

Condensing units

Installation Manual

Dynamic inverter PRO



**AOU-71HRDC1
AOU-105HRDC3
AOU-140HRDC3
AOU-180HRDC3**



IMPORTANT NOTE:

Read this manual carefully before installing or operating your new air conditioning unit. Make sure to save this manual for future reference.



Outdoor Unit Installation

1

Outdoor Unit Installation Instructions

Step 1: Select installation location.

The outdoor unit should be installed in the location that meets the following requirements:

- ☑ Place the outdoor unit as close to the indoor unit as possible.
- ☑ Ensure that there is enough room for installation and maintenance.
- ☑ The air inlet and outlet must not be obstructed or exposed to strong wind.
- ☑ Ensure the location of the unit will not be subject to snowdrifts, accumulation of leaves or other seasonal debris. If possible, provide an awning for the unit. Ensure the awning does not obstruct airflow.
- ☑ The installation area must be dry and well ventilated.
- ☑ There must be enough room to install the connecting pipes and cables and to access them for maintenance.

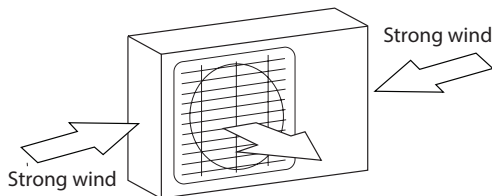


Fig. 4.1

- ☑ The area must be free of combustible gases and chemicals.
- ☑ The pipe length between the outdoor and indoor unit may not exceed the maximum allowable pipe length.
- ☑ If possible, **DO NOT** install the unit where it is exposed to direct sunlight.
- ☑ If possible, make sure the unit is located far away from your neighbors' property so that the noise from the unit will not disturb them.
- ☑ If the location is exposed to strong winds (for example: near a seaside), the unit must be placed against the wall to shelter it from the wind. If necessary, use an awning. (See Fig. 4.1 & 4.2)
- ☑ Install the indoor and outdoor units, cables and wires at least 1 meter from televisions or radios to prevent static or image distortion. Depending on the radio waves, a 1 meter distance may not be enough to eliminate all interference.

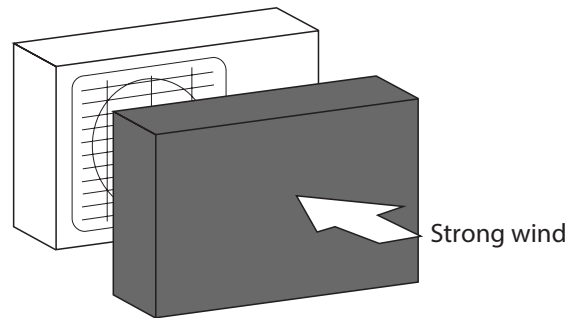


Fig. 4.2

Step 2: Install outdoor unit.

Fix the outdoor unit with anchor bolts (M10)

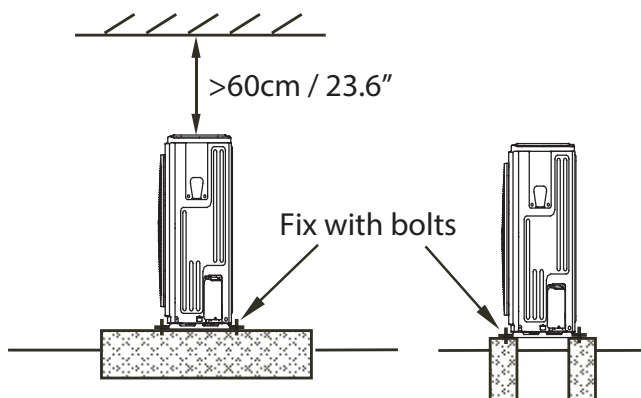


Fig. 4.3

CAUTION

- Be sure to remove any obstacles that may block air circulation.
- Make sure you refer to Length Specifications to ensure there is enough room for installation and maintenance.

Outdoor Unit Types and Specifications

Split Type Outdoor Unit

(Refer to Fig 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.10 and Table 4.1)

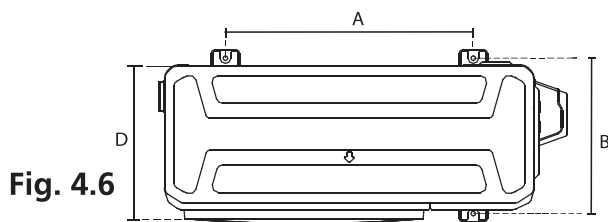
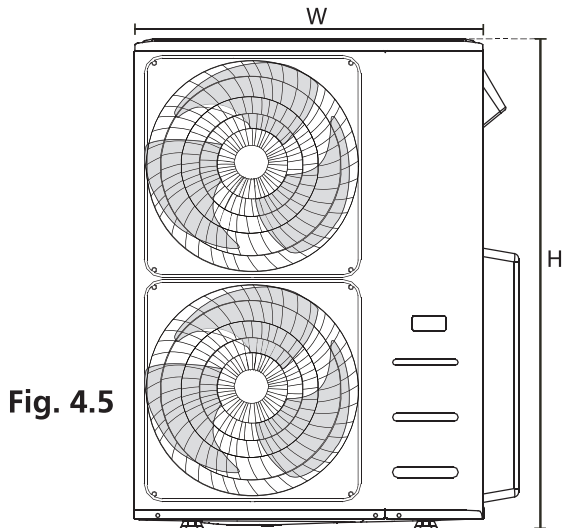
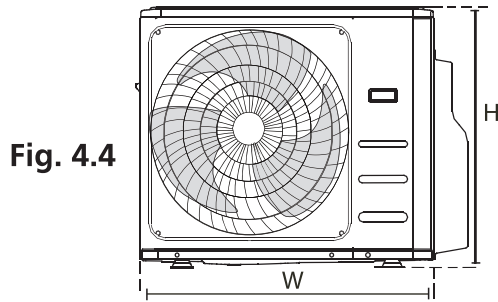


Table 4.1: Length Specifications of Split Type Outdoor Unit (unit: mm/inch)

| Outdoor Unit Dimensions W x H x D | Mounting Dimensions | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | Distance A | Distance B |
| 760x590x285 (29.9x23.2x11.2) | 530 (20.85) | 290 (11.4) |
| 810x558x310 (31.9x22x12.2) | 549 (21.6) | 325 (12.8) |
| 845x700x320 (33.27x27.5x12.6) | 560 (22) | 335 (13.2) |
| 900x860x315 (35.4x33.85x12.4) | 590 (23.2) | 333 (13.1) |
| 945x810x395 (37.2x31.9x15.55) | 640 (25.2) | 405 (15.95) |
| 990x965x345 (38.98x38x13.58) | 624 (24.58) | 366 (14.4) |
| 938x1369x392 (36.93x53.9x15.43) | 634 (24.96) | 404 (15.9) |
| 900x1170x350 (35.4x46x13.8) | 590 (23.2) | 378 (14.88) |
| 800x554x333 (31.5x21.8x13.1) | 514 (20.24) | 340 (13.39) |
| 845x702x363 (33.27x27.6x14.3) | 540 (21.26) | 350 (13.8) |
| 946x810x420 (37.24x31.9x16.53) | 673 (26.5) | 403 (15.87) |
| 946x810x410 (37.24x31.9x16.14) | 673 (26.5) | 403 (15.87) |
| 952x1333x410 (37.5x52.5x16.14) | 634 (24.96) | 404 (15.9) |
| 952x1333x415 (37.5x52.5x16.34) | 634 (24.96) | 404 (15.9) |

Vertical Discharge Type Outdoor Unit

(Refer to Fig 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 and Table 4.2)

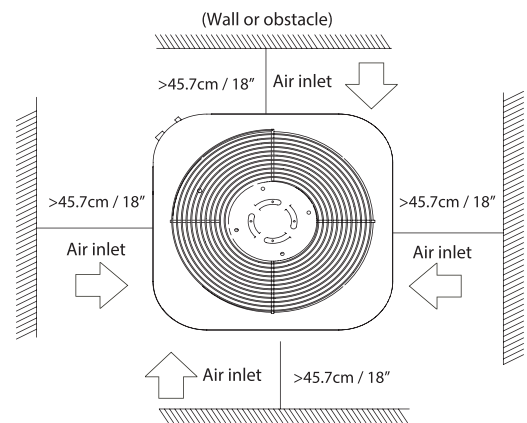
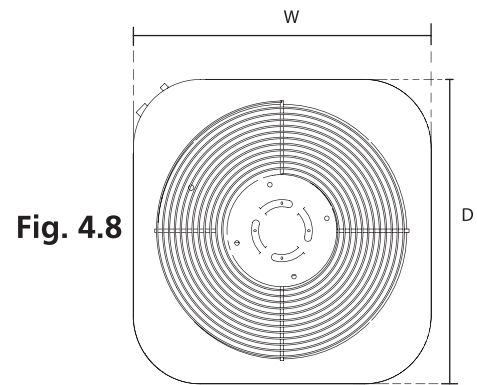
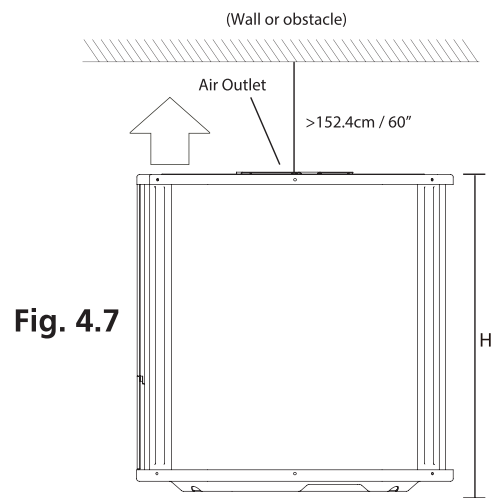


Fig. 4.9

Table 4.2: Length Specifications of Vertical Discharge Outdoor Unit (unit: mm/inch)

| MODEL (Kw) | DIMENSIONS | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|----------|
| | W | H | D |
| 5.3 | 554/21.8 | 633/25 | 554/21.8 |
| 7.2 | 554/21.8 | 633/25 | 554/21.8 |
| 10.5 | 554/21.8 | 759/29.8 | 554/21.8 |
| 10.5 | 600/23.6 | 633/25 | 600/23.6 |
| 14 | 710/28 | 759/29.8 | 710/28 |
| 17.6 | 710/28 | 843/33 | 710/28 |

NOTE: The minimum distance between the outdoor unit and walls described in the installation guide does not apply to airtight rooms. Be sure to keep the unit unobstructed in at least two of the three directions (M, N, P) (See Fig. 4.10)

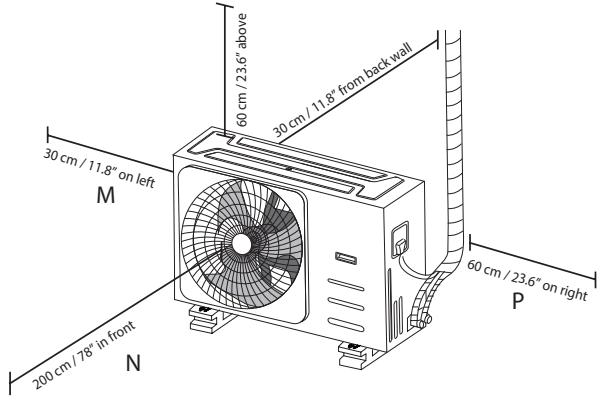


Fig. 4.10

Rows of series installation

Table 4.3 The relations between H, A and L are as follows.

| | L | A |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| L ≤ H | L ≤ 1/2H | 25 cm / 9.8" or more |
| | 1/2H < L ≤ H | 30 cm / 11.8" or more |
| L > H | Can not be installed | |

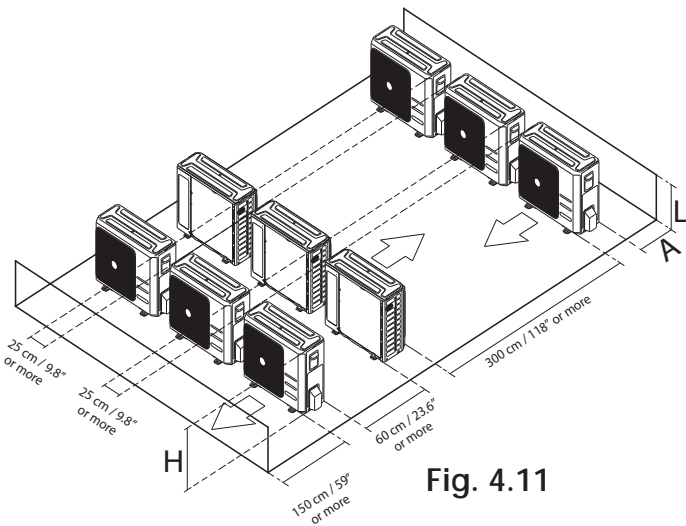


Fig. 4.11

Drain Joint Installation

If the drain joint comes with a rubber seal (see Fig. 4.12 - A), do the following:

1. Fit the rubber seal on the end of the drain joint that will connect to the outdoor unit.

2. Insert the drain joint into the hole in the base pan of the unit.
3. Rotate the drain joint 90° until it clicks in place facing the front of the unit.
4. Connect a drain hose extension (not included) to the drain joint to redirect water from the unit during heating mode.

If the drain joint doesn't come with a rubber seal (see Fig. 4.12 - B), do the following:

Insert the drain joint into the hole in the base pan of the unit. The drain joint will click in place.

Connect a drain hose extension (not included) to the drain joint to redirect water from the unit during heating mode.

NOTE: Make sure the water drains to a safe location where it will not cause water damage or a slipping hazard.

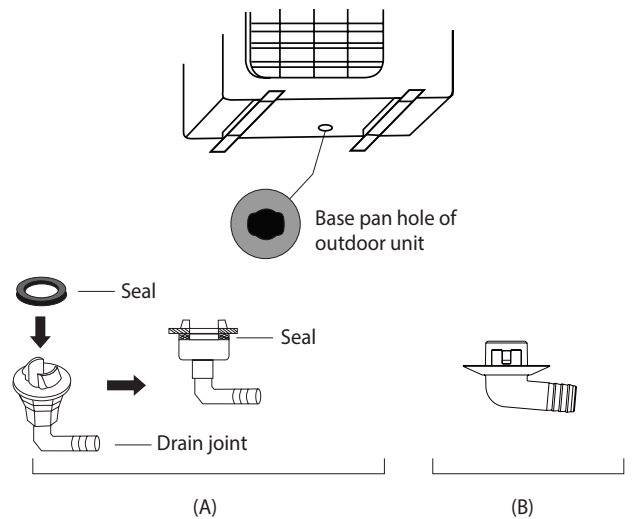


Fig. 4.12

Notes On Drilling Hole In Wall

You must drill a hole in the wall for the refrigerant piping, and the signal cable that will connect the indoor and outdoor units.

1. Determine the location of the wall hole based on the location of the outdoor unit.
2. Using a 65-mm (2.5") core drill, drill a hole in the wall.

NOTE: When drilling the wall hole, make sure to avoid wires, plumbing, and other sensitive components.

3. Place the protective wall cuff in the hole. This protects the edges of the hole and will help seal it when you finish the installation process.

Refrigerant Piping Connection

2

Safety Precautions

WARNING

- All field piping must be completed by a licensed technician and must comply with the local and national regulations.
- When the air conditioner is installed in a small room, measures must be taken to prevent the refrigerant concentration in the room from exceeding the safety limit in the event of refrigerant leakage. If the refrigerant leaks and its concentration exceeds its proper limit, hazards due to lack of oxygen may result.
- When installing the refrigeration system, ensure that air, dust, moisture or foreign substances do not enter the refrigerant circuit. Contamination in the system may cause poor operating capacity, high pressure in the refrigeration cycle, explosion or injury.
- Ventilate the area immediately if there is refrigerant leakage during the installation. Leaked refrigerant gas is both toxic and flammable. Ensure there is no refrigerant leakage after completing the installation work.

Notes On Pipe Length and Elevation

Ensure that the length of the refrigerant pipe, the number of bends, and the drop height between the indoor and outdoor units meets the requirements shown in Table 6.1:

Table 6.1: The Maximum Length And Drop Height Based on Models. (Unit: m/ft.)

| Type of model | Capacity (Kw) | Length of piping | Maximum drop height |
|---|----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| North America, Australia and the eu frequency conversion Split Type | < 4.5 | 25/82 | 10/32.8 |
| | ≥ 4.5 - < 7.2 | 30/98.4 | 20/65.6 |
| | ≥ 7.2 - < 10.6 | 50/164 | 25/82 |
| | ≥10.6- ≤16 | 65/213 | 30/98.4 |
| Other Split Type | 3.5 | 15/49 | 8/26 |
| | 5.3-7.2 | 25/82 | 15/49 |
| | 10-10.5 | 30/98.4 | 20/65.6 |
| | 12-16 | 50/164 | 30/98.4 |

CAUTION

- Oil traps
If the indoor unit is installed higher than the outdoor unit:
-If oil flows back into the outdoor unit's compressor, this might cause liquid compression or deterioration of oil return. Oil traps in the rising gas piping can prevent this. An oil trap should be installed every 10m (32.8ft) of vertical suction line riser. (See Fig. 6.1)

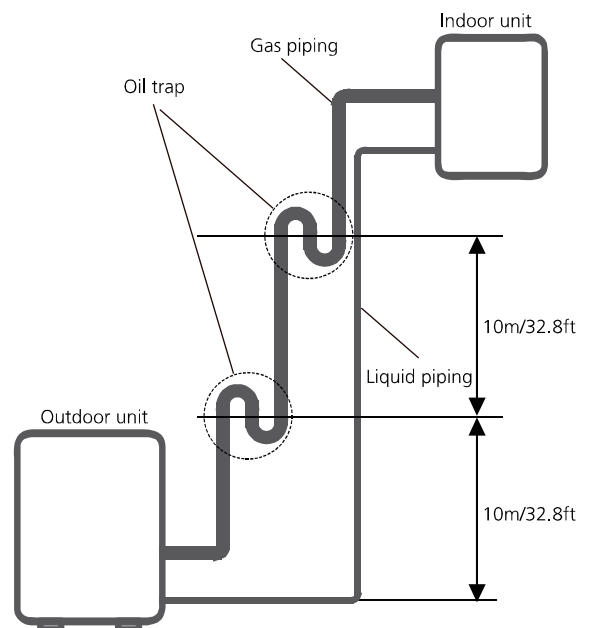


Fig. 6.1

The indoor unit is installed higher than the outdoor unit

CAUTION

If the outdoor unit is installed higher than the indoor unit:

-It is recommended that vertical suction risers not be upsized. Proper oil return to the compressor should be maintained with suction gas velocity. If velocities drop below 7.62m/s (1500fpm (feet per minute)), oil return will be decreased. An oil trap should be installed every 6m(20ft) of vertical suction line riser. (See Fig. 6.2)

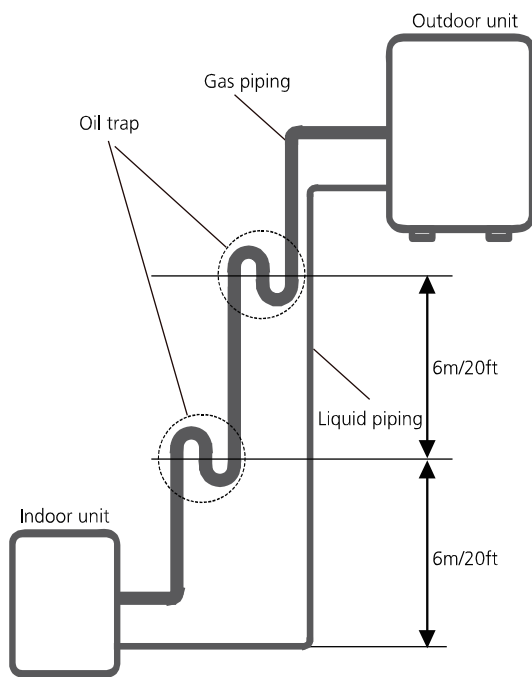


Fig. 6.2

The outdoor unit is installed higher than the indoor unit

Refrigerant Piping Connection Instructions

CAUTION

- The branching pipe must be installed horizontally. An angle of more than 10° may cause malfunction.
- **DO NOT** install the connecting pipe until both indoor and outdoor units have been installed.
- Insulate both the gas and liquid piping to prevent water leakage.

Step1: Cut pipes

When preparing refrigerant pipes, take extra care to cut and flare them properly. This will ensure efficient operation and minimize the need for future maintenance. For R32/R290 refrigerant models, the pipe connection points must be placed outside of room. The connection pipes can not be reused.

1. Measure the distance between the indoor and outdoor units.
2. Using a pipe cutter, cut the pipe a little longer than the measured distance.

CAUTION

DO NOT deform pipe while cutting. Be extra careful not to damage, dent, or deform the pipe while cutting. This will drastically reduce the heating efficiency of the unit.

1. Make sure that the pipe is cut at a perfect 90° angle. Refer to Fig. 6.3 for examples of bad cuts.

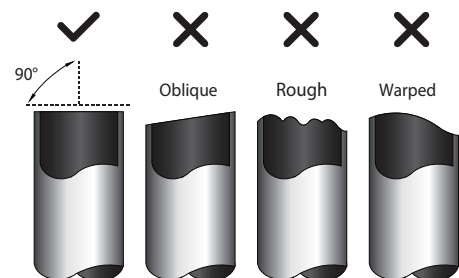


Fig. 6.3

Step 2: Remove burrs.

Burrs can affect the air-tight seal of refrigerant piping connection. They must be completely removed.

1. Hold the pipe at a downward angle to prevent burrs from falling into the pipe.
2. Using a reamer or deburring tool, remove all burrs from the cut section of the pipe.

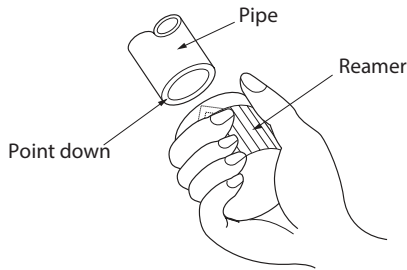


Fig. 6.4

Step 3: Flare pipe ends

Proper flaring is essential to achieve an airtight seal.

1. After removing burrs from cut pipe, seal the ends with PVC tape to prevent foreign materials from entering the pipe.
2. Sheath the pipe with insulating material.
3. Place flare nuts on both ends of pipe. Make sure they are facing in the right direction, because you can't put them on or change their direction after flaring. See Fig. 6.5

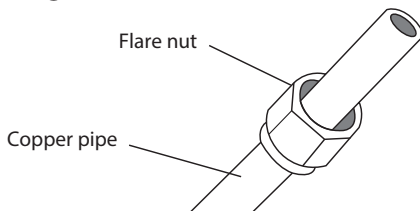


Fig. 6.5

4. Remove PVC tape from ends of pipe when ready to perform flaring work.
5. Clamp flare form on the end of the pipe. The end of the pipe must extend beyond the flare form.

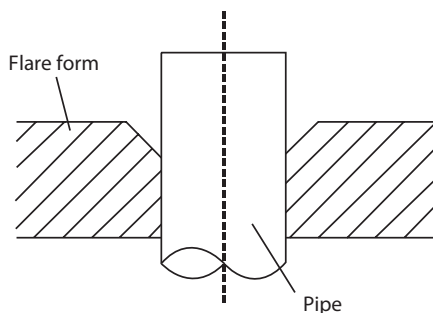


Fig. 6.6

6. Place flaring tool onto the form.
7. Turn the handle of the flaring tool clockwise until the pipe is fully flared. Flare the pipe in accordance with the dimensions shown in table 6.3.

Table 6.3: PIPING EXTENSION BEYOND FLARE FORM

| Pipe gauge | Tightening torque | Flare dimension (A) (Unit: mm/Inch) | | Flare shape |
|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | | Min. | Max. | |
| Ø 6.4 | 18-20N.m (183-204kgf.cm) | 8.4/0.33 | 8.7/0.34 | <p>Fig. 6.7</p> |
| Ø 9.5 | 25-26 N.m (255-265 kgf.cm) | 13.2/0.52 | 13.5/0.53 | |
| Ø 12.7 | 35-36 N.m (357-367 kgf.cm) | 16.2/0.64 | 16.5/0.65 | |
| Ø 15.9 | 45-47 N.m (459-480 kgf.cm) | 19.2/0.76 | 19.7/0.78 | |

8. Remove the flaring tool and flare form, then inspect the end of the pipe for cracks and even flaring.

Step 4: Connect pipes

Connect the copper pipes to the indoor unit first, then connect it to the outdoor unit. You should first connect the low-pressure pipe, then the high-pressure pipe.

1. When connecting the flare nuts, apply a thin coat of refrigeration oil to the flared ends of the pipes.
2. Align the center of the two pipes that you will connect.

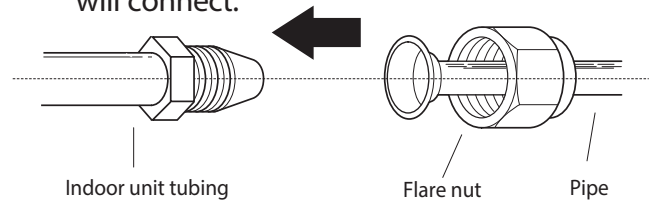


Fig. 6.8

3. Tighten the flare nut as tightly as possible by hand.
4. Using a spanner, grip the nut on the unit tubing.
5. While firmly gripping the nut, use a torque wrench to tighten the flare nut according to the torque values in table 6.3.

NOTE: Use both a spanner and a torque wrench when connecting or disconnecting pipes to/from the unit.

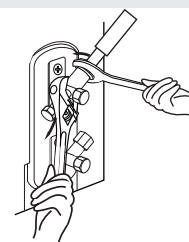


Fig. 6.9

CAUTION

- Ensure to wrap insulation around the piping. Direct contact with the bare piping may result in burns or frostbite.
- Make sure the pipe is properly connected. Over tightening may damage the bell mouth and under tightening may lead to leakage.

NOTE ON MINIMUM BEND RADIUS

Carefully bend the tubing in the middle according to the diagram below. **DO NOT** bend the tubing more than 90° or more than 3 times.

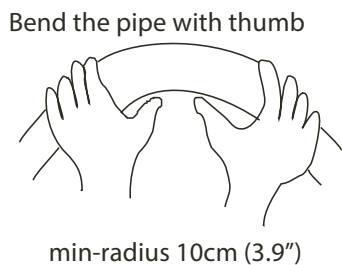


Fig. 6.10

6. After connecting the copper pipes to the indoor unit, wrap the power cable, signal cable and the piping together with binding tape.

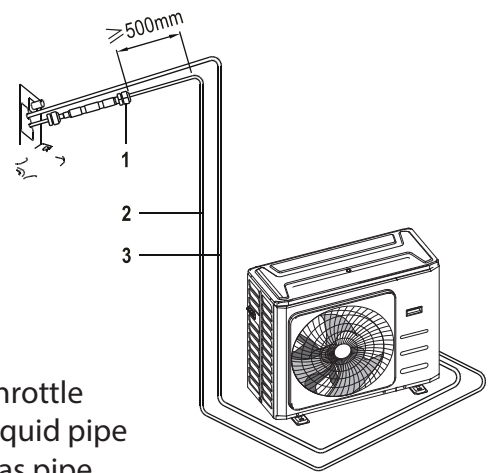
NOTE: DO NOT intertwine signal cable with other wires. While bundling these items together, do not intertwine or cross the signal cable with any other wiring.

7. Thread this pipeline through the wall and connect it to the outdoor unit.
8. Insulate all the piping, including the valves of the outdoor unit.
9. Open the stop valves of the outdoor unit to start the flow of the refrigerant between the indoor and outdoor unit.

CAUTION

Check to make sure there is no refrigerant leak after completing the installation work. If there is a refrigerant leak, ventilate the area immediately and evacuate the system (refer to the Air Evacuation section of this manual).

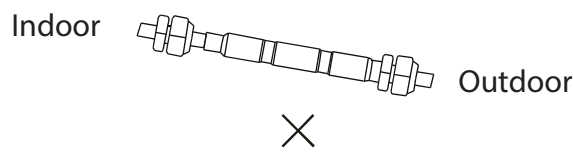
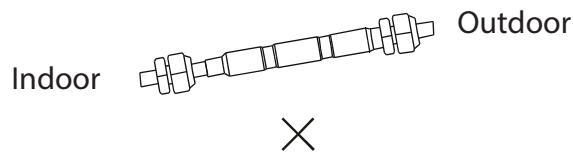
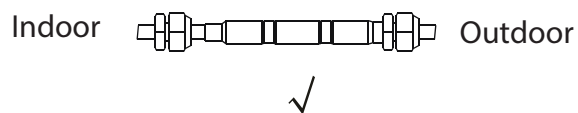
Installation Of The Throttle. (Some Models)



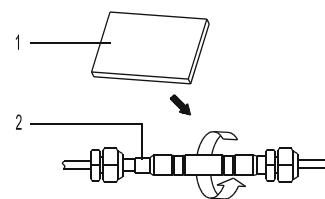
- 1 Throttle
- 2 Liquid pipe
- 3 Gas pipe

Precautions

- For ensuring throttled efficiency, please mount the throttle as horizontally as possible.



- Wrap the supplied anti-shock rubber at external of the throttle for denoise.



- 1 Anti-shock rubber
- 2 Throttle

Safety Precautions

WARNING

- Be sure to disconnect the power supply before working on the unit.
- All electrical wiring must be done according to local and national regulations.
- Electrical wiring must be done by a qualified technician. Improper connections may cause electrical malfunction, injury and fire.
- An independent circuit and single outlet must be used for this unit. **DO NOT** plug another appliance or charger into the same outlet. If the electrical circuit capacity is not enough or there is a defect in the electrical work, it can lead to shock, fire, unit and property damage.
- Connect the power cable to the terminals and fasten it with a clamp. An insecure connection may cause fire.
- Make sure that all wiring is done correctly and the control board cover is properly installed. Failure to do so can cause overheating at the connection points, fire, and electrical shock.
- Ensure that main supply connection is made through a switch that disconnects all poles, with contact gap of a least 3mm (0.118").
- **DO NOT** modify the length of the power cord or use an extension cord.

CAUTION

- Connect the outdoor wires before connecting the indoor wires.
- Make sure you ground the unit. The grounding wire should be away from gas pipes, water pipes, lightning rods, telephone or other grounding wires. Improper grounding may cause electrical shock.
- **DO NOT** connect the unit with the power source until all wiring and piping is completed.
- Make sure that you do not cross your electrical wiring with your signal wiring, as this can cause distortion and interference.

Follow these instructions to prevent distortion when the compressor starts:

- The unit must be connected to the main outlet. Normally, the power supply must have a low output impedance of 32 ohms.
- No other equipment should be connected to the same power circuit.
- The unit's power information can be found on the rating sticker on the product.

TAKE NOTE OF FUSE SPECIFICATIONS

The air conditioner's circuit board(PCB) is designed with a fuse to provide overcurrent protection. The specifications of the fuse are printed on the circuit board, such as:
Indoor unit: T3.15A/250VAC, T5A/250VAC. (applicable for unit adopts R32 refrigerant)
Outdoor unit: T20A/250VAC.

NOTE: The fuse is made of ceramic.

Before Test Run

A test run must be performed after the entire system has been completely installed. Confirm the following points before performing the test:

- a) The indoor and outdoor units are properly installed.
- b) Piping and wiring are properly connected.
- c) Ensure that there are no obstacles near the inlet and outlet of the unit that might cause poor performance or product malfunction.
- d) The refrigeration system does not leak.
- e) The drainage system is unimpeded and draining to a safe location.
- f) The heating insulation is properly installed.
- g) The grounding wires are properly connected.
- h) The length of the piping and the added refrigerant stow capacity have been recorded.
- i) The power voltage is the correct voltage for the air conditioner.

CAUTION

Failure to perform the test run may result in unit damage, property damage or personal injury.

Test Run Instructions

1. Open both the liquid and gas stop valves.
2. Turn on the main power switch and allow the unit to warm up.
3. Set the air conditioner to COOL mode.
4. For the Indoor Unit
 - a. Ensure the remote control and its buttons work properly.
 - b. Ensure the louvers move properly and can be changed using the remote control.
 - c. Double check to see if the room temperature is being registered correctly.
 - d. Ensure the indicators on the remote control and the display panel on the indoor unit work properly.
 - e. Ensure the manual buttons on the indoor unit works properly.

- f. Check to see that the drainage system is unimpeded and draining smoothly.
 - g. Ensure there is no vibration or abnormal noise during operation.
5. For the Outdoor Unit
 - a. Check to see if the refrigeration system is leaking.
 - b. Make sure there is no vibration or abnormal noise during operation.
 - c. Ensure the wind, noise, and water generated by the unit do not disturb your neighbors or pose a safety hazard.
 6. Drainage Test
 - a. Ensure the drainpipe flows smoothly. New buildings should perform this test before finishing the ceiling.
 - b. Remove the test cover. Add 2,000ml of water to the tank through the attached tube.
 - c. Turn on the main power switch and run the air conditioner in COOL mode.
 - d. Listen to the sound of the drain pump to see if it makes any unusual noises.
 - e. Check to see that the water is discharged. It may take up to one minute before the unit begins to drain depending on the drainpipe.
 - f. Make sure that there are no leaks in any of the piping.
 - g. Stop the air conditioner. Turn off the main power switch and reinstall the test cover.

NOTE: If the unit malfunctions or does not operate according to your expectations, please refer to the Troubleshooting section of the Owner's Manual before calling customer service.

Users in European Countries may be required to properly dispose of this unit. This appliance contains refrigerant and other potentially hazardous materials. When disposing of this appliance, the law requires special collection and treatment. **DO NOT** dispose of this product as household waste or unsorted municipal waste.

When disposing of this appliance, you have the following options:

- Dispose of the appliance at designated municipal electronic waste collection facility.
- When buying a new appliance, the retailer will take back the old appliance free of charge.
- The manufacturer will also take back the old appliance free of charge.
- Sell the appliance to certified scrap metal dealers.

NOTE: Disposing of this appliance in the forest or other natural surroundings endangers your health and is bad for the environment. Hazardous substances may leak into the ground water and enter the food chain.



1. Checks to the area

Prior to beginning work on systems containing flammable refrigerants, safety checks are necessary to ensure that the risk of ignition is minimised. For repair to the refrigerating system, the following precautions shall be complied with prior to conducting work on the system.

2. Work procedure

Works shall be undertaken under a controlled procedure so as to minimise the risk of a flammable gas or vapour being present while the work is being performed.

3. General work area

All maintenance staff and others working in the local area shall be instructed on the nature of work being carried out. Work in confined spaces shall be avoided. The area around the work space shall be sectioned off. Ensure that the conditions within the area have been made safe by control of flammable material.

4. Checking for presence of refrigerant

The area shall be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially flammable atmospheres. Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with flammable refrigerants, i.e. no sparking, adequately sealed or intrinsically safe.

5. Presence of fire extinguisher

If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigeration equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available to hand. Have a dry power or CO₂ fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.

6. No ignition sources

No person carrying out work in relation to a refrigeration system which involves exposing any pipe work that contains or has contained flammable refrigerant shall use any sources of ignition in such a manner that it may lead to the risk of fire or explosion. All possible ignition sources, including cigarette smoking, should be kept sufficiently far away from the site of installation, repairing, removing and disposal, during which flammable refrigerant can possibly be released to the surrounding space. Prior to work taking place, the area around the equipment is to be surveyed to make sure that there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks. **NO SMOKING** signs shall be displayed.

7. Ventilated area

Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it externally into the atmosphere.

8. Checks to the refrigeration equipment

Where electrical components are being changed, they shall be fit for the purpose and to the correct specification. At all times the manufacturer's maintenance and service guidelines shall be followed. If in doubt consult the manufacturer's technical department for assistance. The following checks shall be applied to installations using flammable refrigerants:

- the charge size is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed;
- the ventilation machinery and outlets are operating adequately and are not obstructed;
- if an indirect refrigerating circuit is being used, the secondary circuits shall be checked for the presence of refrigerant; marking to the equipment continues to be visible and legible.
- marking and signs that are illegible shall be corrected;
- refrigeration pipe or components are installed in a position where they are unlikely to be exposed to any substance which may corrode refrigerant containing components, unless
- the components are constructed of materials which are inherently resistant to being
- corroded or are suitably protected against being so corroded.

9. Checks to electrical devices

Repair and maintenance to electrical components shall include initial safety checks and component inspection procedures. If a fault exists that could compromise safety, then no electrical supply shall be connected to the circuit until it is satisfactorily dealt with. If the fault cannot be corrected immediately but it is necessary to continue operation, and adequate temporary solution shall be used. This shall be reported to the owner of the equipment so all parties are advised.

Initial safety checks shall include:

- that capacitors are discharged: this shall be done in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking
- that there are no live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering or purging the system;
- that there is continuity of earth bonding.

10. Repairs to sealed components

- 10.1 During repairs to sealed components, all electrical supplies shall be disconnected from the equipment being worked upon prior to any removal of sealed covers, etc. If it is absolutely necessary to have an electrical supply to equipment during servicing, then a permanently operating form of leak detection shall be located at the most critical point to warn of a potentially hazardous situation.
- 10.2 Particular attention shall be paid to the following to ensure that by working on electrical components, the casing is not altered in such a way that the level of protection is affected. This shall include damage to cables, excessive number of connections, terminals not made to original specification, damage to seals, incorrect fitting of glands, etc.
- Ensure that apparatus is mounted securely.
 - Ensure that seals or sealing materials have not degraded such that they no longer serve the purpose of preventing the ingress of flammable atmospheres. Replacement parts shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

NOTE: The use of silicon sealant may inhibit the effectiveness of some types of leak detection equipment. Intrinsically safe components do not have to be isolated prior to working on them.

11. Repair to intrinsically safe components

Do not apply any permanent inductive or capacitance loads to the circuit without ensuring that this will not exceed the permissible voltage and current permitted for the equipment in use. Intrinsically safe components are the only types that can be worked on while live in the presence of a flammable atmosphere. The test apparatus shall be at the correct rating. Replace components only with parts specified by the manufacturer. Other parts may result in the ignition of refrigerant in the atmosphere from a leak.

12. Cabling

Check that cabling will not be subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges or any other adverse environmental effects. The check shall also take into account the effects of aging or continual vibration from sources such as compressors or fans.

13. Detection of flammable refrigerants

Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks. A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used.

14. Leak detection methods

The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for systems containing flammable refrigerants. Electronic leak detectors shall be used to detect flammable refrigerants, but the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed and the appropriate percentage of gas (25% maximum) is confirmed. Leak detection fluids are suitable for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work.

If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed or extinguished. If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak. Oxygen free nitrogen (OFN) shall then be purged through the system both before and during the brazing process.

15. Removal and evacuation

When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs or for any other purpose conventional procedures shall be used. However, it is important that best practice is followed since flammability is a consideration. The following procedure shall be adhered to:

- remove refrigerant;
- purge the circuit with inert gas;
- evacuate;
- purge again with inert gas;
- open the circuit by cutting or brazing.

The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders. The system shall be flushed with OFN to render the unit safe. This process may need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for this task.

Flushing shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with OFN and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum. This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system.

When the final OFN charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place. This operation is absolutely vital if brazing operations on the pipe-work are to take place.

Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not closed to any ignition sources and there is ventilation available.

16. Charging procedures

In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed:

- Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
- Cylinders shall be kept upright.
- Ensure that the refrigeration system is earthed prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
- Label the system when charging is complete(if not already).
- Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the refrigeration system.
- Prior to recharging the system it shall be pressure tested with OFN. The system shall be leak tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.

17. Decommissioning

Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential that the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all its detail. It is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are recovered safely. Prior to the task being carried out, an oil and refrigerant sample shall be taken.

In case analysis is required prior to re-use of reclaimed refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before the task is commenced.

- a) Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.
- b) Isolate system electrically
- c) Before attempting the procedure ensure that:
 - mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;
 - all personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly;
 - the recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person;
 - recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards.
- d) Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.
- e) If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.

- f) Make sure that cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.
- g) Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- h) Do not overfill cylinders. (No more than 80% volume liquid charge).
- i) Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.
- j) When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process completed, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.
- k) Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another refrigeration system unless it has been cleaned and checked.

18. Labelling

Equipment shall be labelled stating that it has been de-commissioned and emptied of refrigerant. The label shall be dated and signed. Ensure that there are labels on the equipment stating the equipment contains flammable refrigerant.

19. Recovery

- When removing refrigerant from a system, either for service or decommissioning, it is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are removed safely.
- When transferring refrigerant into cylinders, ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed. Ensure that the correct numbers of cylinders for holding the total system charge are available. All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labelled for that refrigerant (i.e. special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant). Cylinders shall be complete with pressure relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order.
- Empty recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible, cooled before recovery occurs.
- The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of flammable refrigerants. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales shall be available
- and in good working order.
- Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition. Before using the recovery machine, check that it is in satisfactory working order, has been properly maintained and that any associated electrical components are sealed to prevent ignition in the event of a refrigerant release. Consult manufacturer if in doubt.
- The recovered refrigerant shall be returned to the refrigerant supplier in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant Waste Transfer Note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders.
- If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant. The evacuation process shall be carried out prior to re-truning the compressor to the suppliers. Only electric heating to the compressor body shall be employed to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.

20. Transportation, marking and storage for units

1. Transport of equipment containing flammable refrigerants

Compliance with the transport regulations

2. Marking of equipment using signs

Compliance with local regulations

3. Disposal of equipment using flammable refrigerants

Compliance with national regulations

4. Storage of equipment/appliances

The storage of equipment should be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

5. Storage of packed (unsold) equipment

Storage package protection should be constructed such that mechanical damage to the equipment inside the package will not cause a leak of the refrigerant charge.

The maximum number of pieces of equipment permitted to be stored together will be determined by local regulations.



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