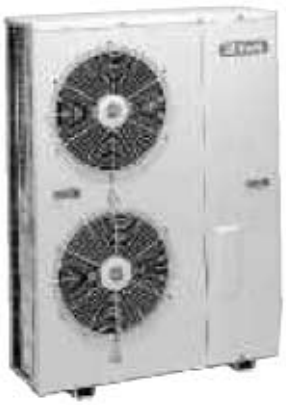
MINISPLIT

Outdoor air cooled condensing units

TECHNICAL GUIDE

Single Circuit Cooling only and Heat Pump Systems
Models MOC / MOH 07 to 55 G Series

"Low ambient line"



MOC /MOH 45 to 55

MOC /MOH 25 & 35

MOC / MOH 07 to 18

R407c

YORK®

List of contents

Product designation

MOC 25 G 15 P D F G H

Type
MOC : Minisplit Outdoor unit, cooling only
MOH : Minisplit Outdoor unit, heat pump

Size in MBTU/h
07 = 2 kW
09 = 2.4 kW
12 = 3.4 kW
18 = 5.0 kW
25 = 6.3 kW
35 = 8.6 kW
45 = 12.0 kW
55 = 13.8 kW

R407C

Voltage code
15 = 220-240V/1Ph/50Hz
35 = 380-415V/3Ph/50Hz

Factory fitted options
P : rotary compressor
Q : scroll compressor
D : pressure operated low temperature kit
F : hot gas bypass valve
G : crankcase heater not fitted as standard
H : compressor starting kit

For all correspondance with YORK, please state complete machine references and serial numbers.

1 - Safety

Installation and maintenance of this air conditioning system should only be carried out by trained and qualified personnel. Regular maintenance operations such as cleaning the coils and air filters must be performed to keep the units in proper operating condition.

CAUTION

Before undertaking any work on the unit, make sure that the power supply has been disconnected.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

All electrical wiring and connections must comply with local standards.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

Check that the power supply available agrees with nameplate voltage.
Use adequate line protection.
The unit must be grounded.

2 - Outdoor units

The units are shipped complete with a charge of R407c refrigerant sufficient for a piping length of 7,5 metres.

The unit support plate is shaped in such a way that water produced during defrost operations on heat pump units is collected at a single point where it can be easily drained off. No accessory drain pan is required.

3 - Technical specifications

Model	Outdoor unit / Indoor unit		MOC-MOH							
			07G	09G	12G	18G	25G	35G	45G	55G
Cooling and heating	MCC-MCH	kW	-	2,4	3,4	4,7	6,3	8,6	12,0	13,8
	MHC-MHH	kW	2,0	2,2	3,2	4,6	6,0	8,4	-	-
	MKC-MKH	kW	-	-	3,3	5,0	6,2	8,6	12,0	13,8
	MAC-MAH	kW	-	-	-	4,7	6,3	8,6	12,0	13,8
Compressor			Rotary					Scroll		
Refrigerant			R 407C							
Expansion device		Type	Capillary					Restrictor		
		Location	Outdoor unit					Indoor unit		
Power supply		V/Ph/Hz	220/240-1-50					380-3-50		
Power input		kW	0,7	0,89	1,25	1,68	2,6	3,2	3,6	4,3
Nominal current		A	3,4	4,1	5,9	7,7	12,4	5,6	6,6	7,8
Starting current		A	17	23	35	47	81	46	60	62
Noise level at 2,5m		dB(A)	40	40	40	46	51	52	52	53
Overall dimensions		H (mm)	492	492	492	590	696	900	1142	1142
		W (mm)	764	764	764	820	850	1060	1060	1060
		D (mm)	230	230	230	280	287	345	345	345
Net weight MOC		kg	32	38	42	62	68	107	121	132
Net weight MOH		kg	34	40	43	63	69	108	122	133
Piping	Type of connection		Flared connection with nut							
	Diameter	Gas	3/8"	3/8"	1/2"	5/8"	5/8"	5/8"	3/4"	3/4"
		Liquid	1/4"	1/4"	1/4"	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"
Refrigerant charge MOC / MOH		g	680 / 620	720 / 1000	1150	1880	2100	3650	3000	4000
Air flow		m^3/h	1 220	1 220	1 220	3 310	3 310	3 832	4 748	7 885
Number of fans			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2

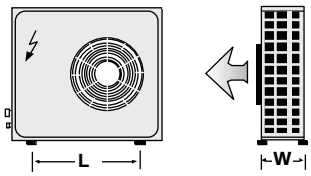
The Nominal Cooling Capacity is based on :
- Indoor Air Temp. 27°C DB / 19°C WB
- Outdoor Air Temp. 35°C DB
Piping Length : 5 meters

The Nominal Heating Capacity is based on :
- Indoor Air Temp. 21°C DB
- Outdoor Air Temp. 7°C DB/6°C WB
Piping Length : 5 meters

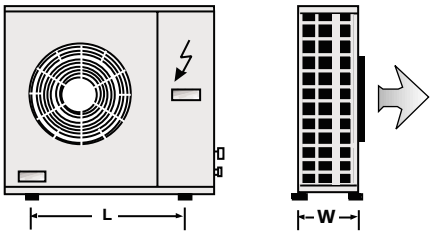
4 - Dimensions

Overall dimensions

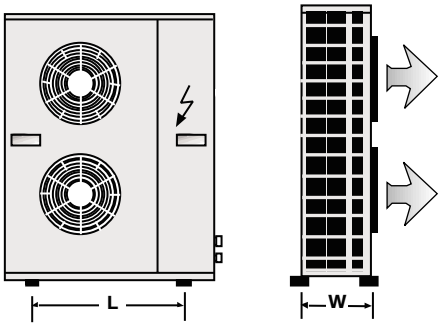
MOC/MOH 07 to 18



MOC/MOH 25 to 35



MOC/MOH 45 to 55



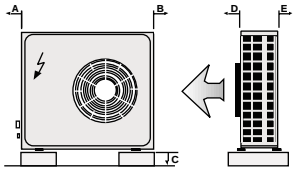
Distances between mounting hole centres

MOC/MOH	L (cm)	W (cm)
07-09-12	49.7	24,8
18	51.7	29.6
25	55	31.5
35 - 55	74	37.5

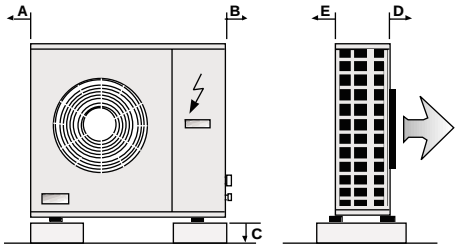
Outdoor unit clearances

A minimum of clearance is necessary around the units to ensure proper air circulation and easy access for maintenance.

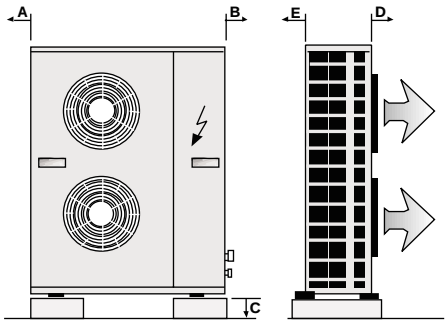
MOC/MOH 07 to 18



MOC/MOH 25 to 35



MOC/MOH 45 to 55

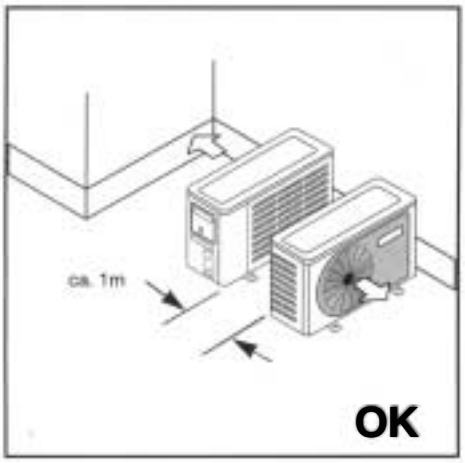


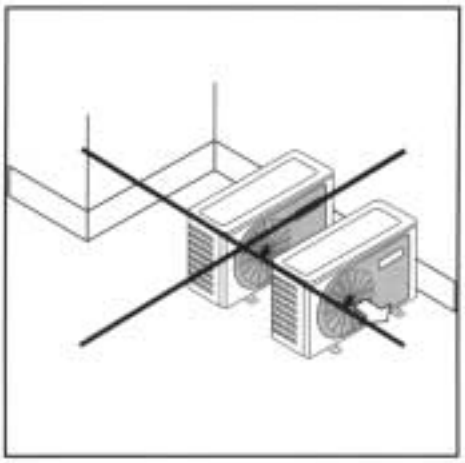
	MOC - MOH				
	07 to 18	**25**	**35**	**45**	**55**
A	500	300	300	300	300
B	200	500	600	600	600
C	100	100	100	100	100
D	600	600	800	800	800
E	190	210	210	210	300

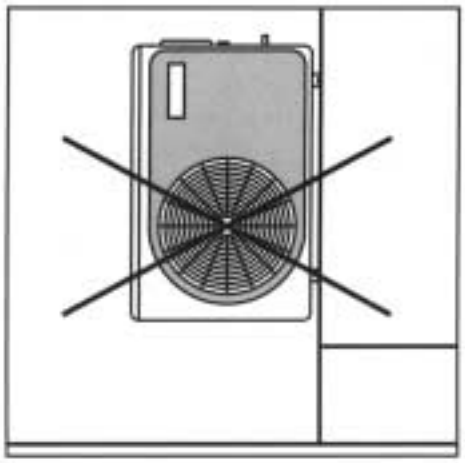
5 - Installation

Unit installation entails:

- unit mounting
- refrigerant piping connections
- condensate water drainage connections
- unit wiring connections.







Whatever type of installation is chosen for the unit, the following installation rules must be observed:

- The location selected for unit installation must be capable of withstanding the weight of the unit in its full operating configuration.
- Select a location where neither dust nor other foreign bodies will clog the unit coil.
- If the outdoor unit is installed on the ground, make sure that the location is not liable to flooding.
- Make sure that you know and apply any and all local rules and regulations concerning the installation of air conditioning equipment.
- Use the vibration isolators provided to prevent vibration transmission and resulting unnecessary noise.
- Do not install the equipment in explosive environments.
- Make sure that the surrounding atmosphere does not contain noxious or dangerous substances such as oil vapours or sulphur.
- If the air conditioner is installed in a polluted area, increase the frequency of maintenance operations.
- Avoid installing the unit where it will be in direct sunlight, especially if it is a cooling only model since direct sunlight will increase condensing pressure and reduce unit efficiency. Install units facing North whenever possible.
- In particularly windy places, the unit should be installed so that the prevailing wind does not interfere with air discharge from the unit (configuration with the wind blowing onto the side of the unit).
- MOH heat pump unit : install the unit at least 10 cm above ground level to facilitate drainage of defrost water and prevent accumulation of ice. In effet, defrost water can cause accumulation of ice under the unit during sub-freezing outdoor temperatures.
- Wherever possible, install the unit where it will be protected from rain, snow and run-offs from overhanging structures.
- In areas with heavy snowfall it is best to install the unit on wall supports.
- If condensates are not to be drained, do not install the elobow supplied with the unit.
- Make sure that the unit is installed level so that condensates will drain off correctly.
- In some regions, it is necessary to heat the bottom of the condensate drainage pan and the condensate drainage piping to avoid ice formation, and resulting ice build-up in the fan compartment (heater strip must be at least 25 W/m).
- All devices using fitted with electronic equipment are sensitive to lightning. It is therefore wise to protect the installation with a surge arrestor.

6 - Refrigerant circuit connections

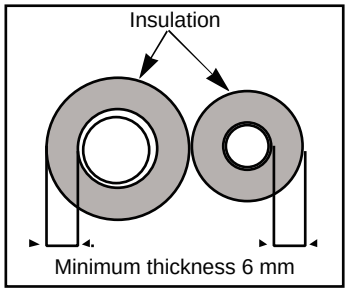
Make piping runs as short as possible and avoid all unnecessary changes in direction or elevation.

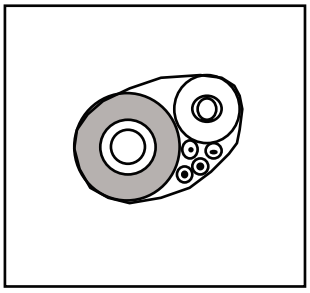
To prevent heat loss, the two lines must be insulated separately

Use an appropriate bending tool to form curves and avoid flattening the refrigerant tubes.

Fix piping with pipe clamps and make sure that any eventual pipe vibrations cannot be transmitted to the building structure.

Use refrigeration quality piping only with an operating pressure rating of at least 30 bars. Never use ordinary «plumbing» quality piping : you MUST use special de-oxidised, dehydrated, refrigerant quality copper piping.





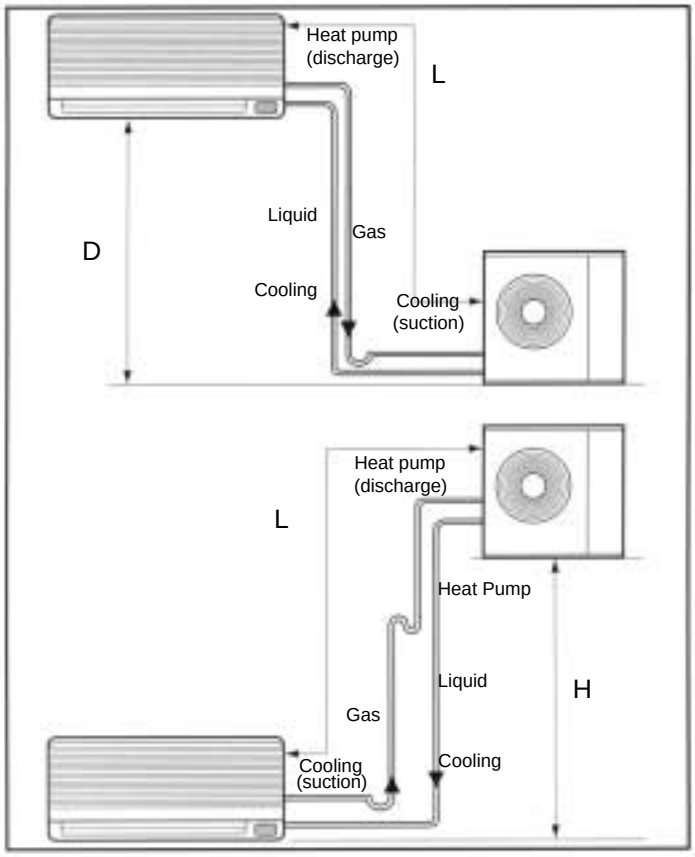
Pipe lengths

• Maximum piping lengths

MOC-MOH	07	09	12	18	25	35	45	55
D (m)	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15
L (m)	15	15	15	15	25	25	25	25
H (m)	7	7	7	7	10	10	10	10

Note : Where the difference in elevation between the indoor unit and the outdoor unit is greater than 5 metres, install an oil trap every 5 metres.

The suction line must have a 2% gradient up to the compressor on horizontal sections.
Where piping lengths are unusually long and include a large number of oil traps, it may be necessary to adjust the compressor oil charge.



• Refrigerant charge to be added per extra 5 meter of piping length

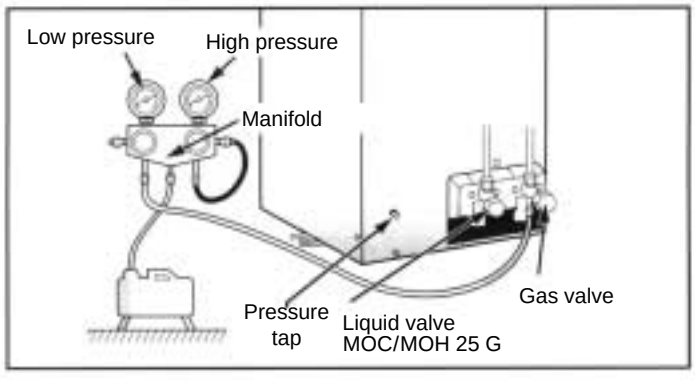
MOC-MOH	07	09	12	18	25	35	45	55
g/m	15	15	15	65	65	65	65	65

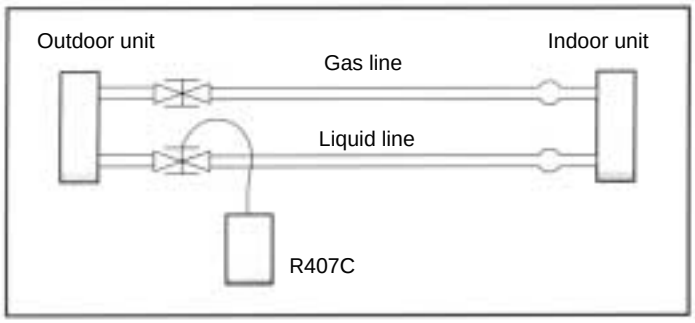
Refrigerant piping connections
(FLARE connections)

To avoid alteration of unit capacities, make sure that piping lengths and changes in elevation are kept to a strict minimum.

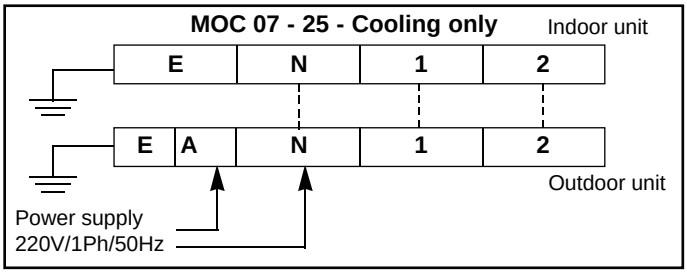
Before connecting the refrigerant lines, follow the procedures below (if pre-charged connection lines are not supplied) :

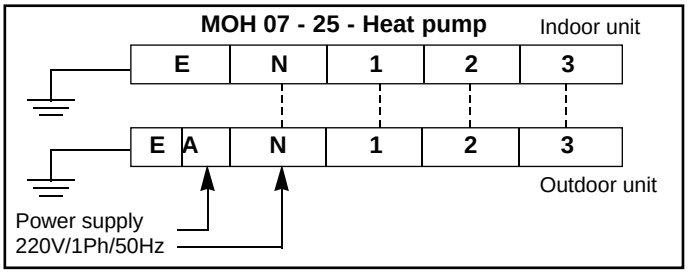
- Select copper pipe diameters according to the size of unit to be installed.
- Install the refrigeration lines, making sure that no foreign bodies get inside the piping.
- Install the flare connectors and flare the ends of the pipes.
- Evacuate the piping. This operation, which should last at least 15 minutes or even longer if there are large piping lengths and changes in elevation, should be followed by a leak test. To this effect, when the piping has been evacuated, close the pressure guage tap, note the value on the guage, then wait for 15 minutes. If the needle moves, there is a leak in the system. Make the necessary adjustments or repairs and repeat this procedure until the needle no longer moves. For greater precision, use a vacuometer, or pressurise the installation with 25 bars of dry nitrogen.
- Open the service valves and top up the refrigerant charge if necessary.

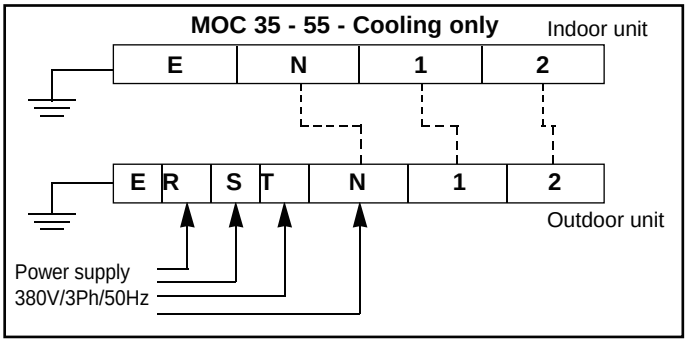


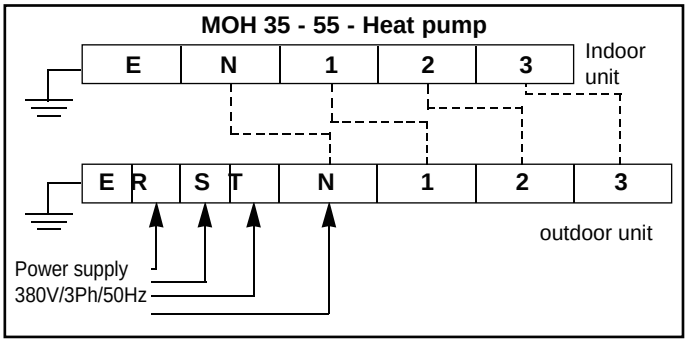


7 - Electrical connections









Wire sizes

MOC / MOH		07	09	12	18	25	35	45	55
Power supply	mm²	3 x 2,5					5 x 2,5		
Interconnection (Ind./Out.)	Cooling mm²	4 x 2,5							
	Heating mm²	5 x 2,5							
Fuse (Slo-blow)	A	10			16	20	16	20	

Terminals N and 1 (see diagrams above) correspond to power supply to the indoor unit coming from the outdoor unit.

Compressor power supply is established by terminal 2.

Power supply to the 4-way valve is established by terminal 3.

For further details on wiring of these units, see the diagrams pasted inside each unit.

8 - Defrost

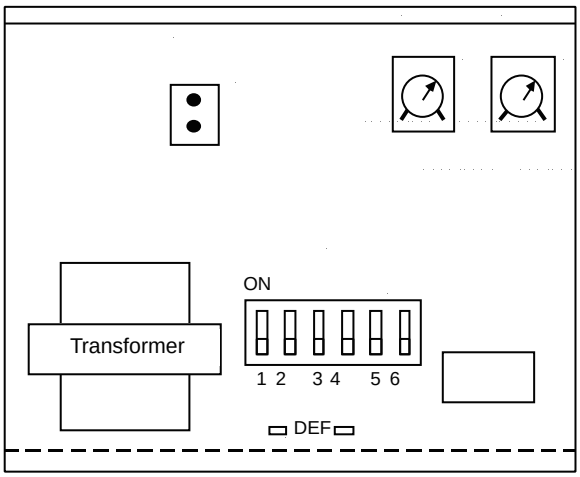
Defrost is handled via a defrost management electronic control board (model with two potentiometers and 6 dip switches, see diagram n°2). This enables defrost cycles to be initiated when the temperature reaches -5°C at the condenser coil bend. The end of defrost cycle set point is +10°C. The duration of the defrost cycle varies depending on operating conditions but it is limited to a maximum of 10 minutes. Time delay between successive defrost cycles is 30 minutes.

The defrost cycle can be forced into action by shunting terminals DEF on the defrost control board in the outdoor unit.

The time delay between successive defrost cycles and the maximum duration of each cycle are adjustable. If these need to be modified, please contact YORK first for technical advice.

- Low and high pressure switch settings on units :

  MOC/MOH 35-45-55-65 LP = 1.5 Bars HP = 28 Bars



① Start of defrost cycle temperature adjustment potentiometer

② End of defrost cycle temperature adjustment potentiometer

③ "Dip Switches" for adjusting time delay between defrost cycles and maximum defrost cycle duration.

④ Female sensor connection

⑤ Shunt these terminals to simulate a defrost cycle

Diagram n°2 - Adjustable Defrost Control Board

Depending on the climate, it may be necessary to adjust defrost cycle start and end temperatures.

This is done with a screwdriver : adjust potentiometers ① and ② .

Once the adjustment has been made, Disconnect the main power supply, wait 2 to 3 seconds then reconnect the power supply to reset the defrost control board.

9 - Regulator

9.1 - Low temperature kit

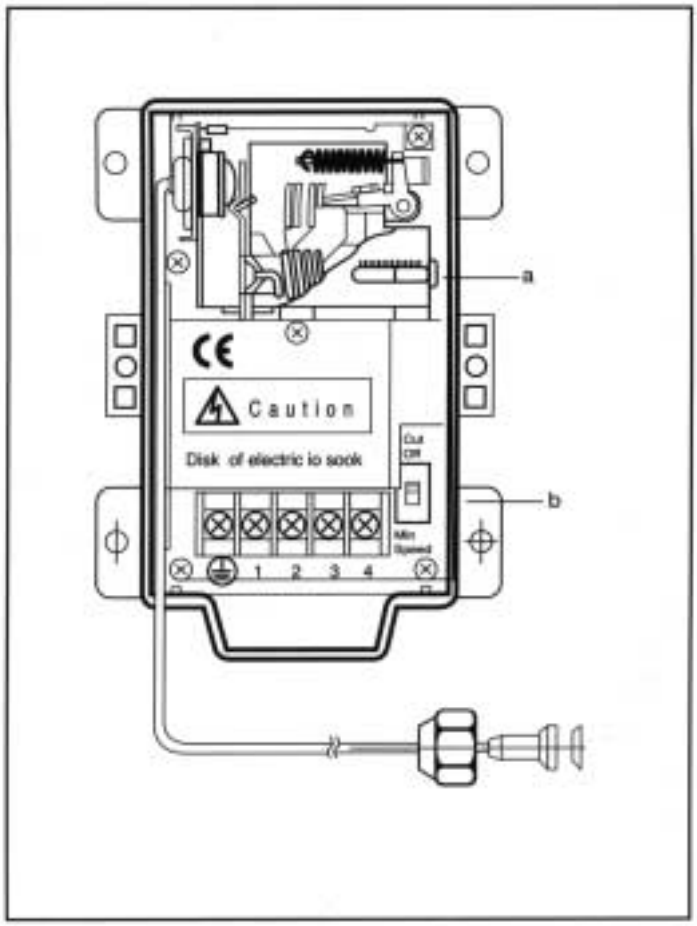
Installation of the low temperature kit should be envisaged whenever a unit must operate in cooling mode (in heating mode the kit is bypassed), at temperatures below the standard operating limits. If the kit is not installed and the unit is operated under such conditions, condensing pressure will be so low that the indoor unit coil will become frosted.

The function of the pressostatic low temperature kit is to maintain condensing pressure at a constant value, when the outdoor temperature drops, by reducing the speed of the fan on the outdoor unit.

Condensing temperature can be measured by a direct pressure reading using the Schrader valve. Factory setting is 16 bars, i.e. 45°C. Condensing pressure to be maintained is adjustable if necessary (ref a) with a screwdriver.

The condenser fan is controlled proportionnaly by a triac. Minimum voltage supplied by the controller is 45% of input voltage. This is a fixed value.

If for climatic reasons, condenser fan speed has to be reduced, complete stoppage of the fan can be obtained below the minimum voltage attained. Set the selector (ref b) on the "Cut Of" position to obtain fan stoppage. The initial position is “Min. Speed”.



9.2 - High pressure switch (inter-season starting kit) for MOH

This high pressure switch is only active in the heating mode and controls a hot gas bypass valve.This control device opens the hot gas bypass valve at 25bars and cuts out at 17 bars.

It is usually activated during the following phases :

- Start-up when the conditioned space is cold and the coil on the air handling unit is at a temperature lower than 35°C (indoor fan does not operate at coil temperatures lower than 35°C in the heating mode).
- Final phase of defrost cycle.
- Start-up in heating mode during the inter-season.

10 - Trouble-shooting guide

Note : Open the main unit power switch before proceeding with any repair operations.

Symptoms	Cause	Remedy
No heating or cooling		
The compressor and outdoor fan do not operate	Power failure	Contact the electrical utility company
	Fuse blown or circuit breaker open	Replace the fuse or reset the breaker
	Voltage is too low	Find the cause and fix it
	Faulty contactor, thermostat or relay	Replace the faulty component
	Electrical connections loose	Retighten the connections if necessary
	Faulty capacitor (single phase models)	Find the cause, then replace capacitor
	Thermostat adjustment too low (in heating mode) or too high (in cooling mode)	Change thermostat setting
	Incorrect wiring, terminals loose	Check and retighten
	Pressure switch tripped (depending on model)	Find the cause, then reset
The outdoor fans runs but the compressor will not start	Motor windings cut or grounded	Check the wiring and the compressor winding resistance
	Faulty capacitor (single phase models)	Find the cause, then replace capacitor
Insufficient heating or cooling		
Low refrigerant charge	Make sure there are no leaks	Remove charge, repair, evacuate and recharge
Insufficient airflow	Check the air filter, the damper positions. Check that air is not being recycled	Clean or replace, set the air damper to the right position
	Check cleanliness of unit coils	Clean the coils
	Capillaries obstructed or orifice plugged (humidity)	Remove charge, repair, evacuate and recharge
	Liquid and gas lines insulated together	Insulate them separately
Systems operates for long periods or continuously		
The compressor runs continuously	Thermostat adjustment too high (in heating mode) or too low (in cooling mode)	Change the setting
	No fan operation or faulty fan	Check condenser air circulation
	Refrigerant charge too low, leakage	Find leak, repair and recharge
	Heating/cooling load underestimated	Reduce load or use next unit size up
	Air or incondensables in refrigerant circuit	Remove charge, evacuate and recharge
Unit short-cycles		
The compressor starts but shuts down quickly on thermal protection	Too much or too little refrigerant	Remove charge, evacuate and recharge
	Air or incondensibles in refrigerant circuit	Remove charge, evacuate and recharge
	Faulty compressor	Determine the cause and replace compressor
	Power supply voltage too high or too low	Solve the problem
	Faulty condenser (single phase models)	Determine the cause and replace
	Faulty thermostat	Replace
	Restriction in the refrigeration circuit	Find restriction and repair.
	Frosted or plugged expansion device	Remove charge, evacuate and recharge
	Poor airflow on indoor or outdoor unit	Clean the coil and the filter if necessary, check that motors are operating properly
	Faulty power supply	Check wire guages, etc
	Changeover valve damaged or blocked open (heat pump units)	Replace it

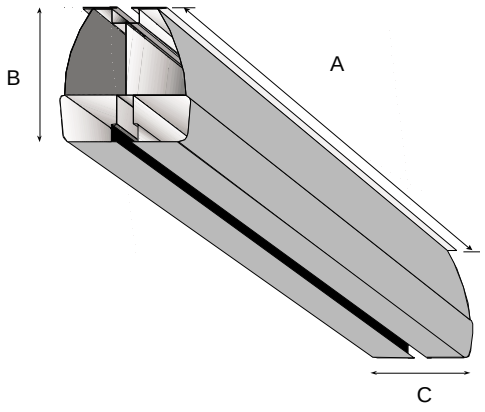
10 - Trouble-shooting guide (Cont'd)

Frosted indoor coil		
Ice build-up on indoor coil	Low refrigerant charge, refrigerant leak Insufficient airflow Low operating temperature limit exceeded	Repair the leak and recharge Check the condition of the air filters Check the cleanliness of the indoor coil Check fan motor operation Check that the air damper opens correctly (on units equipped with a damper) Install a low temperature kit
Unit noisy		
Faulty installation	Make sure vibration isolators have been installed. Check piping collars.	Tighten any loose components
Compressor noisy	Make sure that the compressor is not losing oil Excessive oil or refrigerant charge	Repair and add oil Remove excess charge
Electric heat does not work (on indoor units fitted with this option)		
Thermostat	Thermostat incorrectly adjusted	Readjust the thermostat Repair or replace the thermostat
Safety device	Check continuity through fuse Safety thermostat opens Faulty unit wiring	Replace faulty elements Check indoor unit airflow Check cleanliness of air filter and coil Open air balancing dampers If ducts are long, inhibit low, and perhaps even medium fan speeds Check that wiring complies with applicable diagrams
Excessive or insufficient discharge pressure		
Excessive discharge pressure	Outdoor coil dirty Indoor unit fan (heating mode) or outdoor unit fan (cooling mode) faulty Excessive refrigerant charge Air or incondensables in refrigerant circuit	Clean the coil Replace the fan Remove excess charge Check the circuit, evacuate, and recharge
Insufficient discharge pressure	Refrigerant charge too low Liquid line blocked or crushed Compressor valves worn out or leaking	Find and repair the leak, top up refrigerant charge Find obstructions and eliminate them. Replace the compressor
Excessive or insufficient suction pressure		
Excessive suction pressure	Refrigerant overcharge Cycle changeover valve faulty or leaking (heat pump units)	Remove excess refrigerant Replace the valve
Insufficient suction pressure	Low refrigerant charge Outdoor unit coil (heating mode) or indoor unit coil (cooling mode) frosted Insufficient airflow on the outdoor unit coil (heating mode) or the indoor unit coil (cooling mode) Suction line obstructed Expansion device obstructed or iced up. Poor contact the line and and the defrost sensor in the heating mode (heat pump units) Condenser airflow too high (in the cooling mode) in relation to outdoor air temperature	Add some refrigerant Find cause and fix it Make sure that the indoor or outdoor unit fan is operating properly Find obstruction and eliminate Remove charge, evacuate, recharge Reinstall the sensor correctly using a contact compound. Insulate the assembly Install a low temperature kit

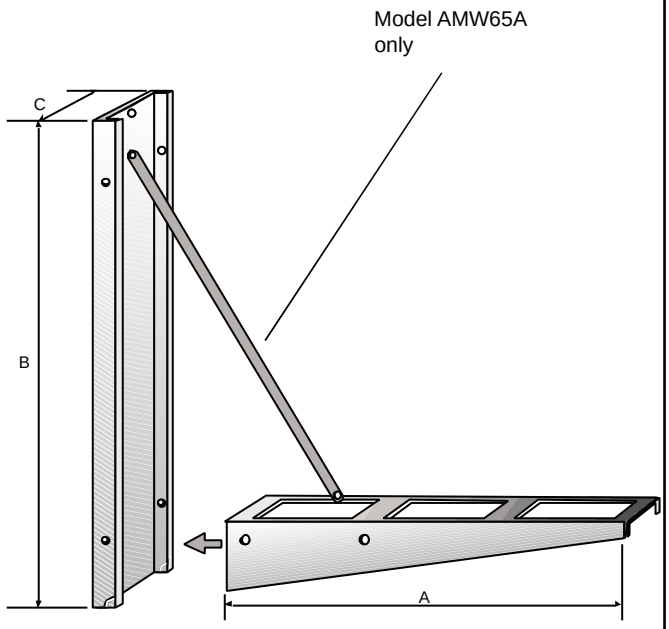
11 - Accessories

Floor supports and wall supports

Type of support	MOC-MOH	Ref.	A	B	C
Floor	07 to 18 25 to 55	AMF44B AMF50A	350 500	100 100	100 100
Wall	07 to 12 18 25 to 55	AMW42A AMW50A AMW65A	420 495 650	500 600 750	44 44 44



Floor support



Wall mounting support

12 - Technical appendix

Unit Capacity

Total cooling capacity can be determined by using correction factors C1, C2 and C3.

Given cooling capacity = Cooling capacity at standard rating conditions x C1 x C2 x C3.

C1 = Capacity correction factor for temperature
C2 = Capacity correction for piping length
C3 = Capacity correction for indoor unit fan speed

Capacity correction factor for temperature (C1)

Cooling capacity correction factor

Indoor Temperature °C WB	Outdoor Temperature °C DB					
	19	25	30	35	40	46
23	-	1.20	1.15	1.11	1.06	1
19	1.10	1.08	1.04	1	0.96	0.90
14	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.79	0.74

Heating capacity correction factor

Indoor Temperature °C DB	Outdoor Temperature °C WB				
	14	10	6	0	-8
23	1.20	1.04	0.96	0.77	0.58
20	1.25	1.10	1	0.80	0.69
17	1.30	1.13	1.04	0.83	0.63

Capacity correction factor for piping length (C2)

	Indoor unit	
Piping length (m)	7.5	10
Correction factor C2	1	0.98

Capacity correction factor for indoor fan speed (C3)

	Indoor unit		
Fan speed	High	Medium	Low
Correction factor C3	1	0.90	0.75

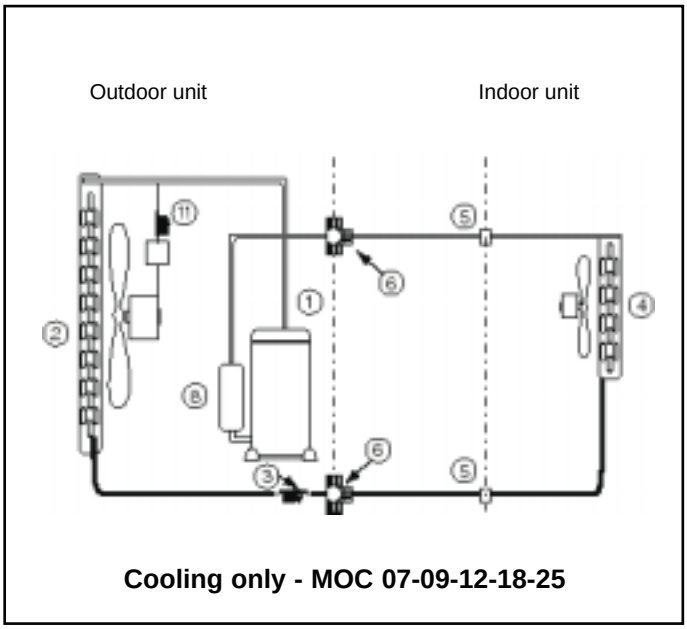
Operating temperature limits

	Maximum	Minimum
Cooling mode	+46°C	0°C (-10°C with fan stoppage)
Heating mode	+28°C (heat pump mode)	-10°C

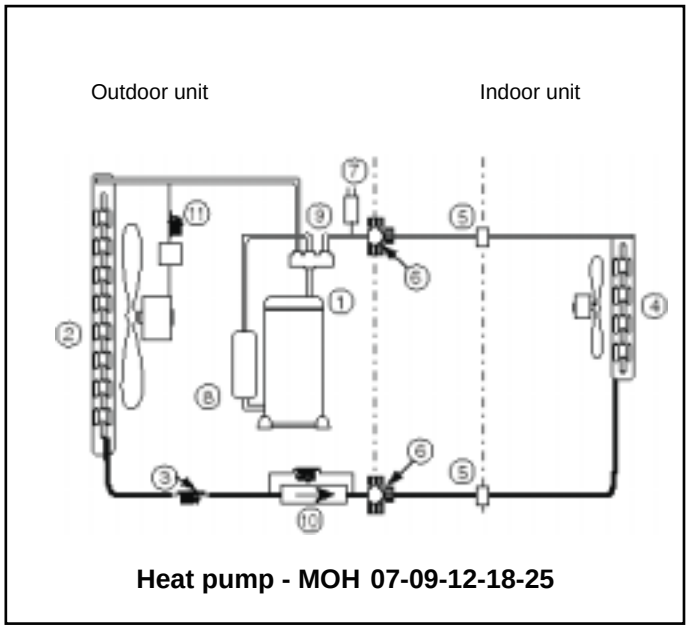
Correction factors (C1) determine the instantaneous capacity (which does not take account of defrosting on heat pump units). These capacities may vary slightly, depending on the size of the unit.

12 - Technical appendix (cont'd)

Cooling circuit diagrams



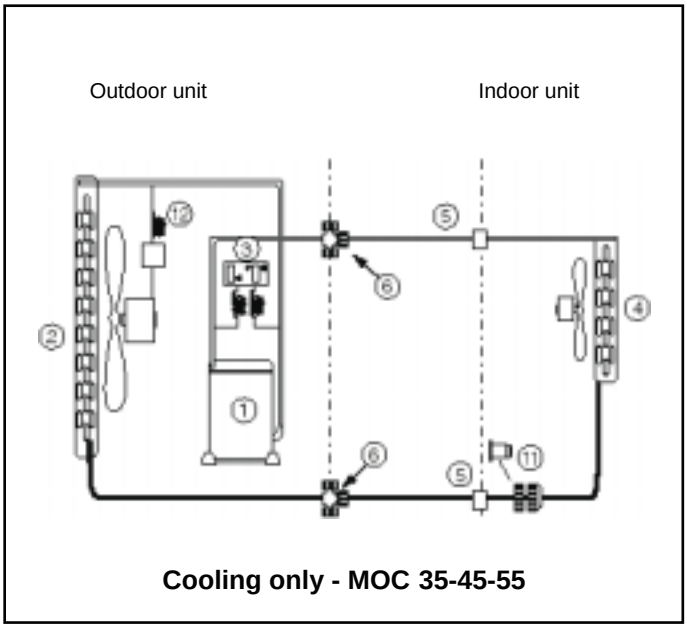
Cooling only - MOC 07-09-12-18-25



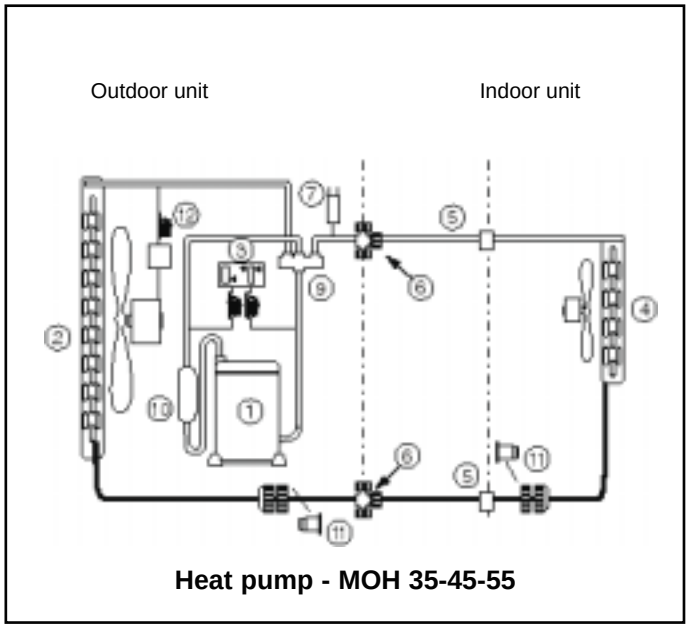
Heat pump - MOH 07-09-12-18-25

Legend:

1. Compressor
2. Outdoor unit coil
3. Capillary tube
4. Indoor unit coil
5. Refrigerant circuit piping
6. Isolating valve with pressure tap
7. High pressure switch (intermediate season safety in heating mode)
8. Anti-slugging receiver
9. 4-way cycle changeover valve
10. Non-return valve
11. Pressure operated low temperature kit (activated in cooling mode)



Cooling only - MOC 35-45-55



Heat pump - MOH 35-45-55

Legend

1. Compressor
2. Outdoor unit coil
3. Combined HP/LPpressure switch (manual reset for the HP switch)
4. Indoor unit coil
5. Refrigerant circuit piping
6. Isolating valves with pressure taps
7. HP pressure switch (interseason start-up safety in heating mode)
9. 4-way cycle changeover valve
10. Anti-slugging receiver
11. Restrictor
12. Pressure operated speed control (activated in cooling mode)

YORK®

Minisplit unit start-up check-list

Contractor	**Equipment reference numbers**	
Location :	**Indoor unit**	**Outdoor unit**
Order/invoice number :	Type	Type
Installation start-up date :	Serial Number	Serial Number

Power supply and unit	Single phase		3 Ph1-2 =		V	A	Neutral	Earth
interconnection cables	Ph/N =	V	Ph2-3 =		V	A	yes	yes
with corresponding currents	Ph =	A	Ph3-1 =		V	A	no	no
Power supply cable	Guage =			mm^2	Length =			m
Interconnection cable	Guage =			mm^2	Length =			m
Type of line protection	Type				Current =			A
Check that all electrical connections are tight and that the unit is properly earthed								
Refrigeration piping	Ø liquid =			in.	l. liquid =			m
	Ø gas =			in.	l. gas =			m
Position of indoor unit	Height of the unit =			m	Height of the room =			m
Dif. in elevation between units	indoor > outdoor			m	ext > int			m
Changes in direction	Number of oil traps =				Number of bends =			
Condensate pump	Pumping height =			m	Type of drainage =			
Condensate drainage	U-Bend ❑ yes		❑ no		Ø drainage piping =			cm
Evaporator	Return air temperature =			°C	Air discharge temp. =			°C
Condenser	Inlet air temperature =			°C	Outlet air temp. =			°C
Temperature measurements	Superheat =			°C	Sub-cooling =			°C
Low temperature kit	❑ yes				❑ no			
Fan rotation correct (direction)	❑ yes				❑ no			
Suction pressure	LP at low speed =			Bar	LP at high speed =			Bar
Discharge pressure	HP at low speed =			Bar	HP at high speed =			Bar
Compressor Amps	I at low speed =			A	I at high speed =			A
Control thermostat	cut out (open)=			°C	cut in (closed) =			°C
Low pressure switch	trip =			Bar	reset =			Bar
High pressure switch	trip =			Bar	reset =			Bar
Refrigerant charge top-up	❑ yes / quantity =			g	❑ no			
Oil top-up	❑ yes / quantity =			g	❑ no			
Checked unit charge	❑ yes				❑ no			

Check that you have :

- ✓ Completely opened the isolating valves.
- ✓ Insulated the gas and liquid lines separately.
- ✓ Tightened all flare connections.
- ✓ Leak-tested the entire installation.
- ✓ Evacuated the refrigeration circuit.
- ✓ Tested all functions of the air conditioner in the heating and the cooling mode.
- ✓ Tested the crankcase heater for correct operation.
- ✓ Installed the units in accordance with all instructions given in the documentation.

Name, address and phone number of your contractor :

CE CONFORMITY DECLARATION FOR MACHINES

WE: C.R. YORK, S.L.
PASEO ESPRONCEDA, 278, 08.204 SABADELL

DECLARE UNDER OUR OWN RESPONSIBILITY THAT THE MACHINE:

DESIGNATION: **Split System Outdoor Unit**
TYPE: **MOC 07 to 55 and MOH 07 to 55**
SERIAL NUMBER:

IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF:

- **APPLICABLE EEC DIRECTIVES 89/392/EC, 89/336/CEE**

- **NATIONAL STANDARDS AND TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS ISO 9001, (Pr EN378)**

AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING HARMONIZED STANDARDS

- **EN60204-1, EN292-1, EN292-2, EN563, EN294, EN953, EN55014, EN60555-2, EN50082-1**

NAME : **KACHIT**
SURNAME : **SRIMUNCHU**
POSITION : **Quality Manager**

SIGNATURE :

ORIGINAL FOR CUSTOMER USE

DE-COMMISSIONING DISMANTLING & DISPOSAL

This product contains refrigerant under pressure, rotating parts, and electrical connections which may be a danger and cause injury !
All work must only be carried out by competent persons using suitable protective clothing and safety precautions.

Read the Manual

Risk of electric shock

Unit is remotely controlled and may start without warning

1. Isolate all sources of electrical supply to the unit including any control system supplies switched by the unit. Ensure that all points of electrical and gas isolation are secured in the OFF position. The supply cables and gas pipework may then be disconnected and removed. For points of connection refer to unit installation instructions.
2. Remove all refrigerant from each system of the unit into a suitable container using a refrigerant reclaim or recovery unit. This refrigerant may then be re-used, if appropriate, or returned to the manufacturer for disposal. **Under NO circumstances should refrigerant be vented to atmosphere.** Where appropriate, drain the refrigerant oil from each system into a suitable container and dispose of according to local laws and regulations governing disposal of oily wastes.
3. Packaged units can generally be removed in one piece after disconnection as above. Any fixing down bolts should be removed and then the unit lifted from position using the points provided and equipment of adequate lifting capacity. Reference MUST be made to the unit installation instructions for unit weight and correct methods of lifting. Note that any residual or spilt refrigerant oil should be mopped up and disposed of as described above.
4. After removal from position the unit parts may be disposed of according to local laws and regulations.

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Manufacturer reserves the right to change specifications without prior notice.