

Hisense

USE AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Thank you very much for purchasing this Air Conditioner. Please read this **use and installation instructions** carefully before installing and using this appliance and keep this manual for future reference.

Caution Statements	1
Safety precautions	3
Composition of the Air Conditioner	8



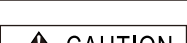
Before Operation

Special Remarks.....	9
Trouble Shooting.....	9
Filter Cleaning.....	11

Installation and Maintenance

1. Safety Notice.....	12
2. Tools and Instruments for Installation	13
3. Installation of the Indoor Unit	13
3.1 Initial Check	13
3.2 Installation.....	14
4. Refrigerant Pipe	16
4.1 Pipe Material	16
4.2 Piping Connection	16
5. Drain Piping	17
6. Electrical Wiring	18
6.1 General Check	18
6.2 Change of Static Pressure	19
6.3 Electrical Data	20
7. Trial Run.....	20

Alert Symbols:

-  **DANGER** : The symbol refers to a hazard which can result in severe personal injury or death.
-  **WARNING** : The symbol refers to a hazard or an unsafe practice which may result in severe personal injury or death.
-  **CAUTION** : The symbol refers to a hazard or an unsafe practice which may result in personal injury, product or property damage.
- NOTE** : It refers to the remarks and instruction to the operation, maintenance, and service.

- This air conditioner should be installed properly by qualified personnel in accordance with the installation instructions provided with the unit.
- Before installation, check if the voltage of the power supply at installation site is the same as the voltage shown on the nameplate.

DANGER

- You must not carry on any transformation to this product, otherwise, it may cause water leakage, breakdown, short-circuit, electric shock, fire, and so on.
- Piping, welding and other such works should be carried out far away from the flammable explosive material vessels, including the air conditioner refrigerant, to guarantee the security of the site.
- To protect the air conditioner from heavy corrosion, avoid installing the outdoor unit where sea water can splash directly onto it or in sulphurous air near a spa. Do not install the air conditioner where excessively high heat-generating objects are placed.

WARNING

- If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the factory or its service department in case of danger.
- The place where this product is installed must have the reliable electrical grounding facility and protection. Please do not connect the grounding of this product to various kinds of air-feeding ducts, drain piping, lightning protection facility as well as other piping lines to avoid receiving an electric shock and damages caused by other factors.
- Wiring must be done by a qualified electrician. All the wiring must comply with the local electrical codes.
- Consider the capacity of the electric current of your electrical meter and socket before installation.
- The power wire where this product is installed is supposed to have the independent leakage protective device and the electric current over-load protection device which are provided for this product.
- This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. Children shall not play with the appliance. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.
- Means for disconnection, which can provide full disconnection in all poles, must be incorporated in the fixed wiring in accordance with the wiring rules .

- **Read this manual carefully before using this air conditioner. If you still have any difficulties or problems, consult your dealer for help.**
- **The air conditioner is designed to provide you with comfortable room conditions. Use this unit only for its intended purpose as described in this instruction manual.**

WARNING

- Never use gasoline or other inflammable gas near the air conditioner, which is very dangerous.
- When the air conditioner operation is abnormal, such as burnt smell, deformation, fire, smoke, and so on, it is forbidden to continue using the air conditioner, the main power switch of the air conditioner must be cut off immediately and the agent must be contacted.

CAUTION

- Do not turn the air conditioner on and off from the main power switch. Use the ON/OFF operation button.
- Do not stick anything into the air inlet and air outlet of both the indoor and outdoor units. This is dangerous because the fan is rotating at a high speed.
- Do not cool or heat the room too much if babies or invalids are present.
- Details of type and rating of circuit breakers / ELB is detailed in outdoor instruction manual.
- The method of connection of the appliance to the electrical supply and interconnection of separate components is detailed in below part.
- The wiring diagram with a clear indication of the connections and wiring to external control devices and supply cord is detailed in below part. The cord of the H07RN-F type or the electrically equivalent type must be used for power connection and interconnection between outdoor unit and indoor unit. The size of the cord is detailed in below part.
- The information of dimensions of the space necessary for correct installation of the appliance including the minimum permissible distances to adjacent structures is detailed in below part.
- The range of external static pressures for ducted appliances is detailed in below part.
- The indoor unit can only supply air to one room, it is not allowed to supply air to multiple rooms.

NOTE:

- **Storage condition:** Temperature -25~60°C(-13~140°F)
Humidity 30%~80%

Precautions for using R32 refrigerant

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

WARNING

1. Transportation equipment containing flammable refrigerants.

Pay attention to the fact that additional transportation regulations may exist with respect to equipment containing flammable gas. The maximum number of pieces of equipment or the configuration of the equipment, permitted to be transported together will be determined by the applicable transport regulations.

2. Equipment signs

Signs for similar appliances (containing flammable refrigerants) used in a work area generally are addressed by local regulations and give the minimum requirements for the provision of safety and/or health signs for a work location. All required signs are to be maintained and employers should ensure that employees receive suitable and sufficient instruction and training on the meaning of appropriate safety signs and the actions that need to be taken in accordance with these signs.

The effectiveness of signs should not be diminished by too many signs being placed together. Any pictograms used should be as simple as possible and contain only essential details.

3. Disposal of equipment containing flammable refrigerants

In compliance with national regulations.

4. Storage of equipment/appliances

The storage of equipment should be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

5. Storage of packed (unsold) equipment

- Storage package protection should be constructed so that mechanical damage to the equipment inside the package will not cause a leak of the refrigerant.
- The maximum number of pieces of equipment permitted to be stored together will be determined by local regulations.

6. Information on servicing

6-1 Checks to the area

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

6-2 Work procedure

Work shall be undertaken following a controlled procedure so as to minimise the risk of flammable gas or vapour being leaked while the work is being performed.

6-3 General working area

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

6-4 Checking for leakage of refrigerant

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

6-5 Fire extinguisher

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

6-6 No ignition sources

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

6-7 Ventilated area

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

WARNING

6-8 Checks of the refrigeration equipment

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

6-9 Checks of electrical devices

- Repair and maintenance of electrical components shall include initial safety checks and component inspection procedures.
- If a fault exists that could compromise safety, then no electrical supply shall be connected to the circuit until it is satisfactorily dealt with.
- If the fault cannot be corrected immediately but it is necessary to continue operation, an adequate temporary solution shall be used.
- This shall be reported to the owner of the equipment so all parties are advised.
- Initial safety checks shall include:
 - That capacitors are discharged: this shall be done in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking;
 - That there are no live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering or purging the system;
 - That there is continuity of earth bonding.

7. Repairs of sealed components

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

8. Repairs of intrinsically safe components

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

9. Cabling

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

WARNING

10. **Detection of flammable refrigerants**

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

11. **Leak detection methods**

The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for systems containing flammable refrigerants:

- Electronic leak detectors shall be used to detect flammable refrigerants, but the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.)
- Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used.
- Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed and the appropriate percentage of gas (maximum 25%) is confirmed.
- Leak detection fluids are suitable for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work.
- If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed/ extinguished.
- If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak.
- Oxygen free nitrogen (OFN) shall be purged through the system both before and during the brazing process.

12. **Removal and evacuation**

- When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs – or for any other purpose –conventional procedures shall be used.
- However, it is important that best practice is followed since flammability is a consideration.
- The following procedure shall be adhered to:
 - Remove refrigerant;
 - Purge the circuit with inert gas;
 - Evacuate;
 - Purge again with inert gas;
 - Open the circuit by cutting or brazing.
- The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders.
- The system shall be “flushed” with OFN to render the unit safe.
- This process may need to be repeated for several times.
- Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for this task.
- Flushing shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with OFN and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum.
- This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system. When the final OFN charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable working.
- This operation is absolutely vital if brazing operations on the pipe-work are to take place.
- Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not close to any ignition sources and there is ventilation available.

13. **Charging procedures**

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

14. **Decommissioning**

Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential that the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all its detail.

It is recommended that all refrigerants are recovered safely.

WARNING

Prior to the task, an oil and refrigerant sample shall be taken in case that an analysis is required prior to the re-use of recovered refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before the task.

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

15. **Labelling**

Equipment shall be labelled stating that it has been de-commissioned and empty of refrigerant.

The label shall be dated and signed.

Ensure that there are labels on the equipment stating the equipment contains flammable refrigerant.

16. **Recovery**

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





⚠ WARNING

- Appliance shall be installed, operated and stored in a room with a floor area larger than X (X see below).
- The installation of pipe-work shall be kept to a room with a floor area larger than X (X see below).
- The pipe-work shall be complied with national gas regulations.
- When moving or relocating the air conditioner, consult experienced service technicians for disconnection and reinstallation of the unit.
- Do not place any other electrical products or household belongings under indoor unit or outdoor unit. Condensation dripping from the unit might get them wet, and may cause damage or malfunction of your property.
- Do not use means to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.
- The appliance shall be stored in a room without continuously operating ignition sources (for example: open flames, an operating gas appliance or an operating electric heater).
- Do not pierce or burn.
- Be aware that refrigerants may not contain an odour.
- To keep ventilation openings clear of obstruction.
- The appliance shall be stored in a well-ventilated area where the room size meets requirements as specified for operation.
- The appliance shall be stored in a room without continuously operating open flames (for example an operating gas appliance) and ignition sources (for example an operating electric heater).
- Any person involved with a refrigerant circuit should hold a valid certificate from an industry-accredited assessment authority, which authorizes their competence to handle refrigerants safely in accordance with required specification.
- Service shall only be performed as recommended by the equipment manufacturer.
- Maintenance and repair requiring the assistance of other skilled personnel shall be carried out under the supervision of the person competent in the use of flammable refrigerants.
- The appliance shall be installed and stored so as to prevent mechanical damage.
- Mechanical connectors used indoors shall comply with ISO 14903. When mechanical connectors are reused indoors, sealing parts shall be renewed. When flared joints are reused indoors, the flare part shall be re-fabricated.
- The installation of pipe-work shall be kept to a minimum.
- Mechanical connections shall be accessible for maintenance purposes.

Required minimum room area X (m²)

Series	Model(Btu/h)	Installation height (m)			
		0.6	1.0	1.8	2.2
Multi-split	9K~24K	111.0	40.0	12.0	8.0
Split	9K/12K	13.3	4.8	1.5	1.0
	14K/18K	30.2	10.9	3.4	2.2
	21K/24K	90.6	32.6	10.1	6.7
	36K	150.5	54.2	16.7	11.2
	42K/48K/60K	201.0	72.4	22.3	15.0
	75K/85K	416.0	149.7	46.2	30.9

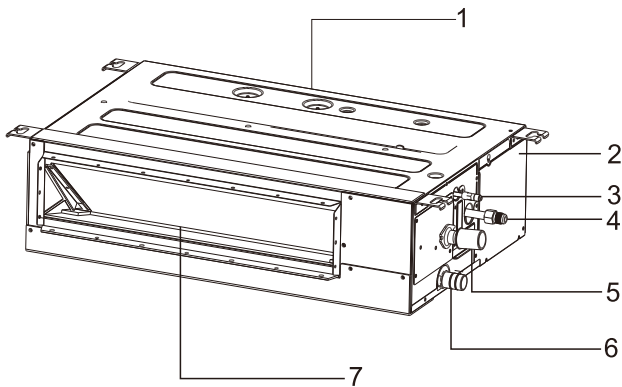
Explanation of symbols displayed on the indoor unit or outdoor unit.

	WARNING	This symbol shows that this appliance uses a flammable refrigerant. If the refrigerant is leaked and exposed to an external ignition source, there is a risk of fire.
	CAUTION	This symbol shows that the operation manual should be read carefully.
	CAUTION	This symbol shows that a service personnel should handle this equipment with reference to the installation manual.
	CAUTION	This symbol shows that information is available such as the operating manual or installation manual.

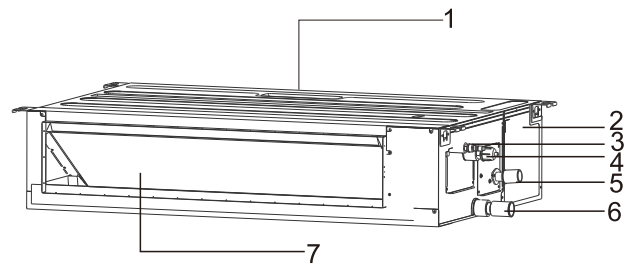
Composition of the Air conditioner

Indoor unit

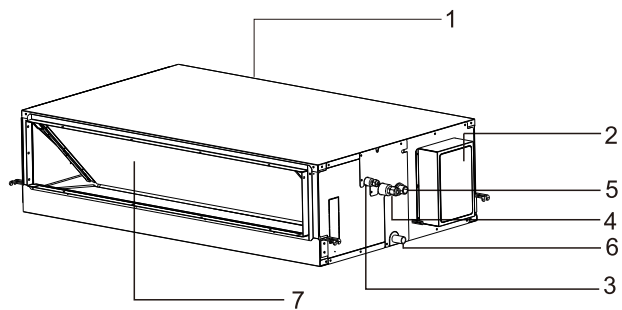
9K~24K (LSP)



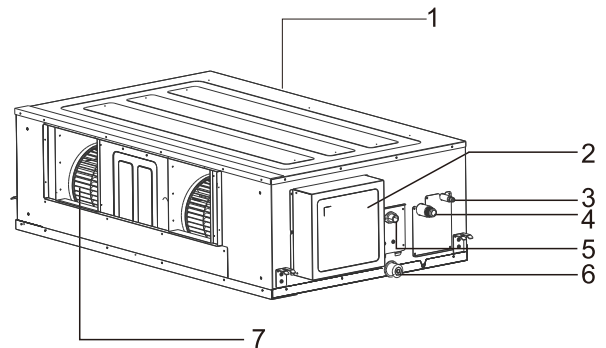
14K/18K/21K/24K (MSP)



36K~60K



75K~85K



- 1. Air inlet
- 2. Electric box
- 3. Refrigerant pipe (Liquid)
- 4. Refrigerant pipe (Gas)
- 5. Drain pipe (Connect with pump)
- 6. Drain pipe
- 7. Air outlet

NOTE: The figures in this manual are based on the external view of a standard model.
Consequently, the shape may differ from the air conditioner model you have selected.

Special Remarks

- **3-minute protection after the compressor stops**

To protect compressor, the system implements a 3 minutes once operation is stopped.

- **5 minute-protection**

Compressor must run for at least 5 minutes once operation starts. During the 5 minutes, compressor will not stop even after set point is reached. The system will shut off if manually turned off using the remote controller.

- **Cooling operation**

The fan of the indoor unit will never stop running in cooling operation. It continues to operate even if the compressor stops working.

- **Heating operation**

Heating capacity depends on external factors like outdoor unit temperature. Heating capacity might decrease if outdoor ambient temperature is too low.

- **Anti-freezing function during cooling**

When the air temperature from the indoor outlet is too low, the unit will run for some time under the fan mode, to avoid frost or ice forming on the indoor heat exchanger.

- **Anti cold air function**

During heating mode, in order to prevent cold air blowing from indoor unit, indoor unit fan speed will run with low speed or stopped, which is set according to the indoor coil temperature.

- **Defrosting**

When the outdoor temperature is too low, ice may form on the outdoor heat exchanger, reducing heating performance. When this happens, the defrost cycle of the system will start. During the defrost cycle, the indoor unit fan stops (or runs at a very low speed in some cases), to prevent cold draft.

Once the defrost cycle is complete, heating operation and the fan speed resume.

- **Discharging the residual heating air**

When stopping the air conditioner in normal operation, the fan motor will run with low speed for a while to blow out the residual hot air.

- **Auto restart from power outage**

When the power supply is recovered after power outage, all presets still be in effect and the system will run according to the previous settings.

Troubleshooting



When drain water overflows from the indoor unit, stop the operation and contact your dealer.

When you smell or see white smoke coming out of the unit, turn OFF the main power supply and contact your dealer.

1. If Trouble issue persists.

If the trouble issue persists even after checking the following, contact qualified, licensed service provider, and inform them of the following items.

- (1) Unit Model Name
- (2) Details of the issue

2. No Operation

Check if there's power and the unit is turned ON.

Check whether the SET TEMP is set at the correct temperature.

3. Not Cooling or Heating Properly

- Check for obstruction of air flow in outdoor or indoor units.
- Check if there are too many heating sources in the room.
- Check if the air filter is clogged with dust.
- Check if the doors or windows are open.
- Check if the temperature condition is within the operation range.

4. This is Not Abnormal

- **Odor from Indoor Unit**

Unpleasant odor diffuses from indoor unit after a long period of time. Clean the air filter and panels or allow a good ventilation.

- **Sound from Deforming Parts**

During system starting or stopping, a sound might be heard. However, this is due to thermal normal wear of plastic parts. It is not abnormal.

- **Steam from Outdoor Heat Exchanger**

During defrosting operation, ice on the outdoor heat exchanger melts resulting in steam.

- **Dew on Air Panel**

When the cooling operation continues for a long period of time under high humidity conditions, dew may form on the air panel.

- **Refrigerant Flow Sound**

While the system is being started or stopped, the refrigerant flow sound may be heard.

5. Mode Interfere

Multi-zone outdoor units can only support a single mode at one time (cooling or heating).

When the mode set at one or more indoor unit is different from the mode that outdoor unit is using, mode interfere will occur.

	Cooling	Dry	Heating	Fan
Cooling	√	√	×	√
Dry	√	√	×	√
Heating	×	×	√	×
Fan	√	√	×	√

√ --- Normal

× --- Mode interfere

Outdoor unit always run with the mode of first indoor unit that turned on. When the setting mode of following indoor unit is interfered with it, 3 beeps would be heard, and the indoor unit interfered with the normal running units would turn off automatically.

If auto mode is selected, the actual running mode of the unit will be dominated by the unit of which first select auto mode. (Auto mode is invalid for some models.)

Filter Cleaning



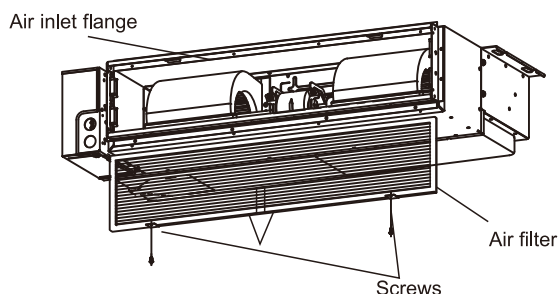
Turn OFF the main power switch before taking filter.

1. Take Out the Filter

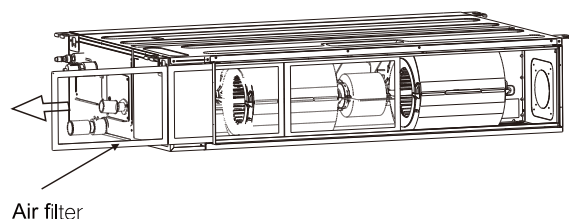
Remove the fixed screws of the filter and pull the filter down along the rail of the flange as the figure below.

9K~18K

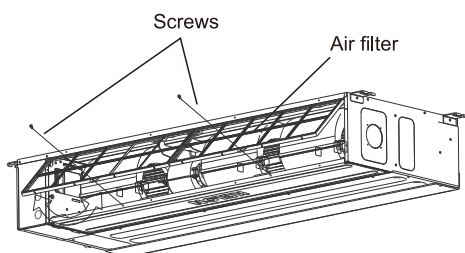
36K~85K



14K/18K/21K/24K (MSP)



24K (LSP)



2. Clean the Filter



Do not use hot water with temperature more than 40°C.

Do not use light oil essence, diluent, powder or other similar solvents for cleaning.

Air filter can remove dust or other particles in the air, if blocked, the performance of air conditioner will be greatly reduced. Therefore, in long-term use, you must always clean the air filter.

If the indoor machine is installed in the place with more air dust, the frequency of cleaning the air filter should be increased.

3. Reinstall the filter

Reinstall the air filter in the reverse order of the filter take out described above.

1. Safety Notice

WARNING

- Installation should be performed by a qualified personnel. (Improper installation may cause water leakage, electrical shock or fire.)
- Install the unit according to the instructions given in this manual. (Incomplete installation may cause water leakage, electrical shock or fire).
- Be sure to use the supplied or specified installation parts. (Use of other parts may cause the unit to get loosened, water leakage, electrical shock or fire).
- Install the air conditioner on a solid base that can support the unit weight. (An inadequate base or incomplete installation may cause injury if the unit falls off the base).
- Electrical work should be carried out in accordance with the installation manual and the local national electrical wiring rules or code of practice. (Insufficient capacity or incomplete electrical work may cause electrical shock or fire).
- Be sure to use a dedicated power circuit. (Never use a power supply shared by another appliance).
- For wiring, use a cable long enough to cover the entire distance. Do not use an extension cord.
- Do not put other loads on the power supply, use a dedicated power circuit.
- Use the specified types of wires for electrical connections between the indoor and outdoor units. (Firmly clamp the interconnecting wires so their terminals receive no external stresses).
- Incomplete connections or clamping may cause terminal overheating or fire.
- After connecting all the wires be sure to fix the cables so that they do not put undue force on the electrical covers or panels. (Install covers over the wires, incomplete cover installation may cause terminal overheating, electrical shock or fire).
- When installing or relocating the system, be sure to keep the refrigerant circuit free from air (Air in the refrigerant circuit may causes an abnormal pressure rise or rupture, resulting in injury).
- If any refrigerant has leaked out during the installation work, ventilate the room.
- After all installation is completed, check to make sure that no refrigerant is leaking out. (The refrigerant produces a toxic gas if exposed to flames).
- When carrying out piping connection, take care not to let air substances other than the specified refrigerant get into refrigeration cycle. (Otherwise, it will cause lower performance, abnormal high pressure in the refrigeration cycle, explosion and injury).
- Make sure that the installation is properly grounded. Do not ground the unit to a utility pipe, lightning arrester, or telephone grounding. Incomplete grounding may cause electrical shock. (A high surge current from lightning or other sources may cause damage to the air conditioner).
- An earth leakage circuit breaker may be required depending on the site condition to prevent electrical shock.
- Disconnect the power supply before wiring, piping, or checking the unit.
- When moving the indoor unit and outdoor unit, please be careful, do not make the outdoor unit incline over 45 degree. Pay attention to the sharp edges of the air conditioner to avoid any injury.
- During wired controller installation, ensure that the length of the wire between the indoor unit and wired controller is within 131 ft. (40m).

CAUTION

- Do not install the air conditioner in a place where there is danger of exposure to inflammable gas leakage. (If the gas leaks and builds up around the unit, it may catch fire).
- Establish drain piping according to the instructions in this manual. (Inadequate piping may cause flooding).
- Tighten the flare nut according to the specifications with a torque wrench. (If the flare nut is tightened beyond specified torque, the flare nut may crack after a long time and cause refrigerant leakage).

2. Tools and Instruments for Installation

Number	Tool	Number	Tool	Number	Tool
1	Standard screwdriver	6	Pipe cutter	11	Churn drill
2	Vacuum pump	7	Cross head screw-driver	12	Pipe expander
3	Charge hose	8	Knife or wire stripper	13	Inner hexagon spanner
4	Pipe bender	9	Leveler	14	Measuring tape
5	Adjustable wrench	10	Hammer		

3. Installation of the Indoor Unit

CAUTION

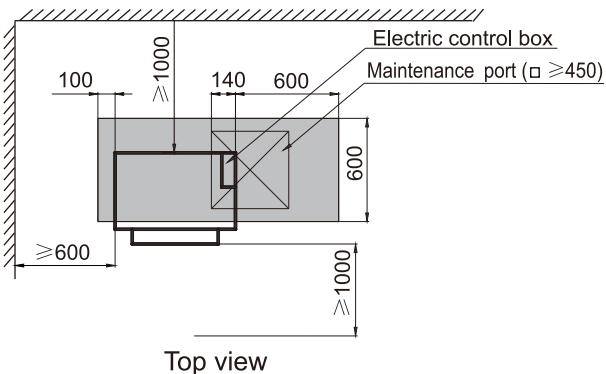
During installation, do not damage the insulation material on the surface of the indoor unit.

3.1 Initial Check

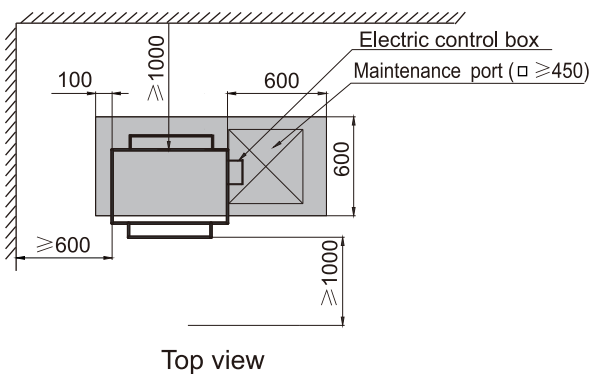
⚠ CAUTION

- When moving the unit after unpacking, make sure to lift it by holding its lifting lugs. Do not exert any pressure on other parts, especially the refrigerant piping, drain piping and flange parts.
- Wear protective gears when installing the unit.

9K~24K



36K~60K



1. Reserve necessary maintenance port when the ceiling is not detachable.
2. The location of the maintenance port should ensures remove electric box cover and internal components are all easy to perform.

75K~85K

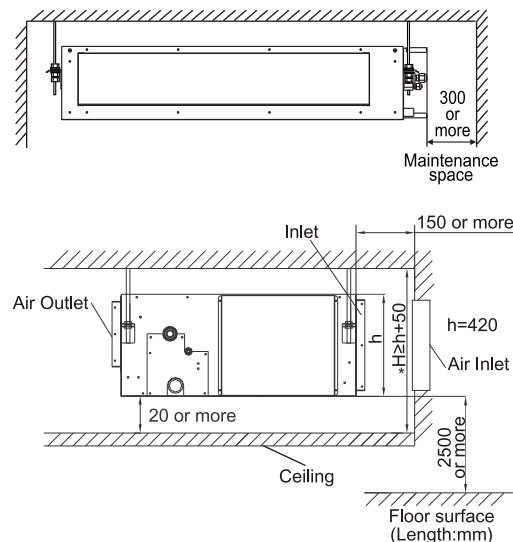


Fig. 3.1.1 (unit:mm)

- Optimum air distribution is ensured.
- The air passage is not blocked.
- Condensate can drain properly.
- The ceiling is strong enough to bear the weight of the indoor unit.
- A false ceiling does not seem to be at an incline.
- Sufficient clearance for maintenance and servicing is ensured.(See Fig.3.1.1)
- Piping between the indoor and outdoor units is within the allowable limits.(refer to the installation of the outdoor unit)
- The indoor unit, outdoor unit, power supply wiring and transmission wiring must be kept at least 1m away from televisions and radio, this prevents image interference and noise in electrical appliances.
(Noise may be generated depending on the conditions under which the electric wave is generated, even if a one-meter allowance is maintained.)
- Do not install the indoor unit in a machinery shop or kitchen where vapor from oil or its mist flows to the indoor unit. The oil will deposit on the heat exchanger, thereby reducing the performance of the indoor unit, and may deform and in the worst case, break the plastic parts of the indoor unit.
- Use suspension bolts to install the unit, check whether or not the ceiling is strong enough to support the weight of the unit. If there is a risk that the ceiling is not strong enough, reinforce the ceiling before installing the unit.

For bottom intake, replace the chamber lid in the procedure listed in fig.

- (1) Remove the chamber lid.
- (2) Reattach the removed filter in the orientation shown in Fig. 3.1.2, reattach the removed chamber lid in the orientation shown in Fig. 3.1.3, refer to Fig.3.1.3 for the direction of filter.

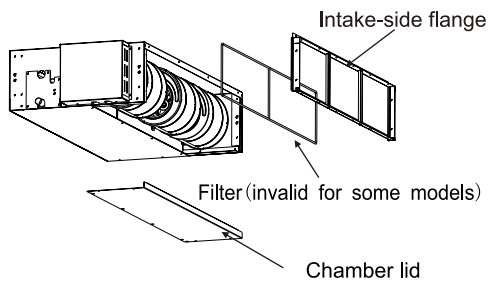


Fig. 3.1.2

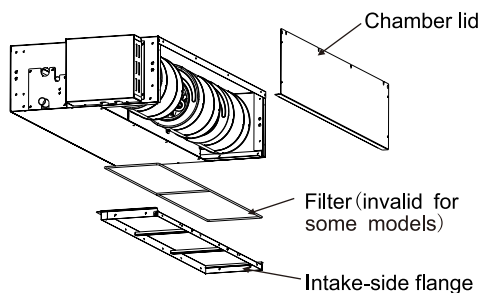


Fig. 3.1.3

(bottom return invalid for 75K/85K model)

3.2 Installation

3.2.1 Suspension bolts

- (1) Consider the pipe direction, wiring and maintenance carefully, and choose the proper direction and location for installation.
- (2) Install the suspension bolts as shown in Fig. 3.2.1 below.

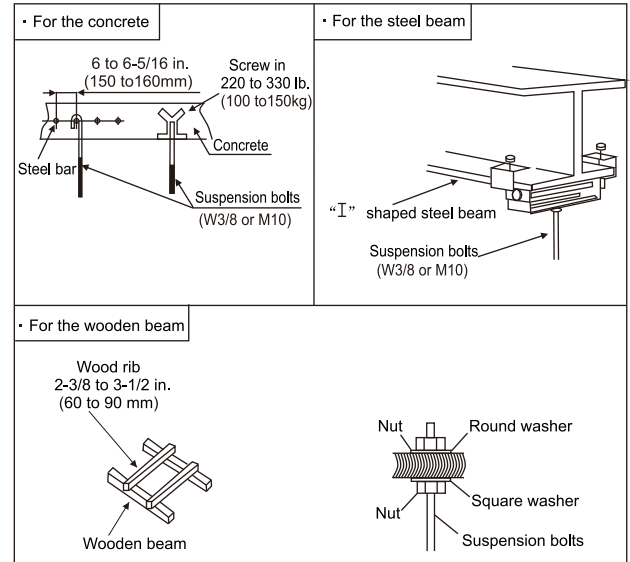
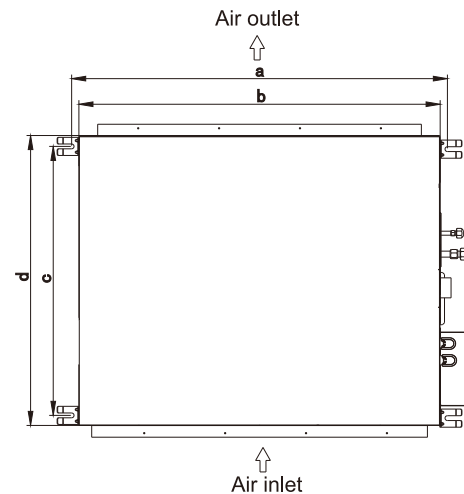


Fig. 3.2.1 Fixing the suspension bolts

3.2.2 The position of the suspension bolts and the pipes

- (1) Mark the positions of the suspension bolts, the positions of the refrigerant pipes and the drain pipes.
- (2) The dimension are shown below.



(Unit: mm)

Capacity (Btu/h)	a	b	c	d
9K/12K	961	910	375	447
14K~24K (LSP)	1231	1180	375	447
14K/18K (MSP)	850	800	620	700
21K/24K (MSP)	1150	1100	620	700
36K~60K	1450	1400	727	800
75K/85K	1436	1400	780	860

Fig. 3.3 Suspension bolts

3.2.3 Install the indoor unit

The installation of the indoor unit is shown in Fig. 3.4.

Suspension bolts (4-M10 or W3/8)
(Field supplied)

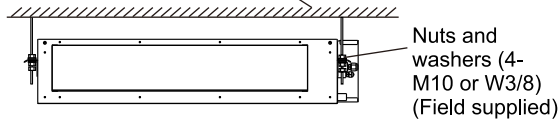


Fig. 3.4 The installation of the indoor unit

(1) How to fix the suspension bolts and the nuts
As shown in the figures 3.5, the nuts are fixed four bolts.

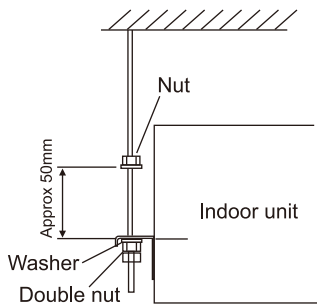


Fig. 3.5 Suspension bolts and nuts

(2) Install the indoor unit

As shown in the following figure, place the left hanger bracket on the nuts and washers of the suspension bolts.

Make sure that the left hanger bracket has been fixed on the nuts and washers securely, install the right hanger bracket suspension hook on the nuts and washers.

(When installing the indoor unit, you can slightly remove the suspension bolts.)

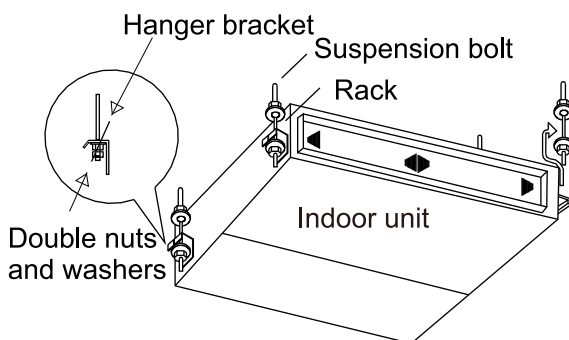


Fig. 3.6

3.2.4 Adjusting of the unit level

- (1) Check to ensure that the foundation is flat, taking into account the maximum foundation gradient.
- (2) The unit should be installed that the drainage side is slightly (0mm~5mm) lower than other sides for adequate drainage.

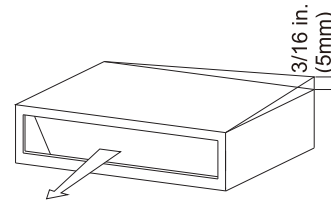


Fig. 3.7

- (3) After the adjustment, tighten the nuts and swear the thread locker on the suspension to prevent the nuts from loosening.

CAUTION

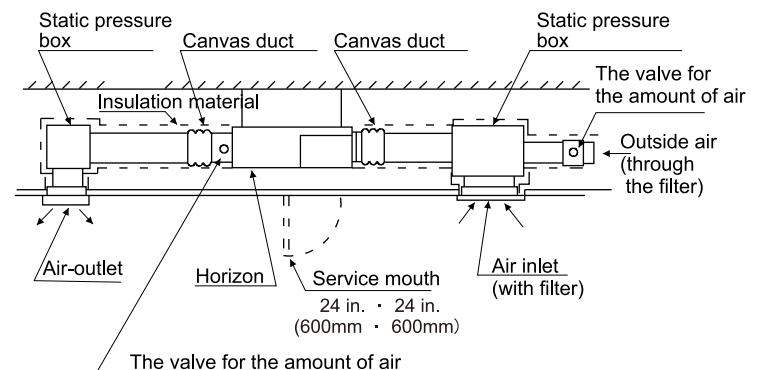
- (1) During the installation, please cover the unit with the plastic cloth to keep it clean.
- (2) Make sure that the unit is installed level by using a level or a plastic pipe filled with water in instead of a level, adjust the top surface of the unit to the surface of the water at both ends of the plastic pipe and adjust the unit horizontally.(one thing to watch out for in particular is if it is installed so that the slope is not in the direction of the drain piping, as this might cause leaking.)

3.2.5 Installing the duct

CAUTION

- Make sure the external static pressure of the unit is within the range.
- Connect the duct and intake-side flange.
- Connect the duct and outlet-side flange.
- The connection of indoor unit and air duct must be well sealed and kept warm with insulation material.

<Example>



4. Refrigerant Pipe

⚠ DANGER

Use the refrigerant according to outdoor nameplate. When carrying on the leakage check and test, do not mix in the oxygen, the acetylene and flammable and the virulent gas, for these gases are quite dangerous, and may possibly cause explosion. It is suggested that the nitrogen be used to perform these experiments.

4.1 Pipe Material

- (1) Prepare the copper pipe on the spot.
- (2) Choose dustless, non-humid, clean copper pipe.
Before installing the pipe, use nitrogen or dry air to blow away the pipe dust and impurity.
- (3) Choose the copper pipe according to Fig. 4.1.

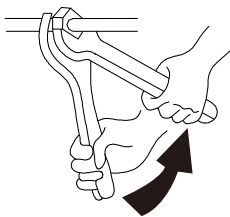
4.2 Piping Connection

- (1) The pipe diameter are shown in Fig. 4.1.

Capacity (Btu/h)	Gas Pipe [in. (mm)]	Liquid Pipe [in. (mm)]
9K/12K	ø 3/8 (9.52)	ø 1/4 (6.35)
14K/18K	ø 1/2 (12.7)	ø 1/4 (6.35)
21K~60K	ø 5/8 (15.88)	ø 3/8 (9.52)
75K/85K	ø 7/8 (22.22)	ø 3/8 (9.52)

Fig. 4.1 The pipe diameter

- (2) As shown in Fig. 4.2, screw up the nuts with 2 spanners.



Pipe size [in. (mm)]	Torque [lbf·ft. (N·m)]
ø 1/4 (6.35)	14.8 (20)
ø 3/8 (9.52)	29.5 (40)
ø 1/2 (12.7)	44.3 (60)
ø 5/8 (15.88)	59.0 (80)
ø 3/4 (19.05)	73.8 (100)

Fig. 4.2 Tightening torque for the nut

- (3) After finishing connecting the refrigerant pipes, keep it warm with the insulation material.

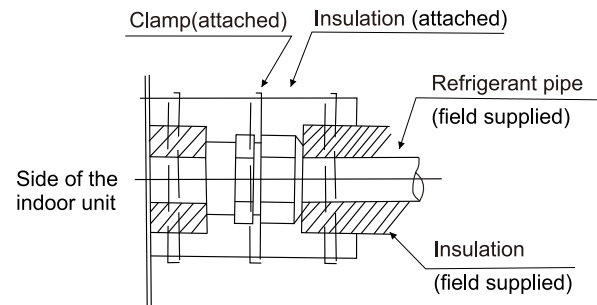
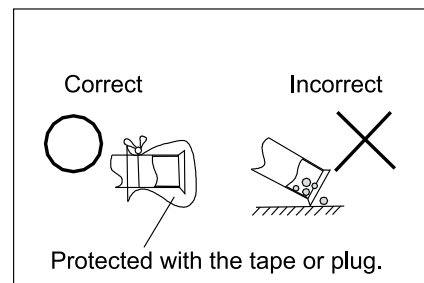


Fig. 4.3 Piping insulation procedure

⚠ CAUTION

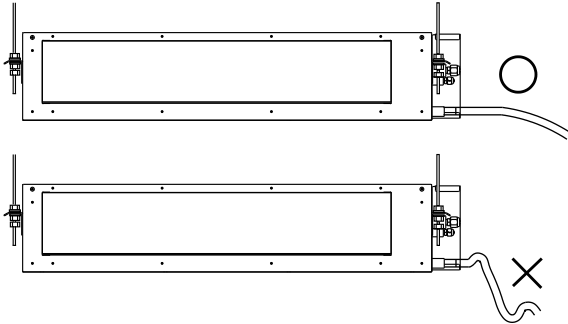
- The pipe goes through the hole with the seal.
- Do not place the pipes on the floor directly.



5. Drain Piping

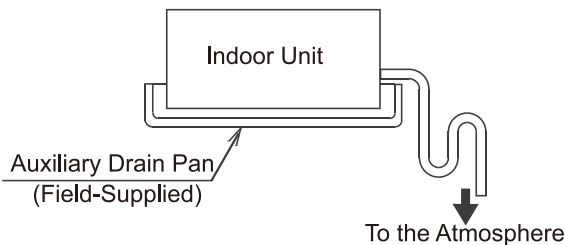
Install the drain piping

- Make sure the drain works properly .
- Prepare polyvinyl chloride pipe with a 1-1/4 in.(32mm) outer diameter.
- The diameter of drain pipe connection hole should be same as that of the drain pipe.
- Keep the drain pipe short and sloping down wards at a gradient of at least 1/100 to prevent air pockets from forming.



NOTE

When the relative humidity of inlet or ambient air exceeds 80%, apply an (field-supplied) auxiliary drain pan beneath the indoor unit as shown below.

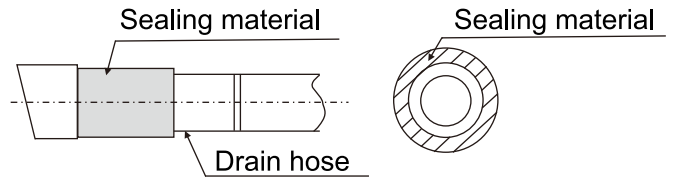


CAUTION

Water accumulating in the drain piping can cause the drain to clog.

- To keep the drain pipe from sagging, space hanging wires every 1m to 1.5m.
- Use the drain hose and the clamp. Insert the drain hose fully into the drain socket and firmly tighten the drain hose and warm-keeping material with the clamp.
- The two areas below should be insulated because condensation may happen there causing water leakage.

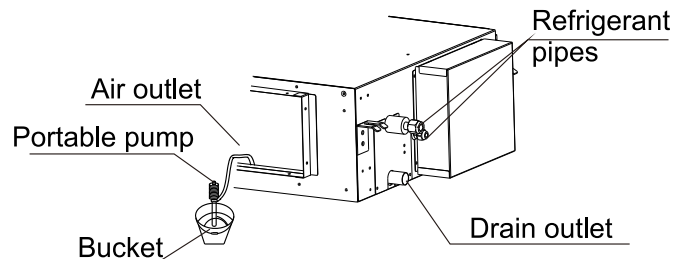
- Drain piping passing indoors
- Drain sockets.
- Referring the figure below, insulate the drain socket and drain hose using the included large sealing pad.



CAUTION

Drain piping connections

- Do not connect the drain pipes directly to sewage pipes to avoid ammonia odour. The ammonia in the sewage might enter the indoor unit through the drain pipes and corrode the heat exchanger.
- Do not twist or bend the drain hose, doing so applies excessive force applied on it and may also cause leakage.
- After piping work is finished, check if drainage flows smoothly.
- Gradually pour approximately 1000 cc of water from the outlet hole into the drain pan to check drainage flow.
- Check the drainage as shown below:



6. Electrical Wiring

6.1 General Check

⚠ CAUTION

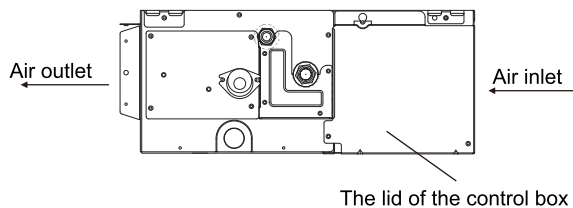
- When clamping the wiring, use the included clamping material to prevent external pressure being exerted on the wiring connections and clamp firmly.
- While performing wiring work, make sure the wiring is proper and does not cause the control box lid to stick up, then close the cover firmly. When attaching the control lid, make sure you do not pinch any wires.
- Outside the indoor unit and outdoor unit, separate the weak wiring (remote controller and transmission wiring) and strong wiring (ground and power supply wiring) at least 2 in. (50mm) so that they do not pass through the same place together. Proximity may cause electrical interference malfunction and breakage.

⚠ WARNING

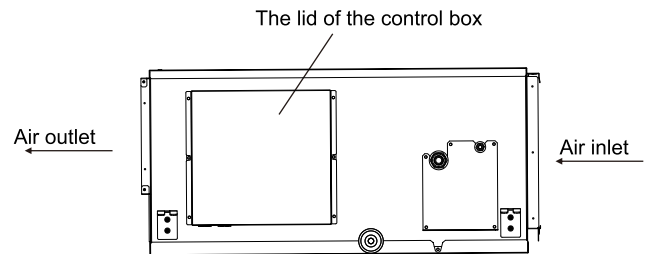
- If the fuses burn up, please call the authorized service dealer. Please do not replace it by yourself, as it may result in accident or electric shock.

- (1) As shown in Fig.6.1, remove the screws on the control box.
- (2) Connect the power cord and ground wire to the main terminal.
- (3) Connect the remote control wire to the subsidiary terminal box.
- (4) Connect the power supply of the indoor and outdoor units to the main terminal.
- (5) Tie the cable in the electric box with the clamp tightly.
- (6) After completing the wiring, seal the wiring hole with the sealing material (with the lid) to prevent the condensation and insects entering the control box.
- (7) Put the electric box cover back after completion of the work.

9K~24K



75K~85K



36K~60K

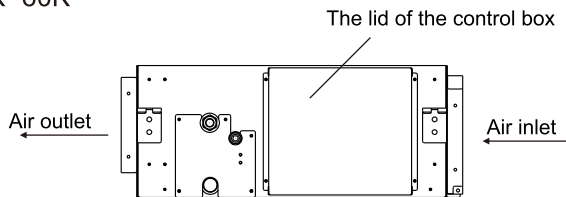
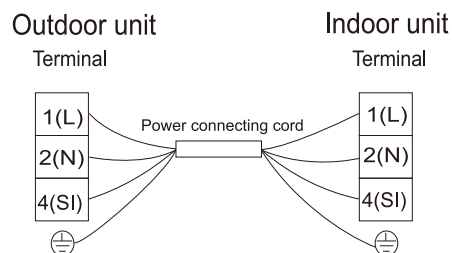


Fig. 6.1 Remove the screws on the control box

Electrical Wiring Diagram



Note:

Since there may be differences in some model's terminal blocks, wiring connection should be done according to letters on the terminal block. Please disregard numbers in this case.

6.2 Change of Static Pressure

The static pressure can be freely adjusted by using specific wired controller. (For more information, please refer to other technical files or contact local technical service center of our company.)

Capacity (Btu/h)	The Range of Static Pressure	Function Code Set
9K~24K (LSP)	0-50Pa	0-50 function code value equals static pressure value, [default: 35 (35Pa)]
14K~24K (MSP)	0-160Pa	0-160 function code value equals static pressure value, [default: 100 (100Pa)]
36K~60K	0-200Pa	0-200 function code value equals static pressure value, [default: 100 (100Pa)]
75K/85K	0-250Pa	0-250 function code value equals static pressure value, [default: 150 (150Pa)]

Note: The pressure loss of filter is not included in the ESP data above.

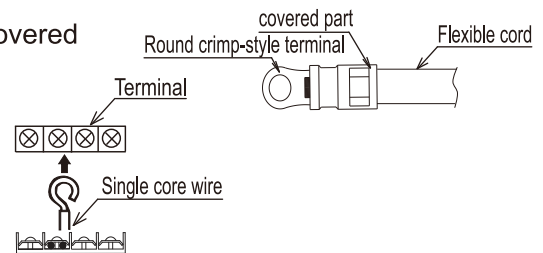
6.3 Electrical Data

Capacity (Btu/h)	Transmitting Cable Size
9K~85K	$4 \times 1.5 \text{ mm}^2$

NOTES:

- 1) Follow national and local codes when selecting sizing field wiring, and all the above are the minimum wire sizes.
- 2) The wire sizes marked in the table are selected at the maximum current of the unit according to EN 60335-1 standards. Use the wires which are not lighter than the ordinary polychloroprene sheathed flexible cord (code designation H07RN-F).
When connecting the terminal block using flexible cord, make sure to use the round crimp-style terminal for connection to the power supply terminal block.
Place the round crimp-style terminals on the wires up to the covered part and secure in place.

When connecting the terminal block using a single core wire, be sure to perform curing.



- 3) When the transmitting cable exceeds 15 meters, a larger wire size should be selected.
- 4) Use a shielded cable for the transmission circuit and connect it to ground.
- 5) In the case that power cables are connected in series, add each unit maximum current and select wires below.

Selection According to EN 60335-1

Current i(A)	Wire Size(mm ²)
$i \leq 6$	0.75
$6 < i \leq 10$	1
$10 < i \leq 16$	1.5
$16 < i \leq 25$	2.5
$25 < i \leq 32$	4
$32 < i \leq 40$	6
$40 < i \leq 63$	10
$63 < i$	*

*In the case that current exceeds 63A, do not connect cables in series.

7. Trial Run

Please perform trial run according to outdoor unit installation manual.



Correct Disposal of this product

This marking indicates that this product should not be disposed with other household wastes throughout the EU. To prevent possible harm to the environment or human health from uncontrolled waste disposal, recycle it responsibly to promote the sustainable reuse of material resources. To return your used device, please use the return and collection systems or contact the retailer where the product was purchased. They can take this product for environmental safe recycling.

