



WALL MONOSPLIT ... LUMINA ... R32

HOKKAIDO

Service Manual

[Release 1.0]

1-Phase 220/240V, 50Hz Power Supply

INDOOR UNITS:

Model	HKEDS 260 ZA
Model	HKEDS 350 ZA
Model	HKEDS 530 ZA
Model	HKEDS 710 ZA



OUTDOOR UNITS:

Model	HCNDS 260 ZA
Model	HCNDS 350 ZA
Model	HCNDS 530 ZA
Model	HCNDS 710 ZA

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■ PRODUCT LINEUP & FEATURES

LUMINA



EFFECTIVE AGAINST VIRUSES AND BACTERIA



-99.9%
Influenza virus,
HFMD, Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus.

SMART MANAGEMENT WITH WIFI

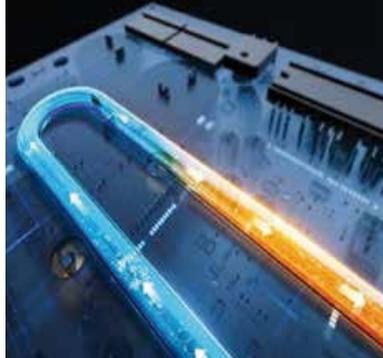


WIFI INCLUDED

HEAT EXCHANGER TREATED WITH ANTI-CORROSION COATING



PCB OF THE OUTDOOR UNIT COOLED BY REFRIGERANT



WALL HKEDS 260-350-530-710 ZA



Remote control included



15-50°C in cooling
-15-30°C in heating

Auto restart
8°C function

I-Feel

Indoor unit model			HKEDS 260 ZA	HKEDS 350 ZA	HKEDS 530 ZA	HKEDS 710 ZA
Outdoor unit model			HCNDS 260 ZA	HCNDS 350 ZA	HCNDS 530 ZA	HCNDS 710 ZA
Type			DC-Inverter heat pump			
Control (supplied)			Remote control			
Wi-Fi module			Integrated			
Nominal data						
Nominal capacity (T=+35°C)	Cooling	kW	2.60 (0.60~3.10)	3.50 (0.80~4.10)	5.30 (1.30~5.70)	7.30 (1.80~7.40)
Nominal absorbed power (T=+35°C)		kW	0.80 (0.10~1.60)	1.08 (0.10~1.60)	1.63 (0.29~2.10)	2.20 (0.23~2.70)
Nominal energy efficiency coefficient		EER ¹	3.25	3.24	3.25	3.32
Nominal capacity (T=+7°C)	Heating	kW	2.61 (0.80~3.40)	3.80 (1.00~4.20)	5.30 (1.30~5.50)	7.30 (1.80~7.40)
Nominal absorbed power (T=+7°C)		kW	0.70 (0.30~1.50)	1.02 (0.30~1.60)	1.42 (0.25~1.80)	1.96 (0.23~2.53)
Nominal energy performance coefficient		COP ¹	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.72
Seasonal data						
Theoretical load (Pdesignc)	Cooling	kW	2.60	3.50	5.30	6.70
Seasonal energy efficiency index		SEER ²	6.10	7.00	6.80	6.90
Seasonal energy efficiency class		626/2011 ³	A++	A++	A++	A++
Annual energy consumption		kWh/y	150	173	273	340
Theoretical load (Pdesignh) @ -10°C	Heating (average weather conditions)	kW	2.10	2.70	4.00	5.30
Seasonal energy efficiency index		SCOP ²	4.00	4.10	4.00	4.20
Seasonal energy efficiency class		626/2011 ³	A+	A+	A+	A+
Annual energy consumption		kWh/y	735	922	1400	1766
Electrical data						
Power supply	Outdoor unit	Ph-V-Hz	1Ph - 220/240V - 50Hz			
Power cable		Type	3 x 2.5 mm ²		3 x 4 mm ²	
Wiring between I.U. and O.U.		no.	5	5	5	5
Nominal absorbed electric current	Cooling	A	3.70 (0.60~8.50)	4.80 (0.70~7.80)	7.80 (2.20~9.30)	10.00 (1.00~12.00)
	Heating	A	3.30 (0.20~8.50)	4.60 (1.50~8.00)	6.50 (2.00~8.00)	9.00 (1.00~11.00)
Max current		A	8.50	9.50	12.00	16.00
Max absorbed power		kW	1.60	1.90	2.50	3.40
Refrigerant circuit data						
Refrigerant ⁴	Type (GWP)	R32 (675)				
Qty of refrigerant pre-charge	Kg	0.46	0.60	0.85	1.30	
Tons of CO2 equivalent	t	0.311	0.405	0.574	0.878	
Liquid/gas refrigerant pipe diameter	mm (inches)	6.35(1/4") / 9.52(3/8")		6.35(1/4") / 12.74(1/2")		6.35(1/4") / 15.88(5/8")
Max split length	m	20	20	20	25	
Max difference in height U.I./U.E.	m	10	10	10	15	
Split length without additional charge	m	5	5	5	5	
Additional charge	g/m	20	20	30	30	
Indoor unit specifications						
Dimensions	LxDxH	mm	716x193x285	768x201x299	917x218x318	1140x230x332
Net weight		kg	7	8	10	13
Sound power level	Hi	dB(A)	52	53	59	62
Sound pressure level	S/H/M/L/Silence	dB(A)	39/35/32/31/21	40/36/33/32/22	46/41/38/36/25	49/44/41/39/27
Treated air volume (Hi/Me/Lo)	Cooling	m ³ /h	500/430/380	650/570/515	950/830/750	1300/1150/1020
	Heating	m ³ /h	550/500/420	650/600/530	950/870/760	1250/1150/1020
Outdoor unit specifications						
Dimensions	LxDxH	mm	650x233x455	708x258x530	785x300x555	890x319x695
Net weight		kg	18.5	22	27	39
Sound power level		dB(A)	59	62	62	64
Sound pressure level		dB(A)	44	44	44	46
Treated air volume		m ³ /h	1800	1800	2800	3600
Operating limits (outdoor temperature)	Cooling	°C	15~50			
	Heating	°C	-15~30			

1. Value measured according to the harmonised standard EN14511. 2. EU Regulation No. 206/2012 - Value measured according to the harmonised standard EN14825. 3. EU Delegated Regulation No. 626/2011 on the new energy consumption labelling of air conditioners. 4. Refrigerant leakage contributes to climate change. When released into the atmosphere, refrigerants with a lower global warming potential (GWP) contribute less to global warming than those with a higher GWP. This appliance contains a refrigerant with a GWP of 675. Therefore, if 1 kg of this refrigerant were released into the atmosphere, the impact on global warming would be 675 times higher than 1 kg of CO₂, over a period of 100 years. Under no circumstances should the user attempt to intervene on the refrigerant circuit or disassemble the product. In case of need, always contact qualified personnel.

1. SUMMARY

1.1 APPEARANCE

- Indoor Units



- Outdoor Units



1.2 MODEL LIST

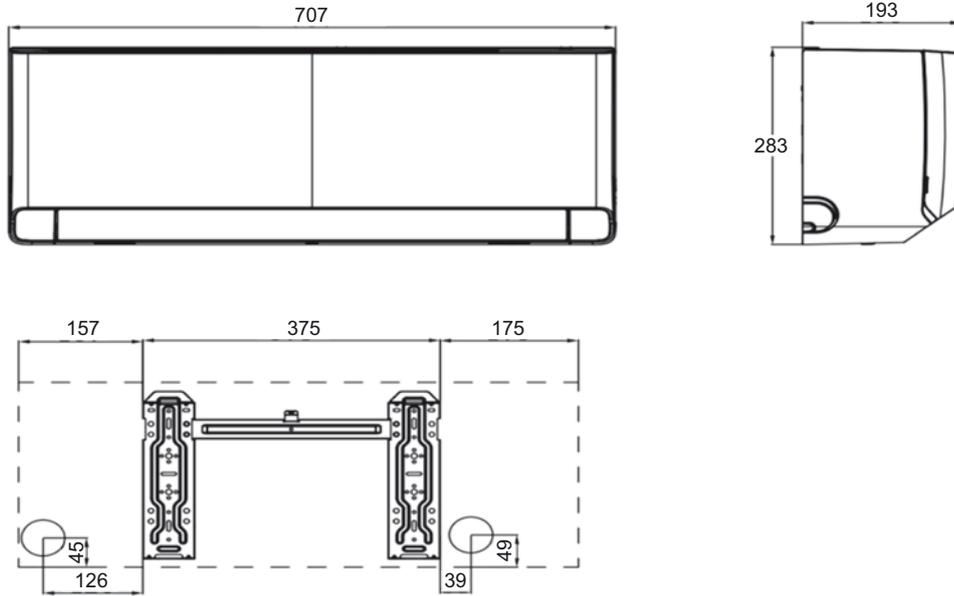
No.	Indoor Units	No.	Outdoor Units
1	HKEDS 260 ZA	1	HCNDS 260 ZA
2	HKEDS 350 ZA	2	HCNDS 350 ZA
3	HKEDS 530 ZA	3	HCNDS 530 ZA
4	HKEDS 710 ZA	4	HCNDS 710 ZA

2. OUTLINE DIMENSION DIAGRAM

2.1 INDOOR UNITS

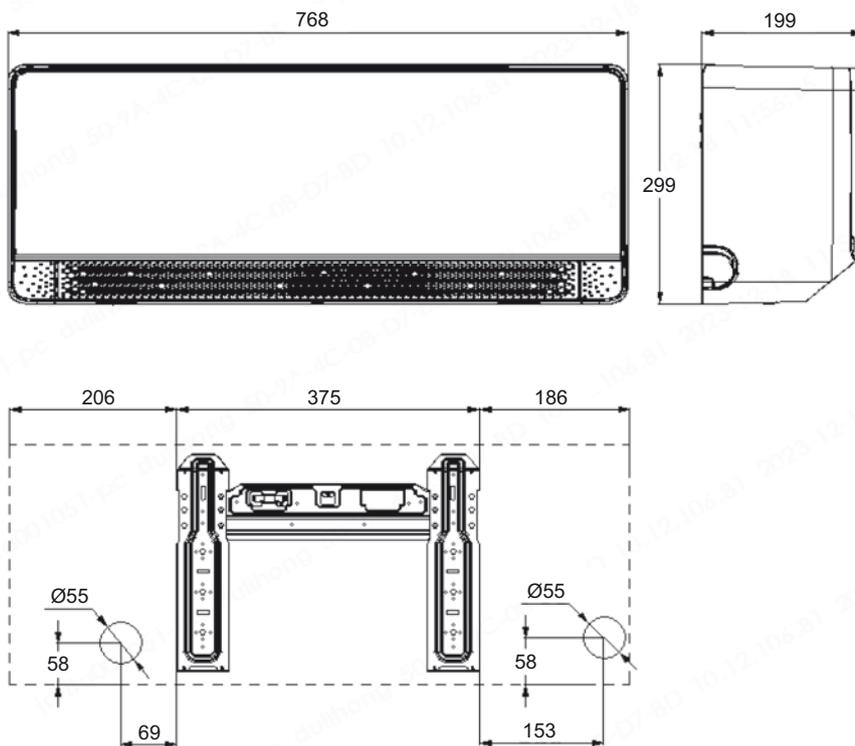
• Model HKEDS 260 ZA

Unit: mm



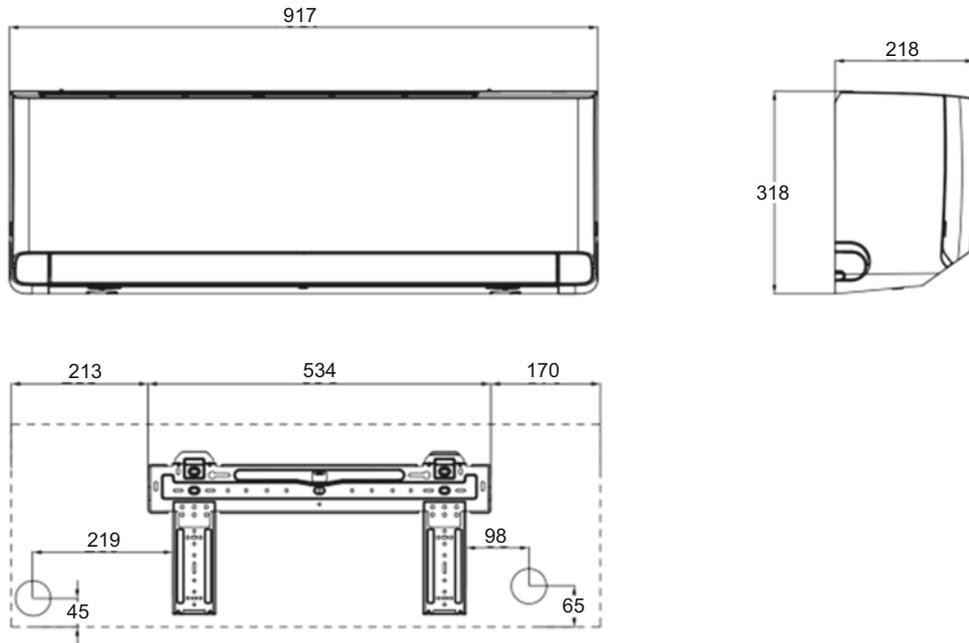
• Model HKEDS 350 ZA

Unit: mm



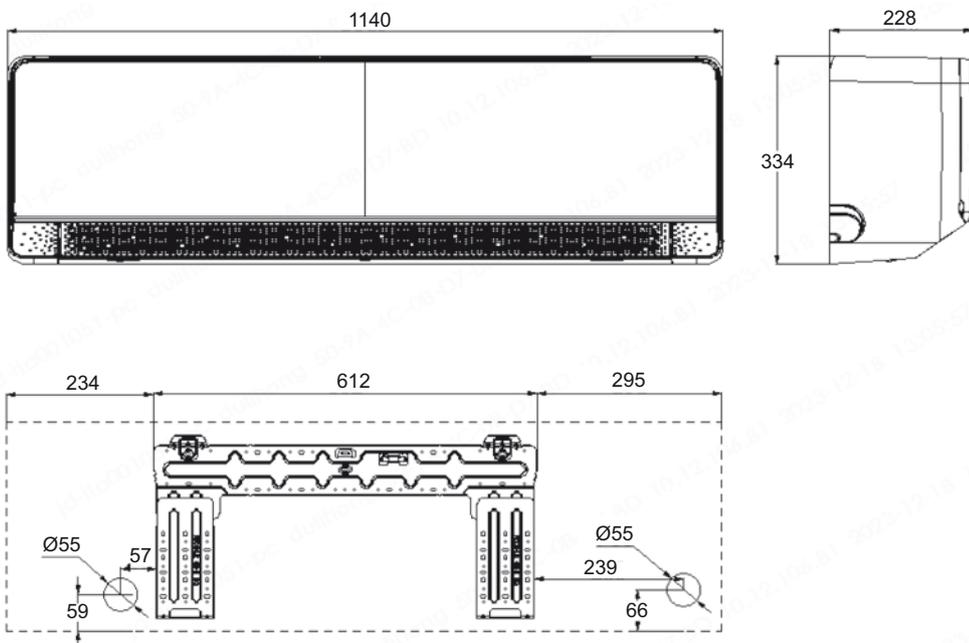
• Model HKEDS 530 ZA

Unit: mm



• Model HKEDS 710 ZA

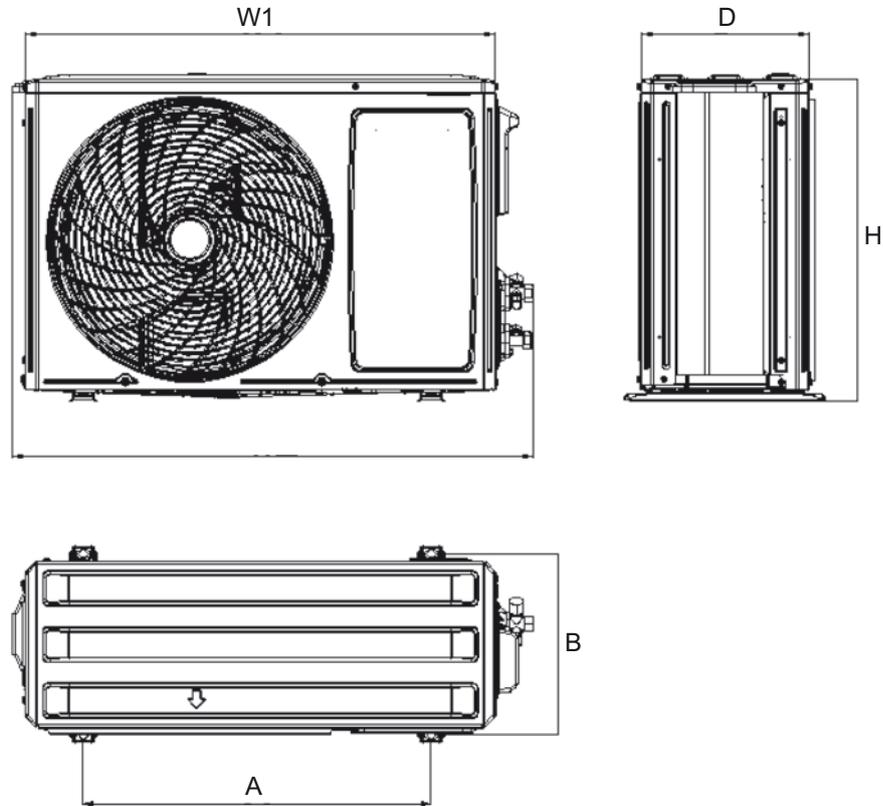
Unit: mm



2.2 OUTDOOR UNITS

- **Models HCNDS (230, 350, 530, 710) ZA**

Unit: mm



Model	Dimensions W1 (W2) x H x D	A (mm)	B (mm)
HCNDS 260 ZA	649 x (719) x 450 x 232	480	253
HCNDS 350 ZA	708 x (780) x 530 x 258	480	283
HCNDS 530 ZA	785 x (867) x 548 x 281	545	315
HCNDS 710 ZA	890 x (965) x 695 x 319	630	350

3. SPECIFICATION SHEET

Product Model				HKEDS - HCNDS 260 ZA	
Nameplate Parameter	Rated Capacity		Cooling	W	2600 (600~3400)
			Heating	W	2700 (600~3600)
			Dehumidifying	l/h	0.9
	Rated Power Consumption		Cooling	W	920 (300~1500)
			Heating	W	720 (300~1500)
	Rated Running Current		Cooling	A	4.4 (0.9~6.9)
			Heating	A	3.4 (1.3~6.9)
	Electric heating power			W	-
	Max. Input power			W	1600
	Max. Input Current			A	8.5
	EER Cooling			W/W	6.1
	COP Heating			W/W	4.0
	Power supply source			V/Ph/Hz	220-240V~/50Hz
	Refrigerant				R32
	Refrigerant Charged			g	460
	Max. Discharge Pressure			MPa	4.3
	Max. Suction Pressure			MPa	2.5
	Air Flow Volume			m ³ /h	550
	Indoor Unit Noise level			dB(A)	52
	Outdoor Unit Noise level			dB(A)	59
Indoor unit weight (Net)			kg	7	
Outdoor unit weight (Net)			kg	18.5	
Indoor unit configuration	Evaporator	Tube	Length	mm	500
			Diameter	mm	7
	Motor system	Fan motor	Model		D-310-13-8N
	Dimension	Net Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	716 × 285 × 194
Packing Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	774 × 354 × 274		
Connection	Connect pipe		Liquid tube Diameter		6.35 (1/4")
			Gas tube Diameter		9.52 (3/8")
Outdoor unit configuration	Compressor Model				KSN89D28UE4A31
	Compressor Parameter	Brand			GMCC
	Motor system	Fan motor	Model		D-20-10A
	Condenser	Tube	Length	mm	622
			Diameter	mm	7.94
	Dimension	Net Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	649 × 450 × 232
Packing Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	760 × 315 × 510		

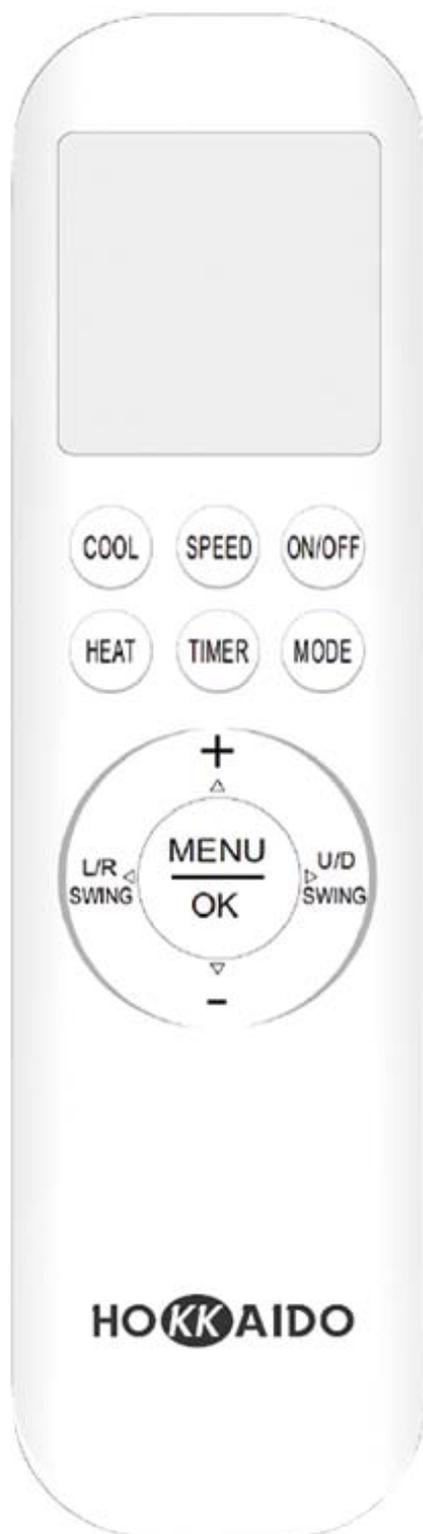
Product Model				HKEDS - HCNDS 350 ZA	
Nameplate Parameter	Rated Capacity		Cooling	W	3500 (800~4100)
			Heating	W	3800 (1000~4200)
			Dehumidifying	l/h	1.7
	Rated Power Consumption		Cooling	W	1180 (100~1600)
			Heating	W	1100 (300~1600)
	Rated Running Current		Cooling	A	5.5 (0.7~7.8)
			Heating	A	5.9 (1.5~8.0)
	Electric heating power			W	-
	Max. Input power			W	1900
	Max. Input Current			A	9.5
	EER Cooling			W/W	7
	COP Heating			W/W	4.1
	Power supply source			V/Ph/Hz	220-240V~/50Hz
	Refrigerant				R32
	Refrigerant Charged			g	600
	Max. Discharge Pressure			MPa	4.3
	Max. Suction Pressure			MPa	2.5
	Air Flow Volume			m ³ /h	650
	Indoor Unit Noise level			dB(A)	53
	Outdoor Unit Noise level			dB(A)	62
Indoor unit weight (Net)			kg	8	
Outdoor unit weight (Net)			kg	23	
Indoor unit configuration	Evaporator	Tube	Length	mm	562
			Diameter	mm	5
	Motor system	Fan motor	Model		D-310-13-10L
	Dimension	Net Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	768 × 299 × 201
Packing Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	831 × 371 × 282		
Connection	Connect pipe		Liquid tube Diameter		6.35 (1/4")
			Gas tube Diameter		9.52 (3/8")
Outdoor unit configuration	Compressor Model				KSN98D66UER3
	Compressor Parameter	Brand			GMCC
	Motor system	Fan motor	Model		D-35-10M
	Condenser	Tube	Length	mm	702
			Diameter	mm	7
	Dimension	Net Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	708 × 530 × 258
Packing Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	825 × 595 × 345		

Product Model				HKEDS - HCNDS 530 ZA	
Nameplate Parameter	Rated Capacity		Cooling	W	5300 (1300~5700)
			Heating	W	5300 (1300~5500)
			Dehumidifying	l/h	1.6
	Rated Power Consumption		Cooling	W	1650 (290~2100)
			Heating	W	1470 (250~1800)
	Rated Running Current		Cooling	A	7.8 (2.2~9.3)
			Heating	A	6.9 (2.0~8.0)
	Electric heating power			W	-
	Max. Input power			W	2500
	Max. Input Current			A	12
	EER Cooling			W/W	6.8
	COP Heating			W/W	4.0
	Power supply source			V/Ph/Hz	220-240V~/50Hz
	Refrigerant				R32
	Refrigerant Charged			g	850
	Max. Discharge Pressure			MPa	4.3
	Max. Suction Pressure			MPa	2.5
	Air Flow Volume			m ³ /h	900
	Indoor Unit Noise level			dB(A)	59
	Outdoor Unit Noise level			dB(A)	62
Indoor unit weight (Net)			kg	10	
Outdoor unit weight (Net)			kg	27	
Indoor unit configuration	Evaporator	Tube	Length	mm	670
			Diameter	mm	5
	Motor system	Fan motor	Model		D-30-10M
	Dimension	Net Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	917 × 318 × 218
Packing Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	982 × 385 × 312		
Connection	Connect pipe		Liquid tube Diameter		6.35 (1/4")
			Gas tube Diameter		12.7 (1/2")
Outdoor unit configuration	Compressor Model				C-1RZ140H3DDF
	Compressor Parameter	Brand			SANYO
	Motor system	Fan motor	Model		D-40-10L
	Condenser	Tube	Length	mm	787
			Diameter	mm	5
	Dimension	Net Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	785 × 548 × 281
Packing Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	903 × 615 × 382		

Product Model				HKEDS - HCNDS 710 ZA	
Nameplate Parameter	Rated Capacity		Cooling	W	7300 (1800~7400)
			Heating	W	7300 (1800~7400)
			Dehumidifying	l/h	3.1
	Rated Power Consumption		Cooling	W	2200 (230~2700)
			Heating	W	2200 (230~2530)
	Rated Running Current		Cooling	A	10 (1.0~12)
			Heating	A	10 (1.0~11)
	Electric heating power			W	-
	Max. Input power			W	3400
	Max. Input Current			A	16
	EER Cooling			W/W	6.9
	COP Heating			W/W	4.2
	Power supply source			V/Ph/Hz	220-240V~/50Hz
	Refrigerant				R32
	Refrigerant Charged			g	1300
	Max. Discharge Pressure			MPa	4.3
	Max. Suction Pressure			MPa	2.5
	Air Flow Volume			m ³ /h	1300
	Indoor Unit Noise level			dB(A)	62
	Outdoor Unit Noise level			dB(A)	64
Indoor unit weight (Net)			kg	13	
Outdoor unit weight (Net)			kg	39	
Indoor unit configuration	Evaporator	Tube	Length	mm	850
			Diameter	mm	7
	Motor system	Fan motor	Model		D-310-50-10L
	Dimension	Net Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	1140 × 332 × 230
Packing Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	1210 × 400 × 327		
Connection	Connect pipe		Liquid tube Diameter		6.35 (1/4")
			Gas tube Diameter		15.88 (5/8")
Outdoor unit configuration	Compressor Model				KTN150D53UFZC3
	Compressor Parameter	Brand			GMCC
	Motor system	Fan motor	Model		D-65-10L
	Condenser	Tube	Length	mm	892
			Diameter	mm	9.52
	Dimension	Net Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	890 × 695 × 319
Packing Dimension (W × D × H)		mm	1015 × 762 × 425		

4. FUNCTION AND CONTROL

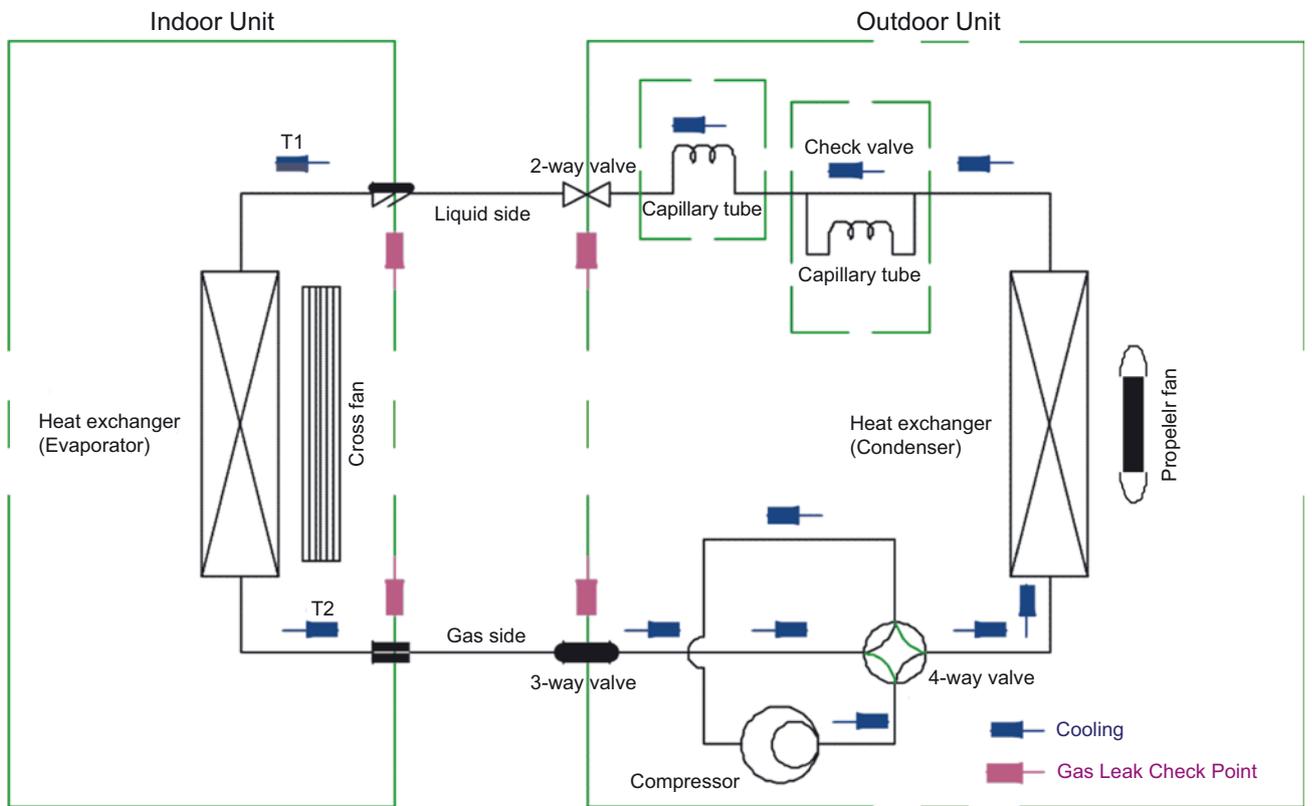
- Infrared Remote Control



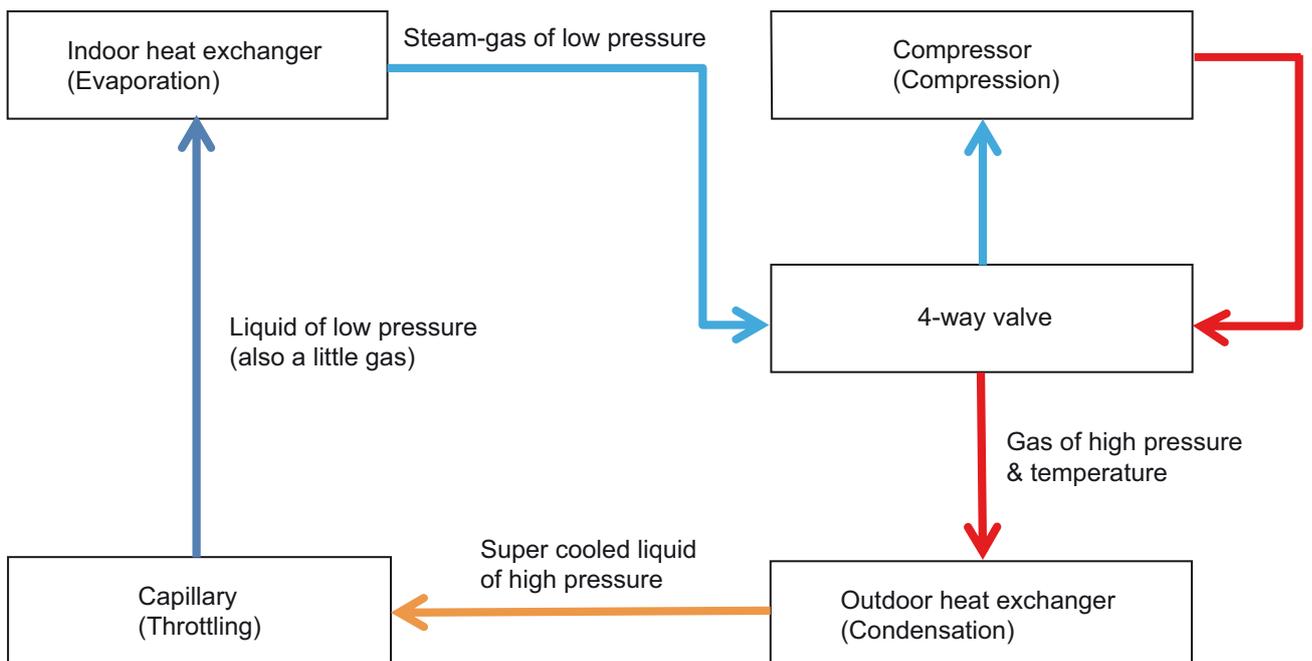
Note: For detailed description of the Infrared Remote Control and Functions, refer to its User Manual.

5. REFRIGERANT SYSTEM DIAGRAM

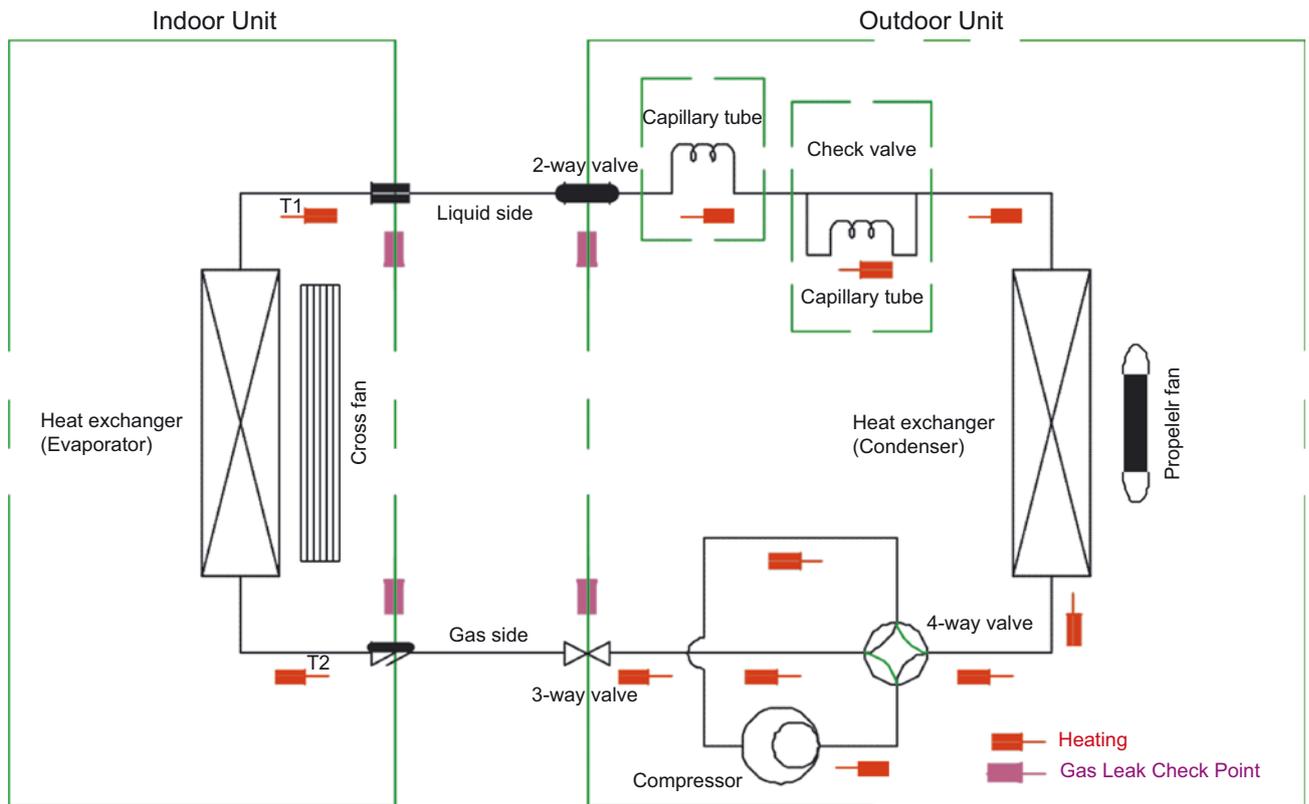
• Cooling Mode



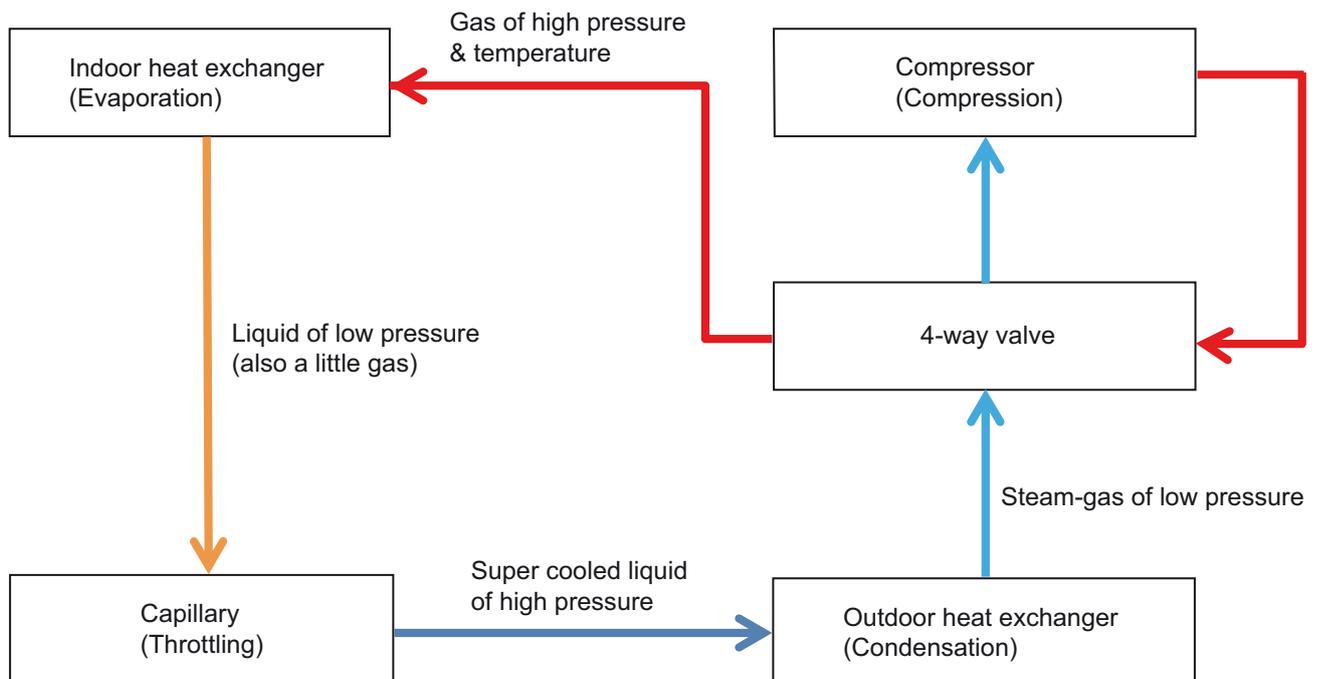
• Cooling Cycle



• Heating Mode



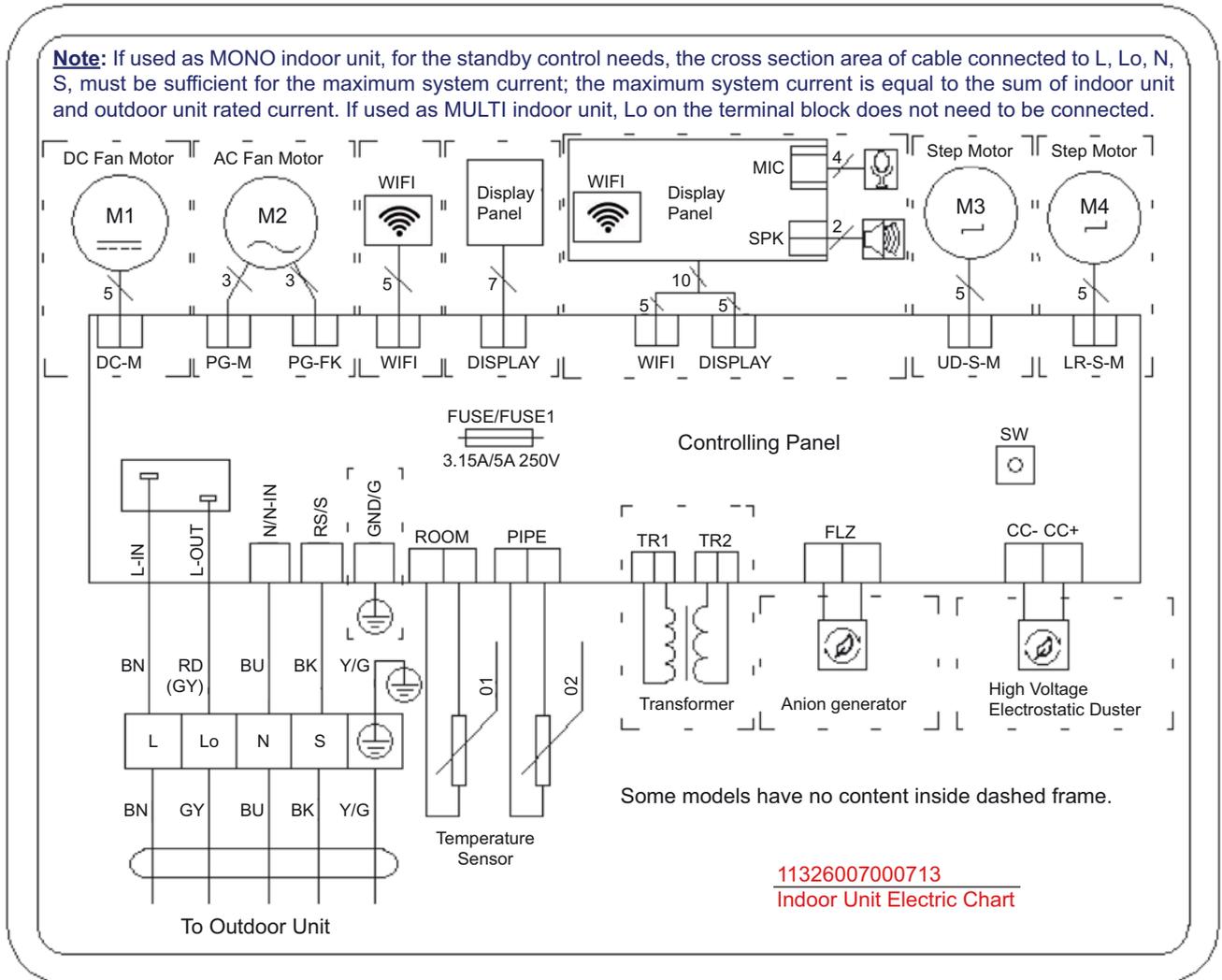
• Heating Cycle



6. ELECTRICAL PART

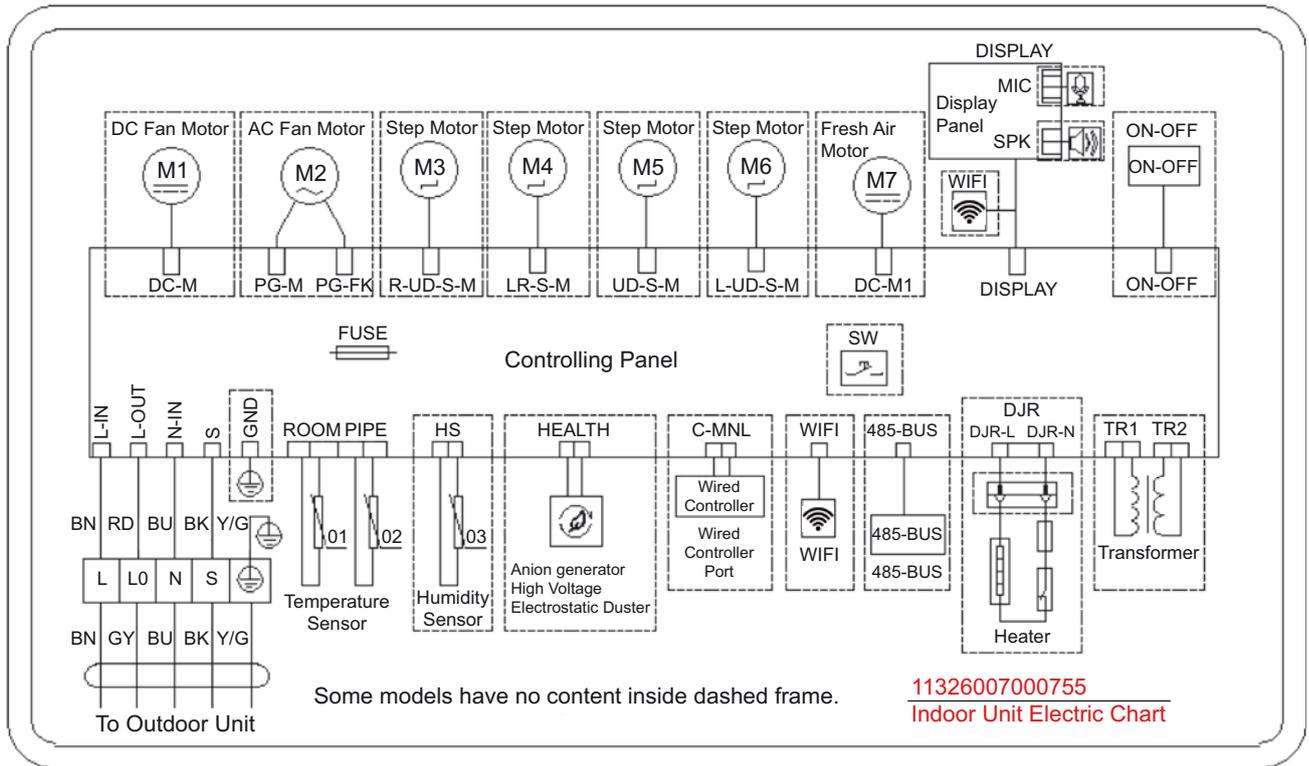
• Wiring Diagrams of Indoor Units

Models HKEDS (260, 530) ZA



Wire Colors:	
Y/G	Yellow/Green
BN	Brown
BK	Black
BU	Blue
GY	Gray
RD	Red

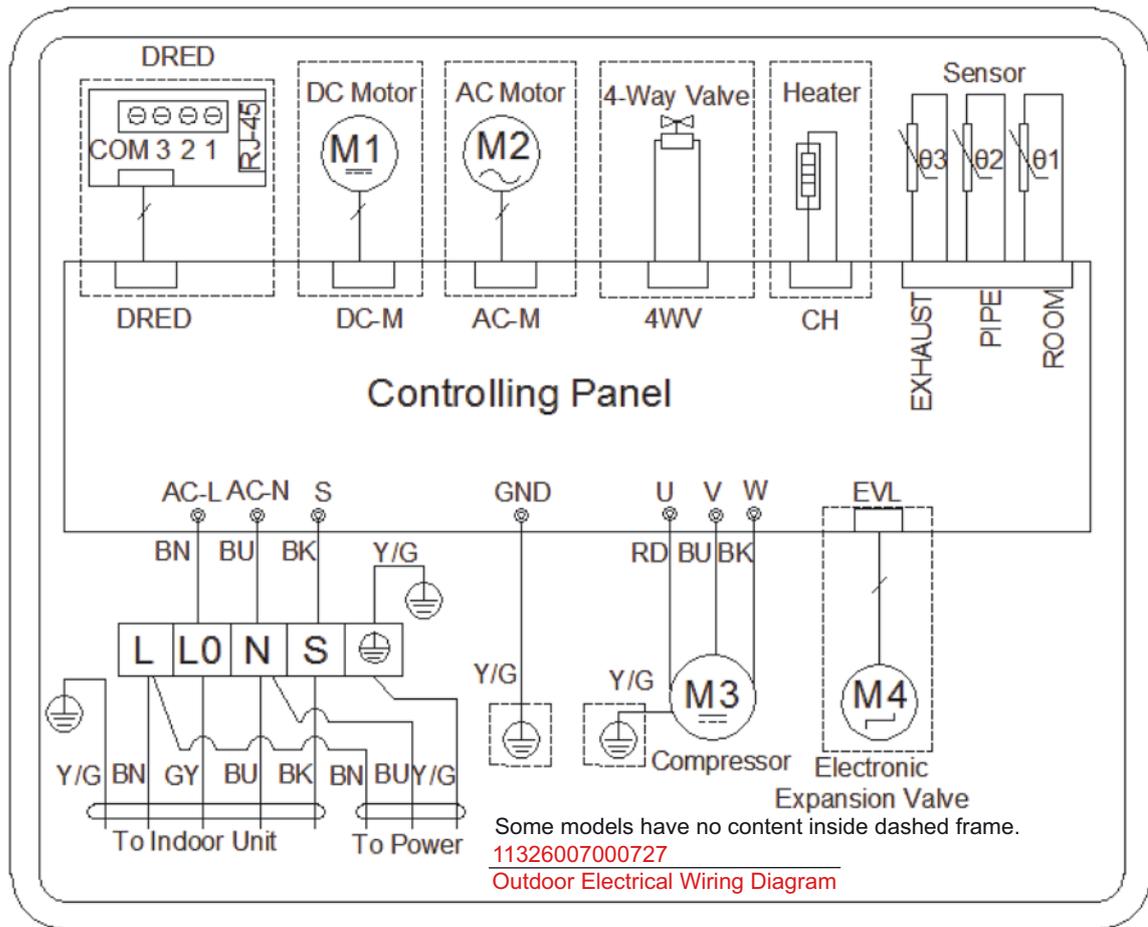
Models HKEDS (350, 710) ZA



Wire Colors:	
Y/G	Yellow/Green
BN	Brown
BK	Black
BU	Blue
GY	Gray
RD	Red

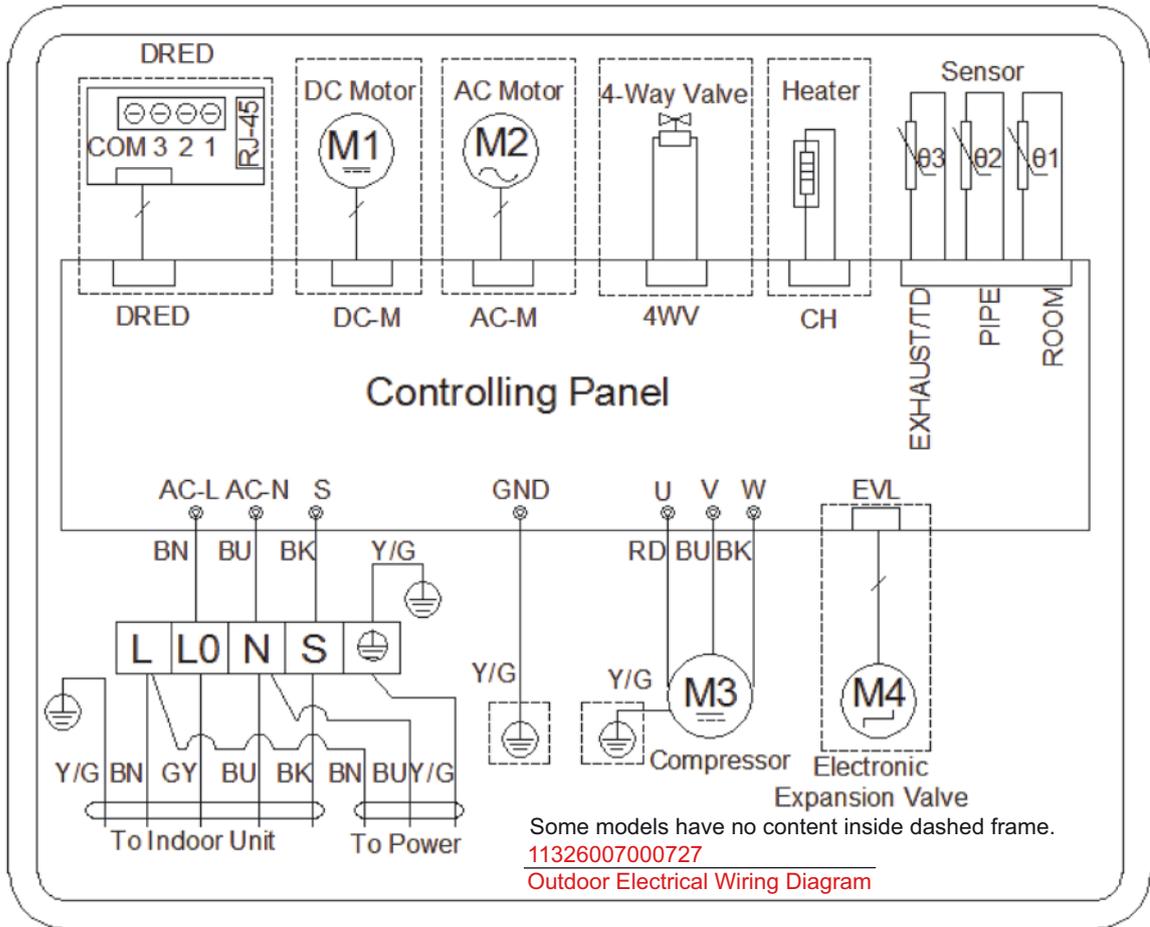
• Wiring Diagrams of Outdoor Units

Model HCNDS 530 ZA



Wire Colors:	
Y/G	Yellow/Green
BN	Brown
BK	Black
BU	Blue
GY	Gray
RD	Red

Models HCNDS (260, 350, 710) ZA



Wire Colors:	
Y/G	Yellow/Green
BN	Brown
BK	Black
BU	Blue
GY	Gray
RD	Red

7. MAIN TOOLS FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE

Screwdriver , Wire stripper	Tapeline , Spirit level	Allen wrench , Wrench
		
Hammer , Electric hammer	Water drill punch , Drill	Forming Drill
		
Cutting Knife	Belling Expander	Thermometer , Electro Probe
		
Pressure Gage	Pliers , Clip-on Ammeter	Vacuum Pump
		
Soldering Set	Refrigerant	Safety Belt , Safety Rope
		

8. INSTALLATION

8.1 NOTES FOR INSTALLATION

1. Important Notices

- Before installation, please contact with local authorized maintenance center, if unit is not installed by the authorized maintenance center, the malfunction may not be solved, due to discommodious contact.
- The air conditioner must be installed by professionals according to the national wiring rules and this manual.
- To move and install air conditioner to another place, please contact our local special service center.

2. Requirements For Installation Position

- Avoid places of inflammable or explosive gas leakage or where there are strongly aggressive gases.
- Avoid places subject to strong artificial electric/magnetic fields.
- Avoid places subject to noise and resonance.
- Avoid severe natural conditions (e.g. heavy lampblack, strong sandy wind, direct sunshine or high temperature heat sources).
- Avoid places within the reach of children.
- Shorten the connection between the indoor and outdoor units.
- Select where it is easy to perform service and repair and where the ventilation is good.
- The outdoor unit shall not be installed in any way that could occupy an aisle, stairway, exit, fire escape, catwalk or any other public area.
- The outdoor unit shall be installed as far as possible from the doors and windows of the neighbors as well as the green plants.

3. Requirements for operations at raised height

- When carrying out installation at 2m or higher above the base level, safety belts must be worn and ropes of sufficient strength be securely fastened to the outdoor unit, to prevent falling that could cause personal injury or death as well as property loss.

4. Requirements of the mounting structure

- The mounting rack must meet the relevant national or industrial standards in terms of strength with welding and connection areas rustproofed.
- The mounting rack and its load carry surface shall be able to withstand 4 times or above the weight of the unit, or 200kg, whichever is heavier.
- The mounting rack of the outdoor unit shall be fastened with expansion bolt.
- Ensure the secure installation regardless of what type of wall on which it is installed, to prevent potential dropping that could hurt people.

5. Electrical Safety Requirements

- Be sure to use the rated voltage and air conditioners dedicated circuit for the power supply, and the power cord diameter must meet the national requirements.
- Be sure to use the rated voltage and air conditioners dedicated.
- When the maximum current of air conditioner is $\geq 16A$, it must use the air switch or leakage protection switch equipped with protection devices.
- The normal operating range is 90%-110% of the local rated voltage.
- The minimum clearance between the air conditioner and the combustibles is 1.5 m.
- The power cable enables communication between the indoor and outdoor units.
- You must first choose the right cable size before preparing it for connection.

6. Grounding Requirements

- The air conditioner is the Type I electrical appliance and must ensure a reliable grounding.
- Do not connect the grounding wire to a gas pipe, water pipe, lightning rod, telephone line, or a circuit poorly grounded to the earth.
- The grounding wire is specially designed and shall not be used for other purpose, nor shall it be fastened with a common tapping screw.

7. Others

- The connection method of the air conditioner and the power cord and the interconnection method of each independent element shall be subject to the wiring diagram affixed to the machine.
- The model and rating value of the fuse shall be subject to the silkscreen on corresponding controller or fuse sleeve.

8.2 INSTALLATION OF INDOOR UNIT

1. Installation Parts-checking

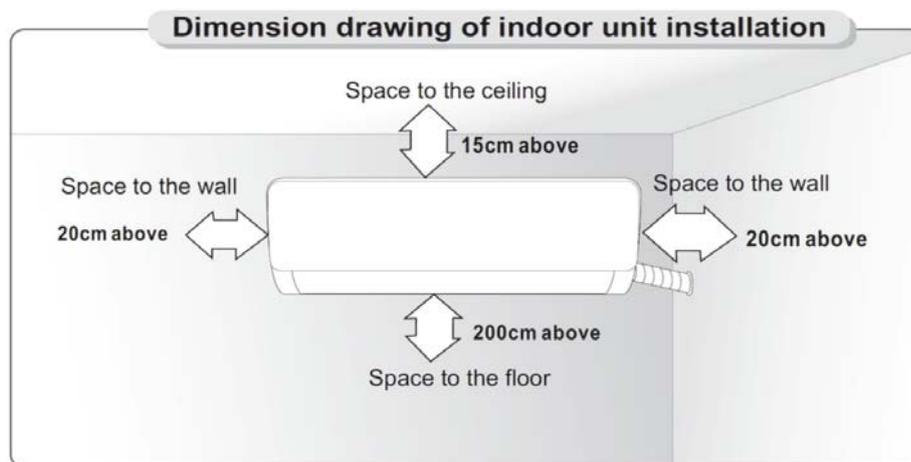
Packing list of the indoor unit:

No.	Name	Quantity	Unit
1	Indoor Unit	1	Set
2	Remote Controller	1	PC
3	Batteries (7#)	2	PC
4	Instructions	1	Set
5	Drain pipe	1	PC

Note:

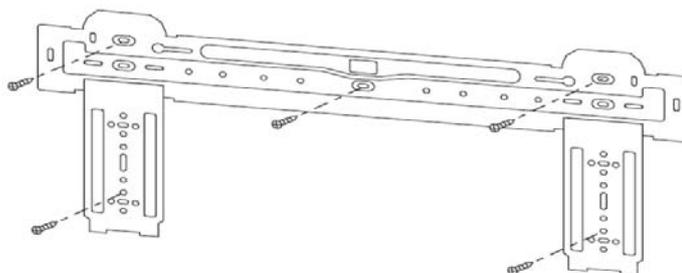
※ All accessories shall be subject to actual packaging material, and if there is any difference, please understand.

2. Selection of Installation location



3. Mounting plate

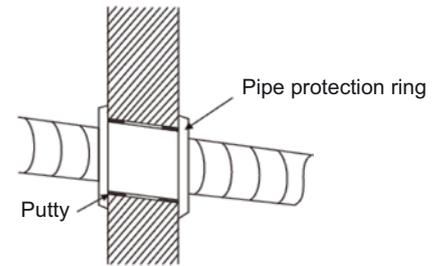
1. The wall for installation of the indoor unit shall be hard and firm, so as to prevent vibration.
2. Use the "+" type screw to fasten the peg board, horizontally mount the peg board on the wall, and ensure the lateral horizontal and longitudinal vertical positions.
3. Pull the peg board by hand after the installation, to confirm whether it is solid.



4. Wall-through Hole

1. Make a hole with an electric hammer or a water drill at the predetermined position on the wall for piping, which shall slant outwardly by 5°-10°.
2. To protect the piping and the cables from being damaged running through the wall, and from the rodents that may inhabit in the hollow wall, a pipe protecting ring shall be installed and sealed with putty.

Note: Usually, the wall hole is $\varnothing 60\text{mm}\sim\varnothing 80\text{mm}$. Avoid pre-buried power wire and hard wall when making the hole.



5. Route of Pipeline

1. Depending on the position of the unit, the piping may be routed sideway from the left or the right (Fig. 1), or vertically from the back (Fig. 2) (depending on the pipe length of the indoor unit). In the case of side-way routing, cut off the outlet cutting stock of the opposite side.
2. The power cord may be routed separately from the piping. Cut off the outlet cutting stock and then run the power cord through the hole, keeping the remaining part as a protection from rodents.

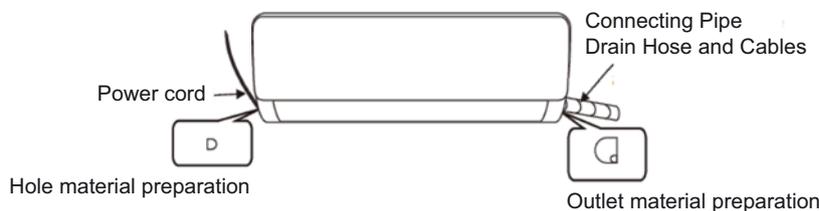


Fig. 1

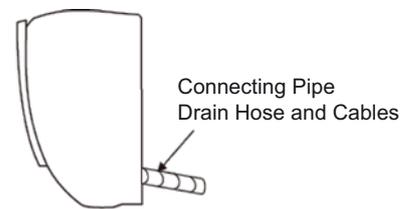


Fig. 2

6. Drain pipe connection

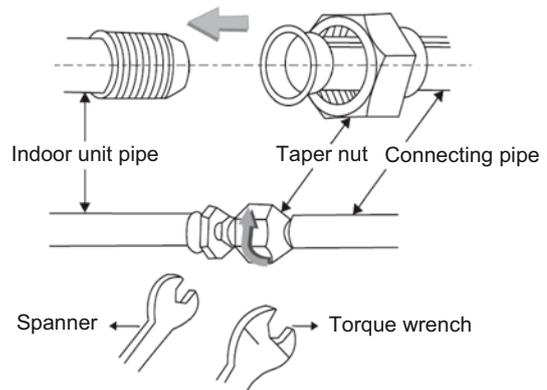
1. Remove the mountings and pull the indoor unit pipe out of the housing.
2. Connect the connecting pipe to the indoor unit.

Aim at the pipe center, tighten the Taper nut with fingers, and then tighten the T nut with a torque wrench; the direction is shown in diagram on the right.

The torque used is shown in the following table.

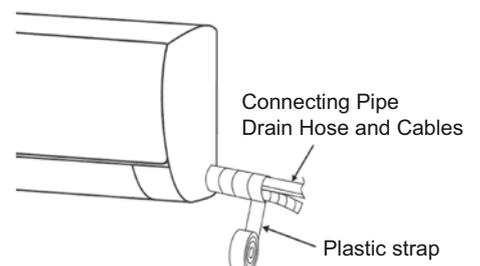
Tightening torque table:

The size of pipe (mm)	Torque (N•m)
$\varnothing 6.35$	15 ~ 25
$\varnothing 9.52$	35 ~ 40
$\varnothing 12.7$	45 ~ 60
$\varnothing 15.88$	73 ~ 78
$\varnothing 19.05$	75 ~ 80



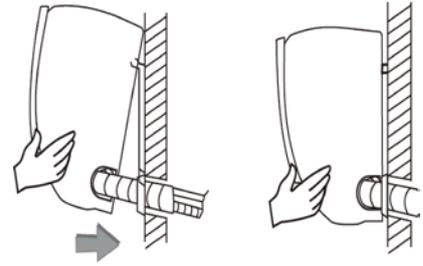
7. Wrap the Piping

1. Use the insulation sleeve to wrap the joint part the indoor unit and the connection pipe, and then use insulating material to pack and seal insulation pipe, to prevent generation of condensate water on the joint part.
2. Connect the water outlet with drain pipes, and make the connection pipe, cables, and the drain hose straight.
3. Use plastic cable ties to wrap the connecting pipes, cables and drain hose. Run the pipe sloping downward.



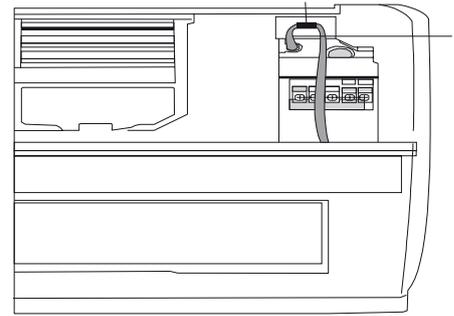
8. Fixing the indoor unit

1. Hang the indoor unit on the peg board, and move the unit from left to right to ensure that the hook is properly positioned in the peg board.
2. Push toward the lower left side and the upper right side of the unit toward the peg board, until the hook is embedded in the slot and makes a "click" sound.



9. Electric Connection Requirement

- Loosen the screws and remove them from the unit.
- Connect the cables respectively to the corresponding terminals of the terminal board of the indoor unit (see the wiring diagram), and if there are signals connected to the plug, just conduct butt joint.
- Ground wire: remove the grounding screw out of the electric bracket, cover the grounding wire end onto the grounding screw and screw it into the grounding hole.
- Fix the cable reliably with fasteners (Pressing board).
- Put the E-parts cover back in its original place and fasten it with screws.

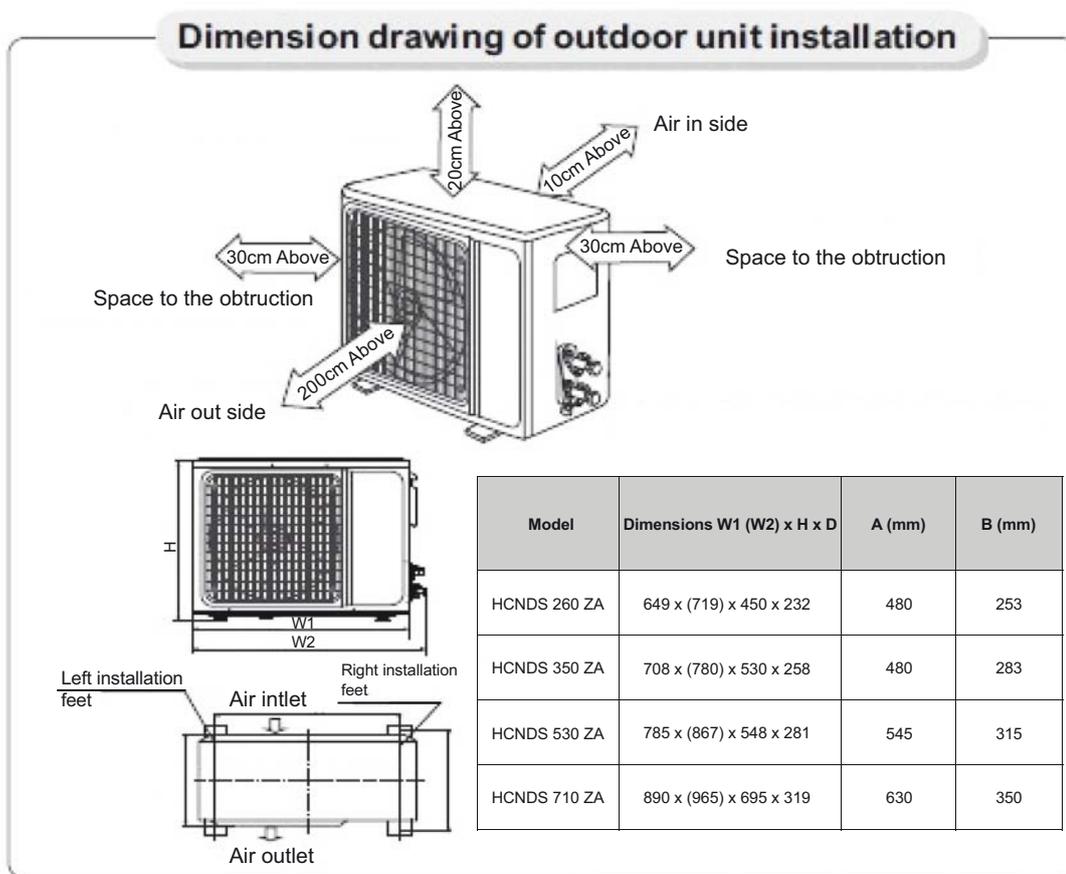


8.3 INSTALLATION OF OUTDOOR UNIT

1. Packing list of the Outdoor Unit

No.	Name	Quantity	Unit
1	Outdoor Unit	1	Set
2	Connecting pipe	2	PC
3	Plastic Strap	1	ROLL
4	Pipe Protection Ring	1	Set
5	Luting (putty)	1	PACKET

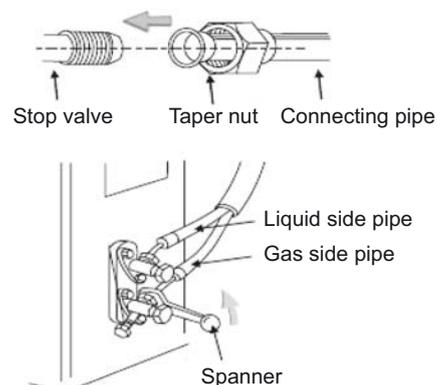
2. Selection of Installation location



3. Install the connection pipe

Connect the Outdoor Unit with Connecting Pipe: Aim the counter-bore of the connecting pipe at the stop valve, and tighten the Taper nut with fingers. Then tighten the Taper nut with a torque wrench.

★When prolonging the piping, extra amount of refrigerant must be added so that the operation and performance of the air conditioner will not be compromised.

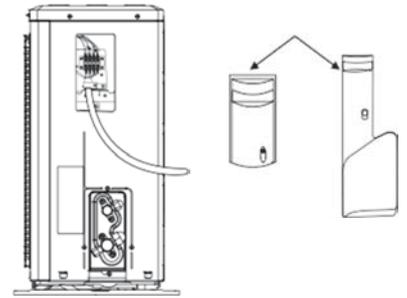


Piping length	Amount of refrigerant to be added	
≤ 5m	Not needed	
5m - 15m	CC ≤ 12000Btu	20g/m
	CC ≥ 18000Btu	30g/m

Note: This table is for reference only.

4. Wiring Connection

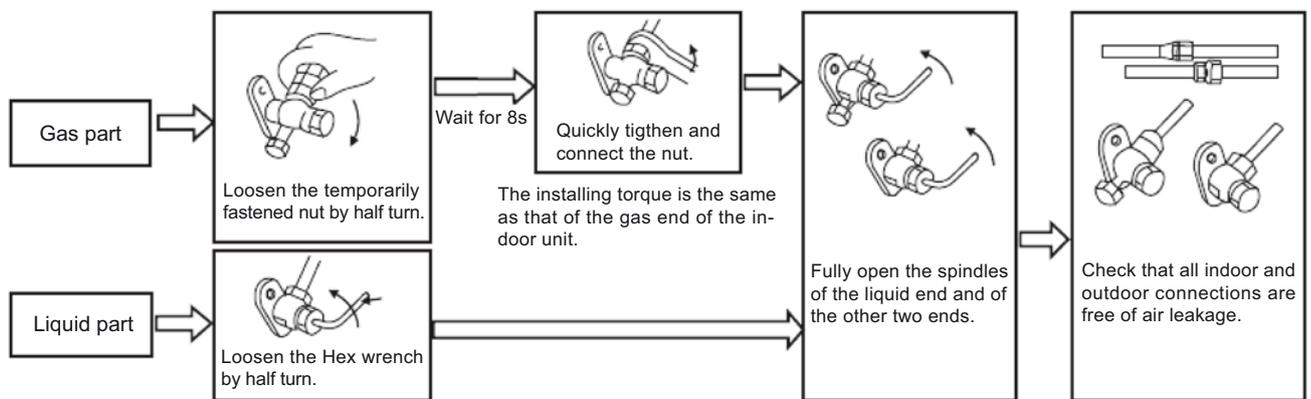
1. Loosen the screws and remove E-parts cover from the unit.
2. Connect the cables respectively to the corresponding terminals of the terminal board of the outdoor unit (see the wiring diagram), and if there are signals connected to the plug, just conduct butt joint.
3. Ground wire. Remove the grounding screw out of the electric bracket, cover the grounding wire end onto the grounding screw and screw it into the grounding hole.
4. Fix the cable reliably with fasteners (Pressing board).
5. Put the E-parts cover back in its original place, then fasten it with the screws.



5. Expelling the air

★Outdoor unit refrigerant discharging method

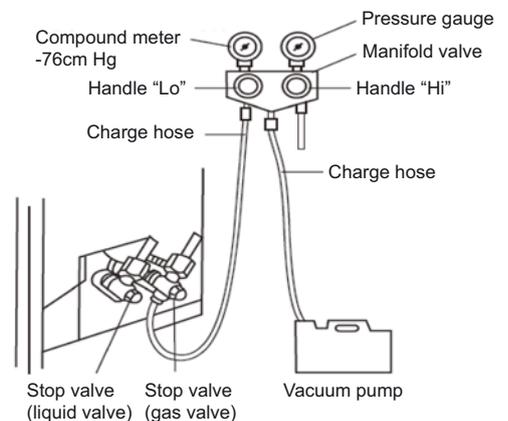
After the pipe side connection is complete, proceed as follows.



★Vacuum Pumping Method (R32 refrigerant evacuation must use the vacuum pumping method)

Before working on the air conditioner, remove the cover of the stop valve (gas and liquid valves) and be sure to retighten it afterward (to prevent the potential air leakage).

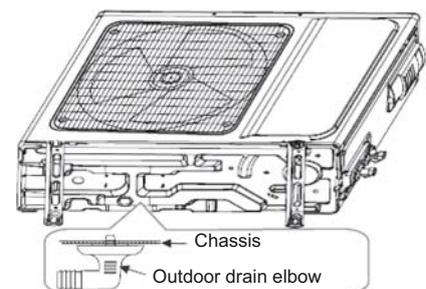
1. To prevent air leakage and spilling, tighten all connecting nut of all flare tubes.
2. Connect the stop valve, charge hose, manifold valve, and vacuum pump.
3. Fully open the handle "Lo" of the manifold valve and apply vacuum for at least 15 minutes and check that the compound vacuum gauge reads -0.1MPa (-76cmHg).
4. After applying vacuum, fully open the stop valve with a hex wrench.
5. Check that both indoor and outdoor connections are free of air leakage.



When the unit is heating, the condensing water and defrosting water can be out reliably through the drain house.

Installation:

Install the outdoor drain elbow in Ø25 hole on the base plate, and connect the drain hose to the elbow, so that the waste water formed in the outdoor unit can be drained out to a proper place.



8.4 CHECK LIST AFTER INSTALLATION AND TEST OPERATION

1. Check after installation

★ Electrical Safety Check

- ① If the supply voltage is as required.
- ② If there is any faulty or misconnection in each of the power, signal and grounding wires.
- ③ If the grounding wire of the air conditioner is securely grounded.

★ Installation Safety Check

- ① If the installation is secure.
- ② If the water drain is smooth.
- ③ If the wiring and piping are correctly installed.
- ④ Check that no foreign matter or tools are left inside the unit.

★ Leak test of the refrigerant

Depending on the installation method, the following methods may be used to check for suspect leak, on areas such as the four connections of the outdoor unit and the cores of the cut-off valves and T-valves:

- ① Bubble method. Apply of spray a uniform layer of soap water over the suspected leak spot and observe carefully for bubble.
- ② Instrument method. Checking for leak by pointing the probe of the leak detector according to the instruction to the suspect points of leak.

2. Test operation

★ Test preparation

- ※Verify that all piping and connection cables are well connected.
- ※Confirm that the valves at the gas side and at the liquid-side are fully open.
- ※Connect the power cord to an independent power socket.
- ※Install batteries in remote control.

★ Test Operation method

- ① Turn on the power and push the ON/OFF switch button of the remote controller to start the air-conditioner.
- ② Select COOL, HEAT, SWING and other operation modes with the remote controller and see if the operation is OK.

9. TROUBLESHOOTING

9.1 TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Many Error Codes may appear on these air-conditioners, and this troubleshooting guide is prepared for the maintenance personnel to detect the error position and the parts to be replaced during the troubleshooting process.

In this Guide, the Troubleshooting Method is guided by the Error Name, and the Reference Code under the General Index is the Error Code of the Indoor Unit.

Example: “Indoor Unit coil sensor error” is coded as E3 in the Error Code of the Indoor Unit, but appears as flash-out via the trouble light of the Outdoor Unit machine. However, their troubleshooting method is the same, and use the same table as well.

General index: fixed speed air conditioners only involve E1, E2, E3 and E4.

No.	Error Name	Error Code
1	Overcurrent protection of indoor Unit.	E0
2	Indoor Unit temperature sensor error.	E1
3	Outdoor Unit coil sensor error.	E2
4	Indoor Unit coil sensor error.	E3
5	Indoor Unit motor error of wall mounted air conditioner. (PG motor)	E4
6	Indoor Unit motor error of wall mounted air conditioner. (DC motor)	E4
7	Indoor Unit and Outdoor Unit communication error.	E5 (5E)
8	Indoor EE Failure.	Eb
9	Outdoor Unit DC motor error (3-core terminal motor).	F0
10	Module protection error.	F1
11	PFC protection error.	F2
12	Compressor startup error.	F3
13	Discharge sensor error.	F4
14	Compressor top head sensor error.	F5
15	Outdoor Unit temperature sensor error.	F6
16	OVP or UVP error.	F7
17	Outdoor Unit main PCB and module panel communication error.	F8
18	Outdoor EE error.	F9
19	Recirculated sensor error (four-way valve switch error).	FA
20	High-pressure protection.	P2
21	Liquid Deficiency Protection.	P3
22	Refrigeration Overload Protection.	P4
23	Discharge Protection.	P5
24	Indoor High Temperature Protection.	P6

25	Anti-freezing Protection in Refrigeration Room.	P7
26	Overcurrent Protection.	P8
27	DC Over/Under-voltage Failure.	L0
28	Overcurrent Protection on Phase Current of Compressor.	L1
	Out-of Step Failure of Compressor.	L2
29	Phase Failure of Compressor.	L3
30	Driver Module IPM Failure of Compressor.	L4
31	PFC Overcurrent Hardware Protection.	L5
	PFC Overcurrent Software Protection.	L6
	AD Abnormal Protection in Current Detection.	L7
	AD Abnormal Protection in PFC Current Detection.	LC
	DC Fan Motor detection AD Abnormal Protection.	Ld
32	Shunt Resistance Imbalance Failure.	L8
33	IPM Temperature Sensor Failure.	L9
34	Compressor Startup Failure.	LA
35	DC Fan Motor Phase Error.	LE
	DC Fan Motor Lost Step Protection.	LF
36	DC Fan Motor IPM Protection.	LH

The special fault codes are as follows:

No.	Error Name	Error Code
37	Special lock mode.	H1/H2/H3/H4/H5
38	If the indicator is steady on, the air-conditioner is in self-cleaning mode.	CL
39	Blinking indicates that the air conditioner is clean.	CL
40	Special mode.	C1/C2/C3
41	Test pattern.	LL
42	Query mode.	CC
43	Defrost mode.	Set temperature cycle flashing
44	Misoperation into the special parts/damage.	Digital faults (such as 88/77, etc.)

Example:

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: explain the principle of the specific error. Inspection path: The basic order of troubleshooting. Related key position.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Tools that should be carried for such troubleshooting, and replacing parts that may be necessary for such error.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Any possibly broken parts related to the error may be the parts that need to be replaced.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<p>All the troubleshooting procedures for the reference of maintenance staff are prepared from simple to complex, from surface to Indoor Unit, and from test to replacement. Although these key points do not cover all the errors, and difficult or special problems are not included as well, but they can cover most of the common errors.</p>
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>Here are some often-overlooked problems for the reference of the maintenance personnel.</p>

The problems on the field are always more than we think, so it is necessary for the maintenance personnel to understand the principle of air-conditioning operation, and to make a flexible judgment of the fault in combination with the actual conditions.

(1) E0 - Overcurrent Protection of Indoor Unit

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The main PCB detects that the working current of the system exceeds the upper limit of protection, and will indicate “indoor unit overcurrent protection”. The air conditioner stops running for protection and displays the failure code “E0”.</p> <p>Inspection path: Current transformer → Power line → Compressor line → Connector assembly.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Current clamp and multimeter.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Indoor unit panel, power line, compressor and complete machine.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If it is a fixed-frequency model, observe whether the live line passes through the current transformer; if not, lay the line accordingly and reboot for inspection. 2. The current clamp is used to measure the working current and determine whether it is within the normal working current range of the nameplate. If normal working current is detected, it may be the fault of the current transformer and replace the main PCB of the indoor unit. 3. Measure whether the power supply voltage is within the normal operating voltage range; if the working voltage is not normal, it is necessary to consider whether the local grid voltage is stable. 4. If the working current exceeds the range and the working voltage is normal, the system may be blocked and the air-conditioning may be overloaded, which needs to be checked according to the actual situation.

(2) E1 - Indoor Unit temperature sensor error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The detection of short circuit or open circuit of Indoor Unit temperature sensor during the inspection of main PCB in the Indoor Unit machine, indicated by “Indoor Unit temperature sensor error”.</p> <p>Inspection path: Sensor → Sensor wire → Connectors → Indoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, 15KΩ standard sensor (25°C).</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Indoor Unit temperature sensor, Indoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether there's resistance problem, short circuit or open circuit in the sensor; the resistance value shall be within a reasonable range (15KΩ under the temperature of 25°C for frequency conversion machine). 2. Check whether the sensor wire is broken. 3. Check whether the terminal connectors are well fixed; check whether the weld between the terminal and the main PCB is loose, and pull the terminal slightly for inspection if necessary. 4. Check whether the sensor is affected with damp. 5. In case no standard sensor is available at present, replace the Indoor Unit temperature sensor by other sensor asides, and then check whether the error still exists; if the error disappears, replace the sensor; if the error still exists, check the Indoor Unit main PCB and change if necessary.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>Most Indoor Unit temperature sensors of the frequency conversion machine have a resistance value of 15KΩ.</p> <p>Do not use improper sensor during repairing and maintenance, or it may lead to the wrong temperature sensing of the machine, the start error or shutdown error. You can switch the air conditioner to the “Blowing” mode, and judge the accuracy of sensor though environmental temperature displayed on the screen.</p> <p>In case a sensor with the resistance value over 15KΩ is used, the detected temperature will be much lower than the actual temperature, which may lead to the shutdown error under heating mode, or the startup error under cooling mode.</p> <p>In case a sensor with the resistance value below 15KΩ is used, the detected temperature will be much higher than the actual temperature, which may lead to the startup error under heating mode, or the shutdown error under cooling mode.</p>

(3) E2 - Outdoor Unit coil sensor error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The detection of short circuit or open circuit of Outdoor Unit coil sensor during the inspection of Outdoor Unit main PCB, indicated by “Outdoor Unit coil sensor error”.</p> <p>Inspection path: Sensor → Sensor wire → Connectors → Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, 20KΩ standard sensor (25°C).</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Outdoor Unit coil sensor, Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether there’s resistance problem, short circuit or open circuit in the sensor; the resistance value shall be with a reasonable range (about 20KΩ for frequency conversion machine). 2. Check whether the sensor wire is broken. 3. Check whether the terminal connectors are well fixed; check whether the weld between the terminal and the main PCB is loose, and pull the terminal slightly for inspection if necessary. 4. Check whether the sensor is affected with damp. The coil sensor is quite easy to be affected with damp in case the lead of coil sensor is above the copper pipe. 5. In case no standard sensor is available at present, replace the temperature sensor of Outdoor Unit coil by other sensor asides, and then check whether the error still exists; if the error disappears, replace the sensor; if the error still exists, check the Indoor Unit main PCB and change if necessary.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>Most Indoor Unit temperature sensors of the frequency conversion machine have a resistance value of 20KΩ.</p> <p>Do not use improper sensor during repairing and maintenance, or it may lead to the start of protection mode due to wrong temperature sensing of the machine, or the protection error.</p> <p>In case a sensor with the resistance value over 20KΩ is used, the detected temperature will be much lower than the actual temperature, which may lead to the frequent entering of defrost mode, the illusory defrosting or the protection error during the cooling process.</p> <p>In case a sensor with the resistance value below 20KΩ is used, the detected temperature will be much higher than the actual temperature, which may lead to defrost error during the heating process, or the start of protection during the cooling process.</p>

(4) E3 - Indoor Unit coil sensor error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The detection of short circuit or open circuit of Indoor Unit coil sensor during the inspection of Indoor Unit main PCB, indicated by “Indoor Unit coil sensor error”.</p> <p>Inspection path: Sensor → Sensor wire → Connectors → Indoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, 5KΩ or 20KΩ standard sensors (25°C).</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Indoor Unit temperature sensor, Indoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether there’s resistance problem, short circuit or open circuit in the sensor; the resistance value shall be within a reasonable range (about 20KΩ for frequency conversion machine). 2. Check whether the sensor wire is broken. 3. Check whether the terminal connectors are well fixed; check whether the weld between the terminal and the main PCB is loose and pull the terminal slightly for inspection if necessary. 4. Check whether the sensor is affected with damp. The coil sensor is quite easy to be affected with damp in case the lead of coil sensor is above the copper pipe. 5. In case no standard sensor is available at present, replace the temperature sensor of Indoor Unit coil by other sensor asides, and then check whether the error still exists; if the error disappears, replace the sensor; if the error still exists, check the Indoor Unit main PCB and change if necessary.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>Most Indoor Unit temperature sensors of the frequency conversion machine have a resistance value of 20KΩ.</p> <p>Do not use improper sensor during repairing and maintenance, or it may lead to the start of anti-frosting or overheat protection mode due to wrong temperature sensing of the machine.</p> <p>In case a sensor with the resistance value over 20KΩ is used, the detected temperature will be much lower than the actual temperature, which may lead to the high pressure of cold-blast protection system during the heating process, or the frequent start of anti-freezing protection during the cooling process.</p> <p>In case a sensor with the resistance value below 20KΩ is used, the detected temperature will be much higher than the actual temperature, which may lead to the frequent start of overheat protection mode during the heating or the overload protection during the cooling process.</p>

(5) E4 - Indoor Unit motor error of wall mounted air conditioner (PG motor)

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: PG motor is equipped with speed feedback signal line. When the feedback signal of speed is not received by the Indoor Unit main PCB, it has no way to recognize the rotating speed of motor, which will be indicated as “Indoor Unit motor error”.</p> <p>Main causes for the disappearance of speed feedback signal are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fan is stucked. 2. The speed feedback component in the motor is broken. 3. Error of receiving circuit for the speed feedback signal from the Indoor Unit main PCB.
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, a PG motor in normal working condition.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Mechanical jam problem of Indoor Unit motor, PG motor, Indoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the motor can work for a period of time before the error occurs. If yes, the reason of mechanical jam can be excluded. 2. Disconnect the power supply and move the fan blade of Indoor Unit machine by hand to see if there’s any resistance. Some occasional Indoor Unit motor error may relate to bearing coordination. 3. Reconnect the drive wire and speed feedback wire, thus to exclude any motor error due to connector loosening. 4. Check whether the plug-in terminal of speed feedback on the PCB is loose, and pull the terminal slightly for inspection if necessary. 5. Replace the motor in the faulted air conditioner with other PG motor (do not fix it with the fan for the time being); if the main PCB still indicates “Indoor Unit motor error”, then replace the Indoor Unit main PCB; if the error disappears, replace the Indoor Unit motor.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>The Indoor Unit main PCB will not indicate “Indoor Unit motor error” when the Indoor Unit motor is still rotating; sometimes such error will not be reported when obvious motor problems exist (such as the low-speed rotation due to damaged motor capacitors, or non-uniform rotating speed due to abnormal speed feedback). Therefore, special attention of the maintenance staff is required for the troubleshooting of motor error. You shall compare it with the normal condition, and detect and solve the problem in a flexible way.</p>

(6) E4 - Indoor Unit motor error of wall mounted air conditioner (DC motor)

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The Indoor Unit motor of some highly energy efficient models is DC motor using a green plug through which the Indoor Unit main PCB can drive the motor and sense the current rotational speed feedback. When the Indoor Unit main PCB cannot receive the rotational speed feedback signal of the motor, it will indicate “DC motor error”.</p> <p>Disappearance of the rotational speed feedback signal may be caused by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fan is stuck and cannot work. 2. The speed feedback element inside the motor is destroyed. 3 There’s something wrong with the speed feedback signal receiving circuit of the Indoor Unit main PCB. <p>Inspection path: Is DC motor stuck by foreign matter → Motor destroyed → Motor terminal connectors → Indoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, a DC motor in normal working condition.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Mechanical jam of Indoor Unit motor, Indoor Unit DC motor, Indoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the motor accelerates to extremely high speed before the error occurs. If it can work for a period, the reason of mechanical jam can be excluded. 2. Plug and unplug the terminal of the DC motor again to exclude any motor error due to connector loosening, and pull the terminal slightly for inspection if necessary. 3. Replace the motor in the faulted air-conditioner with other DC motor to plug in the Indoor Unit main PCB (do not fix it with the fan for the time being); if the main PCB still indicates “DC motor error”, then replace the Indoor Unit main PCB; if the error disappears, replace the DC motor. 4. Multimeter can be used to distinguish whether it is main PCB problem or motor problem by: connect the motor with the main PCB and pay attention to the second (yellow) and fourth (black) wire from the outermost side among four lines of the terminal of the DC motor. After the air-conditioner powers on in the cooling mode for a while, the voltage between the yellow and black wires should rise gradually and the motor should accelerates slowly; if the DC motor still won’t rotate, then the DC motor is destroyed.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>Five lead wires division: Count from the outermost side of the four wires of the DC motor terminal; the first blue wire is the speed feedback wire with a voltage of 0.5 - 5V when the motor rotates; the second yellow wire is the motor driving wire with a voltage of 2.0 - 7.5V when the motor rotates; the second white wire is 15V power cord with a voltage of 15V in normal condition; the fourth black wire is 0V DC earth wire which is the benchmark of all the voltage tests; the fifth (red) wire is 310V wire which is strong with a voltage of 310V in normal condition, so be careful of electric shock.</p>

(7) E5 (5E) - Indoor Unit and Outdoor Unit communication error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The frequency converter needs Indoor Unit and Outdoor Unit communication. When the communication cannot be reached, the Indoor Unit and Outdoor Unit will indicate “Indoor Unit and Outdoor Unit communication error”. Only “Indoor Unit main PCB, connecting cable and Outdoor Unit main PCB” are related to communication; but sometimes the communication error will be indicated when the Outdoor Unit has no power and the Indoor Unit cannot connect with the Outdoor Unit due to other errors, then such situation shall be distinguished from “pure communication error” and treated in a different way.</p> <p>Inspection path: Check if the Outdoor Unit can power on and work (normally, the indicator light will turn off after lighting for several seconds, relay picks up, and PTC won't heat seriously).</p> <p>1. Can power on and work. Are the Indoor Unit and Outdoor Unit matched → Is the phase sequence of connecting wires of Indoor Unit and Outdoor Units correct (the live wire of the Indoor Unit connects with that of the Outdoor Unit, the null wire of the Indoor Unit connects with that of the Outdoor Unit) → Connecting wires do touch well → Indoor Unit main PCB replacement → Outdoor Unit main PCB replacement.</p> <p>2. Cannot power on and work. Can AC 220V be delivered to the terminal block of the Outdoor Unit → Can the bridge rectifier and module panel generate DC 310V → Can the Outdoor Unit main PCB generate a low voltage power supply of DC 5V → Does the Outdoor Unit main PCB show the status of periodical reset.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, Indoor Unit main PCB in normal condition.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Connecting wire phase sequence and contact, Indoor Unit main PCB, Outdoor Unit main PCB, module panel.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<p>1. Firstly, the IDU and the ODU should be matched and connected properly.</p> <p>2. Observe the Outdoor Unit main PCB, turn on the air conditioner, three lights are all lighted up, then off and the relay pulls in. If not, it is power supply problem.</p> <p>3. Connect the black signal line S to terminal N of ODU. Turn on the A/C, if “E5” is still reported, the Outdoor Unit main PCB needs to be replaced. If “E5” is still reported at this time, go to step 4.</p> <p>4. Change a new Indoor Unit main PCB, if the Error Code “E5” remains, then the problem should be on the Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>When the Outdoor Unit does not power on: If the Indoor Unit terminal board does not transmit 220V power, replace the Indoor Unit main PCB; if the Outdoor Unit terminal board has 220V power, first check if fuse, reactor and bridge rectifier are normal. If there is still something wrong, replace the whole set of Outdoor Unit control unit; for the control unit composed of several function boards, try disconnecting the weak-current data wires among several control boards and then power the Outdoor Unit on, if the main PCB can be powered on and initialized successfully, then it's the module panel problems; if the Outdoor Unit main PCB still cannot be powered on and initialized, replace the Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>

(8) Eb - Indoor EE Failure

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: Many parameters need to be preset for the running of the indoor unit of the air-conditioner and such parameters are placed in a data storage 8-foot chip, which is called "EEPROM" or "EE" for short. The motor on the Indoor Unit main PCB can only work after reading the data stored in EE and if not read, the failure code "Outdoor EE Failure" will be indicated and raised in the indoor unit. Reasons for data not being read are as follows: 1. Wrong EE chip data format. 2. EE chip is broken. 3. Bad contact of EE or fault of EE reading circuit. 4. Backward installation of EE chip. Inspection path: Indoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Bad contact of EE, Indoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<p>Replace the Indoor Unit main PCB directly.</p>

(9) F0 - Outdoor Unit DC motor error (3-core terminal motor)

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: Our frequency changing Outdoor Unit uses the 3-lead-wire DC motor, or “Outdoor Unit driven DC motor” for short. It has no speed feedback circuit but 3 drive lead wires and its driving principle is similar to that of the compressor. The main PCB will indicate “Outdoor Unit DC motor error” when it detects imbalanced current on the three lead wires of the driving motor.</p> <p>Inspection path: Is the DC motor stuck by foreign matters → Motor terminal connectors → Outdoor Unit main PCB → Motor.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Outdoor Unit main PCB in normal condition.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Mechanical jam of Outdoor Unit motor, Outdoor Unit main PCB, Outdoor Unit DC motor.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First exclude the possibility of mechanical jam of Outdoor Unit motor blades. 2. Observe if the terminal of the motor is not connected firmly or the order of lead wires is correct. If the Outdoor Unit motor of the newly installed air-conditioner rotates reversely, first observe if the color order of the three lead wires is correct, or change the order of any two of the three lead wires of the motor to see if the motor can rotate in the forward direction. 3. The DC motor of this scheme is relatively simple and reliable, so the problem is more likely to be caused by the drive part of the motor of the Outdoor Unit main PCB. The maintenance personnel may as well prepare matched Outdoor Unit main PCB before maintenance. If the motor returns to normal after replacing the main PCB, then it's the main PCB problem; if it still indicates Outdoor Unit DC motor error, then replace the Outdoor Unit DC motor.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>Unlike the 5-core Indoor Unit DC motor, there will be a process of motor blade position locking before the 3-core DC motor with Outdoor Unit drive starts to rotate. The motor blades will shake mechanically for 3-5 seconds and then rotate slowly, which is normal phenomenon.</p>

(10) F1 - Module protection error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The power module is the part to directly drive the compressor to work. It can protect the machine in time when overcurrent, overvoltage or overheat occurs and stops the compressor from working. It will, at the same time, send “shutdown request” to the module panel. The error triggered by the “shutdown request” is called “module protection error”.</p> <p>Inspection path: Supply voltage → Compressor wire, reactor wire → System blocked → Module panel damaged → Outdoor Unit main PCB destroyed → Compressor destroyed.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, pressure gauge, megameter, module panel in normal condition.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Supply voltage, compressor wire, reactor, system pressure, module panel, Outdoor Unit main PCB, compressor.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the order of compressor wires not correct, which makes the compressor rotate reversely? Try exchanging the compressor wires on U-V phase to see if the problem can be solved. 2. Check if the supply voltage is unstable and highly volatile, and test if the system pressure is normal. High system pressure will cause rotating problems to the compressor. 3. Is the module panel fixed to the radiator firmly? Will it cause poor cooling? Is the Indoor Unit and Outdoor Unit heat exchanger dirty, which leads to poor heat transfer and high system pressure? 4. If “module protection error” will be indicated immediately after starting up, it is almost certain that it’s substantial error, having nothing to do with supply voltage and system pressure; it is suggested to observe if there is any component destroyed by strike arc near the module panel; use the multimeter to test if the resistances between any two compressor wires are the same. The resistances between any two compressor wires in normal condition are tiny resistances at ohm level and are basically equal; then use the megameter to measure if the resistance insulation of the three compressor wires against the earth wire is good (normally at MΩ level), and check if the reactor wire is well connected or the reactor is destroyed. 5. Test if the 15V and 5V (3.3V) power supply on the module panel is stable and exclude the module panel error caused by power supply of the Outdoor Unit main PCB. 6. Methods for judging whether the power module is damaged: use the “diode position” of the multimeter to measure the features of P of the module panel against U-V-W three phases respectively. Measure the power module P-U, P-V and P-W, there is always infinite resistance at one side and fixed on-state voltage at the other side (generally 0.5V); measure the features between N-U, N-V and N-W in the same way, if short circuit occurs during any measurement, then the module is destroyed. 7. Replace with the module panel in normal condition for test. If the test is normal after changing the module panel, then the original module panel is destroyed. 8. After excluding problems of module, connecting wires, system and power supply, distinguish by ear. If there is only electromagnetic sound and the compressor does not work; or the sound of irregular running appears after the compressor works for a while and then it shuts down and indicates error, chances are that the compressor is blocked or destroyed, consider replacing the compressor.

(11) F2 - PFC protection error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: PFC board is a component of the inverter air-conditioner for power factor correction and voltage boosting. When the PFC board cannot perform power calibration as normal because of overcurrent and overvoltage, it will indicate “PFC protection error” and its function may also be integrated with the module panel or main PCB.</p> <p>Inspection path: Supply voltage → AC and DC power path → PFC board data wire → PFC board → Main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, PFC board in normal condition.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Supply voltage, reactor, PFC board, module panel, Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check if the supply voltage is unstable and highly volatile or the voltage is too low (below AC 135V). 2. The reactor is one of core parts of PFC. Check if the reactor itself is destroyed and the reactor connecting wire is in poor connection, which makes PFC functions not performed. Do not remove the reactor and replace with short circuit by no means. 3. If “PFC protection error” will be indicated immediately after starting up, it is almost certain that it’s substantial error, having nothing to do with supply voltage; it is suggested to observe if there is any component destroyed by strike arc near the module panel. 4. Test if the 15V and 5V (3.3V) power supply on the PFC board is stable and exclude the PFC board error caused by power supply of the Outdoor Unit main PCB. 5. Replace with the PFC board in normal condition for test. If the test is normal after changing the PFC board, then the original PFC board is destroyed. 6. The possibility that there is something wrong with 15V or 5V power of the module panel that causes the control power supply problem of the PFC board is not excluded. 7. Some module panels integrate PFC function and compressor drive function in one, so just replace with an integrated module panel. 8. For single-panel single-chip main PCBs, if PFC protection error appears, and there is no problem in supply voltage, reactor connection or reactor, just replace the controller of the Outdoor Unit.

(12) F3 - Compressor out-of-step error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The module panel will constantly test the current of lead wires of the compressor and calculate the position of the rotator of the compressor when driving the compressor to work. When the compressor deviates far from the normal operating status, it will indicate “compressor out-of-step error” because the current of the compressor wires is too high or it cannot detect the position of the rotator. This error always follows “module protection error”, so they have similar inspection methods.</p> <p>Inspection path: Supply voltage → Compressor wire, reactor wire → System blocked → Module panel damaged → Outdoor Unit main PCB destroyed → Compressor destroyed.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, pressure gauge, module panel in normal condition.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Supply voltage, compressor wire, reactor, system pressure, module panel, Outdoor Unit main PCB, compressor.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the order of compressor wires not correct, which makes the compressor rotate reversely? Try exchanging the compressor wires on U-V phase to see if the problem can be solved. 2. Check if the supply voltage is unstable and highly volatile, and test if the system pressure is normal. High system pressure will cause rotating problems to the compressor. 3. Is the module panel fixed to the radiator firmly? Will it cause poor cooling? Is the Indoor Unit and Outdoor Unit heat exchanger dirty, which leads to poor heat transfer and high system pressure? 4. If “compressor out-of-step error” will be indicated immediately after starting up, it is almost certain that it’s substantial error, having nothing to do with supply voltage and system pressure; it is suggested to observe if there is any component destroyed by strike arc near the module panel; use the multimeter to test if the resistances between any two compressor wires are the same. The resistances between any two compressor wires in normal condition are tiny resistances at ohm level and are basically equal; then use the megameter to measure if the resistance insulation of the three compressor wires against the earth wire is good (normally at MΩ level), and check if the reactor wire is well connected or the reactor is destroyed. Check if the DC voltage between P-N is too high (above 200V). 5. Test if the 15V and 5V (3.3V) power supply on the module panel is stable and exclude the module panel error caused by power supply of the Outdoor Unit main PCB. 6. Replace with the module panel in normal condition for test. If the test is normal after changing the module panel, then the original module panel is destroyed. 7. After excluding problems of module, connecting wires, system and power supply, distinguish by ear. If there is only electromagnetic sound and the compressor does not work; or the sound of irregular running appears after the compressor works for a while and then it shuts down and indicates error, chances are that the compressor is blocked or destroyed, consider replacing the compressor.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>For the “compressor out-of-step error” and “module protection error”, the former is calculated by the main chip of the module panel and the latter is detected by the power module itself. They are abnormal operating phenomenon of the compressor essentially. If there is uncertainty about either error, analyze both together with similar method. For inverter air-conditioners that are in poor electrical environment or are old, occasional occurrence of such errors is a normal protection.</p>

(13) F4 - Discharge sensor error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The Outdoor Unit main PCB will indicate “discharge sensor error” and send it to the Indoor Unit main PCB when it detects short circuit or open circuit of the discharge sensor. Inspection path: Discharge sensor → Sensor wire → Connectors → Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, 50KΩ standard discharge sensor (25°C).</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Discharge sensor, Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check if there is any evident resistance problem in the sensor. Whether in short circuit or open circuit, the resistance should maintain in a reasonable range (about 50KΩ when the compressor is not working and between 3KΩ and 30KΩ after the compressor works for a while; the corresponding discharge temperature should be 100°C - 38°C). 2. Check if the sensor wire or the sensor connecting wire is damaged. 3. Check if the connecting terminal is connected firmly; if the weld between the terminal and the main PCB is loose; pull the terminal slightly for inspection if necessary. 4. Check whether the sensor is affected with damp. The coil sensor is quite easy to be affected with damp in case the lead wire of coil sensor is above the copper pipe. 5. If there is no standard sensor at hand, exchange the discharge sensor with the one beside it to see if the error changes. If yes, there is something wrong with the sensor and it should be replaced; if it still indicates “Outdoor Unit coil sensor error”, replace the Outdoor Unit main PCB.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>Most discharge sensors have a standard resistance of 50KΩ (25°C). Do not use improper sensor during maintenance, or the machine will sense the discharge temperature mistakenly and enter the protection state frequently. For example, in the case where replace the 20KΩ coil sensor for the discharge sensor by mistake, the discharge temperature that the Outdoor Unit main PCB senses will be higher than the actual discharge temperature, which will make normal air-conditioners enter the high discharge temperature protection state frequently, and the compressor frequency threshold will rise and leads to shutdown of the compressor.</p>

(14) F5 - Compressor top head sensor error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The compressor top head sensor is a compressor top head temperature protection switch most of the time. It keeps closed (short circuit) when the compressor temperature is normal and switches off (open circuit) when the temperature is too high. The Outdoor Unit main PCB will indicate “compressor top head sensor error” when it senses disconnection of the compressor top head protection switch.</p> <p>Inspection path: Compressor top head sensor (temperature protection switch) → Sensor wire → Connectors → Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Pressure gauge, multimeter.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>System pressure, liquid deficiency, compressor top head sensor (temperature protection switch), Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First check if the compressor top head temperature is too high (above 110°C) and causes action of the compressor top head sensor (temperature protection switch); reasons why the compressor top head temperature is too high may be: the system is deficient in liquid and the compressor idles; the system is blocked and the pressure of the compressor is too high. 2. After excluding the possibility of the system problem, please note that the temperature protection switch is closed normally. Test if the terminals of the sensor are in the short-circuit condition with the multimeter. In the case of open circuit, then there is something wrong with the sensor or lead wires. 3. Check if the sensor wire or the sensor connecting wire is damaged. 4. Check if the connecting terminal is connected firmly, the weld between the terminal and the main PCB is loose; pull the terminal slightly for inspection if necessary. 5. Disconnect the power supply and short circuit a metal with the compressor top head terminal of the Outdoor Unit main PCB. If the compressor top head sensor error disappears after start up, then replace the sensor; if the error still occurs, it's probably the main PCB problem, replace the Outdoor Unit main PCB.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>The compressor top head sensor is just a temperature switch which is highly reliable and is less likely to go wrong generally. Pay more attention to the system pressure and the compressor temperature.</p>

(15) F6 - Outdoor Unit temperature sensor error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The detection of short circuit or open circuit of Outdoor Unit temperature sensor during the inspection of Outdoor Unit main PCB, indicated by “Outdoor Unit temperature sensor error”.</p> <p>Inspection path: Sensor → Sensor wire → Connectors → Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, 15KΩ standard sensor (25°C).</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Outdoor Unit temperature sensor, Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether there's resistance problem, short circuit or open circuit in the sensor; the resistance value shall be within a reasonable range (15KΩ under the temperature of 25°C). 2. Check whether the sensor wire is broken. 3. Check whether the terminal connectors are well fixed; check whether the weld between the terminal and the main PCB is loose, and pull the terminal slightly for inspection if necessary. 4. Check whether the sensor is affected with damp. 5. In case no standard sensor is available at present, replace the Outdoor Unit temperature sensor with the other sensor asides, and then check whether the error still exists; if the error disappears, replace the sensor; if the error still exists, it's possible that the main PCB is faulted, so change the Outdoor Unit main PCB.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>Most of the standard resistance values of the Outdoor Unit temperature sensors are 15KΩ (when temperature is at 25°C), and the higher the temperature is, the lower the resistance value is; the lower the temperature is, the higher the resistance value is. Do not use improper sensor during repairing and maintenance, or it may lead to the wrong temperature sensing of the machine.</p>

(16) F7 - OVP or UVP error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: All the inverter air-conditioners are equipped with voltage inspection circuits, but different models of machines have different locations for the voltage inspection (on the module panel or Outdoor Unit main PCB). When the supply voltage is lower than 135V or higher than 275V, the inspection circuit would detect over or under voltage protection signal and send it to the Outdoor Unit main PCB and the Outdoor Unit main PCB would raise the alarm “OVP or UVP error” and indicate it through the Indoor Unit motor.</p> <p>Inspection path: Supply voltage → Indoor Unit direct current voltage → Reactor wiring → Module panel → Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Supply voltage, reactor, module panel and Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First, check the supply environment of the user, especially shall check when the compressor of the air-conditioner has been running for a while. The normal supply voltage shall be between 198V and 242V and the minimum work assurance range of the air conditioner shall be within 165V and 265V and it shall be especially noted that the voltage value shall not be decreased significantly after running of the compressor (voltage decreasing by over 25V), because if the supply voltage is decreased by a lot, it means the supply line capacity is insufficient and the user is usually suggested to replace the circuit or install a specialized air-conditioner supply voltage stabilizer. 2. For the Outdoor Unit machines with PFC panels (without separate rectifier bridges), the operator shall ensure if the PFC function is on with the direct current voltage grade of the multimeter. When the compressor is running, voltage between P and N ends detected on the test module panel or Outdoor Unit main PCB shall be over 200V and if the voltage is below that range, it is possible that the reactor is faulted or the PFC is broken. 3. When the air conditioner is switched on, if the compressor is not running but there is an alarm of “OVP or UVP error” and the power voltage detected with the multimeter is not below 150V, probably the voltage inspection circuit is faulted. The operator shall check and confirm the voltage inspection circuit is on which PCB first and then replace it. The regular replacement: for the Outdoor Unit machine of single panel single chip, replace the Outdoor Unit controller directly; for the machine of two panels, replace the module panel.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>For some models, OVP or UVP error signal is delivered through the connector wires between the module panel and the Outdoor Unit main PCB, thus it is possible the voltage signal is not delivered when the communication between the module panel and the Outdoor Unit main PCB is not good. It is possible that the error is falsely raised but after some minutes that the error is finally confirmed as “Outdoor Unit main PCB and module panel communication error”, this shall be specially noted.</p>

(17) F8 - Outdoor Unit main PCB and module panel communication error (exclusive of Outdoor Unit machine of single panel)

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: Only the models with the module panels separated with the Outdoor Unit main PCBs may have this error. When the machine is running normally, the module panel and the Outdoor Unit main PCB would coordinate with each other on the communication to work and when the communication is off, the Outdoor Unit main PCB would raise the alarm of “main PCB and module panel communication error”. Only “module panel, data line and Outdoor Unit main PCB” are related to such communication.</p> <p>Inspection path: Data line connection → Module panel power → Module panel → Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter and regular module panel.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Module panel and main control data line, module panel and Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First check if the communication connection line (mostly 4 chips) between the module panel and main control panel gets loose and if the connection is faulted. 2. Measure and check with a multimeter if the power from the Outdoor Unit main PCB is normal and especially note that if the 5V (3.3V) power is led to the module panel. Eliminate the possibility that it's not running normally because there is no 5V (3.3V) power at the module panel. 3. The maintenance personnel shall replace the module panel of the faulted air-conditioner with a regular module panel taken with himself and if the communication error disappears when the Outdoor Unit machine is switched on, it means the original module panel is faulted; if the error is still there, maybe the Outdoor Unit main PCB shall be replaced.

(18) F9 - Outdoor EE error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: Many parameters need to be preset for the running of the Outdoor Unit of the air conditioner and such parameters are placed in a data storage 8-foot chip, which is called "EEPROM" or "EE" for short. The motor on the Outdoor Unit main PCB can only work after reading the data stored in EE and if not read, the alarm "outdoor EE error" would be reported and raised in the Indoor Unit machine.</p> <p>Reasons for data not being read are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wrong EE chip data format. 2. EE chip is broken. 3. Bad contact of EE or fault of EE reading circuit. 4. Backward installation of EE chip. <p>Inspection path: Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Bad contact of EE, Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace the Outdoor Unit main PCB directly.

(19) FA - Recirculated sensor error (only models of electronic expansion valves are involved)

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The recirculated sensors are only used on machine models of electronic expansion valves and the back temperature value is considered as the basis for adjustment of the electronic expansion valve and determination if the four-way valve changes the position normally during heating. When the main PCB detects open circuit or short circuit of the recirculated sensor, it would raise an alarm of “recirculated sensor error” and send it to the Indoor Unit main PCB to indicate it.</p> <p>Inspection path: Four-way valve → Recirculated sensor → Sensor wire → Connectors → Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, pressure meter, normal 20KΩ recirculated sensor.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Four-way valve, recirculated sensor, Outdoor Unit main PCB.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the error appears in heating but not in cooling, first check if the four-way valve failed to change the position or there is a back flow, which can be estimated by measuring the high and low pressures with the pressure meter; for the consideration of electricity control, we can use a multimeter. During heating, check if the four-way valve terminal can switch a circuit of 220V; if yes and the four-way valve still is faulted in the position changing, the four-way valve is faulted; and if there is no circuit over 220V in heating, it means the Outdoor Unit main control board is faulted. 2. If it is not the four-way valve that is faulted, check on the resistance value and short circuit problems and the resistance value shall be within a proper range (around 20KΩ at temperature of 25°C). 3. Check whether the terminal connectors are well fixed; check whether the weld between the terminal and the main PCB is loose, and pull the terminal slightly for inspection if necessary. 4. Check whether the sensor is affected with damp. For the recirculated sensor, if the led is on the above and the copper pipe is below, it is possible to be damped. 5. The maintenance personnel can replace the possibly faulted recirculated sensor with a normal one and if the error disappears, it means the original recirculated sensor is faulted and needs to be replaced; if the error is still there, consider to replace the Outdoor Unit main PCB.

(20) P2 - High-pressure protection

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: In standby state or when the equipment is running, the High-pressure switch is disconnected three times (within 20 minutes) and reported as “High-pressure protection”. Inspection path: High-pressure switch cable → Connector → High-pressure switch → Main PCB.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, connection line and High-pressure switch.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>High-pressure switch connection line, fluorine deficiency of unit and High-pressure switch.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the plug-in terminals are firmly connected and whether the terminals and the main PCB are welded loosely. If necessary, gently pull them to check. 2. Use a multimeter to measure whether it is disconnected. 3. Use the multimeter to check the state of the High-pressure switch and check whether it is in the OFF state (normally OFF, unusual disconnection). 4. If the pressure is normal and the High-pressure switch is kept open, it is positive that the pressure voltage is faulted. 5. If the pressure switch is normal and the connection line is intact and the failure is still reported, replace the corresponding main PCB.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>The reason why High-pressure switches are often disconnected is the leakage of equipment. When the high voltage switch is off, first check whether the air conditioner's pressure is normal. If it is normal but the failure is still displayed after replacing the Outdoor Unit main PCB, it is possible that the connecting pipe may be too long or the Outdoor Unit ambient temperature is too low.</p>

(21) P3 - Liquid Leakage Protection

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The liquid volume of the system is less than 30%, which leads to non-refrigeration and liquid shortage protection. Inspection path: Whether the valves of the outdoor unit are opened → Whether the evaporator, condenser, connection pipe are damaged or cracked → Whether the environmental temperature sensor and the coil temperature sensor are damaged at the same time.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Hex nut, multimeter, pressure gauge.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Stop valve, evaporator, condenser and connection pipe.</p>

(22) P4 - Refrigeration Overload Protection

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: Outdoor coil sensor senses excessive temperature, prevents compressor from overloading, and reduces frequency.</p> <p>Inspection path: The system is dirty or blocked → The condenser is dirty → Outdoor Unit coil sensor is faulted → AC motor not running → Failure of divider resistance of controller.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter and pressure gauge.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Coil sensor, condenser and outdoor unit controller.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the coil sensor with a multimeter to see if the resistance value is normal (20KΩ standard sensor, 25°C). 2. Use a pressure gauge to detect system pressure. If the system pressure is high, it may cause Indoor Unit dirty blockage or poor Outdoor Unit heat transfer, which may lead to high coil temperature. 3. Observe whether the speed of AC motor is too low, which leads to poor heat transfer and high coil temperature. 4. Use a multimeter to check whether the voltage dividing resistance of temperature sensor circuit of Outdoor Unit controller coil is abnormal. If you don't know how to measure it, try to replace the Outdoor Unit controller to check whether it returns to normal state.

(23) P5 - Discharge Protection

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: The discharge sensor detects that the discharge temperature is too high and triggers the discharge protection shutdown. Inspection path: System pressure → Indoor / outdoor air inlet → Discharge sensor → Outdoor Unit panel.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, pressure gauge, regular 50KΩ exhaust sensor (25°C).</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Indoor coil sensor.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check if the system pressure is low; if yes, usually it is the shortage of liquid that leads to excessive discharge temperature protection; 2. Check whether the indoor/outdoor air inlet is blocked, such as whether the evaporator or condenser is dirty or whether the filter is dirty or blocked and if inlet is affected; if so, remove the shield. 3. Check whether the air volume at the air outlet is too small; observe whether the Indoor Unit fan blades are dirty blocked, and if dirty blocked blades are found, clean the blades. 4. Measure the resistance drift of the discharge sensor with a multimeter at ambient temperature.

(24) P6 - Indoor High Temperature Protection

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: Protection shutdown due to temperature of indoor coil. Inspection path: Indoor air inlet → Indoor unit filter → Indoor motor → Indoor coil sensor.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, pressure gauge, regular 20KΩ exhaust sensor (25°C).</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the indoor air inlet is blocked or not; if it affects the wind, remove the shield. 2. Check whether the filter is dirty or not. If dirty blockage is found in the filter, clean the filter. 3. Check if the air volume at the air outlet is too small and if the indoor unit fan is blocked; if so, clean the fan. 4. Measure the drift of the inner disk sensor with a multimeter at ambient temperature.
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<p>“P6” usually refers to the high temperature protection of the Indoor Unit heating coil, due to poor air inlet.</p>

(25) P7 - Anti-freezing Protection in Refrigeration Room

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: Protection shutdown due to temperature of indoor coil. Inspection path: Indoor air inlet → Indoor unit filter → Indoor motor → Indoor coil sensor.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, pressure gauge, regular 20KΩ exhaust sensor (25°C).</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Indoor coil sensor.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the indoor air inlet is blocked or not; if it affects the wind, remove the shield. 2. Check whether the filter is dirty or not. If dirty blockage is found in the filter, clean the filter. 3. Check if the air volume at the air outlet is too small and if the indoor unit fan is blocked; if so, clean the fan. 4. Measure the drift of the inner disk sensor with a multimeter at ambient temperature.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>“P7” usually refers to the anti-freezing protection of the refrigeration room, due to poor air inlet.</p>

(26) P8 - Overcurrent Protection

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: Controller detects AC bus current exceeding the set protection value, then limits and reduces the frequency. Inspection path: System blockage → Grid voltage→ Outdoor unit controller.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter, pressure gauge.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Grid voltage and outdoor unit controller.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use a multimeter to detect and check if the bus voltage is too low, causing the overcurrent protection. 2. Use a pressure gauge to check whether the pressure of the system exceeds the standard. If the pressure exceeds the standard, it may lead to dirty blockage of the system. 3. Replace the outdoor unit controller and if the unit returns to normal, it is the problem of the controller.
<p>Special attention.</p>	<p>Generally, such protection occurs at high load, but should not occur at low load and low temperature, and the priority of this protection is after the protection of refrigeration against overload and discharge.</p>

(27) L0 - DC Overvoltage error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: Voltage too low or too high, or suddenly change of voltage.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>ODU PCB board.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<p>1. Check if the voltage is too low or too high, and if there is suddenly change of voltage. 2. Check if there is any breakage of ODU PCB board. After checking the mentioned 2 steps, if the "L0" error is still occur, please check as the guidance of Error code "F1".</p>

**(28) L1 - Compressor Phase current overcurrent protection
L2 - Compressor Lost step protection**

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: ODU PCB board breakage, voltage too low or too high, or suddenly change of voltage, connecting wire is broken, compressor issue.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Connecting wire, external main control panel, compressor.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<p>1. Check the ODU PCB board if there is any breakage. 2. Check whether the connecting wire is broken. 3. Check whether the compressor terminal line is connected wrongly; whether the compressor is blocked, whether the system pressure is too high. After checking the mentioned 3 steps, if the “L1” or “L2” error is still occurs, please check as the guidance of Error Code “F1”.</p>

(29) L3 - Compressor phase error

Explanation of error.	Cause: Mainly because of the compressor wire wrongly connected.
More common faulty components.	Compressor wire.

(30) L4 - Compressor drive module IPM fault

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: Mainly because of the compressor wire wrongly connected.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Supply voltage, compressor wire, system pressure, ODU PCB board, compressor.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<p>1. Check the ODU PCB board if there is any breakage. 2. Check the compressor connecting wire, if the wire is broken or not firmly fastened. 3. Check the compressor if there is any breakage. After checking the mentioned 3 steps, if the “L4” error still occurs, please check as the guidance of Error Code “F1”.</p>

- (31) L5 - PFC overcurrent hardware protection
- L6 - PFC overcurrent software protection
- L7 - Current detection AD abnormal protection
- LC - PFC current detection AD abnormal protection
- Ld - DC fan motor detection AD abnormal protection

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: ODU PCB board breakage, voltage too low or too high, or suddenly change of voltage.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Supply voltage.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<p>1. Check the ODU PCB board if there is any breakage. 2. Check if the voltage is too low or too high, and if there is suddenly change of voltage. After checking the mentioned 2 steps, if the error still occurs, please check as the guidance of Error Code "F1".</p>

(32) L8 - Shunt Resistance imbalance fault

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: ODU PCB board breakage, connecting wire broken or connected loose, compressor issue.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Supply voltage, connecting wire, system pressure, module board, ODU PCB board, compressor.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<p>1. Check the ODU PCB board if there is any breakage. 2. Check the connecting wire if the wire is broken or not firmly connected. 3. Check the compressor if there is any breakage. After checking the mentioned 3 steps, if the "L8" error still occurs, please check as the guidance of Error Code "F1".</p>

(33) L9 - IPM Temperature sensor error

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: ODU PCB board breakage, wind speed of ODU fan is abnormal, high system pressure.</p>
<p>Tools required for inspection.</p>	<p>Multimeter.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>System pressure, ODU PCB board, ODU fan.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<p>1. Check the ODU PCB board if there is any breakage. 2. Check whether the wind speed of ODU fan is abnormal. 3. Check if system pressure is too high. After checking the mentioned 3 steps, if the “L9” error still occurs, please check as the guidance of Error Code “F1”.</p>

(34) LA - Compressor startup failure

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: ODU PCB board breakage, connecting wire broken or connected loose, compressor issue.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Supply voltage, connecting wire, system pressure, module board, ODU PCB board, compressor.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<p>1. Check the ODU PCB board if there is any breakage. 2. Check the connecting wire if the wire is broken or not fasten connected. 3. Check the compressor if there is any breakage. After checking the mentioned 3 steps, if the “LA” error still occurs, please check as the guidance of Error Code “F1”.</p>

**(35) LE - DC Fan motor phase error
LF - DC Fan motor lost step protection**

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: ODU PCB board breakage, voltage too low or too high, plug too loose, module error, DC Fan error.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>ODU PCB board, module, DC Fan.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<p>1. Check the ODU PCB board if there is any breakage. 2. Check whether the wind speed of ODU fan is abnormal. 3. Check if system pressure is too high. After checking the mentioned 3 steps, if the “LE”/“LF” error still occurs, please check as the guidance of Error Code “F1”.</p>

(36) LH - DC fan motor IPM protection

<p>Explanation of error.</p>	<p>Cause: ODU PCB board breakage, voltage too low or too high, the connecting wire is broken, module board error, the condenser is blocked.</p>
<p>More common faulty components.</p>	<p>Connecting wire, voltage, module, condenser.</p>
<p>An inspection procedure and the key points.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the ODU PCB board if there is any breakage. 2. Check the connecting wire, if the wire is broken or not firmly connected. 3. Check whether the DC fan is damaged. 4. Check whether the condenser is blocked. <p>After checking the mentioned 3 steps, if the “LH” error still occurs, please check as the guidance of Error Code “F1”.</p>

9.2 TROUBLESHOOTING FOR NORMAL MALFUNCTION

9.2.1 The Foremost Inspecting Items

- ① The input voltage must be within +10% tolerance of the rated Voltage. If it is not the case, the air-conditioner will probably not work normally.
- ② Check the connecting cord between indoor unit and outdoor unit to see if it is properly connected. The connection must be done according to the wiring diagram; please also notice that even different models may have the connecting cord of the same specification. Please check if the marks at the connecting terminal and the marks on the cord can match, otherwise the air-conditioner will not work normally.
- ③ If the following phenomena are found, the problem is not from the air-conditioner itself.

No.	Problems	Causes
1	The motor is heard operating but the air-conditioner does not work when the indoor unit is powered on.	Since the air-conditioner is powered on, it will come to working condition as long as you press the ON/OFF button of the remote control and the Signal is well received.
2	The compressor stops running but the indoor motor keeps working when it is at cooling mode with the indoor temperature higher than set temperature.	If you turn off the air-conditioner and restart it immediately, it will return to normal in 3 minutes. After that, the air-conditioner will automatically adjust the indoor fan motor speed to what you set.
3	The compressor works discontinuously at dehumidifying mode.	The air-conditioner will automatically control the working of the compressor according to the inside temperature.
4	The air-conditioner does not work while the LED display is on.	The TIMER is set with the A/C; it will be in hold on condition. If the TIMER setting is cancelled, the air-conditioner will return to normal working condition.
5	The compressor works discontinuously at cooling and dehumidifying mode, and the indoor motor slows down.	The compressor stops Indoor Unit or the motor slows down to prevent the indoor heat exchanger from being frozen.

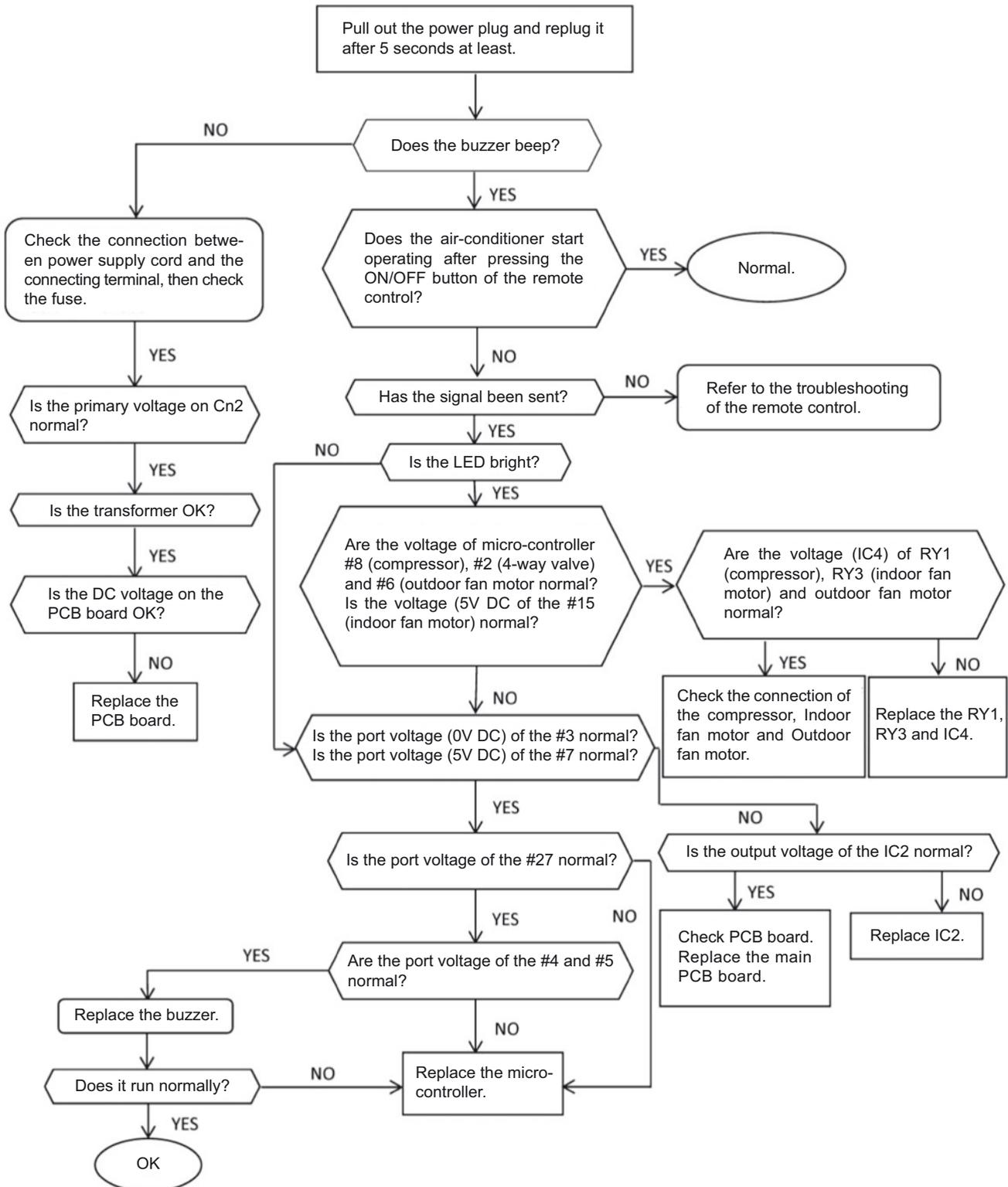
9.2.2 Fault Diagnosis by Symptom

① No Power Display

(1) Items

- a) Check if the input voltage is correct?
- b) Check if the AC power supply connecting is correct?
- c) Check if the output voltage of the manostat L7805 (IC2) is correct?

(2) Troubleshooting procedure

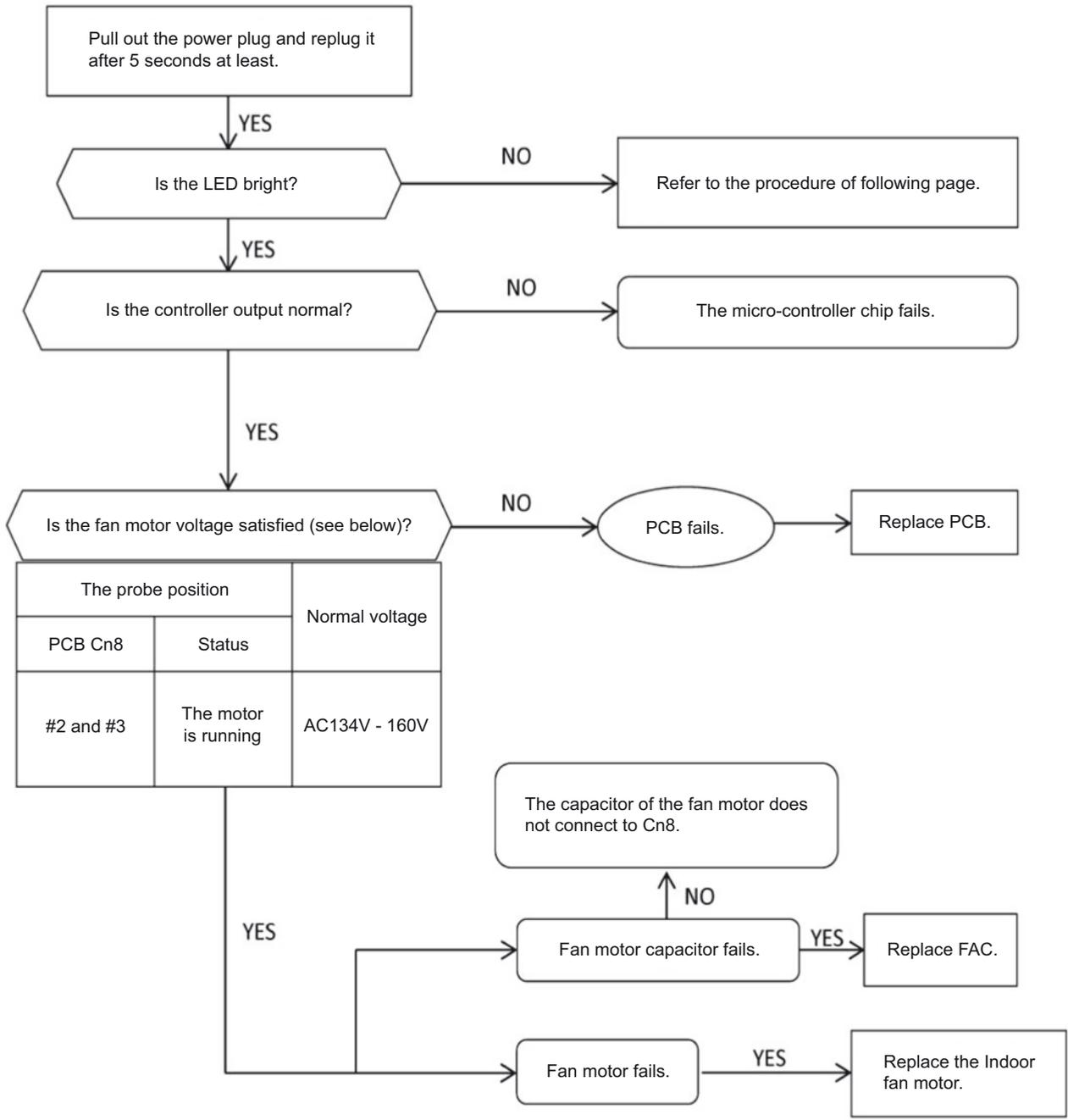


② The Indoor Motor Does Not Work

(1) Items

- a) Check if the indoor motor is connected correctly to the connector (CN8)?
- b) Check if the AC input voltage is correct?
- c) Check if the IC of indoor motor is connected correctly to the connector (CN2)?
- d) Check if the capacity of indoor motor is connected correctly to the connector (CN8)?

(2) Troubleshooting procedure

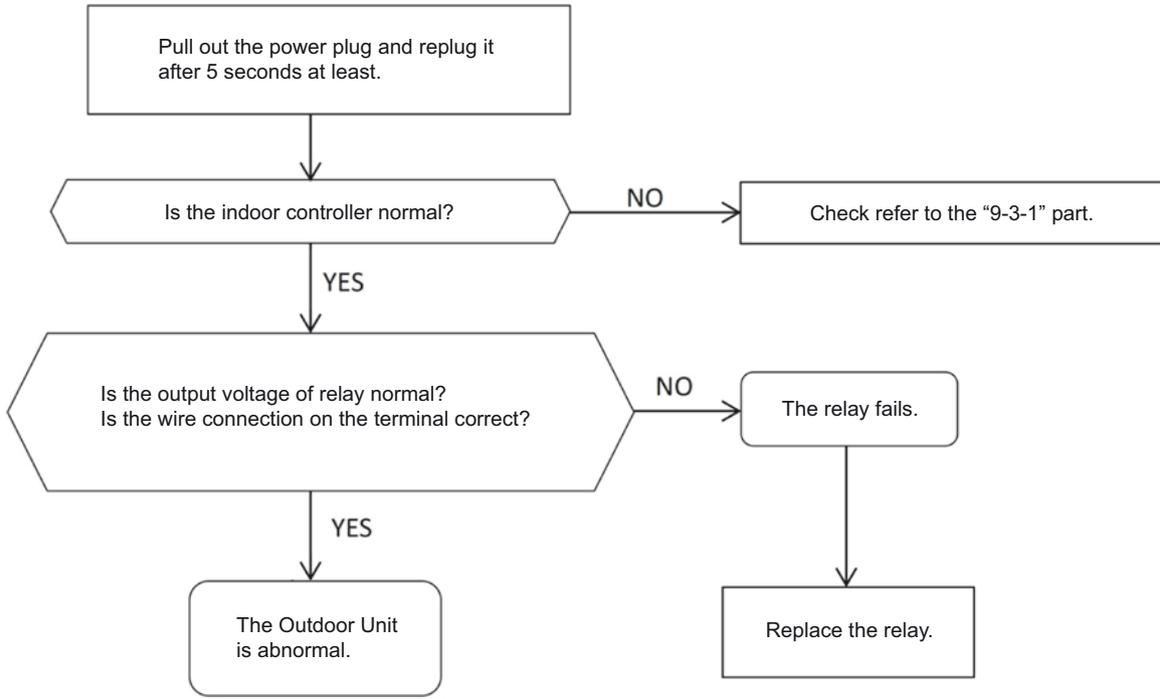


③ The Outdoor Unit Does Not Work

(1) Items

- a) Check if the input voltage is correct?
- b) Check if the wire connection of the outdoor connecting terminal is correct?

(2) Troubleshooting procedure

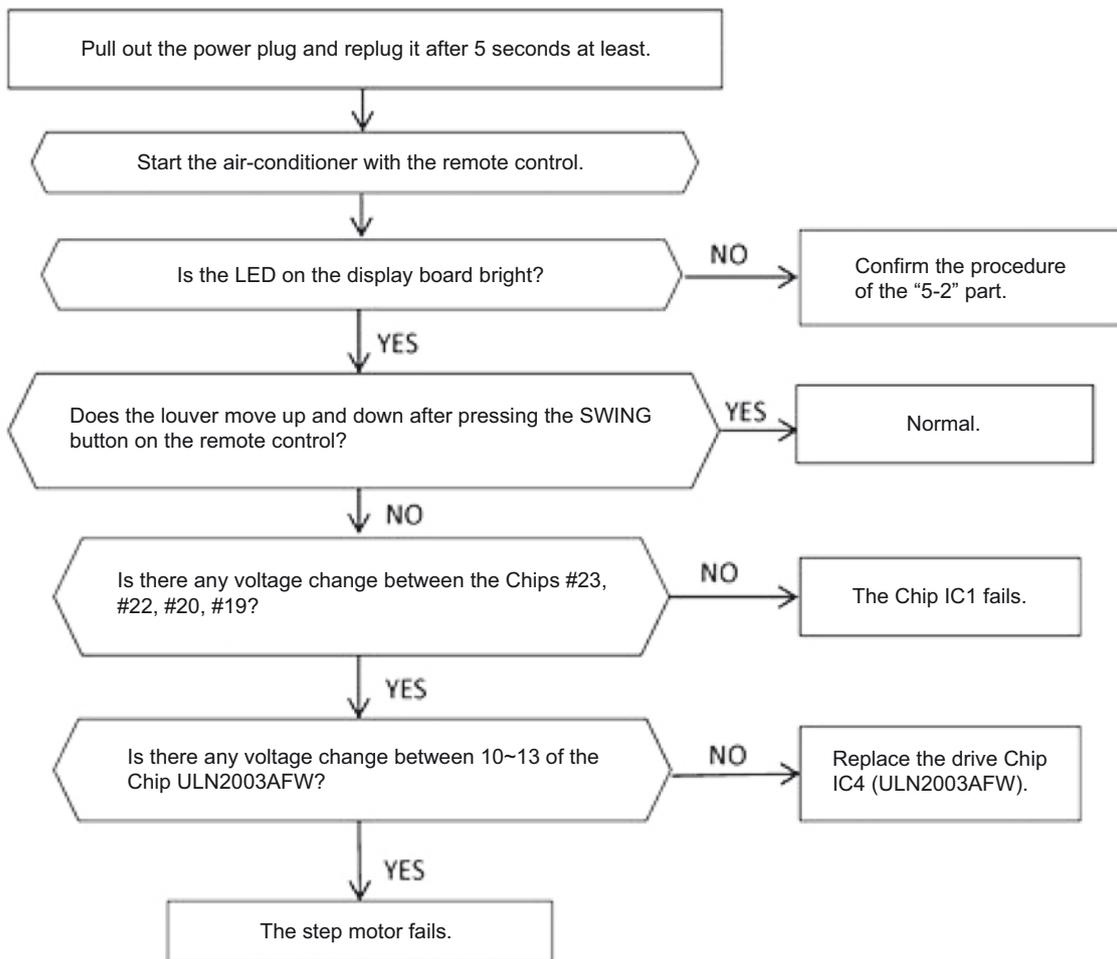


④ The Step Motor Does Not Work

(1) Items

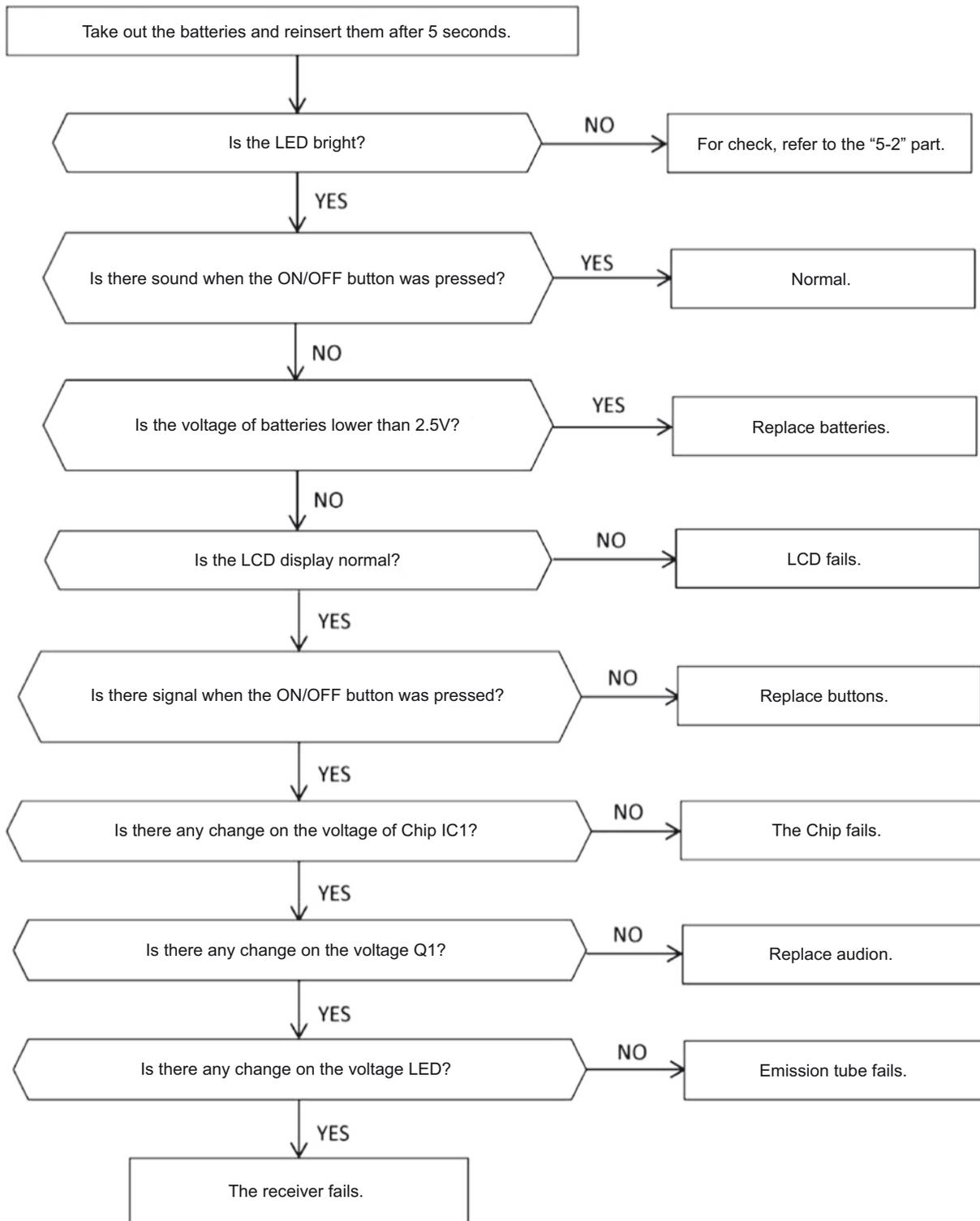
- a) Check if the input voltage is correct?
- b) Check if the step motor controlling the up-down movement is firmly connected to Cn2?

(2) Troubleshooting procedure



⑥ Remote Control Can Not Work

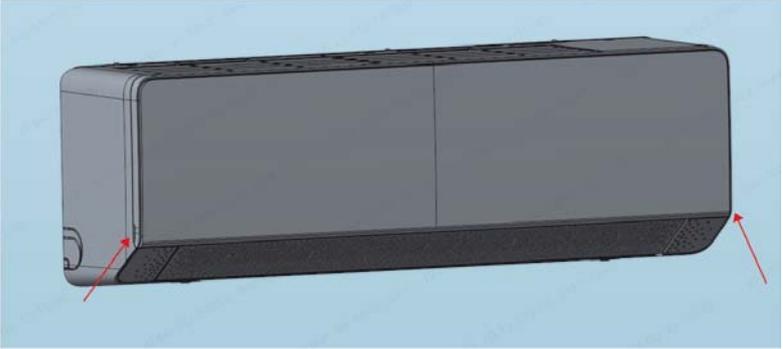
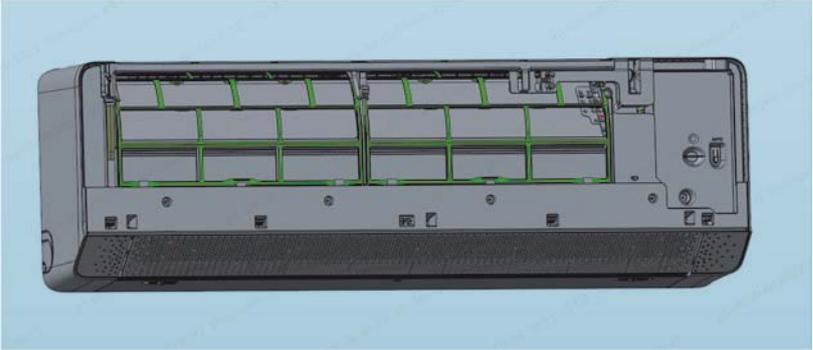
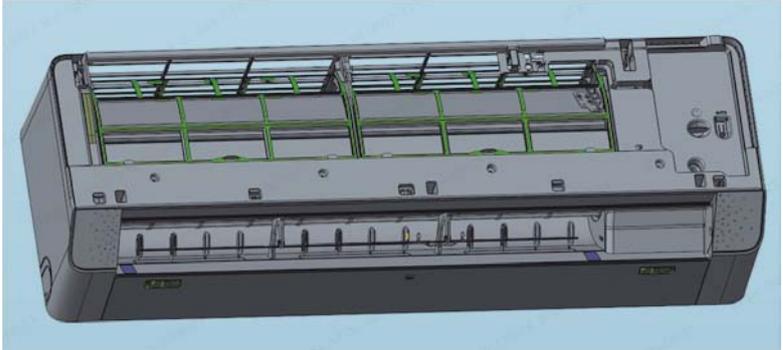
Troubleshooting procedure

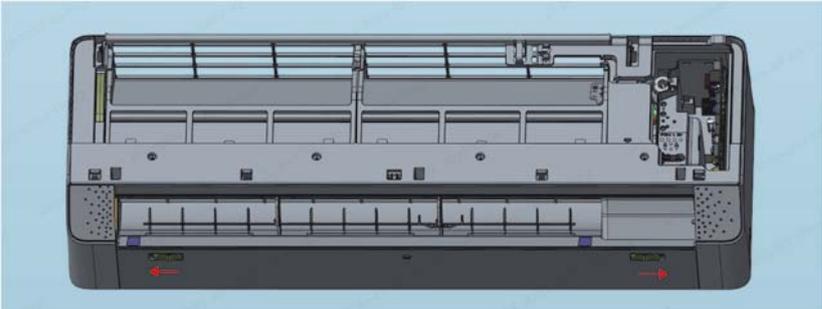
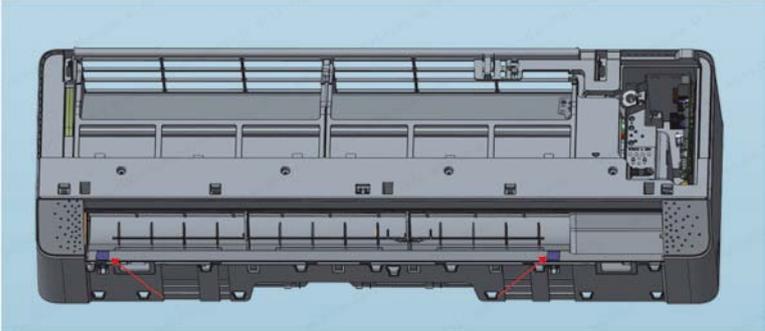


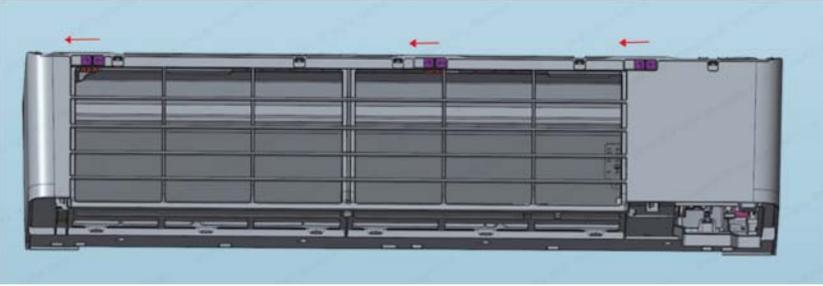
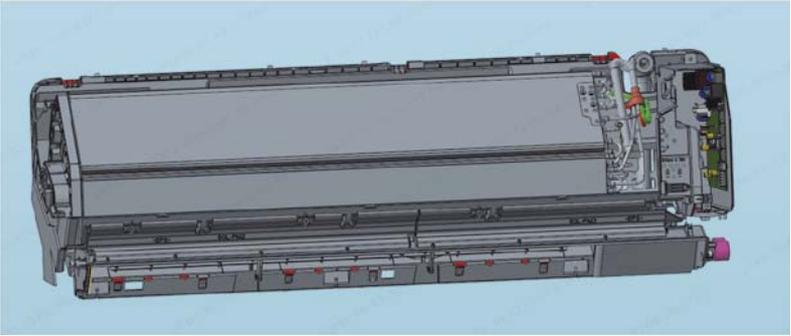
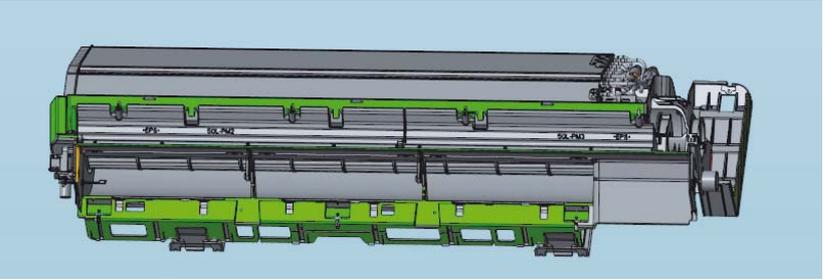
10. REMOVAL PROCEDURE

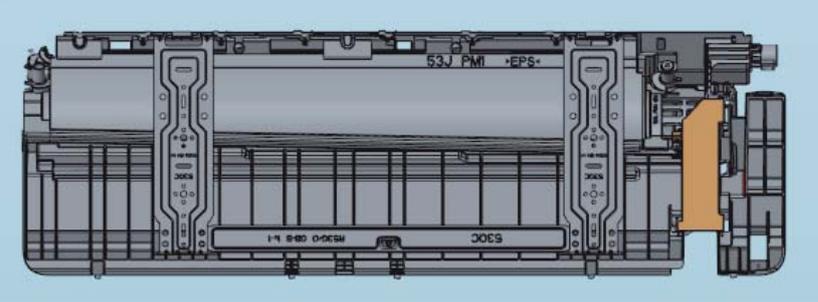
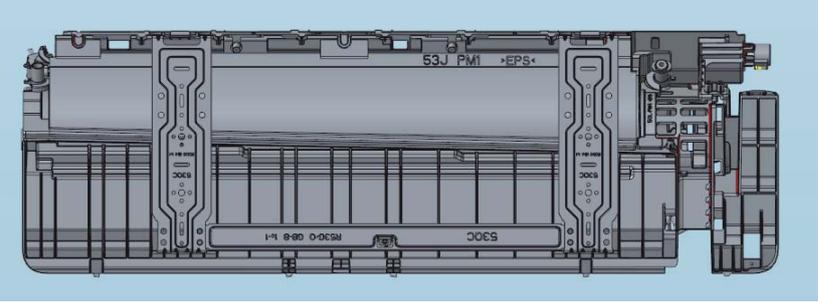
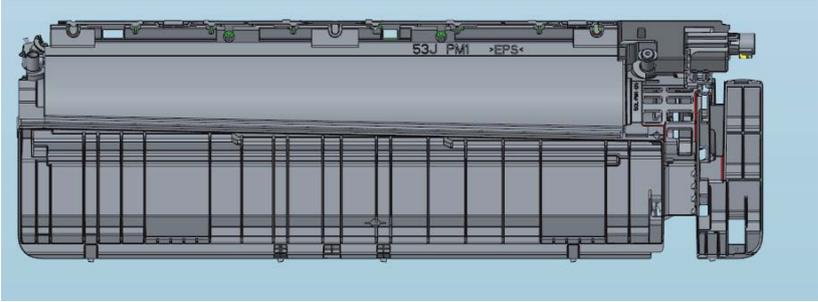
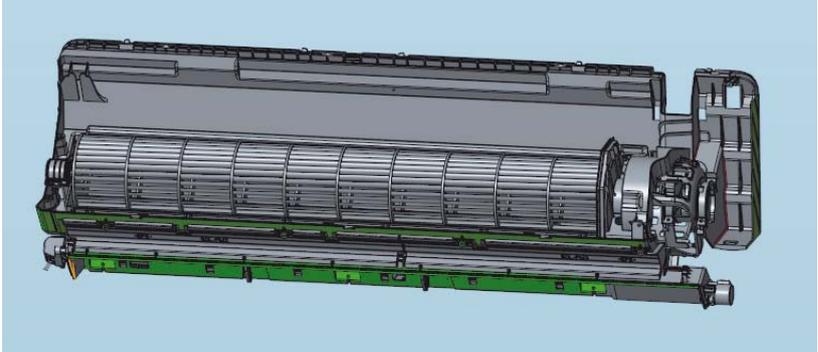
Stop operation of the air-conditioner and remove the power cord before repairing the unit.

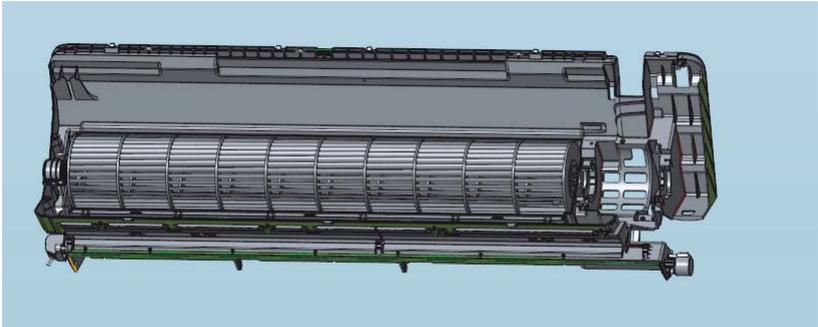
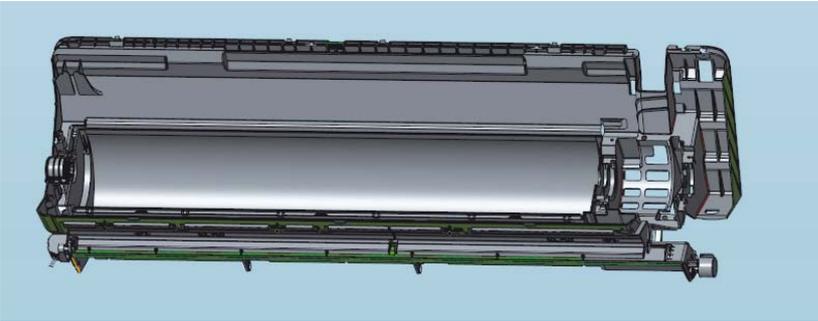
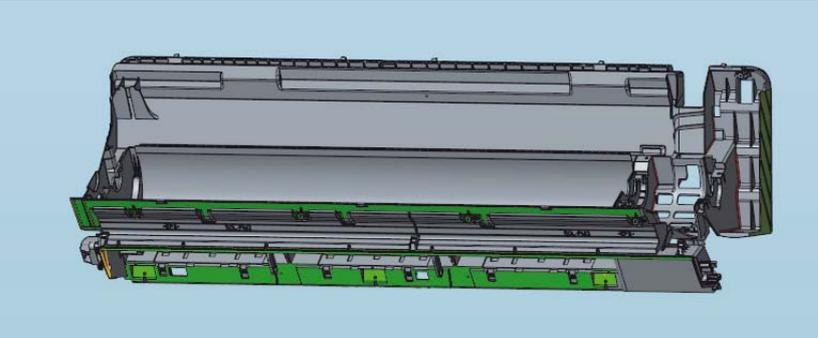
10.1 INDOOR UNIT

Part	Procedure	Diagram
1	<p>1) Turn off the power, hold the middle panel with the middle finger.</p> <p>2) Open the front panel upwards, remove the panel fixing shaft, and remove the panel.</p>	
2	<p>Remove front panel.</p>	
3	<p>Remove air louver.</p>	

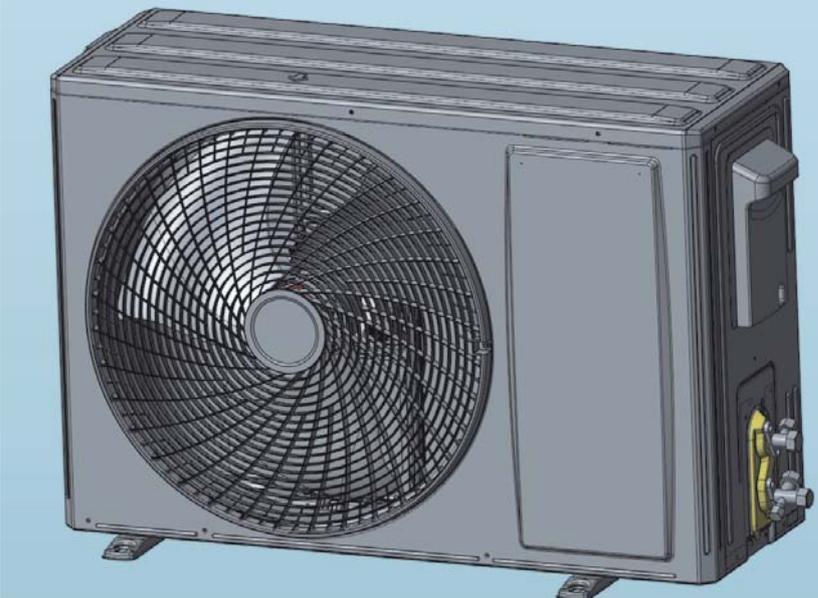
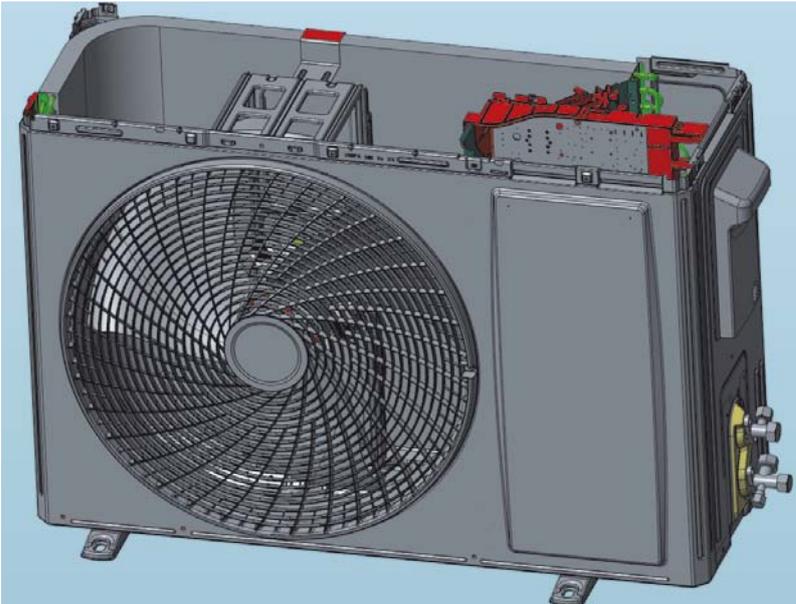
Part	Procedure	Diagram
4	Remove air filter.	
5	Remove the medium frame cover.	
6	Remove decorative plate by moving the button of the decorative plate.	
7	Press down hard on the center frame screw cover and remove the screw.	

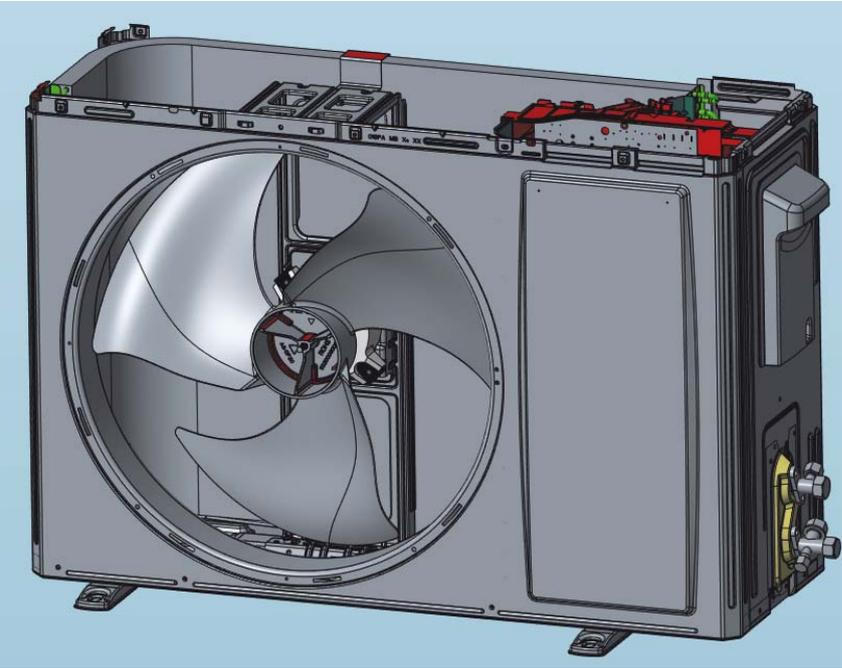
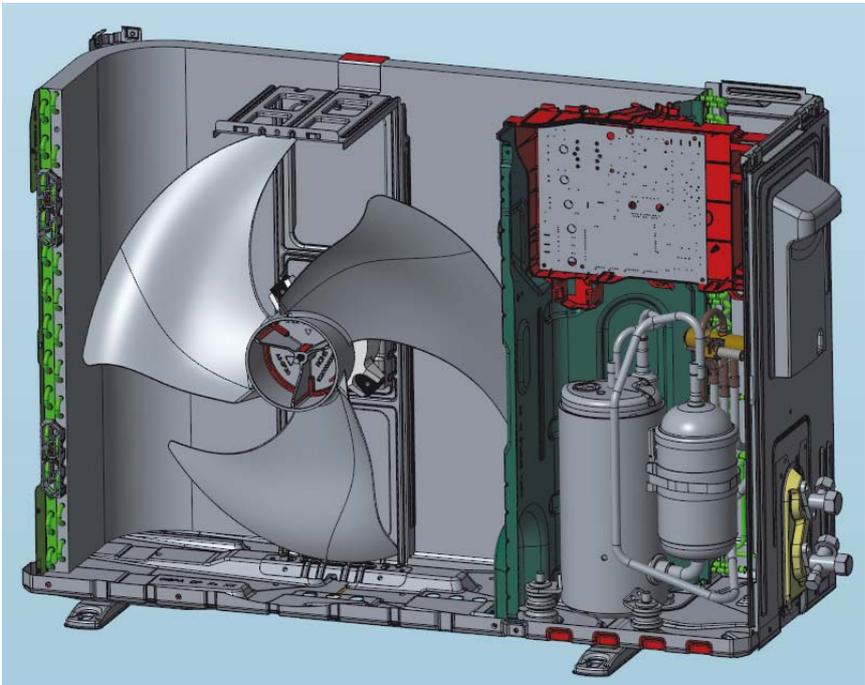
Part	Procedure	Diagram
8	Remove the medium frame cover screw.	
9	Remove the medium frame.	
10	Remove electric box.	
11	Remove disassembly of guide vane and connecting rod.	

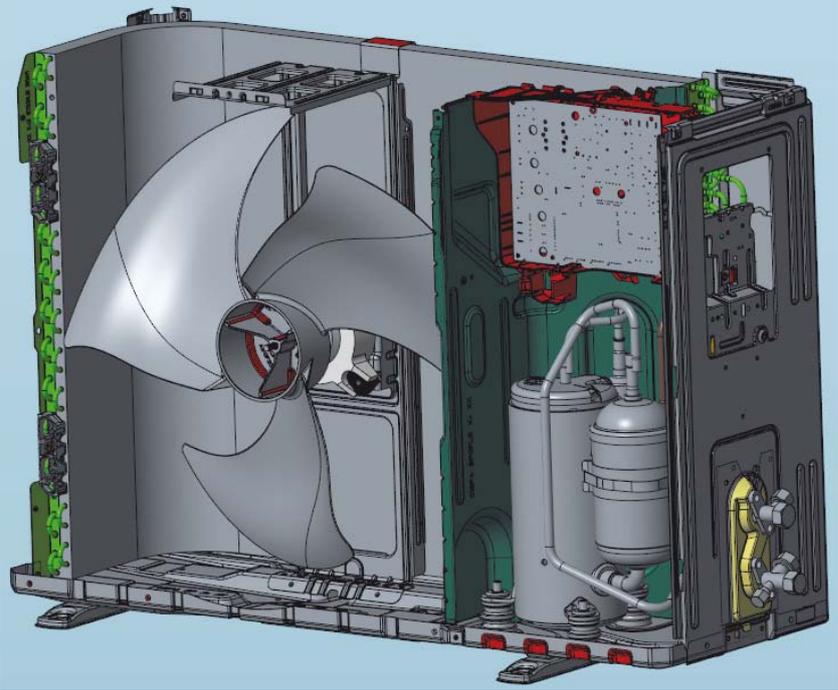
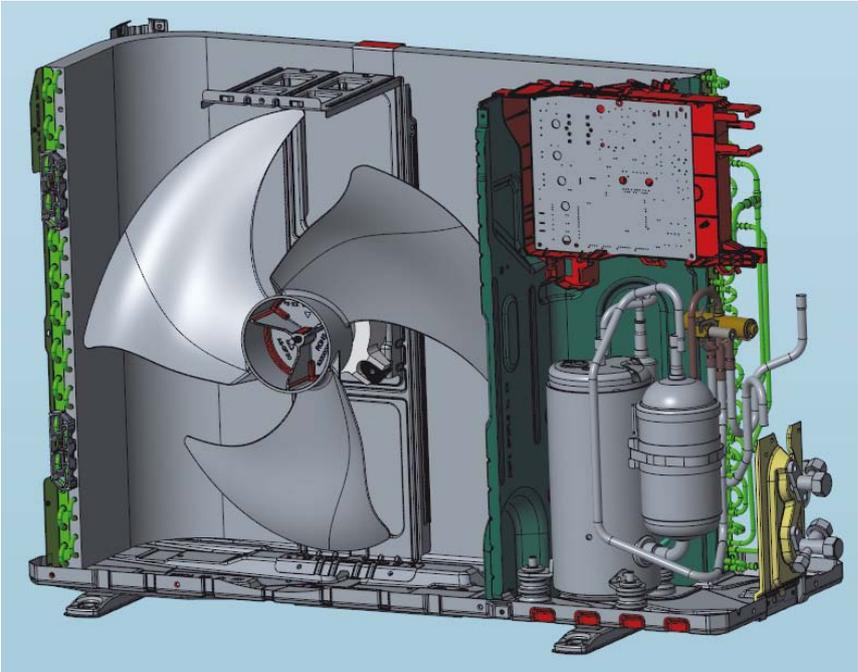
Part	Procedure	Diagram
12	After removing disassembly of guide vane and connecting rod.	
13	Remove pipe clamp.	
14	Remove hanging plate.	
15	Remove evaporator.	

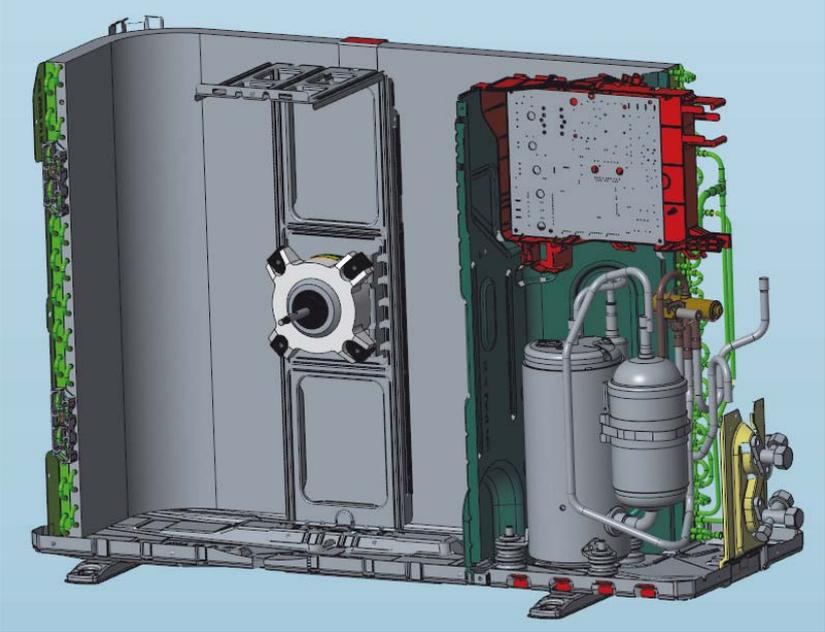
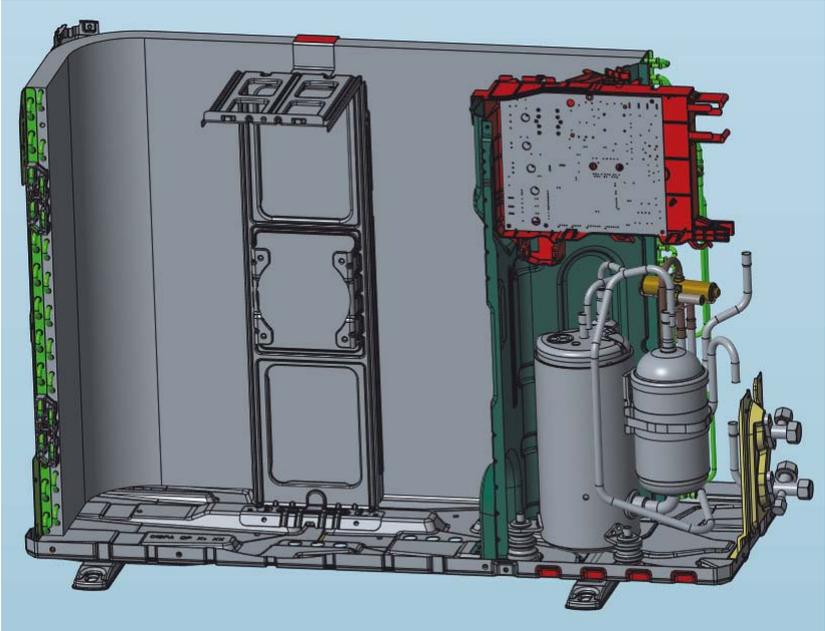
Part	Procedure	Diagram
16	Remove motor.	
17	Remove the blade.	
18	Removal of bearing mounting.	
19	Remove the stepper motor.	

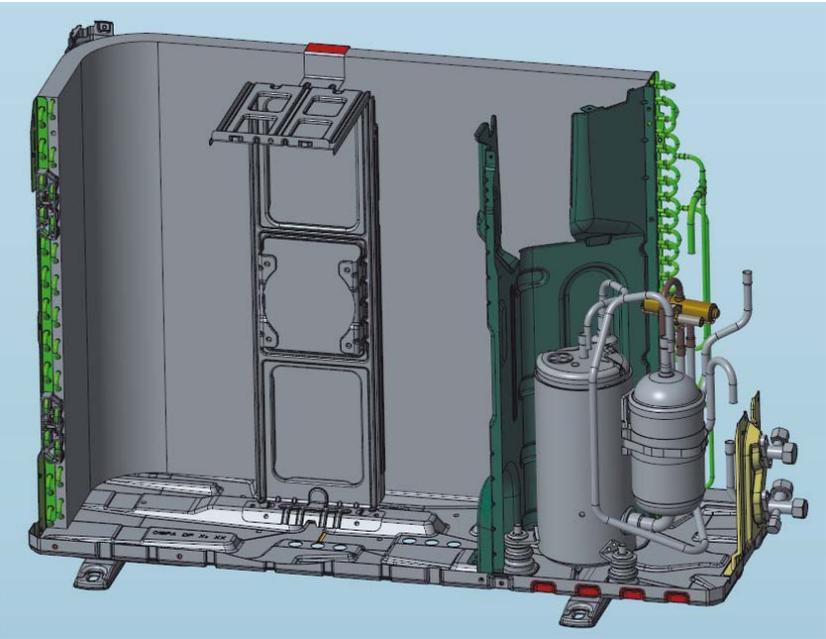
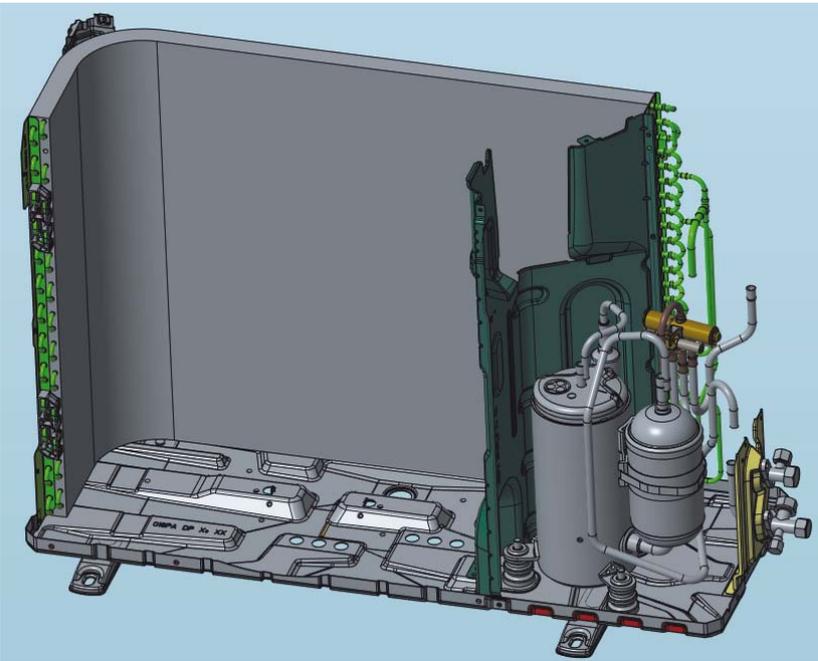
10.2 OUTDOOR UNIT

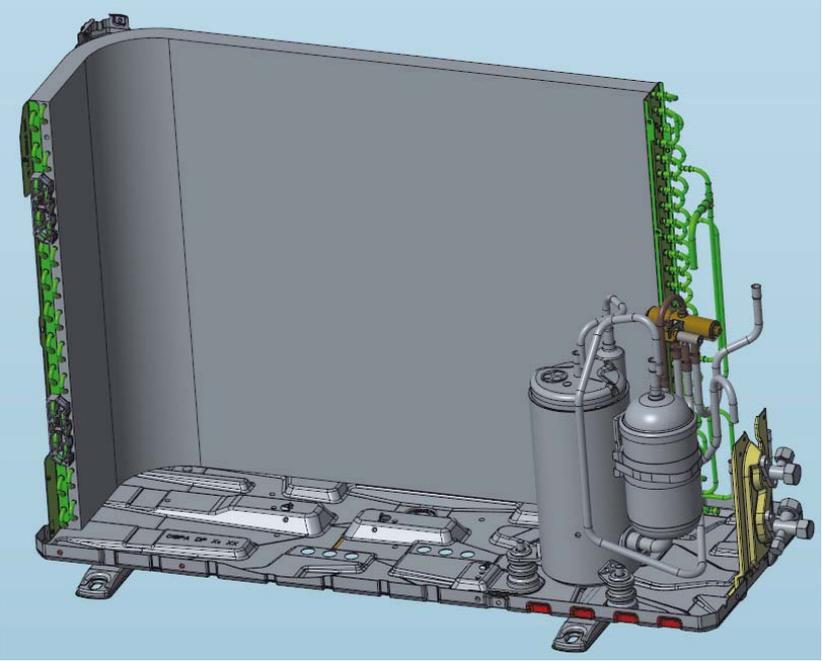
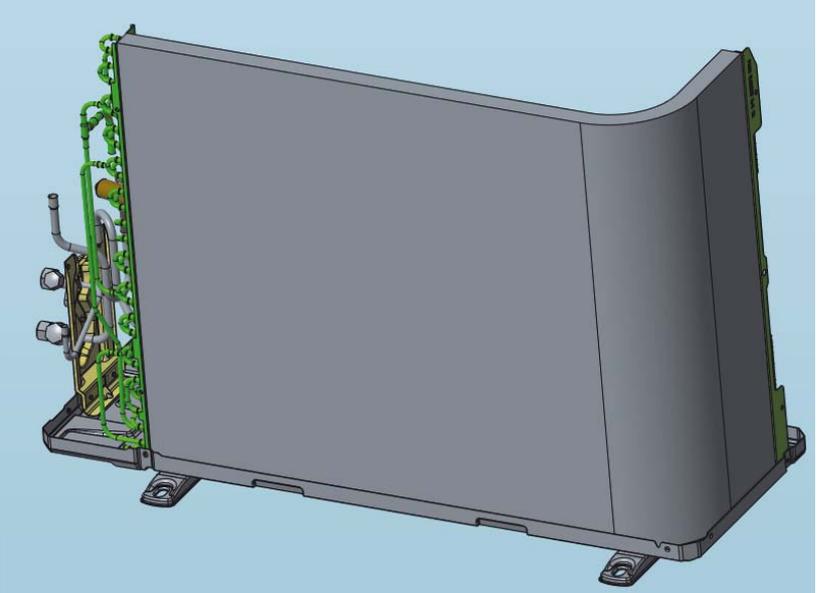
Part	Procedure	Diagram
1	Outdoor unit.	 A 3D CAD rendering of a rectangular outdoor air conditioning unit. The unit is shown from a three-quarter perspective, highlighting its front panel with a large circular fan grille and a vertical access panel on the right side. The unit is mounted on four small feet.
2	Remove top cover.	 A 3D CAD rendering of the same outdoor unit, but with its top cover removed. The internal components, including the compressor, condenser coils, and fan assembly, are visible. The top cover is shown as a separate piece with red and green highlights, indicating its removal.

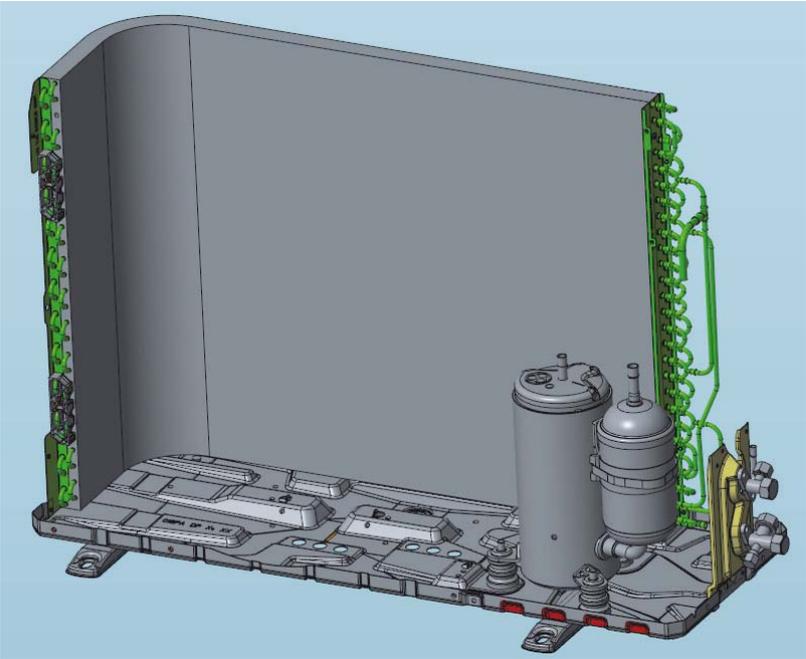
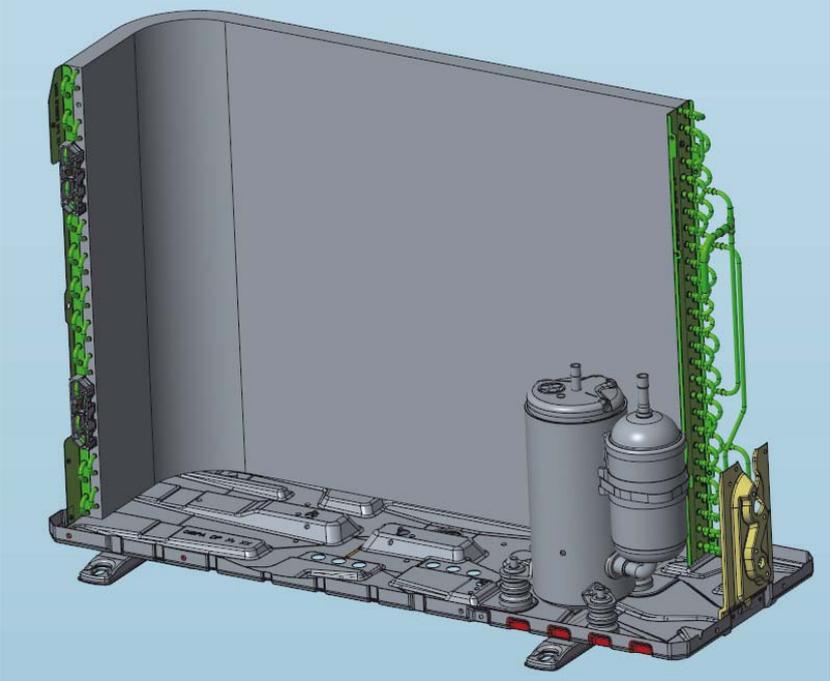
Part	Procedure	Diagram
3	Remove panel grille.	 A 3D cutaway diagram of the front of the unit. The front panel grille is shown being lifted away from the main body of the unit. The internal fan is visible through the opening. The unit is shown from a three-quarter perspective, highlighting the front and right side.
4	Remove front panel.	 A 3D cutaway diagram of the front of the unit with the front panel removed. The internal components, including the fan, control board, and various pipes and valves, are exposed. The front panel is shown as a separate piece on the left side of the unit. The unit is shown from a three-quarter perspective, highlighting the front and right side.

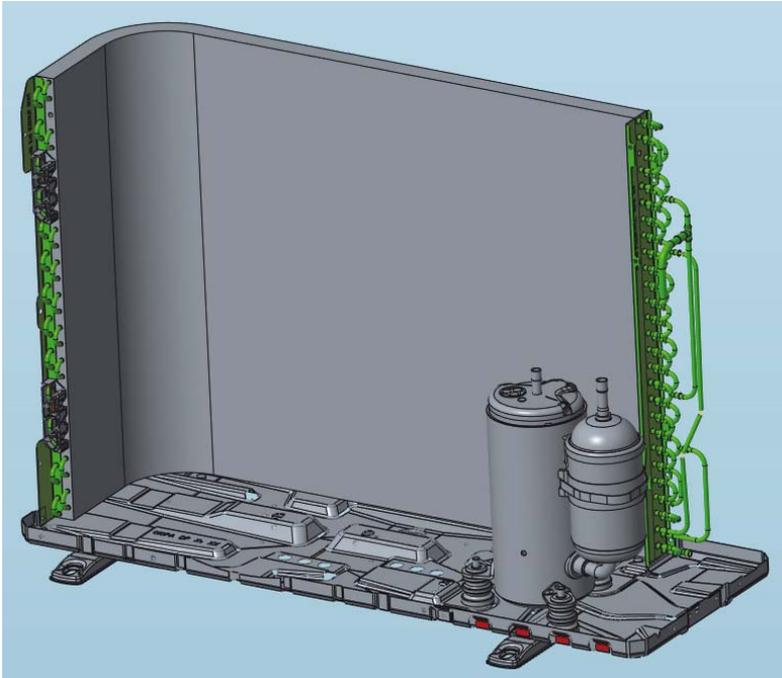
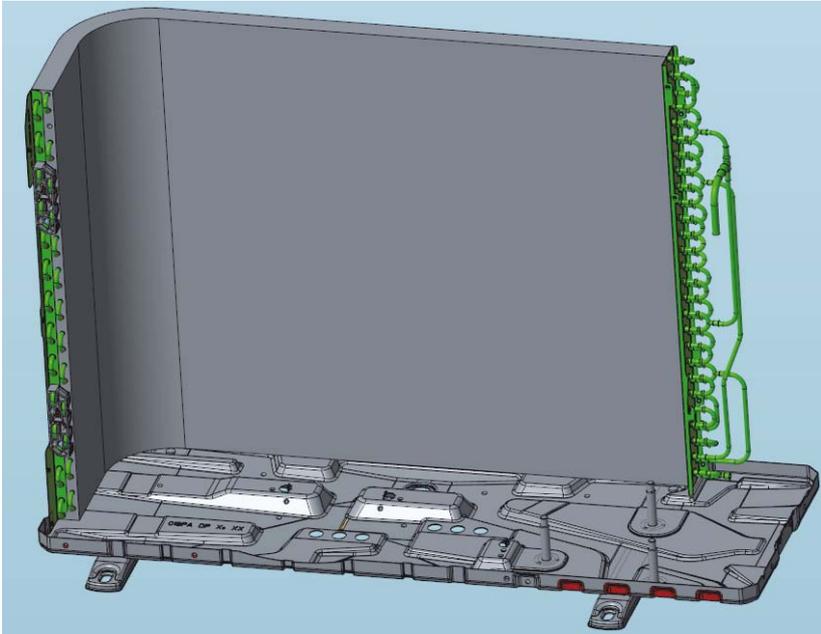
Part	Procedure	Diagram
5	Remove E-part cover.	 A 3D cutaway diagram of a rectangular device. The front cover is partially removed, revealing a large, three-bladed fan on the left side. On the right side, there is a control panel with various buttons and indicators, and a cylindrical component with associated piping. The internal structure is shown in a light blue color, while the removed cover is in a darker grey.
6	Remove right side panel.	 A 3D cutaway diagram of the same device as in the previous step. The right side panel has been removed, exposing the internal components. The fan is still visible on the left. The right side panel is shown in a light blue color, while the internal components are in a darker grey. The cylindrical component and its piping are more clearly visible.

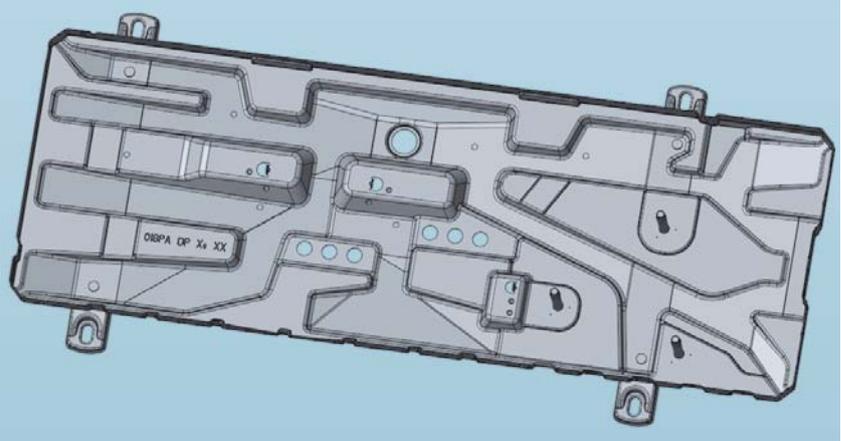
Part	Procedure	Diagram
7	Remove axial flow blade.	 A 3D cutaway diagram of a cryogenic storage dewar. The dewar is shown in a three-quarter view from the front-left. The internal components are visible, including a central vertical assembly with a circular opening, a red control panel on the right side, and various piping and support structures. The dewar is mounted on a base with leveling feet.
8	Remove outer motor.	 A 3D cutaway diagram of a cryogenic storage dewar, similar to the one above. This diagram shows the outer motor assembly, which is a large cylindrical component located on the right side of the dewar. It is connected to various pipes and support structures. The dewar is shown in a three-quarter view from the front-left, highlighting the motor's position relative to the rest of the internal components.

Part	Procedure	Diagram
9	Remove electric box assembly.	 <p>A 3D cutaway diagram of a mechanical unit, likely a refrigeration or air conditioning system. The unit is shown from a perspective view, revealing its internal components. A large, rectangular electric box assembly is highlighted in green, mounted on the right side of the unit. The assembly includes various electrical components, wiring, and a control panel. The unit's base is a complex metal structure with various mounting points and components. The background is a light blue gradient.</p>
10	Remove motor support.	 <p>A 3D cutaway diagram of the same mechanical unit as in the previous diagram. The motor support component is highlighted in green. This component is located at the bottom of the unit, supporting the motor and compressor assembly. The diagram shows the internal structure of the unit, including the base, various pipes, and electrical components. The background is a light blue gradient.</p>

Part	Procedure	Diagram
11	Remove partition board.	
12	Remove left side support plate.	

Part	Procedure	Diagram
13	Remove pipeline assembly.	 <p>A 3D cutaway diagram of a vehicle chassis. The chassis is shown in a light grey color. On the right side, there is a complex assembly of components, including two cylindrical tanks and various pipes. A portion of this assembly, including the tanks and the piping connecting them to the side rails, is highlighted in a bright green color. This green-highlighted portion represents the pipeline assembly to be removed in step 13.</p>
14	Remove stop valve assembly.	 <p>A 3D cutaway diagram of a vehicle chassis, similar to the one in step 13. The chassis is shown in a light grey color. On the right side, there is a complex assembly of components, including two cylindrical tanks and various pipes. A portion of this assembly, including the tanks and the piping connecting them to the side rails, is highlighted in a bright green color. This green-highlighted portion represents the stop valve assembly to be removed in step 14.</p>

Part	Procedure	Diagram
15	Remove valve plate.	 A 3D cutaway diagram of a refrigeration unit. The unit is shown from a perspective view, revealing its internal components. The valve plate assembly, which includes the evaporator coils and associated piping, is highlighted in a bright green color. The compressor and condenser coils are visible in the foreground. The unit is mounted on a base with feet.
16	Remove compressor.	 A 3D cutaway diagram of the same refrigeration unit as in the previous diagram. In this view, the compressor has been removed from the unit. The condenser coils and other internal components are visible. The valve plate assembly remains highlighted in green. The unit is shown from the same perspective view as in the previous diagram.

Part	Procedure	Diagram
17	Remove condenser.	 A technical diagram of a condenser unit, likely for a refrigeration system. The unit is rectangular and shown from a perspective view. It features several horizontal fins and various components. A label on the left side of the unit reads "OIBPA DP Xs XX". There are several blue circles and lines pointing to specific parts of the unit, indicating points of interest or removal points. The diagram is set against a light blue background.

11. APPENDIX

11.1 TEMPERATURE SENSORS R-T ANALYSIS TABLES

Temperature sensor R-T analysis table (15K)									
Sensor standard resistance: 15KΩ ±3% B:B(25/50) = 3950K ±2% Reference temperature: 25°C									
MCU_A/D exchange ±3LSB (at 10bit)									
Series (sampling) resistor: 15KΩ ±1% (except disk sensor)									
Single chip (A/D reference voltage) supply voltage: 5V									
Temp (°C)	Resistance (KΩ)			MCU Input voltage (V)			A/D Exchange value		
	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX
-25.0	183.4	199.1	216.0	0.219	0.239	0.261	42	49	56
-24.0	172.8	187.4	203.0	0.233	0.253	0.276	45	52	60
-23.0	162.9	176.5	190.9	0.247	0.268	0.292	47	55	63
-22.0	153.7	166.2	179.6	0.261	0.284	0.308	50	58	66
-21.0	145.0	156.7	169.1	0.277	0.300	0.326	54	61	70
-20.0	136.9	147.7	159.2	0.293	0.317	0.344	57	65	73
-19.0	129.2	139.3	150.0	0.310	0.335	0.363	60	69	77
-18.0	122.1	131.4	141.4	0.327	0.354	0.382	64	72	81
-17.0	115.4	124.1	133.3	0.346	0.373	0.402	68	76	85
-16.0	109.1	117.2	125.7	0.365	0.393	0.424	72	81	90
-15.0	103.1	110.7	118.6	0.385	0.414	0.446	76	85	94
-14.0	97.59	104.6	112.0	0.406	0.436	0.469	80	89	99
-13.0	92.37	98.88	105.8	0.428	0.459	0.493	85	94	104

Temp	Resistance (KΩ)			MCU Input voltage (V)			A/D Exchange value		
-12.0	87.45	93.52	99.92	0.451	0.483	0.518	89	99	109
-11.0	82.83	88.48	94.43	0.474	0.508	0.543	94	104	114
-10.0	78.48	83.74	89.27	0.499	0.533	0.570	99	109	120
-9.0	74.39	79.29	84.43	0.525	0.560	0.598	104	115	125
-8.0	70.54	75.10	79.88	0.551	0.588	0.626	110	120	131
-7.0	66.90	71.15	75.61	0.579	0.616	0.656	116	126	137
-6.0	63.48	67.44	71.59	0.607	0.646	0.686	121	132	144
-5.0	60.25	63.95	67.80	0.637	0.676	0.718	127	138	150
-4.0	57.21	60.65	64.24	0.668	0.708	0.750	134	145	157
-3.0	54.34	57.55	60.89	0.699	0.740	0.784	140	152	163
-2.0	51.63	54.62	57.73	0.732	0.774	0.818	147	158	171
-1.0	49.07	51.86	54.76	0.766	0.808	0.853	154	166	178
0.0	46.65	49.25	51.95	0.800	0.844	0.890	161	173	185
1.0	44.37	46.79	49.31	0.836	0.880	0.927	168	180	193
2.0	42.21	44.47	46.81	0.873	0.918	0.965	176	188	201
3.0	40.17	42.28	44.46	0.911	0.956	1.005	183	196	209
4.0	38.24	40.20	42.24	0.949	0.996	1.045	191	204	217
5.0	36.41	38.25	40.14	0.989	1.036	1.086	200	212	225
6.0	34.68	36.39	38.16	1.030	1.078	1.128	208	221	234
7.0	33.05	34.64	36.29	1.072	1.120	1.170	216	229	243
8.0	31.50	32.99	34.52	1.114	1.163	1.214	225	238	252
9.0	30.03	31.42	32.84	1.158	1.207	1.258	234	247	261
10.0	28.64	29.94	31.26	1.203	1.252	1.304	243	256	270
11.0	27.32	28.53	29.77	1.248	1.298	1.350	253	266	279
12.0	26.07	27.20	28.35	1.294	1.344	1.396	262	275	289
13.0	24.89	25.94	27.01	1.341	1.391	1.443	272	285	299
14.0	23.76	24.74	25.74	1.389	1.439	1.491	281	295	308
15.0	22.69	23.61	24.54	1.437	1.488	1.540	291	305	318
16.0	21.68	22.53	23.40	1.486	1.537	1.589	301	315	328
17.0	20.72	21.51	22.32	1.536	1.587	1.639	312	325	339
18.0	19.80	20.55	21.30	1.587	1.637	1.689	322	335	349
19.0	18.94	19.63	20.33	1.637	1.687	1.739	332	346	359
20.0	18.11	18.75	19.40	1.689	1.739	1.790	343	356	370
21.0	17.33	17.93	18.53	1.741	1.790	1.841	354	367	380
22.0	16.58	17.14	17.70	1.793	1.842	1.893	364	377	391
23.0	15.87	16.39	16.91	1.846	1.895	1.945	375	388	401
24.0	15.19	15.68	16.16	1.899	1.947	1.997	386	399	412
25.0	14.55	15.00	15.45	1.953	2.000	2.049	397	410	423
26.0	13.91	14.36	14.80	2.004	2.053	2.103	407	420	434
27.0	13.31	13.74	14.18	2.056	2.106	2.157	418	431	445
28.0	12.73	13.16	13.59	2.107	2.159	2.212	429	442	456
29.0	12.18	12.60	13.03	2.159	2.212	2.267	439	453	467
30.0	11.66	12.08	12.49	2.211	2.264	2.321	450	464	478
31.0	11.17	11.57	11.98	2.262	2.318	2.374	460	475	489
32.0	10.69	11.09	11.49	2.314	2.371	2.429	471	486	500
33.0	10.24	10.63	11.03	2.365	2.424	2.483	481	496	511

Temp	Resistance (KΩ)			MCU Input voltage (V)			A/D Exchange value		
34.0	9.816	10.20	10.59	2.416	2.475	2.536	492	507	522
35.0	9.408	9.782	10.16	2.468	2.528	2.589	502	518	533
36.0	9.019	9.385	9.758	2.518	2.579	2.641	513	528	544
37.0	8.648	9.007	9.372	2.568	2.631	2.694	523	539	555
38.0	8.294	8.645	9.003	2.619	2.682	2.745	533	549	565
39.0	7.957	8.300	8.651	2.668	2.732	2.797	543	560	576
40.0	7.635	7.971	8.315	2.718	2.782	2.847	554	570	586
41.0	7.328	7.657	7.993	2.766	2.832	2.898	564	580	596
42.0	7.034	7.356	7.686	2.815	2.881	2.947	573	590	607
43.0	6.755	7.069	7.391	2.863	2.929	2.996	583	600	617
44.0	6.487	6.795	7.110	2.910	2.977	3.045	593	610	627
45.0	6.232	6.532	6.841	2.957	3.024	3.092	603	619	636
46.0	5.988	6.282	6.584	3.003	3.071	3.139	612	629	646
47.0	5.755	6.042	6.337	3.049	3.117	3.185	621	638	655
48.0	5.532	5.812	6.101	3.094	3.162	3.231	631	648	665
49.0	5.319	5.593	5.875	3.138	3.207	3.275	640	657	674
50.0	5.115	5.382	5.659	3.181	3.251	3.319	649	666	683
51.0	4.919	5.180	5.450	3.225	3.294	3.362	657	675	692
52.0	4.732	4.987	5.251	3.267	3.336	3.405	666	683	700
53.0	4.553	4.802	5.060	3.309	3.378	3.446	675	692	709
54.0	4.382	4.625	4.877	3.350	3.419	3.487	683	700	717
55.0	4.219	4.457	4.703	3.390	3.459	3.527	691	708	725
56.0	4.061	4.293	4.534	3.429	3.498	3.566	699	716	733
57.0	3.911	4.137	4.373	3.468	3.537	3.604	707	724	741
58.0	3.767	3.988	4.218	3.506	3.574	3.642	715	732	749
59.0	3.630	3.845	4.070	3.543	3.611	3.678	723	740	756
60.0	3.498	3.708	3.927	3.580	3.648	3.714	730	747	764
61.0	3.371	3.577	3.791	3.616	3.683	3.749	737	754	771
62.0	3.250	3.450	3.660	3.650	3.717	3.783	745	761	778
63.0	3.134	3.329	3.534	3.685	3.751	3.816	752	768	785
64.0	3.022	3.213	3.413	3.718	3.784	3.848	758	775	791
65.0	2.915	3.102	3.297	3.751	3.816	3.880	765	782	798
66.0	2.813	2.995	3.185	3.783	3.848	3.911	772	788	804
67.0	2.714	2.892	3.078	3.814	3.878	3.941	778	794	810
68.0	2.620	2.793	2.975	3.845	3.908	3.970	784	800	816
69.0	2.529	2.698	2.876	3.874	3.938	3.999	790	806	822
70.0	2.442	2.607	2.781	3.903	3.966	4.026	796	812	828
71.0	2.358	2.519	2.689	3.932	3.994	4.054	802	818	833
72.0	2.278	2.435	2.601	3.960	4.021	4.080	808	823	839
73.0	2.200	2.354	2.516	3.987	4.047	4.106	813	829	844
74.0	2.126	2.276	2.435	4.013	4.073	4.131	819	834	849
75.0	2.055	2.201	2.356	4.039	4.098	4.155	824	839	854
76.0	1.986	2.129	2.280	4.064	4.122	4.178	829	844	859
77.0	1.920	2.060	2.208	4.088	4.146	4.201	834	849	863
78.0	1.857	1.993	2.138	4.112	4.169	4.223	839	854	868

Temp	Resistance (KΩ)			MCU Input voltage (V)			A/D Exchange value		
79.0	1.796	1.929	2.070	4.135	4.191	4.245	844	858	872
80.0	1.737	1.867	2.005	4.158	4.213	4.266	849	863	877
81.0	1.681	1.808	1.942	4.180	4.234	4.287	853	867	881
82.0	1.626	1.750	1.882	4.201	4.255	4.307	857	871	885
83.0	1.574	1.695	1.824	4.222	4.275	4.326	862	876	889
84.0	1.524	1.642	1.767	4.243	4.295	4.344	866	880	893
85.0	1.475	1.590	1.713	4.262	4.314	4.363	870	884	897
86.0	1.428	1.541	1.661	4.282	4.332	4.381	874	887	900
87.0	1.383	1.493	1.611	4.300	4.350	4.398	878	891	904
88.0	1.340	1.447	1.562	4.319	4.368	4.414	881	895	907
89.0	1.298	1.403	1.515	4.336	4.385	4.431	885	898	910
90.0	1.258	1.360	1.470	4.354	4.401	4.446	889	901	914
91.0	1.219	1.319	1.426	4.370	4.417	4.462	892	905	917
92.0	1.181	1.279	1.384	4.387	4.433	4.477	895	908	920
93.0	1.145	1.241	1.343	4.403	4.448	4.491	899	911	923
94.0	1.110	1.204	1.304	4.418	4.463	4.505	902	914	926
95.0	1.077	1.168	1.266	4.433	4.477	4.518	905	917	928
96.0	1.044	1.134	1.229	4.448	4.491	4.532	908	920	931
97.0	1.013	1.100	1.194	4.462	4.505	4.544	911	923	934
98.0	0.9826	1.068	1.160	4.476	4.518	4.557	914	925	936
99.0	0.9535	1.037	1.127	4.489	4.530	4.569	916	928	939
100.0	0.9252	1.007	1.095	4.502	4.543	4.580	919	930	941
101.0	0.8981	0.9778	1.064	4.515	4.555	4.592	922	933	943
102.0	0.8717	0.9497	1.034	4.527	4.566	4.603	924	935	946
103.0	0.8463	0.9225	1.005	4.539	4.578	4.613	927	938	948
104.0	0.8218	0.8963	0.9767	4.551	4.589	4.624	929	940	950
105.0	0.7981	0.8710	0.9497	4.562	4.599	4.634	931	942	952

Temperature sensor R-T analysis table (20K)									
Sensor standard resistance: 20KΩ ±3% B:B(25/50) = 3950K ±2% Reference temperature: 25°C									
MCU_A/D exchange ±3LSB (at 10bit)									
Series (sampling) resistor: 10KΩ ±1%									
Single chip (A/D reference voltage) supply voltage: 5V									
Temp (°C)	Resistance (KΩ)			MCU Input voltage (V)			A/D Exchange value		
	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX
-30	318.3	347.0	377.6	0.128	0.140	0.154	23	29	34
-29	299.6	326.2	354.6	0.136	0.149	0.163	25	30	36
-28	282.2	306.9	333.4	0.144	0.158	0.173	27	32	38
-27	265.9	289.0	313.5	0.153	0.167	0.183	28	34	40
-26	250.8	272.2	295.1	0.162	0.177	0.194	30	36	43
-25	236.6	256.5	277.9	0.172	0.188	0.205	32	38	45
-24	223.3	241.9	261.8	0.182	0.198	0.216	34	41	47
-23	210.9	228.2	246.7	0.193	0.210	0.229	37	43	50
-22	199.2	215.3	232.6	0.204	0.222	0.241	39	45	52
-21	188.3	203.3	219.4	0.216	0.234	0.255	41	48	55
-20	178.0	192.0	207.0	0.228	0.248	0.268	44	51	58
-19	168.3	181.4	195.4	0.241	0.261	0.283	46	54	61
-18	159.2	171.4	184.4	0.255	0.276	0.298	49	56	64
-17	150.7	162.0	174.2	0.269	0.291	0.314	52	60	67
-16	142.6	153.2	164.6	0.284	0.306	0.331	55	63	71
-15	135.0	144.9	155.5	0.299	0.323	0.348	58	66	74
-14	127.9	137.1	147.0	0.315	0.340	0.366	62	70	78
-13	121.2	129.8	138.9	0.333	0.358	0.385	65	73	82
-12	114.9	122.9	131.4	0.350	0.376	0.404	69	77	86
-11	108.9	116.4	124.3	0.369	0.396	0.424	73	81	90
-10	103.3	110.3	117.7	0.388	0.416	0.445	76	85	94
-9	98.00	104.5	111.4	0.408	0.437	0.467	81	89	99
-8	93.01	99.10	105.6	0.429	0.458	0.490	85	94	103
-7	88.29	93.98	100.0	0.450	0.481	0.513	89	98	108
-6	83.84	89.15	94.78	0.473	0.504	0.538	94	103	113
-5	79.63	84.60	89.85	0.496	0.529	0.563	99	108	118
-4	75.67	80.30	85.12	0.521	0.554	0.589	104	113	124
-3	71.91	76.24	80.75	0.546	0.580	0.616	109	119	129
-2	68.37	72.41	76.62	0.572	0.607	0.644	114	124	135
-1	65.02	68.79	72.72	0.599	0.635	0.672	120	130	141
0	61.85	65.37	69.04	0.627	0.663	0.702	125	136	147
1	58.85	62.14	65.56	0.656	0.693	0.732	131	142	153
2	56.01	59.08	62.28	0.686	0.724	0.764	137	148	159
3	53.33	56.20	59.18	0.717	0.755	0.796	144	155	166
4	50.79	53.46	56.25	0.748	0.788	0.829	150	161	173
5	48.38	50.88	53.43	0.782	0.821	0.864	157	168	180
6	46.10	48.43	50.81	0.815	0.856	0.899	164	175	187
7	43.94	46.12	48.34	0.850	0.891	0.934	171	182	194

Temp	Resistance (K Ω)			MCU Input voltage (V)			A/D Exchange value		
8	41.90	43.92	45.99	0.886	0.927	0.971	178	190	202
9	39.95	41.85	43.78	0.922	0.964	1.009	186	198	210
10	38.11	39.88	41.68	0.960	1.002	1.047	194	205	218
11	36.37	38.02	39.69	0.998	1.041	1.087	201	213	226
12	34.71	36.25	37.81	1.038	1.081	1.127	209	221	234
13	33.14	34.57	36.03	1.078	1.122	1.168	218	230	242
14	31.65	32.98	34.34	1.119	1.163	1.210	226	238	251
15	30.23	31.47	32.74	1.161	1.206	1.252	235	247	259
16	28.88	30.04	31.22	1.204	1.249	1.295	244	256	268
17	27.61	28.69	29.78	1.248	1.292	1.339	252	265	277
18	26.39	27.40	28.41	1.292	1.337	1.384	262	274	286
19	25.24	26.17	27.12	1.337	1.382	1.429	271	283	296
20	24.14	25.01	25.89	1.383	1.428	1.475	280	293	305
21	23.09	23.90	24.72	1.430	1.475	1.521	290	302	315
22	22.10	22.85	23.61	1.477	1.522	1.568	300	312	324
23	21.16	21.85	22.55	1.525	1.570	1.616	309	321	334
24	20.26	20.90	21.55	1.574	1.618	1.664	319	331	344
25	19.40	20.00	20.60	1.623	1.667	1.712	329	341	354
26	18.55	19.14	19.73	1.670	1.716	1.763	339	351	364
27	17.74	18.32	18.91	1.718	1.765	1.814	349	362	375
28	16.97	17.55	18.12	1.766	1.815	1.866	359	372	385
29	16.24	16.80	17.37	1.815	1.865	1.917	369	382	396
30	15.54	16.10	16.66	1.864	1.916	1.970	379	392	406
31	14.88	15.43	15.98	1.913	1.966	2.022	389	403	417
32	14.25	14.79	15.33	1.962	2.017	2.074	399	413	428
33	13.65	14.18	14.71	2.011	2.068	2.127	409	424	439
34	13.08	13.59	14.12	2.061	2.119	2.179	419	434	449
35	12.53	13.04	13.55	2.111	2.170	2.231	429	444	460
36	12.01	12.51	13.01	2.160	2.221	2.284	439	455	471
37	11.52	12.00	12.50	2.210	2.272	2.336	450	465	481
38	11.05	11.52	12.01	2.260	2.323	2.388	460	476	492
39	10.60	11.06	11.54	2.309	2.374	2.440	470	486	503
40	10.17	10.62	11.09	2.358	2.425	2.492	480	497	513
41	9.757	10.20	10.66	2.408	2.475	2.543	490	507	524
42	9.367	9.803	10.25	2.457	2.525	2.594	500	517	534
43	8.994	9.420	9.856	2.506	2.575	2.645	510	527	545
44	8.638	9.054	9.480	2.554	2.624	2.695	520	537	555
45	8.298	8.705	9.121	2.602	2.673	2.745	530	547	565
46	7.973	8.371	8.778	2.650	2.722	2.794	540	557	575
47	7.663	8.051	8.449	2.698	2.770	2.843	549	567	585
48	7.367	7.745	8.134	2.745	2.818	2.891	559	577	595
49	7.083	7.453	7.832	2.792	2.865	2.939	569	587	605
50	6.812	7.176	7.543	2.838	2.911	2.986	578	596	615
51	6.553	6.905	7.267	2.883	2.958	3.032	588	606	624
52	6.305	6.649	7.002	2.929	3.003	3.078	597	615	633
53	6.068	6.403	6.747	2.974	3.048	3.123	606	624	643
54	5.841	6.168	6.504	3.018	3.093	3.168	615	633	652

Temp	Resistance (KΩ)			MCU Input voltage (V)			A/D Exchange value		
55	5.623	5.942	6.270	3.061	3.136	3.212	624	642	661
56	5.415	5.726	6.046	3.104	3.179	3.255	633	651	670
57	5.216	5.519	5.831	3.147	3.222	3.297	641	660	678
58	5.025	5.321	5.625	3.188	3.263	3.339	650	668	687
59	4.842	5.131	5.428	3.229	3.304	3.380	658	677	695
60	4.667	4.948	5.238	3.270	3.345	3.420	667	685	703
61	4.499	4.773	5.055	3.310	3.385	3.459	675	693	711
62	4.338	4.605	4.880	3.349	3.423	3.498	683	701	719
63	4.183	4.444	4.712	3.388	3.462	3.536	691	709	727
64	4.035	4.289	4.551	3.425	3.499	3.573	699	717	735
65	3.893	4.140	4.396	3.463	3.536	3.609	706	724	742
66	3.756	3.998	4.247	3.499	3.572	3.645	714	732	749
67	3.625	3.861	4.103	3.535	3.607	3.679	721	739	757
68	3.500	3.729	3.966	3.570	3.642	3.713	728	746	763
69	3.379	3.603	3.833	3.604	3.676	3.747	735	753	770
70	3.263	3.481	3.706	3.638	3.709	3.779	742	760	777
71	3.152	3.364	3.583	3.671	3.741	3.811	749	766	783
72	3.045	3.252	3.466	3.703	3.773	3.842	755	773	790
73	2.942	3.144	3.352	3.735	3.804	3.872	762	779	796
74	2.843	3.040	3.243	3.766	3.834	3.902	768	785	802
75	2.748	2.940	3.138	3.797	3.864	3.931	775	791	808
76	2.657	2.844	3.037	3.826	3.893	3.959	781	797	814
77	2.569	2.751	2.940	3.855	3.921	3.986	787	803	819
78	2.485	2.662	2.846	3.884	3.949	4.013	792	809	825
79	2.403	2.577	2.756	3.911	3.976	4.039	798	814	830
80	2.325	2.494	2.669	3.938	4.002	4.064	804	820	835
81	2.250	2.415	2.585	3.965	4.027	4.089	809	825	840
82	2.178	2.338	2.504	3.991	4.053	4.113	814	830	845
83	2.108	2.264	2.426	4.016	4.077	4.137	819	835	850
84	2.041	2.193	2.351	4.040	4.101	4.159	824	840	855
85	1.976	2.125	2.279	4.064	4.124	4.182	829	845	859
86	1.914	2.059	2.209	4.088	4.146	4.203	834	849	864
87	1.854	1.995	2.142	4.111	4.168	4.225	839	854	868
88	1.796	1.934	2.077	4.133	4.190	4.245	843	858	872
89	1.740	1.875	2.014	4.155	4.211	4.265	848	862	877
90	1.687	1.818	1.954	4.176	4.231	4.284	852	866	880
91	1.635	1.763	1.895	4.197	4.251	4.303	856	871	884
92	1.585	1.710	1.839	4.217	4.270	4.322	861	874	888
93	1.537	1.659	1.785	4.236	4.289	4.340	865	878	892
94	1.490	1.609	1.732	4.256	4.307	4.357	869	882	895
95	1.446	1.561	1.681	4.274	4.325	4.374	872	886	899
96	1.402	1.515	1.632	4.292	4.342	4.391	876	889	902
97	1.360	1.471	1.585	4.310	4.359	4.407	880	893	905
98	1.320	1.428	1.539	4.327	4.375	4.422	883	896	909
99	1.281	1.386	1.495	4.344	4.391	4.437	887	899	912
100	1.243	1.346	1.452	4.360	4.407	4.452	890	903	915
101	1.207	1.307	1.411	4.376	4.422	4.466	893	906	918

Temp	Resistance (K Ω)			MCU Input voltage (V)			A/D Exchange value		
102	1.172	1.270	1.371	4.392	4.437	4.480	896	909	921
103	1.137	1.233	1.332	4.407	4.451	4.494	900	912	923
104	1.104	1.198	1.295	4.422	4.465	4.507	903	914	926
105	1.070	1.164	1.258	4.436	4.479	4.521	906	917	929

Temperature sensor R-T analysis table (50K)									
Sensor standard resistance: 50KΩ ±2% B:B(25/50) = 3950K ±2% Reference temperature: 25°C									
MCU_A/D exchange ±2LSB (at 10bit)									
Series (sampling) resistor: 5.1KΩ ±1%									
Single chip (A/D reference voltage) supply voltage: 5V									
Temp (°C)	Resistance (KΩ)			MCU Input voltage (V)			A/D Exchange value		
	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX
-20	465.7	486.2	507.3	0.049	0.052	0.055	1	3	5
-19	439.7	458.7	478.3	0.052	0.055	0.058	1	3	5
-18	415.2	432.9	451.2	0.055	0.058	0.061	1	3	5
-17	392.2	408.8	425.8	0.059	0.062	0.065	1	3	5
-16	370.7	386.1	402	0.062	0.065	0.069	1	3	6
-15	350.5	364.8	379.6	0.066	0.069	0.072	1	4	6
-14	331.5	344.9	358.6	0.069	0.073	0.077	2	4	6
-13	313.7	326.2	339	0.073	0.077	0.081	2	4	6
-12	296.9	308.6	320.5	0.078	0.081	0.085	2	4	6
-11	281.2	292	303.2	0.082	0.086	0.090	2	4	7
-10	266.4	276.5	286.9	0.086	0.091	0.095	2	5	7
-9	252.4	261.8	271.5	0.091	0.096	0.100	3	5	7
-8	239.3	248.1	257.1	0.096	0.101	0.105	3	5	7
-7	226.9	235.1	243.6	0.102	0.106	0.111	3	5	8
-6	215.2	222.9	230.8	0.107	0.112	0.117	3	6	8
-5	204.3	211.5	218.8	0.113	0.118	0.123	4	6	8
-4	193.9	200.6	207.5	0.119	0.124	0.129	4	6	9
-3	184.1	190.4	196.8	0.125	0.130	0.136	4	7	9
-2	174.9	180.8	186.8	0.132	0.137	0.143	5	7	9
-1	166.2	171.7	177.3	0.138	0.144	0.150	5	7	10
0	158	163.1	168.4	0.146	0.152	0.158	5	8	10
1	150.2	155	159.9	0.153	0.159	0.166	6	8	10
2	142.9	147.4	152	0.161	0.167	0.174	6	9	11
3	136	140.2	144.5	0.169	0.175	0.182	7	9	11
4	129.4	133.3	137.4	0.177	0.184	0.191	7	9	12
5	123.2	126.9	130.6	0.186	0.193	0.201	8	10	12
6	117.3	120.8	124.3	0.195	0.203	0.210	8	10	13
7	111.8	115	118.3	0.205	0.212	0.220	8	11	13
8	106.5	109.6	112.6	0.215	0.222	0.231	9	11	14
9	101.5	104.4	107.2	0.225	0.233	0.241	10	12	14
10	96.82	99.47	102.2	0.235	0.244	0.253	10	12	15
11	92.34	94.83	97.35	0.247	0.255	0.264	11	13	16
12	88.1	90.43	92.79	0.258	0.267	0.276	11	14	16
13	84.08	86.26	88.47	0.270	0.279	0.289	12	14	17
14	80.26	82.31	84.37	0.282	0.292	0.302	12	15	17
15	76.64	78.55	80.49	0.295	0.305	0.315	13	16	18
16	73.2	74.99	76.8	0.308	0.318	0.329	14	16	19
17	69.93	71.62	73.31	0.322	0.332	0.343	14	17	20

Temp	Resistance (KΩ)			MCU Input voltage (V)			A/D Exchange value		
18	66.83	68.41	69.99	0.336	0.347	0.358	15	18	20
19	63.88	65.36	66.85	0.351	0.362	0.373	16	19	21
20	61.08	62.47	63.86	0.366	0.377	0.389	17	19	22
21	58.42	59.72	61.02	0.382	0.393	0.405	18	20	23
22	55.88	57.1	58.32	0.398	0.410	0.422	18	21	24
23	53.47	54.61	55.76	0.415	0.427	0.439	19	22	24
24	51.18	52.25	53.32	0.433	0.445	0.457	20	23	25
25	49	50	51	0.450	0.463	0.476	21	24	26
26	46.88	47.86	48.84	0.468	0.481	0.495	22	25	27
27	44.87	45.82	46.78	0.487	0.501	0.515	23	26	28
28	42.95	43.88	44.82	0.506	0.521	0.535	24	27	29
29	41.12	42.03	42.95	0.526	0.541	0.557	25	28	30
30	39.38	40.27	41.17	0.546	0.562	0.578	26	29	32
31	37.73	38.59	39.47	0.567	0.584	0.601	27	30	33
32	36.15	37	37.85	0.588	0.606	0.624	28	31	34
33	34.64	35.47	36.3	0.611	0.629	0.647	29	32	35
34	33.21	34.02	34.83	0.633	0.652	0.671	30	33	36
35	31.84	32.63	33.42	0.656	0.676	0.696	32	35	38
36	30.54	31.31	32.08	0.680	0.700	0.722	33	36	39
37	29.29	30.04	30.8	0.704	0.726	0.748	34	37	40
38	28.11	28.84	29.58	0.729	0.751	0.774	35	38	42
39	26.97	27.69	28.41	0.755	0.778	0.802	37	40	43
40	25.89	26.59	27.29	0.781	0.805	0.830	38	41	44
41	24.86	25.54	26.22	0.807	0.832	0.858	39	43	46
42	23.87	24.53	25.2	0.835	0.861	0.887	41	44	47
43	22.93	23.57	24.23	0.862	0.889	0.917	42	46	49
44	22.03	22.66	23.29	0.891	0.919	0.948	44	47	51
45	21.17	21.78	22.4	0.920	0.949	0.978	45	49	52
46	20.34	20.94	21.54	0.949	0.979	1.010	47	50	54
47	19.56	20.14	20.73	0.979	1.010	1.042	48	52	55
48	18.8	19.37	19.94	1.010	1.042	1.075	50	53	57
49	18.08	18.63	19.2	1.041	1.075	1.109	51	55	59
50	17.39	17.93	18.48	1.073	1.107	1.143	53	57	61
51	16.73	17.26	17.79	1.105	1.140	1.177	55	58	62
52	16.1	16.61	17.13	1.138	1.175	1.212	56	60	64
53	15.5	15.99	16.5	1.172	1.209	1.247	58	62	66
54	14.92	15.4	15.9	1.205	1.244	1.283	60	64	68
55	14.36	14.83	15.32	1.239	1.279	1.320	61	66	70
56	13.83	14.29	14.76	1.274	1.315	1.357	63	67	71
57	13.32	13.77	14.23	1.309	1.351	1.394	65	69	73
58	12.83	13.27	13.71	1.346	1.388	1.432	67	71	75
59	12.36	12.79	13.22	1.382	1.425	1.471	69	73	77
60	11.91	12.33	12.75	1.418	1.463	1.510	71	75	79
61	11.48	11.89	12.3	1.455	1.501	1.549	73	77	81
62	11.07	11.46	11.87	1.492	1.540	1.588	74	79	83
63	10.67	11.06	11.45	1.530	1.578	1.628	76	81	85
64	10.29	10.67	11.05	1.568	1.617	1.668	78	83	87

Temp	Resistance (KΩ)			MCU Input voltage (V)			A/D Exchange value		
65	9.927	10.29	10.66	1.607	1.657	1.708	80	85	89
66	9.577	9.931	10.29	1.646	1.696	1.749	82	87	92
67	9.24	9.585	9.94	1.684	1.736	1.790	84	89	94
68	8.916	9.253	9.599	1.723	1.777	1.831	86	91	96
69	8.605	8.934	9.271	1.763	1.817	1.872	88	93	98
70	8.307	8.627	8.955	1.803	1.858	1.914	90	95	100
71	8.02	8.331	8.652	1.843	1.899	1.955	92	97	102
72	7.744	8.048	8.36	1.883	1.939	1.997	94	99	104
73	7.479	7.775	8.079	1.923	1.981	2.039	96	101	106
74	7.224	7.512	7.809	1.963	2.022	2.081	99	104	109
75	6.979	7.26	7.549	2.004	2.063	2.123	101	106	111
76	6.743	7.017	7.299	2.044	2.104	2.165	103	108	113
77	6.516	6.783	7.059	2.085	2.146	2.208	105	110	115
78	6.298	6.558	6.827	2.126	2.187	2.250	107	112	117
79	6.088	6.342	6.603	2.167	2.229	2.292	109	114	119
80	5.886	6.133	6.388	2.207	2.270	2.334	111	116	121
81	5.691	5.932	6.181	2.248	2.311	2.375	113	118	124
82	5.504	5.739	5.982	2.289	2.353	2.417	115	120	126
83	5.323	5.552	5.789	2.329	2.394	2.459	117	123	128
84	5.149	5.373	5.604	2.370	2.435	2.500	119	125	130
85	4.982	5.2	5.425	2.410	2.476	2.542	121	127	132
86	4.82	5.033	5.253	2.450	2.517	2.583	123	129	134
87	4.665	4.872	5.087	2.491	2.557	2.624	126	131	136
88	4.515	4.717	4.927	2.531	2.598	2.664	128	133	138
89	4.371	4.568	4.772	2.571	2.638	2.705	130	135	140
90	4.232	4.424	4.623	2.610	2.677	2.745	132	137	143
91	4.097	4.285	4.479	2.650	2.717	2.785	134	139	145
92	3.968	4.151	4.341	2.688	2.756	2.824	136	141	147
93	3.843	4.021	4.207	2.727	2.796	2.864	138	143	149
94	3.722	3.897	4.077	2.766	2.834	2.903	140	145	151
95	3.606	3.776	3.952	2.805	2.873	2.941	142	147	153
96	3.494	3.66	3.832	2.843	2.911	2.979	144	149	155
97	3.386	3.548	3.716	2.880	2.949	3.017	145	151	156
98	3.281	3.439	3.603	2.918	2.986	3.054	147	153	158
99	3.181	3.335	3.495	2.955	3.023	3.091	149	155	160
100	3.083	3.233	3.39	2.991	3.060	3.128	151	157	162
101	2.989	3.136	3.288	3.028	3.096	3.164	153	159	164
102	2.898	3.041	3.19	3.064	3.132	3.200	155	160	166
103	2.811	2.95	3.096	3.099	3.168	3.235	157	162	168
104	2.726	2.862	3.004	3.135	3.203	3.270	159	164	169
105	2.644	2.777	2.916	3.169	3.237	3.304	160	166	171
106	2.565	2.695	2.83	3.204	3.271	3.338	162	167	173
107	2.488	2.615	2.748	3.238	3.305	3.372	164	169	175
108	2.415	2.538	2.667	3.272	3.339	3.404	166	171	176
109	2.343	2.464	2.59	3.305	3.371	3.437	167	173	178
110	2.274	2.392	2.515	3.338	3.404	3.469	169	174	180
111	2.207	2.323	2.443	3.370	3.435	3.500	171	176	181

Temp	Resistance (KΩ)			MCU Input voltage (V)			A/D Exchange value		
112	2.143	2.255	2.373	3.401	3.467	3.531	172	178	183
113	2.08	2.19	2.305	3.433	3.498	3.562	174	179	184
114	2.02	2.127	2.239	3.464	3.528	3.592	175	181	186
115	1.961	2.066	2.176	3.494	3.558	3.621	177	182	187
116	1.905	2.007	2.114	3.524	3.588	3.650	178	184	189
117	1.85	1.95	2.055	3.554	3.617	3.679	180	185	190
118	1.797	1.895	1.997	3.583	3.645	3.707	181	187	192
119	1.746	1.841	1.941	3.612	3.674	3.734	183	188	193
120	1.696	1.789	1.887	3.640	3.702	3.762	184	190	195
121	1.648	1.739	1.834	3.668	3.729	3.788	186	191	196
122	1.602	1.69	1.784	3.695	3.756	3.814	187	192	197
123	1.556	1.643	1.734	3.722	3.782	3.840	189	194	199
124	1.513	1.598	1.687	3.748	3.807	3.865	190	195	200
125	1.471	1.554	1.641	3.774	3.832	3.889	191	196	201
126	1.43	1.511	1.596	3.799	3.857	3.914	193	197	202
127	1.39	1.469	1.552	3.824	3.882	3.937	194	199	204
128	1.351	1.429	1.51	3.849	3.906	3.961	195	200	205
129	1.314	1.39	1.469	3.873	3.929	3.984	196	201	206
130	1.278	1.352	1.43	3.896	3.952	4.006	197	202	207
131	1.243	1.315	1.391	3.920	3.975	4.028	199	204	208
132	1.209	1.28	1.354	3.943	3.997	4.050	200	205	209
133	1.176	1.245	1.318	3.965	4.019	4.071	201	206	210
134	1.144	1.212	1.283	3.987	4.040	4.091	202	207	211
135	1.113	1.179	1.249	4.008	4.061	4.112	203	208	213
136	1.083	1.148	1.216	4.030	4.081	4.131	204	209	214
137	1.054	1.117	1.184	4.050	4.102	4.151	205	210	215
138	1.026	1.088	1.153	4.070	4.121	4.169	206	211	215
139	0.9986	1.059	1.123	4.090	4.140	4.188	207	212	216
140	0.9721	1.031	1.093	4.110	4.159	4.206	208	213	217
141	0.9463	1.004	1.065	4.129	4.178	4.224	209	214	218
142	0.9213	0.9778	1.037	4.148	4.196	4.241	210	215	219
143	0.897	0.9523	1.011	4.166	4.213	4.258	211	216	220
144	0.8734	0.9275	0.9845	4.184	4.231	4.275	212	217	221
145	0.8505	0.9034	0.9593	4.202	4.248	4.291	213	217	222
146	0.8283	0.8801	0.9347	4.219	4.264	4.307	214	218	223
147	0.8068	0.8574	0.9108	4.236	4.280	4.323	215	219	223
148	0.7858	0.8354	0.8877	4.252	4.296	4.338	216	220	224
149	0.7655	0.814	0.8652	4.269	4.312	4.353	217	221	225
150	0.7458	0.7932	0.8433	4.284	4.327	4.368	217	222	226

••• MONOSPLIT WALL AIR-CONDITIONERS (R32 REFRIGERANT) •••



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