



# MINI VRF OUTDOOR UNIT

MSAN6-XMi 200T-335T series

**MANUAL**  
FOR INSTALLATION,  
USE AND MAINTENANCE



M0V600002-00 - 07-23

## INTRODUCTION

Dear Customer,

Thank you for choosing a **CLIVET** product.

The model which you have chosen is a high performance product of advanced design and technology, high reliability and quality construction.

We suggest that you entrust its management and maintenance to professionally qualified personnel you trust, who, when necessary, only use original spare parts.

This manual contains important information and tips that must be followed for easier installation and the best possible use of the appliance.

## SERIES

VRF systems	
MSAN6-XMi unit	from 200T to 335T

## SYMBOLS USED IN THE MANUAL AND THEIR MEANING



### WARNING

To indicate special information.



### CAUTION

To indicate particularly important and delicate operations.



### CAUTION DANGER

To indicate actions which, if not carried out correctly, may result in general accidents or may cause malfunctions or material damage to the appliance; therefore, they require special attention and adequate preparation.



### ATTENTION ELECTRIC DANGER

To indicate actions which, if not carried out correctly, may result in accidents of electrical origin; therefore, they require special attention and adequate preparation.



### IT IS PROHIBITED TO

indicate actions that **MUST NOT** be performed.

## WARRANTY

The product **CLIVET** is covered by a **conventional warranty**, valid from the date of purchase of the appliance, the conditions of which are specified in the GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SALE available at [www.clivet.com](http://www.clivet.com)



### WARNING

- The warranty is void if the appliance has been used without following the instructions in this manual.
- The warranty will be forfeited if the customer makes changes and/or attempts to repair the product himself or through third parties not authorised by the manufacturer/authorised dealer.
- The product must be intended for the use intended by **CLIVET** for which it was expressly made. Any contractual and non-contractual liability **CLIVET** for damage caused to persons, animals or property by installation, adjustment, maintenance and misuse errors is excluded.

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# 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1.1 General warnings and safety rules



### WARNING

- This manual is the property of CLIVET and reproduction or transfer to third parties of the contents of this document is prohibited. All rights reserved. It is an integral part of the product; make sure that it is always supplied with the appliance, even in case of sale/transfer to another owner, so that it can be consulted by the user or by personnel authorised to carry out maintenance and repairs.
- Read this manual carefully before using the appliance to ensure its safe operation.
- Periodically check the integrity of the power cable. If the power cable is damaged, it may only be replaced by the manufacturer or the local distributor who sold the appliance or by authorised maintenance and repair personnel.
- Installation must be in accordance with the IEC 61000-3-12 standard.
- The installation must be carried out by an authorised dealer or a qualified technician. Incorrect installation may cause water leakage, electric shock and fire, or cause the appliance to malfunction.
- The installation must be carried out according to the instructions provided. An incorrect installation may cause water leaks, electric shock or fire.
- Perform the installation using only the supplied accessories and parts specified. The use of non-standard components may cause water leakage, electric shock or fire and cause the unit to malfunction.
- Perform the installation taking into account any possible natural events such as strong winds, typhoons and earthquakes. The appliance could fall and be damaged as well as cause damage to property or physical injury.
- If installing in areas prone to thunderstorms, take measures to protect the appliance from lightning.
- Work on the refrigerant circuit must only be carried out by persons with a valid certification, issued by an accredited body, certifying their competence to handle refrigerants safely in compliance with the specifications in force in the sector.
- Use a vacuum pump with a non return valve to evacuate the system. Do not perform an air purge using refrigerant.
- Use deoxidised phosphorous copper piping for the refrigerant (seamless copper alloy piping and tubing). Keep the inner and outer surface of the pipes clean and free of contaminants.
- Store the piping indoors and keep both ends of the pipes sealed until it is time to flare or weld.
- Do not use any means other than those recommended by the manufacturer to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean the unit.
- The appliance must be placed in a room that does not contain any ignition sources (e.g. open flames, gas appliances or electric heaters).
- Weld the pipes purging with nitrogen to avoid oxidation.
- Keep the interconnection cable away from the copper pipe. The temperature of the refrigerant circuit is high.
- Note that the refrigerants are odourless.
- Use only the refrigerants indicated in the manual.
- Recharge the refrigerant when it is in the liquid state.
- After installation, verify that there are no refrigerant leaks.
- Do not touch the components of the refrigerant line during or immediately after operation of the appliance. There is a risk of burns or frostbite.
- Install the connection joints and manifolds referring to the installation manual.
- Install the drainage pipe according to the instructions in this manual. Incorrect draining can cause water seepage or flooding with possible damage to the home and other property.
- Insulate the piping to avoid condensation.



- The direction of the flow of liquid is indicated with words or symbols on the housing of the appliance.
- Always use the specified cables for all electrical work. Connect the cables securely and secure them in a stable manner to prevent the terminals from being damaged by external forces. Incorrect electrical connection may cause overheating conditions and may result in fire and electrocution.
- Install the electrical cables making sure that they are not taut. Otherwise, they could break or overheat causing smoke or fire.
- The cables must be arranged so that the control board cover can close properly. If the control board cover is not closed properly, corrosion may occur and the connection points on the terminals may become hot, ignite or cause electric shock.
- Always disconnect all power supply circuits before touching the terminals for any reason.
- It is advisable to install a Class B or F differential magnetothermic circuit breaker on the power supply line of the appliance.
- For electrical work, comply with the provisions of the national electrical code, local regulations, current regulations and the requirements contained in the installation manual. It is necessary to use an independent circuit and a single power supply socket. Do not connect other appliances to the same electrical outlet. Insufficient electrical capacity or faulty electrical installation may cause risk of electric shock or fire.
- Incorporate in the wiring an omnipolar isolator switch with a separation distance of at least 3mm between all poles and a residual current device (RCD) with a value greater than 10mA. Observe the domestic regulations.
- Replace the fuses only with others of the same value and technical characteristics.
- Install the appliance and its power cables at least one metre away from other electrical equipment in order to avoid interference or noise.
- The appliance must be stored in such a way as to prevent any mechanical damage.
- Consult a qualified technician for unit repair or maintenance.
- Do not modify or alter the safety or protection devices.
- Do not touch the appliance with wet or damp parts of the body as to do so could lead to electric shock.
- Make sure that the power is disconnected before performing any service or maintenance.
- If you notice any anomalies (e.g. a burning smell), stop the appliance, turn off the power switch and consult your dealer.
- Make sure that the air inlet and outlet are not blocked as this could trigger the protective device that stops the appliance.
- This appliance is intended for use on commercial premises by experienced or suitably trained users
- This appliance is designed to cool or heat spaces intended for the presence of human beings. It must not be used to cool or heat food, plants, animals, machinery, equipment or works of art.
- Install the appliance in such a way that the noise and heat it generates does not disturb people living in the vicinity and does not affect the growth of animals or plants.
- Read this manual carefully before using the appliance to ensure its safe operation.

**CAUTION DANGER**

- When connecting refrigerant piping, keep substances or gases other than the specified refrigerant from entering the unit. The presence of other gases or substances can reduce unit performance and cause an abnormal increase in pressure in the refrigeration cycle. This can lead to explosion hazards and resulting injuries.
- Install the unit on a stable stand that can support its weight. If the chosen stand cannot support the weight of the unit, or if the installation is not performed correctly, the unit may fall and cause injury and serious damage.
- Do not pierce or ignite the appliance.
- The appliance must be placed in a well-ventilated room whose dimensions correspond to those specified for operation.
- The product must be installed with earthing in accordance with the law to avoid the risk of electrocution. Do not connect the earth cable to gas or water mains, lightning rods or phone earth cables.
- Install an earthing connection switch. Failure to install this can result in electric shock.
- Do not operate the appliance if the protections have been removed.
- Do not install the unit:
  - in a location that can be exposed to combustible gas leaks. Any accumulation of combustible gas around the unit may cause a fire hazard;
  - near the coast (except in the case of corrosion resistant models);
  - near a source of hot water due to the presence of caustic gas in the air;
  - in the presence of strong electromagnetic waves;
  - in the presence of significant voltage flicker;
  - in the presence of acid or alkaline liquid that evaporates;
  - in the presence of flammable materials or gas.
- Wear the required PPE (protective gloves) during installation and maintenance. High pressure piping poses a risk of burns during operation.
- Measure the insulation resistance and make sure it is at least 1M  $\Omega$  once the wiring work is done.
- Do not use flammable paints, enamels, sprays or other products that may release flammable fumes or vapours near the appliance as they could cause fires.
- Do not install open flame units near the appliance. The heat released could ruin it.
- Do not insert your fingers between the fans during operation. This could lead to injury.
- Do not allow children to play near the unit as it may cause injury.



### IT IS PROHIBITED TO

- Make changes and/or repair attempts to the product. Any repairs must be carried out by a qualified technician.
- Touch the appliance with wet, damp and/or barefoot body parts. If you notice current leakage that can be detected on contact with metal parts of the appliance, disconnect the switch, unplug it from the power supply socket and contact an authorised dealer.
- Disperse in the environment and leave within the reach of children the packaging material as it may be a potential source of danger. It must therefore be disposed of in accordance with current legislation.
- Use the same electrical outlet for other appliances. Incorrect or insufficient power supply may cause fire or electric shock hazard.
- Connect the electric air conditioner to the power supply before having finished wiring the power lines and pipes. Connect the cables of the outdoor unit and then those of the indoor unit.
- Perform maintenance in the rain. Electrical leakage, electric shock, short circuit, malfunction, smoke or fire may occur.



### Notes on fluorinated gases

- This air conditioner contains fluorinated gas. For specific information on gas types and quantities, please refer to the plate found on the unit. It is always necessary to comply with national regulations regarding the use of gases.
- Installation, service, maintenance and repair of the unit must be performed by a qualified technician.
- The uninstallation and recycling of the product must be carried out by qualified technical personnel.
- If a leak detection device is installed in the system, it is necessary to check that there are no leaks at least every 12 months. When checking the unit for leaks, it is recommended to keep a detailed record of all inspections.
- Pay attention to the fact that refrigerant R410A is odourless.

## 1.2 Description of system components

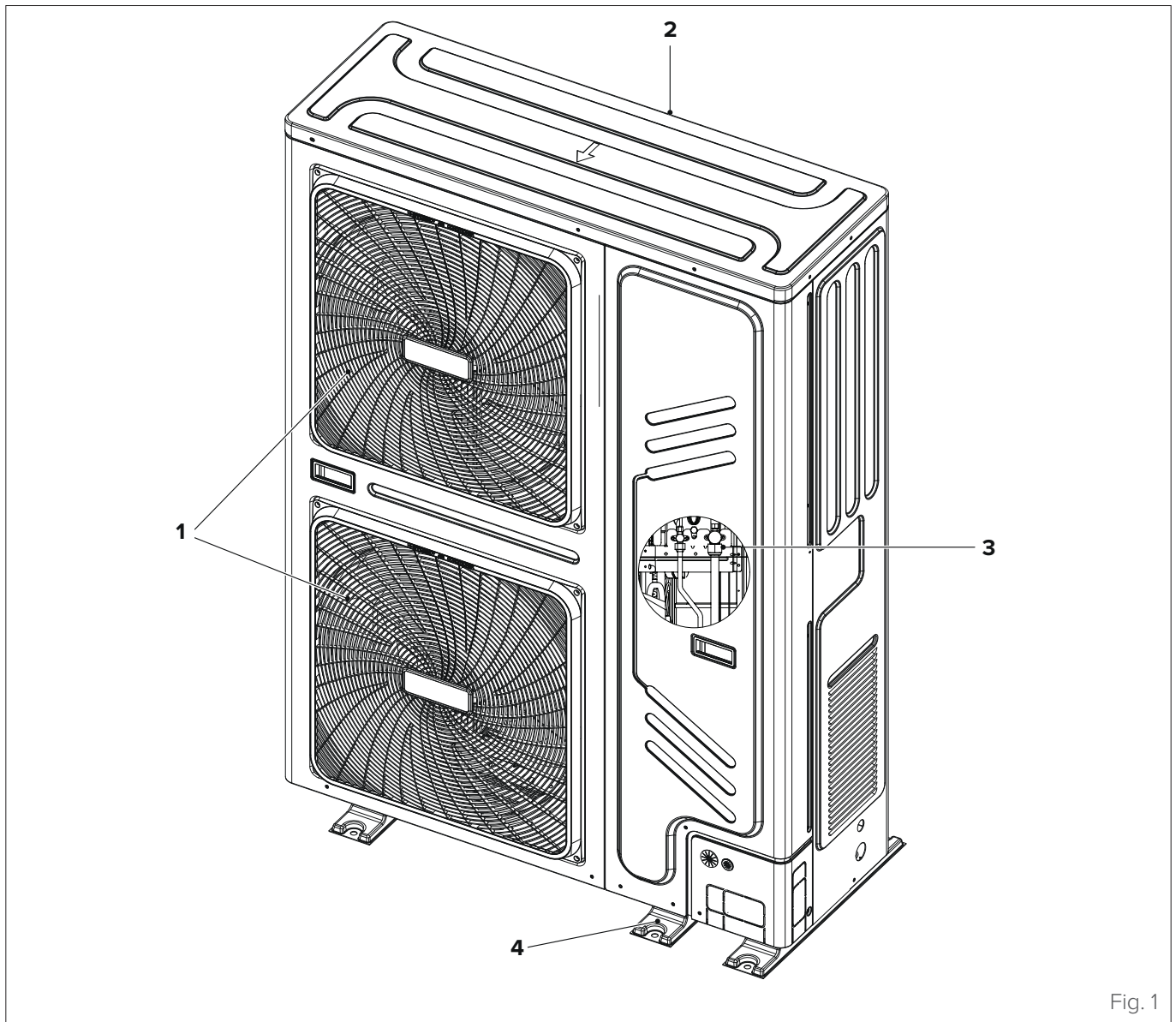


Fig. 1






- 1 Air outlet
- 2 Air inlets
- 3 Refrigerant pipe connector (internal fitting)
- 4 Fixed stand

**WARNING**

The images in this manual are provided for illustrative purposes only. The appearance of your appliance may differ slightly from the illustrations shown here. Refer to the actual characteristics of the unit.

### 1.3 Accessories

The accessories are located at the top of the unit (e.g. the installation manual) or inside the unit, above the compressor (e.g. connecting pipe). The accessories in the unit are as follows:

Description	Aspect	Quantity
Drain fitting		1
120 Ohm termination heater		2
Gasket		2
Connection pipe (26/28/33.5kW)		1
Installation manual		1

### 1.4 Identification

The outdoor unit can be identified by the serial number label (1) that shows the technical and performance data of the unit and what is required by the legislation in force.

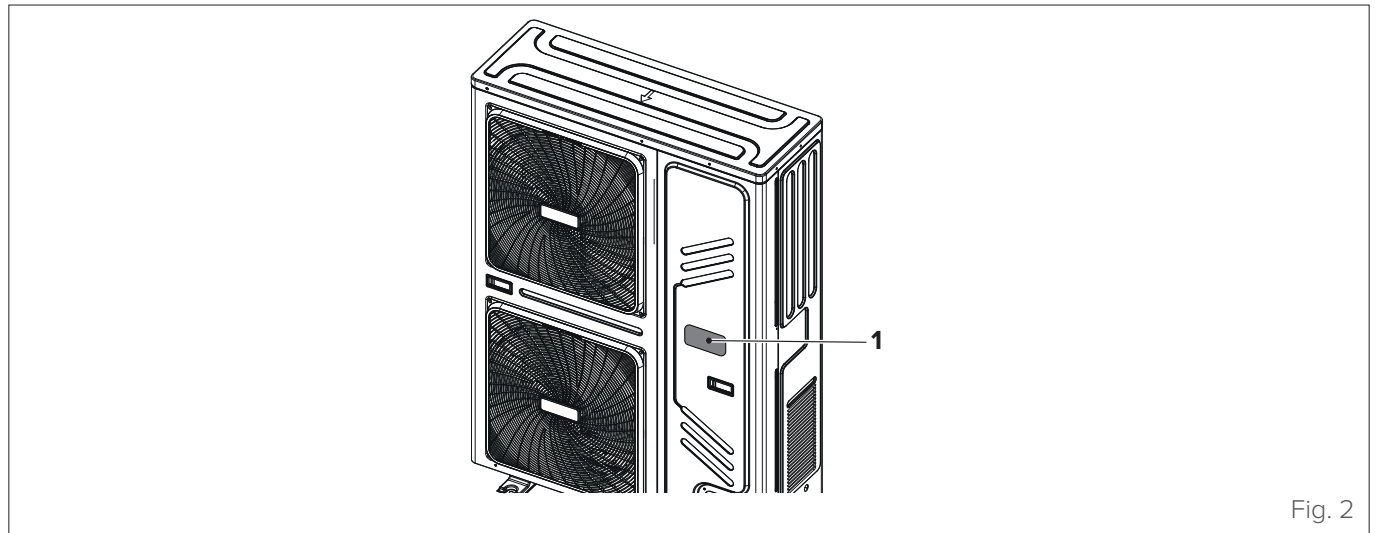


Fig. 2



**CAUTION**

Tampering, removal, lack of identification labels or anything else that does not allow safe product identification, makes any installation and maintenance operation difficult.

## 2 PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS

### 2.1 Combinations of outdoor/indoor units

Indicated in the table are:

- the maximum power obtainable (total power);
- the maximum quantity of indoor units that can be installed in relation to the power of the outdoor unit installed (Max indoor units).



#### WARNING

The total power of the indoor units must be the same or less than the power of the outdoor unit. Otherwise the cooling/heating effect would be compromised.

When all the indoor units of the system are not running at the same time, the maximum total power of the indoor units can reach 130% of the power of the outdoor unit.

If the system is used in an environment where there is an extreme climate (ambient temperature too high or below -10°C), the total power of the indoor units must be less than the power of the outdoor unit.

Total power (kW)	Single unit power (kW)					Max indoor units	Total capacity of indoor units (power)
	200T	224T	260T	280T	335T		
20.0	●					11	50%~130%
22.4		●				13	
26.0			●			15	
28.5				●		16	
33.5					●	20	

## 2.2 Unit dimensions

200T - 224T - 252T - 260T - 335T

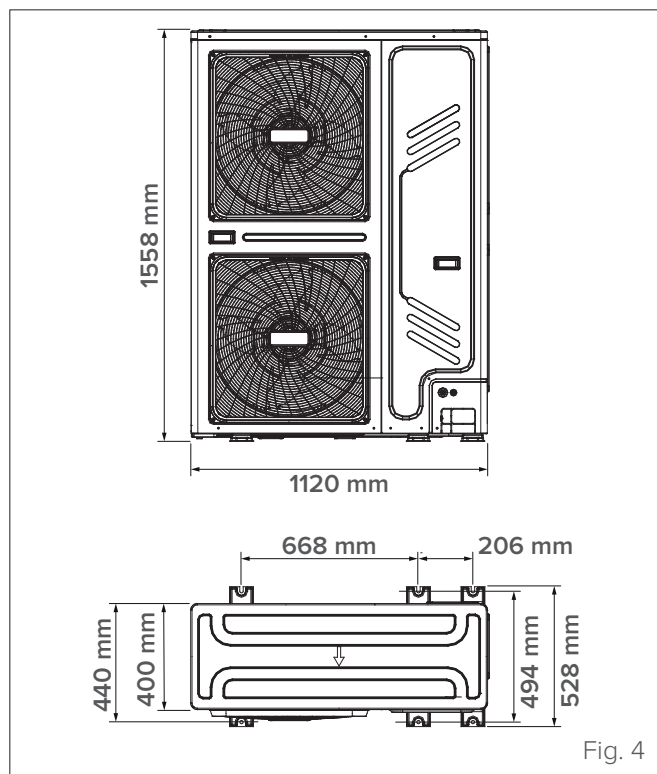


Fig. 4

### Model identification

Model	kW	Power supply
200T	20	380-415V + N three-phase
224T	22	380-415V + N three-phase
252T	26	380-415V + N three-phase
260T	28	380-415V + N three-phase
335T	33.5	380-415V + N three-phase

Indoor unit power index (kW)	Indoor unit cooling capacity (HP)
1.8	0.6
2.2	0.8
2.8	1
3.6	1.3
4.5	1.6
5.6	2
7.1	2.5
8.0	2.8
9.0	3.2
10.0	3.5
11.2	4
12.0	4.3
12.5	4.5
14.0	5

## 2.3 Operating range

The system is designed to function properly under the following climatic conditions:

Mode	Outdoor temp. °C	Indoor temp. °C	Relative indoor ambient humidity
Cooling	-5 to +55 *	17 to 32	< 80%
Heating	-20 to +27	15 to 27	/

\* -15~48 possible for units produced after 1th of April 2021



### WARNING

If the system is operated outside of the ranges indicated, the protection function is activated and the unit stops.

## 2.4 Dimensions of the connection pipes

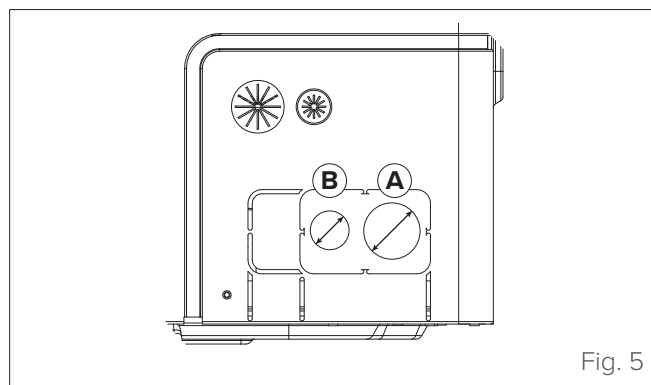


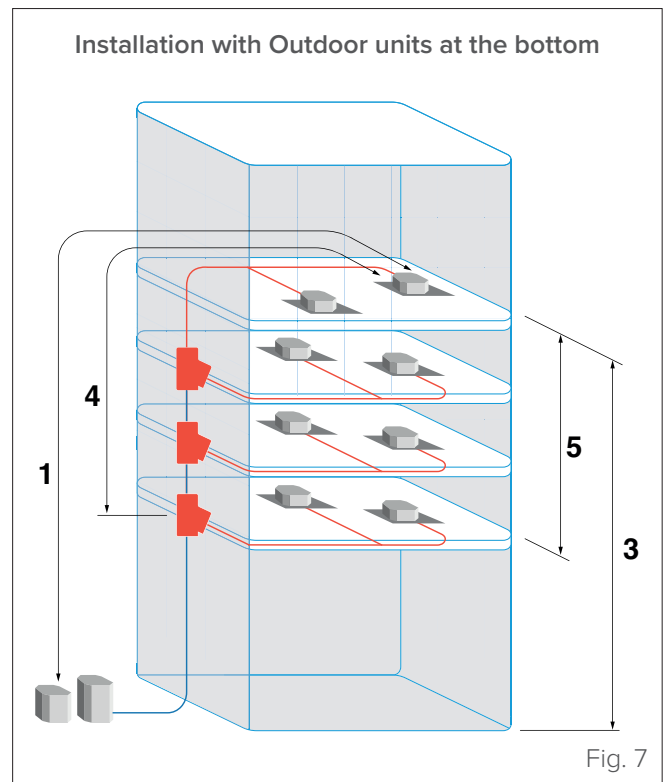
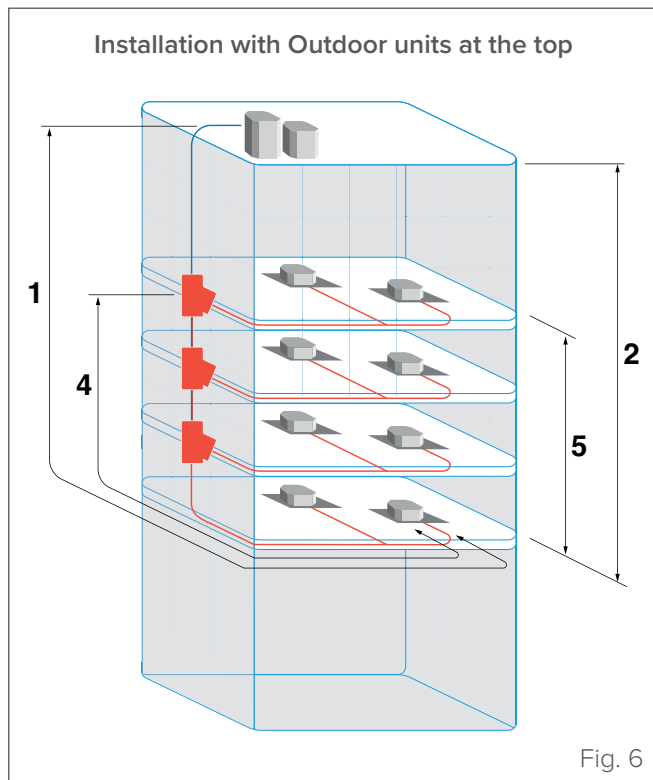
Fig. 5

Model	Ø (mm)	
	Gas side (A)	Liquid side (B)
200T	19.1	12.7
224T	19.1	12.7
252T	22.2	12.7
260T	22.2	12.7
335T	22.2	12.7

## 2.5 Length of refrigerant piping

In order to function correctly the system must take into account:

- the total length of the pipes (1);
- the maximum difference in height between the outdoor and indoor units (2) (3);
- the maximum lengths after the first Y-joint (4);
- the maximum difference in height between the indoor units (5).



Ref.	Pipe length	Value
1	Total length of pipes	150m
2	Maximum difference in height between the outdoor unit (located at the top) and the indoor units	50m
3	Maximum difference in height between the outdoor unit (located at the bottom) and the indoor units	40m
4	Maximum length after first Y-joint.	40m
5	Maximum difference in height between indoor units	15m



## 3 INSTALLATION

### 3.1 Preliminary warnings



#### CAUTION

All installation operations must be carried out with the appliance completely stopped and after disconnecting all external power supplies. Before any installation work, pay close attention to the labels on the appliance. During the activities you must not tamper with or disconnect safety devices for any reason, create by-passes, or use them for purposes other than those envisaged by the manufacturer.

Below are the guidelines for achieving a compliant installation.

- Identify a suitable area for installation.**  
See [“3.3 Dimensions of the installation area”](#) page 15
- Put the appliance in place.**  
See [“3.5 Specifications for fixing”](#) page 16
- Lay the refrigerant piping.**  
See [“4 Refrigerant piping”](#) page 18
- Perform correct installation of the condensate drain piping.**
- Clean the refrigerant piping.**  
See [“6.1 Flushing the pipes”](#) page 38
- Make the refrigeration connections.**  
See [“4.1 Installation of the refrigerant piping”](#) page 18
- Test the tightness of the system at the pressures indicated by the manufacturer.**  
See [“6.2 Gas leak test”](#) page 38
- Carry out the correct pressurisation of the system.**  
See [“6.3 Vacuum operation”](#) page 39
- Carry out the electrical wiring, configurations and addressing according to the diagrams provided.**  
See [“5 Electrical connections”](#) page 30

### Receiving the product

The appliance is supplied packed. Handling must be carried out by appropriate means in view of the overall weight of the package.

Upon receiving the appliance, check the perfect integrity of all parts.

Check that the model, specifications and quantity delivered conform to the order placed.

In case of damage to the appliance or missing material, please contact your authorised dealer promptly.

As far as possible, transport the packed unit to the place of final installation to avoid damage during handling.

Transport the appliance observing the following points:



Fragile. Handle with care.



Hold the unit with the front facing upwards to avoid damaging the compressor.



#### WARNING

The manual is an integral part of the product and therefore it is recommended that you read it before installing and commissioning the device and keep it with care for future reference or transfer to another Owner or User.

## 3.2 Handling

Transport, lifting and handling must be carried out with all due care. Improper use and failure to comply with the instructions will void the warranty.



### WARNING

As the unit's centre of gravity is not the same as its physical centre, proceed with caution when lifting with straps.



### WARNING

Do not support the outdoor unit by the intake opening to avoid possible deformation.



### WARNING

Do not tilt it more than 45° and do not lay it on its side.

The areas set aside for handling and installing the appliance must be identified and inspected in advance in order to detect the presence of possible dangers.

The general rules for lifting and handling the appliance are given below

- Make sure that the safe working load of the lifting equipment is greater than the mass of the equipment to be lifted
- Take all necessary measures to ensure maximum stability of the load
- Handling must be performed smoothly, without jerking or sudden movements.

The appliance must be taken as close as possible to the place set aside for installation.

Remove all protection and packaging parts after handling.

If a forklift truck is used, make sure to insert the forks so that the load is balanced between them.

The packaging that covers the appliance and any straps or clamps securing parts of it must only be removed after handling at the site of use.

Before positioning the appliance, consider its overall dimensions and the space necessary for the operator's manoeuvres.

Remove and dispose of the packaging once the unit is in place.



### IT IS PROHIBITED TO

disperse the packaging material in the environment and leave it within the reach of children as it can be a potential source of danger. It must be disposed of in accordance with current legislation.

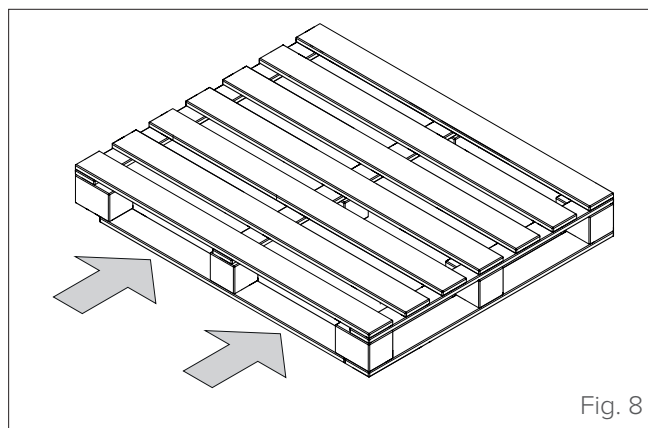


Fig. 8

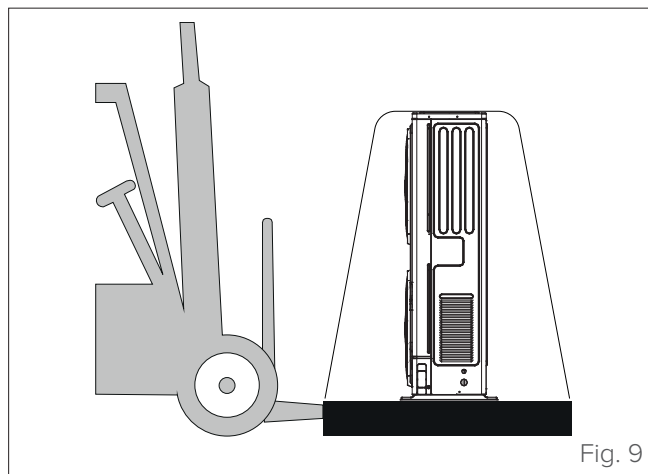


Fig. 9

The unit can be lifted using a crane and two straps. Handle the unit with care to avoid damaging it, and make a note of the position of the unit's centre of gravity.

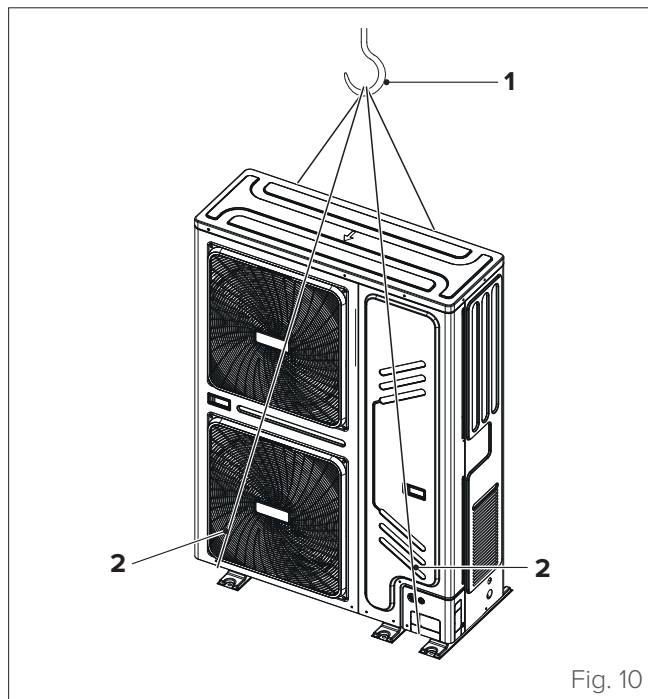


Fig. 10

- 1 Hook
- 2 Straps



### WARNING

Use a strap that can withstand the weight of the unit.



**WARNING**

During all handling operations, use the appropriate PPE such as hard hat, gloves and safety shoes.



**WARNING**

Before use, remove the pieces of PE foam in the back of the unit that protect the condenser. Be careful not to damage the fins or the efficiency of heat exchange could be compromised.



**It is PROHIBITED to install the outdoor unit in the following places:**

- near an obstacle blocking the air inlets and outlets;
- near a public road, crowded areas or places where the noise from the unit may cause disturbance to others;
- near animals or plants that may be disturbed by the hot air coming out;
- where the hot air expelled by the outdoor unit can reach neighbours' windows;
- near combustible gas sources;
- in very dusty places;
- in places excessively exposed to salty air;
- in places with an oily atmosphere;
- in places with sulphur gas;
- in places where high-frequency radio waves may be generated, e.g. due to the presence of audio equipment, welding machines and medical devices;
- on uneven bases or surfaces that cannot withstand the weight of the unit.



**WARNING**

Install the indoor unit, the outdoor unit, the power cable and the connection cable at least 1 metre away from televisions or radios to avoid interference with the sound or images.

**3.3 Dimensions of the installation area**

The appliance must be installed in such a way that a sufficient amount of air can flow through the unit itself. When installing a single unit, the following distances must be observed:

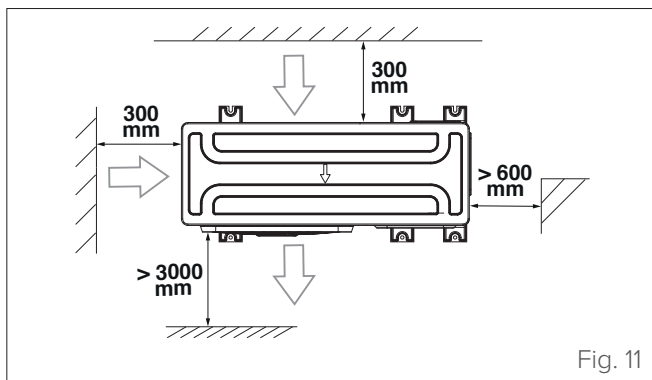


Fig. 11

If several appliances are installed in a line (independent), the following distances must be observed:

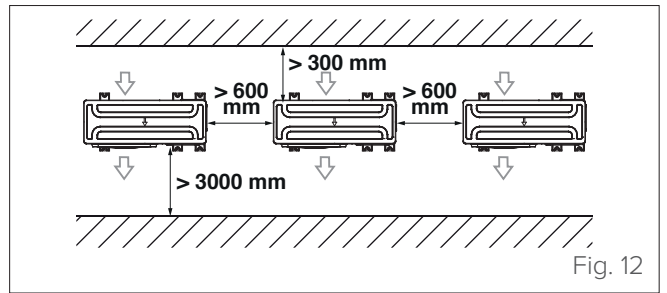


Fig. 12

If the front and rear sides are connected in parallel, observe the following distances:

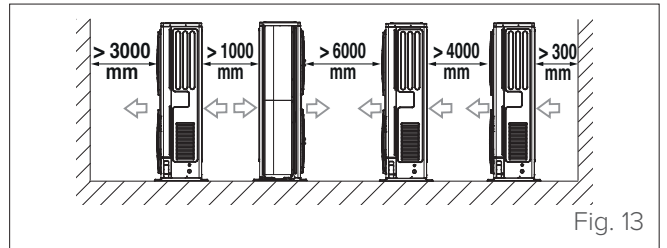


Fig. 13

**3.4 Requirements for installation in particular climatic conditions**

In the event of frequent snowfall, install a snow screen. Install the unit raised off the ground. Prevent snow from obstructing the coils.

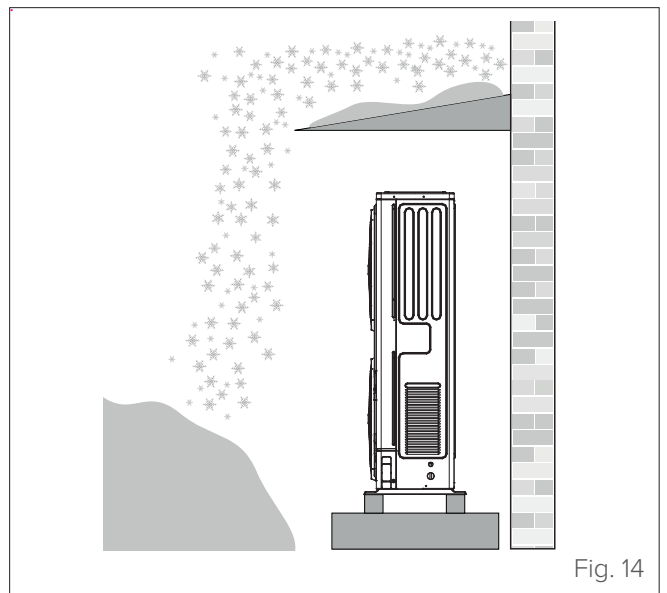


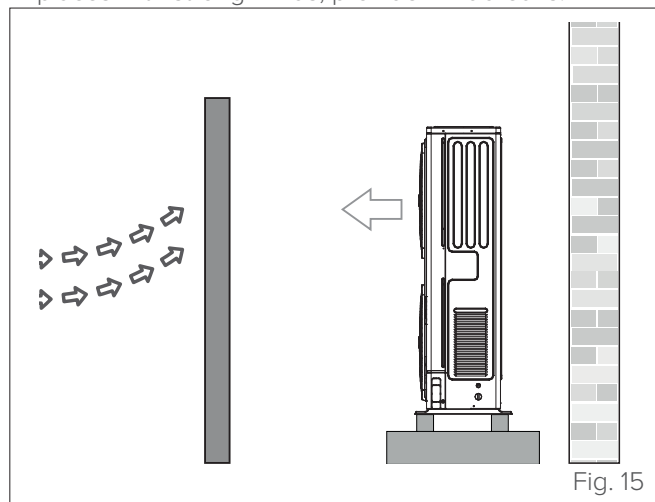
Fig. 14



**CAUTION**

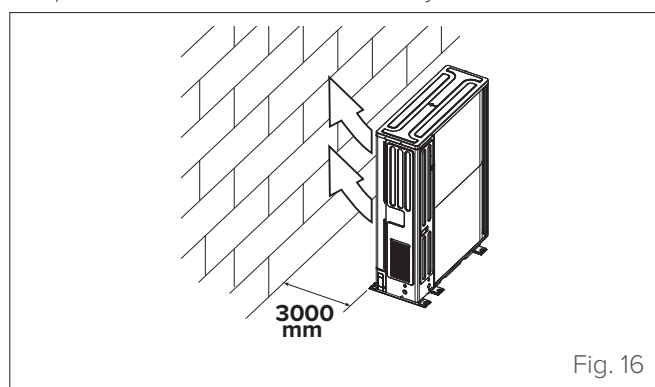
Do not obstruct the air flow of the unit when installing the snow screen.

In places with strong winds, provide windbreaks.



If the unit is installed in a place regularly exposed to strong winds, such as on a building roof, make sure that the air outlet faces the wall.

Keep the unit at least 3000 mm away from the wall.



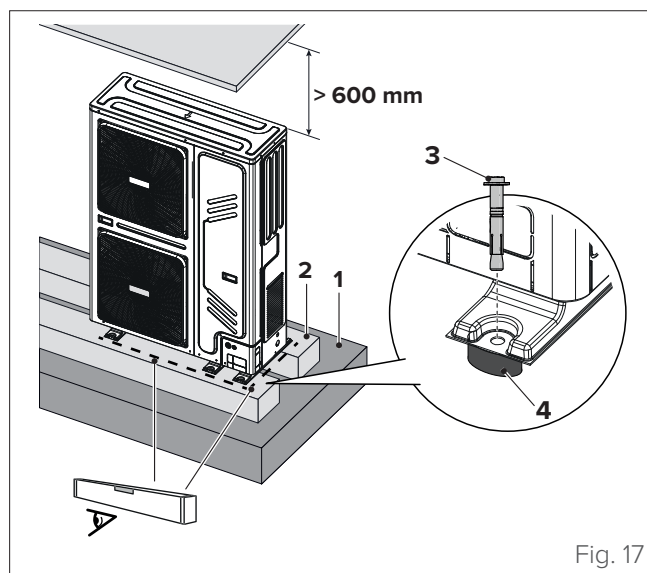
Considering the wind direction in the season of use, direct the air outlet at a right angle to the wind direction.

### 3.5 Specifications for fixing

The outdoor unit must be installed on a support base (2) with the following characteristics:

- It must be placed on solid ground (1) or on structures capable of supporting its weight;
- It must be made of concrete or steel;
- It must have a minimum height of 200mm and a minimum thickness of 80mm (see figure in point 2). These dimensions allow for sufficient access during installation of the piping;
- It must have rounded edges;
- It must be perfectly level and the support points must withstand the weight of the unit evenly.

Keep at least 600 mm from a wall above the appliance. For fixing, use 10 mm diameter expansion anchors (3) and rubber anti-vibration pads (4).



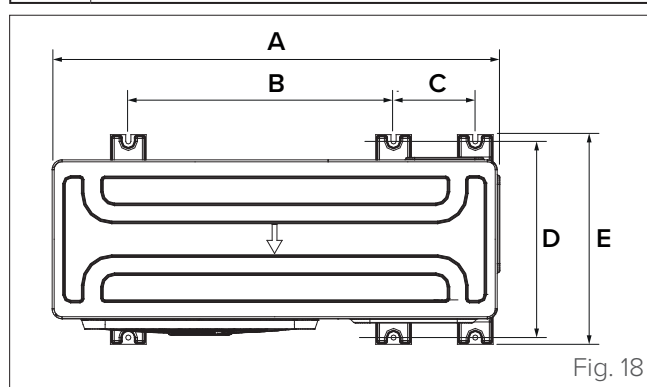
#### CAUTION

When drilling holes. It is recommended to always use eye protection.

- Mark the positions of the four expansion anchors according to the measurements shown in the following table.
- Drill the holes for the expansion anchors.
- Remove any dust in the holes.
- Insert a nut on the end of each expansion anchor.
- Hammer the expansion anchors into the holes made.
- Remove the nuts from the expansion anchors and place the outdoor unit on the anchors.
- Insert the rubber pads on each expansion anchor and reapply the nuts.
- Using a spanner, tighten the nuts firmly.

The location of the fixing holes in the appliance is indicated in the table below:

Ref.	Model
	200T ÷ 335T
A	1120 mm
B	668 mm
C	206 mm
D	494 mm
E	528 mm



- (A) Width of appliance
- (B) Location of holes on long side - pt.1
- (C) Location of holes on long side - pt.2

(D) Depth of appliance  
 (E) Location of holes on short side

### 3.6 Water outlet

- Fit the gaskets (1) into the spaces in the frame (2).
- Connect the water outlet pipe (3).
- Tighten the drain fitting (4) on the frame and connect the drain pipe (5).

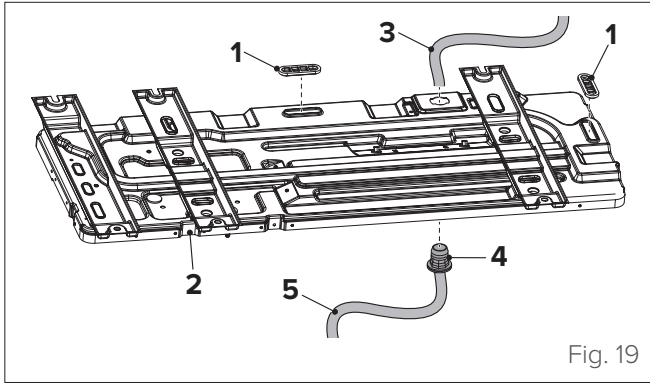


Fig. 19



#### CAUTION

When installing the outdoor unit, take into account the installation side and the type of drain. If the unit is installed in high mountains, frozen condensate water will block the water drain outlet; in this case, remove the rubber cap from the reserve outlet. If this is still not sufficient enough for correct water drainage, open the other two pre-cut outlets and check that the water can drain properly. Make sure that the reserve outlet is opened from the outside to the inside and carefully assess the installation position before proceeding because once the outlet is opened, it cannot be closed again. Protect the cut hole to prevent insects or other animals from entering and damaging the components.

### 3.7 Outlets for the connection pipes and for the power supply line

Various possibilities are available for the passage of pipes and electrical cables:

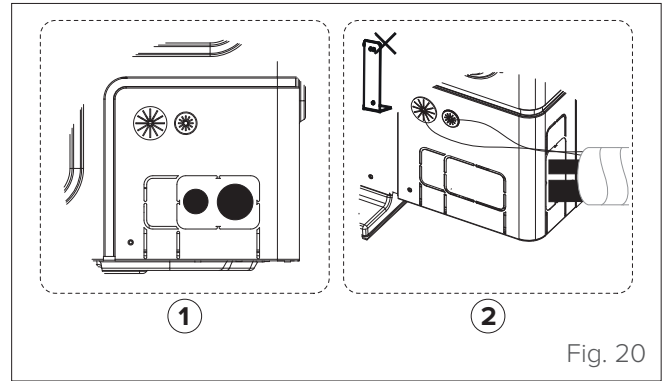


Fig. 20

- 1 Front outlet
- 2 Side outlet (remove the pre-cut piece)



#### CAUTION

Front outlet: cut out the front hole of the pipe outlet panel. Take the rubber coating off the pipe support near the inner cover of the appliance's outlet pipe.  
 Side outlet: remove the metal L-shaped plate, otherwise the connection cannot be made.

## 4 REFRIGERANT PIPING

### 4.1 Installation of the refrigerant piping

Below are the guidelines for compliant installation of the refrigerant piping

- Put the outdoor unit in place
- Put the indoor unit in place
- Put the pipes in place
- Blow with nitrogen
- Perform welding
- Make the connection to the units
- Perform the tightness test
- Carry out pressing and pressurisation

To perform all the operations correctly, you need the following equipment:

- Pipe cutter
- Flaring tool
- Tube bending machine
- Vacuum pump
- Digital vacuum gauge
- Manifold and fittings
- Cylinder of nitrogen
- Electronic leak detector with sensitivity according to current regulations.



#### WARNING

Pay attention to the maximum measurements of the refrigerant piping. See paragraph “2.5 Length of refrigerant piping” page 12.



#### WARNING

Use deoxidised phosphorous copper piping for the refrigerant (seamless copper alloy piping and tubing) compliant with local regulations.



#### WARNING

Use piping suitable for use with R410A.



#### WARNING

Be careful not to touch the components when connecting the pipes.

Keep the ends of the pipes sealed until installation to prevent the ingress of polluting agents such as dust, water and dirt.

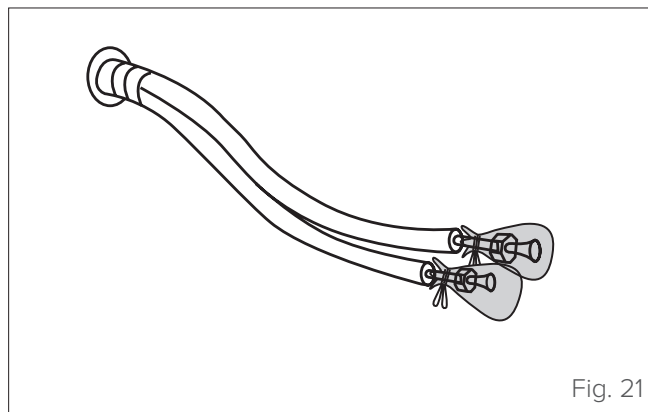


Fig. 21

For the diameter to be used refer to the following table

Ø (mm)	Ø (inches)	Radial thickness (mm)
6.35	1/4"	0.8
9.52	3/8"	0.8
12.7	1/2"	0.8
15.9	5/8"	1.0
19.1	3/4"	1.0
22.2	7/8"	1.2
25.4	1"	1.2
28.6	1" - 1/8"	1.3
31.8	1" - 1/4"	1.5
38.1	1" - 3/8"	1.5
41.3	1" - 5/8"	1.5
44.5	1" - 3/4"	1.5
54.0	2" - 1/8"	1.8

Blow nitrogen through the sections pre-welded in the workshop to expel any dust.

Pipes should only be cut using roller pipe cutters (do not use a hacksaw).

Dirt that penetrates the pipes when in use could clog the expansion valves, the capillaries or enter the compressor, causing the latter to malfunction.

## Refrigerant piping

Eliminate any residual moisture in the lines. Copper plating, formation of acid sludge, freezing of the laminating devices, formation of acids that corrode metals and deteriorate the insulation of the electric motor can occur in the case of non-compliant installation with the presence of moisture. See paragraph [“6.3 Vacuum operation”](#) page 39

Avoid weld undercutting that cannot be inspected; all the piping must be accessible for inspection.



### CAUTION

To prevent the refrigerant pipes from oxidising during welding, charge with nitrogen.

In case of laying the lines before making the connection to the units, keep the ends sealed until the time of connection.

It is good practice to pinch the ends in case the lines are laid a long time before the connection.



### CAUTION

Use only nitrogen as a cleaning agent.

If residual moisture is found when cleaning with the blowing of nitrogen, or if a long time has passed between the laying of the lines and the connection, proceed with the “triple vacuum”.

This procedure consists in filling with nitrogen and emptying twice before carrying out the final emptying operation.

Make sure that the pressure does not rise during this operation.

It is important that the joints are created to standard to ensure a good seal.

For more information see paragraph [“6.1 Flushing the pipes”](#) page 38 and [“6.2 Gas leak test”](#) page 38



### WARNING

For connection of the lines, only “brazing” welding is allowed.

Brazing (1) consists in connecting metal pieces with the help of a filler metal without melting the pieces to be assembled. The filler metal penetrates by capillarity between the pieces to be assembled.

The filler metal must be phosphorous copper or “rods of silver alloy”.

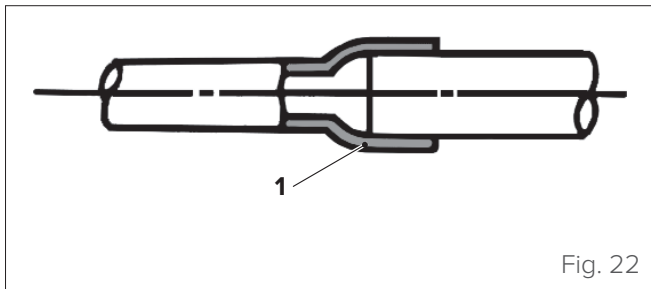


Fig. 22

Welding must be done in a neutral atmosphere (nitrogen). An inert atmosphere (free of moisture and oxygen) must be created inside the pipeline. In this way, no oxide formations are created during welding

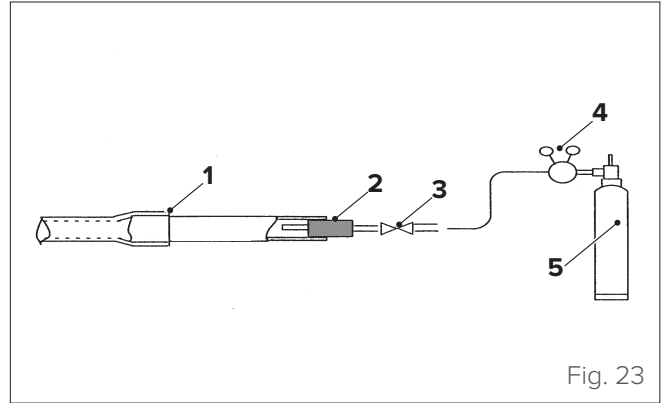


Fig. 23

- 1 Weld point
- 2 Rubber cap
- 3 Pressure reducer (operating pressure 0.2/0.5bar)
- 4 Pressure reducer on the cylinder
- 5 Cylinder of nitrogen

### Connection method

	Gas side	Liquid side
Indoor unit	Welding or flaring	Welding or flaring
Outdoor unit	Flaring	Flaring
Branch pipe	Welding or flaring	Welding or flaring

If it is necessary to bend the piping, the risk of excessive deformation must be avoided. The maximum deformation allowed is 2/3rds of the diameter of the pipe itself.

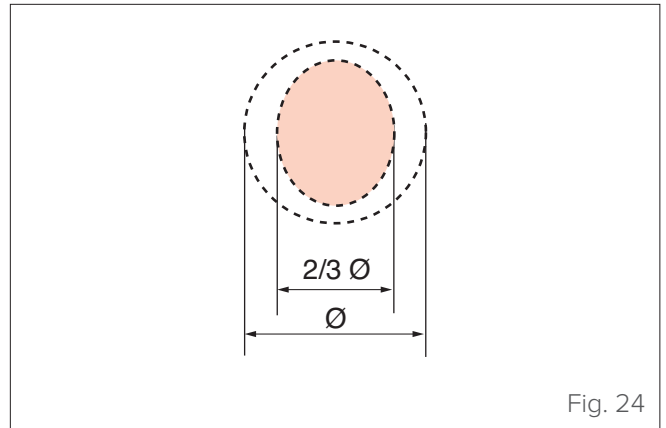


Fig. 24

Pipes can be bent respecting the following bending radii:

Pipe diameter (mm)	Radius (mm)
9.52	≥ 30
12.7	≥ 30
15.9	≥ 40
19.1	≥ 50



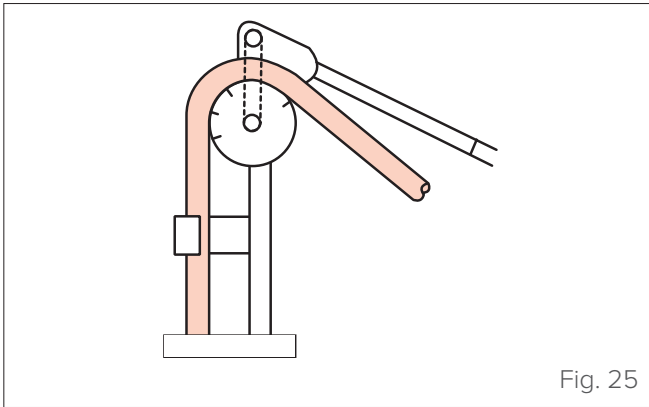


Fig. 25



**CAUTION**

Do not use or integrate existing pipes. The old refrigerant and oil in the piping contain a large amount of chlorine which will cause the fluid in the new unit to deteriorate.



**WARNING**

Do not use solenoid valves to avoid the backflow of oil.

**4.1.1 Refrigerant piping connection**

Remove the front panel in order to: connect the refrigerant piping, make the electrical connections and carry out maintenance on the unit.



**WARNING**

Before connecting the pipes to the outdoor unit, check that they do not contain water or contaminants. Flush the pipes with high pressure nitrogen, do not use refrigerant from the outdoor unit under any circumstances.

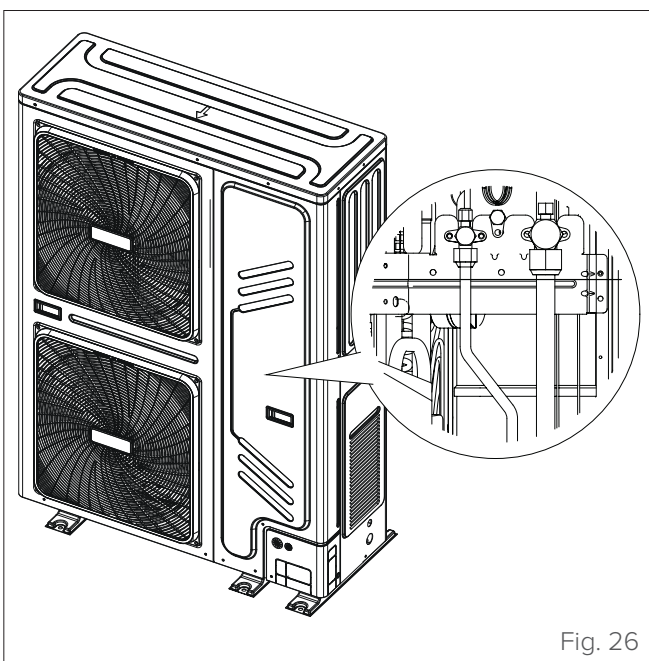


Fig. 26



**WARNING**

After connecting the pipes to the indoor and outdoor units, charge with pressurised nitrogen to perform a tightness test.

**4.1.2 Connect the shut-off valves**

**Stop valve**

The stop valves are closed when the unit is shipped from the factory.

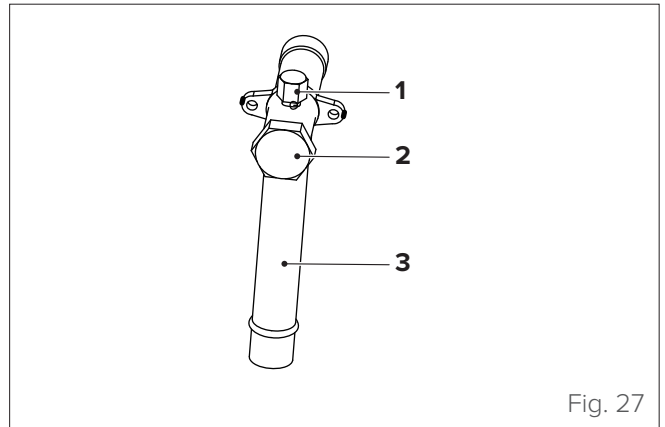


Fig. 27

- 1 Access for maintenance and cover of the valve
- 2 Cover of the stop valve
- 3 Connecting pipe of the stop valve

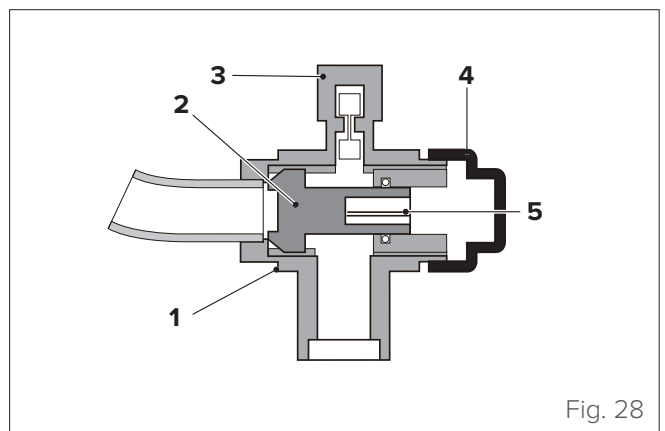


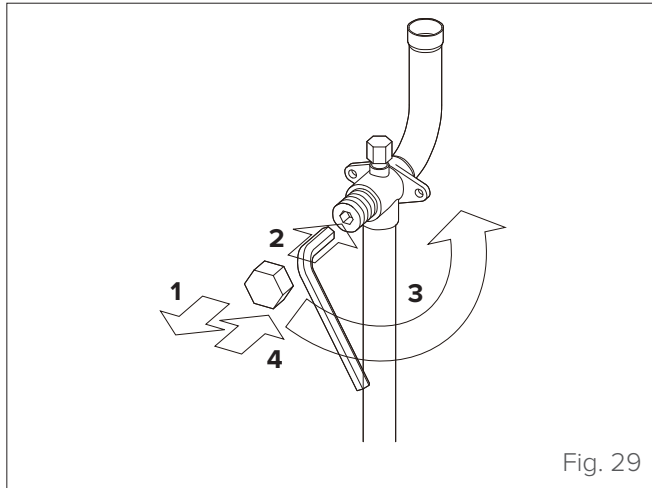
Fig. 28

- 1 Seal component
- 2 Axis
- 3 Access for maintenance
- 4 Cover of the stop valve
- 5 Hexagonal hole



### Use of the stop valve

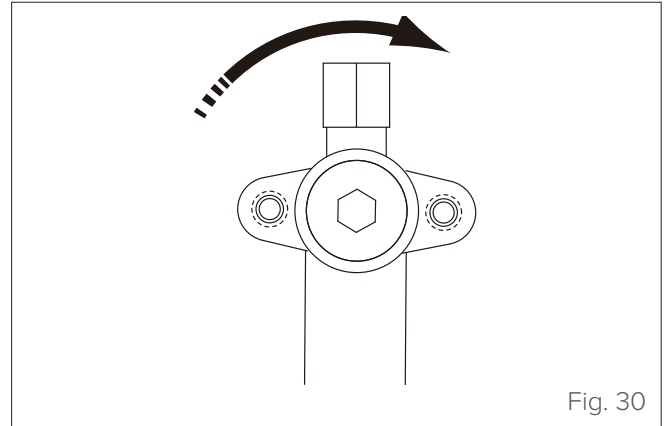
- 1 Remove the cover of the stop valve.
- 2 Insert the hexagonal wrench in the shut-off valve and turn the shut-off valve anti-clockwise.
- 3 Stop rotation when the stop valve cannot be turned any further.
- 4 The valve is now open.



### Closing of the stop valve

- 1 Remove the cover of the stop valve.
- 2 Insert the hexagonal wrench in the shut-off valve and turn the shut-off valve clockwise.
- 3 Stop rotation when the stop valve cannot be turned any further.
- 4 The valve is now closed.

Direction of closing:



#### CAUTION

Insufficient torque can cause the leaking of refrigerant.

Size of the stop valve (mm)	Tightening torque/N.m. (Turn clockwise to close)	
	Axis	
	Valve body	
Ø12.7	9 ~ 30	
Ø19.1	12 ~ 30	
Ø22.2	16 ~ 30	
Ø25.4	24 ~ 30	
Ø28.6		
Ø31.8	25 ~ 35	
Ø35.0		

## 4.1.3 Sizing of the refrigerant piping

			Allowed value	Piping
Pipe length	Total length of pipes (Total extended length)		150 m	$L_1+L_2+L_3+L_4+L_5+a+b+c+d+e+f$
	Maximum pipe length (L)	Effective length	$\leq 100$ m	$L_1+L_2+L_3+L_4+L_5$ (first connection method)
		Equivalent length	$\leq 110$ m	$L_1+L_3+L_5+f$ (second connection method)
	Pipe length (between the furthest indoor unit and the first branch joint)		$\leq 40$ m	$L_2+L_3+L_4+L_5+f$ (first connection method) $L_3+L_5+f$ (second connection method)
Equivalent pipe length (equivalent length of the nearest branch)		$\leq 15$ m	a,b,c,d,e,f	
Level difference	Difference in level between indoor/ outdoor unit	Outdoor unit up	$\leq 50$ m	
		Outdoor unit down	$\leq 40$ m	
	Difference in height between indoor units		$\leq 15$ m	

**Note:** when the total equivalent length of the pipes on the liquid + gas sides is  $\geq 90$  m, the size of the main pipe on the air side must be increased. Moreover, depending on the distance of the refrigerant pipe and the condition of the corresponding indoor unit, the size of the main pipe on the gas side can be increased when the capacity decreases.

**Choice of connection method**

If the distance between the first branch and the last indoor unit is more than 15 m, choose the second connection method. The pipe between the indoor unit and the nearest branch must be less than 15 m long.

## First connection method

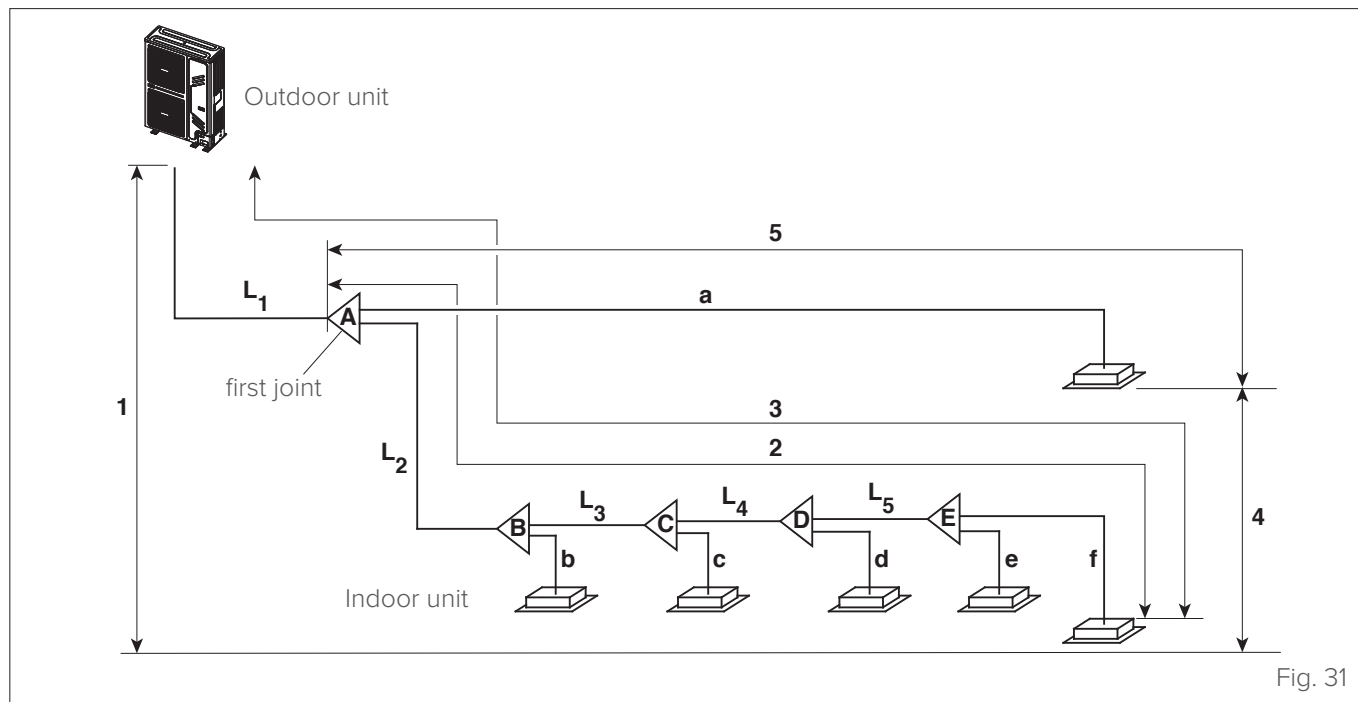


Fig. 31

Ref.	Pipe length	Value
1	Maximum difference in height between outdoor units (located at the top) and indoor units	50m
	Maximum difference in height between outdoor units (located at the bottom) and indoor units	40m
2	Pipes between the furthest indoor unit and the first indoor branch	40m
3	Maximum equivalent length of the pipe between the outdoor unit and the furthest indoor unit	110m
4	Maximum difference in height between indoor units	15m
5	Equivalent pipe length from the first branch to the nearest indoor unit	15m

Ref.	Description
L <sub>1</sub>	Main pipe
L <sub>1</sub> ... L <sub>5</sub>	Internal main pipes
a ... f	Internal auxiliary pipes
A ... E	Internal branch joints

Second connection method

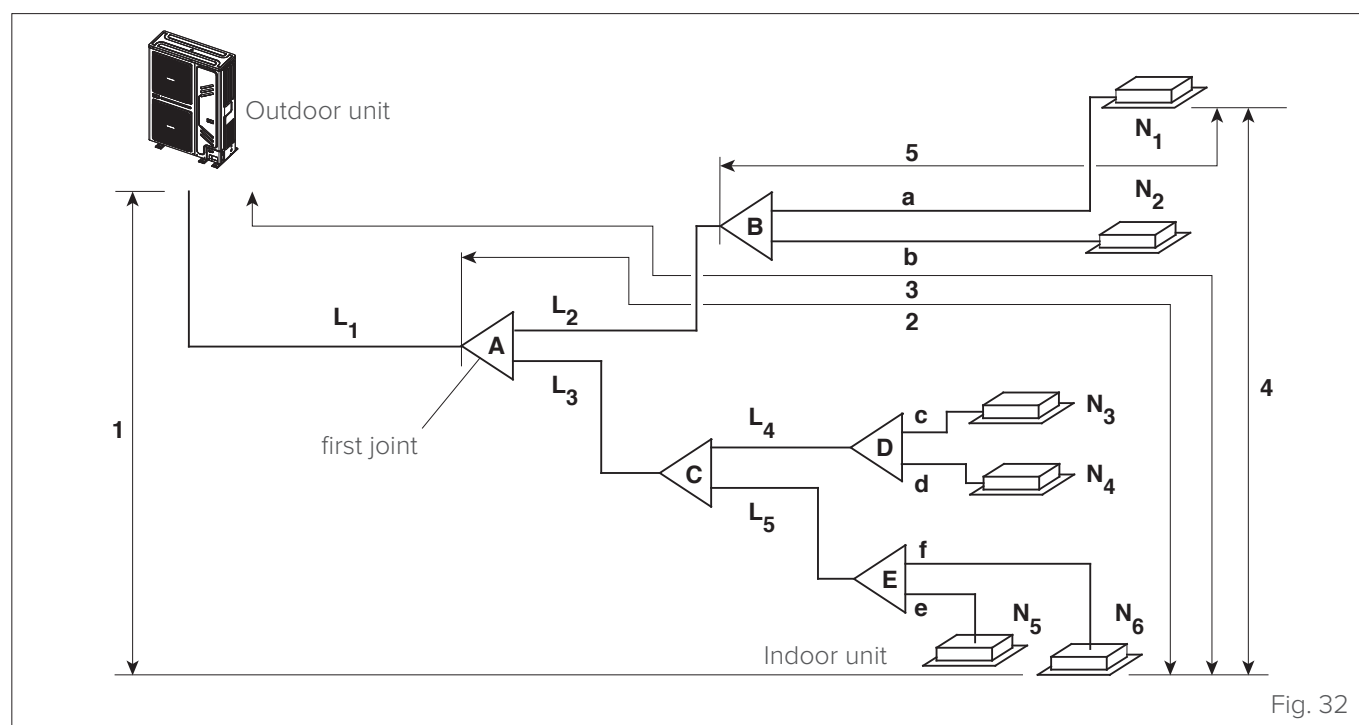


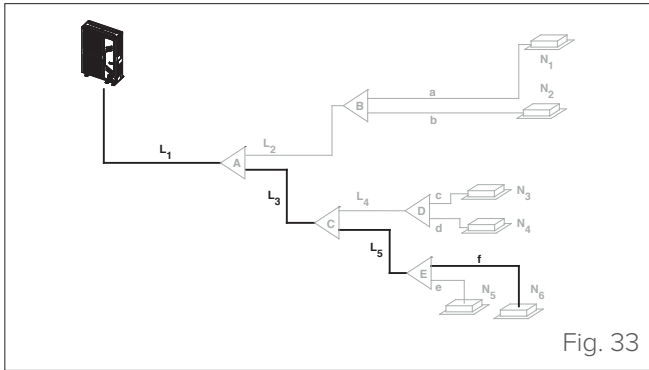
Fig. 32

Ref.	Pipe length	Value
1	Maximum difference in height between outdoor units (located at the top) and indoor units	50m
	Maximum difference in height between outdoor units (located at the bottom) and indoor units	40m
2	Pipes between the furthest indoor unit and the first indoor branch	40m
3	Maximum equivalent length of the pipe between the outdoor unit and the furthest indoor unit	110m
4	Maximum difference in height between indoor units	15m
5	Equivalent pipe length from the first branch to the nearest indoor unit	15m

Ref.	Description
L <sub>1</sub>	Main pipe
L <sub>1</sub> ... L <sub>5</sub>	Internal main pipes
a ... f	Internal auxiliary pipes
A ... E	Internal branch joints
N <sub>1</sub> ... N <sub>6</sub>	Indoor units (the power in kW in brackets)

## Refrigerant piping

The maximum length of the connection pipes between the branch joint and the furthest indoor unit must not exceed 40m.



### WARNING

The length of each branch joint is 0.5m. The indoor units should be as similar as possible to permit installation of the branch joint on both sides.



### CAUTION

The length of the piping between the furthest indoor unit and the first internal branch joint must not exceed 20m.



### WARNING

There must be at least 0.5 m of piping after a bend and before a branch.



### WARNING

The linear distance between adjacent branch pipes must be at least 0.5 m;



### WARNING

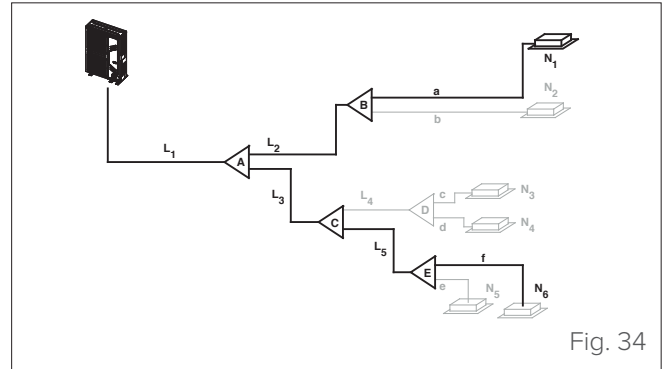
The linear distance between the branch pipes and the indoor unit must be at least 0.5 m;



### WARNING

The branch manifold must be connected directly to the indoor units, no additional branch is permitted.

- Each internal auxiliary pipe must not be more than 15m away from the internal branch joint (e.g.  $L_5$  and f)
- The difference in length between the internal main pipe (e.g.  $L_5$ ) from the first internal branch joint (e.g. A) of the furthest indoor unit (e.g.  $N_6$ ) and the internal main pipe (e.g.  $L_2$ ) of the first internal branch joint (e.g. A) of the nearest indoor unit (e.g.  $N_1$ ) does not exceed 40m.



### CAUTION

If you exceed 40m, increase the diameter of the internal main pipes by one size. Perform this operation only for pipes that are smaller than the main pipe.

### Choice of branch joint

Select the type of branch joint according to the total capacity of the indoor units to be connected. If this capacity is higher than that of the outdoor unit, choose the connection according to the outdoor unit. The choice of the branch joint depends on the number of branches to be connected.

**Selection of kits with main pipe (L1), internal main pipes (L2 to L5) and internal branch joint**

The dimensions of the main pipe and of the internal main pipes are indicated in the following table. Use the specified branch joint kit. Use only pipes with the dimensions indicated.

Total power of indoor units	Gas side (Ø mm)	Liquid side (Ø mm)	Branch joint kit
< 16.6	15.9	9.5	FQZHN-01D
16.6 to 23	19.1	9.5	FQZHN-01D
23 to 33	22.2	9.5	FQZHN-02D
33 to 47	25.4	12.7	FQZHN-03D

Table 1

**Selection of main pipe (L1) and first internal branch joint (A)**

If the equivalent length of all liquid pipes is less than 90m, use only the measurements of the main pipe and of the internal main pipes indicated in the following table. Use the specified branch joint kit. Use only pipes with the dimensions indicated.

Total capacity of outdoor unit (kW)	Gas side (Ø mm)	Liquid side (Ø mm)	Branch joint kit
20-28	22.2	9.5	FQZHN-02D
33.5	25.4	12.7	FQZHN-03D

Table 2

If the equivalent length of all liquid pipes is **more than 90m**, use only the measurements of the main pipe and of the internal main pipes indicated in the following table. Use the specified branch joint kit. Use only pipes with the dimensions indicated.

Total capacity of outdoor unit (kW)	Gas side (Ø mm)	Liquid side (Ø mm)	Branch joint kit
20-28	25.4	12.7	FQZHN-03D
33.5	25.4	12.7	FQZHN-03D

Table 3

**Selection of internal auxiliary pipes**

The internal auxiliary pipes (a...f) must respect the diameter indicated in the table, based on the overall power of the indoor units.

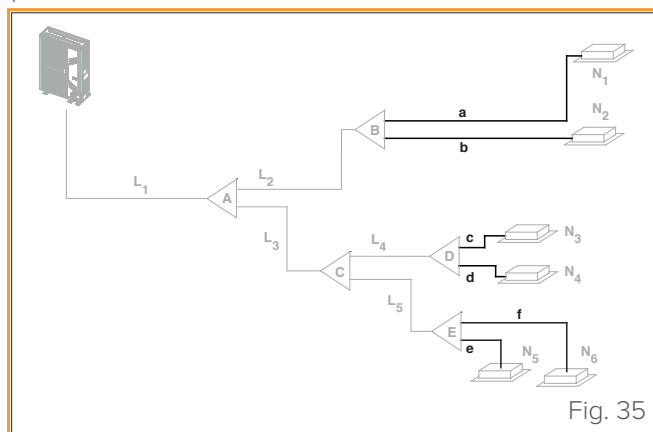


Fig. 35

Power of indoor unit (kW)	Gas side (Ø mm)	Liquid side (Ø mm)
≤ 4.5	12.7	6.4
≥ 5.6	15.9	9.5

Table 4

**EXAMPLE OF SIZING OF REFRIGERANT PIPING**

The example below illustrates the piping selection procedure for a system consisting of one outdoor unit (28kW) and 6 indoor units. The equivalent length of all the liquid pipes is greater than 90m; the pipe between the furthest indoor unit and the first junction of the indoor joints is less than 40m; each internal auxiliary pipe (from each indoor unit to the nearest joint) is less than 15m in length.

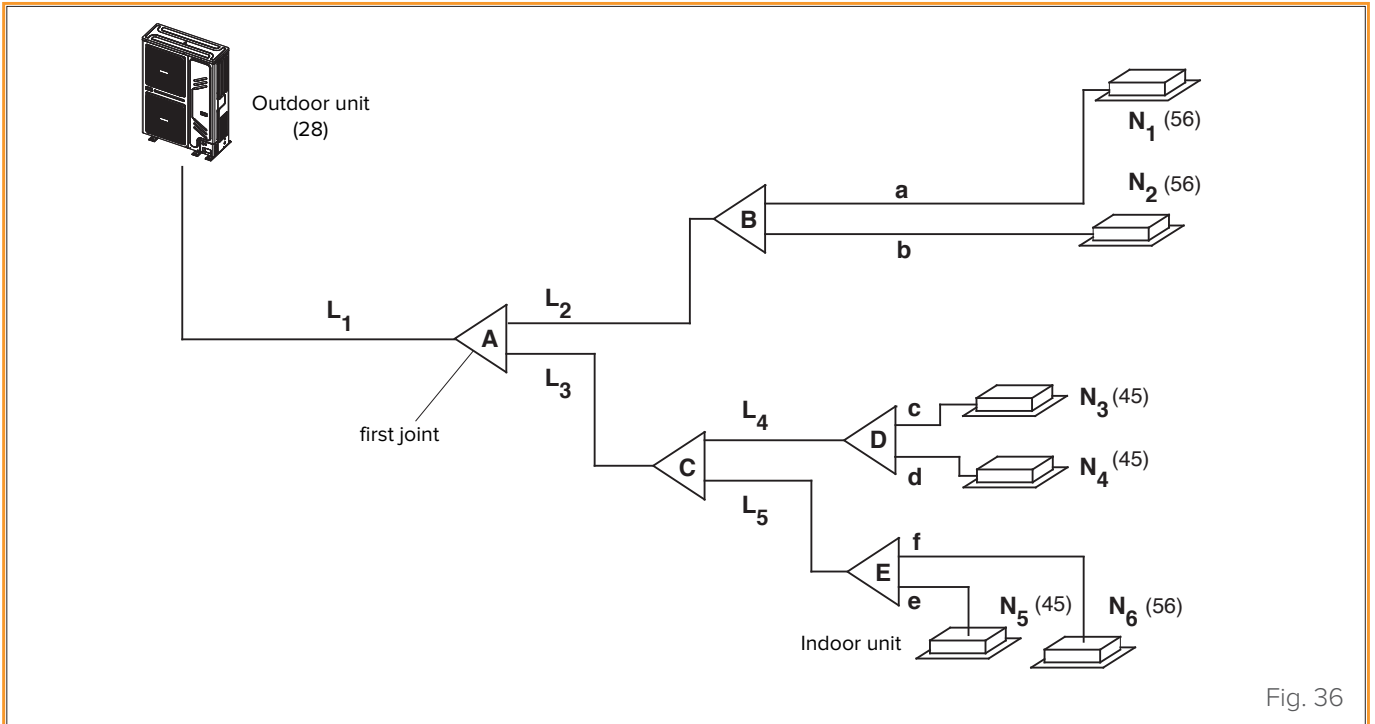


Fig. 36

- ❑ **Select the main internal pipe**  
Refer to “Table 4” to select the internal auxiliary pipes (a-f).
- ❑ **Select the main internal pipes and the internal branch joints B to E**  
The indoor units (N5 and N6) downstream of the internal branch have a total capacity of  $4.5 + 5.6 = 10.1\text{kW}$ . See “Table 1”. The main internal pipe L5 is  $\text{Ø}15.9 / \text{Ø}9.53$ . The internal branch joint E is FQZHN-01D.

The indoor units (N3 and N4) downstream of the internal branch joint D have a total capacity of  $4.5 \times 2 = 9\text{kW}$ . Refer to “Table 1”. The main internal pipe L4 is  $\text{Ø}15.9 / \text{Ø}9.53$ . The internal branch joint D is FQZHN-01D.

The indoor units (N3 and N6) downstream of the internal branch joint C have a total capacity of  $4.5 \times 2 + 5.6 \times 2 = 20.2\text{kW}$ . Refer to “Table 1”. The main internal pipe L3 is  $\text{Ø}19.1 / \text{Ø}9.5$ . The internal branch joint C is FQZHN-01D.

The indoor units (N1 and N2) downstream of the indoor branch joint B have a total capacity of  $5.6 \times 2 = 11.2\text{kW}$ . Refer to “Table 1”. The main internal pipe L2 is  $\text{Ø}15.9 / \text{Ø}9.5$ . The internal branch joint B is FQZHN-01D.

- ❑ **Select the main pipe and the internal branch joint A**  
The indoor units (from N1 to N6) downstream of the internal branch have a total capacity of  $5.6 \times 3 + 4.5 \times 3 = 30.3\text{kW}$ . The total sequential length of the system is less than 90 m. The total capacity of the outdoor unit is 28kW. Refer to “Table 2” and “Table 3”. The main pipe L1 is the larger of  $\text{Ø}22.2 / \text{Ø}9.5$  and the internal branch joint A is FQZHN-02D.

## 4.2 Thermal insulation of the pipes

Insulate the refrigerant and gas piping separately with insulating polyethylene foam materials. Incorrect or missing insulation causes condensation and subsequent dripping. For the connection parts of the indoor unit piping, use heat-insulating materials that stick to the surfaces without leaving gaps.



### WARNING

Pipes laid in ceilings are particularly sensitive to condensation.

The thickness of the insulating material must be at least 15/20mm and able to withstand heat of 120°C. In conditions of high temperatures or humidity it is necessary to increase the thickness of the material.

Size of the pipes	Thickness
≤ Ø12.74 mm	≥15mm
≥ Ø15.9 mm	≥20mm

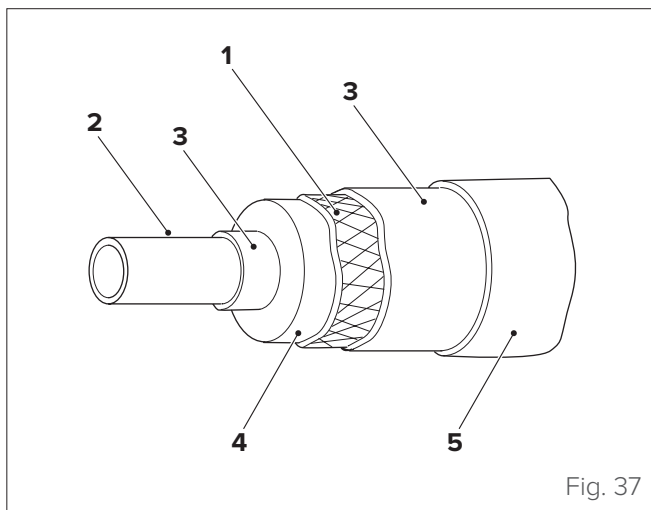


Fig. 37

- 1 Steel wire
- 2 Piping
- 3 Oily bituminous mastic or bitumen
- 4 Type A insulation material
- 5 Type B insulation material

Insulation material	External piping	Internal piping
A	Fibreglass and steel fibre	
	Adhesive, heat-resistant polyethylene foam and adhesive tape	
B	Vinyl tape	Waterproof hemp cloth, zinc plate and oily paint

Do not insulate the electrical cables (6)

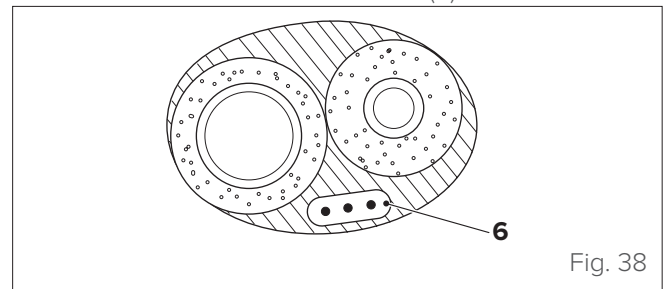


Fig. 38

Make sure that the pipe connections are completely isolated from the indoor unit.

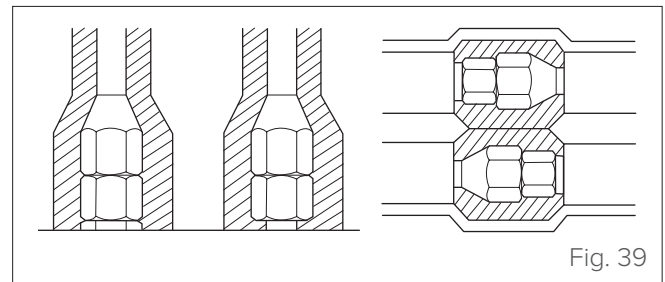


Fig. 39

If the pipe passes through a wall, take the following precautions



Concealed internal wall

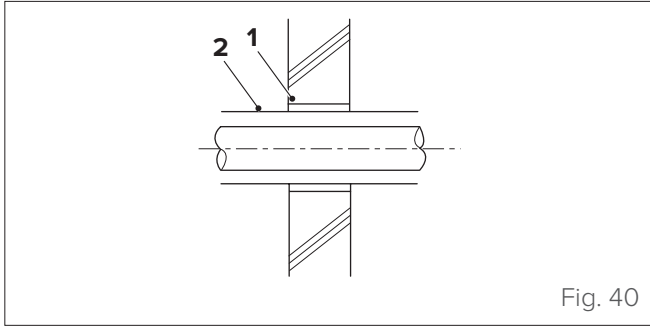


Fig. 40

External wall

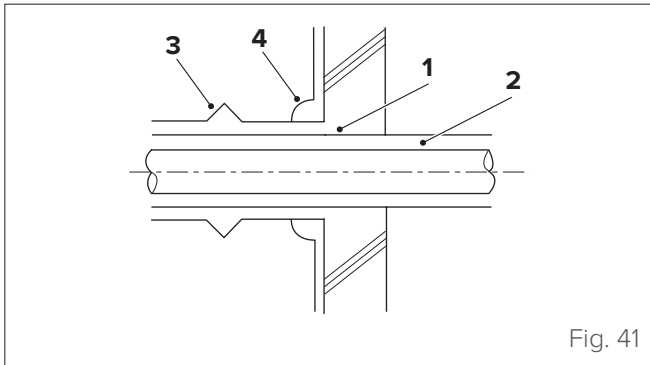


Fig. 41

External wall (exposed)

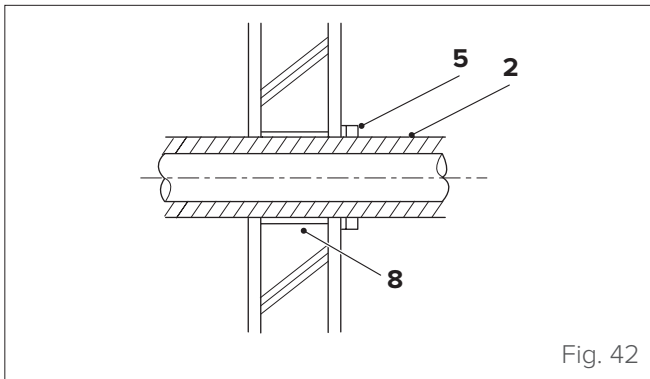


Fig. 42

Waterproof floor

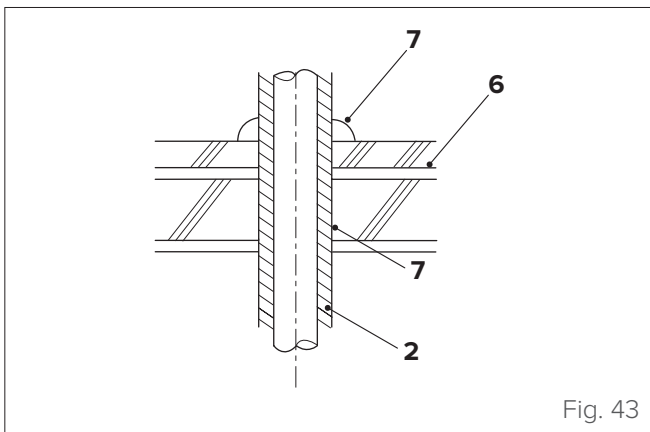


Fig. 43

Roof pipe

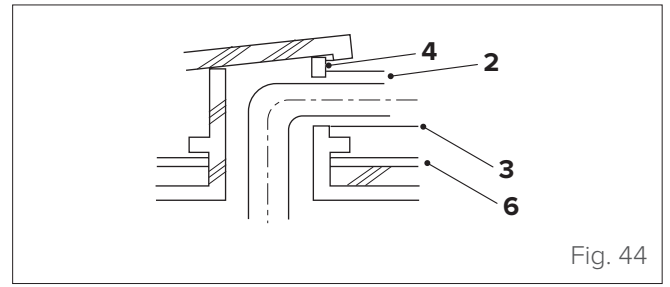


Fig. 44

Protections of parts that penetrate an area with combustible material or a partition wall

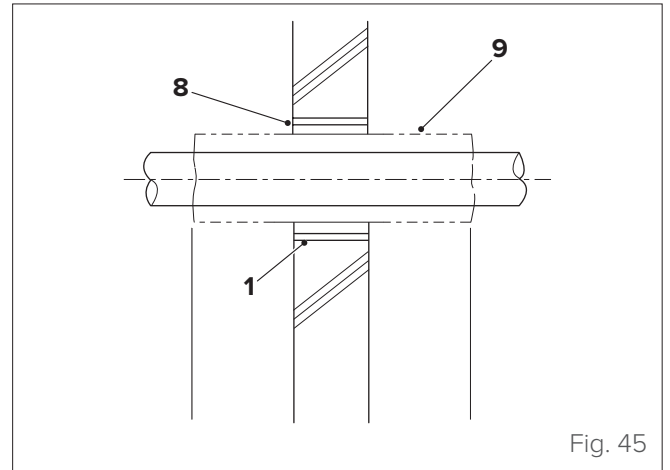


Fig. 45

- 1 Insulating sheath
- 2 Insulating material
- 3 Coating
- 4 Grouting material
- 5 Tape
- 6 Waterproof layer
- 7 Sleeve with a flange
- 8 Grouting with a non-flammable material (e.g. mortar)
- 9 Non-flammable insulating material

## 5 ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

### 5.1 Preliminary information



#### ATTENTION ELECTRIC DANGER

- All electrical connections must be done by a licensed electrician according to the provisions of national and local electrical codes.
- All electrical connections must be made according to the wiring diagram on the panels of the indoor and outdoor units.
- If the electrical system has serious safety problems, stop work immediately. Explain the situation to the customer and refuse to install the unit until the safety problem has been resolved.
- The power supply must be between 342 V and 456 V. Insufficient power supply can cause malfunction, electric shock or fire.
- Install overcurrent protection and a main power switch (see “5.2 Power supply line” page 31).
- The power supply line must have a special protection upstream against short circuits and earthing leakage that sections the system with respect to other utilities. The technician must choose an approved differential circuit-breaker or main circuit breaker.
- The air conditioner must be properly grounded.
- All cables and conductors must be connected securely. Loosening a conductor may cause the terminal to overheat, which in turn may result in fire hazards or product malfunction.
- The electrical cables must not touch or rest against the refrigerant pipes, the compressor or any moving parts of the unit.
- The voltage difference between N and T must not exceed 3 V. Higher values indicate suboptimal earthing and can cause failure of the electronics.



#### ATTENTION ELECTRIC DANGER

Before making electrical connections, turn off the main switch of the system.



#### CAUTION

- In order to remove the entire electrical panel:
- empty the refrigeration circuit, taking care to recover the refrigerant;
  - desolder the pipe connected to the heat sink which cools the electrical panel
  - disconnect the electrical cables.



#### WARNING

The electrical system can be divided into two sub-families: the power supply line and the communication bus network. Be careful during the installation process.



#### WARNING

The insulation of the metal parts and air conditioner must comply with the provisions of the national electrical code.



#### WARNING

Installation and wiring must be carried out by duly qualified, certified and accredited professionals, in compliance with current regulations.



#### CAUTION

The refrigerant piping, power cables and communication cables are usually laid in parallel. The power and communication cables must be laid in separate conduits to avoid signal interference. If the power supply is less than 10A, the two conduits must be at least 300 mm apart. In case of a higher power supply rating (between 10 and 50A), the two conduits must be at least 500 mm apart.



#### ATTENTION ELECTRIC DANGER

- Make sure that the unit is earthed. Keep the earth wire away from gas and water pipes, lightning rods, telephone cables or other earth wires. Incorrect earthing may cause electric shocks.
- Automatic overcurrent and differential switches (earthing switches) must be used in accordance with all the regulations in force



#### CAUTION

The outdoor units are based on DC inverter technology. Pay attention to the type of power supply: the use of a UPS can damage the unit's power electronics.



**CAUTION**

Equip each outdoor unit with an electrical disconnecter. The installation of this is mandatory to ensure compliance with the safety standards and to disable each module in case of failure, avoiding system shutdown.



**ATTENTION ELECTRIC DANGER**

The power line must be connected to the L - N terminals of the internal sections. Be careful not to confuse the terminal blocks for the power supply with those for the bus line.



**ATTENTION ELECTRIC DANGER**

Separate power sources must be provided for the indoor units and for the outdoor unit.

**5.2 Power supply line**

The cable must be connected to the terminal block using only crimped cables with eyelet wire terminals

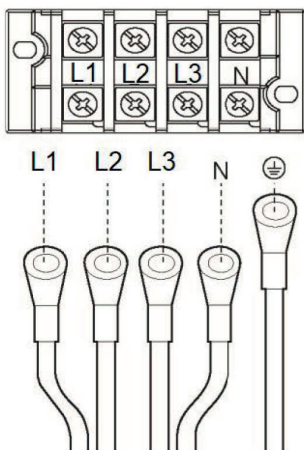


Fig. 46



**CAUTION**

First connect the power cord and terminals, then secure the cables. When installing the main power cable, strip the proper amount of insulation according to the method of attachment and positioning of the cable clip. When tightening the three screws, the twist length must ensure that when 100N of force is applied on the cable, the sagging is less than 2mm. Excessive tightening of the screws can damage the protective cover of the power cable.

The lower part of the clip (1) is fixed on the electrical panel, under the terminals. The upper part (2) is supplied together with the other accessories. Secure the top with the screws (3) supplied.

If the cross-section of the cable (4) is less than 10 mm<sup>2</sup>, fix the cables together

If the cross-section of the cable (4) is greater than 10 mm<sup>2</sup>, fix the cables separately.

When stripping the outer insulation sheath, make sure that the length of the stripping plus the length of the terminal is between 100 and 200 mm

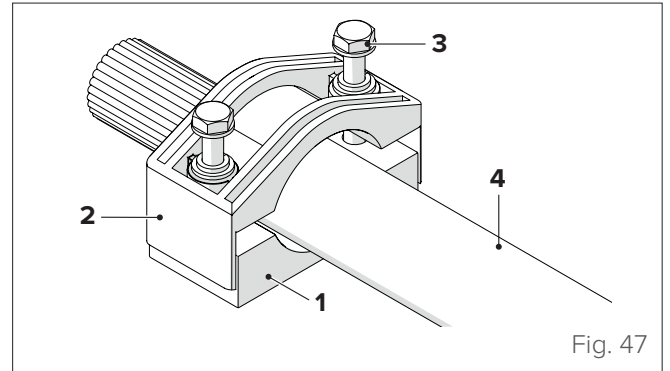


Fig. 47

Outdoor unit connections

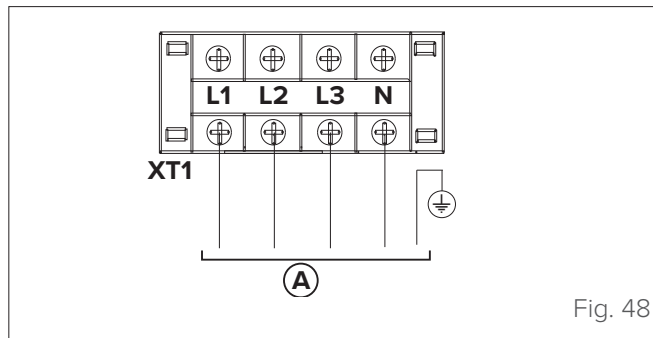


Fig. 48

A Power supply

Power supply specifications

Power supply source		380-415V 3N~ 50Hz				
Model	Capacity (kW)	20	22	26	28	33.5
Power supply	Hz	50				
	Voltage	380-415				
	Min (V)	342				
	Max (V)	456				
	MCA	19	19	20.5	21	26.4
	TOCA	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	33.2
	MFA	25	25	25	25	32
Compressor	MSC	/	/	/	/	/
	RLA	12	12.4	15	18.4	19.6
OFM	kW	2x0.17				
	FLA	2.1+2.1				

- MCA: Max circuit amps (A)
- TOCA: Total overcurrent current amps (A) for each OC set
- MFA: Max fuse amps (A). It is used to select the main overcurrent and differential switches
- MSC: Max starting current (A) of the compressor
- RLA: Rated load amps (A). It is based on the following conditions: indoor temperature 27°C DB, 19°C WB, outdoor temperature 35°C DB.
- OFM: Outdoor fan motor
- FLA: Full load amps (A)
- KW: Rated motor output (kW)

The units are suitable for use with electrical systems where the voltage supplied to the unit terminals is not below or above the given range limits. The maximum allowed voltage variation between phases is 2%  
Select the cable size according to the MCA value



CAUTION

Appliances in compliance with IEC 61000-3-12. The fixed wiring must incorporate an omnipolar switch where all active conductors have the minimum contact spacing required by national wiring regulations.



CAUTION

Seal the electrical connections with insulating material to prevent condensate from forming.

**Note:** Air conditioners can connect to a centralised controller (CCM). Before start-up, connect the cables properly and set the system address and network address of the indoor units.

Indoor unit connections

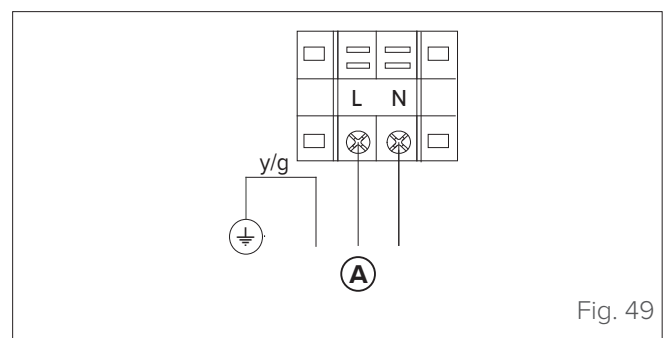


Fig. 49

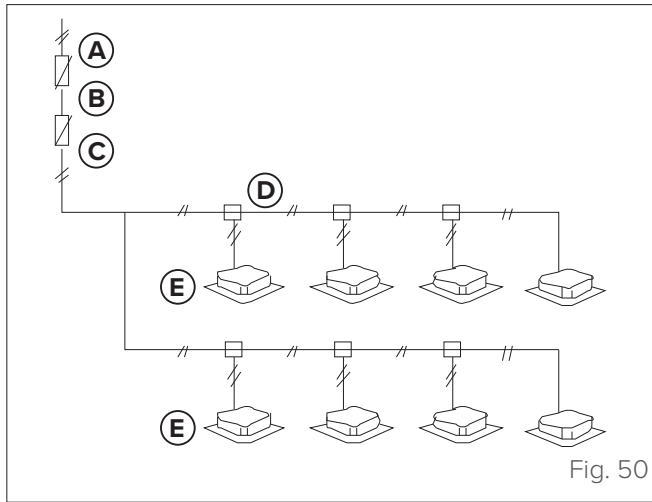
A Power supply

Power supply specifications

Cooling capacity (kW)		1.8~16
Indoor unit power supply	Voltage and frequency	220-240V~ 50Hz
	Power cable size (mm <sup>2</sup> )	3x2.5
Circuit switch (A)		16
Indoor unit/outdoor unit signal cable (mm <sup>2</sup> ) (weak electrical signal)		3-conductor shielded cable 3X0.75

**Note:** The diameter and length of the unbroken wires refer to conditions of voltage fluctuations of less than 2%. If the unbroken length of the line exceeds the value indicated, choose the cable diameter according to applicable standards.

How to connect the indoor unit



- A** Indoor unit power supply
- B** Circuit switch
- C** Manual switch
- D** Electrical distribution box
- E** Indoor unit



**CAUTION**

The refrigerant pipes, the signal wires connecting the indoor units and the cables connecting the indoor units to the outdoor unit are in the same system. If the power cable is parallel to the signal line, install them in separate distribution ducts and leave enough space. (Reference distance: 300 mm when the current rating of the power cable is less than 10 A, or 500 mm for 50 A).

5.3 Communication bus network

The cables of the bus network (transmission line) must be laid in such a way as to avoid electromagnetic interference.



**CAUTION**

Do not lay transmission and power cables in the same conduit.

Connect the cables as follows:

- The combinations between internal and external sections must be the same in terms of the refrigeration connections and electrical connections.
- Use the "in and out" type of connection even if the lines work with connection in parallel.
- In case of connection with a controller of a higher level (centraliser), a transmission line is required between each external line.
- Do not connect the power cables to the terminal block of the bus network.
- Do not perform joints but only carry out soldering using a heat shrink sheath. Respect the lengths indicated in the technical manuals.
- Shunt boxes are not allowed.
- Correctly address the components of the system.

- The cable used must be of a type suitable for data transmission with RS 485. If not suitable for such use it can cause interference and difficulties in the transmission of packets.
- The insulation and voltage characteristics of the cable must be in accordance with the electrical regulations in force.
- The insulation of the cable must have flame or fire retarding characteristics, commensurate with the electrical standards of reference for the type of system used.
- The cable must be laid to standard.
- The cable must be laid separately from other cables, especially from power cables or from cables of different voltages.
- The cable must be laid far from cables or devices that can cause electromagnetic interference.
- The RS485 serial line must always be of the "Bus in-out" topology. Different topologies are not allowed (star or ring-type, etc.).
- The serial line must be laid by personnel trained and qualified in data communication networks.

Connecting the shield

- For the bus network, use 0.75 mm<sup>3</sup> 3-pole shielded cables. Using other types of cables may result in interference or malfunctions.
- The shield of the bus cable used for serial communication must be connected to an earth free from interference.
- The shield must be earthed at one point only.
- The continuity of the shield must be ensured the entire length of the bus cable.



**WARNING**

These requirements are generally valid. In some areas characterised by the presence of particular types of EMI coupling, a different type of connection of the shield may be required.



**CAUTION**

Make sure that the metal braiding of the cables does not touch any live points. Use dedicated wire terminals.

Outdoor unit connections

20 - 28 kW

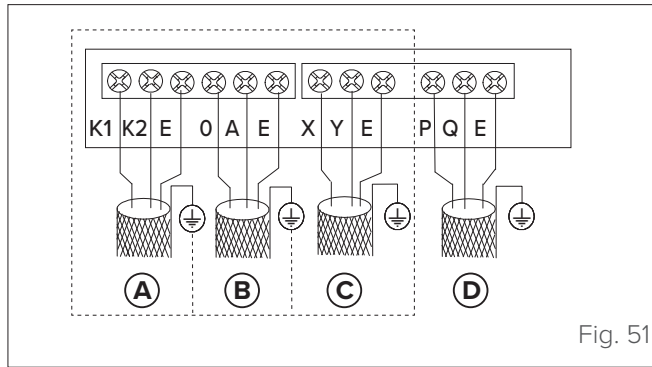


Fig. 51

- A Reserved
- B To the kilowatt/hour meter
- C To the main control board
- D Indoor unit communication bus

33.5 kW

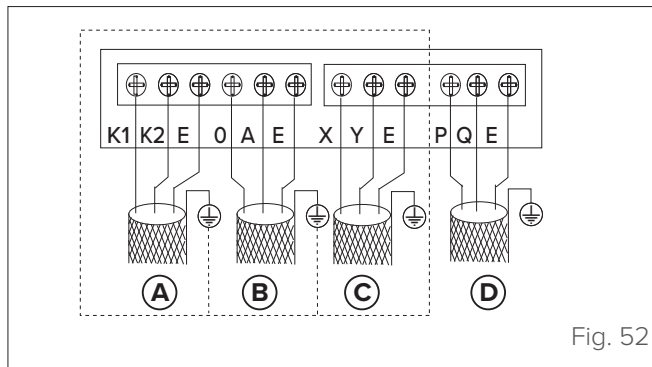


Fig. 52

- A Outdoor unit monitor
- B Digital ammeter
- C To the main control board
- D Indoor and outdoor unit communication bus

A wrong connection can cause malfunctions. Electrical connections: seal the electrical connections with insulating material to prevent condensate from forming.



**CAUTION**

Do not earth communication cables P and Q.

The shielding networks of the communication cables must be connected together and earthed. For earthing, join the adjacent metal casing with terminals P, Q, E of the electrical panel of the outdoor unit.

Terminals	Connection
K1 K2 E	Centralised monitoring of the outdoor unit (*)
O A E	Digital energy meter
X Y E	Centralised control unit of the indoor unit (and of the outdoor unit if K1 K2 E is not present)
P Q E	Connection between indoor units and the main outdoor unit

(\*) if not present, the monitoring function of the outdoor unit is integrated in the terminal block X Y E.

Indoor unit connections

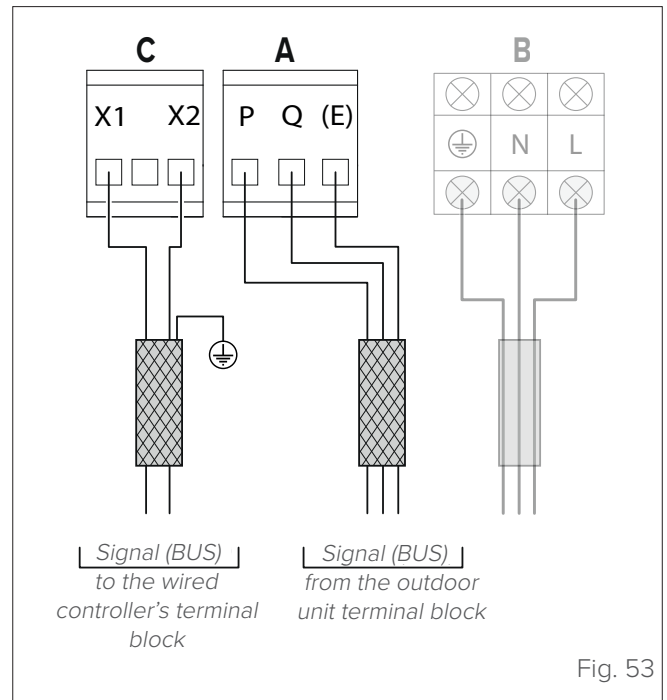


Fig. 53

- A Communication bus
- B Power supply
- C Wired controller

The dedicated function of the wired controller is shown in the diagram with a dotted line, indicating that users can only buy it when it is required.

Use a 3-conductor shielded cable and connect the shielded layer to earth.

- The signal cable is 3-conductor, polarised. Use a 3-conductor shielded cable to avoid interference. Put the closed end of the shielded cable on the ground and open (insulate) the end. **The shielding must be earthed at one point free of interference.**
- The control line between the outdoor unit and the indoor unit is BUS type. The addresses are configured on site during installation.



**CAUTION**

Earth only at one point in the system since multiple points can generate transmission noise.



**CAUTION**

Within a group, connect only indoor units of the same type (wall, ducted, recessed).

## Electrical connections

Connect the various indoor and outdoor units as shown in the diagram below.

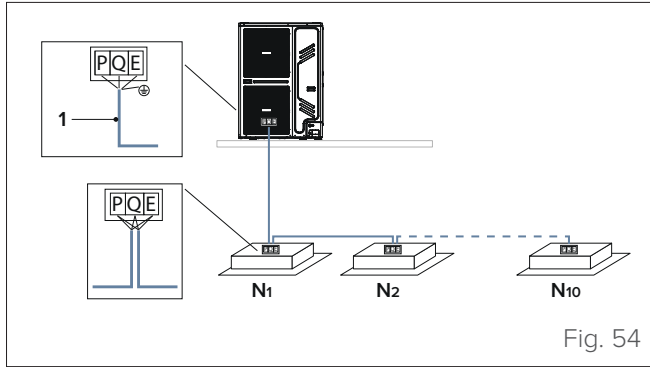


Fig. 54

### 1 Bus between outdoor unit and indoor units

Close the chain between P and Q in the last indoor unit with the 120Ω resistor supplied with the outdoor unit. Do not return the bus to the outdoor unit.

## 5.4 Wiring method

Communication with indoor unit: The communication line P, Q, E must be connected in a chain leading from the outdoor unit to each indoor unit and up to the last indoor unit, connecting a 120Ω heater between terminals P and Q. The correct and incorrect methods of connection are shown below:

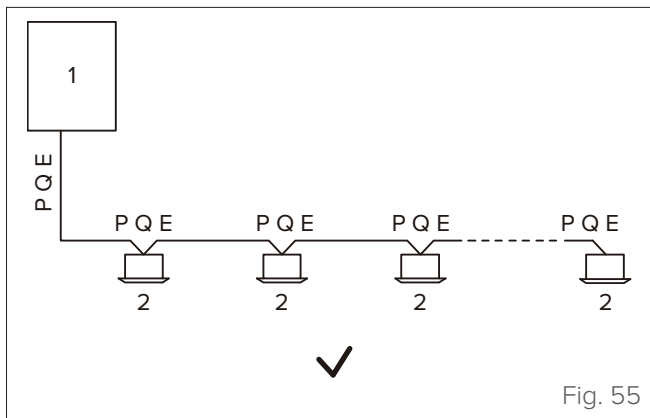


Fig. 55

- 1 Outdoor unit
- 2 Indoor unit

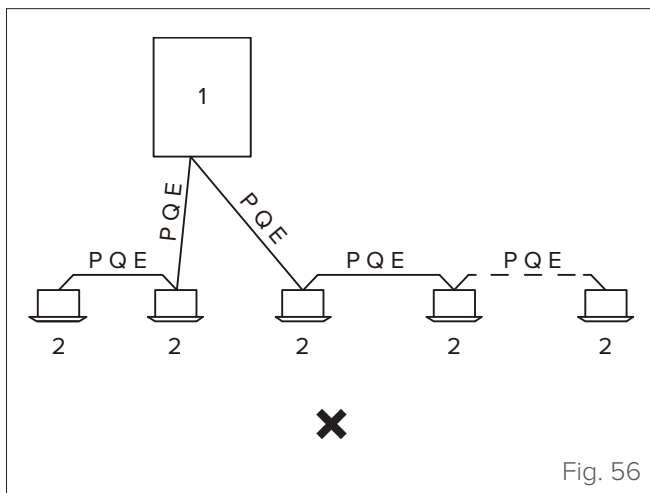


Fig. 56

- 1 Outdoor unit
- 2 Indoor unit

Do not connect two chains from a single outdoor unit.

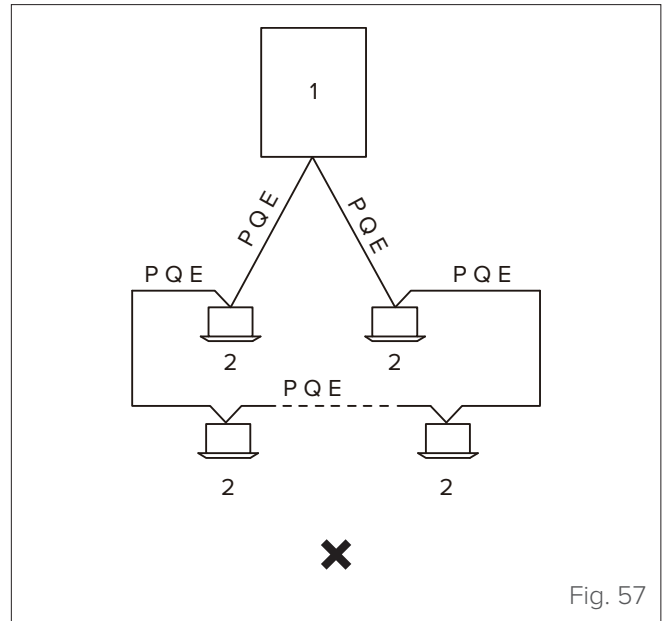


Fig. 57

- 1 Outdoor unit
- 2 Indoor unit

After the last indoor unit, the communication cables must not be led back to the outdoor unit as to do so would form a closed circuit.



### WARNING

The cross-section of each core of the communication cabling must not be less than 0.75 mm<sup>2</sup> and the length must not exceed 1200 m. A communication error can occur when the communication cabling exceeds these limitations.

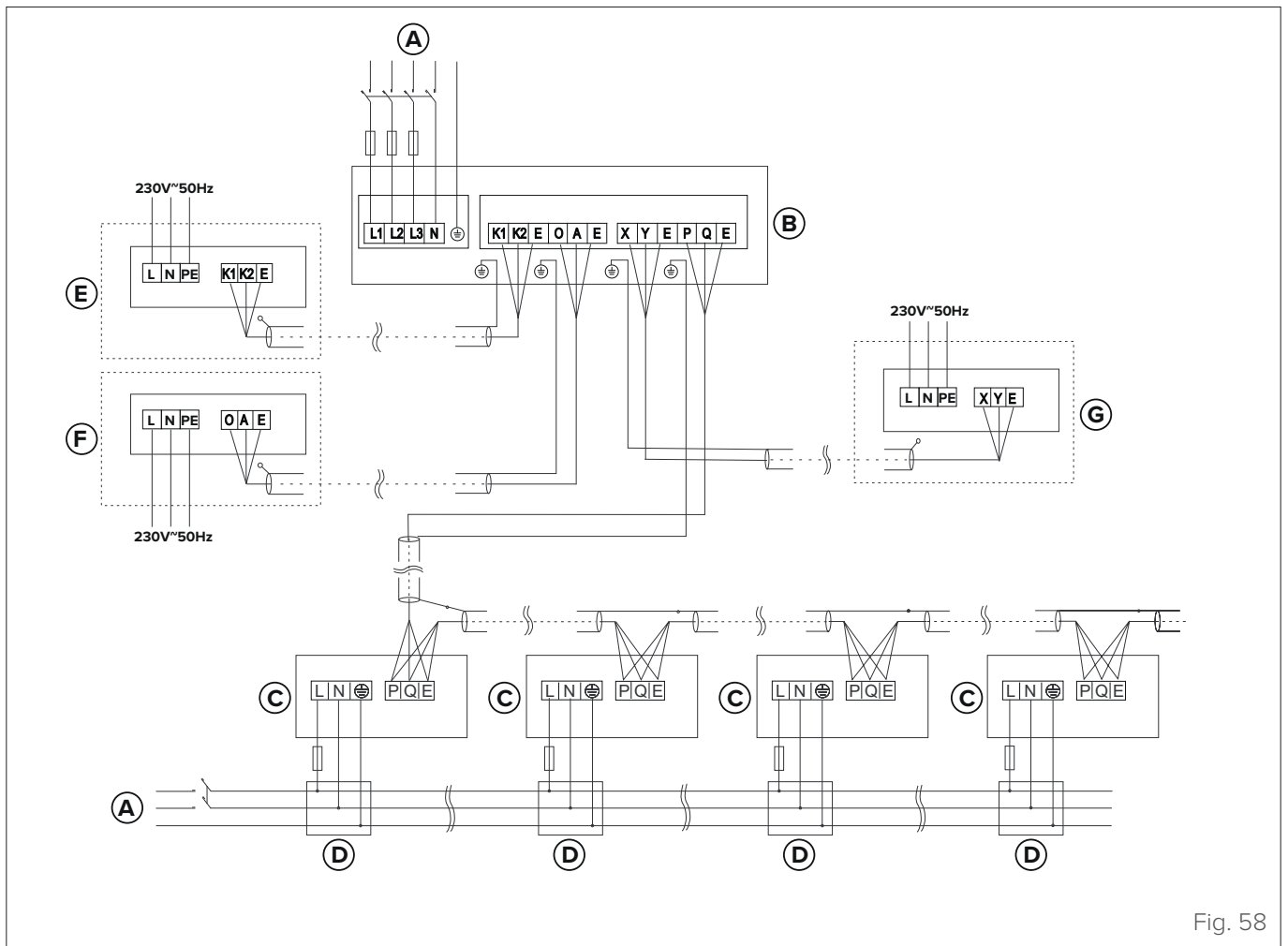


Fig. 58

- A** Outdoor power supply
- B** Outdoor unit
- C** Indoor unit
- D** Shunt box
- E** Outdoor unit monitor
- F** Energy meter
- G** Centralised control/gateway



**CAUTION**

It is possible to start with only one bus from the outdoor unit.



**CAUTION**

Earth at one point free of interference.



Controller connection

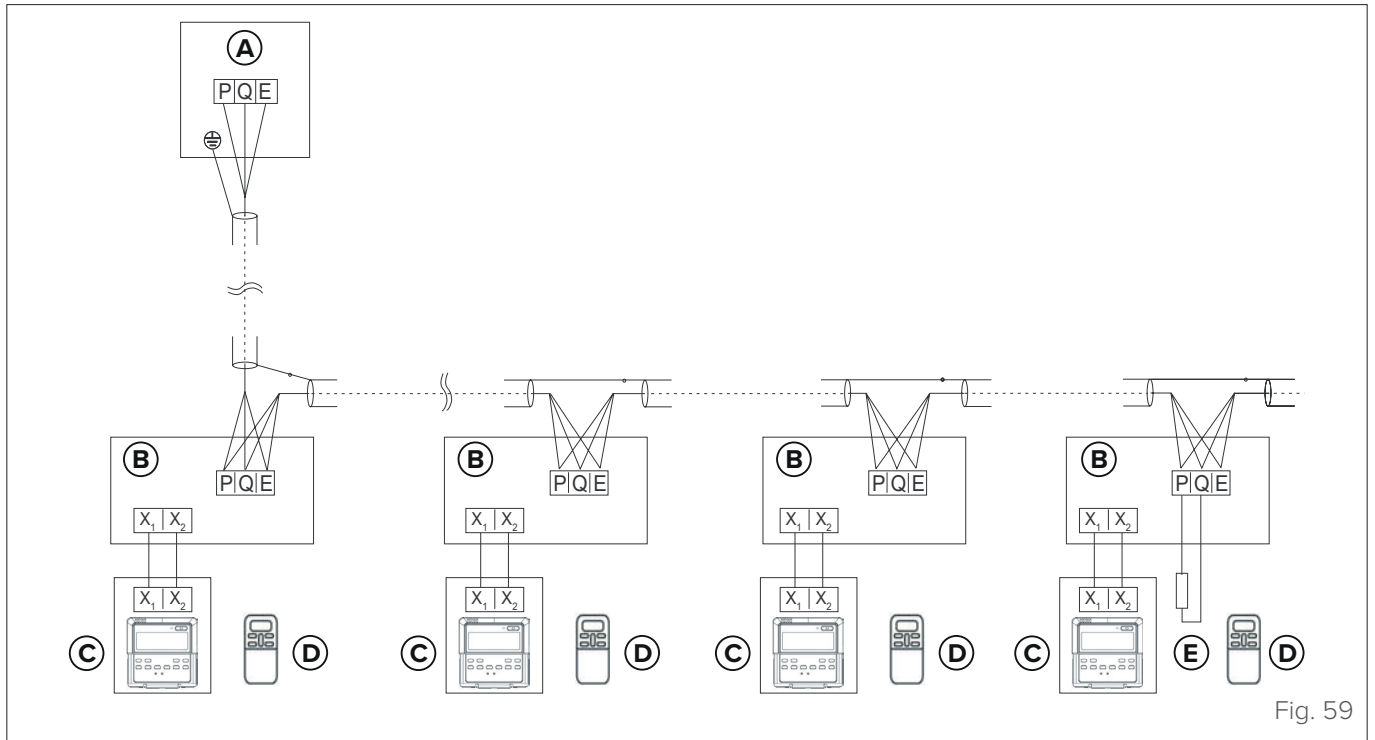


Fig. 59

- A Outdoor unit
- B Indoor unit
- C Wired controller
- D Remote controller
- E Resistor - Add a resistor only at the P / Q end of the last indoor unit.

**CAUTION**  
Select the power supply source for the indoor unit and the outdoor unit respectively.

**CAUTION**  
The power supply must come from a branch circuit complying with the specifications, with leakage protection and a manual switch.

**CAUTION**  
For outdoor unit models with different power supply types, refer to the unit's data plate. (Connect all power supply lines of indoor units in the same system to the same branch circuit.)

**CAUTION**  
Lay the electrical connections between the indoor and outdoor units together with the refrigerant lines.

**CAUTION**  
Use 3-wire shielded cables for the signal lines of the indoor and outdoor units.

## 6 STARTING UP THE SYSTEM

### 6.1 Flushing the pipes

The refrigerant piping must be flushed with nitrogen to remove dust, moisture and other particles that could cause the compressor to malfunction if not eliminated before the system is put into operation.

Flushing should be carried out after completing connection of the piping, with the exception of final connections to indoor units.



#### WARNING

Flushing must be performed before connecting to indoor units.



#### CAUTION

Use only nitrogen for flushing. Do not use carbon dioxide since it can create condensation in the pipes. Oxygen, refrigerant, flammable gases and toxic gases must not be used for flushing. The use of such gases can cause fire or explosion.

The flushing procedure is as follows:

- 1 Cover the inlets and outlets for the indoor units to prevent dirt from being sucked inside during flushing of the pipes.
- 2 Attach a pressure reducing valve to the cylinder of nitrogen.
- 3 Connect the outlet of the pressure reducing valve to the inlet on the liquid (or gas) side of the outdoor unit.
- 4 Use blanking plugs to block all openings on the liquid (gas) side except for the opening on the indoor unit ( $N_6$ ) which is farthest from the outdoor unit.
- 5 Begin to open the valve of the cylinder of nitrogen before gradually bringing the pressure to 0.5bar.
- 6 Allow the nitrogen to flow to the opening of the indoor unit ( $N_6$ ).
- 7 Clean the opening with a cloth until no more dirt or moisture comes out. Check with a clean cloth that the opening is clean.
- 8 Seal the opening

Repeat steps 7 and 8 for all the outlets of the indoor units, from the furthest to the closest to the outdoor unit.

- 9 Seal all the openings.

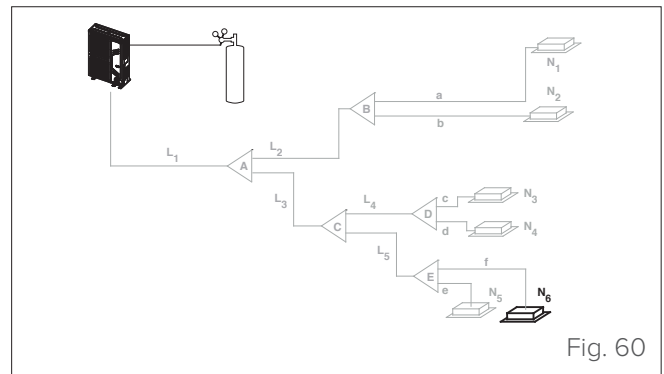


Fig. 60

### 6.2 Gas leak test

A leak test must be carried out before the system is put into operation, in order to avoid failures caused by the leaking of refrigerant.



#### CAUTION

Use dry nitrogen only. Do not use oxygen, flammable gases and toxic gases. The use of such gases can cause fire or explosion.



#### CAUTION

Make sure that all the stop valves of the outdoor unit are closed tightly.

- Connect the outdoor unit and indoor units and create a vacuum in the piping at -0.1Mpa.

A vacuum pump with a minimum capacity of 80-120 litres/minute is required for vacuum operations.

If the required value is not reached, it is recommended to carry out further drying using the triple vacuum procedure.

- Fill the internal piping with nitrogen at 0.3Mpa via the needle valve of the liquid stop valves (3). Leave to act for at least 3 minutes.

Do not open the liquid (1) or gas (2) stop valves. Observe the pressure gauge to check for significant leaks. If there is such a leak, the hand of the pressure gauge will go down rapidly.

- Fill the system with nitrogen at 1.5Mpa and leave to act for at least 3 minutes.

Observe the pressure gauge to check for small leaks. If there is such a leak, the hand of the pressure gauge will go down rapidly.

- Fill the system with nitrogen at 4.0Mpa and leave to act for at least 24 hours.
- Write down the initial room temperature ( $T_i$ ).

A change in the room temperature of 1°C corresponds to a change in the pressure of the nitrogen charged in the line of 0.01MPa (0.1bar). Use this correction factor when comparing the final room temperature ( $T_f$ ) with the initial one ( $T_i$ ).

Example:

Initial room temperature (Ti) after charging with N2: 26°C  
 Nitrogen pressure (Pi) in the system at 26°C: 4.0 MPa (40bar)  
 Final room temperature (Tf) after 24 hours: 18°C  
 Nitrogen pressure (expected) at final room temperature (Tf) after 24 hours:

$$= 40 \text{ bar} + (18^\circ\text{C} - 26^\circ\text{C}) \times 0.1 \text{ bar}/^\circ\text{C}$$

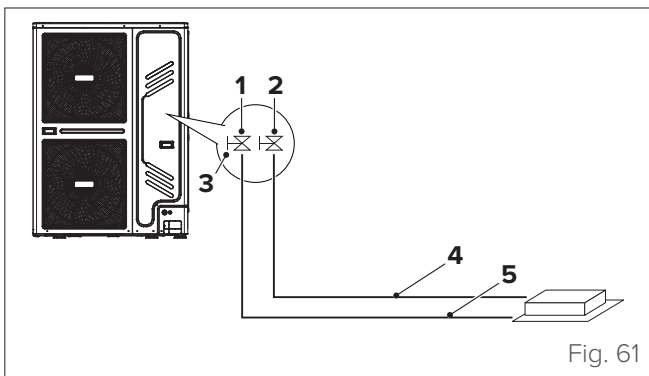
$$= 40 \text{ bar} - 0.6 \text{ bar}$$

$$P_f = 39.4 \text{ bar}$$

If the actual final pressure (Pf) is evidently lower than the expected final pressure (Pf) (< 39.4 bar), there is a leak that needs to be found.

- Perform vacuum drying. See paragraph [“6.3 Vacuum operation”](#) page 39

If drying cannot be carried out immediately, reduce the pressure to 0.5-0.8MPa until drying is possible.



In order to detect nitrogen leaks, proceed as follows:

- it is possible to hear a noise when there are significant leaks;
- put your hands on the joints to feel for gas leaks;
- apply soapy water over the joints made. If bubbles form, there are small leaks.
- check all the joints with a leak detector.

## 6.3 Vacuum operation

Perform drying to remove moisture and non-condensable gases from the system. The elimination of moisture prevents the formation of ice and the oxidation of copper pipes or other internal components.

The presence of ice particles in the system could cause malfunctions.

Oxidised copper particles can cause damage to the compressor.

Non-condensable gases present in the system could cause pressure fluctuations and lead to poor performance of the heat exchanger.

The combination of a vacuum operation and a gas leak test facilitates the detection of leaks.



### CAUTION

Before vacuum drying, make sure that all the stop valves of the outdoor unit are closed.



### CAUTION

Use only one-way valves. Once the procedure is complete and the pump stops, the low pressure can draw the lubricant from the pump into the system. The same situation arises if the pump suddenly stops during the procedure.

Mixing of the pump lubricant with the compressor oil can cause the compressor to malfunction.

To perform drying, a vacuum pump is used to lower the pressure in the pipes until all the moisture present evaporates.

It is necessary to use a vacuum pump capable of maintaining a pressure equal to or less than -756 mmHg (recommended vacuum level: <750mTorr) below atmospheric pressure. At -755 mmHg below atmospheric pressure, water reaches its boiling point at 0°C.

We recommend using a vacuum pump with a discharge rate greater than 4 litres/s and an accuracy level of 0.02 mmHg

To carry out the vacuum operation, proceed as follows:

- Connect a three-way pressure gauge (1) to the gas pipe stop valve (2) of the main unit via the low pressure pipe (B) and to the liquid pipe stop valve (3) via the high pressure pipe (A) and to the vacuum pump (4) via the vacuum refrigerant pipe (C).

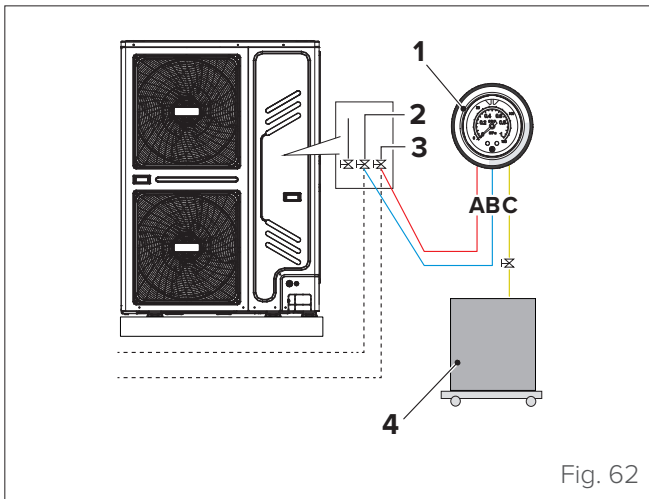


Fig. 62

- Activate the vacuum pump. Open the valves of the pressure gauge to start creating a vacuum in the system.
- After 30 minutes close the valves of the pressure gauge.
- If within 5/10 minutes the pressure gauge returns to zero, there are leaks in the system. Proceed with repair.
- Open the pressure gauge valves again and continue drying for at least two hours and in any case until a pressure difference of 0.1 Mpa is exceeded. Once this pressure is reached, continue for another two hours.
- Close the pressure gauge valves.
- Stop the vacuum pump.
- If the pressure in the piping has not increased after one hour, the procedure is over. If the pressure has increased, there are leaks in the system.

When done, it is possible to keep the high and low pressure hoses connected to the pressure gauge and to the stop valves of the master unit for the purpose of charging with refrigerant.

## 6.4 Charging with refrigerant



### CAUTION

Charge the refrigerant only after having done “6.2 Gas leak test” page 38 and “6.3 Vacuum operation” page 39.



### CAUTION

Do not charge more refrigerant than necessary because to do so can seriously compromise the correct functioning of the refrigeration circuit.



### CAUTION

Use only R410A refrigerant. Charging with other substances may cause an explosion and fire.



### CAUTION

When charging the refrigerant, wear suitable PPE such as gloves and protective goggles.



### CAUTION

Open the refrigerant containers slowly.



### WARNING

Use only instruments and appliances designed for use with R410A refrigerant.



### WARNING

The refrigerant must be treated in compliance with the regulations in force.

## Starting up the system

The outdoor unit is supplied with a basic refrigerant charge.

Model (kW)	Factory pre-charge (kg)	CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent (tons)
20-28	6.5	13.57
33.5	8	16.71

An additional charge is required based on the length and diameter of the refrigerant line connecting the outdoor unit to the indoor units.

If the outdoor unit is connected to only one indoor unit:

Diameter of pipes (mm)	Additional charge per metre of length (kg/m)
6.4	0.022
9.5 (≤22.4kW)	0.054
9.5 (>22.4kW)	0.057
12.7	0.110
15.9	0.170
19.1	0.260
22.2	0.360



### WARNING

For each branch-joint (Y or branches) in the refrigerant line, 0.5 m must be added to the total length of the pipes.

Once the value has been obtained, proceed as follows:

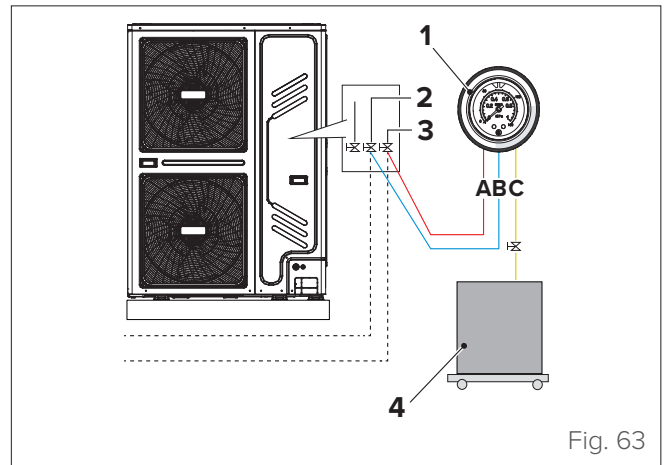
- Place a tank of R410A refrigerant on a scale. In this way the refrigerant will be charged in the liquid state.



### WARNING

The correct composition is in the liquid state, not gaseous. For this reason it is advisable to stop charging when approximately 5% by weight of the initial content remains in the cylinder. Otherwise there is a risk of transferring the refrigerant in its gaseous state.

- Connect the 3-way pressure gauge (1) to the gas pipe stop valve (2) of the master unit via the low pressure pipe (B) and to the liquid pipe stop valve (3) via the high pressure pipe (A) and to the refrigerant tank (4) via the vacuum refrigerant pipe (C).



- Before opening the service valve on the R410A cylinder, it is recommended to put the hoses under vacuum, using the special pump, to avoid the introduction of air and other non-condensable products into the refrigeration circuit.



### CAUTION

Danger of freezing. Slowly open the tank and use PPE.

- Open the three valves on the pressure gauge to start charging the refrigerant.
- Close the valves once the desired quantity is reached.

In case the refrigerant tank is insufficient for a complete charge, close the three valves on the pressure gauge, start the outdoor unit in cooling mode, then open (C) and (B). Connect the yellow pipe to a new tank and resume charging until the desired charge is complete. Close the valve (C) and (B).



#### CAUTION

Before starting the system, make sure to complete all the checks/controls required before initial start-up (see paragraph “8.1 Start-up preparations” page 46) and make sure to open all the stop valves. Starting the system with the stop valves closed can cause damage to the compressor.

#### FULL REFRIGERANT CHARGE

If a full charge of refrigerant is required (e.g. after moving/replacing the unit or after a leak), the total refrigerant charge will be the sum of the factory refrigerant pre-charge + the additional charge.



#### IT IS PROHIBITED TO

mix different types of refrigerant

R410A refrigerant is chemically stable, of low toxicity and non-flammable, and belongs to the family of HFCs. R410A is a mixture of R32 refrigerant (50%) and R125 (50%), with properties very close to that of an azeotropic mixture (it behaves almost as a pure gas) with a negligible glide temperature (about 0.2 Celsius degrees with the split system under normal operating conditions). It is also neither explosive nor inflammable, it has low toxicity (safety class A1, like R22) and it is not corrosive under normal conditions. The permitted limit of exposure is the same as that of R407C and R22.

R410A is a “nearly azeotropic” mixture of two refrigerant gases (R32 and R125). The “nearly azeotropic” condition refers to a state in which the dew point curve and the boiling point curve (gas/liquid equilibrium curves at constant pressure) almost overlap. With this chemical characteristic, the refrigerant mixture undergoes negligible changes in composition when a change of state occurs (evaporation or condensation). Consequently, even when a loss of refrigerant in the gas phase occurs, the composition of the refrigerant undergoes a negligible change.

Therefore, in the event of small leaks of refrigerant, R410A can be treated in the same way as pure refrigerant R22, and can be topped up in small quantities. On the other hand, in case of replacement of a component of the refrigeration circuit, or a more serious leak, the normal procedures must be observed, recovering all the refrigerant fluid. After eliminating the leak or carrying out the repair, the system must be completely evacuated to eliminate the air and then recharged with virgin gas. The recovered gas cannot be reused.

#### MAXIMUM LEVEL OF CONCENTRATION

The calculation of the maximum concentration of refrigerant is directly related to the space in which the refrigerant can leak, and to the quantity of refrigerant charge.

The unit of measurement of concentration is  $\text{kg/m}^3$  (weight of the gaseous refrigerant that has a volume of 1  $\text{m}^3$  in the space).

The maximum permitted level of concentration must comply with the applicable regulations and local standards. In accordance with the European standards that apply, the maximum permitted concentration of R410 in the space occupied by human beings is limited to  $0.44 \text{ kg/m}^3$ .

#### PRECAUTIONS FOR REFRIGERANT LEAKS

This air conditioner uses a harmless and non-flammable refrigerant. The room in which the appliance is installed must be large enough to prevent a refrigerant leak from reaching a critical concentration. It is therefore important to take some essential precautions.

Critical concentration: maximum concentration at which freon is harmless to humans.

Critical concentration of refrigerant:  $0.44[\text{kg/m}^3]$  for R410A.

Check the critical concentration with the procedure below and take the necessary measures.

- Calculate the sum of the charge volumes (**A[kg]**)  
Total refrigerant volume of 10HP=refrigerant volume pre-charged in the factory + subsequent additions.
- Calculate the room cubage (**B[m<sup>3</sup>]**) (minimum cubage).
- Calculate the refrigerant concentration (**A/B**) $\leq$   
**Critical concentration.**

Countermeasure in case of excessive concentration:

- Install a mechanical fan to lower the refrigerant concentration below the critical value (ventilate regularly).
- If the room cannot be ventilated regularly, install a leak detection device connected to the mechanical fan.

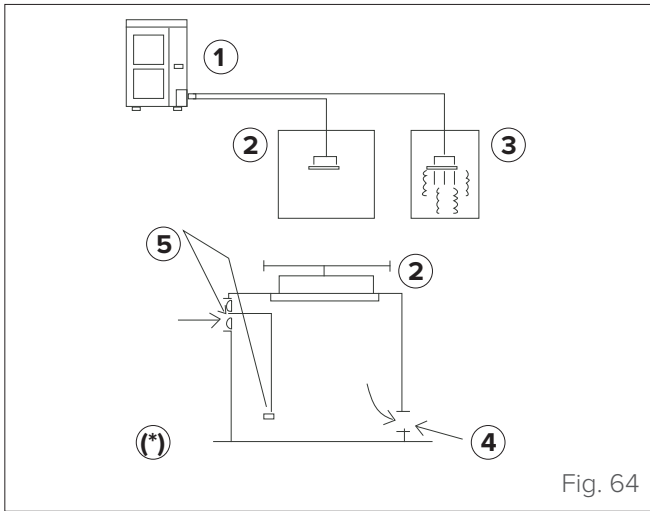


Fig. 64

- 1 Outdoor unit
- 2 Indoor unit
- 3 Room with a refrigerant leak (maximum build-up of refrigerant)
- 4 Ventilation opening
- 5 Leak detection alarm connected to the mechanical fan
- (\*) The leak signalling siren should be installed in a place that is easy to reach from the refrigerant



**WARNING**

Press the “forced cooling” button to carry out the refrigerant recirculation procedure. Keep the minimum pressure above 0.2 MPa to avoid possible damage to the compressor.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE REFRIGERANT USED**

This product contains fluorinated greenhouse gases regulated by the Kyoto protocol. Do not release gases into the atmosphere.

Type of refrigerant: R410A; GWP value: 2088;  
GWP = global warming potential

Outdoor unit cooling capacity kW	Factory charge	
	Refrigerant/kg	Tons of equivalent CO2
20-28	6.5	13.57
33.5	8	16.71

Frequency of refrigerant leakage checks:

- For appliances containing fluorinated greenhouse gases of 5 tons or more of equivalent CO2 but less than 50 tons of equivalent CO2, at least every 12 months or, where a leak detection system is installed, at least every 24 months.
- For appliances containing fluorinated greenhouse gases of 50 tons or more of equivalent CO2 but less than 500 tons of equivalent CO2, at least every six months or, where a leak detection system is installed, at least every 12 months.
- For appliances containing fluorinated greenhouse gases of 500 tons or more of equivalent CO2, at least every three months or, where a leak detection system is installed, at least every six months.
- Appliances containing fluorinated greenhouse gases that are not hermetically sealed may only be sold to end users when it is proven that the installation will be carried out by a certified professional.
- Installation, operation and maintenance should only be carried out by certified professionals.

# 7 SPECIAL FUNCTIONS

## 7.1 Configuration of the dip-switches



### CAUTION

Disconnect the power supply before configuring the dip switch

The dip-switches can be configured in various ways at the switches on the main control board of the outdoor unit

Key	
	Dip-switch ON (1)
	Dip-switch OFF (0)

### 20/28.5 kW mod.

ENC1 & S9-3		0-F	The number of indoor units is in the range 0-15 0-9 on ENC1 indicate 0-9 indoor units; A-F on ENC1 indicate 10-15 indoor units
		0	
ENC1 & S9-3		0-F	The number of indoor units is in the range 16-31 0-9 on ENC1 indicate 16-25 indoor units; A-F on ENC1 indicate 26-31 indoor units
		1	
ENC3		0-7	Outdoor unit network address setting, Only 0 to 7 should be selected (default is 0).
S1-1		0	When connected to 2nd generation DC indoor unit(default)
		1	When connected to AC or 1st generation DC indoor unit
S1-2		0	Auto addressing (default)
		1	Clear indoor unit addresses
S1-3		0	Reserved
		1	Factory test only
S2		000	Auto priority (default)
		100	Cooling priority
		010	First ON priority
		110	Heating only
		001	Cooling only
		Other combinations, Heating priority	
S9-1		0	Reserved
		1	Outdoor unit capacity, 12HP
S9-2		0	Reserved
		1	Factory test only

### 33.5 kW Mod.

ENC1 & S9-3		0-F	The number of indoor units is in the range 0-15 0-9 on ENC1 indicate 0-9 indoor units; A-F on ENC1 indicate 10-15 indoor units
		0	
ENC1 & S9-3		0-F	The number of indoor units is in the range 16-31 0-9 on ENC1 indicate 16-25 indoor units; A-F on ENC1 indicate 26-31 indoor units
		1	
ENC3		0-7	Outdoor unit network address setting, Only 0 to 7 should be selected (default is 0).
S1-1		0	When connected to 2nd generation DC indoor unit(default)
		1	When connected to AC or 1st generation DC indoor unit
S1-2		0	Auto addressing (default)
		1	Clear indoor unit addresses
S1-3		0	Reserved
		1	Reserved
S2		000	Auto priority (default)
		100	Cooling priority
		010	First ON priority
		110	Heating only
		001	Cooling only
		Other combinations, Heating priority	
S9-1		0	Reserved
		1	Outdoor unit capacity, 12HP
S9-2		0	Reserved
		1	Factory test only



7.1.1 Error codes

Code	Description
E1	Phase protection
E2	Communication error between the indoor units and the master unit
E4	Temp.sensor T3 /room temp.sensor T4 error
E5	Voltage error
E6	DC fan motor error
E7	Drain temperature probe error
EH	TL sensor fault
EB	Error E6 twice in 10 minutes
H0	Communication error between the main control chip and the module chip
H4	Inverter module error
H5	Error P2 three times in 30 minutes
H6	Error P4 three times in 100 minutes
H7	The number of indoor units setting has decreased
H8	High pressure sensor error
HF	M-HOME for the indoor and outdoor units does not match
P1	High pressure protection
P2	Low pressure protection
P3	Current inverter compressor protection
P4	Drain temperature protection
P5	Pipe temperature protection
P8	Wind protection
PL	Inverter module thermal protection
C7	Error PL three times in 60 minutes
L0	Inverter module error
L1	DC generator low voltage protection
L2	DC generator high voltage protection
L4	MCE error / synchronisation / closed cycle
L5	Zero speed protection
L7	Phase sequence error
L8	Frequency deviation more than 15 hz in 1 sec
L9	Deviation of the actual frequency from the set point more than 15 hz
F1	DC bus voltage error
BH	PED protection board error
BL	High pressure switch protection on driver board



**WARNING**

If there are any error or protection codes, contact your dealer for service and maintenance.

## 8 START-UP

### 8.1 Start-up preparations

After installation and configuration of the settings, the personnel must check that these have been carried out correctly. Therefore, the steps below must be followed to perform the test run.

The test can be carried out once installation is complete. The test generally involves the following steps:

- Read the “Checklist before execution of the test”.
- Carry out the operating test.
- Correct any errors before the test can end with exceptions.
- Run the system



#### WARNING

During the test, the outdoor unit runs at the same time as the indoor units connected to it. It is very dangerous to perform debugging of the indoor unit during the test. Do not remove the cover of the fan. The fan can cause physical injury when running at high speed.



#### CAUTION

Make sure that the insulation to earth is at least 1 M  $\Omega$



#### WARNING

Make sure that power is supplied to the unit at least 12 hours before starting it so that the casing heater can run effectively to protect the compressor.



#### WARNING

The test can be carried out when the room temperature is between -20°C and 35°C.



#### WARNING

The operating test can only be carried out when all the valves are open.



#### CAUTION

Never force switch-on. (Disabling the protection device can lead to dangerous situations.)

During the tests, the outdoor unit and the indoor one start at the same time. Make sure that all the preparations for the indoor unit have been completed. Refer to the installation manual of the indoor unit for the pertinent information

### 8.1.1 Checklist before running the test

After installing the unit, first check the following points. After carrying out all the checks below, turn off the unit. This is the only way to restart the unit.

Carry out the following checks:

- Check mechanical assembly of the outdoor unit.**  
See “3 Installation” page 13
- Check that the electrical wiring has been done correctly.**  
See “5 Electrical connections” page 30
- Check that the refrigerant piping has been installed correctly.**  
See “4 Refrigerant piping” page 18
- Checking the power supply voltage**  
The voltage must be the same as the one indicated on the identification plate
- Checking the earth line**  
Make sure that the earth line is connected properly and that the earth terminal is watertight
- Insulation test of the main circuit**  
Use the DC500 of 500V, apply a voltage of 500V DC between the power supply terminal and the earth terminal. Check that the insulation resistance is above M $\Omega$  2. Do not use the DC500 on the transmission line
- Fuses, switches or protective devices**  
Check that the fuses, automatic switches and protective devices installed locally are compliant with the safety directives
- Internal wiring**  
Visually check that the connections between the box of the electrical components and the inside of the unit are aligned and that the electrical components are not damaged
- Stop valve**  
Make sure that the stop valve is open on the liquid side and that of the gas
- Damage to the equipment**  
Check that there are no damaged components and extruded pipes in the unit
- Refrigerant leak**  
Check that refrigerant is not leaking inside the unit
- Check the system for gas leaks**  
See “6.2 Gas leak test” page 38
- Oil leaks**  
Check that oil is not leaking out of the compressor
- Air inlet/outlet**  
Check for any material that could obstruct the flow of air in and out of the equipment
- Top up the refrigerant**  
The amount of refrigerant added to the unit must be noted on the “Confirmation table” on the front cover of the electric control unit

- Installation data and field settings**  
Make sure that the date of installation is recorded on the label of the electrical appliance and the field settings are recorded.
- Before start-up, set the address of the outdoor unit**  
See paragraph [“7.1 Configuration of the dip-switches”](#) page 44
- Check that the power of the outdoor unit is correct**  
See paragraph [“2.2 Unit dimensions”](#) page 11



### WARNING

Make sure you have a cylinder of R410A refrigerant gas available.



### WARNING

Make sure you have the complete system layout, piping and wiring diagrams.

## 8.1.2 Information on performing the test

The following procedures relate to testing of the entire system.

The following are to be done:

- Check for wiring errors (by checking communication of the indoor unit).
- Check whether the shut-off valve is open.
- Determine the length of the pipe.



### WARNING

Before starting the compressor, it may be necessary to wait 10 minutes for a state of uniform cooling to be reached.

During the test, the sound associated with cooling mode or with the solenoid valve could become louder and there may be changes to the indicators. This does not mean there is a malfunction.

## 8.1.3 Rectifications after the test

When an error code appears on the user interface or outdoor unit, make the necessary correction referring to the description in the table of error codes (See paragraph [“7.1.1 Error codes”](#) page 45). Repeat the test to check that the exception has been corrected.

## 8.2 Commissioning



### WARNING

It is necessary to fill in the commissioning report as a record of the operating status of the system once the procedure is completed.



### WARNING

If the combination ratio is less than 100%, start all the indoor units. If the ratio exceeds 100%, start all the indoor units with total power equal to the total power of the outdoor unit.

Carry out the following procedure:

- Open the gas and refrigerant valves of the outdoor unit;
- start the outdoor unit;

## 8.3 Automatic addressing procedure for indoor units

1. Power off the ODU;
2. Leave power supplied all the IDUs;
3. On the ODU, set the IDUs quantity by the rotary switch ENC3 and the dip-switch S12 according to the description on the wiring diagram (paste on the back of the electrical box's cover);
4. Set the switch S1-2 on «Clear Indoor unit addresses»;
5. Power supply the ODU and wait until all the IDUs will display the code "FE" (no address set);
6. Leave the IDUs powered on and power off only the ODU. Hold on 30 at least 30 seconds;
7. Restore the S1-2 to the position «No action (default)»;
8. Power supply the ODU and wait the end of the automatic addressing: the operation will be completed when all the IDUs will display the "OPERATION" led blinking slowly and, if the IDUs are equipped with display, the two fixed indents «←»;
9. Finish.

## 9 MAINTENANCE

It is good practice to periodically clean both the internal and external parts of the appliance. This guarantees its proper operation and durability.

Carry out periodic maintenance of the appliance in accordance with the regulations in force.

### Maintenance must be carried out by qualified technical personnel.

Improper maintenance or service can cause electric shock, fire or water leakage.



#### ATTENTION ELECTRIC DANGER

Before cleaning or maintenance, always switch off the air conditioner and disconnect it from the power supply.

This unit contains R410A fluorinated gas. It is forbidden to release it into the environment.

The GWP (Global warming potential) over a temporal period of 100 years is equal to 2090 units

As it does not contain chlorine atoms, this mixture does not damage the ozone layer.

For equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 5 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> or more but in any case less than 50 tons, a test must be carried out to check for the leaking of refrigerant once every 12 months. If a leak detection system is installed, the test must be carried out every 24 months.

For equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 50 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> or more but in any case less than 500 tons, a test must be carried out to check for the leaking of refrigerant once every 6 months. If a leak detection system is installed, the test must be carried out every 12 months.



#### WARNING

Do not check or repair the unit yourself. Contact skilled professionals to carry out checks and repairs. Do not use substances such as petrol, thinners or chemical dust cloths to clean the appliance. This could remove the top layer of paint. If the unit is dirty, soak a cloth in diluted neutral detergent, wring it out to dry it and then clean the appliance with it. Lastly, dry it with a dry cloth.



#### CAUTION

If a fuse has blown, replace it with one with the same characteristics. Using electrical cables or copper wires can cause the unit to malfunction or start a fire.



#### CAUTION

Do not insert fingers, sticks or other objects into the air inlet or outlet. Do not remove the fan grille. The fan can cause personal injury when running at high speed.

It is extremely dangerous to check the unit when the fan is turning.

Always switch off the main switch before starting any maintenance work.

Check the unit's supporting structure and base for any damage after a long downtime.

The unit could fall and cause personal injury.

Discharge the pressure before disassembly.

Below are some modes that **do not** represent malfunctions

#### The outdoor unit makes a hissing noise. It can be caused:

- by expansion due to heat or by contraction due to cooling of the heat exchanger, depending on the temperature variations;
- at the beginning or at the end of the defrosting process, the 4-way valve may emit a sound similar to that emitted by a flow of water which will be amplified after a few minutes;
- by the flow of refrigerant or the discharge of drainage water;
- by operation of the drain pump (accessories on request).
- by a change in inverter frequency operation

#### The heat exchanger of the outdoor unit discharges mist or water. It can be caused:

- by defrosting of the outdoor unit.

#### Mist coming out of the outdoor unit.

- The heat produced by defrosting the outdoor unit evaporates the humidity on the coil.

#### The power indicator of the indoor unit flashes. It can be caused:

- by restarting after an abnormal shutdown;
- by mode conflict;
- by stopping of the fan to avoid spreading cold air.

#### Automatic starting or stopping. It can be caused:

- by activation of the timer.

#### The system is not working. It can be caused:

- by the lack of power;
- by closing of the manual power switch;
- by the presence of a blown fuse;
- by the presence of a time schedule;

- The air conditioner does not switch on immediately after pressing the ON/OFF button on the remote control;
- If the operation light is on, the system is operating normally. To prevent the compressor motor from overloading, the air conditioner switches on 3 minutes after the switch-on control.

**Insufficient cooling or heating capacity.** It can be caused:

- by dirt in the heat exchanger;
- by blockage of the unit's inlet, outlet or filter;
- by low fan speed;
- by the "fan only" operating mode;
- by inappropriate setting of the temperature.

**The direction of the fan is not the same as the one set.**

- The direction of air is not the same as the one on the user's front display.
- The direction of air does not oscillate, since the units are controlled by the centralised controller.

**The speed of the fan is not the same as the one set.**

- The speed of the fan does not change even when the fan speed adjustment button is pressed. When the indoor temperature reaches the setpoint during heating, the outdoor unit turns off and the indoor unit enters fan speed silent mode, to avoid the blowing of air directly at the user of the room. The speed of the fan does not change even when the button is pressed for another heating operation indoors.

**Dust and dirt in the unit**

- When the unit is used for the first time, because there is dust in the unit.

**Strange smell from the unit**

- This unit will absorb the smells of rooms, items of furniture, cigarettes and others, to then disperse them. Small animals that can enter the unit may cause smells.

**The fan of the ODU does not work**

- During operation. Check the speed of the fan motor to optimise operation of the product.

**Hot air can be felt when the indoor unit stops**

- There are different types of indoor unit in use in the same system. When another unit is in operation, part of the refrigerant continues to flow through this unit.

**Switching from cooling mode to fan mode**

- To prevent the internal evaporator from freezing, the system automatically switches to fan only mode and then switches back to cooling mode after a few minutes.
- If the temperature of the conditioned room reaches the set value, the compressor switches off and the indoor unit switches to fan mode; if the temperature rises again, the compressor will restart. This also occurs with heating mode.

### 9.1 Maintenance after shutting the unit down for a long period

For example, at the beginning of summer or winter.

- Check and remove all the objects that could obstruct the air inlets and outlets of the indoor and outdoor units.
- Contact maintenance personnel to clean the air filter and the casing of the outdoor unit. Make sure that the air filter is clean and installed properly.
- Connect the power supply 12 hours before the unit is to be used to ensure that the unit operates smoothly. At switch-on, the user interface is displayed.

### 9.2 Maintenance before the unit is shut down for a long period

For example, at the end of winter or summer.

- Operate the indoor unit in fan mode for about half a day to dry the internal parts of the unit.
- Disconnect the power supply
- Contact maintenance personnel to clean the air filter and the casing of the outdoor unit. Make sure that the air filter is clean and installed properly.

# 10 TROUBLESHOOTING

## 10.1 Operating problems and possible causes

If one of the malfunctions described below is encountered, switch off the air conditioner, disconnect it from the mains and contact an authorised technical service centre.

- The operation light flashes quickly (twice per second). It continues flashing even if the unit is switched off and back on again.
- The remote control does not receive the signals correctly or the button does not work properly.
- The fuse, circuit breaker or another safety device trips frequently.
- Water or foreign materials enter the unit.
- There are water leaks from the indoor unit.
- Other malfunctions.

If the system does not work properly and has the above faults or other types of problems, proceed as follows to try and find the causes.

Symptoms	Causes	Solution
The unit does not start	Power failure.	Wait for the power to return.
	The power supply switch is off.	Switch on the appliance.
	Blown fuse or faulty power switch.	Replace.
	Remote control batteries flat or other remote control problem.	Change the batteries or check the remote control.
Air circulates normally but cooling is insufficient	The temperature is not set correctly.	Set the correct temperature.
	Compressor protection with 3-minute delay is active.	Wait.
The unit starts or stops frequently	The amount of refrigerant is insufficient or excessive.	Check for leaks and top up the refrigerant.
	Air or no gas in the refrigerant circuit.	Bleed the circuit and recharge the refrigerant
	Compressor malfunction	Have the compressor repaired or replaced.
	Voltage too high or too low.	Install a pressure switch.
	System circuit blocked.	Find the causes and fix them.
Limited cooling effect	The heat exchangers of the outdoor unit and indoor unit are dirty.	Clean the heat exchanger.
	The air filter is dirty	Clean the air filter
	Indoor/outdoor units' inlet/outlet obstructed.	Remove all the residues to allow the air to circulate freely.
	Doors or windows open.	Close doors and windows.
	Direct exposure to sunlight.	Fit a curtain to reduce exposure to sunlight.
	Too many heat sources.	Reduce the heat sources.
	Outdoor air too high.	The cooling capacity of the air conditioner has lowered (normal).
	Refrigerant leaks or insufficient amount of refrigerant.	Check for leaks and top up the refrigerant.
Limited heating effect	The outdoor temperature is lower than 7°C.	Use the heating function.
	Doors and windows not completely closed.	Close doors and windows.
	Refrigerant leaks or insufficient amount of refrigerant.	Check for leaks and top up the refrigerant.



## 10.2 Remote control operating problems and possible causes

Symptoms	Causes	Solution
The fan speed cannot be adjusted.	Check if the mode shown on the display is "AUTO".	If automatic mode is selected, the air conditioner automatically adjusts the fan speed.
	Check if the mode shown on the display is "DRY" (dehumidification)	If dry (dehumidification) mode is selected, the air conditioner automatically adjusts the fan speed. The fan speed can be selected in "COOL", "FAN" and "HEAT" mode.
The remote control signal is not transmitted, even if the ON/OFF button is pressed.	Check that the remote control batteries are not flat.	The appliance is switched off.
The TEMP. indicator does not switch on.	Check if the mode shown on the display is "FAN".	The temperature cannot be set in fan mode.
The indication on the display disappears after a set time.	Check that the appliance has switched off at the time shown on the switch-off timer display (TIMER OFF function).	The air conditioner switches off at the set time.
The switch-on timer indicator (TIMER ON function) switches off after a set time.	Check if the TIMER ON indication appears on the display.	At the time set with the timer, the air conditioner will automatically switch on and the corresponding indicator will switch off.
The indoor unit does not emit any sound, not even when the ON/OFF button is pressed.	Check that the remote control signal transmitter is correctly directed towards the infrared signal receiver on the indoor unit when the ON/OFF button is pressed.	Directly transmit the remote control signal to the indoor unit signal receiver, then press the ON/OFF button twice.

## 11 DISPOSAL

The manufacturer is registered on the National EEE Register, in compliance with implementation of Directive 2012/19/EU and pertinent national regulations on electrical and electronic equipment waste.

This Directive requires electrical and electronic equipment to be disposed of properly.

Equipment bearing the crossed-out wheelee bin symbol must be disposed of separately at the end of its lifecycle to prevent damage to human health and to the environment.

Electrical and electronic equipment must be disposed of together with all of its parts.

To dispose of “household” electrical and electronic equipment, the manufacturer recommends contacting an authorised dealer or an authorised ecological site.

“Professional” electrical and electronic equipment must be disposed of by authorised personnel through established waste disposal authorities around the country.

In this regard, here is the definition of household WEEE and professional WEEE.

**WEEE from private households:** WEEE originating from private households and WEEE which comes from commercial, industrial, institutional and other sources which, because of its nature and quantity, is similar to that from private households. Subject to the nature and quantity, where the waste from EEE was likely to have been used by both a private household and users of other than private households, it will be classed as private household WEEE;

**Professional WEEE:** all WEEE which comes from something other than private households.

This equipment may contain:

- refrigerant gas, the entire contents of which must be recovered in suitable containers by specialised personnel with the necessary qualifications;
- lubrication oil contained in compressors and in the refrigeration circuit to be collected;
- mixtures with antifreeze in the water circuit, the contents of which are to be collected;
- mechanical and electrical parts to be separated and disposed of as authorised.

When the components to be replaced for maintenance purposes are removed or when the entire unit reaches the end of its life and needs to be removed from the installation, waste should be separated by its nature and disposed of by authorised personnel at existing collection centres.





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