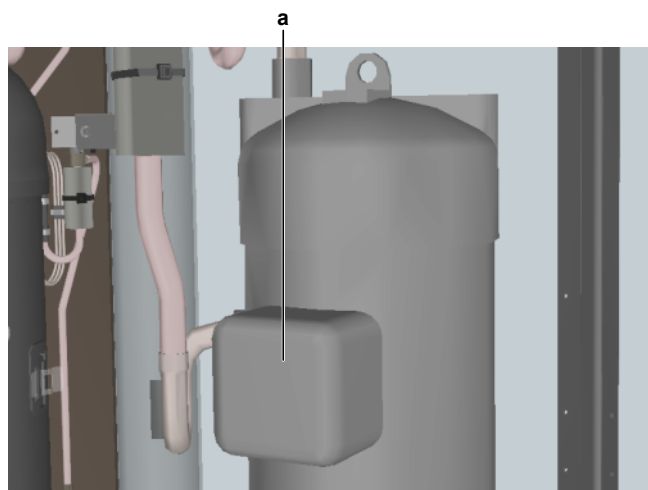
- 6 After soldering is done, stop the nitrogen supply after the component has cooled-down.
- 7 Install the putty in the correct location.
- 8 Connect the Faston connectors to the compressor wire terminals U, V and W

3 Components



a Faston connectors

- 9 Install the cover of the compressor wire terminals.



a Compressor wire terminals cover

- 10 Add refrigerant to the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).
- 11 Install the compressor insulation, see ["3.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 84](#).

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

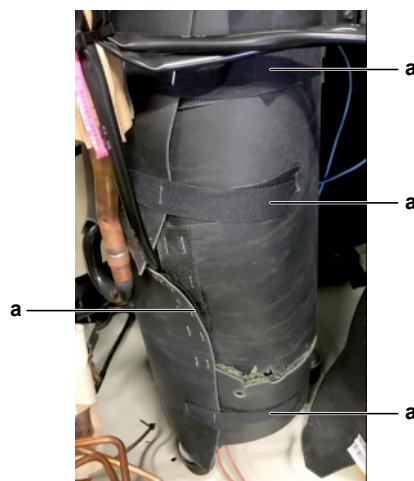
To remove the compressor insulation

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Detach all the strips (a).



a Strip

- 2 Detach the strip (b) of the top jacket (c).
- 3 Remove the top jacket (c).
- 4 Remove the body jacket (d) from the compressor (e).



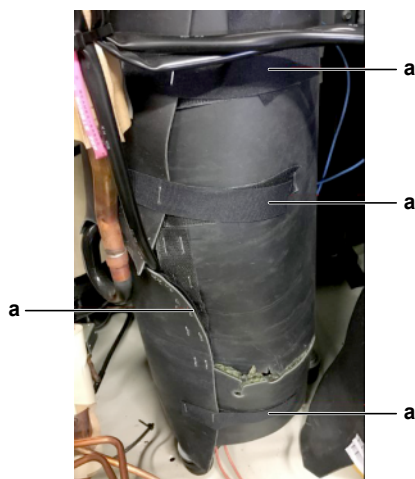
b Strip
c Top jacket
d Body jacket
e Compressor

To install the compressor insulation



b Strip
c Top jacket
d Body jacket
e Compressor

- 1 Install the body jacket (d) on the compressor (e).
- 2 Install the top jacket (c).
- 3 attach the strip (b) to the top jacket (c).



a Strip

- 4 Attach all the strips (a).

3.3 Crankcase heater

3.3.1 Checking procedures

To perform an electrical check of the crankcase heater

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

- 1 Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- 2 Open the compressor insulation.
- 3 Disconnect the crankcase heater connector from the appropriate PCB.
- 4 Measure the resistance on the crankcase heater connector: pin 1–pin 2. The resistance MUST be $1.8\text{ k}\Omega \pm 10\%$.

| Is the measured resistance correct? | Action |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Continue with the next step. |
| No | Replace the crankcase heater, see "3.3.2 Repair procedures" on page 87 . |

- 5 Turn ON the unit using the respective circuit breaker.
- 6 Start the unit operation (via the user interface, operation switch, central controller, ...).
- 7 With the crankcase heater energised (compressor OFF and discharge temperature $<70^{\circ}\text{C}$), measure the voltage on the crankcase heater connector on the PCB. The measured voltage MUST be 230 V AC.

| Is the measured voltage correct? | Action |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the crankcase heater, see "3.3.2 Repair procedures" on page 87 . |

To perform an insulation check of the crankcase heater

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

- 1 Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- 2 Open the compressor insulation.
- 3 Set the Megger voltage to at least 500 V DC.
- 4 Connect the Megger ground test lead directly to the crankcase heater ground wire.



CAUTION

Do NOT connect the Megger ground test lead to any other ground wire.

- 5 Measure the insulation resistance between the phase and ground wire. The measured insulation resistance MUST be $>1\text{ M}\Omega$.

| Is the measured voltage correct? | Action |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the crankcase heater, see "3.3.2 Repair procedures" on page 87 . |

3.3.2 Repair procedures

To remove the crankcase heater

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

- 1 Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

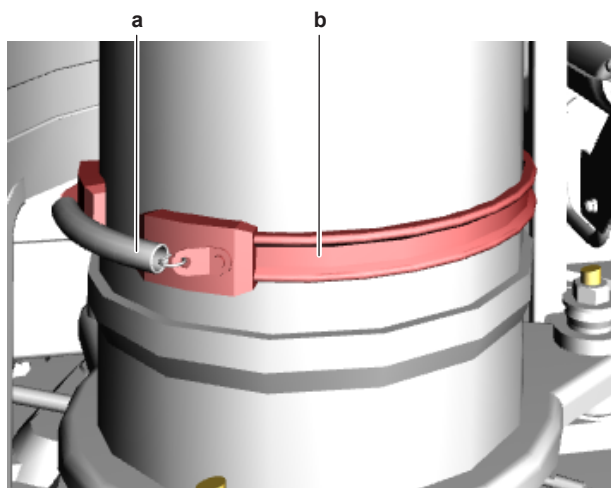


DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- 2 Open the compressor insulation.
- 3 Detach the spring that fixes the crankcase heater on the compressor.

3 Components

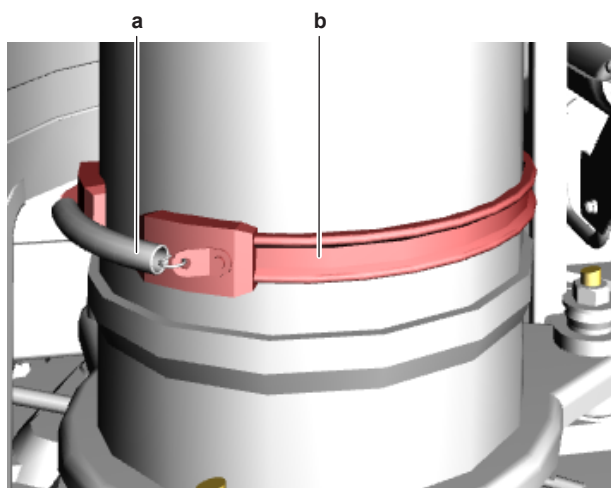


a Spring
b Crankcase heater

- 4 Disconnect the crankcase heater connector from the main PCB.
- 5 Cut all tie straps that fix the crankcase heater harness.
- 6 To install the crankcase heater, see ["3.3.2 Repair procedures" on page 87](#).

To install the crankcase heater

- 1 Install the crankcase heater on the compressor.
- 2 Attach the spring to fix the crankcase heater.



a Spring
b Crankcase heater

- 3 Route the crankcase heater harness towards the switch box.
- 4 Connect the crankcase heater connector to the main PCB.



WARNING

When reconnecting a connector to the PCB, do NOT apply force, as this may damage the connector or connector pins of the PCB.

- 5 Fix the crankcase heater harness using new tie straps.



INFORMATION

Replace all cable ties that were cut during removal.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

3.4 Current sensor

3.4.1 Checking procedures

To perform an electrical check of the current sensor

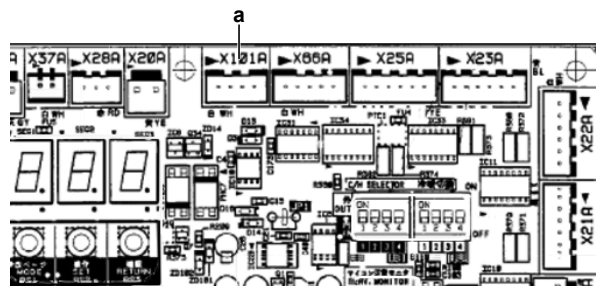
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Locate the current sensor connector on the main PCB, see ["6.2.1 Wiring diagram: Outdoor unit" on page 146](#).
- 2 Check that pins 1 and 4 on connector X101A are bridged.

Result: If the pins are not bridged, install the bridge.



a Connector X101A

- 3 Check the wiring from pins 2 and 3 of connector X101A to the current sensor.
- 4 Measure the resistance between pins 2 and 3 of connector X101A. The measured value should be between 45 and 50 Ω.

| Is the measured resistance correct? | Action |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the current sensor, see "3.4.2 Repair procedures" on page 88 . |

3.4.2 Repair procedures

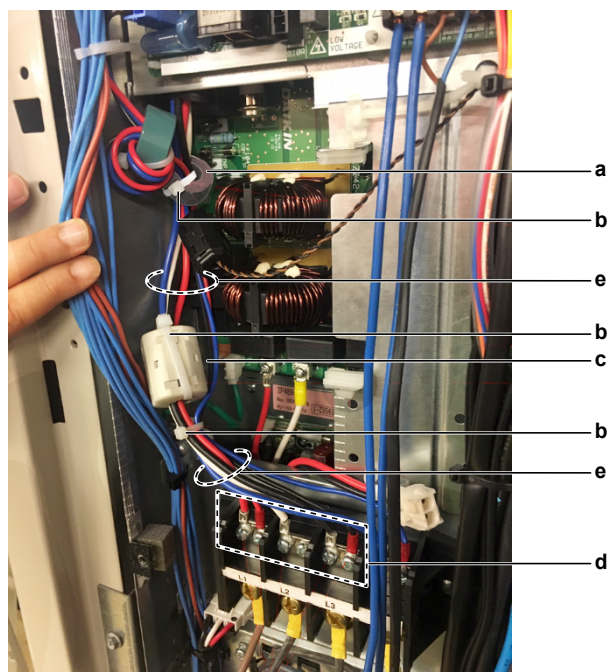
To remove a current sensor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Disconnect the current sensor connector from the main PCB.

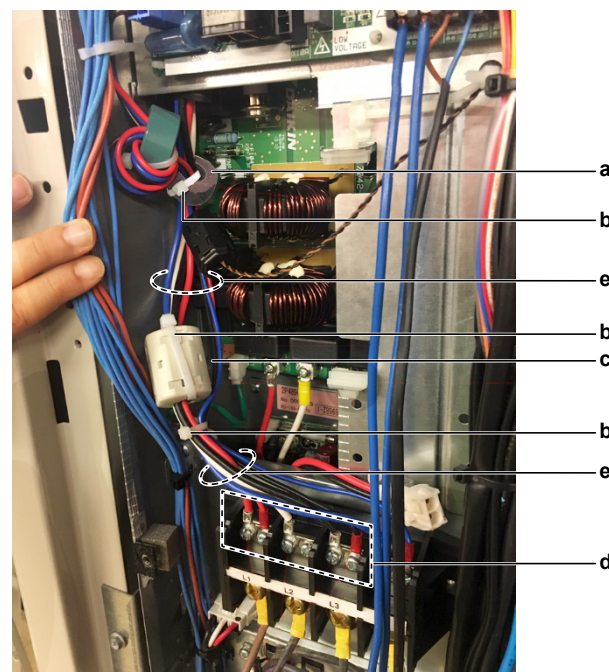


- a Current sensor
- b Tie wrap
- c Ferrite core
- d Screw connections
- e Power wiring

- 2 Remove the necessary tie wraps from the wiring of the current sensor and the power wiring.
- 3 Remove the ferrite core.
- 4 Loosen the screws on the connections.
- 5 Slide the current sensor on the power wiring and remove the current sensor.

To install a current sensor

- 1 Slide the current sensor on the power wiring and install the current sensor in place.
- 2 Install the power wiring in the connections and fasten the screws.
- 3 Install the ferrite core.
- 4 Connect the current sensor connector.
- 5 Install new tie wraps on the wiring of the current sensor and on the power wiring.



- a Current sensor
- b Tie wrap
- c Ferrite core
- d Screw connections
- e Power wiring

3.5 Expansion valve

3.5.1 Checking procedures



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform a mechanical check of the expansion valve

Prerequisite: Power OFF the unit for 3 minutes. Then turn ON the unit and listen to the expansion valve assembly. If the expansion valve does NOT make a latching sound, continue with the electrical check of the expansion valve, see ["3.5.1 Checking procedures" on page 89](#).

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Remove the expansion valve motor from the expansion valve body, see ["3.5.2 Repair procedures" on page 90](#).
- 2 Slide the expansion valve magnet over the expansion valve body and gently rotate the magnet clockwise/counterclockwise to manually close/open the expansion valve.

| Does the expansion valve open? | Action |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Perform an electrical check of the expansion valve, see "3.5.1 Checking procedures" on page 89 . |
| No | Replace the expansion valve body, see "3.5.2 Repair procedures" on page 90 . |

3 Components

To perform an electrical check of the expansion valve

Prerequisite: First perform a mechanical check of the expansion valve, see ["3.5.1 Checking procedures" on page 89](#).

- 1 Make sure that the valve coil is firmly slid onto the valve body.
- 2 Disconnect the electrical connector of the expansion valve motor from the appropriate PCB and measure the resistance of all windings (between the pins of each phase (wire) and the common wire) using a multi meter. All measurements MUST be approximately the same.

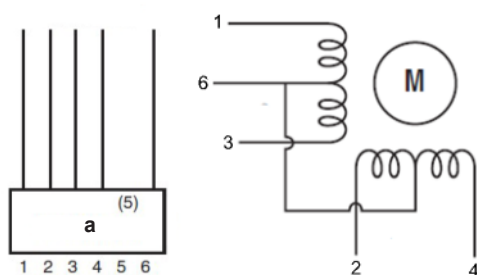
| Name | Symbol | Location (PCB) | Connector | Measured winding resistances |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Main expansion valve | Y1E | Main | X21A | 150±15 Ω |
| Sub-cool expansion valve | Y2E | Main | X22A | 46±3 Ω |
| Liquid cooling expansion valve | Y3E | Main | X23A | 46±3 Ω |
| Storage vessel expansion valve | Y4E | Indoor | X25A | 150±15 Ω |



INFORMATION

Below is an example of the resistance measurements in which the common wire is connected to pin 6 of the expansion valve motor connector. Connections may differ according to the type of expansion valve.

- Connector pin 1-6,
- Connector pin 2-6,
- Connector pin 3-6,
- Connector pin 4-6.



a Connector

| Is the measured resistance correct? | Action |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Perform an operation check of the expansion valve, see "3.5.1 Checking procedures" on page 89 . |
| No | Replace the expansion valve motor, "3.5.2 Repair procedures" on page 90 . |

To perform an operation check of the expansion valve

Prerequisite: First perform an electrical check of the expansion valve, see ["3.5.1 Checking procedures" on page 89](#).

- 1 Turn ON the power of the unit.



INFORMATION

When power is switched ON, PCB checks all expansion valve coil windings by current check. If winding is short or open, expansion valve error is triggered.

- 2 Start the unit operation (via the user interface, operation switch, central controller, ...).
- 3 With the unit operating, connect the service monitoring tool to the unit.
- 4 When the expansion valve is closed, check the valve inlet and outlet for any leaks. Replace the valve body if any leaks are found, see ["3.5.2 Repair procedures" on page 90](#).
- 5 Wait for the PCB to command the expansion valve to open (pulse output to expansion valve visible on service monitoring tool).



INFORMATION

If the PCB does NOT command the expansion valve to open (when it is supposed to), perform a check of the appropriate thermistors and pressure sensors (expansion valves are driven by superheat or subcool value calculated through the thermistors).

- 6 While in opening or closing sequence each expansion valve winding (Φ1, 2, 3, 4) is supplied with 12 V DC from the PCB in the sequence given above. You will need a good multimeter, where its range is set to about 20 V DC, and during opening or closing sequence you may be able to measure the supply voltage for a short time. If you set the multimeter range to Auto, then most likely you may NOT read a value between switching ranges. The best way to check is to feel the movement of the valve by touching, rather than trying to measure the driving voltage.
- 7 Check if the expansion valve is open. Check with a contact thermometer (or by touching) if refrigerant flows through the expansion valve.

| Is the expansion valve open? | Action |
|------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Component is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next step. |
| No | Replace the expansion valve, see "3.5.2 Repair procedures" on page 90 . |

Problem solved?

After all checking procedures listed above have been performed:

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

3.5.2 Repair procedures

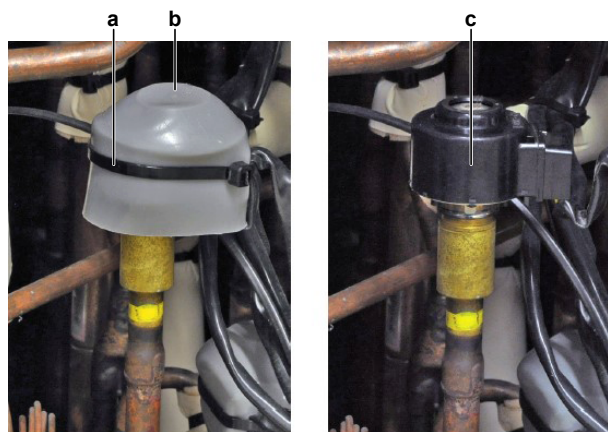
To remove the expansion valve motor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 If needed, remove any parts or insulation to create more space for the removal.
- 2 Cut the tie strap and remove the insulation cap.



a Tie strap
b Expansion valve cover
c Expansion valve motor

- 3 Pull the expansion valve motor to remove it from the expansion valve body.

i INFORMATION

It may be needed to turn the expansion valve motor 1/8 turn counter clockwise to unlock it.

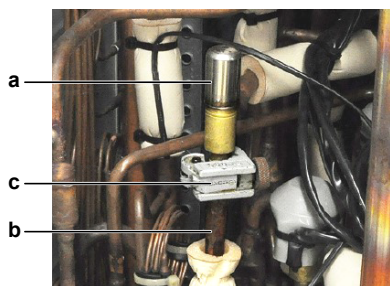
- 4 Cut all tie straps that fix the expansion valve motor harness.
- 5 Disconnect the expansion valve motor connector from the appropriate PCB. See ["To perform an electrical check of the expansion valve" on page 90](#) for an overview of the expansion valve connectors and their locations.
- 6 To install the expansion valve motor, see ["3.5.2 Repair procedures" on page 90](#).

To remove the expansion valve body

Prerequisite: Recuparate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).

Prerequisite: If needed, remove any parts or insulation to create more space for the removal.

- 1 Remove the expansion valve motor, see ["3.5.2 Repair procedures" on page 90](#).
- 2 Cut the expansion valve pipes using a pipe cutter.



a Expansion valve body
b Expansion valve pipe
c Pipe cutter

i INFORMATION

The expansion valve and motor can have a different configuration / layout.

- 3 Remove the expansion valve body.
- 4 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure MUST NOT exceed 0.02 MPa.
- 5 Heat the ends of the expansion valve pipes using an oxygen acetylene torch and remove the expansion valve pipe ends.
- 6 Stop the nitrogen supply when the piping has cooled down.
- 7 To install the expansion valve body, see ["3.5.2 Repair procedures" on page 90](#).

To install the expansion valve body

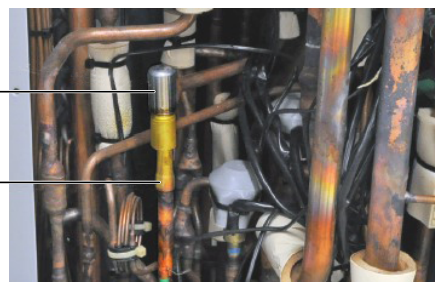
- 1 Install the expansion valve body in the correct location and correctly oriented.
- 2 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure MUST NOT exceed 0.02 MPa.
- 3 Wrap a wet rag around the expansion valve body and solder the refrigerant pipes to the expansion valve body.



CAUTION

Overheating the valve will damage or destroy it.

- 4 After soldering is done, stop the nitrogen supply after the component has cooled-down.



a Expansion valve body
b Expansion valve pipe

- 5 To install the expansion valve motor, see ["3.5.2 Repair procedures" on page 90](#).
- 6 Add refrigerant to the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).

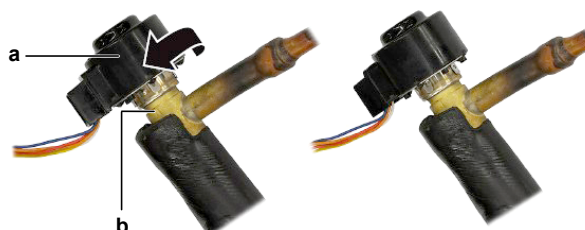
To install the expansion valve motor

- 1 Install the expansion valve motor on the expansion valve body.



INFORMATION

Turn the expansion valve motor 1/8 turn clockwise to lock it on the expansion valve body.



a Expansion valve motor
b Pipe

- 2 Route the expansion valve motor harness towards the appropriate PCB.
- 3 Connect the expansion valve motor connector to the appropriate PCB.



WARNING

When reconnecting a connector to the PCB, do NOT apply force, as this may damage the connector or connector pins of the PCB.

- 4 Fix the expansion valve motor harness using new tie straps.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "3.5.1 Checking procedures" on page 89 of the expansion valve and continue with the next procedure. |

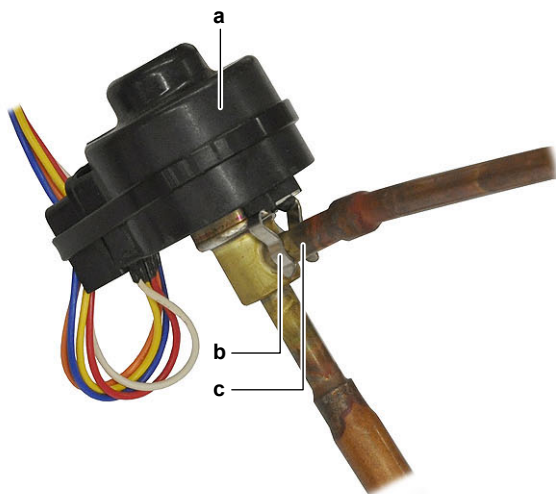
3 Components

To install the expansion valve motor with clip

- 1 Install the expansion valve motor on the expansion valve body.

INFORMATION

The expansion valve motor is equipped with a pipe retention clip. Install the pipe retention clip over the pipe to lock the expansion valve motor.



- a Expansion valve motor
- b Pipe retention clip
- c Pipe

- 2 Route the expansion valve motor harness towards the appropriate PCB.
- 3 Connect the expansion valve motor connector to the appropriate PCB.



WARNING

When reconnecting a connector to the PCB, do NOT apply force, as this may damage the connector or connector pins of the PCB.

- 4 Fix the expansion valve motor harness using new tie straps.

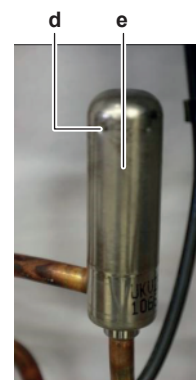
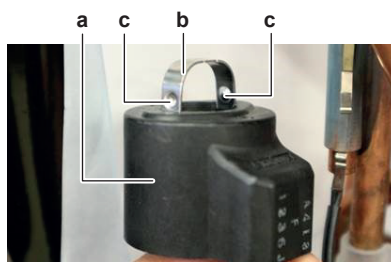
| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "3.5.1 Checking procedures" on page 89 of the expansion valve and continue with the next procedure. |

To install the expansion valve motor with bracket

- 1 Install the expansion valve motor on the expansion valve body.

INFORMATION

The expansion valve motor is equipped with a metal bracket. Fit the nipples of the metal bracket into the notches of the expansion valve body.



- a Expansion valve motor
- b Metal bracket
- c Nipple
- d Notch
- e Expansion valve body

- 2 Route the expansion valve motor harness towards the appropriate PCB.
- 3 Connect the expansion valve motor connector to the appropriate PCB.



WARNING

When reconnecting a connector to the PCB, do NOT apply force, as this may damage the connector or connector pins of the PCB.

- 4 Fix the expansion valve motor harness using new tie straps.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "3.5.1 Checking procedures" on page 89 of the expansion valve and continue with the next procedure. |

3.6 Fan inverter PCB



NOTICE

Select the correct type.

3.6.1 Single fan outdoor unit

Checking procedures

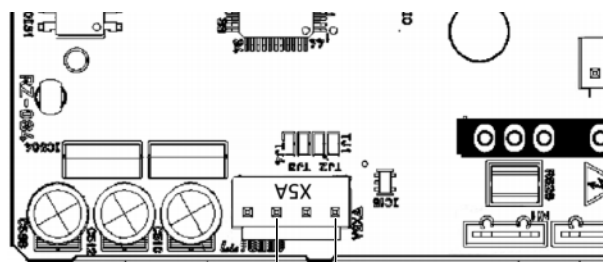


INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform a power check of the fan inverter PCB

- 1 Measure the voltage between pins 1 and 3 of connector X5A. The measured voltage MUST be 18 V DC.



- a Pin 1
- b Pin 2

| Is the measured voltage on the PCB correct? | Action |
|---|---|
| Yes | Return to "Checking procedures" on page 92 of the PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | See "3.8.1 Checking procedures" on page 99 of the inverter PCB. |

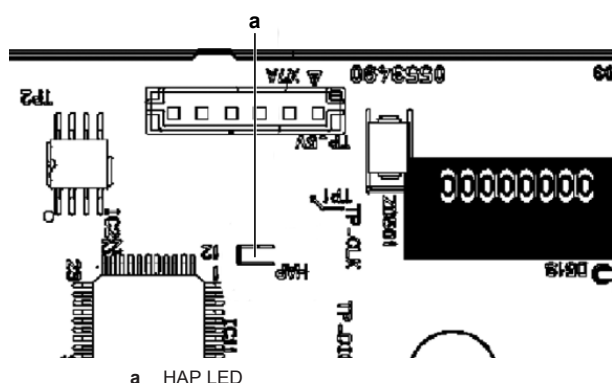
To check the HAP LED of the fan inverter PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Turn ON the power of the unit.
- 2 Locate the HAP LED on the fan inverter PCB.



| Does the HAP LED blink in regular intervals (approximately 1 Hz)? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Return to "Checking procedures" on page 92 of the fan inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the fan inverter PCB, see "Repair procedures" on page 94 . |

To check if the correct spare part is installed

- 1 Visit your local spare parts webbank.
- 2 Enter the model name of your unit and check if the installed spare part number corresponds with the spare part number indicated in the webbank.

| Is the correct spare part for the fan inverter PCB installed? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Return to "Checking procedures" on page 92 of the fan inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the fan inverter PCB, see "Repair procedures" on page 94 . |

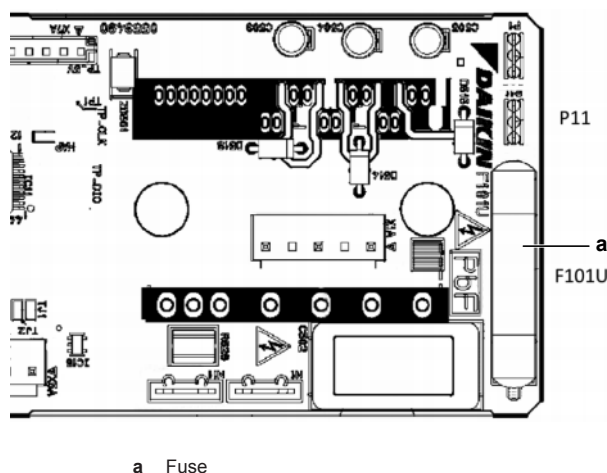
To check the wiring of the fan inverter PCB

- 1 Check that all wires are properly connected and that all connectors are fully plugged-in.
- 2 Check that no connectors or wires are damaged.
- 3 Check that the wiring corresponds with the wiring diagram, see ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).

| Is the wiring on the fan inverter PCB correct? | Action |
|--|--|
| Yes | Return to "Checking procedures" on page 92 of the fan inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Adjust the wiring of the fan inverter PCB, see "Repair procedures" on page 94 . |

To check the fuse of the fan inverter PCB

- 1 Measure the continuity of the fuse. If no continuity is measured, the fuse is blown.



| Blown fuse on the fan inverter PCB? | Action |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Replace the fan inverter PCB, see "Repair procedures" on page 94 . |
| No | Return to "Checking procedures" on page 92 of the fan inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

To perform a power transistor check of the fan inverter PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

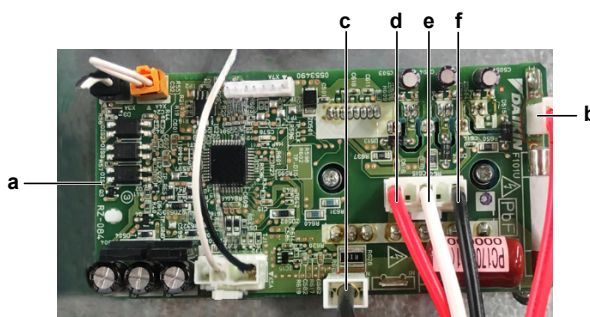
- 1 Set the multimeter to diode measurement.



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- 2 Check the fan inverter PCB in reference with the tables below.



- a Fan inverter PCB A4P
- b Connector P11
- c Connector N11

3 Components

d Connector X1A, pin U
e Connector X1A, pin V
f Connector X1A, pin W

| VDC | Com | Ref | VDC | Com | Ref |
|------------|------------|------|------------|------------|------|
| P11 | X1A, pin U | O.L | N11 | X1A, pin V | 0,45 |
| P11 | X1A, pin V | O.L | N11 | X1A, pin W | 0,45 |
| P11 | X1A, pin W | O.L | X1A, pin U | N11 | O.L |
| X1A, pin U | P11 | 0,45 | X1A, pin V | N11 | O.L |
| X1A, pin V | P11 | 0,45 | X1A, pin W | N11 | O.L |
| X1A, pin W | P11 | 0,45 | P11 | N11 | O.L |
| N11 | X1A, pin U | 0,45 | N11 | P11 | 0,75 |

| Are the test results OK? | Action |
|--------------------------|---|
| Yes | Power transistors are OK. Return to "Checking procedures" on page 92. |
| No | Replace the fan inverter PCB, see "Repair procedures" on page 94. |

Problem solved?

After all checking procedures listed above have been performed:

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

Repair procedures

To remove the fan inverter PCB

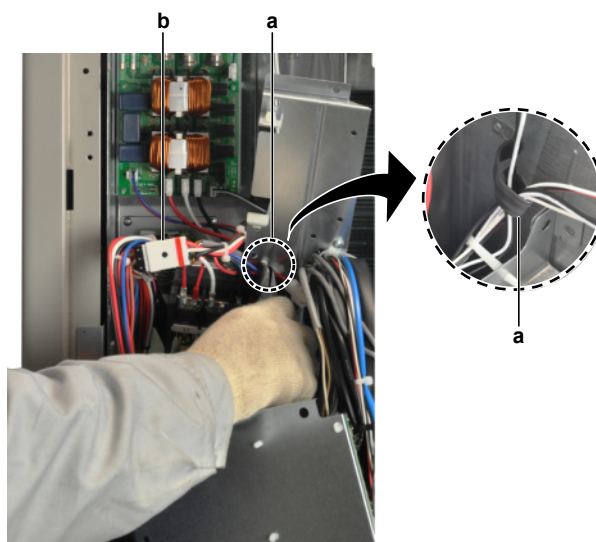
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118.](#)

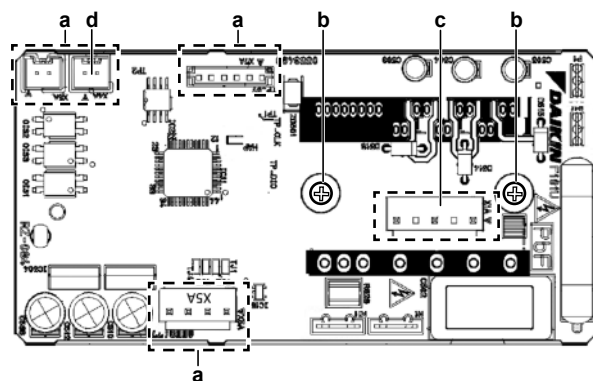
Prerequisite: Access the switch box, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118.](#)

- 1 Using pliers, detach the cable clamp from the power terminal assembly



a Cable clamp
b Fan connector X1A

- 2 Disconnect the fan connector X1A from the fan inverter PCB.



a Connector
b Screw
c Connector X1A
d Connector X4A

- 3 Disconnect all other connectors from the fan inverter PCB.



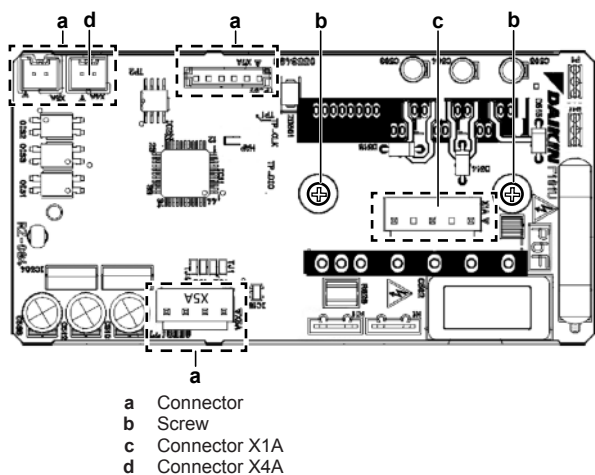
INFORMATION

Bridge connector X4A is not supplied with the spare part PCB. Transfer the bridge connector X4A

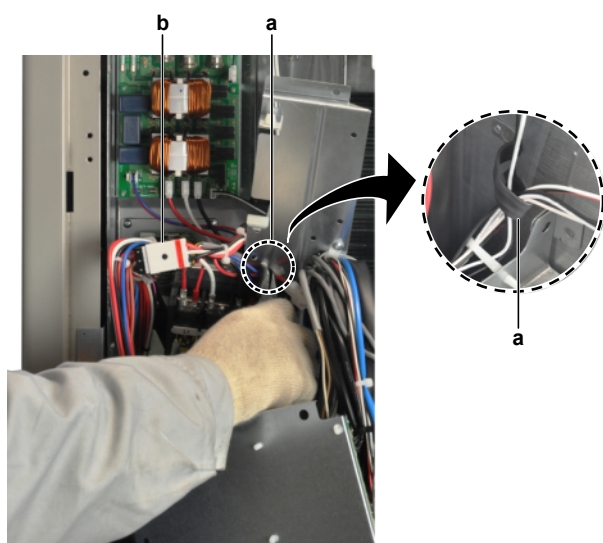
- 4 Loosen and remove the 4 screws that fix the fan inverter PCB assembly.
- 5 Loosen and remove the 2 screws that fix the fan inverter PCB to the heat sink plate.
- 6 Carefully pull the PCB at the side and unlatch the PCB supports one by one using a small pair of pliers.
- 7 To install the new fan inverter PCB, see ["Repair procedures" on page 97.](#)

To install the fan inverter PCB

- 1 Clean the heat sink surface and apply a thin layer of heat sink compound to the heat sink surface.
- 2 Install the fan inverter PCB on its correct location.
- 3 Latch the PCB supports using a small pair of pliers to fix the PCB.
- 4 Install and tighten the 2 screws to fix the fan inverter PCB to the heat sink plate.
- 5 Install and tighten the 4 screws to fix the fan inverter PCB assembly.



- 6 Connect all connectors to the fan inverter PCB.
- 7 Reinstall connector X4A which you recuperated from the removed PCB.



- 8 Connect fan connector X1A.
- 9 Reinstall the cable clamp.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|--|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to " Checking procedures " on page 92 of the fan inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

To adjust the wiring of the fan inverter PCB

- 1 Adjust the wiring according to the wiring diagram and connection diagram, see "[6.2 Wiring diagram](#)" on page 146.
- 2 Check that all wires are properly connected and that all connectors are fully plugged-in.
- 3 Check that no connectors or wires are damaged.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|--|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to " Checking procedures " on page 92 of the fan inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

3.6.2 Double fan outdoor unit

Checking procedures

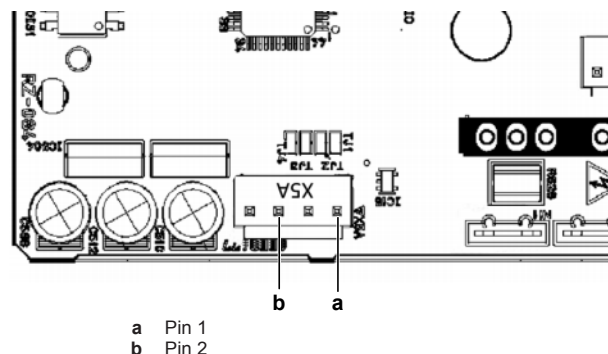


INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform a power check of the fan inverter PCB

- 1 Measure the voltage between pins 1 and 3 of connector X5A. The measured voltage **MUST** be 18 V DC.



| Is the measured voltage on the PCB correct? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Return to " Checking procedures " on page 95 procedures of the PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | See " 3.8.1 Checking procedures " on page 99 of the inverter PCB. |

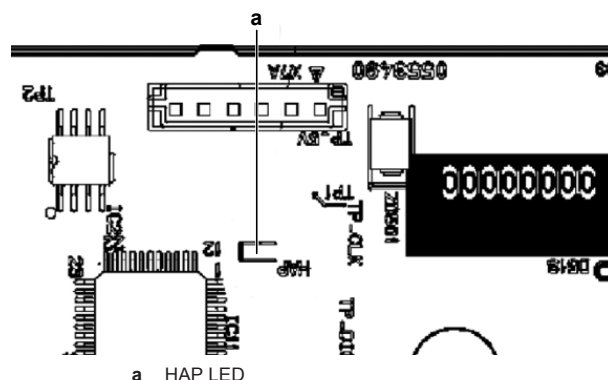
To check the HAP LED of the fan inverter PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "[3.13 Plate work](#)" on page 118.

- 1 Turn ON the power of the unit.
- 2 Locate the HAP LED on the fan inverter PCB.



| Does the HAP LED blink in regular intervals (approximately 1 Hz)? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Return to " Checking procedures " on page 95 of the fan inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the fan inverter PCB, see " Repair procedures " on page 97. |

3 Components

To check if the correct spare part is installed

- 1 Visit your local spare parts webbank.
- 2 Enter the model name of your unit and check if the installed spare part number corresponds with the spare part number indicated in the webbank.

| Is the correct spare part for the fan inverter PCB installed? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Return to "Checking procedures" on page 95 of the fan inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the fan inverter PCB, see "Repair procedures" on page 97 . |

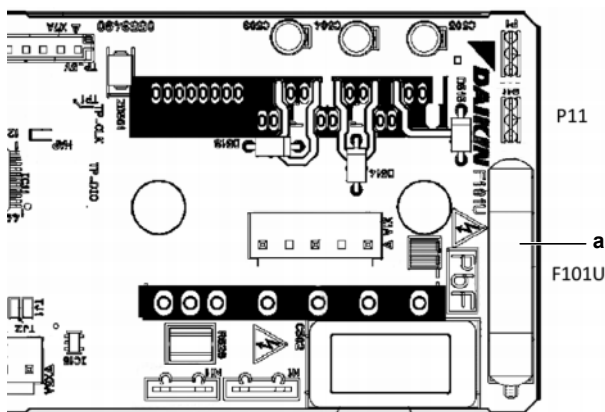
To check the wiring of the fan inverter PCB

- 1 Check that all wires are properly connected and that all connectors are fully plugged-in.
- 2 Check that no connectors or wires are damaged.
- 3 Check that the wiring corresponds with the wiring diagram, see ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).

| Is the wiring on the fan inverter PCB correct? | Action |
|--|--|
| Yes | Return to "Checking procedures" on page 95 of the fan inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Adjust the wiring of the fan inverter PCB, see "Repair procedures" on page 97 . |

To check the fuse of the fan inverter PCB

- 1 Measure the continuity of the fuse. If no continuity is measured, the fuse is blown.



a Fuse

| Blown fuse on the fan inverter PCB? | Action |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Replace the fan inverter PCB, see "Repair procedures" on page 97 . |
| No | Return to "Checking procedures" on page 95 of the fan inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

To perform a power transistor check of the fan inverter PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

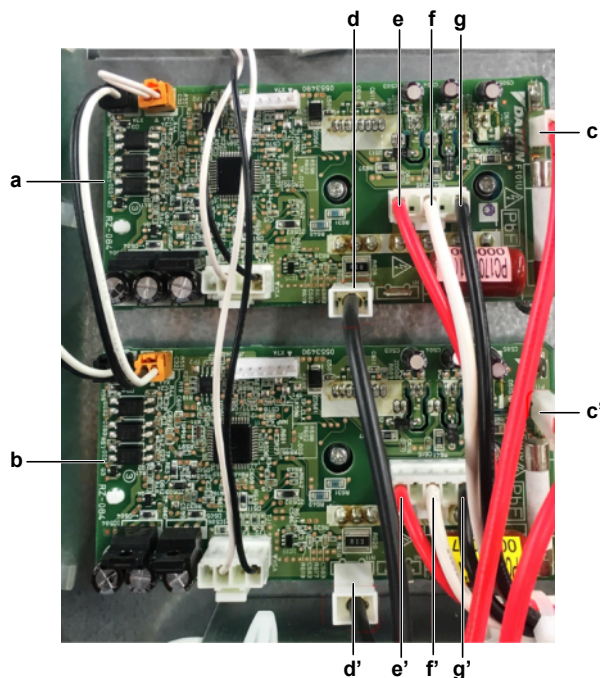
- 1 Set the multimeter to diode measurement.



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- 2 Check the fan inverter PCB in reference with the tables below.



- a Fan inverter PCB A4P
- b Fan inverter PCB A7P
- c / c' Connector P11
- d / d' Connector N11
- e / e' Connector X1A, pin U
- f / f' Connector X1A, pin V
- g / g' Connector X1A, pin W

| VDC | Com | Ref | VDC | Com | Ref |
|------------|------------|------|------------|------------|------|
| P11 | X1A, pin U | O.L | N11 | X1A, pin V | 0,45 |
| P11 | X1A, pin V | O.L | N11 | X1A, pin W | 0,45 |
| P11 | X1A, pin W | O.L | X1A, pin U | N11 | O.L |
| X1A, pin U | P11 | 0,45 | X1A, pin V | N11 | O.L |
| X1A, pin V | P11 | 0,45 | X1A, pin W | N11 | O.L |
| X1A, pin W | P11 | 0,45 | P11 | N11 | O.L |
| N11 | X1A, pin U | 0,45 | N11 | P11 | 0,75 |

| Are the test results OK? | Action |
|--------------------------|--|
| Yes | Power transistors are OK. Return to "Checking procedures" on page 95 . |
| No | Replace the fan inverter PCB, see "Repair procedures" on page 97 . |

Problem solved?

After all checking procedures listed above have been performed:

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

Repair procedures

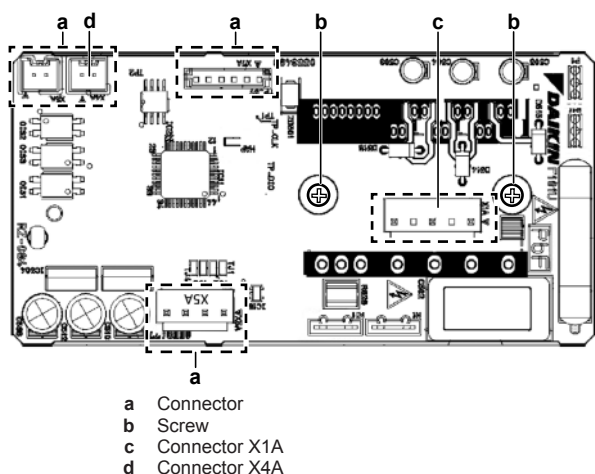
To remove the fan inverter PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Access the switch box, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).



- 2 Disconnect all other connectors from the fan inverter PCB.



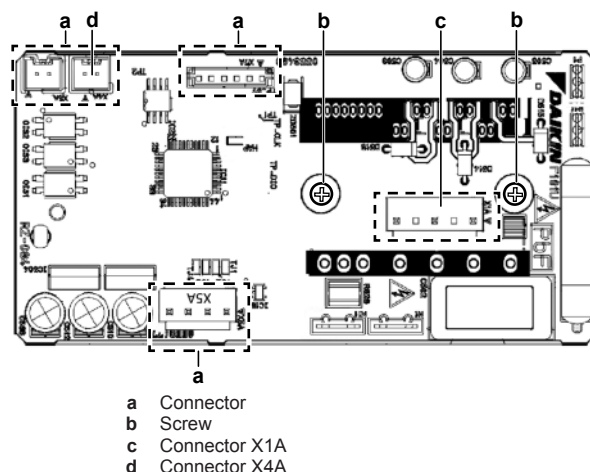
INFORMATION

Bridge connector X4A is not supplied with the spare part PCB. Transfer the bridge connector X4A

- 3 Loosen and remove the 2 screws that fix the fan inverter PCB to the heat sink plate.
- 4 Carefully pull the PCB at the side and unlatch the PCB supports one by one using a small pair of pliers.
- 5 To install the new fan inverter PCB, see ["Repair procedures" on page 97](#).

To install the fan inverter PCB

- 1 Clean the heat sink surface and apply a thin layer of heat sink compound to the heat sink surface.
- 2 Install the fan inverter PCB on its correct location.
- 3 Latch the PCB supports using a small pair of pliers to fix the PCB.
- 4 Install and tighten the 2 screws to fix the fan inverter PCB to the heat sink plate.



- 5 Connect all connectors to the fan inverter PCB.

- 6 Reinstall connector X4A which you recuperated from the removed PCB.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|--|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "Checking procedures" on page 95 of the fan inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

To adjust the wiring of the fan inverter PCB

- 1 Adjust the wiring according to the wiring diagram and connection diagram, see ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
- 2 Check that all wires are properly connected and that all connectors are fully plugged-in.
- 3 Check that no connectors or wires are damaged.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|--|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "Checking procedures" on page 95 of the fan inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

3.7 High pressure switch

3.7.1 Checking procedures

To perform an electrical check of the high pressure switch (general procedure)

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Turn ON the power of the unit.
- 2 Start the unit operation (via the user interface, operation switch, central controller, ...).
- 3 Disconnect the high pressure switch connector from the PCB.
- 4 Connect a pressure gauge to the refrigerant circuit high pressure service port and read the refrigerant pressure.



INFORMATION

When the unit is operating in heating mode, the high pressure port is the gas service port. When the unit is operating in cooling (defrost) mode, the high pressure port is the liquid service port.

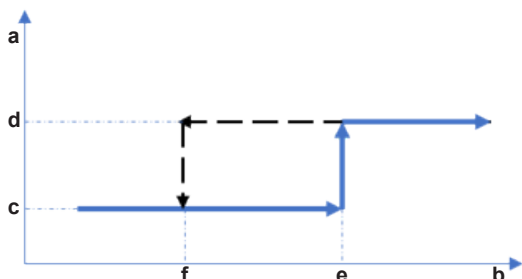
3 Components

- Measure the resistance between the pins 1-2 of the high pressure switch connector to check if it is open or closed.
- Compare the result with the trigger and reset conditions of the high pressure switch (graphic below).



INFORMATION

If the high pressure switch was triggered open, it will stay open until the refrigerant pressure drops below the reset pressure of the high pressure switch.



- a High pressure switch protection control
- b Pressure
- c High pressure switch closed
- d High pressure switch open
- e High pressure switch operating pressure
- f High pressure switch reset pressure



INFORMATION

See "6.6 Safety devices" on page 183 for the high pressure switch operating and reset pressure values.



INFORMATION

Connect the service checker tool to the unit or use field settings mode 1-42 (see "6.9 Field settings" on page 188) to monitor the high pressure.

If the state of the high pressure switch (open or closed) matches the state determined through the measured pressure, but the pressure is NOT correct on the user interface display, replace the applicable PCB.

| High pressure switch connector measurements are correct? | Then |
|--|---|
| Yes | High pressure switch is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the high pressure switch, see "3.7.2 Repair procedures" on page 98. |

To perform an electrical check of the high pressure switch (detailed procedure)

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "3.13 Plate work" on page 118.

- Recuperate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see "4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136.
- Fill the refrigerant circuit with nitrogen until pressurized just below operating pressure of the high pressure switch.
- Disconnect the high pressure switch connector from the PCB.
- Measure the resistance between the pins 1-2 of the high pressure switch connector. The switch MUST be closed.
- Fill the refrigerant circuit with nitrogen until pressurized just above operating pressure of the high pressure switch.

- Measure the resistance between the pins 1-2 of the high pressure switch connector. The switch MUST be open.
- Lower the pressure of the nitrogen in the refrigerant circuit just above reset pressure of the high pressure switch.
- Measure the resistance between the pins 1-2 of the high pressure switch connector. The switch MUST be open.
- Lower the pressure of the nitrogen in the refrigerant circuit just below reset pressure of the high pressure switch.
- Measure the resistance between the pins 1-2 of the high pressure switch connector. The switch MUST be closed.

| High pressure switch connector measurements are correct? | Then |
|--|---|
| Yes | High pressure switch is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the high pressure switch, see "3.7.2 Repair procedures" on page 98. |

3.7.2 Repair procedures

To remove the high pressure switch

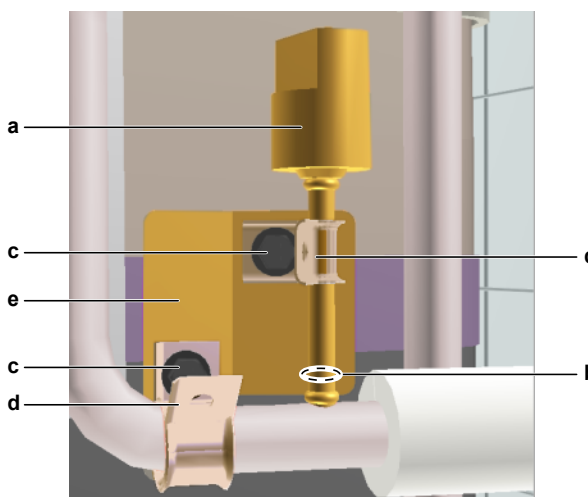
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "3.13 Plate work" on page 118.

Prerequisite: Recuperate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see "4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136.

- If needed, remove any parts to create more space for the removal of the high pressure switch.
- Disconnect the high pressure switch connector from the PCB.



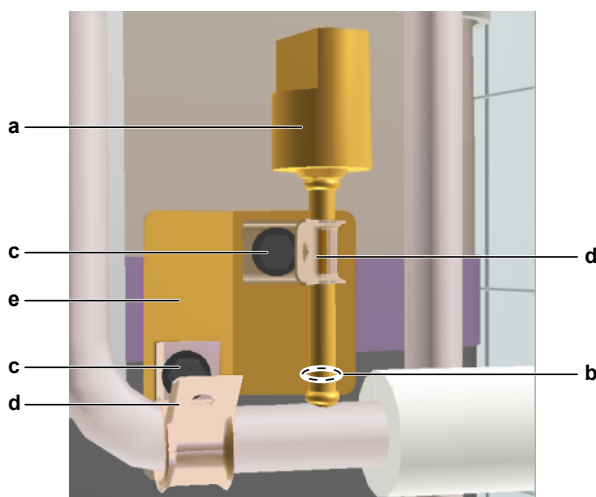
- a High pressure switch
- b High pressure switch pipe
- c Screw
- d Clamp
- e Plate

- Remove the screws, the clamps and the plate.
- Cut all tie straps that fix the high pressure switch harness.
- Cut the high pressure switch pipe using a pipe cutter.
- Remove the high pressure switch from the unit.
- Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure MUST NOT exceed 0.02 MPa.

- 8 Heat the end of the high pressure switch pipe using an oxygen acetylene torch and remove the high pressure switch pipe end.
- 9 Stop the nitrogen supply when the piping has cooled down.
- 10 To install the high pressure switch, see ["3.7.2 Repair procedures" on page 98](#).

To install the high pressure switch

- 1 Install the high pressure switch in the correct location.
- 2 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure MUST NOT exceed 0.02 MPa.
- 3 Wrap a wet rag around the high pressure switch and solder the high pressure switch pipe to the high pressure switch.



- a High pressure switch
- b High pressure switch pipe
- c Screw
- d Clamp
- e Plate



CAUTION

Overheating the pressure switch will damage or destroy it.

- 4 After soldering is done, stop the nitrogen supply after the component has cooled-down.
- 5 Install the clamps, the screws and the plate.
- 6 Route the high pressure switch harness towards the appropriate PCB.
- 7 Connect the high pressure switch connector to the PCB.
- 8 Install new tie straps to fix the high pressure switch harness.
- 9 Add refrigerant to the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

3.8 Inverter PCB

3.8.1 Checking procedures

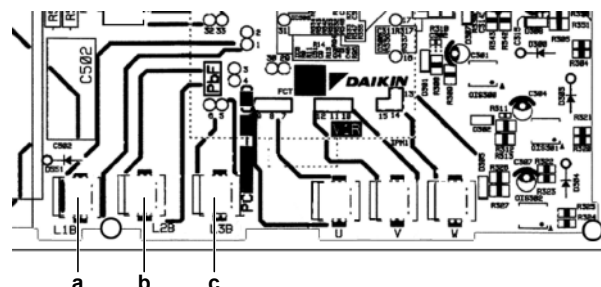


INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform a power check of the inverter PCB

- 1 Measure the voltage between the following wires on the inverter PCB. All measurements MUST be 400 V AC.
 - L1B –L2B
 - L1B –L3B
 - L2B –L3B



- a Wire L1B
- b Wire L2B
- c Wire L3B

| Does the inverter PCB receive power? | Action |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Return to "3.8.1 Checking procedures" on page 99 of the inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Perform a check of the noise filter PCB, see "3.10.1 Checking procedures" on page 110 . |

To check the HAP LED of the inverter PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

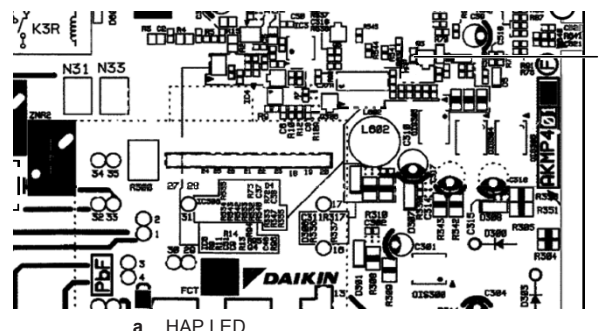
- 1 Turn ON the unit using the respective circuit breaker.



INFORMATION

Make sure that the inverter PCB is NOT in stand-by mode. The HAP LED will NOT blink when in stand-by mode.

- 2 If needed wake up the PCB by performing one of the following actions:
 - Turn OFF and then ON the power to the unit,
 - Turn OFF the power supply to the main PCB by unplugging and then plugging the connector X1A;
 - Create a forced thermo-ON condition by setting field setting 2–6 = 1 (forced thermo-ON indoor) or field setting 2–20 = 1 (manual refrigerant charge). See ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#). Once HAP LED blinks, immediately change related field setting (2–6 or 2–20) back to 0 to deactivate related function.
- 3 Locate the HAP LED on the inverter PCB.



3 Components

| Does the HAP LED blink in regular intervals (approximately 1 Hz)? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Return to "3.8.1 Checking procedures" on page 99 of the inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the inverter PCB, see "3.8.2 Repair procedures" on page 103 . |

To check if the correct spare part is installed

- 1 Visit your local spare parts webbank.
- 2 Enter the model name of your unit and check if the installed spare part number corresponds with the spare part number indicated in the webbank.

| Is the correct spare part for the inverter PCB installed? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Return to "3.8.1 Checking procedures" on page 99 of the inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the inverter PCB, see "3.8.2 Repair procedures" on page 103 . |

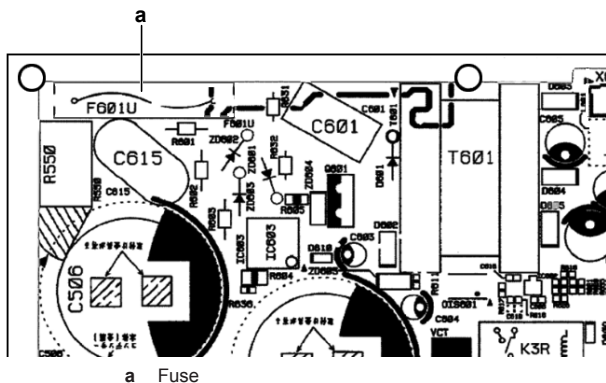
To check the wiring of the inverter PCB

- 1 Check that all wires are properly connected and that all connectors are fully plugged-in.
- 2 Check that no connectors or wires are damaged.
- 3 Check that the wiring corresponds with the wiring diagram, see ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).

| Is the wiring on the inverter PCB correct? | Action |
|--|--|
| Yes | Return to "3.8.1 Checking procedures" on page 99 of the inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Adjust the wiring of the inverter PCB, see "3.8.2 Repair procedures" on page 103 . |

To check the fuses of the inverter PCB

- 1 Measure the continuity of the fuse. If no continuity is measured, the fuse is blown.



| Any blown fuses on the inverter PCB? | Action |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Replace the inverter PCB, see "3.8.2 Repair procedures" on page 103 . |

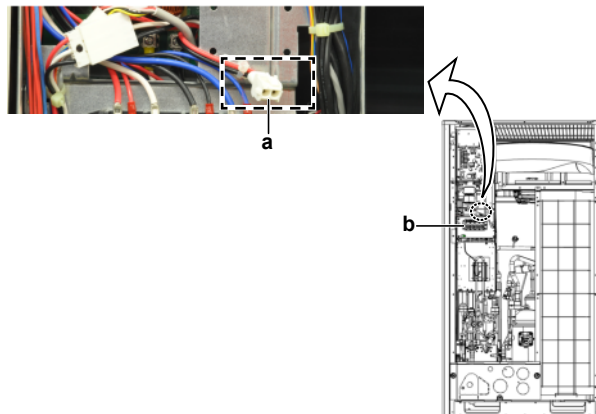
| Any blown fuses on the inverter PCB? | Action |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| No | Return to "3.8.1 Checking procedures" on page 99 of the inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

To check the rectifier voltage of the inverter PCB

- 1 Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, operation switch, ...).

For single fan units

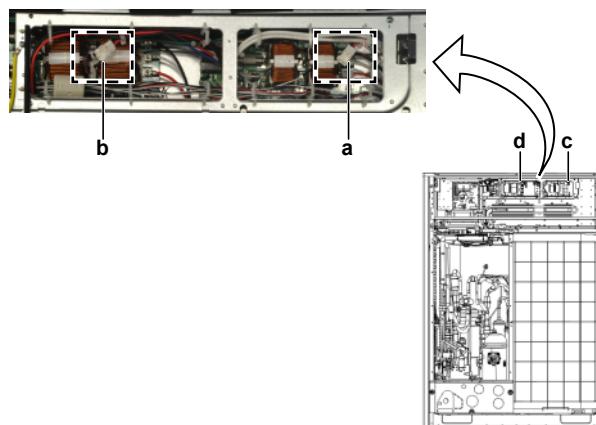
- 2 Measure the voltage on the rectifier voltage check connector (a) X3A, located above the power terminal assembly (b). The measured voltage should be approximately 560 V DC.



- a Connector X3A
b Power terminal assembly

For double fan units

- 3 Measure the voltage on the rectifier voltage check connector (a) X5A to check inverter PCB A3P (c). The measured voltage should be approximately 560 V DC.
- 4 Measure the voltage on the rectifier voltage check connector (b) X6A to check inverter PCB A6P (d). The measured voltage should be approximately 560 V DC.



- a Connector X5A
b Connector X6A
c Inverter PCB A3P
d Inverter PCB A6P

| Is the measured voltage approximately 560 V DC? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Diode module and power module are OK. Perform a power transistor check of the inverter PCB, see "3.8.1 Checking procedures" on page 99 . |

| Is the measured voltage approximately 560 V DC? | Action |
|---|--|
| No | Perform a diode module and power module check, see "3.8.1 Checking procedures" on page 99. |

To perform a diode module and power module check

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118.](#)

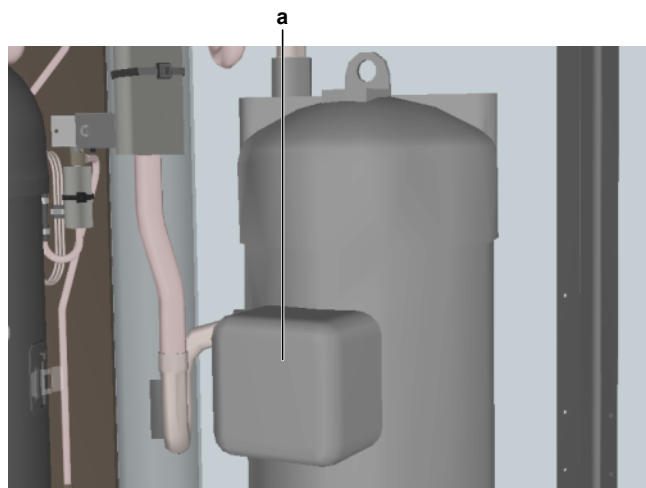
- 1 Open the compressor insulation.



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- 2 Remove the cover of the compressor wire terminals.



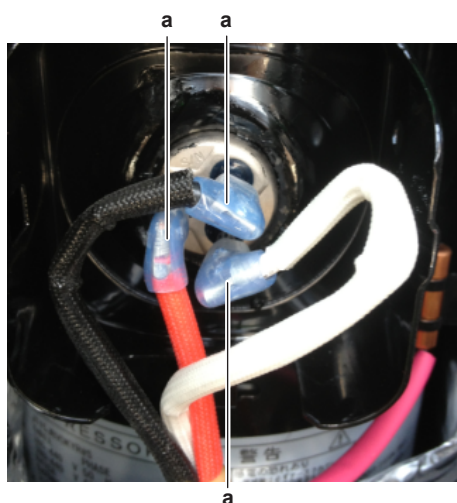
a Compressor wire terminals cover

- 3 Disconnect the Faston connectors from the compressor wire terminals U, V and W.

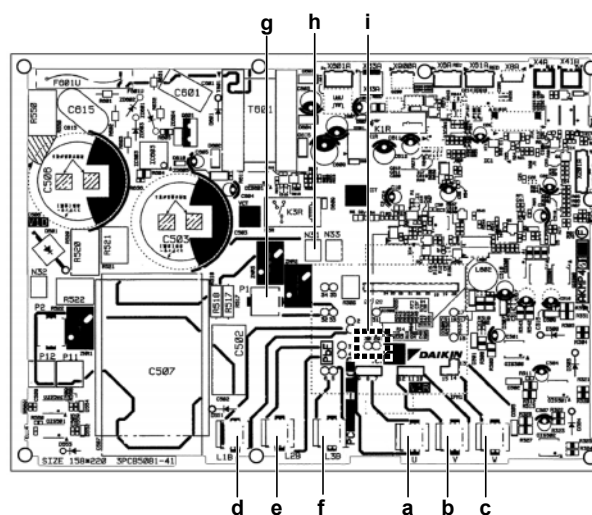


INFORMATION

Note the position of the Faston connectors on the compressor wire terminals to allow correct connection during installation.



a Faston connectors



- a Wire terminal U
- b Wire terminal V
- c Wire terminal W
- d Wire terminal L1B
- e Wire terminal L2B
- f Wire terminal L3B
- g Wire terminal P1
- h Faston connector terminal N31
- i Measuring point P

- 4 Check the diode module and the power module in reference with the tables below.

Diode module check

| VDC | Com | Ref | VDC | Com | Ref |
|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|
| P1 | L1B | O.L | N31 | L1B | 0,50 |
| P1 | L2B | O.L | N31 | L2B | 0,50 |
| P1 | L3B | O.L | N31 | L3B | 0,50 |
| L1B | P1 | 0,50 | L1B | N31 | O.L |
| L2B | P1 | 0,50 | L2B | N31 | O.L |
| L3B | P1 | 0,50 | L3B | N31 | O.L |
| | | | N31 | P1 | 0,90 |
| | | | P1 | N31 | O.L |

Power module check

| VDC | Com | Ref | VDC | Com | Ref |
|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|
| P | U | O.L | N31 | U | 0,43 |
| P | V | O.L | N31 | V | 0,43 |
| P | W | O.L | N31 | W | 0,43 |
| U | P | 0,43 | U | N31 | O.L |
| V | P | 0,43 | V | N31 | O.L |
| W | P | 0,43 | W | N31 | O.L |
| | | | N31 | P | 0,78 |
| | | | P | N31 | O.L |

| Are the test results OK? | Action |
|--------------------------|---|
| Yes | Diode module and power module are OK. Perform a power transistor check of the inverter PCB, see "3.8.1 Checking procedures" on page 99. |
| No | Replace the inverter PCB, see "3.8.2 Repair procedures" on page 103. |

To perform a power transistor check of the inverter PCB

Prerequisite: First perform all previous checks and ensure the inverter PCB is OK.

3 Components

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

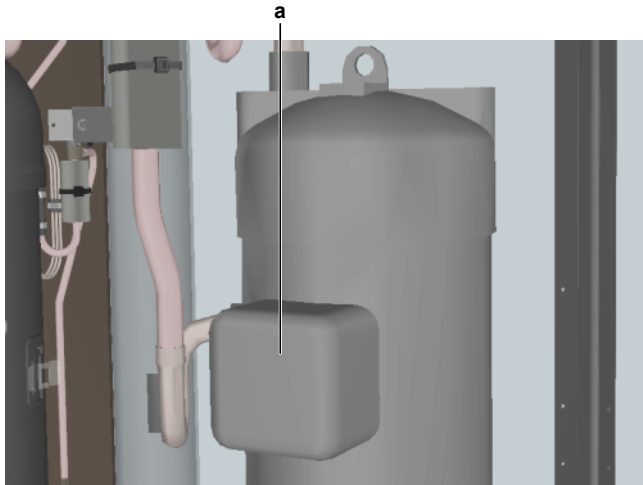
- 1 Open the compressor insulation.



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- 2 Remove the cover of the compressor wire terminals.



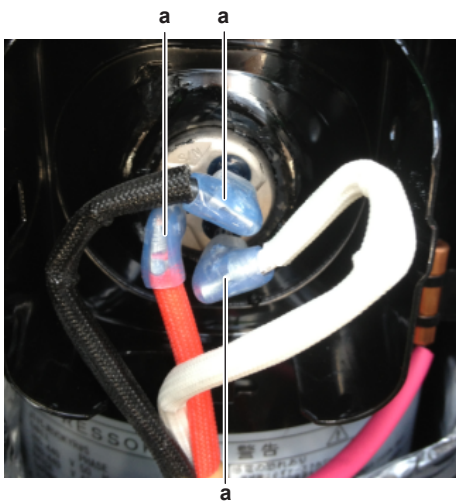
a Compressor wire terminals cover

- 3 Disconnect the Faston connectors from the compressor wire terminals U, V and W.



INFORMATION

Note the position of the Faston connectors on the compressor wire terminals to allow correct connection during installation.



a Faston connectors



CAUTION

Power transistor check mode is activated ONLY on the main PCB of the main outdoor unit. When there is more than 1 compressor in the unit or if the system is a multi-combination, all inverter PCB's will perform a power transistor check. All Faston connectors of all available compressors MUST be disconnected and secured before power transistor check mode is activated. Do NOT touch the Faston terminals and do NOT short-circuit to ground through unit casing. Secure the Faston connectors to avoid touching them accidentally.

- 4 Connect the Faston connectors to the Inverter Analyzer (SPP number 1368521).



- a Inverter checker
- b Faston terminal U
- c Faston terminal V
- d Faston terminal W
- e 2 LEDs for phase U
- f 2 LEDs for phase V
- g 2 LEDs for phase W

- 5 Turn ON the power of the unit.
- 6 Activate power transistor check mode by applying field setting 2-28=1.
Result: If all 6 LEDs on inverter checker module blink, then it means that the transistors on the inverter PCB switch correctly.
- 7 To exit the power transistor check mode, set 2-28=0.
Result: 2 LEDs on inverter checker module for V phase will indicate the discharge status of the DC voltage.
- 8 Wait until the LEDs are OFF before disconnecting U, V and W connections from the inverter checker.
- 9 Turn OFF the unit via the circuit breaker.



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- 10 Disconnect the Inverter Analyzer from the Faston connectors.
- 11 Connect the Faston connectors to the wire terminals U, V and W of the compressor.



INFORMATION

Use the notes made during disconnection to connect the Faston connectors to the correct wire terminals of the compressor.

| Are the test results OK? | Action |
|--------------------------|--|
| Yes | Power transistors are OK. Return to "3.8.1 Checking procedures" on page 99 . |

| Are the test results OK? | Action |
|--------------------------|---|
| No | Replace the inverter PCB, see "3.8.2 Repair procedures" on page 103 . |

Problem solved?

After all checking procedures listed above have been performed:

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

3.8.2 Repair procedures

To remove the inverter PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Access the switch box, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

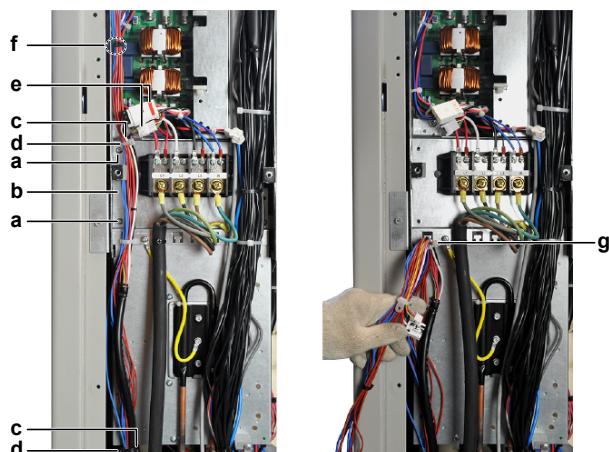


DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

For single fan units

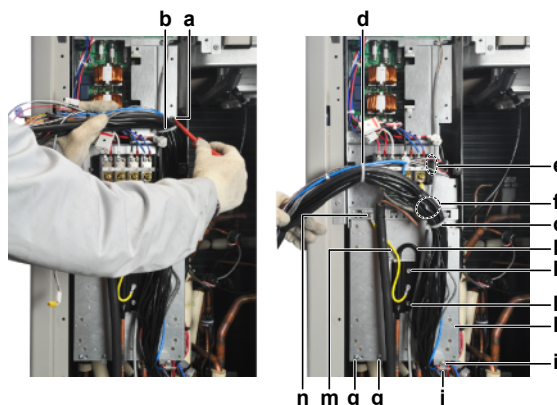
- 2 Loosen and remove the screws (a) that fix the power terminal assembly (b).
- 3 Loosen and remove the 2 screws (c) that fix the cable clamps (d).
- 4 Unplug the fan connectors X1A and X2A (e).
- 5 Unplug the wiring (f) from the main board.
- 6 Detach the tie wrap (g).



- a Screw
- b Power terminal assembly
- c Screw
- d Cable clamp
- e Connectors X1A and X2A
- f Wiring
- g Tie wrap

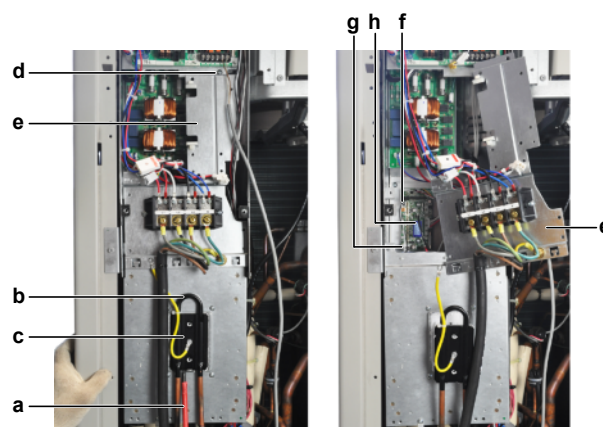
- 7 Loosen and remove the screw (a) that fixes the cable clamp (b).
- 8 Detach the tie wrap (c).
- 9 Cut the tie wraps (d) on the cable harness.
- 10 Separate the cables (e) and (f).
- 11 Loosen and remove the 2 screws (g) that fix the compressor inverter assembly (h).

- 12 Loosen and remove the screw (i) that fixes the thermistor clamp (j).
- 13 Loosen and remove the 2 screws (k) that fix the heat pipe (l).
- 14 Loosen and remove the screw (n) that fixes the ground wire (m).



- a Screw
- b Cable clamp
- c Tie wrap
- d Tie wrap
- e Cables
- f Cables
- g Screw
- h Compressor inverter assembly
- i Screw
- j Thermistor clamp
- k Screw
- l Heat pipe
- m Ground wire
- n Screw

- 15 Using a flat screwdriver (a), separate the heat pipe (b) from the heat sink (c).
- 16 Loosen and remove the screw (d) that fixes the power terminal assembly (e).
- 17 Move the power terminal assembly (e) to the right.
- 18 Disconnect connectors X3 (f) and X5 (g) from the fan inverter PCB (h).



- a Flat screwdriver
- b Heat pipe
- c Heat sink
- d Screw
- e Power terminal assembly
- f Connector X3
- g Connector X5
- h Fan inverter PCB

- 19 Turn the power terminal assembly (a) to the left.
- 20 Remove the 4 screws (b) that fix the heat sink (c).

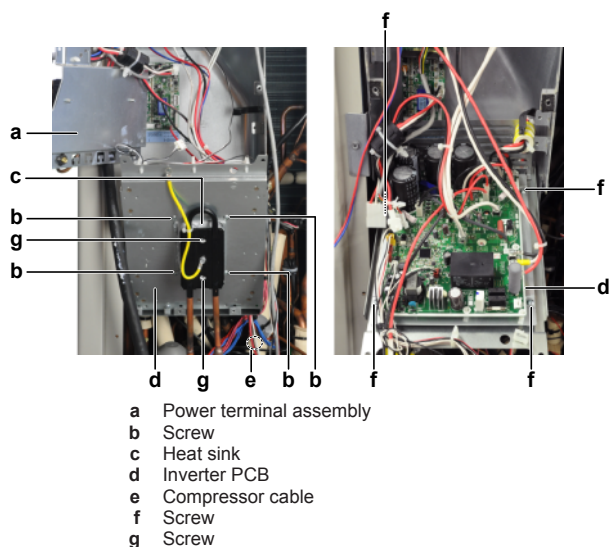


WARNING

Thermal grease is applied to the heat sinks. Use gloves when separating the heat sinks from the inverter boards.

3 Components

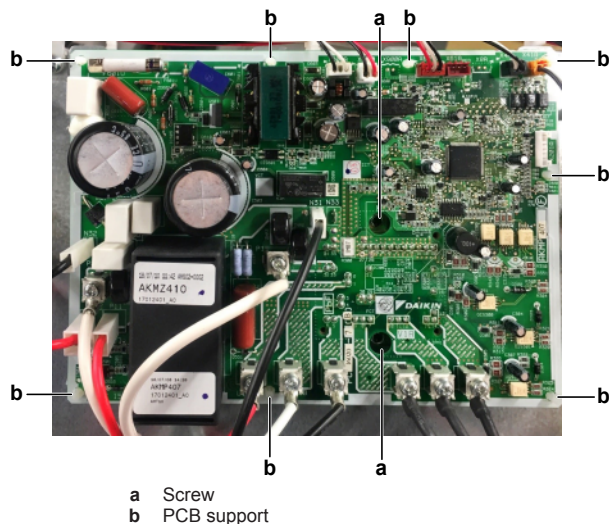
- 21 Lift and slightly tilt the compressor inverter PCB assembly (d), guide the compressor cable (e) into the switch box.
- 22 Put the compressor inverter PCB assembly (d) in horizontal position.
- 23 Remove the 4 screws (f) that fix the compressor inverter PCB (d).



- 24 Disconnect all wiring from the compressor inverter PCB.

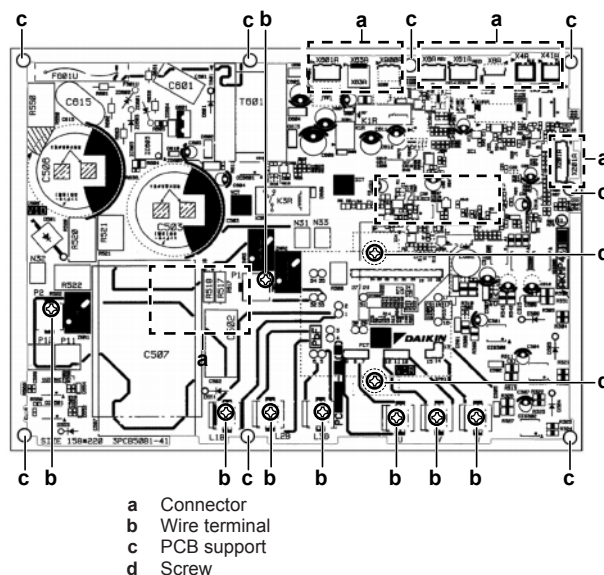
The compressor inverter PCB is fixed to the heat sink element with screws (a), through the screw holes on the PCB.

- 25 Remove the screws (a) to remove the PCB from the heat sink element.
- 26 Unlatch the PCB supports (b) one by one using a small pair of pliers.
- 27 Remove the compressor inverter PCB.

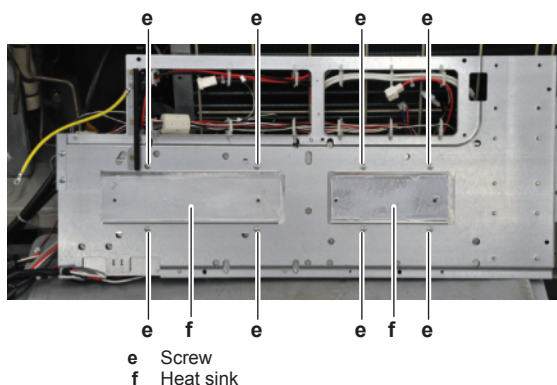


For double fan units

- 28 Disconnect all connectors (a) from the inverter PCB.
- 29 Disconnect the wire terminals (b) of the inverter PCB.



- 30 Remove the 4 screws (e) that fix the heat sink (f) to the switch box.



- 31 Remove the screws (d) that fix the inverter PCB to the heat sink.



WARNING

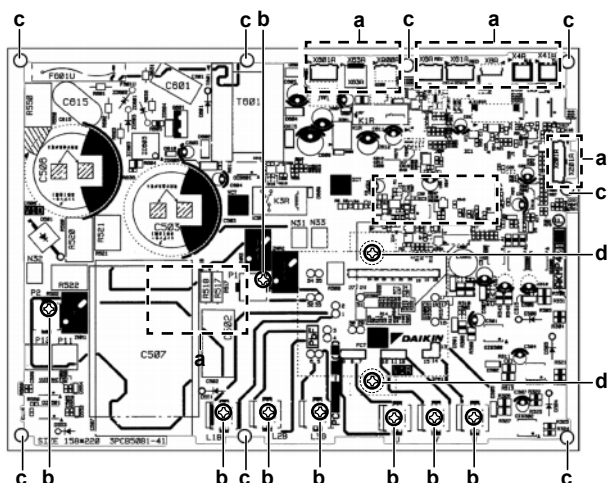
Thermal grease is applied to the heat sinks. Use gloves when separating the heat sinks from the inverter boards.

- 32 Unlatch the PCB supports (c) one by one using a small pair of pliers.
- 33 Remove the inverter PCB.
- 34 To install the new inverter PCB, see ["3.8.2 Repair procedures" on page 103](#).

To install the inverter PCB

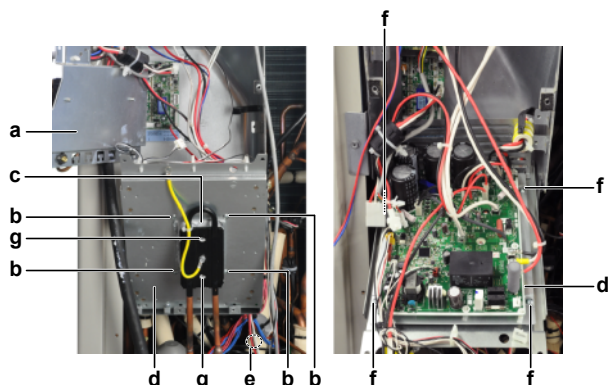
For single fan units

- 1 Clean the heat sink (c) surface and apply a thin layer of heat sink compound to the heat sink surface.
- 2 Install the inverter PCB on its correct location.
- 3 Latch the PCB supports (c) using a small pair of pliers to fix the PCB.
- 4 Install and tighten the 2 screws (d) to fix the inverter PCB to the heat sink plate.



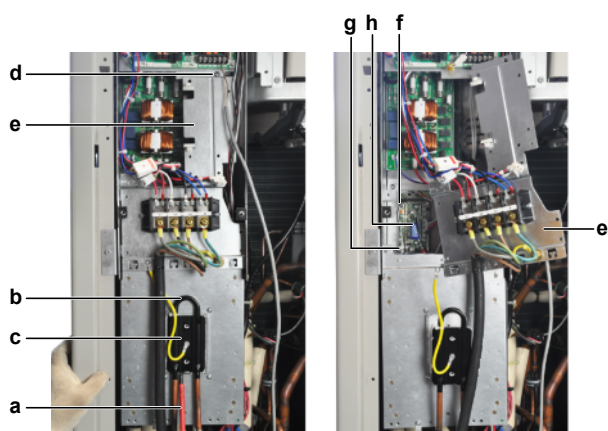
- a Connector
- b Wire terminal
- c PCB support
- d Screw

- 5 Install the 4 screws (f) to fix the inverter PCB (d) to the inverter PCB assembly.



- a Power terminal assembly
- b Screw
- c Heat sink
- d Inverter PCB
- e Compressor cable
- f Screw
- g Screw

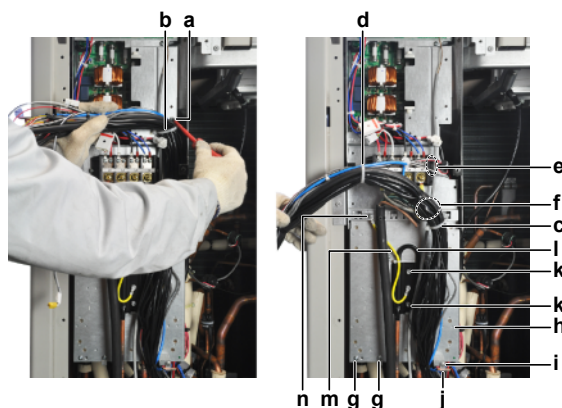
- 6 Put the compressor inverter PCB assembly (d) in vertical position.
- 7 Install the 4 screws (b) that fix the heat sink (c).
- 8 Turn the power terminal assembly (a) to the right.



- a Flat screwdriver
- b Heat pipe
- c Heat sink
- d Screw
- e Power terminal assembly
- f Connector X3
- g Connector X5

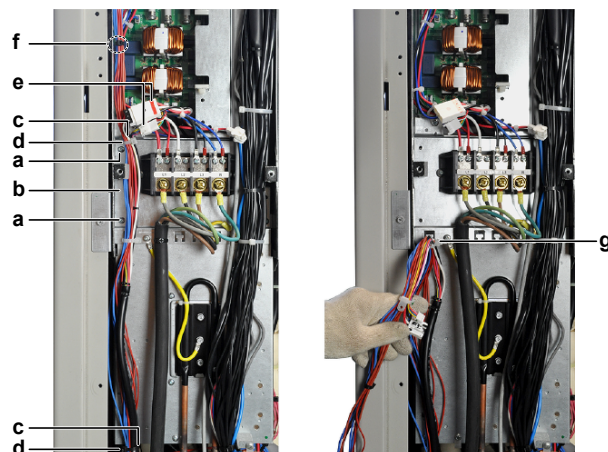
h Fan inverter PCB

- 9 Connect connectors X3 (f) and X5 (g) from to fan inverter PCB (h).
- 10 Move the power terminal assembly (e) to the left.
- 11 Install the screw (d) to fix the power terminal assembly (e).
- 12 Install the heat pipe (b) on the heat sink (c).



- a Screw
- b Cable clamp
- c Tie wrap
- d Tie wrap
- e Cables
- f Cables
- g Screw
- h Compressor inverter assembly
- i Screw
- j Thermistor clamp
- k Screw
- l Heat pipe
- m Ground wire
- n Screw

- 13 Install the screw (n) to fix the ground wire (m).
- 14 Install the 2 screws (k) to fix the heat pipe (l).
- 15 Install the screw (i) to fix the thermistor clamp (j).
- 16 Install the 2 screws (g) to fix the compressor inverter assembly (h).
- 17 Tie the cables (e) and (f) together with tie wraps (c, d).
- 18 Install the screw (a) to fix the cable clamp (b).



- a Screw
- b Power terminal assembly
- c Screw
- d Cable clamp
- e Connectors X1A and X2A
- f Wiring
- g Tie wrap

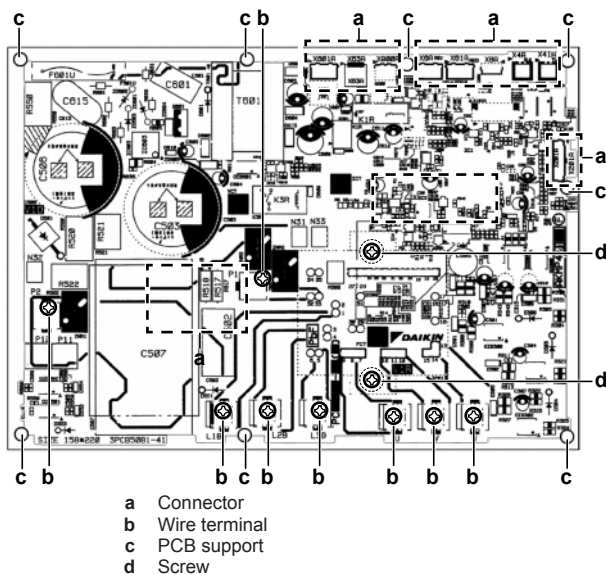
- 19 Install the tie wrap (g).
- 20 Connect the wiring (f) to the main board.
- 21 Connect the fan connectors X1A and X2A (e).

3 Components

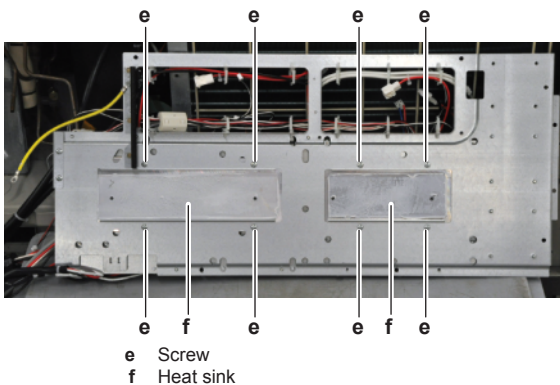
- 22 Install the 2 screws (c) to fix the cable clamps (d).
- 23 Install the screws (a) to fix the power terminal assembly (b).

For double fan units

- 24 Clean the heat sink surface and apply a thin layer of heat sink compound to the heat sink surface.
- 25 Install the inverter PCB on its correct location.
- 26 Latch the PCB supports (c) using a small pair of pliers to fix the PCB.
- 27 Install and tighten the 2 screws (d) to fix the inverter PCB to the heat sink plate.



- 28 Install the 4 screws (e) that fix the heat sink (f) to the switch box.



- 29 Connect all connectors (a) to the inverter PCB.
- 30 Connect the wire terminals (b) to the inverter PCB.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|--|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "3.8.1 Checking procedures" on page 99 of the inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

To adjust the wiring of the inverter PCB

- Adjust the wiring according to the wiring diagram and connection diagram, see ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
- Check that all wires are properly connected and that all connectors are fully plugged-in.
- Check that no connectors or wires are damaged.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|--|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "3.8.1 Checking procedures" on page 99 of the inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

3.9 Main PCB

3.9.1 Checking procedures

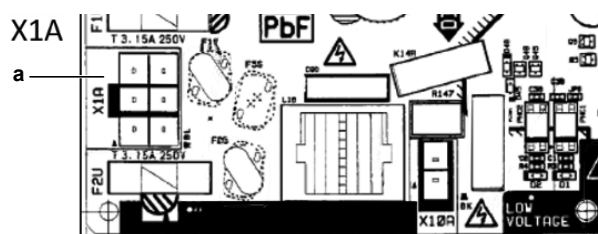


INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform a power check of the main PCB

- Measure the voltage between the following wires on connector X1A of the main PCB. All measurements MUST be 230 V AC $\pm 10\%$.
 - L3 (pin 1)–N (pin 5)
 - L1 (pin 3)–N (pin 5)



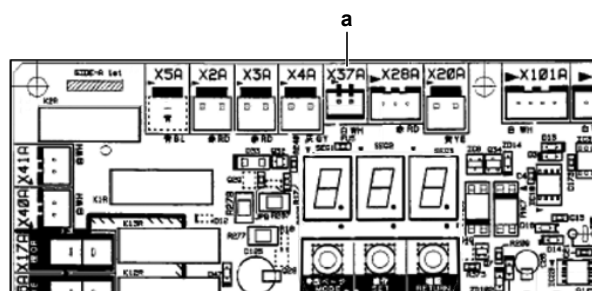
| Does the main PCB receive power? | Action |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Return to "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106 of the main PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Continue with the next step. |

- Check the power supply to the unit, see ["4.1.1 Checking procedures" on page 130](#).

| Does the unit receive power? | Action |
|------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Correct the wiring from the main power supply terminal to the main PCB, see "3.9.2 Repair procedures" on page 108 . |
| No | Adjust the power supply to the unit, see "4.1.2 Repair procedures" on page 133 . |

To check the power supply to the optional PCB

Measure the voltage on connector X37A of the main PCB. The measurement MUST be 16 V DC.



| Is the measurement correct? | Action |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Yes | Return to "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106 of the main PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the main PCB, see "3.9.2 Repair procedures" on page 108 . |

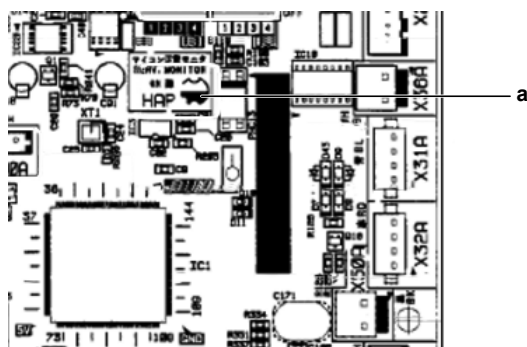
To check the HAP LED of the main PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Turn ON the unit using the respective circuit breaker.
- 2 Locate the HAP LED on the main PCB.



a HAP LED

| Does the HAP LED blink in regular intervals (approximately 1 Hz)? | Action |
|---|---|
| Yes | Return to "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106 of the main PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the main PCB, "3.9.2 Repair procedures" on page 108 . |

To check if the correct spare part is installed

- 1 If a spare part main PCB is installed in your unit, check that it is the correct one by performing the procedure described below. Make sure the DIP switches of the spare part main PCB are set correctly, see ["3.9.2 Repair procedures" on page 108](#).
- 2 Visit your local spare parts webbank.
- 3 Enter the model name of your unit and check if the installed spare part number corresponds with the spare part number indicated in the webbank.

| Is the correct spare part for the main PCB installed? | Action |
|---|---|
| Yes | Return to "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106 of the main PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the main PCB, "3.9.2 Repair procedures" on page 108 . |

To check the wiring of the main PCB

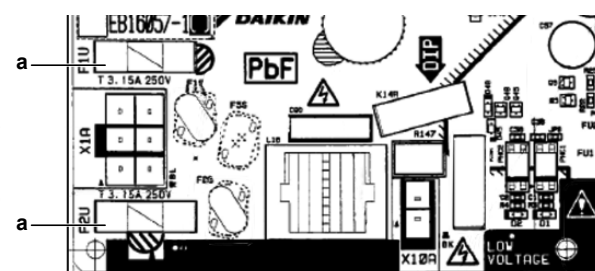
- 1 Check that all wires are properly connected and that all connectors are fully plugged-in.

- 2 Check that no connectors or wires are damaged.
- 3 Check that the wiring corresponds with the wiring diagram, see ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
- 4 Check that the bridge connector X4A is plugged in, see ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).

| Is the wiring on the main PCB correct? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Return to "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106 of the main PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Adjust the wiring of the main PCB, see "3.9.2 Repair procedures" on page 108 . |

To check the fuses of the main PCB

- 1 Measure the continuity of the fuse. If no continuity is measured, the fuse is blown.

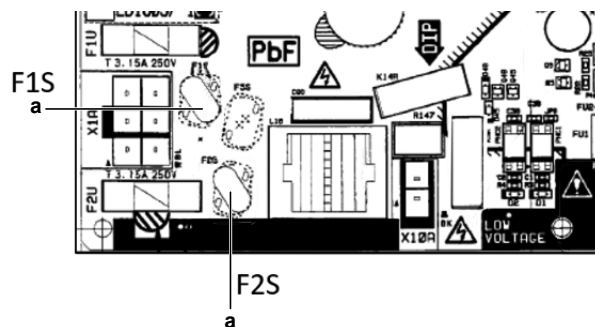


a Fuse

| Any blown fuses on the main PCB? | Action |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Replace the blown fuse(s), see "3.9.2 Repair procedures." on page 108 |
| No | Return to "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106 of the main PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

To check the varistors of the main PCB

Measure the resistance of the varistor. If the reading is nearly infinite, the varistor is still good.



a Varistors

| Any broken varistors on the main PCB? | Action |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Replace the main PCB, see "3.9.2 Repair procedures." on page 108 |
| No | Return to "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106 of the main PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

3 Components

Problem solved?

After all checking procedures listed above have been performed:

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

3.9.2 Repair procedures

To correct the wiring from the main power supply terminal to the main PCB

- 1 Correct the wiring from the main power supply terminal to the PCB, see ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).

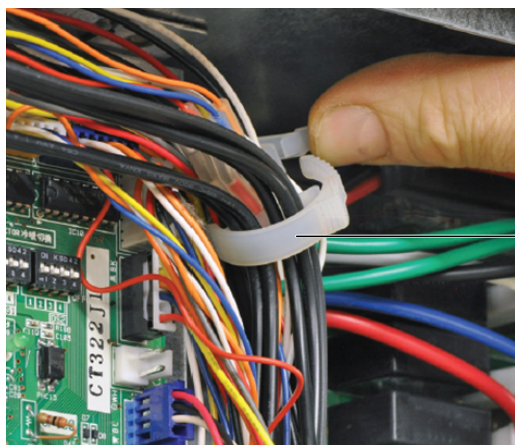
| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106 of the main PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

To remove the main PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

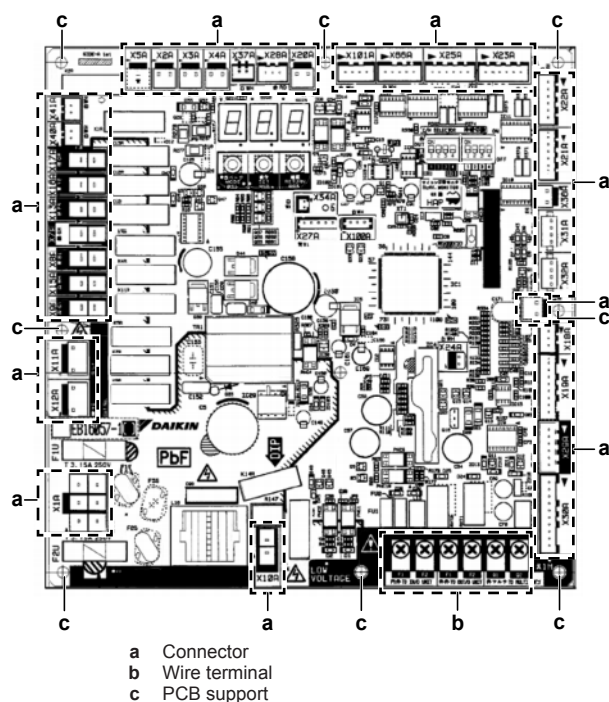
Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

- 1 Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).



a Cable clamp

- 2 Unlatch the cable clamp at the top right corner of the main PCB to facilitate the removal of the PCB.

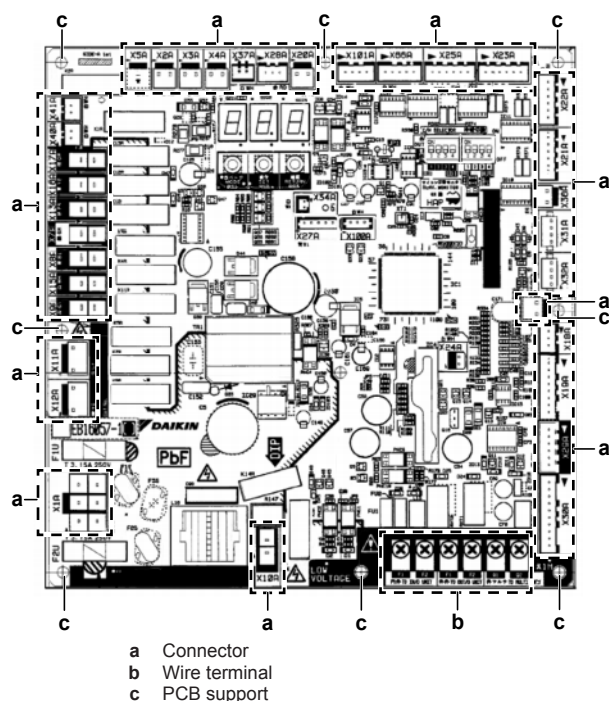


a Connector
b Wire terminal
c PCB support

- 3 Disconnect all connectors from the main PCB assembly.
- 4 Note the field wiring on X1M transmission field wiring terminals.
- 5 Disconnect wiring connections on wiring terminals.
- 6 Carefully pull the PCB at the side and unlatch the PCB supports one by one using a small pair of pliers.
- 7 Remove the main PCB.
- 8 To install the new outdoor unit main PCB, see ["3.9.2 Repair procedures" on page 108](#).

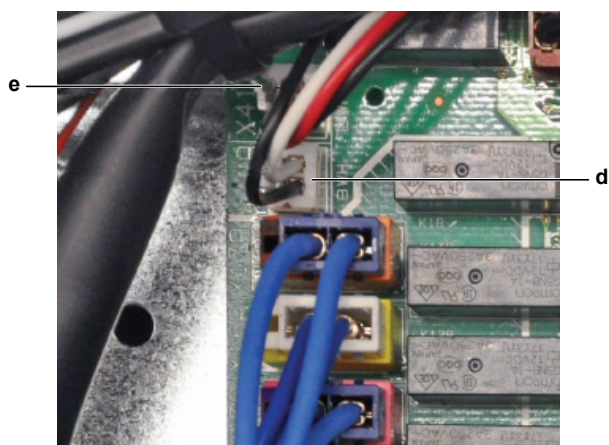
To install the main PCB

- 1 Install the main PCB on its correct location.
- 2 Latch the PCB supports using a small pair of pliers to fix the PCB.



a Connector
b Wire terminal
c PCB support

- 3 Connect all connectors to the main PCB assembly.



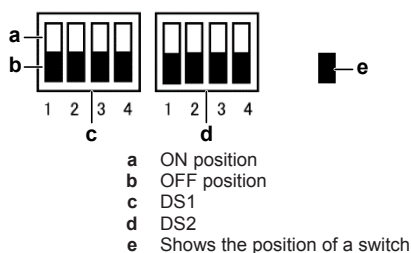
d Connector X40A
e Connector X41A

- 4 Pay attention to connectors X40A and X41A when re-connecting wiring: the black/white wiring should be connected to X40A and the red/black wiring should be connected to X41A.
- 5 Connect all the wire terminals.
- 6 When installing a new main PCB, it needs to be defined for capacity. Otherwise, PJ error is generated.
- 7 When installing a new main PCB, set the dipswitch settings accordingly to the model. See ["3.9.2 Repair procedures" on page 108](#).

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106 of the main PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

To set the DIP switches of the spare part main PCB

If a spare part main PCB is installed in your unit, the DIP switches need to be set. By default (factory settings) all switches are in off position.



- 1 Shut the power off.
- 2 Position the DIP switches for your particular model as shown in the table below.

| Applicable models | Position of DIP switches |
|------------------------------|--|
| RXYQ8 RXYTQ8 RXYQQ8~20 | DS1-2, DS1-4 and DS2-2 are set as ON. |
| RXYQ10 RXYTQ10 RXYQQ10 | DS1-2, DS1-4, DS2-1 and DS2-2 are set as ON. |
| RXYQ12 RXYTQ12 RXYQQ12 | DS1-2, DS1-4 and DS2-3 are set as ON. |

| Applicable models | Position of DIP switches | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| RXYQ14 RXYTQ14 RXYQQ14 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS1-2, DS1-4, DS2-1 and DS2-3 are set as ON. |
| RXYQ16 RXYTQ16 RXYQQ16 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS1-2, DS1-4, DS2-2 and DS2-3 are set as ON. |
| RXYQ18 RXYQQ18 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS1-2, DS1-4, DS2-1, DS2-2 and DS2-3 are set as ON. |
| RXYQ20 RXYQQ20 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS1-2, DS1-4 and DS2-4 are set as ON. |
| RYYQ8 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS2-2 is set as ON. |
| RYYQ10 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS2-1 and DS2-2 are set as ON. |
| RYYQ12 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS2-3 is set as ON. |
| RYYQ14 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS2-1 and DS2-3 are set as ON. |
| RYYQ16 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS2-2 and DS2-3 are set as ON. |
| RYYQ18 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS2-1, DS2-2 and DS2-3 are set as ON. |
| RYYQ20 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS2-4 is set as ON. |
| RYMQ8 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS1-4 and DS2-2 are set as ON. |
| RYMQ10 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS1-4, DS2-1 and DS2-2 are set as ON. |
| RYMQ12 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS1-4 and DS2-3 are set as ON. |
| RYMQ14 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS1-4, DS2-1 and DS2-3 are set as ON. |
| RYMQ16 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS1-4, DS2-2 and DS2-3 are set as ON. |
| RYMQ18 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS1-4, DS2-1, DS2-2 and DS2-3 are set as ON. |
| RYMQ20 | 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 | DS1-4 and DS2-4 are set as ON. |

3 Components

(*) For RXYQQ8~20 models it is necessary to judge if an additional parameter setting is required, depending on the indoor unit type:

- All indoor units are R410A type indoor units: no additional setting is required. (2-73=0 by default)
- All indoor units are non-R410A type indoor units: Parameter setting 2-73=1 is required.



INFORMATION

The mix of non-R410A type units together with R410A type units is not possible. Compatible non-R410A type indoor units are restricted, please consult the Data Book on Business Portal for further details.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106 of the main PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

To adjust the wiring of the main PCB

- 1 Adjust the wiring according to the wiring diagram and connection diagram, see ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
- 2 Check that all wires are properly connected and that all connectors are fully plugged-in.
- 3 Check that no connectors or wires are damaged.
- 4 Check that the bridge connector X4A is plugged in, see ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106 of the main PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

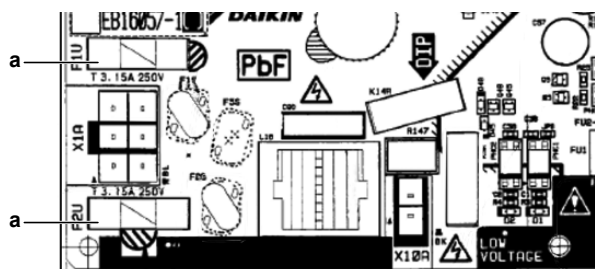
To remove a fuse of the main PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Remove the fuse from the PCB.



- 3 Check the power supply to the unit, see ["4.1.1 Checking procedures" on page 130](#).

| Does the unit receive power? | Action |
|------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Correct the wiring from the main power supply terminal to the noise filter PCB, see "3.10.2 Repair procedures" on page 112 . |
| No | Adjust the power supply to the unit, see "4.1.2 Repair procedures" on page 133 . |

To check if the correct spare part is installed

Prerequisite: First perform all earlier checks of the noise filter PCB, see ["3.10.1 Checking procedures" on page 110](#).

- 1 Visit your local spare parts webbank.
- 2 Enter the model name of your unit and check if the installed spare part number corresponds with the spare part number indicated in the webbank.

| Is the correct spare part for the noise filter PCB installed? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Return to "3.10.1 Checking procedures" on page 110 of the noise filter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the noise filter PCB, see "3.10.2 Repair procedures" on page 112 . |

To check the wiring of the noise filter PCB

Prerequisite: First perform all earlier checks of the noise filter PCB, see ["3.10.1 Checking procedures" on page 110](#).

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

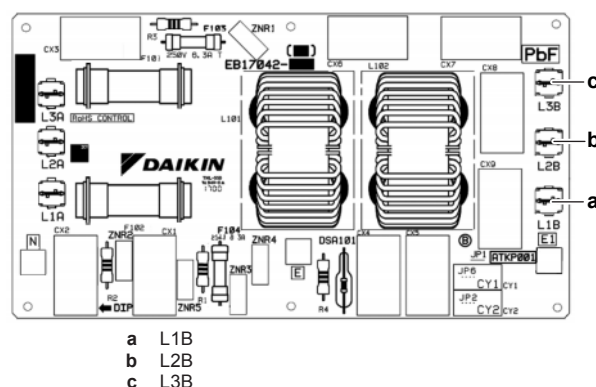
- 1 Check that all wires are properly connected and that all connectors are fully plugged-in.
- 2 Check that no connectors or wires are damaged.
- 3 Check that the wiring corresponds with the wiring diagram, see ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).

| Is the wiring on the noise filter PCB correct? | Action |
|--|--|
| Yes | Return to "3.10.1 Checking procedures" on page 110 of the noise filter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Adjust the wiring of the noise filter PCB, see "3.10.2 Repair procedures" on page 112 . |

To perform an electrical check of the noise filter PCB

Prerequisite: First check the power supply to the noise filter PCB, see ["3.10.1 Checking procedures" on page 110](#).

- 1 Measure the voltage between the following output wires of the noise filter PCB on the location shown below. All measurements MUST be 400 V AC.
 - L1B–L2B
 - L1B–L3B
 - L2B–L3B

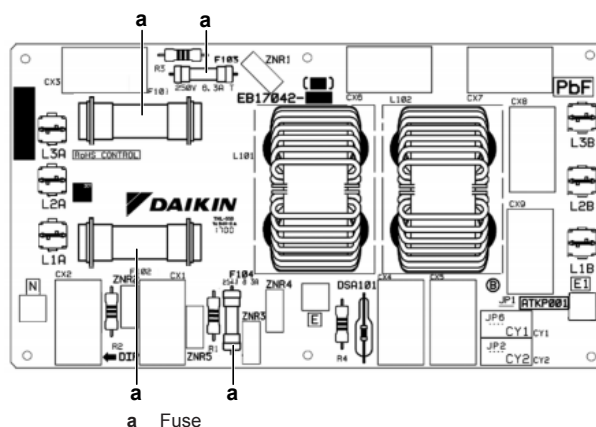


| Is the output voltage on the noise filter PCB correct? | Action |
|--|--|
| Yes | Return to "3.10.1 Checking procedures" on page 110 of the noise filter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the noise filter PCB, see "3.10.2 Repair procedures" on page 112 . |

To check the fuses of the noise filter PCB

Prerequisite: First perform all earlier checks of the noise filter PCB, see ["3.10.1 Checking procedures" on page 110](#).

- 1 Measure the continuity of the fuse. If no continuity is measured, the fuse is blown.



| Blown fuse on the noise filter PCB? | Action |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Replace the noise filter PCB, see "3.10.2 Repair procedures" on page 112 . |
| No | Return to "3.10.1 Checking procedures" on page 110 of the noise filter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

Problem solved?

After all checking procedures listed above have been performed:

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

3 Components

3.10.2 Repair procedures

To correct the wiring from the main power supply terminal to the noise filter PCB

- 1 Make sure that all wires are firmly and correctly connected, see ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
- 2 Check the continuity of all wires.
- 3 Replace any damaged or broken wires.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|--|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "3.10.1 Checking procedures" on page 110 of the noise filter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

To remove the noise filter PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

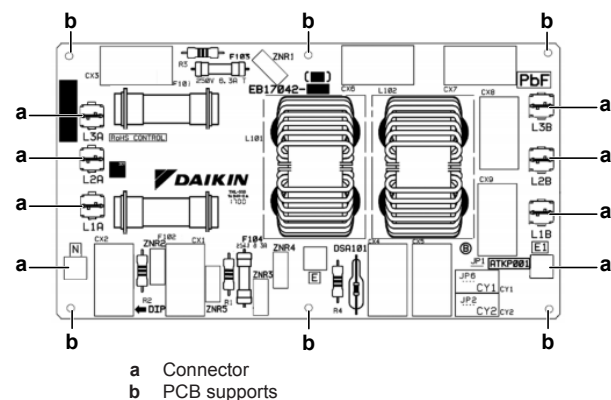
Prerequisite: Access the switch box, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Disconnect all the wires of the noise filter PCB.



INFORMATION

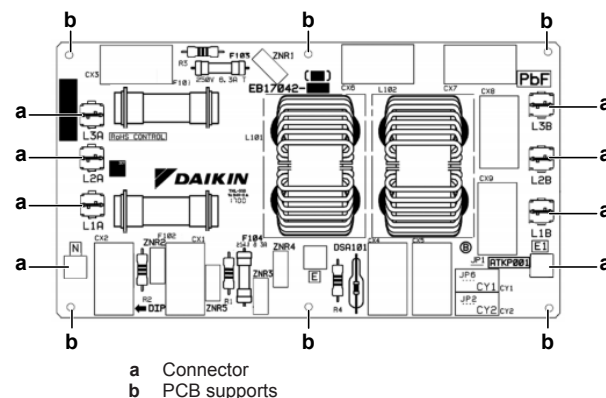
The connectors on the PCB can be screw- or Faston-type, depending on the model.



- 2 Carefully pull the PCB at the side and unlatch the PCB supports one by one using a small pair of pliers.
- 3 To install the new noise filter PCB, see ["3.10.2 Repair procedures" on page 112](#).

To install the noise filter PCB

- 1 Install the noise filter PCB on its correct location.
- 2 Latch the PCB supports using a small pair of pliers to fix the PCB.



- 3 Connect all the wires to the connectors of the noise filter PCB.



INFORMATION

The connectors on the PCB can be screw- or Faston-type, depending on the model.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|--|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "3.10.1 Checking procedures" on page 110 of the noise filter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

To adjust the wiring of the noise filter PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Adjust the wiring according to the wiring diagram and connection diagram, see ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#).
- 2 Check that all wires are properly connected and that all connectors are fully plugged-in.
- 3 Check that no connectors or wires are damaged.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|--|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "3.10.1 Checking procedures" on page 110 of the noise filter PCB and continue with the next procedure. |

3.11 Oil return valve

3.11.1 Checking procedures



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform a mechanical check of the oil return valve

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Verify that the screw is firmly fixing the coil to the valve body.
- 2 Check if any damage or burst is present.

| Is the oil return valve coil firmly fixed and not visually damaged? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Perform an electrical check of the oil return valve, see "3.11.1 Checking procedures" on page 112. |
| No | Fix or replace the oil return valve coil, see "3.11.2 Repair procedures" on page 114. |

To perform an electrical check of the oil return valve

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118.](#)

- 1 Unplug the oil return valve connector from the appropriate PCB.
- 2 Measure the resistance of the oil return valve coil.

The measured value must be 2,1 kΩ.

| Is the measured value correct? | Action |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Continue with the next step. |
| No | Replace the oil return valve coil, see "3.11.2 Repair procedures" on page 114. |

For the Y2S valve

- 3 Turn ON the unit using the respective circuit breaker.
- 4 Turn ON an indoor unit via remote controller or central controller.
- 5 Measure the voltage on the Y2S valve connection on the PCB.
Result: The measured voltage MUST be 0 V AC. Y2S is NOT energized when discharge superheat <15 K or compressor is OFF.
- 6 Connect the service monitoring tool to the unit and check the discharge superheat build up. Once discharge superheat >15°K and compressor is running, Y2S is energized.
- 7 With the Y2S connector connected to the PCB, measure the voltage on the Y2S valve connection of the PCB.

Result: The measured voltage MUST be 230 V AC.

| Are the measured voltages correct? | Action |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Perform a position check of the oil return valve, see "3.11.1 Checking procedures" on page 112. |
| No | Check the main PCB, see "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106. |

For the Y3S and Y4S valves

- 8 Turn ON the unit using the respective circuit breaker.
- 9 Turn ON an indoor unit via remote controller or central controller.
- 10 Measure the voltage on the Y3S or Y4S valve connection on the PCB.

Result: The measured voltage MUST be 0 V AC. Y3S and Y4S are NOT energized when compressor is OFF and the pressure difference between the high and low pressure <0,3 MPa.

- 11 Connect the service monitoring tool to the unit and check the pressure difference between the high and low pressure. Once the pressure difference between the high and low pressure exceeds 0,3 MPa and the compressor is running, Y3S and Y4S are energized.

- 12 With the Y3S/Y4S valve connector connected to the PCB, measure the voltage on the Y3S/Y4S valve connection of the PCB.

Result: The measured voltage MUST be 230 V AC.

| Are the measured voltages correct? | Action |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Perform a position check of the oil return valve, see "3.11.1 Checking procedures" on page 112. |
| No | Check the main PCB, see "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106. |

To perform a position check of the oil return valve

- 1 Turn ON the unit using the respective circuit breaker.
- 2 Turn ON an indoor unit via remote controller or central controller.

For the Y2S valve

- 3 Connect the service monitoring tool to the unit and check the discharge superheat build up. Once discharge superheat >15°K and compressor is running, Y2S is energized.
- 4 Try to judge the flow just after Y2S is energized (has switched) (See ["6.3 Piping diagram" on page 148.](#)).

| Is the flow correct? | Action |
|----------------------|---|
| Yes | Oil return valve is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the body of the oil return valve, see "3.11.2 Repair procedures" on page 114. |

For the Y3S and Y4S valves

- 5 Connect the service monitoring tool to the unit and check the pressure difference between the high and low pressure. Once the pressure difference between the high and low pressure exceeds 0,3 MPa and the compressor is running, Y3S and Y4S are energized.
- 6 Check with a contact thermometer if the flow through the oil return valve corresponds with the flow shown in the flow diagram. (See ["6.3 Piping diagram" on page 148.](#)).

| Is the flow correct? | Action |
|----------------------|---|
| Yes | Oil return valve is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the body of the oil return valve, see "3.11.2 Repair procedures" on page 114. |

Problem solved?

After all checking procedures listed above have been performed:

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

3 Components

3.11.2 Repair procedures

To remove the oil return valve coil

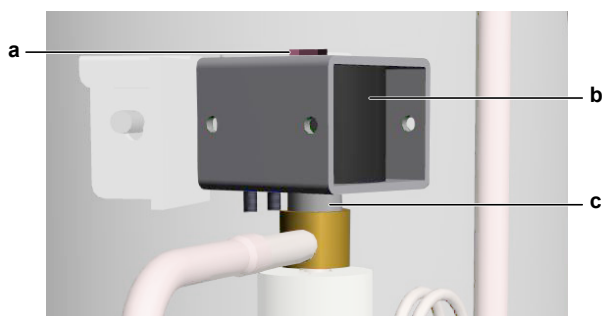
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

Prerequisite: If needed, remove any parts to create more space for the removal of the oil return valve coil.

- 1 Remove the screw and remove the oil return valve coil from the oil return valve body.



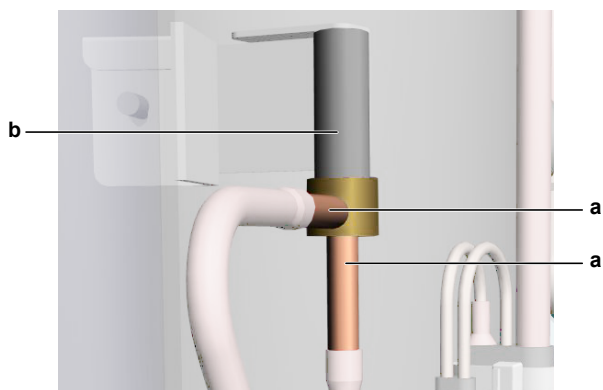
a Screw
b Valve coil
c Valve body

- 2 Cut all tie straps that fix the oil return valve coil harness.
- 3 Disconnect the oil return valve coil connector from the appropriate PCB.
- 4 To install the oil return valve coil, see ["3.11.2 Repair procedures" on page 114](#).

To remove the oil return valve body

Prerequisite: Recuperate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).

- 1 Remove the oil return valve coil from the oil return valve body, see ["3.11.2 Repair procedures" on page 114](#).
- 2 Cut the oil return valve pipes using a pipe cutter.



a Oil return valve pipe
b Oil return valve body

- 3 Remove the oil return valve.
- 4 Keep the insulation for re-use.
- 5 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure MUST NOT exceed 0.02 MPa.
- 6 Heat the end of the oil return valve pipes using an oxygen acetylene torch and remove the oil return valve pipe ends.
- 7 Stop the nitrogen supply when the piping has cooled down.
- 8 To install the oil return valve body, see ["3.11.2 Repair procedures" on page 114](#).

To install the oil return valve body

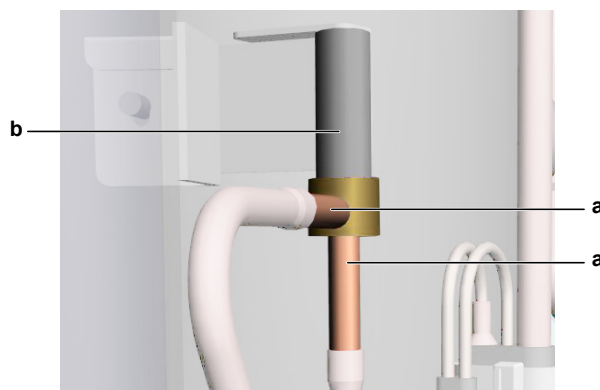
- 1 Install the oil return valve in the correct location.
- 2 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure MUST NOT exceed 0.02 MPa.
- 3 Wrap a wet rag around the oil return valve and solder the oil return valve pipes to the oil return valve.



CAUTION

Overheating the valve will damage or destroy it.

- 4 After soldering is done, stop the nitrogen supply after the component has cooled-down.

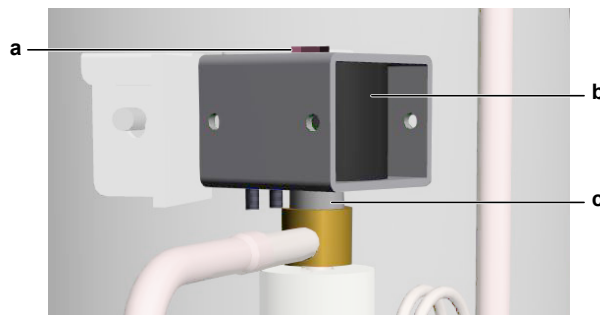


a Oil return valve pipe
b Oil return valve body

- 5 Install the insulation in the original location.
- 6 Install the oil return valve coil on the oil return valve body, see ["3.11.2 Repair procedures" on page 114](#).
- 7 Add refrigerant to the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).

To install the oil return valve coil

- 1 Install the oil return valve coil on the oil return valve body.



a Screw
b Valve coil
c Valve body

- 2 Install and tighten the screw to fix the oil return valve coil.
- 3 Route the oil return valve coil harness towards the appropriate PCB.
- 4 Connect the oil return valve coil connector to the PCB.



WARNING

When reconnecting a connector to the PCB, do NOT apply force, as this may damage the connector or connector pins of the PCB.

- 5 Fix the oil return valve coil harness using new tie straps.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Yes | No further actions required. |

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|--|
| No | Return to "3.11.1 Checking procedures" on page 112 of the oil return valve and continue with the next procedure. |

3.12 Outdoor unit fan motor

3.12.1 Single fan outdoor unit

Checking procedures



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform a mechanical check of the propeller fan blade assembly

Prerequisite: First perform a power transistor check of the fan inverter PCB, see "3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92. If power transistor is OK, proceed as follows:

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "3.13 Plate work" on page 118.

- 1 If propeller fan blade touches the bellmouth, check if the fan motor is correctly mounted on its base, see "Repair procedures" on page 115.
- 2 Check the state of the propeller fan blade assembly for damage, deformations and cracks.

| Is the propeller fan blade assembly damaged? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Replace the propeller fan blade assembly, see "Repair procedures" on page 115. |
| No | Perform a mechanical check of the DC fan motor assembly, see "Checking procedures" on page 115. |

To perform a mechanical check of the DC fan motor assembly

Prerequisite: First perform a mechanical check of the propeller fan blade assembly, see "Checking procedures" on page 115.

- 1 Manually rotate the fan motor shaft. Check that it rotates smoothly.
- 2 Check the friction of the DC fan motor shaft bearing.

| Is the DC fan motor shaft friction normal? | Action |
|--|--|
| Yes | Perform an electrical check of the DC fan motor assembly, see "Checking procedures" on page 115. |
| No | Replace the DC fan motor assembly, see "Repair procedures" on page 115. |

To perform an electrical check of the DC fan motor assembly

- 1 First perform a mechanical check of the DC fan motor assembly, see "Checking procedures" on page 115.



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- 2 Check that the DC fan motor connector X1A is properly connected to the PCB.
- 3 Measure the resistance between the pins 1–2, 1–3, and 2–3 of the DC fan motor connector. All measurements MUST be $8.27 \Omega \pm 5\%$ at 20°C .



INFORMATION

Winding resistance values above are given for reference. You should NOT be reading a value in k Ω or a short-circuit. Make sure that the propeller fan blade does NOT rotate, as this could affect resistance measurements.

- 4 Measure the insulation resistance for the motor terminals. Measurements between each phase and ground must be $>1\text{ M}\Omega$.

| DC fan motor resistance measurements are correct? | Action |
|---|---|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the DC fan motor, see "Repair procedures" on page 115. |

Problem solved?

After all checking procedures listed above have been performed:

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

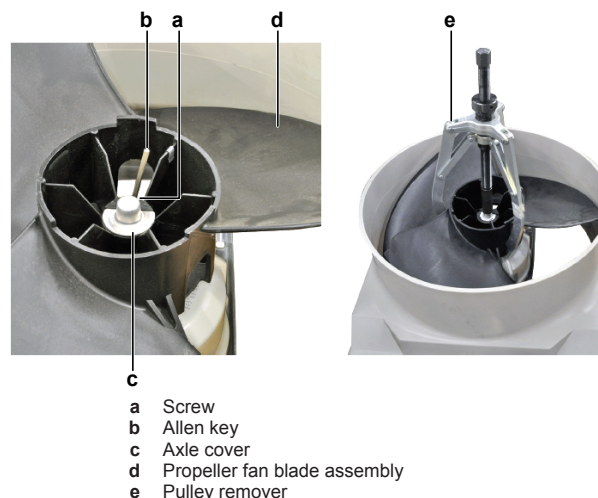
Repair procedures

To remove the propeller fan blade assembly

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

- 1 Remove the required plate work, see "3.13 Plate work" on page 118.
- 2 Loosen and remove the screw using an Allen key.
- 3 Remove the axle cover.
- 4 Pull the propeller fan blade from the fan motor axle.



INFORMATION

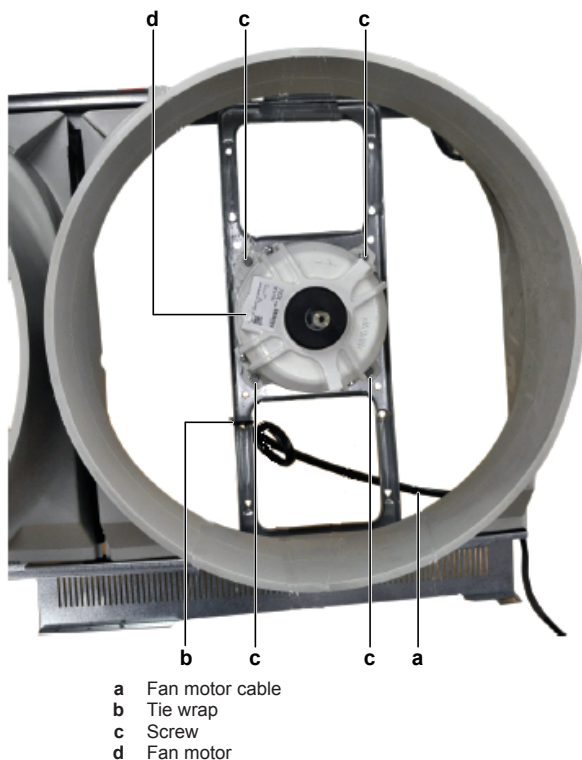
Use a pulley remover if the propeller cannot be removed manually.

3 Components

- To install the propeller fan blade assembly, see ["Repair procedures" on page 115](#).

To remove the DC fan motor assembly

- Remove the propeller fan blade assembly from the DC fan motor assembly, see ["Repair procedures" on page 115](#).
- Disconnect the DC fan motor connector from the fan inverter PCB.
- Unlock the ferrite bead.
- Cut the tie strap.
- Detach the DC fan motor cable.



- Remove the 4 screws that fix the DC fan motor assembly.
- Remove the DC fan motor assembly from the unit.
- To install the DC fan motor assembly, see ["Repair procedures" on page 115](#).

To install the DC fan motor assembly

- Install the DC fan motor assembly in the correct location.
- Fix the DC fan motor assembly to the unit by tightening the screws.
- Route the DC fan motor cable.
- Attach the DC fan motor cable.
- Install a new tie strap to fix the DC fan motor cable.
- Connect the DC fan motor connector to the connector on the fan inverter PCB.
- Lock the ferrite bead.
- Install the propeller fan blade assembly, see ["Repair procedures" on page 115](#).

To install the propeller fan blade assembly

- Install the propeller fan blade assembly on the DC fan motor assembly.

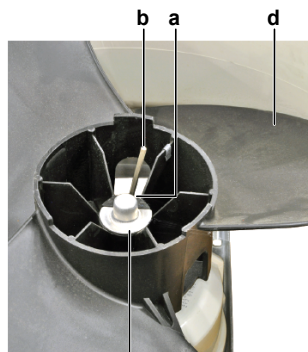


CAUTION

Do NOT install a damaged propeller fan blade assembly.

- Install the axle cover.

- Install and tighten the screw using an Allen key to fix the propeller fan blade assembly.



| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "Checking procedures" on page 115 of the outdoor unit fan motor and continue with the next procedure. |

3.12.2 Double fan outdoor unit



INFORMATION

See ["6.4 Component overview" on page 164](#) for the correct location of DC fan motors M1F and M2F.

Checking procedures



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform a mechanical check of the propeller fan blade assemblies

Prerequisite: First perform a power transistor check of the fan inverter PCB, see ["3.6 Fan inverter PCB" on page 92](#). If power transistor is OK, proceed as follows:

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- If propeller fan blade touches the bellmouth, check if the fan motor is correctly mounted on its base, see ["Repair procedures" on page 117](#).
- Check the state of the propeller fan blade assemblies for damage, deformations and cracks.

| One or both propeller fan blade assemblies are damaged? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Replace the damaged propeller fan blade assembly, see "Repair procedures" on page 117 . |
| No | Perform a mechanical check of the DC fan motor assembly, see "Checking procedures" on page 116 . |

To perform a mechanical check of the DC fan motor assembly

Prerequisite: First perform a mechanical check of the propeller fan blade assembly, see ["Checking procedures" on page 116](#).

- 1 Manually rotate the fan motor shaft. Check that it rotates smoothly.
- 2 Check the friction of the DC fan motor shaft bearing.

| Is the DC fan motor shaft friction normal? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Perform an electrical check of the DC fan motor assembly, see "Checking procedures" on page 116 . |
| No | Replace the DC fan motor assembly, see "Repair procedures" on page 117 . |

To perform an electrical check of the DC fan motor assembly

- 1 First perform a mechanical check of both the DC fan motor assemblies, see ["Checking procedures" on page 116](#).



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- 2 Check that the DC fan motor connector (X1A for M1F and X2A for M2F) is properly connected to the PCB.
- 3 Measure the resistance between the pins 1–2, 1–3, and 2–3 of the DC fan motor connector. All measurements MUST be $4.44\Omega \pm 5\%$ at 20°C .



INFORMATION

Winding resistance values above are given for reference. You should NOT be reading a value in $\text{k}\Omega$ or a short-circuit. Make sure that the propeller fan blade does NOT rotate, as this could affect resistance measurements.

- 4 Measure the insulation resistance for the motor terminals. Measurements between each phase and ground must be $>1\text{M}\Omega$.

| Are the measured values correct? | Action |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the DC fan motor assembly, see "Repair procedures" on page 117 . |

Problem solved?

After all checking procedures listed above have been performed:

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

Repair procedures

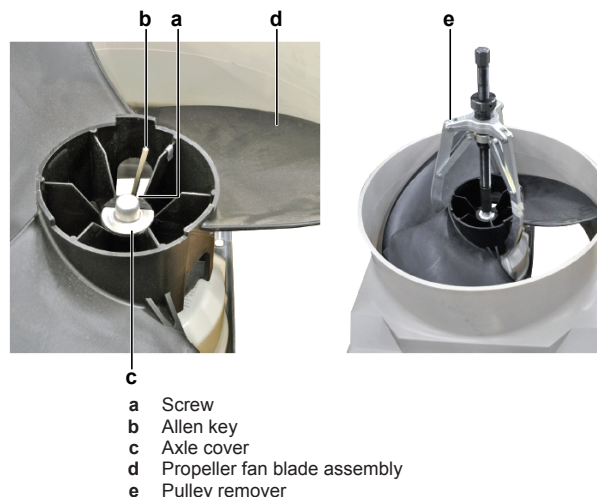
To remove the propeller fan blade assembly

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

- 1 Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).
- 2 Loosen and remove the screw using an Allen key.

- 3 Remove the axle cover.
- 4 Pull the propeller fan blade from the fan motor axle.



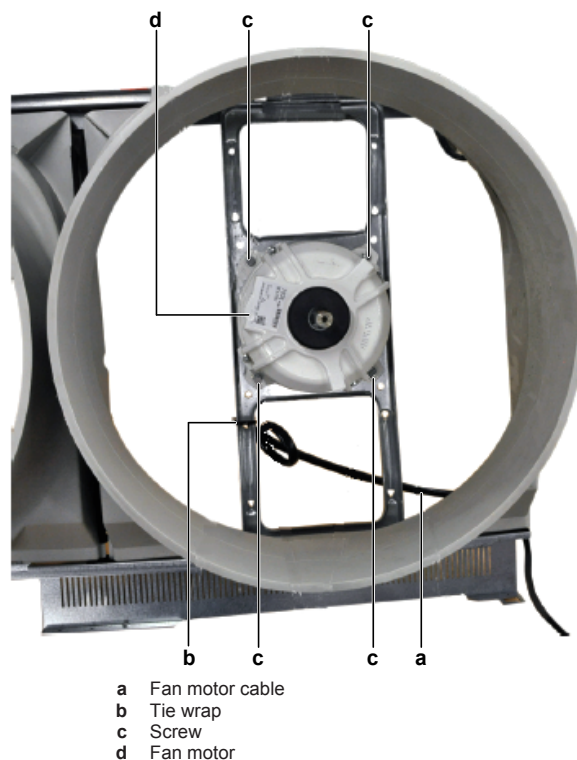
INFORMATION

Use a pulley remover if the propeller cannot be removed manually.

- 5 To install the propeller fan blade assembly, see ["Repair procedures" on page 117](#).

To remove the DC fan motor assembly

- 1 Remove the propeller fan blade assembly from the DC fan motor assembly, see ["Repair procedures" on page 117](#).
- 2 Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).
- 3 Disconnect the DC fan motor connector from the fan inverter PCB.
- 4 Unlock the ferrite bead.
- 5 Cut the tie strap.
- 6 Detach the DC fan motor cable.



- 7 Remove the 4 screws that fix the DC fan motor assembly.

3 Components

- 8 Remove the DC fan motor assembly from the unit.
- 9 To install the DC fan motor assembly, see ["Repair procedures" on page 117](#).

To install the DC fan motor assembly

- 1 Install the DC fan motor assembly in the correct location.
- 2 Install and tighten the 4 screws.
- 3 Route the DC fan motor cable.
- 4 Attach the DC fan motor cable.
- 5 Install a new tie strap to fix the DC fan motor cable.
- 6 Connect the DC fan motor connector to the connector on the fan inverter PCB.
- 7 Install the propeller fan blade assembly, see ["Repair procedures" on page 117](#).
- 8 Install the plate work of the outdoor unit, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

To install the propeller fan blade assembly

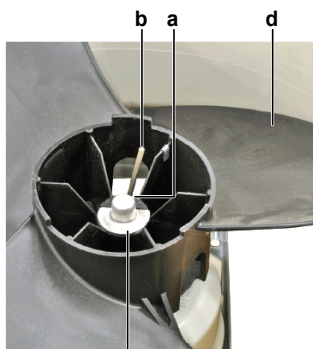
- 1 Install the propeller fan blade assembly on the DC fan motor assembly.



CAUTION

Do NOT install a damaged propeller fan blade assembly.

- 2 Install the axle cover.
- 3 Install and tighten the screw using an Allen key to fix the propeller fan blade assembly.



- a Screw
b Allen key
c Axle cover
d Propeller fan blade assembly

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to "Checking procedures" on page 116 of the outdoor unit fan motor and continue with the next procedure. |

3.13 Plate work

3.13.1 To access the switch box on single fan units

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

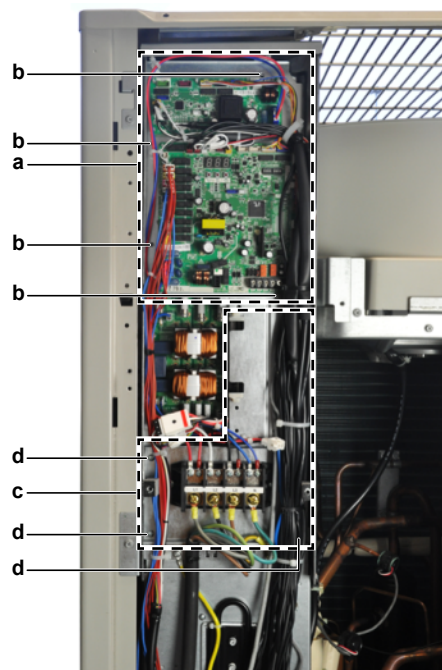
Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

- 1 Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).



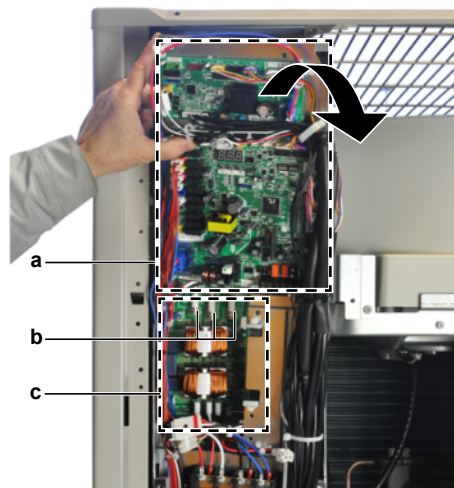
DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.



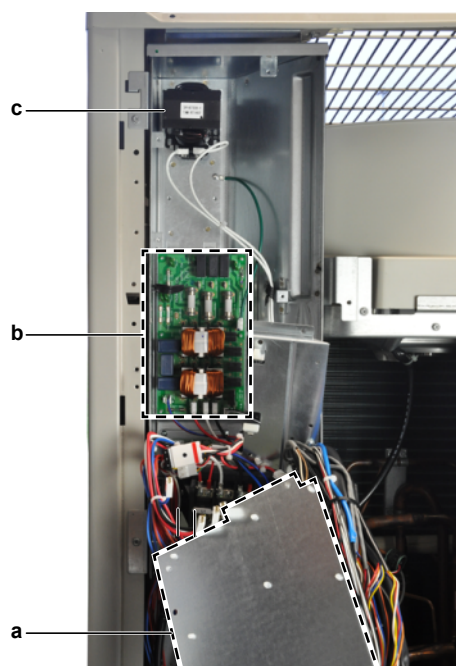
- a Main PCB
b Screw
c Power supply terminal assembly
d Screw

- 2 Remove the 4 screws that fix the main PCB assembly.
- 3 Remove the 3 screws that fix the power supply terminal assembly.



- a Main PCB
b Power input wiring
c Noise filter PCB

- 4 Slightly tilt the main PCB assembly to access the power input wiring on the noise filter PCB.
- 5 Remove the power input wiring from the noise filter PCB.



a Main PCB
b Noise filter PCB
c Reactor

- 6 Completely tilt the main PCB assembly to get full access to the noise filter PCB and the reactor.
- 7 To install the switch box, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

3.13.2 To access the switch box on double fan units

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

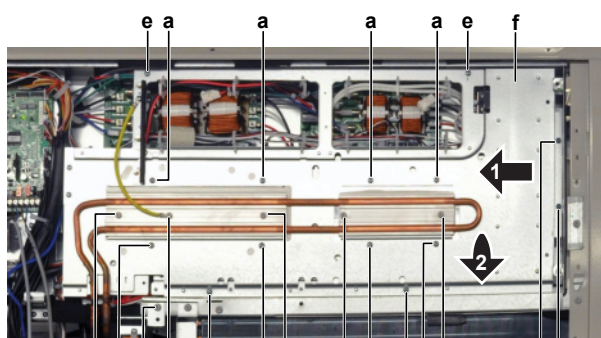
Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

- 1 Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.



a Screw
b Screw
c Short screw
d Screw
e Screw
f Inverter mounting plate

- 2 Do NOT loosen the screws (a) that fix the inverter PCB's at this step. These screws need only be removed when replacing an inverter PCB.
- 3 Loosen and remove the 4 screws (b) that fix the heat sinks.
- 4 Loosen and remove the short screw (c) that fixes the grounding wire to the heat sinks.

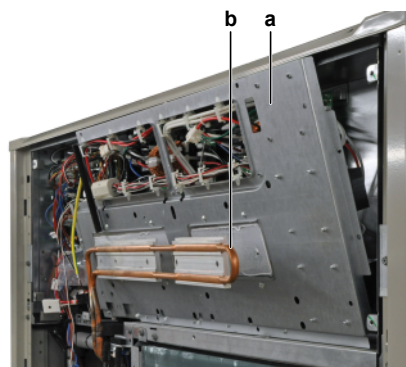
- 5 Loosen and remove the screw (d) that fixes the Thermistor R1T mounting bracket.
- 6 Using a screwdriver, carefully separate both heat sinks from the inverter PCB's.



WARNING

Thermal grease is applied to the heat sinks. Use gloves when separating the heat sinks from the inverter boards.

- 7 Loosen and remove the 6 screws (e) that fix the inverter mounting plate.



a Inverter mounting plate
b Liquid cooling piping

- 8 Carefully pull the inverter mounting plate (a) to the front and tilt it. Pay attention to the liquid cooling piping (b).
- 9 Disconnect the necessary wiring to have access to noise filter PCB's, the reactors and - on the rear side of the inverter mounting plate - the inverter PCB's and fan inverter PCB's.
- 10 To install the switch box, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

3.13.3 To remove the plate work on single fan units

- 1 Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, operation switch, ...).
- 2 Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

To remove the service plate



a Screw
b Service plate

- 3 Loosen and remove the 2 screws (a) that fix the service plate assembly.
- 4 Remove the service plate assembly (b) from the unit.

3 Components

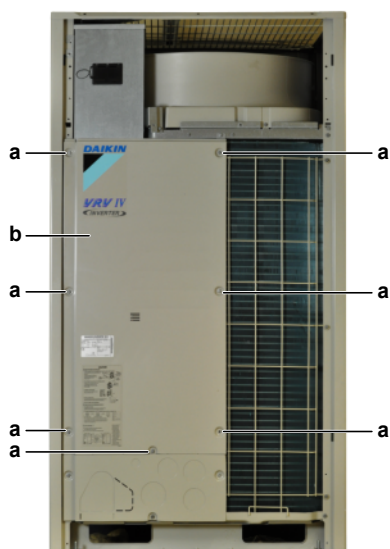
To remove the upper front plate



- a Screw
- b Upper front plate

- 5 Loosen and remove the 7 screws (a) that fix the upper front plate assembly.
- 6 Lift the upper front plate assembly (b) and remove it from the unit.

To remove the front plate



- a Screw
- b Front plate

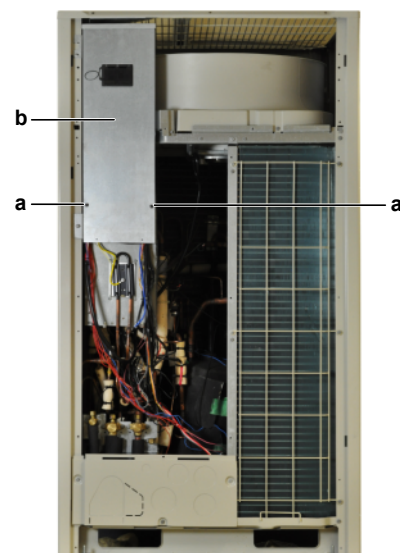
- 7 Loosen and remove the 7 screws (a) that fix the front plate assembly.
- 8 Lift the front plate assembly (b) and remove it from the unit.

To remove the switch box cover



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.



- a Screw
- b Switchbox cover

- 9 Loosen and remove the 2 screws (a) that fix the switchbox cover.

- 10 Remove the switchbox cover (b) from the unit.

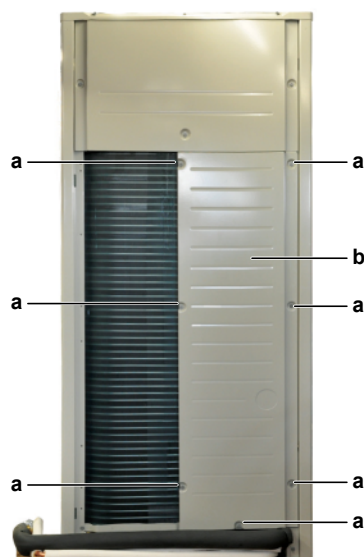
To remove the lower front plate



- a Screw
- b Lower front plate

- 11 Loosen and remove the 3 screws (a) that fix the lower front plate assembly.
- 12 Lift the lower front plate assembly (b) and remove it from the unit.

To remove the side plate



- a Screw
- b Side plate

13 Loosen and remove the 7 screws (a) that fix the side plate assembly.

14 Lift the side plate assembly (b) and remove it from the unit.

To remove the upper side plate

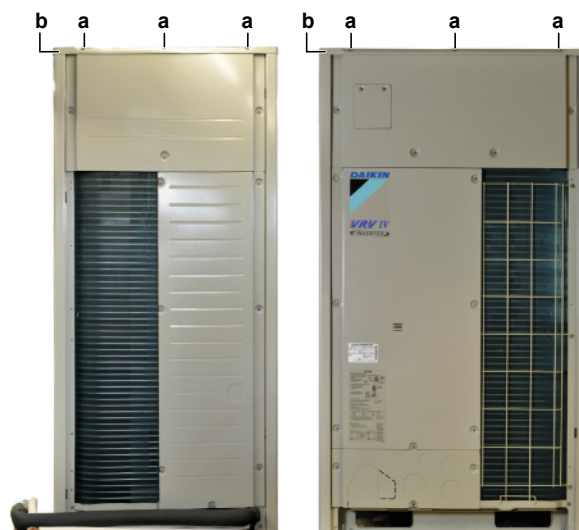


- a Screw
- b Upper side plate

15 Loosen and remove the 6 screws (a) that fix the upper side plate assembly.

16 Lift the upper side plate assembly (b) and remove it from the unit.

To remove the top plate



- a Screw
- b Top plate

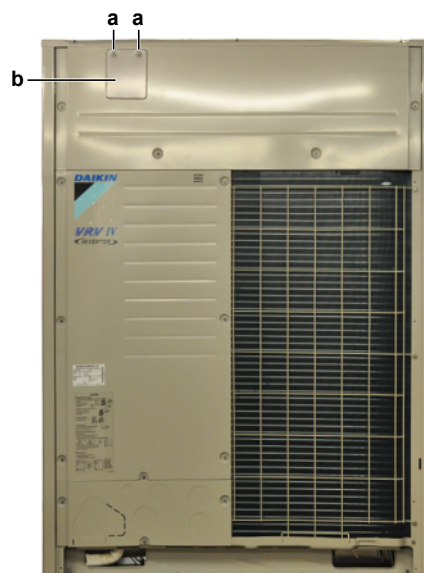
17 Loosen and remove the 12 screws (a) that fix the top plate assembly.

18 Remove the top plate (b) from the unit.

3.13.4 To remove the plate work on double fan units

- 1 Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, operation switch, ...).
- 2 Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

To remove the service plate



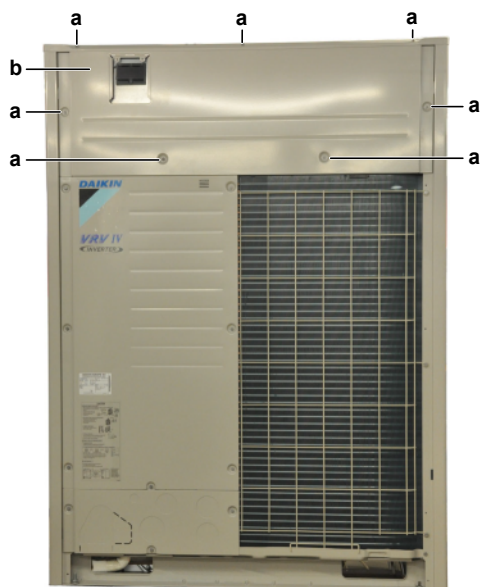
- a Screw
- b Service plate

3 Loosen and remove the 2 screws (a) that fix the service plate assembly.

4 Remove the service plate assembly (b) from the unit.

3 Components

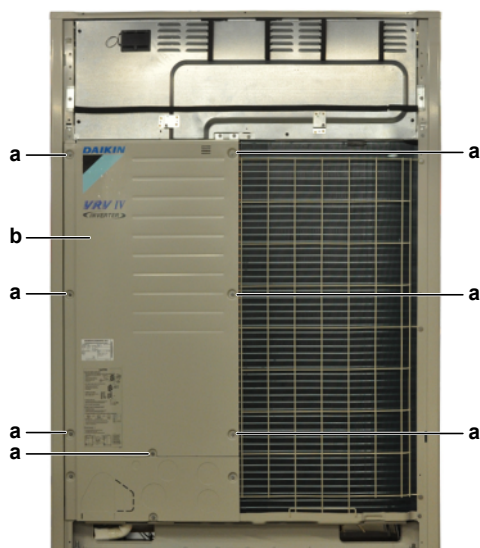
To remove the upper front plate



- a Screw
- b Upper front plate

- 5 Loosen and remove the 7 screws (a) that fix the upper front plate assembly.
- 6 Lift the upper front plate assembly (b) and remove it from the unit.

To remove the front plate



- a Screw
- b Front plate

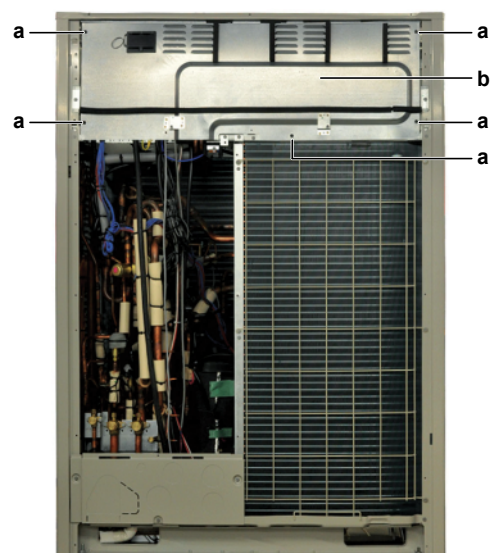
- 7 Loosen and remove the 7 screws (a) that fix the front plate assembly.
- 8 Lift the front plate assembly (b) and remove it from the unit.

To remove the switch box cover



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

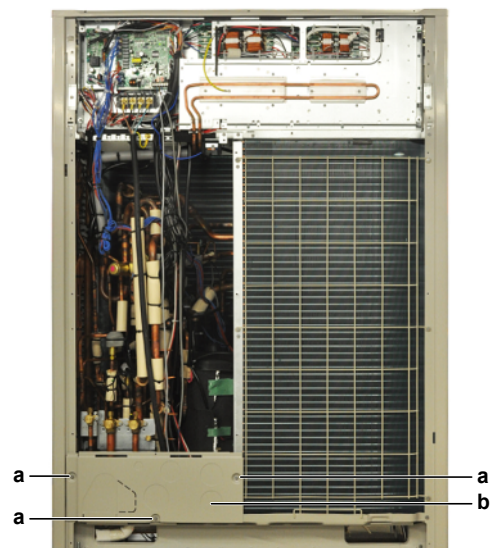


- a Screw
- b Switchbox cover

- 9 Loosen and remove the 5 screws (a) that fix the switchbox cover.

- 10 Remove the switchbox cover (b) from the unit.

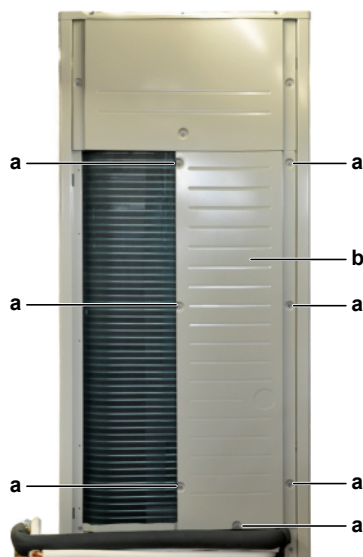
To remove the lower front plate



- a Screw
- b Lower front plate

- 11 Loosen and remove the 3 screws (a) that fix the lower front plate assembly.
- 12 Lift the lower front plate assembly (b) and remove it from the unit.

To remove the side plate



- a Screw
- b Side plate

13 Loosen and remove the 7 screws (a) that fix the side plate assembly.

14 Lift the side plate assembly (b) and remove it from the unit.

To remove the upper side plate

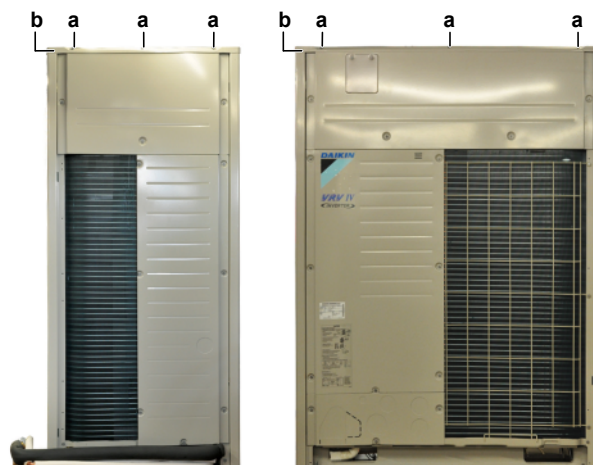


- a Screw
- b Upper side plate

15 Loosen and remove the 6 screws (a) that fix the upper side plate assembly.

16 Lift the upper side plate assembly (b) and remove it from the unit.

To remove the top plate



- a Screw
- b Top plate

17 Loosen and remove the 12 screws (a) that fix the top plate assembly.

18 Remove the top plate (b) from the unit.

3.14 Reactor

3.14.1 Checking procedures

To perform an electrical check of the reactor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

- 1 Remove the required plate work, see "3.13 Plate work" on page 118.
- 2 Access the switch box, see "3.13 Plate work" on page 118.



- a Screw
- b Faston connector
- c Screw

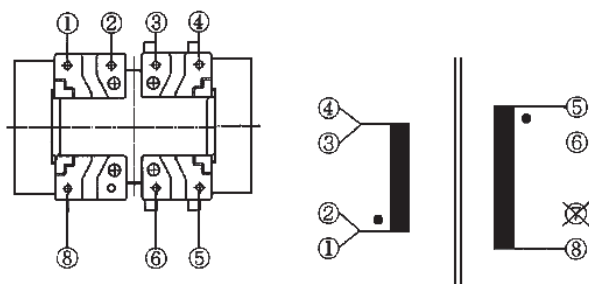


- 3 Check the connections of the reactor on the inverter PCB(s), see "6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146.
- 4 Remove the wiring or Faston connectors from the reactor.
- 5 Using a megger device of at least 500 V DC, check the insulation resistance. Make sure there is no earth leakage.

| Is the measured insulation resistance correct? | Action |
|--|--|
| Yes | Continue with the next step. |
| No | Replace the reactor, see "3.14.2 Repair procedures" on page 124. |

3 Components

6 Measure the continuity of the reactor.



| Is the continuity measurement correct? | Action |
|--|--|
| Yes | Reconnect the wiring to the reactor. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next step. |
| No | Replace the reactor, see "3.14.2 Repair procedures" on page 124. |

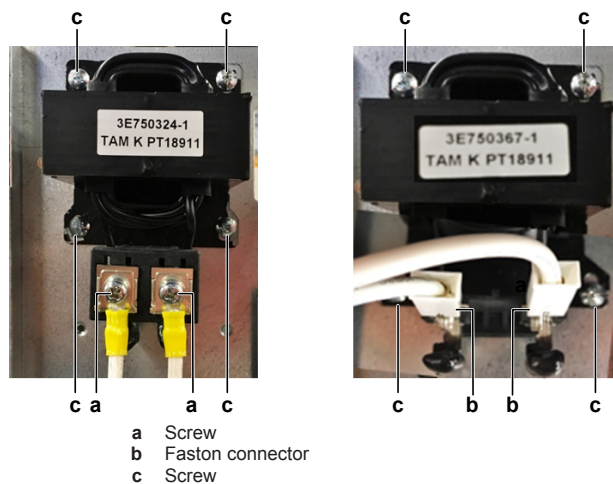
3.14.2 Repair procedures

To remove the reactor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

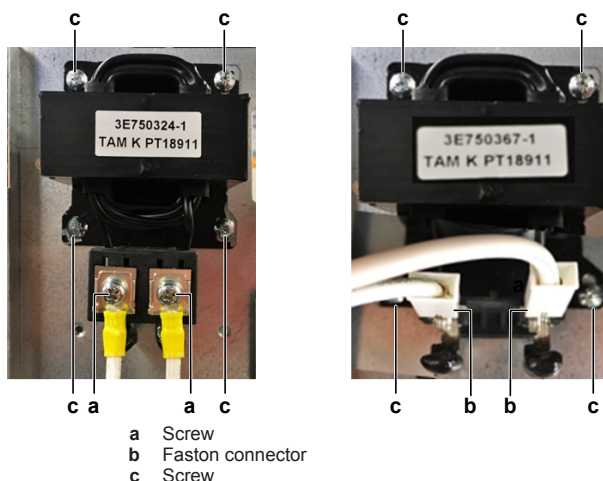
- 1 Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118.](#)
- 2 Access the switch box, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118.](#)



- 3 Remove the screws or Faston connectors to disconnect the wires from the reactor.
- 4 Remove the 4 screws that fix the reactor to the switch box.
- 5 To install the reactor, see ["3.14.2 Repair procedures" on page 124.](#)

To install the reactor

- 1 Install the reactor on the correct location in the switch box.



- 2 Install the 4 screws that fix the reactor to the switch box.
- 3 Connect the wiring to the reactor using the screws or Faston connectors.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

3.15 Refrigerant high pressure sensor

3.15.1 Checking procedures

To perform an electrical check of the refrigerant high pressure sensor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118.](#)

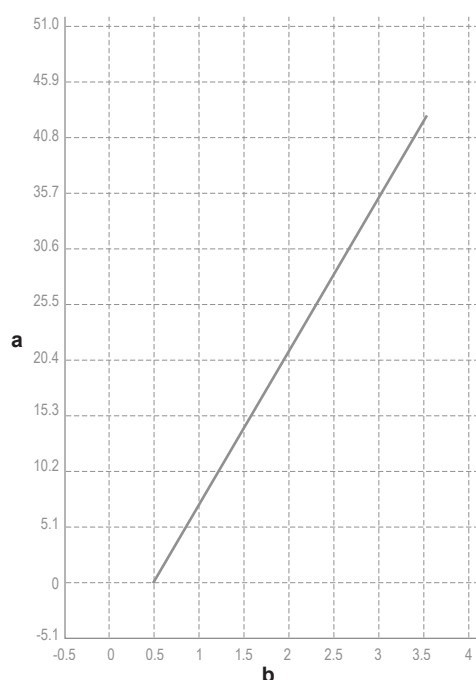
- 1 Turn ON the power of the unit.
- 2 Connect a pressure gauge to the high pressure service port. Read the pressure.



INFORMATION

When the unit is operating in heating mode, the high pressure port is the gas service port. When the unit is operating in cooling (defrost) mode, the high pressure port is the liquid service port.

- 3 Using the graphic below, determine the expected sensor output voltage based on the pressure measured in the previous step.



a Detected pressure (kg/cm²)
b Output voltage (V)

| V (DC) | Detected pressure kg/cm² |
|--------|--------------------------|
| 0.5 | 0.00 |
| 0.6 | 1.43 |
| 0.7 | 2.86 |
| 0.8 | 4.28 |
| 0.9 | 5.71 |
| 1.0 | 7.14 |
| 1.1 | 8.57 |
| 1.2 | 10.00 |
| 1.3 | 11.42 |
| 1.4 | 12.85 |
| 1.5 | 14.28 |
| 1.6 | 15.71 |
| 1.7 | 17.14 |
| 1.8 | 18.56 |
| 1.9 | 19.99 |
| 2.0 | 21.42 |
| 2.1 | 22.85 |
| 2.2 | 24.28 |
| 2.3 | 25.70 |
| 2.4 | 27.13 |
| 2.5 | 28.56 |
| 2.6 | 29.99 |
| 2.7 | 31.42 |
| 2.8 | 32.84 |
| 2.9 | 34.27 |
| 3.0 | 35.70 |
| 3.1 | 37.13 |
| 3.2 | 38.56 |
| 3.3 | 39.98 |
| 3.4 | 41.41 |
| 3.5 | 42.84 |
| 3.6 | 44.27 |
| 3.7 | 45.70 |

| V (DC) | Detected pressure kg/cm² |
|--------|--------------------------|
| 3.8 | 47.12 |
| 3.9 | 48.55 |

- Measure the voltage on X32A: pins 1–3 (= refrigerant pressure sensor output signal).
- Check that the measured voltage is in line with the expected voltage through the read refrigerant pressure.



INFORMATION

Connect the service checker tool to the unit or use field settings mode 1-42 (see "6.9 Field settings" on page 188) to monitor the high pressure.

If the measured output voltage value matches the voltage determined through the measured pressure, but the pressure is NOT correct on the user interface display, replace the main PCB.

| The measured voltage is inside the expected range? | Action |
|--|--|
| Yes | Refrigerant pressure sensor is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Continue with the next step. |

- Unplug the refrigerant pressure sensor connector X32A and measure the voltage (power supply) between pins 3–4 on main PCB.

Result: The measured voltage MUST be +5 V DC.

| Is the measured voltage +5 V DC? | Then |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Yes | Replace the refrigerant pressure sensor, see "3.16.2 Repair procedures" on page 127. |
| No | Perform a check of the main PCB, see "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106. |

3.15.2 Repair procedures

To remove the refrigerant pressure sensor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

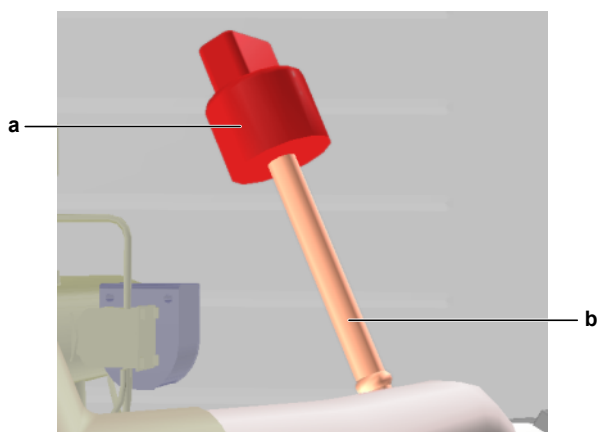
Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "3.13 Plate work" on page 118.

Prerequisite: Recuparate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see "4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136.

Prerequisite: If needed, remove any parts or insulation to create more space for the removal.

- Cut all tie straps that fix the refrigerant pressure sensor harness.
- Disconnect the refrigerant pressure sensor connector from the PCB.
- Cut the refrigerant pressure sensor pipe using a pipe cutter.

3 Components

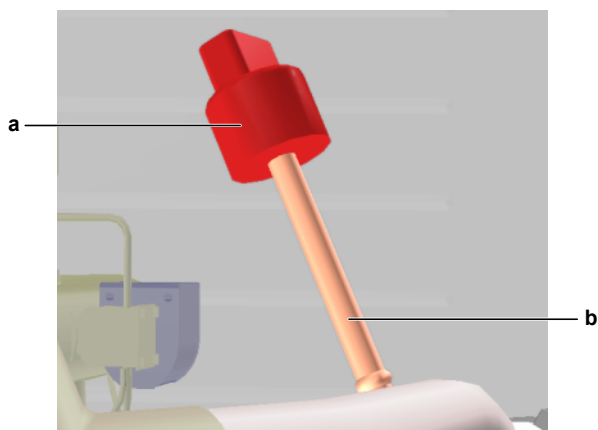


a Refrigerant pressure sensor
b Refrigerant pressure sensor pipe

- 4 Remove the refrigerant pressure sensor.
- 5 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure **MUST NOT** exceed 0.02 MPa.
- 6 Heat the end of the refrigerant pressure sensor pipe using an oxygen acetylene torch and remove the refrigerant pressure sensor pipe end.
- 7 Stop the nitrogen supply when the piping has cooled down.
- 8 To install the refrigerant pressure sensor, see ["3.15.2 Repair procedures" on page 125](#).

To install the refrigerant pressure sensor

- 1 Install the refrigerant pressure sensor in the correct location.
- 2 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure **MUST NOT** exceed 0.02 MPa.
- 3 Wrap a wet rag around the refrigerant pressure sensor and solder the refrigerant pressure sensor pipe to the refrigerant pressure sensor.



a Refrigerant pressure sensor
b Refrigerant pressure sensor pipe



CAUTION

Overheating the pressure sensor will damage or destroy it.

- 4 After soldering is done, stop the nitrogen supply after the component has cooled-down.
- 5 Route the refrigerant pressure sensor harness towards the appropriate PCB.
- 6 Connect the refrigerant pressure sensor connector to the appropriate PCB.
- 7 Fix the refrigerant pressure sensor harness using new tie straps.
- 8 Add refrigerant to the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

3.16 Refrigerant low pressure sensor

3.16.1 Checking procedures

To perform an electrical check of the refrigerant pressure sensor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

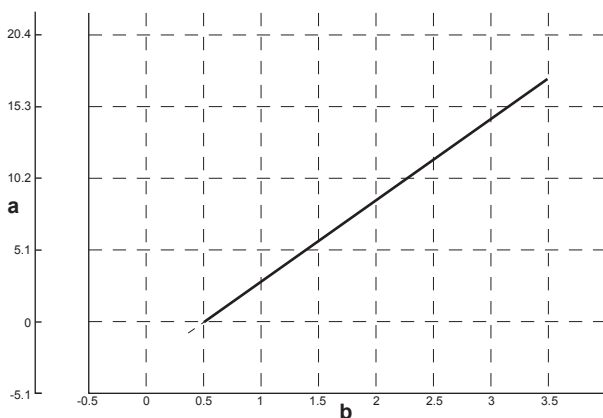
- 1 Turn ON the power of the unit.
- 2 Connect a pressure gauge to the low pressure service port. Read the pressure.



INFORMATION

When the unit is operating in heating mode, the low pressure port is the liquid service port. When the unit is operating in cooling (defrost) mode, the low pressure port is the gas service port.

- 3 Using the graphic below, determine the expected sensor output voltage based on the pressure measured in the previous step.



a Detected pressure (kg/cm²)
b Output voltage (V)

| V (DC) | Detected pressure kg/cm ² |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 0.5 | 0.00 |
| 0.6 | 0.63 |
| 0.7 | 1.21 |
| 0.8 | 1.79 |
| 0.9 | 2.38 |
| 1.0 | 2.96 |
| 1.1 | 3.54 |
| 1.2 | 4.12 |
| 1.3 | 4.70 |
| 1.4 | 5.28 |
| 1.5 | 5.86 |
| 1.6 | 6.44 |
| 1.7 | 7.03 |
| 1.8 | 7.61 |
| 1.9 | 8.12 |

| V (DC) | Detected pressure kg/cm ² |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 2.0 | 8.77 |
| 2.1 | 9.35 |
| 2.2 | 9.93 |
| 2.3 | 10.51 |
| 2.4 | 11.09 |
| 2.5 | 11.68 |
| 2.6 | 12.26 |
| 2.7 | 12.84 |
| 2.8 | 13.42 |
| 2.9 | 14.00 |
| 3.0 | 14.58 |
| 3.1 | 15.16 |
| 3.2 | 15.74 |
| 3.3 | 16.33 |
| 3.4 | 16.91 |
| 3.5 | 17.49 |
| 3.6 | 18.07 |
| 3.7 | 18.65 |
| 3.8 | 19.23 |
| 3.9 | 19.81 |

**INFORMATION**

The refrigerant pressure sensor connector **MUST** be plugged into the appropriate PCB.

- 4 Measure the voltage on X31A: pins 2–3 (= refrigerant pressure output signal) on the main PCB.
- 5 Check that the measured voltage is in line with the expected voltage through the read refrigerant pressure.

**INFORMATION**

Connect the service checker tool to the unit or use field settings mode 1-43 (see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#)) to monitor the low pressure.

If the measured output voltage value matches the voltage determined through the measured pressure, but the pressure is NOT correct on the user interface display, replace the applicable PCB.

| The measured voltage is inside the expected range? | Action |
|--|--|
| Yes | Refrigerant pressure sensor is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Continue with the next step. |

- 6 Unplug the refrigerant pressure sensor connector X31A and measure the voltage (power supply) between pins 3–4 on main PCB.

Result: The measured voltage **MUST** be +5 V DC.

| Is the measured voltage +5 V DC? | Then |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Replace the refrigerant pressure sensor, see "3.16.2 Repair procedures" on page 127 . |
| No | Perform a check of the main PCB, see "3.9.1 Checking procedures" on page 106 . |

3.16.2 Repair procedures

To remove the refrigerant pressure sensor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

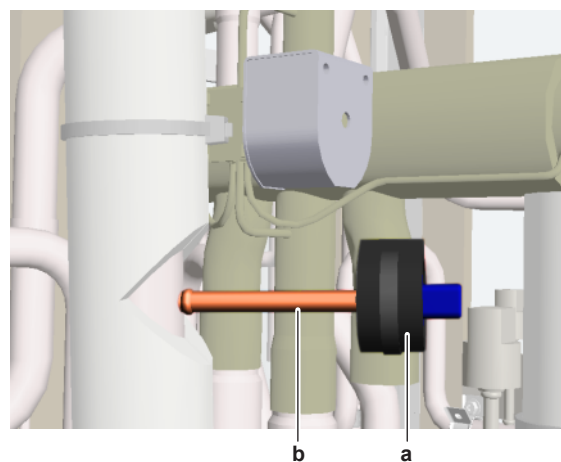
Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

Prerequisite: Recuperate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).

Prerequisite: If needed, remove any parts or insulation to create more space for the removal.

- 1 Cut all tie straps that fix the refrigerant pressure sensor harness.
- 2 Disconnect the refrigerant pressure sensor connector from the PCB.
- 3 Cut the refrigerant pressure sensor pipe using a pipe cutter.



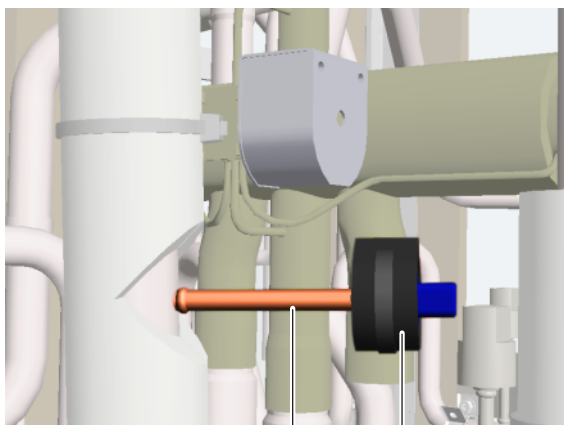
- a Refrigerant pressure sensor
b Refrigerant pressure sensor pipe

- 4 Remove the refrigerant pressure sensor.
- 5 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure **MUST NOT** exceed 0.02 MPa.
- 6 Heat the end of the refrigerant pressure sensor pipe using an oxygen acetylene torch and remove the refrigerant pressure sensor pipe end.
- 7 Stop the nitrogen supply when the piping has cooled down.
- 8 To install the refrigerant pressure sensor, see ["3.16.2 Repair procedures" on page 127](#).

To install the refrigerant pressure sensor

- 1 Install the refrigerant pressure sensor in the correct location.
- 2 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure **MUST NOT** exceed 0.02 MPa.
- 3 Wrap a wet rag around the refrigerant pressure sensor and solder the refrigerant pressure sensor pipe to the refrigerant pressure sensor.

3 Components



a Refrigerant pressure sensor
b Refrigerant pressure sensor pipe



CAUTION

Overheating the pressure sensor will damage or destroy it.

- 4 After soldering is done, stop the nitrogen supply after the component has cooled-down.
- 5 Route the refrigerant pressure sensor harness towards the appropriate PCB.
- 6 Connect the refrigerant pressure sensor connector to the appropriate PCB.
- 7 Fix the refrigerant pressure sensor harness using new tie straps.
- 8 Add refrigerant to the refrigerant circuit, see ["4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136](#).

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

3.17 Thermistors

3.17.1 Refrigerant side thermistors

Checking procedures



INFORMATION

It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform a mechanical check of the specific thermistor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Locate the thermistor and remove the insulation if needed. Check that the thermistor is correctly installed and that there is thermal contact between the thermistor and the piping or ambient (for air thermistor).

| Is the thermistor correctly installed (thermal contact between the thermistor and the piping)? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Perform an electrical check of the specific thermistor, see "Checking procedures" on page 128 . |
| No | Correctly install the thermistor, see "Repair procedures" on page 129 . |

To perform an electrical check of the specific thermistor

Prerequisite: First perform a mechanical check of the thermistor, see ["Checking procedures" on page 128](#).

- 1 Locate the thermistor.



INFORMATION

Remove the thermistor from its holder if not reachable with a contact thermometer.

- 2 Measure the temperature using a contact thermometer.

| Name | Symbol | Location (PCB) | Connector (pins) | Type |
|---|--------|----------------|------------------|------|
| Air thermistor | R1T | Main | X18A:1-3 | 1 |
| Suction pipe thermistor | R3T | Main | X30A:1-2 | 1 |
| Refrigerant liquid thermistor of the outdoor heat exchanger | R4T | Main | X30A:3-4 | 1 |
| Refrigerant liquid thermistor of the subcool heat exchanger | R5T | Main | X30A:5-6 | 1 |
| Gas pipe thermistor of the subcool heat exchanger | R6T | Main | X30A:7-8 | 1 |
| De-icer thermistor | R7T | Main | X30A:9-10 | 1 |
| Compressor M1C body thermistor | R8T | Main | X19A:5-6 | 2 |
| Compressor M2C body thermistor | R9T | Main | X19A:7-8 | 2 |
| Compressor M1C discharge pipe thermistor | R21T | Main | X19A:1-2 | 2 |
| Compressor M2C discharge pipe thermistor | R22T | Main | X19A:3-4 | 2 |

- 3 Determine the thermistor resistance that matches the measured temperature.

Type 1 thermistor

| T °C | kΩ | T °C | kΩ | T °C | kΩ | T °C | kΩ |
|------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| -20 | 197.81 | 10 | 39.96 | 40 | 10.63 | 70 | 3.44 |
| -19 | 186.53 | 11 | 38.08 | 41 | 10.21 | 71 | 3.32 |
| -18 | 175.97 | 12 | 36.30 | 42 | 9.81 | 72 | 3.21 |
| -17 | 166.07 | 13 | 34.62 | 43 | 9.42 | 73 | 3.11 |
| -16 | 156.80 | 14 | 33.02 | 44 | 9.06 | 74 | 3.01 |
| -15 | 148.10 | 15 | 31.50 | 45 | 8.71 | 75 | 2.91 |
| -14 | 139.94 | 16 | 30.06 | 46 | 8.37 | 76 | 2.82 |
| -13 | 132.28 | 17 | 28.70 | 47 | 8.05 | 77 | 2.72 |
| -12 | 125.09 | 18 | 27.41 | 48 | 7.75 | 78 | 2.64 |
| -11 | 118.34 | 19 | 26.18 | 49 | 7.46 | 79 | 2.55 |
| -10 | 111.99 | 20 | 25.01 | 50 | 7.18 | 80 | 2.47 |
| -9 | 106.03 | 21 | 23.91 | 51 | 6.91 | | |
| -8 | 100.41 | 22 | 22.85 | 52 | 6.65 | | |
| -7 | 95.14 | 23 | 21.85 | 53 | 6.41 | | |
| -6 | 90.17 | 24 | 20.90 | 54 | 6.65 | | |
| -5 | 85.49 | 25 | 20.00 | 55 | 6.41 | | |
| -4 | 81.08 | 26 | 19.14 | 56 | 6.18 | | |
| -3 | 76.93 | 27 | 18.32 | 57 | 5.95 | | |
| -2 | 73.01 | 28 | 17.54 | 58 | 5.74 | | |
| -1 | 69.32 | 29 | 16.80 | 59 | 5.14 | | |
| 0 | 65.84 | 30 | 16.10 | 60 | 4.87 | | |
| 1 | 62.54 | 31 | 15.43 | 61 | 4.70 | | |
| 2 | 59.43 | 32 | 14.79 | 62 | 4.54 | | |
| 3 | 56.49 | 33 | 14.18 | 63 | 4.38 | | |
| 4 | 53.71 | 34 | 13.59 | 64 | 4.23 | | |
| 5 | 51.09 | 35 | 13.04 | 65 | 4.08 | | |
| 6 | 48.61 | 36 | 12.51 | 66 | 3.94 | | |
| 7 | 46.26 | 37 | 12.01 | 67 | 3.81 | | |
| 8 | 44.05 | 38 | 11.52 | 68 | 3.68 | | |
| 9 | 41.95 | 39 | 11.06 | 69 | 3.56 | | |

Type 2 thermistor

| T °C | kΩ | T °C | kΩ | T °C | kΩ | T °C | kΩ |
|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| 0 | 635.1 | 40 | 106.2 | 80 | 24.9 | 120 | 7.5 |
| 5 | 496.6 | 45 | 87.1 | 85 | 21.1 | 125 | 6.5 |
| 10 | 391 | 50 | 71.8 | 90 | 18 | 130 | 5.7 |
| 15 | 310 | 55 | 59.5 | 95 | 15.4 | 135 | 5 |
| 20 | 247.3 | 60 | 49.5 | 100 | 13.3 | 140 | 4.4 |
| 25 | 198.5 | 65 | 41.4 | 105 | 11.4 | 145 | 3.9 |
| 30 | 160.2 | 70 | 34.8 | 110 | 9.9 | 150 | 3.4 |
| 35 | 130.1 | 75 | 29.3 | 115 | 8.6 | | |

- Measure the resistance between the appropriate pins of the thermistor connector.
- Check that the measured resistance value matches the resistance determined through the measured temperature (earlier step in the procedure).

- E.g. R3T thermistor:
- Measured temperature with contact thermometer: 23.1°C,
- Resistance value determined through temperature (using the table for type 1 thermistors):
Resistance at 23°C: 21.85 kΩ,
Resistance at 24°C: 20.90 kΩ,
- Disconnect connector and measure resistance between X30A pin 1-2:
Measured resistance: 21.8 kΩ,
- Measured resistance value is inside the range. R3T thermistor passes the check.



INFORMATION

All thermistors have a resistance tolerance of 5%.



INFORMATION

Connect the service checker tool to the unit or use field settings mode 1 (see ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#)) to monitor the thermistors.

If the measured resistance value matches the resistance determined through the measured temperature, but the temperature for the corresponding thermistor via service checker tool or field settings mode 1 is NOT correct, replace the applicable PCB.

| Does the measured resistance of the thermistor match with the temperature determined resistance? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Thermistor is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the specific thermistor, see "Repair procedures" on page 129 . |

Repair procedures

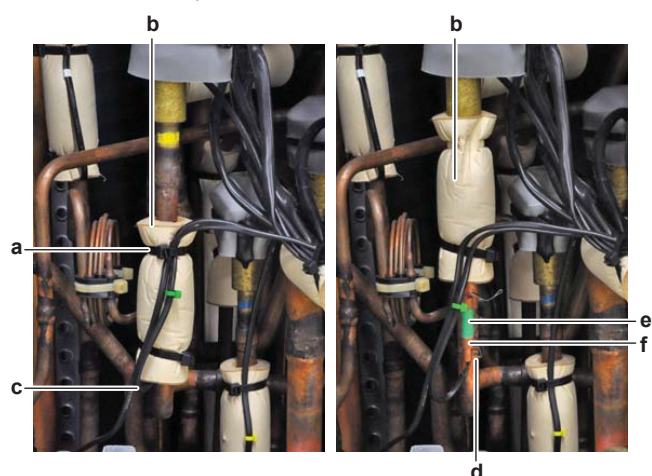
To remove the thermistor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- Locate the thermistor that needs to be removed.
- Cut the tie strap that fixes the insulation and the thermistor wire.



- a Tie strap
- b Insulation
- c Thermistor wire
- d Clip
- e Thermistor holder

4 Third party components

f Thermistor

- Slide the insulation aside.
- Pull the clip that fixes the thermistor.
- Remove the thermistor from the thermistor holder.
- Cut all tie straps that fix the thermistor harness.



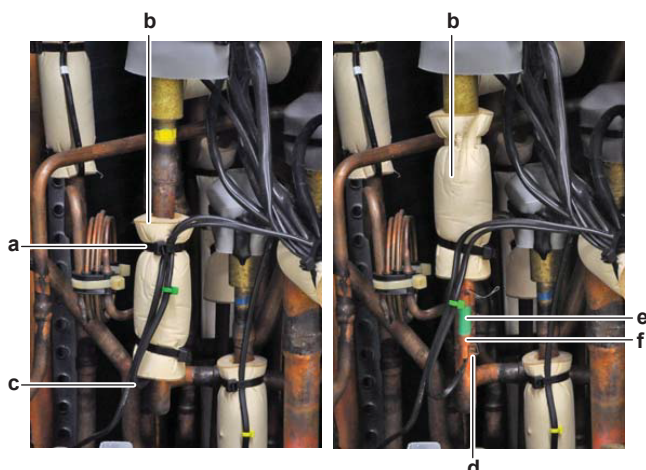
INFORMATION

Some of the thermistors are wired to the same connector. See connector and pin information of the thermistors at the start of the electrical check procedure and ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#). ALWAYS replace the complete set of thermistors wired to the same connector.

- When removing the complete set of thermistors wired to the same connector:
 - Remove all other thermistors wired to the connector from their thermistor holder,
 - Disconnect the thermistor connector from the appropriate PCB,
 - Remove the complete set of thermistors.
- To install the thermistor, see ["Repair procedures" on page 129](#).

To install the thermistor

- Pull the clip and install the thermistor in the specific thermistor holder. Make sure the clip is in the correct position (blocking the thermistor).



- a Tie strap
- b Insulation
- c Thermistor wire
- d Clip
- e Thermistor holder
- f Thermistor

- Route the thermistor harness towards the appropriate PCB.
- Connect the thermistor connector to the appropriate PCB.



INFORMATION

Some of the thermistors are wired to the same connector. See connector and pin information of the thermistors at the start of the electrical check procedure and ["6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146](#). ALWAYS replace the complete set of thermistors wired to the same connector.

- When installing the complete set of thermistors wired to the same connector:
 - Install all other thermistors wired to the connector in their thermistor holder,
 - Route the thermistor harness of all thermistors towards the appropriate PCB,
 - Connect the thermistor connector to the appropriate PCB.



WARNING

When reconnecting a connector to the PCB, do NOT apply force, as this may damage the connector or connector pins of the PCB.

- Fix the thermistor harness using new tie straps.
- Install the insulation around the thermistor.
- Fix the insulation and the thermistor wire using new tie straps.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

3.17.2 Other thermistors

Checking procedures

To perform an electrical check of the specific PCB fin thermistor

- Stop operation of the outdoor unit and wait for at least 30 minutes.
- Measure the ambient temperature close to the outdoor unit.
- Connect the service checker tool to the outdoor unit.
- Read the temperature of the specific PCB fin thermistor. The read temperature MUST correspond to the measured ambient temperature.

| Does the temperature of the fin thermistor match with the ambient temperature? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Thermistor is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Replace the specific PCB, see "3 Components" on page 77 . |

4 Third party components

4.1 Electrical circuit

4.1.1 Checking procedures

To check the power supply of the unit

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- Measure the insulation resistance between each power supply terminal and the ground using a megger device of at least 500 V DC. All measurements MUST be >1MΩ. If insulation resistance is <1MΩ, earth leakage is present.
- Turn ON the unit using the respective circuit breaker.
- Measure the voltage between the phases L1-L2-L3 on the power supply terminal X1M. The voltage MUST be 400 V AC ± 10%.
- Measure the voltage between each phase and N on the power supply terminal X1M. The voltage MUST be 230 V AC ± 10%.
- Unbalance between the phases MUST NOT exceed 2%.

| Is the measured voltage (power supply) correct? | Action |
|---|---|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Adjust the power supply, see "4.1.2 Repair procedures" on page 133 . |

To check if the power supply is conform with the regulations

- 1 Check that the power source is in line with the requirements described in the databook.

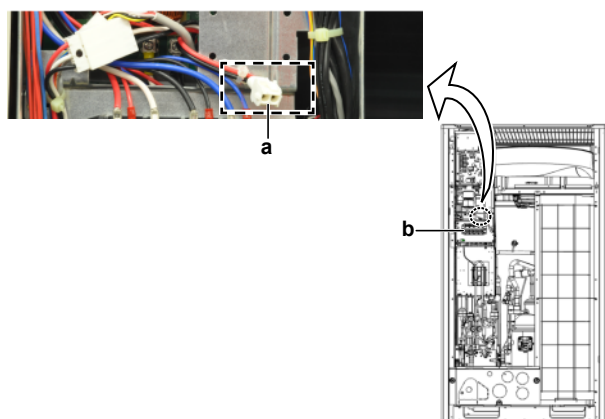
| Is the power supply conform with the regulations? | Action |
|---|---|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Adjust the power supply, see "4.1.2 Repair procedures" on page 133 . |

To check if the rectifier voltage of the inverter PCB has dropped below 10 V DC

- 1 Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, operation switch, ...).
- 2 Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

For single fan units

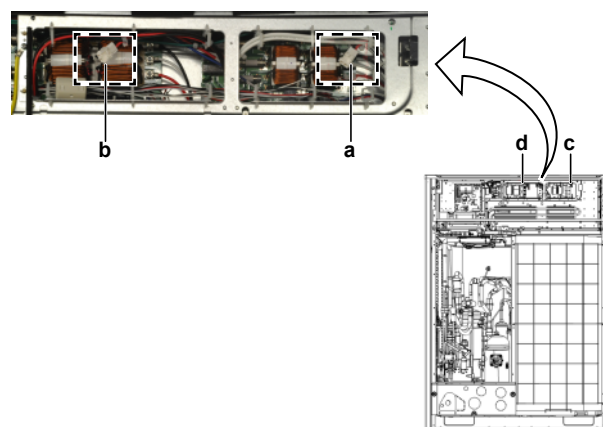
- 3 Measure the voltage on the rectifier voltage check connector (a) X3A, located above the power terminal assembly (b). The measured voltage should be below 10 V DC.



a Connector X3A
b Power terminal assembly

For double fan units

- 4 Measure the voltage on the rectifier voltage check connector (a) X5A to check inverter PCB A3P (c). The measured voltage should be below 10 V DC.
- 5 Measure the voltage on the rectifier voltage check connector (b) X6A to check inverter PCB A6P (d). The measured voltage should be below 10 V DC.



a Connector X5A
b Connector X6A
c Inverter PCB A3P
d Inverter PCB A6P



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

To check F1-F2 transmission

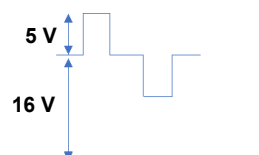
To check the F1-F2 wiring

- 1 Check that the wiring:
 - is within installation length limits,
 - is of the proper wire type,
 - is of the proper wire thickness,
 - is properly fixed to the terminals,
 - is executed according to the installation manual, with no star connections.
- 2 Check that no shielded cables are used or that shielded cables are grounded only on one side of the cable.
- 3 Check that F1-F2 wiring has continuity all over.

| Is the wiring correctly executed, as indicated in the installation manual? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Continue with the next step in this checking procedure. |
| No | Modify the wiring, see the installation manual. |

To measure the F1-F2 transmission

F1-F2 transmission is a D3Net rectangular waveform, 16 VDC \pm 5 V with 16-5V amplitude that appears on the 16V base line:



F1-F2 terminals on indoor units, BP-units, outdoor units and central controllers are all possible measurement points. Use as many points as you can and take the time necessary for measurement if analyzing with an oscilloscope.

On outdoor units, measurement should be done either at F1-F2 IN or F1-F2 OUT. If the F1-F2 OUT terminal is not used, then measure at the F1-F2 IN terminal.

You can conduct the measuring with a multimeter or an oscilloscope.

To measure the F1-F2 transmission with a multimeter:

- 4 Set the multimeter to DC Voltage measurement.

4 Third party components

5 Measure on the F1 and F2 terminals.

Result: 16 V DC should be read.

To measure the F1-F2 transmission with an oscilloscope:



INFORMATION

Ensure that probes are securely connected to F1-F2 terminals. Otherwise, distortions will be generated resulting in misinterpretation of data. It is recommended to connect temporary cables to the probes and then connect the cables to the terminals securely.

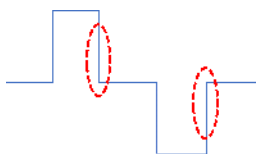
6 Measure at as many points as you can, this can help to determinate the problem.

For example: if the measurements at the indoor unit side are distorted while central controller and outdoor unit seem OK, you can suppose that the failure in transmission is related to the indoor unit side.

7 Set time base (horizontal) to 50 μ s/div to 100 μ s. Voltage axis (vertical) should be set to 2V/div to 5V. Set position properly, otherwise the data may appear outside the screen. In AC mode, which is a sampling mode in oscilloscopes, waveforms appear in the middle of the screen. So, it is recommended to use AC mode if possible.

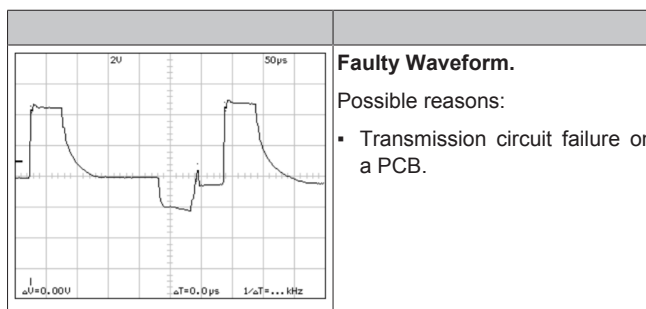
8 Set the triggering mode of the oscilloscope to "Normal". If "Auto" mode is selected, observed waveforms may be cleared instantaneously leading to misinterpretation of data.

9 Ignore very short-time pulses of 1V amplitude or less, or overshooting at the rising edge may be ignored. Focus on the shown points of the waveform below:



Examples of waveform distortions on D3Net and possible causes:

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>Rounded waveforms at falling edges.</p> <p>Possible reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive wire length, Excessive number of connected devices, Branching (star connections). |
| | <p>Ringing.</p> <p>Possible reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission wiring very close to high voltage cables, Use of multi-conductor type wires. |
| | <p>Noise.</p> <p>Possible reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission wiring very close to high voltage cables, Transmission wiring effected from external equipment causing noise. |



Faulty Waveform.

Possible reasons:

- Transmission circuit failure on a PCB.

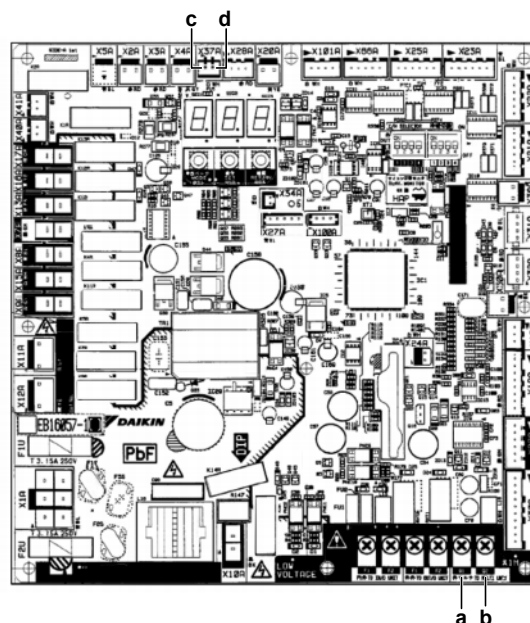
After checking and correcting possible causes of F1-F2 transmission problems, perform a communication reset (see ["4.1.2 Repair procedures" on page 133](#)).

To check the communication between outdoor units

Q1 and Q2 are connection terminals for the transmission wiring between multi outdoor units.

1 Measure the voltage as shown below:

| VDC | Com. | Ref. |
|-----|------|----------|
| Q1 | X37A | ~ 13 VDC |
| Q2 | X37A | ~ 13 VDC |
| Q1 | X37A | ~ -3 VDC |
| Q2 | X37A | ~ -3 VDC |



- a Terminal Q1
- b Terminal Q2
- c Connector X37A pin 1
- d Connector X37A pin 2

| Is the measured voltage correct? | Action |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Perform a check of the main PCB, see "3.9 Main PCB" on page 106 . |

To check the wiring between the outdoor unit and the indoor unit

- Check that all wires are properly connected and that all connectors are fully plugged-in.
- Check that no connectors or wires are damaged.

- 3 Check that the wiring corresponds with the wiring diagram, see "6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146.

| Is all wiring between the outdoor unit and the indoor unit correct? | Action |
|---|---|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Adjust the wiring where needed, see "4.1.2 Repair procedures" on page 133. |

4.1.2 Repair procedures

To adjust the power supply

- 1 Make sure that the power source is in line with the requirements described in the databook.
- 2 Adjust the power supply within 50 Hz \pm 3%.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

To adjust the wiring between the outdoor unit and the indoor unit

- 1 Adjust the wiring according to the wiring diagram and connection diagram, see "6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146.
- 2 Check that all wires are properly connected and that all connectors are fully plugged-in.
- 3 Check that no connectors or wires are damaged.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

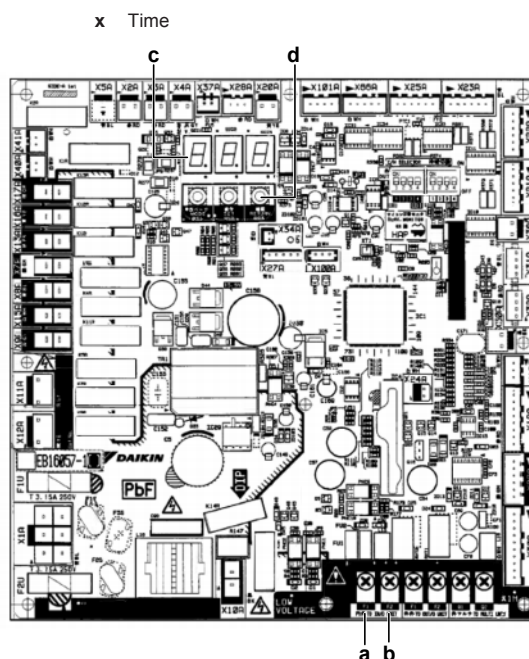
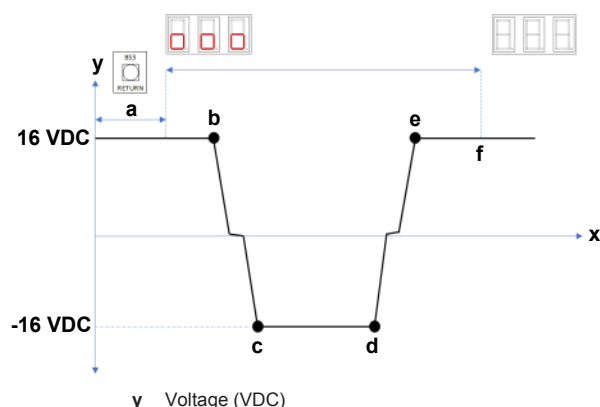
To perform a communication reset



NOTICE

If an indoor unit is power OFF when communication reset is performed, the outdoor unit will delete this indoor unit information since this unit will not be identified during re-initialization. If so, this unit will not be recognized by the outdoor unit upon power restore to this indoor unit.

- 1 Set multimeter to V DC measurement. The example below is performed while COM-F1 and V DC-F2, the polarity will be opposite than the graph below if connected otherwise (which is not a problem).



- a Terminal F1
- b Terminal F2
- c 7-segment display
- d Push button BS3

- 2 Push BS3 (RETURN) and hold it for 5 seconds until the 7-segment display shows "000". Then release BS3.

Result: After a while, voltage will drop to almost 0 V DC. At this stage it means that re-initialization has started.

Result: Depending on the system size, voltage will rise to 16 V DC and hit 0 V back again several times.

Result: When finished, 7-Segment Display will turn OFF. This indicates that re-initialization has completed.

The time this procedure takes, depends on the amount of indoor units.

To adjust the wiring between the outdoor units

- 1 Adjust the wiring according to the wiring diagram and connection diagram, see "6.2 Wiring diagram" on page 146.
- 2 Check that all wires are properly connected.
- 3 Check that no wires are damaged.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

4.2 Refrigerant circuit

4.2.1 Checking procedures



INFORMATION

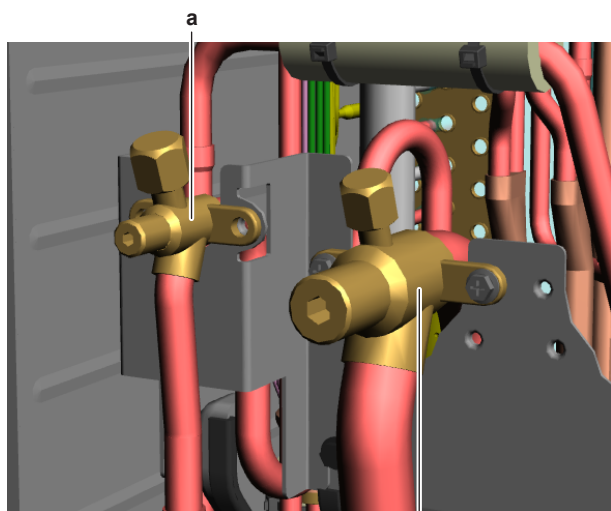
It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To check if the stop valves are open

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "3.13 Plate work" on page 118.

- 1 Remove the caps.

4 Third party components



a Liquid stop valve
b Gas stop valve

2 Check if the stop valves are completely open.

| The refrigerant circuit stop valves are open? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Open the stop valves of the refrigerant circuit, see "4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136 . |

To check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

- 1 Wait for the refrigerant to reach the outdoor temperature.
- 2 Connect a manometer to the high pressure and low pressure service ports.
- 3 Turn ON the power of the unit.
- 4 Activate Heating operation via the Cool/Heat master user interface.
- 5 Read the pressure on the high and low pressure gauges. If the difference between high and low pressure >0.2 MPa, the refrigerant circuit might be clogged.
- 6 Using a thermometer, check for a temperature drop of minimum 4°C . The obstruction is most likely located where this immediate temperature drop occurs.

| Temperature drop found? | Action |
|-------------------------|---|
| Yes | Replace the clogged part, see "4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136 . |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

To check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged

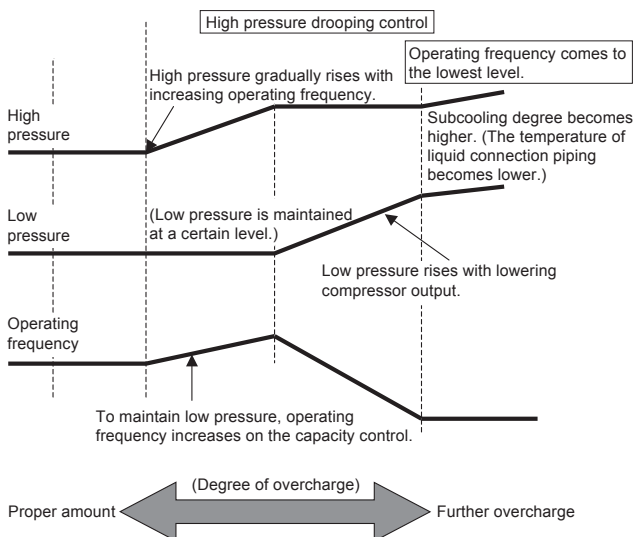
Due to the relationship to pressure control and electronic expansion valve control, the amount of refrigerant needs to be examined according to operating conditions.

Refer to the procedures shown below for correct examination.

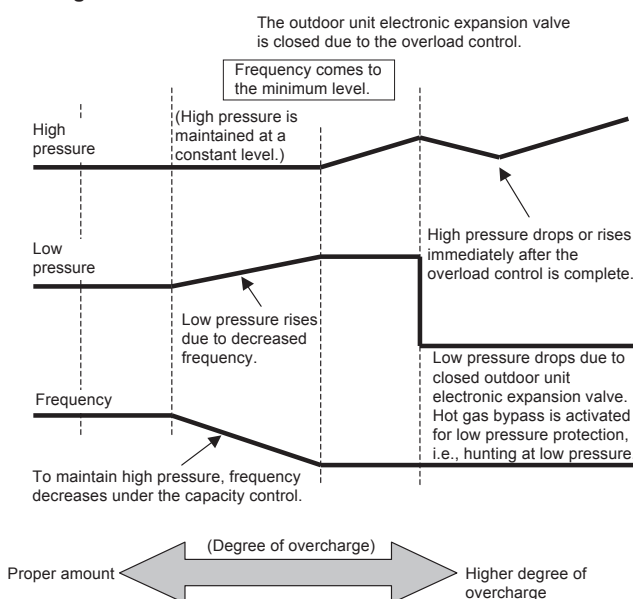
Refrigerant overcharge diagnosis

- 1 High pressure rises. Consequently, overload control is conducted to cause insufficient cooling capacity.
- 2 The superheated degree of suction gas lowers (or the wet operation is performed). Consequently, the compressor becomes lower in discharge pipe temperature despite of pressure loads.
- 3 The subcooling degree of condensate rises. Consequently, in heating, the temperature of discharge air through the subcooled section becomes lower.

Cooling



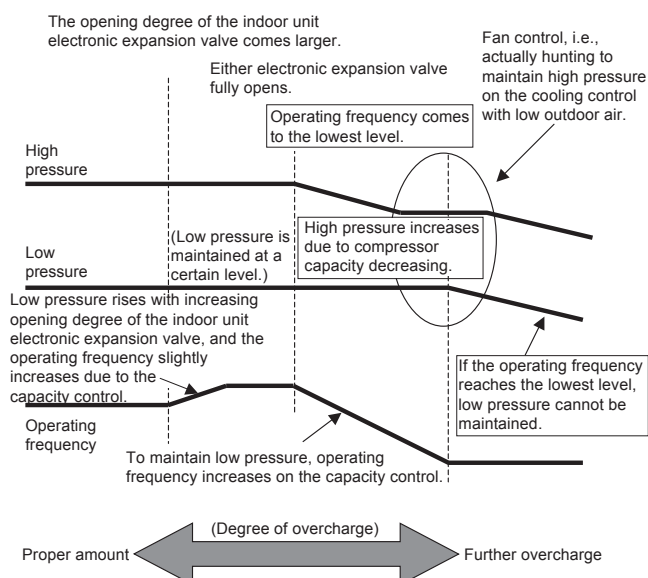
Heating



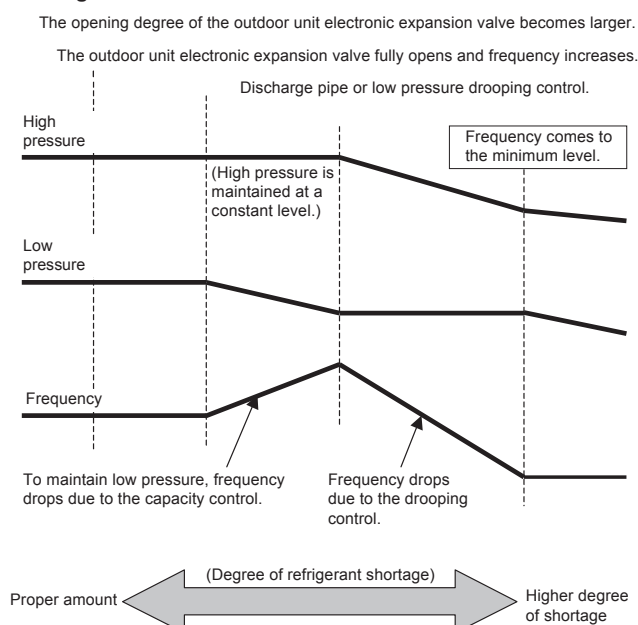
Refrigerant shortage diagnosis

- 4 The superheated degree of suction gas rises. Consequently, the compressor discharge gas temperature becomes higher.
- 5 The superheated degree of suction gas rises. Consequently, the electronic expansion valve turns open.
- 6 Low pressure drops to cause the unit not to demonstrate cooling capacity (or heating capacity).

Cooling



Heating



| Is the refrigerant circuit charged correctly? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Add or recuperate refrigerant until correctly charged, see "4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136 . |

To check for non-condensables in the refrigerant circuit

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

- Wait for the refrigerant to reach the outdoor temperature.
- Connect a manometer to the service port.
- Measure the pressure of the refrigerant. The measured pressure **MUST** be in line with the expected pressure at outdoor temperature.

- If the measured pressure is higher than the expected pressure (at outdoor temperature), other non-condensables are mixed in the refrigerant.

| Any non-condensables found in the refrigerant circuit? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | To replace the refrigerant, see "4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136 . |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

To perform a leak test

The leak test must satisfy the specifications of EN378-2.

- Perform the two leaks tests below.

To check for leaks: Vacuum leak test

- Evacuate the system from the liquid and gas piping to -100.7 kPa (-1.007 bar) (5 Torr absolute) for more than 2 hours.
- Once reached, turn off the vacuum pump and check that the pressure does not rise for at least 1 minute.
- Should the pressure rise, the system may either contain moisture (see vacuum drying below) or have leaks.

To check for leaks: Pressure leak test

- Break the vacuum by pressurising with nitrogen gas to a minimum gauge pressure of 0.2 MPa (2 bar). Never set the gauge pressure higher than the maximum operation pressure of the unit, i.e. 4.0 MPa (40 bar).
- Test for leaks by applying a bubble test solution to all piping connections.
- Discharge all nitrogen gas.



NOTICE

Make sure to use a recommended bubble test solution from your wholesaler. Do not use soap water, which may cause cracking of flare nuts (soap water may contain salt, which absorbs moisture that will freeze when the piping gets cold), and/or lead to corrosion of flared joints (soap water may contain ammonia which causes a corrosive effect between the brass flare nut and the copper flare).

Problem solved?

| Any leaks found in the refrigerant circuit? | Action |
|---|--|
| Yes | Replace the leaking part of the refrigerant circuit, see "4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136 . |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

To check if the refrigerant field piping is conform with the regulations

- Check if the refrigerant field piping is conform with the regulations. See installation manual for field piping specifications.

| Is the refrigerant field piping conform with the regulations? | Action |
|---|---|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

4 Third party components

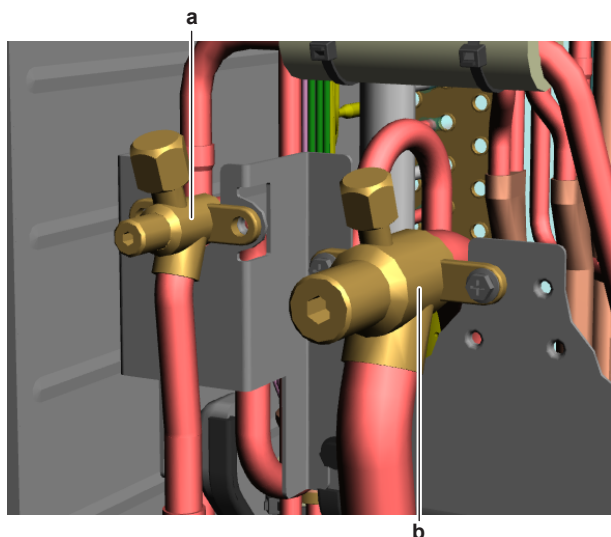
| Is the refrigerant field piping conform with the regulations? | Action |
|---|--|
| No | Adjust the refrigerant field piping, see "4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136 . |

4.2.2 Repair procedures

To open the stop valves of the refrigerant circuit

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see ["3.13 Plate work" on page 118](#).

- 1 Remove the caps.



- a Liquid stop valve
b Gas stop valve

- 2 Completely open the stop valves by screwing the stop valve screw counterclockwise.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

To replace the clogged/leaking part of the refrigerant circuit







- 1 See the correct procedure for the component that needs to be repaired. See also ["Repair information" on page 138](#) for more details.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

To recuperate the refrigerant

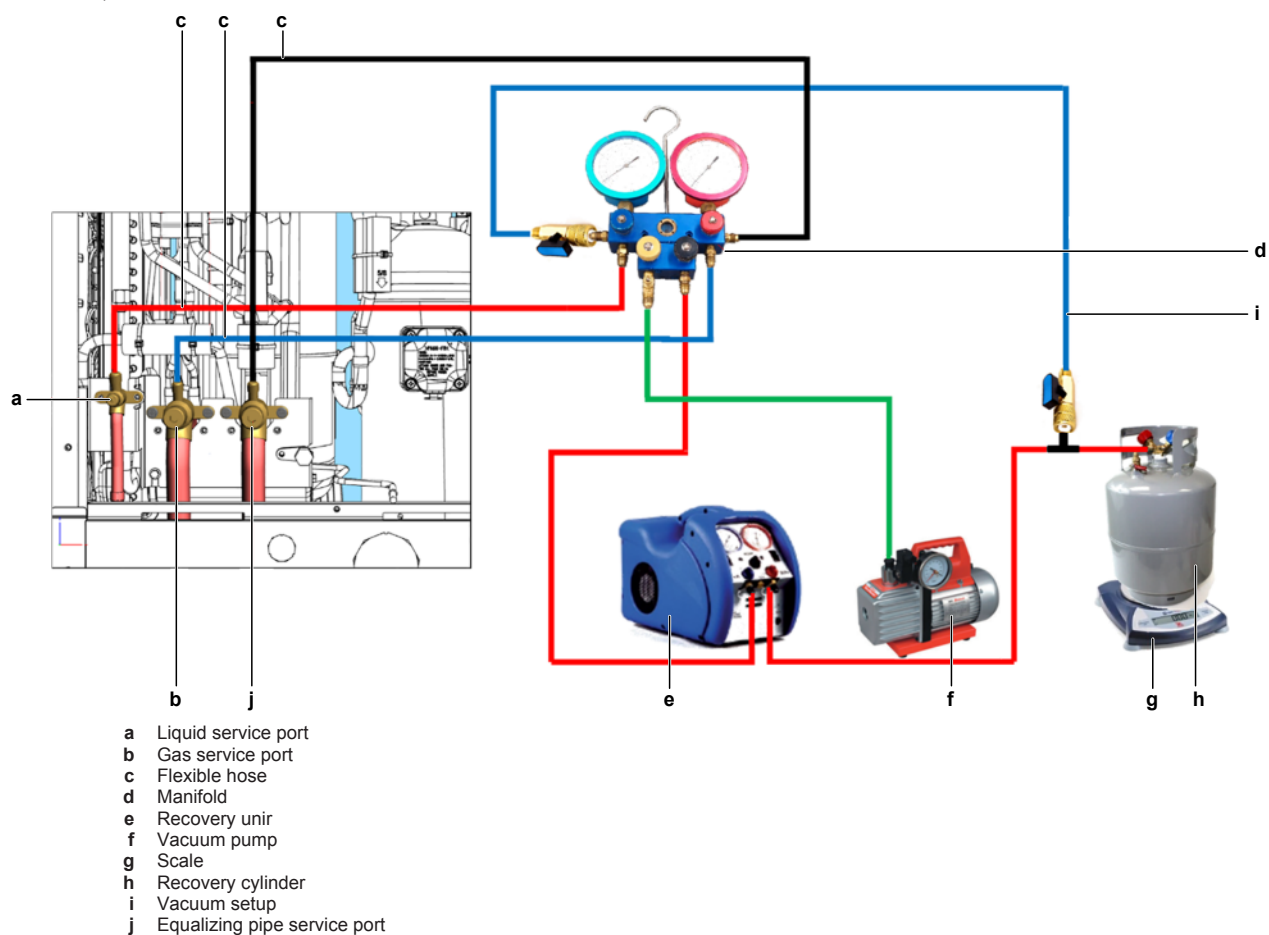
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

- 1 Necessary tools:

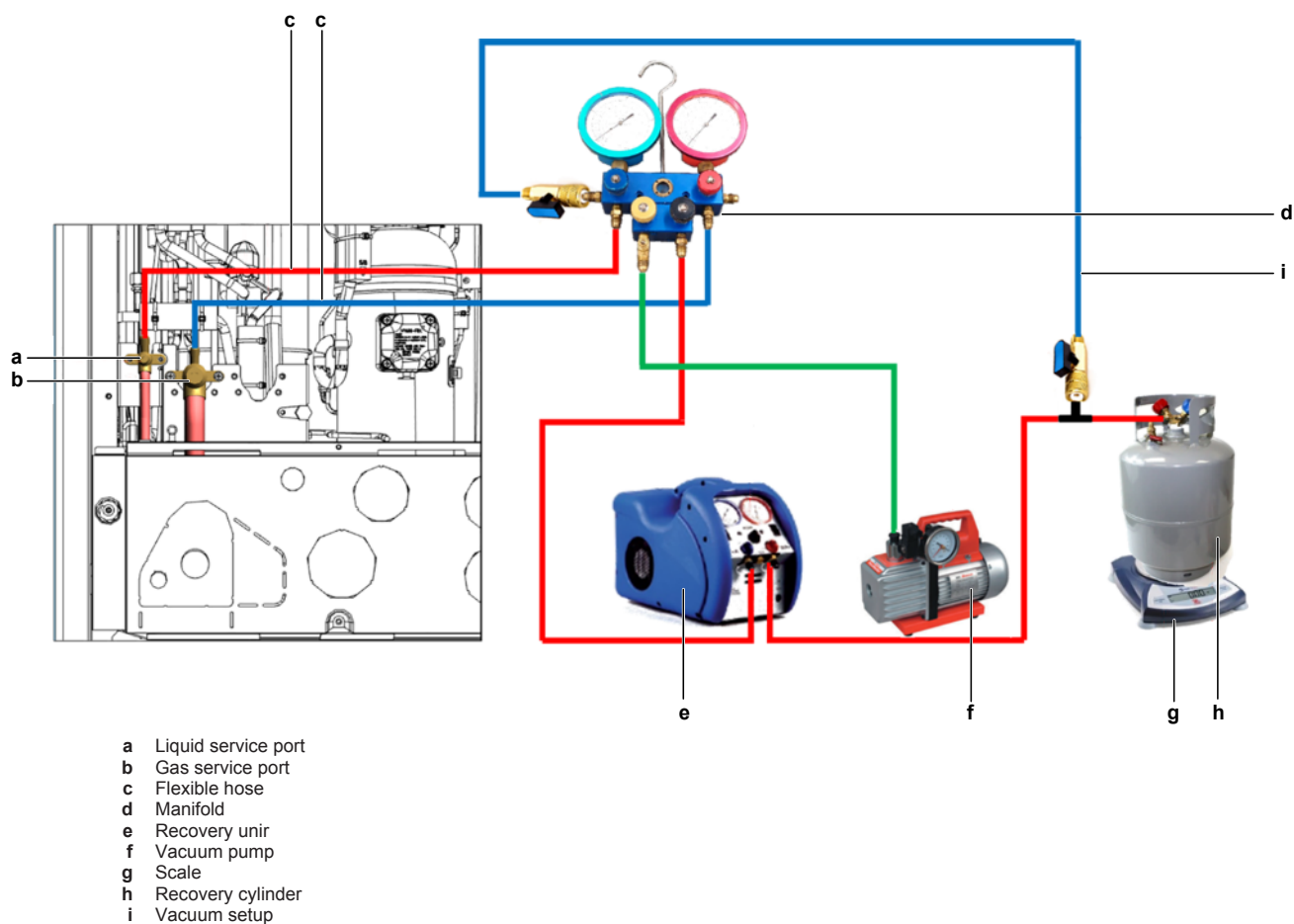
| Service tool | | Remark |
|--|---------------------------|---|
|  | Refrigerant recovery unit | Compatible with the refrigerant to be recovered |
|  | Scale | Read-out / 10 grams |
|  | Manifold | Compatible with the refrigerant to be recovered |
|  | Flexible hoses | Compatible with the refrigerant to be recovered |
|  | Recovery cylinder | Compatible with the refrigerant to be recovered |
|  | Vacuum pump | 2-stage, equipped with solenoid valve |

- 2 Setup a vacuum line between recovery unit discharge and the recovery bottle. Without this additional setup, the discharge line from the recovery device to the refrigerant cylinder would not have been vacuumed.
- 3 Connect the vacuum pump, manifold, recovery unit, and refrigerant recovery cylinder to the service ports of the refrigerant circuit as shown below.

For RYMQ-U units



For RXYQ-U and RYYQ-U units



4 Third party components

- 4 Activate refrigerant recovery / vacuum mode by setting field setting mode 2-21 to 1 (see "6.9 Field settings" on page 188).

To make sure that refrigerant cycle is completely connected and there are no dead-zones because of closed expansion- or solenoid valves, entering the refrigerant recovery / vacuum mode ensures that:

- All indoor unit expansion valves get fully opened,
- all outdoor unit expansion valves get fully opened,
- the necessary solenoid valves get fully opened.

- 5 To add refrigerant, see "4.2.2 Repair procedures" on page 136.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

To add refrigerant

- 1 See the installer reference guide for the correct procedure.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|--|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Perform a pressure test of the refrigerant circuit, see "4.2.1 Checking procedures" on page 133. |

To adjust the refrigerant field piping

- 1 Make sure that the refrigerant field piping is conform with the regulations. See installation manual for field piping specifications.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

Repair information

Refrigerant piping handling

- Make sure that the applied pressure is never higher than the unit design pressure indicated on the nameplate (PS).
- Work according to the F-gas regulation and/or local regulations.
- Make sure the correct amount of refrigerant is charged after repair according to the F-gas regulation label on the unit (factory + additional where required).
- Make sure to use the appropriate equipment and tools according to the refrigerant and unit type.
- Charge non-azeotropic refrigerant (e.g. R410A) always in a liquid state.
- Make sure to use a digital scale (no charging cylinder).
- Execute correct vacuum drying procedure after repair:
 - -0.1 MPa / -760 mm Hg / -750 Torr / -1 bar for at least 1 hour.
 - Connect the unit according to the available service ports.
 - Use related field setting where necessary to open expansion valve / solenoid valve.

Refrigerant piping repair

- Make sure to cover open pipe ends during repair so no dust or moisture can enter.
- Make sure to re-apply insulation removed during repair.

- Pipe expansion / flare making:
 - Remove any burrs on the cut surface using the correct tool such as reamer or scraper (note that excessive deburring can thin the pipe walls and cause cracking of the pipe).
 - Make sure the flare has the correct size (use a flare gauge).
 - Make sure no particles remain in the piping.
 - Apply just a drop of refrigerant oil on the inner surface of the flare.
 - Make sure the flare connection is tightened with the correct torque (torque values refer to installation manual).
- Brazing:
 - Use the correct brazing tool.
 - Use a phosphor copper filler metal (silver composition of 0 to 2%). Do not use flux material.
 - Flush the piping before brazing with nitrogen to avoid oxidation of the inside of the copper tubes (nitrogen purity ≥99.99%).

Additional refrigerant charge amount

- 1 Once automatic or manual additional refrigerant charge is completed, it is necessary to give input to the outdoor unit over the total additional refrigerant charge amount.
- 2 Set field setting 2-14 according to the table below. See "6.9 Field settings" on page 188.

| Mode 2-14 | R410A [kg] | Mode 2-14 | R410A [kg] | Mode 2-14 | R410A [kg] |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 0 | No input | 7 | 30~35 | 14 | 65~70 |
| 1 | 0~5 | 8 | 35~40 | 15 | 70~75 |
| 2 | 5~10 | 9 | 40~45 | 16 | 75~80 |
| 3 | 10~15 | 10 | 45~50 | 17 | 80~85 |
| 4 | 15~20 | 11 | 50~55 | 18 | 85~90 |
| 5 | 20~25 | 12 | 55~60 | | |
| 6 | 25~30 | 13 | 60~65 | | |

- 3 Even though they can be selected, 2-14 settings 19, 20, and 21 CANNOT be set.
- 4 Default setting is 0. If set to 0, refrigerant leak check function will NOT be available.
- 5 If set to 0 and field setting 2-88=0, at the end of the test-run error code U3-02 will indicate that refrigerant leak check function will NOT be available.

4.3 External factors

4.3.1 Checking procedures

To check the outdoor temperature

- 1 The temperature ranges for the different operation modes of the unit can be found in the databook on Business Portal.



INFORMATION

If the outdoor temperature is outside the range of operation, the unit may NOT operate or may NOT deliver the required capacity.



INFORMATION

If difference between the ambient temperature and temperature at air inlet of the outdoor unit heat exchanger is >5 K, consider mounting an air guide at the air discharge outlet of the outdoor unit heat exchanger.

| Is the outdoor temperature within the operating range? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Wait for the outdoor temperature to return within the operating range. |

To check for objects that may block the airflow

- 1 Check for the presence of objects near the indoor unit that may block the airflow.

| Is an object found that may block the airflow? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Remove the object, see "4.3.2 Repair procedures" on page 139 . |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

To check the required space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger

- 1 Check if the space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger is sufficient. See the installation manual for the required space specifications.

| Is the space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger correct? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |
| No | Create sufficient space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger, see "4.3.2 Repair procedures" on page 139 . |

To check for an external power source

- 1 Check for the presence of an external power source. This might cause electrical interference (electrical noise disturbance).

| Is an external power source found near the unit? | Action |
|--|---|
| Yes | Remove the external power source, see "4.3.2 Repair procedures" on page 139 . |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

4.3.2 Repair procedures

To remove objects that may block the airflow

- 1 Remove objects that may block the airflow from the near environment of the indoor unit.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

To create sufficient space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger

- 1 Create sufficient space around the outdoor unit heat exchanger. See installation manual for the required space specifications.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

To remove the external power source

- 1 Remove the external power source from the near environment of the unit.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

5 Maintenance

5.1 Maintenance shedule

To ensure optimal availability of the unit, certain checks and inspections on the unit and the field wiring have to be carried out at regular intervals. See the checking procedures in this manual for inspection of the components mentioned below.

The intervals depend on:

- Local legislation,
- the conditions at the installation site (presence of dust, sea salt, harmful gas, oil mist, power supply fluctuation, bumps, vibration etc.),
- how the unit is operated (frequent stop and start, longer operation hours etc.),
- total running hours of the unit,
- ambient conditions (high heat and humidity load etc.)

Depending on the above mentioned factors, maintenance may be required sooner than the mentioned interval here below.

The table below also assumes a unit operation of 10 hours/day and 2500 hours/year.

Normal use of the unit is considered when a unit is not performing the stop/start cycle (Thermo OFF and then ON) more than 6 times/hour.

| Component | Inspection | Maintenance |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| Electric Motor | 1 year | 20.000 hours |
| PCB | | 25.000 hours |
| Heat Exchanger | | 5 years |
| Sensor, Thermistor | | 5 years |
| User Interface, Switches | | 25.000 hours |
| Drain Pan | | 8 years |
| Expansion Valve | | 20.000 hours |
| Solenoid Valve | | 20.000 hours |
| Air Filter | | 5 years |
| High Efficiency Filter | | 1 year |
| Fuse | | 10 years |
| Crankcase Heater | | 8 years |
| Components under pressure | | In case of corrosion |

Also, the cleaning of air filters, heat exchangers, fan propellers, drain pans etc. has to be carried out at regular intervals, see ["5.2 Maintenance procedures for outdoor units" on page 140](#).

5.2 Maintenance procedures for outdoor units

5.2.1 To check the general status of the unit

Prerequisite: Switch off all the indoor units.

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

- Check the rectifier voltage, see ["To check if the rectifier voltage of the inverter PCB has dropped below 10 V DC" on page 131](#).



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Confirm rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

- Clean the cover plates, see ["5.2.2 To clean the cover plates" on page 140](#).

- Check if any other equipment interferes with the operation of the outdoor unit (other device exhaust to outdoor unit heat exchanger, chimney exhaust to outdoor unit, corrosive or explosive ambient, electrical equipment such as antennas, GSM towers, etc...). Refer to the installation manual.
- Make sure that there is sufficient air flow or no air by-pass on outdoor unit heat exchanger in cooling mode. Refer to installation manual for required space. Even after outdoor unit heat exchanger is cleaned by maintenance, if difference between ambient temperature and air inlet of outdoor unit heat exchanger is 5K or more, consider mounting an air guide at air discharge outlet of the outdoor unit.
- Prior to cleaning, check for oil drips on the bottom plate. If found, check system for signs of refrigerant shortage, check possible leaking points and repair when necessary. Refer to Repair instructions of the component when necessary.
- Clean the bottom plate.
- Clean the inside of the unit.



NOTICE

To clean the inside of the unit:

- Use water or compressed air, not warmer than 50° C.
- Do not use any cleaning agents or chemicals.
- Do not use pressurized water.

- Check the general status inside the cover plates.
- Check the visual appearance of all the components, including PCBs. Refer to component check methods if any irregularity is found.
- Check the electrical connections. Tighten and secure the connections when necessary.
- Check if power supply is in conform with legislation. See ["To check if the power supply is conform with the regulations" on page 131](#).
- Check and tighten the power supply wiring on the dedicated terminal.
- Check insulation on piping and refrigerant branches. Replace or fix insulation where necessary.
- Make sure that the water drain works properly and is not clogged or does not cause any accumulation of water.
- Clean outdoor unit heat exchanger see ["5.2.3 To clean the outdoor unit heat exchanger" on page 141](#).
- Clean outdoor unit fan propellers.
- Check latest error codes and latest retries, see ["2.2 To check the error history" on page 9](#).
- Log the maintenance in the log-book.

After outdoor unit and indoor unit (see ["5.3 Maintenance procedures for indoor units" on page 142](#)) maintenance is performed, check the system via Service Checker for normal operation. See ["2.4 Symptom based troubleshooting" on page 73](#).

5.2.2 To clean the cover plates

- Clean the cover plates with a wet cloth.



NOTICE

To clean the plate work:

- Use water or compressed air, not warmer than 50° C.
- Do not use any cleaning agents or chemicals.
- Do not use pressurized water.

5.2.3 To clean the outdoor unit heat exchanger

- 1 Straighten the hair fins.
- 2 Clear the outdoor unit heat exchanger from dust, leaves,... using a fin-comb or compressed air/N₂.

**CAUTION**

Avoid bending or damaging the hair fins of the outdoor unit heat exchanger during the cleaning process.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

5 Maintenance

5.3 Maintenance procedures for indoor units

5.3.1 To check the general status of the unit

Prerequisite: Switch off all the indoor units.

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation (via the user interface, central controller, operation switch, ...).

- 1 Clean the cover plates, see ["5.3.2 To clean the cover plates" on page 142](#).
- 2 Check if any other equipment interferes with the operation of the indoor unit (other device exhaust towards indoor unit heat exchanger, oil mist, water vapour etc, corrosive or explosive ambient, electrical equipment, blocked air outlets or inlets, etc...) Refer to installation manual.
- 3 Make sure that there is sufficient air flow or no air by-pass on the indoor unit heat exchanger in cooling mode.
- 4 Check superheat for refrigerant.
Normally the expansion valve for the indoor unit is driven to keep minimum 3K of superheat.
If not, even if the filters are cleaned, it might be that:
 - the heat exchanger is clogged by dust (see ["5.3.3 To clean the indoor unit heat exchanger" on page 142](#)),
 - an air by-pass is present,
 - the fan cannot deliver discharge air due to longer supply duct,
 - expansion valve is malfunctioning (see next step).
- 5 The best way to judge expansion valve bleeding is to operate indoor units in cooling, set the dedicated indoor unit to Fan only operation and then check refrigerant thermistors by Service Checker. Fan only operated indoor unit sets EV to 0 pulse. If the gas thermistor on the indoor unit is close to evaporation temperature and does not rise to ambient temperature in time, the expansion valve is bleeding and needs to be replaced. Once check is completed switch to other indoor unit and set the operation to Fan only and proceed in similar manner.
- 6 Clean the inside of the unit.

NOTICE

To clean the inside of the unit:

- Use water or compressed air, not warmer than 50° C.
- Do not use any cleaning agents or chemicals.
- Do not use pressurized water.

- 7 Check the general status inside the cover plates.
- 8 Check if the drain is properly drained by pouring water in the drain pan. Check drain pan and drain piping if this is not the case.
- 9 Check the visual appearance of all the components. Refer to component check methods if any irregularity is found.
- 10 Check the flare connections and their surrounding for oil drips and signs of leaks.
- 11 Check the electrical connections. Tighten and secure the connections when necessary.
- 12 Check if power supply is in conform with legislation. See ["To check if the power supply is conform with the regulations" on page 131](#).
- 13 Check and tighten the power supply wiring on the dedicated terminal.
- 14 Check the insulation on piping and refrigerant branches. Replace or fix insulation where necessary.

INFORMATION

Depending on the setting of parameter 20-0 on the indoor unit remote controller, a filter sign is indicated on the remote controller (or central controller if present). This indicates that the time that was set by the parameter has passed and filter cleaning is required. For more information, refer to installation manual for the indoor unit.

- 15 Remove the air filters. Clean the filter with a vacuum cleaner or water or compressed air. When the filter is clogged and too dirty, use a soft brush and natural detergent to clean it. Dry the filter in shade. You may need to remove duct connections for ceiling duct type units. Refer to installation manual for the indoor unit.
- 16 Make sure there is a filter on the air suction line for the indoor unit. Refer to installation manual for the indoor unit.

INFORMATION

When air filters are not cleaned at regular intervals, dust begins to accumulate on the indoor unit heat exchanger.

- 17 Check the indoor unit heat exchanger and clean him if necessary, see ["5.3.3 To clean the indoor unit heat exchanger" on page 142](#).
Normally this is not a required step if the unit is not exposed to oil mist alike exhaust and when filters are cleaned regularly. To clean the indoor unit heat exchanger it may be necessary to remove bottom plate, side covers, drain pan, fan propeller and fan motor to gain access to the indoor unit heat exchanger.
- 18 Check wireless remote controller battery (if present).
- 19 Log the maintenance in the log-book.

After outdoor unit and indoor unit (see ["5.3 Maintenance procedures for indoor units" on page 142](#)) maintenance is performed, check the system via Service Checker for normal operation. See ["2.4 Symptom based troubleshooting" on page 73](#).

5.3.2 To clean the cover plates

- 1 Clean the cover plates with a wet cloth.

NOTICE

To clean the plate work:

- Use water or compressed air, not warmer than 50° C.
- Do not use any cleaning agents or chemicals.
- Do not use pressurized water.

5.3.3 To clean the indoor unit heat exchanger

- 1 Straighten the hair fins.
- 2 Clear the indoor unit heat exchanger from dust, leaves,... using a fin-comb or compressed air/N₂.

CAUTION

Avoid bending or damaging the hair fins of the indoor unit heat exchanger during the cleaning process.

| Is the problem solved? | Action |
|------------------------|---|
| Yes | No further actions required. |
| No | Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure. |

Direct expansion: Maintenance – VRV

| | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|--|
| Installer | | General info | |
| Company name | | <input type="checkbox"/> One time maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> Contractual maintenance |
| Contact person | | | |
| End customer | | Performed by | |
| Name | | Company | |
| Street – N° | | Technician | |
| Zip code – City | | Certificate | |
| Country | | Date | |

| Maintenance | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|
|-------------|--|--|--|

| Outdoor unit (air cooled) | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Heat exchanger | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Drainage bottom plate | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PCB's heat sink | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable |
| Unit outside state | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| Unit inside state | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| Tighten electrical connections | <input type="checkbox"/> OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK |
| Free air circulation | <input type="checkbox"/> OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK |

| Outdoor unit (water cooled) | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Filter water circuit | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PCB's heat sink | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable |
| Unit outside state | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| Unit inside state | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| Tighten electrical connections | <input type="checkbox"/> OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK |
| Correct/stable water flow | <input type="checkbox"/> OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK |

| Indoor unit | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Air filter | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned/replaced <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Heat exchanger | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Drainage drain pan | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fan motor/blades | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Unit outside state | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| Unit inside state | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| Tighten electrical connections | <input type="checkbox"/> OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK |
| Correct air flow | <input type="checkbox"/> OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK |
| Wireless remote controller batteries | <input type="checkbox"/> OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK <input type="checkbox"/> |

| Heat reclaim ventilation unit | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Air filter | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned/replaced <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Heat recovery heat exchanger | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned/replaced <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Heat exchanger | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable |
| Drainage drain pan | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable |
| Fan motor/blades | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Unit outside state | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| Unit inside state | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| Tighten electrical connections | <input type="checkbox"/> OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK |
| Correct air flow | <input type="checkbox"/> OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK |

Air curtain

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Air filter | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned/replaced |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | |
| Heat exchanger | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | |
| Fan motor/blades | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | |
| Unit outside state | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| Unit inside state | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| Tighten electrical connections | <input type="checkbox"/> OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK |
| Correct air flows | <input type="checkbox"/> OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK |

Hydrobox

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Filter water circuit | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK | |
| Unit outside state | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| Unit inside state | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned |
| Tighten electrical connections | <input type="checkbox"/> OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK |
| Correct/stable water flow | <input type="checkbox"/> OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK |

Remarks

Remarks concerning the performed maintenance:

Signature certified technician

6 Technical data

6.1 Detailed information setting mode

6.1.1 Detailed information setting mode: Outdoor unit

See the installer reference guide on business portal for more information.

6.1.2 Detailed information setting mode: Remote controller

See the installer reference guide on business portal for more information.

6 Technical data

6.2 Wiring diagram

6.2.1 Wiring diagram: Outdoor unit

Refer to the wiring diagram sticker on the unit. The abbreviations used are listed below:



INFORMATION

The wiring diagram on the outdoor unit is only for the outdoor unit. For the indoor unit or optional electrical components, refer to the wiring diagram of the indoor unit.

- 1 This wiring diagram applies only to the outdoor unit.
- 2 Symbols (see below).
- 3 When using the optional adapter, refer to the installation manual of the optional adapter
- 4 For connection wiring to indoor-outdoor transmission F1-F2, outdoor-outdoor transmission F1-F2, outdoor-multi transmission Q1-Q2, refer to the installation manual.
- 5 How to use BS1~BS3 switch, refer to the "Service Precaution" label on the electrical component box cover.
- 6 When operating, do NOT short-circuit the protection devices (S1PH).
- 7 Only for RYYQ model
- 8 Only for RYYQ/RYMQ model
- 9 For 8~12 HP: Connector X1A (M1F) is white, connector X2A (M2F) is red.
- 9 For 14~20 HP: Colours (see below).
- 10 Colours (see below).

Symbols:

| | |
|--|------------------|
| | Field wiring |
| | Terminal block |
| | Connector |
| | Terminal |
| | Protective earth |
| | Noiseless earth |
| | Earth wiring |
| | Field supply |
| | PCB |
| | Switch box |
| | Option |

Colours:

| | |
|-----|-------|
| BLK | Black |
| RED | Red |
| BLU | Blue |
| WHT | White |
| GRN | Green |

Legend for wiring diagram 8~12 HP:

| | |
|---------------|--|
| A1P | Printed circuit board (main) |
| A2P | Printed circuit board (noise filter) |
| A3P | Printed circuit board (inverter) |
| A4P | Printed circuit board (fan) |
| A5P | Printed circuit board (ABC I/P) (option) |
| BS1~BS3 (A1P) | Push button switch (MODE, SET, RETURN) |
| C* (A3P) | Capacitor |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| DS1, DS2 (A1P) | DIP switch |
| E1HC | Crankcase heater |
| E3H | Drain pan heater (option) |
| F1U, F2U (A1P) | Fuse (T 3.15 A / 250 V) |
| F3U | Field fuse |
| F101U (A4P) | Fuse |
| F401U, F403U (A2P) | Fuse |
| F601U, (A3P) | Fuse |
| HAP (A*P) | Pilot lamp (service monitor is green) |
| K3R (A3P) | Magnetic relay |
| K4R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (Y1S) |
| K5R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (Y2S) |
| K6R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (E3H) |
| K7R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (E1HC) |
| K9R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (Y3S) |
| K11R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (Y5S) |
| L1R | Reactor |
| M1C | Motor (compressor) |
| M1F | Motor (fan) |
| PS (A1P, A3P) | Switching power supply |
| Q1DI | Earth leakage circuit breaker (field supply) |
| Q1LD (A1P) | Earth current detector (field supply) |
| R24 (A4P) | Resistor (current sensor) |
| R300 (A3P) | Resistor (current sensor) |
| R1T | Thermistor (air) |
| R3T | Thermistor (accumulator) |
| R4T | Thermistor (heat exchanger, liquid pipe) |
| R5T | Thermistor (subcool liquid pipe) |
| R6T | Thermistor (heat exchanger, gas pipe) |
| R7T | Thermistor (heat exchanger, de-icer) |
| R8T | Thermistor (M1C body) |
| R21T | Thermistor (M1C discharge) |
| S1NPH | Pressure sensor (high) |
| S1NPL | Pressure sensor (low) |
| S1PH | Pressure switch (discharge) |
| SEG1~SEG 3 (A1P) | 7-segment display |
| T1A | Current sensor |
| V1D (A3P) | Diode |
| V1R (A3P, A4P) | Power module |
| X*A | Connector |
| X1M (A1P) | Terminal block (control) |
| X1M (A5P) | Terminal block (power supply)(option) |
| Y1E | Electronic expansion valve (main) |
| Y2E | Electronic expansion valve (sub-cool) |
| Y3E | Electronic expansion valve (liquid cooling) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Y4E | Electronic expansion valve (storage vessel) |
| Y1S | Solenoid valve (main) |
| Y2S | Solenoid valve (accumulator oil return) |
| Y3S | Solenoid valve (oil 1) |
| Y5S | Solenoid valve (subcool) |
| Z*C | Noise filter (ferrite core) |
| Z*F (A2P, A5P) | Noise filter (with surge absorber) |
| Connectors for optional accessories: | |
| X10A | Connector (drainpan heater) |
| X37A | Connector (power adapter) |
| X66A | Connector (remote switching COOL/HEAT selector) |

Legend for wiring diagram 14~20 HP:

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| A1P | Printed circuit board (main) |
| A2P, A5P | Printed circuit board (noise filter) |
| A3P, A6P | Printed circuit board (inverter) |
| A4P, A7P | Printed circuit board (fan) |
| A8P | Printed circuit board (ABC I/P) (option) |
| BS1~BS3 (A1P) | Push button switch (MODE, SET, RETURN) |
| C* (A3P, A6P) | Capacitor |
| DS1, DS2 (A1P) | DIP switch |
| E1HC | Crankcase heater |
| E3H | Drain pan heater (option) |
| F1U, F2U (A1P) | Fuse (T 3.15 A / 250 V) |
| F3U | Field fuse |
| F101U (A4P, A7P) | Fuse |
| F401U, F403U (A2P, A5P) | Fuse |
| F601U, (A3P, A6P) | Fuse |
| HAP (A*P) | Pilot lamp (service monitor is green) |
| K3R (A3P, A6P) | Magnetic relay |
| K3R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (Y4S) |
| K4R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (Y1S) |
| K5R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (Y2S) |
| K6R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (E3H) |
| K7R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (E1HC) |
| K8R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (E2HC) |
| K9R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (Y3S) |
| K11R (A1P) | Magnetic relay (Y5S) |
| L1R, L2R | Reactor |
| M1C, M2C | Motor (compressor) |
| M1F, M2F | Motor (fan) |
| PS (A1P, A3P, A6P) | Switching power supply |
| Q1DI | Earth leakage circuit breaker (field supply) |
| Q1LD (A1P) | Earth current detector (field supply) |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| R24 (A4P, A7P) | Resistor (current sensor) |
| R300 (A3P, A6P) | Resistor (current sensor) |
| R1T | Thermistor (air) |
| R3T | Thermistor (accumulator) |
| R4T | Thermistor (heat exchanger, liquid pipe) |
| R5T | Thermistor (subcool liquid pipe) |
| R6T | Thermistor (heat exchanger, gas pipe) |
| R7T | Thermistor (heat exchanger, de-icer) |
| R8T, R9T | Thermistor (M1C, M2C body) |
| R21T, R22T | Thermistor (M1C, M2C discharge) |
| S1NPH | Pressure sensor (high) |
| S1NPL | Pressure sensor (low) |
| S1PH, S2PH | Pressure switch (discharge) |
| SEG1~SEG 3 (A1P) | 7-segment display |
| T1A | Current sensor |
| V1D (A3P) | Diode |
| V1R (A3P, A4P, A6P, A7P) | Power module |
| X*A | Connector |
| X1M (A1P) | Terminal block (control) |
| X1M (A8P) | Terminal block (power supply)(option) |
| Y1E | Electronic expansion valve (main) |
| Y2E | Electronic expansion valve (sub-cool) |
| Y3E | Electronic expansion valve (liquid cooling) |
| Y4E | Electronic expansion valve (storage vessel) |
| Y1S | Solenoid valve (main) |
| Y2S | Solenoid valve (accumulator oil return) |
| Y3S | Solenoid valve (oil 1) |
| Y4S | Solenoid valve (oil 2) |
| Y5S | Solenoid valve (subcool) |
| Z*C | Noise filter (ferrite core) |
| Z*F (A2P) | Noise filter (with surge absorber) |

Connectors for optional accessories:

| | |
|------|---|
| X10A | Connector (drainpan heater) |
| X37A | Connector (power adapter) |
| X66A | Connector (remote switching COOL/HEAT selector) |

6 Technical data

6.3 Piping diagram

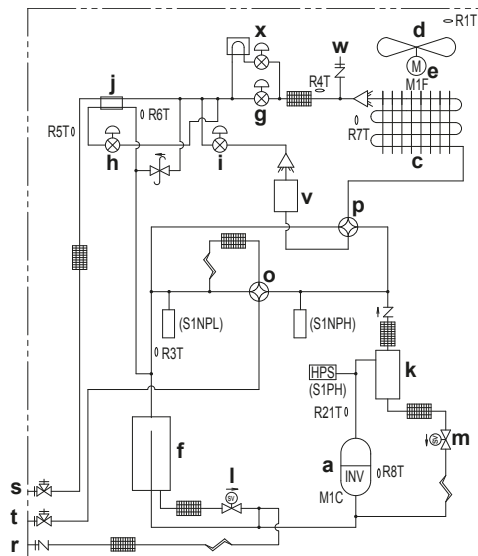
6.3.1 Piping diagram: Outdoor unit



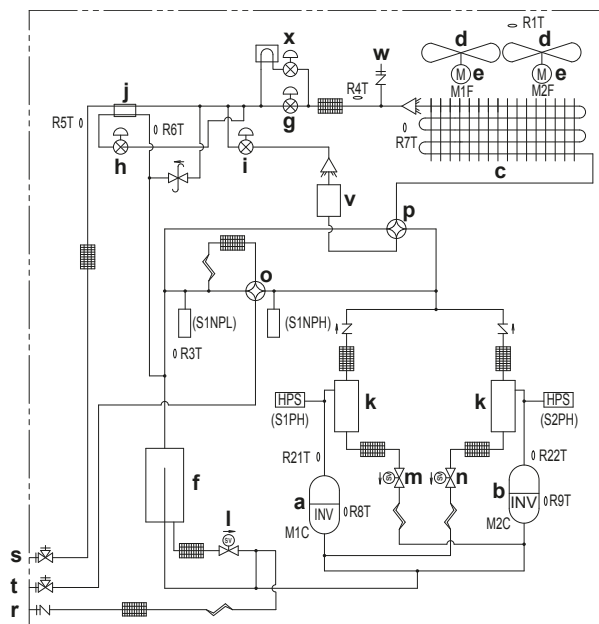
INFORMATION

For a legend explaining the figures below, refer to the end of this topic.

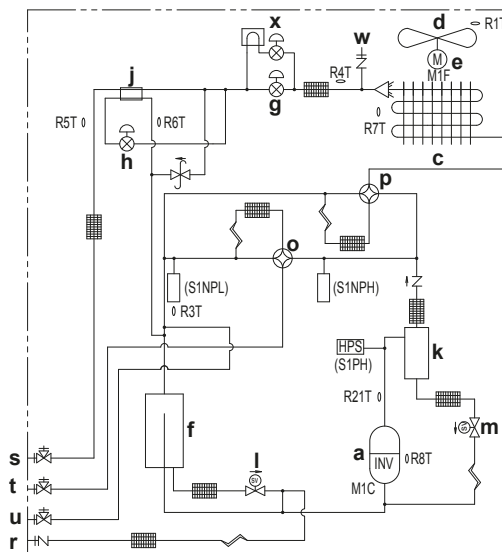
Piping diagram: RYYQ8~12



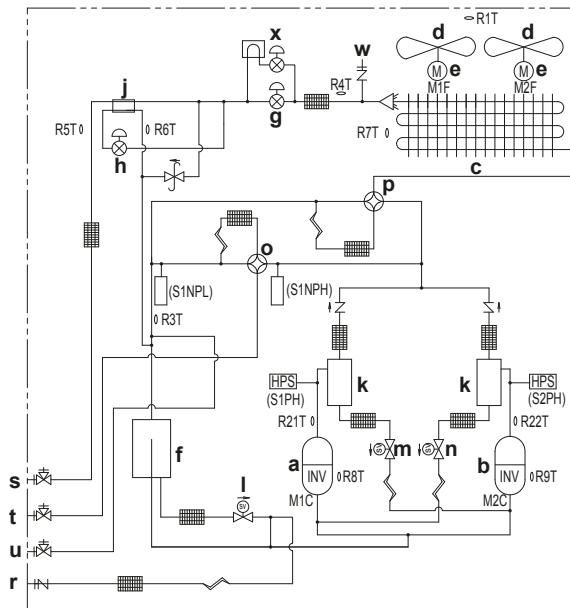
Piping diagram: RYYQ14~20



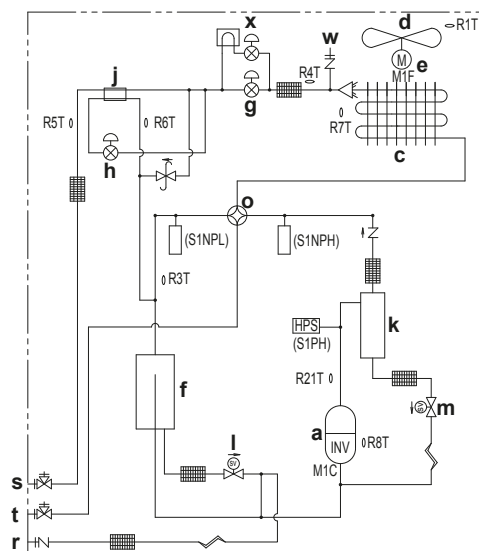
Piping diagram: RYMQ8~12



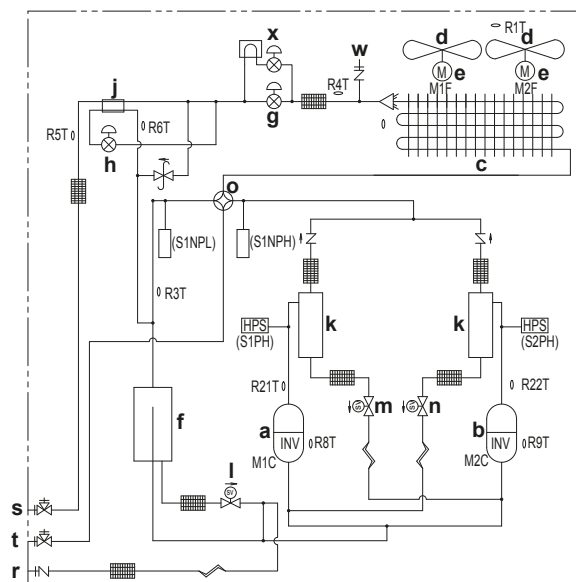
Piping diagram: RYMQ14~20



Piping diagram: RXYQ8~12



Piping diagram: RXYQ14~20



- a Compressor (M1C)
- b Compressor (M2C)
- c Heat exchanger
- d Fan
- e Fan motor (M1F, M2F)
- f Accumulator
- g Expansion valve, main (Y1E)
- h Expansion valve, subcool heat exchanger (Y2E)
- i Expansion valve, storage vessel (Y4E)
- j Subcool heat exchanger
- k Oil separator
- l Solenoid valve, oil accumulator (Y2S)
- m Solenoid valve, oil1 (Y3S)
- n Solenoid valve, oil2 (Y4S)
- o 4-way valve, main (Y1S)
- p 4-way valve, sub (Y5S)
- q Electrical component box
- r Service port, refrigerant charge
- s Stop valve, liquid
- t Stop valve, gas
- u Stop valve, equalising gas
- v Heat accumulation element
- w Service port
- x Expansion valve, liquid cooling (Y3E)

6 Technical data

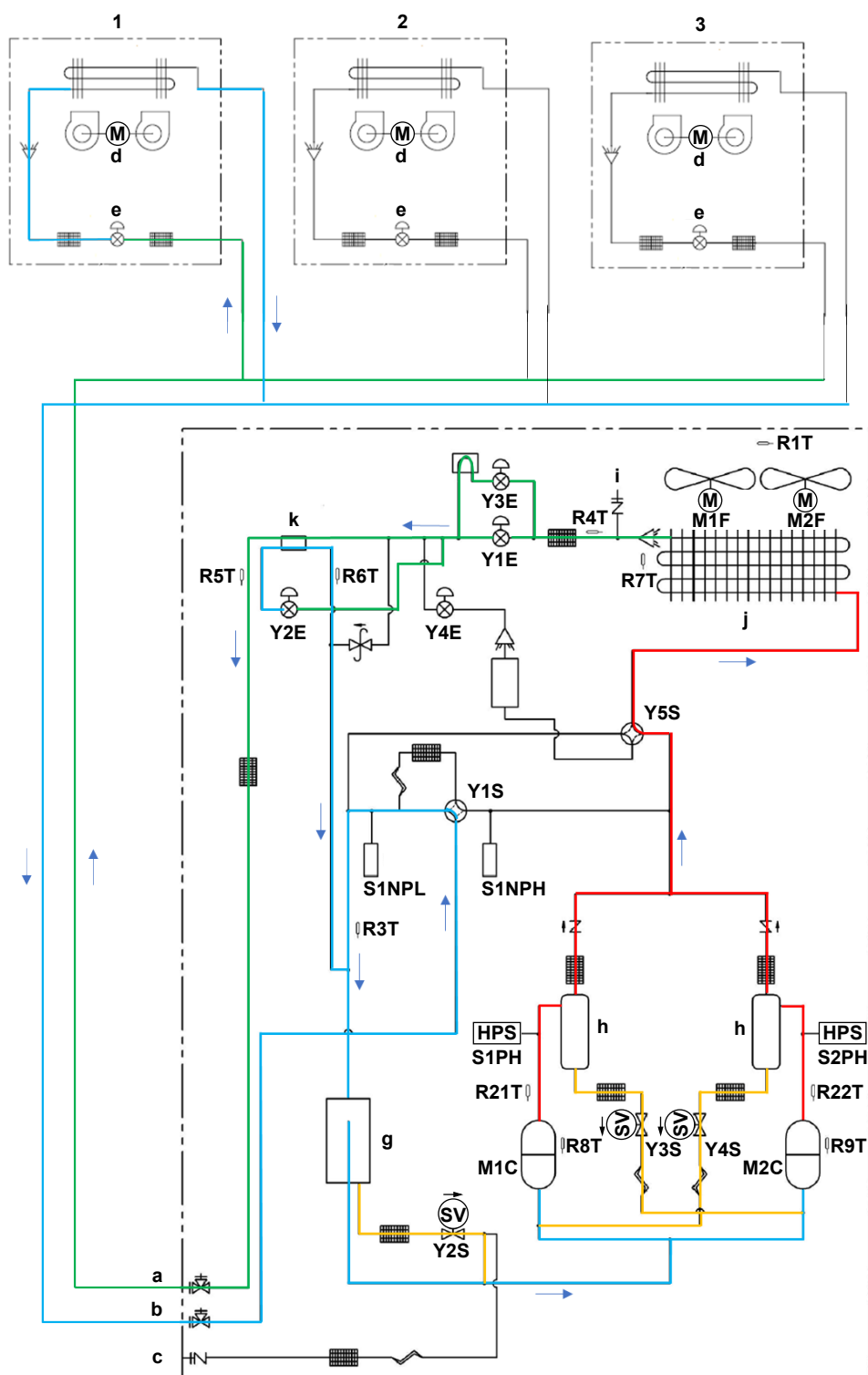
Component functionalities

| Symb ol | Component | Major function |
|------------|---|--|
| M1C | Compressor | Inverter driven compressor operates in multi-steps according to T_e for cooling and T_c for heating. |
| M2C | Compressor | Inverter driven compressor operates in multi-steps according to T_e for cooling and T_c for heating. |
| M1F | Fan motor | When outdoor coil is used as condenser, the fan is operated maintain T_c , in heating mode operates in full steps. |
| M2F | Fan motor | When outdoor coil is used as condenser, the fan is operated maintain T_c , in heating mode operates in full steps. |
| Y1E | Electronic expansion valve (main) | In cooling: Fully open when compressor runs. In heating: PI (proportional integral) control to keep superheat constant. |
| Y2E | Electronic expansion valve (sub-cool) | PI (proportional integral) control to keep outlet superheat on sub-cool heat exchanger. |
| Y3E | Electronic expansion valve (liquid cooling) | Controls the amount of refrigerant flowing through the cooling plate that cools PCB. |
| Y4E | Electronic expansion valve (storage vessel) – only for RYYQ-U | Controls refrigerant flow through heat exchanger of the storage vessel during heating (used as sub-condenser) and during defrost (used as main evaporator). Not used in cooling mode. |
| Y1S | 4-way valve | Switches operation mode between cooling and heating. |
| Y2S | Solenoid valve (accumulator oil return) | Controls amount of oil return from accumulator to compressor. |
| Y3S | Solenoid valve (oil separator 1 oil return) | Controls amount of oil return from oil separator to compressor. |
| Y4S | Solenoid valve (oil separator 2 oil return) | Controls amount of oil return from oil separator to compressor. |
| Y5S | 4-way valve (sub) – only for RYYQ-U and RYMQ-U | Switch between outdoor heat exchanger and Phase Changing Material (PCM) vessel (for RYYQ-U). Switch the condition of outdoor unit heat exchanger as condenser or evaporator (for RYMQ-U) |
| S1NP H | Pressure sensor (high) | Detects discharge pressure. In cooling: mainly to control fan speed of outdoor unit. In heating: mainly to control compressor capacity. |
| S1NP L | Pressure sensor (low) | Detects suction pressure. In cooling: mainly to control compressor capacity. In heating: mainly for the calculation of suction superheat. |
| S1PH | Pressure switch (high, M1C discharge) | Prevents excess high pressure during malfunction. Stops operation when triggered. |
| S2PH | Pressure switch (high, M2C discharge) | Prevents excess high pressure during malfunction. Stops operation when triggered. |
| R1T | Thermistor (air) | Detects ambient temperature. Used for correction of discharge temperature and judging defrost condition. |

| Symb ol | Component | Major function |
|------------|---|--|
| R21T | Thermistor (M1C discharge) | Detects discharge temperature of the compressor |
| R22T | Thermistor (M2C discharge) | Detects discharge temperature of the compressor |
| R3T | Thermistor (accumulator) | Detects gas inlet temperature of accumulator. Mainly used to keep suction superheat constant during heating operation. |
| R4T | Thermistor (heat exchanger, liquid pipe) | Detects liquid pipe temperature of outdoor coil. Mainly used to determine sub-cool during auto-charge, test-run, leak test and over-charge judgement during test-run. |
| R5T | Thermistor (subcool, liquid pipe) | Detects liquid pipe temperature of outdoor unit to indoor units. Mainly used to calculate sub-cool. |
| R6T | Thermistor (heat exchanger, gas pipe) | Detects sub-cool heat exchanger outlet temperature on sub-cool line. Used to keep the sub-cool heat exchanger outlet superheat constant. |
| R7T | Thermistor (Heat Exchanger, De-icer) | Detects liquid pipe temperature of outdoor heat exchanger. Used to judge defrost ON and defrost OFF operation. |
| R8T | Thermistor (M1C body) | Detects compressor body temperature. Acts as safety for overheated operation of compressor. |
| R9T | Thermistor (M2C body) | Detects compressor body temperature. Acts as safety for overheated operation of compressor. |
| | Liquid service port | Service port – liquid pipe to field liquid piping |
| | Gas service port | Service port – gas pipe to field gas piping |
| | Refrigerant charge port | Service port |
| | Equalizing pipe port – only for RYMQ-U | Service port – equalizing pipe to other RYMQ-U unit |
| | Accumulator | Serves as a storage for not-required refrigerant at partial capacity. Prevents liquid back to the compressor. |
| | Pressure regulating valve | During transportation, storage or stand-still, if pressure > 4.0 MPa, this valve opens to balance pressure inside the unit, to prevent any equipment damage due to pressure increase. |
| | Double-tube heat exchanger (subcool heat exchanger) | Sub-cools liquid refrigerant in cooling mode. |
| | Heat sink (PCB) | Cools the PCB, through cooling plate, cooled by refrigerant. |
| | Storage vessel – only for RYYQ-U | Phase Changing Material (PCM) Vessel stores heat during heating cycle. When absorbs heat, PCM becomes liquid. During defrost, PCM Vessel is used as evaporator and PCM becomes solid when releases heat. |

6.3.2 Refrigerant flow diagram: Outdoor unit

RYYQ-U / Cooling mode

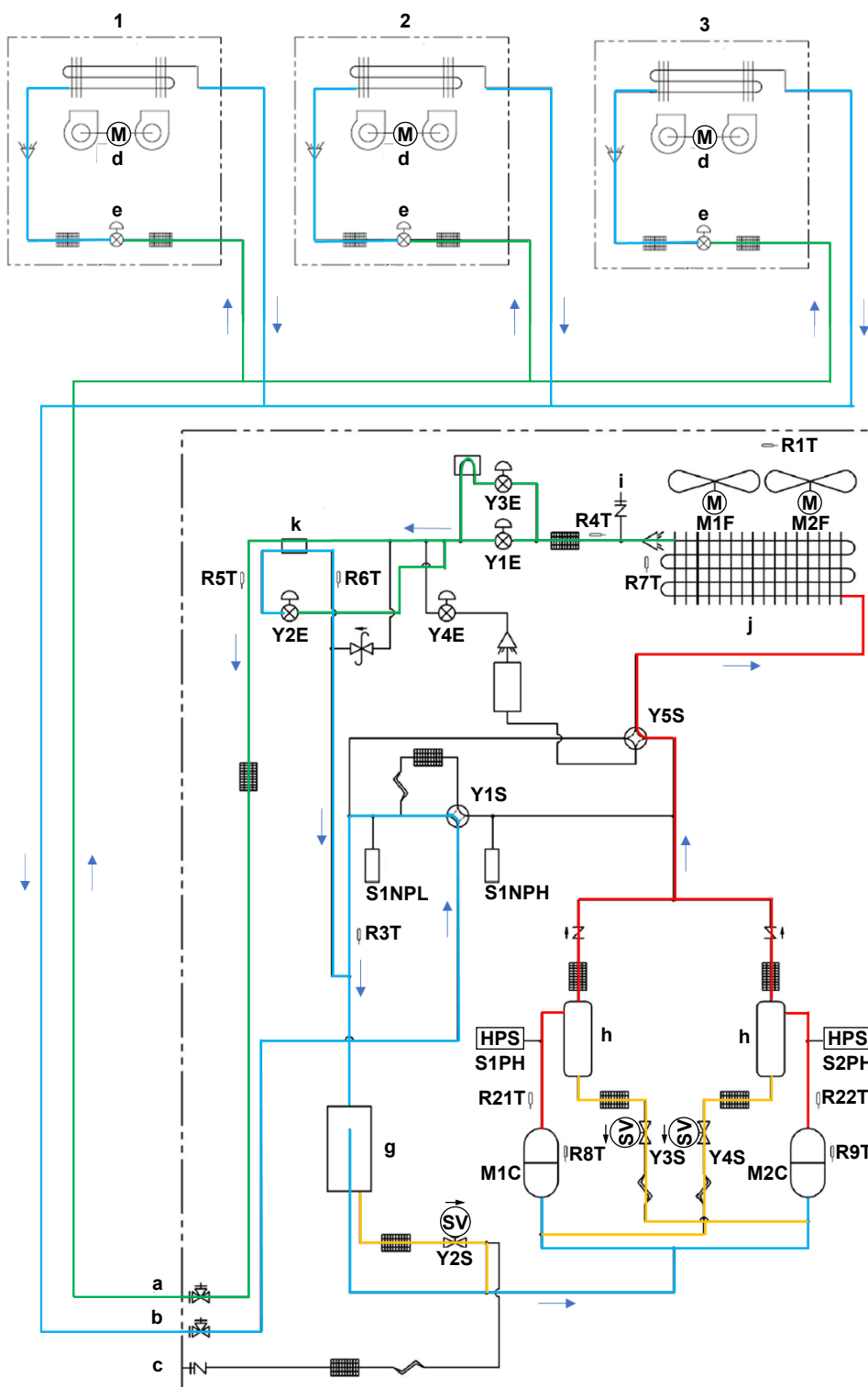


Indoor units conditions:

- Indoor unit 1: Operation ON, Thermo ON, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control
- Indoor unit 2: Operation OFF, Fan OFF, Expansion valve: closed (0 pulse)
- Indoor unit 3: Operation ON, Thermo OFF, Fan ON, Expansion valve: closed (0 pulse)

6 Technical data

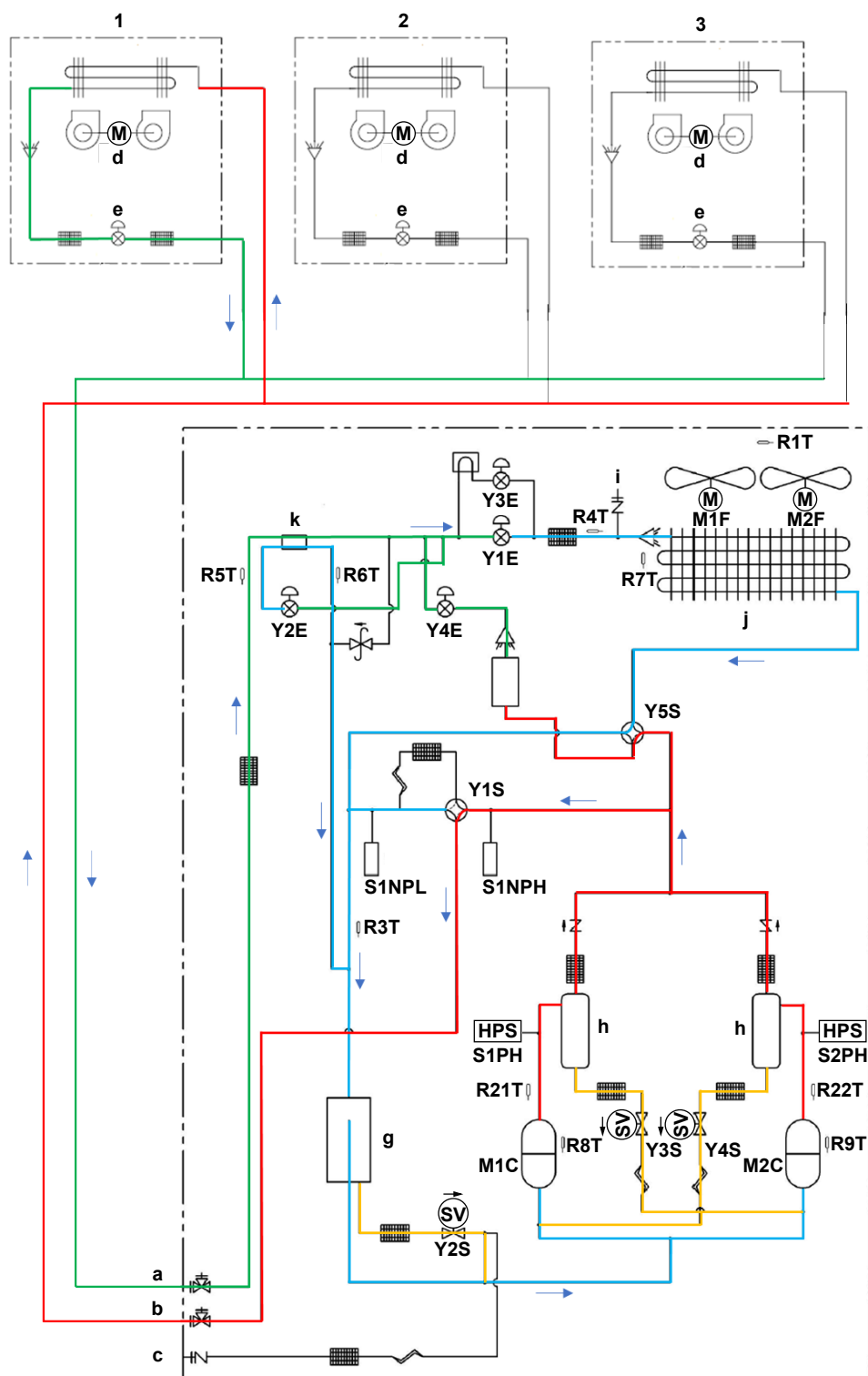
RYYQ-U / Oil return operation in cooling mode



Indoor units conditions:

- Indoor unit 1: Operation ON, Thermo ON, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control
- Indoor unit 2: Operation OFF, Fan OFF, Expansion valve: 224 pulses
- Indoor unit 3: Operation ON, Thermo OFF, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control

RYYQ-U / Heating mode and oil return operation in heating mode

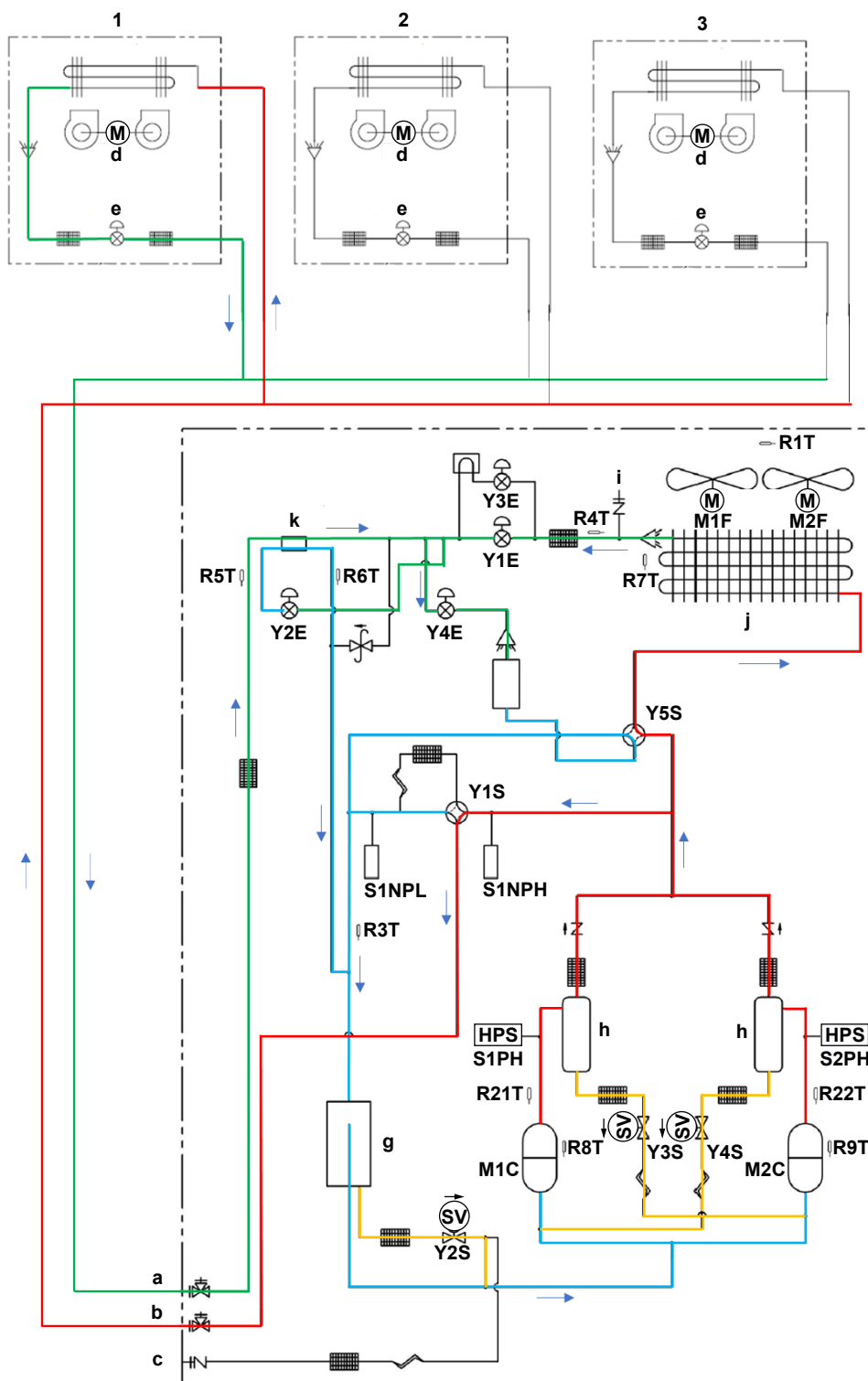


Indoor units conditions:

- Indoor unit 1: Operation ON, Thermo ON, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control
- Indoor unit 2: Operation OFF, Fan OFF, Expansion valve: average subcool control
- Indoor unit 3: Operation ON, Thermo OFF, Fan ON, Expansion valve: average subcool control

6 Technical data

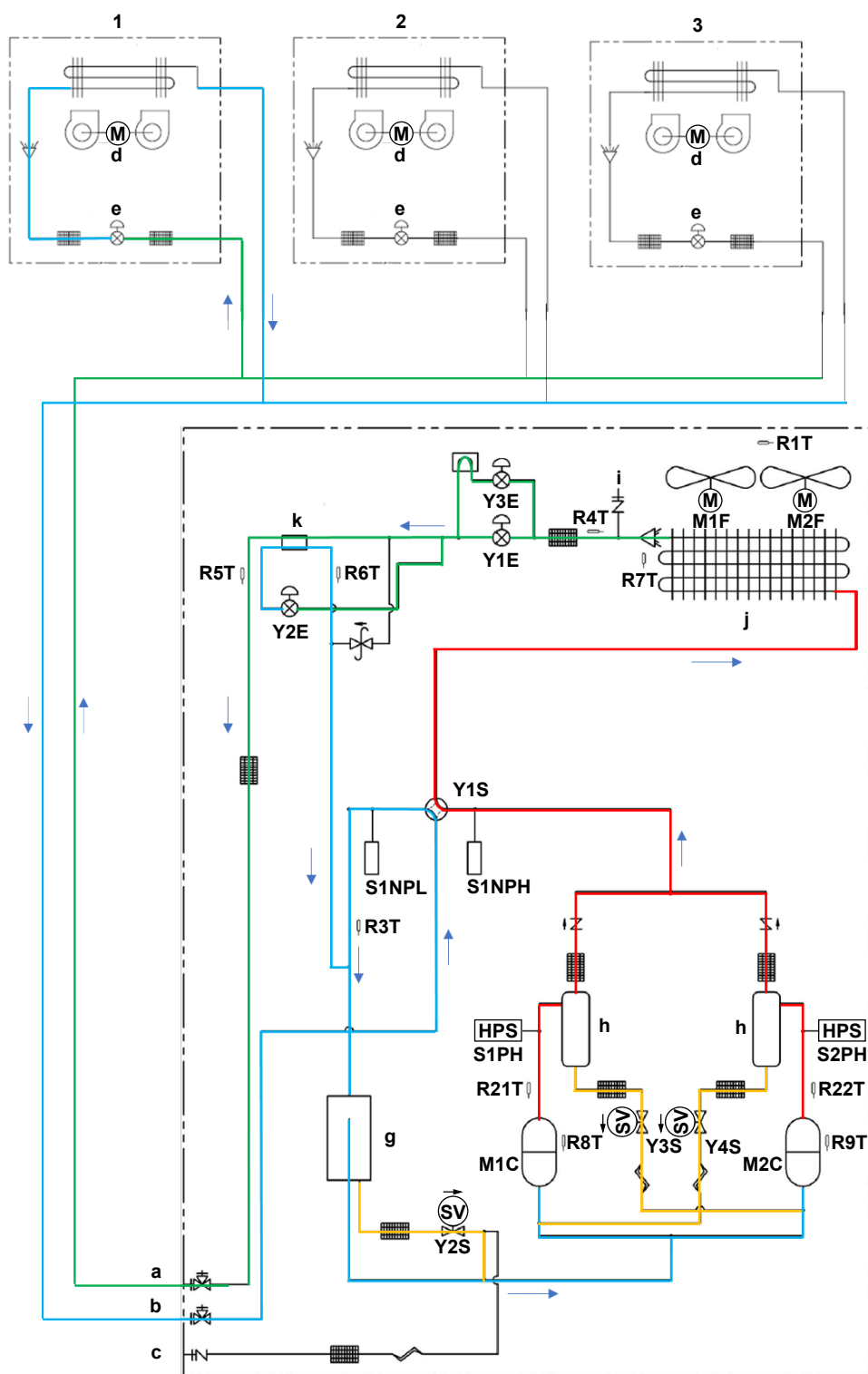
RYYQ-U / Defrost operation



Indoor units conditions:

- Indoor unit 1: Operation ON, Thermo ON, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control
- Indoor unit 2: Operation OFF, Fan OFF, Expansion valve: closed (0 pulse)
- Indoor unit 3: Operation ON, Thermo OFF, Fan ON, Expansion valve: closed (0 pulse)

RXYQ-U / Cooling mode

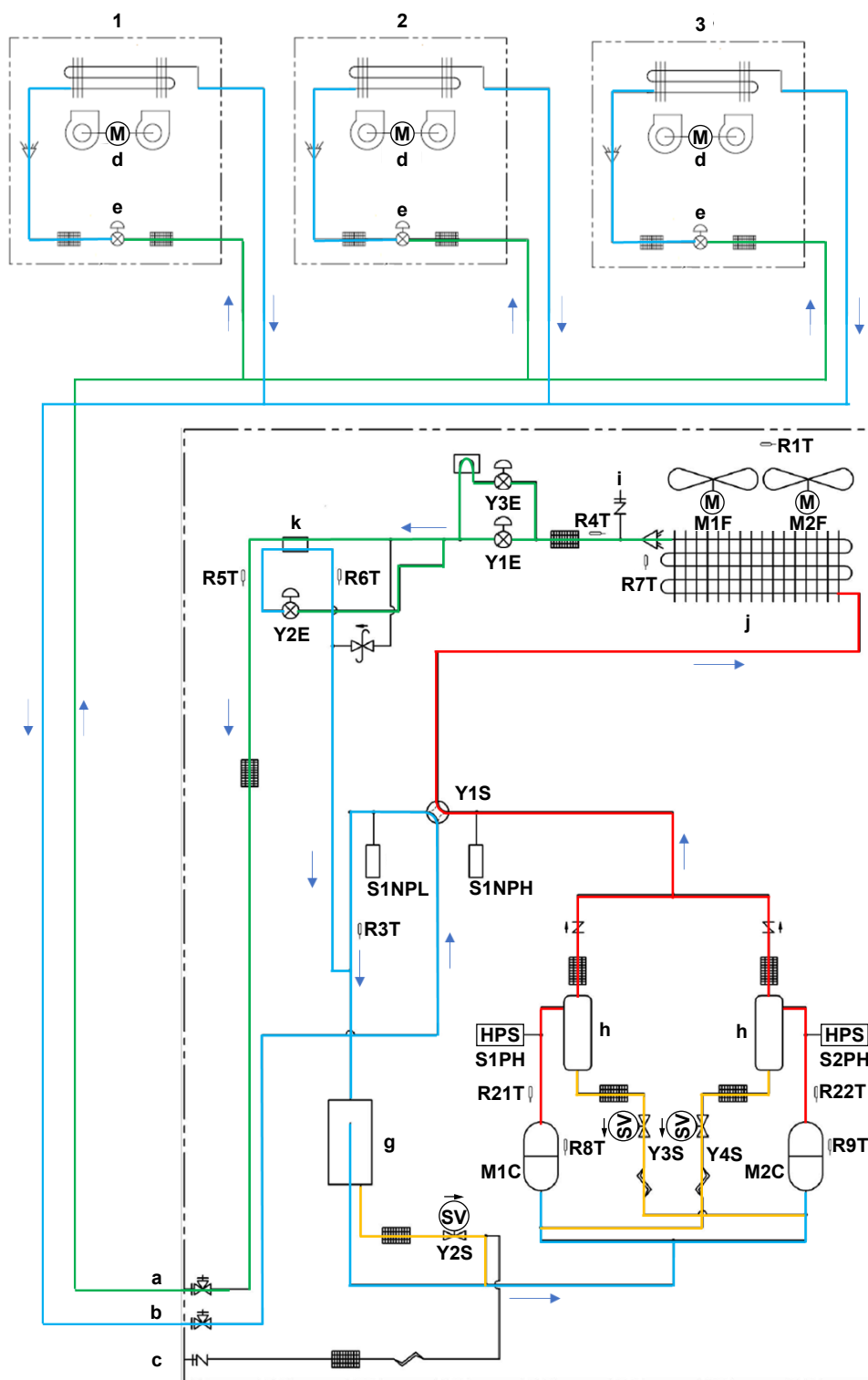


Indoor units conditions:

- Indoor unit 1: Operation ON, Thermo ON, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control
- Indoor unit 2: Operation OFF, Fan OFF, Expansion valve: closed (0 pulse)
- Indoor unit 3: Operation ON, Thermo OFF, Fan ON, Expansion valve: closed (0 pulse)

6 Technical data

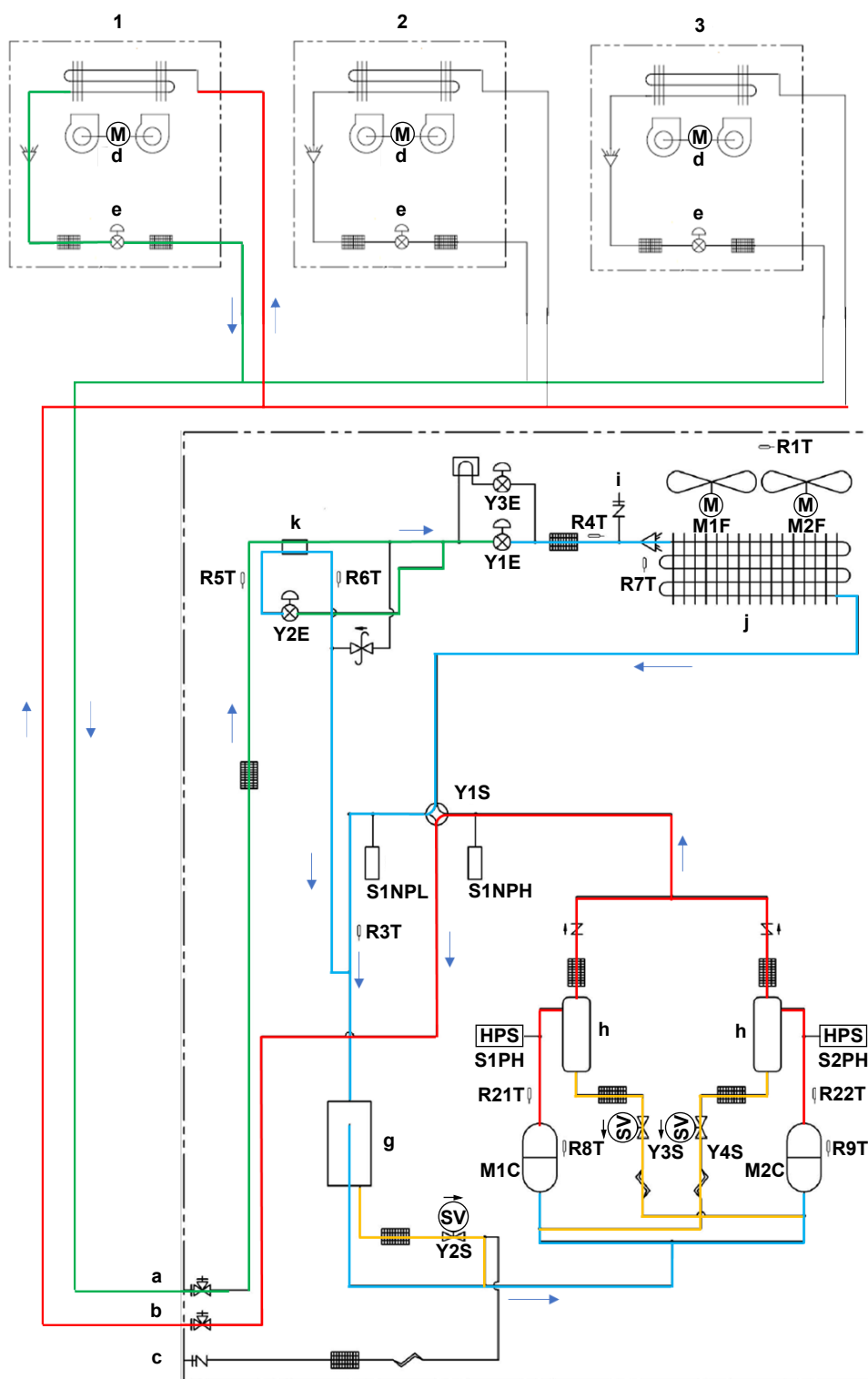
RXYQ-U / Oil return operation in cooling mode



Indoor units conditions:

- Indoor unit 1: Operation ON, Thermo ON, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control
- Indoor unit 2: Operation OFF, Fan OFF, Expansion valve: 224 pulses
- Indoor unit 3: Operation ON, Thermo OFF, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control

RXYQ-U / Heating mode

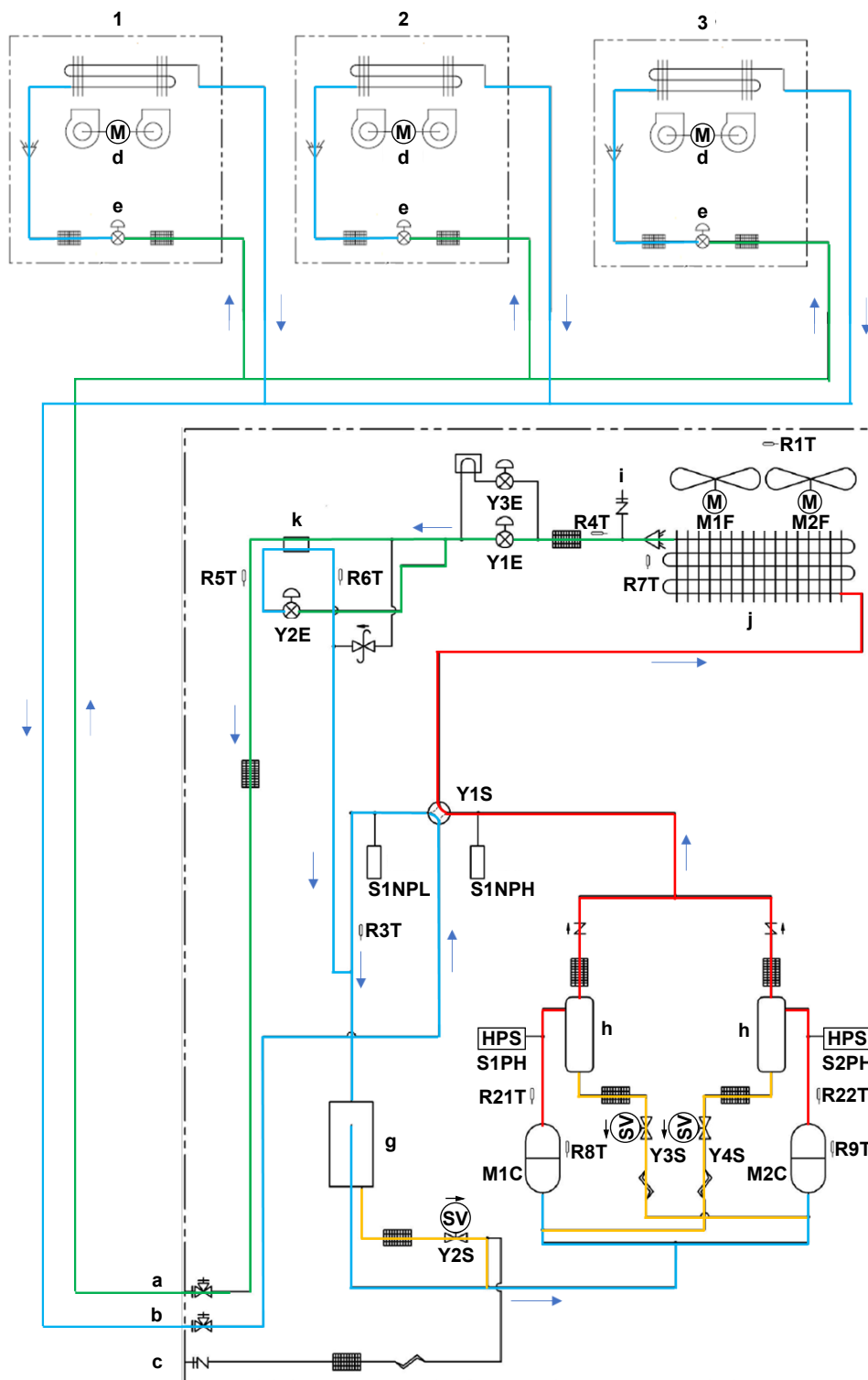


Indoor units conditions:

- Indoor unit 1: Operation ON, Thermo ON, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control
- Indoor unit 2: Operation OFF, Fan OFF, Expansion valve: average subcool control
- Indoor unit 3: Operation ON, Thermo OFF, Fan ON, Expansion valve: average subcool control

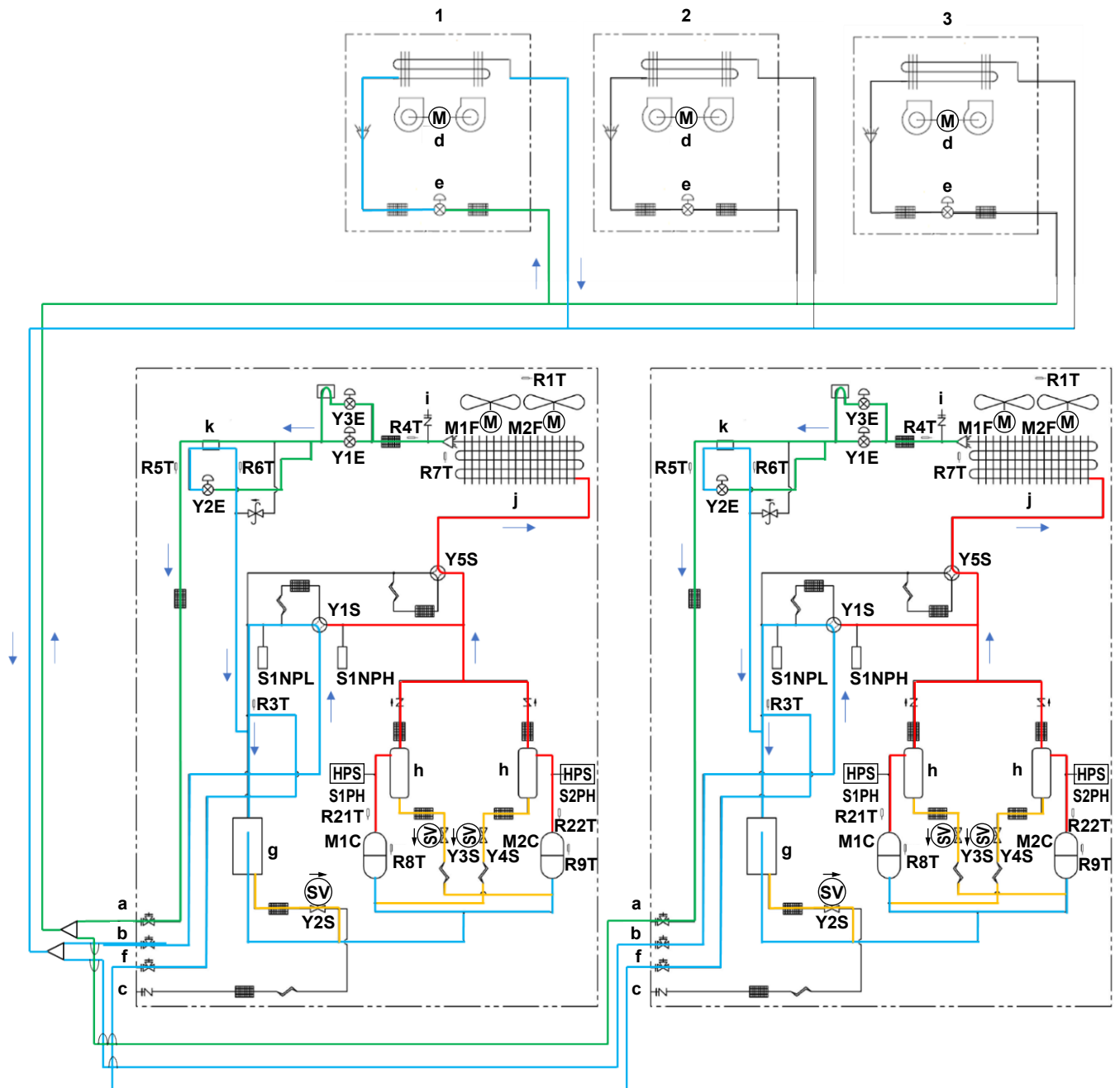
6 Technical data

RXYQ-U / Oil return operation and defrost operation in heating mode



Indoor units conditions:

- Indoor unit 1: Operation ON, Thermo ON, Fan ON, Expansion valve: 416 pulses
- Indoor unit 2: Operation OFF, Fan OFF, Expansion valve: 256 pulses
- Indoor unit 3: Operation ON, Thermo OFF, Fan ON, Expansion valve: 416 pulses

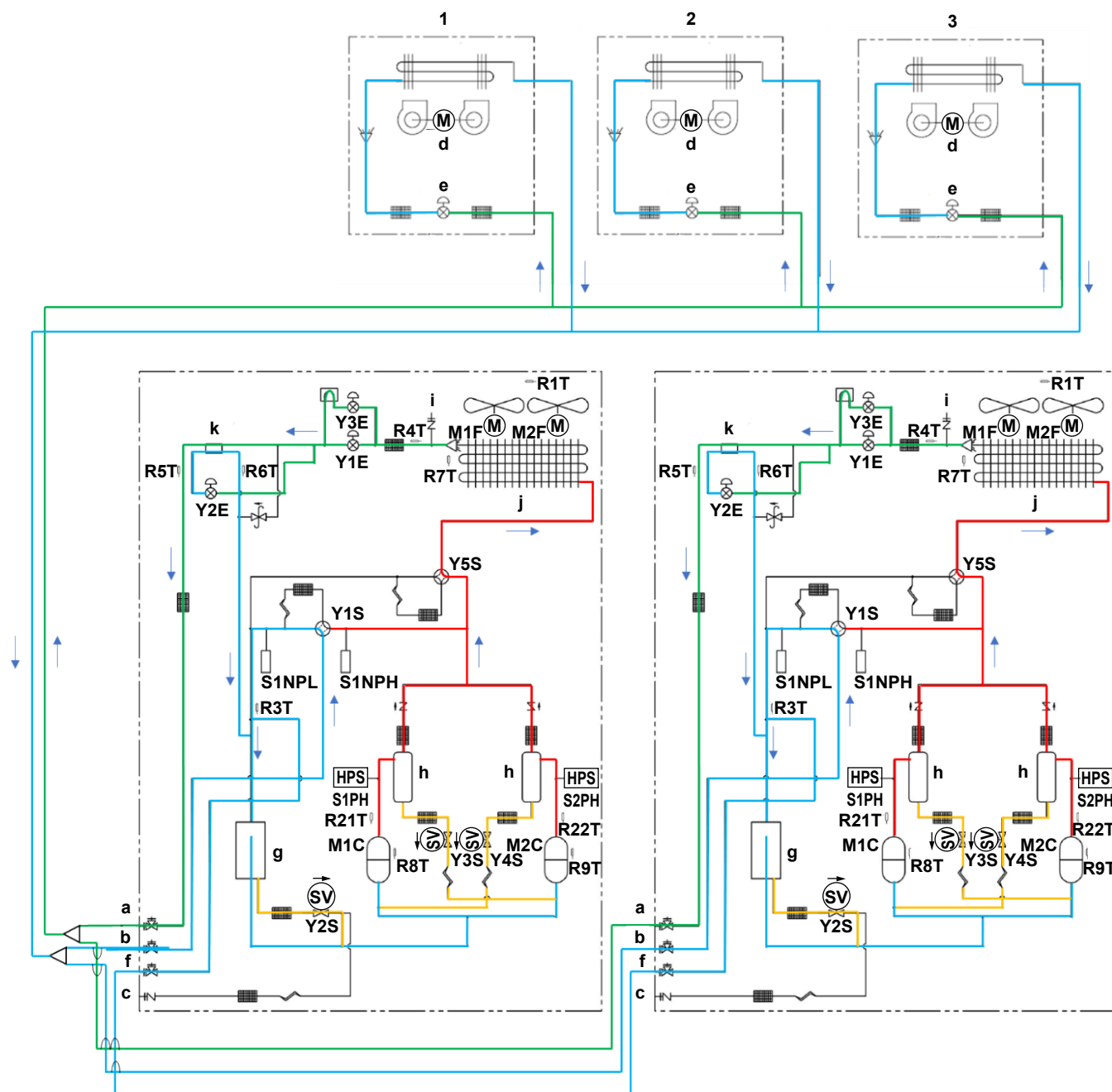


Indoor units conditions:

- Indoor unit 1: Operation ON, Thermo ON, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control
- Indoor unit 2: Operation OFF, Fan OFF, Expansion valve: closed (0 pulse)
- Indoor unit 3: Operation ON, Thermo OFF, Fan ON, Expansion valve: closed (0 pulse)

6 Technical data

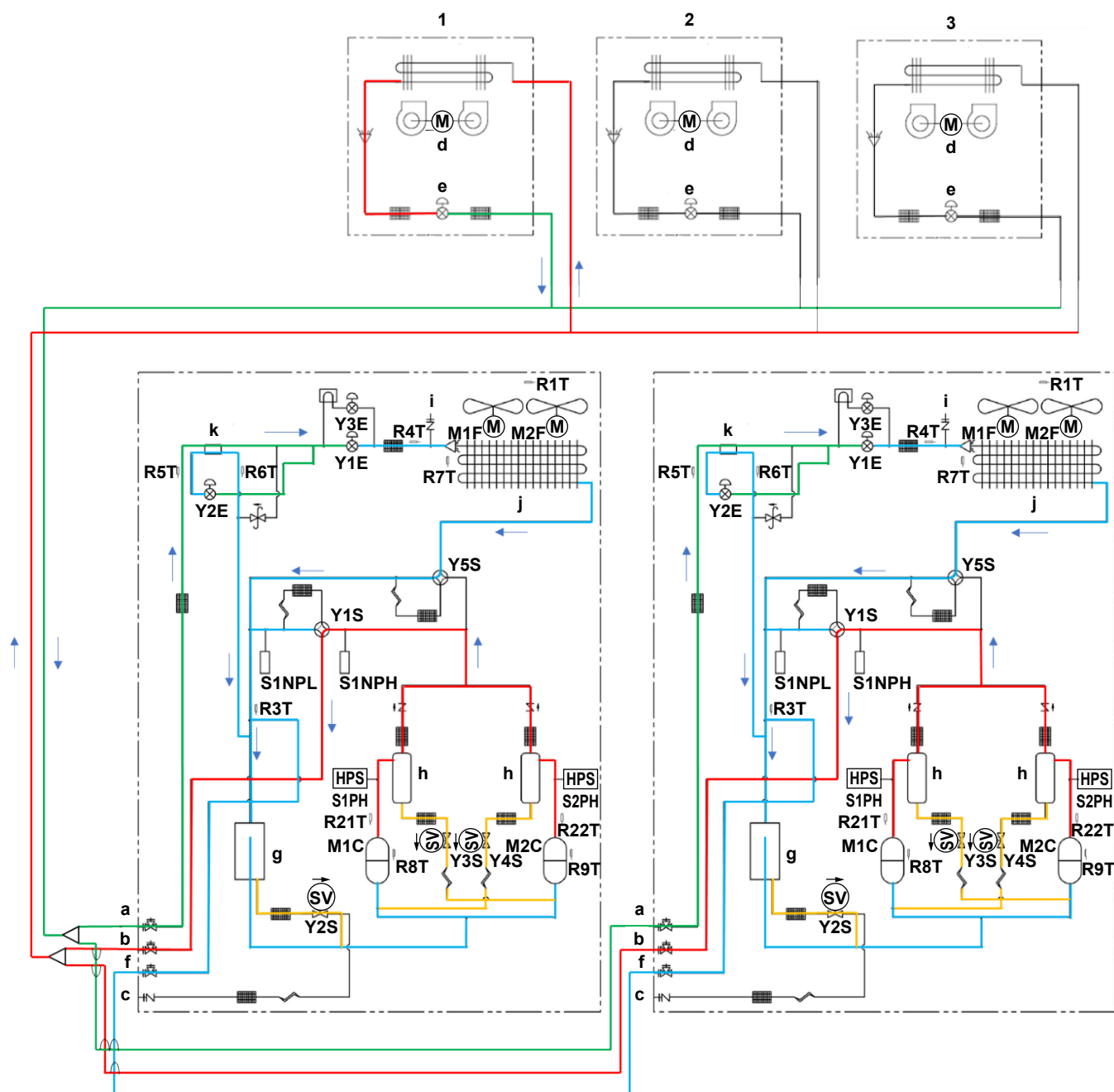
RYMQ-U / Oil return operation in cooling mode



Indoor units conditions:

- Indoor unit 1: Operation ON, Thermo ON, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control
- Indoor unit 2: Operation OFF, Fan OFF, Expansion valve: 224 pulses
- Indoor unit 3: Operation ON, Thermo OFF, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control

RYMQ-U / Heating mode and oil return in heating mode

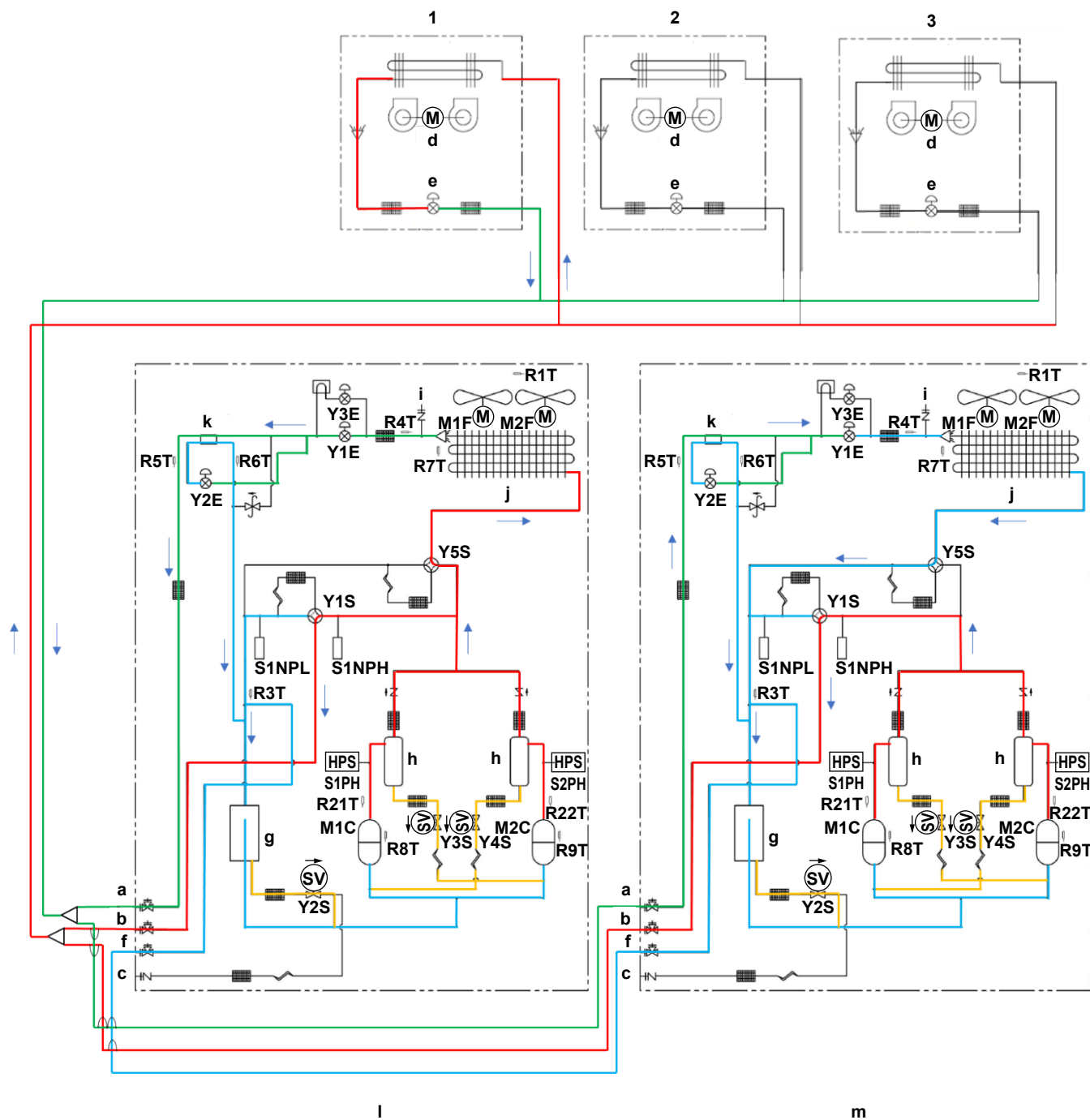


Indoor units conditions:

- Indoor unit 1: Operation ON, Thermo ON, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control
- Indoor unit 2: Operation OFF, Fan OFF, Expansion valve: average subcool control
- Indoor unit 3: Operation ON, Thermo OFF, Fan ON, average subcool control

6 Technical data

RYMQ-U / Defrost operation



Indoor units conditions:

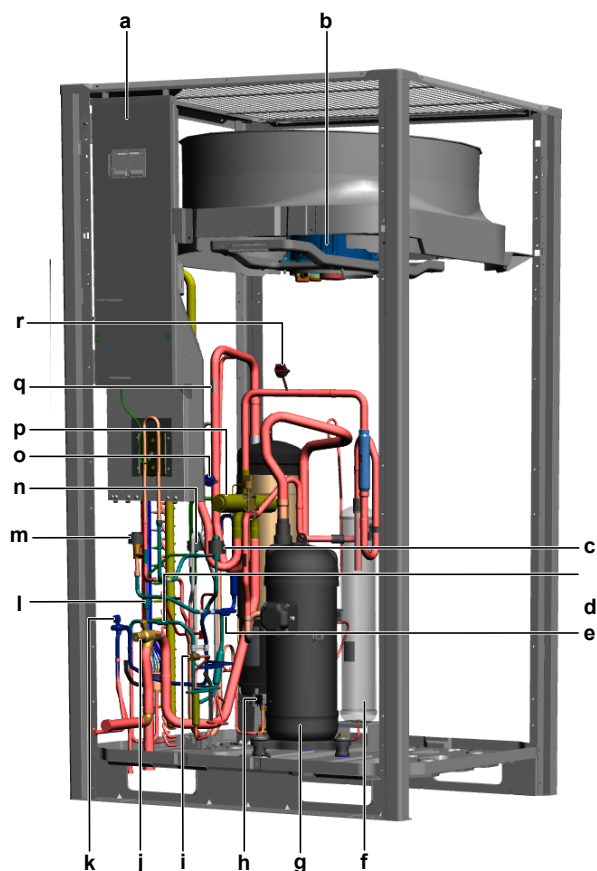
- Indoor unit 1: Operation ON, Thermo ON, Fan ON, Expansion valve: normal control
- Indoor unit 2: Operation OFF, Fan OFF, Expansion valve: closed (0 pulse)
- Indoor unit 3: Operation ON, Thermo OFF, Fan ON, Expansion valve: closed (0 pulse)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Red Lines | High pressure, high temperature gas |
| Green Lines | High pressure, high temperature liquid |
| Blue Lines | Low pressure, low temperature gas |
| Orange Lines | Oil return line |
| 1 | Indoor unit 1 |
| 2 | Indoor unit 2 |
| 3 | Indoor unit 3 |
| a | Field piping (liquid) |
| b | Field piping (gas) |
| c | Refrigerant charge port |
| d | Fan |
| e | Expansion valve |
| f | Equalizing pipe |
| g | Accumulator |
| h | Oil separator |
| i | Service port |
| j | Heat exchanger |
| k | Subcool heat exchanger |
| l | Defrosting unit |
| m | Unit in heating mode |
| HPS | High pressure switch |
| M1C | Compressor 1 |
| M2C | Compressor 2 |
| M1F | Fan motor 1 |
| -M2F | Fan motor 2 |
| R1T | Thermistor (air) |
| R21T | Thermistor (M1Cdischarge) |
| R22T | Thermistor (M2C discharge) |
| R3T | Thermistor (accumulator) |
| R4T | Thermistor (heat exchanger, liquid pipe) |
| R5T | Thermistor (subcool, liquid pipe) |
| R6T | Thermistor (heat exchanger, gas pipe) |
| R7T | Thermistor (heat exchanger, Deicer) |
| R8T | Thermistor (M1CBody) |
| R9T | Thermistor (M2C Body) |
| S1NPH | High pressure sensor |
| S1NPL | Low pressure sensor |
| S1PH | High pressure switch (M1Cdischarge) |
| S2PH | High pressure switch (M2C discharge) |
| Y1E | Electronic expansion valve (main) |
| Y2E | Electronic expansion valve (sub-cool) |
| Y3E | Electronic expansion valve (liquid cooling) |
| Y4E | Electronic Expansion Valve (PCM vessel) |
| Y1S | 4-way valve |
| Y2S | Solenoid valve (accumulator oil return) |
| Y3S | Solenoid valve (oil separator 1 oil return) |
| Y4S | Solenoid valve (oil separator 2 oil return) |
| Y5S | 4 Way valve (sub) |

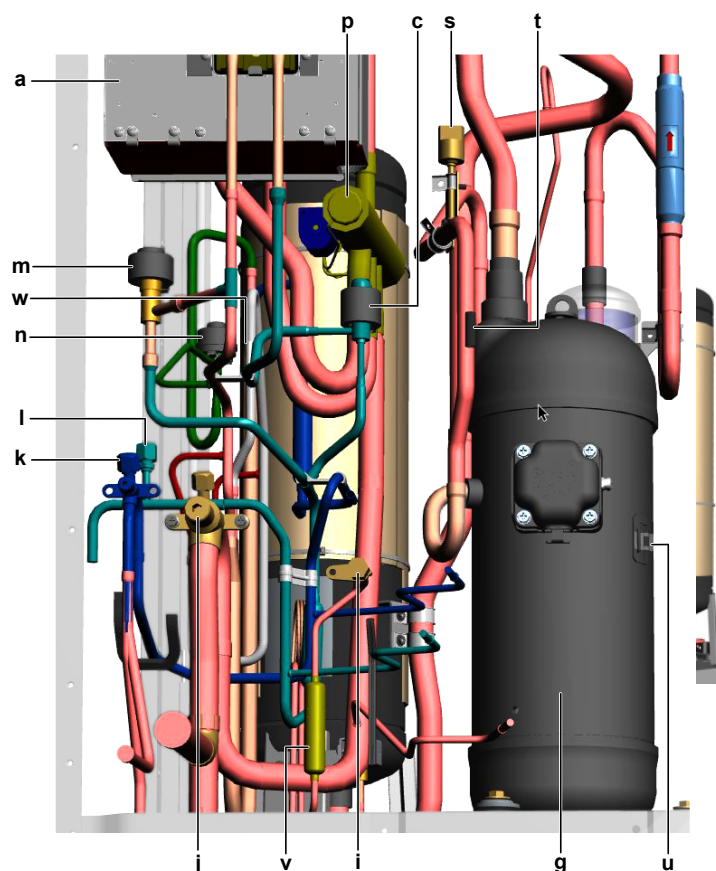
6 Technical data

6.4 Component overview

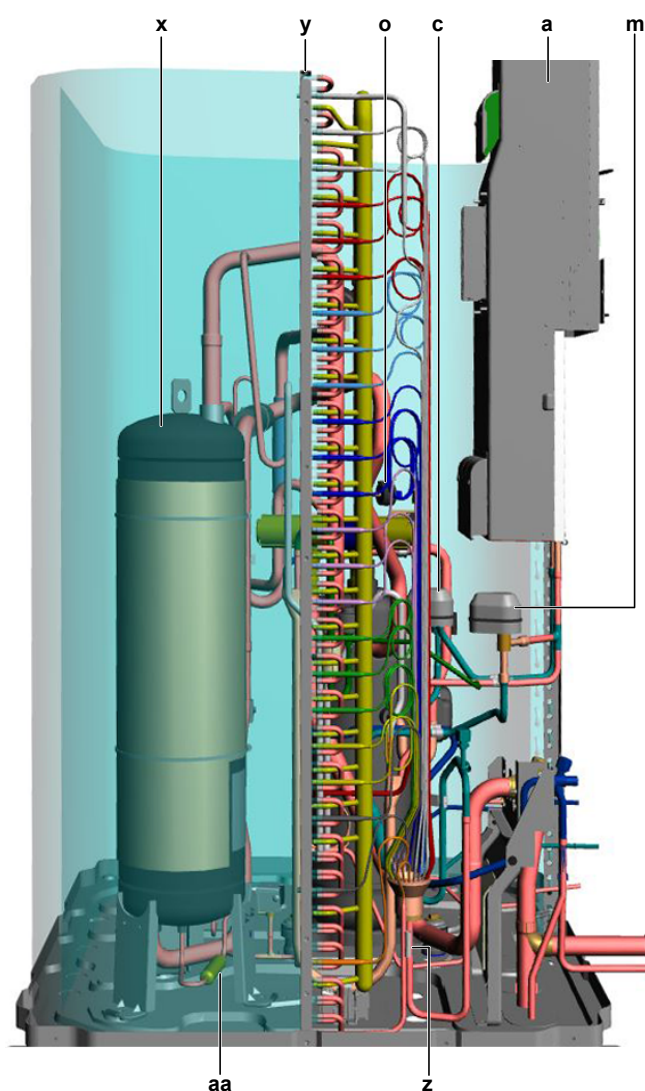
6.4.1 Component overview: RXYQ8~12U units



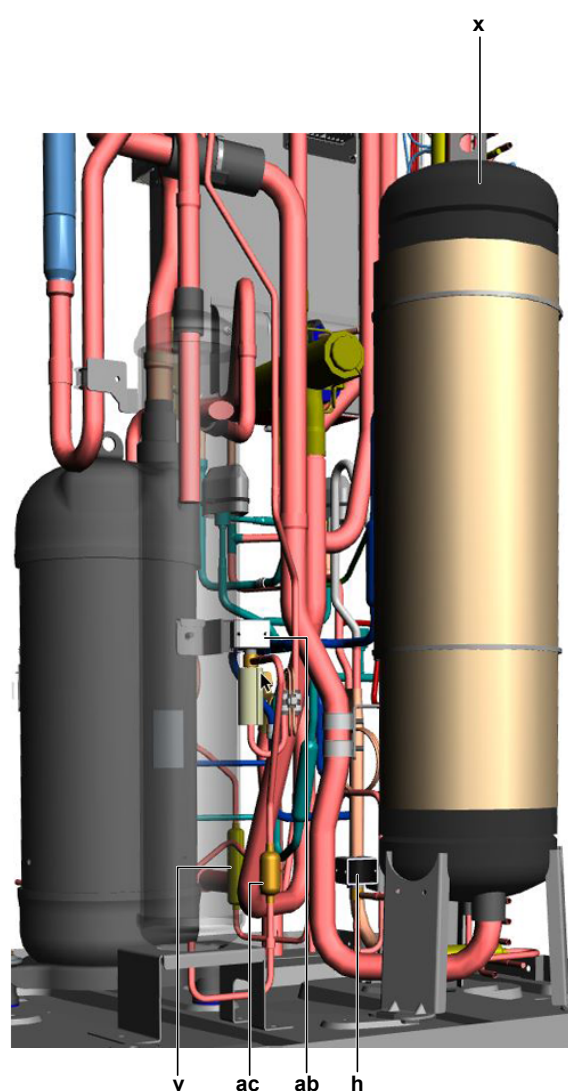
- a Switchbox, for details see ["6.5 Switchbox overview" on page 182.](#)
- b Fan motor
- c Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- d Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- e Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- f Oil separator
- g Compressor M1C
- h Oil return valve Y2S
- i Charge port
- j Gas stop valve
- k Liquid stop valve
- l Service port
- m Main expansion valve Y1E
- n Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E
- o Low pressure sensor S1NPL



- p 4-way valve Y1S
- q Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- r Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- s High pressure switch S1PH
- t Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- u Compressor (M1C) body thermistor R8T
- v Filter
- w Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T
- x Liquid receiver
- y Heat exchanger
- z De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- aa Filter
- ab Oil return valve Y3S
- ac Filter



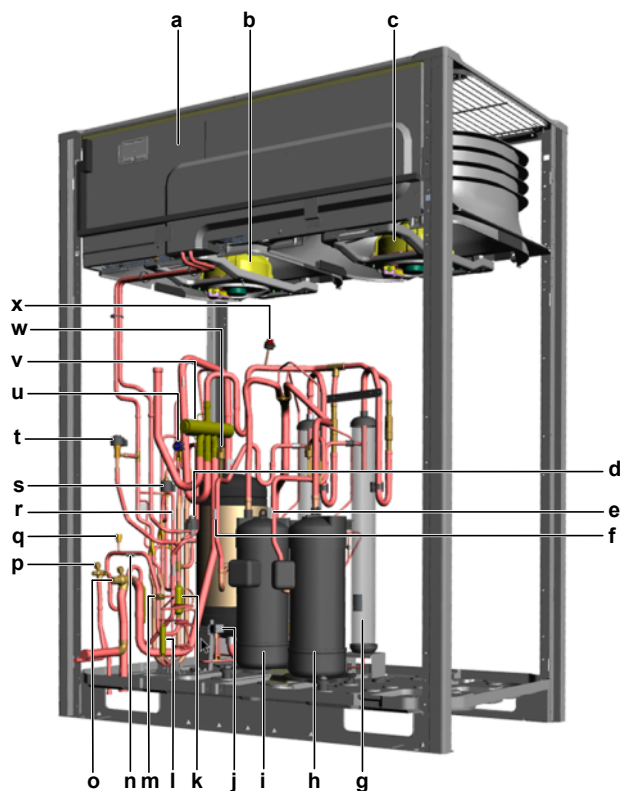
- a Switchbox, for details see ["6.5 Switchbox overview" on page 182.](#)
- b Fan motor
- c Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- d Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- e Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- f Oil separator
- g Compressor M1C
- h Oil return valve Y2S
- i Charge port
- j Gas stop valve
- k Liquid stop valve
- l Service port
- m Main expansion valve Y1E
- n Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E
- o Low pressure sensor S1NPL



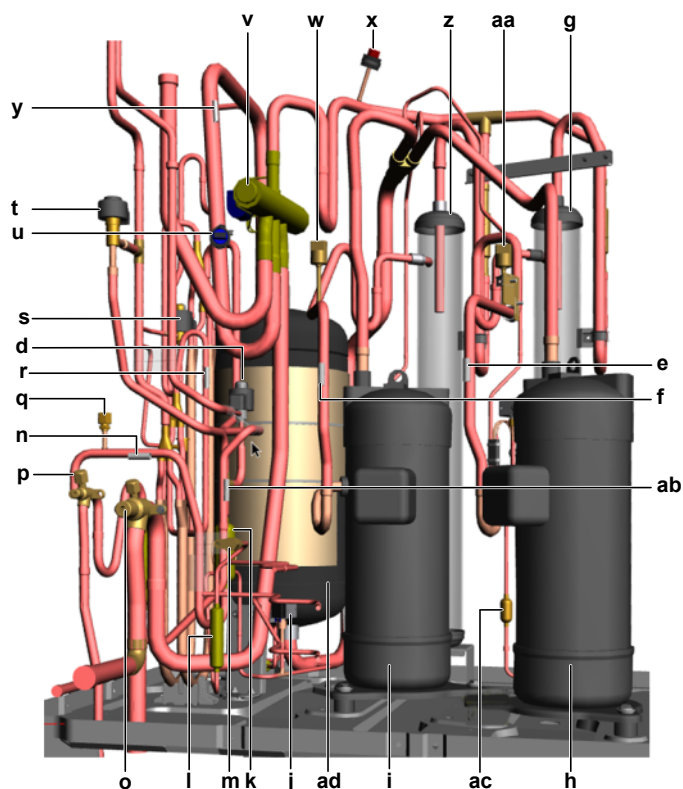
- p 4-way valve Y1S
- q Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- r Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- s High pressure switch S1PH
- t Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- u Compressor (M1C) body thermistor R8T
- v Filter
- w Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T
- x Accumulator
- y Heat exchanger
- z De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- aa Filter
- ab Oil return valve Y3S
- ac Filter

6 Technical data

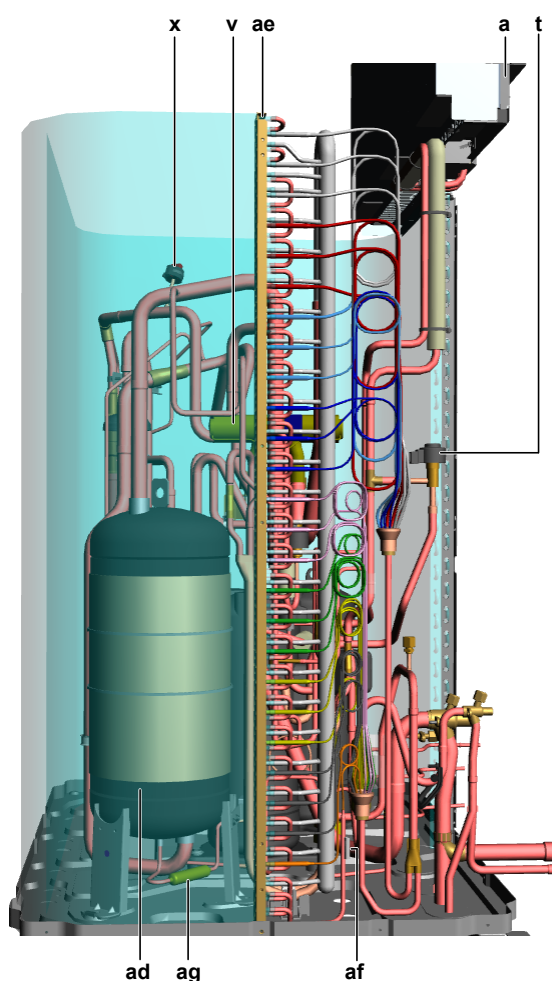
6.4.2 Component overview: RXYQ14~16U units



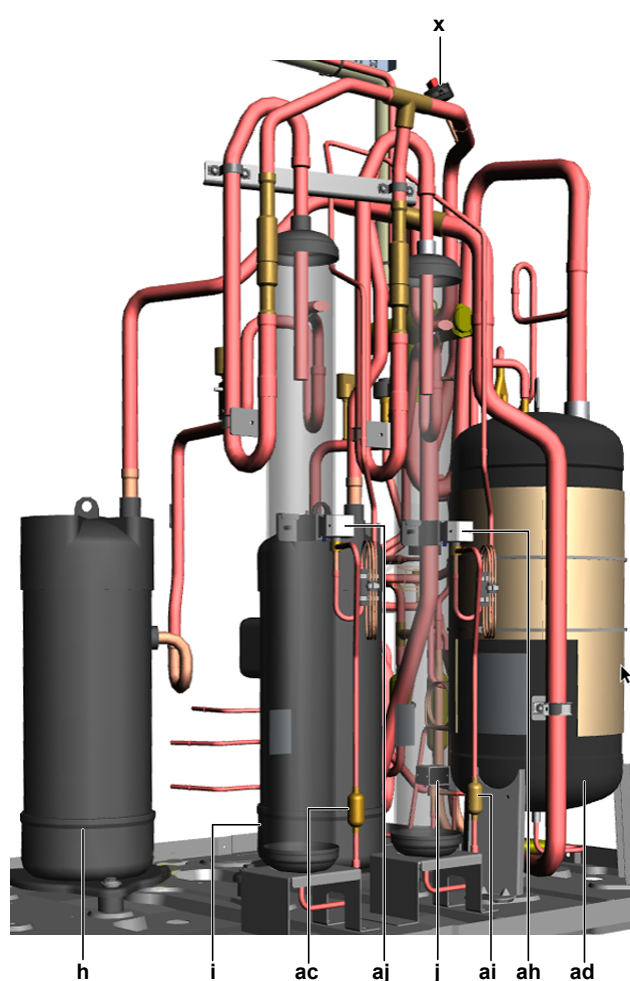
- a Switchbox, for details see ["6.5 Switchbox overview" on page 182](#).
- b Fan motor M1F
- c Fan motor M2F
- d Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- e Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- f Compressor (M2C) discharge thermistor R22T
- g Oil separator
- h Compressor M1C + body thermistor R8T
- i Compressor M2C + body thermistor R9T
- j Oil return valve Y2S
- k Filter
- l Filter
- m Charge port
- n Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- o Gas stop valve
- p Liquid stop valve
- q Service port
- r Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T



- s Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E
- t Main expansion valve Y1E
- u Low pressure sensor S1NPL
- v 4-way valve Y1S
- w High pressure switch S2PH
- x Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- y Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- z Oil separator
- aa High pressure switch S1PH
- ab Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- ac Filter
- ad Accumulator
- ae Heat exchanger
- af De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- ag Filter
- ah Oil return valve Y3S
- ai Filter
- aj Oil return valve Y4S



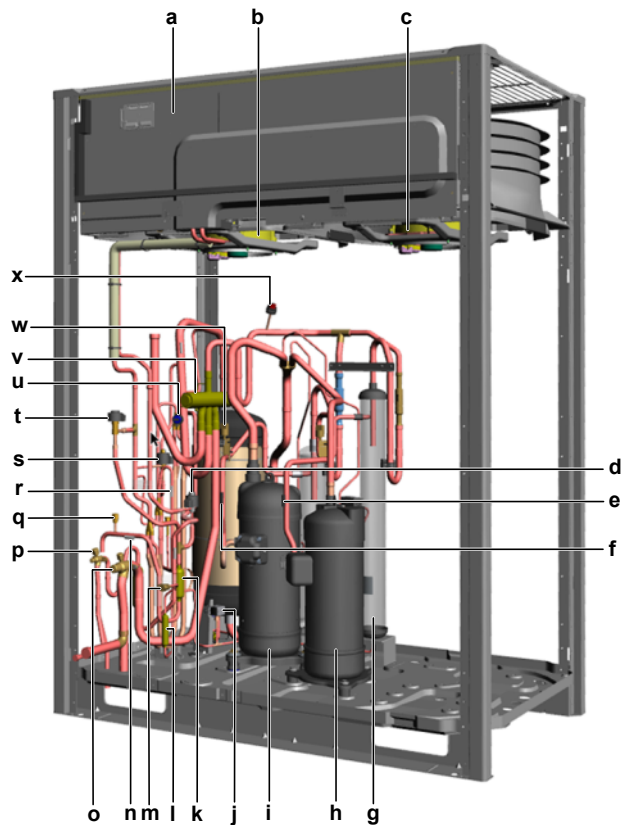
- a Switchbox, for details see ["6.5 Switchbox overview" on page 182](#).
- b Fan motor M1F
- c Fan motor M2F
- d Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- e Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- f Compressor (M2C) discharge thermistor R22T
- g Oil separator
- h Compressor M1C + body thermistor R8T
- i Compressor M2C + body thermistor R9T
- j Oil return valve Y2S
- k Filter
- l Filter
- m Charge port
- n Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- o Gas stop valve
- p Liquid stop valve
- q Service port
- r Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T



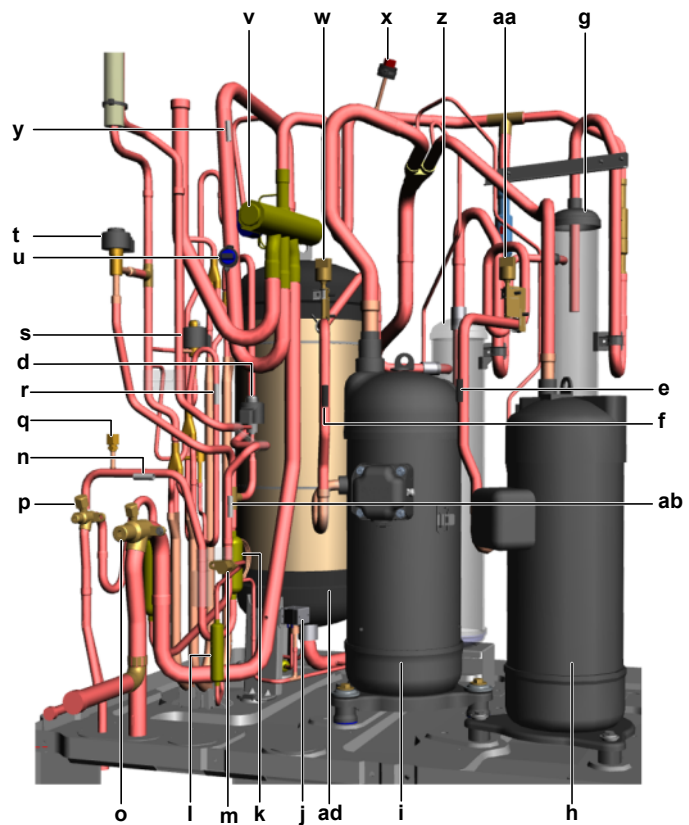
- s Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E
- t Main expansion valve Y1E
- u Low pressure sensor S1NPL
- v 4-way valve Y1S
- w High pressure switch S2PH
- x Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- y Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- z Oil separator
- aa High pressure switch S1PH
- ab Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- ac Filter
- ad Accumulator
- ae Heat exchanger
- af De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- ag Filter
- ah Oil return valve Y3S
- ai Filter
- aj Oil return valve Y4S

6 Technical data

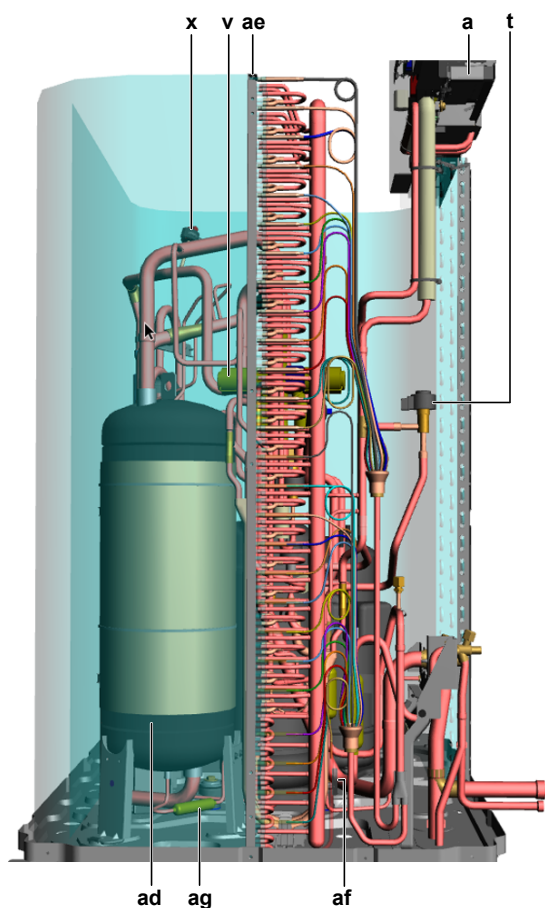
6.4.3 Component overview: RXYQ18~20U units



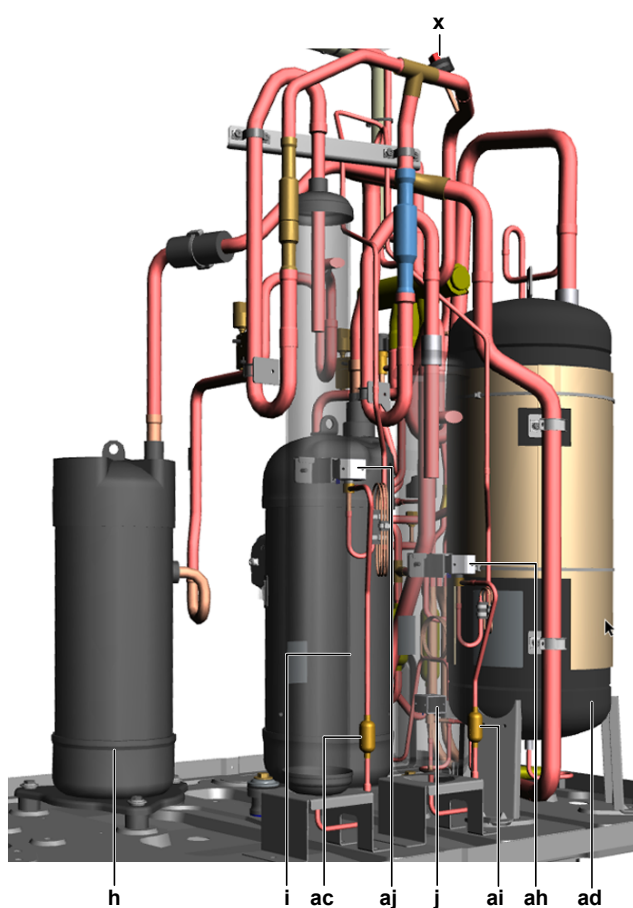
- a Switchbox, for details see ["6.5 Switchbox overview" on page 182](#).
- b Fan motor M1F
- c Fan motor M2F
- d Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- e Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- f Compressor (M2C) discharge thermistor R22T
- g Oil separator
- h Compressor M1C + body thermistor R8T
- i Compressor M2C + body thermistor R9T
- j Oil return valve Y2S
- k Filter
- l Filter
- m Charge port
- n Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- o Gas stop valve
- p Liquid stop valve
- q Service port
- r Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T



- s Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E
- t Main expansion valve Y1E
- u Low pressure sensor S1NPL
- v 4-way valve Y1S
- w High pressure switch S2PH
- x Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- y Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- z Oil separator
- aa High pressure switch S1PH
- ab Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- ac Filter
- ad Accumulator
- ae Heat exchanger
- af De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- ag Filter
- ah Oil return valve Y3S
- ai Filter
- aj Oil return valve Y4S



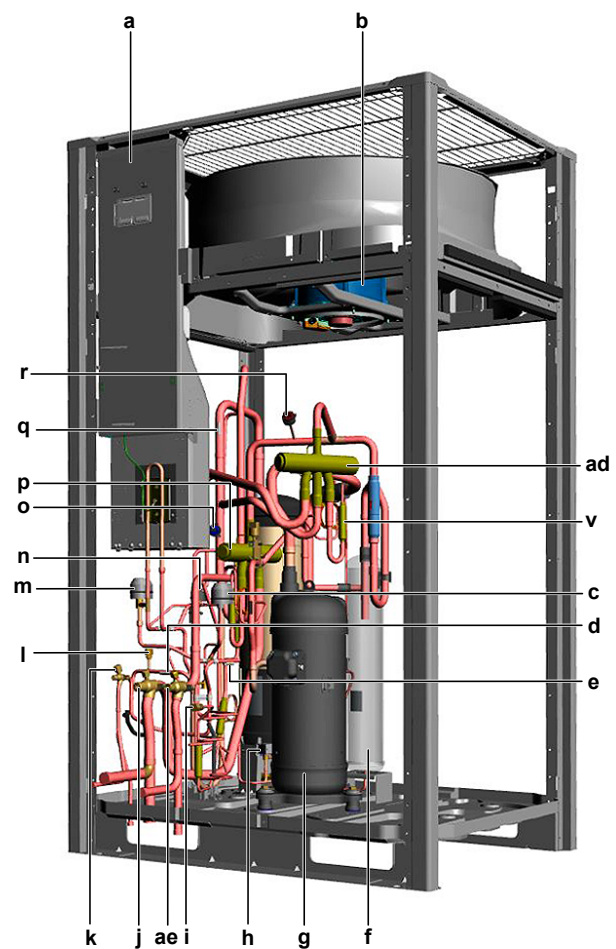
- a Switchbox, for details see ["6.5 Switchbox overview" on page 182](#).
- b Fan motor M1F
- c Fan motor M2F
- d Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- e Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- f Compressor (M2C) discharge thermistor R22T
- g Oil separator
- h Compressor M1C + body thermistor R8T
- i Compressor M2C + body thermistor R9T
- j Oil return valve Y2S
- k Filter
- l Filter
- m Charge port
- n Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- o Gas stop valve
- p Liquid stop valve
- q Service port
- r Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T



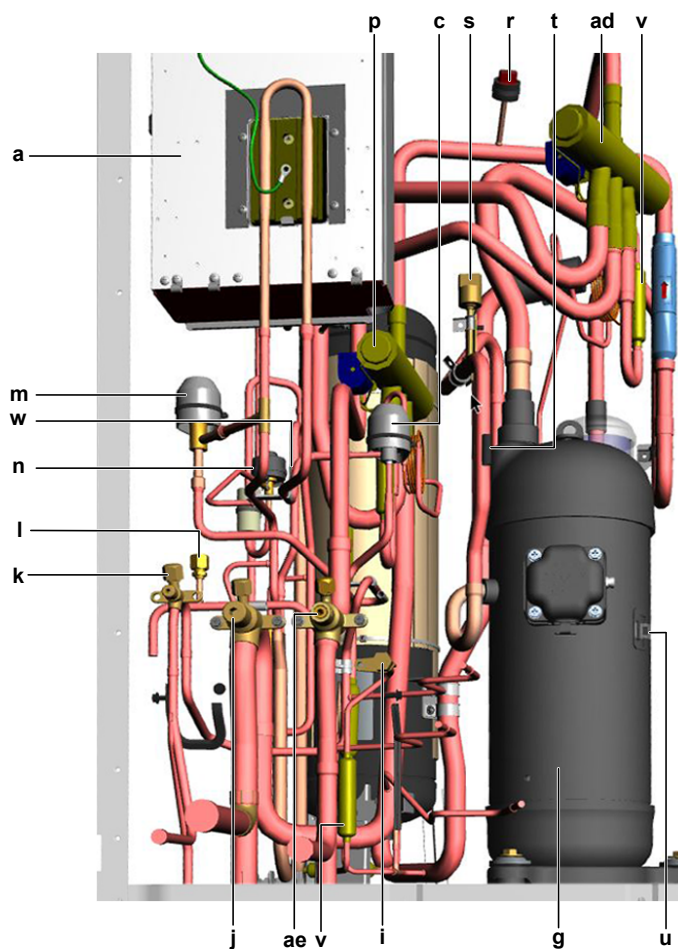
- s Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E
- t Main expansion valve Y1E
- u Low pressure sensor S1NPL
- v 4-way valve Y1S
- w High pressure switch S2PH
- x Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- y Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- z Oil separator
- aa High pressure switch S1PH
- ab Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- ac Filter
- ad Accumulator
- ae Heat exchanger
- af De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- ag Filter
- ah Oil return valve Y3S
- ai Filter
- aj Oil return valve Y4S

6 Technical data

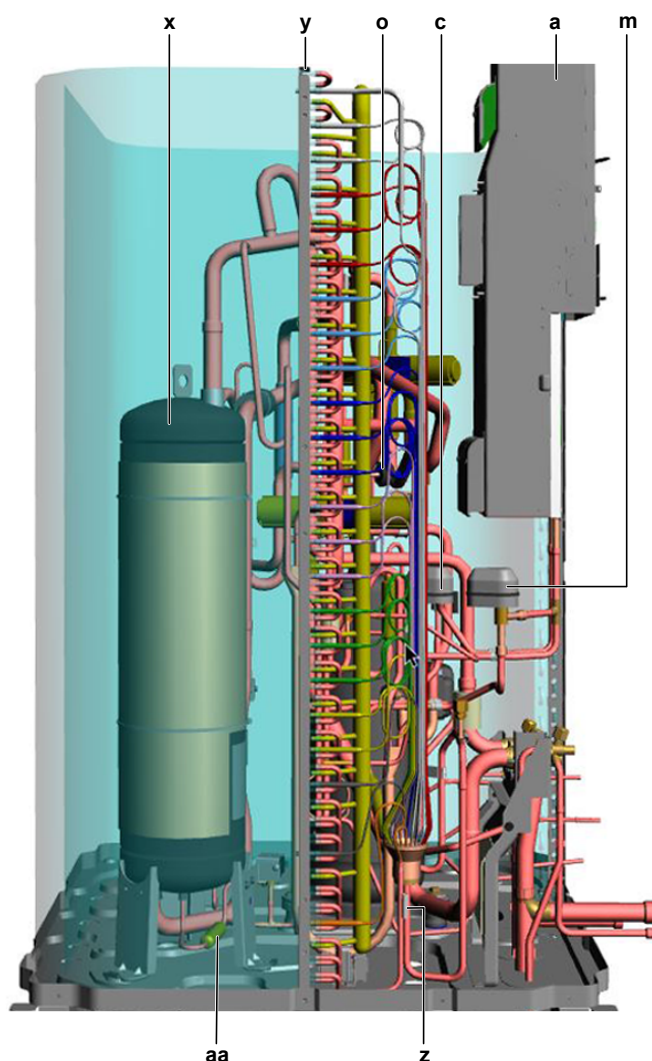
6.4.4 Component overview: RYMQ8~12U units



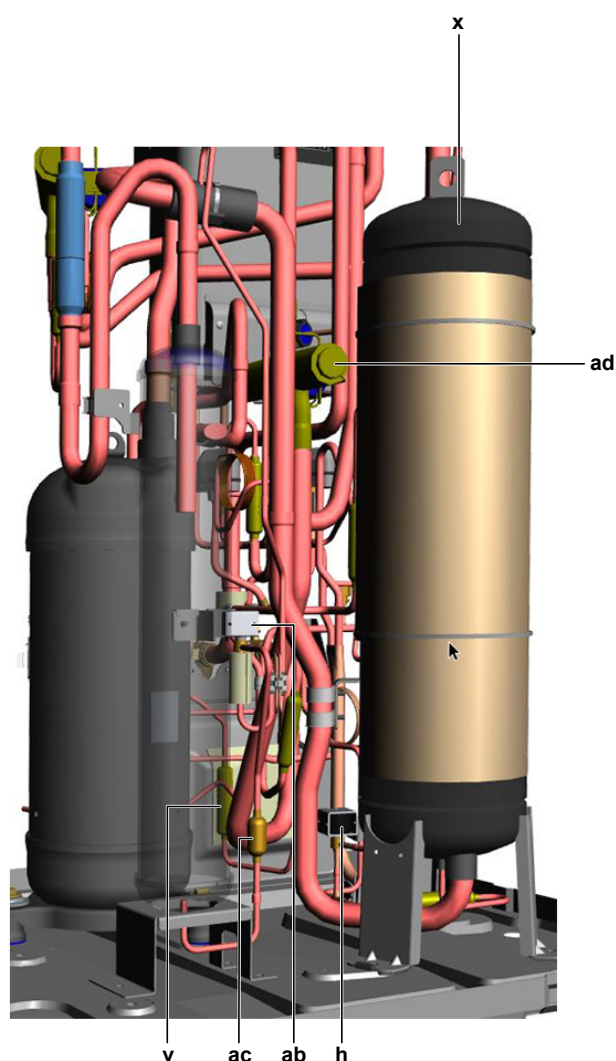
- a Switchbox, for details see ["6.5 Switchbox overview" on page 182](#).
- b Fan motor
- c Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- d Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- e Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- f Oil separator
- g Compressor M1C
- h Oil return valve Y2S
- i Charge port
- j Gas stop valve
- k Liquid stop valve
- l Service port
- m Main expansion valve Y1E
- n Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E
- o Low pressure sensor S1NPL



- p 4-way valve Y1S
- q Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- r Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- s High pressure switch S1PH
- t Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- u Compressor (M1C) body thermistor R8T
- v Filter
- w Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T
- x Liquid receiver
- y Heat exchanger
- z De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- aa Filter
- ab Oil return valve Y3S
- ac Filter
- ad 4-way valve Y5S
- ae Equalising pipe



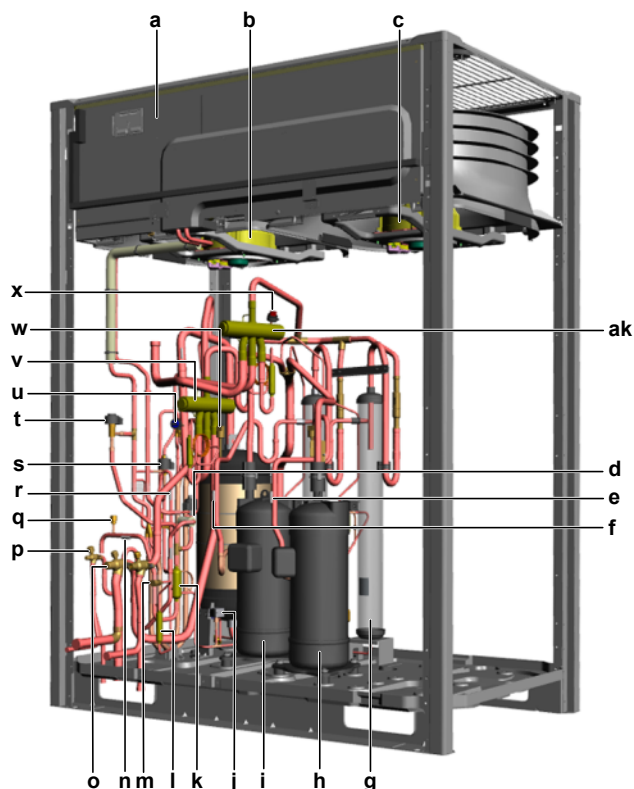
- a Switchbox, for details see ["6.5 Switchbox overview" on page 182.](#)
- b Fan motor
- c Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- d Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- e Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- f Oil separator
- g Compressor M1C
- h Oil return valve Y2S
- i Charge port
- j Gas stop valve
- k Liquid stop valve
- l Service port
- m Main expansion valve Y1E
- n Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E
- o Low pressure sensor S1NPL



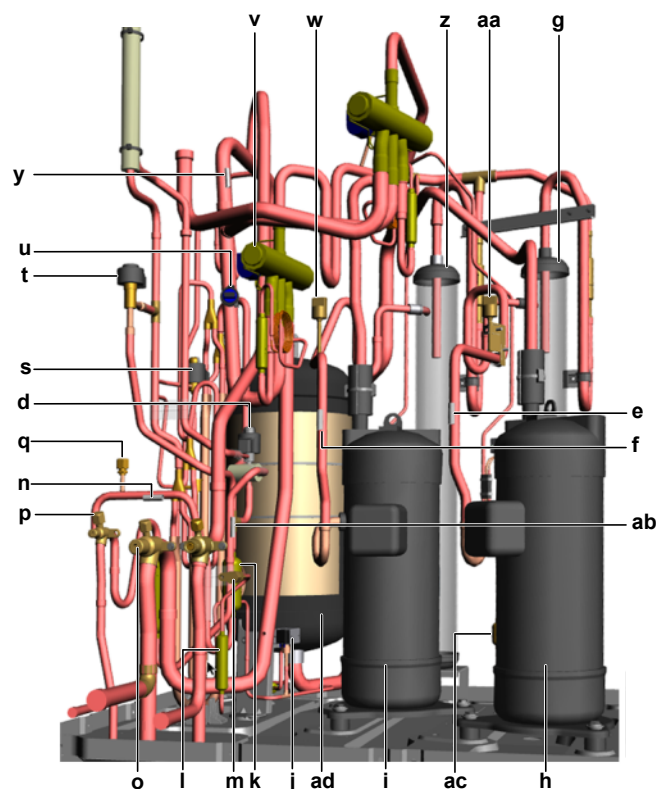
- p 4-way valve Y1S
- q Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- r Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- s High pressure switch S1PH
- t Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- u Compressor (M1C) body thermistor R8T
- v Filter
- w Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T
- x Accumulator
- y Heat exchanger
- z De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- aa Filter
- ab Oil return valve Y3S
- ac Filter
- ad 4-way valve Y5S
- ae Equalising pipe

6 Technical data

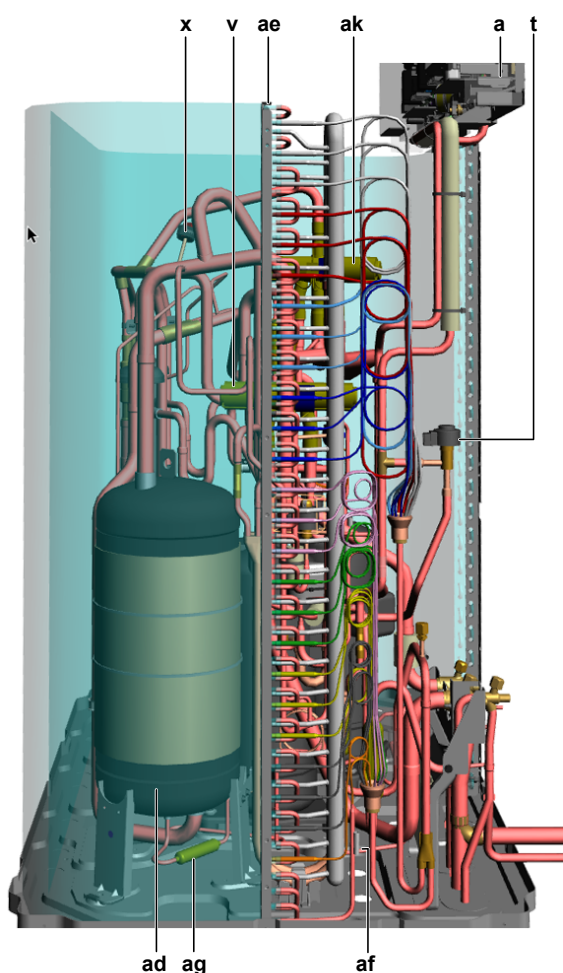
6.4.5 Component overview: RYMQ14~16U units



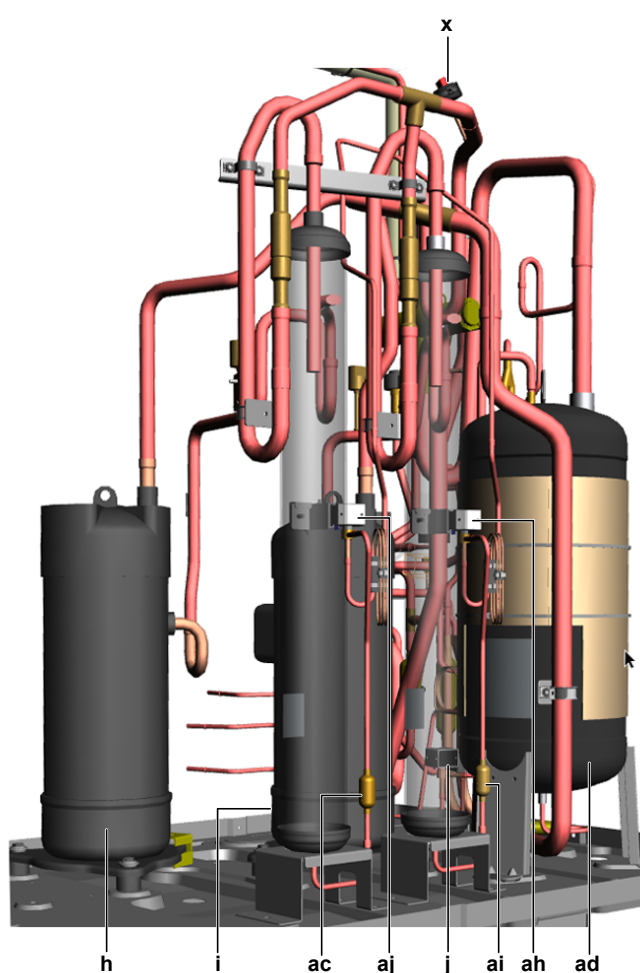
- a Switchbox, for details see "6.5 Switchbox overview" on [page 182](#).
- b Fan motor M1F
- c Fan motor M2F
- d Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- e Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- f Compressor (M2C) discharge thermistor R22T
- g Oil separator
- h Compressor M1C + body thermistor R8T
- i Compressor M2C + body thermistor R9T
- j Oil return valve Y2S
- k Filter
- l Filter
- m Charge port
- n Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- o Gas stop valve
- p Liquid stop valve
- q Service port
- r Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T
- s Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E



- t Main expansion valve Y1E
- u Low pressure sensor S1NPL
- v 4-way valve Y1S
- w High pressure switch S2PH
- x Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- y Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- z Oil separator
- aa High pressure switch S1PH
- ab Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- ac Filter
- ad Accumulator
- ae Heat exchanger
- af De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- ag Filter
- ah Oil return valve Y3S
- ai Filter
- aj Oil return valve Y4S
- ak 4-way valve Y5S



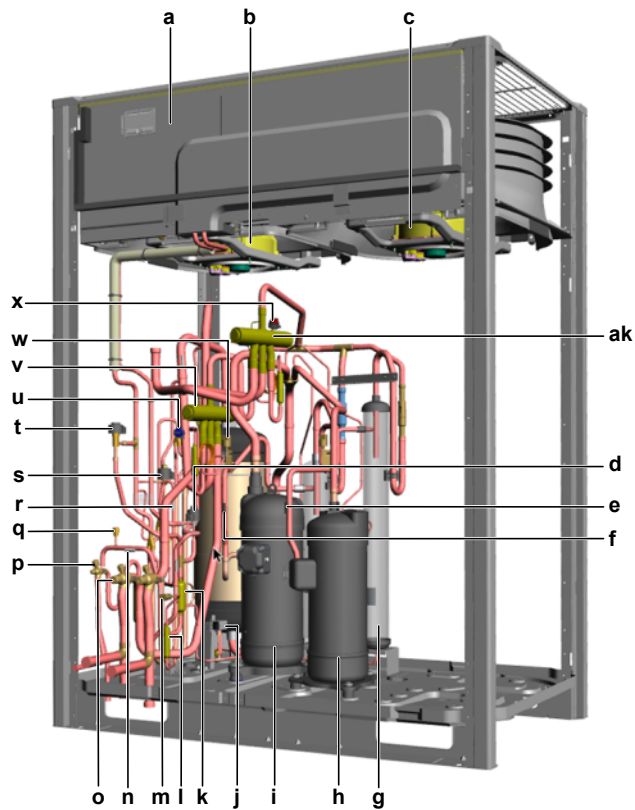
- a Switchbox, for details see ["6.5 Switchbox overview" on page 182](#).
- b Fan motor M1F
- c Fan motor M2F
- d Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- e Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- f Compressor (M2C) discharge thermistor R22T
- g Oil separator
- h Compressor M1C + body thermistor R8T
- i Compressor M2C + body thermistor R9T
- j Oil return valve Y2S
- k Filter
- l Filter
- m Charge port
- n Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- o Gas stop valve
- p Liquid stop valve
- q Service port
- r Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T
- s Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E



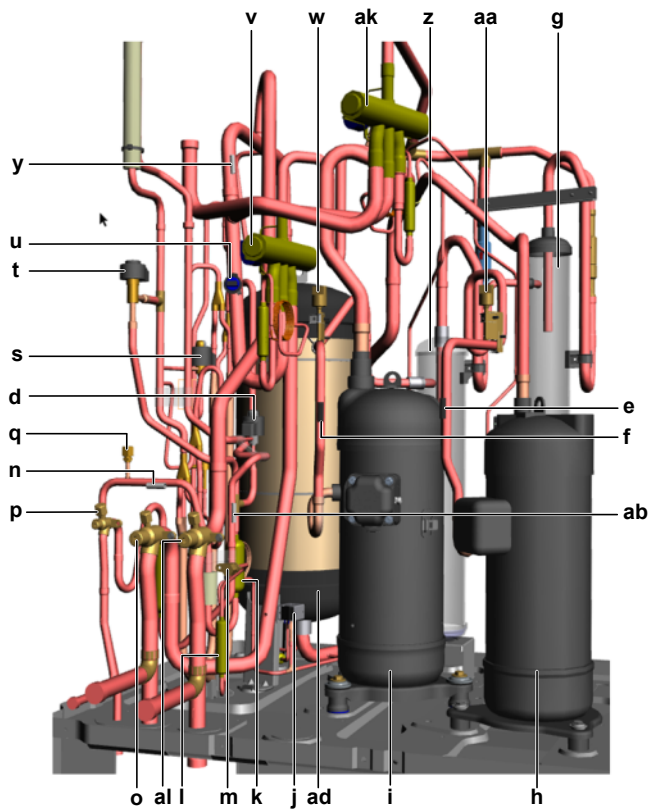
- t Main expansion valve Y1E
- u Low pressure sensor S1NPL
- v 4-way valve Y1S
- w High pressure switch S2PH
- x Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- y Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- z Oil separator
- aa High pressure switch S1PH
- ab Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- ac Filter
- ad Accumulator
- ae Heat exchanger
- af De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- ag Filter
- ah Oil return valve Y3S
- ai Filter
- aj Oil return valve Y4S
- ak 4-way valve Y5S

6 Technical data

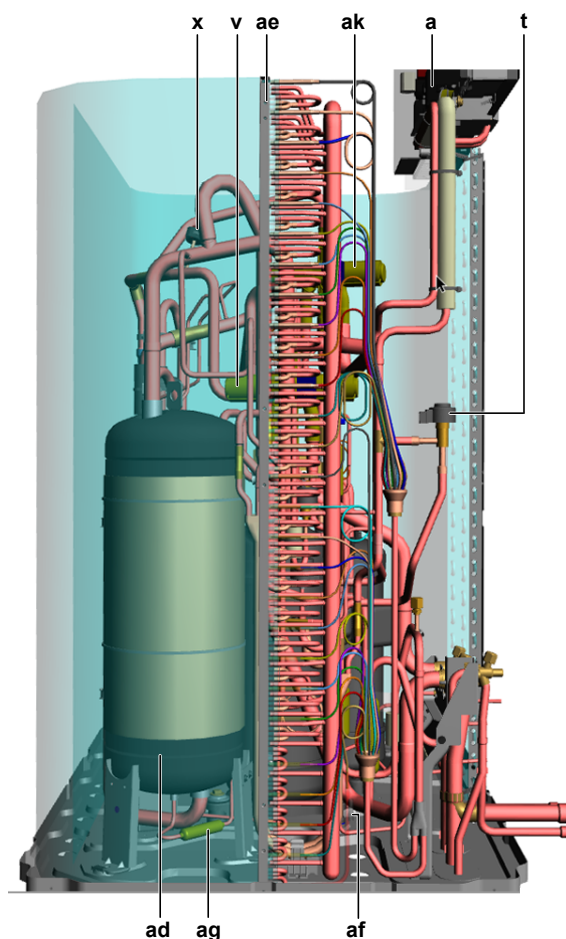
6.4.6 Component overview: RYMQ18~20U units



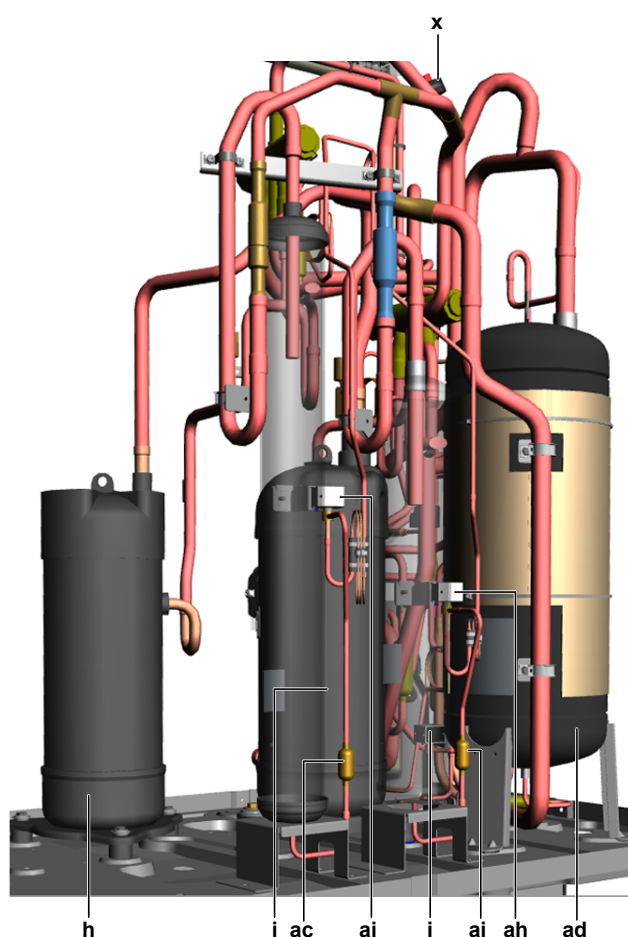
- a Switchbox, for details see ["6.5 Switchbox overview" on page 182.](#)
- b Fan motor M1F
- c Fan motor M2F
- d Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- e Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- f Compressor (M2C) discharge thermistor R22T
- g Oil separator
- h Compressor M1C + body thermistor R8T
- i Compressor M2C + body thermistor R9T
- j Oil return valve Y2S
- k Filter
- l Filter
- m Charge port
- n Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- o Gas stop valve
- p Liquid stop valve
- q Service port
- r Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T
- s Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E



- t Main expansion valve Y1E
- u Low pressure sensor S1NPL
- v 4-way valve Y1S
- w High pressure switch S2PH
- x Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- y Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- z Oil separator
- aa High pressure switch S1PH
- ab Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- ac Filter
- ad Accumulator
- ae Heat exchanger
- af De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- ag Filter
- ah Oil return valve Y3S
- ai Filter
- aj Oil return valve Y4S
- ak 4-way valve Y5S
- al Equalisation pipe



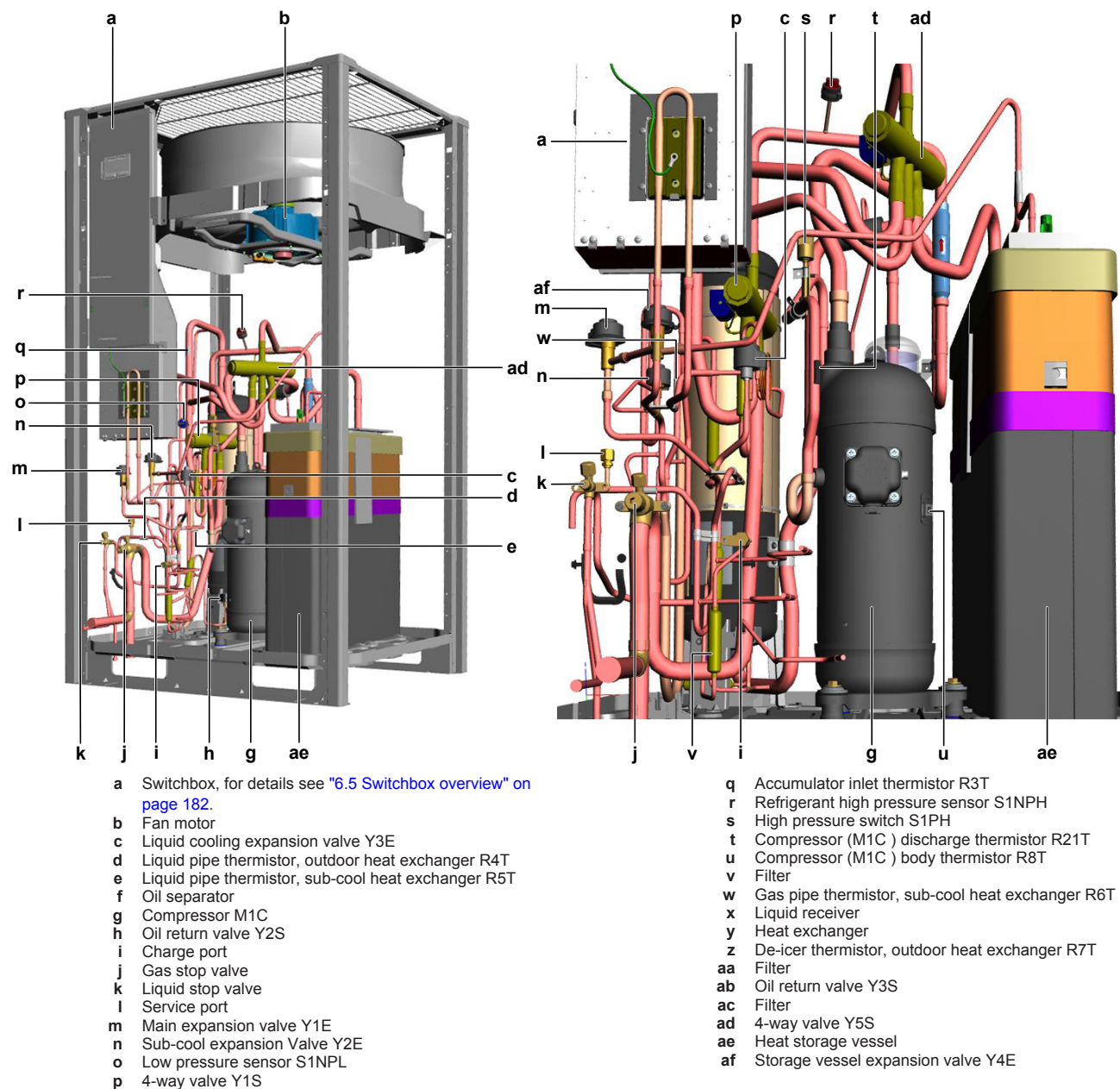
- a Switchbox, for details see ["6.5 Switchbox overview" on page 182](#).
- b Fan motor M1F
- c Fan motor M2F
- d Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- e Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- f Compressor (M2C) discharge thermistor R22T
- g Oil separator
- h Compressor M1C + body thermistor R8T
- i Compressor M2C + body thermistor R9T
- j Oil return valve Y2S
- k Filter
- l Filter
- m Charge port
- n Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- o Gas stop valve
- p Liquid stop valve
- q Service port
- r Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T
- s Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E

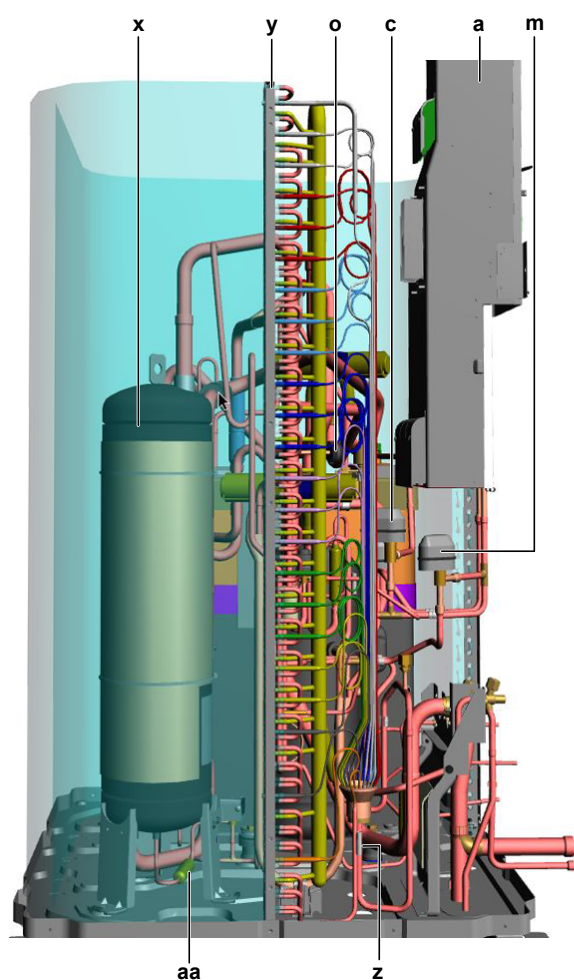


- t Main expansion valve Y1E
- u Low pressure sensor S1NPL
- v 4-way valve Y1S
- w High pressure switch S2PH
- x Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- y Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- z Oil separator
- aa High pressure switch S1PH
- ab Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- ac Filter
- ad Accumulator
- ae Heat exchanger
- af De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- ag Filter
- ah Oil return valve Y3S
- ai Filter
- aj Oil return valve Y4S
- ak 4-way valve Y5S
- al Equalisation pipe

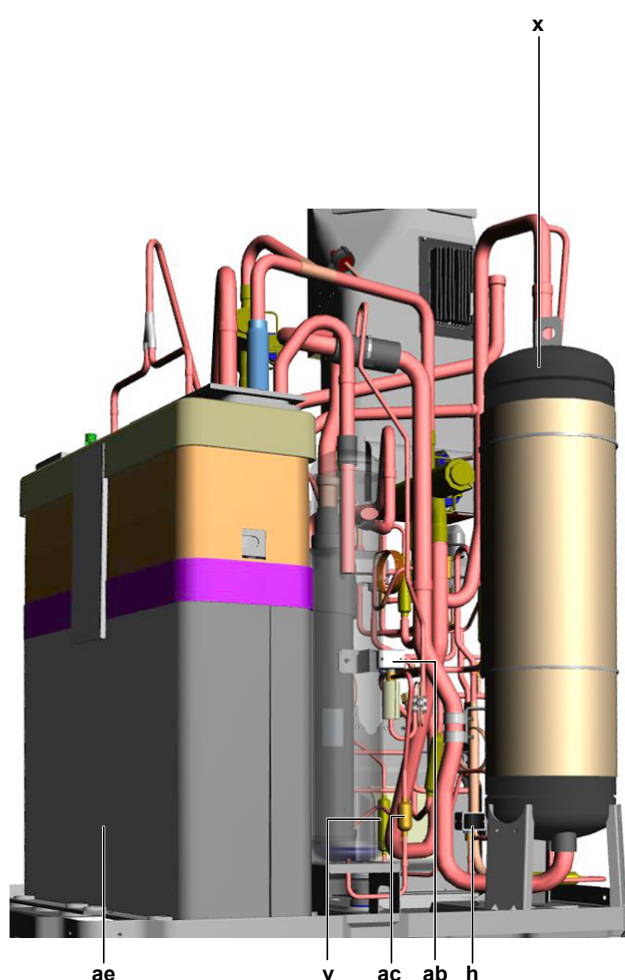
6 Technical data

6.4.7 Component overview: RYYQ8~12U units





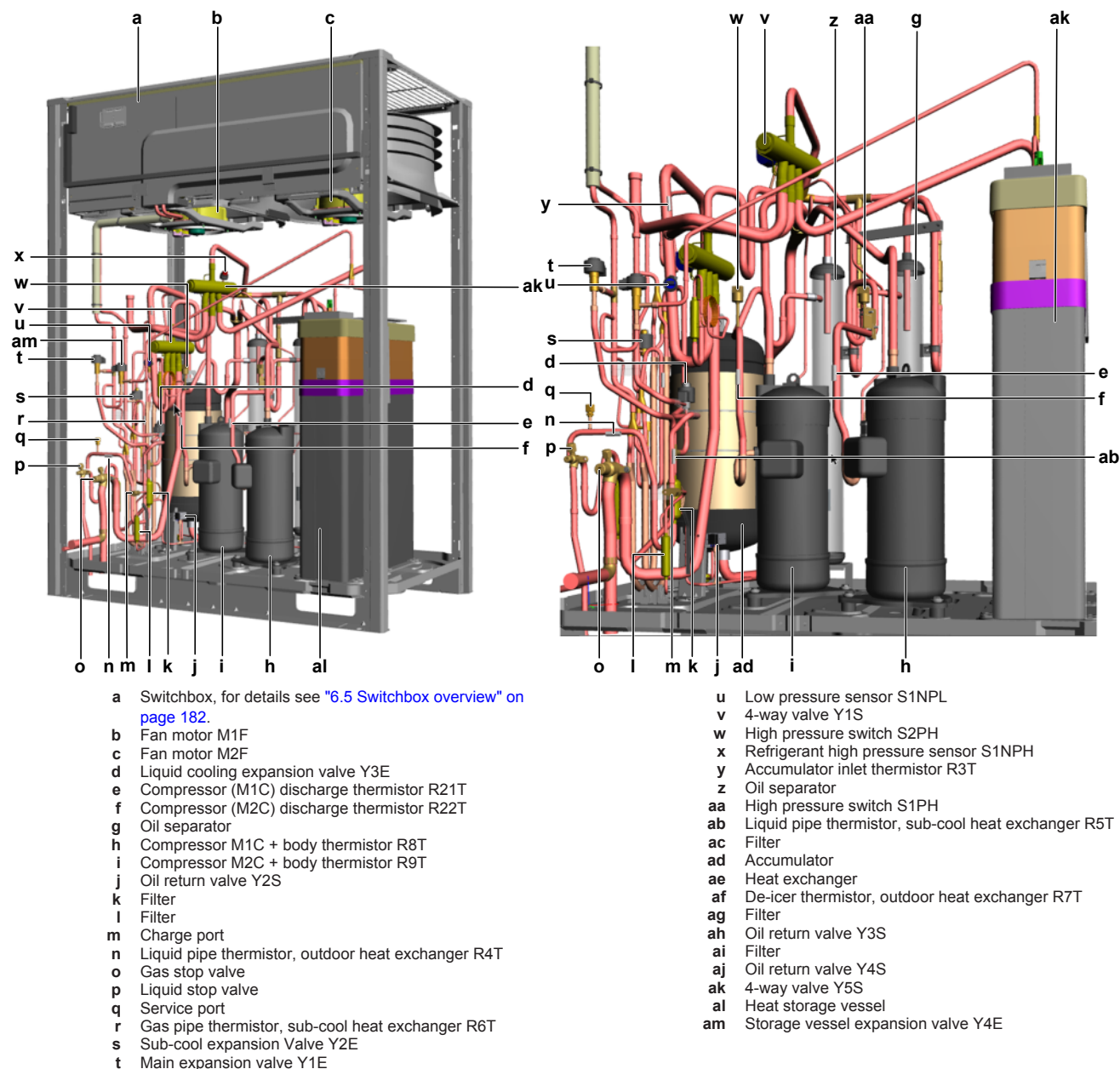
- a Switchbox, for details see ["6.5 Switchbox overview" on page 182](#).
- b Fan motor
- c Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- d Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- e Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- f Oil separator
- g Compressor M1C
- h Oil return valve Y2S
- i Charge port
- j Gas stop valve
- k Liquid stop valve
- l Service port
- m Main expansion valve Y1E
- n Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E
- o Low pressure sensor S1NPL
- p 4-way valve Y1S

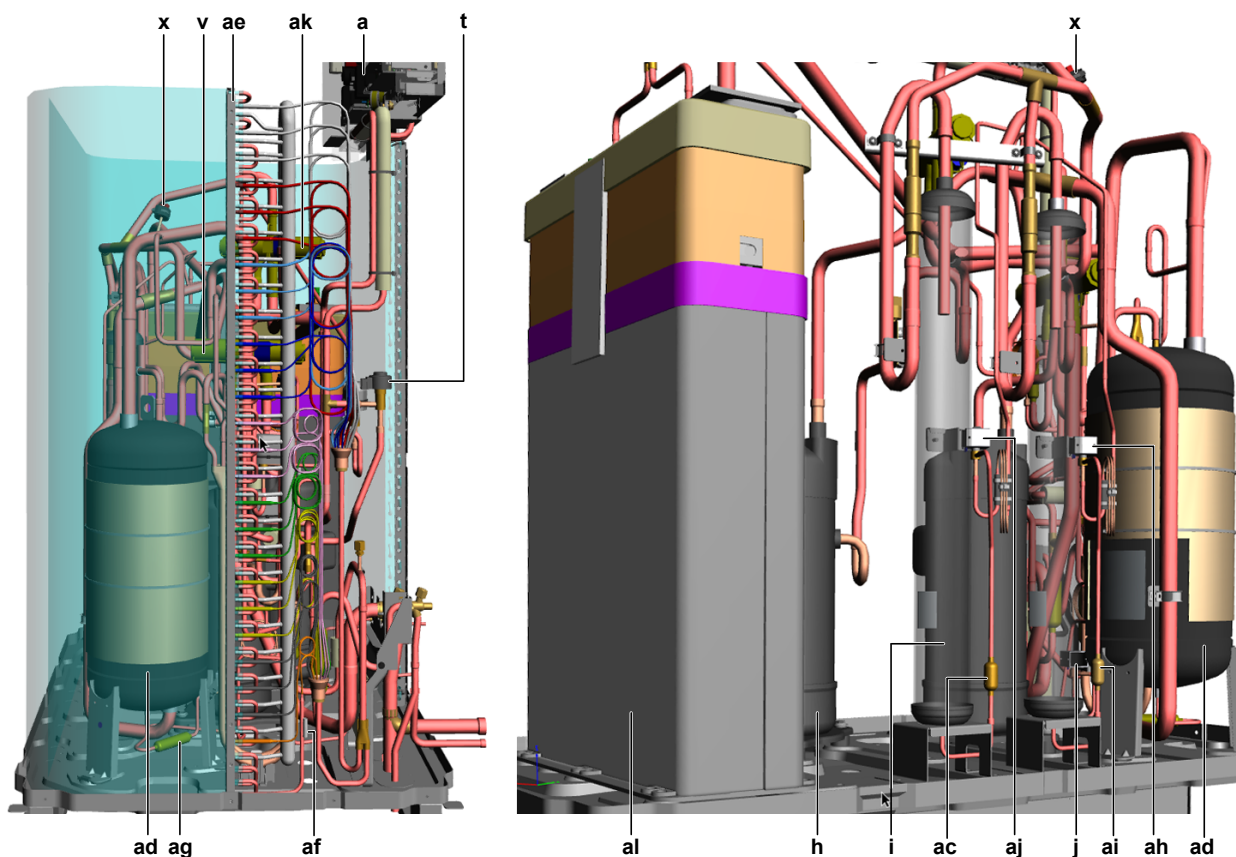


- q Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- r Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- s High pressure switch S1PH
- t Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- u Compressor (M1C) body thermistor R8T
- v Filter
- w Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T
- x Accumulator
- y Heat exchanger
- z De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- aa Filter
- ab Oil return valve Y3S
- ac Filter
- ad 4-way valve Y5S
- ae Heat storage vessel
- af Storage vessel expansion valve Y4E

6 Technical data

6.4.8 Component overview: RYYQ14~16U units



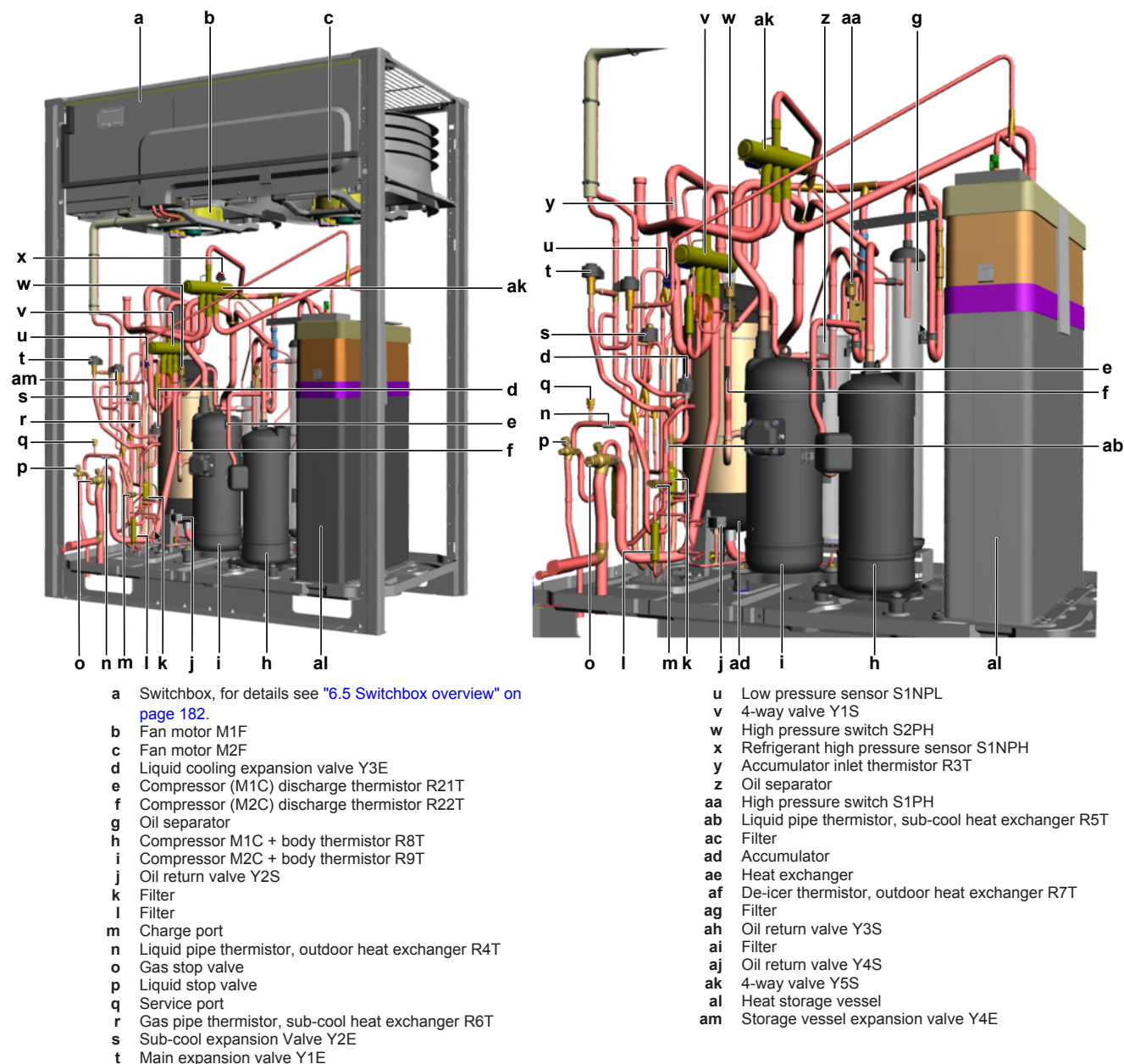


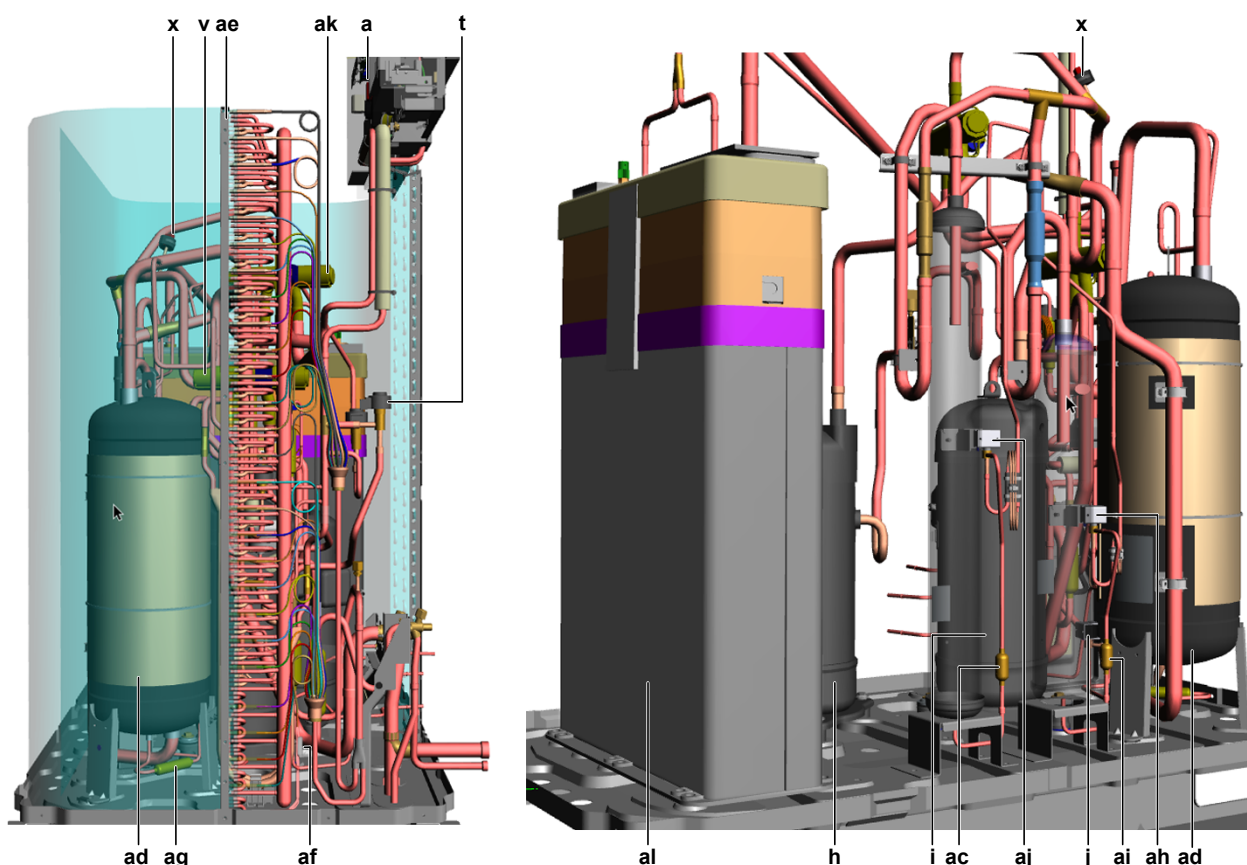
- a Switchbox, for details see "6.5 Switchbox overview" on page 182.
- b Fan motor M1F
- c Fan motor M2F
- d Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- e Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- f Compressor (M2C) discharge thermistor R22T
- g Oil separator
- h Compressor M1C + body thermistor R8T
- i Compressor M2C + body thermistor R9T
- j Oil return valve Y2S
- k Filter
- l Filter
- m Charge port
- n Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- o Gas stop valve
- p Liquid stop valve
- q Service port
- r Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T
- s Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E
- t Main expansion valve Y1E

- u Low pressure sensor S1NPL
- v 4-way valve Y1S
- w High pressure switch S2PH
- x Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- y Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- z Oil separator
- aa High pressure switch S1PH
- ab Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- ac Filter
- ad Accumulator
- ae Heat exchanger
- af De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- ag Filter
- ah Oil return valve Y3S
- ai Filter
- aj Oil return valve Y4S
- ak 4-way valve Y5S
- al Heat storage vessel
- am Storage vessel expansion valve Y4E

6 Technical data

6.4.9 Component overview: RYYQ18~20U units





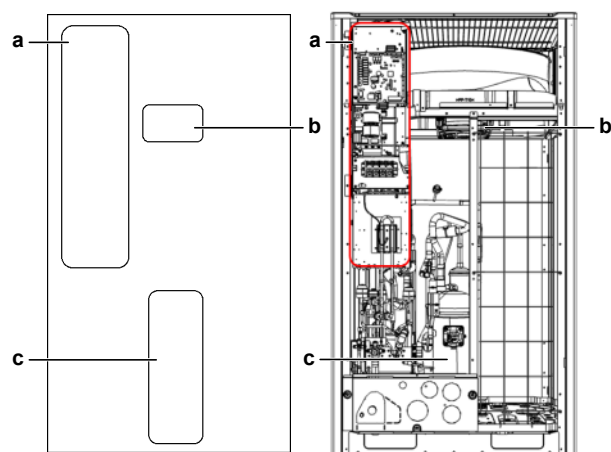
- a Switchbox, for details see "6.5 Switchbox overview" on [page 182](#).
- b Fan motor M1F
- c Fan motor M2F
- d Liquid cooling expansion valve Y3E
- e Compressor (M1C) discharge thermistor R21T
- f Compressor (M2C) discharge thermistor R22T
- g Oil separator
- h Compressor M1C + body thermistor R8T
- i Compressor M2C + body thermistor R9T
- j Oil return valve Y2S
- k Filter
- l Filter
- m Charge port
- n Liquid pipe thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R4T
- o Gas stop valve
- p Liquid stop valve
- q Service port
- r Gas pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R6T
- s Sub-cool expansion Valve Y2E
- t Main expansion valve Y1E

- u Low pressure sensor S1NPL
- v 4-way valve Y1S
- w High pressure switch S2PH
- x Refrigerant high pressure sensor S1NPH
- y Accumulator inlet thermistor R3T
- z Oil separator
- aa High pressure switch S1PH
- ab Liquid pipe thermistor, sub-cool heat exchanger R5T
- ac Filter
- ad Accumulator
- ae Heat exchanger
- af De-icer thermistor, outdoor heat exchanger R7T
- ag Filter
- ah Oil return valve Y3S
- ai Filter
- aj Oil return valve Y4S
- ak 4-way valve Y5S
- al Heat storage vessel
- am Storage vessel expansion valve Y4E

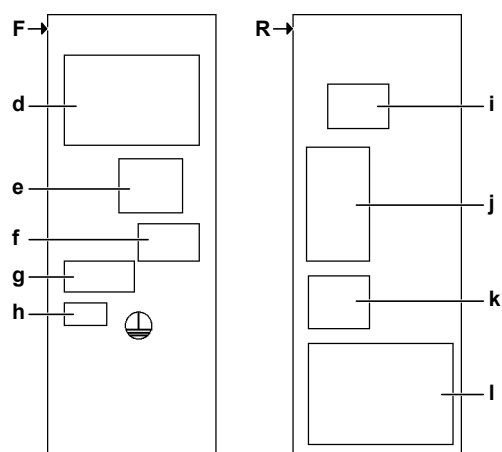
6 Technical data

6.5 Switchbox overview

6.5.1 Single fan units

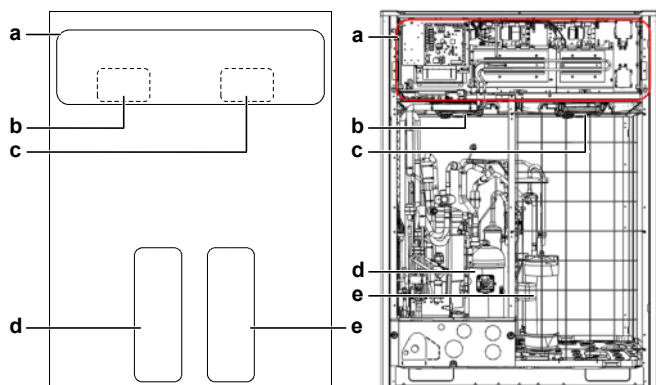


- a Switchbox
- b Fan motor (M1F)
- c Compressor (M1C)

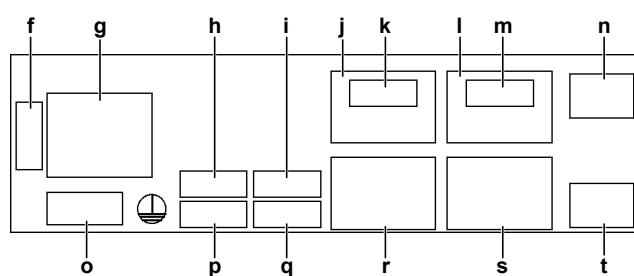


- F Front view
- R Rear view
- d Main PCB (A1P)
- e Optional cool/heat selector PCB (A5P)
- f Rectifier voltage check connector (X3A)
- g Main supply connection terminal (X1M)
- h M1F (X1A)
- i Reactor (L1R)
- j Noise filter PCB (A2P)
- k Fan inverter PCB (A4P)
- l Inverter PCB (A3P)

6.5.2 Double fan units



- a Switchbox
- b Fan motor (M1F)
- c Fan motor (M2F)
- d Compressor (M2C)
- e Compressor (M1C)



- f Optional cool/heat selector PCB (A8P)
- g Main PCB (A1P)
- h M1F (X1A)
- i Fan inverter PCB (A4P)
- j Noise filter PCB (A5P)
- k Rectifier voltage check connector for A6P (X6A)
- l Noise filter PCB (A2P)
- m Rectifier voltage check connector for A3P (X5A)
- n Reactor for A6PL2R)
- o Main supply connection terminal (X1M)
- p M2F connector (X2A)
- q Fan inverter PCB for M2F (A7P)
- r Inverter PCB for M2C (A6P)
- s Inverter PCB for M1C (A3P)
- t Reactor for A3P (L1R)

6.6 Safety devices

| Wiring symbol | Component | Description | Trigger | Error | Action type |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------|--------------|
| T1A | Current sensor | Earth leakage protection | T1A > 75 mA (± 25%) | E2 | Drop control |
| S1PH, S2PH | High pressure switch | High pressure protection | High pressure >4.0 MPa (+0.00, -0.15) Reset: high pressure <3.0 MPa±0.15 | E3 | Forced stop |
| S1NPH | High pressure sensor | High pressure protection | High pressure >3.72 MPa Retry 3 times in 40 minutes | E3 | Drop control |
| | | | High pressure >3.55 MPa in cooling mode Reset: High pressure <3.04 MPa | | Drop control |
| | | | High pressure >3.04 MPa in cooling mode Reset: High pressure <2.89 MPa | | Drop control |
| | | | High pressure >4.15 MPa (means high pressure switch failed to open) | JA | Forced stop |
| S1NPL | Low pressure sensor | Low pressure protection | Low pressure <0.07 MPa Retry 3 times in 60 minutes | E4 | Drop control |
| | | | Low pressure <0.35 MPa in cooling mode Reset: Low pressure >0.4 MPa | | Drop control |
| | | | Low pressure <0.17 MPa in heating mode Reset: Low pressure >0.23 MPa | | Drop control |
| | | | Low pressure <0.07 MPa 4 th retry in 60 minutes | E4 | Forced stop |
| M1C, M2C | Compressor JT16KBVDYR@S | Current protection | Current >28 A | | Drop control |
| M1C, M2C | Compressor JT16KBVDYR@S | Current protection | When current >28 A, three times in 60 minutes | L8 | Forced stop |
| M1C, M2C | Compressor JT1GUVDYR@BA | Current protection | When current >17 A | | Drop control |
| M1C, M2C | Compressor JT1GUVDYR@BA | Current protection | When current >17.6 A, three times in 60 minutes | L8 | Forced stop |
| R21T, R22T | Discharge pipe thermistor | Overheat protection | Temperature >135°C for 2 times within 100 minutes Reset: Temperature <95°C | F3 | Forced stop |
| | | | Temperature >108°C Reset: Temperature <95°C | | Drop control |
| R8T, R9T | Compressor body thermistor | Overheat protection | Temperature >108°C | | Drop control |
| R8T, R9T | Compressor body thermistor | Overheat protection | Temperature >135°C for 3 times within 100 minutes Reset: Temperature <100°C | F3 | Forced stop |
| R21T, R22T | Discharge pipe thermistor | Overheat protection | Temperature >120°C for 2 times within 10 minutes Reset: Temperature <100°C | F3 | Forced stop |
| R8T, R9T | Compressor body thermistor | Overheat protection | Temperature >120°C for 2 times within 10 minutes Reset: Temperature <100°C | F3 | Forced stop |
| A3P, A6P, A4P, A7P | Radiation fin temperature | Overheat protection | Temperature >110°C Reset: Temperature <107°C | | Drop control |
| | | | Temperature >114°C | L4 | Forced stop |

Drop control is visible through service checker tool.

Retries are monitored by field setting Mode 1 (monitor mode): 1-23/24/25. See ["6.9 Field settings" on page 188](#).

Forced stops will trigger error codes. Active errors are visible on the outdoor unit 7-Segment LED Display, remote controller displays and central controller devices. To consult the error history, see "To check the error history" in ["2 Troubleshooting" on page 9](#).

6 Technical data

6.7 Field information report

See next page.

In case a problem occurred on the unit which could not be resolved by using the content of this service manual or in case you have a problem which could be resolved but of which the manufacturer should be notified, we advise you to contact your distributor.
To facilitate the investigation, additional information is required. Please fill out the following form before contacting your distributor.

| FIELD INFORMATION REPORT | |
|---|-----------------|
| Key person information | |
| Name: | Company name: |
| Your contact details | |
| Phone number: | E-mail address: |
| Site address: | |
| Your reference: | Date of visit: |
| Claim information | |
| Title: | |
| Problem description: | |
| Error code: | Trouble date: |
| Problem frequency: | |
| Investigation steps done: | |
| Insert picture of the trouble. | |
| Current situation (solved, not solved,...): | |
| Countermeasures taken: | |
| Comments and proposals: | |
| Part available for return (if applicable): | |

| |
|--------------------------------|
| Application information |
|--------------------------------|

| |
|---|
| Application (house, apartment, office,...): |
|---|

| |
|-------------------------------|
| New project or reimbursement: |
|-------------------------------|

| |
|---|
| Piping layout / Wiring layout (simple schematic): |
|---|

| |
|--|
| Unit / Installation information |
|--|

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Model name: | Serial number: |
|-------------|----------------|

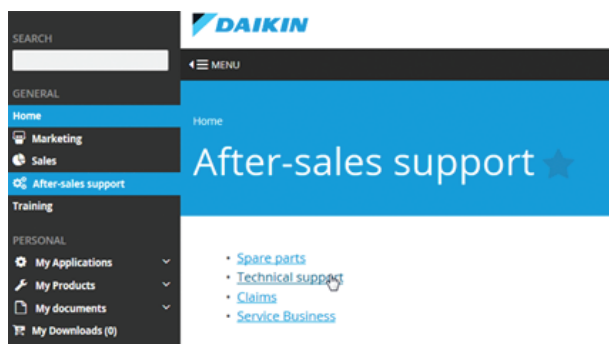
| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Installation / commissioning date: | Software version user interface: |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Software version outdoor PCB: | |
|-------------------------------|--|

| |
|---|
| Provide pictures of the field settings overview (viewable on the user interface). |
|---|

6.8 Service tools

- 1 For an overview of the available service tools, check the Business Portal: <http://www.mydaikin.eu>.
- 2 Go to the tab After-sales support on the left navigation pane and select Technical support.



- 3 Click the button Service tools. An overview of the available service tools for the different products is shown. Also additional information on the service tools (instruction, latest software) can be found here.

6 Technical data

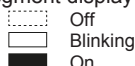
6.9 Field settings

6.9.1 To access mode 1 or 2



- 1 Check if the unit is in normal mode. If NOT in normal mode, push BS1 to return to normal mode. 7-segment display indication state will be as shown:

Result: 

- 2 7-segment display indications:



- 3 BS1 is used to change the mode you want to access.

| Access | Action |
|--------|---|
| Mode 1 | Push BS1 one time. 7-segment display indication changes to:  |
| Mode 2 | Push BS1 for at least 5 seconds. 7-segment display indication changes to:  |



INFORMATION

To access the field settings on BRC1E or BRC1H controller, see the installer reference guide of the specific controller and the indoor unit installer reference guide for more information.

6.9.2 To use mode 1

Mode 1 is used to monitor the status of the unit.

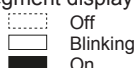
| What | How |
|--|---|
| Changing and accessing the setting in mode 1 | Once mode 1 is selected (push BS1 one time), you can select the wanted setting. It is done by pushing BS2. Accessing the selected setting's value is done by pushing BS3 one time. |
| To quit and return to the initial status | Press BS1. |

Example:

Checking the content of parameter [1-10] (to know how many indoor units are connected to the system).

[A-B]=C in this case defined as: A=1; B=10; C=the value we want to know/monitor:

- 1 Make sure the 7-segment display indication is as during normal operation (default situation when shipped from factory). 7-segment display indications:



- 2 Push BS1 one time.

Result: Mode 1 is accessed: 

- 3 Push BS2 10 times.

Result: Mode 1 setting 10 is addressed: 

- 4 Push BS3 one time; the value which is returned (depending on the actual field situation), is the amount of indoor units which are connected to the system.

Result: Mode 1 setting 10 is addressed and selected, return value (e.g. 15) is monitored information (15 indoor units connected to the system).

- 5 To leave the monitoring function, push BS1 one time.

6.9.3 To use mode 2

The master unit should be used to input field settings in mode 2.

Mode 2 is used to set field settings of the outdoor unit and system.

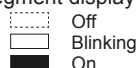
| What | How |
|--|---|
| Changing and accessing the setting in mode 2 | Once mode 2 is selected (push BS1 for more than 5 seconds), you can select the wanted setting. It is done by pushing BS2. Accessing the selected setting's value is done by pushing BS3 1 time. |
| To quit and return to the initial status | Press BS1. |
| Changing the value of the selected setting in mode 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Once mode 2 is selected (push BS1 for more than 5 seconds) you can select the wanted setting. It is done by pushing BS2.• Accessing the selected setting's value is done by pushing BS3 1 time.• Now BS2 is used to select the required value of the selected setting.• When the required value is selected, you can define the change of value by pushing BS3 1 time.• Press BS3 again to start operation according to the chosen value. |

Example:

Checking the content of parameter [2-18] (to define the high static pressure setting of the outdoor unit's fan).

[A-B]=C in this case defined as: A=2; B=18; C=the value we want to know/change


- 1 Make sure the 7-segment display indication is as during normal operation (default situation when shipped from factory). 7-segment display indications:



- 2 Push BS1 for over 5 seconds.

Result: Mode 2 is accessed: 

- 3 Push BS2 18 times.

Result: Mode 2 setting 18 is addressed: 

- 4 Push BS3 1 time; the value which is returned (depending on the actual field situation), is the status of the setting. In the case of [2-18], default value is "0", which means the function is not active.

Result: Mode 2 setting 18 is addressed and selected, return value (e.g. 0) is the current setting situation.

- 5 To change the value of the setting, push BS2 till the required value appears on the 7-segment display indication. When achieved, define the setting value by pushing BS3 1 time. To start operation according to the chosen setting, confirm again by pushing BS3.
- 6 To leave the monitoring function, push BS1 1 time.

6.9.4 Mode 1: Field settings

In mode 1 you can make field settings to configure the system. The LEDs give a binary representation of the setting/value number.

(*) This column shows the number of times you have to push the SET button (BS2) to access the field setting.

| N°(*) | Item | Display | Content | |
|-------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---|
| 0 | Main/sub outdoor unit | 1.00 | - | Undefined |
| | | | 0 | Main unit |
| | | | 1 | Sub 1 unit |
| | | | 2 | Sub 2 unit |
| 1 | Low noise operation status | 1.01 | 0 | Not in low noise operation |
| | | | 1 | In low noise operation |
| 2 | Demand operation status | 1.02 | 0 | Not in demand operation |
| | | | 1 | In demand operation |
| 3 | Automatic back up operation status | 1.03 | 0 | Off |
| | | | 1 | On |
| 4 | Defrost selection set | 1.04 | 0 | Slow |
| | | | 1 | Normal |
| | | | 2 | Quick |
| 5 | Te set | 1.05 | 0 | Automatic |
| | | | 1 | 3 °C |
| | | | 2 | 6 °C |
| | | | 3 | 7 °C |
| | | | 4 | 8 °C |
| | | | 5 | 9 °C |
| | | | 6 | 10 °C |
| | | | 7 | 11 °C |
| 6 | Tc set | 1.06 | 0 | Automatic |
| | | | 1 | 41 °C |
| | | | 2 | 42 °C |
| | | | 3 | 43 °C |
| | | | 4 | 44 °C |
| | | | 5 | 45 °C |
| | | | 6 | 46 °C |
| | | | 7 | 48 °C |
| 7 | Cool/heat unified address | 1.07 | | Possible 0 ~ 31 |
| 8 | Low noise / demand address | 1.08 | | Possible 0 ~ 31 |
| 9 | Airnet address | 1.09 | | Possible 0 ~ 63 |
| 10 | Number of indoor units | 1.10 | | Shows total amount of connected indoor units on a single F1/F2 in line. Possible 0 ~ 63 |
| 13 | Number of outdoor units | 1.13 | | Shows total amount of outdoor units connected on a single F1/F2 out line. Possible 0 ~ 63 |
| 15 | Number of units in zone | 1.15 | | Possible 0 ~ 63 |
| 16 | Number of all indoor units | 1.16 | | Shows total amount of indoor units of several systems if F1/F2 out is wired between systems. Possible 0 ~ 128 |
| 17 | Latest error code | 1.17 | | Displays latest error causing forced stop |
| 18 | 2nd latest error code | 1.18 | | Displays 2nd latest error causing forced stop |
| 19 | 3rd latest error code | 1.19 | | Displays 3rd latest error causing forced stop |
| 20 | Software ID upper code | 1.20 | | Use set (BS2) to view full code |
| 21 | Outdoor unit capacity | 1.21 | 0 | No data |
| | | | 3 | 8 HP |
| | | | 4 | 10 HP |
| | | | 5 | 12 HP |
| | | | 6 | 14 HP |
| | | | 7 | 16 HP |
| | | | 8 | 18 HP |
| | | | 9 | 20 HP |

6 Technical data

| N°(*) | Item | Display | Content | |
|-------|--|---------|---------|---|
| 22 | Software id lower code | 1.22 | | Displays lower code for software ID |
| 23 | Latest retry | 1.23 | | Displays latest reason causing retry |
| 24 | 2nd latest retry | 1.24 | | Displays 2nd latest reason causing retry |
| 25 | 3rd latest retry | 1.25 | | Displays 3rd latest reason causing retry |
| 26 | Number of D3Net transmission retry | 1.26 | | Possible 0 ~ 63 |
| 27 | Number of ACCNS transmission retry | 1.27 | | Possible 0 ~ 63 |
| 28 | Number of outdoor units on a multi system | 1.28 | | Number of outdoor units on Q1/ Q2 line in multi combination |
| 29 | Result of last manual refrigerant leak check | 1.29 | | Possible 0 ~ 9.9 |
| 30 | Result of 2nd last manual refrigerant leak check | 1.30 | | Possible 0 ~ 9.9 |
| 31 | Result of 3rd last manual refrigerant leak check | 1.31 | | Possible 0 ~ 9.9 |
| 32 | Outdoor board status judgement | 1.32 | 0 | Standart judgement |
| | | | 1 | Normal |
| | | | 2 | Abnormal |
| 33 | Number of abnormal outdoor board status judgement | 1.33 | | Possible 0 ~ 15 |
| 34 | Remaining days until next refrigerant leak check operation | 1.34 | | Off: refrigerant leak check not active or possible 1 ~ 366 |
| 35 | Result of last automatic refrigerant leak check | 1.35 | 1 | Normal |
| | | | 2 | Outdoor temperature out of range |
| | | | 3 | Indoor temperature out of range |
| 36 | Result of 2nd last automatic refrigerant leak check | 1.36 | 1 | Normal |
| | | | 2 | Outdoor temperature out of range |
| | | | 3 | Indoor temperature out of range |
| 37 | Result of 3rd last automatic refrigerant leak check | 1.37 | 1 | Normal |
| | | | 2 | Outdoor temperature out of range |
| | | | 3 | Indoor temperature out of range |
| 38 | Number of connected RA units | 1.38 | | RA units connected through BP unit. Possible 0 ~ 63 |
| 39 | Number of connected HXY-A unit | 1.39 | | VRV LT Hydrobox unit. Possible 0 ~ 63 |
| 40 | Cooling comfort set | 1.40 | | Setting by mode 2-81. Possible 0 ~ 3 |
| 41 | Heating comfort set | 1.41 | | Setting by mode 2-82. Possible 0 ~ 3 |
| 42 | High pressure [MPa] | 1.42 | | S1NPH |
| 43 | Low pressure [MPa] | 1.43 | | S1NPL |
| 44 | Compressor frequency [Hz] | 1.44 | | Total frequency of 1 module |
| 45 | Y1E opening pulse | 1.45 | | Pulses/10 |
| 46 | Discharge temperature [°C] | 1.46 | | R21T |
| 47 | Discharge temperature [°C] | 1.47 | | R22T |
| 48 | Compressor body temperature [°C] | 1.48 | | R8T |
| 49 | Compressor body temperature [°C] | 1.49 | | R9T |
| 50 | Ambient temperature [°C] | 1.50 | | R1T |
| 51 | Accumulator inlet temperature [°C] | 1.51 | | R3T |
| 52 | Gas temperature, subcool outlet [°C] | 1.52 | | R6T |
| 53 | De-icing thermistor temperature [°C] | 1.53 | | R7T |
| 54 | Compressor operating hours | 1.54 | | Total hours/100 |
| 55 | Automatic charging completion flag | 1.55 | 0 | Unfinished |
| | | | 1 | Completed |
| 56 | Y2E opening pulse | 1.56 | | Pulses/10 |

6.9.5 Mode 2: Field settings

In mode 2 you can make field settings to configure the system. The LEDs give a binary representation of the setting/value number.

(*) This column shows the number of times you have to push the SET button (BS2) to access the field setting.

(**) The bold content is the default setting.

| N ^o (*) | Item | Display | Content(**) | |
|--------------------|---|---------|-------------|--|
| 0 | Cool/heat selection | 2.00 | 0 | Individual |
| | | | 1 | Master (DTA104A6* option required) |
| | | | 2 | Slave (DTA104A6* option required) |
| 1 | Cool/heat unified address | 2.01 | 0 | Possible 0-31 |
| 2 | Low noise/demand address | 2.02 | 0 | Possible 0-31 |
| 5 | Indoor unit forced fan H | 2.05 | 0 | Disabled |
| | | | 1 | Enabled |
| 6 | Indoor unit forced thermo ON | 2.06 | 0 | Disabled |
| | | | 1 | Enabled |
| 8 | Te setting | 2.08 | 0 | Auto |
| | | | 1 | 3 °C |
| | | | 2 | 6 °C |
| | | | 3 | 7 °C |
| | | | 4 | 8 °C |
| | | | 5 | 9 °C |
| | | | 6 | 10 °C |
| 9 | Tc setting | 2.09 | 0 | Auto |
| | | | 1 | 41 °C |
| | | | 2 | 42 °C |
| | | | 3 | 43 °C |
| | | | 4 | 44 °C |
| | | | 5 | 45 °C |
| | | | 6 | 46 °C |
| 10 | Defrost selection setting | 2.10 | 0 | Short |
| | | | 1 | Normal |
| | | | 2 | Long |
| 12 | Low noise/demand operation by external input | 2.12 | 0 | Disabled |
| | | | 1 | Enabled |
| 13 | AirNet address | 2.13 | 0 | Possible 0-63 (0 is not a valid airnet address) |
| 14 | Additional refrigerant charge amount | 2.14 | 0 | See "Additional refrigerant charge amount" on page 138 |
| 18 | Outdoor unit fan high static pressure setting | 2.18 | 0 | Deactivated |
| | | | 1 | Activated |
| 20 | Additional refrigerant charge operation | 2.20 | 0 | Off |
| | | | 1 | On |
| 21 | Refrigerant recovery mode | 2.21 | 0 | Off |
| | | | 1 | On |
| 22 | Nighttime low noise operation level setting (combined with 2-26 and 2-27) [level1 > level2 > level3] | 2.22 | 0 | Off |
| | | | 1 | Level 1 |
| | | | 2 | Level 2 |
| 25 | Low noise operation level setting (if LNO triggered by external input)(combined with 2-12) [level1 > level2 > level3] | 2.25 | 1 | Level 1 |
| | | | 2 | Level 2 |
| | | | 3 | Level 3 |
| 26 | Nighttime low noise operation start time setting (combined with 2-22) | 2.26 | 1 | 20h00 |
| | | | 2 | 22h00 |
| | | | 3 | 24h00 |

6 Technical data

| N°(*) | Item | Display | Content(**) | |
|-------|--|---------|-------------|--|
| 27 | Nighttime low noise operation stop time setting (combined with 2-22) | 2.27 | 1 | 6h00 |
| | | | 2 | 7h00 |
| | | | 3 | 8h00 |
| 28 | Power transistor check mode | 2.28 | 0 | Off |
| | | | 1 | On |
| 29 | Capacity priority in low noise operation mode | 2.29 | 0 | Off |
| | | | 1 | On |
| 30 | Level setting for demand control step 1 | 2.30 | 1 | 60% |
| | | | 2 | 65% |
| | | | 3 | 70% |
| | | | 4 | 75% |
| | | | 5 | 80% |
| | | | 6 | 85% |
| | | | 7 | 90% |
| | | | 8 | 95% |
| 31 | Level setting for demand control step 2 | 2.31 | 1 | 40% |
| | | | 2 | 50% |
| | | | 3 | 55% |
| 32 | Forced demand setting | 2.32 | 0 | Off |
| | | | 1 | Step 1 (2-30) on |
| | | | 2 | Step 2 (2-31) on |
| 34 | Forced low fan speed to thermo on indoor units if total indoor thermo on > 130% connection ratio | 2.34 | 0 | Cooling and heating |
| | | | 1 | Heating only |
| | | | 2 | Never |
| 35 | Outdoor unit is lower than the indoor units and height difference > 40m | 2.35 | 0 | 40m < height difference < 90m |
| | | | 1 | Height difference < 40m |
| 38 | Emergency operation - main unit | 2.38 | 0 | Not in emergency operation |
| | | | 1 | Inverter 1 - M1C - OFF |
| | | | 2 | Inverter 2 - M2C - OFF |
| | | | 3 | Main unit off |
| 39 | Emergency operation - sub 1 unit | 2.39 | 0 | Not in emergency operation |
| | | | 1 | Inverter 1 - M1C - OFF |
| | | | 2 | Inverter 2 - M2C - OFF |
| | | | 3 | Sub 1 unit OFF |
| 40 | Emergency operation - sub 2 unit | 2.40 | 0 | Not in emergency operation |
| | | | 1 | Inverter 1 - M1C - OFF |
| | | | 2 | Inverter 2 - M2C - OFF |
| | | | 3 | Sub 2 unit OFF |
| 48 | Snow sensor | 2.48 | 0 | Off |
| | | | 1 | On |
| 49 | Outdoor unit is above the indoor units and height difference > 50m | 2.49 | 0 | Height difference < 50m |
| | | | 1 | 50m < height difference < 90m |
| 50 | Priority during defrost on continuous heating models | 2.50 | 0 | Indoor priority |
| | | | 1 | Defrost priority |
| 51 | Multi outdoor main/sub setting | 2.51 | 0 | Auto |
| | | | 1 | Forced master |
| | | | 2 | Forced sub 1 |
| | | | 3 | Forced sub 2 |
| 52 | Drainpan heater output signal | 2.52 | 0 | Off |
| | | | 1 | Compressor operation output at X17A |
| | | | 2 | Drainpan heater function activated, output at X10A |
| | | | 3 | Drainpan heater function activated, output at X10A |

| N ^o (*) | Item | Display | Content(**) | |
|--------------------|---|---------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 81 | Cooling comfort setting | 2.81 | 0 | Eco |
| | | | 1 | Mild |
| | | | 2 | Quick |
| | | | 3 | Powerful |
| 82 | Heating comfort setting | 2.82 | 0 | Eco |
| | | | 1 | Mild |
| | | | 2 | Quick |
| | | | 3 | Powerful |
| 83 | Cool/heat master allocation in case VRV + RA installed together | 2.83 | 0 | VRV |
| | | | 1 | RA |
| 84 | BP initial EV opening in heating mode | 2.84 | 0 | 400 pls |
| | | | 1 | 500 pls |
| | | | 2 | 600 pls |
| | | | 3 | 300 pls |
| 85 | Timer - refrigerant leak detection function operation (days) | 2.85 | 0 | 365 |
| | | | 1 | 180 |
| | | | 2 | 90 |
| | | | 3 | 60 |
| | | | 4 | 30 |
| | | | 5 | 7 |
| | | | 6 | 1 |
| 86 | Timer - refrigerant leak detection function performed setting | 2.86 | 0 | Off |
| | | | 1 | Single |
| | | | 2 | Permanent |
| 88 | Detailed refrigerant check during test-run | 2.88 | 0 | Disabled |
| | | | 1 | Enabled |
| 90 | Multi tenant setting (soft) | 2.90 | 0 | Disabled |
| | | | 1 | Enabled [24 hours] |
| | | | 2 | Enabled [no hour restriction] |

6 Technical data

6.9.6 Overview of field settings for indoor units

The overview lists all possible settings for the indoor units. The availability of the setting depends on the indoor unit type, see "Field settings as per type indoor unit". **Bold content is default setting.**

| Mode | 1 st code | Description function | 2 nd code | Description selection |
|--------|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| 10(20) | 0 | Filter contamination heavy / light | 01 | Filter contamination: light LL 2500 hr / flat 200 hr |
| | | | 02 | Filter contamination: heavy LL 1250 hr / flat 100 hr |
| | 1 | Long life filter type | 01 | Long life filter |
| | | | 02 | Super long life filter |
| | | | 04 | Oil guard filter |
| | 2 | Air thermistor selection | 01 | Combined control |
| | | | 02 | Only the return air thermistor |
| | | | 03 | Only the remote controller thermistor |
| | 3 | Display filter sign | 01 | Display |
| | | | 02 | No display |
| | 4 | Spare | -- | -- |
| | 5 | Air thermistor selection in group wiring P1P2 | 01 | Return air thermistor (individual units) |
| | | | 02 | Thermistor designated by field set 20-2 (see above) |
| | 6 | Remote controller thermistor visible by central control device in group wiring P1P2 | 01 | No |
| | | | 02 | Yes |
| | 7 | Absence delay detecting time (presence sensor) | 01 | 30 minutes |
| | | | 02 | 60 minutes |
| | 8 | Compensation air sensor heating | 01 | Add 2.0°C to measurement air sensor |
| | | | 02 | Measurement air sensor |
| | 9 | Spare | -- | -- |
| 11(21) | 3 | Fan setting of heating | 01 | Standard |
| | | | 02 | Slight increase |
| | | | 03 | Increase |
| | 6 | Sensitivity presence sensor | 01 | High sensitive |
| | | | 02 | Low sensitive |
| | | | 03 | Standard |
| | | | 04 | Disable presence sensor |
| | 7 | Airflow adjustment | 01 | Manual setting (see mode 23-6 below) |
| | | | 02 | ESP auto judgment completed |
| | | | 03 | Start ESP auto judgment (if control set to fan only + ON) |
| | 8 | Compensation by floor sensor | 01 | Floor sensor disabled |
| | | | 02 | Air suction temperature priority |
| | | | 03 | Standard |
| | | | 04 | Floor temperature priority |
| | 9 | Compensation of floor temperature | 01 | -4°C |
| | | | 02 | -2°C |
| | | | 03 | No correction |
| | | | 04 | +2°C |

| Mode | 1 st code | Description function | 2 nd code | Description selection |
|--------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 12(22) | 0 | Optional board KRP1A... output X1X2 | 01 | Indoor unit turned ON by thermostat |
| | | | 02 | -- |
| | | | 03 | Operation output |
| | | | 04 | Malfunction output |
| | | | 05 | -- |
| | 1 | T1T2 input signal | 01 | Forced OFF |
| | | | 02 | ON/OFF control |
| | | | 03 | External protection device input |
| | | | 04 | Forced OFF - multi tenant |
| | 2 | Thermostat differential to set point | 01 | 1.0°C (FXFQ, FXZQ, FXCQ, FXKQ, FXUQ, FXHQ, VKM, Biddle) |
| | | | 02 | 0.5°C (FXSQ, FXMQ, FXAQ, FXLQ, FXNQ, FXDQ, EKEQM) |
| | 3 | OFF by thermostat fan speed | 01 | LL |
| | | | 02 | Set fan speed |
| | | | 03 | OFF |
| | 4 | Automatic mode differential | 01 | 0°C (default when HP outdoor unit) |
| | | | 02 | 1°C |
| | | | 03 | 2°C |
| | | | 04 | 3°C (default when HR outdoor unit) |
| | | | 05 | 4°C (default when VKM unit) |
| | | | 06 | 5°C |
| | | | 07 | 6°C |
| | | | 08 | 7°C |
| | 5 | Auto restart after power failure | 01 | Disabled |
| | | | 02 | Enabled |
| | 6 | Fan speed in cooling thermo OFF | 01 | LL |
| | | | 02 | Set speed |
| | | | 03 | OFF |
| | 9 | Forced C/H master | 01 | Disabled (select by cool / heat selection button controller) |
| | | | 02 | ON (not possible by cool / heat selection button controller) |

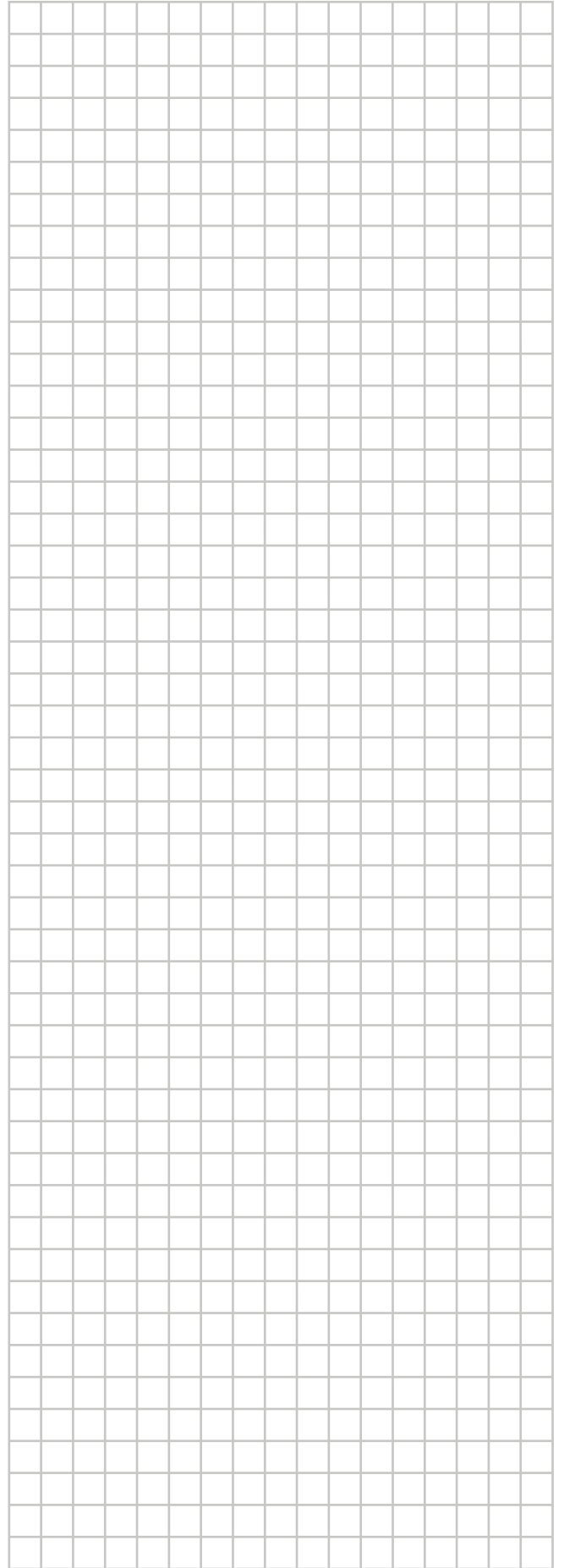
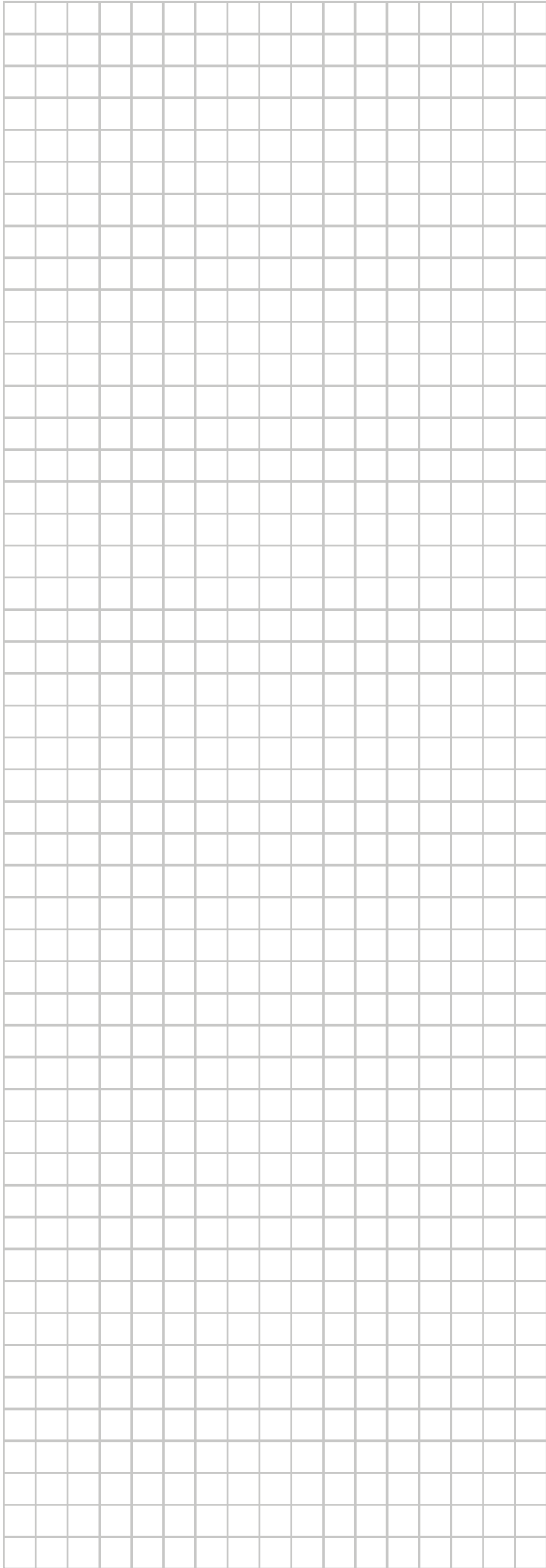
6 Technical data

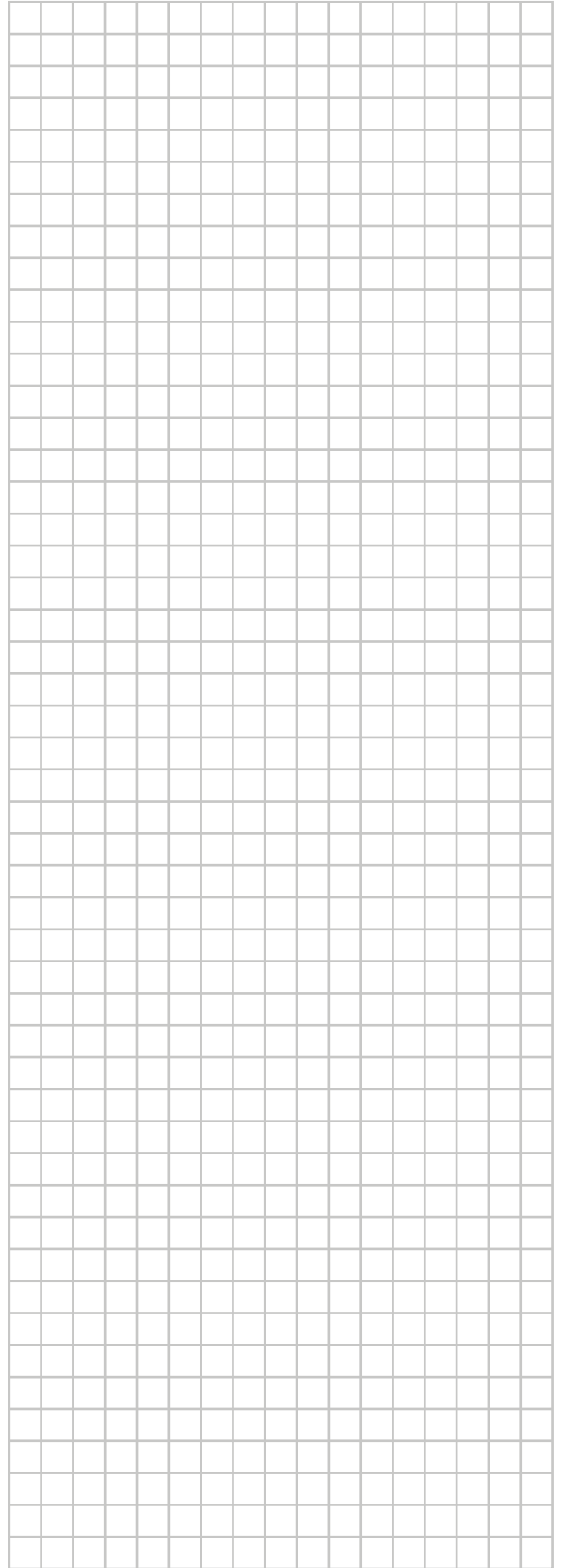
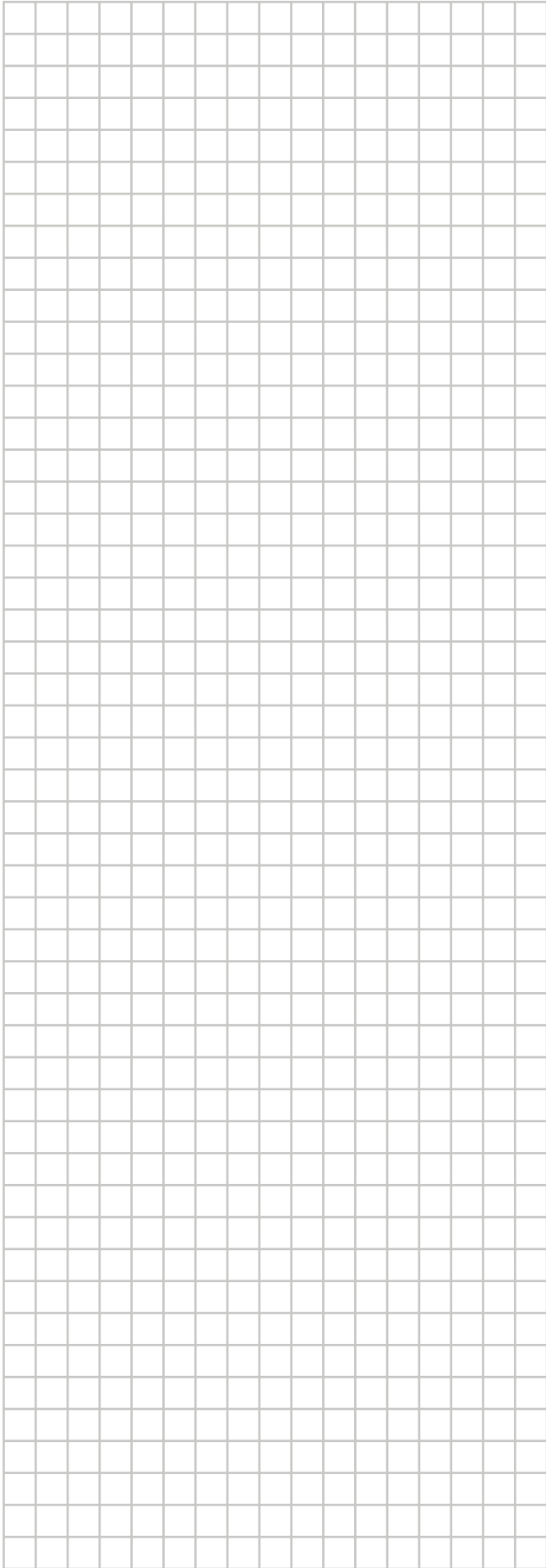
| Mode | 1 st code | Description function | 2 nd code | Description selection |
|--------|----------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 13(23) | 0 | Air flow amount setting (ceiling height) | 01 | Standard |
| | | | 02 | High |
| | | | 03 | Extra high |
| | 1 | Number of air outlet 4-blow panel | 01 | 4-blow directions |
| | | | 02 | 3-blow directions |
| | | | 03 | 2-blow directions |
| | 2 | Swing pattern setting if 4 swing motors | 01 | All direction simultaneously swing |
| | | | 02 | -- |
| | | | 03 | Opposite sides synchronization swing |
| | 3 | Output to flap motor | 01 | Enabled |
| | | | 02 | Disabled |
| | | | 03 | -- |
| | 4 | Air flow position setting | 01 | Draft prevention |
| | | | 02 | Standard |
| | | | 03 | Ceiling soiling prevention |
| | 5 | ESP setting phase control motor | 01 | Standard |
| | | | 02 | Increase step 1 |
| | | | 03 | Increase step 2 |
| | | | 04 | -- |
| | 6 | External static pressure manual set | 01 | -- |
| | | | 02 | 50 Pa |
| | | | 03 | 60 Pa |
| | | | 04 | 70 Pa |
| | | | 05 | 80 Pa |
| | | | 06 | 90 Pa |
| | | | 07 | 100 Pa |
| | | | 08 | 110 Pa |
| | | | 09 | 120 Pa |
| | | | 10 | 130 Pa |
| | | | 11 | 140 Pa |
| | | | 12 | 150 Pa |
| | | | 13 | 160 Pa |
| | | | 14 | 180 Pa |
| | | | 15 | 200 Pa |
| | 7 | Thermostat swing | 01 | Equipped |
| | | | 02 | Not equipped |
| 15(25) | 0 | Air cleaner | 01 | Not equipped |
| | | | 02 | Equipped |
| | 1 | Thermostat OFF excess humidity | 01 | Not equipped |
| | | | 02 | Equipped |
| | 2 | Direct duct connection | 01 | Not equipped |
| | | | 02 | Equipped |
| | 3 | Drain pump operation heating operation (if humidifier is used) | 01 | Not equipped |
| | | | 02 | Equipped |
| | 4 | Filter sign | 01 | By timer |
| | | | 02 | By external input |
| | 5 | Independent ventilation | 01 | Not equipped |
| | | | 02 | Equipped |
| | 6 | Independent unit | 01 | No |
| | | | 02 | Yes |
| | 9 | Demand control | 01 | Not equipped |
| | | | 02 | Equipped |

6.9.7 Field settings as per type of indoor unit

The overview lists all possible settings for the indoor units. The availability of the setting depends on the indoor unit type, see "Field settings as per type indoor unit".

| Field setting | Code | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|--------|-------|
| Indoor | BRC... | FXKQ-M | FXFQ-B | FXCQ-A | FXSQ-A | FXUQ-A | FXMQ-P | FXHQ-A | FXDQ-A | FXZQ-A | FXAQ-A | FXLQ-P | FXNQ-A | VKM | Biddle | EKEQM |
| 20 | 0 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| | 1 | na | 01 | 01 | na | 01 | na | 01 | 04 | 01 | 01 | na | na | 03 | 01 | 01 |
| | 2 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 02 | 03 | na | 03 | 02 |
| | 3 | 03 | 02 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 01 |
| | 4 | spare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | na | 02 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 02 | 02 | na | 01 | 02 |
| | 6 | na | 02 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 02 | 02 | na | 01 | 01 |
| | 7 | na | na | 01 | na | 01 | na | na | 01 | 01 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 8 | na | 02 | 01 | na | 01 | na | 02 | 01 | 02 | na | na | na | na | na | 01 |
| 21 | 9 | spare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | spare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | spare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | spare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | na | 01 | 01 | na | 01 | na | 01 | 01 | 01 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 4 | spare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | spare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | na | na | 03 | na | 03 | na | na | 04 | 03 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 7 | na | na | na | 02 | na | 01 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 22 | 8 | na | na | 03 | na | 03 | na | na | 01 | 03 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 9 | na | na | 03 | na | 03 | na | na | 03 | 03 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 0 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| | 1 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 04 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 04 |
| | 2 | 02 | 02 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 02 |
| | 3 | 01 | 01 | 03 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 | na | 01 | 01 |
| | 4 | 01 | 03 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 03 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 03 | 01 | 01 | 03 |
| | 5 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 |
| | 6 | na | 02 | 02 | 01 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | na | 02 | na | na | 02 | 02 |
| 23 | 7 | na | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | na | 01 | na | na | 01 | 01 |
| | 8 | na | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | na | 01 | na | na | 01 | 01 |
| | 9 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| | 0 | na | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 1 | na | 01 | na | na | 01 | na | na | na | 01 | 01 | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 2 | na | na | 01 | na | 03 | na | na | na | 01 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 3 | 01 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 01 | 01 | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 4 | 02 | 01 | 01 | na | 03 | na | 03 | 02 | 01 | 02 | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 5 | na | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 24 | 6 | na | na | na | 15 | na | 02 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 7 | na | 01 | 01 | na | 01 | na | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 8 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 01 | 02 | 01 |
| | 9 | na | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | na | 01 | na | na | 01 | 01 |
| | 0 | spare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | na | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 01 | na | na | na | 13 | na | na |
| | 2 | na | 01 | na | na | na | na | 02 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 3 | na | 01 | na | na | na | na | 01 | na | na | na | na | na | 01 | na | na |
| | 4 | na | 01 | na | na | na | na | 01 | na | na | na | na | na | 09 | na | na |
| 25 | 5 | na | 01 | na | na | na | na | 01 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 6 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 05 | na | na |
| | 7 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| | 8 | na | 02 | na | na | na | na | 02 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 9 | na | 01 | na | na | na | na | 01 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 04 | 04 |
| | 0 | na | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 01 | 02 | 02 | 02 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 1 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 02 |
| | 2 | na | 01 | 01 | na | 01 | na | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 3 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 02 |
| | 4 | na | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 5 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 |
| | 6 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 |
| | 7 | spare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | spare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | 01 | 01 | 01 | na | na | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 |





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