40MB*F
Floor Console Ductless System
Sizes 09 to 12

Carrier
turn to the experts

Service Manual

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Installing, starting up, and servicing air−conditioning equipment can be hazardous due to system pressures, electrical components, and equipment location (roofs, elevated structures, etc.).

Only trained, qualified installers and service mechanics should install, start−up, and service this equipment.

Untrained personnel can perform basic maintenance functions such as cleaning coils. All other operations should be performed by trained service personnel.

When working on the equipment, observe precautions in the literature and on tags, stickers, and labels attached to the equipment.

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Keep quenching cloth and fire extinguisher nearby when brazing. Use care in handling, rigging, and setting bulky equipment.

Read this manual thoroughly and follow all warnings or cautions included in literature and attached to the unit. Consult local building codes and National Electrical Code (NEC) for special requirements.

Recognize safety information. This is the safety−alert symbol ⚠. When you see this symbol on the unit and in instructions or manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury. Understand these signal words: **DANGER**, **WARNING**, and **CAUTION**.

These words are used with the safety−alert symbol. **DANGER** identifies the most serious hazards which **will** result in severe personal injury or death. **WARNING** signifies hazards which **could** result in personal injury or death. **CAUTION** is used to identify unsafe practices which **may** result in minor personal injury or product and property damage. **NOTE** is used to highlight suggestions which **will** result in enhanced installation, reliability, or operation.

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Before installing, modifying, or servicing system, the main electrical disconnect switch must be in the **OFF** position. There may be more than 1 disconnect switch. Lock out and tag switch with a suitable warning label.

⚠ WARNING

EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in death, serious personal injury, and/or property damage.

Never use air or gases containing oxygen for leak testing or operating refrigerant compressors. Pressurized mixtures of air or gases containing oxygen can lead to an explosion.

⚠ CAUTION

EQUIPMENT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage or improper operation.

Do not bury more than 36 in. (914 mm) of refrigerant pipe in the ground. If any section of pipe is buried, there must be a 6 in. (152 mm) vertical rise to the valve connections on the outdoor units. If more than the recommended length is buried, refrigerant may migrate to the cooler buried section during extended periods of system shutdown. This causes refrigerant slugging and could possibly damage the compressor at start−up.

INTRODUCTION

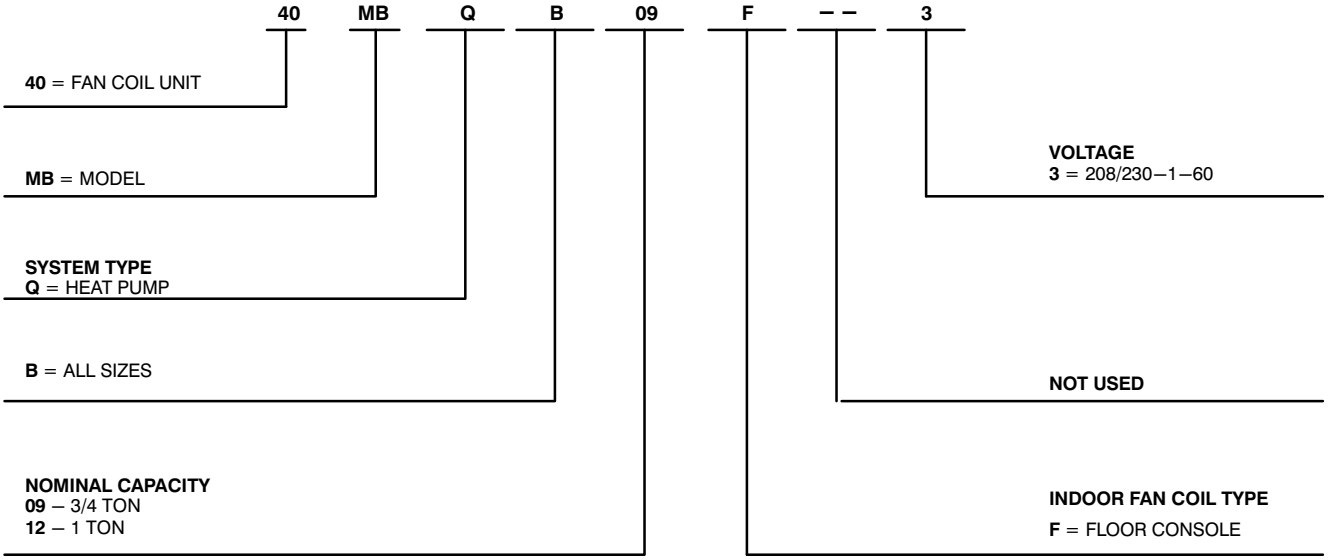
This service manual provides the necessary information to service, repair, and maintain the indoor units. Section 2 of this manual has an appendix with data required to perform troubleshooting. Use the Table of Contents to locate a desired topic.

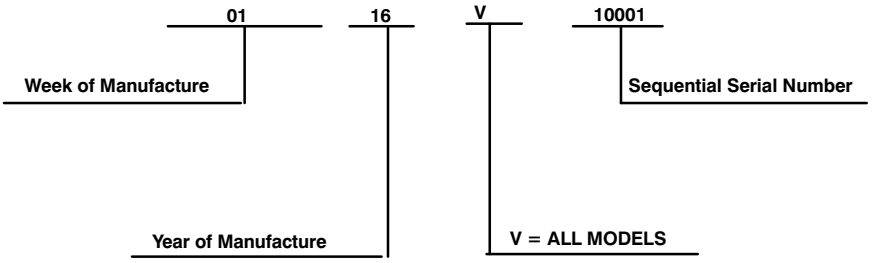
MODEL SERIAL NUMBER NOMENCLATURES

Table 1—Unit Sizes

SYSTEM TONS	VOLTAGE/PH/HZ	INDOOR MODEL
9	208−230/1/60	40MBQB09F--3
12		40MBQB12F--3

INDOOR UNIT





Use of the AHRI Certified TM Mark indicates a manufacturer's participation in the program For verification of certification for individual products, go to www.ahridirectory.org.

SPECIFICATIONS

Table 2—Specifications

HEAT PUMP				
System	**Size**		**9**	**12**
	Indoor Model		40MBQB09F−−3	40MBQB12F−−3
Electrical	Voltage, Phase, Cycle	V/Ph/Hz	208/230−1−60	208/230−1−60
	Power Supply		Indoor unit powered from outdoor unit	
	MCA	A.	0.29	0.29
Controls	Wireless Remote Controller (°F/°C Convertible)		Standard	
	Wired Remote Controller (°F/°C Convertible)		Optional	
Operating Range	Cooling Indoor DB Min − Max	°F (°C)	63~90 (17~32)	63~90 (17~32)
	Heating Indoor DB Min − Max	°F (°C)	32~86 (0~30)	32~86 (0~30)
Piping	Pipe Connection Size − Liquid	in (mm)	1/4 (6.35)	1/4 (6.35)
	Pipe Connection Size − Suction	in (mm)	3/8 (9.52)	1/2 (12.7)
Indoor Coil	Face Area (sq. ft.)	Sq. Ft.	2.1	2.1
	No. Rows		2	2
	Fins per inch		19	19
	Circuits		2	2
Indoor	Unit Width	in (mm)	27.56 (700)	27.56 (700)
	Unit Height	in (mm)	23.62 (600)	23.62 (600)
	Unit Depth	in (mm)	8.27 (210)	8.27 (210)
	Net Weight	lbs (kg)	32.41 (14.7)	32.41 (14.7)
	Number of Fan Speeds		3	3
	Airflow (lowest to highest)	CFM	220/250/280	220/250/280
	Sound Pressure (lowest to highest)	dB (A)	37/38/41	34/41/45

Performance may vary based on the outdoor unit matched to. See the product data for the compatible outdoor unit and performance data.

DIMENSIONS

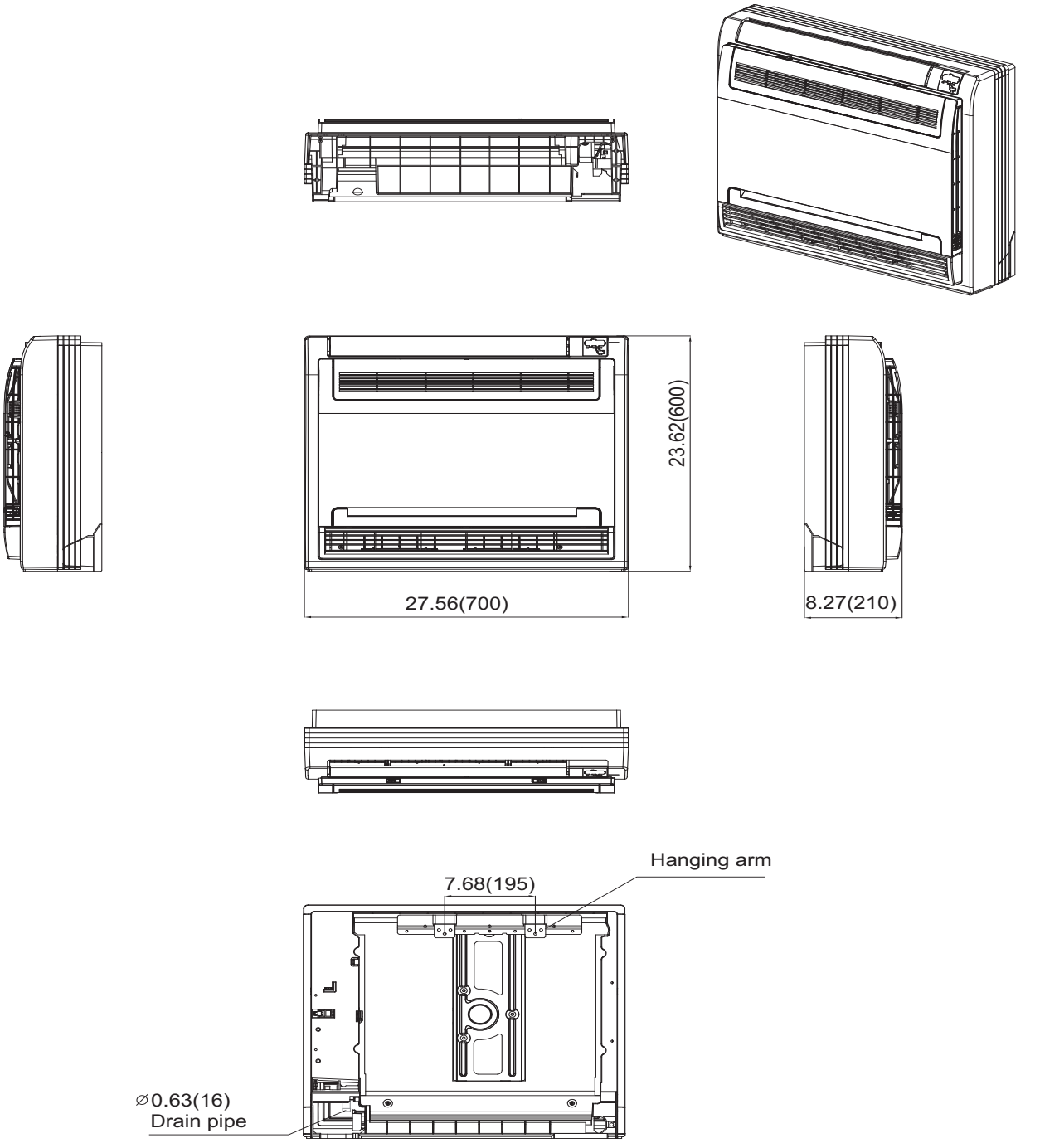


Fig. 1 – Indoor unit

Table 3—Dimensions

UNIT SIZE		9	12
Depth	in (mm)	8.27 (210)	8.27 (210)
Width	in (mm)	27.56 (700)	27.56 (700)
Height	in (mm)	23.62 (600)	23.62 (600)
Weight−Net	Lb (kg.)	32.41 (14.7)	32.41 (14.7)

CLEARANCES

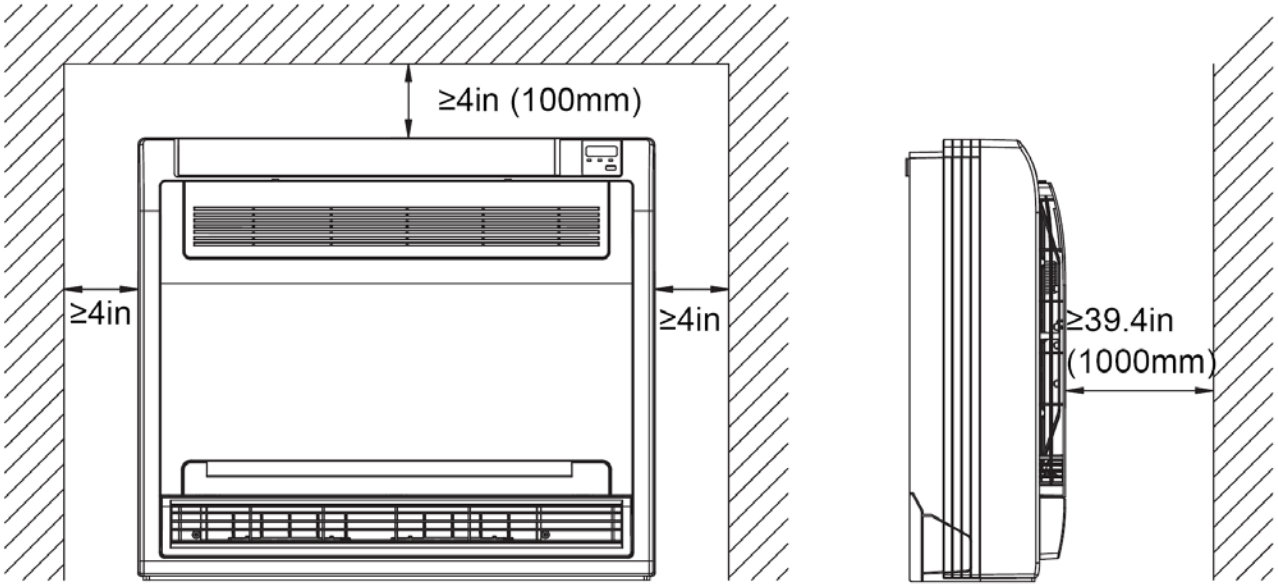


Fig. 2 – Indoor Unit Clearance

ELECTRICAL DATA

Table 4—Electrical Data

UNIT SIZE	OPER. VOLTAGE MAX / MIN*	INDOOR FAN				MAX FUSE CB AMP
		V–PH–HZ	FLA	HP	W	
9	253 / 187	208–230/1/60	0.21	0.027	20	Refer to outdoor unit installation instructions – Indoor unit powered by the outdoor unit
12			0.21	0.027	20	

***Permissible limits of the voltage range at which the unit operates satisfactorily.**

LEGEND
FLA – Full Load Amps

WIRING

All wires must be sized per NEC (National Electrical Code) or CEC (Canadian Electrical Code) and local codes. Use the Electrical Data table MCA (minimum circuit amps) and MOCP (maximum over current protection) to correctly size the wires and the disconnect the fuse or breakers respectively.

Per the caution note, only Stranded copper conductors with a 600 volt rating and double insulated copper wire must be used.

NOTE: The use of BX cable is not recommended.

Recommended Connection Method for Power and Communication

Wiring − Power and Communication Wiring:

The main power is supplied to the outdoor unit. The field supplied 14/3 power/communication wiring from the outdoor unit to the indoor unit consists of four (4) wires and provides the power for the indoor unit.

Two wires are high voltage AC power, one is the communication wiring and the other is a ground wire.

Recommended Connection Method for Power and Communication Wiring (To minimize communication wiring interference)

PowerWiring:

The main power is supplied to the outdoor unit. The field supplied power wiring from the outdoor unit to the indoor unit consists of three (3) wires and provides the power for the indoor unit. Two wires are high voltage AC power and one is a ground wire.

To minimize a voltage drop, the factory recommended wire size is 14/2 stranded with a ground.

Communication Wiring:

A separate shielded stranded copper conductor only, with a minimum 600 volt rating and double insulated copper wire, must be used as the communication wire from the outdoor unit to the indoor unit.

Please use a separate shielded 16GA stranded control wire.

⚠ CAUTION

EQUIPMENT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage or improper operation.

- Wires should be sized based on NEC and local codes.
- Use copper conductors only with a 600 volt rating and double insulated copper wire.

⚠ CAUTION

EQUIPMENT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage or improper operation.

- Be sure to comply with local codes while running wire from indoor unit to outdoor unit.
- Every wire must be connected firmly. Loose wiring may cause terminal to overheat or result in unit malfunction. A fire hazard may also exist. Therefore, be sure all wiring is tightly connected.
- No wire should be allowed to touch refrigerant tubing compressor or any moving parts.
- Disconnecting means must be provided and shall be located within sight and readily accessible from the air conditioner.
- Connecting cable with conduit shall be routed through hole in the conduit panel.

CONNECTION DIAGRAM

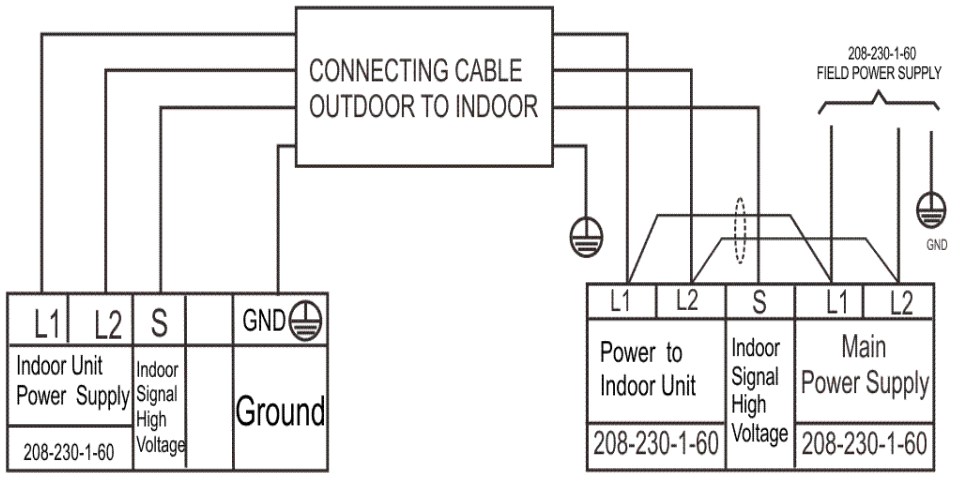


Fig. 3 – Connection Diagram

Notes:

1. Do not use thermostat wire for any connection between indoor and outdoor units.
2. All connections between indoor and outdoor units must be as shown. **The connections are sensitive to polarity and will result in a fault code.**

WIRING DIAGRAM

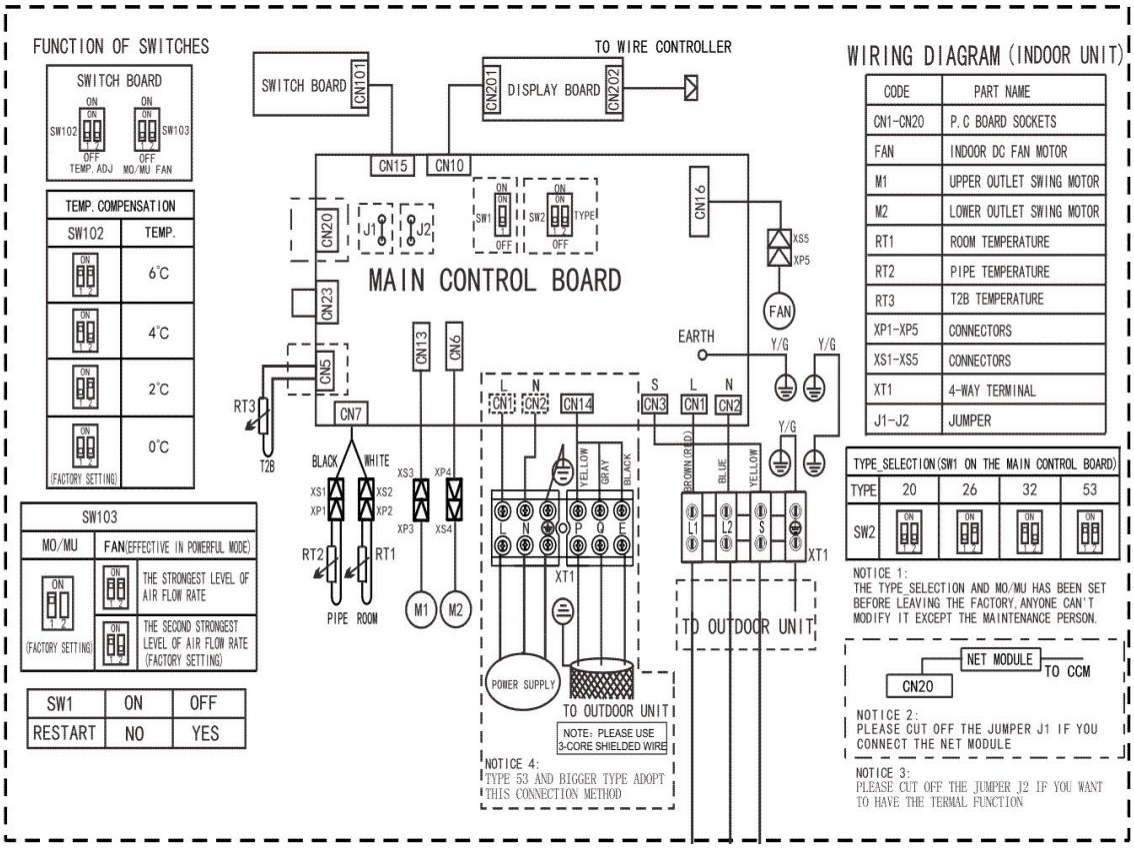


Fig. 4 – Wiring Diagram − Sizes 9 and 12

Table 5—Wiring Diagram

INDOOR UNIT	
CODE	**PART NAME**
CN1	Input: 230VAC High voltage Connection of the terminal
CN2	Input: 230VAC High voltage Connection of the terminal
CN3	Output: 24VDC Between CN2 Connection of the S signal
CN6	Output: 12VDC Connection of the Lower outlet swing motor
CN7	Output: 5VDC Connection of the Room and Pipe temperature
CN10	Output: 12VDC Connection of the Display board
CN13	Output: 12VDC Connection of the Upper outlet swing motor
CN15	Output: 1−5VDC Connection of the Switch board
CN16	Output: 320VDC Connection of the Fan high voltage
CN20	Output: 5VDC Connection of the Net module
CN23	Output: 1−12VDC Connection of the Remote switch

REFRIGERATION CYCLE DIAGRAM

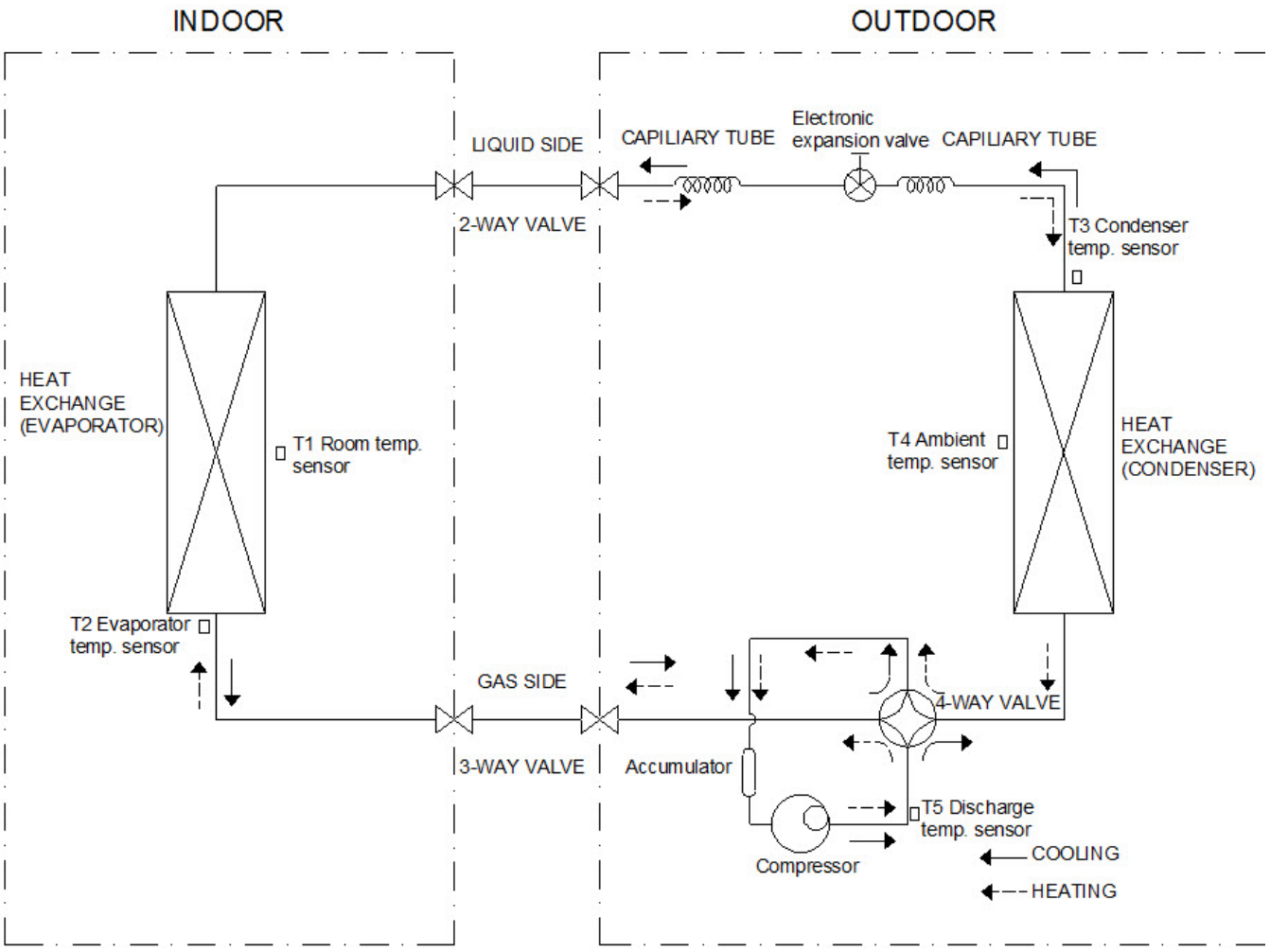


Fig. 5 – Refrigerant Cycle Diagram

REFRIGERANT LINES

General refrigerant line sizing:

1 The outdoor units are shipped with a full charge of R410A refrigerant. All charges, line sizing, and capacities are based on runs of 25 ft. (7.6 m). For runs over 25 ft. (7.6 m), consult the product data.

2 Minimum refrigerant line length between the indoor and outdoor units is 10 ft. (3 m).

3 Refrigerant lines should not be buried in the ground. If it is necessary to bury the lines, not more than 36−in. (914 mm) should be buried. Provide a minimum 6−in. (152 mm) vertical rise to the service valves to prevent refrigerant migration.

4 Both lines must be insulated. Use a minimum of 1/2−in. (12.7 mm) thick insulation. Closed−cell insulation is recommended in all long−line applications.

5 Special consideration should be given to isolating interconnecting tubing from the building structure. Isolate the tubing so that vibration or noise is not transmitted into the structure.

6 For piping runs greater than 25 ft. (7.6 m), add refrigerant up to the allowable length as specified in the product data.

SYSTEM EVACUATION AND CHARGING

⚠ CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage or improper operation.

Never use the system compressor as a vacuum pump.

Refrigerant tubes and indoor coil should be evacuated using the recommended deep vacuum method of 500 microns. The alternate triple evacuation method may be used if the following procedure is followed. Always break a vacuum with dry nitrogen.

System Vacuum and Charge

Using Vacuum Pump

1 Completely tighten the flare nuts (A, B, C, D, E). Fully open all circuits service valves. Connect the manifold gage charge hose to the charge port of the low side Master service valve to evacuate all circuits at the same time (see Fig. 6).

2 Connect charge hose to vacuum pump.

3 Fully open the low side of manifold gage (see Fig. 7).

4 Start vacuum pump.

5 Evacuate using the triple evacuation method.

6 After evacuation is complete, fully close the low side of manifold gage and stop the vacuum pump operation.

7 The factory charge contained in the outdoor unit is good for up to 25 ft. (8m) of line length.

8 Disconnect charge hose from charge connection of the low side service valve.

9 Fully open service valves B and A.

10 Securely tighten caps of service valves.

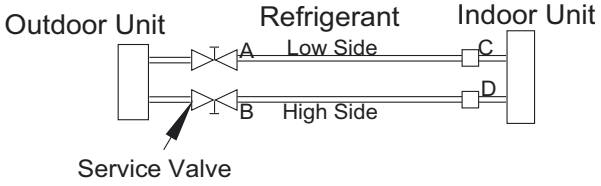


Fig. 6 – Service Valve

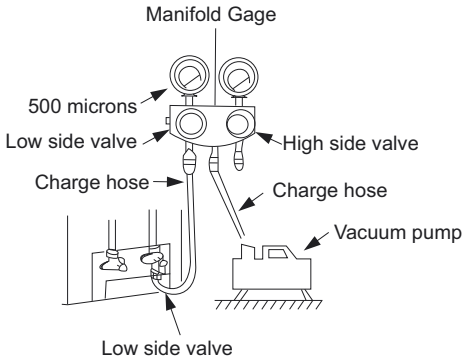


Fig. 7 – Manifold

Deep Vacuum Method

The deep vacuum method requires a vacuum pump capable of pulling a vacuum of 500 microns and a vacuum gage capable of accurately measuring this vacuum depth. The deep vacuum method is the most positive way of assuring a system is free of air and liquid water. (see Fig. 8).

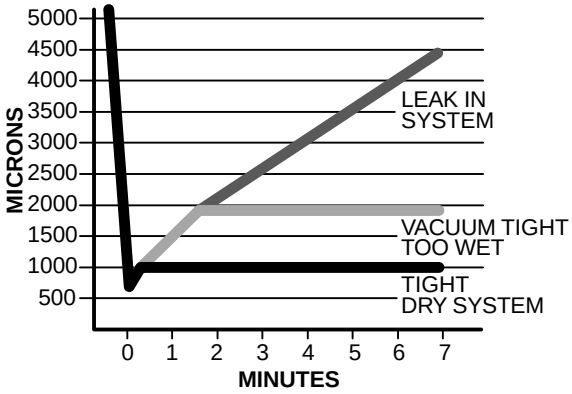


Fig. 8 – Deep Vacuum Graph

Triple Evacuation Method

The triple evacuation method should be used. Refer to Fig. 9 and proceed as follows:

1 Pump system down to 500 MICRONS of mercury and allow pump to continue operating for an additional 15 minutes.

2 Close service valves and shut off vacuum pump.

3 Connect a nitrogen cylinder and regulator to system and open until system pressure is 2 psig.

4 Close service valve and allow system to stand for 10 minutes. During this time, dry nitrogen will be able to diffuse throughout the system absorbing moisture.

5 Repeat this procedure as indicated in Fig. 9. System will then be free of any contaminants and water vapor.

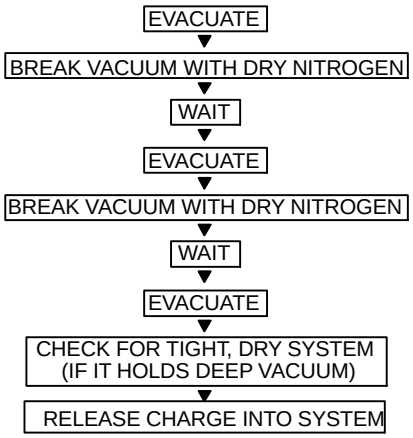


Fig. 9 – Triple Evacuation Method

Final Tubing Check

IMPORTANT: Check to be certain factory tubing on both indoor and outdoor unit has not shifted during shipment. Ensure tubes are not rubbing against each other or any sheet metal. Pay close attention to feeder tubes, making sure wire ties on feeder tubes are secure and tight.

Main Protection

Fan Speed is Out of Control

When the indoor fan speed remains too low (lower than 300RPM) for 50s, the indoor fan will shut off and restarts 30 sec later, if protection occurred 3 times when the fan motor restarts continuously, the unit stops and the LED displays the failure. When the outdoor fan speed remains too low (lower than 100RPM) or too high (higher than 1500RPM) for 60 sec, the unit stops and the LED displays the failure. The malfunction is cleared 30s later.

Inverter Module Protection

The inverter module has a protection function for current, voltage and the temperature. If any of these protections trigger, the corresponding code displays on the indoor unit and the unit shuts down.

Indoor Fan Delayed Open Function

When the unit starts up, the louver becomes active immediately and the indoor fan opens 10s later. If the unit runs in the **HEATING** mode, the indoor fan will be controlled by the anti−cold wind function.

Zero Crossing Detection Error Protection

If the AC detects that the time interval is not correct for a continuous period of 240s, the unit stops and the LED displays the failure. The correct zero crossing signal time interval should be between 6−13ms.

Sensor Protection at Open Circuit and Breaking Disconnection

When there is only one malfunctioning temperature sensor, the air conditioner keeps working yet displays the error code, in case of any emergency use. When there is more than one malfunctioning temperature sensor, the air conditioner stops working.

Operation Modes and Functions

FAN Mode

1 Outdoor fan and compressor stop

2 Temperature setting function is disabled, and no setting temperature is displayed.

3 Indoor fan can be set to high/med/low/auto

4 The louver operates the same in the **COOLING** mode.

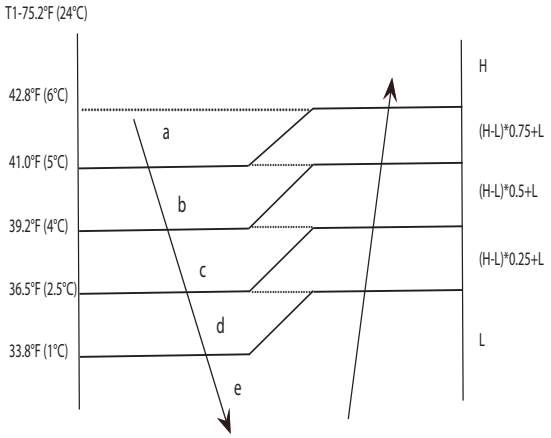


Fig. 10 – Auto Fan

COOLING Mode

Indoor Fan Running Rules

In the **COOLING** mode, the indoor fan runs all the time and the speed can be selected as high, medium, low and auto. When the setting temperature is reached, if the compressor stops running, the indoor fan motor runs at the minimum or setting speed.

The indoor fan is controlled by the rules shown in Fig. 11.

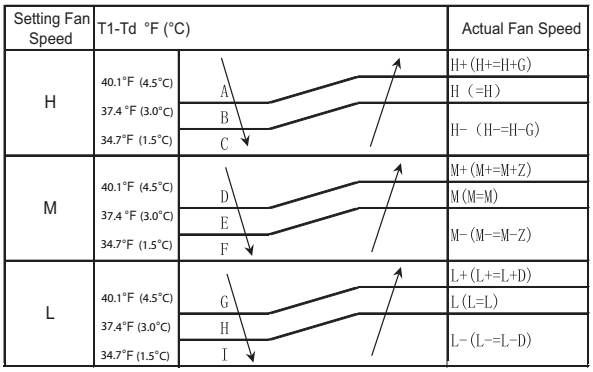


Fig. 11 – Indoor Fan Running Rules

The **AUTO** fan is controlled by the rules shown in Fig. 12.

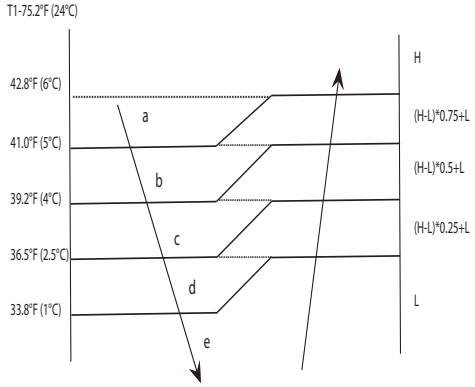


Fig. 12 – Indoor Fan Running Rules

Evaporator Temperature Protection

When the evaporator temperature is less than the setting value, the compressor stops.

HEATING Mode

Indoor Fan Running Rules

When the compressor is on, the indoor fan can be set to high/med/low/auto/mute. When the indoor unit coil temperature is low, the anti−cold air function starts and the indoor fan motor runs at a low speed and the speed can not be changed. When the temperature is lower than the setting value, the indoor fan motor stops.

When the indoor temp reaches the setting temperature, the compressor stops, the indoor fan motor runs at the minimum speed or setting speed. The anti−cold air function is valid. The indoor fan is controlled as shown in Fig. 13.

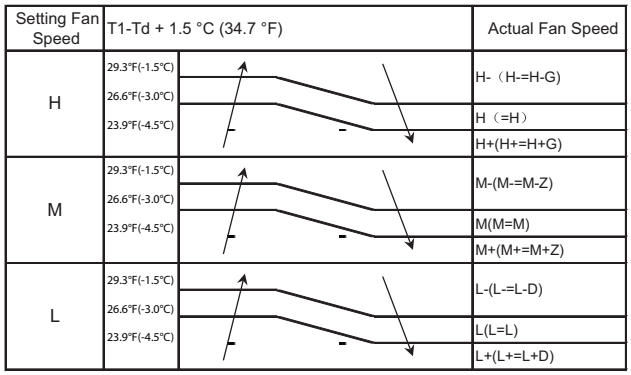


Fig. 13 – Indoor Fan Running Rules

Auto Fan Action in HEATING Mode

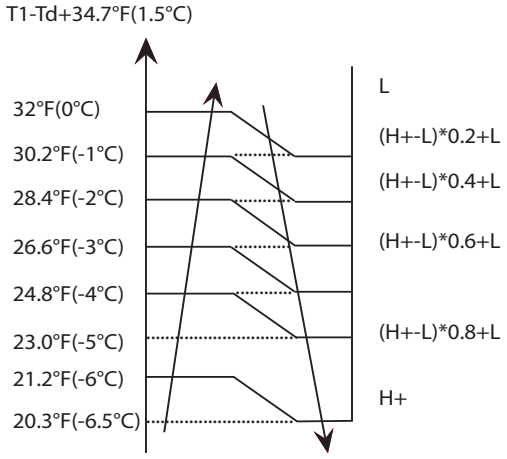


Fig. 14 – Auto Fan Action in HEATING Mode

DEFROSTING Mode

The air conditioner enters the **DEFROSTING** mode according to the T3 temperature value and the T3 temperature change value range plus the compressor running time.

During the **DEFROSTING** mode, the compressor continues to runs, the indoor and outdoor motors stop, and the indoor unit defrost lamp illuminates and dF appears.

Evaporator Coil Temperature Protection

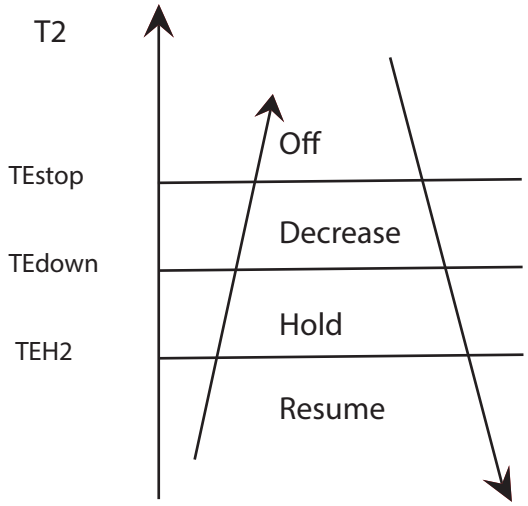


Fig. 15 – Evaporator Coil Temperature Protection

When the evaporator temperature is higher than the setting protection value, the compressor stops.

Auto−Mode

This mode can be chosen with the remote controller and the setting temperature can be changed between 62.6°F(17°C)~86°F(30°C).

In the **AUTO** mode, the machine chooses the **COOLING**, **HEATING** or **FAN−ONLY** mode according to ΔT (ΔT =T1−Ts).

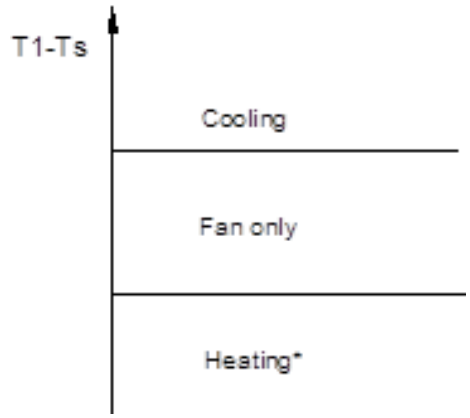


Fig. 16 – AUTO Mode

The indoor fan runs under auto fan in the relevant mode. The louver operates same as in relevant mode. If the machine switches mode between **HEATING** and **COOLING**, the compressor stops for a certain time and then chooses the mode according to T1−Ts. If the setting temperature is modified, the machine chooses the running function again.

DRYING Mode

Indoor Fan Speed is Fixed

Indoor fan speed is fixed at breeze and can not be changed. The louver angle is the same as in the **COOLING** mode.

Low Indoor Room Temperature Protection

In the **DRYING** mode, if the room temperature is lower than 50°F (10°C), the compressor stops and will not resume until the room temperature exceeds 53.6°F (12°C).

Evaporator Anti−Freezing Protection

The evaporator anti−freezing protection condenser high temperature protection and outdoor unit frequency limit are active and the same as that in the **COOLING** mode.

Outdoor Fan

The outdoor fan operates the same as in the **COOLING** mode.

FORCED OPERATION Function

When the machine is off, press the touch button to engage the **FORCED AUTO** mode. Press the button again within 5 seconds to engage the **FORCED COOLING** mode. In the **FORCED AUTO**, **FORCED COOLING** or any other operation mode, press the touch button to off the machine.

FORCED OPERATION Mode

In the **FORCED OPERATION** mode, all the general protections and remote control are available.

Operation Rules

FORCED COOLING Mode:

The compressor runs at the F2 frequency and the indoor fan runs in the **BREEZE** mode. After running for 30 minutes. the machine enters **AUTO** mode at the 75.2°F (24°C) setting temperature.

FORCED AUTO mode:

The **FORCED AUTO** mode is the same as the normal **AUTO** mode with a 75.2°F (24°C) setting temperature.

AUTO−RESTART Function

The indoor unit is equipped with the **AUTO−RESTART** function, which is carried out through an auto−restart module. In the event of a sudden power failure, the module memorizes the setting conditions prior to the power failure. The unit resumes the previous operation setting (not including the **SWING** function) automatically three (3) minutes after the power returns.

If the memorization condition is the **FORCED COOLING** mode, the unit will run in the **COOLING** mode for 30 minutes and turn to the **AUTO** mode at the 75.2°F (24°C) setting temperature.

If the air conditioner is off before the power turns off and the air conditioner is required to start up, the compressor delays start up for 1 minute before powering on. In other instances, the compressor waits three (3) minutes before restarts.

Refrigerant Leakage Detection

With this new technology, the display area displays “EC” when the outdoor unit detects a refrigerant leak. This function is only active in cooling mode. It can better prevent the compressor being damaged by refrigerant leakage or compressor overload.

- Open Condition: When the compressor is active, the value of the Coil temperature of evaporator T2 has no change or very little change.

Louver Position Memory Function

When starting the unit again after shutting down, the louver returns to the angle originally set by the user, however the precondition is that the angle must be within the allowable range, if it exceeds, it will memorize the maximum angle of the louver. During operation, if the power fails or the end user shuts down the unit in the turbo mode, the louver returns to the default angle.

46°F (8°C) Heating

When the compressor is running, the indoor fan motor runs without the **ANTI−COLD** air function. When the compressor is off, the indoor fan motor is off.

Silence Operation

Press the **SILENCE** button on the remote controller to initiate the **SILENCE** function. When the **SILENCE** function is activated, the compressor running frequency remains lower than F2 and the indoor unit emits a faint breeze, which reduces the noise to the lowest level and create a quiet and comfortable room for the user.

Point Check Function

Press the remote controller’s **LED DISPLAY** or **LED** or **MUTE** button three times, and then press the **AIR DIRECTION** or **SWING** button three times in ten seconds, the buzzer rings for two seconds. The air conditioner enters into the information enquiry status.

Press the **LED DISPLAY** or **AIR DIRECTION** button to check the next or front item’s information.

When the air conditioner enters the information enquiry status, it displays the code name in 2 seconds.

TROUBLESHOOTING

This section provides the required flow charts to troubleshoot problems that may arise.

NOTE: **Information required in the diagnoses can be found either on the wiring diagrams or in the appendix.**

Required Tools:

The following tools are needed when diagnosing the units:

- Digital multimeter
- Screw drivers (Phillips and straight head)
- Needle−nose pliers
- Refigeration gauges

Recommended Steps

1 Refer to the diagnostic hierarchy charts below and determine the problem at hand.

2 Go to the chart listed in the diagnostic hierarchy and follow the steps in the chart for the selected problem.

For ease of service, the systems are equipped with diagnostic code display LED's on both the indoor and outdoor units. The outdoor diagnostic display is on the outdoor unit board and is limited to very few errors. The indoor diagnostic display is a combination of flashing LED's on the display panel on the front of the unit. If possible always check the diagnostic codes displayed on the indoor unit first. The diagnostic codes for the indoor and outdoor units are listed in the appendix.

Problems may occur that are not covered by a diagnostic code, but are covered by the diagnostic flow charts. These problems are typical air conditioning mechanical or electrical issues that can be corrected using standard air conditioning repair techniques.

For problems requiring measurements at the control boards, note the following:

1 Always disconnect the main power.

2 When possible check the outdoor board first.

3 Start by removing the outdoor unit top cover.

4 Reconnect the main power

5 Probe the outdoor board inputs and outputs with a digital multi−meter referring to the wiring diagrams.

6 Connect the red probe to hot signal and the black probe to the ground or negative.

7 Note that some of the DC voltage signals are pulsating voltages for signal. this pulse should be rapidly moving at all times when there is a signal present.

8 If it is necessary to check the indoor unit board you must start by disconnecting the main power.

9 Next remove the front cover of the unit and then control box cover.

10 Carefully remove the indoor board from the control box, place it face up on a plastic surface (not metal).

11 Reconnect the main power and repeat steps 5, 6, and 7.

12 Disconnect main power before reinstalling board to avoid shock hazard and board damage.

Safety

Electricity power is still kept in capacitors even the power supply is shut off. Do not forget to discharge the electricity power in capacitor.

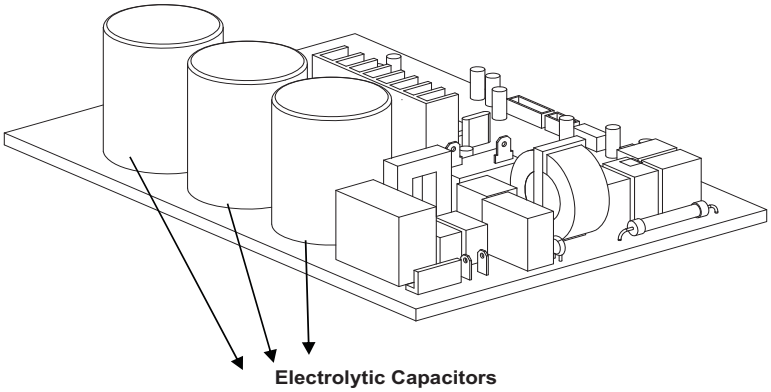


Fig. 17 – Capacitors

For other models, connect discharge resistance (approx.100Ω 40W) or soldering iron (plug) between +, − terminals of the electrolytic capacitor on the contrary side of the outdoor PCB.

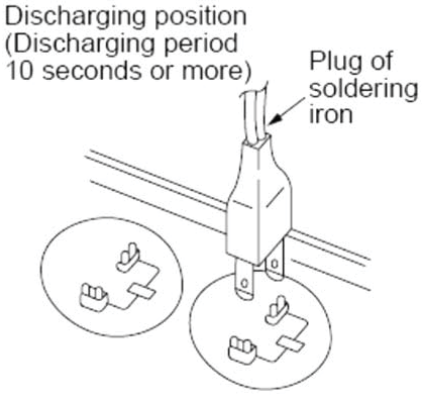


Fig. 18 – Discharging Position

NOTE: Fig. 18 is for reference only.

Indoor Unit Diagnostic Guide

Table 6—Indoor Unit Error Display

Operation Lamp	Timer Lamp	Display	LED Status
☆1 time	X	E0	Indoor unit EEPROM error
☆ 2 times	X	E1	Communication malfunction between indoor and outdoor units
☆4 times	X	E3	Indoor fan speed has been out of control
☆5 times	X	E4	Indoor room temperature sensor T1 open circuit or short circuit
☆6 times	X	E5	Evaporator coil temperature sensor T2 open circuit or short circuit
☆7 times	X	EC	Refrigerant leakage detection
☆8 times	X	EE	Water−level alarm malfunction
☆1 time	O	F0	Current overload protection
☆2 times	O	F1	Open circuit or short circuit of outdoor ambient temperature sensor T4
☆3 times	O	F2	Open circuit or short circuit of condenser coil temperature sensor T3
☆4 times	O	F3	Open circuit or short circuit of Compressor discharge temperature sensor T5
☆5 times	O	F4	Outdoor unit EEPROM error
☆6 times	O	F5	Outdoor fan speed has been out of control
☆7 times	O	F6	T2B sensor error
☆8 times	O	F7	Lifting−panel communication error
☆9 times	O	F8	Lifting−panel malfunction
☆10 times	O	F9	Lifting−panel is not closed
☆1 time	☆	P0	IPM malfunction
☆2 times	☆	P1	Over voltage or over low voltage protection
☆3 times	☆	P2	High temperature protection of compressor top
☆4 times	☆	P3	Outdoor low temperature protection
☆5 times	☆	P4	Inverter compressor drive error
☆6 times	☆	P5	Mode conflict
☆7 times	☆	P6	Compressor low−pressure protection
☆8 times	☆	P7	Outdoor IGBT temperature sensor error

O (light) X (off) ☆ (flash)

Diagnosis and Solution

EEPROM error diagnosis and solution (E0/F4)

Error Code	E0/F4
Malfunction decision conditions	Indoor or outdoor PCB main chip does not receive feedback from EEPROM chip.
Supposed causes	• Installation mistake • PCB faulty

Troubleshooting:

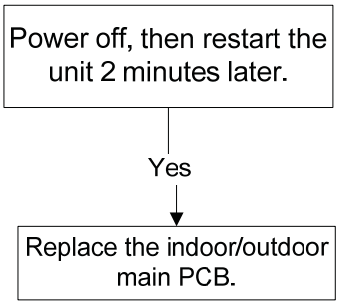


Fig. 19 – Troubleshooting

Fig. 20 – Indoor PCB

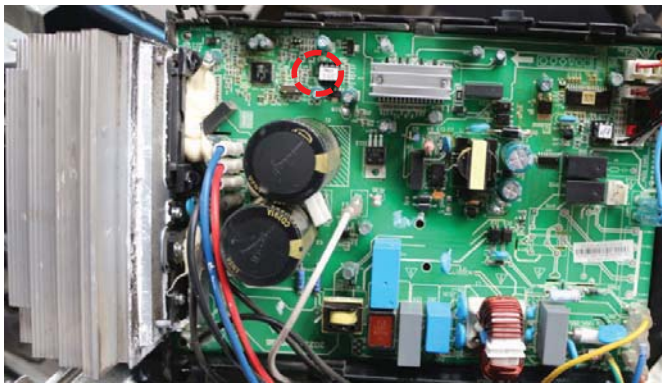


Fig. 21 – Outdoor PCB

NOTE: Fig. 20 and Fig. 21 are for reference only and may differ from the items on your unit.

Communication malfunction between indoor and outdoor units diagnosis and solution (E1)

Error Code	E1
Malfunction decision conditions	Indoor unit does not receive the feedback from outdoor unit during 110 seconds and this condition happens four times continuously.
Supposed causes	• Wiring mistake • Indoor or outdoor PCB faulty

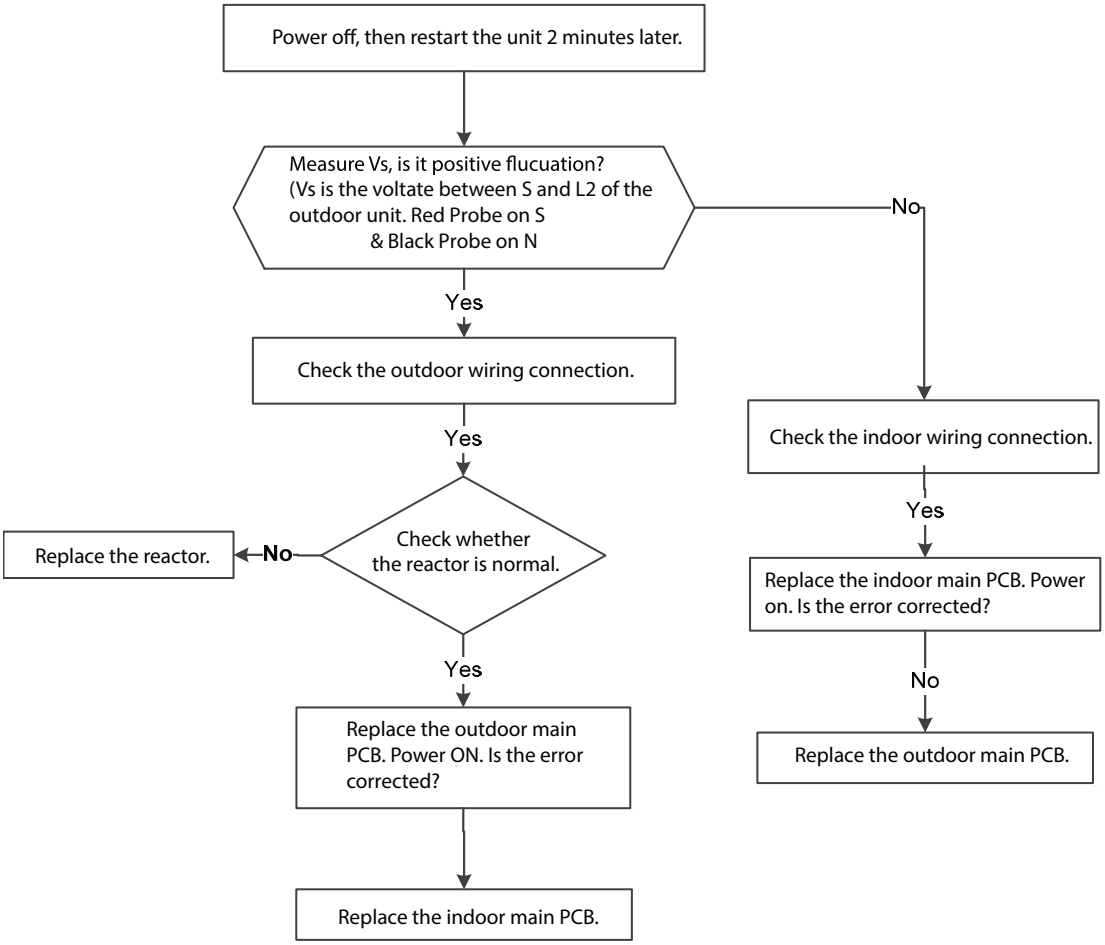


Fig. 22 – Troubleshooting

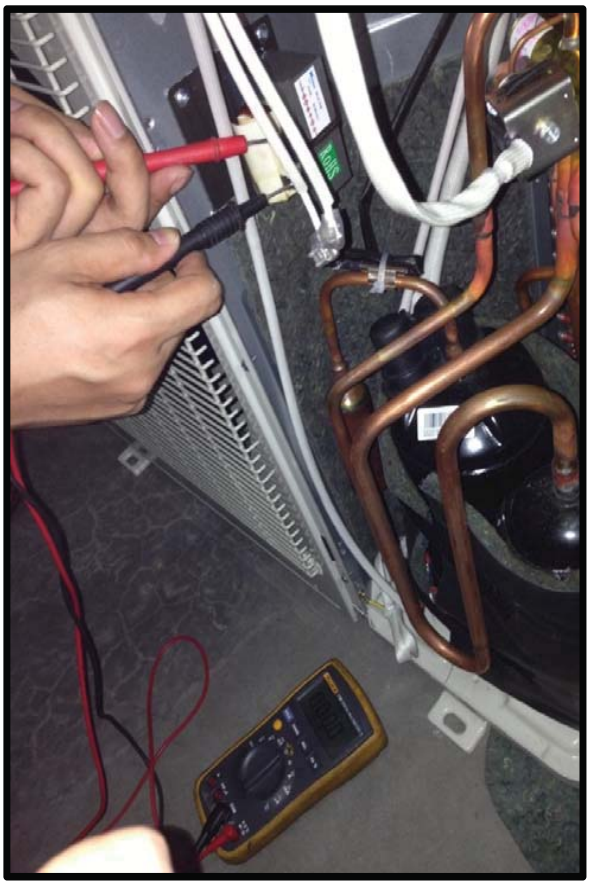
Remark:
Use a multimeter to test the DC voltage between L2 port and S port of outdoor unit. The red probe of the multimeter connects with L2 port while the black pin is for S port.

When the system is running normal, the voltage will move alternately between -50V to 50V.

If the outdoor unit has a malfunction, the voltage will move alternately with positive value.

While if the indoor unit has a malfunction, the voltage will be a certain value.

Fig. 23 – Test the DC voltage



Remark:
Use a multimeter to test the resistance of the reactor which does not connect with capacitor.
The normal value should be around zero ohm. Otherwise, the reactor must have malfunction and need to be replaced.

Fig. 24 – Test the resistance

Fan speed is out of control diagnosis and solution (E3)

Error Code	E3
Malfunction decision conditions	When the indoor fan speed keeps too low (300RPM) for certain time, the unit stops and the LED displays the failure.
Supposed causes	• Wiring mistake • Fan assembly faulty • Fan motor faulty • PCB faulty

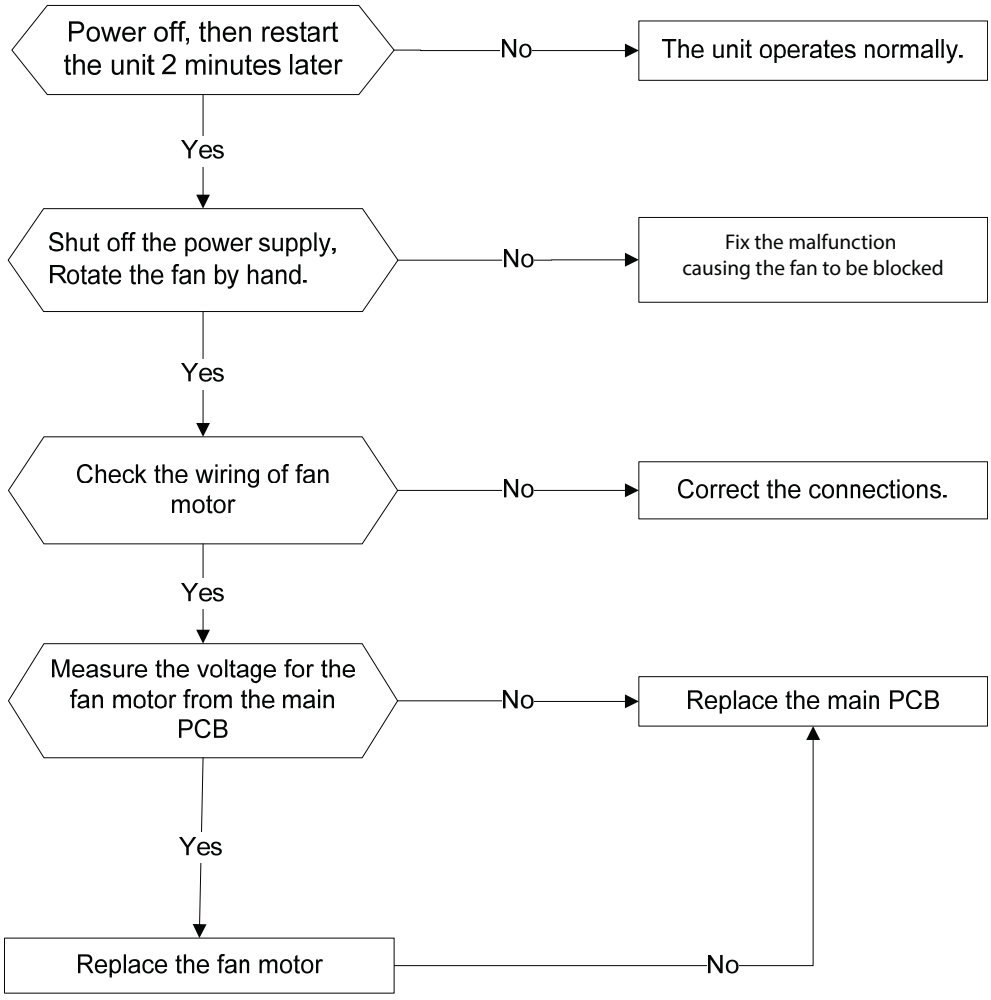


Fig. 25 – Troubleshooting

Index 1:

1 Indoor DC fan motor (control chip is inside fan motor)
Power on and when the unit is in standby, measure the voltage of pin1−pin3, pin4−pin3 in fan motor connector. If the value of the voltage is not in the range showing in below table, the PCB must have problems and need to be replaced.

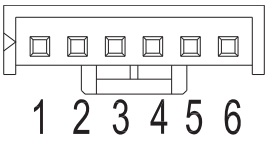


Fig. 26 – Indoor DC fan motor

DC motor voltage input and output

Table 7—Signals

No.	Color	Signal	Voltage
1	Red	Vs/Vm	200~380V
2	−−−	−−−	−−−
3	Black	GND	0V
4	White	Vcc	13.5~16.5V
5	Yellow	Vsp	0~6.5V
6	Blue	FG	13.5~16.5V

Open circuit or short circuit of temperature sensor diagnosis and solution (E4/E5/F1/F2/F3)

Error Code	E4/E5/F1/F2/F3
Malfunction decision conditions	If the sampling voltage is lower than 0.06V or higher than 4.94V, the LED displays the failure.
Supposed causes	• Wiring mistake • Sensor faulty

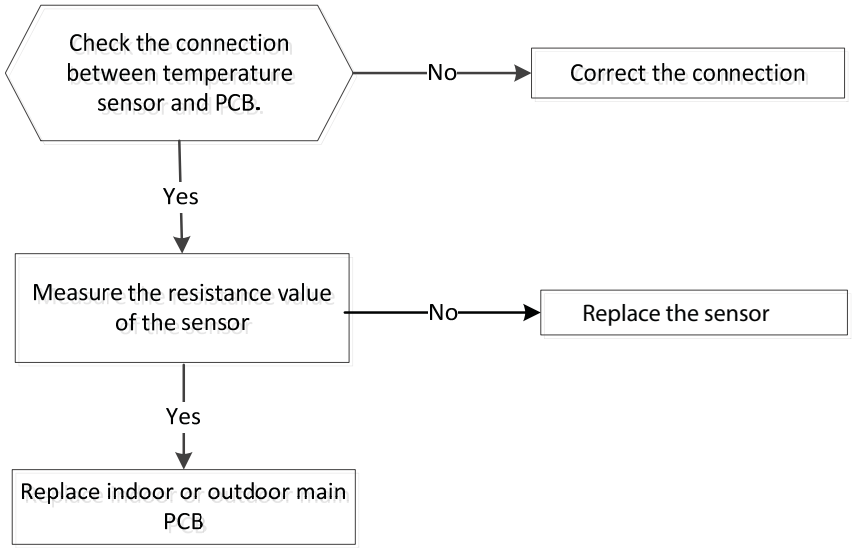


Fig. 27 – Troubleshooting

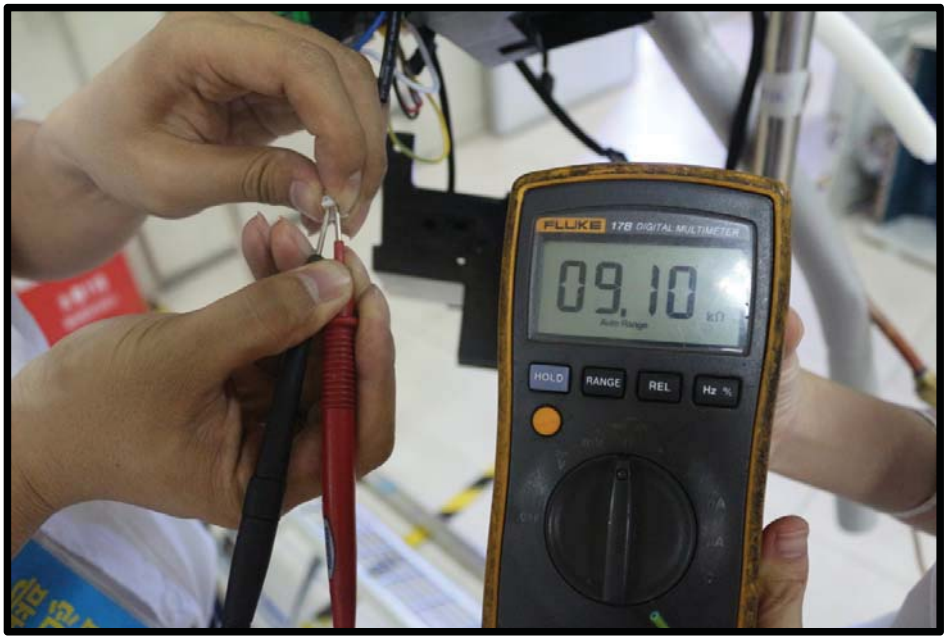


Fig. 28 – Temperature sensor diagnosis

Refrigerant Leakage Detection diagnosis and solution (EC)

Error Code	EC
Malfunction decision conditions	Define the evaporator coil temp.T2 of the compressor just starts running as Tcool. In the beginning 5 minutes after the compressor starts up, if T2 35 Tcool 35°F does not keep continuous 4 seconds and this situation happens 3 times, the display area will show “EC” and AC will turn off.
Supposed causes	• T2 Sensor faulty • Indoor FCB faulty • System problems, such as leakage or blocking

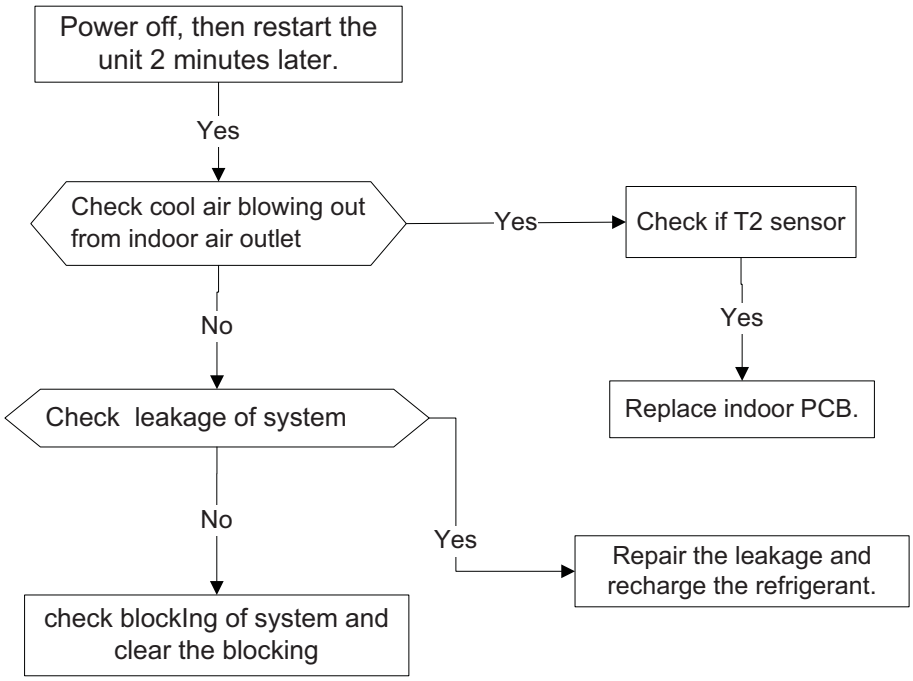


Fig. 29 – Troubleshooting

Water−level alarm malfunction diagnosis and solution

Error Code	EE
Malfunction decision conditions	If the sampling voltage is not 5V, the LED will display the failure.
Supposed causes	• Wiring mistake • Water−level switch faulty • Water pump faulty • Indoor PCB faulty

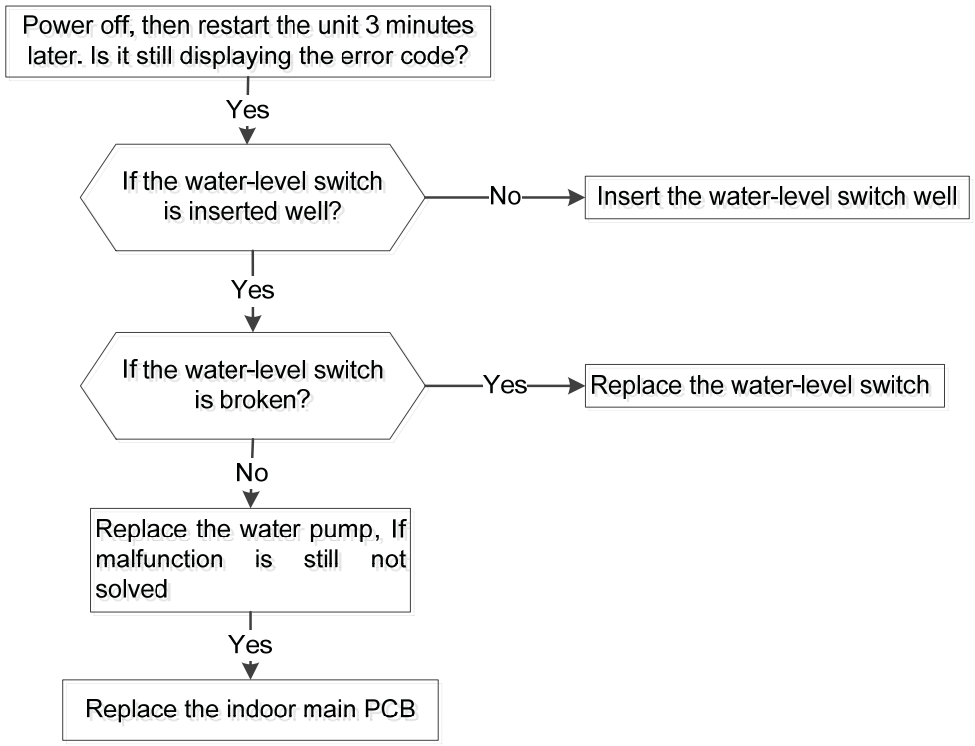


Fig. 30 – Troubleshooting

IPM malfunction or IGBT over−strong current protection diagnosis and solution (P0)

Error Code	P0
Malfunction decision conditions	When the voltage signal that IPM send to compressor drive chip is abnormal, the display LED shows “P0” and AC turns off.
Supposed causes	Wiring mistake; IPM malfunction; Outdoor fan assembly faulty Compressor malfunction; Outdoor PCB faulty

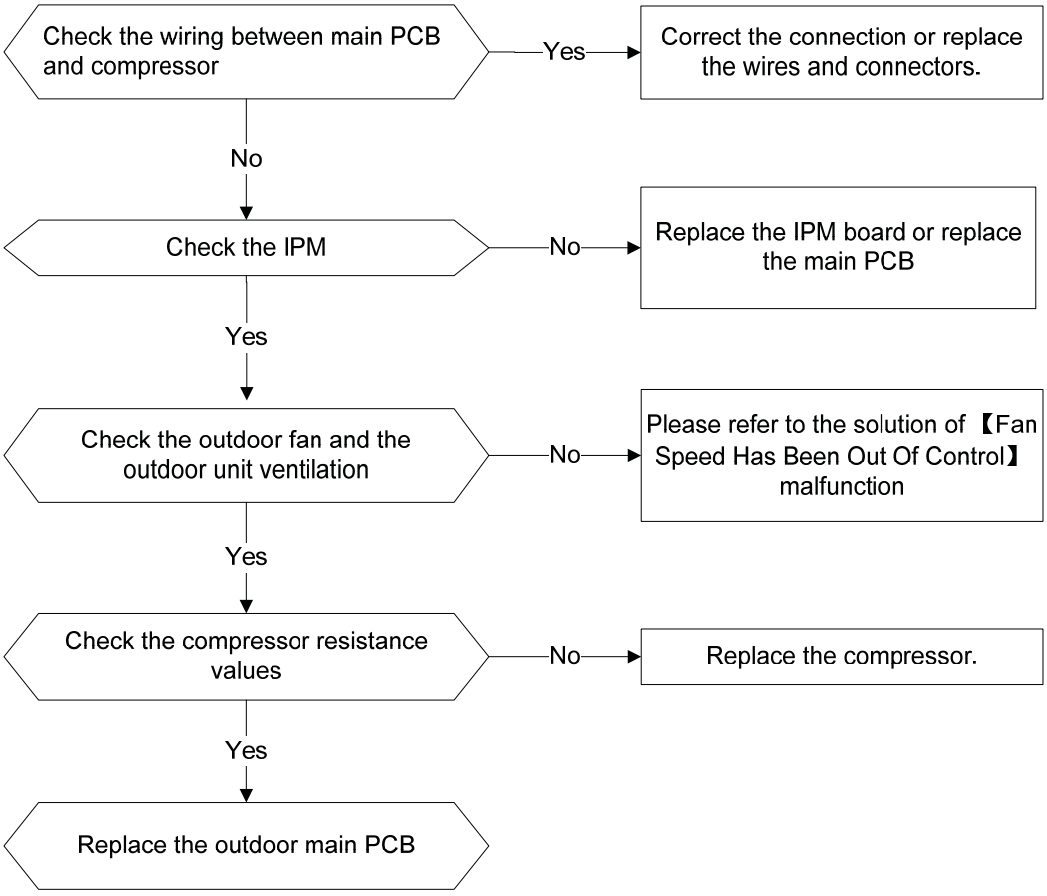
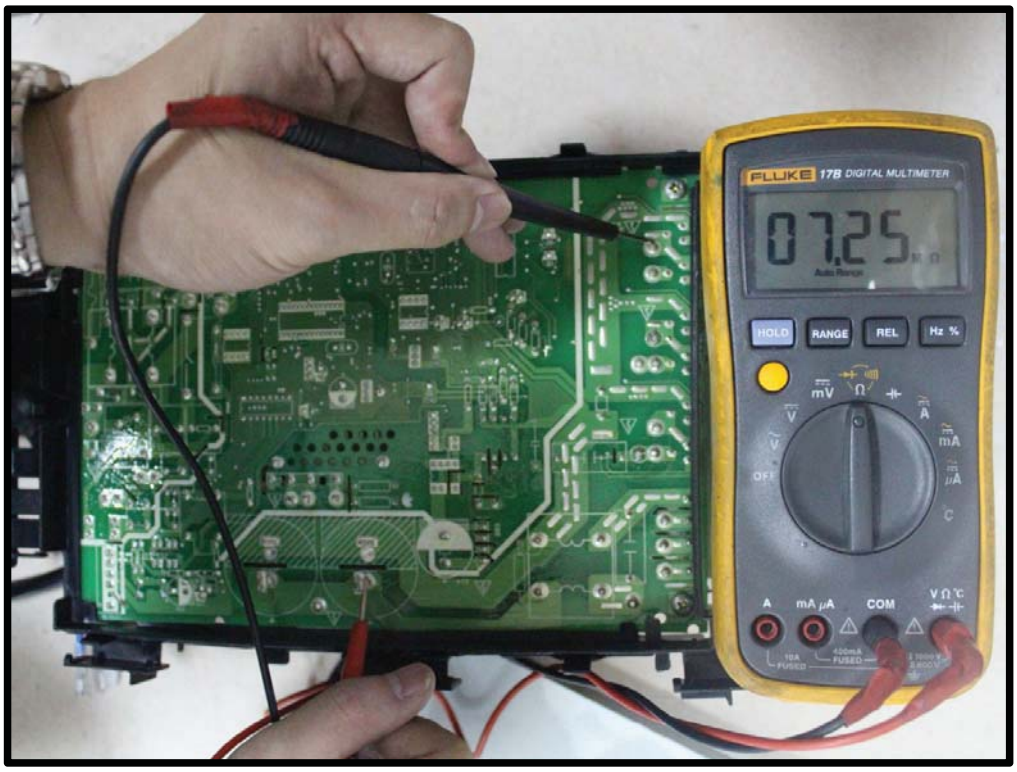
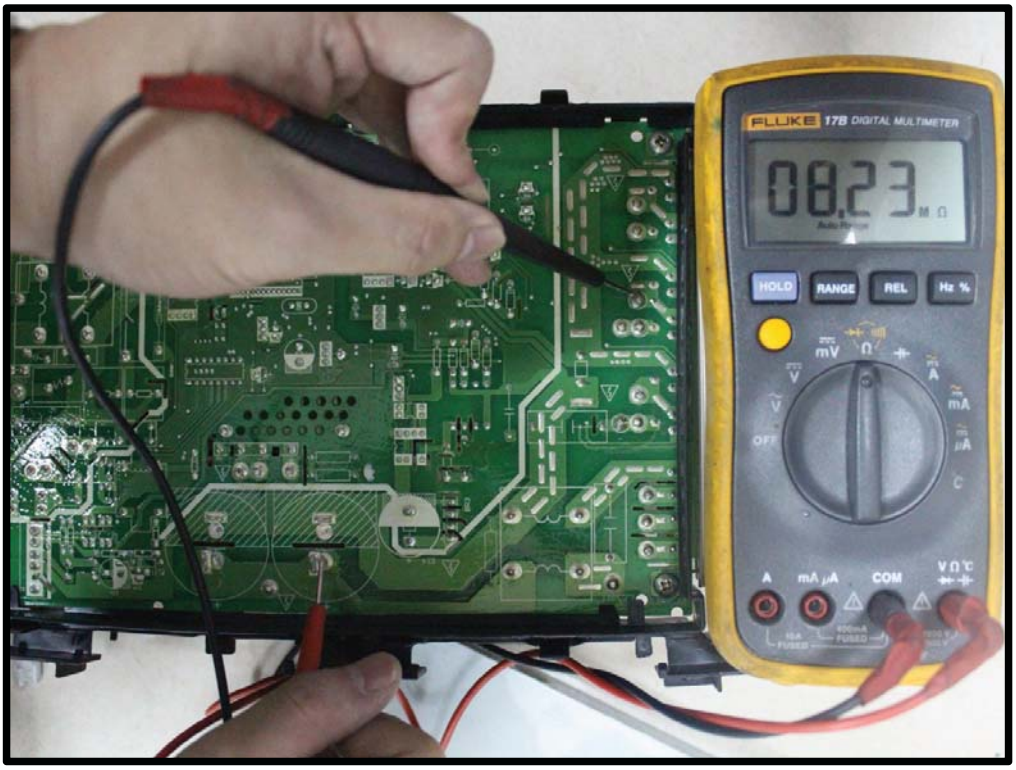


Fig. 31 – Troubleshooting



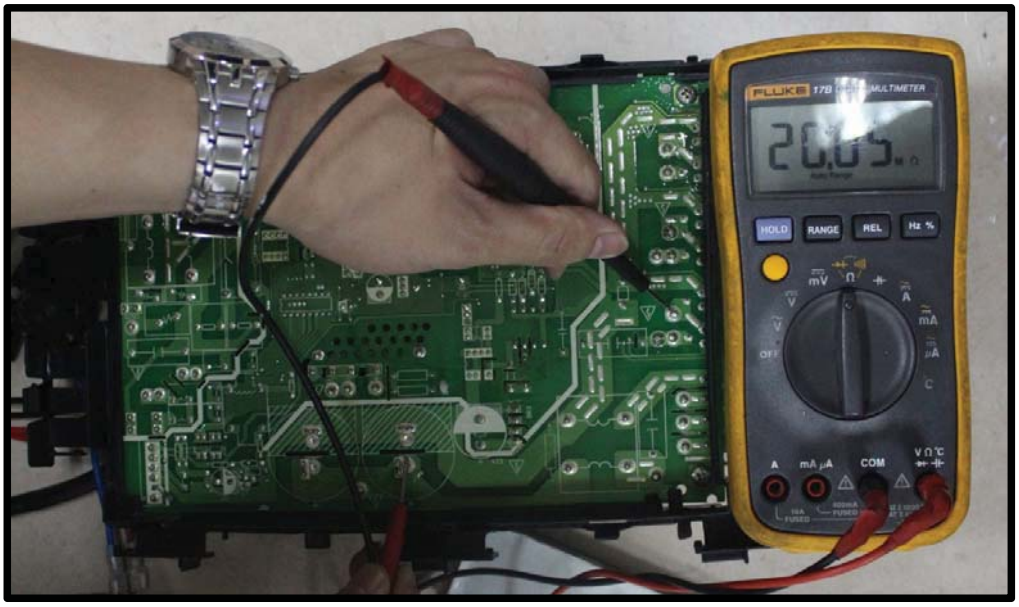
P-U

Fig. 32 – P−U



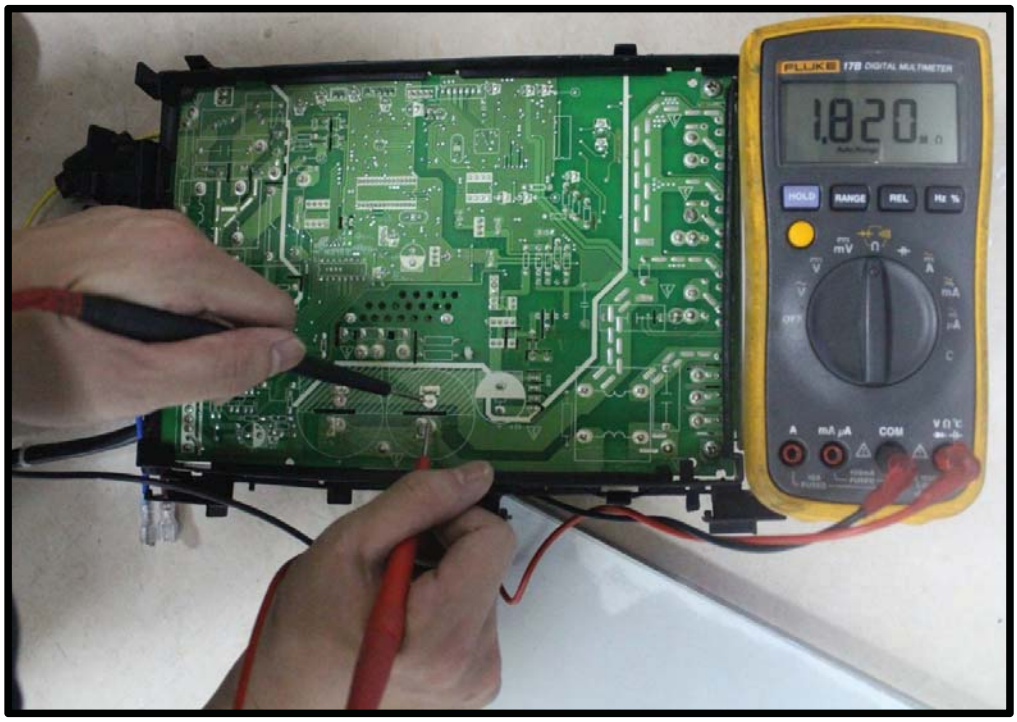
P-V

Fig. 33 – P−V



P-W

Fig. 34 – P−W



P-N

Fig. 35 – P−N

Over voltage or too low voltage protection diagnosis and solution (P1)

Error Code	P1
Malfunction decision conditions	An abnormal voltage rise or drop is detected by checking the specified voltage detection circuit.
Supposed causes	• Power supply problems • System leakage or block • PCB faulty

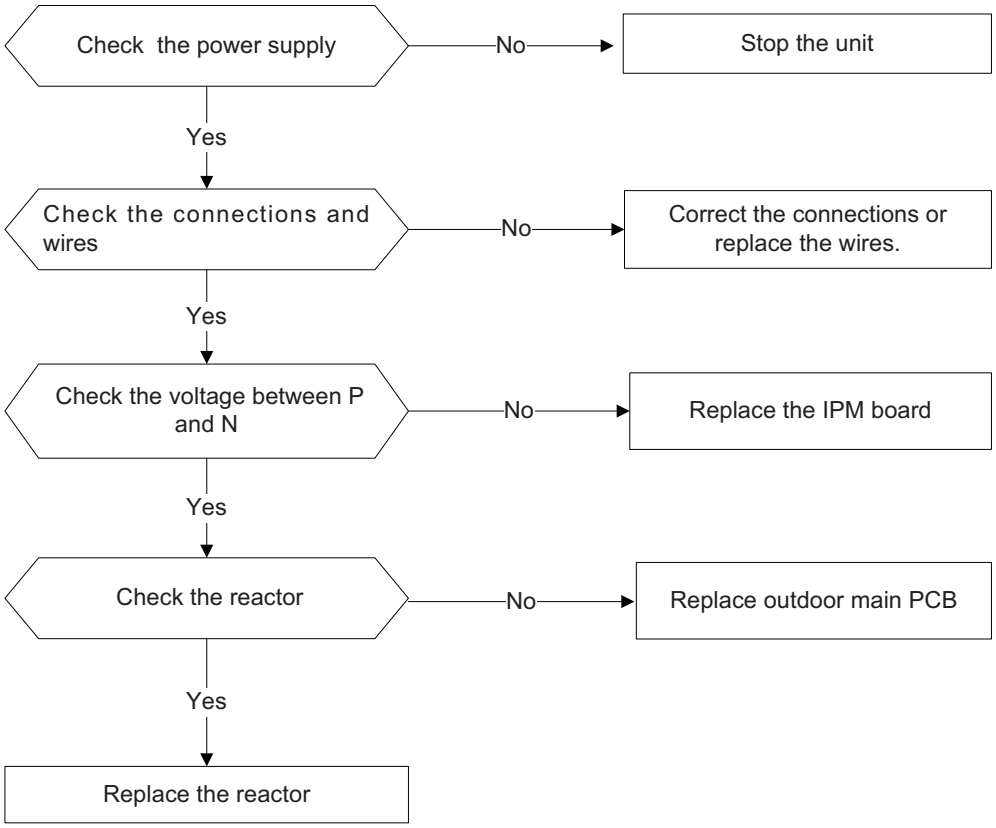


Fig. 36 – Troubleshooting

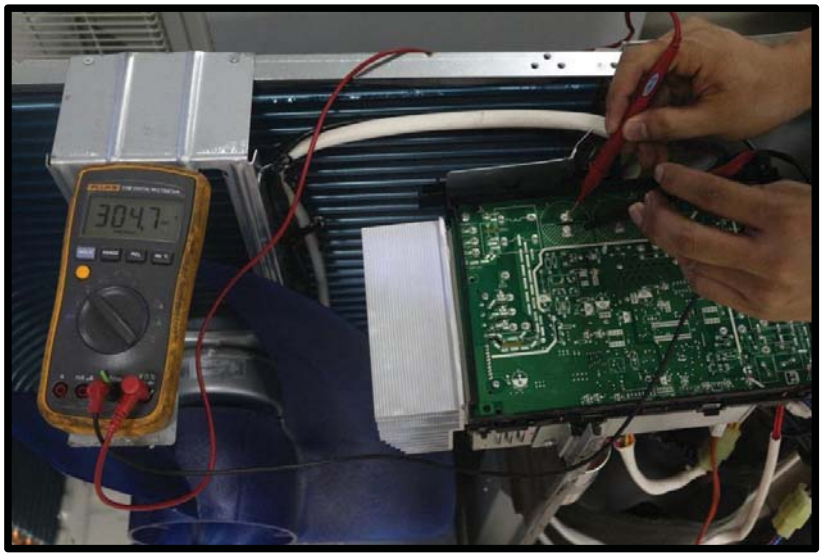


Fig. 37 – Measure the DC voltage

Remark:
Measure the DC voltage between P and N port. The normal value should be around 310V.

High temperature protection of compressor top diagnosis and solution (P2)

Error Code	P2
Malfunction decision conditions	If the sampling voltage is not 5V, the LED displays the failure.
Supposed causes	• Power supply problems • System leakage or block • PCB faulty

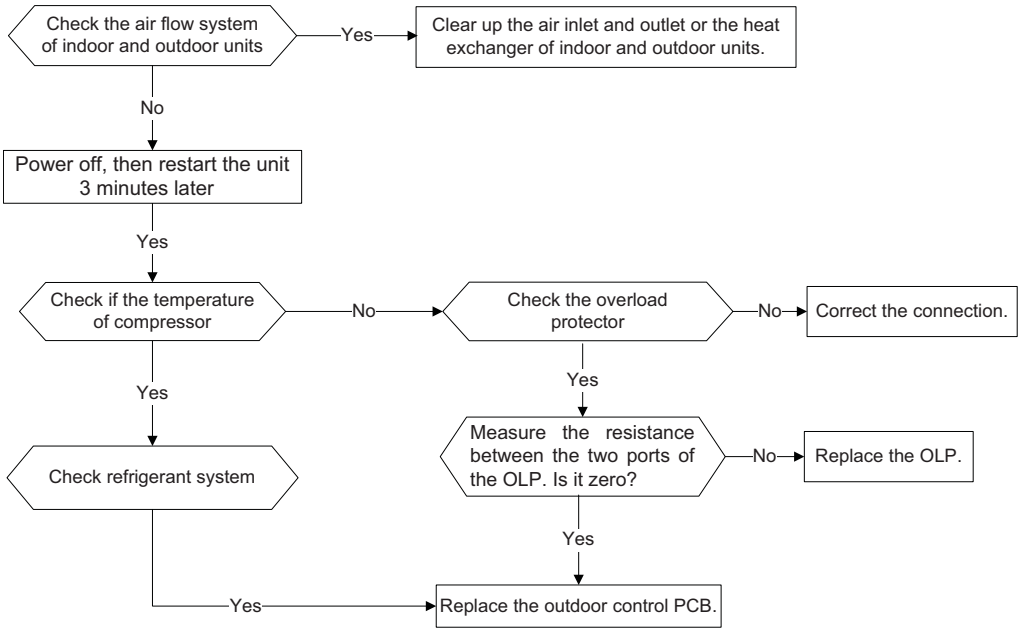


Fig. 38 – Troubleshooting

Inverter compressor drive error diagnosis and solution (P4)

Error Code	P4
Malfunction decision conditions	An abnormal inverter compressor drive is detected by a special detection circuit, including communication signal detection, voltage detection, compressor rotation speed signal detection.
Supposed causes	• Wiring mistake; IPM malfunction; outdoor fan assembly faulty • Compressor malfunction; Outdoor PCB faulty

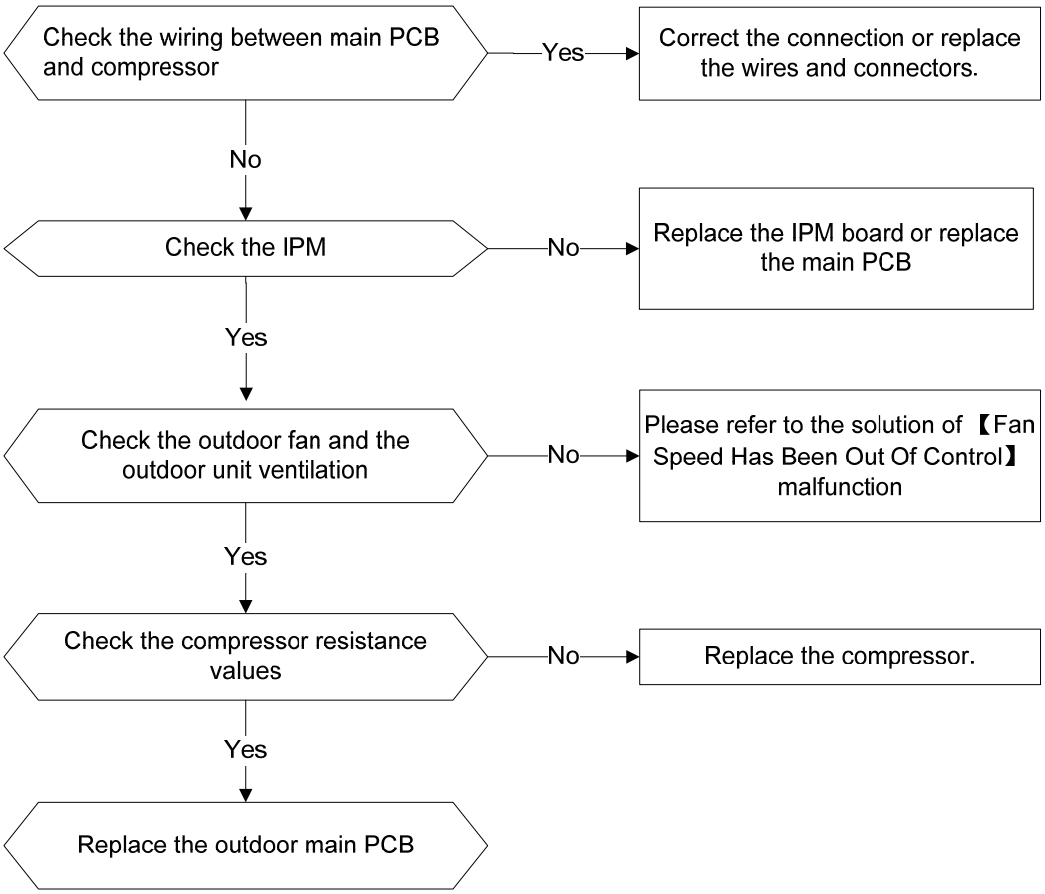


Fig. 39 – Troubleshooting

Main Parts Check

Temperature sensor checking

Disconnect the temperature sensor from PCB, measure the resistance value with a tester.

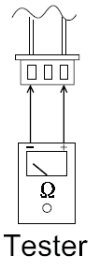


Fig. 40 – Tester

Temperature Sensors.

Room temp.(T1) sensor,

Indoor coil temp.(T2) sensor,

Outdoor coil temp.(T3) sensor,

Outdoor ambient temp.(T4) sensor,

Compressor discharge temp.(T5) sensor.

Measure the resistance value of each winding by using the multi−meter.

APPENDIX 1

Table 8— Temperature Sensor Resistance Value Table for T1,T2,T3,T4 (t−−K)

°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm
−20	−4	115.266	20	68	12.6431	60	140	2.35774	100	212	0.62973
−19	−2	108.146	21	70	12.0561	61	142	2.27249	101	214	0.61148
−18	0	101.517	22	72	11.5	62	144	2.19073	102	216	0.59386
−17	1	96.3423	23	73	10.9731	63	145	2.11241	103	217	0.57683
−16	3	89.5865	24	75	10.4736	64	147	2.03732	104	219	0.56038
−15	5	84.219	25	77	10	65	149	1.96532	105	221	0.54448
−14	7	79.311	26	79	9.55074	66	151	1.89627	106	223	0.52912
−13	9	74.536	27	81	9.12445	67	153	1.83003	107	225	0.51426
−12	10	70.1698	28	82	8.71983	68	154	1.76647	108	226	0.49989
−11	12	66.0898	29	84	8.33566	69	156	1.70547	109	228	0.486
−10	14	62.2756	30	86	7.97078	70	158	1.64691	110	230	0.47256
−9	16	58.7079	31	88	7.62411	71	160	1.59068	111	232	0.45957
−8	18	56.3694	32	90	7.29464	72	162	1.53668	112	234	0.44699
−7	19	52.2438	33	91	6.98142	73	163	1.48481	113	235	0.43482
−6	21	49.3161	34	93	6.68355	74	165	1.43498	114	237	0.42304
−5	23	46.5725	35	95	6.40021	75	167	1.38703	115	239	0.41164
−4	25	44	36	97	6.13059	76	169	1.34105	116	241	0.4006
−3	27	41.5878	37	99	5.87359	77	171	1.29078	117	243	0.38991
−2	28	39.8239	38	100	5.62961	78	172	1.25423	118	244	0.37956
−1	30	37.1988	39	102	5.39689	79	174	1.2133	119	246	0.36954
0	32	35.2024	40	104	5.17519	80	176	1.17393	120	248	0.35982
1	34	33.3269	41	106	4.96392	81	178	1.13604	121	250	0.35042
2	36	31.5635	42	108	4.76253	82	180	1.09958	122	252	0.3413
3	37	29.9058	43	109	4.5705	83	181	1.06448	123	253	0.33246
4	39	28.3459	44	111	4.38736	84	183	1.03069	124	255	0.3239
5	41	26.8778	45	113	4.21263	85	185	0.99815	125	257	0.31559
6	43	25.4954	46	115	4.04589	86	187	0.96681	126	259	0.30754
7	45	24.1932	47	117	3.88673	87	189	0.93662	127	261	0.29974
8	46	22.5662	48	118	3.73476	88	190	0.90753	128	262	0.29216
9	48	21.8094	49	120	3.58962	89	192	0.8795	129	264	0.28482
10	50	20.7184	50	122	3.45097	90	194	0.85248	130	266	0.2777
11	52	19.6891	51	124	3.31847	91	196	0.82643	131	268	0.27078
12	54	18.7177	52	126	3.19183	92	198	0.80132	132	270	0.26408
13	55	17.8005	53	127	3.07075	93	199	0.77709	133	271	0.25757
14	57	16.9341	54	129	2.95896	94	201	0.75373	134	273	0.25125
15	59	16.1156	55	131	2.84421	95	203	0.73119	135	275	0.24512
16	61	15.3418	56	133	2.73823	96	205	0.70944	136	277	0.23916
17	63	14.6181	57	135	2.63682	97	207	0.68844	137	279	0.23338
18	64	13.918	58	136	2.53973	98	208	0.66818	138	280	0.22776
19	66	13.2631	59	138	2.44677	99	210	0.64862	139	282	0.22231

APPENDIX 2

Table 9— Temperature Sensor Resistance Value Table for T5 (t−−K)

°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm	°C	°F	K Ohm
−20	−4	542.7	20	68	68.66	60	140	13.59	100	212	3.702
−19	−2	511.9	21	70	65.62	61	142	13.11	101	214	3.595
−18	0	483	22	72	62.73	62	144	12.65	102	216	3.492
−17	1	455.9	23	73	59.98	63	145	12.21	103	217	3.392
−16	3	430.5	24	75	57.37	64	147	11.79	104	219	3.296
−15	5	406.7	25	77	54.89	65	149	11.38	105	221	3.203
−14	7	384.3	26	79	52.53	66	151	10.99	106	223	3.113
−13	9	363.3	27	81	50.28	67	153	10.61	107	225	3.025
−12	10	343.6	28	82	48.14	68	154	10.25	108	226	2.941
−11	12	325.1	29	84	46.11	69	156	9.902	109	228	2.86
−10	14	307.7	30	86	44.17	70	158	9.569	110	230	2.781
−9	16	291.3	31	88	42.33	71	160	9.248	111	232	2.704
−8	18	275.9	32	90	40.57	72	162	8.94	112	234	2.63
−7	19	261.4	33	91	38.89	73	163	8.643	113	235	2.559
−6	21	247.8	34	93	37.3	74	165	8.358	114	237	2.489
−5	23	234.9	35	95	35.78	75	167	8.084	115	239	2.422
−4	25	222.8	36	97	34.32	76	169	7.82	116	241	2.357
−3	27	211.4	37	99	32.94	77	171	7.566	117	243	2.294
−2	28	200.7	38	100	31.62	78	172	7.321	118	244	2.233
−1	30	190.5	39	102	30.36	79	174	7.086	119	246	2.174
0	32	180.9	40	104	29.15	80	176	6.859	120	248	2.117
1	34	171.9	41	106	28	81	178	6.641	121	250	2.061
2	36	163.3	42	108	26.9	82	180	6.43	122	252	2.007
3	37	155.2	43	109	25.86	83	181	6.228	123	253	1.955
4	39	147.6	44	111	24.85	84	183	6.033	124	255	1.905
5	41	140.4	45	113	23.89	85	185	5.844	125	257	1.856
6	43	133.5	46	115	22.89	86	187	5.663	126	259	1.808
7	45	127.1	47	117	22.1	87	189	5.488	127	261	1.762
8	46	121	48	118	21.26	88	190	5.32	128	262	1.717
9	48	115.2	49	120	20.46	89	192	5.157	129	264	1.674
10	50	109.8	50	122	19.69	90	194	5	130	266	1.632
11	52	104.6	51	124	18.96	91	196	4.849			
12	54	99.69	52	126	18.26	92	198	4.703			
13	55	95.05	53	127	17.58	93	199	4.562			
14	57	90.66	54	129	16.94	94	201	4.426			
15	59	86.49	55	131	16.32	95	203	4.294			
16	61	82.54	56	133	15.73	96	205	4.167			
17	63	78.79	57	135	15.16	97	207	4.045			
18	64	75.24	58	136	14.62	98	208	3.927			
19	66	71.86	59	138	14.09	99	210	3.812			

APPENDIX 3

Table 10— Temperature Sensor Resistance Value Table

°C	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
°F	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72
°C	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
°F	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98

IPM Continuity Check

Turn off the power, let the large capacity electrolytic capacitors discharge completely, and dismount the IPM. Use a digital tester to measure the resistance between P and UVWN; UVW and N.

Table 11— IPM Continuity Check

Digital Tester		Normal Resistance value	Digital Tester		Normal Resistance Value
(+) Red	(–) Black		(+) Red	(–) Black	
P	N	∞ (Several M W)	U	N	∞ (Several M W)
	U		V		
	V		W		
	W		(+) Red		

Pressure on Service Port

Table 12—Cooling Chart

°F °C	Indoor Temp.	Outdoor Temp.				
		75 (23.89)	85 (29.44)	95 (35)	105 (40.56)	115 (46.11)
BAR	70	8.2	7.8	8.1	8.6	10.1
BAR	75	8.6	8.3	8.7	9.1	10.7
BAR	80	9.3	8.9	9.1	9.6	11.2
PSI	70	119	113	117	125	147
PSI	75	124	120	126	132	155
PSI	80	135	129	132	140	162
MPA	70	0.82	0.78	0.81	0.86	1.01
MPA	75	0.86	0.83	0.87	0.91	1.07
MPA	80	0.93	0.89	0.91	0.96	1.12

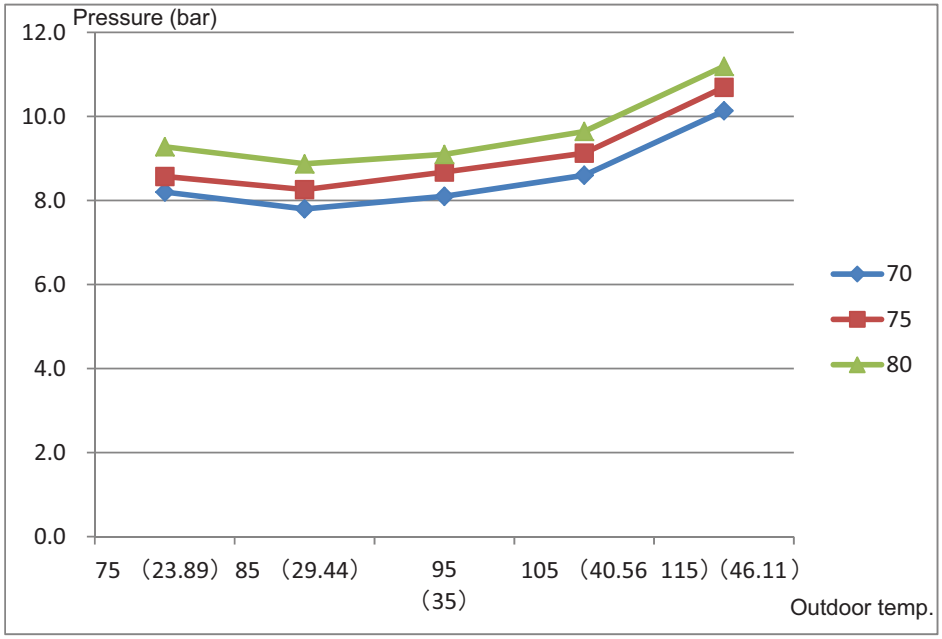


Fig. 41 – Pressure Bar

Heating Chart

Table 13—Heating Chart

°F/°C	Indoor temp.	Outdoor Temperature				
		57 (13.89)	47 (8.33)	37 (2.78)	27 (−2.78)	17 (−8.33)
BAR	55	30.3	28.5	25.3	22.8	20.8
BAR	65	32.5	30.0	26.6	25.4	23.3
BAR	75	33.8	31.5	27.8	26.3	24.9
PSI	55	439	413	367	330	302
PSI	65	471	435	386	368	339
PSI	75	489	457	403	381	362
MPA	55	3.03	2.85	2.53	2.28	2.08
MPA	65	3.25	3.00	2.66	2.54	2.33
MPA	75	3.38	3.15	2.78	2.63	2.49

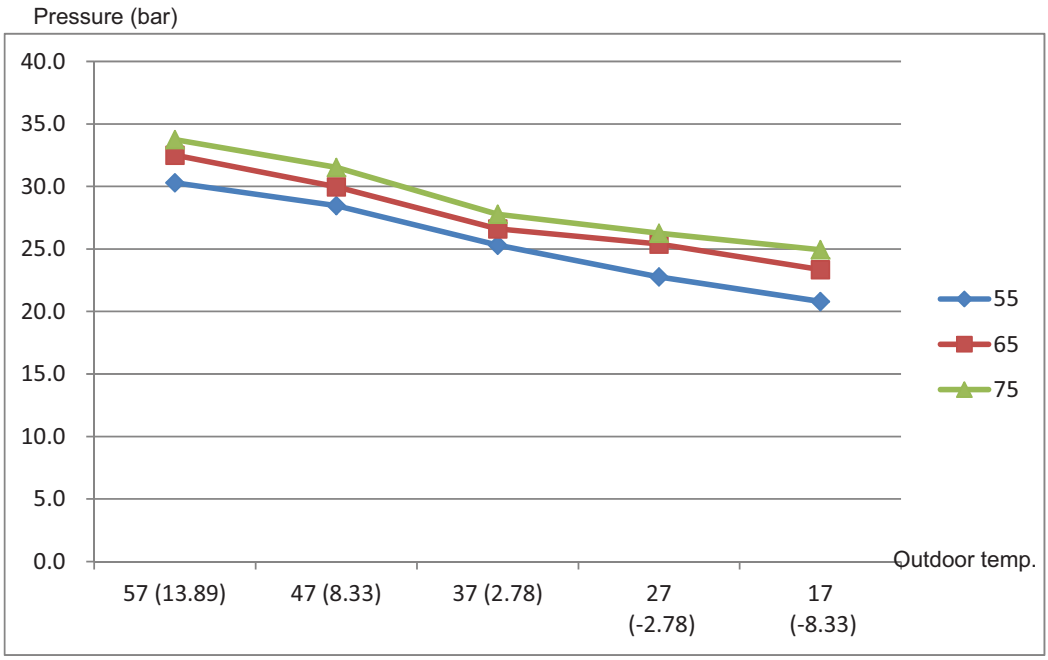
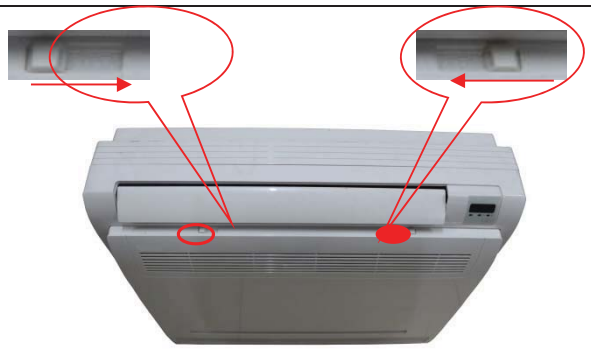
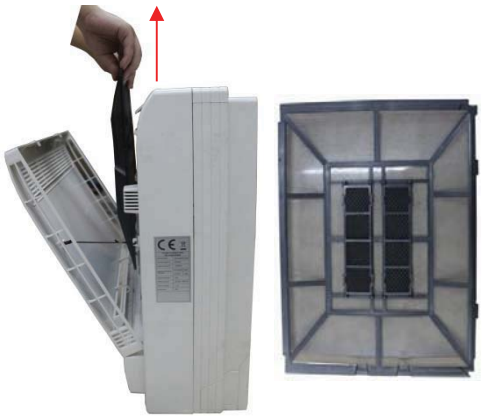
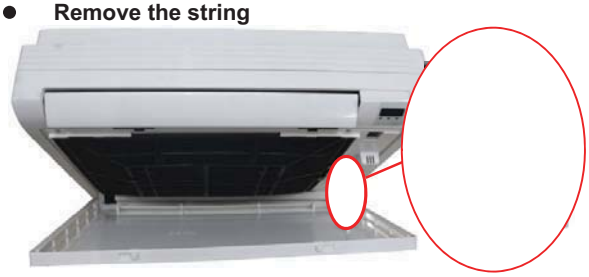
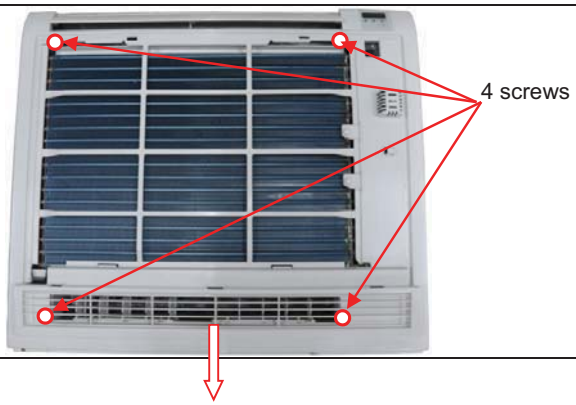


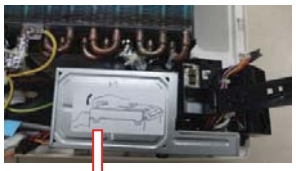
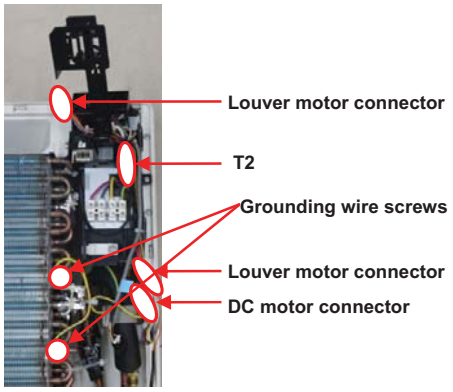
Fig. 42 – Pressure Bar

DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

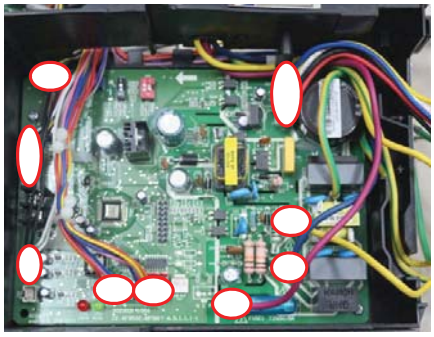
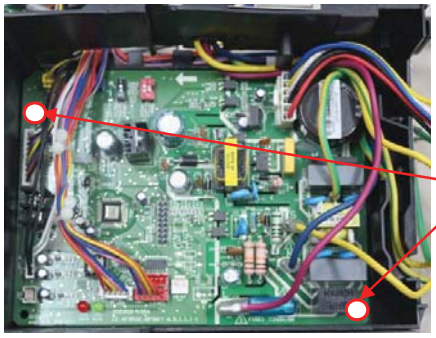
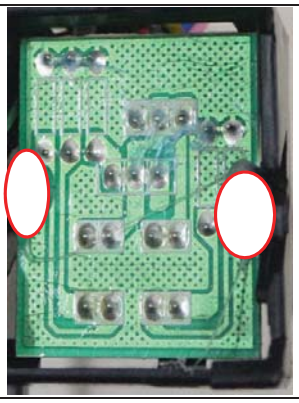
NOTE: This section is for reference only. The images may differ slightly from your actual unit.

<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Parts name</th><th>Procedures</th><th>Remarks</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">1</td><td rowspan="4">Remove the filter</td><td>1) Slide the two stoppers on the left and right sides to open the front panel.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>2) Remove the filter.</td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">2</td><td rowspan="3">Remove the electronic control box</td><td rowspan="2">1) Remove the air front panel.</td><td>● Open the front panel
Repeat step 1 of No. 1.</td></tr>
<tr><td>● Remove the string
 
● Allowing the front panel to fall forward will enable you to remove it.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2) Remove the filter.</td><td>Repeat step 2 of No.1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>3) Remove the four screws to remove the panel frame assembly.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
</table>

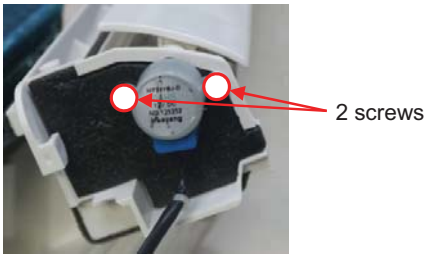
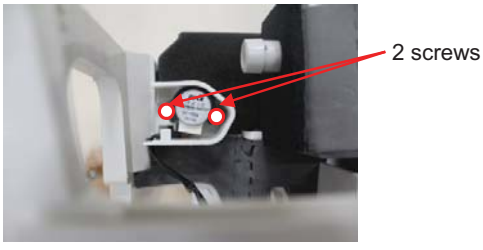
DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

			
		4) Remove the installation plate of the electric parts.	 
		5) Remove the fixing board of the electronic control box.	 
		6) Disconnect the DC motor wire, 2 louver motor wires, evaporator coil temperature sensor(T2) wire, and two grounding wires (yellow-green) then remove the electronic control box.	
3	Remove the PCB	1) Remove the electronic control box from the body and remove its cover.	Repeat steps 1 - 6 of No 2.

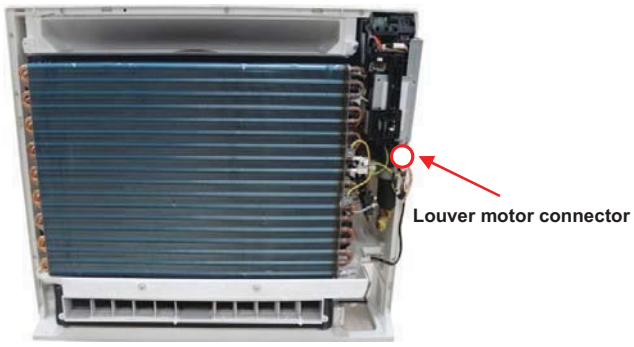
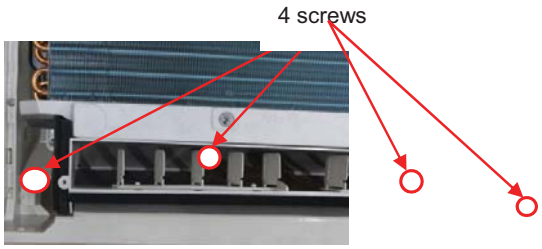
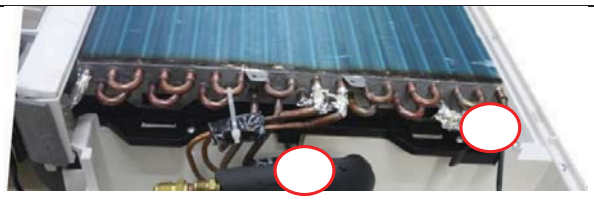
DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

		2) Disconnect all the wires of the plugs connected to the PCB.	
		3) Remove the two screws to remove the PCB.	
4.	Remove the display board	1) Remove the electronic control box.	Repeat step 1 of No2.
		2) Remove the fixing glue to remove the display board.	
5	Remove the switch board	1) Remove the electronic control box.	Repeat step 1 of No2.
		2) Remove the fixing glue to remove the display board.	
7	Remove the air outlet grille assembly	1) Remove the front panel assembly and the panel frame assembly.	Repeat step 1, step 2 and step 3 of No 2.

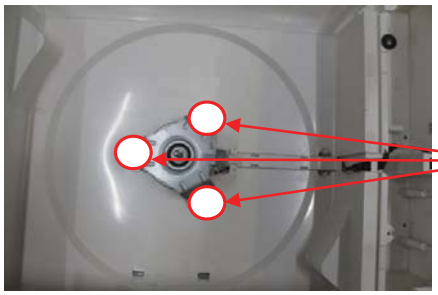
DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

		2) Remove the screw (1) to remove the air outlet grille assembly.	
		3) Disconnect the louver motor wire.	
8	**Remove the louver motor of air outlet assembly**	**1) Remove the air outlet grille assembly.**	Repeat the operation of No.7 to remove the air outlet grille assembly
		2) Unscrew the screws (2) to remove the motor.	
9	**Remove the louver motor of the water collector**	**1) Remove the front panel assembly and the panel frame assembly.**	Repeat the operation of step1, step2 and step3 of No 2.
		2) Remove the louver motor cover.	
		3) Unscrew the screws (2) to remove the motor.	
10	**Remove the water collector**	**1) Remove the front panel assembly and the panel frame assembly.**	Repeat step 1, step 2 and step 3 of No 2.

DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

		2) Disconnect the louver motor wire.	
		3) Remove the 4 screws to disassemble the water collector.	   
11	**Remove the evaporator assembly**	**1) Remove the electronic control box.**	Repeat the steps in No.2 to remove the electronic control box.
		2) Remove the air outlet grille assembly.	Repeat the steps in No.7 to remove the air outlet grille assembly.
		3) Remove the evaporator sensor and release the pipe strap.	

DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS (CONT)

		4) Remove the evaporator assembly	
12	**Remove the centrifugal fan**	**1) Remove the electronic control box**	Repeat the operation of No.2 to remove the electronic control box
		2) Remove the air outlet grille assembly	Repeat the operation of No.7 to remove the air outlet grille assembly
		3) Remove screws (4) to remove the ventilation assembly.	 Each side has two screws
		4) **Remove the hex nut securing the fan then remove the fan.**	
13	**Remove the fan motor**	**1) Remove the centrifugal fan**	Repeat the operation of No.12 to remove the centrifugal fan
		2) Remove the fan motor after unfastening three screws.	 3 screws

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