

5. Troubleshooting

Check the basic checkpoints first to determine whether it is machine trouble or a problem in the operation method. When it is not related to the basic checkpoints, perform checking in accordance with the procedures of troubleshooting by symptom.

5-1 Basic Checkpoints for Troubleshooting

- 1) Is the voltage of the power source appropriate?
 - (1) It should be within the range of AC 198V ~ 264V.
 - (2) The air conditioner may not operate properly when the voltage is out of this range.
- 2) Is the connection with the fan motor, compressor wire, and starting condenser appropriately made?
- 3) The symptoms listed in the table below are not indicative of machine trouble.

No	Trouble	Checkpoints	Possible cause
①	Compressor does not run.	1. check the thermostat position. 2. check the connection of the lead wire. 3. check the over load protector. 4. check the compressor. 5. check the position of the select switch.	1. Setting temp is lower than room temp. 2. Disconnection of the lead wire. 3. O.L.P is faulty 4. Compressor is faulty
②	Motor does not run.	1. check the connection of the lead wire & switch. 2. check the motor 3. check whether the unit is deicing.	1. disconnection of the lead wire 2. switch is faulty. 3. motor is faulty. 4. The unit is operating on the deice mode.
③	Low cooling capacity	1. check the refrigerant leakage. 2. check the evaporator condition. (freezing, blocked with dusts, etc.) * Difference of temp. exists between the suction side and the discharge side at least 12°C. * Standard condition Indoor : 27°C outdoor : 35°C	1. Caused by the pipe crack. 2. shortage of refrigerant. 3. clean the evaporator & air filter.
④	Noise	1. check vibration of the pipe. 2. check the propeller fan and blower (not loose or broken). 3. check bearing noise of the motor. 4. check the compressor noise against.	1. pipes are contact with the other parts. 2. the hex. nut is loose 3. the parts are broken 4. motor is faulty 5. compressor is faulty that of other compressors.