

## 5. Troubleshooting

Procedures	
1	Check to see whether the electric circuit or electric parts are damaged before repairing the air conditioner.
2	Conduct the following generally to check whether the electric circuit or other electric parts are damaged.

### 5-1 Troubleshooting Method and Precautions

#### 5-1-1 Checking of power source

Check to see whether the voltage of the power source is 220 ~ 240V, 50Hz.

The air conditioner may not operate properly if the voltage is out of this range.

#### 5-1-2 Check the parts that be weak or fragile

#### 5-1-3 Check the terminals for proper connection

#### 5-1-4 Refer to the table below when there is any malfunction;

No	Trouble	Checkpoints	Possible cause
①	The compressor does not operate.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the position of the thermostat.</li> <li>2. Check the position of the select switch.</li> <li>3. Check the connection of the lead wire.</li> <li>4. check the overload protector.</li> <li>5. Check the compressor.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The setting temperature is higher than the room temperature in cool mode.</li> <li>2. The setting temperature is lower than the room temperature in heat mode.</li> <li>3. Lead wire disconnected.</li> <li>4. O.L.P. damaged.</li> <li>5. Compressor damaged.</li> </ol>
②	The motor does not operate.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the connection of the lead wire and switch.</li> <li>2. Check the motor.</li> <li>3. Check whether the unit is deicing.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lead wire disconnected.</li> <li>2. Switch damaged.</li> <li>3. Motor damaged.</li> <li>4. The unit is operating on the deice mode.</li> </ol>
③	The cooling capacity is low.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the refrigerant for leak.</li> <li>2. Check the evaporator condition. (freezing, clogging with dust, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The temperature difference between the air inlet side and air outlet side should be 12°C at the minimum.</li> <li>* Standard state Indoor : 27°C, Outdoor : 35°C</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The leak is caused by a pipe crack.</li> <li>2. Shortage of the refrigerant.</li> <li>3. Clean the evaporator, and air filter.</li> </ol>
④	The heating capacity is low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the refrigerant for leak.</li> <li>2. Check the evaporator condition. (freezing, clogging with dust, etc.)</li> <li>3. Check whether the drain equipment (DRAIN PAN, DRAIN TUBE) is installed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The temperature difference between the air inlet side and outlet side should be 12°C at the minimum.</li> <li>* Standard state Indoor : 20°C, Outdoor : 7°C</li> <li>* Adequate operating temperature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heating : Indoor : 0°C~21°C approx.</li> <li>Outdoor : 28°C or less.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The leak is caused by a pipe crack.</li> <li>2. Shortage of the refrigerant.</li> <li>3. Clean the evaporator, and air filter.</li> <li>4. Install the drain pan and drain plug.</li> </ol>
⑤	Noise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the vibration of the pipe.</li> <li>2. Check the propeller fan and blower for looseness and weakness.</li> <li>3. Check the motor bearing for noise.</li> <li>4. Compare the compressor noise with other compressors.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The pipe is in contact with other parts.</li> <li>2. The tightening of the hexagon nut is faulty.</li> <li>3. Damage of the motor.</li> <li>4. Damage of the compressor.</li> </ol>