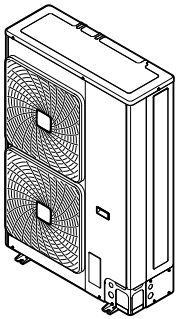




# Installer and user reference guide

## VRV IV-S system air conditioner



**RXYSQ4T7V1B**  
**RXYSQ5T7V1B**  
**RXYSQ6T7V1B**

**RXYSQ4T7Y1B**  
**RXYSQ5T7Y1B**  
**RXYSQ6T7Y1B**

Installer and user reference guide  
VRV IV-S system air conditioner

English

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## 1 General safety precautions

### 1.1 About the documentation

- The original documentation is written in English. All other languages are translations.
- The precautions described in this document cover very important topics, follow them carefully.
- The installation of the system, and all activities described in the installation manual and the installer reference guide must be performed by an authorized installer.

#### 1.1.1 Meaning of warnings and symbols



#### DANGER

Indicates a situation that results in death or serious injury.



#### DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Indicates a situation that could result in electrocution.



#### DANGER: RISK OF BURNING

Indicates a situation that could result in burning because of extreme hot or cold temperatures.



#### WARNING: FLAMMABLE MATERIAL



#### WARNING

Indicates a situation that could result in death or serious injury.



#### CAUTION

Indicates a situation that could result in minor or moderate injury.

# 1 General safety precautions



## NOTICE

Indicates a situation that could result in equipment or property damage.



## INFORMATION

Indicates useful tips or additional information.

## 1.2 For the user

- If you are not sure how to operate the unit, contact your installer.
- 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.



## WARNING

To prevent electric shocks or fire:

- Do NOT rinse the unit.
- Do NOT operate the unit with wet hands.
- Do NOT place any objects containing water on the unit.



## NOTICE

- Do NOT place any objects or equipment on top of the unit.
- Do NOT sit, climb or stand on the unit.

- Units are marked with the following symbol:



This means that electrical and electronic products may not be mixed with unsorted household waste. Do NOT try to dismantle the system yourself: the dismantling of the system, treatment of the refrigerant, of oil and of other parts must be done by an authorized installer and must comply with applicable legislation.

Units must be treated at a specialized treatment facility for reuse, recycling and recovery. By ensuring this product is disposed of correctly, you will help to prevent potential negative consequences for the environment and human health. For more information, contact your installer or local authority.

- Batteries are marked with the following symbol:



This means that the batteries may not be mixed with unsorted household waste. If a chemical symbol is printed beneath the symbol, this chemical symbol means that the battery contains a heavy metal above a certain concentration.

Possible chemical symbols are: Pb: lead (>0.004%).

Waste batteries must be treated at a specialized treatment facility for reuse. By ensuring waste batteries are disposed of correctly, you will help to prevent potential negative consequences for the environment and human health.

## 1.3 For the installer

### 1.3.1 General

If you are not sure how to install or operate the unit, contact your dealer.



## NOTICE

Improper installation or attachment of equipment or accessories could result in electric shock, short-circuit, leaks, fire or other damage to the equipment. Only use accessories, optional equipment and spare parts made or approved by Daikin.



## WARNING

Make sure installation, testing and applied materials comply with applicable legislation (on top of the instructions described in the Daikin documentation).



## CAUTION

Wear adequate personal protective equipment (protective gloves, safety glasses,...) when installing, maintaining or servicing the system.



## WARNING

Tear apart and throw away plastic packaging bags so that nobody, especially children, can play with them. Possible risk: suffocation.



## DANGER: RISK OF BURNING

- Do NOT touch the refrigerant piping, water piping or internal parts during and immediately after operation. It could be too hot or too cold. Give it time to return to normal temperature. If you must touch it, wear protective gloves.
- Do NOT touch any accidental leaking refrigerant.



## WARNING

Provide adequate measures to prevent that the unit can be used as a shelter by small animals. Small animals that make contact with electrical parts can cause malfunctions, smoke or fire.



## CAUTION

Do NOT touch the air inlet or aluminum fins of the unit.



## NOTICE

- Do NOT place any objects or equipment on top of the unit.
- Do NOT sit, climb or stand on the unit.



## NOTICE

Works executed on the outdoor unit are best done under dry weather conditions to avoid water ingress.

In accordance with the applicable legislation, it might be necessary to provide a logbook with the product containing at least: information on maintenance, repair work, results of tests, stand-by periods,...

Also, at least, following information must be provided at an accessible place at the product:

- Instructions for shutting down the system in case of an emergency
- Name and address of fire department, police and hospital
- Name, address and day and night telephone numbers for obtaining service

In Europe, EN378 provides the necessary guidance for this logbook.

### 1.3.2 Installation site

- Provide sufficient space around the unit for servicing and air circulation.
- Make sure the installation site withstands the unit's weight and vibration.

# 1 General safety precautions

- Make sure the area is well ventilated. Do NOT block any ventilation openings.
- Make sure the unit is level.

Do NOT install the unit in the following places:

- In potentially explosive atmospheres.
- In places where there is machinery that emits electromagnetic waves. Electromagnetic waves may disturb the control system, and cause malfunction of the equipment.
- In places where there is a risk of fire due to the leakage of flammable gases (example: thinner or gasoline), carbon fibre, ignitable dust.
- In places where corrosive gas (example: sulphurous acid gas) is produced. Corrosion of copper pipes or soldered parts may cause the refrigerant to leak.

## 1.3.3 Refrigerant

If applicable. See the installation manual or installer reference guide of your application for more information.



### NOTICE

Make sure refrigerant piping installation complies with applicable legislation. In Europe, EN378 is the applicable standard.



### NOTICE

Make sure the field piping and connections are not subjected to stress.



### WARNING

During tests, NEVER pressurize the product with a pressure higher than the maximum allowable pressure (as indicated on the nameplate of the unit).



### WARNING

Take sufficient precautions in case of refrigerant leakage. If refrigerant gas leaks, ventilate the area immediately. Possible risks:

- Excessive refrigerant concentrations in a closed room can lead to oxygen deficiency.
- Toxic gas may be produced if refrigerant gas comes into contact with fire.



### WARNING

Always recover the refrigerant. Do NOT release them directly into the environment. Use a vacuum pump to evacuate the installation.



### NOTICE

After all the piping has been connected, make sure there is no gas leak. Use nitrogen to perform a gas leak detection.



### NOTICE



- To avoid compressor breakdown, do NOT charge more than the specified amount of refrigerant.
- When the refrigerant system is to be opened, refrigerant must be treated according to the applicable legislation.



### WARNING

Make sure there is no oxygen in the system. Refrigerant may only be charged after performing the leak test and the vacuum drying.

- In case re-charge is required, refer to the nameplate of the unit. It states the type of refrigerant and necessary amount.
- The unit is factory charged with refrigerant and depending on pipe sizes and pipe lengths some systems require additional charging of refrigerant.
- Only use tools exclusively for the refrigerant type used in the system, this to ensure pressure resistance and prevent foreign materials from entering into the system.
- Charge the liquid refrigerant as follows:

If	Then
A siphon tube is present (i.e., the cylinder is marked with "Liquid filling siphon attached")	Charge with the cylinder upright. 
A siphon tube is NOT present	Charge with the cylinder upside down. 

- Open refrigerant cylinders slowly.
- Charge the refrigerant in liquid form. Adding it in gas form may prevent normal operation.



### CAUTION

When the refrigerant charging procedure is done or when pausing, close the valve of the refrigerant tank immediately. If the valve is not closed immediately, remaining pressure might charge additional refrigerant.  
**Possible consequence:** Incorrect refrigerant amount.

## 1.3.4 Brine

If applicable. See the installation manual or installer reference guide of your application for more information.



### WARNING

The selection of the brine MUST be in accordance with the applicable legislation.



### WARNING

Take sufficient precautions in case of brine leakage. If brine leaks, ventilate the area immediately and contact your local dealer.



### WARNING

The ambient temperature inside the unit can get much higher than that of the room, e.g. 70°C. In case of a brine leak, hot parts inside the unit can create a hazardous situation.



### WARNING

The use and installation of the application MUST comply with the safety and environmental precautions specified in the applicable legislation.

## 1.3.5 Water

If applicable. See the installation manual or installer reference guide of your application for more information.

## 2 About the documentation



### NOTICE

Make sure water quality complies with EU directive 98/83 EC.

### 1.3.6 Electrical



#### DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

- Turn OFF all power supply before removing the switch box cover, connecting electrical wiring or touching electrical parts.
- Disconnect the power supply for more than 1 minute, and measure the voltage at the terminals of main circuit capacitors or electrical components before servicing. The voltage MUST be less than 50 V DC before you can touch electrical components. For the location of the terminals, see the wiring diagram.
- Do NOT touch electrical components with wet hands.
- Do NOT leave the unit unattended when the service cover is removed.



#### WARNING

If NOT factory installed, a main switch or other means for disconnection, having a contact separation in all poles providing full disconnection under overvoltage category III condition, shall be installed in the fixed wiring.



#### WARNING

- ONLY use copper wires.
- Make sure the field wiring complies with the applicable legislation.
- All field wiring must be performed in accordance with the wiring diagram supplied with the product.
- NEVER squeeze bundled cables and make sure they do not come in contact with the piping and sharp edges. Make sure no external pressure is applied to the terminal connections.
- Make sure to install earth wiring. Do NOT earth the unit to a utility pipe, surge absorber, or telephone earth. Incomplete earth may cause electrical shock.
- Make sure to use a dedicated power circuit. NEVER use a power supply shared by another appliance.
- Make sure to install the required fuses or circuit breakers.
- Make sure to install an earth leakage protector. Failure to do so may cause electric shock or fire.
- When installing the earth leakage protector, make sure it is compatible with the inverter (resistant to high frequency electric noise) to avoid unnecessary opening of the earth leakage protector.



### NOTICE

Precautions when laying power wiring:

- Do not connect wiring of different thicknesses to the power terminal block (slack in the power wiring may cause abnormal heat).
- When connecting wiring which is the same thickness, do as shown in the figure below.



- For wiring, use the designated power wire and connect firmly, then secure to prevent outside pressure being exerted on the terminal board.
- Use an appropriate screwdriver for tightening the terminal screws. A screwdriver with a small head will damage the head and make proper tightening impossible.
- Over-tightening the terminal screws may break them.

Install power cables at least 1 metre away from televisions or radios to prevent interference. Depending on the radio waves, a distance of 1 metre may not be sufficient.



#### WARNING

- After finishing the electrical work, confirm that each electrical component and terminal inside the electrical components box is connected securely.
- Make sure all covers are closed before starting up the unit.



### NOTICE

Only applicable if the power supply is three-phase, and the compressor has an ON/OFF starting method.

If there exists the possibility of reversed phase after a momentary black out and the power goes on and off while the product is operating, attach a reversed phase protection circuit locally. Running the product in reversed phase can break the compressor and other parts.

## 2 About the documentation

### 2.1 About this document

#### Target audience

Authorised installers + end users



#### INFORMATION

This appliance is intended to be used by expert or trained users in shops, in light industry and on farms, or for commercial use by lay persons.

#### Documentation set

This document is part of a documentation set. The complete set consists of:

- **General safety precautions:**
  - Safety instructions that you must read before installing
  - Format: Paper (in the box of the outdoor unit)
- **Outdoor unit installation and operation manual:**
  - Installation and operation instructions
  - Format: Paper (in the box of the outdoor unit)

- **Installer and user reference guide:**
  - Preparation of the installation, technical specifications, reference data,...
  - Detailed step-by-step instructions and background information for basic and advanced usage

- Format: Digital files on <http://www.daikineurope.com/support-and-manuals/product-information/>

Latest revisions of the supplied documentation may be available on the regional Daikin website or via your dealer.

The original documentation is written in English. All other languages are translations.

## For the installer

### 3 About the box

#### 3.1 Overview: About the box

This chapter describes what you have to do after the box with the outdoor unit is delivered on-site.

It contains information about:

- Unpacking and handling the units
- Removing the accessories from the units

Keep the following in mind:

- At delivery, the unit must be checked for damage. Any damage must be reported immediately to the carrier's claims agent.
- Bring the packed unit as close as possible to its final installation position to prevent damage during transport.
- When handling the unit, take into account the following:



Fragile, handle the unit with care.

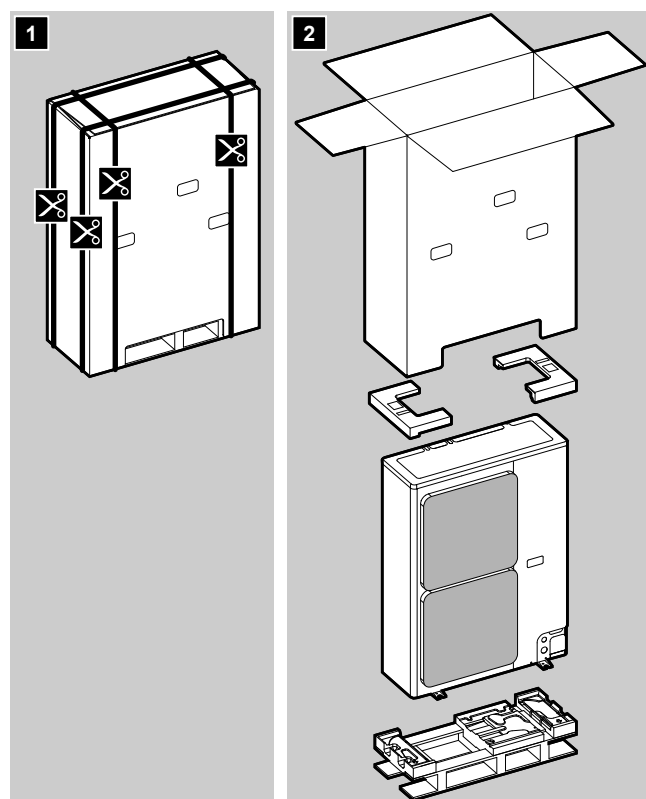


Keep the unit upright in order to avoid compressor damage.

- Choose on beforehand the path along which the unit is to be brought in.

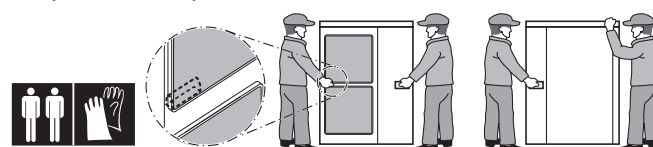
#### 3.2 Outdoor unit

##### 3.2.1 To unpack the outdoor unit



##### 3.2.2 To handle the outdoor unit

Carry the unit slowly as shown:

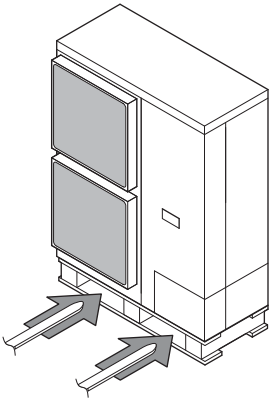


#### CAUTION

To avoid injury, do NOT touch the air inlet or aluminum fins of the unit.

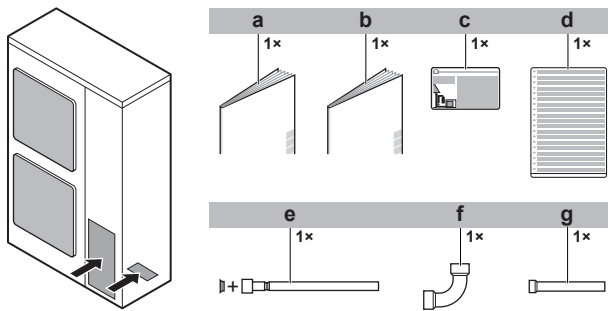
**Forklift.** As long as the unit remains on its pallet, you can also use a forklift.

## 4 About the units and options



### 3.2.3 To remove the accessories from the outdoor unit

- 1 Remove the service cover. See "6.2.2 To open the outdoor unit" on page 16.
- 2 Remove the accessories.



- a General safety precautions
- b Outdoor unit installation and operation manual
- c Fluorinated greenhouse gases label
- d Multilingual fluorinated greenhouse gases label
- e Gas piping accessory 1 + copper gasket (only for RXYSQ6)
- f Gas piping accessory 2 (only for RXYSQ6)
- g Gas piping accessory 3 (only for RXYSQ6)

## 4 About the units and options

### 4.1 Overview: About the units and options

This chapter contains information about:

- Identification of the outdoor unit.
- Where the outdoor unit fits in the system layout.
- With which indoor units and options you can combine the outdoor units.

### 4.2 Identification

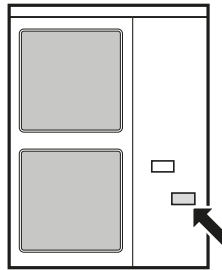


#### NOTICE

When installing or servicing several units at the same time, make sure NOT to switch the service panels between different models.

### 4.2.1 Identification label: Outdoor unit

#### Location



#### Model identification

Example: R X Y S Q 6 T7 Y1 B [\*]

Code	Explanation
R	Outdoor air cooled
X	Heat pump (no continuous heating)
Y	Single module
S	S series
Q	Refrigerant R410A
4~6	Capacity class
T7	VRV IV series
V1	Power supply
Y1	
B	European market
[*]	Minor model change indication

### 4.3 About the outdoor unit

This installation manual concerns the VRV IV-S, full inverter driven, heat pump system.

These units are intended for outdoor installation and aimed for air to air heat pump applications.

Specification		RXYSQ4~6
Capacity	Heating	14.2~18.0 kW
	Cooling	12.1~15.5 kW
Ambient design temperature	Heating	-20~15.5°C WB
	Cooling	-5~46°C DB

### 4.4 System layout



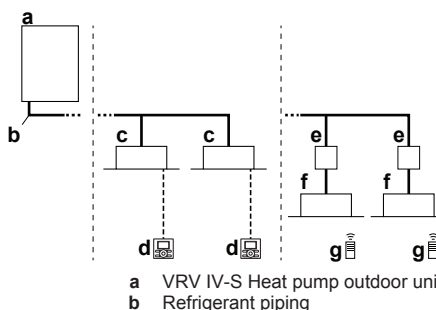
#### NOTICE

Design of the system must not be done at temperatures below -15°C.



#### INFORMATION

Not all combinations of indoor units are allowed, for guidance, see "4.5.2 Possible combinations of indoor units" on page 9.





- c VRV direct expansion (DX) indoor unit
- d User interface (dedicated depending on indoor unit type)
- e BP box (required to connect Residential Air (RA) or Sky Air (SA) direct expansion (DX) indoor units)
- f Residential Air (RA) direct expansion (DX) indoor units
- g User interface (wireless, dedicated depending on indoor unit type)

## 4.5 Combining units and options

### 4.5.1 About combining units and options



#### NOTICE

To be sure your system setup (outdoor unit+indoor unit(s)) will work, you have to consult the latest technical engineering data for VRV IV-S heat pump.

The VRV IV-S heat pump system can be combined with several types of indoor units and is intended for R410A use only.

For an overview which units are available you can consult the product catalogue for VRV IV-S.

An overview is given indicating the allowed combinations of indoor units and outdoor units. Not all combinations are allowed. They are subject to rules (combination between outdoor-indoor, combinations between indoor units, etc.) mentioned in the technical engineering data.

### 4.5.2 Possible combinations of indoor units

In general following type of indoor units can be connected to a VRV IV-S heat pump system. The list is non-exhaustive and is depending on both outdoor unit model and indoor unit model combinations.

- VRV direct expansion (DX) indoor units (air to air applications).
- SA/RA (Sky Air/Residential Air) direct expansion (DX) indoor units (air to air applications). Further referred to as RA DX indoor units. These indoor units require a BP box.
- AHU (air to air applications): EKEXV-kit+EKEQ-box are required, depending on application.
- Aircurtain (air to air applications): CYV/CAV (Biddle) series, depending on application.



#### INFORMATION

- Combination of VRV DX and RA DX indoor units is not allowed.
- Combination of RA DX and AHU indoor units is not allowed.
- Combination of RA DX and aircurtain indoor units is not allowed.

### 4.5.3 Possible options for the outdoor unit



#### INFORMATION

Refer to the technical engineering data for the latest option names.

#### Refrigerant branching kit

Description	Model name
Refnet header	KHRQ22M29H
Refnet joint	KHRQ22M20T

For the selection of the optimal branching kit, please refer to "5.3.4 To select refrigerant branch kits" on page 13.

#### Cool/heat selector

In order to control the cooling or heating operation from a central location, the following option can be connected:

Description	RXYSQ4~6_V1	RXYSQ4~6_Y1
Cool/heat selector switch	KRC19-26A	KRC19-26A
Cool/heat selector PCB	EBRP2B	—
Cool/heat selector cable	—	EKCHSC
With optional fixing box for the switch	KJB111A	KJB111A

#### External control adaptor (DTA104A61/62)

To instruct specific operation with an external input coming from a central control the external control adaptor can be used. Instructions (group or individual) can be instructed for low noise operation and power consumption limitation operation.

The external control adapter has to be installed in the indoor unit.

#### PC configurator cable (EKPCAB)

You can make several commissioning field settings through a personal computer interface. For this option EKPCAB is required which is a dedicated cable to communicate with the outdoor unit. The user interface software is available on <http://www.daikineurope.com/support-and-manuals/software-downloads/>.

## 5 Preparation

### 5.1 Overview: Preparation

This chapter describes what you have to do and know before going on-site.

It contains information about:

- Preparing the installation site
- Preparing the refrigerant piping
- Preparing the electrical wiring

### 5.2 Preparing installation site

Do NOT install the unit in places often used as work place. In case of construction works (e.g. grinding works) where a lot of dust is created, the unit must be covered.

Choose the installation location with sufficient place for carrying the unit in and out of the site.

#### 5.2.1 Installation site requirements of the outdoor unit



#### INFORMATION

Also read the following requirements:

- General installation site requirements. See the "General safety precautions" chapter.
- Service space requirements. See the "Technical data" chapter.
- Refrigerant piping requirements (length, height difference). See further in this "Preparation" chapter.



#### CAUTION

Appliance not accessible to the general public, install it in a secured area, protected from easy access.

This unit, both indoor and outdoor, is suitable for installation in a commercial and light industrial environment.

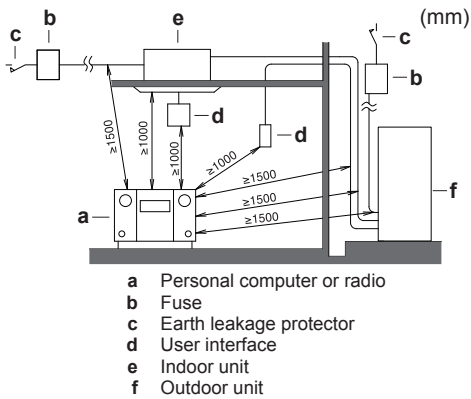
## 5 Preparation



### NOTICE

The equipment described in this manual may cause electronic noise generated from radio-frequency energy. The equipment complies to specifications that are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

It is therefore recommended to install the equipment and electric wires keeping proper distances away from stereo equipment, personal computers, etc.



In places with weak reception, keep distances of 3 m or more to avoid electromagnetic disturbance of other equipment and use conduit tubes for power and transmission lines.

- Select a place where rain can be avoided as much as possible.
- Take care that in the event of a water leak, water cannot cause any damage to the installation space and surroundings.
- Choose a location where the hot/cold air discharged from the unit or the operation noise, will NOT disturb anyone.
- Heat exchanger fins are sharp and injury is possible. Choose an installation location where there is no risk for injury (especially in areas where children play).

Do NOT install the unit in the following places:

- Sound sensitive areas (e.g. near a bedroom and the like), so that the operation noise will cause no trouble.  
 Note: If the sound is measured under actual installation conditions, the measured value might be higher than the sound pressure level mentioned in Sound spectrum in the data book due to environmental noise and sound reflections.
- In places where a mineral oil mist, spray or vapour may be present in the atmosphere. Plastic parts may deteriorate and fall off or cause water leakage.

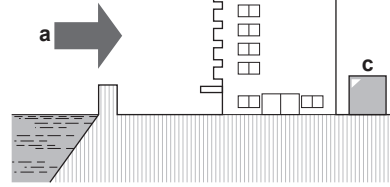
It is NOT recommended to install the unit in the following places because it may shorten the life of the unit:

- Where the voltage fluctuates a lot
- In vehicles or vessels
- Where acidic or alkaline vapour is present

**Seaside installation.** Make sure the outdoor unit is NOT directly exposed to sea winds. This is to prevent corrosion caused by high levels of salt in the air, which might shorten the life of the unit.

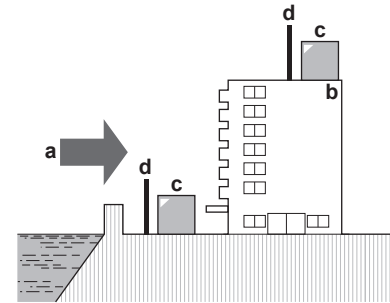
Install the outdoor unit away from direct sea winds.

**Example:** Behind the building.



If the outdoor unit is exposed to direct sea winds, install a windbreaker.

- Height of windbreaker  $\geq 1.5 \times$  height of outdoor unit
- Mind the service space requirements when installing the windbreaker.



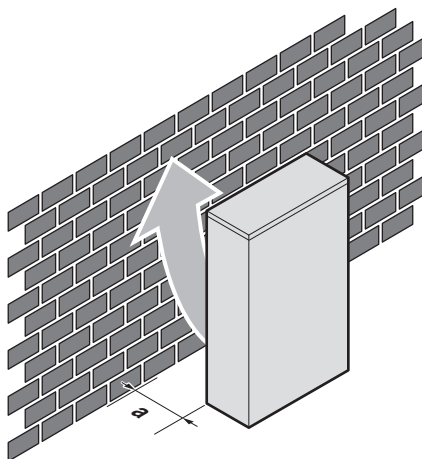
- a Sea wind  
b Building  
c Outdoor unit  
d Windbreaker

Strong winds ( $\geq 18$  km/h) blowing against the outdoor unit's air outlet causes short circuit (suction of discharge air). This may result in:

- deterioration of the operational capacity;
- frequent frost acceleration in heating operation;
- disruption of operation due to decrease of low pressure or increase of high pressure;
- a broken fan (if a strong wind blows continuously on the fan, it may start rotating very fast, until it breaks).

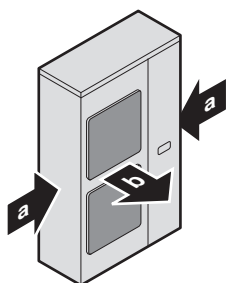
It is recommended to install a baffle plate when the air outlet is exposed to wind.

Turn the air outlet side towards the building's wall, fence or screen.



- a Make sure there is enough installation space

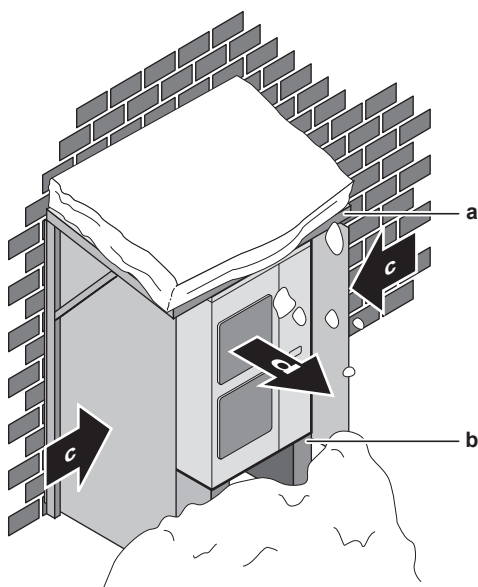
Set the air outlet side at a right angle to the direction of the wind.



- a Prevailing wind direction
- b Air outlet

### 5.2.2 Additional installation site requirements of the outdoor unit in cold climates

Protect the outdoor unit against direct snowfall and take care that the outdoor unit is NEVER snowed up.



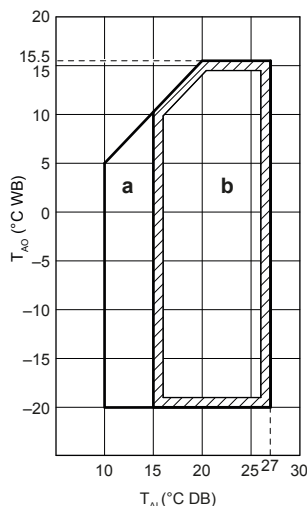
- a Snow cover or shed
- b Pedestal (minimum height = 150 mm)
- c Prevailing wind direction
- d Air outlet



#### NOTICE

When operating the unit in heating in a low outdoor ambient temperature with high humidity conditions, make sure to take precautions to keep the drain holes of the unit free by using proper equipment.

In heating:



a Warming up operation range

b Operation range

T<sub>Ai</sub> Ambient indoor temperature

T<sub>AO</sub> Ambient outdoor temperature

If the unit is selected to operate at ambient temperatures lower than -5°C for 5 days or longer, with relative humidity levels exceeding 95%, we recommend to apply a Daikin range specifically designed for such application and/or to contact your dealer for further advice.

### 5.2.3 Securing safety against refrigerant leaks

#### About safety against refrigerant leaks

The installer and system specialist shall secure safety against leakage according to local regulations or standards. The following standards may be applicable if local regulations are not available.

This system uses R410A as refrigerant. R410A itself is an entirely safe non-toxic, non-combustible refrigerant. Nevertheless care must be taken to ensure that air conditioning facilities are installed in a room which is sufficiently large. This assures that the maximum concentration level of refrigerant gas is not exceeded, in the unlikely event of major leak in the system and this in accordance to the local applicable regulations and standards.

#### About the maximum concentration level

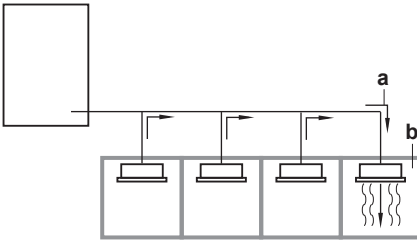
The maximum charge of refrigerant and the calculation of the maximum concentration of refrigerant is directly related to the humanly occupied space in to which it could leak.

The unit of measurement of the concentration is kg/m<sup>3</sup> (the weight in kg of the refrigerant gas in 1 m<sup>3</sup> volume of the occupied space).

Compliance to the local applicable regulations and standards for the maximum allowable concentration level is required.

According to the appropriate European Standard, the maximum allowed concentration level of refrigerant to a humanly space for R410A is limited to 0.44 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

## 5 Preparation



- a** Direction of the refrigerant flow  
**b** Room where refrigerant leak has occurred (outflow of all the refrigerant from the system)

Pay special attention to places, such as basements etc., where refrigerant can stay, since refrigerant is heavier than air.

### To check the maximum concentration level

Check the maximum concentration level in accordance with steps 1 to 4 below and take whatever action is necessary to comply.

- 1 Calculate the amount of refrigerant (kg) charged to each system separately.

Formula	A+B=C
A	Amount of refrigerant in a single unit system (amount of refrigerant with which the system is charged before leaving the factory)
B	Additional charging amount (amount of refrigerant added locally in accordance with the length or diameter of the refrigerant piping)
C	Total amount of refrigerant (kg) in the system

#### **NOTICE**

Where a single refrigerant facility is divided into 2 entirely independent refrigerant systems, use the amount of refrigerant with which each separate system is charged.

- 2 Calculate the volume of the room (m<sup>3</sup>) where the indoor unit is installed. In a case such as the following, calculate the volume of (D), (E) as a single room or as the smallest room.

<b>D</b>	<p>Where there are no smaller room divisions:</p>
<b>E</b>	<p>Where there is a room division, but there is an opening between the rooms sufficiently large to permit a free flow of air back and forth.</p> <p><b>a</b> Opening between the rooms  <b>b</b> Partition (Where there is an opening without a door or where there are openings above and below the door which are each equivalent in size to 0.15% or more of the floor area.)</p>

- 3 Calculate the refrigerant density using the results of the calculations in steps 1 and 2 above. If the result of the above calculation exceeds the maximum concentration level, a ventilation opening to the adjacent room shall be made.

Formula	$F/G \leq H$
F	Total volume of refrigerant in the refrigerant system
G	Size (m <sup>3</sup> ) of smallest room in which there is an indoor unit installed
H	Maximum concentration level (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )

- 4 Calculate the refrigerant density taking the volume of the room where the indoor unit is installed and the adjacent room. Install ventilation openings in the door of adjacent rooms until the refrigerant density is smaller than the maximum concentration level.

## 5.3 Preparing refrigerant piping

### 5.3.1 Refrigerant piping requirements

#### **INFORMATION**

Also read the precautions and requirements in the "General safety precautions" chapter.

#### **NOTICE**

The refrigerant R410A requires strict cautions for keeping the system clean, dry and tight.

- Clean and dry: foreign materials (including mineral oils or moisture) should be prevented from getting mixed into the system.
- Tight: R410A does not contain any chlorine, does not destroy the ozone layer, and does not reduce earth's protection against harmful ultraviolet radiation. R410A can contribute slightly to the greenhouse effect if it is released. Therefore we should take special attention to check the tightness of the installation.

#### **NOTICE**

The piping and other pressure-containing parts shall be suitable for refrigerant. Use phosphoric acid deoxidised seamless copper for refrigerant.

- Foreign materials inside pipes (including oils for fabrication) must be  $\leq 30$  mg/10 m.

### 5.3.2 Refrigerant piping material

- **Piping material:** Phosphoric acid deoxidised seamless copper.
- **Piping temper grade and thickness:**

Outer diameter (Ø)	Temper grade	Thickness (t) <sup>(a)</sup>	
6.4 mm (1/4")	Annealed (O)	$\geq 0.80$ mm	
9.5 mm (3/8")			
12.7 mm (1/2")			
15.9 mm (5/8")	Annealed (O)	$\geq 0.99$ mm	
19.1 mm (3/4")	Half hard (1/2H)	$\geq 0.80$ mm	

(a) Depending on the applicable legislation and the unit's maximum working pressure (see "PS High" on the unit name plate), larger piping thickness might be required.

- **Flare connections:** Only use annealed material.

### 5.3.3 To select the piping size

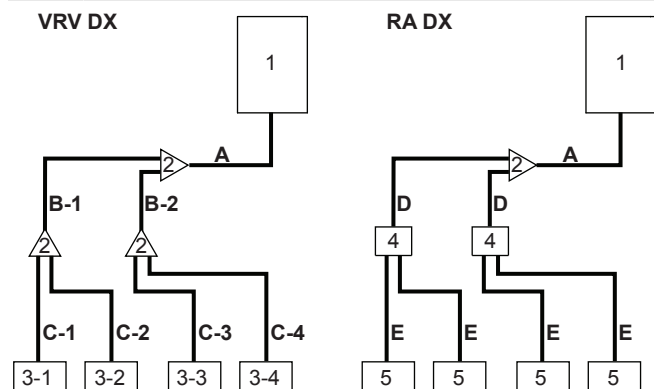
Determine the proper size referring to following tables and reference figure (only for indication).

#### **i** INFORMATION

- Combination of VRV DX and RA DX indoor units is not allowed.
- Combination of RA DX and AHU indoor units is not allowed.
- Combination of RA DX and aircurtain indoor units is not allowed.

#### **i** INFORMATION

If you install RA DX indoor units, you have to configure field setting [2-38] (= type of installed indoor units). See "7.2.8 Mode 2: Field settings" on page 31.



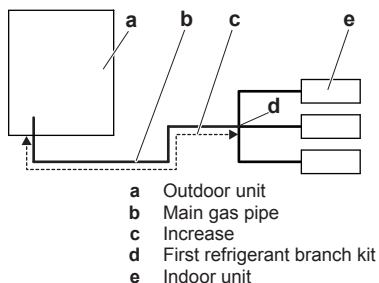
- 1 Outdoor unit
- 2 Refrigerant branch kits
- 3-1~3-4 VRV DX indoor units
- 4 BP units
- 5 RA DX indoor units
- A Piping between outdoor unit and (first) refrigerant branch kit
- B-1 B-2 Piping between refrigerant branch kits
- C-1~C-4 Piping between refrigerant branch kit and indoor unit
- D Piping between refrigerant branch kit and BP unit
- E Piping between BP unit and RA DX indoor unit

In case the required pipe sizes (inch sizes) are not available, it is also allowed to use other diameters (mm sizes), taken the following into account:

- Select the pipe size nearest to the required size.
- Use the suitable adapters for the change-over from inch to mm pipes (field supply).
- The additional refrigerant calculation has to be adjusted as mentioned in "6.7.3 To determine the additional refrigerant amount" on page 23.

#### A: Piping between outdoor unit and (first) refrigerant branch kit

When the equivalent pipe length between outdoor and indoor units is 90 m or more, the size of the main gas pipe must be increased (size-up). If the recommended gas pipe (size-up) is not available, you must use the standard size (which might result in a small capacity decrease).



- a Outdoor unit
- b Main gas pipe
- c Increase
- d First refrigerant branch kit
- e Indoor unit

Outdoor unit capacity type (HP)	Piping outer diameter size (mm)		
	Gas pipe		Liquid pipe
	Standard	Size-up	
4+5	15.9	19.1	9.5
6	19.1	22.1	

#### B: Piping between refrigerant branch kits

Choose from the following table in accordance with the indoor unit total capacity type, connected downstream. Do not let the connection piping exceed the refrigerant piping size chosen by the general system model name.

Indoor unit capacity index	Piping outer diameter size (mm)	
	Gas pipe	Liquid pipe
<150	15.9	9.5
150 ≤ x ≤ 182	19.1	

**Example:** Downstream capacity for B-1 = capacity index of unit 3-1 + capacity index of unit 3-2

#### C: Piping between refrigerant branch kit and indoor unit

Use the same diameters as the connections (liquid, gas) on the indoor units. The diameters of the indoor units are as follows:

Indoor unit capacity index	Piping outer diameter size (mm)	
	Gas pipe	Liquid pipe
15~50	12.7	6.4
63~140	15.9	9.5

#### D: Piping between refrigerant branch kit and BP unit

Total capacity index of connected indoor units	Piping outer diameter size (mm)	
	Gas pipe	Liquid pipe
15~62	12.7	6.4
63~149	15.9	9.5
150~182	19.1	

#### E: Piping between BP unit and RA DX indoor unit

Indoor unit capacity index	Piping outer diameter size (mm)	
	Gas pipe	Liquid pipe
15~42	9.5	6.4
50	12.7	
60	15.9	9.5
71		

### 5.3.4 To select refrigerant branch kits

For piping example, refer to "5.3.3 To select the piping size" on page 13.

#### Refnet joint at first branch (counting from outdoor unit)

When using refnet joints at the first branch counted from the outdoor unit side, choose from the following table in accordance with the capacity of the outdoor unit. **Example:** Refnet joint A→B-1.

Outdoor unit capacity type (HP)	Refrigerant branch kit
4~6	KHRQ22M20T

## 5 Preparation

### Refnet joints at other branches

For refnet joints other than the first branch, select the proper branch kit model based on the total capacity index of all indoor units connected after the refrigerant branch. **Example:** Refnet joint B-1→C-1.

Indoor unit capacity index	Refrigerant branch kit
<182	KHRQ22M20T

### Refnet headers

Concerning refnet headers, choose from the following table in accordance with the total capacity of all the indoor units connected below the refnet header.

Indoor unit capacity index	Refrigerant branch kit
<182	KHRQ22M29H



#### INFORMATION

Maximum 8 branches can be connected to a header.

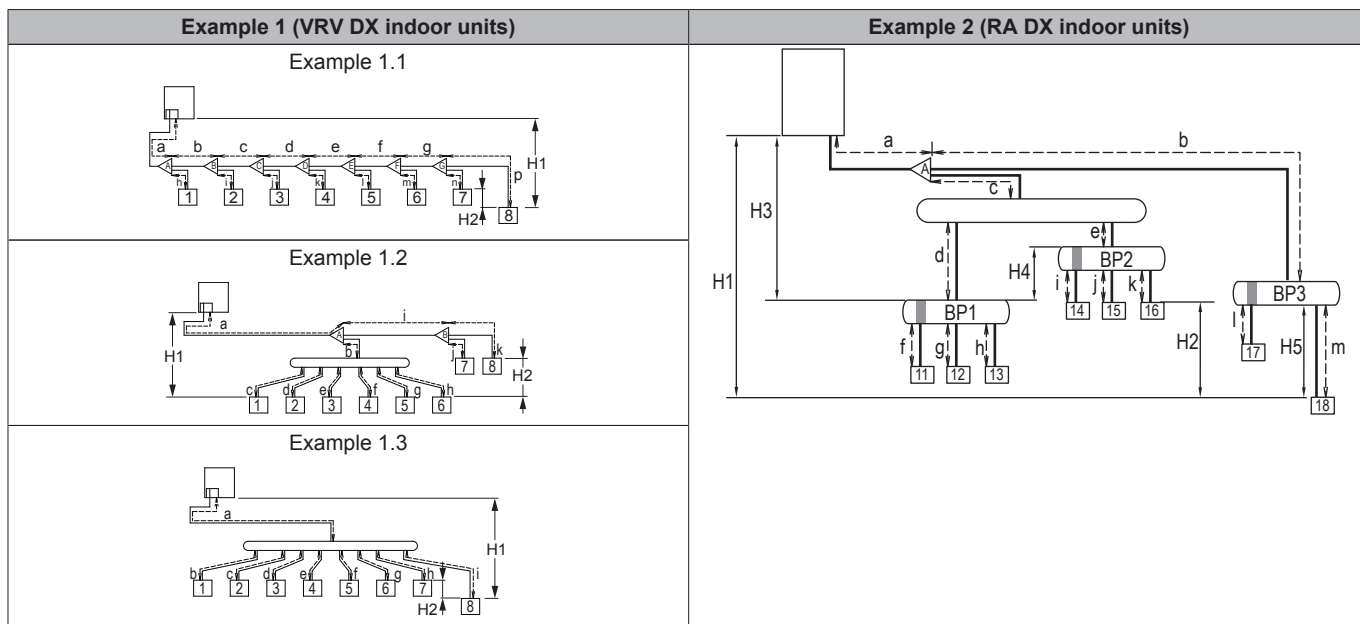
### 5.3.5 Refrigerant piping length and height difference

The piping lengths and height differences must comply with the following requirements. Two patterns will be discussed:

- Outdoor with 100% VRV DX indoor units
- Outdoor with 100% RA DX indoor units

Requirement	Limit	
	VRV DX	RA DX
<b>Maximum actual piping length</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Example 1.1, unit 8: <math>a+b+c+d+e+f+g+p \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> <li>▪ Example 1.2, unit 6: <math>a+b+h \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> <li>▪ Example 1.2, unit 8: <math>a+i+k \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> <li>▪ Example 1.3, unit 8: <math>a+i \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> <li>▪ Example 2, unit 18: <math>a+b+m \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> </ul>	120 m	65 m
<b>Maximum equivalent piping length<sup>(a)</sup></b>	150 m	85 m
<b>Maximum total piping length</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Example 1.1: <math>a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i+j+k+l+m+n+p \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> <li>▪ Example 2: <math>a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i+j+k+l+m \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> </ul>	300 m	140 m
<b>Minimum length outdoor-first refrigerant branch kit</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Example 2: <math>\text{Limit} \leq a</math></li> </ul>	N/A	5 m
<b>Maximum length first branch kit-indoor unit</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Example 1.1, unit 8: <math>b+c+d+e+f+g+p \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> <li>▪ Example 1.2, unit 6: <math>b+h \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> <li>▪ Example 1.2, unit 8: <math>i+k \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> <li>▪ Example 1.3, unit 8: <math>i \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> <li>▪ Example 2, unit 18: <math>b+m \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> </ul>	40 m	40 m
<b>Maximum length outdoor-BP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Example 2, BP3: <math>a+b \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> </ul>	N/A	55 m
<b>Minimum and maximum length BP-indoor</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Example 2, unit 18: <math>\text{Min.} \leq m \leq \text{Max.}</math></li> </ul>	Indoor unit capacity index < 60	2~15 m
	Indoor unit capacity index = 60	2~12 m
	Indoor unit capacity index = 71	2~8 m
<b>Maximum height difference outdoor-indoor</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Examples: <math>H1 \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> </ul>	Outdoor higher than indoor	50 m
	Outdoor lower than indoor	40 m
<b>Maximum height difference indoor-indoor</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Examples: <math>H2 \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> </ul>	15 m	15 m
<b>Maximum height difference outdoor-BP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Example 2: <math>H3 \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> </ul>	N/A	30 m
<b>Maximum height difference BP-BP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Example 2: <math>H4 \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> </ul>	N/A	15 m
<b>Maximum height difference BP-indoor</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Example 2: <math>H5 \leq \text{Limit}</math></li> </ul>	N/A	5 m

- (a) Assume equivalent piping length of refnet joint=0.5 m and refnet header=1 m (for calculation purposes of equivalent piping length, not for refrigerant charge calculations).



- Refnet joint
- Refnet header
- BP box
- 1~8 VRV DX indoor units
- 11~18 RA DX indoor units

## 5.4 Preparing electrical wiring

### 5.4.1 About electrical compliance

Only for RXYSQ4~6\_V1

Equipment complying with EN/IEC 61000-3-12 (European/ International Technical Standard setting the limits for harmonic currents produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage systems with input current >16 A and ≤75 A per phase.).

### 5.4.2 Safety device requirements

The power supply must be protected with the required safety devices, i.e. a main switch, a slow blow fuse on each phase and an earth leakage protector in accordance with the applicable legislation.

Selection and sizing of the wiring should be done in accordance with the applicable legislation based on the information mentioned in the table below.

Model	Minimum circuit ampacity	Recommended fuses	Power supply
RXYSQ4_V1	29.1 A	32 A	1~ 50 Hz
RXYSQ5_V1			220-240 V
RXYSQ6_V1			
RXYSQ4_Y1	14.1 A	16 A	3N~ 50 Hz
RXYSQ5_Y1			380-415 V
RXYSQ6_Y1			

#### Transmission wiring

Transmission wiring	Vinyl cords with 0.75 to 1.25 mm <sup>2</sup> sheath or cables (2-core wires)
Maximum wiring length (= distance between outdoor and furthest indoor unit)	300 m
Total wiring length (= distance between outdoor and all indoors)	600 m

If the total transmission wiring exceeds these limits, it may result in communication error.

## 6 Installation

### 6.1 Overview: Installation

This chapter describes what you have to do and know on-site to install the system.

#### Typical workflow

Installation typically consists of the following stages:

- Mounting the outdoor unit.
- Mounting the indoor units.
- Connecting the refrigerant piping.
- Checking the refrigerant piping.
- Charging refrigerant.
- Connecting the electrical wiring.
- Finishing the outdoor installation.
- Finishing the indoor installation.

#### INFORMATION

For installation of the indoor unit (mounting the indoor unit, connecting the refrigerant piping to the indoor unit, connecting the electrical wiring to the indoor unit ...), see the installation manual of the indoor unit.

### 6.2 Opening the units

#### 6.2.1 About opening the units

At certain times, you have to open the unit. **Example:**

- When connecting the refrigerant piping
- When connecting the electrical wiring
- When maintaining or servicing the unit

## 6 Installation



### DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Do NOT leave the unit unattended when the service cover is removed.

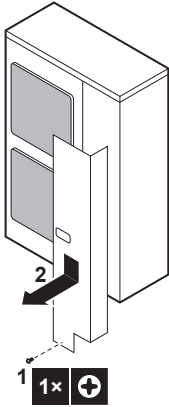
### 6.2.2 To open the outdoor unit



### DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION



### DANGER: RISK OF BURNING



## 6.3 Mounting the outdoor unit

### 6.3.1 About mounting the outdoor unit

#### Typical workflow

Mounting the outdoor unit typically consists of the following stages:

- 1 Providing the installation structure.
- 2 Installing the outdoor unit.
- 3 Providing drainage.
- 4 Preventing the outdoor unit from falling over.
- 5 Protecting the unit against snow and wind by installing a snow cover and baffle plates. See "Preparing installation site" in "5 Preparation" on page 9.

### 6.3.2 Precautions when mounting the outdoor unit



#### INFORMATION

Also read the precautions and requirements in the following chapters:

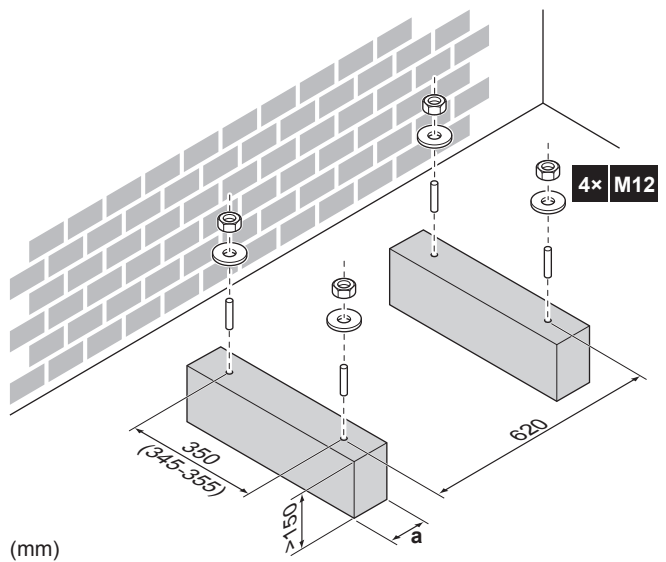
- General safety precautions
- Preparation

### 6.3.3 To provide the installation structure

Check the strength and level of the installation ground so that the unit will not cause any operating vibration or noise.

Fix the unit securely by means of foundation bolts in accordance with the foundation drawing.

Prepare 4 sets of anchor bolts, nuts and washers (field supply) as follows:

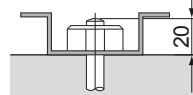


a Make sure not to cover the drain holes.



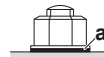
#### INFORMATION

The recommended height of the upper protruding part of the bolts is 20 mm.

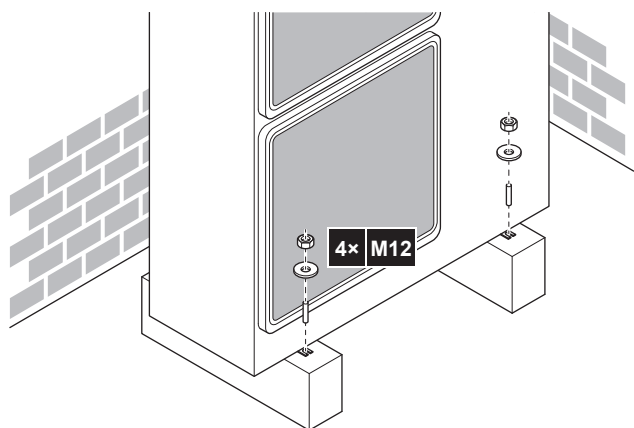


#### NOTICE

Fix the outdoor unit to the foundation bolts using nuts with resin washers (a). If the coating on the fastening area is stripped off, the nuts rust easily.



### 6.3.4 To install the outdoor unit



### 6.3.5 To provide drainage

- Make sure that condensation water can be evacuated properly.
- Install the unit on a base to make sure that there is a proper drainage in order to avoid ice accumulation.
- Prepare a water drainage channel around the foundation to drain waste water surrounding the unit.
- Avoid drain water flowing over the footpath, so that it does not become slippery in case of ambient freezing temperatures.

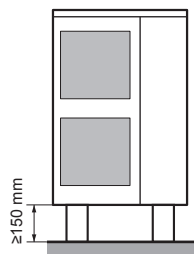


- If you install the unit on a frame, install a waterproof plate within 150 mm of the bottom side of the unit in order to prevent the invasion of water in the unit and to avoid the drain water dripping (see the following illustration).

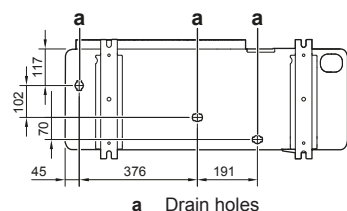


## NOTICE

If drain holes of the outdoor unit are covered by a mounting base or by floor surface, raise the unit to provide a free space of more than 150 mm under the outdoor unit.



### Drain holes (dimensions in mm)

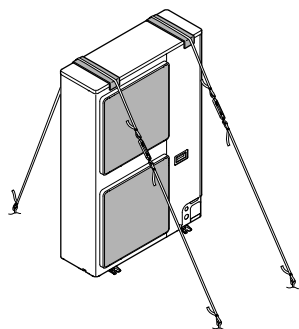


a Drain holes

### 6.3.6 To prevent the outdoor unit from falling over

In case the unit is installed in places where strong wind can tilt the unit, take following measure:

- Prepare 2 cables as indicated in the following illustration (field supply).
- Place the 2 cables over the outdoor unit.
- Insert a rubber sheet between the cables and the outdoor unit to prevent the cable from scratching the paint (field supply).
- Attach the cable's ends. Tighten those ends.



## 6.4 Connecting the refrigerant piping

### 6.4.1 About connecting the refrigerant piping

#### Before connecting the refrigerant piping

Make sure the outdoor and indoor units are mounted.

#### Typical workflow

Connecting the refrigerant piping involves:

- Connecting the refrigerant piping to the outdoor unit
- Connecting refrigerant branch kits
- Connecting the refrigerant piping to the indoor units (see the installation manual of the indoor units)
- Insulating the refrigerant piping
- Keeping in mind the guidelines for:
  - Pipe bending
  - Flaring pipe ends
  - Brazing
  - Using the stop valves

### 6.4.2 Precautions when connecting the refrigerant piping

#### INFORMATION

Also read the precautions and requirements in the following chapters:

- General safety precautions
- Preparation



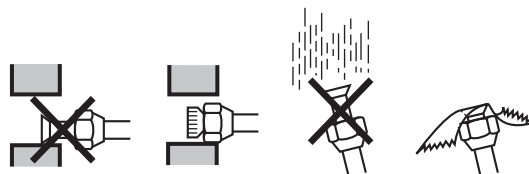
#### DANGER: RISK OF BURNING



#### NOTICE

Take the following precautions on refrigerant piping into account:

- Avoid anything but the designated refrigerant to get mixed into the refrigerant cycle (e.g. air).
- Only use R410A when adding refrigerant.
- Only use installation tools (e.g. manifold gauge set) that are exclusively used for R410A installations to withstand the pressure and to prevent foreign materials (e.g. mineral oils and moisture) from mixing into the system.
- Install the piping so that the flare is NOT subjected to mechanical stress
- Protect the piping as described in the following table to prevent dirt, liquid or dust from entering the piping.
- Use caution when passing copper tubes through walls (see figure below).



Unit	Installation period	Protection method
Outdoor unit	>1 month	Pinch the pipe
	<1 month	Pinch or tape the pipe
Indoor unit	Regardless of the period	



#### INFORMATION

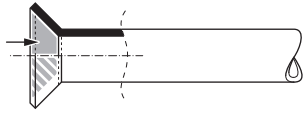
Do NOT open the refrigerant stop valve before checking the refrigerant piping. When you need to charge additional refrigerant it is recommended to open the refrigerant stop valve after charging.

## 6 Installation

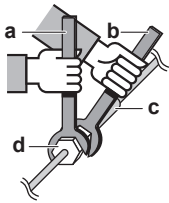
### 6.4.3 Guidelines when connecting the refrigerant piping

Take the following guidelines into account when connecting pipes:

- Coat the flare inner surface with ether oil or ester oil when connecting a flare nut. Tighten 3 or 4 turns by hand, before tightening firmly.



- Always use two wrenches together when loosening a flare nut.
- Always use a spanner and torque wrench together to tighten the flare nut when connecting the piping. This to prevent nut cracking and leaks.



- a Torque wrench
- b Spanner
- c Piping union
- d Flare nut

Piping size (mm)	Tightening torque (N·m)	Flare dimensions (A) (mm)	Flare shape (mm)
Ø6.4	15~17	8.7~9.1	
Ø9.5	33~39	12.8~13.2	
Ø12.7	50~60	16.2~16.6	
Ø15.9	63~75	19.3~19.7	
Ø19.1	90~110	23.6~24.0	

### 6.4.4 Pipe bending guidelines

Use a pipe bender for bending. All pipe bends should be as gentle as possible (bending radius should be 30~40 mm or larger).

### 6.4.5 To flare the pipe end

#### CAUTION

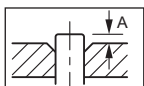
- Incomplete flaring may cause refrigerant gas leakage.
- Do NOT re-use flares. Use new flares to prevent refrigerant gas leakage.
- Use flare nuts that are included with the unit. Using different flare nuts may cause refrigerant gas leakage.

- Cut the pipe end with a pipe cutter.
- Remove burrs with the cut surface facing downward so that the chips do not enter the pipe.



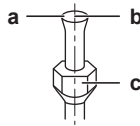
- a Cut exactly at right angles.
- b Remove burrs.

- Remove the flare nut from the stop valve and put the flare nut on the pipe.
- Flare the pipe. Set exactly at the position as shown in the following illustration.



A	Conventional flare tool		
	Flare tool for R410A (clutch type)	Clutch type (Ridgid-type)	Wing nut type (Imperial-type)
A	0~0.5 mm	1.0~1.5 mm	1.5~2.0 mm

- Check that the flaring is properly made.



- a Flare's inner surface must be flawless.
- b The pipe end must be evenly flared in a perfect circle.
- c Make sure the flare nut is fitted.

### 6.4.6 To braze the pipe end

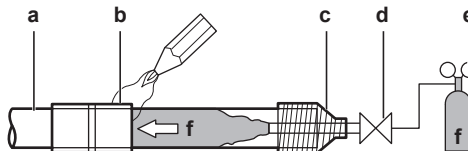
#### NOTICE

Precautions when connecting field piping. Add brazing material as shown in the figure.

≤Ø25.4



- When brazing, blow through with nitrogen to prevent creation of large quantities of oxidised film on the inside of the piping. This film adversely affects valves and compressors in the refrigerating system and prevents proper operation.
- Set the nitrogen pressure to 20 kPa (just enough so it can be felt on the skin) with a pressure-reducing valve.



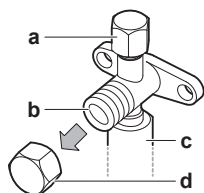
- a Refrigerant piping
- b Part to be brazed
- c Taping
- d Manual valve
- e Pressure-reducing valve
- f Nitrogen

- Do NOT use anti-oxidants when brazing pipe joints. Residue can clog pipes and break equipment.
- Do NOT use flux when brazing copper-to-copper refrigerant piping. Use phosphor copper brazing filler alloy (BCuP), which does not require flux. Flux has an extremely harmful influence on refrigerant piping systems. For instance, if chlorine based flux is used, it will cause pipe corrosion or, in particular, if the flux contains fluorine, it will deteriorate the refrigerant oil.

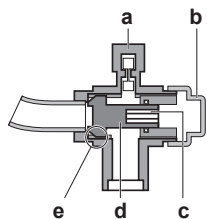
### 6.4.7 Using the stop valve and service port

#### To handle the stop valve

- Make sure to keep all stop valves open during operation.
- The figure below shows the name of each part required in handling the stop valve.
- The stop valve is factory closed.



- a Service port and service port cover
- b Stop valve
- c Field piping connection
- d Stop valve cover

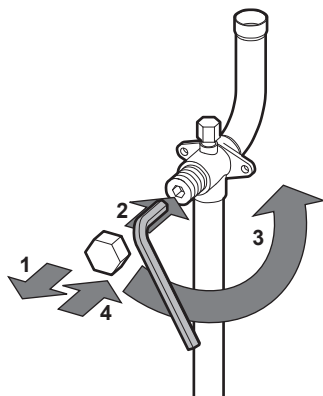


- a Service port
- b Stop valve cover
- c Hexagon hole
- d Shaft
- e Seal

**To open the stop valve**

- 1 Remove the stop valve cover.
- 2 Insert a hexagon wrench into the stop valve and turn the stop valve counterclockwise.
- 3 When the stop valve cannot be turned any further, stop turning.

**Result:** The valve is now open.

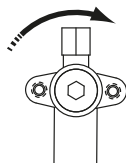


**To close the stop valve**

- 1 Remove the stop valve cover.
- 2 Insert a hexagon wrench into the stop valve and turn the stop valve clockwise.
- 3 When the stop valve cannot be turned any further, stop turning.

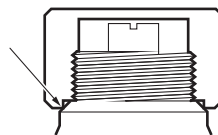
**Result:** The valve is now closed.

Closing direction:



**To handle the stop valve cover**

- The stop valve cover is sealed where indicated by the arrow. Take care not to damage it.
- After handling the stop valve, make sure to tighten the stop valve cover securely. For the tightening torque, refer to the table below.
- Check for refrigerant leaks after tightening the stop valve cover.



**To handle the service port**

- Always use a charge hose equipped with a valve depressor pin, since the service port is a Schrader type valve.
- After handling the service port, make sure to tighten the service port cover securely. For the tightening torque, refer to the table below.
- Check for refrigerant leaks after tightening the service port cover.

**Tightening torques**

Stop valve size (mm)	Tightening torque N•m (turn clockwise to close)			
	Shaft			
	Valve body	Hexagonal wrench	Cap (valve lid)	Service port
Ø9.5	5.4~6.6	4 mm	13.5~16.5	11.5~13.9
Ø15.9	13.5~16.5	6 mm	22.5~27.5	

**6.4.8 To connect the refrigerant piping to the outdoor unit**

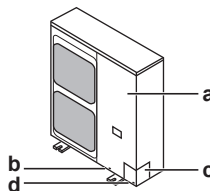


**NOTICE**

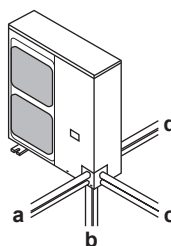
Be sure that the field installed piping does not touch other pipes, the bottom panel or side panel. Especially for the bottom and side connection, be sure to protect the piping with suitable insulation, to prevent it from coming into contact with the casing.

- 1 Do the following:

- Remove the service cover (a) with screw (b).
- Remove the piping intake plate (c) with screw (d).

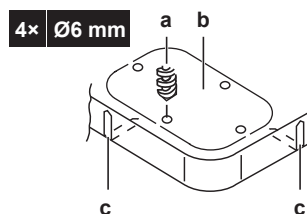


- 2 Choose a piping route (a, b, c or d).



- 3 If you have chosen the downwards piping route:

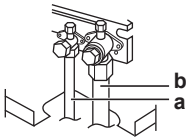
- Drill (a, 4×) and remove the knockout hole (b).
- Cut out the slits (c) with a metal saw.



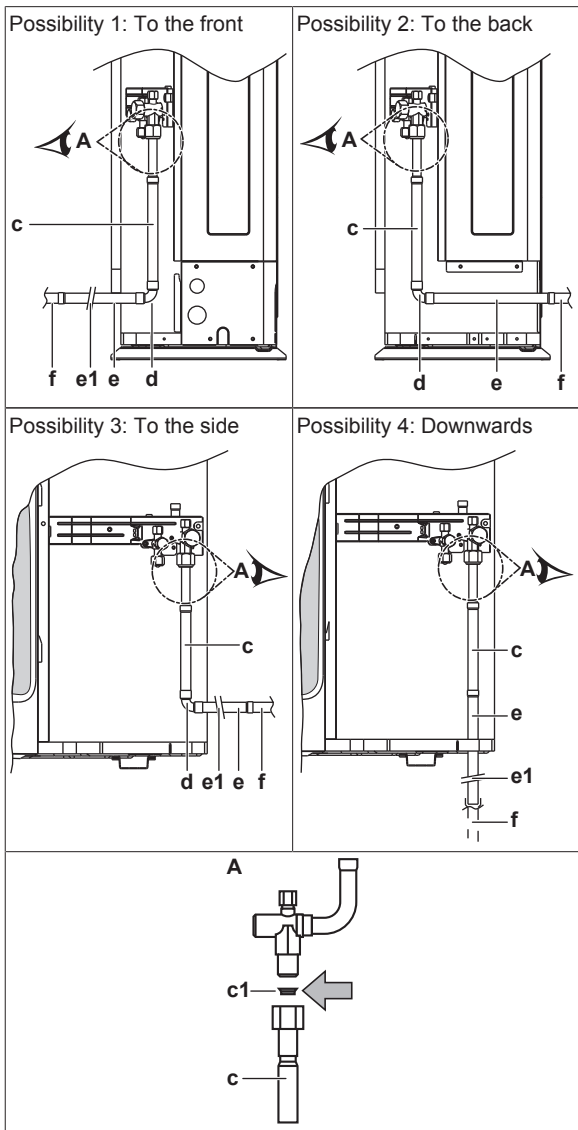
## 6 Installation

### 4 Do the following:

- Connect the liquid pipe (a) to the liquid stop valve.
- Connect the gas pipe (b) to the gas stop valve.



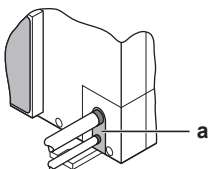
- In case of RXYSQ6: Connect the gas piping accessories (c, c1, d, e), and cut them to the required length (e1). This is necessary because the size of the gas stop valve is Ø15.9 while the piping between outdoor unit and first refrigerant branch kit is Ø19.1.



- c, c1 Gas piping accessory 1 + copper gasket (always use it)
- d Gas piping accessory 2
- e, e1 Gas piping accessory 3 (cut it to the required length)
- f Field supply

### 5 Reattach the service cover and the piping intake plate.

### 6 Seal all gaps (example: a) to prevent snow and small animals from entering the system.



### WARNING

Provide adequate measures to prevent that the unit can be used as a shelter by small animals. Small animals that make contact with electrical parts can cause malfunctions, smoke or fire.



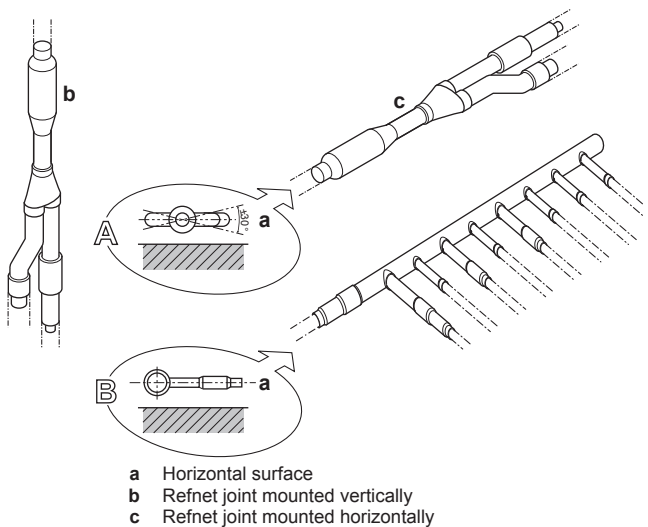
### NOTICE

Make sure to open the stop valves after installing the refrigerant piping and performing vacuum drying. Running the system with the stop valves closed may break the compressor.

### 6.4.9 To connect the refrigerant branching kit

For installation of the refrigerant branching kit, refer to the installation manual delivered with the kit.

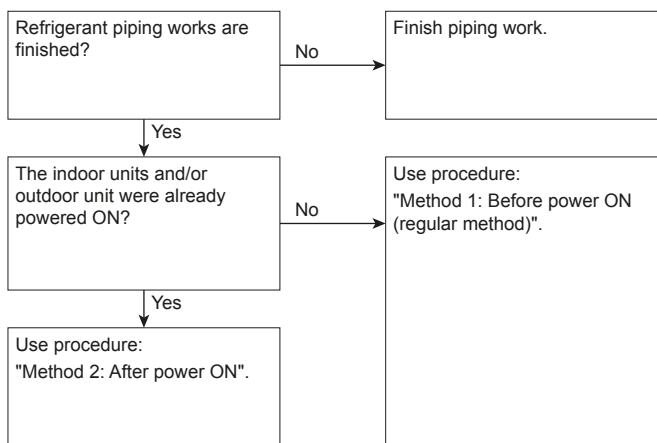
- Mount the refnet joint so that it branches either horizontally or vertically.
- Mount the refnet header so that it branches horizontally.



- a Horizontal surface
- b Refnet joint mounted vertically
- c Refnet joint mounted horizontally

## 6.5 Checking the refrigerant piping

### 6.5.1 About checking the refrigerant piping



It is very important that all refrigerant piping work is done before the units (outdoor or indoor) are powered on.

When the units are powered on, the expansion valves will initialise. This means that they will close. Leak test and vacuum drying of field piping and indoor units is impossible when this happens.

Therefore, there will be explained 2 methods for initial installation, leak test and vacuum drying.

#### Method 1: Before power ON

If the system has not yet been powered on, no special action is required to perform the leak test and the vacuum drying.

#### Method 2: After power ON

If the system has already been powered on, activate setting [2-21] (refer to "7.2.4 To access mode 1 or 2" on page 29). This setting will open field expansion valves to guarantee a R410A piping pathway and make it possible to perform the leak test and the vacuum drying.



#### NOTICE

Make sure that all indoor units connected to the outdoor unit are powered on.



#### NOTICE

Wait until the outdoor unit has finished the initialisation to apply setting [2-21].

#### Leak test and vacuum drying

Checking the refrigerant piping involves:

- Checking for any leakages in the refrigerant piping.
- Performing vacuum drying to remove all moisture, air or nitrogen in the refrigerant piping.

If there is a possibility of moisture being present in the refrigerant piping (for example, water may have entered the piping), first carry out the vacuum drying procedure below until all moisture has been removed.

All piping inside the unit has been factory tested for leaks.

Only field installed refrigerant piping needs to be checked. Therefore, make sure that all the outdoor unit stop valves are firmly closed before performing leak test or vacuum drying.



#### NOTICE

Make sure that all (field supplied) field piping valves are OPEN (not outdoor unit stop valves!) before you start leak test and vacuuming.

For more information on the state of the valves, refer to "6.5.3 Checking refrigerant piping: Setup" on page 21.

### 6.5.2 Checking refrigerant piping: General guidelines

Connect the vacuum pump through a manifold to the service port of all stop valves to increase efficiency (refer to "6.5.3 Checking refrigerant piping: Setup" on page 21).



#### NOTICE

Use a 2-stage vacuum pump with a non-return valve or a solenoid valve that can evacuate to a gauge pressure of  $-100.7$  kPa (5 Torr absolute).



#### NOTICE

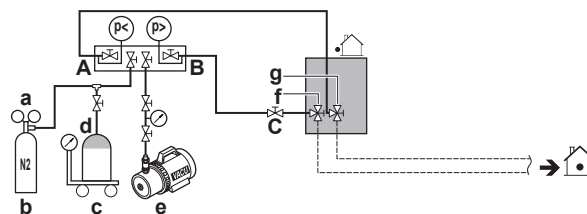
Make sure the pump oil does not flow oppositely into the system while the pump is not working.



#### NOTICE

Do not purge the air with refrigerants. Use a vacuum pump to evacuate the installation.

### 6.5.3 Checking refrigerant piping: Setup



- a Pressure reducing valve
- b Nitrogen
- c Weighing scales
- d Refrigerant R410A tank (siphon system)
- e Vacuum pump
- f Liquid line stop valve
- g Gas line stop valve
- A Valve A
- B Valve B
- C Valve C

Valve	State of valve
Valve A	Open
Valve B	Open
Valve C	Open
Liquid line stop valve	Close
Gas line stop valve	Close



#### NOTICE

The connections to the indoor units and all indoor units should also be leak and vacuum tested. Keep any possible (field supplied) field piping valves open as well.

Refer to the indoor unit installation manual for more details. Leak test and vacuum drying should be done before the power supply is set to the unit. If not, see also the flow chart earlier described in this chapter (see "6.5.1 About checking the refrigerant piping" on page 20).

### 6.5.4 To perform a leak test

The leak test must satisfy the specifications of EN378-2.

#### To check for leaks: Vacuum leak test

- 1 Evacuate the system from the liquid and gas piping to  $-100.7$  kPa ( $-1.007$  bar/5 Torr) for more than 2 hours.
- 2 Once reached, turn off the vacuum pump and check that the pressure does not rise for at least 1 minute.
- 3 Should the pressure rise, the system may either contain moisture (see vacuum drying below) or have leaks.

#### To check for leaks: Pressure leak test

- 1 Break the vacuum by pressurising with nitrogen gas to a minimum gauge pressure of 0.2 MPa (2 bar). Never set the gauge pressure higher than the maximum operation pressure of the unit, i.e. 4.0 MPa (40 bar).
- 2 Test for leaks by applying a bubble test solution to all piping connections.
- 3 Discharge all nitrogen gas.



#### NOTICE

Make sure to use a recommended bubble test solution from your wholesaler. Do not use soap water, which may cause cracking of flare nuts (soap water may contain salt, which absorbs moisture that will freeze when the piping gets cold), and/or lead to corrosion of flared joints (soap water may contain ammonia which causes a corrosive effect between the brass flare nut and the copper flare).

## 6 Installation

### 6.5.5 To perform vacuum drying

#### NOTICE

The connections to the indoor units and all indoor units should also be leak and vacuum tested. Keep, if existing, all (field supplied) field valves to the indoor units open as well.

Leak test and vacuum drying should be done before the power supply is set to the unit. If not, see ["6.5.1 About checking the refrigerant piping" on page 20](#) for more information.

To remove all moisture from the system, proceed as follows:

- 1 Evacuate the system for at least 2 hours to a target vacuum of  $-100.7 \text{ kPa}$  ( $-1.007 \text{ bar/5 Torr}$ ).
- 2 Check that, with the vacuum pump turned off, the target vacuum is maintained for at least 1 hour.
- 3 Should you fail to reach the target vacuum within 2 hours or maintain the vacuum for 1 hour, the system may contain too much moisture. In that case, break the vacuum by pressurising with nitrogen gas to a gauge pressure of  $0.05 \text{ MPa}$  ( $0.5 \text{ bar}$ ) and repeat steps 1 to 3 until all moisture has been removed.
- 4 Depending on whether you want to immediately charge refrigerant through the refrigerant charge port or first pre-charge a portion of refrigerant through the liquid line, either open the outdoor unit stop valves, or keep them closed. See ["6.7.4 To charge refrigerant" on page 23](#) for more information.

#### INFORMATION

After opening the stop valve, it is possible that the pressure in the refrigerant piping does NOT increase. This might be caused by e.g. the closed state of the expansion valve in the outdoor unit circuit, but does NOT present any problem for correct operation of the unit.

### 6.6 To insulate the refrigerant piping

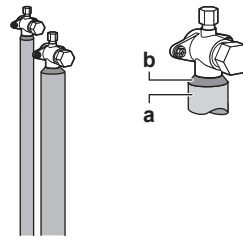
After finishing the leak test and vacuum drying, the piping must be insulated. Take into account the following points:

- Make sure to insulate the connection piping and refrigerant branch kits entirely.
- Be sure to insulate the liquid and gas piping (for all units).
- Use heat resistant polyethylene foam which can withstand a temperature of  $70^\circ\text{C}$  for liquid piping and polyethylene foam which can withstand a temperature of  $120^\circ\text{C}$  for gas piping.
- Reinforce the insulation on the refrigerant piping according to the installation environment.

Ambient temperature	Humidity	Minimum thickness
$\leq 30^\circ\text{C}$	75% to 80% RH	15 mm
$> 30^\circ\text{C}$	$\geq 80\%$ RH	20 mm

Condensation might form on the surface of the insulation.

- If there is a possibility that condensation on the stop valve might drip down into the indoor unit through gaps in the insulation and piping because the outdoor unit is located higher than the indoor unit, this must be prevented by sealing up the connections. See below figure.



- a Insulation material
- b Caulking etc.

## 6.7 Charging refrigerant

### 6.7.1 About charging refrigerant

The outdoor unit is factory charged with refrigerant, but depending on the field piping you have to charge additional refrigerant.

#### Before charging refrigerant

Make sure the outdoor unit's **external** refrigerant piping is checked (leak test, vacuum drying).

#### Typical workflow

Charging additional refrigerant typically consists of the following stages:

- 1 Determining how much you have to charge additionally.
- 2 Charging additional refrigerant (pre-charging and/or charging).
- 3 Filling in the fluorinated greenhouse gases label, and fixing it to the inside of the outdoor unit.

### 6.7.2 Precautions when charging refrigerant

#### INFORMATION

Also read the precautions and requirements in the following chapters:

- General safety precautions
- Preparation

#### WARNING

- Only use R410A as refrigerant. Other substances may cause explosions and accidents.
- R410A contains fluorinated greenhouse gases. Its global warming potential (GWP) value is 2087.5. Do NOT vent these gases into the atmosphere.
- When charging refrigerant, always use protective gloves and safety glasses.

#### NOTICE

If the power of some units is turned off, the charging procedure cannot be finished properly.

#### NOTICE

Be sure to turn on the power 6 hours before operation in order to have power running to the crankcase heater and to protect the compressor.

#### NOTICE

If operation is performed within 12 minutes after the indoor and outdoor units are turned on, the compressor will not operate before the communication is established in a correct way between outdoor unit(s) and indoor units.



## NOTICE

Before starting charging procedures, check if the 7-LEDs display is as normal (see "7.2.4 To access mode 1 or 2" on page 29), and there is no malfunction code on the user interface of the indoor unit. If a malfunction code is present, see "11.3 Solving problems based on error codes" on page 39.



## NOTICE

Make sure all connected indoor units are recognised (setting [1-5]).



## NOTICE

Close the front panel before any refrigerant charge operation is executed. Without the front panel attached the unit cannot judge correctly whether it is operating properly or not.



## NOTICE

In case of maintenance and the system (outdoor unit+field piping+indoor units) does not contain any refrigerant any more (e.g., after refrigerant reclaim operation), the unit has to be charged with its original amount of refrigerant (refer to the nameplate on the unit) and the determined additional refrigerant amount.

### 6.7.3 To determine the additional refrigerant amount



#### INFORMATION

For final charge adjustment in a test laboratory, contact your dealer.

Additional refrigerant to be charged=R (kg). R should be rounded off in units of 0.1 kg.

$$R=[(X_1 \times 0.095) \times 0.059 + (X_2 \times 0.064) \times 0.022]$$

$X_{1,2}$  = Total length (m) of liquid piping size at  $\varnothing a$



#### INFORMATION

Piping length is considered the distance from the outdoor unit to the farthest indoor unit.

When using metric piping, please take into account following table concerning the weight factor to be allocated. It should be substituted in the formula for R.

Inch piping		Metric piping	
Size (Ø) (mm)	Weight factor	Size (Ø) (mm)	Weight factor
6.4	0.022	6	0.018
9.5	0.059	10	0.065

When selecting indoor unit, following table with connection ratio limitation has to be respected. More detailed information can be found in technical engineering data.

Used indoor units	Total capacity CR <sup>(a)</sup>	Allowable capacity connection ratio	
		VRV DX	RA DX
VRV DX	50~130%	50~130%	—
RA DX	80~130%	—	80~130%

(a) CR=Connection ratio.

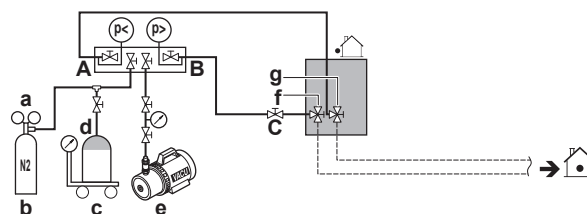
### 6.7.4 To charge refrigerant

To speed up the refrigerant charging process, it is in case of larger systems recommended to first pre-charge a portion of refrigerant through the liquid line before proceeding with the manual charging. It can be skipped, but charging will take longer then.

#### Pre-charging refrigerant

Pre-charging can be done without compressor operation, by connecting the refrigerant bottle to the service port of the liquid stop valve.

- 1 Connect as shown. Make sure that all outdoor unit stop valves, as well as valve A are closed.



- a Pressure reducing valve
- b Nitrogen
- c Weighing scales
- d Refrigerant R410A tank (siphon system)
- e Vacuum pump
- f Liquid line stop valve
- g Gas line stop valve
- A Valve A
- B Valve B
- C Valve C

- 2 Open valves C and B.
- 3 Pre-charge refrigerant until the determined additional refrigerant amount is reached or pre-charging is not possible anymore, and then close valves C and B.
- 4 Do one of the following:

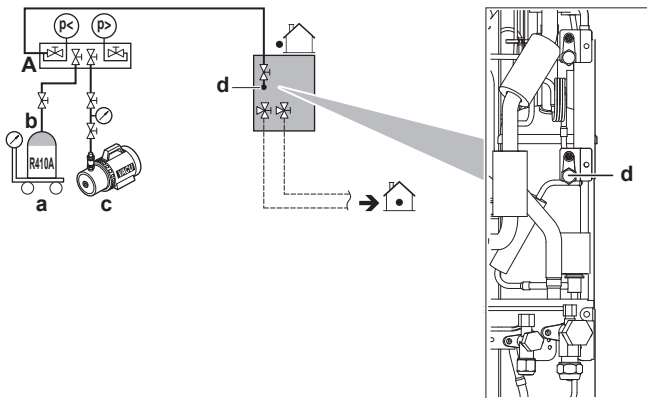
If	Then
The determined additional refrigerant amount is <b>reached</b>	Disconnect the manifold from the liquid line.  You do not have to perform the "Charging refrigerant (in manual additional refrigerant charge mode)" instructions.
<b>Too much</b> refrigerant is charged	Recover refrigerant.  Disconnect the manifold from the liquid line.  You do not have to perform the "Charging refrigerant (in manual additional refrigerant charge mode)" instructions.
The determined additional refrigerant amount is <b>not reached</b> yet	Disconnect the manifold from the liquid line.  Continue with the "Charging refrigerant (in manual additional refrigerant charge mode)" instructions.

#### Charging refrigerant (in manual additional refrigerant charge mode)

The remaining additional refrigerant charge can be charged by operating the outdoor unit by means of the manual additional refrigerant charge mode.

- 5 Connect as shown. Make sure valve A is closed.

## 6 Installation



- a Weighing scales
- b Refrigerant R410A tank (siphon system)
- c Vacuum pump
- d Refrigerant charge port
- A Valve A

### NOTICE

The refrigerant charging port is connected to the piping inside the unit. The unit's internal piping is already factory charged with refrigerant, so be careful when connecting the charge hose.

- 6 Open all outdoor unit stop valves. At this point, valve A must remain closed!
- 7 Take all the precautions mentioned in "7 Configuration" on page 28 and "8 Commissioning" on page 36 into account.
- 8 Turn on the power of the indoor units and outdoor unit.
- 9 Activate setting [2-20] to start the manual additional refrigerant charge mode. For details, see "7.2.8 Mode 2: Field settings" on page 31.

**Result:** The unit will start operation.

### INFORMATION

The manual refrigerant charge operation will automatically stop within 30 minutes. If charging is not completed after 30 minutes, perform the additional refrigerant charging operation again.

### INFORMATION

- When a malfunction is detected during the procedure (e.g., in case of closed stop valve), a malfunction code will be displayed. In that case, refer to "6.7.5 Error codes when charging refrigerant" on page 24 and solve the malfunction accordingly. Resetting the malfunction can be done by pushing BS3. You can restart the "Charging" instructions.
- Aborting the manual refrigerant charge is possible by pushing BS3. The unit will stop and return to idle condition.

- 10 Open valve A.
- 11 Charge refrigerant until the remaining determined additional refrigerant amount is added, and then close valve A.
- 12 Press BS3 to stop the manual additional refrigerant charge mode.

### NOTICE

Make sure to open all stop valves after (pre-) charging the refrigerant.

Operating with the stop valves closed will damage the compressor.

### NOTICE

After adding the refrigerant, do not forget to close the lid of the refrigerant charging port. The tightening torque for the lid is 11.5 to 13.9 N·m.

### 6.7.5 Error codes when charging refrigerant

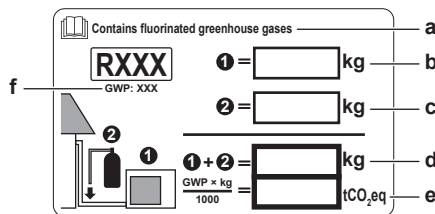
#### INFORMATION

If a malfunction occurs, the error code is displayed on the user interface of the indoor unit.

If a malfunction occurs, close valve A immediately. Confirm the malfunction code and take corresponding action, "11.3 Solving problems based on error codes" on page 39.

### 6.7.6 To fix the fluorinated greenhouse gases label

- 1 Fill in the label as follows:



- a If a multilingual fluorinated greenhouse gases label is delivered with the unit (see accessories), peel off the applicable language and stick it on top of a.
- b Factory refrigerant charge: see unit name plate
- c Additional refrigerant amount charged
- d Total refrigerant charge
- e **Greenhouse gas emissions** of the total refrigerant charge expressed as tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent
- f GWP = Global warming potential

### NOTICE

In Europe, the **greenhouse gas emissions** of the total refrigerant charge in the system (expressed as tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent) is used to determine the maintenance intervals. Follow the applicable legislation.

**Formula to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions:**  
GWP value of the refrigerant × Total refrigerant charge [in kg] / 1000

- 2 Fix the label on the inside of the outdoor unit near the gas and liquid stop valves.

## 6.8 Connecting the electrical wiring

### 6.8.1 About connecting the electrical wiring

#### Typical workflow

Connecting the electrical wiring typically consists of the following stages:

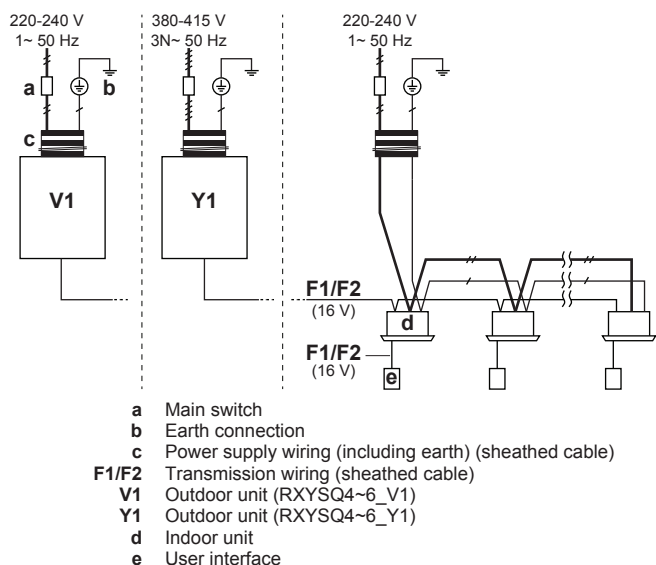
- 1 Making sure the power supply system complies with the electrical specifications of the units.
- 2 Connecting the electrical wiring to the outdoor unit.
- 3 Connecting the electrical wiring to the indoor units.
- 4 Connecting the main power supply.

#### Field wiring: Overview

Field wiring consists of power supply (always including earth) and indoor-outdoor communication (= transmission) wiring.

**Example:**





**Power supply wiring and transmission wiring**

It is important to keep the power supply and the transmission wiring separated from each other. In order to avoid any electrical interference the distance between both wiring should always be at least 50 mm.



**NOTICE**

- Be sure to keep the power line and transmission line apart from each other. Transmission wiring and power supply wiring may cross, but may not run parallel.
- Transmission wiring and power supply wiring may not touch internal piping (except the inverter PCB cooling pipe) in order to avoid wire damage due to high temperature piping.
- Firmly close the lid and arrange the electrical wires so as to prevent the lid or other parts from coming loose.

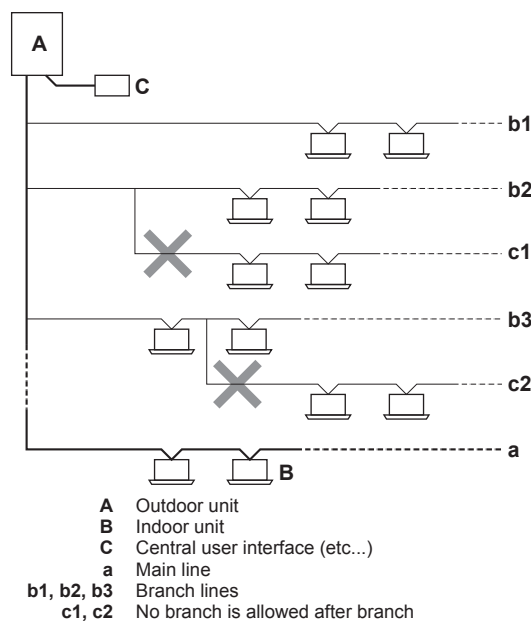
The transmission wiring outside the unit should be wrapped and routed together with the field piping.

**Branches**

Maximum number of branches for unit-to-unit cabling	9
Transmission wiring	Vinyl cords with 0.75 to 1.25 mm <sup>2</sup> sheath or cables (2-core wires)
Maximum wiring length (= distance between outdoor and furthest indoor unit)	300 m
Total wiring length (= distance between outdoor and all indoors)	600 m

If the total transmission wiring exceeds these limits, it may result in communication error.

No branching is allowed after branching.



**6.8.2 Precautions when connecting electrical wiring**



**DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION**



**WARNING**

All field wiring and components must be installed by a licensed electrician and must comply with the applicable legislation.



**WARNING**

If NOT factory installed, a main switch or other means for disconnection, having a contact separation in all poles providing full disconnection under overvoltage category III condition, shall be installed in the fixed wiring.



**WARNING**

- ONLY use copper wires.
- Make sure the field wiring complies with the applicable legislation.
- All field wiring must be performed in accordance with the wiring diagram supplied with the product.
- NEVER squeeze bundled cables and make sure they do not come in contact with the piping and sharp edges. Make sure no external pressure is applied to the terminal connections.
- Make sure to install earth wiring. Do NOT earth the unit to a utility pipe, surge absorber, or telephone earth. Incomplete earth may cause electrical shock.
- Make sure to use a dedicated power circuit. NEVER use a power supply shared by another appliance.
- Make sure to install the required fuses or circuit breakers.
- Make sure to install an earth leakage protector. Failure to do so may cause electric shock or fire.
- When installing the earth leakage protector, make sure it is compatible with the inverter (resistant to high frequency electric noise) to avoid unnecessary opening of the earth leakage protector.

Install power cables at least 1 metre away from televisions or radios to prevent interference. Depending on the radio waves, a distance of 1 metre may not be sufficient.

## 6 Installation



### WARNING

- After finishing the electrical work, confirm that each electrical component and terminal inside the electrical components box is connected securely.
- Make sure all covers are closed before starting up the unit.



### NOTICE

Do not operate the unit until the refrigerant piping is complete. Running the unit before the piping is ready will break the compressor.



### NOTICE

If the power supply has a missing or wrong N-phase, equipment will break down.



### NOTICE

Do NOT install a phase advancing capacitor, because this unit is equipped with an inverter. A phase advancing capacitor will reduce performance and may cause accidents.



### NOTICE

Never remove a thermistor, sensor, etc., when connecting power wiring and transmission wiring. (If operated without thermistor, sensor, etc., the compressor may break down.)



### NOTICE

- The reversed phase protection detector of this product only functions when the product starts up. Consequently reversed phase detection is not performed during normal operation of the product.
- The reversed phase protection detector is designed to stop the product in the event of an abnormality when the product is started up.
- Replace two of the three phases (L1, L2, and L3) during reverse-phase protection abnormality.

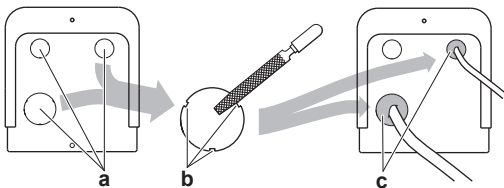
### 6.8.3 Guidelines when knocking out knockout holes



### NOTICE

Precautions when making knockout holes:

- Avoid damaging the casing.
- After making the knockout holes, we recommend you remove the burrs and paint the edges and areas around the edges using repair paint to prevent rusting.
- When passing electrical wiring through the knockout holes, wrap the wiring with protective tape to prevent damage.

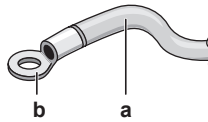


- a Knockout hole
- b Burr
- c Sealant etc.

### 6.8.4 Guidelines when connecting the electrical wiring

Keep the following in mind:

- If stranded conductor wires are being used, install a round crimp-style terminal on the tip. Place the round crimp-style terminal on the wire up to the covered part and fasten the terminal with the appropriate tool.



- a Stranded conductor wire
- b Round crimp-style terminal

- Use the following methods for installing wires:

Wire type	Installation method
Single core wire	<p>a Curled single core wire b Screw c Flat washer</p>
Stranded conductor wire with round crimp-style terminal	<p>a Terminal b Screw c Flat washer</p>

### Tightening torques

Wiring	Screw size	Tightening torque (N·m)
Power supply wiring (power supply + shielded ground)	M5	2.2~2.7
Transmission wiring	M3.5	0.8~0.97

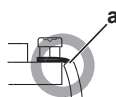
### 6.8.5 To connect the electrical wiring on the outdoor unit



### NOTICE

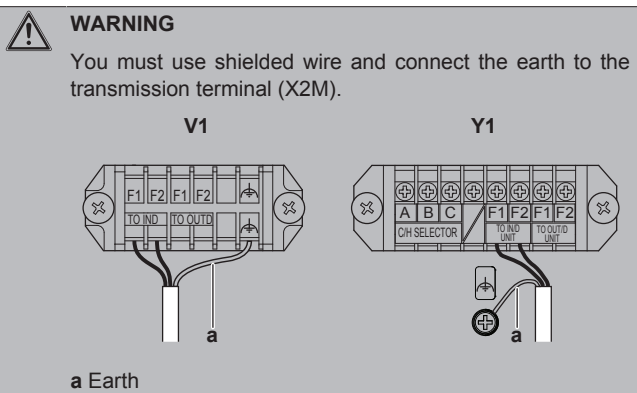
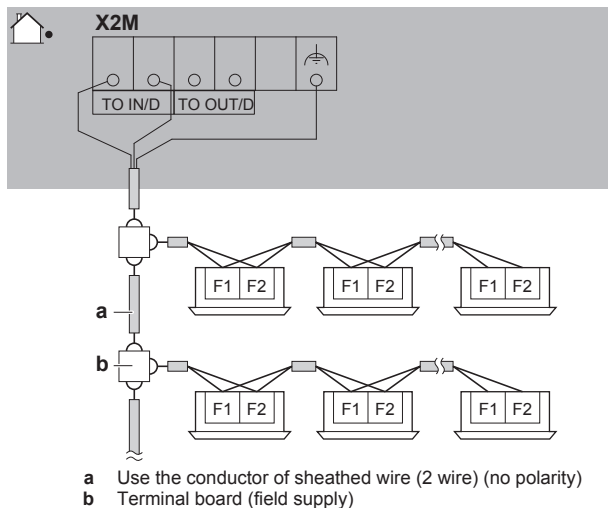
- Follow the wiring diagram (delivered with the unit, located at the inside of the service cover).
- Make sure the electrical wiring does NOT obstruct proper reattachment of the service cover.

- Remove the service cover. See "6.2.2 To open the outdoor unit" on page 16.
- Strip insulation (20 mm) from the wires.

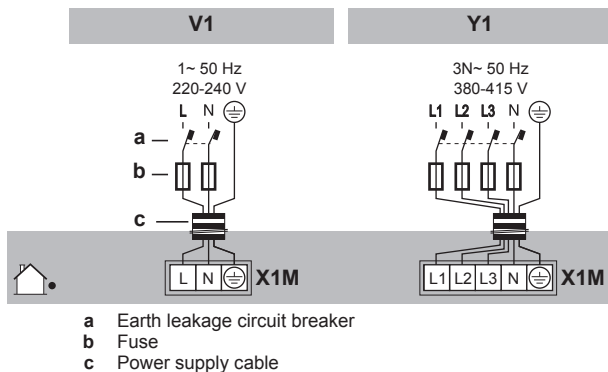


- a Strip wire end to this point
- b Excessive strip length may cause electrical shock or leakage.

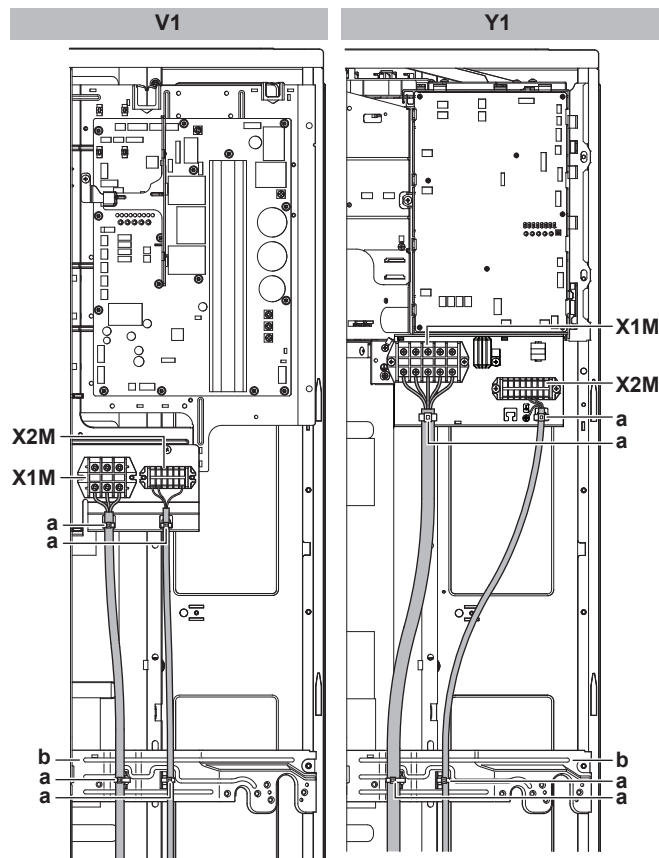
- Connect the transmission wiring as follows:



4 Connect the power supply as follows:

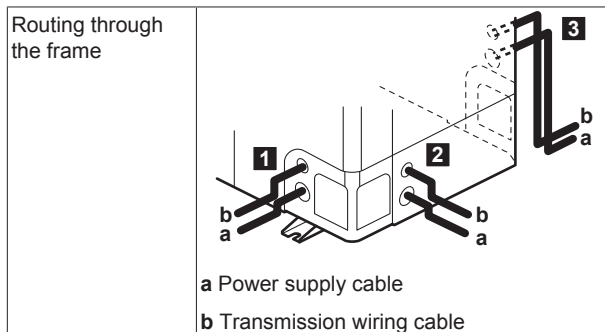


5 Fix the cables (power supply and transmission wiring) with cable ties.



- a** Cable tie
- b** Attachment plate
- X1M** Power supply
- X2M** Transmission wiring

6 Route the wiring through the frame and connect it to it.

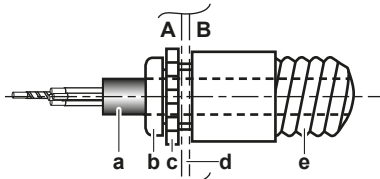


## 7 Configuration

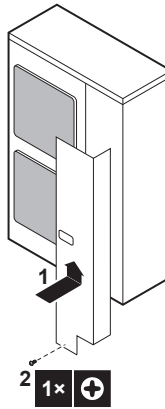
### Connecting to the frame

When cables are routed from the unit, a protection sleeve for the conduits (PG insertions) can be inserted at the knockout hole.

When you do not use a wire conduit, protect the wires with vinyl tubes to prevent the edge of the knockout hole from cutting the wires.



- A Inside of the outdoor unit
- B Outside of the outdoor unit
- a Wire
- b Bush
- c Nut
- d Frame
- e Hose

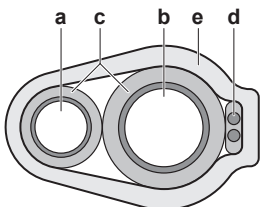


- 7 Reattach the service cover. See "6.9.2 To close the outdoor unit" on page 28.
- 8 Connect an earth leakage circuit breaker and fuse to the power supply line.

## 6.9 Finishing the outdoor unit installation

### 6.9.1 To finish the transmission wiring

After installing the transmission wires inside the unit, wrap them along with the on-site refrigerant pipes using finishing tape, as shown in figure below.



- a Liquid pipe
- b Gas pipe
- c Insulator
- d Transmission wiring (F1/F2)
- e Finishing tape

### 6.9.2 To close the outdoor unit

#### NOTICE

When closing the outdoor unit cover, make sure that the tightening torque does NOT exceed 4.1 N•m.

## 7 Configuration

### 7.1 Overview: Configuration

This chapter describes what you have to do and know to configure the system after it is installed.

It contains information about:

- Making field settings
- Energy saving and optimum operation



#### INFORMATION

It is important that all information in this chapter is read sequentially by the installer and that the system is configured as applicable.



#### DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

### 7.2 Making field settings

#### 7.2.1 About making field settings

To configure the heat pump system, you must give input to the outdoor unit's main PCB (A1P). This involves the following field setting components:

- Push buttons to give input to the PCB
- A display to read feedback from the PCB
- DIP switches (only change the factory settings if you install a cool/heat selector switch).

Field settings are defined by their mode, setting and value. Example: [2-8]=4.

#### PC configurator

For VRV IV-S heat pump system it is alternatively possible to make several commissioning field settings through a personal computer interface (for this, option EKPCAB is required). The installer can prepare the configuration (off-site) on PC and afterwards upload the configuration to the system.

See also: "7.2.9 To connect the PC configurator to the outdoor unit" on page 33.

#### Mode 1 and 2

Mode	Description
Mode 1 (monitoring settings)	Mode 1 can be used to monitor the current situation of the outdoor unit. Some field setting contents can be monitored as well.

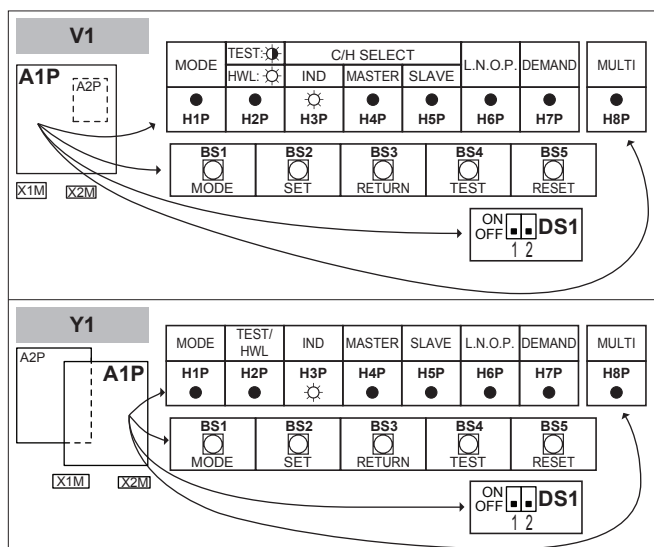
Mode	Description
Mode 2 (field settings)	<p>Mode 2 is used to change the field settings of the system. Consulting the current field setting value and changing the current field setting value is possible.</p> <p>In general, normal operation can be resumed without special intervention after changing field settings.</p> <p>Some field settings are used for special operation (e.g., 1 time operation, recovery/vacuumping setting, manual adding refrigerant setting, etc.). In such a case, it is required to abort the special operation before normal operation can restart. It will be indicated in below explanations.</p>

## 7.2.2 To access the field setting components

See "6.2.2 To open the outdoor unit" on page 16.

## 7.2.3 Field setting components

The components to make field settings are as follows:



- DS1 DIP switches
- BS1~BS5 Push buttons
- H1P~H7P 7-LEDs display
- H8P LED for indication during initialisation
- ON (☀) OFF (●) Flashing (⚡)

### DIP switches

Only change the factory settings if you install a cool/heat selector switch.

DS1-1	COOL/HEAT selector (refer to the manual of the cool/heat selector switch). OFF=not installed=factory setting
DS1-2	NOT USED. DO NOT CHANGE THE FACTORY SETTING.

### Push buttons

Use the push buttons to make the field settings. Operate the push buttons with an insulated stick (such as a closed ball-point pen) to avoid touching of live parts.



- BS1 MODE: For changing the set mode
- BS2 SET: For field setting
- BS3 RETURN: For field setting
- BS4 TEST: For test operation

- BS5 RESET: For resetting the address when the wiring is changed or when an additional indoor unit is installed

### 7-LEDs display

The display gives feedback about the field settings, which are defined as [Mode-Setting]=Value.

- H1P Shows the mode
- H2P~H7P Shows the settings and values, represented in binary code

#### Example:

[H1P- 32 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1] H1P H2P H3P H4P H5P H6P H7P	Description
● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Default situation
☀ ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Mode 1
☀ ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Mode 2
☀ ● ● ● ● ● ● ● 0 + 0 + 8 + 0 + 0 + 0	Setting 8 (in mode 2)
☀ ● ● ● ● ● ● ● 0 + 0 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 0	Value 4 (in mode 2)

## 7.2.4 To access mode 1 or 2

After the units are turned ON, the display goes to its default situation. From there, you can access mode 1 and mode 2.

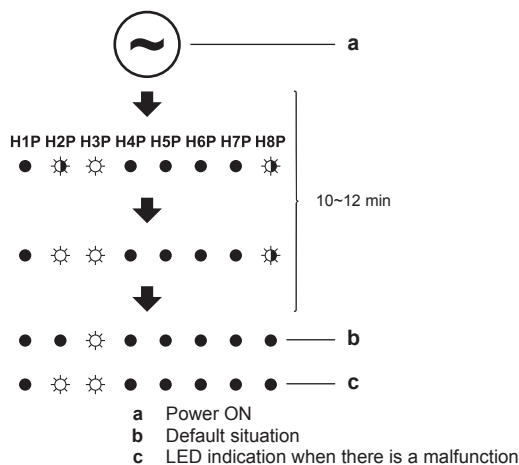
### Initialisation: default situation



#### NOTICE

Be sure to turn on the power 6 hours before operation in order to have power running to the crankcase heater and to protect the compressor.

Turn on the power supply of the outdoor unit and all indoor units. When the communication between indoor units and outdoor unit is established and normal, the display indication state will be as below (default situation when shipped from factory).

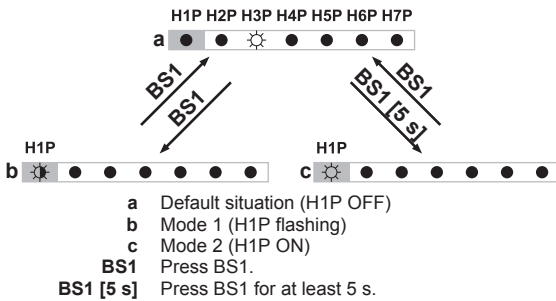


If the default situation is not displayed after 10~12 minutes, check the malfunction code on the indoor unit user interface. Solve the malfunction code accordingly. First, check the communication wiring.

### Switching between modes

Use BS1 to switch between the default situation, mode 1 and mode 2.

## 7 Configuration



### INFORMATION

If you get confused in the middle of the process, press BS1 to return to the default situation.

### 7.2.5 To use mode 1

In mode 1 (and in default situation) you can read out some information.

#### Example: 7-LEDs display – Default situation

You can read out the status of low noise operation as follows:

#	Action	Button/display
1	Make sure the LEDs are showing the default situation.	 (H1P OFF)
2	Check the status of LED H6P.	 H6P OFF: Unit is currently not operating under low noise restrictions.
		 H6P ON: Unit is currently operating under low noise restrictions.

#### Example: 7-LEDs display – Mode 1

You can read out setting [1-5] (= the total number of connected indoor units) as follows:

#	Action	Button/display
1	Start from the default situation.	
2	Select mode 1.	 BS1 [1×]
3	Select setting 5. ("X" depends on the setting that you want to select.)	 BS2 [X×] (= binary 5)
4	Display the value of setting 5. (there are 8 indoor units connected)	 BS3 [1×] (= binary 8)
5	Quit mode 1.	 BS1 [1×]

### 7.2.6 To use mode 2

In mode 2 you can make field settings to configure the system.

#### Example: 7-LEDs display – Mode 2

You can change the value of setting [2-8] (=  $T_e$  target temperature during cooling operation) to 4 (= 8°C) as follows:

#	Action	Button/display
1	Start from the default situation.	
2	Select mode 2.	 BS1 [5 s]
3	Select setting 8. ("X" depends on the setting that you want to select.)	 BS2 [X×] (= binary 8)
4	Select value 4 (= 8°C).	 a) BS3 [1×]
	a: Display the current value.	
	b: Change to 4. ("X" depends on the current value, and the value that you want to select.)	 b) BS2 [X×]
	c: Enter the value in the system.	 c) BS3 [1×]
5	Quit mode 2.	 d) BS3 [1×]
		 BS1 [1×]

### 7.2.7 Mode 1 (and default situation): Monitoring settings

In mode 1 (and in default situation) you can read out some information.

#### 7-LEDs display – Default situation (H1P OFF)

You can read out the following information:

	Value / Description			
H6P	Shows the status of low noise operation.			
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>OFF</td> <td>  Unit is currently not operating under low noise restrictions.         </td> </tr> <tr> <td>ON</td> <td>  Unit is currently operating under low noise restrictions.         </td> </tr> </table>	OFF	 Unit is currently not operating under low noise restrictions.	ON
OFF	 Unit is currently not operating under low noise restrictions.			
ON	 Unit is currently operating under low noise restrictions.			
<p>Low noise operation reduces the sound generated by the unit compared to nominal operating conditions.</p> <p>Low noise operation can be set in mode 2. There are two methods to activate low noise operation of the outdoor unit system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first method is to enable an automatic low noise operation during night time by field setting. The unit will operate at the selected low noise level during the selected time frames.</li> <li>The second method is to enable low noise operation based on an external input. For this operation an optional accessory is required.</li> </ul>				

Value / Description	
H7P	Shows the status of power consumption limitation operation.
OFF	<p>Unit is currently not operating under power consumption limitations.</p>
ON	<p>Unit is currently operating under power consumption limitation.</p>
<p>Power consumption limitation reduces the power consumption of the unit compared to nominal operating conditions.</p> <p>Power consumption limitation can be set in mode 2. There are two methods to activate power consumption limitation of the outdoor unit system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first method is to enable a forced power consumption limitation by field setting. The unit will always operate at the selected power consumption limitation.</li> <li>The second method is to enable power consumption limitation based on an external input. For this operation an optional accessory is required.</li> </ul>	

### 7-LEDs display – Mode 1 (H1P flashing)

You can read out the following information:

Setting (H1P H2P H3P H4P H5P H6P H7P)	Value / Description
[1-5]	It can be convenient to check if the total number of indoor units which are installed match the total number of indoor units which are recognised by the system. In case there is a mismatch, it is advised to check the communication wiring path between outdoor and indoor units (F1/F2 communication line).
[1-14]	When the latest malfunction codes were reset by accident on an indoor unit user interface, they can be checked again through this monitoring settings.
[1-15]	For the content or reason behind the malfunction code see "11.3 Solving problems based on error codes" on page 39, where most relevant malfunction codes are explained. Detailed information about malfunction codes can be consulted in the service manual of this unit.
[1-16]	To obtain more detailed information about the malfunction code, press BS2 up to 3 times.

































## 7.2.8 Mode 2: Field settings

In mode 2 you can make field settings to configure the system. The LEDs give a binary representation of the setting/value number.

For more information and advice about the impact of settings [2-8], [2-9], [2-41] and [2-42], see ["7.3 Energy saving and optimum operation" on page 33](#).

Setting H1P H2P H3P H4P H5P H6P H7P (= binary)	Value	
	H1P H2P H3P H4P H5P H6P H7P	Description
[2-8] T <sub>e</sub> target temperature during cooling operation.		6°C
		Auto
	(default)	
		8°C
		9°C
		10°C
[2-9] T <sub>e</sub> target temperature during heating operation.		11°C
	(default)	Auto
		46°C
[2-12] Enable the low noise function and/or power consumption limitation via external control adaptor (DTA104A61/62). If the system needs to be running under low noise operation or under power consumption limitation conditions when an external signal is sent to the unit, this setting should be changed. This setting will only be effective when the optional external control adaptor (DTA104A61/62) is installed in the indoor unit.		43°C
	(default)	Deactivated.
[2-18] Fan high static pressure setting. In order to increase the static pressure the outdoor unit fan is delivering, this setting should be activated. For details about this setting, see technical specifications.		Activated.
	(default)	Deactivated.

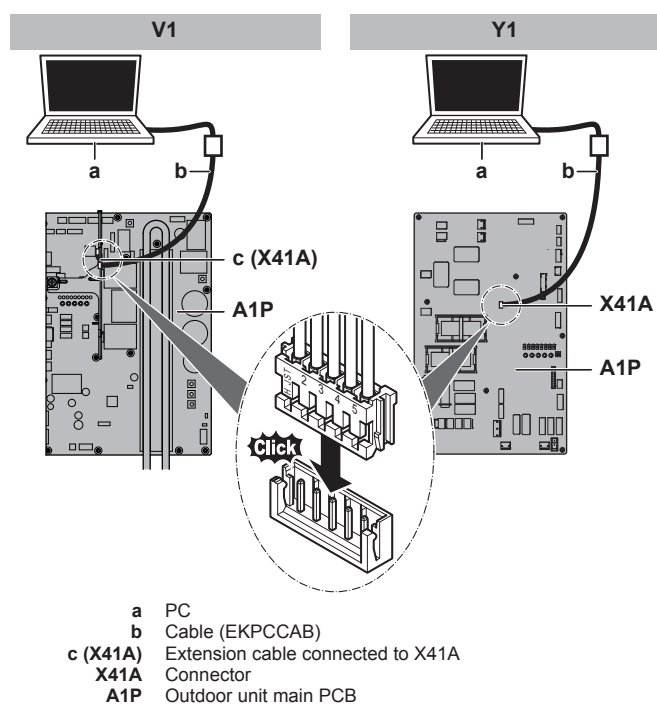
## 7 Configuration

Setting H1P H2P H3P H4P H5P H6P H7P (= binary)	Value		
	H1P H2P H3P H4P H5P H6P H7P	Description	
[2-20]  Manual additional refrigerant charge. In order to add the additional refrigerant charge amount in a manual way (without automatic refrigerant charging functionality), following setting should be applied.	 (default)	Deactivated.	
		Activated. To stop the manual additional refrigerant charge operation (when the required additional refrigerant amount is charged), push BS3. If this function was not aborted by pushing BS3, the unit will stop its operation after 30 minutes. If 30 minutes was not sufficient to add the needed refrigerant amount, the function can be reactivated by changing the field setting again.	
[2-21]  Refrigerant recovery/vacuumping mode. In order to achieve a free pathway to reclaim refrigerant out of the system or to remove residual substances or to vacuum the system it is necessary to apply a setting which will open required valves in the refrigerant circuit so the reclaim of refrigerant or vacuuming process can be done properly.	 (default)	Deactivated.	
		Activated. To stop the refrigerant recovery/vacuumping mode, push BS1. If BS1 is not pushed, the system will remain in refrigerant recovery/vacuumping mode.	
[2-22]  Automatic low noise setting and level during night time. By changing this setting, you activate the automatic low noise operation function of the unit and define the level of operation. Depending on the chosen level, the noise level will be lowered. The start and stop moments for this function are defined under setting [2-26] and [2-27].	 (default)	Deactivated	
		Level 1	Level 3<Level 2<Level 1
		Level 2	
		Level 3	
[2-25]  Low noise operation level via the external control adaptor. If the system needs to be running under low noise operation conditions when an external signal is sent to the unit, this setting defines the level of low noise that will be applied. This setting will only be effective when the optional external control adaptor (DTA104A61/62) is installed and the setting [2-12] was activated.	 (default)	Level 1	Level 3<Level 2<Level 1
		Level 2	
		Level 3	
[2-26]  Low noise operation start time. This setting is used in conjunction with setting [2-22].	 (default)	20h00	
		22h00	
		24h00	
[2-27]  Low noise operation stop time. This setting is used in conjunction with setting [2-22].		6h00	
		7h00	
		8h00	
	 (default)		
[2-30]  Power consumption limitation level (step 1) via the external control adaptor (DTA104A61/62). If the system needs to be running under power consumption limitation conditions when an external signal is sent to the unit, this setting defines the level power consumption limitation that will be applied for step 1. The level is according to the table.	 (default)	60%	
		70%	
		80%	
[2-31]  Power consumption limitation level (step 2) via the external control adaptor (DTA104A61/62). If the system needs to be running under power consumption limitation conditions when an external signal is sent to the unit, this setting defines the level power consumption limitation that will be applied for step 2. The level is according to the table.	 (default)	30%	
		40%	
		50%	



Setting H1P H2P H3P H4P H5P H6P H7P (= binary)	Value	
	H1P H2P H3P H4P H5P H6P H7P	Description
[2-32] ☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ● Forced, all time, power consumption limitation operation (no external control adaptor is required to perform power consumption limitation). If the system always needs to be running under power consumption limitation conditions, this setting activates and defines the level power consumption limitation that will be applied continuously. The level is according to the table.	☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ● (default)	Function not active.
	☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Follows [2-30] setting.
	☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Follows [2-31] setting.
[2-38] ☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ● Type of indoor units After changing this setting, you have to power OFF the system, wait for 20 s, and then power ON again. If not, the setting will not be processed and malfunction codes might occur.	☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ● (default)	VRV DX indoor units installed
	☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	RA DX indoor units installed
[2-41] ☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ● Cooling comfort setting. This setting is used in conjunction with setting [2-8].	☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ● (default)	Eco
	☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Mild
	☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Quick
	☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Powerful
[2-42] ☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ● Heating comfort setting. This setting is used in conjunction with setting [2-9].	☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ● (default)	Eco
	☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Mild
	☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Quick
	☀️ ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Powerful

## 7.2.9 To connect the PC configurator to the outdoor unit



## 7.3 Energy saving and optimum operation

This heat pump system is equipped with advanced energy saving functionality. Depending on the priority, emphasises can be put on energy saving or comfort level. Several parameters can be selected, resulting in the optimal balance between energy consumption and comfort for the particular application.

Several patterns are available and explained below. Modify the parameters to the needs of your building and to realize the best balance between energy consumption and comfort.

No matter which control is selected, variations on the behaviour of the system are still possible due to protection controls to keep the unit operating under reliable conditions. The intentional target, however, is fixed and will be used to obtain the best balance between energy consumption and comfort, depending on the application type.

### 7.3.1 Available main operation methods

#### Basic

The refrigerant temperature is fixed independent from the situation. It corresponds to the standard operation which is known and can be expected from/under previous VRV systems.

To activate this in...	Change...
Cooling operation	[2-8]=2
Heating operation	[2-9]=2

#### Automatic

The refrigerant temperature is set depending on the outdoor ambient conditions. As such adjusting the refrigerant temperature to match the required load (which is also related to the outdoor ambient conditions).

E.g., when your system is operating in cooling, you do not need as much cooling under low outdoor ambient temperatures (e.g., 25°C) as under high outdoor ambient temperatures (e.g., 35°C). Using this idea, the system automatically starts increasing its refrigerant temperature, automatically reducing the delivered capacity and increasing the system's efficiency.

E.g., when your system is operating in heating, you do not need as much heating under high outdoor ambient temperatures (e.g., 15°C) as under low outdoor ambient temperatures (e.g., -5°C). Using this idea, the system automatically starts decreasing its refrigerant temperature, automatically reducing the delivered capacity and increasing the system's efficiency.

## 7 Configuration

To activate this in...	Change...
Cooling operation	[2-8]=3 (default)
Heating operation	[2-9]=1 (default)

### Hi-sensible/economic (cooling/heating)

The refrigerant temperature is set higher/lower (cooling/heating) compared to basic operation. The focus under high sensible mode is comfort feeling for the customer.

The selection method of indoor units is important and has to be considered as the available capacity is not the same as under basic operation.

For details concerning to Hi-sensible applications, please contact your dealer.

To activate this in...	Change...
Cooling operation	[2-8] to the appropriate value, matching the requirements of the pre-designed system containing a high sensible solution.
Heating operation	[2-9] to the appropriate value, matching the requirements of the pre-designed system containing a high sensible solution.

[2-8]	T <sub>e</sub> target (°C)
4	8
5	9
6	10
7	11

[2-9]	T <sub>c</sub> target (°C)
4	43

### 7.3.2 Available comfort settings

For each of above modes a comfort level can be selected. The comfort level is related to the timing and the effort (energy consumption) which is put in achieving a certain room temperature by temporarily changing the refrigerant temperature to different values in order to achieve requested conditions more quickly.

#### Powerful

Overshoot (during heating operation) or undershoot (during cooling operation) is allowed compared to the requested refrigerant temperature, in order to achieve the required room temperature very fast. The overshoot is allowed from the start up moment.

- In case of cooling operation the evaporating temperature is allowed to go down to 3°C on temporary base depending on the situation.
- In case of heating operation the condense temperature is allowed to go up to 49°C on temporary base depending on the situation.
- When the request from the indoor units becomes more moderate, the system will eventually go to the steady state condition which is defined by the operation method above.

To activate this in...	Change...
Cooling operation	[2-41]=3. This setting is used in conjunction with setting [2-8].
Heating operation	[2-42]=3. This setting is used in conjunction with setting [2-9]

#### Quick

Overshoot (during heating operation) or undershoot (during cooling operation) is allowed compared to the requested refrigerant temperature, in order to achieve the required room temperature very fast. The overshoot is allowed from the start up moment.

- In case of cooling operation the evaporating temperature is allowed to go down to 6°C on temporary base depending on the situation.
- In case of heating operation the condense temperature is allowed to go up to 46°C on temporary base depending on the situation.
- When the request from the indoor units becomes more moderate, the system will eventually go to the steady state condition which is defined by the operation method above.

To activate this in...	Change...
Cooling operation	[2-41]=2. This setting is used in conjunction with setting [2-8].
Heating operation	[2-42]=2. This setting is used in conjunction with setting [2-9].

#### Mild

Overshoot (during heating operation) or undershoot (during cooling operation) is allowed compared to the requested refrigerant temperature, in order to achieve the required room temperature very fast. The overshoot is not allowed from the start up moment. The start up occurs under the condition which is defined by the operation mode above.

- In case of cooling operation the evaporating temperature is allowed to go down to 6°C on temporary base depending on the situation.
- In case of heating operation the condense temperature is allowed to go up to 46°C on temporary base depending on the situation.
- When the request from the indoor units becomes more moderate, the system will eventually go to the steady state condition which is defined by the operation method above.
- The start up condition is different from the powerful and quick comfort setting.

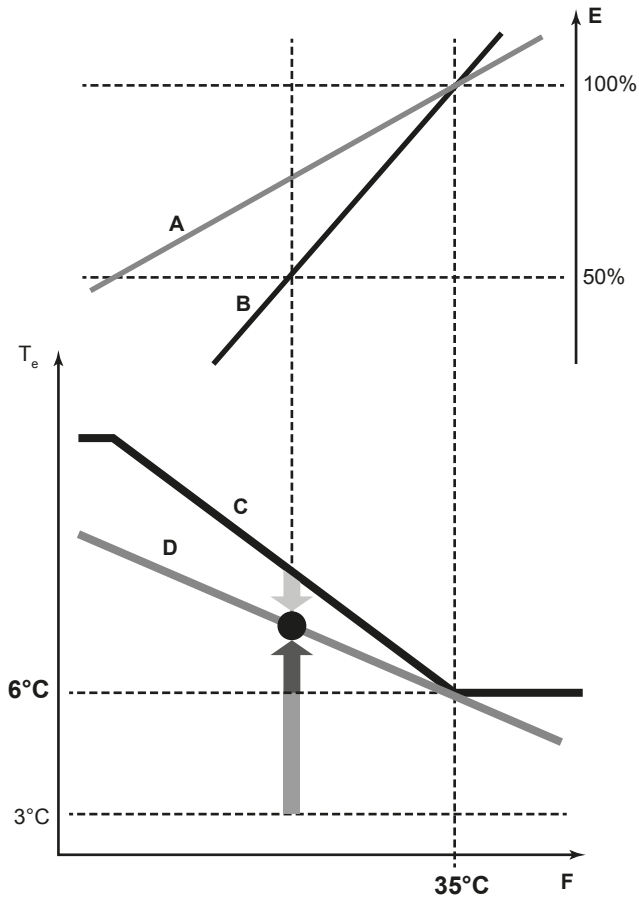
To activate this in...	Change...
Cooling operation	[2-41]=1. This setting is used in conjunction with setting [2-8].
Heating operation	[2-42]=1. This setting is used in conjunction with setting [2-9].

#### Eco

The original refrigerant temperature target, which is defined by the operation method (see above) is kept without any correction, unless for protection control.

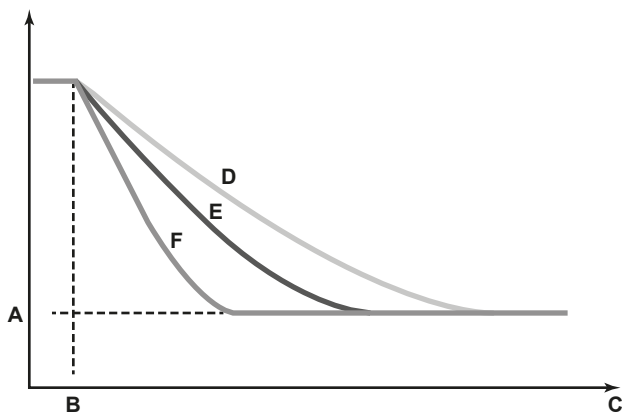
To activate this in...	Change...
Cooling operation	[2-41]=0. This setting is used in conjunction with setting [2-8].
Heating operation	[2-42]=0. This setting is used in conjunction with setting [2-9].

7.3.3 Example: Automatic mode during cooling



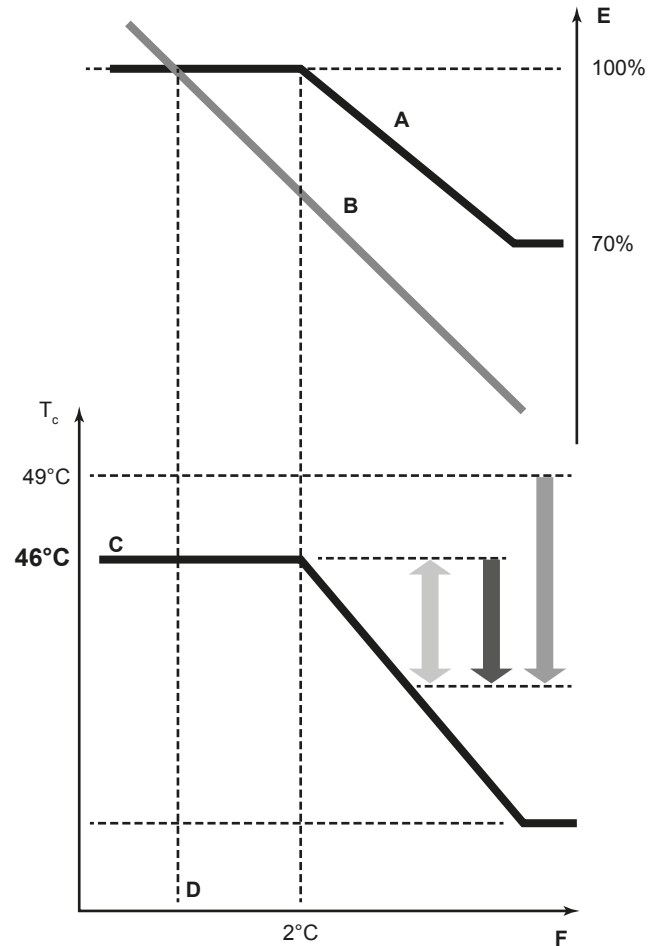
- A Actual load curve
- B Virtual load curve (initial capacity automatic mode)
- C Virtual target value (initial evaporation temperature value automatic mode)
- D Required evaporation temperature value
- E Load factor
- F Outside air temperature
- T<sub>e</sub> Evaporating temperature
- Quick
- Powerful
- Mild

Room temperature evolution:



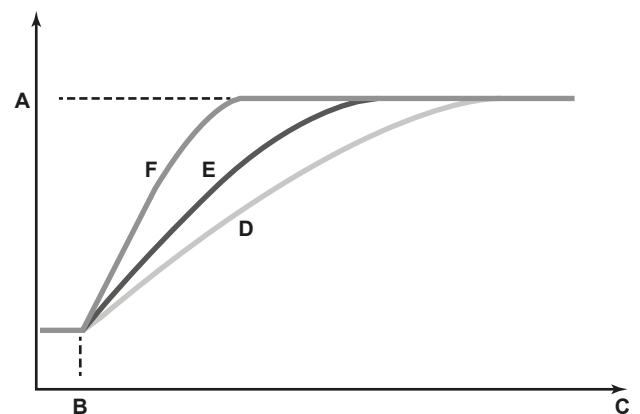
- A Indoor unit set temperature
- B Operation start
- C Operating time
- D Mild
- E Quick
- F Powerful

7.3.4 Example: Automatic mode during heating



- A Virtual load curve (default automatic mode peak capacity)
- B Load curve
- C Virtual target value (initial condensing temperature value automatic mode)
- D Design temperature
- E Load factor
- F Outside air temperature
- T<sub>c</sub> Condensing temperature
- Quick
- Powerful
- Mild

Room temperature evolution:



- A Indoor unit set temperature
- B Operation start
- C Operating time
- D Mild
- E Quick
- F Powerful

## 8 Commissioning

### 8 Commissioning

#### 8.1 Overview: Commissioning

After installation and once the field settings are defined, the installer is obliged to verify correct operation. Therefore a test run must be performed according to the procedures described below.

This chapter describes what you have to do and know to commission the system after it is configured.

Commissioning typically consists of the following stages:

- 1 Checking the "Checklist before commissioning".
- 2 Performing a test run.
- 3 If necessary, correcting errors after abnormal completion of the test run.
- 4 Operating the system.

#### 8.2 Precautions when commissioning



**DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION**



**DANGER: RISK OF BURNING**



**CAUTION**

**Do not perform the test operation while working on the indoor units.**

When performing the test operation, not only the outdoor unit, but the connected indoor unit will operate as well. Working on an indoor unit while performing a test operation is dangerous.



**CAUTION**

Do not insert fingers, rods or other objects into the air inlet or outlet. Do not remove the fan guard. When the fan is rotating at high speed, it will cause injury.



**INFORMATION**

Note that during the first running period of the unit, required power input may be higher. This phenomenon originates from the compressor that requires a 50 hour run elapse before reaching smooth operation and stable power consumption. Reason is that the scroll is made out of iron and that it takes some time to smooth the surfaces that make contact.



**NOTICE**

Be sure to turn on the power 6 hours before operation in order to have power running to the crankcase heater and to protect the compressor.

During test operation, the outdoor unit and the indoor units will start up. Make sure that the preparations of all indoor units are finished (field piping, electrical wiring, air purge, ...). See installation manual of the indoor units for details.

#### 8.3 Checklist before commissioning

After the installation of the unit, first check the following items. Once all below checks are fulfilled, the unit must be closed, only then can the unit be powered up.

<input type="checkbox"/>	You read the complete installation and operation instructions, as described in the <b>installer and user reference guide</b> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Installation</b> Check that the unit is properly installed, to avoid abnormal noises and vibrations when starting up the unit.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Field wiring</b> Be sure that the field wiring has been carried out according to the instructions described in the chapter <a href="#">"6.8 Connecting the electrical wiring"</a> on page 24, according to the wiring diagrams and according to the applicable legislation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Power supply voltage</b> Check the power supply voltage on the local supply panel. The voltage must correspond to the voltage on the identification label of the unit.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Earth wiring</b> Be sure that the earth wires have been connected properly and that the earth terminals are tightened.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Insulation test of the main power circuit</b> Using a megatester for 500 V, check that the insulation resistance of 2 MΩ or more is attained by applying a voltage of 500 V DC between power terminals and earth. Never use the megatester for the transmission wiring.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Fuses, circuit breakers, or protection devices</b> Check that the fuses, circuit breakers, or the locally installed protection devices are of the size and type specified in the chapter <a href="#">"5.4.2 Safety device requirements"</a> on page 15. Be sure that neither a fuse nor a protection device has been bypassed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Internal wiring</b> Visually check the electrical component box and the inside of the unit on loose connections or damaged electrical components.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Pipe size and pipe insulation</b> Be sure that correct pipe sizes are installed and that the insulation work is properly executed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stop valves</b> Be sure that the stop valves are open on both liquid and gas side.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Damaged equipment</b> Check the inside of the unit on damaged components or squeezed pipes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Refrigerant leak</b> Check the inside of the unit on refrigerant leakage. If there is a refrigerant leak, try to repair the leak. If the repair is unsuccessful, call your local dealer. Do not touch any refrigerant which has leaked out from refrigerant piping connections. This may result in frostbite.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Oil leak</b> Check the compressor for oil leakage. If there is an oil leak, try to repair the leak. If the repairing is unsuccessful, call your local dealer.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Air inlet/outlet</b> Check that the air inlet and outlet of the unit is not obstructed by paper sheets, cardboard, or any other material.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Additional refrigerant charge</b> The amount of refrigerant to be added to the unit shall be written on the included "Added refrigerant" plate and attached to the rear side of the front cover.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Installation date and field setting</b> Be sure to keep record of the installation date on the sticker on the rear of the front panel according to EN60335-2-40 and keep record of the contents of the field setting(s).

## 8.4 Checklist during commissioning

<input type="checkbox"/>	To perform a <b>test run</b> .
--------------------------	--------------------------------

### 8.4.1 About test run

The procedure below describes the test operation of the complete system. This operation checks and judges following items:

- Check of wrong wiring (communication check with indoor units).
- Check of the stop valves opening.
- Judgement of piping length.

Make sure to carry out the system test operation after the first installation. Otherwise, the malfunction code  $U3$  will be displayed on the user interface and normal operation or individual indoor unit test run cannot be carried out.

Abnormalities on indoor units cannot be checked for each unit separately. After the test operation is finished, check the indoor units one by one by performing a normal operation using the user interface. Refer to the indoor unit installation manual for more details concerning the individual test run.

#### INFORMATION

- It may take 10 minutes to achieve a uniform refrigerant state before the compressor starts.
- During the test operation, the refrigerant running sound or the magnetic sound of a solenoid valve may become loud and the display indication may change. These are not malfunctions.

### 8.4.2 To perform a test run (7-LEDs display)

- 1 Make sure all field settings you want are set; see ["7.2 Making field settings" on page 28](#).
- 2 Turn ON the power to the outdoor unit and the connected indoor units.

















#### NOTICE

Be sure to turn on the power 6 hours before operation in order to have power running to the crankcase heater and to protect the compressor.

- 3 Make sure the default (idle) situation is existing (H1P is OFF); see ["7.2.4 To access mode 1 or 2" on page 29](#). Push BS4 for 5 seconds or more. The unit will start test operation.

**Result:** The test operation is automatically carried out, the outdoor unit H2P flashes and the indication "Test operation" and "Under centralised control" will display on the user interface of indoor units.

Steps during the automatic system test run procedure:

Step	Description
●  ● ● ● ● ● 	Control before start up (pressure equalisation)
●  ● ● ● ● ● 	Cooling start up control
●  ● ● ● ● ● 	Cooling stable condition
●  ● ● ● ● ● 	Communication check
●  ● ● ● ● ● 	Stop valve check
●  ● ● ● ● ● 	Pipe length check
●  ● ● ● ● ● 	Pump down operation
●  ● ● ● ● ● 	Unit stop

#### INFORMATION

During the test operation, it is not possible to stop the unit operation from a user interface. To abort the operation, press BS3. The unit will stop after  $\pm 30$  seconds.

- 4 Check the test operation results on the outdoor unit 7-LEDs display.

Completion	Description
Normal completion	● ● ● ● ● ● ●
Abnormal completion	● ● ● ● ● ● ● Refer to <a href="#">"8.4.3 Correcting after abnormal completion of the test run" on page 37</a> to take actions for correcting the abnormality. When the test operation is fully completed, normal operation will be possible after 5 minutes.

### 8.4.3 Correcting after abnormal completion of the test run

The test operation is only completed if there is no malfunction code displayed. In case of a displayed malfunction code, perform correcting actions as explained in the malfunction code table. Carry out the test operation again and confirm that the abnormality is properly corrected.

#### INFORMATION

If a malfunction occurs, the error code is displayed on the user interface of the indoor unit.

#### INFORMATION

Refer to the installation manual of the indoor unit for other detailed malfunction codes related to indoor units.

### 8.4.4 Operating the unit

Once the unit is installed and test operation of outdoor unit and indoor units is finished, the operation of the system can start.

For operating the indoor unit, the user interface of the indoor unit should be switched ON. Refer to the indoor unit operation manual for more details.

## 9 Hand-over to the user

Once the test run is finished and the unit operates properly, please make sure the following is clear for the user:

- Make sure that the user has the printed documentation and ask him/her to keep it for future reference. Inform the user that he can find the complete documentation on the url as earlier described in this manual.
- Explain the user how to properly operate the system and what to do in case of problems.
- Show the user what to do in relation to maintaining the unit.

## 10 Maintenance and service

#### NOTICE

Maintenance must be done by an authorised installer or service agent.

We recommend to do maintenance at least once a year. However, applicable legislation might require shorter maintenance intervals.

# 11 Troubleshooting

## NOTICE

In Europe, the **greenhouse gas emissions** of the total refrigerant charge in the system (expressed as tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent) is used to determine the maintenance intervals. Follow the applicable legislation.

**Formula to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions:**  
 GWP value of the refrigerant × Total refrigerant charge [in kg] / 1000

## 10.1 Overview: Maintenance and service

This chapter contains information about:

- Preventing electrical hazards when maintaining and servicing the system
- The refrigerant recovery operation

## 10.2 Maintenance safety precautions

**DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION**

**DANGER: RISK OF BURNING**

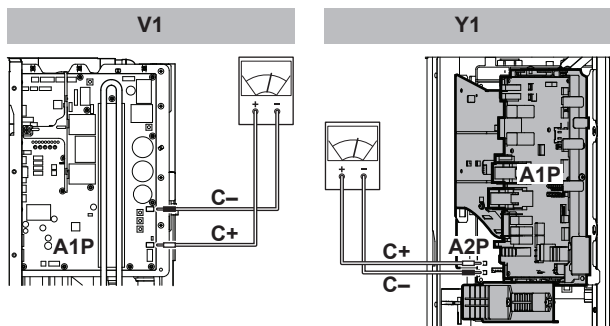
### NOTICE: Risk of electrostatic discharge

Before performing any maintenance or service work, touch a metal part of the unit in order to eliminate static electricity and to protect the PCB.

### 10.2.1 To prevent electrical hazards

When performing service to inverter equipment:

- 1 Do not open the electrical component box cover for 10 minutes after the power supply is turned off.
- 2 Measure the voltage between terminals on the terminal block for power supply with a tester and confirm that the power supply is shut off. In addition, measure points as shown in the figure below, with a tester and confirm that the voltage of the capacitor in the main circuit is less than 50 V DC.



- 3 To prevent damaging the PCB, touch a non-coated metal part to eliminate static electricity before pulling out or plugging in connectors.
- 4 Pull out junction connectors for the fan motors in the outdoor unit before starting service operation on the inverter equipment. Be careful not to touch the live parts. (If a fan rotates due to strong wind, it may store electricity in the capacitor or in the main circuit and cause electric shock.)

Junction connectors	X106A for M1F X107A for M2F
---------------------	--------------------------------

- 5 After the service is finished, plug the junction connector back in. Otherwise the malfunction code E7 will be displayed and normal operation will not be performed.

For details refer to the wiring diagram labelled on the back of the service cover.

Pay attention to the fan. It is dangerous to inspect the unit while the fan is running. Make sure to turn off the main switch and to remove the fuses from the control circuit located in the outdoor unit.

## 10.3 Checklist for yearly maintenance of the outdoor unit

Check the following at least once a year:

- Outdoor unit heat exchanger.

The heat exchanger of the outdoor unit can get blocked up due to dust, dirt, leaves, etc. It is recommended to clean the heat exchanger yearly. A blocked heat exchanger can lead to too low pressure or too high pressure leading to worse performance.

## 10.4 About service mode operation

Refrigerant recovery operation/vacuuming operation is possible by applying setting [2-21]. Refer to "7.2 Making field settings" on page 28 for details how to set mode 2.

When vacuuming/recovery mode is used, check very carefully what should be vacuumed/recovered before starting. See installation manual of the indoor unit for more information about vacuuming and recovery.

### 10.4.1 To use vacuum mode

- 1 When the unit is at standstill, activate setting [2-21] to start vacuuming mode.

**Result:** When confirmed, the indoor and outdoor unit expansion valves will fully open. At that moment H1P lights and the user interface of all indoor units indicate TEST (test operation) and (external control) and the operation will be prohibited.

- 2 Evacuate the system with a vacuum pump.
- 3 Press BS1 to stop vacuuming mode.

### 10.4.2 To recover refrigerant

This should be done by a refrigerant reclaimer. Follow the same procedure as for vacuuming method.

### NOTICE

Make sure to NOT recover any oil while recovering refrigerant. **Example:** By using an oil separator.

# 11 Troubleshooting

## 11.1 Overview: Troubleshooting

### Before troubleshooting

Carry out a thorough visual inspection of the unit and look for obvious defects such as loose connections or defective wiring.

## 11.2 Precautions when troubleshooting



### WARNING

- When carrying out an inspection on the switch box of the unit, always make sure that the unit is disconnected from the mains. Turn off the respective circuit breaker.
- When a safety device was activated, stop the unit and find out why the safety device was activated before resetting it. NEVER bridge safety devices or change their values to a value other than the factory default setting. If you are unable to find the cause of the problem, call your dealer.



### DANGER: RISK OF ELECTROCUTION



### WARNING

Prevent hazard due to the inadvertent resetting of the thermal cut-out: this appliance must NOT be supplied through an external switching device, such as a timer, or connected to a circuit that is regularly turned ON and OFF by the utility.



### DANGER: RISK OF BURNING

## 11.3 Solving problems based on error codes

In case of a displayed malfunction code, perform correcting actions as explained in the malfunction code table.

After correcting the abnormality, press BS3 to reset the malfunction code and retry operation.



### INFORMATION

If a malfunction occurs, the error code is displayed on the user interface of the indoor unit.

### 11.3.1 Error codes: Overview

Main code	Cause	Solution
<i>E3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The stop valve of an outdoor unit is left closed.</li> <li>Refrigerant overcharge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open the stop valve on both the gas and liquid side.</li> <li>Recalculate the required amount of refrigerant from the piping length and correct the refrigerant charge level by recovering any excessive refrigerant with a refrigerant recovery machine.</li> </ul>
<i>E4</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The stop valve of an outdoor unit is left closed.</li> <li>Insufficient refrigerant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open the stop valve on both the gas and liquid side.</li> <li>Check if the additional refrigerant charge has been finished correctly. Recalculate the required amount of refrigerant from the piping length and add an adequate amount of refrigerant.</li> </ul>
<i>E9</i>	Electronic expansion valve malfunction (Y1E) - A1P (X21A) (Y3E) - A1P (X22A)	Check connection on PCB or actuator.
<i>F3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The stop valve of an outdoor unit is left closed.</li> <li>Insufficient refrigerant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open the stop valve on both the gas and liquid side.</li> <li>Check if the additional refrigerant charge has been finished correctly. Recalculate the required amount of refrigerant from the piping length and add an adequate amount of refrigerant.</li> </ul>
<i>Fb</i>	Refrigerant overcharge	Recalculate the required amount of refrigerant from the piping length and correct the refrigerant charge level by recovering any excessive refrigerant with a refrigerant recovery machine.
<i>H9</i>	Ambient temperature sensor malfunction (R1T) - A1P (X11A)	Check connection on PCB or actuator.
<i>J3</i>	Discharge temperature sensor malfunction (R2T): open circuit / short circuit - A1P (X12A)	Check connection on PCB or actuator.
<i>J5</i>	Suction temperature sensor malfunction (R3T) - A1P (X12A) (R5T) - A1P (X12A)	Check connection on PCB or actuator.
<i>Jb</i>	Liquid temperature sensor (coil) malfunction (R4T) - A1P (X12A)	Check connection on PCB or actuator.
<i>J7</i>	Liquid temperature sensor (after subcool HE) malfunction (R7T) - A1P (X13A)	Check connection on PCB or actuator.
<i>J9</i>	Gas temperature sensor (after subcool HE) malfunction (R6T) - A1P (X13A)	Check connection on PCB or actuator.
<i>JR</i>	High pressure sensor malfunction (S1NPH): open circuit / short circuit - A1P (X17A)	Check connection on PCB or actuator.

## 12 Disposal

Main code	Cause	Solution
<i>JL</i>	Low pressure sensor malfunction (S1NPL): open circuit / short circuit - A1P (X18A)	Check connection on PCB or actuator.
<i>LL</i>	Transmission outdoor unit - inverter: INV1 / FAN1 transmission trouble	Check connection.
<i>PI</i>	INV1 unbalanced power supply voltage	Check if power supply is within range.
<i>U1</i>	Reversed power supply phase malfunction	Correct phase order.
<i>U2</i>	Insufficient supply voltage	Check if the supply voltage is supplied properly.
<i>U3</i>	Malfunction code: System test run not yet executed (system operation not possible)	Execute system test run.
<i>U4</i>	No power is supplied to the outdoor unit.	Check if the power wiring for the outdoor unit is connected correctly.
<i>U7</i>	Faulty wiring to Q1/Q2	Check Q1/Q2 wiring.
<i>U9</i>	System mismatch. Wrong type of indoor units combined (R410A, R407C, RA, etc) Indoor unit malfunction	Check if other indoor units have malfunction and confirm indoor unit mix is allowed.
<i>UR</i>	Improper type of indoor units are connected.	Check the type of indoor units that are currently connected. If they are not proper, replace them with proper ones.
<i>UH</i>	Incorrect interconnections between units.	Connect interconnections F1 and F2 of the connected BP unit correctly to the outdoor unit's PCB (TO BP UNIT). Make sure that the communication with the BP unit is enabled.
<i>UF</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The stop valve of an outdoor unit is left closed.</li> <li>▪ The piping and wiring of the specified indoor unit are not connected correctly to the outdoor unit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Open the stop valve on both the gas and liquid side.</li> <li>▪ Confirm that the piping and wiring of the specified indoor unit are connected correctly to the outdoor unit.</li> </ul>

## 12 Disposal

Dismantling of the unit, and treatment of the refrigerant, oil and other parts must comply with the applicable legislation.



## 13 Technical data

Latest information can be found in the technical engineering data.

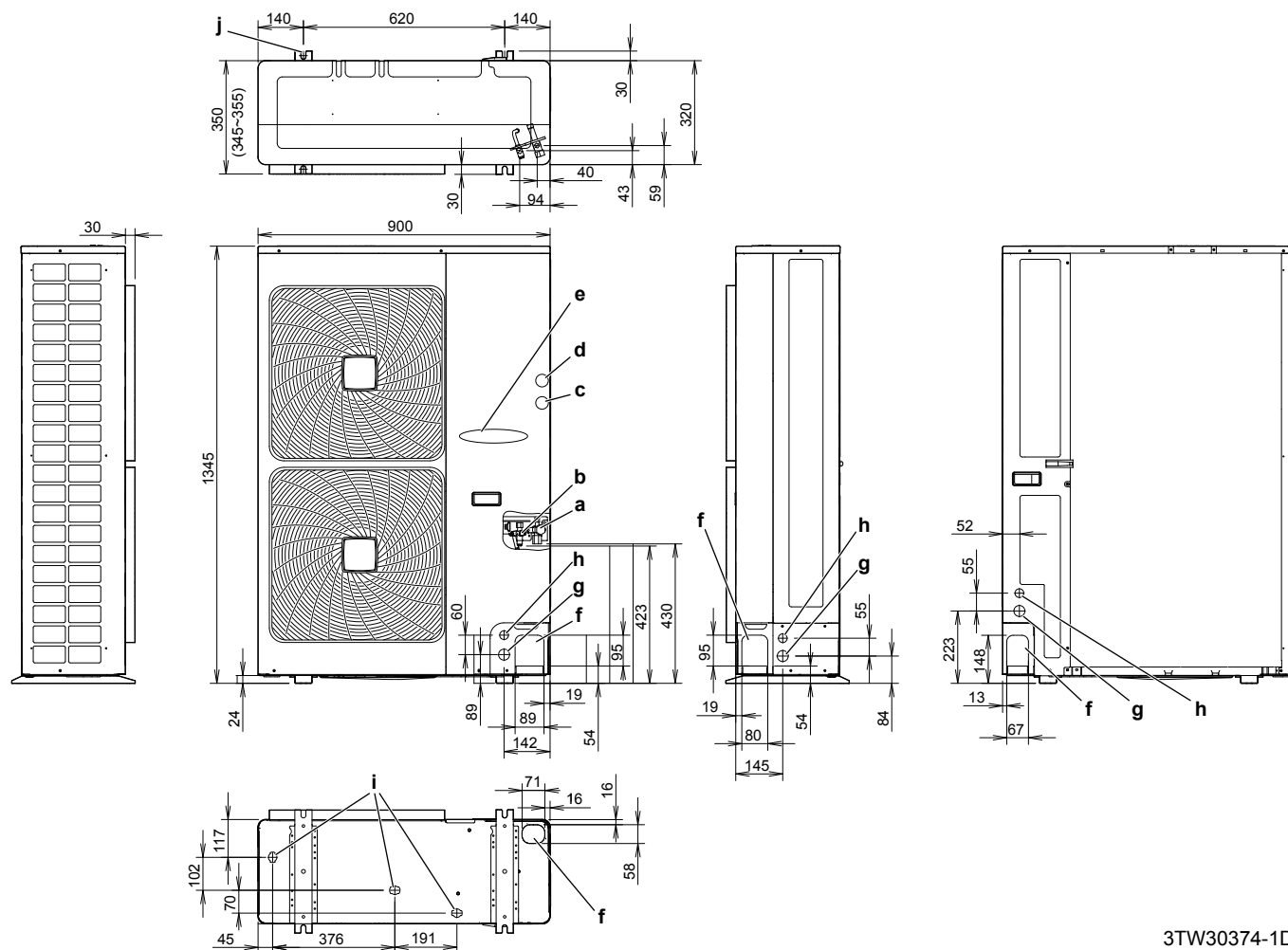
### 13.1 Overview: Technical data

This chapter contains information about:

- Dimensions
- Service space
- Components
- Piping diagram
- Wiring diagram
- Technical specifications
- Capacity table

### 13.2 Dimensions: Outdoor unit

(dimensions in mm)



- a Gas pipe connection (Ø15.9 flare)
- b Liquid pipe connection (Ø9.5 flare)
- c Service port (refrigerant charge) (in the unit)
- d Service port (high pressure) (in the unit)
- e Electronic connection and earthing terminal M5 (in the switch box)
- f Refrigerant piping intake
- g Power supply wiring intake (knockout hole Ø34)
- h Transmission wiring intake (knockout hole Ø27)
- i Drain pipe connection
- j Anchor point (bolt 4× M12)



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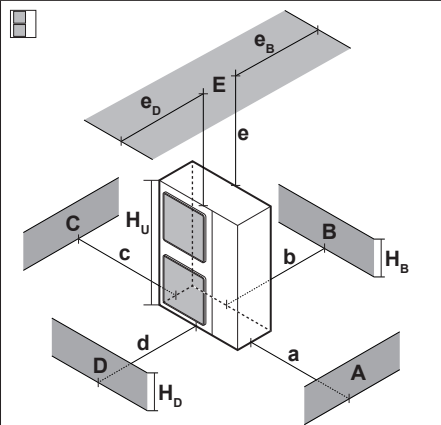
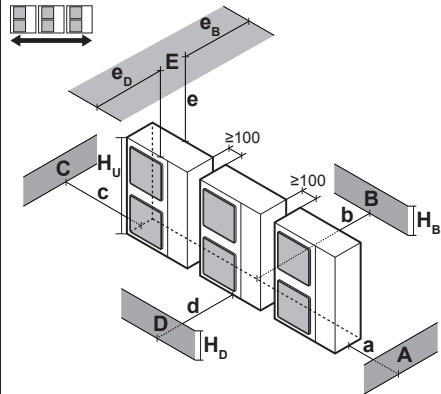
# 13 Technical data

## 13.3 Service space: Outdoor unit

When mounting units side by side, the piping route must be to the front, to the back or downwards. In this case the piping route to the side is not possible.

When mounting the units side by side and routing the piping to the back, you must keep a distance of  $\geq 250$  mm between the units (instead of  $\geq 100$  mm as shown on the figures below).

Single unit  | Single row of units 

	A~E	$H_B$ $H_D$ $H_U$		(mm)							
				a	b	c	d	e	$e_B$	$e_D$	
	B	—	—	—	$\geq 100$						
	A, B, C	—	—	$\geq 100$	$\geq 100$	$\geq 100$					
	B, E	—	—		$\geq 100$			$\geq 1000$		$\leq 500$	
	A, B, C, E	—	—	$\geq 150$	$\geq 150$	$\geq 150$		$\geq 1000$		$\leq 500$	
	D	—	—				$\geq 500$				
	D, E	—	—				$\geq 1000$	$\geq 1000$	$\leq 500$		
	B, D	—	—		$\geq 100$		$\geq 500$				
	B, D, E	$H_B < H_D$	$H_B \leq \frac{1}{2}H_U$	$\geq 250$		$\geq 750$	$\geq 1000$	$\leq 500$			
			$\frac{1}{2}H_U < H_B \leq H_U$	$\geq 250$		$\geq 1000$	$\geq 1000$	$\leq 500$			
		$H_B > H_D$	⊘								
$H_D > H_U$			$\geq 100$		$\geq 1000$	$\geq 1000$	$\leq 500$				
	A, B, C	—	—	$\geq 200$	$\geq 300$	$\geq 1000$					
	A, B, C, E	—	—	$\geq 200$	$\geq 300$	$\geq 1000$		$\geq 1000$		$\leq 500$	
	D	—	—				$\geq 1000$				
	D, E	—	—				$\geq 1000$	$\geq 1000$	$\leq 500$		
	B, D	$H_D > H_U$	$H_D \leq \frac{1}{2}H_U$	$\geq 300$		$\geq 1000$					
			$H_D \leq \frac{1}{2}H_U$	$\geq 250$		$\geq 1500$					
			$\frac{1}{2}H_U < H_D \leq H_U$	$\geq 300$		$\geq 1500$					
	B, D, E	$H_B < H_D$	$H_B \leq \frac{1}{2}H_U$	$\geq 300$		$\geq 1000$	$\geq 1000$	$\leq 500$			
			$\frac{1}{2}H_U < H_B \leq H_U$	$\geq 300$		$\geq 1250$	$\geq 1000$	$\leq 500$			
		$H_B > H_D$	⊘								
$H_D > H_U$			$\geq 250$		$\geq 1500$	$\geq 1000$	$\leq 500$				
		$\frac{1}{2}H_U < H_D \leq H_U$	$\geq 300$		$\geq 1500$	$\geq 1000$	$\leq 500$				
		$H_D > H_U$	$\geq 300$		$\geq 2200$	$\geq 1000$	$\leq 500$				

A, B, C, D Obstacles (walls/baffle plates)

E Obstacle (roof)

a, b, c, d, e Minimum service space between the unit and obstacles A, B, C, D and E

$e_B$  Maximum distance between the unit and the edge of obstacle E, in the direction of obstacle B

$e_D$  Maximum distance between the unit and the edge of obstacle E, in the direction of obstacle D

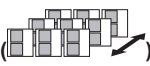
$H_U$  Height of the unit

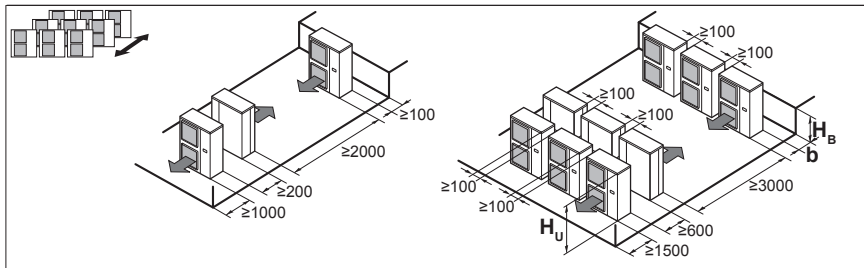
$H_B, H_D$  Height of obstacles B and D

1 Seal the bottom of the installation frame to prevent discharged air from flowing back to the suction side through the bottom of the unit.

2 Maximum two units can be installed.

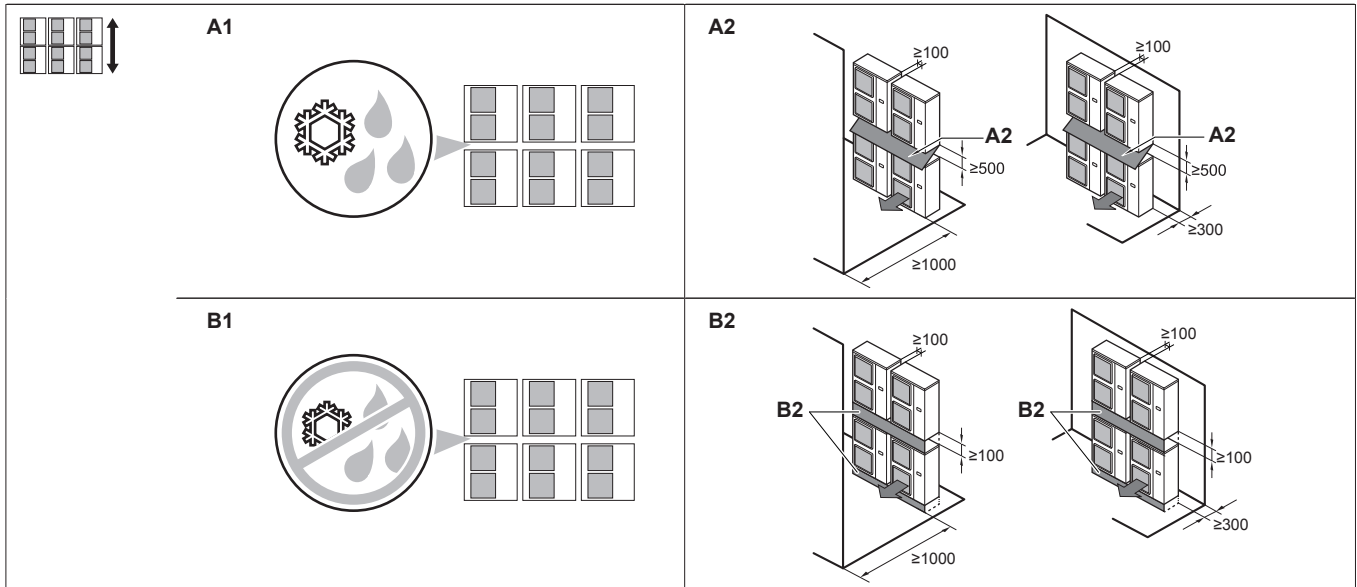
⊘ Not allowed

Multiple rows of units (  )



$H_B$ $H_U$	$b$ (mm)
$H_B \leq \frac{1}{2}H_U$	$b \geq 250$
$\frac{1}{2}H_U < H_B \leq H_U$	$b \geq 300$
$H_B > H_U$	⊘

Stacked units (max. 2 levels) (  )

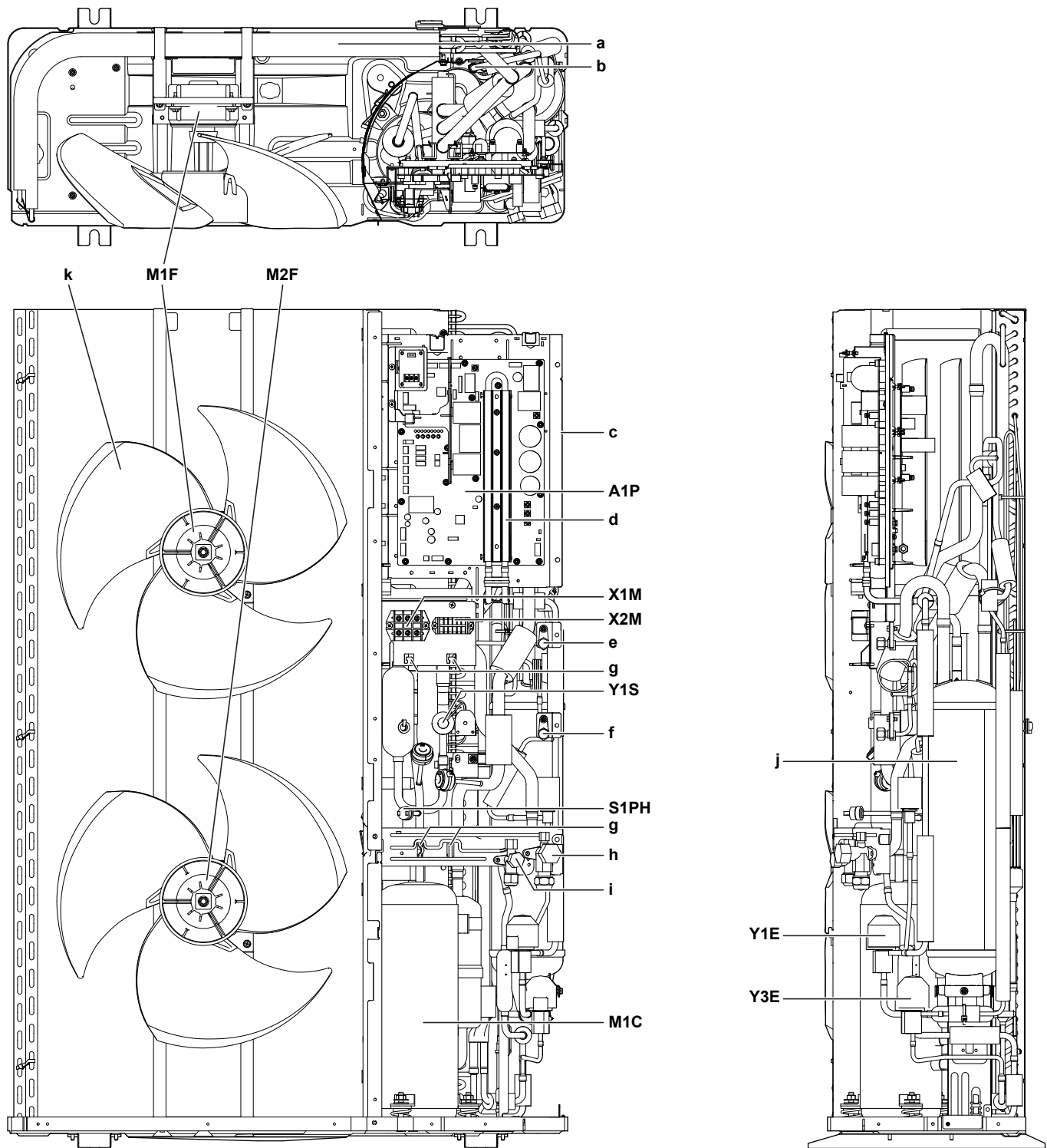


- A1=>A2** (A1) If there is danger of drainage dripping and freezing between the upper and lower units...  
 (A2) Then install a **roof** between the upper and lower units. Install the upper unit high enough above the lower unit to prevent ice buildup at the upper unit's bottom plate.
- B1=>B2** (B1) If there is no danger of drainage dripping and freezing between the upper and lower units...  
 (B2) Then it is not required to install a roof, but **seal the gap** between the upper and lower units to prevent discharged air from flowing back to the suction side through the bottom of the unit.

## 13 Technical data

### 13.4 Components: Outdoor unit

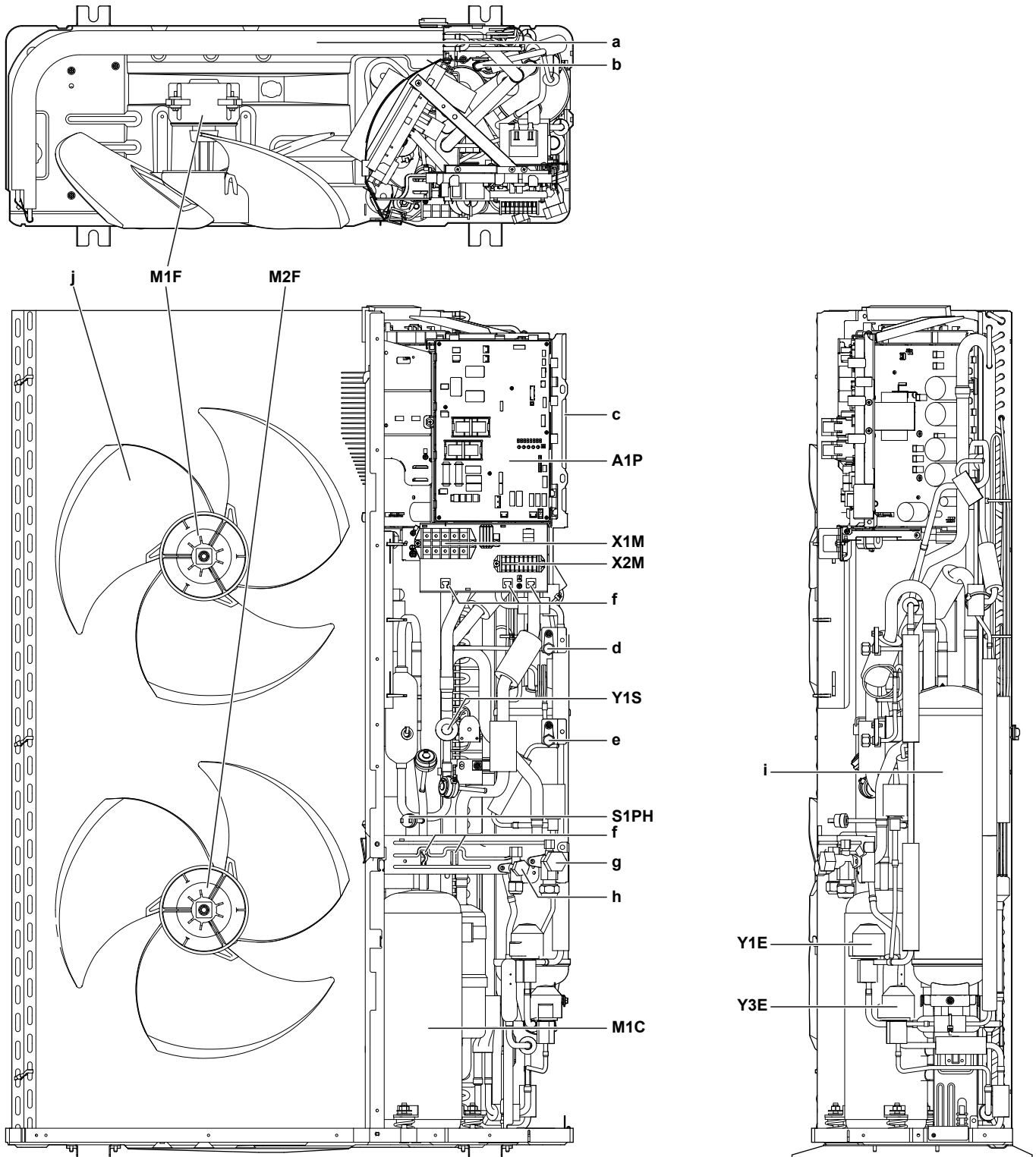
RXYSQ4~6\_V1



- a Heat exchanger
- b Subcool heat exchanger
- c Switch box
- d Switch box cooling
- e Service port (high pressure)
- f Service port (refrigerant charge)
- g Cable tie mountings (to fix the field wiring with cable ties to ensure stress relief)
- h Stop valve (gas)
- i Stop valve (liquid)
- j Accumulator
- k Fan
- A1P Printed circuit board (main)

- M1C Motor (compressor)
- M1F-M2F Motor (upper and lower fan)
- S1PH High pressure switch
- X1M Terminal strip (power supply wiring)
- X2M Terminal strip (transmission wiring)
- Y1E Electronic expansion valve (main)
- Y3E Electronic expansion valve (subcool heat exchanger)
- Y1S Solenoid valve (4-way valve)

RXYSQ4~6\_Y1

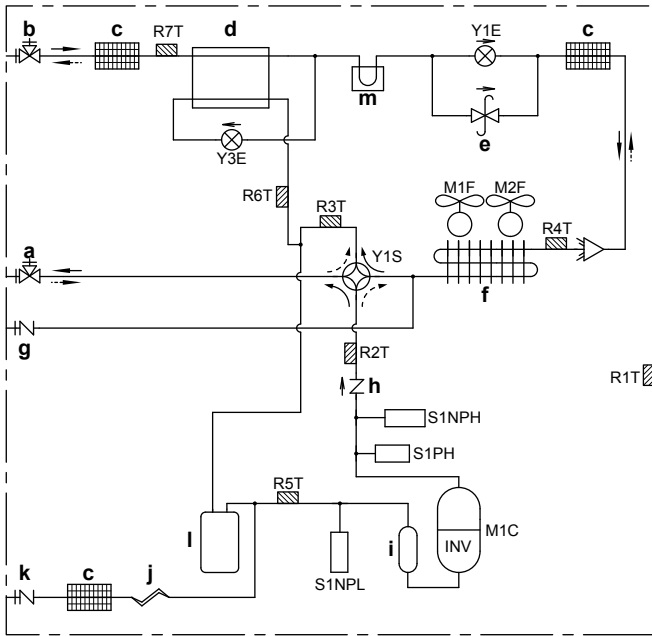


- a Heat exchanger
- b Subcool heat exchanger
- c Switch box
- d Service port (high pressure)
- e Service port (refrigerant charge)
- f Cable tie mountings (to fix the field wiring with cable ties to ensure stress relief)
- g Stop valve (gas)
- h Stop valve (liquid)
- i Accumulator
- j Fan
- A1P Printed circuit board (main)
- M1C Motor (compressor)
- M1F-M2F Motor (upper and lower fan)

- S1PH High pressure switch
- X1M Terminal strip (power supply wiring)
- X2M Terminal strip (transmission wiring)
- Y1E Electronic expansion valve (main)
- Y3E Electronic expansion valve (subcool heat exchanger)
- Y1S Solenoid valve (4-way valve)

## 13 Technical data

### 13.5 Piping diagram: Outdoor unit

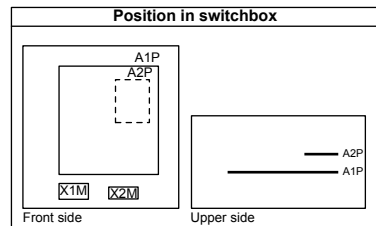
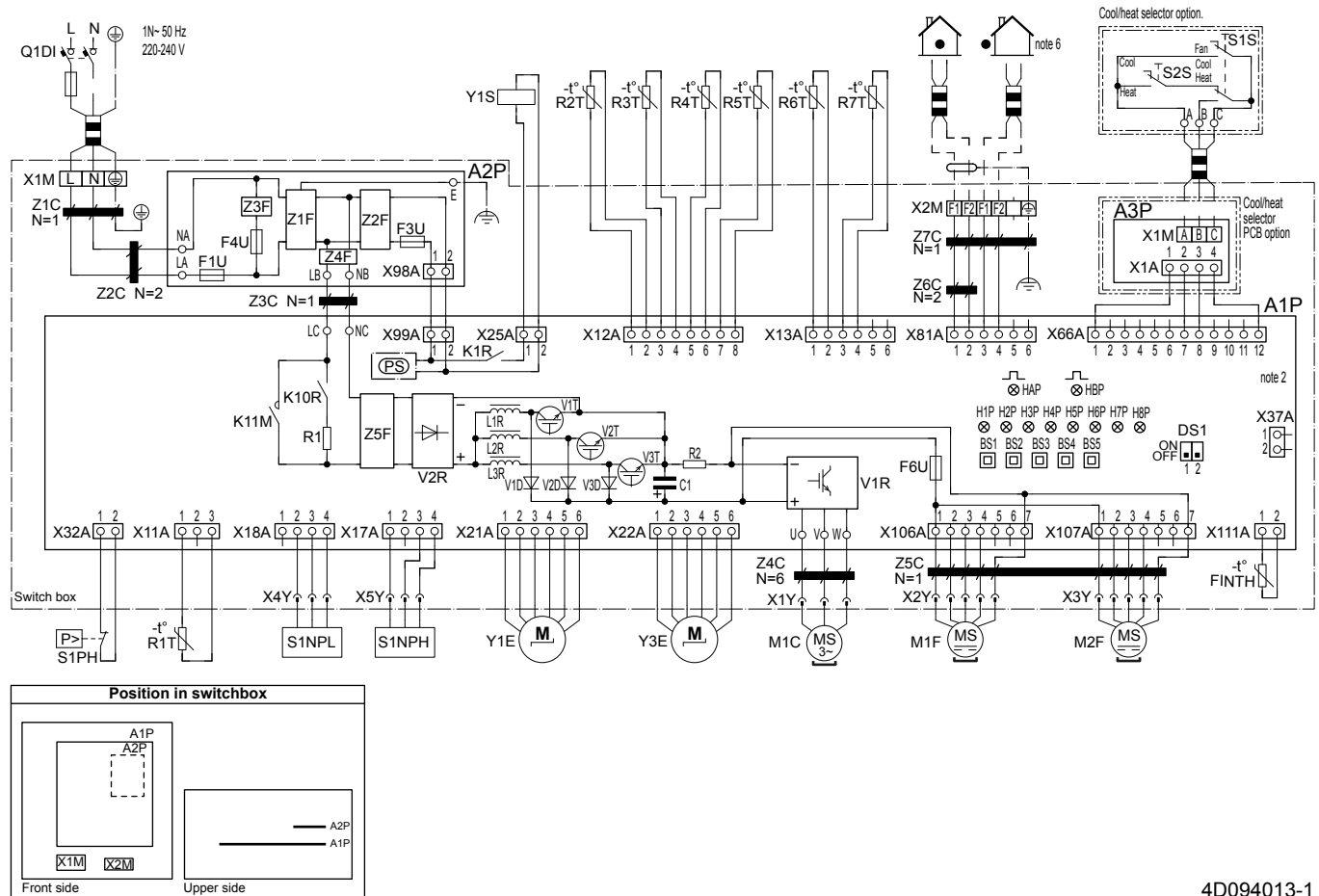


- a Stop valve (gas)
- b Stop valve (liquid)
- c Filter (3×)
- d Subcool heat exchanger
- e Pressure regulating valve
- f Heat exchanger
- g Service port (high pressure)
- h Check valve
- i Compressor accumulator
- j Capillary tube
- k Service port (refrigerant charge)
- l Accumulator
- m Heat sink PCB (only for RXYSQ4-6\_V1)
- M1C** Compressor
- M1F-M2F** Fan motor
- R1T** Thermistor (air)
- R2T** Thermistor (discharge)
- R3T** Thermistor (suction 1)
- R4T** Thermistor (heat exchanger)
- R5T** Thermistor (suction 2)
- R6T** Thermistor (subcool heat exchanger)
- R7T** Thermistor (liquid pipe)
- S1NPH** High pressure sensor
- S1NPL** Low pressure sensor
- S1PH** High pressure switch
- Y1E** Electronic expansion valve (main)
- Y3E** Electronic expansion valve (subcool heat exchanger)
- Y1S** Solenoid valve (4-way valve)
- Heating
- ↔ Cooling

### 13.6 Wiring diagram: Outdoor unit

The wiring diagram is delivered with the unit, located at the inside of the service cover.

#### RXYSQ4~6\_V1



4D094013-1

#### Notes for RXYSQ4~6\_V1:

- 1 Symbols (see below).
- 2 For X37A refer to the installation manual of the option.
- 3 Refer to the installation or service manual on how to use BS1~BS5 push buttons, and DS1-1 and DS1-2 DIP switches.
- 4 Do not operate the unit by short-circuiting protection device S1PH.
- 5 Refer to the installation manual for indoor-outdoor transmission F1-F2 wiring.
- 6 When using the central control system, connect outdoor-outdoor transmission F1-F2.

#### Symbols:

- X1M Main terminal
- Earth wiring
- 15 Wire number 15
- Field wire
- Field cable
- \*\*/12.2 Connection \*\* continues on page 12 column 2
- ① Several wiring possibilities
- Option
- Not mounted in switch box

Wiring depending on model

PCB

#### Legend for wiring diagram RXYSQ4~6\_V1:

- A1P Printed circuit board (main)
- A2P Printed circuit board (filter)
- A3P Printed circuit board (cool/heat selector) (option)
- BS\* Push buttons (mode, set, return, test, reset) (A1P)
- C1 Capacitor (A1P)
- DS1 DIP switch (A1P)
- F1U Fuse (T 56 A / 250 V) (A2P)
- F3U, F4U Fuse (T 6.3 A / 250 V) (A2P)
- F6U Fuse (T 5.0 A / 250 V) (A1P)
- H\*P LED (service monitor orange) (A1P)
- HAP Running LED (service monitor green) (A1P)
- HBP Frequency LED (service monitor green) (A1P)
- K11M Magnetic contactor (A1P)
- K\*R Magnetic relay (A1P)
- L\*R Reactor (A1P)
- M1C Motor (compressor)
- M1F Motor (upper fan)
- M2F Motor (lower fan)
- PS Switching power supply (A1P)

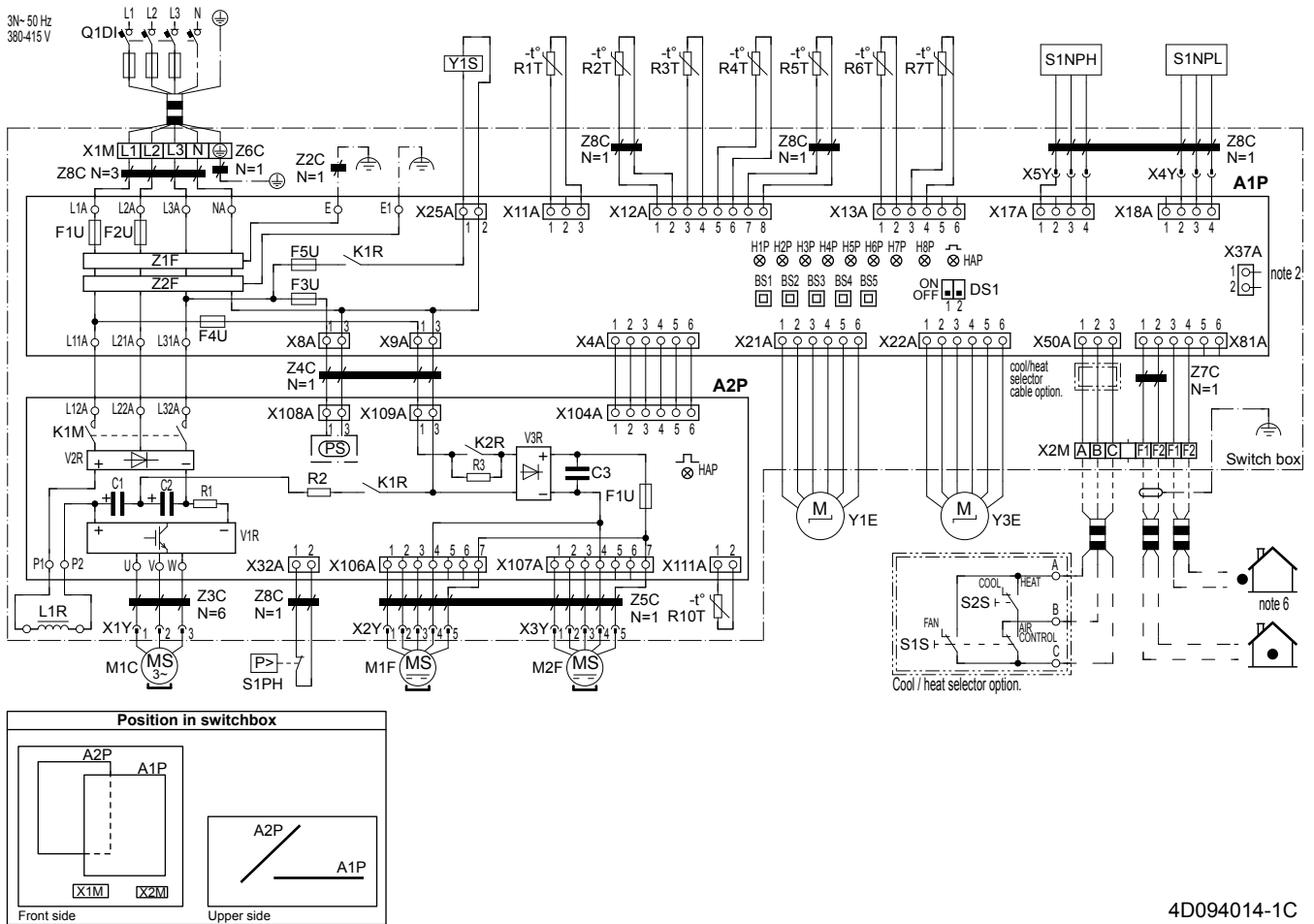
## 13 Technical data

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Q1DI	Earth leakage circuit breaker (field supply)
R*	Resistor (A1P)
R1T	Thermistor (air)
R2T	Thermistor (discharge)
R3T	Thermistor (suction 1)
R4T	Thermistor (heat exchanger)
R5T	Thermistor (suction 2)
R6T	Thermistor (subcool heat exchanger)
R7T	Thermistor (liquid pipe)
FINTH	Thermistor (fin)
S1NPH	High pressure sensor
S1NPL	Low pressure sensor
S1PH	High pressure switch
S1S	Air control switch (option)
S2S	Cool/heat selector switch (option)
V1R	IGBT power module (A1P)
V2R	Diode module (A1P)
V*T	Insulated gate bipolar transistor (IGBT) N-channel (A1P)
V*D	Diode (A1P)
X*A	PCB connector
X*M	Terminal strip
X*Y	Connector
X37A	Connector (power supply for option PCB)
Y1E	Electronic expansion valve (main)
Y3E	Electronic expansion valve (subcool heat exchanger)
Y1S	Solenoid valve (4-way valve)
Z*C	Noise filter (ferrite core)
Z*F (A*P)	Noise filter



RXYSQ4~6\_Y1



4D094014-1C

Notes for RXYSQ4~6\_Y1:

- 1 Symbols (see below).
- 2 For X37A refer to the installation manual of the option.
- 3 Refer to the installation or service manual on how to use BS1~BS4 push buttons, and DS1-1 and DS1-2 DIP switches.
- 4 Do not operate the unit by short-circuiting protection device S1PH.
- 5 Refer to the installation manual for indoor-outdoor transmission F1-F2 wiring.
- 6 When using the central control system, connect outdoor-outdoor transmission F1-F2.

Symbols:

X1M	Main terminal
-----	Earth wiring
15	Wire number 15
-----	Field wire
▬▬▬▬	Field cable
→ **/12.2	Connection ** continues on page 12 column 2
①	Several wiring possibilities
▬▬▬▬	Option
▬▬▬▬	Not mounted in switch box
▬▬▬▬	Wiring depending on model
▬▬▬▬	PCB

Legend for wiring diagram RXYSQ4~6\_Y1:

A1P	Printed circuit board (main)
A2P	Printed circuit board (inverter)
BS*	Push buttons (mode, set, return, test, reset) (A1P)
C*	Capacitor (A2P)
DS1	DIP switch (A1P)
F1U, F2U	Fuse (T 31.5 A / 500 V) (A1P)
F1U	Fuse (T 5.0 A / 250 V) (A2P)
F3U, F4U, F5U	Fuse (T 6.3 A / 250 V) (A1P)
H*P	LED (service monitor orange) (A1P)
HAP	Running LED (service monitor green) (A*P)
K1M	Magnetic contactor (A2P)
K*R	Magnetic relay (A*P)
L1R	Reactor
M1C	Motor (compressor)
M1F	Motor (upper fan)
M2F	Motor (lower fan)
PS	Switching power supply (A2P)
Q1DI	Earth leakage circuit breaker (field supply)
R*	Resistor (A2P)
R1T	Thermistor (air)
R2T	Thermistor (discharge)
R3T	Thermistor (suction 1)
R4T	Thermistor (heat exchanger)

## 13 Technical data

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R5T	Thermistor (suction 2)
R6T	Thermistor (subcool heat exchanger)
R7T	Thermistor (liquid pipe)
R10T	Thermistor (fin)
S1NPH	High pressure sensor
S1NPL	Low pressure sensor
S1PH	High pressure switch
S1S	Air control switch (option)
S2S	Cool/heat selector switch (option)
V1R	IGBT power module (A2P)
V2R, V3R	Diode module (A2P)
X*A	PCB connector
X*M	Terminal strip
X*Y	Connector
X37A	Connector (power supply for option PCB)
Y1E	Electronic expansion valve (main)
Y3E	Electronic expansion valve (subcool heat exchanger)
Y1S	Solenoid valve (4-way valve)
Z*C	Noise filter (ferrite core)
Z*F	Noise filter

## 13.7 Technical specifications: Outdoor unit

### Technical specifications

Specification	RXYSQ4	RXYSQ5	RXYSQ6
<b>Casing material</b>	Painted galvanised steel		
<b>Dimensions h×w×d</b>	1345×900×320 mm		
<b>Weight</b>	104 kg		
<b>Operation range</b>			
▪ Cooling (min./max.)	-5/46°C		
▪ Heating (min./max.)	-20/15.5°C		
<b>Cooling<sup>(a)</sup></b>			
▪ Capacity	12.1 kW	14.0 kW	15.5 kW
▪ EER	4.00	3.75	3.40
<b>Heating (maximum)<sup>(b)</sup></b>			
▪ Capacity	14.2 kW	16.0 kW	18.0 kW
▪ COP	4.14	3.91	3.43
<b>Heating (nominal)<sup>(b)</sup></b>			
▪ Capacity	12.1 kW	14.0 kW	15.5 kW
▪ COP	4.52	4.28	3.90
<b>PED</b>			
▪ Category	1		
▪ Most critical part	Compressor		
▪ PS×V	167 bar×l		
<b>Maximum number of indoor units connected<sup>(c)</sup></b>	64		
<b>Heat exchanger</b>			
▪ Type	Cross fin		
▪ Treatment	Anti corrosion		
<b>Fan</b>			
▪ Type	Propeller		
▪ Quantity	2		
▪ Air flow rate <sup>(d)</sup>	106 m <sup>3</sup> /min		
▪ Motor	2		
▪ Model	Direct drive		
▪ Output/pcs	70 W		
<b>Compressor</b>			
▪ Quantity	1		
▪ Model	Inverter		
▪ Type	Hermetically sealed swing compressor		
<b>Sound level (nominal)<sup>(e)</sup></b>			
▪ Sound power <sup>(f)</sup>	68 dBA	69 dBA	70 dBA
▪ Sound pressure <sup>(g)</sup>	50 dBA	51 dBA	51 dBA
<b>Refrigerant</b>			
▪ Type	R410A		
▪ Charge	3.6 kg		
<b>Refrigerant oil</b>	FVC50K		
<b>Safety devices</b>	High pressure switch Fan driver overload protector Inverter overload protector PCB fuse		

## 13 Technical data

- (a) Nominal cooling capacities are based on indoor temperature 27°C DB and 19°C WB, outdoor temperature 35°C DB, equivalent refrigerant piping: 5 m, level difference: 0 m.
- (b) Nominal and maximum heating capacities are based on indoor temperature 20°C DB, outdoor temperature 7°C DB and 6°C WB, equivalent refrigerant piping: 5 m, level difference: 0 m.
- (c) Actual number of units depends on the indoor unit type (VRV DX, RA DX, ...) and the connection ratio restriction for the system (50%≤CR≤130%).
- (d) Nominal at 230 V.
- (e) Sound values are measured in a semi-anechoic room.
- (f) Sound power level is an absolute value that a sound generates.
- (g) Sound pressure level is a relative value depending on the distance and acoustic environment. For more details, refer to sound level drawings in the technical data book.

### Electrical specifications

Specification	RXYSQ4_V1	RXYSQ5_V1	RXYSQ6_V1	RXYSQ4_Y1	RXYSQ5_Y1	RXYSQ6_Y1
<b>Power supply</b>						
▪ Name	V1			Y1		
▪ Phase	1~			3N~		
▪ Frequency	50 Hz			50 Hz		
▪ Voltage	220-240 V			380-415 V		
<b>Current</b>						
▪ Nominal running current (RLA) <sup>(a)</sup>	14.0 A	17.3 A	21.2 A	4.44 A	5.55 A	6.84 A
▪ Starting current (MSC) <sup>(b)</sup>	≤MCA	≤MCA	≤MCA	≤MCA	≤MCA	≤MCA
▪ Minimum circuit amps (MCA) <sup>(c)</sup>	29.1 A			14.1 A		
▪ Maximum fuse amps (MFA) <sup>(d)</sup>	32 A			16 A		
▪ Total overcurrent amps (TOCA) <sup>(e)</sup>	29.1 A			14.1 A		
▪ Full load amps (FLA) <sup>(f)</sup>	0.6 A			0.6 A		
<b>Voltage range</b>	220-240 V +/- 10%			380-415 V +/- 10%		
<b>Wiring connections</b>						
▪ For power supply	3G			5G		
▪ For connection to indoor unit	2 (F1/F2)			2 (F1/F2)		
<b>Power supply intake</b>	Both indoor and outdoor unit			Both indoor and outdoor unit		

- (a) RLA is based on indoor unit temperature 27°C DB and 19°C WB, outdoor temperature 35°C DB.
- (b) MSC=the maximum current during startup of the compressor. VRV IV-S uses only inverter compressors. MCA must be used to select the correct field wiring size. The MCA can be regarded as the maximum running current.
- (c) MCA must be used to select the correct field wiring size. The MCA can be regarded as the maximum running current.
- (d) MFA is used to select the circuit breaker and the ground fault circuit interrupter (earth leakage circuit breaker).
- (e) TOCA means the total value of each OC set.
- (f) FLA=nominal running current fan. Voltage range: units are suitable for use on electrical systems where voltage supplied to unit terminal is not below or above listed range limits. Maximum allowable voltage range variation between phases is 2%.

### 13.8 Capacity table: Indoor unit

Total capacity of indoor units needs to be within the specified range.  
The connection ratio (CR):  $50\% \leq CR \leq 130\%$ .

HP class of outdoor unit	50% minimum CR (VRV DX)	80% minimum CR (RA DX)	100% nominal CR	130% maximum CR
4	50	80	100	130
5	62.5	100	125	162.5
6	70	112	140	182



#### NOTICE

When selecting the total capacity higher than mentioned in above table, cooling and heating capacity will drop. For additional information see technical engineering data.

## 14 About the system

### For the user

## 14 About the system

The indoor unit part of VRV IV-S heat pump system can be used for heating/cooling applications. The type of indoor unit which can be used depends on the outdoor units series.

### NOTICE

Do not use the air conditioner for other purposes. In order to avoid any quality deterioration, do not use the unit for cooling precision instruments, food, plants, animals or works of art.

### NOTICE

For future modifications or expansions of your system:

A full overview of allowable combinations (for future system extensions) is available in technical engineering data and should be consulted. Contact your installer to receive more information and professional advice.

### INFORMATION

- Combination of VRV DX and RA DX indoor units is not allowed.
- Combination of RA DX and AHU indoor units is not allowed.
- Combination of RA DX and aircurtain indoor units is not allowed.

In general following type of indoor units can be connected to a VRV IV-S heat pump system (not exhaustive list, depending on outdoor unit model and indoor unit model combinations):

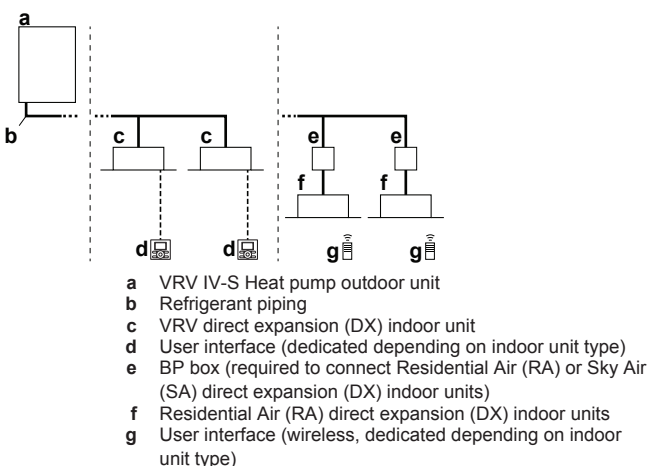
- VRV direct expansion indoor units (air to air applications).
- RA direct expansion indoor units (air to air applications).
- AHU (air to air applications): EKEXV-kit is required.
- Aircurtain -Biddle- (air to air applications).

Airhandling unit connection in pair to VRV IV-S heat pump outdoor unit is supported.

Airhandling unit connection in multi to VRV IV-S heat pump outdoor unit is supported, even combined with VRV direct expansion indoor unit(s).

For more specifications, see technical engineering data.

### 14.1 System layout



## 15 User interface

### CAUTION

Never touch the internal parts of the controller.

Do not remove the front panel. Some parts inside are dangerous to touch and appliance problems may happen. For checking and adjusting the internal parts, contact your dealer.

This operation manual will give a non-exhaustive overview of the main functions of the system.

Detailed information on required actions to achieve certain functions can be found in the dedicated installation and operation manual of the indoor unit.

Refer to the operation manual of the installed user interface.

## 16 Before operation

### WARNING

This unit contains electrical and hot parts.

### WARNING

Before operating the unit, be sure the installation has been carried out correctly by an installer.

### CAUTION

It is not good for your health to expose your body to the air flow for a long time.

### CAUTION

To avoid oxygen deficiency, ventilate the room sufficiently if equipment with burner is used together with the air conditioner.

### CAUTION

Do not operate the air conditioner when using a room fumigation-type insecticide. This could cause the chemicals to become deposited in the unit, which could endanger the health of those who are hypersensitive to chemicals.

This operation manual is for the following systems with standard control. Before initiating operation, contact your dealer for the operation that corresponds to your system type and mark. If your installation has a customised control system, ask your dealer for the operation that corresponds to your system.

Operation modes (depending on indoor unit type):

- Heating and cooling (air to air).
- Fan only operation (air to air).

Dedicated functions exist depending on the type of indoor unit, refer to dedicated installation/operation manual for more information.

## 17 Operation

### 17.1 Operation range

Use the system in the following temperature and humidity ranges for safe and effective operation.

	Cooling	Heating
Outdoor temperature	-5~46°C DB	-20~21°C DB -20~15.5°C WB
Indoor temperature	21~32°C DB 14~25°C WB	15~27°C DB
Indoor humidity	≤80% <sup>(a)</sup>	

- (a) To avoid condensation and water dripping out of the unit. If the temperature or the humidity is beyond these conditions, safety devices may be put in action and the air conditioner may not operate.

Above operation range is only valid in case direct expansion indoor units are connected to the VRV IV-S system.

Special operation ranges are valid in case of using AHU. They can be found in the installation/operation manual of the dedicated unit. Latest information can be found in the technical engineering data.

## 17.2 Operating the system

### 17.2.1 About operating the system

- Operation procedure varies according to the combination of outdoor unit and user interface.
- To protect the unit, turn on the main power switch 6 hours before operation.
- If the main power supply is turned off during operation, operation will restart automatically after the power turns back on again.

### 17.2.2 About cooling, heating, fan only, and automatic operation

- Changeover cannot be made with a user interface whose display shows "change-over under centralised control" (refer to installation and operation manual of the user interface).
- When the display "change-over under centralised control" flashes, refer to "17.5.1 About setting the master user interface" on page 57.
- The fan may keep on running for about 1 minute after the heating operation stops.
- The air flow rate may adjust itself depending on the room temperature or the fan may stop immediately. This is not a malfunction.

### 17.2.3 About the heating operation

It may take longer to reach the set temperature for general heating operation than for cooling operation.

The following operation is performed in order to prevent the heating capacity from dropping or cold air from blowing.

#### Defrost operation

In heating operation, freezing of the outdoor unit's air cooled coil increases over time, restricting the energy transfer to the outdoor unit's coil. Heating capability decreases and the system needs to go into defrost operation to be able to deliver enough heat to the indoor units.

The indoor unit will stop fan operation, the refrigerant cycle will reverse and energy from inside the building will be used to defrost the outdoor unit coil.

The indoor unit will indicate defrost operation on the displays



### Hot start

In order to prevent cold air from blowing out of an indoor unit at the start of heating operation, the indoor fan is automatically stopped. The display of the user interface shows . It may take some time before the fan starts. This is not a malfunction.



#### INFORMATION

- The heating capacity drops when the outside temperature falls. If this happens, use another heating device together with the unit. (When using together with appliances that produce open fire, ventilate the room constantly). Do not place appliances that produce open fire in places exposed to the air flow from the unit or under the unit.
- It takes some time to heat up the room from the time the unit is started since the unit uses a hot-air circulating system to heat the entire room.
- If the hot air rises to the ceiling, leaving the area above the floor cold, we recommend that you use the circulator (the indoor fan for circulating air). Contact your dealer for details.

### 17.2.4 To operate the system (WITHOUT cool/heat changeover remote control switch)

- Press the operation mode selector button on the user interface several times and select the operation mode of your choice.

Cooling operation

Heating operation

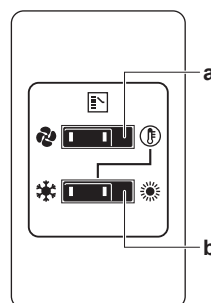
Fan only operation

- Press the ON/OFF button on the user interface.

**Result:** The operation lamp lights up and the system starts operating.

### 17.2.5 To operate the system (WITH cool/heat changeover remote control switch)

#### Overview of the changeover remote control switch



**a** FAN ONLY/AIR CONDITIONING SELECTOR SWITCH

Set the switch to for fan only operation or to for heating or cooling operation.

**b** COOL/HEAT CHANGEOVER SWITCH

Set the switch to for cooling or to for heating

#### To start

- Select operation mode with the cool/heat changeover switch as follows:

Cooling operation



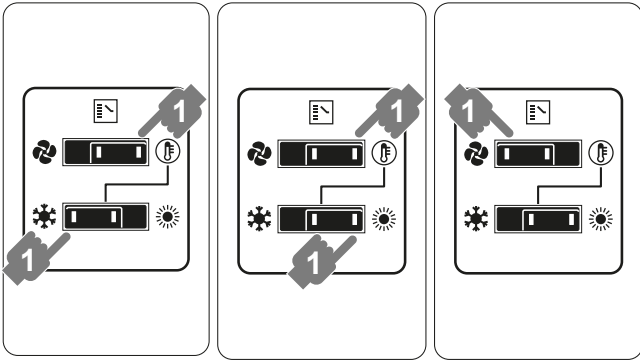
Heating operation



Fan only operation



## 17 Operation



- 2 Press the ON/OFF button on the user interface.

**Result:** The operation lamp lights up and the system starts operating.

### To stop

- 3 Press the ON/OFF button on the user interface once again.

**Result:** The operation lamp goes out and the system stops operating.



### NOTICE

Do not turn off power immediately after the unit stops, but wait for at least 5 minutes.

### To adjust

For programming temperature, fan speed and air flow direction refer to the operation manual of the user interface.

## 17.3 Using the dry program

### 17.3.1 About the dry program

- The function of this program is to decrease the humidity in your room with minimal temperature decrease (minimal room cooling).
- The micro computer automatically determines temperature and fan speed (cannot be set by the user interface).
- The system does not go into operation if the room temperature is low (<20°C).

### 17.3.2 To use the dry program (WITHOUT cool/heat changeover remote control switch)

#### To start

- 1 Press the operation mode selector button on the user interface several times and select (program dry operation).
- 2 Press the ON/OFF button of the user interface.  
**Result:** The operation lamp lights up and the system starts operating.
- 3 Press the air flow direction adjust button (only for double-flow, multi-flow, corner, ceiling-suspended and wall-mounted). Refer to "17.4 Adjusting the air flow direction" on page 56 for details.

#### To stop

- 4 Press the ON/OFF button on the user interface once again.  
**Result:** The operation lamp goes out and the system stops operating.



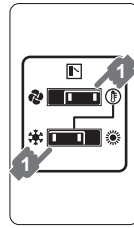
### NOTICE

Do not turn off power immediately after the unit stops, but wait for at least 5 minutes.

### 17.3.3 To use the dry program (WITH cool/heat changeover remote control switch)

#### To start

- 1 Select cooling operation mode with the cool/heat changeover remote control switch.



- 2 Press the operation mode selector button on the user interface several times and select (program dry operation).
- 3 Press the ON/OFF button of the user interface.  
**Result:** The operation lamp lights up and the system starts operating.
- 4 Press the air flow direction adjust button (only for double-flow, multi-flow, corner, ceiling-suspended and wall-mounted). Refer to "17.4 Adjusting the air flow direction" on page 56 for details.

#### To stop

- 5 Press the ON/OFF button on the user interface once again.

**Result:** The operation lamp goes out and the system stops operating.



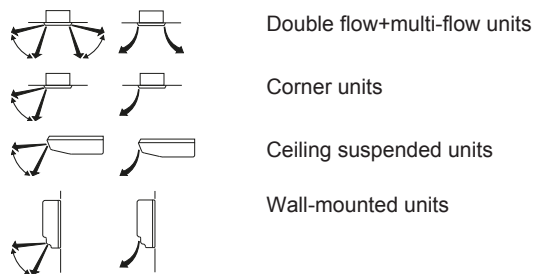
### NOTICE

Do not turn off power immediately after the unit stops, but wait for at least 5 minutes.

## 17.4 Adjusting the air flow direction

Refer to the operation manual of the user interface.

### 17.4.1 About the air flow flap





For the following conditions, a micro computer controls the air flow direction which may be different from the display.

Cooling	Heating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the room temperature is lower than the set temperature.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When starting operation.</li> <li>When the room temperature is higher than the set temperature.</li> <li>At defrost operation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When operating continuously at horizontal air flow direction.</li> <li>When continuous operation with downward air flow is performed at the time of cooling with a ceiling-suspended or a wall-mounted unit, the micro computer may control the flow direction, and then the user interface indication will also change.</li> </ul>	

The air flow direction can be adjusted in one of the following ways:

- The air flow flap itself adjusts its position.



- The air flow direction can be fixed by the user.
- Automatic  and desired position .




### WARNING

Never touch the air outlet or the horizontal blades while the swing flap is in operation. Fingers may become caught or the unit may break down.

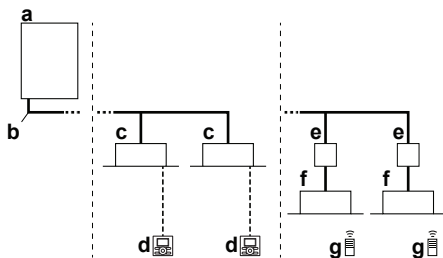


### NOTICE

- The movable limit of the flap is changeable. Contact your dealer for details. (only for double-flow, multi-flow, corner, ceiling-suspended and wall-mounted).
- Avoid operating in the horizontal direction . It may cause dew or dust to settle on the ceiling or flap.


## 17.5 Setting the master user interface

### 17.5.1 About setting the master user interface



- a VRV IV-S Heat pump outdoor unit
- b Refrigerant piping
- c VRV direct expansion (DX) indoor unit
- d User interface (dedicated depending on indoor unit type)
- e BP box (required to connect Residential Air (RA) or Sky Air (SA) direct expansion (DX) indoor units)
- f Residential Air (RA) direct expansion (DX) indoor units
- g User interface (wireless, dedicated depending on indoor unit type)

When the system is installed as shown in the figure above, it is necessary to designate one of the user interfaces as the master user interface.


The displays of slave user interfaces show  (change-over under centralised control) and slave user interfaces automatically follow the operation mode directed by the master user interface.

Only the master user interface can select heating or cooling mode.



### 17.5.2 To designate the master user interface (VRV DX)

In case only VRV DX indoor units are connected to the VRV IV-S system:

- 1 Press the operation mode selector button of the current master user interface for 4 seconds. In case this procedure was not yet performed, the procedure can be executed on the first user interface operated.

**Result:** The display showing  (change-over under centralised control) of all slave user interfaces connected to the same outdoor unit flashes.

- 2 Press the operation mode selector button of the controller that you wish to designate as the master user interface.

**Result:** Designation is completed. This user interface is designated as the master user interface and the display showing  (change-over under centralised control) vanishes. The displays of other user interfaces show  (change-over under centralised control).

### 17.5.3 To designate the master user interface (RA DX)

In case only RA DX indoor units are connected to the VRV IV-S system:

- 1 Stop all indoor units.
- 2 When the system is not operating (all indoor units thermo OFF), you can define the master RA DX indoor unit by addressing that unit with infrared user interface (instruct thermo ON in desired mode).

The only way to change the master unit is by repeating the previous procedure. A cool/heat switchover (or opposite) is only possible by changing the operation mode of the defined master indoor unit.

### 17.5.4 About control systems

This system provides two other control systems beside individual control system (one user interface controls one indoor unit). Confirm the following if your unit is of the following control system type:

Type	Description
Group control system	One user interface controls up to 16 indoor units. All indoor units are equally set.
Two user interface control system	Two user interfaces control one indoor unit (in case of group control system, one group of indoor units). The unit is individually operated.




### NOTICE

Contact your dealer in case of changing the combination or setting of group control and two user interface control systems.

## 18 Energy saving and optimum operation

Observe the following precautions to ensure the system operates properly.

- Adjust the air outlet properly and avoid direct air flow to room inhabitants.
- Adjust the room temperature properly for a comfortable environment. Avoid excessive heating or cooling.
- Prevent direct sunlight from entering a room during cooling operation by using curtains or blinds.
- Ventilate often. Extended use requires special attention to ventilation.
- Keep doors and windows closed. If the doors and windows remain open, air will flow out of your room causing a decrease in the cooling or heating effect.
- Be careful not to cool or heat too much. To save energy, keep the temperature setting at a moderate level.
- Never place objects near the air inlet or the air outlet of the unit. It may cause deterioration in the effect or stop the operation.
- Turn off the main power supply switch to the unit when the unit is not used for longer periods of time. If the switch is on, it consumes electricity. Before restarting the unit, turn on the main power supply switch 6 hours before operation to ensure smooth running. (Refer to "Maintenance" in the indoor unit manual.)
- When the display shows  (time to clean the air filter), ask a qualified service person to clean the filters. (Refer to "Maintenance" in the indoor unit manual.)

## 19 Maintenance and service

- Keep the indoor unit and user interface at least 1 m away from televisions, radios, stereos, and other similar equipment. Failing to do so may cause static or distorted pictures.
- Do not place items under the indoor unit, they may be damaged by water.
- Condensation may form if the humidity is above 80% or if the drain outlet gets blocked.

This heat pump system is equipped with advanced energy saving functionality. Depending on the priority, emphasises can be put on energy saving or comfort level. Several parameters can be selected, resulting in the optimal balance between energy consumption and comfort for the particular application.

Several patterns are available and roughly explained below. Contact your installer or dealer for advice or to modify the parameters to the needs of your building.

Detailed information is given for the installer in the installation manual. He can help you to realize the best balance between energy consumption and comfort.

### 18.1 Available main operation methods

#### Basic

The refrigerant temperature is fixed independent from the situation. It corresponds to the standard operation which is known and can be expected from/under previous VRV systems.

#### Automatic

The refrigerant temperature is set depending on the outdoor ambient conditions. As such adjusting the refrigerant temperature to match the required load (which is also related to the outdoor ambient conditions).

E.g., when your system is operating in cooling, you do not need as much cooling under low outdoor ambient temperatures (e.g., 25°C) as under high outdoor ambient temperatures (e.g., 35°C). Using this idea, the system automatically starts increasing its refrigerant temperature, automatically reducing the delivered capacity and increasing the system's efficiency.

#### Hi-sensible/economic (cooling/heating)

The refrigerant temperature is set higher/lower (cooling/heating) compared to basic operation. The focus under high sensible mode is comfort feeling for the customer.

The selection method of indoor units is important and has to be considered as the available capacity is not the same as under basic operation.

For details concerning to Hi-sensible applications, please contact your installer.

### 18.2 Available comfort settings

For each of above modes a comfort level can be selected. The comfort level is related to the timing and the effort (energy consumption) which is put in achieving a certain room temperature by temporarily changing the refrigerant temperature to different values in order to achieve requested conditions more quickly.

- Powerful
- Quick
- Mild
- Eco

## 19 Maintenance and service



#### NOTICE

Never inspect or service the unit by yourself. Ask a qualified service person to perform this work.



#### WARNING

Never replace a fuse with a fuse of a wrong ampere ratings or other wires when a fuse blows out. Use of wire or copper wire may cause the unit to break down or cause a fire.



#### CAUTION

Do not insert fingers, rods or other objects into the air inlet or outlet. Do not remove the fan guard. When the fan is rotating at high speed, it will cause injury.



#### CAUTION

##### Pay attention to the fan.

It is dangerous to inspect the unit while the fan is running.

Be sure to turn off the main switch before executing any maintenance task.



#### CAUTION

After a long use, check the unit stand and fitting for damage. If damaged, the unit may fall and result in injury.



#### NOTICE

Do not wipe the controller operation panel with benzine, thinner, chemical dust cloth, etc. The panel may get discoloured or the coating peeled off. If it is heavily dirty, soak a cloth in water-diluted neutral detergent, squeeze it well and wipe the panel clean. Wipe it with another dry cloth.

### 19.1 Maintenance after a long stop period

E.g., at the beginning of the season.

- Check and remove everything that might be blocking inlet and outlet vents of indoor units and outdoor units.
- Clean air filters and casings of indoor units. Contact your installer or maintenance person to clean air filters and casings of the indoor unit. Maintenance tips and procedures for cleaning are provided in the installation/operation manuals of dedicated indoor units. Make sure to install cleaned air filters back in the same position.
- Turn on the power at least 6 hours before operating the unit in order to ensure smoother operation. As soon as the power is turned on, the user interface display appears.

### 19.2 Maintenance before a long stop period

E.g., at the end of the season.

- Let the indoor units run in fan only operation for about half a day in order to dry the interior of the units. Refer to "[17.2.2 About cooling, heating, fan only, and automatic operation](#)" on page 55 for details on fan only operation.
- Turn off the power. The user interface display disappears.
- Clean air filters and casings of indoor units. Contact your installer or maintenance person to clean air filters and casings of the indoor unit. Maintenance tips and procedures for cleaning are

provided in the installation/operation manuals of dedicated indoor units. Make sure to install cleaned air filters back in the same position.

### 19.3 About the refrigerant

This product contains fluorinated greenhouse gases. Do NOT vent gases into the atmosphere.

Refrigerant type: R410A

Global warming potential (GWP) value: 2087.5



**NOTICE**

In Europe, the **greenhouse gas emissions** of the total refrigerant charge in the system (expressed as tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent) is used to determine the maintenance intervals. Follow the applicable legislation.

**Formula to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions:**  
GWP value of the refrigerant × Total refrigerant charge [in kg] / 1000

Please contact your installer for more information.



**WARNING**

The refrigerant in the air conditioner is safe and normally does not leak. If the refrigerant leaks in the room, contact with a fire of a burner, a heater or a cooker may result in a harmful gas.

Turn off any combustible heating devices, ventilate the room and contact the dealer where you purchased the unit.

Do not use the air conditioner until a service person confirms that the portion where the refrigerant leaks is repaired.



**WARNING**

- Do not modify, disassemble, remove, reinstall or repair the unit yourself as incorrect dismantling or installation may cause an electric shock or fire. Contact your dealer.
- In case of accidental refrigerant leaks, make sure there are no naked flames. The refrigerant itself is entirely safe, non-toxic and non-combustible, but it will generate toxic gas when it accidentally leaks into a room where combustible air from fan heaters, gas cookers, etc. is present. Always have qualified service personnel confirm that the point of leakage has been repaired or corrected before resuming operation.

#### 19.4.3 Recommended maintenance and inspection cycles

Be aware that the mentioned maintenance and replacement cycles do not relate to the warranty period of the components.

Component	Inspection cycle	Maintenance cycle (replacements and/or repairs)
Electric motor	1 year	20,000 hours
PCB		25,000 hours
Heat exchanger		5 years
Sensor (thermistor, etc.)		5 years
User interface and switches		25,000 hours
Drain pan		8 years
Expansion valve		20,000 hours
Solenoid valve		20,000 hours

The table assumes the following conditions of use:

- Normal use without frequent starting and stopping of the unit. Depending on the model, we recommend not starting and stopping the machine more than 6 times/hour.
- Operation of the unit is assumed to be 10 hours/day and 2,500 hours/year.



**NOTICE**

- The table indicates main components. Refer to your maintenance and inspection contract for more details.
- The table indicates recommended intervals of maintenance cycles. However, in order to keep the unit operational as long as possible, maintenance work may be required sooner. Recommended intervals can be used for appropriate maintenance design in terms of budgeting maintenance and inspection fees. Depending on the content of the maintenance and inspection contract, inspection and maintenance cycles may in reality be shorter than listed.

### 19.4 After-sales service and warranty

#### 19.4.1 Warranty period

- This product includes a warranty card that was filled in by the dealer at the time of installation. The completed card has to be checked by the customer and stored carefully.
- If repairs to the air conditioner are necessary within the warranty period, contact your dealer and keep the warranty card at hand.

#### 19.4.2 Recommended maintenance and inspection

Since dust collects when using the unit for several years, performance of the unit will deteriorate to some extent. As taking apart and cleaning interiors of units requires technical expertise and in order to ensure the best possible maintenance of your units, we recommend to enter into a maintenance and inspection contract on top of normal maintenance activities. Our network of dealers has access to a permanent stock of essential components in order to keep your air conditioner in operation as long as possible. Contact your dealer for more information.

**When asking your dealer for an intervention, always state:**

- The complete model name of the air conditioner.
- The manufacturing number (stated on the nameplate of the unit).
- The installation date.
- The symptoms or malfunction, and details of the defect.

#### 19.4.4 Shortened maintenance and replacement cycles

Shortening of "maintenance cycle" and "replacement cycle" needs to be considered in following situations:

**The unit is used in locations where:**

- Heat and humidity fluctuate out of the ordinary.
- Power fluctuation is high (voltage, frequency, wave distortion, etc.) (the unit cannot be used if power fluctuation is outside the allowable range).
- Bumps and vibrations are frequent.
- Dust, salt, harmful gas or oil mist such as sulphurous acid and hydrogen sulfide may be present in the air.

## 20 Troubleshooting

- The machine is started and stopped frequently or operation time is long (sites with 24 hour air-conditioning).

### Recommended replacement cycle of wear parts

Component	Inspection cycle	Maintenance cycle (replacements and/or repairs)
Air filter	1 year	5 years
High efficiency filter		1 year
Fuse		10 years
Crankcase heater		8 years
Pressure containing parts		In case of corrosion, contact your local dealer.



#### NOTICE

- The table indicates main components. Refer to your maintenance and inspection contract for more details.
- The table indicates recommended intervals of replacement cycles. However, in order to keep the unit operational as long as possible, maintenance work may be required sooner. Recommended intervals can be used for appropriate maintenance design in terms of budgeting maintenance and inspection fees. Contact your dealer for details.



#### INFORMATION

Damage due to taking apart or cleaning interiors of units by anyone other than our authorised dealers may not be included in the warranty.

## 20 Troubleshooting

If one of the following malfunctions occur, take the measures shown below and contact your dealer.



#### WARNING


**Stop operation and shut off the power if anything unusual occurs (burning smells etc.).**

Leaving the unit running under such circumstances may cause breakage, electric shock or fire. Contact your dealer.

The system must be repaired by a qualified service person:

Malfunction	Measure
If a safety device such as a fuse, a breaker or an earth leakage breaker frequently actuates or the ON/OFF switch does not properly work.	Turn off the main power switch.
If water leaks from the unit.	Stop the operation.
The operation switch does not work well.	Turn off the power.
If the user interface display indicates the unit number, the operation lamp flashes and the malfunction code appears.	Notify your installer and report the malfunction code.

If the system does not properly operate except for the above mentioned cases and none of the above mentioned malfunctions is evident, investigate the system according to the following procedures.

Malfunction	Measure
If the system does not operate at all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check if there is no power failure. Wait until power is restored. If power failure occurs during operation, the system automatically restarts immediately after the power supply is recovered.</li> <li>Check if no fuse has blown or breaker has worked. Change the fuse or reset the breaker if necessary.</li> </ul>
If the system goes into fan only operation, but as soon as it goes into heating or cooling operation, the system stops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check if air inlet or outlet of outdoor or indoor unit is not blocked by obstacles. Remove any obstacle and make it well-ventilated.</li> <li>Check if the user interface display shows  (time to clean the air filter). (Refer to "19 Maintenance and service" on page 58 and "Maintenance" in the indoor unit manual.)</li> </ul>
The system operates but cooling or heating is insufficient.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check if air inlet or outlet of outdoor or indoor unit is not blocked by obstacles. Remove any obstacle and make it well-ventilated.</li> <li>Check if the air filter is not clogged (refer to "Maintenance" in the indoor unit manual).</li> <li>Check the temperature setting.</li> <li>Check the fan speed setting on your user interface.</li> <li>Check for open doors or windows. Shut doors and windows to prevent wind from coming in.</li> <li>Check if there are too many occupants in the room during cooling operation. Check if the heat source of the room is excessive.</li> <li>Check if direct sunlight enters the room. Use curtains or blinds.</li> <li>Check if the air flow angle is proper.</li> </ul>

If after checking all above items, it is impossible to fix the problem yourself, contact your installer and state the symptoms, the complete model name of the air conditioner (with manufacturing number if possible) and the installation date (possibly listed on the warranty card).

### 20.1 Error codes: Overview

In case a malfunction code appears on the indoor unit user interface display, contact your installer and inform the malfunction code, the unit type, and serial number (you can find this information on the nameplate of the unit).

For your reference, a list with malfunction codes is provided. You can, depending on the level of the malfunction code, reset the code by pushing the ON/OFF button. If not, ask your installer for advice.

Main code	Contents
<i>R0</i>	External protection device was activated
<i>R1</i>	EEPROM failure (indoor)
<i>R3</i>	Drain system malfunction (indoor)
<i>Rb</i>	Fan motor malfunction (indoor)
<i>R7</i>	Swing flap motor malfunction (indoor)
<i>R9</i>	Expansion valve malfunction (indoor)
<i>RF</i>	Drain malfunction (indoor unit)
<i>RH</i>	Filter dust chamber malfunction (indoor)

Main code	Contents
RJ	Capacity setting malfunction (indoor)
CI	Transmission malfunction between main PCB and sub PCB (indoor)
C4	Heat exchanger thermistor malfunction (indoor; liquid)
C5	Heat exchanger thermistor malfunction (indoor; gas)
C9	Suction air thermistor malfunction (indoor)
CR	Discharge air thermistor malfunction (indoor)
CE	Movement detector or floor temperature sensor malfunction (indoor)
CJ	User interface thermistor malfunction (indoor)
E1	PCB malfunction (outdoor)
E3	High pressure switch was activated
E4	Low pressure malfunction (outdoor)
E5	Compressor lock detection (outdoor)
E7	Fan motor malfunction (outdoor)
E9	Electronic expansion valve malfunction (outdoor)
F3	Discharge temperature malfunction (outdoor)
F4	Abnormal suction temperature (outdoor)
Fb	Refrigerant overcharge detection
H3	High pressure switch malfunction
H4	Low pressure switch malfunction
H7	Fan motor trouble (outdoor)
H9	Ambient temperature sensor malfunction (outdoor)
J1	Pressure sensor malfunction
J2	Current sensor malfunction
J3	Discharge temperature sensor malfunction (outdoor)
J4	Heat exchanger gas temperature sensor malfunction (outdoor)
J5	Suction temperature sensor malfunction (outdoor)
Jb	De-icing temperature sensor malfunction (outdoor)
J7	Liquid temperature sensor (after subcool HE) malfunction (outdoor)
J9	Gas temperature sensor (after subcool HE) malfunction (outdoor)
JA	High pressure sensor malfunction (S1NPH)
JL	Low pressure sensor malfunction (S1NPL)
L1	INV PCB abnormal
L4	Fin temperature abnormal
L5	Inverter PCB faulty
L8	Compressor over current detected
L9	Compressor lock (startup)
LC	Transmission outdoor unit - inverter: INV transmission trouble
P1	INV unbalanced power supply voltage
P4	Fin thermistor malfunction
PJ	Capacity setting malfunction (outdoor)
UD	Abnormal low pressure drop, faulty expansion valve
U1	Reversed power supply phase malfunction
U2	INV voltage power shortage
U3	System test run not yet executed
U4	Faulty wiring indoor/outdoor
U5	Abnormal user interface - indoor communication
U7	Faulty wiring to outdoor/outdoor
U8	Abnormal main-sub user interface communication
U9	System mismatch. Wrong type of indoor units combined. Indoor unit malfunction.

Main code	Contents
UR	Connection malfunction over indoor units or type mismatch
UC	Centralised address duplication
UE	Malfunction in communication centralised control device - indoor unit
UF	Auto address malfunction (inconsistency)
UH	Auto address malfunction (inconsistency)



## 20.2 Symptoms that are not air conditioner troubles

Following symptoms are not air conditioner troubles:

### 20.2.1 Symptom: The system does not operate

- The air conditioner does not start immediately after the ON/OFF button on the user interface is pressed. If the operation lamp lights, the system is in normal condition. To prevent overloading of the compressor motor, the air conditioner starts 5 minutes after it is turned ON again in case it was turned OFF just before. The same starting delay occurs after the operation mode selector button was used.
- If "Under Centralized Control" is displayed on the user interface, pressing the operation button causes the display to blink for a few seconds. The blinking display indicates that the user interface cannot be used.
- The system does not start immediately after the power supply is turned on. Wait one minute until the micro computer is prepared for operation.

### 20.2.2 Symptom: Cool/Heat cannot be changed over

- When the display shows  (change-over under centralized control), it shows that this is a slave user interface.
- When the cool/heat changeover remote control switch is installed and the display shows  (change-over under centralized control), this is because cool/heat changeover is controlled by the cool/ heat changeover remote control switch. Ask your dealer where the remote control switch is installed.

### 20.2.3 Symptom: Fan operation is possible, but cooling and heating do not work

Immediately after the power is turned on. The micro computer is getting ready to operate and is performing a communication check with all indoor units. Please wait 12 minutes (max.) till this process is finished.

### 20.2.4 Symptom: The fan strength does not correspond to the setting

The fan speed does not change even if the fan speed adjustment button is pressed. During heating operation, when the room temperature reaches the set temperature, the outdoor unit goes off and the indoor unit changes to whisper fan speed. This is to prevent cold air blowing directly on occupants of the room. The fan speed will not change even when another indoor unit is in heating operation, if the button is pressed.

### 20.2.5 Symptom: The fan direction does not correspond to the setting

The fan direction does not correspond with the user interface display. The fan direction does not swing. This is because the unit is being controlled by the micro computer.

## 21 Relocation

### 20.2.6 Symptom: White mist comes out of a unit (Indoor unit)

- When humidity is high during cooling operation. If the interior of an indoor unit is extremely contaminated, the temperature distribution inside a room becomes uneven. It is necessary to clean the interior of the indoor unit. Ask your dealer for details on cleaning the unit. This operation requires a qualified service person.
- Immediately after the cooling operation stops and if the room temperature and humidity are low. This is because warm refrigerant gas flows back into the indoor unit and generates steam.

### 20.2.7 Symptom: White mist comes out of a unit (Indoor unit, outdoor unit)

When the system is changed over to heating operation after defrost operation. Moisture generated by defrost becomes steam and is exhausted.

### 20.2.8 Symptom: The user interface display reads "U4" or "U5" and stops, but then restarts after a few minutes

This is because the user interface is intercepting noise from electric appliances other than the air conditioner. The noise prevents communication between the units, causing them to stop. Operation automatically restarts when the noise ceases.

### 20.2.9 Symptom: Noise of air conditioners (Indoor unit)

- A "zeen" sound is heard immediately after the power supply is turned on. The electronic expansion valve inside an indoor unit starts working and makes the noise. Its volume will reduce in about one minute.
- A continuous low "shah" sound is heard when the system is in cooling operation or at a stop. When the drain pump (optional accessories) is in operation, this noise is heard.
- A "pishi-pishi" squeaking sound is heard when the system stops after heating operation. Expansion and contraction of plastic parts caused by temperature change make this noise.
- A low "sah", "choro-choro" sound is heard while the indoor unit is stopped. When another indoor unit is in operation, this noise is heard. In order to prevent oil and refrigerant from remaining in the system, a small amount of refrigerant is kept flowing.

### 20.2.10 Symptom: Noise of air conditioners (Indoor unit, outdoor unit)

- A continuous low hissing sound is heard when the system is in cooling or defrost operation. This is the sound of refrigerant gas flowing through both indoor and outdoor units.
- A hissing sound which is heard at the start or immediately after stopping operation or defrost operation. This is the noise of refrigerant caused by flow stop or flow change.

### 20.2.11 Symptom: Noise of air conditioners (Outdoor unit)

When the tone of operating noise changes. This noise is caused by the change of frequency.

### 20.2.12 Symptom: Dust comes out of the unit

When the unit is used for the first time in a long time. This is because dust has gotten into the unit.

### 20.2.13 Symptom: The units can give off odours

The unit can absorb the smell of rooms, furniture, cigarettes, etc., and then emit it again.

### 20.2.14 Symptom: The outdoor unit fan does not spin

During operation. The speed of the fan is controlled in order to optimise product operation.

### 20.2.15 Symptom: The display shows "88"

This is the case immediately after the main power supply switch is turned on and means that the user interface is in normal condition. This continues for one minute.

### 20.2.16 Symptom: The compressor in the outdoor unit does not stop after a short heating operation

This is to prevent refrigerant from remaining in the compressor. The unit will stop after 5 to 10 minutes.

### 20.2.17 Symptom: The inside of an outdoor unit is warm even when the unit has stopped

This is because the crankcase heater is warming the compressor so that the compressor can start smoothly.

### 20.2.18 Symptom: Hot air can be felt when the indoor unit is stopped

Several different indoor units are being run on the same system. When another unit is running, some refrigerant will still flow through the unit.

## 21 Relocation

Contact your dealer for removing and reinstalling the total unit. Moving units requires technical expertise.

## 22 Disposal

This unit uses hydrofluorocarbon. Contact your dealer when discarding this unit. It is required by law to collect, transport and discard the refrigerant in accordance with the "hydrofluorocarbon collection and destruction" regulations.

## 23 Glossary

### Dealer

Sales distributor for the product.

### Authorized installer

Technical skilled person who is qualified to install the product.

### User

Person who is owner of the product and/or operates the product.

### Applicable legislation

All international, European, national and local directives, laws, regulations and/or codes that are relevant and applicable for a certain product or domain.

**Service company**

Qualified company which can perform or coordinate the required service to the product.

**Installation manual**

Instruction manual specified for a certain product or application, explaining how to install, configure and maintain it.

**Operation manual**

Instruction manual specified for a certain product or application, explaining how to operate it.

**Accessories**

Labels, manuals, information sheets and equipment that are delivered with the product and that need to be installed according to the instructions in the accompanying documentation.

**Optional equipment**

Equipment made or approved by Daikin that can be combined with the product according to the instructions in the accompanying documentation.

**Field supply**

Equipment not made by Daikin that can be combined with the product according to the instructions in the accompanying documentation.

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