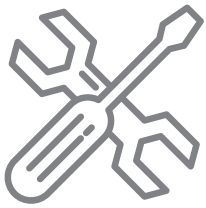




MRCOOL[®]

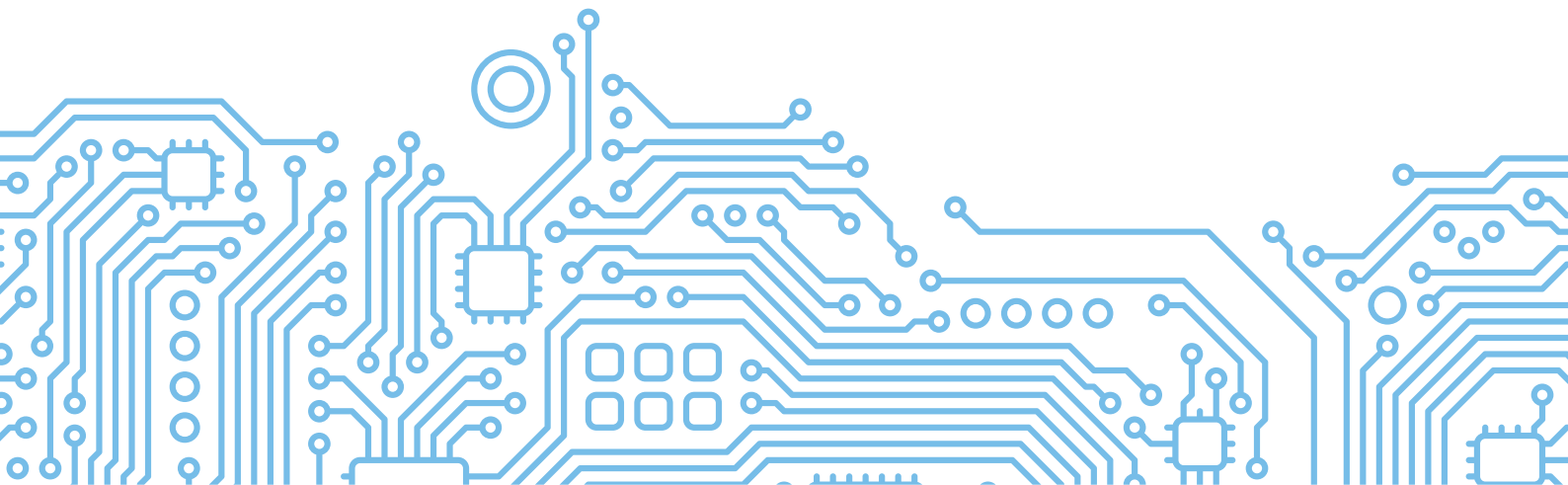
COMFORT MADE SIMPLE



**Hyper Heat Single-Zone 24k-60k
Ducted Air Handler & Condenser**

SERVICE MANUAL

Version Date: 06/27/23

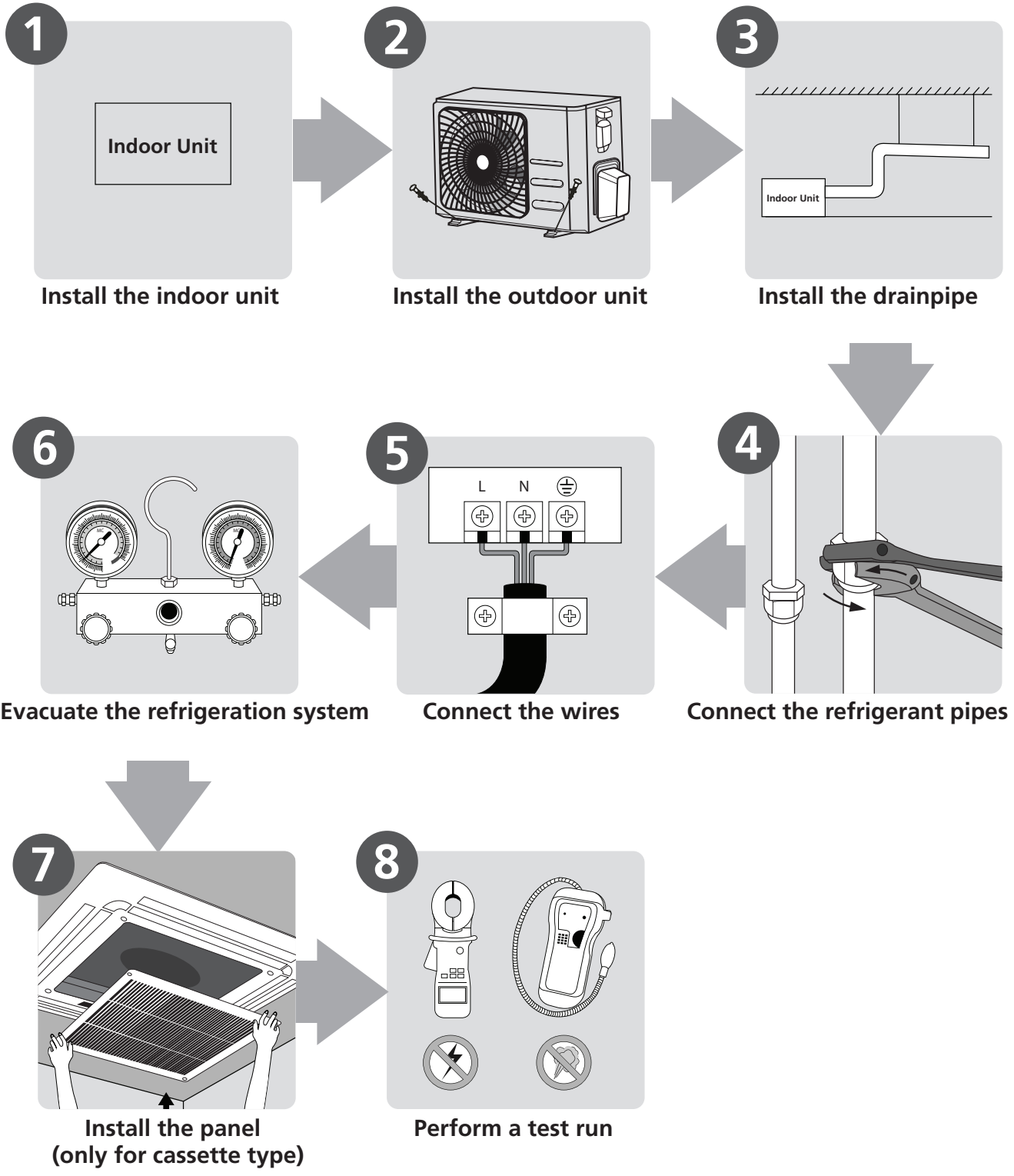


Installation

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1. Installation Overview



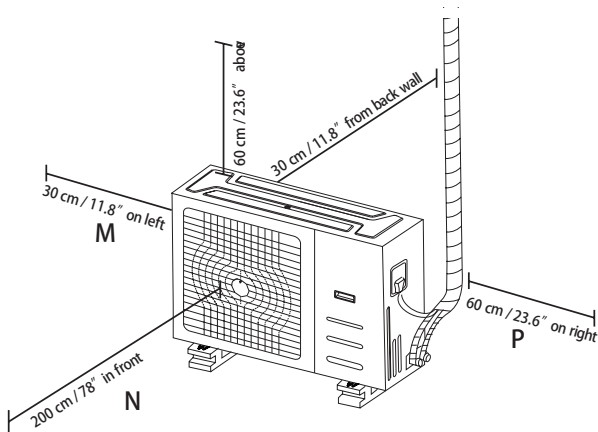
2. Location selection

2.1 Unit location selection can refer to installation manual.

2.2 DO NOT install the unit in the following locations:

- Where oil drilling or fracking is taking place.
- Coastal areas with high salt content in the air.
- Areas with caustic gases in the air, such as near hot springs.
- Areas with power fluctuations, such as factories.
- Enclosed spaces, such as cabinets.
- Areas with strong electromagnetic waves.
- Areas that store flammable materials or gas.
- Rooms with high humidity, such as bathrooms or laundry rooms.
- If possible, DO NOT install the unit where it is exposed to direct sunlight.

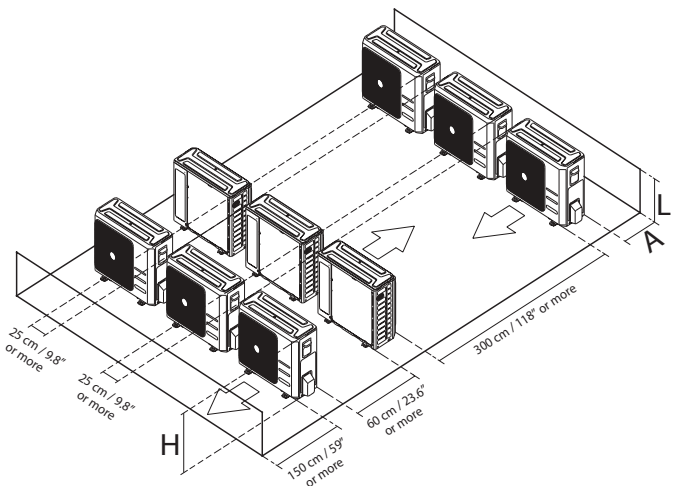
2.3 The minimum distance between the outdoor unit and walls described in the installation guide does not apply to airtight rooms. Be sure to keep the unit unobstructed in at least two of the three directions (M, N, P)



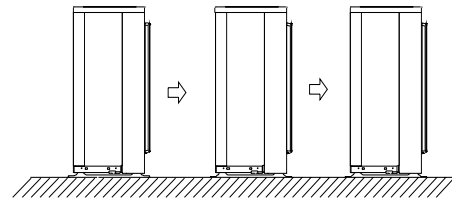
2.4 Rows of series installation

The relations between H, A and L are as follows.

	L	A
L ≤ H	$L \leq 1/2H$	25 cm / 9.8" or more
	$1/2H < L \leq H$	30 cm / 11.8" or more
L > H	Can not be installed	

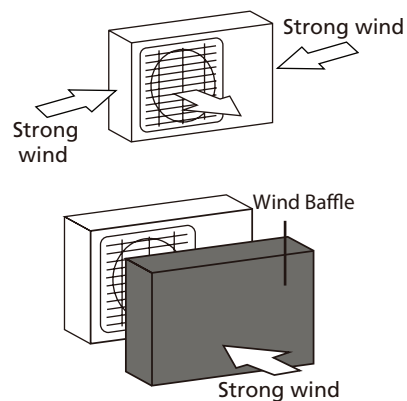


DO NOT install the rows of series like following figure.



2.5 If the unit is exposed to heavy wind:

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



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

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

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

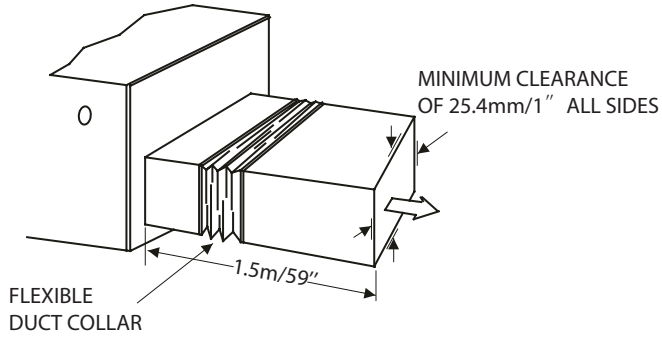
Use outdoor unit that is specially designed to resist corrosion.

3. Indoor Unit Installation(AHU)

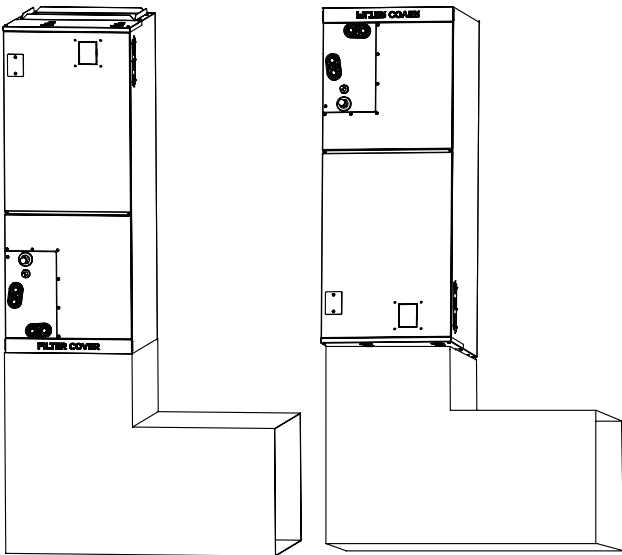
3.1 Service space for indoor unit

Horizontal installation

Plenum Clearances:



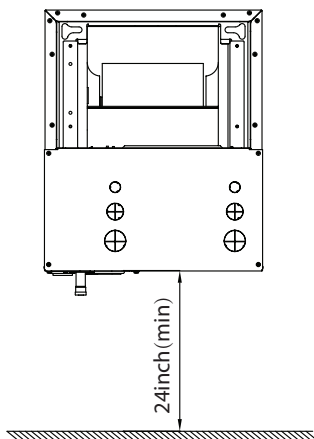
Vertical installation



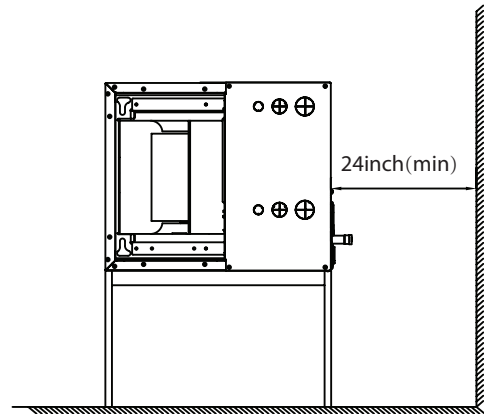
When installed vertically (upward or downward), the lower end of the air outlet needs to be connected to the L-shaped metal air duct and fastened by screws.

3.2 Installation place

Vertical installation



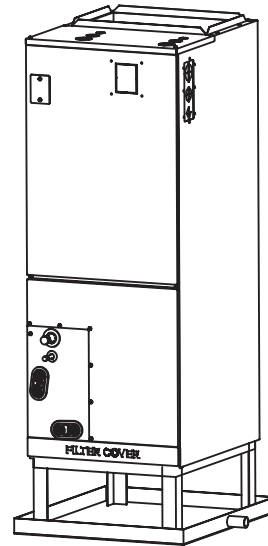
Horizontal installation



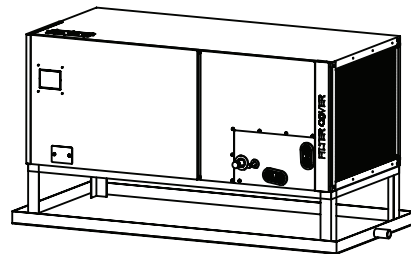
3.2 Install the main body

The unit may be installed in one of the upflow, downflow, horizontal left or horizontal right orientations.

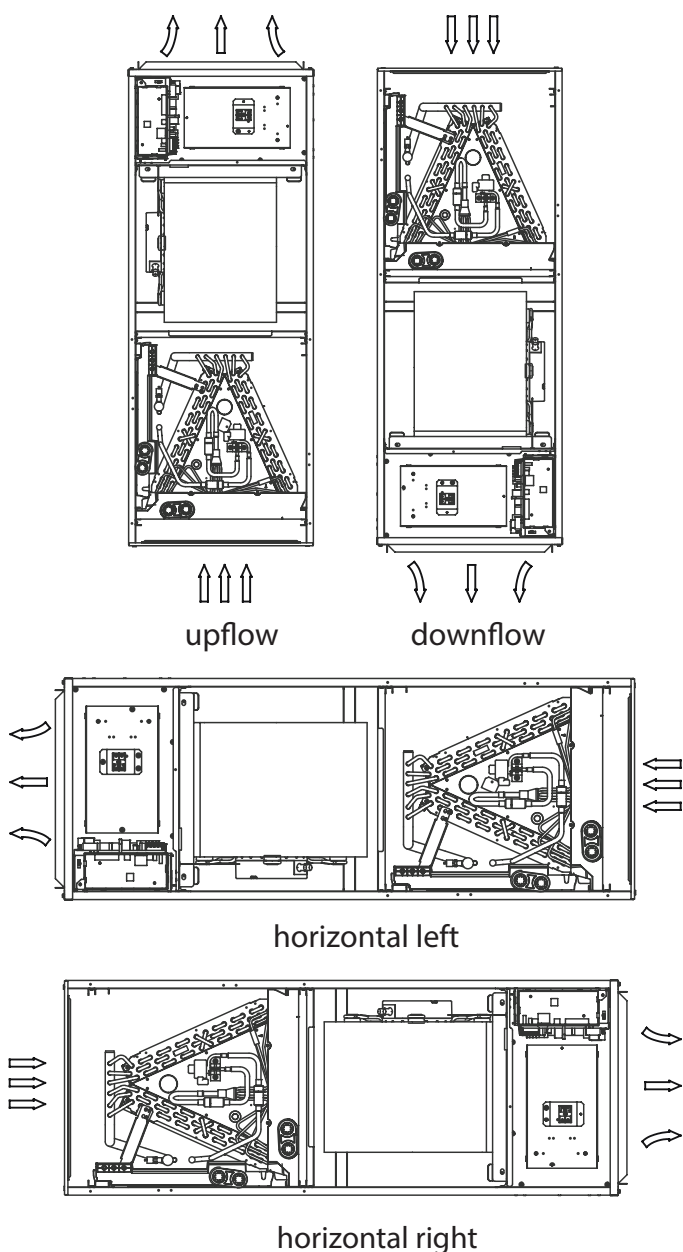
Vertical installation



Horizontal installation

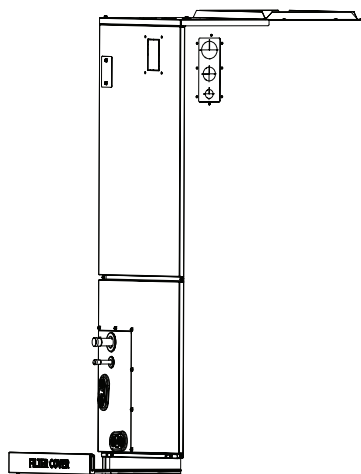


NOTE: For installation, an drain pan(not supplied) must be installed.

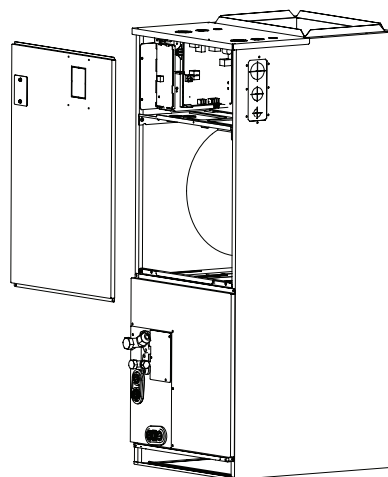


For the Horizontal left installation and vertical down installation, the direction of the evaporator should be changed and the drain pan should be removed first. Please do it according to the following steps:

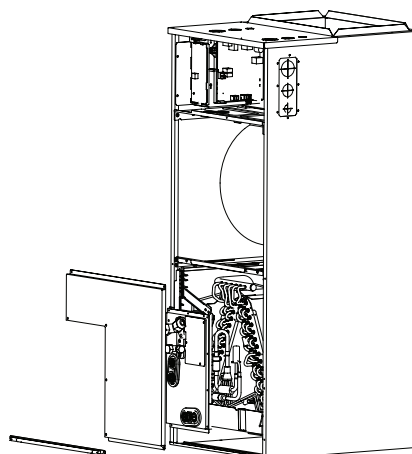
1. Remove the fixed plate of the filter ,then take the filter off.



2. Remove the upper cover assembly.



3. Remove evaporator cover plate.



Note: Vertical up and horizontal left installation does not need to change the direction of evaporator.

Regular installation instructions

Please follow these steps to perform Vertical up installation and Horizontal left installation:

1. Open the upper cover.
2. Open the cover of the electronic control box.
3. Connect the wire according to the wiring diagram.
4. Connect the pipes.
5. Install the drainage pipes

Reversing installation instructions

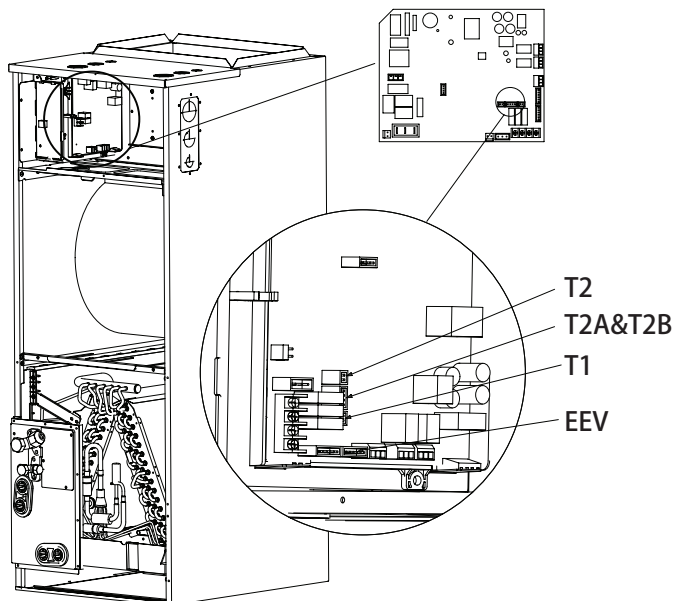
4. Unplug temperature sensors T1,T2,T2A,T2B and electronic expansion valve(EEV) from the control board.

T1: Room temperature sensor

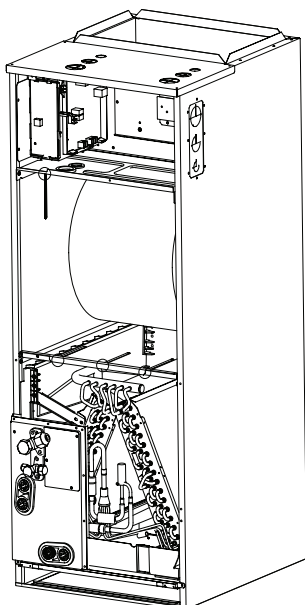
T2: Evaporator central temperature sensor

T2A: Evaporator input temperature sensor(only available for some models)

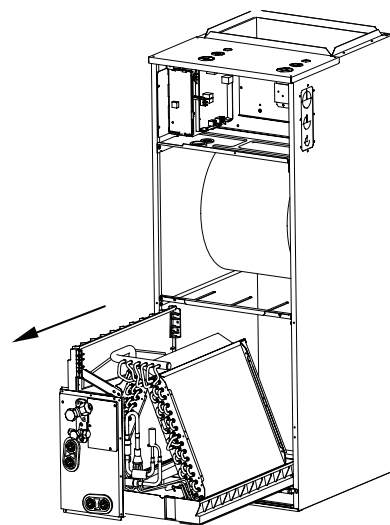
T2B: Evaporator output temperature sensor(only available for some models)



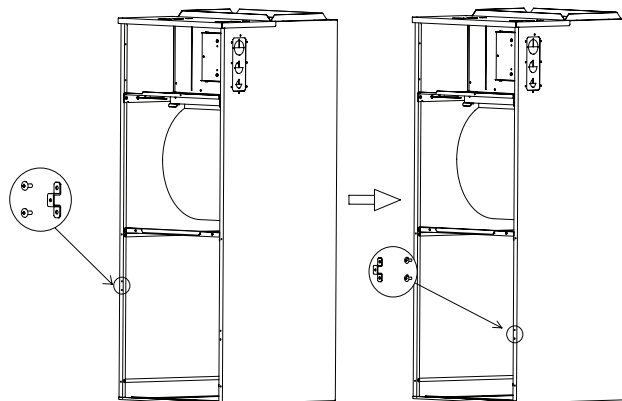
5. Remove T1,T2,T2A,T2B sensor,EEV wire ties.



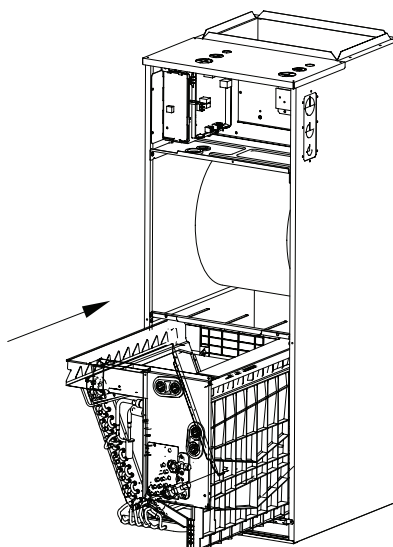
6. Take out the evaporator and drain pan and rotate 180°.



7. Adjust the position of the mounting parts.

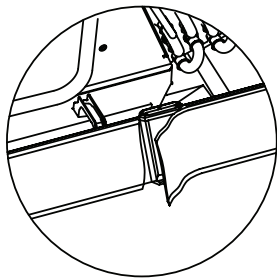
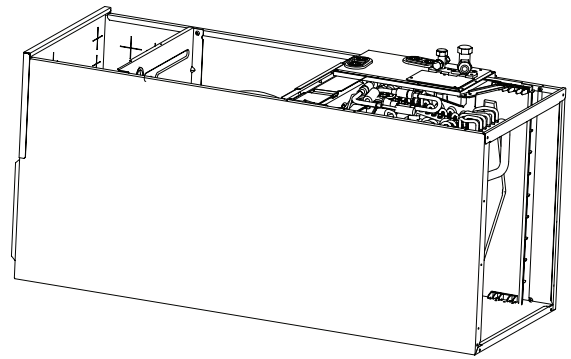
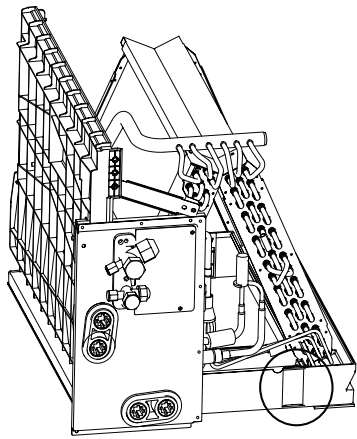


8. Reinstall the evaporator and drain pan.

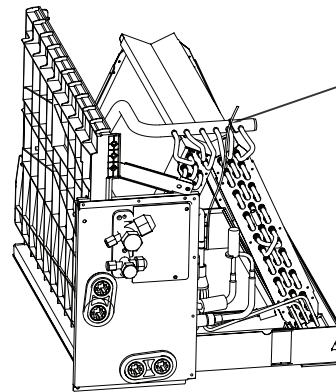


8. Reinstall T1,T2,T2A,T2B sensor plug and electronic expansion valve(EEV) and tie up the sensor wires.

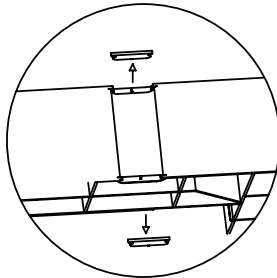
Note: The wire body needs to pass through the wire groove from the drain pan and be stuck on the hook of the drain pan.



Cut the foam gasket.

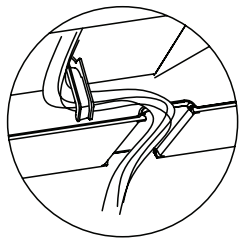


Use cable ties to fix the room temperature sensor as shown in the figure.

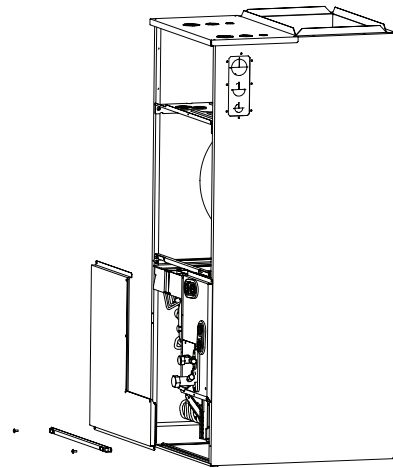


Remove knockouts as shown in the figure.

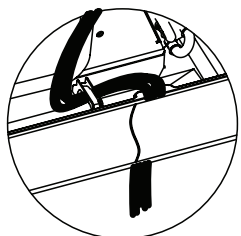
11. Reinstall evaporator cover plate.



Hook the wire into the buckle and go down from the wire slot.



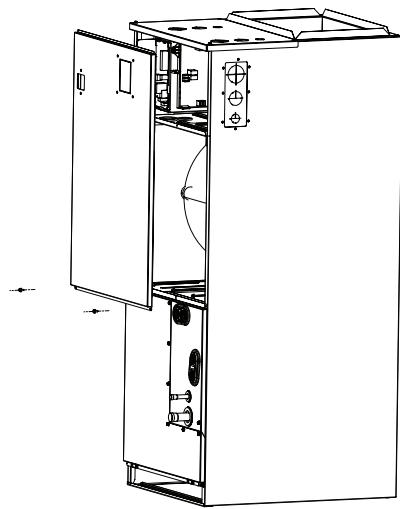
12. Connect the wire according to the wiring diagram.



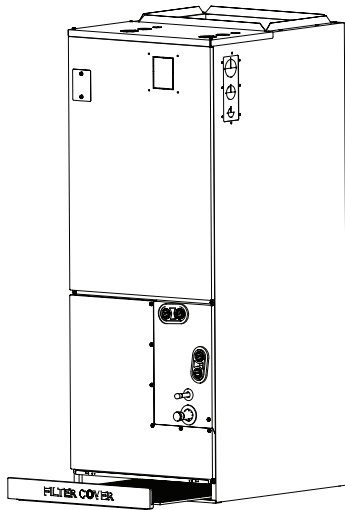
Replace foam gaster over wires.

13. Reassemble the upper cover.

10. The evaporator is assembled in place.



14. Reinstal the filter and filter cover plate.







15. Connect the pipes.

16. Install the drainage pipes.

3.3 Install the Electric Auxiliary Heat Module (for some models)(not supplied)

Accessories

Name	Shape	Quantity
Manual		2
Seal sponge		1
Screw		7
Rubber cap		1
Electric auxiliary heating wiring diagram	/	1
Air switch label	/	1

NOTE:

Installation must be performed by an authorized dealer or specialist. Please make necessary protection when installing the unit.

Specification series of electric auxiliary heat module:

3kW,5kW,8kW,10kW, 15kW, 20kW,25kW.

The electric auxiliary heat module is only used for installation on the AHU internal machine.

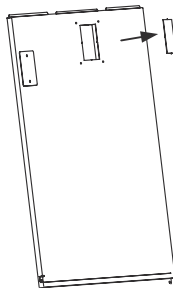
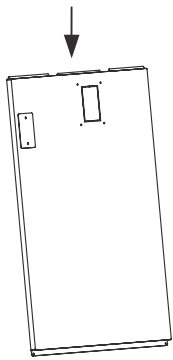
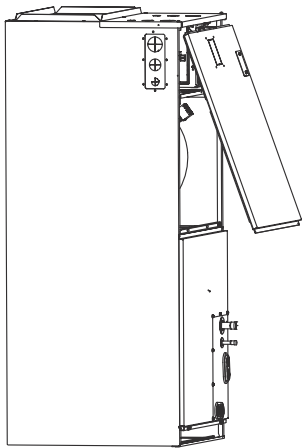
If the unit needs to be equipped with electric auxiliary heat module, please check the electric auxiliary heat module specification that can be matched with the unit first to avoid unnecessary consequences caused by improper matching.

Selection and matching of internal machine and electric auxiliary heating components.

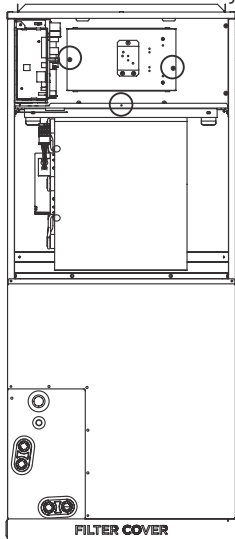
MODEL (Btu./h)	3kW	5kW	8kW	10kW	15kW	20kW	25kW
18K	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-
24K	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
30K	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
36K	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
48K	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
60K	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y

Electric Auxiliary Heat Module installation and wiring operation

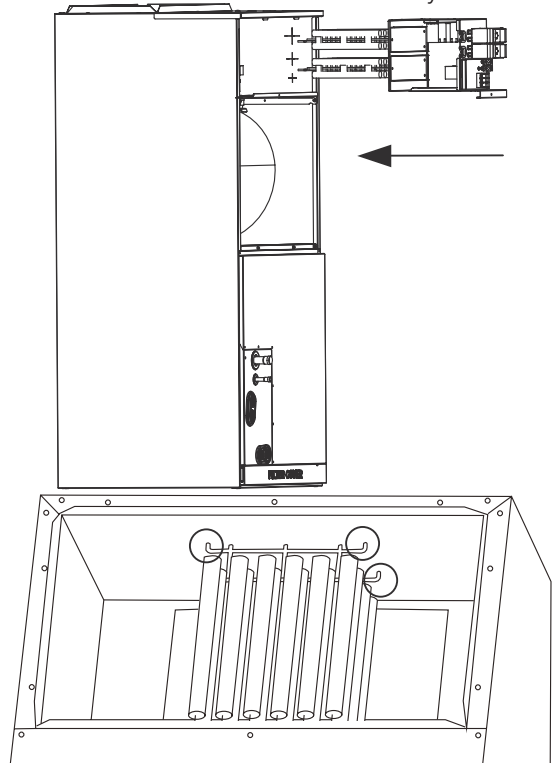
1. Remove the upper cover and use professional tools to remove the knock-out holes of the upper cover.



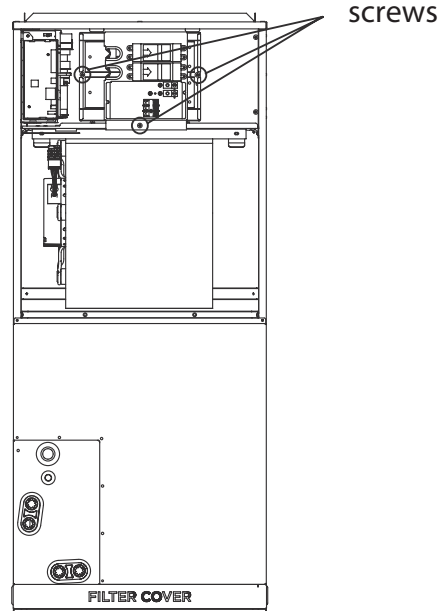
2. Remove the terminal block and power cord, loosen the screws, and remove the electric auxiliary heating cover.



3. Install the electric auxiliary heating assembly into the chassis shell from the front, and note that the front end needs to be inserted into the shell assembly hole.



4. Tighten the mounting screws.

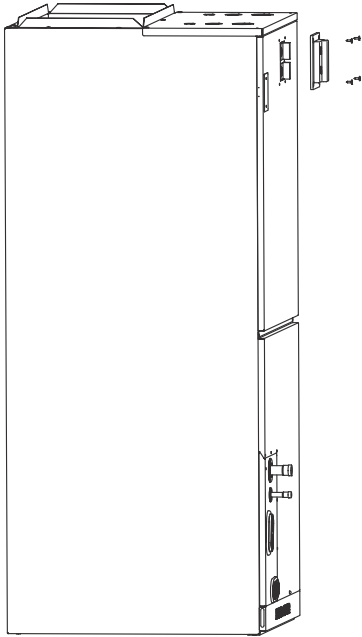


5. Wiring according to the wiring nameplate.

6. Tape the wiring diagram to the inside cover wiring is completed for future reference and maintenance.

7. Install the upper cover.

8. Install silicone breaker cover.



9. After installing the electric auxiliary heat module, apply the circuit breaker label near the silicone breaker cover that was just applied.

After the electric heating wiring is connected, please confirm before power on:

- Check all wiring and ensure reliable connection of wire body.
- Check the electric heating fixing screw, and the screw is fixed reliably.
- The size selection of power wire meets the power supply requirements.

Specifications	Number of circuit breakers	Number of relays	Number of power cord groups	Number of power cord grounding screws
3kW	1	1	2	2
5kW	1	1	2	2
8kW	1	2	2	2
10kW	1	2	2	2
15kW	2	3	3	3
20kW	2	4	3	3
25kW	3	5	4	4

NOTE:

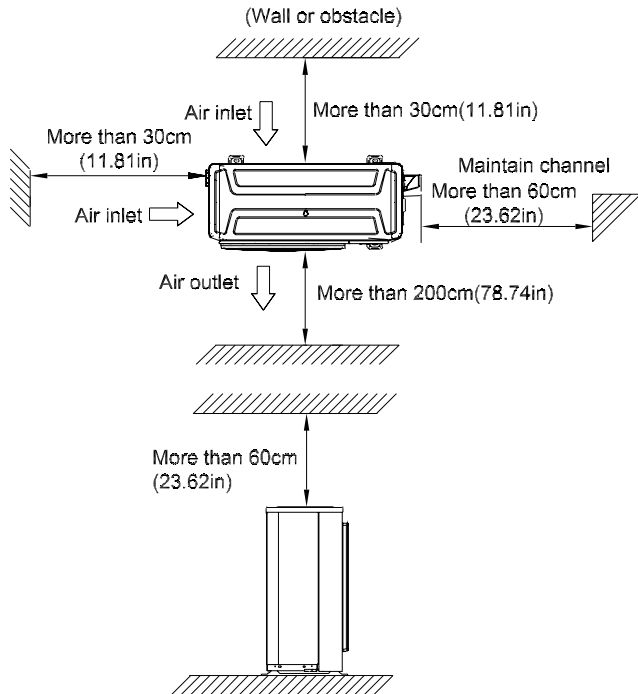
- Electric auxiliary heating wiring diagram packed with the accessories.
- If branch circuit wire length exceeds 100 ft, consult NEC 210-19a to determine maximum wire length. Use 2% voltage drop.

Auxiliary Heater Electrical Data

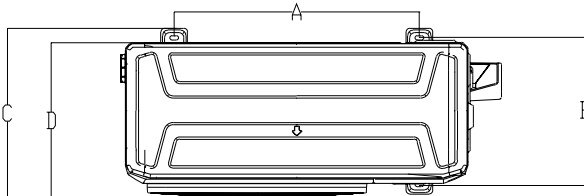
Heater part No.	Heater kW	Internal Circuit Protection	CIRCUIT 1			CIRCUIT 2			CIRCUIT 3		
			Heater Amps	MCA (1)	MOCP (2)	Heater Amps	MCA (1)	MOCP (2)	Heater Amps	MCA (1)	MOCP (2)
MHK05U	5	Ckt Bkr	18.0/20.0	23.0/27.0	25.0/30.0	/	/	/	/	/	/
MHK08U	8	Ckt Bkr	28.8/32.0	37.0/42.0	40.0/45.0	/	/	/	/	/	/
MHK10U	10	Ckt Bkr	36.0/40.0	46.0/53.0	50.0/60.0	/	/	/	/	/	/
MHK15U	15	Ckt Bkr	18.0/20.0	23.0/27.0	25.0/30.0	36.0/40.0	46.0/53.0	50.0/60.0	/	/	/
MHK20U	20	Ckt Bkr	36.0/40.0	46.0/53.0	50.0/60.0	36.0/40.0	46.0/53.0	50.0/60.0	/	/	/

4. Outdoor unit installation

4.1 Service space for outdoor unit



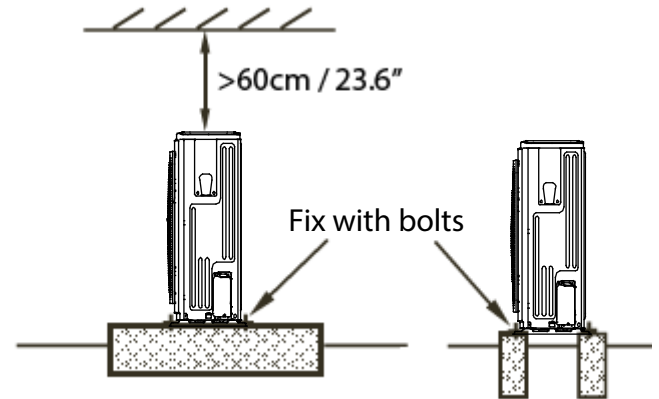
4.2 Bolt pitch



Panel Plate	Unit	D	A	B	C
B30	mm	333	514	340	365
	inch	13.11	20.23	13.39	14.37
CA30	mm	363	540	350	375
	inch	14.29	21.26	13.78	14.8
D30	mm	410	673	403	455
	inch	16.14	26.50	15.87	17.9
X2	mm	303	452	286	314
	inch	11.93	17.80	11.26	12.36
X3	mm	330	511	317	346
	inch	12.99	20.12	12.48	13.62
X4	mm	342	663	354	394
	inch	13.46	26.1	13.94	15.5
E30	mm	415	634	404	457
	inch	16.34	24.96	15.9	17.99
590	mm	350	590	378	400
	inch	13.78	23.23	14.88	15.75

4.3 Install Outdoor Unit

Fix the outdoor unit with anchor bolts(M10)



Caution

Since the gravity center of the unit is not at its physical center, so please be careful when lifting it with a sling.

Never hold the inlet of the outdoor unit to prevent it from deforming.

Do not touch the fan with hands or other objects.

Do not lean it more than 45°, and do not lay it sidelong.

Make concrete foundation according to the specifications of the outdoor units.

Fasten the feet of this unit with bolts firmly to prevent it from collapsing in case of earthquake or strong wind.

5. Drainage Pipe Installation

Install the drainage pipe as shown below and take measures against condensation. Improperly installation could lead to leakage and eventually wet furniture and belongings.

5.1 Installation principle

- Ensure at least 1/100 slope of the drainage pipe
- Adopt suitable pipe diameter
- Adopt nearby condensate water discharge

5.2 Key points of drainage water pipe installation

1. Considering the pipeline route and elevation.

- Before installing condensate water pipeline, determine its route and elevation to avoid intersection with other pipelines and ensure slope is straight.

2. Drainage pipe selection

- The drainage pipe diameter shall not small than the drain hose of indoor unit
- According to the water flowrate and drainage pipe slope to choose the suitable pipe, the water flowrate is decided by the capacity of indoor unit.

Relationship between water flowrate and capacity of indoor unit

Capacity (kBtu/h)	Water flowrate (l/h)
12	2.4
18	4
24	6
30	7
36	8
42	10
48	12
60	14

According to the above table to calculate the total water flowrate for the confluence pipe selection.

For horizontal drainage pipe (The following table is for reference)

PVC pipe	Reference value of inner diameter of pipe (mm)	Allowable maximum water flowrate (l/h)		Remark
		Slope 1/50	Slope 1/100	
PVC25	20	39	27	For branch pipe
PVC32	25	70	50	
PVC40	31	125	88	Could be used for confluence pipe
PVC50	40	247	175	
PVC63	51	473	334	

Attention: Adopt PVC40 or bigger pipe to be the main pipe.

For Vertical drainage pipe (The following table is for reference)

PVC pipe	Reference value of inner diameter of pipe (mm)	Allowable maximum water flowrate (l/h)	Remark
PVC25	20	220	For branch pipe
PVC32	25	410	
PVC40	31	730	Could be used for confluence pipe
PVC50	40	1440	
PVC63	51	2760	
PVC75	67	5710	
PVC90	77	8280	

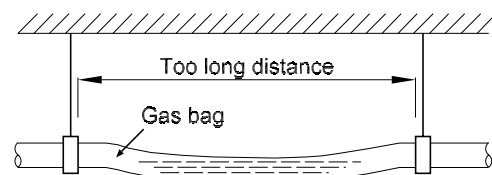
Attention: Adopt PVC40 or bigger pipe to be the main pipe.

3. Individual design of drainage pipe system

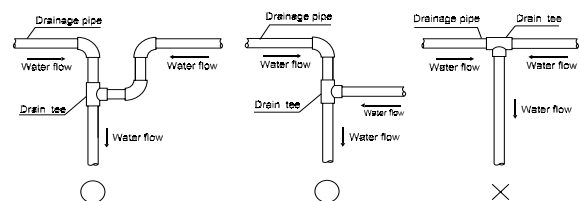
- The drainage pipe of air conditioner shall be installed separately with other sewage pipe, rainwater pipe and drainage pipe in building.
- The drainage pipe of the indoor unit with water pump should be apart from the one without water pump.

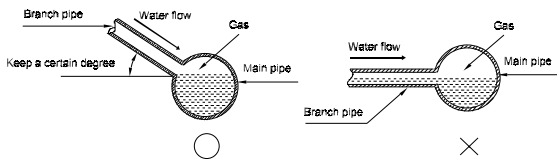
4. Supporter gap of drainage pipe

- In general, the supporter gap of the drainage pipe horizontal pipe and vertical pipe is respectively 1m~1.5m and 1.5m~2.0m.
- Each vertical pipe shall be equipped with not less than two hangers.
- Overlarge hanger gap for horizontal pipe shall create bending, thus leading to air block.



5. The horizontal pipe layout should avoid converse flow or bad flow





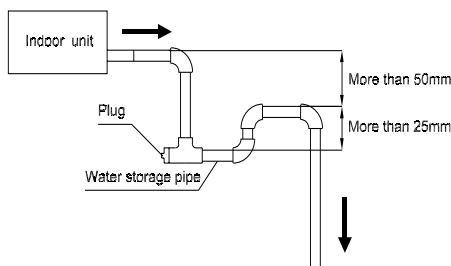
5.3 Insulation work of drainage pipe

Refer the introduction to the insulation engineering parts.

- The correct installation will not cause converse water flow and the slope of the branch pipes can be adjusted freely
- The false installation will cause converse water flow and the slope of the branch pipe can not be adjusted.

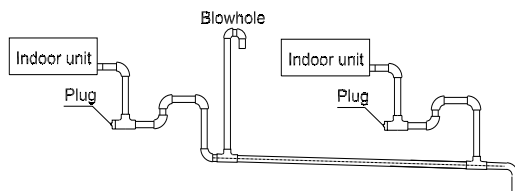
6. Water storage pipe setting

- If the indoor unit has high extra static pressure and without water pump to elevate the condensate water, such as high extra static pressure duct unit , the water storage pipe should be set to avoid converse flow or blow water phenomena.



7. Blowhole setting

- For the concentrated drainage pipe system, there should design a blowhole at the highest point of main pipe to ensure the condensate water discharge smoothly.
- The air outlet shall face down to prevent dirt entering pipe.
- Each indoor unit of the system should be installed it.
- The installation should be considering the convenience for future cleaning.



9. The end of drainage pipe shall not contact with ground directly.

6. Refrigerant Pipe Installation

6.1 Maximum length and drop height

Ensure that the length of the refrigerant pipe, the number of bends, and the drop height between the indoor and outdoor units meets the requirements shown in the following table.

Capacity(kBtu/h)	Max. Length (m/ft)	Max. Elevation (m/ft)
<15	25/82	10/32.8
15-23	30/98.4	20/65.6
24~35	50/164	25/82
36~60	65/213.3	30/98.4

Caution:

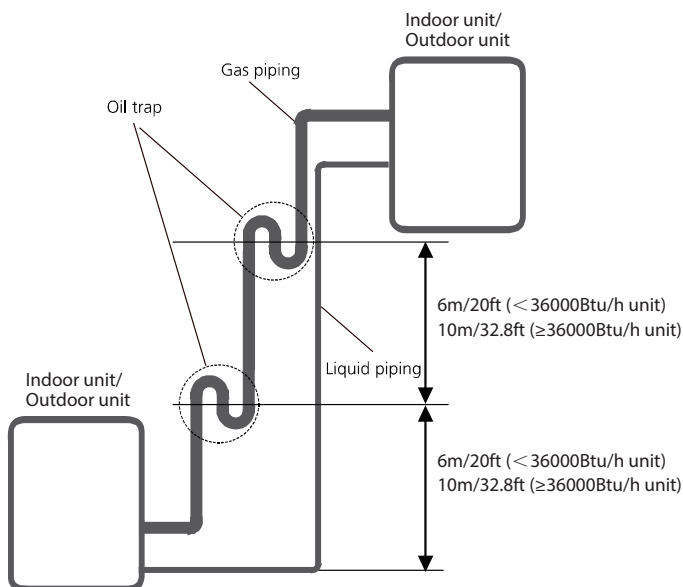
1. The capacity test is based on the standard length and the maximum permissible length is based on the system reliability.

2. Oil traps

-If oil flows back into the outdoor unit's compressor, this might cause liquid compression or deterioration of oil return. Oil traps in the rising gas piping can prevent this.

-An oil trap should be installed every 6m(20ft) of vertical suction line riser (<36000Btu/h unit).

-An oil trap should be installed every 10m(32.8ft) of vertical suction line riser (\geq 36000Btu/h unit).



6.2 The procedure of connecting pipes

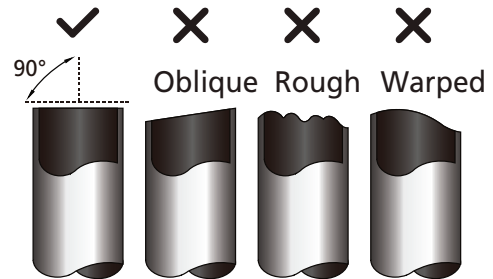
1. Choose the pipe size according to the specification table.

2. Confirm the cross way of the pipes.

3. Measure the necessary pipe length.

4. Cut the selected pipe with pipe cutter

- Make the section flat and smooth.



5. Insulate the copper pipe

- Before test operation, the joint parts should not be heat insulated.

6. Flare the pipe

- Insert a flare nut into the pipe before flaring the pipe
- According to the following table to flare the pipe.

Pipe diameter (inch(mm))	Flare dimension A (mm/inch)		Flare shape
	Min	Max	
1/4" (6.35)	8.4/0.33	8.7/0.34	
3/8" (9.52)	13.2/0.52	13.5/0.53	
1/2" (12.7)	16.2/0.64	16.5/0.65	
5/8" (15.9)	19.2/0.76	19.7/0.78	
3/4" (19)	23.2/0.91	23.7/0.93	
7/8" (22)	26.4/1.04	26.9/1.06	

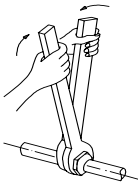
- After flared the pipe, the opening part must be seal by end cover or adhesive tape to avoid duct or exogenous impurity come into the pipe.

7. Drill holes if the pipes need to pass the wall.

8. According to the field condition to bend the pipes so that it can pass the wall smoothly.

9. Bind and wrap the wire together with the insulated pipe if necessary.

10. Set the wall conduit
11. Set the supporter for the pipe.
12. Locate the pipe and fix it by supporter
 - For horizontal refrigerant pipe, the distance between supporters should not be exceed 1m.
 - For vertical refrigerant pipe, the distance between supporters should not be exceed 1.5m.
13. Connect the pipe to indoor unit and outdoor unit by using two spanners.
 - Be sure to use two spanners and proper torque to fasten the nut, too large torque will damage the bell mouthing, and too small torque may cause leakage. Refer the following table for different pipe connection.

Pipe Diameter	Torque	Sketch map
	N.m(lb.ft)	
1/4" (6.35)	18~20 (13.3~14.8)	
3/8" (9.52)	32~39 (23.6~28.8)	
1/2" (12.7)	49~59 (36.1~43.5)	
5/8" (15.9)	57~71 (42~52.4)	
3/4" (19)	67~101 (49.4~74.5)	
7/8" (22)	85~110 (62.7~81.1)	

7. Vacuum Drying and Leakage Checking

7.1 Purpose of vacuum drying

- Eliminating moisture in system to prevent the phenomena of ice-blockage and copper oxidation. Ice-blockage shall cause abnormal operation of system, while copper oxide shall damage compressor.
- Eliminating the non-condensable gas (air) in system to prevent the components oxidizing, pressure fluctuation and bad heat exchange during the operation of system.

7.2 Selection of vacuum pump

- The ultimate vacuum degree of vacuum pump shall be -756mmHg or above.
- Precision of vacuum pump shall reach 0.02mmHg or above.

7.3 Operation procedure for vacuum drying

Due to different construction environment, two kinds of vacuum drying ways could be chosen, namely ordinary vacuum drying and special vacuum drying.

7.3.1 Ordinary vacuum drying

1. When conduct first vacuum drying, connect pressure gauge to the infusing mouth of gas pipe and liquid pipe, and keep vacuum pump running for 1 hour (vacuum degree of vacuum pump shall be reached -755mmHg).
2. If the vacuum degree of vacuum pump could not reach -755mmHg after 1 hour of drying, it indicates that there is moisture or leakage in pipeline system and need to go on with drying for half an hour.
3. If the vacuum degree of vacuum pump still could not reach -755mmHg after 1.5 hours of drying, check whether there is leakage source.
4. Leakage test: After the vacuum degree reaches -755mmHg, stop vacuum drying and keep the pressure for 1 hour. If the indicator of vacuum gauge does not go up, it is qualified. If going up, it indicates that there is moisture or leak source.

7.3.2 Special vacuum drying

The special vacuum drying method shall be adopted when:

1. Finding moisture during flushing refrigerant pipe.
2. Conducting construction on rainy day, because rain water might penetrated into pipeline.
3. Construction period is long, and rain water might penetrated into pipeline.

4. Rain water might penetrate into pipeline during construction.

Procedures of special vacuum drying are as follows:

1. Vacuum drying for 1 hour.
2. Vacuum damage, filling nitrogen to reach 0.5Kgf/cm² .

Because nitrogen is dry gas, vacuum damage could achieve the effect of vacuum drying, but this method could not achieve drying thoroughly when there is too much moisture. Therefore, special attention shall be drawn to prevent the entering of water and the formation of condensate water.

3. Vacuum drying again for half an hour.

If the pressure reached -755mmHg, start to pressure leakage test. If it cannot reached the value, repeat vacuum damage and vacuum drying again for 1 hour.

4. Leakage test: After the vacuum degree reaches -755mmHg, stop vacuum drying and keep the pressure for 1 hour. If the indicator of vacuum gauge does not go up, it is qualified. If going up, it indicates that there is moisture or leak source.

8. Additional Refrigerant Charge

- After the vacuum drying process is carried out, the additional refrigerant charge process need to be performed.
- The outdoor unit is factory charged with refrigerant. The additional refrigerant charge volume is decided by the diameter and length of the liquid pipe between indoor and outdoor unit. Refer the following formula to calculate the charge volume.

	Diameter of liquid pipe (mm(inch))	Formula
R410A(Throttling part in the indoor unit)	6.35(1/4)	$V=30(0.32)g/m(oz/ft) \times (L - \text{standard pipe length})$
	9.52(3/8)	$V=65(0.69)g/m(oz/ft) \times (L - \text{standard pipe length})$
	12.7(1/2)	$V=115(1.23)g/m(oz/ft) \times (L - \text{standard pipe length})$
R410A(Throttling part in the outdoor unit)	6.35(1/4)	$V=15(0.16)g/m(oz/ft) \times (L - \text{standard pipe length})$
	9.52(3/8)	$V=30(0.32)g/m(oz/ft) \times (L - \text{standard pipe length})$
	12.7(1/2)	$V=65(0.69)g/m(oz/ft) \times (L - \text{standard pipe length})$
R32	6.35(1/4)	$V=12(0.13)g/m(oz/ft) \times (L - \text{standard pipe length})$
	9.52(3/8)	$V=24(0.26)g/m(oz/ft) \times (L - \text{standard pipe length})$
	12.7(1/2)	$V=40(0.42)g/m(oz/ft) \times (L - \text{standard pipe length})$

V: Additional refrigerant charge volume.

L : The length of the liquid pipe.

Note:

- Refrigerant may only be charged after performed the vacuum drying process.
- Always use gloves and glasses to protect your hands and eyes during the charge work.
- Use electronic scale or fluid infusion apparatus to weight refrigerant to be recharged. Be sure to avoid extra refrigerant charged, it may cause liquid hammer of the compressor or protections.
- Use supplementing flexible pipe to connect refrigerant cylinder, pressure gauge and outdoor unit. And The refrigerant should be charged in liquid state. Before recharging, The air in the flexible pipe and manifold gauge should be exhausted.
- After finished refrigerant recharge process, check whether there is refrigerant leakage at the connection joint part.(Using gas leakage detector or soap water to detect).

9 . Engineering of Insulation

9.1 Insulation of refrigerant pipe

1. Operational procedure of refrigerant pipe insulation

Cut the suitable pipe → insulation (except joint section) → flare the pipe → piping layout and connection → vacuum drying → insulate the joint parts

2. Purpose of refrigerant pipe insulation

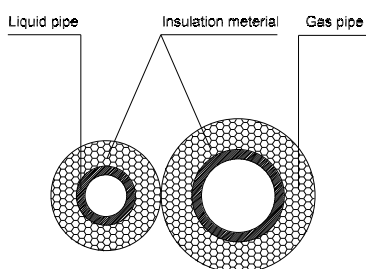
- During operation, temperature of gas pipe and liquid pipe shall be over-heating or over-cooling extremely. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out insulation; otherwise it shall debase the performance of unit and burn compressor.
- Gas pipe temperature is very low during cooling. If insulation is not enough, it shall form dew and cause leakage.
- Temperature of gas pipe is very high (generally 50-100 °C) during heating. Insulation work must be carried out to prevent hurt by carelessness touching.

3. Insulation material selection for refrigerant pipe

- The burning performance should over 120 °C
- According to the local law to choose insulation materials
- The thickness of insulation layer shall be above 10mm. If in hot or wet environment place, the layer of insulation should be thicker accordingly.

4. Installation highlights of insulation construction

- Gas pipe and liquid pipe shall be insulated separately, if the gas pipe and liquid pipe were insulated together; it will decrease the performance of air conditioner.



- The insulation material at the joint pipe shall be 5~10cm longer than the gap of the insulation material.
- The insulation material at the joint pipe shall be inserted into the gap of the insulation material.
- The insulation material at the joint pipe shall be banded to the gap pipe and liquid pipe tightly.
- The linking part should be use glue to paste together
- Be sure not bind the insulation material over-tight, it may extrude out the air in the material to cause bad

insulation and cause easy aging of the material.

9.2 Insulation of drainage pipe

1. Operational procedure of refrigerant pipe insulation

Select the suitable pipe → insulation (except joint section) → piping layout and connection → drainage test → insulate the joint parts

2. Purpose of drainage pipe insulation

The temperature of condensate drainage water is very low. If insulation is not enough, it shall form dew and cause leakage to damage the house decoration.

3. Insulation material selection for drainage pipe

- The insulation material should be flame retardant material, the flame retardancy of the material should be selected according to the local law.
- Thickness of insulation layer is usually above 10mm.
- Use specific glue to paste the seam of insulation material, and then bind with adhesive tape. The width of tape shall not be less than 5cm. Make sure it is firm and avoid dew.

4. Installation and highlights of insulation construction

- The single pipe should be insulated before connecting to another pipe, the joint part should be insulated after the drainage test.
- There should be no insulation gap between the insulation material.

10. Engineering of Electrical Wiring

1. Highlights of electrical wiring installation

- All field wiring construction should be finished by qualified electrician.
- Air conditioning equipment should be grounded according to the local electrical regulations.
- Current leakage protection switch should be installed.
- Do not connect the power wire to the terminal of signal wire.
- When power wire is parallel with signal wire, put wires to their own wire tube and remain at least 300mm gap.
- According to table in indoor part named "the specification of the power" to choose the wiring, make sure the selected wiring not small than the date showing in the table.
- Select different colors for different wire according to relevant regulations.
- Do not use metal wire tube at the place with acid or alkali corrosion, adopt plastic wire tube to replace it.
- There must be not wire connect joint in the wire tube If joint is a must, set a connection box at the place.
- The wiring with different voltage should not be in one wire tube.
- Ensure that the color of the wires of outdoor and the terminal No. are same as those of indoor unit respectively.

Table: Minimum Cross-Sectional Area able of Power and Signal Cables

For North America:

Rated Current of Appliance (A)	AWG
≤ 6	18
6 - 10	16
10 - 16	14
16 - 25	12
25 - 32	10

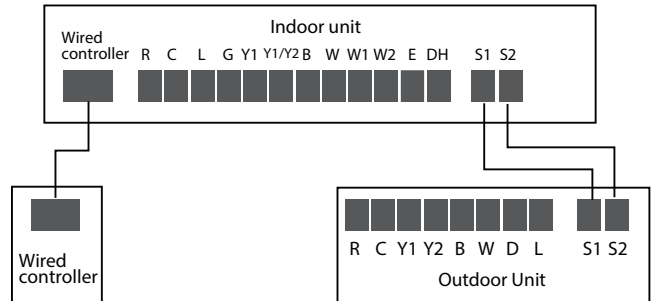
For the other regions:

Rated Current of Appliance (A)	Nominal Cross-Sectional Area(mm ²)
≤ 6	0.75
6 - 10	1
10 - 16	1.5
16 - 25	2.5
25 - 32	4
32 - 45	6

2. Specific wiring method

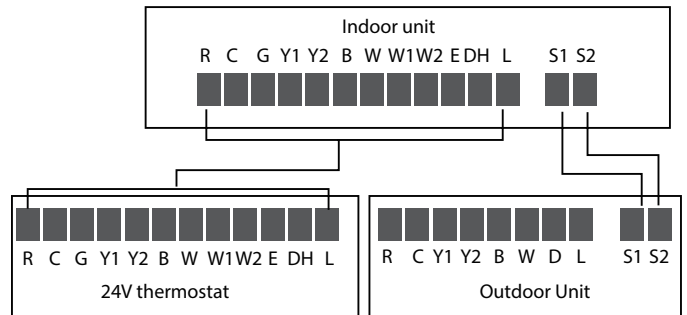
Connection method A:

Refer to the wiring method of internal and external machine communication and wired controller as follows:



Connection method B:

To use a 24V thermostat, you need to refer to the following wiring:

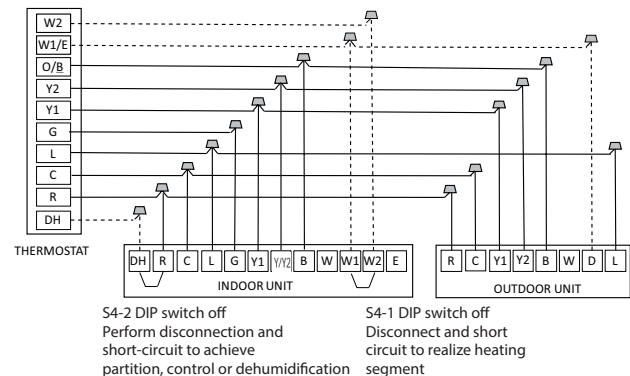


NOTE: The wiring method of the thermostat and the internal machine refers to the wiring of the non-communication scheme.

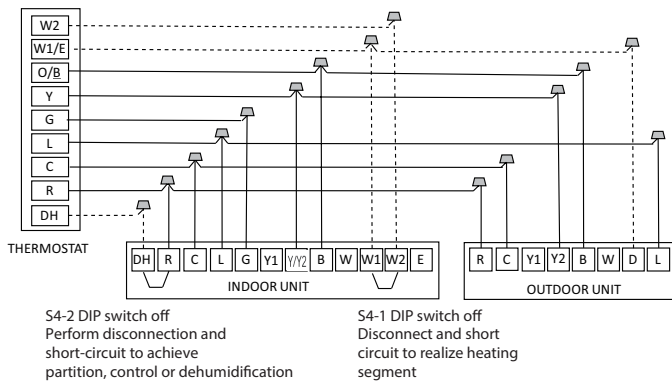
Connection method C:

Non-communication scheme wiring reference

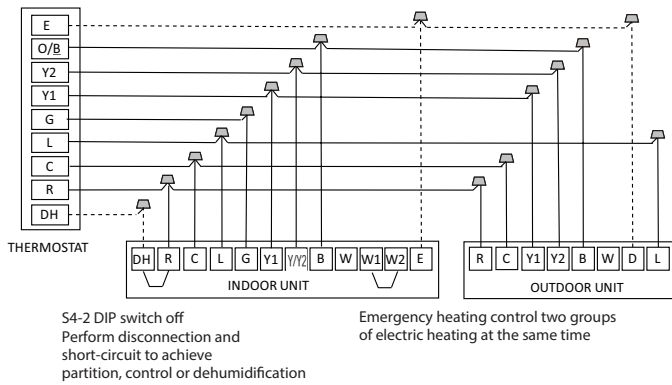
- Wiring for 4H and 2C thermostat



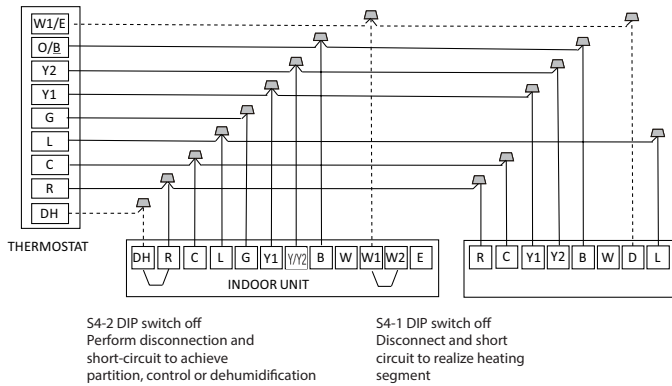
- Wiring for 3H and 1C thermostat



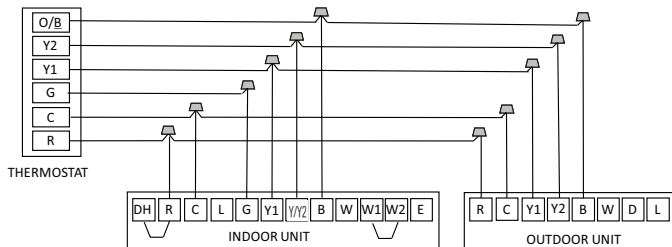
• Wiring for 3H and 2C thermostat



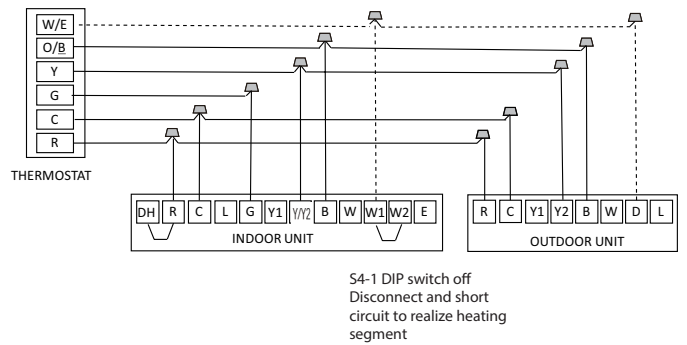
• Wiring for 3H and 2C thermostat



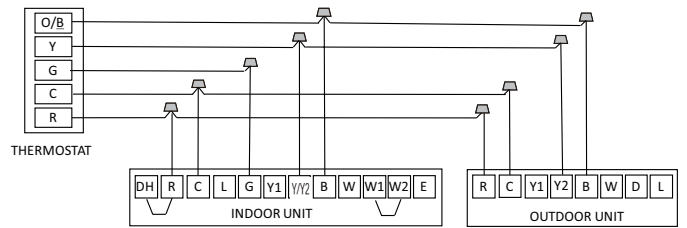
• Wiring for 2H and 1C thermostat



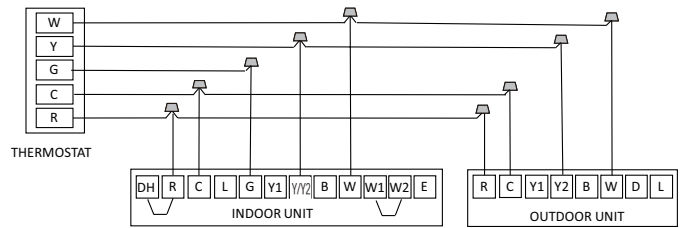
• Wiring for 2H and 1C thermostat



• Wiring for 1H and 1C thermostat



• Wiring for 1H and 1C thermostat



Note:

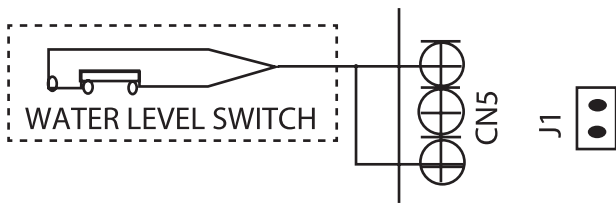
When the indoor and outdoor unit is connected without communication (connection mode C), indoor sensor fault and fan fault, the indoor unit plate outputs L signal to the temperature controller, and the temperature controller shall send out stop command to the outdoor unit .

If the temperature controller provided by the customer is not equipped with the output stop instruction of the outdoor unit , the outdoor units are not allowed to run in the non-communication mode. Please use connection mode B.

3. Optional function wiring

3.1 Condensate overflow switch

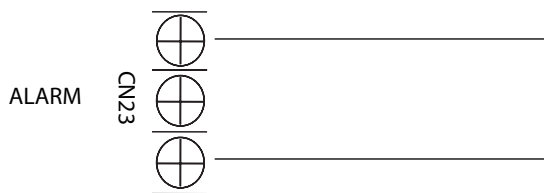
The unit will accommodate a remote condensate overflow switch. To enable, remote jumper J1, and connect the installer provided condensate overflow device to CN5 per below. When an overflow condition is present, the device should open connection signaling the unit to turn off the system.



3.2 The fault warning

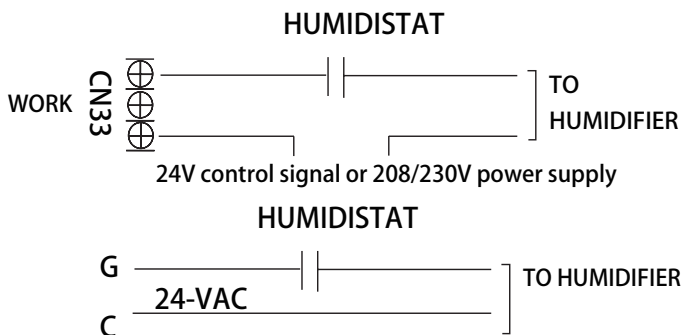
Alarm output:

An alarm output(CN33) can be utilized if actions are required when a fault is present. This is a passive outlet port, so you will need to input a voltage signal. The relay is normally-open for normal operation, and closed when a fault condition is active.

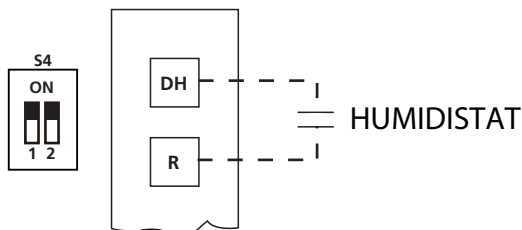


3.3 Humidification control wiring

- To connect a humidifier, utilize the passive signal "WORK" output (CN23) port as well as the G and C wires on the controller, and wire the humidistat and humidifier per above wiring diagram. When the fan is running, the CN23 relay will be closed, which will allow power to the humidifier when the humidistat is below humidity setpoint. If the thermostat or zone controller has an HUM interface, connect the humidifier directly to the HUM and C ports.



3.4 Dehumidification control wiring



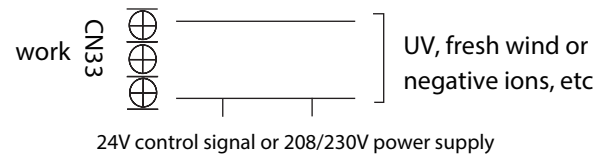
Dehumidification control requires indirect humidifier at DH and R. Set S4-2 as OFF. When the humidity rises and exceeds the set value of the humidifier, the 24V

signal of DH changes to 0V, the cooling system starts the dehumidification operation, and the air volume drops to 80% of the nominal cooling air volume.

When the partition control, DH is connected to the DH port of the partition controller. When the 24V signal of DH changes to 0V, the air volume drops to 80% of the nominal refrigeration air volume.

3.5 UV, fresh air or negative ion wiring

The WORK port is linked with the fan. When the fan is running, the relay is closed; if an active 24V signal is required, it can be directly connected to the G and C ports.



4. Control Logic

Indoor unit Connector

Connector	Purpose
R	24V Power Connection
C	Common
G	Fan Control
Y1	Low Cooling
Y/Y2	High Cooling
B	Heating Reversing Valve
W	Heating Control
W1	Stage 1 Electric heating
W2	Stage 2 Electric heating
E/AUX	Emergency heating
DH/DS/BK	Dehumidification/Zoning control
L	System Fault Signal

Outdoor unit Connector

Connector	Purpose
R	24V Power Connection
C	Common
Y1	Low Cooling
Y2	High Cooling
B	Heating Reversing Valve
W	Heating Control
D	Defrost control
L	System Fault Signal

11. Test Operation

1. The test operation must be carried out after the entire installation has been completed.

2. Please confirm the following points before the test operation.

- The indoor unit and outdoor unit are installed properly.
- Piping and wiring are properly connected.
- Ensure that there are no obstacles near the inlet and outlet of the unit that might cause poor performance or product malfunction.
- The refrigeration system does not leak.
- The drainage system is unimpeded and draining to a safe location.
- The heating insulation is properly installed.
- The grounding wires are properly connected
- The length of the piping and the added refrigerant stow capacity have been recorded.
- The power voltage is the correct voltage for the air conditioner.

CAUTION: Failure to perform the test run may result in unit damage, property damage or personal injury.

3. Test Run Instructions

1. Open both the liquid and gas stop valves.
2. Turn on the main power switch and allow the unit to warm up.
3. Set the air conditioner to COOL mode, and check the following points.

Indoor unit

- Double check to see if the room temperature is being registered correctly.
- Ensure the manual buttons on the indoor unit works properly.
- Check to see that the drainage system is unimpeded and draining smoothly.
- Ensure there is no vibration or abnormal noise during operation.

Outdoor unit

- Check to see if the refrigeration system is leaking.
- Make sure there is no vibration or abnormal noise during operation.
- Ensure the wind, noise, and water generated by the unit do not disturb your neighbors or pose a safety hazard.

4. Drainage Test

a. Ensure the drainpipe flows smoothly. New buildings should perform this test before finishing the ceiling.

b. Remove the test cover. Add 2000ml of water to the tank through the attached tube.

c. Turn on the main power switch and run the air conditioner in COOL mode.

d. Listen to the sound of the drain pump to see if it makes any unusual noises.

e. Check to see that the water is discharged. It may take up to one minute before the unit begins to drain depending on the drainpipe.

f. Make sure that there are no leaks in any of the piping.

g. Stop the air conditioner. Turn off the main power switch and reinstall the test cover.