



MRCOOL®

COMFORT MADE SIMPLE

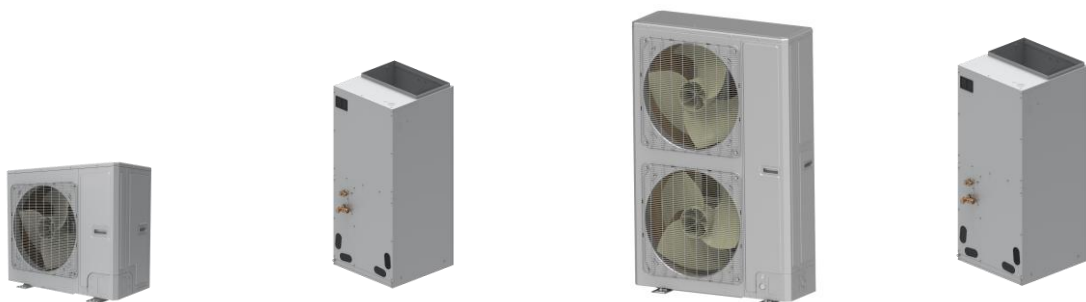
DC INVERTER COOLING ONLY

CONDENSING UNIT SERVICE MANUAL

Capacity: 24000Btu/h~54000Btu/h

Rate Frequency: 60Hz

Operation Range: 39.2°F(4°C)~118.4°F (48°C)






Foreword

Thank you for choosing MRCOOL Universal air conditioners. In order to correctly install and use our units,. and for the satisfactory operation effect, please read this manual carefully.

This manual specifies safe operation requirements from perspectives of product introduction, control, troubleshooting and maintenance, as well as basic principles and implementation methods. Professional operators must abide by relevant national (local) safety requirements and technical specifications set forth in this manual during operations; otherwise, the air conditioning system may fail or be damaged, and personnel safety accident may also occur.

Safety Notice

	Before using the air conditioner, please first read the instruction manual.
	Before installing the air conditioner, please first read the instruction manual.
	Before repairing the air conditioner, please first read the technical service manual.

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Safety Notice on Maintenance



PROHIBITED :

- (1) Do not pierce or burn.
- (2) Please note that refrigerant may be odorless.
- (3) The appliance shall be stored in a room without continuously operating ignition sources (For example: open flames, an operating gas appliance or an operating electric heater).
- (4) Indoor unit adopts special joints that can't be detached. The installation method is the same with the common joints. However, because the joint can't be detached, if it is badly connected and causes leakage, it needs to be cut and replaced by a new one through welding.
- (5) Using unsuitable parts or tools may lead to electric shock or fire hazard.
- (6) If refrigerant leaks during maintenance, please ventilate the room immediately. Heavy leakage may lead to breathing difficulty, severe injury or death.
- (7) Disconnect power before disassembling the appliance for maintenance.
- (8) The appliance should be maintained and cared by authorized technical personnel with necessary qualifications.



WARNING:

- (1) If the working place is more than 2m's high, please wear a safety helmet, gloves and a safety belt.
- (2) Never mix any other substances except the specified refrigerant into the refrigerant circuit.
- (3) When re-locating the appliance, check whether the new location is strong enough to withstand the weight of the appliance.
- (4) If there is refrigerant leak, please fix the leak before charging in the refrigerant. After refrigerant is charged, check for refrigerant leaks. If you cannot spot the leak, stop the maintenance work. Please evacuate the system and close the service valve to prevent refrigerant leaking into the room.
- (5) Prepare suitable tools and protectors.
- (6) If you need to carry out maintenance or check the electric circuit without cutting off the power, please be careful not to touch the electrical parts.



NOTICE:

- (1) If the appliance is maintained at a humid place, it should be grounded to avoid electric shock.
- (2) Never repair the unit with wet hands. Operating the unit with wet hands may lead to electric shock.
- (3) If the unit is not correctly grounded, please check and fix it.
- (4) Before cleaning the unit, please disconnect power to prevent the inner fan from starting up and running at

high speed; Otherwise personal injury may occur.

- (5) Measure the insulation resistance after maintenance. The resistance must be 1M or higher. Bad insulation may lead to electric shock.
- (6) Welding and cutting work must be done in a well-ventilated place.
- (7) Gas appliances, heaters and other fire sources should be kept away from the installation and maintenance site.
- (8) Maintenance should be done according to suggestions of the manufacturer.
- (9) Maintenance should be done only after the refrigerant is completely reclaimed from the unit.

**OBSERVED :**

- (1) After the maintenance work is done, check the drainage of indoor unit.
- (2) Do not tilt the unit, otherwise, water may spill out from the unit and make the floor and furniture wet.
- (3) Disassembly of the unit, handling of the refrigerant, oil and accessories should all be done according to applicable local rules and regulations.

Safety Notice on Operation

**PROHIBITED:**

- (1) Never try to modify the unit, otherwise, it may cause electric shock, overheat or fire hazard.
- (2) If the power cord or conducting wires are scratched, please replace them.
- (3) Never use connected or extended power cord or share the power socket with other appliances.
- (4) Prepare a specialized power circuit for the appliance.

**WARNING:**

- (1) If the power plug is dirty, please clean it before inserting it to the power socket. If the power plug is loose, please tighten it up.
- (2) Do not damage the power cord. A damaged or refitted power cord may lead to electric shock or fire hazard.
- (3) Check frequently whether the appliance is in good condition.



**NOTICE:**

- (1) After changing the batteries of remote control, please discard them to avoid being swallowed by children.
- (2) When the unit is working, do not remove the fan cover.
- (3) Do not use organic solvents to wipe the controller operating panel.
- (4) Before cleaning the unit, cut off the power supply.



1 Product Introduction

1.1 Lists of Units

1.1.1 List of Outdoor Units

Model	Power Supply	Finished Product Code	Appearance
MDUCO18024036	208/230V-1Ph-60Hz	CF090W2010	
MDUCO18048060	208/230V-1Ph-60Hz	CF090W2000	

1.1.2 List of Indoor Units

Model		Cooling Capacity (Btu/h)	Power Supply	Finished Product Code	Appearance
			V/Ph/Hz		
Airhandler	MDUI18024E	24000	208/230V-1Ph-60Hz	EH010N0090	
Airhandler	MDUI18036E	36000	208/230V-1Ph-60Hz	EH010N0070	
Airhandler	MDUI18048E	48000	208/230V-1Ph-60Hz	EH010N0080	
Airhandler	MDUI18060E	54000	208/230V-1Ph-60Hz	EH010N0060	

NOTE: 1 Ton = 12000Btu/h = 3.517kW

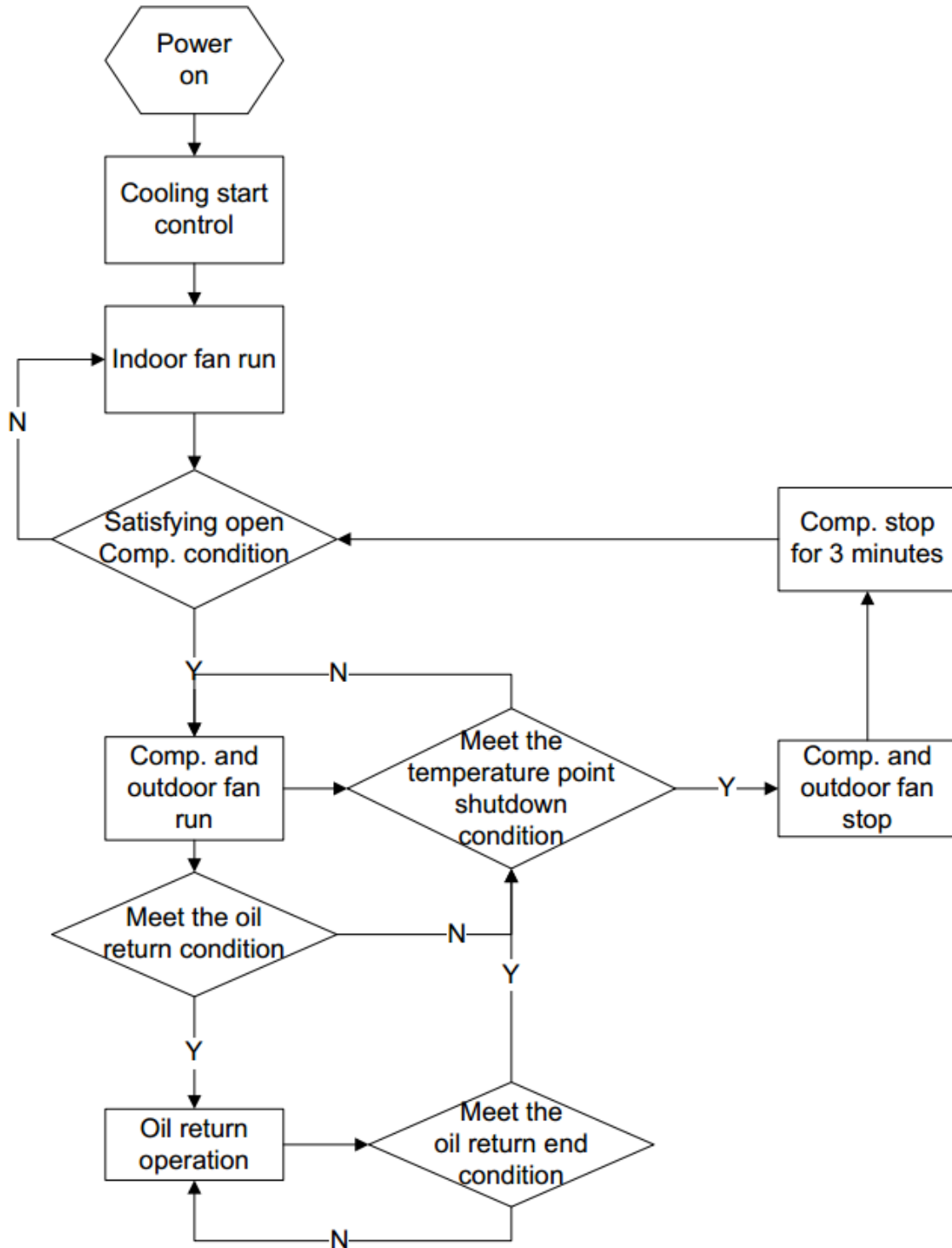
1.2 Electrical Parameters

Model	Power supply	Circuit breaker capacity
		A
MDUCO18024036	208/230V-1Ph-60Hz	35
MDUCO18048060	208/230V-1Ph-60Hz	45

Model	Power supply	Fuse capacity	Circuit breaker capacity
		A	A
MDUI18024E	208/230V-1Ph-60Hz	3.15	15
MDUI18036E	208/230V-1Ph-60Hz	3.15	15
MDUI18048E	208/230V-1Ph-60Hz	3.15	15
MDUI18060E	208/230V-1Ph-60Hz	3.15	15

2 Control

2.1 Operation Mode



2.2 Control Mode

2.2.1 Based Control

2.2.1.1 Compressor Control

When cooling mode is turned on, indoor fan will run for a while before the compressor starts. Under different modes, the compressor can only be stopped after running for some time (special cases excluded). This is to protect the compressor from frequent start or stop. Once the compressor is stopped, it must not be restarted right away. Please wait for a few minutes.

2.2.1.2 Outdoor Fan Control

This series air conditioner has two types of outdoor units: one with a single fan and the other with double fans. The outdoor fan can run at the highest level 10 and the lowest level 1. By controlling the speed of outdoor fan, the unit can achieve cooling at low temperature. In fan mode, outdoor fan will not work.

2.2.2 Special Control

Oil Return Control

If the unit is running at low frequency for a long time, system will enable oil return control. This is to lead oil in the pipeline back to the compressor so that the compressor will not be lack of oil. Generally, the oil return takes about 5min. The compressor running frequency will be raised to the preset oil return frequency.

2.2.3 Protection Control

2.2.3.1 High Pressure Protection Control

System will enable high pressure protection control if the high pressure switch is detected open for continuously a little time. Under high pressure protection, system will be shut down and display error code E1.

When high pressure protection occurs for the first time, system will restore operation if the high pressure switch is detected to be reclosed for continuously a little time. When high pressure protection occurs for the second time in a certain time period, system will not restore operation. You need to manually turn off the unit and clear the error before restarting up the unit. (If high pressure protection occurs frequently, please send for professional personnel to repair.)

2.2.3.2 Low Pressure Protection Control

System will enable low pressure protection control if the low pressure switch is detected open for continuously a little time. Under low pressure protection, system will be shut down and display error code E3. When low pressure protection occurs, system will restore operation if the low pressure switch is detected to be reclosed within a few minutes after shutdown. If low pressure protection occurs for several times in a period of time, system will not restore operation automatically. You need to manually turn off the unit before restarting up the unit. (If low pressure protection occurs frequently, please send for professional personnel to repair.)

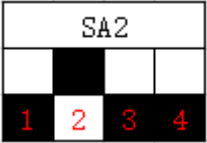
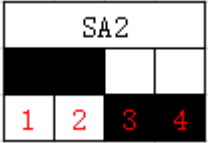
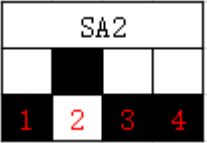
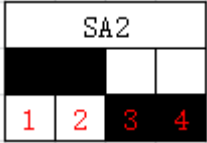
2.2.3.3 Discharge High Temperature Protection Control

System will enable discharge temperature protection control if the discharge high temperature sensor is detected open for continuously a little time. Under discharge high temperature protection, system will be shut down and display error code E4. When discharge high temperature protection occurs, system will restore operation if the discharge high temperature sensor is detected to be reclosed within a few minutes after shutdown. If discharge high temperature protection occurs for several times in a period of time, system will not restore operation automatically. You need to manually turn off the unit before restarting up the unit.

2.3 Functions

2.3.1 Set Capacity Dip Switch

Set the capacity of the outdoor unit through the four dip switches of the outdoor unit main control board. Specific dip switch definition, the first dip switch distinguishes the capacity. The second dip switch is meaningless.

Capacity	24K	36K	48K	60K
Dip Switches				

2.3.2 Set Operating Mode

The third dip switch and the fourth dip switch are selecting the operating mode. Standard mode is the conventional mode.

By setting the strong mode dip switches of the condensing unit, the air conditioner can quickly increase the capacity output and ensure reliable operation in a short time, so as to meet the user's demand for the indoor

temperature to quickly reach the set temperature.

Energy saving mode is achieved by setting the condensing unit operating mode to operate the air conditioner within a small load range.

Operating mode	Outdoor unit dip switches												
Standard mode	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">SA2</td></tr> <tr><td style="background-color: #808080;"></td><td style="background-color: #808080;"></td><td style="background-color: #808080;"></td><td style="background-color: #808080;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="color: red;">1</td><td style="color: red;">2</td><td style="color: red;">3</td><td style="color: red;">4</td></tr> </table>	SA2								1	2	3	4
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2.3.3 Set Indoor Fan Speed

Set the indoor fan speed through the eight dip switches of the indoor main control board. The higher level, the higher speed of the indoor unit fan.

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2.3.4 Refrigerant Recovery Control

Press and hold "SW1" for about 5s to enter the first level menu of the debugging mode, the outdoor unit mainboard LED displayer flashes. Under the first level menu, short press "SW1" to switch various functions. After switching to "08", short press "SW2" or "SW3" to enter the refrigerant recovery control mode, "ON" means open, "OF" means close. And then short press "SW1" to save. During debugging, if no operation is performed within 10s, the debugging mode interface will be exited.

2.3.5 Forced Operation Control

Press and hold "SW1" for about 5s to enter the first level menu of the debugging mode, the outdoor unit mainboard LED displayer flashes. Under the first level menu, short press "SW1" to switch various functions. After switching to "09", short press "SW2" or "SW3" to enter the forced operation control mode, "01" denotes that turn on the forced operation cooling mode; "02" denotes that turn on the forced operation cooling mode; "OF" indicates that shut down the forced cooling mode. And then short press "SW1" to save. During debugging, if no operation is performed within 10s, the debugging mode interface will be exited.

2.3.6 Thermostat Functions

Please refer to the thermostat instruction manual for all functions.

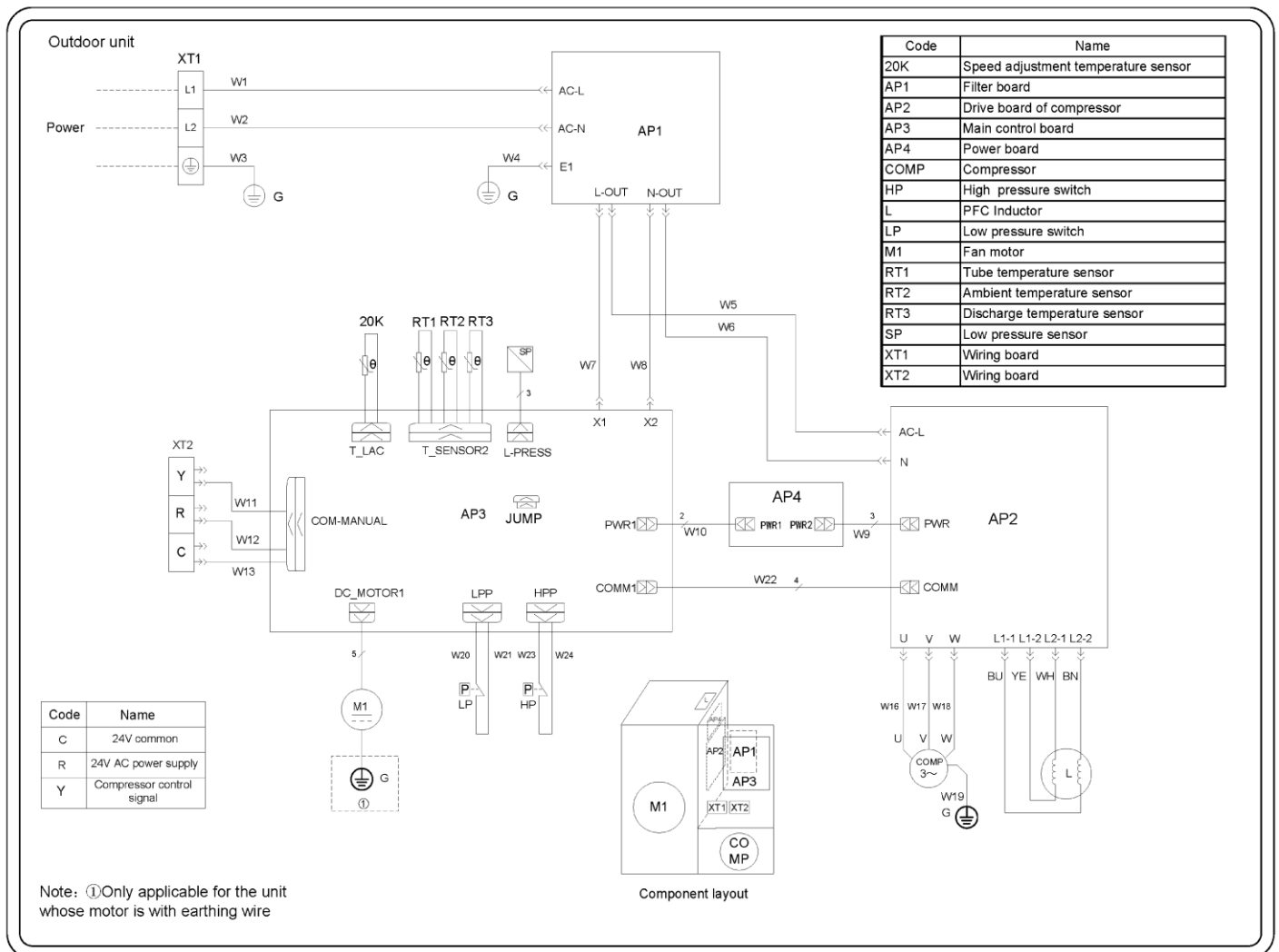
3 Troubleshooting

3.1 Wiring Diagrams

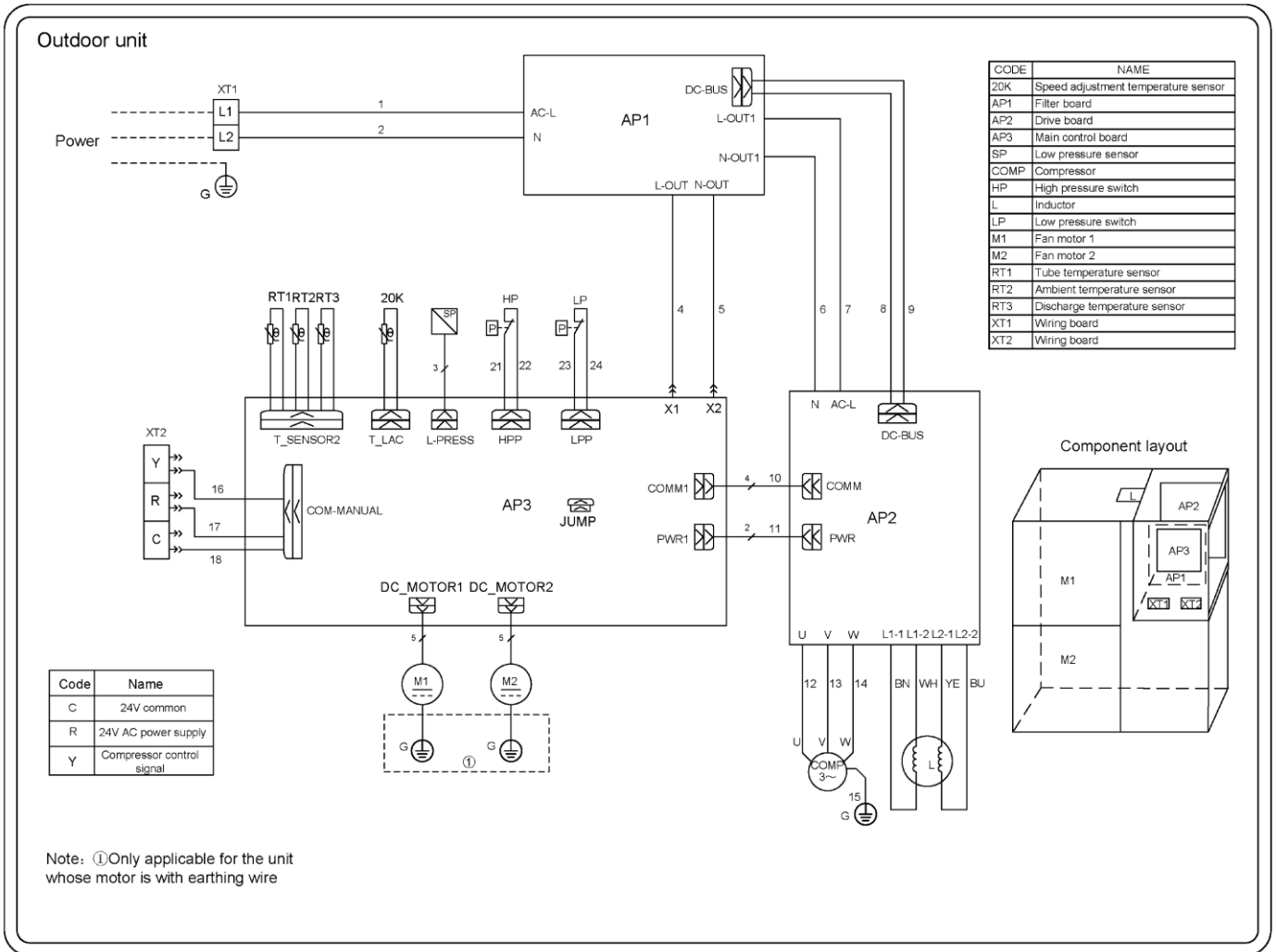
The following electric diagram is for reference only. Please refer to diagram stuck on the unit as the latest version.

3.1.1 Wiring Diagrams of ODUS

Model: MDUCO18024036

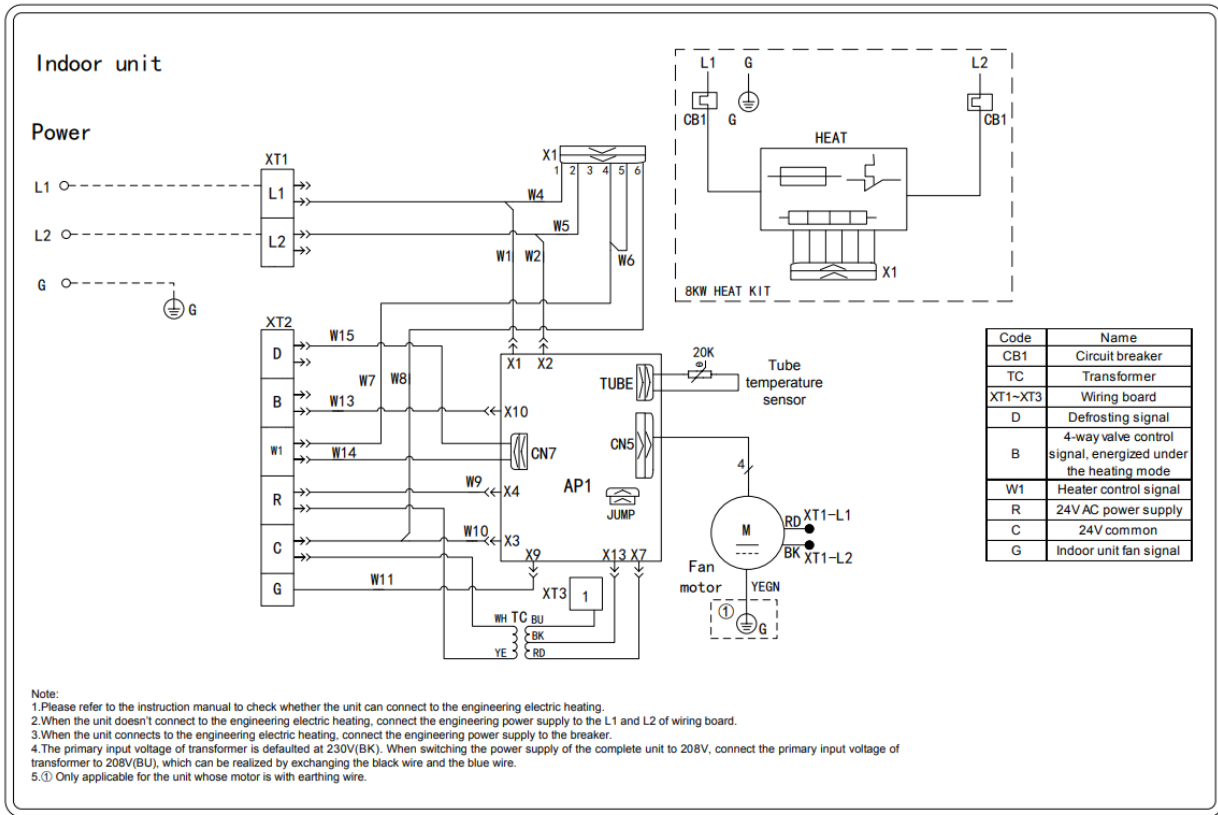


Model: MDUCO18048060

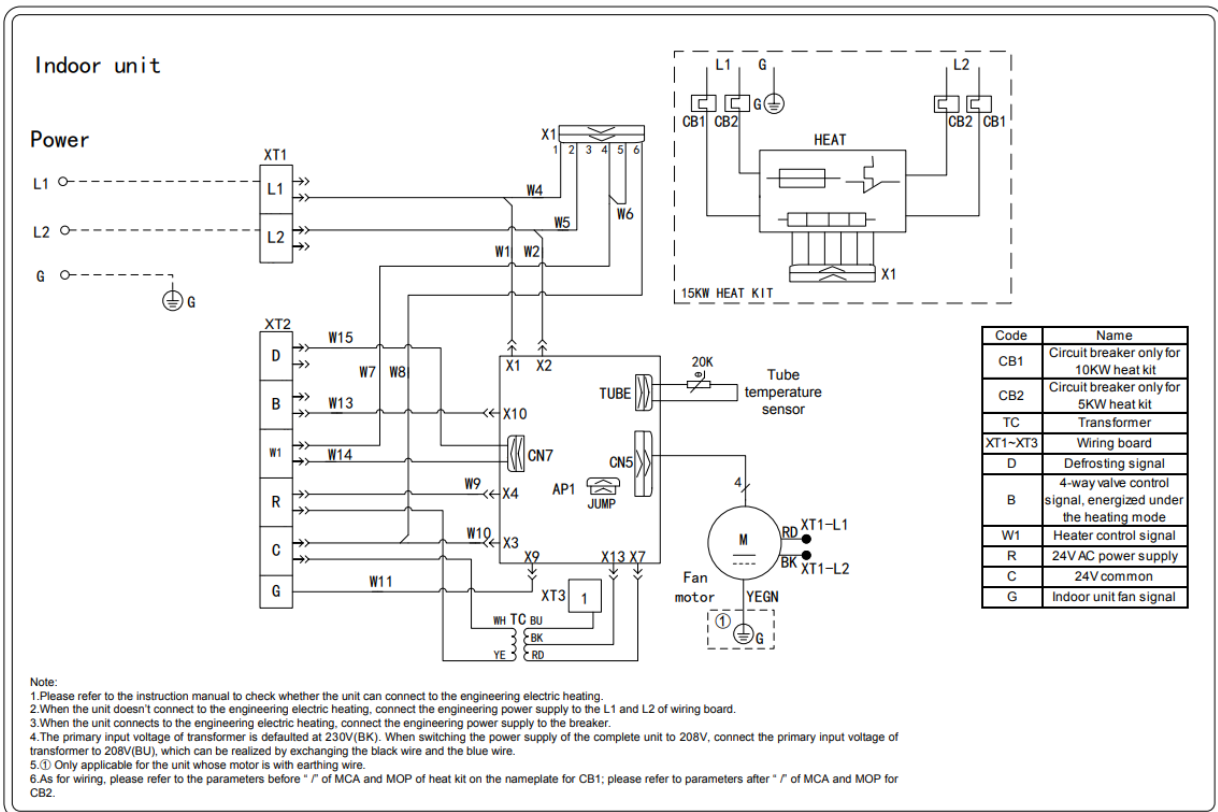


3.1.2 Wiring Diagrams of IDUs

Model: MDUI18024E, MDUI18036E



Model: MDUI18048E, MDUI18060E



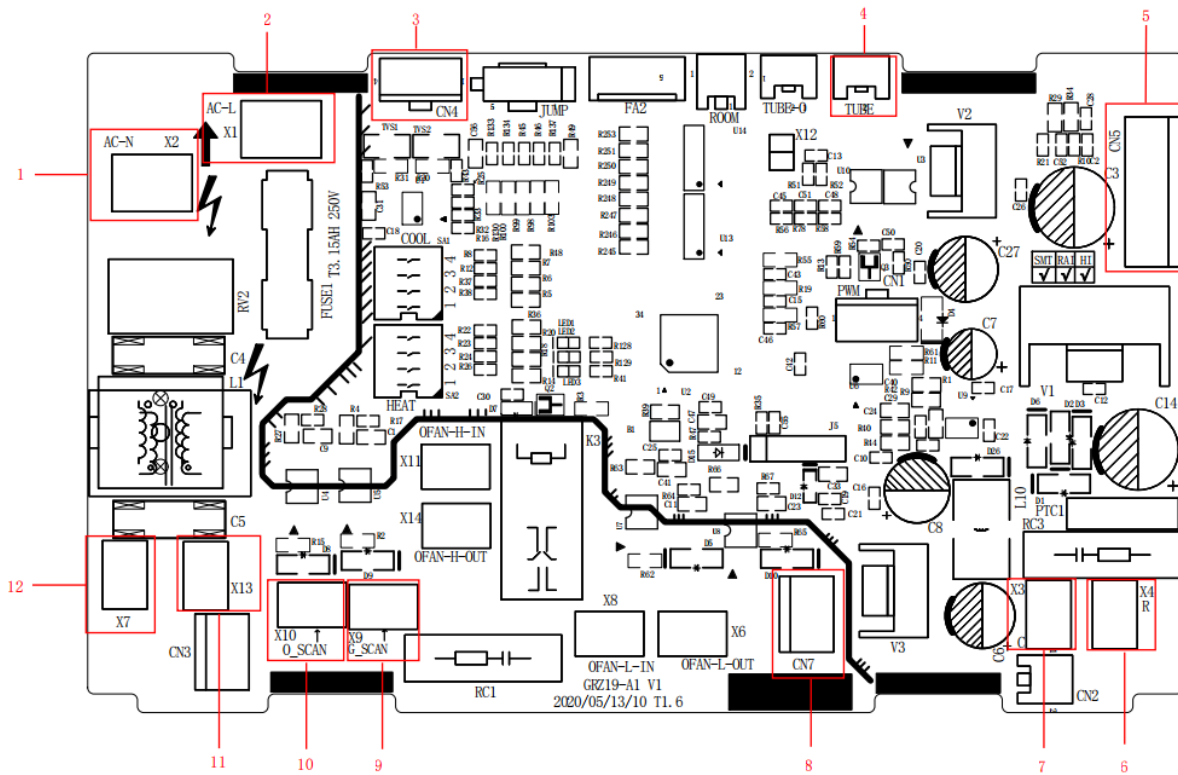
3.2 PCB Layout

3.2.1 Interface

Indoor unit:

Mainboard

Model: MDUI18024E, MDUI18036E, MDUI18048E, MDUI18060E

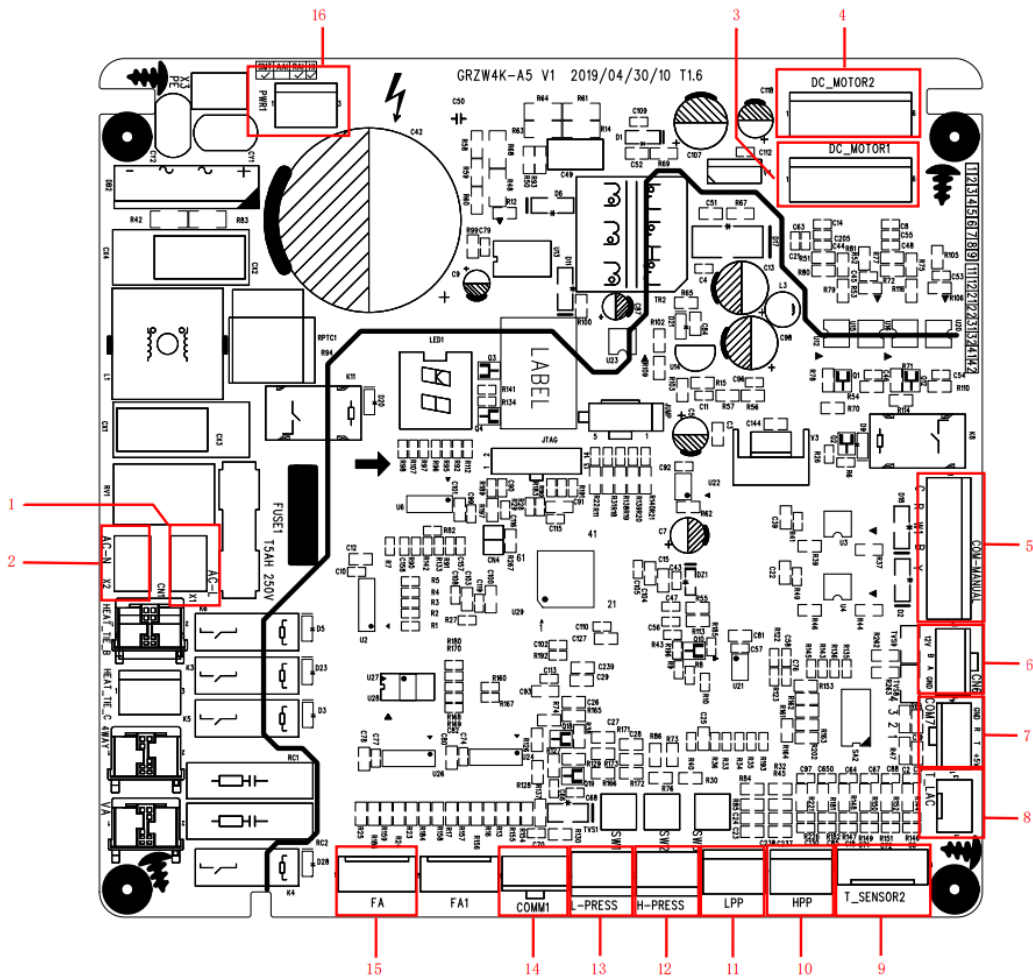


No.	Printing	Interface	No.	Printing	Interface
1	AC-N (X2)	Neutral wire input	7	X3(C)	Transformer Neutral wire output
2	AC-L (X1)	Live wire input	8	CN7	1.electrical heat check 3.defrosting check
3	CN4	Wired control communication interface	9	X9(G_SCAN)	Indoor motor check
4	TUBE	tube temperature sensor interface	10	X10(O_SCAN)	4-Way check
5	CN5	DC motor output	11	X13	Transformer Live wire input
6	X4(R)	Transformer Live wire output	12	X7	Transformer Neutral wire input

Outdoor unit:

Mainboard

Model: MDUCO18024036, MDUCO18048060

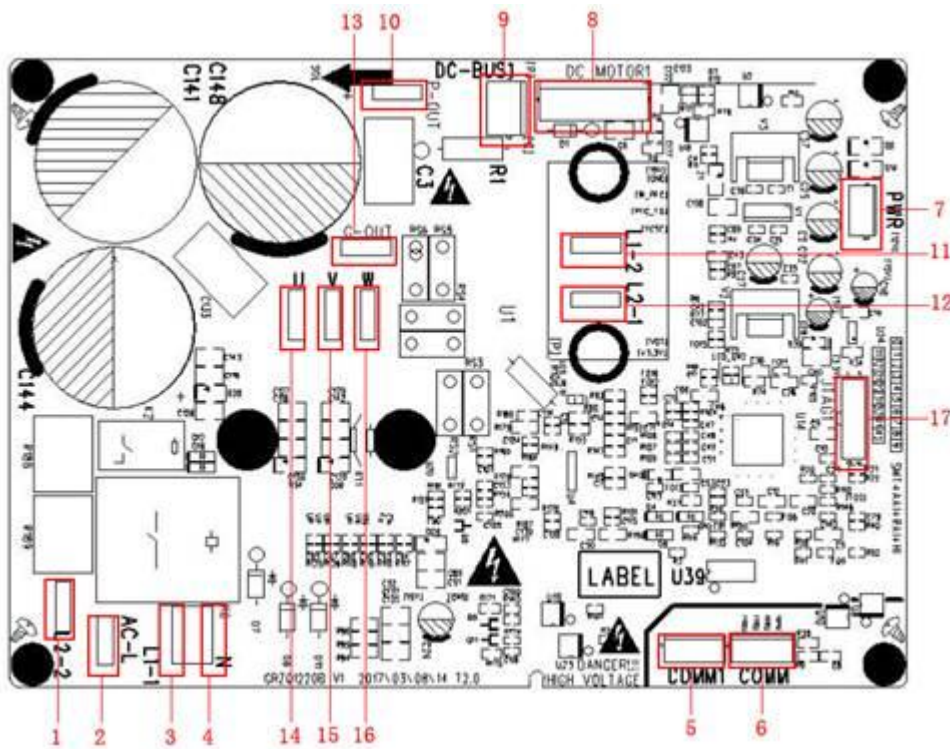


No.	Printing	Interface	No.	Printing	Interface
1	AC-L	Live wire input	10	LPP	System low pressure protection interface
2	AC-N	Neutral wire input	11	HPP	System high pressure protection interface
3	DC_MOTOR 1	DC motor output	12	H-PRESS	High pressure sensor interface
4	DC_MOTOR 2	DC motor output	13	L-PRESS	Low pressure sensor interface
5	COM-MAN UAL	Thermostat interface	14	COMM1	Drive communication interface
6	CN6	GPRS communication interface	15	FA	Electronic expansion valve interface
7	COM7	Unit communication interface	16	PWR1	310V DC power supply interface

No.	Printing	Interface	No.	Printing	Interface
8	T_LAC	Low temperature cooling temperature sensing	-	-	-
9	T_SENSOR2	2. Outdoor tube temperature sensor interface	-	-	-
		4. Outdoor ambient temperature sensor interface	-	-	-
		6. Discharge temperature sensor interface	--	-	-

Drive Board:

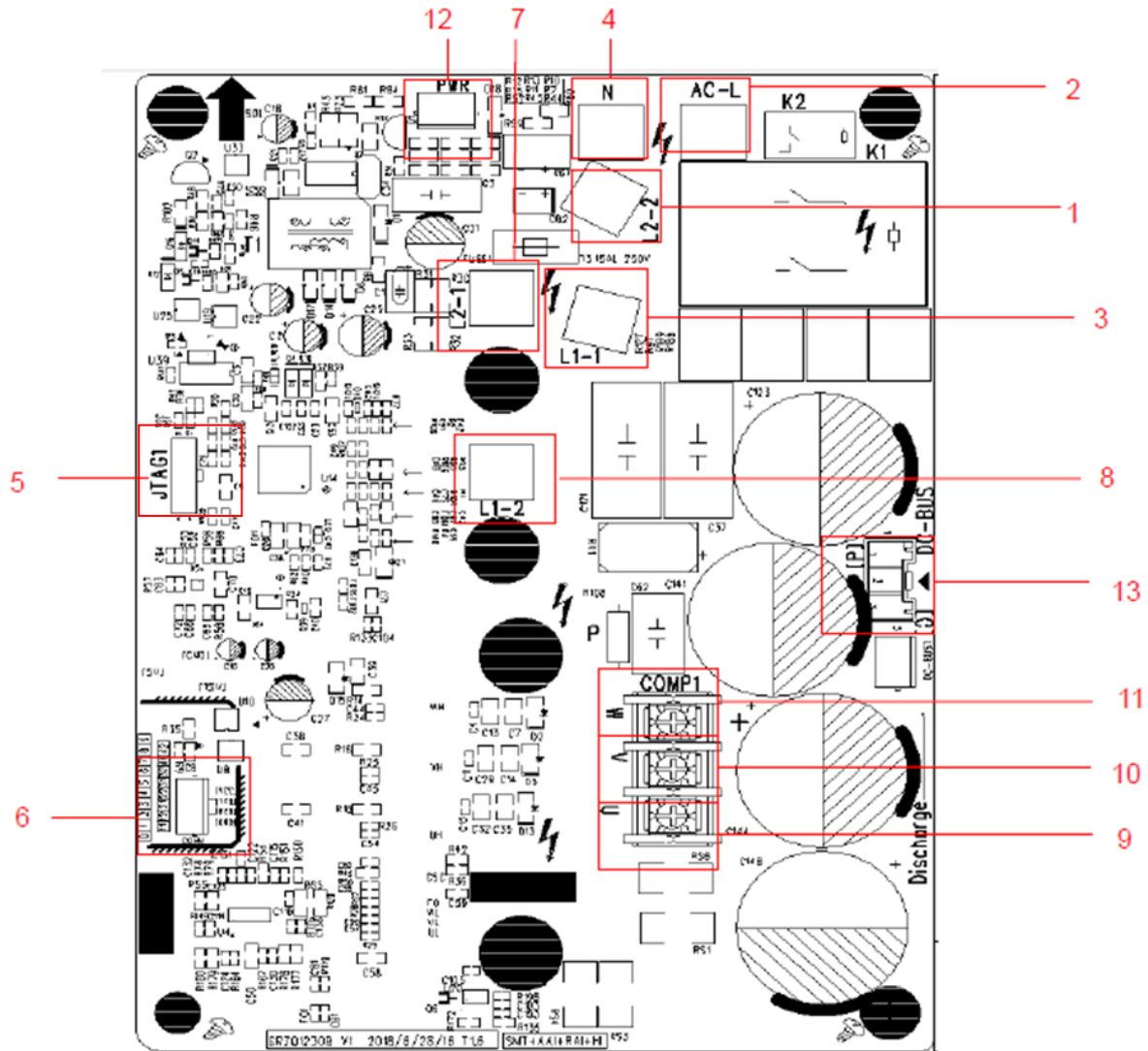
Model: MDUCO18024036



No.	Printing	Interface	No.	Printing	Interface
1	L2-2	PFC induction wire (blue)	10	P-OUT	Reserved
2	AC-L	Live wire	11	L1-2	PFC induction wire (white)
3	L1-1	PFC induction wire (brown)	12	L2-1	PFC induction wire (yellow)
4	N	Neutral wire	13	G-OUT	Reserved
5	COMM1	Communication terminal, same with COMM	14	U	Compressor U phase terminal
6	COMM	Communication terminal, same with COMM1	15	V	Compressor V phase terminal
7	PWR	Drive power supply terminal	16	W	Compressor W phase terminal

No.	Printing	Interface	No.	Printing	Interface
8	DC-MOTOR1	DC fan terminal	17	JTAG1	Programming interface (for testing)
9	DC-BUS1	Power discharge terminal (for testing)	-	-	-

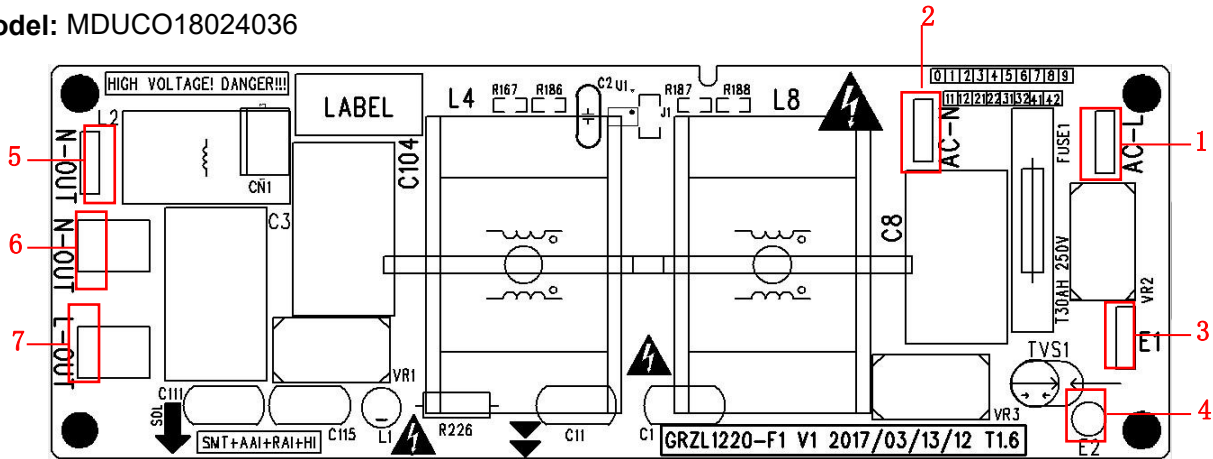
Model: MDUCO18048060



No.	Printing	Interface	No.	Printing	Interface
1	L2-2	PFC induction wire (blue)	8	L1-2	PFC induction wire (white)
2	AC-L	Live wire	9	U	Compressor U phase terminal
3	L1-1	PFC induction wire (brown)	10	V	Compressor V phase terminal
4	N	Neutral wire	11	W	Compressor W phase terminal
5	JTAG1	Programming interface (for testing)	12	PWR	Drive power supply terminal
6	COMM	Communication terminal, same with COMM	13	DC-BUS	DC-BUS terminal
7	L2-1	PFC induction wire (yellow)	-	-	-

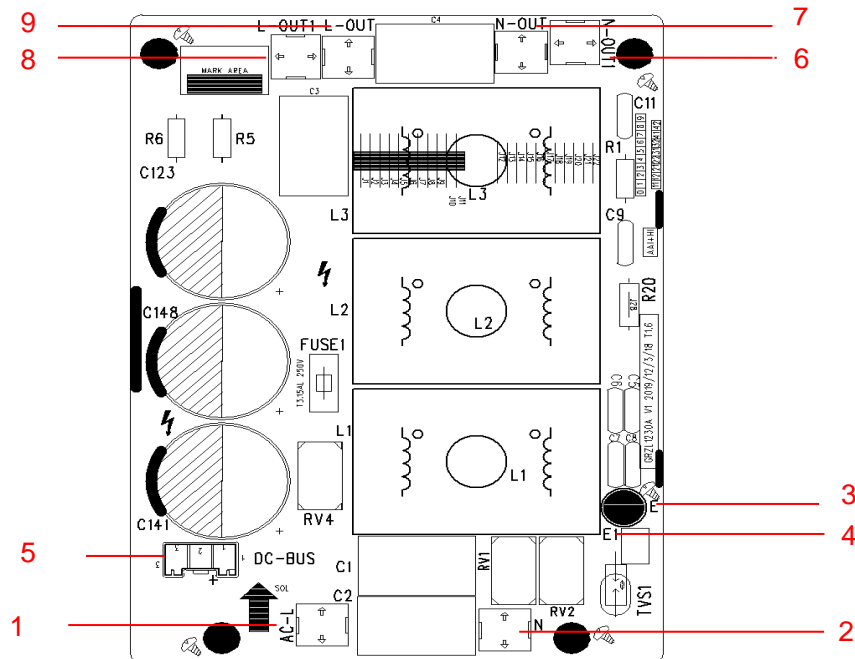
Filtering Board:

Model: MDUCO18024036



No.	Printing	Interface	No.	Printing	Interface
1	AC-L	Power input live wire terminal	5	N-OUT	Power output neutral wire terminal (reserved)
2	AC-N	Power input neutral wire terminal	6	N-OUT	Power output neutral wire terminal
3	E1	Filtering board ground wire terminal	7	L-OUT	Power output live wire terminal
4	E2	Filtering board grounding hole (reserved)	-	-	-

Model: MDUCO18048060



No.	Printing	Interface	No.	Printing	Interface
1	AC-L	Power input live wire terminal	6	N-OUT1	Power output neutral wire terminal (reserved)
2	N	Power input neutral wire terminal	7	N-OUT	Power output neutral wire terminal
3	E	Filtering board ground wire terminal	8	L-OUT1	Power output live wire terminal
4	E1	Filtering board grounding hole (reserved)	9	L-OUT	Power output live wire terminal
5	DC-BUS	DC-BUS terminal	-	-	-

3.2.2 IPM, PFC Testing Method

3.2.2.1 Method of Testing IPM Module

(1) Preparation before test: prepare a universal meter and turn to its diode option, and then remove the wires U, V, W of the compressor after it is powered off for one minute.

(2) Testing Steps

Step 1: put the black probe on the place P and the red one on the wiring terminal U, V, W respectively as shown in the following figure to measure the voltage between UP, VP and WP.

Step 2: put the red probe on the place N and the black one on the wiring terminal U, V, W respectively as shown in the following figure to measure the voltage between NU, NV and NW.

(3) If the measured voltages between UP, VP, WP, NU, NV, NW are all among 0.3V-0.7V, then it indicates the IPM module is normal; If any measured value is 0, it indicates the IPM is damaged.

3.2.2.2 Method of Testing PFC Module Short Circuit

(1) Preparation before test: prepare a universal meter and turn to its diode option, and then remove the wires L1-2, L2-1 after it is powered off for one minute.

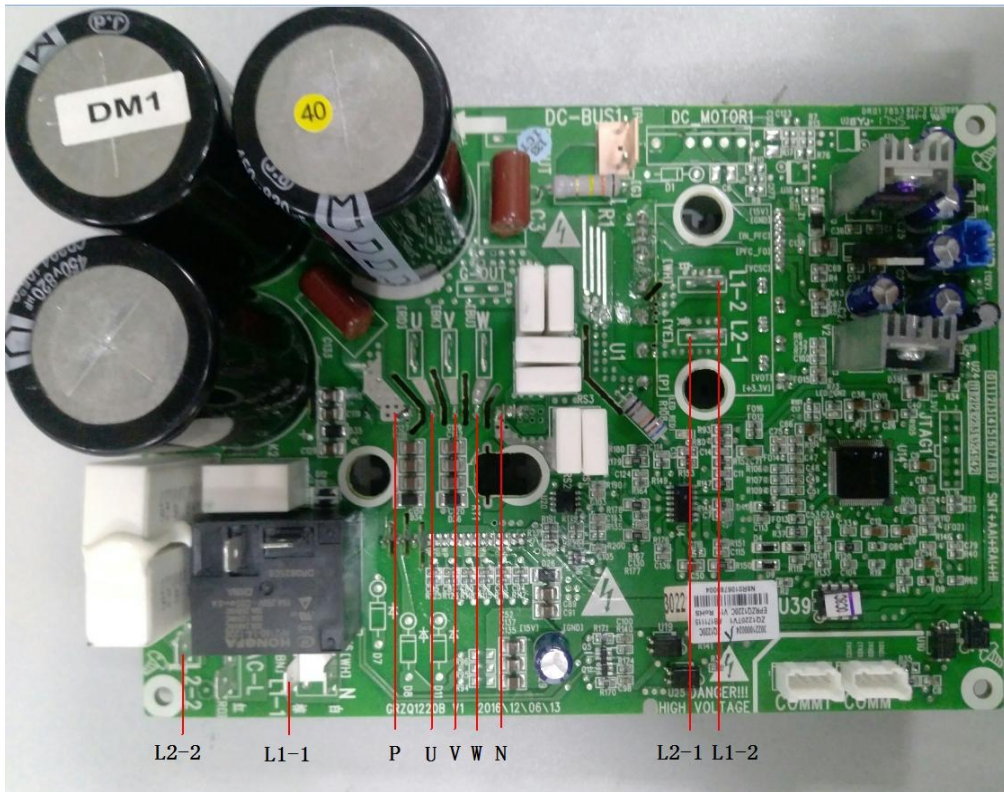
(2) Testing Steps:

Step 1: Put the black probe on the place P and the red one on the wiring terminal L1-2, L2-1 respectively as shown in the following figure to measure the voltage between L1-2 and P; L2-1 and P.

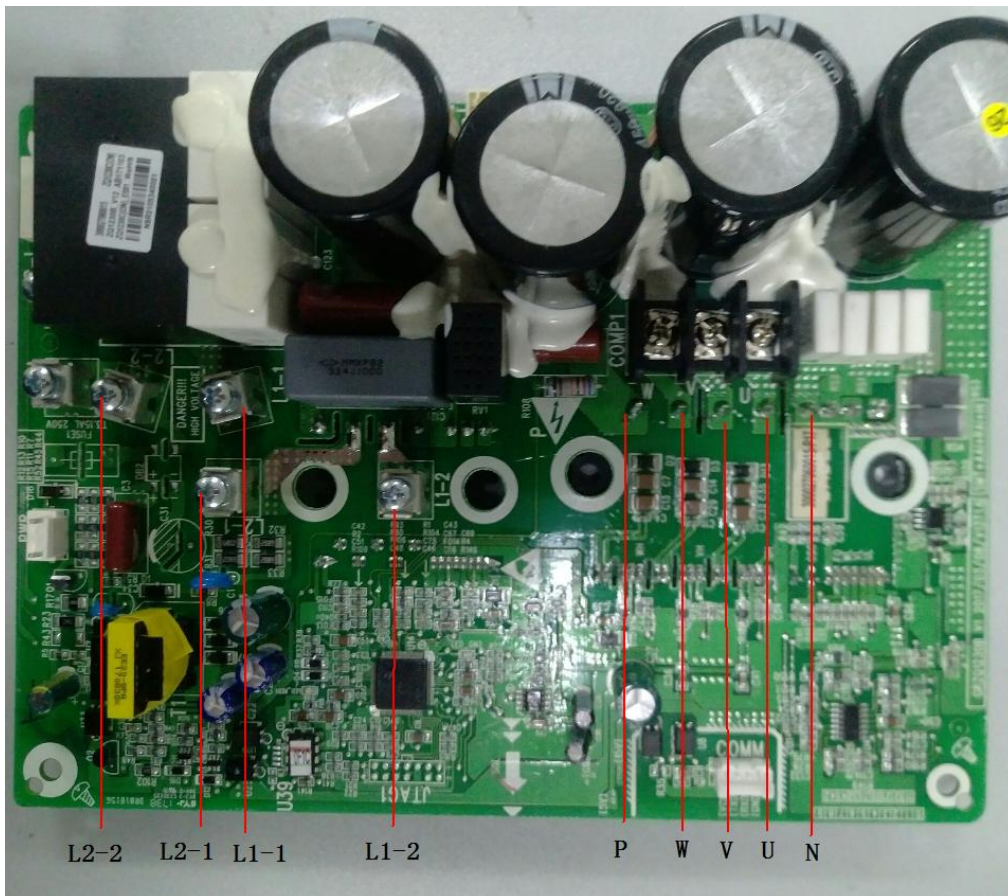
Step 2: Put the red probe on the place N and the black one on the wiring terminal L1-2, L2-1 respectively as shown in the following figure to measure the voltage between N and L1-2; N and L2-1.

(3) If the measured voltages between L1-2 and P; L2-1 and P; N and L1-2; N and L2-1 are all among 0.3V-0.7V, then it indicates the PFC module is normal; If any measured value is 0, it indicates the PFC is damaged.

MDUCO18024036



MDUCO18048060



3.3 Error Code

No.	Error code	Error
1	E1	Compressor high pressure protection
2	E3	Compressor low pressure protection
3	E4	Compressor air discharge high-temperature protection
4	F2	Condenser temperature sensor error
5	F3	Outdoor ambient temperature sensor error
6	F4	Discharge temperature sensor error
7	F6	ODU tube temperature sensor error
8	EE	ODU memory chip error
9	H4	Overload
10	H5	IPM protection
11	H6	DC fan error
12	H7	Driver out-of-step protection
13	HC	Pfc protection
14	Lc	Startup failure
15	P0	Driver reset protection
16	P5	Over-current protection
17	P6	Master control and driver communication error
18	P7	Driver module sensor error
19	P8	Driver module high temperature protection
20	PA	AC current protection
21	Pc	Driver current error
22	PL	Bus low-voltage protection
23	PH	Bus high-voltage protection
24	PU	Charge loop error
25	ee	Drive memory chip error

If malfunction occurs during operation, LCD temperature display zone will show the failure information. If several malfunctions occur at the same time, their corresponding error codes will be shown in turn. When malfunction occurs, please shut off the unit and send for professional personnel to repair. For example, E1 (as shown below) indicates high pressure protection.

There are LED indicators on the main board of the indoor unit, which are used to display the operating status and malfunction information of the unit.

LED indicator	Color	Function
Power Indicator	Red	Indoor unit main board is powered on, Power Indicator is on.
Running Indicator	Green	After detecting the indoor fan turn-on signal, the running indicator light is on, when detecting the indoor fan turning-off signal, the running indicator light is off. When detecting a system failure, the running indicator light flashes.

Different running indicator flashing light means different system failure.

malfunction	Running Indicator status	Remark
Indoor Jumper cap failure	Light out 3S then flash once	Flash means light on 0.5S then light out 0.5S
Indoor fan failure	Light out 3S then flash twice	
Indoor tube temperature sensor failure	Light out 3S then flash four times	

3.4 Troubleshooting

3.4.1 “E1” Compressor High Pressure Protection

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

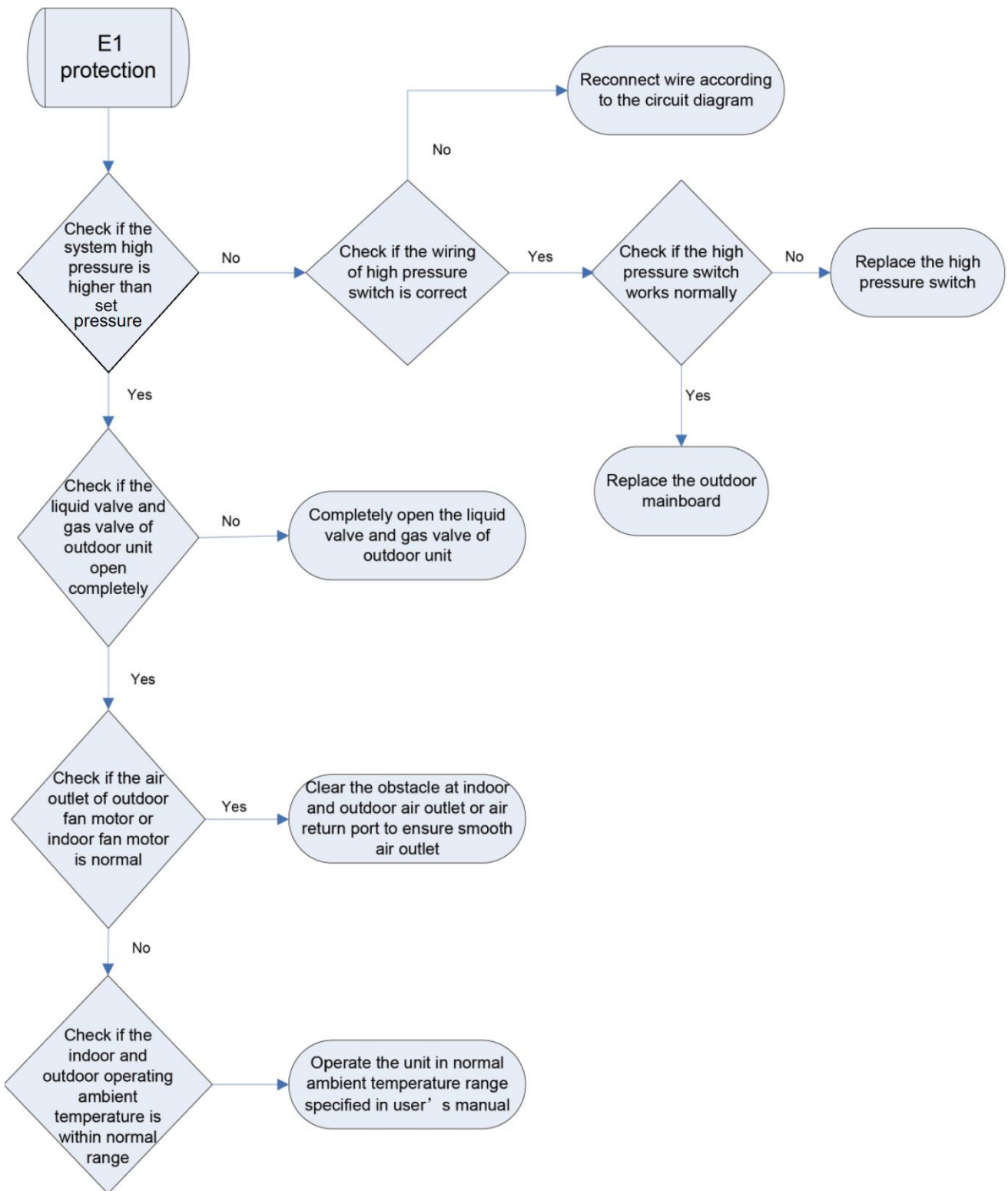
Error judgment condition and method:

It is judged through the action of high pressure switch. If the high pressure switch is cut off, it is judged that high pressure is too high and the system stops operation for protection.

Possible reason:

- Cut-off valve of ODU is not fully opened;
- High pressure switch is abnormal;
- Outdoor or indoor fan is not working properly;
- Ambient temperature is too high;
- Refrigerant charging amount is too much;
- System pipeline is blocked

Troubleshooting:



3.4.2 “E3” Compressor Low-pressure Protection, Refrigerant Shortage

Protection, Refrigerant Recovery Mode

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

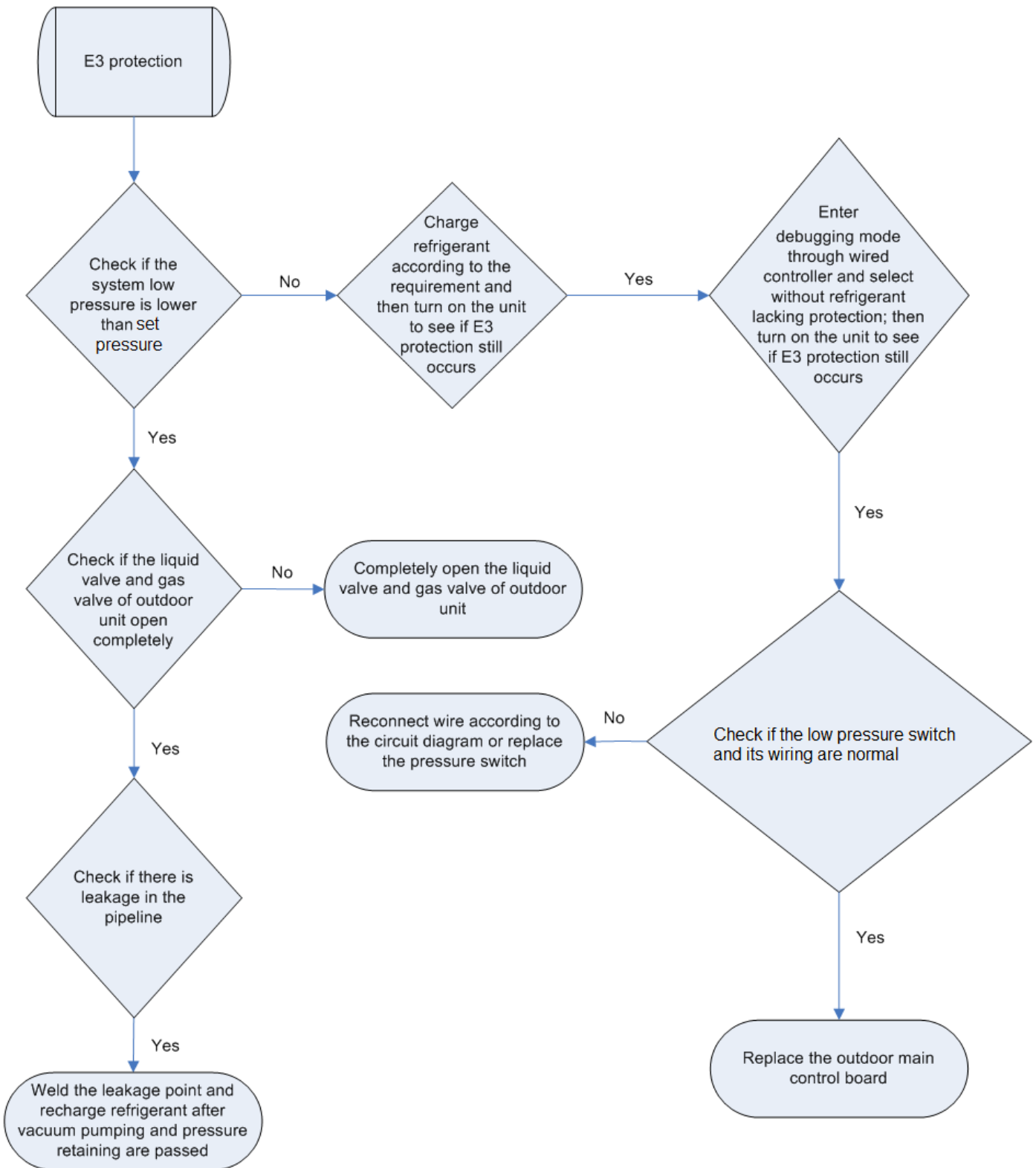
Error judgment condition and method:

It is judged through the action of low pressure switch. If the low pressure switch is cut off, it is judged that low pressure is too low and the system stops operation for protection.

Possible reason:

- Cut-off valve of ODU is not fully opened;
- Low pressure sensor is abnormal;
- Outdoor or indoor fan is not working properly;
- IDU filter or air duct is blocked;
- Ambient temperature is too low;
- Refrigerant charging amount is insufficient;
- System pipeline is blocked;

Troubleshooting:



3.4.3 “E4” Compressor Air Discharge High-temperature Protection

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

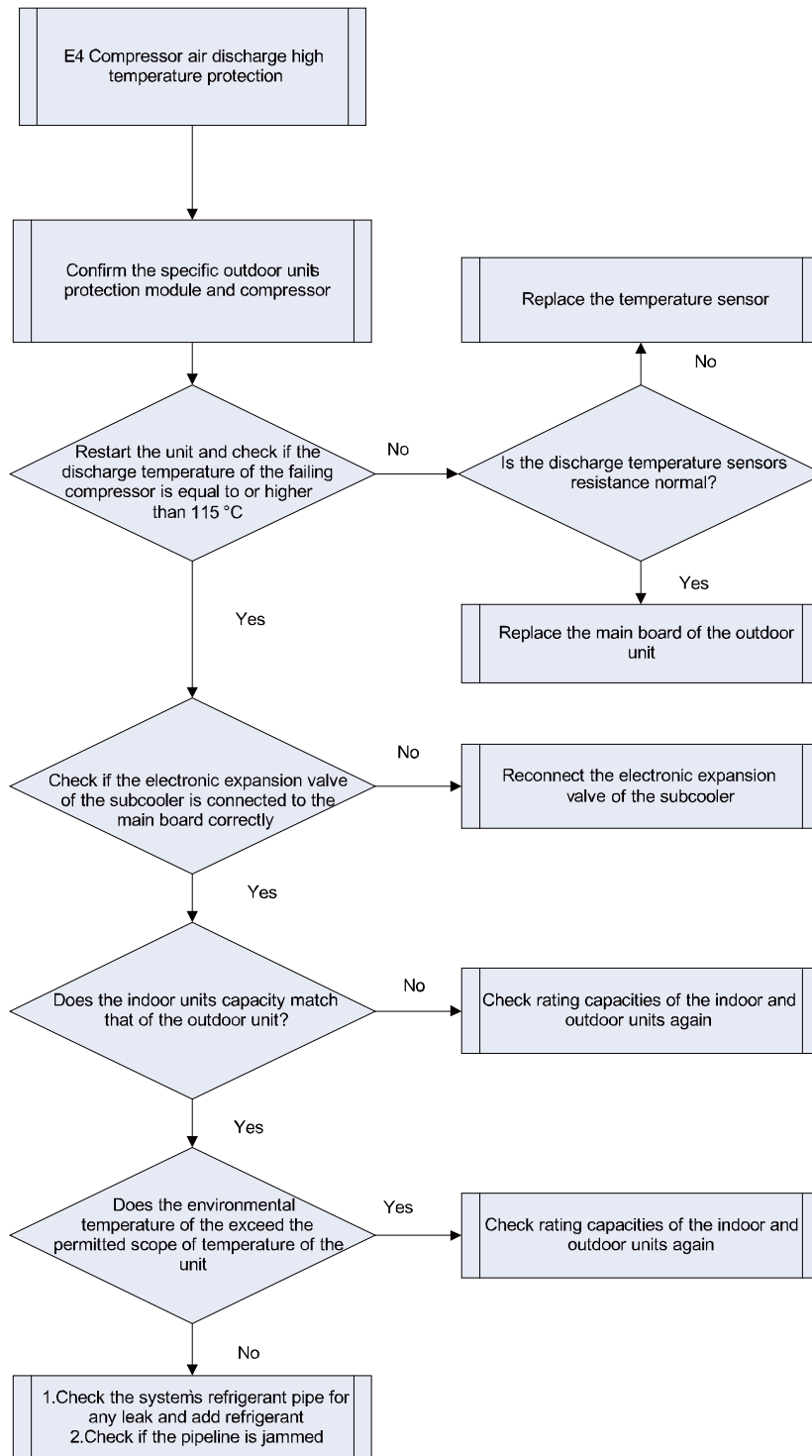
Error judgment condition and method:

Test the compressor discharge temperature through compressor discharge pipe and shell top temperature sensor. If the tested temperature value is higher than 115°C, the unit will stop for protection

Possible reason:

- Cut-off valve of ODU is not fully opened;
- Outdoor or indoor fan is not working properly;
- IDU filter or air duct is blocked;
- Ambient temperature exceeds allowable operation range;
- Refrigerant charging amount is insufficient;
- System pipeline is blocked;

Troubleshooting:



3.4.4 “F2” Condenser Temperature Sensor Error

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

Error judgment condition and method:

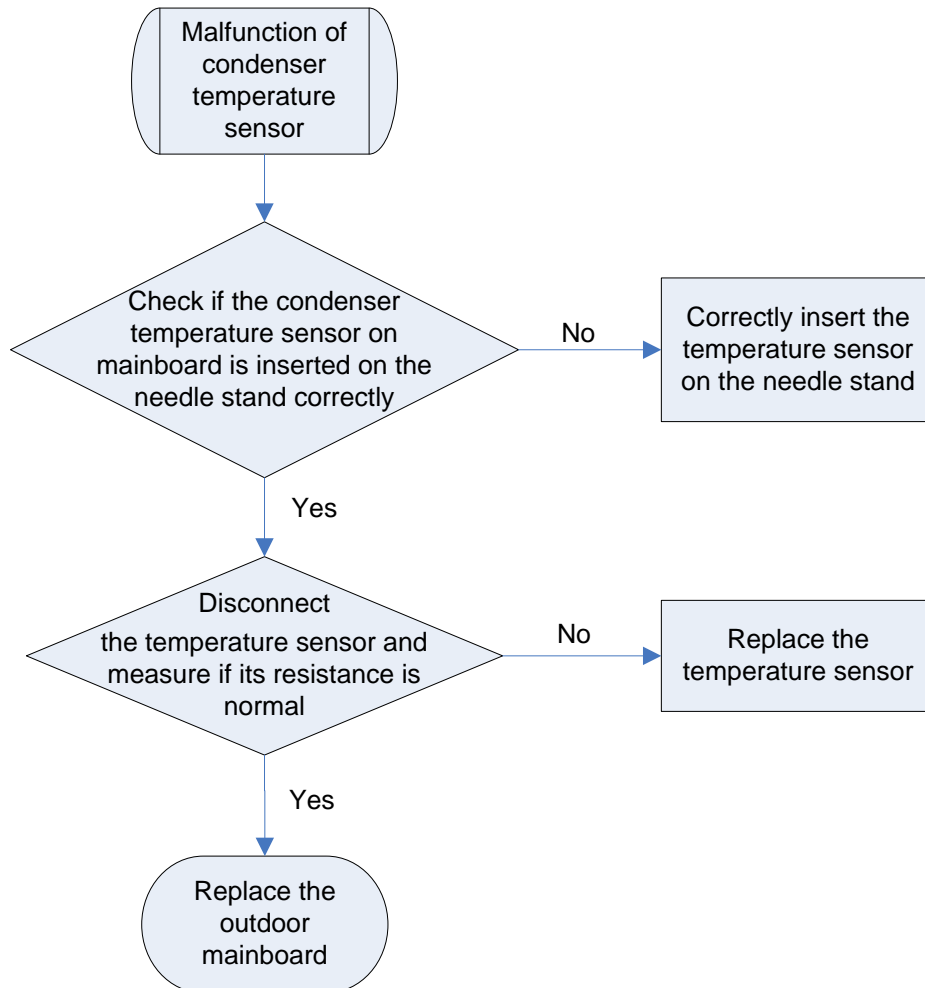
Sample the AD value of temperature sensor through temperature sensor detecting circuit and judge the range of AD value, If the sampling AD value exceeds upper limit and lower limit in 5 seconds continuously, report

the error.

Possible reason:

- Poor contact between temperature sensor and terminal in mainboard interface
- Temperature sensor is abnormal
- Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



NOTE:

Please refer to Appendix 1 for the relation between temperature and resistance of temperature sensor.

3.4.5 “F3” Outdoor Ambient Temperature Sensor Error

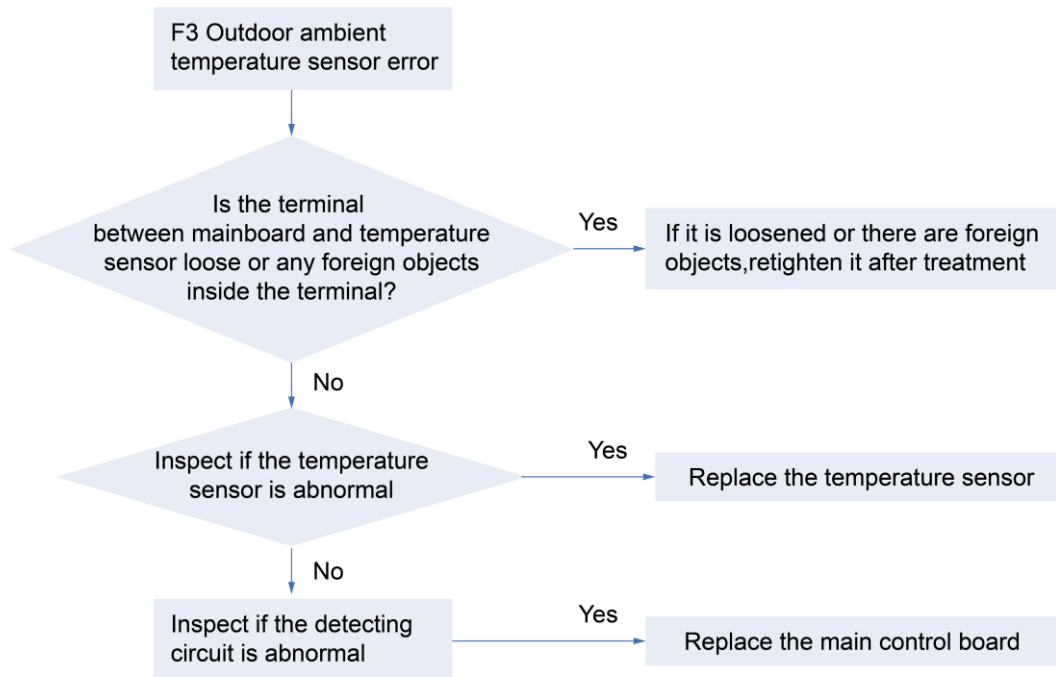
Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

Error judgment condition and method:

Sample the AD value of temperature sensor through temperature sensor detecting circuit and judge the range of AD value, If the sampling AD value exceeds upper limit and lower limit in 5 seconds continuously, report the error.

Possible reason:

- Poor contact between ambient temperature sensor and terminal in mainboard interface
- Ambient temperature sensor is abnormal
- Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:**NOTE:**

Please refer to Appendix 1 for the relation between temperature and resistance of temperature sensor.

3.4.6 “F4” Discharge Temperature Sensor Error

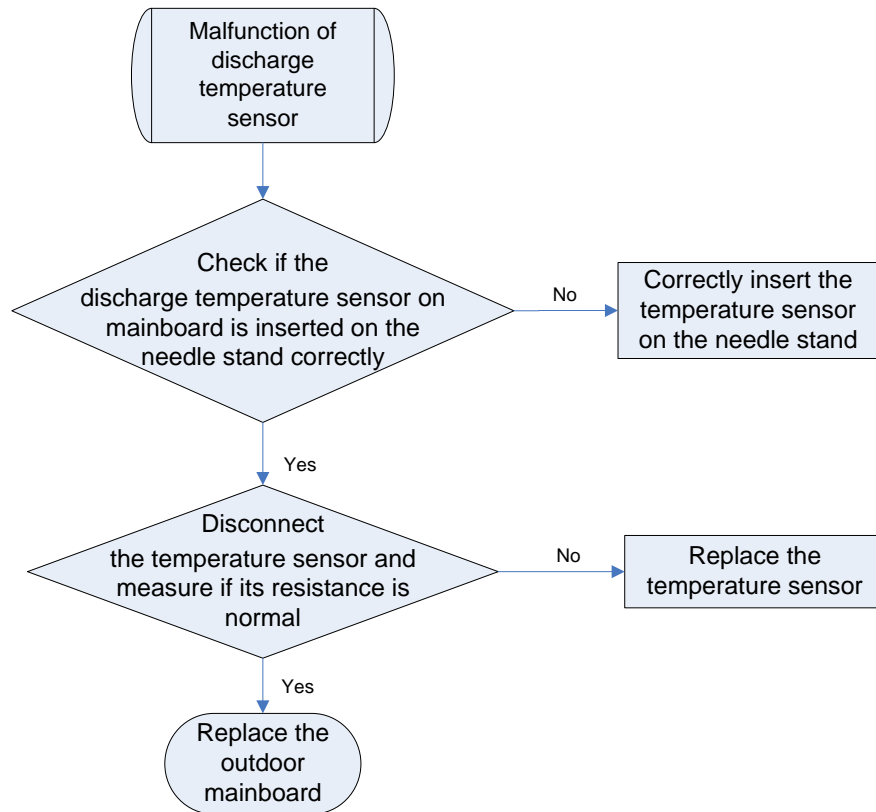
Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

Error judgment condition and method:

Sample the AD value of temperature sensor through temperature sensor detecting circuit and judge the range of AD value, If the sampling AD value exceeds upper limit and lower limit in 5 seconds continuously, report the error.

Possible reason:

- Poor contact between temperature sensor and terminal in mainboard interface
- Temperature sensor is abnormal
- Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:**NOTE:**

Please refer to Appendix 1 for the relation between temperature and resistance of temperature sensor.

3.4.7 “F6” ODU Tube Temperature Sensor Error

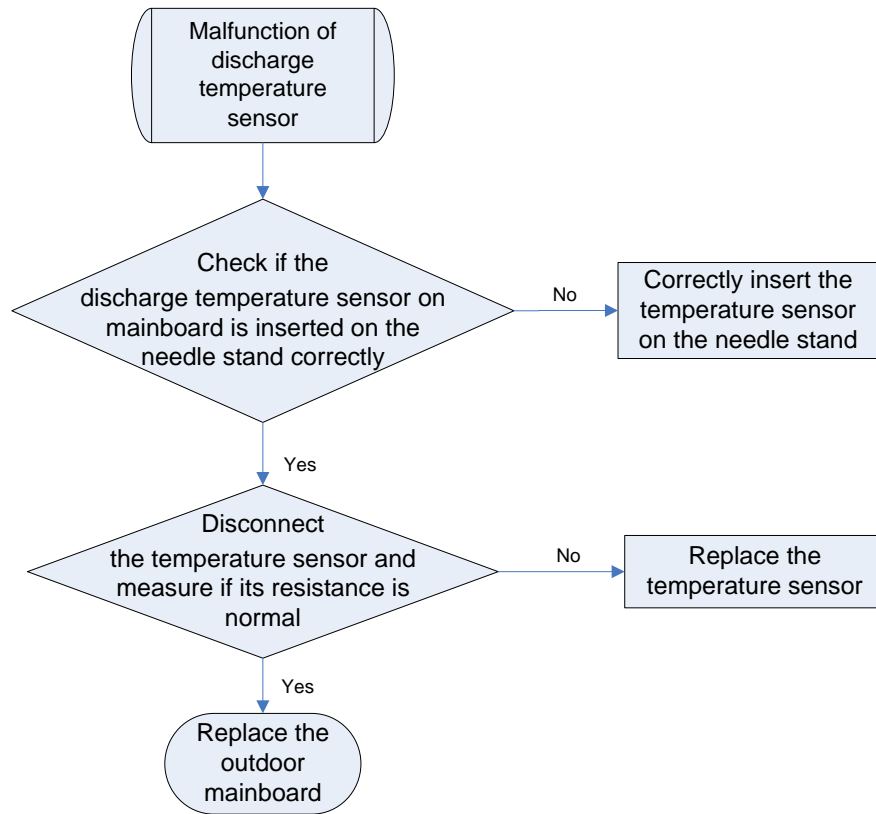
Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

Error judgment condition and method:

Sample the AD value of temperature sensor through temperature sensor detecting circuit and judge the range of AD value, If the sampling AD value exceeds upper limit and lower limit in 5 seconds continuously, report the error.

Possible reason:

- Poor contact between temperature sensor and terminal in mainboard interface
- Temperature sensor is abnormal
- Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:**NOTE:**

Please refer to Appendix 1 for the relation between temperature and resistance of temperature sensor.

3.4.8“EE” ODU Memory Chip Error

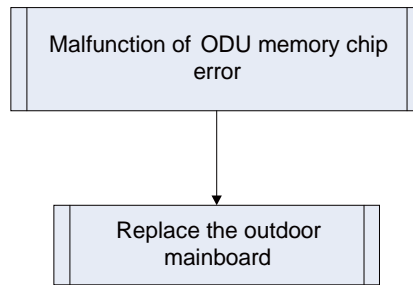
Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

Error judgment condition and method:

If ODU mainboard cannot read the memory chip, this error will be reported.

Possible reason:

- Memory chip on the ODU mainboard is damaged.
- Memory chip is weakly welded.
- Memory chip lead is short-circuited.

Troubleshooting:**3.4.9 “H4” Overload**

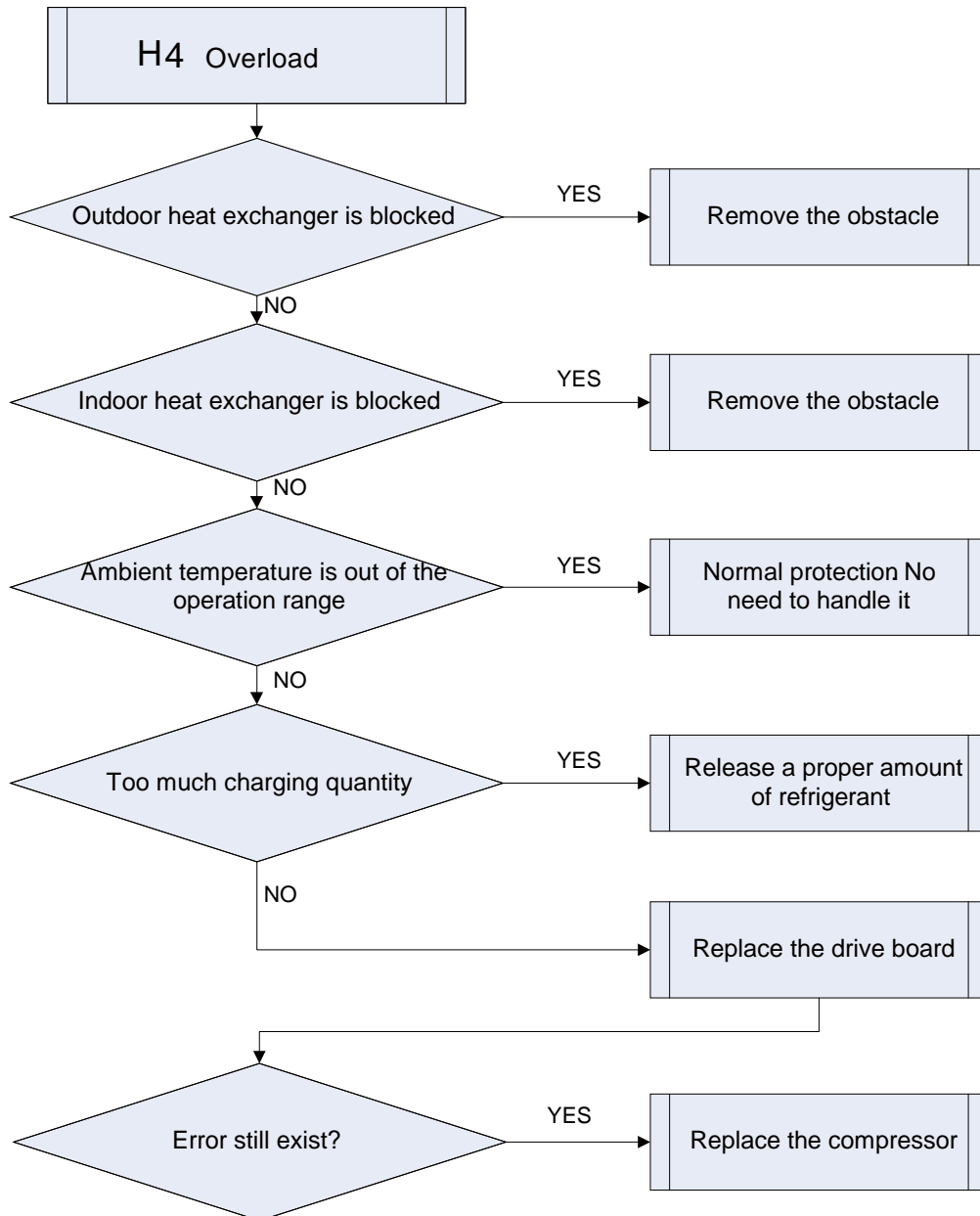
Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

Error judgment condition and method:

When condensing pressure is higher than the protection value, system will report overload protection.

Possible reason:

- Cooling ODU heat exchanger is blocked or heat exchange is bad.
- Heating IDU heat exchanger is blocked or heat exchange is bad.
- Operating temperature is too high.
- System charging quantity is too much.

Troubleshooting:**3.4.10 “H5” IPM Protection**

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

Error judgment condition and method:

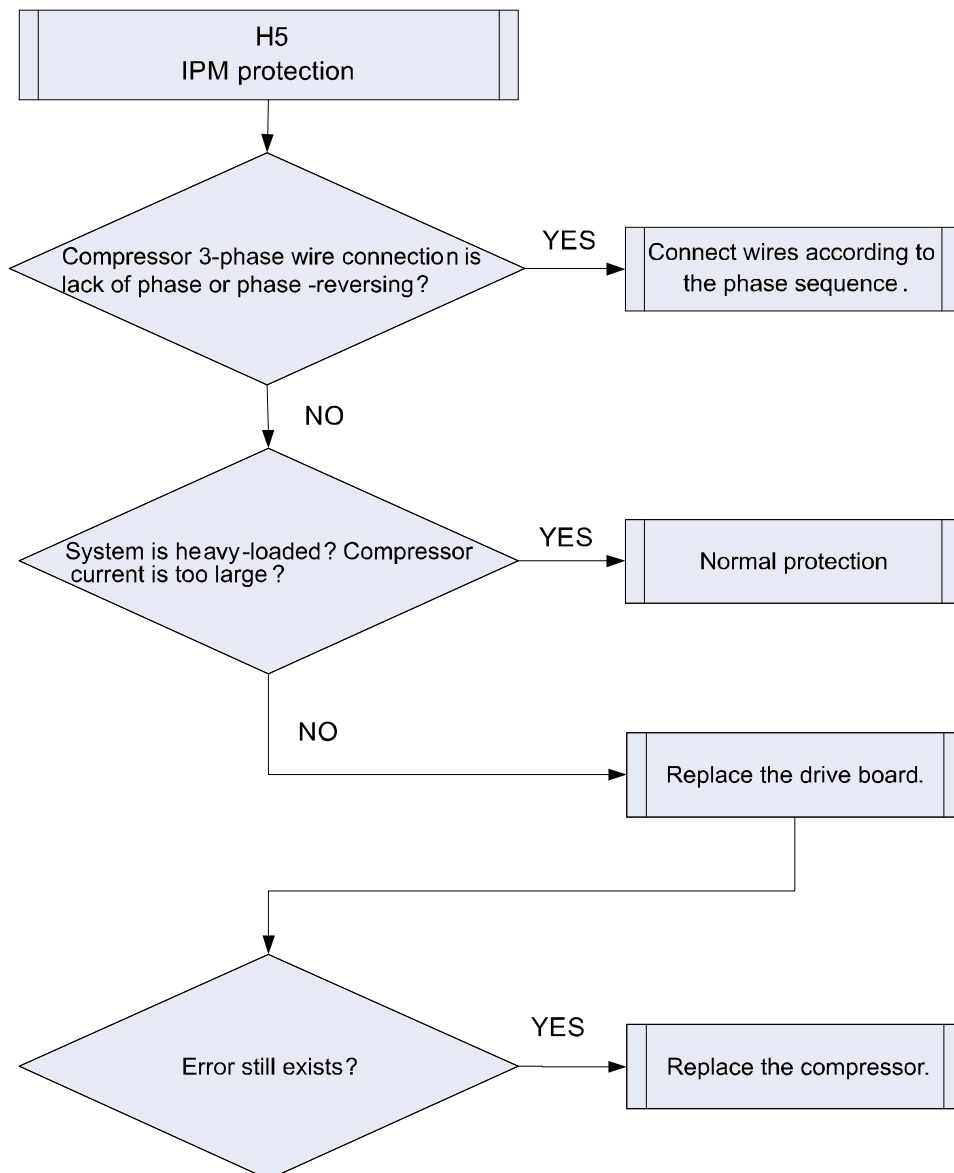
When power is connected and drive chip received IPM lead F0 that is of low level, then it is IPM module malfunction. System will shut down for protection.

Possible reason:

- Compressor 3-phase wire connection is lack of phase or phase-reversed.
- System is overloaded and compressor current is too large.
- Drive board IPM module is damaged.

- Drive board IPM module's 15V power supply is lower than 13.5V.
- Drive board 6-line PWM signal and the corresponding element are abnormal.
- Drive board compressor current sampling circuit element is damaged or drive chip current sampling AD terminal is abnormal.
- Compressor is damaged.

Troubleshooting:



3.4.11 "H6" DC Fan Error

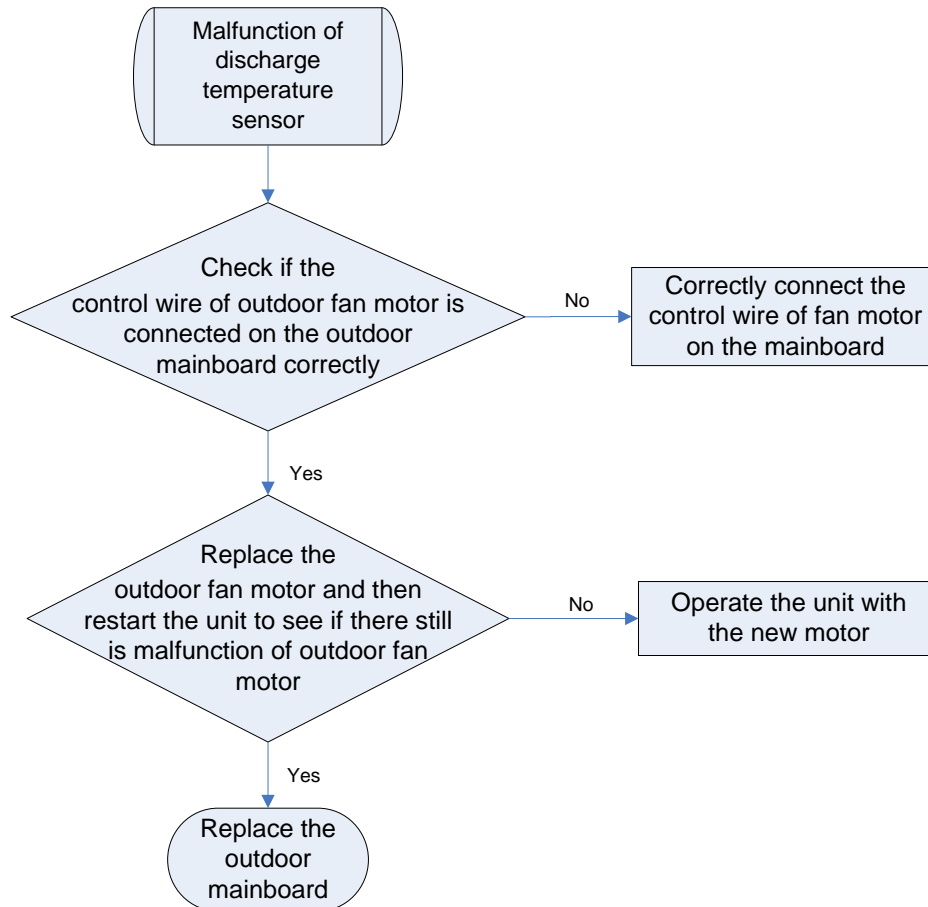
Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

Error judgment condition and method:

Mainboard doesn't receive the signal of outdoor fan within 30s after the outdoor fan starts up.

Possible reason:

- Outdoor fan wiring terminal is not correctly connected to the mainboard.
- Outdoor fan is damaged.
- If it is a new unit or a new motor has been replaced in the unit and the wire connection is correct, then probably it is the program that goes wrong.

Troubleshooting:**3.4.12 “H7” Driver Out-of-Step Protection**

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

Error judgment condition and method:

During operation, it can't detect the rotor position and stops output. Or the actual running speed differs too much from the set running speed. In each case, compressor runs out of step and system stops for protection.

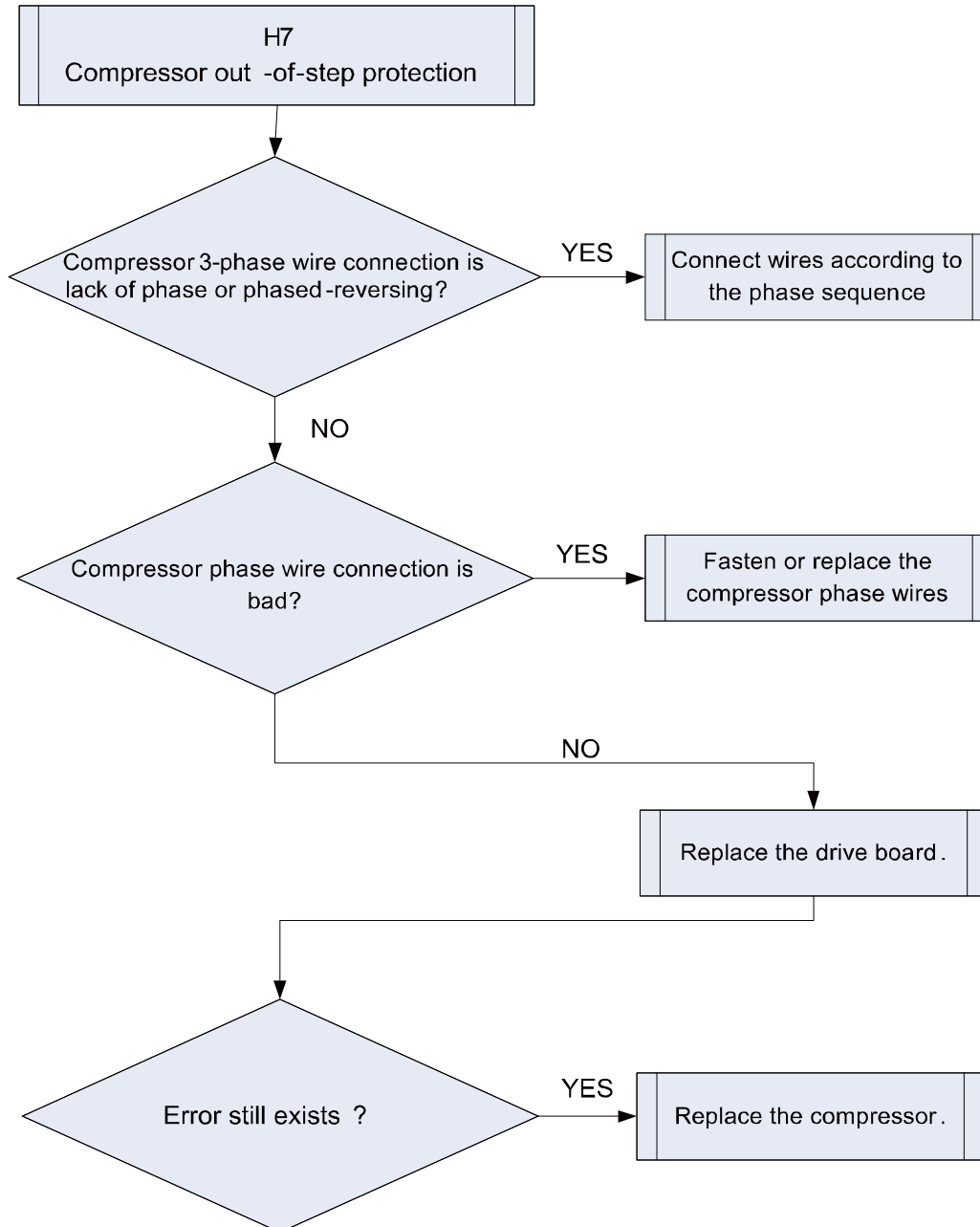
Possible reason:

- Compressor 3-phase wire connection is lack of phase or phased-reversed.
- Compressor phase wire connection is bad.
- System is blocked, short of refrigerant or compressor oil.
- Drive board IPM module is damaged.

■Drive board compressor current sampling circuit element is damaged or drive chip current sampling AD terminal is abnormal.

■Compressor is damaged.

Troubleshooting:



3.4.13 “HC” PFC Protection

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

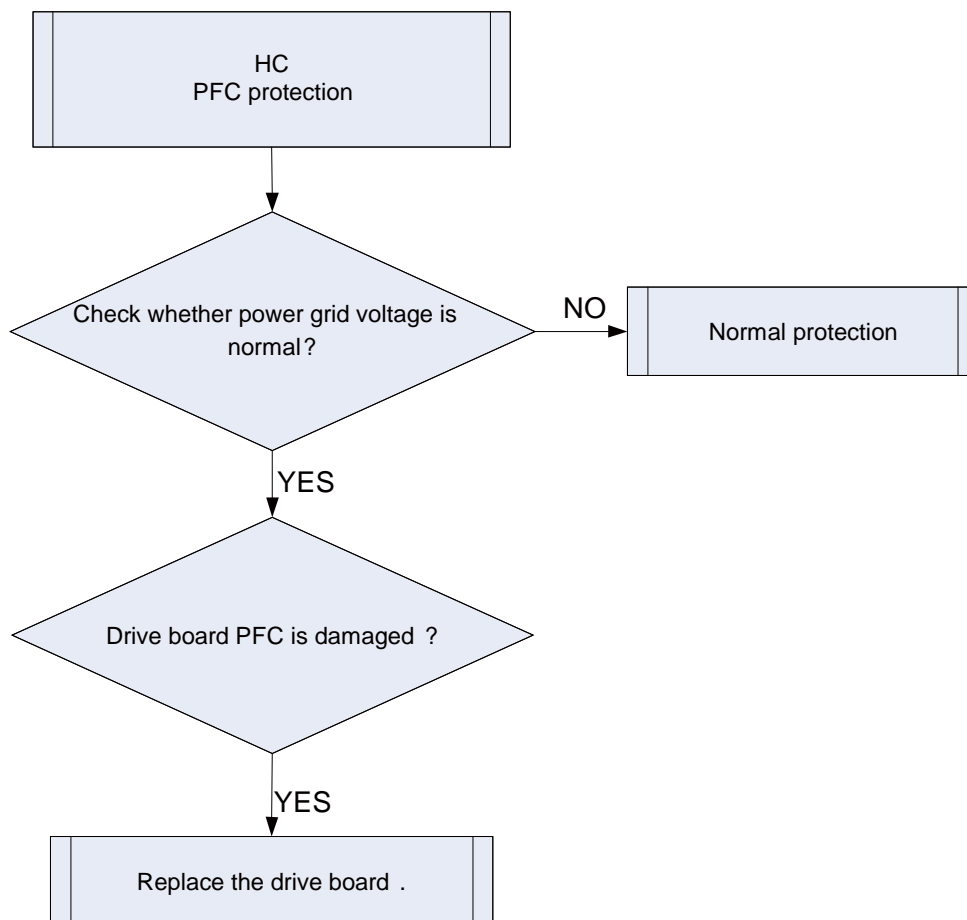
Error judgment condition and method:

After power is connected, and drive chip received PFC lead F0 that is of low level, then it is PFC module malfunction. System will shut down for protection.

Possible reason:

- Power grid voltage is abnormal.
- Drive board PFC module is damaged.
- Drive board PFC module's 15V power supply is lower than 13.5V.
- Drive board PWM signal for PFC and the corresponding element are abnormal.
- Drive board PFC current sampling circuit element is damaged or drive chip current sampling AD terminal is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:



3.4.14 “Lc” Startup Failure

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

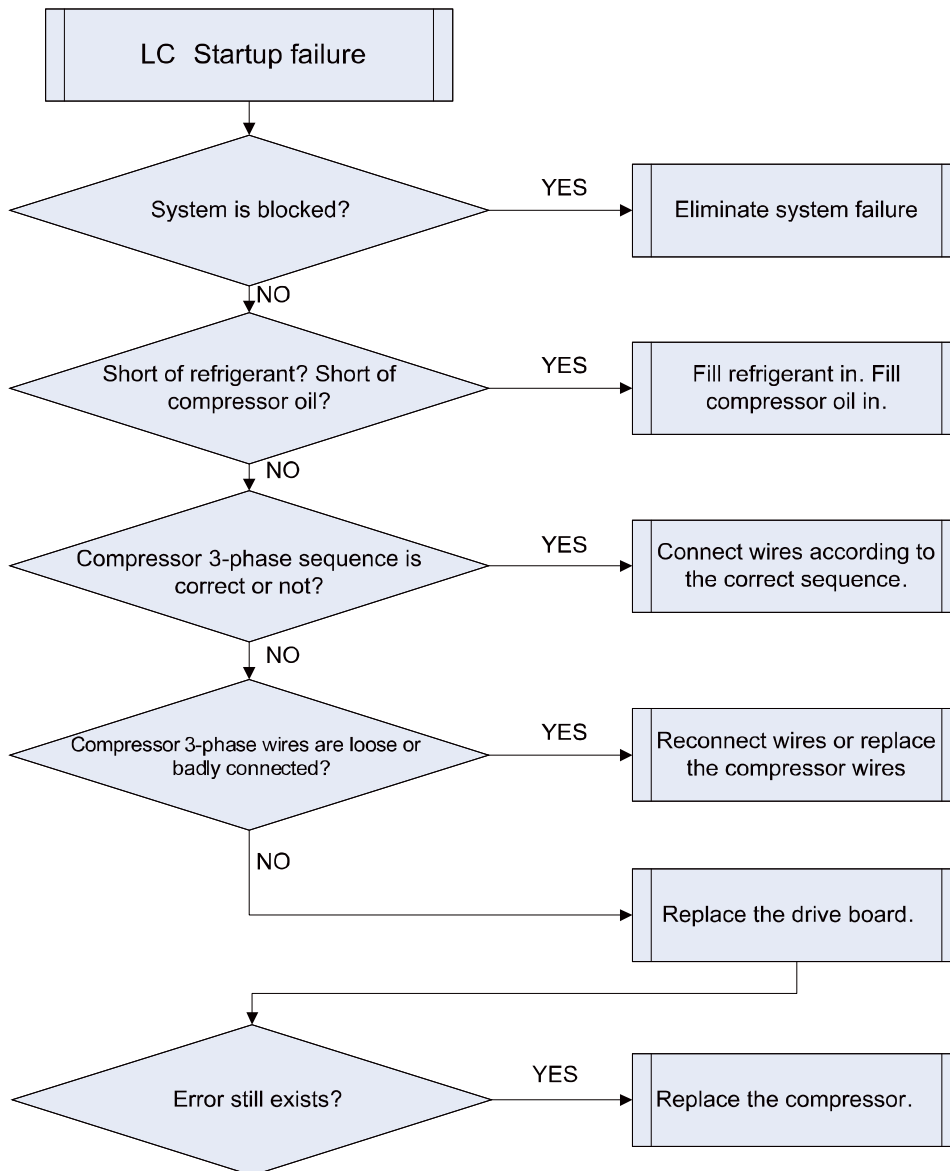
Error judgment condition and method:

If the state of compressor stays at Startup for a long time and can't switch to Running, then inverter compressor compressor startup failure.

Possible reason:

- Poor contact of compressor UVW wire;
- Compressor is broken;
- Compressor drive board is broken;

Troubleshooting:



3.4.15 “P0” Driver Reset Protection

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

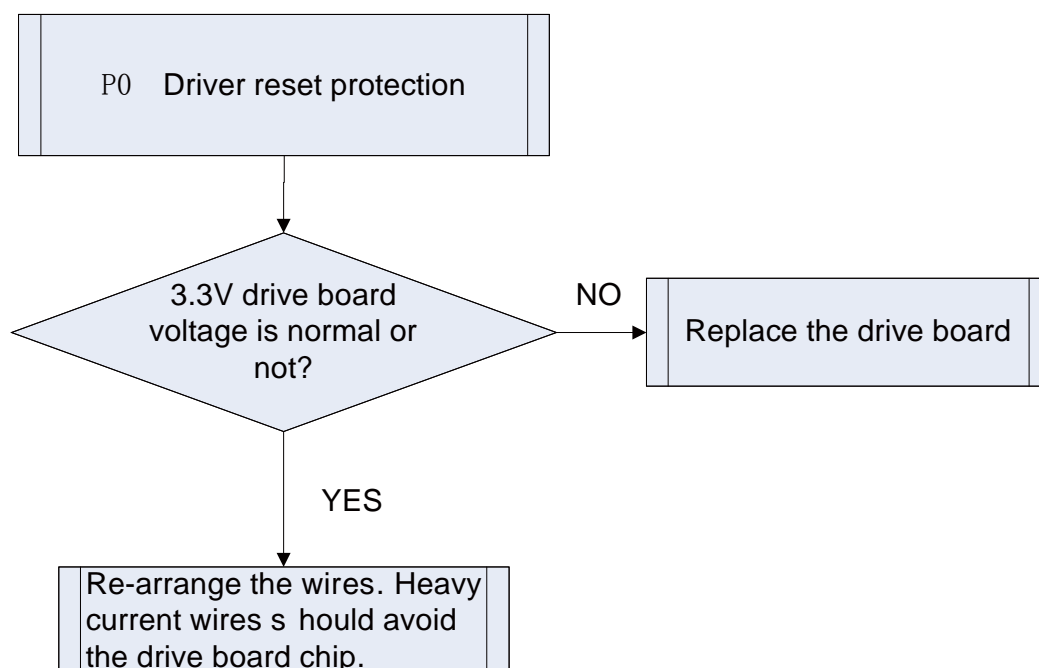
Error judgment condition and method:

Drive board chip resets and starts initialization. After the drive board is energized for 5s, it detects that the chip resets again. In this case, it can be judged as drive chip reset protection.

Possible reason:

- 3.3V drive chip supply voltage drop.
- TRST lead of JTAG programming is interrupted.

Troubleshooting:



3.4.16 “P5” Over-Current Protection

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

Error judgment condition and method:

If compressor’s instant current value is higher than the set current protection value, then it can be judged that compressor over-current occurs and system will shut down for protection.

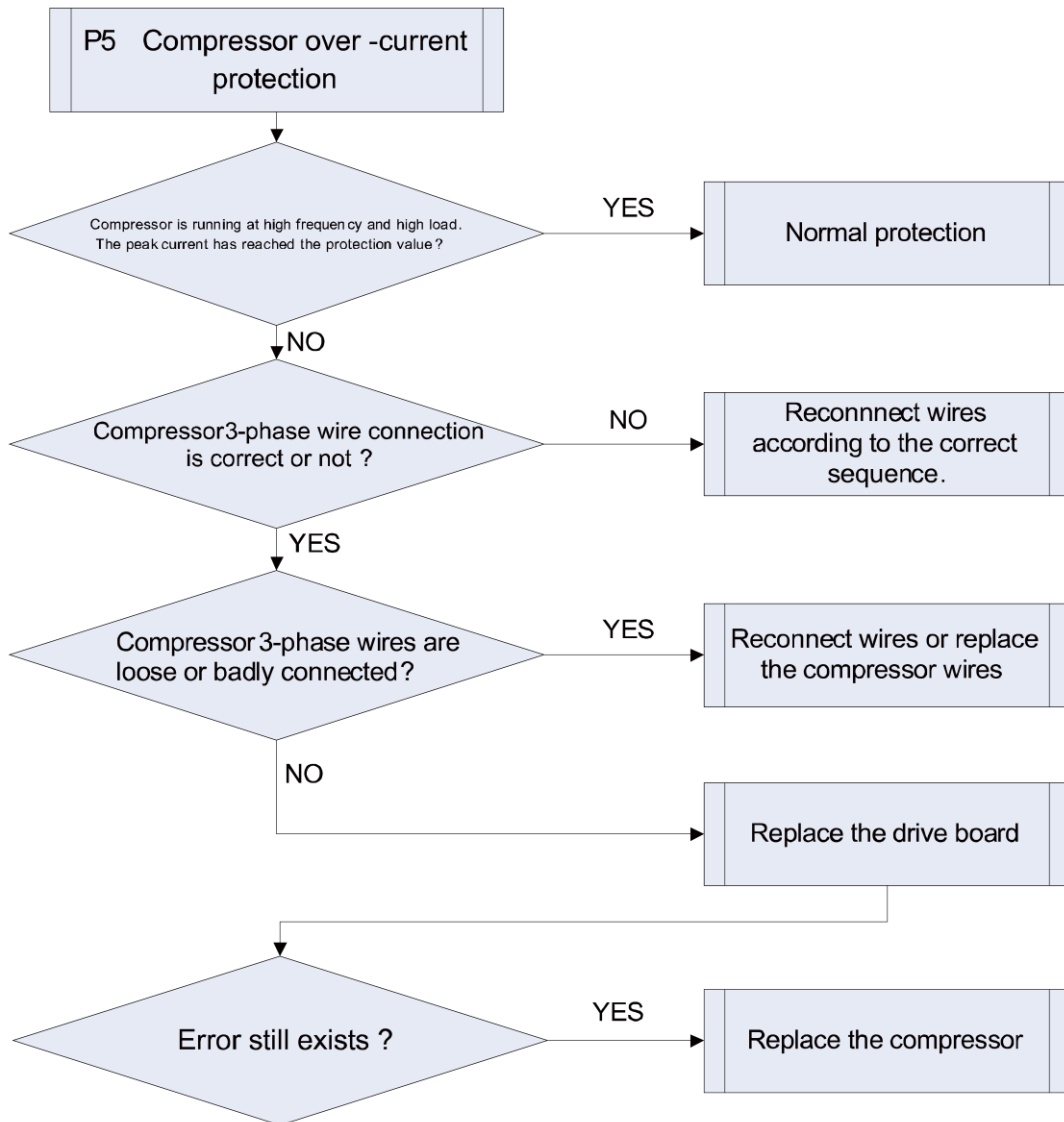
Possible reason:

- System load is too much and compressor current is too large.
- Compressor 3-phase wire connection is lack of phase or phase-reversed.
- Compressor phase wire is loose or has bad contact.

■ Drive board current sampling circuit element is damaged or drive chip current sampling AD terminal is abnormal.

■ Compressor is damaged.

Troubleshooting:



3.4.17 “P6” Master Control and Driver Communication Error

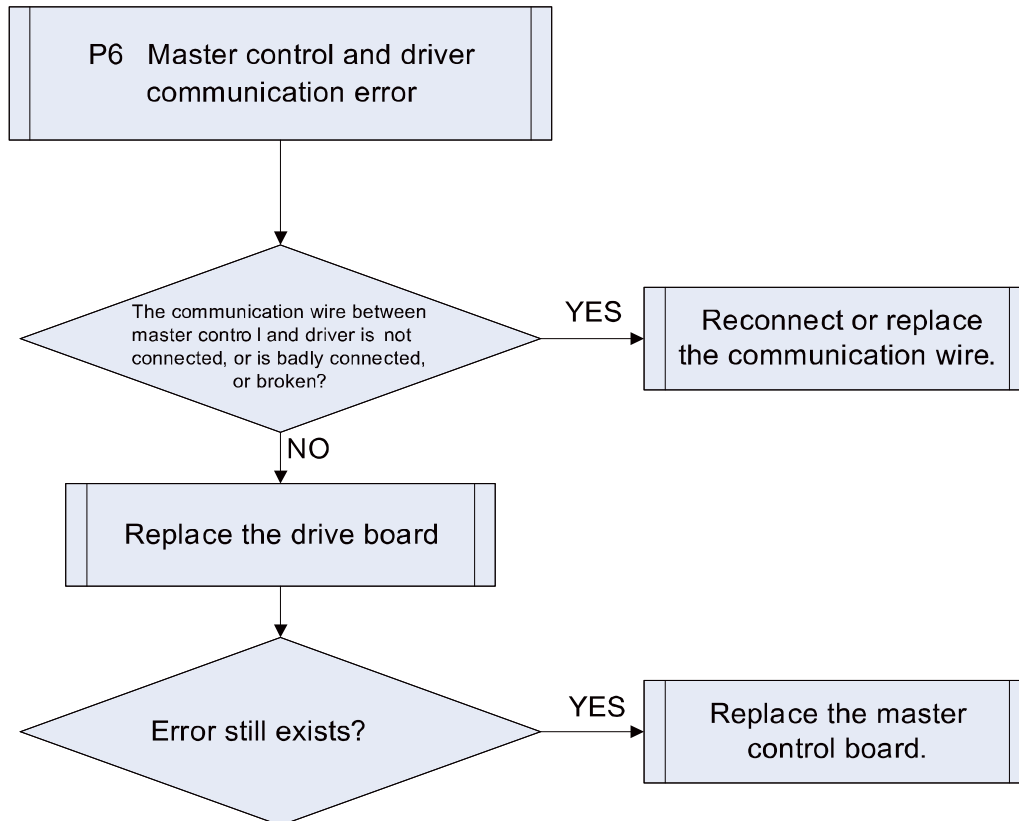
Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

Error judgment condition and method:

If there is no other malfunction and the communication between master control and driver is cut off for 30s, then it can be judged that the communication between master control and driver is faulted. System will shut down for protection.

Possible reason:

- Communication wire between master control and driver is not well connected, or has bad contact, or is broken.
- The switch power of drive board is abnormal, therefore, the 3.3V power voltage is abnormal.
- Communication circuit of the drive board or the master control board is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:**3.4.18 “P7” Driver Module Sensor Error**

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

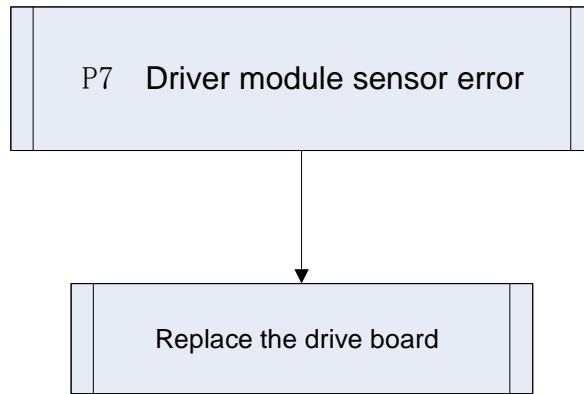
Error judgment condition and method:

If IPM or PFC module temperature is lower than the set protection value, then it can be judged that driver module sensor error occurs and system will shut down for protection.

Possible reason:

- Module temperature sensor is short-circuited or broken-circuited.
- Drive board current sampling circuit element is damaged or drive chip current sampling AD terminal is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:



3.4.19 “P8” Driver Module High Temperature Protection

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

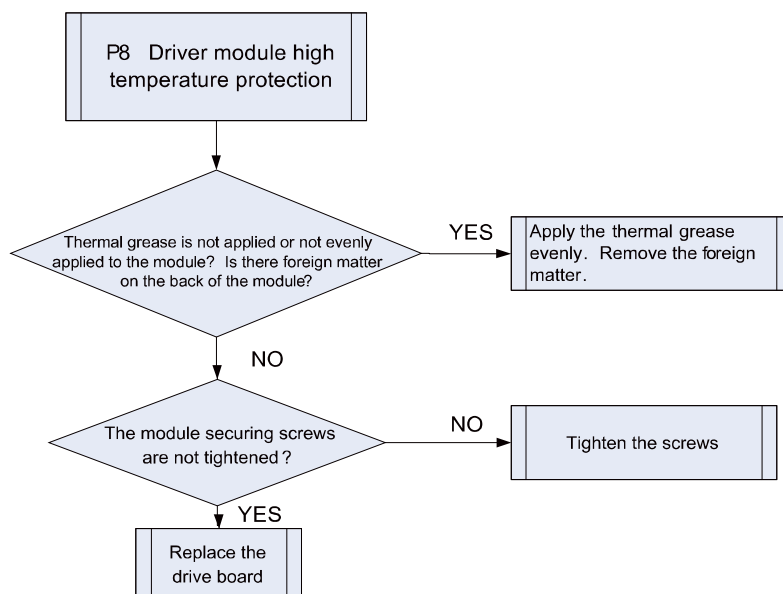
Error judgment condition and method:

If IPM module temperature or PFC module temperature exceeds the set protection value, then it can be judged that driver module temperature is too high and system will shut down for protection.

Possible reason:

- Thermal grease is not applied or not evenly applied to the module, or there is other substance on the back of the module.
- The module securing screws are not tightened up.
- Drive board temperature sampling circuit element is damaged or drive chip temperature sampling AD terminal is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:



3.4.20 “PA” AC Current Protection

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

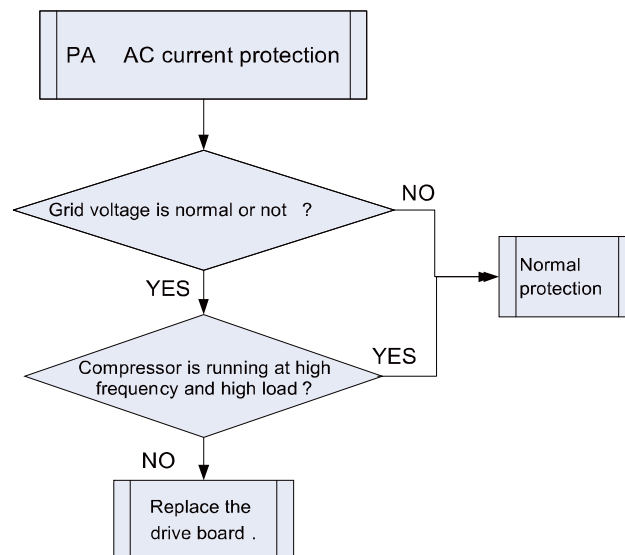
Error judgment condition and method:

If input current value exceeds the set protection value, then it can be judged that AC current protection occurs and system will shut down for protection.

Possible reason:

- System is heavy-loaded and compressor current is too large.
- Grid voltage is abnormal.
- PFC module is damaged.
- Drive board PFC current sampling circuit element is damaged or drive chip PFC current sampling AD terminal is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:



3.4.21 “Pc” Driver Current Error

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

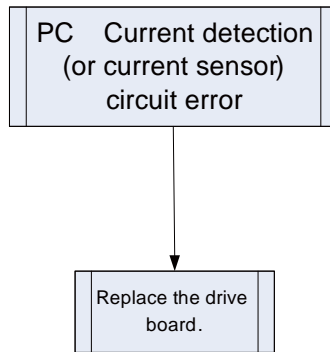
Error judgment condition and method:

After power charging, if offset voltage average is detected to exceed 12.5% of 1.65V in 1s, then it can be judged that current detection (or current sensor) circuit is faulted. System will shut down for protection.

Possible reason:

- Current detection (or current sensor) sampling circuit element is abnormal.
- Drive chip compressor current sampling AD terminal is badly welded or short-circuited.

Troubleshooting:



3.4.22 “PL” Bus Low-Voltage Protection

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

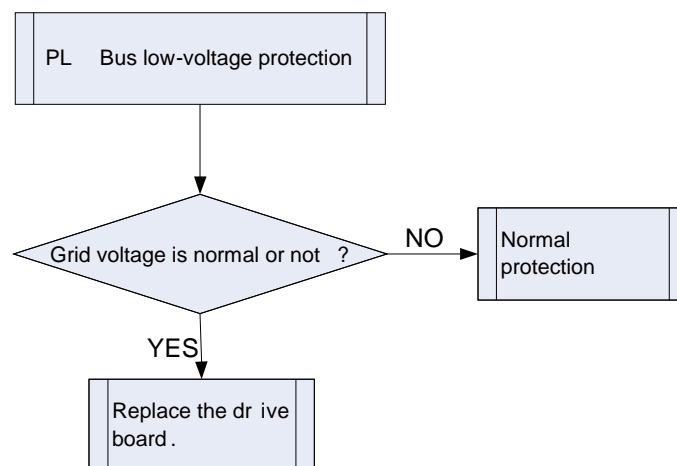
Error judgment condition and method:

When compressor is running and there is no other malfunction, if busbar voltage is lower than the set value for low voltage protection, then it can be judged that bus low-voltage protection occurs. System will shut down for protection.

Possible reason:

- Voltage of power grid is abnormal.
- Drive board busbar voltage sampling circuit element is damaged or drive board busbar voltage sampling AD terminal is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:



3.4.23 “PH” Bus High-Voltage Protection

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

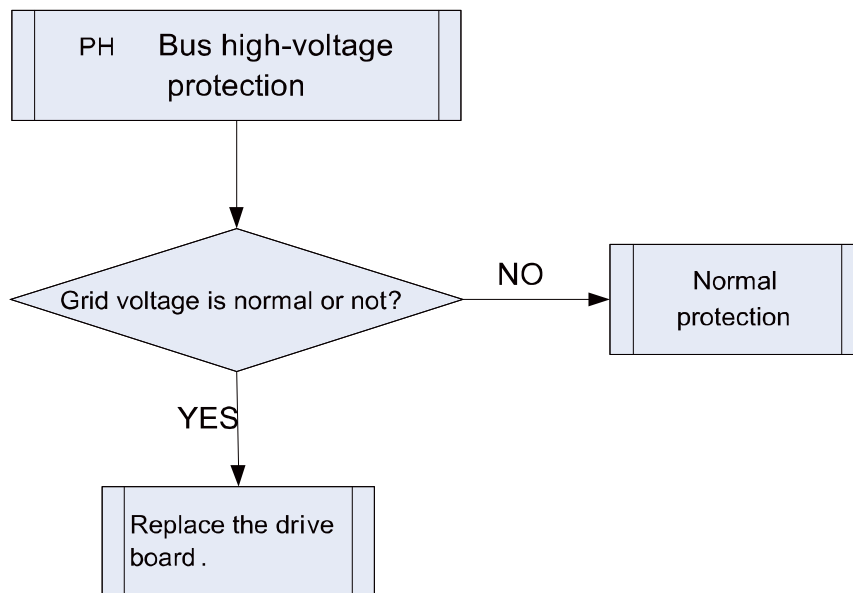
Error judgment condition and method:

If there is no other malfunction and the busbar voltage is higher than the set value for high voltage protection, then it can be judged that bus high-voltage protection occurs. System will shut down for protection.

Possible reason:

- Voltage of power grid is abnormal.
- Drive board busbar voltage sampling circuit element is damaged or drive board busbar voltage sampling AD terminal is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:



3.4.24 “PU” Charge Loop Error

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

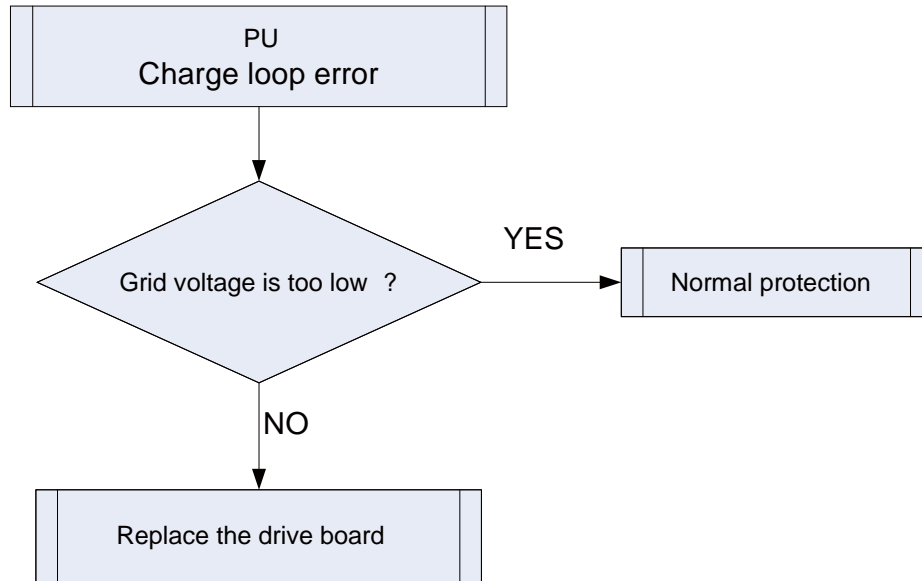
Error judgment condition and method:

When the charge loop starts to get charged and the busbar voltage cannot reach the set value in a certain period of time, then it can be judged that charge loop error exists. System will shut down for protection.

Possible reason:

- Voltage of power grid is abnormal. Voltage is too low.
- Drive board charge loop element is abnormal.
- Drive board busbar voltage sampling circuit element is damaged or drive chip busbar voltage sampling AD terminal is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:



3.4.25 “ee” Drive Memory Chip Error

Error display: ODU mainboard LED displayer

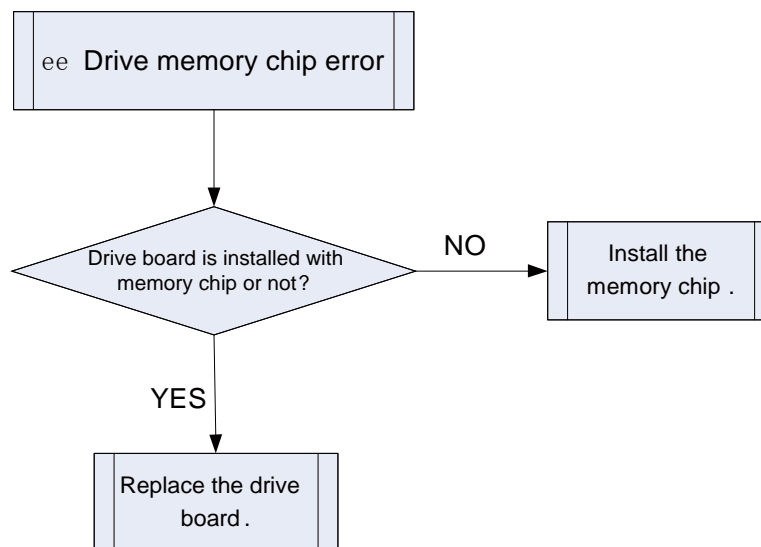
Error judgment condition and method:

If power is connected but the drive board with memory chip cannot detect the memory chip or read the memory chip data correctly, then it can be judged that drive memory chip error exists.

Possible reason:

- The drive board that needs memory chip is not installed with the memory chip.
- The lead or connector of memory chip is badly welded or short-circuited.

Troubleshooting:



3.5 Failures Not Caused by Errors

(1) If your air conditioner fails to function normally, please first check the following items before maintenance:

Problem	Cause	Corrective measure
The air conditioner can't run.	If you turn off the unit and then immediately turn it on, in order to protect the compressor and avoid system overload, compressor will delay running for 3min.	Please wait for a while.
	Wire connection is wrong.	Connect wires according to the wiring diagram.
	Fuse or circuit breaker is broken.	Replace the fuse or switch on the circuit breaker.
	Power failure.	Restart after power is resumed.
	Power plug is loose.	Re-insert the power plug.
	Thermostat has low battery.	Replace the batteries.
Bad cooling effect.	Air inlet and outlet of the units have been blocked.	Clear the obstacles and keep the room for the units well ventilated.
	Improper temperature setting.	Reset a proper temperature.
	Fan speed is too low.	Reset a proper fan speed.
	Air flow direction is not right.	Change the direction of air louvers.
	Doors or windows are open.	Close them.
	Exposed under direct sunshine.	Put on curtains or louvers in front of the windows.
	Too many heat sources in the room.	Remove unnecessary heat sources.
	Filter is blocked or dirty.	Send for a professional to clean the filter.
	Air inlets or outlets of the units are blocked.	Clear away obstacles that are blocking the air inlets and outlets of the units.

(2) The following situations are not operation failures.

Problem	Time of occurrence	Cause
Mist comes from the air conditioner.	During operation.	If the unit is running under high humidity, the wet air in the room will be quickly cooled down.
The air conditioner generates some noise.	The air conditioner is buzzing at the beginning of operation.	Thermostat will be buzzing when it starts working. The noise will become weak 1min later.
Dust comes from the air conditioner.	When the unit is turned on, it purrs.	When the system is just started, the refrigerant is not stable. About 30s later, the purr of the unit becomes low.
	There is hissing sound when the unit is started or stopped and a slight hissing sound during and after operation.	It's the sound of gaseous refrigerant that stops flowing and the sound of drainage system.
	There is a sound of crunching during and after operation.	Because of temperature change, front panel and other components may be swelled up and cause abrasion sound.
	There is a hissing sound when the unit is turned on or suddenly stopped during operation or after defrosting.	Because refrigerant suddenly stops flowing or changes the flow direction.
	The unit starts operation after being unused for a long time.	Dust inside the units come out together with the air.
The air conditioner generates some smell.	During operation.	The room smell or the smell of cigarette comes out through the units.

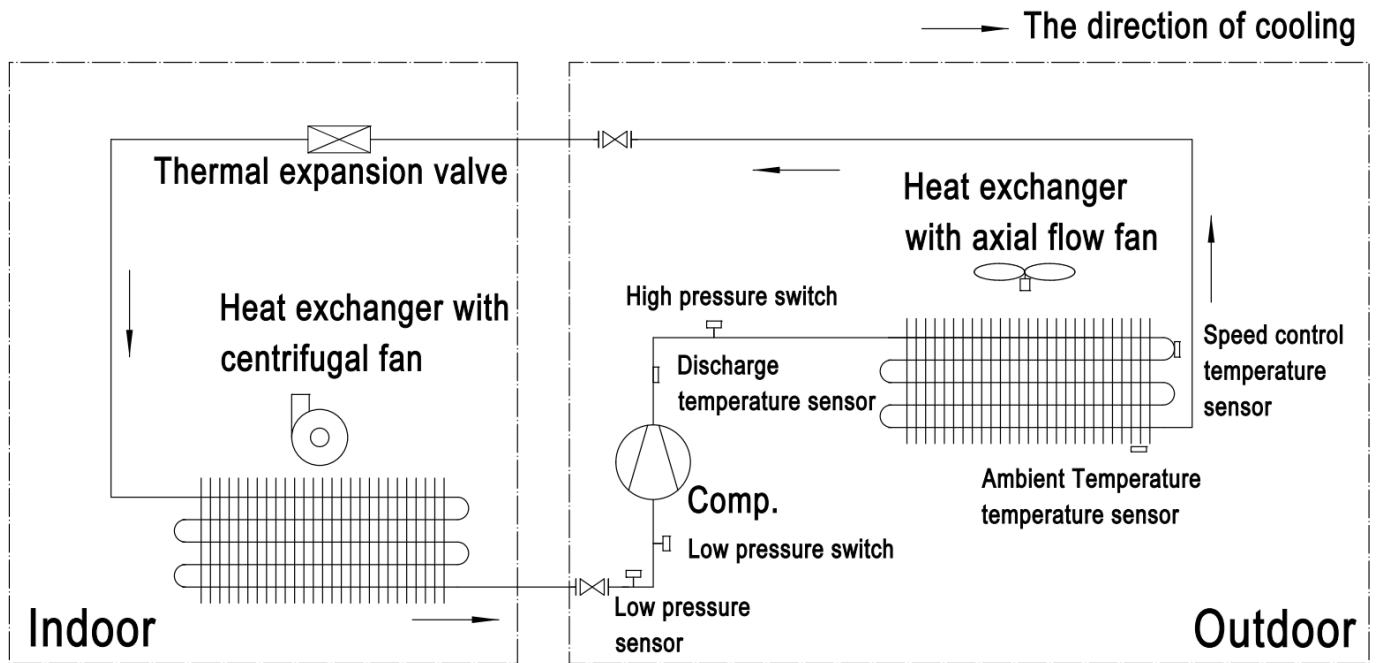


NOTICE:

Check the above items and adopt the corresponding corrective measures. If the air conditioner continues to function poorly, please stop the air conditioner immediately and contact a MRCOOL authorized local service center. Ask our professional service staff to check and repair the unit.

4 Maintenance

4.1 System Diagram



4.2 Connection Pipe Vacuum Pumping



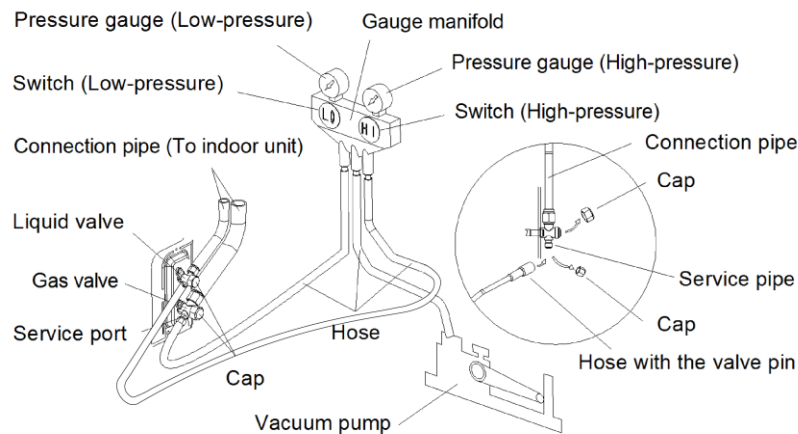
- ① Make sure the outlet of vacuum pump is away from fire source and is well-ventilated.
- ② Before vacuum pumping, make sure the unit cut-off valves are closed.
- ③ When vacuum pumping, both the liquid pipe and the gas pipe must be pumped.

- (1) Remove the caps of the liquid valve, gas valve and also the service port.
- (2) meanwhile the gas and liquid valves should be kept closed in case of refrigerant leak.
- (3) Connect the hose used for evacuation to the vacuum pump.
- (4) Open the switch at the lower pressure side of the manifold valve assembly and start the vacuum pump. Meanwhile, the switch at the high pressure side of the manifold valve assembly should be kept closed, otherwise evacuation would fail.
- (5) The evacuation duration depends on the unit's capacity, generally.

Model	Time(min)
MDUCO18024036	30
MDUCO18048060	45

And verify if the pressure gauge at the low pressure side of the manifold valve assembly reads -0.1Mpa (-750mmHg), if not, it indicates there is leak somewhere. Then, close the switch fully and then stop the vacuum pump.

- (6) Wait for 10min to see if the system pressure can remain unchanged. If the pressure increase, there may be leakage.
- (7) Slightly open the liquid valve and let some refrigerant go to the connection pipe to balance the pressure inside and outside of the connection pipe, so that air will not come into the connection pipe when removing the hose. Notice that the gas and liquid valve can be opened fully only after the manifold valve assembly is removed.
- (8) Place back the caps of the liquid valve, gas valve and also the service port.



NOTICE:

For large-size units, there are maintenance ports for liquid valve and gas valve. During evacuation, you may connect the two hoses of the branch valve assembly to the maintenance ports to speed up the evacuation.

Refrigerant should be reclaimed into the appropriate storage tank. System should use oxygen-free nitrogen purging to ensure safety. This process may need to repeat several times. Do not use compressed air or oxygen in this process.

4.3 Refrigerant Charging

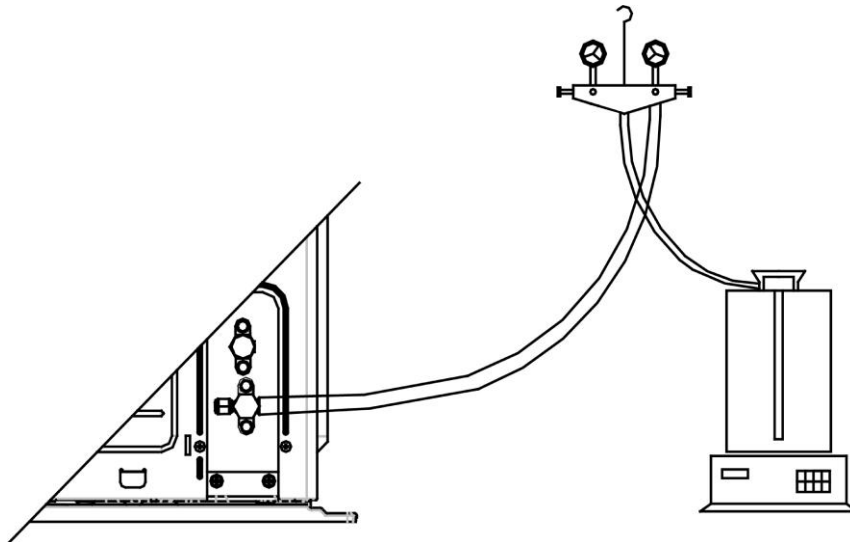
Pre-charging

Step 1: Connect the high pressure gauge line to the valve of liquid pipe and connect the low pressure gauge line to the valve of gas pipe. Connect the middle gauge line to the vacuum pump. Power on the vacuum pump and perform vacuum drying.

Step 2: After vacuum drying, close the high and low pressure gauge valves. Then remove the middle gauge line from the connector of vacuum pump. Then connect to the refrigerant tank.

Step 3: Loosen the middle gauge line from the connector of pressure gauge to a proper extent and slightly open the valve of refrigerant tank. Evacuate the middle gauge line. Then tighten up the connector again and completely open the valve of refrigerant tank at the same time.

Step 4: Keep the refrigerant tank erect and put it on an electronic scale. Record the current weight as m_1 .



Step 5: Open the high pressure gauge valve (Keep the low pressure gauge valve closed). Then charge refrigerant into the system. Meanwhile, record the weight of refrigerant tank as m_2 .

Step 6: $m_1 - m_2 = m$. If m equals to the required charging quantity M , close the valve of refrigerant tank at once. Then move to step 8.

Step 7: If you can't continue to charge refrigerant into the system and the quantity of charged refrigerant is less than the required charging quantity, then record the current quantity of charged refrigerant:

$$m = m_1 - m_2$$

$$m' = M - m$$

The remaining charging quantity is: $m' = M - m$

Step 8: After charging, remove the pressure gauge.

Refrigerant charging when unit is turned on:

Step 1: Close the valve of refrigerant tank. First remove the pressure gauge lines and connect the outdoor unit to the indoor unit. Then reconnect the pressure gauge lines. Connect the low pressure gauge line to the other joint of gas valve and connect the high pressure gauge line to the liquid valve. Connect the middle gauge line to the vacuum pump. Power on the vacuum pump and perform vacuum drying.

Step 2: After vacuum drying, close the high and low pressure gauge valves. Then remove the middle gauge line from the connector of vacuum pump. Then connect to the refrigerant tank.

Step 3: Loosen the middle gauge line from the connector of pressure gauge to a proper extent and slightly open the valve of refrigerant tank. Evacuate the middle gauge line. Then tighten up the connector again and completely open the valve of refrigerant tank at the same time.

Step 4: Turn on the air conditioner and let it run for a while.

Step 5: Open the low pressure gauge valve (Keep the high pressure gauge valve closed). Then charge in the remaining charging quantity m^{\cdot} .

Step 6: After all required refrigerant is charged in, close the valve of refrigerant tank.

Step 7: Remove the pressure gauge to finish the refrigerant charging work.

Procedure of refrigerant charging

Following is the supplementary requirement for refrigerant charging on the basis of normal procedure:

- 1) Make sure that when charging refrigerant into the system, no other types of refrigerant will be mixed.
The pipeline for refrigerant charging should be as short as possible to reduce the amount of refrigerant left in it.
- 2) The refrigerant tank should stand erect.
- 3) Make sure the refrigerating system is already grounded before refrigerant charging.
- 4) When charging is completed (or not yet completed), stick a label on the system.
- 5) Before re-charging refrigerant into the system, use oxygen-free nitrogen to perform pressure test. When charging is completed, perform leak test before trial running. Before leaving the workplace, perform a leak test again.

4.4 Maintenance of Major Components

4.4.1 Replacement of thermostat

Please refer to the instruction manual of thermostat

4.4.2 How to replace the compressor

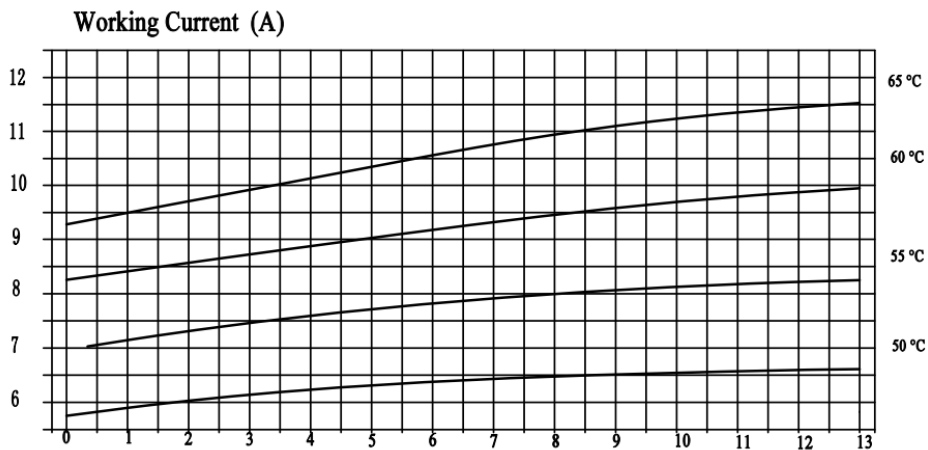
4.4.2.1 Diagnosis of compressor failure

A. On condition that the unit can be started up

Step 1:

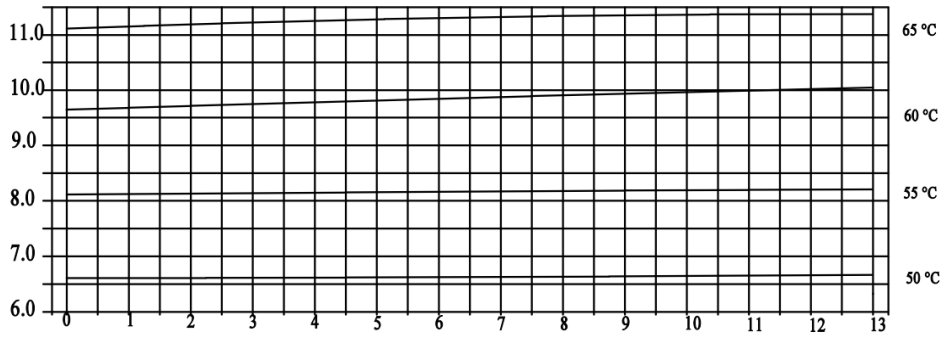
If the unit can be started up, then start it up to check the current of the faulted compressor. Use a pressure gauge to measure the pressure of the big and small valves. Connect with a computer to monitor the data. Refer to the following table based on the recommended working current. The electric current of an inverter compressor will be different under different rotation speed or different working conditions. If the compressor is working at 60Hz, the working current corresponding to different condensing temperature and evaporating temperature is shown below:

Inverter compressor QXAS-D32zX090FA



Inverter compressor QXAS-F428zX450L

Working Current (A)



Step 2:

Judge whether the operating noise of the compressor is normal, and whether there is a sharp noise or obvious scraping. If there is a normal compressor working nearby, compare their operating noise.

Step 3:

Check the drive board of compressor, i.e. the IPM module.

Please refer to the IPM checking method in the section of troubleshooting.

Check the drive board of compressor, i.e. the IPM module.

Please refer to the IPM checking method in the section of troubleshooting.

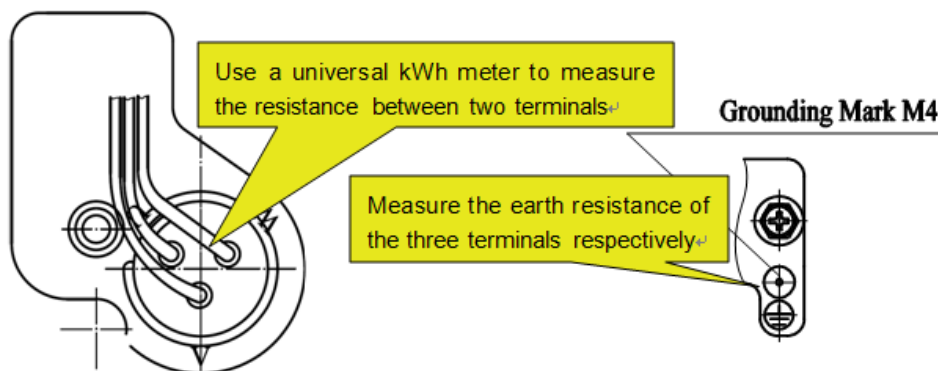
B. On condition that the unit cannot be started up

Step 1:

Cut off the power supply and detach the cover of the wiring box of the compressor. Check the wiring of the compressor.

Step 2:

Check the resistance between the wiring terminals (U, V, W) of compressor.



Refer to the following table for the resistance between any two terminals:

Compressor model	UV Winding resistance	VW Winding resistance	WU Winding resistance
QXAS-D32zX090FA	1.02±7%Ω	1.02±7%Ω	1.02±7%Ω
QXAS-F428zX450L	0.54±7%Ω	0.54±7%Ω	0.54±7%Ω

Measure the earth resistance of each wiring terminal. The resistance should be above 10 megohm. If not, we can judge that the compressor is faulted inside.

Step 3:

Check whether the IPM module is normal. Please refer to the IPM checking method in the section of troubleshooting.

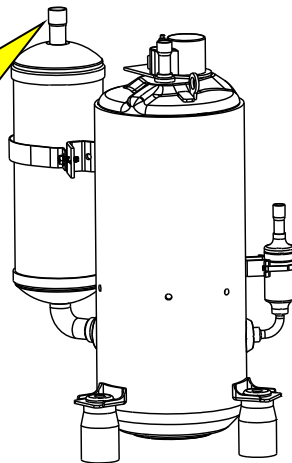
4.4.2.2 Replacement of compressor

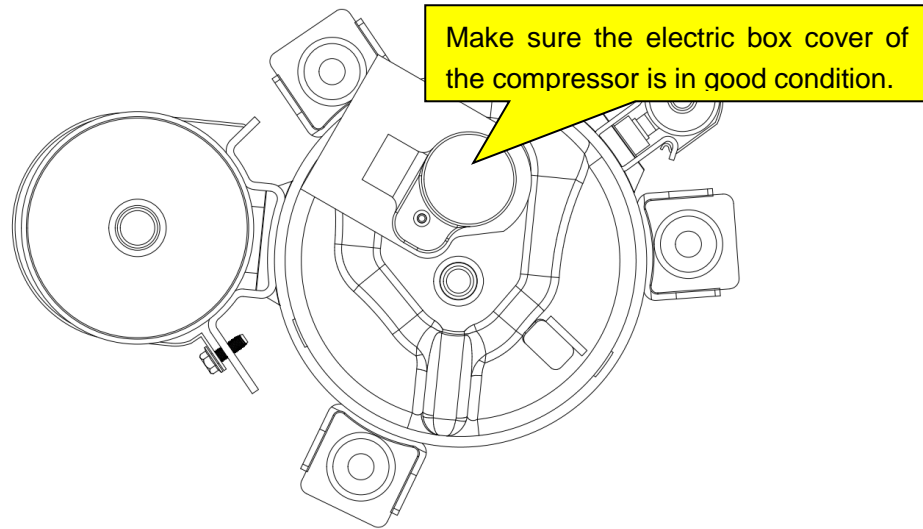
Step 1: Preparation

(1) Prepare the components for replacement

When carrying the old and new compressors, do not place the compressors horizontally or upside down. The angle of inclination should be within $\pm 30^\circ$. Make sure the lubricant inside the compressors will not flow from the oil balance mouth. The suction and exhaust openings of the compressors must be sealed. If a rubber seal is missing, use adhesive tape to seal the opening. This is to prevent the compressor oil from contacting the air.

Make sure the rubber seals of the suction and exhaust openings of the compressor are in good condition.





NOTICE: Before replacement, make sure the nameplates and models of the compressors are identical.



NOTICE: Make sure the lubricant is sealed inside the compressors.

(2) Prepare relevant tools

- 1) Prepare nitrogen. Please strictly follow the nitrogen welding standards during the welding process. Make sure there is sufficient nitrogen. The nitrogen pressure should be above 2.0MPa;
- 2) Prepare welding rods. Prepare some welding rods of common specifications and some special welding rods that contain more than 5% silver. They are used to weld the compressor. The suction and exhaust openings of the compressor are all connected to copper-plated steel pipes, so we need to use special welding rods and solder;
- 3) Prepare applicable welding tools. Please evaluate how much oxygen and acetylene should be used according to the current welding condition. Try to avoid repeated welding.
- 4) Prepare a complete set of tools, including an internal hexagonal wrench, diagonal pliers, pincer pliers, nipper pliers, a universal meter, a pressure gauge, cross screwdriver, straight screwdriver, more than two wrenches, insulating tape and wire cables.

Step 2: Disconnect power

If the compressor needs to be replaced after judging as above, then switch off the outdoor unit and disconnect the power cable of the outdoor unit. Use insulating tape to wrap the power cable and put a notice board on the power switch to remind people to be cautious of electric shock.

Step 3: Neaten the electric components

When you detach the compressor wires, temperature sensors and electric heaters, mark them correspondingly for the convenience of reconnecting them.

Step 4: Discharge refrigerant

Discharge refrigerant from the system. Discharge simultaneously from the high pressure side and low pressure side. Do not discharge too fast (It should take more than 12h to completely discharge the refrigerant); otherwise, large quantity of lubricant will escape from the system together with the refrigerant.

Step 5: Detach the compressor

Check the condition of the damaged compressor, including its position and model.

If the information of the compressor is confirmed, check the oil quality.

- (1) If the oil is clear and impurities-free, we consider that the oil of the system is not polluted. Meanwhile, if we confirm that the valves and pipes are also normal, then we can replace the compressor only. For the removal of compressor, please refer to the section: Removal of Major Components.

How to check oil quality:

- 1) After the compressor is detached, put it on a solid ground and shake it at an angle of 30~45° to ensure that the contaminant at the bottom of the compressor can be poured out.
- 2) Place the compressor at a position above the ground level and then pour out the oil from the air outlet of the compressor. Collect the oil in a transparent container. The amount of oil should be over 150ml.

NOTE:

- ① The axial direction of the compressor should not slant at an angle larger than 20° to the horizontal direction.
 - ② Prevent the compressor from falling.
 - ③ Put a transparent container (over 150ml in volume) under the exhaust pipe to collect the compressor oil, thus we can see the oil quality.
- 3) Put the container of compressor lubricant in a bright location and see if there is impurity and discoloration. Sniff at the compressor lubricant. Normally, there is no pungent smell.
- (2) If the oil is contaminated, replace the compressor and the gas-liquid separator.

NOTE:

Confirm whether the compressor needs to be replaced. The pipe mouths of the faulted compressor must be sealed by adhesive tape as soon as the compressor is detached. Make sure the compressor is well preserved for the ease of future analysis.

Step 6: Check the components

If the oil is contaminated, check the components of the unit, including the gas-liquid separator.

Check the gas-liquid separator

When the separator is detached, check whether there are impurities inside. For disassembly steps, refer to section 4.5.

NOTE:

When pouring the liquid from the separator, make sure the discharge pipe is at the lower position. Slant at an angle not larger than 20°

Use a transparent container to collect the content inside the separator. Check its color, seal it well and return it to the factory for inspection.

NOTE:

If the compressor is damaged and needs to be replaced, the gas-liquid separator should also be replaced, whether or not there are impurities in the separator or other abnormal conditions.

Confirm which parts of the system should be replaced. Make sure the pipe mouths of the damaged parts or components are sealed by adhesive tape as soon as they are detached. Keep them in the original condition for future analysis.

Step 7: Clear the pipeline

After confirming which parts of the system should be replaced, check the pipeline of the system. Blow through the main pipeline with nitrogen. After clearing the pipeline, if the components are not replaced immediately, seal the pipeline with adhesive tape to prevent the system from being contaminated by water and impurities in the air.

Step 8: Replace the compressor

For the removal of compressor, please refer to the section: Removal of Major Components.

Step 9: Check/Replace the gas-liquid separator

NOTE:

If a compressor is damaged and needs to be replaced, its gas-liquid separator should also be replaced. This is to avoid the abnormal condition of the separator from affecting the safe and reliable operation of the system.

For the removal of gas-liquid separator, please refer to the section: Removal of Major Components.

Step 10: Check the system for leaks

- (1) First of all, check each welding point. Check whether the welding points are smooth and whether there is any obvious welding hole or other abnormal condition.
- (2) Next, fill high-pressure nitrogen into the system for leak detection. If it is only the outdoor unit that needs to be repaired and the indoor unit is confirmed normal, then it's OK to charge high-pressure nitrogen into the outdoor unit only. Fill in the nitrogen simultaneously from the high pressure side and low pressure side. We recommend charging the nitrogen from the big and small valves at the same time. The pressure of nitrogen should be above 20kgf. Then use soapy water to check for leaks. Check the welding points particularly.
- (3) Finally, retain the pressure of the system. Fill high-pressure nitrogen into the system and maintain the pressure above 25kgf. Close the big and small valves and keep the pressure of indoor and outdoor units for more than 12h. If the pressure remains unchanged, then start vacuum pumping; otherwise, check the system for leaks again.

Temperature should be considered when judging the pressure change. If temperature changes by 1°C, pressure will change by 0.01MPa or so.

For example, if temperature is 30°C when nitrogen of 2.5MPa is charged, and temperature changes to 25°C after 12h, we consider that the system is qualified if the pressure is found at 2.43MPa or above.

Step 11: Evacuate the system and charge refrigerant

Please refer to the section of maintenance: vacuum pumping and refrigerant charging.

Step 12: Connect electric components

Connect cables, compressor wires and the electric heating belt according to the signs marked before and the wiring diagram on the cover of the electric box.

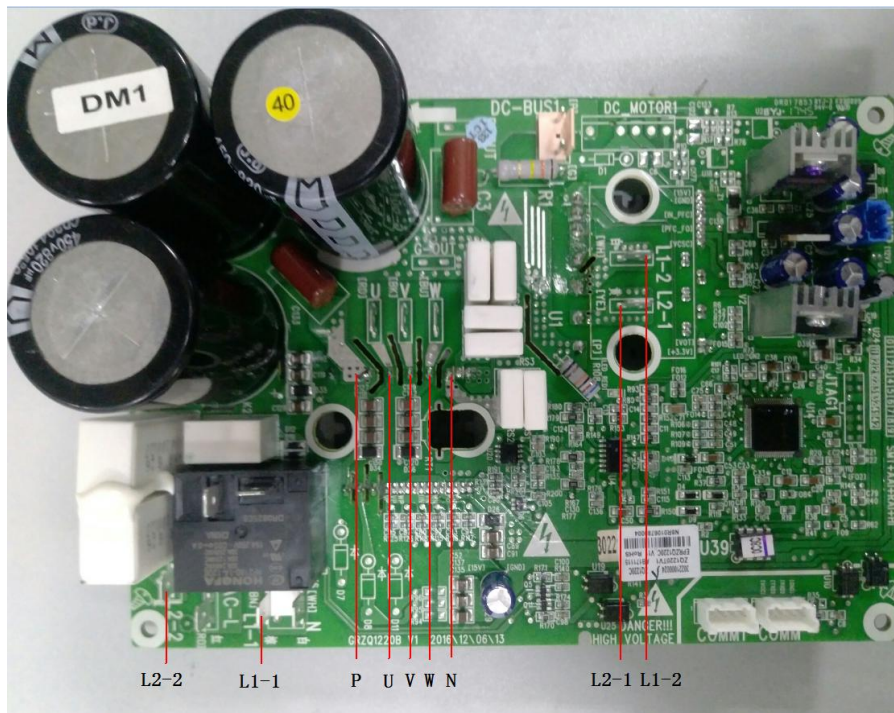
4.4.3 How to replace the drive module of compressor

Step 1: First, make sure that power is cut off. Set the universal meter at the AC voltage and measure the voltage between L1, L2, L3, and N. If each time the voltage is 0V (Errors may occur to the universal meter, sometimes the voltage may not be 0V), proceed with the next step and put a sign on the power switch that reads "Under maintenance, don't switch on".

Step 2: Measure the voltage between DC bus P and N on the drive board of the compressor. Set the universal meter at the DC voltage and measure the voltage between P and N as shown below. If the voltage is

below 36V, proceed with the next step. In case that a universal meter is not available, disconnect power for 20min and then continue with the next step.

Step 3: Remove all the wires on the drive board of the compressor.



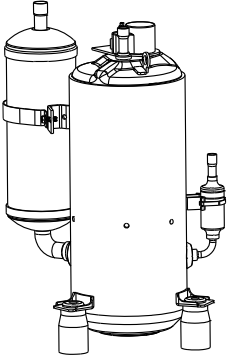
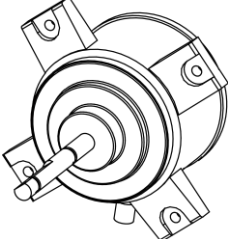


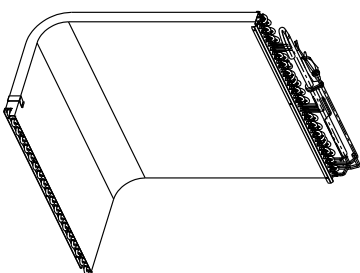
Step 4: Remove the screws on the drive board of the compressor. The screws are located in the white circles as shown above in the picture.

Step 5: Replace with a new compressor drive board. Before replacement, apply some silica gel on the IPM module.

Step 6: Install the new compressor drive board. Fix the screws and connect the wires correctly.

4.5 Removal of Major Components

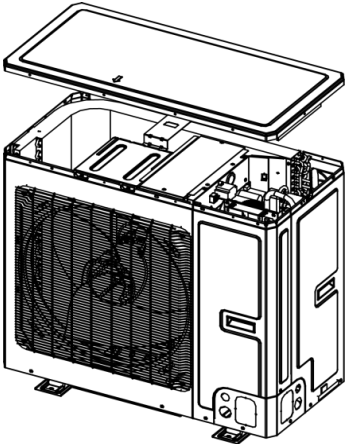
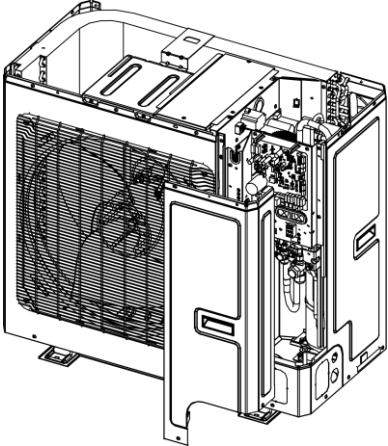
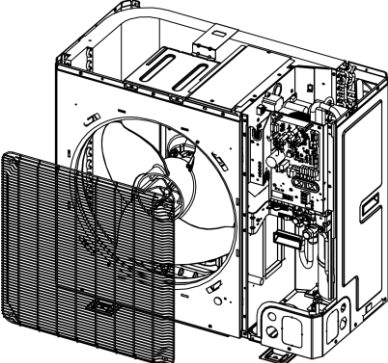
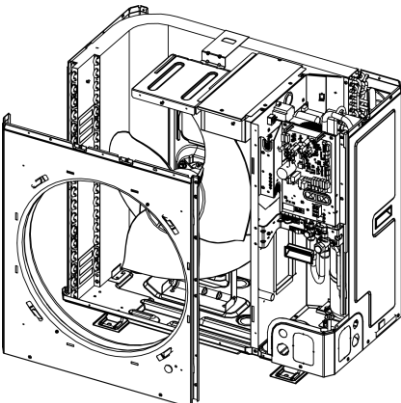
4.5.1 Removal of ODU Major Components

Picture	Name	Function
	Compressor	<p>Through compression, the low pressure refrigerant occupies a less space. As its pressure and temperature both rise, it becomes high pressure and high temperature refrigerant. It is the power drive of the system.</p>
	Motor	<p>The power drive of the fan. It enables the fan to run so as to provide smooth currents of air for forced convection and heat exchange of condenser and evaporator.</p>
	Fan	<p>It is used to provide smooth currents of air for forced convection and heat exchange of condenser and evaporator.</p>
	Gas liquid separator	<p>Installed at the suction side of compressor, it can separate the liquefied refrigerant from the gaseous refrigerant to make sure that only gaseous refrigerant will be sucked into the compressor. If liquefied refrigerant gets inside the compressor, ineffective compressor or slugging phenomenon will occur.</p>
	Condenser	<p>It is used to transfer partial heat of the hot flow to the cold flow so that the flow temperature can reach the specified index. It is an energy exchanging device.</p>

Model: MDUCO18024036

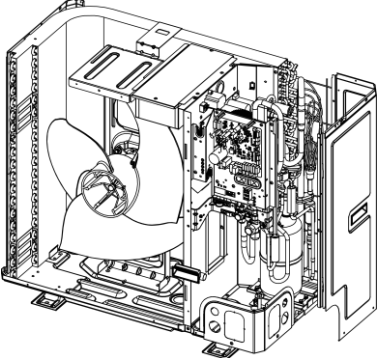
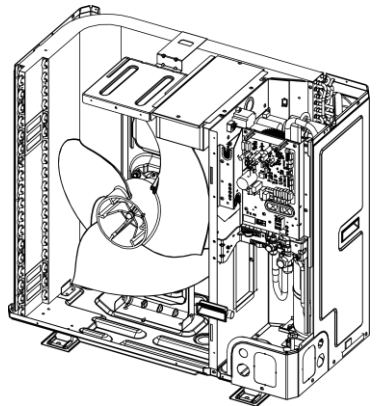
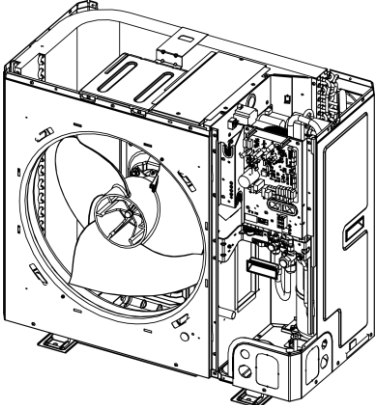
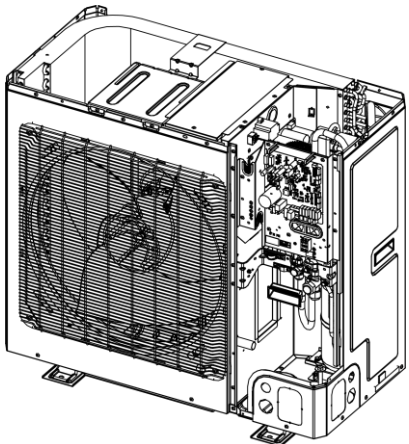
Removal of front panel

NOTE: Before removing the front panel, make sure power is cut off.

Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>1. Remove the upper cover plate.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unscrew the screws of the upper cover plate with a screwdriver.
<p>2. Remove the front side plate.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unscrew the screws of the upper and front side plate with a screwdriver.
<p>3. Remove the front grill.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unscrew the screws of the front grill with a screwdriver.
<p>4. Remove the front panel.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unscrew the screws that connect the front panel to the middle insulating board and screws around the front panel.

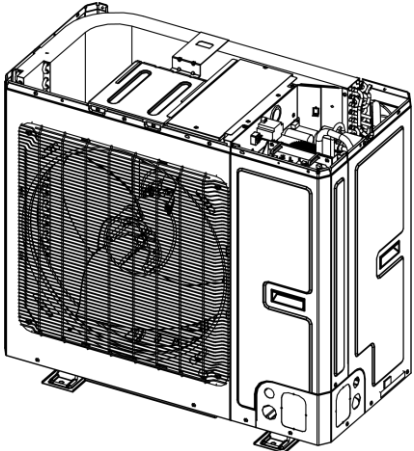
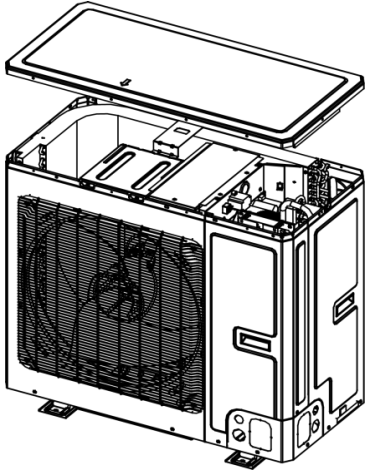
Removal of front panel

NOTE: Before removing the front panel, make sure power is cut off.

Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>5. Remove the right side plate.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unscrew the screws that connect the right side plate to the electric box and the screws around the right side plate.
<p>6. Install the right side plate</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Screw up the screws around the right side plate. Be careful to handle well the clasps at the bottom of the right side plate.
<p>7. Install the front panel.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Install the front panel by mounting on 6 clasps on its both sides. Please note that there is one screw on the lower right side.
<p>8. Install the grill.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attach the grill back in place and tighten up the screws.

Removal of front panel

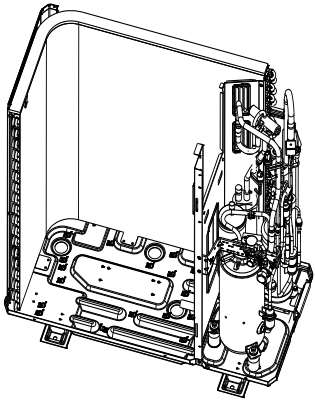
NOTE: Before removing the front panel, make sure power is cut off.

Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>9. Install the front side plate.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fix the clasps on both sides of the plate and tighten up the screws.
<p>10. Install the upper cover plate.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tighten up the screws around the upper cover plate.

Model: MDUCO18024036

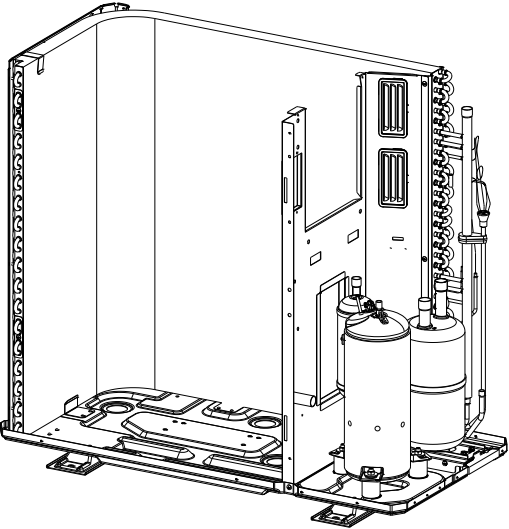
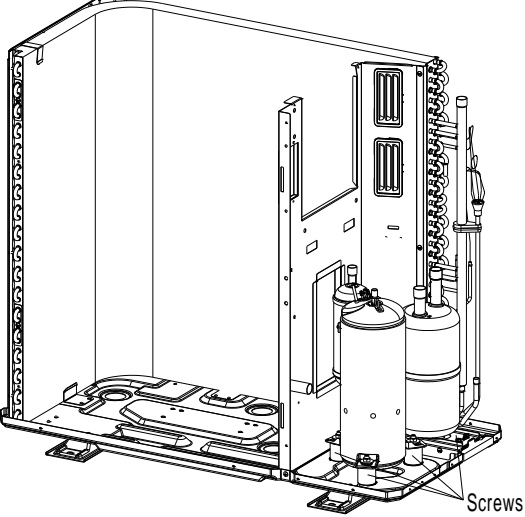
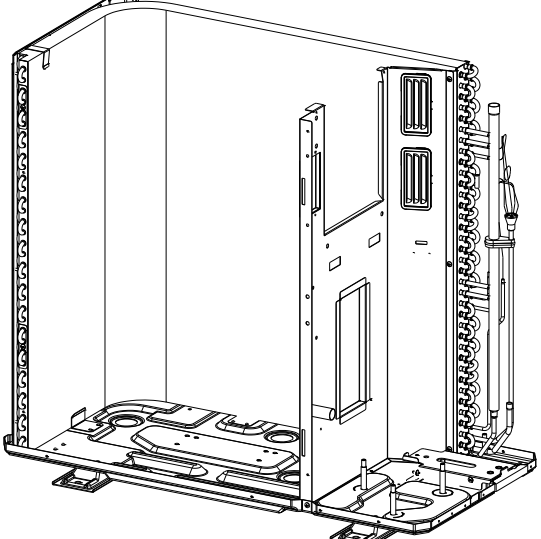
Removal of compressor/gas liquid separator

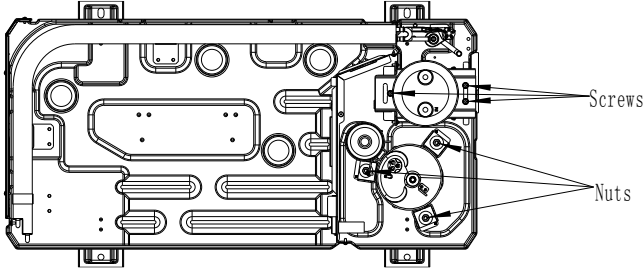
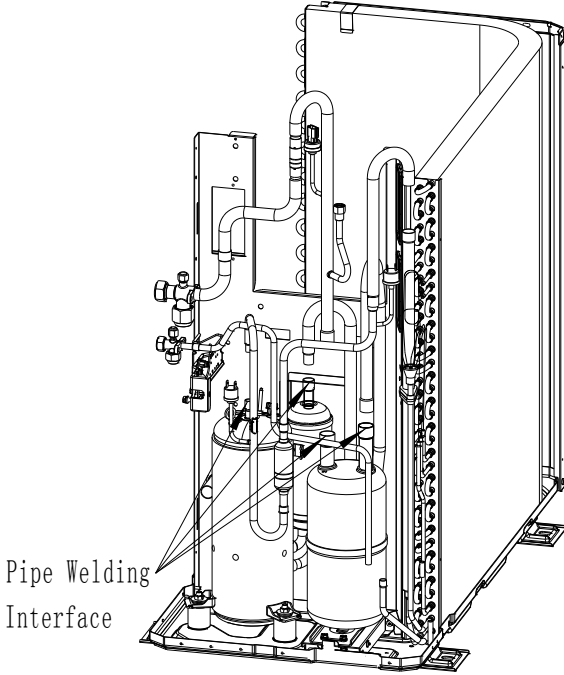
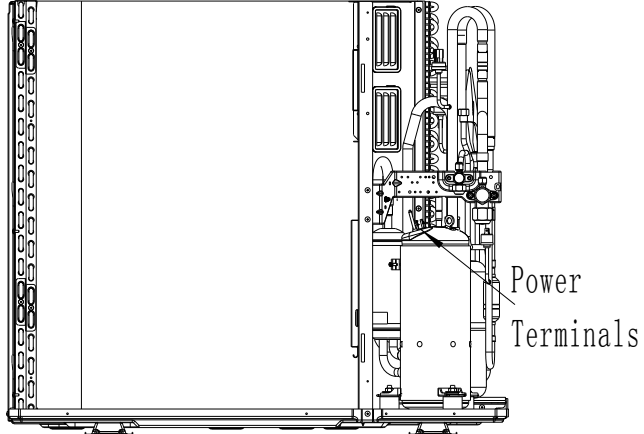
NOTE: Before removing the compressor/gas liquid separator, make sure there is no refrigerant in the pipeline and power is cut off.

Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>1. Remove wires.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loosen the securing screws of the wires with a screwdriver. ● Remove the wires. NOTE: When removing the wires, mark the wire terminals corresponding to their color so as to avoid misconnection.

Removal of compressor/gas liquid separator

NOTE: Before removing the compressor/gas liquid separator, make sure there is no refrigerant in the pipeline and power is cut off.

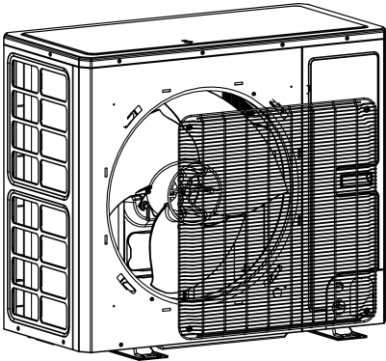
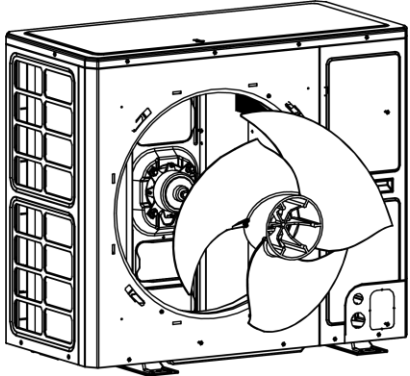
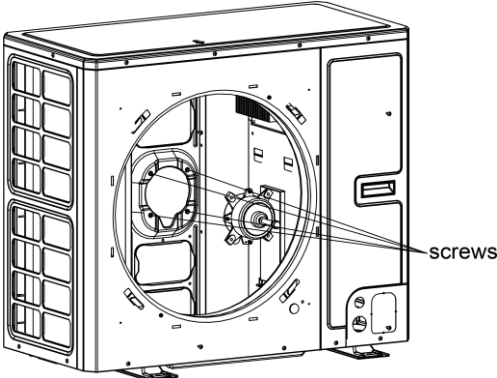
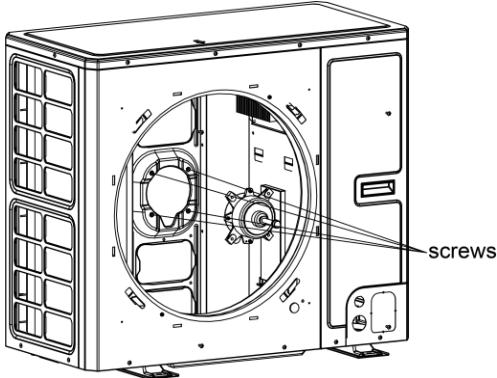
Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>2. Break off the pipes that connecting to the compressor/gas liquid separator.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Weld the pipes that are connected to the compressor/gas liquid separator. ● Then remove the pipes. NOTE: When welding the pipes, do not let the flame burn the other components.
<p>3. Loosen the compressor's base connectors / gas liquid separator's base nuts.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use a wrench to twist off the compressor/gas liquid separator's base nuts.
<p>4. Remove the compressor/gas liquid separator from the chassis.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Take away the compressor/gas liquid separator and replace with a new one. NOTE: When replacing the compressor/gas liquid separator, avoid touching the nearby pipeline and components.

Removal of compressor/gas liquid separator		
NOTE: Before removing the compressor/gas liquid separator, make sure there is no refrigerant in the pipeline and power is cut off.		
Step	Picture	Work instruction
5. Install the new compressor/gas liquid separator onto the chassis.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After replacing the compressor/gas liquid separator, tighten up the base screw nuts.
6. Connect the welding interfaces of compressor/gas liquid separator to the pipeline.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Weld the connection pipes of compressor so as to connect them to the compressor. <p>NOTE: When replacing the compressor, avoid touching the nearby pipeline and components.</p>
7. Connect the compressor wires.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Connect the compressor wires to the wire terminals on the top of compressor. <p>NOTE: When connecting the wires, be sure to match the colors with the corresponding wire terminals.</p>

Model: MDUCO18024036

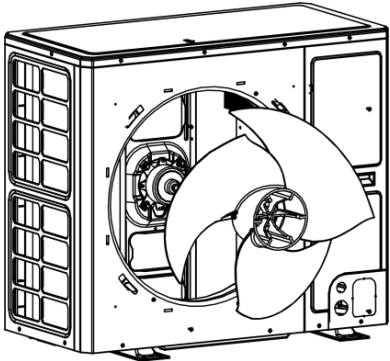
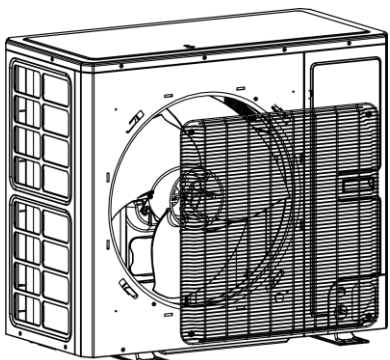
Removal of fan and motor

Note: Before removing the fan, make sure power is cut off.

Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>1. Remove the grill.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use a screwdriver to unscrew the two screws on the upper left and lower right corners.
<p>2. Remove the fan.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use a wrench to remove the specialized nut and gasket of the fan. NOTE: Please keep the nut and gasket safe after removing them from the fan.
<p>3. Remove motor.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use a screwdriver to unscrew the bolt of motor. NOTE: Motor wire should be first removed from the electric box.
<p>4. Install the motor.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replace with a new motor. Then tighten up the screw bolt.

Removal of fan and motor

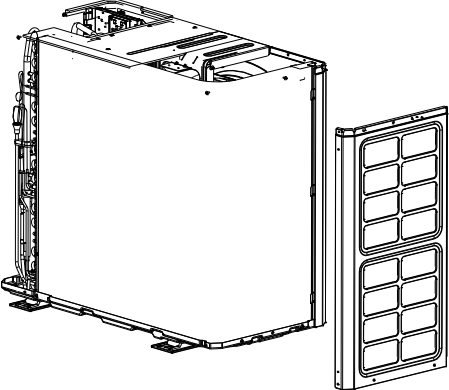
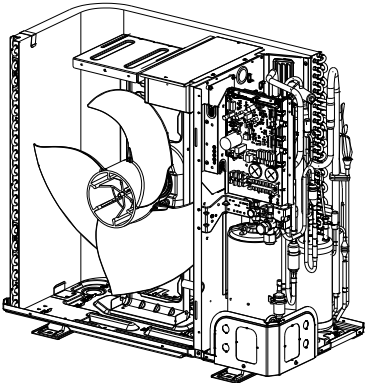
Note: Before removing the fan, make sure power is cut off.

Step	Picture	Work instruction
5. Install the fan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Install the fan in place. Put on the gasket and use a wrench to secure the screw nut. NOTE: After installing the fan, turn the fan by hand to see if it can run normally. If not, please check for the reason.
6. Install the grill.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After replacing the motor, use a screwdriver to tighten up the screw bolt that secures the motor. Arrange the wires according to the wiring diagram.

Model: MDUCO18024036

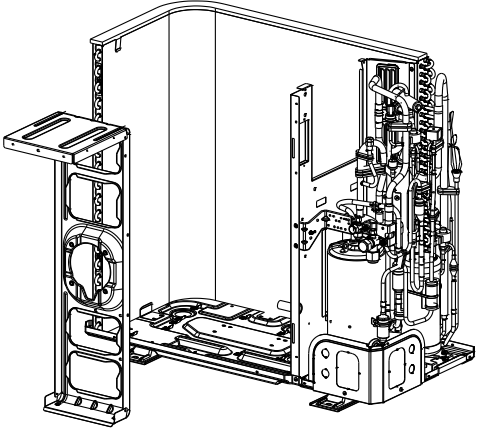
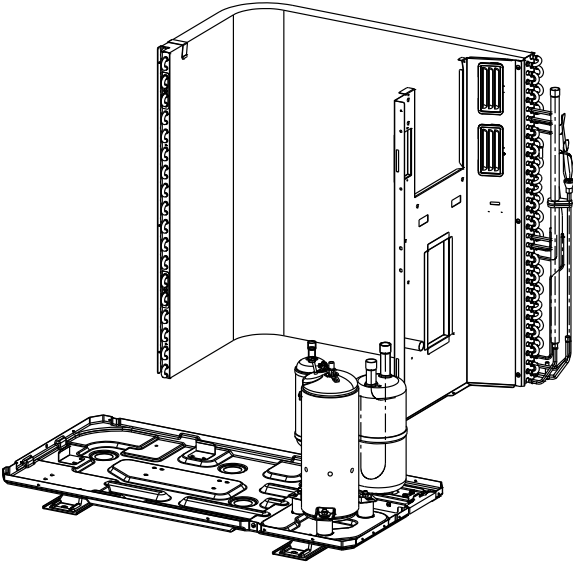
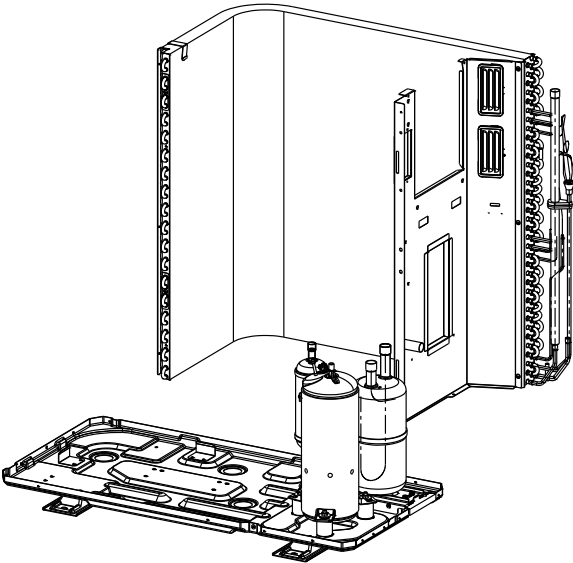
Removal of condenser

NOTE: Before removing the condenser, make sure there is no refrigerant in the pipeline and power is cut off.

Step	Picture	Work instruction
1. Remove the panels.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remove the upper, lower and front panels.
2. Remove the electric box.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loosen the wire clamp at the bottom of the electric box. ● Unscrew the screws of electric box. ● The connection wires inside and outside the electric box should be removed.

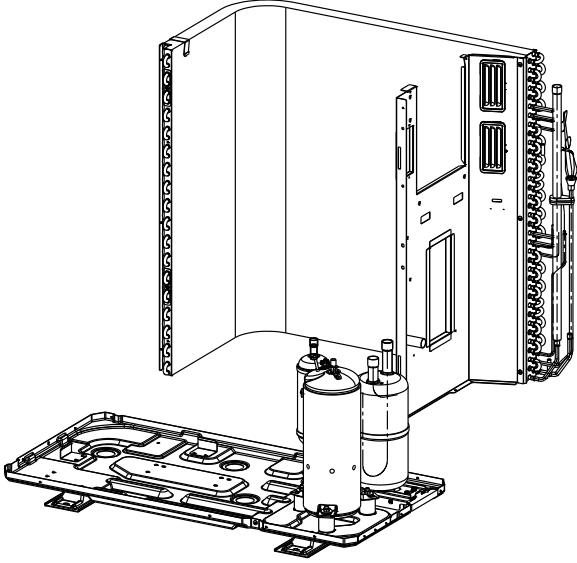
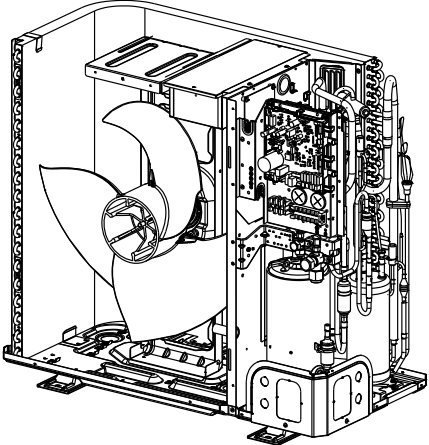
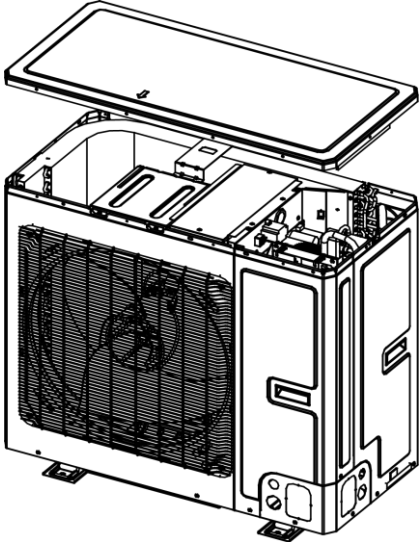
Removal of condenser

NOTE: Before removing the condenser, make sure there is no refrigerant in the pipeline and power is cut off.

Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>3. Remove motor support.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When removing the motor support, be careful to protect the components.
<p>4. Remove the condenser.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat up the welding points of connection pipes through gas welding until the pipes break off. <p>NOTE: When welding the pipes, do not let the flame burn the other components. The welding points of condenser are steel and copper welding points. Be sure to maintain the welding quality.</p>
<p>5. Take out the condenser.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loosen the securing screws of condenser support. Take off the plate type heat exchanger and the support as a whole.

Removal of condenser

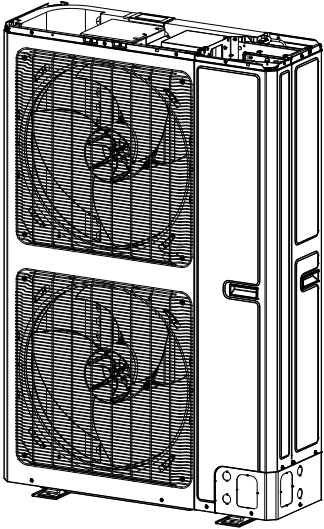
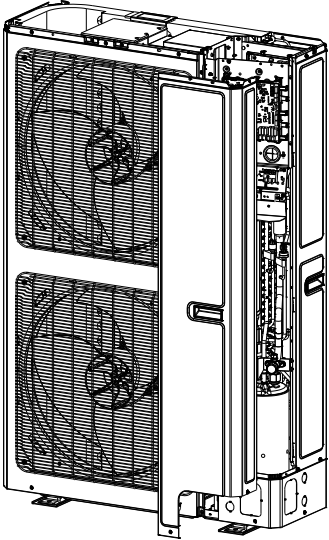
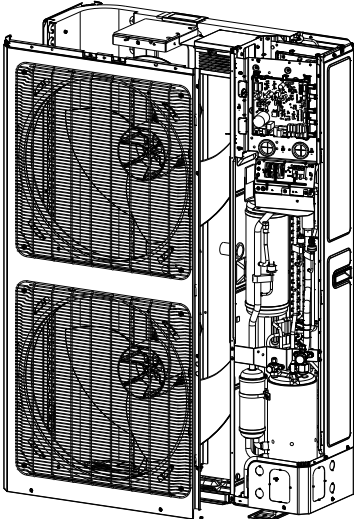
NOTE: Before removing the condenser, make sure there is no refrigerant in the pipeline and power is cut off.

Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>6. Install the new condenser.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Secure the screws of condenser and support. Then fix them together on the chassis. ● Install the condenser by referring to the positions of entering and leaving pipes. Weld the connection pipes. ● Nitrogen welding: the pressure of nitrogen is $0.5 \pm 0.1 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$ (relative pressure). NOTE: When welding the pipes, do not let the flame burn the other components.
<p>7. Secure the electric box and arrange the wires according to the requirement.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Put the electric box in place and tighten up the screws of electric box. ● Arrange and secure the wires as original.
<p>8. Check and open the upper and side panels.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check whether each component and connection wire is well connected. ● If everything is OK, place back the upper, left and right side panels.

Model: MDUCO18048060

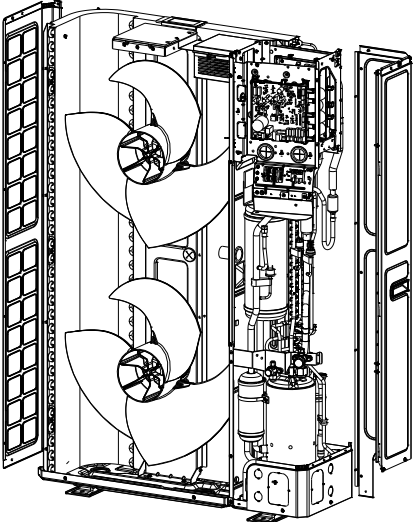
Removal of front panel

NOTE: Before removing the front panel, make sure power is cut off.

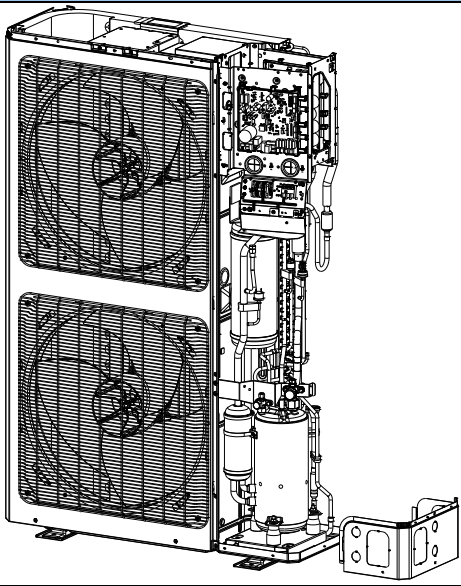
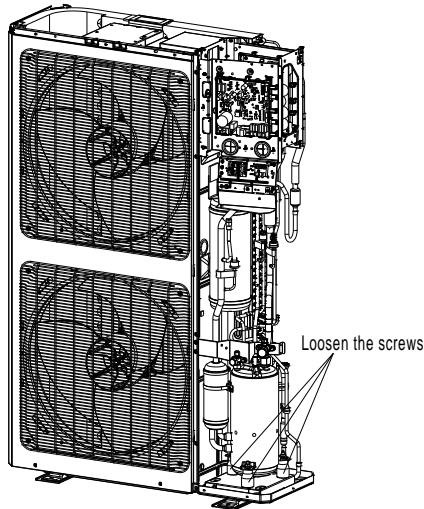
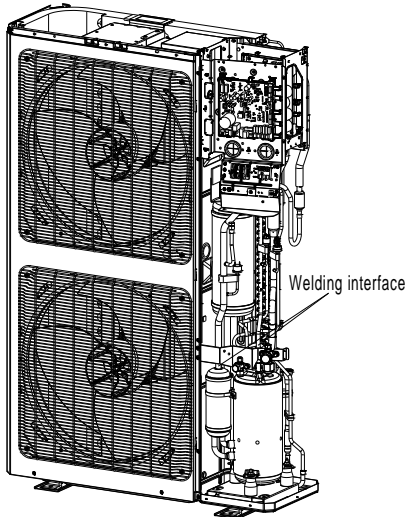
Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>1. Remove the upper cover plate.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unscrew the screws of the upper cover plate with a screwdriver.
<p>2. Remove front side plate sub-assy.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loose the screw fixing the frontside plate with screwdriver. ● Hold the front side plate upwards and then put it on the floor flatly.
<p>3. Remove front panel and grille.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loose the screws fixing the front panel and grille with screwdriver. ● Put the front panel and grille on the floor flatly.

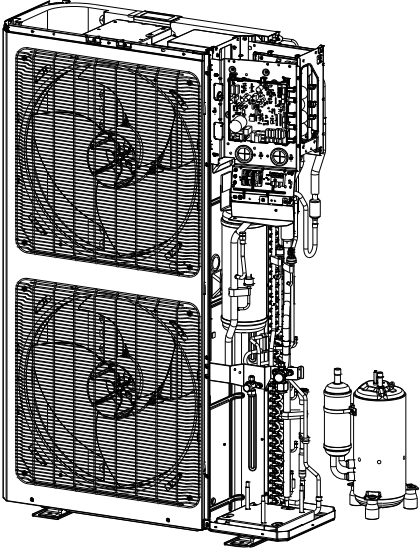
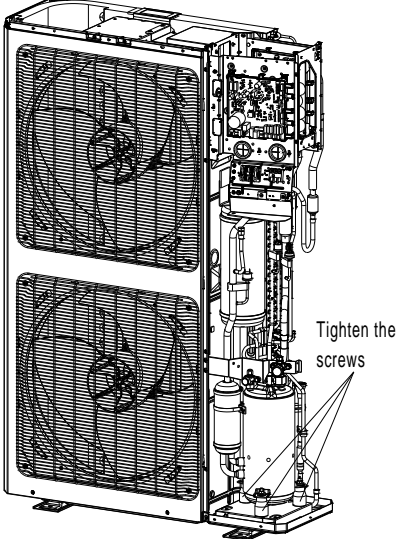
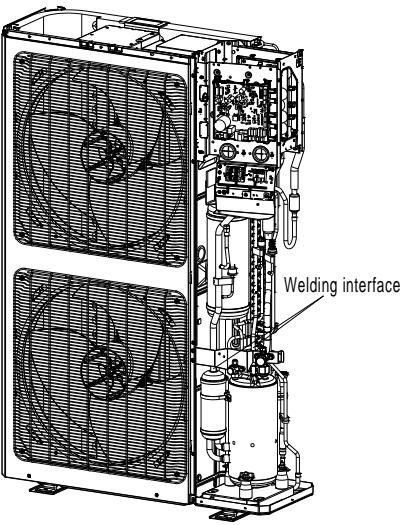
Removal of front panel

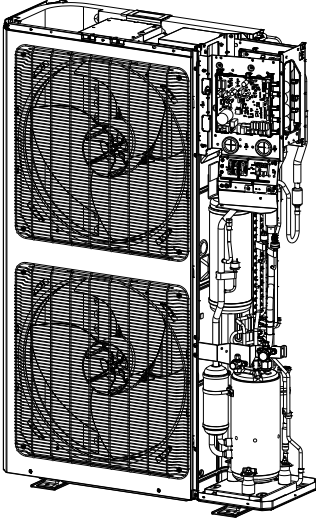
NOTE: Before removing the front panel, make sure power is cut off.

Step	Picture	Work instruction
4. Remove left side plate and rear side plate.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Loose screws fixing left side plate and rear side plate with screwdriver.● Remove the rear side plate.

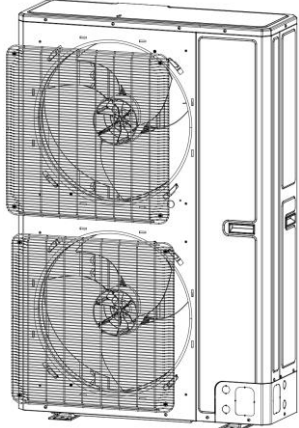
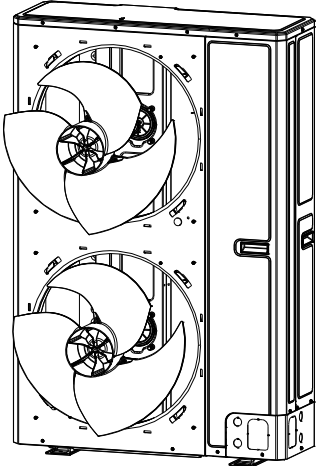
Model: MDUCO18048060

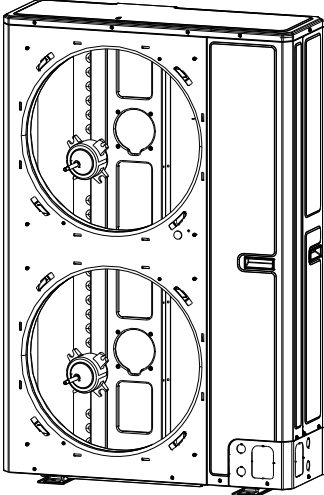
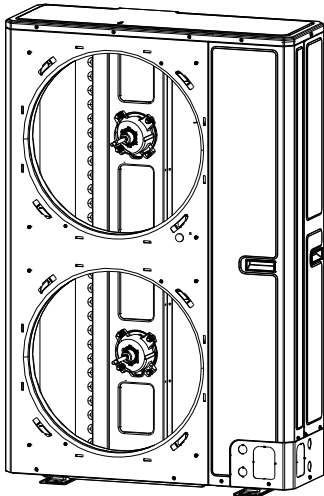
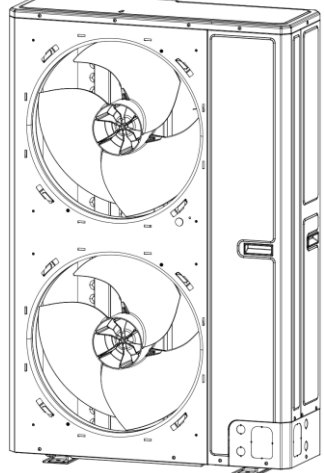
Disassembly of compressor		
NOTE: Before removing the compressor, make sure there is no refrigerant in the pipeline and power is cut off.		
Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>1. Remove the small side panel.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loosen the securing screws of the small side panel. ● Remove the small side panel.
<p>2. Loosen the securing screws at the foot of compressor.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use a wrench to twist off the screw nuts at the foot of compressor.
<p>3. Break off the pipes that connecting to the compressor.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Weld the pipes that are connected to the compressor. ● Then remove the pipes. <p>NOTE: When welding the pipes, do not let the flame burn the other components.</p>

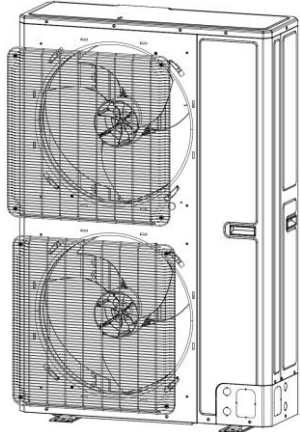
Disassembly of compressor		
NOTE: Before removing the compressor, make sure there is no refrigerant in the pipeline and power is cut off.		
Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>4. Remove the compressor from the chassis.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Take out the compressor and replace it. <p>NOTE: When replacing the compressor, avoid touching the nearby pipeline and components.</p>
<p>5. Fix the new compressor back onto the chassis.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After replacing the compressor, tighten up the screws at the foot of compressor.
<p>6. Connect the compressor suction port and exhaust port with the pipes.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Weld the compressor connection pipes and connect them to the compressor. <p>NOTE: When replacing the compressor, avoid touching the nearby pipeline and components.</p>

Disassembly of compressor		
NOTE: Before removing the compressor, make sure there is no refrigerant in the pipeline and power is cut off.		
Step	Picture	Work instruction
7. Connect the compressor wires.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Connect the compressor wires to the wire terminals on the top of compressor. <p>NOTE: When connecting the wires, be sure to match the colors with the corresponding wire terminals.</p>

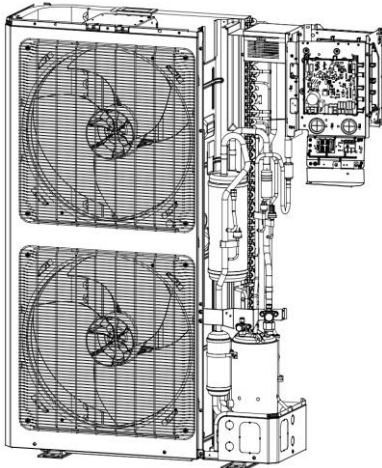
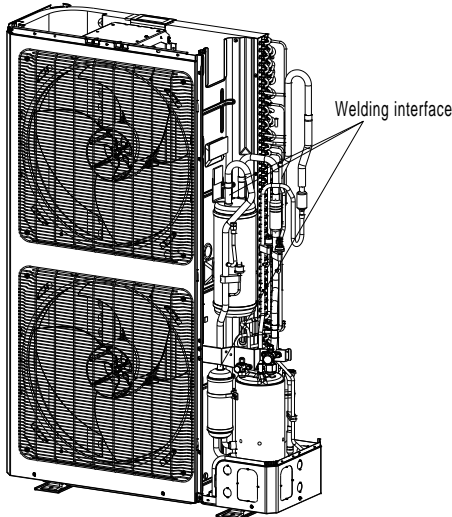
Model: MDUCO18048060

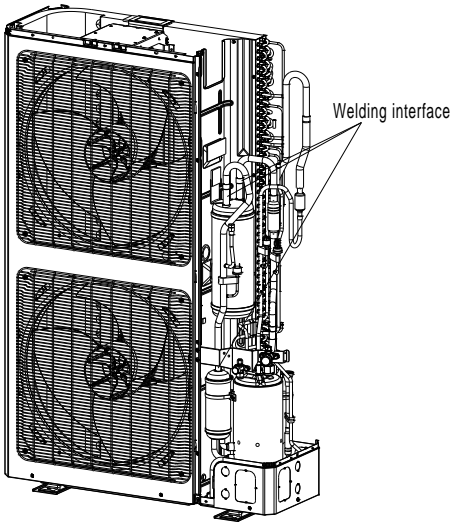
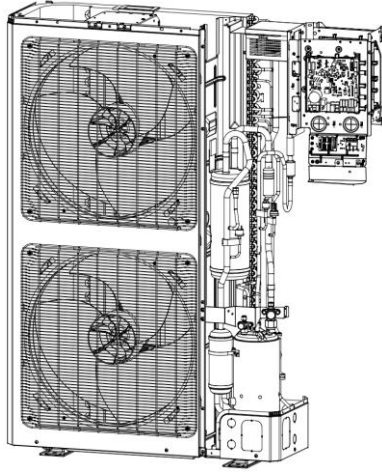
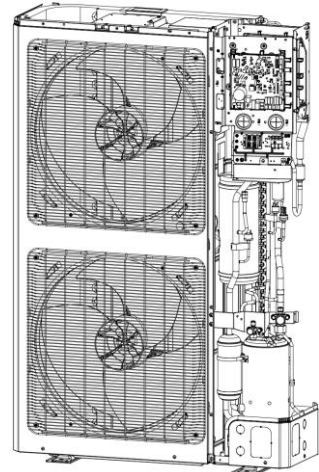
Removal of fan and motor		
NOTE: Before removing the fan, make sure power is cut off.		
Step	Picture	Work instruction
1. Remove the grill.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use a screwdriver to unscrew the two screws on the upper left and lower right corners.
2. Remove the fan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use a wrench to remove the specialized nut and gasket of the fan. <p>NOTE: Please keep the nut and gasket safe after removing them from the fan.</p>

Removal of fan and motor		
NOTE: Before removing the fan, make sure power is cut off.		
Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>3. Remove motor.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use a screwdriver to unscrew the bolt of motor. NOTE: Motor wire should be first removed from the electric box.
<p>4. Install the motor.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replace with a new motor. Then tighten up the screw bolt.
<p>5. Install the fan.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Install the fan in place. Put on the gasket and use a wrench to secure the screw nut. NOTE:After installing the fan, turn the fan by hand to see if it can run normally. If not, please check for the reason.

Removal of fan and motor		
NOTE: Before removing the fan, make sure power is cut off.		
Step	Picture	Work instruction
6. Install the grill.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After replacing the motor, use a screwdriver to tighten up the screw bolt that secures the motor.

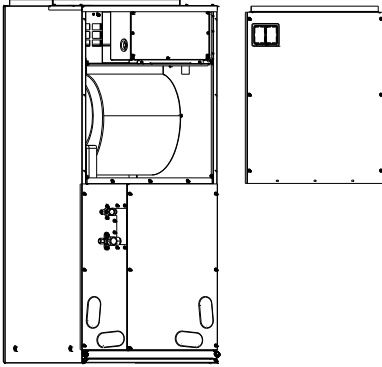
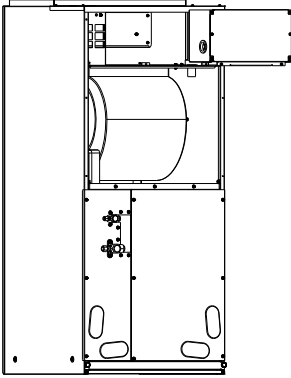
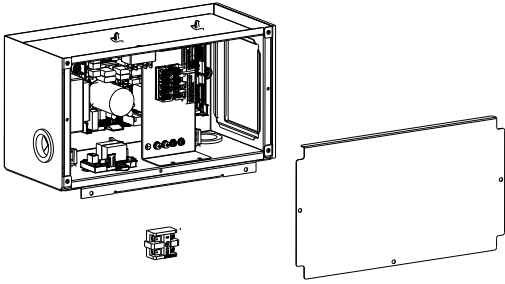
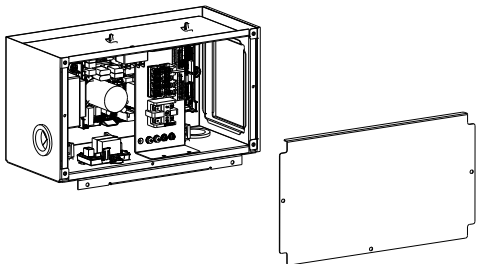
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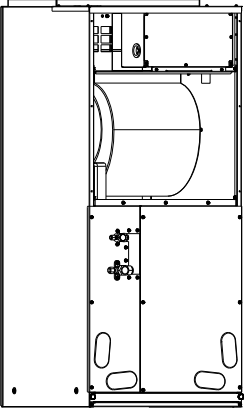
Removal of gas liquid separator		
NOTE: Before removing the gas liquid separator, make sure there is no refrigerant in the pipeline and power is cut off.		
Step	Picture	Work instruction
1. Remove the electric box.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The connection wires inside and outside the electric box should be removed. ● Unscrew the screws of electric box. ● When removing the electric box, be careful to protect the components.
2. Remove the gas liquid separator from the chassis.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Take away the compressor/gas liquid separator and replace with a new one. <p>NOTE: When replacing the compressor/gas liquid separator, avoid touching the nearby pipeline and components.</p>

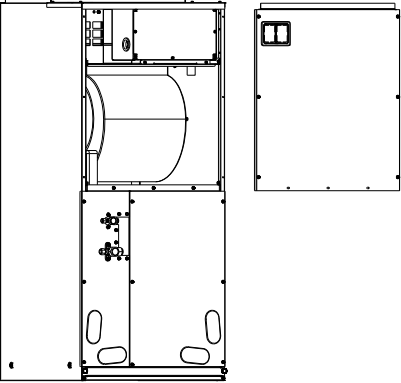
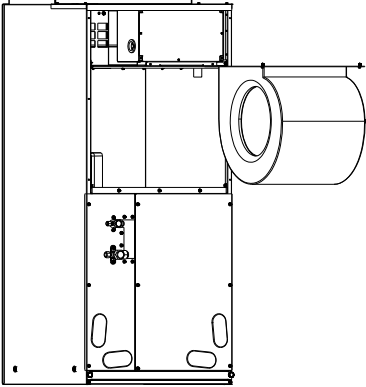
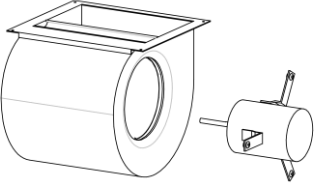
Removal of gas liquid separator		
NOTE: Before removing the gas liquid separator, make sure there is no refrigerant in the pipeline and power is cut off.		
Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>3. Install the new gas liquid separator</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Install the gas liquid separator by referring to the positions of entering and leaving pipes. Weld the 2 welding interfaces. ● Nitrogen welding: the pressure of nitrogen is $0.5 \pm 0.1 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$ (relative pressure). NOTE: When welding the pipes, do not let the flame burn the other components. ● Tighten the screws of gas liquid separator.
<p>4. Secure the electric box and arrange the wires as required.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Put the electric box back in place and tighten up the screws. ● Arrange the wires as original.
<p>5. Check and open the upper and side panels.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check whether each component and connection wire is well connected. ● If everything is OK, install the upper, left and right panels. Tighten up the screws.

4.5.2 Removal of IDU Major Components

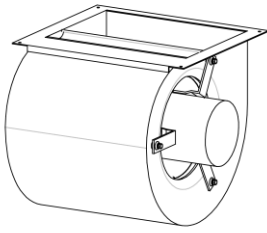
4.5.2.1 Air Handler Unit

Disassembly and Assembly of the Electric Box		
Step	Picture	Work instruction
1. Remove the upper panel		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loosen screws around the upper panel with a screwdriver. ● Remove the upper panel away from the unit.
2. Remove the electric box.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disconnect the power cord and control line from the wiring terminals, and then draw them out. ● Loosen screws around the electric box with a screwdriver. ● Remove the electric box from the unit.
3. Remove the electric element.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disconnect the electric element from the wiring terminal. ● Loosen screws around the electric element with a screwdriver. ● Remove the electric element from the electric box.
4. Mount the new electric element.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Place the electric element at the proper position. ● Tighten the screws around the electric element with a screwdriver. ● Wire the electric element to the wiring terminal.

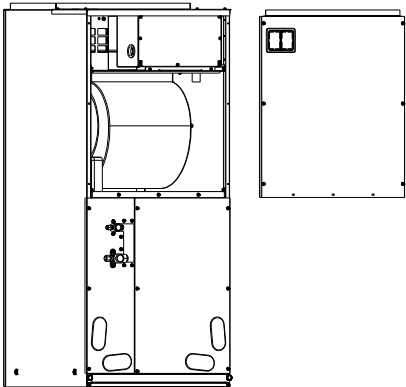
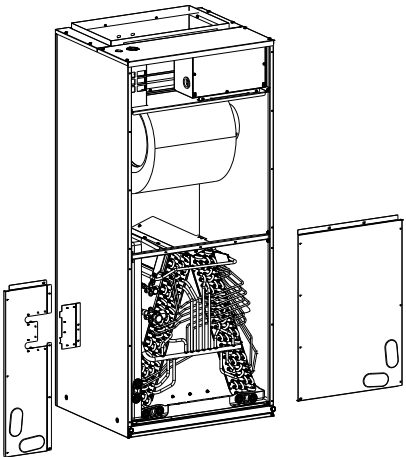
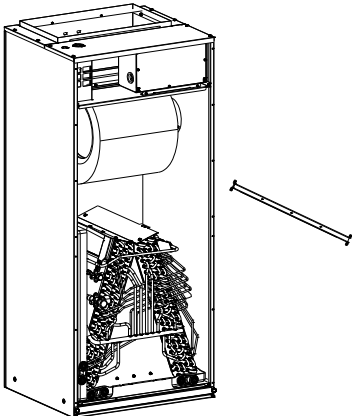
Disassembly and Assembly of the Electric Box		
Step	Picture	Work instruction
5. Reinstall the electric box.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Place the electric box at the proper position. ● Tighten screws around the electric box with a screwdriver. ● Connect the power cord and control line properly. ● Reassemble the unit as before.

Disassembly and Assembly of the Fan Motor		
Step	Picture	Work instruction
1. Remove the upper panel.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loosen screws round the upper panel with a screwdriver. ● Remove the upper panel from unit.
2. Remove the fan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disconnect the wires of the fan from the wiring terminal and draw them out. ● Loosen screws located at the front of the fan with a screwdriver. ● Remove the fan from the unit.
3. Remove the motor.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loosen screws fixing the motor and fan blades. ● Loosen screw bolts fixing the bracket. ● Remove the motor rightward from the fan.

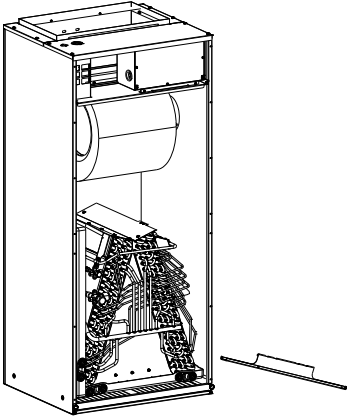
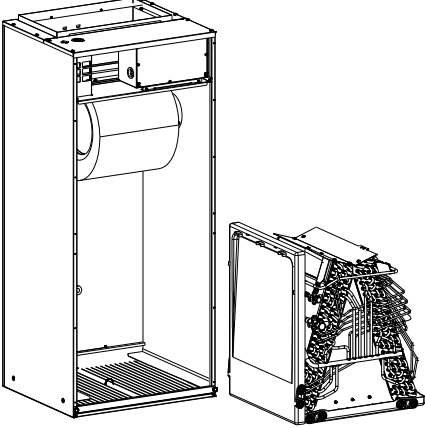
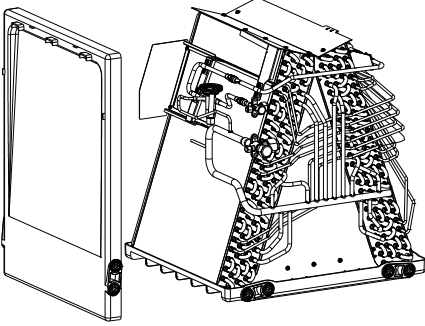
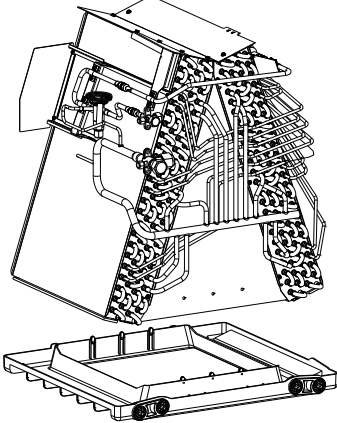
Disassembly and Assembly of the Fan Motor

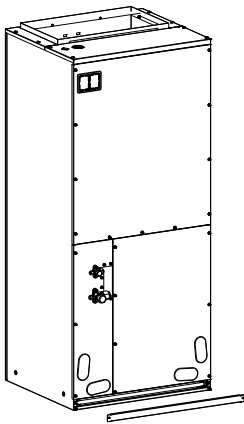
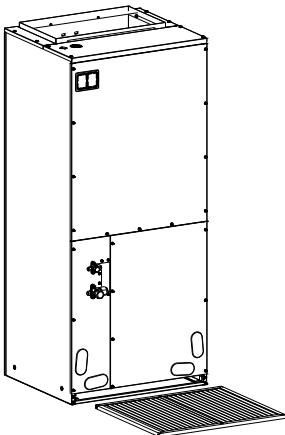
Step	Picture	Work instruction
4. Reinstall the fan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Place the motor at the proper position. ● Tighten screws fixing the motor and fan blades. ● Tighten screw bolts fixing the motor bracket. ● After the installation, reassemble the unit as before.

Disassembly and Assembly of the Evaporator and Drain Pan

Step	Picture	Work instruction
1. Remove the upper panel.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loosen screws round the upper panel with a screwdriver. ● Remove the upper panel from unit
2. Remove the lower panel (1) and panel (2).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loosen screws round the lower panel with a screwdriver. ● Remove the lower panel from unit.
3. Remove the enhanced frame if applicable.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remove the screws from enhanced frame. ● Disassemble the enhanced frame from the unit.

Disassembly and Assembly of the Evaporator and Drain Pan

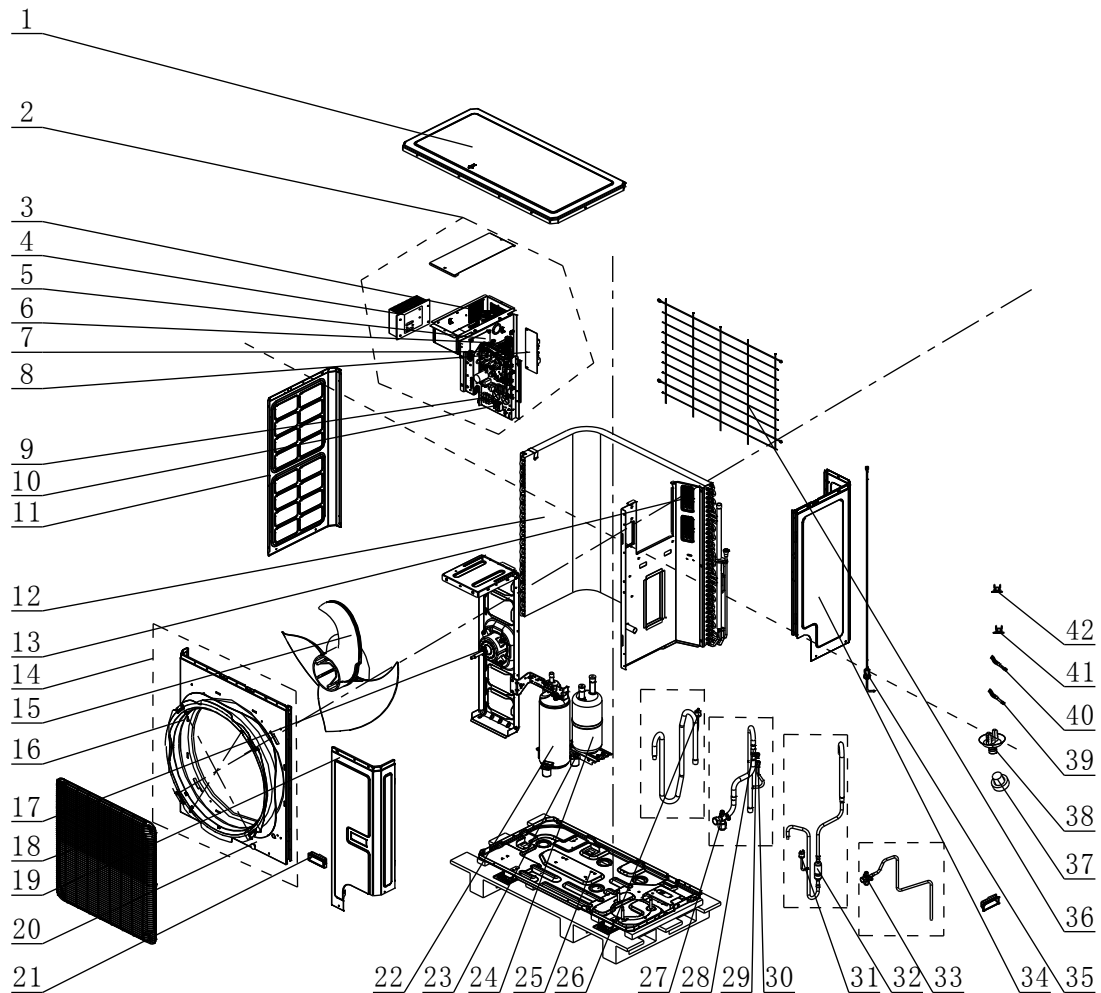
Step	Picture	Work instruction
<p>4. Remove the mounting plate of the drain pan.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loosen screws at both side of the mounting plate with a screwdriver. ● Remove the mounting plate from the unit.
<p>5. Remove the primary drain pan.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remove the primary drain pan from the unit.
<p>6. Remove the secondary drain pan.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remove the secondary drain pan from the unit.
<p>7. Remove the evaporator.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remove the evaporator away from the primary drain pan. ● Reassemble the unit as before.

Disassembly and Assembly of the Filter		
Step	Picture	Work instruction
1. Remove the mounting plate.	 A line drawing of a vertical condensing unit. The front panel is partially disassembled, with the mounting plate removed and shown as a separate piece below the unit. The unit has a control panel on the upper left and a filter area on the lower front.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Loosen screws fixing the mounting plate with a screwdriver.● Remove the mounting plate away from the unit.
2. Remove the filter screen.	 A line drawing of the same condensing unit. The filter screen is shown being pulled out from the bottom front of the unit. The mounting plate is already removed from the previous step.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Remove the filter screen away from the unit.● After replacing the filter screen, reassemble the unit as before.

4.6 Explosive View and Lists of Parts

4.6.1 ODU Explosive View and Lists of Parts

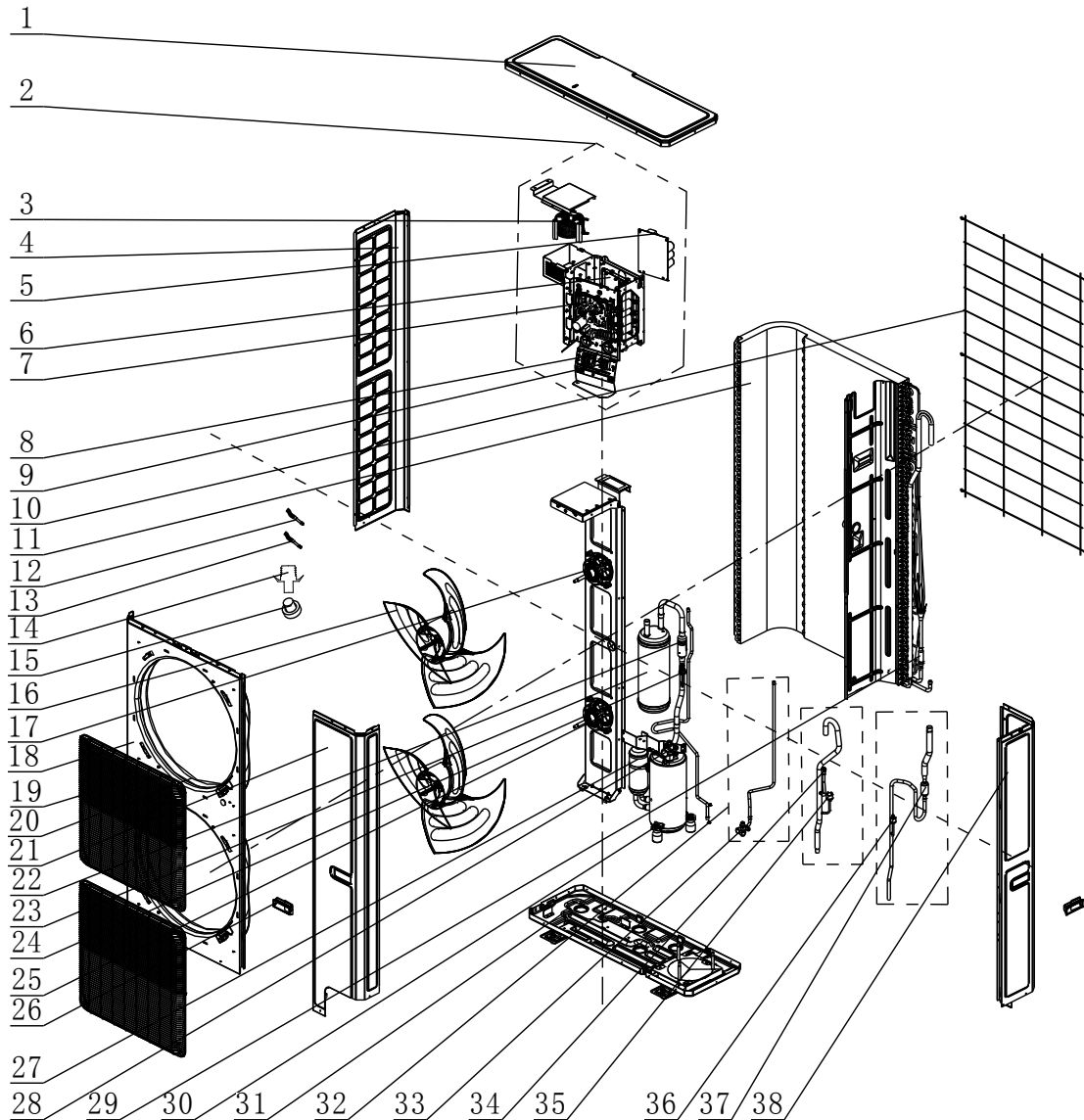
MDUCO18024036



No.	Material name	Finished product code
1	Coping	01264100052P03
2	Electric Box Assy	100002070111
3	PFC Inductance	43120011
4	Radiator	430034000048
5	Power Switch	300012060016
6	Drive Board	300078060152
7	Main Board	300027061349
8	Filter Board	300020060028
9	Terminal Board	422000000015
10	Terminal Board	4201025903
11	Left Side Plate	012055000007P03
12	Condenser Assy	000100060396
13	Filter Sub-Assy	111001000086

No.	Material name	Finished product code
14	Cabinet Assy	000006060040
15	Axial Flow Fan	1043410000801
16	Diversion Circle	10474100003
17	Brushless DC Motor	150104060013
18	Front Grill	0157280000301
19	Front Side Plate	012050000007P03
20	Cabinet	012022000003P03
21	Handle	2690410001603
22	Gas-Liquid Separator	07423902
23	Compressor and Fittings	009001060218ST
24	Compressor Gasket	009012000004
25	Chassis Assy	209058060266
26	Pressure Protect Switch	46020007
27	Cut off Valve	07330000001
28	Filter	07224803
29	Fusible Plug	035222000004
30	Joint	06652200001
31	Pressure Protect Switch	4602000603
32	Silencer	07245012
33	Cut-off Valve 3/8(N)	071302391
34	Rear Side Plate	012076000021P03
35	Pressure Sensor	430044000016
36	Rear Grill (Medium Gray)	0157410001401P
37	Drainage Hole Cap	76715005
38	Drainage Joint	26113009
39	Temperature Sensor	3900007201
40	Temperature Sensor	39008000049G
41	Compressor Overload Protector(External)	00183032
42	Compressor Overload Protector(External)	00183031

MDUCO18048060



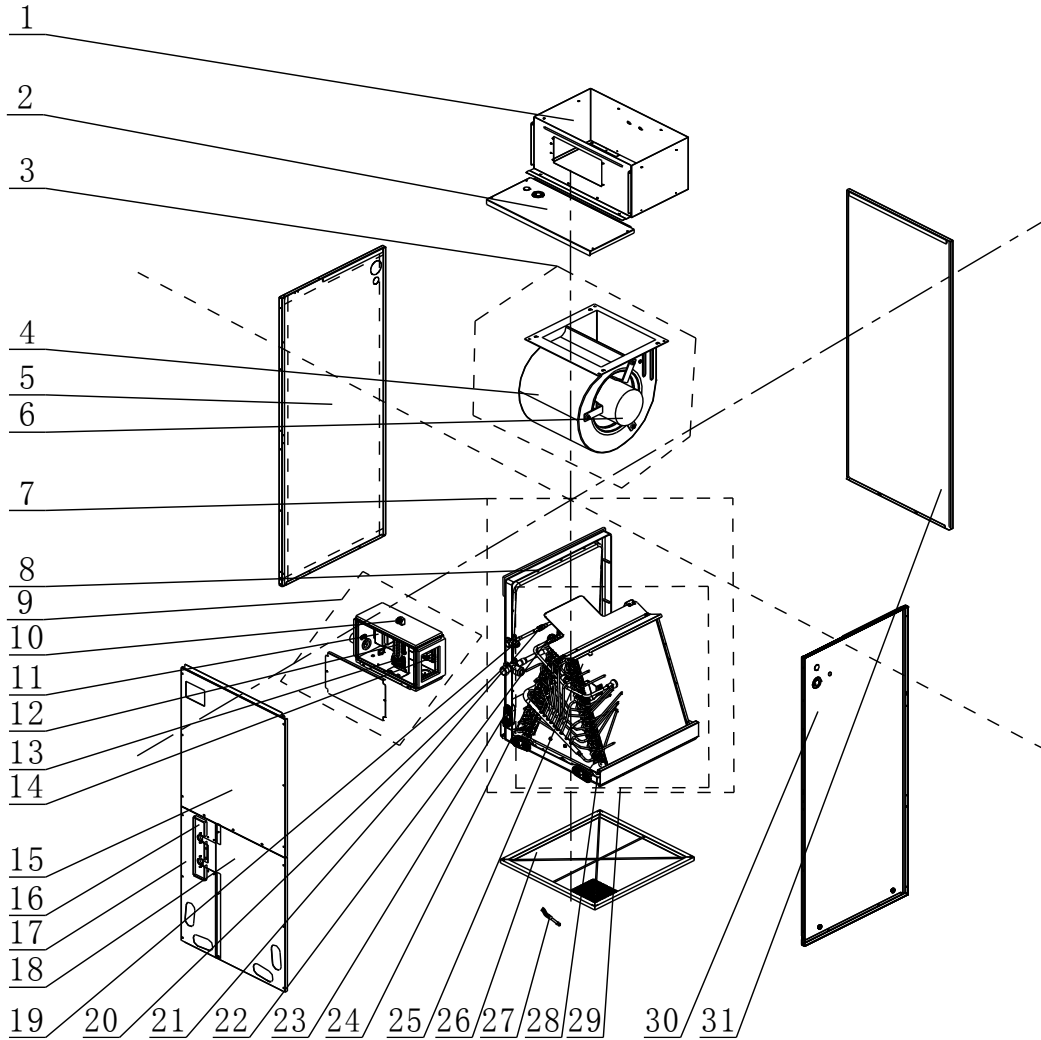
No.	Material name	Finished product code
1	Coping	01264100047P02
2	Electric Box Assy	100002070110
3	PFC Inductance	43128000015
4	Left Side Plate	01314100084P02
5	Filter Board	300020060007
6	Electric Box Assy	100002066513
7	Main Board	300027061349
8	Terminal Board	42200006001201
9	Terminal Board	4201025903
10	Rear Grill	0157410001101
11	Condenser Assy	011002060836
12	Temperature Sensor	3900007201
13	Temperature Sensor	3900028025G
14	Drainage Joint	26113009
15	Drainage Hole Cap	76715005
16	Axial Flow Fan	10434100006

No.	Material name	Finished product code
17	Brushless DC Motor	15010406001302
18	Cabinet Assy	000006060084
19	Front Grill	0157280000301
20	Diversion Circle	1047410000301
21	Front Side Plate	01314100082P02
22	Strainer	07210037
23	Gas-Liquid Separator	07225016
24	Pressure Sensor	430044000016
25	Brushless DC Motor	150104060013
26	Handle	2690410001603
27	Compressor and Fittings	009001060377ST
28	Cut Off Valve	07330000001
29	Strainer	07212403
30	Compressor Gasket	009012000013
31	Chassis Sub-Assy	01700006036801
32	Cut Off Valve Sub-Assy	030057060293
33	Cut Off Valve	07330000002
34	Fusible Plug	035222000004
35	Pressure Protect Switch	46020007
36	Pressure Protect Switch	4602000603
37	Silencer	07444105
38	Rear Side Plate	01314100083P02

4.6.2 IDU Explosive View and Lists of Parts

MDUI18036E

MDUI18060E



No.	Material name	Finished product code
1	Side Plate	012010060972
2	Top Cover Sub-Assy	000051060106
3	Centrifugal Fan Assy	000052060415
4	Motor for Centrifugal Fan	1570220201
5	Brushless DC Motor	15010400001401
6	Left Side Plate Sub-Assy	01312200015
7	Water Tray Assy	'000069060335
8	Water Tray	2690220501
9	Electric Box Assy	100002070100
10	Terminal Board	42011147
11	Transformer	43110286
12	Terminal Board	4201025503
13	Terminal Board	42000100000102

No.	Material name	Finished product code
14	Main Board	300002061591
15	Top Cover Board Sub-Assy	01262200019
16	Bottom Cover Plate Assy	000133060017
17	Bottom Cover Plate Assy	000133060018
18	Lower Cover Plate Sub-Assy 2	01262200017
19	Cut-off Valve 3/8(N)	071302391
20	Thermal Expansion Valve	071017060022
21	Cut off Valve	070001000009
22	Strainer	0721200102
23	Choke Plug	76718209
24	Evaporator Assy	010001060291
25	Evaporator Assy	010001060292
26	Filter Sub-Assy	111001060160
27	Temperature Sensor	390001923
28	Evaporator Assy	011001061481
29	Water Tray	2690220401
30	Right Side Plate	012056060205P
31	Rear Side Plate Sub-Assy	01312200019

Appendices

1 Resistance/Temperature Lists of Temperature Sensors

1.1 Voltage List of 15 K Ω Temperature Sensors (including ODU temperature sensors)

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (k Ω)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (k Ω)	Voltage (V)
-20	144	0.311	71	2.523	2.825
-19	138.1	0.323	72	2.439	2.838
-18	128.6	0.345	73	2.358	2.852
-17	121.6	0.362	74	2.28	2.865
-16	115	0.381	75	2.205	2.877
-15	108.7	0.4	76	2.133	2.889
-14	102.9	0.42	77	2.064	2.901
-13	97.4	0.44	78	1.997	2.912
-12	92.22	0.462	79	1.933	2.923
-11	87.35	0.484	80	1.871	2.934
-10	82.75	0.506	81	1.811	2.945
-9	78.43	0.53	82	1.754	2.955
-8	74.35	0.554	83	1.699	2.964
-7	70.5	0.579	84	1.645	2.974
-6	66.88	0.605	85	1.594	2.983
-5	63.46	0.631	86	1.544	2.992
-4	60.23	0.658	87	1.497	3.001
-3	57.18	0.686	88	1.451	3.009
-2	54.31	0.714	89	1.408	3.017
-1	51.59	0.743	90	1.363	3.025
0	49.02	0.773	91	1.322	3.033
1	46.8	0.801	92	1.282	3.04
2	44.31	0.835	93	1.244	3.047
3	42.14	0.866	94	1.207	3.054
4	40.09	0.899	95	1.171	3.061
5	38.15	0.931	96	1.136	3.068
6	36.32	0.965	97	1.103	3.074
7	34.58	0.998	98	1.071	3.08
8	32.94	1.033	99	1.039	3.086
9	31.38	1.067	100	1.009	3.092
10	29.9	1.102	101	0.98	3.098
11	28.51	1.138	102	0.952	3.103
12	27.18	1.174	103	0.925	3.108
13	25.92	1.21	104	0.898	3.114
14	24.73	1.246	105	0.873	3.119

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
15	23.6	1.282	106	0.848	3.123
16	22.53	1.319	107	0.825	3.128
17	21.51	1.356	108	0.802	3.133
18	20.54	1.393	109	0.779	3.137
19	19.63	1.429	110	0.758	3.141
20	18.75	1.467	111	0.737	3.145
21	17.93	1.503	112	0.717	3.15
22	17.14	1.54	113	0.697	3.153
23	16.39	1.577	114	0.678	3.157
24	15.68	1.613	115	0.66	3.161
25	15	1.65	116	0.642	3.165
26	14.36	1.686	117	0.625	3.168
27	13.74	1.722	118	0.608	3.171
28	13.16	1.758	119	0.592	3.175
29	12.6	1.793	120	0.577	3.178
30	12.07	1.829	121	0.561	3.181
31	11.57	1.863	122	0.547	3.184
32	11.09	1.897	123	0.532	3.187
33	10.63	1.931	124	0.519	3.19
34	10.2	1.964	125	0.505	3.192
35	9.779	1.998	126	0.492	3.195
36	9.382	2.03	127	0.48	3.198
37	9.003	2.062	128	0.467	3.2
38	8.642	2.094	129	0.456	3.203
39	5.997	2.125	130	0.444	3.205
41	7.653	2.185	131	0.433	3.207
42	7.352	2.215	132	0.422	3.21
43	7.065	2.243	133	0.412	3.212
44	6.791	2.272	134	0.401	3.214
45	6.529	2.299	135	0.391	3.216
46	6.278	2.326	136	0.382	3.218
47	6.038	2.353	137	0.372	3.22
48	5.809	2.379	138	0.363	3.222
49	5.589	2.404	139	0.355	3.224
50	5.379	2.429	140	0.346	3.226
51	5.179	2.453	141	0.338	3.227
52	4.986	2.477	142	0.33	3.229
53	4.802	2.5	143	0.322	3.231
54	4.625	2.522	144	0.314	3.232
55	4.456	2.544	145	0.307	3.234
56	4.294	2.566	146	0.299	3.235
57	4.139	2.586	147	0.292	3.237
58	3.99	2.607	148	0.286	3.238
59	3.848	2.626	149	0.279	3.24
60	3.711	2.646	150	0.273	3.241

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
61	3.579	2.664	151	0.266	3.242
62	3.454	2.682	152	0.261	3.244
63	3.333	2.7	153	0.254	3.245
64	3.217	2.717	154	0.248	3.246
65	3.105	2.734	155	0.243	3.247
66	2.998	2.75	156	0.237	3.249
67	2.898	2.766	157	0.232	3.25
68	2.797	2.781	158	0.227	3.251
69	2.702	2.796	159	0.222	3.252
70	2.611	2.811	160	0.217	3.253

1.2 Voltage List of 20 KΩ Pipeline Temperature Sensors (including temperature sensors for defroster, IDU and ODU pipes)

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
-30	361.8	0.173	66	3.998	2.75
-29	339.8	0.183	67	3.861	2.766
-28	319.2	0.195	68	3.729	2.781
-27	300	0.206	69	3.603	2.796
-26	282.2	0.218	70	3.481	2.811
-25	265.5	0.231	71	3.364	2.825
-24	249.9	0.245	72	3.252	2.838
-23	235.3	0.259	73	3.144	2.852
-22	221.6	0.273	74	3.04	2.865
-21	208.9	0.288	75	2.94	2.877
-20	196.9	0.304	76	2.844	2.889
-19	181.4	0.328	77	2.752	2.901
-18	171.4	0.345	78	2.663	2.912
-17	162.1	0.362	79	2.577	2.923
-16	153.3	0.381	80	2.495	2.934
-15	145	0.4	81	2.415	2.944
-14	137.2	0.42	82	2.339	2.954
-13	129.9	0.44	83	2.265	2.964
-12	123	0.462	84	2.194	2.974
-11	116.5	0.484	85	2.125	2.983
-10	110.3	0.507	86	2.059	2.992
-9	104.6	0.53	87	1.996	3.001
-8	99.13	0.554	88	1.934	3.009
-7	94	0.579	89	1.875	3.017
-6	89.17	0.605	90	1.818	3.025
-5	84.61	0.631	91	1.763	3.033
-4	80.31	0.658	92	1.71	3.04
-3	76.24	0.686	93	1.658	3.047
-2	72.41	0.714	94	1.609	3.054

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
-1	68.79	0.743	95	1.561	3.061
0	65.37	0.773	96	1.515	3.068
1	62.13	0.804	97	1.47	3.074
2	59.08	0.835	98	1.427	3.08
3	56.19	0.866	99	1.386	3.086
4	53.46	0.898	100	1.346	3.092
5	50.87	0.931	101	1.307	3.098
6	48.42	0.965	102	1.269	3.103
7	46.11	0.998	103	1.233	3.108
8	43.92	1.033	104	1.198	3.114
9	41.84	1.067	105	1.164	3.119
10	39.87	1.102	106	1.131	3.123
11	38.01	1.138	107	1.099	3.128
12	36.24	1.174	108	1.069	3.133
13	34.57	1.209	109	1.039	3.137
14	32.98	1.246	110	1.01	3.141
15	31.47	1.282	111	0.9825	3.145
16	30.04	1.319	112	0.9556	3.15
17	28.68	1.356	113	0.9295	3.153
18	27.39	1.393	114	0.9043	3.157
19	26.17	1.429	115	0.8799	3.161
20	25.01	1.466	116	0.8562	3.165
21	23.9	1.503	117	0.8333	3.168
22	22.85	1.54	118	0.8111	3.171
23	21.85	1.577	119	0.7895	3.175
24	20.9	1.614	120	0.7687	3.178
25	20	1.65	121	0.7485	3.181
26	19.14	1.686	122	0.7289	3.184
27	18.32	1.722	123	0.7099	3.187
28	17.55	1.758	124	0.6915	3.19
29	16.8	1.793	125	0.6736	3.192
30	16.1	1.828	126	0.6563	3.195
31	15.43	1.863	127	0.6395	3.198
32	14.79	1.897	128	0.6232	3.2
33	14.18	1.931	129	0.6074	3.203
34	13.59	1.965	130	0.5921	3.205
35	13.04	1.998	131	0.5772	3.207
36	12.51	2.03	132	0.5627	3.21
37	12	2.063	133	0.5487	3.212
38	11.52	2.094	134	0.5351	3.214
39	11.06	2.125	135	0.5219	3.216
40	10.62	2.155	136	0.509	3.218
41	10.2	2.185	137	0.4966	3.22
42	9.803	2.215	138	0.4845	3.222

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
43	9.42	2.243	139	0.4727	3.224
44	9.054	2.272	140	0.4613	3.226
45	8.705	2.299	141	0.4502	3.227
46	8.37	2.326	142	0.4394	3.229
47	8.051	2.353	143	0.4289	3.231
48	7.745	2.379	144	0.4187	3.232
49	7.453	2.404	145	0.4088	3.234
50	7.173	2.429	146	0.3992	3.235
51	6.905	2.453	147	0.3899	3.237
52	6.648	2.477	148	0.3808	3.238
53	6.403	2.5	149	0.3719	3.24
54	6.167	2.522	150	0.3633	3.241
55	5.942	2.544	151	0.3549	3.242
56	5.726	2.565	152	0.3468	3.244
57	5.519	2.586	153	0.3389	3.245
58	5.32	2.607	154	0.3312	3.246
59	5.13	2.626	155	0.3237	3.247
60	4.948	2.646	156	0.3164	3.249
61	4.773	2.664	157	0.3093	3.25
62	4.605	2.682	158	0.3024	3.251
63	4.443	2.7	159	0.2956	3.252
64	4.289	2.717	160	0.2891	3.253
65	4.14	2.734	-	-	-

1.3 Voltage List of 50 KΩ Discharge Temperature Sensors (including discharge air temperature sensor)

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
-30	911.56	0.036	61	11.736	1.518
-29	853.66	0.038	62	11.322	1.548
-28	799.98	0.041	63	10.925	1.577
-27	750.18	0.043	64	10.544	1.606
-26	703.92	0.046	65	10.178	1.635
-25	660.93	0.049	66	9.8269	1.664
-24	620.94	0.052	67	9.4896	1.693
-23	583.72	0.056	68	9.1655	1.722
-22	549.04	0.059	69	8.9542	1.741
-21	516.71	0.063	70	8.5551	1.778
-20	486.55	0.066	71	5.9676	1.806
-19	458.4	0.07	72	7.9913	1.834
-18	432.1	0.075	73	7.7257	1.862
-17	407.51	0.079	74	7.4702	1.889
-16	384.51	0.084	75	7.2245	1.916

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
-15	362.99	0.088	76	6.9882	1.943
-14	342.83	0.094	77	6.7608	1.969
-13	323.94	0.099	78	6.542	1.995
-12	306.23	0.104	79	6.3315	2.021
-11	289.61	0.11	80	6.1288	2.046
-10	274.02	0.116	81	5.9336	2.071
-9	259.37	0.123	82	5.7457	2.096
-8	245.61	0.129	83	5.5647	2.12
-7	232.67	0.136	84	5.3903	2.144
-6	220.5	0.143	85	5.2223	2.168
-5	209.05	0.151	86	5.0605	2.191
-4	195.97	0.158	87	4.9044	2.214
-3	188.12	0.167	88	4.7541	2.237
-2	178.65	0.175	89	4.6091	2.259
-1	169.68	0.184	90	4.4693	2.281
0	161.02	0.193	91	4.3345	2.302
1	153	0.202	92	4.2044	2.323
2	145.42	0.212	93	4.0789	2.344
3	135.96	0.223	94	3.9579	2.364
4	131.5	0.233	95	3.841	2.384
5	126.17	0.242	96	3.7283	2.404
6	119.08	0.256	97	3.6194	2.423
7	113.37	0.267	98	3.5143	2.442
8	107.96	0.28	99	3.4128	2.46
9	102.85	0.292	100	3.3147	2.478
10	98.006	0.306	101	3.22	2.496
11	93.42	0.319	102	3.1285	2.514
12	89.075	0.333	103	3.0401	2.531
13	84.956	0.348	104	2.9547	2.547
14	81.052	0.362	105	2.8721	2.564
15	77.349	0.378	106	2.7922	2.58
16	73.896	0.393	107	2.715	2.595
17	70.503	0.41	108	2.6404	2.611
18	67.338	0.427	109	2.5682	2.626
19	64.333	0.444	110	2.4983	2.64
20	61.478	0.462	111	2.4308	2.655
21	58.766	0.48	112	2.3654	2.669
22	56.189	0.499	113	2.3021	2.682
23	53.738	0.518	114	2.2409	2.696
24	51.408	0.537	115	2.1816	2.709
25	49.191	0.558	116	2.1242	2.722
26	47.082	0.578	117	2.0686	2.734
27	45.074	0.599	118	2.0148	2.747
28	43.163	0.621	119	1.9626	2.759

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
29	41.313	0.643	120	1.9123	2.77
30	39.61	0.665	121	1.8652	2.781
31	37.958	0.688	122	1.8158	2.793
32	36.384	0.711	123	1.7698	2.804
33	34.883	0.735	124	1.7253	2.814
34	33.453	0.759	125	1.6821	2.825
35	32.088	0.784	126	1.6402	2.835
36	30.787	0.809	127	1.5996	2.845
37	29.544	0.835	128	1.5602	2.855
38	28.359	0.86	129	1.522	2.864
39	27.227	0.886	130	1.485	2.873
40	26.147	0.913	131	1.449	2.882
41	25.114	0.94	132	1.4141	2.891
42	24.128	0.967	133	1.3803	2.9
43	23.186	0.994	134	1.3474	2.908
44	22.286	1.022	135	1.3155	2.916
45	21.425	1.05	136	1.2846	2.924
46	20.601	1.078	137	1.2545	2.932
47	19.814	1.107	138	1.2233	2.94
48	19.061	1.136	139	1.1969	2.947
49	18.34	1.164	140	1.1694	2.955
50	17.651	1.193	141	1.1476	2.96
51	16.99	1.223	142	1.1166	2.969
52	16.358	1.252	143	1.0913	2.975
53	15.753	1.281	144	1.0667	2.982
54	15.173	1.311	145	1.0429	2.988
55	14.618	1.34	146	1.0197	2.995
56	14.085	1.37	147	0.9971	3.001
57	13.575	1.4	148	0.9752	3.007
58	13.086	1.429	149	0.9538	3.013
59	12.617	1.459	150	0.9331	3.018
60	12.368	1.475	-	-	-

2 Temperature/Pressure List of Refrigerant

R410A							
Temperature	Pressure		Temperature	Pressure		Temperature	Pressure
°C	kPa		°C	kPa		°C	kPa
-30	275		0	803		30	1880
-29	286		1	823		31	1910
-28	298		2	851		32	1960
-27	311		3	879		33	2030
-26	324		4	903		34	2080
-25	334		5	937		35	2130
-24	348		6	962		36	2180
-23	363		7	994		37	2240
-22	375		8	1020		38	2290
-21	391		9	1050		39	2350
-20	404		10	1090		40	2410
-19	424		11	1110		41	2460
-18	435		12	1150		42	2510
-17	453		13	1180		43	2580
-16	468		14	1220		44	2650
-15	483		15	1250		45	2710
-14	504		16	1280		46	2770
-13	520		17	1320		47	2840
-12	538		18	1350		48	2910
-11	556		19	1400		49	2980
-10	579		20	1440		50	3050
-9	598		21	1470		51	3100
-8	618		22	1520		52	3180
-7	639		23	1560		53	3250
-6	660		24	1600		54	3320
-5	682		25	1640		55	3400
-4	705		26	1680		56	3480
-3	728		27	1730		57	3540
-2	752		28	1780		58	3630
-1	777		29	1820		59	3720

3 Operation Tools

The following tools will be used: 1) Liquid-level gauge; 2) Screwdriver; 3) Electric driven rotary hammer; 4) Drill; 5) Pipe expander; 6) Torque wrench; 7) Open-end wrench; 8) Pipe cutter; 9) Leak detector; 10) Vacuum pump; 11) Pressure gauge; 12) Universal meter; 13) Hexagon wrench; 14) Tapeline.



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