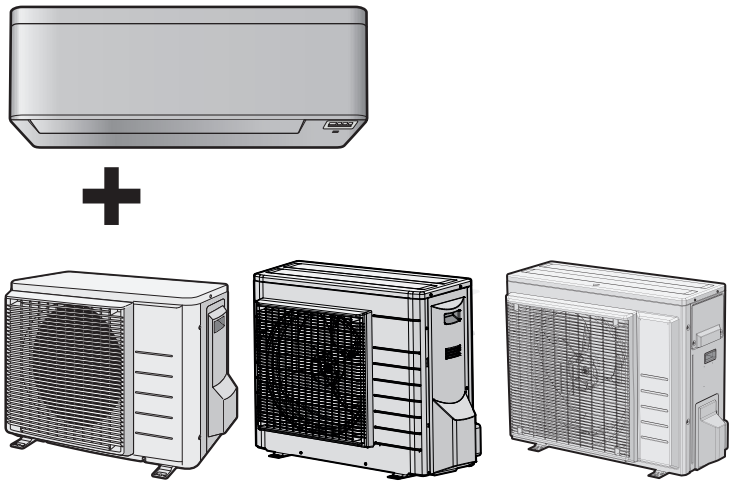
Service manual

Split Stylish R32



CTXA15A(W)(S)(T)
CTXA15B(B)(S)(T)

FTXA20A(W)(S)(T)
FTXA20B(B)(S)(T)
FTXA25A(W)(S)(T)
FTXA25B(B)(S)(T)
FTXA35A(W)(S)(T)
FTXA35B(B)(S)(T)
FTXA42A(W)(S)(T)
FTXA42B(B)(S)(T)

FTXA50A(W)(S)(T)
FTXA50B(B)(S)(T)

RXA42A
RXA50A

RXA20A
RXA25A
RXA35A

RXA42B

RXA50B

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Version log

Version code	Description	Date
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The following updates have been applied to the Service Manual:

- Indoor unit models CTXA15B and FTXA20~50B added.
- Outdoor unit fan motor: Checking procedures updated.
- Inverter PCB – Checking procedures: To perform an electrical check of the inverter PCB updated.

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1 Troubleshooting

1.1 To display the error code on the user interface

1 Hold Cancel for about 5 seconds.

Result: 00 blinks in the temperature display section.

2 Press Cancel repeatedly until a continuous beep is heard.

Result: The code is now displayed on the display.

INFORMATION

- A short beep and 2 consecutive beeps indicate non-corresponding codes.
- To cancel the code display, hold the Cancel cancel button for 5 seconds. The code will also disappear from the display if the button is NOT pressed within 1 minute.

1.2 To reset the error code via remote controller

Prerequisite: Problem is solved.

1 Press the ON/OFF button of the remote controller to reset the error.

1.3 To reset the error code via outdoor unit

Prerequisite: Problem is solved.

1 Perform a power reset to reset the error code.

1.4 To perform a test run

Prerequisite: Power supply MUST be in the specified range.

Prerequisite: Test run may be performed in cooling or heating mode.

Prerequisite: Test run should be performed in accordance with the operation manual of the indoor unit to make sure that all functions and parts are working properly.

1 In cooling mode, select the lowest programmable temperature. In heating mode, select the highest programmable temperature. Test run can be disabled if necessary.

2 When the test run is finished, set the temperature to a normal level. In cooling mode: 26~28°C, in heating mode: 20~24°C.

3 The system stops operating 3 minutes after the unit is turned OFF.

INFORMATION

- Even if the unit is turned OFF, it consumes electricity.
- When the power turns back on after a power break, the previously selected mode will be resumed.

1.4.1 To perform a test run using the user interface

1 Press ⏻ to switch the system on.

2 Press Temp and Mode simultaneously.

3 Press Temp, select ⁊ and press Mode.

Result: Test run operation will stop automatically after about 30 minutes.

4 To stop operation sooner, press ⏻.

1.5 Error based troubleshooting

1.5.1 A1-00 – PCB abnormality

Trigger	Effect	Reset
The system CANNOT set the internal settings.	Unit will stop operating.	Power reset via outdoor unit.

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

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

1 Check for improper combination of the indoor unit and the outdoor unit. See the combination table in the Databook for more information.

2 Perform a check of the power supply, connections, wiring,... between the outdoor unit and the indoor unit. See "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

Possible cause: Faulty wiring between the outdoor unit and the indoor unit.

3 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

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

4 Perform a check of the indoor unit PCB. See "2.8 Indoor unit PCB" [▸ 71].

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit PCB.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.2 A5-00 – Freeze-up protection / heating peak cut control

Trigger	Effect	Reset
During cooling operation, indoor heat exchanger temperature is below 0°C (freeze-up protection control).	Unit will stop operating.	Automatic reset when temperature is within range.
During heating operation, indoor heat exchanger temperature is above 65°C (heating peak-cut control).		

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 "3.3 External factors" [▸ 140].

Possible cause: Airflow of the indoor unit is blocked.

2 Clean the air filter. See "4 Maintenance" [▸ 142].

Possible cause: Faulty or dirty air filter.

3 Clean the indoor unit heat exchanger. See "4 Maintenance" [▸ 142].

Possible cause: Dirty indoor unit heat exchanger.

4 Perform a check of the indoor unit heat exchanger thermistor. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▸ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit heat exchanger thermistor.

5 Perform a check of the indoor unit PCB. See "2.8 Indoor unit PCB" [▸ 71].

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit PCB.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.3 A6-00 – Indoor unit fan motor abnormality

Trigger	Effect	Reset
The rotation speed of the fan motor is NOT detected while the output voltage to the fan is at its maximum.	Unit will stop operating.	Power reset via the 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 indoor unit PCB. See "2.8 Indoor unit PCB" [▸ 71].

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit PCB.

2 Perform a check of the indoor unit fan motor. See "2.7 Indoor unit fan motor" [▸ 68].

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit fan motor.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.4 AH-00 – Streamer unit abnormality

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Streamer unit starts electric discharge when operation starts after approximately 90 to 180 seconds.	Unit will NOT 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 streamer unit. See "2.15 Streamer unit" [▸ 112].

Possible cause: Faulty streamer unit.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.5 C4-00 – Indoor heat exchanger thermistor abnormality

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. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▸ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant liquid thermistor.

2 Perform a check of the indoor unit PCB. See "2.8 Indoor unit PCB" [▸ 71].

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit PCB.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.6 C9-00 – Room thermistor abnormality

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Resistance value is out of range. Temperature measured <–43.6°C or >90°C.	Unit will stop operating.	Automatic reset when resistance 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 room thermistor. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▸ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty room thermistor.

2 Perform a check of the indoor unit PCB. See "2.8 Indoor unit PCB" [▸ 71].

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit PCB.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.7 CC-00 – Humidity sensor abnormality

Trigger	Effect	Reset
▪ Disconnected sensor ▪ Broken sensor ▪ Communication 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 humidity sensor. See "2.6 Humidity sensor" [▸ 66].

Possible cause: Faulty humidity sensor.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.8 CE-00 – Intelligent thermal sensor abnormality

Trigger	Effect	Reset
▪ Disconnected sensor ▪ Broken sensor ▪ Communication 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 intelligent thermal sensor. See "2.9 Intelligent thermal sensor" [▸ 78].

Possible cause: Faulty intelligent thermal sensor.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.9 E1-00 – Outdoor unit: PCB defect

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Main PCB detects that EEPROM is abnormal.	Unit will stop operating.	Manual reset via user interface.
		Power reset via 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 "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

2 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

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

3 Perform a check of the outdoor unit fan motor. See "2.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" [▸ 89].

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor.

4 Perform a check of the compressor. See "2.2 Compressor" [▸ 45].

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.10 E3-00 – Outdoor unit: Actuation of high pressure switch

Trigger	Effect	Reset
High pressure switch opens due to measured pressure above high pressure switch operating point.	Unit will stop operating.	Manual reset via user interface.
High pressure control (measured pressure just below high pressure switch operating point) occurs 16 times within 300 minutes.		

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 "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

2 Perform a check of the high pressure switch. See "2.5 High pressure switch" [▸ 63].

Possible cause: Faulty high pressure switch.

3 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

4 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

5 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

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

6 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

7 Perform a check of the outdoor unit fan motor. See "2.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" [▸ 89].

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.11 E5-00 – Outdoor unit: Overheat of inverter compressor motor

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Compressor overload is detected.	Unit will NOT stop operating.	Automatic reset if the unit runs without warning for 60 seconds.

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 "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

2 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▸ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

3 Perform a check of the outdoor unit fan motor. See "2.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" [▸ 89].

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor.

4 Perform a check of the compressor. See "2.2 Compressor" [▸ 45].

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

5 Perform a check of the expansion valve. See "2.3 Expansion valve" [▸ 54].

Possible cause: Faulty expansion valve.

6 Perform a check of the 4-way valve. See "2.1 4-way valve" [▸ 39].

Possible cause: Faulty 4-way valve.

7 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

8 Perform a check of the inverter PCB. See "2.10 Inverter PCB" [▸ 79].

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

9 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

10 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

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

11 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.12 E6-00 – Outdoor unit: Compressor startup defect

Trigger	Effect	Reset
The motor rotor does NOT rotate when the compressor is energized.	Unit will NOT stop operating.	Automatic reset after a continuous run for 10 minutes.
	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 discharge pipe thermistor. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▸ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

2 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

3 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

4 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge or shortage.

5 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

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

6 Perform a check of the compressor. See "2.2 Compressor" [▸ 45].

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

7 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

8 Perform a check of the inverter PCB. See "2.10 Inverter PCB" [▸ 79].

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

9 Perform a check of the 4-way valve. See "2.1 4-way valve" [▸ 39].

Possible cause: Faulty 4-way valve.

10 Perform a check of the expansion valve. See "2.3 Expansion valve" [▸ 54].

Possible cause: Faulty expansion valve.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.13 E7-00 – Outdoor unit: Malfunction of outdoor unit fan motor

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Fan does NOT start 15~30 seconds after ON signal. It can occur that the error code is triggered when the fan motor is running caused by a faulty rotating sensor signal.	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 "2.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" [▸ 89].

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor.

2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB. See "2.10 Inverter PCB" [▸ 79].

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.14 E8-00 – Outdoor unit: Power input overvoltage

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Compressor running current exceeds standard value for 2.5 seconds.	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 the outdoor temperature. See "3.3 External factors" [▸ 140].

Possible cause: Outdoor temperature is out of operation range.

2 Perform a check of the compressor. See "2.2 Compressor" [▸ 45].

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB. See "2.10 Inverter PCB" [▸ 79].

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

4 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

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.

1.5.15 EA-00 – Cooling/Heating switch abnormality

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Room thermistor is NOT functioning within operation range.	Unit will NOT stop operating.	Automatic reset after a continuous operation for some time.
	If the error occurs too soon: 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 4-way valve. See "2.1 4-way valve" [▸ 39].

Possible cause: Faulty 4-way valve.

2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

3 Perform a check of the room thermistor. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▸ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty room thermistor.

4 Perform a check of the indoor unit PCB. See "2.8 Indoor unit PCB" [▸ 71].

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit PCB.

5 Perform a check of the refrigerant circuit. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause:
- Stop valve is closed,
- Clogged refrigerant circuit,
- Refrigerant circuit NOT charged correctly,
- Humidity in the refrigerant circuit,
- Non-condensables in the refrigerant circuit,
- Leaking refrigerant circuit.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.16 F3-00 – Outdoor unit: Malfunction of discharge pipe temperature

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Discharge pipe thermistor detects a too high temperature.	Unit will NOT stop operating.	Automatic reset when temperature drops normal level.
	If the error re-occurs too soon: 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 "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

2 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

3 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

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

4 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

5 Perform a check of the 4-way valve. See "2.1 4-way valve" [▸ 39].

Possible cause: Faulty 4-way valve.

6 Perform a check of the expansion valve. See "2.3 Expansion valve" [▸ 54].

Possible cause: Faulty expansion valve.

7 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

8 Perform a check of all refrigerant side thermistors. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▸ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant side thermistor(s).

INFORMATION

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

1.5.17 F6-00 – Outdoor unit: Abnormal high pressure in cooling

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Outdoor heat exchanger thermistor measures a too high temperature.	Unit will NOT stop operating.	Automatic reset when temperature drops.

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

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

1 Clean the outdoor heat exchanger. See "4 Maintenance" [▶ 142].

Possible cause: Dirty outdoor heat exchanger.

2 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▶ 133].

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

3 Perform a check of the heat exchanger thermistor. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▶ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty heat exchanger thermistor.

4 Perform a check of the expansion valve. See "2.3 Expansion valve" [▶ 54].

Possible cause: Faulty expansion valve.

5 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▶ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

6 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▶ 133].

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge.

7 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▶ 133].

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

8 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▶ 133].

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

9 Perform a check of the outdoor unit fan motor. See "2.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" [▶ 89].

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.18 F8-00 – System shutdown due to compressor internal temperature abnormality

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Temperature discharge pipe thermistor exceeds the determined limit.	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 refrigerant circuit. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▶ 133].

Possible cause:
- Stop valve is closed,
- Clogged refrigerant circuit,
- Refrigerant circuit NOT charged correctly,
- Humidity in the refrigerant circuit,
- Non-condensables in the refrigerant circuit,
- Leaking refrigerant circuit.

2 Perform a check of the discharge pipe thermistor. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▸ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

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

1.5.19 H0-00 – Outdoor unit: Voltage/current sensor problem

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Compressor voltage (DC) is out of range before 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 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB. See "2.10 Inverter PCB" [▸ 79].

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

3 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

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.

1.5.20 H3-00 – Outdoor unit: Malfunction of high pressure switch

Trigger	Effect	Reset
High pressure switch is activated when compressor is off.	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 high pressure switch. See "2.5 High pressure switch" [▸ 63].

Possible cause: Faulty high pressure switch.

2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

3 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

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.

1.5.21 H6-00 – Outdoor unit: Malfunction of position detection sensor

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Compressor fails to start within 15 seconds after the compressor run command signal is sent.	Unit will NOT stop operating.	Automatic reset after a continuous operation of 10 minutes.
	If the error re-occurs within 8 minutes: 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 compressor. See "2.2 Compressor" [▸ 45].

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB. See "2.10 Inverter PCB" [▸ 79].

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

4 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

5 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

6 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge or shortage.

7 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

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

8 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

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.

1.5.22 H8-00 – Outdoor unit: Malfunction of compressor input system

Trigger	Effect	Reset
DC voltage or current sensor abnormality based on the compressor running frequency and the input current.	Unit will NOT stop operating.	Automatic reset when compressor runs normally for 60 minutes.
	If the error re-occurs too soon: 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 "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

2 Perform a check of the inverter PCB. See "2.10 Inverter PCB" [▸ 79].

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

3 Perform a check of the compressor. See "2.2 Compressor" [▸ 45].

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

4 Perform a check of the reactor. See "2.14 Reactor" [▸ 109].

Possible cause: Faulty reactor.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.23 H9-00 – Outdoor unit: Malfunction of outdoor air thermistor

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Outdoor air thermistor input is out of range.	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 air thermistor. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▸ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty ambient air thermistor.

2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.24 J3-00 – Outdoor unit: Malfunction of discharge pipe thermistor

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Discharge pipe thermistor input is out of range.	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 discharge pipe thermistor. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▸ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty discharge pipe thermistor or connector fault.

2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.25 J6-00 – Outdoor unit: Malfunction of heat exchanger thermistor

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Outdoor heat exchanger thermistor input is out of range.	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 heat exchanger thermistor. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▸ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty heat exchanger thermistor.

2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.26 L3-00 – Outdoor unit: Electrical box temperature rise problem

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Switch box temperature is too high.	Unit will stop operating.	Manual reset via remote controller.

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. See "2.10 Inverter PCB" [▸ 79].

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

2 Perform a check of the outdoor unit fan motor. See "2.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" [▸ 89].

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor.

3 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

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

4 Clean the outdoor heat exchanger. See "4 Maintenance" [▸ 142].

Possible cause: Dirty outdoor heat exchanger.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.27 L4-00 – Outdoor unit: Malfunction of inverter radiating fin temperature rise

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Radiating fin thermistor measures a too high 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 "2.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" [▸ 89].

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor.

2 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

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

3 Perform a check of the inverter PCB. See "2.10 Inverter PCB" [▸ 79].

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

4 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

5 Check that the thermal interface grease is applied properly on the radiation fin of the outdoor unit PCB. Adjust if needed.

Possible cause: Thermal interface 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.

1.5.28 L5-00 – Outdoor unit: Inverter instantaneous overcurrent

Trigger	Effect	Reset
An output overcurrent is detected by checking the current that flows in the inverter DC section.	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 "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

2 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

3 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Refrigerant overcharge or shortage.

4 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

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

5 Perform a check of the inverter PCB. See "2.10 Inverter PCB" [▸ 79].

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

6 Perform a check of the compressor. See "2.2 Compressor" [▸ 45].

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

7 Check if the power supply is conform with the regulations. See "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

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.

1.5.29 P4-00 – Outdoor unit: Malfunction of radiating fin temperature sensor

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Radiating fin thermistor input is out of range.	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 radiation fin thermistor. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▸ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty radiation fin thermistor.

2 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.30 U0-00 – Outdoor unit: Shortage of refrigerant

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Refrigerant shortage detected.	Unit will stop operating.	Automatic reset.
		Power reset via outdoor unit.

To solve the error code

> **INFORMATION**
> It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

1 Perform a check of all refrigerant side thermistors. See "2.18 Thermistors" [▸ 119].

Possible cause: Faulty refrigerant side thermistor(s).

2 Check that all stop valves of the refrigerant circuit are open. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Closed stop valve in the refrigerant circuit.

3 Check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Clogged refrigerant circuit.

4 Check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Refrigerant shortage.

5 Check for the presence of non-condensables and/or humidity in the refrigerant circuit. See "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

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

6 Perform a check of the compressor. See "2.2 Compressor" [▸ 45].

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

7 Perform a check of the expansion valve. See "2.3 Expansion valve" [▸ 54].

Possible cause: Faulty expansion valve.

8 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 pressure test, see "3.2 Refrigerant circuit" [▸ 133].

Possible cause: Leak in the refrigerant circuit.

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

1.5.31 U2-00 – Outdoor unit: Defect of power supply voltage

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Power supply abnormality or instant power failure is detected.	Unit will stop operating.	Power reset via outdoor unit.

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 "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

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

2 Perform a check of the compressor. See "2.2 Compressor" [▸ 45].

Possible cause: Faulty compressor.

3 Perform a check of the outdoor unit fan motor. See "2.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" [▸ 89].

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor.

4 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

5 Perform a check of the inverter PCB. See "2.10 Inverter PCB" [▸ 79].

Possible cause: Faulty inverter PCB.

6 Wait until the compressor restarts.

Possible cause:
- Momentary drop of voltage,
- Momentary power failure.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.32 U4-00 – Indoor/outdoor unit communication problem

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Communication failure between outdoor and indoor unit.	Unit will stop operating.	Power reset via outdoor unit.

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 "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

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

2 Perform a check of the power supply, connections, wiring,... between the outdoor unit and the indoor unit. See "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

Possible cause: Faulty wiring between the outdoor unit and the indoor unit.

3 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

4 Perform a check of the outdoor unit fan motor. See "2.12 Outdoor unit fan motor" [▸ 89].

Possible cause: Faulty outdoor unit fan motor.

5 Perform a check of the indoor unit PCB. See "2.8 Indoor unit PCB" [▸ 71].

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit PCB.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.33 U5-00 – Transmission malfunction between indoor unit and remote controller

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Communication failure between indoor unit and user interface.	Unit will stop operating.	Automatic reset.

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

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

1 Check for improper combination of the indoor unit and the remote controller. See Business Portal for more information.

Possible cause: Improper combination of indoor unit and remote controller.

2 Perform a check of the remote controller. See documentation of the specific remote controller for more information.

Possible cause: Faulty remote controller.

3 Perform a check of the indoor unit PCB. See "2.8 Indoor unit PCB" [▸ 71].

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit PCB.

INFORMATION

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

1.5.34 UA-00 – Indoor unit, outdoor unit mismatching problem

Trigger	Effect	Reset
Signal transmission between outdoor and indoor unit abnormality. Improper combination of outdoor and indoor unit.	Unit will stop operating.	Power reset via outdoor unit.

To solve the error code

INFORMATION

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

1 Check for improper combination of the indoor unit and the outdoor unit. See the combination table in the Databook for more information.

2 Perform a check of the power supply, connections, wiring,... between the outdoor unit and the indoor unit. See "3.1 Electrical circuit" [▸ 131].

Possible cause: Faulty wiring between the outdoor unit and the indoor unit.

3 Perform a check of the main PCB. See "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

Possible cause: Faulty main PCB.

4 Perform a check of the indoor unit PCB. See "2.8 Indoor unit PCB" [▸ 71].

Possible cause: Faulty indoor unit PCB.

INFORMATION

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

1.6 Symptom based troubleshooting

1.6.1 Operation does not start

Check	Detail
When the operation lamp is off, there is a power failure. Check the power supply.	▪ Is the power supply breaker ON? ▪ Do other electrical appliances work? ▪ Is the rated voltage (± 10%) supplied? ▪ Check the insulation of the electric system.
Check the type of the indoor unit.	Is the indoor unit type compatible with the outdoor unit?
Check the transmission between indoor and outdoor.	▪ Connection wires.
Check the outdoor temperature.	▪ Heating operation cannot be used when the outdoor temperature is 18°C WB or higher. ▪ Cooling operation cannot be used when the outdoor temperature is below –10°C DB.
When the operation lamp blinks, there may be an error code, activating the protection device. Diagnose with remote controller indication.	See "1.5 Error based troubleshooting" [▸ 8].
Check the remote controller addresses.	Are the address settings for the remote controller and indoor unit correct?
Check the operation circuit.	▪ Is the thermal fuse blown. ▪ Are wire size and wire connections OK?.
Check fan motor.	▪ Is the magnetic switch defective? ▪ Is the overcurrent relay defective?
Check compressor.	▪ Is the contact defective? ▪ Is the protection thermostat defective? ▪ Is the compressor itself defective?
Check remote controller.	▪ Are the batteries LOW? ▪ Are there incorrect settings?

1.6.2 Operation sometimes stops

Check	Detail
When the operation lamp is off, there is a power failure. Check the power supply.	▪ A power failure of 2 to 10 cycles stops air conditioner operation.

Check	Detail
Check the outdoor temperature.	▪ Heating operation cannot be used when the outdoor temperature is 18°C WB or higher. ▪ Cooling operation cannot be used when the outdoor temperature is below –10°C DB.
When the operation lamp blinks, there may be an error code, activating the protection device. Diagnose with remote controller indication.	See "1.5 Error based troubleshooting" [▸ 8].

1.6.3 Operation starts but the unit does not cool/heat

Check	Detail
Check the electrical power supply.	Is the rated voltage (± 10%) supplied?
Check for piping and wiring errors in the connection between the indoor unit and outdoor unit.	▪ Refrigerant piping is too long; is the length within specified range? ▪ Field piping is defective; is there a refrigerant leakage? ▪ Is there capacity loss over the condensor, saturation pressure or sound because of air mixed in to the circuit? ▪ Incorrect size of connection wiring.
When the operation lamp blinks, there may be a thermistor detection error code, activating the protection device.	▪ Check the resistance of all thermistors. ▪ Check the connection of all thermistors. ▪ Is there a malfunction in the room temperature thermistor or outdoor temperature thermistor?
Check for faulty operation of the electronic expansion valve.	Set the unit to cooling operation, and check the temperature of the liquid pipe to see if the electronic expansion valve works.
Diagnose by service port pressure and operating current.	Check for refrigerant shortage.
Check if the set temperature is appropriate.	thermostat "off" can be activated, set the appropriate temperature.
Check the type of the indoor and outdoor units.	Is the indoor unit type compatible with the outdoor unit?
Check the air filter.	Is the air filter clean?

Check	Detail
Check the installation conditions (specified in the installation manual).	▪ Does the installed model has sufficient capacity? ▪ Is there a short circuit air flow caused by insufficient installation space?
Check the outdoor temperature.	▪ Heating operation cannot be used when the outdoor temperature is 18°C WB or higher. ▪ Cooling operation cannot be used when the outdoor temperature is below –10°C DB.

1.6.4 Operating noise and vibrations

Check	Detail
Check the installation conditions (specified in the installation manual).	▪ Use general vibration prevention where needed. ▪ If the mounting wall is too thin, you must use cushion material or rubber, or change the installation place. ▪ Refrigerant piping is too short; is the length within specified range? ▪ Due to bad installation or general conditions there may be deformation of the unit. ▪ Are all the screws installed and tightened properly? ▪ Is all piping secured, fixed and supported by inserting a cushion material where needed? ▪ Install piping weights or correct by hand if any piping is in contact with other parts. ▪ Is the fan in contact with other parts? If so separate the fan from the other parts.
Check refrigerant charge.	▪ Is the unit filled with the specified refrigerant volume? ▪ Is there a flushing noise, due to refrigerant shortage? ▪ Is there air in the system?
Check the expansion valve.	If a passing sound is heard from the pressure reducing valve, apply sound insulation sheets of putty to reduce the valve noise.

1.6.5 Abnormal high pressure

In cooling mode

Check item	Detail
Does the outdoor unit fan run normally?	Visual inspection
Is the outdoor unit heat exchanger clogged?	Visual inspection
Is there clogging before or after the expansion valve (capillary)?	▪ Check if there is a temperature difference before and after expansion valve (capillary). ▪ Check if the main valve unit of expansion valve operates (by noise, vibration).
Is the High Pressure Switch normal?	Check continuity by using a tester.
Is the outdoor unit installed under such conditions that short circuit easily occurs?	Visual inspection
Is the piping length ≤5 m?	Visual inspection
Does air enter the refrigerant system?	Conduct refrigerant collection and vacuum drying, and then add proper amount refrigerant.
Is the refrigerant overcharged?	Conduct refrigerant collection and vacuum drying, and then add proper amount refrigerant.

In cooling mode

Check item	Detail
Does the indoor unit fan run normally?	Visual inspection
Is the indoor unit heat exchanger clogged?	Visual inspection
Is the indoor unit installed under such conditions that short circuit easily occurs?	Visual inspection
Is there clogging before or after the expansion valve (capillary)?	▪ Check if there is a temperature difference before and after expansion valve (capillary). ▪ Check if the main valve unit of expansion valve operates (by noise, vibration).
Is the High Presure Switch normal?	Check continuity by using a tester.
Is the minimum piping length respected?	Visual inspection
Does air enter the refrigerant system?	Conduct refrigerant collection and vacuum drying, and then add proper amount refrigerant.

Check item	Detail
Is the refrigerant overcharged?	Conduct refrigerant collection and vacuum drying, and then add proper amount refrigerant.

1.6.6 Abnormal low pressure

Abnormally low pressure level is mostly caused by the evaporator side. The following contents are provided based on field checking of service engineer. Further, the number is listed in the order of degree of influence.

In cooling mode

Check item	Detail
Does the outdoor unit fan run normally?	Visual inspection
Is the indoor unit heat exchanger clogged?	Visual inspection
Is there clogging before or after the expansion valve (capillary)?	▪ Check if there is a temperature difference before and after expansion valve (capillary). ▪ Check if the main valve unit of expansion valve operates (by noise, vibration).
Is the check valve clogged?	Check if there is a temperature difference before and after check valve. If YES, the check valve is caught.
Is the indoor unit installed under such conditions that short circuit easily occurs?	Visual inspection
Is the refrigerant gas short?	Conduct refrigerant collection and vacuum drying, and then add proper amount refrigerant.

In cooling mode

Check item	Detail
Does the outdoor unit fan run normally?	Visual inspection
Is the outdoor unit heat exchanger clogged?	Visual inspection
Is the outdoor unit installed under such conditions that short circuit easily occurs?	Visual inspection
Is there clogging before or after the expansion valve (capillary)?	▪ Check if there is a temperature difference before and after expansion valve (capillary). ▪ Check if the main valve unit of expansion valve operates (by noise, vibration).

Check item	Detail
Is the check valve clogged?	after check valve. If YES, the check valve is caught.
Is the refrigerant gas short?	Conduct refrigerant collection and vacuum drying, and then add proper amount refrigerant.

1.6.7 Indoor fan starts operating but the compressor does not operate

Check	Detail
Check the power supply.	▪ Is the rated voltage (± 10%) supplied? ▪ Check the insulation of the electric system.
Check the thermistor.	▪ Connection witch PCB. ▪ Output.
Check PCB's.	▪ if green led on the control PCB is not blinking, then the microprocessor is not working. ▪ if the green led on the main PCB is not blinking, then the microprocessor is not working. ▪ if first green LED on the service monitor PCB is not blinking, then the microprocessor is not working.
Check the magnetic switch.	
Check the power transistor.	
Check the compressor.	▪ Defective contact. ▪ Defective compressor. ▪ Defective protection thermostat.
Check the outdoor temperature.	▪ Heating operation cannot be used when the outdoor temperature is 18°C WB or higher. ▪ Cooling operation cannot be used when the outdoor temperature is below –10°C DB.

1.6.8 Operation starts and the unit stops immediately

Check	Detail
Check the power supply.	▪ Is the capacity of the safety breaker as specified? ▪ If the earth leakage breaker is too sensitive, then increase the set value of the earth leakage current of the breaker or replace the breaker. ▪ Is the circuit exclusive? ▪ Is the rated voltage (± 10%) supplied? ▪ Is there an incorrect size of connection wiring?
Check the refrigerant charge.	▪ Overcharge. ▪ Air in the system. ▪ Water in the system.
Check the fan motor.	▪ Check the magnetic switch. ▪ Check the overcurrent relay.
Check the four way valve coil.	▪ Is there a short circuit? ▪ Is the four way valve coil broken?
Check the outdoor PCB.	▪ Is there a short circuit? ▪ Is the outdoor PCB broken?
Check the heat exchanger.	Soiled heat exchanger, obstruction.
Check the airflow.	Soiled air filter, obstruction, installation space.

1.6.9 Operation stops, unit cannot start for a while

Check	Detail
Check if standby function is activated.	▪ Compressor delay timer is counting. ▪ Wait for minimum 3 minutes.
Check the power supply.	▪ Low voltage? ▪ Is the size of the power cable sufficient?
Check the refrigerant charge.	▪ Incorrect charge. ▪ Air in the system. ▪ Water in the system. ▪ Obstruction in the system.
Check compressor.	▪ Overcurrent relay. ▪ Protection thermostat.

1.6.10 Unit discharges white mist

Check	Detail
Check installation conditions.	▪ Humid site. ▪ Dirty site. ▪ Oil mist.
Check installation conditions.	Dirty heat exchanger.
Air filter.	Dirty air filter.
Fan motor.	Defective fan motor.

1.6.11 Humidifying problem

Check	Detail
Check the installation conditions.	▪ Insufficient heat insulation of duct. ▪ Ceiling too high for the floor size. ▪ Short circuit air flow caused by insufficient installation space.
Check the installation.	▪ Is the proper humidification hose, specified by Daikin, used? ▪ Breakage or blockage of the humidification hose. ▪ Is the length of the humidification hose correct (within specified length)? ▪ Is setting correct for the humidification hose length?
Check the outdoor temperature and humidity.	In case of extremely low outdoor temperature or extremely low humidity, the air outlet must be set at the height of 1,8m.
Check the temperature setting.	Is the set temperature too high?
Check the ventilation timing.	Is the room ventilated too often?
Check the air filter.	Is the air filter clogged?

1.6.12 Swing flap does not operate

Symptom	Check	Detail
Swing flap does not operate	Check swing flap motor	Some functions can force the swing flap into a fixed position, although swing mode is selected on the remote controller. This is not a unit error, but a control function to prevent draft to the customer.
	Check indoor unit PCB	Connector connection

2 Components

2.1 4-way valve

2.1.1 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.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

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 "2.1.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 39].
No	Fix or replace the 4-way valve coil, see "2.1.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 42].

To perform an electrical check of the 4-way valve

Prerequisite: First perform a mechanical check of the 4-way valve, see "2.1.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 39].

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 46 Ω ± 10%.

Is the measured value correct?	Action
Yes	Continue with the next step.
No	Replace the 4-way valve coil, see "2.1.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 42].

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 power using the respective circuit breaker.

5 Activate `Heating` operation via the 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 12 V DC.

7 De-activate **Heating** and activate **Cooling** operation via the user interface.

8 Measure the voltage on the 4-way valve connection on the PCB.

Result: The measured voltage MUST be 0 V DC.

Are the measured voltages correct?	Action
Yes	Perform a position check of the 4-way valve, see "2.1.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 39].
No	Perform a check the main PCB, see "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

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 power using the respective circuit breaker.

11 With the unit operating, connect the service monitoring tool to the unit and check whether the unit is operating in **Heating** or **Cooling** mode.

12 With the 4-way valve connector connected to the PCB, measure the voltage on the 4-way valve connection of the PCB. The measured voltage MUST be:

- 12 V DC when operating in **Heating** mode
- 0 V DC when operating in **Cooling** mode

Is the measured voltage correct?	Action
Yes	Perform a position check of the 4-way valve, see "2.1.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 39].
No	Perform a check the main PCB, see "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81].

To perform a position check of the 4-way valve

1 First perform an electrical check of the 4-way valve, see "2.1.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 39].

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 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 "5.3 Piping diagram" [▶ 151]).

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 "2.1.2 Repair procedures" [▶ 42].
No	Leaks may be found in the refrigerant circuit. Perform a pressure test of the refrigerant circuit, see "3.2.1 Checking procedures" [▶ 133].

5 De-activate `Heating` and activate `Cooling` operation via the 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 "5.3 Piping diagram" [▶ 151]).

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 "2.1.2 Repair procedures" [▶ 42].

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 whether the unit is operating in `Heating` or `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 "5.3 Piping diagram" [▶ 151]).

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 "2.1.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 42].
No	Leaks may be found in the refrigerant circuit. Perform a pressure test of the refrigerant circuit, see "3.2.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 133].

2.1.2 Repair procedures

To remove the 4-way valve coil

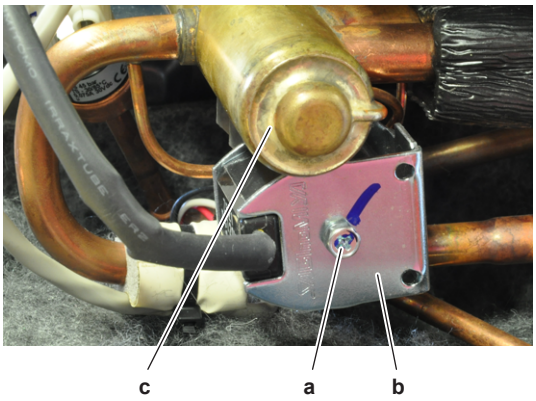
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

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 "2.1.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 42].

To remove the 4-way valve body

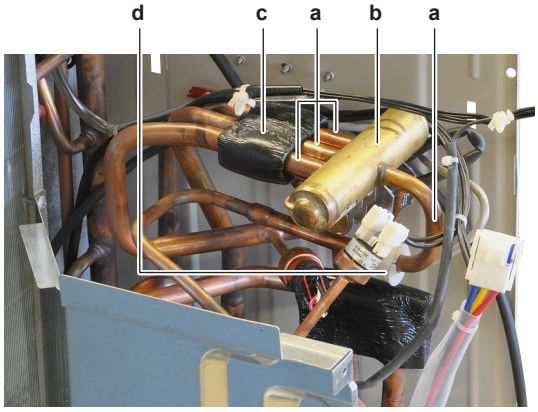
Prerequisite: Recuperate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].

1 Remove the 4-way valve coil from the 4-way valve body, see "2.1.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 42].

2 Cut the 4-way valve pipes using a pipe cutter.

INFORMATION

The cutting locations of the 4-way valve pipes can differ due to the pipe cutter needing sufficient space to go around the pipes. It is up to the technician to define the best cutting locations. If any refrigerant pipes are cut, these need to be replaced during installation of the 4-way valve body.



a 4-way valve pipe
b 4-way valve
c Putty
d Insulation

3 Remove the 4-way valve.

4 Keep the putty (if installed) and the insulation (if installed) for re-use.

5 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure MUST NOT exceed 0.02 MPa.

6 Heat the ends of the expansion valve pipes using an oxygen acetylene torch and remove the expansion valve pipe ends.

7 Stop the nitrogen supply when the piping has cooled down.

8 To install the 4-way valve body, see "2.1.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 42].

To install the 4-way valve body

1 Install the 4-way valve in the correct location.

INFORMATION

If any refrigerant pipes were cut during removal of the 4-way valve body, ALWAYS install new pipes.

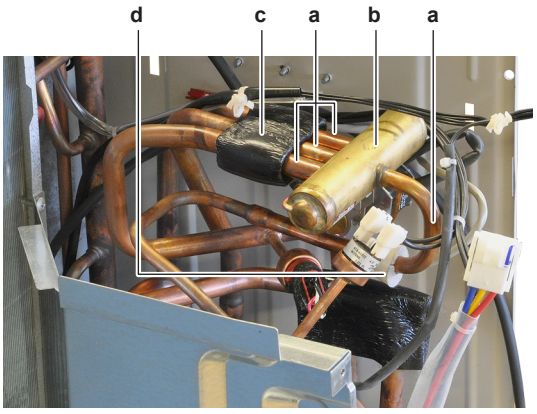
2 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure MUST NOT exceed 0.02 MPa.

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

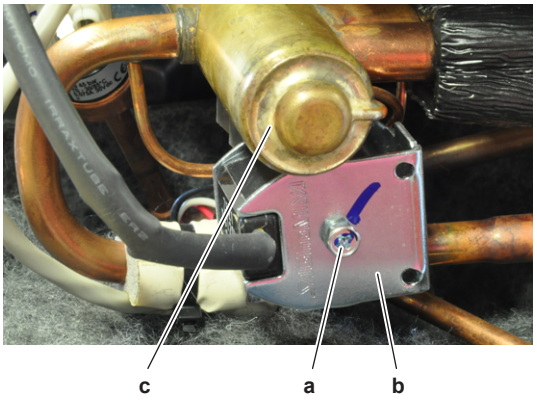
5 Install the putty (if available) and the insulation (if available) in their original location.

6 Install the 4-way valve coil on the 4-way valve body, see "2.1.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 42].

7 Add refrigerant to the refrigerant circuit, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].

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.

Is the problem solved?	Action
No	Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.

2.2 Compressor

2.2.1 Checking procedures

INFORMATION

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

To perform an auditive check of the compressor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1. Open the compressor insulation.
2. Turn ON the power using the respective circuit breaker.
3. Start the unit operation via the user interface.
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 "3.2.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 133].

A mechanical lock is present on the compressor?	Action
Yes	Replace the compressor, see "2.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 50].
No	Perform an mechanical check of the compressor, see "2.2.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 45].

To perform a mechanical check of the compressor

Prerequisite: First perform an auditive check of the compressor, see "2.2.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 45].

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

1. Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.
2. Check the compressor dampers and piping for any damage.



a Damper

> **INFORMATION**
>
> The compressor dampers may look different.

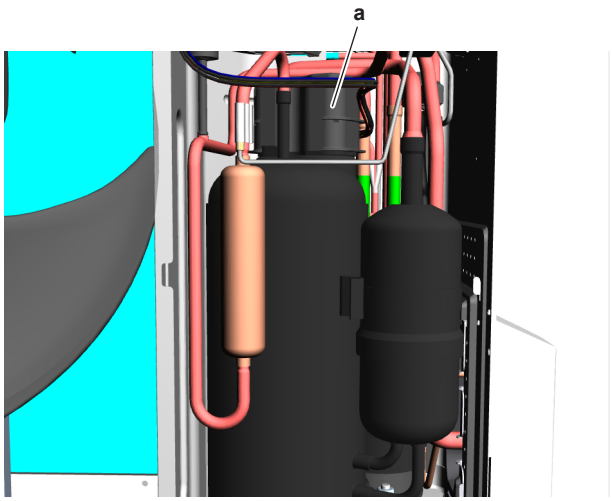
Compressor dampers and piping are in a good condition?	Action
Yes	Perform an electrical check of the compressor, see "2.2.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 45].
No	Replace the compressor, see "2.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 50].

To perform an electrical check of the compressor

1 First perform a mechanical check of the compressor, see "2.2.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 45].

> **DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION**
>
> Wait for at least 10 minutes after the circuit breaker has been turned OFF, to be sure the rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

2 Remove the cover of the compressor wire terminals.

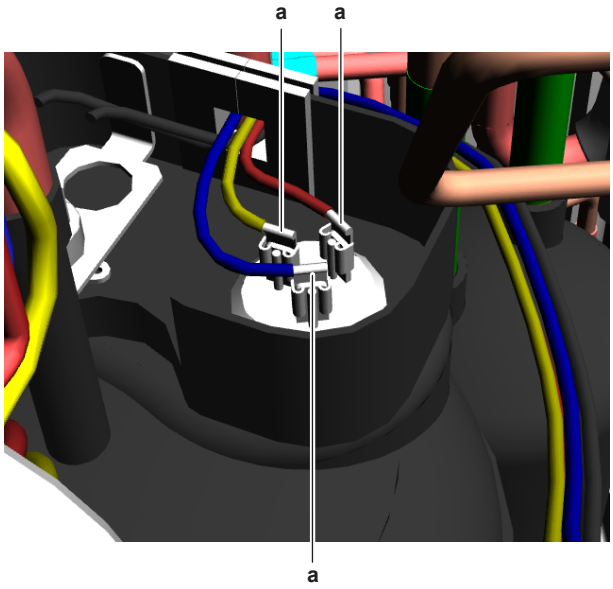


a Compressor wire terminals cover

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 connector

4 Measure the resistance between the compressor motor windings U-V, V-W and U-W.

Result: All measurements MUST be approximately 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 substracted from the measured winding resistance.

Compressor motor winding measurements are correct?	Action
Yes	Continue with the next step.

Compressor motor winding measurements are correct?	Action
No	Replace the compressor, see "2.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 50].

5 Re-connect the Faston connectors and install the cover of the compressor wire terminals.

6 Install the compressor insulation.

7 Turn ON the power using the respective circuit breaker.

8 Start the unit operation via the user interface.

9 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 "2.10 Inverter PCB" [▸ 79].

10 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 "2.2.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 45].
No	Preventively replace the compressor, see "2.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 50].

To perform an insulation check of the compressor

Prerequisite: First perform an electrical check of the compressor, see "2.2.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 45].

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

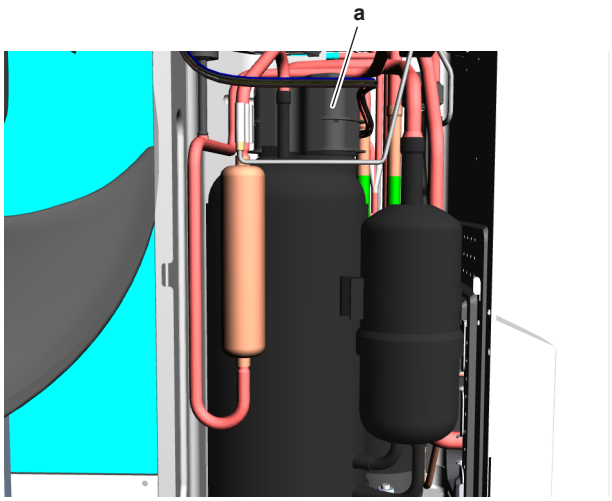
1 Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Wait for at least 10 minutes after the circuit breaker has been turned OFF, to be sure the rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

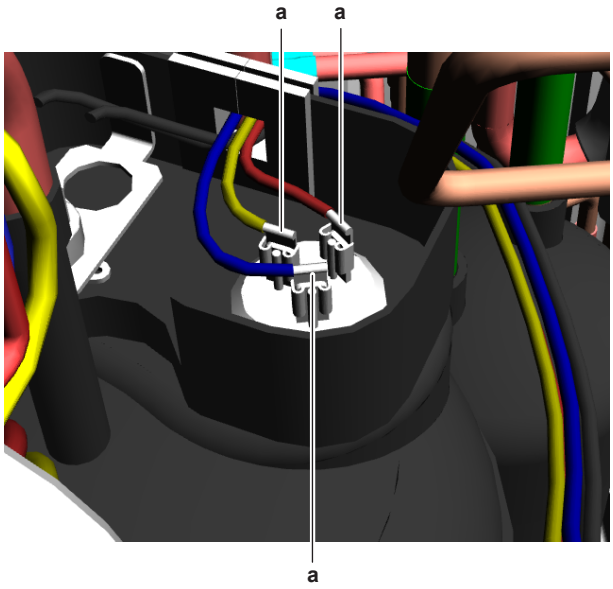
2 Remove the cover of the compressor wire terminals.



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 connector

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.

Compressor insulation measurements are correct?	Action
No	Replace the compressor, see "2.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 50].

2.2.2 Repair procedures

To remove the compressor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

Prerequisite: Remove the compressor insulation.

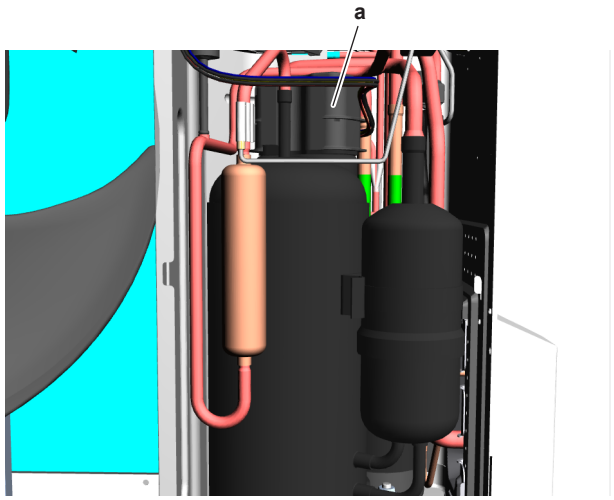
Prerequisite: Recuperate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].

1 If needed, remove any parts to create more space for the removal of the compressor.

DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

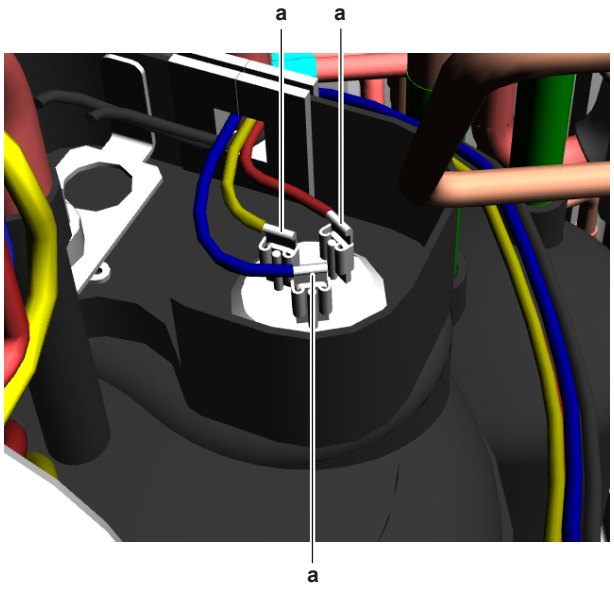
Wait for at least 10 minutes after the circuit breaker has been turned OFF, to be sure the rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

2 Remove the cover of the compressor wire terminals.



a Compressor wire terminals cover

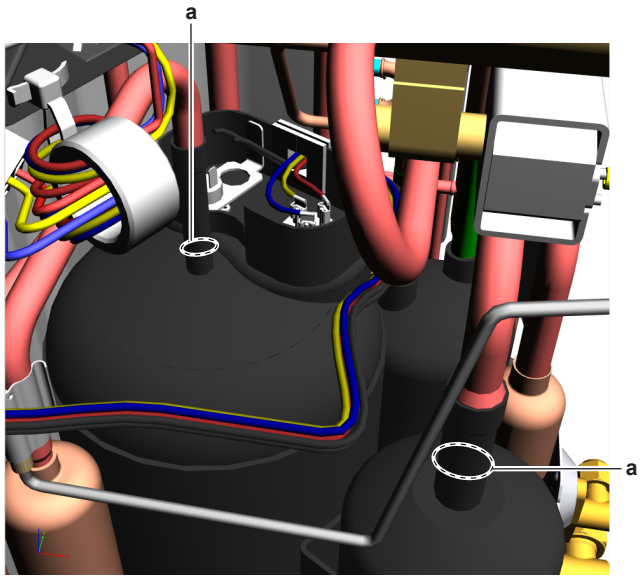
3 Disconnect the Faston connectors from the compressor wire terminals U, V and W.



a Faston connector

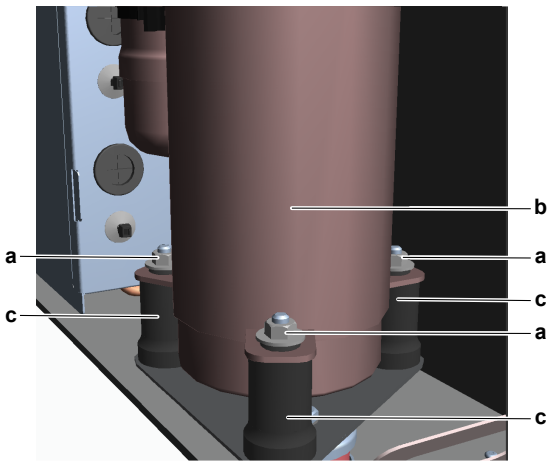
> **INFORMATION**
>
> Note the position of the Faston connectors on the compressor wire terminals to allow correct connection during installation.

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.

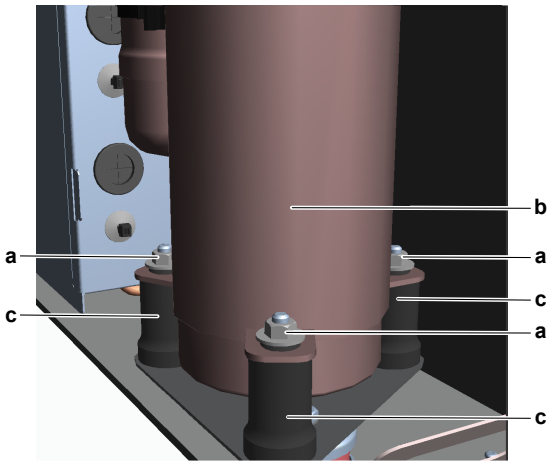
7 Remove the bushings and keep them for re-use.

8 To install the compressor, see "2.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 50].

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.

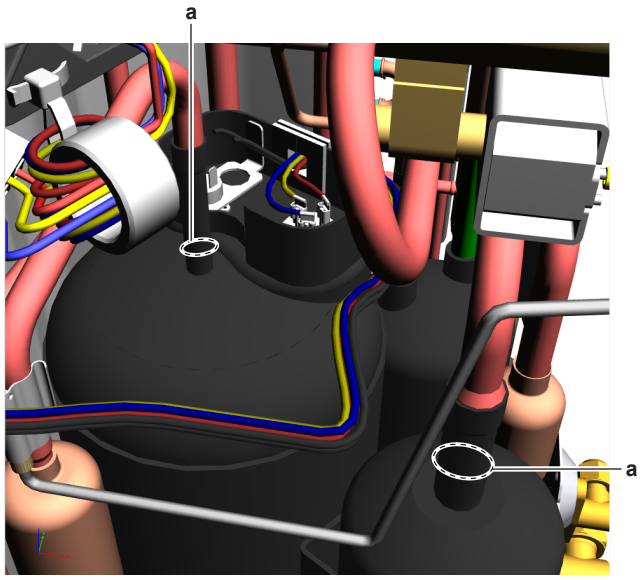
3 Remove the caps from the compression pipe and suction pipe.

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.



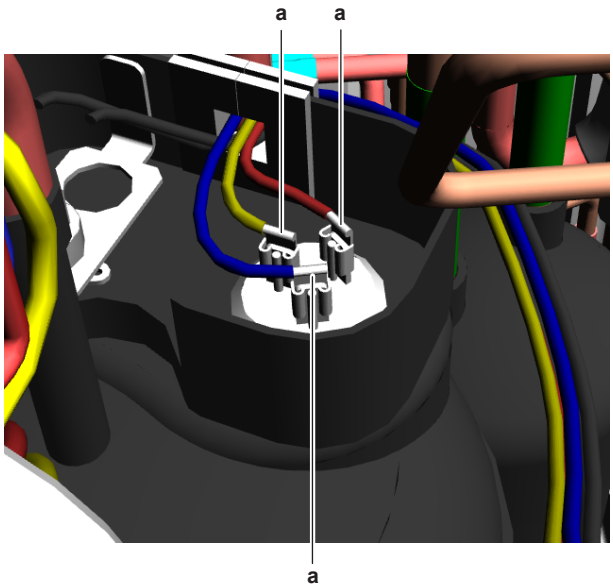
a Compressor pipe

CAUTION

Overheating the compressor pipes (and the oil inside the compressor pipes) will damage or destroy the compressor.

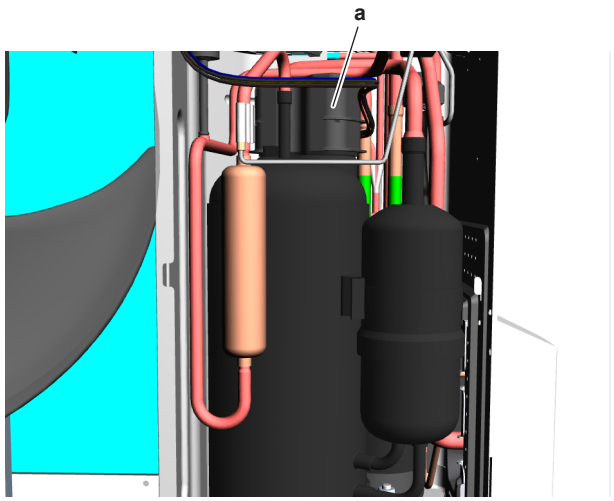
6 After soldering is done, stop the nitrogen supply after the component has cooled-down.

7 Connect the Faston connectors to the compressor wire terminals U, V and W



a Faston connector

8 Install the cover of the compressor wire terminals.



a Compressor wire terminals cover

9 Add refrigerant to the refrigerant circuit, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].

10 Install the compressor insulation, see "2.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 50].

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.

2.3 Expansion valve

2.3.1 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 "2.3.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 54].

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Remove the expansion valve coil from the expansion valve body, see "2.3.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 56].

INFORMATION

After the check, remove the magnet from the expansion valve body and install the expansion valve coil on the expansion valve body. Make sure that the expansion valve coil is firmly slid onto the expansion valve body.

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 "2.3.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 54].
No	Replace the expansion valve body, see "2.3.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 56].

To perform an electrical check of the expansion valve

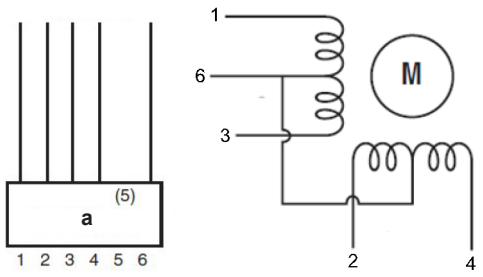
1 First perform a mechanical check of the expansion valve, see "2.3.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 54].

2 Disconnect the electrical connector of the expansion valve coil 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.

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 "2.3.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 54].
No	Replace the expansion valve coil, "2.3.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 56].

To perform an operation check of the expansion valve

Prerequisite: First perform an electrical check of the expansion valve, see "2.3.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 54].

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.

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 "2.3.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 56].

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. 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 "2.3.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 56].

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.

2.3.2 Repair procedures

To remove the expansion valve motor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

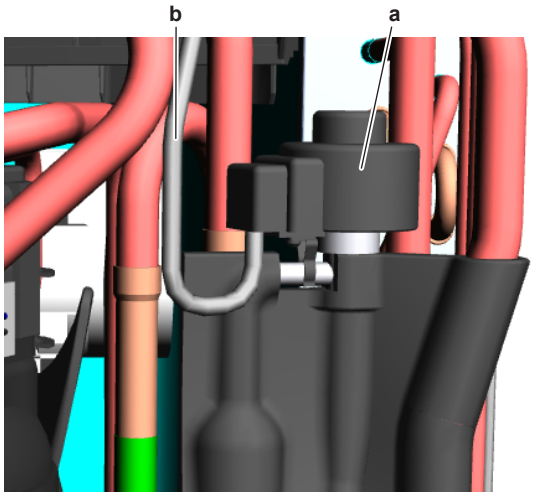
Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 If needed, remove any parts or insulation to create more space for the removal.

2 Pull up the expansion valve motor to remove it from the expansion valve body.

INFORMATION

It may be needed to turn the expansion valve coil 1/8 turn counter clockwise to unlock it. Make sure to note the correct orientation (position) of the expansion valve coil before removal.



a Expansion valve motor
b Expansion valve motor harness

INFORMATION

The expansion valve and motor can have a different configuration / layout.

3 Cut all tie straps that fix the expansion valve motor harness.

4 Disconnect the expansion valve motor connector from the main PCB.

5 To install the expansion valve motor, see "2.3.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 56].

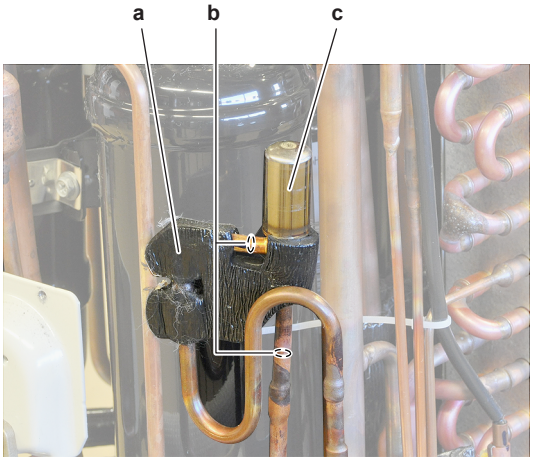
To remove the expansion valve body

Prerequisite: Recuperate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].

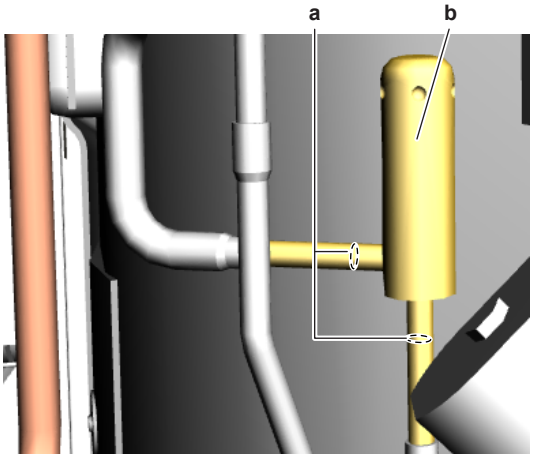
Prerequisite: If needed, remove any parts or insulation to create more space for the removal.

1 Remove the expansion valve motor, see "2.3.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 56].

2 Remove the putty. Keep for re-use.



a Putty
b Expansion valve pipe
c Expansion valve body



a Expansion valve pipe
b Expansion valve body

INFORMATION

The expansion valve and motor can have a different configuration / layout.

3 Cut the expansion valve pipes using a pipe cutter.

4 Remove the expansion valve body.

5 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure MUST NOT exceed 0.02 MPa.

6 Heat the ends of the expansion valve pipes using an oxygen acetylene torch and remove the expansion valve pipe ends.

7 Stop the nitrogen supply when the piping has cooled down.

8 To install the expansion valve body, see "2.3.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 56].

To install the expansion valve body

1 Install the expansion valve body in the correct location and correctly oriented.

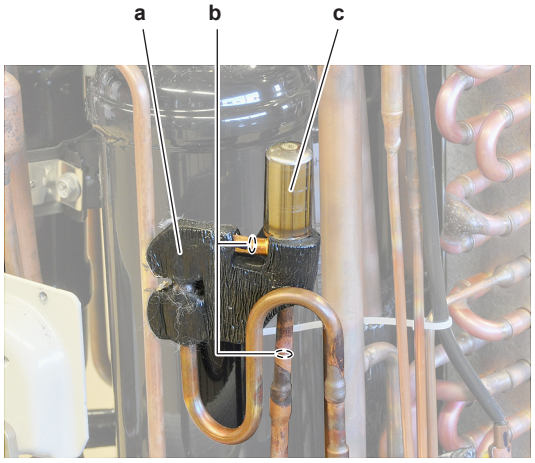
2 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure MUST NOT exceed 0.02 MPa.

3 Wrap a wet rag around the expansion valve body and solder the refrigerant pipes to the expansion valve body.

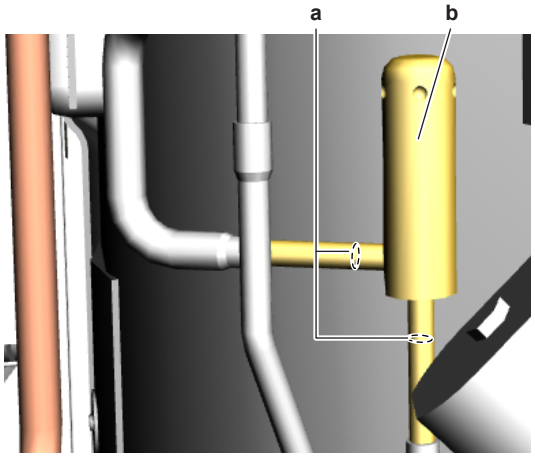
CAUTION

Overheating the valve will damage or destroy it.

4 After soldering is done, stop the nitrogen supply after the component has cooled-down.



a Putty
b Expansion valve pipe
c Expansion valve body



a Expansion valve pipe
b Expansion valve body

INFORMATION

The expansion valve and motor can have a different configuration / layout.

5 Reinstall the putty.

6 To install the expansion valve motor, see "2.3.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 56].

7 Add refrigerant to the refrigerant circuit, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].

About the installation of the expansion valve motor

NOTICE

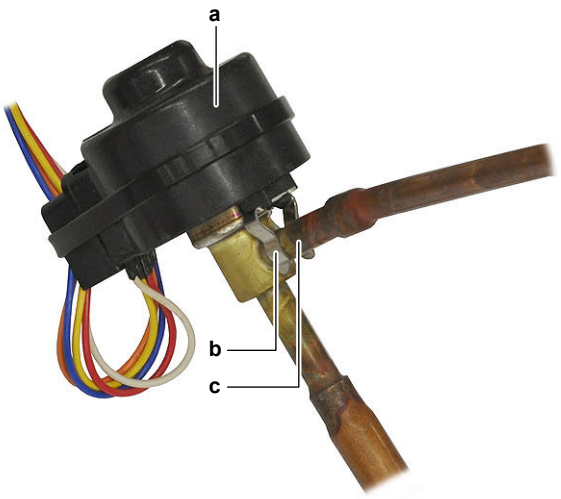
Select the correct type.

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.

5 Install the insulation cap on the expansion valve motor (if applicable).

Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to "2.3.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 54] of the expansion valve and continue with the next procedure.

To install the expansion valve motor with bracket

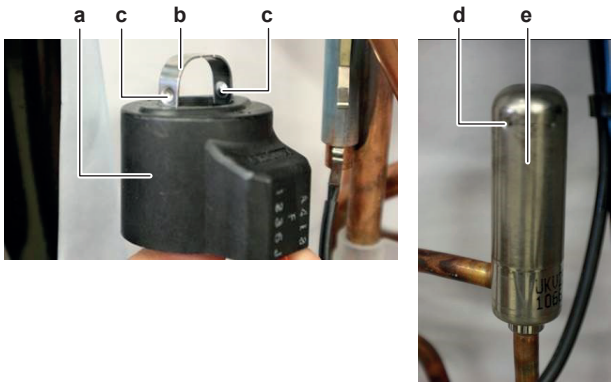
1 Install the expansion valve motor on the expansion valve body.

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.

CAUTION

Make sure to install the expansion valve motor in the correct position (orientation).



a Expansion valve motor
b Metal bracket
c Nipple
d Notch
e Expanion 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.

5 Install the insulation cap on the expansion valve motor (if applicable).

Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to "2.3.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 54] of the expansion valve and continue with the next procedure.

2.4 Front panel motor

2.4.1 Checking procedures

To perform an electrical check of the front panel motor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Disconnect the motor connector from the indoor unit PCB.

2 Measure the resistance between the following pins of the motor connector. The measurements MUST be as shown in the table below.

Pins	Measured resistance (Ω)
1-2	235
1-3	
1-4	
1-5	

Pins	Measured resistance (Ω)
2-3	470
2-4	
2-5	
3-4	
3-5	
4-5	

Front panel motor resistance measurements are correct?	Action
Yes	Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.
No	Replace the front panel motor, see "2.4.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 62].

2.4.2 Repair procedures

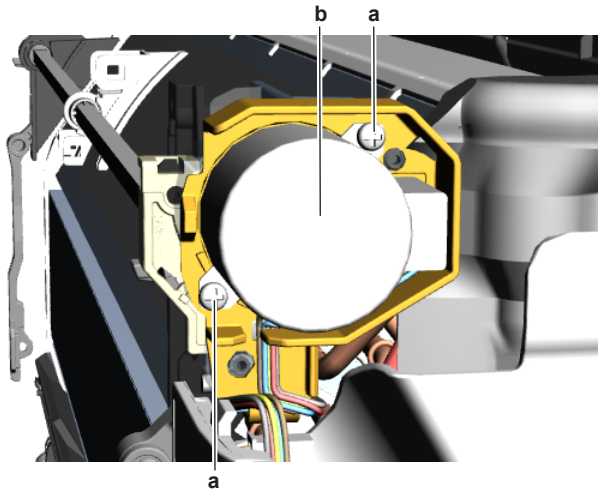
To remove the front panel motor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Remove the 2 screws and remove the front panel motor from the indoor unit.



a Screw
b Front panel motor

2 Disconnect the harness from the front panel motor.

3 To install the front panel motor, see "2.4.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 62].

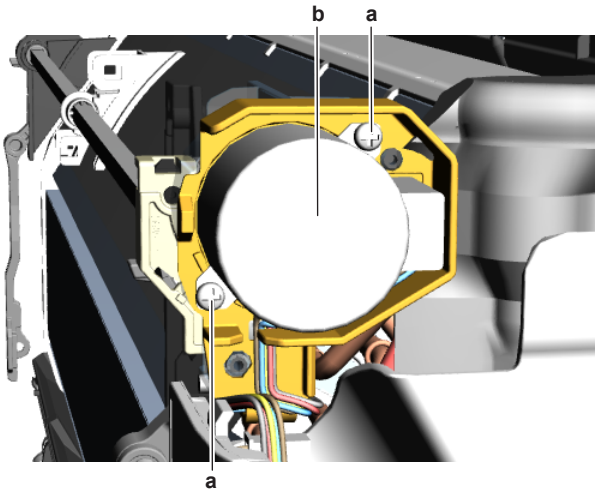
To install the front panel motor

1 Connect the harness to the front panel motor connector.

2 Install the front panel motor on the indoor unit and tighten using the 2 screws.

CAUTION

Make sure the motor axle is well aligned with the slot in the gear when installing the motor.



a Screw
b Front panel motor

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.

2.5 High pressure switch

2.5.1 Checking procedures

To perform an electrical check of the high pressure switch

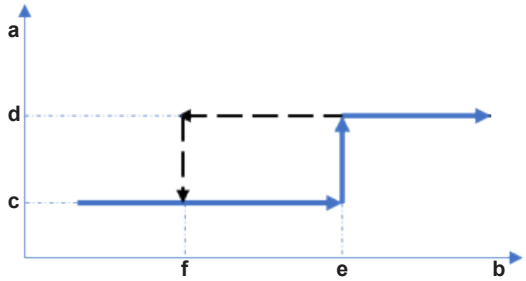
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Recuperate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].

2 Fill the refrigerant circuit with nitrogen until pressurized just below operating 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

3 Disconnect the Faston connectors from the high pressure switch.

4 Measure the resistance between the Faston connections of the high pressure switch. The switch MUST be closed.

5 Fill the refrigerant circuit with nitrogen until pressurized just above operating pressure of the high pressure switch.

6 Measure the resistance between the Faston connections of the high pressure switch. The switch MUST be open.

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.

7 Lower the pressure of the nitrogen in the refrigerant circuit just above reset pressure of the high pressure switch.

8 Measure the resistance between the Faston connections of the high pressure switch. The switch MUST be open.

9 Lower the pressure of the nitrogen in the refrigerant circuit just below reset pressure of the high pressure switch.

10 Measure the resistance between the Faston connections of the high pressure switch. 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 "2.5.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 64].

2.5.2 Repair procedures

To remove the high pressure switch

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

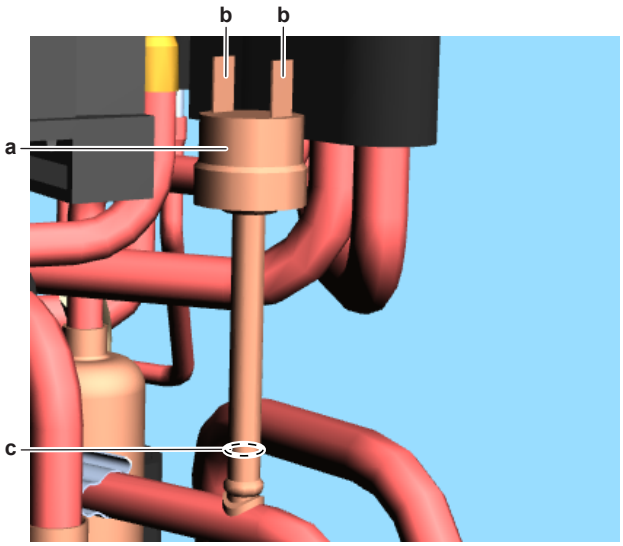
Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

Prerequisite: Recuperate the refrigerant from the refrigerant circuit, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].

1 If needed, remove any parts to create more space for the removal of the high pressure switch.

2 Disconnect the Faston connectors from the high pressure switch.



a High pressure switch
b Faston connector
c High pressure switch pipe

3 Cut the high pressure switch pipe using a pipe cutter.

4 Remove the high pressure switch from the unit.

5 Supply nitrogen to the refrigerant circuit. The nitrogen pressure MUST NOT exceed 0.02 MPa.

6 Heat the end of the high pressure switch pipe using an oxygen acetylene torch and remove the high pressure switch pipe end.

7 Stop the nitrogen supply when the piping has cooled down.

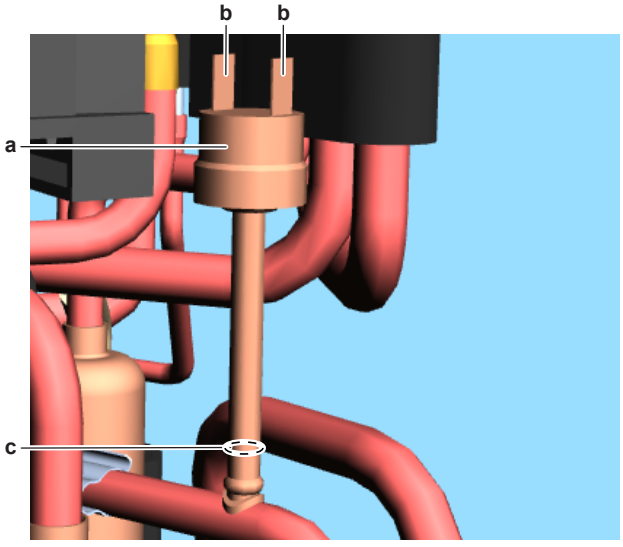
8 To install the high pressure switch, see "2.5.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 64].

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 Faston connector
c High pressure switch pipe

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 Connect the Faston connectors to the high pressure switch.

6 Add refrigerant to the refrigerant circuit, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].

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.

2.6 Humidity sensor

2.6.1 Checking procedures

1 As there is no specific check procedure for this component, first perform a check of the indoor unit PCB to check if the humidity sensor needs to be replaced. See "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71].

After complete check of the indoor unit PCB, is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Replace the humidity sensor, see "2.6.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 66].

2.6.2 Repair procedures

To remove the humidity sensor

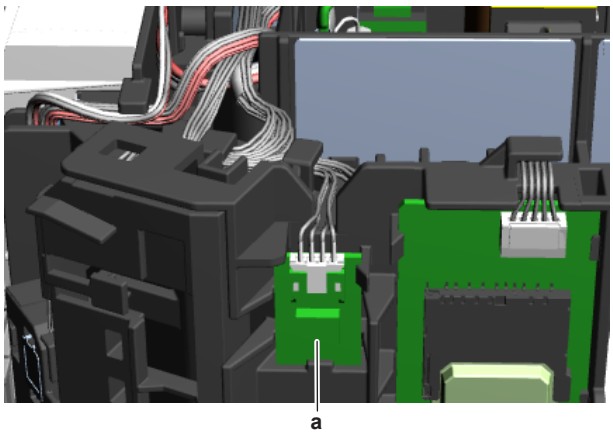
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Disconnect the humidity sensor connector from the indoor unit PCB.

2 Carefully click the complete humidity sensor PCB assembly out of the indoor unit.

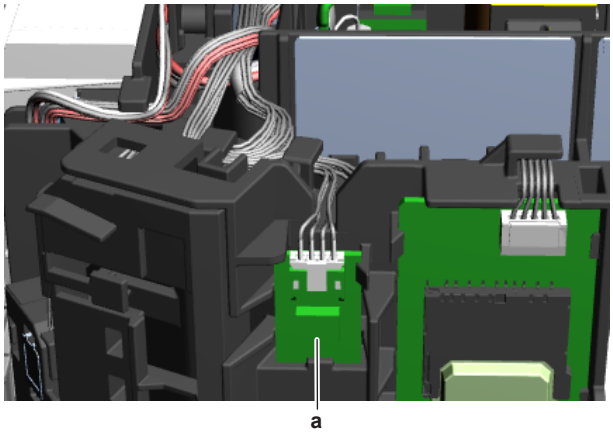


a Humidity sensor PCB assembly

3 To install the humidity sensor PCB assembly, see "2.6.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 66].

To install the humidity sensor

1 Click the humidity sensor PCB assembly on the indoor unit.



a Humidity sensor PCB assembly

2 Route the humidity sensor harness inside the switch box, along the harness retainers.

3 Connect the humidity sensor harness to the appropriate connector on the indoor unit 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.

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.

2.7 Indoor unit fan motor

2.7.1 Checking procedures

> **INFORMATION**
> It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform a mechanical check of the DC fan motor assembly

1 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 "2.7.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 68].
No	Replace the DC fan motor assembly, see "2.7.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 68].

To perform an electrical check of the DC fan motor assembly

1 First perform a mechanical check of the DC fan motor assembly, see "2.7.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 68].

2 Measure the resistance between the pins 1-2, 1-3, and 2-3 of the DC fan motor connector. All measurements MUST be 15~20 Ω.

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 "2.7.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 68].

2.7.2 Repair procedures

To remove the DC fan motor assembly

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

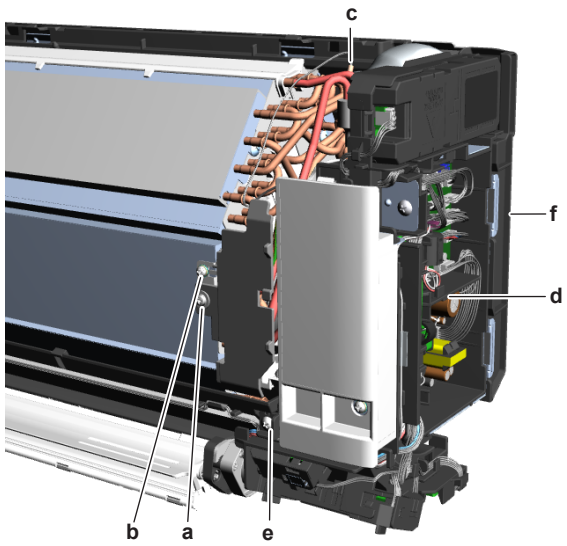
Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Pull the clip and remove the heat exchanger thermistor from its holder.

2 Remove the screw and remove the cover.

3 Remove the screw to disconnect the grounding wire from the heat exchanger

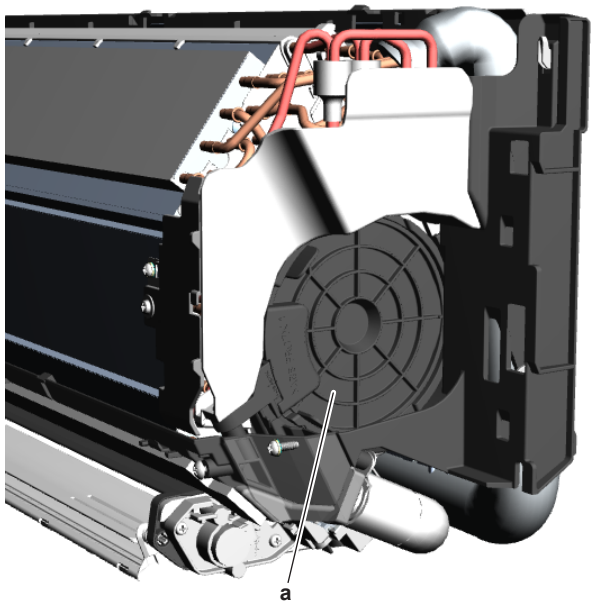


a Grouding wire cover screw
b Grounding wire screw
c Heat exchanger thermistor
d Indoor unit PCB
e Switch box screw
f Switch box

4 Disconnect the connectors of the indoor unit fan motor and the front wiring from the indoor unit PCB

5 Remove the screw and remove the switch box from the indoor unit.

6 Click the indoor unit fan motor cover out of the indoor unit.



a Indoor unit fan motor cover

7 Remove the rubber from the indoor unit.

8 Remove the indoor unit fan motor from the indoor unit.

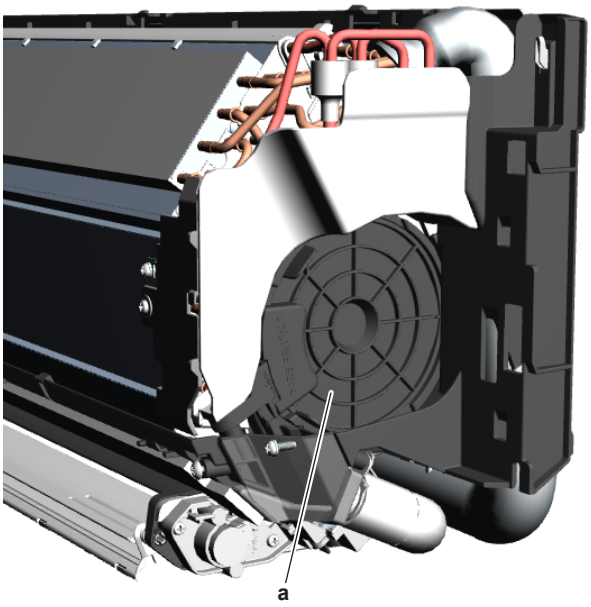
9 To install the indoor unit fan motor, see "2.7.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 68].

To install the DC fan motor assembly

1 Install the indoor unit fan motor in its correct location on the fan.

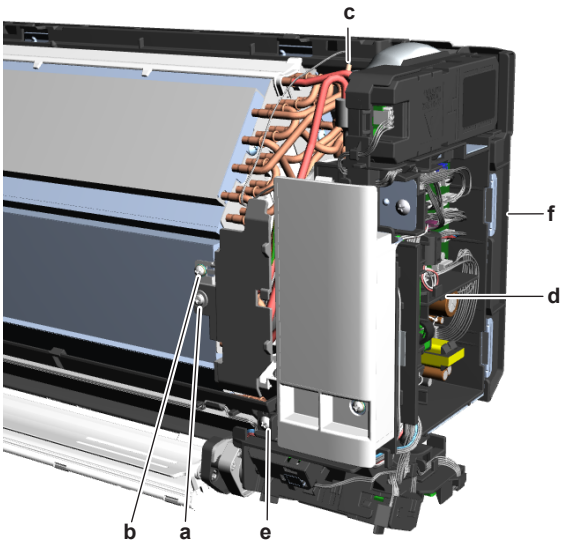
2 Install the rubber in front of the fan motor.

3 Click the indoor unit fan motor cover on the indoor unit.



a Indoor unit fan motor cover

4 Put the switch box in place.



a Grouding wire cover screw
b Grounding wire screw
c Heat exchanger thermistor
d Indoor unit PCB
e Switch box screw
f Switch box

5 Route the connectors of the indoor unit fan motor and front wiring inside the switch box and connect them to the indoor unit PCB.

6 Install and tighten the screw to secure the switch box.

7 Install the heat exchanger thermistor in its holder.

8 Connect the grounding wire to the heat exchanger using the screw.

9 Install the grounding wire cover using the screw.

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.

2.8 Indoor unit PCB

2.8.1 Checking procedures

> **INFORMATION**
>
> It is recommended to perform the checks in the listed order.

To perform a power check of the indoor unit PCB

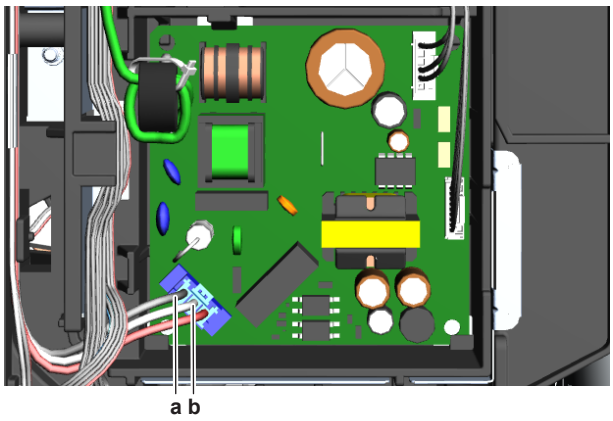
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Turn ON the power of the unit.

2 Measure the voltage between the black and white wires on the PCB. The measured voltage MUST be 16 V DC.



a Black wire
b White wire

Is the measured voltage on the indoor unit PCB correct?	Action
Yes	Return to "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71] of the indoor unit PCB and continue with the next procedure.
No	Continue with the next step.

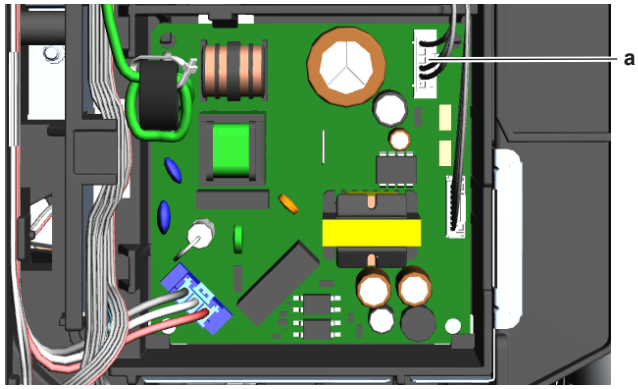
3 Check the power supply from the outdoor unit to the indoor unit, see "3.1.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 131].

Is the power supply from the outdoor unit to the indoor unit correct?	Action
Yes	Correct the wiring between the power supply terminal of the indoor unit and the indoor unit PCB, see "2.8.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 74].
No	See "To check the power supply from the outdoor unit to the indoor unit" ("3.1.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 132]) for the next steps.

To perform an electrical check of the indoor unit PCB

Prerequisite: First perform a power check of the indoor unit PCB, see "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71].

1 Measure the voltage between the pins 1-4 of the connector S102. The measured voltage MUST be 320 VDC.



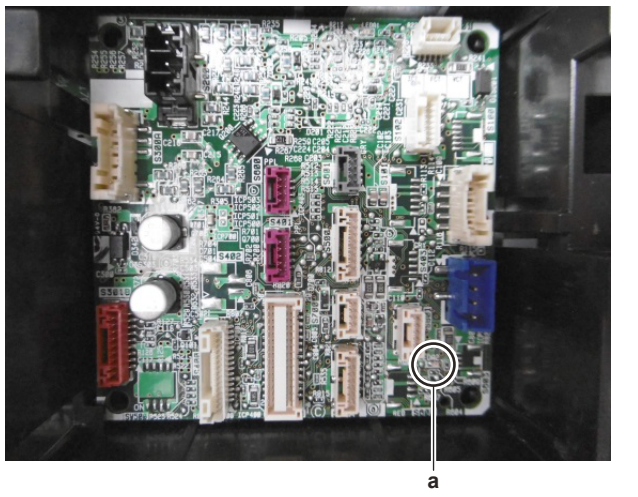
a Connector S102

Is the measured voltage on the indoor unit PCB correct?	Action
Yes	Return to "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71] of the indoor unit PCB and continue with the next procedure.
No	Replace the indoor unit PCB, see "2.8.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 74].

To check the HAP LED of the indoor unit PCB

Prerequisite: First perform a power check of the indoor unit PCB, see "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71].

1 Locate the HAP LED on the indoor unit PCB.



a HAP LED

Does the HAP LED blink in regular intervals (1 second ON/1 second OFF)?	Action
Yes	Return to "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71] of the indoor unit PCB and continue with the next procedure.

Does the HAP LED blink in regular intervals (1 second ON/1 second OFF)?	Action
No	Replace the indoor unit PCB, see "2.8.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 74].

To check if the correct spare part is installed

Prerequisite: First perform all earlier checks of the indoor unit PCB, see "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71].

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 indoor unit PCB installed?	Action
Yes	Return to "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71] of the indoor unit PCB and continue with the next procedure.
No	Replace the indoor unit PCB, see "2.8.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 74].

To check the wiring of the indoor unit PCB

Prerequisite: First perform all earlier checks of the indoor unit PCB, see "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71].

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

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 "5.2 Wiring diagram" [▸ 145].

INFORMATION

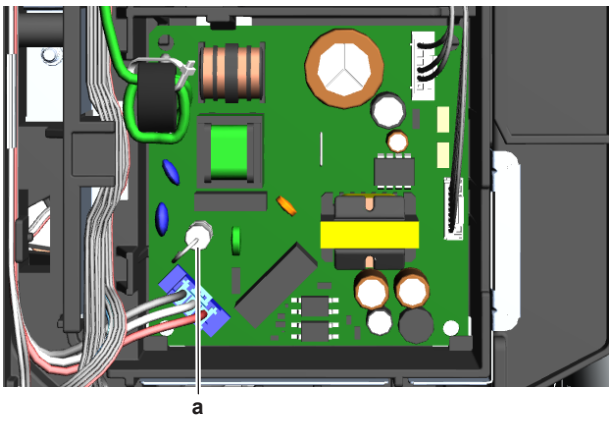
Correct the wiring as needed.

Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71] of the indoor unit PCB and continue with the next procedure.

To check the fuse of the indoor unit PCB

Prerequisite: First perform all earlier checks of the indoor unit PCB, see "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71].

1 Measure the continuity of the fuse. If no continuity is measured, the fuse has blown.



a Fuse

Blown fuse on the indoor unit PCB?	Action
Yes	Replace the blown fuse, see "2.8.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 74].
No	Return to "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71] of the indoor unit 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.

2.8.2 Repair procedures

To correct the wiring from the indoor unit power supply terminal to the indoor unit PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Correct the wiring from the indoor unit power supply terminal to the PCB, see "5.2 Wiring diagram" [▸ 145].

Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71] of the indoor unit PCB and continue with the next procedure.

To remove the indoor unit PCB

INFORMATION

As the indoor unit PCB exists of two parts (power PCB and control PCB) which can be replaced separately, only replace the appropriate part of the indoor unit PCB.

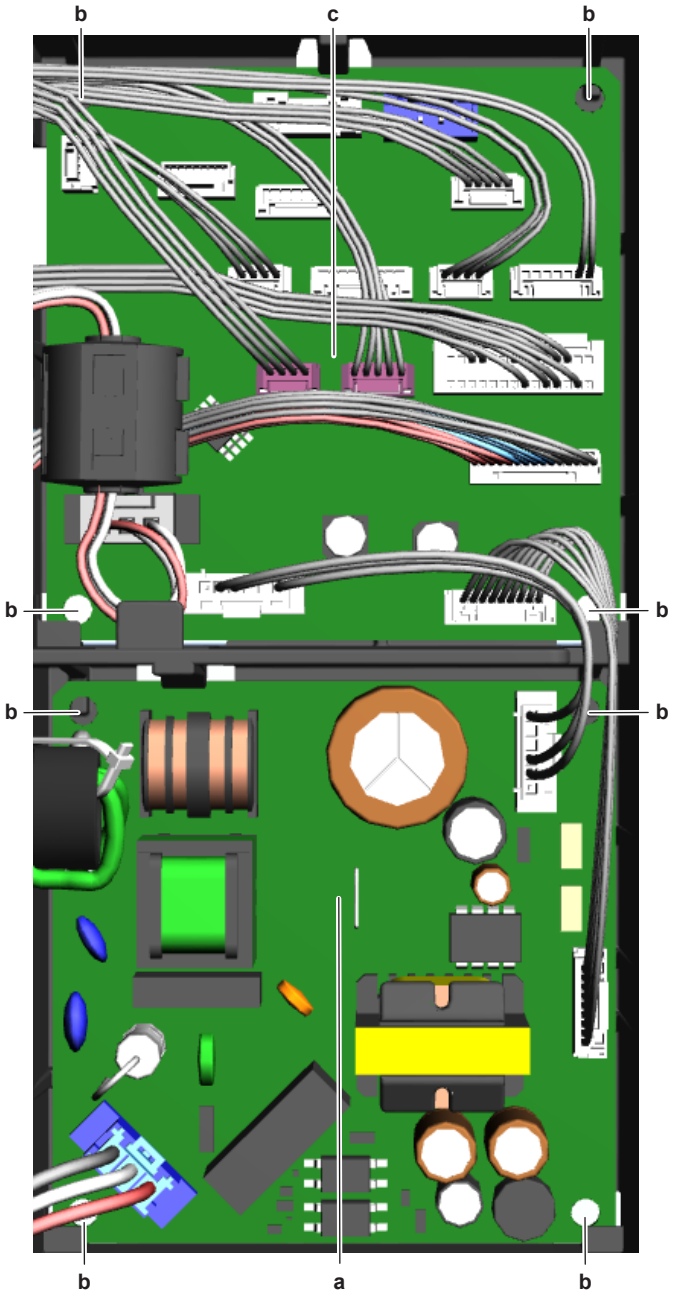
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Disconnect all connectors from the indoor unit PCB.

2 Carefully pull the indoor unit PCB from the PCB supports.



a Indoor unit (power) PCB
b PCB support
c Indoor unit (control) PCB

3 Remove the indoor unit PCB from the indoor unit.

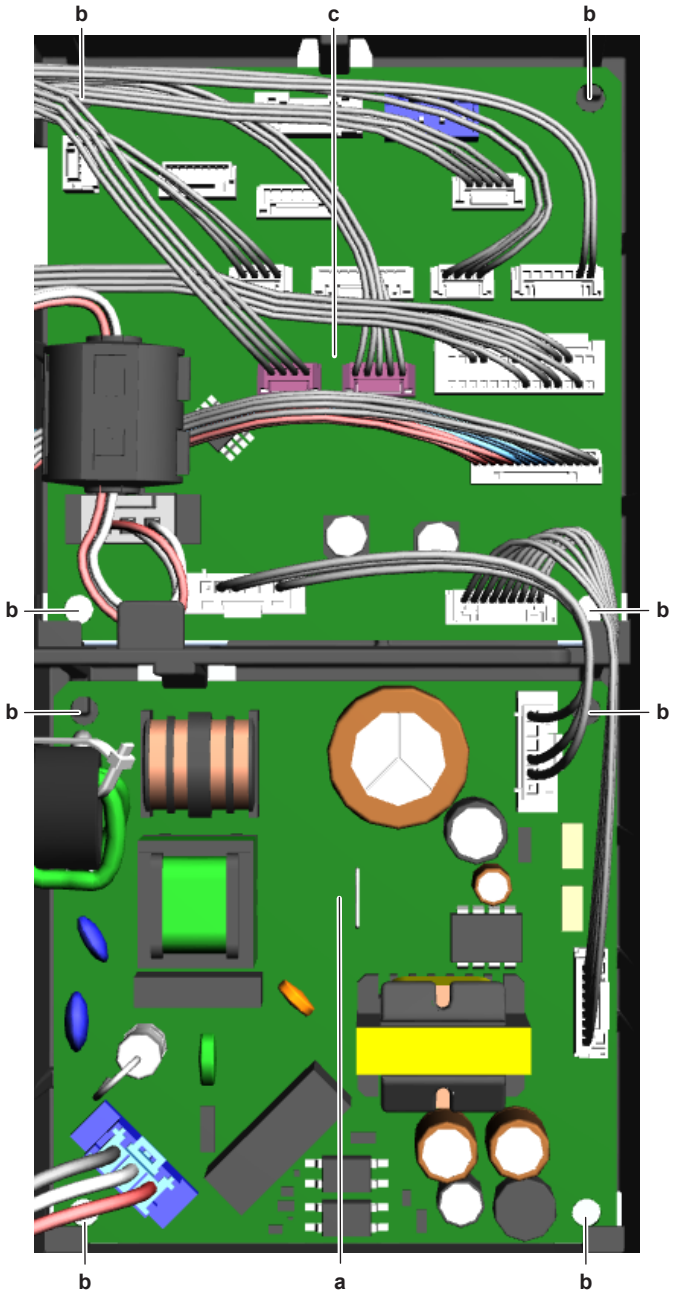
4 To install the indoor unit PCB, see "2.8.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 74].

To install the indoor unit PCB

INFORMATION

As the indoor unit PCB exists of two parts (power PCB and control PCB) which can be replaced separately, only replace the appropriate part of the indoor unit PCB.

1 Install the indoor unit PCB in the correct location on the PCB supports.



a Indoor unit (power) PCB
b PCB support
c Indoor unit (control) PCB

2 Connect all connectors to the indoor unit PCB.

INFORMATION

Use the wiring diagram and connection diagram for correct installation of the connectors, see "5.2 Wiring diagram" [▸ 145].

WARNING

When reconnecting a connector to the PCB, do NOT apply force, as this may damage the connector or connector pins of the PCB.

Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.

Is the problem solved?	Action
No	Return to "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▶ 71] of the indoor unit PCB and continue with the next procedure.

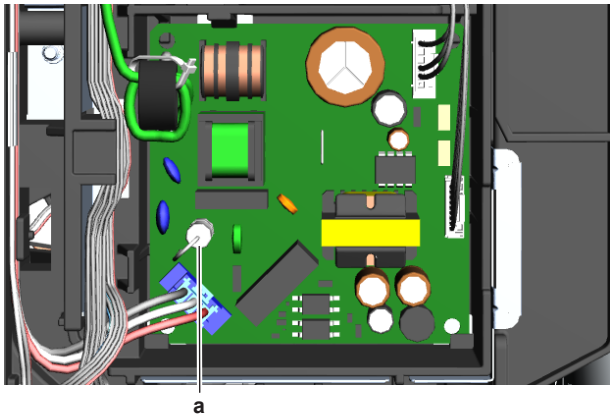
To remove a fuse of the indoor unit PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▶ 99].

1 Remove the fuse from the PCB.



a Fuse

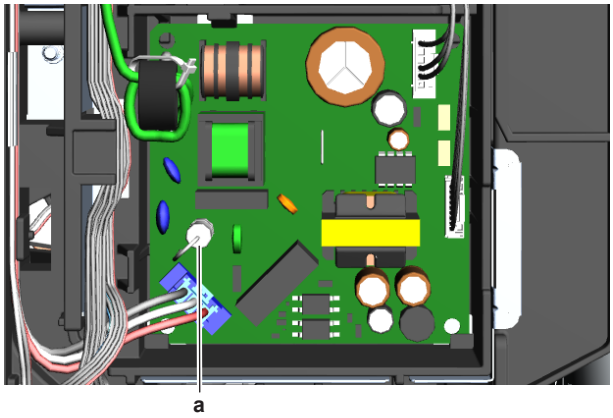
2 To install a fuse on the indoor unit PCB, see "2.8.2 Repair procedures" [▶ 74].

To install a fuse on the indoor unit PCB

1 Install the fuse on the correct location on the PCB.

CAUTION

Make sure the fuse is plugged-in correctly (contact with the fuse holder).



a Fuse

Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▶ 71] of the indoor unit PCB and continue with the next procedure.

2.9 Intelligent thermal sensor

2.9.1 Checking procedures

1 As there is no specific check procedure for this component, first perform a check of the indoor unit PCB to check if the intelligent thermal sensor needs to be replaced. See "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71].

After complete check of the indoor unit PCB, is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Replace the intelligent thermal sensor, see "2.9.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 78].

2.9.2 Repair procedures

To remove the intelligent thermal sensor

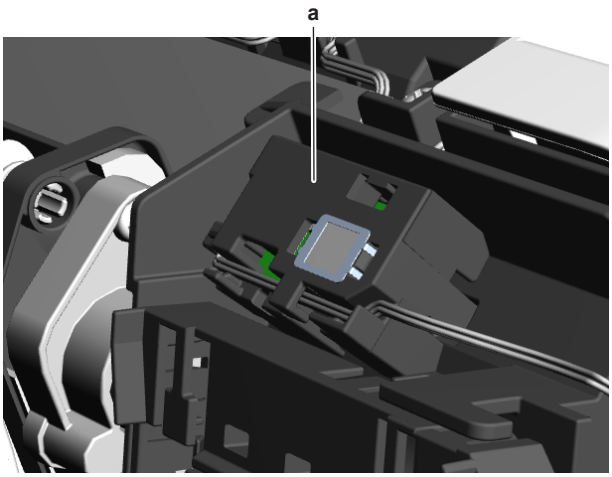
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Disconnect the intelligent thermal sensor connector from the indoor unit PCB.

2 Carefully click the complete intelligent thermal sensor assembly out of the indoor unit.

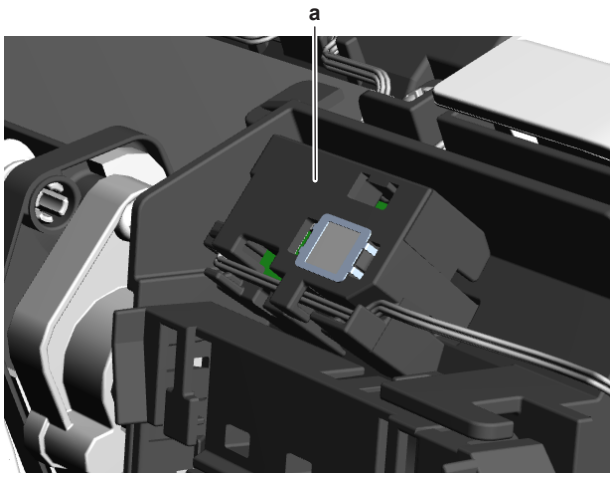


a Intelligent thermal sensor assembly

3 To install the intelligent thermal sensor assembly, see "2.9.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 78].

To install the intelligent thermal sensor

1 Click the intelligent thermal sensor assembly on the indoor unit.



a Intelligent thermal sensor assembly

2 Route the intelligent thermal sensor harness inside the switch box, along the harness retainers.

3 Connect the intelligent thermal sensor harness to the appropriate connector on the indoor unit 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.

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.

2.10 Inverter PCB

2.10.1 Checking procedures

As the inverter PCB is integrated in the main PCB of the unit, see "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81] for the other check procedures.

To perform an electrical check of the inverter PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Open the compressor insulation.

DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Wait for at least 10 minutes after the circuit breaker has been turned OFF, to be sure the rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

2 Remove the cover of the compressor wire terminals.

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.

Connect the Faston connectors to the Inverter Analyzer (SPP number 2238609).



4 Turn ON the power of the unit.

5 Use the remote control to activate the inverter test:

- Press Temp ▲, Temp ▼, and Mode simultaneously.
- Press Temp ▲.
- Select T (test run mode).
- Press Mode to select FAN.
- Press ⏻ to start power transistor check operation.

CAUTION

Make sure that the Faston connectors are disconnected from the compressor wire terminals and connected to the Inverter Analyzer before starting the power transistor check operation. If NOT, power transistor check operation may damage the compressor.

INFORMATION

Wait for 3 minutes for the power transistor check operation to start.

6 All LED's on the Inverter Analyzer must lit.

7 Turn off the respective circuit breaker.

8 Wait a few minutes and confirm that the LED's of the Inverter Analyzer are off.

9 Disconnect the Inverter Analyzer from the Faston connectors.

10 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.

All LED's of the inverter analyzer are lit during inverter test?	Action
Yes	Return to "2.10.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 79] of the inverter PCB and continue with the next procedure.
No	Replace the inverter PCB, see "2.10.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 81].

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.

2.10.2 Repair procedures

As the inverter PCB is integrated in the main PCB of the unit, see "2.11 Main PCB" [▸ 81] for the repair procedures.

2.11 Main PCB

2.11.1 Checking procedures

INFORMATION

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

To perform a power check of the main PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

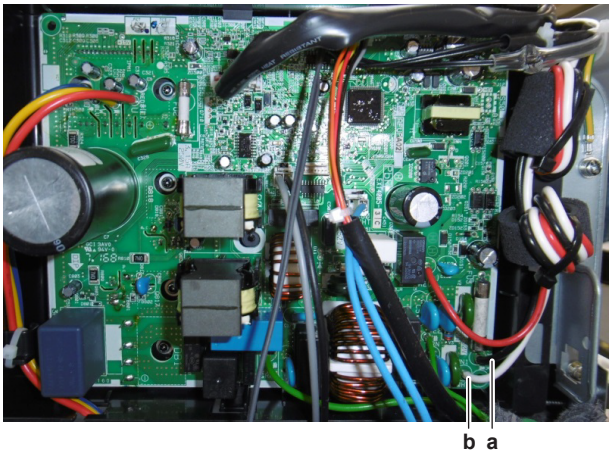
Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Turn ON the power of the unit.

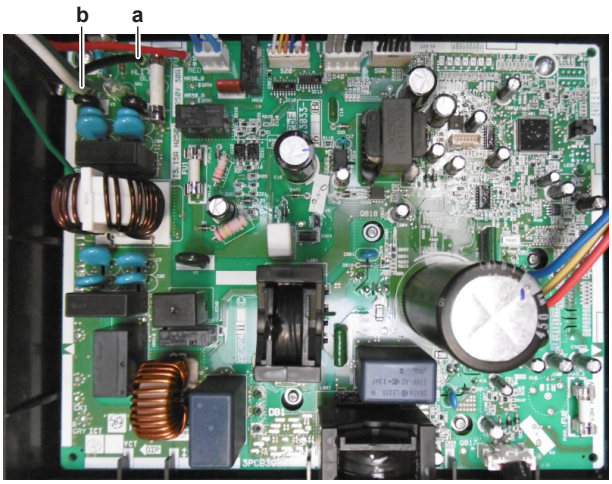
2 Measure the voltage between the black and white wires.

Class 20~35



a Black wire
b White wire

Class 42~50



a Black wire
b White wire

Is the measured voltage on the PCB correct?	Action
Yes	Return to "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81] of the PCB and continue with the next procedure.
No	Continue with the next step.

3 Check the power supply to the unit, see "3.1.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 131].

Does the unit receive power?	Action
Yes	Correct the wiring from the main power supply terminal to the main PCB, see "2.11.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 85].
No	Adjust the power supply to the unit, see "3.1.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 132].

To check the HAP LED of the main PCB

Prerequisite: First check the power supply to the main PCB, see "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81].

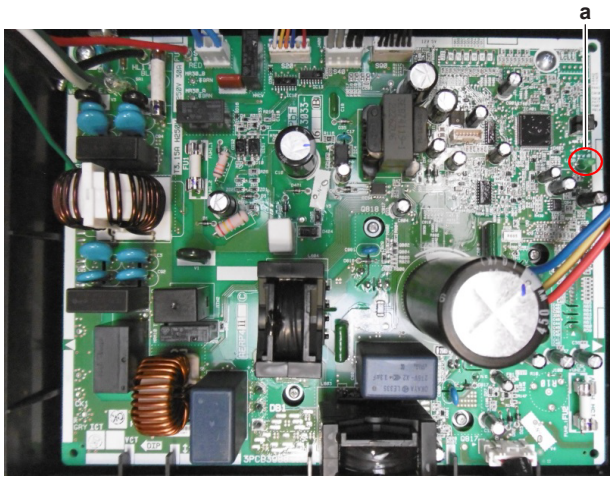
1 Locate the HAP LED on the main PCB.

Class 20~35



a HAP LED

Class 42~50



a HAP LED

Does the HAP LED blink in regular intervals (1 second ON/1 second OFF)?	Action
Yes	Return to "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81] of the main PCB and continue with the next procedure.
No	Replace the main PCB, see "2.11.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 85].

To check if the correct spare part is installed

Prerequisite: First perform all earlier main PCB checks, see "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81].

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.

NOTICE

Also check that the correct spare part is installed for the capacity adapter.

Is the correct spare part for the PCB installed?	Action
Yes	Return to "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81] of the main PCB and continue with the next procedure.
No	Replace the main PCB, see "2.11.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 85].

To check the wiring of the main PCB

Prerequisite: First perform all earlier main PCB checks, see "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81].

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

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 "5.2 Wiring diagram" [▸ 145].

INFORMATION

Correct the wiring as needed.

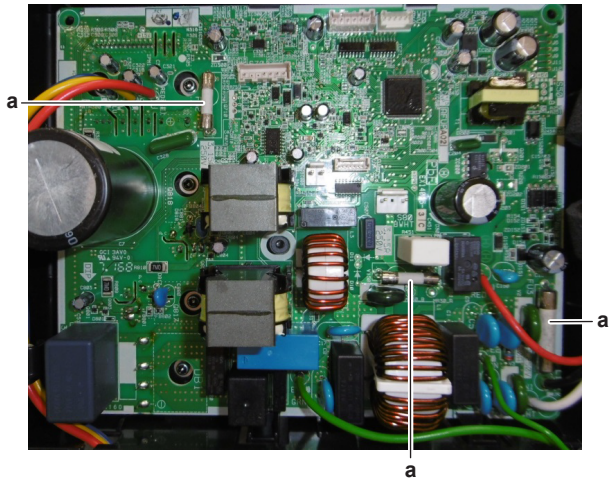
Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81] of the PCB and continue with the next procedure.

To check the fuse of the main PCB

Prerequisite: First perform all earlier main PCB checks, see "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81].

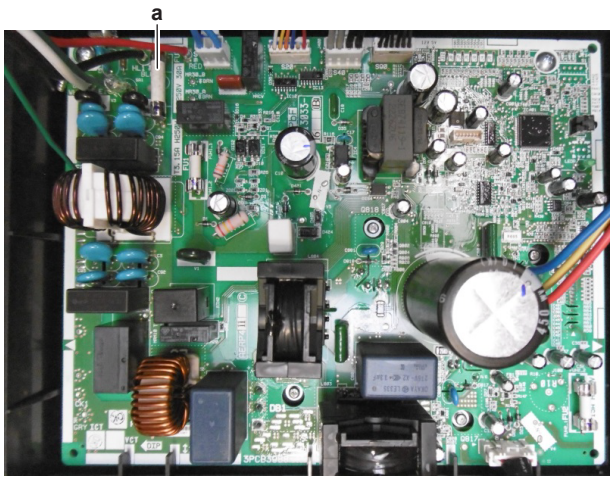
1. Measure the continuity of the fuse. If no continuity is measured, the fuse has blown.

Class 20~35



a Fuse

Class 42~50



a Fuse

Blown fuse on the main PCB?	Action
Yes	Replace the blown fuse, see "2.11.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 85].
No	Return to "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81] of the main 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.

2.11.2 Repair procedures

To correct the wiring from the main power supply terminal to the main PCB

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

1. Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].
2. Make sure that all wires are firmly and correctly connected, see "5.2 Wiring diagram" [▸ 145].
3. Check the continuity of all wires.
4. Replace any damaged or broken wires.

Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81] of the PCB and continue with the next procedure.

To remove the main PCB

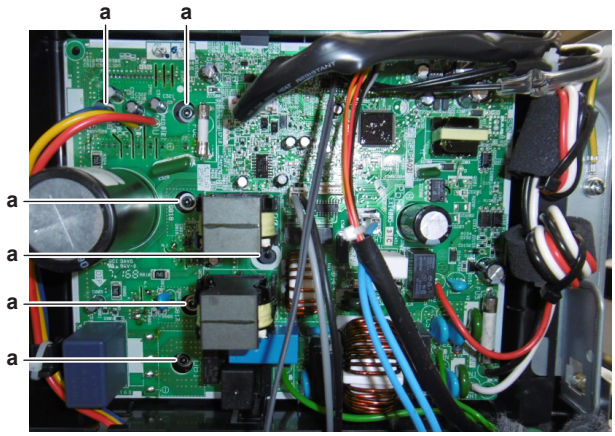
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

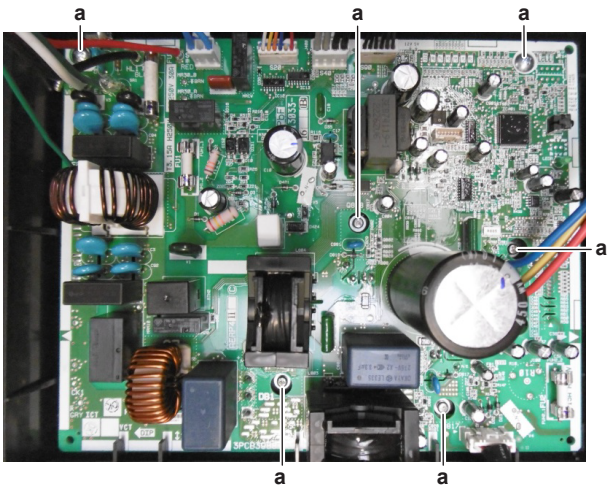
1 Disconnect all connectors from the main PCB.

Class 20~35



a Screw

Class 42~50



a Screw

For all models

2 Remove the screws from the main PCB.

3 Remove the main PCB from the unit.

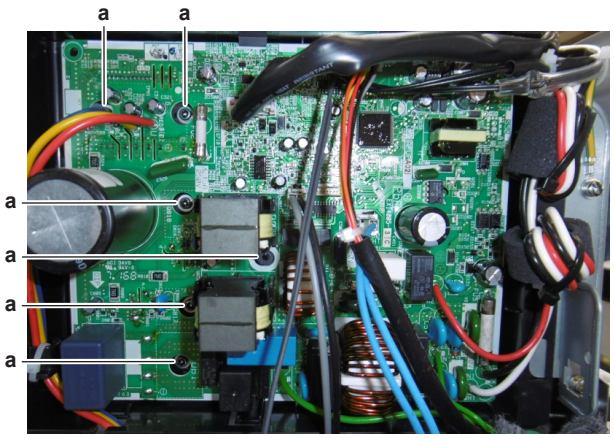
4 To install the main PCB, see "2.11.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 85].

To install the main PCB

1 Apply heat sink compound to the heat sink.

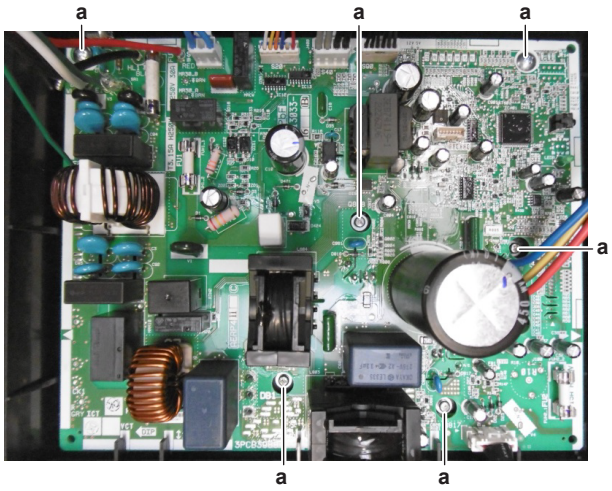
2 Install the main PCB on the correct location in the switch box.

Class 20~35



a Screw

Class 42~50



a Screw

For all models

3 Install and tighten the screws.

4 Connect all connectors to the main PCB.

> **INFORMATION**
>
> Use the wiring diagram and connection diagram for correct installation of the connectors, see "5.2 Wiring diagram" [▸ 145].

Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81] of the PCB and continue with the next procedure.

Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81] of the PCB and continue with the next procedure.

To remove a fuse of the main PCB

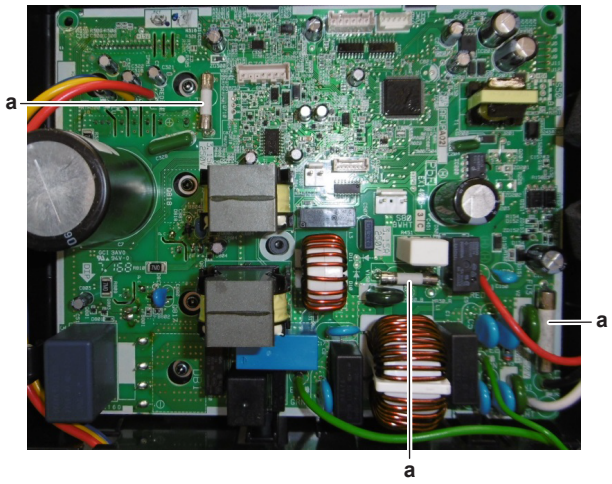
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

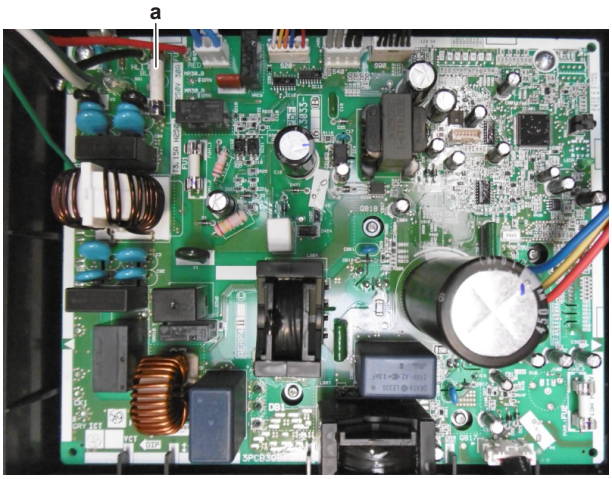
1 Remove the fuse from the PCB.

Class 20~35



a Fuse

Class 42~50



a Fuse

For all models

2 To install a fuse on the main PCB, see "2.11.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 85].

To install a fuse on the main PCB

WARNING

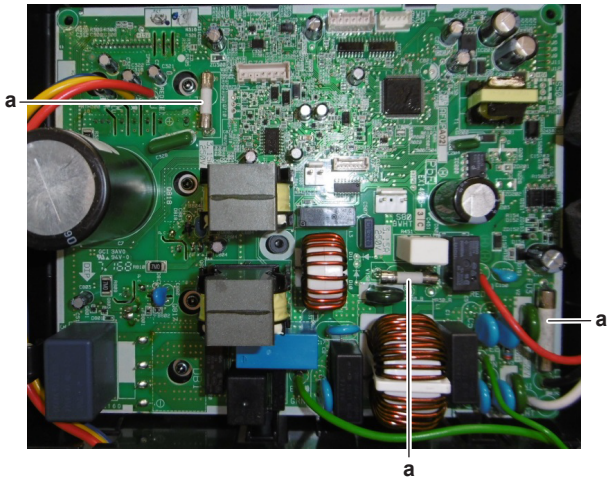
For continued protection against risk of fire, replace only with same type and rating of fuse.

1 Install the fuse on the correct location on the PCB.

CAUTION

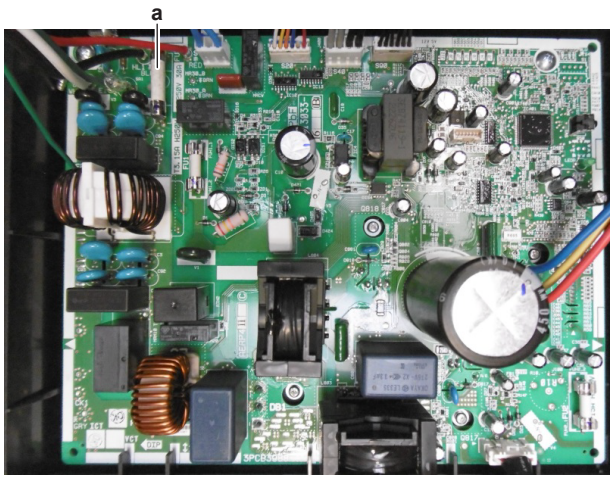
Make sure the fuse is plugged-in correctly (contact with the fuse holder).

Class 20~35



a Fuse

Class 42~50



a Fuse

Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81] of the PCB and continue with the next procedure.

2.12 Outdoor unit fan motor

2.12.1 RXA20~35A3+5 units

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: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 If propeller fan blade touches the bellmouth, check if the fan motor is correctly mounted on its base, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 91].

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" [▸ 91].
No	Perform a mechanical check of the DC fan motor assembly, see "Checking procedures" [▸ 89].

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" [▸ 89].

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" [▸ 89].
No	Replace the DC fan motor assembly, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 91].

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" [▸ 89].

2 Turn ON the power of the unit.

3 Activate `Cooling` or `Heating` operation via the user interface.

4 Check the functioning of the outdoor unit fan.

Outdoor unit fan …	Action
Rotates continuously (without interruption)	DC fan motor assembly is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.
Does not rotate or rotates for a short time	Continue with the next step.

5 Turn OFF the unit via the user interface.

6 Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Wait for at least 10 minutes after the circuit breaker has been turned OFF, to be sure the rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

7 Check that the DC fan motor connector is properly connected to the PCB.

8 Unplug the DC fan motor connector and measure the resistance between the pins 1-3, 1-5, and 3-5 of the DC fan motor connector.

Result: All measurements MUST be 52.7~58.3 Ω.

> **INFORMATION**
>
> Winding resistance values above are given for reference. You should NOT be reading a value in kΩ or a short-circuit. Make sure that the propeller fan blade does NOT rotate, as this could affect resistance measurements.

9 Measure the insulation resistance for the motor terminals. Measurements between each phase and ground must be >1°MΩ.

Are the measured resistance values correct?	Action
Yes	Perform a check of the main PCB, see "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81].
No	Replace the DC fan motor, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 91].

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

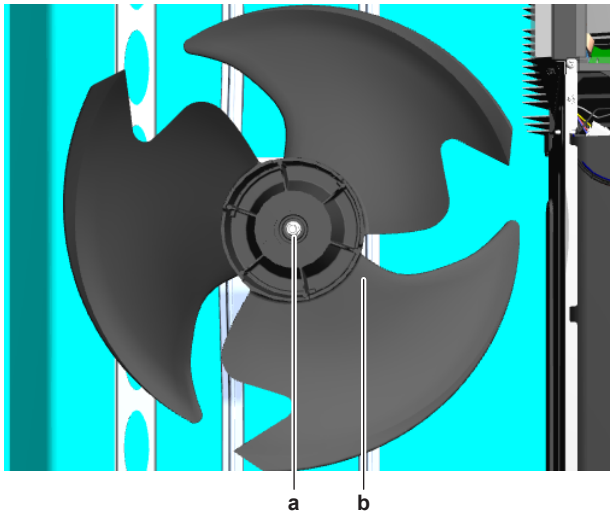
To remove the propeller fan blade assembly

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

1 Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

2 Remove the nut that fixes the propeller fan blade assembly.



a Nut
b Propeller fan blade assembly

3 Pull and remove the propeller fan blade assembly from the DC fan motor assembly.

> **INFORMATION**
> Use a pulley remover if the propeller cannot be removed manually.

4 To install the propeller fan blade assembly, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 91].

To remove the DC fan motor assembly

1 Remove the propeller fan blade assembly from the DC fan motor assembly, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 91].
2 Disconnect the DC fan motor connector from the main PCB.
3 Unlock the ferrite bead.
4 Cut the tie strap.
5 Detach the DC fan motor harness from the switch box.
6 Slightly bend the harness retainers to detach the DC fan motor harness.
7 Remove the 4 screws that fix the DC fan motor assembly.
8 Remove the DC fan motor assembly from the unit.
9 To install the DC fan motor assembly, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 91].

To install the DC fan motor assembly

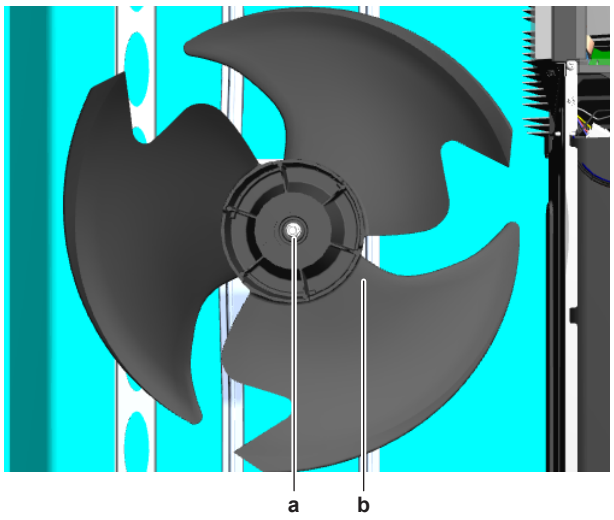
1 Install the DC fan motor assembly in the correct location.
2 Fix the DC fan motor assembly to the unit by tightening the screws.
3 Route the DC fan motor harness through the harness retainers and bend the harness retainers to attach the DC fan motor harness.
4 Attach the DC fan motor harness to the switch box.
5 Install a new tie strap to fix the DC fan motor harness to the switch box.
6 Connect the DC fan motor connector to the connector on the main PCB.
7 Lock the ferrite bead.
8 Install the propeller fan blade assembly, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 91].

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 and tighten the nut to fix the propeller fan blade assembly.



a Nut
b Propeller fan blade assembly

Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to "Checking procedures" [▶ 89] of the outdoor unit fan motor and continue with the next procedure.

2.12.2 RXA20~35A2 + class 42~50 units

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: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▶ 99].

1. If propeller fan blade touches the bellmounth, check if the fan motor is correctly mounted on its base, see "Repair procedures" [▶ 97].
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" [▶ 97].

Is the propeller fan blade assembly damaged?	Action
No	Perform a mechanical check of the DC fan motor assembly, see "Checking procedures" [▸ 93].

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" [▸ 93].

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 functionality check of the DC fan motor assembly, see "Checking procedures" [▸ 93].
No	Replace the DC fan motor assembly, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 97].

To perform a functionality check of the DC fan motor assembly

1 First perform a mechanical check of the DC fan motor assembly, see "Checking procedures" [▸ 93].

2 Turn ON the power of the unit.

3 Activate `Cooling` or `Heating` operation via the user interface.

4 Check the functioning of the outdoor unit fan.

Outdoor unit fan …	Action
Rotates continuously (without interruption)	DC fan motor assembly is OK. Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.
Does not rotate	Perform an electrical check of the DC fan motor assembly (fan motor does not rotate), see "Checking procedures" [▸ 93].
Rotates for a short time	Perform an electrical check of the DC fan motor assembly (fan motor rotates for a short time), see "Checking procedures" [▸ 93].

To perform an electrical check of the DC fan motor assembly (fan motor does not rotate)

1 First perform a functionality check of the outdoor unit fan motor assembly, see "Checking procedures" [▸ 93].

INFORMATION

The DC fan motor connector MUST be plugged into the appropriate PCB.

2 Confirm via the service monitoring tool that the DC fan motor assembly receives an ON signal.

3 Turn OFF the unit via the user interface.

4 Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Wait for at least 10 minutes after the circuit breaker has been turned OFF, to be sure the rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

5 Disconnect the DC fan motor connector S70 and measure the resistance on the connector pins shown below. The measured resistance MUST be:

VDC	Comm	Resistance	VDC	Comm	Resistance
4	1	OL	1	4	OL
4	2	108 kΩ	2	4	108 kΩ
4	3	1.2 kΩ	3	4	1.2 kΩ
4	7	OL	7	4	OL

DC fan motor resistance measurements are correct?	Action
Yes	Continue with the next step.
No	Replace the DC fan motor, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 97].

6 Turn ON the power of the unit.

7 With the DC fan motor connector S70 disconnected from the inverter PCB, measure the voltage on the connector pins 4-7 (= fan motor power supply) on the inverter PCB.

Result: The voltage MUST be 200~390 V DC.

8 Measure the voltage on the connector pins 4-3 (= fan motor control) on the inverter PCB.

Result: The voltage MUST be 15±10% V DC.

Is the measured voltage on the DC fan motor connector on the inverter PCB correct?	Action
Yes	Replace the DC fan motor assembly, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 97].
No	Perform a check of the inverter PCB, see "2.10.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 79].

To perform an electrical check of the DC fan motor assembly (fan motor rotates for a short time)

1 First perform a functionality check of the outdoor unit fan motor assembly, see "Checking procedures" [▸ 93].



INFORMATION

The DC fan motor connector MUST be plugged into the appropriate PCB.

2 Confirm via the service monitoring tool that the DC fan motor assembly receives an ON signal.

3 Turn OFF the unit via the user interface.

4 Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.



DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Wait for at least 10 minutes after the circuit breaker has been turned OFF, to be sure the rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

5 Disconnect the DC fan motor connector S70 and measure the resistance on the connector pins shown below. The measured resistance MUST be:

VDC	Comm	Resistance	VDC	Comm	Resistance
4	1	OL	1	4	OL
4	2	108 kΩ	2	4	108 kΩ
4	3	1.2 kΩ	3	4	1.2 kΩ
4	7	OL	7	4	OL

DC fan motor resistance measurements are correct?	Action
Yes	Continue with the next step.
No	Replace the DC fan motor, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 97].

6 Turn ON the power of the unit.

7 With the DC fan motor connector S70 disconnected from the inverter PCB, measure the voltage on the connector pins 4-7 (= fan motor power supply) on the inverter PCB.

Result: The voltage MUST be 200~390 V DC.

8 Measure the voltage on the connector pins 4-3 (= fan motor control) on the inverter PCB.

Result: The voltage MUST be 15±10% V DC.

Are both measured voltages correct?	Action
Yes	Continue with the next step.
No	Perform a check of the inverter PCB, see "2.10.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 79].

9 Measure the voltage on the DC fan motor connector S70 pins 2-4 (= rotation command) on the PCB.

Result: The measured voltage should be 0~7 V DC. It should NOT be 0 V DC.

Is the measured voltage 0 V DC?	Action
Yes	Perform a check of the inverter PCB, see "2.10.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 79].
No	Continue with the next step.

10 Manually (slowly) rotate the fan blade propeller 1 turn and measure the voltage on the DC fan motor connector pins 1-4. 4 pulses MUST be measured.

Pulses are measured during fan blade propeller rotation?	Action
Yes	Perform a check of the main PCB, see "2.11.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 81].
No	Replace the DC fan motor, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 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

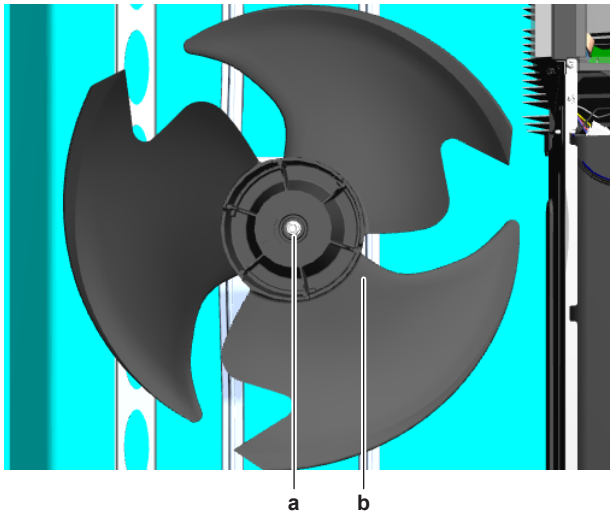
To remove the propeller fan blade assembly

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

1 Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

2 Remove the nut that fixes the propeller fan blade assembly.



a Nut
b Propeller fan blade assembly

3 Pull and remove the propeller fan blade assembly from the DC fan motor assembly.

INFORMATION

Use a pulley remover if the propeller cannot be removed manually.

4 To install the propeller fan blade assembly, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 97].

To remove the DC fan motor assembly

1 Remove the propeller fan blade assembly from the DC fan motor assembly, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 97].
2 Disconnect the DC fan motor connector from the main PCB.
3 Unlock the ferrite bead.
4 Cut the tie strap.
5 Detach the DC fan motor harness from the switch box.
6 Slightly bend the harness retainers to detach the DC fan motor harness.
7 Remove the 4 screws that fix the DC fan motor assembly.
8 Remove the DC fan motor assembly from the unit.
9 To install the DC fan motor assembly, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 97].

To install the DC fan motor assembly

1 Install the DC fan motor assembly in the correct location.
2 Fix the DC fan motor assembly to the unit by tightening the screws.
3 Route the DC fan motor harness through the harness retainers and bend the harness retainers to attach the DC fan motor harness.
4 Attach the DC fan motor harness to the switch box.
5 Install a new tie strap to fix the DC fan motor harness to the switch box.
6 Connect the DC fan motor connector to the connector on the main PCB.
7 Lock the ferrite bead.
8 Install the propeller fan blade assembly, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 97].

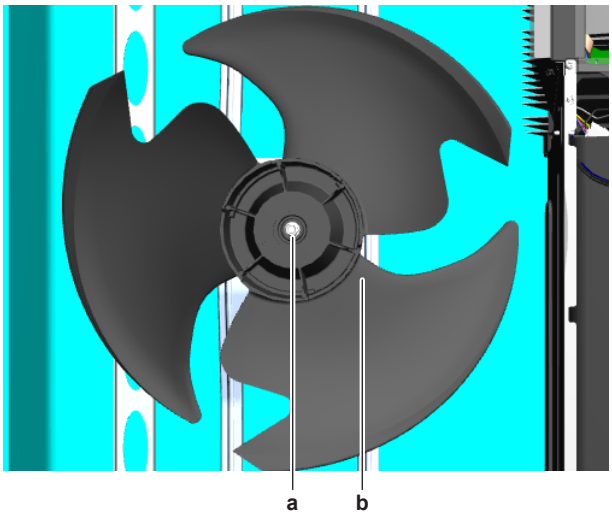
To install the propeller fan blade assembly

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 and tighten the nut to fix the propeller fan blade assembly.



a Nut

b Propeller fan blade assembly

Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to "Checking procedures" [▶ 93] of the outdoor unit fan motor and continue with the next procedure.

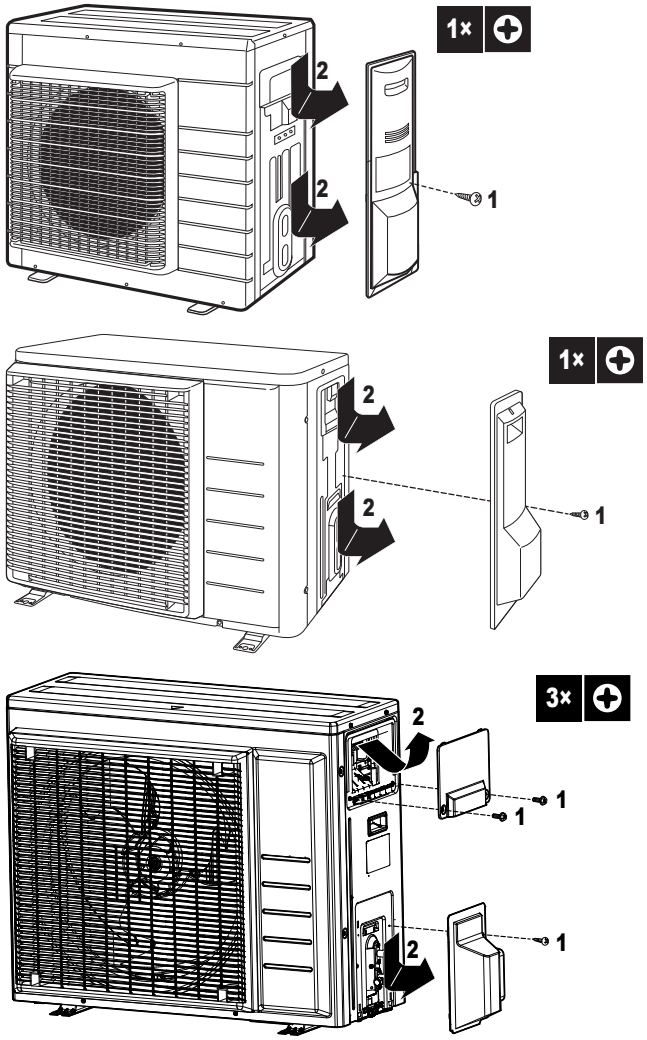
2.13 Plate work

2.13.1 Outdoor unit

To remove the refrigerant connection cover

DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

DANGER: RISK OF BURNING



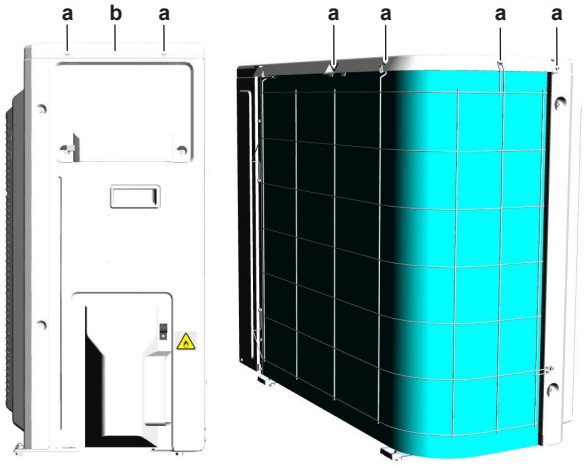
To remove the top plate

> **INFORMATION**
> This procedure is just an example and may differ on some details for your actual unit.

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

1 Loosen and remove the screws that fix the top plate.



a Screw
b Top plate

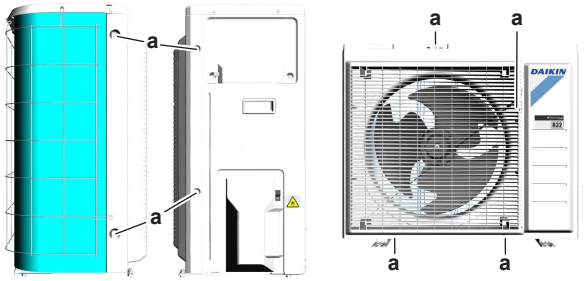
2 Remove the top plate.

To remove the front plate

> **INFORMATION**
> This procedure is just an example and may differ on some details for your actual unit.

Prerequisite: Remove the top plate, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Loosen and remove the screws that fix the front plate.



a Screw
b Front plate

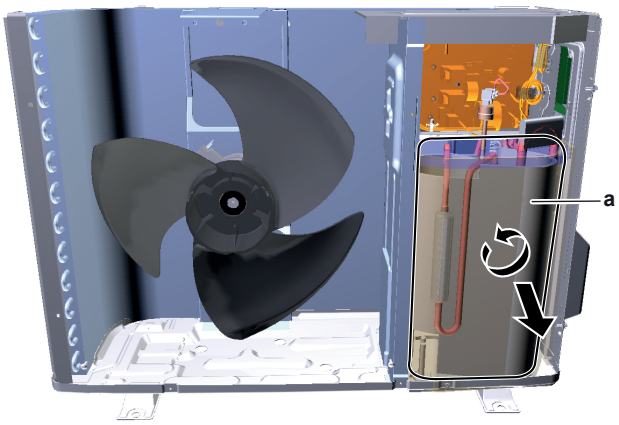
2 Remove the front plate.

To remove the compressor sound insulation

> **INFORMATION**
> This procedure is just an example and may differ on some details for your actual unit.

Prerequisite: Remove the front plate, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Untwist the cord and remove the compressor sound insulation.



a Compressor sound insulation

To remove the switch box

INFORMATION

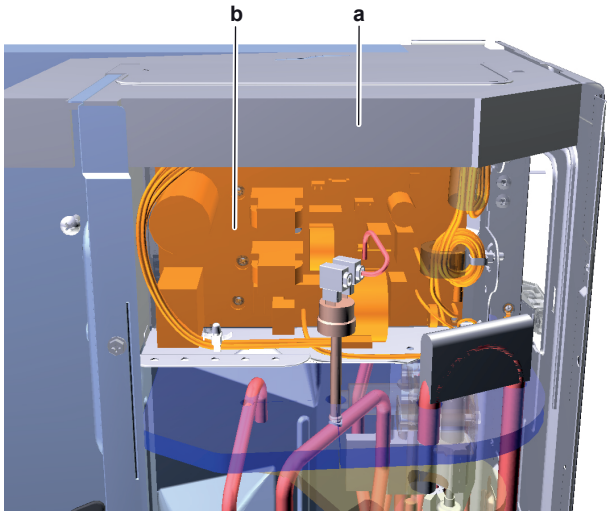
This procedure is just an example and may differ on some details for your actual unit.

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

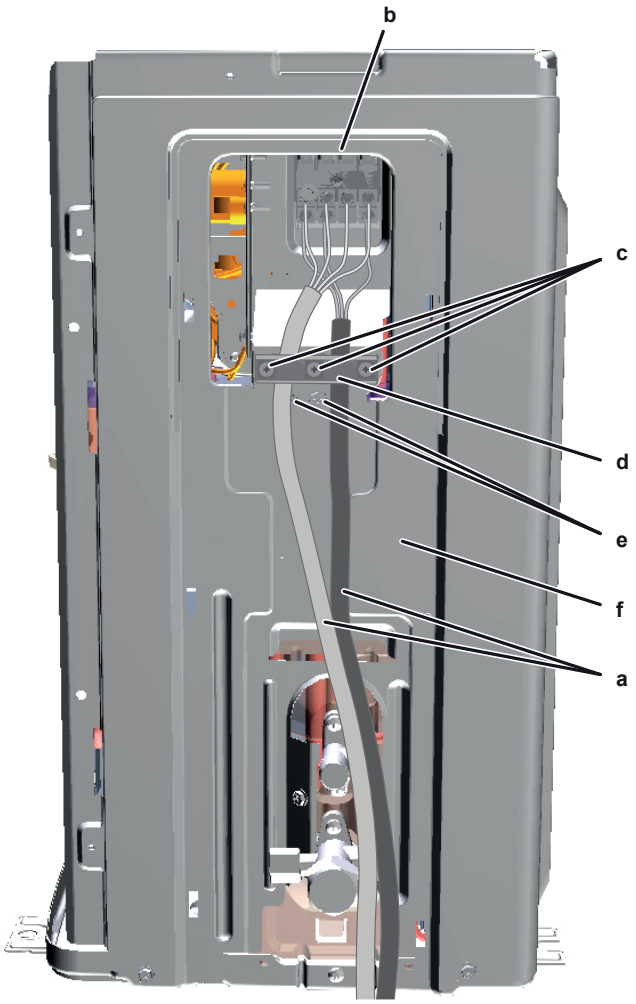
1 Remove the insulation on the upper side of the switch box.



a Insulation
b Main PCB

2 Disconnect all connectors from the main PCB.

3 Disconnect the electrical power supply wiring from the wire terminals.



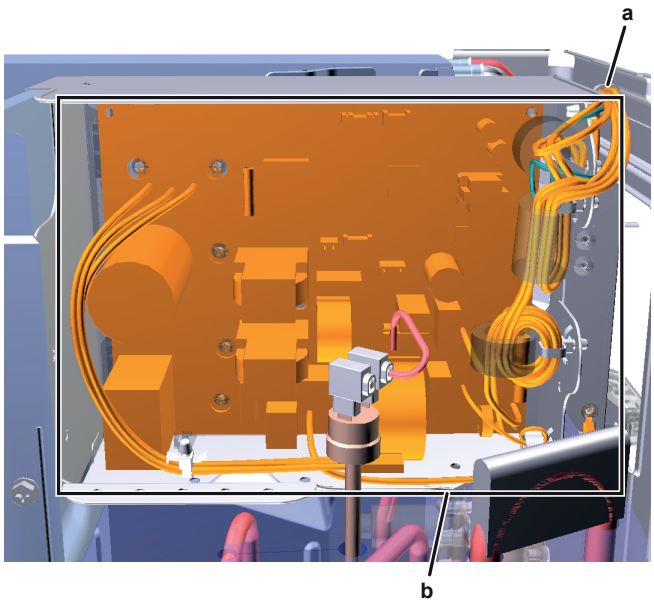
a Electrical power supply wiring
b Wire terminals
c Screws
d Wire clamp
e Screws
f Right side plate assembly

4 Remove the screws that fix the wire clamp.

5 Remove the wire clamp.

6 Remove the screws that fix the right side plate assembly.

7 Cut the cable tie.



a Cable tie
b Switch box

8 Lift and remove the switch box from the outdoor unit.

9 To install the switch box, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

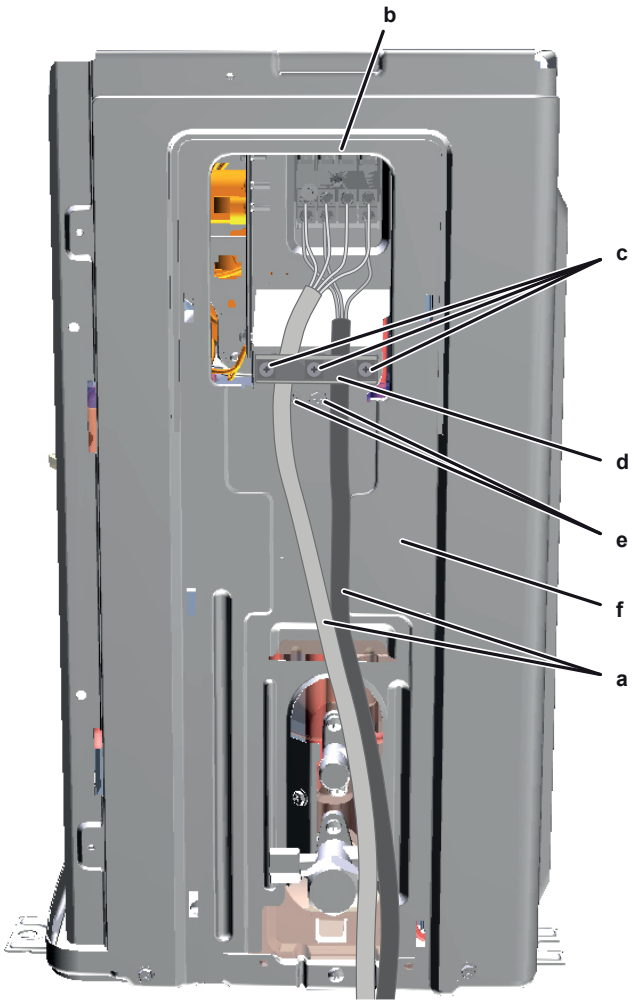
To install the switch box

INFORMATION

This procedure is just an example and may differ on some details for your actual unit.

1 Install the switch box on the correct location in the outdoor unit.

2 Install the right side plate assembly on the outdoor unit and fix it using the screws.



a Electrical power supply wiring
b Wire terminals
c Screws
d Wire clamp
e Screws
f Right side plate assembly

3 Connect the electrical power supply wiring to the wire terminals.

4 Install the wire clamp and fix it using the screws.

5 Connect all connectors to the main PCB.

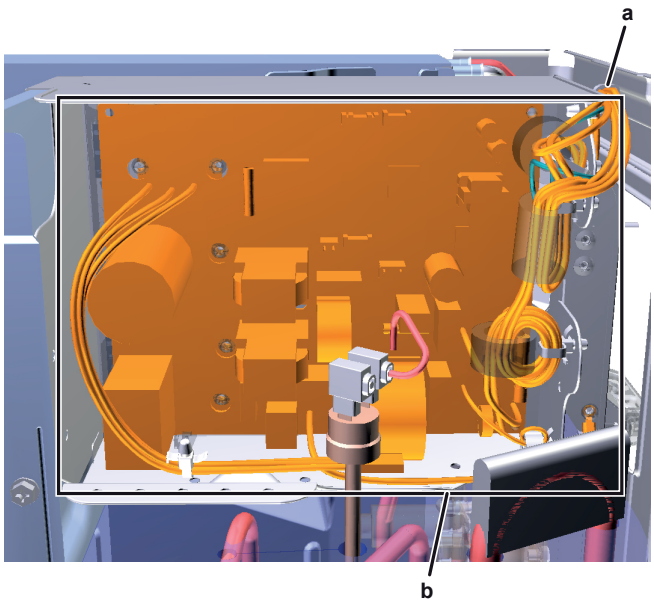
INFORMATION

Use the wiring diagram and connection diagram for correct installation of the connectors, see "5.2 Wiring diagram" [▸ 145].

WARNING

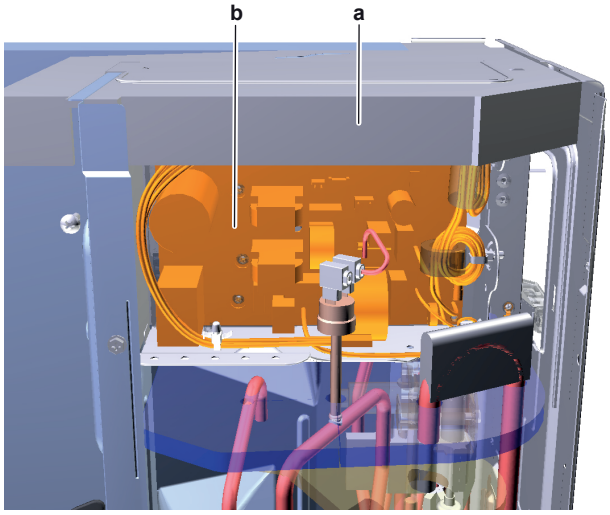
When reconnecting a connector to the PCB, do NOT apply force, as this may damage the connector or connector pins of the PCB.

6 Fix the wiring to the switch box using a new cable tie.



a Cable tie
b Switch box

7 Install the insulation on the upper side of the switch box.

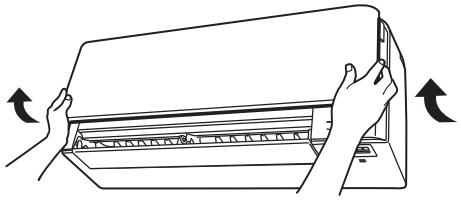


a Insulation
b Main PCB

2.13.2 Indoor unit

To open the front panel

1 Hold the front panel on both sides and open it.



Open the front panel using the user interface.

2 Stop operation.

3 Hold ⏲ on the user interface for at least 2 seconds.

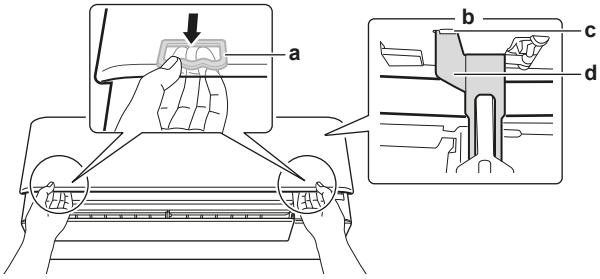
Result: The front panel will open.

Note: Press and hold ⏲ again for at least 2 seconds to close the front panel.

4 Turn the power supply off.

5 Pull down both locks on the back of the front panel.

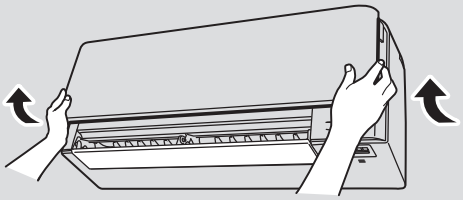
6 Open the front panel until the support fits into the fixing tab.



a Lock (1 on each side)
b Backside of the front panel
c Fixing tab
d Support

INFORMATION

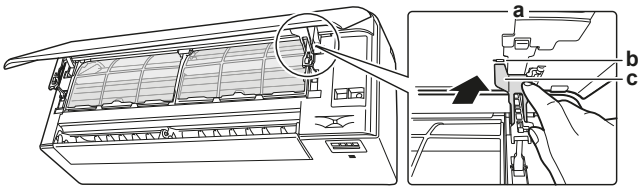
If you CANNOT find the user interface or you use another optional controller. Pull the front panel carefully up by hand as shown in the following figure.



To close the front panel

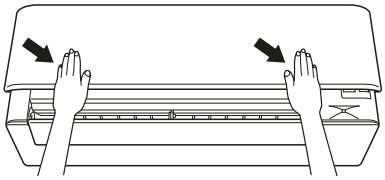
1 Set the filters as they were.

2 Lift the front panel slightly and remove the support from the fixing tab.



a Backside of the front panel
b Fixing tab
c Support

3 Close the front panel.



4 Gently press the front panel down until it clicks.

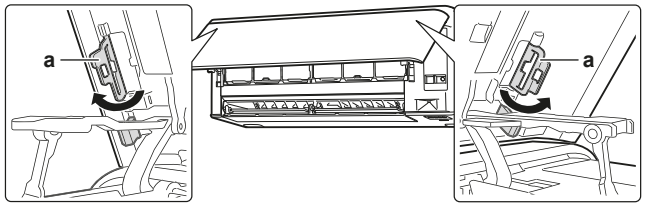
To remove the front panel

INFORMATION

Remove the front panel only in case it MUST be replaced.

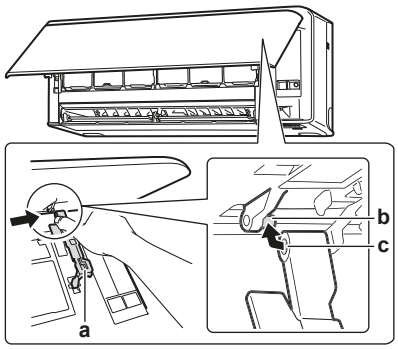
1 Open the front panel. See "To open the front panel" [▸ 105].

2 Open the panel locks located on the back side of the panel (1 on each side).



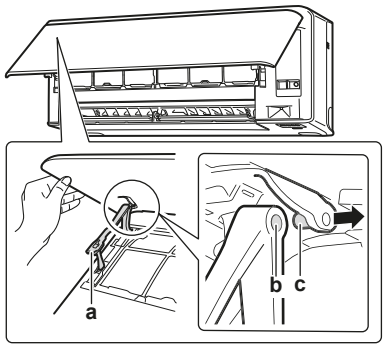
a Panel lock

3 Push the right arm lightly to the right to disconnect the shaft from the shaft slot on the right side.



a Arm
b Shaft
c Shaft slot

4 Disconnect the front panel shaft from the shaft slot on the left side.



a Arm
b Shaft slot
c Shaft

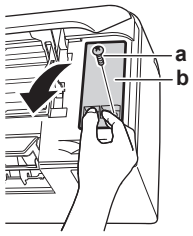
5 Remove the front panel.

6 To re-install the front panel perform the steps in the opposite order.

To open the service cover

1 Remove 1 screw from the service cover.

2 Pull out the service cover horizontally away from the unit.



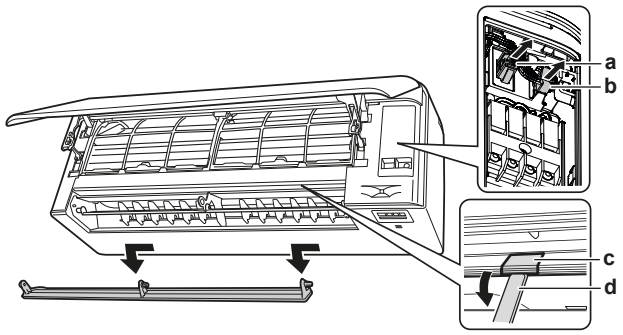
a Service cover screw
b Service cover

To remove the front grille

CAUTION

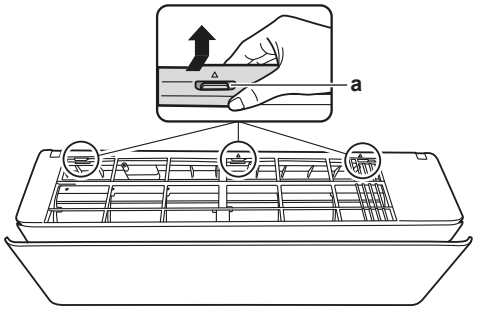
Wear protective gloves.

1. Open the front panel. Refer to "To open the front panel" [▸ 105].
2. Remove the service cover. Refer to "To open the service cover" [▸ 107].
3. Remove the wire harness from the wire clamp and the connector.
4. Remove the flap by pushing it to the left side and towards you.
5. Remove the 2 screw covers using a long flat plate such as a ruler wrapped in a cloth and remove 2 screws.



a Connector
b Wire clamp
c Screw cover
d Long flat plate wrapped in a cloth

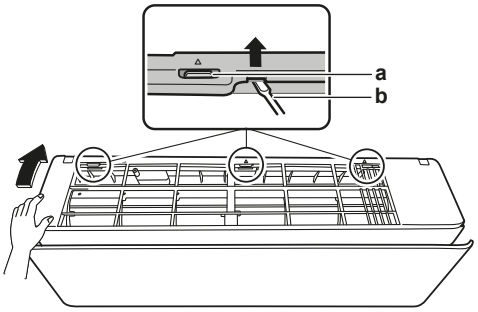
6. Push the front grille up and then towards the mounting plate to remove the front grille from the 3 hooks.



a Hook

Prerequisite: If working space is limited.

7. Insert a flat screwdriver next to the hooks.
8. Pull the front grille up using the flat screwdriver and push towards the mounting plate.



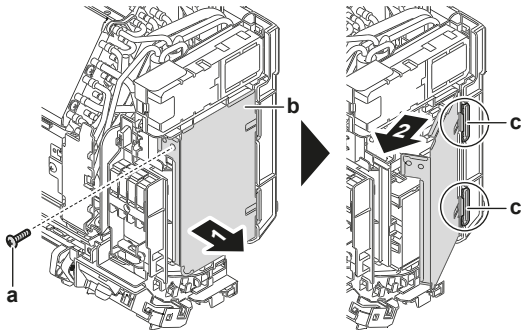
a Hook
b Flat screwdriver

To re-install the front grille

1 Install the front grille and firmly engage the 3 upper hooks.
2 Tighten the 2 screws and put the 2 screw covers back.
3 Re-install the flap.
4 Insert the wire harness back into the connector and secure it with the wire clamp.
5 Close the front panel. Refer to "To close the front panel" [▸ 106].

To remove the electrical wiring box cover

1 Remove the front grille.
2 Remove 1 screw from the electrical wiring box.
3 Open the electrical wiring box cover by pulling it to the front.
4 Remove the electrical wiring box cover from the 2 rear hooks.



a Screw
b Electrical wiring box
c Rear hook

5 To re-install the cover, first attach the electrical wiring box to the hooks, close the electrical wiring box, and re-install the screw.

2.14 Reactor

2.14.1 Checking procedures

To perform an electrical check of the reactor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

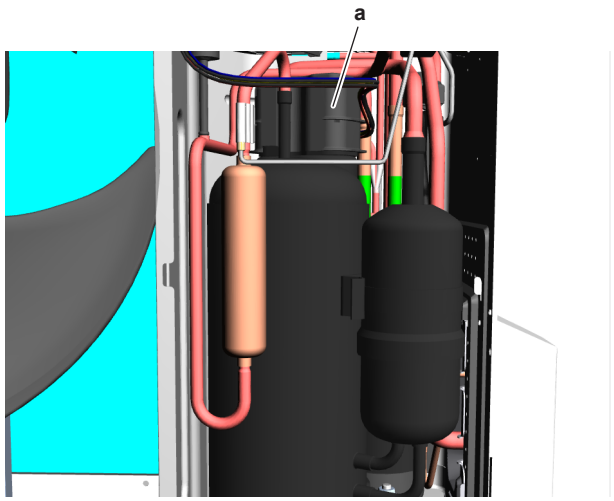
Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

1 Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].
2 Open the compressor insulation.

DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Wait for at least 10 minutes after the circuit breaker has been turned OFF, to be sure the rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

3 Remove the cover of the compressor wire terminals.



a Compressor wire terminals cover

4 Disconnect the wiring from the reactor.

> **INFORMATION**
>
> The reactor will trip at a temperature of 115°C and will reset at a temperature of 95°C.

5 Using a megger device of 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 "2.14.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 110].

6 Measure the continuity of the reactor.

Is the continuity measurement correct?	Action
Yes	Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next step.
No	Replace the reactor, see "2.14.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 110].

2.14.2 Repair procedures

To remove the reactor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

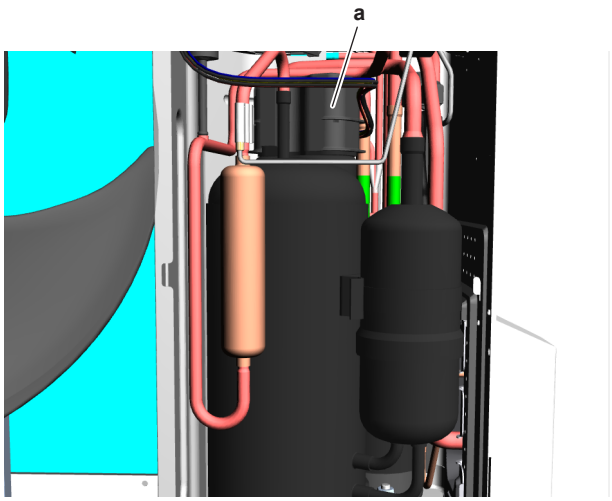
Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

1 Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

2 Open the compressor insulation.

> **DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION**
>
> Wait for at least 10 minutes after the circuit breaker has been turned OFF, to be sure the rectifier voltage is below 10 V DC before proceeding.

3 Remove the cover of the compressor wire terminals.



a Compressor wire terminals cover

4 Disconnect the connector.

5 Remove the clip and remove the reactor from the compressor.

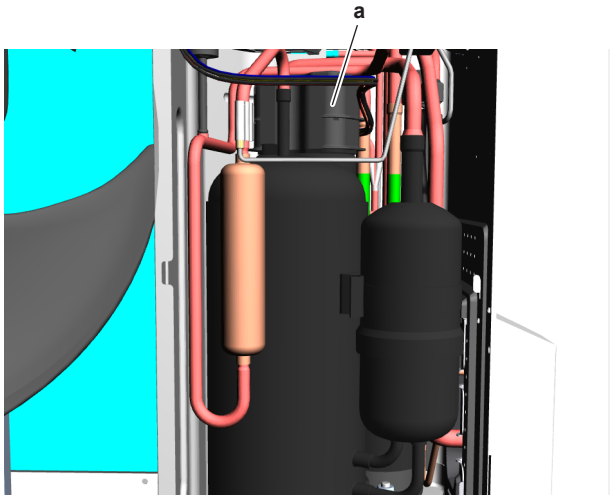
6 To install the reactor, see "2.14.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 110].

To install the reactor

1 Install the reactor in the correct location and install the clip.

2 Connect the reactor connector.

3 Install the cover of the compressor wire terminals.



a Compressor wire terminals cover

4 Install the compressor insulation.

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.

2.15 Streamer unit

2.15.1 Checking procedures

1 As there is no specific check procedure for this component, first perform a check of the indoor unit PCB to check if the streamer unit needs to be replaced. See "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71].

After complete check of the indoor unit PCB, is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Replace the streamer unit, see "2.15.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 112].

2.15.2 Repair procedures

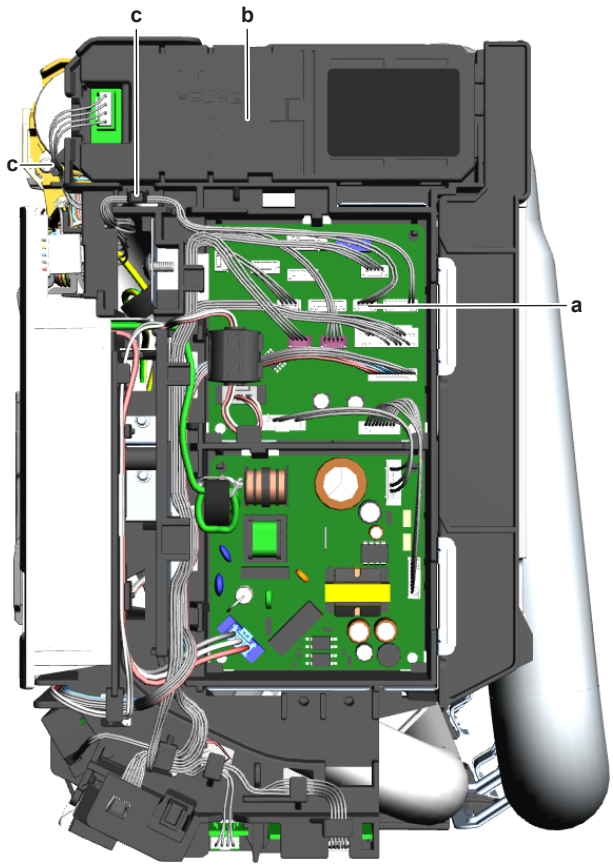
To remove the streamer unit

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Disconnect the streamer unit connector from the indoor unit PCB.



a Streamer unit connector
b Streamer unit
c Retainer

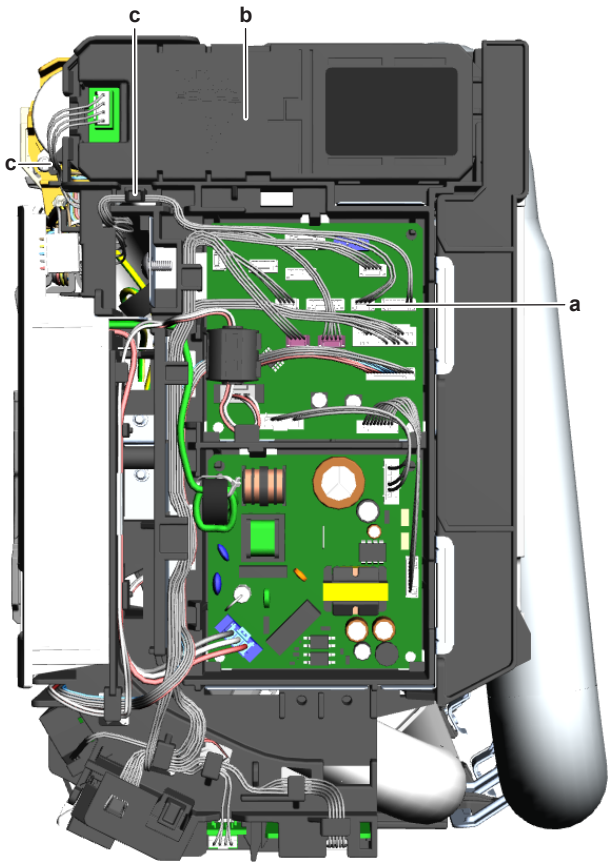
2 Route the streamer unit harness out of the retainers.

3 Click the streamer unit out of the indoor unit.

4 To install the streamer unit, see "2.15.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 112].

To install the streamer unit

1 Install the streamer unit in the correct location on the indoor unit.



a Streamer unit connector
b Streamer unit
c Retainer

2 Route the streamer unit harness inside the switch box and through the retainers.

3 Connect the streamer unit connector to the indoor unit PCB.

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.

2.16 Swing flap motor

2.16.1 Main swing flap motor

Checking procedures

To perform an electrical check of the swing flap motor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Disconnect the motor connector from the indoor unit PCB.

2 Measure the resistance between the following pins of the motor connector. The measurements MUST be as shown in the table below.

Pins	Measured resistance (Ω)
1-2	235
1-3	
1-4	
1-5	
2-3	470
2-4	
2-5	
3-4	
3-5	
4-5	

Swing flap motor resistance measurements are correct?	Action
Yes	Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.
No	Replace the swing flap motor, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 114].

Repair procedures

INFORMATION

To replace the motor, the complete gearcase assembly MUST be replaced.

To remove the swing flap motor gearcase assembly

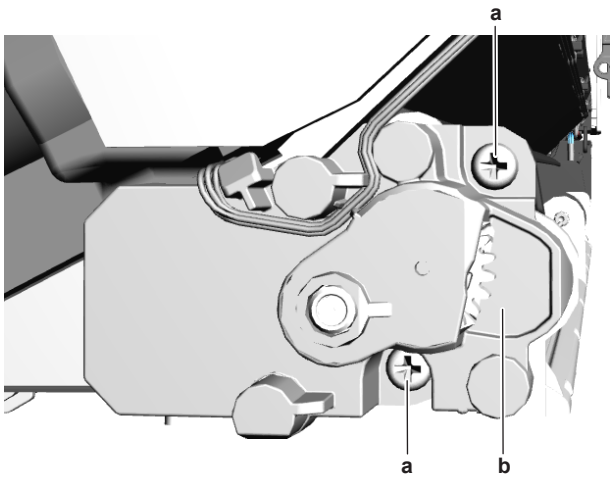
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Remove the main swing flap from the indoor unit (by clicking it out).

2 Remove the 2 screws and remove the swing flap motor gearcase assembly from the indoor unit.



a Screw
b Swing flap motor gearcase assembly

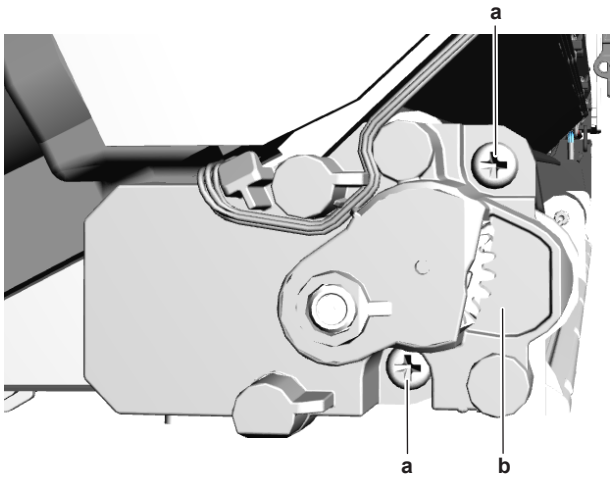
3 Disconnect the swing flap motor harness from the swing flap motor.

4 To install the swing flap motor gearcase assembly, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 114].

To install the swing flap motor gearcase assembly

1 Connect the swing flap motor harness to the swing flap motor connector.

2 Install the swing flap motor gearcase assembly on the indoor unit and tighten using the 2 screws.



a Screw
b Swing flap motor gearcase assembly

3 Install the main swing flap in the indoor unit (by clicking it on).

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.

2.16.2 Secondary swing flap motor

Checking procedures

To perform an electrical check of the swing flap motor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Disconnect the motor connector from the indoor unit PCB.

2 Measure the resistance between the following pins of the motor connector. The measurements MUST be as shown in the table below.

Pins	Measured resistance (Ω)
1-2	235
1-3	
1-4	
1-5	
2-3	470
2-4	
2-5	
3-4	
3-5	
4-5	

Swing flap motor resistance measurements are correct?	Action
Yes	Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.
No	Replace the swing flap motor, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 116].

Repair procedures

INFORMATION

To replace the motor, the complete gearcase assembly MUST be replaced.

To remove the swing flap motor gearcase assembly

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

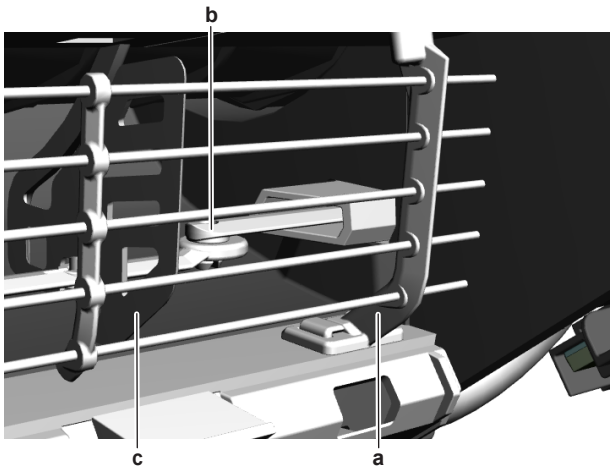
Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Remove the main swing flap from the indoor unit (by clicking it out).

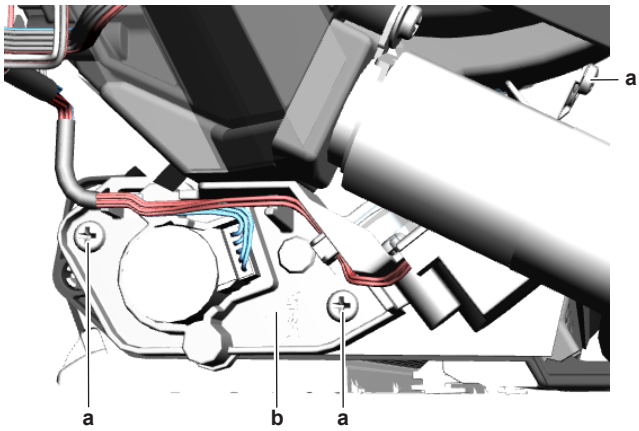
2 Remove the secondary swing flap from the indoor unit (by clicking it out).

3 Remove the right side fan guard from the indoor unit (by clicking it out).



a Fan guard
b Rocker arm
c Swing raster

4 Remove the 3 screws from the swing flap motor gear case assembly. Do NOT yet remove the assembly from the indoor unit.



a Screw
b Swing flap motor gearcase assembly

5 Disconnect the rocker arm from the swing raster.

6 Remove the swing flap motor gear case assembly from the indoor unit.

7 Disconnect the harness from the swing flap motor.

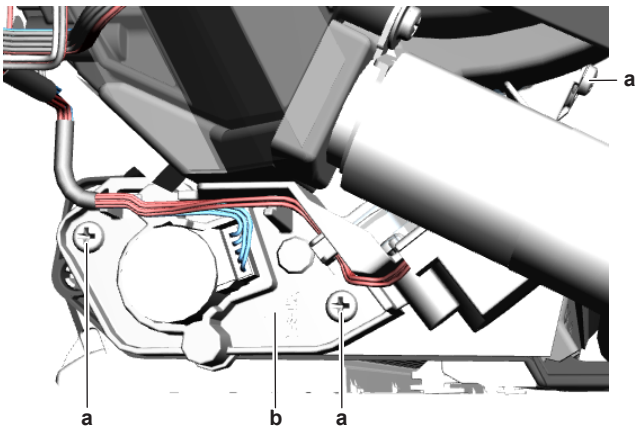
8 Disconnect the harness from the swing raster motor.

9 To install the swing flap motor gearcase assembly, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 116].

To install the swing flap motor gearcase assembly

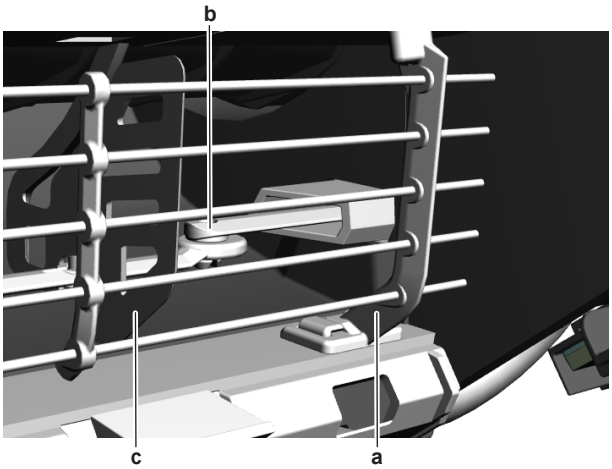
1 Connect the harness to the swing raster motor connector.

2 Install the swing flap motor gearcase assembly on the indoor unit. Install the 3 screws, but do NOT yet tighten them.



a Screw
b Swing flap motor gearcase assembly

3 Connect the rocker arm to the swing raster.



a Fan guard
b Rocker arm
c Swing raster

4 Tighten the 3 screws to fix the swing flap motor assembly.

5 Connect the harness to the swing flap motor connector.

6 Install the right side fan guard on the indoor unit (by clicking it on).

7 Install the secondary swing flap in the indoor unit (by clicking it on).

8 Install the main swing flap in the indoor unit (by clicking it on).

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.

2.17 Swing raster motor

2.17.1 Checking procedures

To perform an electrical check of the swing raster motor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Disconnect the motor connector from the indoor unit PCB.

2 Measure the resistance between the following pins of the motor connector. The measurements MUST be as shown in the table below.

Pins	Measured resistance (Ω)
1-2	235
1-3	
1-4	
1-5	
2-3	470
2-4	
2-5	
3-4	
3-5	
4-5	

Swing raster motor resistance measurements are correct?	Action
Yes	Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.
No	Replace the swing raster motor, see "2.17.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 119].

2.17.2 Repair procedures

INFORMATION

To replace the motor, the complete gearcase assembly MUST be replaced.

As the swing raster motor is integrated in the secondary swing flap motor gearcase assembly, see "2.16.2 Secondary swing flap motor" [▸ 116] for the repair procedures.

2.18 Thermistors

2.18.1 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.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

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" [▸ 119].
No	Correctly install the thermistor, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 122].

To perform an electrical check of the specific thermistor

Prerequisite: First perform a mechanical check of the thermistor, see "Checking procedures" [▸ 119].

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 (O/U)	S90:1-2	1
Heat exchanger thermistor	R2T	Main (O/U)	S90:3-4	1
Discharge pipe thermistor	R3T	Main (O/U)	S90:5-6	1
Heat exchanger thermistor	R1T	Indoor (I/U)	S501:1-2	1

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

T °C	kΩ	T °C	kΩ	T °C	kΩ	T °C	kΩ
–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		

4 Measure the resistance between the appropriate pins of the thermistor connector.

5 Check that the measured resistance value matches the resistance determined through the measured temperature (earlier step in the procedure).

- E.g. R1T 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 S90 pin 1-2:
  Measured resistance: 21.86 kΩ,
- Measured resistance value is inside the range. R1T thermistor passes the check.

INFORMATION

All thermistors have a resistance tolerance of 3%.

INFORMATION

In most cases, the user interface allows to monitor the thermistors.

If the measured resistance value matches the resistance determined through the measured temperature, but the temperature for the corresponding thermistor is NOT correct on the user interface display, 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" [▸ 122].

Repair procedures

To remove the thermistor

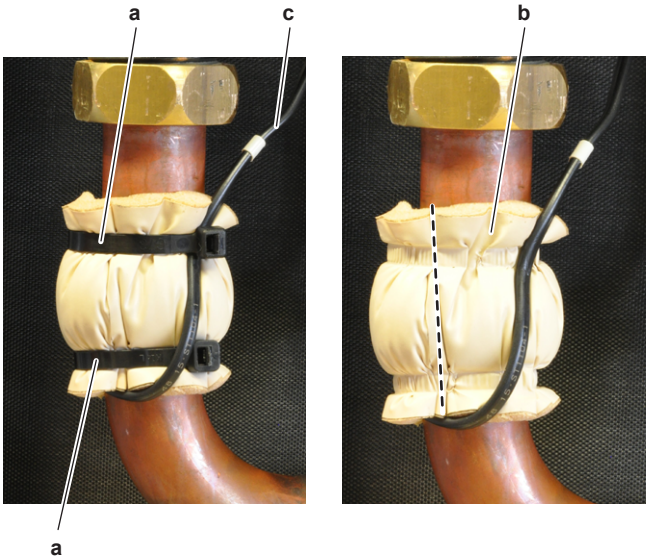
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

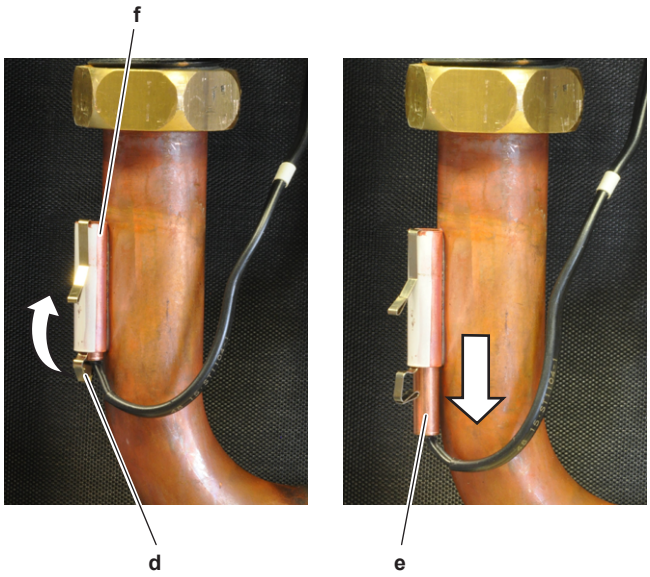
Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Locate the thermistor that needs to be removed.

2 Cut the tie straps that fix the insulation and the thermistor wire.





a Tie strap
b Insulation
c Thermistor wire
d Clip
e Thermistor
f Thermistor holder

3 Cut and remove the insulation.

4 Pull the clip that fixes the thermistor.

5 Remove the thermistor from the thermistor holder.

6 Cut all tie straps that fix the thermistor harness.

7 Disconnect the thermistor connector from the appropriate PCB and remove the thermistor.

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 "5.2 Wiring diagram" [▸ 145]. ALWAYS replace the complete set of thermistors wired to the same connector.

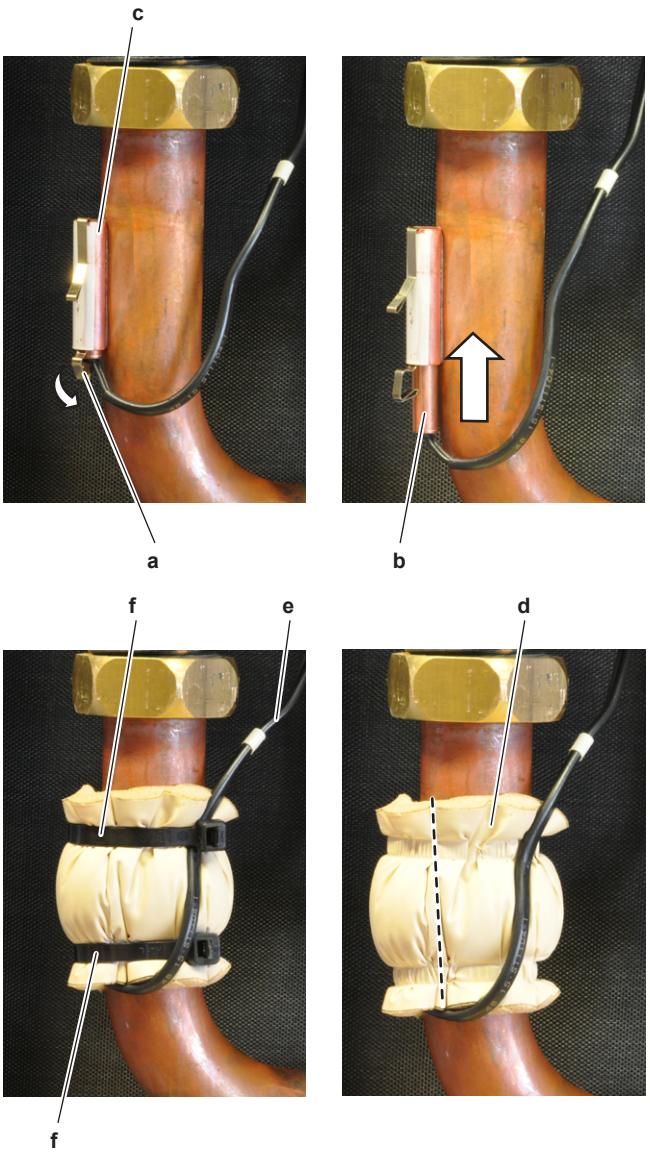
8 When removing the complete set of thermistors wired to the same connector:

- 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.

9 To install the thermistor, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 122].

To install the thermistor

1 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 Clip
b Thermistor
c Thermistor holder
d Insulation
e Thermistor wire
f Tie strap

2 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 "5.2 Wiring diagram" [▸ 145]. ALWAYS replace the complete set of thermistors wired to the same connector.

3 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.

4 Fix the thermistor harness using new tie straps

5 Install the insulation around the thermistor.

6 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.

2.18.2 Other thermistors

Checking procedures

To perform a mechanical check of the room thermistor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

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 or ambient)?	Action
Yes	Perform an electrical check of the specific thermistor, see "Checking procedures" [▸ 125].
No	Correctly install the thermistor, see "Repair procedures" [▸ 129].

To perform an electrical check of the room thermistor

Prerequisite: First perform a mechanical check of the thermistor, see "Checking procedures" [▸ 125].

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
Room thermistor	R2T	Room thermistor PCB on indoor PCB	S600 :1-2	1

INFORMATION

The thermistors may vary according to the specific unit.

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		

4 Measure the resistance between the appropriate pins of the thermistor connector.

5 Check that the measured resistance value matches the resistance determined through the measured temperature (earlier step in the procedure). E.g. R1T 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 S600 pin 1-2:
  Measured resistance: 21.86 kΩ,
- Measured resistance value is inside the range. R1T thermistor passes the check.

INFORMATION

All thermistors have a resistance tolerance of 3%.

INFORMATION

In most cases, the user interface allows to monitor the thermistors.

If the measured resistance value matches the resistance determined through the measured temperature, but the temperature for the corresponding thermistor is NOT correct on the user interface display, 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" [▸ 129].

To perform an electrical check of the specific PCB fin thermistor

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Locate the thermistor on the appropriate PCB.

2 Measure the temperature using a contact thermometer.

INFORMATION

The thermistors may vary according to the specific unit.

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

T °C	kΩ	T °C	kΩ	T °C	kΩ	T °C	kΩ
–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		

4 Measure the resistance between the appropriate connection points of the thermistor.

5 Check that the measured resistance value matches the resistance determined through the measured temperature (earlier step in the procedure). E.g:

- Measured temperature with contact thermometer: 23.1°C,
- Resistance value determined through temperature (using the table for type 1 thermistors):
  Resistance at 20°C: 24.3 kΩ,
  Resistance at 25°C: 19.4 kΩ,
- Measure resistance between pin 1-2:
  Measured resistance: 21.86 kΩ,
- Measured resistance value is inside the range. Thermistor passes the check.

INFORMATION

All thermistors have a resistance tolerance of 3%.

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 PCB, see "2 Components" [▸ 39].

Repair procedures

As the room thermistor is located on the same PCB as the humidity sensor, see "2.6 Humidity sensor" [▸ 66] for the repair procedures.

2.19 Wifi control PCB

2.19.1 Checking procedures

1 As there is no specific check procedure for this component, first perform a check of the indoor unit PCB to check if the wifi control PCB needs to be replaced. See "2.8.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 71].

After complete check of the indoor unit PCB, is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Replace the wifi control PCB, see "2.19.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 129].

2.19.2 Repair procedures

To remove the wifi control PCB

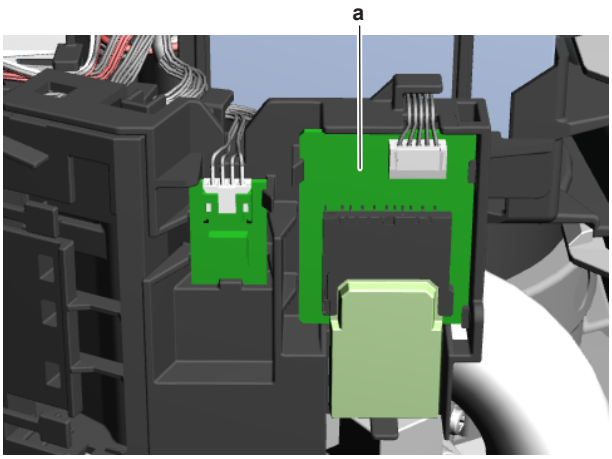
Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Disconnect the wifi control PCB connector from the indoor unit PCB.

2 Carefully click the complete wifi control PCB assembly out of the indoor unit.

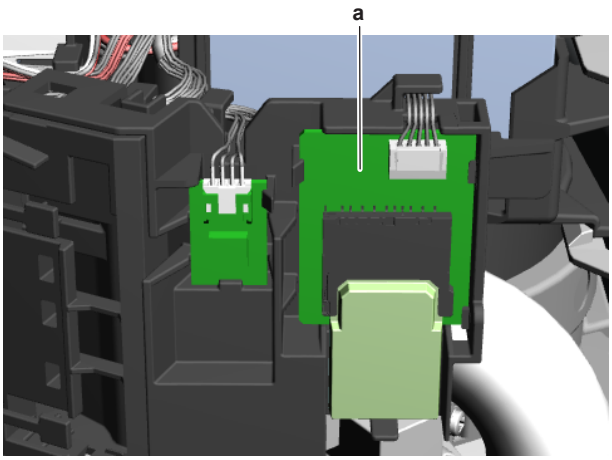


a Wifi control PCB assembly

3 To install the wifi control PCB assembly, see "2.19.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 129].

To install the wifi control PCB

1 Click the wifi control PCB assembly on the indoor unit.



a Wifi control PCB assembly

2 Route the wifi control PCB harness inside the switch box, along the harness retainers.

3 Connect the wifi control PCB harness to the appropriate connector on the indoor unit 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.

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 Third party components

3.1 Electrical circuit

3.1.1 Checking procedures

To check the power supply of the unit

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1. Check that the power supply cables and earth connection are firmly fixed to the power supply terminal X1M.
2. Measure the insulation resistance between each power supply terminal and the ground using a megger device of 500 V DC. All measurements MUST be >1MΩ. If insulation resistance is <1MΩ, earth leakage is present.
3. Turn ON the power using the respective circuit breaker.
4. Measure the voltage between L and N on the power supply terminal X1M. The voltage MUST be 230 V AC ± 10%.
5. 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 "3.1.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 132].

To check the power supply from the outdoor unit to the indoor unit

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

1. Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].
2. Check that the power supply cables and earth connection are firmly fixed to the indoor unit power supply terminal X1M.
3. Turn ON the power using the respective circuit breaker.
4. Measure the voltage between L and N on the indoor unit power supply terminal X1M. The voltage MUST be 230 V AC ± 10%.

Is the measured voltage (power supply) correct?	Action
Yes	Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.
No	Continue with the next step.

5. Check the power supply to the unit, see "3.1.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 131].

Does the unit receive power?	Action
Yes	Correct the wiring from the main power supply terminal to the indoor unit power supply terminal, see "3.1.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 132].
No	Adjust the power supply to the unit, see "3.1.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 132].

To check the wiring between the outdoor unit and the indoor unit

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 "5.2 Wiring diagram" [▸ 145].

INFORMATION

Correct the wiring as needed.

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.

3.1.2 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 ± 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 correct the wiring from the main power supply terminal to the indoor unit power supply terminal

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Make sure that all wires are firmly and correctly connected, see "5.2 Wiring diagram" [▸ 145].

2 Check the continuity of all wires.

3 Replace any damaged or broken wires.

INFORMATION

If applicable, also check the electrical components between the main power supply terminal and the indoor unit power supply terminal (e.g. intermediate terminal, noise filter, ...).

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 Refrigerant circuit

3.2.1 Checking procedures

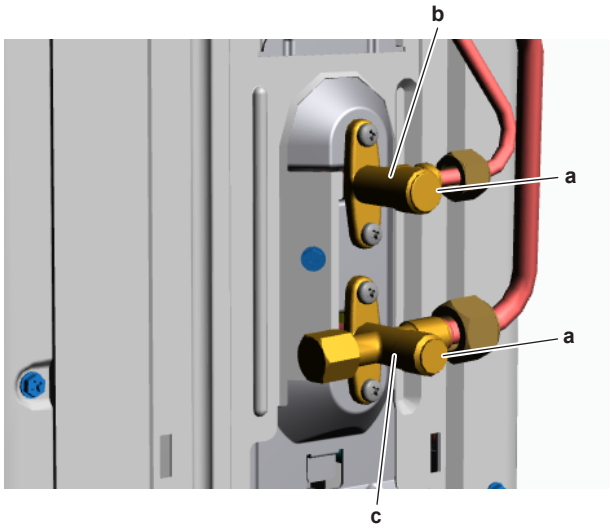
INFORMATION

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 "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Remove the caps.



a Cap
b Liquid stop valve
c 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 "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].

To check if the refrigerant circuit is clogged

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

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 user interface.
5. Read the pressure on the high and low pressure gauges. If there is a significant difference between high and low pressure, 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.

INFORMATION

Focus on positions with a potential risk for clogging such as:

- Filters
- Valves
- Brazing points
- ...

Temperature drop found?	Action
Yes	Replace the clogged part, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].
No	Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.

To check if the refrigerant circuit is correctly charged

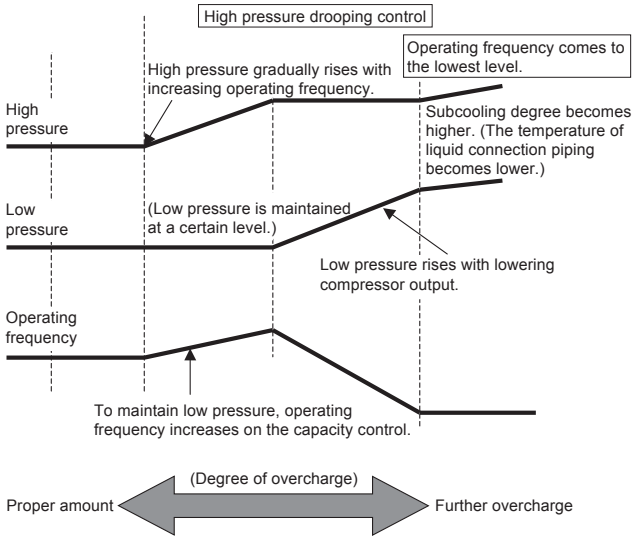
Due to the relationship to pressure control and electronic expansion valve control, the amount of refrigerant needs to be examined according to operating conditions.

Refer to the procedures shown below for correct examination.

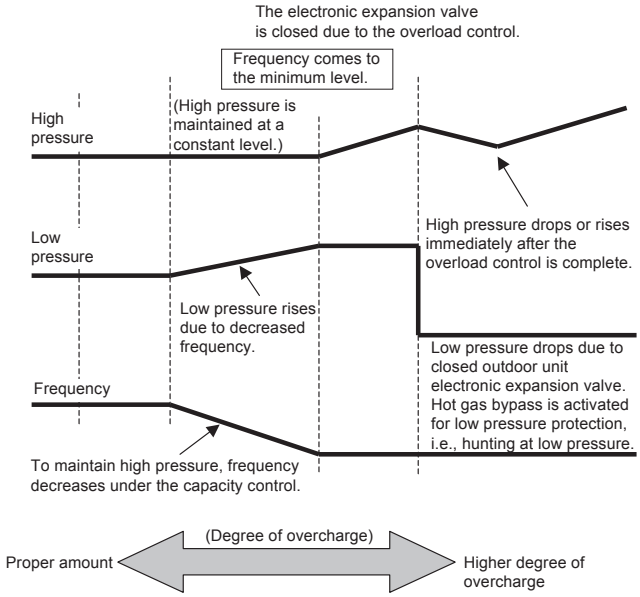
Refrigerant overcharge diagnosis

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 consumes more power and is noisy (before over-current relay trips).
3. The subcooling degree of condensate rises. Consequently, in heating, the temperature of discharge air through the subcooled section becomes lower.

Cooling



Heating



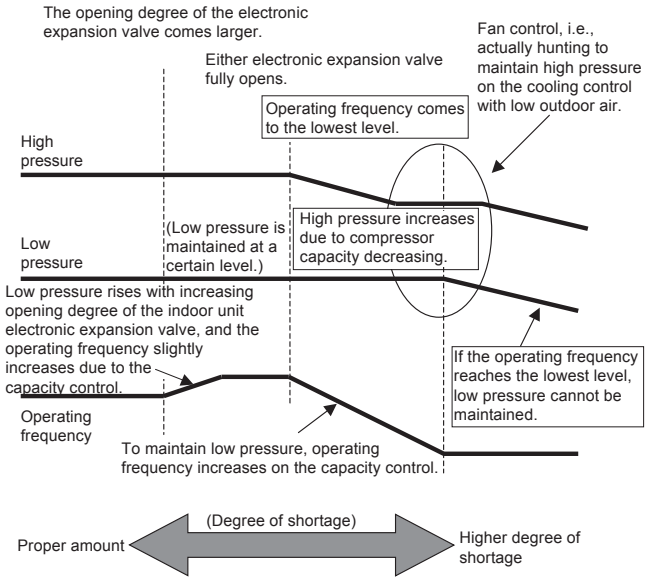
Refrigerant shortage diagnosis

4 The superheated degree of suction gas rises. Consequently, the compressor discharge gas temperature becomes higher.

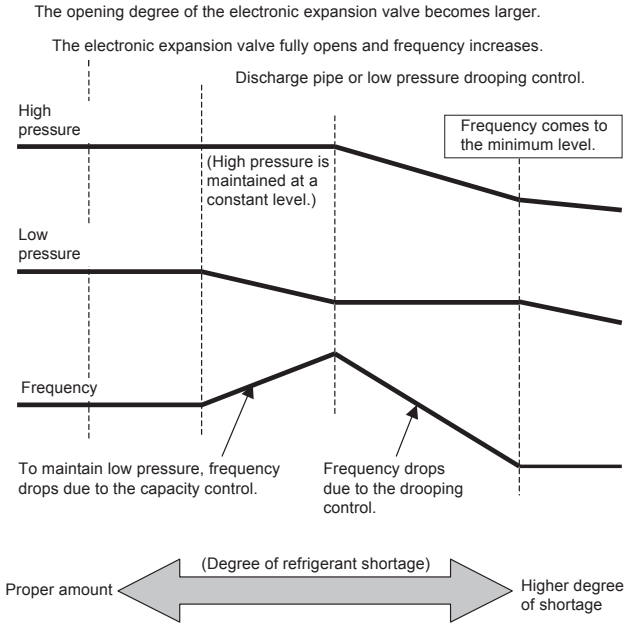
5 The superheated degree of suction gas rises. Consequently, the electronic expansion valve turns open.

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 "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].

To check for non-condensables in the refrigerant circuit

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

1 Wait for the refrigerant to reach the outdoor temperature.

2 Connect a manometer to the service port.

3 Measure the pressure of the refrigerant. The measured pressure MUST be in line with the expected pressure at ambient temperature.

4 If the measured pressure is higher than the expected pressure (at ambient temperature), other non-condensables are mixed in the refrigerant.

Any non-condensables found in the refrigerant circuit?	Action
Yes	To replace the refrigerant, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].
No	Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.

To perform a pressure test of the refrigerant circuit

1 Perform a pressure test in line with local legislation.

CAUTION

Perform a pressure test only when leaks are expected.

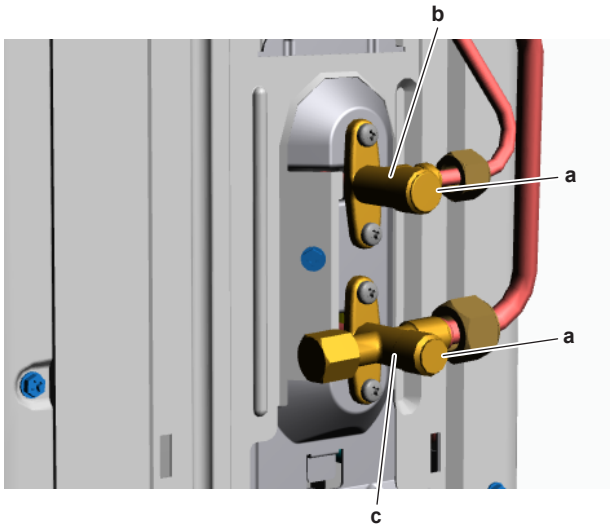
Is the pressure in the refrigerant circuit correct?	Action
Yes	Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.
No	Replace the leaking part of the refrigerant circuit, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].

3.2.2 Repair procedures

To open the stop valves of the refrigerant circuit

Prerequisite: Remove the required plate work, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].

1 Remove the caps.



a Cap
b Liquid stop valve
c 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" [▸ 139] for more details.

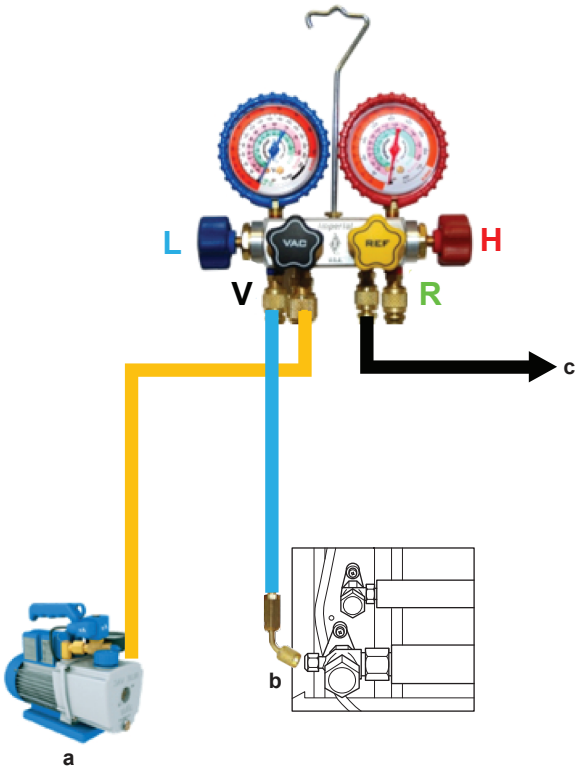
Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.

To recuperate the refrigerant

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

1 Manually open all expansion valves.

2 Connect the vacuum pump, manifold, recovery unit, and refrigerant bottle to the service port of the refrigerant circuit as shown below.



a Vacuum pump
b Connect flexible hose to service port
c To recovery pump
L Low pressure
H High pressure
V Vacuum
R Refrigerant

3 To add refrigerant, see "3.2.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 137].

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 "3.2.1 Checking procedures" [▸ 133].

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.
- R32 can be charged in gas phase.
- 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.

To perform refrigerant pump down operation

The unit is equipped with an automatic pump down operation which will collect all refrigerant from the field piping and indoor unit in the outdoor unit. To protect the environment, make sure to perform the following pump down operation when relocating the unit.



DANGER: RISK OF EXPLOSION

Pump down – Refrigerant leakage. If you want to pump down the system, and there is a leak in the refrigerant circuit:

- Do NOT use the unit's automatic pump down function, with which you can collect all refrigerant from the system into the outdoor unit. **Possible consequence:** Self-combustion and explosion of the compressor because of air going into the operating compressor.
- Use a separate recovery system so that the unit's compressor does NOT have to operate.

CAUTION

Some outdoor units are equipped with a low pressure switch to protect the compressor by switching it off. NEVER short-circuit the low pressure switch during pump down operation.

1. Remove the refrigerant connection cover, see "2.13 Plate work" [▸ 99].
2. Remove the cap from the stop valves.
3. Perform pump down operation, see installer reference guide for the correct procedure.
4. After 5~10 minutes (after only 1~2 minutes in case temperature <–10°C), close the liquid stop valve using a hexagonal wrench.
5. Check the manifold if vacuum is reached. Close the gas stop valve and stop forced cooling operation.

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%).

3.3 External factors

3.3.1 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.

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 "3.3.2 Repair procedures" [▸ 141].
No	Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.

3.3.2 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.

4 Maintenance

4.1 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/N_2.

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.

4.2 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/N_2.

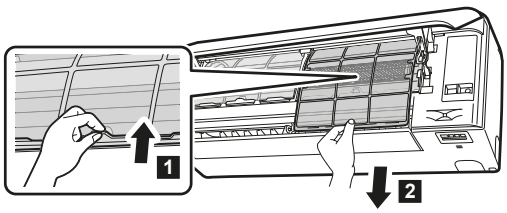
CAUTION

Avoid bending or damaging the hair fins of the indoor unit heat exchanger during the cleaning process.

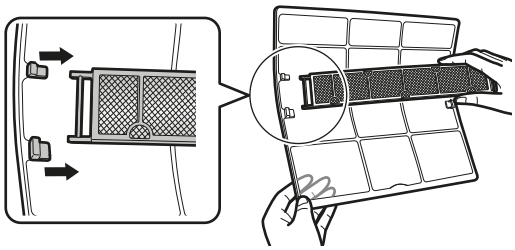
Is the problem solved?	Action
Yes	No further actions required.
No	Return to the troubleshooting of the specific error and continue with the next procedure.

4.3 To clean the air filters

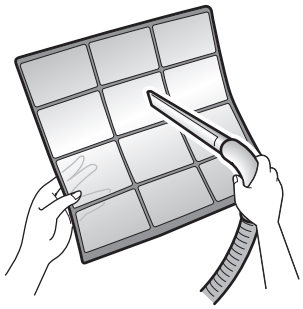
1. Push the tab at the centre of each air filter, then pull it down.
2. Pull out the air filters.



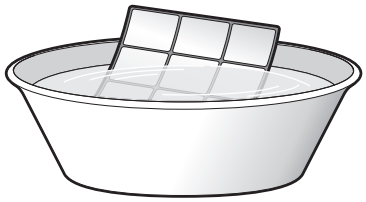
3. Remove the titanium apatite deodorizing filter and silver particle filter from the tabs.



4 Wash the air filters with water or clean them with a vacuum cleaner.



5 Soak in lukewarm water for about 10 to 15 minutes.



INFORMATION

- If the dust does NOT come off easily, wash the air filters with a neutral detergent diluted in lukewarm water. Dry the air filters in the shade.
- Be sure to remove the titanium apatite deodorizing and silver particle filters.
- It is recommended to clean the air filters every 2 weeks.

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 Technical data

5.1 Detailed information setting mode

5.1.1 Detailed information setting mode: Indoor unit

See the installer reference guide on business portal for more information.

5.1.2 Detailed information setting mode: Outdoor unit

See the installer reference guide on business portal for more information.

5.1.3 Detailed information setting mode: Remote controller

See the installer reference guide on business portal for more information.

5.2 Wiring diagram

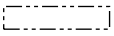
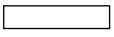
5.2.1 Wiring diagram: Indoor unit

The wiring diagram is delivered with the unit, located inside of the outdoor unit (bottom side of the top plate).

(1) Wiring diagram

English	Translation
Wiring diagram	Wiring diagram
Indoor unit	Indoor unit
Outdoor unit	Outdoor unit
Wi-fi control circuit	Wi-fi control circuit
Streamer unit	Streamer unit
Streamer part	Streamer part
Earth plate	Earth plate
Wireless remote controller	Wireless remote controller

(2) Notes

English	Translation
	Connection
X1M	Main terminal
	Field supply
	PCB
	Protective earth
	Field wire

NOTES:

BLK : Black

YLW : Yellow

RED : Red

BLU : Blue

BRN : Brown

WHT : White

Caution

When the main power is turned off and then back on again, operation will resume automatically.

(3) Legend

A*P	Printed circuit
BS*	Button switch
C*	Capacitor
CN*, S, FG	Connector
E1	Heat exchanger
F1U	Fuse
H*P	Pilot lamp
H1O	Buzzer
IES	Motion detection sensor
K1R	Magnetic relay
M1F	Motor (indoor fan)
M1S, M2S, M3S	Motor (swing flap)
M4S	Motor (front panel)
R1T, R2T	Thermistor
R*V	Varistor
SR	Signal receiver
S1RH	Humidity sensor
TC	Transmission circuit
V1R	Rectifier
X1M	Terminal block
Z*C	Ferrite core

5.2.2 Wiring diagram: Outdoor unit

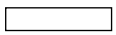
See the internal wiring diagram supplied with the unit (on the inside of the top plate). The abbreviations used are listed below.

Class 20~35

(1) Wiring diagram

English	Translation
Wiring diagram	Wiring diagram
Indoor	Indoor
Outdoor	Outdoor
Condenser	Condenser
Discharge	Discharge

(2) Notes

English	Translation
	Connection
X1M	Main terminal
– – – – – – –	Field supply
	PCB
	Protective earth
	Earth
	Field wire

NOTES:

BLK : Black

WHT : White

BRN : Brown

RED : Red

GRN : Green

YLW : Yellow

ORG : Orange

BLU : Blue

GRY : Grey

For the power requirements, refer to the nameplate.

(3) Legend

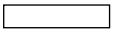
C*	Capacitor
DB1	Diode bridge
E1, E2, HL1, HN1, S	Connector
FU1, FU2, FU3	Fuse
IPM*	Intelligent power module
L	Live
M1C	Compressor motor
M1F	Fan motor
MR*	Magnetic relay
N	Neutral
PAM	Pulse-amplitude modulation
PCB	Printed circuit board
PS	Switching power supply
Q1L	Overload protector
R1T, R2T, R3T	Thermistor
S2 -S90	Terminal connector
SA1	Surge arrestor
V2, V3, V150	Varistor
X11A	Connector
X1M	Terminal strip
Y1E	Electronic expansion valve
Y1S	Reversing solenoid valve coil
Z*C	Ferrite core
Z*F	Noise filter

Class 42~50

(1) Wiring diagram

English	Translation
Wiring diagram	Wiring diagram
Indoor	Indoor
Outdoor	Outdoor
Condenser	Condenser
Discharge	Discharge

(2) Notes

English	Translation
	Connection
X1M	Main terminal
- - - - - - -	Field supply
	PCB
	Protective earth
	Earth
	Field wire

NOTES:

BLK : Black

WHT : White

BRN : Brown

RED : Red

GRN : Green

YLW : Yellow

ORG : Orange

BLU : Blue

GRY : Grey

For the power requirements, refer to the nameplate.

(3) Legend

C*	Capacitor
D*	Diode
DB1	Diode bridge
E1, E2, HL1, HN1, S, U, V, W	Connector
FU1, FU2, FU3	Fuse
IPM*	Intelligent power module
L	Live
M1C	Compressor motor

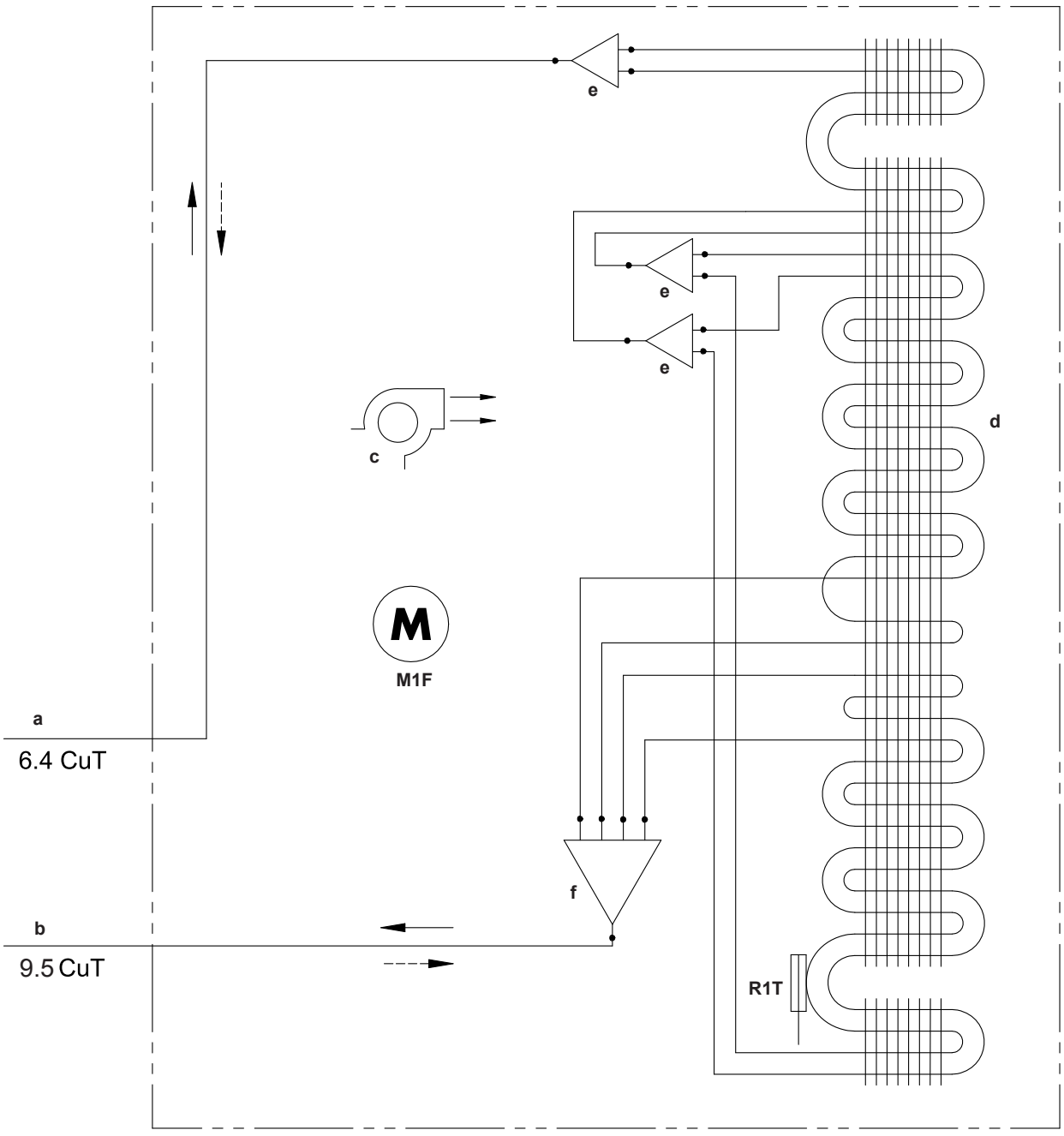
M1F	Fan motor
MR*	Magnetic relay
N	Neutral
N = 4, N= 5	Number of passes
PAM	Pulse-amplitude modulation
PCB	Printed circuit board
PS	Switching power supply
Q1L	Overload protector
R1T, R2T, R3T	Thermistor
S1PH	High pressure switch
S2 -S90	Terminal connector
SA1	Surge arrestor
V1 , V2, V3	Varistor
X11A	Connector
X1M	Terminal strip
Y1E	Electronic expansion valve
Y1S	Reversing solenoid valve coil
Z*C	Ferrite core
Z*F	Noise filter

5.3 Piping diagram

5.3.1 Piping diagram: Indoor unit

INFORMATION

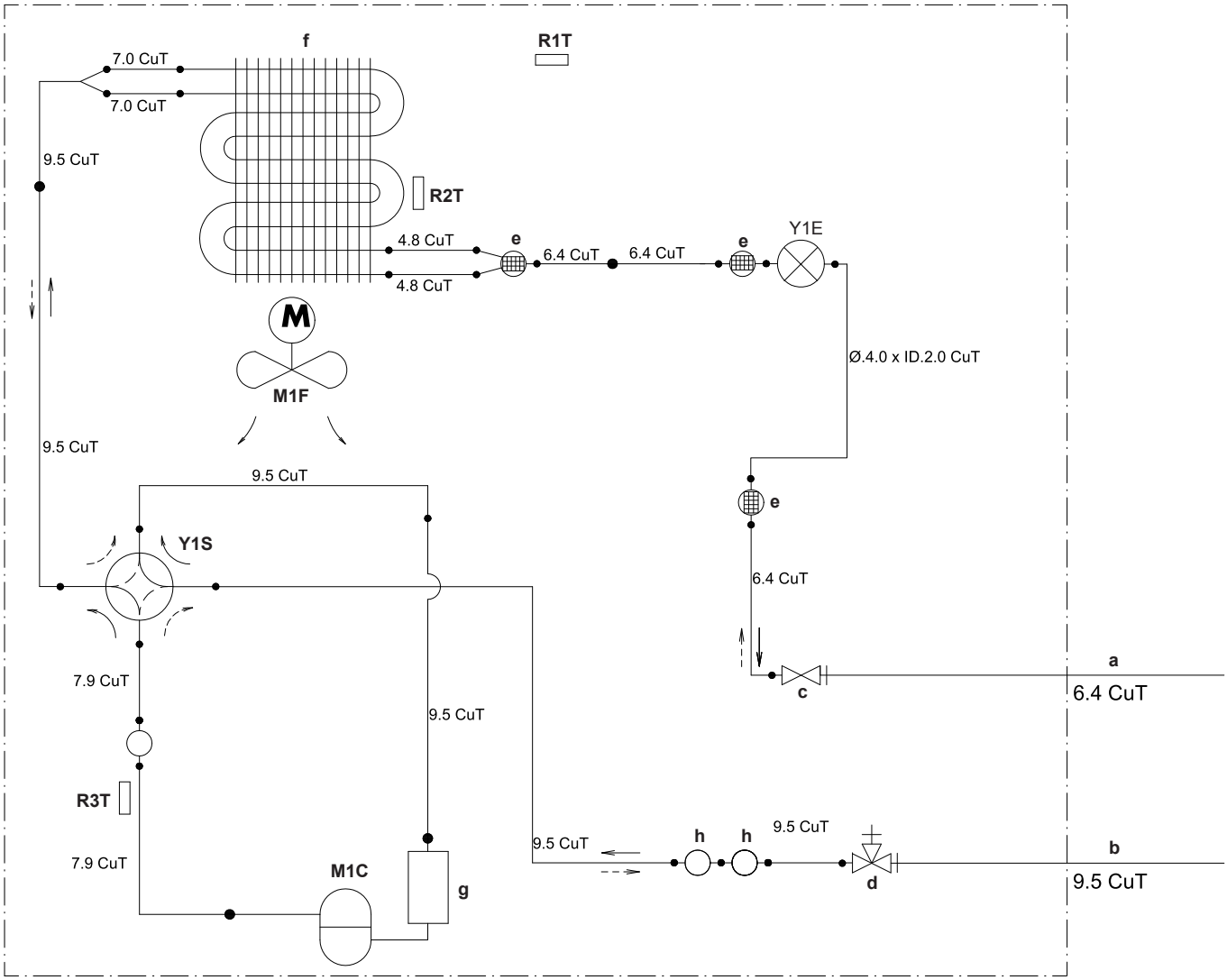
The diagrams shown in this manual may be incorrect due to changes/updates to the unit. Correct diagrams are supplied with the unit and can also be found in the technical data book.



a	Field piping (liquid: Ø6.4 mm flare connection)
b	Field piping (gas: Ø9.5 mm flare connection)
c	Crossflow fan
d	Heat exchanger
e	Distributor
f	Gas header
M1F	Fan motor
R1T	Thermistor (heat exchanger)
--►	Heating
——►	Cooling

5.3.2 Piping diagram: Outdoor unit

RXA20~35A

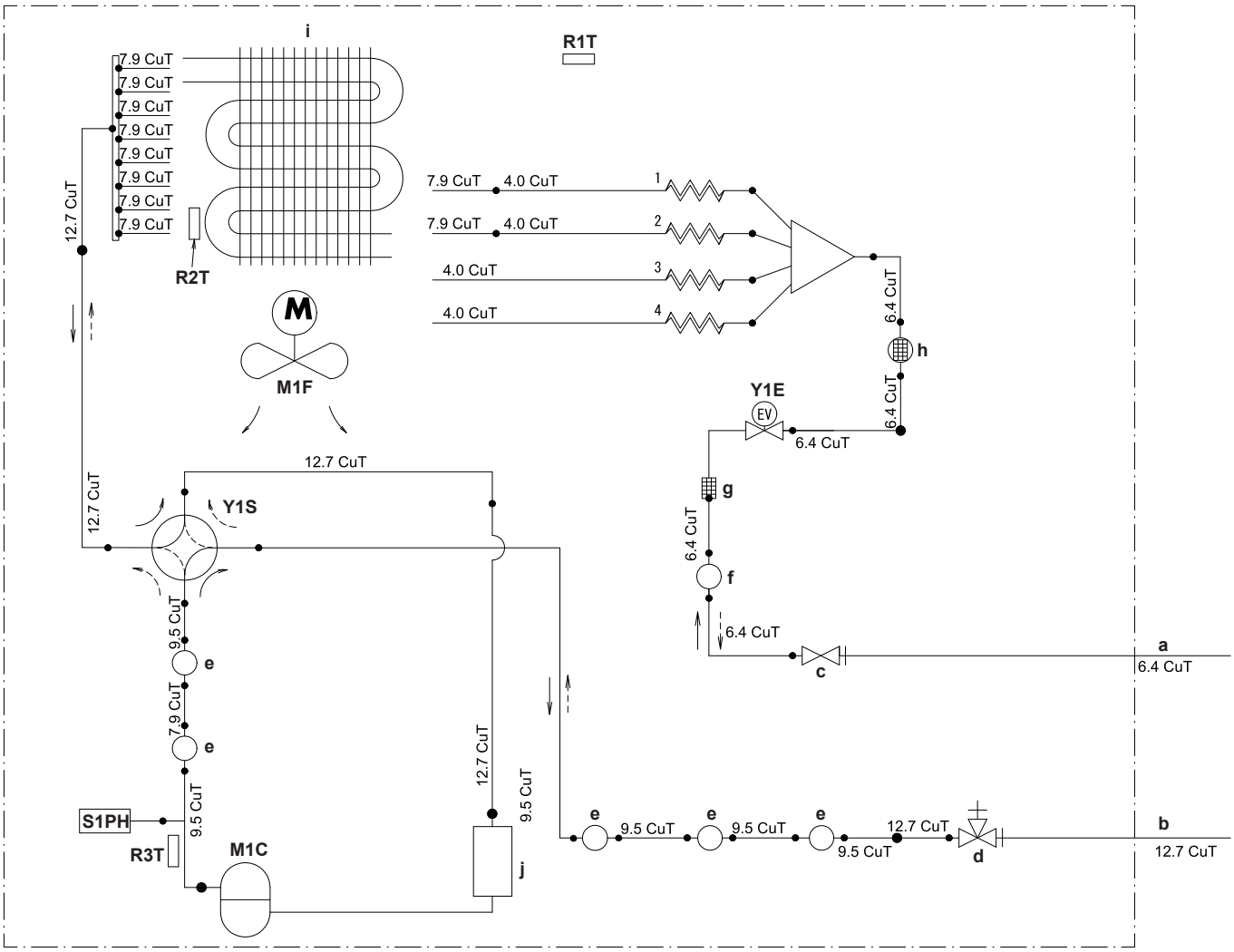


a Field piping (liquid: Ø6.4 mm flare connection)
b Field piping (gas: Ø9.5 mm flare connection)
c Stop valve (liquid)
d Stop valve with service port (gas)
e Muffler with filter
f Heat exchanger
g Accumulator
h Muffler
M1C Compressor
M1F Fan
R1T Thermistor (outdoor air)
R2T Thermistor (heat exchanger)
R3T Thermistor (compressor discharge)
Y1E Electronic expansion valve
Y1S Solenoid valve (4-way valve)(ON: cooling)
--► Heating
——► Cooling

INFORMATION

The diagrams shown in this manual may be incorrect due to changes/updates to the unit. Correct diagrams are supplied with the unit and can also be found in the technical data book.

RXA42~50A



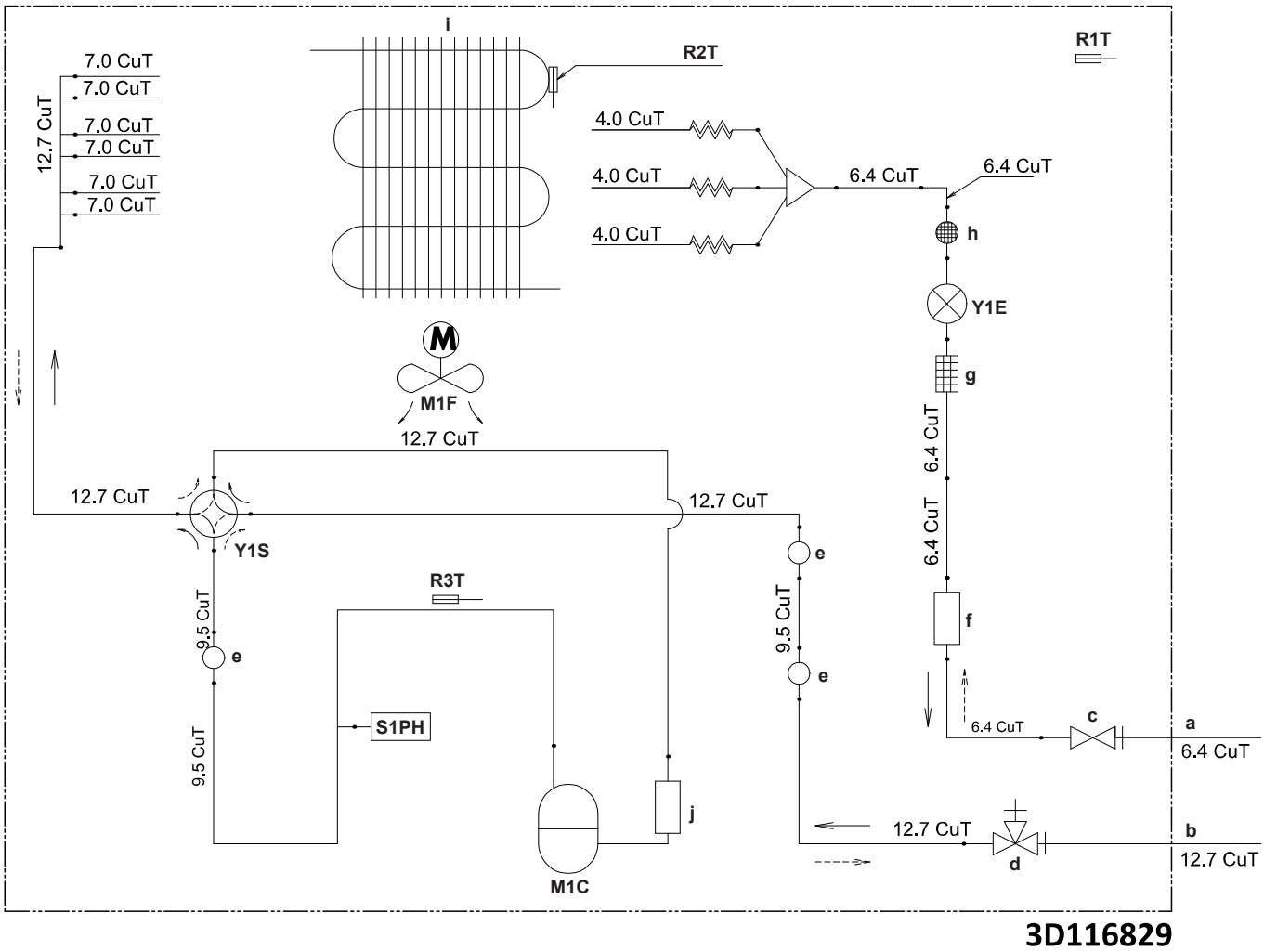
3D112730

- **a** Field piping (liquid: Ø6.4 mm flare connection)
- **b** Field piping (gas: Ø12.7 mm flare connection)
- **c** Stop valve (liquid)
- **d** Stop valve (gas)
- **e** Muffler
- **f** Gas receiver
- **g** Filter
- **h** Muffler with filter
- **i** Heat exchanger
- **j** Accumulator
- **M1C** Compressor
- **M1F** Fan
- **R1T** Thermistor (outdoor air)
- **R2T** Thermistor (heat exchanger)
- **R3T** Thermistor (compressor discharge)
- **S1PH** High pressure switch
- **Y1E** Electronic expansion valve
- **Y1S** Solenoid valve (4-way valve)(ON: heating)
- --► Heating
- ——► Cooling

INFORMATION

The diagrams shown in this manual may be incorrect due to changes/updates to the unit. Correct diagrams are supplied with the unit and can also be found in the technical data book.

RXA42~50B



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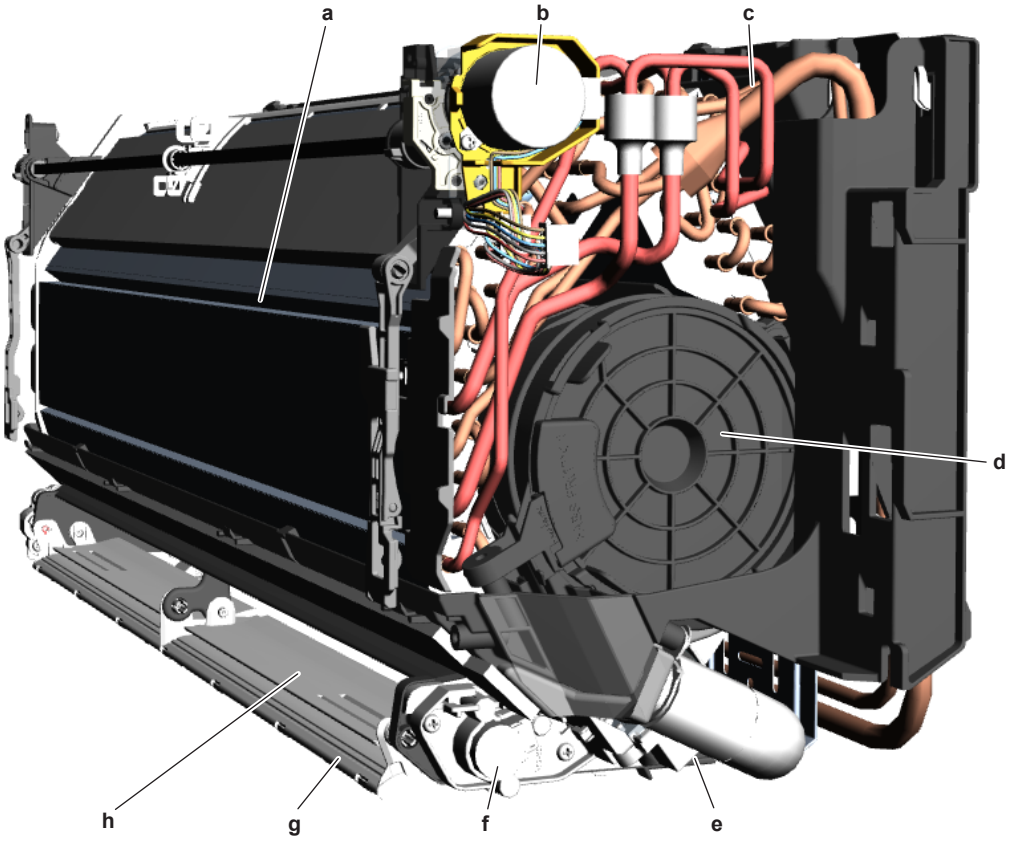
- **a** Field piping (liquid: Ø6.4 mm flare connection)
- **b** Field piping (gas: Ø12.7 mm flare connection)
- **c** Stop valve (liquid)
- **d** Stop valve (gas)
- **e** Muffler
- **f** Liquid receiver
- **g** Filter
- **h** Muffler with filter
- **i** Heat exchanger
- **j** Accumulator
- **M1C** Compressor
- **M1F** Fan
- **R1T** Thermistor (outdoor air)
- **R2T** Thermistor (heat exchanger)
- **R3T** Thermistor (discharge pipe)
- **S1PH** High pressure switch
- **Y1E** Electronic expansion valve
- **Y1S** Solenoid valve (4-way valve)(ON: heating)
- --► Heating
- ——► Cooling

INFORMATION

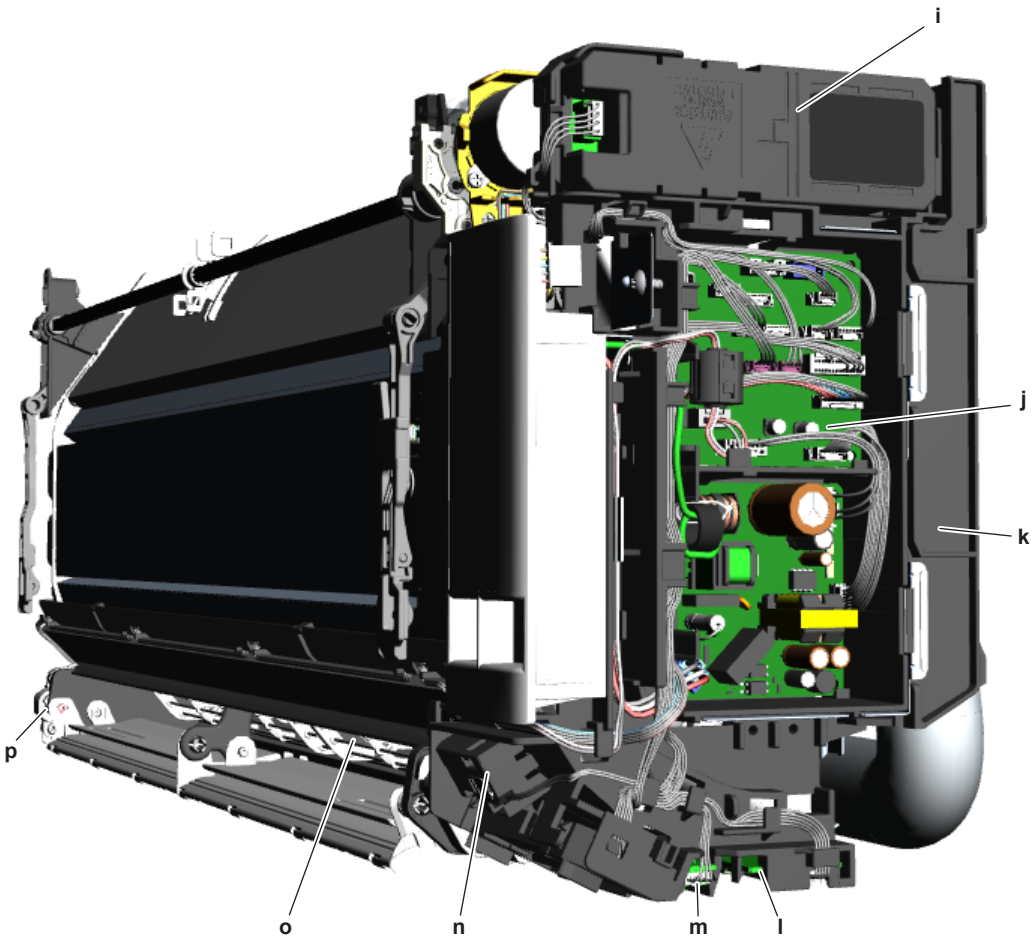
The diagrams shown in this manual may be incorrect due to changes/updates to the unit. Correct diagrams are supplied with the unit and can also be found in the technical data book.

5.4 Component overview

5.4.1 Component overview: Indoor unit



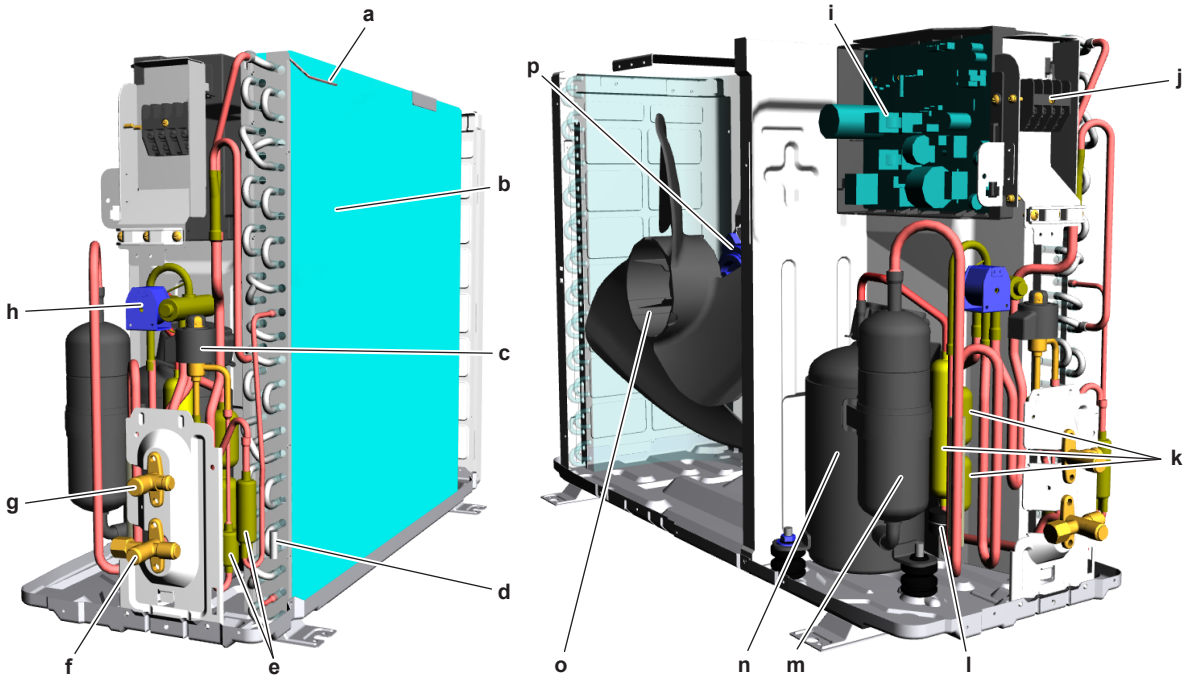
a Heat exchanger
b Front panel motor
C Heat exchanger thermistor R1T
e Swing raster motor
f Secondary swing flap motor
g Main swing flap
h Secondary swing flap



i Streamer unit
j Indoor unit PCB
k Switch box
l Wifi control PCB
m Humidity sensor PCB (including room thermistor R2T)
n Intelligent thermal sensor
o Swing raster
p Main swing flap motor

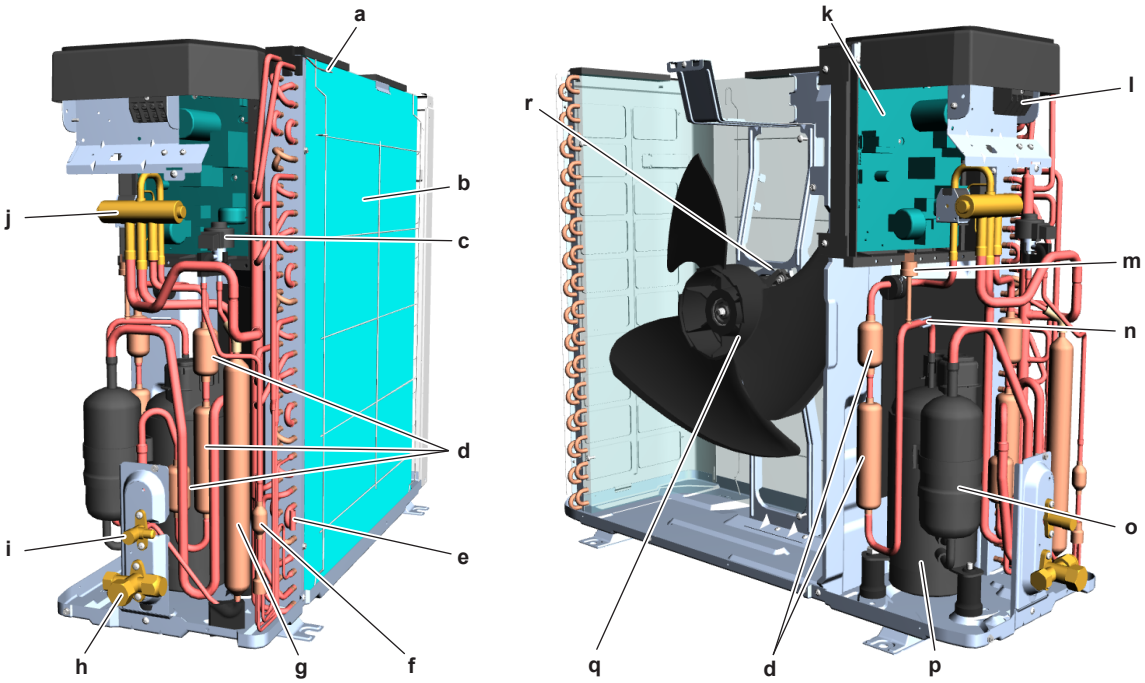
5.4.2 Component overview: Outdoor unit

RXA20~35A



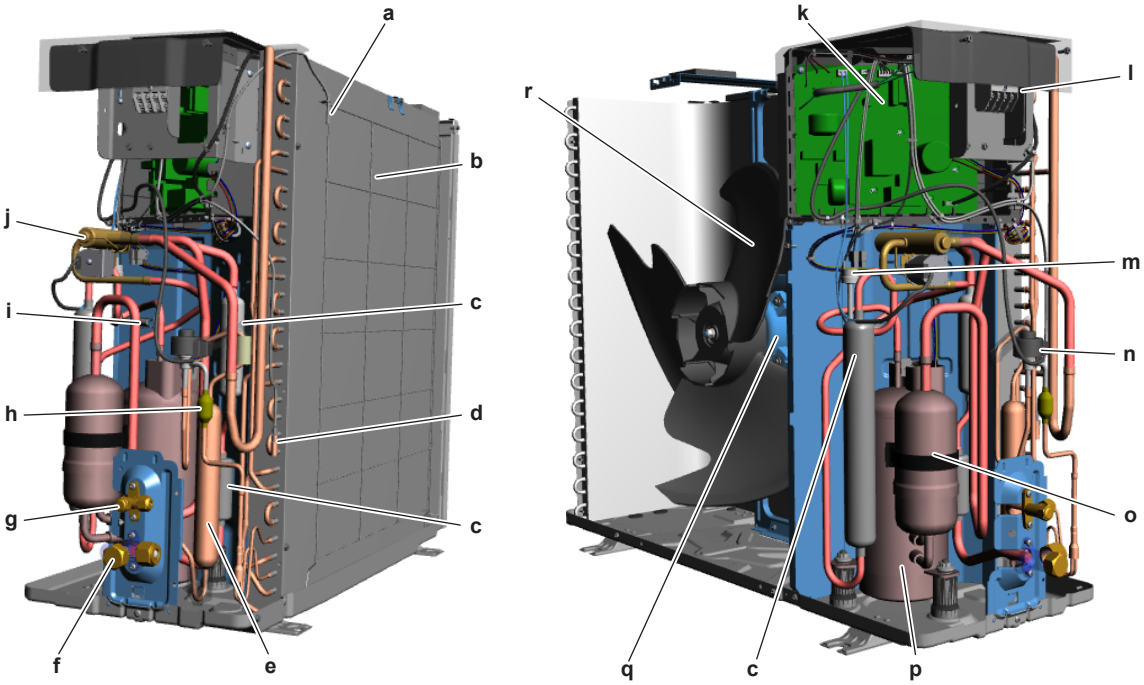
a	Air thermistor R1T
b	Heat exchanger
c	Expansion valve
d	Heat exchanger thermistor R2T
e	Muffler with filter
f	Stop valve with service port (gas)
g	Stop valve (liquid)
h	4-way valve coil
i	Main + inverter PCB
j	Service PCB
k	Muffler
l	Discharge pipe thermistor R3T
m	Accumulator
n	Compressor
o	Fan
p	Fan motor

RXA42~50A



a	Air thermistor R1T
b	Heat exchanger
c	Expansion valve
d	Muffler
e	Heat exchanger thermistor R2T
f	Muffler with filter
g	Gas receiver
h	Stop valve with service port (gas)
i	Stop valve (liquid)
j	4-way valve coil
k	Main + inverter PCB
l	Service PCB
m	High pressure switch
n	Discharge pipe thermistor R3T
o	Accumulator
p	Compressor
q	Fan
r	Fan motor

RXA42~50B



a	Air thermistor R1T
b	Heat exchanger
c	Muffler
d	Heat exchanger thermistor R2T
e	Liquid receiver
f	Stop valve with service port (gas)
g	Stop valve (liquid)
h	Muffler with filter
i	Discharge pipe thermistor R3T
j	4-way valve coil
k	Main + inverter PCB
l	Terminal block
m	High pressure switch
n	Expansion valve
o	Accumulator
p	Compressor
q	Fan
r	Fan motor

5.5 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):	

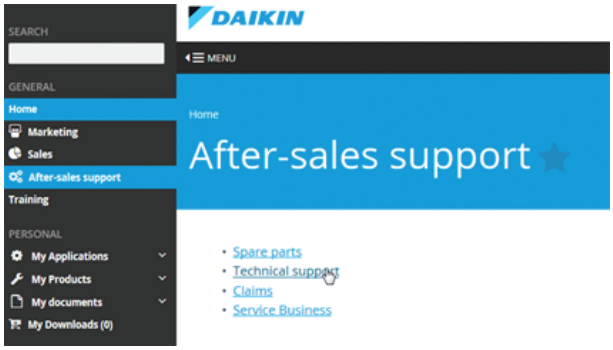
Application information
Application (house, apartment, office,…):
New project or reimbursement:
Heat emitters (radiators / under floor heating / fan coils /…):
Hydraulic layout (simple schematic):

Unit / Installation information	
Model name:	Serial number:
Installation / commissioning date:	Software version hydro PCB A1P
	Software version hydro PCB A5P
Software version user interface:	Software version outdoor PCB:
Minimum water volume:	Maximum water volume:
Brine composition and mixture:	
Brine freeze up temperature:	
Space heating control (leaving water temperature, room thermostat, external room thermostat):	
Space heating setpoint:	
Domestic hot water control (reheat only, schedule only, reheat + schedule):	
Domestic hot water setpoint:	

Provide pictures of the field settings overview (viewable on the user interface).

5.6 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.

5.7 Field settings

5.7.1 To control heating only mode

Prerequisite: Stop operation of the unit.

1. Press Temp ▲, Temp ▼, and Mode simultaneously.
2. Press Temp ▲.
3. Select SU.
4. Press Mode to confirm.
5. Press Temp ▲.
6. Select 19.
7. Press Mode to confirm.
8. Press Temp ▲.
9. Select 1 (0: factory setting, 1: heating only).
10. Press Mode to confirm.

5.7.2 To adjust target set temperature in heating operation

INFORMATION

When there is a big difference between the indoor room temperature and the set temperature in heating mode, adjust the target set temperature field setting.

- Target temperature = remote controller set temperature + 2.5°C. For example:
  Remote controller set temperature = 20°C
  Target temperature = 20°C + 2.5°C = 22.5°C
  Thermo off temperature = 24.5°C

1. Press Temp ▲, Temp ▼, and Mode simultaneously.
2. Press Temp ▲.
3. Select SU.
4. Press Mode to confirm.
5. Press Temp ▲.
6. Select 7.
7. Press Mode to confirm.
8. Press Temp ▲.
9. Select the value to set the desired target temperature:
   - 0 = –2,0°C
   - 1 = –1,0°C
   - 2 = 0°C (factory setting)
   - 3 = +1,0°C
   - 4 = +2,0°C
10. Press Mode to confirm.

5.7.3 To control the indoor unit fan during thermostat off in cooling

1 Press Temp, Temp, and Mode simultaneously.
2 Press Temp.
3 Select SU.
4 Press Mode to confirm.
5 Press Temp.
6 Select 4.
7 Press Mode to confirm.
8 Press Temp.
9 Select 0 (0: fan ON, 1: fan OFF).
10 Press Mode to confirm.

5.7.4 To change auto restart ON to OFF

INFORMATION

After power failure, the unit will automatically restart (default setting). It is possible to switch OFF auto restart. For example: after a long power failure, generators have to start-up. As there is limited energy and the air conditioners do NOT have priority, it is recommended to switch OFF auto restart.

1 Press Temp, Temp, and Mode simultaneously.
2 Press Temp.
3 Select SU.
4 Press Mode to confirm.
5 Press Temp.
6 Select 10.
7 Press Mode to confirm.
8 Press Temp.
9 Select 0 (0: auto restart OFF, 1: auto restart ON).
10 Press Mode to confirm.

5.7.5 To control cooling mode only

Prerequisite: Stop the unit operation via the user interface.

Prerequisite: Turn OFF the respective circuit breaker.

1 Cut the jumper J8 on the user interface of the indoor unit.



2 Turn ON the power using the respective circuit breaker.
3 Start the unit operation via the user interface.





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