

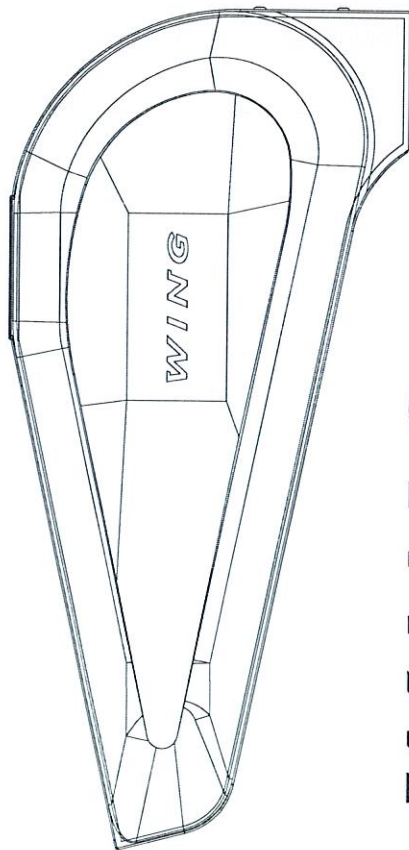
DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

DOKUMENTACJA **TECHNICZNO - RUCHOWA**


mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 8408/Gd/86
POM/S 3839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



WING W100-200
WING E100-200
WING C100-200



WING

by VTS

PL

PL	DOKUMENTACJA TECHNICZNA	3
EN	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION	21
RU	ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ПАСПОРТ	39
CZ	TECHNICKÁ DOKUMENTACE	57
DE	TECHNISCHE DOKUMENTATION	75
EE	TEHNILINE DOKUMENTATSIOON	93
HU	MŰSZAKI DOKUMENTÁCIÓ	111
ITA	DOCUMENTAZIONE TECNICA	129
LT	TECHNINIS PASAS	147
LV	TEHNISKĀ DOKUMENTĀCIJA	165
RO	DOCUMENTAȚIA TEHNICĂ	183
UA	ТЕХНІЧНИЙ ПАСПОРТ	201
FR	MANUEL D'INSTALLATION, D'UTILISATION ET D'ENTRETIEN	219

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2338/Gd/86
POM/S/3339/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynieryjnej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

Check us on



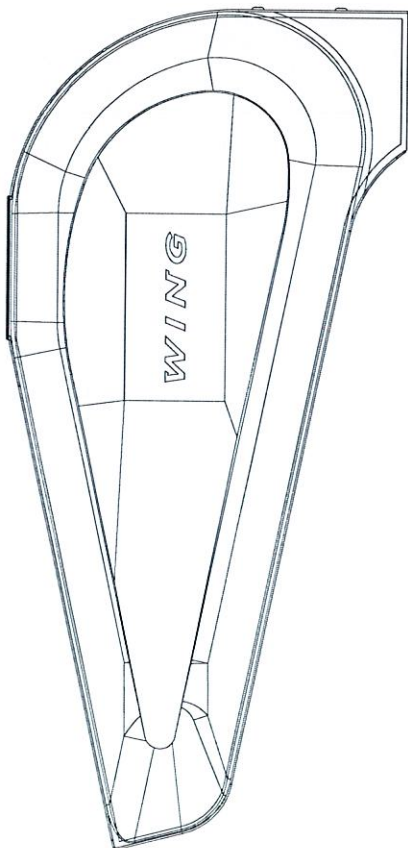
WG-ver.2.0 (01.2020)

WING W100-200
WING E100-200
WING C100-200

PL



WING W100-200
WING E100-200
WING C100-200



Dokumentacja techniczna



WING by VTS

Check us on



WG-ver.2.0 (01.2020)

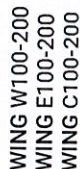


mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/11/86
PDM/9120/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności budowlano-inżynierskiej
W Zakresie Instalacji

WING W100-200
WING E100-200
WING C100-200

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

LC

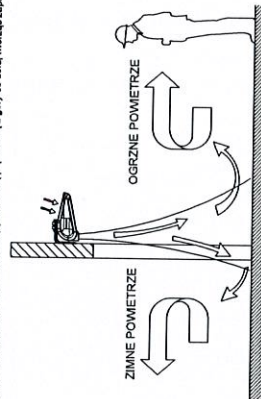


1. WSTĘP

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.2. PRZEMISŁ | |
| 1.3. PRZEMISŁ OGÓLNO PRZETWÓRZAJĄCY I PRZEMISŁ INŻYNIERSKI | |
| 2. BUDOWNICTWO | |
| 2.1. BUDOWNICTWO OGÓLNOBUDOWLANE | |
| 2.2. BUDOWNICTWO PRZEMISŁOWE I GOSPODARSTWA KRAJOWEGO | |
| 2.3. BUDOWNICTWO MIAST | |
| 2.4. BUDOWNICTWO WYBUDOWAŃ WING W100-200, E, C | |
| 2.5. BUDOWNICTWO WYBUDOWAŃ WING W100-200, E, C | |
| 2.6. WYBUDOWAŃ GŁÓWNE (WING W100-200, E, C) | |
| 3. MONTAŻ | |
| 3.1. MONTAŻ I DEMONTAŻ PODRĘCZNYCH | |
| 3.2. MONTAŻ I DEMONTAŻ PRZEMISŁOWYCH | |
| 3.3. MONTAŻ I WYKONANIE PODRĘCZNYCH PRACY UŻYWKÓW UCHWYTÓW | |
| 3.4. WYKONANIE MONTAŻU I DEMONTAŻU PRACY UŻYWKÓW UCHWYTÓW | |
| 3.5. MONTAŻ I WYKONANIE PODRĘCZNYCH PRACY UŻYWKÓW UCHWYTÓW | |
| 4. ELEMENTY AUTOMATYKI | |
| 4.1. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.2. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.3. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.4. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.5. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.6. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.7. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.8. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.9. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.10. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.11. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.12. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.13. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.14. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.15. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.16. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.17. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.18. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.19. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.20. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.21. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.22. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.23. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.24. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.25. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.26. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.27. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.28. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.29. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.30. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.31. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.32. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.33. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.34. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.35. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.36. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.37. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.38. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.39. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.40. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.41. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.42. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.43. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.44. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.45. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.46. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.47. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.48. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.49. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.50. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.51. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.52. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.53. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.54. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.55. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.56. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.57. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.58. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.59. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.60. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.61. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.62. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.63. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.64. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.65. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.66. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.67. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.68. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.69. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.70. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.71. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.72. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.73. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.74. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.75. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.76. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.77. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.78. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.79. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.80. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.81. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.82. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.83. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.84. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.85. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.86. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.87. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.88. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.89. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.90. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.91. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.92. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.93. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.94. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.95. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.96. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.97. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.98. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.99. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 4.100. AUTOMATYKA | |
| 5. SERWIS | |
| 5.1. SERWIS | |
| 5.2. SERWIS | |
| 5.3. SERWIS | |
| 5.4. SERWIS | |
| 5.5. SERWIS | |
| 5.6. SERWIS | |
| 5.7. SERWIS | |
| 5.8. SERWIS | |
| 5.9. SERWIS | |
| 5.10. SERWIS | |
| 5.11. SERWIS | |
| 5.12. SERWIS | |
| 5.13. SERWIS | |
| 5.14. SERWIS | |
| 5.15. SERWIS | |
| 5.16. SERWIS | |
| 5.17. SERWIS | |
| 5.18. SERWIS | |
| 5.19. SERWIS | |
| 5.20. SERWIS | |
| 5.21. SERWIS | |
| 5.22. SERWIS | |
| 5.23. SERWIS | |
| 5.24. SERWIS | |
| | |

Michał K.
d. 2308/Gd/86
1/18/5839/01
w ograniczonym
obsciegu bez ogr.
instalacyjno-inż.
instalacji sanitarn.

9



1.1. ŚRODKI OSTROŻNOŚCI, WYMAGANIA, ZALECENIA

[illegible]

OSTRZEŻENIE: Aby uniknąć przegrzania – nie przykrywać urządzenia!

1.2. TRANSPORT

3. PIERWSZE KROKI PRZED PRZYSTĄPIENIEM DO INSTALACJI

Przed rozpoczęciem instalacji zaleca się spisanie numeru seryjnego urządzenia do karty gwarancyjnej. Zwraca się uwagę na konieczność poprawnego wypełnienia karty gwarancyjnej po zakończeniu montażu. Przed rozpoczęciem wszelkich prac instalacyjnych należy odłączyć zasilanie i zabezpieczyć przed ponownym załączeniem. Montaż, oddzielenie i uruchomienie powinien być wykonywany przez wykwalifikowany personel zgodnie ze wskazówkami podanymi w dalszej części instrukcji.

Wskazanie czynności instalacyjnych:

- [illegible]

1. BUDOWA, PRZEZNACZENIE, ZASADA DZIAŁANIA

1. PRZEZNACZENIE

erując się wygodą użytkowników oraz różnymi typami instalacji w obiektach handlowo przemysłowych, zaprojektowaliśmy kurtynę powietrzną oraz w trzech wielkościach: Kurtynę o szerokości ok. 1,0m WING W100 z nagrzewnicą wodną (4-17 kW 1950 m³/h)

- [illegible]

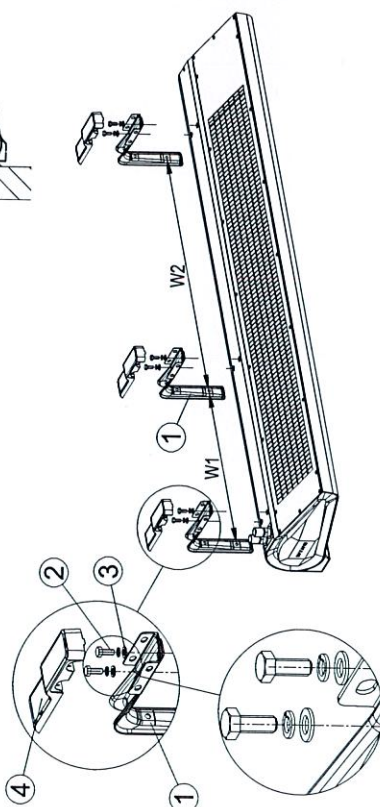
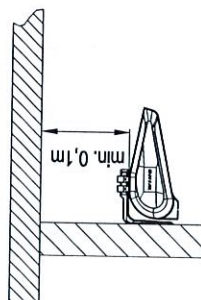
stwierdził, że tymi postulatami WNG powinna w szczególności zająć się w najbliższym czasie. Wskazywał, że w tym celu należy przede wszystkim wypracować spójny i spójny powołany WNG 10-2000 z zakresu zrównoważonego rozwoju, który ma być podstawą do wypracowania spójnej polityki w tym zakresie. Wskazywał, że w tym celu należy przede wszystkim wypracować spójny i spójny powołany WNG 10-2000 z zakresu zrównoważonego rozwoju, który ma być podstawą do wypracowania spójnej polityki w tym zakresie. Wskazywał, że w tym celu należy przede wszystkim wypracować spójny i spójny powołany WNG 10-2000 z zakresu zrównoważonego rozwoju, który ma być podstawą do wypracowania spójnej polityki w tym zakresie.

2. ZASADA DZIAŁANIA

[illegible]

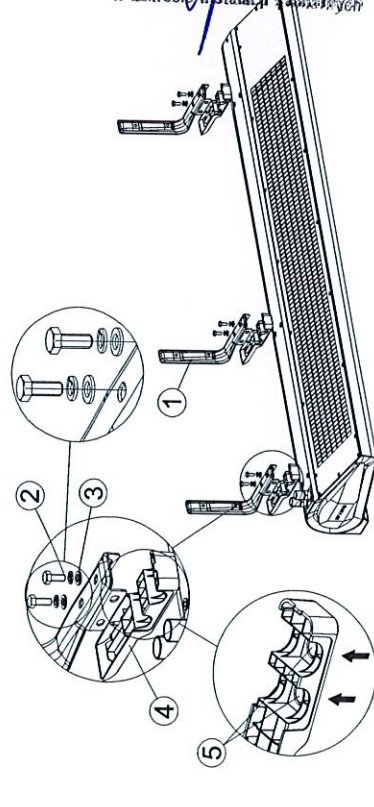
3.2.1. MONTAŻ W POZYCJI POZIOMEJ PRZY UŻYCIU UCHWYTÓW

Montaż WING 100-200 do ściany w pozycji poziomej możliwy jest w dwóch wariantach:
WARIANT 1: Montaż uchwytych skierowanych nienormownie do dołu. W tej opcji należy najpierw przykleić uchwyty montażowe (1) do ściany w odstępach W1 dla kurtyny 1m (dwa uchwyty montażowe) i W2 dla kurtyny 1.5m i 2m (trzy uchwyty montażowe). Następnie należy przykleić do ściany uchwyty (2) i (3).
WARIANT 2: Montaż uchwytych skierowanych nienormownie do góry. W tej opcji należy najpierw przykleić uchwyty montażowe (1) do ściany w odstępach W1 dla kurtyny 1m (dwa uchwyty montażowe) i W2 dla kurtyny 1.5m i 2m (trzy uchwyty montażowe). Następnie należy przykleić do ściany uchwyty (2) i (3).
UWAGA: Minimalna odległość pomiędzy urządzeniem a sufitem powinna wynosić 0,1 m.



	W1 [mm]	W2 [mm]
WING 100	772	772
WING 150	507	772
WING 200	921	910

WARIANT 2: Montaż uchwytych skierowanych nienormownie do góry.
 Zastosujcie najpierw uchwyty (1) do kurtyny. Aby zamontować uchwyty (2) do kurtyny przy użyciu śrub (2) i (3) należy najpierw przykleić uchwyty (1) do ściany. Następnie należy przykleić uchwyty (2) i (3) do kurtyny. W tej opcji montaż można najpierw zamontować uchwyty do kurtyny a następnie przykleić uchwyty (4).
UWAGA: Minimalna odległość pomiędzy urządzeniem a sufitem powinna wynosić 0,1 m.

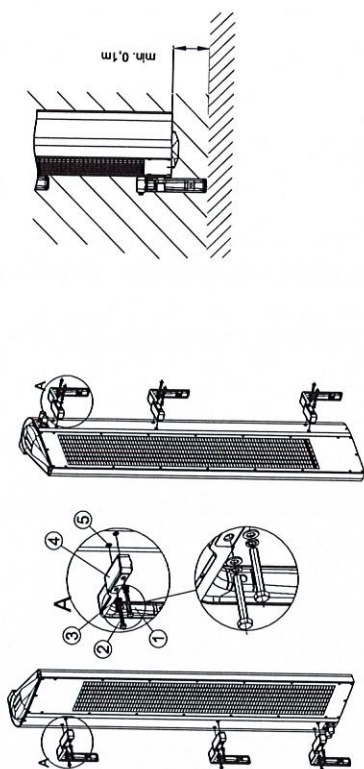


mgr inż. Michał Kowa
 upr./bud./2808/Gd/86
 POM/5/5939/01
 do projektowania i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
 w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
 w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

WING W100-200
 WING E100-200
 WING C100-200

3.2.2. MONTAŻ W POZYCJI PIONOWEJ PRZY UŻYCIU UCHWYTÓW

Montaż WING do ściany w pozycji pionowej jest możliwy po obu stronach bramy (z zewnątrz od soku jak i od góry).
 W tej opcji konieczne jest zwrócić uwagę na następujące aspekty:
 1. Montaż uchwytych skierowanych nienormownie do dołu. W tej opcji należy najpierw przykleić uchwyty (1) do ściany w odstępach W1 dla kurtyny 1m (dwa uchwyty montażowe) i W2 dla kurtyny 1.5m i 2m (trzy uchwyty montażowe). Następnie należy przykleić do ściany uchwyty (2) i (3).
 2. Montaż uchwytych skierowanych nienormownie do góry. W tej opcji należy najpierw przykleić uchwyty (1) do ściany w odstępach W1 dla kurtyny 1m (dwa uchwyty montażowe) i W2 dla kurtyny 1.5m i 2m (trzy uchwyty montażowe). Następnie należy przykleić do ściany uchwyty (2) i (3).
UWAGA: Przy montażu w pozycji pionowej należy zachować minimalną odległość od podłogi (100mm) dla zapewnienia dostępu do końców spawanych wody z wymiennika oraz lewej zasławkę.

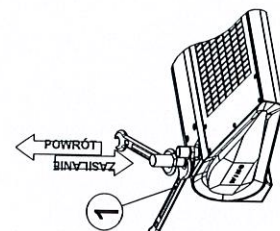
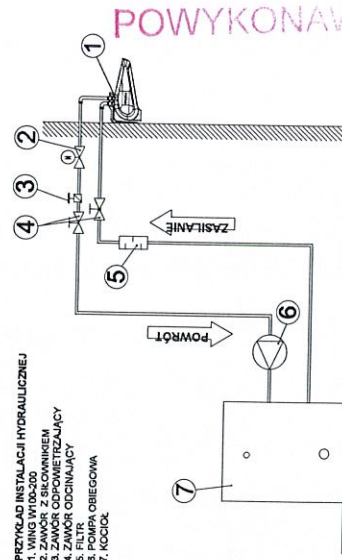


UWAGA: Urządzenie jest przeznaczane do pracy tylko w suchych pomieszczeniach, w związku z tym należy zwrócić szczególną uwagę na niebezpieczeństwo ewentualnego wstąpienia się pary wodnej do urządzenia.
UWAGA: Kurtyny powierzone WING 100-200 nie są przeznaczane do montażu:
 • w pomieszczeniach wilgotnych,
 • w pomieszczeniach, w których występuje niebezpieczeństwo wybuchu,
 • w pomieszczeniach, w których występuje niebezpieczeństwo zapalenia,
 • w pomieszczeniach z agresywnymi substancjami (z uwagi na nietłuszczalne elementy konstrukcyjne wymiennika ciepła i grzałek elektrycznych).

3.3. WSKAZÓWKI MONTAŻOWO-INSTALACYJNE

PRZYŁĄCZENIE CZYNNIKA GRZEWICZEGO
 Podczas instalacji urządzenia z czynnikiem grzewczym należy zabezpieczyć przyłącza wymiennika przed działaniem momentu uderzającego (1). Ciężar prowadzonych rurach nie powinien obciążać przyłączy grzewczych.
UWAGA: W trakcie napełniania instalacji hydraulicznej należy zwrócić szczególną uwagę na szczelność połączeń. Istotne jest, aby woda z nieuszczelnionego połączenia nie przedostała się do silnika elektrycznego (przy montażu pionowym).
UWAGA: Zaleca się zastosowanie filtrów w instalacji hydraulicznej. Przed podłączeniem przewodów hydraulicznych (szczególnie zasilających) do urządzenia zaleca się oczyścić / przepłukać instalację, poprzez spuszczenie kilku litrów wody.

PRZYKŁAD INSTALACJI HYDRAULICZNEJ



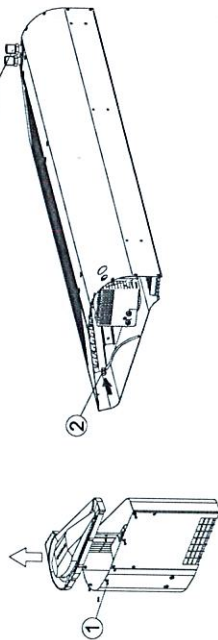


Uwaga! Maksymalne ciśnienie robocze czynnika w wymiarach ciepła wynosi 16 bar, ciśnienie testowe 21 bar			
Parametry		Wartości	
Ciężar		4 t/mpl	
pH przy 25°C		6	
Ciężarowa twarżalność		[Ca2+] + [Mg2+] [HCO3-] > 0,5	
Tłum.		< 0,1 mg/l (nie ma tu to możliwe)	

ODPWIETRZENIE URZĄDZENIA SPUST CZYNNIKA GRZEWZEGO

W przypadku montażu poziomego pionowego po prawej stronie drzwi wymiennika odpowietrza się sam. W przypadku montażu bocznego z kolumną do dołu, aby odpowietrzyć wymiennik należy zdjąć pokrywę boczną. W tym celu wyjąć wlewy (1) dookoła pokrywy i wyjąć pokrywę. Pod pokrywą znajduje się zawór z wężem z wylotem.

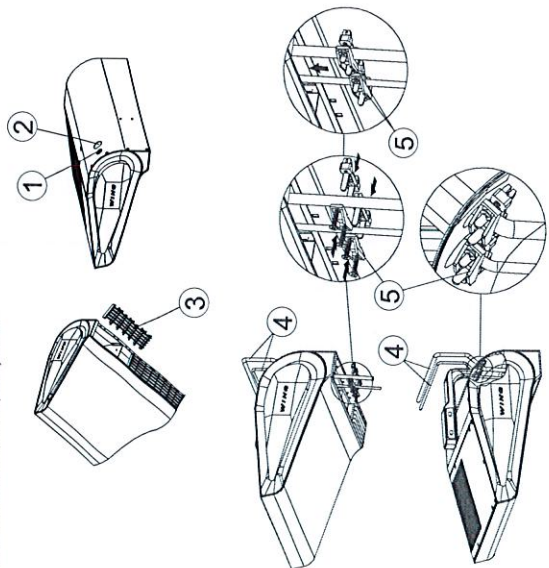
POZYCJA PRACY		WZNIĄSIENIE ODPWIETRZENIA SPASTU	
A	pozioma (nadmuch z góry na dół)	spust	3
B	pionowa (wlewy na dół)	spust	3
C	pionowa (wlewy na dół)	spust	3



UWAGA! Podczas odpowietrzania wymiennika należy zwrócić szczególną uwagę na zabezpieczenie urządzenia przed przypadkowym przedostaniem się wody do elementów elektrycznych. UWAGA! W miejscu instalacji hydraulicznej należy zwrócić szczególną uwagę na szczelność połączeń. Istotne jest, aby woda z nieszczelnego połączenia nie przedostała się do układu elektrycznego (przewodów, izolacji, itp.). UWAGA! W przypadku uruchomienia urządzenia po wcześniejszym spuszczeniu czynnika grzewczego należy pamiętać o odpowietrzeniu nagrzewnicy.

PODŁĄCZENIE ZASILANIA ELEKTRYCZNEGO

UWAGA! Instalacja instalacji stałej w źródło zasilające odłączone urządzenia na wszystkich biegach źródła zasilania. Podłączenia elektrycznego musi wykonać osoba posiadająca odpowiednie kwalifikacje. Instalacja musi być wykonana zgodnie z przepisami i normami. (2) – dławica przewodów zasilających. Dostęp do lewej zaciskowej używać się poprzez zabezpieczenie kabla wykonanej (3) do strony dławicy. Na przewodzie (4) wymagane jest zamontowanie odcisków kablowej (5) dla zabezpieczenia przewodu przed wyważeniem.



11

WING W100-200
WING E100-200
WING C100-200

Zalecane zabezpieczenia i przewody

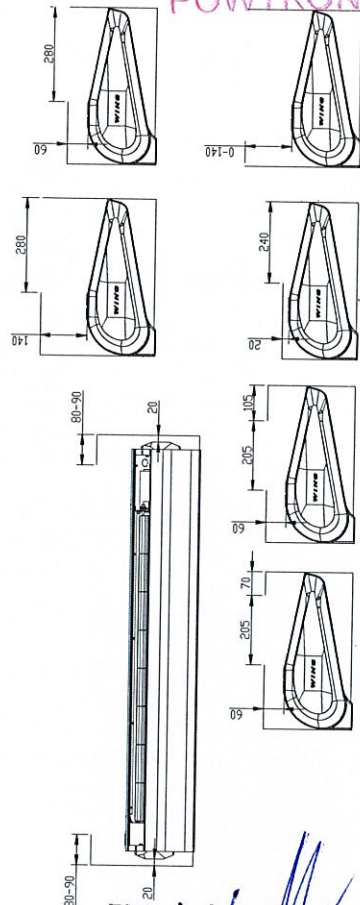
Urządzenie	WING W100-200			WING E100-200			WING C100-200		
	1m	1,5m	2m	1m	1,5m	2m	1m	1,5m	2m
Zalecane zabezpieczenie przeciżarłanowo - zwarcowe	C6/6KA			B16/3/6KA B20/3/6KA B25/3/6KA			C6/6KA		
Zalecane zabezpieczenie różnicowoprądowe	IDN=30mA Typa AC lub A			IDN=30mA Typa AC lub A			IDN=30mA Typa AC lub A		
Przekrój przewodów zasilających	IN=16A			IN=40A			IN=16A		
UWAGA! Szerokość 6-10 V DC LVCY 240,75 (określony).	3x1,5mm ²			5x2,5mm ²			3x1,5mm ²		

WING E100	XI	WING W100-200	XI
WING E100-200	XI	WING C100-200	XI
WING E100 EC	XI	WING W100-200 EC	XI
WING E100-200 EC	XI	WING C100-200 EC	XI

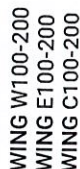
UWAGA! Dobór przewodów i zabezpieczeń jest do właściwego ułożenia przewodów (pętlę podłogowy wykonania instalacji E wg PN-IEC 60364-5-52). Zawsze należy stosować inne przepisy i rekomendacje dotyczące podłączania urządzeń. WING 100-200 jest wyposażony w listwę zaciskową przystosowaną do odpowiedniej grubości przewodów

3.4. MONTAŻ W SUFICIE PODWIESZANYM

Montaż kurtyń powiesznych WING w suficie podwieszanym dopuszczalny jest tylko gdy zachowane są odpowiednie minimalne wymiary zabudowy. Doprecyzowane konfiguracje zabudowy:



mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 22008/Gd/86
POMIAR/15/03/00/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności budowlano-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



3.1 KURTYNA WODNA

- T_w – temperatura wody na zasilaniu do urządzenia
- T_p – temperatura wody na powrocie z urządzenia
- T_{w1} – temperatura powietrza na wlocie do urządzenia
- T_{w2} – temperatura powietrza na wylocie z urządzenia
- P_g – moc przepływ urządzenia
- Q_w – przepływ wody
- Δp – spadek ciśnienia w wymienniku ciepła

Parameter	WING W100										WING W150									
	90/70					80/60					70/50					60/40				
	5	10	15	20		5	10	15	20		5	10	15	20		5	10	15	20	
T_a [°C]																				
T_{in} [°C]																				
<i>W11850/mr/576Bl/A*</i>																				
P [kW]	17.7	16.3	14.9	13.6		14.8	13.3	12.1	10.5		11.6	10.2	9.2		8.7	7.6	6.0	5.1	4.3	
T_{in} [°C]	82.0	35.3	38.6	41.7		27.5	30.7	39.8	52.8		28.8	25.8	25.8		29.7	31.3	17.2	17.9	21.8	
Q_{in} [kW/h]	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7		0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.5		0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Δp [kPa]	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3		0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.09	
<i>W11850/mr/586Bl/A*</i>																				
P [kW]	15.0	13.8	12.6	11.4		12.5	11.3	10.1	8.8		9.6	8.5	7.2		4.7	5.4	4.6	3.9	3.2	
T_{in} [°C]	34.7	37.8	40.8	43.7		29.7	32.7	33.9	38.4		24.4	27.2	29.7		29.7	15.6	19.3	20.0	26.7	
Q_{in} [kW/h]	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4		0.4	0.3	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Δp [kPa]	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.04	0.09		
<i>W1850/mr/576Bl/A*</i>																				
P [kW]	11.9	10.9	9.9	9.0		9.8	8.9	7.9	6.9		7.6	6.5	4.6		4.0	4.0	3.4	2.8		
T_{in} [°C]	38.5	41.3	44.0	46.7		29.8	35.5	38.0	40.4		26.3	28.8	28.6		37.9	18.0	21.5	24.9	28.4	
Q_{in} [kW/h]	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Δp [kPa]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	

Parameter	90/70					60/40					WING 70/50					60/40				
	5	10	15	20	5	10	15	20	5	10	15	20	5	10	15	20				
T_a [°C]																				
T_w [°C]																				
P [kW]	31.7	29.3	26.9	24.5	26.9	24.5	22.1	19.8	22.0	19.6	17.8	14.9	17.0	14.5	12.1	9.5				
Q_{tot} [kW]	33.9	37.2	40.4	43.6	29.5	32.7	35.9	39.0	25.1	28.2	31.3	34.3	20.5	23.5	26.4	29.1				
$Q_{w,100\%}$ [kW]	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3				
$\Delta\alpha$ [deg]	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3				
$10/200\text{mm}/150\text{mm}/A^*$																				
P [kW]	26.5	24.5	22.3	20.3	27.5	25.3	23.3	21.3	18.5	16.5	14.5	12.4	14.2	12.1	10.0	7.7				
Q_{tot} [kW]	36.9	40.0	42.0	44.0	30.3	33.1	35.1	38.1	24.1	27.1	30.1	33.0	20.7	23.1	24.8	27.8				
$Q_{w,100\%}$ [kW]	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3				
$\Delta\alpha$ [deg]	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2				
$1/4\text{inch}/100\text{mm}/150\text{mm}/A^*$																				
P [kW]	27.6	19.9	18.3	16.7	18.3	16.7	15.1	13.5	15.0	13.4	11.7	11.5	9.8	8.0	4.8	4.8				
Q_{tot} [kW]	40.4	43.3	46.1	48.9	35.1	37.9	40.6	43.3	29.6	32.2	34.9	37.4	23.3	26.3	28.5	29.3				
$Q_{w,100\%}$ [kW]	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2				
$\Delta\alpha$ [deg]	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1				

Parameter	WING WOOD									
	60/70					70/50				
	5	10	15	20		5	10	15	20	
T_a [°C]					80/65					65/40
$111/400(\text{mm}^3)/626(\text{kg})^*$										
P [kW]	46.9	42.7	39.5	35.9	39.4	36.0	32.6	29.3	25.8	22.5
T_{in} [°C]	34.6	27.9	41.1	44.3	30.3	33.5	36.7	39.8	25.9	23.3
T_{out} [°C]	20	15	17	16	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
Q [mW/m]	20	15	17	16	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
Δp [Pa]	5.6	4.9	4.2	3.6	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.7
$117/550(\text{mm}^3)/616(\text{kg})^*$										
P [kW]	40.9	37.9	34.8	31.9	35.0	31.9	28.9	26.0	23.8	20.9
T_{in} [°C]	34.8	27.9	42.9	46.0	32.0	35.1	38.2	41.2	27.4	25.4
T_{out} [°C]	18	17	15	14	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
Q [mW/m]	45	39	34	29	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.2
Δp [Pa]	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.2
$120/550(\text{mm}^3)/568(\text{kg})^*$										
P [kW]	34.0	31.4	28.9	26.4	29.0	26.5	24.0	21.6	21.1	18.6
T_{in} [°C]	39.9	42.8	45.8	48.6	34.7	40.3	43.3	29.7	32.5	35.9
T_{out} [°C]	15	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7
Q [mW/m]	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.2
Δp [Pa]	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.2

• Poziom halasu mierzony w odległości 5 m od urządzenia, warunki referencyjne: przeszerzeń półkwaśta - montaż na ścianie

W celu zgłoszenia problemu z urządzeniem i wyśłać formularz, jednym z trzech możliwych sposobów:

- [illegible]

Specjalne wskazówki dotyczące bezpieczeństwa

Specjalne wskazówki dotyczące bezpieczeństwa

- [illegible]

zgodnie z obowiązującymi lokalnymi przepisami ustawowymi.

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/Gd/86
PCM/S/5839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



WING W100-200
WING E100-200
WING C100-200

8.2 KURTyna ELEKTRYCZNA – WING E100-200

T_a – temperatura powietrza na wlocie do urządzenia
T_g – temperatura grzewczej powierzchni grzewczej
P_g – moc grzewcza urządzenia

Parametry	WING E100				WING E150				WING E200			
T _a [°C]	5	10	15	20	5	10	15	20	5	10	15	20
P _g [kW]	2/4/6	2/4/6	2/4/6	2/4/6	4/8/12	4/8/12	4/8/12	4/8/12	8/12/16	8/12/16	8/12/16	8/12/16
Q _p [m³/h]	8/17/15	13/14/20	18/21/25	23/26/30	9/12/15	14/17/20	19/22/25	24/27/30	9/10/14	14/15/19	19/20/24	24/25/29
T _g [°C]	2/4/6	2/4/6	2/4/6	2/4/6	4/8/12	4/8/12	4/8/12	4/8/12	8/12/16	8/12/16	8/12/16	8/12/16
P _g [kW]	2/4/6	2/4/6	2/4/6	2/4/6	4/8/12	4/8/12	4/8/12	4/8/12	8/12/16	8/12/16	8/12/16	8/12/16
Q _p [m³/h]	8/17/15	13/14/20	18/21/25	23/26/30	9/12/15	14/17/20	19/22/25	24/27/30	9/10/14	14/15/19	19/20/24	24/25/29
T _g [°C]	2/4/6	2/4/6	2/4/6	2/4/6	4/8/12	4/8/12	4/8/12	4/8/12	8/12/16	8/12/16	8/12/16	8/12/16
P _g [kW]	2/4/6	2/4/6	2/4/6	2/4/6	4/8/12	4/8/12	4/8/12	4/8/12	8/12/16	8/12/16	8/12/16	8/12/16
Q _p [m³/h]	8/17/15	13/14/20	18/21/25	23/26/30	9/12/15	14/17/20	19/22/25	24/27/30	9/10/14	14/15/19	19/20/24	24/25/29

8.3 KURTyna ZIMNA – WING C100-200

Parametry	WING C100				WING C150				WING C200			
Fan speed	III	II	I	III	II	I	III	II	I	III	II	I
Q _p [m³/h]	19/50	15/50	10/50	3/200	22/50	15/50	4/600	34/600	22/400	15/400	4/600	34/600
noise level [dB(A)]	62	59	53	63	62	54	63	61	57			

PL: * Pociąg labiru mierzony w odległości 5 m od urządzenia, warunki referencyjne: prędkość powietrza - montaż na ścianie.

Parametry		WING W100-200				WING E100-200				WING C100-200			
Maksymalna szerokość drzwi dla jednego urządzenia	jednostka	1m	1,5m	2m	2m	1m	1,5m	2m	2m	1m	1,5m	2m	
	m	1	1,5	2	2	1	1,5	2	1	1,5	2		
Maksymalna wysokość drzwi	m	3,7											
Zalecane mocy grzewczej	kW	4,17	10,32	17,47	2/6 lub 4/6	4/12 lub 6/15	8/12 lub 10/15	12/16 lub 15/20	4/6 lub 6/9	8/12 lub 10/15	12/16 lub 15/20	16/21 lub 18/24	
Maksymalny przepływ powietrza	m³/h	1850	3100	4400	1850	3150	4500	4600	1950	3200	4400	4600	
Maksymalna temperatura czynnika grzewczego	°C	95											
Maksymalne ciśnienie robocze	MPa	1,6											
Prędkość wody	dm³/s	1,6											
Średnica dołączonych przyłączeniowych	mm	3/4											
Napięcie zasilania	V/pH/z	~230/1/50											
Moc grzałek elektrycznych	kW	-											
Prędkość przepływu czynnika elektrycznych	A	-											
Moc elektryczna AC	kW	-											
Prędkość przepływu czynnika AC	A	-											
Moc elektryczna EC	kW	-											
Prędkość przepływu czynnika EC	A	-											
Masa urządzenia (bez wody) - AC/EC	kg	-											
IP		20											


9. INFORMACJE TECHNICZNE DO Rozporządzenia (UE) NR 327/2011 W SPRAWIE WYKONANIA DYREKTYWY 2009/125/WE

	WING 100	WING 150	WING 200
1.	24,2%	24,0%	24,6%
2.			
3.			
4.	21	21	21
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.	1-2-2801-0154	1-2-2801-0215	1-2-2801-0216
9.	0,41kW, 2826m³/h, 145Pa	0,48kW, 4239m³/h, 124Pa	0,68kW, 6006m³/h, 128Pa
10.	1376RPM	1370RPM	1372RPM
11.		1,0	
12.	Demontaż urządzenia powinien być przeprowadzony i/lub nadzorowany przez odpowiednio wykwalifikowany personel z odpowiednim zakresem wiedzy. Należy skontaktować się z certyfikowaną organizacją utylizacji odpadów w swoim regionie. Wyjaśnić, co ma nastąpić w zakresie jakości demontażu urządzenia i zabezpieczenia podzespołów. Należy zdemontować urządzenie używając ogólnych procedur powszechnie stosowanych w inżynierii mechanicznej. OSTRZEŻENIE Zespół wentylatorowy składa się z ciężkich elementów. Części te mogą spaść podczas demontażu, które mogą spowodować śmierć, poważne obrażenia ciała lub szkody materialne. Należy zapoznać się z zasadami bezpieczeństwa: 1. Odłączyć napięcie zasilające w tym wszystkie układy powiązane. 2. Zapobiec przypadkowemu ponownemu załączeniu. 3. Upełnić się, że sprężel jest bez napięcia. 4. Zabezpieczyć lub zaizolować elementy, które są zasilane i znajdują się w pobliżu. Do przywrócenia zasilania systemu, zastosować środki w odwrótej kolejności. Komponenty: Urządzenia składa się z przeważającej części z różnych proporcji stali, miedzi, aluminium i tworzyw sztucznych (wirnik wykonany z SAN - styren, akrylonitryl, materiał konstrukcyjny z dodatkiem 20% włókna szklanego) oraz gumowych (neopren) gniazd/płast pod tożsakość. Komponenty należy sortować przy recyklingu według materiału: żelazo i stal, aluminium, miedź, metal nieżelazny np. uzwojenia (izolacja uzwojenia zostanie spalona podczas recyklingu miedzi), materiałów izolacyjnych, przewodów elektrycznych, odpadów elektronicznych (kondensator itd.) elementów z tworzywa sztucznego (wirnik wentylatora, osłony uzwojenia itd.), elementów gumowych (neopren). To samo dotyczy tkanin i substancji czyszczących, które zostały wykorzystane podczas demontażu komponentów. Rozdzielenie elementów powinno nastąpić wg lokalnych regulacji lub przez wyspecjalizowaną firmę recyklingową. Długi okres bezawaryjnej pracy jest zależny od utrzymania produktu/urządzenia wentylatora w zakresie parametrów pracy określonych przez program doboru oraz użytkownika zgodnego z przeznaczeniem. Należy odczytać dokumentację techniczno-ruchową do urządzenia. W celu poprawnej obsługi i pracy urządzenia należy zapoznać się również z informacjami zawartymi w dokumentacji technicznej w rozdziałach: montaż, rozruch, eksploatacja i konserwacja.		
13.	Obudowa wentylatora, profile wewnętrzne		
14.			

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/Gd/86
POMIS/1639/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



VPS 90-564, Sp. 1-2-A At Grammatikos 477 80-309 Gafarik Poleka						 www.eplgroup.com
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zespół wentylatorowy składa się z ciężkich elementów. Części te mogą spaść podczas demontażu, które mogą spowodować śmierć, poważne obrażenia ciała lub szkody materialne.

1. Odłączyć napięcie zasilające w tym wszystkie układy powiązane.
2. Zapobiec przypadkowemu ponownemu załączeniu.

3. Upewnić się, że sprzęt jest bez napięcia.
4. Zabezpieczyć lub zaizolować elementy, które są zasilane i znajdują się w pobliżu.

Do przywrócenia zasilania systemu. Zastosować środki w odwrótej kolejności.

Komponenty:
Urządzenia składa się w przeważającej części z różnych proporcjach stali, miedzi, aluminium i tworzyw sztucznych (wirmik wykonany z SAN - styren, akrylonitryl, materiał konstrukcyjny z dodatkiem 20% włókien szklanych).

gumowych (neopren) gniazd/piast pod tożyska. Komponenty należy zrywać przy recyklingu według materiału: żelazo i stal, aluminium, miedź, metali nieżelaznych np. uzwojenia (izolacja uzwojenia zostanie spalona podczas recyklingu miedzi), materiałów izolacyjnych, przewodów elektrycznych, odpadów elektronicznych (kondensator itd.) elementów

z tworzywa sztucznego (wirlnik wentylatora, osłony uzwojenia itd.), elementów gumowych (neopren). To samo dotyczy tkanin i substancji czyszczących, które zostały wykorzystane podczas demontażu komponentów. Rozdzielenie elementów powinno nastąpić wg lokalnych regulacji lub przez wyspecjalizowaną firmę recyklingową.

Długi okres bezawaryjnej pracy jest zależny od utrzymywania produktu /urządzenia/ wentylatora w zakresie parametrów pracy określonym przez program doboru oraz użytkownika zgodnego z przeznaczeniem określonym w dołączanej dokumentacji techniczno-ruchowej do urządzenia. W celu poprawnej obsługi i pracy urządzenia należy zapoznać się z instrukcją obsługi i informacjami technicznymi.

Obudowa wentylatora, profile wewnętrzne

Średnia (n) \pm odchylenie standardowe, * – różnica istotna statystycznie (test t, p < 0,05).

Współpraca z producentem, w celu zapewnienia

[illegible]

inne dla ułatwienia demontażu, recyklingu lub usuwania po zakończeniu eksploatacji

[Handwritten signature]

Ryzykni elementów automatyzacji przedmiotowej jedynie wizualizacji przydatnych produktów
-beobserwacji naciętny VOLCANOWING może obsługiwać maksymalnie 1 kurtynę (AC). Sterownik HMI-WING EC może obsługiwać maksymalnie 8 kurtyn (EC)

Przebieg pracowania po nawiązaniu do załącznika wynosi 100 m.

Wykonując osobą o odpowiednich kwalifikacjach zgodnie z dokumentacją dołączoną do urządzenia oraz z powyższymi schematami połączeń.

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA



R410A

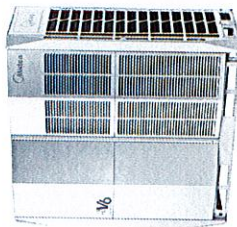
Commercial Air Conditioners



V6-i VRF 50Hz

Service Manual

V6-i Series
ALL DC INVERTER



CONTENTS

Part 1 General Information.....	3
Part 2 Component Layout and Refrigerant Circuits	11
Part 3 Control	33
Part 4 Field Settings.....	49
Part 5 Electrical Components and Wiring Diagrams	55
Part 6 Diagnosis and Troubleshooting.....	69

CONTENTS

MV6-i252WV2GN1-E	MV6-i560WV2GN1-E
MV6-i280WV2GN1-E	MV6-i615WV2GN1-E
MV6-i335WV2GN1-E	MV6-i670WV2GN1-E
MV6-i400WV2GN1-E	MV6-i730WV2GN1-E
MV6-i450WV2GN1-E	MV6-i785WV2GN1-E
MV6-i500WV2GN1-E	MV6-i850WV2GN1-E
	MV6-i900WV2GN1-E

mgr inż. **Michał Kowa**
upr. bud. 3109/14/86
PCN/MS/3839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami budowlanymi
w specjalności instalacyjno-energetycznej
w zakresie instalacji i urządzeń

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

Part 1

General Information

1	Indoor and Outdoor Unit Capacities	4
2	External Appearance	6
3	Combination Ratio	8

Part 1 - General Information

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/G4/86
POM/15/3869/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

1 Indoor and Outdoor Unit Capacities

1.1 Indoor Units

1.1.1 Standard indoor units

Table 1-1.1: Standard indoor unit abbreviation codes

Abbreviation code	Type
Q1	One-way Cassette
Q2	Two-way Cassette
Q4C	Compact Four-way Cassette
Q4	Four-way Cassette
T2	Medium Static Pressure Duct

Abbreviation code	Type
T1	High Static Pressure Duct
G	Wall-mounted
DL	Ceiling & Floor
F	Floor Standing
Z	Console

Table 1-1.2: Standard indoor unit capacity range

Capacity		Capacity index	Q1	Q2	Q4C	Q4	T2	T1	G	DL	F	Z
kW	HP											
1.8	0.6	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
2.2	0.8	22	22	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
2.8	1	28	28	28	28	28	28	—	28	—	28	28
3.6	1.25	36	36	36	36	36	36	—	36	36	36	36
4.5	1.6	45	45	45	45	45	45	—	45	45	45	45
5.6	2	56	56	56	—	56	56	—	56	56	56	—
7.1	2.5	71	71	71	—	71	71	71	71	71	71	—
8.0	3	80	—	—	—	80	80	80	80	80	80	—
9.0	3.2	90	—	—	—	90	90	90	90	90	90	—
10.0	3.6	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.2	4	112	—	—	—	112	112	112	—	112	—	—
14.0	5	140	—	—	—	140	140	140	—	140	—	—
16.0	6	160	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	160	—	—
20.0	7	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—
25.0	9	250	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—
28.0	10	280	—	—	—	—	—	280	—	—	—	—
40.0	14	400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—
45.0	16	450	—	—	—	—	—	450	—	—	—	—
56.0	20	560	—	—	—	—	—	560	—	—	—	—

1.1.2 Fresh air processing unit

Table 1-1.3: Fresh air processing unit capacity range

Capacity	12.5kW	14kW	20kW	25kW	28kW
Capacity index	125	140	200	250	280

1.2 Heat recovery ventilator

Table 1-1.4: Heat recovery ventilator capacity range

Capacity	200m ³ /h	300m ³ /h	400m ³ /h	500m ³ /h	800m ³ /h	1000m ³ /h	1500m ³ /h	2000m ³ /h
----------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

1.3 Outdoor Units

Table 1-1.5: Outdoor unit capacity range

Capacity	Model Name
8HP	MV6-i252WV2GN1-E
10HP	MV6-i280WV2GN1-E
12HP	MV6-i335WV2GN1-E
14HP	MV6-i400WV2GN1-E
16HP	MV6-i450WV2GN1-E
18HP	MV6-i500WV2GN1-E
20HP	MV6-i560WV2GN1-E
22HP	MV6-i615WV2GN1-E
24HP	MV6-i670WV2GN1-E
26HP	MV6-i730WV2GN1-E
28HP	MV6-i785WV2GN1-E
30HP	MV6-i850WV2GN1-E
32HP	MV6-i900WV2GN1-E

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 3308/214/86
POM/15.13.29/01
do projektowania w określonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno- elektrycznej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

V6-i VRF 50Hz













2 External Appearance

2.1 Indoor Units

2.1.1 Standard indoor units

Table 1-2.1: Standard indoor unit appearance

One-way Cassette Q1		Two-way Cassette Q2	
Compact Four-way Cassette Q4C		Four-way Cassette Q4	
Medium Static Pressure Duct T2		High Static Pressure Duct T1	
Wall-mounted G		Ceiling & Floor DL	
Floor Standing F		Console Z	


2.1.2 Fresh air processing unit

Table 1-2.2: Fresh air processing unit appearance

Fresh Air Processing Unit FA	
---------------------------------	---

2.2 Heat Recovery Ventilator

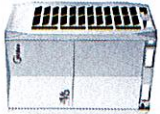
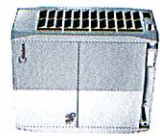

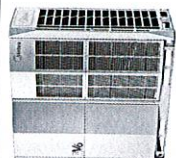
Table 1-2.3: Heat recovery ventilator appearance

Heat Recovery Ventilator	
--------------------------	---



2.3 Outdoor Units

Table 1-2.4: Outdoor unit appearance

8/10/12HP (with single fan)		14/16/18HP (with single fan)		20/22HP (with dual fans)		24/26/28/30/32HP (with dual fans)	
--------------------------------	---	---------------------------------	---	-----------------------------	---	--------------------------------------	---

mgr inż. Michał Kowal
upr. bud. 2209/GA/86
POW/15/19826/01
do projektowania w zakresie zezwolenia
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w szczególności w zakresie instalacji
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

3 Combination Ratio

$$\text{Combination ratio} = \frac{\text{Sum of capacity indexes of the indoor units}}{\text{Capacity index of the outdoor unit}}$$

Table 1-5.1: Indoor and outdoor unit combination ratio limitations

Type	Minimum combination ratio	Standard indoor units only	Fresh air processing units only	Maximum combination ratio
V6-i Series outdoor units	50%	130%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. When fresh air processing units are installed together with standard indoor units, the total capacity of the fresh air processing units must not exceed 30% of the capacity of the outdoor unit and the combination ratio must not exceed 100%.

Table 1-5.2: Combinations of Indoor and outdoor units

Outdoor unit capacity		Sum of capacity indexes of connected indoor units (standard indoor units only)	Sum of capacity indexes of connected indoor units (fresh air processing units and standard indoor units together)	Maximum number of connected indoor units
kW	HP			
25.2	8	126 to 327.6	126 to 252	13
28.0	10	140 to 364	140 to 280	16
33.5	12	167.5 to 435.5	167.5 to 335	20
40.0	14	200 to 520	200 to 400	23
45.0	16	225 to 585	225 to 450	26
50.0	18	250 to 650	250 to 500	29
56.0	20	280 to 728	280 to 560	33
63.5	22	307.5 to 795.5	307.5 to 615	36
67.0	24	335 to 871	335 to 670	39
73.0	26	365 to 949	365 to 730	43
78.5	28	392.5 to 1020.5	392.5 to 785	46
85.0	30	425 to 1105	425 to 850	50
90.0	32	450 to 1170	450 to 900	53

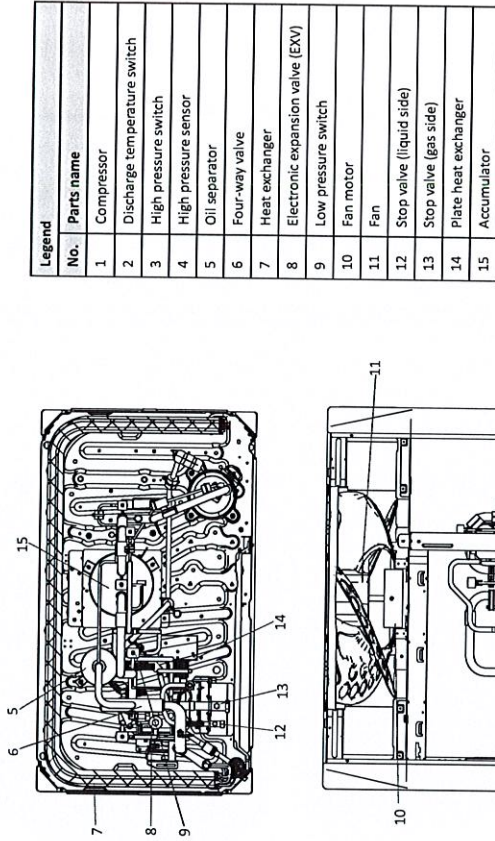
1	Layout of Functional Components	10
2	Piping Diagrams	16
3	Refrigerant Flow Diagrams	22

Part 2 - Component Layout and Refrigerant Circuits

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

do projektu
i kierpwa
w specjaln
w zakresie
instalacji
Kowal
z
zakresie
bez ograniczeń
Inżynier
sahitarnych

Figure 2-1-2: 14/16/18 layout of functional components

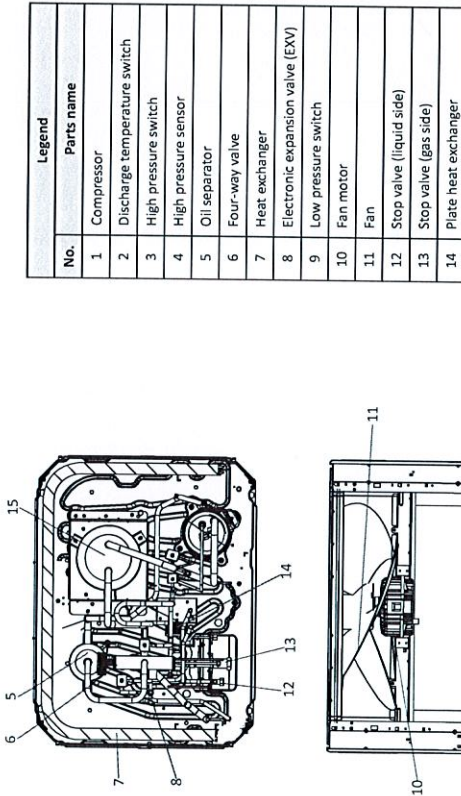


DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

1 Layout of Functional Components

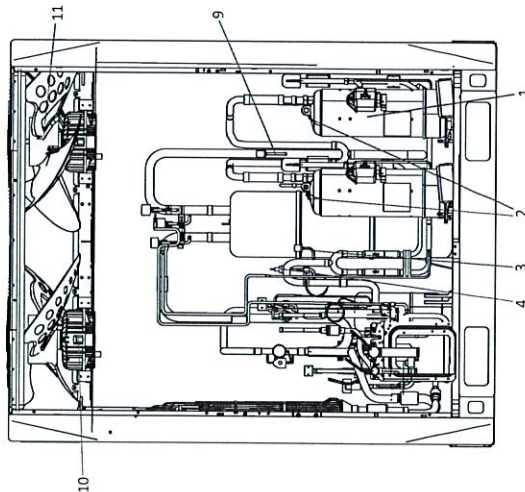
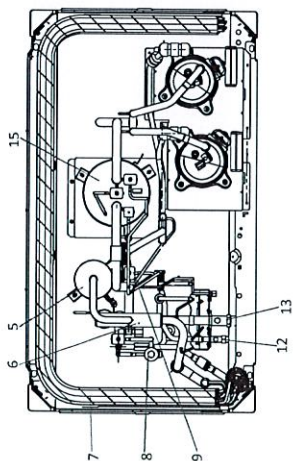
8/10/12HP

Figure 2-1-1: 8/10/12 layout of functional components



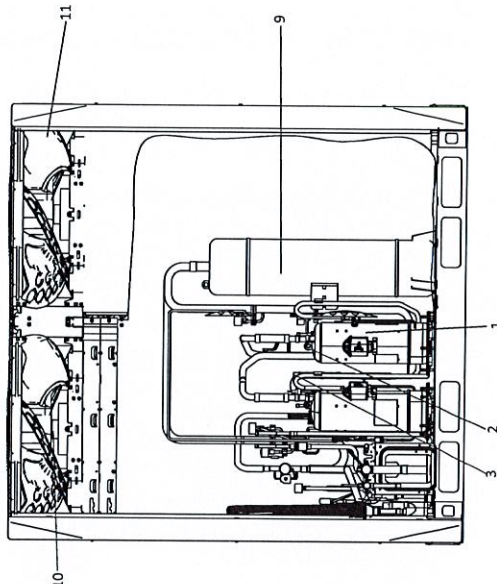
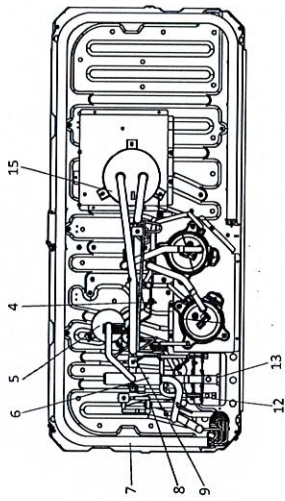
mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2808/Cd/86
POM/IS/8839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynieryjnej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

Figure 2-1.3: 20/22 layout of functional components



Legend	
No.	Parts name
1	Compressor
2	Discharge temperature switch
3	High pressure switch
4	High pressure sensor
5	Oil separator
6	Four-way valve
7	Heat exchanger
8	Electronic expansion valve (EXV)
9	Low pressure switch
10	Fan motor
11	Fan
12	Stop valve (liquid side)
13	Stop valve (gas side)
15	Accumulator

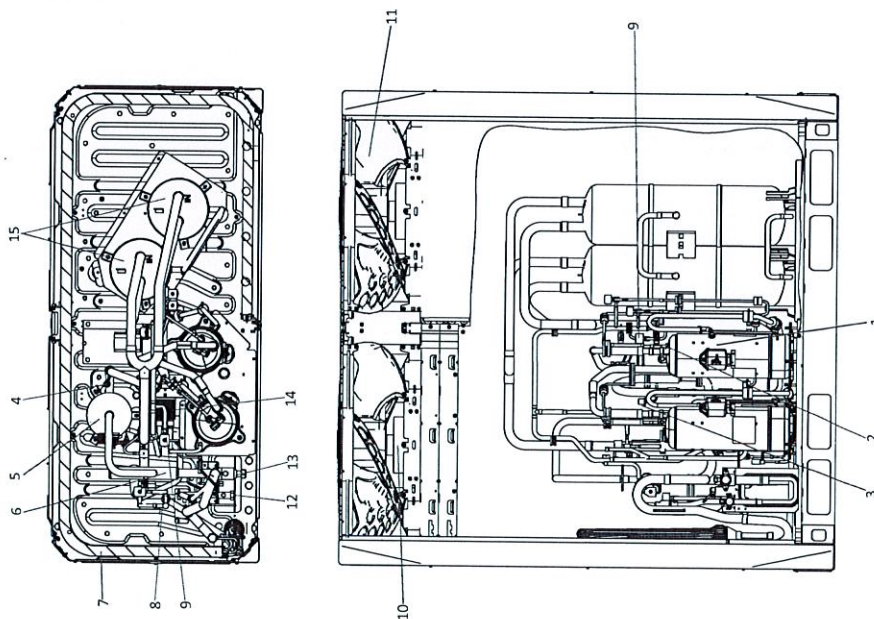
Figure 2-1.4: 24 layout of functional components



Legend	
No.	Parts name
1	Compressor
2	Discharge temperature switch
3	High pressure switch
4	High pressure sensor
5	Oil separator
6	Four-way valve
7	Heat exchanger
8	Electronic expansion valve (EXV)
9	Low pressure switch
10	Fan motor
11	Fan
12	Stop valve (liquid side)
13	Stop valve (gas side)
15	Accumulator

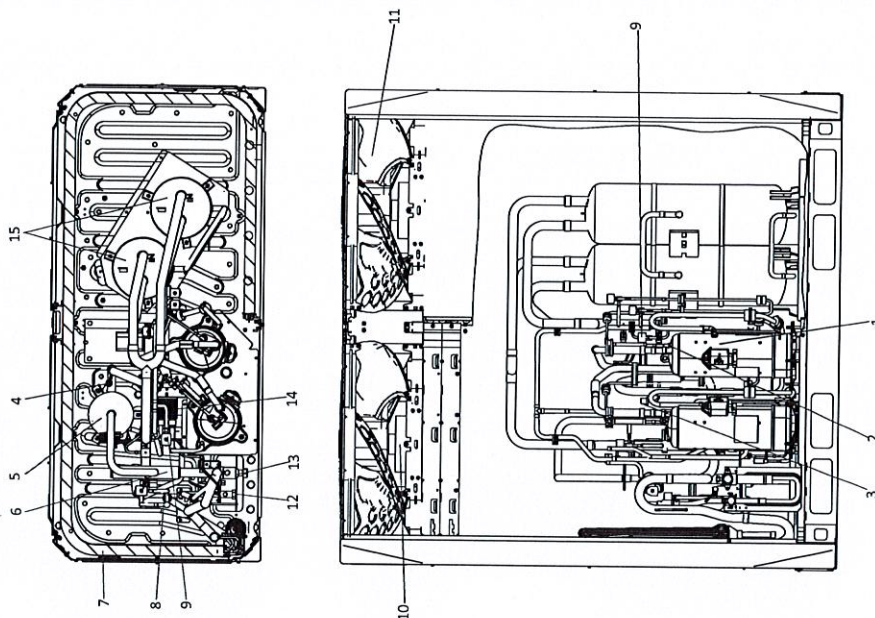
mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/rod/86
POM/IS/3830/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

Figure 2-1-5: 26/28 layout of functional components



Legend	
No.	Parts name
1	Compressor
2	Discharge temperature switch
3	High pressure switch
4	High pressure sensor
5	Oil separator
6	Four-way valve
7	Heat exchanger
8	Electronic expansion valve (EXV)
9	Low pressure switch
10	Fan motor
11	Fan
12	Stop valve (liquid side)
13	Stop valve (gas side)
14	Plate heat exchanger
15	Accumulator

Figure 2-1-6: 30/32 layout of functional components



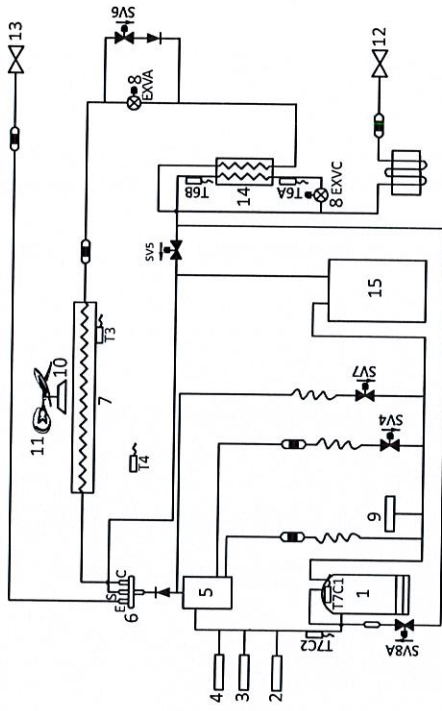
Legend	
No.	Parts name
1	Compressor
2	Discharge temperature switch
3	High pressure switch
4	High pressure sensor
5	Oil separator
6	Four-way valve
7	Heat exchanger
8	Electronic expansion valve (EXV)
9	Low pressure switch
10	Fan motor
11	Fan
12	Stop valve (liquid side)
13	Stop valve (gas side)
14	Plate heat exchanger
15	Accumulator

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2708/C/1/86
POTWIERDZENIE
do projektowania w dopuszczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami budowlanymi
w specjalności instalacyjno-montażowej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



14/16/18HP

Figure 2-2: 14/16/18HP piping diagram



Legend	
No.	Parts name
1	Compressor
2	Discharge temperature switch
3	High pressure switch
4	High pressure sensor
5	Oil separator
6	Four-way valve
7	Heat exchanger
8	Electronic expansion valve (EXV)
9	Low pressure switch
10	Fan motor
11	Fan
12	Stop valve (liquid side)
13	Stop valve (gas side)
14	Plate heat exchanger
15	Accumulator
T3	Heat exchanger temperature sensor
T4	Outdoor ambient temperature sensor
T6A	Plate heat exchanger inlet temperature sensor
T6B	Plate heat exchanger outlet temperature sensor
T7C1	Compressor A discharge temperature sensor
T7C2	Compressor B discharge temperature sensor
SV4	Oil return valve
SV5	Fast defrosting (in heating) and unloading (in cooling) valve
SV6	Refrigerant bypass EXV valve
SV7	Refrigerant bypass indoor units valve
SV8A	Compressor A vapor injection valve

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 23/08/2018
POMIS/6889/01
do projektowania w ogólnym zakresie
i kierowania robotami budowlanymi
w specjalności instalacyjno-montażowej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

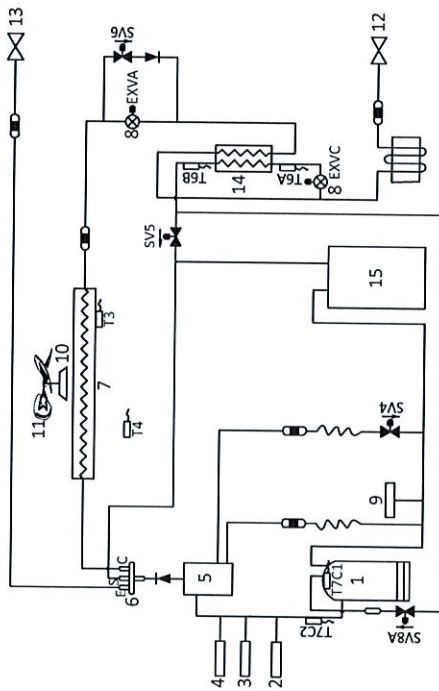


V6-i VRF 50Hz

2 Piping Diagrams

8/10/12HP

Figure 2-1: 8/10/12HP piping diagram



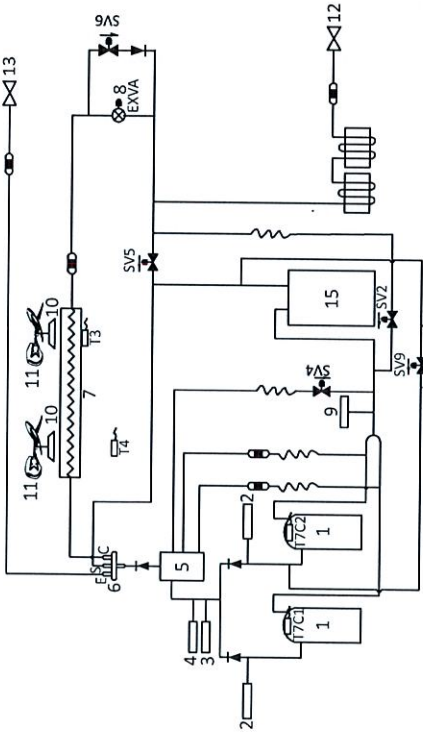
Legend	
No.	Parts name
1	Compressor
2	Discharge temperature switch
3	High pressure switch
4	High pressure sensor
5	Oil separator
6	Four-way valve
7	Heat exchanger
8	Electronic expansion valve (EXV)
9	Low pressure switch
10	Fan motor
11	Fan
12	Stop valve (liquid side)
13	Stop valve (gas side)
14	Plate heat exchanger
15	Accumulator
T3	Heat exchanger temperature sensor
T4	Outdoor ambient temperature sensor
T6A	Plate heat exchanger inlet temperature sensor
T6B	Plate heat exchanger outlet temperature sensor
T7C1	Compressor A discharge temperature sensor
T7C2	Compressor B discharge temperature sensor
SV4	Oil return valve
SV5	Fast defrosting (in heating) and unloading (in cooling) valve
SV6	Refrigerant bypass EXV valve
SV8A	Compressor A vapor injection valve

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA



V6-i VRF 50Hz
20/22/24HP

Figure 2-2-3: 20/22/24HP piping diagram

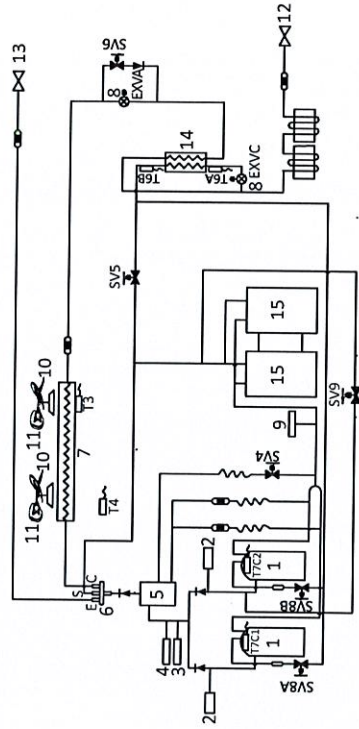


Legend	
No.	Parts name
1	Compressor
2	Discharge temperature switch
3	High pressure sensor
4	High pressure sensor
5	Oil separator
6	Four-way valve
7	Heat exchanger
8	Electronic expansion valve (EXV)
9	Low pressure switch
10	Fan motor
11	Fan
12	Stop valve (liquid side)
13	Stop valve (gas side)
14	Plate heat exchanger
15	Accumulator
16	Heat exchanger temperature sensor
17	Outdoor ambient temperature sensor
18	Plate heat exchanger inlet temperature sensor
19	Plate heat exchanger outlet temperature sensor
20	Compressor A discharge temperature sensor
21	Compressor B discharge temperature sensor
22	Oil return valve
23	Fast defrosting (in heating) and unloading (in cooling) valve
24	Refrigerant bypass EXV valve
25	Compressor A vapor injection valve
26	Compressor B vapor injection valve
27	Compressor B pressure balance valve



V6-i VRF 50Hz
26/28HP

Figure 2-2-4: 26/28HP piping diagram



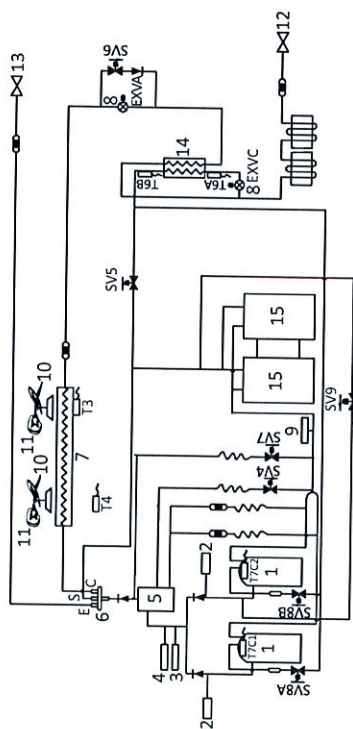
Legend	
No.	Parts name
1	Compressor
2	Discharge temperature switch
3	High pressure sensor
4	High pressure sensor
5	Oil separator
6	Four-way valve
7	Heat exchanger
8	Electronic expansion valve (EXV)
9	Low pressure switch
10	Fan motor
11	Fan
12	Stop valve (liquid side)
13	Stop valve (gas side)
14	Plate heat exchanger
15	Accumulator
16	Heat exchanger temperature sensor
17	Outdoor ambient temperature sensor
18	Plate heat exchanger inlet temperature sensor
19	Plate heat exchanger outlet temperature sensor
20	Compressor A discharge temperature sensor
21	Compressor B discharge temperature sensor
22	Oil return valve
23	Fast defrosting (in heating) and unloading (in cooling) valve
24	Refrigerant bypass EXV valve
25	Compressor A vapor injection valve
26	Compressor B vapor injection valve
27	Compressor B pressure balance valve

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2304/GA/86
POM/IS/5039/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

74

Key components:

- Oil separator:**
Separates oil from gas refrigerant pumped out of the compressor and quickly returns it to the compressor. Separation efficiency is up to 99%.
- Accumulator:**
Stores liquid refrigerant and oil to protect compressor from liquid hammering.
- Electronic expansion valve (EXV):**
Controls refrigerant flow and reduces refrigerant pressure.
- Four-way valve:**
Controls refrigerant flow direction. Closed in cooling mode and open in heating mode. When closed, the heat exchanger functions as a condenser; when open, the heat exchanger functions as an evaporator.
- Solenoid valve SV4:**
Returns oil to the compressor. Opens once the compressor has run for 200 seconds and closes 600 seconds later and then opens for 3 minutes every 20 minutes.
- Solenoid valve SV5:**
Enables fast defrosting in heating mode and unloading in cooling mode. During defrosting operation, opens to shorten the refrigerant flow cycle and quicken the defrosting process. In cooling mode, SV5 opens when outdoor ambient temperature is above 40°C or compressor frequency is below 41Hz.
- Solenoid valve SV6:**
Allows refrigerant to bypass the expansion valves. Opens in cooling mode when discharge temperature exceeds the limit. Closed in heating mode and standby.
- Solenoid valve SV7:**
Allows refrigerant to return directly to the compressor. Opens when indoor air temperature is close to the set temperature to avoid frequent compressor on/off.
- Solenoid valve SV8A / SV8B:**
Allows refrigerant from plate heat exchanger inject directly to the compressor. SV8A opens when compressor A startup and closes when compressor A stop. SV8B delays opening when compressor B startup and closes when compressor B stop.
- Solenoid valve SV9:**
Balances compressor B pressure. Opens before compressor B startup and closed after compressor B running for 15 seconds. Opens after compressor B stops 10s and keep opening 60s.
- High and low pressure switches:**
Regulate system pressure. When system pressure rises above the upper limit or falls below the lower limit, the high or low pressure switches turn off, stopping the compressor. After 10 minutes, the compressor restarts.



Legend	
No.	Parts name
1	Compressor
2	Discharge temperature switch
3	High pressure switch
4	High pressure sensor
5	Oil separator
6	Four-way valve
7	Heat exchanger
8	Electronic expansion valve (EXV)
9	Low pressure switch
10	Fan motor
11	Fan
12	Stop valve (liquid side)
13	Stop valve (gas side)
14	Plate heat exchanger
15	Accumulator
T3	Heat exchanger temperature sensor
T4	Outdoor ambient temperature sensor
T6A	Plate heat exchanger inlet temperature sensor
T6B	Plate heat exchanger outlet temperature sensor
T7C1	Compressor A discharge temperature sensor
T7C2	Compressor B discharge temperature sensor
SV4	Oil return valve
SV5	Fast defrosting (in heating) and unloading (in cooling) valve
SV6	Refrigerant bypass EXV valve
SV7	Refrigerant bypass indoor units valve
SV8A	Compressor A vapor injection valve
SV8B	Compressor B vapor injection valve
SV9	Compressor B pressure balance valve

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 23/8/Gd/86
POM/S/5839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



V6-i VRF 50Hz

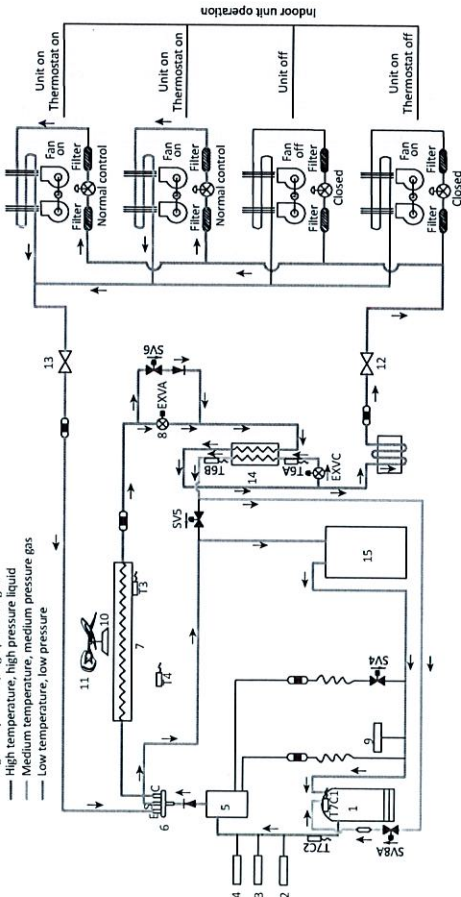
3 Refrigerant Flow Diagrams

8/10/12HP

Cooling operation

Figure 2-3.1: 8/10/12HP refrigerant flow during cooling operation

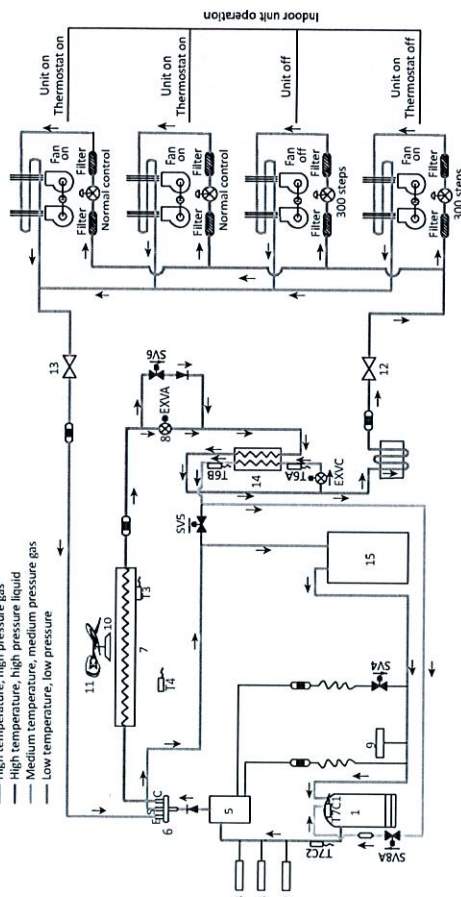
- High temperature, high pressure gas
- High temperature, high pressure liquid
- Medium temperature, medium pressure gas
- Low temperature, low pressure



Oil return operation in cooling mode

Figure 2-3.2: 8/10/12HP refrigerant flow during oil return operation in cooling mode

- High temperature, high pressure gas
- High temperature, high pressure liquid
- Medium temperature, medium pressure gas
- Low temperature, low pressure

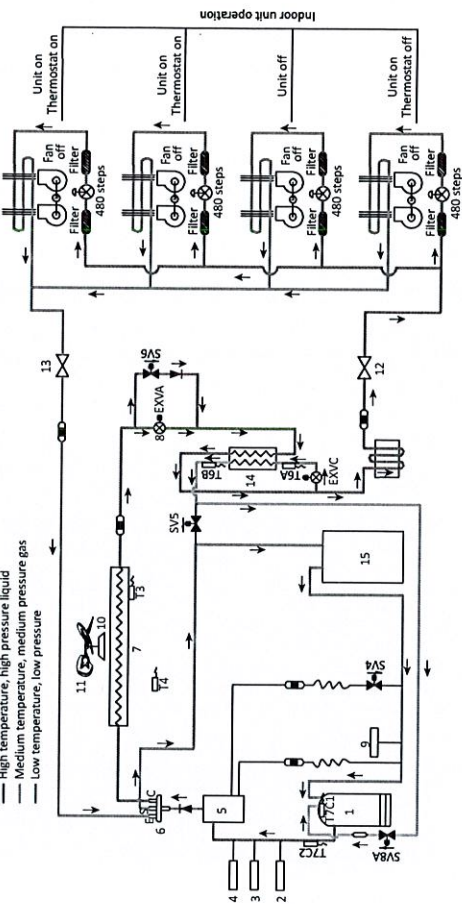


V6-i VRF 50Hz

Oil return operation in heating mode and during defrosting operation

Figure 2-3.3: 8/10/12HP refrigerant flow during oil return operation in heating mode and during defrosting operation

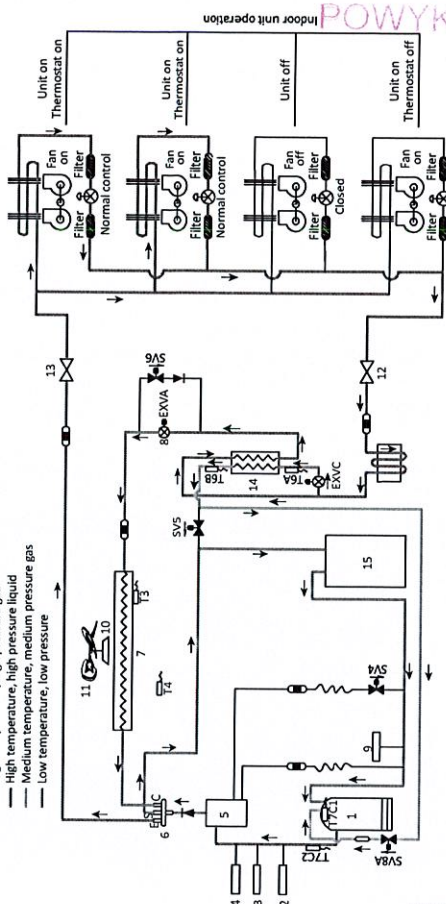
- High temperature, high pressure gas
- High temperature, high pressure liquid
- Medium temperature, medium pressure gas
- Low temperature, low pressure



Heating operation

Figure 2-3.4: 8/10/12HP refrigerant flow during heating operation

- High temperature, high pressure gas
- High temperature, high pressure liquid
- Medium temperature, medium pressure gas
- Low temperature, low pressure

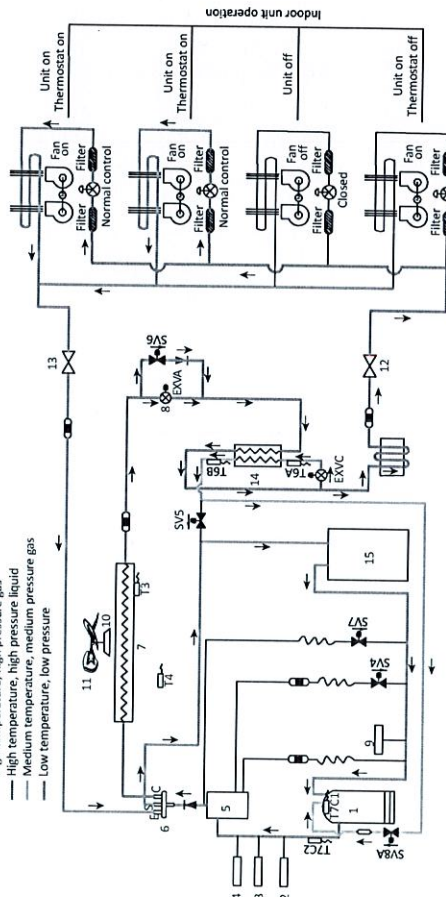


mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/Gd/86
POMI 515839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

V6-i VRF 50Hz
14/16/18HP
Cooling operation

Figure 2-3.5: 14/16/18HP refrigerant flow during cooling operation

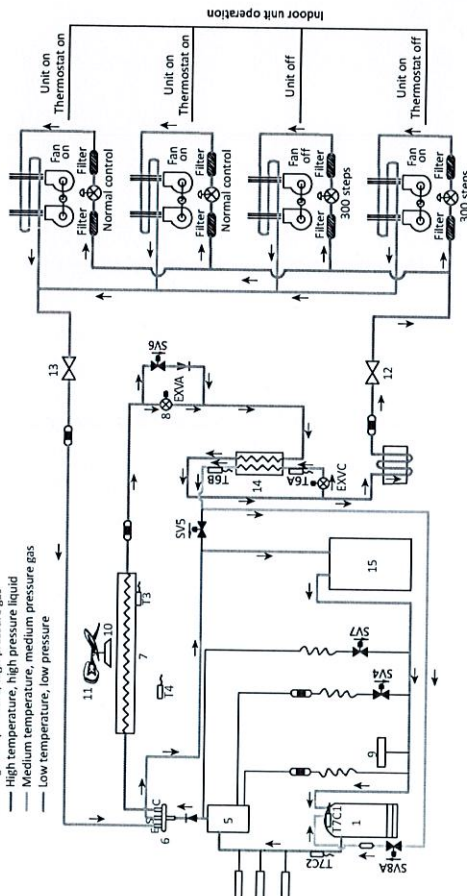
- High temperature, high pressure gas
- High temperature, high pressure liquid
- Medium temperature, medium pressure gas
- Low temperature, low pressure



Oil return operation in cooling mode

Figure 2-3.6: 14/16/18HP refrigerant flow during oil return operation in cooling mode

- High temperature, high pressure gas
- High temperature, high pressure liquid
- Medium temperature, medium pressure gas
- Low temperature, low pressure



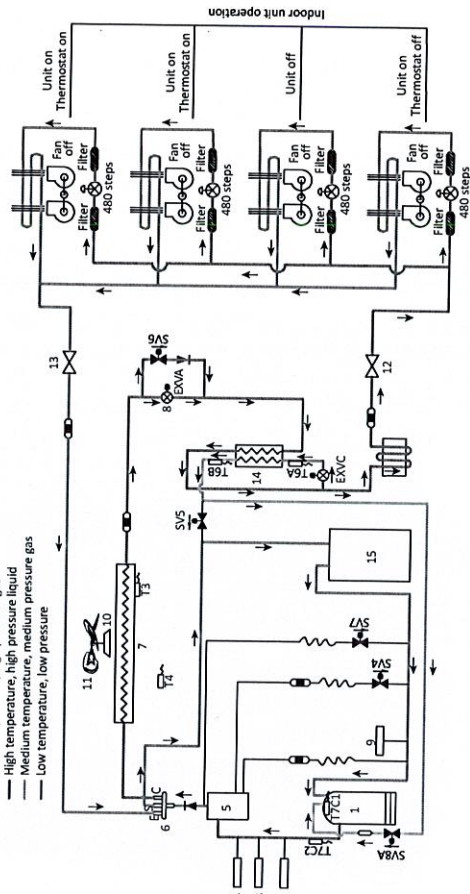
Midea

V6-i VRF 50Hz

Oil return operation in heating mode and defrosting operation

Figure 2-3.7: 14/16/18HP refrigerant flow during oil return operation in heating mode and during defrosting operation

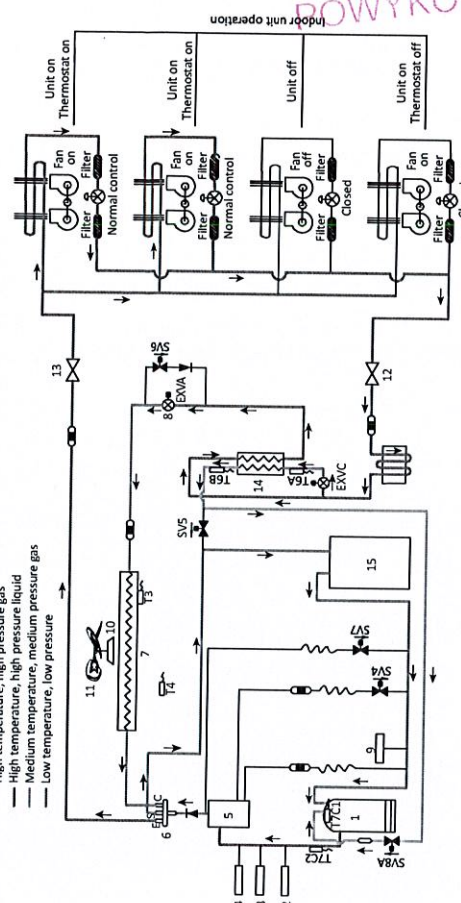
- High temperature, high pressure gas
- High temperature, high pressure liquid
- Medium temperature, medium pressure gas
- Low temperature, low pressure



Heating operation

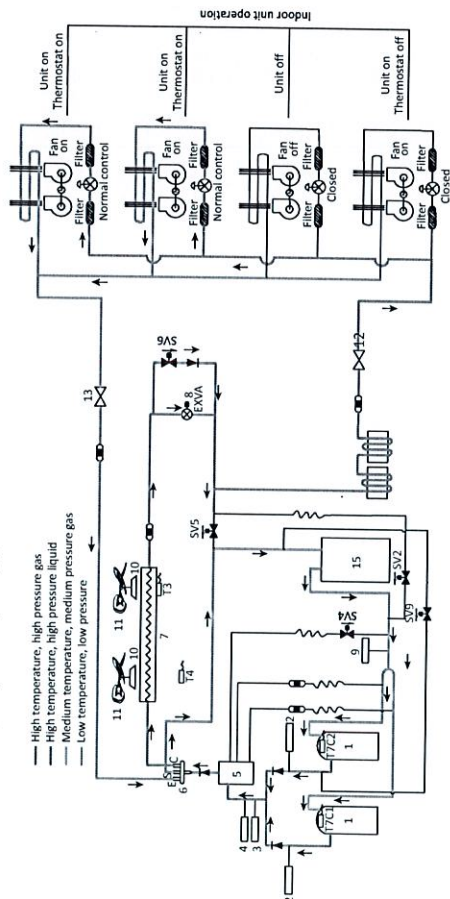
Figure 2-3.8: 14/16/18HP refrigerant flow during heating operation

- High temperature, high pressure gas
- High temperature, high pressure liquid
- Medium temperature, medium pressure gas
- Low temperature, low pressure



mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 22087/Gd/86
POM/IS/639/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

Figure 2-3-9: 20/22/24 refrigerant flow during cooling operation



Oil return operation in cooling mode

Figure 2-3-10: 20/22/24HP refrigerant flow during oil return operation in cooling mode

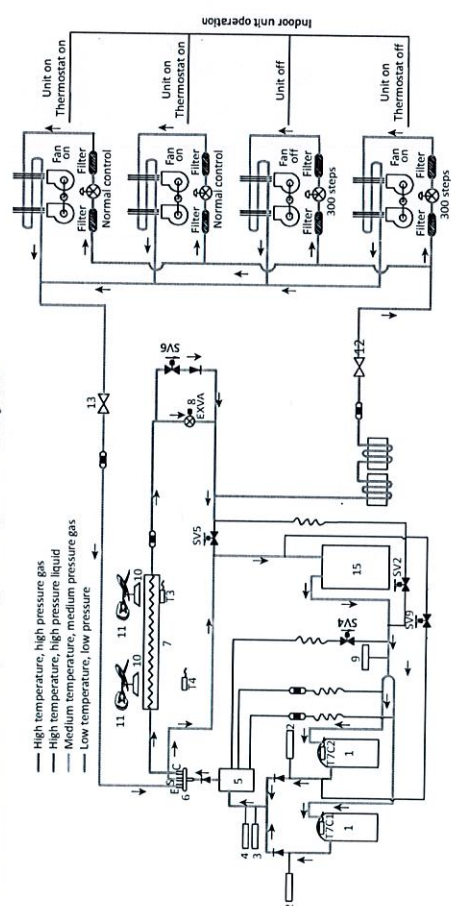
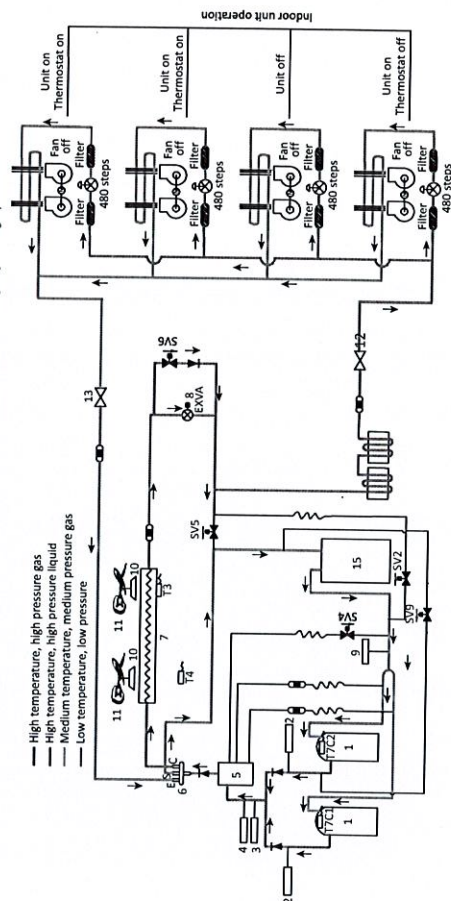
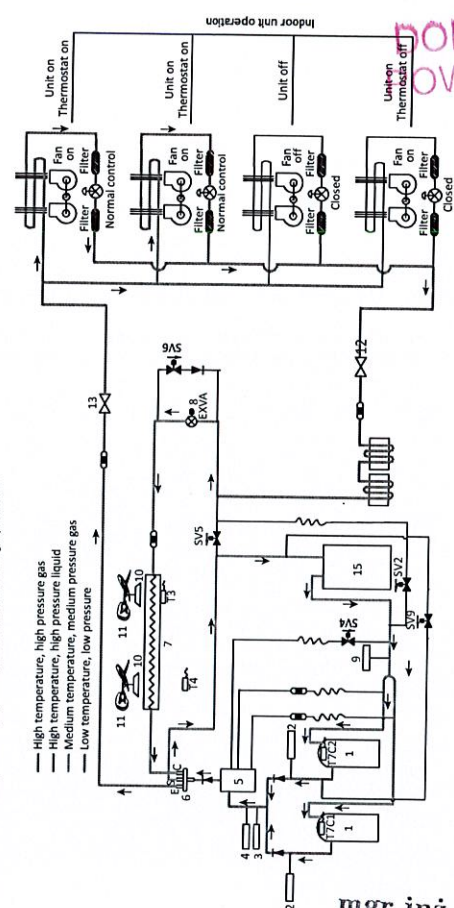


Figure 2-3-11: 20/22/24HP refrigerant flow during oil return operation in heating mode and during defrosting operation



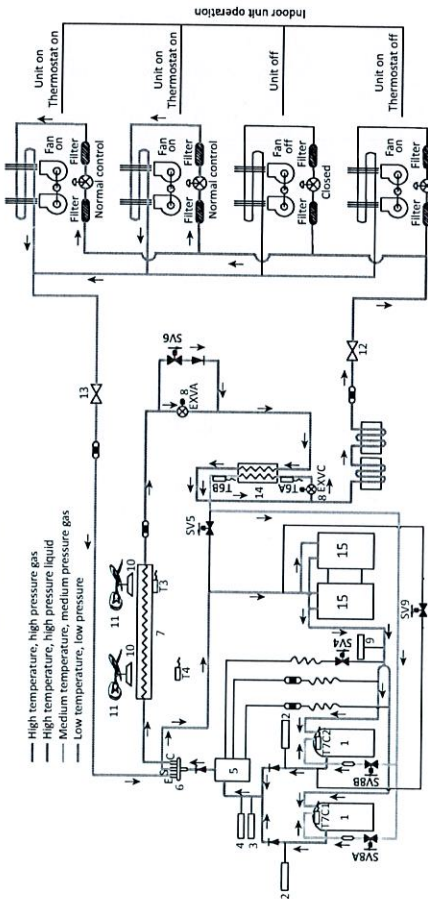
Heating operation

Figure 2-3-12: 20/22/24HP refrigerant flow during heating operation



mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/Gd/86
POM/IS/5639/D/86
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

Figure 2-3.13: 26/28HP refrigerant flow during cooling operation



Oil return operation in cooling mode

Figure 2-3.14: 26/28HP refrigerant flow during oil return operation in cooling mode

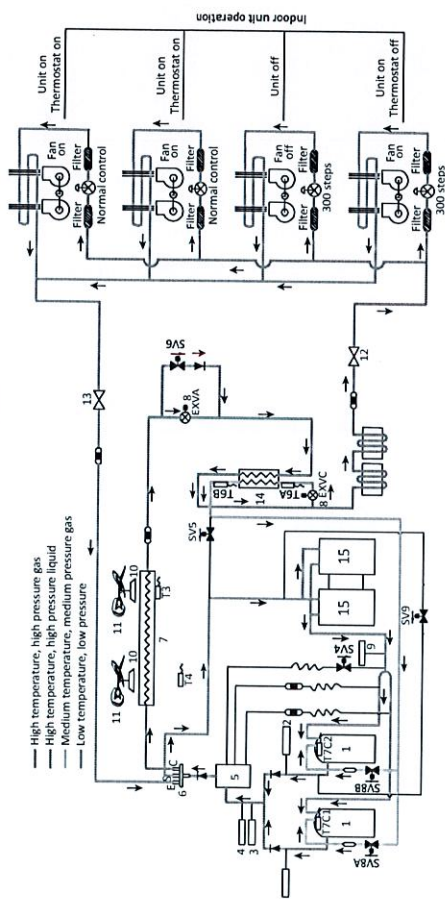
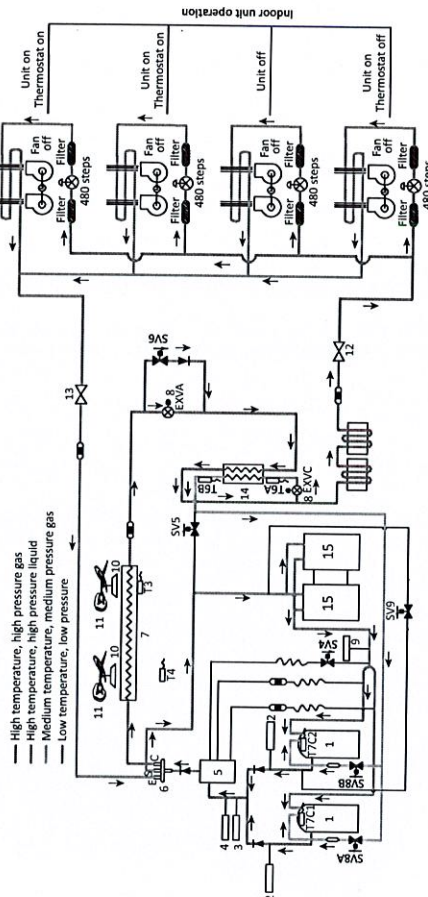
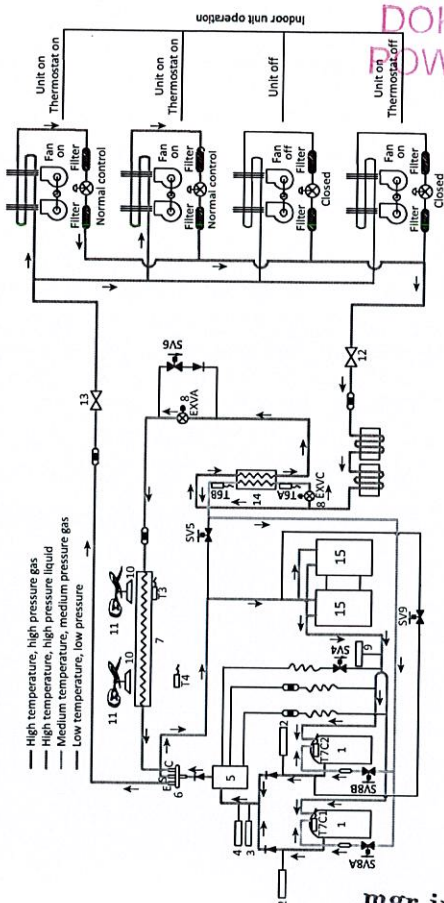


Figure 2-3.15: 26/28HP refrigerant flow during oil return operation in heating mode and during defrosting operation



Heating operation

Figure 2-3.16: 26/28HP refrigerant flow during heating operation



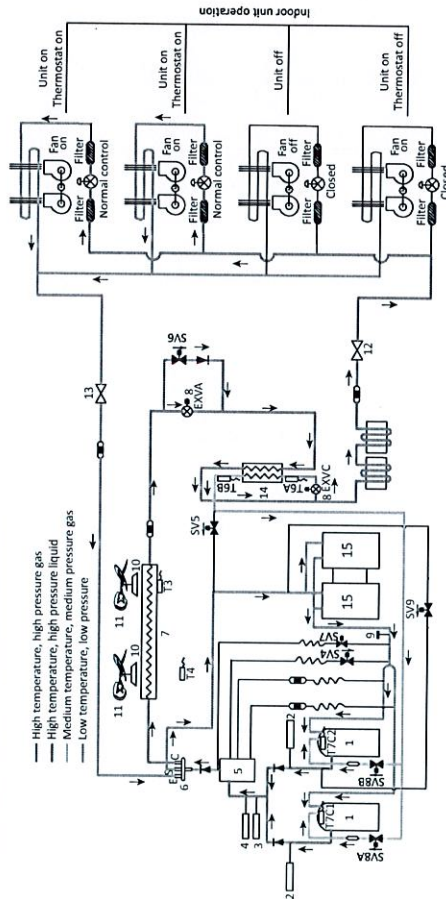
mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/G8/86
POM/IS/5839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



V6-i VRF 50Hz
30/32HP

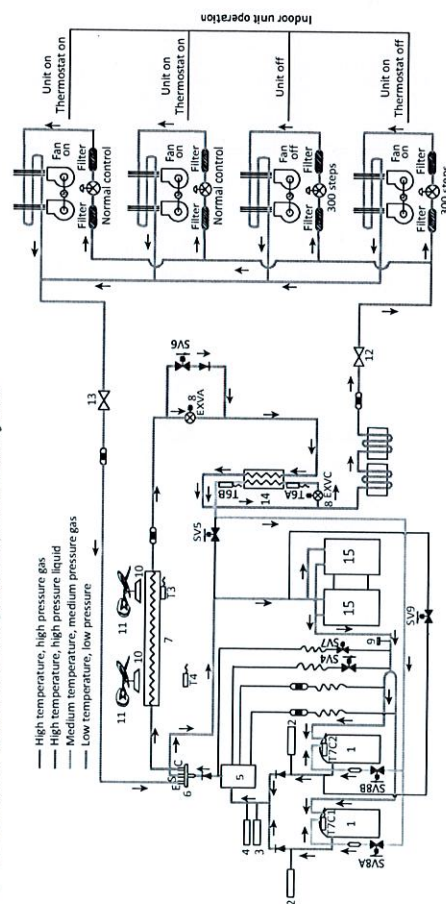
Cooling operation

Figure 2-3.17: 30/32HP refrigerant flow during cooling operation



Oil return operation in cooling mode

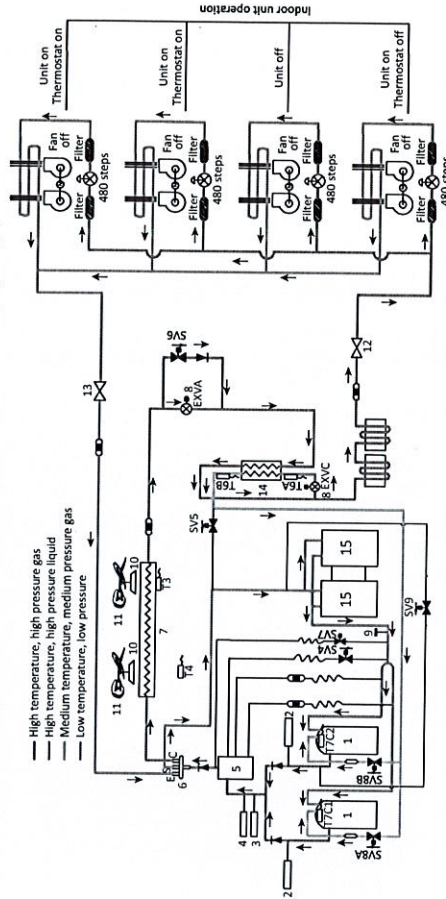
Figure 2-3.18: 30/32HP refrigerant flow during oil return operation in cooling mode



V6-i VRF 50Hz

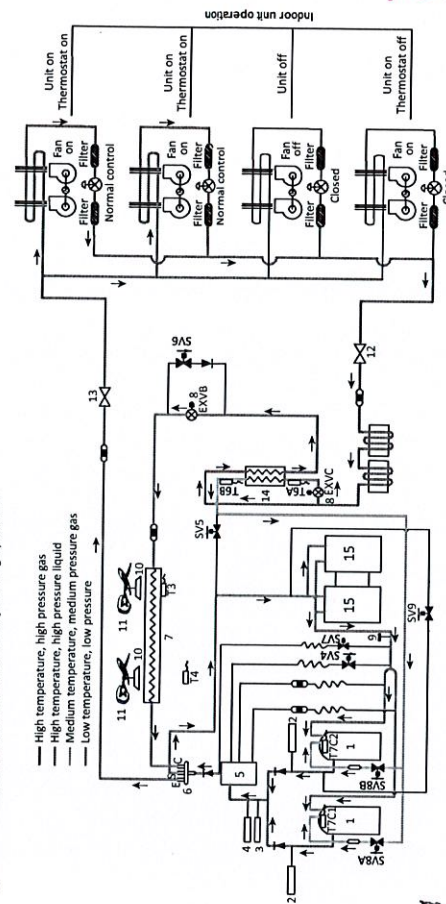
Oil return operation in heating mode and defrosting operation

Figure 2-3.19: 30/32HP refrigerant flow during oil return operation in heating mode and during defrosting operation



Heating operation

Figure 2-3.20: 30/32HP refrigerant flow during heating operation



mgr inż. Michał Kowal
upr. bud. 2208/Gd/BG
POMI/S/4829/01
do projektowania i technicznym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

Part 3

Control

1	General Control Scheme Flowchart	34
2	Stop Operation	35
3	Standby Control	35
4	Startup Control	36
5	Normal Operation Control	38
6	Protection Control	43
7	Special Control	45

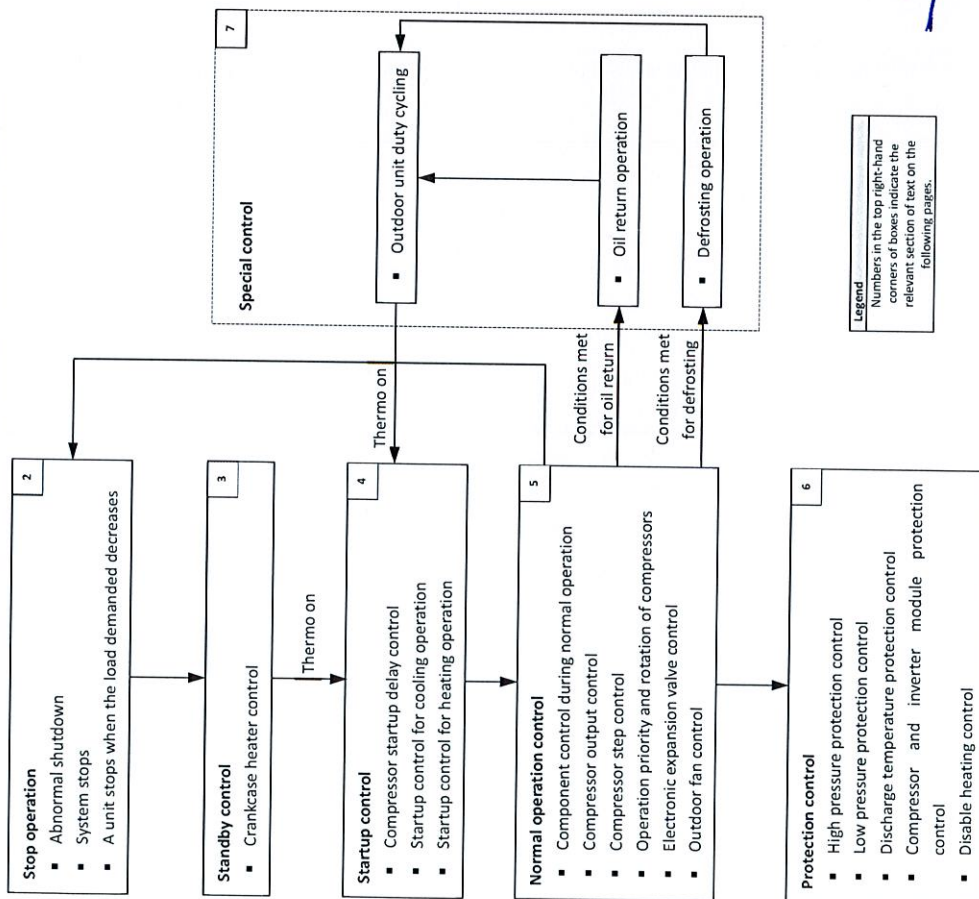
Part 3 - Control

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

mgr inż. **Mieczysław Kęwa**
upr. bud. 23080/G/19/SP
PGiB/19/19/01
do projektowania i kierowania robotami budowlanymi w zakresie
i kierowania robotami budowlanymi bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-technicznej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

1 General Control Scheme Flowchart

Sections 3-2 to 3-7 on the following pages detail when each of the controls in the flowchart below is activated.



2 Stop Operation

The stop operation occurs for one of the three following reasons:

1. Abnormal shutdown: in order to protect the compressors, if an abnormal state occurs the system makes a 'stop with thermo off' operation and an error code is displayed on the outdoor unit digital displays.
2. The system stops when the set temperature has been reached.

3 Standby Control

3.1 Crankcase Heater Control

The crankcase heater is used to prevent refrigerant from mixing with compressor oil when the compressors are stopped. The crankcase heater is controlled according to outdoor ambient temperature and discharge temperature. When the outdoor ambient temperature is above 40°C, the crankcase heater is off; when the outdoor ambient temperature is below 35°C, the crankcase heater is controlled according to discharge temperature. Refer to Figures 3-3.1 and 3-3.2.

Figure 3-3.1: Crankcase heater controlled according to outdoor ambient temperature

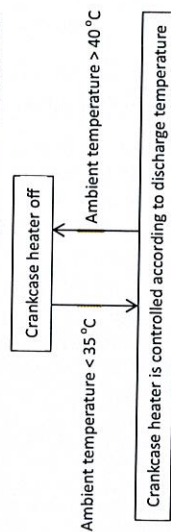
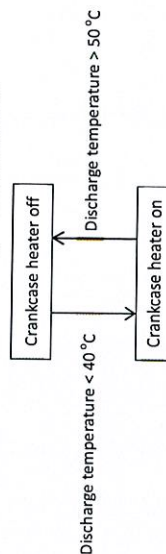


Figure 3-3.2: Crankcase heater controlled according to discharge temperature



mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/G4/86
PD/MIS/5089/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

4 Startup Control

4.1 Compressor Startup Delay Control

In initial startup control, compressor startup is delayed for 12 minutes in order to let the outdoor unit search for the indoor units' addresses. In restart control (except in oil return operation and defrosting operation), compressor startup is delayed such that a minimum of 7 minutes has elapsed since the compressor stopped, in order to prevent frequent compressor on/off and to equalize the pressure within the refrigerant system.

4.2 Startup Control for Cooling Operation

Table 3.4.1: Component control during startup in cooling mode

Component	Wiring diagram label	8-12HP	14-18HP	20-24HP	26-28HP	30-32HP	Control functions and states
Inverter compressor A	COMP(A)	•	•	•	•	•	Controlled according to load requirement, operating frequency increased by 1 step / sec
Inverter compressor B	COMP(B)	•	•	•	•	•	
DC fan motor A	FANA	•	•	•	•	•	Fan speed ¹ controlled according to discharge pressure (P _d):
DC fan motor B	FANB						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At initial speed for 90 seconds. Subsequently, P_d checked every 10 seconds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P_d ≥ 2.7MPa ⇒ 1 step increase. P_d ≤ 2.1MPa ⇒ 1 step decrease.
Electronic expansion valve A	EXVA	•	•	•	•	•	Position (steps) from 0 (fully closed) to 480 or 3000 (fully open), controlled according to discharge temperature
Electronic expansion valve C	EXVC	•	•	•	•	•	Position (steps) from 0 (fully closed) to 480 (fully open), controlled according to temperature different between plate heat exchanger inlet and outlet
Four-way valve	ST1	•	•	•	•	•	Off
Solenoid valve (oil balance)	SV4	•	•	•	•	•	Closed for 200 secs, open for 600 secs, then closed
Solenoid valve (fast defrosting (in cooling) and unloading (in heating))	SV5	•	•	•	•	•	Open for 4 mins, then closed
Solenoid valve (EXV bypass)	SV6	•	•	•	•	•	Open for 10 mins, then controlled according to pressure
Solenoid valve (indoor units bypass)	SV7	•	•	•	•	•	Controlled according to load requirement
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor A vapor injection)	SV8A	•	•	•	•	•	Controlled according to inverter compressor A
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B vapor injection)	SV8B						Controlled according to inverter compressor B
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B pressure balance)	SV9			•		•	Open before compressor B startup

Notes:

1. Refer to Table 3.5.3 in Part 3, 5.6 "Outdoor Fan Control" for more information on fan speed steps.

4.3 Startup Control for Heating Operation

Table 3.4.2: Component control during startup in heating mode

Component	Wiring diagram label	8-12HP	14-18HP	20-24HP	26-28HP	30-32HP	Control functions and states
Inverter compressor A	COMP(A)	•	•	•	•	•	Controlled according to load requirement, operating frequency increased by 1 step / sec
Inverter compressor B	COMP(B)	•	•	•	•	•	
DC fan motor A	FANA	•	•	•	•	•	Open once the four-way valve has opened, controlled according to outdoor ambient temperature and load requirement
DC fan motor B	FANB						
Electronic expansion valve A	EXVA	•	•	•	•	•	Position (steps) from 0 (fully closed) to 480 or 3000 (fully open), controlled according to discharge superheat
Electronic expansion valve C	EXVC	•	•	•	•	•	Position (steps) from 0 (fully closed) to 480 (fully open), controlled according to temperature different between plate heat exchanger inlet and outlet
Four-way valve	ST1	•	•	•	•	•	On
Solenoid valve (oil balance)	SV4	•	•	•	•	•	Closed for 200 secs, open for 600 secs, then closed
Solenoid valve (fast defrosting (in cooling) and unloading (in heating))	SV5	•	•	•	•	•	Open for 4 mins, then closed
Solenoid valve (EXV bypass)	SV6	•	•	•	•	•	Off
Solenoid valve (indoor units bypass)	SV7	•	•	•	•	•	Controlled according to load requirement
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor A vapor injection)	SV8A	•	•	•	•	•	Controlled according to inverter compressor A
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B vapor injection)	SV8B						Controlled according to inverter compressor B
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B pressure balance)	SV9			•		•	Open before compressor B startup

Part 3 - Control

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

mgr inż. Michał Kowa

upr. bud. 7308/C/d/86

PQM/IS/5859/01

do projektowania w określonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności sanitacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

5 Normal Operation Control

5.1 Component Control during Normal Operation

Table 3-5.1: Component control during normal cooling operation

Component	Wiring diagram label	8-12HP	14-18HP	20-24HP	26-28HP	30-32HP	Control functions and states
Inverter compressor A	COMP(A)	•				•	Controlled according to load requirement
Inverter compressor B	COMP(B)					•	
DC fan motor A	FANA	•				•	Controlled according to discharge pressure
DC fan motor B	FANB					•	
Electronic expansion valve A	EXVA	•				•	Position (steps) from 0 (fully closed) to 480 or 3000 (fully open), controlled according to discharge temperature
Electronic expansion valve C	EXVC	•				•	Position (steps) from 0 (fully closed) to 480 (fully open), controlled according to temperature different between plate heat exchanger inlet and outlet
Four-way valve	ST1	•				•	On
Solenoid valve (oil balance)	SV4	•				•	Open regularly
Solenoid valve (fast defrosting (in cooling) and unloading (in heating))	SV5	•				•	Controlled according to ambient temperature, discharge pressure, compressor running frequency and discharge superheat
Solenoid valve (EXV bypass)	SV6	•				•	Controlled according to discharge pressure and discharge temperature
Solenoid valve (indoor units bypass)	SV7					•	Controlled according to load requirement
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor A vapor injection)	SV8A	•				•	Controlled according to inverter compressor A on/off
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B vapor injection)	SV8B					•	Controlled according to inverter compressor B on/off
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B pressure balance)	SV9					•	Open before compressor B startup and close after compressor B running for 15 seconds. Open after compressor B stop 10 seconds and keep open 60 seconds.

Table 3-5.2: Component control during heating operation

Component	Wiring diagram label	8-12HP	14-18HP	20-24HP	26-28HP	30-32HP	Control functions and states
Inverter compressor A	COMP(A)	•				•	Controlled according to load requirement
Inverter compressor B	COMP(B)					•	
DC fan motor A	FANA	•				•	Controlled according to outdoor ambient temperature, outdoor heat exchanger pipe temperature, discharge pressure and load requirement
DC fan motor B	FANB					•	
Electronic expansion valve A	EXVA	•				•	Position (steps) from 0 (fully closed) to 480 or 3000 (fully open), controlled according to discharge superheat
Electronic expansion valve C	EXVC	•				•	Position (steps) from 0 (fully closed) to 480 (fully open), controlled according to temperature different between plate heat exchanger inlet and outlet
Four-way valve	ST1	•				•	On
Solenoid valve (oil balance)	SV4	•				•	Open regularly
Solenoid valve (fast defrosting (in cooling) and unloading (in heating))	SV5	•				•	Controlled according to ambient temperature, discharge pressure, compressor running frequency and discharge superheat
Solenoid valve (EXV bypass)	SV6	•				•	Off
Solenoid valve (indoor units bypass)	SV7					•	Controlled according to load requirement
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor A vapor injection)	SV8A	•				•	Controlled according to inverter compressor A on/off
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B vapor injection)	SV8B					•	Controlled according to inverter compressor B on/off
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B pressure balance)	SV9					•	Open before compressor B startup and close after compressor B running for 15 seconds. Open after compressor B stop 10 seconds and keep open 60 seconds.

Part 3 - Control

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 230X/Gd/86
POM. 16/5839/01
do projektowania i ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

V6-i VRF 50Hz

5.2 Compressor Output Control

The compressor rotation speed is controlled according to the load requirement. Before compressor startup, the outdoor unit first estimates the indoor unit load requirement according to the nominal capacity of indoor units currently running, and then correct for ambient temperature. The compressors then start up according to the corrected load requirement.

During operation the compressors are controlled according to the nominal capacity of indoor units currently running and the indoor unit heat exchanger temperatures.

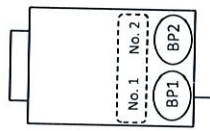
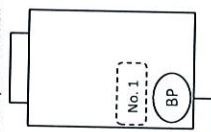
5.3 Compressor Step Control

The running speed of the compressors in rotations per second (rps) is one third of the frequency (in Hz) of the electrical input to the compressor motors. The compressor speed can be altered in increments of 1 rps.

5.4 Operating Priority and Rotation of Compressors

Figures 3-5.1 shows the compressor operating priority and rotation in the outdoor unit. In units with two compressors, inverter compressor A (BP1) operates in priority to inverter compressor B (BP2).

Figure 3-5.1: Compressor priority and rotation – one outdoor unit



5.5 Electronic Expansion Valve Control

EXVA control

The position of electronic expansion valves EXVA is controlled in steps from 0 (fully closed) to 480 (fully open) or 3000 (fully open).

In cooling mode:

- When the outdoor unit is in standby:
 - EXVA is at position 352 (steps) or 2112 (steps).
- When the outdoor unit is running:
 - EXVA is controlled according to discharge temperature.

In heating mode:

- When the outdoor unit is in standby:
 - EXVA is at position 352 (steps) or 2112 (steps).
- When the outdoor unit is running:
 - EXVA is controlled according to discharge superheat.

EXVC control

The positions of electronic expansion valves EXVC are controlled in steps from 0 (fully closed) to 480 (fully open).

In cooling / heating mode:

- When the outdoor unit is in standby:
 - EXVC is fully closed.
- When the outdoor unit is running:
 - EXVC is controlled according to temperature different between plate heat exchanger inlet and outlet.

5.6 Outdoor Fan Control

The speed of the outdoor unit fans is adjusted in steps, as shown in Table 3-5.3.

Table 3-5.3: Outdoor fan speed steps

Fan speed Index	Fan speed (rpm)		
	8-18HP	20-22HP	24-32HP
0	0	FANA / FANB 0 / 0	FANA / FANB 0 / 0
1	120	150 / 0	120 / 0
2	150	190 / 0	150 / 0
3	170	230 / 0	170 / 0
4	190	270 / 0	190 / 0
5	210	310 / 0 (150 / 150)	210 / 0
6	230	350 / 0 (180 / 180)	230 / 0
7	250	380 / 0 (210 / 210)	250 / 0 (120 / 120)
8	270	410 / 0 (240 / 240)	270 / 0 (150 / 150)
9	290	280 / 280	330 / 0 (170 / 170)
10	310	320 / 320	370 / 0 (190 / 190)
11	330	360 / 360	210 / 210
12	350	400 / 400	230 / 230
13	370	440 / 440	250 / 250
14	390	480 / 480	270 / 270
15	410	520 / 520	290 / 290
16	430	560 / 560	310 / 310
17	450	600 / 600	330 / 330
18	470	640 / 640	350 / 350
19	490	680 / 680	370 / 370
20	510	720 / 720	400 / 400
21	530	760 / 760	430 / 430
22	560	800 / 800	470 / 470

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 9308/Gd/86
POM/IS 5559/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalnościach: inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

23	580	840 / 840	510 / 510
24	600	880 / 880	550 / 550
25	630	910 / 910	600 / 600
26	650	940 / 940	650 / 650
27	700	980 / 980	700 / 700
28	750	1010 / 1010	750 / 750
29	800	1020 / 1020	800 / 800
30	850	1050 / 1050	830 / 830
31	880	1080 / 1080	850 / 850
32	920	1120 / 1120	870 / 870
33	920	1140 / 1140	890 / 890
34	920	1140 / 1140	920 / 920
35	920	1140 / 1140	920 / 920
36 (ESP 40Pa mode)	950	1200 / 1200	950 / 950
37 (ESP 60Pa mode)	980	1200 / 1200	980 / 980

Note:

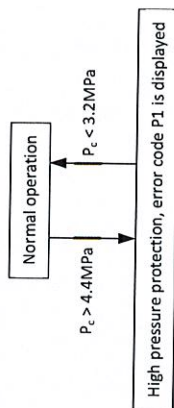
- For 20-22HP unit fan speed 5 to 8 and 24-32HP unit fan speed 7 to 10, when fan speed decreases, the fan speed is shown in the bracket; when fan speed increases, the fan speed is shown without bracket.

6 Protection Control

6.1 High Pressure Protection Control

This control protects the system from abnormally high pressure and protects the compressors from transient spikes in pressure.

Figure 3-6-1: High pressure protection control



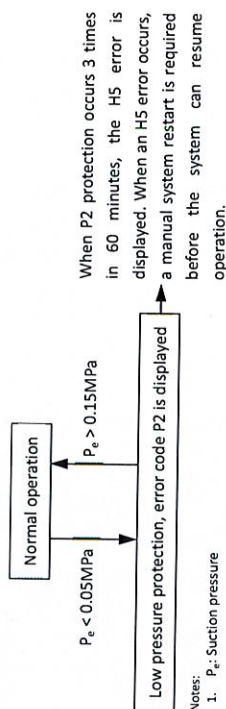
Notes:

- P_c: Discharge pressure

6.2 Low Pressure Protection Control

This control protects the system from abnormally low pressure and protects the compressors from transient drops in pressure.

Figure 3-6-2: Low pressure protection control



Notes:

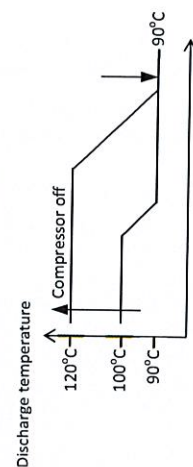
- P_s: Suction pressure

Part 3 - Control

6.3 Discharge Temperature Protection Control

This control protects the compressors from abnormally high temperatures and transient spikes in temperature. It is performed for each compressor.

Figure 3-6-3: Discharge temperature protection control



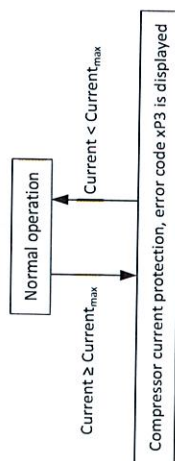
When the discharge temperature rises above 120°C the system displays P4 protection and all units stop running. When P4 protection occurs 3 times in 100 minutes, the H6 error is displayed. When an H6 error occurs, a manual system restart is required before the system can resume operation.

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2018.11.06
PCC/HS/11/60
do projektowania i kierowania robotami w zakresie
w szczególności w zakresie inżynierii
w zakresie inżynierii

6.4 Compressor and Inverter Module Protection Control

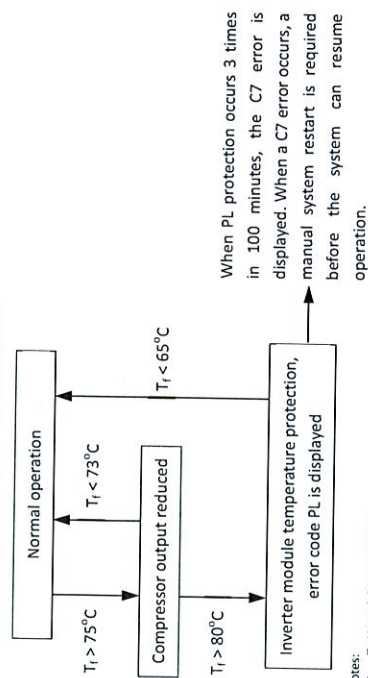
This control protects the compressors from abnormally high currents and protects the inverter modules from abnormally high temperatures. It is performed for each compressor and inverter module.

Figure 3-6-4: Compressor current protection control



Compressor model	Current _{max}	DC80PHDG-D1YG	33
		24.5	

Figure 3-6-5: Inverter module temperature protection control

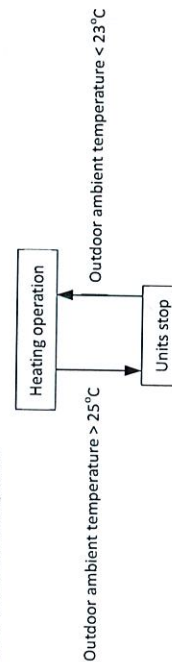


Notes:
1. T_i : Heat sink temperature

6.5 Disable Heating Control

When the outdoor temperature rises above 25°C heating mode is disabled to prevent the mechanical load on compressors becoming too high and to prevent low compression ratios which can result in insufficient compressor internal oil lubrication.

Figure 3-6-6: Disable heating control



mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/Gd/86
POMIS/5838/01
do projektowania w określonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności inżyniersko-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

7 Special Control

7.1 Oil Return Operation

In order to prevent compressors from running out of oil, the oil return operation is conducted to recover oil that has flowed out of the compressor(s) and into the piping system. This operation is performed for all units including units that are in standby. When the outdoor unit is running in oil return, the digital display on outdoor main PCB will display "d0".

Timing of oil return operation:

- When the initial cumulative operating time reaches 140 minutes and then every 8 hours.

Tables 3-7-1 and 3-7-2 show component control during oil return operation in cooling mode.

Table 3-7-1: Outdoor unit component control during oil return operation in cooling mode

Component	Wiring diagram label	8-12HP	14-18HP	20-24HP	26-28HP	30-32HP	Control functions and states
Inverter compressor A	COMP(A)	•	•	•	•	•	Fixed frequency
Inverter compressor B	COMP(B)	•	•	•	•	•	Fixed frequency
DC fan motor A	FANA	•	•	•	•	•	Fan speed controlled according to discharge pressure
DC fan motor B	FANB	•	•	•	•	•	Position 480 (steps) or 3000 (steps)
Electronic expansion valve A	EXVA	•	•	•	•	•	Position 96 (steps)
Electronic expansion valve C	EXVC	•	•	•	•	•	Off
Four-way valve	ST1	•	•	•	•	•	Normal control
Solenoid valve (oil balance)	SV4	•	•	•	•	•	On
Solenoid valve (fast defrosting)	SV5	•	•	•	•	•	On
Solenoid valve (EXV bypass)	SV6	•	•	•	•	•	Normal control
Solenoid valve (indoor units bypass)	SV7	•	•	•	•	•	Controlled according to inverter compressor A
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor A vapor injection)	SV8A	•	•	•	•	•	Controlled according to inverter compressor B
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B vapor injection)	SV8B	•	•	•	•	•	Open before compressor B startup
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B pressure balance)	SV9	•	•	•	•	•	

Table 3-7-2: Indoor unit component control during oil return operation in cooling mode

Component	Unit state	Control functions and states
Fan	Thermo on	Remote controller setting
	Standby	Off
	Thermo off	Off
Electronic expansion valve	Thermo on	Normal control
	Standby	300 (steps)
	Thermo off	300 (steps)

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

Tables 3-7.3 and 3-7.4 show component control during oil return operation in heating mode.

Table 3-7.3: Outdoor unit component control during oil return operation in heating mode

Component	Wiring diagram label	8-12HP	14-18HP	20-24HP	26-28HP	30-32HP	Control functions and states
Inverter compressor A	COMP(A)	•	•	•	•	•	Fixed frequency
Inverter compressor B	COMP(B)			•	•	•	
DC fan motor A	FANA	•	•	•	•	•	Fan speed controlled according to discharge pressure
DC fan motor B	FANB			•	•	•	
Electronic expansion valve A	EXVA	•	•	•	•	•	Position 480 (steps) or 3000 (steps)
Electronic expansion valve C	EXVC	•	•	•	•	•	Position 96 (steps)
Four-way valve	ST1	•	•	•	•	•	Off
Solenoid valve (oil balance)	SV4	•	•	•	•	•	Normal control
Solenoid valve (fast defrosting)	SV5	•	•	•	•	•	On
Solenoid valve (EXV bypass)	SV6	•	•	•	•	•	On
Solenoid valve (indoor units bypass)	SV7		•			•	Normal control
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor A vapor injection)	SV8A	•	•		•	•	Off
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B vapor injection)	SV8B				•	•	Off
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B pressure balance)	SV9			•	•	•	Open before compressor B startup

Table 3-7.4: Indoor unit component control during oil return operation in heating mode

Component	Unit state	Control functions and states
Fan	Thermo on Standby	Off Off
Electronic expansion valve	Thermo on Standby	Off 480 (steps) 480 (steps)
	Thermo off	480 (steps)

7.2 Defrosting Operation

In order to recover heating capacity, the defrosting operation is conducted when the outdoor unit heat exchanger is performing as an evaporator. The defrosting operation is controlled according to outdoor ambient temperature, outdoor heat exchanger temperature, indoor heat exchanger temperature and outdoor unit running time. When the outdoor unit is running in defrosting, the digital display on outdoor main PCB will display "dfr".

Table 3-7.5: Outdoor unit component control during defrosting operation

Component	Wiring diagram label	8-12HP	14-18HP	20-24HP	26-28HP	30-32HP	Control functions and states
Inverter compressor A	COMP(A)	•	•	•	•	•	Fixed frequency
Inverter compressor B	COMP(B)			•	•	•	
DC fan motor A	FANA	•	•	•	•	•	Off
DC fan motor B	FANB			•	•	•	
Electronic expansion valve A	EXVA	•	•	•	•	•	Position 480 (steps) or 3000 (steps)
Electronic expansion valve C	EXVC	•	•	•	•	•	Position 480 (steps)
Four-way valve	ST1	•	•	•	•	•	Off
Solenoid valve (oil balance)	SV4	•	•	•	•	•	Normal control
Solenoid valve (fast defrosting)	SV5	•	•	•	•	•	On
Solenoid valve (EXV bypass)	SV6	•	•	•	•	•	On
Solenoid valve (indoor units bypass)	SV7		•			•	Normal control
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor A vapor injection)	SV8A	•	•		•	•	Off
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B vapor injection)	SV8B				•	•	Off
Solenoid valve (inverter compressor B pressure balance)	SV9			•	•	•	Open before compressor B startup

Table 3-7.6: Indoor unit component control during defrosting operation

Component	Unit state	Control functions and states
Fan	Thermo on Standby	Off Off
Electronic expansion valve	Thermo on Standby	Off 480 (steps) 480 (steps)
	Thermo off	480 (steps)

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/Gd/86
POWIŚ/5569/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA



Part 4

Field Settings

1 Outdoor Unit Field Settings	50
-------------------------------------	----

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
 upr. bud. 2308/1 d/86
 POM/5/5833/01
 do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
 i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
 w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
 w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

DOKUMENTACJA
 POWYKONAWCZA

1 Outdoor Unit Field Settings

1.1 PCB Switches and Switch Settings

Figure 4-1.1: Outdoor unit main PCB switches

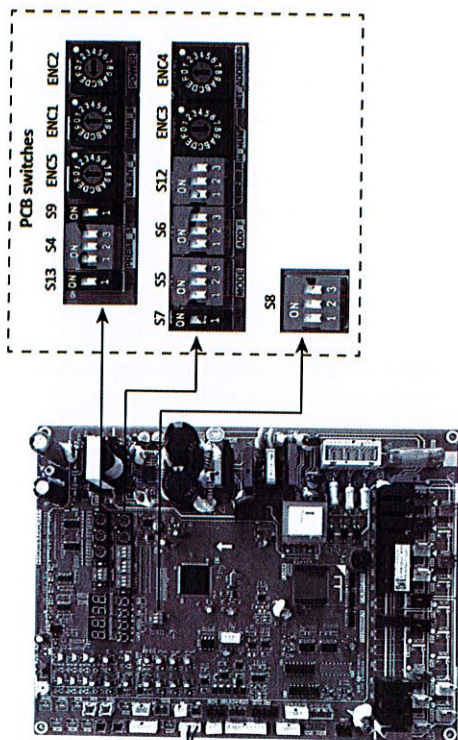


Table 4-1.1: Outdoor unit main PCB switch settings

Switch	Setting	Switch positions ¹	Description
S4	Static pressure		Standard static pressure (default)
			Low static pressure mode (reserved)
			Medium static pressure mode (reserved)
			High static pressure mode (reserved)
			Super high static pressure mode (reserved)
S5	Priority mode ²		Auto priority (default)
			Cooling priority
			VIP priority or voting priority
			Heating only
			Cooling only
S6-1	Reserved		Set priority mode via centralized controller (reserved)
S6-2	Clear indoor unit addresses		Reserved
			No action (default)
			Clear indoor unit addresses

Table continued on next page --

Table 4-1.1: Outdoor unit main PCB switch settings (continued)

Switch	Setting	Switch positions ¹	Description
S6-3	Addressing mode		Auto addressing (default)
			Manual addressing
S8-1	Reserved		Reserved
S8-2	Start-up time		Start-up time is 12 minutes (default)
			Start-up time is 7 minutes
S8-3	Reserved		Reserved
S7	Reserved		Reserved
S9	Reserved		Reserved
S13	Controller type		Use the new centralized controller (default)
			Use the old centralized controller
ENC2	Outdoor unit capacity ³		Only 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C should be selected 0: 8HP; 1: 10HP; 2: 12HP; 3: 14HP; 4: 16HP; 5: 18HP; 6: 20HP; 7: 22HP; 8: 24HP; 9: 26HP; A: 28HP; B: 30HP; C: 32HP
ENC4	Network address		Only 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 should be selected (default is 0)
ENC3 S12	Number of indoor units		The number of indoor units is in the range 0-15
			0-9 on ENC3 indicate 0-9 indoor units; A-F on ENC3 indicate 10-15 indoor units
			The number of indoor units is in the range 16-31
			0-9 on ENC3 indicate 16-25 indoor units; A-F on ENC3 indicate 26-31 indoor units
			The number of indoor units is in the range 32-47
ENC4	Silent mode ⁴		0-9 on ENC3 indicate 32-41 indoor units; A-F on ENC3 indicate 42-47 indoor units
			The number of indoor units is in the range 48-63
			0-9 on ENC3 indicate 48-57 indoor units; A-F on ENC3 indicate 58-63 indoor units
			Night silent time is 8h/10h (default)
			Night silent time is 8h/10h
			Night silent time is 8h/12h
			No silent mode
			Silent mode 1 (only limit max. fan speed)
			Silent mode 2 (only limit max. fan speed)
			Silent mode 3 (only limit max. fan speed)
			Super silent mode 1 (limit max. fan speed and compressor frequency)
			Super silent mode 2 (limit max. fan speed and compressor frequency)
			Super silent mode 3 (limit max. fan speed and compressor frequency)
			Super silent mode 4 (limit max. fan speed and compressor frequency)
			Set silent mode via centralized controller (reserved)

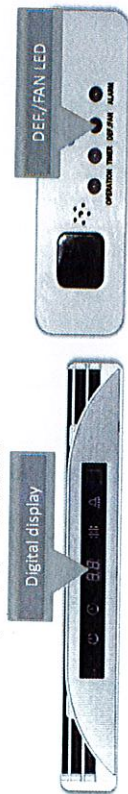
Notes:

- Black denotes the switch position.
- Refer to Part 4, 1.2.1 "Priority mode setting".
- Switch ENC2 is factory-set and its setting should not be changed.
- Refer to Part 4, 1.2.2 "Silent mode setting".

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 3308/Ga/86
POM/S/5939/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

Priority mode can be set on the outdoor unit. When an indoor unit is in mode conflict with the outdoor unit the unit displays the mode conflict error. If the indoor unit has a digital display, it will display error code E0; if the indoor unit display board has LED indicators, the "DEF/FAN" LED will flash rapidly.

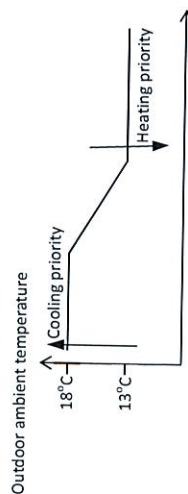
Figure 4-1.2: Indoor unit digital displays and LED indicators



There are five priority mode options:

1. **Auto priority mode (default):** In auto priority mode, the outdoor unit will operate in heating priority mode or cooling priority mode according to the outdoor ambient temperature.
 - a) When the outdoor ambient temperature is below 13°C, the outdoor units run in heating priority mode. The heating priority mode does not change until the outdoor ambient temperature is above 18°C.
 - b) When the outdoor ambient temperature is above 18°C, the outdoor units run in cooling priority mode. The cooling priority mode does not change until the outdoor ambient temperature is below 13°C.
 - c) When the outdoor unit restarts under the outdoor ambient temperature between 13°C and 18°C, the outdoor unit runs the same priority as before the last stop.
 - d) When the outdoor unit is initial startup under outdoor ambient temperature between 13°C and 18°C, the outdoor unit runs in heating priority mode.

Figure 4-1.3: Auto priority mode control



1.1. Heating priority mode:

- a) **During cooling operation:** If an indoor unit requests heating, the outdoor unit stops and then restarts in heating mode after 5 minutes. Indoor units requesting heating then start in heating mode and indoor units requesting cooling display the mode conflict error.
- b) **During heating operation:** If an indoor unit requests cooling, the outdoor unit ignores the request and continues to run in heating mode. The indoor unit requesting cooling displays the mode conflict error. If all the indoor units requesting heating are later turned off and one or more indoor units are still requesting cooling, the outdoor unit restarts in cooling mode after 5 minutes and any indoor units requesting cooling then start in cooling mode.

1.2. Cooling priority mode:

- a) **During heating operation:** If an indoor unit requests cooling, the outdoor unit stops and then restarts in cooling mode after 5 minutes. Indoor units requesting cooling then start in cooling mode and indoor units requesting heating display the mode conflict error.
- b) **During cooling operation:** If an indoor unit requests heating, the outdoor unit ignores the request and continues to run in cooling mode. The indoor unit requesting heating displays the mode conflict error. If all the indoor units requesting cooling are later turned off and one or more indoor units are still requesting heating, the outdoor unit restarts in heating mode after 5 minutes and any indoor units requesting heating then start in heating mode.

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2225/CiW/88
POMIS (0009001)
do projektowania i nadzoru
i kierowania robotami w ograniczonym zakresie
w specjalności Instalacji i Inżynierii
w Zakresie Instalacji Sanitarnych

2. **Cooling priority mode:** refer to above "1.2. Cooling priority mode" descriptions.
3. **VIP priority mode or voting priority mode:** The default VIP address is 63, and the VIP address also can be changed through menu mode, refer to Part 5, 1.2.3 "Menu mode" Table 5-1.3 "nib8". If the VIP indoor unit is operating, the outdoor unit operates in the mode of the VIP indoor unit. Indoor units that are in a mode different to that of the VIP unit display the mode conflict error. If there is no unit with VIP address or the VIP unit is in standby, the outdoor unit operates in voting priority mode. In voting priority mode, the outdoor unit operates in whichever of heating and cooling modes is being requested by the larger number of indoor units.
4. **Heating only mode:** The outdoor unit only operates in heating mode. Indoor units requesting heating operate in heating mode. Indoor units requesting cooling or in fan only mode display the mode conflict error.
5. **Cooling only mode:** The outdoor unit only operates in cooling mode. Indoor units requesting cooling operate in cooling mode; indoor units in fan only mode operate in fan only mode. Indoor units requesting heating display the mode conflict error.

1.2.2 Silent time setting

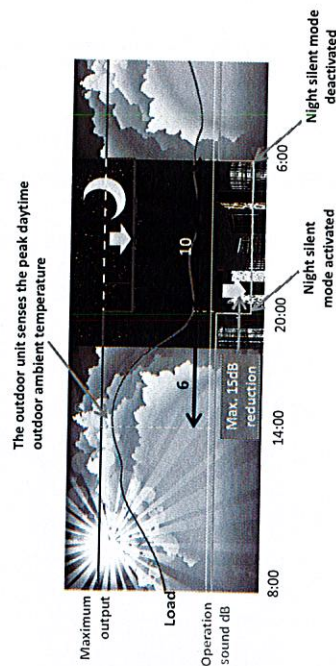
1.2.2.1 Night silent time setting

Night silent mode is activated X hours after the peak daytime temperature, and is deactivated after Y hours, where X and Y are as specified in Table 4-1.2.

Table 4-1.2: Night silent time setting

Switch	Switch positions	Description	X	Y
ENC4	0	Night silent time is 6h/10h (default)	6	10
	1	Night silent time is 6h/12h	6	12
	2	Night silent time is 8h/10h	8	10
	3	Night silent time is 8h/12h	8	12

Figure 4-1.2: Night silent mode example (default setting, 6h/10h)



In silent mode 1 / 2 / 3, the outdoor fan speed decreases gradually. In super silent mode 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 and night silent mode, not only the fan speed decreases gradually, but also the compressor frequency decreases gradually.

Table 4-1.3: Silent mode setting

Switch	Switch positions	Description
ENC4	5	Silent mode 1 (only limit max. fan speed)
	6	Silent mode 2 (only limit max. fan speed)
	7	Silent mode 3 (only limit max. fan speed)
	8	Super silent mode 1 (limit max. fan speed and compressor frequency)
	9	Super silent mode 2 (limit max. fan speed and compressor frequency)
	A	Super silent mode 3 (limit max. fan speed and compressor frequency)
	B	Super silent mode 4 (limit max. fan speed and compressor frequency)

1.2.2.3 Maximum fan speed and capacity output control in different silent mode

Table 4-1.4: Maximum fan speed and capacity output control in different silent mode

ENC4 Switch positions	Description	Max. fan speed index ¹							Max. capacity output
		8-10HP	12HP	14-18HP	20-22HP	24-26HP	28-32HP	8-32HP	
0	Night silent time is 6h/10h (default)								
1	Night silent time is 6h/12h	28	28	28	22	28	28		
2	Night silent time is 8h/10h								
3	Night silent time is 8h/12h								
4	No silent mode	30	31	30	30	30	31		100%
5	Silent mode 1	28	28	28	27	28	28		
6	Silent mode 2	26	26	26	25	26	26		
7	Silent mode 3	24	24	24	23	24	24		
8	Super silent mode 1	28	28	28	22	28	28		80%
9	Super silent mode 2	27	27	27	21	27	27		70%
A	Super silent mode 3	26	26	26	20	26	26		60%
B	Super silent mode 4	25	25	25	19	25	25		50%

Notes:

1. Fan speed (rpm) for different fan speed index refers to Table 3-5.3 in Part 3, 5.6 "Outdoor Fan Control".
2. If the system pressure is over 3.5MPa, the system exits silent mode automatically.

Part 5

Electrical Components and Wiring Diagrams

1	Outdoor Unit Electric Control Box Layout.....	56
2	Outdoor Unit Main PCB	58
3	Compressor Inverter Module	65
4	Wiring Diagrams	66

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/Gd/86
POM/13/5899/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

V6-i VRF 50Hz



V6-i VRF 50Hz

1 Outdoor Unit Electric Control Box Layout

8-18HP

Figure 5-1.1: 8-18HP top layer of electric control box

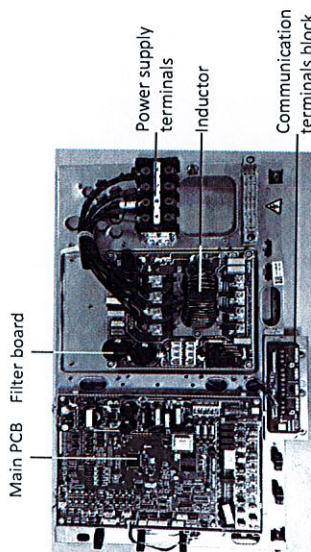


Figure 5-1.2: 8-18HP bottom layer of electric control box

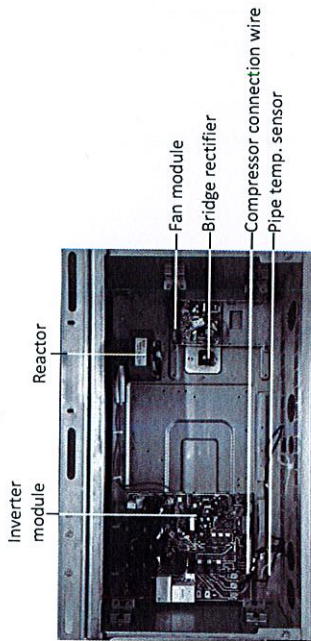


Figure 5-1.3: 20-32HP top layer of electric control box

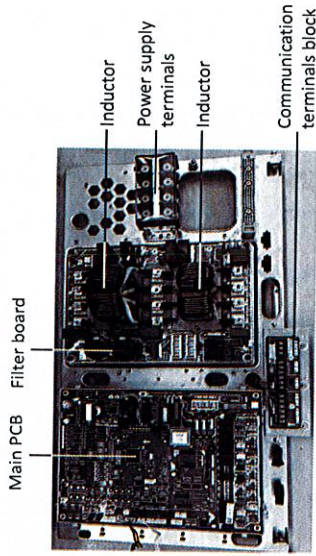
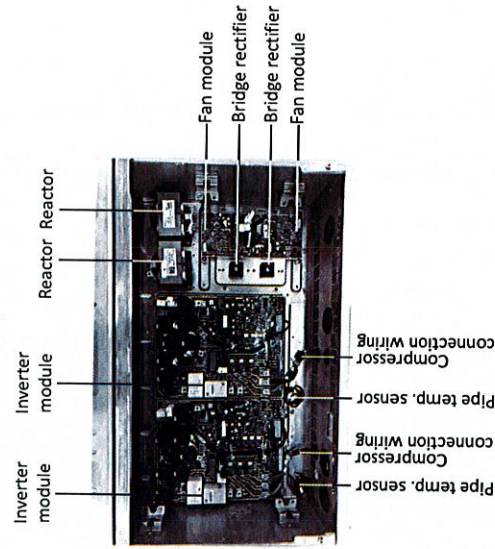


Figure 5-1.4: 20-32HP bottom layer of electric control box



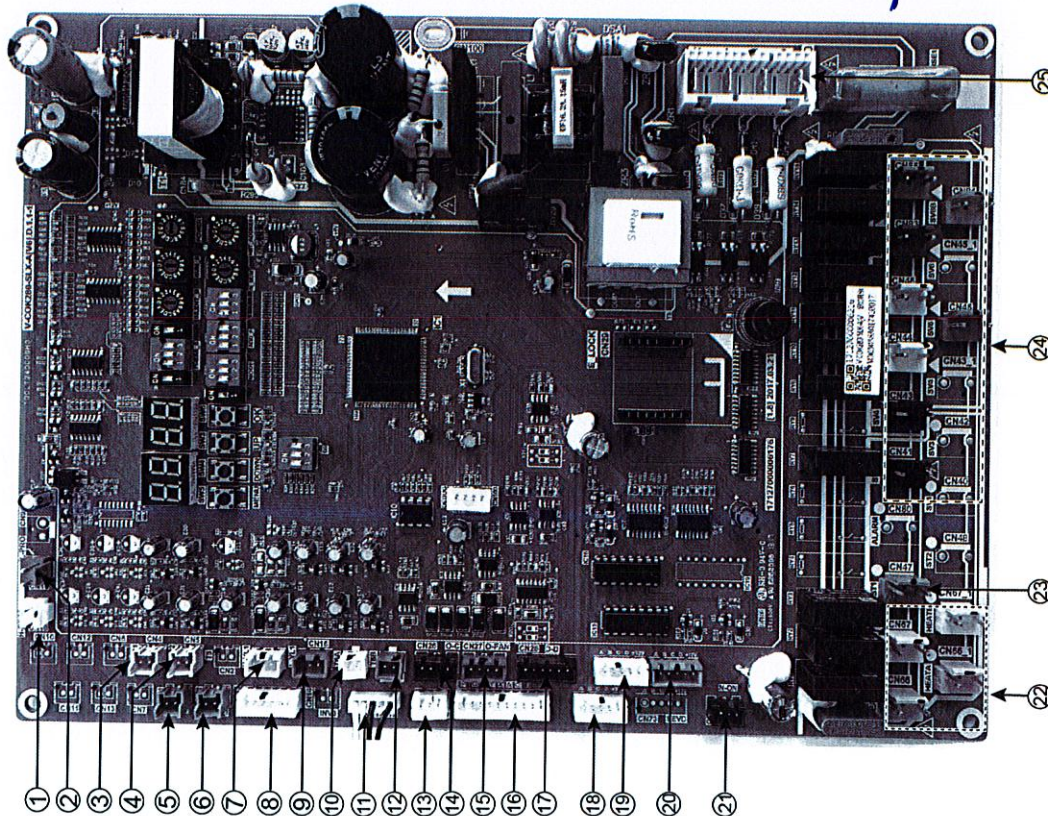
mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2208/Gd/86
POM/IS/1839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

V6-i VRF 50Hz

2 Outdoor Unit Main PCB

2.1 Ports

Figure 5-2.1: Outdoor unit main PCB ports¹



Midea V6-i Series Service Manual

Notes:

1. Label descriptions are given in Table 5-2.1.



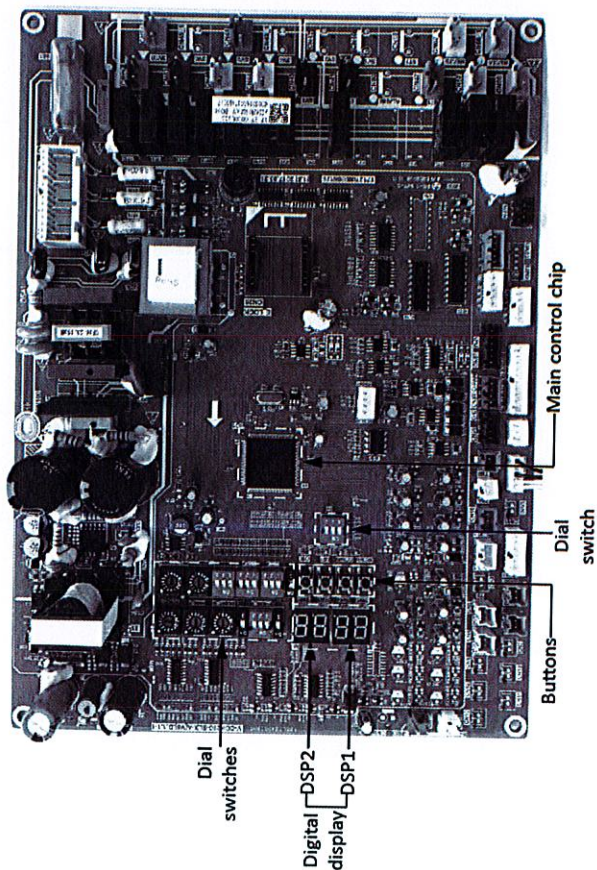
Table 5-2.1: Main PCB ports

Label in Figure 5-2.1	Port code	Content	Port voltage
1	CN18	Low pressure switch connection	0V or 5V DC
2	CN19	High pressure switch and discharge temperature switch(es) connections	0V or 5V DC
3	CN4	Compressor top temperature sensor (single compressor units) or compressor A compressor top temperature sensor (dual compressor units) connection	0-5V DC (varying)
4	CN5	Discharge pipe temperature sensor (single compressor units) or compressor B compressor top temperature sensor (dual compressor units) connection	0-5V DC (varying)
5	CN3	Inverter module temperature sensor A connection	0-5V DC (varying)
6	CN3_1	Inverter module temperature sensor B connection	0-5V DC (varying)
7	CN17	High pressure sensor connection	0-5V DC (varying)
8	CN15	Inverter compressor A and B current sensor connections	0-7.8V AC (varying)
9	CN16	Reserved	/
10	CN8	Plate heat exchanger inlet temperature sensor connection	0-5V DC (varying)
11	CN1	Outdoor ambient temperature sensor and outdoor heat exchanger temperature sensor connections	0-5V DC (varying)
12	CN8_1	Plate heat exchanger outlet temperature sensor connection	0-5V DC (varying)
13	CN20	Communication port to outdoor unit	2.5-2.7V DC
14	CN26	Communication port to compressor drive board	2.5-2.7V DC
15	CN27	Communication port to fan drive board	2.5-2.7V DC
16	CN25	Communication port	2.5-2.7V DC
17	CN28	Reserved	/
18	CN71	EEVB drive port	0V or 12V DC
19	CN70	EEVA drive port	0V or 12V DC
20	CN72	EEVC drive port	0V or 12V DC
21	CN82	Control port of relay for AC filter board	0V or 12V DC
22	CN66-CN67	Power supply to compressor crankcase heater	220V AC
23	CN47	Four-way valve drive ports	220V AC
24	CN41-CN46; CN83-CN85	Solenoid valve drive ports	220V AC
25	CN30	Power input of main board	220V AC between A/B/C and N; 380V AC between A,B and C

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 22005/Gd/86
POM/IS/5339/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

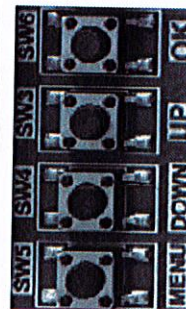
Figure 5-2.2: Outdoor unit main PCB components



2.2.2 Function of buttons SW3 to SW6

Table 5-2.2: Function of buttons SW3 to SW6

Button	Function
SW3 (UP)	In menu mode: previous and next buttons for menu modes.
SW4 (DOWN)	Not in menu mode: previous and next buttons for system check information.
SW5 (MENU)	Enter / exit menu mode.
SW6 (OK)	Confirm to enter specified menu mode.

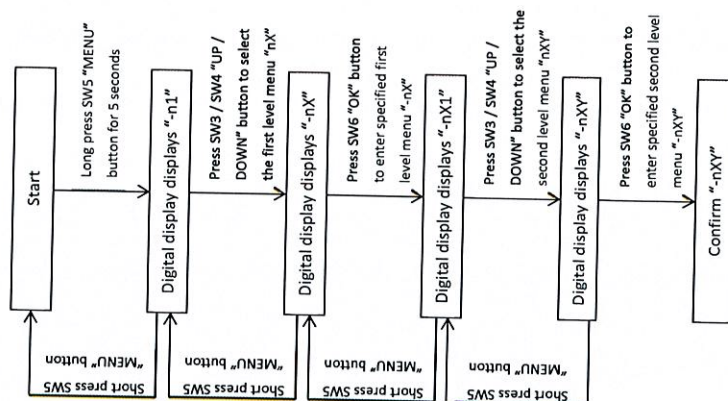


mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/Gd/86
POMiŚ 3009/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

2.2.3 Menu mode

1. Long press SW5 "MENU" button for 5 seconds to enter menu mode, and the digital display displays "n1";
2. Press SW3 / SW4 "UP / DOWN" button to select the first level menu "n1", "n2", "n3", "n4" or "nb";
3. Press SW6 "OK" button to enter specified first level menu, for example, enter "n4" mode;
4. Press SW3 / SW4 "UP / DOWN" button to select the second level menu from "n41" to "n47";
5. Press SW6 "OK" button to enter specified second level menu, for example, enter "n43" mode;

Menu mode selection flowchart:



Menu mode function:

Table 5-2.3: Menu mode function

Digital display content	Menu mode	Remarks
n14	Debug mode 1	All indoor units running in cooling mode
n15	Debug mode 2	If all indoor units in the system are the 2nd generation indoor units, all the indoor units will run in heating mode. Once there is one or more old indoor unit in the system, all the indoor units will run in forced cooling mode
n16	Maintenance mode	The system does not check the indoor units' number.
n24	Reserved	
n25	Reserved	
n26	Backup run	Only available for outdoor unit with two compressors. If one of the two compressors fails, the other compressor will keep running for up to 4 days and then stop automatically.
n27	Vacuum mode	It is only used in maintenance process. The digital display displays "R006", and all solenoid valves are opened and EXVs are opened to the maximum steps.
n31	History error codes	
n32	Cleaning history error codes	
n33	Reserved	
n34	Factory reset	
n41	Power limitation mode 1	100% capacity output
n42	Power limitation mode 2	90% capacity output
n43	Power limitation mode 3	80% capacity output
n44	Power limitation mode 4	70% capacity output
n45	Power limitation mode 5	60% capacity output
n46	Power limitation mode 6	50% capacity output
n47	Power limitation mode 7	40% capacity output
nb1	Fahrenheit degree setting (°F)	
nb2	Celsius degree setting (°C)	
nb3	Exit auto power save mode	
nb4	Enter auto power save mode	
nb5	Auto snow-blowing mode 1 (customized)	According to outdoor ambient temperature (Td), the outdoor fan(s) periodically stop for 15 minutes and run for 2 minute
nb6	Auto snow-blowing mode 2 (customized)	According to outdoor ambient temperature (Td), the outdoor fan(s) periodically stop for 30 minutes and run for 2 minute
nb7	Exit auto snow-blowing mode	
nb8	VIP address setting	The digital display will display "iXX", "XX" stands for VIP address, use UP / DOWN button to change the VIP address and press OK button to confirm the specified VIP address.
nf1	Reserved	
nf2	Reserved	

How to exit specified menu mode:

Table 5-2.4: Exit specified menu mode method:

Menu mode	Manual exit method	Automatic exit method	System restart
Debug mode 1 (2)	Long press SW6 "OK" button when the digital display is not in menu selection state	After running 120 minutes	Invalid
Maintenance mode	/	After running 60 minutes	Invalid
Backup run	/	After running 4 days or both two compressors are failed	Invalid
Vacuum mode	Long press SW6 "OK" button when the digital display is not in menu selection state	After running 8 hours	Invalid
Power limitation mode	Select power limitation mode 1 "n41"	/	Valid
Auto power save mode	Select "nb3"	/	Valid
Auto snow-blowing mode 1 (2)	Select "nb7"	/	Valid
VIP address setting	/	/	Valid
*°C / °F setting	/	/	Valid

2.2.4 UP / DOWN system check button

Before pressing UP or DOWN button, allow the system to operate steadily for more than an hour. On pressing UP or DOWN button, the parameters listed in Table 5-2.5 will be displayed in sequence.

Table 5-2.5: System check

DSP1 content	Parameters displayed on DSP2	Remarks
0--	Unit address	For V6 individual outdoor unit: 0
1--	Unit capacity	Refer to Note 1
2--	Number of outdoor units	For V6 individual outdoor unit: 1
3--	Number of indoor units as set on PCB	
4--	The capacity of outdoor unit	
5--	Total capacity requirement of indoor units	
6--	Total corrected capacity requirement of indoor units	
7--	Operating mode	Refer to Note 2
8--	Outdoor unit actual operating capacity	
9--	Fan A speed index	Refer to Note 3
10--	Fan B speed index	Refer to Note 3
11--	Indoor heat exchanger pipe (T2/T3) temperature (°C)	Actual value = value displayed
12--	Main heat exchanger pipe (T3) temperature (°C)	Actual value = value displayed
13--	Outdoor ambient (T4) temperature (°C)	Actual value = value displayed
14--	Plate heat exchanger cooling refrigerant inlet (T6A) temperature (°C)	Actual value = value displayed
15--	Plate heat exchanger cooling refrigerant outlet (T6B) temperature (°C)	Actual value = value displayed
16--	Inverter compressor A discharge temperature (°C)	Actual value = value displayed
17--	Inverter compressor B discharge temperature (°C)	Actual value = value displayed
18--	Inverter module A heatsink temperature (°C)	Actual value = value displayed
19--	Inverter module B heatsink temperature (°C)	Actual value = value displayed
20--	Plate heat exchanger cooling refrigerant outlet temperature minus inlet temperature (°C)	Actual value = value displayed
21--	Discharge superheat degree (°C)	Actual value = value displayed
22--	Inverter compressor A current (A)	Actual value = value displayed
23--	Inverter compressor B current (A)	Actual value = value displayed
24--	EXVA position	Refer to Note 4
25--	EXVB position	Refer to Note 4
26--	EXVC position	Refer to Note 4
27--	Compressor discharge pressure (MPa)	Actual value = value displayed × 0.1
28--	Reserved	
29--	Number of indoor units currently in communication with the outdoor unit	Actual value = value displayed
30--	Number of indoor units currently operating	Actual value = value displayed
31--	Priority mode	Refer to Note 5
32--	Silent mode	Refer to Note 6
33--	Static pressure mode	Refer to Note 7

Table continued on next page

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/04/86
POM/IS/5679/04
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

DSP1 content	Parameters displayed on DSP2	Remarks
34 --	Reserved	
35 --	Reserved	
36 --	DC voltage A	Actual value = value displayed x 10
37 --	DC voltage B	Actual value = value displayed x 10
38 --	Reserved	
39 --	Address of VIP indoor unit	
40 --	Reserved	
41 --	Reserved	
42 --	Refrigerant quantity	Refer to Note 8
43 --	Reserved	
44 --	Power mode	Refer to Note 9
45 --	Most recent error or protection code	"--" is displayed if no error or protection events have occurred since start-up
-- --	End	

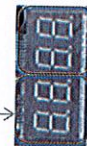
Notes:

- Outdoor unit capacity setting:
 - 0: 8HP; 1: 10HP; 2: 12HP; 3: 14HP; 4: 16HP; 5: 18HP; 6: 20HP; 7: 22HP; 8: 24HP; 9: 26HP; A: 28HP; B: 30HP; C: 32HP.
- Operating mode:
 - 0: off; 2: cooling; 3: heating; 4: forced cooling.
- The fan speed index is related to the fan speed in rpm and can take any integer value in the range 1 (slowest) to 35 (fastest).
- 480P: steps = value displayed x 4; 3000P: steps = value displayed x 24.
- Priority mode:
 - 0: auto priority; 1: cooling priority; 2: VIP priority or voting priority; 3: heating only; 4: cooling only.
- Silent mode:
 - 0: night silent time 6h/10h; 1: night silent time 6h/12h; 2: night silent time 8h/10h; 3: night silent time 8h/12h; 4: no silent mode; 5: silent mode 1; 6: silent mode 2; 7: silent mode 3; 8: super silent mode 1; 9: super silent mode 2; 10: super silent mode 3; 11: super silent mode 4.
- Static pressure mode:
 - 0: standard static pressure; 1: low static pressure; 2: medium static pressure; 3: high static pressure; 4: super high static pressure.
- Refrigerant quantity:
 - 0: normal; 1: slightly excessive; 2: significantly excessive; 3: slightly insufficient; 4: significantly insufficient; 5: critically insufficient.
- Power mode:
 - 0: 100% capacity output; 1: 90% capacity output; 2: 80% capacity output; 3: 70% capacity output; 4: 60% capacity output; 5: 50% capacity output; 6: 40% capacity output; 7: 30% capacity output; 8: 20% capacity output; 9: 10% capacity output; 10: auto power save mode, 100% capacity output; 11: auto power save mode, 90% capacity output; 12: auto power save mode, 80% capacity output; 13: auto power save mode, 70% capacity output; 14: auto power save mode, 60% capacity output; 15: auto power save mode, 50% capacity output; 16: auto power save mode, 40% capacity output.

2.2.5 Digital display output

Table 5-2.6: Digital display output in different operating states

Outdoor unit state	Parameters displayed on DSP1	Parameters displayed on DSP2
Standby	Unit's address	The number of indoor units in communication with the outdoor unit
For single compressor units	--	Running speed of the compressor in rotations per second
For dual compressor units	Running speed of compressor B in rotations per second	Running speed of compressor A in rotations per second
Error or protection	-- or placeholder	Error or protection code
In menu mode	Refer to Table 5-2.3	Refer to Table 5-2.3
System check	Refer to Table 5-2.5	Refer to Table 5-2.5

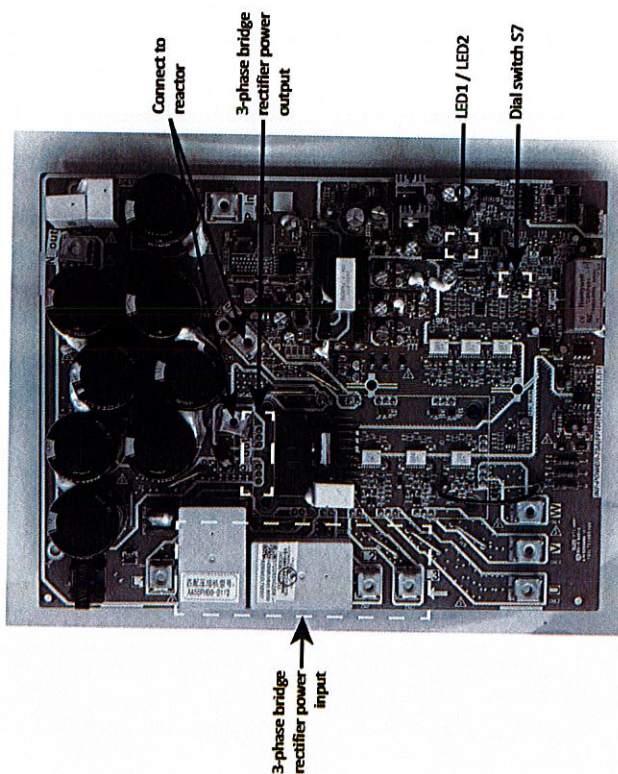


mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 23083/d/86
PCL/11/5/2008/01
do projektowania i kierowania w ograniczonym zakresie
I kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
W specjalnościach: 1300-14/18; 1300-14/18; 1300-14/18

3 Compressor Inverter Module

3.1.1 Layout

Figure 5-3.1: Compressor inverter module components



3.1.2 LED indicators LED1 and LED2

Table 5-3.1: LED Indicators LED1 and LED2

Indicator	LED indicator function and status
LED 1	Inverter module operating indicator. Continuously on if the compressor is running normally and flashing if an inverter module error has occurred ¹ .
LED 2	Inverter module error indicator. Continuously on if an inverter module error has occurred ¹ .

Note:

- If an inverter module error occurs, refer to Part 6, "Xm Troubleshooting". The error code is displayed on the digital display.

3.1.3 Dial switch S7 setting

Dial switch S7 is used to set compressor inverter module A/B address. The compressor inverter module A/B location refers to the wiring diagram.

S7 on inverter module	Inverter module address
ON 12	0 for compressor inverter module A
ON 12	1 for compressor inverter module B

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/G/86
POM/IS/5839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

Part 6

Diagnosis and Troubleshooting

1	Error Code Table	70
2	Troubleshooting	71
3	Appendix to Part 6	125

Part 6 - Diagnosis and Troubleshooting

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2808/Gd/86
POMIS/6839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynieryjnej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

1 Error Code Table

Table 6-1.1: Error code table

Error code ¹	Content	Remarks	Manual re-start required ²
E1	Phase sequence error	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
E2	Communication error between indoor and outdoor units	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
E4	Outdoor heat exchanger temperature sensor (T3) error or outdoor ambient temperature sensor (T4) error	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
E5	Abnormal power supply voltage	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
E7	Compressor top or discharge pipe temperature sensor (T7C1/2) error	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
E8	Outdoor unit address error	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
xE9	EEPROM mismatch	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
xF1	DC bus voltage error	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
F3	Plate heat exchanger cooling refrigerant outlet temperature sensor (T6B) error	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
F5	Plate heat exchanger cooling refrigerant inlet temperature sensor (T6A) error	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
F6	Electronic expansion valve connection error	Displayed on the unit with the error Refer to Note 3	Yes
xH0	Communication error between main control chip and inverter driver chip	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
xH4	Inverter module protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
H5	P2 protection appears three times in 60 minutes	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
H6	P4 protection appears three times in 100 minutes	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
H7	Number of indoor units detected by outdoor unit not same as number set on main PCB	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
H8	High pressure sensor error	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
H9	P9 protection appears ten times in 120 minutes	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
C7	P1 protection appears three times in 100 minutes	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
P1	Discharge pipe high pressure protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
P2	Suction pipe low pressure protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
xP3	Compressor current protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
P4	Discharge temperature protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
P5	Outdoor heat exchanger temperature protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
P9	Fan module protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	No

Table continued on next page ...

Part 6 - Diagnosis and Troubleshooting

Table 6-1.1: Error code table (continued)

Error code ¹	Content	Remarks	Manual re-start required ²
PL	Inverter module temperature protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
PP	Compressor discharge insufficient superheat protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	No
XL0	Inverter module protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
XL1	DC bus low voltage protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
XL2	DC bus high voltage protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
XL4	MCE error	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
XL5	Zero speed protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
XL7	Phase sequence error	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
XL8	Compressor frequency variation greater than 15Hz within one second protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes
XL9	Actual compressor frequency differs from target frequency by more than 15Hz protection	Displayed on the unit with the error	Yes

Notes:

- 'x' is a placeholder for the compressor system (compressor and related electrical components), with 1 representing compressor system A and 2 representing compressor system B. 'y' is a placeholder for the address (1 or 2) of the slave unit with the error.
- For some error codes, a manual restart is required before the system can resume operation.
- Once the EXV has been connected properly, the error code will flash to indicate that the connection has been re-established. A manual restart is then required before the system can resume operation.

2 Troubleshooting

2.1 Warning

Warning

- All electrical work must be carried out by competent and suitably qualified, certified and accredited professionals and in accordance with all applicable legislation (all national, local and other laws, standards, codes, rules, regulations and other legislation that apply in a given situation).
- Power-off the outdoor units before connecting or disconnecting any connections or wiring, otherwise electric shock (which can cause physical injury or death) may occur or damage to components may occur.

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2209/Gd/86
POMIĘDZY 19/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynieryjnej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA



2.2.2 Description

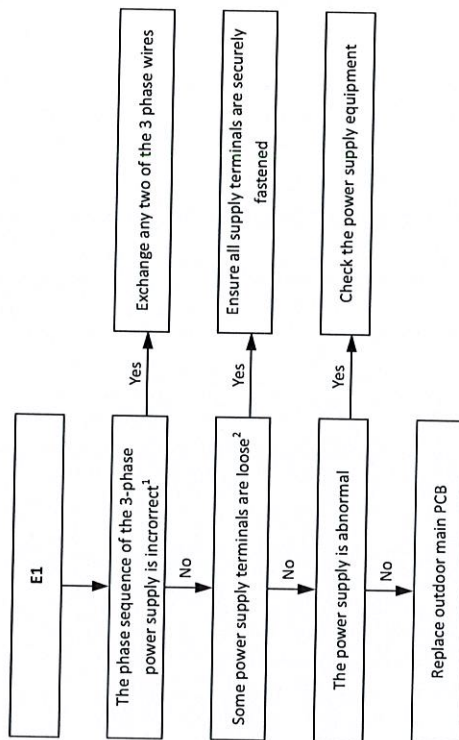
- Phase sequence error.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is displayed on the outdoor unit with the error.

2.2.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: Wrong phase connection for 1.6s or phase missing for 48s.
- Recover condition: Correct phase connection.
- Reset method: Manually restart.

2.2.4 Possible causes

- Power supply phases not connected in correct sequence.
- Power supply terminals loose.
- Power supply abnormal.
- Main PCB damaged.



Notes:

- The A, B, C terminals of the 3-phase power supply should match compressor phase sequence requirements. If the phase sequence is inverted, the compressor will operate inversely. If the wiring connection of each outdoor unit is in A, B, C phase sequence, and multiple units are connected, the current difference between C phase and A, B phases will be very large as the power supply load of each outdoor unit will be on C phase. This can easily lead to tripped circuits and terminal wiring burnout. Therefore if multiple units are to be used, the phase sequence should be staggered, so that the current is distributed among the three phases equally.
- Loose power supply terminals can cause the compressors to operate abnormally and compressor current to be very large.

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2200/GA/86
POMIAR/0000/04
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-technicznej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA



2.3.2 Description

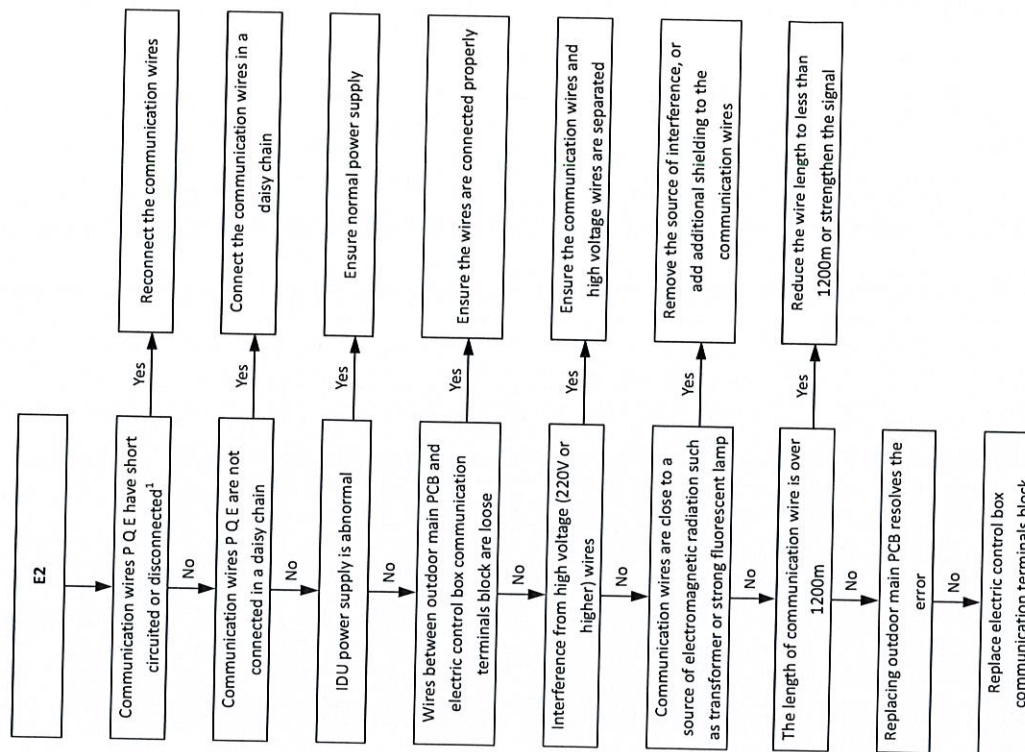
- Communication error between indoor and outdoor unit.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the outdoor unit.

2.3.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: Indoor units and the outdoor unit cannot communicate for 2 minutes after the system is powered on for 20 minutes.
- Recover condition: Communication go back to normal.
- Reset method: Resume automatically.

2.3.4 Possible causes

- Communication wires between indoor and outdoor units not connected properly.
- Indoor unit power supply abnormal.
- Loosened wiring within electric control box.
- Interference from high voltage wires or other sources of electromagnetic radiation.
- Communication wire too long.
- Damaged main PCB or electric control box communication terminals block.



Notes:

1. Measure the resistance among P, Q and E. The normal resistance between P and Q is 120Ω, between P and E is infinite, between Q and E is infinite.

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 33/88/04/86
POMIARY
do projektowania w podstawowym zakresie
i kierowania robotami budowlanymi
w szczególności: budowlami inżynierskimi
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



2.4.2 Description

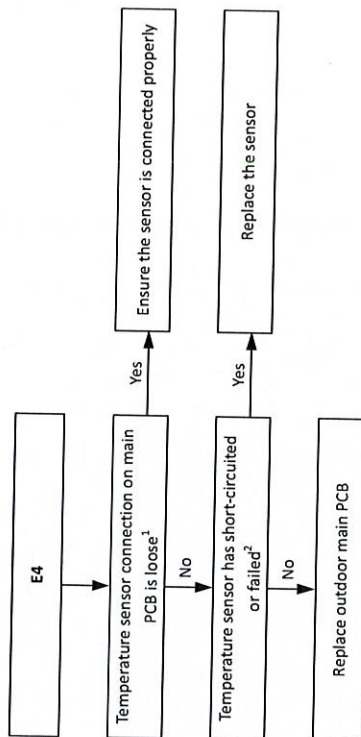
- Outdoor heat exchanger temperature sensor (T3) error or outdoor ambient temperature sensor (T4) error.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.4.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: The main control board cannot receive the feedback signal of temperature sensor T3 or T4.
- Recover condition: The main control board can receive the feedback signal of temperature sensor T3 or T4.
- Reset method: Resume automatically.

2.4.4 Possible causes

- Temperature sensor not connected properly or has malfunctioned.
- Damaged main PCB.



Notes:

- Outdoor ambient temperature sensor (T4) and heat exchanger temperature sensor (T3) connection is port CN1 on the main PCB (labeled 11 in Figure 5-2.1 in Part 5, 2.1 "Ports").
- Measure sensor resistance. If the resistance is too low, the sensor has short-circuited. If the resistance is not consistent with the sensor's resistance characteristics table, the sensor has failed. Refer to Table 6-3.1 in Part 6, 3.1 "Temperature Sensor Resistance Characteristics".

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2208/Gd/86
PCA/19/029/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



2.5.2 Description

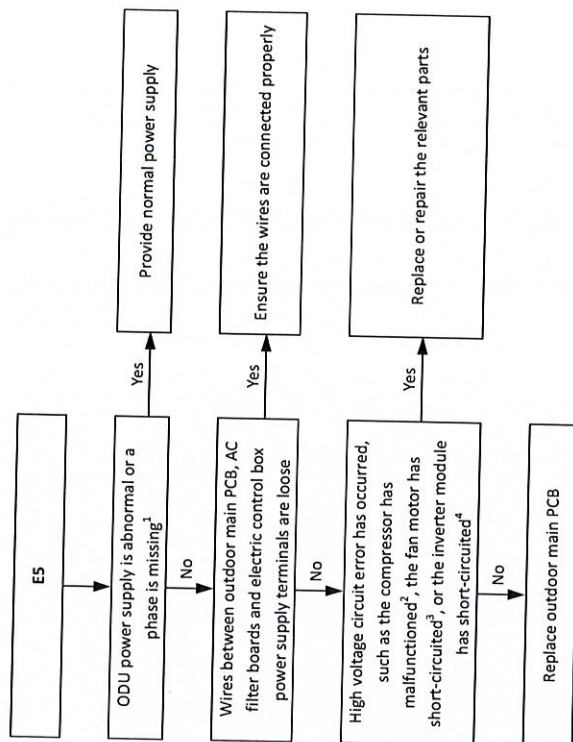
- Abnormal power supply voltage.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.5.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: Outdoor unit power supply phase voltage < 165V.
- Recover condition: Outdoor unit power supply phase voltage is > 180V.
- Reset method: Resume automatically.

2.5.4 Possible causes

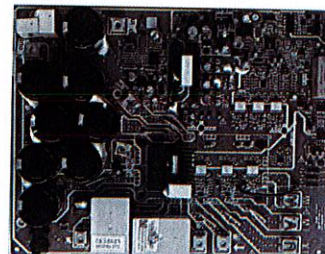
- Outdoor unit power supply voltage is abnormal or a phase is missing.
- Loosened wiring within electric control box.
- High voltage circuit error.
- Main PCB damaged.



Notes:

- The normal voltage between A and N, B and N, and C and N is 198-242V.
- The normal resistances of the inverter compressor are 0.7-1.5Ω among U V W and infinite between each of U V W and ground. If any of the resistances differ from these specifications, the compressor has malfunctioned.
- The normal resistances of the fan motor coil among U V W are less than 100Ω. If a measured resistance is 0Ω, the fan motor has short-circuited.
- Set a multi-meter to buzzer mode and test any two terminals of P N U V W of the inverter module. If the buzzer sounds, the inverter module has short-circuited.

Figure 6-2.1: Inverter module terminals



mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2446/U/RG
POTW/S/5039/01
do projektowania i kierowania robotami w specjalności inżynierskiej z zakresu instalacji sanitarnej w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

V6-i VRF 50Hz

2.6 E7: Temperature sensor (T7C1/2) error

2.6.1 Digital display output



2.6.2 Description

- A compressor top temperature sensor or discharge pipe temperature sensor (T7C1/2) error.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.6.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: Discharge pressure \geq 3MPa and discharge temperature $< 15^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2 minutes.
- Recover condition: Discharge pressure and temperature go back to normal.
- Reset method: Manually restart.

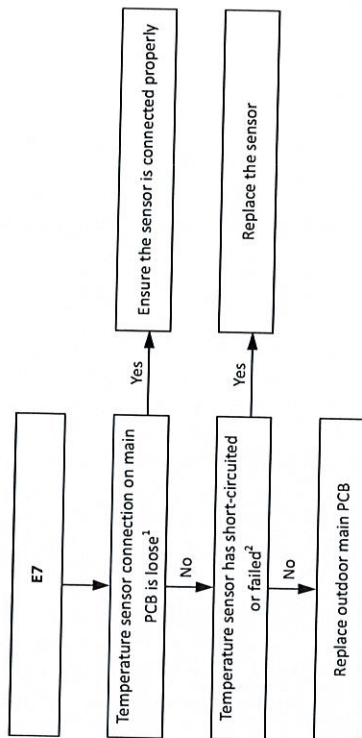
2.6.4 Possible causes

- Temperature sensor not connected properly or has malfunctioned.
- Damaged main PCB.



2.6.5 Procedure

V6-i VRF 50Hz



Notes:

1. Compressor top temperature sensor and discharge pipe temperature sensor connections are ports CN4 and CN5 on the main PCB (labeled 3 and 4, respectively, in Figure 5-2.1 in Part 5, 2.1 "Ports").
2. Measure sensor resistance. If the resistance is too low, the sensor has short-circuited. If the resistance is not consistent with the sensor's resistance characteristics table, the sensor has failed. Refer to table 6-3.2 in Part 6, 3.1 "Temperature Sensor Resistance Characteristics".

mgr inż. Michał Ko...
Spec. bud. 1312/Gd/86
Rozm. 1312/3839/01
do projekt. 1312/3839/01
I km. 1312/3839/01
W spec. 1312/3839/01
W spec. 1312/3839/01

V6-i VRF 50Hz

2.7 E8: Outdoor unit address error

2.7.1 Digital display output



2.7.2 Description

- Outdoor unit address error.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.7.3 Trigger / recover condition

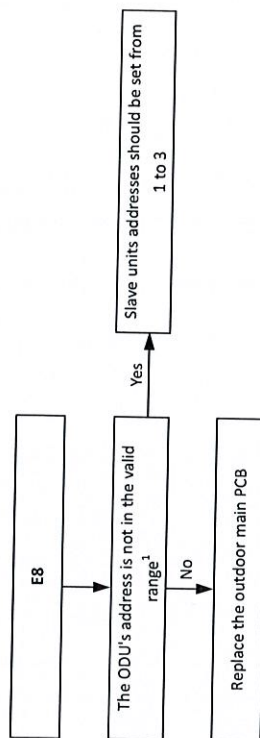
- Trigger condition: Outdoor unit address is set more than 3.
- Recover condition: Outdoor unit addresses are set from 0 to 3.
- Reset method: Manually restart.

2.7.4 Possible causes

- Invalid outdoor unit address.
- Main PCB damaged.



2.7.5 Procedure



Notes:

- The V6 individual outdoor unit address should be set as 0.

mgr inż. Michał Kowal
upr. bud. 2248/12/86
PROJEKTOWANIE I KIEROWANIE
do projektowania i kierowania
I kierowania robotami budowlanymi
w specjalności instalacyjnej w zakresie
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnej

V6-i VRF 50Hz

2.8 xE9: EEPROM mismatch

2.8.1 Digital display output



In the error code, 'x' is a placeholder for the compressor system (compressor and related electrical components), with 1 representing compressor system A and 2 representing compressor system B.

2.8.2 Description

- 1E9 indicates a compressor A EEPROM mismatch.
- 2E9 indicates a compressor B EEPROM mismatch.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.8.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: Compressor drive parameter is mismatch.
- Recover condition: Compressor drive parameter is match.
- Reset method: Manually restart.

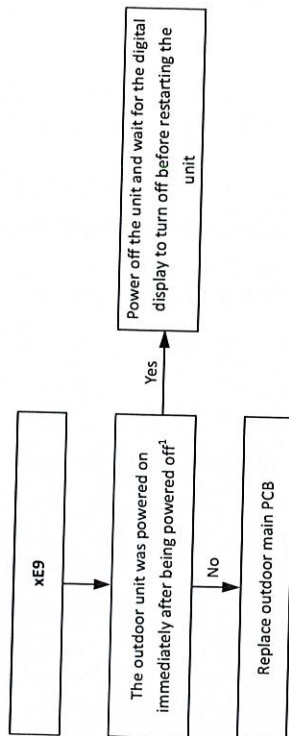
2.8.4 Possible causes

- Outdoor unit was powered on immediately after being powered off.
- Main PCB damaged.



2.8.5 Procedure

V6-i VRF 50Hz



Notes:

- When performing a manual restart of an outdoor unit, once the unit has been powered off it should not be powered on again until the digital display has turned off.

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/G/d/86
POM/15/16/29/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności elektryczno-mechanicznej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



'x' is a placeholder for the compressor system (compressor and related electrical components), with 1 representing compressor system A and 2 representing compressor system B.

2.9.2 Description

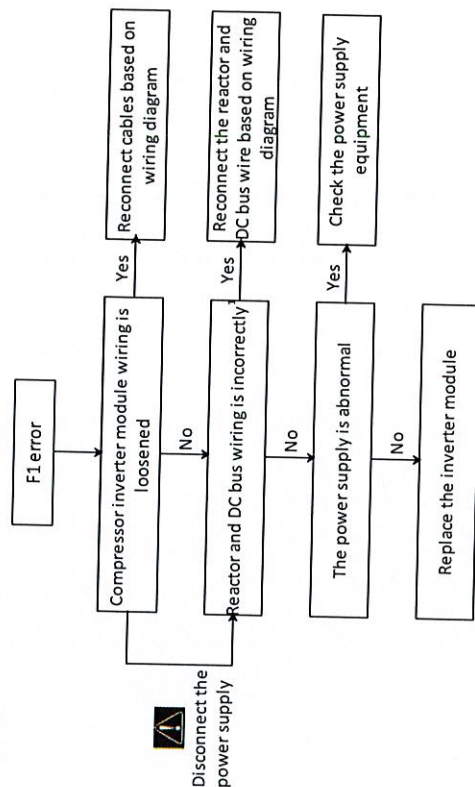
- 1F1 indicates compressor A DC bus voltage error, 2F1 indicates compressor B DC bus voltage error.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.9.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: DC bus voltage < 350V or DC bus voltage > 700V continuously for 10 seconds.
- Recover condition: DC bus voltage goes back to normal.
- Reset method: Restart automatically.

2.9.4 Possible causes

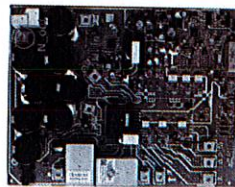
- Loosened wiring of the compressor inverter module.
- Incorrect wiring of the reactor and DC bus wire.
- Abnormal power supply.
- Inverter module damaged.



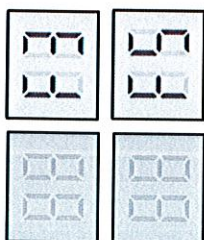
Note:

1. The DC bus wire should run from the N_{in} terminal on the inverter module, through the current sensor (in the direction indicated by the arrow on the current sensor), and end at the N_{out} terminal on the inverter module.

Figure 6-2.2: DC detection wire connection method



mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2/08/6d/86
P. 03/11/2013/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w oparciu o uprawnienia inżyniera



2.10.2 Description

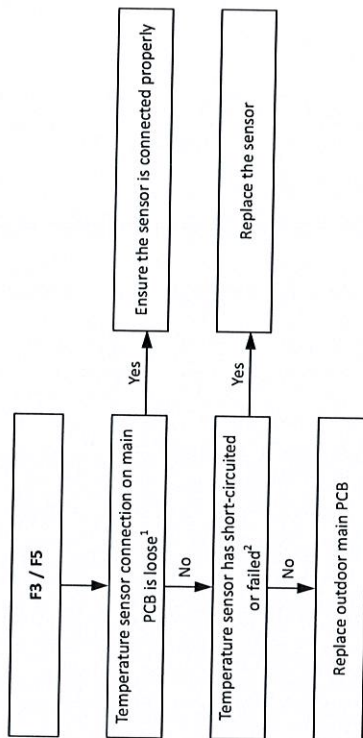
- F3 indicates plate heat exchanger cooling refrigerant outlet temperature sensor (T6B) error.
- F5 indicates plate heat exchanger cooling refrigerant inlet temperature sensor (T6A) error.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.10.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: Temperature sensor T6A(B) is open or short-circuit.
- Recover condition: Temperature sensor T6A(B) connection ports can detect load.
- Reset method: Resume automatically.

2.10.4 Possible causes

- Temperature sensor not connected properly or has malfunctioned.
- Damaged main PCB.



Notes:

- Plate heat exchanger cooling refrigerant inlet temperature sensor (T6A) and plate heat exchanger cooling refrigerant outlet temperature sensor (T6B) connection are port CN8 and CN9_1 on the main PCB (labeled 10 and 12, respectively, in Figure 5-2.1 in Part 5, 2.1 "Ports").
- Measure sensor resistance. If the resistance is too low, the sensor has short-circuited. If the resistance is not consistent with the sensor's resistance characteristics table, the sensor has failed. Refer to Table 6-3.1 in Part 6, 3.1 "Temperature Sensor Resistance Characteristics".

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2303/S4/88
POMIAR/S4/88
do projektowania i nadzoru w zakresie
i kierowania robotami budowlanymi
w szczególności instalacji i montażu
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



2.11.2 Description

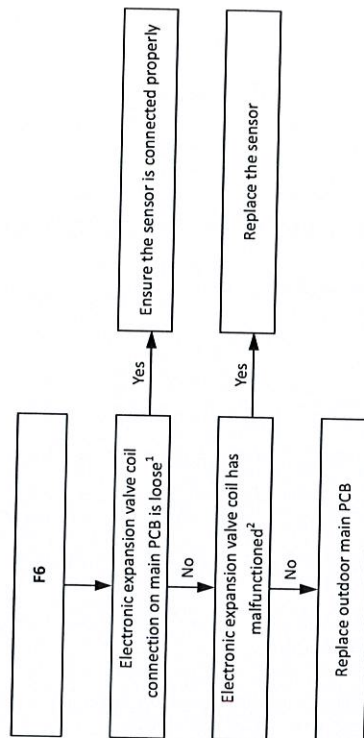
- Electronic expansion valve connection error.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.11.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: The main control board cannot receive the feedback signal of EXV.
- Recover condition: The main control board can receive the feedback signal of EXV.
- Reset method: When the main control board can receive the feedback signal of EXV, F6 flashes, a manual system restart is required before the system can resume operation.

2.11.4 Possible causes

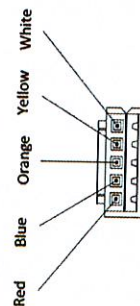
- Electronic expansion valve coil not connected properly or has malfunctioned.
- Damaged main PCB.



Notes:

- Electronic expansion valve coil connections are port CN70, CN71 and CN72 on the main PCB (labeled 18, 19 and 20, respectively, in Figure 5-2.1 in Part 5, 2.1 "Ports").
- The normal resistances between EXV coil wiring terminals RED and white / yellow / orange / blue are 40-50Ω. If any of the resistances differ from the value, the EXV coil has malfunctioned.

Figure 6-2.3: EXV coil wiring terminals



mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/KC/86
POWIS/4838/04
do projektowania w ogólnym zakresie
i kierowania robotami budowlanymi
w specjalności budownictwa mieszkaniowego
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

V6-i VRF 50Hz

2.12 xH0: Communication error

2.12.1 Digital display output



In the error code, 'x' is a placeholder for the compressor system (compressor and related electrical components), with 1 representing compressor system A and 2 representing compressor system B.

2.12.2 Description

- 1H0 indicates a communication error between the main control chip and the compressor A inverter driver chip.
- 2H0 indicates a communication error between the main control chip and the compressor B inverter driver chip.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

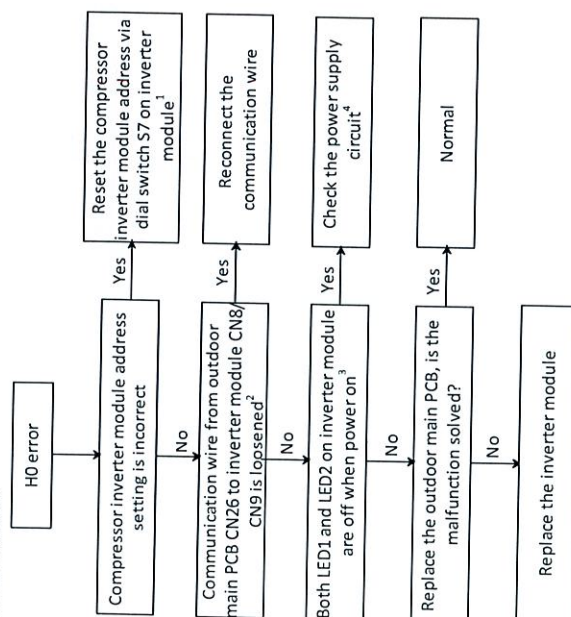
2.12.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: Main control chip and inverter driver chip cannot communicate for 2 minutes.
- Recover condition: Communication go back to normal.
- Reset method: Resume automatically.

2.12.4 Possible causes

- Incorrect compressor inverter module address setting.
- Loosened communication wiring from the main PCB to the inverter module.
- Bridge rectifier damaged.
- Main PCB damaged.
- Compressor inverter module damaged.

2.12.5 Procedure



mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bld. 2308/Gd/86
PGM/IS/5888/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w szczególności instalacyjno-inżynierskich
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



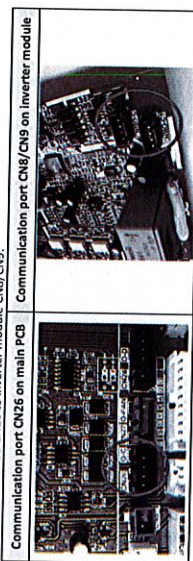
V6-i VRF 50Hz

Notes:

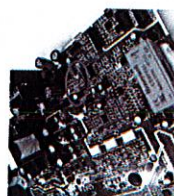
- Compressor inverter module address is set through dial switch S7 on the inverter module. The compressor inverter module A/B location refers to the wiring diagram.

S7 on inverter module	Inverter module address
ON 1	0 for compressor inverter module A
ON 2	1 for compressor inverter module B

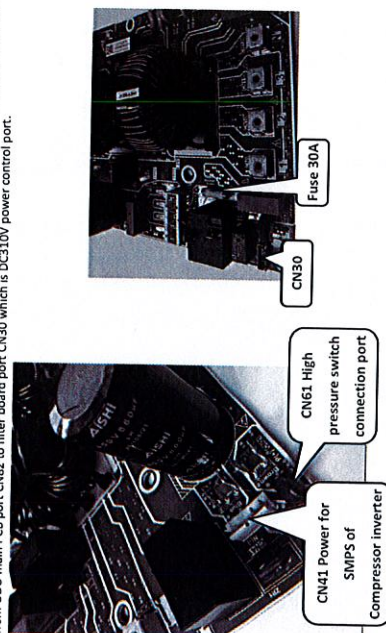
- Communication wire from outdoor main PCB CN26 to inverter module CN8/CN9.



- LED1/2 on inverter module



- Check the power supply for the compressor inverter module: port CN41 on filter board, the normal voltage should be DC310V; check the high pressure switch connection port CN61 on filter board, the normal resistance should be zero; Check the single phase bridge and fuse on filter board; check the connection cable from ODU main PCB port CN82 to filter board port CN30 which is DC310V power control port.



2.13 xH4: Inverter module protection

2.13.1 Digital display output



In the error code, 'x' is a placeholder for the compressor system (compressor and related electrical components), with 1 representing compressor system A and 2 representing compressor system B.

2.13.2 Description

- 1H4 indicates compressor A inverter module protection.
- 2H4 indicates compressor B inverter module protection.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.13.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: Compressor appears three inverter module protections.
- Recover condition: Inverter module goes back to normal.
- Reset method: Manually restart.

2.13.4 Possible causes

- Inverter module protection.
- DC bus low or high voltage protection.
- MCE error.
- Zero speed protection.
- Phase sequence error.
- Excessive compressor frequency variation.
- Actual compressor frequency differs from target frequency.

2.13.5 Specific error codes for xH4 inverter module protection

If an xH4 error code is displayed, enter menu mode "n31" (refer to Part 5, 2.2.3 "menu mode") to check the history error code to check the following specific error code: xL0, xL1, xL2, xL4, xL5, xL7, xL8, xL9.

Table 6-2.1: Specific error codes for error xH4

Specific error code ¹	Content
xL0	Inverter module protection
xL1	DC bus low voltage protection
xL2	DC bus high voltage protection
xL4	MCE error
xL5	Zero speed protection
xL7	Phase sequence error
xL8	Compressor frequency variation greater than 15Hz within one second protection
xL9	Actual compressor frequency differs from target frequency by more than 15Hz protection

Notes:

- 'x' is a placeholder for the compressor system (compressor and related electrical components), with 1 representing compressor system A and 2 representing compressor system B.



The specific error codes xL0, xL1, xL2 and xL4 can also be obtained from the inverter module LED indicators. If an inverter module error has occurred, LED2 is continuously on and LED1 flashes.

Figure 6-2.4: LED indicators LED1 and LED2 on inverter module

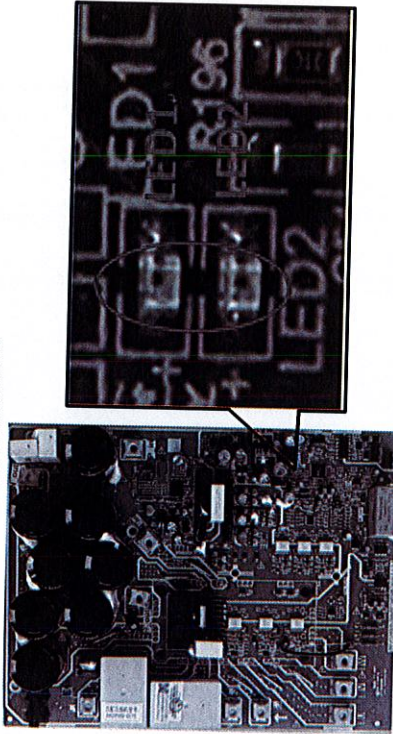
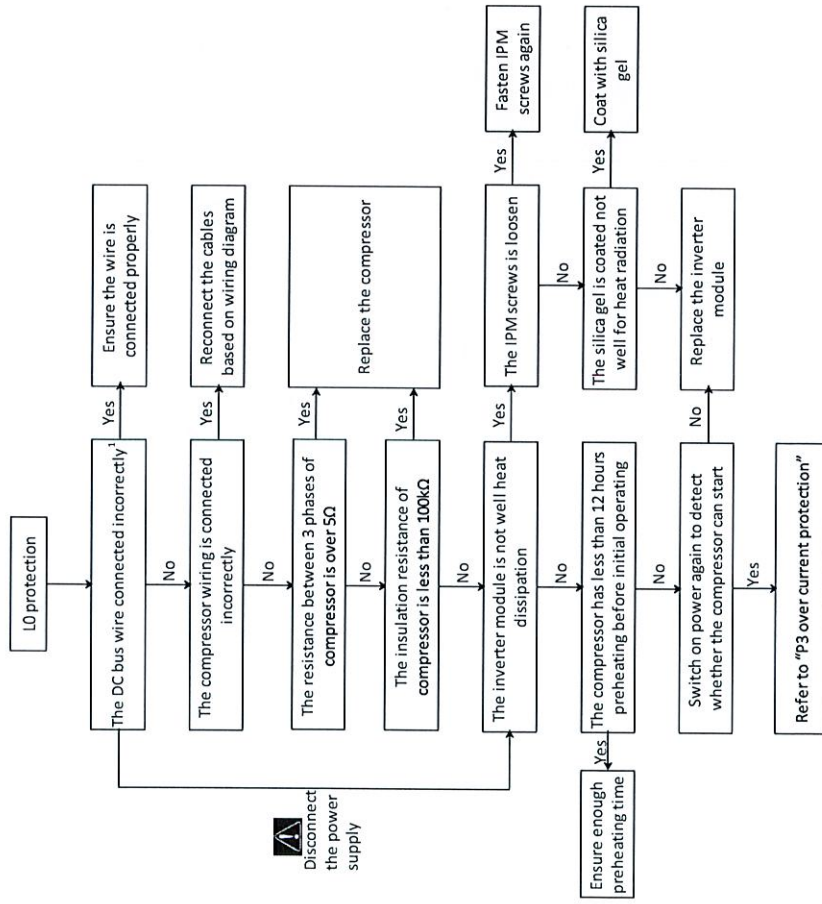


Table 5-3.2: Errors indicated on LED1

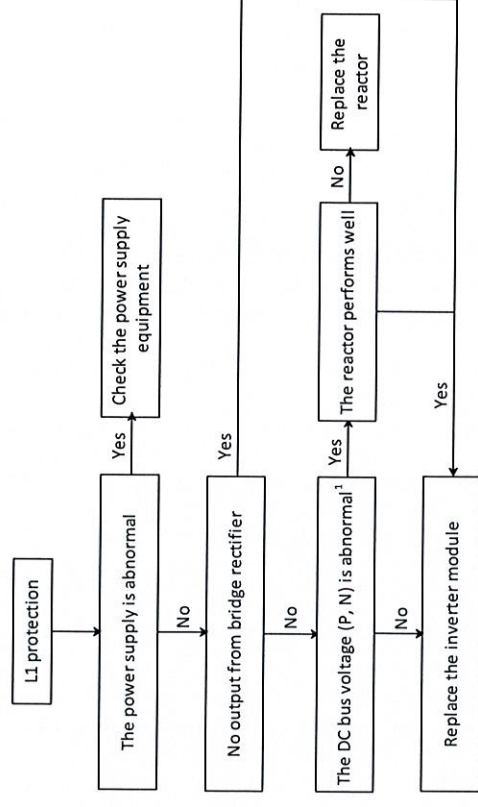
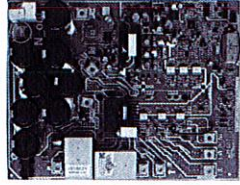
LED1 flashing pattern	Corresponding error
Flashes 8 times and stops for 1 second, then repeats	xL0 - Inverter module protection
Flashes 9 times and stops for 1 second, then repeats	xL1 - DC bus low voltage protection
Flashes 10 times and stops for 1 second, then repeats	xL2 - DC bus high voltage protection
Flashes 12 times and stops for 1 second, then repeats	xL4 - MCE error



Note:

2. The DC bus wire should run from the N_{in} terminal on the inverter module, through the current sensor (in the direction indicated by the arrow on the current sensor), and end at the N_{out} terminal on the inverter module.

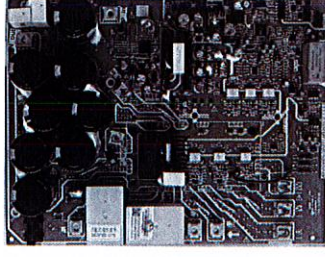
Figure 6-2.5: DC detection wire connection method



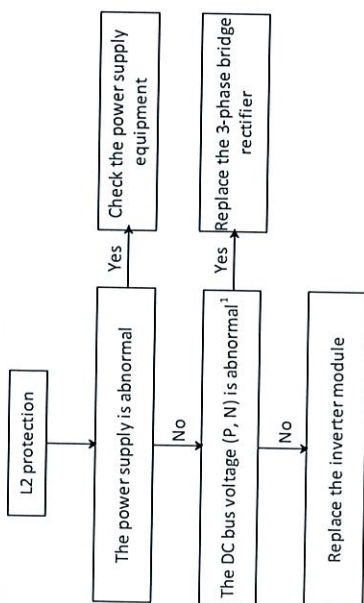
Note:

1. The normal DC voltage between terminals P and N on inverter module should be 450-650V. When the voltage is lower than 350V, L1 protection will be appeared.

Figure 6-2.6: Inverter module terminals

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

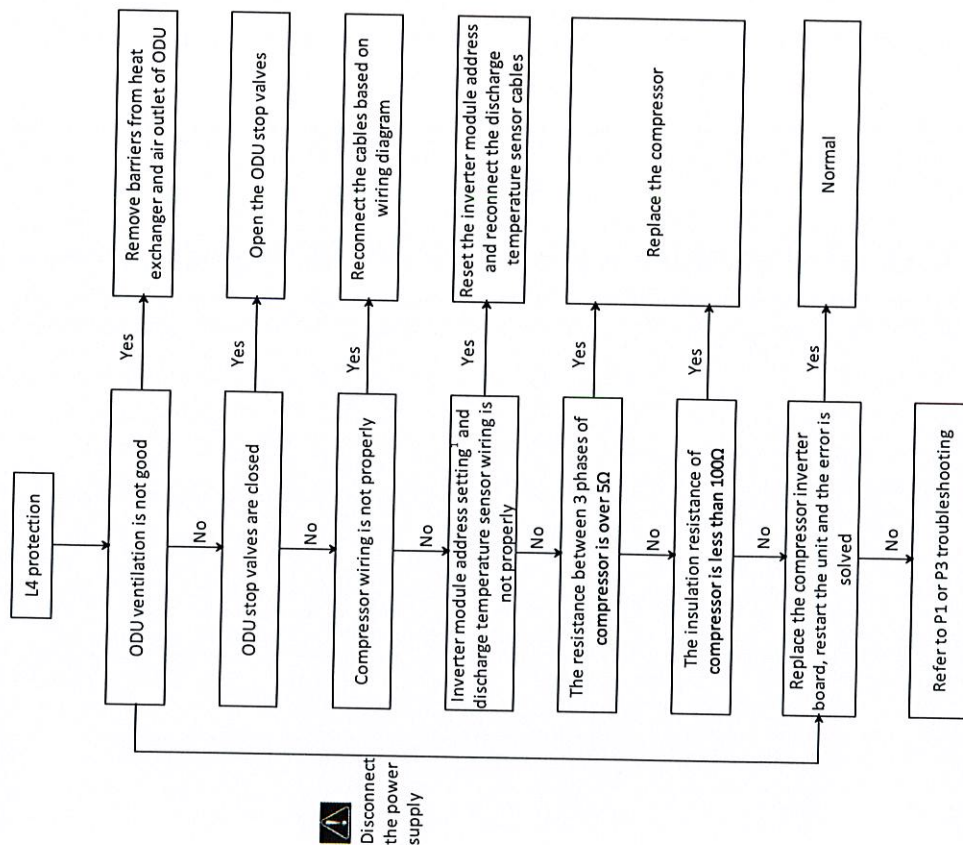
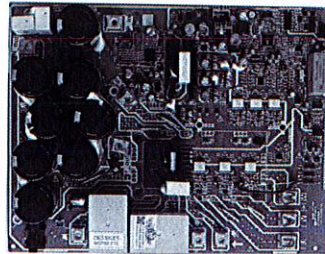
mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2808/Gd/86
POM/IS/5839/01
do projektowania w określonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności elektrycznej (no-inżynierskiej)
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



Note:

1. The normal DC voltage between terminals P and N on inverter module should be 450-650V. When the voltage is higher than 700V, L2 protection will be appeared.

Figure 6-2.7: Inverter module terminals



Notes:

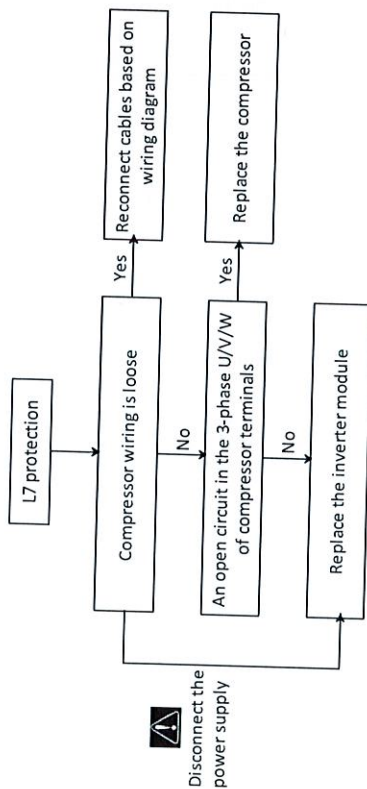
1. Compressor inverter module address is set through dial switch S7 on the inverter module. The compressor inverter module A/B location refers to the wiring diagram.

S7 on inverter module	Inverter module address
	0 for compressor inverter module A
	1 for compressor inverter module B

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/GA/86
POM/IS/5239/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

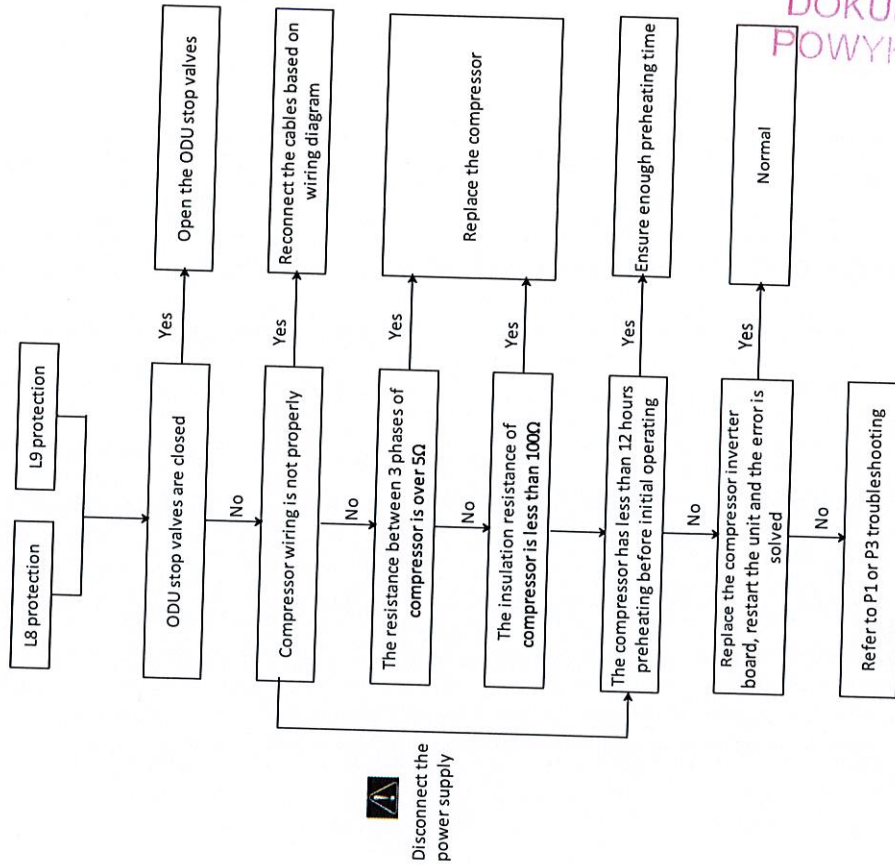
V6-i VRF 50Hz

2.13.10 L7: Phase sequence error



V6-i VRF 50Hz

2.13.11 L8: Compressor frequency variation greater than 15Hz within one second protection
L9: Actual compressor frequency differs from target frequency by more than 15Hz protection



Disconnect the power supply

mgr inż. Michał Kęwa
upr. bud. 330/S/10/88
POMIAR/482/0/3
do projektowania w systemach w zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności inżynierskiej w zakresie
w zakresie inżynierii sanitacyjnej

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

V6-i VRF 50Hz

2.13.12 Compressor replacement procedure

Figure 6-2.8: Draining oil from a compressor



Figure 6-2.8: Draining oil from a compressor



- Step 1: Remove faulty compressor and remove oil
 - Before removing the oil, shake the compressor so as to not allow impurities to remain settled at the bottom.
 - Drain the oil out of the compressor and retain it for inspection. Normally the oil can be drained out from the compressor discharge pipe.

Step 2: Inspect oil from faulty compressor

- The oil should be clear and transparent. Slightly yellow oil is not an indication of any problems. However, if the oil is dark, black or contains impurities, the system has problems and the oil needs to be changed. Refer to Figure 5-4.16 for further details regarding inspecting compressor oil. (If the compressor oil has been spoiled, the compressor will not be being lubricated effectively. The scroll plate, crankshaft and bearings will wear. Abrasion will lead to a larger load and higher current. More electric energy will get dissipated as heat and the temperature of the motor will become increasingly high. Finally, compressor damage or burnout will result.)

Step 3: Check oil in other compressors in the system

- If the oil drained from the faulty compressor is clean, go to Step 6.
- If the oil drained from the faulty compressor is only lightly spoiled, go to Step 4.
- If the oil drained from the faulty compressor is heavily spoiled, check the oil in the other compressors in the system. Drain the oil from any compressors where the oil has been spoiled. Go to Step 4.

Step 4: Replace oil separator(s) and accumulator(s)

- If the oil from a compressor is spoiled (lightly or heavily), drain the oil from the oil separator and accumulator in that unit and then replace them.

Step 5: Check filters(s)

- If the oil from a compressor is spoiled (lightly or heavily), check the filter between the gas stop valve and the 4-way valve in that unit. If it is blocked, clean with nitrogen or replace.

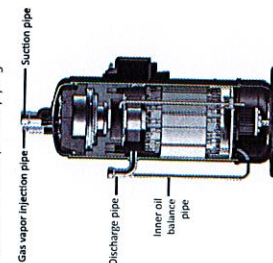
Step 6: Replace the faulty compressor and re-fit the other compressors

- Replace the faulty compressor.
- If the oil had been spoiled and was drained from the non-faulty compressors in Step 3, use clean oil to clean them before re-fitting them into the units. To clean, add oil into the compressor through the discharge pipe using a funnel, shake the compressor, and then drain the oil. Repeat several times and then re-fit the compressors into the units. (The discharge pipe is connected to the oil pool of the compressor by the inner oil balance pipe.)

Step 7: Add compressor oil

- Add 1.2L of oil to the new compressor through the discharge pipe, using a funnel.
- Add 1.2L of oil to each of the compressors from which oil was drained in Step 3.
- Only use FV68H oil. Different compressors require different types of oil. Using the wrong type of oil leads to various problems.
- Add additional oil to the accumulators such that the total amount of oil is 5L in 8-12HP units, 6L in 14-16HP units 7L in 18-22HP units, 9L in 24-28HP units and 10L in 30-32HP units.

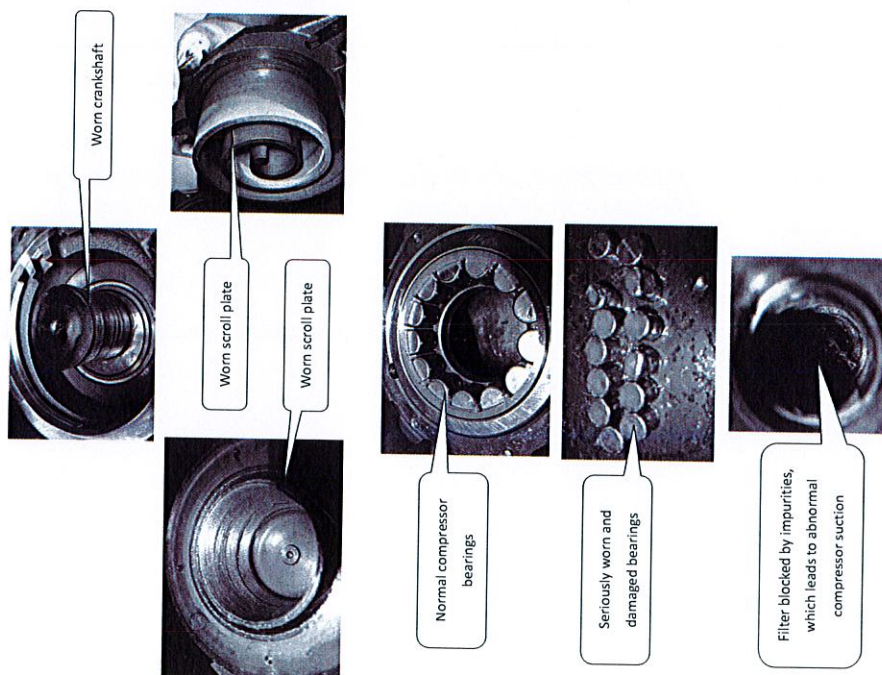
Figure 6-2.9: Compressor piping



DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 730804/86
POM/IS/5839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

Figure 6-2.11: Effects of spoiled compressor oil



2.14 H7: Unmatched total number of indoor units

2.14.1 Digital display output



2.14.2 Description

- Number of indoor units detected by the outdoor unit not same as number set on main PCB.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is displayed on the outdoor unit.

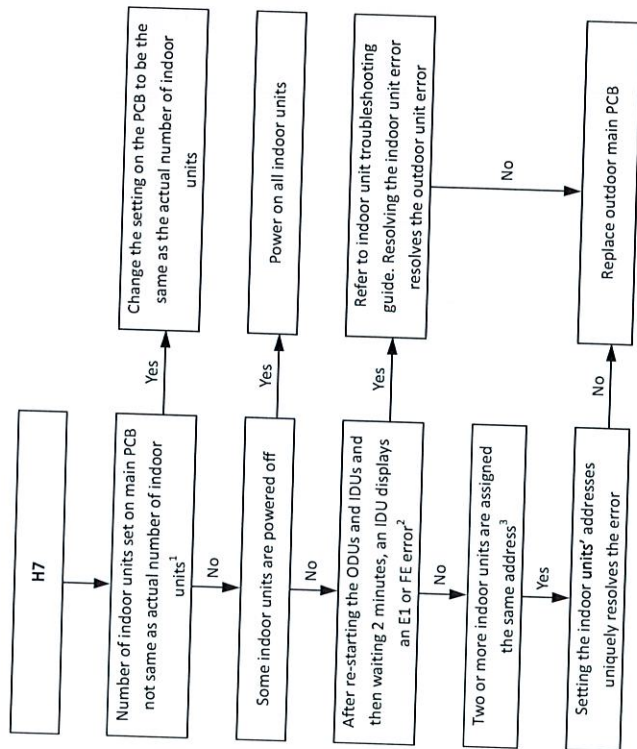
2.14.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: Only one indoor unit cannot be detected by the outdoor unit for 8 hours or more than one indoor unit cannot be detected by the outdoor unit for 3 minutes.
- Recover condition: Number of indoor units detected by the outdoor unit is same as number set on main PCB.
- Reset method: Resume automatically.

2.14.4 Possible causes

- Number of indoor units set on main PCB not same as actual number of indoor units.
- Some indoor units are powered off.
- Communication wires between indoor and outdoor units not connected properly.
- Indoor unit PCB damaged.
- Indoor unit without address or indoor unit address duplicated.
- Main PCB damaged.

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/Ga/86
POM/IS/5839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



Notes:

1. The number of indoor units can be set on switches EN3 and S12 on the main PCB.
2. Indoor unit error code E1 indicates a communication error between indoor and outdoor unit. Indoor unit error code FE indicates that an indoor unit has not been assigned an address.
3. Indoor unit addresses can be checked and manually assigned using indoor unit remote/wired controllers. Alternatively, indoor unit addresses can be automatically assigned by the outdoor unit.

2.15 H8: High pressure sensor error

2.15.1 Digital display output



2.15.2 Description

- High pressure sensor error.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.15.3 Trigger / recover condition

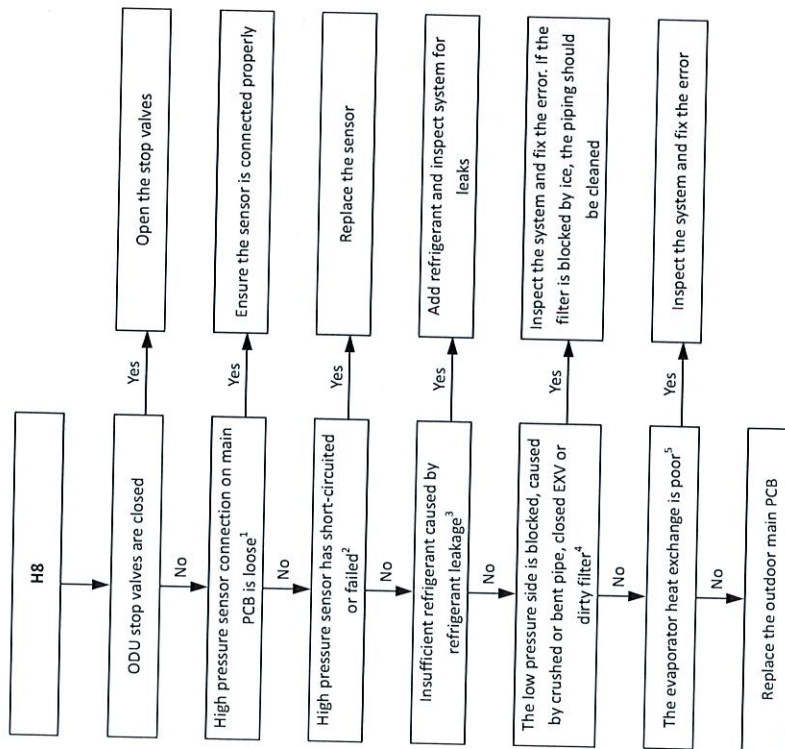
- Trigger condition: Discharge pressure ≤ 0.3 MPa.
- Recover condition: Discharge pressure > 0.3 MPa.
- Reset method: Resume automatically.

2.15.4 Possible causes

- Outdoor unit stop valves are closed.
- Pressure sensor not connected properly or has malfunctioned.
- Insufficient refrigerant.
- Low pressure side blockage.
- Poor evaporator heat exchange.
- Main PCB damaged.

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2306/Id/86
POM/IS/5838/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynieryjnej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



Notes:

1. High pressure sensor connection is port CM17 on the main PCB (labelled 7 in Figure 5-2.1 in Part 5, 2.1 "Ports").
2. Measure the resistance among the three terminals of the pressure sensor. If the resistance is of the order of mega Ohms or infinite, the pressure sensor has failed.
3. An insufficiency of refrigerant causes compressor discharge temperature to be higher than normal, discharge and suction pressures to be lower than normal and compressor current to be lower than normal, and may cause frosting to occur on the suction pipe. These issues disappear once sufficient refrigerant has been charged into the system. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
4. A low pressure side blockage causes compressor discharge temperature to be higher than normal, suction pressure to be lower than normal and compressor current to be lower than normal, and may cause frosting to occur on the suction pipe. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
5. In cooling mode check indoor heat exchangers, fans and air outlets for dirt/blockages. In heating mode check outdoor heat exchangers, fans and air outlets for dirt/blockages.

2.16 P1: Discharge pipe high pressure protection

2.16.1 Digital display output



2.16.2 Description

- Discharge pipe high pressure protection. If the system has a 3-phase protector and the 3-phase protector is connected with the high pressure switch, the system will display P1 protection when initially powered on, and P1 protection will disappear once the system reaches a steady state.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

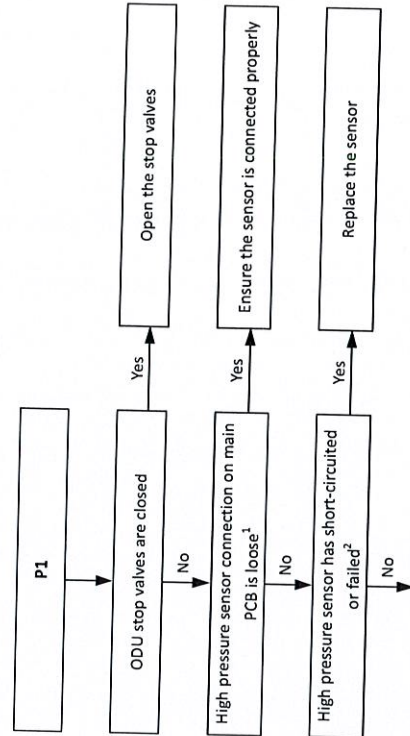
2.16.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: Discharge pressure ≥ 4.4 MPa.
- Recover condition: Discharge pressure ≤ 3.2 MPa.
- Reset method: Resume automatically.

2.16.4 Possible causes

- Outdoor unit stop valves are closed.
- Pressure sensor/switch not connected properly or has malfunctioned.
- Excess refrigerant.
- System contains air or nitrogen.
- High pressure side blockage.
- Poor condenser heat exchange.
- Main PCB damaged.

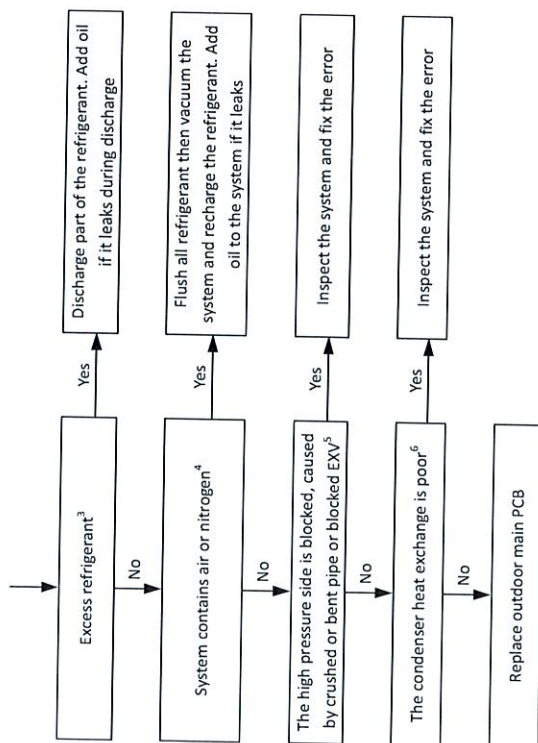
2.16.5 Procedure



Flowchart continued on next page ...

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 4398/Gd/86
POW/IS/5839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynieryjnej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

... flowchart continued from previous page

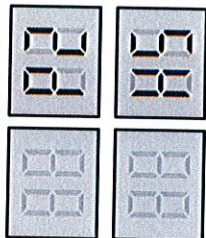


Notes:

1. The high pressure sensor connection is port CN17 on the main PCB (labeled 7 in Figure 5-2.1 in Part 5, 2.1 "Ports").
2. Measure the resistance among the three terminals of the pressure sensor. If the resistance is of the order of mega Ohms or infinite, the pressure sensor has failed.
3. Excess refrigerant causes discharge temperature to be lower than normal, discharge pressure to be higher than normal and suction pressure to be higher than normal. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
4. Air or nitrogen in the system causes discharge temperature to be higher than normal, discharge pressure to be higher than normal, compressor current to be higher than normal, abnormal compressor noise and an unsteady pressure meter reading. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
5. High pressure side blockage causes discharge temperature to be higher than normal, discharge pressure to be higher than normal and suction pressure to be lower than normal. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
6. In cooling mode check outdoor heat exchangers, fans and air outlets for dirt/blockages. In heating mode check indoor heat exchangers, fans and air outlets for dirt/blockages.

2.17 P2, H5: Suction pipe low pressure protection

2.17.1 Digital display output



2.17.2 Description

- Suction pipe low pressure protection. If the system has a 3-phase protector and the 3-phase protector is connected to the low pressure switch, the system will display P2 protection when initially powered on, and P2 protection will disappear once the system reaches a steady state.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

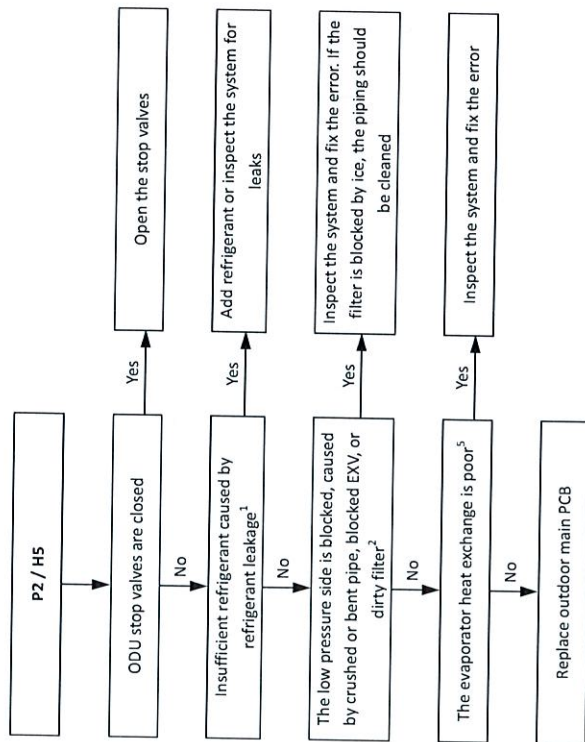
2.17.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition:
 - For P2 protection: Suction pressure $\leq 0.05\text{MPa}$.
 - For H5 protection: P2 protection appears three times in 60 minutes.
- Recover condition: Suction pressure $\geq 0.15\text{MPa}$.
- Reset method:
 - For P2 protection: Resume automatically.
 - For H5 protection: Manually restart.

2.17.4 Possible causes

- Outdoor unit stop valves are closed.
- Insufficient refrigerant.
- Low pressure side blockage.
- Poor evaporator heat exchange.
- Main PCB damaged.

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2305/06/086
POM/S/5839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



Notes:

1. An insufficiency of refrigerant causes compressor discharge temperature to be higher than normal, discharge and suction pressures to be lower than normal and compressor current to be lower than normal, and may cause frosting to occur on the suction pipe. These issues disappear once sufficient refrigerant has been charged into the system. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
2. A low pressure side blockage causes compressor discharge temperature to be higher than normal, suction pressure to be lower than normal and compressor current to be lower than normal, and may cause frosting to occur on this suction pipe. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
3. In cooling mode check indoor heat exchangers, fans and air outlets for dirt/blockages. In heating mode check outdoor heat exchangers, fans and air outlets for dirt/blockages.

2.18 xp3: Compressor current protection

2.18.1 Digital display output



'x' is a placeholder for the compressor system (compressor and related electrical components), with 1 representing compressor system A and 2 representing compressor system B.

2.18.2 Description

- 1P3 indicates current protection on compressor A; 2P3 indicates current protection on compressor B.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

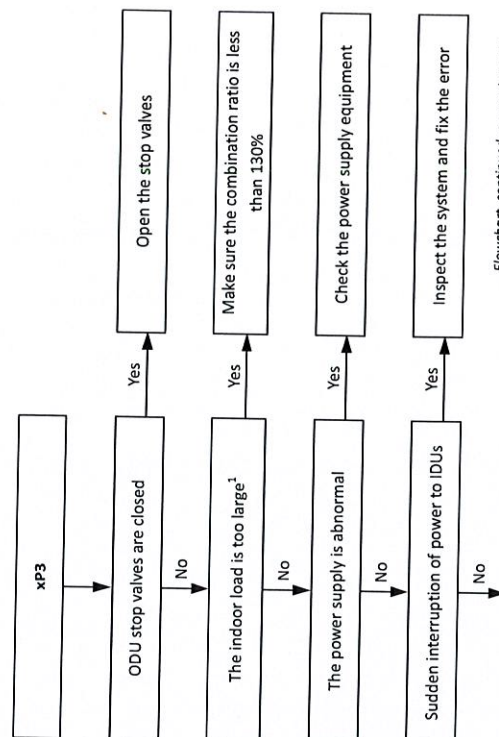
2.18.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: Current of compressor AA55PHDG -D1YG $\geq 24.6A$ or DC80PHDG -D1YG $\geq 33A$.
- Recover condition: Current of compressor AA55PHDG -D1YG $< 24.6A$ or DC80PHDG -D1YG $< 33A$.
- Reset method: Resume automatically.

2.18.4 Possible causes

- Outdoor unit stop valves are closed.
- Indoor load too large.
- Power supply abnormal.
- Sudden interruption of power to IDUs.
- Excess refrigerant.
- System contains air or nitrogen.
- Poor condenser heat exchange.
- High pressure side blockage.
- Inverter module damaged.
- Compressor damaged.
- Main PCB damaged.

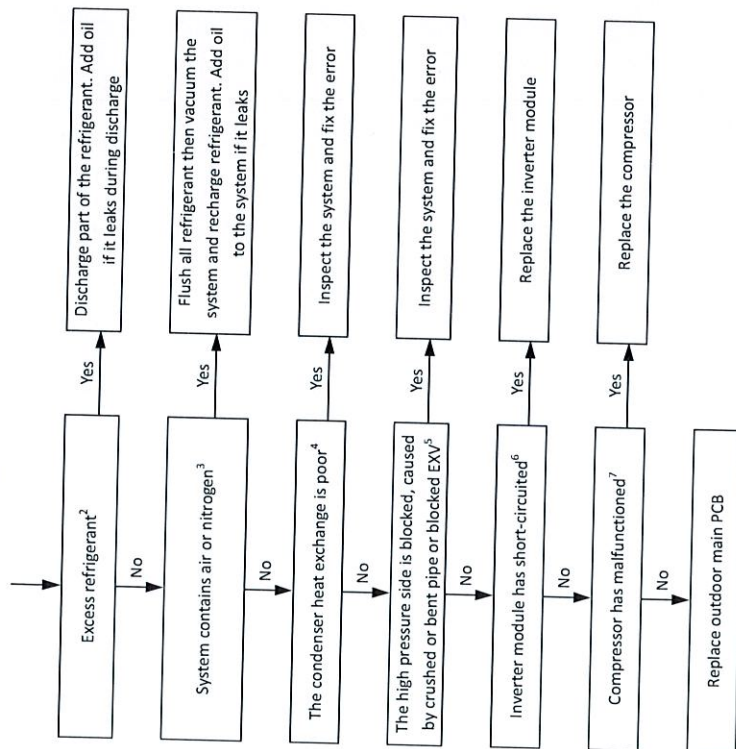
2.18.5 Procedure



Flowchart continued on next page ...

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2808/G4/86
POA/IS/5632/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

... flowchart continued from previous page



Notes:

1. An indoor load that is too large causes suction and discharge temperatures to be higher than normal. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6. 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
2. Excess refrigerant causes discharge temperature to be lower than normal, discharge pressure to be higher than normal and suction pressure to be higher than normal. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6. 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
3. Air or nitrogen in the system causes discharge temperature to be higher than normal, discharge pressure to be higher than normal, compressor current to be higher than normal, abnormal compressor noise and an unsteady pressure meter reading. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6. 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
4. In cooling mode check outdoor heat exchangers, fans and air outlets for dirt/blockages. In heating mode check indoor heat exchangers, fans and air outlets for dirt/blockages.
5. High pressure side blockage causes discharge temperature to be higher than normal, discharge pressure to be higher than normal and suction pressure to be lower than normal. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6. 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
6. Set a multi-meter to buzzer mode and test any two terminals of P N U V W of the inverter module. If the buzzer sounds, the inverter module has short-circuited.
7. The normal resistances of the inverter compressor are 0.7-1.5Ω among U V W and infinite between each of U V W and ground. If any of the resistances differ from these specifications, the compressor has malfunctioned.

2.19 P4, H6: Discharge temperature protection

2.19.1 Digital display output



2.19.2 Description

- Discharge temperature protection.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.19.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition:

For P4 protection: Discharge temperature (T7C1/2) $\geq 120^{\circ}\text{C}$.

For H6 protection: P4 protection appears three times in 100 minutes.

- Recover condition: Discharge temperature (T7C1/2) $\leq 90^{\circ}\text{C}$.

- Reset method:

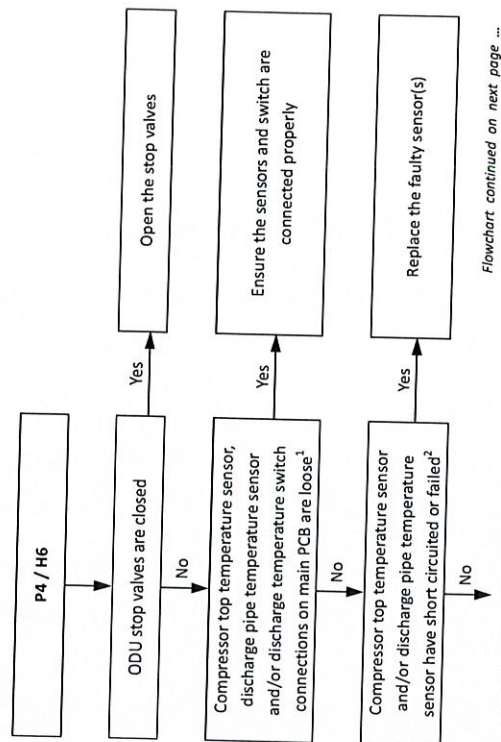
For P4 protection: Resume automatically.

For H6 protection: Manually restart.

2.19.4 Possible causes

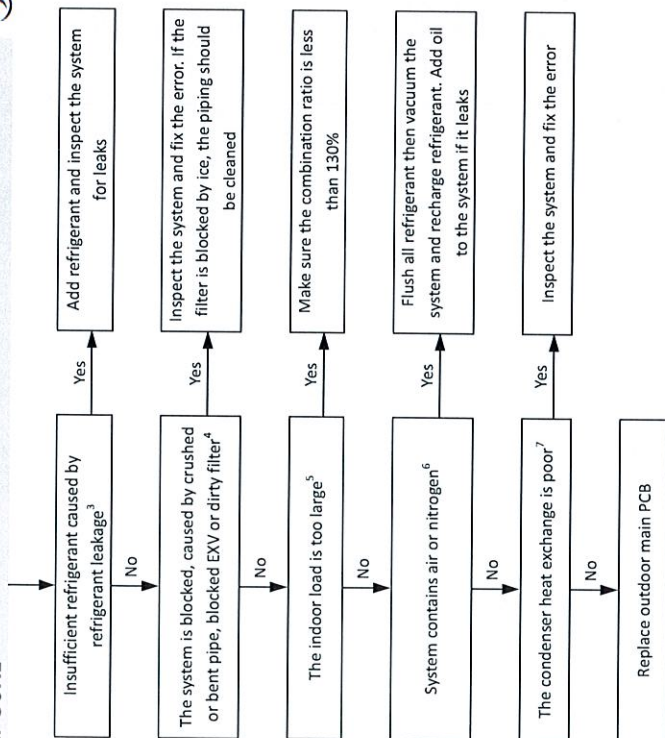
- Outdoor unit stop valves are closed.
- Temperature sensor/switch not connected properly or has malfunctioned.
- Insufficient refrigerant.
- System blockage.
- Indoor load too large.
- System contains air or nitrogen.
- Poor condenser heat exchange.
- Main PCB damaged.

2.19.5 Procedure



... flowchart continued from previous page

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2804/Gd/86
POM/IS/5389/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie budownictwa sanitarnego



Notes:

- Compressor top temperature sensor and discharge pipe temperature sensor connections are ports CN4 and CN5 on the main PCB (labeled 3 and 4, respectively, in Figure 5-2.1 in Part 5, 2.1 "Ports"). The discharge temperature switch connection is port CN19 on the main PCB (labeled 2 in Figure 5-2.1 in Part 5, 2.1 "Ports").
- Measure sensor resistance. If the resistance is too low, the sensor has short-circuited. If the resistance is not consistent with the sensor's resistance characteristics table, the sensor has failed. Refer to Table 6-3.2 in Part 6, 3.2 "Temperature Sensor Resistance Characteristics".
- An insufficiency of refrigerant causes compressor discharge temperature to be higher than normal, discharge and suction pressures to be lower than normal and compressor current to be lower than normal, and may cause frosting to occur on the suction pipe. These issues disappear once sufficient refrigerant has been charged into the system. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
- A low pressure side blockage causes compressor discharge temperature to be higher than normal, suction pressure to be lower than normal and compressor current to be lower than normal, and may cause frosting to occur on the suction pipe. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
- An indoor load that is too large causes suction and discharge temperatures to be higher than normal. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
- Air or nitrogen in the system causes discharge temperature to be higher than normal, discharge pressure to be higher than normal, compressor current to be higher than normal, abnormal compressor noise and an unsteady pressure meter reading. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
- In cooling mode check outdoor heat exchangers, fans and air outlets for dirt/blockages. In heating mode check indoor heat exchangers, fans and air outlets for dirt/blockages.

2.20 P5: Outdoor heat exchanger temperature protection

2.20.1 Digital display output



2.20.2 Description

- Outdoor heat exchanger temperature protection.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.20.3 Trigger / recover condition

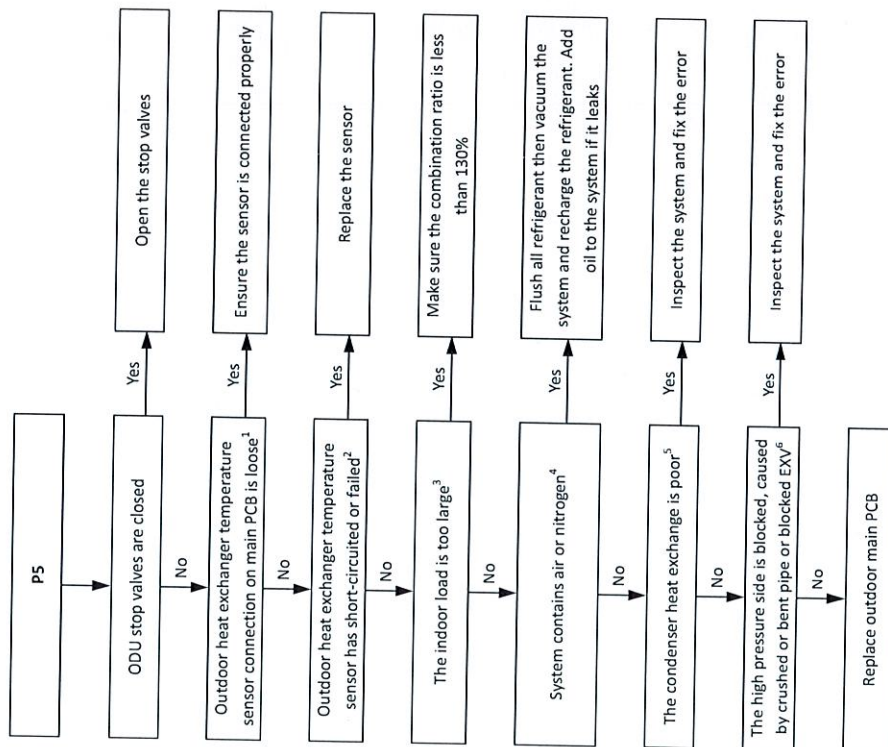
- Trigger condition: Outdoor heat exchanger temperature (T3) $\geq 65^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Recover condition: Outdoor heat exchanger temperature (T3) $< 55^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Reset method: Resume automatically.

2.20.4 Possible causes

- Outdoor unit stop valves are closed.
- Temperature sensor not connected properly or has malfunctioned.
- Indoor load too large.
- System contains air or nitrogen.
- Poor condenser heat exchange.
- High pressure side blockage.
- Main PCB damaged.

DOKUMENTACJA
POWYKONAWCZA

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2808/Gd/86
POMI/S/5689/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych



Notes:

1. Outdoor heat exchanger temperature sensor connection is port CN1 on the main PCB (labeled 11 in Figure 5-2.1 in Part 5, 2.1 "Ports").
2. Measure sensor resistance. If the resistance is too low, the sensor has short-circuited. If the resistance is not consistent with the sensor's resistance Characteristics table, the sensor has failed. Refer to Table 6-3.1 in Part 6, 3.1 "Temperature Sensor Resistance Characteristics".
3. An indoor load that is too large causes suction and discharge temperatures to be higher than normal. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
4. Air or nitrogen in the system causes discharge pressure to be higher than normal, discharge pressure to be higher than normal, compressor current to be higher than normal, abnormal compressor noise and an unsteady pressure meter reading. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
5. In cooling mode check outdoor heat exchangers, fans and air outlets for dirt/blockages. In heating mode check indoor heat exchangers, fans and air outlets for dirt/blockages.
6. High pressure side blockage causes discharge pressure to be higher than normal, discharge pressure to be higher than normal and suction pressure to be lower than normal. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6, 3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".



2.21 P9, H9: Fan module protection

2.21.1 Digital display output



2.21.2 Description

- Fan module protection.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

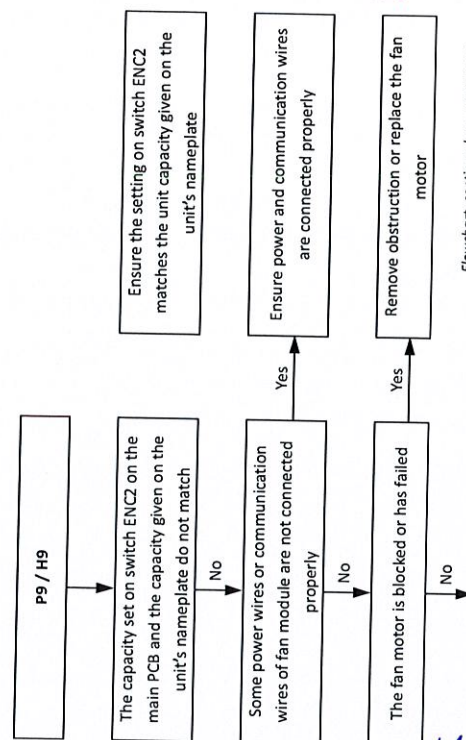
2.21.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition:
For P9 protection: Fan speed is too low.
For H9 protection: P9 protection appears ten times in 120 minutes.
- Recover condition: Fan speed go back to normal.
- Reset method:
For P9 protection: Resume automatically. For H9 protection: Manually restart.

2.21.4 Possible causes

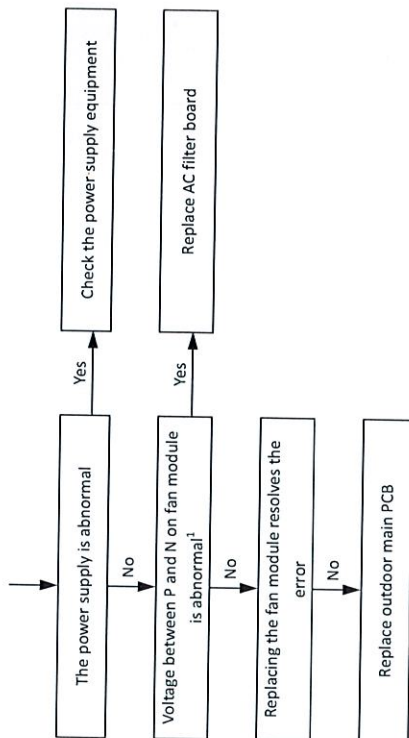
- Switch ENC2 incorrectly set.
- Power or communication wires not connected properly.
- Fan motor blocked or has failed.
- Power supply abnormal.
- AC filter board damaged.
- Fan module damaged.
- Main PCB damaged.

2.21.5 Procedure



Flowchart continued on next page ...

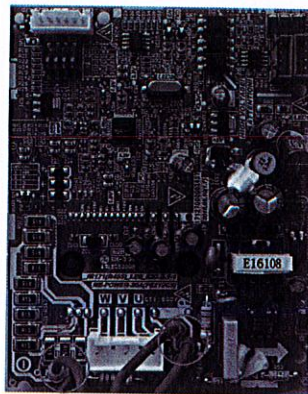
...flowchart continued from previous page



Notes:

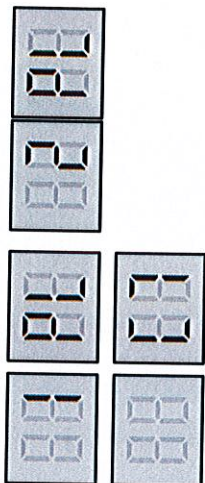
1. The normal voltage between P and N on the fan module is 310V DC.

Figure 6-2.12: Fan module P N terminals



2.22 PL, C7: Inverter module temperature protection

2.22.1 Digital display output



'x' is a placeholder for the compressor system (compressor and related electrical components), with 1 representing compressor system A and 2 representing compressor system B.

2.22.2 Description

- 1PL indicates inverter module A temperature protection.
- 2PL indicates inverter module B temperature protection.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.22.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition:

For PL protection: Inverter module heat sink temperature (TF1/2) $\geq 80^{\circ}\text{C}$.

For C7 protection: PL protection appears three times in 100 minutes.

- Recover condition: Inverter module heat sink temperature (TF1/2) $< 65^{\circ}\text{C}$

- Reset method:

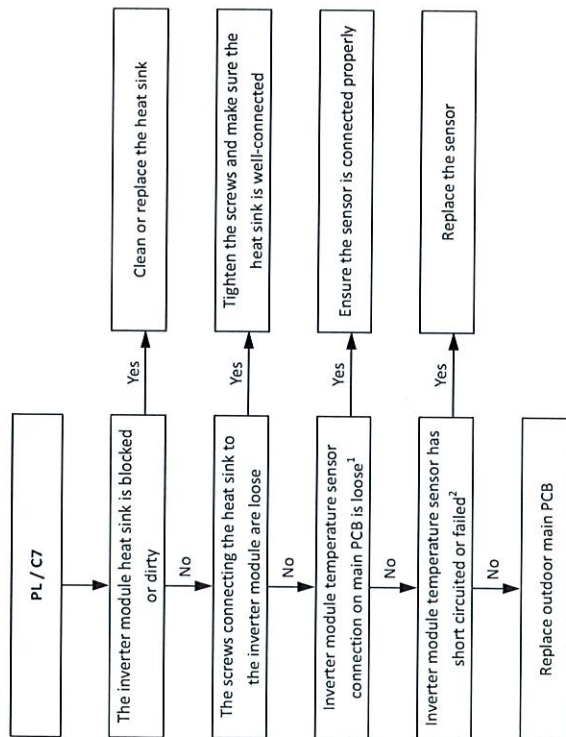
For PL protection: Resume automatically.

For C7 protection: Manually restart.

2.22.4 Possible causes

- Blocked, dirty or loose heat sink.
- Temperature sensor not connected properly or has malfunctioned.
- Main PCB damaged.

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 9304/64/86
POM/IS/5639/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności Kształtowo-inżynierskiej
w zakresie Kształtowo-inżynierskiej



Notes:

1. Inverter module temperature sensor connection is port CN3 and CN3_1 on the main PCB (labeled 5 and 6, respectively, in Figure 5-2.1 in Part 5, 2.1 "Ports").
2. Measure sensor resistance. If the resistance is too low, the sensor has short-circuited. If the resistance is not consistent with the sensor's resistance characteristics table, the sensor has failed. Refer to Table 6-3.3 in Part 6, 3.1 "Temperature Sensor Resistance Characteristics".

2.23 PP: Compressor discharge insufficient superheat protection

2.23.1 Digital display output



2.23.2 Description

- Compressor discharge insufficient superheat protection.
- All units stop running.
- Error code is only displayed on the unit with the error.

2.23.3 Trigger / recover condition

- Trigger condition: Discharge gas superheat is $\leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 20 minutes or $\leq 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 60 minutes.
- Recover condition: Discharge gas superheat go back to normal value.
- Reset method: Resume automatically.

2.23.4 Possible causes

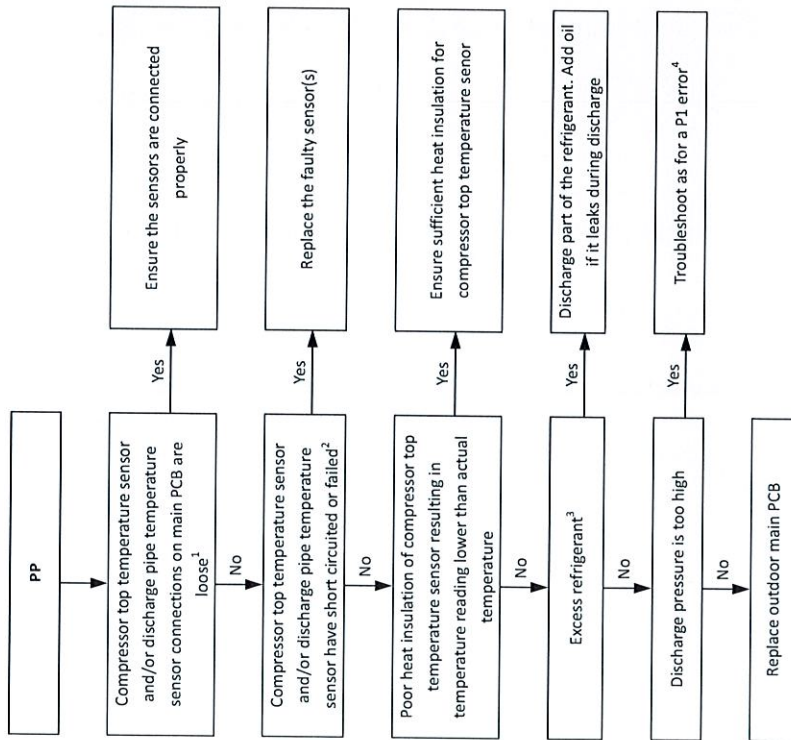
- Temperature sensor not connected properly or has malfunctioned.
- Poor temperature sensor heat insulation.
- Excess refrigerant.
- Discharge pressure too high.
- Main PCB damaged.

3 Appendix to Part 6

3.1 Temperature Sensor Resistance Characteristics

Table 6-3.1: Outdoor ambient temperature sensor and outdoor heat exchanger temperature sensor resistance characteristics

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)
-20	115.3	20	12.64	60	2.358	100	0.6297
-19	108.1	21	12.06	61	2.272	101	0.6115
-18	101.5	22	11.50	62	2.191	102	0.5939
-17	96.34	23	10.97	63	2.112	103	0.5768
-16	89.59	24	10.47	64	2.037	104	0.5604
-15	84.22	25	10.00	65	1.965	105	0.5445
-14	79.31	26	9.551	66	1.896	106	0.5291
-13	74.54	27	9.124	67	1.830	107	0.5143
-12	70.17	28	8.720	68	1.766	108	0.4999
-11	66.09	29	8.336	69	1.705	109	0.4860
-10	62.28	30	7.971	70	1.647	110	0.4726
-9	58.71	31	7.624	71	1.591	111	0.4596
-8	56.37	32	7.295	72	1.537	112	0.4470
-7	52.24	33	6.981	73	1.485	113	0.4348
-6	49.32	34	6.684	74	1.435	114	0.4230
-5	46.57	35	6.400	75	1.387	115	0.4116
-4	44.00	36	6.131	76	1.341	116	0.4006
-3	41.59	37	5.874	77	1.291	117	0.3899
-2	39.82	38	5.630	78	1.254	118	0.3796
-1	37.20	39	5.397	79	1.2133	119	0.3695
0	35.20	40	5.175	80	1.174	120	0.3598
1	33.33	41	4.964	81	1.136	121	0.3504
2	31.56	42	4.763	82	1.100	122	0.3413
3	29.91	43	4.571	83	1.064	123	0.3325
4	28.35	44	4.387	84	1.031	124	0.3239
5	26.88	45	4.213	85	0.9982	125	0.3156
6	25.50	46	4.046	86	0.9668	126	0.3075
7	24.19	47	3.887	87	0.9366	127	0.2997
8	22.57	48	3.735	88	0.9075	128	0.2922
9	21.81	49	3.590	89	0.8795	129	0.2848
10	20.72	50	3.451	90	0.8525	130	0.2777
11	19.69	51	3.318	91	0.8264	131	0.2708
12	18.72	52	3.192	92	0.8013	132	0.2641
13	17.80	53	3.071	93	0.7771	133	0.2576
14	16.93	54	2.959	94	0.7537	134	0.2513
15	16.12	55	2.844	95	0.7312	135	0.2451
16	15.34	56	2.738	96	0.7094	136	0.2392
17	14.62	57	2.637	97	0.6884	137	0.2334
18	13.92	58	2.540	98	0.6682	138	0.2278
19	13.26	59	2.447	99	0.6486	139	0.2223



- Notes:
1. Compressor top temperature sensor and discharge pipe temperature sensor connections are ports CN4 and CNS on the main PCB (labeled 3 and 4, respectively, in Figure 5-2.1 in Part 5.2.1 "Ports").
 2. Measure sensor resistance. If the resistance is too low, the sensor has short-circuited. If the resistance is not consistent with the sensor's resistance characteristics table, the sensor has failed. Refer to Table 6-3.1 "Temperature Sensor Resistance Characteristics".
 3. Excess refrigerant causes discharge pressure to be higher than normal, discharge pressure to be higher than normal and suction pressure to be higher than normal. For normal system parameters refer to Table 6-3.4 and 6-3.5 in Part 6.3.2 "Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System".
 4. See "P1 Troubleshooting".

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2306/Gd/86
POMIS/5839/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

V6-i VRF 50Hz

Table 6.3.2: Compressor top temperature sensor and discharge pipe temperature sensor resistance characteristics

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)
-20	542.7	20	68.66	60	13.59	100	3.702
-19	511.9	21	65.62	61	13.11	101	3.595
-18	483.0	22	62.73	62	12.65	102	3.492
-17	455.9	23	59.98	63	12.21	103	3.392
-16	430.5	24	57.37	64	11.79	104	3.296
-15	406.7	25	54.89	65	11.38	105	3.203
-14	384.3	26	52.53	66	10.99	106	3.113
-13	363.3	27	50.28	67	10.61	107	3.025
-12	343.6	28	48.14	68	10.25	108	2.941
-11	325.1	29	46.11	69	9.902	109	2.860
-10	307.7	30	44.17	70	9.569	110	2.781
-9	291.3	31	42.33	71	9.248	111	2.704
-8	275.9	32	40.57	72	8.940	112	2.630
-7	261.4	33	38.89	73	8.643	113	2.559
-6	247.8	34	37.30	74	8.358	114	2.489
-5	234.9	35	35.78	75	8.084	115	2.422
-4	222.8	36	34.32	76	7.820	116	2.357
-3	211.4	37	32.94	77	7.566	117	2.294
-2	200.7	38	31.62	78	7.321	118	2.233
-1	190.5	39	30.36	79	7.086	119	2.174
0	180.9	40	29.15	80	6.859	120	2.117
1	171.9	41	28.00	81	6.641	121	2.061
2	163.3	42	26.90	82	6.430	122	2.007
3	155.2	43	25.86	83	6.228	123	1.955
4	147.6	44	24.85	84	6.033	124	1.905
5	140.4	45	23.89	85	5.844	125	1.856
6	133.5	46	22.89	86	5.663	126	1.808
7	127.1	47	22.10	87	5.488	127	1.762
8	121.0	48	21.26	88	5.320	128	1.717
9	115.2	49	20.46	89	5.157	129	1.674
10	109.8	50	19.69	90	5.000	130	1.632
11	104.6	51	18.96	91	4.849		
12	99.69	52	18.26	92	4.703		
13	95.05	53	17.58	93	4.562		
14	90.66	54	16.94	94	4.426		
15	86.49	55	16.32	95	4.294		
16	82.54	56	15.73	96	4.167		
17	78.79	57	15.16	97	4.045		
18	75.24	58	14.62	98	3.927		
19	71.86	59	14.09	99	3.812		



Table 6.3.3: Inverter module temperature sensor resistance characteristics

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (kΩ)
-30	971.4	10	109.0	50	19.70	90	5.000
-29	912.8	11	103.9	51	18.97	91	4.855
-28	858.2	12	99.02	52	18.26	92	4.705
-27	807.3	13	94.44	53	17.59	93	4.566
-26	759.7	14	90.11	54	16.94	94	4.431
-25	715.3	15	86.00	55	16.32	95	4.301
-24	673.6	16	82.09	56	15.73	96	4.176
-23	634.7	17	78.38	57	15.16	97	4.055
-22	598.2	18	74.87	58	14.62	98	3.938
-21	564.1	19	71.53	59	14.10	99	3.825
-20	532.2	20	68.36	60	13.60	100	3.716
-19	502.2	21	65.34	61	13.12	101	3.613
-18	474.1	22	62.47	62	12.65	102	3.514
-17	447.7	23	59.75	63	12.22	103	3.418
-16	423.0	24	57.17	64	11.79	104	3.326
-15	399.8	25	54.71	65	11.39	105	3.235
-14	378.0	26	52.36	66	10.99	106	3.148
-13	357.5	27	50.13	67	10.62	107	3.063
-12	338.2	28	48.01	68	10.25	108	2.982
-11	320.1	29	45.99	69	9.909	109	2.902
-10	303.1	30	44.07	70	9.576	110	2.826
-9	287.1	31	42.23	71	9.253	111	2.747
-8	272.0	32	40.48	72	8.947	112	2.672
-7	257.8	33	38.81	73	8.646	113	2.599
-6	244.4	34	37.23	74	8.362	114	2.528
-5	231.9	35	35.71	75	8.089	115	2.460
-4	220.0	36	34.27	76	7.821	116	2.390
-3	208.7	37	32.89	77	7.569	117	2.322
-2	198.2	38	31.58	78	7.323	118	2.256
-1	188.2	39	30.33	79	7.088	119	2.193
0	178.8	40	29.13	80	6.858	120	2.132
1	169.9	41	27.98	81	6.640	121	2.073
2	161.5	42	26.89	82	6.432	122	2.017
3	153.6	43	25.85	83	6.230	123	1.962
4	146.1	44	24.85	84	6.033	124	1.910
5	139.1	45	23.90	85	5.847	125	1.859
6	132.3	46	22.98	86	5.667		
7	126.0	47	22.10	87	5.492		
8	120.0	48	21.26	88	5.322		
9	114.3	49	20.47	89	5.159		

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 8808/Gd/86
POMIIS/5818/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych

V6-i VRF 50Hz

3.2 Normal Operating Parameters of Refrigerant System

Under the following conditions, the operating parameters given in Tables 5-5.4 and 5-5.5 should be observed:

- The outdoor unit can detect all the indoor units.
- The number of indoor units displayed on DSP2 is steady and is equal to the actual number of indoor units installed.
- All stop valves are open and all indoor unit EXVs are connected to their unit's PCB.
- If the combination ratio is 100% or less, all the indoor units are currently running and if the combination ratio is more than 100%, indoor units with total capacity equal to the capacity of the outdoor unit are currently running.
- If the outdoor ambient temperature is high, the system is being run in cooling mode with the following settings: temperature 17°C; fan speed high.
- If the outdoor ambient temperature is low, the system is being run in heating mode with the following settings: temperature 30°C; fan speed high.
- The system has been running normally for more than 30 minutes.

Table 6-3.4: Outdoor unit cooling mode operating parameters

Outdoor ambient temperature	*C	< 10	10 to 26	26 to 31	31 to 41	> 41
Average discharge temperature	*C	60-76	62-78	65-82	67-92	69-92
Average discharge superheat	*C	17-30	17-33	17-34	17-36	10-32
Discharge pressure	MPa	2.3-2.8	2.3-2.8	2.4-3.6	2.6-3.8	3.1-4.2
Suction pressure	MPa	0.6-0.7	0.7-0.9	0.8-1.0	1.0-1.2	1.2-1.4
DC inverter compressor current	A	9-20	11-22	12-25	15-29	20-26

Table 6-3.5: Outdoor unit heating mode operating parameters

Outdoor ambient temperature	*C	< -10	-10 to 0	0 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 17	> 17
Average discharge temperature	*C	56-74	57-76	58-78	61-82	63-82	63-82
Average discharge superheat	*C	17-35	17-35	17-35	17-33	14-33	14-33
Discharge pressure	MPa	1.7-2.4	1.8-2.5	1.9-3.0	2.2-3.2	2.3-3.2	2.3-3.2
Suction pressure	MPa	1.4-1.6	1.5-1.7	1.6-2.2	1.8-2.6	1.8-2.6	2.0-2.4
DC inverter compressor current	A	11-25	13-27	12-28	11-28	11-25	15-20



Commercial Air Conditioner Division Midea Group

Add.: Midea Headquarters Building, 6 Midea Avenue, Shunde, Foshan, Guangdong, China

Postal code: 528311

Tel: +86-757-26338346

Fax: +86-757-22390205

cac.midea.com / global.midea.com

Note: Product specifications change from time to time as product improvements and developments are released and may vary from those in this document.



Midea CAC
News Application

Midea CAC
After-service Application

Midea CAC
After-service Application



iOS

Android

iOS

mgr inż. Michał Kowa
upr. bud. 2308/00/00
POM/IS/6339/01
do projektowania w ograniczonym zakresie
i kierowania robotami bez ograniczeń
w specjalności instalacyjno-inżynierskiej
w zakresie instalacji sanitarnych