Service Manual

(Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR DC Inverter VRF Units

(GC202402-I)

Ultra Heat GMV6 HR:

Capacity: 72000Btu/h~120000Btu/h

Rated Frequency: 60Hz

Operation Range: Cooling: -15*~52°C(5*~126.5°F)
Heating: -30~24°C(-22~75.2°F)

GMV6 HR:

Capacity: 72000Btu/h~168000Btu/h

Rated Frequency: 60Hz

Operation Range: Cooling: -15*~52°C(5*~126.5°F)
Heating: -25~24°C(-13~75.2°F)

GREE ELECTRIC APPLIANCES, INC. OF ZHUHAI

Contents

Chapter 1 Product 1
1 Unit List 1
2 Parameters 3
3 The Range of Production Working Temperature 6
Chapter 2 Commissioning 7
1 Commissioning Process 7
2 Safety Requirements 7
3 Unit Commissioning 8
4 Unit Function Settings 36
Chapter 3 Faults 76
1 Error Indication 76
2 Troubleshooting 80
3 Non-fault Type Troubleshooting 206
Chapter 4 Repair 208
1 Precautions for Refrigerant Leakage 208
2 Refrigerant Charging 208
3 Methods for Vacuum Pumping and Charging Refrigerant of System 212
4 Inspection of Key Parts 221
5 Replacement of Key Unit Parts 302
6 Explosive View and Parts List 350
Chapter 5 Maintenance 366
1 Outdoor Unit 366
Appendixes 367
Appendix 1 Temperature Senor Resistance and Temperature Relationship Table 367
Appendix 2 Refrigerant Temperature and Pressure Table 374
Appendix 3 Pressure Sensor Voltage and Pressure Table 375
Appendix 4 Electric Specifications 378
Appendix 5 Circuit Diagram 379
Appendix 6 Refrigerant Flow for Each Operation Mode of heat recovery mode 386
Appendix 7 Refrigerant Flow for Each Operation Mode of heat pump mode 394

Preface

Thank you for purchasing (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR DC Inverter VRF Units. For correct operation, please read this manual carefully.

This manual applies to (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR series VRF units. It clarifies the safety requirements, basic principles and implementation methods in engineering commissioning, troubleshooting, and after-sales maintenance. Relevant professionals must follow the national (local) safety and technical requirements as well as this manual. Failure to do so may result in improper functioning or damage to the air conditioning system, or even personal injury.

NOTES!

(1) All the illustrations and information in the instruction manual are only for reference. In order to make the product better, we will continuously conduct improvement and innovation. We have the right to make necessary revision to the product from time to time due to the reason of sales or production, and reserve the right to revise the contents without further notice.

(2) The final right to interpret for this instruction manual belongs to Gree Electric Appliances Inc. of Zhuhai.

Safety Instructions

Warning symbols

Symbols in this document indicate different severities and possibilities.

DANGER!

Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

WARNING!

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

CAUTION!

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury. Or indicates an unsafe behavior.

NOTES!

Indicates a situation which could result in equipment or property loss.

INFO

Indicates helpful tips or additional information.

JUMP

Indicates a jump connection.

Chapter 1 Product

1 Unit List

1.1 Outdoor Unit

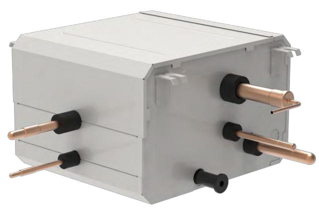
Ultra Heat GMV6 HR:

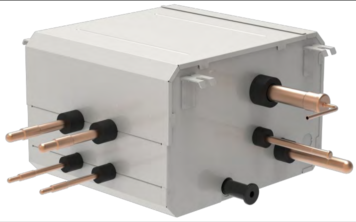
Ton	Product Code	Model	Power Supply	Appearance
6	CN851W4040	GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)	208/230V 3~ 60Hz	
8	CN851W4080	GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)	208/230V 3~ 60Hz	
10	CN851W3770	GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)	208/230V 3~ 60Hz	

GMV6 HR:

Ton	Product Code	Model	Power Supply	Appearance
6	CN851W3760	GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)	208/230V 3~ 60Hz	
8	CN851W4150	GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)	208/230V 3~ 60Hz	
10	CN851W4120	GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)	208/230V 3~ 60Hz	
12	CN851W4140	GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)	208/230V 3~ 60Hz	
14	CN851W4130	GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)	208/230V 3~ 60Hz	

1.2 Mode Exchange Box

Model	Product Code	Power Supply	Appearance
NCHS1D(U)	EN01600140	208/230V~ 60Hz	

Model	Product Code	Power Supply	Appearance
NCHS2D(U)	EN01600120	208/230V~ 60Hz	
NCHS4D(U)	EN01600080	208/230V~ 60Hz	
NCHS8D(U)	EN01600130	208/230V~ 60Hz	

2 Parameters

2.1 Parameters of Outdoor Unit

Ultra Heat GMV6 HR:

Model			GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)	GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)	GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)
Capacity range		Ton	6	8	10
Nominal Capacity	Cooling	Btu/h	72000	96000	120000
	Heating	Btu/h	81000	108000	135000
Rated Capacity①	Cooling	Btu/h	69000	92000	114000
	Heating	Btu/h	77000	103000	129000
Air flow volume		CFM	5740	6180	6530
		m^3/h	9750	10500	11100
Power supply		V/Ph/Hz	208/230V 3~ 60	208/230V 3~ 60	208/230V 3~ 60
MCA (Minimum Circuit Ampacity)		A	59.5	91.7	91.7
MOP (Maximum Overcurrent Protection)		A	60	100	100
Max. Number of Connectable IDUs		unit	13	16	19
Refrigerant type		-	R410A	R410A	R410A
Refrigerant charge volume		LBS	25.57	25.79	25.79
		kg	11.6	11.7	11.7
Sound pressure level		dB(A)	58	60	62
Moisture Protection		-	IPX4	IPX4	IPX4
Compressor quantity		set	1	2	2
Refrigerant Oil Model		-	FV68H	FV68H	FV68H
Refrigeration oil charge	Gross	L	6.1	7.2	7.2
	Compressor charge	L	1.1	2.2	2.2
	Others	L	5	5	5
Connecting pipe	Liquid pipe	inch	Φ3/8	Φ3/8	Φ1/2
	High pressure gas pipe	inch	Φ5/8	Φ3/4	Φ7/8
	Low pressure gas pipe	inch	Φ3/4	Φ7/8	Φ1-1/8
Connecting pipe	Liquid	mm	Φ9.52	Φ9.52	Φ12.7
	High pressure gas pipe	mm	Φ15.9	Φ19.05	Φ22.2
	Low pressure gas pipe	mm	Φ19.05	Φ22.2	Φ28.6
Dimension (W×H×D)	Outline	inch	52-3/4×30-1/2×66-1/2	52-3/4×30-1/2×66-1/2	52-3/4×30-1/2×66-1/2
	Package	inch	55-1/8×32-5/8×73	55-1/8×32-5/8×73	55-1/8×32-5/8×73
Dimension (W×H×D)	Outline	mm	1340×775×1690	1340×775×1690	1340×775×1690
	Package	mm	1400×830×1855	1400×830×1855	1400×830×1855
Net weight/Gross weight		LBS	750/783	882/915	882/915
Net weight/Gross weight		kg	340/355	400/415	400/415

GMV6 HR:

Model			GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)	GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)	GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)
Capacity range		Ton	6	8	10
Nominal Capacity	Cooling	Btu/h	72000	96000	120000
	Heating	Btu/h	81000	108000	135000
Rated Capacity①	Cooling	Btu/h	69000	92000	114000
	Heating	Btu/h	77000	103000	129000
Air flow volume		CFM	5740	6180	6530
		m^3/h	9750	10500	11100

Model			GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)	GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)	GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)
Power supply		V/Ph/Hz	208/230V 3~ 60	208/230V 3~ 60	208/230V 3~ 60
MCA (Minimum Circuit Ampacity)		A	51.0	59.5	62.1
MOP (Maximum Overcurrent Protection)		A	60	60	70
Max. Number of Connectable IDUs		unit	13	16	19
Refrigerant type		-	R410A	R410A	R410A
Refrigerant charge volume		LBS	21.16	25.57	25.57
		kg	9.6	11.6	11.6
Sound pressure level		dB(A)	58	59	60
Moisture Protection		-	IPX4	IPX4	IPX4
Compressor quantity		set	1	2	2
Refrigerant Oil Model		-	FV68H	FV68H	FV68H
Refrigeration oil charge	Gross	L	4.6	6.1	6.1
	Compressor charge	L	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Others	L	3.5	5	5
Connecting pipe	Liquid pipe	inch	Φ3/8	Φ3/8	Φ1/2
	High pressure gas pipe	inch	Φ5/8	Φ3/4	Φ7/8
	Low pressure gas pipe	inch	Φ3/4	Φ7/8	Φ1-1/8
Connecting pipe	Liquid	mm	Φ9.52	Φ9.52	Φ12.7
	High pressure gas pipe	mm	Φ15.9	Φ19.05	Φ22.2
	Low pressure gas pipe	mm	Φ19.05	Φ22.2	Φ28.6
Dimension (W×H×D)	Outline	inch	36-5/8×30-1/2×66-1/2	52-3/4×30-1/2×66-1/2	52-3/4×30-1/2×66-1/2
	Package	inch	39-3/8×32-5/8×73	55-1/8×32-5/8×73	55-1/8×32-5/8×73
Dimension (W×H×D)	Outline	mm	930×775×1690	1340×775×1690	1340×775×1690
	Package	mm	1000×830×1855	1400×830×1855	1400×830×1855
Net weight/Gross weight		LBS	584/606	750/783	750/783
Net weight/Gross weight		kg	265/275	340/355	340/355

Model			GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)	GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)
Capacity range		Ton	12	14
Nominal Capacity	Cooling	Btu/h	144000	168000
	Heating	Btu/h	162000	189000
Rated Capacity①	Cooling	Btu/h	138000	160000
	Heating	Btu/h	154000	176000
Air flow volume		CFM	7945	9415
		m^3/h	13500	16000
Power supply		V/Ph/Hz	208/230V 3~ 60	208/230V 3~ 60
MCA (Minimum Circuit Ampacity)		A	91.7	95.3
MOP (Maximum Overcurrent Protection)		A	100	100
Max. Number of Connectable IDUs		unit	23	26
Refrigerant type		-	R410A	R410A
Refrigerant charge volume		LBS	25.79	25.79
		kg	11.7	11.7
Sound pressure level		dB(A)	61	62
Moisture Protection		-	IPX4	IPX4
Compressor quantity		set	2	2
Refrigerant Oil Model		-	FV68H	FV68H

Model			GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)	GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)
Refrigeration oil charge	Gross	L	7.2	7.2
	Compressor charge	L	2.2	2.2
	Others	L	5	5
Connecting pipe	Liquid pipe	inch	Φ1/2	Φ5/8
	High pressure gas pipe	inch	Φ7/8	Φ7/8
	Low pressure gas pipe	inch	Φ1-1/8	Φ1-1/8
Connecting pipe	Liquid	mm	Φ12.7	Φ15.9
	High pressure gas pipe	mm	Φ22.2	Φ22.2
	Low pressure gas pipe	mm	Φ28.6	Φ28.6
Dimension (W×H×D）	Outline	inch	52-3/4×30-1/2×66-1/2	52-3/4×30-1/2×66-1/2
	Package	inch	55-1/8×32-5/8×73	55-1/8×32-5/8×73
Dimension (W×H×D）	Outline	mm	1340×775×1690	1340×775×1690
	Package	mm	1400×830×1855	1400×830×1855
Net weight/Gross weight		LBS	882/915	882/915
Net weight/Gross weight		kg	400/415	400/415

Notes:

① Rating conditions:

Cooling: indoor 26.7°C (80°F) D.B./19.4°C(67°F)W.B. outdoor: 35°C(95°F)D.B.

Heating: indoor 21.1°C (70°F)D.B. outdoor: 8.3°C (47°F)D.B./6.1°C(43°F)W.B

② The total capacity of connected indoor units must be in the range of 50%~135% of the outdoor unit capacity. The relevant parameters can be corrected by referring to the unit capacity correction table.

③ The above parameters are tested based on the standard connection pipe length. In the actual project, the parameters should be corrected referring to the capacity correction for the long connection pipe of units.

④ Specifications may be changed due to product improvement. Please refer to nameplates of the units.

⑤ Sound Pressure Level: Anechoic chamber conversion value, measured in a semi-anechoic room. During actual operation, the value may be higher due to ambient noise and echoes of the installation conditions.

2.2 Parameters of Mode Exchange Box

Model				NCHS1D(U)	NCHS2D(U)	NCHS4D(U)	NCHS8D(U)
Numbers of branches			unit	1	2	4	8
Maximum numbers of connectable IDUs		Per branch	unit	8	8	8	8
		Total	unit	8	16	32	64
Maximum capacity of connectable IDUs		Per branch	Btu/h	54000	54000	54000	54000
		Total	Btu/h	54000	96000	154000	290000
Power supply				208/2300V ~ 60Hz			
Piping connections	ODU	Liquid pipe	mm	Φ9.52	Φ9.52	Φ12.7	Φ15.9
			inch	3/8	3/8	1/2	5/8
		High pressure gas pipe	mm	Φ19.05	Φ19.05	Φ22.2	Φ22.2
			inch	3/4	3/4	7/8	7/8
		Low pressure gas pipe	mm	Φ22.2	Φ22.2	Φ28.6	Φ28.6
			inch	7/8	7/8	1-1/8	1-1/8
	IDU	Liquid pipe	mm	Φ6.35/9.52	Φ6.35/9.52	Φ6.35/9.52	Φ6.35/9.52
			inch	1/4 / 3/8	1/4 / 3/8	1/4 / 3/8	1/4 / 3/8
		Gas pipe	mm	Φ12.7/15.9	Φ12.7/15.9	Φ12.7/15.9	Φ12.7/15.9
			inch	1/2 / 5/8	1/2 / 5/8	1/2 / 5/8	1/2 / 5/8

3 The Range of Production Working Temperature

Ultra Heat GMV6 HR:

—	Cooling	Heating
Ambient temperature	-15*°C(5*°F)~52°C(125.6°F)DB	-30°C(-22°F)~24°C(75.2°F)DB
Indoor temperature	14°C(57.2°F)~25°C(77°F)WB	15°C(59°F)~27°C(80.6°F)DB
Indoor humidity	≤80%	

*Note: Cooling at -15~-5°C (5~23°F) is conditional. Please inquire our engineers for more information.

GMV6 HR:

—	Cooling	Heating
Ambient temperature	-15*°C(5*°F)~52°C(125.6°F)DB	-25°C(-13°F)~24°C(75.2°F)DB
Indoor temperature	14°C(57.2°F)~25°C(77°F)WB	15°C(59°F)~27°C(80.6°F)DB
Indoor humidity	≤80%	

*Note: Cooling at -15~-5°C (5~23°F) is conditional. Please inquire our engineers for more information.

When the indoor units are all VRF fresh air processor, the unit operating range is as follows:

Cooling	Ambient temperature: 16°C(60.8°F)~45°C(113°F)
Heating	Ambient temperature: -7°C(19.4°F)~16°C(60.8°F)

NOTE!

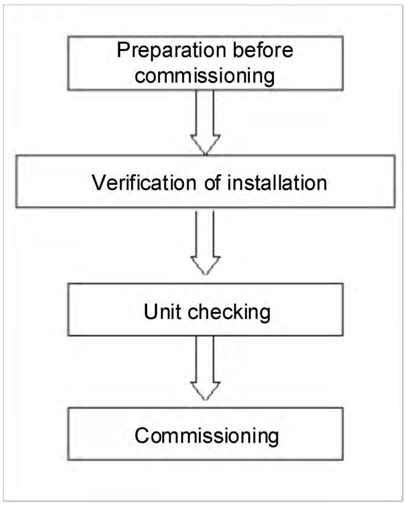
If exceeding the temperature range for working, the product may be damaged, which is not within the warranty range.

Chapter 2 Commissioning

WARNING!

Before performing operations (such as commissioning, maintenance, and repair) on the device, you need to shut down the unit and cut off the power, and use a relevant instrument to ensure that the voltage at the power input terminal is zero, and the power indicator on the main board is off. Otherwise, an electric shock or injury may be caused.

1 Commissioning Process



2 Safety Requirements

WARNING!

Safety measures must be taken for outdoor operations. All involved commissioning personnel and maintenance personnel must master the building construction safety regulations and strictly follow them.

Special workers like refrigeration workers, electricians, and welders must hold special work licenses and cannot work on other posts.

When the device is operated, the power of the entire system must be cut off, and the equipment safety requirements must be strictly followed.

All installation and maintenance operations must comply with the product design requirements and national and local safety requirements.

It is strictly forbidden to directly connect the compressor to the power.

3 Unit Commissioning

3.1 Preparation

3.1.1 Tools

Name	Picture
Screwdrivers	
Spanner	
Hex key	
Pincers	
Vacuum pump	
Electronic balance	
Pressure gauge	
Multimeter	

3.1.2 Files

To record the installation and commissioning of the unit, all the following documents need to be prepared: minutes of the pre-commissioning scheme determining meeting, commissioning personnel record form, pre-commissioning checklist, commissioning data record form, and commissioning report.

Minutes of the commissioning scheme determining meeting:

Minutes of the commissioning scheme determining meeting for XXX project:
Theme: xxx
Date: xxx
Place: xxx
Participants: xxx
Details: xxx
1
2
3

Checklist of the commissioning system appearance:

Checklist of the equipment appearance of xxx air-conditioning project				
Item		Defect	Inspector	Time
Refrigerating system	Outdoor unit appearance			
	Indoor unit appearance			
	Mode exchange box appearance			
	Hydro box appearance			
	Copper pipe insulation			
Drainage system	Condensate water pipe insulation			
Electrical system	Power cable diameter			
	Power cable layout			
	Air circuit breaker			
Communication system	Communication cable material			
	Communication cable connection			

Commissioning data record form

Project name:				Unit model:	
Debugger:				Date:	
Rated capacity of the outdoor unit (kW):		Rated capacity of the indoor unit (kW):		Total length of the refrigerant pipe (m):	
Maximum drop between the indoor unit and outdoor unit (m):		Supplemented refrigerant (kg):			
Commissioning status:	□ Cooling	□ Heating	Qty and capacity of indoor units:		
Status Parameter		Unit	Before Startup	30 min	60 min
Status parameters of the outdoor unit	Outdoor ambient temperature	°C			
	Power voltage	V			
	Frequency	Hz			
	Compressor current	A			
	Discharge temperature	°C			
	High system pressure	°C			
	Low system pressure	°C			
	...				
Parameters of indoor unit 1#	Rated capacity	kW			
	Ambient temperature	°C			
	Air position	Position			
	Temperature at the air outlet	°C			
	Outlet airflow	M/S			
	Noise	dB			
	Drainage pan	—			
Parameters of indoor unit 2#	Rated capacity	kW			
	Ambient temperature	°C			
	Air position	Position			
	Temperature at the air outlet	°C			
	Outlet airflow	M/S			
	Noise	dB			
	Drainage pan	—			

3.1.3 Checking

NOTE!

Items not complying with installation specifications need to be recorded in time as analysis basis for the test of the refrigerating system.

Checklist before commissioning

Checklist Before (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR Commissioning					
Category	No.	Item	Reference Value	Qualified	Inspector
Installation drawings	1	Are the engineering design drawings complete?	—		
	2	Is the project constructed according to the design drawings?	—		
Installation environment	3	Is there any pollution source in the outdoor unit installation environment, and is the outdoor unit installation location selected correctly?	Refer to the outdoor unit installation.		
	4	Is the outdoor unit foundation firm? Do vibration reduction and drainage meet the requirements?	Refer to the outdoor unit installation.		
	5	Are the outdoor unit basic modules installed at the same level?	Refer to the outdoor unit installation.		
	6	Does the outdoor unit operate with static pressure? Is the corresponding static pressure set?	—		
	7	Is the hydro box installation location selected correctly?	Refer to the hydro box installation manual.		
	8	Is the mode exchange box unit installation location selected correctly?	Refer to the mode exchange box installation manual.		
Refrigerating system	9	Is the rated capacity of the internal and external units of the cooling system within 50%~135%?	50% to 135%		
	10	If the single cooling system hydro box and the rated capacity of outdoor unit meet the requirements of instruction manual?	Refer to the hydro box installation manual.		
	11	Is the fresh air unit access capacity within 30%?	≤30%		
	12	Is GMV6HR connected to outdoor units in other series?	(Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR cannot be connected to outdoor units in other series.		
	13	Does the drop between the indoor and outdoor units meet the unit design requirements?	Refer to the outdoor unit installation.		
	14	Does the drop between indoor units meet the unit design requirements?	Refer to the outdoor unit installation.		
	15	Is the length of the pipe from the outdoor unit to the farthest indoor unit less than or equal to 165 m(541-1/4ft.)?	Refer to the outdoor unit installation.		
	16	Is the total length of the piping less than 1000 m(3280-3/4ft.)?	Refer to the outdoor unit installation.		
	17	Is the length of the outdoor unit to the first branch joint greater than 90 m(295-1/4ft.)? If yes, is the pipe diameter increased accordingly?	The pipe diameter needs to be increased when the length is greater than 90 m(295-1/4ft.).		

Checklist Before (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR Commissioning					
Category	No.	Item	Reference Value	Qualified	Inspector
Refrigerating system	18	Is the distance between an indoor unit and the nearest branch joint greater than 15 m(49-1/4ft.)? If yes, is the diameter of a liquid pipe whose original diameter is less than or equal to 6.35 mm(1/4 inch), or the diameter of a gas pipe whose original diameter is less than or equal to 9.52 mm(3/8 inch) be increased?	When the length exceeds 15 m(49-1/4ft.), the diameter of a liquid pipe whose original diameter is less than or equal to 6.35 mm(1/4 inch), or the diameter of a gas pipe whose original diameter is less than or equal to 9.52 mm(3/8 inch) needs to be increased.		
	19	The inclination of indoor and outdoor branch joints should not exceed the specified requirements.	Branch joints need to be installed horizontally. Refer to branch joint installation.		
	20	Is the stop valve of each module open to the maximum opening?	—		
	21	Is the refrigerant pressure normal? Connect the high pressure gauge of the pressure gauge to the liquid pipe valve of the outdoor unit, connect the low pressure gauge to the gas pipe valve, and read the value.	At this time, the high and low pressures of the system are in balance, and the difference between the saturation temperature corresponding to the balanced pressure value and the ambient temperature (higher one of the indoor and outdoor temperatures) does not exceed 5°C(41°F). If it exceeds 5°C(41°F), check for the outdoor unit leakage.		
	22	Is there any leakage of chiller oil at the valve? If so, immediately check for valve leakage with soap bubbles or a leak detector. If leakage is confirmed, stop subsequent commissioning at once, and continue the work only after the problem is solved.	—		
	23	Is the outdoor unit being warmed up for more than 2 hours before commissioning?	—		
Electrical system	24	Is the power cable connected correctly? Is the terminal block secure?	—		
	25	Is the power cable appearance in good condition and not exposed?	The appearance is in good condition and not exposed.		
	26	Is the power capacity less than the maximum power of the unit?	The power capacity is not less than the maximum power of the unit.		
	27	Is there any poorly connected electrical component detected when the power is off?	All components are reliably connected.		
	28	Do the cable diameters of the indoor and outdoor units meet the unit design requirements?	Refer to electrical installation.		
	29	Do the circuit breaker and leakage switch meet the unit design requirements?	Refer to electrical installation.		

Checklist Before (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR Commissioning					
Category	No.	Item	Reference Value	Qualified	Inspector
Electrical system	30	Do the power voltage, phase sequence, and frequency meet the unit requirements?	The power voltage, phase sequence, and frequency are consistent with those on the unit nameplate, and the voltage fluctuates within ±10%.		
	31	Is the power cable more than 1 m (3-1/4ft.)away from a TV?	—		
	32	Is there any strong electromagnetic interference, dust, acid and alkaline gas in the environment where the unit is located?	—		
Communication system	33	Does the communication cable material meet the unit design requirements?	—		
	34	Is the communication connection between outdoor unit modules correct?	—		
	35	Is the DIP switch of the master unit of the outdoor unit module correct?	—		
	36	Is the communication between the outdoor master unit and the indoor unit correct?	Serial connection		
	37	Is the communication connection between indoor units correct?	—		
	38	Is the communication connection between the indoor unit and the wired controller correct?	—		
	39	Is the last communication indoor unit installed with a communication build-out resistor?	—		
	40	The communication cable cannot be laid in the same trough as the power cable. It is laid separately in a flame-retardant hard PVC pipe. The parallel spacing between a communication cable and a strong-current cable is greater than 20 cm(7-7/8 inch).	—		
Indoor unit installation	41	Does the indoor unit drain pipe have a slope of 1/100?	—		
	42	Does the height of the indoor unit riser drain pipe meet the requirements?	—		
	43	Does the indoor unit drain smoothly?	—		
	44	Is there a U-shaped trap for indoor unit drainage?	—		
	45	Is there a soft joint at the air outlet and air return vent of the indoor unit? Does the return air have a static pressure box?	—		
	46	Does the indoor unit water pipe have an emptying port?	—		
	47	Is a "main" label attached to the wired controller or panel of the main indoor unit?	—		

3.2 Debugging and Operation

3.2.1 Commissioning operation of refrigerant system

3.2.1.1 Precautions

(1) Do set one (only one) module as the main module during debugging.

(2) Do set the mode of all modules as heat recovery or heat pump before debugging.

(3) When there is no special requirement, the other functions do not need to be set, and it can be operated according to the factory settings. For special functions, please refer to the related technical documents.

(4) Installation and debugging operation must comply with the relevant regulations of the local country or region.

(5) Debugging must be carried out by a professional or under the guidance of a professional. Do not debug the air conditioning unit by yourself.

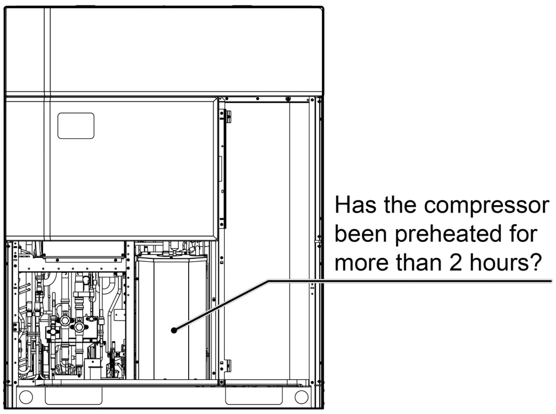
(6) All scattered objects, especially metal chips, wire ends and clamps, should be removed from the body.

(7) Check if the terminals of the electrical components in the unit are loose and the phase sequence is correct.

(8) Before debugging, all pipeline valves of the unit are required to be open.

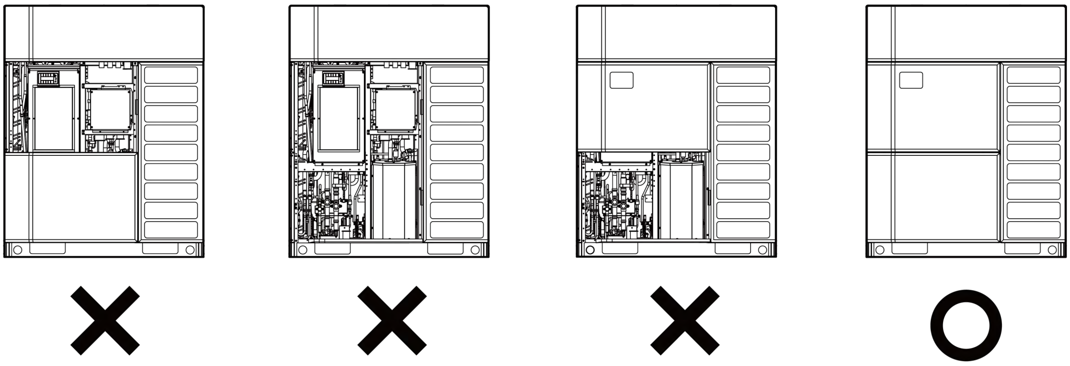
(9) Power cannot be supplied until all installation work is completed.

(10) Before conducting the debugging, please ensure that the compressor has been preheated for more than 2 hours, and check whether the preheating is normal by hand. Debugging can be started up only when the preheating is normal, otherwise the compressor may be damaged.



(11) When starting up the debugging, the system automatically selects the operating mode according to the current ambient temperature.

(12) When debugging, the front panel of the outdoor unit must be completely closed, otherwise it will affect the accuracy of debugging (as shown in the figure as below).



(13) Button description:

Short press: press the button for 3s and then release it;

Hold the button for 5s: press the button for 5-10s and then release it;

Hold the button for 10s: press the button for 10s and then release it.

(14) During the commissioning operation, the hydro box is under power-off status.

3.2.1.2 Basic Introduction for Engineering Debugging

3.2.1.2.1 Debugging Method

DC inverter multi VRF unit has three debugging methods at present:

(1) Conduct it by pressing the buttons on the main board of outdoor unit.

(2) Install proprietary software to conduct the debugging through PC. Indoor and outdoor units' parameters displayed simultaneously through PC software.

(3) Use multi-functional debugger. (As for the detailed operation method for debugging, please refer to corresponding instruction manual.)

3.2.1.2.2 Basic Operations

Operation	Action	Remarks
Commissioning start	Press and hold the SW3 confirm button on the master unit for over 5 seconds.	—
Selection of non-wired-controller commissioning mode	During the commissioning, press and hold the SW1 up button and SW4 back button for over 5 seconds to enter non-wired-controller commissioning mode.	After entering this mode, the system no longer detects the communication status between the indoor unit and the wired controller, and the indoor unit can be commissioned without a wired controller.
Commissioning exit	In commissioning status, press and hold the SW3 confirm button on the master module for over 5 seconds to exit commissioning.	—
Commissioning pause	During commissioning, press the SW4 back button on the master unit to keep the status of the completed previous commissioning phase of the current phase.	For example, if the system receives a commissioning pause signal when performing step 10 "Main pipeline status detection before startup", the system returns to the waiting phase after step 9 "Refrigerant detection before startup".
Commissioning resume	In commissioning pause status, press the SW4 back button on the master unit to continue to perform commissioning.	—

3.2.1.2.3 Display instruction for each stage progress at the time of debugging

Instruction for each stage progress at the time of debugging							
—	Deubugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
01_set up master unit	db	ON	01	ON	A0	ON	Undebugged status.
	db	ON	01	ON	CC	ON	The system hasn't set master module. It needs to reset it.
	db	ON	01	ON	CF	ON	The system has set more than 2 master modules. It needs to reset it.
	db	ON	01	ON	OC	ON	Master module setting is succeeded. It will automatically enter into the next step.
02_allocate addresses	db	ON	02	ON	Ad	Flash	The system is conducting the address assignment.
	db	ON	02	ON	OC	ON	Address assignment is succeeded. It will automatically enter into the next step.
03_module quantity confirmation	db	ON	03	ON	01~04	Flash	LED3 displays the module quantity. It needs to manually confirm the module quantity.
	db	ON	03	ON	OC	ON	Once the system module quantity is confirmed, it will automatically enter into the next step for judgment.
04_indoor unit's quantity confirmation	db	ON	04	ON	××/ The quantity of online indoor units	Flash	LED3 displays the quantity of online indoor units.
	db	ON	04	ON	OC	ON	Indoor unit's quantity inspection is finished. Enter into the next step automatically.
05_ detect internal communication	db	ON	05	ON	C2	ON	The system has detected "communication malfunction between main control and inverter compressor driver".
	db	ON	05	ON	C3	ON	The system has detected "communication malfunction between main control and inverter fan driver".
	db	ON	05	ON	CH	ON	Indoor/outdoor unit's "rated capacity ratio is too high".
	db	ON	05	ON	CL	ON	Indoor/outdoor unit's "rated capacity ratio is too low".
	db	ON	05	ON	OC	ON	System inspection is finished. Enter into the next step automatically.
06_ outdoor unit's internal components confirmation	db	ON	06	ON	correspoding error code	ON	The system has detected the fault of outdoor unit' components.
	db	ON	06	ON	OC	ON	The system detected that there's no outdoor unit fault. Enter into the next step automatically.
07_indoor unit componets inspection	db	ON	07	ON	XXXX/correspoding error code	ON	The system detected an indoor unit fault. XXXX indicates engineering number of fault indoor unit, and the corresponding fault code is displayed 2s later. For example, if there is D5 fault in the No. 100 indoor unit, LED3 displays as follows: 01 (after 2s) 00 (after 2s) d5, and they will be displayed circularly.
	db	ON	07	ON	OC	ON	The system detected that there's no outdoor unit fault. Enter into the next step automatically.

Instruction for each stage progress at the time of debugging							
—	Deubugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
08_compressor reheat comfirmation	db	ON	08	ON	U0	ON	Preheat time for compressor is insufficient.
	db	ON	08	ON	OC	ON	Preheat time for compressor is enough. Enter into the next step automatically.
09_refrigerant judge before startup	db	ON	09	ON	U4	ON	The system refrigerant is insufficient. Please charge the refrigerant until the fault is eliminated.
	db	ON	09	ON	OC	ON	The system refrigerant judge is normal. Enter into the next step automatically.
10_ status judgment of main pipeline before starting	db	ON	10	ON	ON	ON	Starting up the operation.
	db	ON	10	ON	U6	ON	Main pipeline status is abnormal.
	db	ON	10	ON	OC	ON	Main pipeline status is normal.
11_ reserved function	db	ON	11	ON	AE	ON	—
12_ reserved function	db	ON	12	ON	01	ON	—
13~15_ pilot run stage	db	ON	13/14/15	ON	AC	ON	Test run under heating mode.
	db	ON	13/14/15	ON	AH	ON	Test run under cooling mode.
	db	ON	13/14/15	ON	Corresponding error code	ON	There is fault in the pilot run stage. Note: fault module display.
	db	ON	13/14/15	ON	J0	ON	There is fault in the pilot run stage. Note: non-fault module display.
	db	ON	13/14/15	ON	XXXX/U8	ON	The system detected the indoor unit’s pipeline is abnormal. XXXX indicates the engineering number of fault indoor unit. Error code U8 is displayed after 2s. For example, if the U8 fault occurs in the No. 100 indoor unit, LED3 displays as follows: 01 (after 2s) 00 (after 2s) U8, and they will be displayed circularly.

Note: In the pilot run stage, the unit will display corresponding procedures according to actual circumstances.

When master module displays as below, the complete unit has conducted the debugging and it stays at the standby status.

Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
LED1		LED2		LED3		
Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
01~04	ON	OF	ON	OF	ON	The complete unit has conducted the debugging and the unit is under standby status. LED1 displays module address; LED2 and LED3 displays “OF”.

NOTE!

In commissioning status and before the above commissioning processes are completed, when the SW1 up button and SW4 back button are pressed for over 5 seconds, the system enters non-wired-controller commissioning mode, and no longer detects the communication status between the wired controller and indoor units.

3.2.1.3 Debugging Through the Main Board of Outdoor Unit

When conducting the debugging through the main board of outdoor unit, the main board has the following debugging operation functions.

Step 1: Cover all the front panels of the outdoor unit and open the debugging window of each basic module.

Step 2: When the outdoor unit is powered off, set one of the modules as the master module. For the setting method, see “Master Module DIP Switch Code Setting (SA8_MASTER-S)”.

Step 3: When the outdoor unit is powered off, set the mode of all modules to what you need. All the modules should be set to the same mode. For the setting method, see “Mode DIP switch (SA2_Mode)(DIP5)”.

Step 4: Under the power-on state of the outdoor unit, set the corresponding static pressure module for the unit according to the design requirements of the outdoor static pressure of the project.

Step 5: The module address is displayed as “01” is the master module. On the master module, press and hold the SW3 confirmation button for 5 seconds or press the SW3 confirmation button for more than 10 seconds to enter the unit debugging function.

Step 6: Wait. The unit automatically runs the steps 01 and 02 at this time.

If the master module is set incorrectly in step 01, the following corresponding fault is displayed in step 01:

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
01_ set up master unit	db	ON	01	ON	CC	ON	Mater module hasn’t been set in the system. It needs to reset it.
	db	ON	01	ON	CF	ON	More than two master modules are set in the system and it needs to reset it.
	db	ON	01	ON	OC	ON	Mater module of system has been set successfully. Enter into the next step automatically.

According to the above fault phenomenon, reset the master module according to the setting method of “Master Module DIP Switch Code Setting (SA8_MASTER-S)”, and re-enter into the debugging after setting.

During the assignment process, all module digital tubes displays are as below:

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code	
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3	
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status
02_allocate addresses	db	ON	02	ON	Ad	Flash

Step 7: When the unit is running to step 03, it displays the number of modules connected to the outdoor connection. At this time, the main board of each module is displayed as below:

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code	
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3	
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status
03_ module quantity confirmation	db	ON	03	ON	Module quantity	Flash

After 30s of display, the automatic display is as follows; if press SW3 button within 30s, the display is as follows. The unit automatically enters the next step of debugging:

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code	
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3	
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status
03_module quantity confirmation	db	ON	03	OC	OC	ON

Note: It is important to confirm that the number of online outdoor unit modules is the same as that of actual modules; otherwise it will need to conduct the inspection and debugging again.

Step 8: When the unit is running to step 04, the number of online connected indoor unit is displayed. At this time, the main board of each module is displayed as below:

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code	
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3	
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status
04_indoor unit quantity confirmation	db	ON	04	ON	The quantity of online indoor units	Flash

After 30s of display, the display is as follows; if press SW3 button within 30s, the display is as follows. The unit automatically enters the next step of debugging:

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code	
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3	
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status
04_indoor unit quantity confirmation	db	ON	04	ON	OC	ON

Note: It is important to confirm that the number of online indoor unit modules is the same as that of actual connected indoor units for the project; otherwise it will need to conduct the inspection and debugging again.

Step 9: Step 05 of the unit debugging is “confirmation of internal communication of outdoor unit”.

If there is no abnormality in the detection, the display is below, and then it automatically enters the next step of detection.

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
05_detect internal communication	db	ON	05	ON	OC	ON	Once the system inspection is completed, it will enter into the next step automatically.

If an abnormality is detected, it will stay in the current state and manual troubleshooting is required. The corresponding faults are as below:

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
05_ detect internal communication	db	ON	05	ON	C2	ON	The system has detected “communication malfunction between main control and inverter compressor driver”.
	db	ON	05	ON	C3	ON	The system has detected “communication malfunction between main control and inverter fan driver”.
	db	ON	05	ON	CH	ON	Indoor/outdoor units’ rated capacity ratio is too high.
	db	ON	05	ON	CL	ON	Indoor/outdoor units’ rated capacity ratio is too low.

Refer to the part of “Troubleshooting” for the corresponding troubleshooting method.

Step 10: The unit debugging step 06 is “outdoor unit’s parts inspection”.

If there is no abnormality in the detection, the display is below, and then it automatically enters the next step of detection.

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
06_outdoor unit’s parts inspection	db	ON	06	ON	OC	ON	The system detected that there’s no fault for outdoor unit’s parts. Then it will automatically enter into the next step.

If an abnormality is detected, it will stay in the current state and manual troubleshooting is required. The corresponding faults are as below:

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
06_ outdoor unit's internal components confirmation	db	ON	06	ON	Corresponding error code	ON	The system detected that there’s fault for outdoor unit’s parts.

Refer to the part of “Troubleshooting” for the corresponding troubleshooting method.

Step 11: The unit debugging step 07 is “indoor unit’s parts inspection”.

If there is no abnormality in the detection, the display is as below, and then it automatically enters the next step of detection.

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
07_ indoor unit componets inspection	db	ON	07	ON	OC	ON	The system detected that there's no fault for indoor unit's parts. Then it will automatically enter into the next step.

If an abnormality is detected, it will stay in the current state and manual troubleshooting is required. The corresponding faults are as below:

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Display status	
07_ indoor unit componets inspection	db	ON	07	ON	XXXX/ correspondin g error code	ON	The system detected that there's fault for indoor unit's parts.

XXXX indicates the engineering no. of fault indoor unit. 3s later, the corresponding error code will be displayed. For example, if d5 fault occurs for No.100 indoor unit, LED3 displays as below: 01 (2s later) 00(2s later) d5, and they will display like that circularly.

Refer to the part of "Troubleshooting" for the corresponding troubleshooting method.

Step 12: The debugging step 08 is "compressor preheat confirmation".

If the preheat time has reached for 2h, the display is as below. Then it will enter into the next step for inspection.

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
08_compressor preheat confirmation	db	ON	08	ON	OC	ON	Compressor's preheat time has reached 2h, and then it will enter into the next step.

If the preheat time for compressor hasn't reached 2h, there will be abnormal phenomenon. The display is as below.

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
08_compressor preheat confirmation	db	ON	08	ON	U0	ON	The preheat time for compressor hasn't reached 2h.

Step 13: Unit debugging step 09 is "refrigerant judgment before startup".

If the amount of refrigerant inside the system satisfies the requirements for starting the operation, the display is as below. Then it will automatically enter into the next step.

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
09_refrigerant judgement before startup	db	ON	09	ON	0C	ON	The system refrigerant judgment is normal. It will automatically enter into the next step.

If there is no refrigerant in the system or the amount of refrigerant does not meet the requirements for starting operation, the unit will display U4 “Refrigerant-lacking protection”, as shown below. The unit will enter into the next step. At this time, it is necessary to check whether there is a leak or charge some refrigerant until the abnormality is eliminated.

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
09_refrigerant judgement before startup	db	ON	09	ON	U4	ON	The refrigerant in the system is insufficient. Please charge refrigerant until the fault disappears.

Step 14: Unit debugging step 10 is “status judgment of main pipeline before starting”.

If the main module displays as below, it indicates the unit is starting the operation for judgment.

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
10_ status judgment of main pipeline before starting	db	ON	10	ON	ON	ON	Starting and operating.

If the unit has detected the abnormal status, the display is as below:

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
10_ status judgment of main pipeline before starting	db	ON	10	ON	U6	ON	Main pipeline is abnormal.

At this time, it is necessary to check whether the gas valve and the liquid valve are completely open or whether the main pipeline is blocked. Once inspection is completed, you can return to the previous step by pressing SW4 button to re-enter the judgment.

If inspection valve of the unit is normal, the display is as below. The unit will automatically enter into the next step.

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
10_ status judgment of main pipeline before starting	db	ON	10	ON	OC	ON	The main pipeline is turned on normally.

Step 15: Unit debugging step 11 is “reserved function”.

The main module display is as below. The unit automatically enters into the next step.

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
11_ reserved function	db	ON	11	ON	AE	ON	—

Step 16: Unit debugging step 12 is “reserved function”.

The master module display is as below. Then the unit automatically enters into the next step.

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1		LED2		LED3		
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
12_reserved function	db	ON	12	ON	01	ON	—

Step 17: After the unit debugging method is confirmed, the system automatically selects cooling or heating mode according to the ambient temperature.

Once cooling/heating mode is selected, the relevant display is as below.

—	Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
Progress	LED1	LED2	LED3	LED1	LED2	LED3	
	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
13~15_ pilot run stage	db	ON	13/14/15	ON	AC	ON	Pilot run of cooling mode
	db	ON	13/14/15	ON	AH	ON	Pilot run of heating mode
	db	ON	13/14/15	ON	Corresponding error code	ON	There's fault on pilot run stage. Note: fault module display
	db	ON	13/14/15	ON	J0	ON	There's fault on pilot run stage. Note: non-fault module display
	db	ON	13/14/15	ON	U9	ON	Outdoor unit's pipeline or valve is abnormal.
	db	ON	13/14/15	ON	XXXX/U8	ON	The system detected the indoor unit's pipeline is abnormal. XXXX indicates engineering number of fault indoor unit. 2s later, U8 fault occurred for No. 100 indoor unit. LED3 will display as below: 01 (2s later) 00 (2s later) U8, and it will display like that circularly.

Note: In the pilot run stage, the unit will display corresponding procedures according to actual circumstances.

Once debugging is completed, resume the standby status and the display is as below:

Debugging code		Progress code		Status code		Meaning
LED1		LED2		LED3		
Code	Display status	Code	Display status	Code	Display status	
01~04	ON	OF	ON	OF	ON	The complete unit has finished the debugging and it stays at standby status. LED1 displays module address; LED2 and LED3 displays "OF".

Once the debugging for the complete unit is finished, please set relevant functions for the unit according to the actual functional requirements of the project. Refer to relative technical materials for the detailed operation method. If there is no special requirement, skip this step directly.

When delivery it to the user for operation, explain the precautions to the user.

3.2.1.4 Unit Commissioning on Commissioning Software

Step 1: Install the commissioning software.

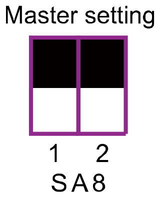
Install the commissioning software on a PC, and connect the monitoring communication cable. (For details, see Gree Debugger.)

Step 2: Cover all the front panels of the outdoor unit.

Step 3: Set the master module.

Keep the outdoor unit disconnected from the power and set one module to the master unit as follows:

Master unit setting (SA8):



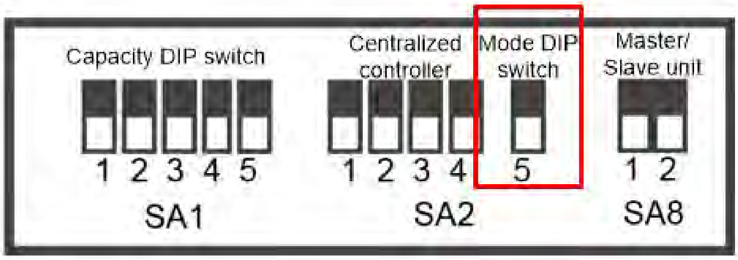
Master and Slave Unit Setting	DIP Switch (Two Digits)	
Position	1	2
Master unit	ON	OFF
Slave unit	OFF	OFF

Step 4: Set the mode of all modules.

When the outdoor unit is powered off, set the mode of all modules to what you need. All the modules should be set to the same mode. For the setting method, see “Mode DIP switch (SA2_Mode)(DIP5)”.

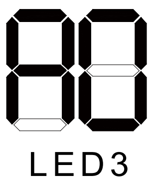
Mode DIP switch (SA2_Mode) It’s used to set up mode to heat recovery or heat pump. The setting method is shown as follows:

Mode Setting	Mode DIP switch (SA2_Mode)
	DIP5
Heat recovery mode	ON
Heat pump mode	OFF



Step 5: Power on the indoor and outdoor units.

Power on all indoor and outdoor units. In this case, all modules of the outdoor unit indicate that the unit is in "Not commissioning" status.



Step 6: Set the static pressure for the outdoor unit.

When the indoor and outdoor units are powered on, and the unit is to be commissioned, set the static pressure mode for the unit according to the design requirements for the outdoor static pressure of the project. Five static pressure modes are available: The factory default static pressure mode 0 represents 0 Pa(0in.W.G.) outdoor static pressure, mode 1 represents 30 Pa(0.12in.W.G.), mode 2 represents 50 Pa(0.2in.W.G.), mode 3 represents 80 Pa(0.32in.W.G.), and mode 4 represents 110 Pa(0.44in.W.G.).

Each basic module can be set separately or uniformly by the master module. When basic modules are set separately, the static pressure value of each module can be different; when the modules are set uniformly, the static pressure value of each module remains the same. When a static pressure value is set in either of the two modes, the previous mode setting limit is automatically released. The static pressure value of each basic module is subject to the last received set value. The setting procedure is as follows:

When the unit is to be commissioned, press and hold the SW1 up button on the master unit for over 5 seconds. The system enters the function setting status. The master unit displays "A7 (blinking) 00 (blinking) 00 (blinking)" by default, and other modules display current statuses.

Then, press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button on the master unit to select the corresponding function/parameter till "A7 (blinking) 00 (blinking) 00 (blinking)" is displayed, indicating outdoor static pressure setting. Press the SW3 confirm button to enter the function setting. The master unit displays as follows, and other basic modules display in normal working mode:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
1G	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding basic module: 00 means all modules, 01~04 means module 1 to module 4.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
1G	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks
1G	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks
1G	On	02	Blinks	OC	Blinks
1G	On	03	Blinks	OC	Blinks
1G	On	04	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding basic module, press the SW3 confirm button. The module displays as follows. The current factory default status is 00. Value 00 represents 0 Pa(0in.W.G.) outdoor static pressure, 01 represents 30 Pa(0.12in.W.G.), 02 represents 50 Pa(0.2in.W.G.), 03 represents 80 Pa(0.32in.W.G.), and 04 represents 110 Pa(0.44in.W.G.).

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
1G	On	ADD	On	00	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding static pressure mode for the outdoor unit.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
1G	On	ADD	On	00	Blinks
1G	On	ADD	On	01	Blinks
1G	On	ADD	On	02	Blinks
1G	On	ADD	On	03	Blinks
1G	On	ADD	On	04	Blinks

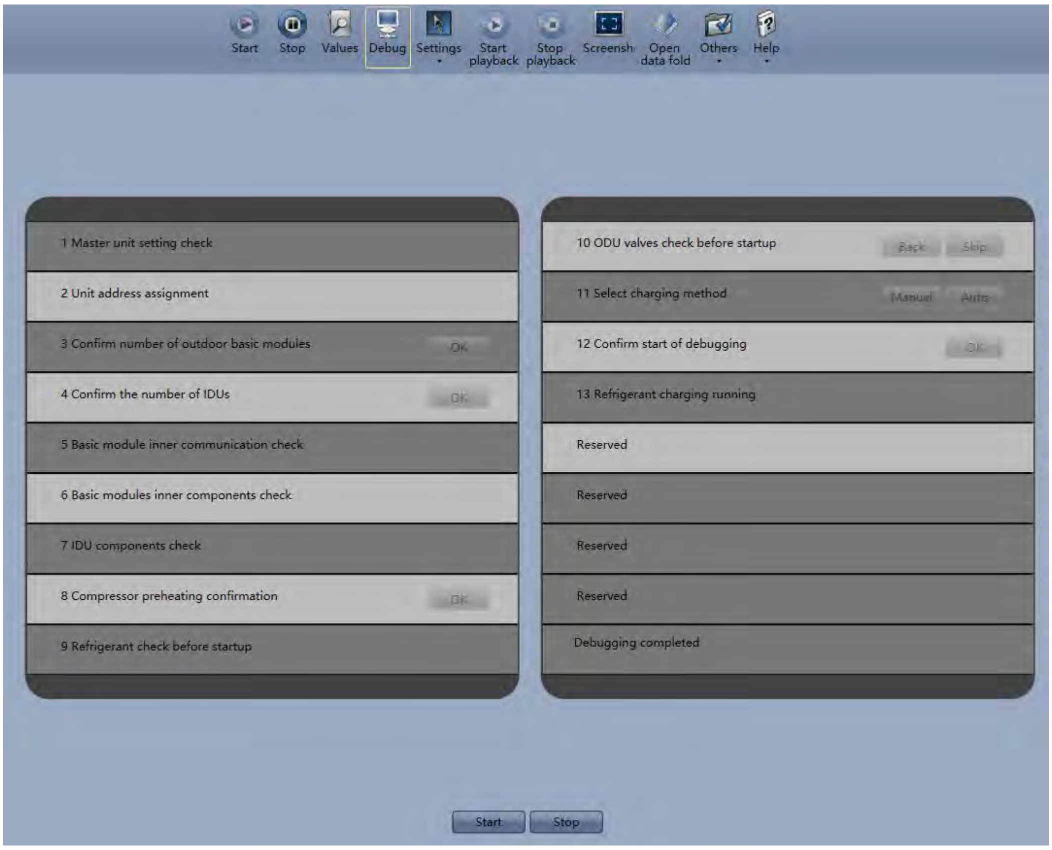
After selecting the corresponding static pressure mode for the outdoor unit, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
1G	On	ADD	On	00	On
1G	On	ADD	On	01	On
1G	On	ADD	On	02	On
1G	On	ADD	On	03	On
1G	On	ADD	On	04	On

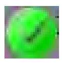
Each basic module memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00.

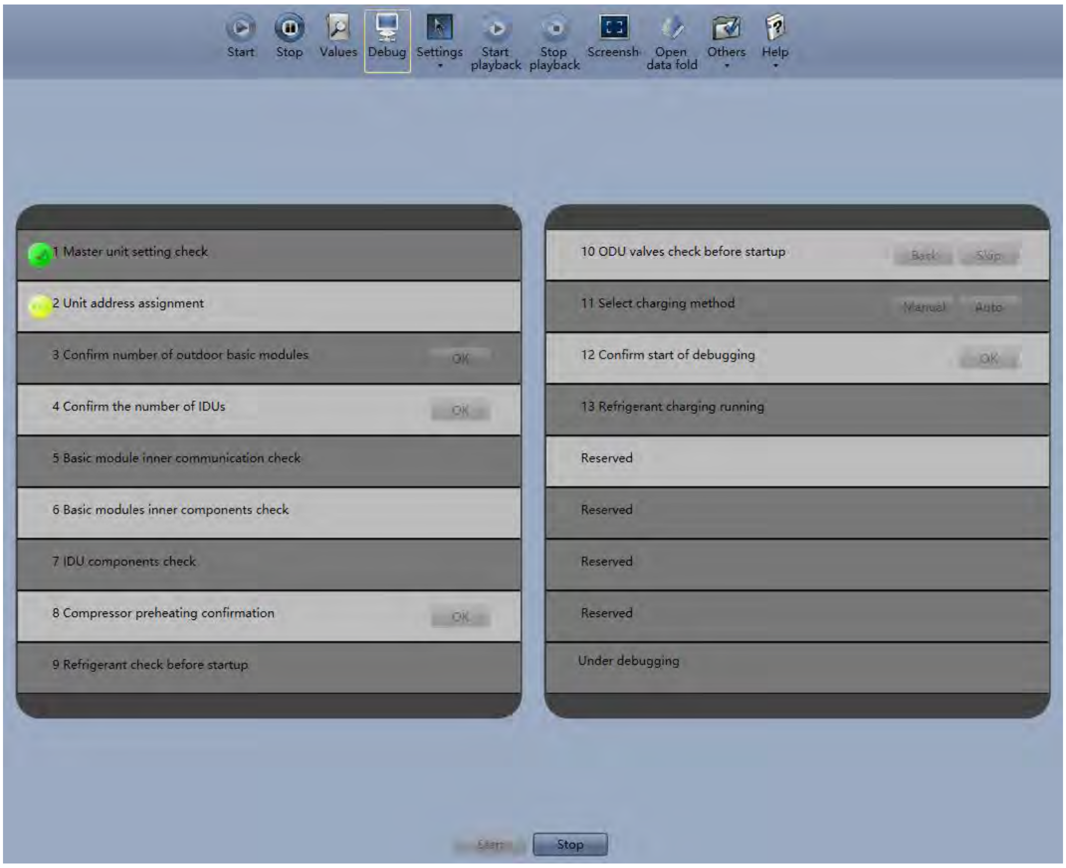
Step 7: Switch the commissioning software to the commissioning control interface.

Click "Debug" to switch to the engineering commissioning interface. The unit will automatically operate the commissioning modules listed in this interface from top to bottom and from left to right. Note: The commissioning function only applies to the single-system network.

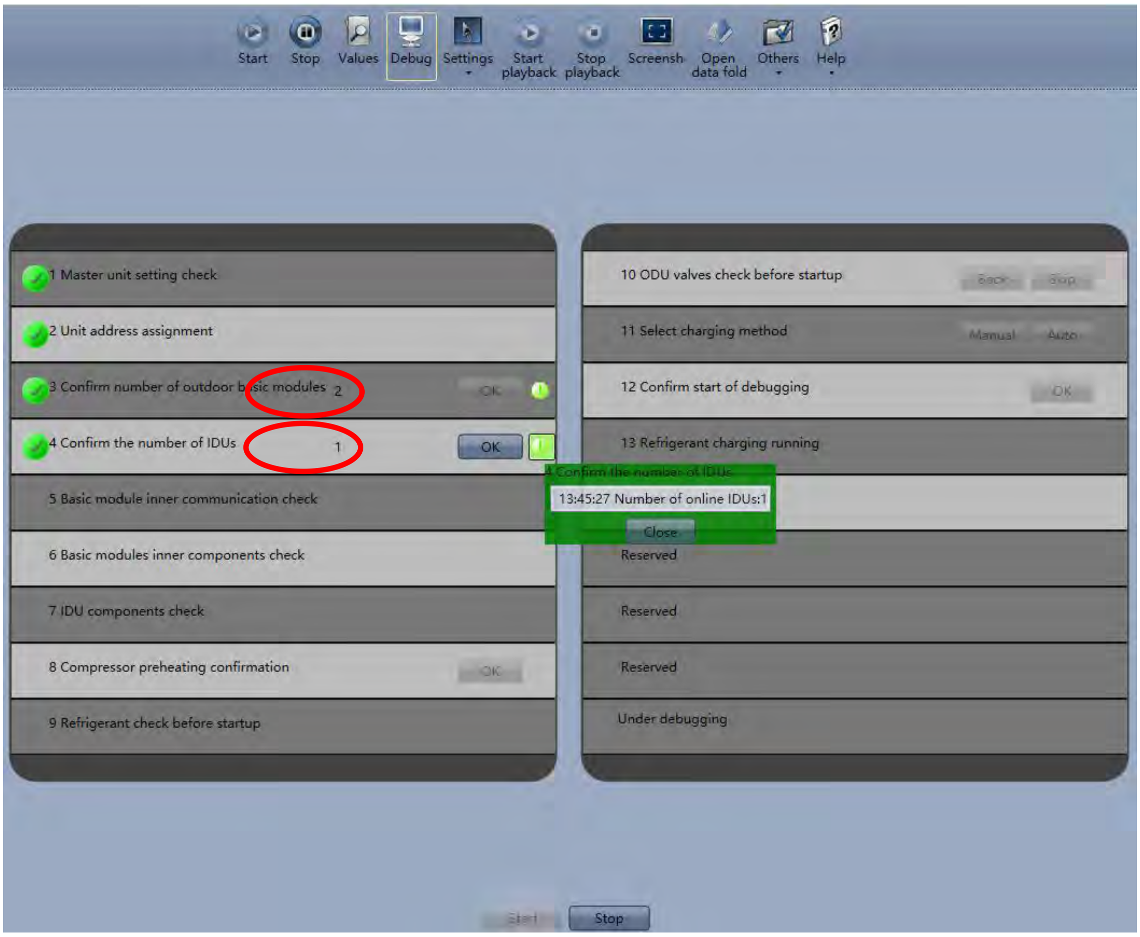


Step 8: Click "Start" to enter the commissioning function

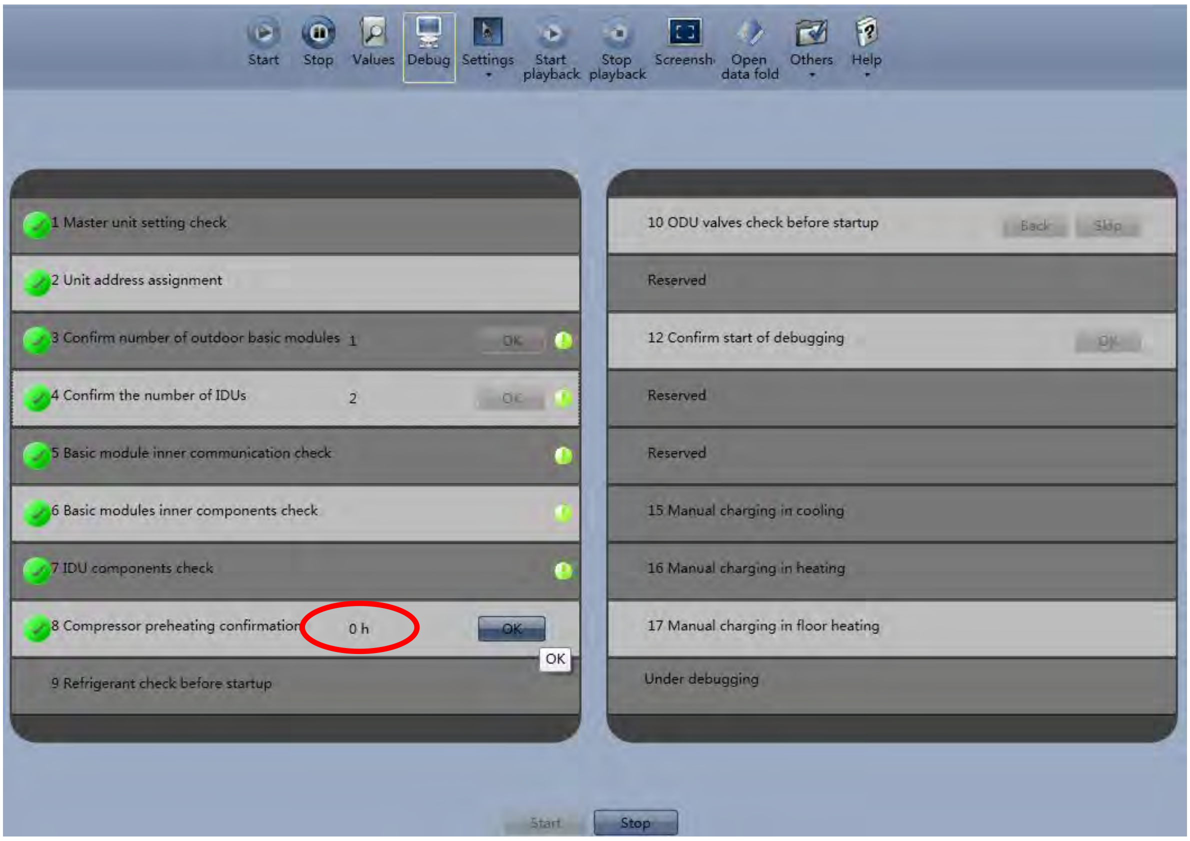
Click "Start" to enter the commissioning function and the software automatically performs commissioning. "" indicates that commissioning is being performed on the phase and "" indicates that commissioning is passed on the phase.



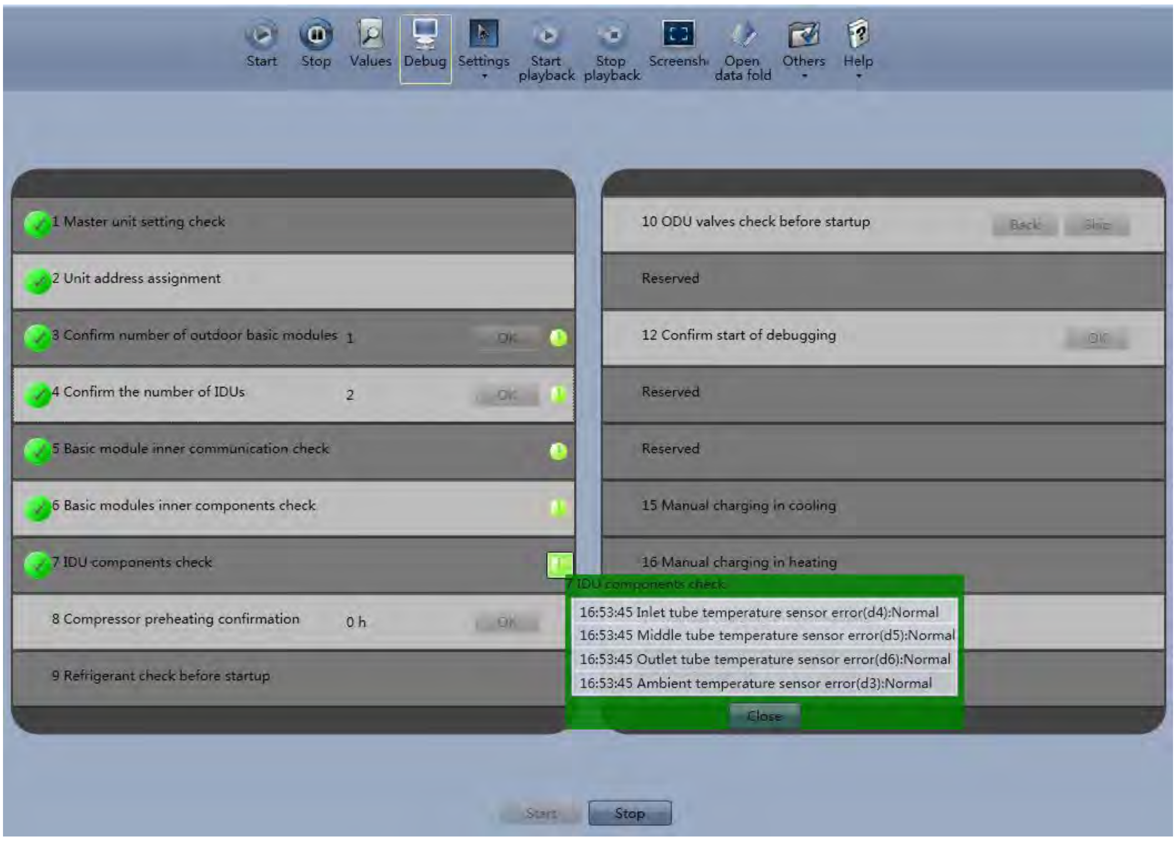
For the phase with "OK" displayed, a manual confirmation is required for entering the next commissioning step. In processes "3 Confirm number of outdoor basic modules" and "4 Confirm the number of IDUs", if the number of online units is consistent with the actual number, click Confirm or wait for 30 seconds to go to the next process. If the displayed number of online units is inconsistent with the actual number in the project, manual check and commissioning again are required for confirmation. Click "" to display relevant information detected on this phase, which provides references for selection. Click "Close" to close the information (the number of commissioning units is displayed in "3 Confirm number of outdoor basic modules" and "4 Confirm the number of IDUs", as shown in the red boxes in the figure below.)



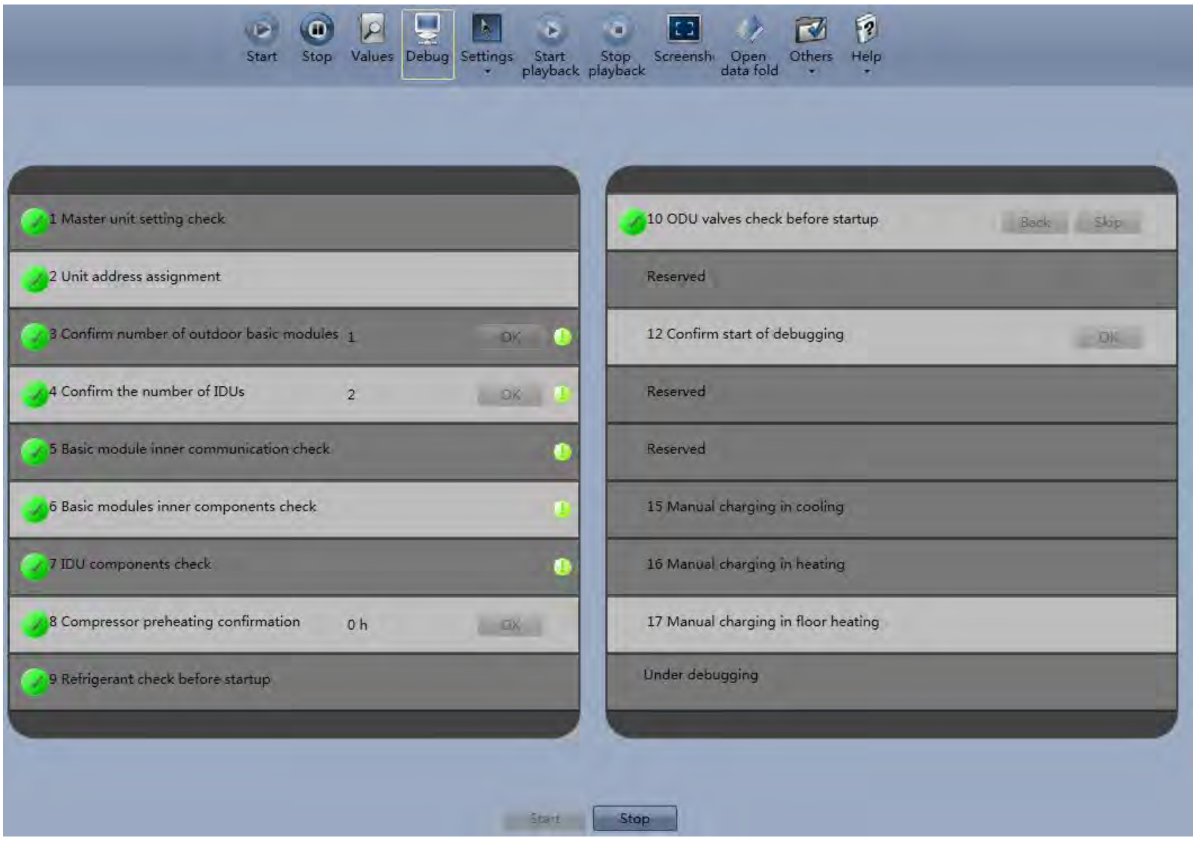
In step "8 Compressor preheating confirmation", the current preheat time is directly displayed, as shown in the red box in the figure below. If the system currently detects that all the basic modules have been continuously powered on for 2 hours or more, or the previous time when the modules were powered on for 2 hours or more is less than 2 hours from the current time, preheat is completed and the system can proceed to the next process. Otherwise, the system prompts UO (insufficient compressor preheat time).



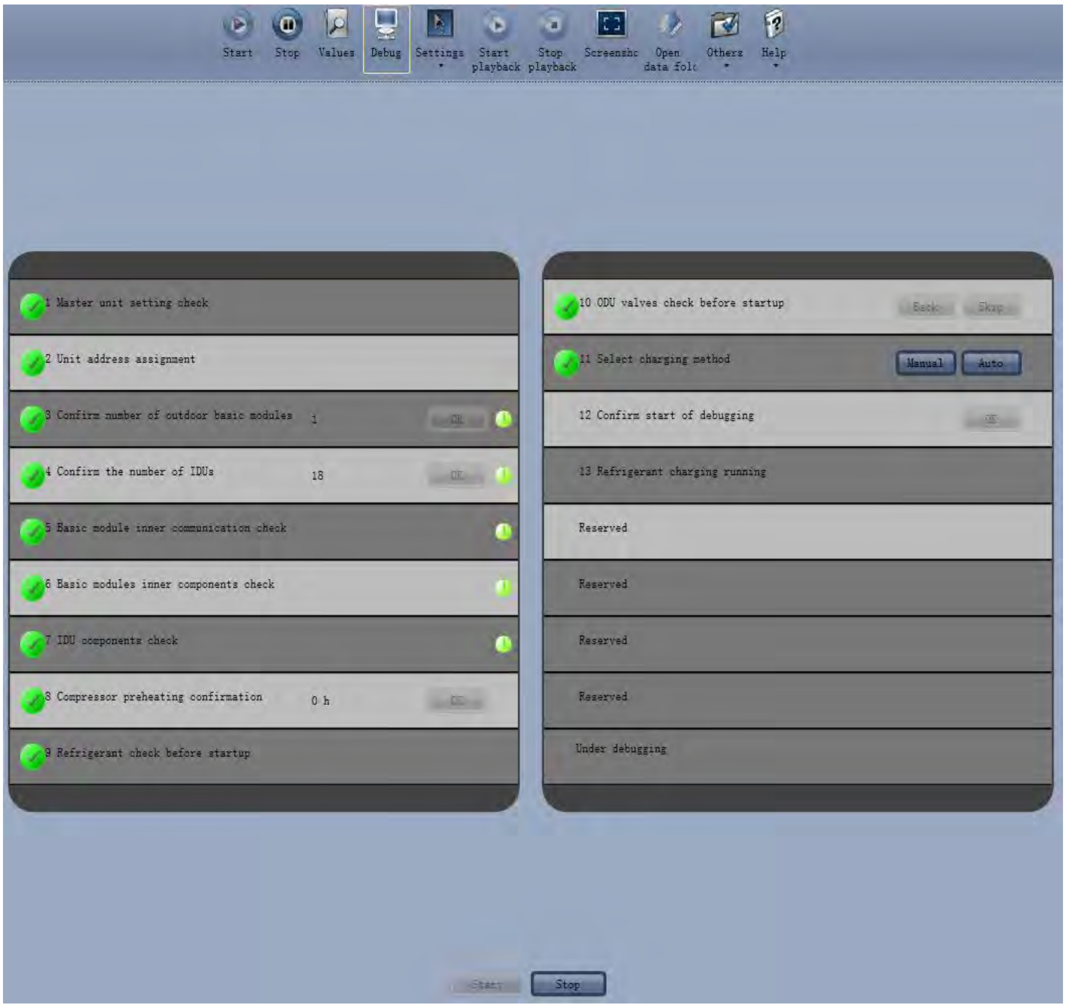
"" indicates that commissioning is not passed on the phase and troubleshooting is required (after troubleshooting, the unit automatically enters the next step if no "OK" exists or click "OK" to enter the next step). Click "" to display relevant information detected on this phase, which provides references for troubleshooting. Click "Close" to close the information.



During commissioning, click "Stop" to stop commissioning and then click "Start" to continue commissioning till commissioning ends. "Back" and "Skip" are provided in "10 ODU valves check before startup". When an exception occurs in step 10, click "Back" to return to step 9 and then click "OK" in step 9 to perform commissioning again for step 10. If a U6 fault (valve exception) occurs in step 10, users can click "Skip" to skip the fault. For other faults, "Skip" is unavailable.

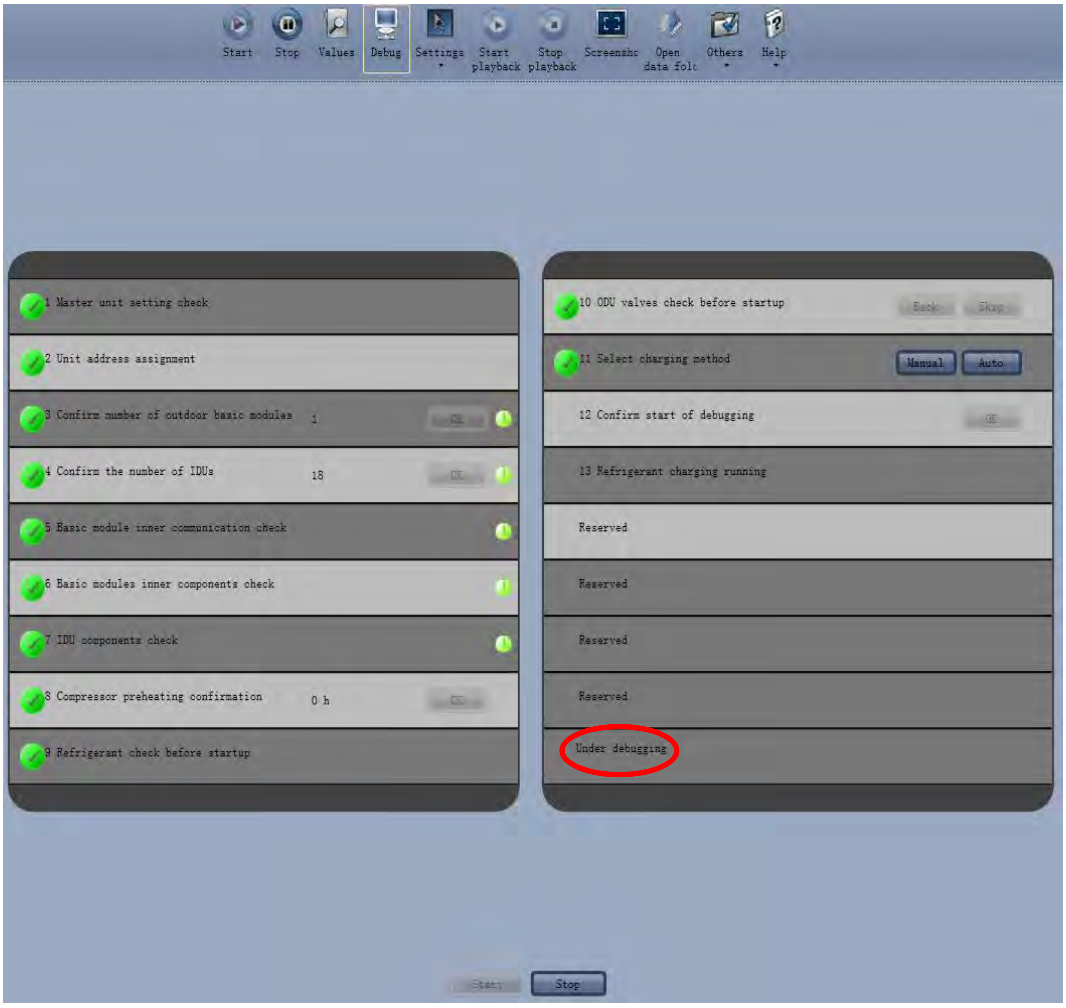


In step "11 Select charging method", the system automatically selects manual or auto charging mode. You can directly choose manual charging. If no operation is performed within 3 minutes, manual charging is automatically entered.



In step "13 Refrigerant charging running" is divided into trial running in manual charging cooling mode or manual charging heating mode. The system automatically determines and enables indoor unit cooling or forcibly enables indoor unit heating. When the system runs for 60 minutes without exception, it determines that the refrigerant is normal, the unit is shut down, and the commissioning is completed. Alternatively, after staying for 65 minutes in the process, the commissioning is exited and completed.

The interface after the commissioning is shown below. "Debugging completed" indicates that the commissioning is completed, and the system enters normal standby status 5 seconds later. Step "13 Refrigerant charging running" is reserved.



Note:

During commissioning, users must listen to the operating sound of outdoor and indoor fans and compressors to check for exceptions.

3.2.1.5 Unit Commissioning by Using Multi-functional Debugger

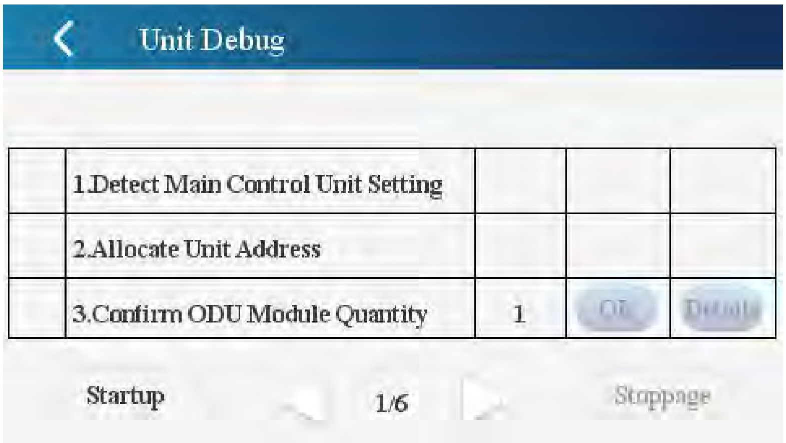
Step 1: Connect multi-functional debugger. For details, see the user manual of multi-functional debugger.

Step 2: Set the address DIP switch (SA8) of the master outdoor unit to 00. Otherwise, it is invalid.

Step 3: Set the address DIP switch (SA2_Mode)(DIP5) of the mode of all modules as heat recovery or heat pump before debugging.

Step 4: Click **Unit Debug** on the home page to enter the commissioning page.

Step 5: On the commissioning page, click **Startup** to start commissioning or click **Stoppage** to stop commissioning.



Step 6: During commissioning, multi-functional debugger shows the current process (step). In steps 3, 4, 8, and 12, click Confirm to go to the next step. In step 10, click Skip or Back. In steps 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, you can view the details.

Step 7: After the commissioning, the outdoor unit displays "01 AC" or "AH OF" (or a fault, if any, or "on" when the unit is started up).

Warning:

After the product is used, the cable connection of the air-conditioner unit must be recovered. Otherwise, the actual use will be affected.

3.2.1.6 After Commissioning

Organize and save the data. Make complete and detailed records of exceptions and corresponding solutions in the commissioning process for future maintenance and query. Finally, export the commissioning report and hand it over to the user.

After the commissioning, instruct the user of the following precautions:

When the outdoor unit is continuously powered off for more than 24 hours, it must be warmed up for at least 2 hours to avoid damage to the compressor.

3.2.1.7 Reference Values of Unit Normal Operation Parameters (Commissioning Check)

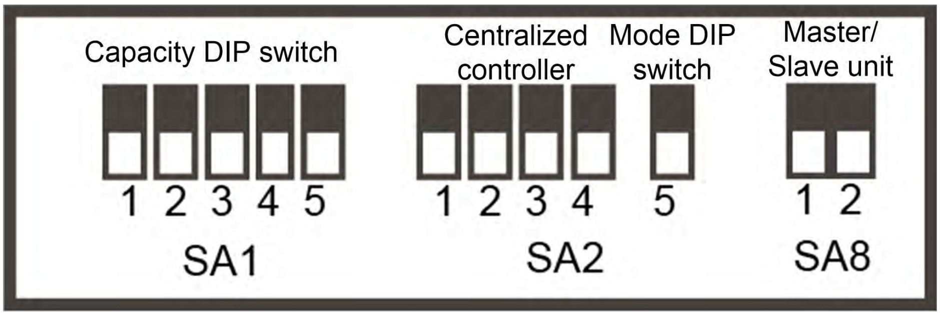
Reference Values of Commissioning Parameters of the DC Inverter VRF Air-conditioning Unit						
No.	Commissioning Item		Parameter Name	Unit	Reference Value	Remarks
1	System parameters	Outdoor unit parameters	Outdoor ambient temperature	°C	—	—
2			Air discharge pipe temperature of inverter compressor 1	°C	●When the system compressor starts running and in normal cooling mode, the air discharge pipe or shell top temperature is between 70°C(158°F) and 95°C(203°F), more than 10°C(50°F) higher than the saturation temperature corresponding to the high system pressure; in normal heating mode, the air discharge pipe or shell top temperature is between 65°C(149°F) and 90°C(203°F), more than 10°C(50°F) higher than the saturation temperature corresponding to the high system pressure.	—
3			Shell top temperature of inverter compressor 1	°C		—
4			Air discharge pipe temperature of inverter compressor 2	°C		—
5			Shell top temperature of inverter compressor 2	°C		—
6			Temperature of the defrosting temperature sensor	°C	●When the system operates in cooling mode, the temperature of the defrosting temperature sensor is 5°C(41°F) to 11°C(51.8°F) lower than the high system pressure; ●When the system operates in heating mode, the difference between the temperature of the defrosting temperature sensor and the low system pressure is about 2°C(35.6°F).	—
7			High system pressure	°C	●The normal high system pressure value is between 20°C(68°F) and 55°C(131°F). Based on the change of the ambient temperature and operating capacity of the system, the high system pressure value is 10°C(50°F) to 40°C(104°F) higher than the ambient temperature, and the higher the ambient temperature, the smaller the temperature difference between the two is; ●In cooling mode, when the ambient temperature is between 25°C(77°F) and 35°C(95°F), the high system pressure is between 44°C and 56°C(132.8°F); ●In heating mode, when the ambient temperature is between –5°C(23°F) and 10°C(50°F), the high system pressure is between 40°C(104°F) and 56°C(132.8°F).	—
8			Low system pressure	°C	●In cooling mode, when the ambient temperature is between 25°C(77°F) and 35°C(95°F), the low system pressure is between 0°C(32°F) and 8°C(46.4°F); ●In heating mode, when the ambient temperature is between –5°C(23°F) and 10°C(50°F), the low system pressure is between –15°C(5°F) and 5°C(41°F).	—

Reference Values of Commissioning Parameters of the DC Inverter VRF Air-conditioning Unit						
No.	Commissioning Item		Parameter Name	Unit	Reference Value	Remarks
9	System parameters	Outdoor unit parameters	Opening of the heating electronic expansion valve	PLS	●In cooling mode, the opening of the heating electronic expansion valve is 3000PLS; ●In heating mode, the opening of the electronic expansion valve can be adjusted between 0PLS and 3000PLS.	—
10			IPM module temperature of the inverter compressor	°C	●The IPM module temperature is lower than 80°C(176°F), and the highest temperature does not exceed 95°C(203°F).	—
11			Bus voltage of the inverter compressor driver	V	●The normal bus voltage is 1.414 times of the power voltage. For example, if the voltage of a three-phase power is 390 V, the rectified bus voltage is: 390 V x 1.414 = 551 V. Difference between the measured value and the above calculated value within 15 V is normal.	—
12		Indoor unit parameters	Inlet pipe temperature of the indoor heat exchanger	°C	●Based on the ambient temperature, the inlet pipe temperature of the same indoor unit in cooling mode is 1°C(33.8°F) to 7°C(44.6°F) lower than the outlet pipe temperature; ●In heating mode, the inlet pipe temperature of the same indoor unit is 10°C(50°F) to 20°C(68°F) lower than the outlet pipe temperature.	—
13			Outlet pipe temperature of the indoor heat exchanger	°C		—
14			Opening of the indoor electronic expansion valve	PLS	●2000PLS electronic expansion valve: The opening can be automatically adjusted between 200PLS and 2000PLS. ●480PLS electronic expansion valve: The opening can be automatically adjusted between 70PLS and 480PLS.	—
15	Drainage system		—	—	●The indoor unit drains smoothly and thoroughly, and the condensate water pipe has no slope water storage; the outdoor unit can completely drain from the drain pipe, and no water drops directly from the unit foundation.	—
16	Others		—	—	●The compressor and indoor and outdoor fans operate without abnormal noise. The unit operates normally without faults.	—

4 Unit Function Settings

4.1 Outdoor Unit

4.1.1 DIP Switch Settings



Code	Name	Meaning	Default Setting	Remarks
SA1_capacity	Capacity DIP switch	Defines the rated capacity of the unit.	Depending on the model	The DIP switch is set by the factory and cannot be changed.
SA2_Addr-CC(DIP1~DIP4)	Address DIP switch for centralized control	Defines and distinguishes addresses of different systems for centralized control of multiple systems.	0000	The code is used only for centralized control. Otherwise, keep the default setting. This address can be set only on the master unit.
SA2_Mode(DIP5)	Mode DIP switch	Defines the heat recovery mode.	0	All ODUs in the same system must be set to the same mode.
SA8_MASTER-S	Master module setting DIP switch	Defines the master module.	00	Exactly one module must be configured as the master module in a refrigerating system. The master module status is set by default.

NOTES!

① The function DIP switches must be set when the outdoor unit is powered off. A DIP switch setting takes effect after the unit is re-powered on.

② The master module SA8 DIP switch and the mode SA2(DIP5) switch must be reset in the project. SA1 DIP switch cannot be changed. The default settings of other DIP switches do not need to be changed if there are no special requirements.

4.1.1.1 Unit Capacity DIP Switch (SA1_capacity)

This DIP switch is set by the factory before shipment, and cannot be changed. Otherwise, the system will work abnormally and even damage the compressor.

4.1.1.2 Address DIP Switch for Centralized Control (SA2_Addr-CC)(DIP1~DIP4)

This DIP switch indicates the address for centralized control of different refrigerating systems. It is set to 0000 by default.

If centralized control is not required between multiple refrigerating systems, keep the default setting of this DIP switch.

If centralized control is required between multiple refrigerating systems, set as follows:

(1) Be sure to set the DIP switch on the master unit.

(2) Setting this DIP switch on non-master units in a refrigerating system is invalid and unnecessary.

(3) Be sure to set the address DIP switch for centralized control (SA2_Addr-CC)(DIP1~DIP4) on the master unit of a refrigerating system to "0000". Then, this system is the main system.

(4) Set the address DIP switch for centralized control (SA2_Addr-CC)(DIP1~DIP4) on the master units of other refrigerating systems as follows:

SA2(DIP1~DIP4)				Address No.
DIP1	DIP2	DIP3	DIP4	
1	0	0	0	2
0	1	0	0	3
1	1	0	0	4
0	0	1	0	5
1	0	1	0	6
0	1	1	0	7
1	1	1	0	8
0	0	0	1	9
1	0	0	1	10
0	1	0	1	11
1	1	0	1	12
0	0	1	1	13
1	0	1	1	14
0	1	1	1	15
1	1	1	1	16

NOTES!

① DIP switch at the ON end indicates 0;

② DIP switch at the other end indicates 1;

(5) This DIP switch of different refrigerating systems cannot be set the same. Otherwise, an address conflict will occur and the unit will not operate.

4.1.1.3 Mode DIP switch (SA2_Mode)(DIP5)

Mode DIP switch (SA2_Mode)(DIP5) It’s used to set up mode to heat recovery or heat pump. The setting method is shown as follows:

SA2(DIP5)	Mode
DIP5	
0	Heat recovery mode
1	Heat pump mode

NOTE!

All ODUs in the same system must be set to the same mode.

4.1.1.4 Master Module Setting DIP Switch (SA8_MASTER-S)

This DIP switch defines module management setting for a system. Exactly one module must be configured as the master module (in power-off state) in a refrigerating system. The setting method is as follows:

Master Module Setting DIP Switch (SA8_MASTER-S)		
DIP1	DIP2	Remarks
0	0	Master module
1	0	Submodule

When delivered, all modules are in "00" master module status by default. When multiple modules are connected in parallel, only one module remains in master module status, and other modules are set to submodule status. When a module is used independently, the default settings can be used.

On the basic module set to the master module, the module address on the main board is displayed as "01".

NOTES!

① When the DIP switch is not set to the above values, a DIP switch setting exception occurs.

② Exactly one module must be configured as the master module in a refrigerating system. Other modules are in submodule status.

③ Settings must be performed in power-off status.

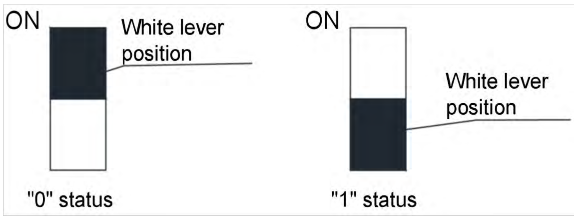
④ When delivered, all modules are in "00" master module status by default.

4.1.1.5 DIP Switch Examples

(1) DIP switch position description

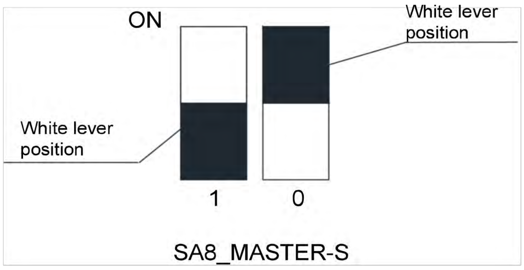
DIP switch at the ON end indicates 0; DIP switch at the other end indicates 1.

The white lever is DIP switch position.



(2) Example

This example describes master module settings. If a system has three modules, namely modules a, b and c, to set module c to the master module and the other two modules to submodules, do as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Module c (master module)</th><th>Modules a and b (submodules)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td></tr>
</table>

4.1.2 System Function Operations

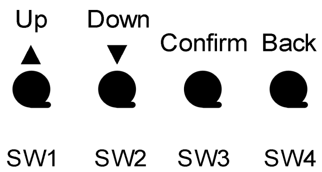
CAUTIONS!

① System function settings and queries must be performed after the entire system is commissioned.

② System function settings and queries can be performed regardless of whether the entire system is running or not.

4.1.2.1 Function Buttons

There are four function buttons on the main board of the outdoor unit, as shown below:



Names and Functions of the Buttons		
Button No.	Code	Function
SW1	Up	Selects the upper item.
SW2	Down	Selects the lower item.
SW3	Confirm	Confirms the selection.
SW4	Back	Returns to the previous operation.

4.1.2.2 Function Description

Function Code	Function Name	Description	Default Setting		Remarks
			Code	Meaning	
A2	Refrigerant recycle	This function is automatically started during maintenance. Based on the system pressure change, this function recycles all or partial refrigerant of the faulty module or the indoor unit pipeline.	—	—	This function can only be set.
A6	Cooling/heating of the entire system	The unit can be set to cooling and heating, cooling only, heating only, or fan mode for centralized management.	nA	Cooling and heating	This function can be set and queried.
A7	Outdoor silence mode	This function sets different silence modes based on the user's needs.	00	No silence	This function can be set and queried.
A8	After-sales vacuum pumping mode	During maintenance, the system automatically turns on all electronic expansion valves and solenoid valves to ensure that all lines can be vacuumed.	—	—	This function can only be set.
n0	Auto energy saving	This function can automatically reduce power consumption of the unit based on system operating parameters.	01	Capability priority control	This function can be set and queried.
n3	Forced defrosting	This function forcibly enables defrosting of the outdoor unit of the system.	—	—	This function can only be set.
n4	Forced energy saving	This function forcibly reduces the maximum power consumption of the unit.	10	100% capability output	This function can be set and queried.

Function Code	Function Name	Description	Default Setting		Remarks
			Code	Meaning	
n5	Indoor unit engineering SN offset	When different refrigerating systems are controlled in a centralized manner, this function avoids the conflict of indoor unit engineering numbers.	—	—	This function can only be set.
qJ	One-button drainage of dual-heat-source units	This function opens the water valves of all dual-heat-source indoor units in the system.	—	—	This function is applicable to drainage in non-heating seasons.
C8	Compressor emergency setting	—	00	Normal operation of the compressor	—
CA	Module emergency setting	—	00	Normal operation of the module	—
C9	Fan emergency setting	—	00	Normal operation of the fan	—
1G	Outdoor static pressure setting	—	00	0 Pa static pressure	—

4.1.2.3 Function Operations

Before setting every function, perform the following steps to select the function you want to set. The following premise steps will not be repeated.

Premise steps for function setting:

Step 1: Open the commissioning window on the main board of the master unit.

Step 2: Power on the entire system.

Step 3: Press and hold the SW1 up button on the master unit for over 5 seconds. The system enters the function setting status. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other modules display current statuses.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
A7	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button on the master module to select the corresponding function:

LED1		LED2		LED3		Function Name
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
A7	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Outdoor unit silence
A6	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Cooling/heating of the entire system
A2	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Refrigerant recycle
A8	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	After-sales vacuum pumping
n0	Blinks	01	Blinks	00	Blinks	Auto energy saving
n3	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Forced defrosting
n4	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Forced energy saving

LED1		LED2		LED3		Function Name
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
n5	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Indoor unit engineering SN offset
C8	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Compressor emergency setting
CA	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Module emergency setting
C9	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Fan emergency setting
1A	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Mode priority function
1C	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Continuous heating
1F	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	SRL low-pressure control
1G	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Outdoor static pressure setting
1H	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Efficient module rotation
4n	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Adaptive control of noise
5d	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Sleep control function
5n	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Fan anti-snow
6P	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Heat recovery "heating, domestic hot water, floor heating" priority control function
q7	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Temperature unit mandatory and settable entry setting

After selecting the function to be set, press the SW3 confirm button to enter the function setting. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3		Function Name
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
A7	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Outdoor unit silence
A6	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Cooling/heating of the entire system
A2	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Refrigerant recycle
A8	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	After-sales vacuum pumping
n0	On	01	Blinks	00	Blinks	Auto energy saving
n3	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Forced defrosting
n4	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Forced energy saving
n5	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Indoor unit engineering SN offset
C8	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Compressor emergency setting
CA	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Module emergency setting
C9	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Fan emergency setting
1A	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Mode Priority Function
1C	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Continuous heating
1F	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	SRL low-pressure control
1G	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Outdoor static pressure setting
1H	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Efficient module rotation
4n	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Adaptive control of noise
5d	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Sleep control function
5n	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Fan anti-snow
6P	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Heat recovery "heating, domestic hot water, floor heating" priority control function
q7	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Temperature unit mandatory and settable entry settings

Then, set the function accordingly.

After entering the function setting status, press the SW4 back button to return to the previous process or exit the function setting status. If you do not press any button in 5 minutes, the system will automatically exit the current screen and the unit will resume displaying the current status.

4.1.2.3.1 "A2" Refrigerant Recycle

Introduction:

This function is mainly used to recycle some refrigerant in the faulty module or the indoor unit pipeline during unit maintenance. The table below lists the maximum amount of refrigerant that can be recycled:

Basic Module Model	Maximum Amount of Refrigerant to Be Recycled
GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)	8.5
GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)	13.0
GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)	13.0
GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)	6.0
GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)	8.5
GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)	8.5
GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)	13.0
GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)	13.0

Refrigerant recycle can be divided to two modes: fault module refrigerant recycle and indoor unit pipeline refrigerant recycle.

Refrigerant Recycle Mode Code	Refrigerant Recycle Mode Name	Remarks
01	Indoor unit pipeline refrigerant recycle	This mode is selected when an indoor unit is faulty, and the refrigerant in the indoor unit pipeline needs to be recycled to the outdoor unit.
02	Basic module refrigerant recycle	This mode is selected when a basic module is faulty, and the refrigerant in the basic module needs to be recycled to other pipelines and modules.

After entering refrigerant recycle, the outdoor unit automatically starts, and recycles the refrigerant to the pipeline of the outdoor unit or indoor unit.

Setting steps:

Step 1: Enter A2 refrigerant recycle, and ensure that the master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
A2	On	01	Blinks	00	Blinks

Step 2: When the default value 01 is displayed, press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding recycle mode. Press SW3 to confirm the selected mode.

Press the SW4 back button on the master module to return to the previous process or exit the function setting status.

If you do not press any button in 5 minutes, the system will automatically exit the current screen and the unit will resume displaying the current status.

Indoor unit pipeline refrigerant recycle:

Step 3: Select 01 in step 2 to enter indoor unit pipeline refrigerant recycle. The LEDs of all basic modules display as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
A2	On	01	On	[Module low pressure Ps]	On

LED3 shows the low pressure value of the module. If it is negative, LED3 circularly displays negative value code "nE" and the numerical value every 1 second. For example, for –30, LED3 circularly displays nE for 1 second, and 30.

Step 4: When the system prompts for manual operation of refrigerant recycle, press SW3 on the master unit to confirm refrigerant recycle. The entire system will stop immediately, and cannot be restarted in 10 minutes. After 10 minutes, the system will exit refrigerant recycle, and enter standby status.

Then, press the SW4 back button to return to the previous process to resume the standby status of the entire system. (During setting, press SW4 to return to the previous process. If the setting is completed, press SW4 to resume the unit to the current normal working status.)

Note:

After refrigerant recycle, the system cannot be restarted within 10 minutes.

Basic module refrigerant recycle:

Step 3: Set the basic module that needs refrigerant recycle to emergency status, close the liquid pipe stop valve of the module in emergency status, and then select 02 in step 2 to enter refrigerant recycle of the basic module, as shown below:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
A2	On	02	On	Module high pressure	On

LED3 displays the high pressure value of the module.

Step 4: When the high pressure value displayed by LED3 continuously blinks (if the high pressure is below 0, 0 is displayed), quickly close the air pipe stop valve of the emergency module, and press SW3 on the master unit to confirm refrigerant recycle. The entire system will stop immediately. If the high pressure value displayed by LED3 continuously blinks and you do not operate in 3 minutes, the system forcibly stops.

Press the SW4 back button on the master module to return to the previous process or exit the function setting status.

Note:

Before the refrigerant recycle of a basic module, the liquid pipe stop valve of the basic module must be closed. After refrigerant recycle, the system cannot be restarted within 10 minutes.

4.1.2.3.2 "A6" Cooling/Heating of the Entire System

Introduction:

This function sets the cooling/heating mode of the entire system. Available modes include:

Outdoor Unit Function Mode		Available Indoor Unit Operation Modes
Code	Name	
nA	Cooling and heating	Cooling, dry, heating, and fan (Note: Heating mode cannot run with other modes at the same time.) (Default setting)
nC	Cooling only	Cooling, dry, and fan
nH	Heating only	Heating and fan (Note: Heating mode cannot run with other modes at the same time.)
nF	Fan	Fan

The user or administrator needs to set the mode of the outdoor unit based on the actual usage to avoid conflicts.

Setting steps:

Step 1: Enter A6 cooling/heating setting of the entire system, and ensure that the master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
A6	On	nC	Blinks	nC	Blinks

Step 2: Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding cooling/heating mode.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
A6	On	nC	Blinks	nC	Blinks
A6	On	nH	Blinks	nH	Blinks
A6	On	nA	Blinks	nA	Blinks
A6	On	nF	Blinks	nF	Blinks

Step 3: After selecting the mode, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
A6	On	nC	On	nC	On
A6	On	nH	On	nH	On
A6	On	nA	On	nA	On
A6	On	nF	On	nF	On

Press the SW4 back button on the master module to return to the previous process or exit the function setting status.

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is nA cooling and heating mode.

4.1.2.3.3 A7 Outdoor Silence Mode

Introduction:

This function is mainly used in scenarios where the user requires low ambient noise. Smart night silence mode and forced silence mode are available.

In smart night silence mode, need to set timer of outdoor units.

to ensure low-noise operation at night. Smart night silence mode has nine options:

Silence Mode	Code	Noise Level
Mode 1	01	Low noise
Mode 2	02	
Mode 3	03	
Mode 4	04	
Mode 5	05	
Mode 6	06	
Mode 7	07	
Mode 8	08	Medium-low noise
Mode 9	09	Ultra low noise

Note:

Highest temperature during the day generally appears during 13:00 and 15:00.

In forced silence mode, the system operates in low-noise mode regardless of day or night. This mode has three options:

Silence Mode	Code	Noise Level
Mode 10	10	Low noise
Mode 11	11	Medium-low noise
Mode 12	12	Ultra low noise

Note:

After a silence mode is set, the system capability will be attenuated. Therefore, the noise and the capability need to be balanced when a silence mode is selected.

No silence is set by default, that is, "00" status.

Setting steps:

Step 1: Enter A7 outdoor silence mode, and ensure that the master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Silence mode code	Display status	Current status	Display status
A7	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Step 2: Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding silence mode.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Silence mode code	Display status	Current status	Display status
A7	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks
A7	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks
A7	On	02	Blinks	OC	Blinks
A7	On	03	Blinks	OC	Blinks
A7	On	04	Blinks	OC	Blinks
A7	On	05	Blinks	OC	Blinks
A7	On	06	Blinks	OC	Blinks
A7	On	07	Blinks	OC	Blinks
A7	On	08	Blinks	OC	Blinks
A7	On	09	Blinks	OC	Blinks
A7	On	10	Blinks	OC	Blinks
A7	On	11	Blinks	OC	Blinks
A7	On	12	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Step 3: After selecting the corresponding silence mode, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Silence mode code	Display status	Current status	Display status
A7	On	00	On	OC	On
A7	On	01	On	OC	On
A7	On	02	On	OC	On
A7	On	03	On	OC	On
A7	On	04	On	OC	On
A7	On	05	On	OC	On
A7	On	06	On	OC	On
A7	On	07	On	OC	On
A7	On	08	On	OC	On
A7	On	09	On	OC	On
A7	On	10	On	OC	On
A7	On	11	On	OC	On
A7	On	12	On	OC	On

Press the SW4 back button on the master module to return to the previous process or exit the function setting status.

The default status is 00, that is, no silence.

4.1.2.3.4 A8 After-Sales Vacuum Pumping Mode

Introduction:

This function is used to ensure the vacuum of the entire system during maintenance and to avoid dead pipeline zones. When this function is set, both the expansion valve and the solenoid valve of the unit will open.

Setting steps:

Step 1: Enter A8 after-sales vacuum pumping mode, and ensure that the master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
A8	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

The system enters the to-be-confirmed status of vacuum pumping mode.

Step 2: Press the SW3 button. The system enters the confirmed status of vacuum pumping mode and all modules display as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
A8	On	00	On	OC	On

At this time, the expansion valves of all indoor and outdoor units are open, and the entire system cannot be started.

When you press the SW4 back button on the master unit for over 5 seconds or the vacuum pumping status remains for 24 hours, the entire system exits the status.

4.1.2.3.5 n0 Auto Energy Saving

Introduction:

This function sets the user-required energy saving mode. The default mode is capability priority control.

After energy saving mode is set, the system capability will deteriorate.

Code	Function Name
01	Capability priority control (default setting)
02	Energy saving priority control

Setting steps:

Step 1: Enter n0 system energy saving operation, and ensure that the master unit displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n0	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Step 2: Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding mode.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n0	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks
n0	On	02	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Step 3: After selecting the mode, press the SW3 confirm button. The master unit displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n0	On	01	On	OC	On
n0	On	02	On	OC	On

If you do not press any button on the master unit in 5 minutes, the system will automatically exit the current screen and the unit will resume displaying the current status. (During setting, press SW4 to return to the previous process. If the setting is completed, press SW4 to resume the unit to the current normal working status.)

4.1.2.3.6 n3 Forced Defrosting

Introduction:

This function is used when forced defrosting is required during unit maintenance. After entering forced defrosting, the system automatically exits according to the exit conditions, and then automatically runs according to the system conditions.

Setting steps:

Step 1: Enter n3 forced defrosting, and ensure that the master unit displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n3	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks

Step 2: Press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n3	On	00	On	00	On

If the defrosting condition is not met, the module displays the set mode. If the setting is completed, press SW4 to resume the unit to the current normal working status.

When the defrosting exit condition is met, the system automatically exits and resumes normal running control.

4.1.2.3.7 n4 Forced Energy Saving Mode

Introduction:

The maximum output capability limit is used in scenarios where the user needs to forcibly limit the system power consumption. Available functions are as follows:

Code	Maximum Output Capability
10	100% (default setting)
09	90%
08	80%

Note:

After the capability limit is set, the cooling or heating effect is correspondingly reduced.

Setting steps:

Step 1: Enter n4 maximum output capability limit setting, and ensure that the master unit displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n4	On	10	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Step 2: Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding value.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n4	On	10	Blinks	OC	Blinks
n4	On	09	Blinks	OC	Blinks
n4	On	08	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Step 3: After selecting the value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n4	On	10	On	OC	On
n4	On	09	On	OC	On
n4	On	08	On	OC	On

If you do not press any button on the master unit in 5 minutes, the system will automatically exit the current screen and the unit will resume displaying the current status. (During setting, press SW4 to return to the previous process. If the setting is completed, press SW4 to resume the unit to the current normal working status.)

4.1.2.3.8 n5 Indoor Unit Engineering SN Offset

Introduction:

When different refrigerating systems are controlled in a centralized manner (by remote monitoring or a centralized controller), this function sets the engineering numbers of indoor units and avoids their conflict among different systems, and therefore must be set.

Set this function only in the master system, whose centralized control address SA2 is "0000". For details, see the settings in section "Address DIP Switch for Centralized Control (SA2_Addr-CC)(DIP1~DIP4)".

Setting steps:

Step 1: Enter n5 indoor unit engineering SN offset, and ensure that the master unit displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n5	On	00	Blinks	00	Blinks

Step 2: Press the SW3 confirm button to send the engineering number offset instruction. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n5	On	00	On	OC	On

After 10s, the system exits the mode and enters normal working.

4.1.2.3.9 1 G Outdoor Unit Static Pressure

Each basic module can be set separately or uniformly by the master module.

When basic modules are set separately, the static pressure value of each module can be different; when the modules are set uniformly, the static pressure value of each module remains the same. When a static pressure value is set in either of the two modes, the previous mode setting limit is automatically released.

The static pressure value of each basic module is subject to the last received set value.

Setting steps:

Enter the function setting. The master unit displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
1G	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding basic module: 00 means all modules, 01~-04 means module 1 to module 4.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
1G	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks
1G	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks
1G	On	02	Blinks	OC	Blinks

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
1G	On	03	Blinks	OC	Blinks
1G	On	04	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding basic module, press the SW3 confirm button. The module displays as follows. The current factory default status is 00.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
1G	On	ADD	On	00	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding static pressure mode for the outdoor unit.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
1G	On	ADD	On	00	Blinks
1G	On	ADD	On	01	Blinks
1G	On	ADD	On	02	Blinks
1G	On	ADD	On	03	Blinks
1G	On	ADD	On	04	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding static pressure mode for the outdoor unit, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
1G	On	ADD	On	00	On
1G	On	ADD	On	01	On
1G	On	ADD	On	02	On
1G	On	ADD	On	03	On
1G	On	ADD	On	04	On

Each basic module memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00.

4.1.2.3.10 C8 Compressor Failure Emergency Operation

This function is after-sales emergency setting when a compressor works abnormally. It shields the abnormal compressor in a short time to ensure the emergency operation of other compressors.

Setting steps:

Enter the function setting on the main board of the faulty basic module. The module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
C8	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding compressor emergency operation status.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
C8	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Compressors 1 and 2 run normally.
C8	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The operation of compressor 1 is shielded.
C8	On	02	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The operation of compressor 2 is shielded.

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. All modules display as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
C8	On	00	On	OC	On
C8	On	01	On	OC	On
C8	On	02	On	OC	On

The basic module memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00.

Then, press the SW4 back button to return to the previous process. (During setting, press SW4 to return to the previous process. If the setting is completed, press SW4 to resume the unit to the current normal working status.)

If you do not press any button in 5 minutes, the system will automatically exit the current screen and the unit will resume displaying the current status.

If a basic module sets compressor failure emergency operation, the status indicators and LEDs on the module indicate the corresponding status.

LED1	LED2	LED3	Description
Module address	Module failure/indoor unit failure	Module status	
ADD	C8	ON	System running-compressor emergency operation status
ADD	C8	OF	System standby-compressor emergency operation status

NOTES!

① A module can set only one compressor to emergency mode;

② The compressor emergency operation mode is valid only in single-module multi-compressor system;

③ The default status is 00.

④ The system cannot run continuously for more than 24 hours in compressor emergency operation status. If it exceeds 24 hours, the entire system is forcibly stopped, and the indoor unit displays the "Ad" limit operation code.

4.1.2.3.11 C9 Fan Failure Emergency Operation

This function is after-sales emergency setting when a fan on a dual-fan module works abnormally. It shields the abnormal fan in a short time to ensure the emergency operation of the system.

Setting steps:

Enter the function setting on the main board of the faulty basic module. The module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
C9	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding compressor emergency operation status.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
C9	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Fans 1 and 2 run normally.
C9	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The operation of fan 1 is shielded.
C9	On	02	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The operation of fan 2 is shielded.

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. All modules display as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
C9	On	00	On	OC	On
C9	On	01	On	OC	On
C9	On	02	On	OC	On

The basic module memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00.

Then, press the SW4 back button to return to the previous process. (During setting, press SW4 to return to the previous process. If the setting is completed, press SW4 to resume the unit to the current normal working status.)

If you do not press any button in 5 minutes, the system will automatically exit the current screen and the unit will resume displaying the current status.

If a basic module sets compressor failure emergency operation, the status indicators and LEDs on the module indicate the corresponding status.

LED1	LED2	LED3	Description
Module address	Module failure/indoor unit failure	Module status	
ADD	C9	ON	System running-fan emergency operation status
ADD	C9	OF	System standby-fan emergency operation status

NOTES!

① This function is applicable only to dual-fan models;

② A module can set only one fan to emergency mode;

③ The default status is 00.

④ The system cannot run continuously for more than 120 hours in fan emergency operation status. If it exceeds 120 hours, the entire system is stopped, and the indoor unit displays the "Ad" limit operation code.

4.1.2.3.12 1A Mode Priority Function

The mode priority of the heat pump system includes: main internal machine mode, first open priority mode, then open priority mode, cooling priority mode, heating priority mode, internal machine number priority mode, internal machine capacity priority mode.

The mode of the heat recovery system is not settable.

Setting steps:

Enter the function setting on the main board of the faulty basic module. The module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
1A	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding module to enter and exit emergency operation status.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
1A	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Main internal machine mode
1A	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks	First open priority mode
1A	On	02	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Then open priority mode
1A	On	03	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Cooling priority mode
1A	On	04	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Heating priority mode
1A	On	05	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Internal machine number priority mode
1A	On	06	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Internal machine capacity priority mode

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The shielded module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
1A	On	00	On	OC	On
1A	On	01	On	OC	On
1A	On	02	On	OC	On
1A	On	03	On	OC	On
1A	On	04	On	OC	On
1A	On	05	On	OC	On
1A	On	06	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00.

4.1.2.3.13 CA Module Failure Emergency Operation

This function is after-sales emergency setting when a module works abnormally. It shields the abnormal module in a short time to ensure the emergency operation of other modules.

Setting steps:

Enter the function setting on the main board of the faulty basic module. The module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
CA	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding module to enter and exit emergency operation status.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
CA	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	All basic modules run normally.
CA	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The operation of module 1 is shielded.
CA	On	02	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The operation of module 2 is shielded.
CA	On	03	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The operation of module 3 is shielded.
CA	On	04	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The operation of module 4 is shielded.

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The shielded module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
CA	On	00	On	OC	On
CA	On	01	On	OC	On
CA	On	02	On	OC	On
CA	On	03	On	OC	On
CA	On	04	On	OC	On

Modules not shielded display as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
CA	On	00	On	OC	On

Press the SW4 back button. Modules not shielded display normal working status, and the shielded module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Module address	Display status	Module failure/indoor unit failure	Display status	Module status	Display status
ADD	On	CA	On	OF	On

NOTES!

① This function is valid only in systems with two or more modules connected in parallel;

② A system can set only one module to emergency mode;

③ The default status is 00.

④ The system cannot run continuously for more than 48 hours in module emergency operation status. If it exceeds 48 hours, the entire system is stopped, and the indoor unit displays the "Ad" limit operation code.

4.1.2.3.14 1C Continuous Heating

Setting steps:

Enter the function setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
1C	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the continuous heating mode.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
1C	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Non-continuous heating control
1C	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Continuous heating control

After selecting the corresponding mode, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
1C	On	00	On	OC	On
1C	On	01	On	OC	On

The default value is 00.

4.1.2.3.15 1F SRL Low-Pressure Control

Setting steps:

Enter the function setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
1F	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding low pressure control mode.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
1F	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Ordinary low-pressure control
1F	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks	SRL low-pressure control

After selecting the corresponding mode, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
1F	On	00	On	OC	On
1F	On	01	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00.

4.1.2.3.16 4n Adaptive Control of Noise

Setting steps:

Enter the function setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
4n	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding low pressure control mode.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
4n	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The adaptive control of noise is valid.
4n	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The adaptive control of noise is invalid.

After selecting the corresponding mode, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
4n	On	00	On	OC	On
4n	On	01	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00.

After the entire system is commissioned, the commissioner sends a flag, indicating whether the adaptive control of noise is valid. The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again.

4.1.2.3.17 5d Sleep Control Function

Setting steps:

Enter the function setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
5d	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding sleep control mode.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
5d	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Sleep control is valid
5d	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Sleep control is invalid

After selecting the corresponding mode, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
5d	On	00	On	OC	On
5d	On	01	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00.

After the entire system is commissioned, the commissioner sends a flag, indicating whether the sleep control is valid. The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again.

4.1.2.3.18 5n Fan Anti-Snow

Setting steps:

Enter the function setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
5n	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding fan anti-snow mode.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
5n	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks
5n	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
5n	On	00	On	OC	On
5n	On	01	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00. Mode 00 indicates that this function is off, and 01 indicates that this function is on.

4.1.2.3.19 6P Heat Recovery "Heating, Domestic Hot Water, Floor Heating" Priority Control Function

Setting steps:

Enter the function setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
6P	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding fan anti-snow mode.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
6P	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Factory default control, no priority
6P	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Heating priority
6P	On	02	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Hot water priority
6P	On	03	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Floor heating priority

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
6P	On	00	On	OC	On
6P	On	01	On	OC	On
6P	On	02	On	OC	On
6P	On	03	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00.

4.1.2.3.20 q7 Temperature Unit Mandatory and Settable Entry Setting

Setting steps:

Enter the function setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
q7	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding fan anti-snow mode.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
q7	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Temperature unit can not be set
q7	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Temperature unit can be set

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
q7	On	00	On	OC	On
q7	On	01	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00.

4.1.2.4 Outdoor Unit Parameter Setting

Premise steps for outdoor unit parameter setting:

Step 1: Open the commissioning window on the main board of the master unit.

Step 2: Power on the entire system.

Step 3: Press and hold the SW1 up button on the master unit for over 5 seconds. The system enters the function setting status. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other modules display current statuses.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
A7	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks

Step 4: Press and hold the SW1 up button on the master unit for over 5 seconds. The system enters the parameter setting status. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other modules display current statuses.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
n1	Blinks	50	Blinks	00	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button on the master module to select the corresponding parameter:

LED1		LED2		LED3		Function Name
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
n1	Blinks	50	Blinks	00	Blinks	Setting of defrost cycle
nP	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Setting of defrosting temperature correction value
2b	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	High drop flag setting
2G	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Cooling artificial correction value
2H	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Heating artificial correction value
3J	Blinks	42	Blinks	00	Blinks	Set value of water temperature of heat recovery water tank
3U	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Maximum defrosting time correction value 1
3y	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Minimum defrosting exit time correction value
4d	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Internal high and low status setting
4J	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Emergency setting of components
5U	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Shutdown time of low temperature anti-snow fan
5y	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Indoor target supercooling correction value setting
6b	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	High temperature heating correction
6C	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	High pressure limit capability correction value
7C	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks	Mode change speed setting

After selecting the function to be set, press the SW3 confirm button to enter the parameter setting. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3		Function Name
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
n1	On	50	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Setting of defrost cycle
nP	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Setting of defrosting temperature correction value
2b	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	High drop flag setting
2G	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Cooling artificial correction value
2H	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Heating artificial correction value
3J	On	42	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Set value of water temperature of heat recovery water tank
3U	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Maximum defrosting time correction value 1
3y	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Minimum defrosting exit time correction value
4d	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Internal high and low status setting
4J	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Emergency setting of components
5U	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Shutdown time of low temperature anti-snow fan
5y	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Indoor target supercooling correction value setting
6b	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	High temperature heating correction
6C	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	High pressure limit capability correction value
7C	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Mode change speed setting

Then, set the parameter accordingly.

After entering the parameter setting status, press the SW4 back button to return to the previous process or exit the function setting status. If you do not press any button in 5 minutes, the system will automatically exit the current screen and the unit will resume displaying the current status.

4.1.2.4.1 n1 Setting of Defrost Cycle

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
n1	On	50	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the defrost cycle.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
n1	On	50	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The defrosting cycle is 50 min
n1	On	40	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The defrosting cycle is 40 min
n1	On	60	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The defrosting cycle is 60 min

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
n1	On	50	On	OC	On
n1	On	40	On	OC	On
n1	On	60	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 50.

4.1.2.4.2 n1 Setting of Defrost Cycle

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
nP	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
nP	On	-5~5	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
nP	On	-5~5	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00. Negative numbers for "nE" are displayed in turn with numbers.

4.1.2.4.3 2b High Drop Flag Setting

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
2b	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
2b	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	No high drop
2b	On	UP	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The outdoor unit is above the indoor unit
2b	On	dn	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The outdoor unit is under the indoor unit

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
2b	On	00/UP/dn	On	n	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option. After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
2b	On	00/UP/dn	On	n	On	Invalid
2b	On	00/UP/dn	On	y	On	Effective

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00-n.

4.1.2.4.4 2G Cooling Artificial Correction Value

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
2G	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
2G	On	-5~5	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
2G	On	-5~5	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00. Negative numbers for "nE" are displayed in turn with numbers.

4.1.2.4.5 2H Heating Artificial Correction Value

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
2H	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
2H	On	-5~5	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
2H	On	-5~5	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00. Negative numbers for "nE" are displayed in turn with numbers.

4.1.2.4.6 3J Set Value of Water Temperature of Heat Recovery Water Tank

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
3J	On	42	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
3J	On	35~46	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
3J	On	35~46	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 42.

4.1.2.4.7 3U Maximum Defrosting Time Correction Value 1

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
3U	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
3U	On	-2~5	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
3U	On	-2~5	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00. Negative numbers for "nE" are displayed in turn with numbers.

4.1.2.4.8 3y Minimum Defrosting Exit Time Correction Value

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
3y	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
3y	On	-2~10	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
3y	On	-2~10	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00. Negative numbers for "nE" are displayed in turn with numbers.

4.1.2.4.9 4d Internal High and Low Status Setting

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
4d	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
4d	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	No high drop
4d	On	UP	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The outdoor unit is above the indoor unit
4d	On	dn	Blinks	OC	Blinks	The outdoor unit is under the indoor unit

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
4d	On	00	On	OC	On
4d	On	UP	On	OC	On
4d	On	dn	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00.

4.1.2.4.10 4J Emergency Setting of Components

The emergency setting of components is used for the after-sales emergency setting when some components of the unit work abnormal, to remove the fault protection of abnormal components in a short time and ensure the emergency operation of the unit.

Setting steps:

Enter the function setting on the main control machine's main board, which is shown as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
4J	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option.

LED1		LED2		LED3		Description
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status	
4J	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Emergency state of non-components
4J	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks	Emergency state of components

After selecting the corresponding value, press SW3 to confirm the key, and the main module will be displayed as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
4J	On	00	On	OC	On
4J	On	01	On	OC	On

At this time, if there is no button operation on the main control machine for 5 minutes, it will exit automatically and the unit will resume the current state display.

Notes:

① Default is "00" state;

② The emergency setting of components is effective in a single module system or a modular system;

③ The system cannot run continuously for more than 168 hours under the emergency operation state of components. If it runs for more than 168 hours, the whole machine will stop running;

④ At present, the emergency setting of components is only effective for temperature-sensing package fault, overcurrent protection and startup failure.

4.1.2.4.11 5U Shutdown Time of Low Temperature Anti-Snow Fan

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
5U	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Short press SW1 up select key and SW2 down select key to select the corresponding correction value of 30~360, which means [30,360]. For each press of SW1/SW2 up/down select key, the corresponding correction value increases/decreases by 10 on the current basis, and the default value is 60. Three-digit values with a value ≥ 100 are displayed in turn according to the number flashing. The flashing interval between the two groups of numbers of the value itself is 1s, and the flashing interval is 3s. (For example, 300, flashes at 03 and 00 for 1s, and the compartment time for 03 and 30 is 3s)

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
5U	On	30~360	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows. Three-digit values with a value ≥ 100 are displayed in turn according to the number flashing. The flashing interval between the two groups of numbers of the value itself is 1s, and the flashing interval is 3s. (For example, 300, flashes at 03 and 00 for 1s, and the compartment time for 03 and 30 is 3s)

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
5U	On	30~360	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 60.

4.1.2.4.12 5y Indoor Target Supercooling Correction Value Setting

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
5y	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
5y	On	-8~8	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
5y	On	-8~8	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00. Negative numbers for "nE" are displayed in turn with numbers.

4.1.2.4.13 6b High Temperature Heating Correction

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
6b	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
6b	On	-5~0	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
6b	On	-5~0	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00. Negative numbers for "nE" are displayed in turn with numbers.

4.1.2.4.14 6C High Pressure Limit Capability Correction Value

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
6C	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
6C	On	-5~5	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
6C	On	-5~5	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00. Negative numbers for "nE" are displayed in turn with numbers.

4.1.2.4.15 7C Mode Change Speed Setting

Setting steps:

Enter the parameter setting. The master unit displays as follows by default, and other basic modules display normal working status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
7C	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the appropriate option.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
7C	On	00	Blinks	OC	Blinks
7C	On	01	Blinks	OC	Blinks
7C	On	02	Blinks	OC	Blinks

After selecting the corresponding value, press the SW3 confirm button. The master module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function code	Display status	Current process	Display status	Current status	Display status
7C	On	00	On	OC	On
7C	On	01	On	OC	On
7C	On	02	On	OC	On

The master unit memorizes this setting and does not clear it even upon power failure and power-on again. The default value is 00.

4.1.2.5 Outdoor Unit Status Query

The following functions can be queried:

Function Code	Function Name
n6	Fault query
n7	Parameter query
n8	Indoor unit engineering SN query
n9	Online indoor unit qty query
nb	Outdoor unit barcode query

After the unit is powered, you can query the function setting status, historical fault record, indoor unit engineering number and real-time parameter of the unit in any status. The query method is as follows:

On the master unit, press and hold the SW2 down button for over 5 seconds. The master unit displays the current function setting status, and other modules display based on their current status. Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button on the master unit to select the corresponding query. The default selection is A6.

In function query status, if there are two levels of menus, you can press the SW4 back button to return to the previous level. Press the SW4 query button again to exit query status.

In function query status, if you do not press any button on the master unit in 5 minutes, the system will automatically exit the current screen and the unit will resume displaying the current status.

4.1.2.5.1 n6 Fault Query

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select fault query. The master unit displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function Code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n6	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks

Press the SW3 confirm button on the master unit to confirm the selection.

Introduction:

This function is used to query historical faults in the system. Up to five historical faults can be stored in the order of time.

Operations:

In fault query status, press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button. LED3 circularly displays the code and address of the faulty module in history in the order of time (at an interval of 1s), and LED2 displays the fault sequence number. If there is no historical fault, LED2 and LED3 display "00" by default. Up to five latest historical faults can be queried. Faults that can be stored and queried are as follows:

1	High pressure protection	20	Inverter compressor over-current protection
2	Low pressure protection	21	Current detection circuit fault of the inverter compressor driver
3	Lack-of-refrigerant protection	22	Loss of synchronization protection for the inverter compressor
4	Air discharge low temperature protection	23	Communication fault between the primary controller and inverter compressor driver

5	Over low pressure ratio protection	24	Over temperature protection for the inverter compressor driver module.
6	Over high pressure ratio protection	25	Temperature sensor fault of the inverter compressor driver module.
7	Four-way valve air backflow protection	26	Charging loop fault of the inverter compressor driver.
8	High pressure low protection	27	Under voltage protection for DC bus of the inverter outdoor fan driver
9	High temperature protection for compressor 1	28	Over voltage protection for DC bus of the inverter outdoor fan driver
10	High temperature protection for compressor 2	29	IPM module protection for the inverter outdoor fan driver.
11	Compressor 2 over-current protection	30	Inverter outdoor fan startup failure.
12	Shell roof high temperature protection for compressor 1	31	Inverter outdoor fan phase loss protection.
13	Shell roof high temperature protection for compressor 2	32	Inverter outdoor fan driver module reset.
14	Under voltage protection for the DC bus of inverter compressor driver	33	Inverter outdoor fan over-current protection.
15	Over voltage protection for DC bus of the inverter compressor driver.	34	Current detection circuit fault of the inverter outdoor fan driver.
16	IPM module protection for the inverter compressor driver.	35	Loss of synchronization protection for the inverter outdoor fan.
17	Inverter compressor startup failure	36	Communication fault between the primary controller and inverter outdoor fan driver.
18	Inverter compressor phase loss protection.	37	Over temperature protection for the inverter outdoor fan driver module.
19	Inverter compressor driver module reset.	38	Temperature sensor fault of the inverter outdoor fan driver module.

The figure below shows the **Debug** page.

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function Code	Display status	Sequence	Display status	Current status	Display status
n6	On	01	On	Historical fault/module address	Alternated
n6	On	02	On		Alternated
n6	On	03	On		Alternated
n6	On	04	On		Alternated
n6	On	05	On		Alternated

If historical faults are less than five, after the last fault is displayed, LED2 and LED3 display 00, indicating no more fault.

In fault query status, press and hold the SW3 confirm button for over 5 seconds to clear all historical faults of the outdoor unit.

4.1.2.5.2 n7 Parameter Query

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select parameter query. The master unit displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function Code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n7	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks

Press the SW3 confirm button on the master unit to confirm the selection.

Introduction:

This function is used to query running parameters of each module of the outdoor unit in real time.

Operations:

In parameter query status, the master unit displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function Code	Display status	Module address	Display status	Current status	Display status
n7	On	01	Blinks	00	Blinks
n7	On	02	Blinks	00	Blinks
n7	On	03	Blinks	00	Blinks
n7	On	04	Blinks	00	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding query module, and press the SW3 confirm button. The unit displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function Code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status	Current status	Display status
n7	On	XX	On	Value	Blinks

LED2 displays the module parameter code, and LED3 displays the specific value. The parameters and display sequence are listed below. "Outdoor ambient temperature (master module)" is displayed by default. Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding query parameter value.

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Remarks
01	Outdoor ambient temperature	Outdoor ambient temperature of the master module is used.
02	Operating frequency of compressor 1	—
03	Operating frequency of compressor 2	—
04	Operating frequency of the outdoor fan	Operating frequency of outdoor fan 1 is used.
05	Module high pressure	Temperature value corresponding to the pressure
06	Module low pressure	Temperature value corresponding to the pressure
07	Discharge temperature of compressor 1	The air discharge pipe temperature is used.
08	Discharge temperature of compressor 2	The air discharge pipe temperature is used.
09	Discharge temperature of compressor 3	—
10	Discharge temperature of compressor 4	—
11	Discharge temperature of compressor 5	—
12	Discharge temperature of compressor 6	—
13	Operating frequency of compressor 3	—
14	Current of compressor 1	The integer value is used, and the wired controller does not query.
15	Current of compressor 2	The integer value is used, and the wired controller does not query.
16	Current of compressor 3	The integer value is used, and the wired controller does not query.
17	Current of compressor 4	The integer value is used, and the wired controller does not query.
18	Current of compressor 5	The integer value is used, and the wired controller does not query.
19	Current of compressor 6	The integer value is used, and the wired controller does not query.
20	Reserved	—
21	Module temperature of compressor 1	The wired controller does not query.
22	Module temperature of compressor 2	The wired controller does not query.
23	Module temperature of outdoor fan 1	The wired controller does not query.
24	Module temperature of outdoor fan 2	The wired controller does not query.
25	Outdoor unit heating EEV 1	The displayed value is the integer value of the actual value divided by 10.

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Remarks
26	Outdoor unit heating EEV 2	The displayed value is the integer value of the actual value divided by 10.
27	Subcooler EEV	The displayed value is the integer value of the actual value divided by 10.
28	Defrost temperature	Defrost temperature 1 is used.
29	Subcooler's liquid outlet temperature	—
30	Outlet temperature of accumulator	—
31	Oil return temperature	—
32	Inlet pipe temperature of the condenser	—
33	Outlet pipe temperature of the condenser	—

Note:

If a parameter value is negative, LED3 circularly displays negative value code "nE" and the numerical value every 1 second. For example, for –30, LED3 circularly displays nE for 1 second, and 30.

Discharge temperature and ambient temperature values are in four digits. The LED circularly displays the left two digits and then the right two digits. For example, 01 and 15 indicate 115 degrees, while nE, 00, and 28 indicate –28 degrees.

If a parameter is invalid on the unit, value "00" is displayed.

If there are two levels of menus on the master unit, you can press the SW4 back button to return to the previous level. Press the SW4 query button again to exit query status.

If you do not press any button on the master unit in 5 minutes, the system will automatically exit the current screen and the unit will resume displaying the current status.

4.1.2.5.3 n8 Indoor Unit Engineering SN Query

Introduction:

This function makes all indoor units display their SN respectively by performing an operation on the outdoor unit, facilitating indoor unit address query.

Operations:

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select indoor unit engineering SN query. The master unit displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function Code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n8	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks

Press the SW3 confirm button on the master unit to confirm the selection. The master unit displays as follows, and other modules normally display the corresponding status:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function Code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n8	On	00	On	00	On

At this time, regardless of the current display status of all indoor unit wired controllers or display panels, all of them switch to display the engineering number of the internal unit, without affecting the setting and operation status of the indoor units and the outdoor unit.

Press the SW4 back button on the master unit to return to the upper operation level, but the indoor units remains displaying the engineering numbers.

Press and hold the SW4 back button on the master unit for over 5 seconds to make all indoor units exit displaying the engineering numbers and return to the upper operation level.

If you do not press any button on the master unit to exit indoor unit engineering SN query in 30 minutes, the system will automatically exit the current screen and the unit will resume displaying the current status.

4.1.2.5.4 n9 Online Indoor Unit Qty Query

Introduction:

This function directly uses the outdoor unit to query the quantity of online indoor units.

Operations:

In n9 online indoor unit qty query status, the module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function Code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
n9	On	AC or AH	On	00	Blinks

LED2 displays the left two digits of the quantity, and LED3 displays the right two digits. For example, if the indoor unit quantity is 75, 0075 is displayed.

If there are two levels of menus on the master unit, you can press the SW4 back button to return to the previous level. Press the SW4 query button again to exit query status.

If you do not press any button on the master unit in 5 minutes, the system will automatically exit the current screen and the unit will resume displaying the current status.

Note:

This function can query the quantity of indoor units only on a single-system network.

4.1.2.5.5 nb Outdoor Unit Barcode Query

Introduction:

This function queries the barcodes of the outdoor unit and controller.

Operations:

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select outdoor unit barcode query. The master unit displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function Code	Display status	Current process/mode	Display status	Current status	Display status
nb	Blinks	00	Blinks	00	Blinks

Press the SW3 confirm button on the master unit to enter the next level of menu. The module displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function Code	Display status	Module address	Display status	Current status	Display status
nb	On	01	Blinks	00	Blinks
nb	On	02	Blinks	00	Blinks
nb	On	03	Blinks	00	Blinks
nb	On	04	Blinks	00	Blinks

Press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the corresponding query module, and press the SW3 confirm button. The unit displays as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Function Code	Display status	Parameter Code	Display status	Current status	Display status
nb	On	Un/Pc	Blinks	-n	Blinks

Note:

Un indicates the unit barcode, while Pc indicates the controller barcode.

After confirming the module, press the SW1 up button and the SW2 down button to select the barcode sequence. The displayed sequence is as follows:

Unit barcode digits 1–13, controller barcode digits 1–13, that is, unit barcode head, unit barcode (digits 1–6), unit barcode (digits 7–12), unit barcode (digit 13), controller barcode head, controller barcode (digits 1–6), controller barcode (digits 7–12), controller barcode (digit 13). The LEDs display as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status
Barcode	On	Barcode	On	Barcode	On

Example:

A unit barcode is N1R0128150066.

A controller barcode is N1M0128150067.

The display sequence is as follows:

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status
nb	On	Un	Blinks	-n	Blinks

↓

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status
N1	On	R0	On	12	On

↓

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status
81	On	50	On	06	On

↓

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status
6X	On/Off	XX	Off	XX	Off

↓

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status
nb	On	Pc	Blinks	-n	Blinks

↓

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status
N1	On	M0	On	12	On

↓

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status
81	On	50	On	06	On

↓

LED1		LED2		LED3	
Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status	Parameter code	Display status
7X	On/Off	XX	Off	XX	Off

If a parameter is invalid on the unit, value "00" is displayed.

If there are two levels of menus on the master unit, you can press the SW4 back button to return to the previous level. Press the SW4 query button again to exit query status.

If you do not press any button on the master unit in 5 minutes, the system will automatically exit the current screen and the unit will resume displaying the current status.

4.1.3 Restoration to Default Settings

Restoration to default settings 1 (clearing all settings)

On the main board of the master unit, press and hold the SW1 up button and SW4 back button for over 10 seconds to restore the system default settings. All modules display as follows:

LED1			LED2		LED3	
Meaning	Address code	Display status	Function code	Display status	Status code	Display status
Restoration to default settings 1	ADD	On	01	On	0C	Blinks for 3 seconds

At this time, the system clears all settings, including engineering numbers of the indoor and outdoor units, quantities of the indoor and outdoor units, and commissioning completion status.

Restoration to default settings 2 (clearing all settings except the commissioning status)

On the main board of the master unit, press and hold the SW2 down button and SW4 back button for over 10 seconds to clear all the system settings. All modules display as follows:

LED1			LED2		LED3	
Meaning	Address code	Display status	Function code	Display status	Status code	Display status
Restoration to default settings 2	ADD	On	02	On	0C	Blinks for 3 seconds

At this time, the system clears all settings, including engineering numbers of the indoor and outdoor units, but stores quantities of the indoor and outdoor units, and commissioning completion status.

Restoration to default settings 3 (clearing only function settings of the outdoor unit)

On the main board of the master unit, press and hold the SW3 back button and SW4 back button for over 10 seconds to clear all the system settings. All modules display as follows:

LED1			LED2		LED3	
Meaning	Address code	Display status	Function code	Display status	Status code	Display status
Restoration to default settings 3	ADD	On	03	On	0C	Blinks for 3 seconds

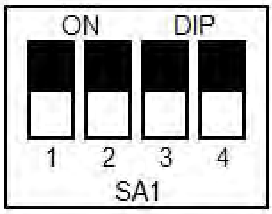
At this time, the system clears all settings, but stores engineering numbers of the indoor and outdoor units, quantities of the indoor and outdoor units, and commissioning completion status.

4.1.4 Fire Alarm Function Setting

The VRF unit system reserves a fire alarm interface "CN44", which connects with the external fire alarm system. In case of an external fire, the unit urgently shuts down for protection based on the received signal. Then, the unit enters the standby status.

4.2 Mode Exchange Box

4.2.1 DIP Switch Settings



Code	Name	Meaning	Default Setting	Remarks
SA1	Parallel connection code	Set the parallel control of the box branches	0000	The code is used only for connecting to the indoor unit with capacity of over 54600 Btu/h. Otherwise, keep the default setting.

Parallel connection code (SA1) of mode exchange box is used to set the parallel control of the box branches. It is set to 0000 by default.

If all branches connect to indoor units not exceeding 54600 Btu/h, keep the default setting of this DIP switch.

If the box needs to connect to the indoor unit with capacity of over 54600 Btu/h, it must use two branches controlled by the same mainboard for parallel connection. Set the DIP switch and connect the communication line of the indoor unit as blow.

SA1				Parallel connection	Indoor unit communication connection for mode exchange box
DIP1	DIP2	DIP3	DIP4		
1	0	0	0	Indoor unit No.1 and No.2	“1D1 1D2” or “2D1 2D2”
0	1	0	0	Indoor unit No.2 and No.3	“2D1 2D2” or “3D1 3D2”
0	0	1	0	Indoor unit No.3 and No.4	“3D1 3D2” or “4D1 4D2”
0	0	0	1	Indoor unit No.1 and No.2 Indoor unit No.3 and No.4	“1D1 1D2” or “2D1 2D2” “3D1 3D2” or “4D1 4D2”

4.3 Indoor Unit Function Applications

For details, see the service manual of the indoor unit.

Chapter 3 Faults

1 Error Indication

—	Error Code	Content	Error Code	Content
Indoor	L0	Malfunction of IDU	L1	Protection of indoor fan
	L2	Auxiliary heating protection	L3	Water-full protection
	L4	Abnormal power supply for wired controller	L5	Freeze prevention protection
	L6	Mode conflict	L7	No main IDU
	L8	Power supply is insufficient	L9	For single control over multiple units, number of IDU is inconsistent (HBS network)
	LA	For single control over multiple units, IDU series is inconsistent (HBS network)	LH	Alarm due to bad air quality
	LC	IDU is not matching with outdoor unit / Setting of mode DIP switch code is not matching with system	LL	Malfunction of water flow switch
	LE	Rotation speed of EC DC water pump is abnormal	LF	Malfunction of shunt valve setting
	LJ	Setting of functional DIP switch code is wrong	LP	Zero-crossing malfunction of PG motor
	LU	Indoor unit's branch is not inconsistent for one-to-more unit of heat recovery system	Lb	For single control over multiple units, IDU is inconsistent (reheating-dehumidifying system)
	d1	Indoor PCB is poor	d2	Malfunction of lower water temperature sensor of water tank
	d3	Malfunction of ambient temperature sensor	d4	Malfunction of entry-tube temperature sensor
	d5	Malfunction of mid-tube temperature sensor	d6	Malfunction of exit-tube temperature sensor
	d7	Malfunction of humidity sensor	d8	Malfunction of water temperature sensor
	d9	Malfunction of jumper cap	dA	Web address of IDU is abnormal
	dH	PCB of wired controller is abnormal	dC	Setting capacity of DIP switch code is abnormal
	dL	Malfunction of air outlet temperature sensor	dE	Malfunction of indoor CO_2 sensor
	dF	Malfunction of upper water temperature sensor of water tank	dJ	Malfunction of backwater temperature sensor
	dP	Malfunction of inlet tube temperature sensor of generator	dU	Malfunction of drainage pipe temperature sensor of generator
	db	Debugging status	dd	Malfunction of solar power temperature sensor
	dn	Malfunction of swing parts	dy	Malfunction of water temperature sensor
	y1	Malfunction of entry-tube temperature sensor 2	y2	Malfunction of exit-tube temperature sensor 2
	y7	Malfunction of fresh air inlet temperature sensor	y8	Malfunction of IDU's air box sensor
	yA	Malfunction of IFD	o1	Low-voltage protection of IDU's bus bar
	o2	High-voltage protection of IDU's bus bar	o3	IPM module protection of IDU
	o4	Failure startup of IDU	o5	Over-current protection of IDU
	o6	Malfunction of current detection circuit of IDU	o7	Desynchronizing protection of IDU
	o8	Communication malfunction of IDU's driver	o9	Communication malfunction of IDU's main control
	oA	Drive IPM high temperature protection of IDU	ob	Malfunction of drive temperature sensor of IDU
	oC	Malfunction of charging loop of IDU	o0	Other malfunction of drive

—	Error Code	Content	Error Code	Content
Outdoor	E0	Malfunction of ODU	E1	High-pressure protection
	E2	Discharge low-temperature protection	E3	Low-pressure protection
	E4	High discharge temperature protection of compressor	Ed	Drive IPM low temperature protection
	F0	Main board of ODU is poor	F1	Malfunction of high-pressure sensor
	F3	Malfunction of low-pressure sensor	F5	Malfunction of discharge temperature sensor of compressor 1
	F6	Malfunction of discharge temperature sensor of compressor 2	F7	Malfunction of discharge temperature sensor of compressor 3
	F8	Malfunction of discharge temperature sensor of compressor 4	F9	Malfunction of discharge temperature sensor of compressor 5
	FA	Malfunction of discharge temperature sensor of compressor 6	FC	Current sensor of compressor 2 is abnormal
	FL	Current sensor of compressor 3 is abnormal	FE	Current sensor of compressor 4 is abnormal
	FF	Current sensor of compressor 5 is abnormal	FJ	Current sensor of compressor 6 is abnormal
	FP	Malfunction of DC motor	FU	Malfunction of casing top temperature sensor of compressor 1
	Fb	Malfunction of casing top temperature sensor of compressor 2	Fd	Malfunction of exit tube temperature sensor of mode exchanger
	Fn	Malfunction of inlet tube temperature sensor of mode exchanger	J0	Protection for other modules
	J1	Over-current protection of compressor 1	J2	Over-current protection of compressor 2
	J3	Over-current protection of compressor 3	J4	Over-current protection of compressor 4
	J5	Over-current protection of compressor 5	J6	Over-current protection of compressor 6
	J7	Gas-mixing protection of 4-way valve	J8	High pressure ratio protection of system
	J9	Low pressure ratio protection of system	JA	Protection because of abnormal pressure
	JC	Water flow switch protection	JL	Protection because high pressure is too low
	JE	Oil-return pipe is blocked	JF	Oil-return pipe is leaking
	b1	Malfunction of outdoor ambient temperature sensor	b2	Malfunction of defrosting temperature sensor 1
	b3	Malfunction of defrosting temperature sensor 2	b4	Malfunction of liquid outlet temperature sensor of sub-cooler
	b5	Malfunction of gas outlet temperature sensor of sub-cooler	b6	Malfunction of inlet tube temperature sensor of vapor liquid separator
	b7	Malfunction of exit tube temperature sensor of vapor liquid separator	b8	Malfunction of outdoor humidity sensor
	b9	Malfunction of gas temperature sensor of heat exchanger	bA	Malfunction of oil-return temperature sensor 1
	bH	Clock of system is abnormal	bE	Malfunction of inlet tube temperature sensor of condenser
	bF	Malfunction of outlet tube temperature sensor of condenser	bJ	High-pressure sensor and low-pressure sensor are connected reversely
	bP	Malfunction of temperature sensor of oil-return 2	bU	Malfunction of temperature sensor of oil return 3
	bb	Malfunction of temperature sensor of oil return 4	bd	Malfunction of gas inlet temperature sensor of sub-cooler
	bn	Malfunction of liquid inlet temperature sensor of sub-cooler	P0	Malfunction of driving board of compressor
	P1	Driving board of compressor operates abnormally	P2	Voltage protection of driving board power of compressor

—	Error Code	Content	Error Code	Content
Outdoor	P3	Reset protection of driving module of compressor	P4	Drive PFC protection of compressor
	P5	Over-current protection of inverter compressor	P6	Drive IPM module protection of compressor
	P7	Malfunction of drive temperature sensor of compressor	P8	Drive IPM high temperature protection of compressor
	P9	Desynchronizing protection of inverter compressor	PA	Malfunction of drive storage chip of compressor
	PH	High-voltage protection of compressor's drive DC bus bar	PC	Malfunction of current detection circuit drive of compressor
	PL	Low voltage protection for DC bus bar of drive of compressor	PE	Phase-lacking of inverter compressor
	PF	Malfunction of charging loop of driven of compressor	PJ	Failure startup of inverter compressor
	PP	AC current protection of inverter compressor	PU	AC input voltage of drive of inverter compressor
	H0	Malfunction of driving board of fan	H1	Driving board of fan operates abnormally
	H2	Voltage protection of driving board power of fan	H3	Reset protection of driving module of fan
	H4	Drive PFC protection of fan	H5	Over-current protection of inverter fan
	H6	Drive IPM module protection of fan	H7	Malfunction of drive temperature sensor of fan
	H8	Drive IPM high temperature protection of fan	H9	Desynchronizing protection of inverter fan
	HA	Malfunction of drive storage chip of inverter outdoor fan	HH	High-voltage protection of fan's drive DC bus bar
	HC	Malfunction of current detection circuit of fan drive	HL	Low voltage protection of bus bar of fan drive
	HE	Phase-lacking of inverter fan	HF	Malfunction of charging loop of fan drive
	HJ	Failure startup of inverter fan	HP	AC current protection of inverter fan
	HU	AC input voltage of drive of inverter fan	G0	PV reversed connection protection
	G1	PV anti-islanding protection	G2	PV DC overcurrent protection
	G3	PV power generation overload	G4	PV leakage current protection
	G5	Phase-lacking protection at power grid side	G6	PV LVRT
	G7	Grid over/underfrequency protection	G8	Overcurrent protection at power grid side
	G9	Drive IPM module protection at power grid side	GA	Low/high input voltage protection at power grid side
	GH	Photovoltaic DC/DC protection	GC	Photovoltaic DC hardware overcurrent protection
	GL	Grid side hardware overcurrent protection	GE	High or low photovoltaic voltage protection
	GF	DC bus neutral-point potential unbalance protection	GJ	Grid side module high-temperature protection
	GP	Grid side temperature sensor protection	GU	Charging circuit protection
	Gb	Grid side relay protection	Gd	Grid side current side protection
	Gn	Insulation resistance protection	Gy	Power protection (PV)
Debugging	U0	Preheat time of compressor is insufficient	U2	Wrong setting of ODU's capacity code/jumper cap
	U3	Power supply phase sequence protection	U4	Refrigerant-lacking protection
	U5	Wrong address for driving board of compressor	U6	Alarm because valve is abnormal
	U8	Malfunction of pipeline for IDU	U9	Malfunction of pipeline for ODU

—	Error Code	Content	Error Code	Content
Debugging	UC	Setting of main IDU is succeeded	UL	Emergency operation DIP switch code of compressor is wrong
	UE	Charging of refrigerant is invalid	UF	Identification malfunction of IDU of mode exchanger
	Ud	Drive board of grid-connection is abnormal	Un	Communication malfunction between the drive board of grid-connection and the main board
	Uy	PV module over-temperature protection	C0	Communication malfunction between IDU, ODU and IDU's wired controller
	C1	Communication malfunction between main control and DC-DC controller	C2	Communication malfunction between main control and inverter compressor driver
	C3	Communication malfunction between main control and inverter fan driver	C4	Malfunction of lack of IDU
	C5	Alarm because project code of IDU is inconsistent	C6	Alarm because ODU quantity is inconsistent
	C7	Abnormal communication of converter	C8	Emergency status of compressor
	C9	Emergency status of fan	CA	Emergency status of module
	CH	Rated capacity is too high	CC	No main unit
	CL	The matching ratio of rated capacity for IDU and ODU is too low	CE	Communication malfunction between mode exchanger and IDU
	CF	Malfunction of multiple main control units	CJ	Address DIP switch code of system is shocking
	CP	Malfunction of multiple wired controller	CU	Communication malfunction between IDU and the receiving lamp
	Cb	Overflow distribution of IP address	Cd	Communication malfunction between mode exchanger and ODU
	Cn	Malfunction of network for IDU and ODU of mode exchanger	Cy	Communication malfunction of mode exchanger
Status	A0	Unit waiting for debugging	A2	Refrigerant recovery operation of after-sales
	A3	Defrosting	A4	Oil-return
	A6	Heat pump function setting	A7	Quiet mode setting
	A8	Vacuum pump mode	A9	Set Back function
	AH	Heating	AC	Cooling
	AL	Charge refrigerant automatically	AE	Charge refrigerant manually
	AF	Fan	AJ	Cleaning reminding of filter
	AP	Debugging confirmation when starting up the unit	AU	Long-distance emergency stop
	Ab	Emergency stop of operation	Ad	Limit operation
	An	Child lock status	Ay	Shielding status
	n0	SE operation setting of system	n1	Defrosting cycle K1 setting
	n3	Compulsory defrosting	n4	Limit setting for max. capacity/output capacity
	n5	Compulsory excursion of engineering code of IDU	n6	Inquiry of malfunction
	n7	Inquiry of parameters	n8	Inquiry of project code of IDU
	n9	Check quantity of IDU on line	nA	Heat pump unit
	nH	Heating only unit	nC	Cooling only unit
	nE	Negative code	nF	Fan model
	nJ	High temperature prevention when heating	nU	Eliminate the long-distance shielding command of IDU
	nb	Bar code inquiry	nn	Length modification of connection pipe of ODU
	qA	Heat recovery status	qH	Mainly heating
	qC	Mainly cooling	qP	Export region setting for PV VRF units
	qU	Grid voltage configuration	-	-

2 Troubleshooting

WARNING!

When troubleshooting the modular units, make sure that all outdoor units are powered off and powered on at the same time. Avoid doing so to only some of the outdoor units.

2.1 "A0" Unit's to-be-commissioned State

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It is displayed before the completion of system engineering commissioning. At this time, the unit cannot be started.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.2 "A2" Refrigerant Recycle Running State

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the system has entered refrigerant recycle running state and will automatically start.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.3 "A3" Defrosting State

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the system has entered defrosting state. In this case, the indoor fan will stop working for 5 to 10 minutes.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.4 "A4" Oil Return State

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the system has entered oil return state. In case of oil return in heating mode, the indoor fan will stop working for 5 to 10 minutes.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.5 "A6" Cooling and Heating Function Settings State

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the system has entered cooling and heating function settings state. In this case, you can select Cooling and Heating (nA), Cooling Only (nC), Heating Only (nH) or Fan Type (nF).

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.6 "A7" Silent Mode Settings State

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the system has entered silent mode settings state.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.7 "A8" Vacuum Pumping Mode

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the system has entered vacuum pumping mode and relevant expansion valves and solenoid valves will open.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.8 "AH" Heating State

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the system has entered heating mode.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.9 "AC" Cooling State

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the system has entered cooling mode.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.10 "AF" Fan State

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the system has entered the fan mode. In this case, all the indoor units operate only in fan mode.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.11 "AE" Artificial Refrigerant Charging State

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the system has employed artificial refrigerant charging mode.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.12 "AJ" Filter Clean Prompt

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Applicable models: all indoor units

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the filter of indoor unit needs to be cleaned. The cleaning interval of filter can be set according to actual circumstances.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: Clean the filter and remove the prompt to have the filter proceeds to the next service cycle.

2.13 "AP" Unit Commissioning Startup Confirmation

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the unit has been commissioned and is ready for operation.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.14 "AU" Remote Control for Emergency Stop

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the unit is in emergency stop status through remote centralized control, and it cannot be started unless such state is disabled.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.15 "Ab" Emergency Stop

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that the main board of outdoor unit has received emergency stop signal, and the unit cannot be started unless such state is disabled.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.16 "Ad" Restricted Running State

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code. It indicates that an emergency running state has been set for the system, but the unit is not allowed to perform emergency running because the emergency running has reached the time limit.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.17 "b1" Outdoor Ambient Temperature Sensor Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

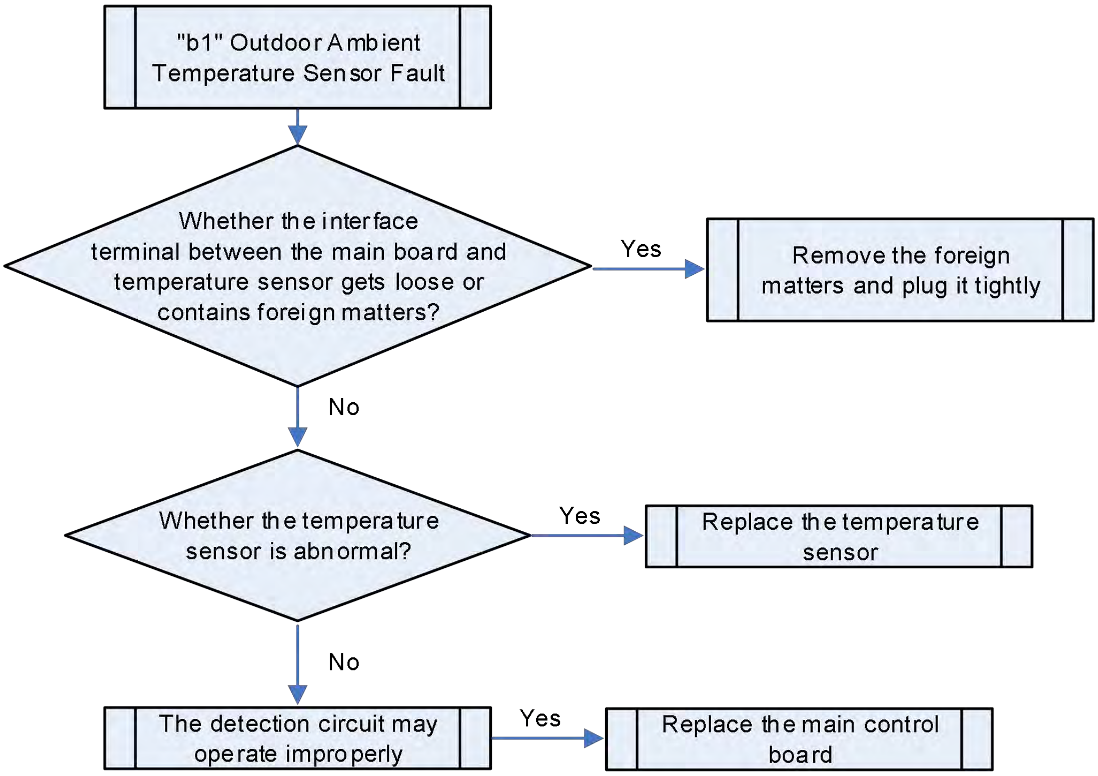
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the temperature sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.18 "b2" Defrosting Temperature Sensor 1 Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

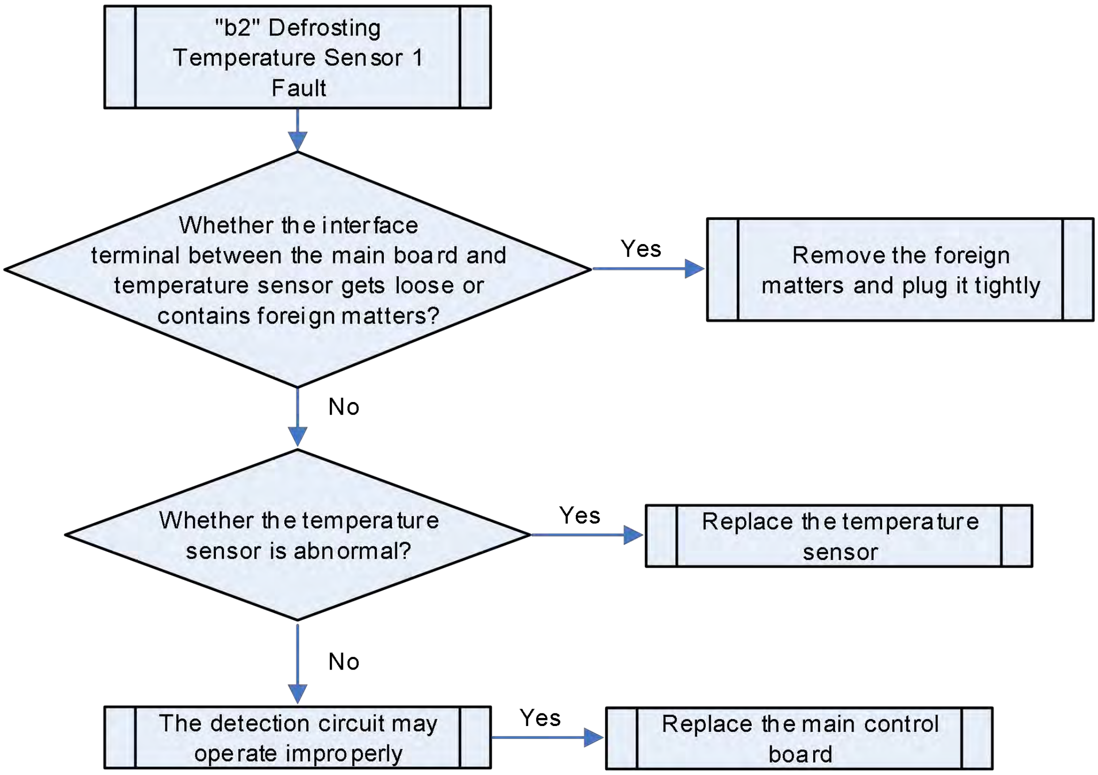
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the temperature sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.19 "b3" Defrosting Temperature Sensor 2 Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

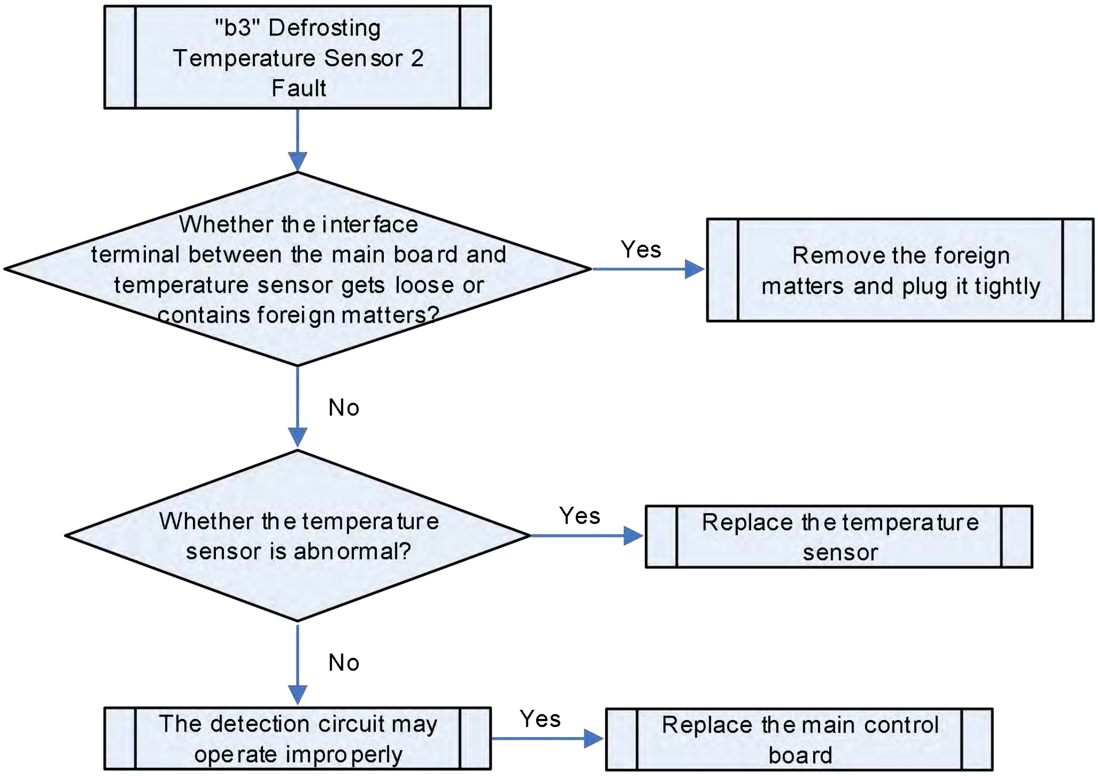
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the temperature sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.20 "b4" Subcooler's Liquid Outlet Temperature Sensor Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

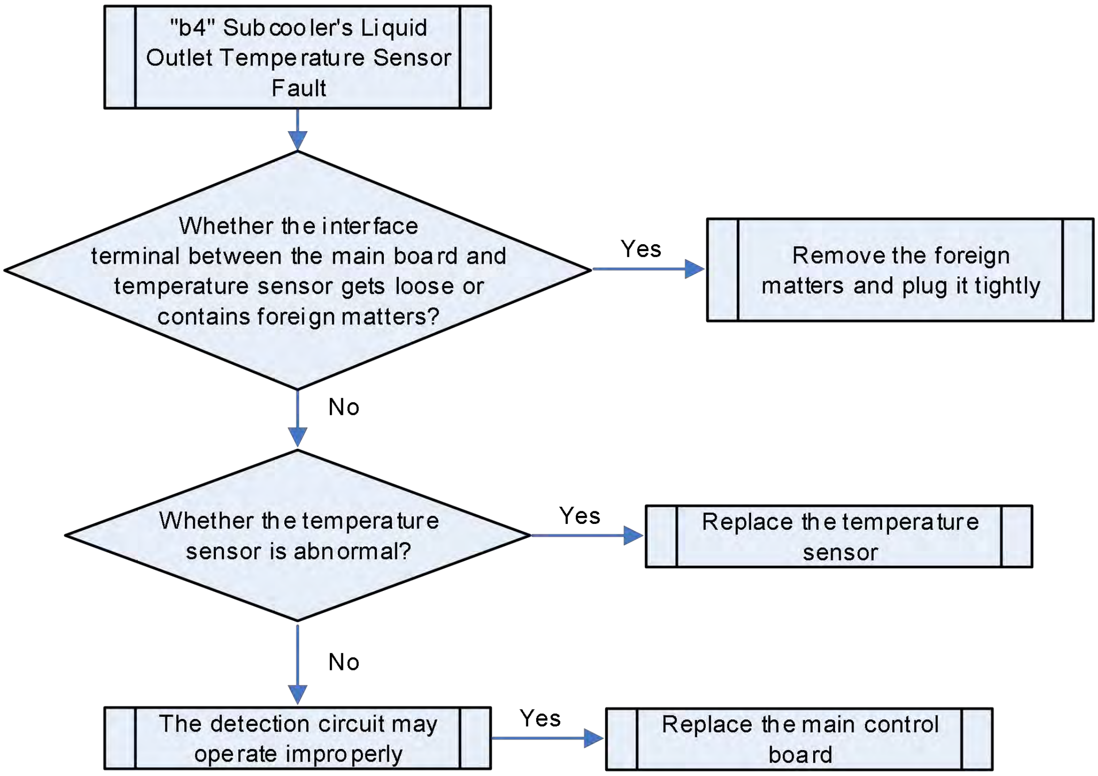
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the temperature sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.21 "b5" Subcooler's Gas Outlet Temperature Sensor Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

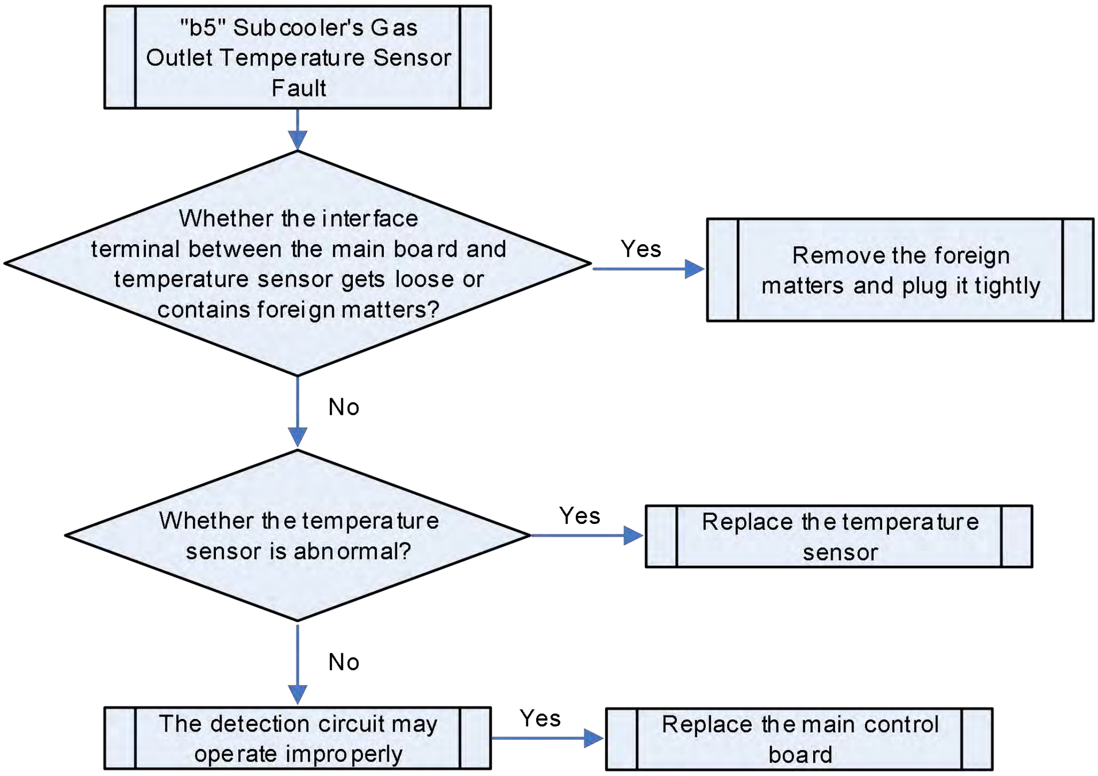
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the temperature sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.22 "b6" Suction Temperature Sensor 1 Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

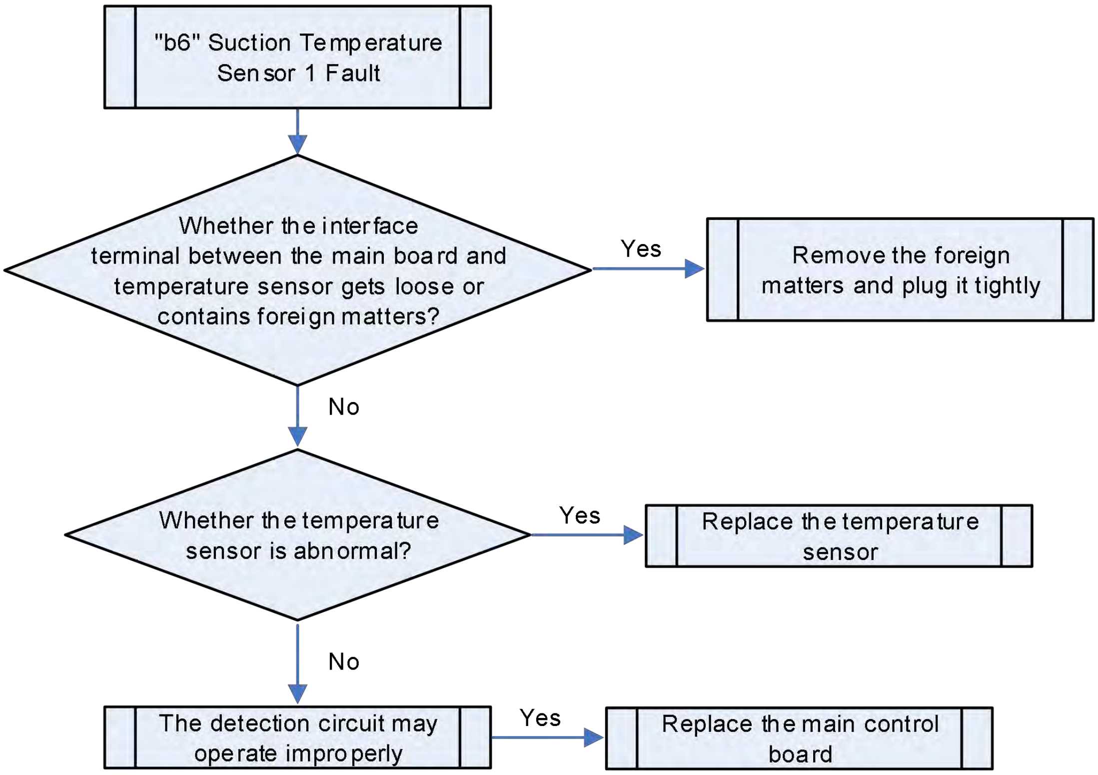
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the temperature sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.23 "b7" Suction Temperature Sensor 2 Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

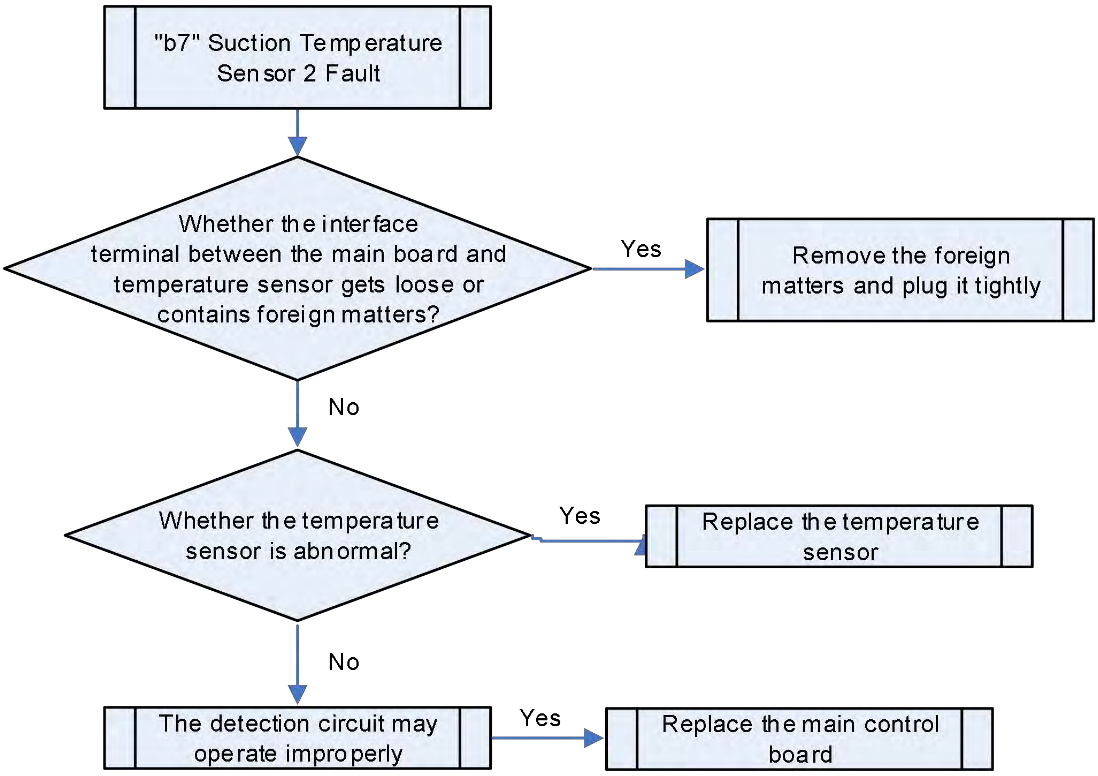
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the temperature sensor and the main board interface;

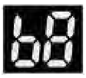
■ Abnormal temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.24 "b8" Outdoor Humidity Sensor Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

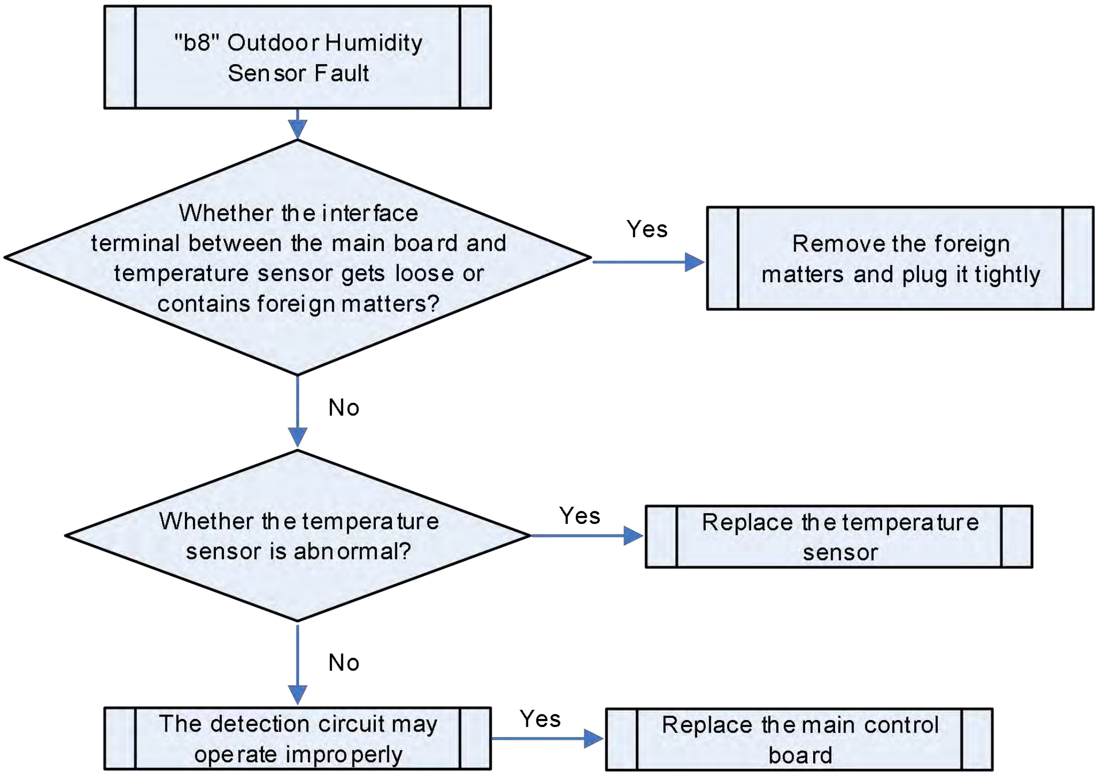
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the temperature sensor and the main board interface;

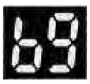
■ Abnormal temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.25 "b9" Heat Exchanger's Gas Outlet Temperature Sensor Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

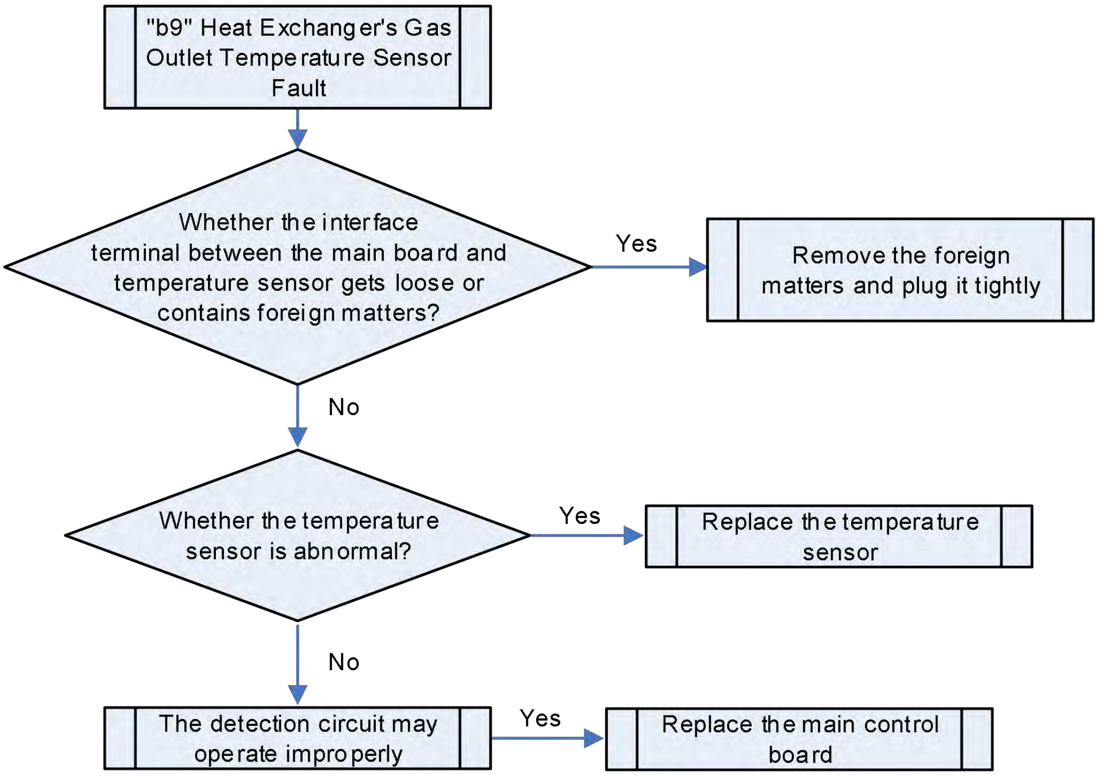
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the temperature sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.26 "bA" Oil Return Temperature Sensor Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

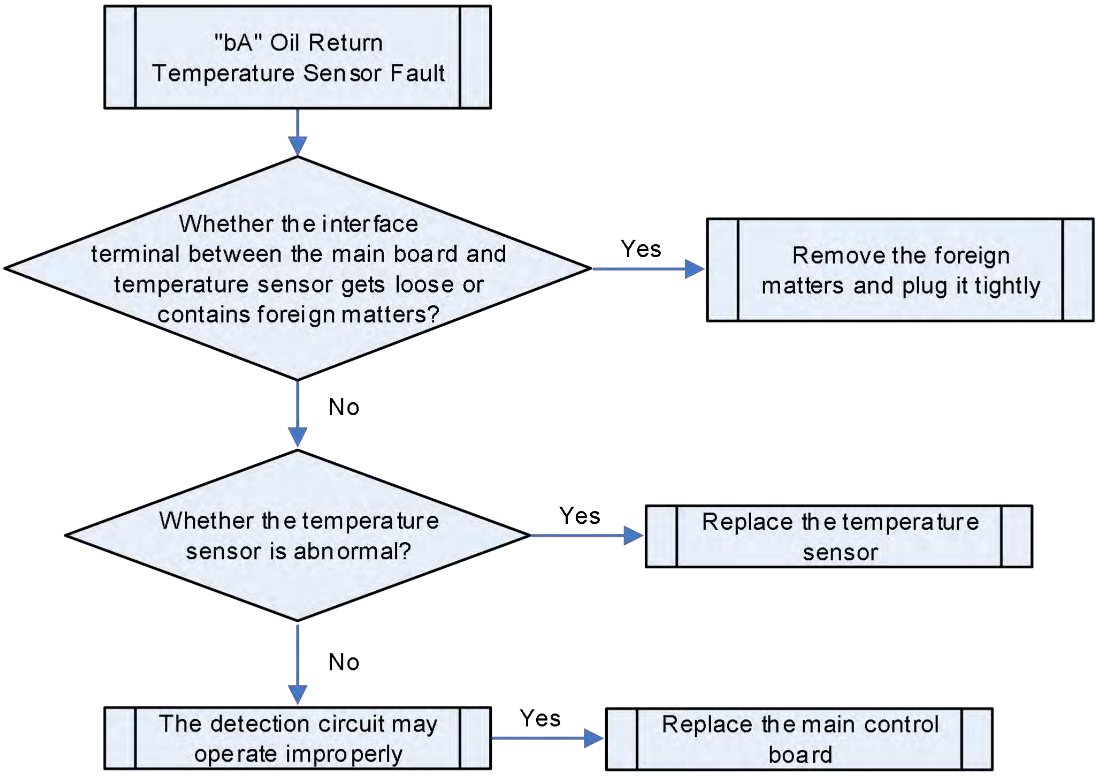
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the temperature sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.27 "bd" Subcooler air inlet temperature sensor error

Error display: ODU main board, IDU wired controller, IDU receive light board will display 

Applicable model: all ODUs

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 30 seconds continuously, report the error

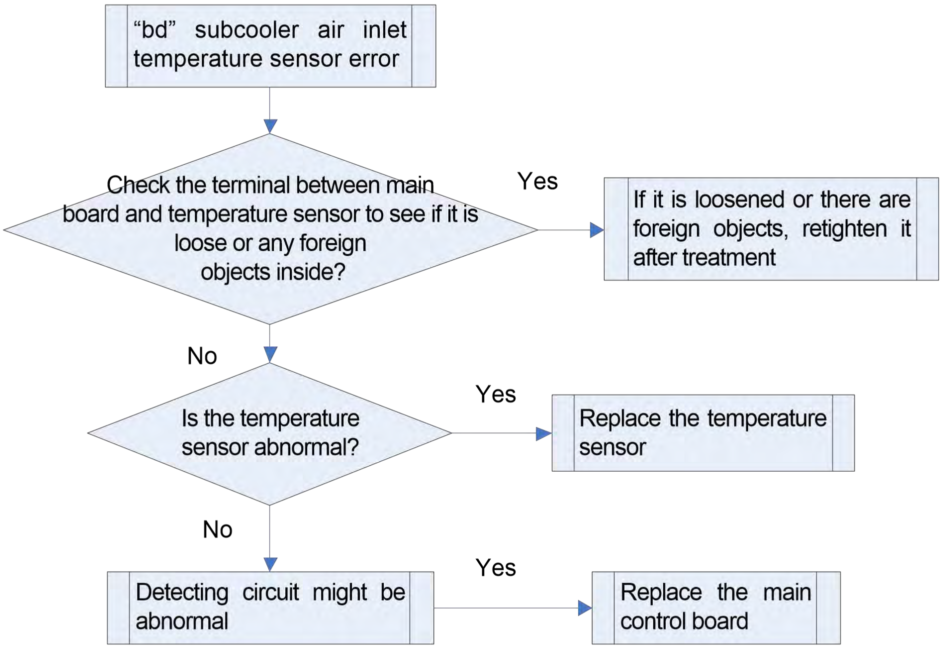
Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between temperature sensor and terminal in main board interface

■Temperature sensor is abnormal

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



2.28 "bJ" High and low pressure sensor is wrongly connected

Error display: ODU main board, IDU wired controller and IDU receive light board will display 

Applicable model: all ODUs

Error judgment condition and method:

Under shutdown status, the high and low pressure sensor has detected that the high pressure test value of module is 30℃(86°F) higher than the low pressure, the unit will report that the high and low pressure is wrongly connected.

Possible reasons:

■The resistance of high pressure sensor is abnormal, the test value is high.

■The resistance of low pressure sensor is abnormal, the test value is low.

■High and low pressure sensor is wrongly connected.

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: check if the input voltage of high pressure sensor between "4.9~5.1V" and the output voltage between "0.5~4.5V", if no, replace the high pressure sensor.

Step 2: check if the input voltage of low pressure sensor between "4.9~5.1V" and the output voltage between "0.5~4.5V", if no, replace the high pressure sensor.

Step 3: if the above inspections on input/output voltage of pressure sensor are normal, exchange the corresponding terminal of two pressure sensors.

2.29 "bn" Subcooler liquid temperature sensor error

Error display: ODU main board, IDU wired controller and IDU receive light board will display 

Applicable model: all ODUs

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 30 seconds continuously, report the error

Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between temperature sensor and terminal in main board interface

■Temperature sensor is abnormal

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: check the terminal between main board and temperature sensor to see if it is loose or any foreign objects inside? If yes, reconnect it after treatment;

Step 2: check if the temperature sensor is abnormal, if yes, replace the temperature sensor;

Step 3: if the above inspections are normal, the detecting circuit might be abnormal, please replace the main board.

2.30 "C0" Communication Fault Between Indoor and Outdoor Units and Between Indoor Unit and Wired Controller

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

There is no communication between the outdoor unit and indoor unit or between the indoor unit and wired controller for 30 seconds, and a fault is generated.

Possible causes:

■ Communication cables are connected wrongly or get loose;

■ Communication cables are broken;

■ Poor contact of communication cables;

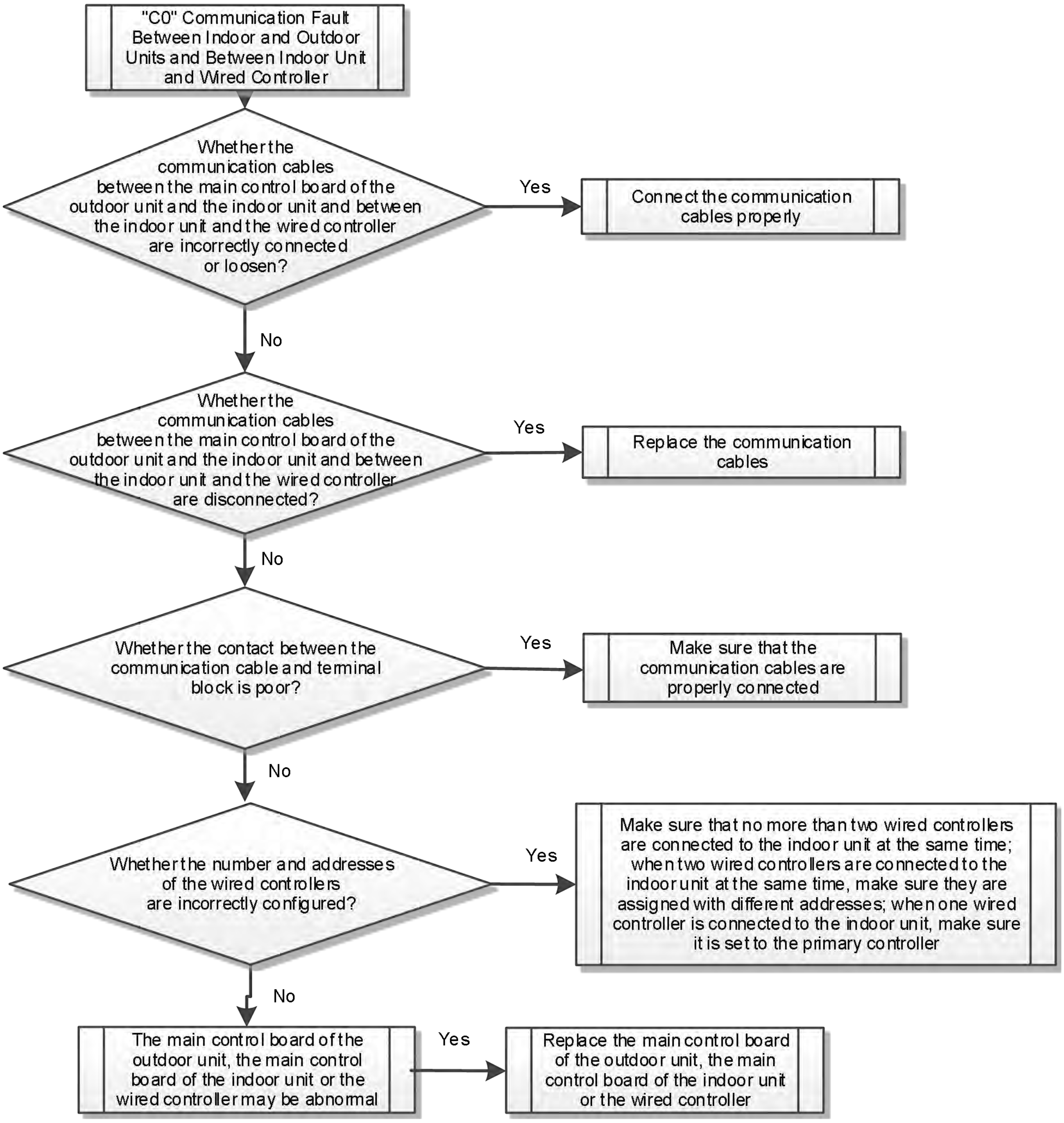
■ Number of wired controllers connected or addresses are set improperly;

■ Controller operates improperly.

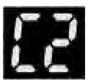
Troubleshooting:

If the main control board of outdoor unit does not display C0, check the connection between the indoor unit and the wired controller; if the main control board of outdoor unit, indoor unit's receiver and wired controller display C0, check the connection between the indoor unit and outdoor unit and between the indoor unit and wired controller; if only the wired controller displays C0, check the connection between the indoor unit and wired controller, the number of wired controllers connected and address settings.

Perform the troubleshooting as follows:



2.31 "C2" Communication Fault Between the Primary Controller and Inverter Compressor Driver

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the outdoor unit fails to detect inverter compressor driver for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

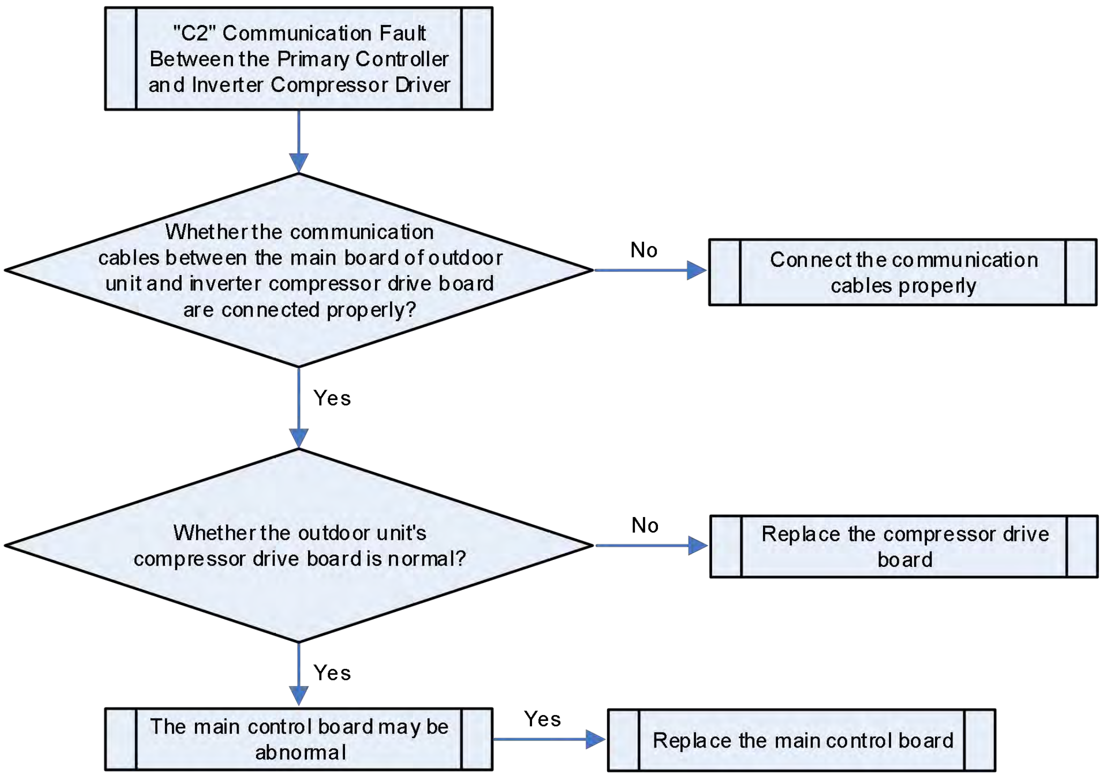
Possible causes:

■ The communication cables between the main board of outdoor unit and inverter compressor driver inside the module are connected improperly;

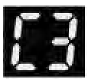
■ The inverter compressor driver operates improperly;

■ The main board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.32 "C3" Communication Fault Between the Primary Controller and Inverter Fan Driver

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the outdoor unit fails to detect inverter fan driver for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

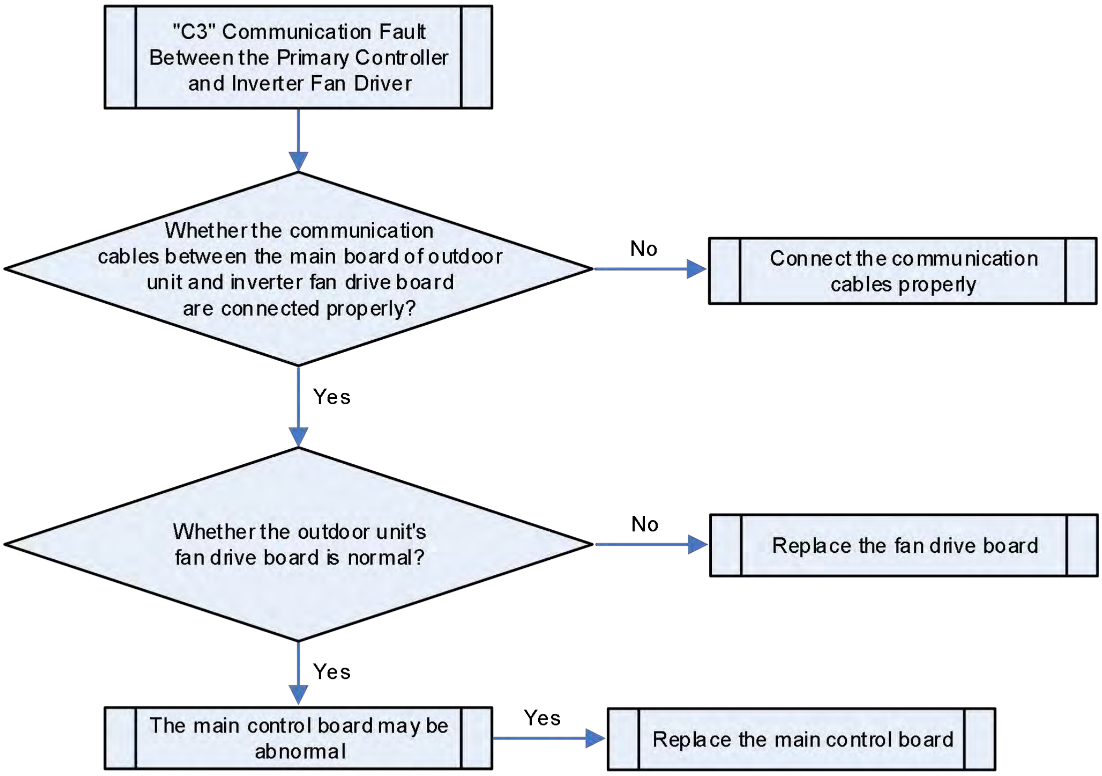
Possible causes:

■ The communication cables between the main board of outdoor unit and inverter fan driver inside the module are connected improperly;

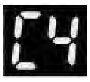
■ The inverter fan driver operates improperly;

■ The main board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.33 "C4" Indoor Unit Loss Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the unit identifies that more than three indoor units are disconnected, it will stop for protection.

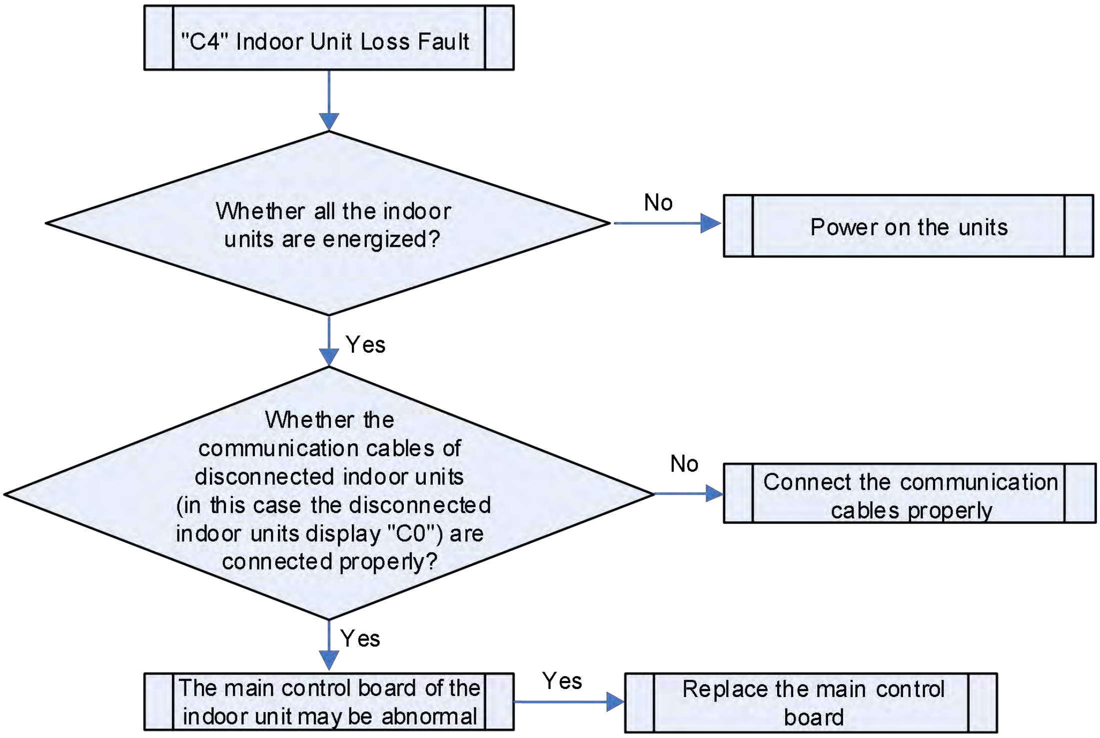
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact of communication cables;

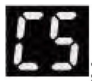
■ The indoor units are powered off;

■ The main board of indoor unit operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.34 "C5" Indoor Unit Engineering SN Conflict

Fault display: commissioning software and remote monitoring software display the fault ;

The wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit do not display the fault.

Fault diagnosis:

Check the engineering SN of indoor units, as the indoor units having the same numbers generate the same fault. However, the fault is displayed and required to be removed only when the commissioning software, centralized controller and remote monitoring are connected.

In the case of non-centralized control, the conflict in terms of the engineering SNs of some indoor units, if any, do not affect the operation of themselves and of the entire system.

Possible causes:

■ The same engineering SN is configured for different indoor units;

■ The main board of indoor unit is from another unit.

Troubleshooting:

There are several ways to reset the conflicting engineering SN of an indoor unit:

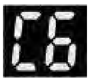
by commissioning software;

by wired controller;

by commissioning the remote controller;

by pressing the Reset button on the main board of indoor unit so that the system reassigns the numbers.

2.35 "C6" Alarm on Inconsistent Number of Outdoor Units

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

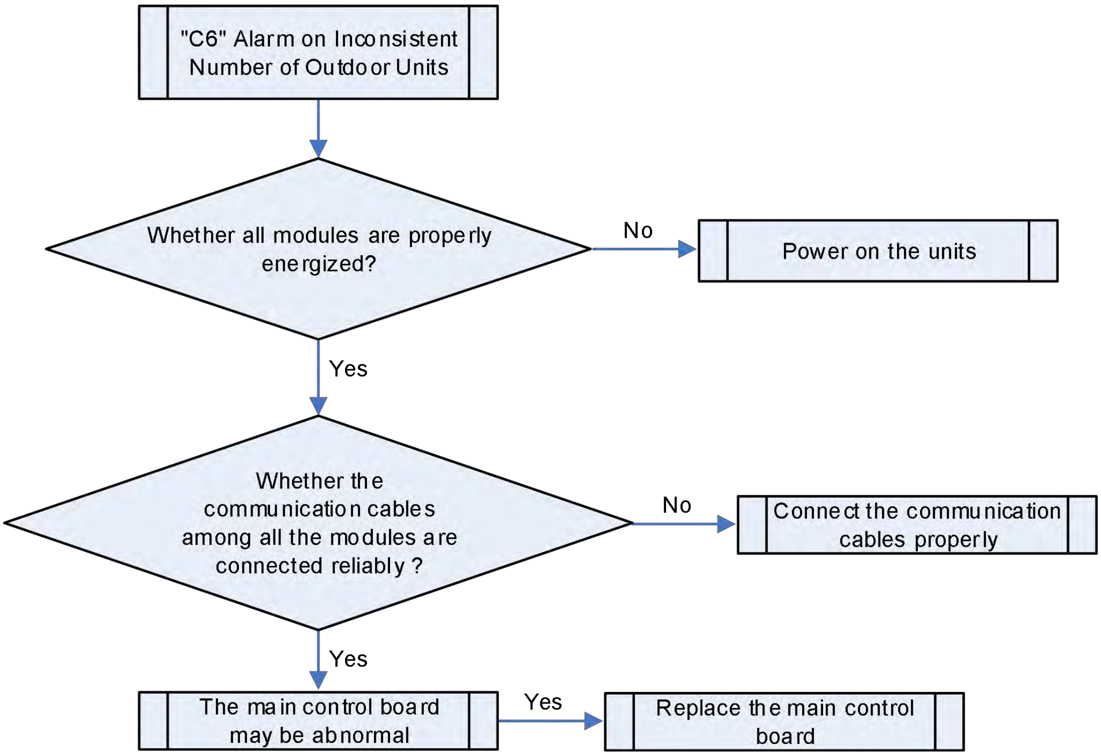
The unit detects the number of online outdoor modules in real time. When it detects that the number of current modules is inconsistent with the number of modules previously commissioned and memorized, the unit will report the fault and stop working.

Possible causes:

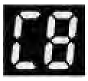
■ Abnormal communication among modules;

■ The modules are not powered on.

Troubleshooting:



2.36 "C8" Emergency Operation of Compressor

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

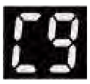
Fault diagnosis:

If any compressor is set to emergency operation mode, the main board displays the code during the operation, indicating that the unit's compressor has entered emergency operation.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.37 "C9" Emergency Operation of Fan

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

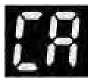
Fault diagnosis:

If any fan is set to emergency operation mode, the main board displays the code during the operation, indicating that the unit's fan has entered emergency operation.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.38 "CA" Emergency Operation of Module

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

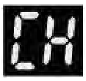
Fault diagnosis:

If any module is set to emergency operation mode, the main board displays the code during the operation, indicating that the unit's module has entered emergency operation.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.39 "CH" Too High Rated Capacity Ratio

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The unit detects the rated capacity of the online indoor and outdoor units. When the ratio of the total rated capacity of indoor units to the total rated capacity of outdoor units exceeds 1.35, the unit will stop operation and display the fault.

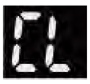
Possible causes:

■ The total rated capacity of the indoor units exceeds 1.35 times of the total rated capacity of the outdoor units.

Troubleshooting:

Re-engineer the unit to decrease indoor unit capacity or increase outdoor unit capacity.

2.40 "CL" Too Low Rated Capacity Ratio

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The unit detects the rated capacity of the online indoor and outdoor units. When the ratio of the total rated capacity of indoor units to the total rated capacity of outdoor units is below 0.5, the unit will stop operation and display the fault.

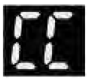
Possible causes:

■ The total rated capacity of the indoor units is smaller than 0.5 times of the total rated capacity of the outdoor units.

Troubleshooting:

Re-engineer the unit to increase indoor unit capacity or decrease outdoor unit capacity.

2.41 "CC" No Master Units Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The main board detects the master DIP switch (SA8) and determines whether it is the master.

When no master unit is detected in the multi-module communication network, the fault is generated.

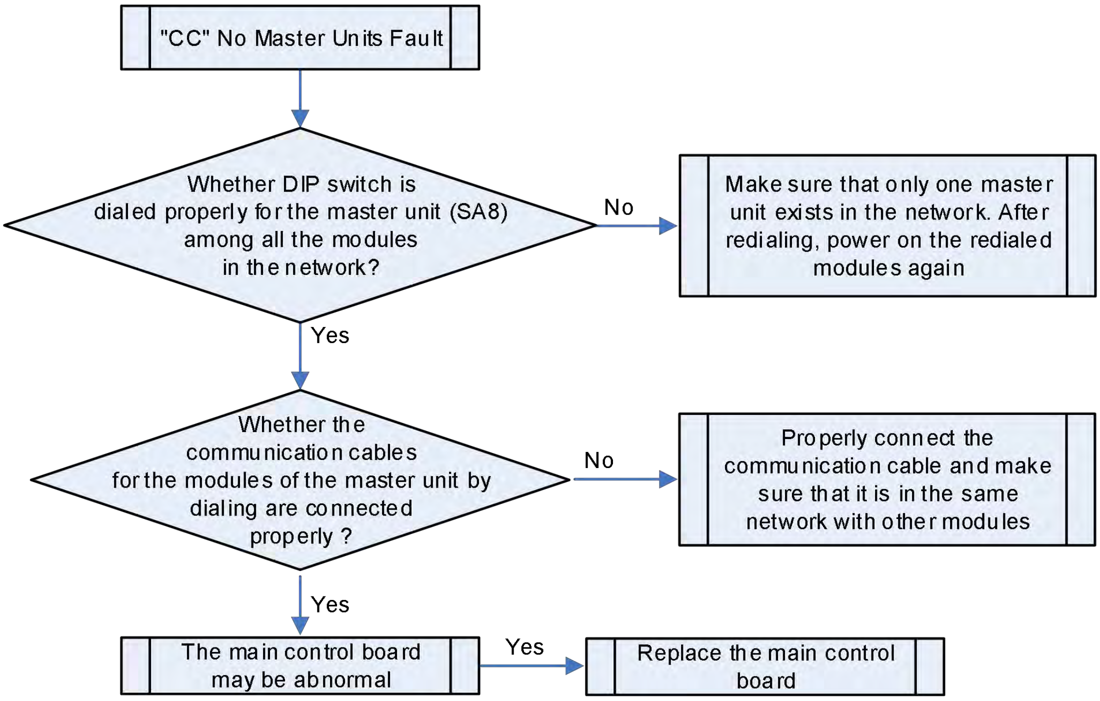
Possible causes:

■ The master DIP switch is abnormal and no master unit exists in the network;

■ The communication cables are abnormal, causing the master unit to be disconnected;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.42 "CE" Mode exchanger and IDU communication error

Error display: mode exchanger main board will display 

Applicable model: all mode exchangers

Error judgment condition and method:

For the mode exchanger, no IDU communication is detected in 1 consecutive minute.

Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between mode exchanger main control board and IDU main control board terminal

■Communication cord is abnormal

■Circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: for the mode exchanger with several main boards, please check if error is reported for every main board, if no, please make sure at least one branch is connected with IDU under the main board of every mode exchanger;

Step 2: check the terminal between mode exchanger main board and IDU to see if it is loose or any foreign objects inside? If yes, reconnect it after treatment;

Step 3: check if the communication cord between mode exchanger and IDU is damaged or short-connected, if yes, please replace it;

Step 4: if the above inspections are normal, the detecting circuit might be abnormal, please replace the mode exchanger main board and IDU main board in turn; then replace the main board after confirming the faulted board.

2.43 "CF" Multi-master Units Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The main board detects the master DIP switch (SA8) and determines whether it is the master.

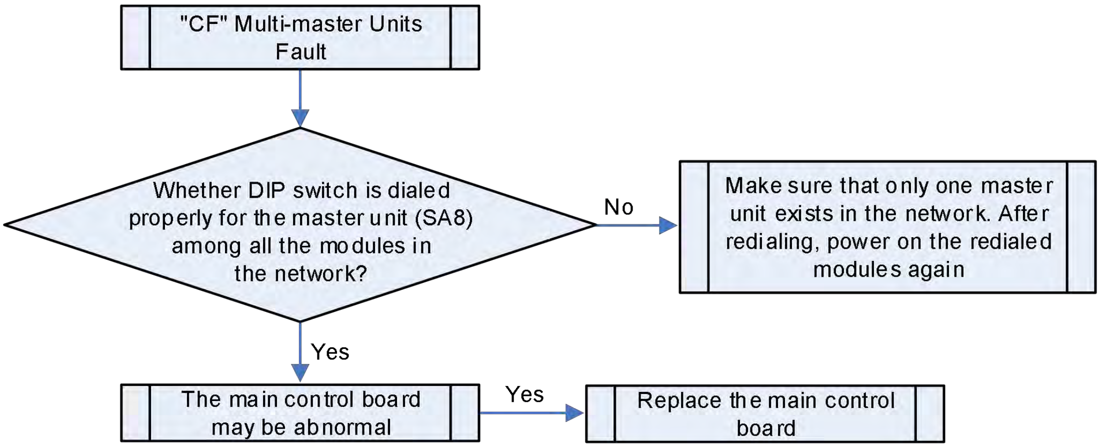
When multiple master units are detected in the multi-module communication network, the fault is generated.

Possible causes:

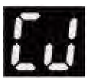
■ The master DIP switch is abnormal and multiple master units exist in the network;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.44 "CJ" System Address Code Conflict

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When multiple refrigerant systems are connected through the CAN2 network of the unit's main board, only one primary system is allowed in the network.

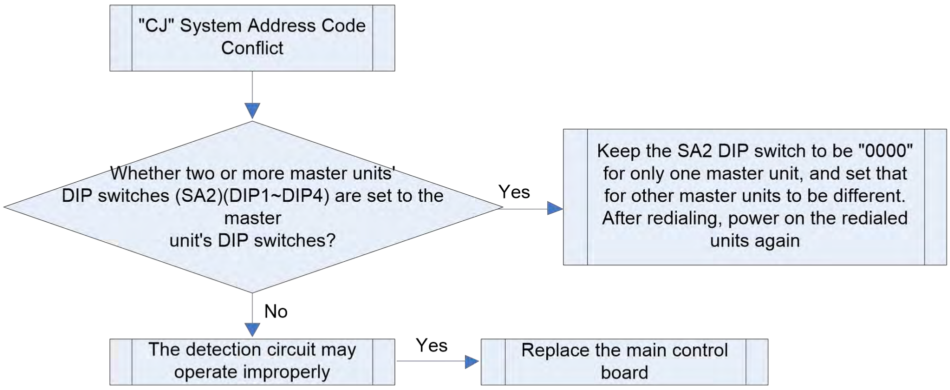
If two or more master units' DIP switches (SA2)(DIP1~DIP4) are detected to be master unit's DIP switches in the network (that is, SA2 DIP switch is "0000"), the fault of multiple master units is reported.

Possible causes:

■ If two or more master units' DIP switches (SA2)(DIP1~DIP4) are detected to be master unit's DIP switches, keep only one master unit's DIP switch (SA2)(DIP1~DIP4) to be "0000" and other master units' DIP switches (SA2)(DIP1~DIP4) to be different;

■ Abnormal DIP switch or main board.

Troubleshooting:



2.45 "CP" Fault of Multiple Main Wired Controllers

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

Two or more wired controllers in an HBS network are main wired controllers.

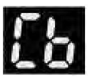
Possible causes:

■ When two (or more) wired controllers control one or more indoor units at the same time, the two (or more) wired controllers are the main wired controllers.

Troubleshooting:

Make sure that at most two wired controllers control one or more indoor units; when two wired controllers control one or more indoor units, enter the wired controller parameter settings (P13) to set the address of one of the wired controllers to be 02 (that is, to be the secondary wired controller).

2.46 "Cb" IP Address Assignment Overflow

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

If more than four addresses are assigned to other outdoor units by the outdoor unit, the unit reports an IP address assignment overflow.

If more than 80 (100) addresses are assigned to indoor units by the outdoor unit, the unit reports an IP address assignment overflow.

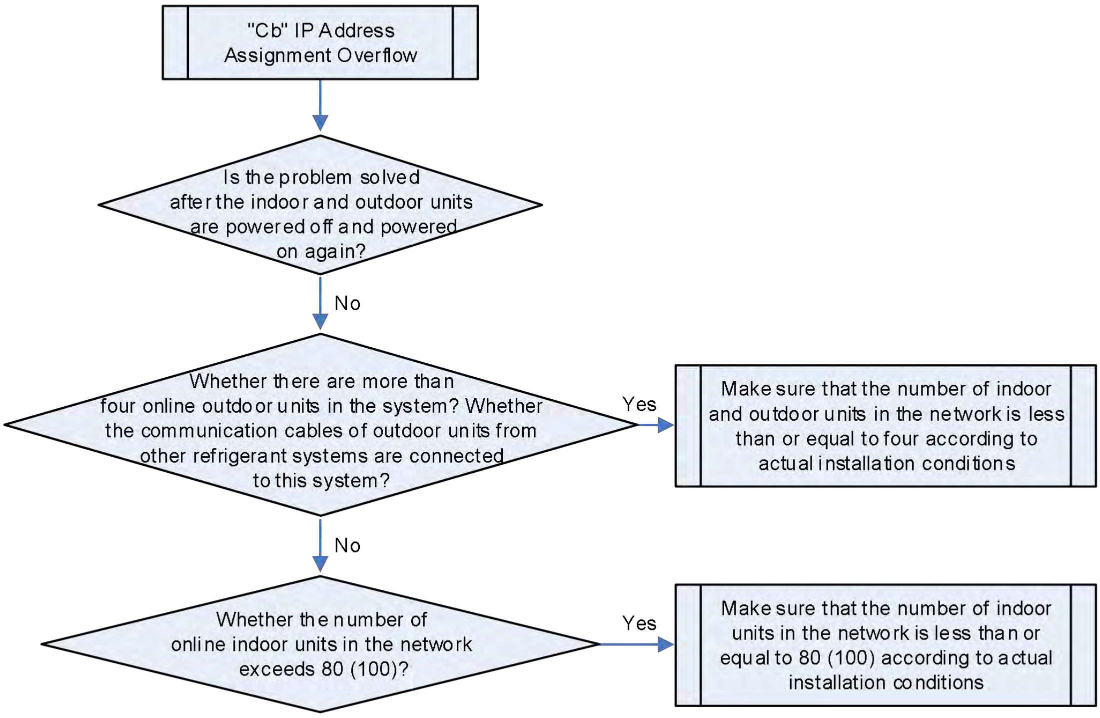
Possible causes:

■ More than four outdoor units exist;

■ More than 80 (100) indoor units exist.

■ After replacing the main boards of the indoor units and the outdoor units, the outdoor units are not powered off.

Troubleshooting:



Note: When the number of indoor units is 100, engineering customization is required.

2.47 "Cd" Mode exchanger and ODU communication error

Error display: mode exchanger main board will display 

Applicable model: all mode exchangers

Error judgment condition and method:

For the mode exchanger, no ODU communication is detected in 1 consecutive minute.

Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between mode exchanger main control board and ODU main control board terminal

■Communication cord is abnormal

■Circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: check the terminal between mode exchanger main board and ODU to see if it is loose or any foreign objects inside? If yes, reconnect it after treatment;

Step 2: check if the communication cord from mode exchanger to ODU is complete, if it is damaged or short-connected, please replace the communication cord;

Step 3: if the above inspections are normal, the detecting circuit might be abnormal, please replace the mode exchanger main board and ODU main board in turn; then replace the main board after confirming the faulted board.

2.48 "Cn" Mode exchanger IDU and ODU network abnormality error

Error display: mode exchanger main board will display 

Applicable mode: mode exchanger

Error judgment condition and method:

If the communication cord of mode exchanger IDU and ODU is not correctly connected, it will report IDU and ODU network communication abnormality; if data tested in 5 consecutive seconds is back to normal, the error will be resumed.

Possible reasons:

■Mode exchanger IDU and ODU communication cord is incorrectly connected.

■Mode exchanger main board is damaged.

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: check if the communication cord between mode exchanger and IDU and ODU again to see if it is correctly connected according to the guidance; otherwise, connect the communication cord again according to the guidance to see if the problem has been solved;

Step 2: if the connection of communication cord among mode exchanger, IDU and ODU is correct, the possible error reason might be the damaged main board, please replace the mode exchanger main board.

2.49 "Cy" No communication error on the mode exchanger

Error display: mode exchanger main board will display 

Applicable model: all mode exchangers

Error judgment condition and method:

For the mode exchanger main board, no subcooling electronic expansion valve signal or main board signal is detected in 1 consecutive minute.

Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between mode exchanger main control board and ODU main control board terminal

■For the mode exchanger with several control boards, the contact between the main board and communication terminal of subsidiary board is poor

■Circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:

For the mode exchanger with only one piece of main board:

Step 1: check the terminal of subcooling electronic expansion valve on the main board of mode exchanger to see if it is loose or any foreign objects inside? If yes, reconnect it after treatment;

Step 2: if the above inspections are normal, the detecting circuit might be abnormal, please replace the mode exchanger main board.

For the mode exchanger with several main boards

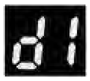
Step 1: check the mode exchanger, is one piece of main board reporting alarm or are all main boards reporting alarm?

Step 2: if one piece of main board is reporting alarm, please check the communication terminal between this main board and other main boards to see if it is loose or any foreign objects inside? If yes, reconnect it after treatment;

Step 3: if all main boards are reporting alarm, please check the terminal of subcooling expansion valve of mode exchanger to see if it is loose or any foreign objects inside? If yes, reconnect it after treatment;

Step 4: if the above inspections are normal, the detecting circuit might be abnormal, please replace each main board of mode exchanger in turn; then replace it after confirming the faulted board.

2.50 "d1" Poor Indoor Circuit Board

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

Check whether the address chip and memory chip of the indoor unit's main board can be read properly. If not, the fault is generated.

Possible causes:

■ Abnormal address chip;

■ Abnormal memory chip.

Troubleshooting:

Replace the main control board.

2.51"d2" Water tank temperature sensor error

Error display: wired controller of hydro box displays 

Applicable model: hydro box

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

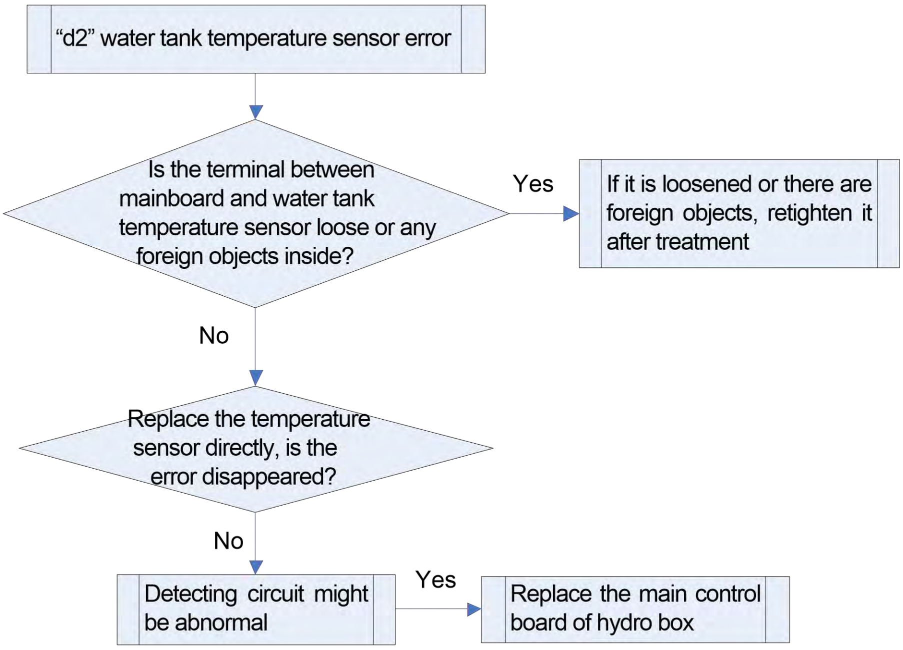
Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between water tank temperature sensor and terminal in main board interface

■Water tank temperature sensor is abnormal

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



2.52 "d3" Ambient Temperature Sensor Fault

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 5 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

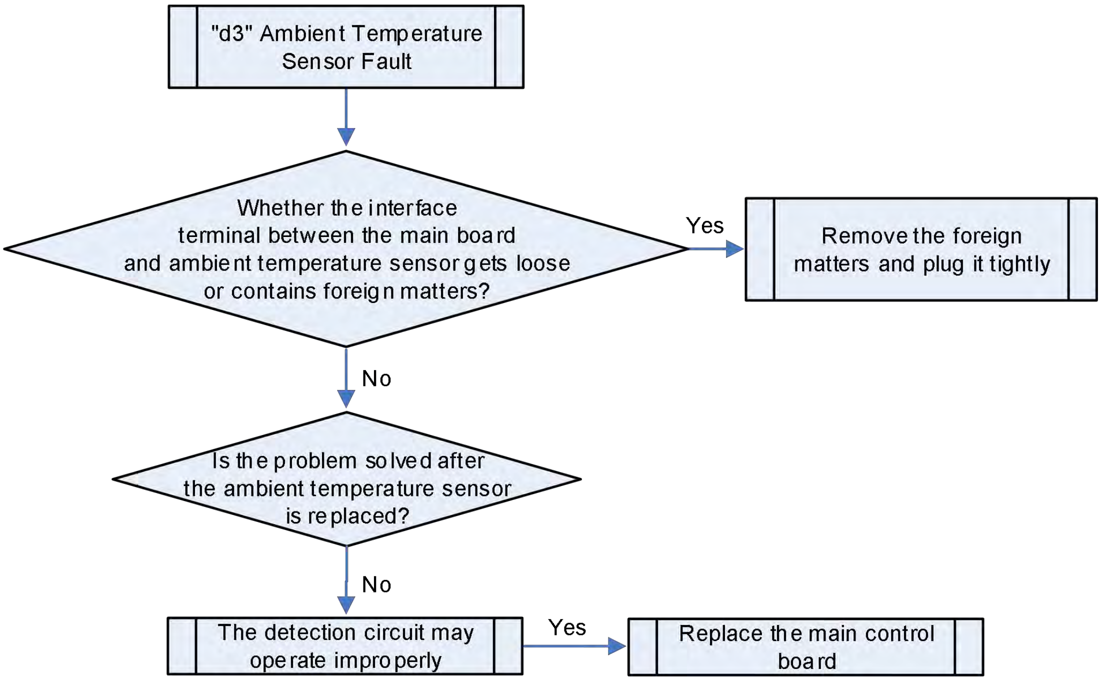
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the ambient temperature sensor and the main board interface;

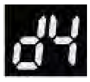
■ Abnormal ambient temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.53 "d4" Inlet Pipe Temperature Sensor Fault

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value.

When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 5 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

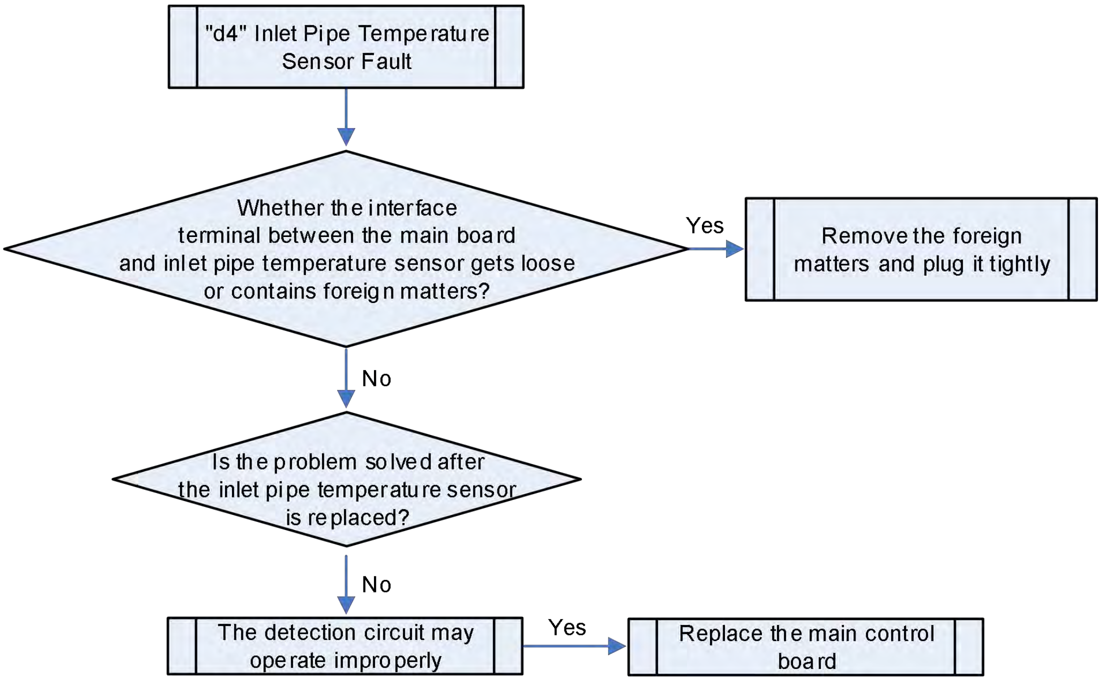
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the inlet pipe temperature sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal inlet pipe temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.54 "d5" Middle Part Temperature Sensor Fault (Reserved)

2.55 "d6" Outlet Pipe Temperature Sensor Fault

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 5 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

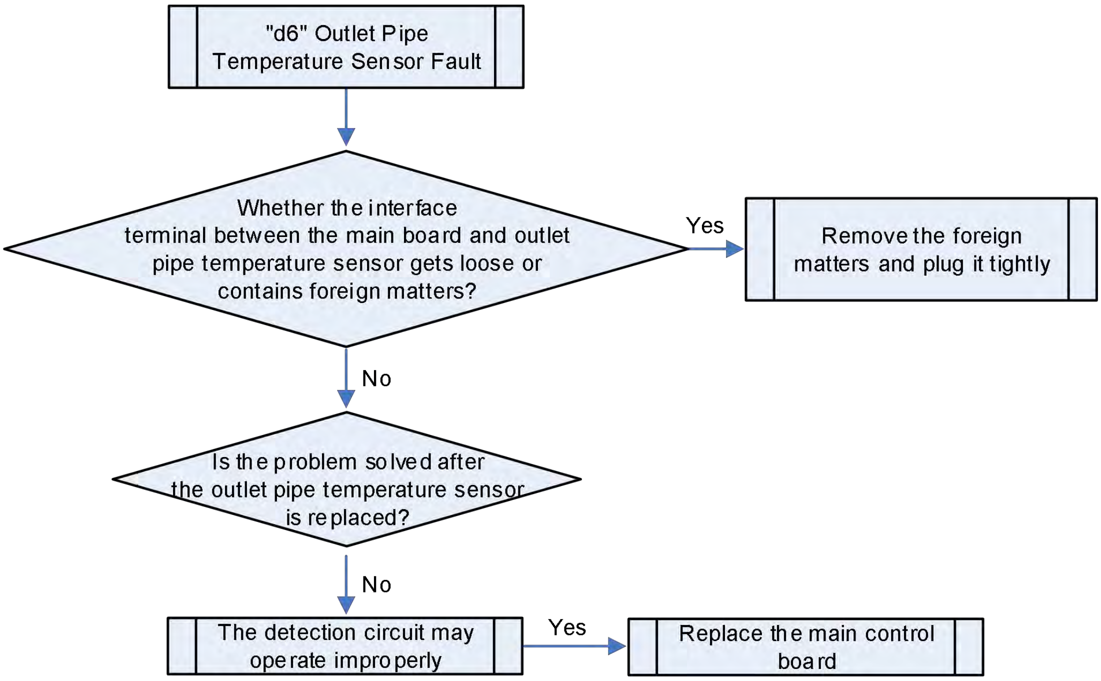
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the outlet pipe temperature sensor and the main board interface;

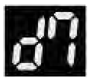
■ Abnormal outlet pipe temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.56 "d7" Humidity Sensor Fault

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 5 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

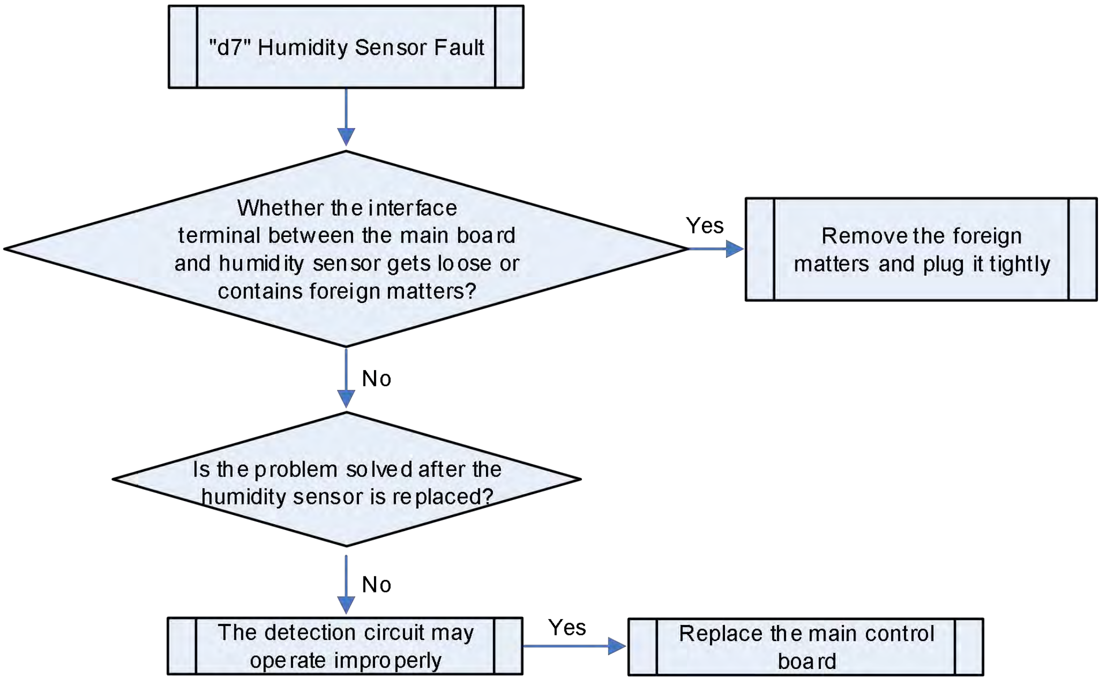
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the humidity sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal humidity sensor;

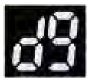
■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.57 "d8" Water Temperature Sensor Fault (Reserved)

2.58 "d9" Jumper Cap Fault

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

A fault is reported if the jumper cap does not match the main board.

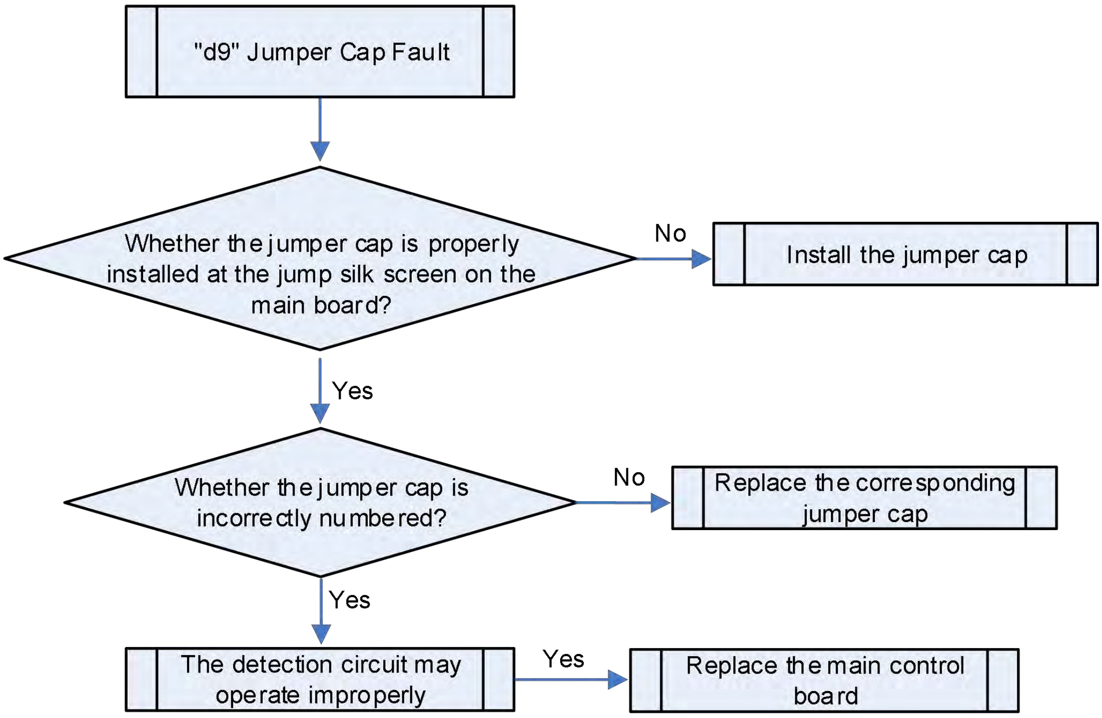
Possible causes:

■ The jumper cap is not installed;

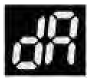
■ The jumper cap is numbered incorrectly;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.59 "dA" Abnormal Network Address of Indoor Unit

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

Check the indoor unit's address chip and IP address. If the address chip cannot be read, the indoor unit's IP address is 0 and IP addresses conflict, the fault is generated.

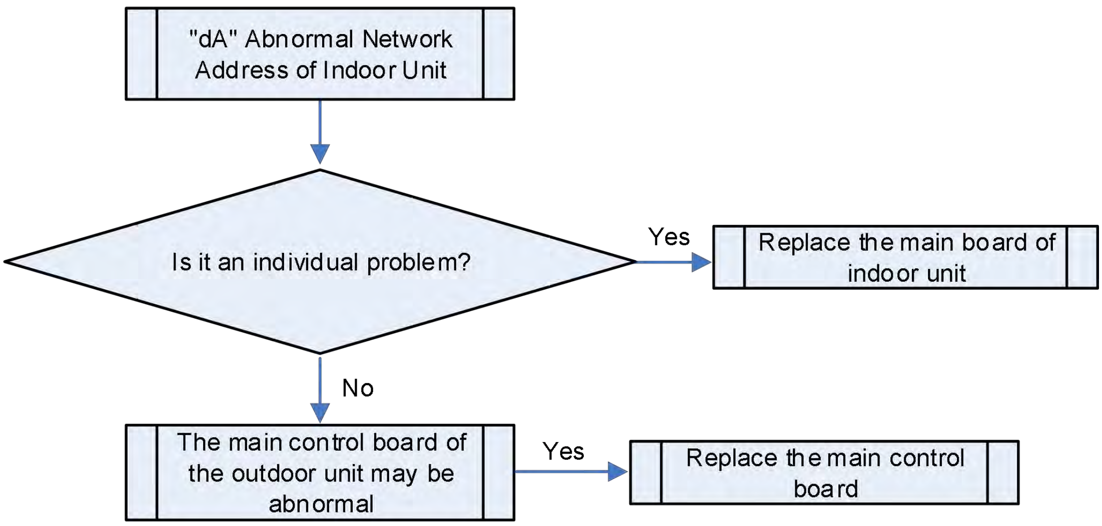
Possible causes:

■ Outdoor units' address are assigned incorrectly;

■ Indoor unit's processing error;

■ Abnormal address chip.

Troubleshooting:



2.60 "dH" Abnormal Circuit Board of Wired Controller

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

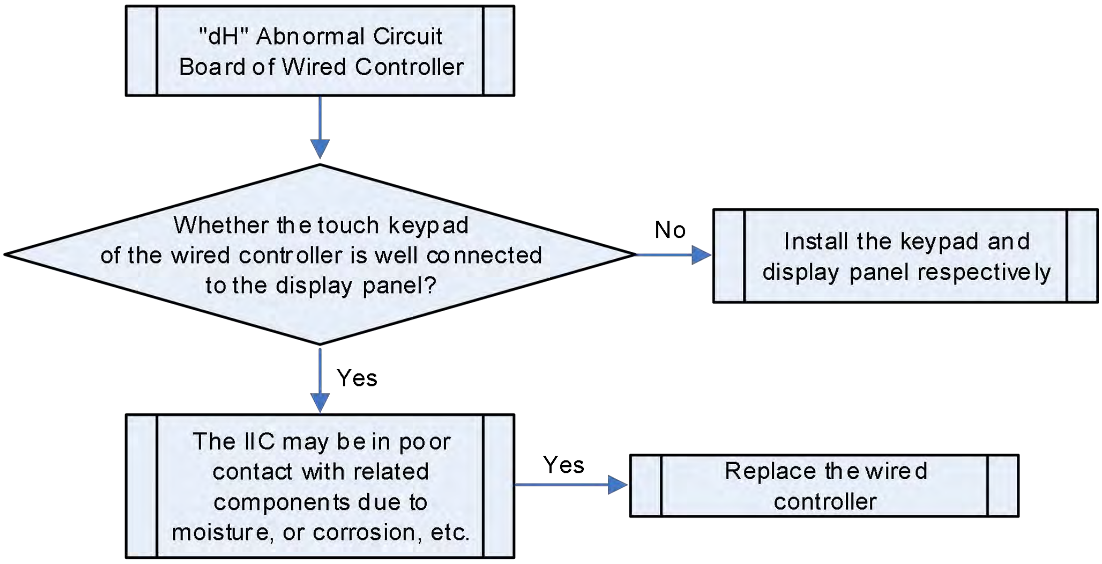
The wired controller's IIC communication is abnormal.

Possible causes:

■ The communication between the wired controller's touch keypad and display panel IIC is abnormal;

■ The wired controller's memory chip IIC cannot be read or written properly (if there are any memory chips).

Troubleshooting:



2.61 "dC" Abnormal Settings of DIP Switch for Capacity

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

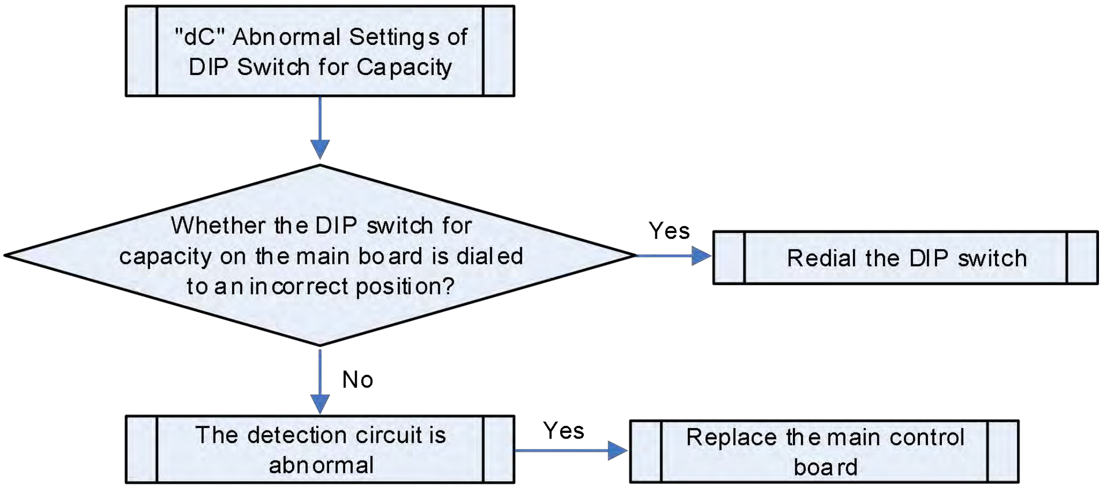
If DIP switch for capacity is set to the wrong position, the fault is generated.

Possible causes:

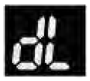
■ DIP switch for capacity is set to a wrong position;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.62 "dL" Air Outlet Temperature Sensor Fault

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 5 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

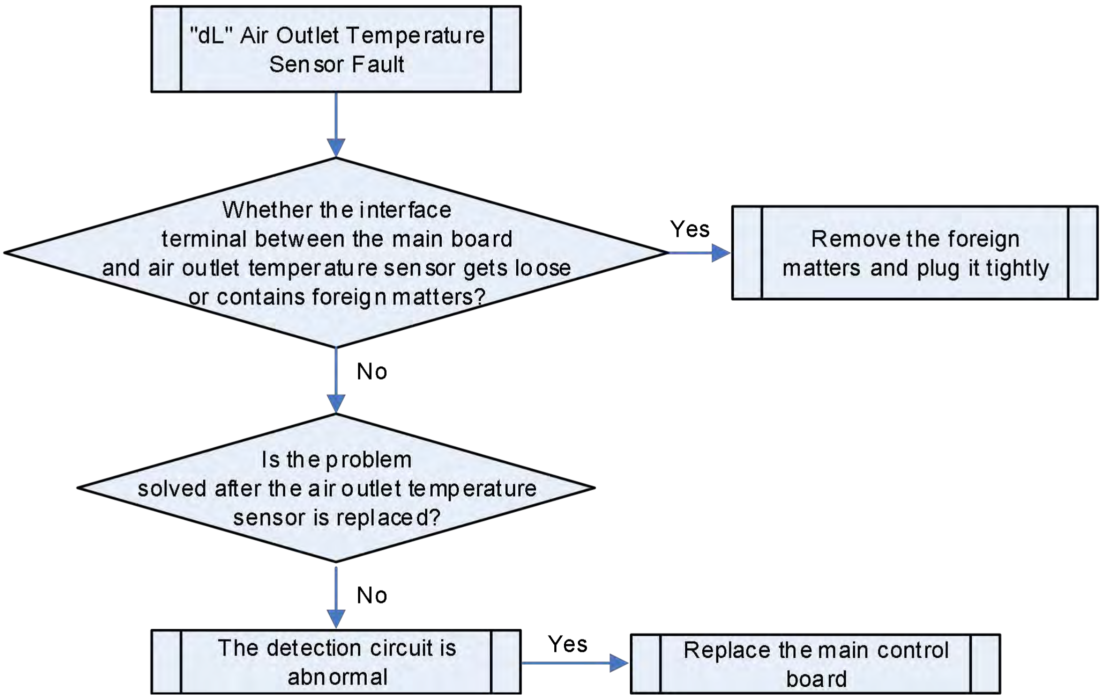
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the air outlet temperature sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal air outlet temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.63 "dE" Indoor CO2 Sensor Fault (Reserved)

2.64 "dF" Temperature sensor error

Error display: hydro box wired controller will display

Applicable mode: all hydro boxes

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 30 seconds continuously, report the error

Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between temperature sensor and terminal in main board interface

■Temperature sensor is abnormal

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: check the hydro box main board and temperature sensor interface terminal to see if it is loose or any foreign objects inside? If yes, reconnect it after treatment;

Step 2: check if the temperature sensor is abnormal, if yes, replace the temperature sensor;

Step 3: if the above inspections are normal, the detecting circuit might be abnormal, please replace the main board.

2.65 "dJ" Water return temperature sensor error

Error display: wired controller of hydro box will display 

Applicable model: hydro box

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

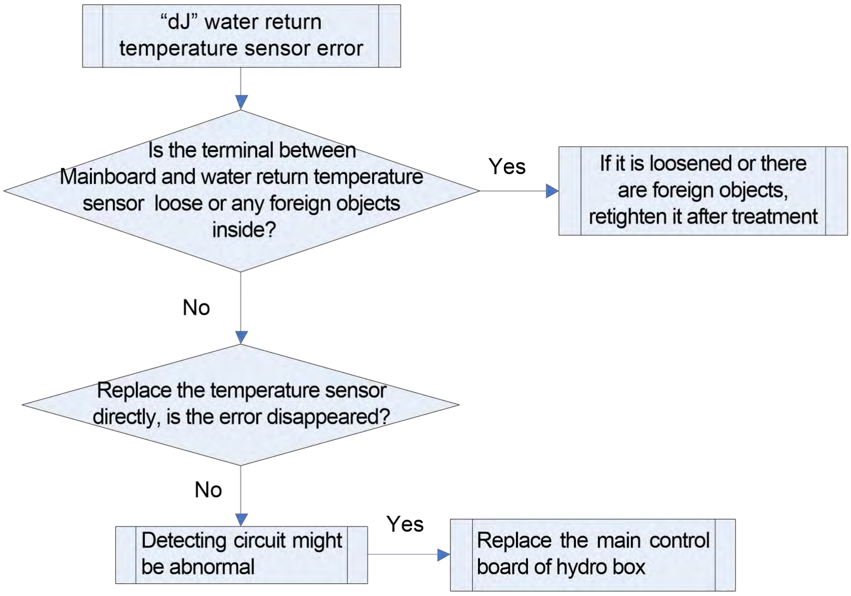
Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between water return temperature sensor and terminal in main board interface

■Water return temperature sensor is abnormal

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



2.66 "dP" Floor heating water inlet temperature sensor error

Error display: hydro box wired controller 

Applicable model: all hydro boxes

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 30 seconds continuously, report the error

Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between temperature sensor and terminal in main board interface

■Temperature sensor is abnormal

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: check the hydro box main board and temperature sensor interface terminal to see if it is loose or any foreign objects inside? If yes, reconnect it after treatment;

Step 2: check if the temperature sensor is abnormal, if yes, replace the temperature sensor;

Step 3: if the above inspections are normal, the detecting circuit might be abnormal, please replace the main board.

2.67 "dU" Floor heating water outlet pipe temperature sensor error

Error display: wired controller of hydro box will display 

Applicable model: hydro box

Error judgment condition and method:

1) 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

2) After the water pump has operating for 30min, report alarm if detecting that water inlet temperature of generator is higher than water outlet temperature in 10 consecutive minutes.

Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between floor heating outlet water pipe temperature sensor and terminal in main board interface

■Floor heating outlet water pipe temperature sensor falls off or is abnormal

■The circulating water in generator is not drained completely

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: Is the terminal between main board of hydro box and temperature sensor loose or any foreign objects inside? If yes, retighten it after treatment;

Step 2: Is the temperature sensor loose or any foreign objects inside? If yes, retighten it or replace the temperature sensor;

Step 3: If air exist in the circulated waterway of hydro box, if yes, drain it again;

Step 4: If the above tests are normal, then the detecting circuit might be abnormal, please replace the main board.

2.68 "db" Engineering Commissioning

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code but not a fault code. It indicates that the unit is being commissioned and the indoor unit is not operational.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: --

2.69 "dd" Solar energy temperature sensor error

Error display: wired controller of hydro box will display 

Applicable model: hydro box which the solar energy at function DIP code of the main board is set as “connect”

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

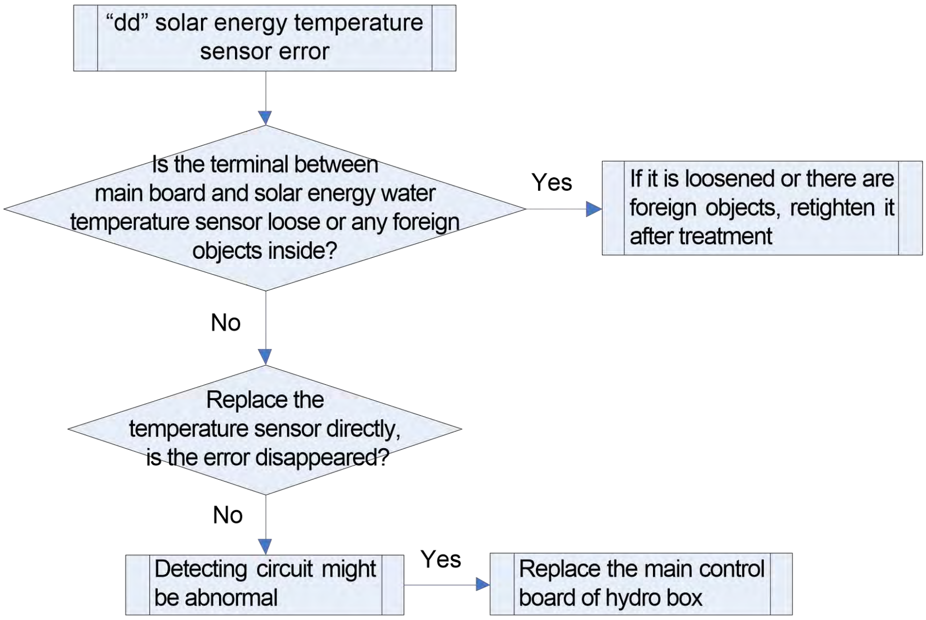
Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between temperature sensor and terminal in main board interface

■Temperature sensor is abnormal

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



2.70 "dn" Swing assy error

Error display: display in the monitor software only 

Applicable model: Multi VRF indoor unit with swing assy

Error judgment condition and method:

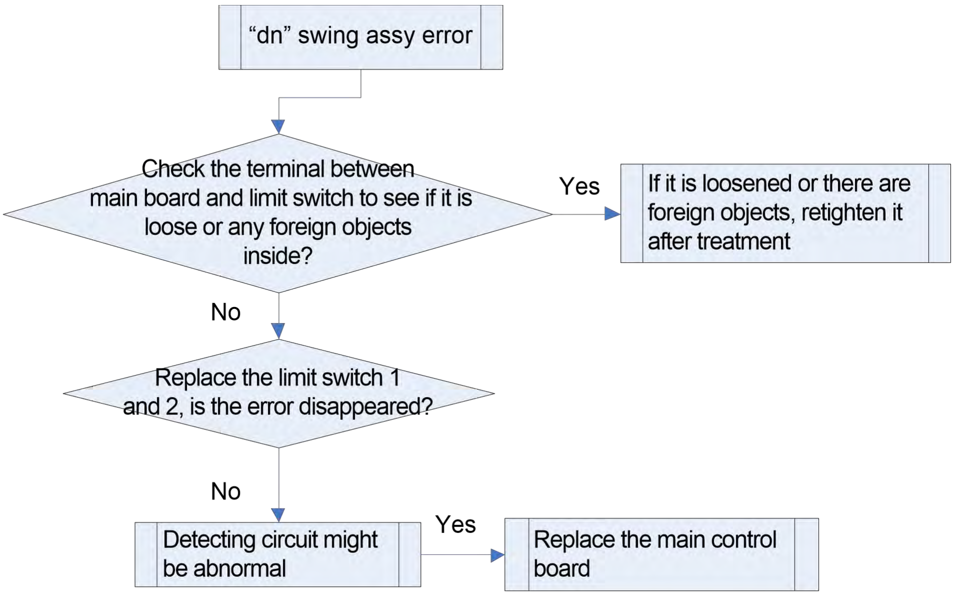
Report alarm through judging the status of limit switch 1 and 2, When the swing structure is faulted, the indoor unit will not stop, the display board does not display error code (the error will only be embodied in CAN communication data)

Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between limit switch and terminal in main board interface

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



2.71 "E1" Protection in Case of Too High Pressure

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the high pressure sensor detects that the temperature at the high pressure is greater than 65°C or the high pressure switch is disconnected, it indicates that the high pressure is too high, and the unit will stop running to ensure safe operation.

Possible causes:

■ Check valve of the outdoor unit is closed;

■ Abnormal high pressure sensor;

■ The high pressure switch operates improperly;

■ Abnormal outdoor or indoor fans;

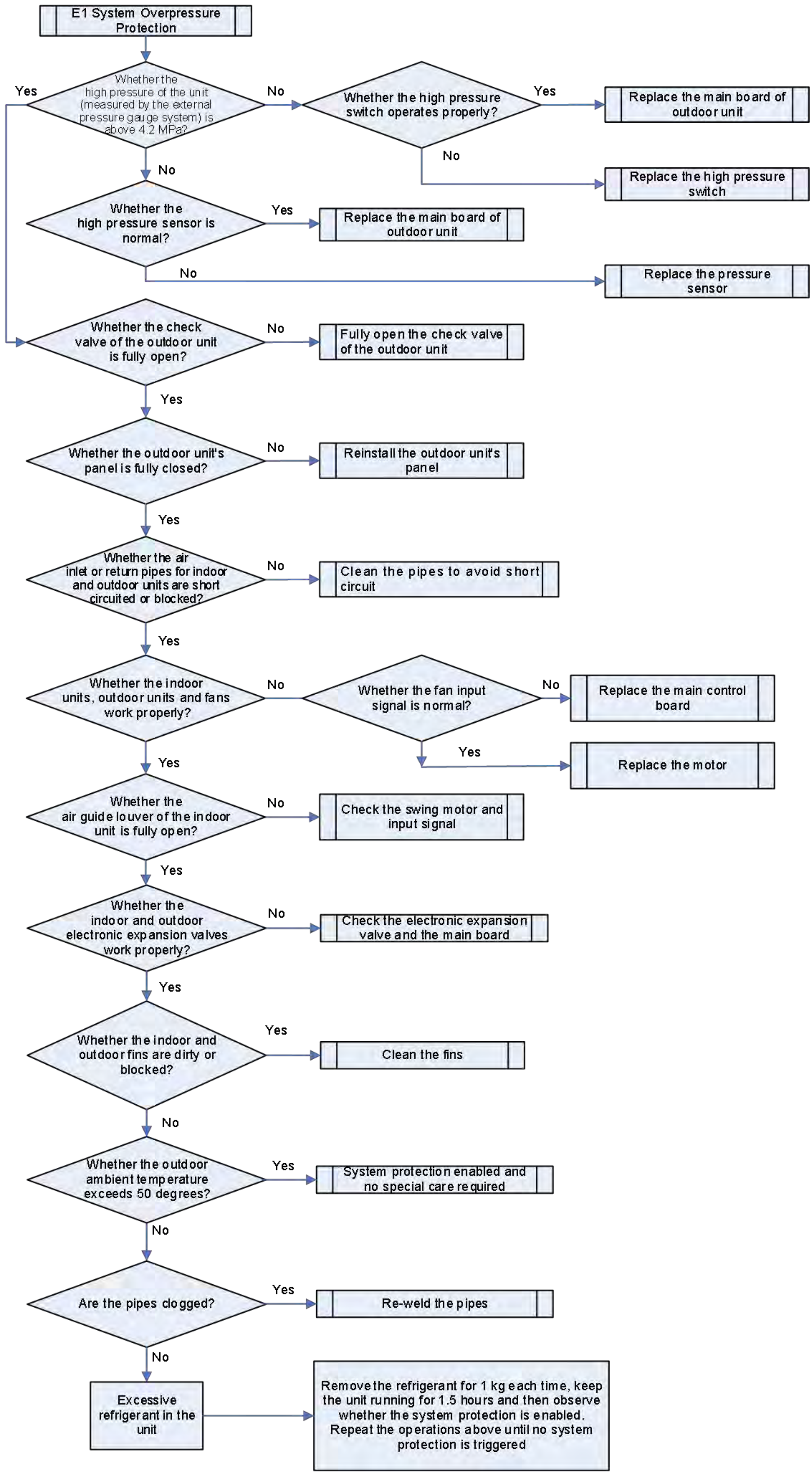
■ Clogging of indoor filter or air duct (heating mode);

■ The ambient temperature where the unit operates is too high;

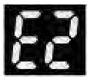
■ Excessive refrigerant in the unit;

■ Clogging of unit pipes.

Troubleshooting:


E1 System Overpressure Protection
Whether the high pressure of the unit (measured by the external pressure gauge system) is above 4.2 MPa?
Yes
No
Whether the high pressure switch operates properly?
Yes
Replace the main board of outdoor unit
No
Replace the high pressure switch
No
Whether the high pressure sensor is normal?
Yes
Replace the main board of outdoor unit
No
Replace the pressure sensor
Whether the check valve of the outdoor unit is fully open?
No
Fully open the check valve of the outdoor unit
Yes
Whether the outdoor unit's panel is fully closed?
No
Reinstall the outdoor unit's panel
Yes
Whether the air inlet or return pipes for indoor and outdoor units are short circuited or blocked?
No
Clean the pipes to avoid short circuit
Yes
Whether the indoor units, outdoor units and fans work properly?
No
Whether the fan input signal is normal?
No
Replace the main control board
Yes
Replace the motor
Yes
Whether the air guide louver of the indoor unit is fully open?
No
Check the swing motor and input signal
Yes
Whether the indoor and outdoor electronic expansion valves work properly?
No
Check the electronic expansion valve and the main board
Yes
Whether the indoor and outdoor fins are dirty or blocked?
Yes
Clean the fins
No
Whether the outdoor ambient temperature exceeds 50 degrees?
Yes
System protection enabled and no special care required
No
Are the pipes clogged?
Yes
Re-weld the pipes
No
Excessive refrigerant in the unit
Remove the refrigerant for 1 kg each time, keep the unit running for 1.5 hours and then observe whether the system protection is enabled. Repeat the operations above until no system protection is triggered

2.72 "E2" Protection in Case of Too Low Air Discharge Temperature of Compressor

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the difference between the air discharge temperature of compressor and the temperature at the high pressure is below 10°C, the unit stops running to ensure safe operation.

Possible causes:

■ The compressor's temperature sensor for air discharge operates improperly;

■ The electronic expansion valve of indoor unit operates improperly in cooling mode;

■ The electronic expansion valve of outdoor unit operates improperly in heating mode;

■ Excessive refrigerant in the unit.

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: Check whether the air discharge pipe and shell roof temperature sensor of each compressor are installed firmly, and whether the protection sponge is fastened.

Then, check whether the resistance corresponding to each temperature is normal based on the temperature - resistance table of temperature sensor. If not, replace the temperature sensor.

Step 2: If the unit is in cooling mode:

First, inspect the indoor electronic expansion valve:

① When the electronic expansion valve of the indoor unit is closed to 0PLS, if the temperature difference between the inlet and outlet pipes of the indoor unit coil and the temperature at the low pressure is less than 10°C(50℉), it indicates that the unit operates improperly.

Solution: First, make sure that the EXV coil is connected properly, and then power off the unit. Power on to reset the unit and check the resetting action. If unable to reset the unit, replace the coil or the main board. If able to reset the unit normally despite the problem, replace the electronic expansion valve.

② Check whether the electronic expansion valve of the indoor unit operates properly: If the electronic expansion valve is open to 200PLS, the temperature of the outlet pipe of indoor unit coil is smaller than that of the inlet pipe by over 1°C(33.8℉), and the difference between the discharge temperature of the compressor or the shell roof temperature of the compressor and the high pressure temperature is less than 10°C(50℉).

Solution: First, make sure that the EXV coil is connected properly, and then power off the unit. Power on to reset the unit and check the resetting action. If unable to reset the unit, replace the coil or the main board. If able to reset the unit normally despite the problem, replace the electronic expansion valve.

Next, inspect the outdoor subcooler electronic expansion valve:

After confirming that the EXV coil is connected properly, power off the unit. Then power on to reset the unit and check the resetting action.

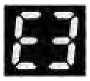
Step 3: If the unit is in heating mode, check the electronic expansion valve of the outdoor unit first.

After confirming that the EXV coil is connected properly, power off the unit. Then power on to reset the unit and check the resetting action. If unable to reset the unit, replace the coil or the main board. If able to reset the unit normally, inspect other parts of the unit.

Step 4: Check whether the refrigerant is added in accordance with the design requirements, as excessive refrigerant may trigger system protection.

Solution: Add refrigerant in accordance with the design requirements.

2.73 "E3" System Low Pressure Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The low pressure sensor detects the compressor's suction pressure. When the saturation temperature corresponding to the low pressure is below -41°C(-41.8°F), the unit stops to ensure safe operation.

Possible causes:

■ Check valve of the outdoor unit is closed;

■ Abnormal low pressure sensor;

■ Abnormal outdoor or indoor fans;

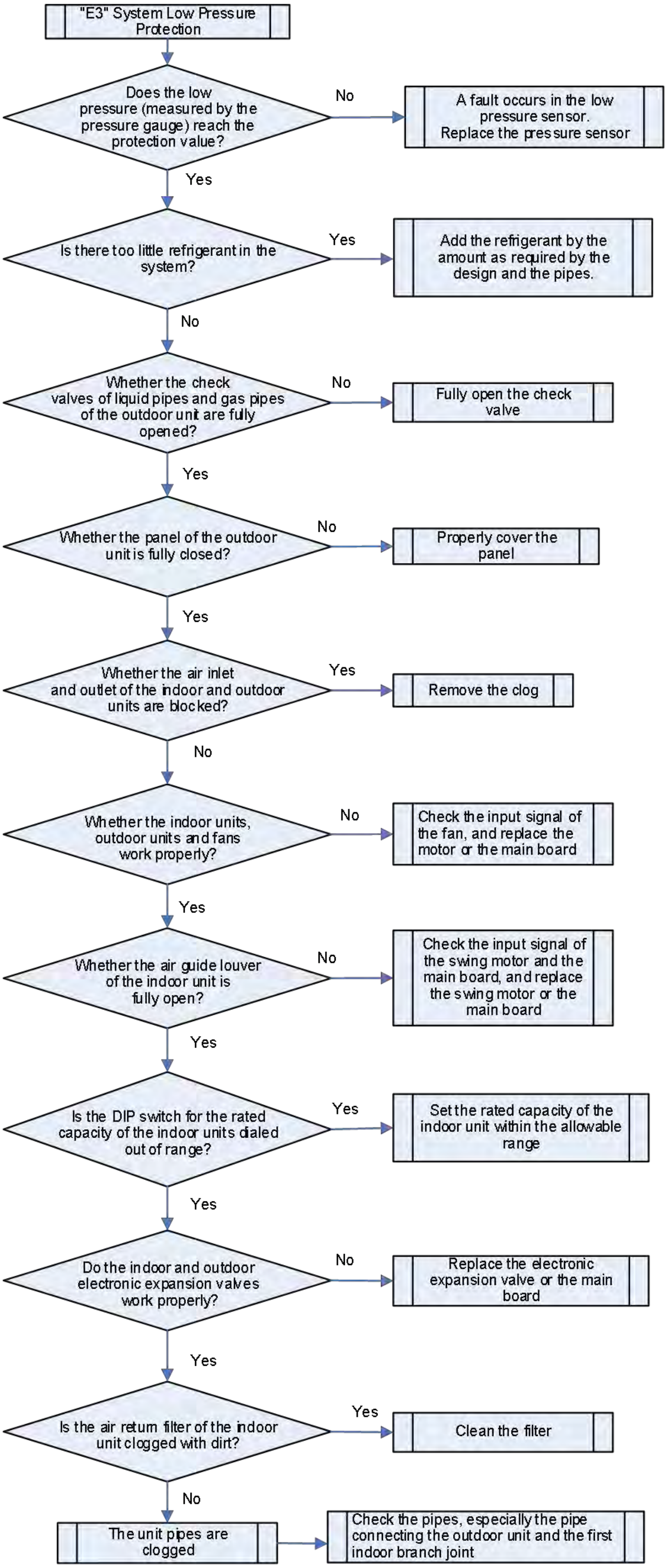
■ Clogging of indoor filter or air duct (cooling mode);

■ The ambient temperature where the unit operates is too low;

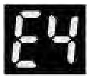
■ Insufficient refrigerant in the unit;

■ Clogging of unit pipes.

Troubleshooting:


"E3" System Low Pressure Protection
Does the low pressure (measured by the pressure gauge) reach the protection value?
No
A fault occurs in the low pressure sensor. Replace the pressure sensor
Yes
Is there too little refrigerant in the system?
Yes
Add the refrigerant by the amount as required by the design and the pipes.
No
Whether the check valves of liquid pipes and gas pipes of the outdoor unit are fully opened?
No
Fully open the check valve
Yes
Whether the panel of the outdoor unit is fully closed?
No
Properly cover the panel
Yes
Whether the air inlet and outlet of the indoor and outdoor units are blocked?
Yes
Remove the clog
No
Whether the indoor units, outdoor units and fans work properly?
No
Check the input signal of the fan, and replace the motor or the main board
Yes
Whether the air guide louver of the indoor unit is fully open?
No
Check the input signal of the swing motor and the main board, and replace the swing motor or the main board
Yes
Is the DIP switch for the rated capacity of the indoor units dialed out of range?
Yes
Set the rated capacity of the indoor unit within the allowable range
Yes
Do the indoor and outdoor electronic expansion valves work properly?
No
Replace the electronic expansion valve or the main board
Yes
Is the air return filter of the indoor unit clogged with dirt?
Yes
Clean the filter
No
The unit pipes are clogged
Check the pipes, especially the pipe connecting the outdoor unit and the first indoor branch joint

2.74 "E4" Protection in Case of Too High Air Discharge Temperature of Compressor

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the compressor's discharge temperature detected by the temperature sensors on the discharge pipes and on the top of the compressor is above 118°C(244.4°F), the unit stops running to ensure safe operation.

Possible causes:

■ Check valve of the outdoor unit is closed;

■ The electronic expansion valve operates improperly;

■ Abnormal outdoor or indoor fans;

■ Clogging of indoor filter or air duct (cooling mode);

■ The ambient temperature where the unit operates exceeds the limit;

■ Insufficient refrigerant in the unit;

■ Clogging of unit pipes.

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: Inspect and make sure that the check valves of the gas pipe and liquid pipe of the outdoor unit are fully opened.

Step 2: Power on the units based on the capacity and number of indoor units enabled previously in the case of protection state. After confirming that the EXV coil is connected properly, power off the unit. Then power on to reset the unit and check the resetting action. If unable to reset the unit, replace the coil or the main board. If able to reset the unit normally, inspect other parts of the unit.

Step 3: Power on the units based on the capacity and number of indoor units enabled previously in the case of protection state. Observe whether the indoor and outdoor fans are operating properly according to the rotational speed displayed by the commissioning software. If not, replace the motor or motor drive module (outdoor fan).

Step 4: In the case of cooling mode, check whether the filter of the indoor unit is dirty or clogged or whether the air resistance is too high (the air resistance is designed to be larger than the static pressure of the unit as required).

Step 5: Check whether the air return temperature of the unit exceeds the limit during operation (requirements in cooling mode: outdoor ambient temperature -15°C(5°F) to +52°C(125.6°F), indoor ambient temperature 14°C(57.2°F) to 25°C(77°F); requirements in heating mode: outdoor ambient temperature -30°C(-22°F) to +24°C(75.2°F), indoor ambient temperature 15°C(59°F) to 27°C(80.6°F)).

Step 6: Check whether the refrigerant is added in accordance with the design requirements, as insufficient refrigerant may trigger system protection.

Step 7: Power on the units based on the capacity and number of indoor units enabled previously in the case of protection state. Check whether the pipeline or expansion valve is blocked according to the parameters of the indoor and outdoor units and the temperature of the pipelines (touch with hands).

2.75 "Ed" Low drive module temperature protection

Error display: ODU main board, IDU wired controller and IDU receive light board will display

Applicable model: GMV6 series

Error judgment condition and method:

Test module temperature through the internal sensor of IPM module, when the test value is below outdoor ambient temperature, the system will stop for protection.

Possible reasons:

■Insufficient system refrigerant

■Electronic expansion valve is abnormal

■Drive board is damaged

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: confirm if the refrigerant charge is added according to the design requirement, or any leakage exists, insufficient refrigerant might lead to protection;

Step 2: turn on the unit according to the IDU capacity and quantity in previous protection status, after confirming the coil of IDU and ODU expansion valve is correctly connected, disconnect the power, then re-energize for reset and check the reset action. If it is abnormal, replace the coil or main board; if it is normal, check other items;

Step 3: if no problems are found in other inspection steps, the drive board might be damaged, IPM temperature test is abnormal, please replace the drive board.

2.76 "F0" Poor Main Board of Outdoor Unit

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

Check whether the address chip, memory chip and clock chip of the main board of the outdoor unit can be read properly. If not, the fault is generated.

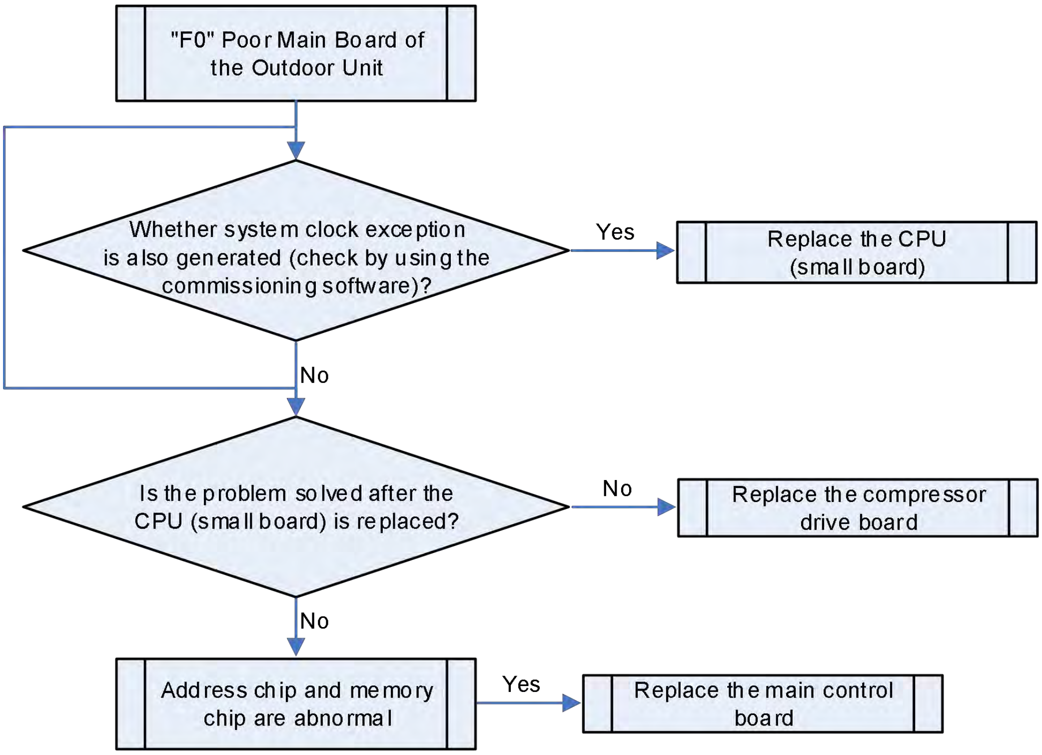
Possible causes:

■ Abnormal address chip;

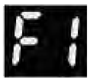
■ Abnormal memory chip;

■ Abnormal clock chip.

Troubleshooting:


"F0" Poor Main Board of the Outdoor Unit
Whether system clock exception is also generated (check by using the commissioning software)?
Yes
Replace the CPU (small board)
No
Is the problem solved after the CPU (small board) is replaced?
No
Replace the compressor drive board
No
Address chip and memory chip are abnormal
Yes
Replace the main control board

2.77 "F1" High-pressure Sensor Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of high pressure sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

Possible causes:

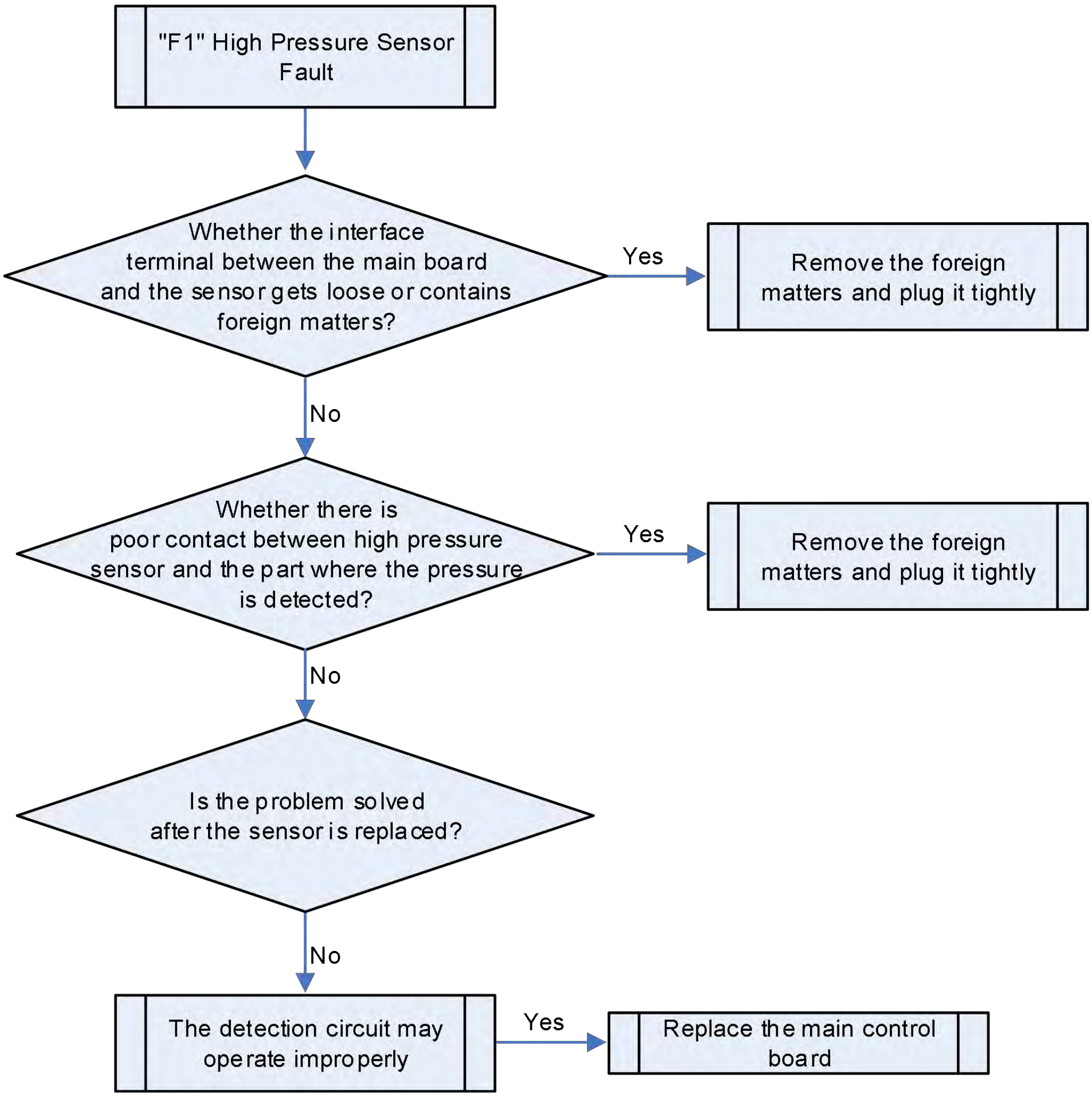
■ Poor contact between the high pressure sensor and the main board interface;

■ Poor contact between high pressure sensor and part where the pressure is detected;

■ Abnormal high pressure sensor;

■ Abnormal sensor detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.78 "F3" Low Pressure Sensor Fault

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of low pressure sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

Possible causes:

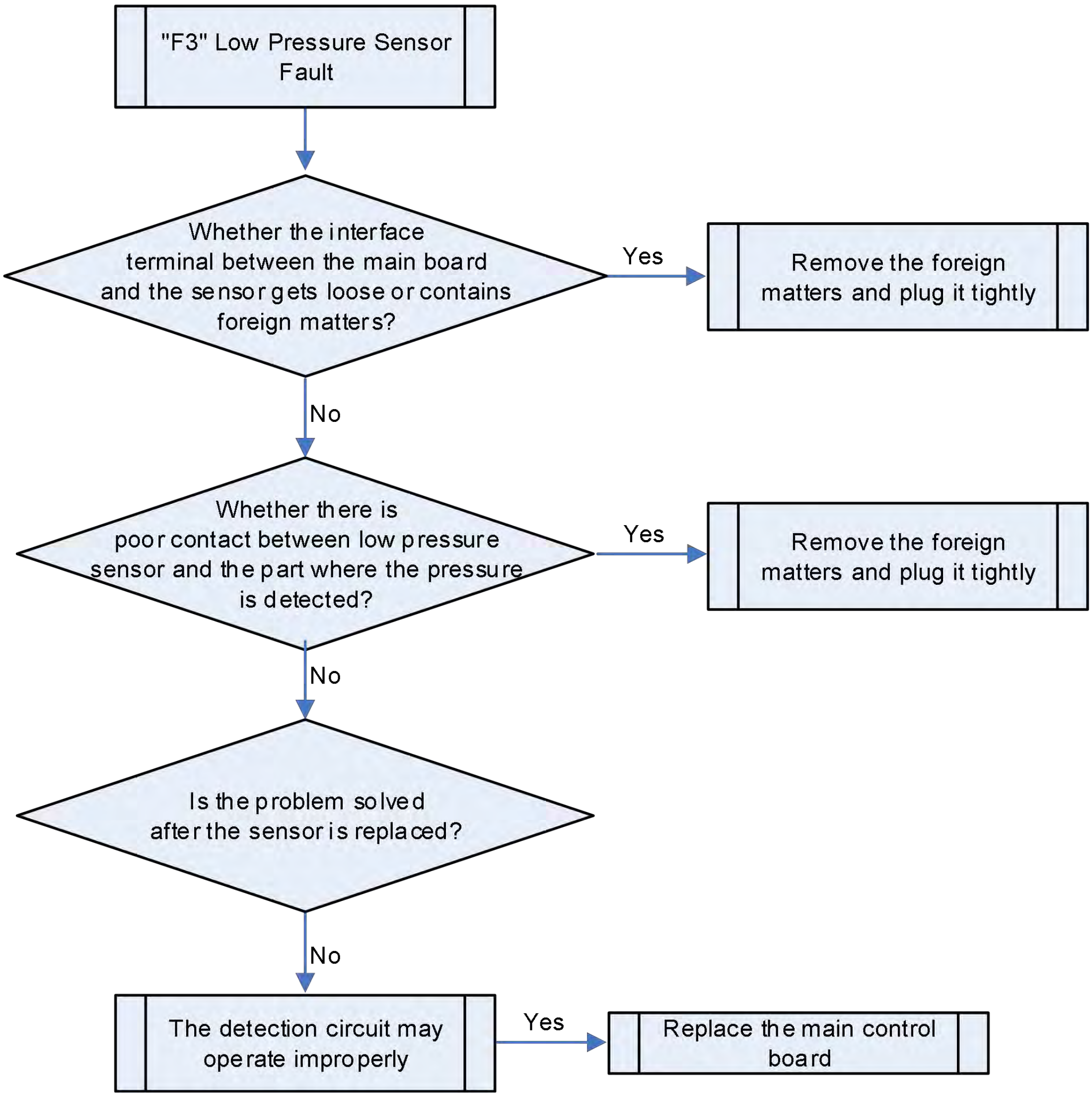
■ Poor contact between the low pressure sensor and the main board interface;

■ Poor contact between low pressure sensor and part where the pressure is detected;

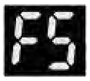
■ Abnormal low pressure sensor;

■ Abnormal low pressure sensor detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.79 "F5" Discharge Temperature Sensor Fault of Compressor 1

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

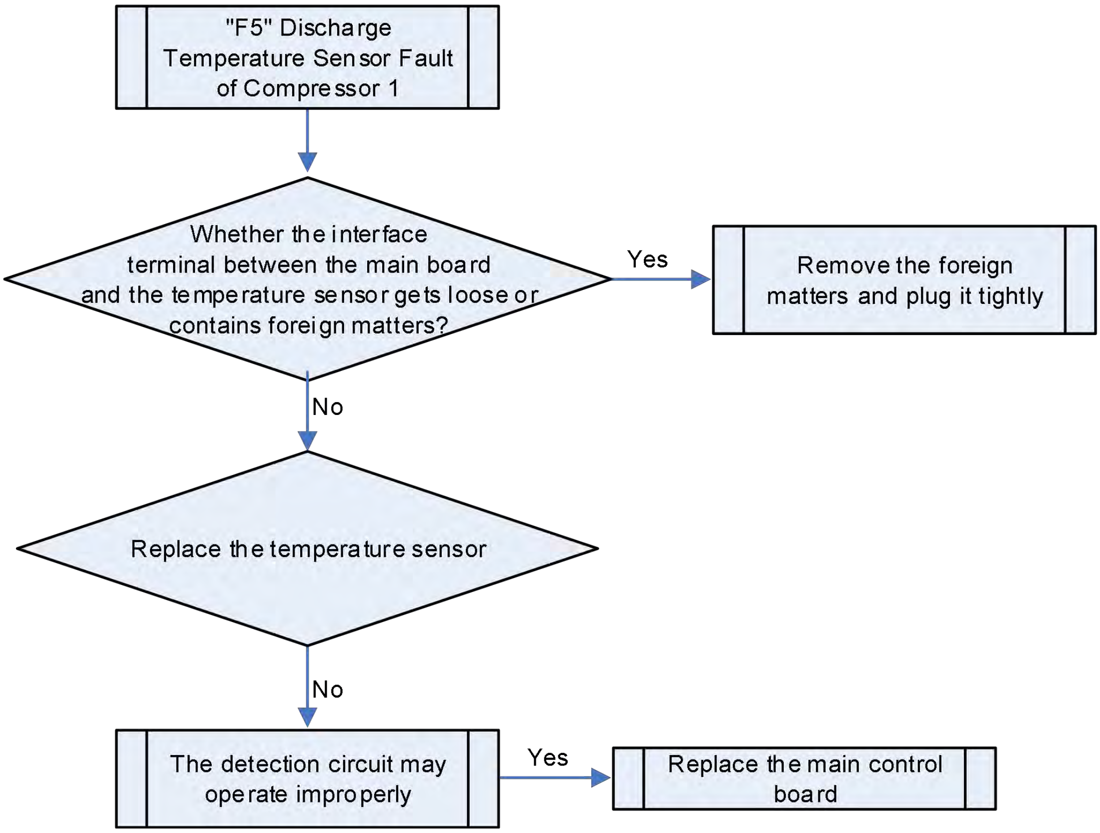
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the discharge temperature sensor and the main board interface;

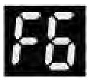
■ Abnormal discharge temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.80 "F6" Discharge Temperature Sensor Fault of Compressor 2

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

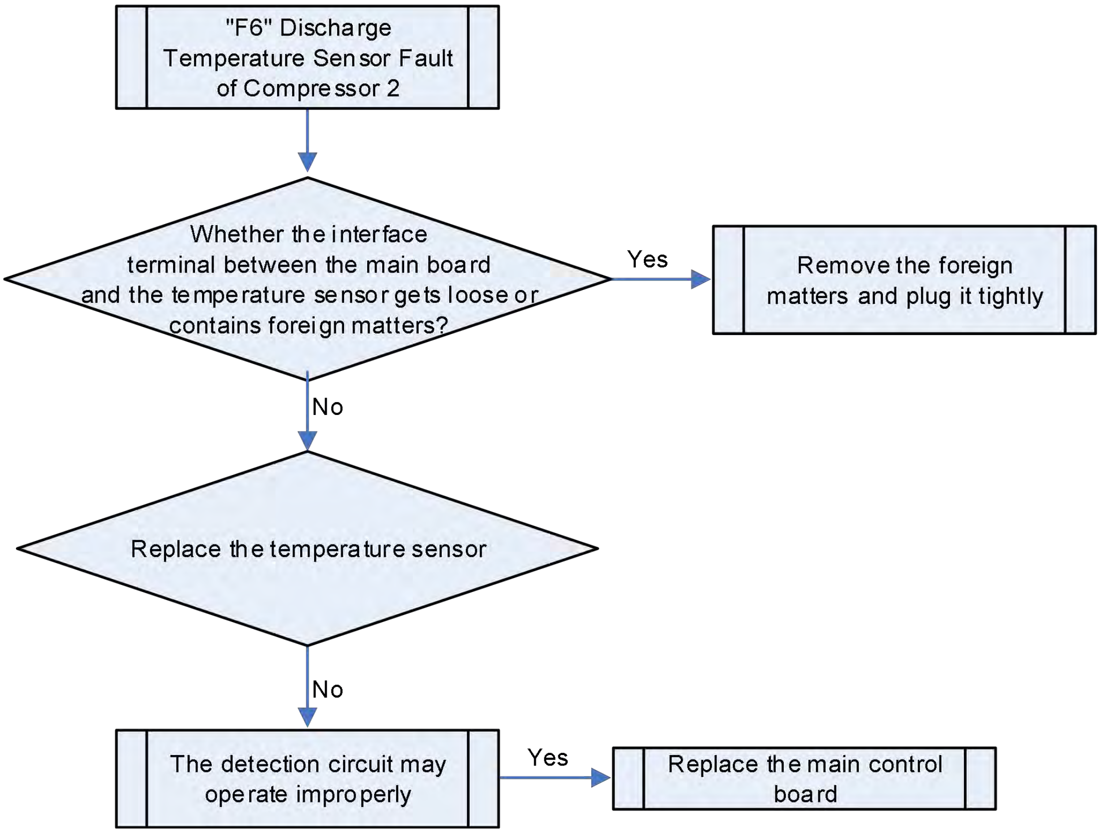
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the discharge temperature sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal discharge temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.81 "F7" Discharge Temperature Sensor Fault of Compressor 3

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

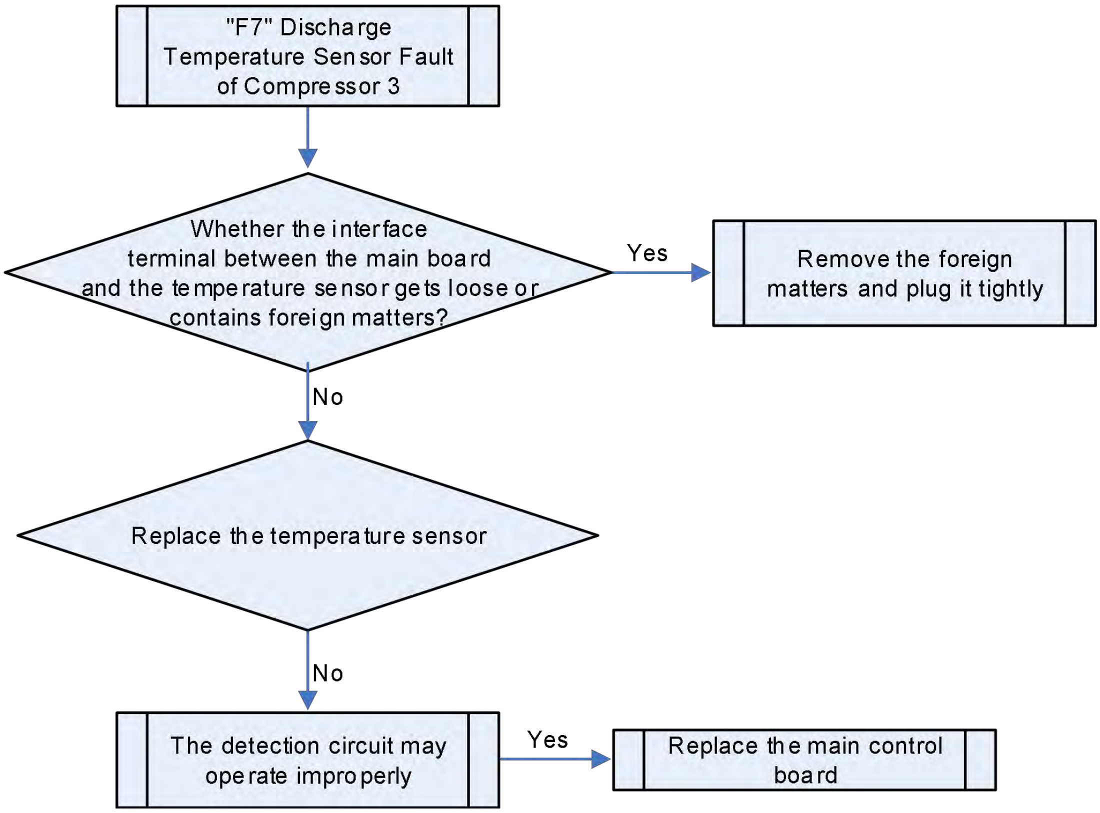
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the discharge temperature sensor and the main board interface;

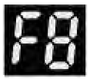
■ Abnormal discharge temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.82 "F8" Discharge Temperature Sensor Fault of Compressor 4

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

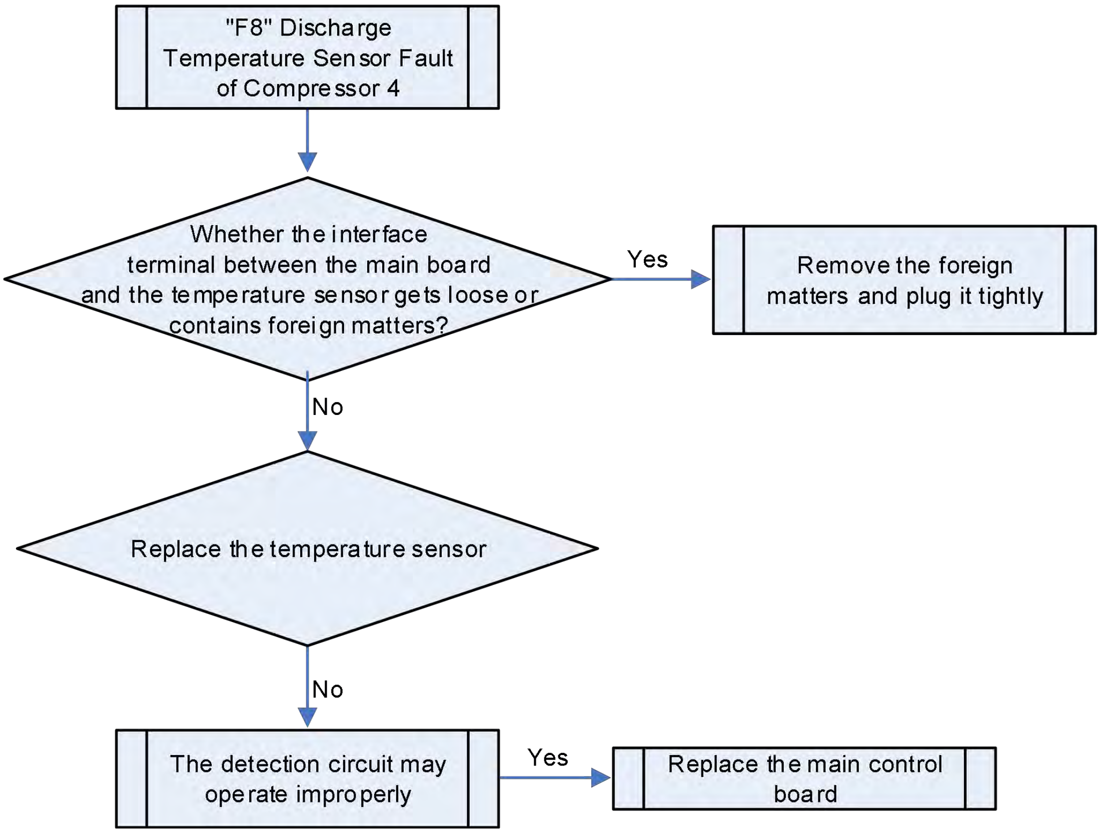
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the discharge temperature sensor and the main board interface;

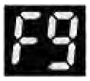
■ Abnormal discharge temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.83 "F9" Discharge Temperature Sensor Fault of Compressor 5

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

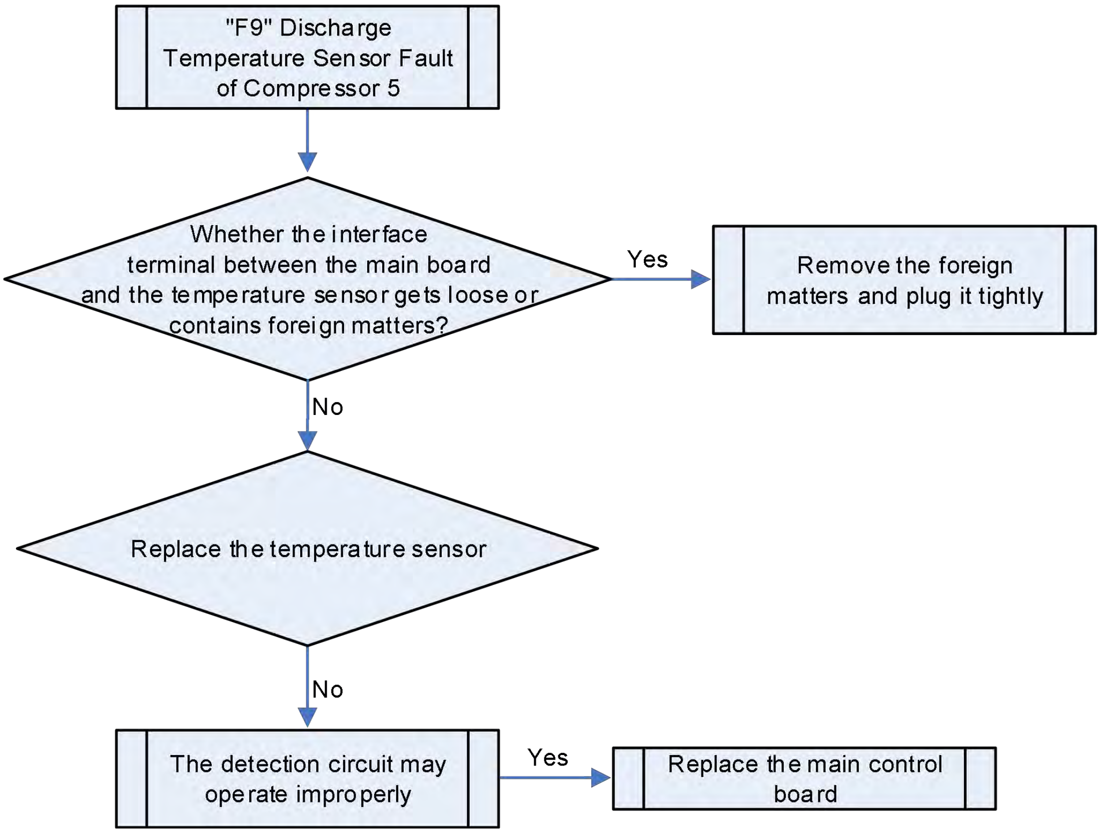
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the discharge temperature sensor and the main board interface;

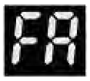
■ Abnormal discharge temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.84 "FA" Discharge Temperature Sensor Fault of Compressor 6

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

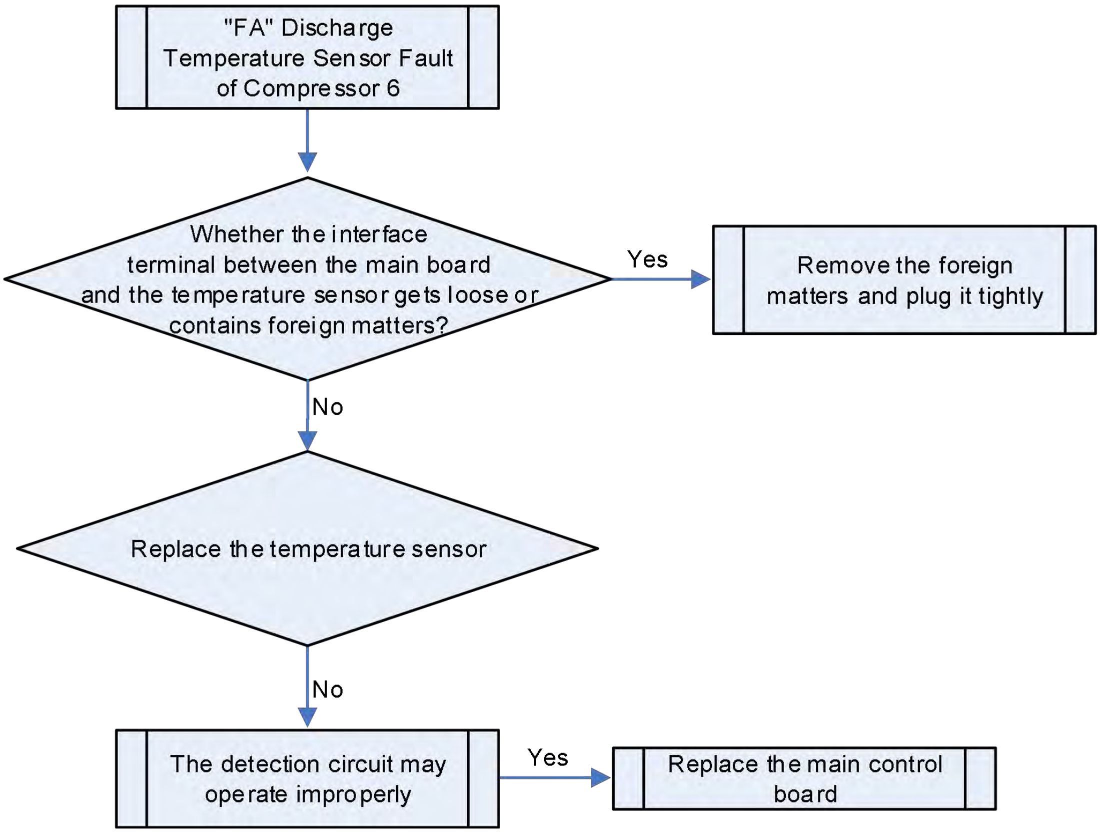
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the discharge temperature sensor and the main board interface;

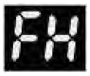
■ Abnormal discharge temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.85 "FH" Abnormal Current Sensor of Compressor 1

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The circuit detection circuit samples the AD value and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 3 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

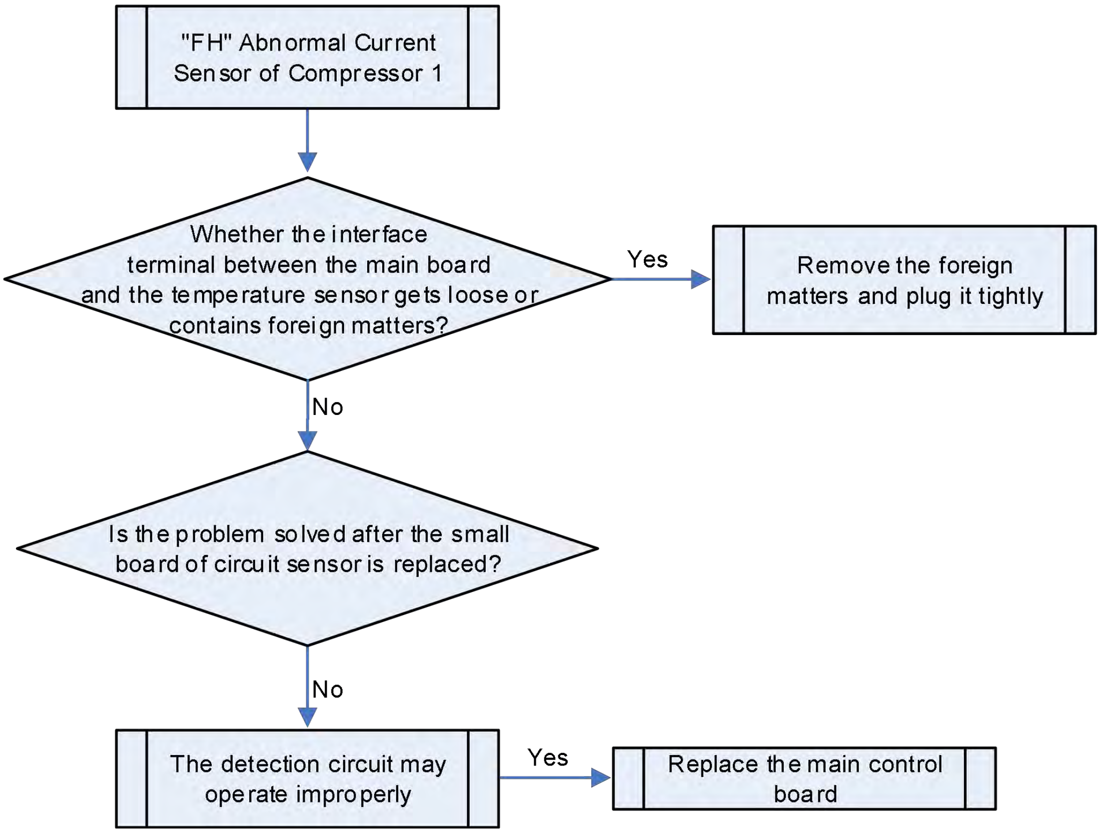
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the circuit sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal small board of circuit sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.86 "FC" Abnormal Current Sensor of Compressor 2

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The circuit detection circuit samples the AD value and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 3 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

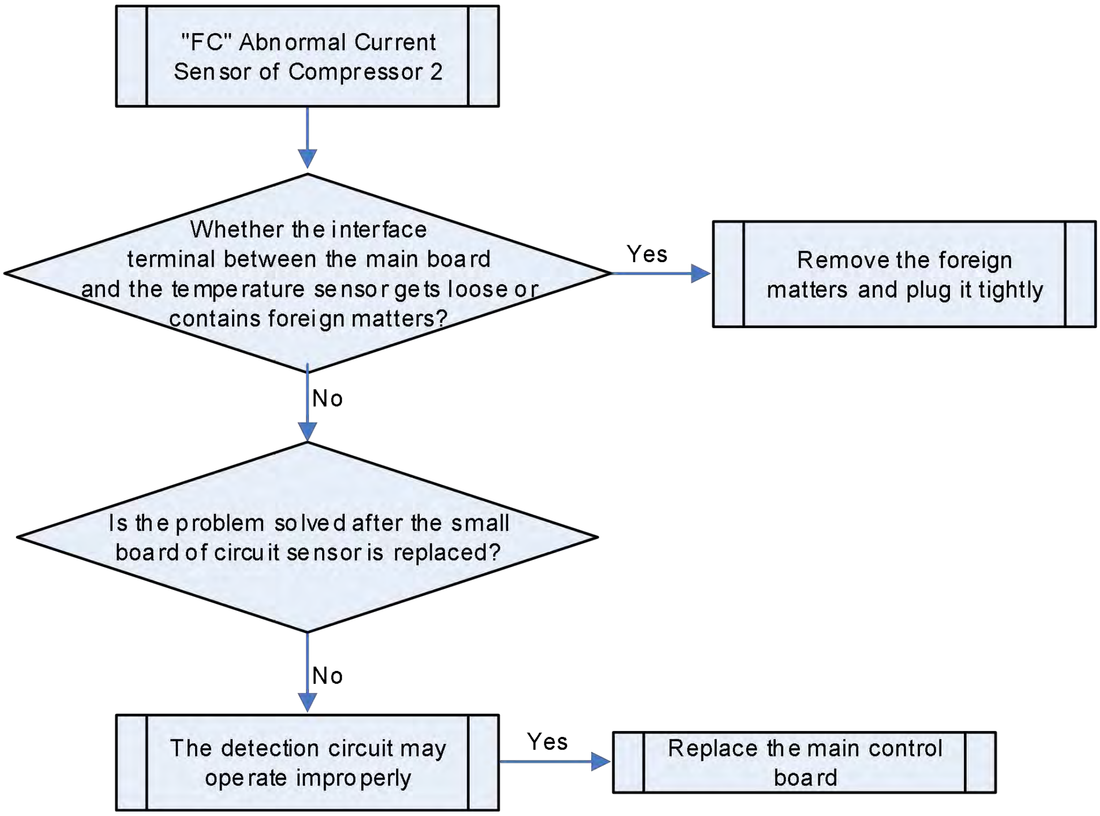
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the circuit sensor and the main board interface;

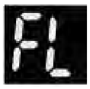
■ Abnormal small board of circuit sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.87 "FL" Abnormal Current Sensor of Compressor 3

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The circuit detection circuit samples the AD value and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 3 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

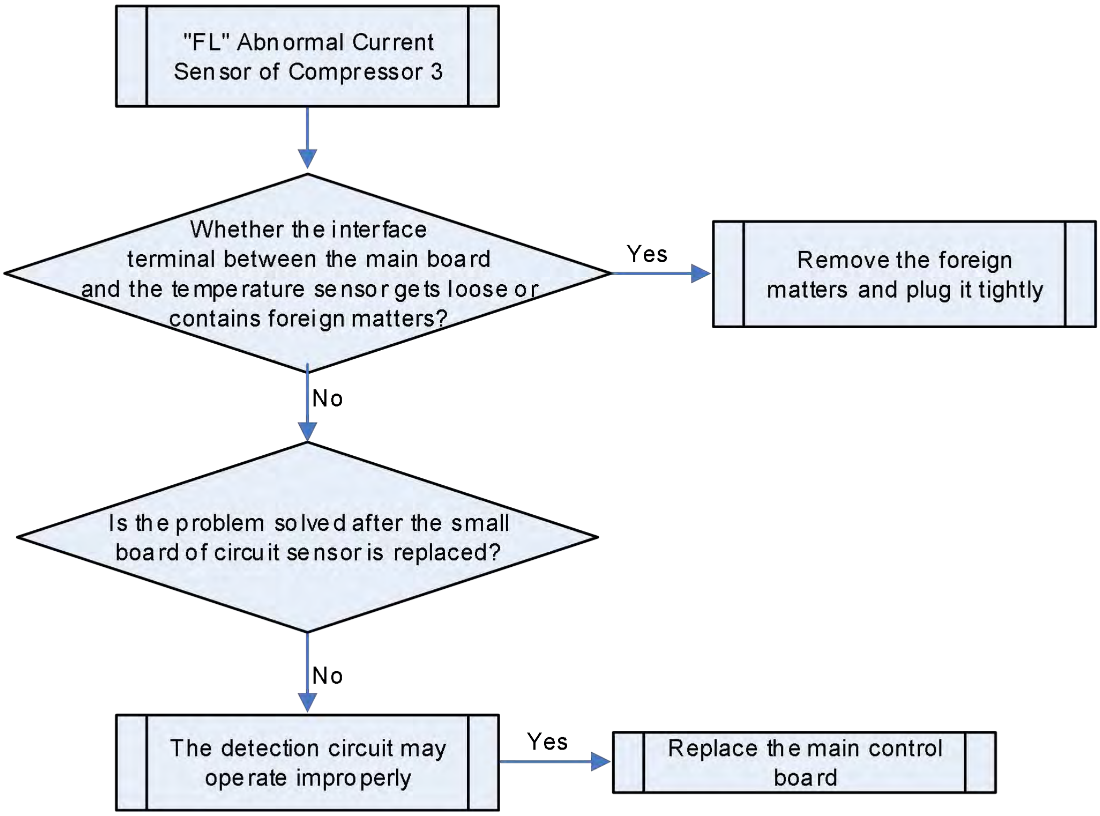
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the circuit sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal small board of circuit sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.88 "FE" Abnormal Current Sensor of Compressor 4

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The circuit detection circuit samples the AD value and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 3 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

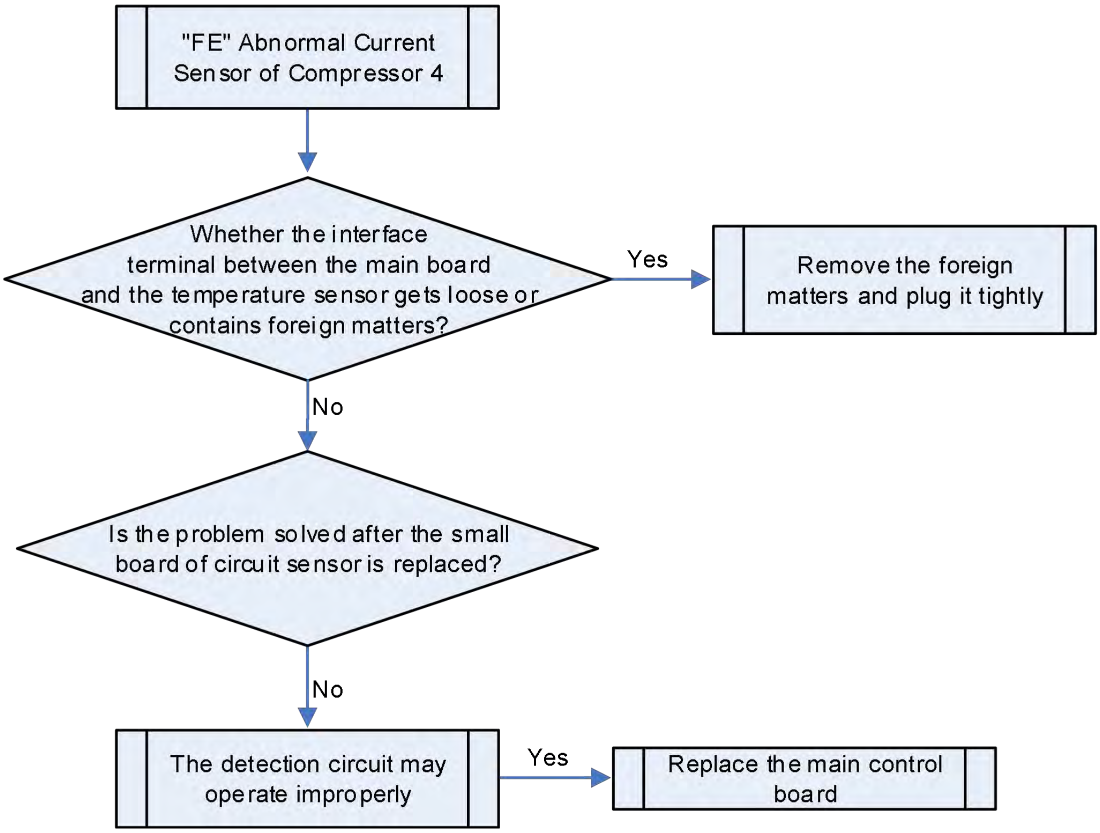
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the circuit sensor and the main board interface;

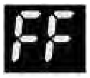
■ Abnormal small board of circuit sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.89 "FF" Abnormal Current Sensor of Compressor 5

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The circuit detection circuit samples the AD value and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 3 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

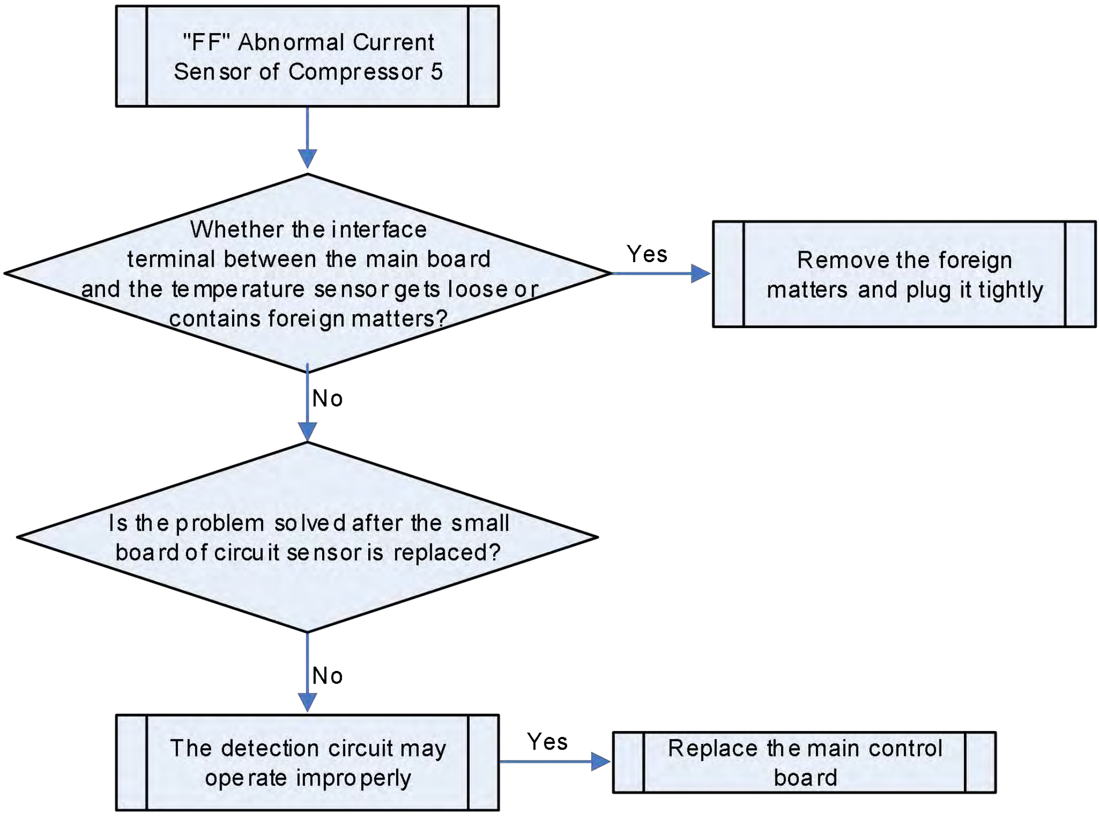
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the circuit sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal small board of circuit sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.90 "FJ" Abnormal Current Sensor of Compressor 6

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The circuit detection circuit samples the AD value and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 3 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

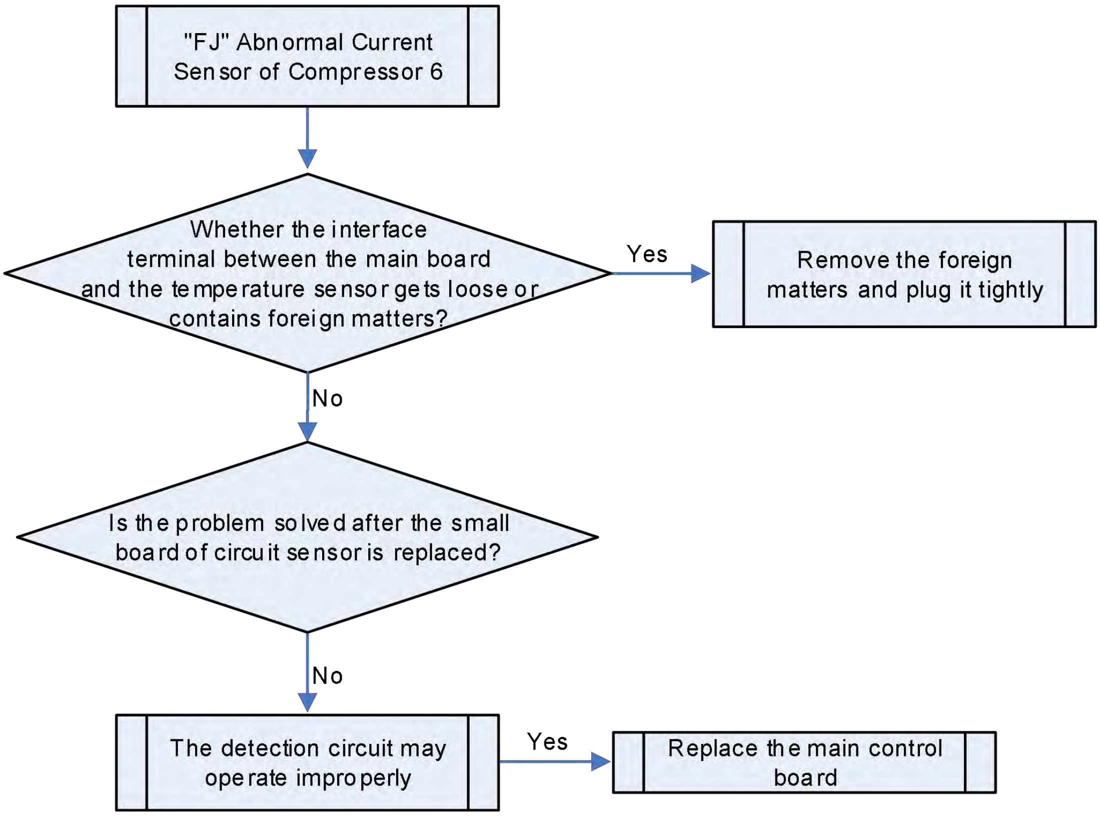
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the circuit sensor and the main board interface;

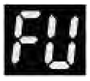
■ Abnormal small board of circuit sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.91 "FU" Shell Roof Temperature Sensor Fault of Compressor 1

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

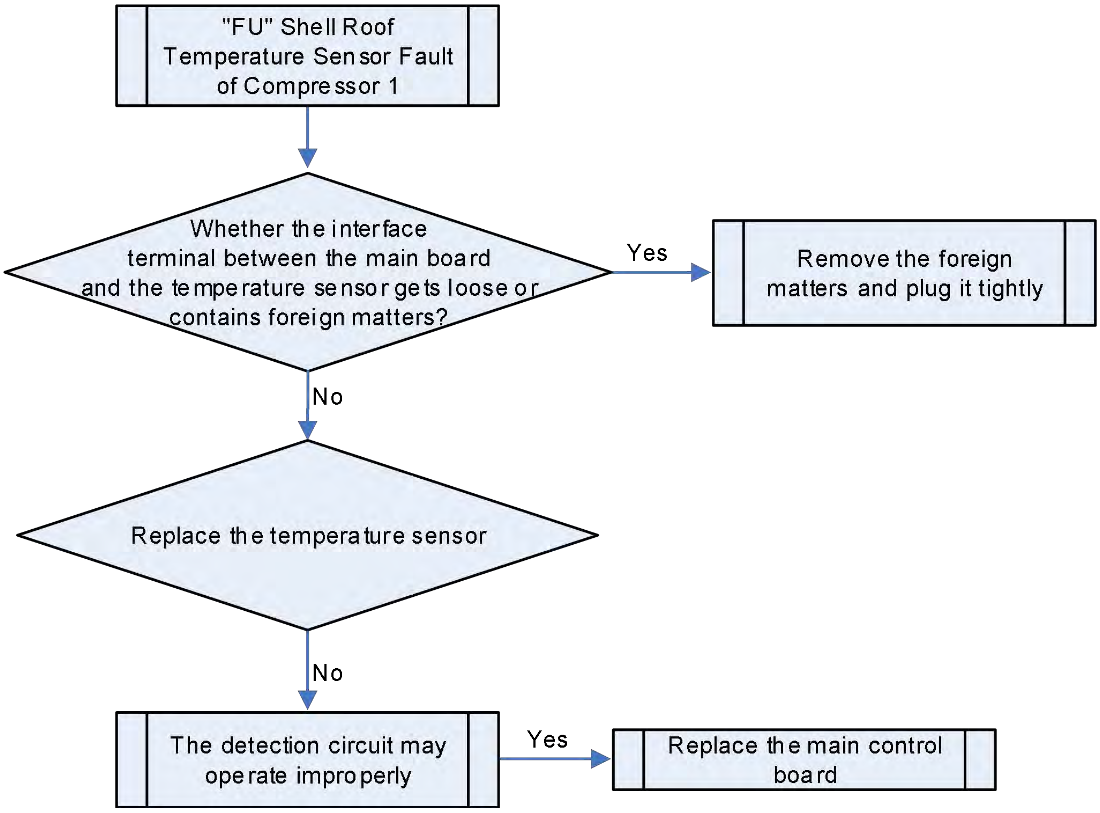
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the shell roof temperature sensor and the main board interface;

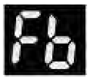
■ Abnormal shell roof temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.92 "Fb" Shell Roof Temperature Sensor Fault of Compressor 2

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The temperature sensor detection circuit samples the AD value of temperature sensor and determines the range of AD value. When the sampled AD value exceeds the limits for 30 consecutive seconds, the fault is generated.

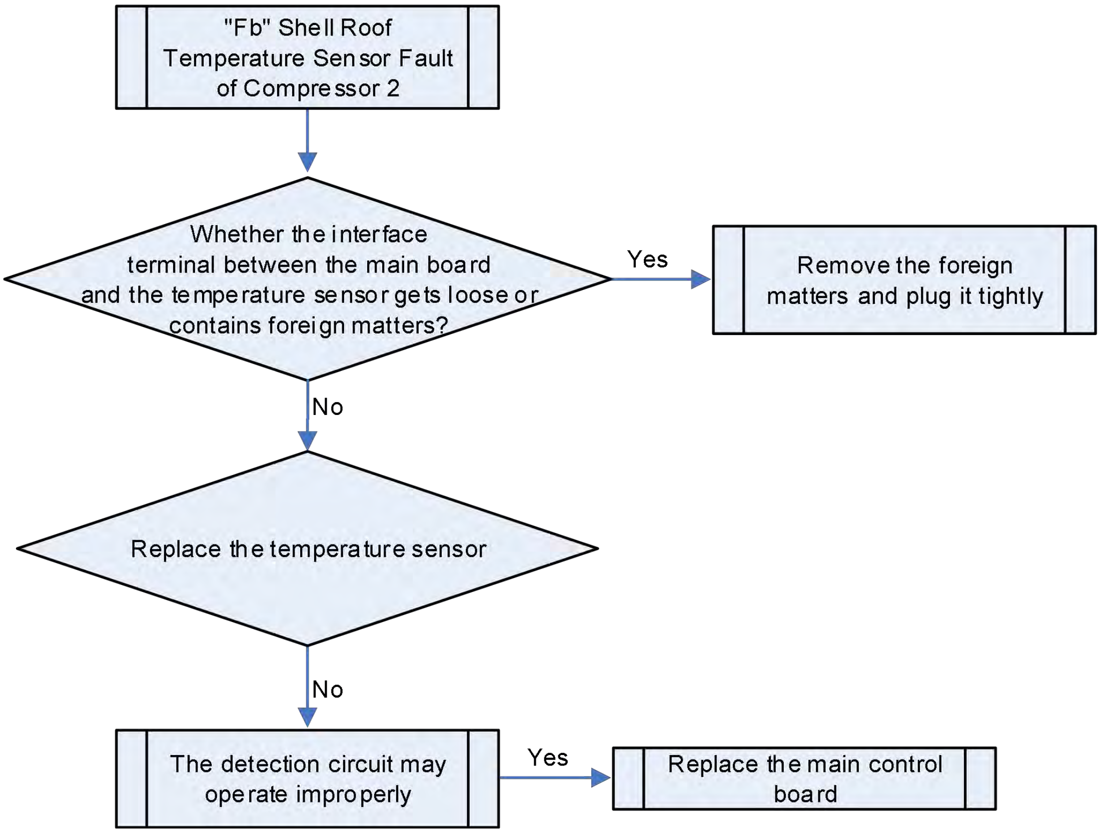
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact between the shell roof temperature sensor and the main board interface;

■ Abnormal shell roof temperature sensor;

■ Abnormal detection circuit.

Troubleshooting:



2.93 "Fd" Mode exchanger outlet pipe temperature sensor error

Error display: main board of mode exchanger will display 

Applicable mode: mode exchanger

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

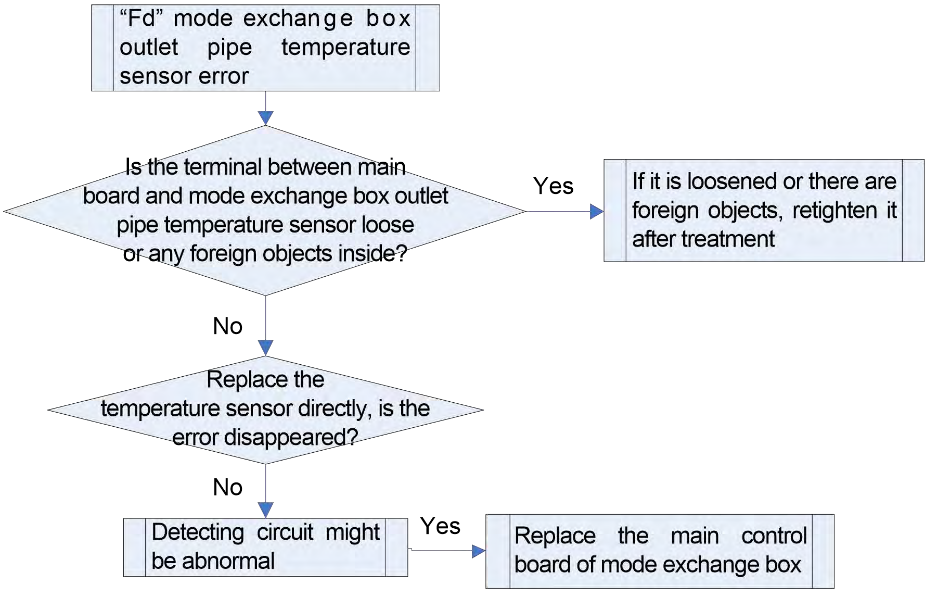
Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between temperature sensor and terminal in main board interface

■Temperature sensor is abnormal

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



2.94 "Fn" Mode exchanger inlet pipe temperature sensor error

Error display: mode exchanger main board will display 

Applicable mode: all mode exchangers

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 reasons:

■Poor contact between inlet pipe temperature sensor and terminal in main board interface

■Inlet pipe temperature sensor is abnormal

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

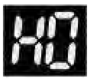
Troubleshooting:

Step 1: check the terminal between mode exchanger main board and temperature sensor to see if it is loose or any foreign objects inside? If yes, reconnect it after treatment;

Step 2: check if the temperature sensor is abnormal, if yes, replace the temperature sensor;

Step 3: if the above inspections are normal, the detecting circuit might be abnormal, please replace the main board.

2.95 "H0" Fan Drive Board Fault

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

Check the fault code displayed on the wired controller of the indoor unit. If the wired controller displays HO, check the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit, based on which you are able to identify the specific fault of the fan drive board. Then, troubleshoot the fault according to the corresponding troubleshooting methods.

Possible causes:

■ Fan drive module reset protection (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays H3);

■ Temperature sensor fault of fan drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays H7);

■ IPM over temperature protection for the fan drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays H8);

■ Current detection circuit fault of fan drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays HC);

■ Charging loop fault of fan drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays HF);

■ Loss of synchronization protection for the inverter fan (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays H9);

■ Inverter fan startup failure (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays HJ).

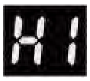
Troubleshooting:

Step 1: Check the fault code displayed on the wired controller of the indoor unit.

Step 2: Check the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit at the same time.

Step 3: Troubleshoot according to the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit (troubleshooting procedures may vary depending on the fault).

2.96 "H1" Abnormal Fan Drive Board

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

Check the fault code displayed on the wired controller of the indoor unit. If the wired controller displays H1, check the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit, based on which you are able to identify the specific fault of the fan drive board. Then, troubleshoot the fault according to the corresponding troubleshooting methods.

Possible causes:

■ IPM module protection for the fan drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays H6);

■ Inverter fan over-current protection (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays H5);

■ Communication fault of fan drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays C3).

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: Check the fault code displayed on the wired controller of the indoor unit.

Step 2: Check the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit at the same time.

Step 3: Troubleshoot according to the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit (troubleshooting procedures may vary depending on the fault).

2.97 "H2" Power Voltage Protection for the Fan Drive Board

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

Check the fault code displayed on the wired controller of the indoor unit. If the wired controller displays H2, check the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit, based on which you are able to identify the specific fault of the fan drive board. Then, troubleshoot the fault according to the corresponding troubleshooting methods.

Possible causes:

■ Over voltage protection for the DC bus of fan drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays HH);

■ Under voltage protection for the DC bus of fan drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays HL).

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: Check the fault code displayed on the wired controller of the indoor unit.

Step 2: Check the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit at the same time.

Step 3: Troubleshoot according to the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit (troubleshooting procedures may vary depending on the fault).

2.98 "H3" Reset Protection for the Fan Drive Module

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit displays 

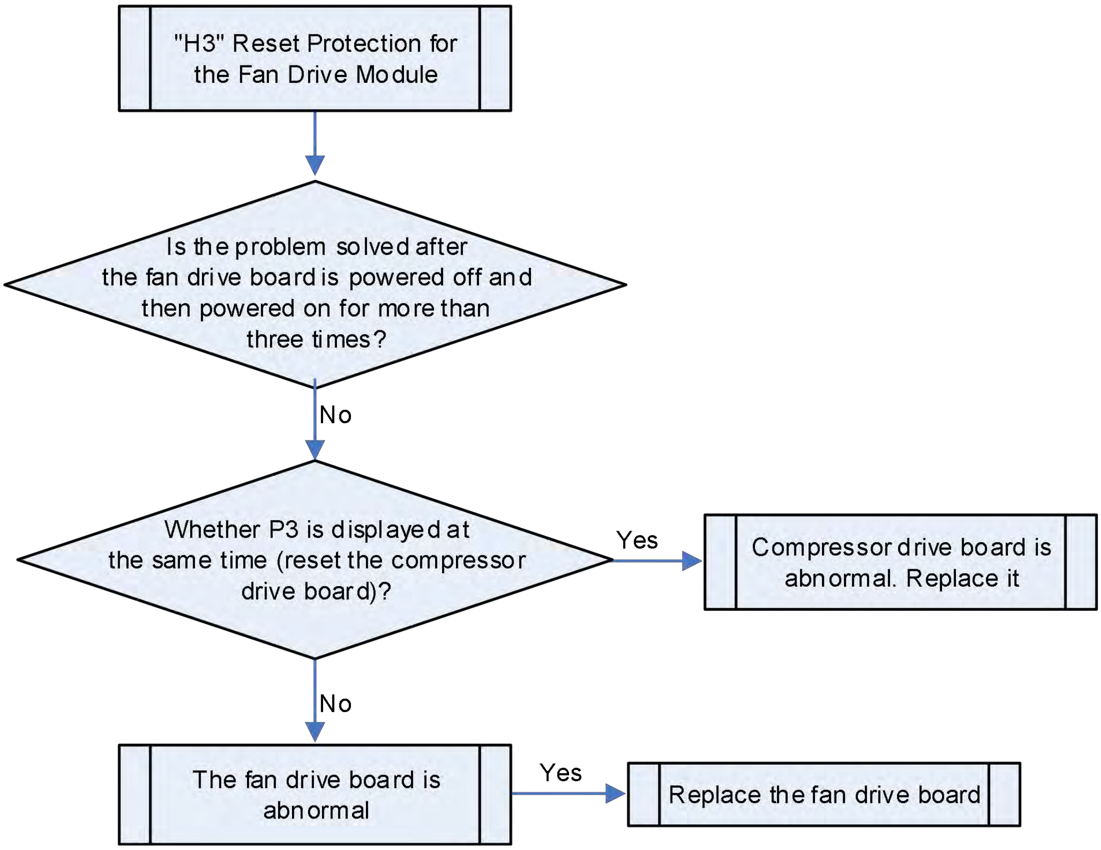
Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is H3, it indicates the reset protection for the fan drive board.

Possible causes:

■ The fan drive board operates improperly

Troubleshooting:



2.99 "H5" Inverter Fan Over-current Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is H5, it indicates the over-current protection for the inverter fan.

Possible causes:

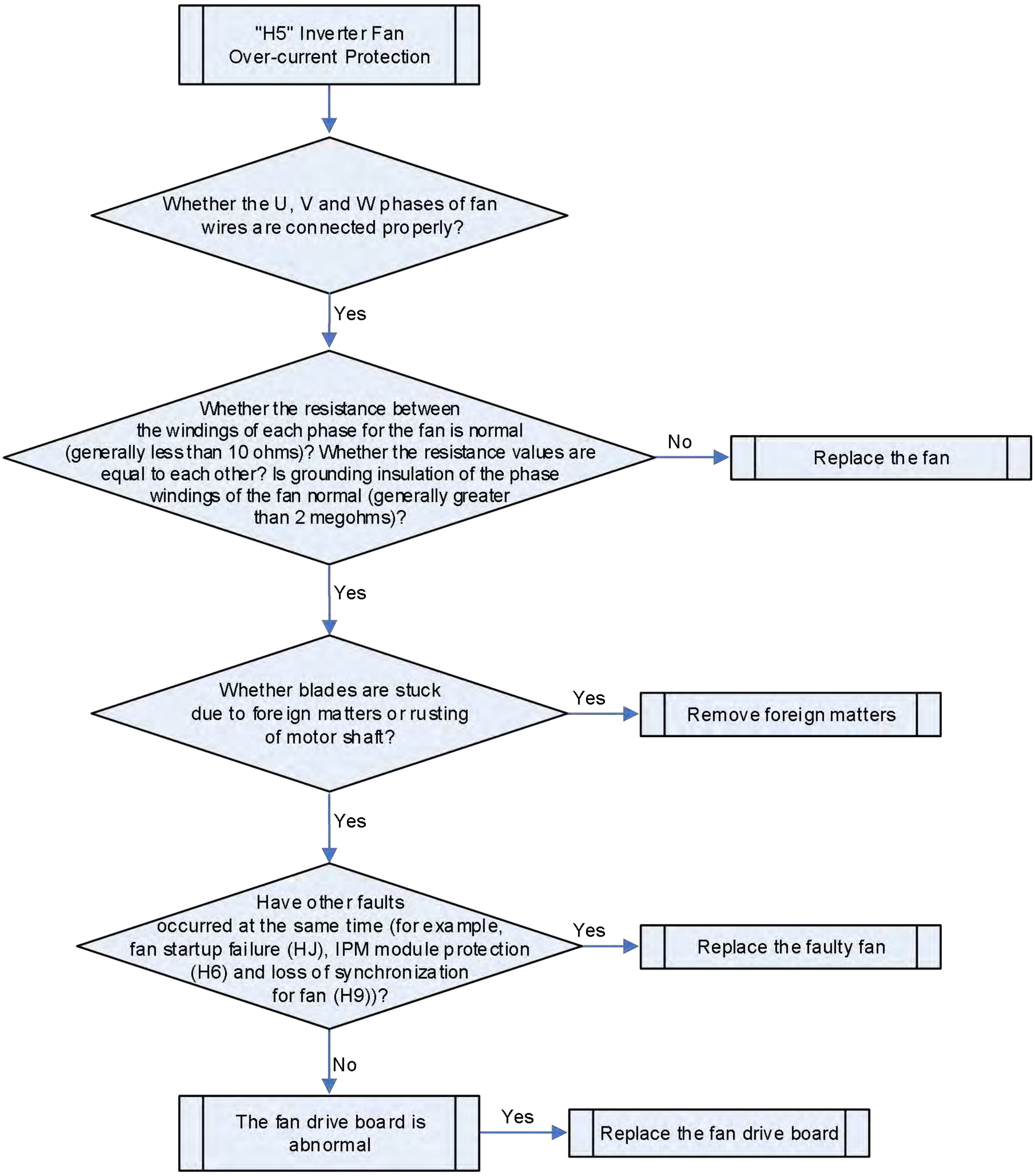
■ Poor contact of fan's UVW cables;

■ The fan is damaged;

■ The blades are stuck (the blades are blocked or the motor shaft gets rusty);

■ The fan drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.100 "H6" IPM Module Protection for Fan Drive

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is H6, it indicates the IPM module protection for the fan drive.

Possible causes:

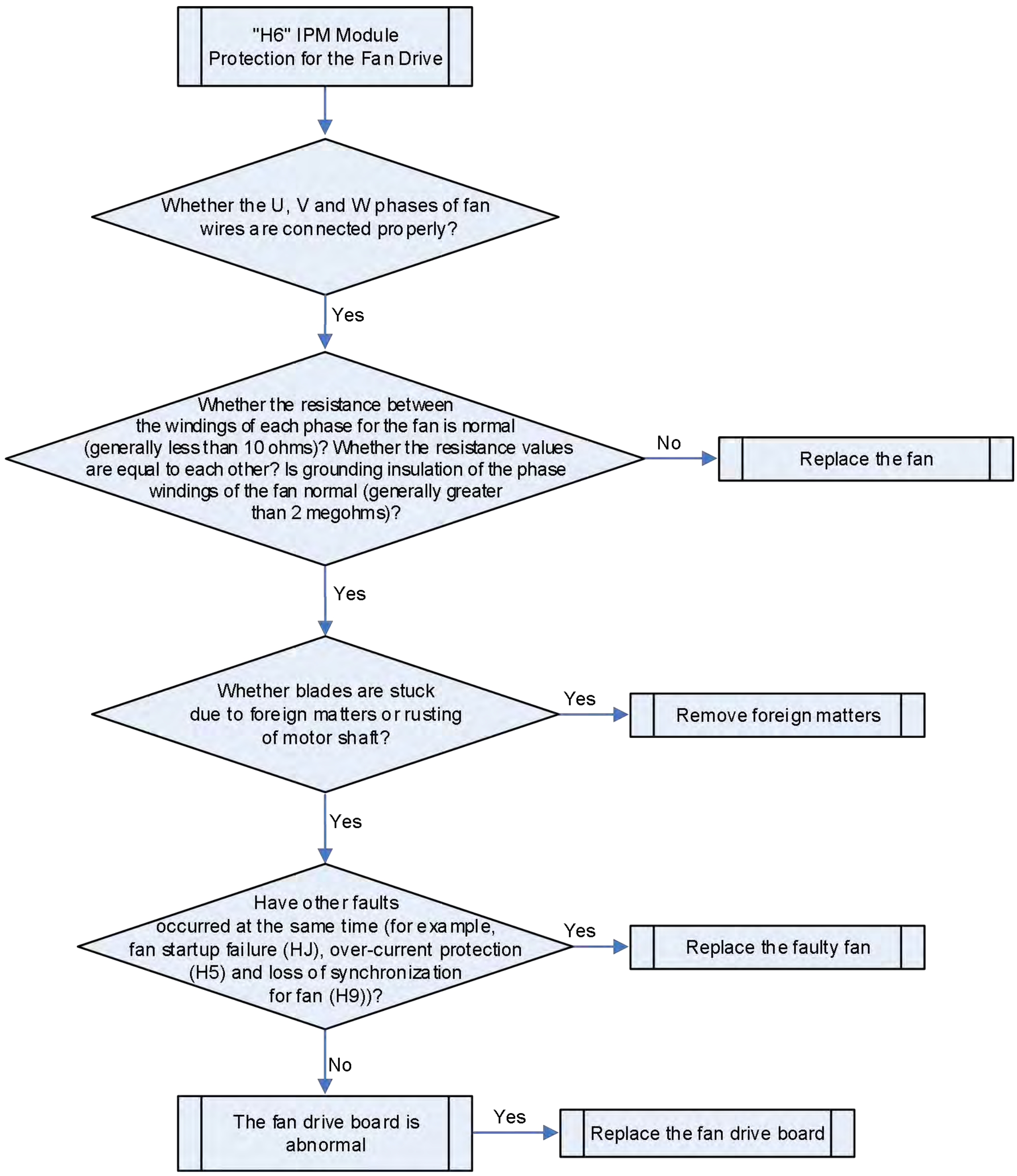
■ Poor contact of fan's UVW cables;

■ The fan is damaged;

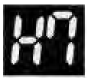
■ The blades are stuck (the blades are blocked or the motor shaft gets rusty);

■ The fan drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.101 "H7" Temperature Sensor Fault of Fan Drive

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

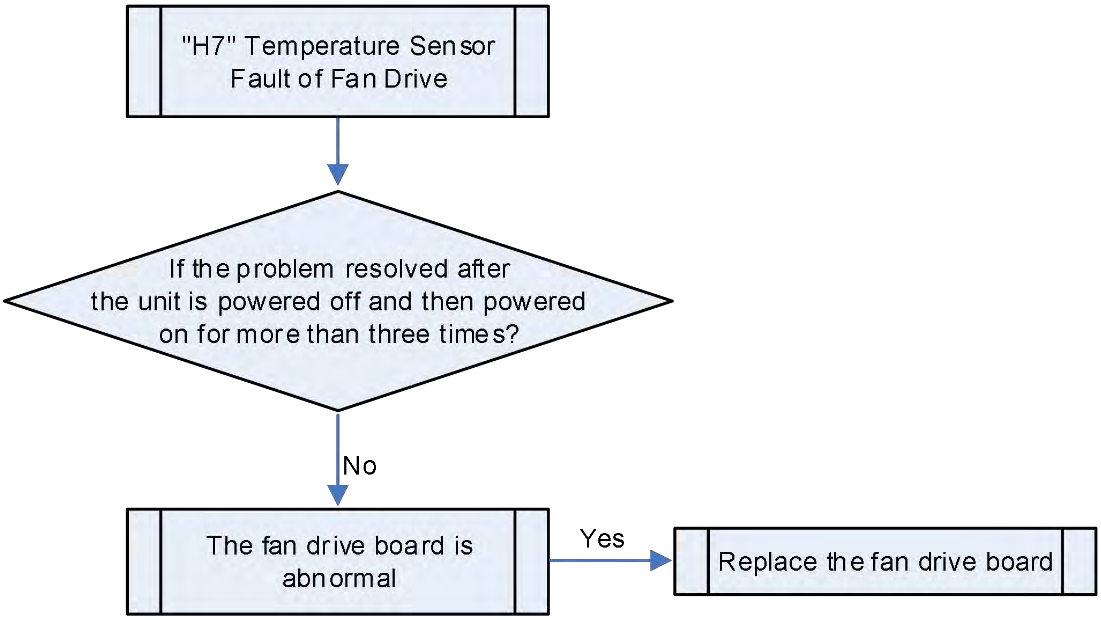
Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is H7, it indicates the temperature sensor fault for the fan drive.

Possible causes:

■ The fan drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.102 "H8" IPM Over Temperature Protection for Fan Drive

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is H8, it indicates the IPM over temperature protection for the fan drive.

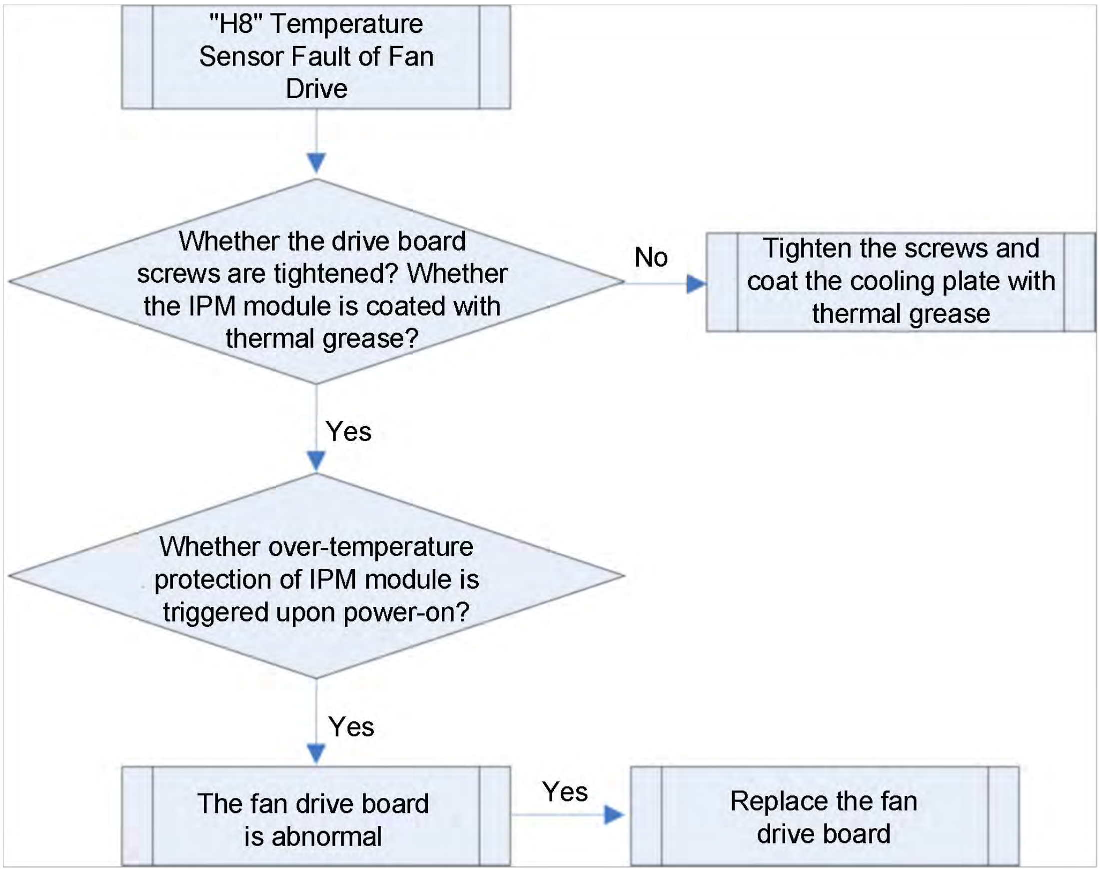
Possible causes:

■ The IPM module is not covered, or unevenly covered by thermal grease, or covered by dried thermal grease;

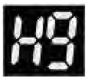
■ The IPM module's screws are not tightened;

■ The fan drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.103 "H9" Loss of Synchronization Protection for Inverter Fan

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is H9, it indicates the loss of synchronization protection for the inverter fan.

Possible causes:

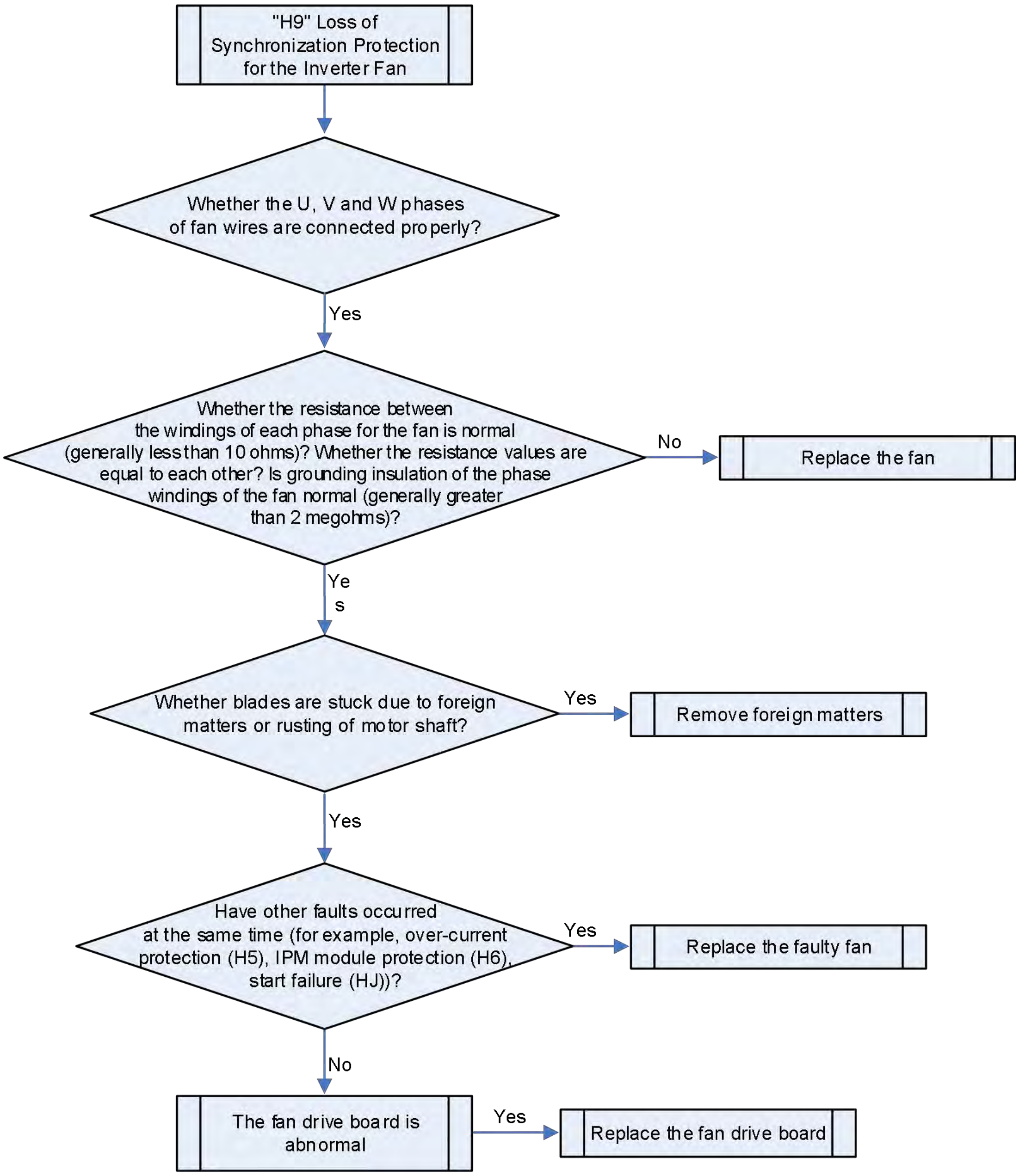
■ Poor contact of fan's UVW cables;

■ The fan is damaged;

■ The blades are stuck (the blades are blocked or the motor shaft gets rusty);

■ The fan drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.104 "HC" Current Detection Circuit Fault of Fan Drive

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

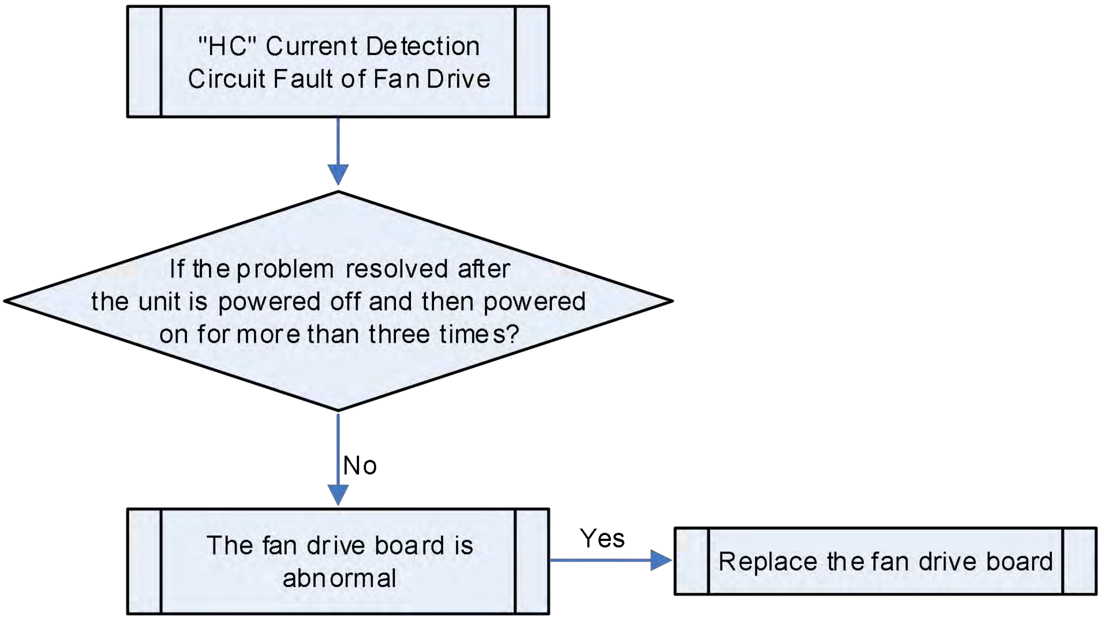
Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is HC, it indicates the current detection circuit fault of fan drive.

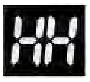
Possible causes:

■ The fan drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.105 "HH" Over Voltage Protection for DC Bus of Fan Drive

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

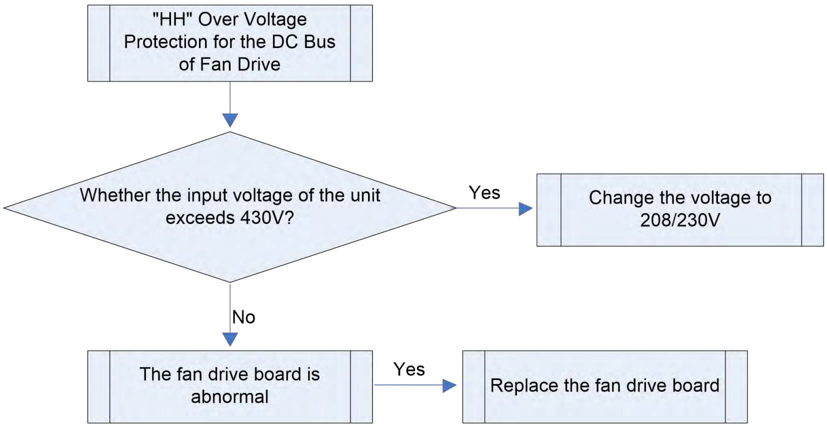
If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is HH, it indicates the over voltage protection for the DC bus of fan drive.

Possible causes:

■ The unit's input power cable has a voltage exceeding 430V;

■ The fan drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.106 "HL" Under Voltage Protection for DC Bus of Fan Drive

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

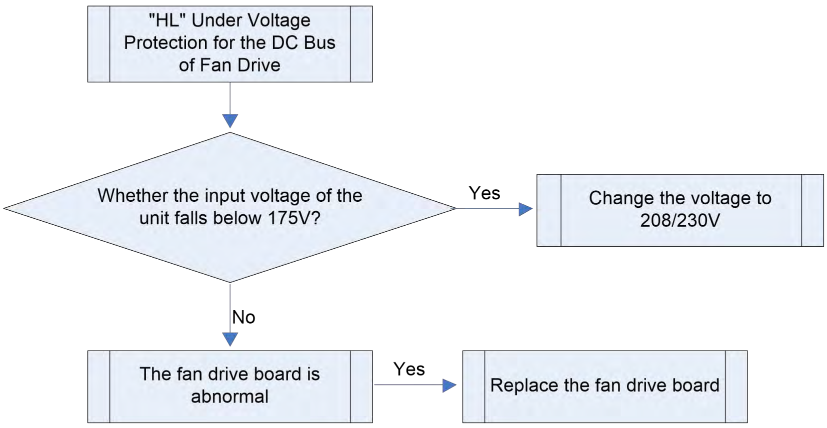
If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is HL, it indicates the under voltage protection for the DC bus of fan drive.

Possible causes:

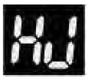
■ The unit's input power cable has a voltage below 175 V;

■ The fan drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.107 "HJ" Inverter Fan Startup Failure

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is HJ, it indicates the inverter fan startup failure.

Possible causes:

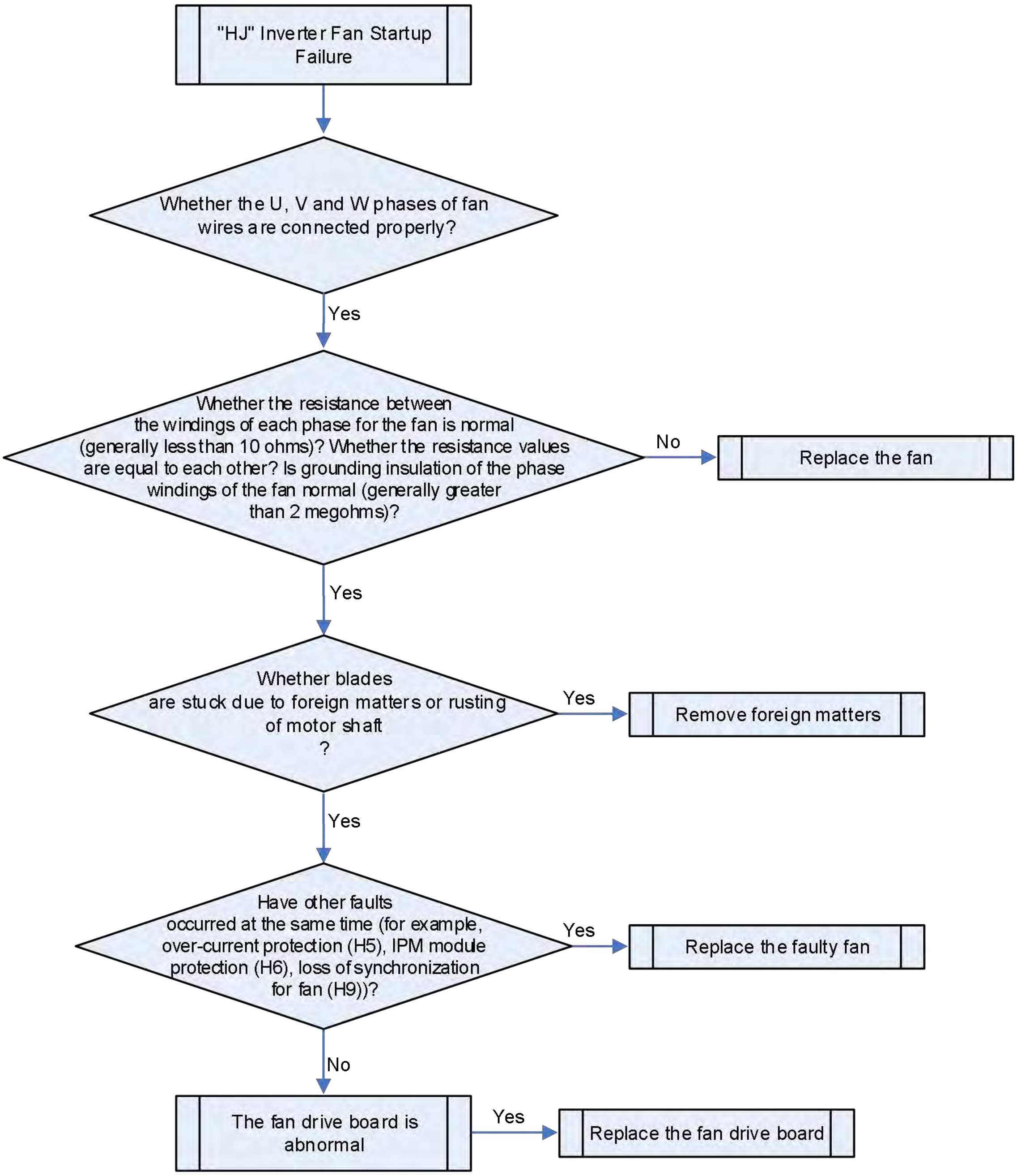
■ Poor contact of fan's UVW cables;

■ The fan is damaged;

■ The blades are stuck (the blades are blocked or the motor shaft gets rusty);

■ The fan drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.108 "J0" Protection for Other Modules

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays  while the indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit do not.

Applicable models: Ultra heat GMV6 HR, GMV6 HR, GMV6, GMV5, GMV5S, TOPS, GMV water Series

Fault diagnosis:

In a multi-module system, the fault of any module will cause any other properly operating modules to display the fault code. It indicates that some other module has a fault, thereby causing the shutdown of the unit to ensure safe operation.

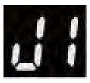
Possible causes:

■ Other modules have faults, thereby causing the unit to stop operation.

Troubleshooting:

Troubleshoot other modules.

2.109 "J1" Compressor 1 Over-current Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the operating current of the compressor detected by the current sensor or circuit exceeds the limit, the unit will stop working.

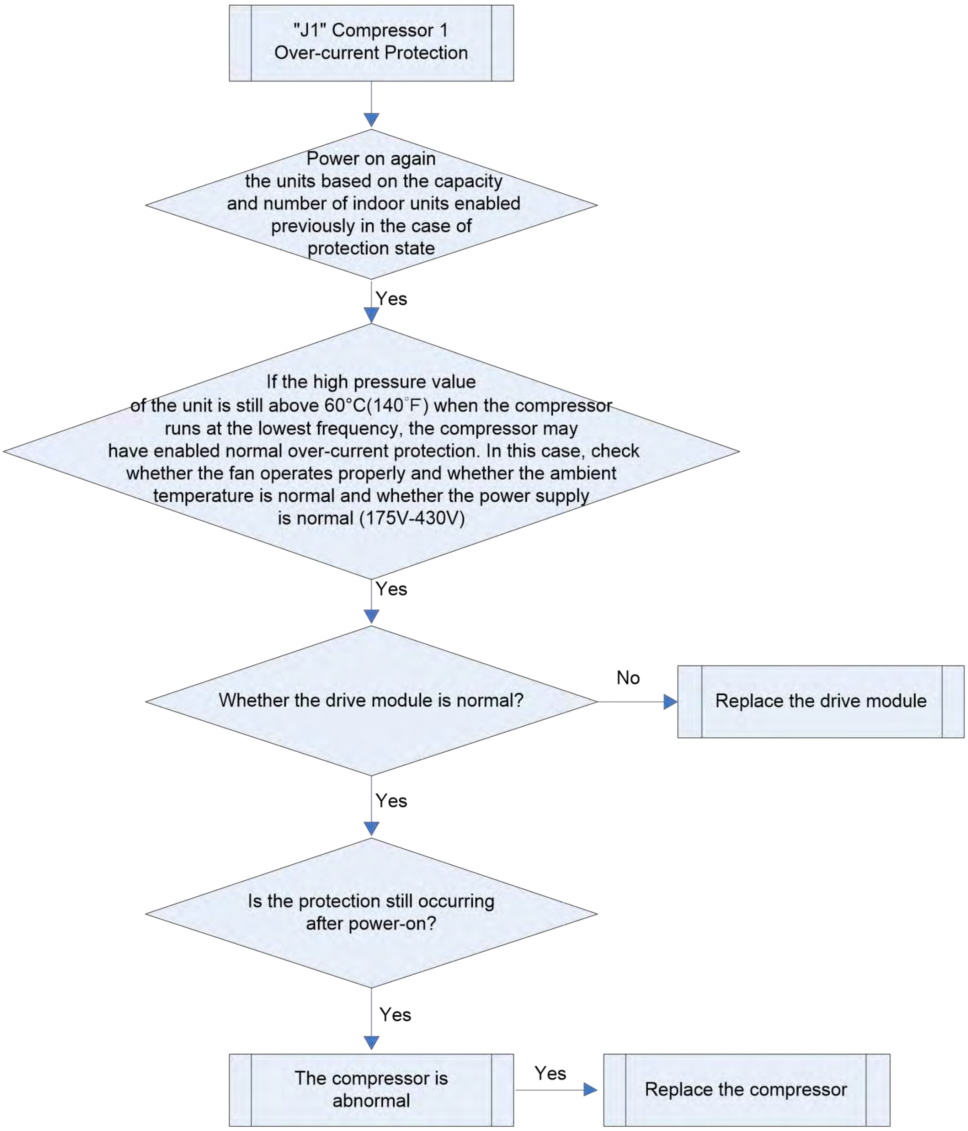
Possible causes:

■ The unit's parameters are abnormal;

■ The drive module is abnormal;

■ The compressor is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:


"J1" Compressor 1
Over-current Protection
Power on again
the units based on the capacity
and number of indoor units enabled
previously in the case of
protection state
Yes
If the high pressure value
of the unit is still above 60°C(140°F) when the compressor
runs at the lowest frequency, the compressor may
have enabled normal over-current protection. In this case, check
whether the fan operates properly and whether the ambient
temperature is normal and whether the power supply
is normal (175V-430V)
Yes
Whether the drive module is normal?
No
Replace the drive module
Yes
Is the protection still occurring
after power-on?
Yes
The compressor is
abnormal
Yes
Replace the compressor

2.110 "J2" Compressor 2 Over-current Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the operating current of the compressor detected by the current sensor or circuit exceeds the limit, the unit will stop working.

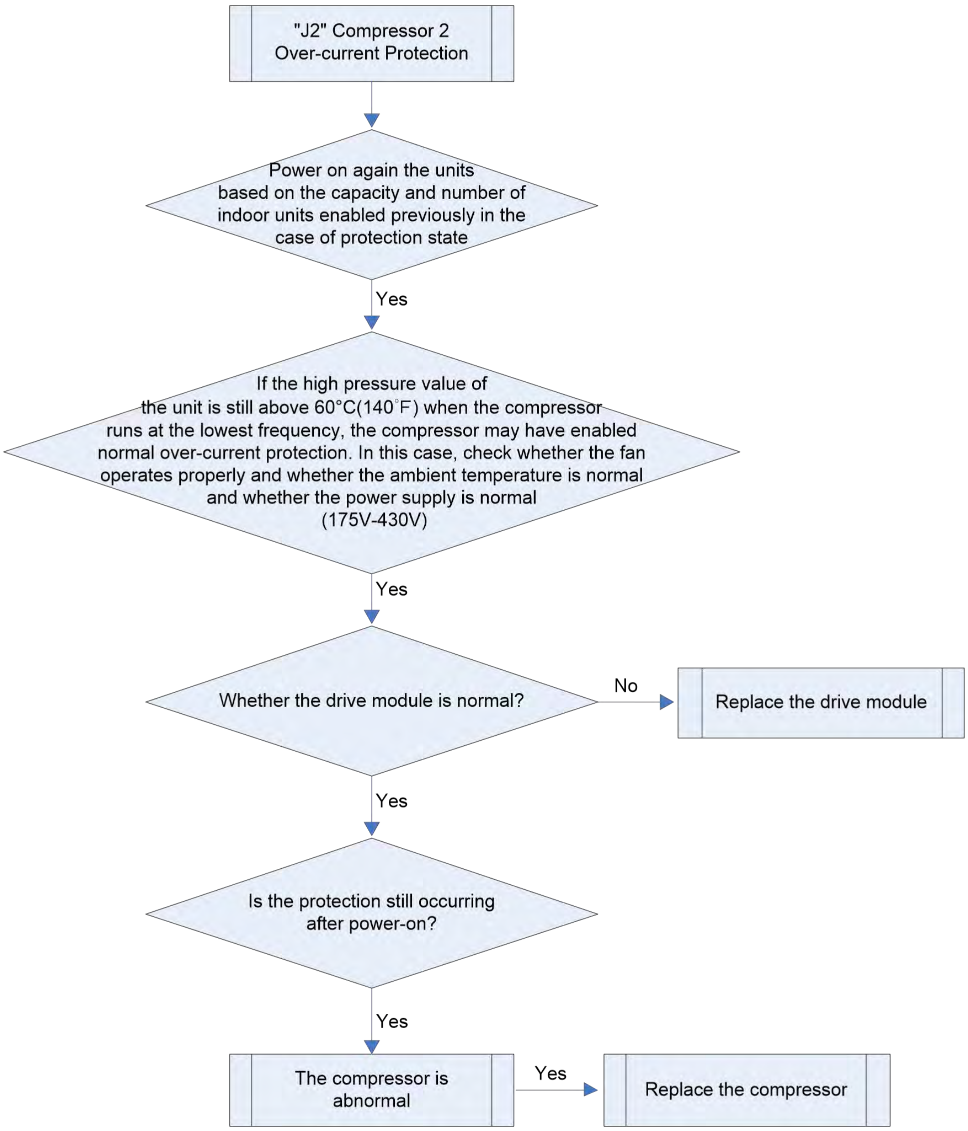
Possible causes:

■ The unit's parameters are abnormal;

■ The drive module is abnormal;

■ The compressor is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:



2.111 "J3" Compressor 3 Over-current Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the operating current of the compressor detected by the current sensor or circuit exceeds the limit, the unit will stop working.

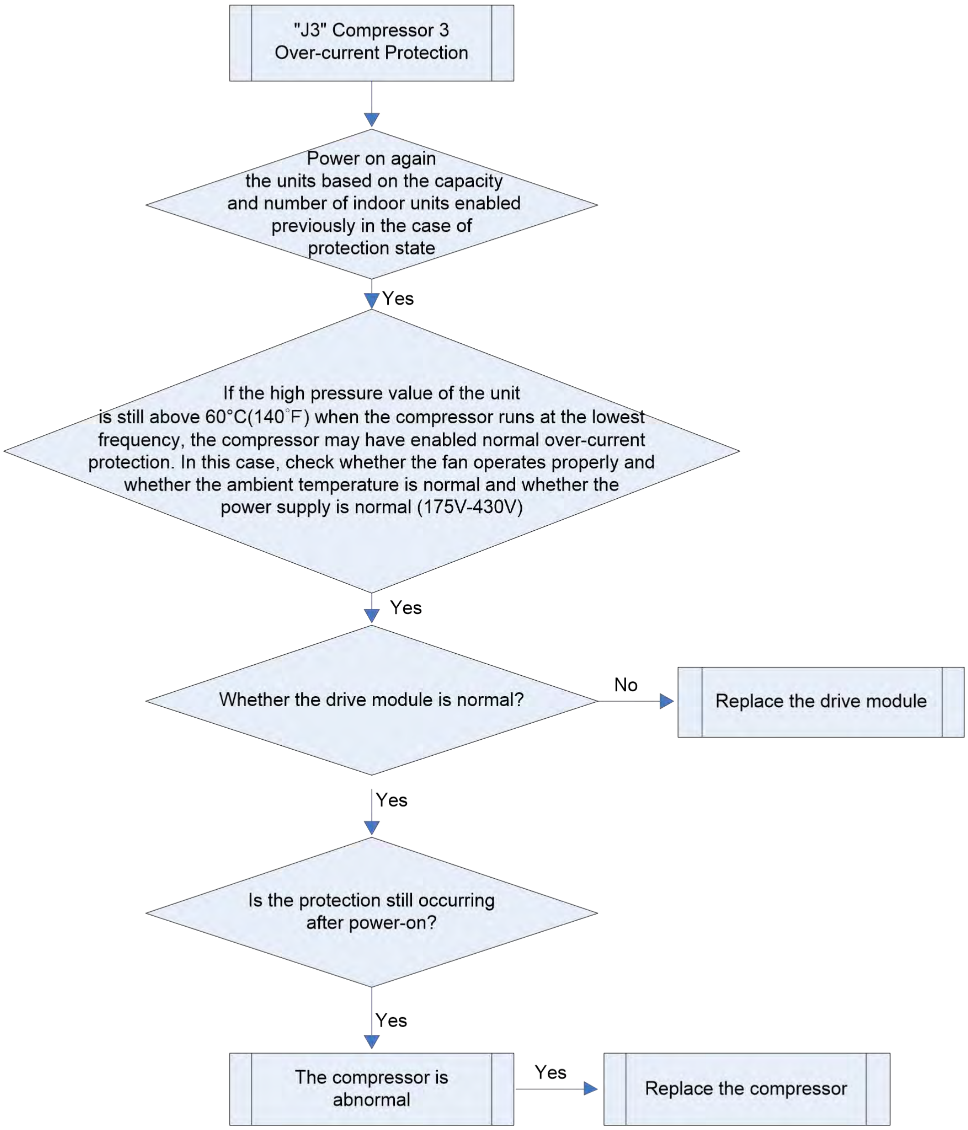
Possible causes:

■ The unit's parameters are abnormal;

■ The drive module is abnormal;

■ The compressor is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:



2.112 "J4" Compressor 4 Over-current Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the operating current of the compressor detected by the current sensor or circuit exceeds the limit, the unit will stop working.

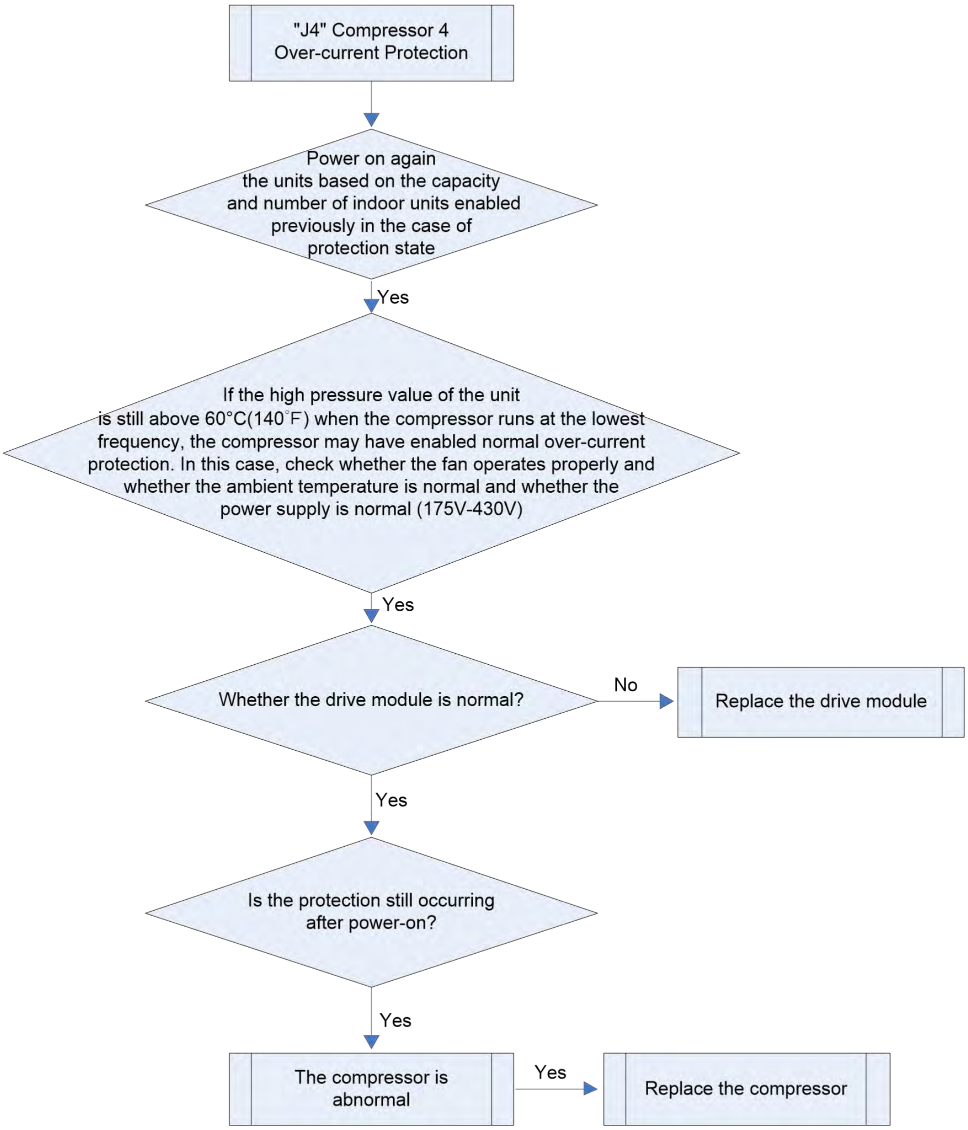
Possible causes:

■ The unit's parameters are abnormal;

■ The drive module is abnormal;

■ The compressor is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:



2.113 "J5" Compressor 5 Over-current Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the operating current of the compressor detected by the current sensor or circuit exceeds the limit, the unit will stop working.

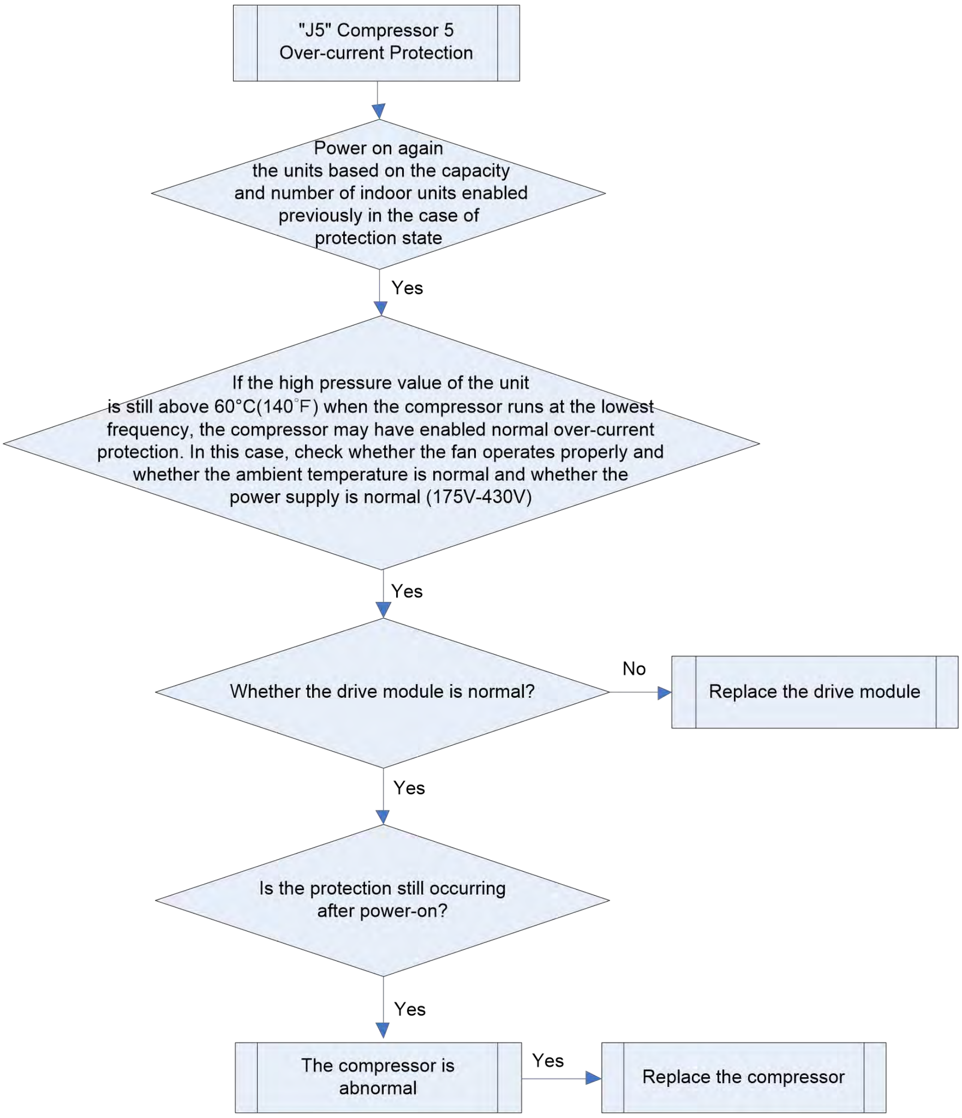
Possible causes:

■ The unit's parameters are abnormal;

■ The drive module is abnormal;

■ The compressor is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:



2.114 "J6" Compressor 6 Over-current Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the operating current of the compressor detected by the current sensor or circuit exceeds the limit, the unit will stop working.

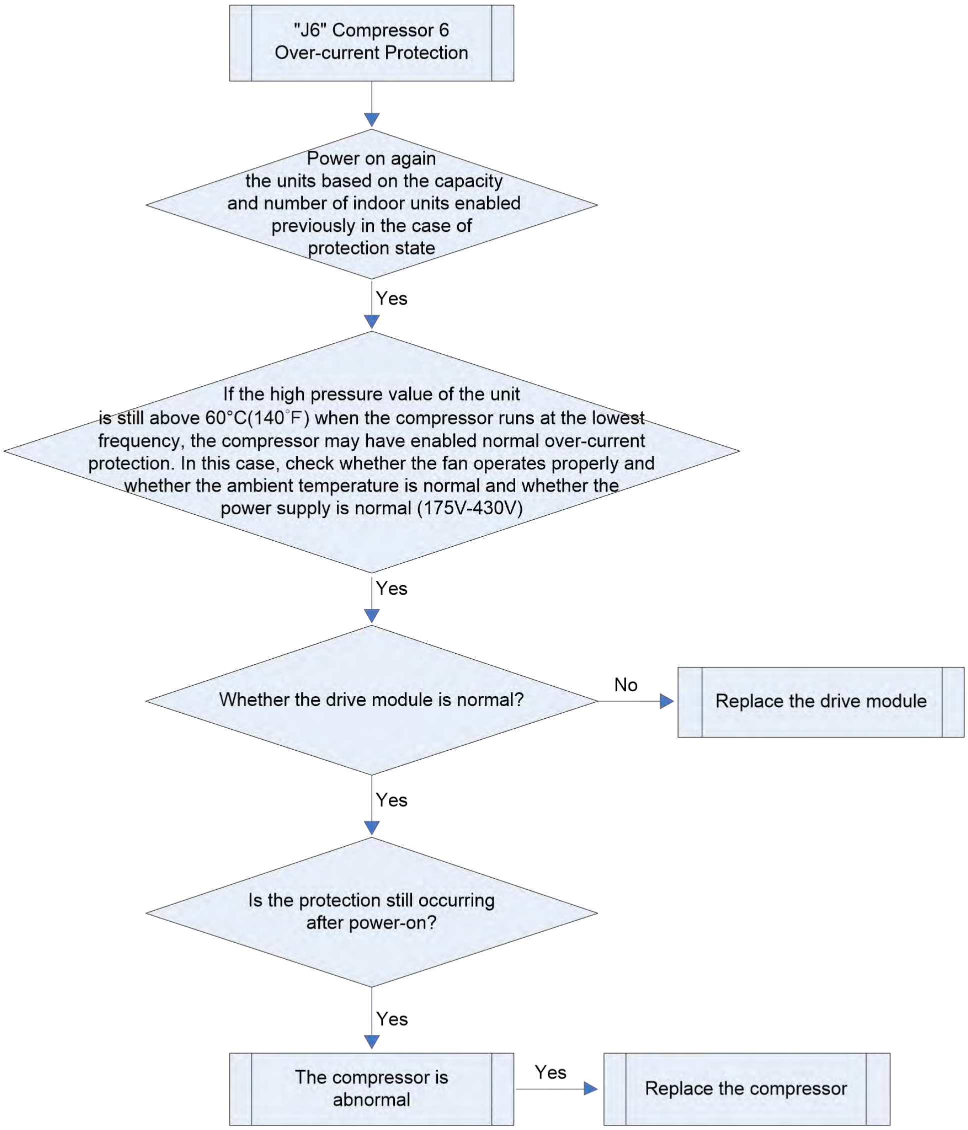
Possible causes:

■ The unit's parameters are abnormal;

■ The drive module is abnormal;

■ The compressor is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:



2.115 "J7" Four-way Valve Air Backflow Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the difference between the system high pressure and low pressure during operation detected by the pressure sensor is less than 0.1 MPa, the unit will stop running to ensure safe operation.

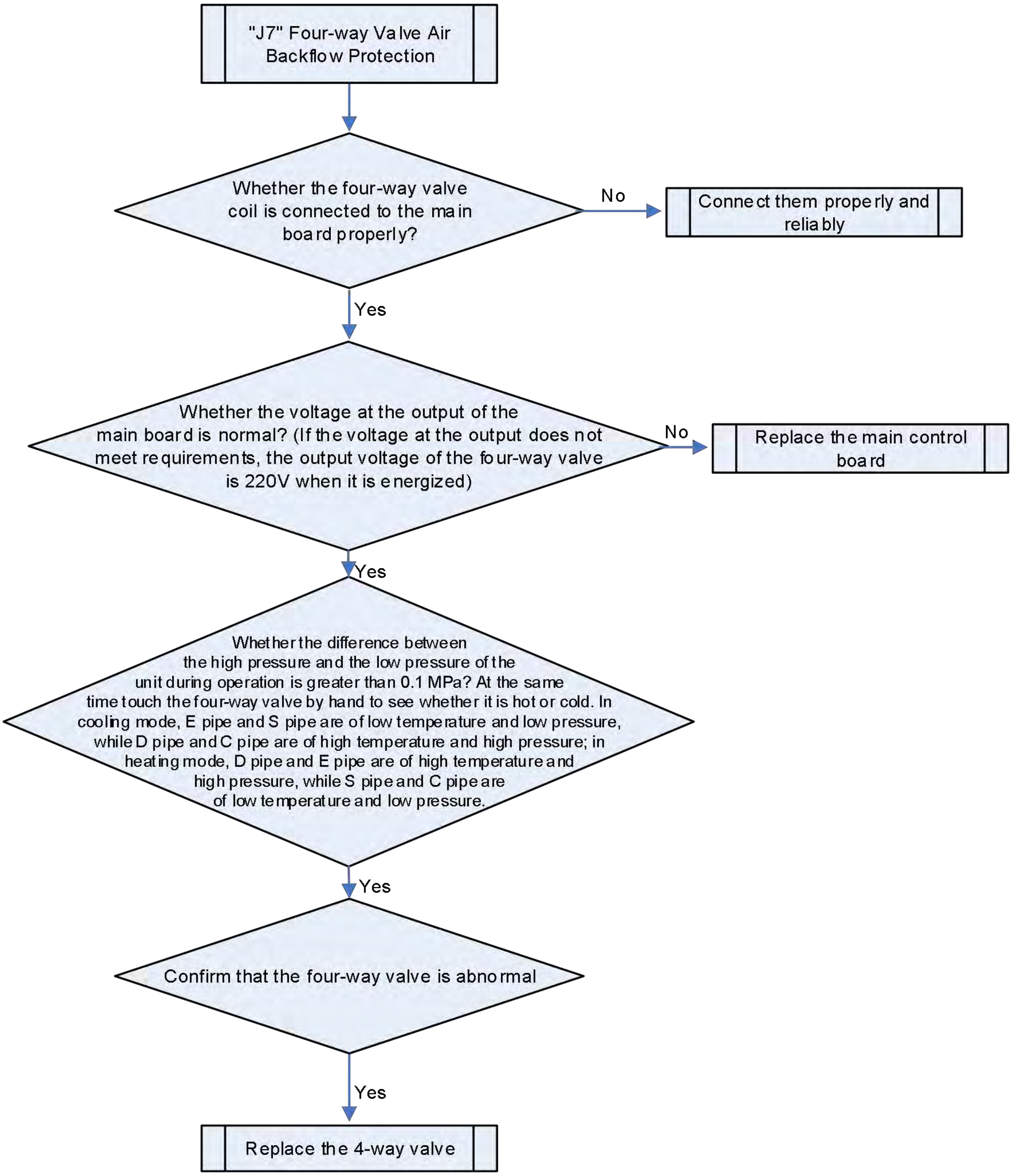
Possible causes:

■ The coil or connecting wire is abnormal;

■ The main board is abnormal;

■ The four-way valve is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:


"J7" Four-way Valve Air Backflow Protection
Whether the four-way valve coil is connected to the main board properly?
No
Connect them properly and reliably
Yes
Whether the voltage at the output of the main board is normal? (If the voltage at the output does not meet requirements, the output voltage of the four-way valve is 220V when it is energized)
No
Replace the main control board
Yes
Whether the difference between the high pressure and the low pressure of the unit during operation is greater than 0.1 MPa? At the same time touch the four-way valve by hand to see whether it is hot or cold. In cooling mode, E pipe and S pipe are of low temperature and low pressure, while D pipe and C pipe are of high temperature and high pressure; in heating mode, D pipe and E pipe are of high temperature and high pressure, while S pipe and C pipe are of low temperature and low pressure.
Yes
Confirm that the four-way valve is abnormal
Yes
Replace the 4-way valve

2.116 "J8" High Pressure Ratio Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

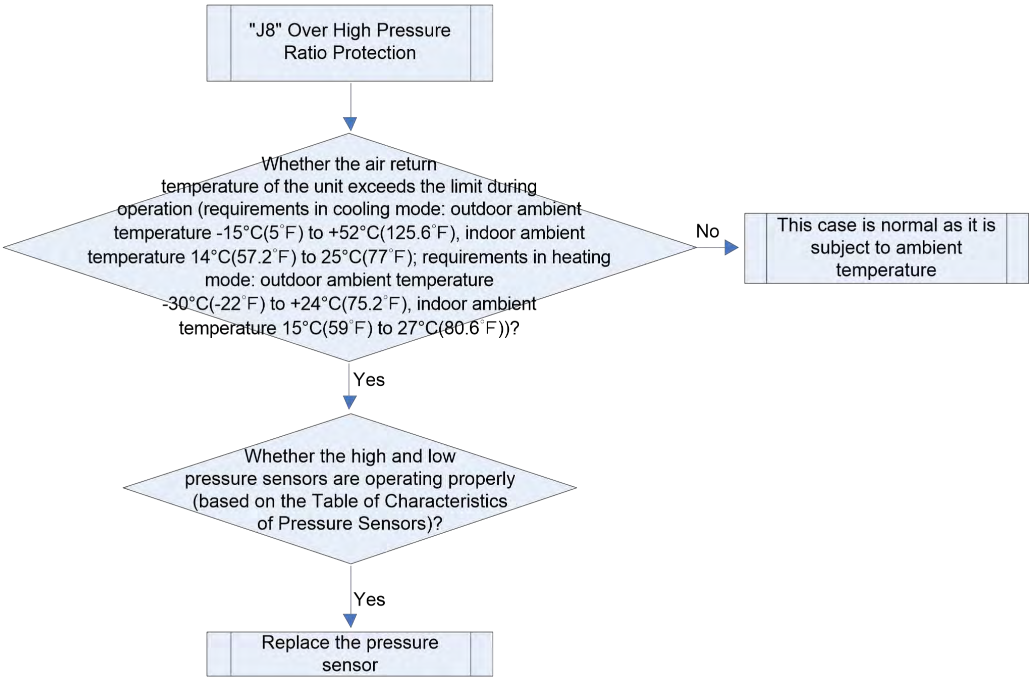
When the ratio between the system high pressure and the low pressure during operation detected by the pressure sensor exceeds 8, the unit will stop running to ensure safe operation.

Possible causes:

■ The pressure sensor is abnormal;

■ The ambient temperature where the unit operates exceeds the limit.

Troubleshooting:



2.117 "J9" Low Pressure Ratio Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

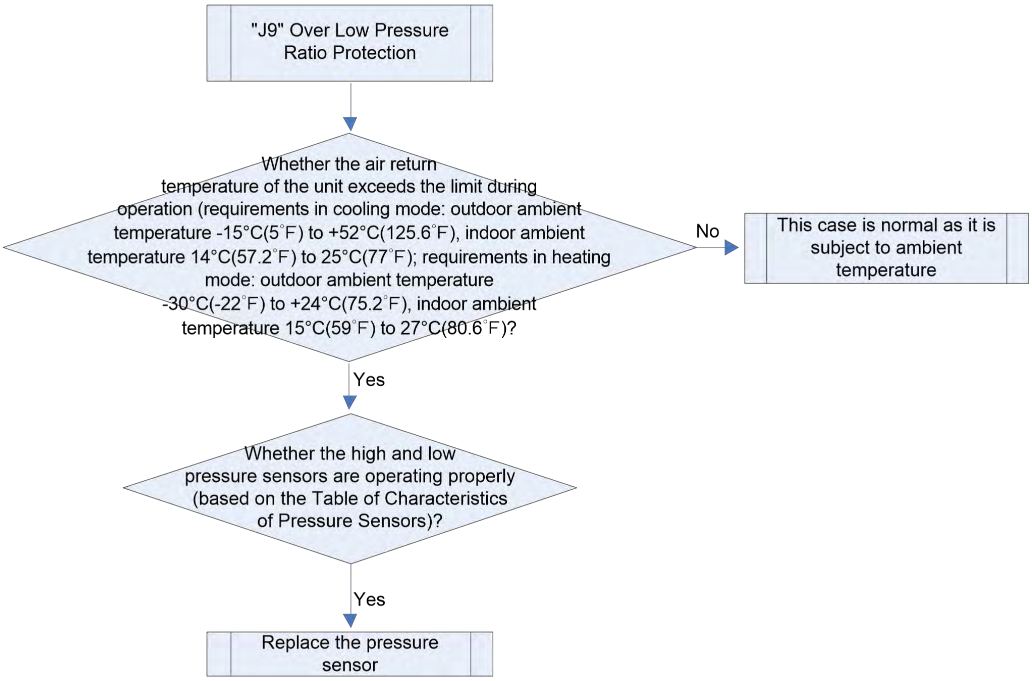
When the ratio between the system high pressure and the low pressure during operation detected by the pressure sensor is smaller than 1.8, the unit will stop running to ensure safe operation.

Possible causes:

■ The pressure sensor is abnormal;

■ The ambient temperature where the unit operates exceeds the limit.

Troubleshooting:



2.118 "L0" Indoor Unit Fault (Unified)

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit displays 

Applicable models: all indoor units

Possible causes:

■ The indoor unit is faulty.

Troubleshooting:

When multiple indoor units are installed in the same place, you can use the function of "indoor unit engineering SN query and fault indoor unit identification" to fast locate the faulty indoor unit or the corresponding indoor unit controlled by a wired controller. The detailed operations are as follows:

"C01" indoor unit engineering SN and fault query:

Long press FUNCTION for five seconds when the conditioner is on or off to view parameters.

Press "∧" to show parameter code C01.

Press MODE to view indoor units' engineering numbers and failures. The engineering number is shown in the timer area, while the failure code is shown in the temperature area (Note 1). Meanwhile, the corresponding failing indoor unit's buzzer buzzes.

Press "∧" or "∨" to switch between indoor units.

Press ENTER/CANCEL (Note 2) to quit the interface of the indoor unit's engineering number and failure and return to the previous interface.

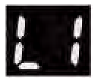
Press ENTER/CANCEL or ON/OFF to quit the parameter interface.

NOTES!

①If the enquired IDU is normal, no fault code will be displayed in the temperature area; if the unit indoor has multiple faults, fault codes will be displayed in the temperature area at an interval of 3 seconds.

②Press the "ON/OFF" button on the interface of IDU project number and fault enquiry to exist the parameter enquiry interface.

2.119 "L1" Indoor Fan Protection

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Applicable models: all indoor units

Fault diagnosis:

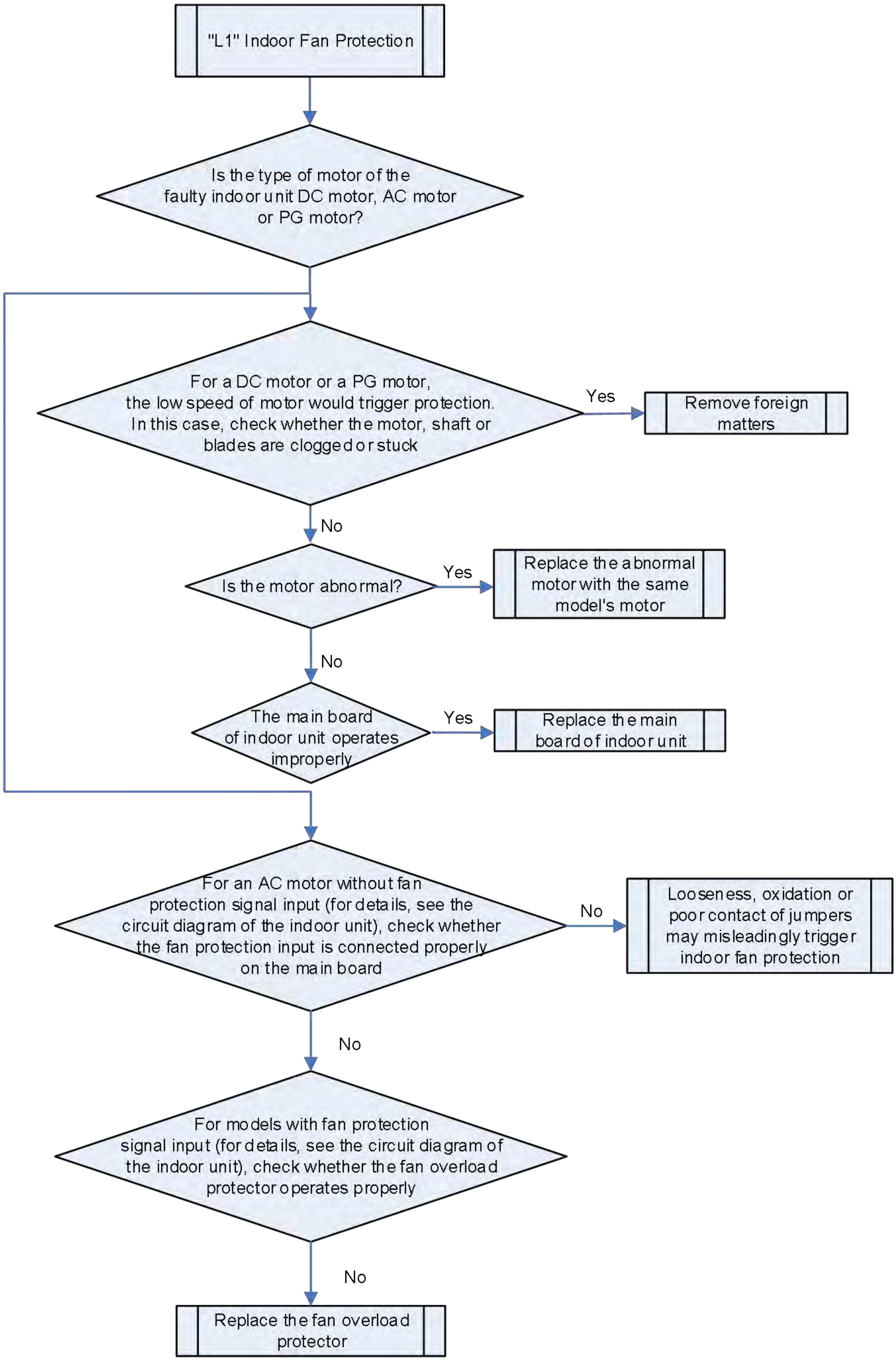
Check whether the indoor unit rotates slowly or stops or whether there exists external fan protection signal. If yes, it indicates the indoor fan protection.

Possible causes:

■ The motor stops or is stuck

■ The main board of indoor unit operates improperly

Troubleshooting:


"L1" Indoor Fan Protection
Is the type of motor of the faulty indoor unit DC motor, AC motor or PG motor?
For a DC motor or a PG motor, the low speed of motor would trigger protection. In this case, check whether the motor, shaft or blades are clogged or stuck
Yes
Remove foreign matters
No
Is the motor abnormal?
Yes
Replace the abnormal motor with the same model's motor
No
The main board of indoor unit operates improperly
Yes
Replace the main board of indoor unit
For an AC motor without fan protection signal input (for details, see the circuit diagram of the indoor unit), check whether the fan protection input is connected properly on the main board
No
Looseness, oxidation or poor contact of jumpers may misleadingly trigger indoor fan protection
No
For models with fan protection signal input (for details, see the circuit diagram of the indoor unit), check whether the fan overload protector operates properly
No
Replace the fan overload protector

2.120 "L2" E-heater Protection (Reserved Code, Not Yet Applied)

2.121 "L3" Overflow Protection

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Applicable models: all indoor units

Fault diagnosis:

When the water level is too high, the float switch of indoor unit will be triggered for overflow protection.

Possible causes:

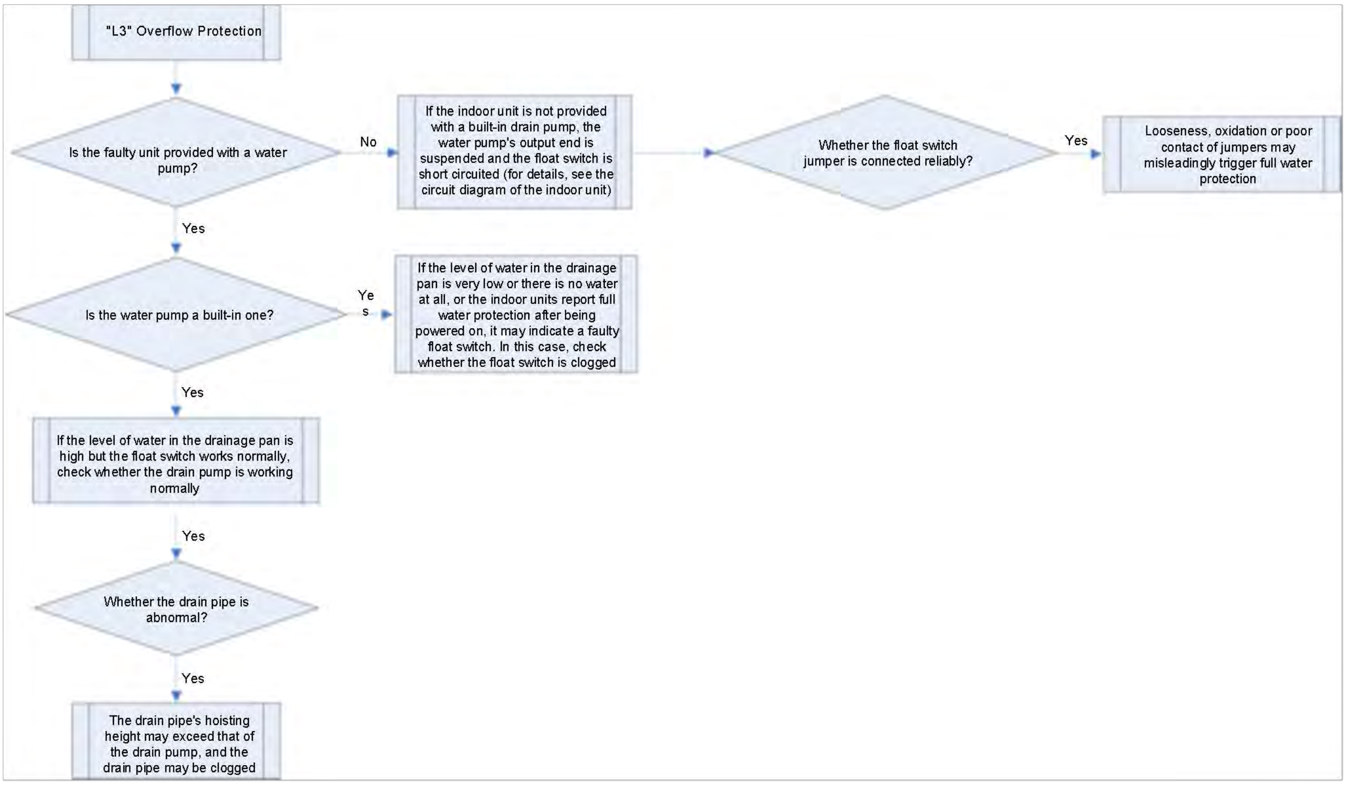
■ The indoor unit is installed improperly;

■ The drain pump is damaged;

■ The float switch operates improperly;

■ The main board of indoor unit operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.122 "L4" Supply Power Over-current Protection

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Applicable models: all indoor units

Fault diagnosis:

When the current supplied to the wired controller by the indoor unit is too large, the fault is generated.

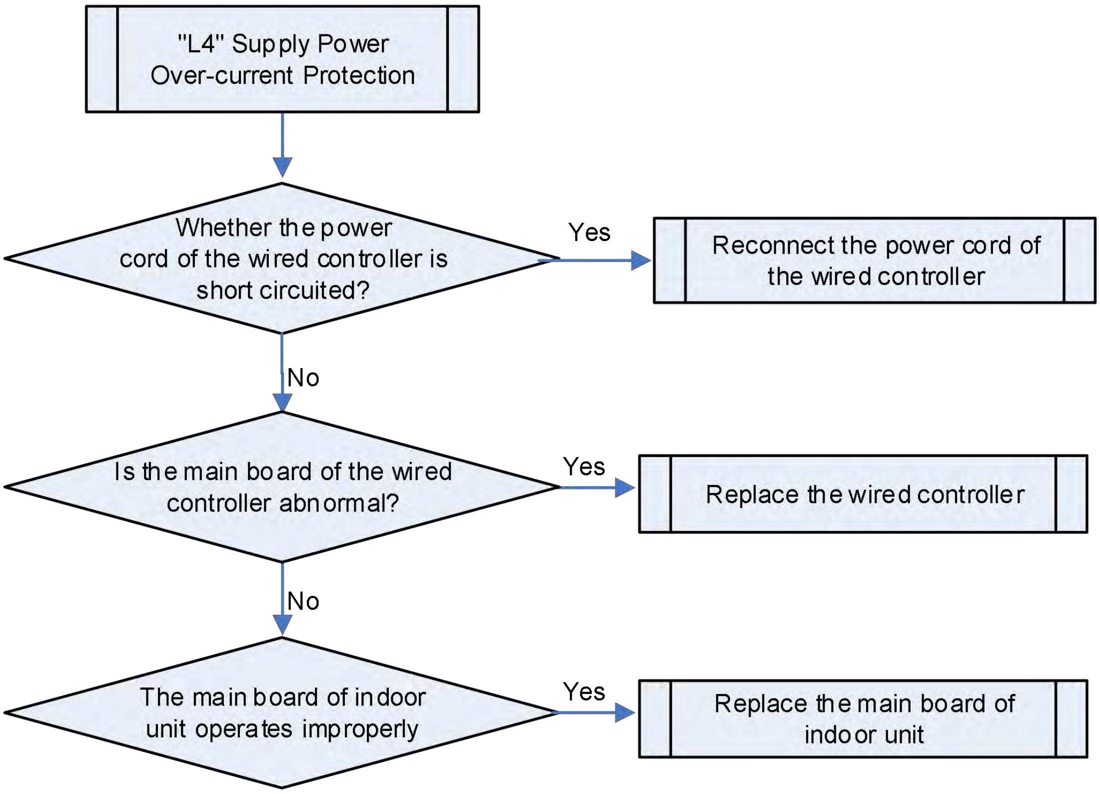
Possible causes:

■ The wires of the wired controller are short circuited;

■ The main board of indoor unit operates improperly;

■ The main board of the wired controller is abnormal.

Troubleshooting:



2.123 "L5" Antifreeze Protection

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Applicable models: all indoor units

Fault diagnosis:

When the pipe temperature of the indoor unit is too low, the unit will trigger antifreeze protection to prevent the evaporator from freezing.

Possible causes:

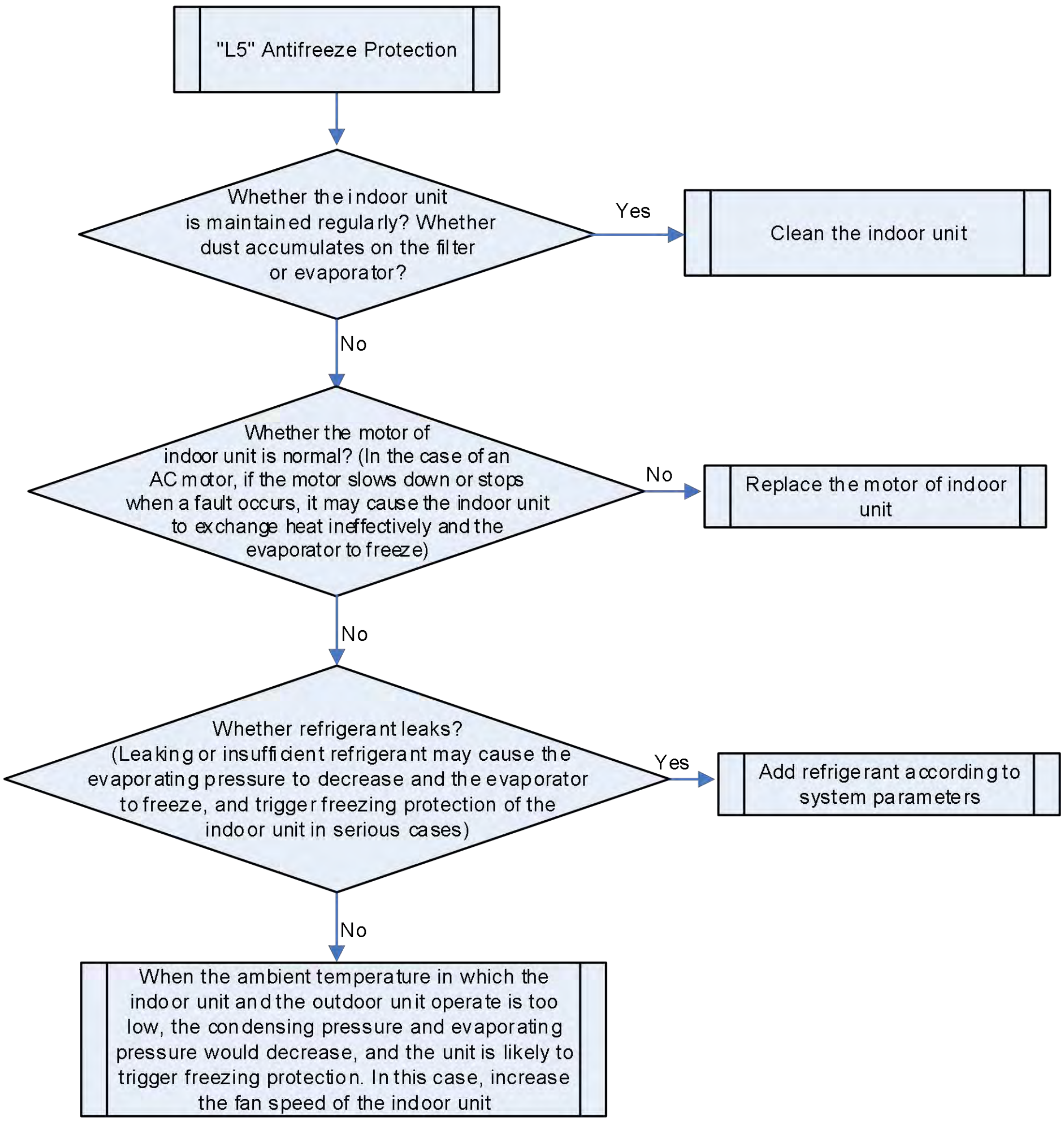
■ The indoor filter and evaporator are dirty;

■ The indoor motor is stuck;

■ Insufficient refrigerant in the unit;

■ The ambient temperature where the indoor unit and outdoor unit operate is too low.

Troubleshooting:



2.124 "L6" Mode Conflict

2.125 "L7" No Master Indoor Unit

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Applicable models: all indoor units

Fault diagnosis:

The unit triggers the "no master indoor unit" fault when no master indoor unit exists in the system.

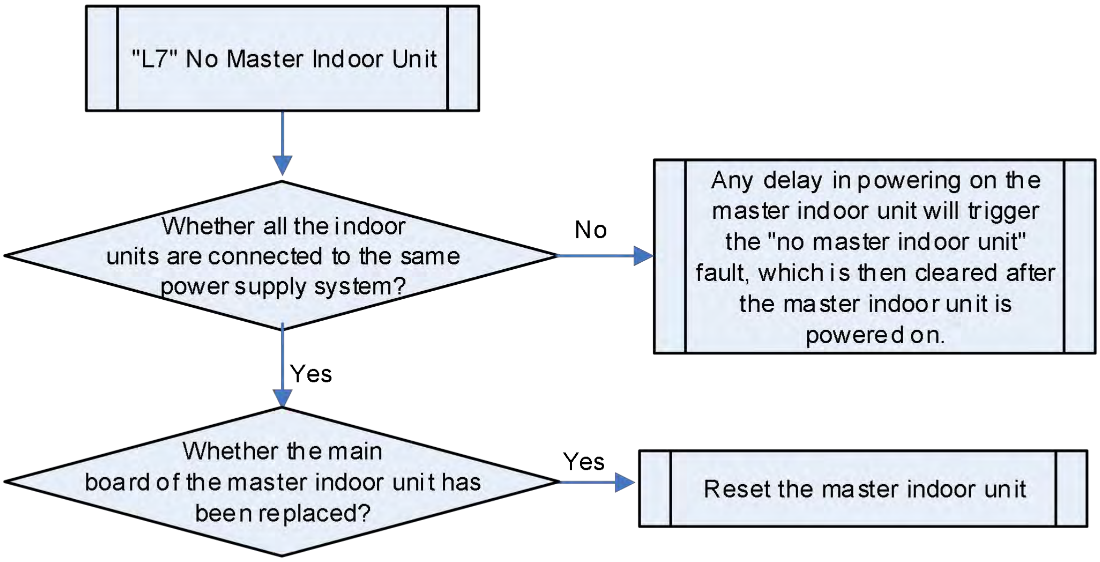
Possible causes:

■ The master indoor unit is disconnected;

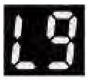
■ The main board of the master indoor unit is replaced;

■ The main board of the master indoor unit is faulty.

Troubleshooting:



2.126 "L9" Inconsistent Number of Indoor Units Under Integrated Control

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Applicable models: all indoor units

Fault diagnosis:

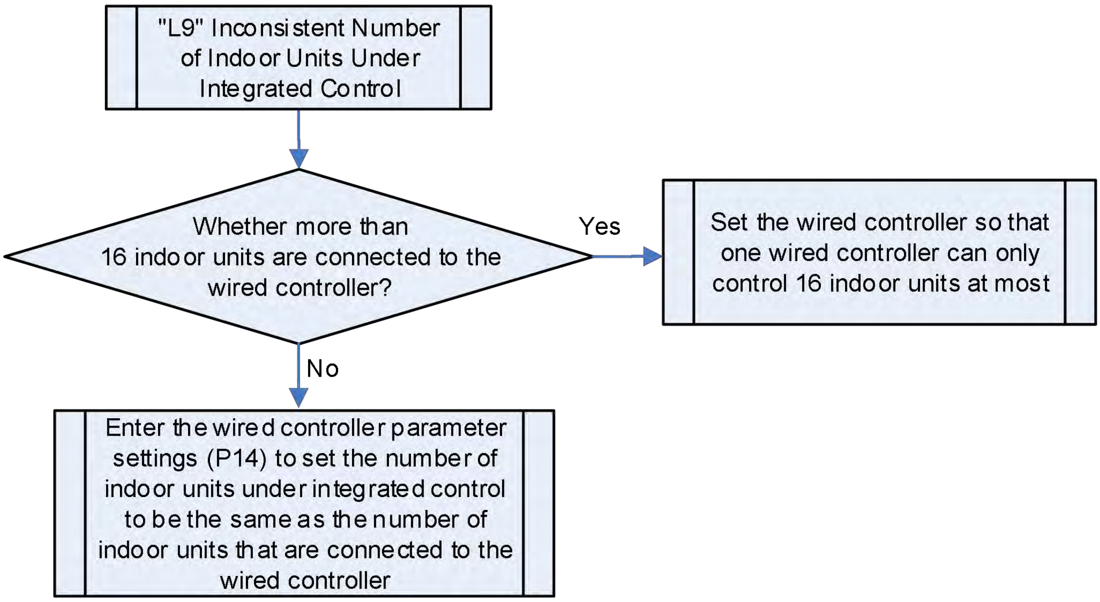
When more than 16 indoor units are connected to the wired controller or the number of indoor units connected to the wired controller is not the same as what is configured under integrated control, the fault is generated.

Possible causes:

■ More than 16 indoor units are connected to one wired controller;

■ The number of indoor units connected to the wired controller is not the same as what is configured under integrated control.

Troubleshooting:



2.127 "LA" Inconsistent Series of Indoor Units Under Integrated Control

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Applicable models: all indoor units

Fault diagnosis:

When the wired controller detects that the multiple indoor units connected to it belong to different series, the fault is generated.

Possible causes:

■ The multiple indoor units connected to the wired controller belong to different series.

Troubleshooting:

Make sure that the multiple indoor units connected to the wired controller belong to the same series.

2.128 "LH" Poor Air Quality Alarm (Reserved Code, Not Yet Applied)

2.129 "LC" Setting of mode DIP switch code is not matching with system

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Applicable models: some indoor units

Fault diagnosis:

■The mode setting of the air conditioning unit is wrong.

Possible causes:

■The mode setting of the unit is inconsistent with the actual system engineering.

Troubleshooting:

Set the mode of all modules are consistent with the actual system engineering.

2.130 "LL" Water flow switch error

Error display: wired controller of hydro box will display 

Applicable model: hydro box

Error judgment condition and method:

Detect if the protection signal of water flow switch is triggered. After turning on the water pump, waterflow switch protection signal is detected in 15 consecutive seconds, then report alarm.

Possible reasons:

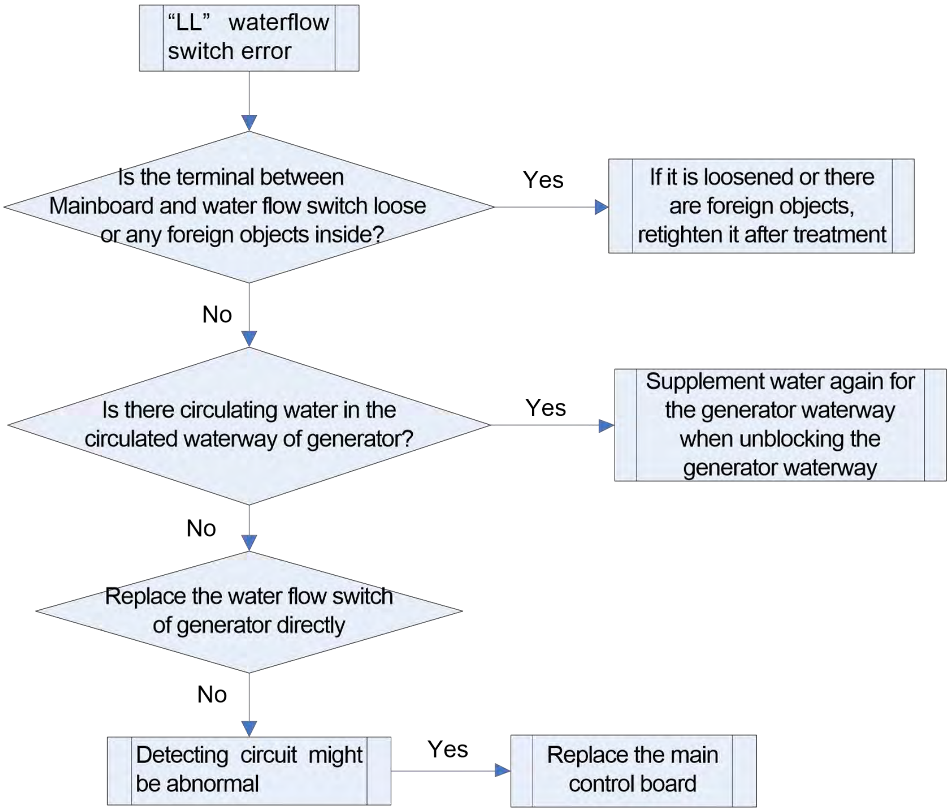
■Poor contact between limit switch and terminal in main board interface

■Water return of generator is not smooth or lacking water

■Water flow switch is abnormal

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



2.131 "LF" Shunt valve setting error

Error display: wired controller of hydro box will display 

Applicable model: hydro box

Error judgment condition and method:

When setting the corresponding relationship for the floor heating shunt valve and IDU, the generator shall detect and judge the project code of IDU to see if the nonexistent project code is set or shunt valve setting error alarm occurs if the same shunt valve is matching with several IDUs (project code)

Possible reasons

■IDU linked with floor heating is offline

■Project code conflict or IP conflict

Troubleshooting

Step 1: check if the IDU corresponding to the shunt valve is offline, if yes, the IDU is deemed offline;

Step 2: check if the project code or IP is conflict, if yes, adjust the relationship between shunt valve and IDU again, allow several shunt valves to match with the same IDU (project code), but never allow the same shunt valve to match with several IDUs (project code).

2.132 "LU" Inconsistent IDU branch connecting to the wired controller which controls multiple indoor units of heat recovery system

Error display: wired controller will display 

Applicable model: wired controller connecting to several IDUs

Error judgment condition and method:

When the controller which controls multiple indoor units is connected to several indoor units, different indoor units are connected under different mode exchangers, or connected under different branches of the same mode exchanger.

Possible reasons:

■Indoor unit connecting to the wired controller which controls multiple indoor units is not in the same branch of the same mode exchanger

■Communication connection between the IDU and mode exchanger connected to the wired controller which controls multiple indoor units is wrong

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: check if the indoor unit connected to the wired controller which controls multiple indoor units in the same branch of the same mode exchanger, if no, please connect the indoor units under different branches to different wired controllers;

Step 2: if the indoor unit connected to the wired controller which controls multiple indoor units is in the same branch of the same mode exchanger, please check if the indoor unit communication cord connected to the communication port of the corresponding branch of mode exchanger, if no, please revise the connection of communication cord;

2.133 "Ln" Lifting panel return air frame reset error

Error display: IDU lamp panel and IDU wired controller will display 

Applicable model: multi VRF indoor unit with the lifting panel

Error judgment condition and method:

Report alarm by judging the status of limit switch 1 and 2.

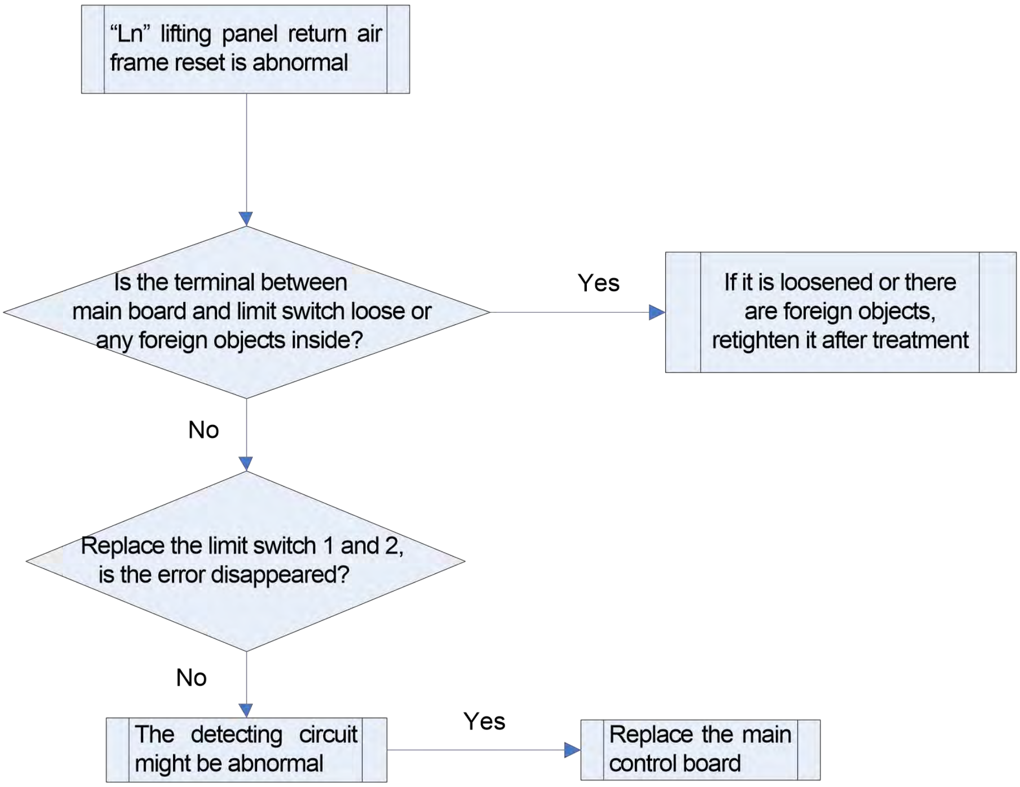
Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between limit switch and terminal in main board interface

■Limit switch is abnormal

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



2.134 "n0" System Energy Efficiency Running Settings Status

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code of a function. It indicates that the unit has entered energy efficiency state. "00" indicates comfort as priority; "01" indicates energy efficiency as priority, in which case the unit is up to 15% more efficient.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.135 "n2" Settings Status of Maximum Capacity Configuration Rate for Indoor and Outdoor Units

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code of a function. It indicates that the unit has entered settings status of maximum capacity configuration rate for indoor and outdoor units.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.136 "n4" Settings Status of Maximum Output Capacity

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

This is a status code of a function. It indicates that the unit has entered settings status of maximum output capacity. "10" indicates the maximum output capacity of 100%; "09" indicates the maximum output capacity of 90%; and "08" indicates the maximum output capacity of 80%.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.137 "n6" Unit Fault Query Status

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The code is a query status code. It indicates that the unit has entered unit fault query state. In this case, you can query five historical faults of indoor and outdoor units. Keep in mind that you have to query the faults respectively for indoor units and outdoor units.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.138 "n7" Unit Parameter Query Status

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The code is a query status code. It indicates that the unit has entered unit parameter query state.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.139 "n8" Indoor Unit Engineering SN Query

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

The code is a query status code. It indicates that the unit has entered "indoor unit engineering SN query" state. In this case the wired controller displays engineering SN of the indoor unit, the buzzer of which sounds at the same time.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.140 "n9" Status of Querying Number of Online Indoor Units

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

The code is a query status code, in which case you can query the number of online indoor units.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.141 "nA" Heating and Cooling Unit

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

The code indicates that the indoor unit operates in both heating and cooling modes.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.142 "nH" Heating Only Unit

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

The code indicates that the indoor unit only operates in heating mode.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.143 "nC" Cooling Only Unit

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

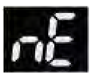
Fault diagnosis:

The code indicates that the indoor unit only operates in cooling mode.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.144 "nE" Negative Number Code

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

The code is a negative number code. It indicates that the number following the code is a negative one.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.145 "nF" Fan Type Unit

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

The code indicates that the indoor unit only operates in fan mode.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: not required.

2.146 "o3" IDU IPM module protection

Error display: ODU main board and IDU wired controller will display 

Applicable model: external drive DC fan

Error judgment condition and method:

Check the error code on the display board, if it displays o3, that’s the IDU IPM module protection.

Possible reasons:

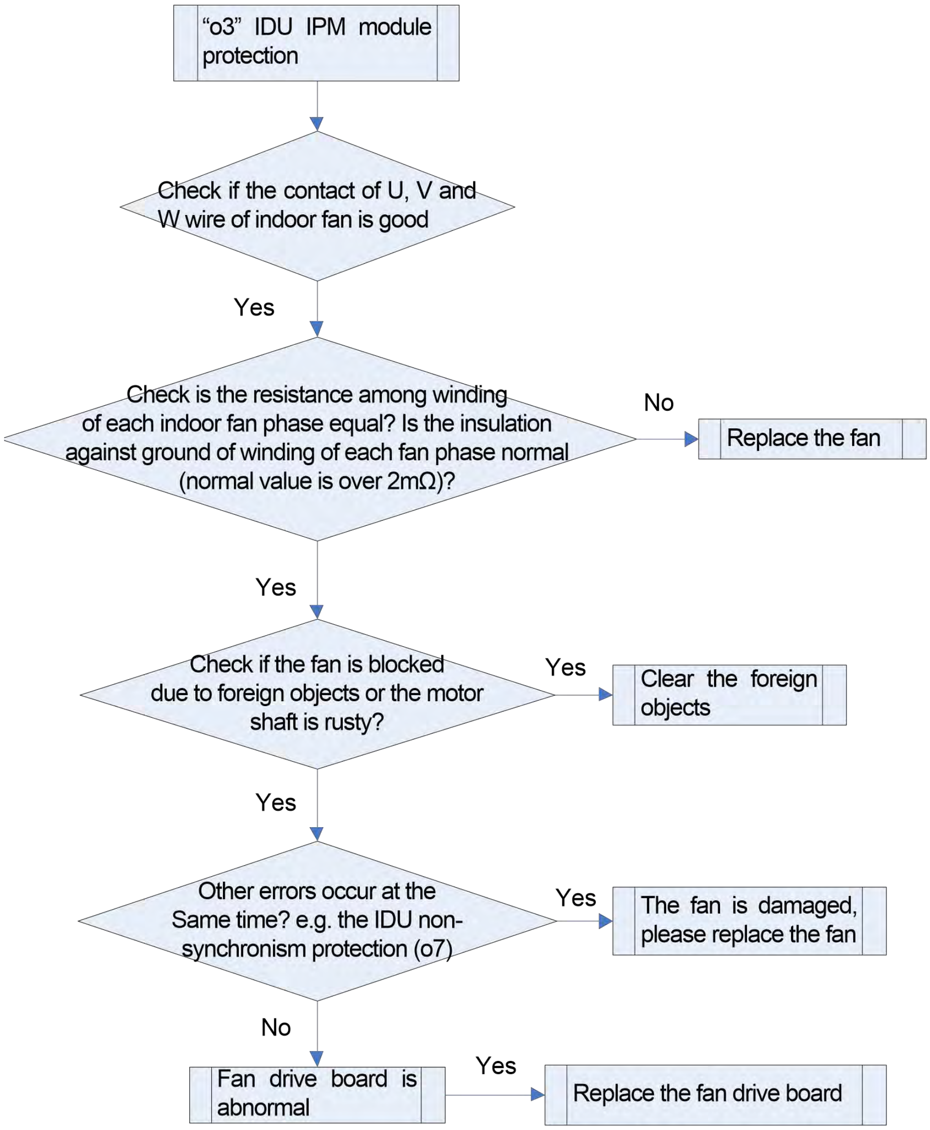
■Contact of the fan UVW wire is poor.

■The fan is damaged;

■The fan blade is blocked (the fan blade is blocked and the motor shaft is rusty)

■The fan drive board is abnormal;

Troubleshooting:



2.147 "o7" IDU non-synchronism protection

Error display: ODU main board and IDU wired controller will display 

Applicable model: external drive DC fan

Error judgment condition and method:

Check the error code on the display board, if it displays o7, that's the IDU non-synchronism protection.

Possible reasons:

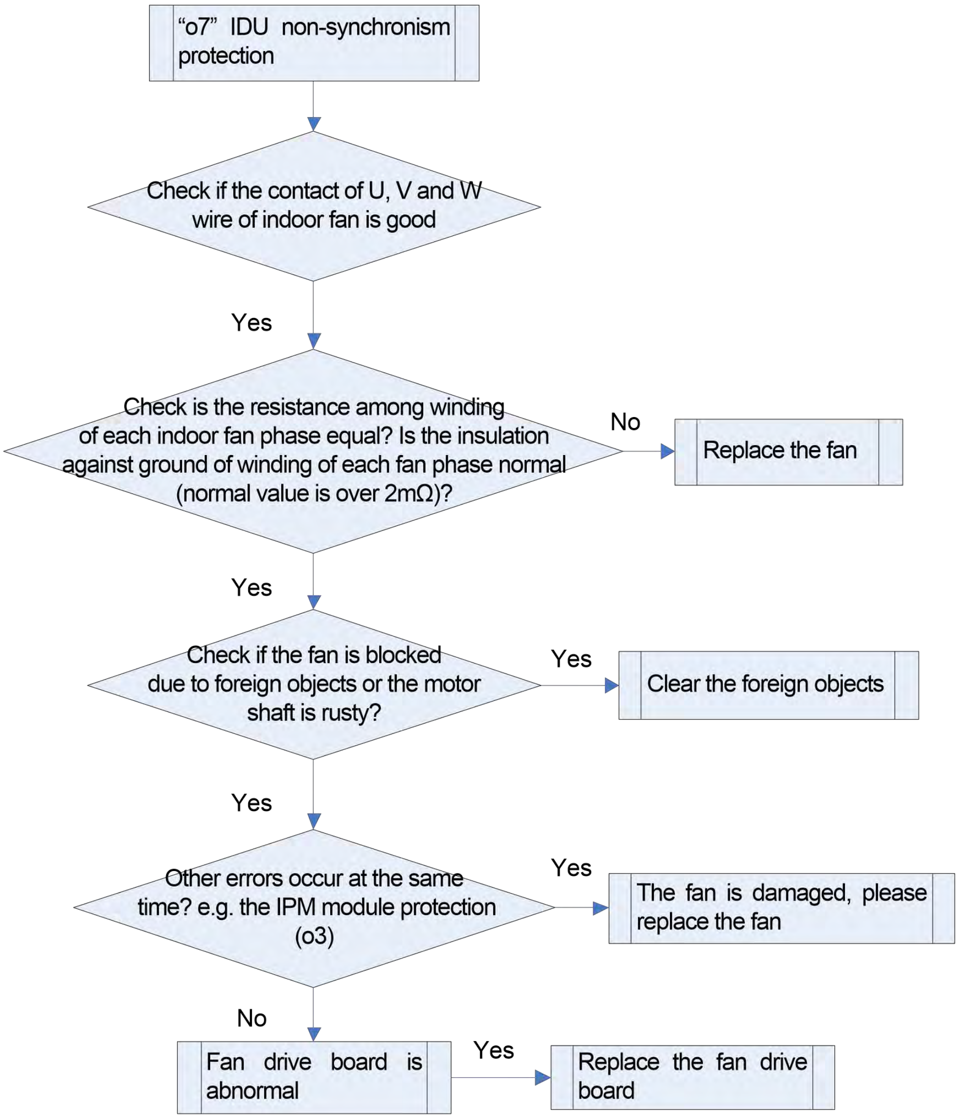
■Contact of the fan UVW wire is poor;

■The fan is damaged;

■The fan blade is blocked (the fan blade is blocked and the motor shaft is rusty)

■Fan drive board is abnormal;

Troubleshooting:



2.148 "o8" IDU drive communication error

Error display: ODU main board and IDU wired controller will display 

Applicable model: external drive DC fan

Error judgment condition and method:

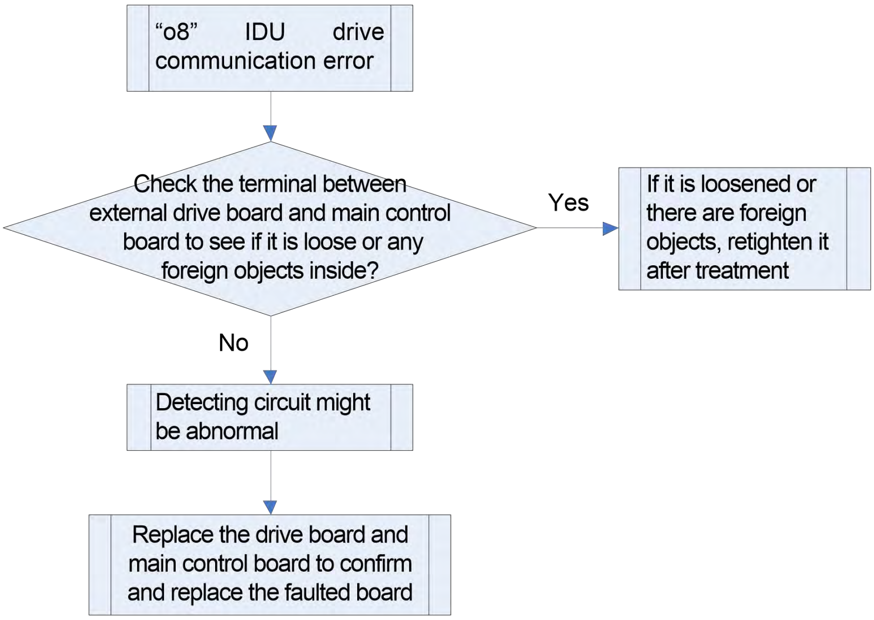
If the drive does not receive main control data in 30 consecutive seconds, it will report communication error.

Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between drive board and main control board communication terminal

■Circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



2.149 "o9" IDU main control communication error

Error display: ODU main board and IDU wired controller will display 

Applicable model: multi VRF IDU with DC motor

Error judgment condition and method:

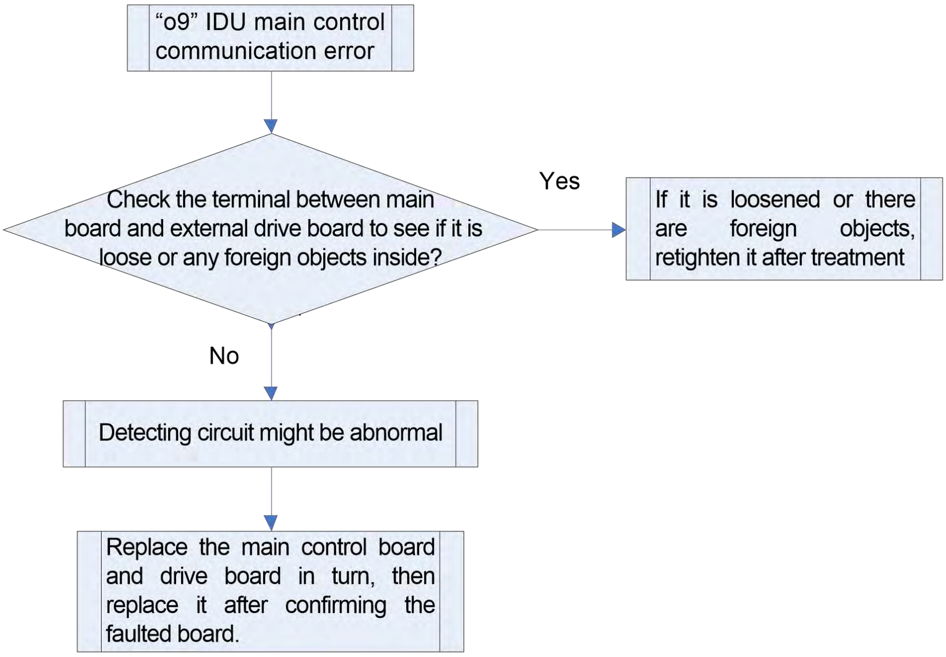
If the main control does not receive data in 30 consecutive seconds, it will report communication error; if the drive does not receive data in 30 consecutive seconds, it will report communication error.

Possible reasons:

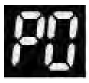
■Poor contact between main control board and drive board communication terminal

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



2.150 "P0" Compressor Drive Board Fault

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis: If the fault code displayed on the wired controller of the indoor unit is PO, check the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit, based on which you are able to identify the specific fault of the compressor drive board. Then, troubleshoot the fault according to the corresponding troubleshooting methods.

Possible causes:

■ Compressor drive module reset protection (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays P3);

■ Temperature sensor fault of compressor drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays P7);

■ IPM over temperature protection for the compressor drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays P8);

■ Current detection circuit fault of compressor drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays PC);

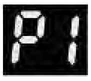
■ Charging loop fault of compressor drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays PF);

■ Loss of synchronization protection for the inverter compressor (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays P9);

■ Inverter compressor startup failure (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays PJ).

Troubleshooting: based on the faults displayed on the main board of the outdoor unit.

2.151 "P1" Malfunctioning Compressor Drive Board

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the wired controller of the indoor unit is P1, check the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit, based on which you are able to identify the specific fault of the compressor drive board. Then, troubleshoot the fault according to the corresponding troubleshooting methods.

Possible causes:

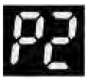
■ Inverter compressor over-current protection (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays P5);

■ IPM module protection for the compressor drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays P6);

■ Communication fault of compressor drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays C2).

Troubleshooting: based on the faults displayed on the main board of the outdoor unit.

2.152 "P2" Input Voltage Protection for the Compressor Drive Board

Fault display: wired controller of indoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

If fault code displayed on the wired controller of the indoor unit is P2, check the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit, based on which you are able to identify the specific fault of the compressor drive board. Then, troubleshoot the fault according to the corresponding troubleshooting methods.

Possible causes:

■ Over voltage protection for the DC bus of compressor drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays PH);

■ Under voltage protection for the DC bus of compressor drive (2-digit digital LED of the main control board of the outdoor unit displays PL).

Troubleshooting: based on the faults displayed on the main board of the outdoor unit.

2.153 "P3" Reset Protection for the Compressor Drive Module

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

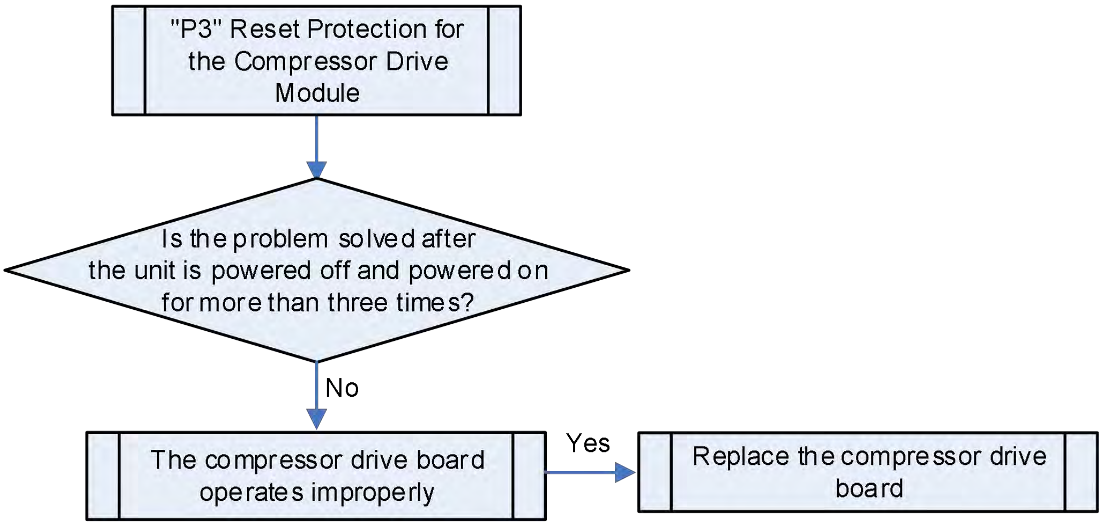
Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is P3, it indicates the reset protection for the compressor drive board.

Possible causes:

■ The compressor drive operates improperly

Troubleshooting:



2.154 "P5" Inverter Compressor Over-current Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is P5, it indicates the over-current protection for the inverter compressor.

Possible causes:

■ Poor contact of compressor's UVW cables;

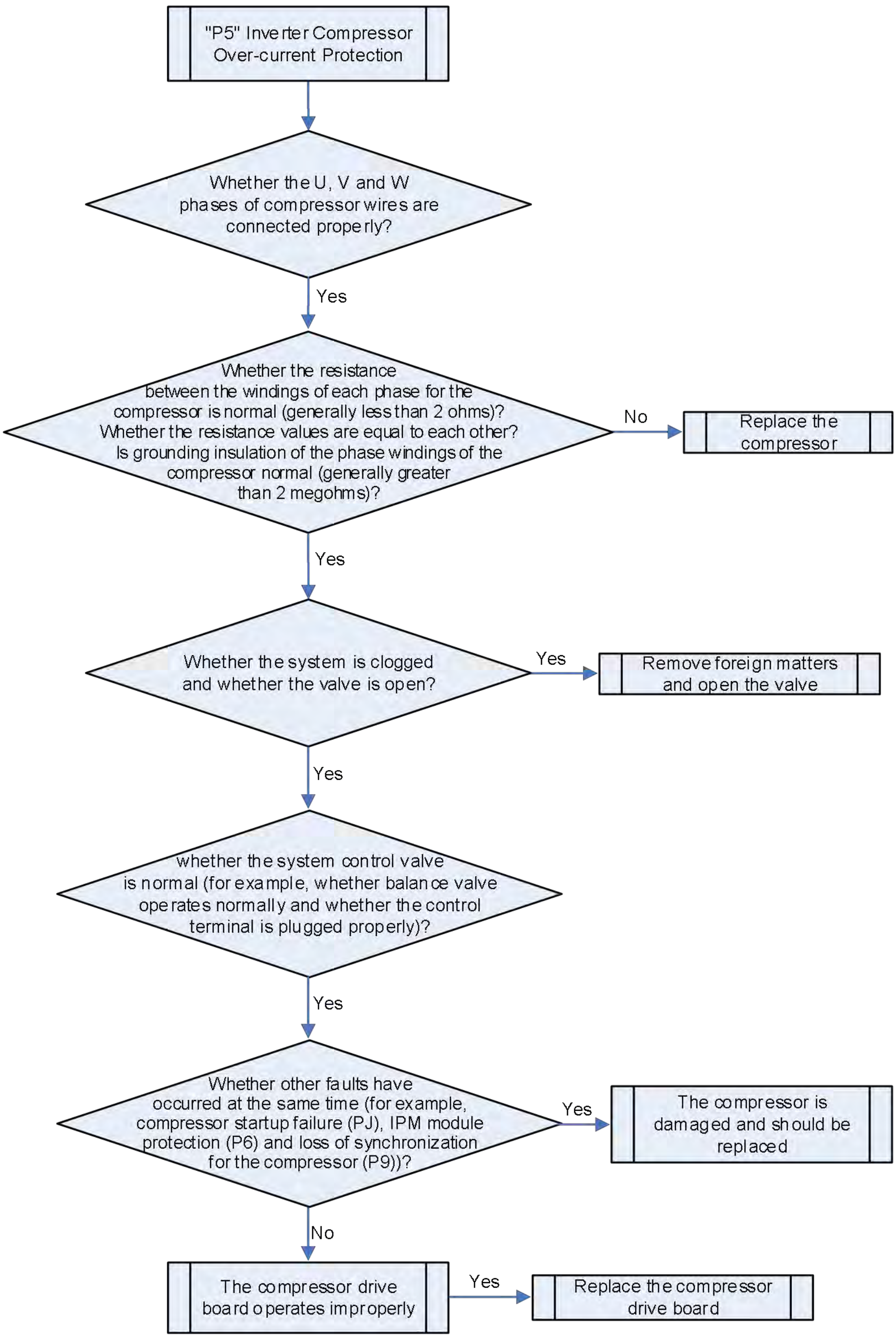
■ The compressor's UVW cables are wrongly connected;

■ The compressor is damaged;

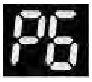
■ The system is blocked;

■ IPM module of the compressor drive board is damaged.

Troubleshooting:


"P5" Inverter Compressor Over-current Protection
Whether the U, V and W phases of compressor wires are connected properly?
Yes
Whether the resistance between the windings of each phase for the compressor is normal (generally less than 2 ohms)? Whether the resistance values are equal to each other? Is grounding insulation of the phase windings of the compressor normal (generally greater than 2 megohms)?
No
Replace the compressor
Yes
Whether the system is clogged and whether the valve is open?
Yes
Remove foreign matters and open the valve
Yes
whether the system control valve is normal (for example, whether balance valve operates normally and whether the control terminal is plugged properly)?
Yes
Whether other faults have occurred at the same time (for example, compressor startup failure (PJ), IPM module protection (P6) and loss of synchronization for the compressor (P9))?
Yes
The compressor is damaged and should be replaced
No
The compressor drive board operates improperly
Yes
Replace the compressor drive board

2.155 "P6" IPM Module Protection for the Compressor Drive

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is P6, it indicates the IPM module protection for the compressor drive.

Possible causes:

■ Poor contact of compressor's UVW cables;

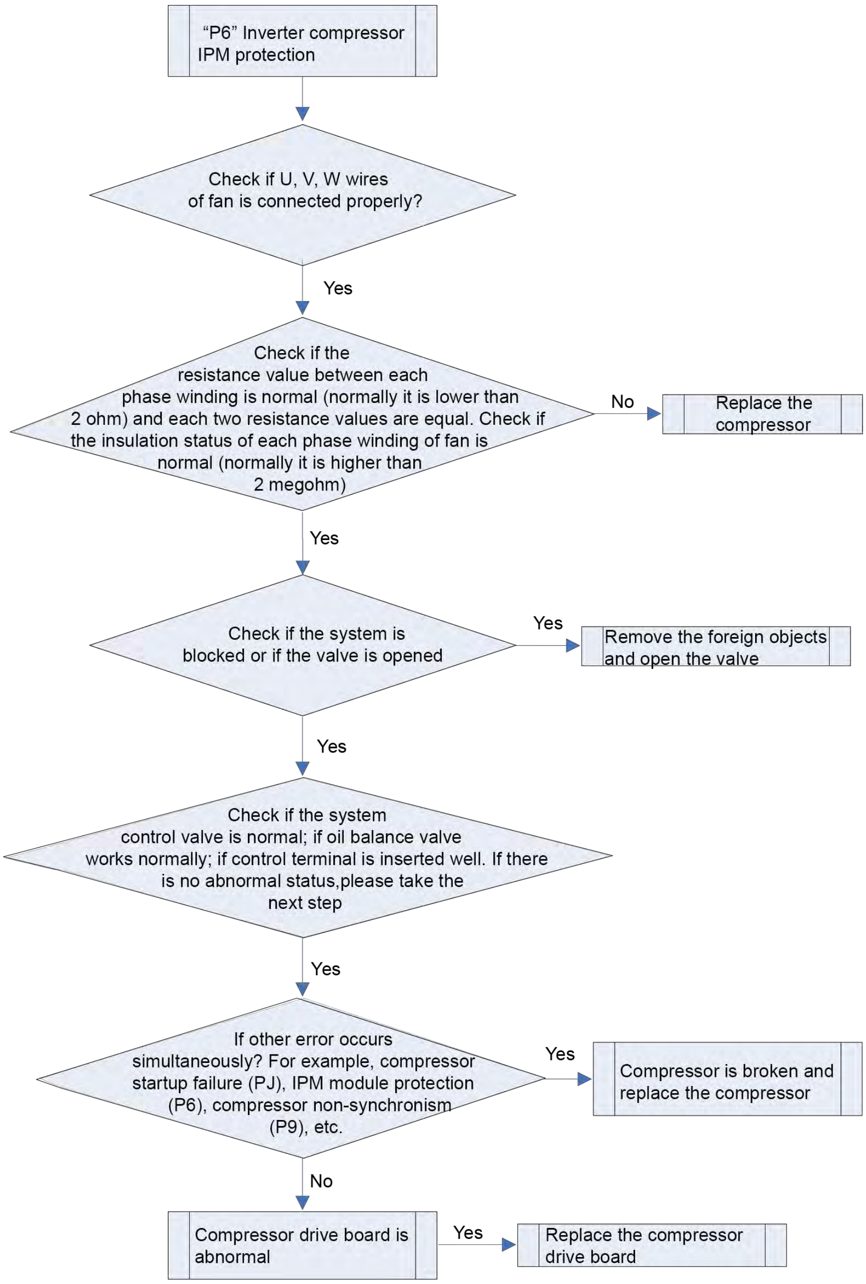
■ The compressor's UVW cables are wrongly connected;

■ The compressor is damaged;

■ The system is blocked;

■ IPM module of the compressor drive board is damaged.

Troubleshooting:



2.156 "P7" Abnormal Temperature Sensor of Compressor Drive Board

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

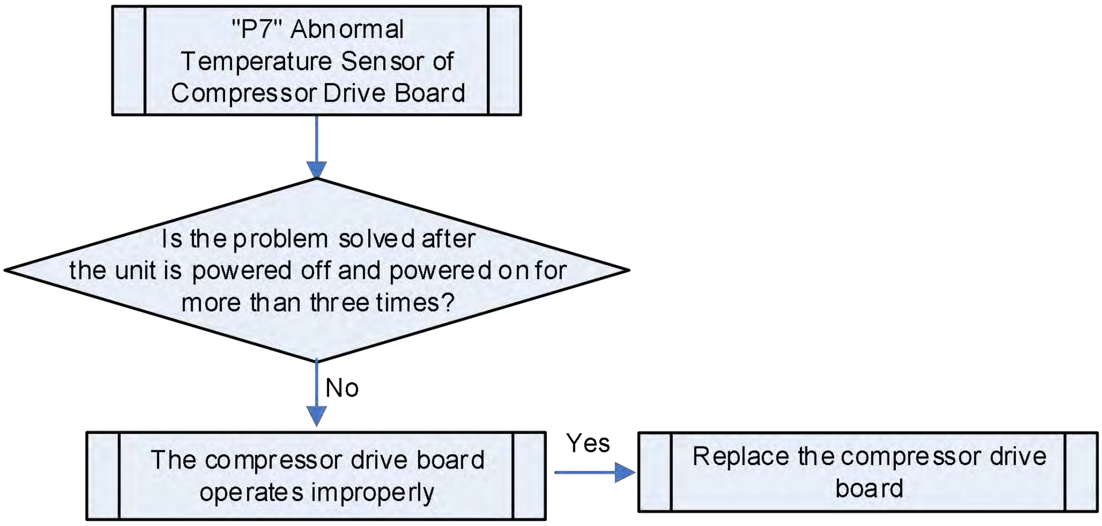
Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is P7, it indicates the abnormal temperature sensor of compressor drive board.

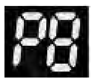
Possible causes:

■ The compressor drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.157 "P8" IPM Over Temperature Protection for Compressor Drive Board

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is P8, it indicates the IPM over temperature protection for the compressor drive.

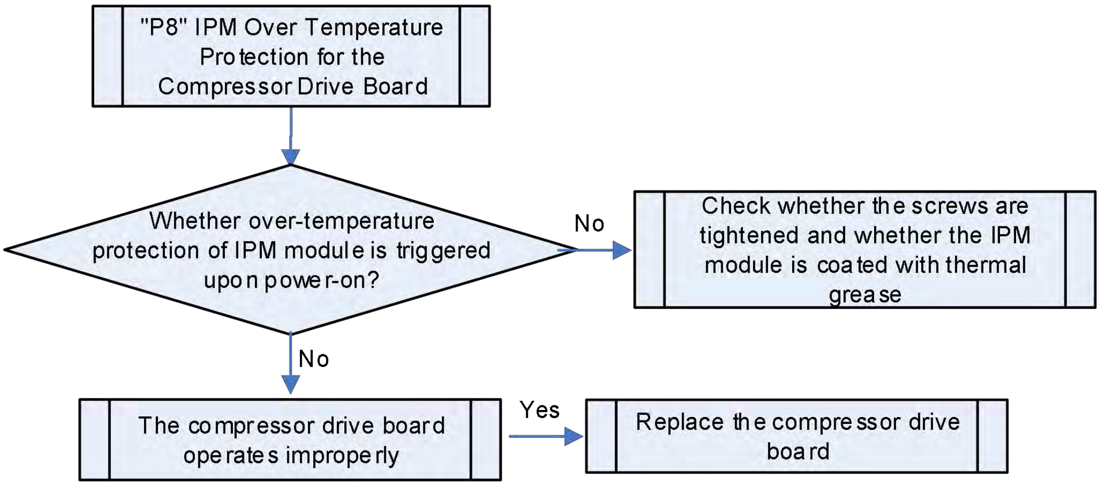
Possible causes:

■ The IPM module's screws are not tightened;

■ The IPM module is not covered, or unevenly covered by thermal grease, or covered by dried thermal grease;

■ The compressor drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.158 "P9" Loss of Synchronization Protection for Inverter Compressor

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

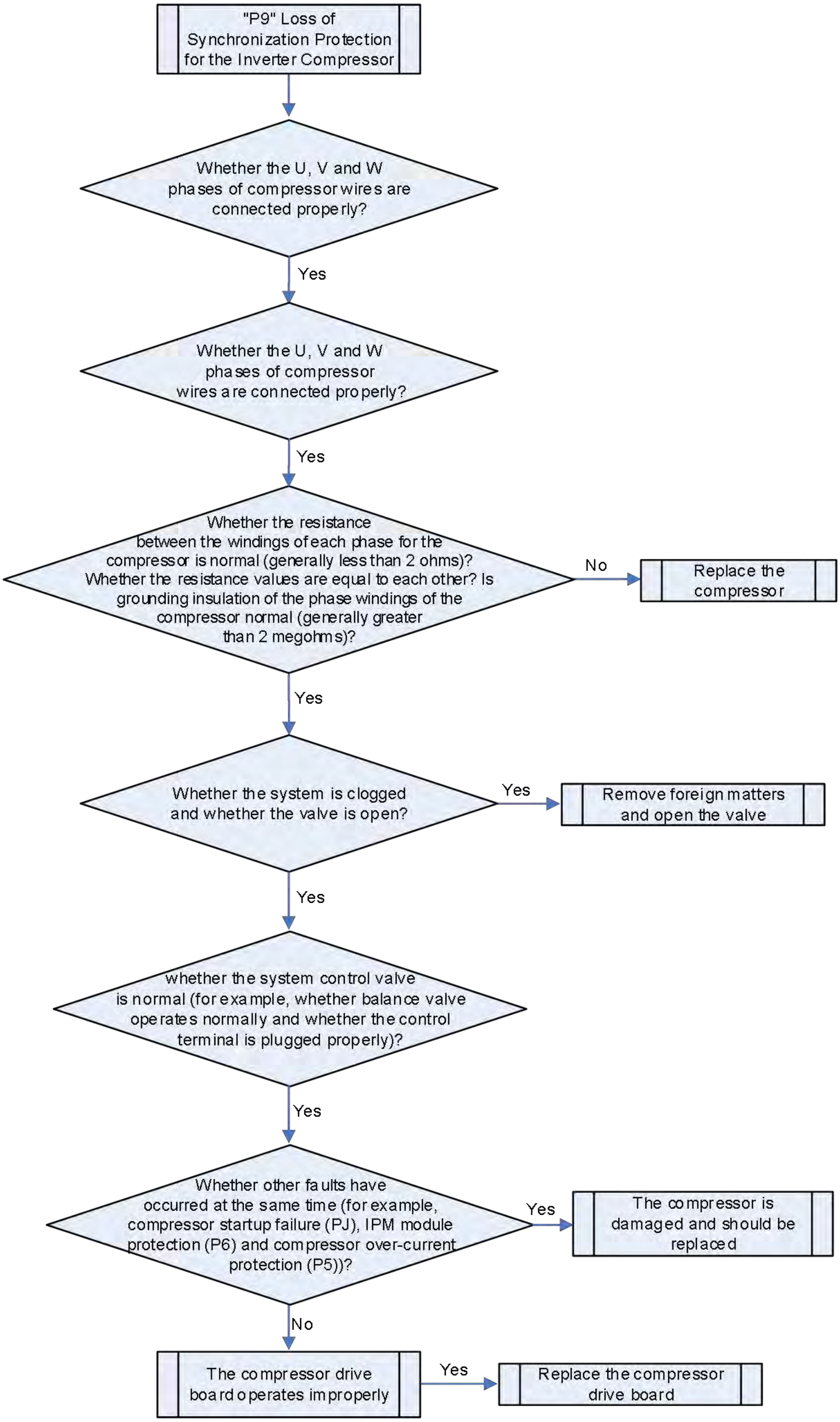
If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is P9, it indicates the loss of synchronization protection for the inverter compressor.

Possible causes:

■ The compressor drive board operates improperly.

■ The compressor is damaged.

Troubleshooting:


"P9" Loss of Synchronization Protection for the Inverter Compressor
Whether the U, V and W phases of compressor wires are connected properly?
Yes
Whether the U, V and W phases of compressor wires are connected properly?
Yes
Whether the resistance between the windings of each phase for the compressor is normal (generally less than 2 ohms)? Whether the resistance values are equal to each other? Is grounding insulation of the phase windings of the compressor normal (generally greater than 2 megohms)?
No
Replace the compressor
Yes
Whether the system is clogged and whether the valve is open?
Yes
Remove foreign matters and open the valve
Yes
whether the system control valve is normal (for example, whether balance valve operates normally and whether the control terminal is plugged properly)?
Yes
Whether other faults have occurred at the same time (for example, compressor startup failure (PJ), IPM module protection (P6) and compressor over-current protection (P5))?
Yes
The compressor is damaged and should be replaced
No
The compressor drive board operates improperly
Yes
Replace the compressor drive board

2.159 "PC" Current Detection Circuit Fault of Compressor Drive

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

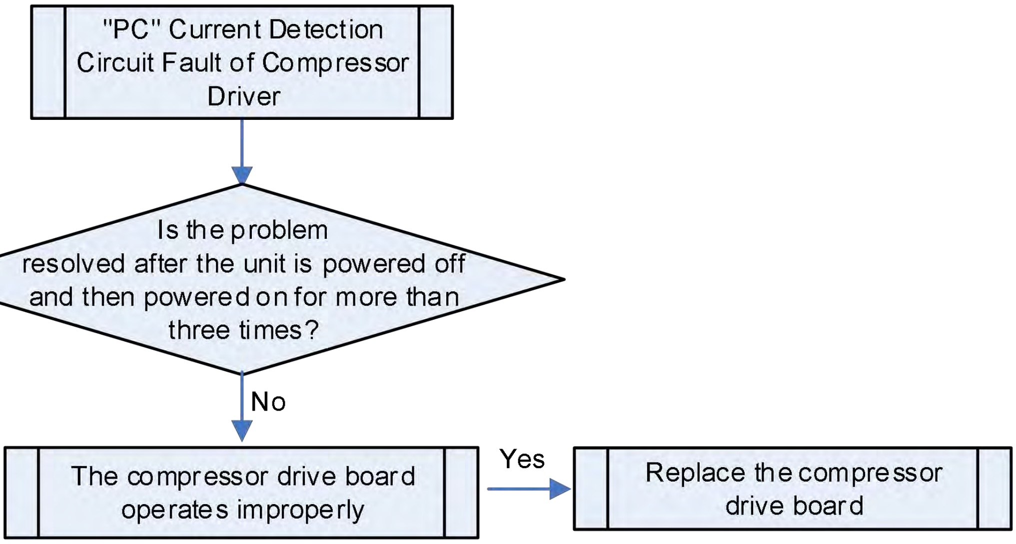
Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is PC, it indicates the current detection circuit fault of compressor drive.

Possible causes:

■ The compressor drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.160 "PH" Over Voltage Protection for DC Bus of Compressor Drive

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

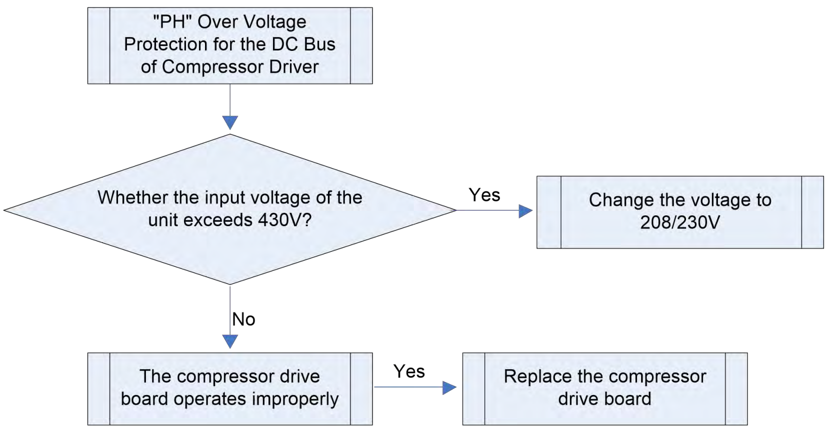
When the input power cable of the main board has a voltage over 430 V, the unit triggers protection against faults.

Possible causes:

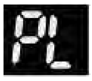
■ The unit's input power cable has a voltage exceeding 430 V;

■ The compressor drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.161 "PL" Under Voltage Protection for DC Bus of Compressor Drive

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Applicable models: GMV6, GMV5, GMV5S series

Fault diagnosis:

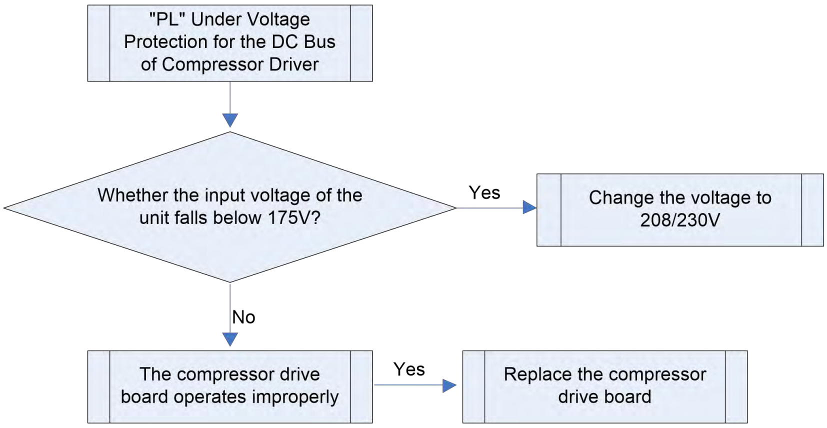
When the input power cable of the main board has a voltage below 175V, the unit triggers protection against faults.

Possible causes:

■ The unit's input power cable has a voltage below 175V;

■ The compressor drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:



2.162 "PJ" Inverter Compressor Startup Failure

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit displays 

Fault diagnosis:

If the fault code displayed on the 2-digit digital LED of the outdoor unit's main control board is PJ, it indicates the inverter compressor startup failure.

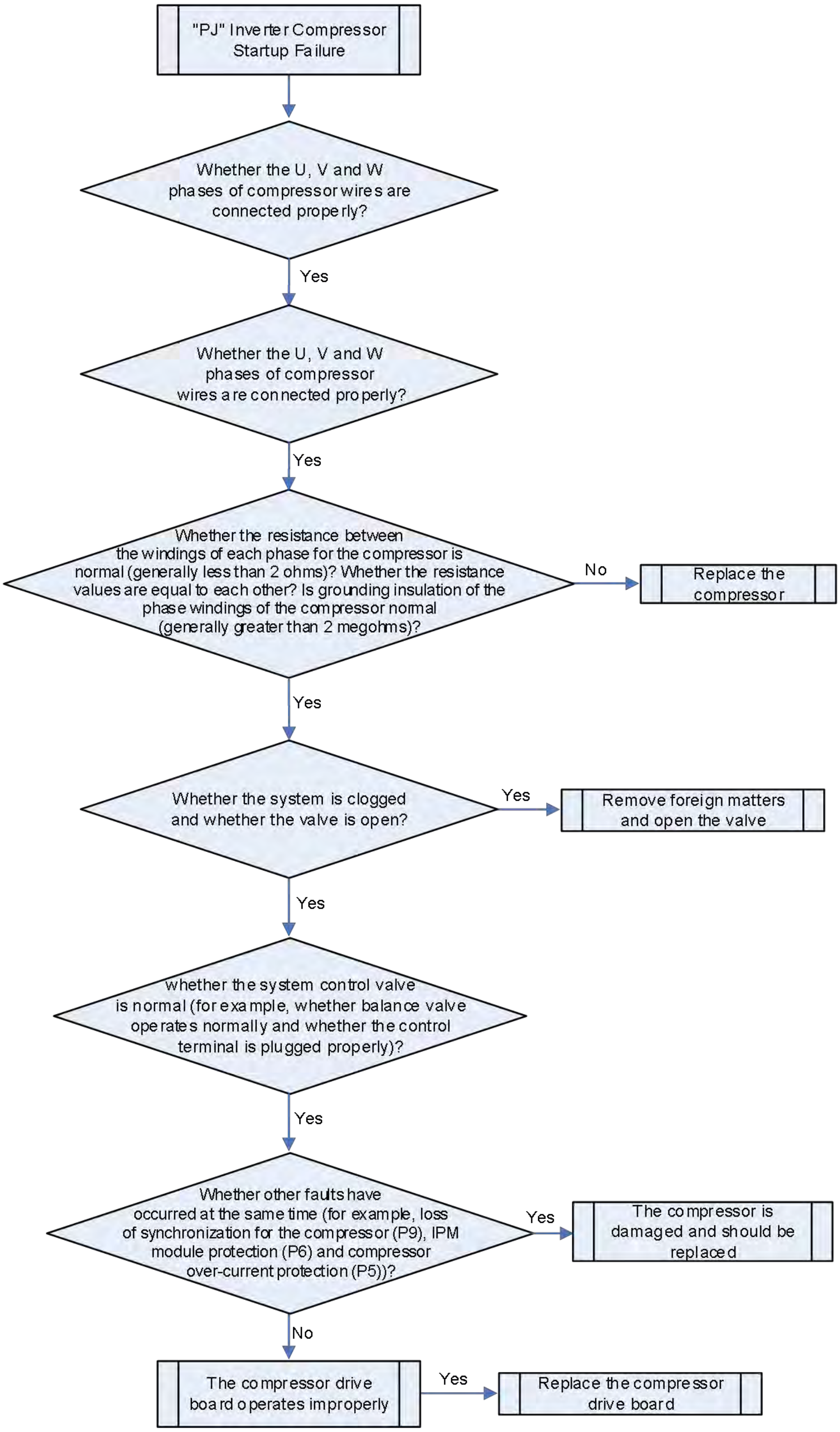
Possible causes:

■ Poor contact of compressor's UVW cables;

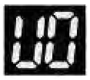
■ The compressor is damaged;

■ The compressor drive board operates improperly.

Troubleshooting:


"PJ" Inverter Compressor Startup Failure
Whether the U, V and W phases of compressor wires are connected properly?
Yes
Whether the U, V and W phases of compressor wires are connected properly?
Yes
Whether the resistance between the windings of each phase for the compressor is normal (generally less than 2 ohms)? Whether the resistance values are equal to each other? Is grounding insulation of the phase windings of the compressor normal (generally greater than 2 megohms)?
No
Replace the compressor
Yes
Whether the system is clogged and whether the valve is open?
Yes
Remove foreign matters and open the valve
Yes
whether the system control valve is normal (for example, whether balance valve operates normally and whether the control terminal is plugged properly)?
Yes
Whether other faults have occurred at the same time (for example, loss of synchronization for the compressor (P9), IPM module protection (P6) and compressor over-current protection (P5))?
Yes
The compressor is damaged and should be replaced
No
The compressor drive board operates improperly
Yes
Replace the compressor drive board

2.163 "U0" Insufficient Warm-up Time for Compressor

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

When the oil preheating period of time before compressor starts is less than eight hours, the unit generates a fault.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: Warm up the whole unit for more than eight hours before startup.

2.164 "U2" Incorrect Settings of Outdoor Unit Capacity DIP Switch/Jumper Cap

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Applicable models: all outdoor units

Fault diagnosis:

When the capacity DIP switch detected by the outdoor unit's main board is inconsistent with the unit's actual capacity, or the jumper cap value detected by the outdoor unit's main board is inconsistent with the actual unit, the fault is generated.

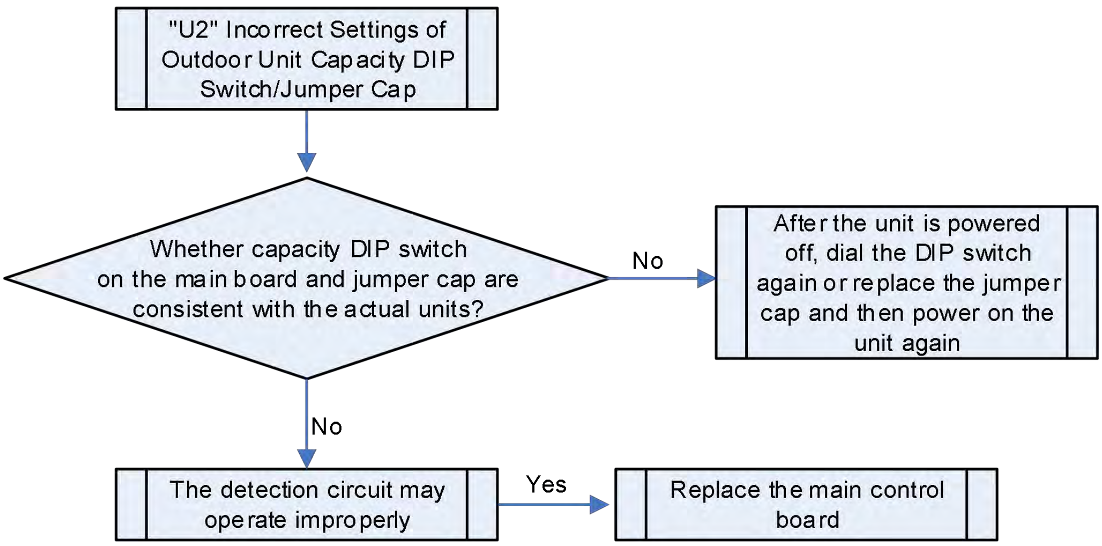
Possible causes:

■ Capacity DIP switch error or jumper cap error (for some models without jumper caps, jumper cap error is not detected)

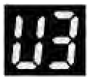
■ DIP switch or jumper cap is broken

■ Abnormal detection circuit

Troubleshooting:



2.165 "U3" Power Phase-Sequence Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

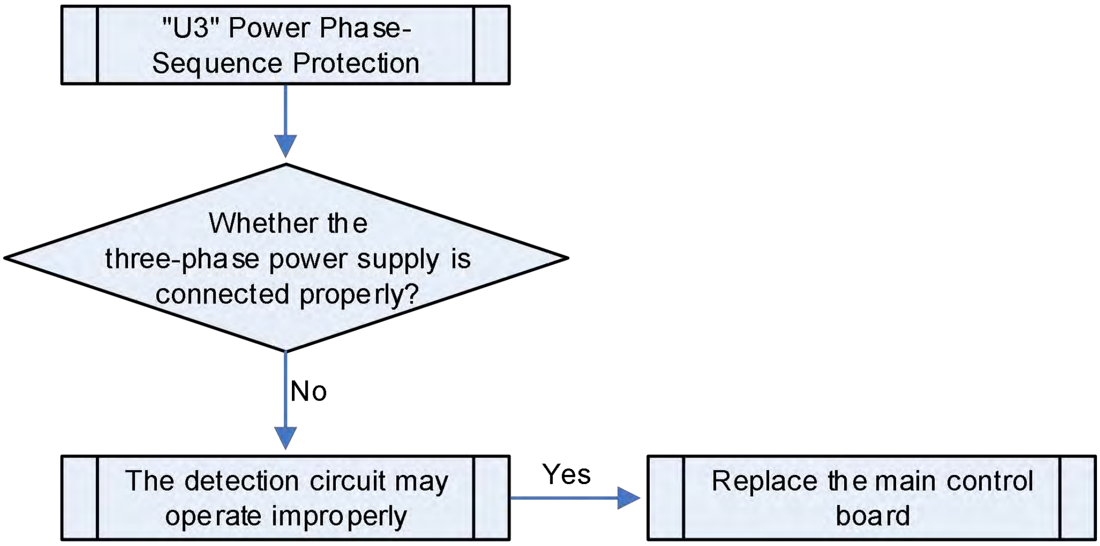
Check the three-phase power of the unit. If the power is connected incorrectly, thereby causing phase loss or reverse phase, the unit generates a fault.

Possible causes:

■ The power is connected wrongly or phase loss or reverse phase occurs

■ Abnormal detection circuit

Troubleshooting:



2.166 "U4" Refrigerant Loss Protection

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

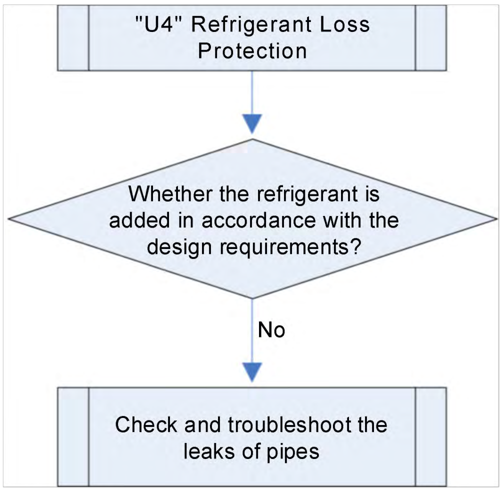
Check the high pressure and the low pressure of the unit by the pressure sensor. If the temperatures corresponding to the high pressure and the low pressure of the unit are below the ambient temperature for over 5, the unit will not start operation for safety purpose.

Possible causes:

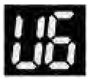
■ Insufficient refrigerant in the unit;

■ The pipes leak.

Troubleshooting:



2.167 "U6" Abnormal Valve Prompt

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

During commissioning process, determine whether the check valve of the outdoor unit is open by detecting the unit's parameters by the pressure sensor. If the parameters are abnormal, the unit prompts you to confirm whether you want to open the check valve again. After confirmation, press SW4 to proceed.

Possible causes:

■ The check valve of the outdoor unit is not open.

Troubleshooting: Reconfirm and open the check valve of the outdoor unit.

2.168 "U8" Abnormal Pipes of the Indoor Unit

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

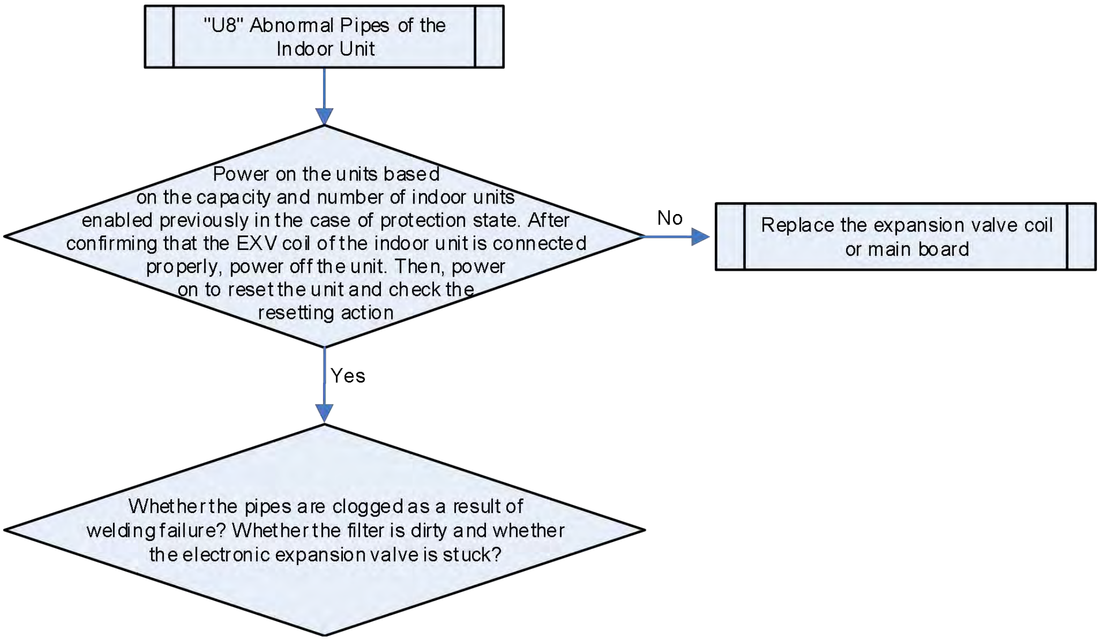
During commissioning process, check the temperature of the indoor unit's pipes to determine whether the pipes are blocked. Any abnormal parameters found would indicate that the unit has the fault.

Possible causes:

■ The electronic expansion valve operates improperly;

■ The indoor unit's pipes are blocked.

Troubleshooting:



2.169 "U9" Abnormal Pipes of Outdoor Unit

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

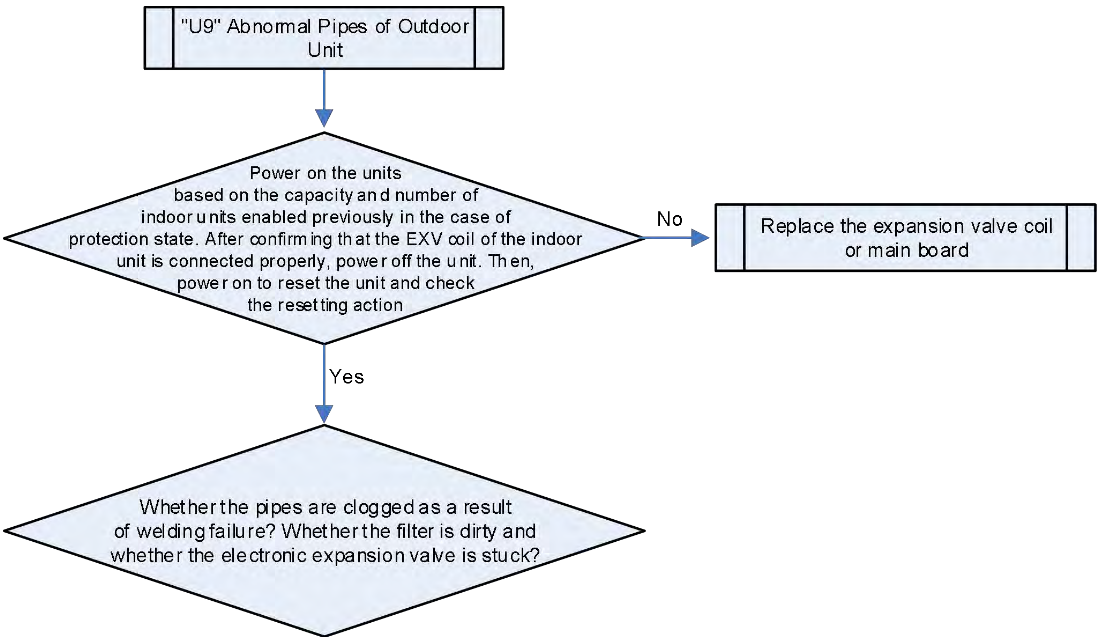
During commissioning process, check the pressure of the unit to determine whether the pipes of the outdoor unit are blocked. Any abnormal parameters found would indicate that the unit has the fault.

Possible causes:

■ The electronic expansion valve operates improperly;

■ The outdoor unit's pipes are blocked.

Troubleshooting:



2.170 "UC" Master Indoor Unit Set Successfully

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The code indicates the state of the unit rather than the fault. During the commissioning process, the unit prompts that the master indoor unit is already set successfully.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: --

2.171 "UL" DIP Switch Error of Compressor Emergency Operation

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The fault is displayed when the DIP switch of compressor emergency operation is not set within the reasonable range.

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: Re-dial the DIP switch according to the DIP switch table.

2.172 "UE" Auto Refrigerant Charging Void

Fault display: main board of outdoor unit, wired controller of indoor unit and receiver of indoor unit display 

Fault diagnosis:

The code is displayed when the outdoor ambient temperature exceeds the range of auto refrigerant charging (the normal range of charging refrigerant automatically is 0-40°C).

Possible causes: --

Troubleshooting: Disable the auto refrigerant charging. Instead, charge the refrigerant manually.

2.173 "UF" Mode exchanger IDU identification abnormal

Error display: mode exchanger main board will display 

Applicable mode: mode exchange box

Error judgment condition and method:

IDU main board is not compatible with the mode exchange box main board, which might trigger the identification abnormality error of mode exchanger IDU.

Possible reasons:

■IDU and mode exchanger is not compatible

■Mode exchanger main board is damaged

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: replace mode exchanger main board to see if the error is solved;

Step 2: if UF error still exists after replacing mode exchanger main board, disconnect the communication connection of all IDUs and mode exchangers, connect the IDU communication cord one by one to the communication board of mode exchanger until all the IDUs which have triggered the UF error are tested;

Step 3: update the program for the IDU which triggers UF error or replace the main board.

2.174 "y7" Fresh air inlet temperature sensor error

Error display: ODU main board and IDU wired controller will display 

Applicable model: multi VRF indoor unit with fresh air function

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

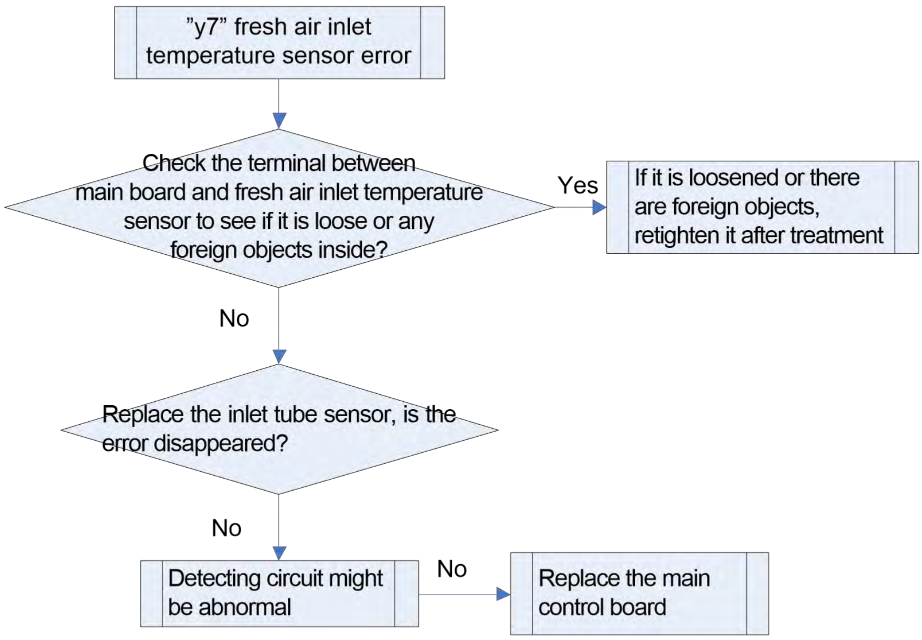
Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between air inlet temperature sensor and main board interface terminal

■Air inlet temperature sensor is abnormal

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



2. 175 "yA" IFD error

Error display: ODU main board and IDU wired controller will display 

Applicable model: high-end fresh air floor standing unit

Error judgment condition and method:

After turning on the IFD for 60s, start the error feedback test, if the IFU feedback tested in 5 consecutive seconds is low level, it’s deemed that IFD is faulted.

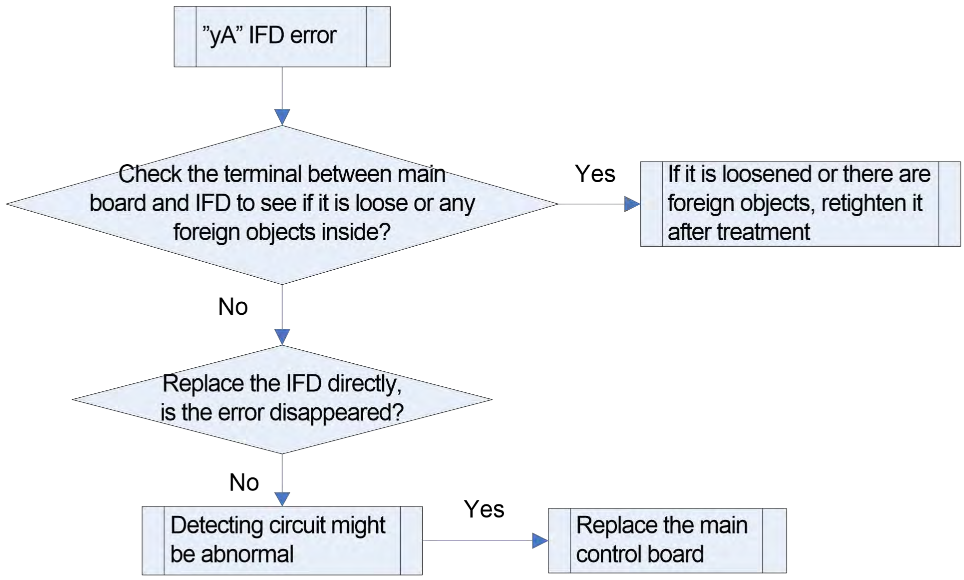
Possible reasons:

■ Poor contact between IFD feedback side and main board interface terminal

■IFD abnormality

■Detecting circuit is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



2.176 "y8" Indoor air box sensor general error

Error display: ODU main board and IDU wired controller will display 

Applicable model: IDU with air box

Error judgment condition and method:

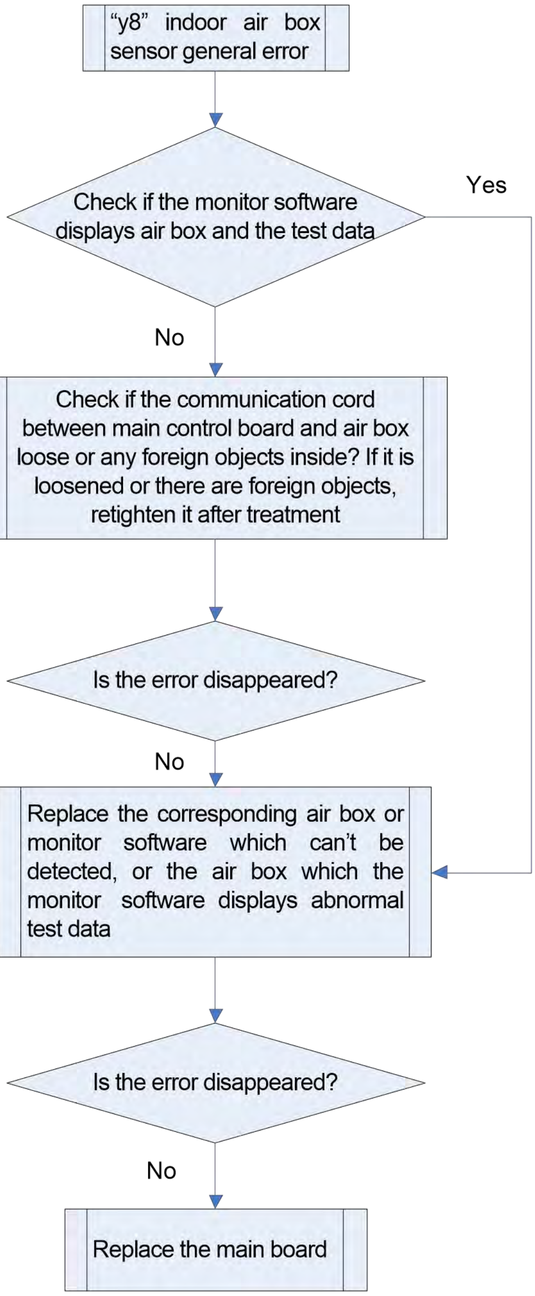
Main board, air box communication abnormality and air box test data (temperature, humidity and CO_2 concentration or PM2.5 concentration) has exceeded the set upper and lower limiting value.

Possible reasons:

■Poor contact between main control board and air box communication terminal

■Air box detection is abnormal

Troubleshooting:



2.177 Ineffective Cooling and Heating

Applicable models: all indoor units

Fault diagnosis:

1) In cooling mode, when the electronic expansion valve is open to 2000PLS or 480PLS, the temperature of outlet pipes of the indoor unit coil is over 5°C(9°F) greater than the temperature of inlet pipes of the indoor unit coil;
2) In heating mode, when the electronic expansion valve is open to 2PLS, the temperature of inlet pipes of the indoor unit coil is over 12°C(21.6 °F) less than the saturation temperature corresponding to the high pressure;

Possible causes:

■ The check valve of the outdoor unit is not opened fully as required.

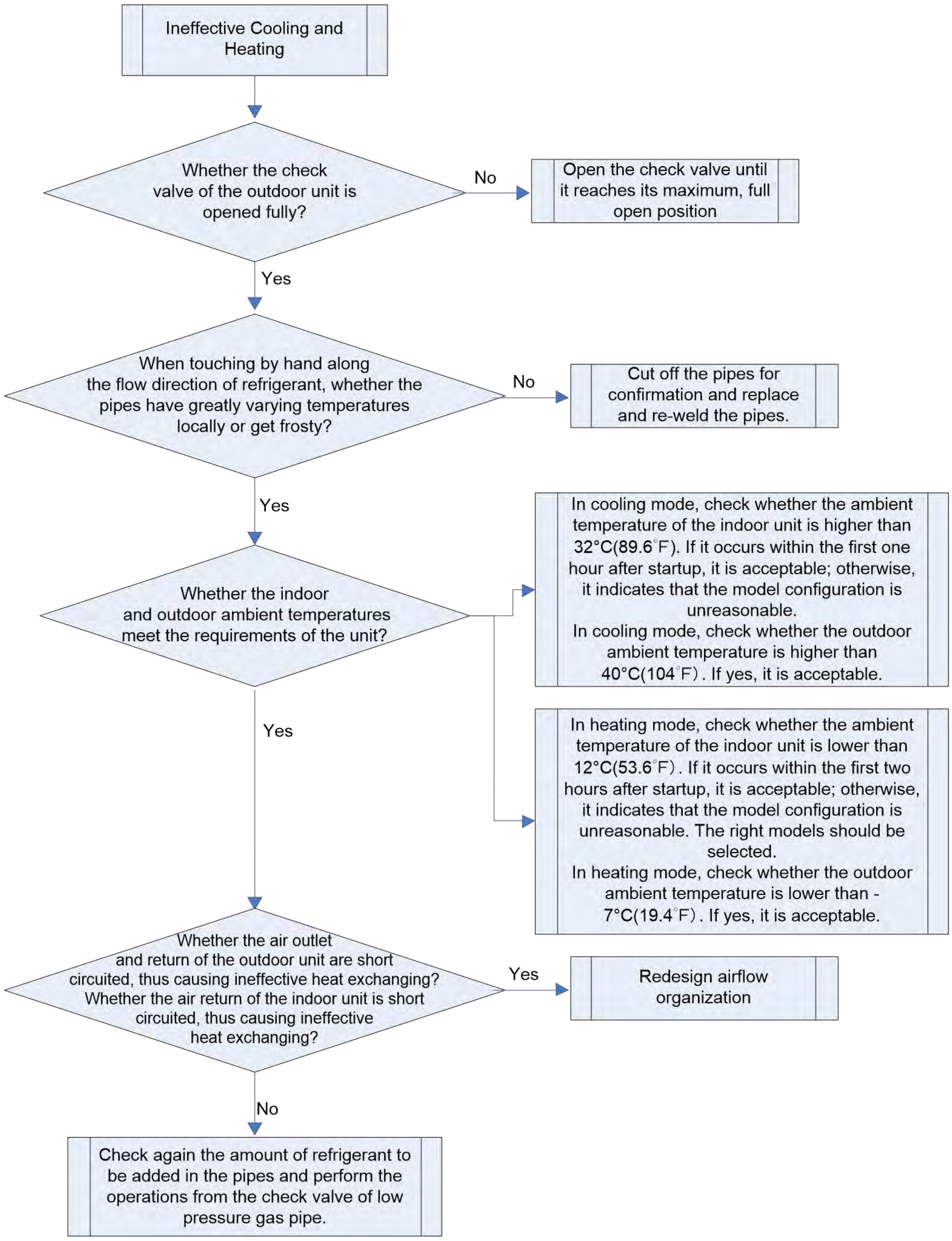
■ The unit pipes are clogged.

■ The unit operates out of the range of required ambient temperature.

■ Airflow organization is set ineffectively.

■ The amount of refrigerant is insufficient.

Troubleshooting:



2.178 No Error Displayed But Compressor Not Starting in Cooling/Heating Mode

Error display: no error displayed but compressor not starting in cooling / heating mode

Applicable model: all ODUs

Error judgment condition and method:

Under shutdown status, the high pressure sensor has detected that the high pressure of the module is 55℃(131°F) or higher, or the discharge temperature sensor / shell top temperature sensor has detected that the temperature is 105℃(221°F) or higher.

Possible reasons:

■The ambient temperature is 55℃(131°F) or higher;

■The temperature of the compressor is 105℃(221°F) or higher;

■High pressure sensor is abnormal;

■Temperature sensor is abnormal;

Troubleshooting:

Step 1: confirm the ambient temperature is below 55℃(131°F), otherwise the compressor cannot start;

Step 2: detect the temperature of the compressor, if the temperature is over 104℃(219.2°F), the compressor cannot start;

Step 3: if the above inspections are normal, connect the multi-functional debugger;

Step 4: if the high pressure of the module is 55 or higher, replace the high pressure sensor;

Step 5: if the discharge temperature / shell top temperature of the compressor is 105 or higher, replace the temperature sensor.

3 Non-fault Type Troubleshooting

WARNING:

① If an abnormal situation (such as peculiar smell) occurs, please stop the operation immediately and turn off the main power supply, and then contact Gree authorized maintenance center. If the unit continues to operate under abnormal situation, the air conditioner will be damaged and an electric shock or fire accident may result.

② Do not maintain the air conditioner by yourself, misoperation may cause electric shock or fire hazard. Please contact professional personnel of Gree authorized maintenance center to maintain.

● Before asking for maintenance, please check the following issues first.

Problems	Causes	What to do
Unit doesn't work.	Fuse or circuit breaker is cut off.	Replace fuse or reset the circuit breaker.
	Power failure.	Restart unit when power is restored.
	Power supply is not connected	Connect the power.
	Remote controller's power is not enough.	Replace new battery.
	Remote controller is out of the control range.	Control range is within 8m.
Unit runs but stops immediately.	Air inlet or air outlet of indoor and outdoor units is blocked.	Clear obstructions.
Abnormal cooling or heating.	Air inlet or air outlet of indoor and outdoor units is blocked.	Clear obstructions.
	Improper temp setting.	Adjust setting at remote controller or wired controller.
	Fan speed is set too low.	Adjust setting at remote controller or wired controller.
	Wind direction is not correct.	Adjust setting at remote controller or wired controller.
	Door or window is open.	Close the door or window.
	Direct sunshine.	Draw curtain or louver.
	Too many people in the room.	—
	Too many heat resources in the room.	Reduce heat resources.
	Filter is blocked and dirty.	Clean the filter.

NOTE:

If problem cannot be solved after checking the above items, please contact Gree service center and describe the cases and models.

● Following circumstances are not malfunctions.

Phenomenon		Causes
Unit doesn't run	When unit is started immediately after it is just turned off	Overload protection switch makes it run after 3 minutes delay
	When power is turned on	Standby operating for about 1 minute
Mist comes from the unit	Under cooling	Indoor high humidity air is cooled rapidly

Phenomenon		Causes
Noise is emitted	When the power supply is connected, there is small “dada” sound.	It is the sound of startup action of electronic expansion valve.
	When the system is conducting cooling , defrosting or oil return, there is continuous “sa——” sound.	This is the sound of refrigerant flowing inside the unit.
	When the system is switching cooling and heating modes; during heating operation, the unit enters or quits defrosting operation or oil return operation, there is “chi——” sound.	This is the sound for direction reversal of 4-way valve.
	When the system is started or stopped for a short time, you can hear the sound of “sa——”; you can also hear this sound for a short time after the start or stop of the defrosting operation.	This is the sound produced when the refrigerant stops or changes the flow.
	When the system is in cooling operation or after it stops running, a continuous “sa——” sound can be heard	This is the operation sound of drain system.
	When the system is running or after it stops running, a “creaking” sound can be heard.	This is the sound produced when plastic parts such as panel expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.
	When the system is in heating operation, after the indoor unit stops running, the sound like running water can be heard.	The unit is melting the frost on the outdoor unit, please wait about 10 minutes (due to different unit models, the waiting time will vary).
	When the indoor unit stops running, a faint “sa——” sound or “gurgling” sound can be heard.	This sound can be heard when other indoor units are running. This is to prevent oil and refrigerant from staying in the indoor unit, and to keep a small amount of refrigerant flowing.
	When the unit is running, the operating sound of the compressor changes.	This is caused by changes in compressor operating frequency.
	During the operation of the unit or after the operation is started or stopped, a continuous “sa——” sound can be heard.	This is the sound produced when the refrigerant bypass valve operates.
	When the operating mode of the unit changes, the indoor unit and outdoor unit will produce “sa——” and “gurgling” sounds.	This is the sound produced when the refrigerant stops or changes flow.
	The sound from the outdoor unit can be heard indoors	This is because the outdoor unit is installed close to the window or wall, and the sound insulation is poor, and the external noise is transmitted in.
There is dust blowing out from the unit	Start operation after it is not used for a long time	Dust in indoor unit is blew out
The unit emits odor	Operating	The odor of the air conditioner is sucked into the room and then blown out
The indoor unit is still running after shutting down	The indoor unit is still running after shutting down	The fan of indoor unit will continue to work for 20 to 70 seconds to fully use the residual cooling or heat of the heat exchanger, and to prepare for the next use.

Chapter 4 Repair

WARNING!

During the maintenance of a modular unit, all the outside units must be powered on and off concurrently. Avoid doing so to only some of the outdoor units.

1 Precautions for Refrigerant Leakage

(1) AC project designers and installers shall obey the local laws and regulations on the safety requirement of the usage and leakage of refrigerant.

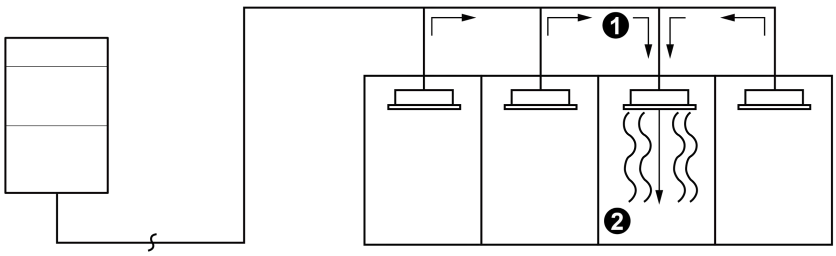
(2) The multi VRF unit adopts R410A refrigerant. When installing in the space with people, the refrigerant amount shall not exceed the max.allowable concentration. Otherwise, suffocation will occur. For example, the max.allowable concentration for refrigerant of European safety standard and regulation is 0.44kg/m^3.

Max. refrigerant charge(kg)= Room volume(m^3)× max. allowable concentration(kg/m^3)

Refrigerant charge（kg）= Adding quantity of refrigerant（kg）+ ∑ex-factory charge of ODU（kg）

Refrigerant charge ≤ Max. refrigerant charge

(3) When refrigerant charge has exceeded the max.refrigerant charge, re-design the refrigeration system and divide the refrigeration system to several refrigeration systems of small volume, or add corresponding ventilation measures and alarms.



❶ Flow direction of refrigerant leakage

❷ Room for refrigerant leakage.

2 Refrigerant Charging

Total refrigerant charging amount R= Pipeline charging amount A + Σ charging amount B of every module.

2.1 Pipeline charging amount:

Pipeline charging amount A= Σ Liquid pipe length × refrigerant charging amount of every 1m(39-3/8 inch) liquid pipe.

Diameter of liquid pipe (mm)	Φ28.6	Φ25.4	Φ22.2	Φ19.05	Φ15.9	Φ12.7	Φ9.52	Φ6.35
kg/m	0.680	0.520	0.350	0.250	0.170	0.110	0.054	0.022
Lbs/ft.	0.457	0.349	0.235	0.168	0.114	0.074	0.036	0.015

2.2 Refrigerant charging amount B of every module

2.2.1 Ultra heat GMV6 HR

2.2.1.1 Calculation Method of Adding Refrigerant

Refrigerant charging amount B of every module (kg(Lbs)) ②		Module capacity(kBtu/h)		
IDU/ODU rated capacity collocation ratio C ①	Quantity of indoor unit	VQ72	VQ96	VQ120
50%≤C≤90%	N<4	1(2.2)	2(4.4)	2(4.4)
	N≥4	1(2.2)	3(6.6)	3(6.6)
90%<C≤105%	N<4	1(2.2)	3(6.6)	3(6.6)
	8>N≥4	3(6.6)	5(11.0)	5(11.0)
	N≥8	5(11.0)	8(17.6)	8(17.6)
105%<C≤135%	N<4	2(4.4)	4(8.8)	4(8.8)
	8>N≥4	4(8.8)	6(13.2)	6(13.2)
	N≥8	6(13.2)	9(19.8)	9(19.8)

Notes:

① Rated capacity configuration rate of indoor unit and outdoor unit C = sum of indoor unit rated cooling capacity / sum of outdoor unit rated cooling capacity.

② If all indoor units are all fresh air indoor units, the added refrigerant amount for each module B is 0kg(0 LBS).

③ If all fresh air indoor units are mixed with the general VRF indoor units, charge the refrigerant according to the refrigerant-charging method of the general indoor unit.

For example 1:

The ODU is composed of the module: 120 kBtu/h.

The IDUs are made up of 4 sets of 30 kBtu/h.

IDU/ODU rated capacity collocation ratio C= 30×4/(120)=100%.The quantity of included IDUs is more than 4 sets. Please refer to the above table.

Refrigerant charging amount B for 120 kBtu/h module is 5.0kg (11.0 LBS).

So, Refrigerant charging amount B =5.0kg (11.0 LBS).

Suppose the Pipeline charging amount A=Σ Liquid pipe length × refrigerant charging amount of every 1m (39-3/8 inch) liquid pipe=2kg (4.4 LBS)

Total refrigerant charging amount R=2+5=7kg (4.4+11.0=14.4 LBS).

For example 2:

Outdoor unit is a 72kBtu/h module and the indoor unit is a 72kBtu/h fresh air unit. The quantity (B) of refrigerant added to this module is 0kg (0 LBS).

So, Refrigerant charging amount B = 0kg (0 LBS).

Suppose the Pipeline charging amount A = ΣLength of liquid pipe × Quantity of refrigerant added to liquid pipe per meter = 5kg (11 LBS).

Total refrigerant charging amount R = 5+0=5kg (11+0=11 LBS).

Modular combination of outdoor unit subjects to combinations that is currently available.

2.2.1.2 Limit of System Refrigerant Charging Amount

If the total refrigerant charging amount exceeds the recommended max amount, please change the installation design to shorten the pipe length, or split the system into multi systems to meet the recommend.

The total refrigerant charging amount must not exceed the allowed max amount, otherwise the unit will be damaged.

Total rated capacity of modules (kBtu/h)	Recommended max additional refrigerant charging amount kg(Lbs.)	Allowed max additional refrigerant charging amount kg(Lbs.)
72	21(46.3)	31(68.4)
96	23(50.7)	36(79.4)
120	26(57.3)	39(86.0)
144	40(88.2)	55(121.3)
192	49(108.0)	70(154.4)
240	52(114.7)	78(172.0)

Notes：Above limit amount do not contain the original refrigerant of outdoor units.

2.2.2 GMV6 HR

2.2.2.1 Calculation Method of Adding Refrigerant

Refrigerant charging amount B of every module (kg(Lbs.)) ②		Module capacity(kBtu/h)				
IDU/ODU rated capacity collocation ratio C ①	Quantity of indoor unit	Q72	Q96	Q120	Q144	Q168
50%≤C≤90%	N<4	1(2.2)	2(4.4)	2(4.4)	3.5(7.7)	3.5(7.7)
	N≥4	1(2.2)	2(4.4)	2(4.4)	4.5(9.9)	4.5(9.9)
90%<C≤105%	N<4	1(2.2)	2(4.4)	2(4.4)	4.5(9.9)	4.5(9.9)
	8>N≥4	3(6.6)	4(8.8)	4(8.8)	6.5(14.3)	6.5(14.3)
	N≥8	5(11.0)	7(15.4)	7(15.4)	9.5(20.9)	9.5(20.9)
105%<C≤135%	N<4	2(4.4)	3(6.6)	3(6.6)	5.5(12.1)	5.5(12.1)
	8>N≥4	4(8.8)	5(11.0)	5(11.0)	7.5(16.5)	7.5(16.5)
	N≥8	6(13.2)	8(17.6)	8(17.6)	10.5(23.1)	10.5(23.1)

Notes:

① Rated capacity configuration rate of indoor unit and outdoor unit C = sum of indoor unit rated cooling capacity / sum of outdoor unit rated cooling capacity.

② If all indoor units are all fresh air indoor units, the added refrigerant amount for each module B is 0kg(0 LBS).

③ If all fresh air indoor units are mixed with the general VRF indoor units, charge the refrigerant according to the refrigerant-charging method of the general indoor unit.

For example 1:

The ODU is composed of the module: 120 kBtu/h.

The IDUs are made up of 4 sets of 30 kBtu/h.

IDU/ODU rated capacity collocation ratio C= 30×4/(120)=100%.The quantity of included IDUs is more than 4 sets. Please refer to the above table.

Refrigerant charging amount B for 120 kBtu/h module is 4.0kg (8.8 LBS).

So, Refrigerant charging amount B =4.0kg (8.8 LBS).

Suppose the Pipeline charging amount A=Σ Liquid pipe length × refrigerant charging amount of every 1m (39-3/8 inch) liquid pipe=2kg (4.4 LBS)

Total refrigerant charging amount R=2+4=6kg (4.4+8.8=13.2 LBS).

For example 2:

Outdoor unit is a 72kBtu/h module and the indoor unit is a 72kBtu/h fresh air unit. The quantity (B) of refrigerant added to this module is 0kg (0 LBS).

So, Refrigerant charging amount B = 0kg (0 LBS).

Suppose the Pipeline charging amount A = ∑Length of liquid pipe × Quantity of refrigerant added to liquid pipe per meter = 5kg (11 LBS).

Total refrigerant charging amount R = 5+0=5kg (11+0=11 LBS).

Modular combination of outdoor unit subjects to combinations that is currently available.

2.2.2.2 Limit of System Refrigerant Charging Amount

If the total refrigerant charging amount exceeds the recommended max amount, please change the installation design to shorten the pipe length, or split the system into multi systems to meet the recommend.

The total refrigerant charging amount must not exceed the allowed max amount, otherwise the unit will be damaged.

Total rated capacity of modules (kBtu/h)	Recommended max additional refrigerant charging amount kg(Lbs.)	Allowed max additional refrigerant charging amount kg(Lbs.)
72	12(26.5)	19(41.9)
96	15(33.1)	23(50.7)
120	17(37.5)	26(57.3)
144	20(44.1)	30(66.2)
168	22(48.5)	33(72.8)
192	31(68.4)	50(110.3)
216	33(72.8)	53(116.9)
240	35(77.2)	56(123.5)
264	37(81.6)	58(127.9)
288	39(86.0)	60(132.3)
312	41(90.4)	64(141.1)
336	44(97.0)	67(147.7)
360	56(123.5)	87(191.8)

Notes：Above limit amount do not contain the original refrigerant of outdoor units.

3 Methods for Vacuum Pumping and Charging Refrigerant of System

3.1 System vacuum pumping method

Vacuum pumping method of heat recovery multi VRF unit include vacuum pumping operation for complete system and vacuum pumping operation for the system without outdoor unit.

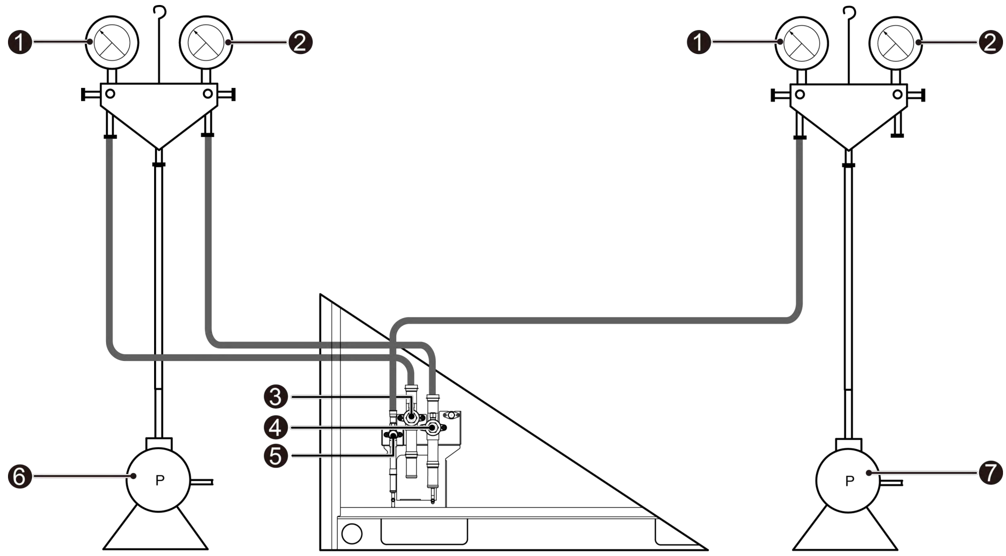
3.1.1 Selection requirements for vacuum pumps

1) Can’t vacuumize different refrigerant systems with the same vacuum pump.
2) The ultimate vacuum of the vacuum pump should be -0.1MPa.
3) The air displacement of the vacuum pump should be above 4L/S.
4) The accuracy of the vacuum pump should be above 0.02mmHg.
5) The system vacuum pump must have a check valve.

3.1.2 Operating procedures for vacuum pumping

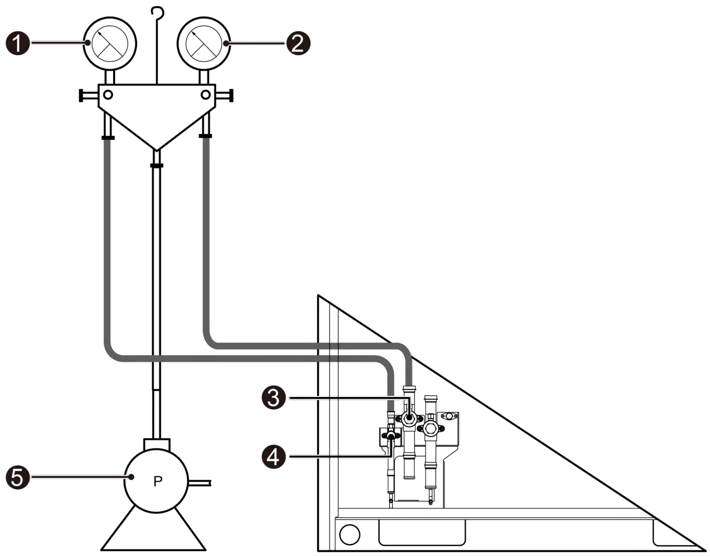
3.1.2.1 Vacuum pumping operation for complete system

1) Before vacuum pumping, if there is no need to conduct vacuum pumping for the outdoor unit, please confirm that the high-pressure gas pipe, low-pressure gas pipe, and cut-off valve are in close status; if the outdoor unit needs to conduct vacuum pumping, please confirm that the high-pressure gas pipe, low-pressure gas pipe, and cut-off valve are in open status.
2) Ensure that the pipeline connection and communication connection among outdoor unit, mode exchange box and indoor unit are well connected; the outdoor unit, mode exchange box and indoor unit should all be energized and maintain off status.
3) Control the outdoor unit to enter the vacuum pumping mode (A8) through mainboard function buttons of the outdoor unit, debugging software or s multi-functional debugger, at this time the solenoid valve and electronic expansion valve in the system will automatically open.
4) Connect the regulating valve and the vacuum pump to the detection joints of the high-pressure gas pipe valve, low-pressure gas pipe valve and liquid pipe valve with charging pipe.
5) Vacuumize it for 4 hours, and check if the vacuum degree reaches -0.1 MPa or above. If not, there may be a leak. It needs to conduct the leakage test once again. If there is no leak, vacuumize it for another 2 hours.
6) If the vacuum degree cannot be maintained by two times of vacuums, you can confirm that there is water inside the pipeline under the condition that there is no leakage. At this time, the water should be removed by vacuum destruction. The specific method is: fill the pipeline with 0.05MPa nitrogen gas, vacuumize it for 2 hours, and keep vacuum for 1 hour. If it still can’t reach the vacuum degree of -0.1 MPa, repeat this operation until the water is drained.
7) After vacuuming, close the valve of the regulating valve and stop vacuuming for 1 hour. Confirm that the pressure of the regulating valve has not risen.
8) Vacuumize the Heat Recovery System from both the low pressure gas pipe, the high pressure gas pipe and the liquid pipe at the same time.



❶ High pressure gauge
❷ Low pressure gauge
❸ High pressure gas pipe valve
❹ Low pressure gas pipe valve
❺ Liquid pipe valve
❻ Vacuuming pump 1
❼ Vacuuming pump 2

9) Vacuumize the Heat Pump System from both the gas pipe and the liquid pipe at the same time.



❶ High pressure gauge
❷ Low pressure gauge
❸ Gas pipe valve
❹ Liquid pipe valve
❺ Vacuuming pump

3.1.2.2 Vacuum pumping operation for the system without outdoor unit

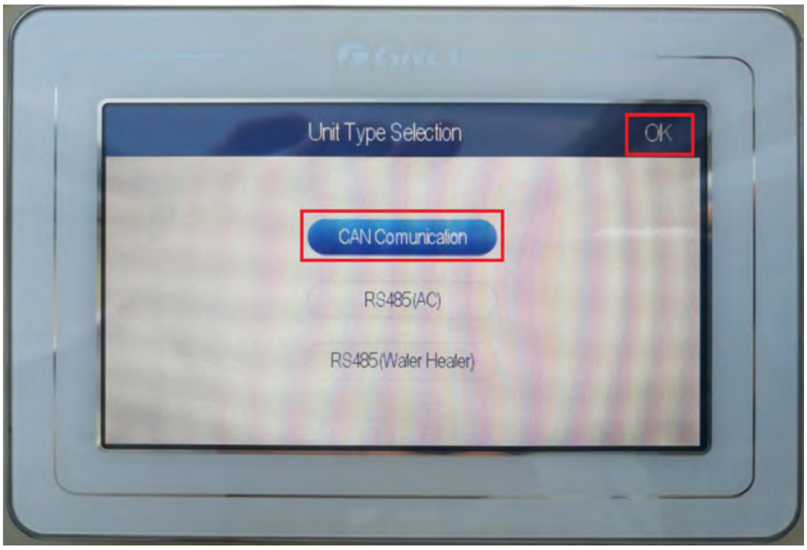
For the pipeline only with mode exchange box and indoor unit and without outdoor unit, conduct vacuum pumping according to the following procedures:

1) Before vacuum pumping, make sure that all pipelines on the side of the mode exchange box connected to the outdoor unit are equipped with cut-off valves, and keep the cut-off valves closed. The pipelines between the cut-off valve and the mode converter must be connected with detection joints.
2) Ensure that the pipeline connection and communication connection between outdoor unit and mode exchange box are well connected; the mode exchange box and indoor unit should all be energized and maintain off status.

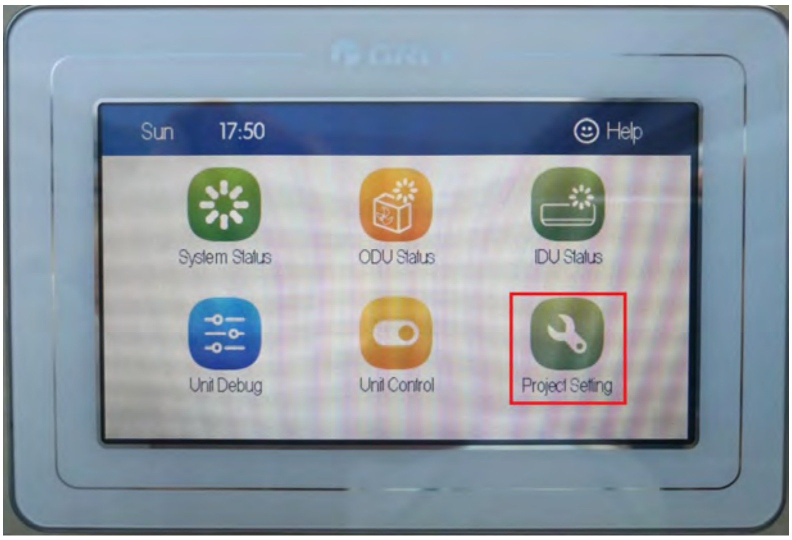
3) Use the four-core communication cable to connect the multi-functional debugger to the interface CN11 of the mode converter motherboard.

4) Use the outdoor unit simulation function of multi-functional debugger, operating steps are as below:

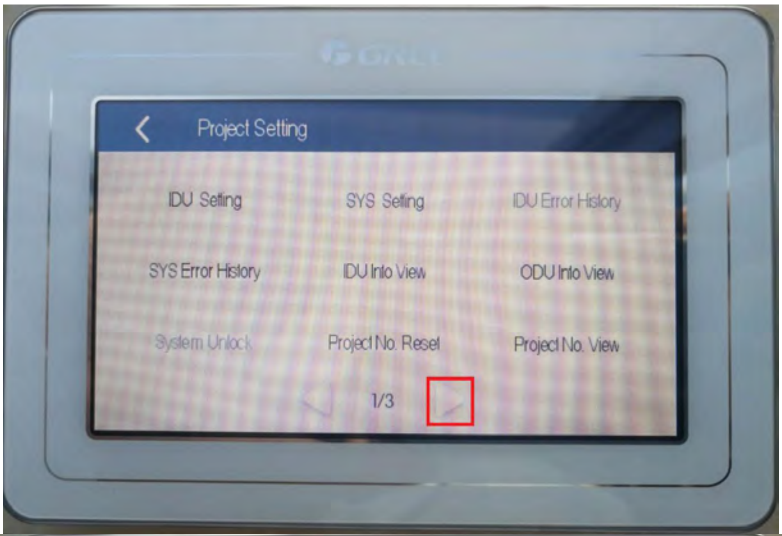
①In the power-on interface of multi-functional debugger, select “CAN Communication” and press “OK” button.

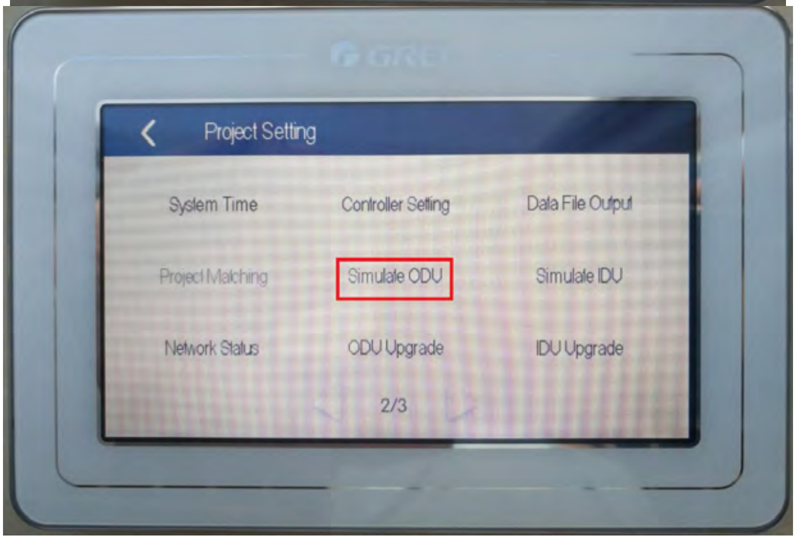


②Select “Project Setting” to enter engineering setting interface.

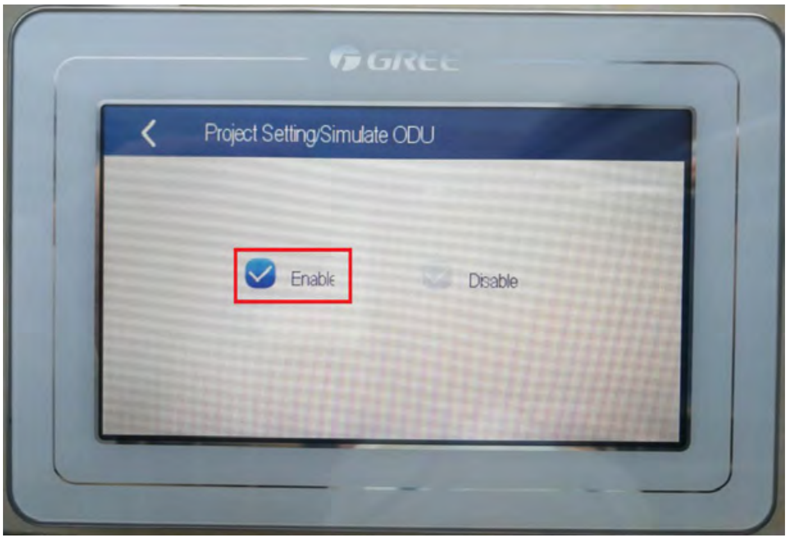


③Turn to the second page and select “Simulate ODU”.





④Select “Enable”, and then start vacuum pumping.



5) Connect the regulating valve and the vacuum pump to the detection joints of the pipelines for connecting mode converter to outdoor unit side with charging pipe.

6) Vacuumize it for 4 hours, and check if the vacuum degree reaches -0.1 MPa or above. If not, there may be a leak. It needs to conduct the leakage test once again. If there is no leak, vacuumize it for another 2 hours.

7) If the vacuum degree cannot be maintained by two times of vacuums, you can confirm that there is water inside the pipeline under the condition that there is no leakage. At this time, the water should be removed by vacuum destruction. The specific method is: fill the pipeline with 0.05MPa nitrogen gas, vacuumize it for 2 hours, and keep vacuum for 1 hour. If it still can't reach the vacuum degree of -0.1 MPa, repeat this operation until the water is drained.
8) After vacuuming, close the valve of the regulating valve and stop vacuuming for 1 hour. Confirm that the pressure of the regulating valve has not risen.
9) After maintaining the vacuum, remove the charging pipe, disconnect the mode converter and the power supply of indoor unit, and keep the cut-off valve on the mode exchange box pipeline closed. After connecting the outdoor unit, please open the cut-off valve on the mode exchange box pipeline and perform the vacuum pumping operation of the complete system.

3.2 Refrigerant Charging Method

Refrigerant charging for multi VRF unit includes two parts: pre-charging and start-up charging.

3.2.1 Pre-charging of refrigerant.

Step 1:

For Heat Recovery System, connect the high pressure gauge pipe of pressure gauge 1 to the detection opening of the high pressure gas valve, the low pressure gauge pipe to the detection opening of the low pressure gas valve, and the medium gauge pipe to vacuum pump 1; then connect the high pressure gauge pipe of pressure gauge 2 to the detection opening of the liquid valve, close the low pressure gauge pipe, and connect the medium gauge pipe to vacuum pump 2.

For Heat Pump System, connect the high pressure gauge pipe of pressure gauge to the detection opening of the liquid valve, the low pressure gauge pipe to the detection opening of the high pressure gas valve, and the medium gauge pipe to vacuum pump.

Put through the power for the vacuum pump to conduct the vacuum drying work.

Step 2:

For Heat Recovery System, once vacuum drying is completed, close the high and low pressure gauge pipes of pressure gauge 1 as well as the high pressure gauge pipe of pressure gauge 2. Disconnect the medium pressure gauge pipes of the two pressure gauges from the vacuum pumps.

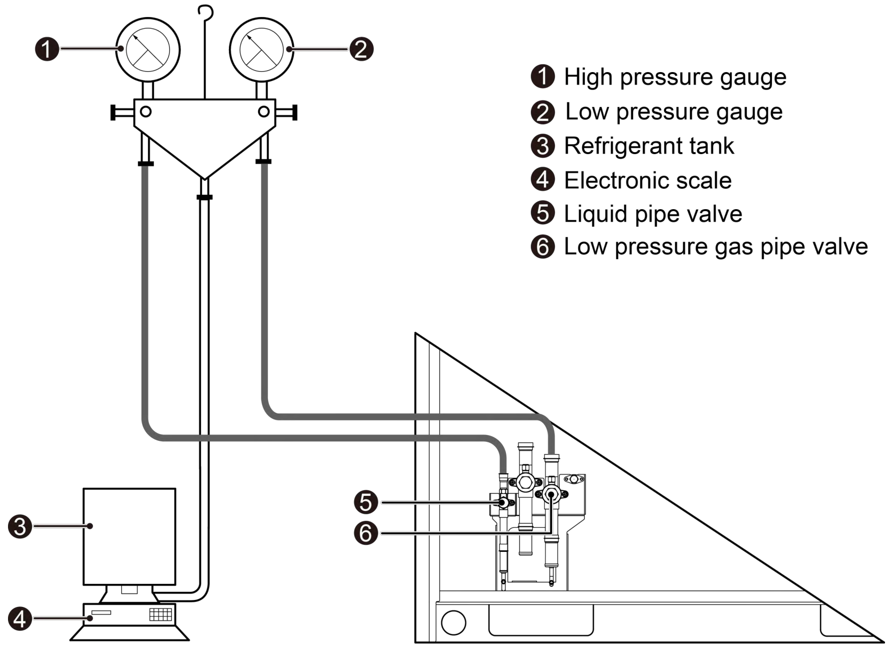
For Heat Pump System, once vacuum drying is completed, close the high and low pressure gauge pipes of pressure gauge. Disconnect the medium pressure gauge pipes of the pressure gauge from the vacuum pump.

Disassemble the double intermediate gauge pipe and the vacuum pump connection end, and then connect the refrigerant tank.

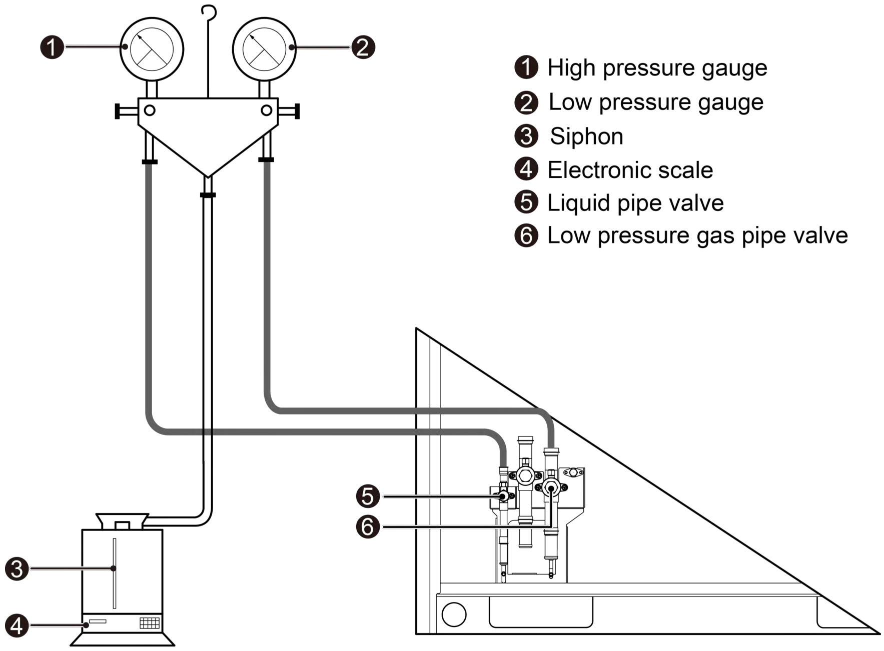
Step 3: Properly loosen the pipe of intermediate gauge and the connection end of pressure gauge, slightly open the refrigerant tank valve, and empty the pipe of intermediate gauge. After that, retighten the joint and open the refrigerant tank valve.

Step 4: If the refrigerant tank itself does not have a siphon, then the refrigerant tank needs to be inverted and placed on the electronic scale to record the current weight of m1; if the refrigerant tank itself has a siphon, the refrigerant tank should be kept in an upright state, and record the current weight of m1.

Heat Recovery System:

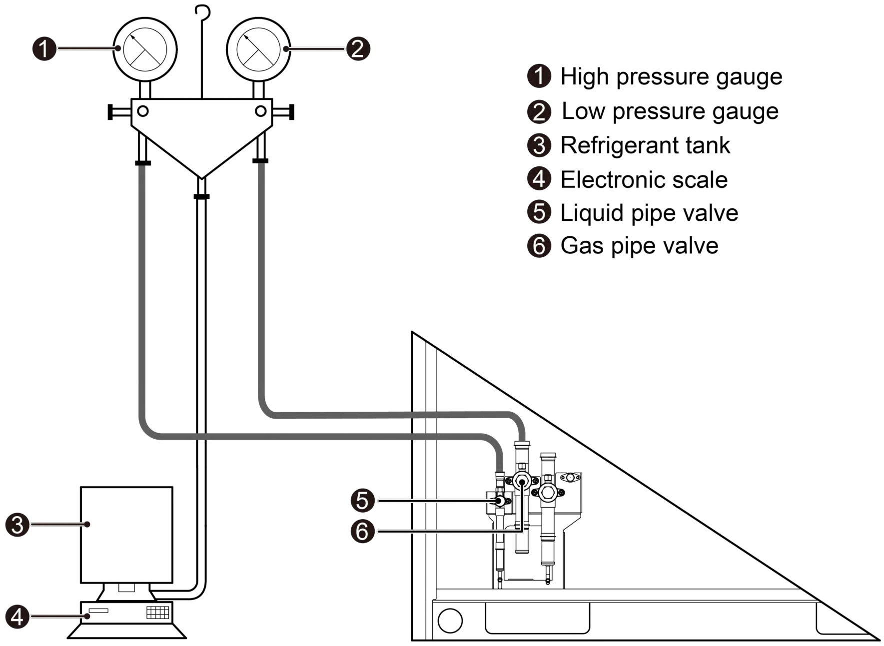


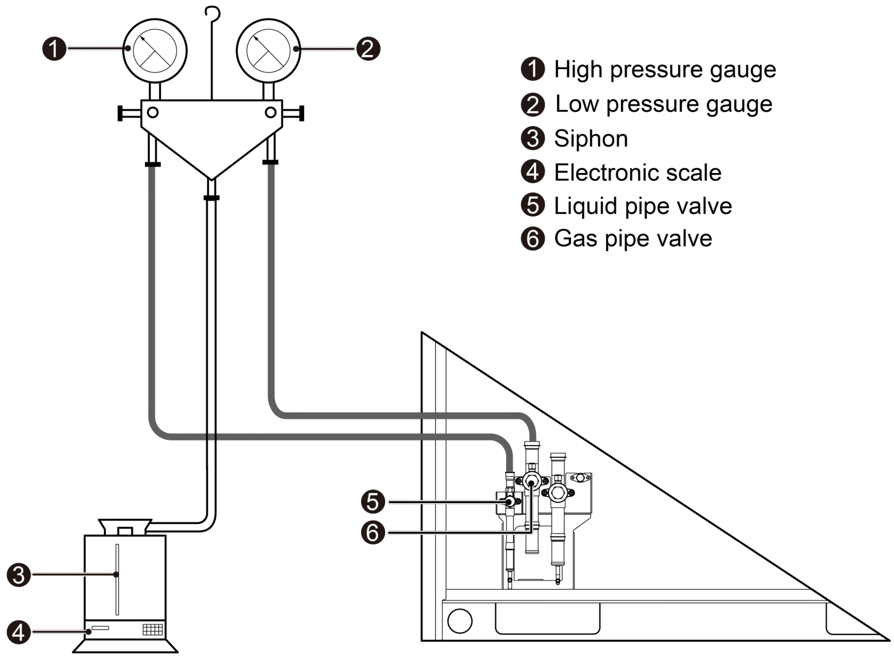
❶ High pressure gauge
❷ Low pressure gauge
❸ Refrigerant tank
❹ Electronic scale
❺ Liquid pipe valve
❻ Low pressure gas pipe valve



❶ High pressure gauge
❷ Low pressure gauge
❸ Siphon
❹ Electronic scale
❺ Liquid pipe valve
❻ Low pressure gas pipe valve

Heat Pump System:





Step 5: Open the high pressure gauge valve (the low pressure gauge valve remains closed), charge the system with refrigerant, and record the weight change of the refrigerant tank.

Step 6: When refrigerant tank is over and the refrigerant can’t be charged to the system any more, record the current weight of m2.

Step 7: Close the high pressure gauge valve and replace the refrigerant tank.

Step 8: Re-execute "step 3".

Step 9: Repeat "step 5" and "step 6" to record the weight of m3 before charging refrigerant and the weight of m4 after charging refrigerant.

Step 10: If the refrigerant cannot be continuously charged into the system and the calculated added amount of refrigerant has not been fully charged into the system, record current total pre-charging amount:

m=(m1-m2) +(m3-m4) +…+(mn-1-mn)

Remained refrigerant for start-up charging m`=M-m

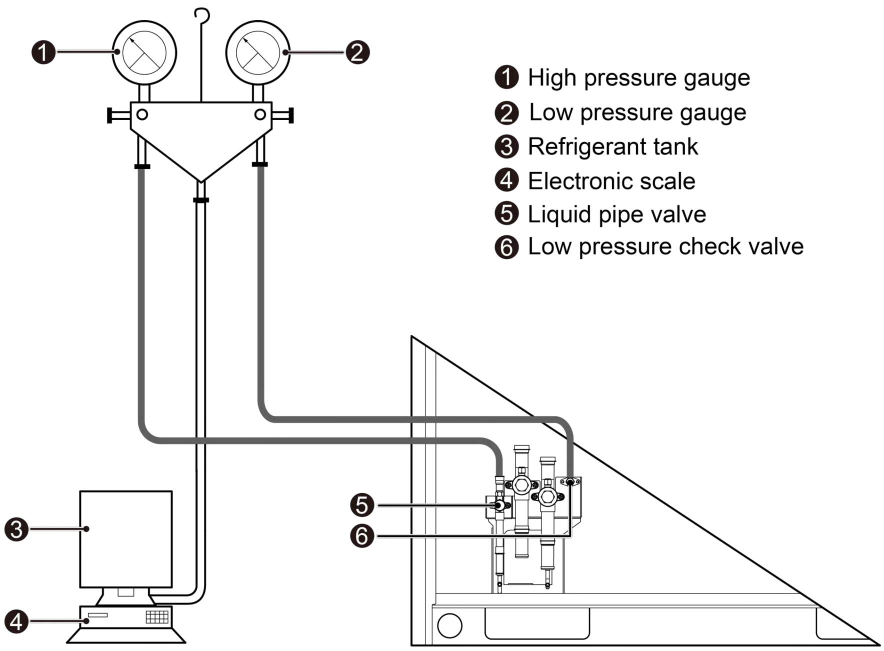
“M” is the calculated total required refrigerant-charging volume.

If the amount of pre-charging refrigerant “m” has reached the total added amount of refrigerant for the system, close the refrigerant tank valve immediately to complete the refrigerant-charging work. Skip to the "step 11".

Step 11: Complete the refrigerant-charging work and remove the pressure gauge, etc.

3.2.2 Start-up charging of refrigerant

Step 1: Close the refrigerant tank valve and reconnect the pipe of pressure gauge. Remove the pipe of low pressure gauge from the check port of gas pipe valve and connect it to the low pressure check valve(as shown in the following figure).



Step 2: Fully open the liquid pipe valve and gas pipe valve of each module.

Step 3: Make the complete unit enter into debugging operation by the debugging software or the main board of outdoor unit. (see the debugging part for the specific operation).

Step 4: When it comes to the procedure of charging refrigerant, open the refrigerant tank valve and charge the residual refrigerant “m`”.

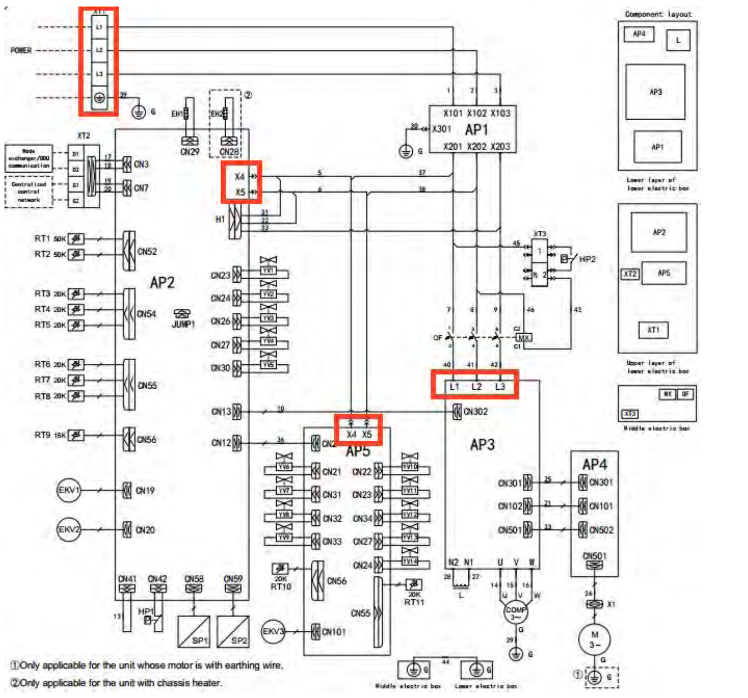
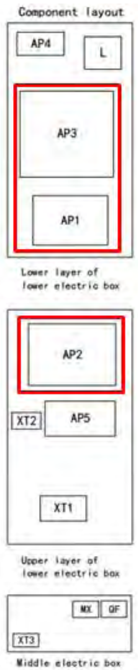
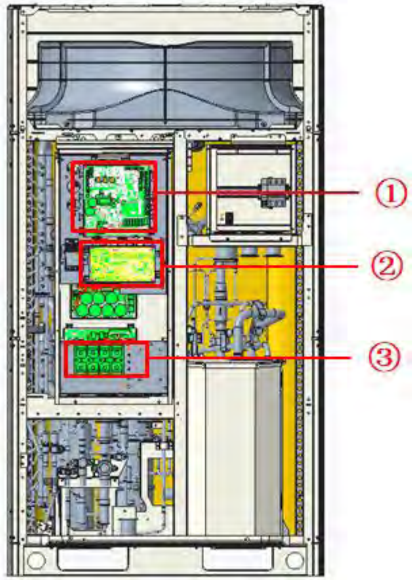
Step 5: When all refrigerant has been charged, close the refrigerant tank valve and wait until the automatic debugging for the complete unit is finished.

Step 6: Once debugging is finished, disassemble the pressure gauge, etc., to complete the refrigerant-charging work.

4 Inspection of Key Parts

4.1 Outdoor Unit

4.1.1 Power

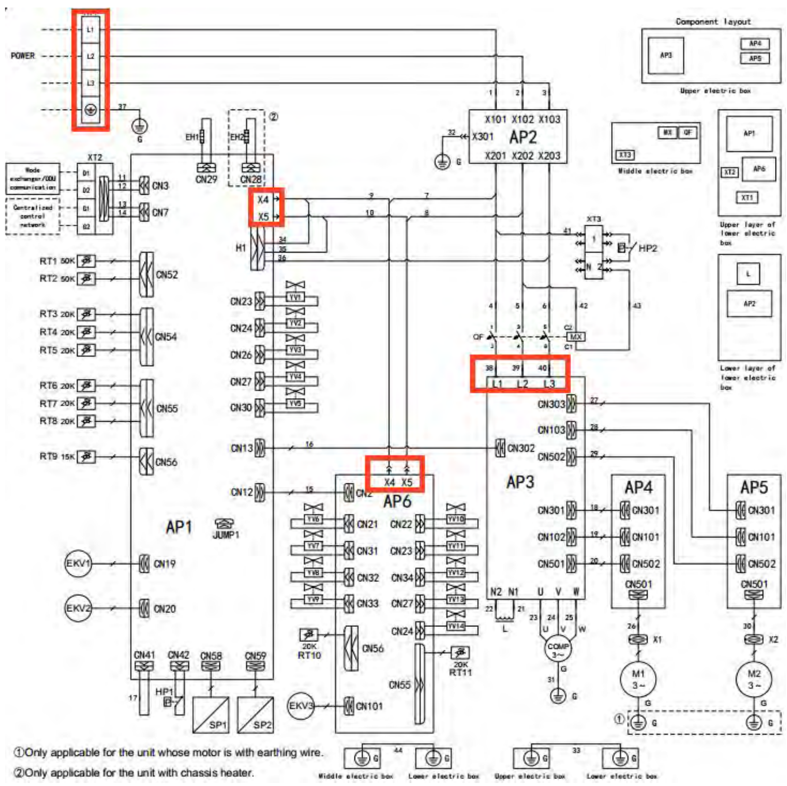
<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>The power supplies of the compressor and fan comprise the following three parts:
① The specifications of the input power are 208/230V 3~ 60Hz+ earth line.
② The drive board can convert AC power to DC power of about 310 V (1.41 x power voltage).
③ DC-AC three-phase inverter.</td><td colspan="2">Use of power to the main control board:
① Phase protection.
② Providing 208/230V AC power for the solenoid valve coil and 4-way valve coil.
③ Generating the low-voltage DC power.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Models: GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)</td></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

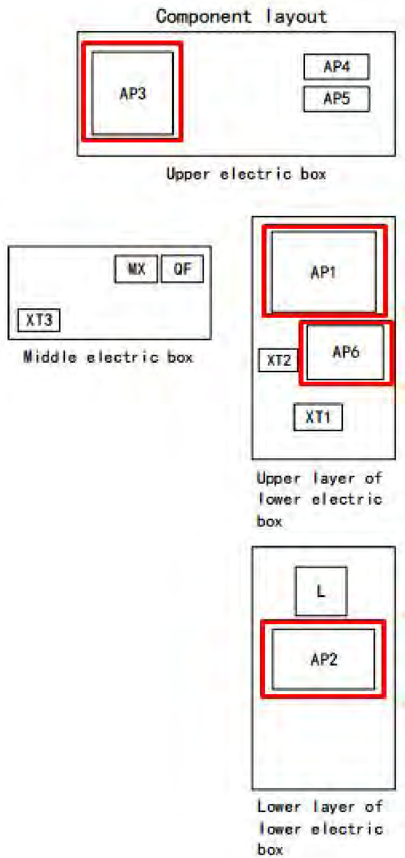
①main board
②function expansion board
③Power terminal block</td></tr>
</table>

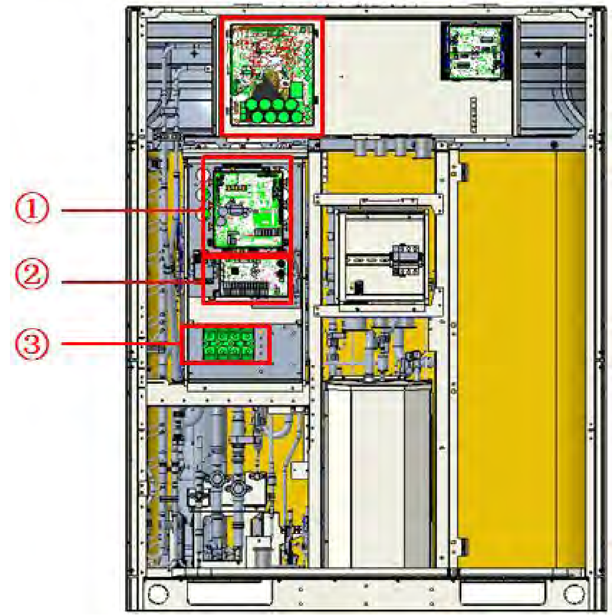
Specifications	Description
The power supplies of the compressor and fan comprise the following three parts: ① The specifications of the input power are 208/230V 3~ 60Hz+ earth line. ② The drive board can convert AC power to DC power of about 310 V (1.41 x power voltage). ③ DC-AC three-phase inverter.	Use of power to the main control board: ① Phase protection. ② Providing 208/230V AC power for the solenoid valve coil and 4-way valve coil. ③ Generating the low-voltage DC power.

Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position

Models: GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)



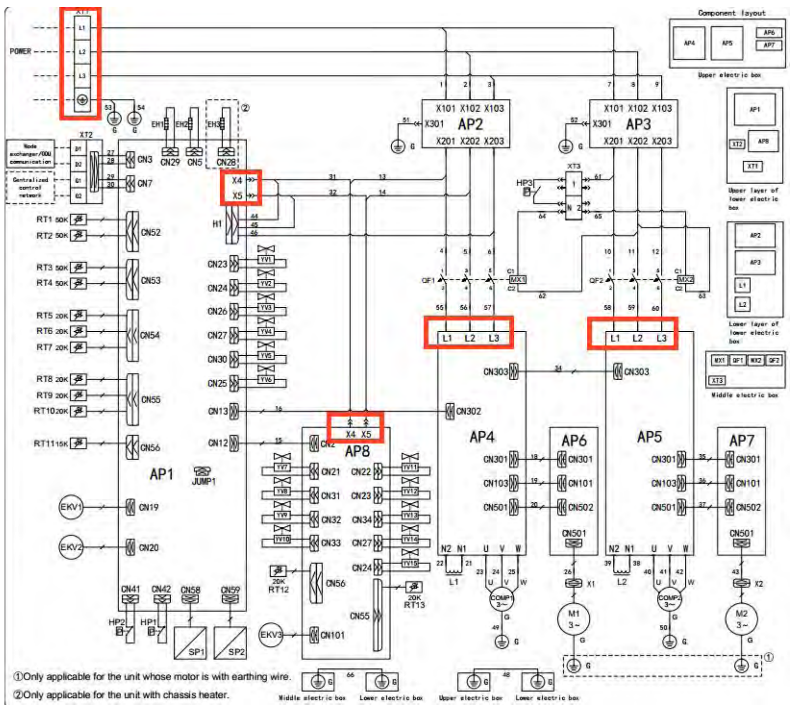
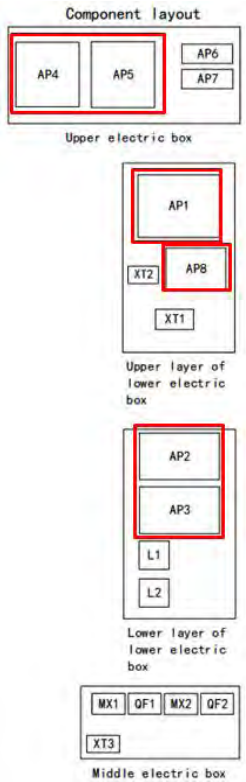
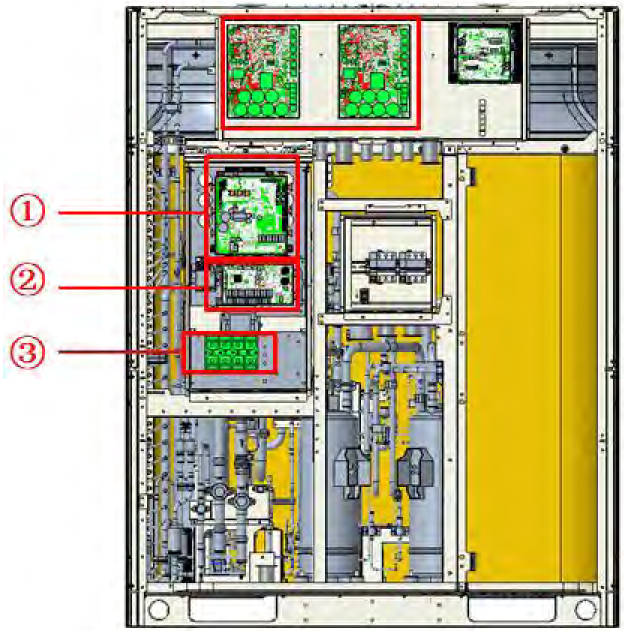




①main board

②function expansion board

③Power terminal block

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Specifications</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">The power supplies of the compressor and fan comprise the following three parts:
① The specifications of the input power are 208/230V 3~ 60Hz+ earth line.
② The drive board can convert AC power to DC power of about 310 V (1.41 x power voltage).
③ DC-AC three-phase inverter.</td><td>Use of power to the main control board:
① Phase protection.
② Providing 208/230V AC power for the solenoid valve coil and 4-way valve coil.
③ Generating the low-voltage DC power.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

①main board
②function expansion board
③Power terminal block</td></tr>
</table>

4.1.1.1 Mechanical Inspection

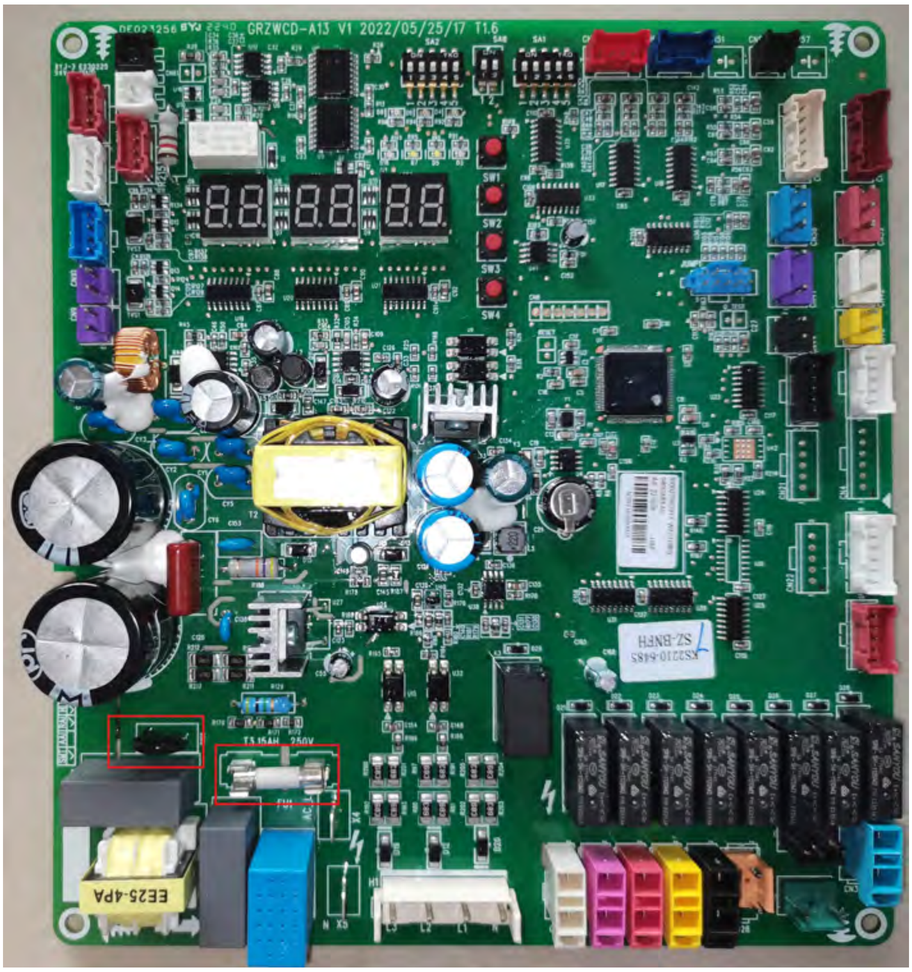
(1) Confirm that the unit power is disconnected.

(2) Remove the electrical appliance cover.

(3) Check whether the power cable is fixed on the wiring board.

(4) Check whether the fuses on the main board and filter board are damaged.

(5) Check whether the varistors on the main board and filter board are damaged.



4.1.1.2 Electrical Inspection

Check the power cable from the main switch board to the ODU:

(1) Use an ohmmeter of at least 500V DC to check whether the insulation resistance between each phase and the ground reaches at least 1 megohm. Small insulation resistance indicates a potential electric leakage.

Warning: Electric shock

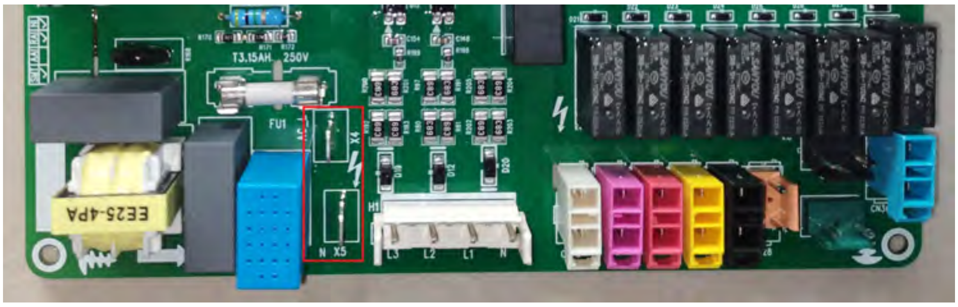
(2) After the checking, connect the power and verify that the voltage of the power terminals is correct:

The power voltage between two phases is 208/230VAC±10%.

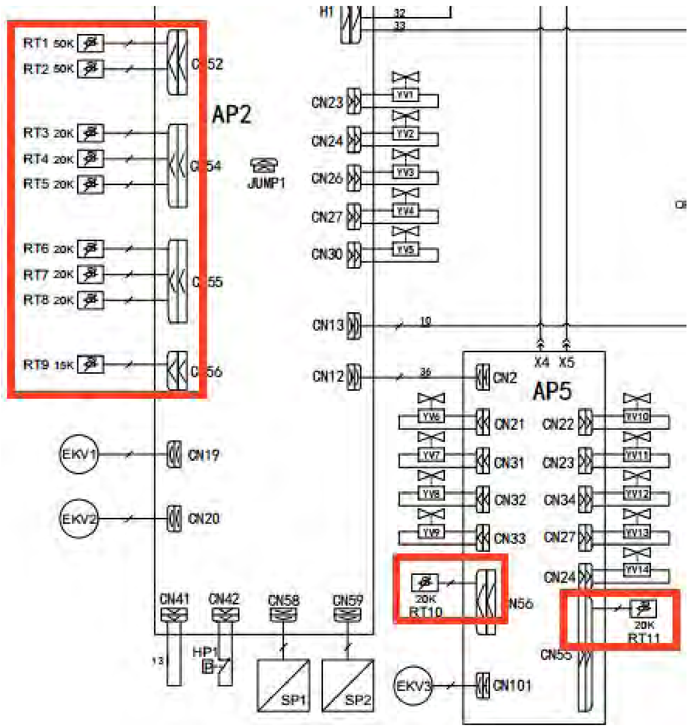
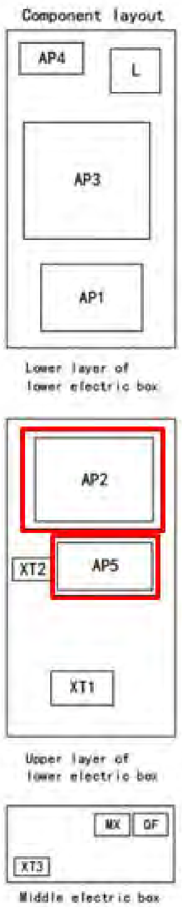
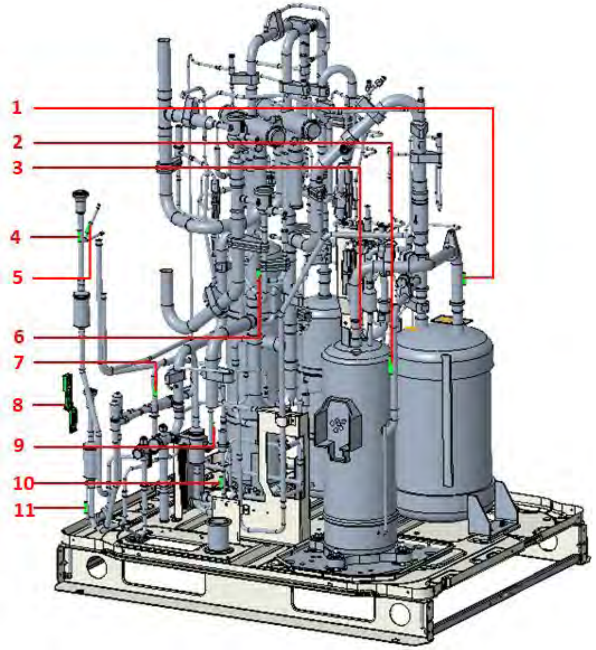
The unbalance rate of the power between two phases does not exceed 2%.

(3) Check the power on the main control board:

Confirm that the X4 and X5 on the main control board are active.

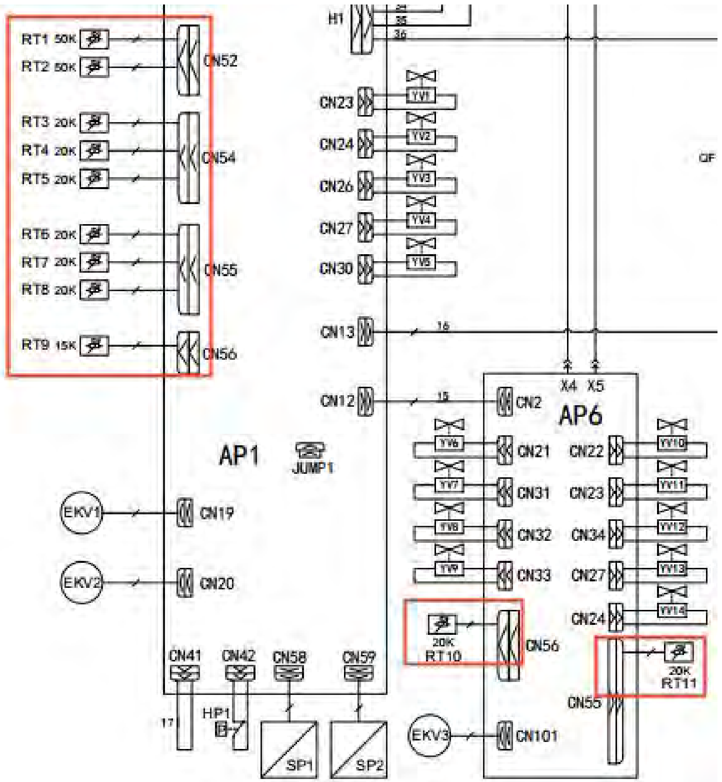
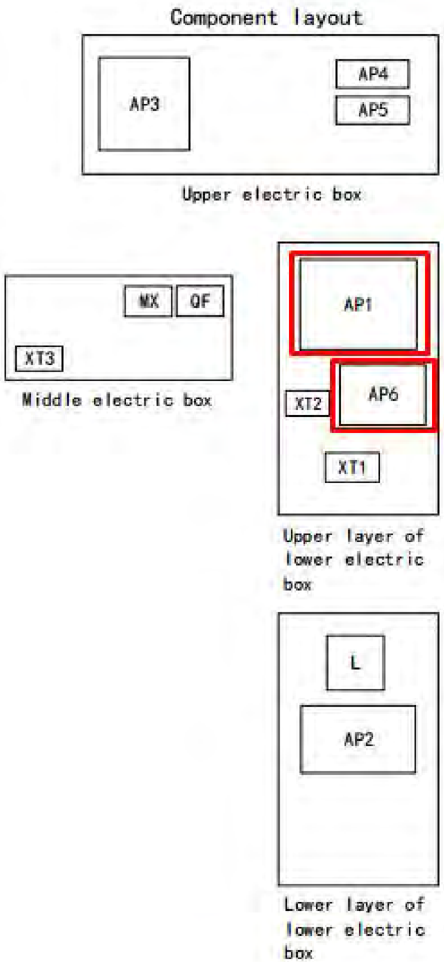
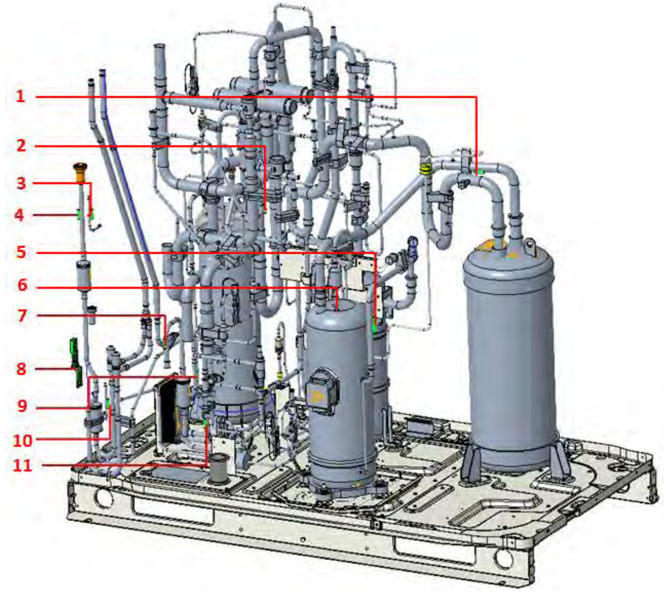

EE25-4PA
FU1
T3.15AH 250V
X4
X5
N
H1
L3
L2
L1
N

4.1.2 Temperature Sensors

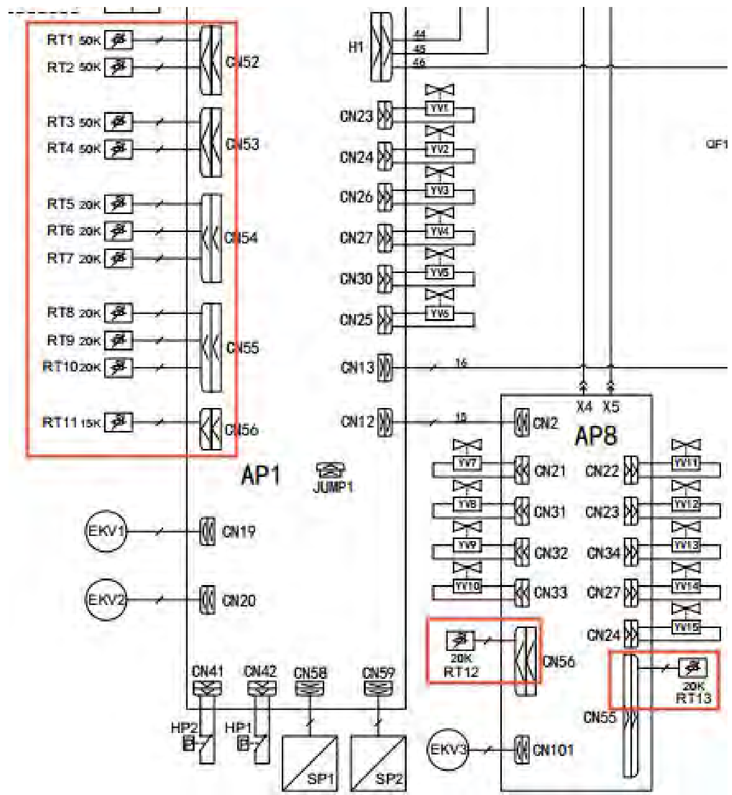
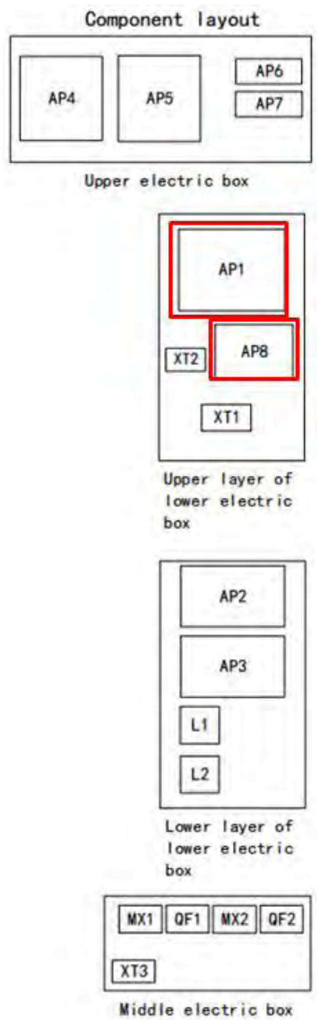
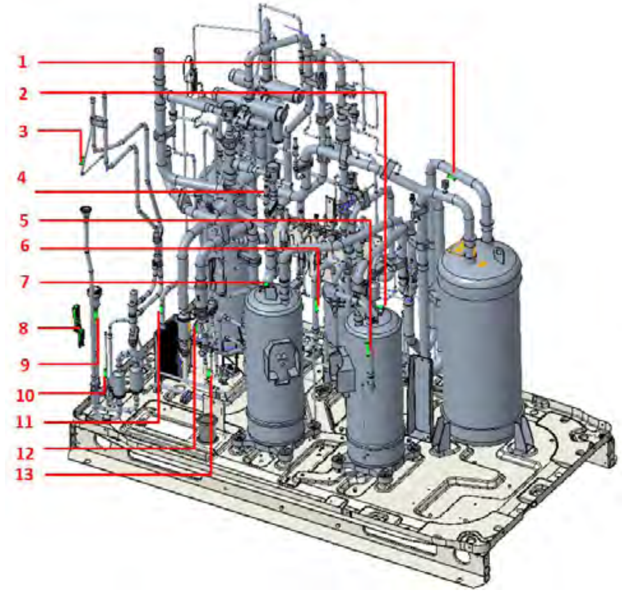
<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Three types of temperature sensors of different specifications are used, including 50K, 20K and 15K.</td><td colspan="2">The sensors are used to measure the temperature of the unit at different positions.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Models: GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Circuit diagram</td><td>Layout of electrical appliance box</td><td>Physical position</td></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

1. Gas separator outlet pipe temperature sensor RT3
2. Discharge temperature sensor of inverter compressor RT2
3. Shell top temperature of inverter compress RT1
4. Outlet pipe temperature sensor of condenser RT11
5. Defrosting temperature sensor 1 RT5
6. Gas separator inlet pipe temperature sensor RT4
7. Subcooler liquid outlet temperature sensor RT6
8. Outdoor ambient temperature sensor RT9
9. Air outlet temperature sensor of subcooler RT7
10. Air inlet temperature sensor of subcooler RT8
11. Defrosting temperature sensor 2 RT10</td></tr>
</table>

Specifications	Description
Three types of temperature sensors of different specifications are used, including 50K, 20K and 15K.	The sensors are used to measure the temperature of the unit at different positions.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Models: GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Circuit diagram</td><td>Layout of electrical appliance box</td><td>Physical position</td></tr>
<tr><td>
</td>
<td>
</td>
<td>

1. Gas separator outlet pipe temperature sensor RT3
2. Gas separator inlet pipe temperature sensor RT4
3. Defrosting temperature sensor 1 RT5
4. Outlet pipe temperature sensor of condenser RT11
5. Discharge temperature sensor of inverter compressor RT2
6. Shell top temperature of inverter compress RT1
7. Subcooler liquid outlet temperature sensor RT6
8. Outdoor ambient temperature sensor RT9
9. Air outlet temperature sensor of subcooler RT7
10. Defrosting temperature sensor 2 RT10
11. Air inlet temperature sensor of subcooler RT8</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="1">Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Three types of temperature sensors of different specifications are used, including 50K, 20K and 15K.</td><td colspan="2">The sensors are used to measure the temperature of the unit at different positions.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Models: GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Circuit diagram</td><td>Layout of electrical appliance box</td><td>Physical position</td></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

1. Gas separator outlet pipe temperature sensor RT5
2. Shell top temperature of inverter compress1 RT1
3. Defrosting temperature sensor 1 RT7
4. Gas separator inlet pipe temperature sensor RT6
5. Discharge temperature sensor of inverter compressor1 RT2
6. Discharge temperature sensor of inverter compressor2 RT4
7. Shell top temperature of inverter compress2 RT3
8. Outdoor ambient temperature sensor RT11
9. Outlet pipe temperature sensor of condenser RT13
10. Defrosting temperature sensor 2 RT12
11. Subcooler liquid outlet temperature sensor RT8
12. Air outlet temperature sensor of subcooler RT9
13. Air inlet temperature sensor of subcooler RT10</td></tr>
</table>

4.1.2.1 Mechanical Inspection

(1) Confirm that the unit Power is disconnected.

(2) Find the place corresponding to each sensor on the unit and check if the sensors are firmly fixed on the unit.

4.1.2.2 Electrical Inspection

Measure the actual temperature and resistance of the temperature sensors, and compare it with the characteristic curve of the temperature sensors to determine whether the thermocouple is normal.

(1) Power off the unit. Remove the electrical appliance cover after the ODU stops.
Warning: Electric shock

(2) Remove the electrical appliance cover and check whether the connecting terminal of the temperature sensors is firm.

(3) Use a thermometer to measure the temperature of the spot sensed by the temperature sensors.

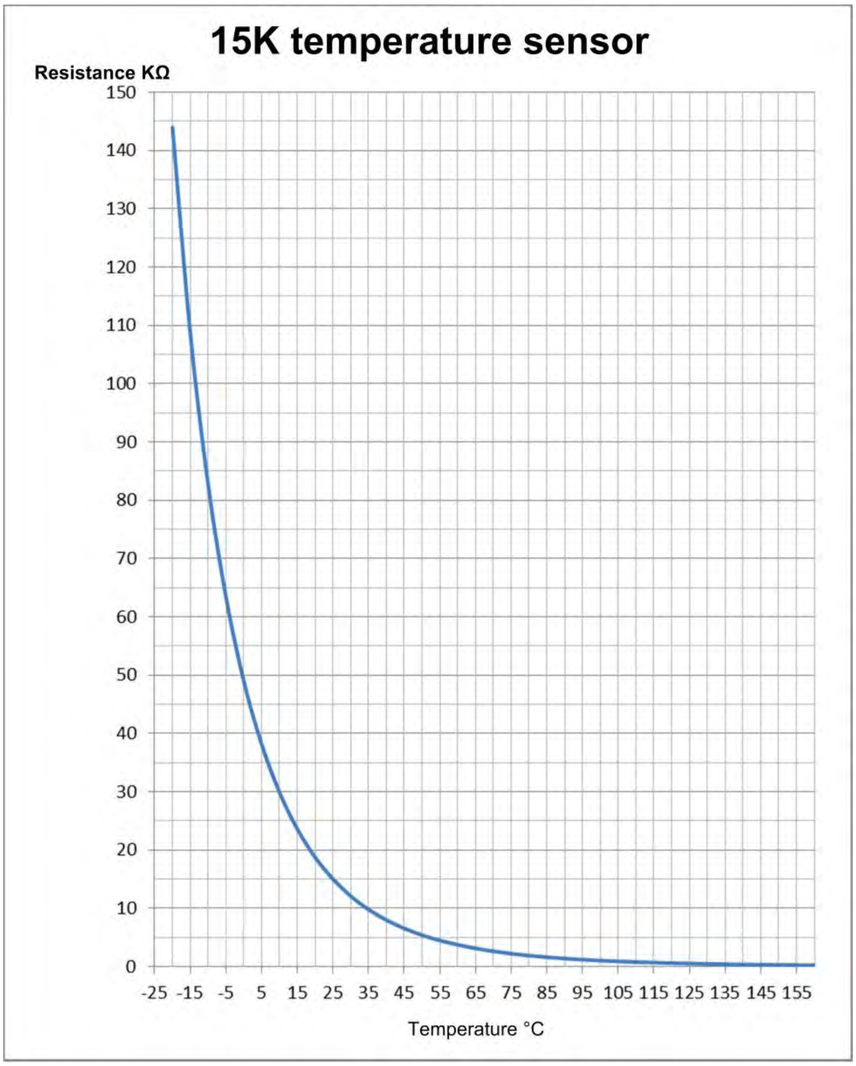
(4) Disconnect the connecting terminal of the corresponding temperature sensor from the main board. Use a multimeter to measure the resistance of the temperature sensors and compare it with the confirmed temperature range.

(5) If the measured resistance and temperature do not match with the resistance and temperature in the characteristic curve of the temperature sensor, the temperature sensor needs to be replaced.

(6) If the measured resistance and temperature match with the resistance and temperature in the characteristic curve of the temperature sensor, but the temperature of the spot is abnormal according to the monitoring of the unit, the main board needs to be replaced.

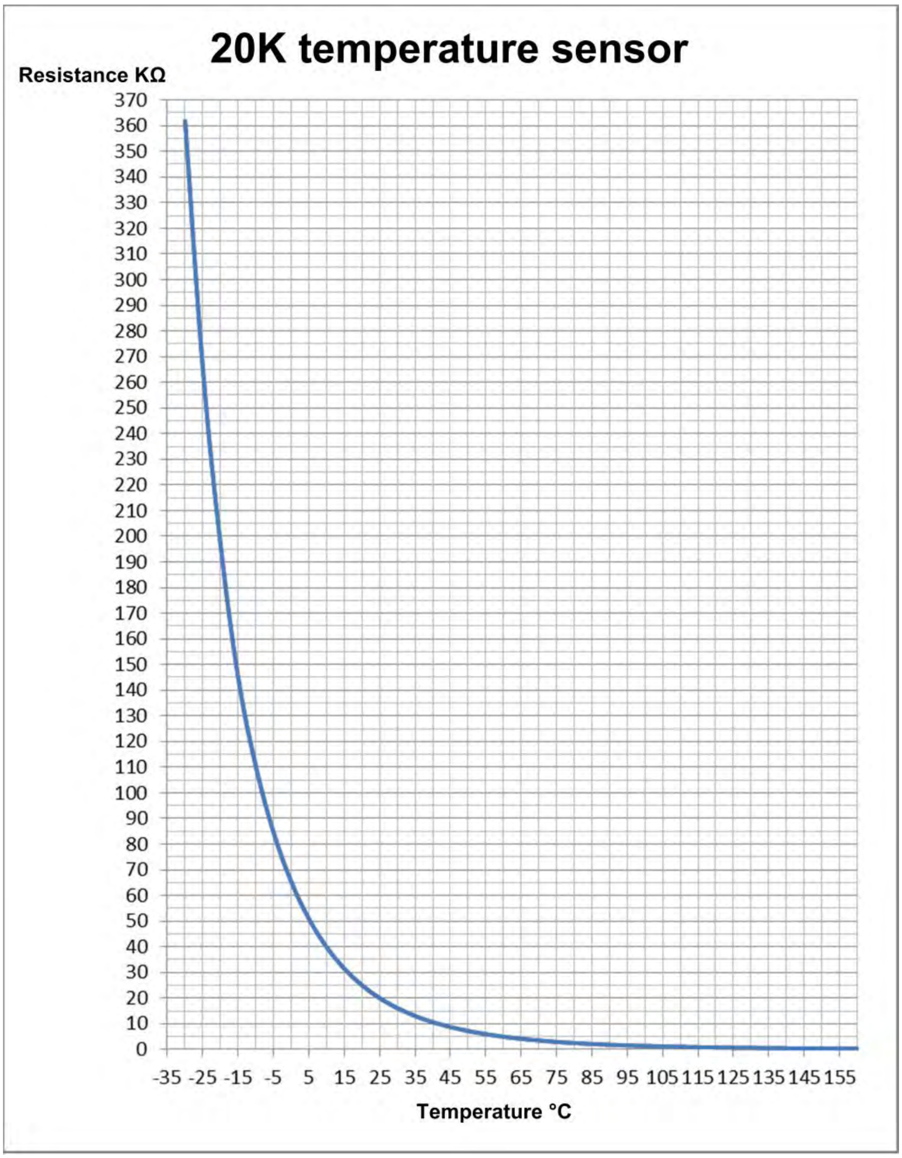
15K temperature sensor resistance - temperature curve

15K	
Temperature \°C	Resistance \KΩ
-20	144
-15	108.7
-10	82.75
-5	63.46
0	49.02
5	38.15
10	29.9
15	23.6
20	18.75
25	15
30	12.07
35	9.779
40	7.967
45	6.529
50	5.379
55	4.456
60	3.711
65	3.105
70	2.611
75	2.205
80	1.871
85	1.594
90	1.363
95	1.171
100	1.009
105	0.873
110	0.7577
115	0.6599
120	0.5765
125	0.5052
130	0.4441
135	0.3914
140	0.346
145	0.3066
150	0.2725
155	0.2427
160	0.2166



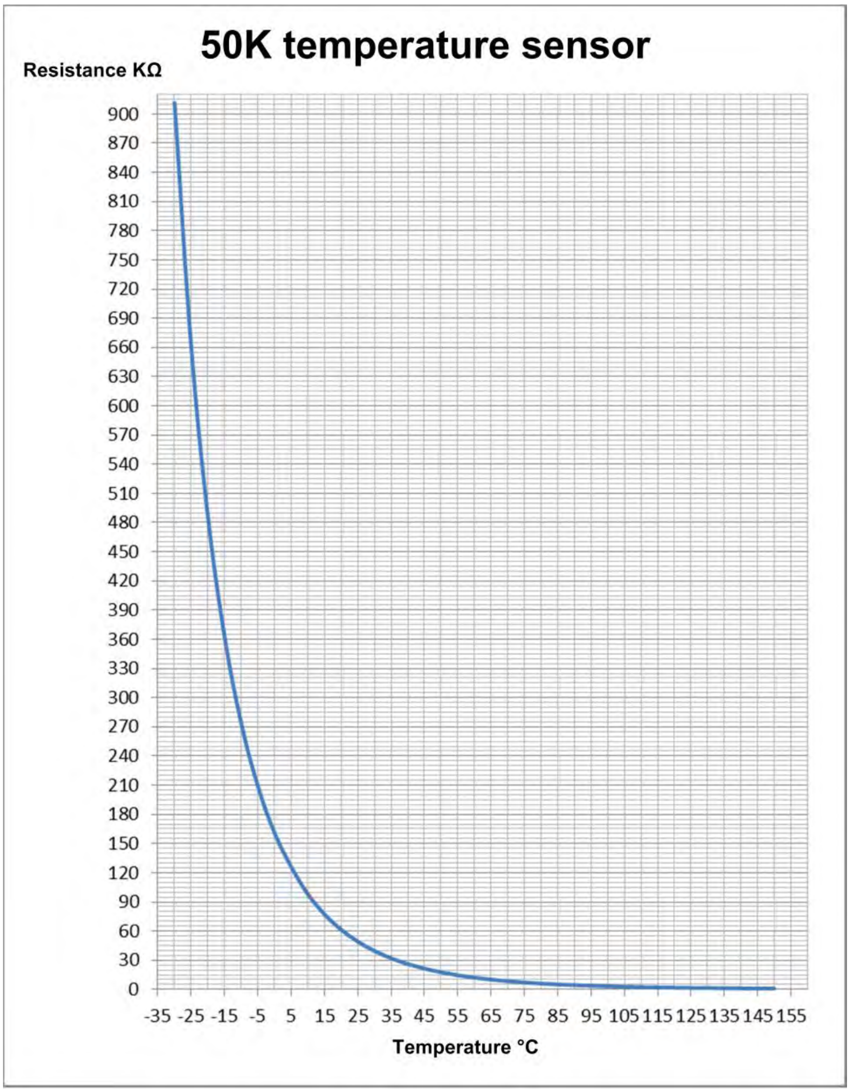
20K temperature sensor resistance - temperature curve

20K	
Temperature \°C	Resistance \KΩ
-30	361.8
-25	265.5
-20	196.9
-15	145
-10	110.3
-5	84.61
0	65.37
5	50.87
10	39.87
15	31.47
20	25.01
25	20
30	16.1
35	13.04
40	10.62
45	8.705
50	7.173
55	5.942
60	4.948
65	4.14
70	3.481
75	2.94
80	2.495
85	2.125
90	1.818
95	1.561
100	1.346
105	1.164
110	1.01
115	0.8799
120	0.7687
125	0.6736
130	0.5921
135	0.5219
140	0.4613
145	0.4088
150	0.3633
155	0.3237
160	0.2891

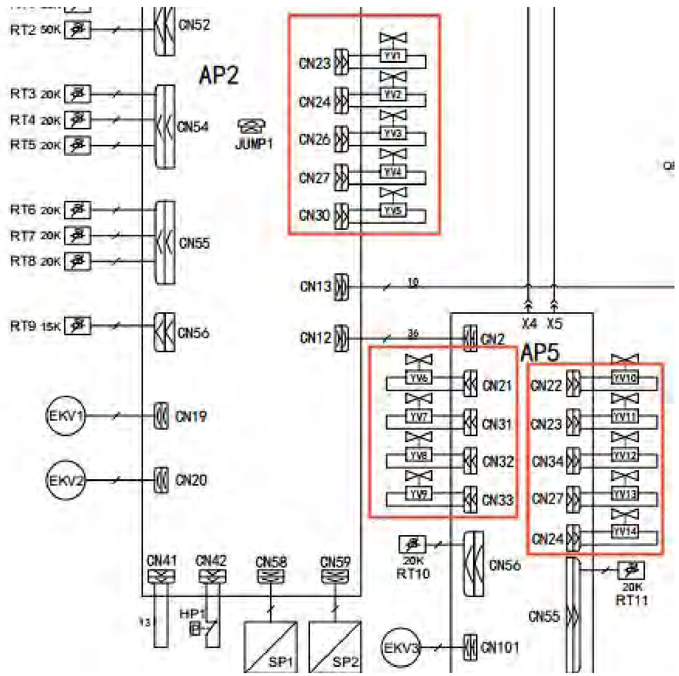
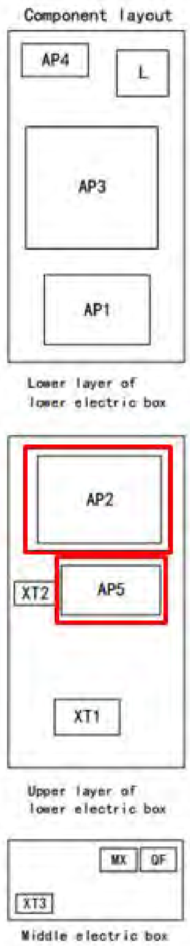
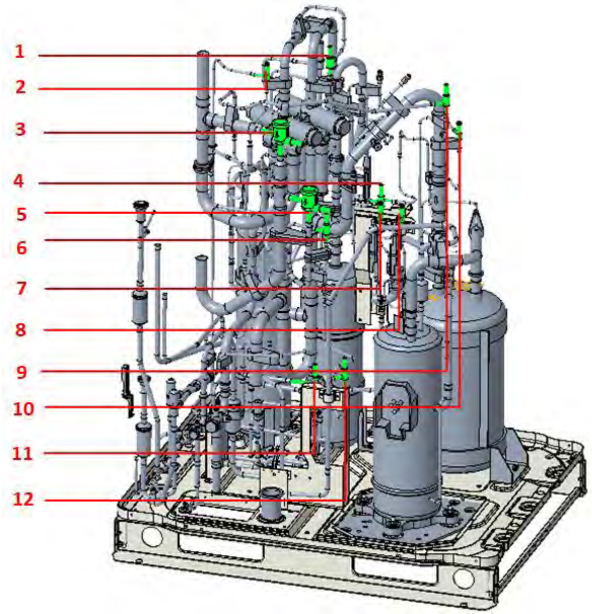


50K temperature sensor resistance - temperature curve

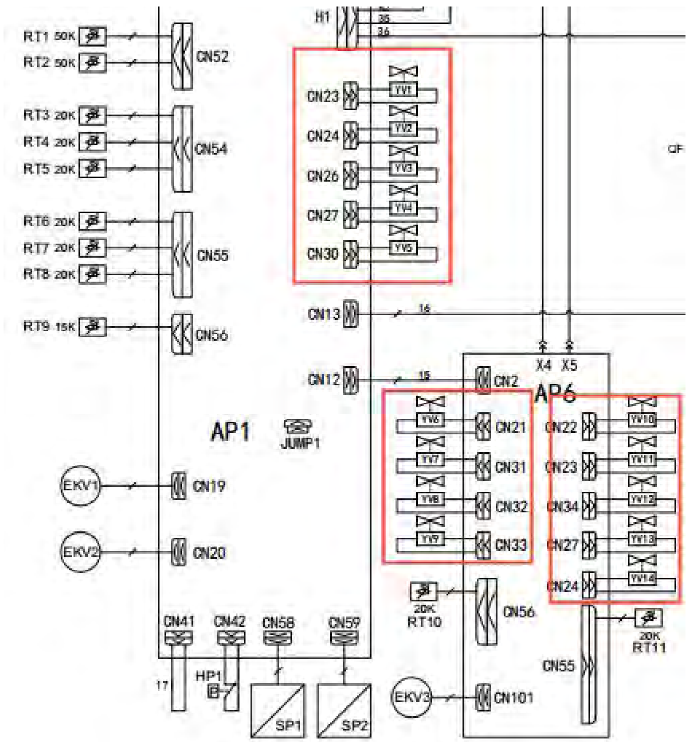
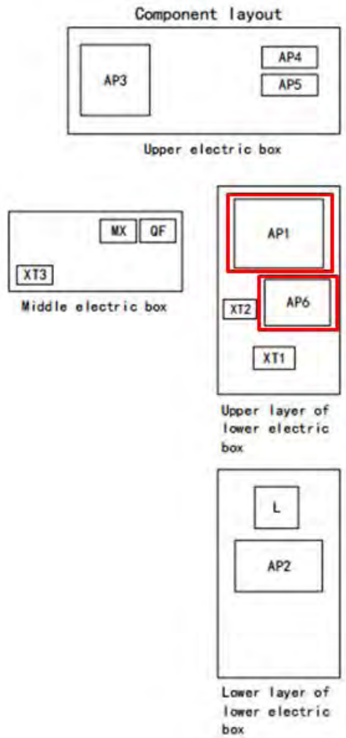
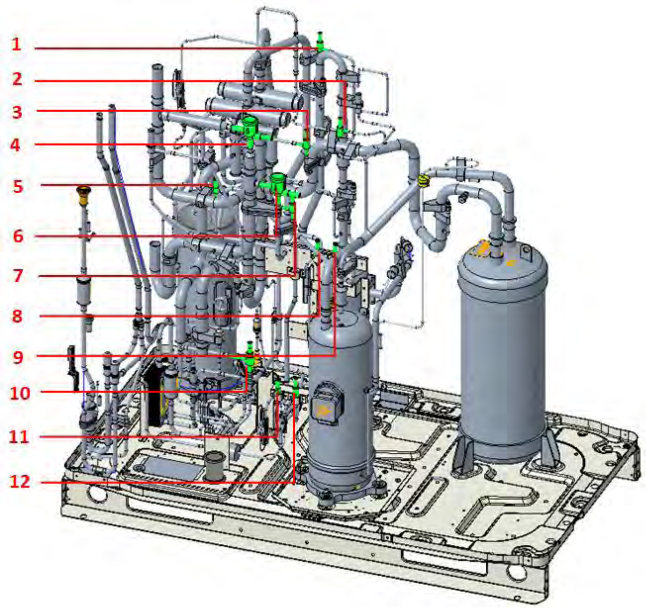
50K	
Temperature \°C	Resistance \KΩ
-30	911.56
-25	660.93
-20	486.55
-15	362.99
-10	274.02
-5	209.05
0	161.02
5	126.17
10	98.006
15	77.349
20	61.478
25	49.191
30	39.61
35	32.088
40	26.147
45	21.425
50	17.651
55	14.618
60	12.168
65	10.178
70	8.5551
75	7.2245
80	6.1288
85	5.2223
90	4.4693
95	3.841
100	3.3147
105	2.8721
110	2.4983
115	2.1816
120	1.9123
125	1.6821
130	1.485
135	1.3155
140	1.1694
145	1.0429
150	0.9331



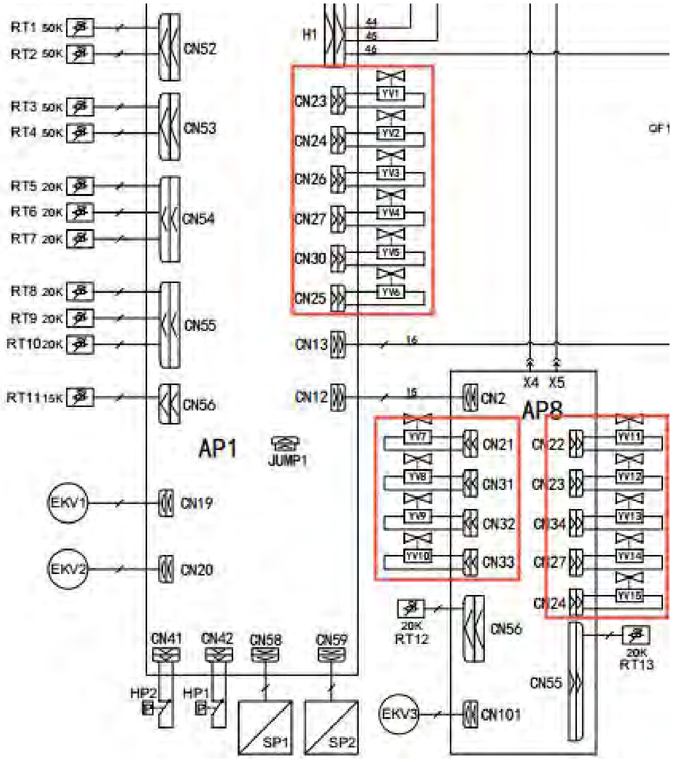
4.1.3 Solenoid Valve

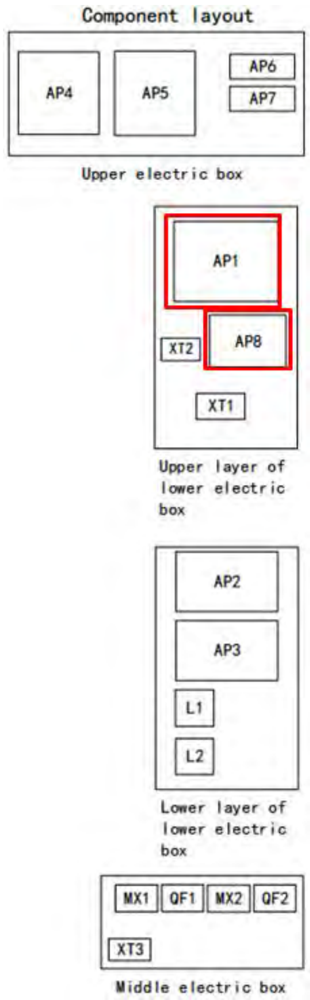
<table>
<tr><th colspan="1">Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>The coil is for providing the electromagnetic force for the action of magnet valve;</td><td colspan="2">The solenoid valve is used to control the on-and-off of the pipeline. The valve of the unit is solid closed. That is, the valve is closed when it is inactive, open when it is active.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

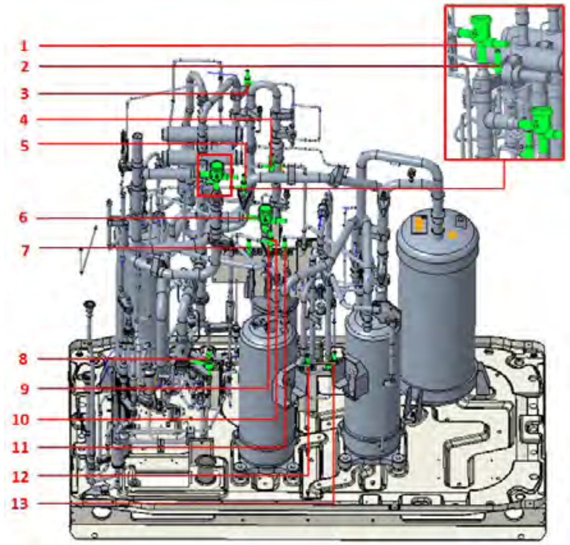
1 Pressure regulating solenoid valve YV10
2 Liquid accumulator inlet solenoid valve YV11
3 High pressure solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger YV7
4 Gas balance solenoid valve YV12
5 Low pressure solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger YV8
6 Low pressure bypass solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger YV9
7 Sub oil return solenoid valve YV3
8 Oil return solenoid valve YV2
9 Gas bypass solenoid valve YV5
10 Liquid accumulator outlet solenoid valve YV14
11 Subcooler solenoid valve YV4
12 High pressure bypass solenoid valve YV13</td></tr>
</table>

Specifications	Description	
The coil is for providing the electromagnetic force for the action of magnet valve;	The solenoid valve is used to control the on-and-off of the pipeline. The valve of the unit is solid closed. That is, the valve is closed when it is inactive, open when it is active.	
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)		
		 1 Pressure regulating solenoid valve YV10 2 Gas balance solenoid valve YV12 3 High pressure bypass solenoid valve YV13 4 High pressure solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger YV7 5 Liquid accumulator inlet solenoid valve YV11 6 Low pressure solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger YV8 7 Low pressure bypass solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger YV9 8 Sub oil return solenoid valve YV3 9 Oil return solenoid valve YV2 10 Subcooler solenoid valve YV4 11 Liquid accumulator outlet solenoid valve YV14 12 Gas bypass solenoid valve YV5

Specifications	Description	
The coil is for providing the electromagnetic force for the action of magnet valve;	The solenoid valve is used to control the on-and-off of the pipeline. The valve of the unit is solid closed. That is, the valve is closed when it is inactive, open when it is active.	
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)		







1 High pressure solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger YV8
2 Liquid accumulator inlet solenoid valve YV12
3 Pressure regulating solenoid valve YV11
4 Gas balance solenoid valve YV13
5 High pressure bypass solenoid valve YV14
6 Low pressure solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger YV9
7 Sub oil return solenoid valve YV3
8 Subcooler solenoid valve YV4
9 Low pressure bypass solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger YV10
10 Oil return solenoid valve 1 YV2
11 Oil return solenoid valve 2 YV6
12 Liquid accumulator outlet solenoid valve YV15
13 Gas bypass solenoid valve YV5

4.1.3.1 Mechanical Inspection

(1) Confirm that the unit Power is disconnected.

(2) Find the solenoid valve, check whether the fixing screw is loose and whether the valve and coil have any apparent exceptions.

4.1.3.2 Electrical Inspection

Compare the measured coil resistance with the normal coil resistance to check whether the coil is damaged.

(1) Power off the unit. Remove the electrical appliance cover after the ODU stops.
Warning: Electric shock

(2) Remove the electrical appliance cover and check whether the connecting terminal of the solenoid valve is firm.

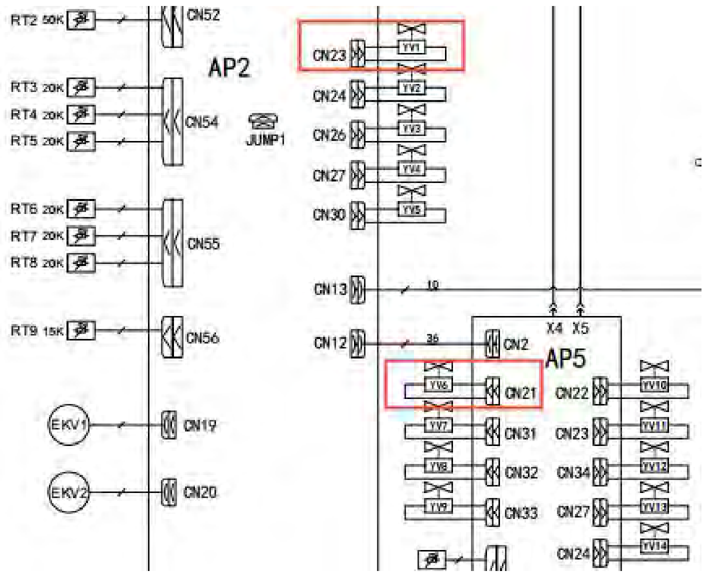
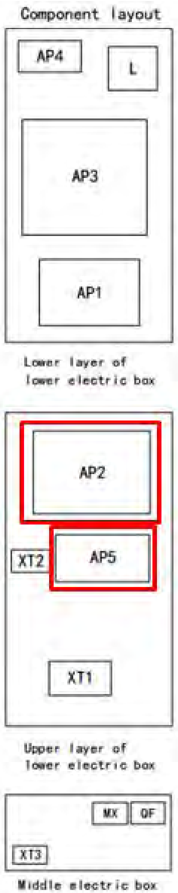
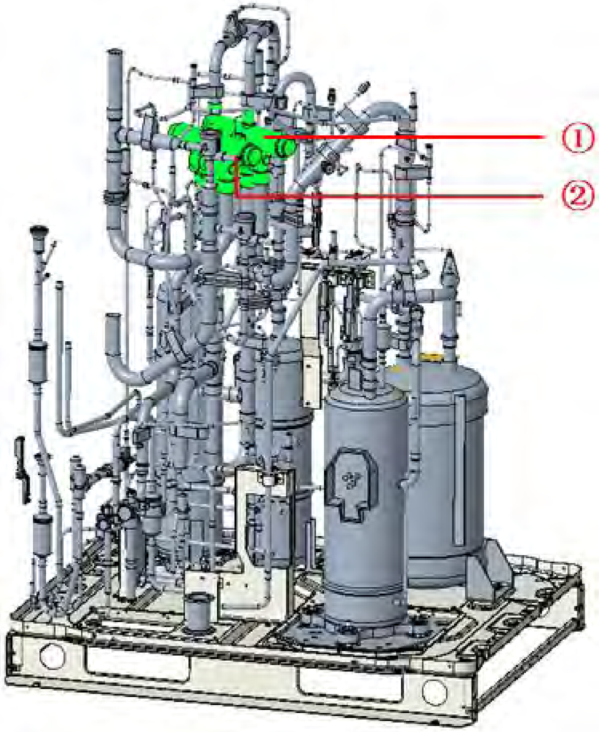
(3) Disconnect the corresponding valve's coil terminal from the main board and use a multimeter to measure the coil resistance.

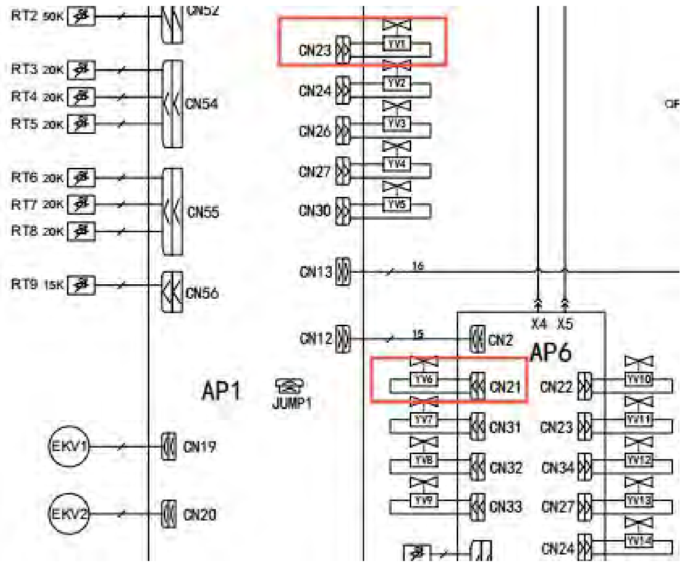
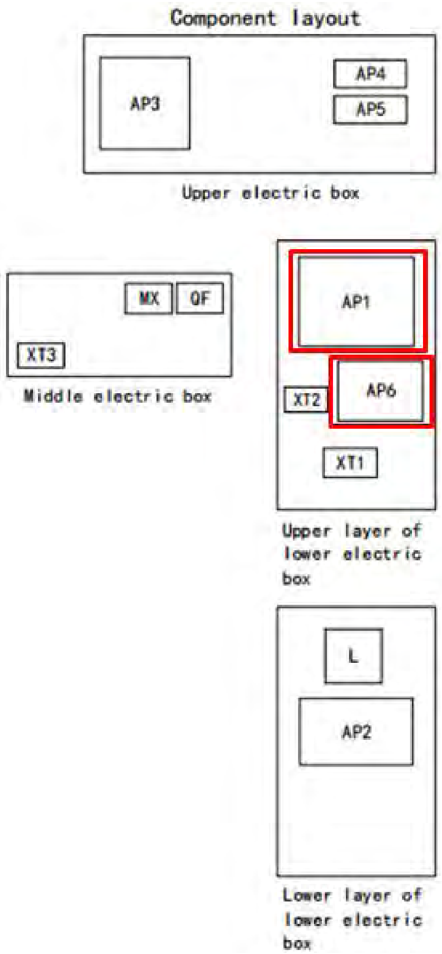
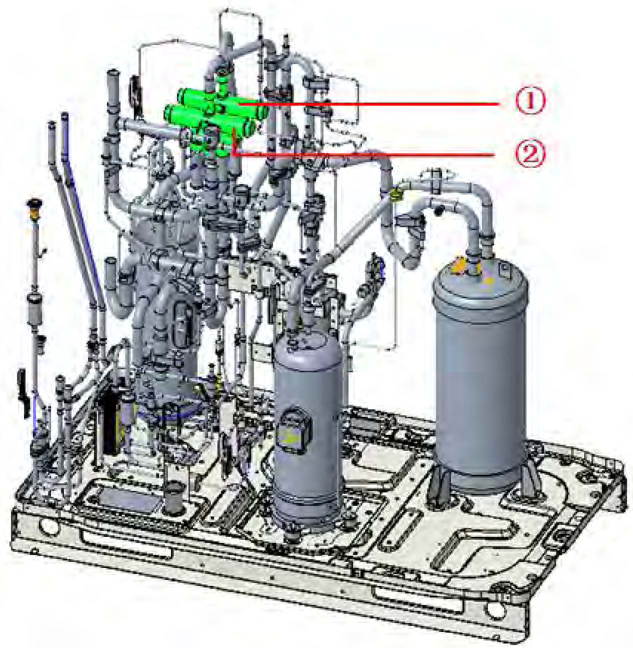
(4) If the measured resistance does not match with that in the following table, the coil needs to be replaced.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">Coil</th><th colspan="3">Resistance (Ω)</th><th rowspan="3">Normal range of deviation</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">ODU capacity (HP)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Q72</th><th>VQ72、Q96、Q120</th><th>VQ96、VQ120、Q144、Q168</th></tr>
<tr><td>Oil-return solenoid valve 1</td><td colspan="3">1220</td><td>±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oil-return solenoid valve 2</td><td colspan="2">—</td><td>1220</td><td>±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub oil return solenoid valve</td><td colspan="3">1220</td><td>±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Subcooler solenoid valve</td><td colspan="3">1220</td><td>±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gas bypass solenoid valve</td><td colspan="3">1220</td><td>±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>High pressure solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger</td><td colspan="3">1220</td><td>±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low pressure solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger</td><td colspan="3">1220</td><td>±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low pressure bypass solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger</td><td colspan="3">1220</td><td>±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pressure regulating solenoid valve</td><td colspan="3">1220</td><td>±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Liquid accumulator inlet solenoid valve</td><td colspan="3">1220</td><td>±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gas balance solenoid valve</td><td colspan="3">1220</td><td>±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>High pressure bypass solenoid valve</td><td colspan="3">1220</td><td>±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Liquid accumulator outlet solenoid valve</td><td colspan="3">1220</td><td>±10%</td></tr>
</table>

4.1.4 4-Way Valve

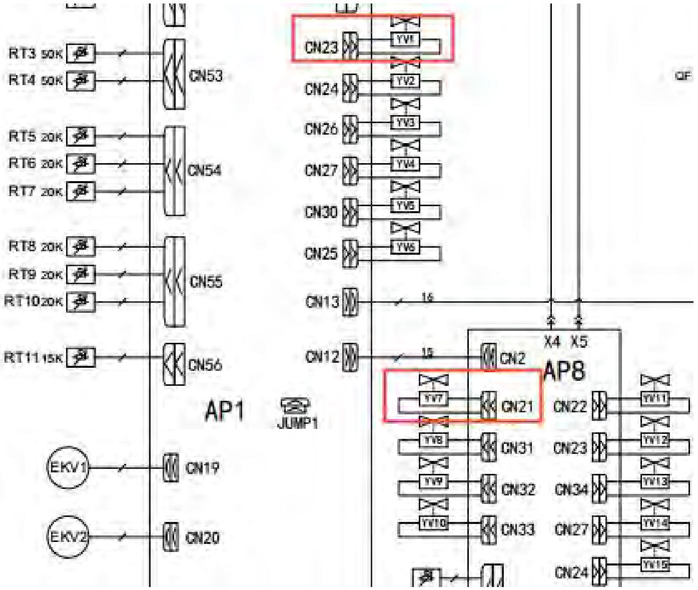
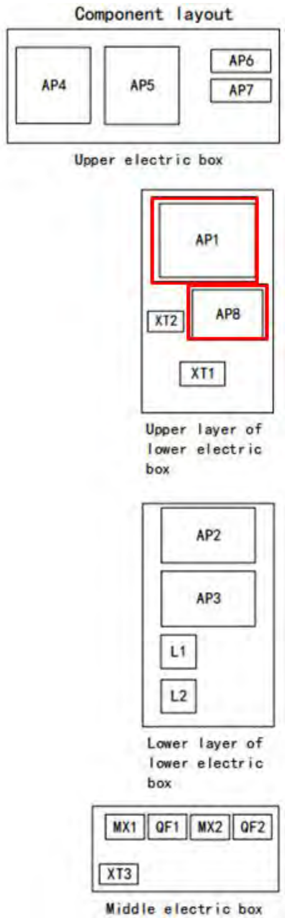
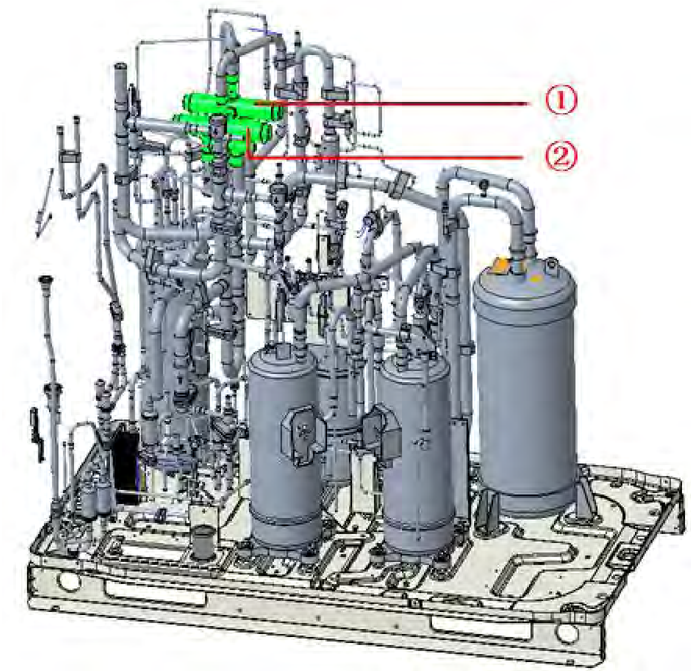
Specifications	Description
The unit is with two 4-way valves, which adopts the coil with unified specification.	The 4-way valve is used for switching cooling and heating operation, if the cooling 4-way valve is energized, it will conduct heating operation; if the cooling 4-way valve is not energized, it will conduct cooling operation. The heating 4-way valve will be always in energization status.

Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)		
		 ① Heating 4-way valve ② Cooling 4-way valve

<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>The unit is with two 4-way valves, which adopts the coil with unified specification.</td><td colspan="2">The 4-way valve is used for switching cooling and heating operation, if the cooling 4-way valve is energized, it will conduct heating operation; if the cooling 4-way valve is not energized, it will conduct cooling operation. The heating 4-way valve will be always in energization status.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

① Heating 4-way valve
② Cooling 4-way valve</td></tr>
</table>

Specifications	Description
The unit is with two 4-way valves, which adopts the coil with unified specification.	The 4-way valve is used for switching cooling and heating operation, if the cooling 4-way valve is energized, it will conduct heating operation; if the cooling 4-way valve is not energized, it will conduct cooling operation. The heating 4-way valve will be always in energization status.

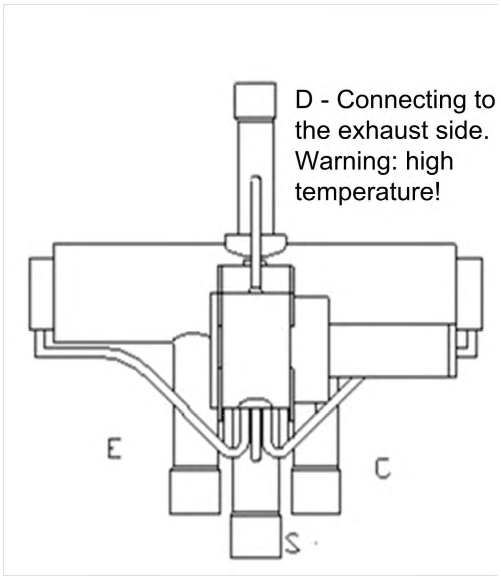
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)		
		 ① Heating 4-way valve ② Cooling 4-way valve

4.1.4.1 Mechanical Inspection

Step 1: Confirm that the unit Power is disconnected.

Step 2: Find the 4-way valve coil, check whether the fixing screw is loose and whether the valve and coil have any apparent exceptions.

Step 3: Energize and turn on the unit, check the temperature of pipelines of 4-way valve under operating status:



There are labels in the 4-way valve, D refers to connecting exhaust side, S refers to connecting inhalation side of gas-liquid separator. When the system is operating, check if the temperature of the pipelines are the same with that of the following table. Note that do not directly touch the pipeline for avoiding scald!

Mode	Operating mode	4-way valve	Pipeline status			
			S pipe	E pipe	C pipe	D pipe
Heat Recovery	Cooling operation	Cooling 4-way valve	Low temperature	Low temperature	High temperature	High temperature
		Heating 4-way valve	Low temperature	High temperature	Low temperature	High temperature
	Heating operation	Cooling 4-way valve	Low temperature	High temperature	Low temperature	High temperature
		Heating 4-way valve	Low temperature	High temperature	Low temperature	High temperature
Heat Pump	Cooling operation	Cooling 4-way valve	Low temperature	Low temperature	High temperature	High temperature
		Heating 4-way valve	Low temperature	Low temperature	High temperature	High temperature
	Heating operation	Cooling 4-way valve	Low temperature	High temperature	Low temperature	High temperature
		Heating 4-way valve	Low temperature	High temperature	Low temperature	High temperature

4.1.4.2 Electrical Inspection

Compare the measured coil resistance with the normal coil resistance to check whether the coil is damaged.

（1） Power off the unit. Remove the electrical appliance cover after the ODU stops.

Warning: Electric shock

（2） Remove the electrical appliance cover and check whether the connecting terminal of the 4-way valve is firm.

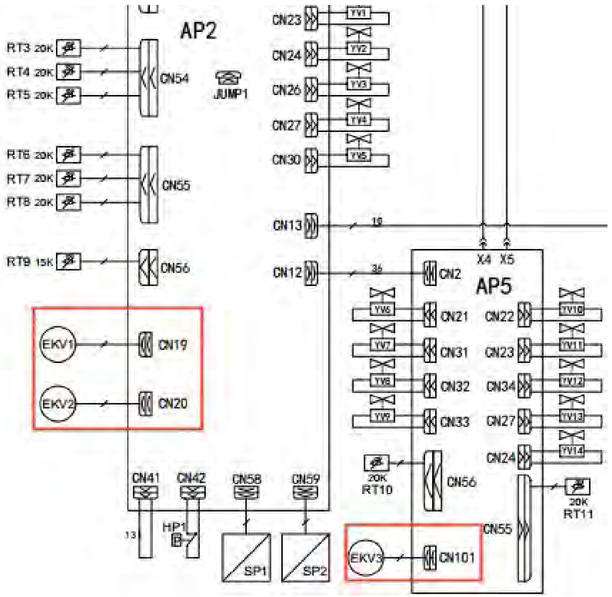
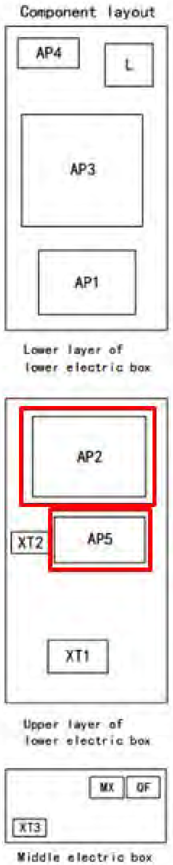
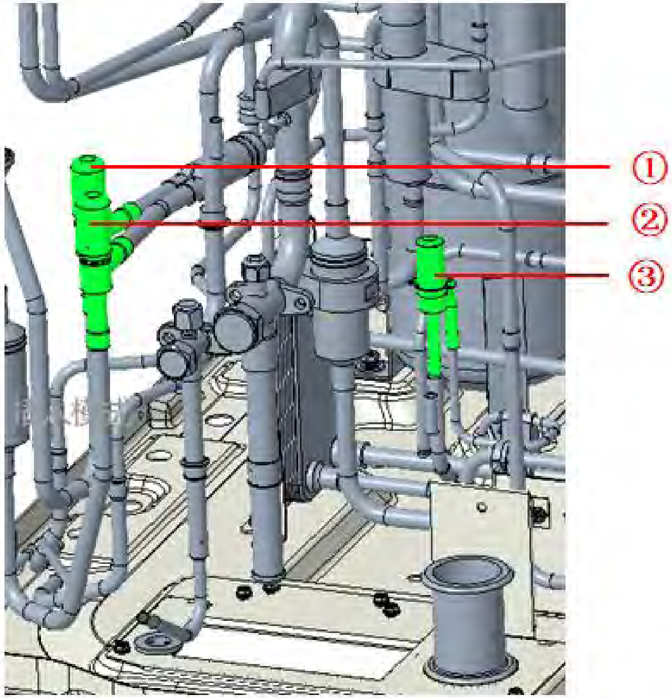
（3） Disconnect the corresponding valve's coil terminal from the main board and use a multimeter to measure the coil resistance.

（4） If the measured resistance does not match with that in the following table, the coil needs to be replaced.

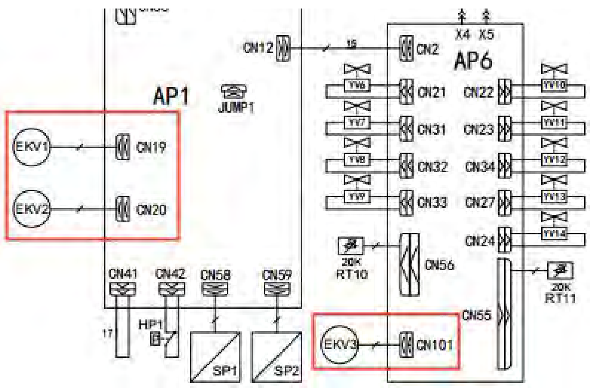
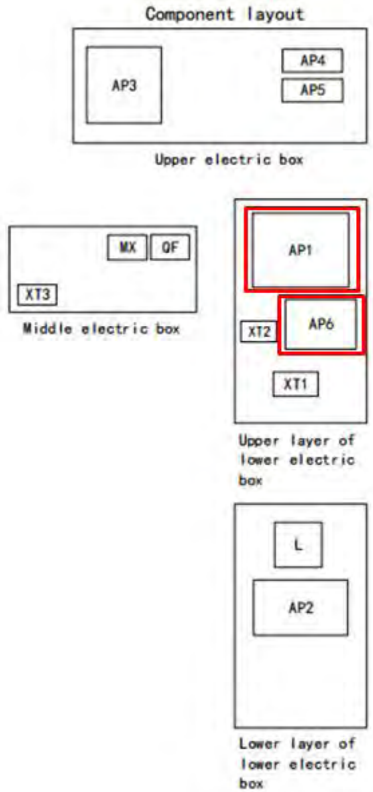
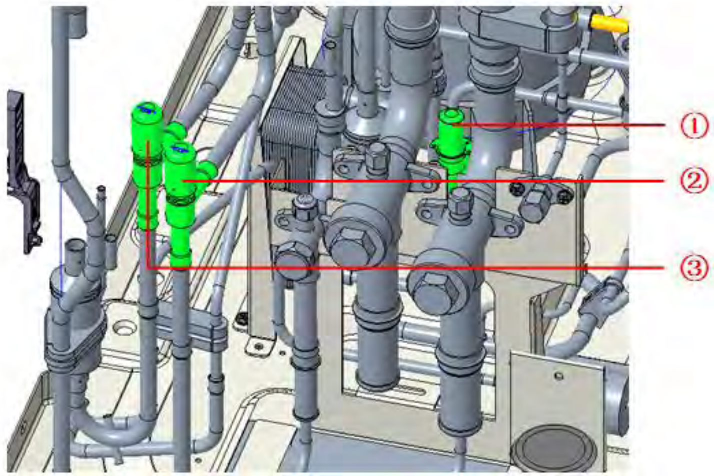
Coil	Interface No.	Resistance (Ω)	Normal range of deviation
Cooling 4-way valve	CN23	1707	±10%
Heating 4-way valve	CN21	1707	±10%

4.1.5 Electronic Expansion Valve

Specifications	Description
Two types of electronic expansion valves are adopted by the unit: ① Heating electronic expansion valve with the largest openness of 3000 pls and 6-core coil. ② Subcooling electronic expansion valve with the largest openness of 480 pls and 5-core coil.	The electronic expansion valve is used to control the flow. When the electronic expansion valve is closed (the openness is 0 pls), the flow is stopped.

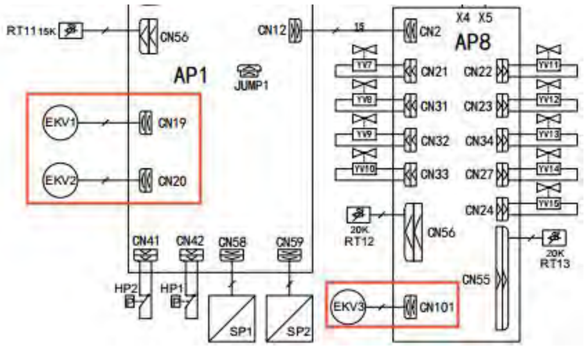
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)		
		 ①Upper heating electronic expansion valve ②Lower heating electronic expansion valve ③Subcooler electronic expansion valve

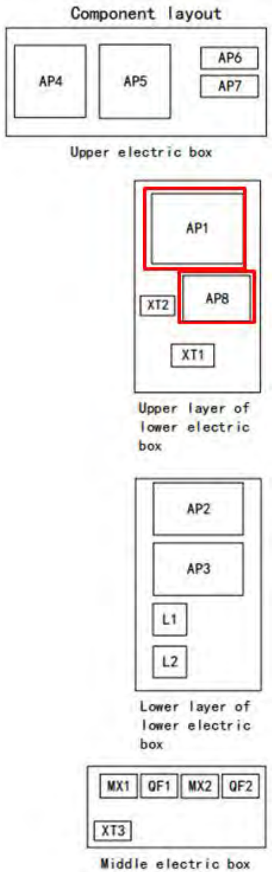
Specifications	Description
Two types of electronic expansion valves are adopted by the unit: ① Heating electronic expansion valve with the largest openness of 3000 pls and 6-core coil. ② Subcooling electronic expansion valve with the largest openness of 480 pls and 5-core coil.	The electronic expansion valve is used to control the flow. When the electronic expansion valve is closed (the openness is 0 pls), the flow is stopped.

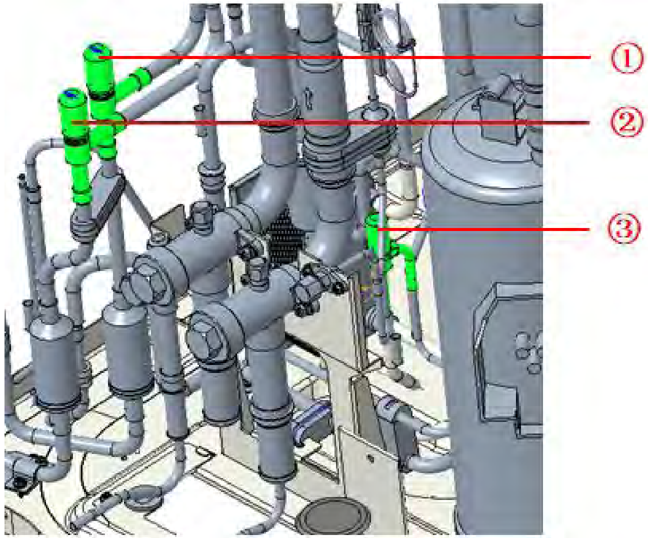
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)		
		 ①Subcooler electronic expansion valve ②Upper heating electronic expansion valve ③Lower heating electronic expansion valve

Specifications	Description
Two types of electronic expansion valves are adopted by the unit: ① Heating electronic expansion valve with the largest openness of 3000 pls and 6-core coil. ② Subcooling electronic expansion valve with the largest openness of 480 pls and 5-core coil.	The electronic expansion valve is used to control the flow. When the electronic expansion valve is closed (the openness is 0 pls), the flow is stopped.

Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)		







①Lower heating electronic expansion valve
②Upper heating electronic expansion valve
③Subcooler electronic expansion valve

4.1.5.1 Mechanical Inspection

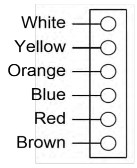
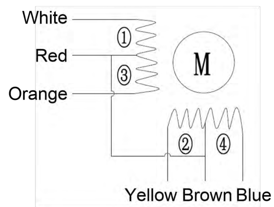
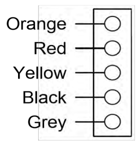
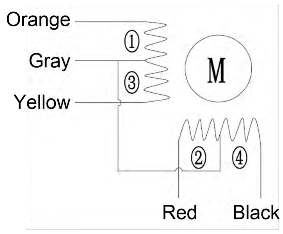
Step 1: Switch off the power of the ODU.

Step 2: Check whether the coil of the electronic expansion valve is firmly fixed on the electronic expansion valve.

4.1.5.2 Electrical Inspection

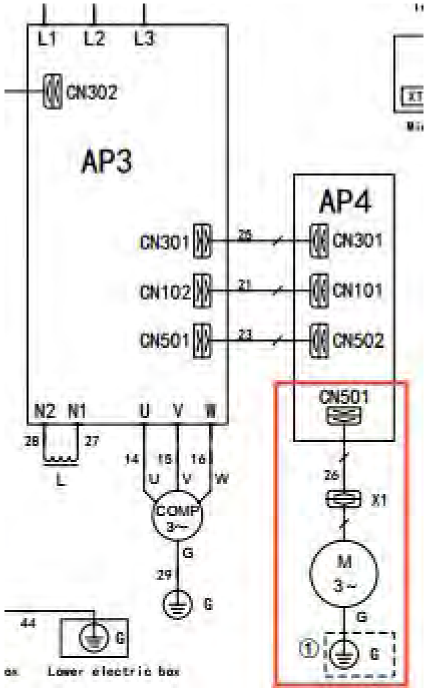
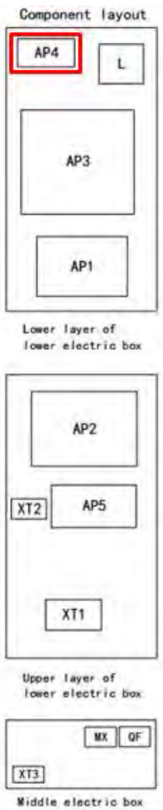
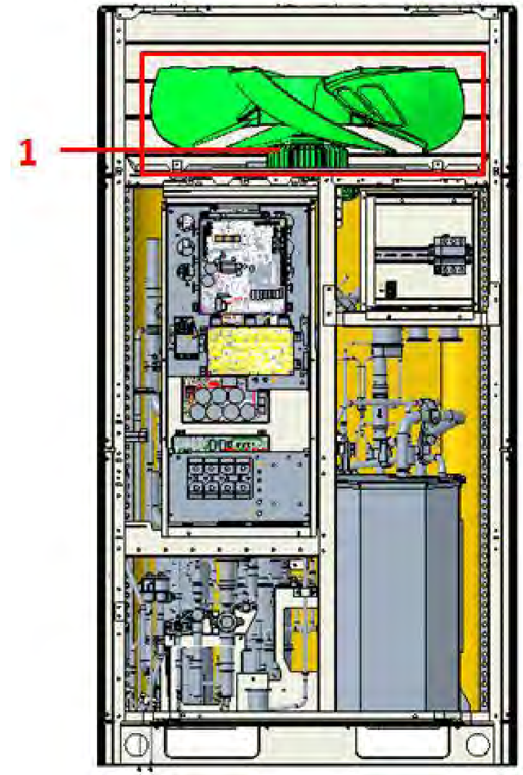
Step 1: Power off the ODU and power on it. When the ODU is powered on again, the electronic expansion valve should be reset. When the electronic expansion valve is reset, touch the valve with a hand to check if the valve core rotates. In the second half of the resetting process, the valve core will click and vibrate obviously; otherwise, the electronic expansion valve, coil or the main board needs to be replaced.

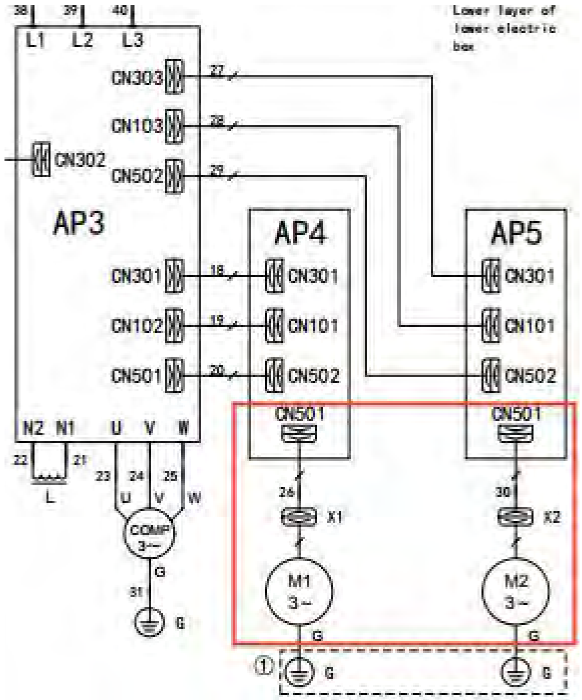
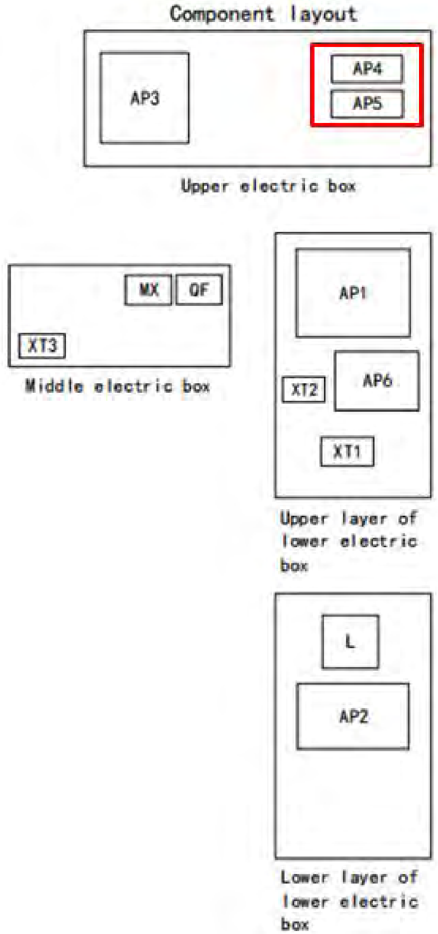
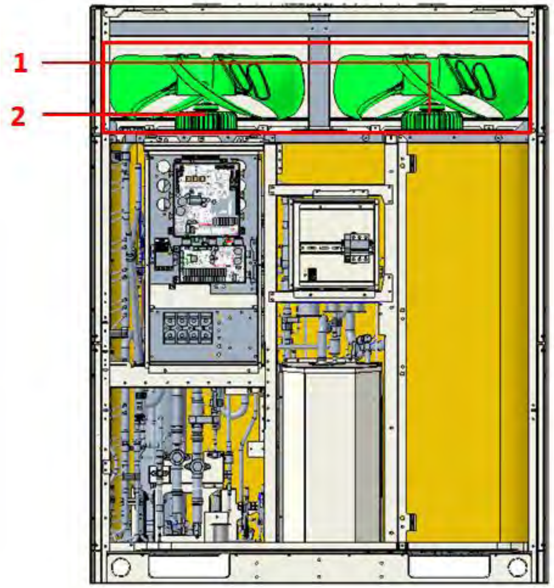
Step 2: Switch off the power of the ODU, disconnect the coil terminal of the electronic expansion valve from the main board and use a multimeter to measure the resistance of each contact point of the terminal. The normal range of the resistance is shown in the following table. If any value is beyond the normal range, the coil is damaged and needs to be replaced.

Coil	Interface No.	Color	Port specifications	Max. number of steps	Terminal layout	Diagram of internal coils	Coil resistance range
Upper heating electronic expansion valve	CN19	White	6 cores	3000			100Ω±10Ω
Lower heating electronic expansion valve	CN101	Red	6 cores	3000			
Subcooler electronic expansion valve	CN20	Red	5 cores	480			46Ω±3Ω

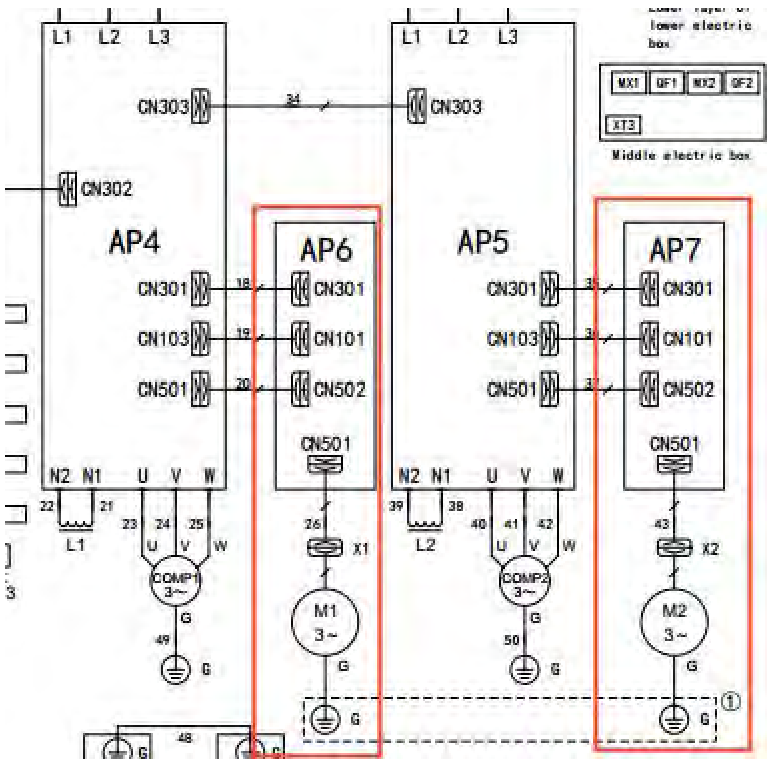
4.1.6 Fans

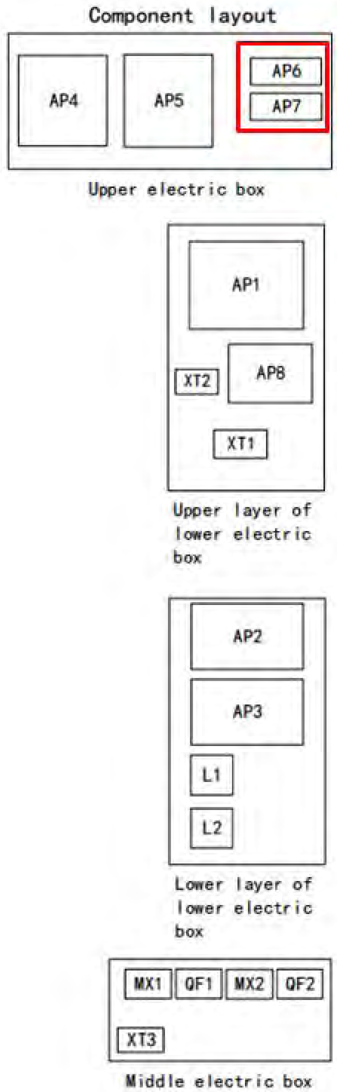
Specifications	Description
GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U) is equipped with one fan, GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U) are equipped with two fans. The fans are connected to the fan drive board by a group of three power cables.	The fans are powered by a DC inverter motor and can adjust the speed automatically according to the environmental temperature and load, thus adapting to the demand of the unit operation.

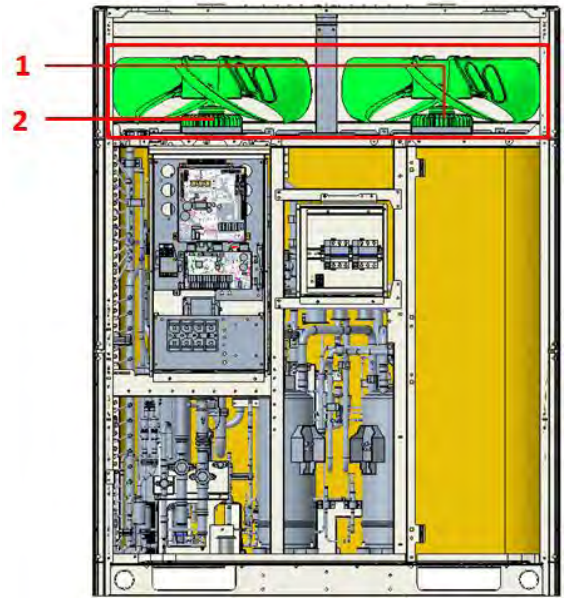
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)		
		 1 Fan

Models: GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)		
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
		 1 Fan 1 2 Fan 2

Models: GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)		
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position







1 Fan 1

2 Fan 2

4.1.6.1 Mechanical Inspection

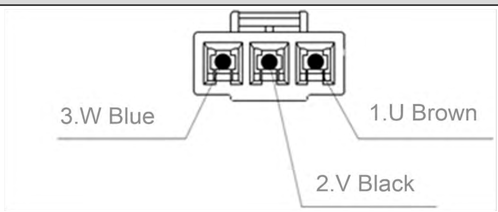
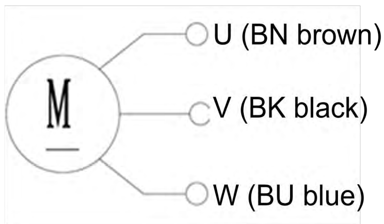
Step 1: Switch off the power of the ODU.

Step 2: Check whether the connector between the fan motor and fan drive board is firmly connected.

Step 3: Rotate the blades with a hand to check whether they can rotate smoothly and whether the blades rub the baffle ring during rotation. If the blades are blocked during rotation, the motor needs to be replaced; if the blades rub the baffle ring during rotation, check whether the blades and baffle ring deform and needs to be replaced.

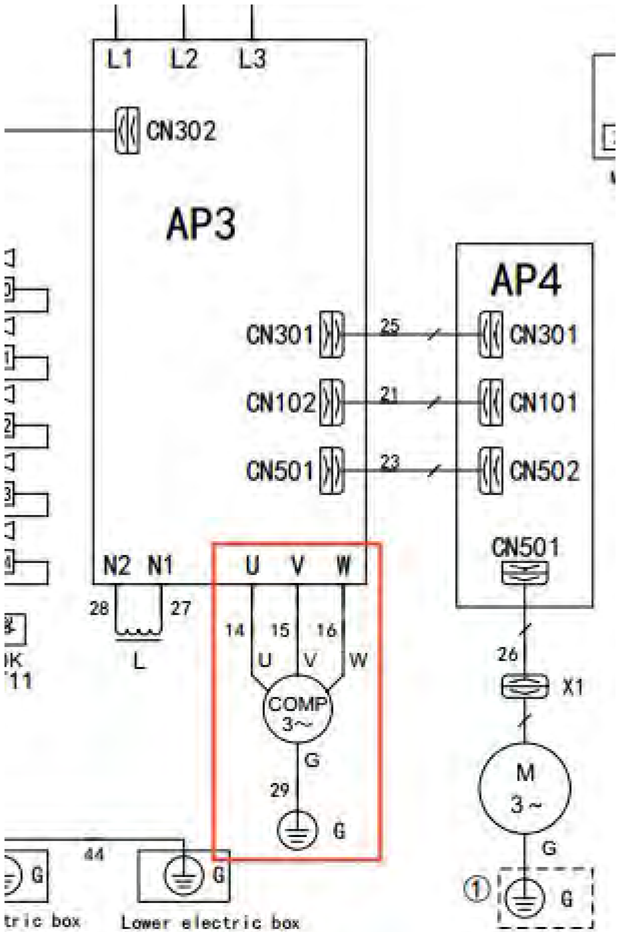
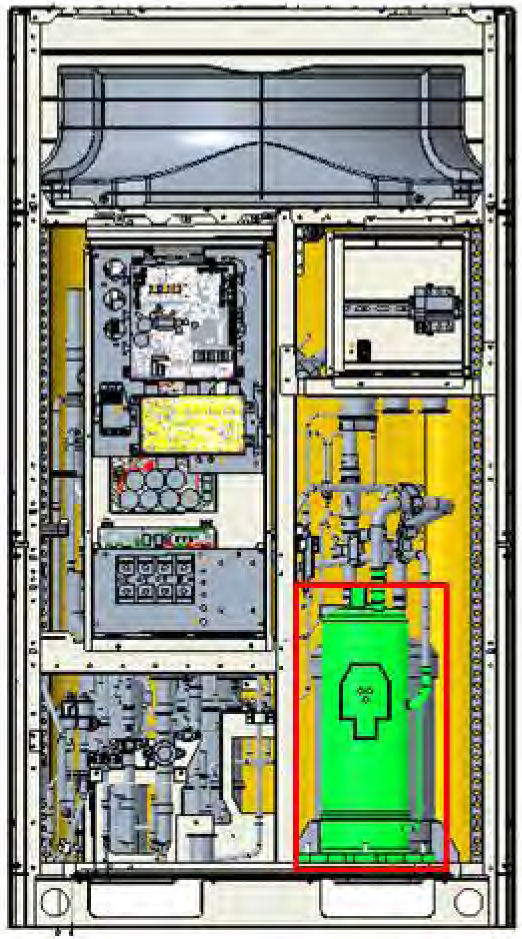
4.1.6.2 Electrical Inspection

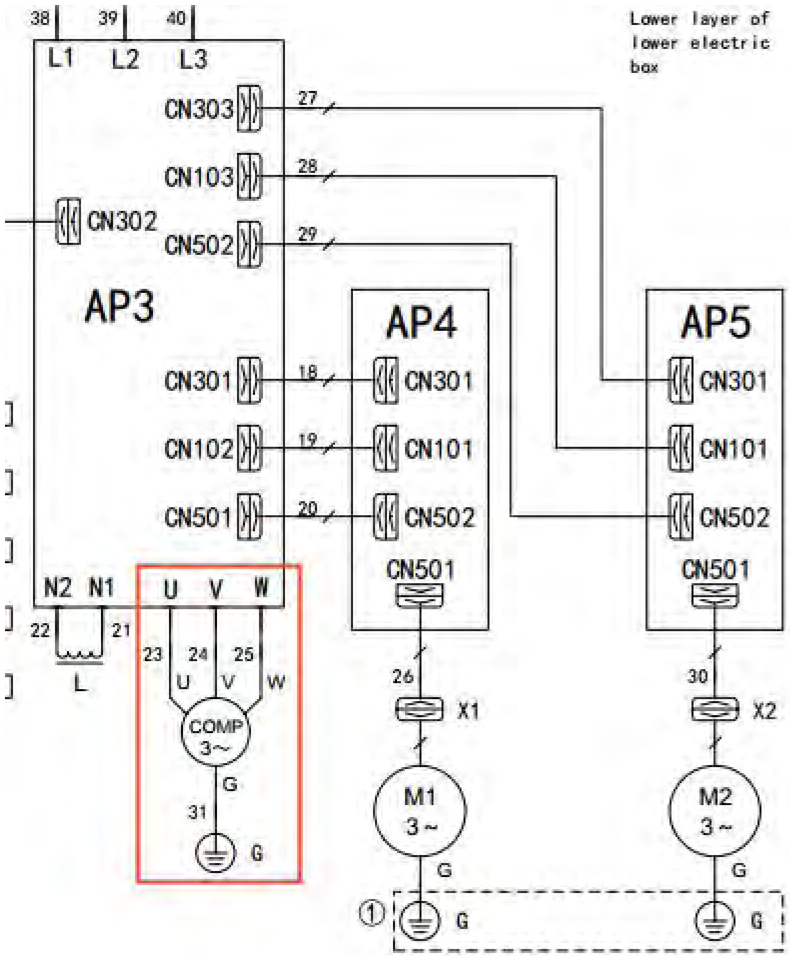
Switch off the power of the ODU. Disconnect the connector between the fan motor and fan drive board. Use a multimeter to measure the resistance of each contact point of the motor terminal. The normal range of the resistance is shown in the following table. If any value is beyond the normal range, the motor is damaged and needs to be replaced.

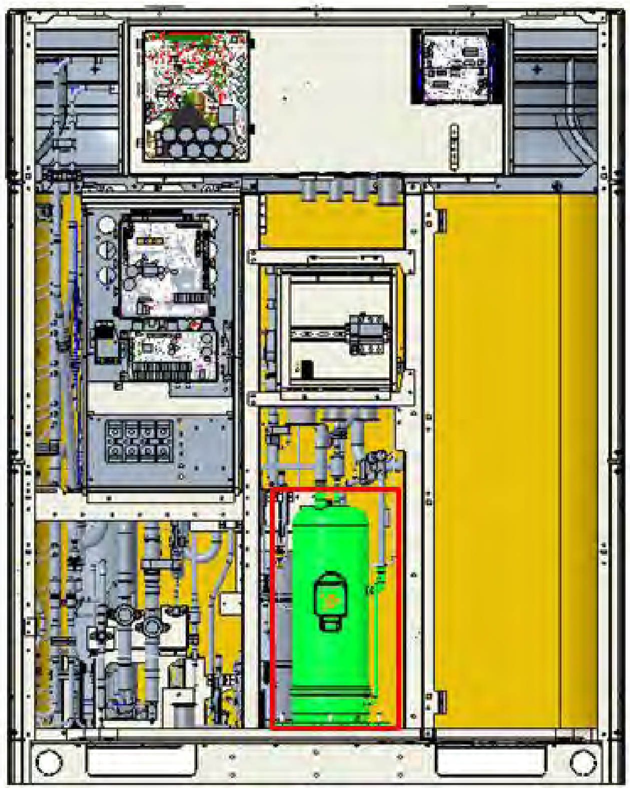
Terminal layout	Diagram of internal coils	Range of coil resistance between any two phases
		3.4Ω±7%

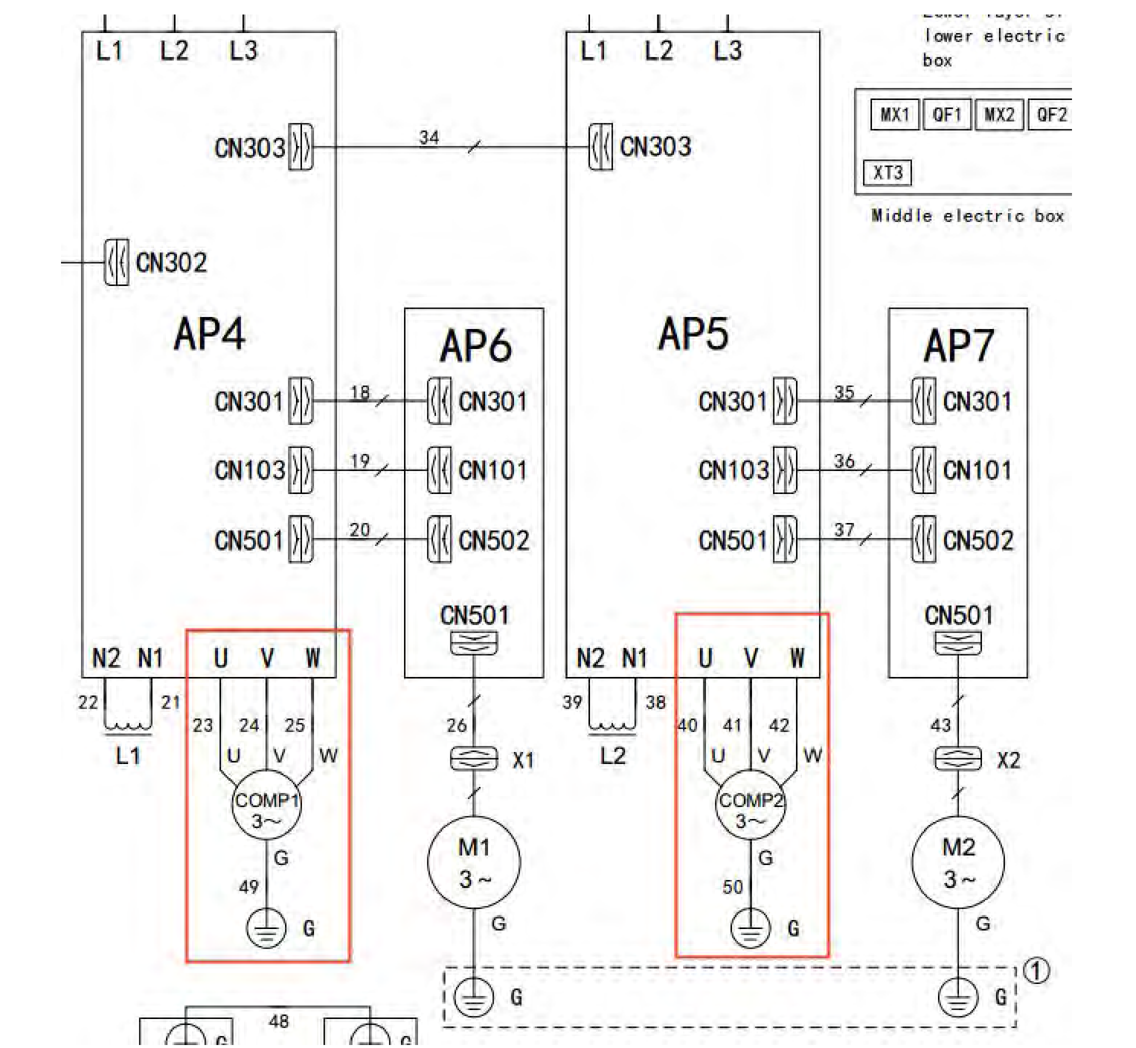
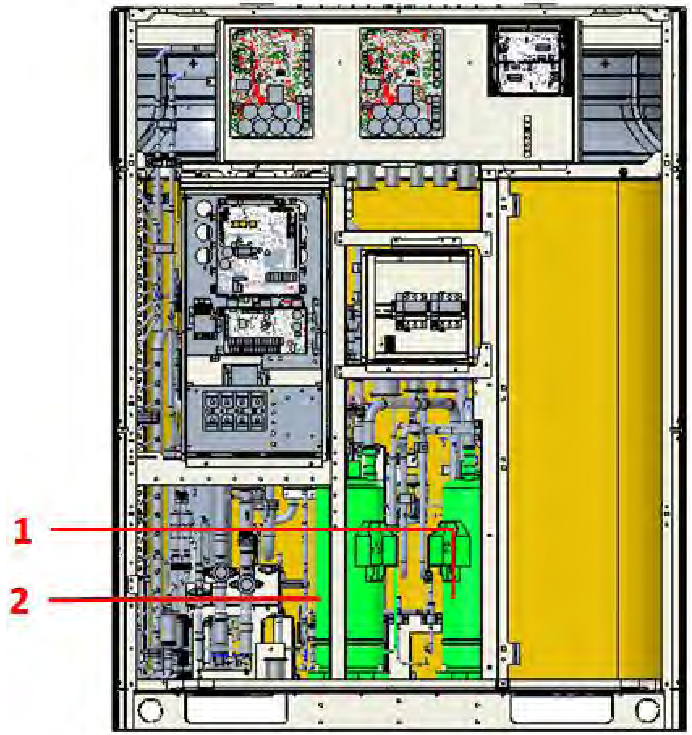
4.1.7 Compressor

Specifications	Description
Models: AA55PHDG-A1Y2, DA80PHDG-A1Y2	Compression refrigerant, recycling refrigerant.

Models: GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)	
Circuit diagram	Physical position
	

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Models: GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><td>


</td><td>

</td></tr>
</table>

Models: GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)	
Circuit diagram	Physical position
	 1 Compressor 1 2 Compressor 2

4.1.7.1 Diagnosis of Compressor Failures

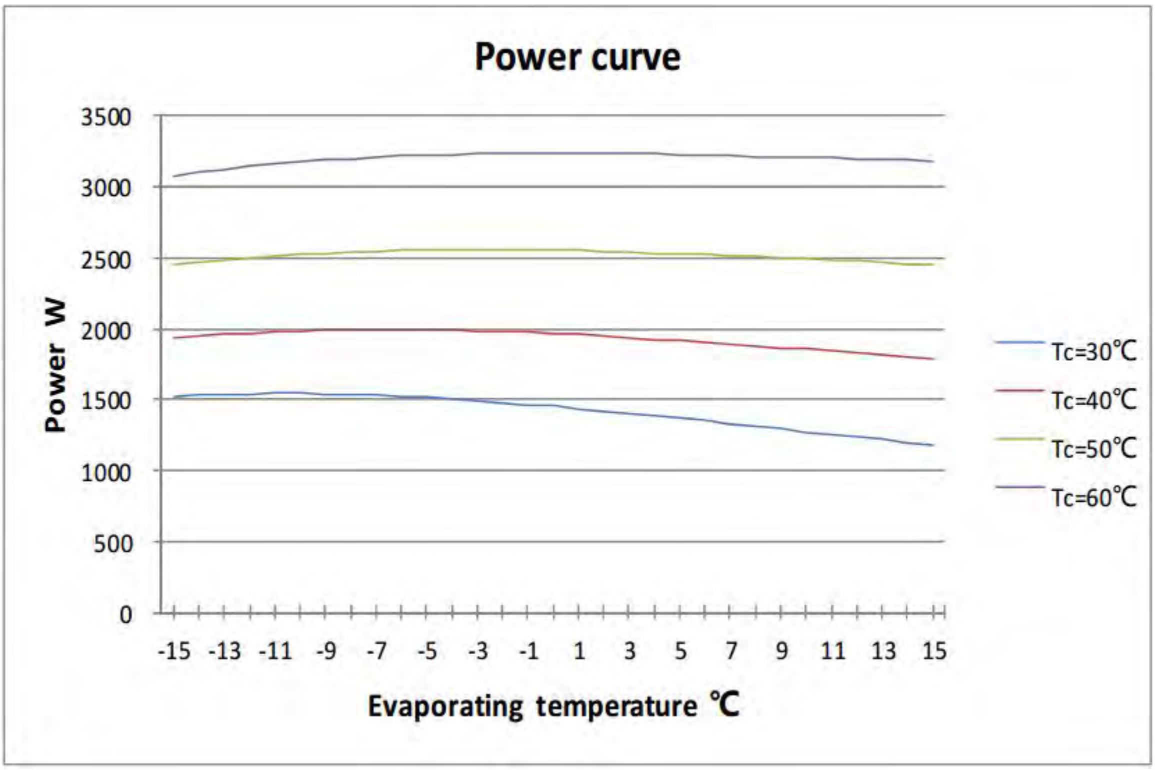
4.1.7.1.1 When the unit can be started

Step 1:

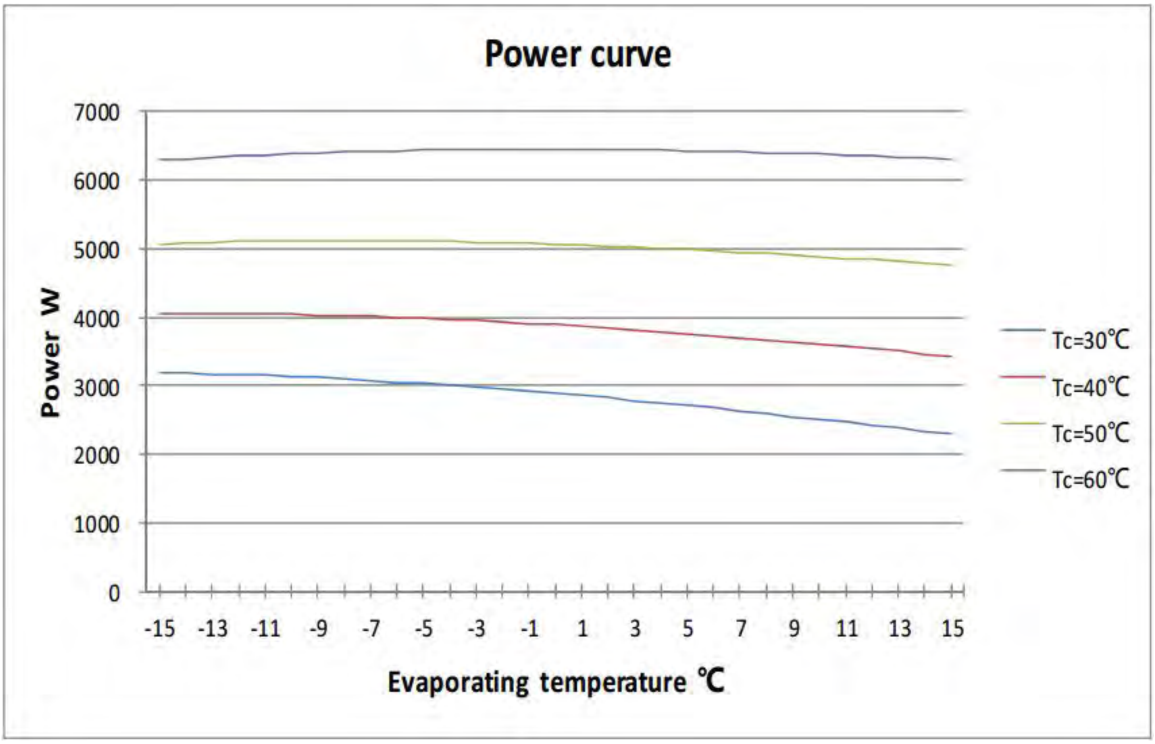
If the unit can be started, check the faulty compressor's line current. Use a pressure gauge to measure the gas and liquid valve pressure and monitor the measured data on a PC. Compare the data to the following table of recommended current. The current may deviates by about 10% depending on the inverter compressor's speed and working condition.

(1) Inverter compressor AA55PHDG-A1Y2:

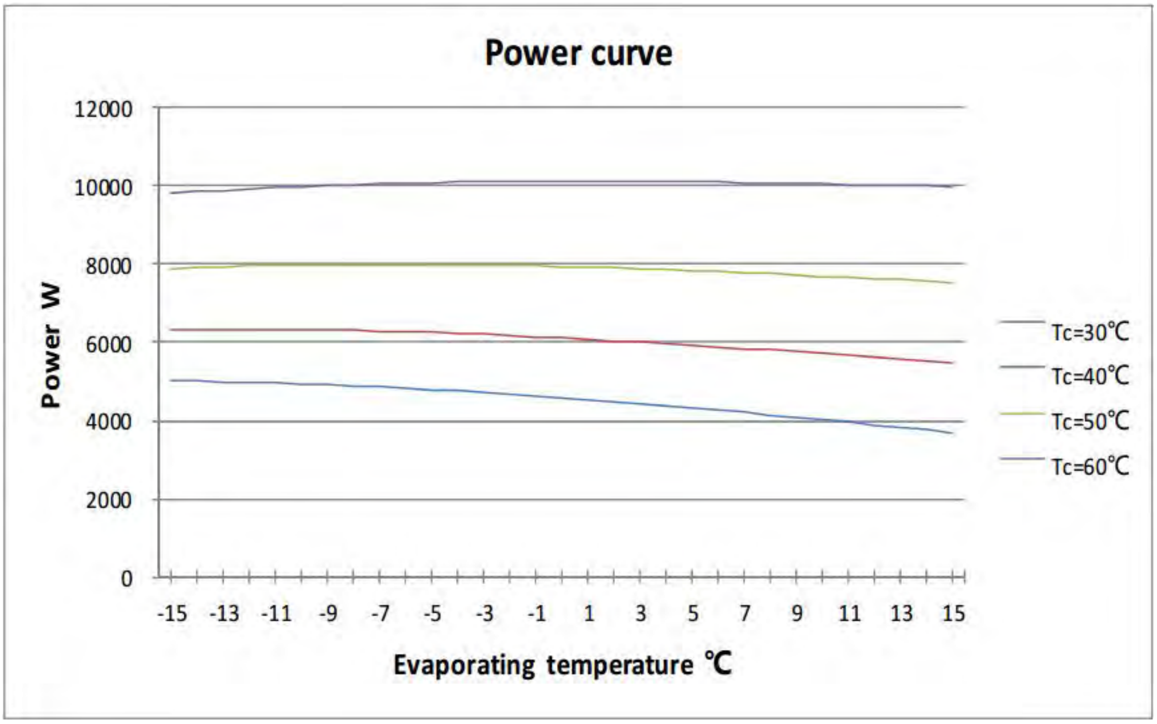
When the compressor frequency is 30 Hz, the power curve under different evaporation temperature and condensation temperature is shown as follows:



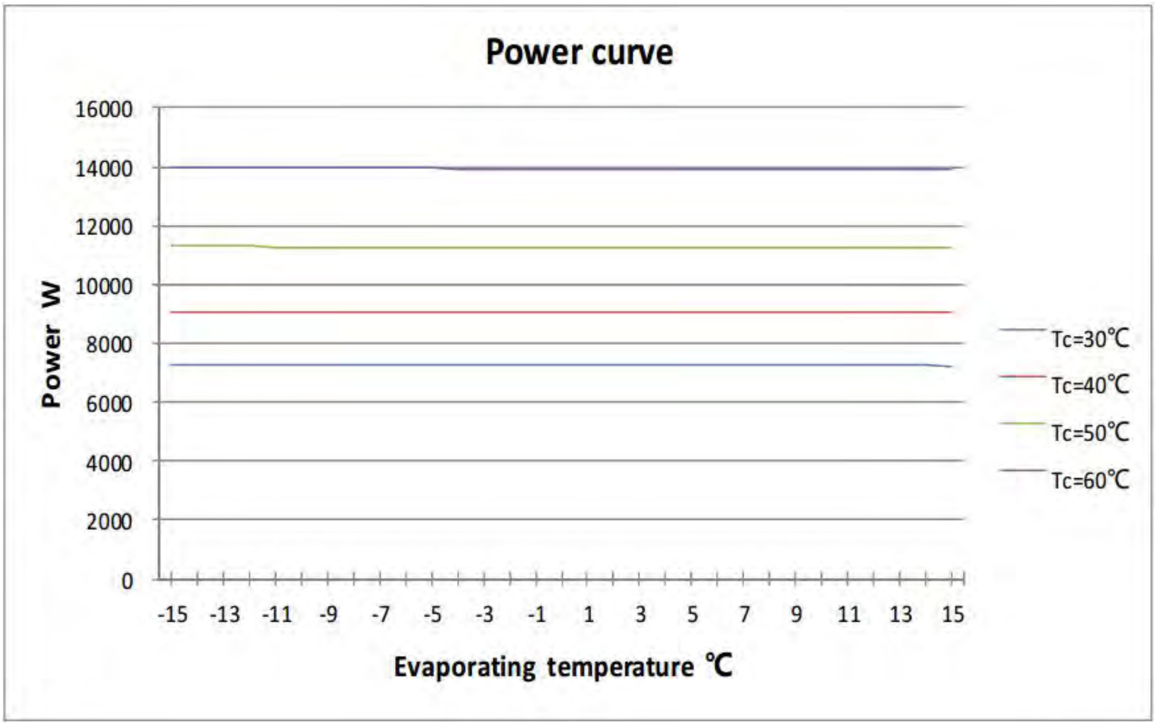
When the compressor frequency is 60 Hz, the power curve corresponding to the evaporation temperature and condensation temperature is shown as follows:



When the compressor frequency is 90 Hz, the power curve corresponding to the evaporation temperature and condensation temperature is shown as follows:



When the compressor frequency is 120 Hz, the power curve corresponding to the evaporation temperature and condensation temperature is shown as follows:

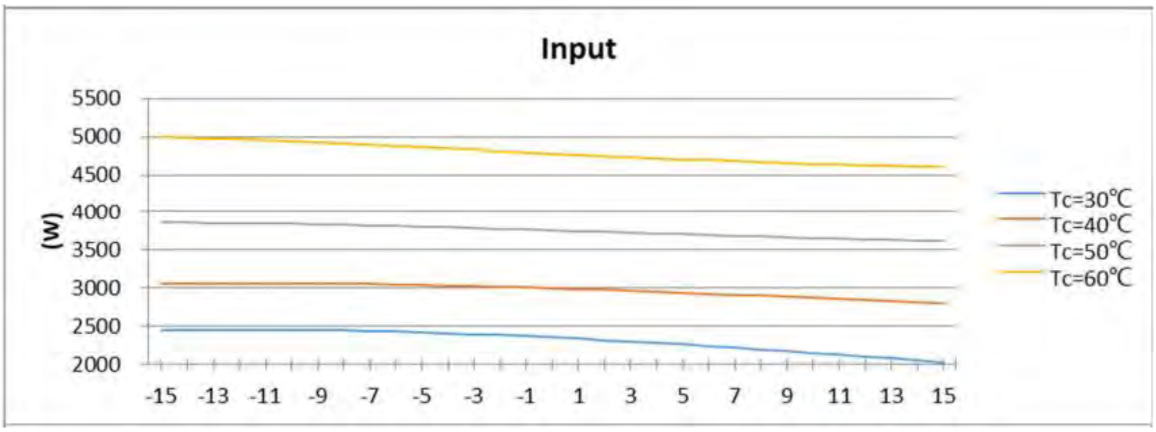


NOTE!

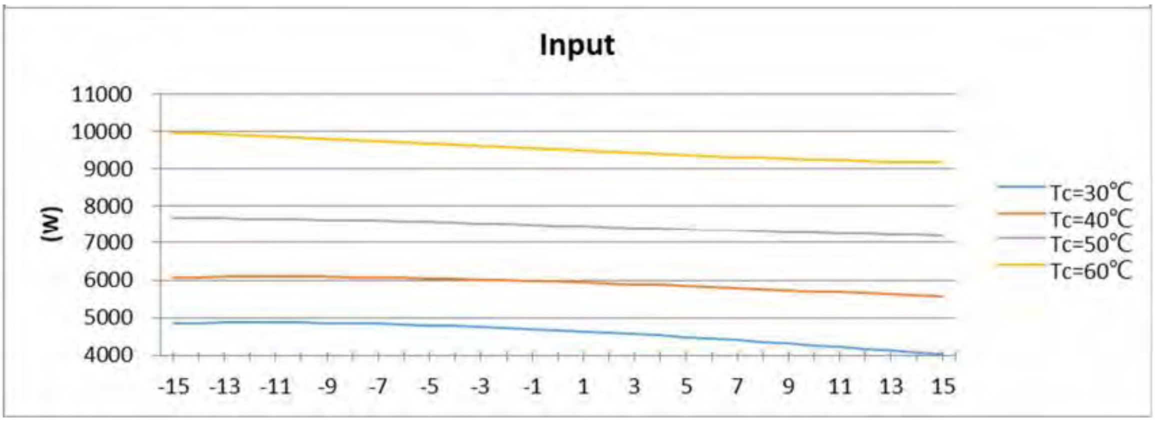
When the compressor is working at another frequency, the power curve can be obtained through interpolation calculation of the above frequency.

(2) Inverter compressor DA80PHDG-A1Y2:

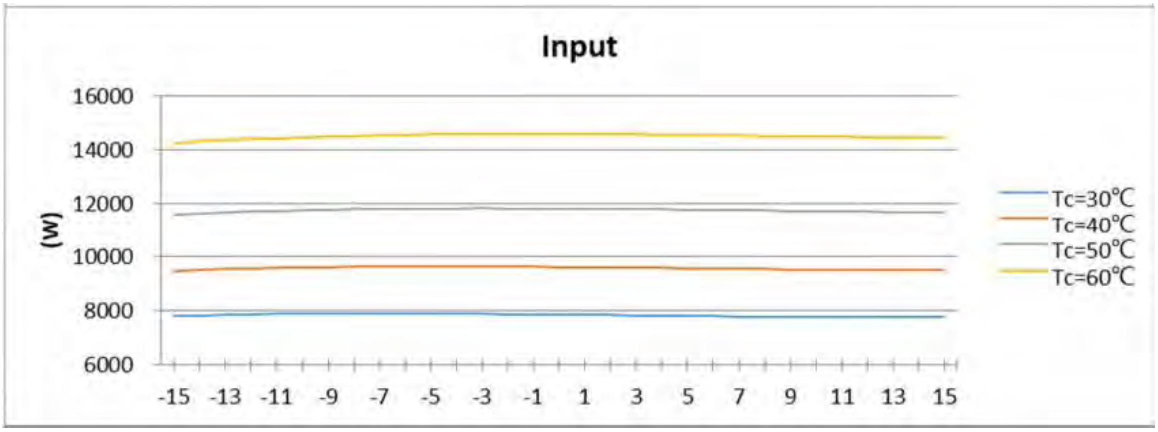
When the compressor frequency is 30 Hz, the power curve corresponding to the evaporation temperature and condensation temperature is shown as follows:



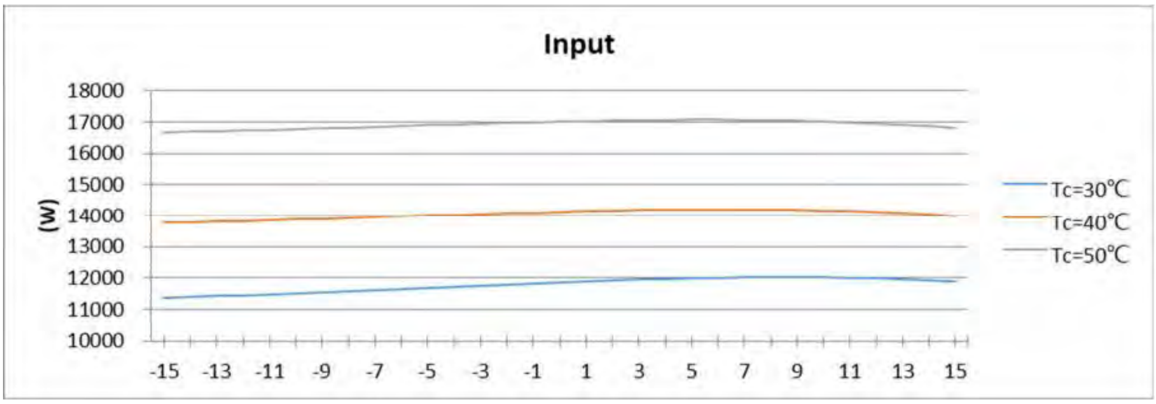
When the compressor frequency is 60 Hz, the power curve corresponding to the evaporation temperature and condensation temperature is shown as follows:



When the compressor frequency is 90 Hz, the power curve corresponding to the evaporation temperature and condensation temperature is shown as follows:



When the compressor frequency is 120 Hz, the power curve corresponding to the evaporation temperature and condensation temperature is shown as follows:



NOTE!

When the compressor is working at another frequency, the power curve can be obtained through interpolation calculation of the above frequency.

Step 2:

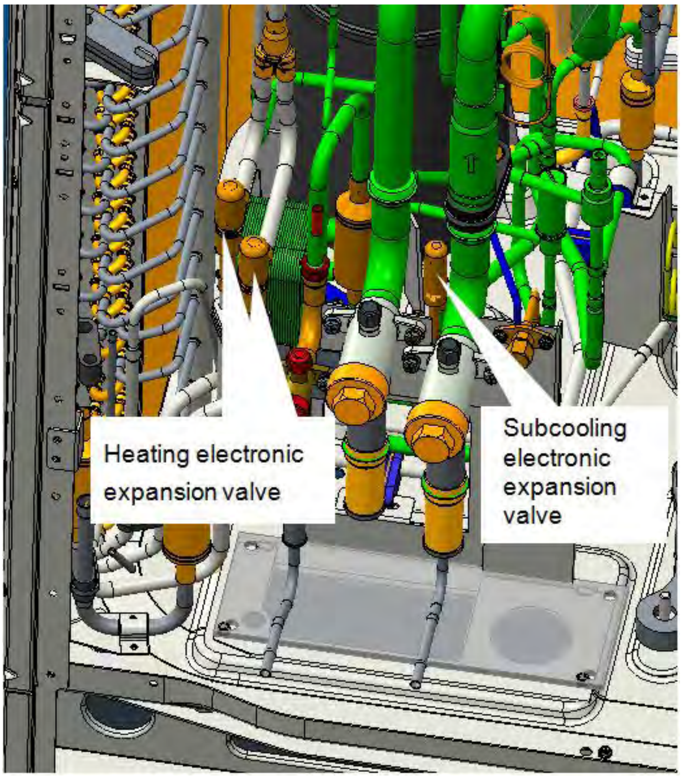
Check whether the running sound of the compressor is normal and whether any high-pitched sound or obvious scratch can be heard. If there is a nearby unit running properly, compare the sound of the compressor under inspection with that of the normally running unit.

Step 3:

Check whether the electronic expansion valve of the ODU and 4-way valve work properly, and whether the oil-return pipeline and oil-return valve are normal. Touch the oil-return capillary tube with a hand to check whether oil flows in the tube and check the pipeline temperature.

Diagnosis method:

1) Electronic expansion valve: When the unit is powered on and off each time, the electronic expansion valve needs to reset. Touch the valve with a hand to check if the valve core rotates. In the second half of the resetting process, the valve core will click and vibrate obviously.



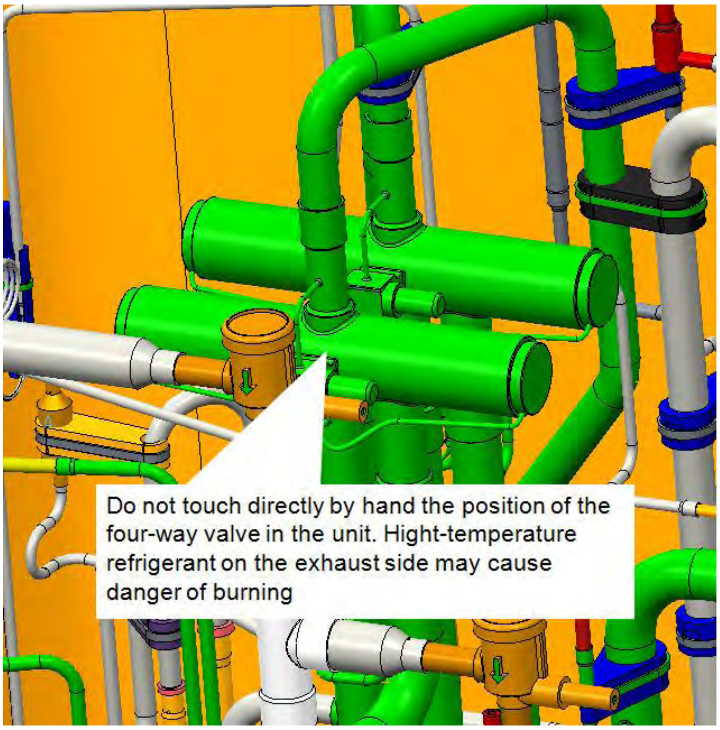
Note on touching the electronic expansion valve:

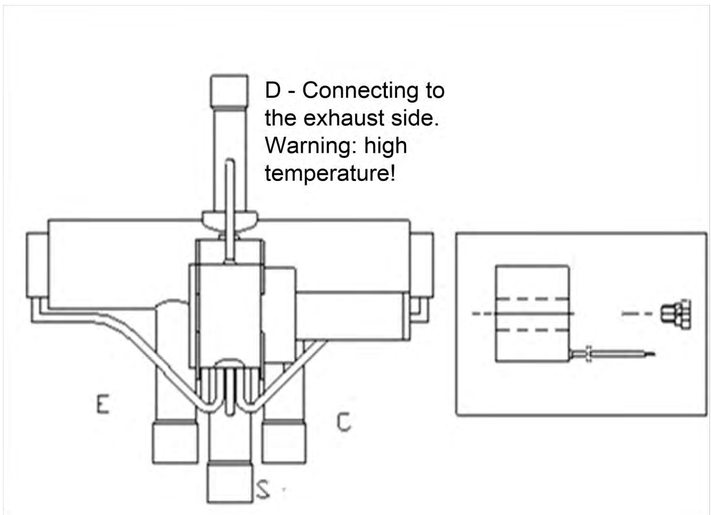
Notes:

① Check whether the coil is firmly fixed.

② Touch the upper part of the electronic expansion valve and check whether the resetting of the unit can be clearly felt.

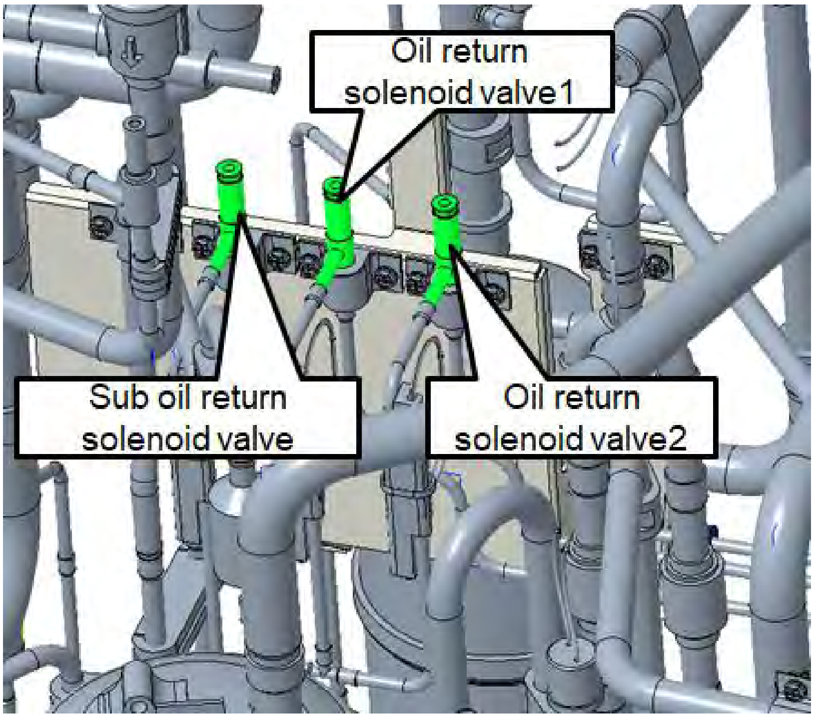
2) 4-way valve: When it is normal, the temperature different between it and the four copper tubes connecting to the valve is obvious. When the 4-way valve works, obvious sound and vibration can be heard and felt.





Marks are made on the 4-way valve: D indicates connection to the exhaust side, E indicates connection to the IDU evaporator, S indicates connection to the air inlet of gas-liquid separator, C indicates connection to the condenser; when the system runs in the cooling mode, C indicates that the pipeline is in the high-pressure and high-temperature status, while E and S indicate that the pipeline is in the low-pressure and low-temperature status; when the system runs in the heating mode, E indicates that the pipeline is in the high-pressure and high-temperature status, while C and S indicate that the pipeline is in the low-pressure and low-temperature status; the pipe marked by D is connected to the air outlet and remains in the high-pressure and high-temperature status. When the unit is being started, defrosting and conducting oil return, the 4-way valve produces obvious valve pushing sound. Do not touch the pipeline with hands. Otherwise, you may get scalded.

3) Oil-return solenoid valve: It can be diagnosed based on the oil-return valve status displayed on the monitor program and the actual operation. When the balance valve is open, the coil heats up and the lubricant flow before and after the valve is obvious.

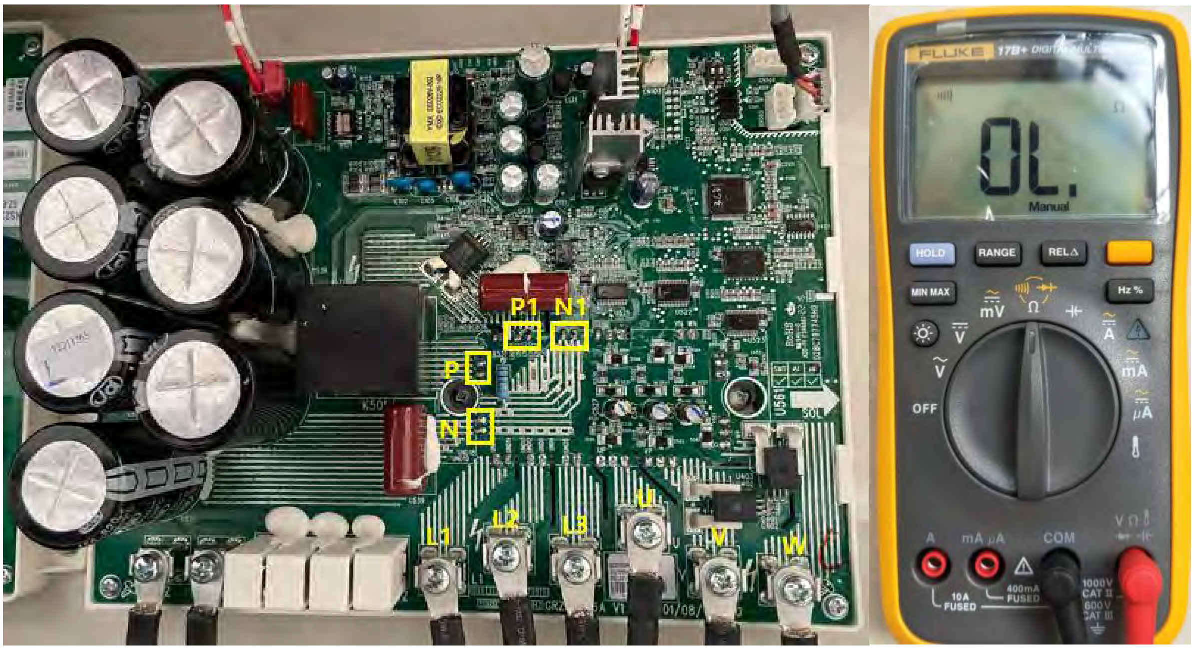


Step 4:

Test the compressor drive board (IPM module).

1: Disconnect the power and wait five minutes, and unplug the compressor cable.

2: As shown in the figure, switch the multimeter to the diode gear. Point the black probe to the P bonding pad and the red probe to the L1 wiring terminal. In the normal condition, the multimeter will not beep. If it does, the drive board is damaged and needs to be replaced.



3: Point the black probe to the P bonding pad and the red probe to the L2 wiring terminal. In the normal condition, the multimeter will not beep. If it does, the drive board is damaged and needs to be replaced.

4: Point the black probe to the P bonding pad and the red probe to the L3 wiring terminal. In the normal condition, the multimeter will not beep. If it does, the drive board is damaged and needs to be replaced.

5: Point the black probe to the P1 bonding pad and the red probe to the U wiring terminal. In the normal condition, the multimeter will not beep. If it does, the drive board is damaged and needs to be replaced.

6: Point the black probe to the P1 bonding pad and the red probe to V wiring terminal. In the normal condition, the multimeter will not beep. If it does, the drive board is damaged and needs to be replaced.

7: Point the black probe to the P1 bonding pad and the red probe to the W wiring terminal. In the normal condition, the multimeter will not beep. If it does, the drive board is damaged and needs to be replaced.

8: Point the black probe to the N bonding pad and the red probe to the L1 wiring terminal. In the normal condition, the multimeter will not beep. If it does, the drive board is damaged and needs to be replaced.

9: Point the black probe to the N bonding pad and the red probe to the L2 wiring terminal. In the normal condition, the multimeter will not beep. If it does, the drive board is damaged and needs to be replaced.

10: Point the black probe to the N bonding pad and the red probe to the L3 wiring terminal. In the normal condition, the multimeter will not beep. If it does, the drive board is damaged and needs to be replaced.

11: Point the black probe to the N1 bonding pad and the red probe to U wiring terminal. In the normal condition, the multimeter will not beep. If it does, the drive board is damaged and needs to be replaced.

12: Point the black probe to the N1 bonding pad and the red probe to V wiring terminal. In the normal condition, the multimeter will not beep. If it does, the drive board is damaged and needs to be replaced.

13: Point the black probe to the N1 bonding pad and the red probe to W wiring terminal. In the normal condition, the multimeter will not beep. If it does, the drive board is damaged and needs to be replaced.

4.1.7.1.2 When the unit cannot be started properly.

Step 1:

Disconnect the unit from power. Remove the terminal box cover and check whether the compressor is wired correctly.

Step 2:

Measure the resistance between any two of the wiring terminals of the compressor (U, V and W). The resistance between two wiring terminals of AA55PHDG-A1Y2 is 0.054±7% Ω. The resistance between two wiring terminals of DA80PHDG-A1Y2 is 0.07±7% Ω.

Measure the grounding resistance of each wiring terminal, which should be greater than 10 MΩ; otherwise, the compressor has an internal fault.

Step 3:

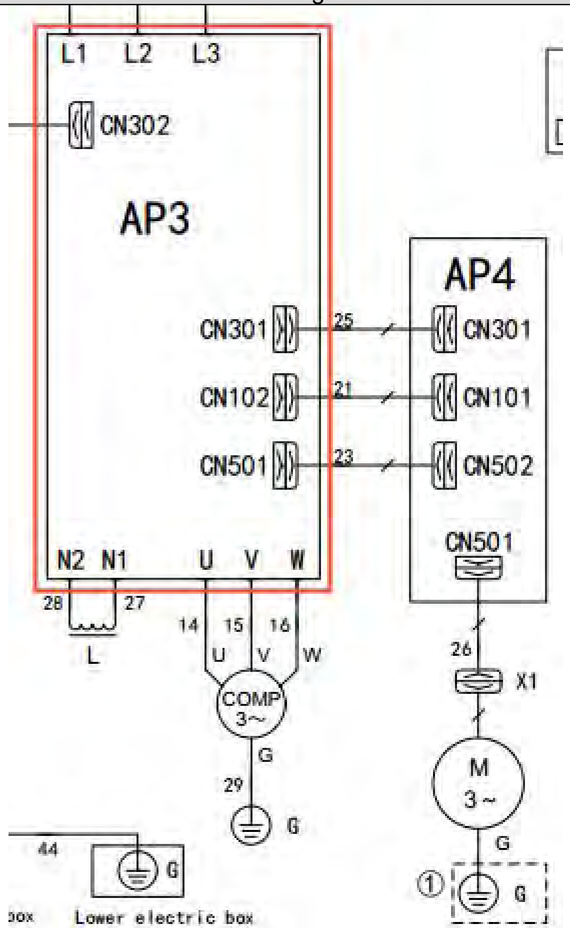
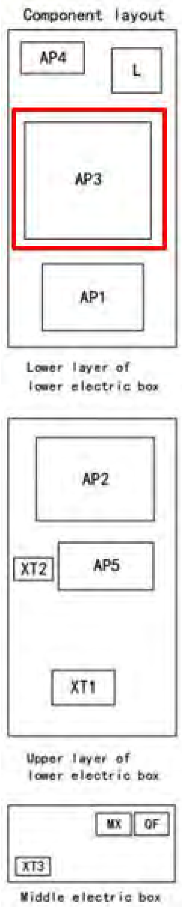
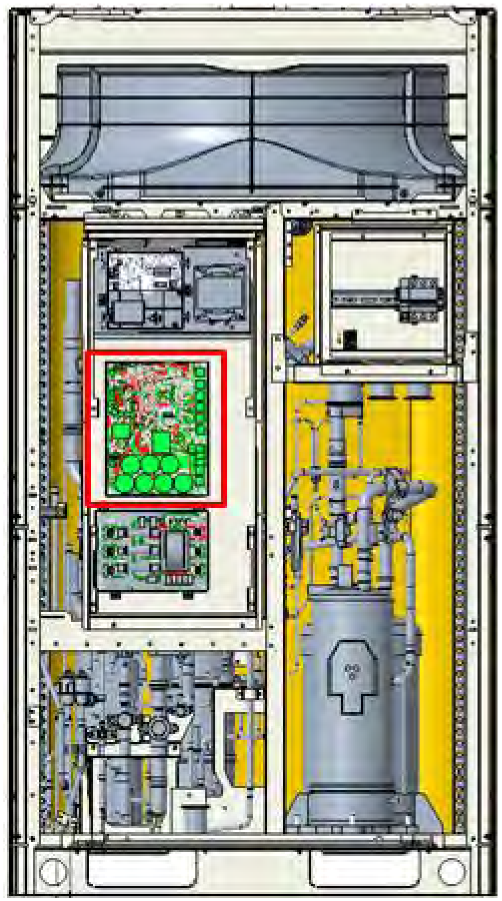
When the unit cannot be started properly, the solenoid valves of the system, including the electronic expansion valve and oil-return valve, need to be checked using the same method described above.

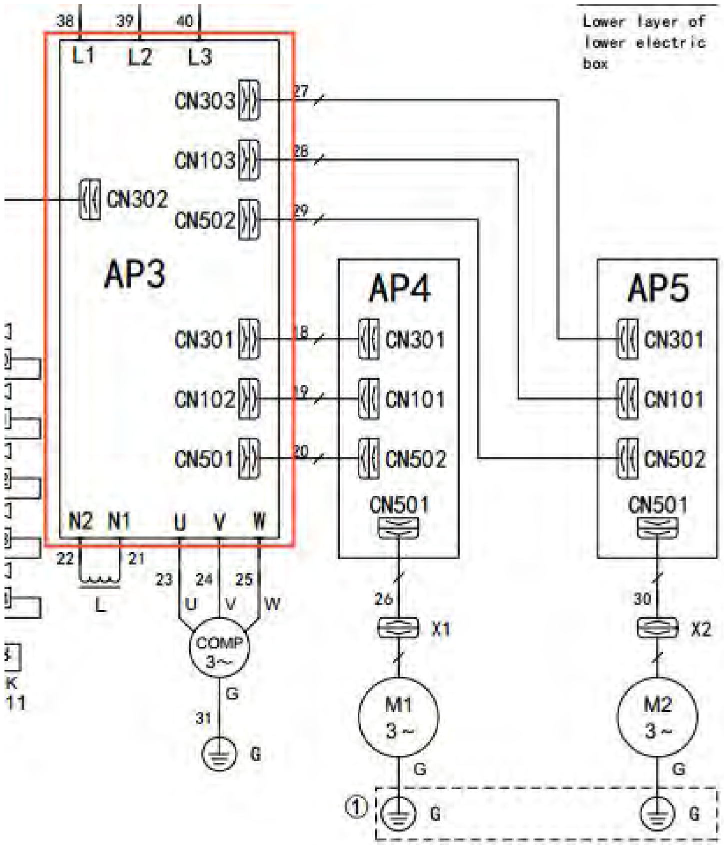
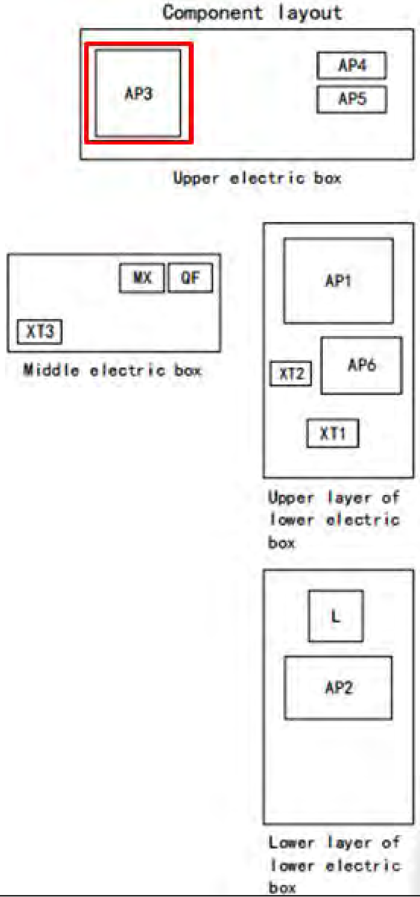
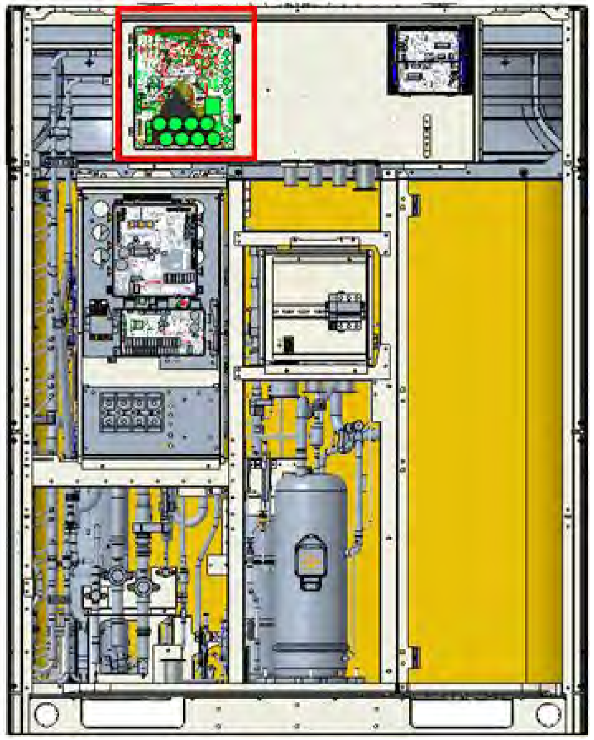
Step 4:

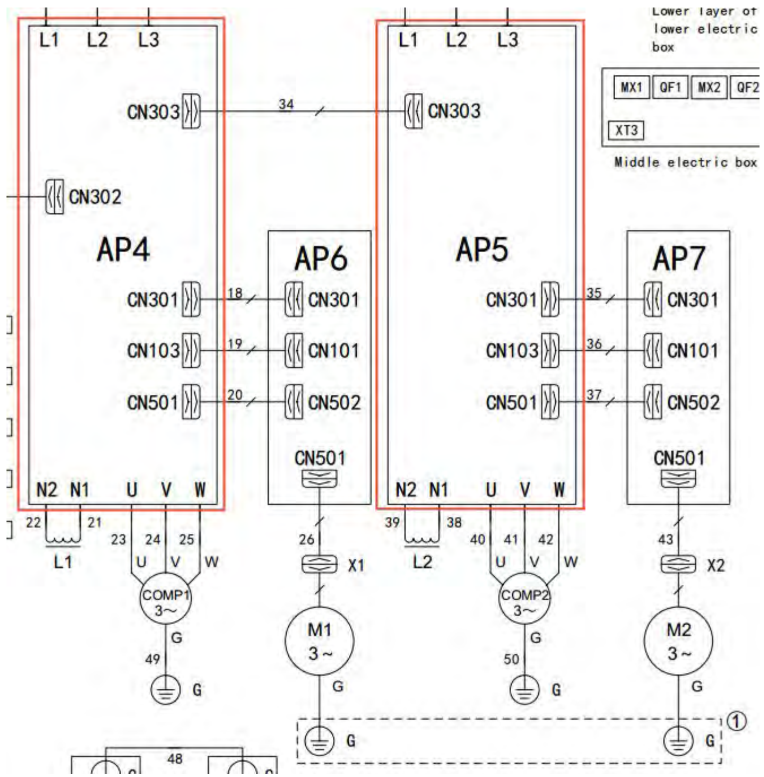
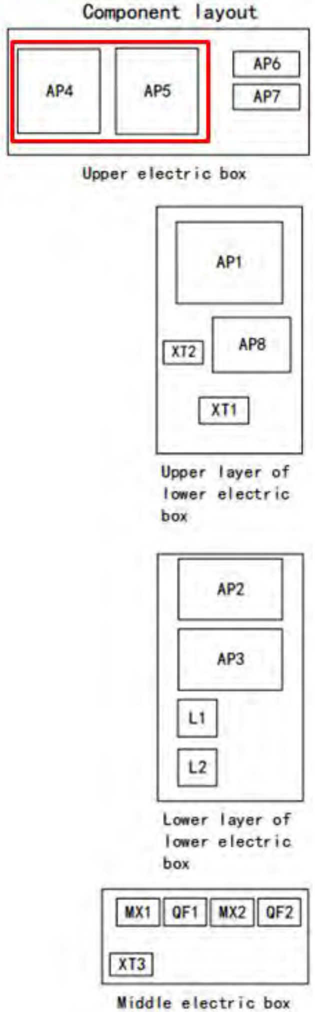
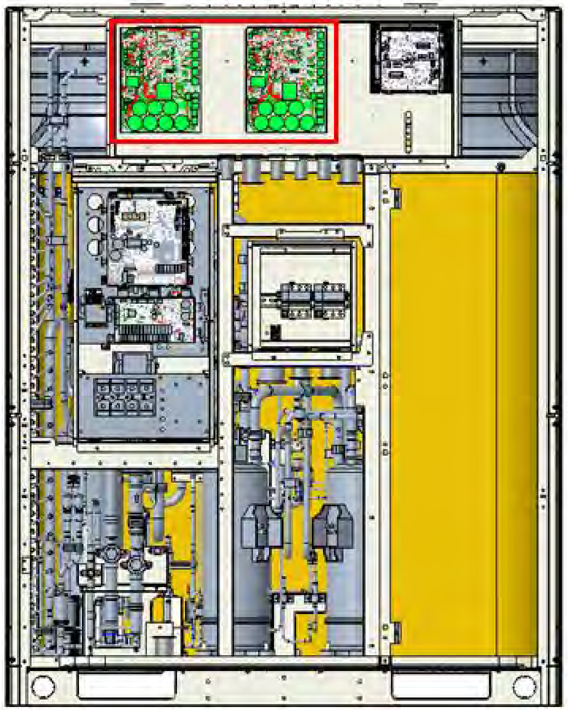
Check the IPM module using the same method described above.

4.1.8 Compressor Drive Board

The compressor drive board is used to control the operation of the compressor.

Specifications		Description
—		The compressor drive board is used to control the operation of the compressor.
Models: GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)		
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
		

Models: GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)		
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
		

Models: GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)		
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
		

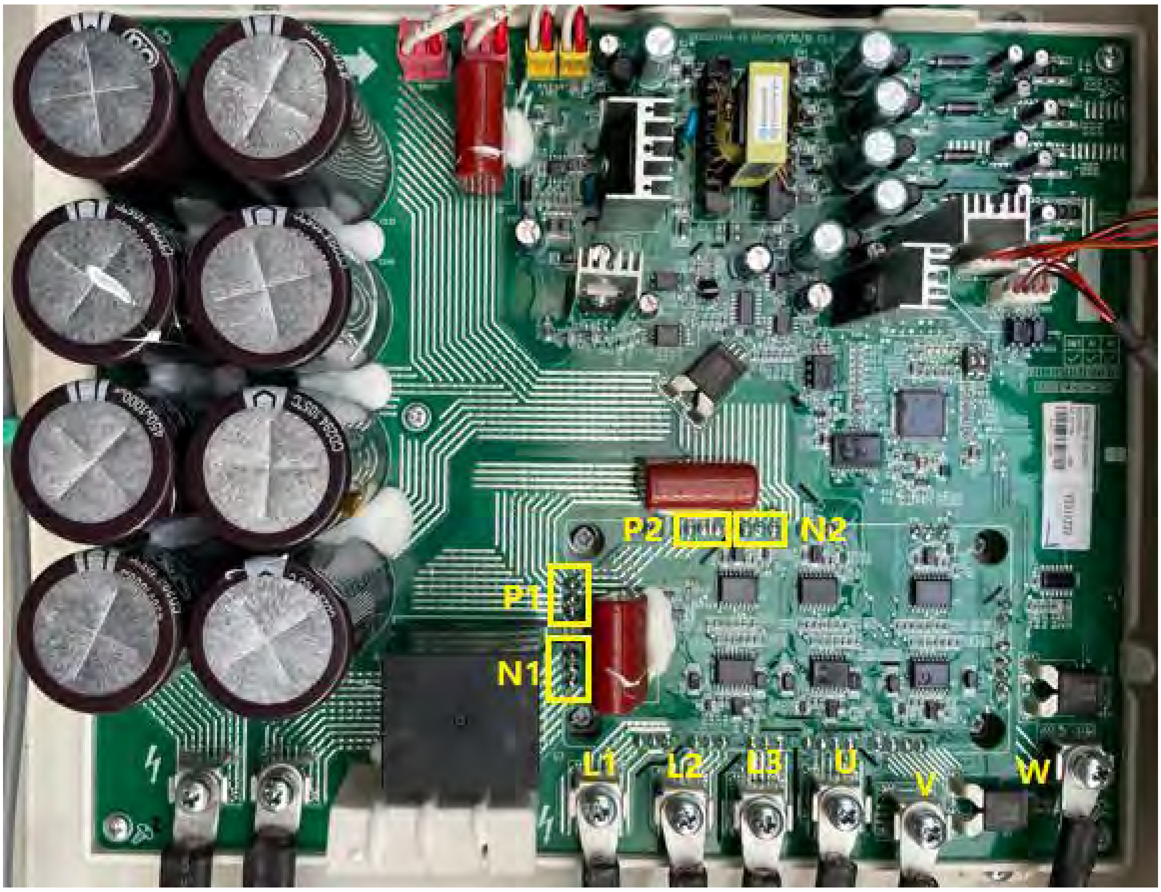
(1) Before the inspection: Find a correct digital multimeter and switch it to the diode gear. Power off the unit and wait two minutes. Disconnect the U, V and W cables of the compressor and L1, L2 and L3 power cables from the drive board. Do not operate without waiting two minutes after the unit is powered off.

(2) Testing method:

① Point the black probe of the multimeter to the P1 bonding pad shown in the following figure and the red probe to L1, L2 and L3 wiring terminals respectively and check the readings of the multimeter; point the red probe of the multimeter to the N1 bonding pad shown in the following figure and the black probe to L1, L2 and L3 wiring terminals respectively and check the readings of the multimeter.

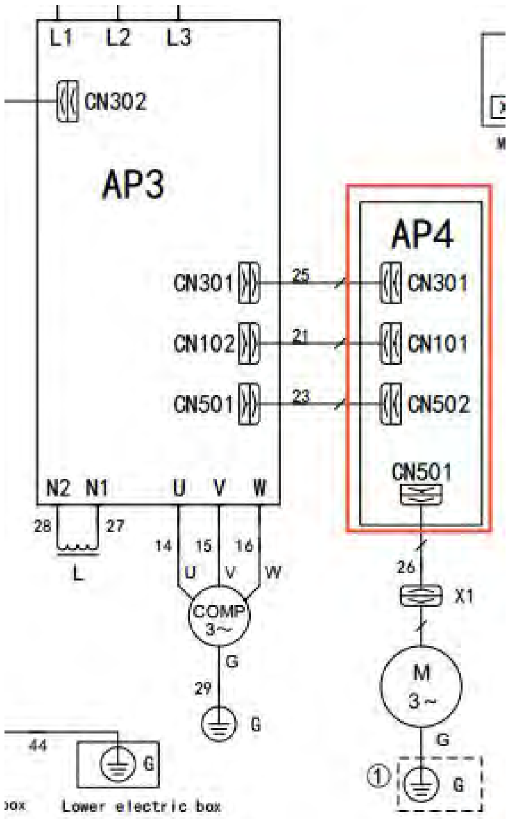
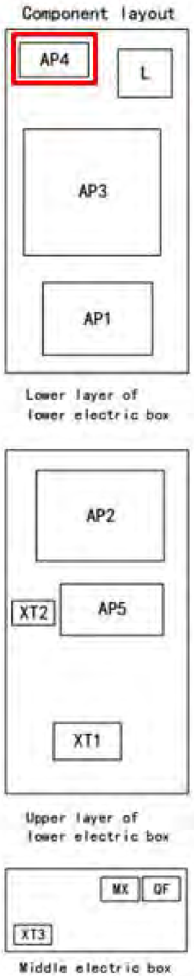
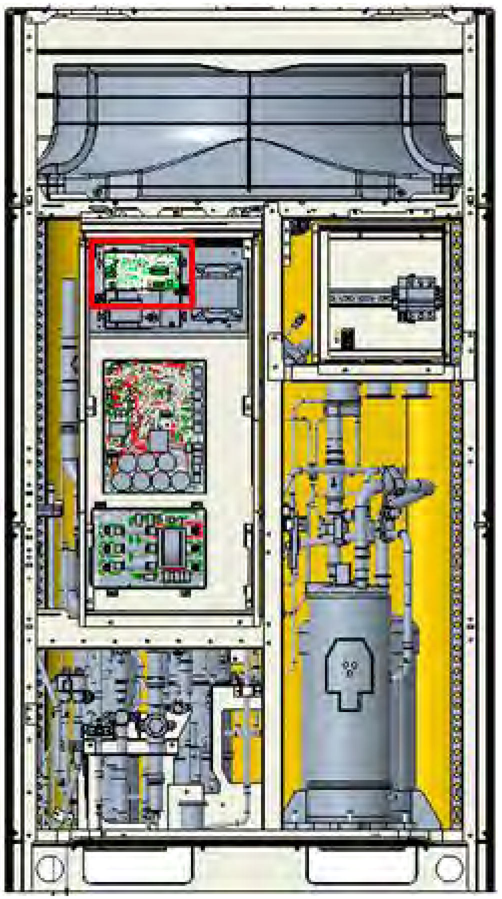
② Point the black probe of the multimeter to the P2 bonding pad shown in the following figure and the red probe to U, V and W wiring terminals respectively and check the readings of the multimeter; point the red probe of the multimeter to the N2 bonding pad shown in the following figure and the black probe to U, V and W wiring terminal respectively and check the readings of the multimeter.

(3) Result analysis: If all the readings of the multimeter are between 0.3 V and 0.7 V in the above 12 conditions, the module is normal; if any of the readings is 0, the module is damaged.

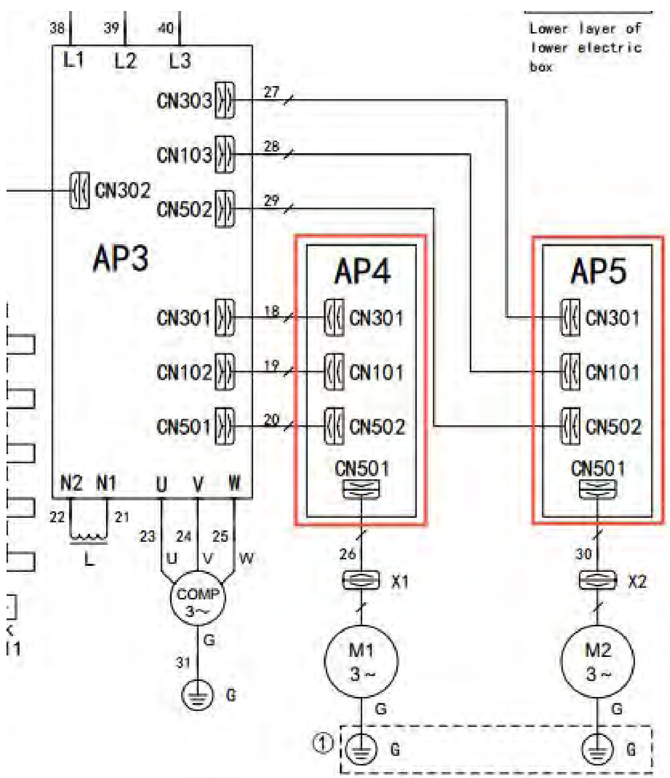


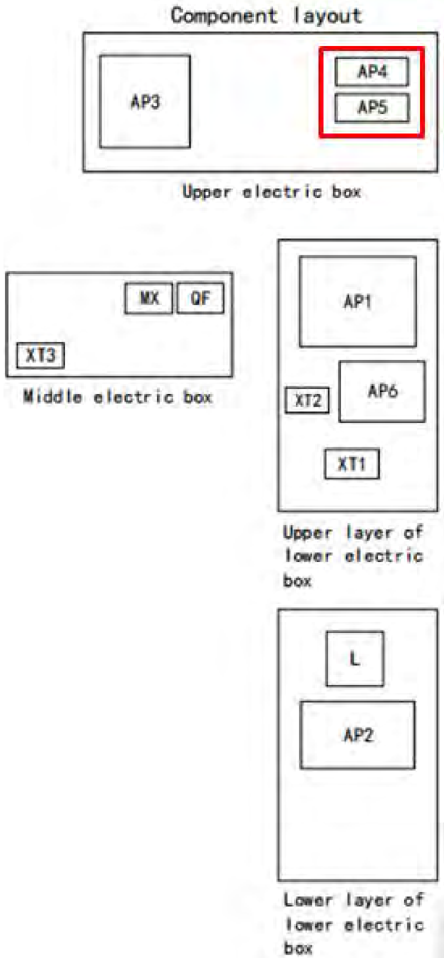
4.1.9 Fan Drive Board

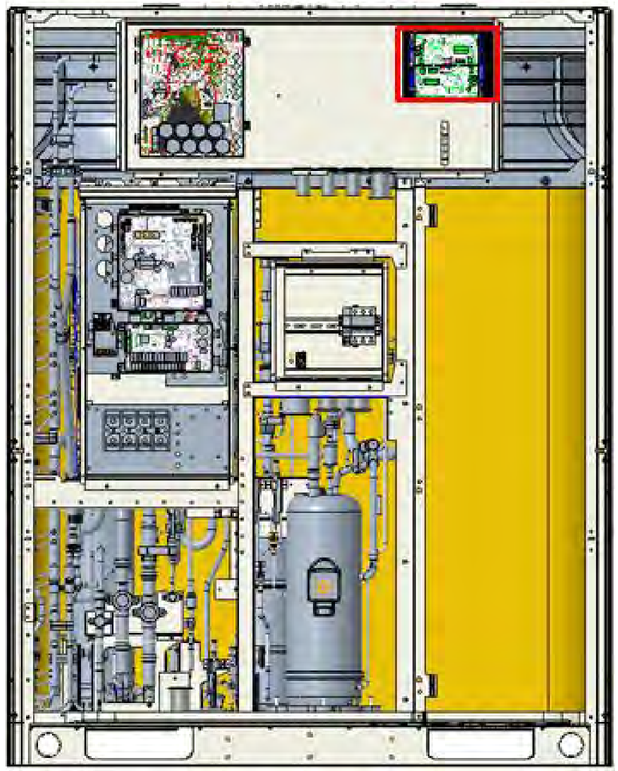
The fan drive board is used to control the operation of the fan(s).

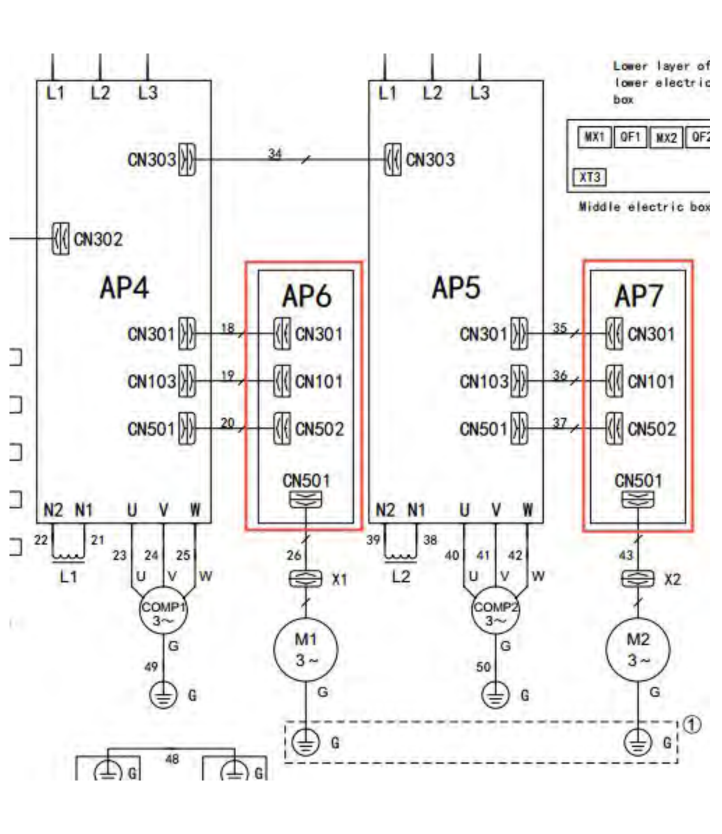
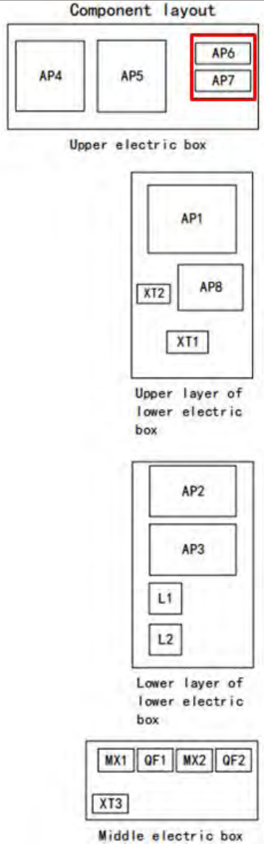
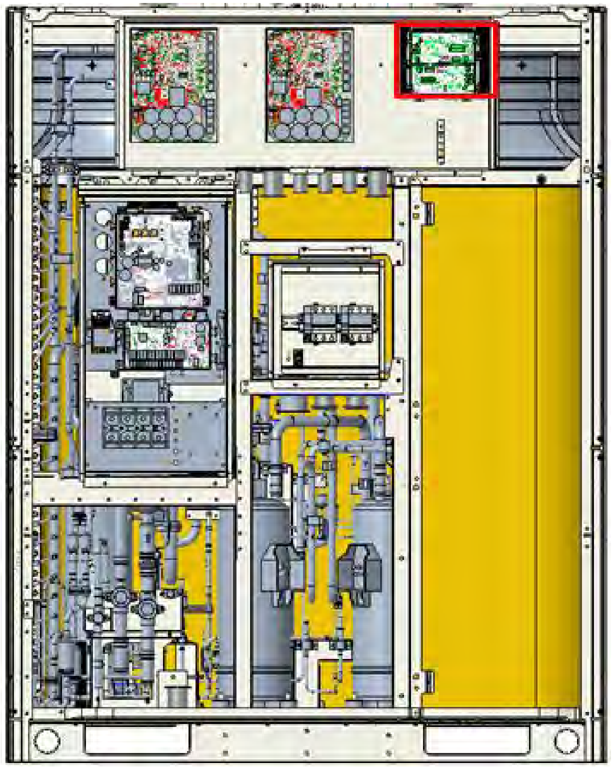
Specifications		Description
—		The compressor drive board is used to control the operation of the compressor.
Models: GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)		
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
		

Models: GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)		
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position





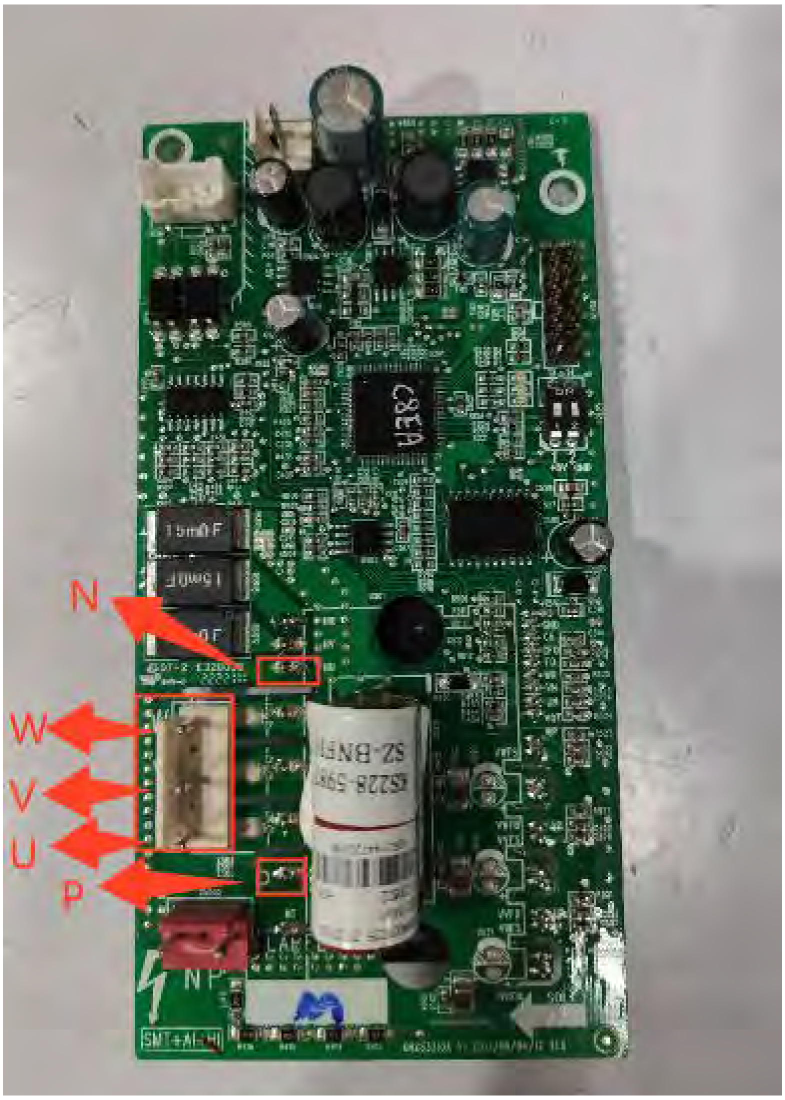


Models: GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)		
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
		

(1) Before the inspection: Find a correct digital multimeter and switch it to the diode gear. Power off the unit and wait two minutes. Disconnect the U, V and W cables of the fans from the drive board. Do not operate without waiting two minutes after the unit is powered off.

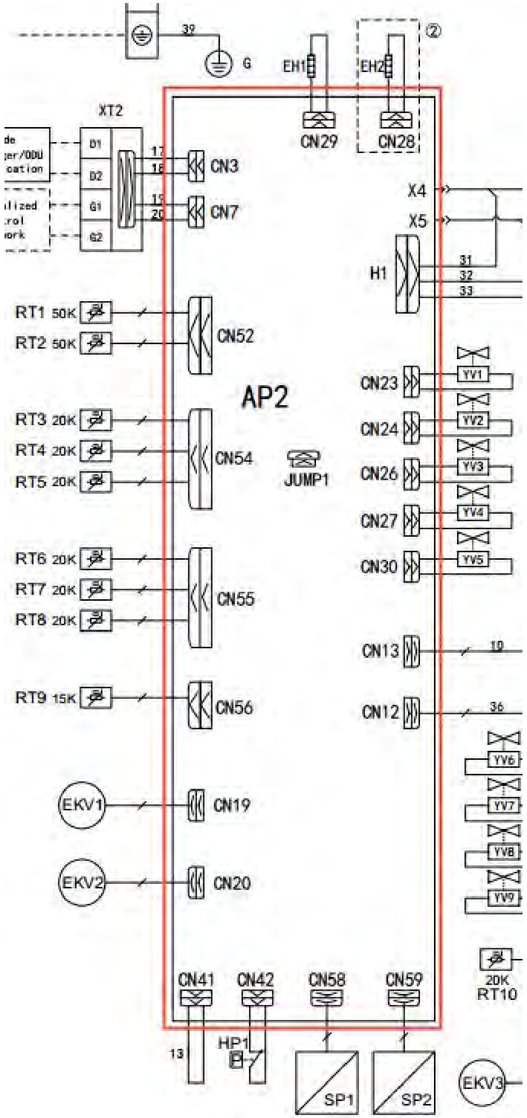
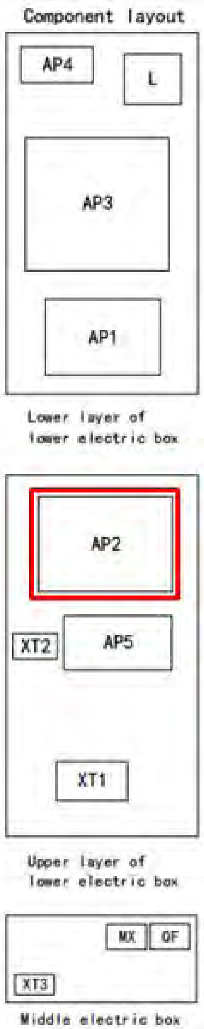
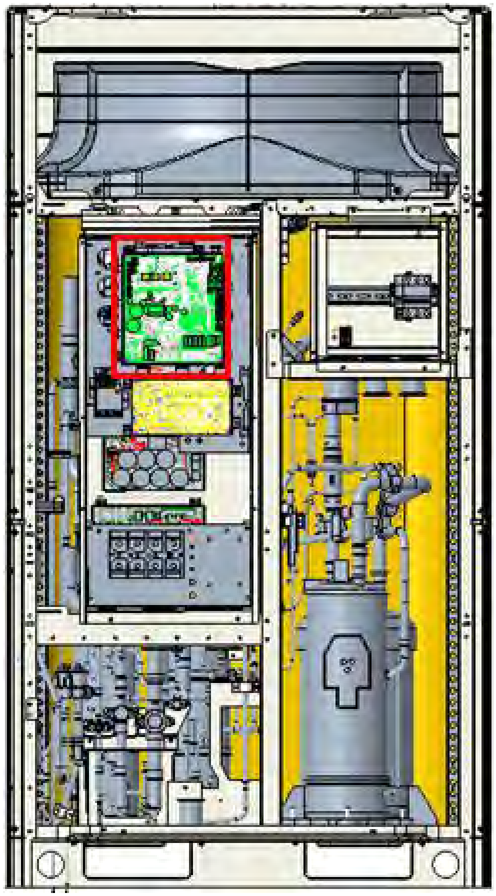
(2) Testing method: Point the black probe of the multimeter to the P bonding pad shown in the following figure and the red probe to U, V and W wiring terminals respectively and check the readings of the multimeter; point the red probe of the multimeter to the N bonding pad shown in the following figure and the black probe to U, V and W wiring terminal respectively and check the readings of the multimeter.

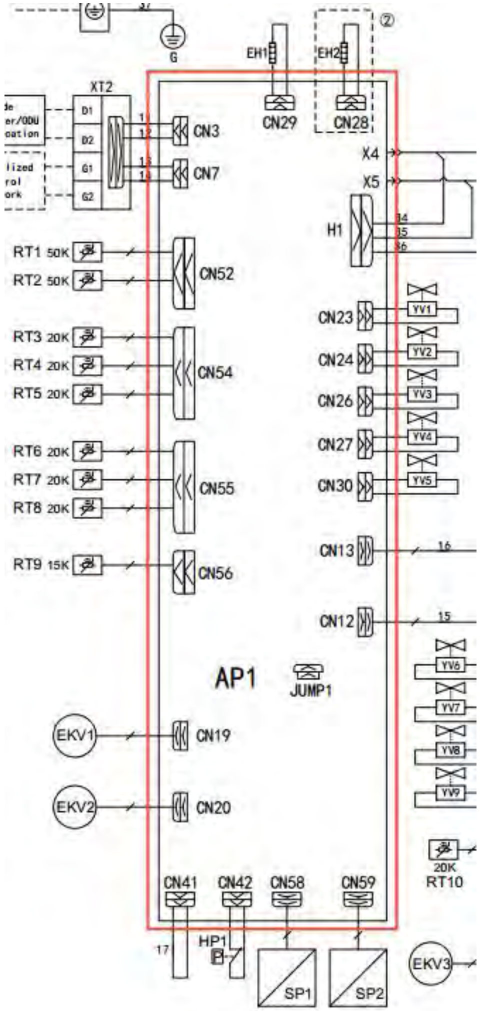
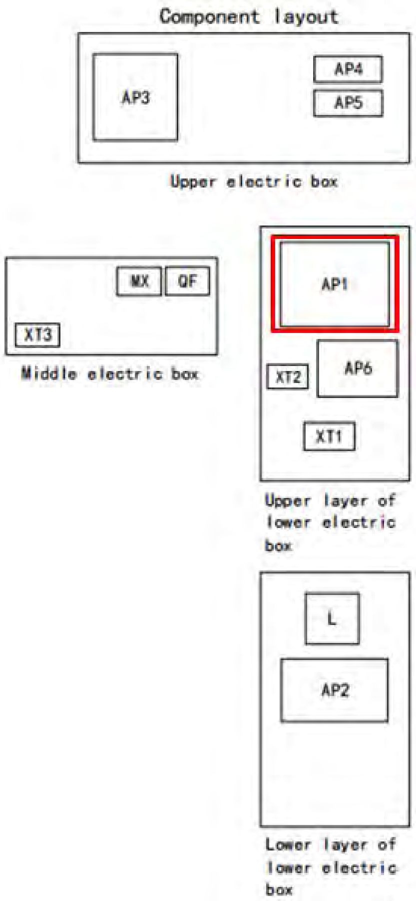
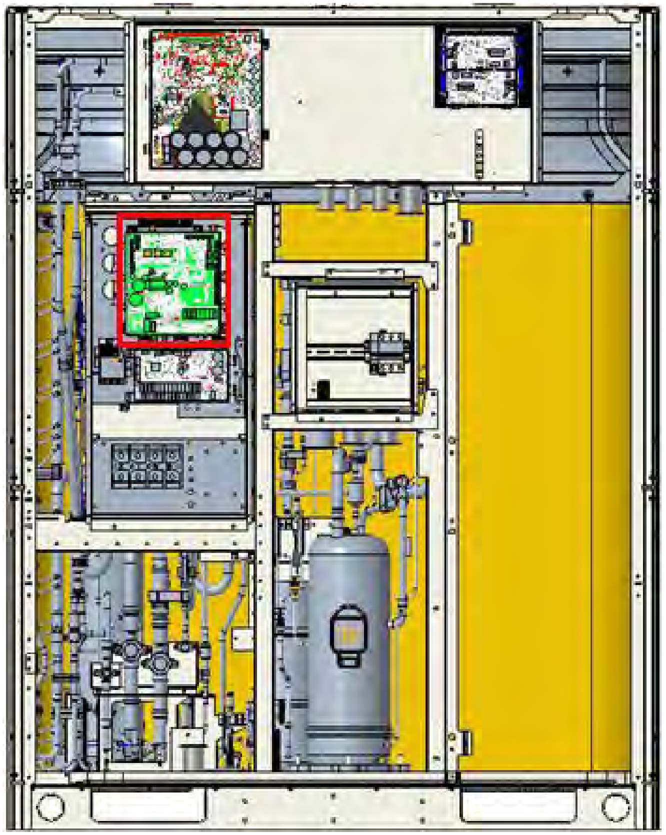
(3) Result analysis: If all the readings of the multimeter are between 0.3 V and 0.7 V in the above six conditions, the module is normal; if any of the readings is 0, the module is damaged.

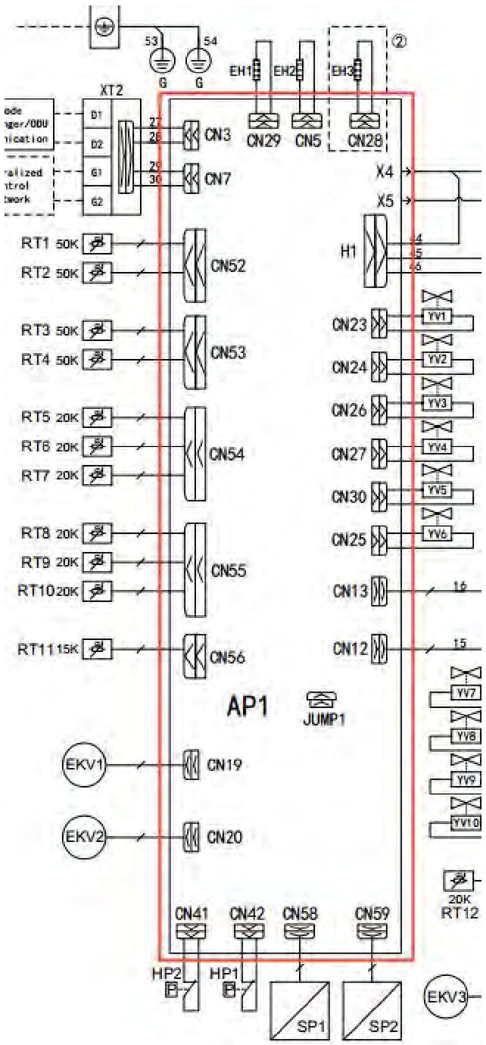
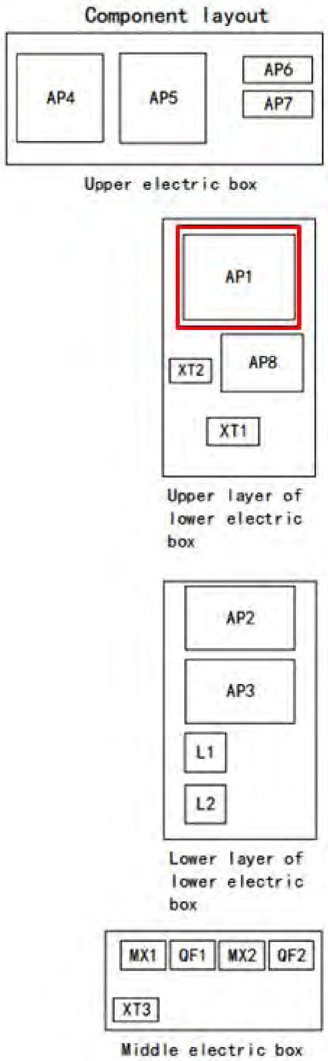
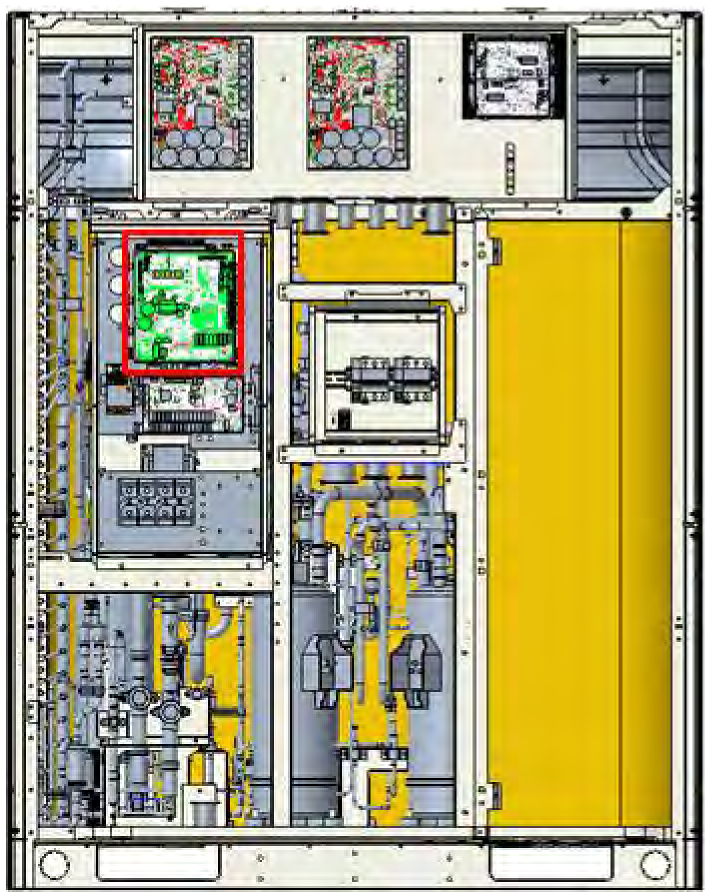


4.1.10 Main Board

The main board is used to control the load of the ODU.

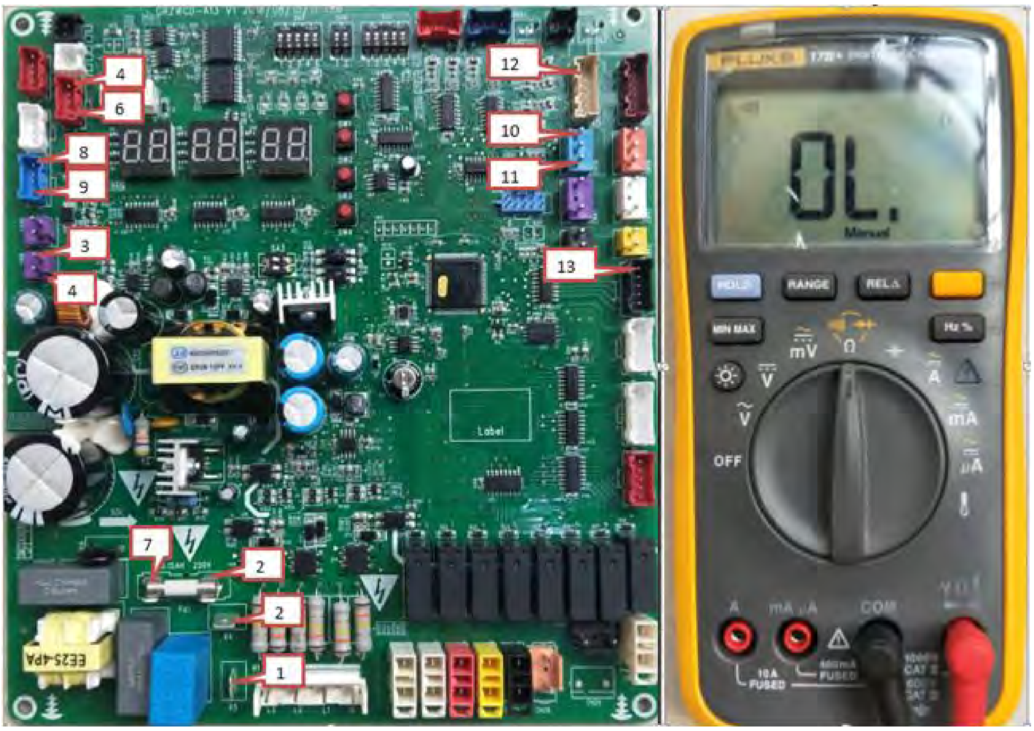
Models: GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)		
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
		

Models: GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)		
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
		

Models: GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)		
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
		

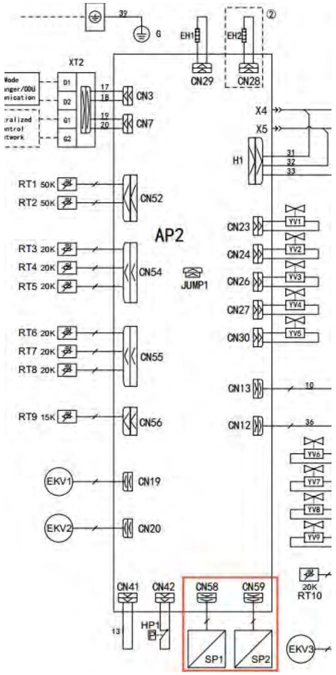
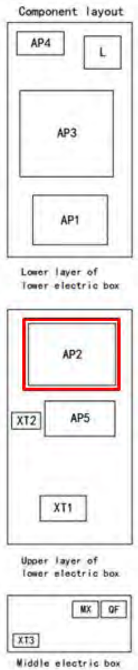
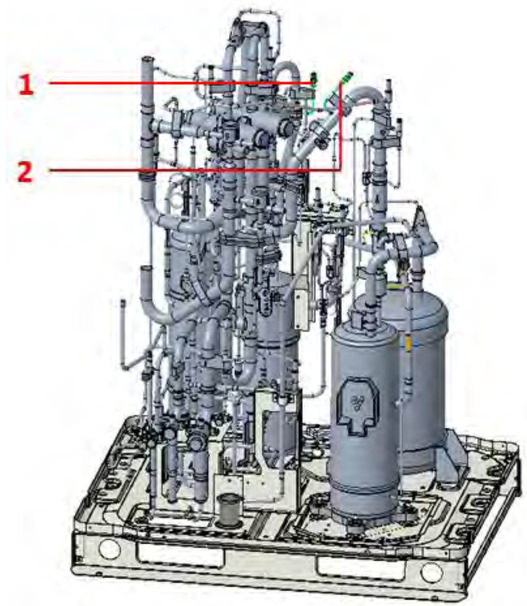
Step 1: Disconnect the power and wait five minutes.

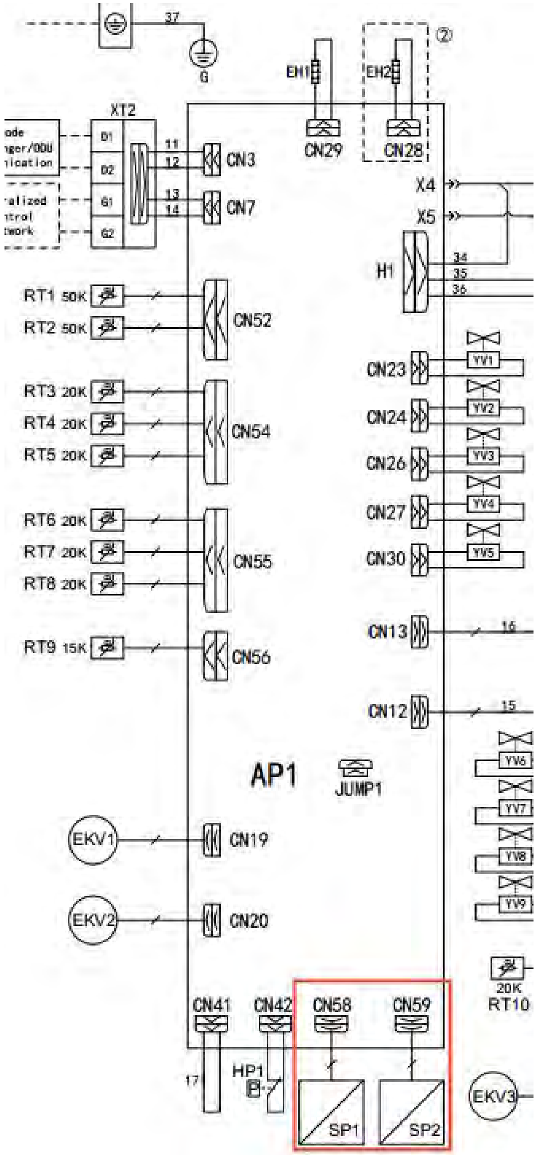
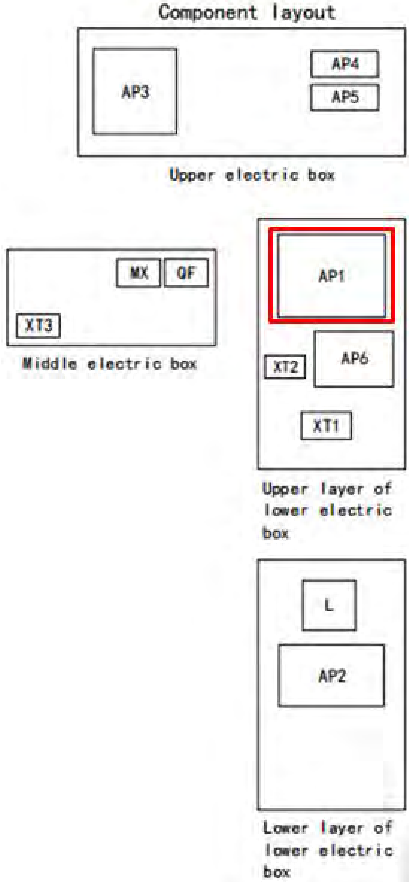
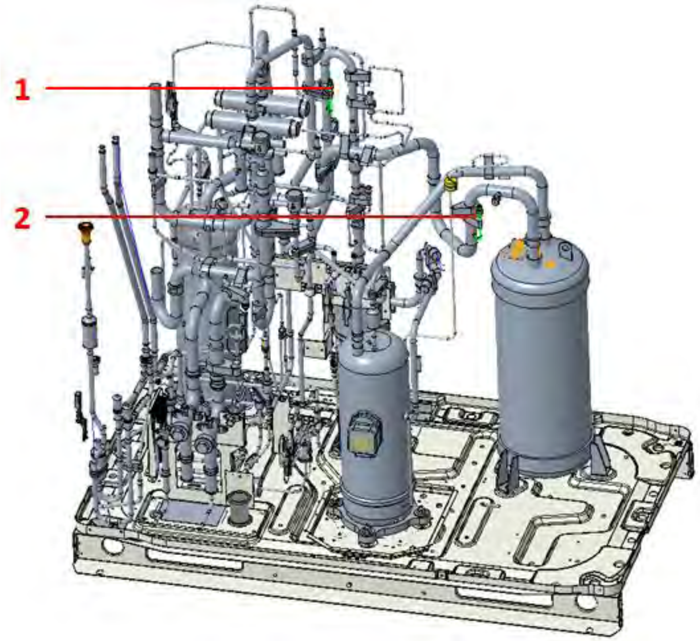
Step 2: As shown in the figure, switch the multimeter to the diode gear. Point the black and red probes to the following positions to check if the main board is normal.



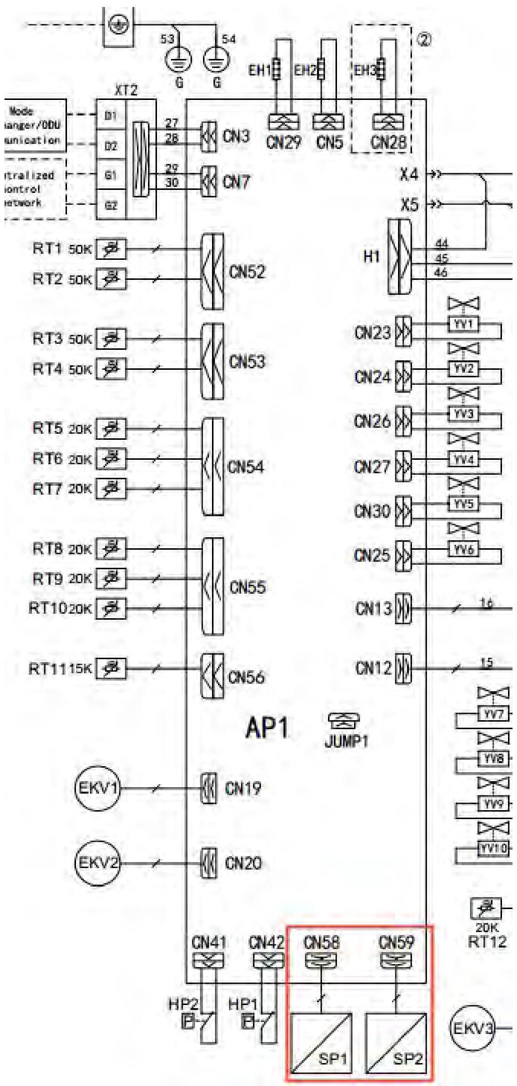
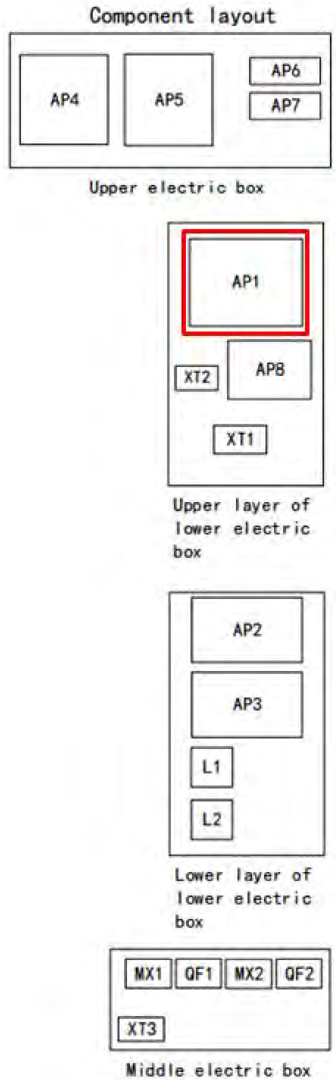
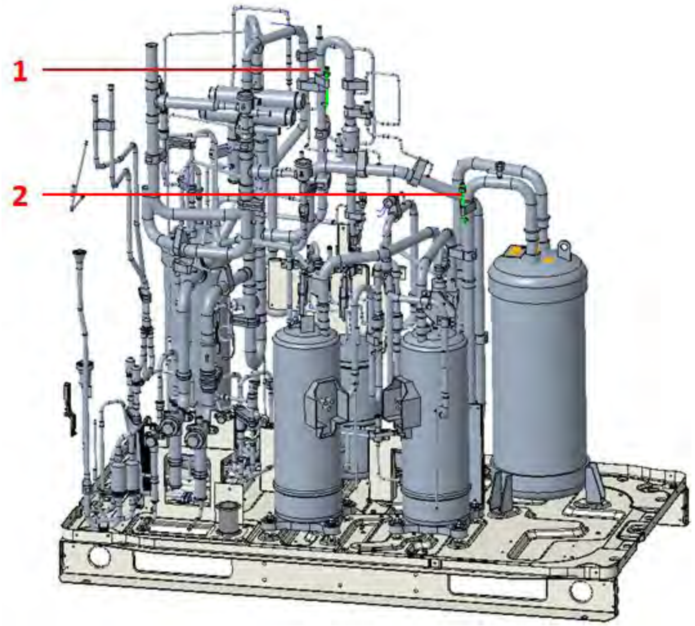
Black probe	Red probe	Symptom
X5 (1)	X4 (2)	The main board is normal if the multimeter does not beep.
CN9 (3)	CN9 (4)	The main board is normal if the multimeter does not beep.
Anode of fuse (2)	Cathode of fuse (7)	The fuse is damaged and needs to be replaced if the multimeter does not beep.
CN1 (4)	CN1 (6)	The main board is normal if the multimeter does not beep.
CN12 (8)	CN12 (9)	The main board is normal if the multimeter does not beep.
CN58 (11)	CN58 (10)	The main board is normal if the multimeter does not beep.
CN58 (11)	CN54 (12)	The main board is normal if the multimeter does not beep.
CN58 (11)	CN17 (13)	The main board is normal if the multimeter does not beep.
CN58 (10)	CN54 (12)	The main board is normal if the multimeter does not beep.
CN58 (10)	CN17 (13)	The main board is normal if the multimeter does not beep.

4.1.11 Pressure Sensor

Specifications		Description
—		Inspection of high-pressure temperature of the high-pressure sensor: 1. Control of compressor output capacity 2. Conversion and calculation of saturated condensing temperature 3. Protection high pressure 4. Inspection of high-pressure value and calculation of exhaust superheat degree 5. Inspection of the minimum and maximum compression ratio Inspection of low-pressure temperature of the low-pressure sensor: 1. Control of compressor output capacity 2. Conversion and calculation of saturated evaporating temperature 3. Inspection of suction superheat degree 4. Low-pressure protection functions 5. Inspection of the minimum and maximum compression ratio
Models: GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)		
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
		 1 High-pressure sensor SP2 2 Low-pressure sensor SP1

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>
</td>
<td>
</td>
<td>

1 High-pressure sensor SP2
2 Low-pressure sensor SP1</td>
</tr>
</table>

Models: GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)		
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
		 1 High-pressure sensor SP2 2 Low-pressure sensor SP1

Inspection procedure

1. Preparations

(1) Use the wired controller or remote controller to shut down the unit.

(2) Remove the front cover and open the electrical appliance box.

2. Inspection of low-pressure sensor

(1) Connect the pressure gauge to the gas valve and check if the gas and liquid valves are open.

(2) Switch the unit to the cooling mode. After the system stabilizes, check the reading of the pressure gauge.

(3) Check the unit's suction pressure via the wired controller and compare it with the reading of the pressure gauge on the gas valve. If the value shown on the wired controller is within the range of ±10% of the reading of the pressure gauge, the pressure sensor is normal. Otherwise, it is abnormal.

3. Inspection of high-pressure sensor

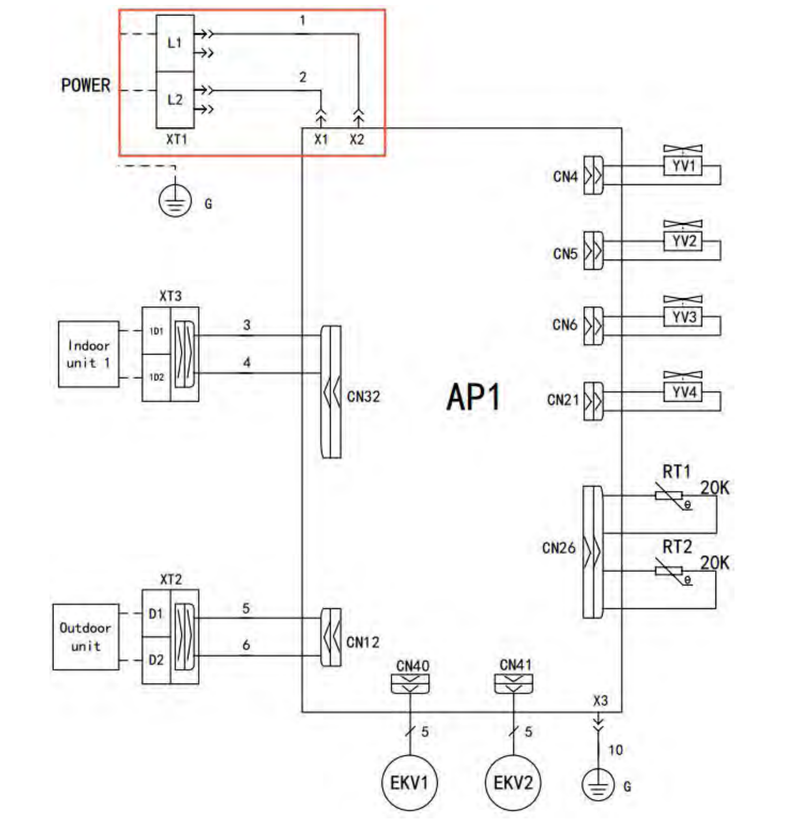
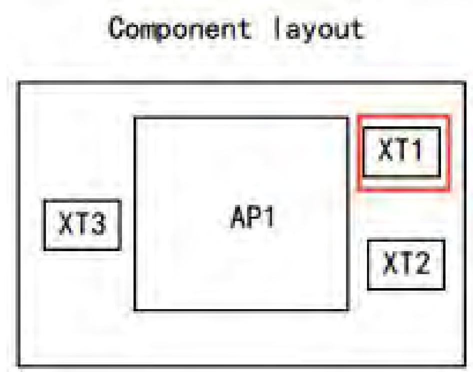
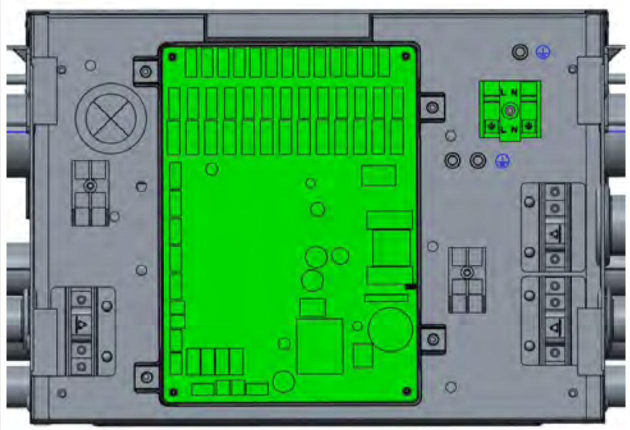
(1) Connect the pressure gauge to the gas valve and check if the gas and liquid valves are open.

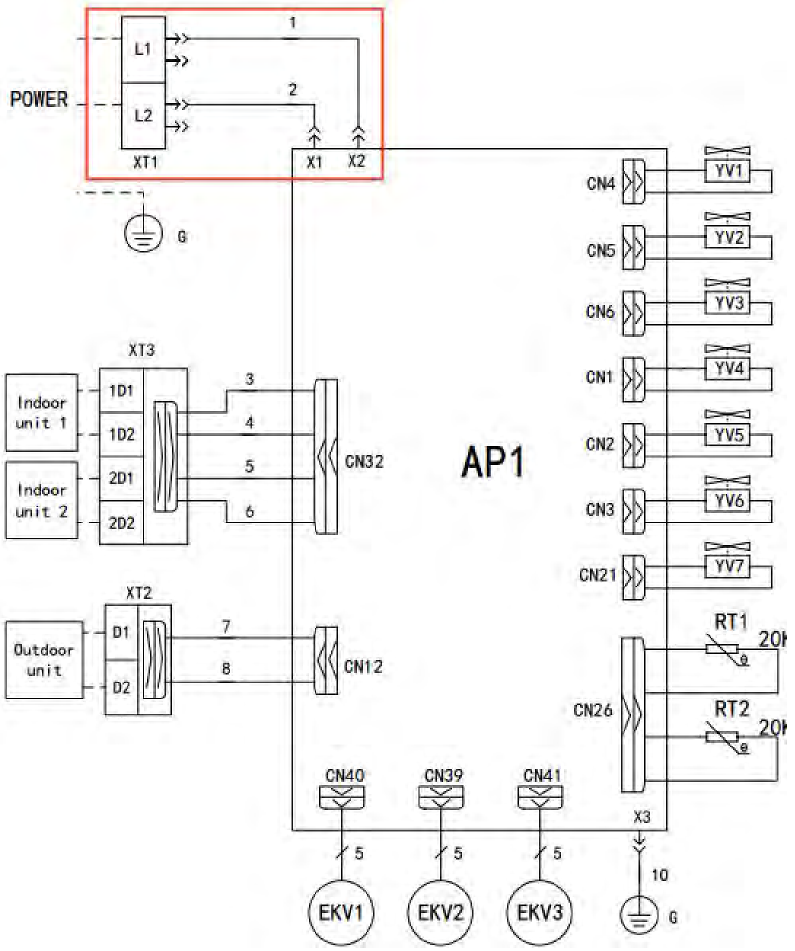
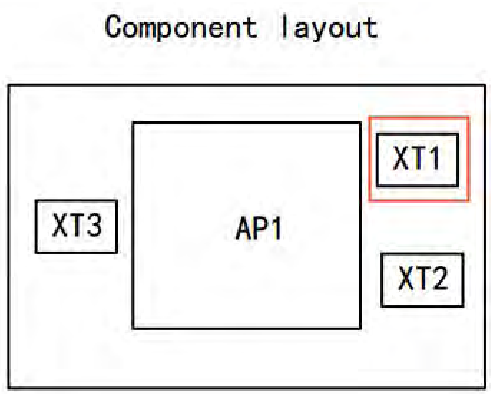
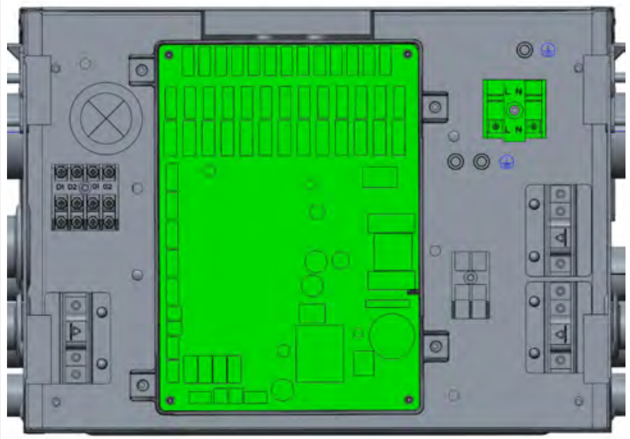
(2) Switch the unit to the heating mode. After the system stabilizes, check the reading of the pressure gauge.

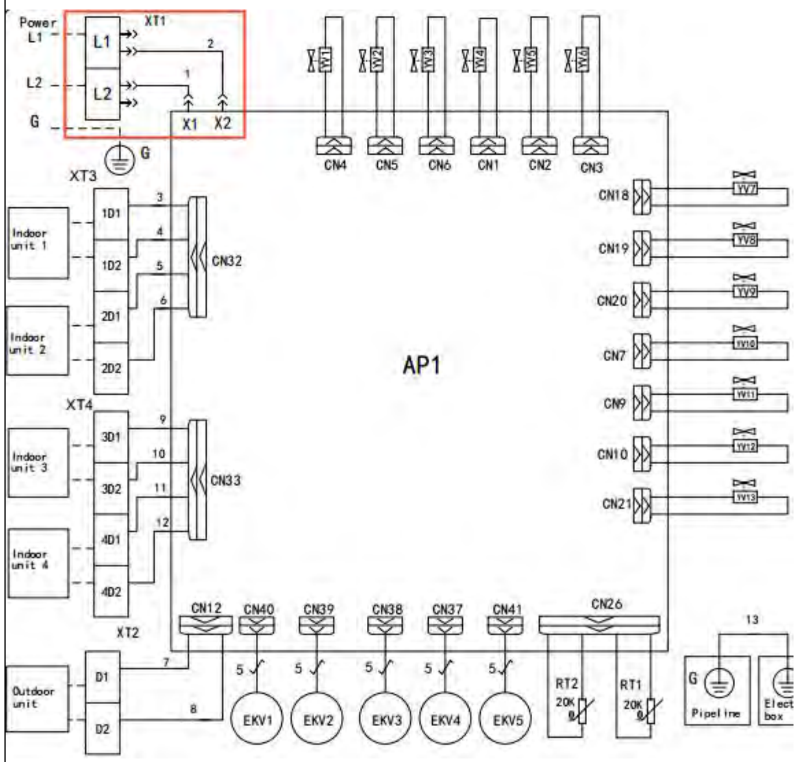
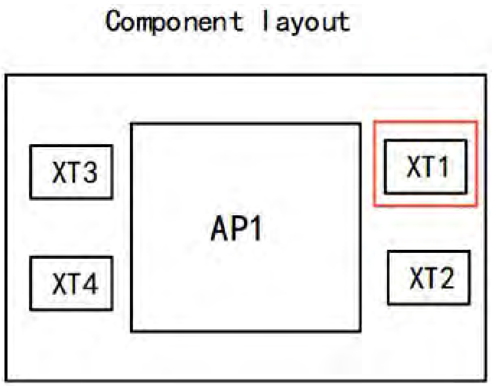
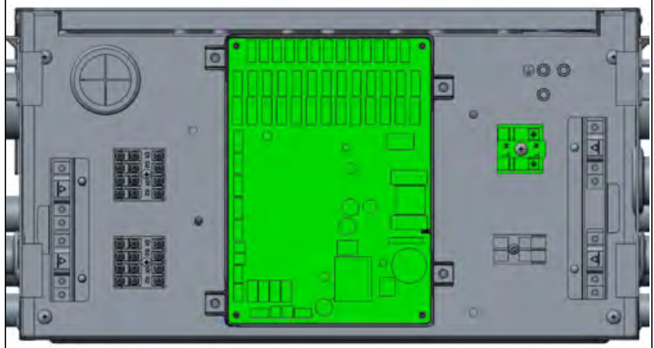
4. Check the unit's exhaust pressure via the wired controller and compare it with the reading of the pressure gauge on the gas valve. If the value shown on the wired controller is within the range of ±10% of the reading of the pressure gauge, the pressure sensor is normal. Otherwise, it is abnormal.

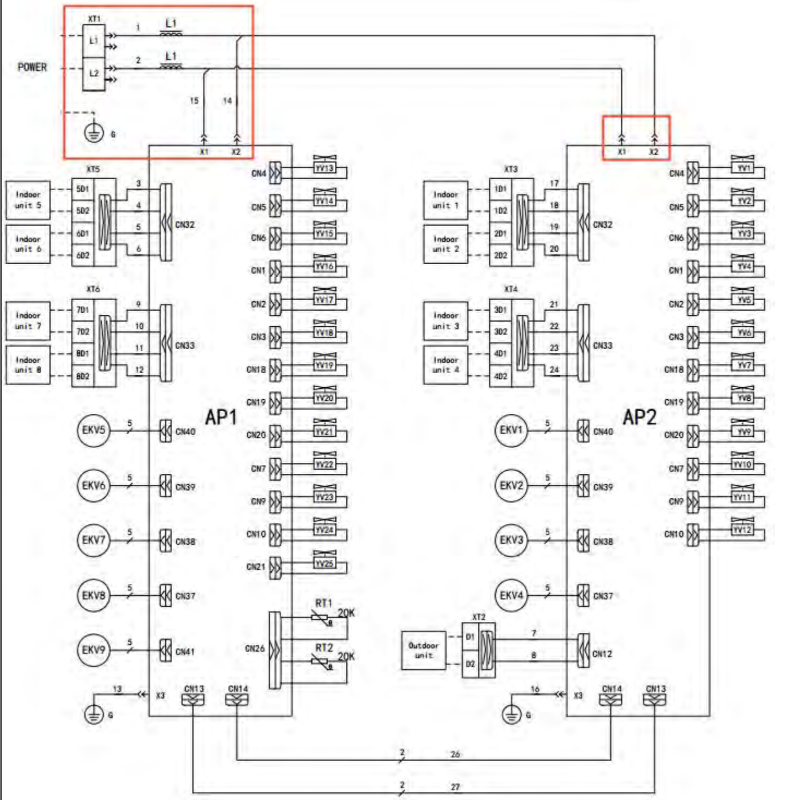
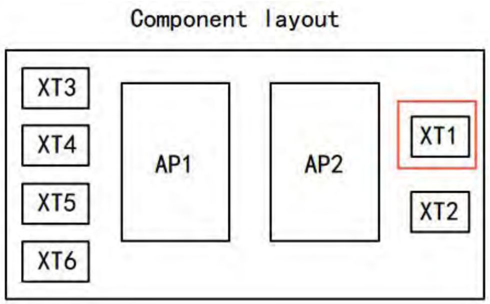
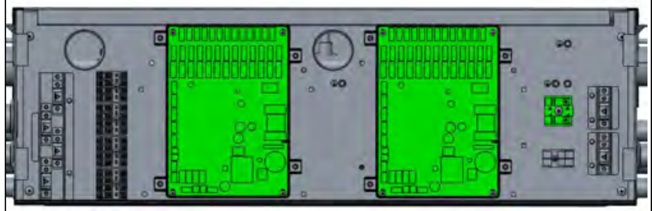
4.2 Mode Exchange Box

4.2.1 Power

<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Specification of power source connected to mode switch is 208/230V~60Hz;</td><td colspan="2">Use of power to the main control board:
①Providing 208/230V AC power for the solenoid valve coil and electronic expansion valve coil.
② Generating the low-voltage DC power.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: NCHS1D(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Specification of power source connected to mode switch is 208/230V~60Hz;</td><td colspan="2">Use of power to the main control board:
①Providing 208/230V AC power for the solenoid valve coil and electronic expansion valve coil.
② Generating the low-voltage DC power.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: NCHS2D(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Specifications	Description	
Specification of power source connected to mode switch is 208/230V~60Hz;	Use of power to the main control board: ①Providing 208/230V AC power for the solenoid valve coil and electronic expansion valve coil. ② Generating the low-voltage DC power.	
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: NCHS4D(U)		
		

Specifications	Description	
Specification of power source connected to mode switch is 208/230V~60Hz;	Use of power to the main control board: ①Providing 208/230V AC power for the solenoid valve coil and electronic expansion valve coil. ② Generating the low-voltage DC power.	
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: NCHS8D(U)		
		

4.2.1.1 Mechanical Inspection

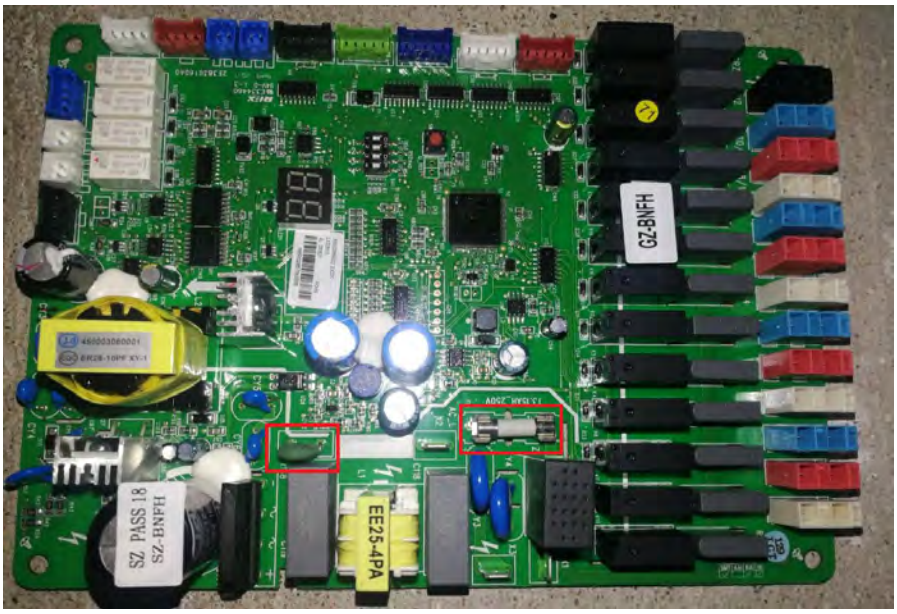
（1） Confirm that the unit power is disconnected.

（2） Remove the electrical appliance cover.

（3） Check whether the power cable is fixed on the wiring board.

（4） Check whether the fuses on the main board are damaged.

（5） Check whether the varistors on the main board board are damaged.



4.2.1.2 Electrical Inspection

（1） Check the power cord from the power source to mode exchange box: Use an ohmmeter of at least 500V DC to check whether the insulation resistance between each phase and the ground reaches at least 1 megohm. Small insulation resistance indicates a potential electric leakage.

Warning: Electric shock

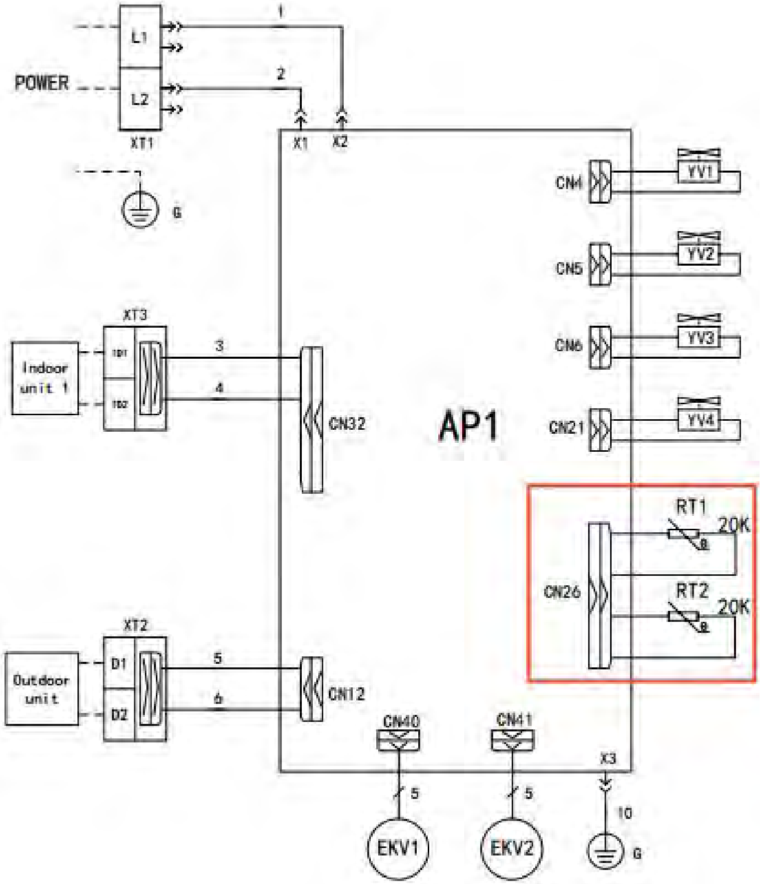
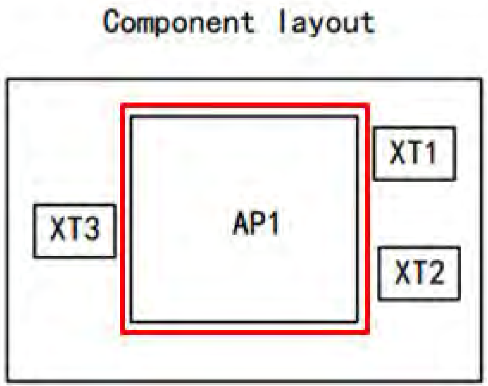
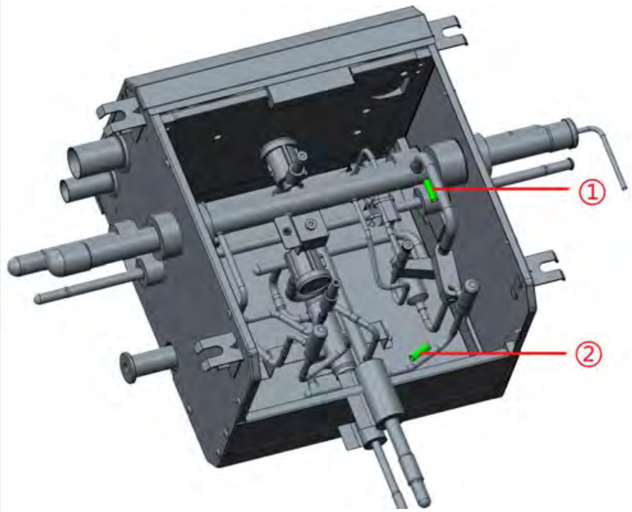
（2） After the checking, connect the power and verify that the voltage of the power terminals is correct:

The power voltage is between 208/230VAC±10%.

（3） Check the power on the main control board:

Confirm that the X1 and X2 on the main control board are active.

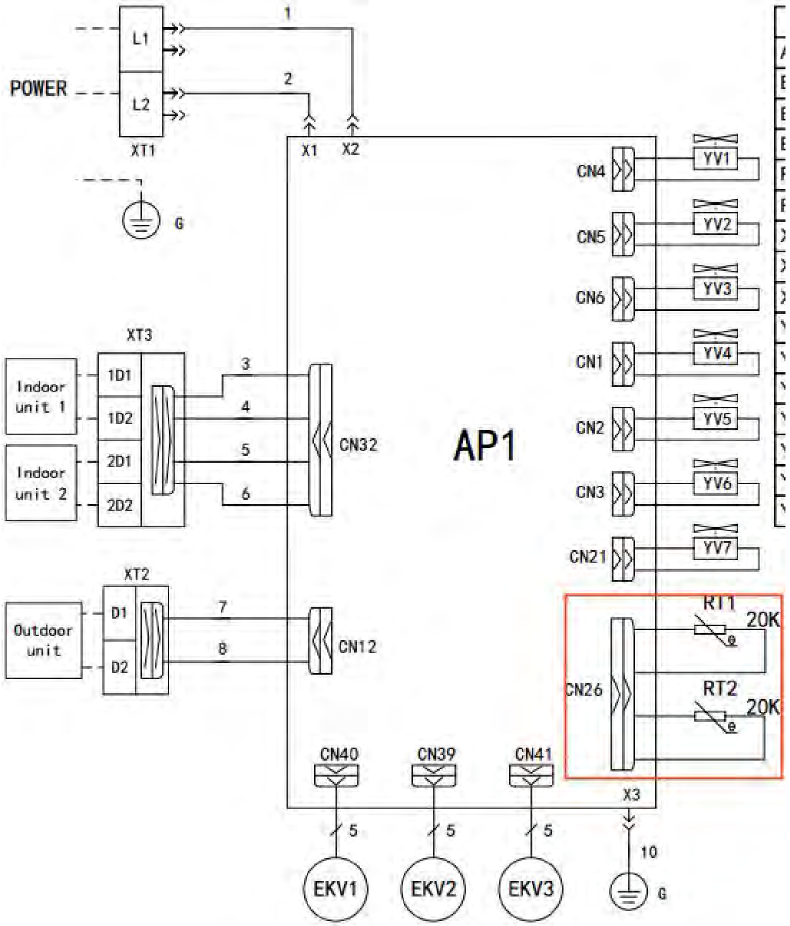
4.2.2 Temperature Sensors

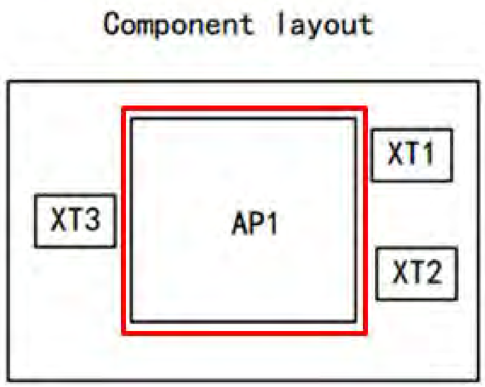
<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>The type of temperature sensors of mode exchange box are 20K.</td><td colspan="2">The sensors are used to measure the temperature of the unit at different positions.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models：NCHS1D(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

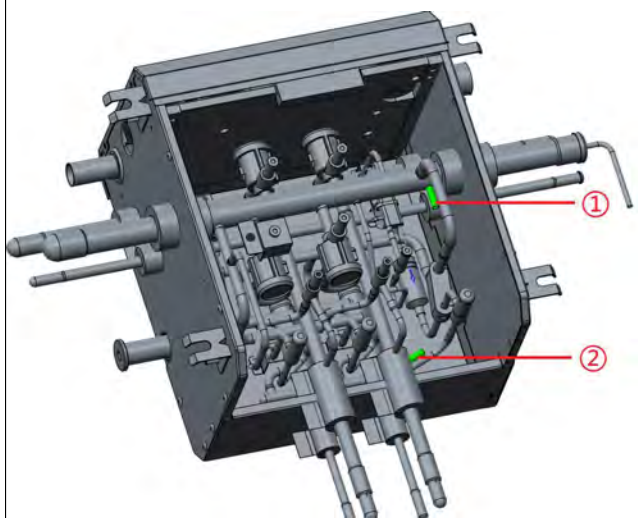
①Air outlet temperature sensor of subcooler
②Air inlet temperature sensor of subcooler</td></tr>
</table>

Specifications	Description
The type of temperature sensors of mode exchange box are 20K.	The sensors are used to measure the temperature of the unit at different positions.

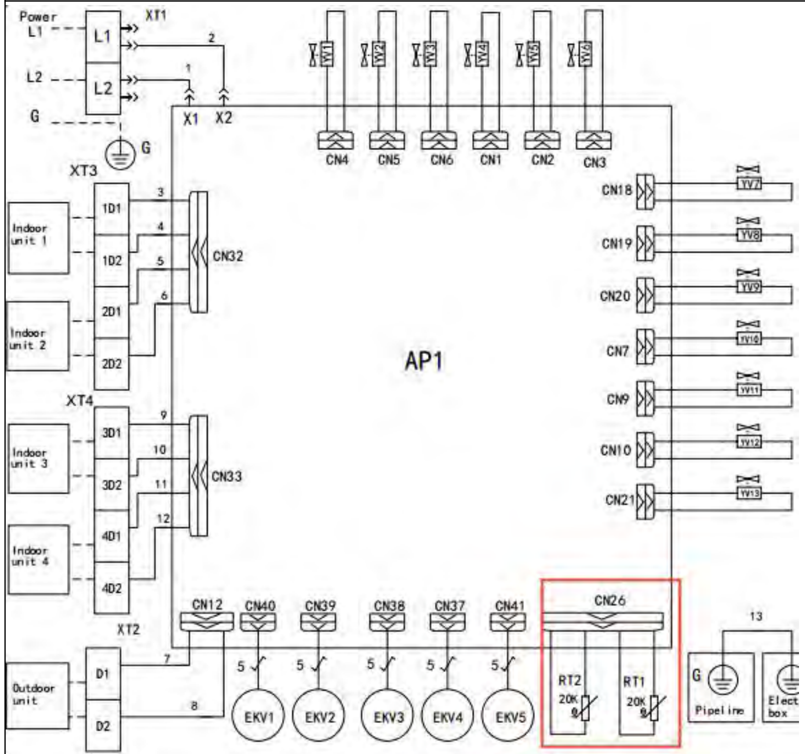
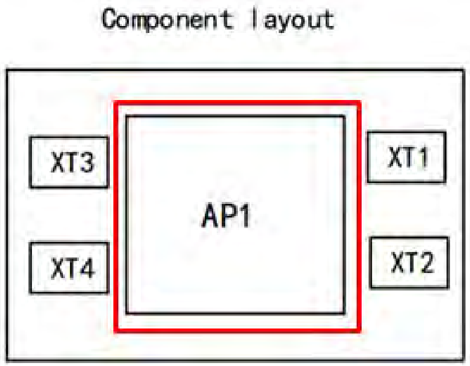
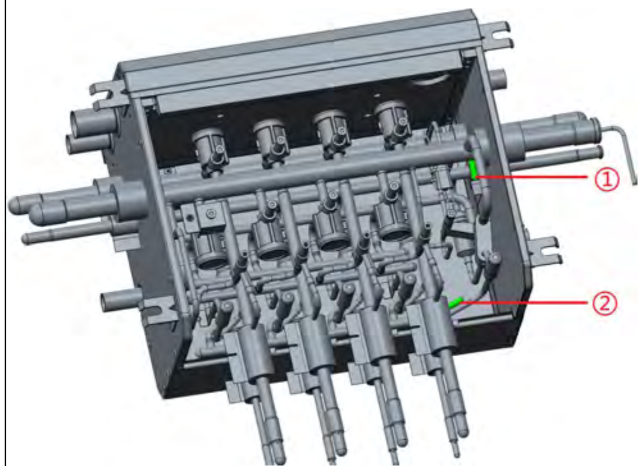
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models：NCHS2D(U)		

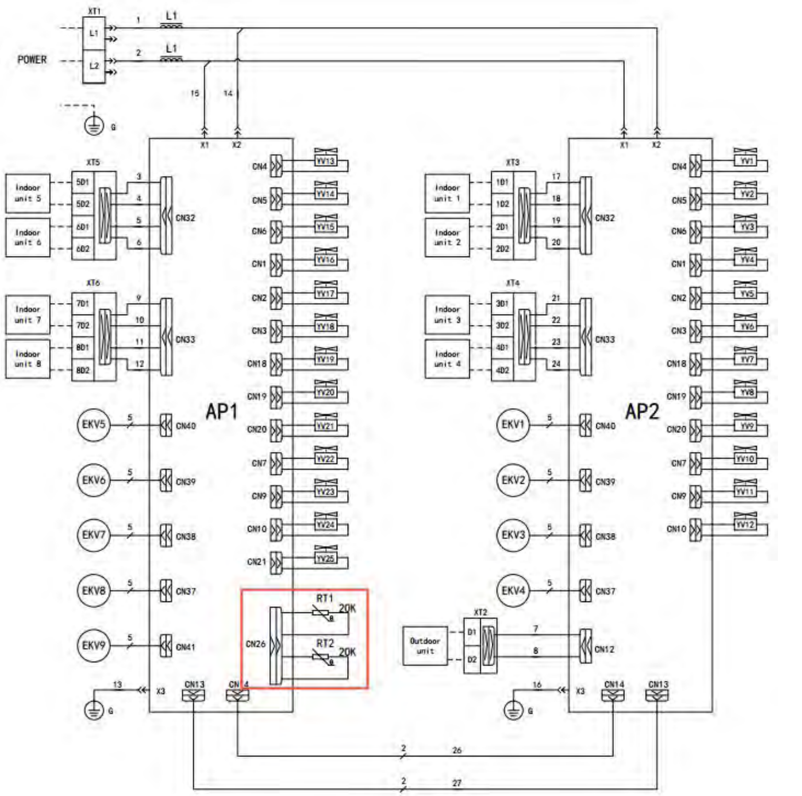
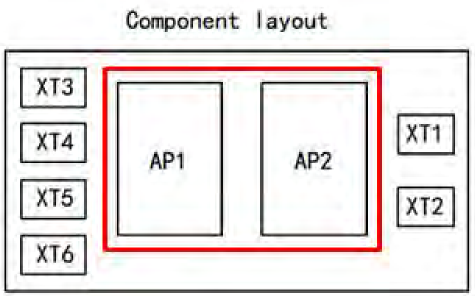
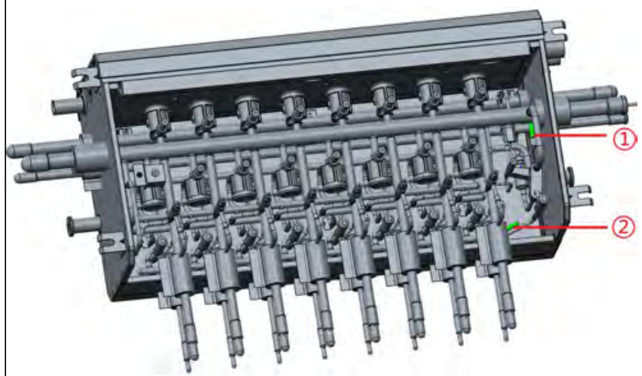






①Air outlet temperature sensor of subcooler
②Air inlet temperature sensor of subcooler

Specifications	Description	
The type of temperature sensors of mode exchange box are 20K.	The sensors are used to measure the temperature of the unit at different positions.	
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models：NCHS4D(U)		
		 ①Air outlet temperature sensor of subcooler ②Air inlet temperature sensor of subcooler

<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>The type of temperature sensors of mode exchange box are 20K.</td><td colspan="2">The sensors are used to measure the temperature of the unit at different positions.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models：NCHS8D(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

①Air outlet temperature sensor of subcooler
②Air inlet temperature sensor of subcooler</td></tr>
</table>

4.2.2.1 Mechanical Inspection

（1） Confirm that the unit Power is disconnected.

（2） Find the place corresponding to each sensor on the unit and check if the sensors are firmly fixed on the unit.

4.2.2.2 Electrical Inspection

Measure the actual temperature and resistance of the temperature sensors, and compare it with the characteristic curve of the temperature sensors to determine whether the thermocouple is normal.

（1） Power off the unit. Remove the electrical appliance cover after the ODU stops.
Warning: Electric shock

（2） Remove the electrical appliance cover and check whether the connecting terminal of the temperature sensors is firm.

（3） Use a thermometer to measure the temperature of the spot sensed by the temperature sensors.

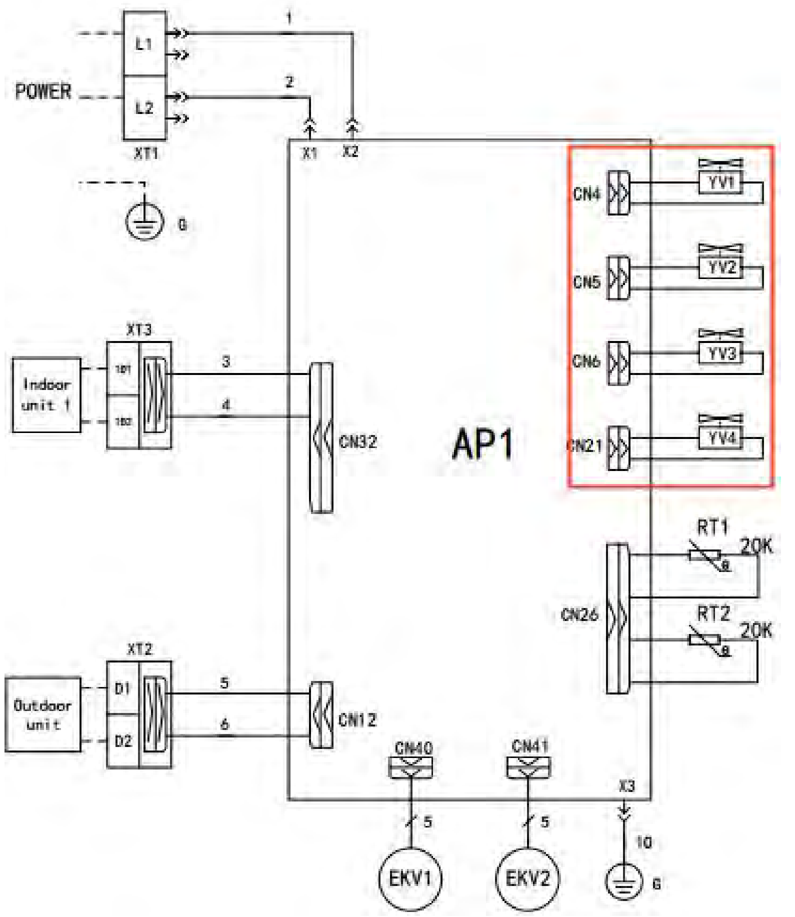
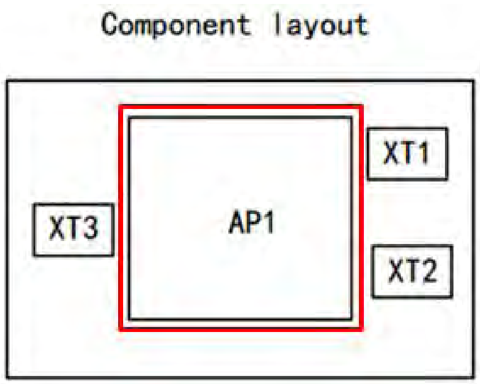
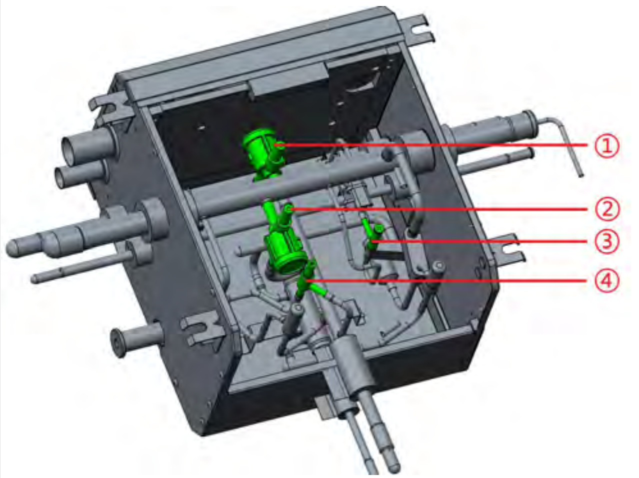
（4） Disconnect the connecting terminal of the corresponding temperature sensor from the main board. Use a multimeter to measure the resistance of the temperature sensors and compare it with the confirmed temperature range.

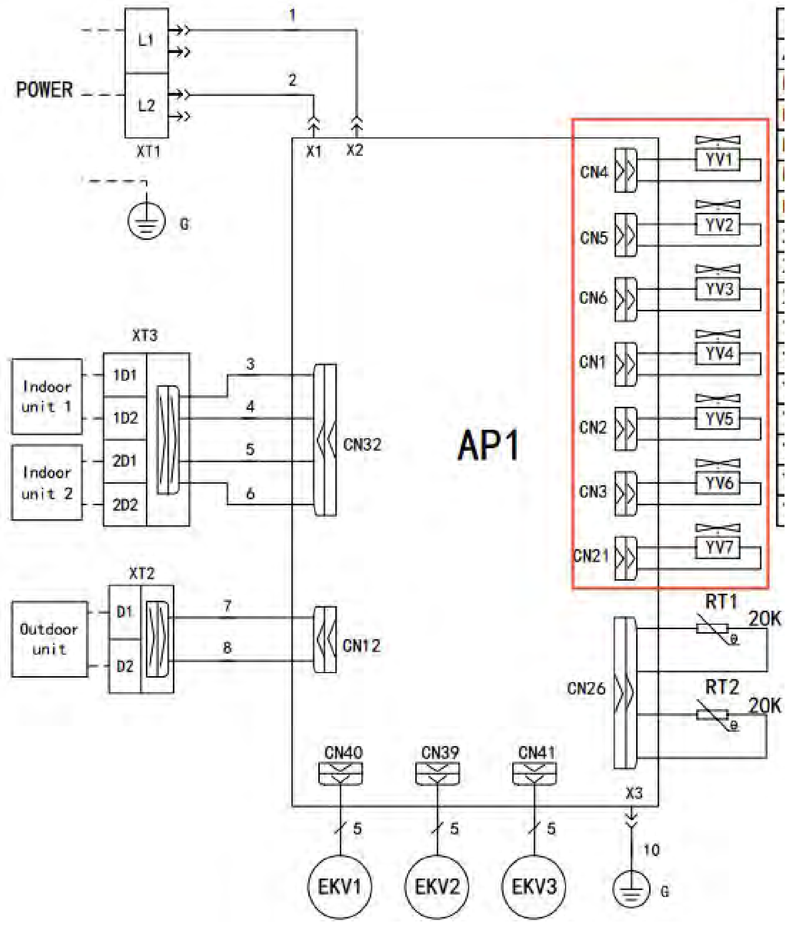
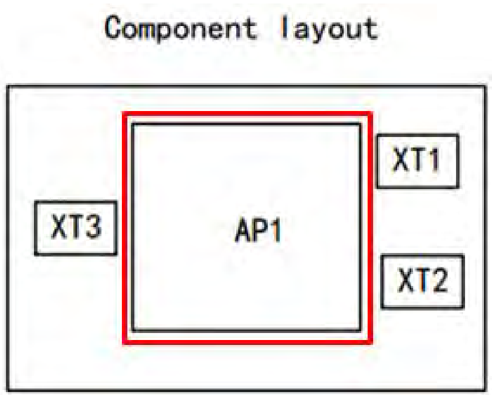
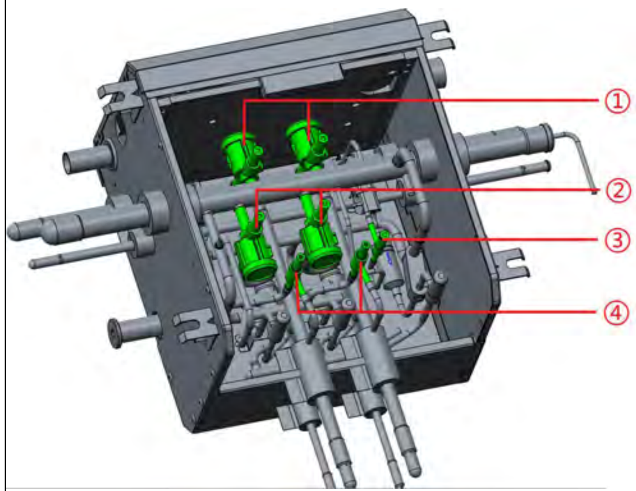
（5） If the measured resistance and temperature do not match with the resistance and temperature in the characteristic curve of the temperature sensor, the temperature sensor needs to be replaced.

（6） If the measured resistance and temperature match with the resistance and temperature in the characteristic curve of the temperature sensor, but the temperature of the spot is abnormal according to the monitoring of the unit, the main board needs to be replaced.

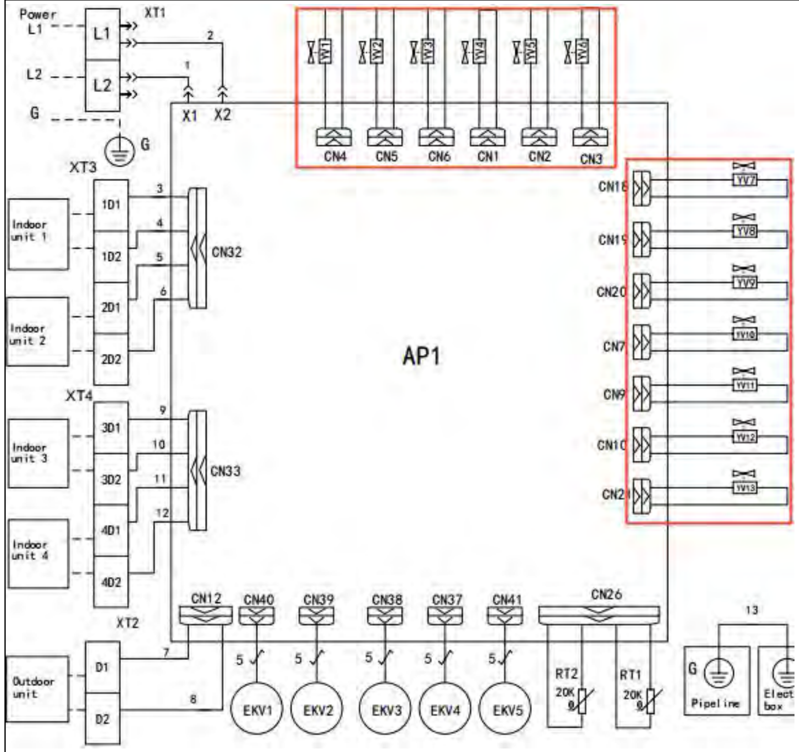
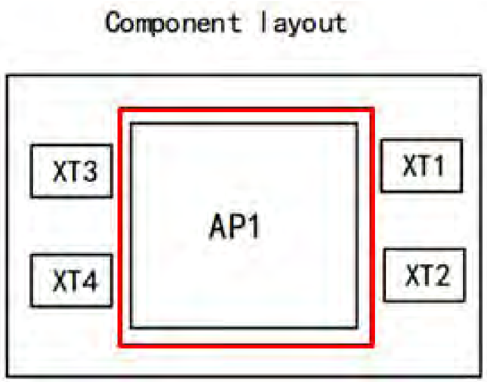
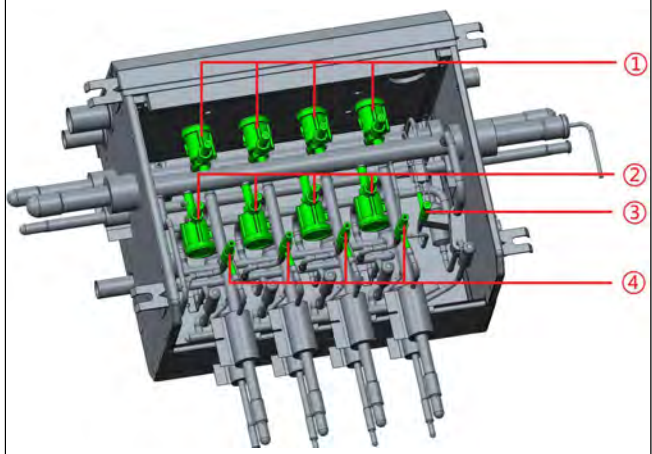
NOTE: Please refer to Appendix 1 for the corresponding relationship between the resistance value of the temperature sensor and the temperature.

4.2.3 Solenoid Valve

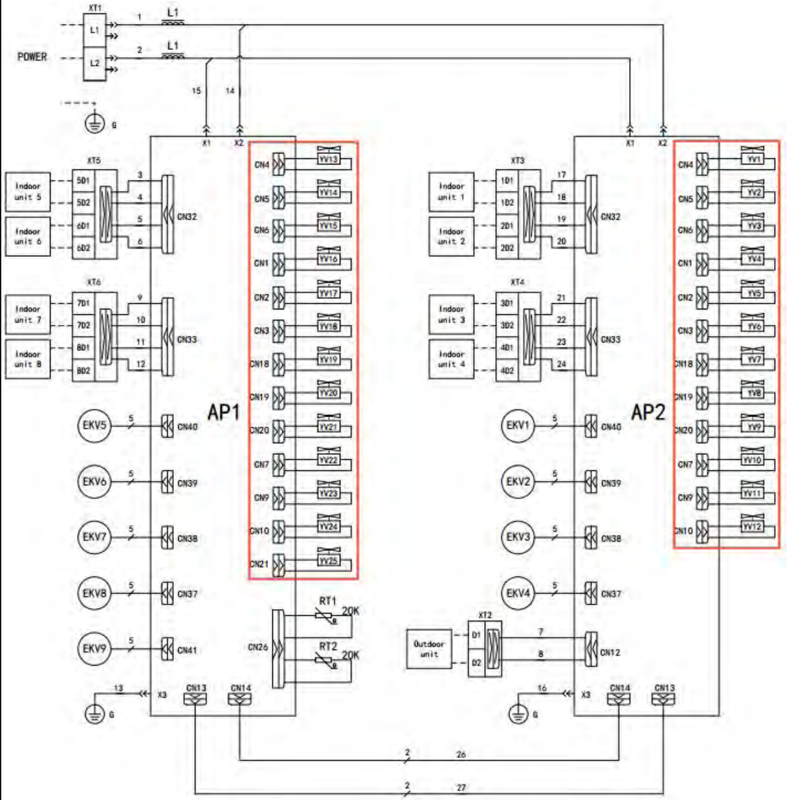
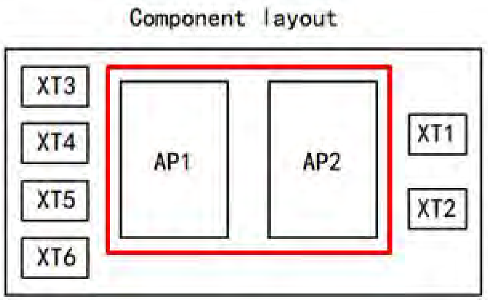
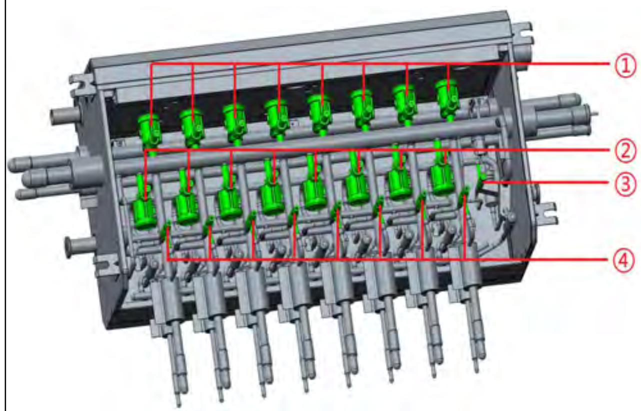
Specifications	Description	
All the magnet valves of the unit adopt the coil with unified specification.	The solenoid valve is used to control the on-and-off of the pipeline. The valve of the unit is solid closed. That is, the valve is closed when it is inactive, open when it is active.	
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: NCHS1D(U)		
		 ①Heating solenoid valve ②Cooling solenoid valve ③Gas bypass valve ④Cooling balance solenoid valve

<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>All the magnet valves of the unit adopt the coil with unified specification.</td><td colspan="2">The solenoid valve is used to control the on-and-off of the pipeline. The valve of the unit is solid closed. That is, the valve is closed when it is inactive, open when it is active.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: NCHS2D(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

①Heating solenoid valve (1 to 2 from left to right)
②Cooling solenoid valve (1 to 2 from left to right)
③Gas bypass valve
④Cooling balance solenoid valve (1 to 2 from left to right)</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>All the magnet valves of the unit adopt the coil with unified specification.</td><td colspan="2">The solenoid valve is used to control the on-and-off of the pipeline. The valve of the unit is solid closed. That is, the valve is closed when it is inactive, open when it is active.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: NCHS4D(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

①Heating solenoid valve (1 to 4 from left to right)
②Cooling solenoid valve (1 to 4 from left to right)
③Gas bypass valve
④Cooling balance solenoid valve (1 to 4 from left to right)</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>All the magnet valves of the unit adopt the coil with unified specification.</td><td colspan="2">The solenoid valve is used to control the on-and-off of the pipeline. The valve of the unit is solid closed. That is, the valve is closed when it is inactive, open when it is active.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: NCHS8D(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

①Heating solenoid valve (1 to 8 from left to right)
②Cooling solenoid valve (1 to 8 from left to right)
③Gas bypass valve
④Cooling balance solenoid valve (1 to 8 from left to right)</td></tr>
</table>

4.2.3.1 Mechanical Inspection

（1） Confirm that the unit Power is disconnected.

（2） Find the solenoid valve coil, check whether the fixing screw is loose and whether the valve and coil have any apparent exceptions.

4.2.3.2 Electrical Inspection

Compare the measured coil resistance with the normal coil resistance to check whether the coil is damaged.

（1） Power off the mode exchange box. Remove the electrical appliance cover.

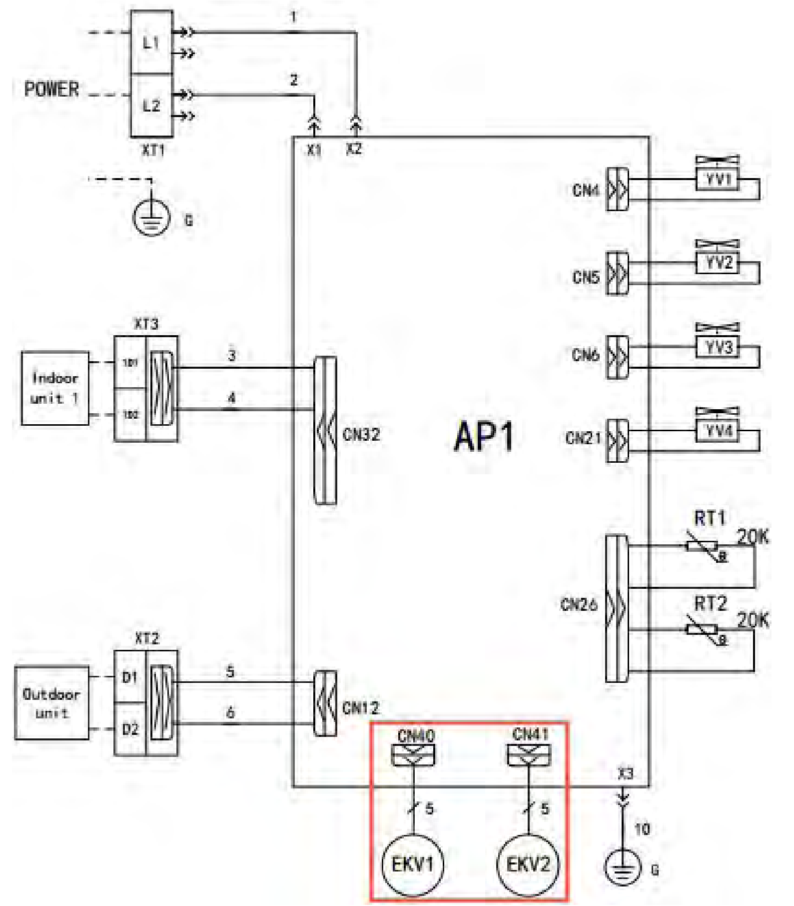
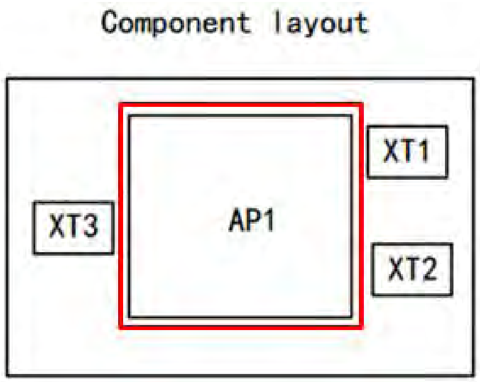
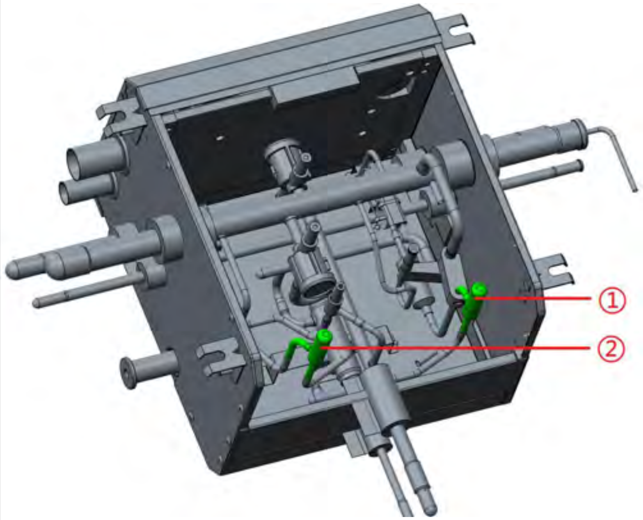
（2） check whether the connecting terminal of the solenoid valve is firm.

（3） Disconnect the corresponding valve's coil terminal from the main board and use a multimeter to measure the coil resistance.

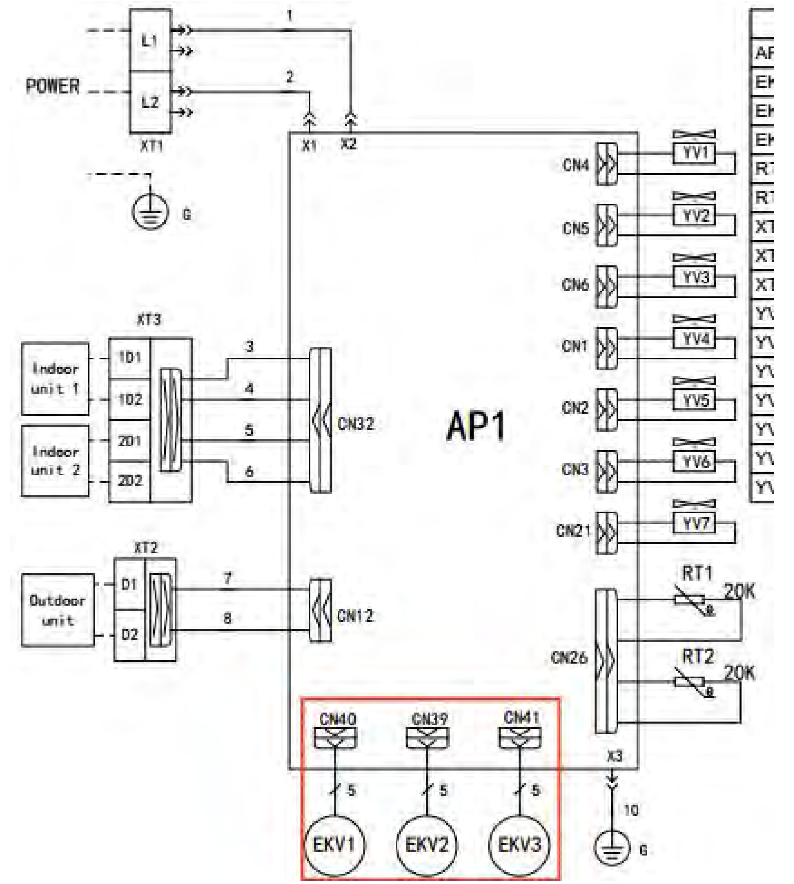
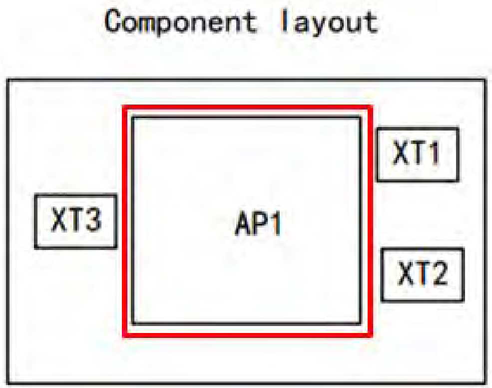
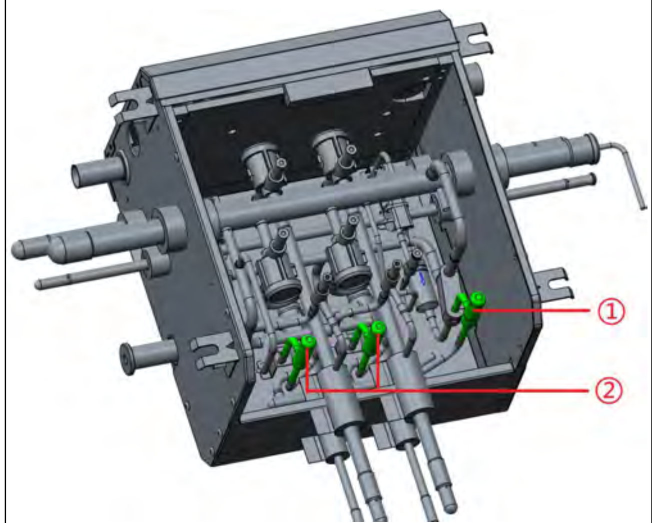
（4） If the measured resistance does not match with that in the following table, the coil needs to be replaced.

Coil	Interface No.	Color	Resistance (Ω)	Normal range of deviation
Cooling solenoid valve	CN2、CN5、CN9、CN19	Red	1022	±10%
Heating solenoid valve	CN1、CN4、CN7、CN18	Blue	1022	±10%
Cooling balance solenoid valve	CN3、CN6、CN10、CN20	White	1022	±10%
Gas bypass valve	CN21	Black	1022	±10%

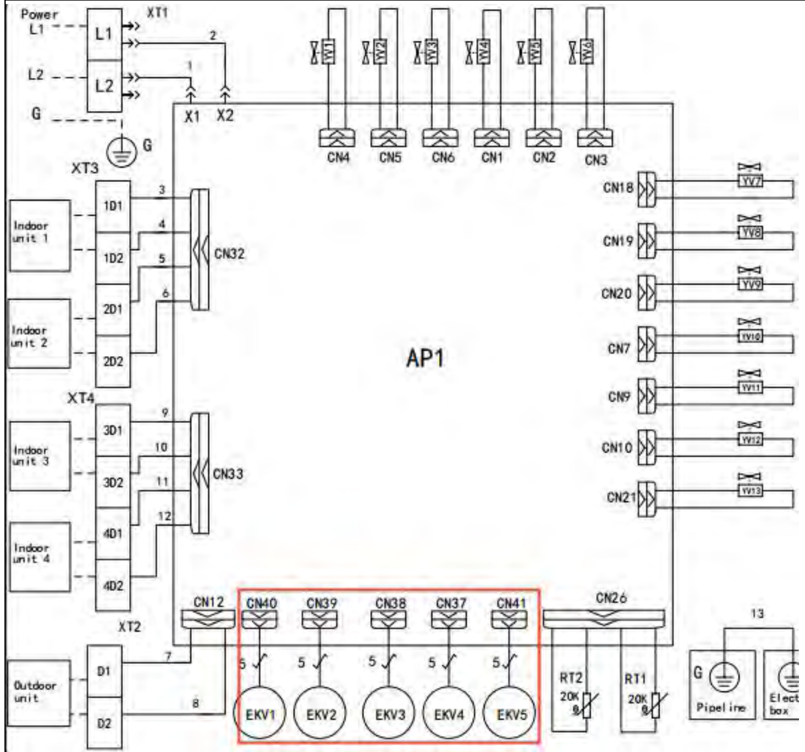
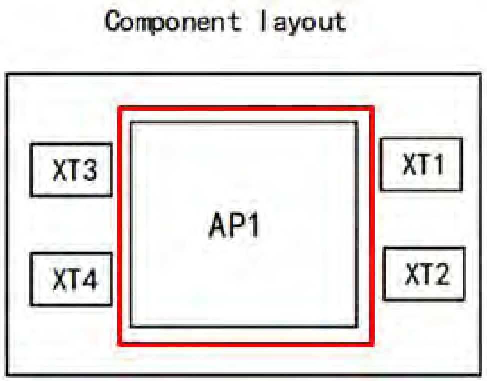
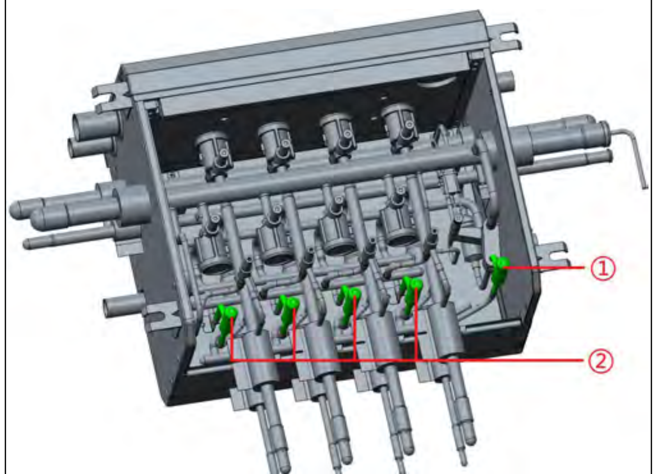
4.2.4 Electronic Expansion Valve

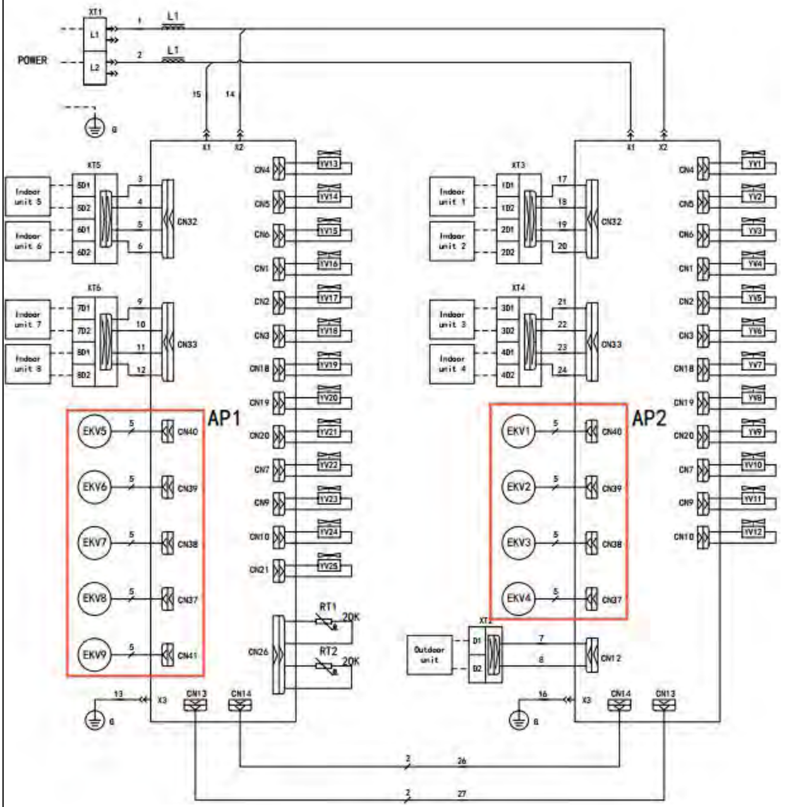
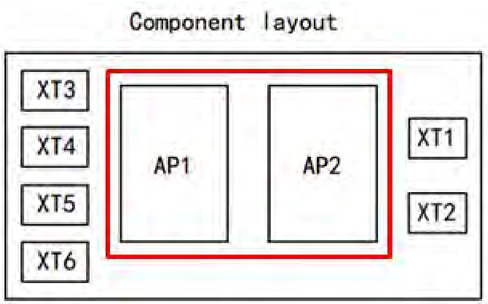
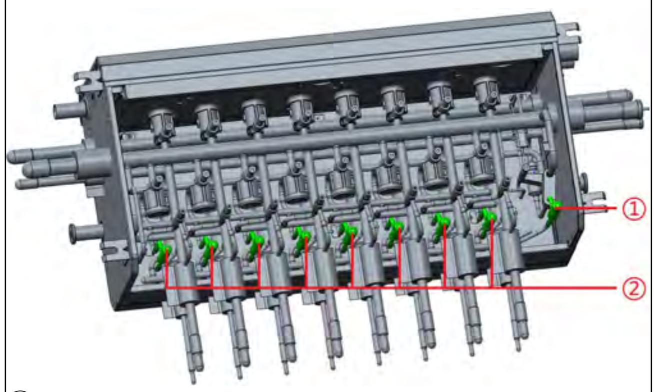
<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>the largest openness of the electronic expansion valve of subcooler and the electronic expansion balance valve for heating are 480pls. The coil of them are 5 cores.</td><td colspan="2">The electronic expansion valve is used to control the flow. When the electronic expansion valve is closed (the openness is 0 pls), the flow is stopped.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: NCHS1D(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

①Electronic expansion valve of subcooler
②Electronic expansion balance valve for heating</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>the largest openness of the electronic expansion valve of subcooler and the electronic expansion balance valve for heating are 480pls. The coil of them are 5 cores.</td><td colspan="2">The electronic expansion valve is used to control the flow. When the electronic expansion valve is closed (the openness is 0 pls), the flow is stopped.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: NCHS2D(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

①Electronic expansion valve of subcooler
②Electronic expansion balance valve for heating(1 to 2 from left to right)</td></tr>
</table>

Specifications	Description	
the largest openness of the electronic expansion valve of subcooler and the electronic expansion balance valve for heating are 480pls. The coil of them are 5 cores.	The electronic expansion valve is used to control the flow. When the electronic expansion valve is closed (the openness is 0 pls), the flow is stopped.	
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: NCHS4D(U)		
		 ①Electronic expansion valve of subcooler ②Electronic expansion balance valve for heating(1 to 4 from left to right)

<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>the largest openness of the electronic expansion valve of subcooler and the electronic expansion balance valve for heating are 480pls. The coil of them are 5 cores.</td><td colspan="2">The electronic expansion valve is used to control the flow. When the electronic expansion valve is closed (the openness is 0 pls), the flow is stopped.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: NCHS8D(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

①Electronic expansion valve of subcooler
②Electronic expansion balance valve for heating(1 to 8 from left to right)</td></tr>
</table>

4.2.4.1 Mechanical Inspection

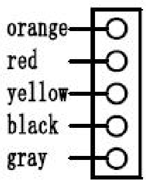
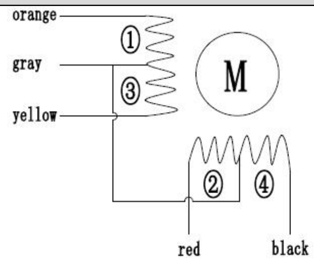
Step 1: Switch off the power of the mode exchange box.

Step 2: Check whether the coil of the electronic expansion valve is firmly fixed on the electronic expansion valve.

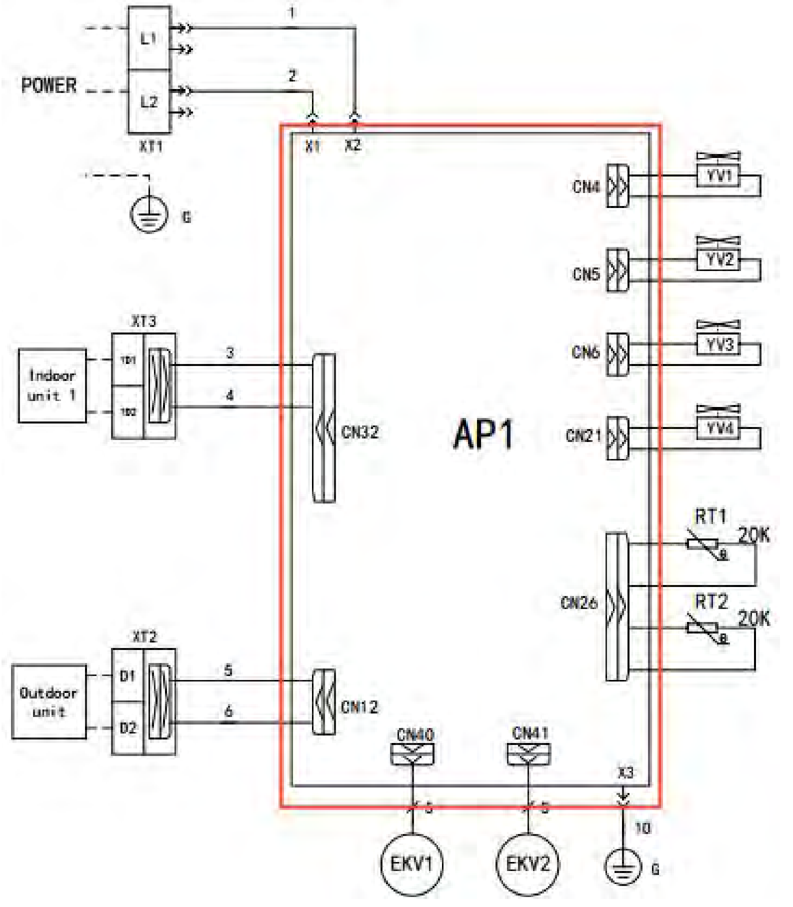
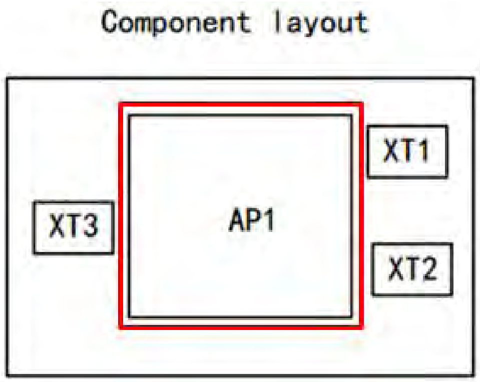
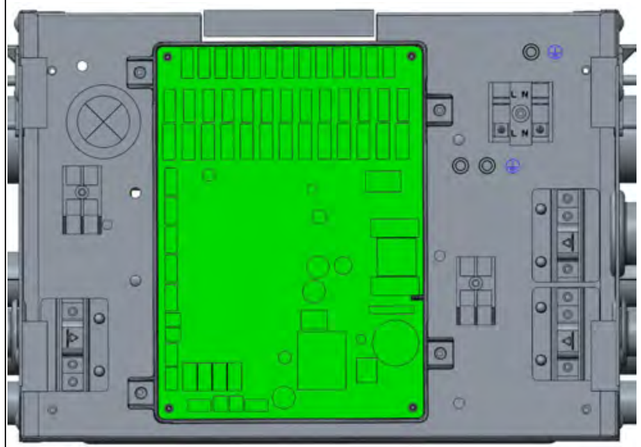
4.2.4.2 Electrical Inspection

Step 1: Power off the mode exchange box and power on it. When the mode exchange box is powered on again, the electronic expansion valve should be reset. When the electronic expansion valve is reset, touch the valve with a hand to check if the valve core rotates. In the second half of the resetting process, the valve core will click and vibrate obviously; otherwise, the electronic expansion valve, coil or the main board needs to be replaced.

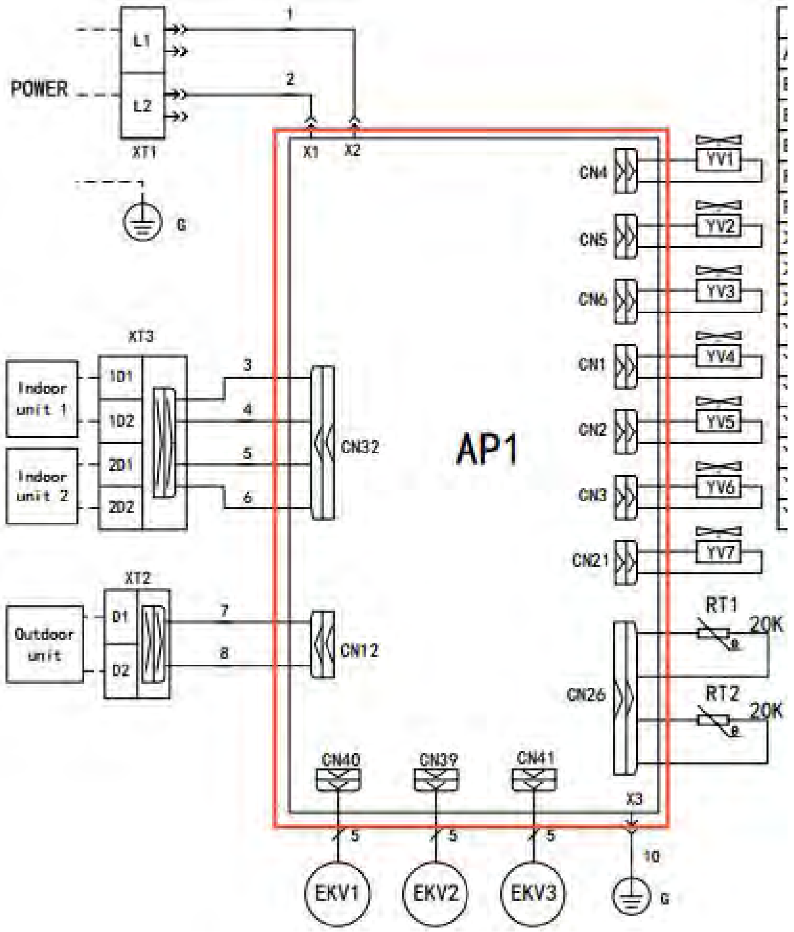
Step 2: Switch off the power of the mode exchange box, disconnect the coil terminal of the electronic expansion valve from the main board and use a multimeter to measure the resistance of each contact point of the terminal. The normal range of the resistance is shown in the following table. If any value is beyond the normal range, the coil is damaged and needs to be replaced.

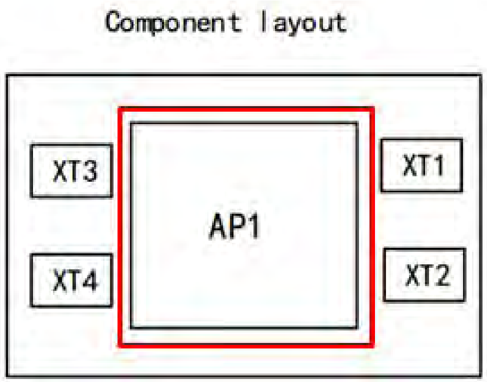
<table>
<tr><th>Coil</th><th>Interface No.</th><th>Color</th><th>Port specifications</th><th>Max. number of steps</th><th>Terminal layout</th><th>Diagram of internal coils</th><th>Coil resistance range</th></tr>
<tr><td>Electronic expansion balance valve for heating</td><td>CN37
CN38
CN39
CN40</td><td>Green
Blue
White
Red</td><td>5 cores</td><td>480</td><td rowspan="2">
</td><td rowspan="2">
</td><td>46Ω±3Ω</td></tr>
<tr><td>Electronic expansion valve of subcooler</td><td>CN41</td><td>Black</td><td>5 cores</td><td>480</td><td>46Ω±3Ω</td></tr>
</table>

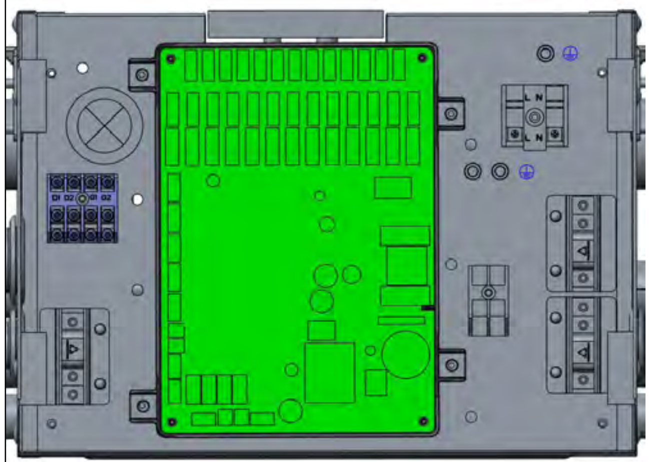
4.2.5 Main Board

<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>①NCHS1D, NCHS2D, NCHS4D models adopt one piece of main board;
②NCHS8D adopts two pieces of same main boards.</td><td colspan="2">It is used for controlling the status of each load in the mode switch.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: NCHS1D(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Specifications	Description	
①NCHS1D, NCHS2D, NCHS4D models adopt one piece of main board; ②NCHS8D adopts two pieces of same main boards.	It is used for controlling the status of each load in the mode switch.	
Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: NCHS2D(U)		

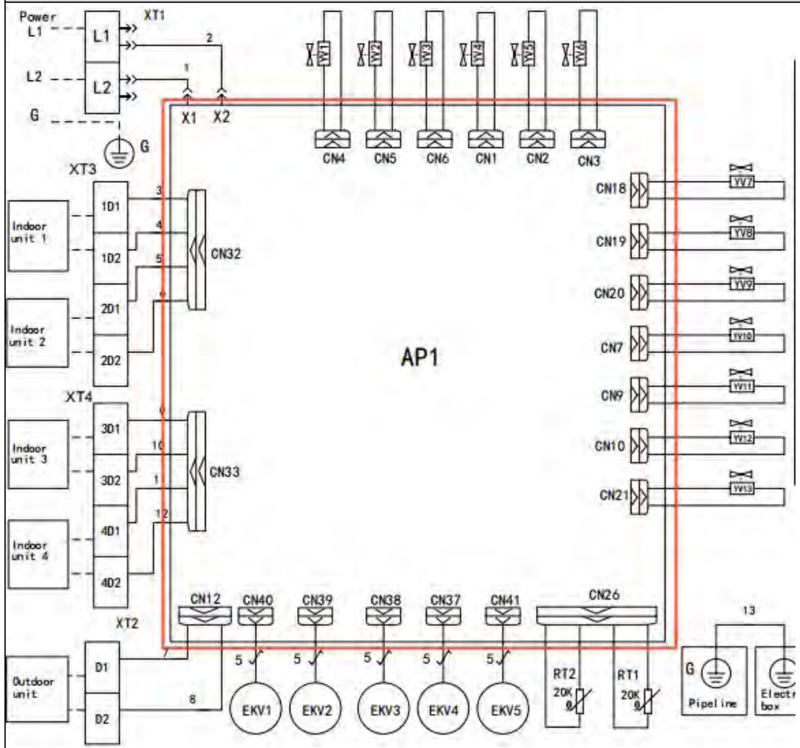


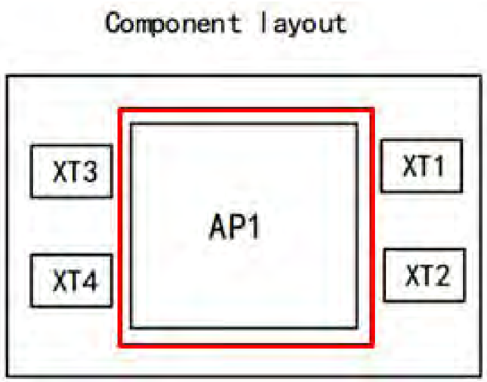


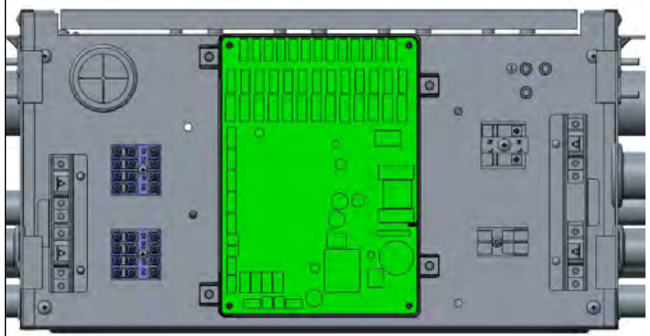


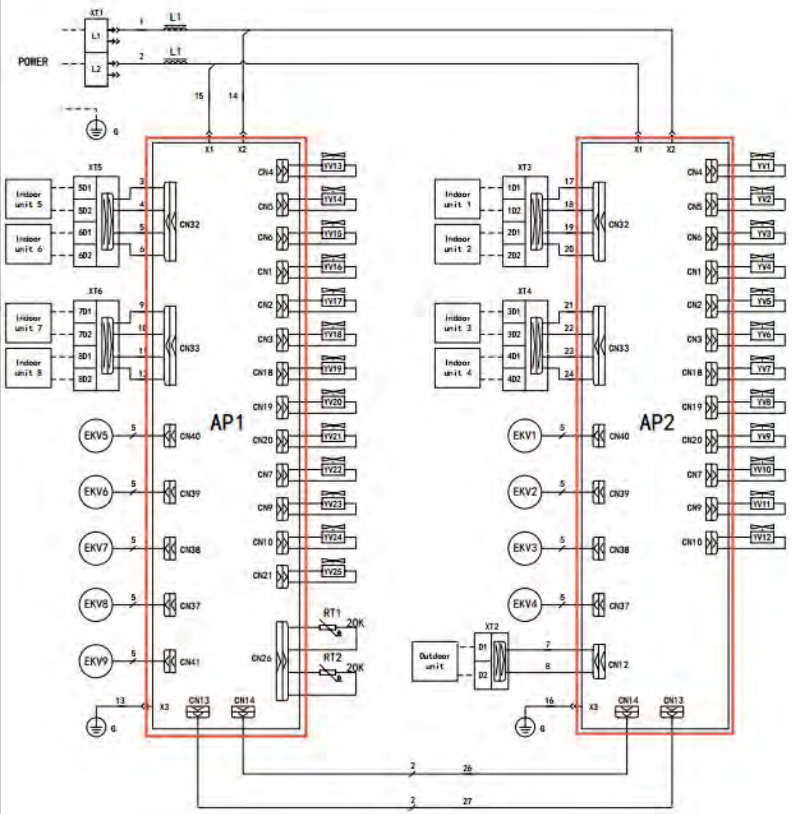
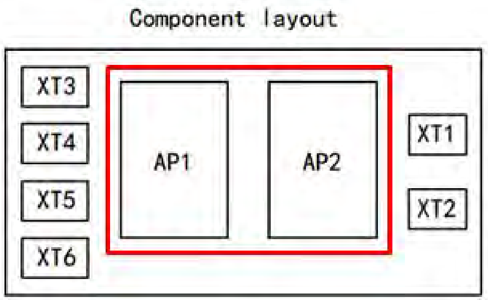
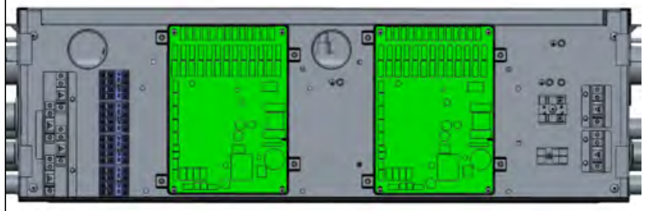
Specifications	Description
①NCHS1D, NCHS2D, NCHS4D models adopt one piece of main board; ②NCHS8D adopts two pieces of same main boards.	It is used for controlling the status of each load in the mode switch.

Circuit diagram	Layout of electrical appliance box	Physical position
Models: NCHS4D(U)		







<table>
<tr><th>Specifications</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>①NCHS1D, NCHS2D, NCHS4D models adopt one piece of main board;
②NCHS8D adopts two pieces of same main boards.</td><td colspan="2">It is used for controlling the status of each load in the mode switch.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Circuit diagram</th><th>Layout of electrical appliance box</th><th>Physical position</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Models: NCHS8D(U)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

5 Replacement of Key Unit Parts

5.1 Outdoor Unit

5.1.1 Preliminary Removing Procedure of the Main Body

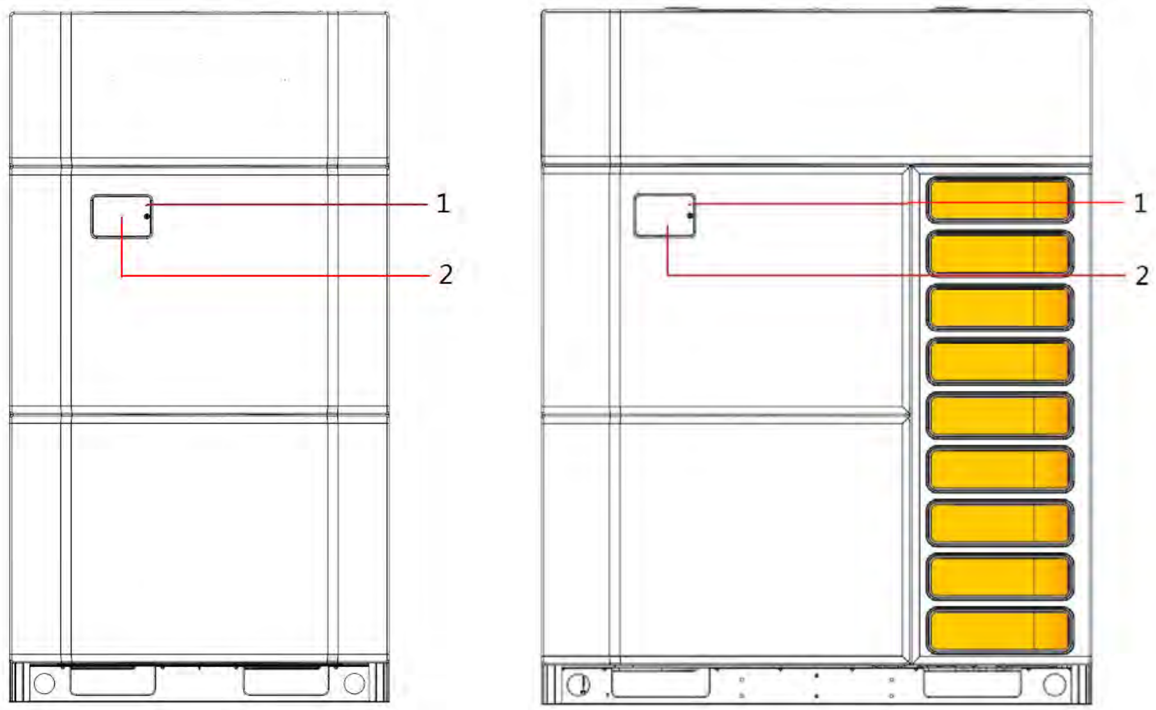
5.1.1.1 Removing the Unit Panel

5.1.1.1.1 Removing the maintenance port panel

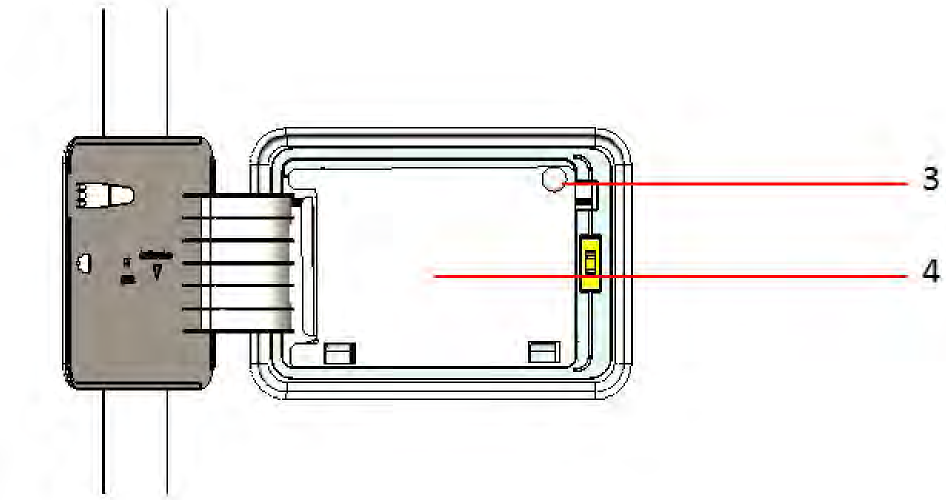
(1) Press the window in the bulkhead cover to open the window.

(2) Use a tool to press the buckle shown in the figure to rotate and open the window in the bulkhead cover.

(3) Remove the screw and turn over the service seal plate to take out the seal plate.



1 – Buckle 2 - Window in the bulkhead cover

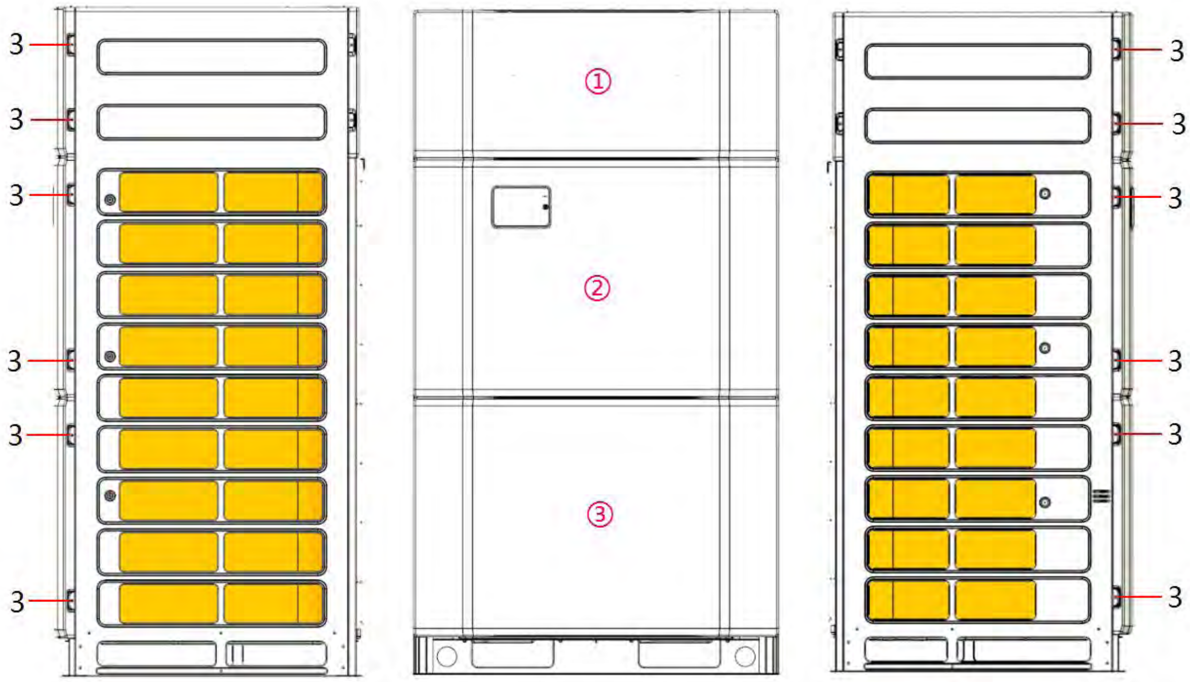


3 – Screw 4 - Service seal plate

5.1.1.1.2 Remove the unit cover plate (front), panel component (upper), panel (lower) (GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U))

（1） Use screwdriver to remove the screws shown in Fig. ①②③.

（2） Remove the cover plate (front) ①, panel component (upper) ②, panel (lower) ③ of the unit.

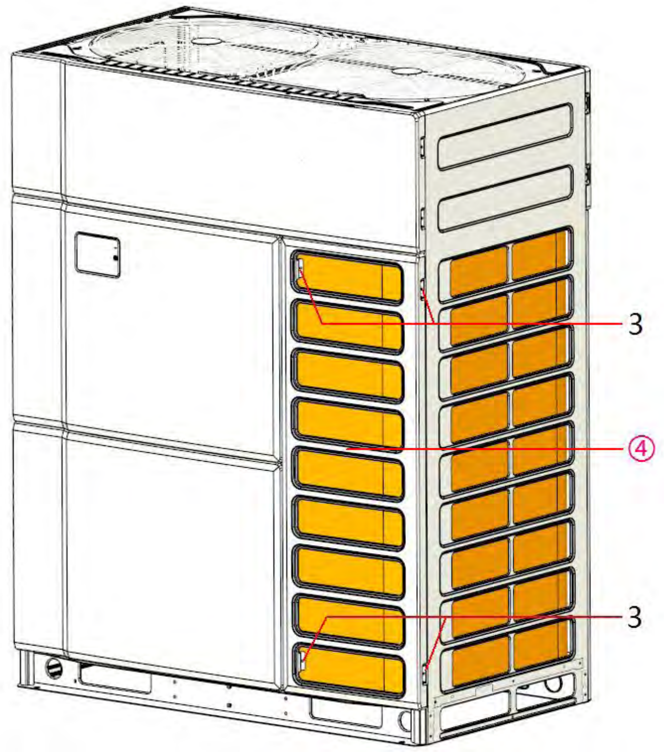


3—screw ①—cover plate (front) ②—panel component (upper) ③—panel (lower)

5.1.1.1.3 Remove the right panel of unit (GMV-Q96/120/144/168WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ72/96/120WM/C-F(U))

（1） Use screwdriver to remove the screw of right panel④.

（2） Remove the right panel④ from the unit.

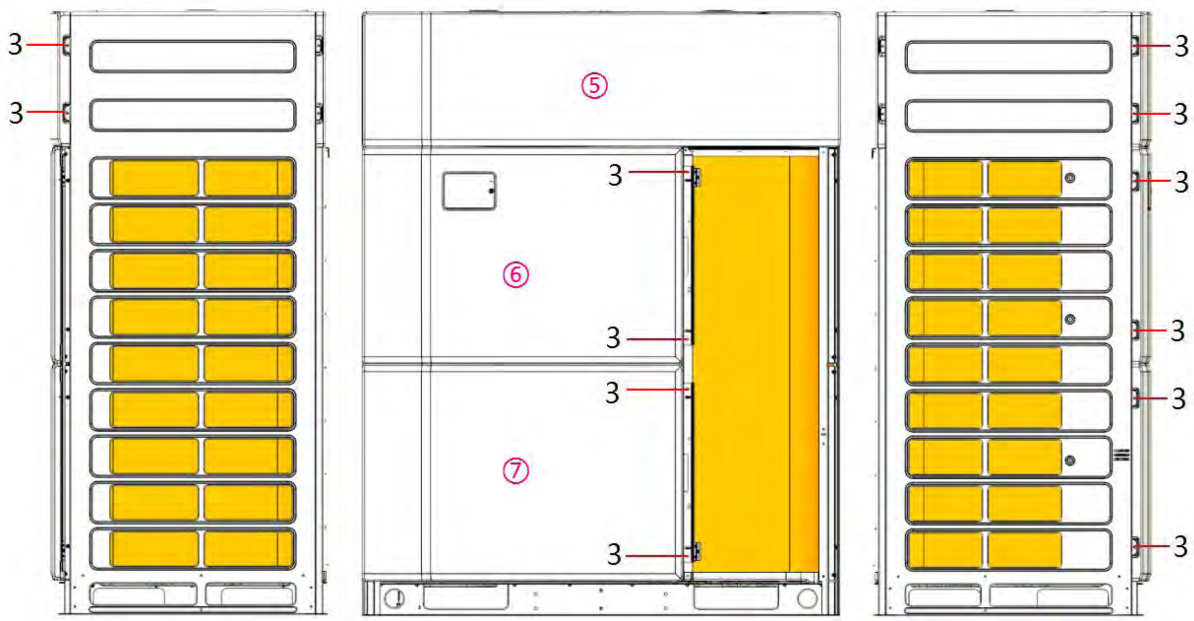


3—screw ④—right panel

5.1.1.1.4 Remove the unit cover plate (front), panel component (double fans), left panel (lower) (GMV-Q96/120/144/168WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ72/96/120WM/C-F(U))

（1）Use screwdriver to remove the screws as shown in Fig. ⑤⑥⑦.

（2）Remove the cover plate (front) ⑤, panel component (double fans) ⑥, left panel (lower) ⑦ of the unit respectively.



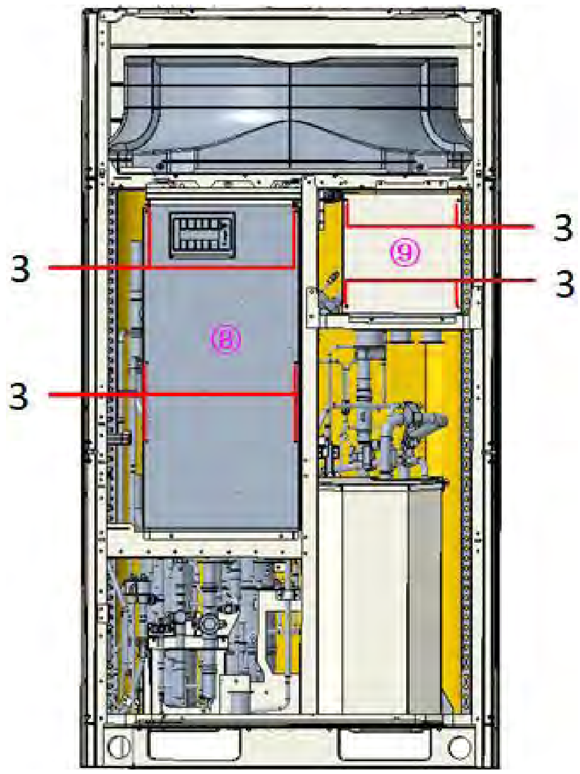
3—screw ⑤—cover plate (front) ⑥—panel component (double fans) ⑦—left panel (lower)

5.1.1.2 Remove the electric box cover

5.1.1.2.1 GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)

（1） Use screwdriver to remove the screw as shown in ⑧⑨electric box cover.

（2） Remove the electric box cover⑧⑨ from the unit.

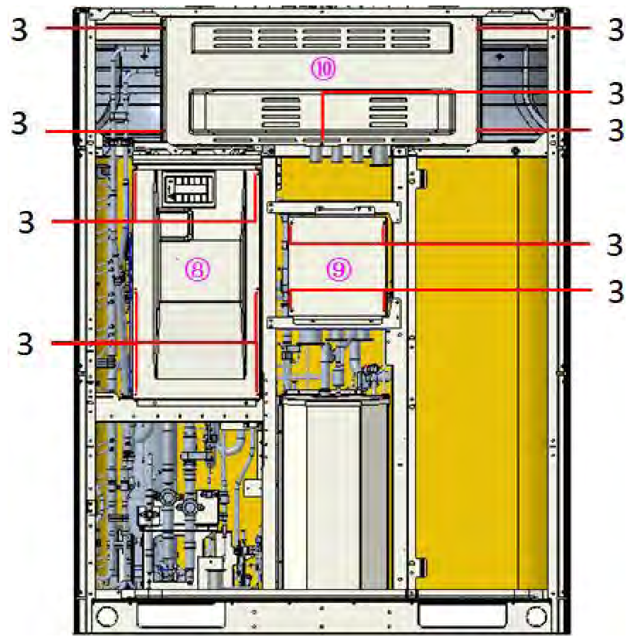


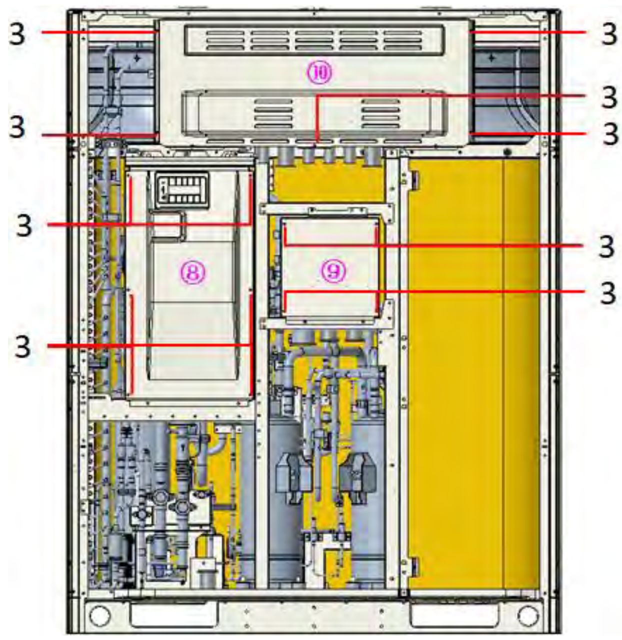
3—screw ⑧—lower electric box cover ⑨—middle electric box cover

5.1.1.2.2 GMV-Q96/120/144/168WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ72/96/120WM/C-F(U)

（1）Use screwdriver to remove the screws as shown in ⑧⑨⑩ electric box cover.

（2）Remove electric box cover⑧⑨⑩ from the unit.





3—screw ⑧—lower electric box cover ⑨—upper electric box cover ⑩—middle electric box cover

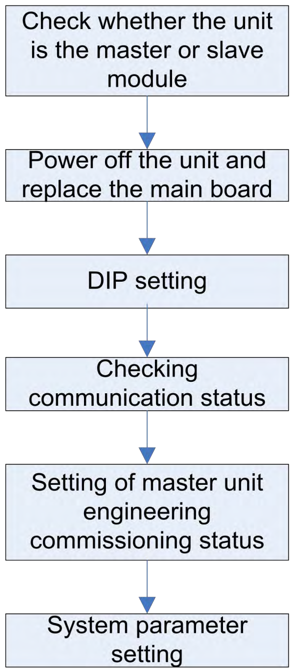
5.1.2 Removing the ODU Main Board

Preparations

(1) Use the Power circuit breaker to switch off the Power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system.

(2) Remove the unit's upper and bottom panels by referring to 5.1.1 Removing the Unit Panel.

(3) Remove the cover of electrical appliance box by referring to 5.1.2 Removing the Cover of Electrical Appliance Box.



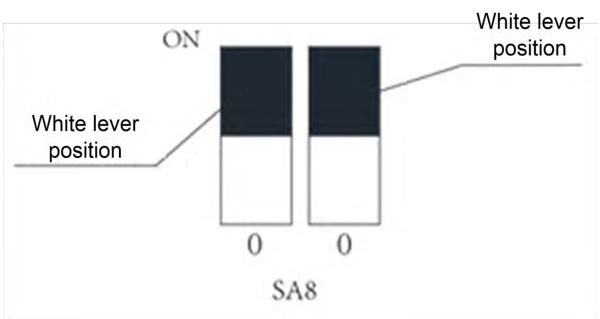
Removing procedure

(1) Check whether the unit is the master or slave module.

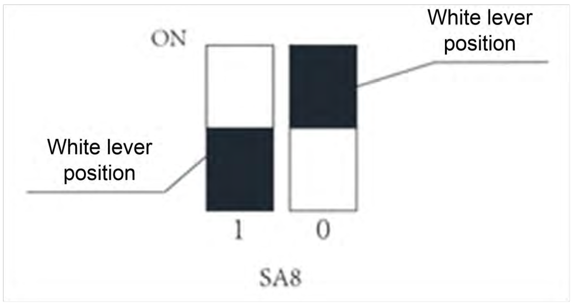
① It can be checked by the "master module setting DIP SA8" of the ODU.

There is only one master module in a refrigeration system (set in the power-off status). The master module is defined as follows: (the ON position on the DIP identification is "0", the opposite direction is the status of "1"). If SA8 is set to 00, it is the master module. If SA8 is set to 10, it is a slave module.

Master module status

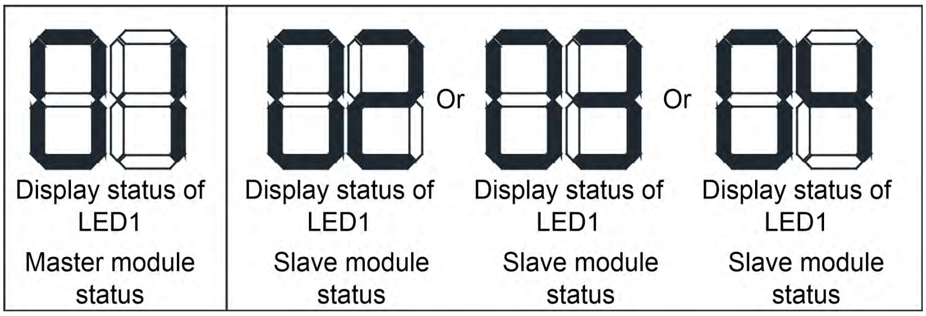


Slave module status



② It can be checked by the display of the digital LEDs on the main board of the ODU.

When the master module is powered on, the LED1 shows “01”. The digital LEDs of a slave module show “02”, “03” or “04” (as shown in the following figure).

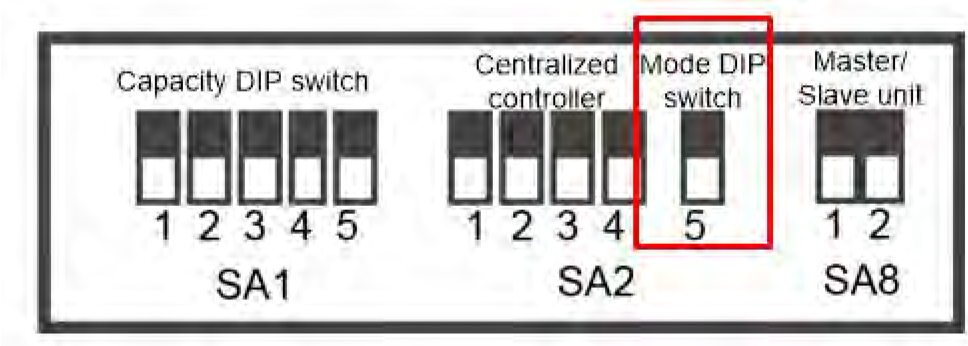


(2) Check whether the unit is the heat recovery mode or heat pump mode.

It can be checked by the “Mode DIP switch (SA2_Mode)(DIP5)” of the ODU.

All ODUs in the same system must be set to the same mode (set in the power-off status). The mode is defined as follows: (the ON position on the DIP identification is “0”, the opposite direction is the status of “1”). If SA2(DIP5) is set to 0, it is the heat recovery mode. If SA2(DIP5) is set to 1, it is heat pump mode.

Mode DIP switch (SA2_Mode)	Mode
DIP5	
0	Heat recovery mode
1	Heat pump mode

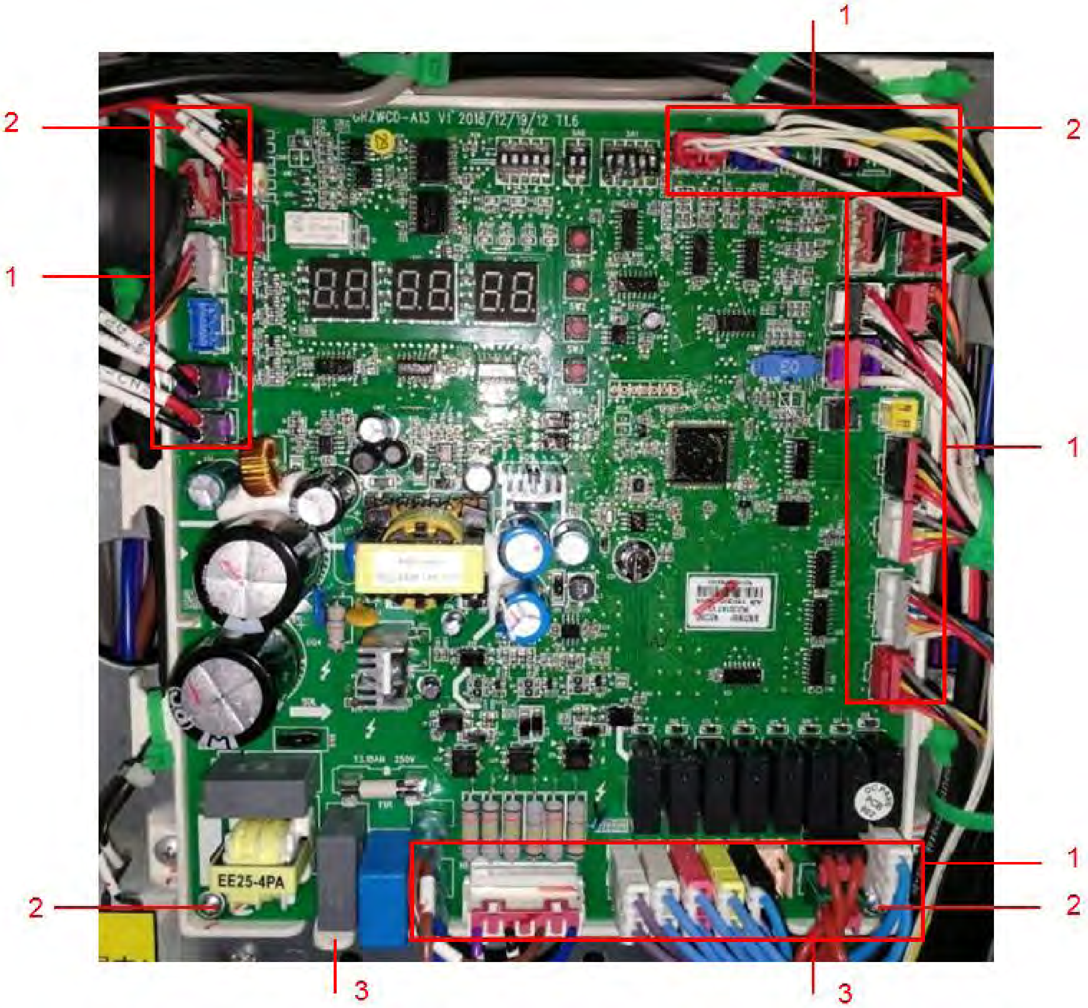


(3) Powering off and replacing the main board

① Disconnect all the plugs in the areas marked by 1 from the main board.

② Use a screwdriver to remove the screws marked by 2 on the main board.

③ Pull the side buckle 3 carefully to take out the main board from the unit.



Installation procedure

(1) Complete the installation procedure in the reverse sequence of removal.

(2) Refer to the unit circuit diagram for the plugging

(3) DIP setting

Complete the setting of the new main board based on that of the faulty one while the ODU is power-off. The setting becomes active after the unit is powered on again. Setting made when the ODU is active is ineffective.

(4) Checking communication status

After the setting of the main board DIP switches is completed and all the cables are connected, the ODU's main control board is switched on. Check whether D3 and D4 indicators on the IDU sand ODU flash. If D3 and D4 flash, the communication between the main control boards of the IDU and ODU is normal. If not, the communication is faulty. The communication wiring between the IDUs and ODU needs to be checked again.

Note:

After the main control is replaced, the IDUs and ODU need to be powered on concurrently or the ODU needs to be powered on before the IDUs. Otherwise, the "No controlling unit" faulty will occur, and the IDUs will report the C0 fault.

(5) Setting of master unit engineering commissioning status

After the main board of the master module is replaced, engineering commissioning needs to be performed on the master unit.

(6) System parameter setting

After the engineering commissioning, system parameters need to be set to be consistent with the previous system parameters. Read *ODU Function Setting* for the setting method.

5.1.3 Removing and Installing Electric Heating Belt

Preparations

(1) Use the power circuit breaker to switch off the power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system.

(2) Remove the unit's front panel by referring to 5.1.1 Removing and Installing the Unit Panel.

(3) Remove the compressor soundproof cotton and the soundproof cap (if there is a soundproof cover, please remove the front cover of the soundproof cover); please refer to the instructions and procedures.

Removing procedure

(1) Loosen the spring hook of the electric heater on the compressor.

(2) Remove the electric heating belt.

Installation procedure

(1) Install the electric heating belt at the shaft of the compressor, as shown in the figure.

(2) Buckle up the electric heating belt.

(3) Connect the fan according to the original wiring.

(4) Install the soundproof cotton.

(5) Install the unit's front panel by referring to 5.1.1 Removing and Installing the Unit Panel.

1 — buckle 2 — spring hook

5.1.4 Removing the Compressor

Step 1: Preparations before replacing

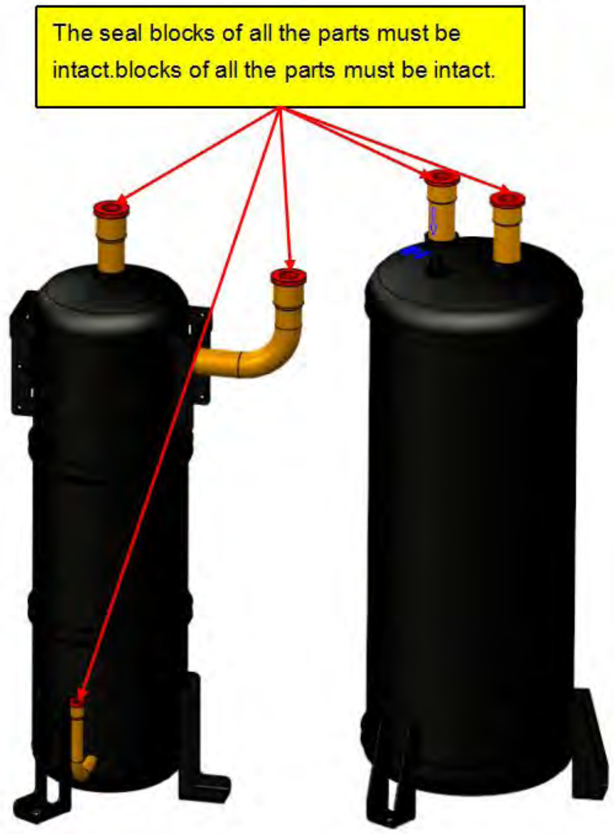
(1) Make sure that all the spare parts for replacement are in place.

During the handling of the old and new compressors, do not place the compressor flat or place it upside down. The compressor needs to be placed with an angle of less than ±30°. The lubricant of the compressor must not outflow from the pipe. Make sure that the compressor air inlet, air outlet and vapor injection tube opening are sealed. If the sealing rubber block is missing, use rubber tap to seal it to prevent direct contact between oil in the compressor and air.

WARNING!

Check whether the models of the new and old compressors on the nameplates are the same.

Check the sealing rubber blocks of components such as the oil separator and gas separator. If any sealing rubber block is missing, use rubber tap to seal it in order to make sure that the vessel is dry and sealed.



WARNING!

Make sure that the compressor's lubricant is sealed reliably. Hitachi compressors adopt the FVC68D dedicated lubricant, which is highly hygroscopic. Therefore, the lubricant has a strict requirement on lubricant sealing.

(2) Tools

1) Get nitrogen ready. Comply with the nitrogen charging and welding regulations during the welding. Make sure that the nitrogen is sufficient. The suggested nitrogen pressure is above 2.0 MPa.

2) Get welding rods ready. In addition, special welding rods with the silver content of above 5% are required to weld the compressor as the compressor air inlet and outlet adopt copper-coated steel pipes, which require special welding rods and welding flux.

3) Get welding tools ready. Assess the nitrogen and acetylene quantity necessary for the welding according to the part to be welded. Prevent repeated welding of the same places.

4) Get all the auxiliary service tools ready, including hex key, diagonal pliers, pincer pliers, needle-nosed pliers, multimeter, pressure gauge, Phillips screwdriver, slotted screwdriver, at least two wrenches, insulating tape, and cable ties.

Step 2: Power-off

If the replacement of the compressor is necessary according to the above-mentioned conditions, switch off the power of the ODU, disconnect the power cable, disconnect the ODU from the power and wrap the power cables with insulating tapes, and put a warning sign at the power switch to prevent electric shocks.

Step 3: Remove panel and electric box cover

（1） Operate according to Article 5.1.1.

（2） After removing the electric box cover, disconnect the power cord of outdoor unit and seal with insulated tape.

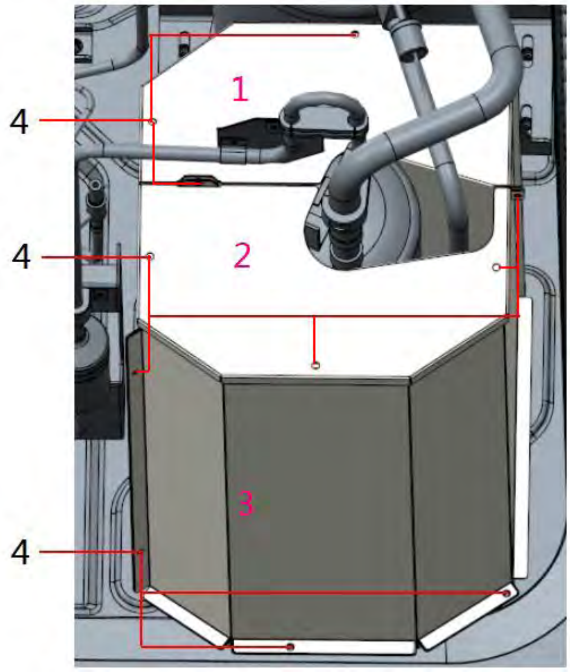
Step 4: Remove the sound insulation cover and sound insulation cotton

（1） Remove the sound insulation cover.

A. Applicable model: GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)

①. Use cross screwdriver to remove screw 4.

②. Remove 1-upper cover plate 1, 2-upper cover plate 2, 3- side plate 3.

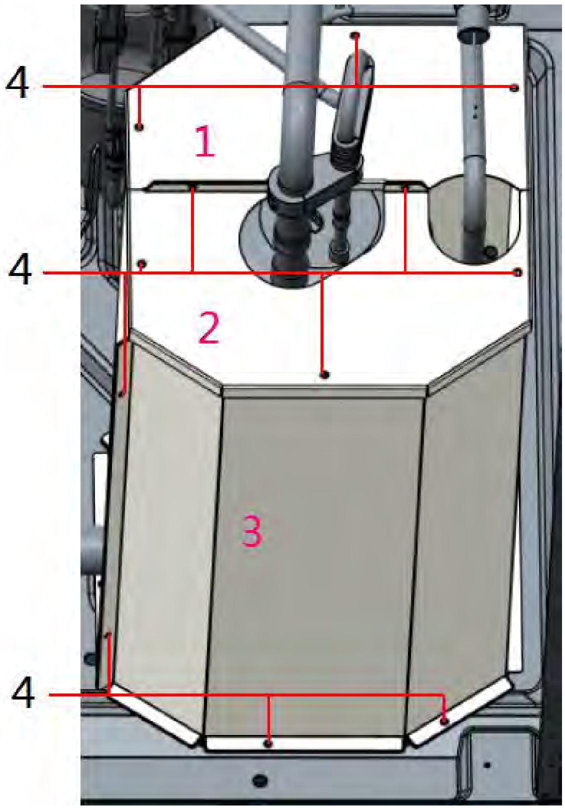


1—upper cover plate 1 2-upper cover plate 2 3- side plate 3 4—screw

B. Applicable model: GMV-Q96/120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)

①. Use cross screwdriver to remove screw 4.

②. Remove 1-upper cover plate 3, 2-upper cover.



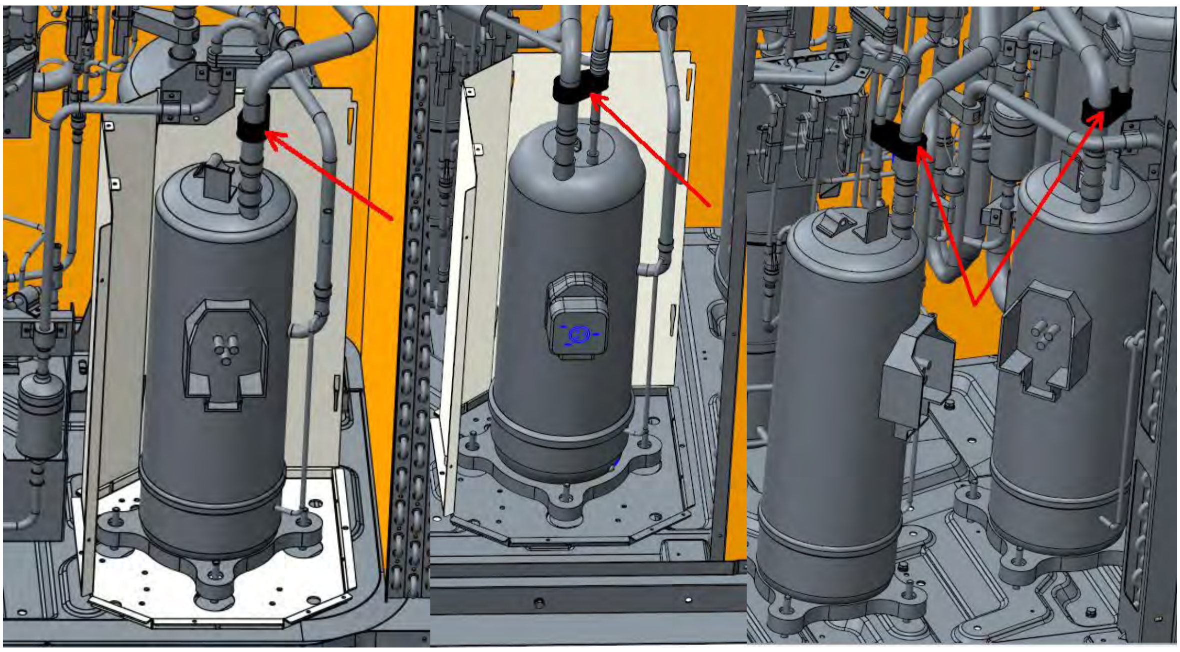
1—upper cover plate 3 2—upper cover plate 4 3—side plate 3 4—screw

（2） Remove the sound insulation cotton

Step 5: Clean the electric components and pipe fixing block

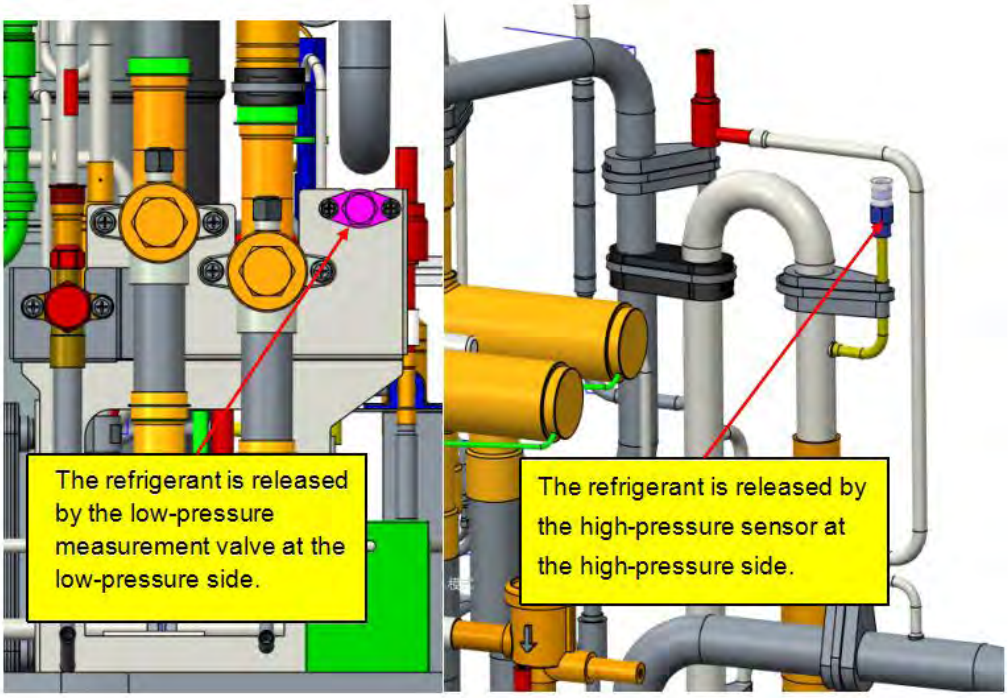
（1）When removing compressor wire, temperature sensor and electric heater, please make corresponding mark for re-wiring after replacement.

（2）Remove the fixing block between the inhalation pipe and enthalpy-adding pipe, to prevent burning the pipe fixing block when welding the nozzle.



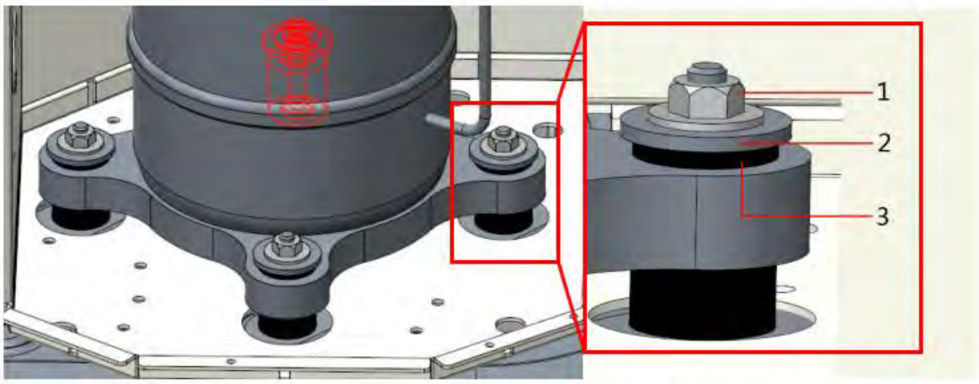
Step 6: Discharging refrigerant

The refrigerant in the system needs to be discharged from the high and low pressure sides of the system concurrently. If the refrigerant is discharged from one side only, the sealed scroll will hinder the refrigerant from being fully discharged. Do not discharge the refrigerant too fast (in no shorter than 12h). Otherwise, a large amount of lubricant will be discharged together with the refrigerant as well.



Step 7: Removing compressors

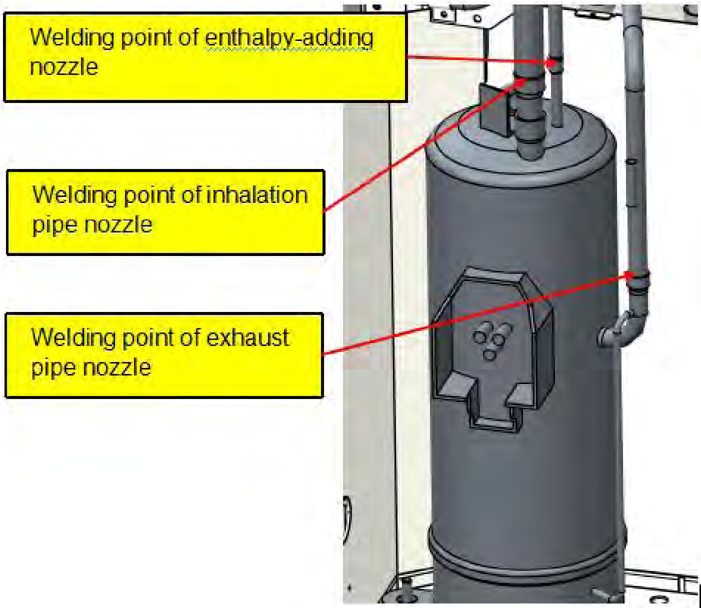
（1）Remove the fixing nut, gasket and damping washer of compressor.



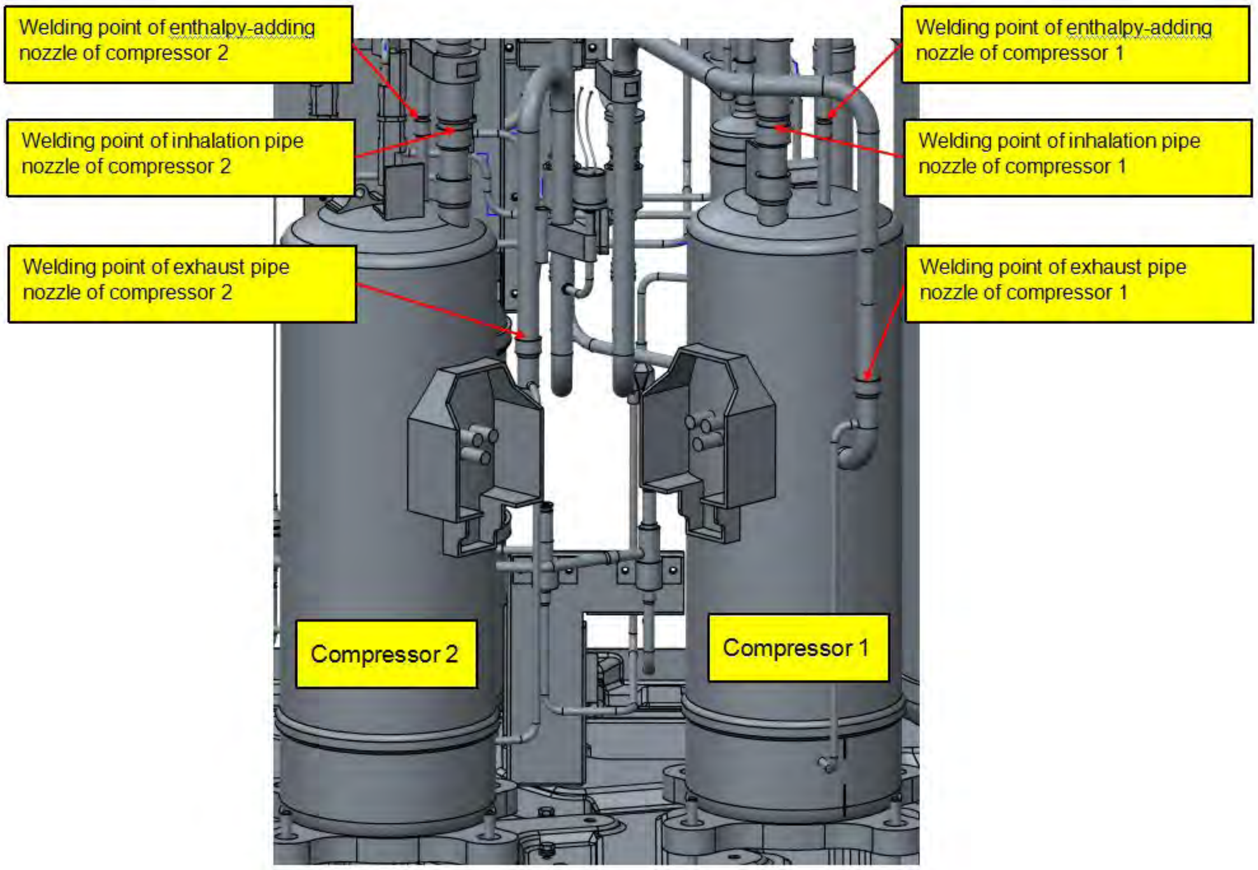
1—nut 2—gasket 3—damping washer

（2）Weld the welding point for nozzle

A. Applicable model: GMV-Q72/96/120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)



B. Applicable model: GMV-Q144/168WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ96/120WM/C-F(U)



Warning!

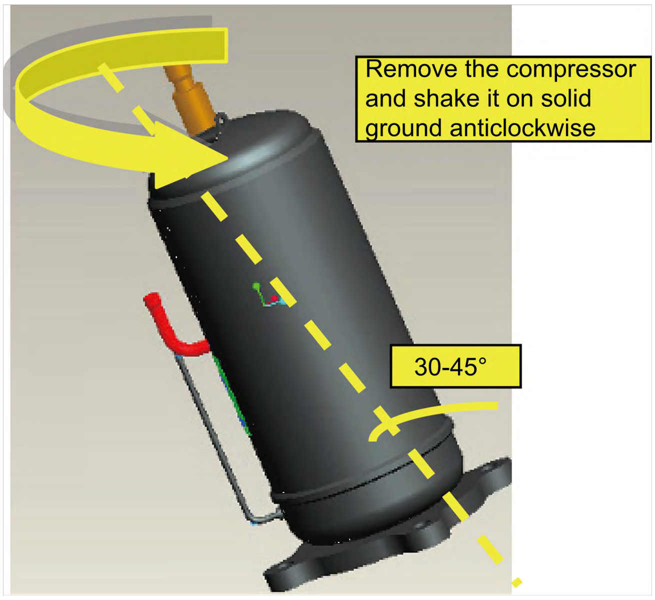
①During welding, please make good protection.

②After unsoldering the welding point, separate the pipe nozzle and the compressor nozzle for ten seconds to prevent the two nozzles from sticking together.

After removing the compressor, check the oil quality. If the oil is clear and free of impurities, it can be considered that the oil quality in the system is not contaminated. At the same time, if the valve parts and oil circuit of the unit are normal, only the compressor needs to be replaced.

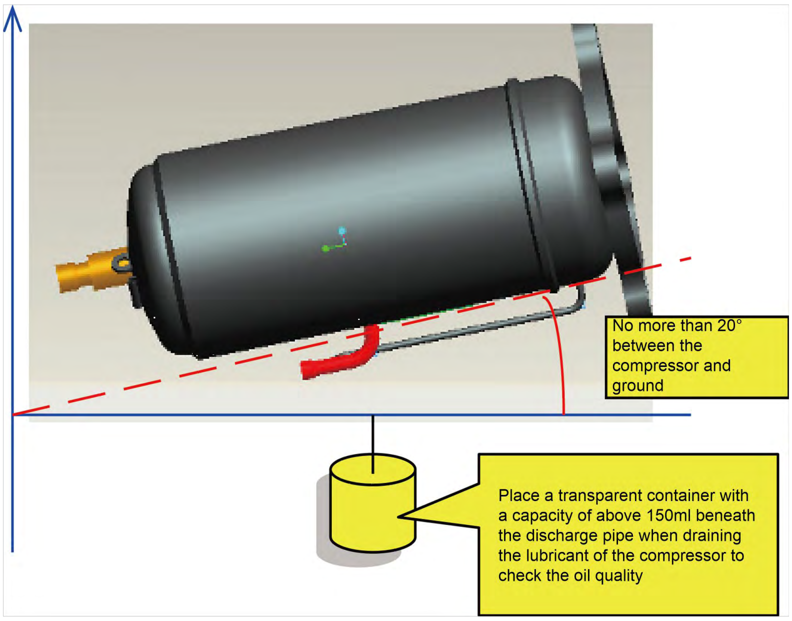
The procedure of checking oil quality is described as follows:

① After removing a compressor, shake the compressor on a solid ground in the sway angle of 30 to 45 degrees to ensure that the pollutants deposited on the bottom of the compressor can be poured out.



② Place the compressor at a position above the level of the ground, pour oil from the compressor exhaust port, and use a beverage bottle or other transparent container (with a volume of over 150 ml) to store oil.

Note that the angle between the axial position of the compressor and the horizontal plane should not exceed 20 degrees to prevent the compressor from falling and injuring people.



③ Place the collected compressor oil in a bright place to check if it contains impurities and discolors, and smell the compressor oil. Normal lubricant has no obvious pungent odor.

After removing the compressor and oil, check the oil quality separately. If it is contaminated, replace the compressor, oil separator and gas-liquid separator. If the color of the oil turns black, check the other modules in the system using the same method.

Note:

Check the compressor that needs to be replaced, and ensure that pipe openings of the damaged compressor are sealed with tape or the like in time to ensure that the compressor is in good condition for further analysis.

Step 8: Remove the gas-liquid separator and oil separator

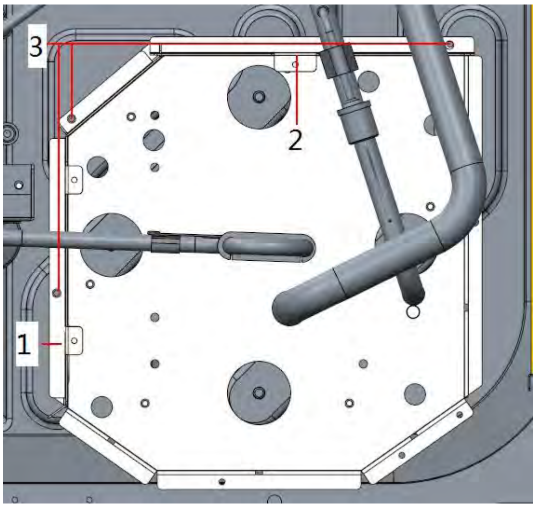
When the oil of system is contaminated, please check the components of the unit, including the condition of gas-liquid separator and oil separator.

1）Remove the confirmed gas-liquid separator

（1） Remove the sound insulation cover side plate 1 and side plate 2 (applicable to model GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)).

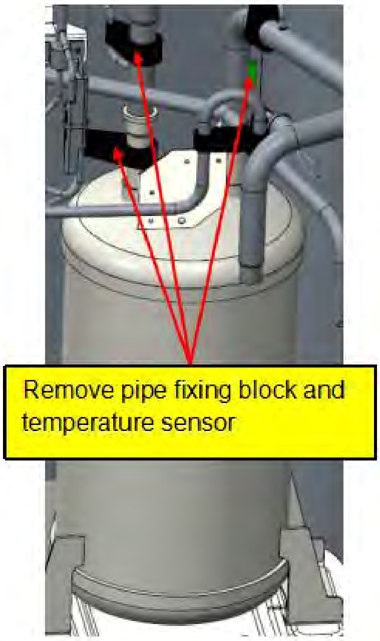
①. Use cross screwdriver to remove screw 3.

②. Remove 1-side plate 1, 2-side plate 2.



1-side plate 1　　2-side plate 2　　3—screw

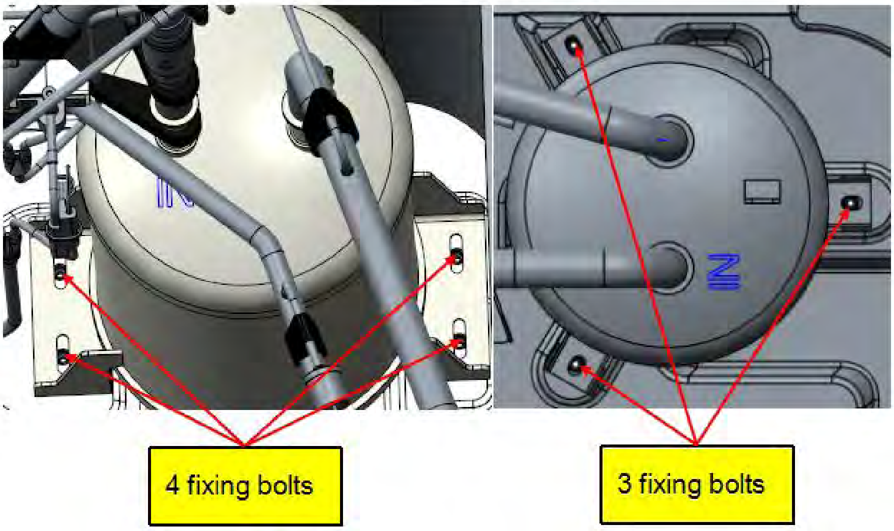
（2）Remove temperature sensor and pipe fixing block, prevent burning when welding the pipe nozzle (applicable to model GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)).



（3）Remove the fixing bolt, take away the gas-liquid separator.

①. Remove 4 fixing bolts (applicable to model GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)).

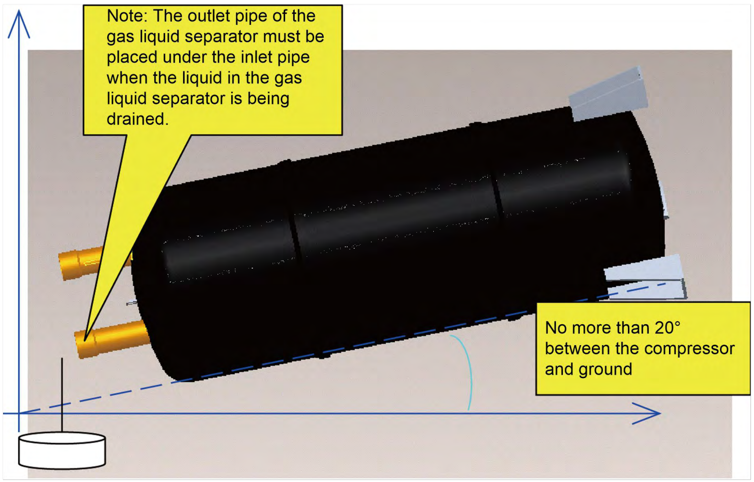
②. Remove 3 fixing bolts (applicable to model GMV-Q96/120/144/168WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ72/96/120WM/C-F(U)).



Warning!

①. Safety protection must be done during welding.

②. After unsoldering the welding point, separate the pipe nozzle and the gas-liquid separator nozzle for ten seconds to prevent the two nozzles from sticking together. After taking out the gas-liquid separator, check whether there are impurities and other substances in the gas-liquid separator. For the checking process, please refer to the compressor oil quality confirmation.



It is also necessary to use a transparent container to contain the impurities in the gas-liquid separator, observe the color of the impurities and seal them, and return to the factory to check the impurities.

Notes:

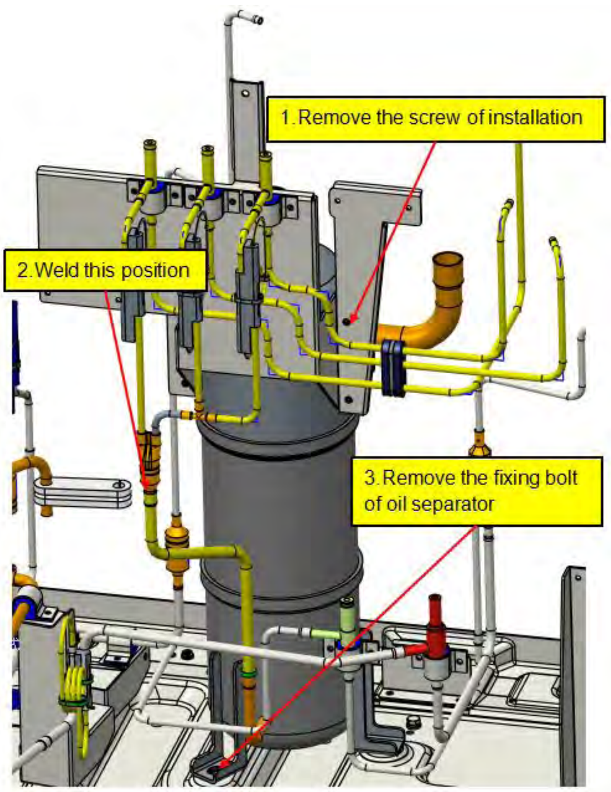
If the compressor is damaged and needs to be replaced, the gas-liquid separator must be replaced at the same time! Regardless of whether the gas-liquid separator contains impurities or other abnormal conditions.

2）Remove the confirmed oil separator.

（1）The four-way valve pipeline needs to be removed before removing the oil separator. Refer to 5.1.9 for the removal method.

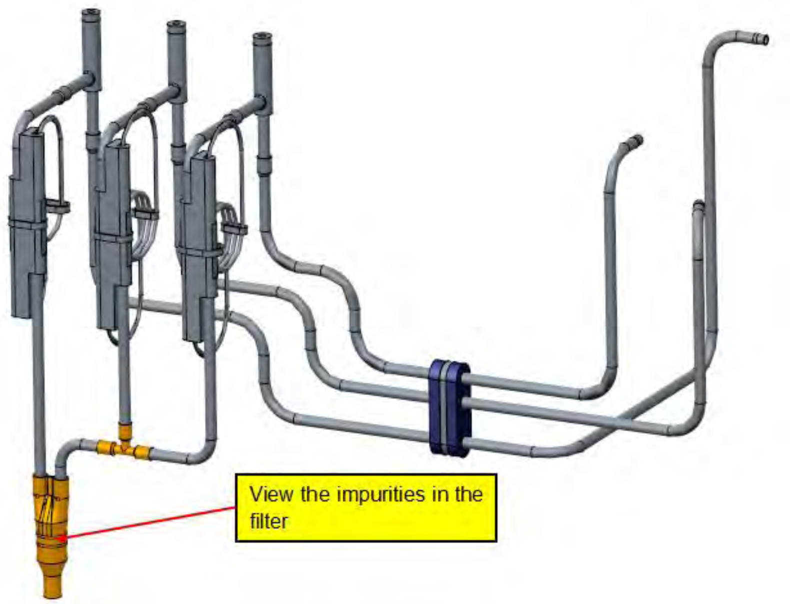
（2）Remove the pipes connected with the four-way valve pipe and the oil separator (except the oil return pipe).

（3）Remove the oil separator as follows, pour the oil separator, use a container to collect, and seal it for inspection.



3）Confirm the compressor oil return pipe.

Remove the compressor oil return pipeline and check the impurities in the pipeline.



CAUTION!

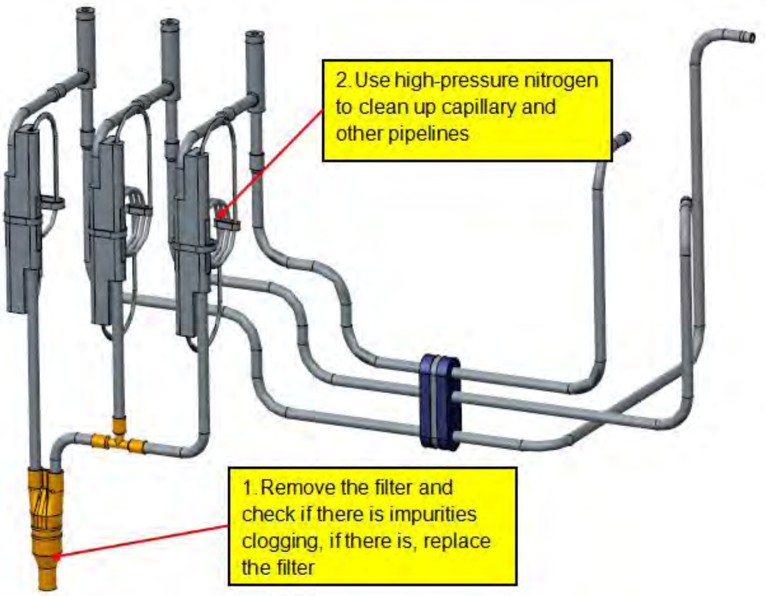
Check the system components that need to be replaced, and ensure that pipe openings of the damaged components are sealed with tape or the like in time to ensure that they are in good condition for further analysis.

Collect the amount of compressor oil poured out from the oil separator, gas-liquid separator and oil equalizer, and make relevant records to facilitate the replacement of compressors, gas-liquid separator and other components, and adding of lubricant to the system. The total amount of oil that is poured out of the system needs to be supplemented with additional oil after repair.

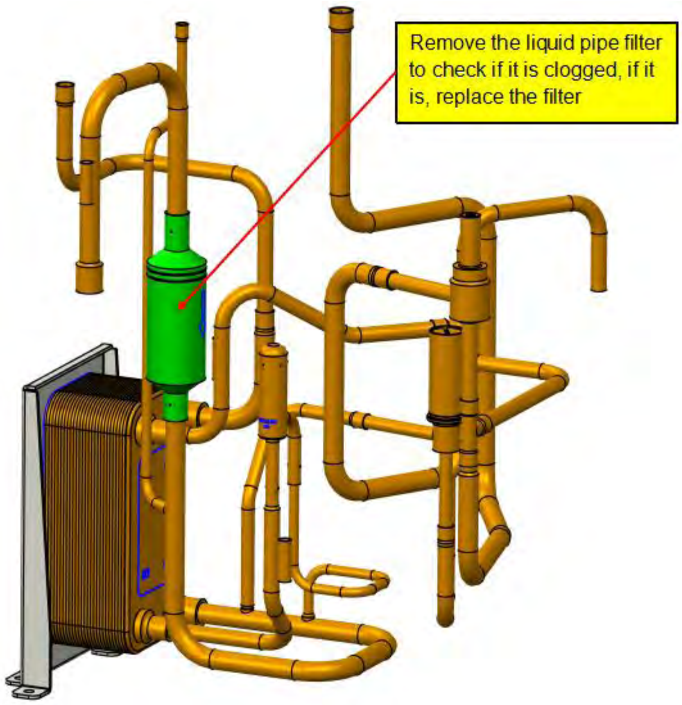
Step 9: Removing pipeline system

After checking the parts that need to be replaced, check whether there is any abnormality in the system pipeline. Use nitrogen to blow the main pipeline and focus on detecting and removing the oil passages.

① Removing the oil return pipeline.



② Checking the liquid pipe filter. (The liquid pipe filter is in the plate heat exchanger assembly, see 5.1.11 for the specific disassembly method)



Remove the other piping components according to the actual conditions. If the components are not replaced immediately after removing the pipeline, use tape to seal the pipeline to prevent moisture and impurities from contaminating the system.

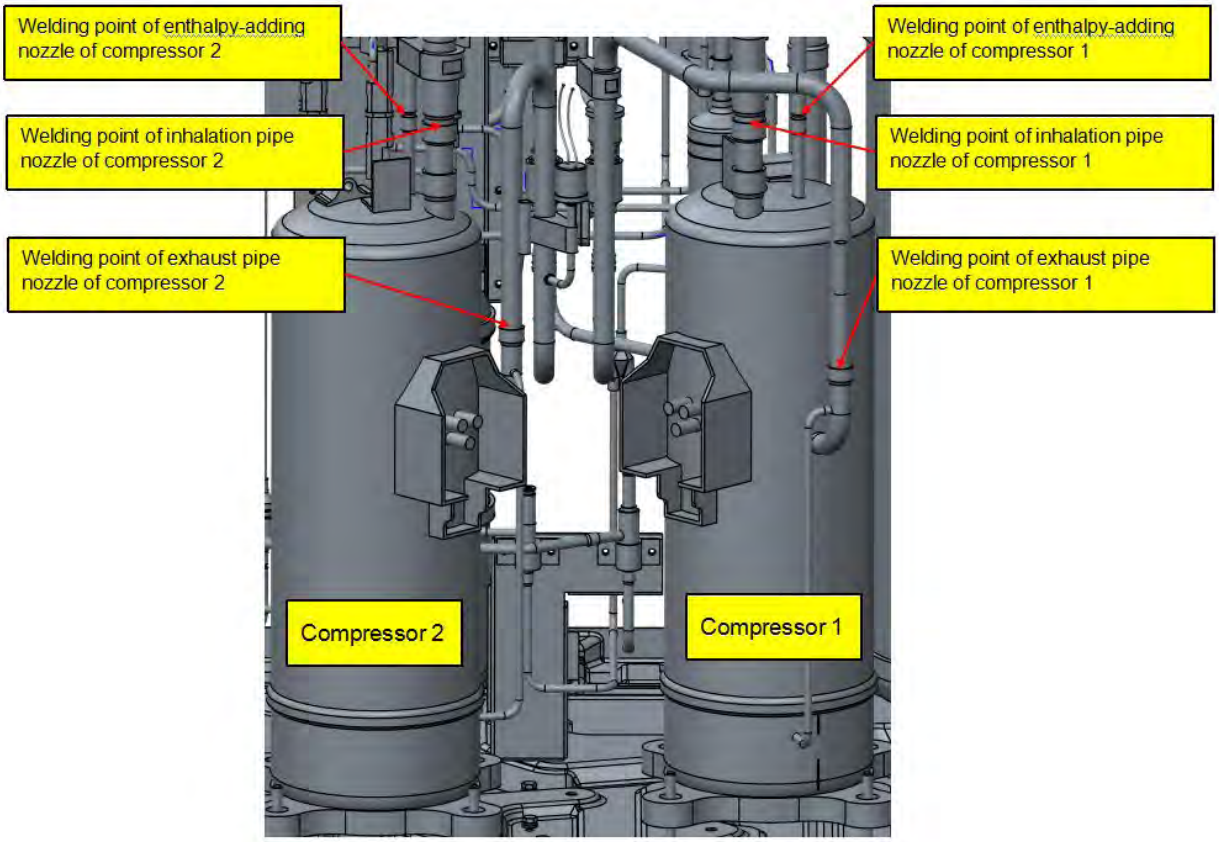
Step 10: Replacing compressors

Pay attention to the following items when replacing the compressors:

1) Remove the sealing rubber block before replacing the compressor and weld the compressor and the corresponding pipeline. Nitrogen is required during the welding process. Since the compressor suction and exhaust ports are all copper-plated steel pipes, it is necessary to use solder with at least 5% silver. The welding gap should be 0.1~0.3mm(0.004~0.012inch) to prevent blocking or insufficient welding. Do not overheat the nozzles during the welding process.

2) After the pipeline system is welded, use special foot pads and bolts to fix the compressor to ensure the stability of the compressor during operation.

3) When the compressor is connected to the power cables, it must be connected according to the connection condition of the unit at the factory and based on the electrical circuit diagram. The wires of the compressor must be connected in the correct phase sequence. In particular, make sure that the two full inverter compressors are wired correctly. If the power lines of compressor 1 and compressor 2 are reversed, it may cause unit failure, which may cause damage to the compressors in severe cases; (for example, GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U) model, compressor 1 and compressor 2 are of the same type. If compressor 1 and the compressor 2 power lines are reversed, the temperature sensor package is correctly installed, and the unit may malfunction when the unit is running;)



Before replacing the compressors, make sure that the models of the compressors to be replaced are same as the models of the new compressors. The new compressors must be installed at the same places of the respective old compressors and wired correctly. We recommend you replace the compressors one by one.

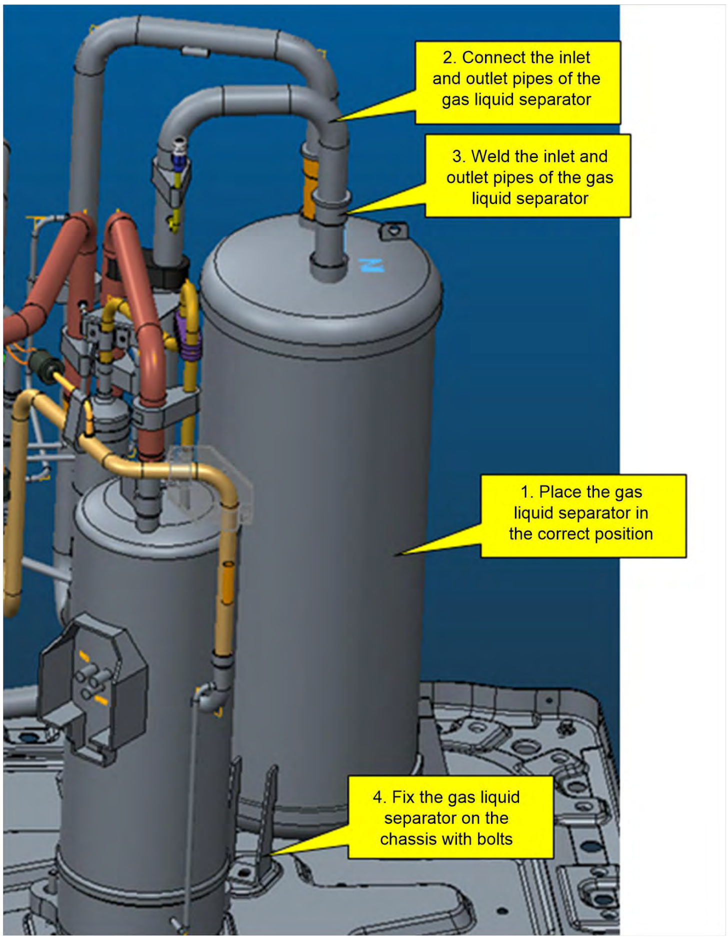
CAUTION!

The compressors must be wired in accordance with the wiring at the factory. The control varies by compressors. If the wiring is incorrect or the two compressors are reversed, the unit may be damaged.

Step 11: Checking/replacing gas-liquid separator

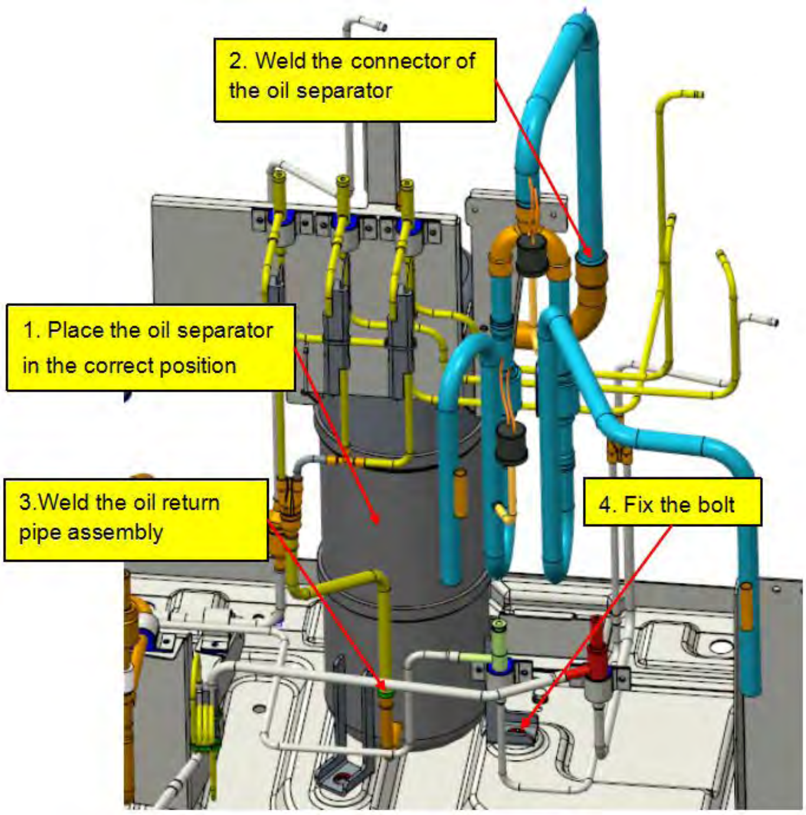
※ **Note:** If a damaged compressor in the system needs to be replaced, the gas-liquid separator must be replaced at the same time to avoid abnormal conditions inside the gas-liquid separator, which may affect the safety and reliability of the system.

Place the gas-liquid separator in a suitable position on the chassis, connect the gas-liquid separator inlet and outlet pipes, and then connect the nitrogen port on the gas-liquid separator connection pipe. The nitrogen position can be selected according to the site conditions. Use the bypass interface or directly connect it to the inlet and outlet pipes of the gas-liquid separator. When the pipelines are large, they can be fixed by tape. Make sure that the nitrogen can flow smoothly through the gas-liquid separator.



Step 12: Checking/replacing oil separator

If the oil separator is found to contain impurities after it is removed, the oil separator needs to be replaced.



Step 13: System leakage inspection

1) Check each welding joints. Firstly, observe whether the welding joints are smooth and whether there are obvious welding holes and other abnormal conditions.

2) Then, charge the unit system with high-pressure nitrogen for leak inspection. If it is only for ODU maintenance, and it can be confirmed that there is no abnormality in the IDU system, only charge the ODU with high-pressure nitrogen for leak inspection. Note that it is necessary to simultaneously charge nitrogen from the high and low pressure sides. It is recommended to charge the nitrogen valve at the same time with nitrogen. The nitrogen pressure should be greater than 20kgf. Use soapy water to check whether the unit system leaks, and focus on checking the service joints.

3) Finally, charge the system with high-pressure nitrogen to keep the system pressure at above 25kgf. Close the large and small unit valves and hold the pressure of the IDUs and ODU for more than 12 hours. If the pressure does not change, start vacuuming. Otherwise, repeat the aforementioned procedure until the leaking point is located.

When checking whether there is any change in the pressure of the system, it is necessary to eliminate the temperature influence as the temperature changes by 1°C(1.8°F), and the pressure changes by about 0.01 MPa. For example, when the temperature of nitrogen is 30°C(86°F), the pressure is 2.5 MPa. After the pressure is held for more than 12 hours, the temperature becomes 25°C(77°F), the unit passes the test if the pressure is above 2.43 MPa.

Step 14: Recharging refrigeration oil

The amount of refrigeration oil needs to be recharged is mainly determined by the total amount of lubricant poured out from removing components such as compressors and gas-liquid separator. If there is obvious abnormality, for example, when the amount of lubricant poured out is too little or too much, empty the lubricant in the system, and then check the section 3 basic parameters of the unit in Chapter 1 to determine the amount of lubricant that needs to be recharged.

The specific amount of additional lubricant is divided into two parts: in the first part, the compressor lubricant is added according to the number of compressors to be replaced. 1.5L of lubricant is required for each compressor to be replaced. After replacing the compressors and other parts such as the gas-liquid separator and filters, use high-pressure nitrogen to clean the pipelines and recharge the second part of the lubricant according to the lubricant parameters in the section 3 of Chapter 1.

For example:

① One compressor needs to be replaced for GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U) and 1L of lubricant is discharged from the gas-liquid separator and 0.7L is discharged from the oil separator for cleaning the system. Therefore, 3.2L (1.5L+1L+0.7L) of lubricant needs to be recharged.

② One compressor needs to be replaced for GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U). The gas-liquid separator and other parts such as filters need to be replaced. The pipelines need to be cleaned by high-pressure nitrogen. Nearly all the parts are involved and nearly all the lubricant is discharged except for a small amount remaining in the pipelines. Therefore, 3.5L of refrigeration oil needs to be recharged according to the parameter form.

Lubricant recharging method:

1) Only FV68H refrigeration oil can be used for the unit. Verify the model number before recharging. It is forbidden to use the refrigeration oil of a different model number.

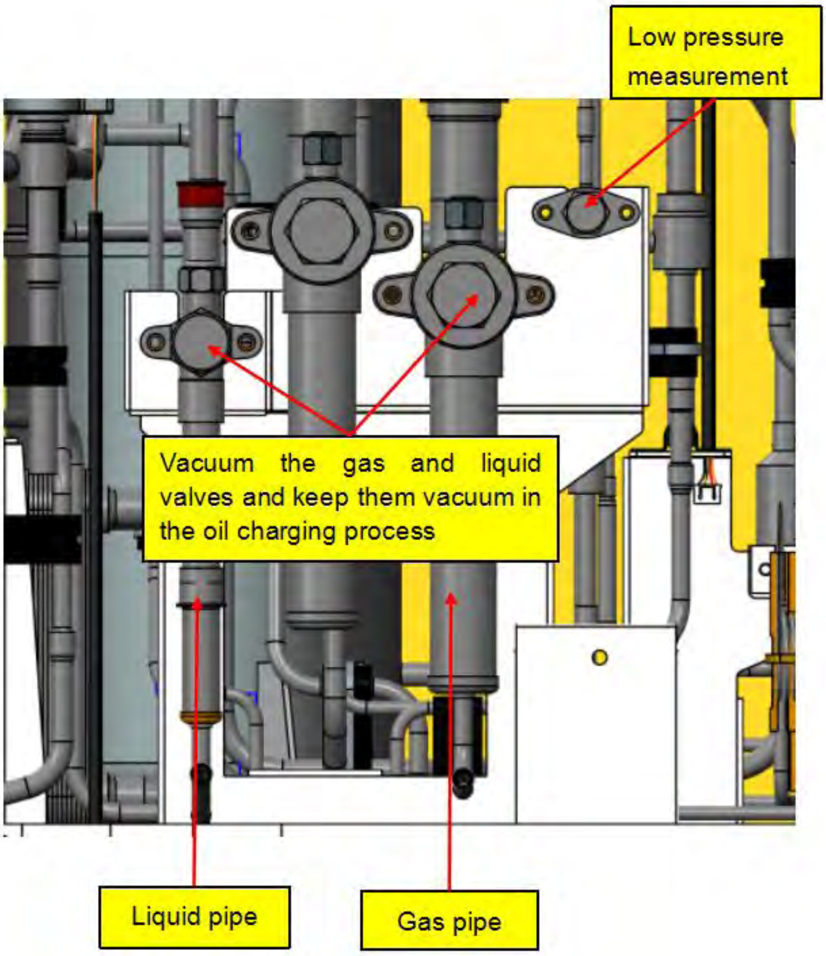
2) Connect the gas and liquid valves of the unit and vacuum the unit for over 30 minutes.

3) Connect a rubber tube to the oil charging valve, open the container containing the lubricant, discharge the lubricant into the measuring cup and measure the appropriate recharging amount. If the measuring cup capacity is sufficient to measure the appropriate lubricant quantity once, the lubricant can be recharged in several times. Record the amount of lubricant recharged each time, then dip the other end of the rubber tube into the lubricant in the measuring cup.

4) Vacuum the unit and open the oil charging valve at the same time to charge the lubricant into the low-pressure side of the unit by using the atmosphere pressure.

5) When the lubricant needs to be recharged several times, close the oil valve before measuring the lubricant to be recharged. Keep vacuuming the unit during the process.

6) After the appropriate amount of lubricant is recharged, close and seal the oil charging valve.



CAUTION!

Compressor refrigeration oil plays an important role in the normal operation of compressor. The lubricant with the correct model number and quality must be used in accordance with the requirements of Gree after-sales and technical departments. The recharging amount must be correct.

Step 15: System vacuuming

After adding the appropriate lubricant, it is necessary to continue vacuuming the unit. Make sure that the pressure after vacuuming reaches the absolute pressure of 0 kgf/cm^2 and the gauge pressure is -1 kgf/cm^2. Only in this way, can the water in the pipeline system be fully evaporated.

Recommended specifications of vacuum pump are as follows:

Model	Maximum vacuum discharge	Purpose	
		Air discharge	Vacuum drying
Oil-lubricating rotor pump	100 L/min	Yes	Yes
Non-oil rotor pump	50 L/min	Yes	Yes

Use a vacuum pump to vacuum the unit from the gas and liquid valves simultaneously. The pressure gauge must be connected when vacuuming. When the unit pressure reaches the absolute pressure 0 kgf/cm^2 and the gauge pressure is -1 kgf/cm^2, continue to vacuum the unit for 0.5-1h. Then, close the high and low pressure gauge knob and stop the vacuum pump for 1h, If the pressure does not change, the refrigerant can be charged. If the pressure rises by over 0.1 kgf/cm^2, recheck the system for leakage.

Step 16: Charging refrigerant

Charge the unit with the correct refrigerant. Only use high-quality refrigerant made by qualified manufacturers. The refrigerant package must be intact and the printing must be clear. Measure the refrigerant pressure before charging the refrigerant. The refrigerant quality can be judged according to the refrigerant saturation pressure and temperature table.

The charging method is described as follows: Measure the pressure of the whole refrigerant tank, check the saturation pressure and temperature against the parameter table, and check the ambient temperature. If the difference is greater than 3°C(5.4°F), there is a problem with the refrigerant.

After confirming that the refrigerant is correct, calculate the refrigerant charging amount according to the standard charging requirement; the standard refrigerant charging amount is the sum of the nominal charging amount of the nameplate, the refrigerant amount to be recharged for the pipeline and the additional refrigerant amount necessary for the module.

If the unit comprises multiple modules, discharge only the refrigerant of the ODU before the maintenance. Make corresponding adjustment via the startup commissioning parameters after recharging 80% of the nominal charging amount of the nameplate of the ODU.

Step 17: Connecting electrical parts

Connect the electrical parts according to the previous markings and the circuit diagram behind the electrical appliance cover, connect the compressor cables, the corresponding electric heating belt and the corresponding temperature sensors.

※**Note:** Check the wiring according to the circuit diagram and make sure that all the electrical parts are wired correctly.

Step 18: Startup commissioning

Perform the startup commissioning separately when the unit is working in cooling mode with full load, in cooling mode only, in heating mode with full load, and in heating mode only. In each case, run the unit for more than 30 minutes, analyze the data, adjust the unit system and make sure that all parameters are correct. For specific parameters, contact after-sales engineers or Gree's technicians.

5.1.5 Removing and Installing Blades

Preparations

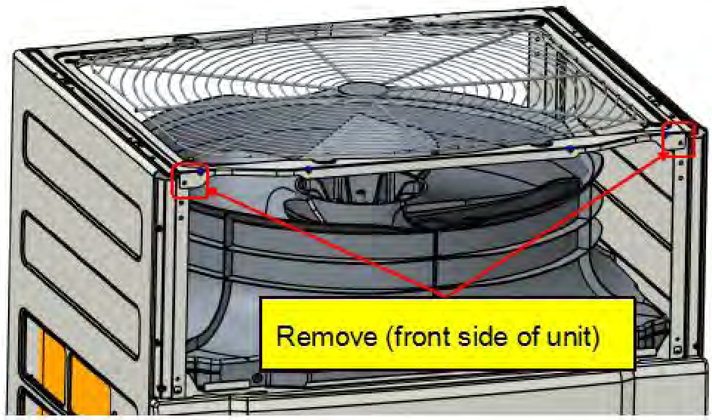
(1) Use the power circuit breaker to switch off the power of the(Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system.

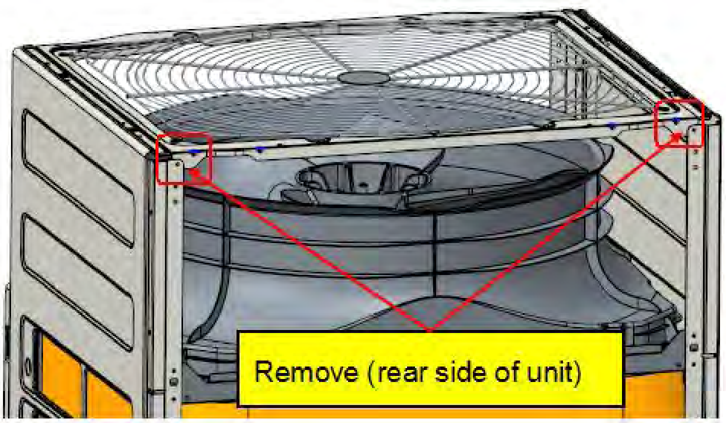
(2) Remove the unit top cover assembly.

A. Applicable to model GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U).

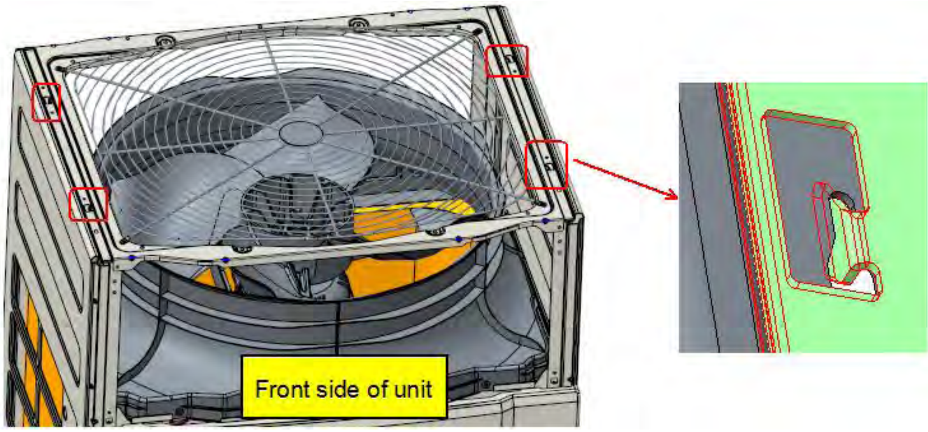
① Remove the front and rear cover plate

②. Remove the fixing screws



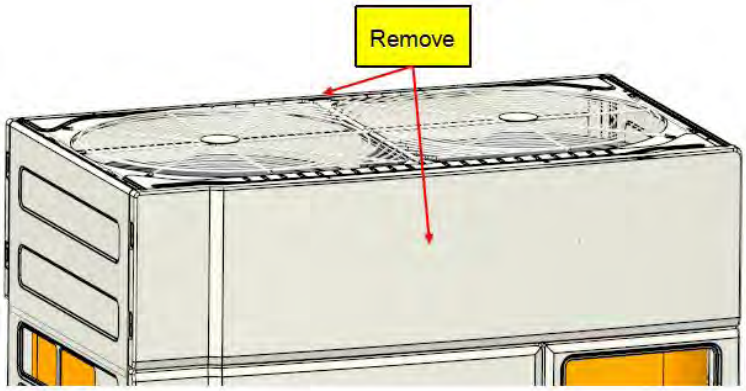


③. Remove the top cover sub-assy and 4 buchkes



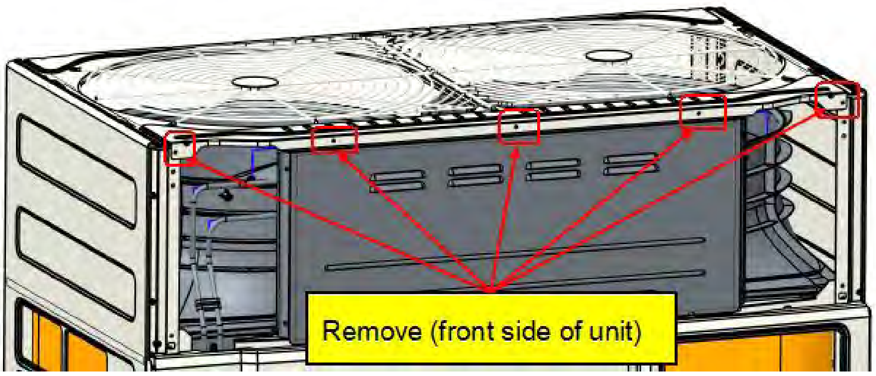
B. Applicable to model GMV-Q96/120/144/168WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ72/96/120WM/C-F(U).

①Remove the front and rear cover plate

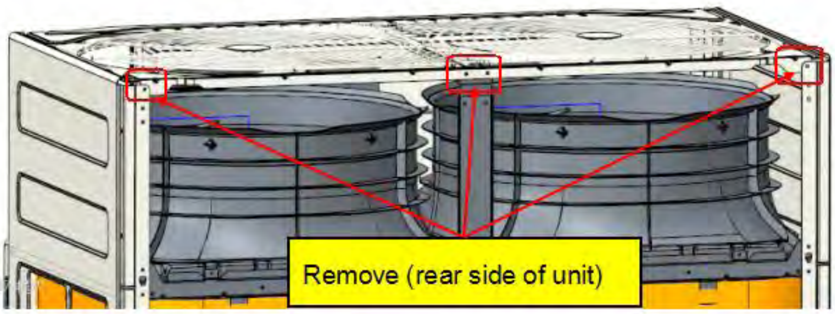


②. Remove the fixing screws.

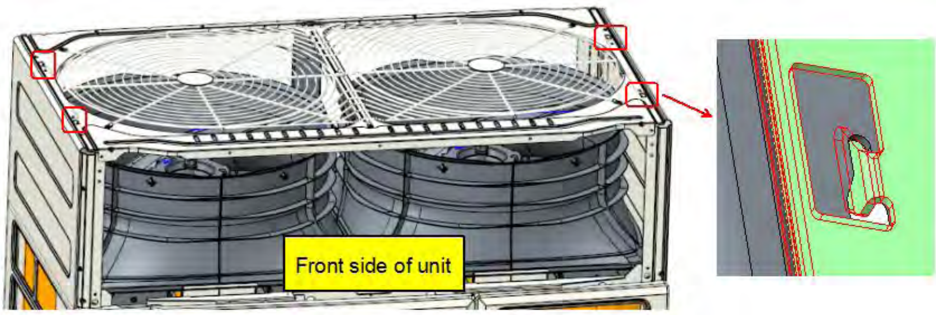
a. Applicable to model GMV-Q96/120/144/168WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ72/96/120WM/C-F(U).



b. Applicable to model GMV-Q96/120/144/168WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ72/96/120WM/C-F(U).



③. Remove the top cover sub-assy and 4 buchkes



Removing procedure

(1) Use a wrench to remove the fastening nut, spring washer, and flat piece in sequence.

(2) Take off the blade ⑦.

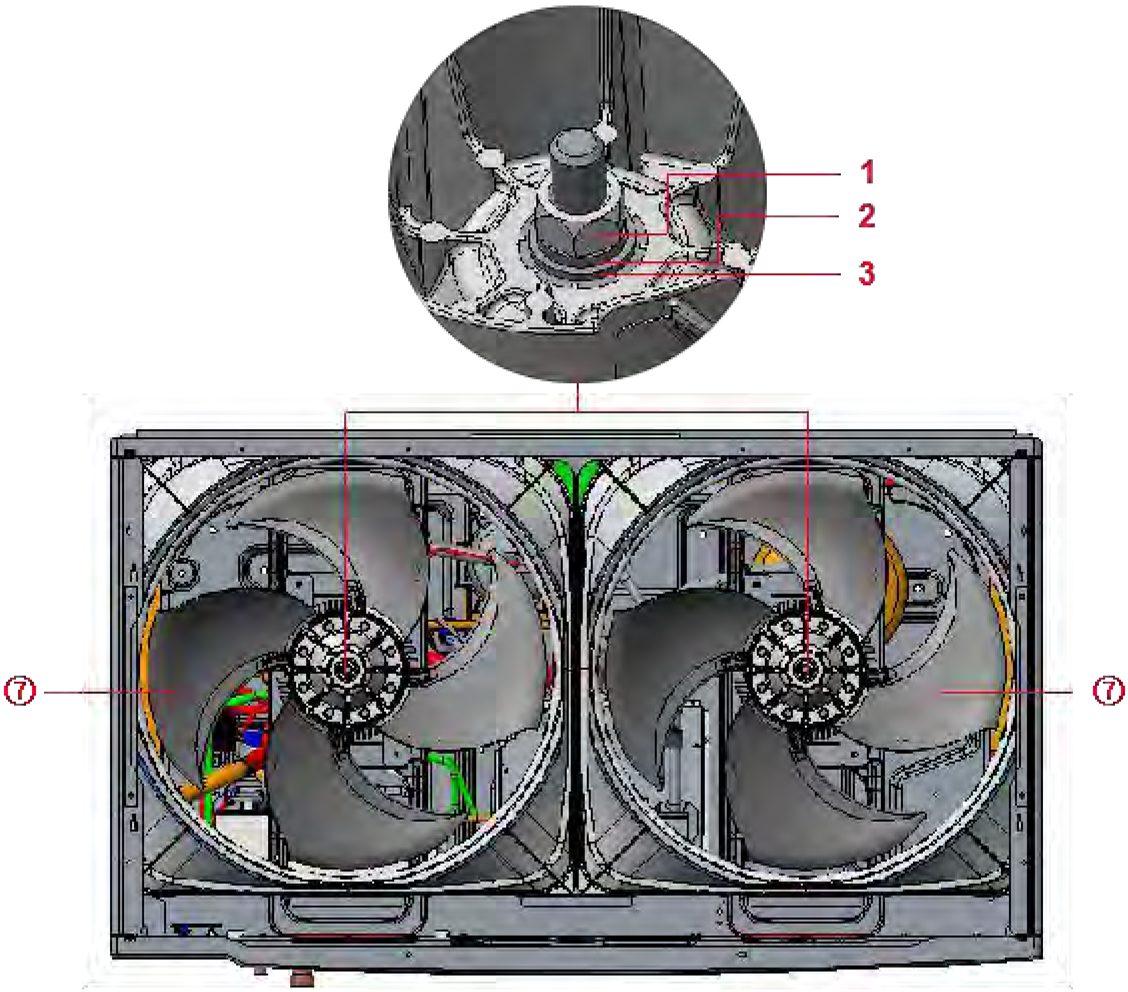
Installation procedure

(1) Use the power circuit breaker to switch off the power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system; install the blades on the motor shaft and check if they are fixed properly.

(2) Use a wrench to install the fastening nut, spring washer, and flat piece in sequence.

(3) Rotate the blade ⑦ and check the gap between the blade and baffle ring.

(4) Install the top cover assembly and panel assembly.



1 - nut; 2 - spring washer; 3 - flat piece; ⑦ - blade.

5.1.6 Removing and Installing Fan

Preparations

(1) Use the power circuit breaker to switch off the power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system.

(2) Remove the unit's panel, top cover and upper electrical appliance cover by referring to 5.1.5 Removing and Installing Blades.

Removing procedure

(1) Disconnect the fan connection port.

(2) Remove the blades by referring to the 5.1.5 Removing and Installing Blades.

(3) Remove the bolts as shown in the figure and remove the fan.

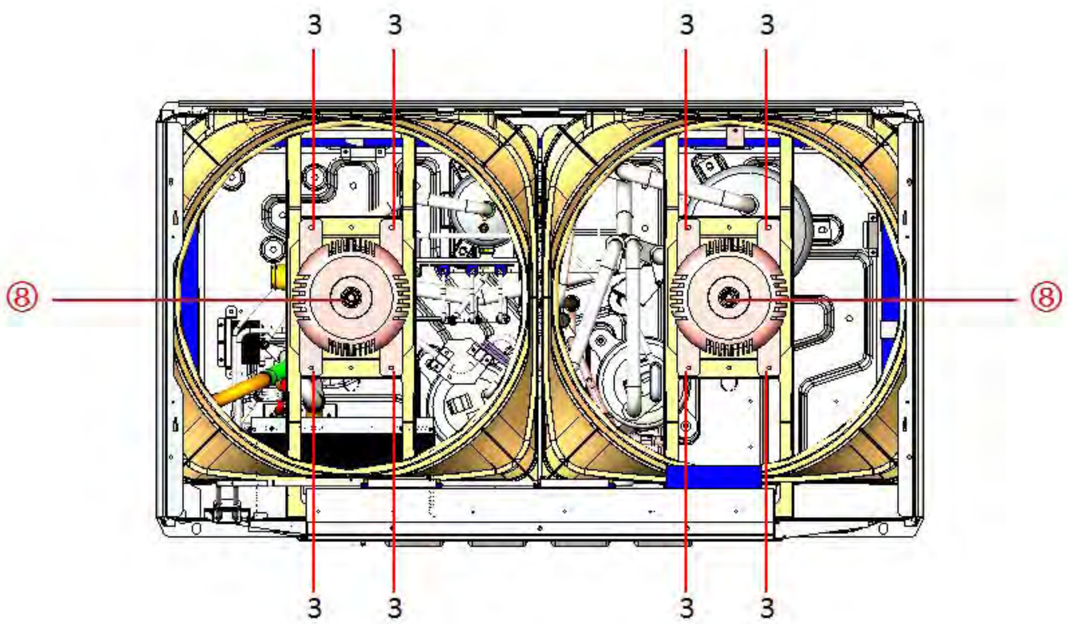
Installation procedure

(1) Install a new fan on the motor bracket and fix the fan feet.

(2) Install the blades by referring to the 5.1.5 Removing and Installing Blades.

(3) Connect the fan according to the original wiring.

(4) Install the unit's top cover assembly and panel.



3 - bolt; ⑧ - blade.

5.1.7 Removing and Installing Condenser

Preparations

(1) Use the power circuit breaker to switch off the power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system.

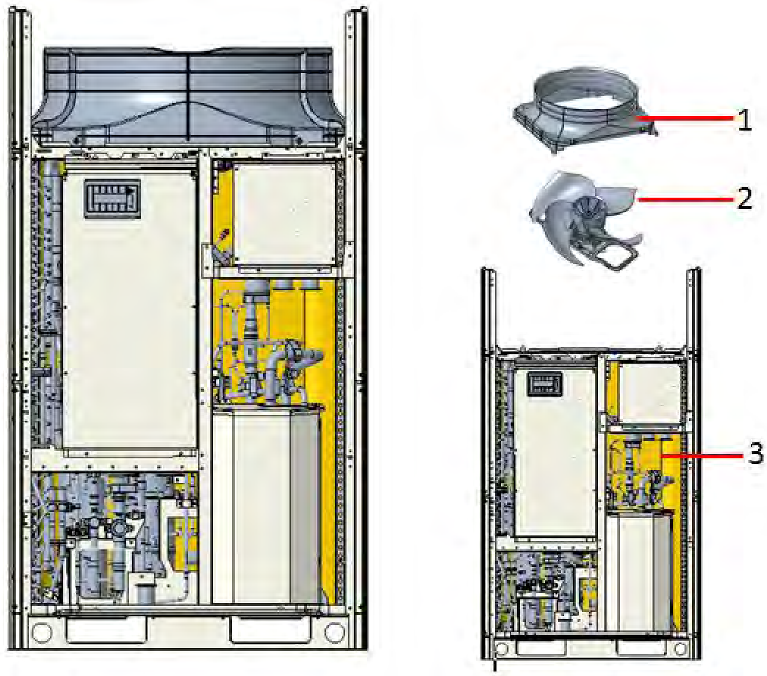
(2) Make sure that the unit pipeline system is free of refrigerant.

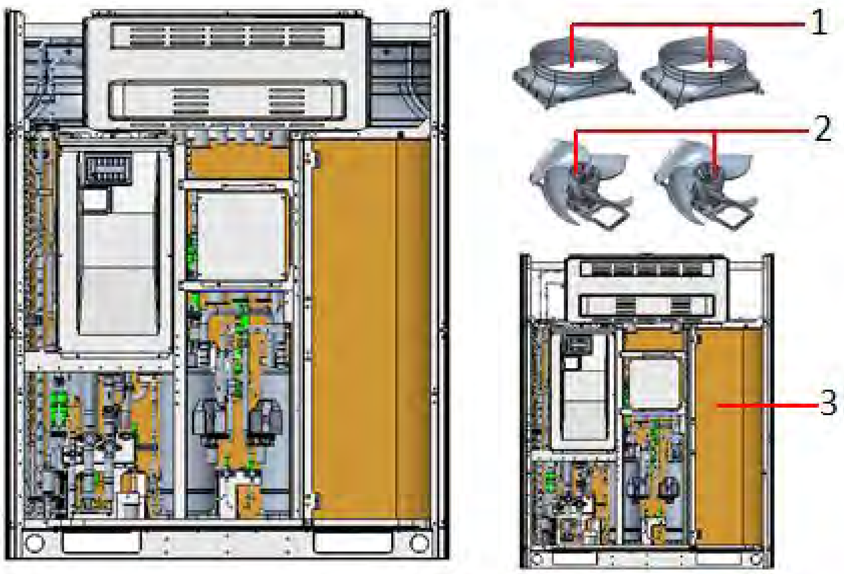
(3) Remove the unit's panel by referring to 5.1.1 Removing and Installing the Unit Panel.

(4) Remove the top cover assembly by referring to 5.1.2 Removing and Installing the Unit Top Cover Assembly.

Removing procedure

(1) Remove the baffle ring 2 and the fan unit 3 in turn, and the unit is shown as 4 after the removing.

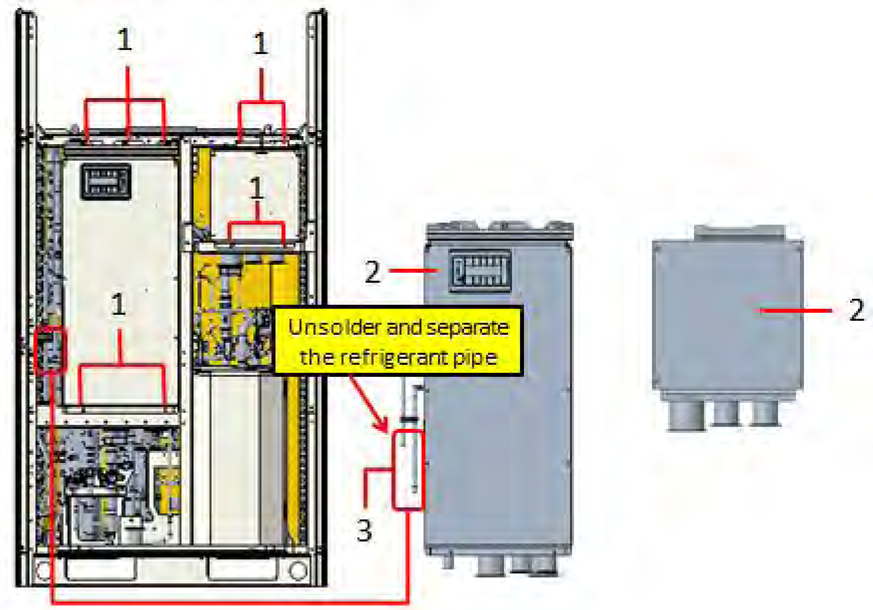




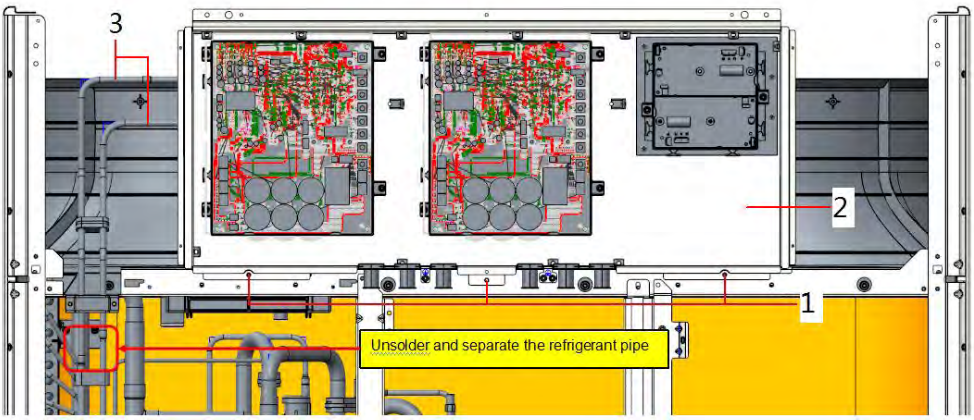
(2) Remove the electrical appliance box: Use a screwdriver to remove the screw that secures the electrical appliance box and remove the electrical appliance box 2.

Notes:

①Before removing the electric box of GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U) model, please unsolder and pull out the two refrigerant pipes of radiator of electric box.



②Before removing, loosen the two refrigerant tubes of the electrical box radiator.



1 — screw 2 — electrical appliance box 3 — radiator refrigerant tube

(3) Remove the grille (back), the upper cross beams (two in front and rear), the right side panel, and the left side panel.

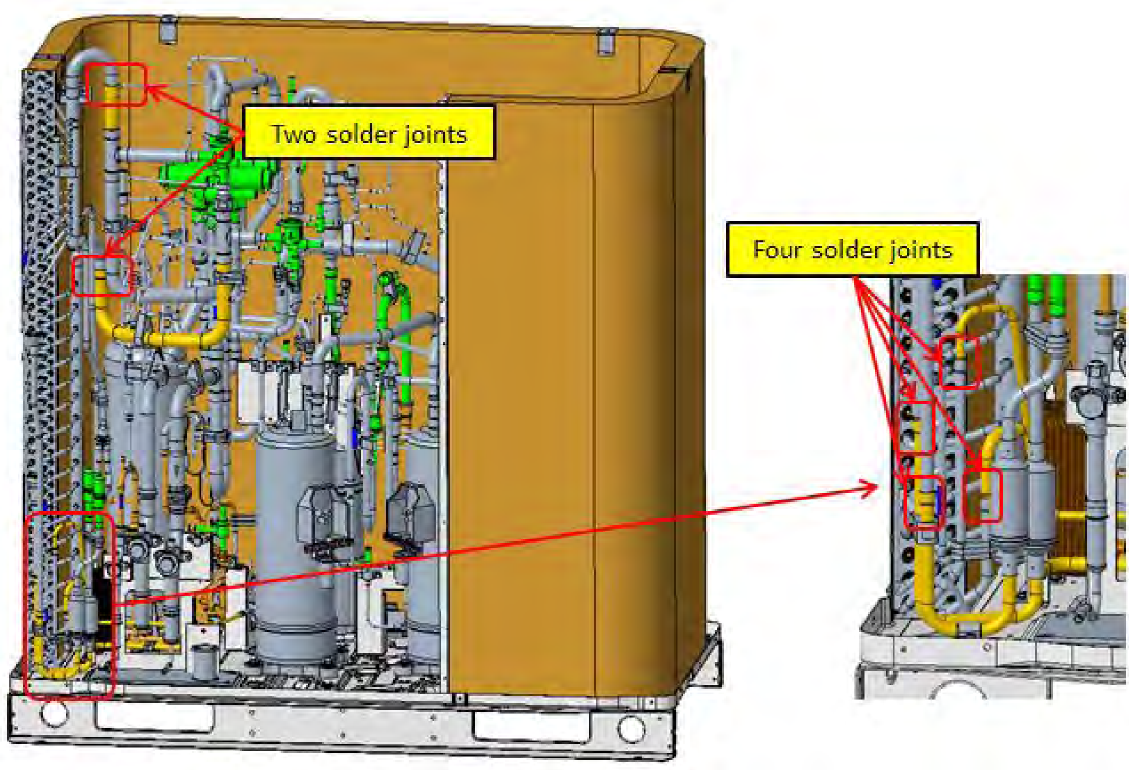
(4) Use a screwdriver to remove the two screws that connect the condenser to the chassis.

(5) Before removing the electric box of GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U) model, please unsolder and pull out the two refrigerant pipes of radiator of electric box.

Note:

When welding, do not get the other components burnt.

(6) Remove the condenser from the chassis.



1 — connection point 2 — three connection points (3, 4, 5)

(7) Pull it off the compressor after using gas welding to heat the inlet and outlet pipes. Adopt nitrogen protection during welding. The nitrogen pressure is 0.5±0.1kgf/cm^2 (relative pressure). When heating, do not burn the surrounding materials.

(8) Remove the condenser from the chassis.

Installation procedure

(1) Place the new condenser in the correct position.

(2) Fix the two screws that connect the condenser to the chassis.

(3) Install the left side panel, the right side panel, the upper cross beams (two in front and rear), and the grille (rear) in sequence.

(4) Place the electrical appliance box in the correct position and tighten the screws.

(5) Weld the four connection points of the condenser and pipeline system and the six refrigerant tubes of the radiator of the box. Adopt nitrogen protection during welding. The nitrogen pressure is 0.5±0.1kgf/cm^2 (relative pressure). Note: When welding, do not get the other components burnt.

(6) Install the fan, the baffle ring, the top cover assembly, the upper cover (front), and the upper cover (rear) in sequence.

(7) Make sure that the components and cables are properly connected.

(8) After checking that there is no problem, buckle the front panel and tighten the scre.

5.1.8 Removing and Installing Four-way Valve Coil

Preparations

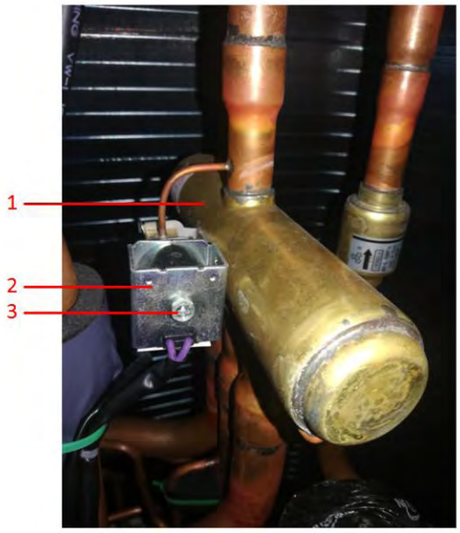
(1) Use the power circuit breaker to switch off the power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system.

(2) Remove the unit's front panel by referring to 5.1.1 Removing the Unit Panel.

Removing procedure

(1) Use a screwdriver to remove the fixing screw of the 4-way valve coil.

(2) Remove the 4-way valve coil.



1 --- 4-way valve 2 --- 4-way valve coil 3 --- Screw

Installation procedure

(1) Install the new 4-way valve coil to the exact position.

(2) Tighten the screw with a screwdriver to ensure that the 4-way valve coil does not rotate.

5.1.9 Removing and Installing Four-way Valve and pipeline

Preparations

(1) Use the power circuit breaker to switch off the power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system.

(2) Make sure that the unit pipeline system is free of refrigerant.

(3) Remove the unit's front panel by referring to 5.1.1 Removing the Unit Panel.

(4) To remove the electric box of the unit, please refer to section 5.1.7 Remove the Condenser.

(5) Remove the upright column and middle beam of the unit.

NOTE: There is no need to remove the electric box of GMV-Q96/120/144/168WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ72/96/120WM/C-F(U) model.

Removing procedure

(1) Remove the 4-way valve coil by referring to 5.1.8 Replacing 4-way Valve Coil.

(2) Remove the pipe fixing blocks near the connection of the four-way valve and pipeline and the pressure vessel (gas-liquid separator, oil separator), condenser gas collection pipe, check valve (high and low pressure gas pipe, liquid pipe), and the fixing blocks and sheet metal brackets that fix

other pipelines on four-way valves and pipelines. Prevent the pipe fixing blocks from being burnt during welding.

(3) Use gas welding to heat up the connections between the four-way valve and pipeline and the pressure vessel (gas-liquid separator, oil separator), condenser gas collection pipe, and check valve (high and low pressure gas pipe, liquid pipe), and then pull out the four-way valve and pipes, it should be filled with nitrogen for protection during welding. Refer to Table 1 for nitrogen pressure.

Table 1 Nitrogen Pressure for Pipeline Assembly Welding

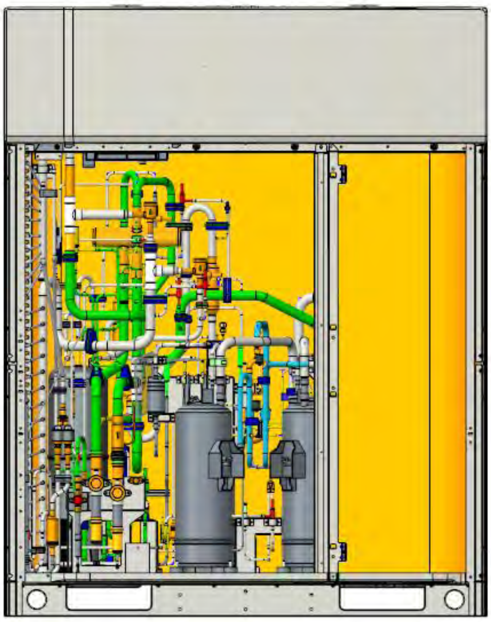
Pipe diameter range (mm)	Nitrogen pressure range (MPa)	Pipe length (m)	Shortest pre-charge time (s)	Shortest hysteresis nitrogen charging time (s)
Φ6~Φ9.52	0.01~0.05	≤2	10	10
Φ12~Φ16	0.01~0.08	≤2	15	20
Φ19~Φ22	0.03~0.1	≤3	30	20
Φ25~Φ28	0.03~0.1	≤3	30	30
Φ34.9~Φ41.3	0.03~0.1	≤3	35	60
Φ53.9~Φ104.8	0.03~0.1	≤3	75	400

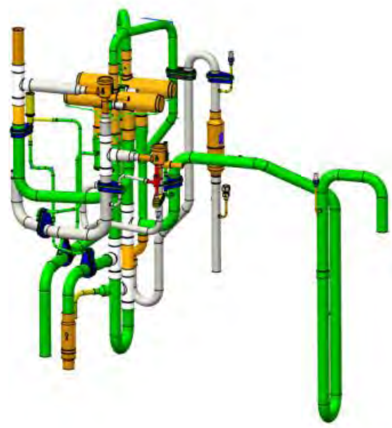
(1) Before the 4-way valve is welded, record the direction of the 4-way valve and the installation position of each nozzle.

Note:

When welding, wrap the surrounding components with a damp cloth carefully, and do not get the other components burnt.

(2) Remove the old 4-way valve from the pipeline.





Installation procedure

(1) Install the new 4-way valve and pipeline to the correct position.
(2) Nitrogen protection should be applied during welding. Refer to Table 1 for nitrogen pressure.
(3) Install the 4-way valve coil by referring to 5.1.8 Installing 4-way Valve Coil.
(4) Install other components.
(5) Fix the wires according to the original requirements. Refer to the unit wiring diagram.
(6) Make sure that the components and cables are properly connected.

(7) After checking that there is no problem, buckle the front panel and tighten the screws.

5.1.10 Removing and Installing Electronic Expansion Valve

Preparations

(1) Use the power circuit breaker to switch off the power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system. Make sure that the unit pipeline system is free of refrigerant.

(2) Remove the unit's upper and bottom panels by referring to 5.1.1 Removing the Unit Panel.

Removing procedure

(1) Remove the damping block wrapped or rubber sleeve on the electronic expansion valve.

(2) Rotate the electronic expansion valve coil counterclockwise until it is released and then remove it.

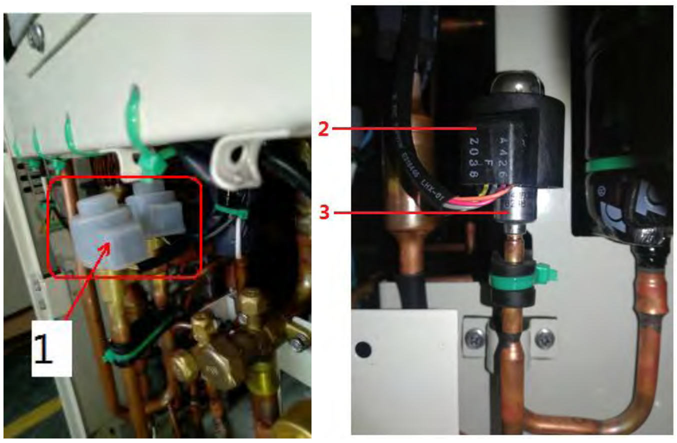
(3) Cut the electronic expansion valve inlet and outlet pipes to ensure that there is no residual refrigerant in the unit. Remove the old electronic expansion valve.

(4) Weld and loosen the connecting tube of the electronic expansion valve and then pull the connecting tube off.

Note:

When welding, do not get the other components burnt.

(5) Remove the old electronic expansion valve.



1 --- Damper block or rubber sleeve 2 --- Electronic expansion valve coil 3 --- Electronic expansion valve

Installation procedure

(1) Install the new electronic expansion valve to the exact position.

(2) Weld the connecting tube of the electronic expansion valve.

(3) When welding the electronic expansion valve, wrap the valve body with a damp cloth.

(4) Nitrogen protection should be applied. Refer to Table 1 for nitrogen pressure.

Note:

When welding, do not get the other components burnt.

(5) Install the electronic expansion valve coil to the correct position and turn it clockwise until a click is heard, indicating that it is in place.

(6) Wrap the damping block or the rubber sleeve.

(7) Fix the wires according to the original requirements. Refer to the unit wiring diagram.

(8) Make sure that the components and cables are properly connected.

(9) After checking that there is no problem, buckle the front panel and tighten the screws.

5.1.11 Removing and Installing Plate Heat Exchanger

Preparations

(1) Use the power circuit breaker to switch off the power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system.

(2) Make sure that the unit pipeline system is free of refrigerant.

(3) Remove the unit's upper and bottom panels by referring to 5.1.1 Removing the Unit Panel.

(4) To remove the unit condenser, please refer to section 5.1.7 Remove the Condenser.

Removing procedure

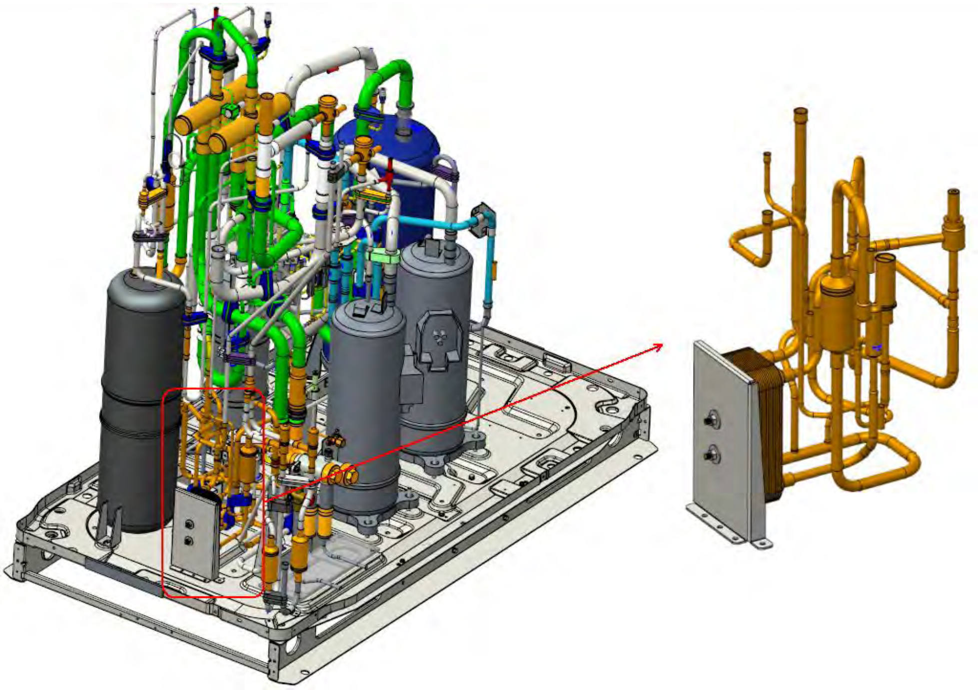
(1) Remove the temperature sensor near the nozzle and the bound pipe fixing block and pipe clamp.

(2) Unsolder the pipe nozzle between plate heat exchanger and other pipelines, and then pull the connecting tubes off.

Note:

When welding, do not get the other components burnt. The welding points of the plate heat exchanger are steel and copper. Pay attention to the welding quality.

(3) Loosen the fixing screws of the plate heat exchanger assembly bracket and take out the plate heat exchanger and the bracket as a whole.



Installation procedure

(1) Fix the plate heat exchanger and the screws of the bracket, and then fix the whole on the chassis.

(2) Match the nozzles of the plate heat exchanger assembly with the nozzles of other matching pipelines, and weld the nozzles.

(3) Nitrogen protection should be applied. Refer to Table 1 for nitrogen pressure.

Note:

When welding, do not get the other components burnt.

(4) Make sure that the components and cables are properly connected.

(5) After checking that there is no problem, install other components and then buckle the front panel and tighten the screws.

5.1.12 Removing and Installing Pressure Sensor

Preparations

(1) Use the power circuit breaker to switch off the power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system.

(2) Remove the unit's upper and bottom panels by referring to 5.1.1 Removing the Unit Panel.

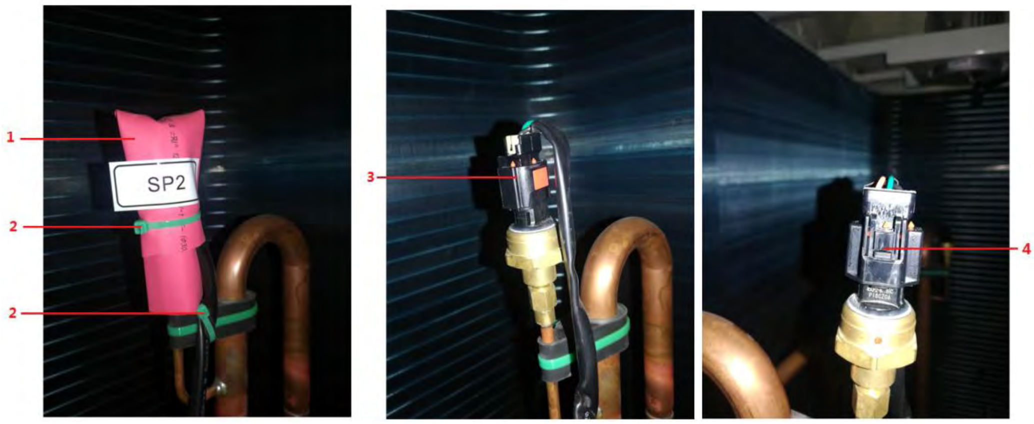
Removing procedure

(1) Use a diagonal pliers to cut off the high temperature wire tie that is attached to the heat-shrinkable tubing of the pressure sensor.

(2) Remove the heat-shrinkable tubing wrapped around the pressure sensor.

(3) Pull the plastic plug of the pressure sensor out by pressing the pressing point on the plastic plug of the pressure sensor with your hand.

(4) Prepare two wrenches. Use one to fix the fluorine nozzle and the other to unscrew the metal interface of the pressure sensor.



1 --- heat-shrinkable sleeve 2 --- high temperature wire tie

3 --- pressure sensor 4 --- pressing point

Installation procedure

(1) Find a new pressure sensor. First install the metal interface of the pressure sensor in the correct position, fix the fluorine nozzle with a wrench, and tighten it with another wrench.

(2) Then insert the plastic plug of the pressure sensor into the correct position and a "click" can be heard when it is in place.

(3) Put on the heat-shrinkable sleeve and tie the high temperature wire according to the original position.

(4) Fix the wires according to the original requirements. Refer to the unit wiring diagram.

(5) Make sure that the components and cables are properly connected.

(6) After checking that there is no problem, buckle the upper and bottom panels and tighten the screws.

5.1.13 Removing and Installing Temperature Sensor

Preparations

(1) Use the power circuit breaker to switch off the power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system.

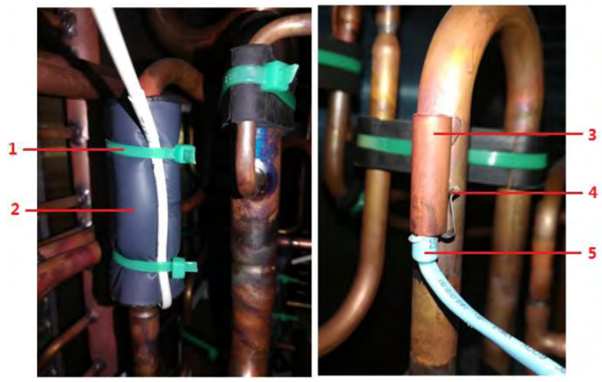
(2) Remove the unit's upper and bottom panels by referring to 5.1.1 Removing the Unit Panel.

Removing procedure

(1) Use a diagonal pliers to cut off the wire tie of the insulation cotton.

(2) Remove the insulation cotton wrapped on the temperature sensor.

(3) Take the temperature sensor off.



1 --- high temperature wire tie 2 --- insulation cotton 3 --- temperature sensor sleeve

4 --- temperature sensor connector 5 --- temperature sensor

Installation procedure

(1) Connect the temperature sensor connector into the temperature sensor sleeve.

(2) Apply heat-dissipating grease to the surface of the temperature sensor and insert the temperature sensor into the temperature sensor sleeve (from bottom to top).

(3) Wrap the insulation cotton and tie it with a high temperature wire tie.

(4) Fix the wires according to the original requirements. Refer to the unit wiring diagram.

(5) Make sure that the components and cables are properly connected.

(6) After checking that there is no problem, buckle the upper and bottom panels and tighten the screws.

5.1.14 Removing and Installing Pressure Switch

Preparations

(1) Use the power circuit breaker to switch off the power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system.

(2) Make sure that the unit pipeline system is free of refrigerant.

(3) Remove the unit's upper and bottom panels by referring to 5.1.1 Removing the Unit Panel.

Removing procedure

(1) Remove the upper fixing block and wire tie of the pressure switch.

(2) Wrap the pressure switch with a damp cloth.

(3) After the pressure switch connection port is heated by gas welding, pull off the pressure switch. Nitrogen protection must be adopted during welding.

(4) Take the old pressure switch off the pipeline and record the pressure switch's wiring position.

Installation procedure

(1) Install the new pressure switch to the exact position.

(2) When welding the pressure switch, wrap the valve with a damp cloth to prevent the valve from being burned out and the water from flowing into the pipe.

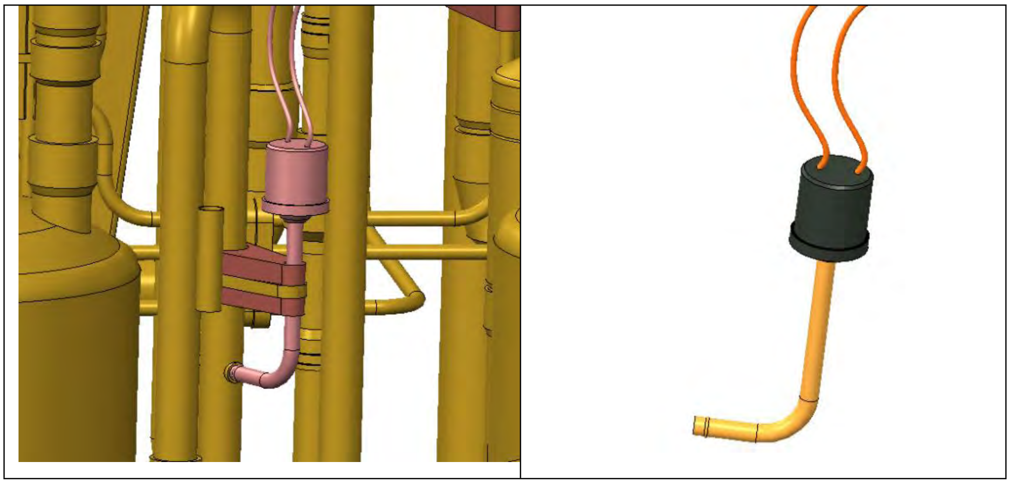
(3) Adopt nitrogen protection during welding. The nitrogen pressure is 0.5±0.1kgf/cm2 (relative pressure).

(4) Install the fixing block and wire tie of the pressure switch.

(5) Fix the wires according to the original requirements. Refer to the unit wiring diagram.

(6) Make sure that the components and cables are properly connected.

(7) Install the unit panel.



5.1.15 Preparation for Removing and Installing Solenoid Valve

Steps:

(1) Use the power circuit breaker to switch off the power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6 HR VRF system.

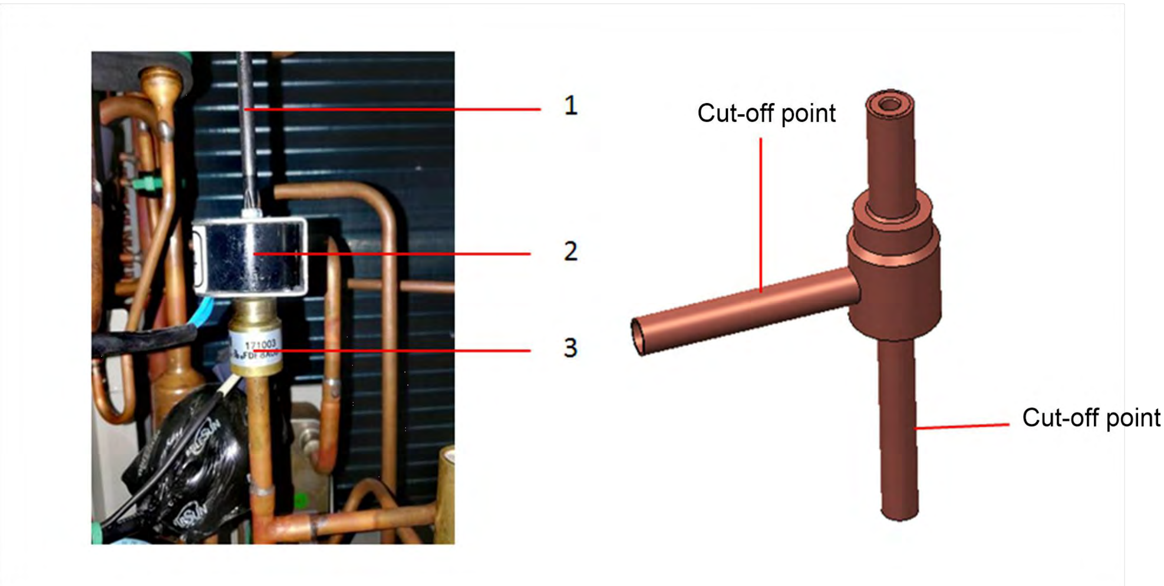
(2) Make sure that the unit pipeline system is free of refrigerant.

(3) Remove the unit's upper and bottom panels by referring to 5.1.1 Removing the Unit Panel.

Removing procedure

(1) Use a tool to remove the solenoid valve coil.

(2) Use a pipe cutter to cut off the solenoid valve inlet and outlet pipes and remove the valve body.



(3) Use gas welding to heat the pressure switch connection port and pull out the solenoid valve inlet and outlet pipes. Nitrogen protection should be applied during welding; the nitrogen pressure is 0.5±0.1kgf/cm2 (relative pressure).

(4) Weld and take off the old solenoid valve inlet and outlet pipes from the pipeline.

Installation procedure

(1) Install the new solenoid valve to the exact position.

(2) Wrap the solenoid valve with a damp cloth.

(3) Adopt nitrogen protection during welding. The nitrogen pressure is 0.5±0.1kgf/cm2 (relative pressure).

(4) Install the new solenoid valve coil to the exact position.

(5) Use a torque wrench to fix the solenoid valve coil.

(6) Fix the wires according to the original requirements by referring to the unit wiring diagram.

(7) Make sure that the components and cables are properly connected.

(8) Install the panel.

5.1.16 Disassembly and assembly operation

Preparation

(1) Use the on-site power supply circuit breaker to turn off the power of the (Ultra Heat) GMV6HR multi VRF system.

(2) Ensure that there is no refrigerant in the piping system of the unit.

(3) To remove the upper and lower panels of the unit, please refer to section 5.1.1 Remove the Panel.

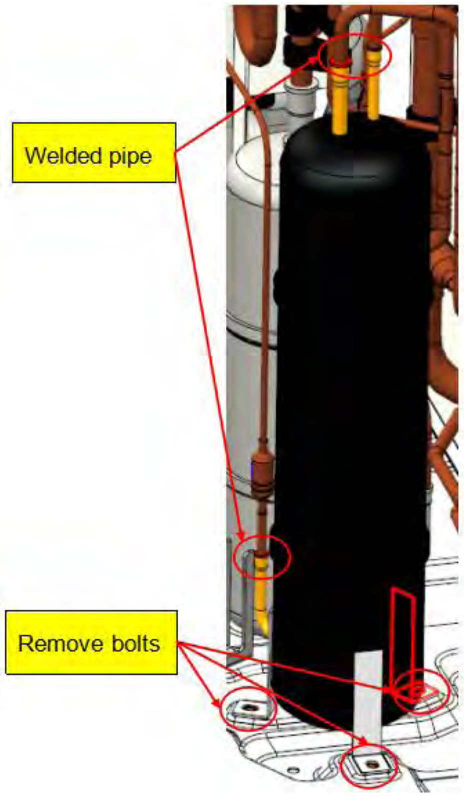
(4) To remove the unit condenser, please refer to section 5.1.7 Remove the Condenser.

Disassembly steps

(1) Remove the pipe fixing blocks near the nozzle of the refrigerant adjustment tank;

(2) Unsolder the pipe nozzle to separate the connecting pipe from the refrigerant adjustment tank;

(3) Use tools to remove 3 fixing bolts and remove the refrigerant adjustment tank.



Installation steps

(1) Install the new refrigerant adjustment tank to a correct position.

(2) Weld the pipe nozzle.

(3) Nitrogen protection should be adopted when welding, and the nitrogen pressure should be $0.5\pm0.1kgf/cm^2$ (relative pressure).

(4) Check whether the components and connecting wires are well connected.

(5) After checking that there is no problem, install other parts, buckle the front panel, and fix the fixing screws.

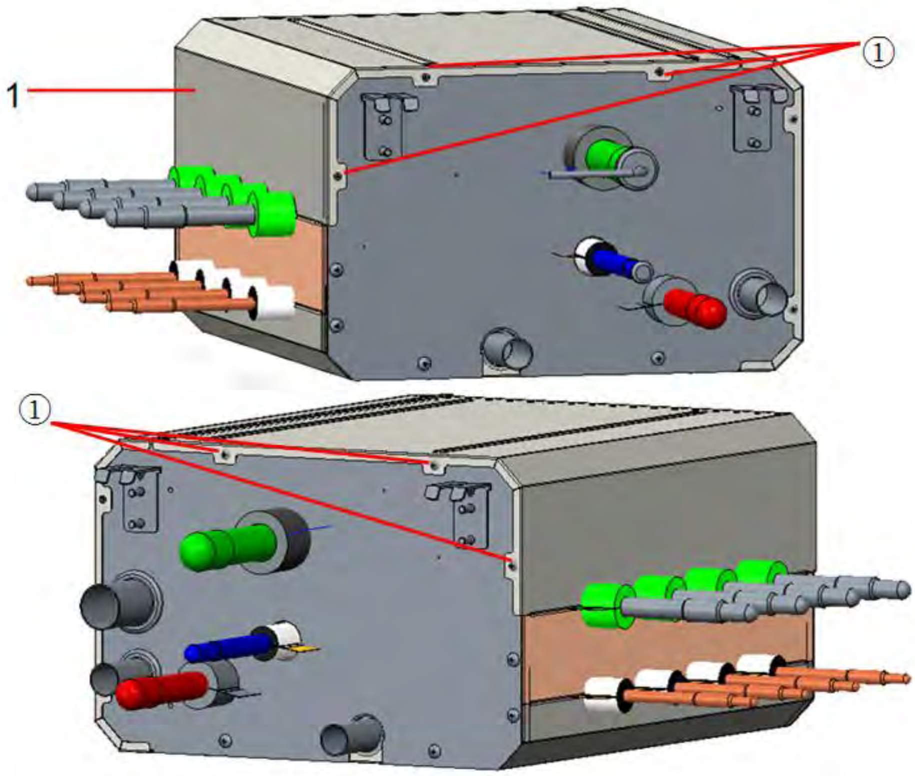
5.2 Mode Exchange Box

5.2.1 Primary disassembly steps

5.2.1.1 Remove the cover plate

(1) Use screwdriver to remove the screw① as shown in the unit.

(2) Remove the cover plate 1 from the unit.

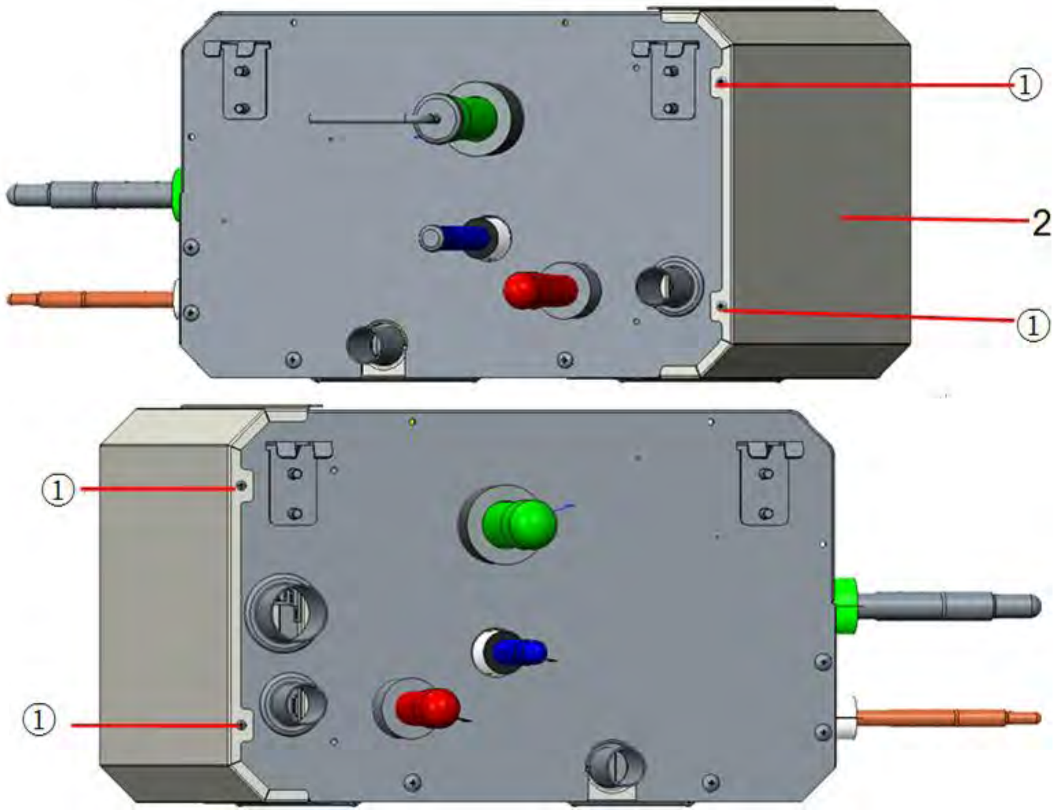


1-upper cover plate ①-screw

5.2.1.2 Remove the electric box cover

(1) Use screwdriver to remove the screw① that fixes electric box cover as shown in the figure.

(2) Remove the electric box cover 2 from the unit.



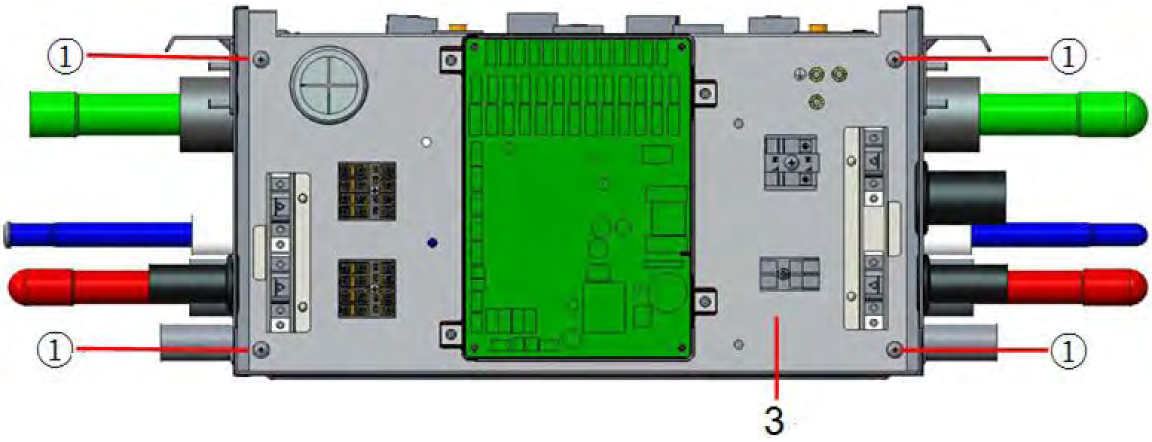
2-electric box cover ①-screw

5.2.1.3 Remove the mounting plate for electric components of unit

(1) Before removing the mounting plate, cut off the power supply of unit, and unplug all the plugs of main board;

(2) Use screwdriver to remove the screw① that fixes mounting plate of electric components as shown in the figure;

(3) Take away the mounting plate 3 of electric components.

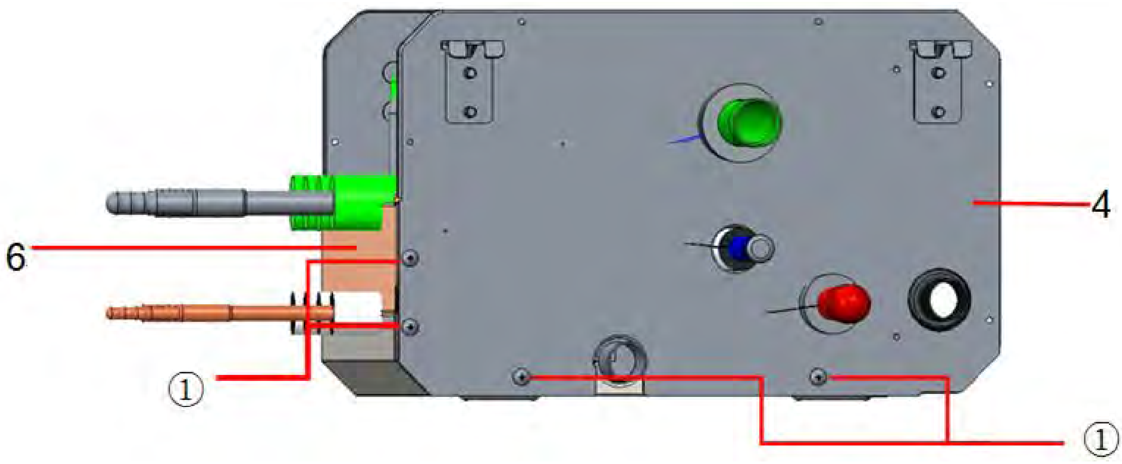


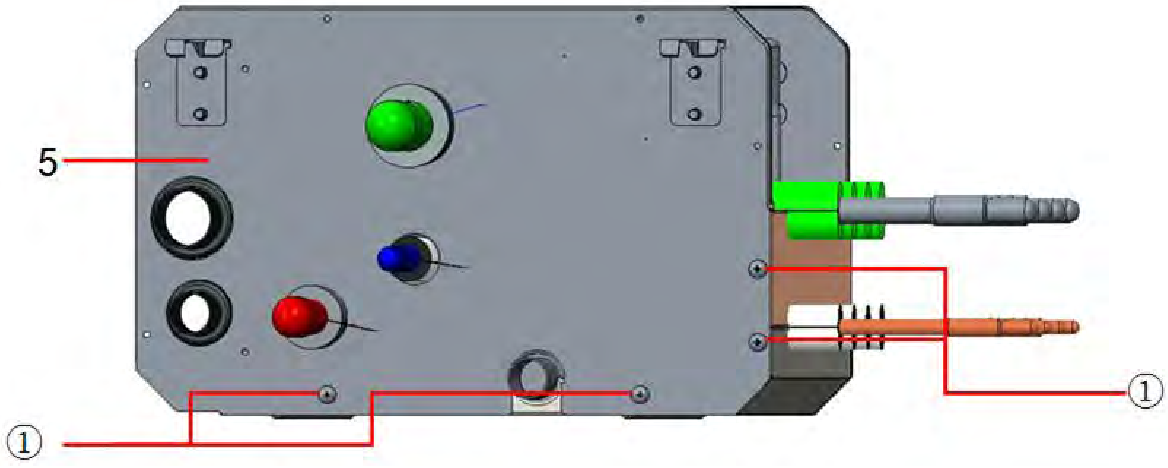
3-mounting plate of electric components ①-screw

5.2.1.4 Remove the side plate of unit

(1) Use screwdriver to remove the three screws ① of side plate as shown in the figure;

(2) Remove the side plate sub-assy 4/5/6 from the unit.





4-side plate sub-assy 2 5-side plate sub assy 1 6-side plate sub assy ①-screw

5.2.2 Disassembly operation of main board of mode switch

Preparation

(1) Cut off the power supply;

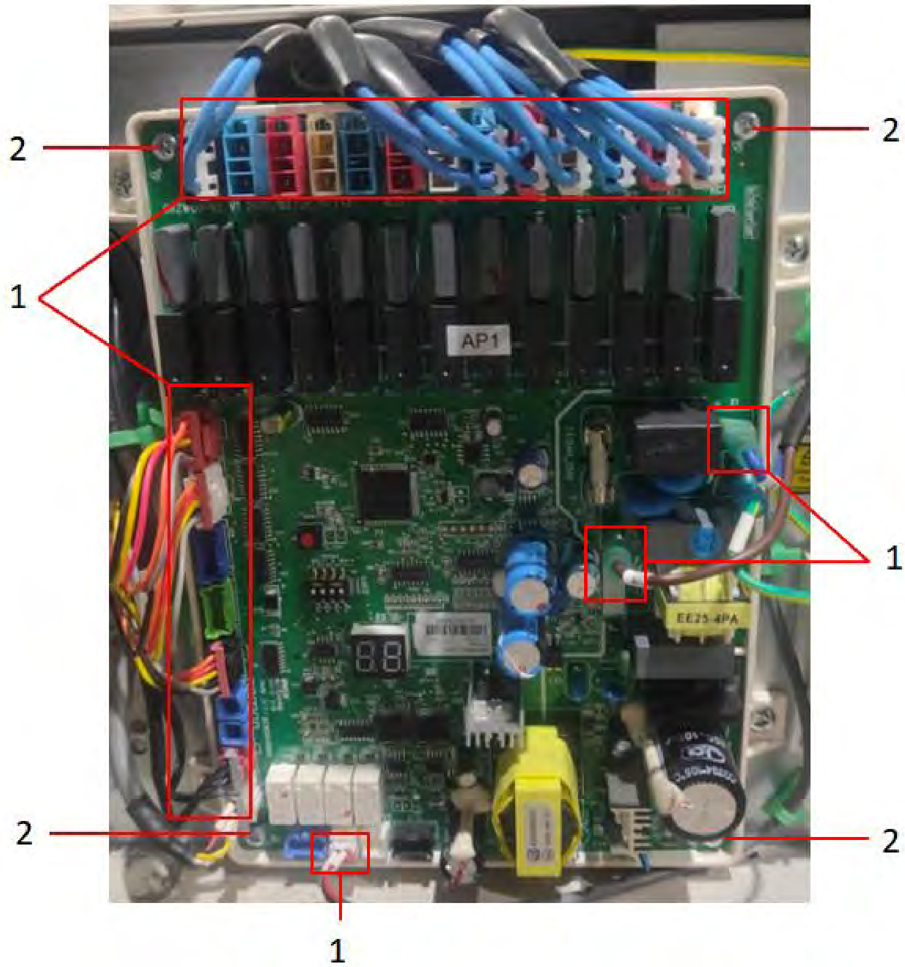
(2) Remove the electric box cover of unit, please refer to section 5.2.1.2 Remove the Electric Box Cover.

Disassembly steps

(1) Unplug all the plugs 1 of main board as shown in the figure;

(2) Use screwdriver to remove the screw 2 that fixes main board as shown in the figure;

(3) Take away the main board from the unit.



5.2.3 Disassembly and assembly operation of magnet valve

Preparation

(1) Turn off the power supply of the unit system;

(2) Ensure that there is no refrigerant in the piping system of the unit;

(3) To remove the unit cover, please refer to section 5.2.1.1 Remove the Unit Cover;

(4) To remove the electric box cover of the unit, please refer to section 5.2.1.2 Remove the Electric Box Cover; （5）To remove the mounting plate of electric component of the unit, please refer to section 5.2.1.3 Remove the Mounting Plate of Electrical Component;

(5) To remove the side plate of the unit, please refer to section 5.2.1.4 Remove the Side Plate.

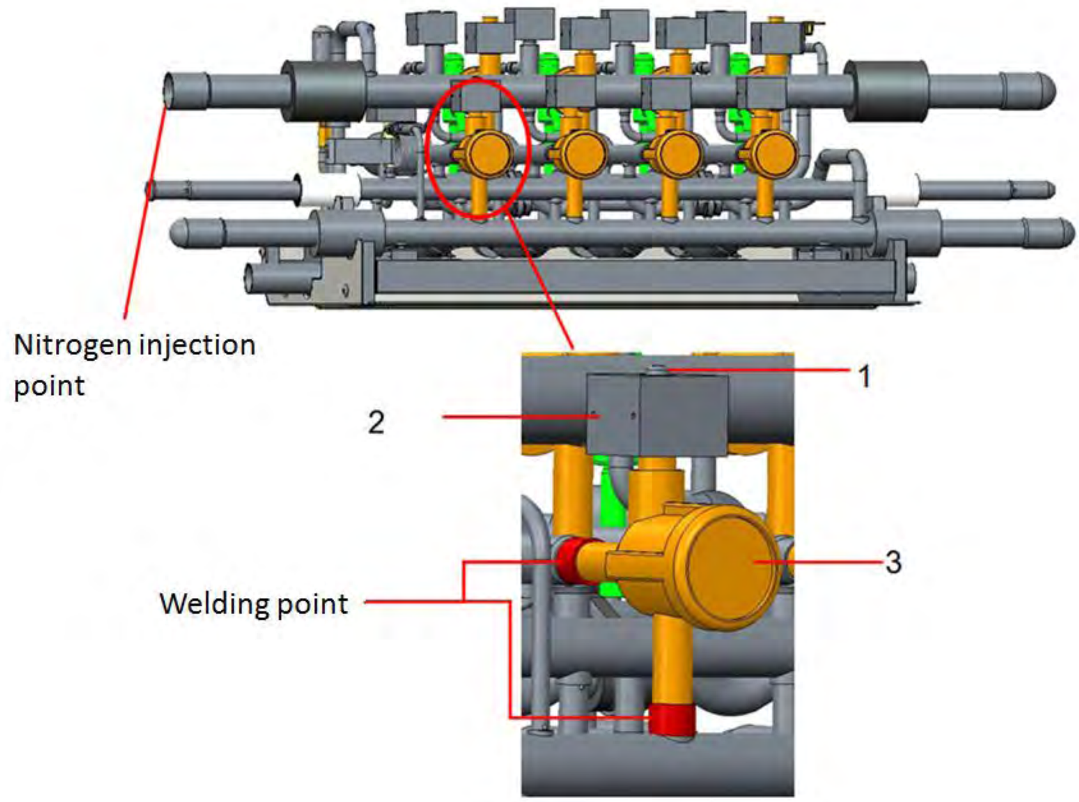
Disassembly steps

(1) Use a screwdriver to remove the screw 1 used to fix the magnet valve coil;

(2) Remove magnet valve coil 2;

(3) Unsolder the connecting pipe of the magnet valve, and then remove the valve body 3.

Note: Wrap the surrounding magnet valve and important components with a damp cloth during welding.



1- screw 2- magnet valve coil 3- magnet valve

Installation steps

(1) Install the new magnet valve to a correct position;

(2) Wrap the new valve body and surrounding magnet valves and important components with a wet cloth;

(3) When welding, fill the pipeline with nitrogen for protection, and the nitrogen pressure is $0.5\pm0.1kgf/cm^2$ (unsolder the outside air pipe connecting pipe of the unit for nitrogen charging protection);

(4) Install the magnet valve coil to a correct position, and use torque to tighten the screws that fix the magnet valve coil;

(5) Check whether the components and connecting wires are well connected;

(6) Install the mounting plate of electric component, electrical box cover and unit cover plate.

Note: The disassembly of other electronic valves on the unit are all carried out according to the above steps.

5.2.4 Disassembly and assembly operation of electronic expansion valve

Preparation

(1) Turn off the power supply of the unit system;

(2) Ensure that there is no refrigerant in the piping system of the unit;

(3) To remove the unit cover, please refer to section 5.2.1.1 Remove the Unit Cover;

(4) Remove the side panel assembly without removing the mounting plate of electric component, side plate sub-assy 1, and side plate sub-assy 2. Please refer to section 5.2.1.4 Remove the Side Plate.

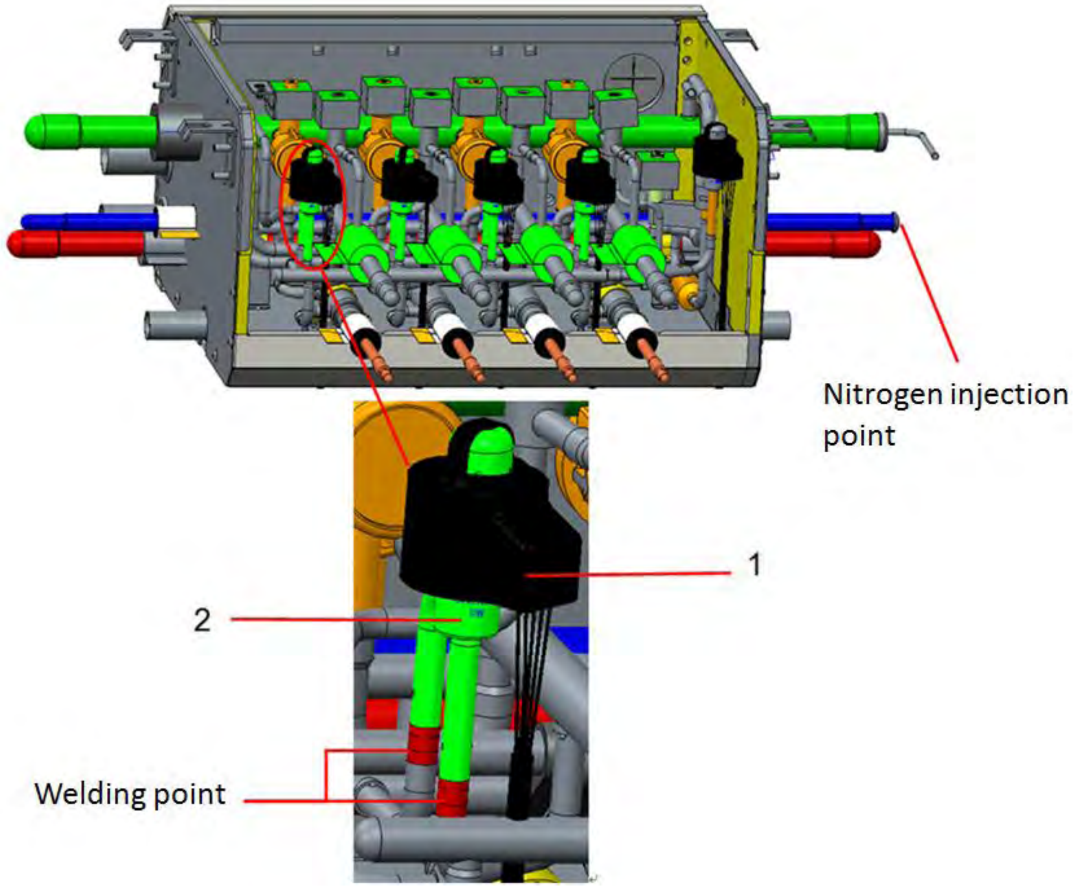
Disassembly steps

(1) Remove the rubber materials such as the insulation sleeve and pipe fixing block near the electronic expansion valve that need to be replaced;

(2) Unscrew the electronic expansion valve coil to loosen it and then remove it;

(3) Unsolder the connecting pipe of the electronic expansion valve and take out the old electronic expansion valve;

NOTE: When welding, use a damp cloth to wrap the surrounding electronic expansion valve and important components.



1- electronic expansion valve coil 2- electronic expansion valve

Installation steps

(1) Install the new electronic expansion valve to a correct position;

(2) Weld the connecting pipe of electronic expansion valve and fill it with nitrogen for protection during welding (unsolder the connecting pipe of the liquid pipe outside the unit for nitrogen charging protection);

NOTE: When welding, wrap the valve body with a damp cloth. The electronic expansion valve and important components near the welding point also need to be wrapped with a damp cloth.

(3) Install the electronic expansion valve coil to the correct position, and press the electronic expansion valve coil until hearing a “da” sound, which means the installation is in place;

(4) The wiring is fixed according to the original requirements, please refer to the wiring diagram;

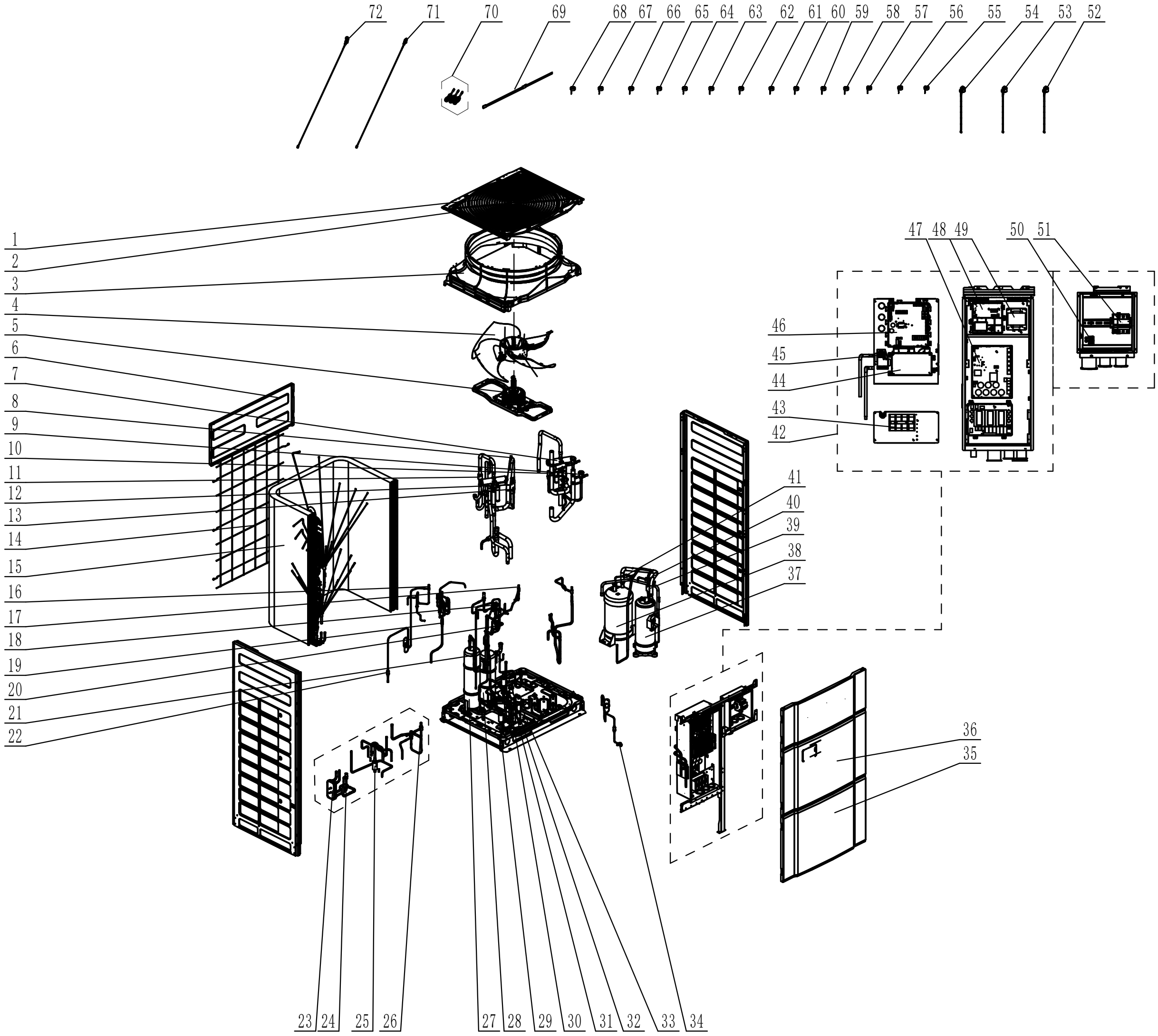
(5) Check whether the components and connecting wires are well connected;

(6) Install the side plate sub-assy and the unit cover plate, and tighten the screws.

NOTE: The disassembly of other electronic expansion valves on the unit are all carried out according to the above steps.

6 Explosive View and Parts List

6.1 Explosive View and Parts List of GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)



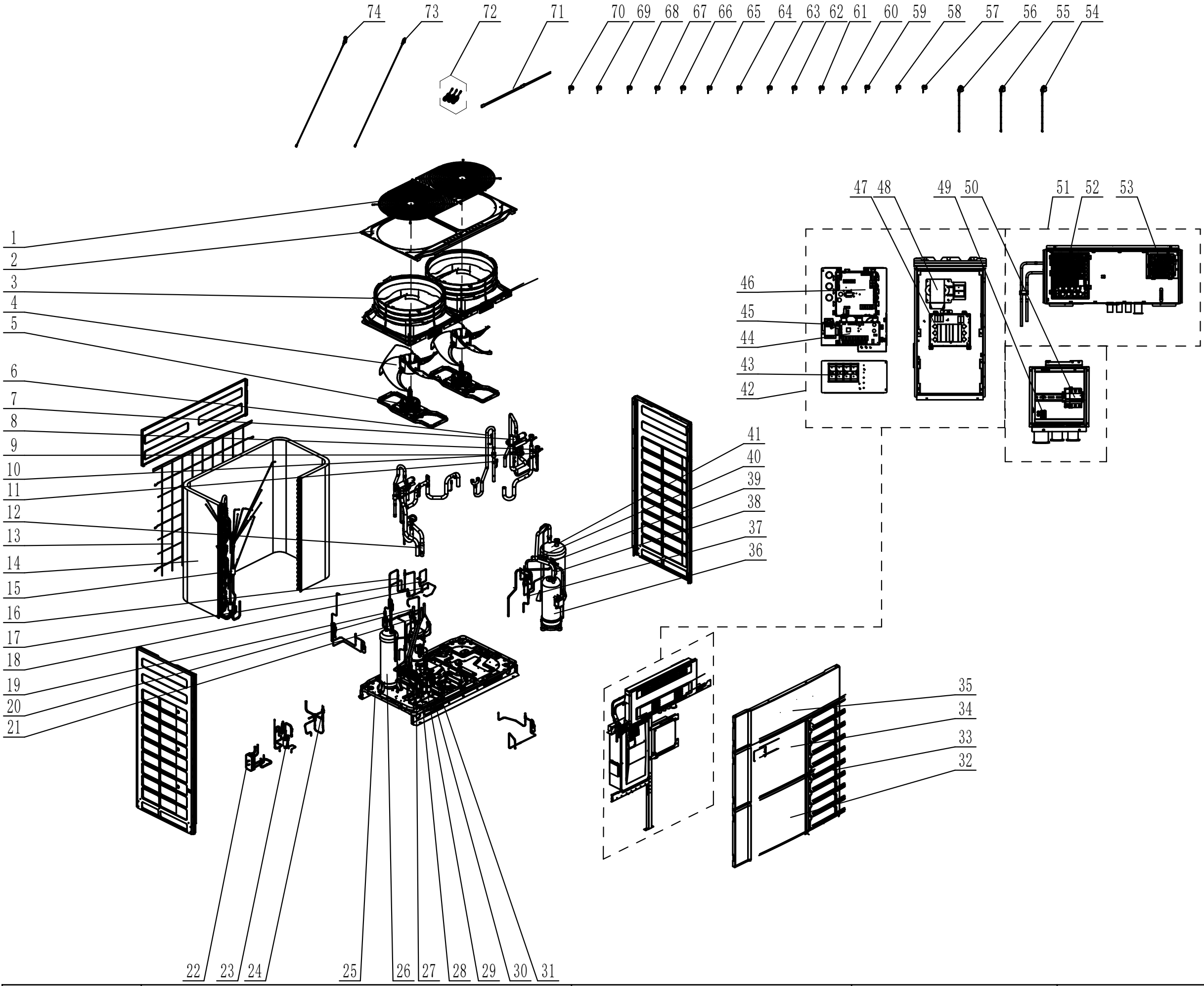
No	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
1	Rear Grill	016001060007	*	1
2	Coping	012049000050P		1
3	Diversion Circle	200150060002	*	1
4	Axial Flow Fan	103002000007	*	1
5	Brushless DC Motor	15704119	*	1
6	Cover Plate	012035000236P		1
7	4-Way Valve	43000339	*	2
8	Nozzle for Adding Freon	06120012	*	2
9	Electromagnetic Valve	43000073	*	2
10	Unloading Valve	07334100002	*	2
11	One Way Valve	071001060007	*	2
12	Filter	07218603	*	1
13	Nozzle for Adding Freon(R410A)	06123006	*	1
14	Rear Grill	016001060006	*	1
15	Condenser Assy	011002060667	*	1

No	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
16	Electromagnetic Valve	43044100144	*	3
17	Electromagnetic Valve	43000072	*	4
18	Discharge Charge Valve	07133771	*	1
19	Strainer	07222025	*	1
20	Electromagnetic Valve	43000055	*	1
21	One Way Valve	07130101	*	2
22	Strainer	07415200002	*	4
23	Plate-Type Heat Exchanger	010007060008	*	1
24	Electronic Expansion Valve	072009060040	*	1
25	Gas Tube Filter	072190511	*	3
26	Electromagnetic Valve	43044100224	*	1
27	Accumulator	07424100037	*	1
28	Oil Separator	035028060002	*	1
29	Strainer	03410107	*	1
30	Cut off Valve	0733410001301	*	1
31	Electronic Expansion Valve	072009060013	*	2
32	Cut off Valve	0733410005401	*	1
33	Cut off Valve	0733410001401	*	1
34	Nozzle for Adding Freon	06130002	*	1
35	Front Panel	012073000245P		1
36	Front Panel Assy	000003060146		1
37	Compressor and Fittings	009001060230	*	1
38	Gas-liquid Separator	035027060034	*	1
39	Silencer	035023000007	*	1
40	Pressure Protect Switch	4602000911	*	1
41	Pressure Protect Switch	46020015154		1
42	Electric Box Assy	100002077287	*	1
43	Terminal Board	4201024701	*	1
44	Main Board	300027060098	*	1
45	Terminal Board	42200006005403	*	1
46	Main Board	300027062913	*	1
47	Drive Board	300078060153	*	1
48	Fan Board	300094000052	*	1
49	Reactor	450004060018	*	1
50	Terminal Board	42011103	*	1
51	Overcurrent Circuit Breaker	43003106000903		1
52	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413248	*	1
53	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	072002000011	*	1
54	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	0720200001102	*	1
55	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001502	*	1
56	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001521	*	1
57	4 Way Valve Coil	07201006000601	*	1
58	4 Way Valve Coil	07201006000603	*	1
59	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001524	*	1
60	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001525	*	1
61	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001526	*	1
62	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001527	*	1
63	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001528	*	1
64	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001531	*	1
65	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001529	*	1
66	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001522	*	1

No	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
67	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001523	*	1
68	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001530	*	1
69	Electrical Heater	7651521244	*	1
70	Sensor Sub-Assy	390002060061	*	1
71	Pressure Sensor	32218000009	*	1
72	Pressure Sensor	32218000008	*	1

Above data is subject to change without notice, pls reference the SP in global service website.

6.2 Explosive View and Parts List of GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U), GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U), GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)



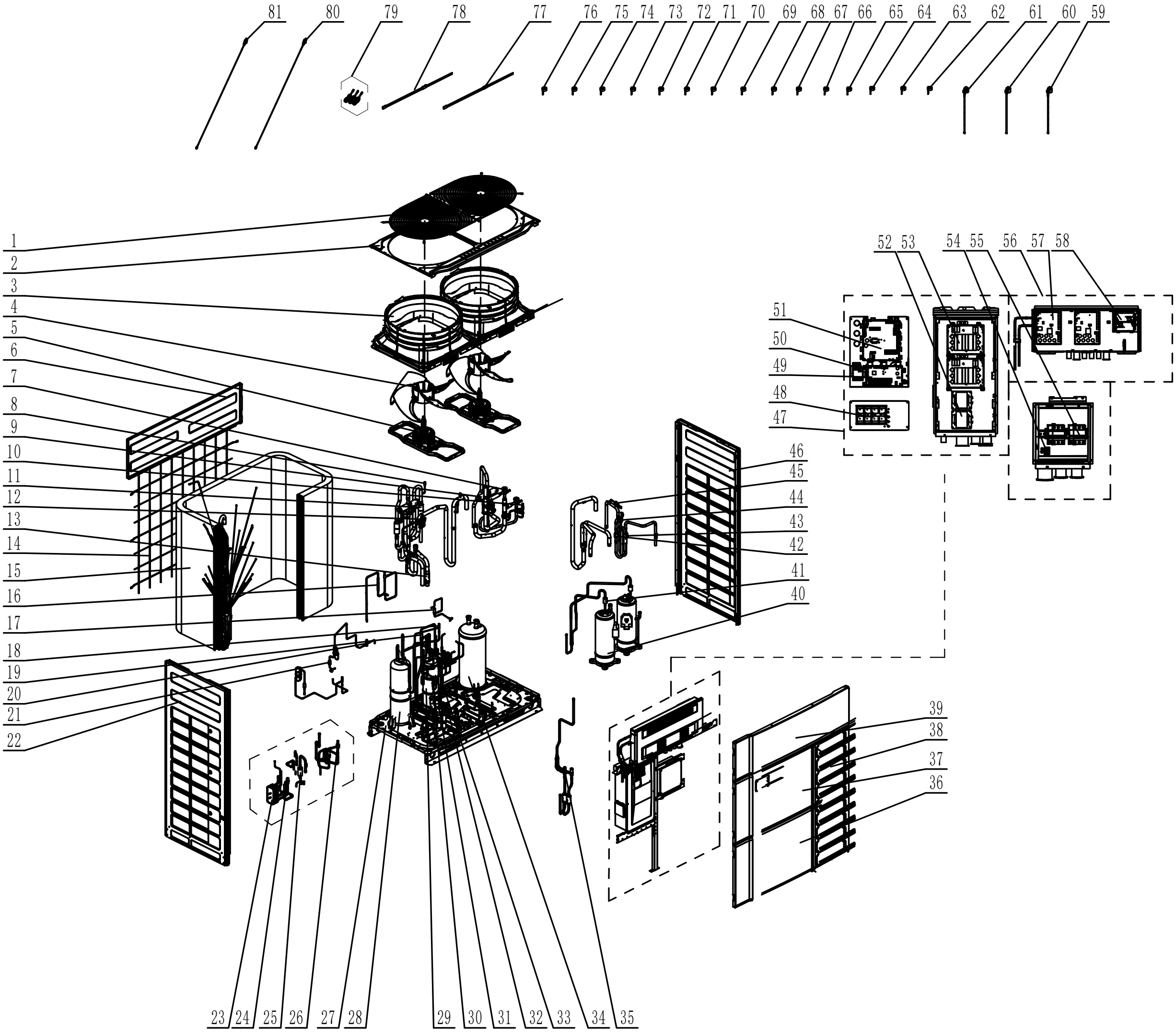
No	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
1	Rear Grill	016001060013	*	1
2	Coping	012049000059P		1
3	Diversion Circle	200150000011	*	2
4	Axial Flow Fan	103002060011	*	2
5	Brushless DC Motor	1570411901	*	2
6	Nozzle for Adding Freon	06120012	*	2
7	4-Way Valve	43000339	*	2
8	Electromagnetic Valve	43000073	*	2
9	One Way Valve	071001060007	*	2
10	Electromagnetic Valve	43000072	*	4
11	Nozzle for Adding Freon	061200101	*	1
12	Strainer	07414100024	*	1
13	Rear Grill	016001060012	*	1
14	Condenser Assy	011002060784	*	1
15	Gas Tube Filter	072190511	*	3
16	One Way Valve	07130101	*	2
17	Discharge Charge Valve	07133771	*	1
18	Electromagnetic Valve	43000055	*	1
19	Strainer	07415200002	*	4
20	Unloading Valve	07334100002	*	3

No	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
21	Electromagnetic Valve	43044100144	*	4
22	Plate-Type Heat Exchanger	010007060007	*	1
23	Electronic Expansion Valve	072009060040	*	1
24	Electromagnetic Valve	43044100224	*	1
25	Base Plate Sub-Assy	017000061060P		1
26	Accumulator	035029060022	*	1
27	Electronic Expansion Valve	072009060012	*	2
28	Cut off Valve	0733410005301	*	1
29	Cut off Valve	0733410001401	*	2
30	Oil Separator	035028060002	*	1
31	Nozzle for Adding Freon	06130002	*	1
32	Left Front Panel	012062000016P		1
33	Right Panel	012167000014P		1
34	Front Panel Assy	000003060148		1
35	Cover Plate	012035000246P		1
36	Compressor and Fittings	009001060285	*	1
37	Strainer	07222025	*	1
38	Silencer	035023000007	*	1
39	Pressure Protect Switch	4602000911	*	1
40	Pressure Protect Switch	46020015154		1
41	Gas-Liquid Separator	035027060035	*	1
42	Electric Box Assy	100002078490	*	1
43	Terminal Board	4201024701	*	1
44	Main Board	300027060098	*	1
45	Terminal Board	42200006005403	*	1
46	Main Board	300027062913	*	1
47	Filter Board	300020060125	*	1
48	Reactor	450004060033	*	1
49	Terminal Board	42011103	*	1
50	Overcurrent Circuit Breaker	43003106000903		1
51	Electric Box Assy	100002079590		1
52	Drive Board	300078060165	*	1
53	Fan Board	300094000052	*	2
54	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413248	*	1
55	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	072002000011	*	1
56	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	07200200001102	*	1
57	4 Way Valve Coil	07201006000601	*	1
58	4 Way Valve Coil	07201006000603	*	1
59	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001524	*	1
60	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001525	*	1
61	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001526	*	1
62	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001530	*	1
63	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001502	*	1
64	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001521	*	1
65	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001522	*	1
66	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001523	*	1
67	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001527	*	1
68	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001529	*	1
69	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001531	*	1
70	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001528	*	1
71	Electric Heater(Compressor)	7651540714	*	1

No	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
72	Sensor Sub-assy	390002060061	*	1
73	Pressure Sensor	430044060014	*	1
74	Pressure Sensor	430044060013	*	1

Above data is subject to change without notice, pls reference the SP in global service website.

6.3 Explosive View and Parts List of GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U), GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U), GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U), GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)



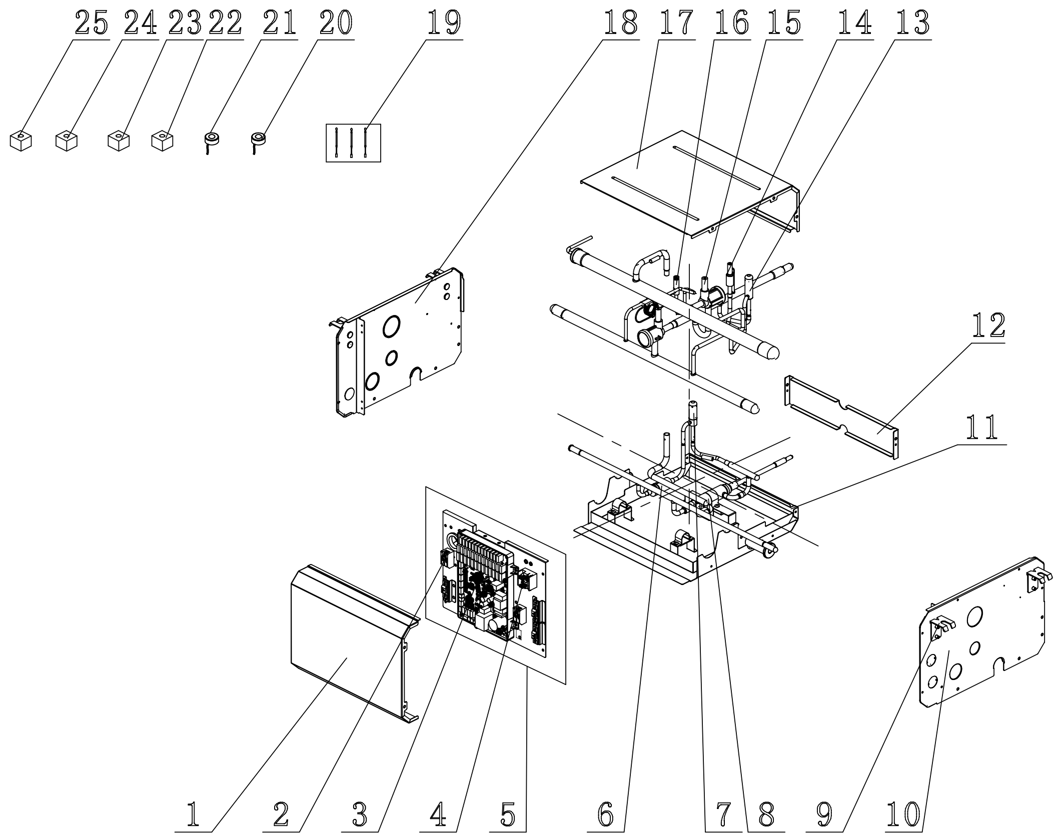
No.	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
1	Rear Grill	016001060013	*	1
2	Coping	012049000059P		1
3	Diversion Circle	200150000011	*	2
4	Axial Flow Fan	103002060011	*	2
5	Brushless DC Motor	1570411901	*	2
6	Cover Plate	012035000247P		1
7	Electromagnetic Valve	072008060007	*	2
8	Nozzle for Adding Freon	06120012	*	2
9	4-Way Valve	43000339	*	2
10	Electromagnetic Valve	43000072	*	4
11	One Way Valve	071001060008	*	2
12	Nozzle for Adding Freon	035114060003	*	1
13	Strainer	07414100024	*	1
14	Rear Grill	016001060012	*	1
15	Condenser Assy	011002061793	*	1
16	One Way Valve	07130101	*	2
17	Discharge Charge Valve	07133771	*	1
18	Electromagnetic Valve	43044100144	*	5
19	Unloading Valve	07334100002	*	3
20	Electromagnetic Valve	43000055	*	1

No.	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
21	Strainer	07415200002	*	4
22	Left Side Plate Sub-Assy	017037060016P		1
23	Plate-Type Heat Exchanger	010007060006	*	1
24	Electronic Expansion Valve	072009060008	*	1
25	Gas Tube Filter	072190511	*	3
26	Electromagnetic Valve	43044100224	*	1
27	Chassis Sub-Assy	017000060477P		1
28	Accumulator	035029060022	*	1
29	Oil Separator	035028060002	*	1
30	Cut off Valve	0733410005301	*	1
31	Cut off Valve	0733410001401	*	2
32	Nozzle for Adding Freon	06130002	*	1
33	Strainer	07222025	*	1
34	Gas-Liquid Separator	035027060004	*	1
35	Electronic Expansion Valve	072009060012	*	2
36	Left Front Panel	012062000016P		1
37	Left Front Panel	012062000017P		1
38	Right Panel	012167000014P		1
39	Cover Plate	012035000246P		1
40	Compressor and Fittings	009001060230	*	2
41	Silencer	035023000007	*	2
42	One Way Valve	071001060010	*	2
43	Pressure Protect Switch	4602000911	*	1
44	Pressure Protect Switch	4602000910	*	1
45	Pressure Protect Switch	46020015154		1
46	Right Side Plate Sub-Assy	017038060026P		1
47	Electric Box Assy	100002077361	*	1
48	Terminal Board	4201024701	*	1
49	Main Board	300027060098	*	1
50	Terminal Board	42200006005403	*	1
51	Main Board	300027062913	*	1
52	Reactor	450004060018	*	2
53	Filter Board	300020060125	*	2
54	Terminal Board	42011103	*	1
55	Overcurrent Circuit Breaker	43003106000903		2
56	Electric Box Assy	100002079589	*	1
57	Drive Board	300078060153	*	2
58	Fan Board	300094000052	*	2
59	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	07200200001102	*	1
60	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	072002000011	*	1
61	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413248	*	1
62	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001523	*	1
63	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001527	*	1
64	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001529	*	1
65	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001528	*	1
66	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001531	*	1
67	4 Way Valve Coil	07201006000602	*	1
68	4 Way Valve Coil	07201006000603	*	1
69	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001524	*	1
70	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001525	*	1
71	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001526	*	1
72	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001530	*	1
73	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001502	*	1

No.	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
74	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001520	*	1
75	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001521	*	1
76	Magnet Coil (Electromagnetic Valve)	07200106001522	*	1
77	Electrical Heater(Compressor)	7651521243	*	1
78	Electrical Heater	7651521244	*	1
79	Sensor Sub-Assy	390002060060	*	1
80	Pressure Sensor	430044060014	*	1
81	Pressure Sensor	430044060013	*	1

Above data is subject to change without notice, pls reference the SP in global service website.

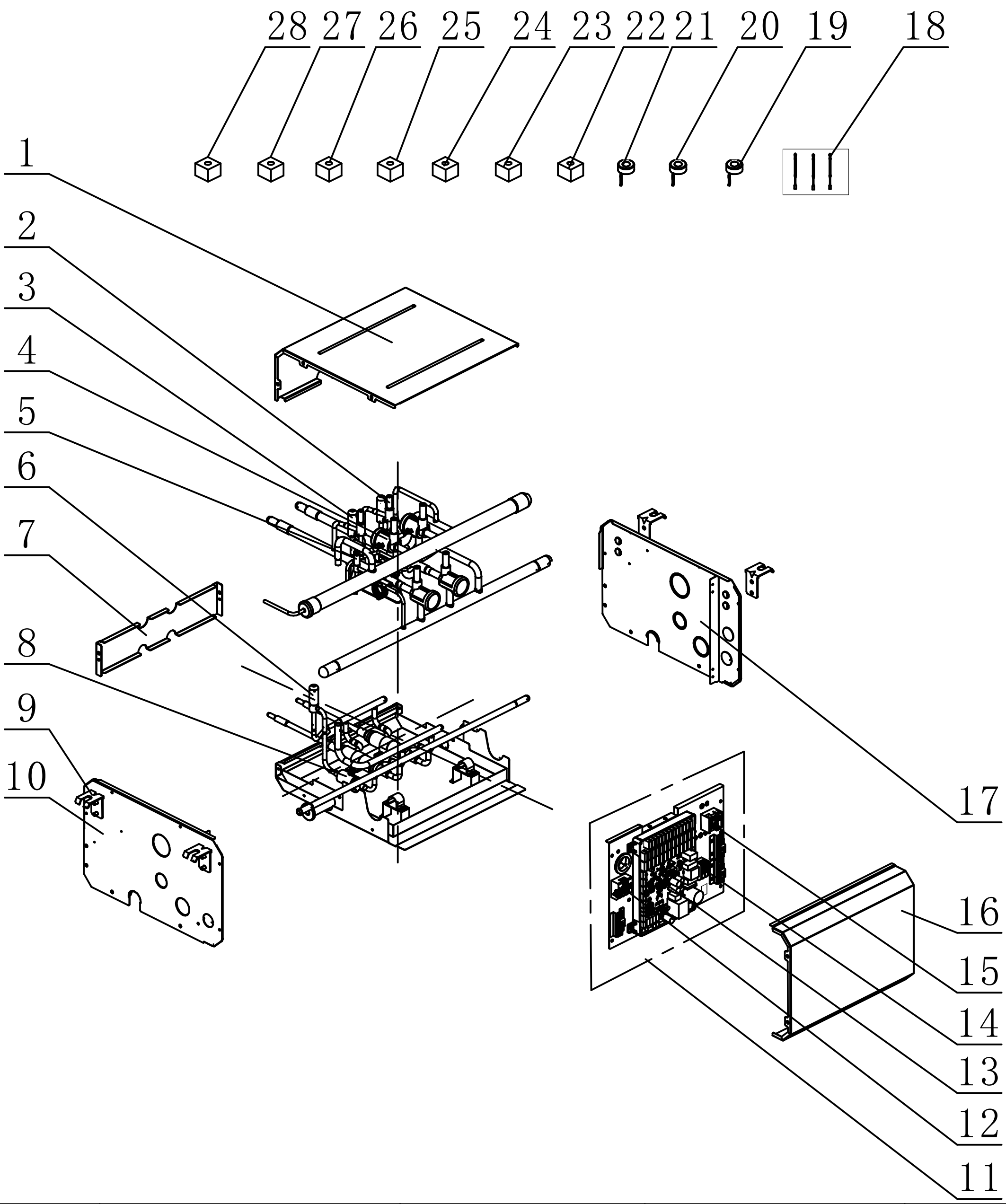
6.4 Explosive View and Parts List of NCHS1D(U)



No.	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
1	Electric Box Cover	012020060456P		1
2	Terminal Board	42200006005602	*	2
3	Connection board	300023060022	*	1
4	Terminal Board	4201110602	*	1
5	Electric Box Assy	100002075038	*	1
6	Strainer	0741410000601	*	1
7	Electronic Expansion Valve	072009000001	*	1
8	Over-cooling Pipe	035073060001		1
9	Hook	0211244601P	*	4
10	Side Plate	01711006002901P		1
11	Rear Case	012261060007P		1
12	Side Plate	012010061281P		1
13	Electronic Expansion Valve	43044100172	*	1
14	Electromagnetic Valve	43000072	*	1
15	Electromagnetic Valve	43000073	*	2
16	Electromagnetic Valve	43044100144	*	1
17	Top Cover	012148060250P		1
18	Side Plate	01711006002801P		1
19	Sensor Sub-assy	390002060156	*	1
20	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413251	*	1
21	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413217	*	1
22	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001516	*	1
23	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001517	*	1
24	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001518	*	1
25	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001519	*	1

Above data is subject to change without notice, pls reference the SP in global service website.

6.5 Explosive View and Parts List of NCHS2D(U)

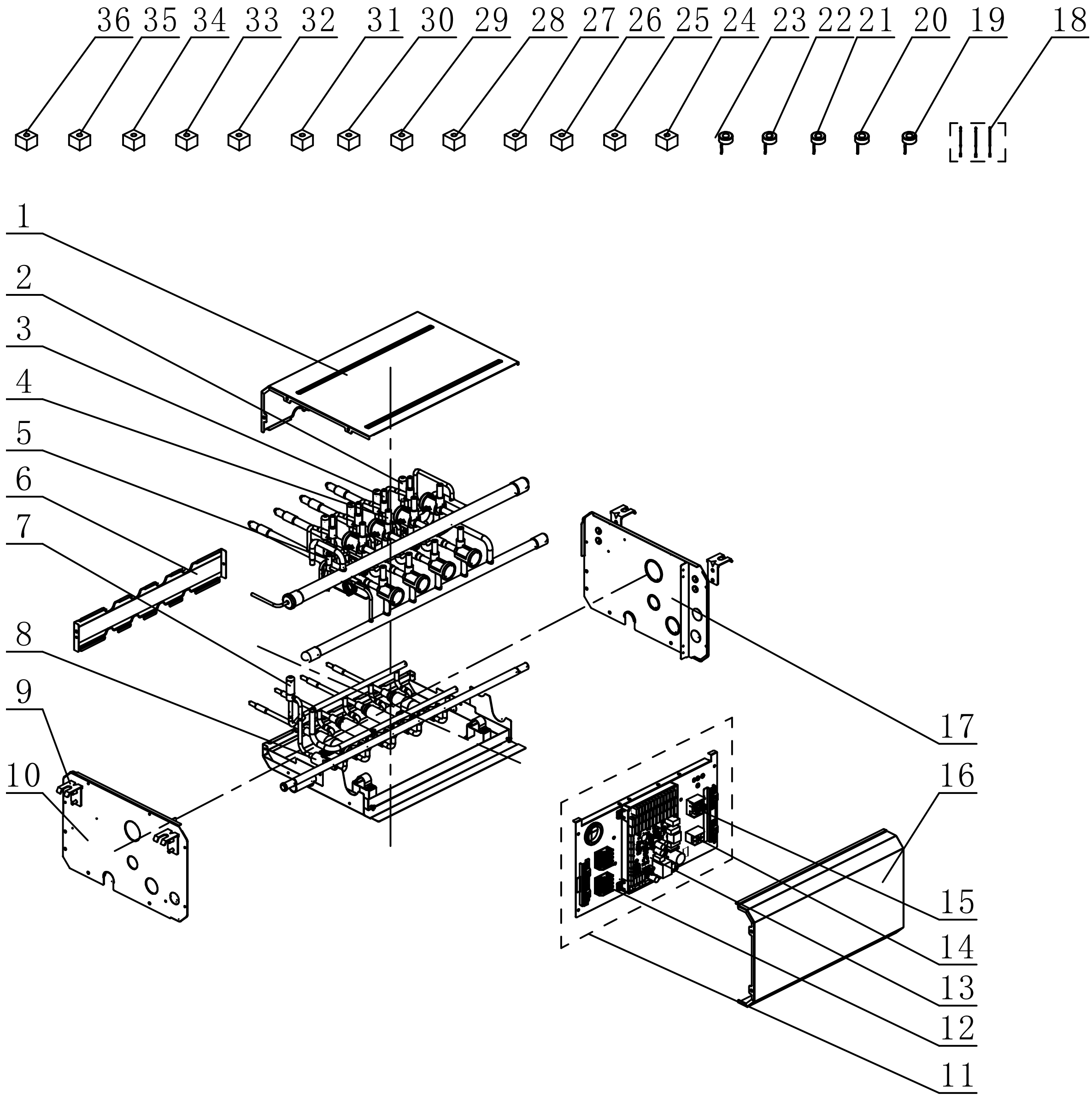


No.	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
1	Top Cover	012148060201P		1
2	Electromagnetic Valve	43000072	*	2
3	Electronic Expansion Valve	43044100172	*	2
4	Electromagnetic Valve	43000073	*	4
5	Electromagnetic Valve	43044100144	*	1
6	Electronic Expansion Valve	072009000001	*	1
7	Side Plate	012010061004P		1
8	Strainer	0741410000601	*	1
9	Hook	0211244601P	*	4
10	Side Plate	01711006002801P		1
11	Electric Box Assy	100002075036	*	1
12	Terminal Board	42200006005403	*	1
13	Connection Board	300023060022	*	1
14	Terminal Board	42200006005602	*	1

No.	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
15	Terminal Board	4201110602	*	1
16	Electric Box Cover	012020060456P		1
17	Side Plate	01711006002901P		1
18	Sensor Sub-assy	390002060156	*	1
19	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413251	*	1
20	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413252	*	1
21	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413217	*	1
22	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001517	*	1
23	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001516	*	1
24	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001518	*	1
25	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001519	*	1
26	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001515	*	1
27	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001514	*	1
28	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001513	*	1

Above data is subject to change without notice, pls reference the SP in global service website.

6.6 Explosive View and Parts List of NCHS4D(U)

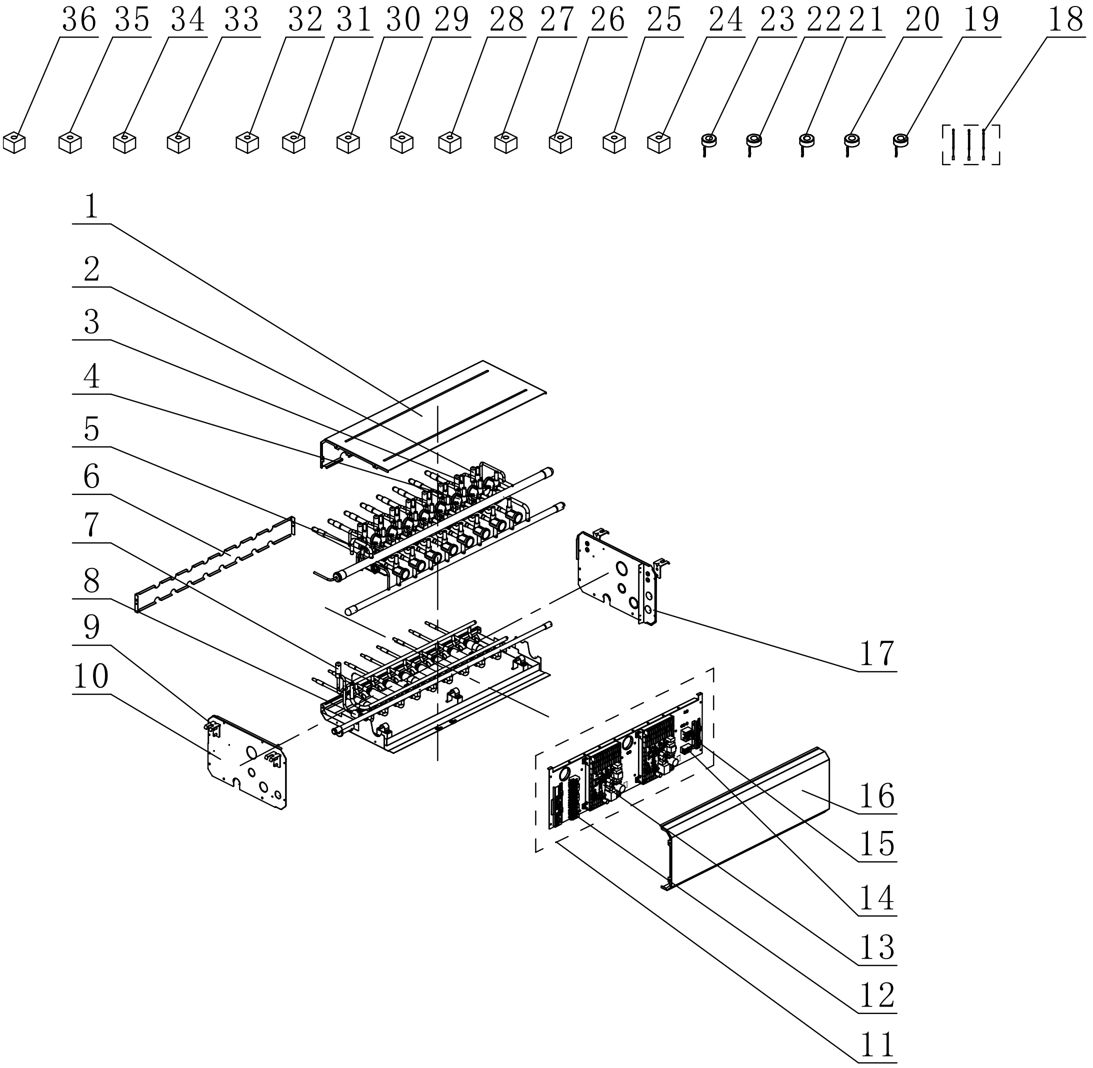


No.	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
1	Upper Cover Plate	012148060035P		1
2	Electronic Expansion Valve	43044100172	*	4
3	Electromagnetic Valve	43000072	*	4
4	Electromagnetic Valve	43000073	*	8
5	Electromagnetic Valve	43044100144	*	1
6	Side Plate	017110060115P		1
7	Electronic Expansion Valve	072009000001	*	1
8	Strainer	0741410000601	*	1
9	Hook	0211244601P	*	4
10	Side Plate	01711006002801P		1
11	Electric Box Assy	100002067307	*	1
12	Terminal Board	422000060004	*	2
13	Connection board	300023060022	*	1
14	Terminal board	420001000019	*	1
15	Terminal Board	4201110602	*	1
16	Electric Box Cover	012020060117P		1

No.	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
17	Side Plate	01711006002901P		1
18	Sensor Sub-assy	390002060156	*	1
19	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413251	*	1
20	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413252	*	1
21	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413234	*	1
22	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413235	*	1
23	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413217	*	1
24	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001507	*	1
25	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001508	*	1
26	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001509	*	1
27	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001510	*	1
28	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001511	*	1
29	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001512	*	1
30	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001513	*	1
31	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001514	*	1
32	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001515	*	1
33	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001516	*	1
34	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001517	*	1
35	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001518	*	1
36	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001519	*	1

Above data is subject to change without notice, pls reference the SP in global service website.

6.7 Explosive View and Parts List of NCHS8D(U)



No.	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
1	Top Cover	012148060214P		1
2	Electronic Expansion Valve	43044100172	*	8
3	Electromagnetic Valve	43000072	*	8
4	Electromagnetic Valve	43000073	*	16
5	Electromagnetic Valve	43044100144	*	1
6	Side Plate	017110060208P		1
7	Electronic Expansion Valve	072009000001	*	1
8	Strainer	0741410000601	*	1
9	Hook	0211244601P	*	4
10	Side Plate	01711006002801P		1
11	Electric Box Assy	100002075037	*	1
12	Terminal Board	42200006005403	*	4
13	Connection board	300023060022	*	2
14	Terminal Board	42200006005602	*	1
15	Terminal Board	4201110602	*	1
16	Electric Box Cover	012020060509P		1
17	Side Plate	01711006002901P		1
18	Sensor Sub-assy	390002060156	*	1
19	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413251	*	2

No.	Name	Material code	Vulnerable part *	Qty
20	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413252	*	2
21	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413234	*	2
22	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413235	*	2
23	Electric Expand Valve Fitting	4304413217	*	1
24	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001507	*	2
25	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001515	*	2
26	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001514	*	2
27	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001513	*	2
28	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001512	*	2
29	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001511	*	2
30	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001510	*	2
31	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001509	*	2
32	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001508	*	2
33	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001517	*	2
34	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001516	*	2
35	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001518	*	2
36	Magnet Coil (electromagnetic valve)	07200106001519	*	1

Above data is subject to change without notice, pls reference the SP in global service website.

Chapter 5 Maintenance

1 Outdoor Unit

Routine checkup and maintenance can prolong service life of unit, please ask for professional personnel to conduct maintenance.

1.1 Outdoor Unit Heat Exchanger

Heat exchanger of outdoor unit should be washed regularly that at least once in two months. Use cleaner and nylon brush to remove dust and impurities; if there is compressed air source, use compressed air to remove the dust in the surface of heat exchanger. Please do not wash with tap water.

1.2 Notices at the Beginning of Use Season

(1) Check if there is blockage in air inlet and outlet of indoor and outdoor units;

(1) Check if the grounding is reliable;

(2) Check if the batteries of remote controller have been replaced;

(3) Check if the air filter has been well installed;

(4) After long-term closedown of unit, before restarting the unit, turn on the power switch of air conditioner 8 hours before starting operation, so as to conduct preheating of crankcase of outdoor compressor;

(5) Check if outdoor unit is firmly installed, if there is any faults, please contact with Gree maintenance center.

1.3 Notices at the End of Use Season

(1) Cut off general supply source of air conditioner unit;

(2) Clean the filter and case of indoor and outdoor units;

(3) Remove the dust and impurities of indoor and outdoor units;

(4) If the outdoor unit gets rusty, smear with paint in rusty place to prevent it from expanding.

Appendixes

Appendix 1 Temperature Senor Resistance and Temperature Relationship Table

Environmental temperature sensor 15kΩ resistance ~ voltage correspondence table (including outdoor and indoor environment temperature sensors)

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	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
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

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
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
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

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
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

Pipeline temperature sensor 20kΩ resistance ~ voltage correspondence table (including defrosting temperature sensor, subcooler temperature sensor, gas-liquid separator temperature sensor, IDU inlet and outlet tube temperature sensor)

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
-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

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
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
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

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
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	—	—	—

Exhaust temperature sensor 50kΩ resistance ~ voltage correspondence table (including compressor top shell temperature sensor and air exhaust pipe 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
-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

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
-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
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

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
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	**—**	**—**	**—**

Appendix 2 Refrigerant Temperature and Pressure Table

Refrigerant: R410A

Temperature (°C)	Corresponding saturation pressure (BAR)	Temperature (°C)	Corresponding saturation pressure (BAR)	Temperature (°C)	Corresponding saturation pressure (BAR)
-43	1.54	**-9**	5.96	**25**	16.4
-42	1.61	**-8**	6.16	**26**	16.9
-41	1.68	**-7**	6.37	**27**	17.3
-40	1.76	**-6**	6.58	**28**	17.8
-39	1.84	**-5**	6.80	**29**	18.5
-38	1.93	**-4**	7.03	**30**	18.7
-37	2.02	**-3**	7.26	**31**	19.2
-36	2.11	**-2**	7.50	**32**	19.7
-35	2.24	**-1**	7.74	**33**	20.2
-34	2.33	**0**	7.99	**34**	20.7
-33	2.43	**1**	5.94	**35**	21.2
-32	2.53	**2**	8.50	**36**	21.7
-31	2.64	**3**	8.77	**37**	22.3
-30	2.75	**4**	9.04	**38**	22.8
-29	2.86	**5**	9.32	**39**	23.4
-28	2.98	**6**	9.61	**40**	24.0
-27	3.10	**7**	9.90	**41**	24.6
-26	3.22	**8**	10.2	**42**	25.2
-25	3.35	**9**	10.5	**43**	25.8
-24	3.48	**10**	10.8	**44**	26.4
-23	3.61	**11**	11.1	**45**	27.0
-22	3.75	**12**	11.5	**46**	27.7
-21	3.89	**13**	11.8	**47**	28.3
-20	4.04	**14**	12.1	**48**	29.0
-19	4.19	**15**	12.5	**49**	29.6
-18	4.35	**16**	12.8	**50**	30.3
-17	4.51	**17**	13.2	**52**	31.7
-16	4.67	**18**	13.6	**54**	33.2
-15	4.84	**19**	14.0	**56**	34.7
-14	5.02	**20**	14.4	**58**	36.3
-13	5.19	**21**	14.7	**60**	37.9
-12	5.38	**22**	15.2	**62**	40.17
-11	5.57	**23**	15.6	**65**	42.78
-10	5.76	**24**	16.0	**67**	44.57

Appendix 3 Pressure Sensor Voltage and Pressure Table

High-pressure sensor features (R410A)

Temperature (°C)	Absolute pressure (kPA)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Absolute pressure (kPA)	Voltage (V)
-40	176	0.102	**16**	1300	1.3
-39	184	0.111	**17**	1337	1.34
-38	193	0.12	**18**	1375	1.38
-37	202	0.13	**19**	1413	1.421
-36	211	0.139	**20**	1453	1.463
-35	220	0.149	**21**	1493	1.506
-34	230	0.16	**22**	1535	1.551
-33	240	0.17	**23**	1577	1.596
-32	250	0.181	**24**	1620	1.641
-31	261	0.193	**25**	1664	1.688
-30	273	0.206	**26**	1708	1.735
-29	283	0.216	**27**	1754	1.784
-28	295	0.229	**28**	1801	1.834
-27	307	0.242	**29**	1848	1.884
-26	319	0.255	**30**	1897	1.937
-25	332	0.268	**31**	1946	1.989
-24	345	0.282	**32**	1996	2.042
-23	359	0.297	**33**	2048	2.098
-22	373	0.312	**34**	2100	2.153
-21	388	0.328	**35**	2153	2.21
-20	403	0.344	**36**	2208	2.268
-19	418	0.36	**37**	2263	2.327
-18	434	0.377	**38**	2320	2.388
-17	450	0.394	**39**	2377	2.448
-16	467	0.412	**40**	2436	2.511
-15	484	0.43	**41**	2495	2.574
-14	502	0.45	**42**	2556	2.639
-13	520	0.469	**43**	2618	2.705
-12	538	0.488	**44**	2681	2.772
-11	558	0.509	**45**	2745	2.841
-10	577	0.53	**46**	2810	2.91
-9	597	0.551	**47**	2876	2.98
-8	618	0.573	**48**	2944	3.053
-7	639	0.596	**49**	3013	3.126
-6	661	0.619	**50**	3083	3.201
-5	684	0.644	**51**	3154	3.277
-4	707	0.668	**52**	3226	3.353
-3	730	0.693	**53**	3300	3.432
-2	754	0.718	**54**	3374	3.511
-1	779	0.745	**55**	3450	3.592
0	804	0.772	**56**	3528	3.675
1	830	0.799	**57**	3606	3.759

Temperature (°C)	Absolute pressure (kPA)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Absolute pressure (kPA)	Voltage (V)
2	857	0.828	**58**	3686	3.844
3	884	0.857	**59**	3767	3.93
4	912	0.887	**60**	3849	4.018
5	940	0.917	**61**	3932	4.106
6	969	0.947	**62**	4017	4.197
7	999	0.979	**63**	4103	4.288
8	1030	1.012	**64**	4190	4.381
9	1061	1.046	**65**	4278	4.475
10	1093	1.08	**66**	4367	4.57
11	1125	1.114	**67**	4457	4.666
12	1159	1.15	**68**	4548	4.763
13	1193	1.186	**69**	4639	4.86
14	1228	1.224	**70**	4731	4.958
15	1263	1.261	**71**	4893	5.13

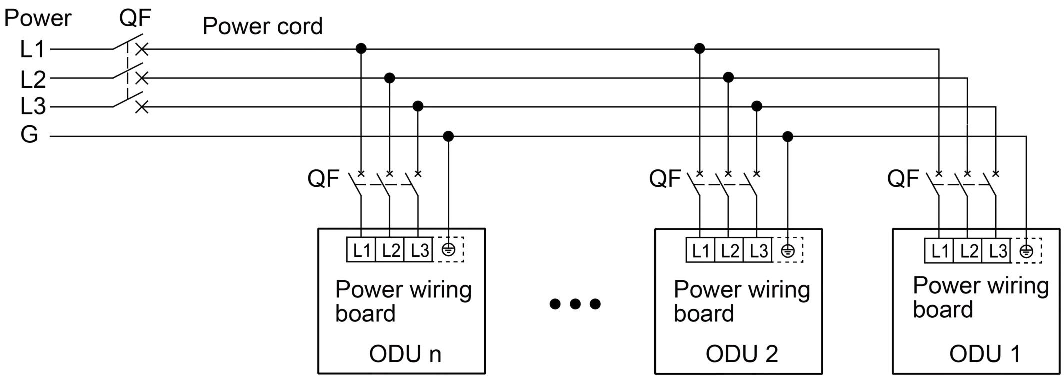
Low-pressure sensor features (R410A)

Temperature (°C)	Absolute pressure (kPA)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Absolute pressure (kPA)	Voltage (V)
-70	36	0.369	**-14**	502	1.301
-69	38	0.373	**-13**	520	1.337
-68	40	0.377	**-12**	538	1.373
-67	43	0.383	**-11**	558	1.413
-66	46	0.389	**-10**	577	1.451
-65	48	0.393	**-9**	597	1.491
-64	51	0.399	**-8**	618	1.533
-63	54	0.405	**-7**	639	1.575
-62	57	0.411	**-6**	661	1.619
-61	61	0.419	**-5**	684	1.665
-60	64	0.425	**-4**	707	1.711
-59	68	0.433	**-3**	730	1.757
-58	72	0.441	**-2**	754	1.805
-57	76	0.449	**-1**	799	1.895
-56	80	0.457	**0**	804	1.905
-55	84	0.465	**1**	830	1.957
-54	89	0.475	**2**	857	2.011
-53	94	0.485	**3**	884	2.065
-52	99	0.495	**4**	912	2.121
-51	104	0.505	**5**	940	2.177
-50	109	0.515	**6**	969	2.235
-49	115	0.527	**7**	999	2.295
-48	121	0.539	**8**	1030	2.357
-47	127	0.551	**9**	1061	2.419
-46	133	0.563	**10**	1096	2.489
-45	140	0.577	**11**	1125	2.547
-44	146	0.589	**12**	1159	2.615
-43	154	0.605	**13**	1193	2.683

Temperature (°C)	Absolute pressure (kPA)	Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Absolute pressure (kPA)	Voltage (V)
-42	161	0.619	**14**	1228	2.753
-41	168	0.633	**15**	1263	2.823
-40	176	0.649	**16**	1300	2.897
-39	184	0.665	**17**	1337	2.971
-38	193	0.683	**18**	1375	3.047
-37	202	0.701	**19**	1413	3.123
-36	211	0.719	**20**	1453	3.203
-35	220	0.737	**21**	1493	3.283
-34	230	0.757	**22**	1535	3.367
-33	240	0.777	**23**	1577	3.451
-32	250	0.797	**24**	1620	3.537
-31	261	0.819	**25**	1664	3.625
-30	272	0.841	**26**	1708	3.713
-29	283	0.863	**27**	1754	3.805
-28	295	0.887	**28**	1801	3.899
-27	307	0.911	**29**	1848	3.993
-26	319	0.935	**30**	1897	4.091
-25	332	0.961	**31**	1946	4.189
-24	345	0.987	**32**	1996	4.289
-23	359	1.015	**33**	2048	4.393
-22	373	1.043	**34**	2100	4.497
-21	388	1.073	**35**	2153	4.603
-20	403	1.103	**36**	2208	4.713
-19	418	1.133	**37**	2263	4.823
-18	434	1.165	**38**	2320	4.937
-17	450	1.197	**39**	2377	5.051
-16	467	1.231	**40**	2439	5.175
-15	484	1.265	**—**	—	—

Appendix 4 Electric Specifications

Every unit should have corresponding short-circuit and overload protection. And also a main switch is required to control power supply or disconnection.



NOTICE

The maximum outdoor unit quantity "n" is decided by the combination from of outdoor unit.
Please refer to the actual requirement of unit for the earthing position.

Please refer to the following table for outdoor unit power cord specifications and circuit breakers.

Ultra Heat GMV6 HR:

Outdoor units	Power Supply	Fuse Capacity	Minimum Circuit Ampacity	Maximum Overcurrent Protection
	V/Ph/Hz	A	A	A
GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)	208V/230V 3~ 60Hz	60	59.5	60
GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)	208V/230V 3~ 60Hz	100	91.7	100
GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)	208V/230V 3~ 60Hz	100	91.7	100

GMV6 HR:

Outdoor Units	Power Supply	Fuse Capacity	Minimum Circuit Ampacity	Maximum Overcurrent Protection
	V/Ph/Hz	A	A	A
GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)	208V/230V 3~ 60Hz	60	51.0	60
GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)	208V/230V 3~ 60Hz	60	59.5	60
GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)	208V/230V 3~ 60Hz	70	62.1	70
GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)	208V/230V 3~ 60Hz	100	91.7	100
GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)	208V/230V 3~ 60Hz	100	95.3	100

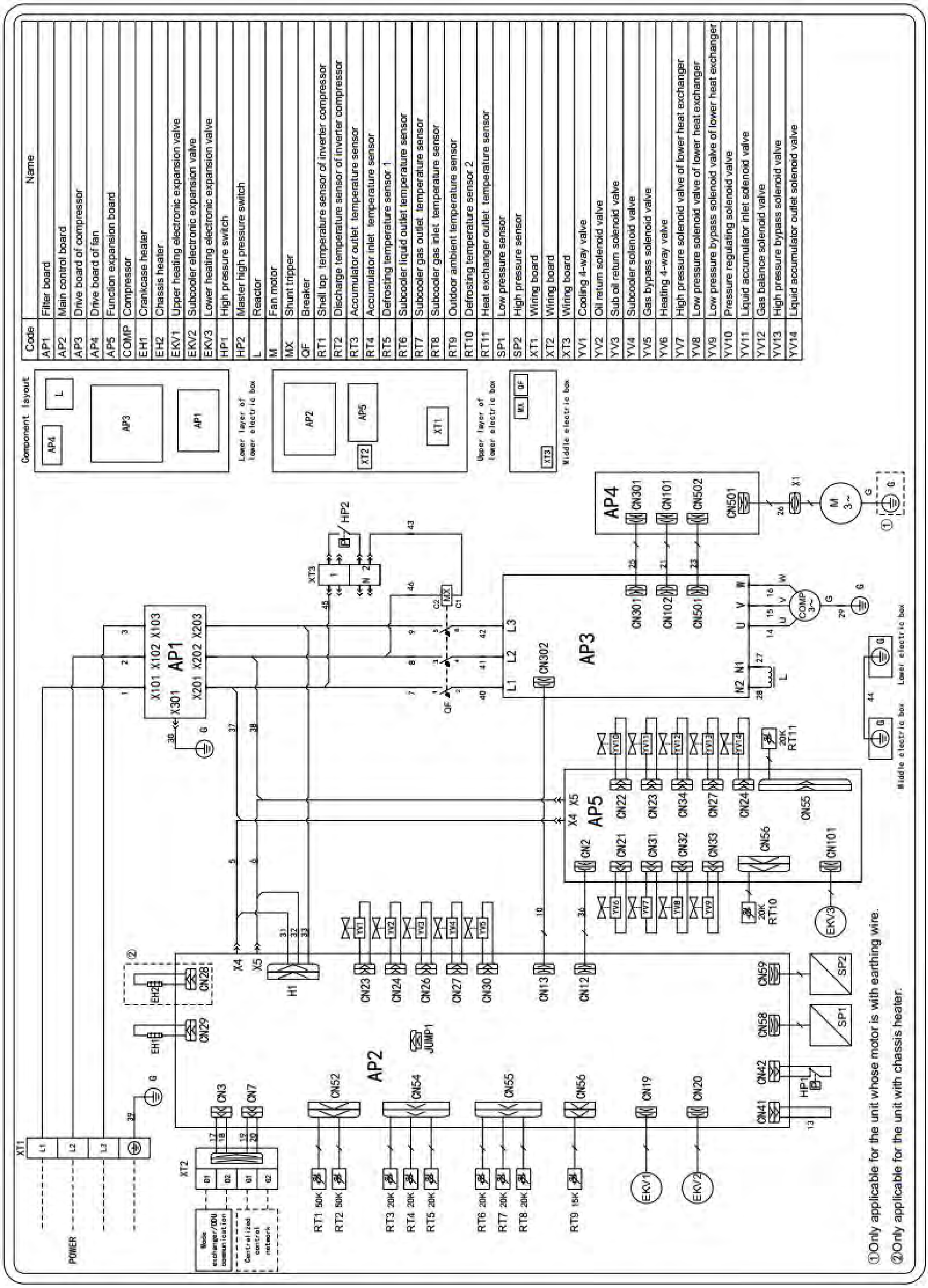
NOTES!

① Copper-core cable which complies with local regulations must be applied.

② According to on-site installation conditions, local regulations must be met.

Appendix 5 Circuit Diagram

GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)

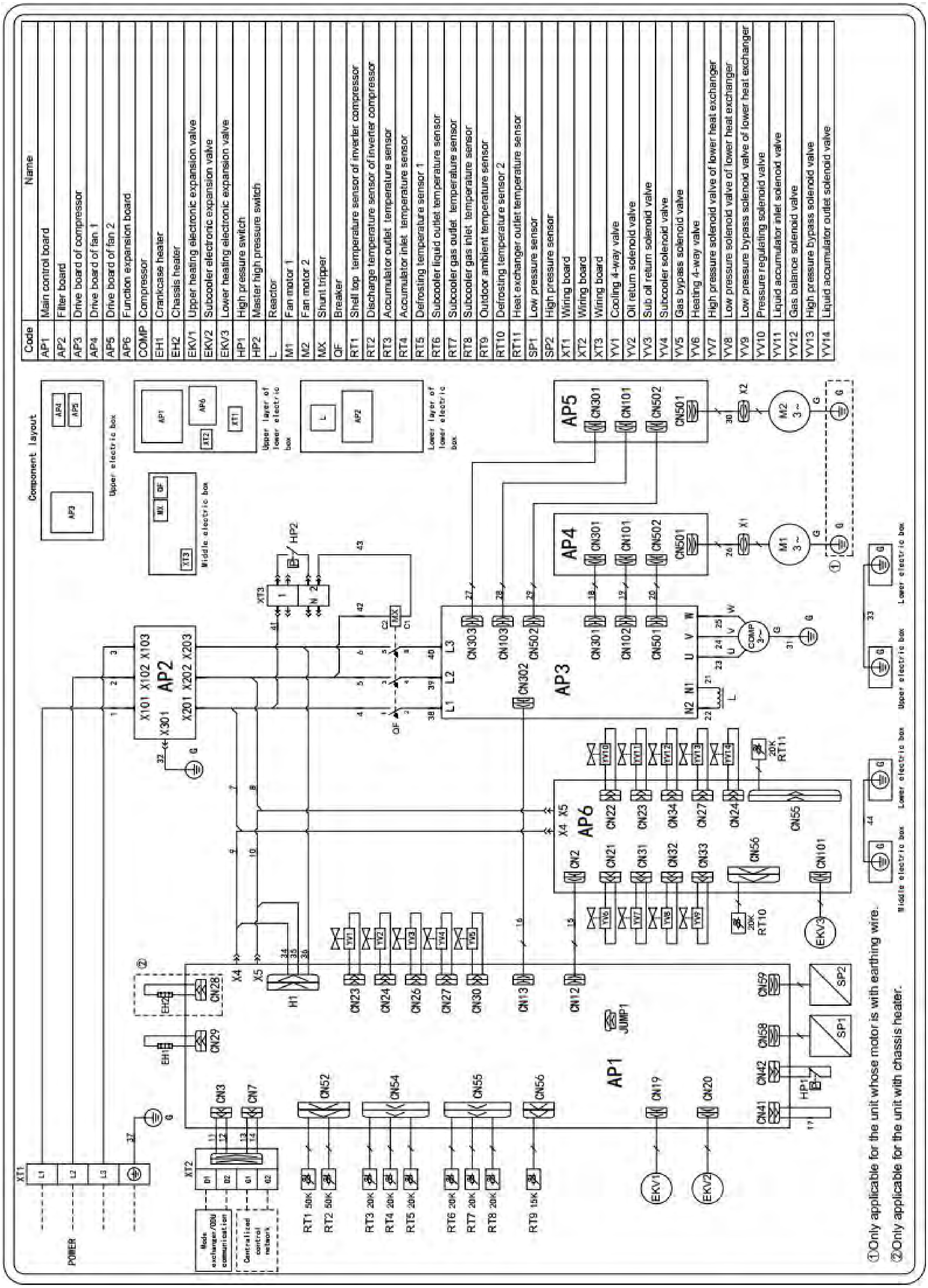


Code	Name
AP1	Filter board
AP2	Main control board
AP3	Drive board of compressor
AP4	Drive board of fan
AP5	Function expansion board
COMP	Compressor
EH1	Crankcase heater
EH2	Chassis heater
EKV1	Upper heating electronic expansion valve
EKV2	Subcooler electronic expansion valve
EKV3	Lower heating electronic expansion valve
HP1	High pressure switch
HP2	Master high pressure switch
L	Reactor
M	Fan motor
MX	Shunt tripper
QF	Breaker
RT1	Shell top temperature sensor of inverter compressor
RT2	Discharge temperature sensor of inverter compressor
RT3	Accumulator outlet temperature sensor
RT4	Accumulator inlet temperature sensor
RT5	Defrosting temperature sensor 1
RT6	Subcooler liquid outlet temperature sensor
RT7	Subcooler gas outlet temperature sensor
RT8	Subcooler gas inlet temperature sensor
RT9	Outdoor ambient temperature sensor
RT10	Defrosting temperature sensor 2
RT11	Heat exchanger outlet temperature sensor
SP1	Low pressure sensor
SP2	High pressure sensor
XT1	Wiring board
XT2	Wiring board
XT3	Wiring board
YV1	Cooling 4-way valve
YV2	Oil return solenoid valve
YV3	Sub oil return solenoid valve
YV4	Subcooler solenoid valve
YV5	Gas bypass solenoid valve
YV6	Heating 4-way valve
YV7	High pressure solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger
YV8	Low pressure solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger
YV9	Low pressure bypass solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger
YV10	Pressure regulating solenoid valve
YV11	Liquid accumulator inlet solenoid valve
YV12	Gas balance solenoid valve
YV13	High pressure bypass solenoid valve
YV14	Liquid accumulator outlet solenoid valve

①Only applicable for the unit whose motor is with earthing wire.

②Only applicable for the unit with chassis heater.

GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)

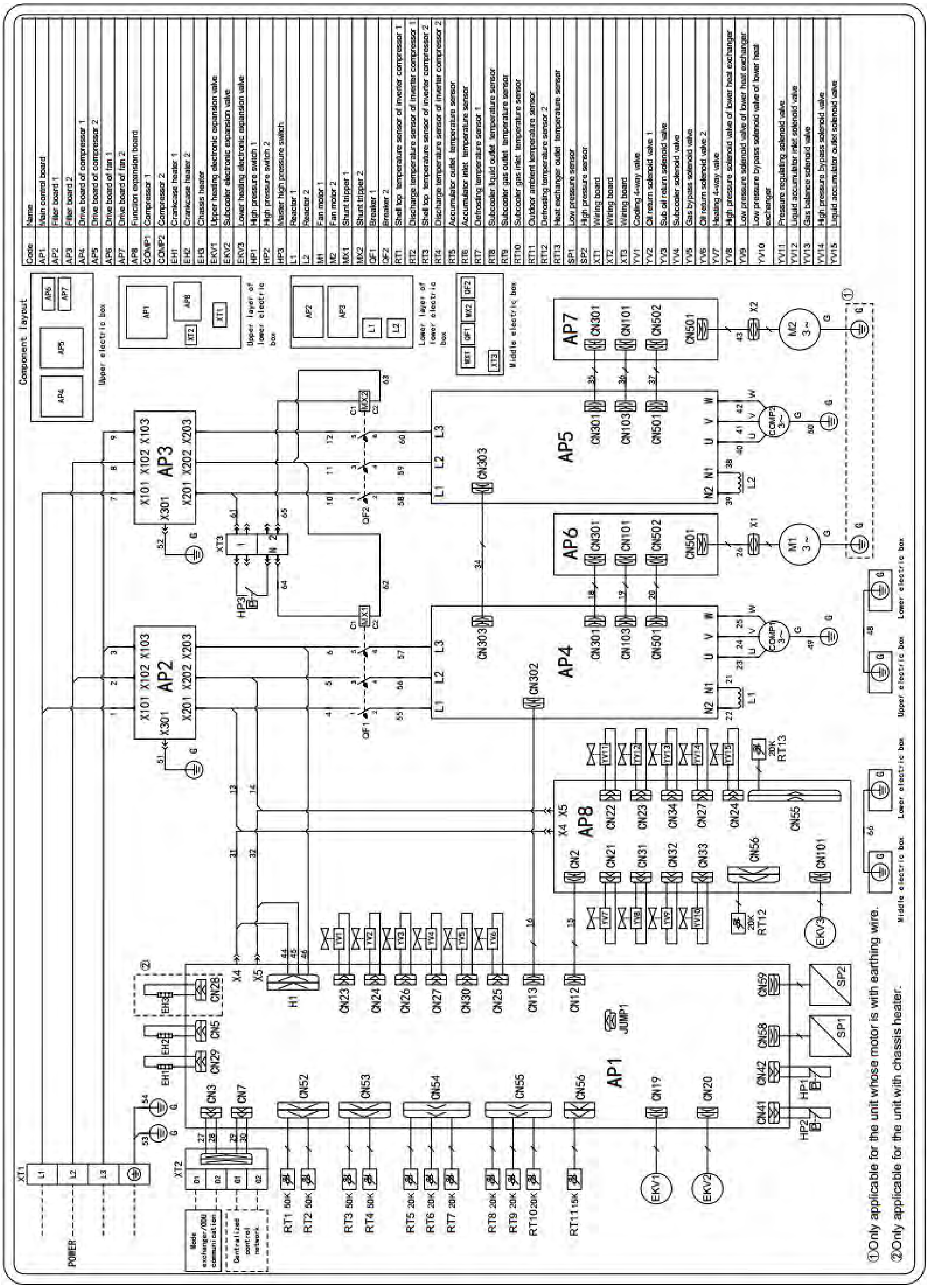


Code	Name
AP1	Main control board
AP2	Filter board
AP3	Drive board of compressor
AP4	Drive board of fan 1
AP5	Drive board of fan 2
AP6	Function expansion board
COMP	Compressor
EH1	Crankcase heater
EH2	Chassis heater
EKV1	Upper heating electronic expansion valve
EKV2	Subcooler electronic expansion valve
EKV3	Lower heating electronic expansion valve
HP1	High pressure switch
HP2	Master high pressure switch
L	Reactor
M1	Fan motor 1
M2	Fan motor 2
MX	Shunt tripper
QF	Breaker
RT1	Shell top temperature sensor of inverter compressor
RT2	Discharge temperature sensor of inverter compressor
RT3	Accumulator outlet temperature sensor
RT4	Accumulator inlet temperature sensor
RT5	Defrosting temperature sensor 1
RT6	Subcooler liquid outlet temperature sensor
RT7	Subcooler gas outlet temperature sensor
RT8	Subcooler gas inlet temperature sensor
RT9	Outdoor ambient temperature sensor
RT10	Defrosting temperature sensor 2
RT11	Heat exchanger outlet temperature sensor
SP1	Low pressure sensor
SP2	High pressure sensor
XT1	Wiring board
XT2	Wiring board
XT3	Wiring board
YV1	Cooling 4-way valve
YV2	Oil return solenoid valve
YV3	Sub oil return solenoid valve
YV4	Subcooler solenoid valve
YV5	Gas bypass solenoid valve
YV6	Heating 4-way valve
YV7	High pressure solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger
YV8	Low pressure solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger
YV9	Low pressure bypass solenoid valve of lower heat exchanger
YV10	Pressure regulating solenoid valve
YV11	Liquid accumulator inlet solenoid valve
YV12	Gas balance solenoid valve
YV13	High pressure bypass solenoid valve
YV14	Liquid accumulator outlet solenoid valve

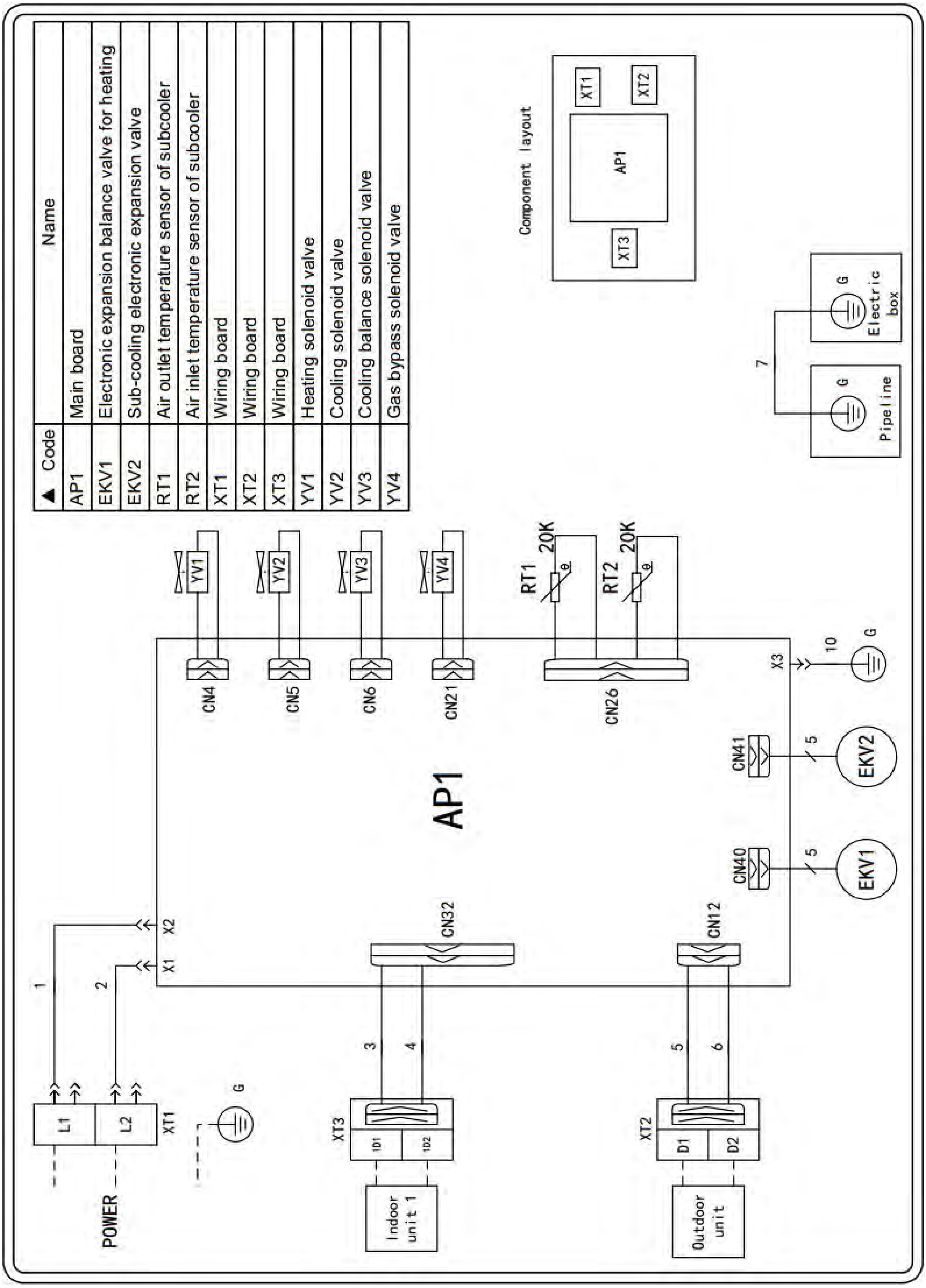
①Only applicable for the unit whose motor is with earthing wire.

②Only applicable for the unit with chassis heater.

GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)

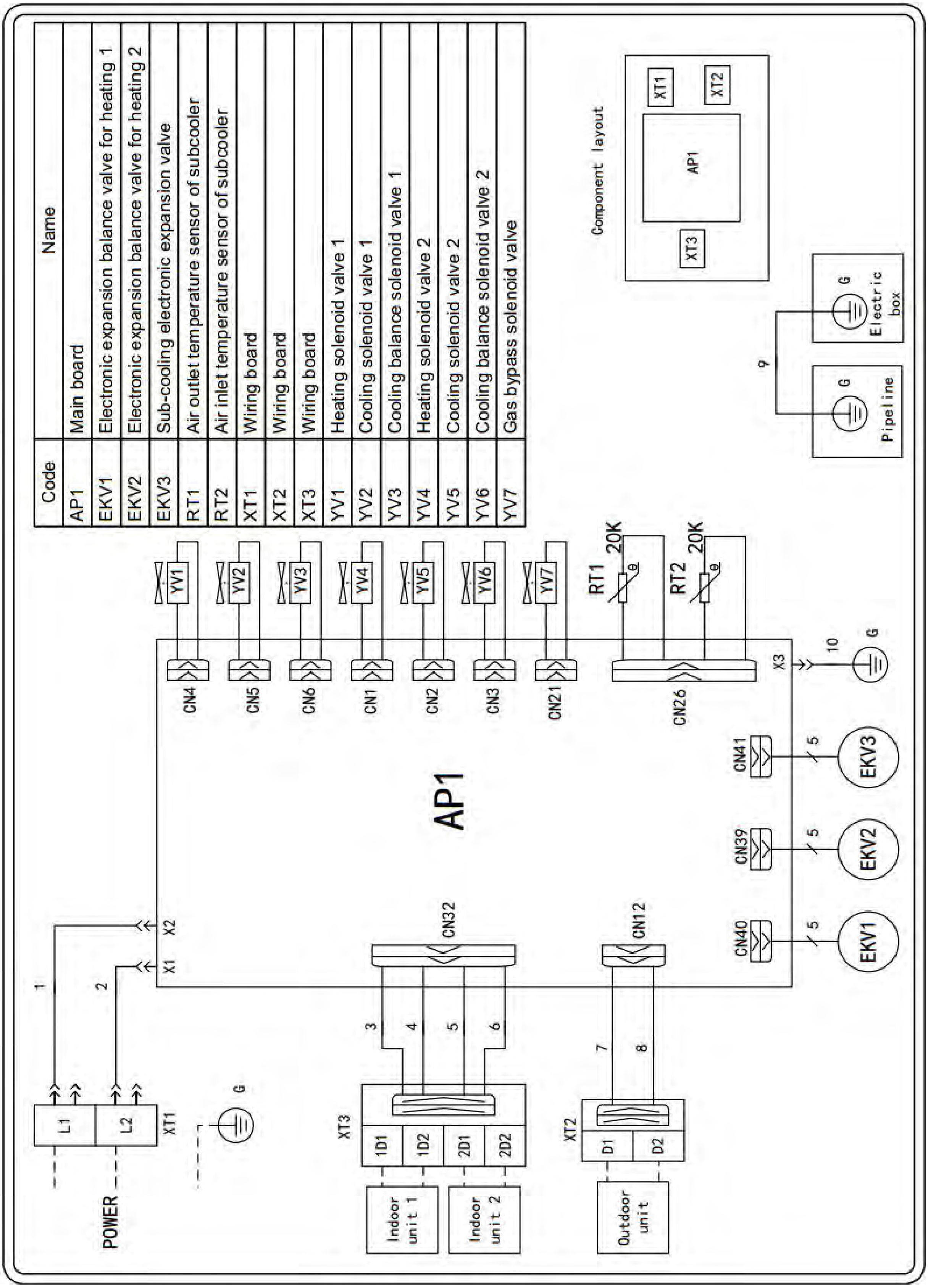


NCHS1D(U)



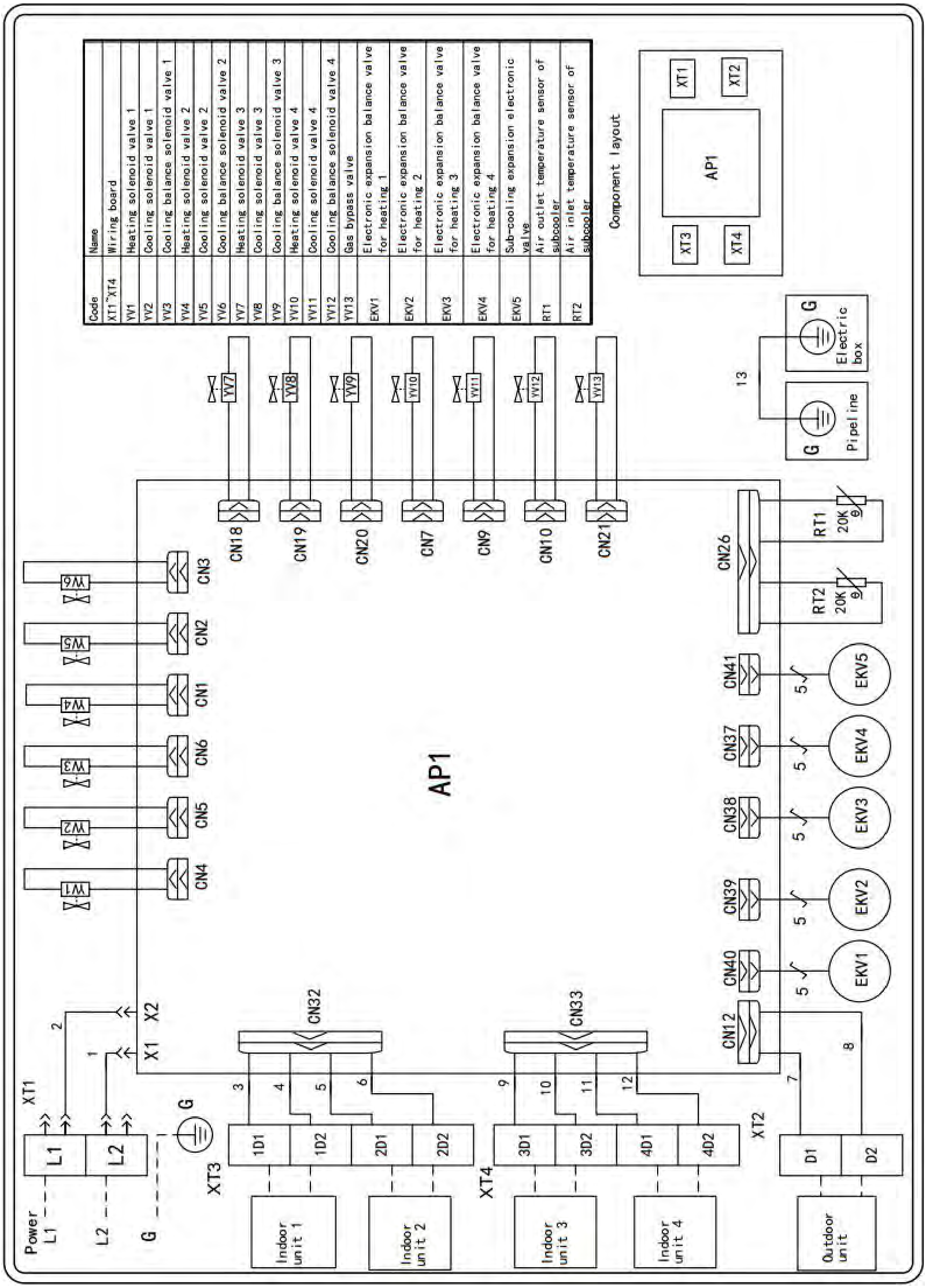
▲ Code	Name
AP1	Main board
EKV1	Electronic expansion balance valve for heating
EKV2	Sub-cooling electronic expansion valve
RT1	Air outlet temperature sensor of subcooler
RT2	Air inlet temperature sensor of subcooler
XT1	Wiring board
XT2	Wiring board
XT3	Wiring board
YV1	Heating solenoid valve
YV2	Cooling solenoid valve
YV3	Cooling balance solenoid valve
YV4	Gas bypass solenoid valve

NCHS2D(U)

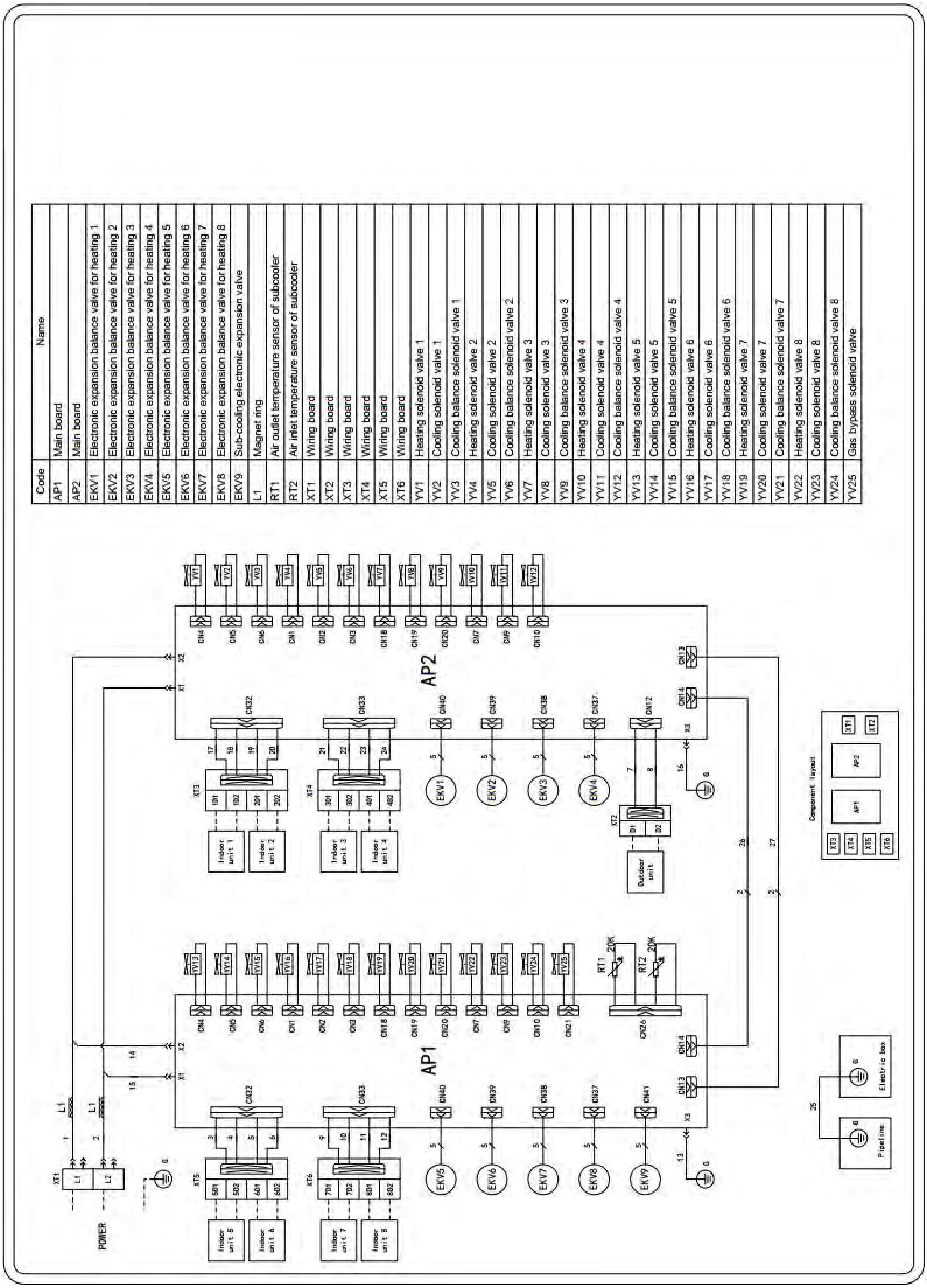


Code	Name
AP1	Main board
EKV1	Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 1
EKV2	Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 2
EKV3	Sub-cooling electronic expansion valve
RT1	Air outlet temperature sensor of subcooler
RT2	Air inlet temperature sensor of subcooler
XT1	Wiring board
XT2	Wiring board
XT3	Wiring board
YV1	Heating solenoid valve 1
YV2	Cooling solenoid valve 1
YV3	Cooling balance solenoid valve 1
YV4	Heating solenoid valve 2
YV5	Cooling solenoid valve 2
YV6	Cooling balance solenoid valve 2
YV7	Gas bypass solenoid valve

NCHS4D(U)


Code | Name
XT1~XT4 | Wiring board
YV1 | Heating solenoid valve 1
YV2 | Cooling solenoid valve 1
YV3 | Cooling balance solenoid valve 1
YV4 | Heating solenoid valve 2
YV5 | Cooling solenoid valve 2
YV6 | Cooling balance solenoid valve 2
YV7 | Heating solenoid valve 3
YV8 | Cooling solenoid valve 3
YV9 | Cooling balance solenoid valve 3
YV10 | Heating solenoid valve 4
YV11 | Cooling solenoid valve 4
YV12 | Cooling balance solenoid valve 4
YV13 | Gas bypass valve
EKV1 | Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 1
EKV2 | Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 2
EKV3 | Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 3
EKV4 | Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 4
EKV5 | Sub-cooling electronic expansion valve
RT1 | Air outlet temperature sensor of subcooler
RT2 | Air inlet temperature sensor of subcooler
Component layout
AP1
XT1
XT2
XT3
XT4
Electric box
Pipeline
G
13
AP1
CN18
CN19
CN20
CN7
CN9
CN10
CN21
CN3
CN2
CN1
CN6
CN5
CN4
CN26
CN41
CN37
CN38
CN39
CN40
CN12
CN32
CN33
RT1 20K θ
RT2 20K θ
EKV1
EKV2
EKV3
EKV4
EKV5
Power L1
L2
G
L1
L2
X1
X2
1D1
1D2
2D1
2D2
3D1
3D2
4D1
4D2
D1
D2
Indoor unit 1
Indoor unit 2
Indoor unit 3
Indoor unit 4
Outdoor unit

NCHS8D(U)



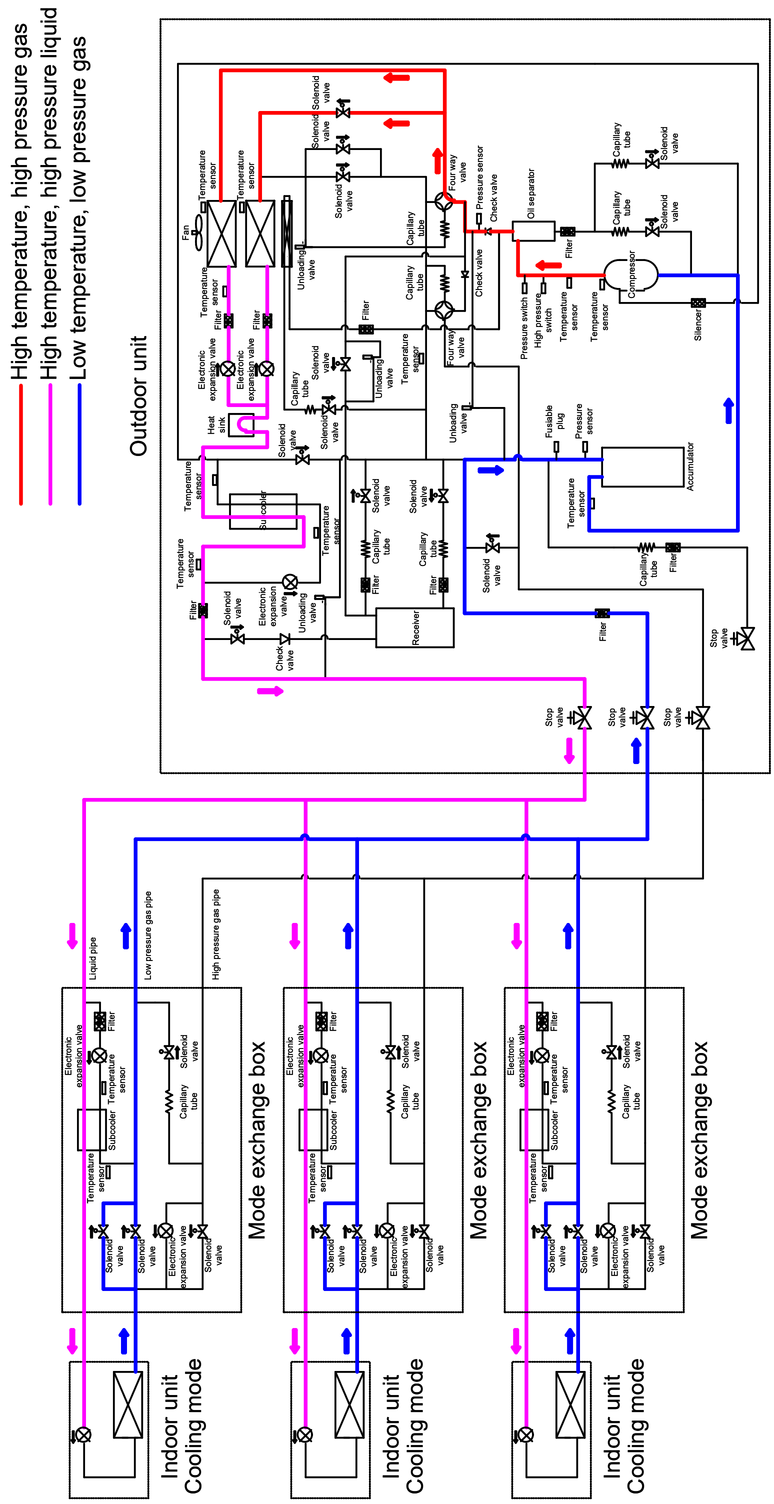
Code	Name
AP1	Main board
AP2	Main board
EKV1	Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 1
EKV2	Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 2
EKV3	Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 3
EKV4	Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 4
EKV5	Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 5
EKV6	Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 6
EKV7	Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 7
EKV8	Electronic expansion balance valve for heating 8
EKV9	Sub-cooling electronic expansion valve
L1	Magnet ring
RT1	Air outlet temperature sensor of subcooler
RT2	Air inlet temperature sensor of subcooler
XT1	Wiring board
XT2	Wiring board
XT3	Wiring board
XT4	Wiring board
XT5	Wiring board
XT6	Wiring board
YV1	Heating solenoid valve 1
YV2	Cooling solenoid valve 1
YV3	Cooling balance solenoid valve 1
YV4	Heating solenoid valve 2
YV5	Cooling solenoid valve 2
YV6	Cooling balance solenoid valve 2
YV7	Heating solenoid valve 3
YV8	Cooling solenoid valve 3
YV9	Cooling balance solenoid valve 3
YV10	Heating solenoid valve 4
YV11	Cooling solenoid valve 4
YV12	Cooling balance solenoid valve 4
YV13	Heating solenoid valve 5
YV14	Cooling solenoid valve 5
YV15	Cooling balance solenoid valve 5
YV16	Heating solenoid valve 6
YV17	Cooling solenoid valve 6
YV18	Cooling balance solenoid valve 6
YV19	Heating solenoid valve 7
YV20	Cooling solenoid valve 7
YV21	Cooling balance solenoid valve 7
YV22	Heating solenoid valve 8
YV23	Cooling solenoid valve 8
YV24	Cooling balance solenoid valve 8
YV25	Gas bypass solenoid valve

Note: Refer to the mark on the unit for the actual circuit diagram.

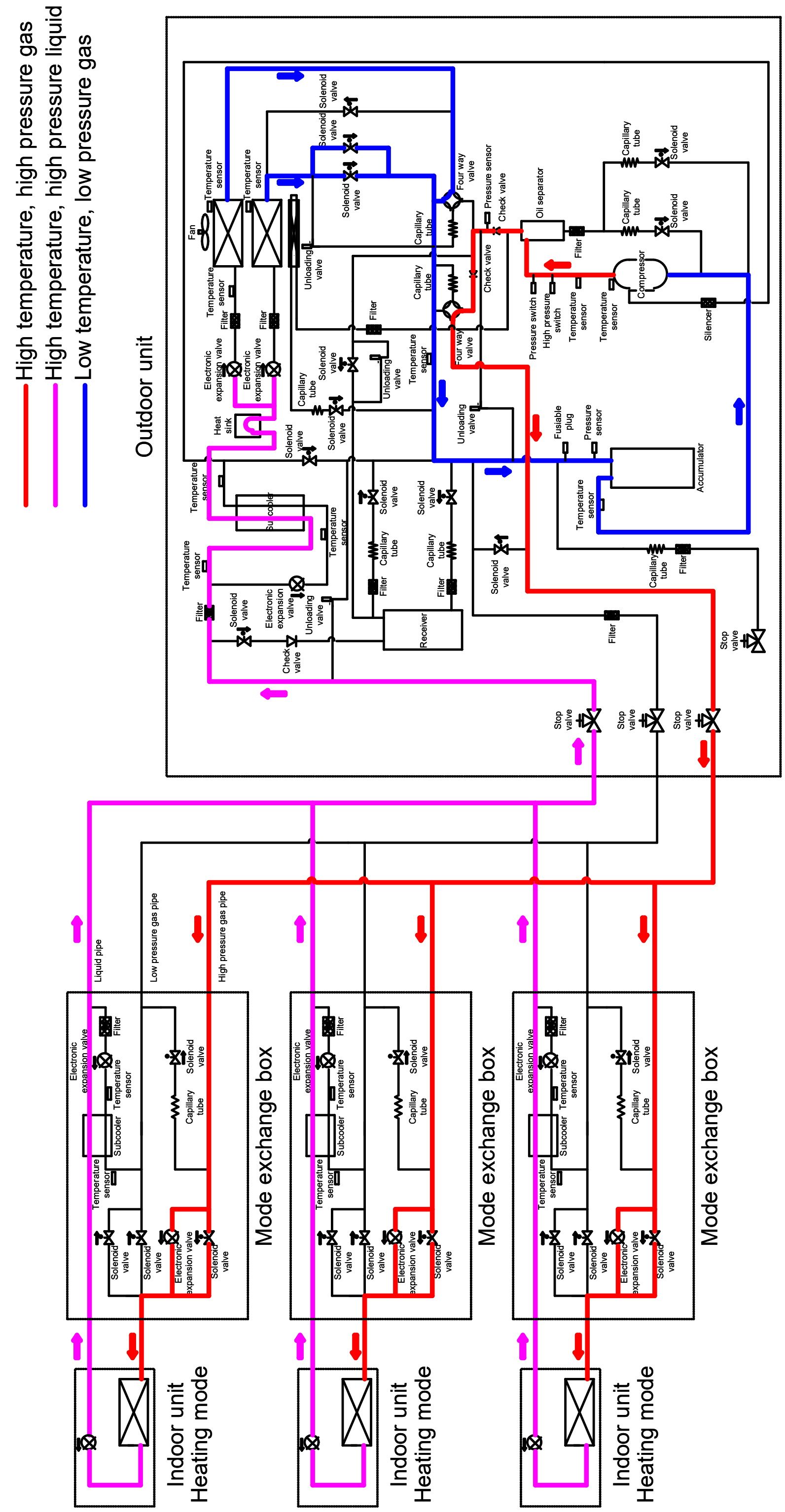
Appendix 6 Refrigerant Flow for Each Operation Mode of heat recovery mode

6.1 GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)

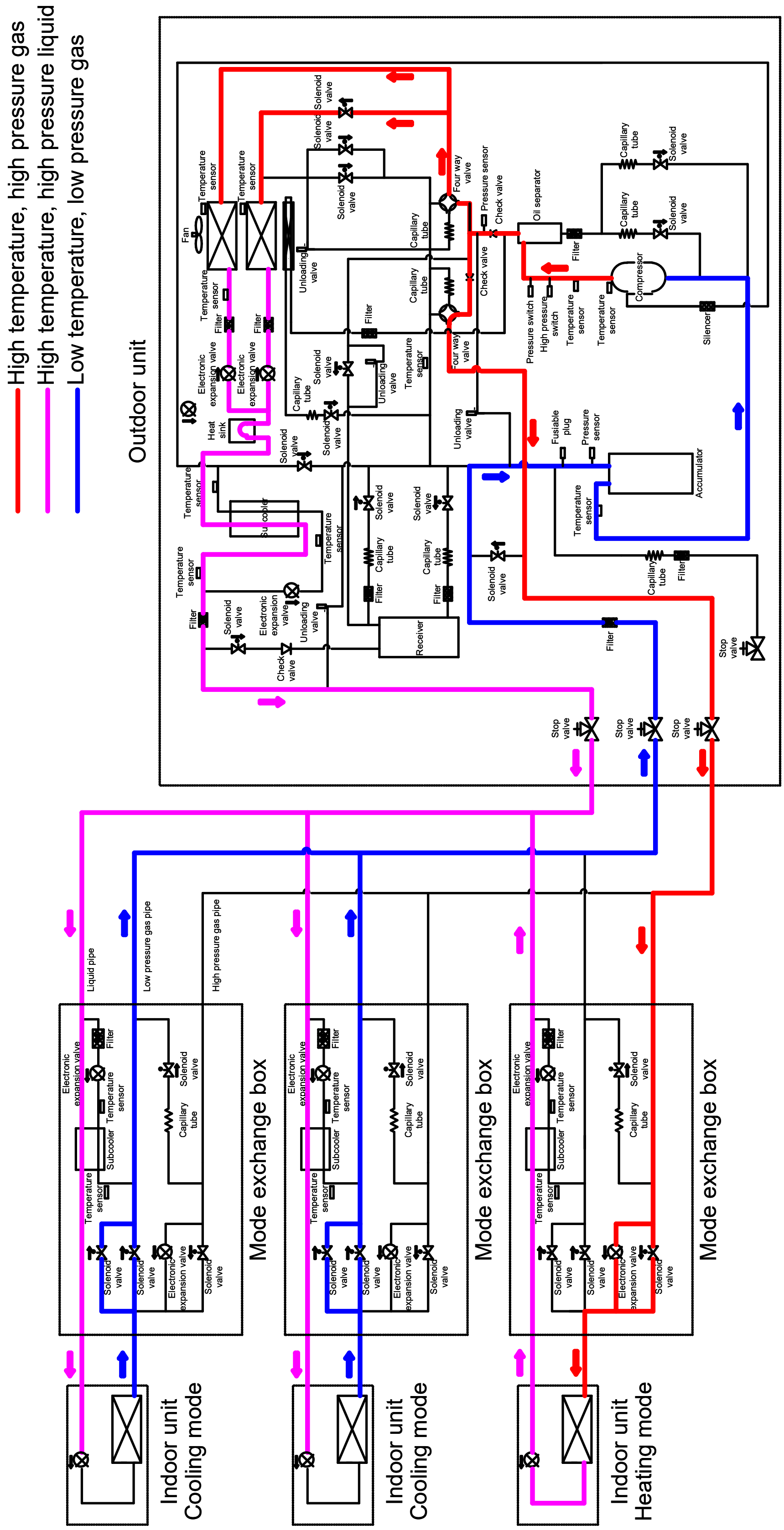
6.1.1 Cooling Operation



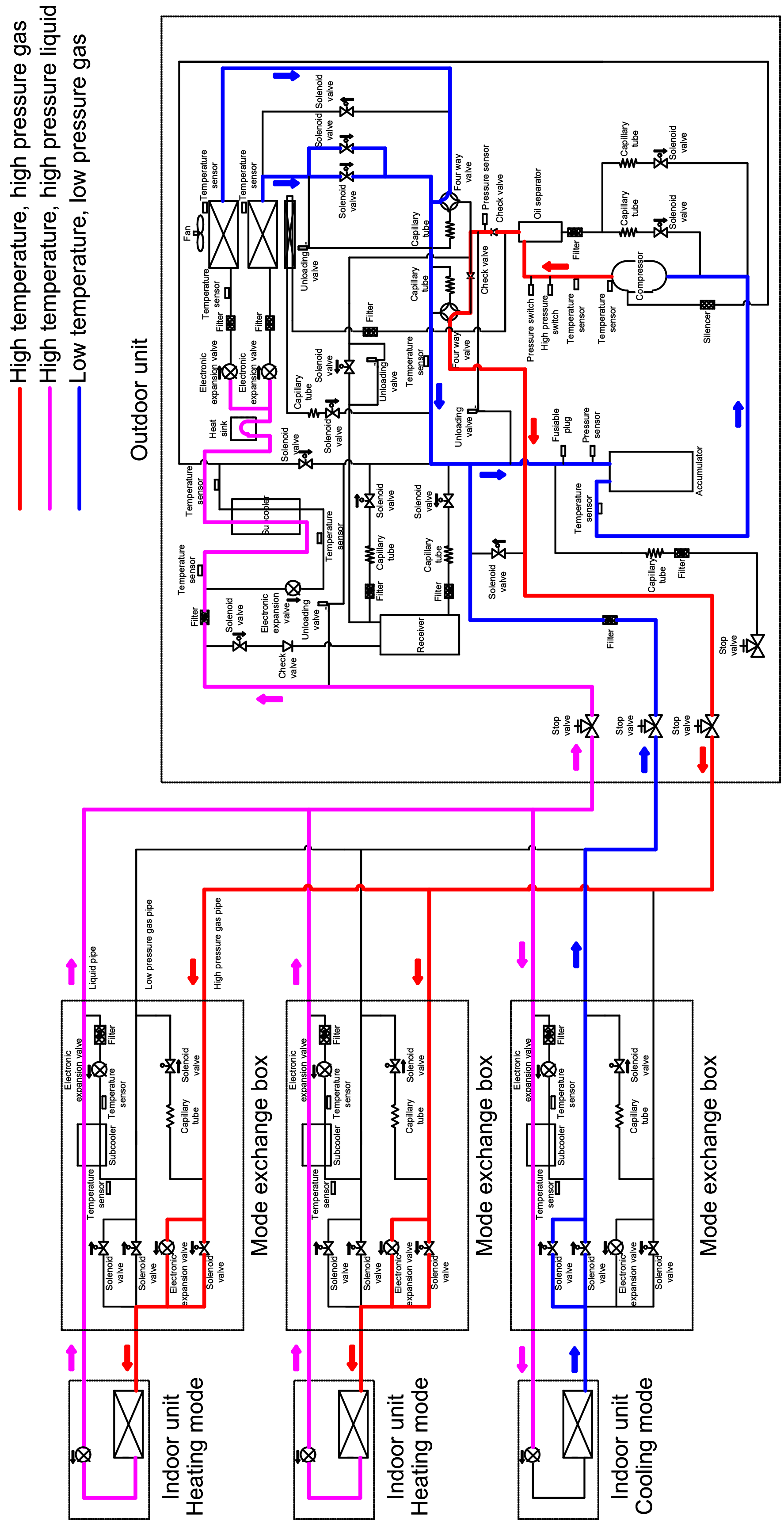
6.1.2 Heating Operation



6.1.3 Mainly Cooling

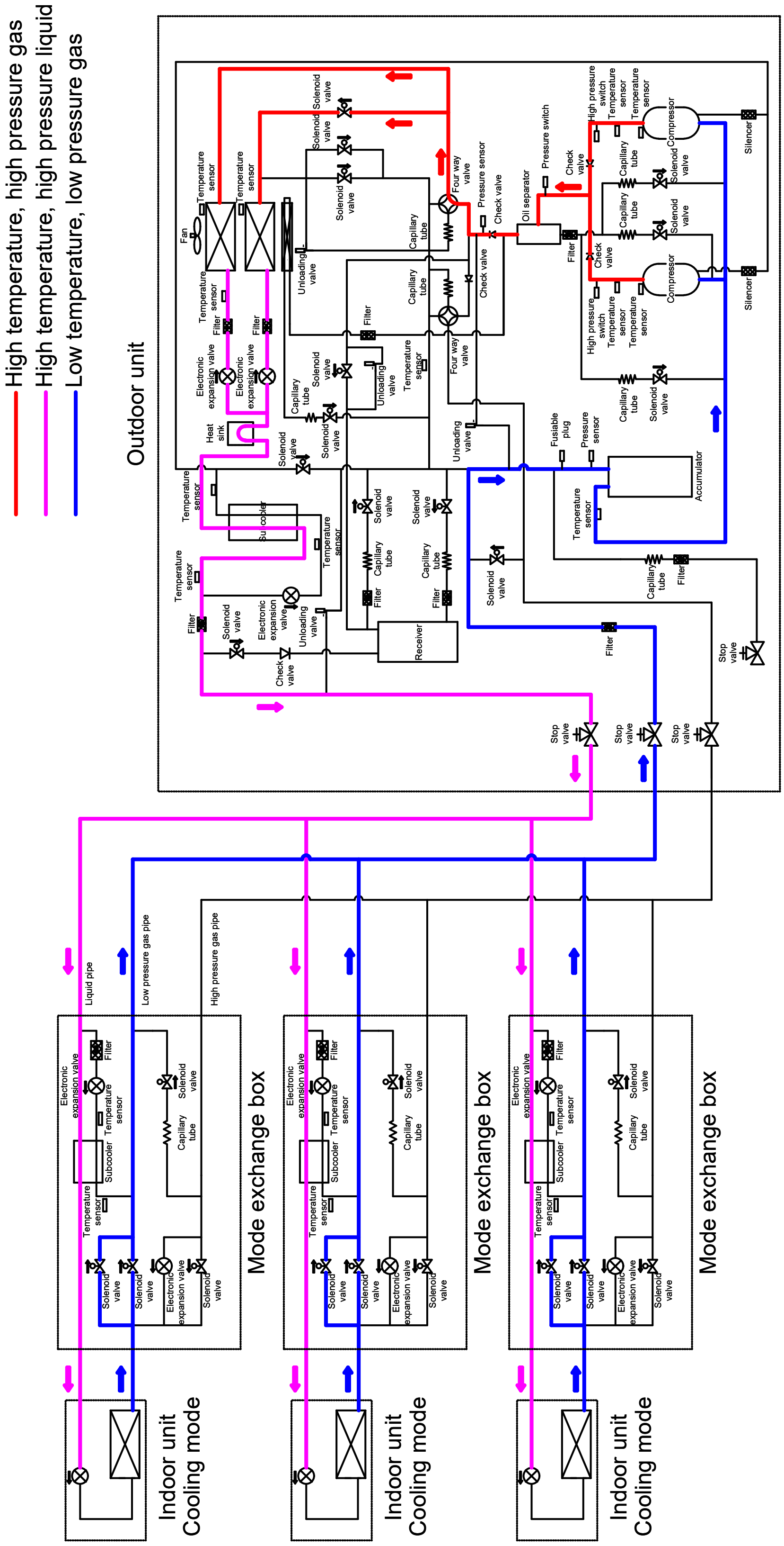


6.1.4 Mainly Heating

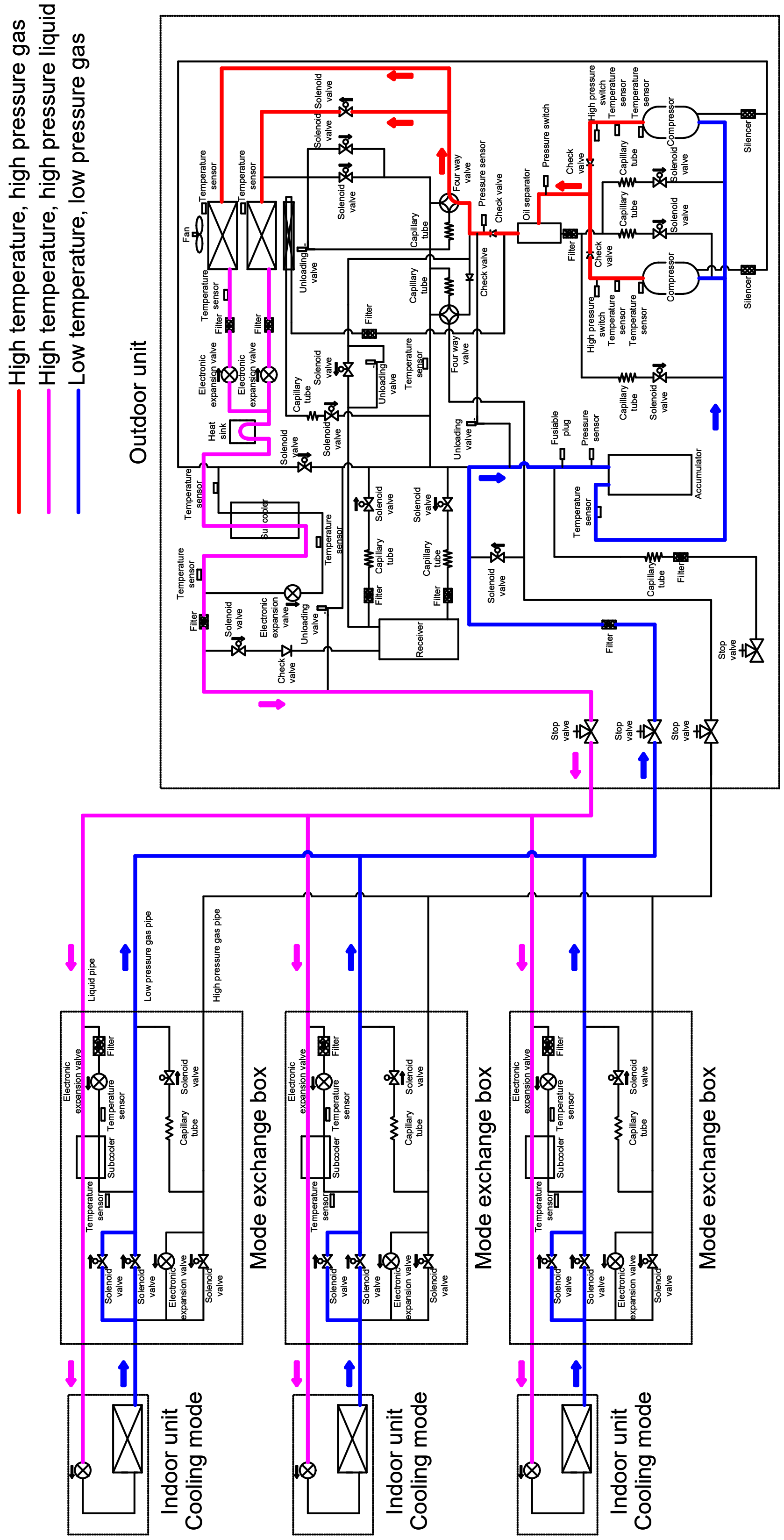


6.2 GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)

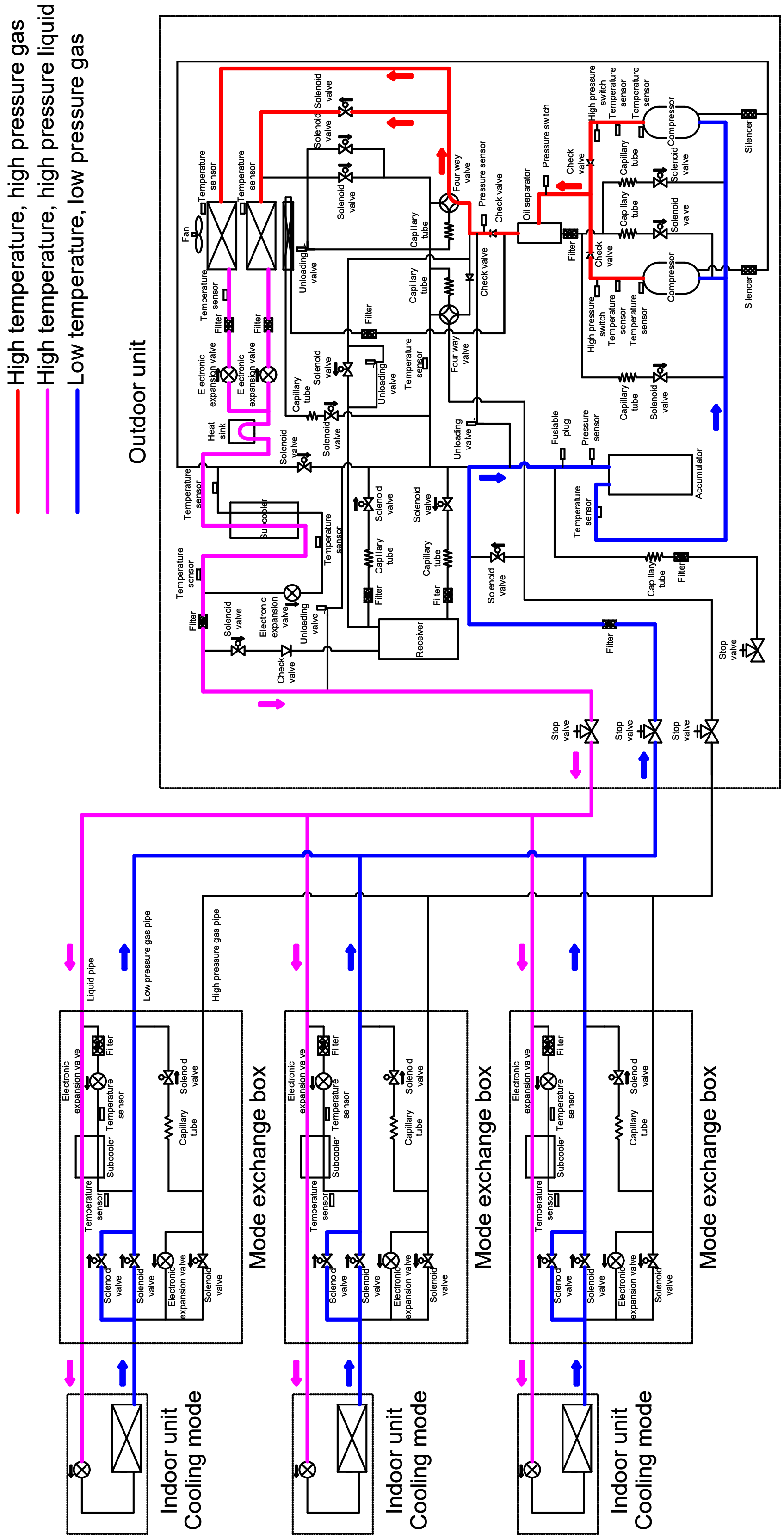
6.2.1 Cooling Operation



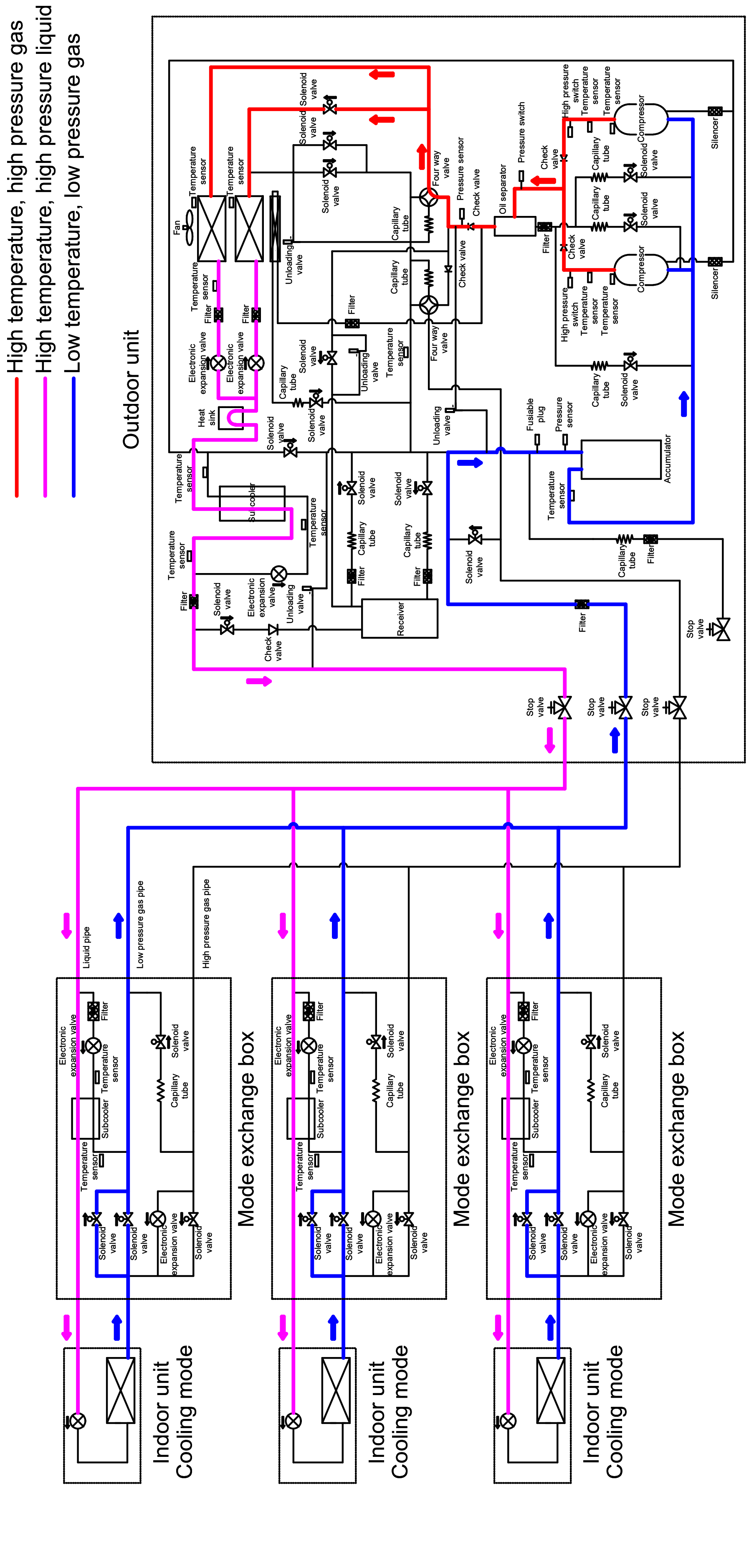
6.2.2 Heating Operation



6.2.3 Mainly Cooling



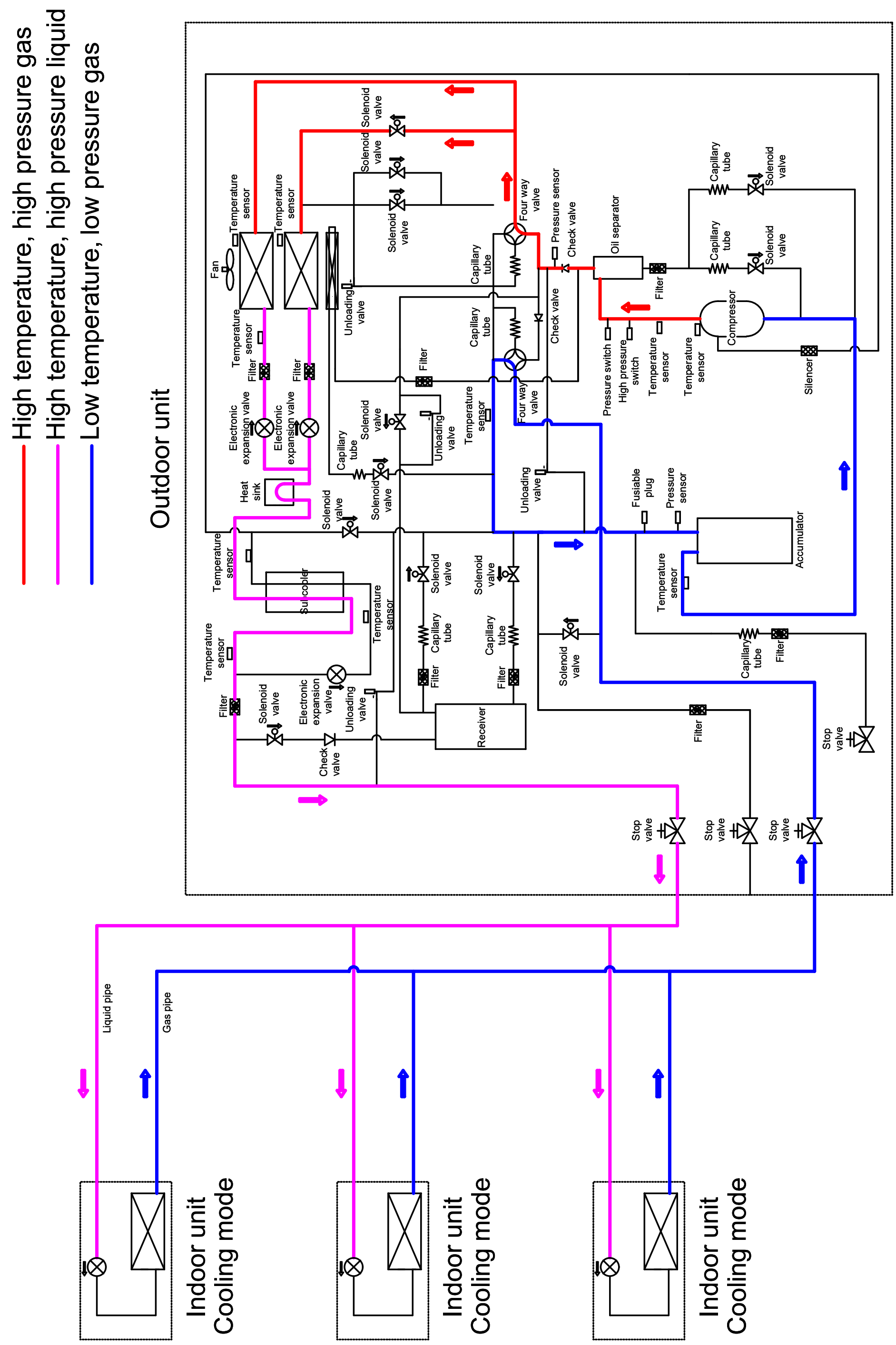
6.2.4 Mainly Heating



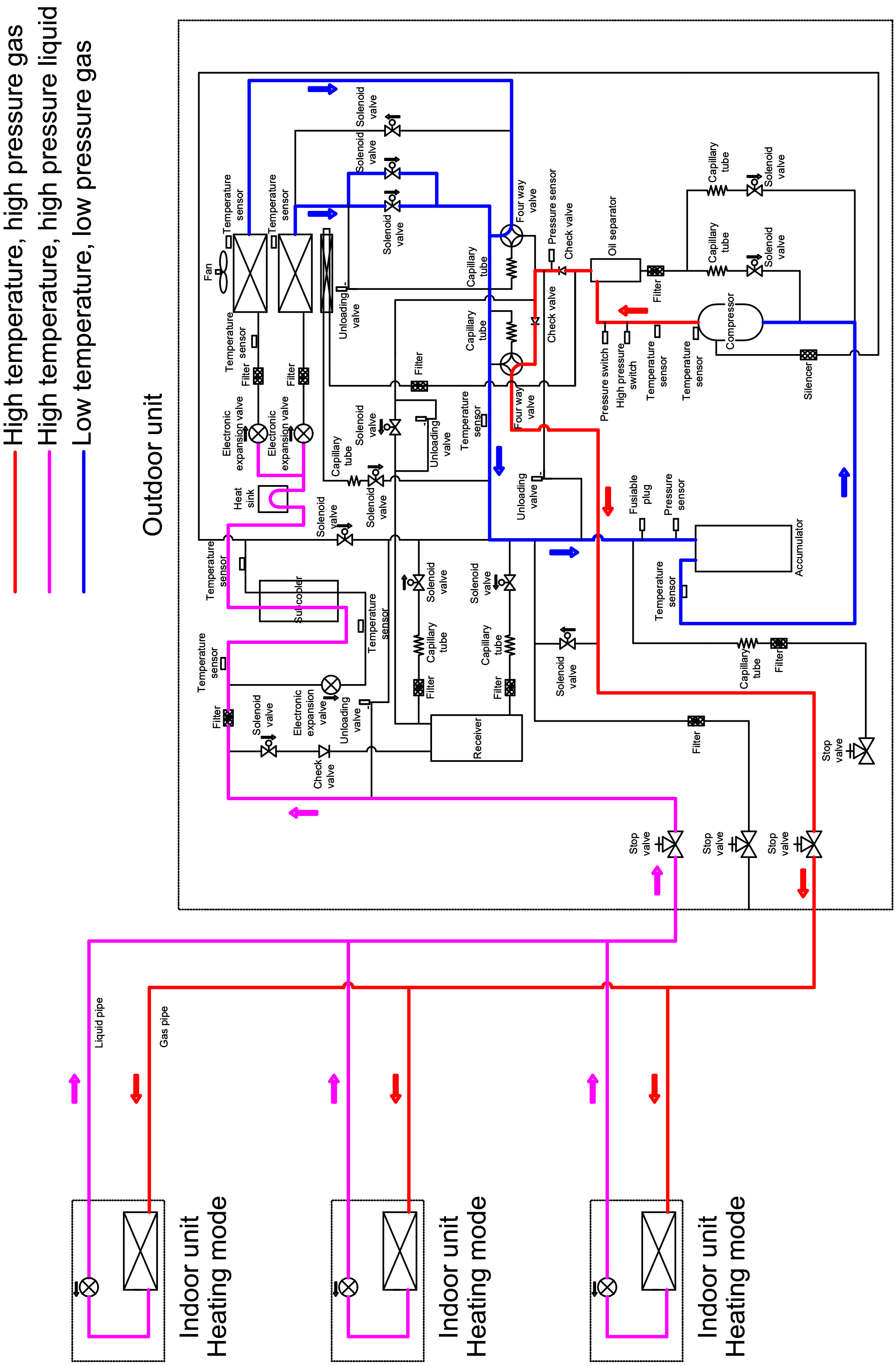
Appendix 7 Refrigerant Flow for Each Operation Mode of heat pump mode

7.1 GMV-Q72WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q120WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ72WM/C-F(U)

7.1.1 Cooling Operation

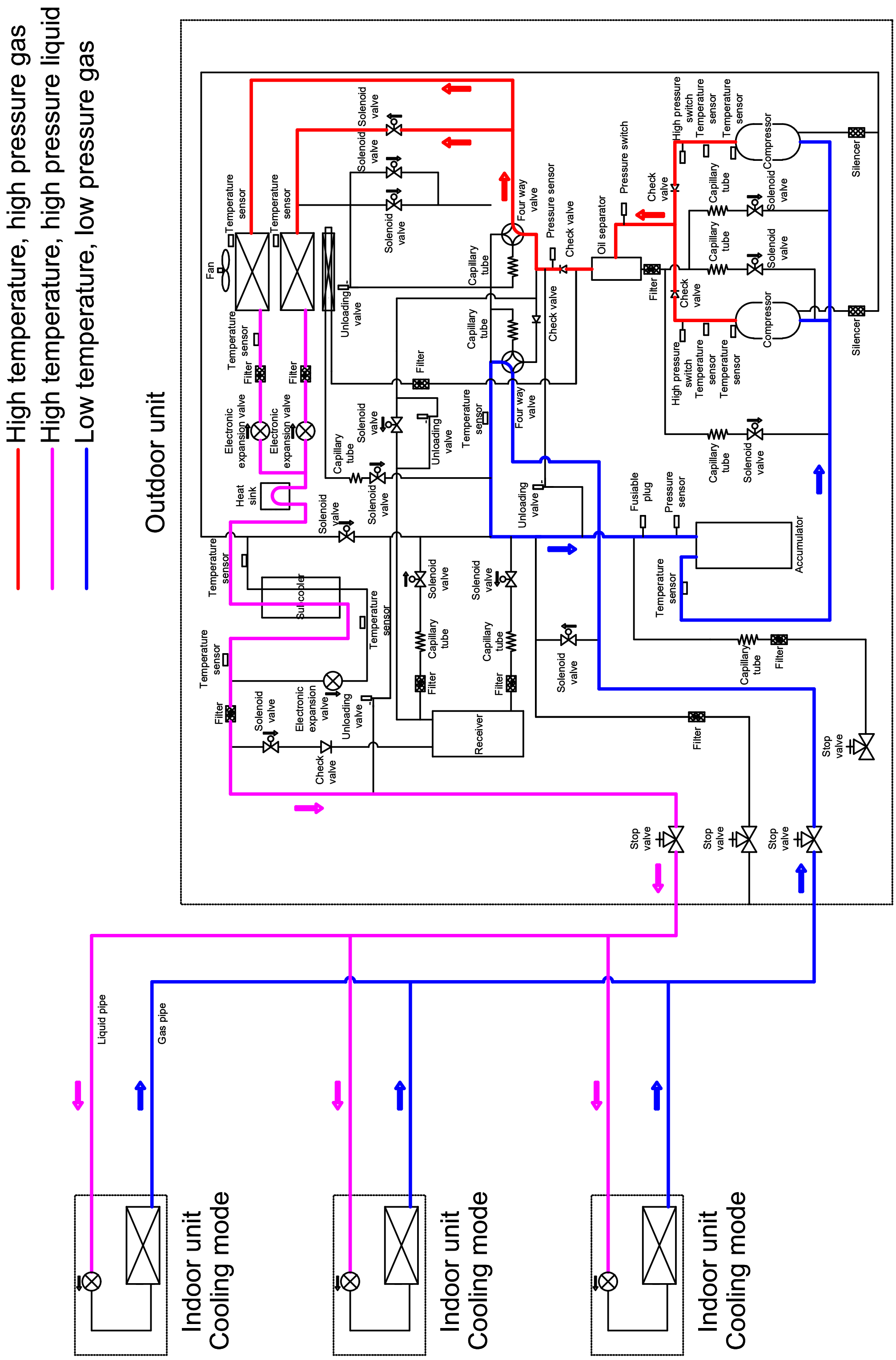


7.1.2 Heating Operation

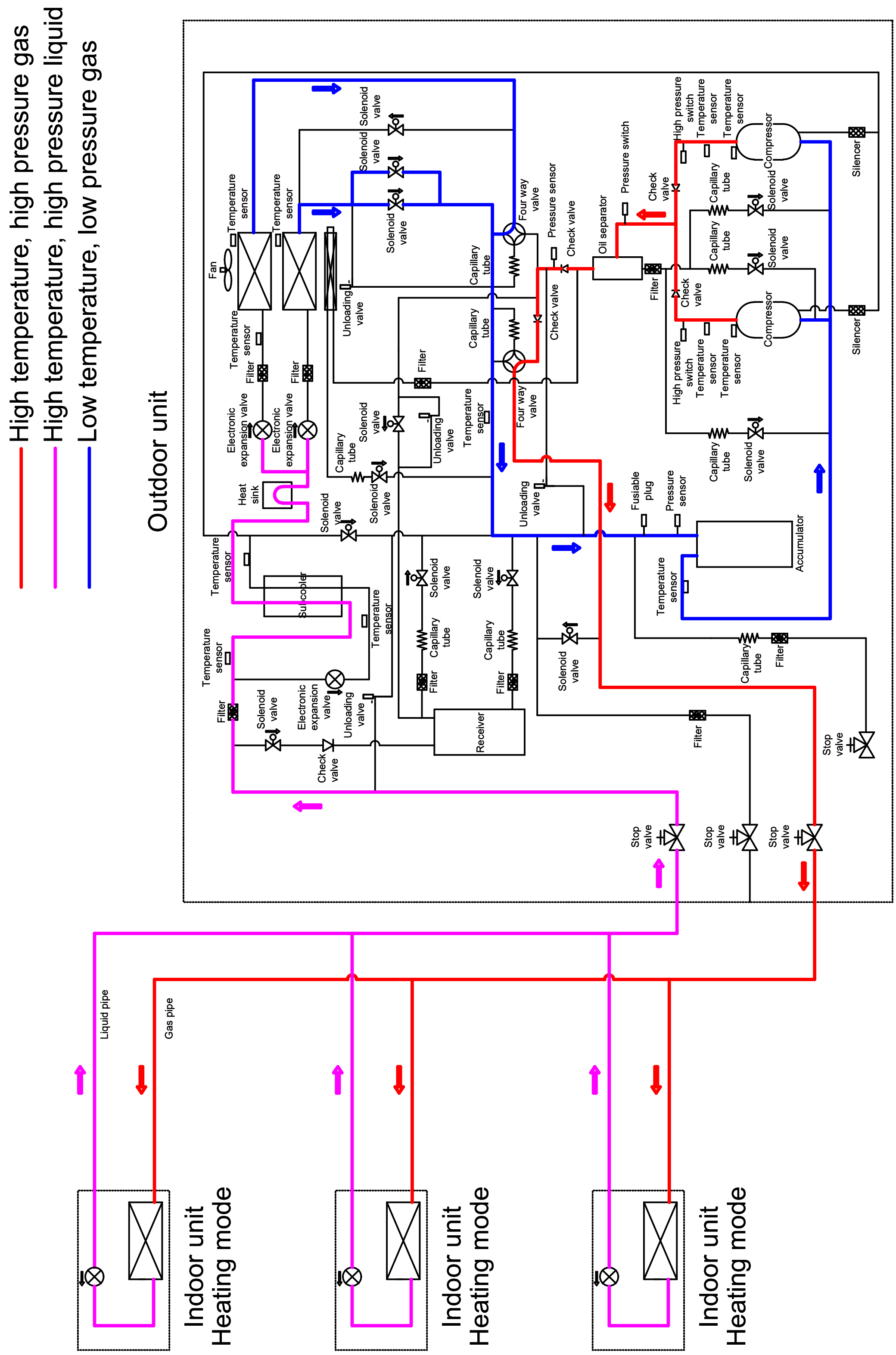


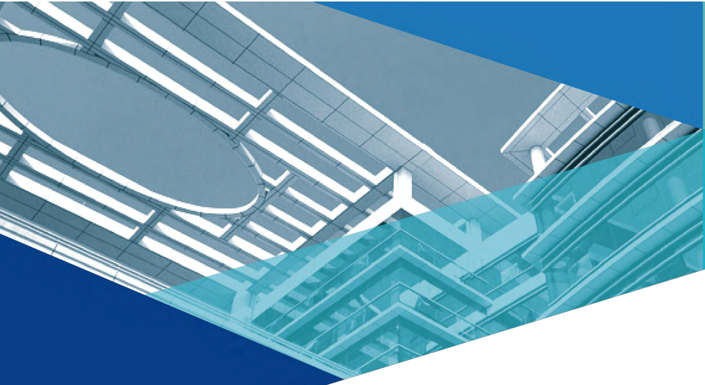
7.2 GMV-Q144WM/C-F(U)、GMV-Q168WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ96WM/C-F(U)、GMV-VQ120WM/C-F(U)

7.2.1 Cooling Operation



7.2.2 Heating Operation





GREE ELECTRIC APPLIANCES, INC. OF ZHUHAI 519070

Add: West Jinji Rd,Qianshan Zhuhai,Guangdong,China
Tel: (+86-756)8522218
Fax: (+86-756)8669426
E-mail: global@cn.gree.com   www.gree.com

JF00305386