

# KAISAI



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**ENGINEERING DATA**  
MONO TYPE HEAT PUMP



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# Part 1

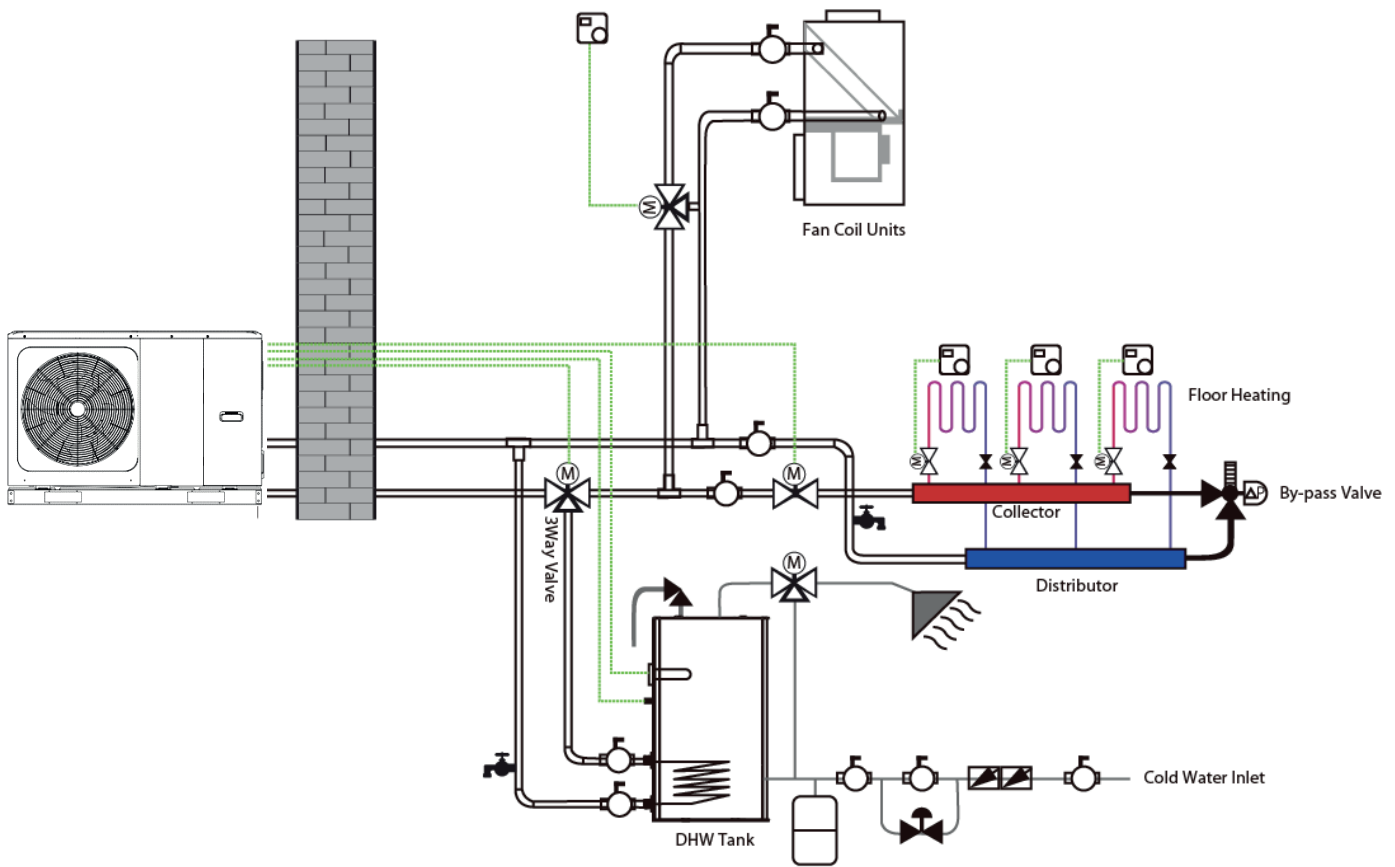
## General Information

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# 1 Mono System

## 1.1 System Schematic

Figure 1-1.1: System schematic



Mono system is an integrated air to water heat pump system which is one-stop solution for space heating, space cooling and domestic hot water, The outdoor heat pump system extracts heat from the outdoor air and transfers this heat through refrigerant piping to the plate heat exchanger in the hydronic system. The heated water in the hydronic system circulates to low temperature heat emitters (floor heating loops or low temperature radiators) to provide space heating, and to the domestic hot water tank to provide domestic hot water. The 4-way valve in the outdoor unit can reverse the refrigerant cycle so that the hydronic system can provide chilled water for cooling using fan coil units.

The heating capacity of heat pumps decreases with ambient temperature dropping. Mono can be equipped with a backup electric heater to provide additional heating capacity for use during extremely cold weather when the heat pump capacity is insufficient. The backup electric heater also serves as a backup in case of heat pump malfunction and for anti-freeze protection of the outside water piping in winter.

## 1.2 System Configurations

Mono system can be configured to run with the electric heater either enabled or disabled and can also be used in conjunction with an auxiliary heat source such as a boiler.

The chosen configuration affects the size of heat pump that is required. Three typical configurations are described below. Refer to Figure 1-1.2.

### Configuration 1: Heat pump only

- The heat pump covers the required capacity and no extra heating capacity is necessary.
- Requires selection of larger capacity heat pump and implies higher initial investment.
- Ideal for new construction in projects where energy efficiency is paramount.

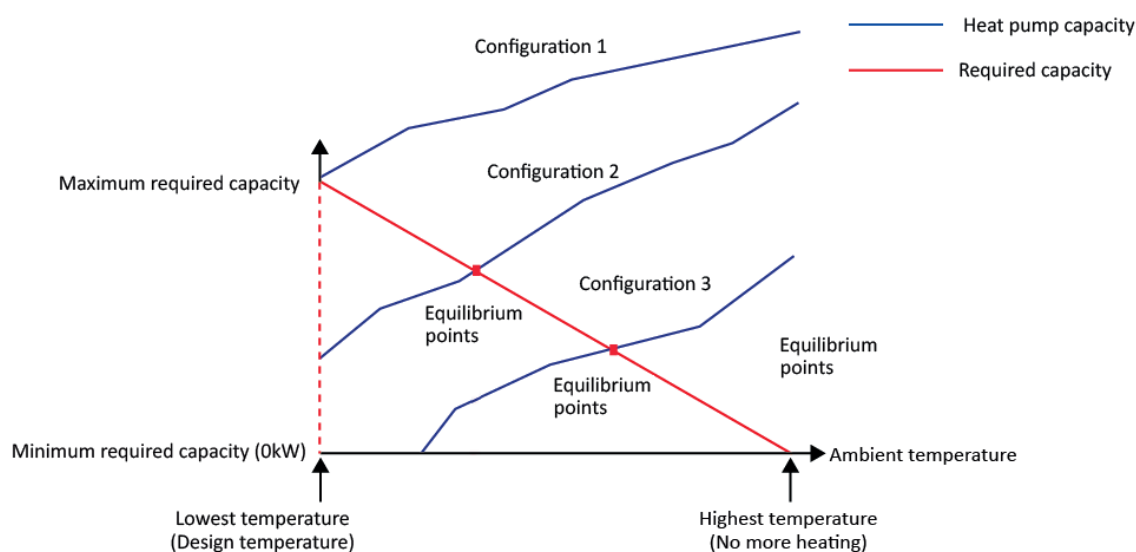
### Configuration 2: Heat pump and backup electric heater

- Heat pump covers the required capacity until the ambient temperature drops below the point at which the heat pump is able to provide sufficient capacity. When the ambient temperature is below this equilibrium point (as shown in Figure 1-1.2), the backup electric heater supplies the required additional heating capacity.
- Best balance between initial investment and running costs, results in lowest lifecycle cost.
- Ideal for new construction.

### Configuration 3: Heat pump with auxiliary heat source



- Heat pump covers the required capacity until the ambient temperature drops below the point at which the heat pump is able to provide sufficient capacity. When the ambient temperature is below this equilibrium point (as shown in Figure 1-1.2), depending on the system settings, either the auxiliary heat source supplies the required additional heating capacity or the heat pump does not run and the auxiliary heat source covers the required capacity.
- Enables selection of lower capacity heat pump.
- Ideal for refurbishments and upgrades.

Figure 1-1.2: System configurations



## 2 Unit Capacities

Table 1-2.1: Mono unit capacity range and unit appearances

Capacity	6kW	8kW	10kW	12kW	14kW	16kW
Model <sup>1</sup> (KHC-)	06RY1	08RY1	10RY1	12RY3	14RY3	16RY3
Appearance						

Notes:

- The presence or omission of the letter R in the model names indicates the unit's power supply:  
R: 3-phase, 380-415V, 50Hz; Omitted: 1-phase, 220-240V, 50Hz.

## 3 Nomenclature



1 - 1phase, 220-240V, 50Hz  
3 - 3phase, 380-415V, 50Hz

RY - Refrigerant R32

06 - 6kW

HC - monoblock

K - Kaisai



## 4 System Design and Unit Selection

### 4.1 Selection Procedure

#### Step 1: Total heat load calculation

Calculate conditioned surface area  
Select the heat emitters (type, quantity, water temperature and heat load)

#### Step 2: System configuration

Decide whether to include AHS and set AHS's switching temperature  
Decide whether backup electric heater is enabled or disabled

#### Step 3: Selection of outdoor units

Determine required total heat load on outdoor units  
Set capacity safety factor  
Select power supply

Provisionally select Mono unit capacity based on nominal capacity

Correct capacity of the outdoor units for the following items:  
Outdoor air temperature / Outdoor humidity / Water outlet temperature<sup>1</sup> /  
Altitude / Anti-freeze fluid

Is corrected Mono unit capacity  $\geq$  Required total heat load on outdoor units<sup>2</sup>

Yes

No

Mono system selection  
is complete

Select a larger model or enable  
backup electric heater operation

#### Notes:

1. If the required water temperatures of the heat emitters are not all the same, the Mono's outlet water temperature setting should be set at the highest of the heat emitter required water temperatures. If the water outlet design temperature falls between two temperatures listed in the outdoor unit's capacity table, calculate the corrected capacity by interpolation.
2. If the outdoor unit selection is to be based on total heating load and total cooling load, select Mono units which satisfy not only the total heating load requirements but also the total cooling load requirements.

## 4.2 Leaving Water Temperature (LWT) Selection

The recommended design LWT ranges for different types of heat emitter are:

- For floor heating: 30 to 35°C
- For fan coil units: 30 to 45°C
- For low temperature radiators: 40 to 50°C

## 4.3 Optimizing System Design

To get the most comfort with the lowest energy consumption with, it is important to take account of the following considerations:

- Choose heat emitters that allow the heat pump system to operate at as low a hot water temperature as possible whilst still providing sufficient heating.
- Make sure the correct weather dependency curve is selected to match the installation environment (building structure, climate) as well as ender user's demands.
- Connecting room thermostats (field supplied) to the hydronic system helps prevent excessive space heating by stopping the outdoor unit and circulator pump when the room temperature is above the thermostat set point.

## 5 Typical Applications

### 5.1 Application 1

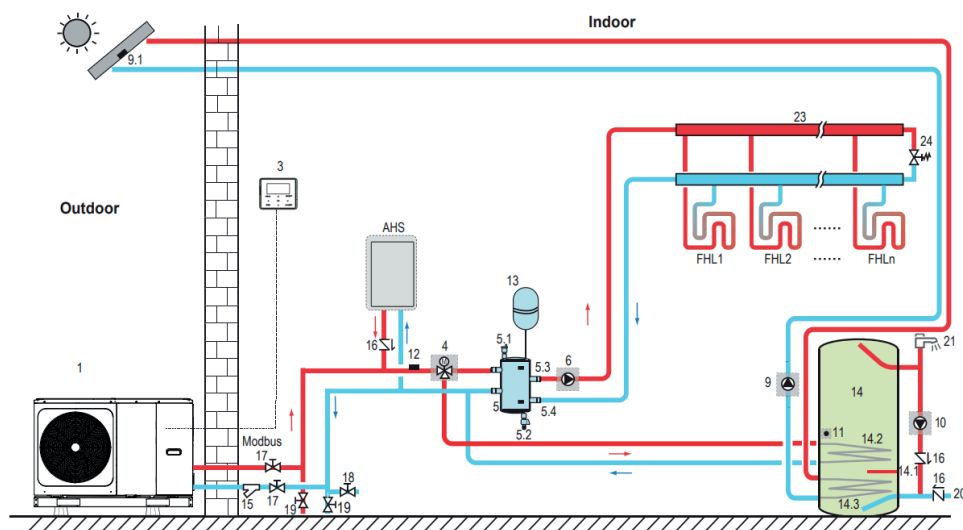


Figure 1-5.1: Application 1

Legend			
1	Outdoor unit	14	Domestic hot water tank (Field supply)
3	User interface	14.1	TBH: Domestic hot water tank booster heater (Field supply)
4	SV1:3-way valve (Field supply)	14.2	Coil 1, heat exchanger for heat pump
5	Balance tank (Field supply)	14.3	Coil 2, heat exchanger for Solar energy
5.1	Automatic bleed valve	15	Filter (Accessory)
5.2	Drainage valve	16	Check valve (Field supply)
5.3	Tbt1: Balance tank upper temperature sensor (Optional)	17	Shut-off valve (Field supply)
5.4	Tbt2: Balance tank lower temperature sensor (Optional)	18	Filling valve (Field supply)
6	P_o: Zone A circulation pump (Field supply)	19	Drainage valve (Field supply)
9	P_s: Solar pump (Field supply)	20	Tap water inlet pipe (Field supply)
9.1	Tsolar: Solar temperature sensor (Optional)	21	Hot water tap (Field supply)
9.2	Solar panel (Field supply)	23	Collector/distributor (Field supply)
10	P_d: DHW pipe pump (Field supply)	24	Bypass valve (Field supply)
11	T5: Domestic water tank temperature sensor (Accessory)	FHL1...n	Floor heating loop (Field supply)
12	T1: Water flow temperature sensor (Optional)	AHS	Auxiliary heat source (Field supply)
13	Expansion vessel (Field supply)		

Notes:

1. The example is just for application illustration; please confirm the exact installation method according to the installation manual.

### 5.1.1 Space heating

The ON/OFF signal and operation mode and temperature setting are set on the user interface. P\_o (6) keeps running as long as the unit is ON for space heating, SV1(4) keeps OFF.

### 5.1.2 Domestic water heating

The ON/OFF signal and target tank water temperature (T5S) are set on the user interface. P\_o (6) stops running as long as the unit is ON for domestic water heating, SV1(4) keeps ON.

### 5.1.3 AHS (auxiliary heat source) control

The AHS function is set on the indoor unit

1) When the AHS is set to be valid only for heating mode, AHS can be turned on in the following ways:

- a. Turn on the AHS via BACKHEATER function on the user interface;
- b. AHS will be turned on automatically if initial water temperature is too low or target water temperature is too high at low ambient temperature.

P\_o (6) keeps running as long as the AHS is ON, SV1(4) keeps OFF.

2) When the AHS is set to be valid for heating mode and DHW mode. In heating mode, AHS control is same as part 1); In DHW mode, AHS will be turned on automatically when the initial domestic water temperature T5 is too low or the target domestic water temperature is too high at low ambient temperature. P\_o (6) stops running, SV1(4) keeps ON.

3) When the AHS is set to be valid, M1M2 can be set to be valid on the user interface. In heating mode, AHS will be turned on if M1M2 dry contact closes. This function is invalid in DHW mode.

### 5.1.4 TBH (tank booster heater) control

The TBH function is set on the user interface.

1) When the TBH is set to be valid, TBH can be turned on via TANKHEATER function on the user interface; In DHW mode, TBH will be turned on automatically when the initial domestic water temperature T5 is too low or the target domestic water temperature is too high at low ambient temperature.

2) When the TBH is set to be valid, M1M2 can be set to be valid on the user interface. TBH will be turned on if M1M2 dry contact closes.

### 5.1.5 Solar energy control

Hydraulic module recognizes solar energy signal by judging Tsolar or receiving SL1SL2 signal from user interface. The recognition method can be set via SOLAR INPUT on the user interface. Please refer to 8.8.5 "For solar energy input signal" for wiring.

1) When Tsolar is set to be valid, Solar energy turns ON when Tsolar is high enough, P\_s(9) starts running; Solar energy turns OFF when Tsolar is low, P\_s (9) stops running.

2) When SL1SL2 control is set to be valid, Solar energy turns ON after receiving Solar kit signal from user interface, P\_s (9) starts running; Without solar kit signal. Solar energy turns OFF, P\_s (9) stops running. The room thermostats are not connected to the Mono unit but to a motorized valve. Each room's temperature is regulated by the motorized valve on its water circuit. Domestic hot water is supplied from the domestic hot water tank connected to the Mono unit. A bypass valve is required.

## 5.2 Application 2

ROOM THERMOSTAT Control for Space heating or cooling need to be set on the user interface. It can be set in three ways: MODE SET/ONE ZONE/DOUBLE ZONE. The indoor unit can be connected to a high voltage room thermostat and a low voltage room thermostat. A hydraulic adapter box can also be connected. Another six thermostats can be connected to the hydraulic adapter box. Please refer to “ROOM THERMOSTAT in installation manual” for wiring.

### 5.2.1 One zone control

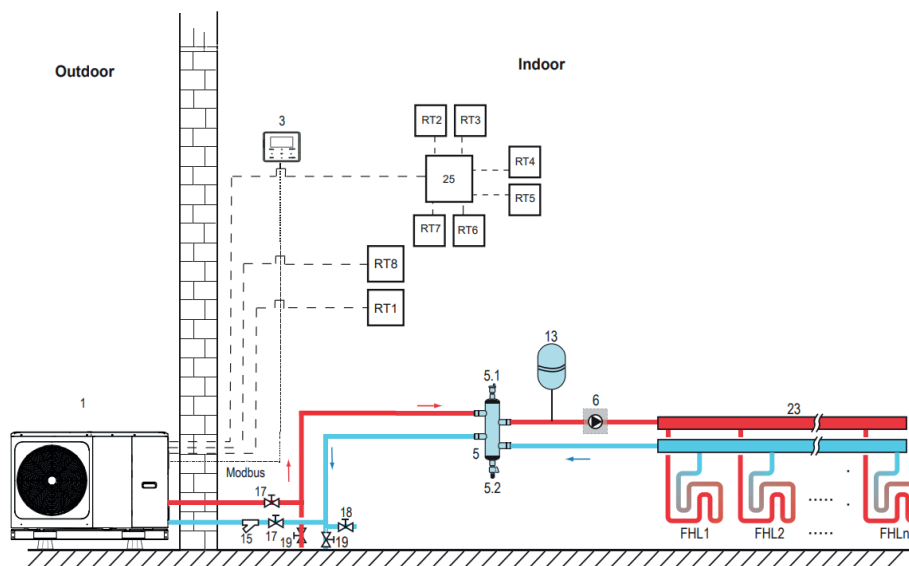


Figure 1-5.2: Application 2-One zone control

Legend			
1	Outdoor unit	17	Shut-off valve (Field supply)
3	User interface	18	Filling valve (Field supply)
5	Balance tank (Field supply)	19	Drainage valve (Field supply)
5.1	Automatic bleed valve	23	Collector/distributor (Field supply)
5.2	Drainage valve	25	Hydraulic adapter box (Optional)
6	P_o: Zone A circulation pump (Field supply)	RT 1...7	Low voltage room thermostat (Field supply)
13	Expansion vessel (Field supply)	RT8	High voltage room thermostat (Field supply)
15	Filter (Accessory)	FHL1...n	Floor heating loop (Field supply)

Notes:

1. The example is just for application illustration; please confirm the exact installation method according to the installation manual.

### Space heating

One zone control: the unit ON/OFF is controlled by the room thermostat, cooling or heating mode and outlet water temperature is set on the user interface. System is ON when any “HL” of all the thermostats closes. When all “HL” open, system turns OFF.

### The circulation pumps operation

When the system is ON, which means any “HL” of all the thermostats closes, P\_o(6) starts running; When the system is OFF, which means all “HL” close, P\_o (6) stops running.

**5.2.2 Mode set control**

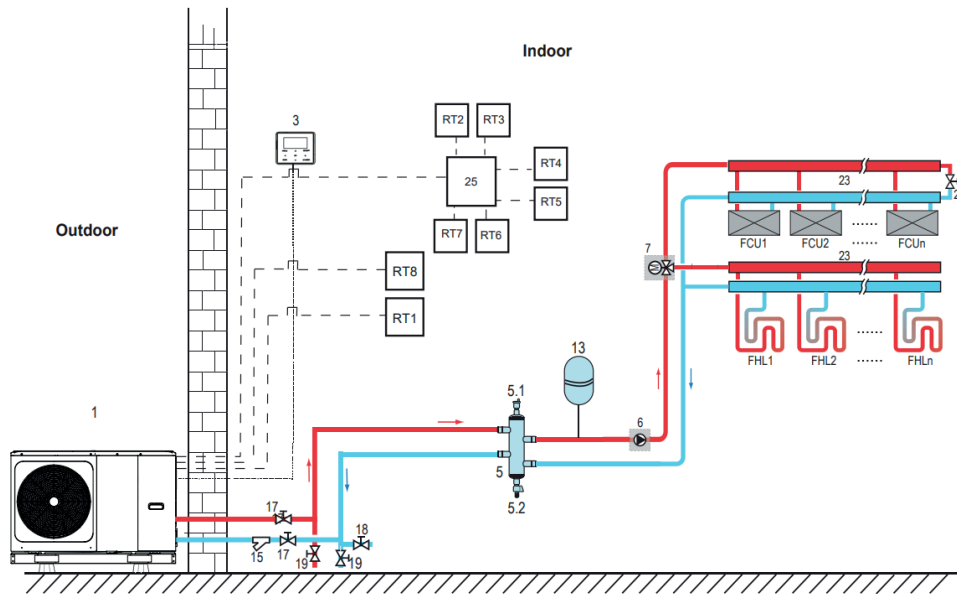


Figure 1-5.3: Application 2- Mode set control

Legend			
1	Outdoor unit	17	Shut-off valve (Field supply)
3	User interface	18	Filling valve (Field supply)
5	Balance tank (Field supply)	19	Drainage valve (Field supply)
5.1	Automatic bleed valve	23	Collector/distributor (Field supply)
5.2	Drainage valve	24	Bypass valve (Field supply)
6	P_o: Zone A circulation pump (Field supply)	25	Hydraulic adapter box (Optional)
7	SV2: 3-way valve (Field supply)	RT 1...7	Low voltage room thermostat (Field supply)
13	Expansion vessel (Field supply)	RT8	High voltage room thermostat (Field supply)
15	Filter (Accessory)	FHL1...n	Floor heating loop (Field supply)
		FCU1...n	Fan coil unit (Field supply)

Notes:

1. The example is just for application illustration; please confirm the exact installation method according to the installation manual.

**Space heating**

Cooling or heating mode is set via the room thermostat, water temperature is set on the user interface. 1) When any “CL” of all the thermostats close, system will be set at cooling mode. 2) When any “HL” of all the thermostats close and all “CL” open, system will be set at heating mode.

**The circulation pumps operation**

- 1) When the system is in cooling mode, which means any “CL” of all the thermostats closes, SV2(7) keeps OFF, P\_o(6) starts running;
- 2) When the system is in heating mode, which means one or more “HL” close and all “CL” open, SV2(7) keeps ON, P\_o(6) starts running.

5.2.3 Double zone control

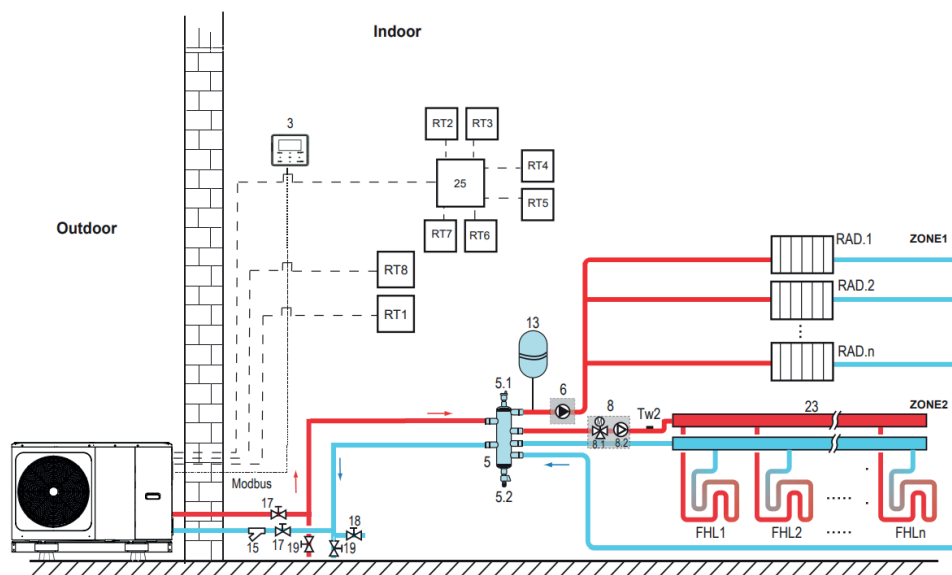


Figure 1-5.4: Application 2-Double zone control

Legend			
1	Outdoor unit	17	Shut-off valve (Field supply)
3	User interface	17	Shut-off valve (Field supply)
5	Balance tank (Field supply)	18	Filling valve (Field supply)
5.1	Automatic bleed valve	19	Drainage valve (Field supply)
5.2	Drainage valve	23	Collector/distributor (Field supply)
6	P_o: Zone A circulation pump (Field supply)	25	Hydraulic adapter box (Optional)
8	Mixing station (Field supply)	RT 1...7	Low voltage room thermostat (Field supply)
8.1	SV3: Mixing valve (Field supply)	RT8	High voltage room thermostat (Field supply)
8.2	P_c: zone 2 circulation	FHL1...n	Floor heating loop (Field supply)
13	Expansion vessel (Field supply)	Tw2	Zone 2 water flow temperature sensor (Optional)
15	Filter (Accessory)	RAD.1...n	Radiator (Field supply)

Notes:

1. The example is just for application illustration; please confirm the exact installation method according to the installation manual.

Space heating

Zone1 can operate in cooling mode or heating mode, while zone2 can only operate in heating mode; While installation, for all thermostats in zone1, only “H、L” terminals need to be connected. For all thermostats in zone2, only “C、L” terminals need to be connected.

1) The ON/OFF of zone1 is controlled by the room thermostats in zone1. When any “HL” of all thermostats in zone1 closes, zone1 turns ON. When all “HL” turn OFF, zone1 turns OFF; Target temperature and operation mode are set on the user interface;

2) In heating mode, the ON/OFF of zone2 is controlled by the room thermostats in zone2. When any “CL” of all thermostats in zone2 closes, zone2 turns ON. When all “CL” open, zone2 turns OFF. Target temperature is set on the user interface; Zone 2 can only operate in heating mode. When cooling mode is set on the user interface, zone2 keeps in OFF status.

The circulation pump operation

When zone 1 is ON, P\_o(6) starts running; When zone 1 is OFF, P\_o(6) stops running;

When zone 2 is ON, SV3(8.1) is ON, P\_c(8.2) starts running; When zone 2 is OFF, SV3(8.1) is OFF, P\_c(8.2) stops running .

The floor heating loops require a lower water temperature in heating mode compared to radiators. To achieve these two set points, a mixing station is used to adapt the water temperature according to requirements of the floor heating loops. The radiators are directly connected to the unit water circuit and the floor heating loops are after the mixing station. The mixing station is controlled by the unit.

**5.3 Application 3**

**5.3.1 Group control**

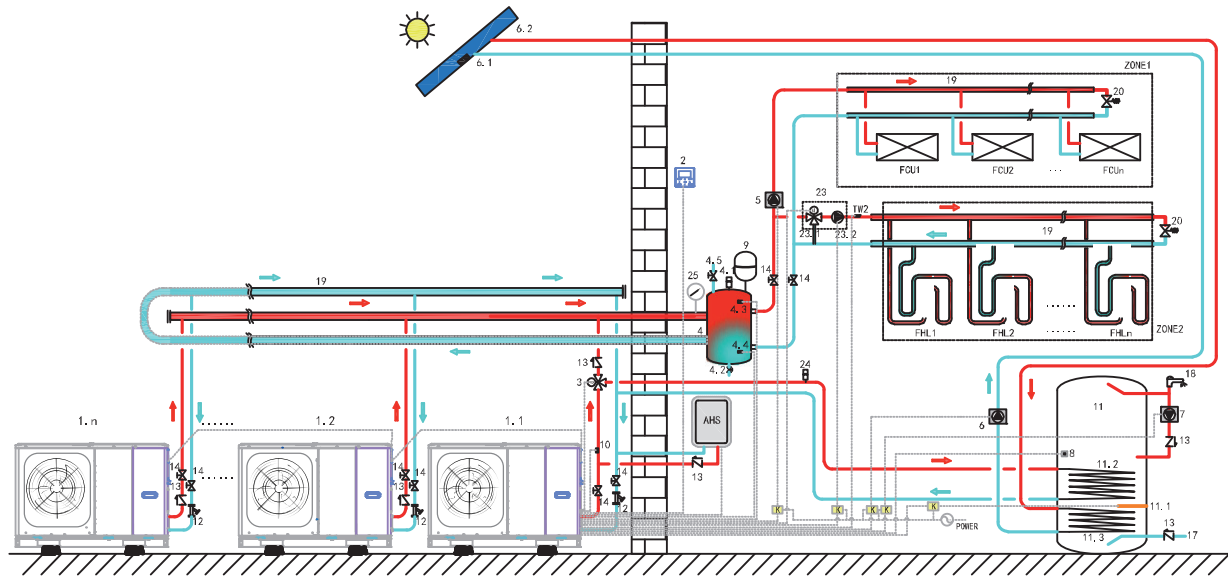


Figure 1-5.5: Application 3- Parallel system control

Legend			
1.1	Master unit	11.3	Coil 2: heat exchanger for heat pump
1.2...n	Slave unit	12	Filter(Accessory)
2	User interface	13	Check valve (Field supply)
3	SV1: 3-way valve(Field supply)	14	Shut-off valve(Field supply)
4	Balance tank(Field supply)	17	Tap water inlet pipe(Field supply)
4.1	Automatic bleed valve	18	Hot water tap(Field supply)
4.2	Drainage valve	19	Collector/Distributor(Field supply)
4.3	Tbt1: Balance tank upper temperature sensor(optional)	20	Bypass valve(Field supply)
4.4	Tbt2: Balance tank lower temperature sensor(optional)	23	Mixing station(Field supply)
4.5	Filling valve	23.1	SV3: Mixing valve(Field supply)
5	P_O: Outside circulation pump (Field supply)	23.2	P_C: Zone B circulation pump(Field supply)
6	P_S: Solar pump(Field supply)	24	Automatic bleed valve(Field supply)
6.1	Tsolar: Solar temperature sensor(Optional)	25	Water manometer(Field supply)
6.2	Solar panel (Field supply)	Tw2	Zone B water flow temperature sensor(Optional)
7	P_D: DHW pipe pump(Field supply)	RAD 1...n	Radiator(Field supply)
8	T5: Domestic water tank temperature sensor(Accessory)	FHL 1...n	Floor heating loop(Field supply)
9	Expansion vessel(Field supply)	K	Contactora(Field supply)
10	T1: Total water flow temperature sensor(Optional)	ZONE 1	The space operate cooling or heating mode
11	Domestic water tank(Field supply)	ZONE 2	The space operate heating mode
11.1	TBH: Domestic water tank heater	AHS	Auxiliary heat source(Field supply)
11.2	Coil 1: heat exchanger for heat pump		

Notes:

1. The example is just for application illustration; please confirm the exact installation method according to the installation manual.

Modularity is perfect when an extension of capacity becomes required as the building cooling/heating demand evolves. 6 units can be controlled in group. The group control system can control and view the operation of the entire system only by connecting the master to the wire controller. If the DHW function is required, the water tank can only be connected to the master unit water circuit through a three-way valve, and controlled by the master unit. If AHS is needed, it can only be connected to the master waterway and controlled by the master unit. The Tbt1 temperature sensor must be installed in the parallel system (otherwise unit cannot be started). If the balance tank is too large, Tbt2 needs to be added in order to improve the control accuracy. Tbt2 is set in the lower part of the balance tank. The water inlet and outlet pipe joints of each unit of the parallel system should be connected with soft connections and one-way valves must be installed at the water outlet pipe.



### Space heating

All salve units can operate in space heating mode. The operation mode and setting temperature are set on the user interface(2). Due to changes of the outdoor temperature and the required load indoors, multiple outdoor units may operate at different times.

In cooling mode, SV3(23.1) and P\_C(23.2) keep OFF, P\_O(5) keeps ON;

In heating mode, when both ZONE 1 and ZONE 2 work, P\_C(23.2) and P\_O(5) keeps ON, SV3(23.1) switches between ON and OFF according to the set Tw2.

In heating mode, when only ZONE 1 works, P\_O(5) keep ON, SV3(23.1) and P\_C(23.2) keep OFF.

In heating mode, when only ZONE 2 works, P\_O(5) keep OFF, P\_C(23.2) keep ON, SV3(23.1) switches between ON and OFF according to the set Tw2.

### Domestic water heating

Only master unit(1.1) can operate in DHW mode. T5S is set on the user interface(2). In DHW mode, SV1(3) keeps ON. When master unit operated in DHW mode, slave units can operate in space cooling/heating mode.

### AHS control

AHS should be set via the dip switches on main board; AHS is only controlled by master unit. When master unit operates in DHW mode, AHS can only be used for producing domestic hot water; when master unit operates in heating mode, AHS can only be used for heating mode.

1) When AHS is set valid only for heating mode, it will be turned on in following conditions:

- a. Turn on BACKUPHEATER function on user interface;
- b. Master unit operates in heating mode. When inlet water temperature is too low or ambient temperature is too low, the target leaving water temperature is too high, AHS will be turned on automatically.

2) When the AHS is set valid for heating mode and DHW mode. It will be turned on in following conditions:

When master unit operates in heating mode, conditions of turning on AHS is same as 1);

When master unit operates in heating mode, if T5 or ambient temperature is too low, target T5 temperature is too high, AHS will be turned on automatically.

3)When AHS is valid, and the operation of AHS is controlled by M1M2.

When M1M2 closes, AHS is turned on. When master unit operates in DHW mode, AHS can not be turned on by closing M1M2.

### TBH control

TBH should be set via the dip switches on main board. TBH is only controlled by master unit.

1) When the TBH is set to be valid, TBH can be turned on via TANKHEATER function on the user interface; In DHW mode, TBH will be turned on automatically when the initial domestic water temperature T5 is too low or the target domestic water temperature is too high at low ambient temperature.

2) When the TBH is set to be valid, M1M2 can be set to be valid on the user interface. TBH will be turned on if MIM2 dry contact closes.

### Solar energy control

Solar energy is only controlled by master.

Hydraulic module recognizes solar energy signal by judging Tsolar or receiving SL1SL2 signal from user interface. The recognition method can be set via SOLAR INPUT on the user interface.

1)When Tsolar is set to be valid, Solar energy turns ON when Tsolar is high enough, P\_s starts running; Solar energy turns OFF when Tsolar is low, P\_s stops running.

2)When SL1SL2 control is set to be valid, Solar energy turns ON after receiving Solar kit signal from user interface, P\_s starts running; Without solar kit signal. Solar energy turns OFF, P\_s stops running.



# Part 2

## Engineering Data

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# 1 Specifications

## KHC-06(08,10)RY1

Table 2-1.1: KHC-06(08,10)RY1 specifications

Outdoor unit model name			KHC-06RY1	KHC-08RY1	KHC-10RY1
Power supply	V/Ph/Hz		220-240/1/50		
Heating A7W35	Capacity	kW	6.35	8.40	10.0
	Rated input	kW	1.28	1.63	2.02
	COP		4.95	5.15	4.95
Heating A7W45	Capacity	W	6.30	8.10	10.0
	Rated input	W	1.70	2.10	2.67
	COP		3.70	3.85	3.75
Heating A7W55	Capacity	W	6.00	7.50	9.50
	Rated input	W	2.03	2.36	3.06
	COP		2.95	3.18	3.10
Cooling A35W18	Capacity	W	6.50	8.30	9.90
	Rated input	W	1.35	1.64	2.18
	EER		4.80	5.05	4.55
Cooling A35W7	Capacity	W	7.00	7.45	8.20
	Rated input	W	2.33	2.22	2.52
	EER		3.00	3.35	3.25
SCOP	Water outlet at 35°C		A+++		
	Water outlet at 55°C		A++		
Sound power Level <sup>3</sup>	Heating A7W35	dB	58	59	60
Compressor	Type		Twin rotary		
Outdoor fan	Motor type		DC fan	DC fan	
	Number of fans		1	1	
Air side heat exchanger			Finned tube		
Refrigerant			R32 1.4kg		
Unit dimension (W×H×D)		mm	1295×792×429	1385×945×526	
Packing dimension (W×H×D)		mm	1375×945×475	1465×1120×560	
Net/Gross weight		kg	98/121	121/148	
Outdoor air temperature range	Cooling	°C	-5 ~ 43		
	Heating	°C	-25 ~ 35		
	DHW	°C	-25 ~ 43		
Water side heat exchanger			Plate type		
Water side connection			R1 "	R5/4"	R5/4"
Water outlet temperature range	Cooling	°C	5 ~ 30		
	Heating	°C	12 ~ 65		
	DHW ( tank )	°C	10 ~ 60		

Abbreviations:

DHW: Domestic hot water

Notes:

1. Relevant EU standards and legislation: EN14511; EN14825; EN50564; EN12102; (EU) No 811/2013; (EU) No 813/2013; OJ 2014/C 207/02.
2. Seasonal space heating energy efficiency class tests in average climate conditions.
3. Sound power test condition: EN12102-1

## KHC-12RY3 / KHC-14RY3 / KHC-16RY3

Table 2-1.3: KHC-12(14,16)RY3 specifications

kW			12	14	16
Outdoor unit model name			KHC-12RY3	KHC-14RY3	KHC-16RY3
Power supply		V/Ph/Hz	380-415/3/50		
Heating A7W35	Capacity	kW	12.1	14.5	15.9
	Rated input	kW	2.44	3.15	3.53
	COP			4.95	4.60
Heating A7W45	Capacity	W	12.3	14.1	16.0
	Rated input	W	3.32	3.92	4.57
	COP			3.70	3.60
Heating A7W55	Capacity	W	11.9	13.8	16.0
	Rated input	W	3.90	4.68	5.61
	COP			3.05	2.95
Cooling A35W18	Capacity	W	12.00	13.50	14.90
	Rated input	W	3.04	3.75	4.38
	EER			3.95	3.60
Cooling A35W7	Capacity	W	11.5	12.4	14.0
	Rated input	W	4.18	4.96	5.60
	EER			2.75	2.50
SCOP	Water outlet at 35°C		A+++		
	Water outlet at 55°C		A++		
Sound power Level <sup>3</sup>	Heating A7W35	dB	65	65	68
Compressor	Type		Twin rotary		
Outdoor fan	Motor type		DC fan		
	Number of fans		1		
Air side heat exchanger		Finned tube			
Refrigerant		R32 1.75kg			
Unit dimension (W×H×D)		mm	1385×945×526		
Packing dimension (W×H×D)		mm	1465×1120×560		
Net/Gross weight		kg	160/188		
Outdoor air temperature range	Cooling	°C	-5 ~ 43		
	Heating	°C	-25 ~ 35		
	DHW	°C	-25 ~ 43		
Water side heat exchanger		Plate type			
Water side connection		R5/4"			
Water outlet temperature range	Cooling	°C	5 ~ 30		
	Heating	°C	12 ~ 65		
	DHW ( tank )	°C	10 ~ 60		

## Abbreviations:

DHW: Domestic hot water

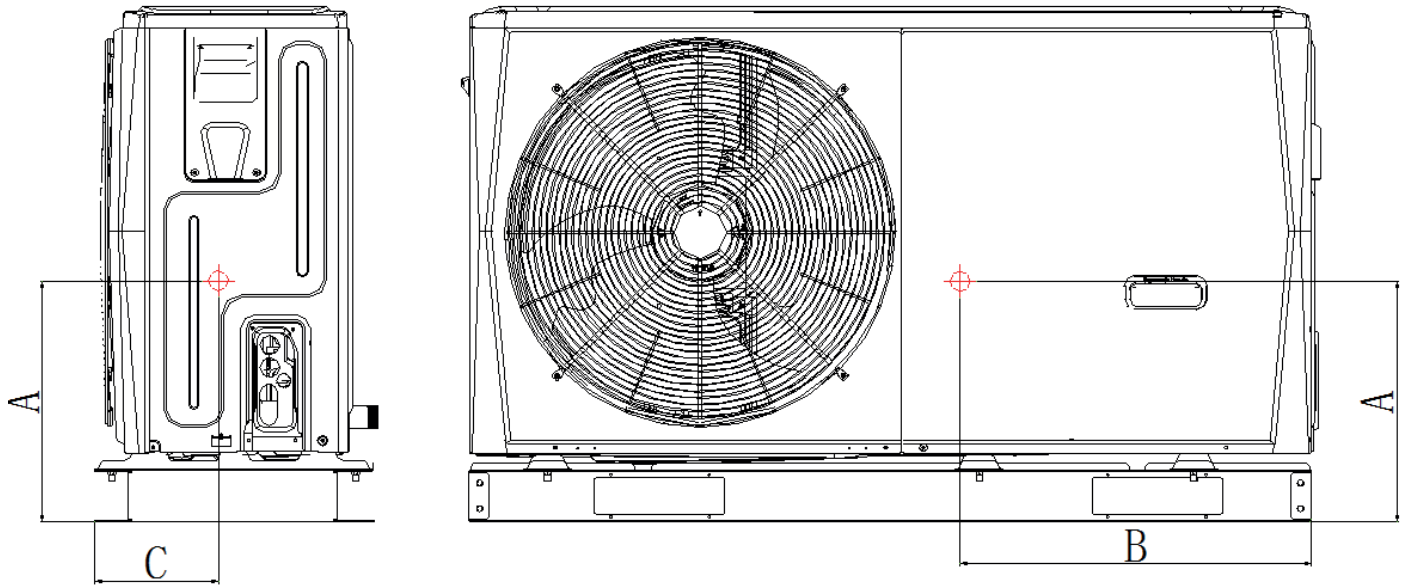
## Notes:

1. Relevant EU standards and legislation: EN14511; EN14825; EN50564; EN12102; (EU) No 811/2013; (EU) No 813/2013; OJ 2014/C 207/02.
2. Seasonal space heating energy efficiency class tests in average climate conditions.
3. Sound power test condition: EN12102-1

## 2 Dimensions and Center of Gravity

### KHC-06RY1

Figure 2-2.1: KHC-06RY1 dimensions and center of gravity (unit: mm)



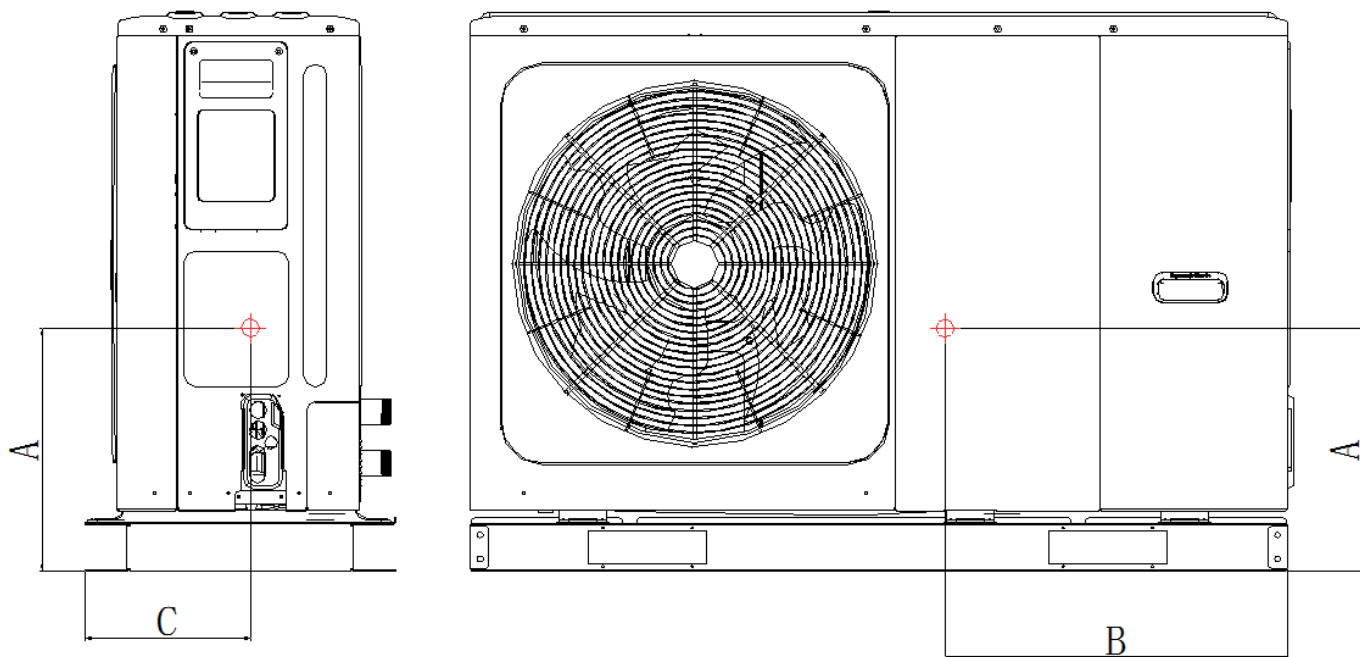
unit: mm

Model	A	B	C
6kW	370	540	190

**KHC-08RY1 / KHC-10RY1**

**KHC-12RY3 / KHC-14RY3 / KHC-16RY3**

Figure 2-2.2: KHC-08(10)RY1 / KHC-12(14,16)RY3 dimensions and center of gravity (unit: mm)



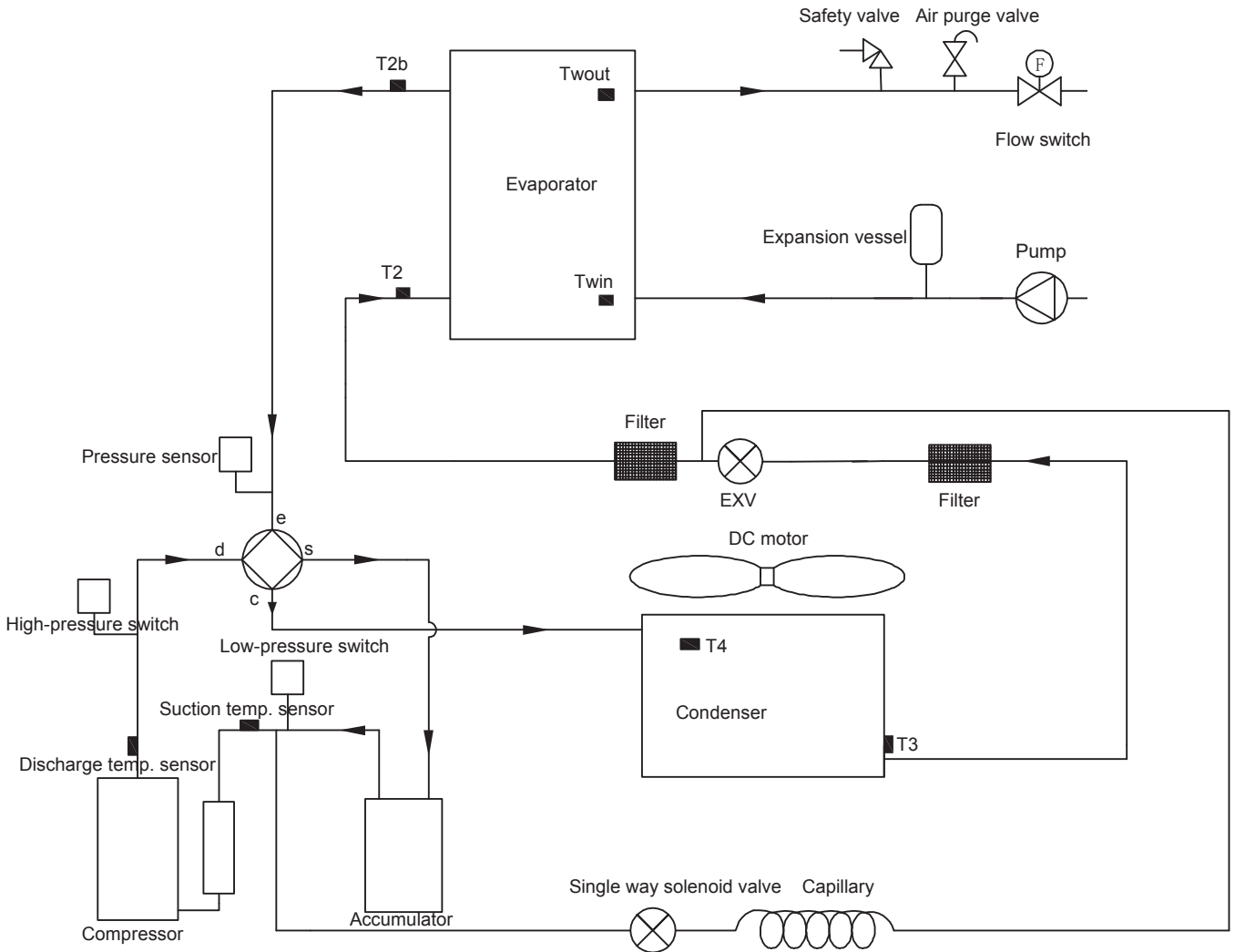
unit: mm

Model	A	B	C
8/10kW	410	580	280
12-16kW 3Ph	285	245	245

### 3 Piping Diagrams

**KHC-06(08,10)RY1 / KHC-12(14,16)RY3**

Figure 2-3.1: KHC-06(08,10)RY1/ KHC-12(14,16)RY3 piping diagram

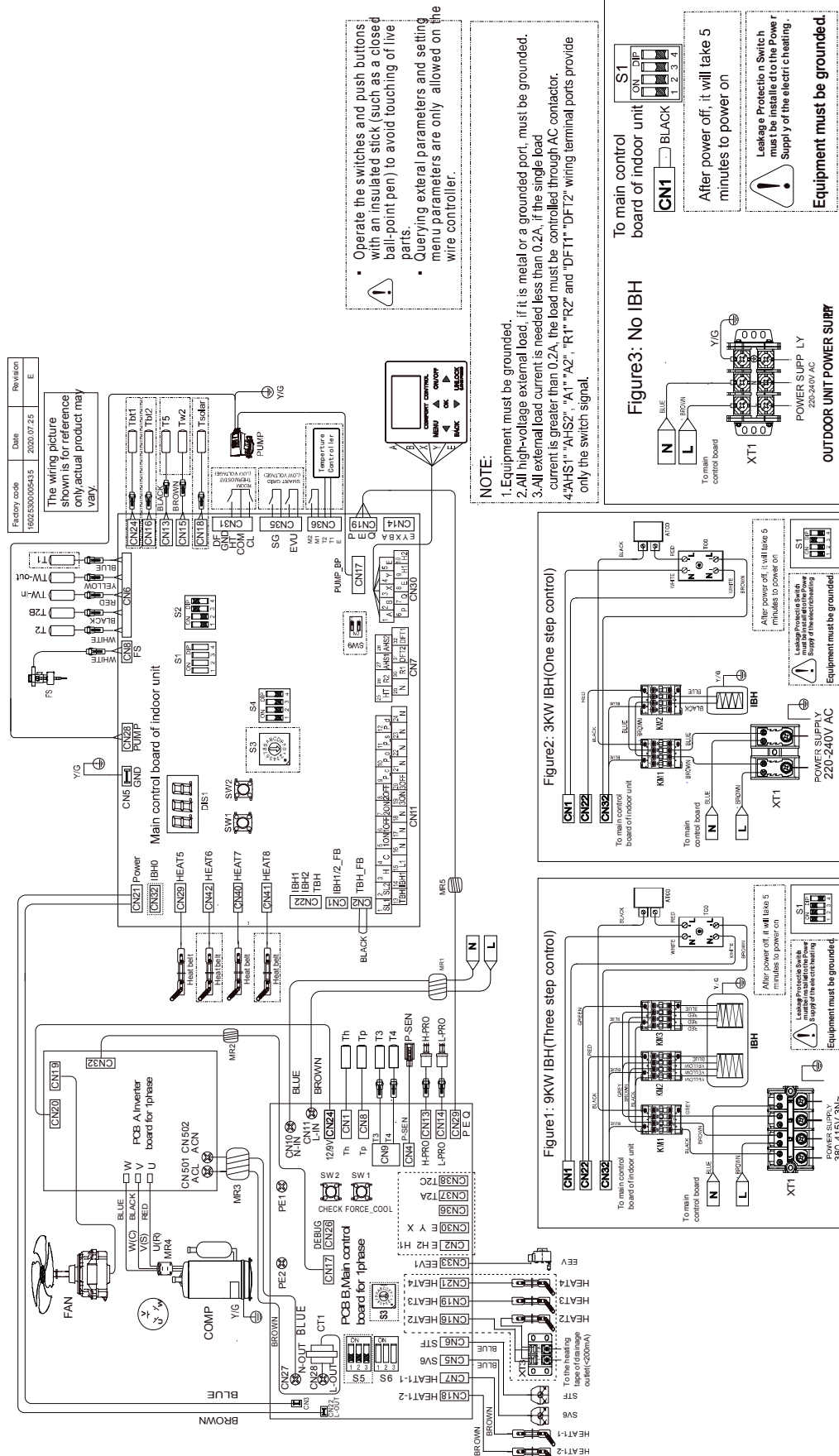




# 4 Wiring Diagrams

## KHC-06RY1 / KHC-08RY1/ KHC-10RY1

Figure 2-4.1: KHC-06(08,10)RY1 wiring diagram

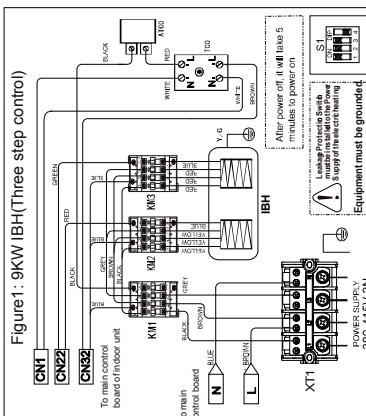
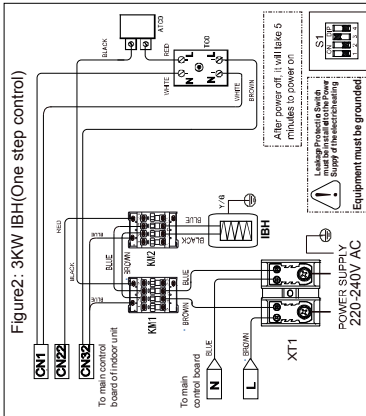


⚠ Operate the switches and push buttons with an insulated stick (such as a closed ball-point pen) to avoid touching of live parts.

- Querying external parameters and setting menu parameters are only allowed on the wire controller.

**NOTE:**

1. Equipment must be grounded.
2. All high-voltage external load, if it is metal or a grounded port, must be grounded.
3. All external load current is needed less than 0.2A, if the single load current is greater than 0.2A, the load must be controlled through AC contactor.
4. AHS1 "AHS2", "A1" "A2", "R1" "R2" and "DF1" "DF2" wiring terminal ports provide only the switch signal.



**Figure 3: No IBH**

To main control board of indoor unit

⚠ Leaking a Protection n-Switch must be installed into the Power Supply of the electric heating.

**Equipment must be grounded.**

After power off, it will take 5 minutes to power on

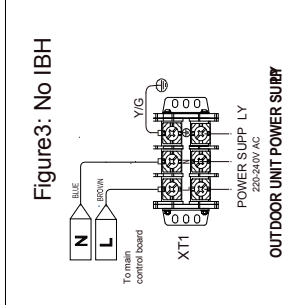
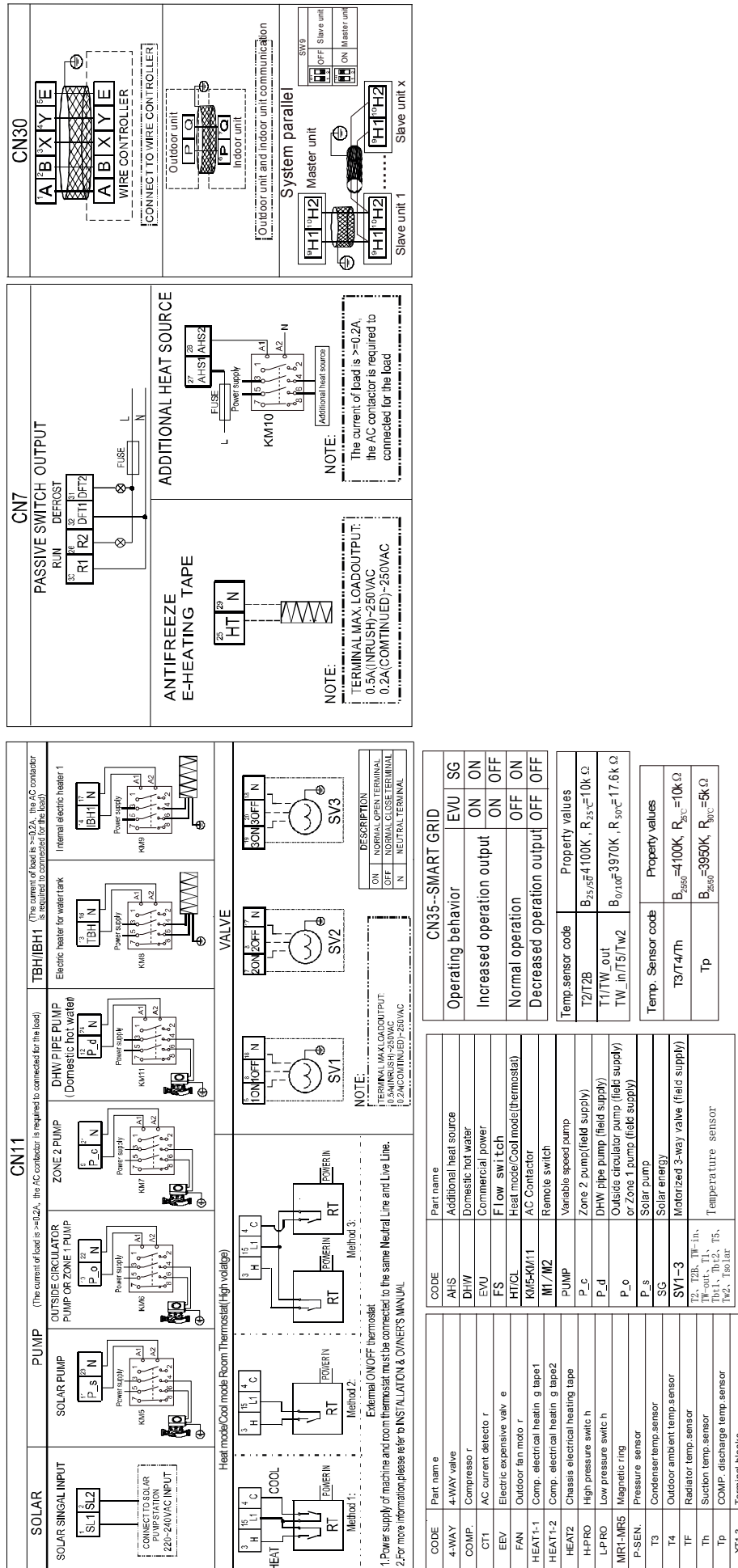


Figure continued on next page ...

Figure 2-4.1: KHC-06(08,10)RY1 wiring diagram (continued)



Operating behavior	EVU	SG
Increased operation output	ON	ON
Normal operation	OFF	ON
Decreased operation output	OFF	OFF

Temp. sensor code	Property values
T2/T2B	B <sub>25/50</sub> =4100K, R <sub>25</sub> =10K Ω
T1/TW_out	B <sub>0/100</sub> =3970K, R <sub>50</sub> =17.6K Ω
TW_in/T5/TW2	

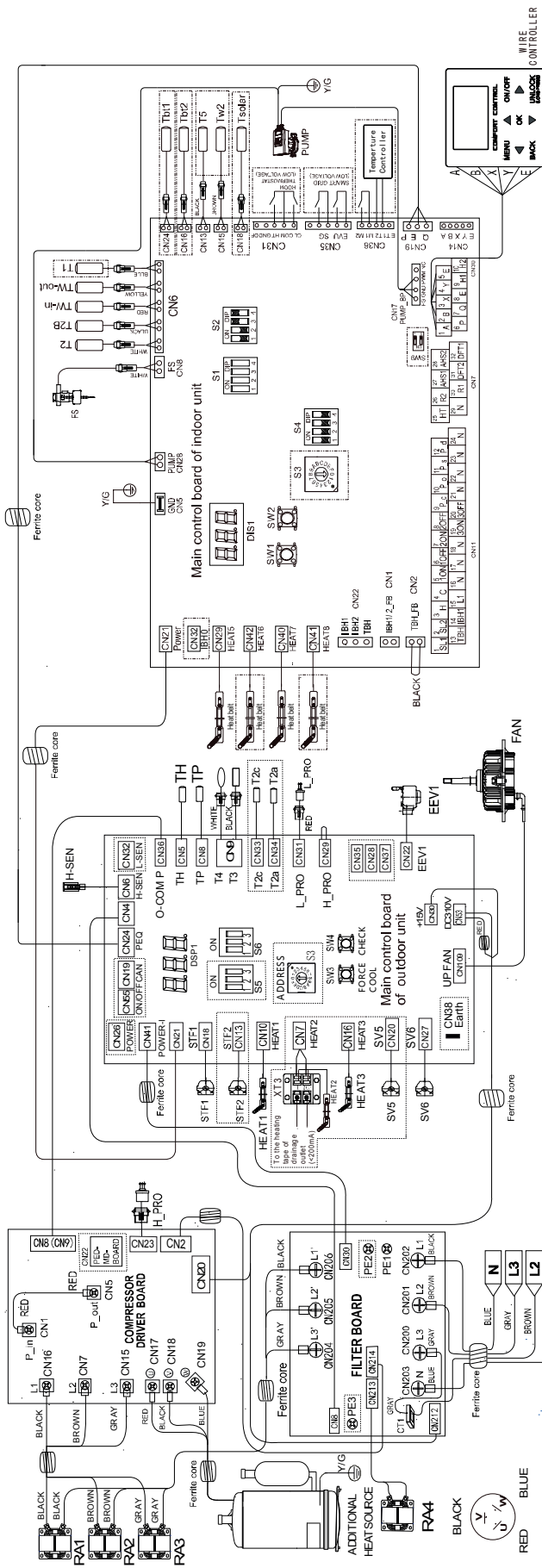
Temp. Sensor code	Property values
T3/T4/Th	B <sub>25/50</sub> =4100K, R <sub>25</sub> =10K Ω
Tp	B <sub>25/50</sub> =3950K, R <sub>50</sub> =5K Ω

CODE	Part name	Part name
AHS	Additional heat source	
DHW	Domestic hot water	
EVU	Commercial power	
FS	Flow switch	
HT/QL	Heat mode/Cool mode (thermostat)	
KM5/KM11	AC Contactor	
M1/M2	Remote switch	
PUMP	Variable speed pump	
P_c	Zone 2 pump (field supply)	
P_d	DHW pipe pump (field supply)	
P_o	Outside circulator pump (field supply) or Zone 1 pump (field supply)	
P_s	Solar pump	
SG	Solar energy	
SV1-3	Motorized 3-way valve (field supply)	
T2, T2B, TW-ins, TW-out, T1, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22, T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T29, T30, T31, T32, T33, T34, T35, T36, T37, T38, T39, T40, T41, T42, T43, T44, T45, T46, T47, T48, T49, T50	Temperature sensor	
XT1.3	Terminal blocks	

CODE	Part name
4-WAY	4-WAY valve
COMP	Compressor
CT1	AC current detector
EEV	Electric expansion valve
FAN	Outdoor fan motor
HEAT1-1	Comp. electrical heating tape 1
HEAT1-2	Comp. electrical heating tape 2
HEAT2	Chassis electrical heating tape
HP-RO	High pressure switch
L-P RO	Low pressure switch
MRT1-MRS	Magnetic ring
P-SEN	Pressure sensor
T3	Condenser temp sensor
T4	Outdoor ambient temp sensor
TF	Radiator temp sensor
Th	Suction temp sensor
Tp	COMP. discharge temp sensor
XT1.3	Terminal blocks

KHC-12RY3 / KHC-14RY3 / KHC-16RY3

Figure 2-4.3 KHC-12(14,16)RY3 wiring diagram



**NOTE:**

1. Equipment must be grounded.
2. All high-voltage external load, if it is metal or a grounded port, must be grounded.
3. All external load current is needed less than 0.2A, if the single load current is greater than 0.2A, the load must be controlled through AC contactor.
4. "AHS1", "AHS2", "A1", "A2", "R1", "R2", "DF1", "DF2" wiring terminal ports provide only the switch signal.

Leakage Protection Switch must be installed to the Power Supply of the unit.

Factory code	Date	Revision
16025300005234	2020.06.03	D

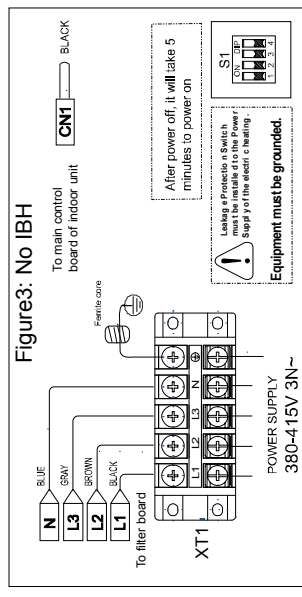
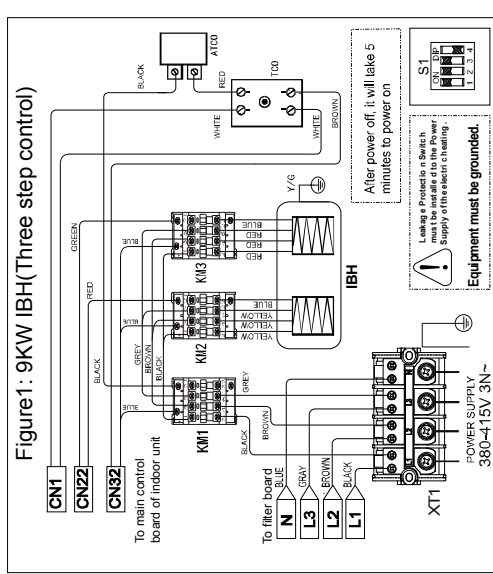
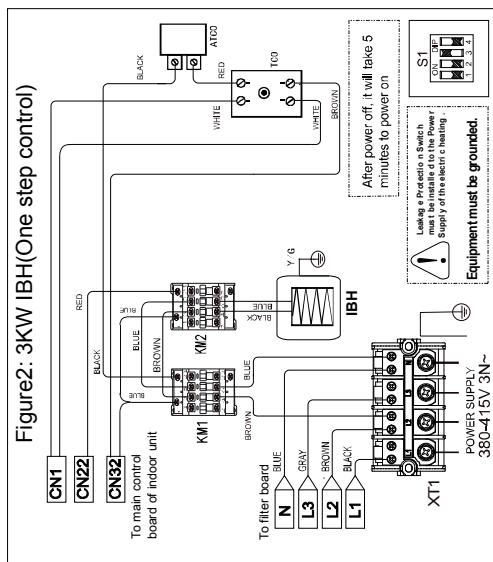
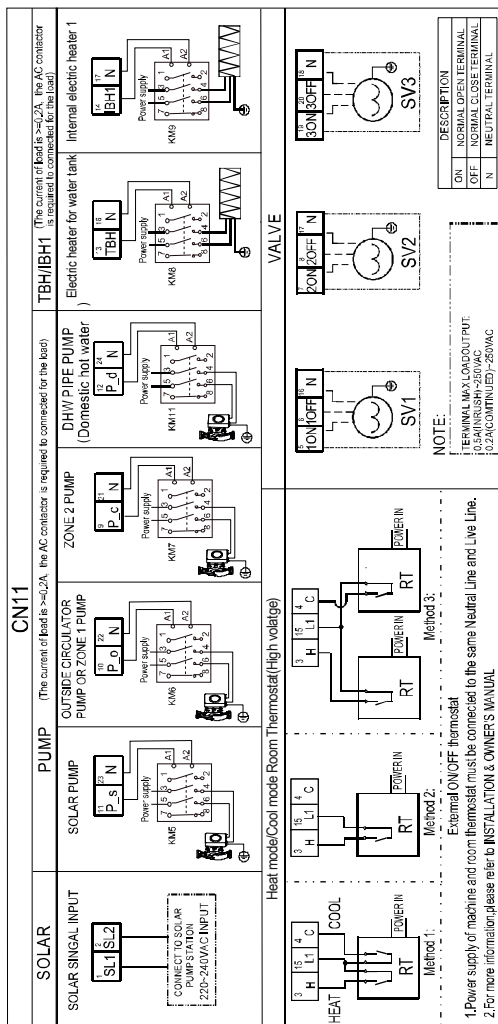
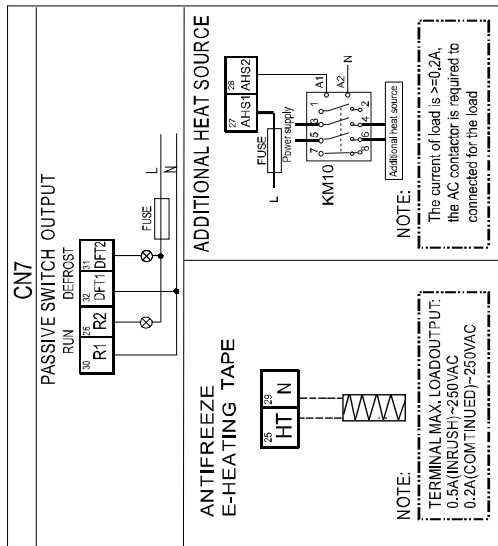
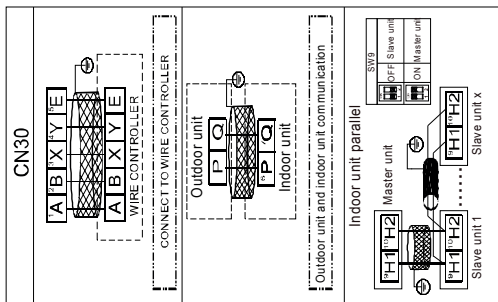


Figure continued on next page ...

Figure 2-4.3 KHC-12(14,16)RY3 wiring diagram (continued)



CN35--SMART GRID	
Operating behavior	EVU SG
Increased operation output	ON ON
Normal operation	OFF ON
Decreased operation output	OFF OFF
Temp. sensor code	Property values
T2/T2B	B <sub>25,60</sub> =4100K, R <sub>25,60</sub> =10kΩ
T1/TW_out	B <sub>90,100</sub> =3970K, R <sub>90,100</sub> =17.6kΩ
TW_in/T5/Tw2	
Temp. Sensorcode	Property values
T3/T4/Th	B <sub>25,60</sub> =4100K, R <sub>25,60</sub> =10kΩ
Tp	B <sub>25,60</sub> =3950K, R <sub>90,100</sub> =5kΩ

CODE	NAME
AHS	Additional heat source
DHW	Domestic hot water
EVU	Commercial power
FS	Flow switch
HT/CL	Heat mode/Cool mode (thermostat)
KM5-KM11	AC Contactor
M1/M2	Remote switch
PUMP	Variable speed pump
P_c	Zone 2 pump (field supply)
P_d	DHW pipe pump (field supply)
P_o	Outside circulator pump (field supply) or Zone 1 pump (field supply)
P_s	Solar pump
SG	Solar energy
SV1-3	MotORIZED 3-way valve (field supply)
T2, T2B, TW-in, TW-out, T5, TW2, T5olar	Temperature sensor

CODE	NAME
COMP	Inverter compressor
EEV1/2	Electric expansion valve
FAN_UP/DOWN	DC fan motor
HEAT1/HEAT2	Crankcase heating
H_PRO/L_PRO	High/Low pressure switch
H-SEN	High pressure sensor
XT1	Big 4-phase terminal
CT1	AC current transformer
RA	Reactor
STF1/STF2	4-way valve
SV5/SV6	Solenoid valve
T3/T3A	Piping temperature sensor
T4	Outdoor ambient temperature sensor
T5	Inverter compressor discharge temperature sensor
TP	Compressor exhaust temperature sensor
TH	Compressor return temperature sensor

Combination system diagram

Figure 2-4.4 Combination system diagram for single phase 6~10kW models

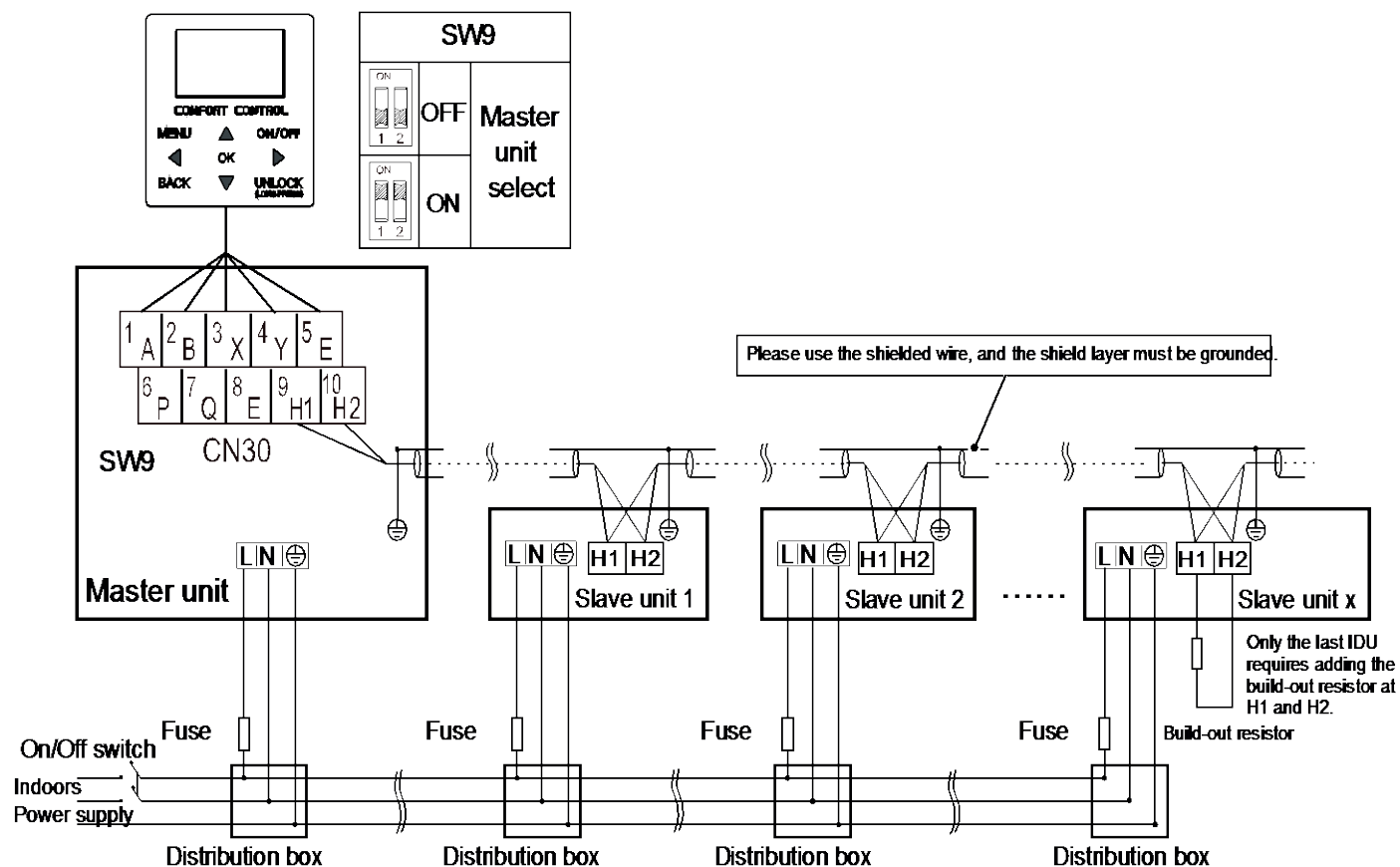
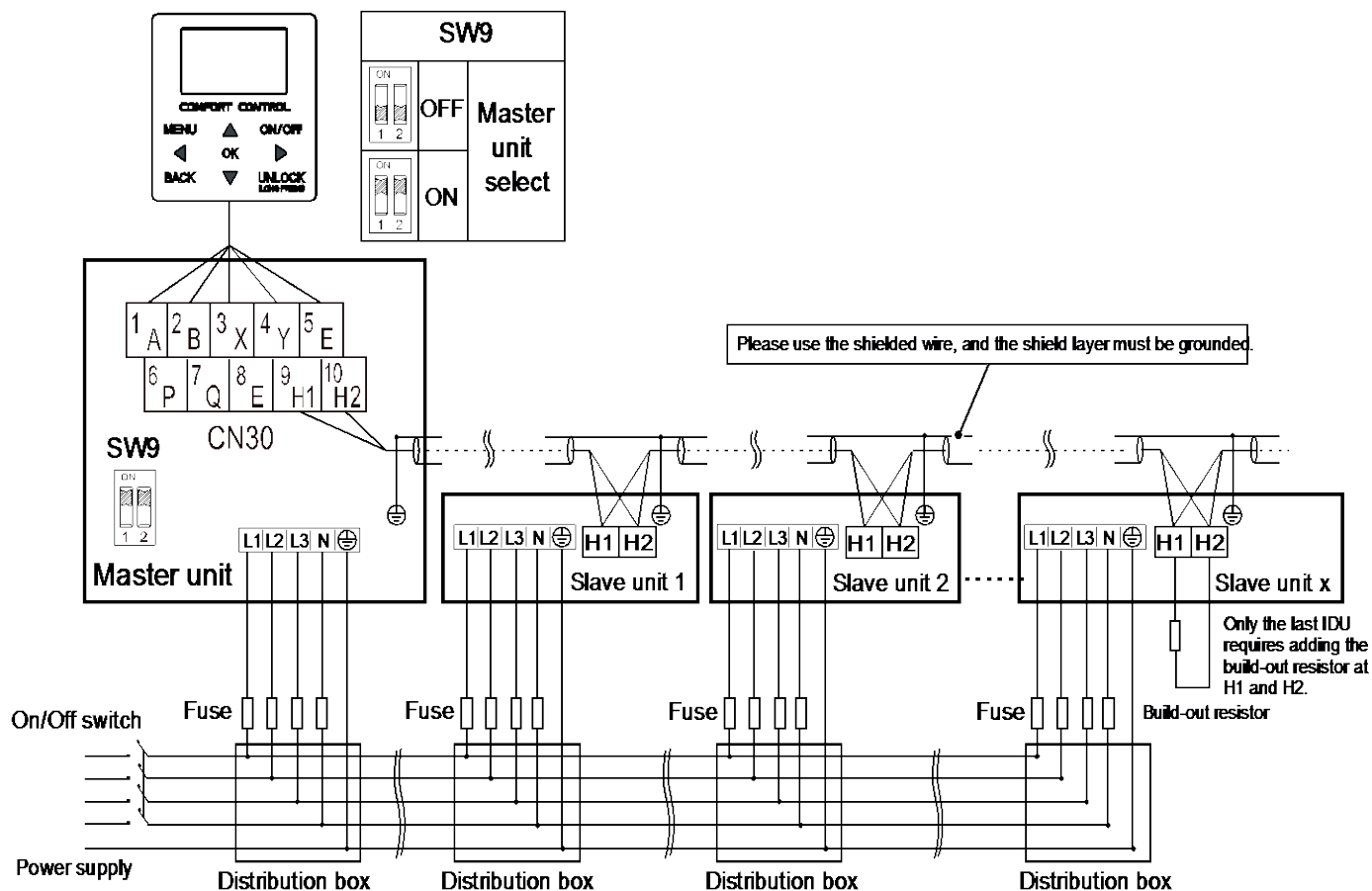


Figure 2-4.5 Combination system diagram for three phase 12~16kW models



Notes:

1. Kaisai recommends 6 units to be controlled by one controller and installed by reversed return water system for better hydraulic equilibrium.
2. In order to ensure the success of automatic addressing, all machines must be connected to the same power supply and powered on uniformly.
3. Only the master unit can connect the controller, and SW9 on hydronic PCB should be switched to “on” for the master unit. The slave units can not connect the controller.
4. Please use the shielded wire and the shield layer must be grounded.
5. When the communication between the units is unstable, please add a network matching wire between the ports H1 and H2 at the terminal of the communication system
6. When connecting to the power supply terminal, use the circular wiring terminal with the insulation casing (see Figure 2-4.6).
7. Use power cord that conforms to the specifications and connect the power cord firmly. To prevent the cord from being pulled out by external force, make sure it is fixed securely.
8. If circular wiring terminal with the insulation casing cannot be used, please make sure that: Do not connect two power cords with different diameters to the same power supply terminal (may cause overheating of wires due to loose wiring) (See Figure 2-4.7).

Figure 2-4.6

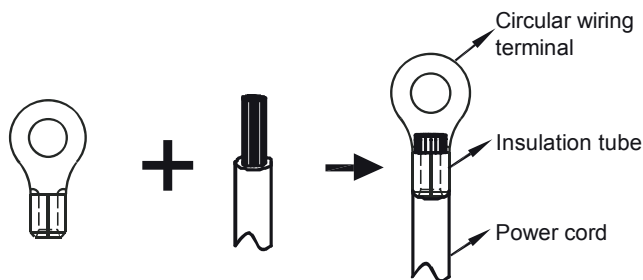
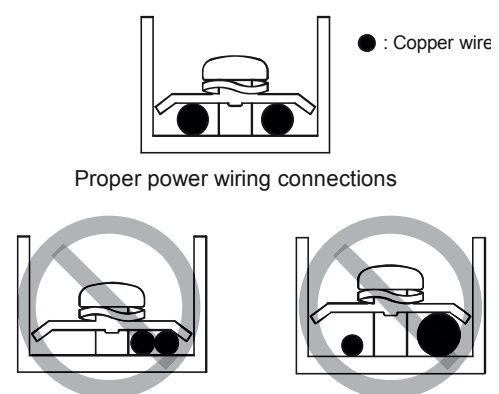


Figure 2-4.7



9. Power Cord Connection of group control system

Use a dedicated power supply for the indoor unit that is different from the power supply for the outdoor unit.

Use the same power supply, circuit breaker and leakage protective device for the indoor units connected to the same outdoor unit.

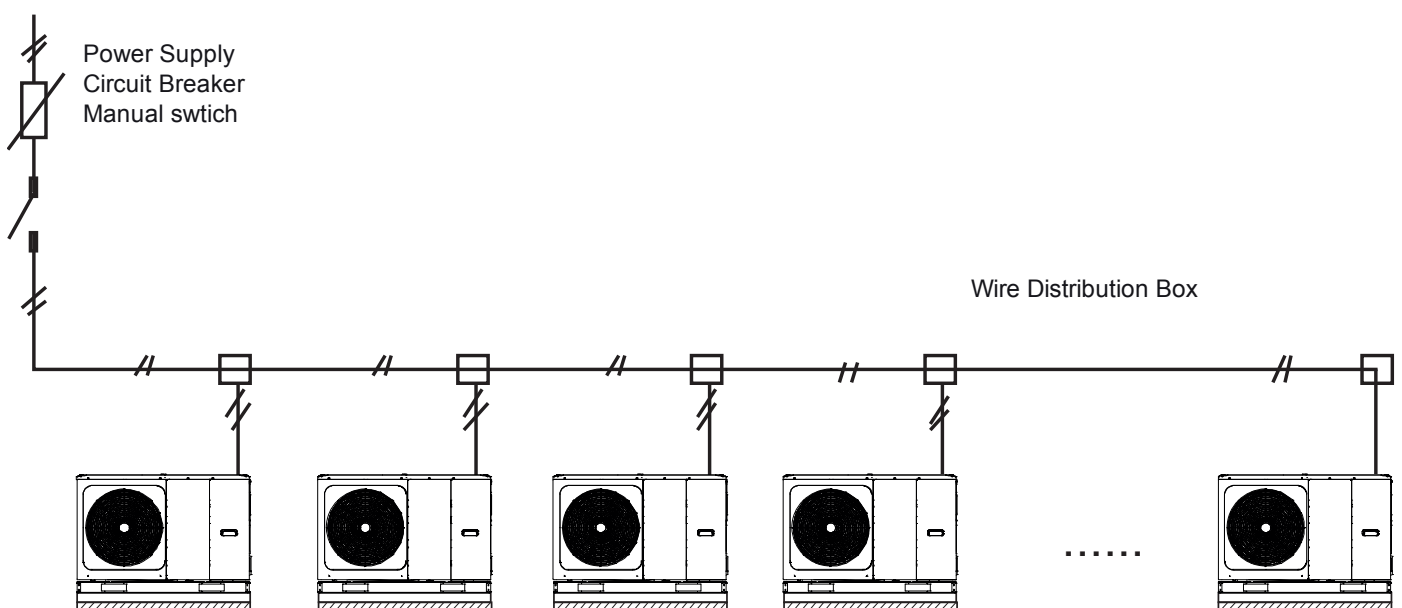
















Table 2-5.9: KHC-06RY1 cooling capacity

Maximum															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.27	0.59	8.93	6.38	0.55	11.53	6.77	0.64	10.62
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.05	0.69	7.28	6.16	0.66	9.39	6.55	0.74	8.85
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	4.55	0.79	5.74	5.66	0.76	7.48	6.05	0.84	7.20
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	6.32	1.13	5.61	6.90	1.01	6.83	7.45	0.95	7.88
15	/	/	/	5.89	1.10	5.33	8.09	1.46	5.55	8.14	1.26	6.44	8.85	1.05	8.43
20	5.41	1.38	3.93	6.63	1.43	4.62	8.16	1.49	5.47	8.33	1.30	6.42	8.98	1.10	8.15
25	7.16	1.80	3.98	7.37	1.77	4.17	8.23	1.53	5.39	8.52	1.33	6.40	9.12	1.15	7.90
30	6.50	1.85	3.51	7.29	1.90	3.84	7.77	1.65	4.72	8.19	1.46	5.63	8.77	1.30	6.75
35	5.84	1.90	3.07	7.22	2.03	3.55	7.31	1.76	4.15	7.87	1.58	4.98	8.43	1.44	5.84
40	3.80	1.51	2.52	5.08	1.81	2.81	5.91	1.73	3.41	6.63	1.68	3.95	7.88	1.64	4.80
43	2.58	1.15	2.24	3.80	1.52	2.51	5.08	1.56	3.26	5.88	1.57	3.74	7.55	1.59	4.73
Normal															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	4.24	0.42	10.18	5.19	0.38	13.72	5.50	0.42	12.96
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	4.07	0.48	8.48	5.02	0.44	11.39	5.33	0.48	11.01
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	3.64	0.58	6.31	4.54	0.53	8.61	4.91	0.58	8.49
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.08	0.82	6.18	5.55	0.71	7.86	6.06	0.65	9.31
15	/	/	/	4.42	0.78	5.65	6.79	1.15	5.89	7.00	0.99	7.06	7.44	0.80	9.29
20	4.22	1.02	4.14	5.36	1.08	4.96	6.80	1.16	5.88	7.17	1.03	6.94	7.82	0.87	8.98
25	5.67	1.35	4.21	6.05	1.35	4.49	6.96	1.21	5.74	7.44	1.07	6.98	8.05	0.91	8.85
30	5.23	1.40	3.74	6.08	1.48	4.10	6.67	1.32	5.06	7.25	1.20	6.05	7.85	1.06	7.44
35	4.54	1.41	3.22	5.93	1.55	3.83	6.02	1.35	4.47	6.87	1.28	5.36	7.69	1.20	6.39
40	3.10	1.15	2.70	4.30	1.42	3.03	5.15	1.40	3.68	5.95	1.37	4.34	7.15	1.32	5.41
43	2.12	0.91	2.33	2.99	1.15	2.59	4.04	1.18	3.43	5.04	1.25	4.04	5.97	1.15	5.18
Minimum															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	2.75	0.25	10.92	3.35	0.23	14.26	3.57	0.27	13.17
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	2.64	0.29	9.00	3.25	0.28	11.72	3.47	0.31	11.08
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	1.96	0.28	6.95	2.46	0.27	9.16	2.64	0.30	8.84
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	2.81	0.41	6.87	3.10	0.37	8.44	3.36	0.34	9.78
15	/	/	/	2.71	0.45	5.99	3.64	0.58	6.29	3.50	0.45	7.80	4.25	0.41	10.32
20	2.13	0.50	4.30	2.35	0.45	5.17	3.38	0.54	6.23	3.95	0.54	7.32	4.44	0.47	9.50
25	2.72	0.63	4.31	2.50	0.53	4.72	3.29	0.54	6.04	3.92	0.53	7.33	4.38	0.47	9.28
30	2.48	0.65	3.81	2.49	0.58	4.30	3.12	0.59	5.30	3.79	0.59	6.38	4.23	0.55	7.72
35	2.07	0.62	3.31	2.75	0.69	4.00	3.01	0.63	4.79	3.66	0.63	5.81	4.23	0.62	6.84
40	1.40	0.52	2.69	2.01	0.64	3.12	2.52	0.66	3.82	3.18	0.71	4.50	4.07	0.74	5.51
43	0.73	0.31	2.38	1.43	0.53	2.68	2.11	0.59	3.57	2.57	0.62	4.17	3.80	0.71	5.38

Abbreviations:

LWT: Leaving water temperature (°C)

DB: Dry-bulb temperature for Outdoor air temperature (°C)

CC: Total cooling capacity (kW)

PI: Power input (kW)

Table 2-5.10: KHC-08RY1 cooling capacity

Maximum															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	6.39	0.63	10.07	8.21	0.76	10.82	8.74	0.71	12.31
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	6.17	0.71	8.69	7.26	0.74	9.76	7.76	0.70	11.05
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.96	0.82	7.30	6.30	0.72	8.69	6.78	0.69	9.78
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	6.29	0.74	8.54	7.91	0.84	9.45	8.30	0.79	10.53
15	/	/	/	5.97	0.87	6.84	7.33	0.99	7.38	9.11	1.15	7.94	9.73	1.12	8.67
20	5.68	1.15	4.96	7.06	1.29	5.46	8.38	1.35	6.22	10.31	1.60	6.43	11.15	1.64	6.81
25	6.47	1.48	4.36	7.82	1.63	4.81	9.26	1.68	5.52	11.25	1.90	5.92	12.76	2.02	6.33
30	7.27	1.89	3.85	8.57	2.01	4.25	10.15	2.06	4.93	12.20	2.20	5.54	14.36	2.40	6.00
35	7.39	2.25	3.28	8.77	2.31	3.80	10.21	2.31	4.43	11.74	2.40	4.89	13.59	2.50	5.42
40	6.61	2.52	2.62	7.42	2.37	3.14	8.88	2.53	3.51	10.23	2.51	4.07	12.27	2.83	4.34
43	5.09	2.28	2.23	5.64	2.19	2.58	6.73	2.13	3.16	8.15	2.17	3.75	10.04	2.49	4.03
Normal															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.14	0.45	11.38	6.68	0.53	12.50	7.10	0.51	14.03
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	4.98	0.50	9.94	5.91	0.52	11.31	6.31	0.49	12.86
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	4.77	0.60	7.96	5.05	0.52	9.69	5.50	0.51	10.76
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.05	0.54	9.32	6.37	0.60	10.55	6.75	0.58	11.60
15	/	/	/	4.48	0.62	7.24	6.16	0.79	7.83	7.83	0.90	8.70	8.17	0.86	9.55
20	4.43	0.85	5.21	5.71	0.97	5.86	6.99	1.04	6.69	8.87	1.28	6.95	9.71	1.29	7.50
25	5.13	1.11	4.61	6.42	1.24	5.17	7.84	1.33	5.87	9.82	1.52	6.46	11.26	1.59	7.09
30	5.84	1.42	4.10	7.14	1.57	4.54	8.71	1.65	5.28	10.80	1.82	5.94	12.86	1.95	6.61
35	5.75	1.67	3.45	7.20	1.76	4.09	8.42	1.76	4.77	10.25	1.95	5.26	12.39	2.09	5.94
40	5.40	1.92	2.81	6.27	1.86	3.38	7.73	2.04	3.79	9.18	2.06	4.47	11.14	2.28	4.89
43	4.18	1.80	2.32	4.44	1.66	2.67	5.36	1.61	3.32	6.98	1.72	4.06	7.94	1.80	4.41
Minimum															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	3.33	0.28	11.86	4.31	0.33	12.89	4.60	0.31	14.71
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	3.23	0.31	10.38	3.83	0.32	11.79	4.11	0.31	13.34
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	2.57	0.30	8.55	2.74	0.27	10.29	2.96	0.26	11.57
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	2.80	0.28	10.11	3.56	0.31	11.31	3.75	0.30	12.59
15	/	/	/	2.75	0.36	7.69	3.30	0.39	8.37	3.92	0.41	9.62	4.67	0.44	10.61
20	2.24	0.41	5.42	2.50	0.41	6.12	3.47	0.49	7.09	4.88	0.67	7.33	5.51	0.69	7.93
25	2.46	0.52	4.73	2.66	0.49	5.43	3.71	0.60	6.18	5.18	0.76	6.78	6.12	0.82	7.44
30	2.78	0.66	4.19	2.93	0.62	4.76	4.08	0.74	5.53	5.64	0.90	6.28	6.92	1.01	6.86
35	2.62	0.74	3.54	3.34	0.78	4.28	4.21	0.82	5.12	5.46	0.96	5.70	6.82	1.07	6.36
40	2.44	0.87	2.80	2.94	0.84	3.48	3.79	0.97	3.93	4.91	1.06	4.64	6.34	1.28	4.97
43	1.43	0.60	2.37	2.12	0.77	2.76	2.80	0.81	3.46	3.55	0.85	4.18	5.06	1.11	4.58

Abbreviations:

LWT: Leaving water temperature (°C)

DB: Dry-bulb temperature for Outdoor air temperature (°C)

CC: Total cooling capacity (kW)

PI: Power input (kW)

Table 2-5.11: KHC-10RY1 cooling capacity

Maximum															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	6.83	0.69	9.92	8.79	0.82	10.66	9.35	0.77	12.13
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	6.61	0.77	8.56	7.76	0.81	9.61	8.30	0.76	10.88
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	6.38	0.89	7.19	6.74	0.79	8.56	7.25	0.75	9.63
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	6.55	0.75	8.73	8.17	0.80	10.18	8.80	0.86	10.22
15	/	/	/	6.30	1.07	5.89	7.61	1.03	7.35	9.48	1.13	8.38	10.64	1.20	8.84
20	6.20	1.28	4.86	7.19	1.39	5.17	8.67	1.45	5.97	10.79	1.64	6.57	12.49	1.68	7.45
25	7.13	1.68	4.24	8.26	1.81	4.56	9.87	1.88	5.24	12.00	2.07	5.79	13.93	2.17	6.42
30	8.06	2.17	3.71	9.34	2.31	4.05	11.08	2.40	4.62	13.21	2.57	5.14	15.37	2.79	5.51
35	8.13	2.48	3.12	9.48	2.43	3.72	11.03	2.62	4.21	12.70	2.68	4.73	14.51	2.87	5.06
40	6.61	2.52	2.62	7.42	2.37	3.14	8.88	2.53	3.51	10.23	2.51	4.07	12.27	2.83	4.34
43	5.09	2.28	2.23	5.64	2.19	2.58	6.73	2.13	3.16	8.15	2.17	3.75	10.04	2.49	4.03
Normal															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.50	0.49	11.21	7.15	0.58	12.31	7.59	0.55	13.82
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.33	0.54	9.79	6.33	0.57	11.14	6.75	0.53	12.66
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.11	0.65	7.84	5.41	0.57	9.54	5.88	0.56	10.60
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.26	0.55	9.53	6.58	0.58	11.37	7.16	0.64	11.26
15	/	/	/	4.73	0.76	6.24	6.39	0.82	7.80	8.15	0.89	9.18	8.94	0.92	9.74
20	4.83	0.95	5.11	5.82	1.05	5.55	7.23	1.13	6.42	9.29	1.31	7.10	10.87	1.32	8.21
25	5.65	1.26	4.49	6.78	1.38	4.91	8.35	1.50	5.58	10.47	1.66	6.32	12.30	1.71	7.18
30	6.48	1.64	3.95	7.78	1.80	4.32	9.51	1.92	4.95	11.69	2.12	5.51	13.76	2.26	6.08
35	6.31	1.93	3.28	7.78	1.94	4.01	9.09	2.01	4.53	11.08	2.18	5.09	13.23	2.39	5.54
40	5.40	1.92	2.81	6.27	1.86	3.38	7.73	2.04	3.79	9.18	2.06	4.47	11.14	2.28	4.89
43	4.18	1.80	2.32	4.44	1.66	2.67	5.36	1.61	3.32	6.98	1.72	4.06	7.94	1.80	4.41
Minimum															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	3.56	0.30	11.68	4.61	0.36	12.69	4.93	0.34	14.49
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	3.46	0.34	10.23	4.09	0.35	11.61	4.39	0.33	13.14
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	2.75	0.33	8.42	2.93	0.29	10.13	3.17	0.28	11.40
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	2.92	0.28	10.33	3.67	0.30	12.18	3.97	0.33	12.22
15	/	/	/	2.90	0.44	6.62	3.42	0.41	8.33	4.08	0.40	10.14	5.11	0.47	10.81
20	2.44	0.46	5.31	2.55	0.44	5.79	3.59	0.53	6.81	5.11	0.68	7.49	6.17	0.71	8.68
25	2.71	0.59	4.60	2.81	0.55	5.15	3.95	0.67	5.88	5.52	0.83	6.64	6.69	0.89	7.54
30	3.08	0.76	4.03	3.19	0.70	4.53	4.45	0.86	5.19	6.10	1.05	5.82	7.41	1.18	6.30
35	2.88	0.85	3.37	3.61	0.86	4.19	4.55	0.94	4.86	5.90	1.07	5.52	7.28	1.23	5.93
40	2.44	0.87	2.80	2.94	0.84	3.48	3.79	0.97	3.93	4.91	1.06	4.64	6.34	1.28	4.97
43	1.43	0.60	2.37	2.12	0.77	2.76	2.80	0.81	3.46	3.55	0.85	4.18	5.06	1.11	4.58

Abbreviations:

LWT: Leaving water temperature (°C)

DB: Dry-bulb temperature for Outdoor air temperature (°C)

CC: Total cooling capacity (kW)

PI: Power input (kW)

Table 2-5.12: KHC-12RY3 cooling capacity

Maximum															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	9.55	1.27	7.50	10.39	1.41	7.37	11.39	1.36	8.35
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	9.33	1.57	5.93	10.90	1.49	7.32	11.89	1.50	7.92
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	9.12	1.71	5.32	11.41	1.57	7.27	12.38	1.64	7.57
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	10.81	2.05	5.27	13.14	1.92	6.85	14.18	1.94	7.32
15	/	/	/	10.51	2.32	4.53	12.50	2.33	5.36	14.87	2.27	6.56	15.98	2.24	7.14
20	7.78	2.03	3.83	12.15	2.96	4.10	14.16	3.12	4.54	15.93	3.14	5.08	16.53	2.84	5.82
25	10.10	3.00	3.37	13.80	3.61	3.82	15.82	3.91	4.04	17.00	4.01	4.24	17.07	3.44	4.96
30	9.99	3.58	2.79	13.43	4.13	3.25	15.18	4.17	3.64	16.17	4.15	3.90	16.11	3.74	4.31
35	9.89	4.52	2.19	13.07	4.90	2.67	14.53	4.56	3.19	15.34	4.38	3.51	15.26	4.00	3.81
40	8.11	4.53	1.79	9.87	4.33	2.28	10.67	3.92	2.72	12.19	4.05	3.01	13.23	3.77	3.51
43	5.20	3.72	1.40	6.11	3.26	1.87	7.33	3.02	2.43	8.53	3.19	2.67	10.68	3.26	3.27
Normal															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	7.69	0.91	8.47	8.46	0.99	8.51	9.25	0.97	9.52
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	7.53	1.11	6.78	8.89	1.05	8.48	9.67	1.05	9.22
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	7.30	1.26	5.80	9.16	1.13	8.10	10.05	1.21	8.32
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	8.68	1.51	5.75	10.57	1.38	7.65	11.54	1.43	8.07
15	/	/	/	7.88	1.62	4.86	10.50	1.80	5.82	12.78	1.74	7.36	13.43	1.67	8.05
20	6.07	1.51	4.02	9.83	2.20	4.46	11.81	2.36	4.99	13.71	2.44	5.61	14.39	2.19	6.56
25	8.00	2.24	3.56	11.33	2.71	4.17	13.39	3.04	4.41	14.84	3.14	4.73	15.07	2.65	5.68
30	8.04	2.71	2.97	11.19	3.18	3.52	13.03	3.27	3.99	14.31	3.34	4.28	14.43	2.97	4.86
35	7.68	3.34	2.30	10.73	3.69	2.91	11.97	3.41	3.51	13.39	3.47	3.86	13.91	3.26	4.27
40	6.62	3.45	1.92	8.35	3.35	2.49	9.28	3.09	3.00	10.94	3.24	3.38	12.00	2.97	4.05
43	4.27	2.93	1.45	4.80	2.44	1.97	5.83	2.23	2.61	7.30	2.47	2.96	8.44	2.30	3.66
Minimum															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	4.98	0.56	8.83	5.46	0.62	8.78	6.00	0.60	9.98
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	4.88	0.69	7.09	5.75	0.65	8.84	6.29	0.66	9.56
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	3.93	0.63	6.23	4.96	0.58	8.61	5.41	0.60	8.95
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	4.81	0.77	6.24	5.91	0.72	8.20	6.40	0.73	8.75
15	/	/	/	4.83	0.94	5.16	5.63	0.91	6.22	6.39	0.79	8.11	7.67	0.86	8.92
20	3.07	0.73	4.18	4.30	0.92	4.65	5.86	1.11	5.29	7.55	1.28	5.92	8.16	1.18	6.93
25	3.84	1.05	3.65	4.69	1.07	4.38	6.33	1.36	4.64	7.82	1.58	4.96	8.19	1.38	5.95
30	3.82	1.26	3.03	4.59	1.25	3.68	6.10	1.46	4.17	7.47	1.65	4.51	7.77	1.54	5.04
35	3.50	1.48	2.36	4.98	1.64	3.04	5.99	1.59	3.76	7.13	1.71	4.18	7.66	1.68	4.56
40	2.99	1.56	1.91	3.91	1.53	2.56	4.55	1.46	3.11	5.85	1.67	3.50	6.83	1.66	4.12
43	1.46	0.98	1.48	2.30	1.13	2.03	3.05	1.12	2.72	3.72	1.22	3.04	5.38	1.42	3.80

Abbreviations:

LWT: Leaving water temperature (°C)

DB: Dry-bulb temperature for Outdoor air temperature (°C)

CC: Total cooling capacity (kW)

PI: Power input (kW)



Table 2-5.13: KHC-14RY3 cooling capacity

Maximum															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	10.0	1.32	7.57	10.9	1.47	7.44	12.0	1.42	8.43
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	9.80	1.67	5.87	11.4	1.58	7.24	12.5	1.59	7.84
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	9.57	1.76	5.44	12.0	1.61	7.43	13.0	1.68	7.73
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	11.3	2.18	5.21	13.1	1.92	6.85	14.2	1.94	7.32
15	/	/	/	11.0	2.32	4.60	13.1	2.32	5.45	15.5	2.32	6.67	16.4	2.32	7.26
20	8.17	2.17	3.77	12.8	3.16	4.04	14.9	3.33	4.47	15.9	3.14	5.08	16.5	2.84	5.82
25	10.6	3.19	3.32	14.5	3.84	3.77	16.6	4.16	3.99	17.0	4.01	4.24	17.1	3.44	4.96
30	10.5	3.96	2.65	14.1	4.53	3.11	15.9	4.56	3.49	16.2	4.18	3.87	16.1	3.74	4.31
35	10.4	4.81	2.16	13.7	5.32	2.58	15.3	4.88	3.13	15.3	4.44	3.45	15.3	4.12	3.71
40	8.11	4.53	1.79	9.87	4.33	2.28	10.7	3.92	2.72	12.2	4.05	3.01	13.2	3.77	3.51
43	5.20	3.72	1.40	6.11	3.26	1.87	7.33	3.02	2.43	8.53	3.19	2.67	10.7	3.26	3.27
Normal															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	8.07	0.94	8.56	8.88	1.03	8.60	9.72	1.01	9.61
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	7.90	1.18	6.71	9.33	1.11	8.39	10.2	1.11	9.13
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	7.67	1.29	5.93	9.61	1.16	8.28	10.6	1.24	8.50
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	9.12	1.60	5.69	10.6	1.38	7.65	11.5	1.43	8.07
15	/	/	/	8.24	1.67	4.94	11.0	1.85	5.92	13.4	1.79	7.48	13.8	1.68	8.19
20	6.37	1.61	3.96	10.3	2.35	4.40	12.4	2.52	4.92	13.7	2.44	5.61	14.4	2.19	6.56
25	8.40	2.39	3.52	11.9	2.89	4.12	14.1	3.23	4.35	14.8	3.14	4.73	15.1	2.65	5.68
30	8.44	2.99	2.82	11.8	3.49	3.37	13.7	3.57	3.83	14.3	3.37	4.25	14.4	2.97	4.86
35	8.07	3.56	2.27	11.3	4.00	2.81	12.6	3.65	3.45	13.4	3.52	3.80	13.9	3.35	4.15
40	6.62	3.45	1.92	8.35	3.35	2.49	9.28	3.09	3.00	10.9	3.24	3.38	12.0	2.97	4.05
43	4.27	2.93	1.45	4.80	2.44	1.97	5.83	2.23	2.61	7.30	2.47	2.96	8.44	2.30	3.66
Minimum															
DB	LWT														
	5			10			15			20			25		
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.22	0.59	8.92	5.73	0.65	8.86	6.30	0.63	10.08
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.13	0.73	7.01	6.04	0.69	8.75	6.61	0.70	9.47
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	4.12	0.65	6.37	5.21	0.59	8.80	5.68	0.62	9.15
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.06	0.82	6.16	5.91	0.72	8.20	6.40	0.73	8.75
15	/	/	/	5.05	0.96	5.24	5.88	0.93	6.32	6.68	0.81	8.25	7.86	0.87	9.07
20	3.22	0.78	4.12	4.52	0.99	4.58	6.16	1.18	5.21	7.55	1.28	5.92	8.16	1.18	6.93
25	4.03	1.12	3.60	4.93	1.14	4.32	6.65	1.45	4.58	7.82	1.58	4.96	8.19	1.38	5.95
30	4.01	1.39	2.88	4.82	1.37	3.53	6.41	1.60	4.01	7.47	1.67	4.48	7.77	1.54	5.04
35	3.67	1.58	2.33	5.23	1.78	2.94	6.29	1.70	3.69	7.13	1.73	4.11	7.66	1.73	4.44
40	2.99	1.56	1.91	3.91	1.53	2.56	4.55	1.46	3.11	5.85	1.67	3.50	6.83	1.66	4.12
43	1.46	0.98	1.48	2.30	1.13	2.03	3.05	1.12	2.72	3.72	1.22	3.04	5.38	1.42	3.80

Abbreviations:

LWT: Leaving water temperature (°C)

DB: Dry-bulb temperature for Outdoor air temperature (°C)

CC: Total cooling capacity (kW)

PI: Power input (kW)

Table 2-5.14: KHC-16RY3 cooling capacity

Maximum																
DB	LWT															
	5			10			15			20			25			
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	10.0	1.32	7.57	10.9	1.47	7.44	12.0	1.42	8.43	
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	9.80	1.67	5.87	11.4	1.58	7.24	12.5	1.59	7.84	
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	9.57	1.76	5.44	12.0	1.61	7.43	13.0	1.68	7.73	
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	11.3	2.18	5.21	13.1	1.92	6.85	14.2	1.94	7.32	
15	/	/	/	11.4	2.43	4.67	13.5	2.44	5.53	16.1	2.37	6.77	17.0	2.30	7.37	
20	8.99	2.43	3.70	14.0	3.55	3.96	15.8	3.56	4.42	16.9	3.36	5.03	17.5	3.04	5.76	
25	11.7	3.59	3.25	15.9	4.32	3.69	17.4	4.47	3.90	17.9	4.31	4.14	17.9	3.70	4.84	
30	11.5	4.46	2.59	15.5	5.11	3.04	17.2	5.05	3.41	17.1	4.66	3.68	16.9	4.02	4.21	
35	11.4	5.42	2.11	15.1	6.00	2.52	16.5	5.60	2.94	16.3	4.96	3.27	16.2	4.47	3.62	
40	8.92	5.11	1.75	10.9	4.89	2.22	11.7	4.42	2.65	13.4	4.69	2.86	14.6	4.36	3.34	
43	5.98	4.50	1.33	7.33	4.12	1.78	9.01	3.91	2.31	10.5	4.13	2.54	12.0	3.85	3.11	
Normal																
DB	LWT															
	5			10			15			20			25			
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	8.07	0.94	8.56	8.88	1.03	8.60	9.72	1.01	9.61	
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	7.90	1.18	6.71	9.33	1.11	8.39	10.2	1.11	9.13	
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	7.67	1.29	5.93	9.61	1.16	8.28	10.6	1.24	8.50	
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	9.12	1.60	5.69	10.6	1.38	7.65	11.5	1.43	8.07	
15	/	/	/	8.52	1.70	5.02	11.4	1.89	6.01	13.8	1.82	7.59	14.2	1.71	8.31	
20	7.01	1.80	3.88	11.4	2.63	4.31	13.1	2.70	4.87	14.5	2.62	5.56	15.3	2.35	6.49	
25	9.24	2.69	3.43	13.1	3.25	4.02	14.8	3.47	4.25	15.6	3.37	4.62	15.8	2.85	5.55	
30	9.28	3.37	2.75	12.9	3.93	3.29	14.8	3.95	3.74	15.2	3.75	4.04	15.1	3.19	4.75	
35	8.87	4.01	2.21	12.4	4.51	2.75	13.6	4.19	3.24	14.2	3.94	3.60	14.7	3.64	4.05	
40	7.28	3.89	1.87	9.18	3.78	2.43	10.2	3.49	2.93	12.0	3.75	3.21	13.2	3.43	3.84	
43	4.91	3.55	1.38	5.76	3.08	1.87	7.17	2.89	2.48	8.98	3.20	2.81	9.46	2.72	3.48	
Minimum																
DB	LWT															
	5			10			15			20			25			
	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	CC	PI	EER	
-5	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.22	0.59	8.92	5.73	0.65	8.86	6.30	0.63	10.08	
0	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.13	0.73	7.01	6.04	0.69	8.75	6.61	0.70	9.47	
5	/	/	/	/	/	/	4.12	0.65	6.37	5.21	0.59	8.80	5.68	0.62	9.15	
10	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.06	0.82	6.16	5.91	0.72	8.20	6.40	0.73	8.75	
15	/	/	/	5.23	0.98	5.32	6.08	0.95	6.41	6.91	0.83	8.37	8.14	0.88	9.21	
20	3.54	0.88	4.04	4.97	1.11	4.49	6.53	1.27	5.15	8.01	1.37	5.86	8.65	1.26	6.86	
25	4.43	1.26	3.52	5.42	1.28	4.22	6.98	1.56	4.47	8.21	1.69	4.85	8.60	1.48	5.81	
30	4.41	1.57	2.81	5.31	1.54	3.44	6.92	1.77	3.91	7.92	1.86	4.26	8.15	1.66	4.92	
35	4.04	1.78	2.27	5.75	2.00	2.87	6.79	1.96	3.47	7.56	1.94	3.90	8.12	1.87	4.33	
40	3.29	1.76	1.86	4.30	1.72	2.50	5.01	1.65	3.03	6.43	1.93	3.33	7.52	1.92	3.91	
43	1.68	1.19	1.41	2.76	1.43	1.93	3.75	1.45	2.58	4.57	1.58	2.89	6.03	1.67	3.61	

Abbreviations:

LWT: Leaving water temperature (°C)

DB: Dry-bulb temperature for Outdoor air temperature (°C)

CC: Total cooling capacity (kW)

PI: Power input (kW)

## 6 Operating Limits

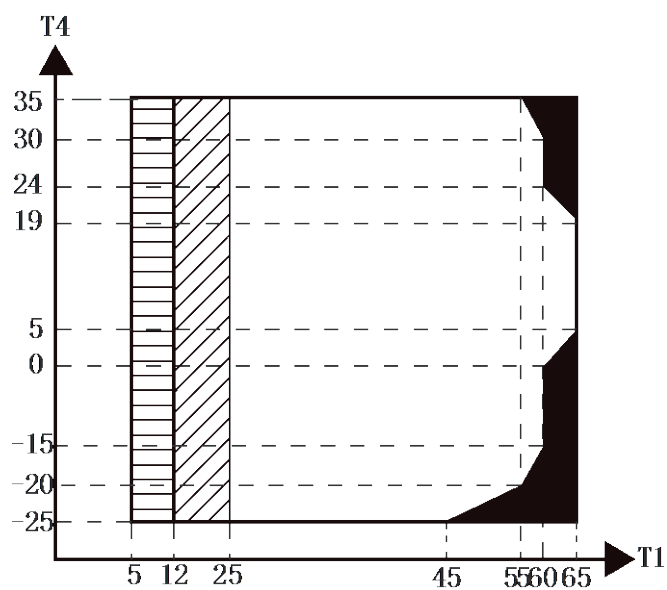


Figure 2-6.1: Heating operating limits<sup>1</sup>

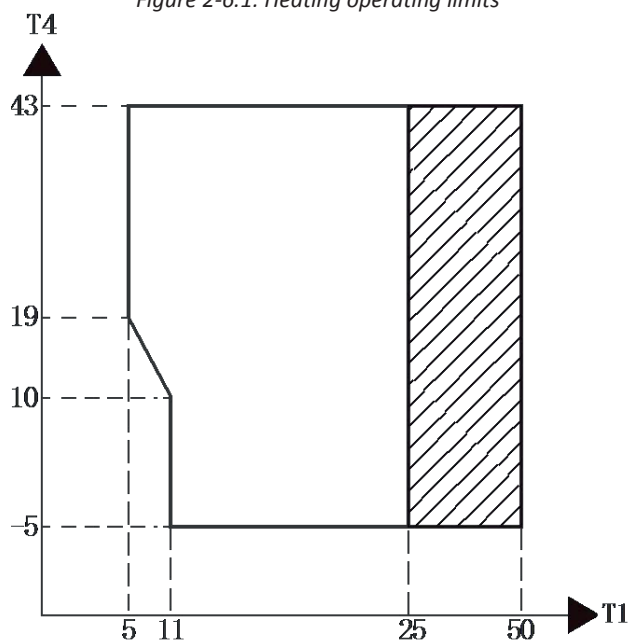


Figure 2-6.2: Cooling operating limits

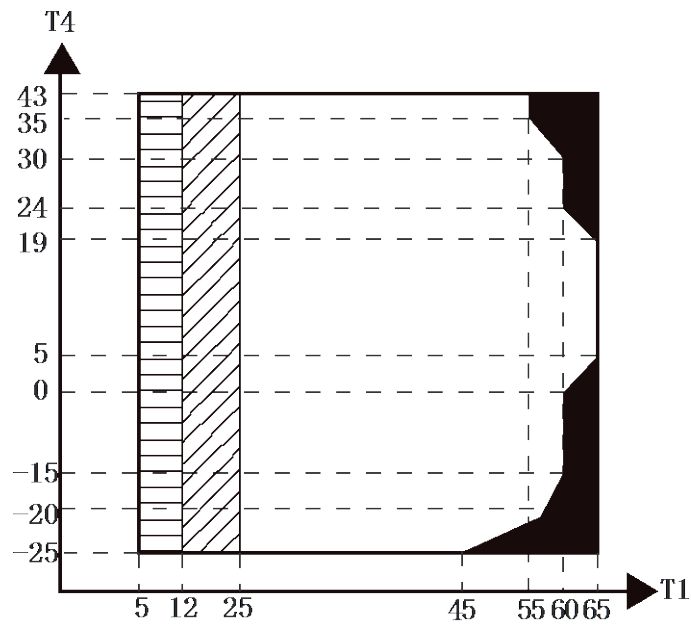


Figure 2-6.3: Domestic hot water operating limits<sup>1</sup>

Abbreviations:

- T4: Outdoor temperature(°C)
- T1: Leaving water temperature (°C)
- IBH: Backup electric heater
- AHS: Additional heat source

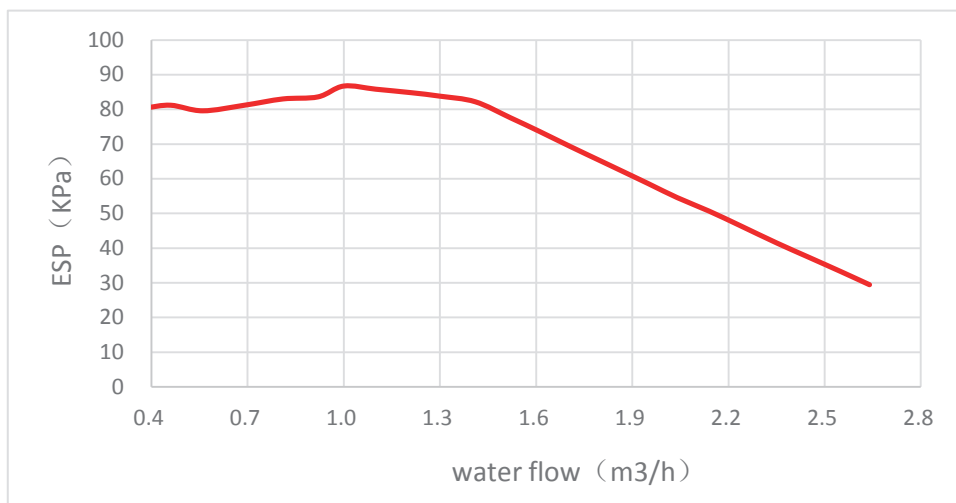
Notes:

1.  IBH/AHS only
2.  Water flow temperature drops or rises interval
3.  If IBH/AHS setting is valid, only IBH/AHS turns on; If IBH/AHS setting is invalid, only heat pump turns on

## 7 Hydronic Performance

KHC-06RY1 / KHC-08RY1 / KHC-10RY1

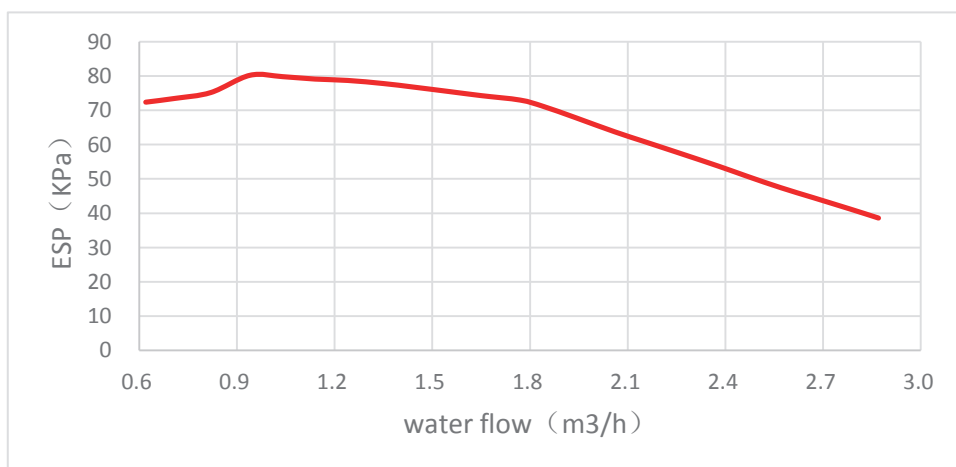
Figure 2-7.1: KHC-06(08,10)RY1 hydronic performance<sup>1</sup>



Abbreviations:  
ESP: External static pressure

KHC-12RY3 / KHC-14RY3 / KHC-16RY3

Figure 2-7.2: KHC-12(14,16)RY3 hydronic performance<sup>1</sup>



Abbreviations:  
ESP: External static pressure

## 8 Sound Levels

### 8.1 Overall

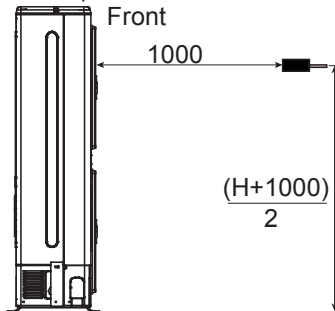
Table 2-8.1: Sound pressure levels<sup>1</sup>

Model name	dB <sup>2</sup>
KHC-06RY1	47.5
KHC-08RY1	48.5
KHC-10RY1	50.5
KHC-12RY3	53.5
KHC-14RY3	54.0
KHC-16RY3	58.0

Notes:

1. Sound pressure level is measured at a position 1m in front of the unit and  $(1+H)/2$ m (where H is the height of the unit) above the floor in a semi-anechoic chamber. During in-situ operation, sound pressure levels may be higher as a result of ambient noise.

Figure 2-8.1: Sound pressure level measurement (unit: mm)



2. dB is the maximum value tested under the conditions below:  
 Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 30°C, LWT 35°C. Free compressor frequency.  
 Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 47°C, LWT 55°C. Free compressor frequency.

## 8.2 Octave Band Levels

Figure 2-8.3: KHC-06RY1 octave band levels

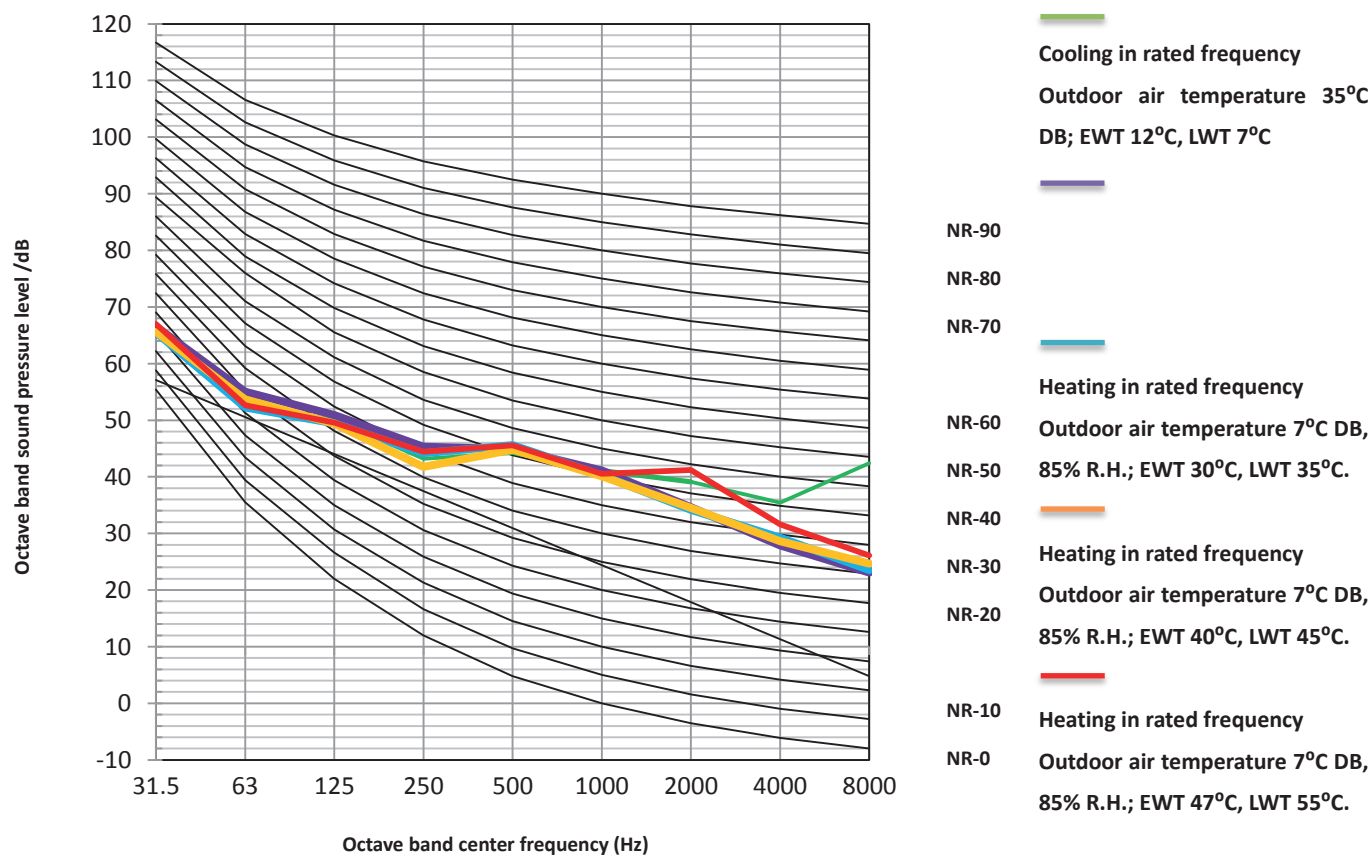


Figure 2-8.4: KHC-08RY1 octave band levels

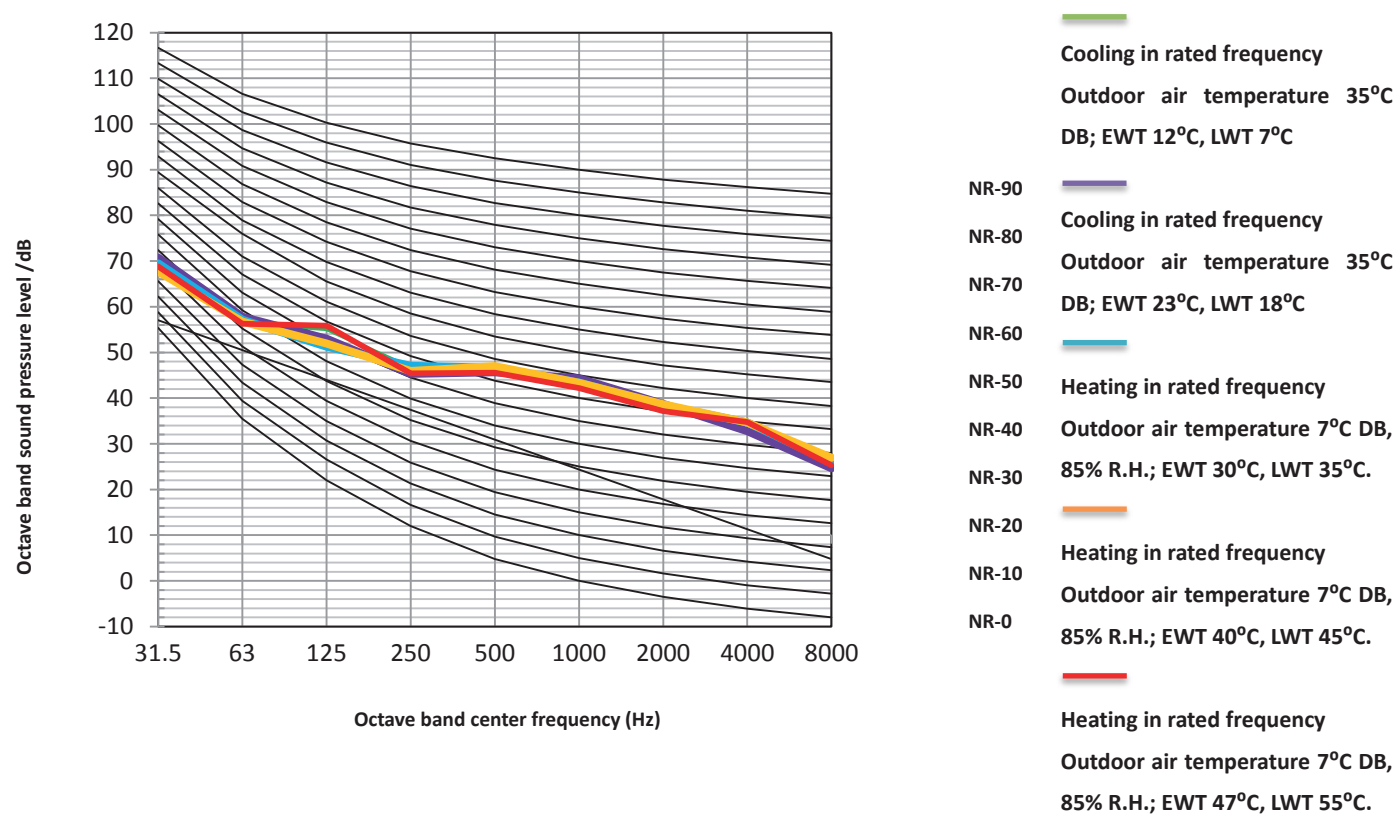
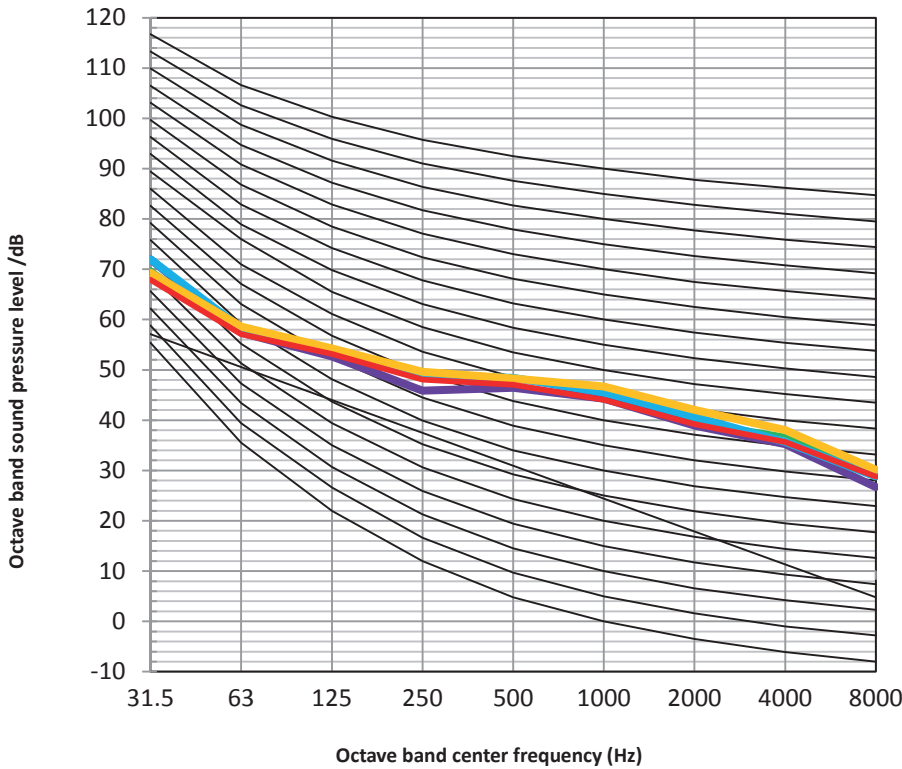
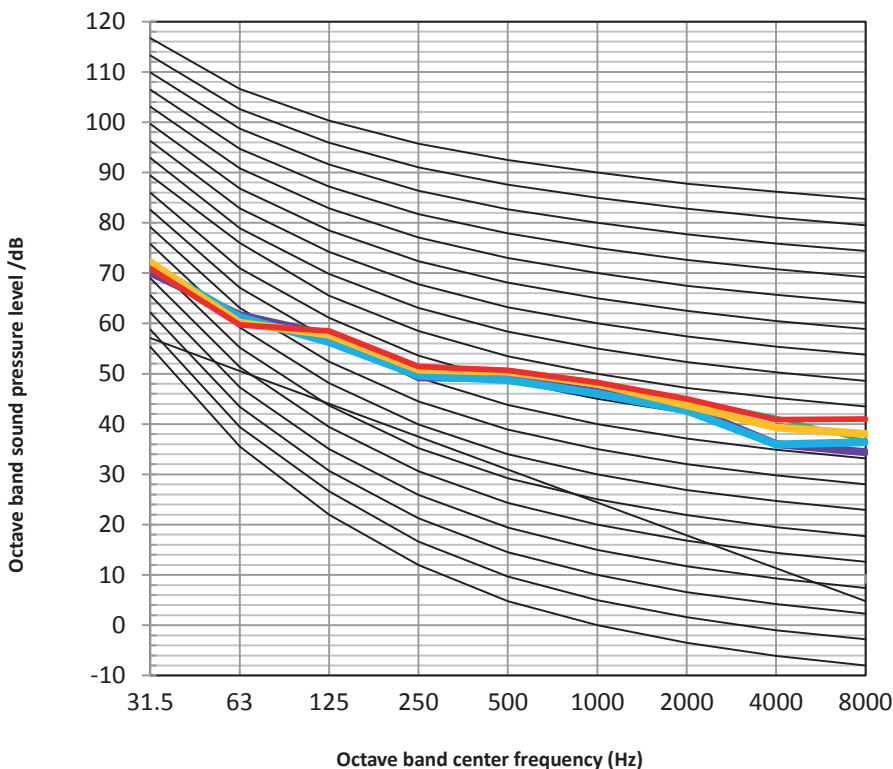


Figure 2-8.5: KHC-10RY1 octave band levels



- Cooling in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 35°C DB; EWT 12°C, LWT 7°C
- NR-90
- Cooling in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 35°C DB; EWT 23°C, LWT 18°C
- NR-80
- Cooling in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 35°C DB; EWT 23°C, LWT 18°C
- NR-70
- NR-60
- Heating in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 30°C, LWT 35°C.
- NR-50
- Heating in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 30°C, LWT 35°C.
- NR-40
- NR-30
- Heating in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 40°C, LWT 45°C.
- NR-20
- Heating in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 40°C, LWT 45°C.
- NR-10
- Heating in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 47°C, LWT 55°C.
- NR-0

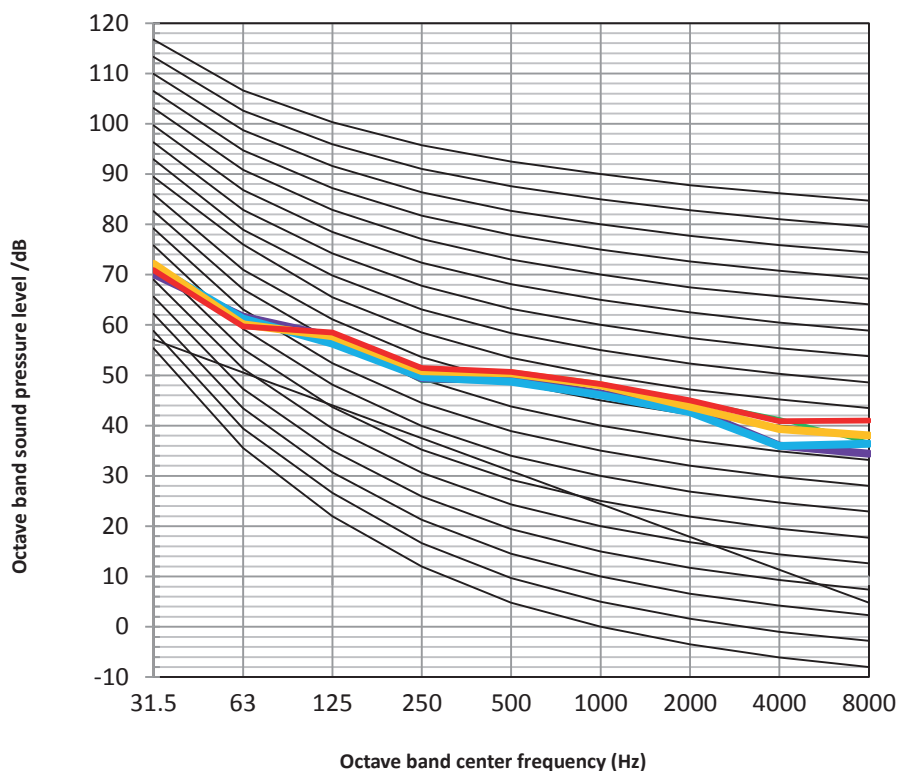
Figure 2-8.9: KHC-12RY3 octave band levels



- Cooling in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 35°C DB; EWT 12°C, LWT 7°C
- NR-90
- Cooling in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 35°C DB; EWT 23°C, LWT 18°C
- NR-80
- Cooling in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 35°C DB; EWT 23°C, LWT 18°C
- NR-70
- NR-60
- Heating in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 30°C, LWT 35°C.
- NR-50
- Heating in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 30°C, LWT 35°C.
- NR-40
- NR-30
- Heating in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 40°C, LWT 45°C.
- NR-20
- Heating in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 40°C, LWT 45°C.
- NR-10
- Heating in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 47°C, LWT 55°C.
- NR-0

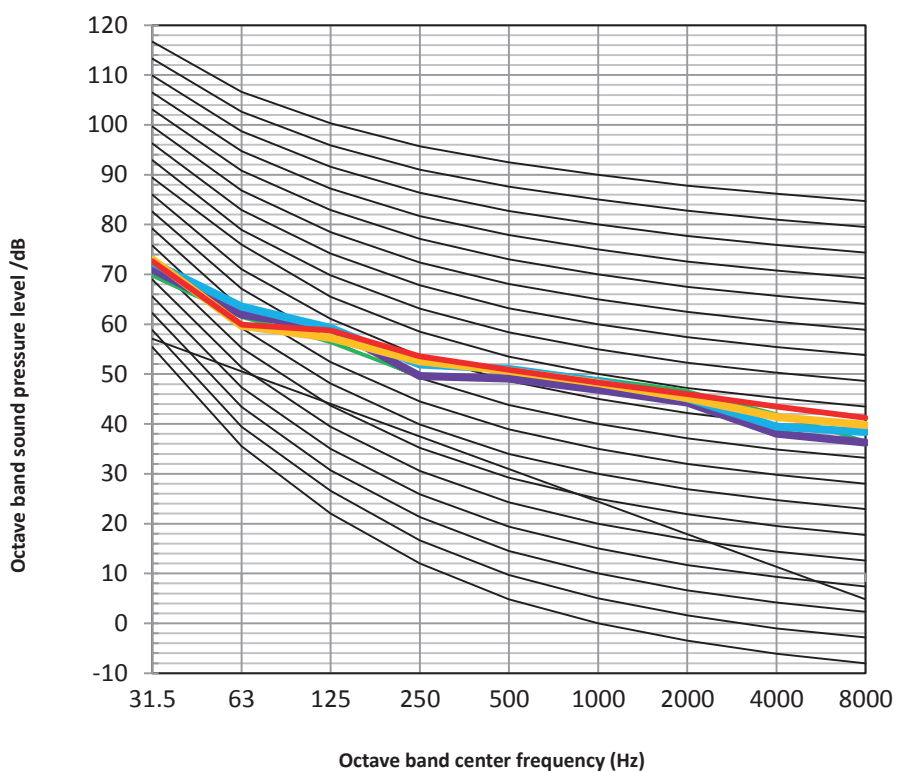


Figure 2-8.9: KHC-12RY3 octave band levels



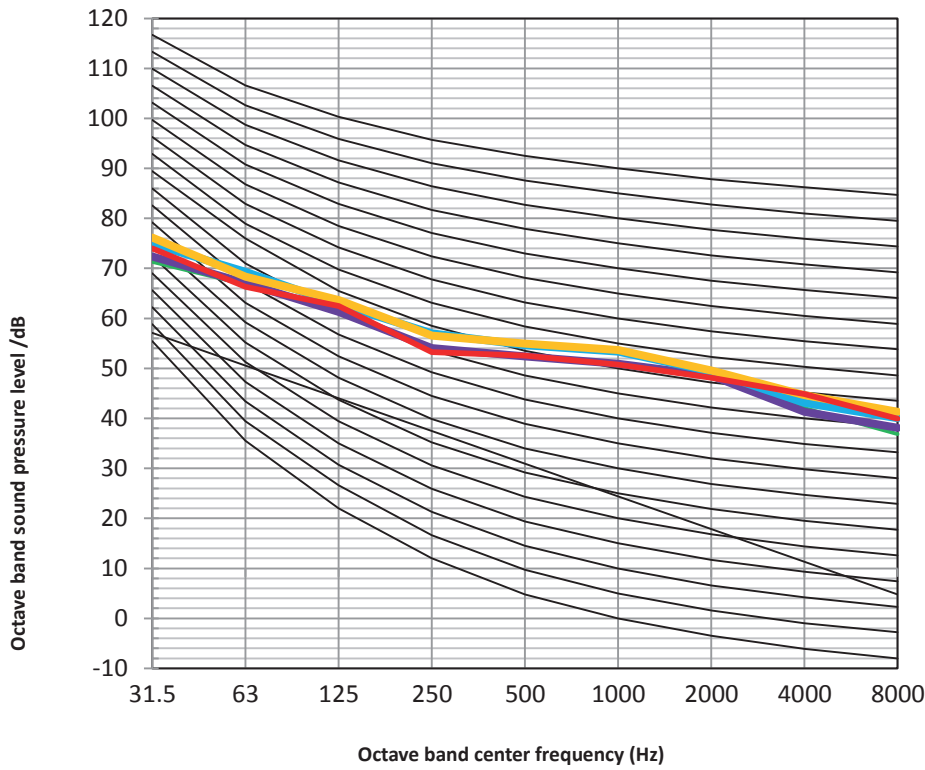
- Cooling in rated frequency  
 Outdoor air temperature 35°C  
 DB; EWT 12°C, LWT 7°C
- NR-90 — Cooling in rated frequency
- NR-80 — Cooling in rated frequency  
 Outdoor air temperature 35°C  
 DB; EWT 23°C, LWT 18°C
- NR-70 — Cooling in rated frequency
- NR-60 — Heating in rated frequency
- NR-50 — Heating in rated frequency  
 Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB,  
 85% R.H.; EWT 30°C, LWT 35°C.
- NR-40 — Heating in rated frequency
- NR-30 — Heating in rated frequency
- NR-20 — Heating in rated frequency  
 Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB,  
 85% R.H.; EWT 40°C, LWT 45°C.
- NR-10 — Heating in rated frequency
- NR-0 — Heating in rated frequency  
 Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB,  
 85% R.H.; EWT 47°C, LWT 55°C.

Figure 2-8.10: KHC-14RY3 octave band levels



- Cooling in rated frequency  
 Outdoor air temperature 35°C  
 DB; EWT 12°C, LWT 7°C
- NR-90 — Cooling in rated frequency
- NR-80 — Cooling in rated frequency  
 Outdoor air temperature 35°C  
 DB; EWT 23°C, LWT 18°C
- NR-70 — Cooling in rated frequency
- NR-60 — Heating in rated frequency
- NR-50 — Heating in rated frequency  
 Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB,  
 85% R.H.; EWT 30°C, LWT 35°C.
- NR-40 — Heating in rated frequency
- NR-30 — Heating in rated frequency
- NR-20 — Heating in rated frequency  
 Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB,  
 85% R.H.; EWT 40°C, LWT 45°C.
- NR-10 — Heating in rated frequency
- NR-0 — Heating in rated frequency  
 Outdoor air temperature 7°C DB,  
 85% R.H.; EWT 47°C, LWT 55°C.

Figure 2-8.11: KHC-16RY3 octave band levels














- Cooling in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature  
35°C DB; EWT 12°C, LWT 7°C
- NR-90 — Cooling in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature  
35°C DB; EWT 23°C, LWT  
18°C
- NR-80 — Heating in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 7°C  
DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 30°C,  
LWT 35°C.
- NR-70 — Heating in rated frequency  
Outdoor air temperature 7°C  
DB, 85% R.H.; EWT 47°C,  
LWT 55°C.
- NR-60 —
- NR-50
- NR-40
- NR-30
- NR-20
- NR-10
- NR-0

## 9 Accessories









### 9.1 Standard accessories

Table 2-9.1: Standard accessories

Name	Shape	Quantity	Name	Shape	Quantity
Installation and owner's manual		1	Tighten belt for customer wiring use		2
Operation manual		1	Tighten belt for customer wiring use		3
Technical data manual		1	Thermistor for domestic hot water tank or zone 2 water flow or balance tank		1
Y-shaped filter		1	Network matching wires		1
Drain hose		1	Energy label		1
Wired controller		1			

### 9.2 Optional accessories

Table 2-9.2: Standard accessories

Name	Shape	Quantity			
Thermistor for balance tank(Tbt1)		1	Extension wire for Tbt1		1
Thermistor for balance tank(Tbt2)		1	Extension wire for Tbt2		1
Thermistor for Zone 2 flow temp. (Tw2)		1	Extension wire for Tw2		1
Thermistor for solar temp. (Tsolar)		1	Extension wire for Tsolar		1



# Part 3

# Installation and Field Settings

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## 1 Preface to Part 3

### 1.1 Notes for Installers Boxes

The information contained in this Engineering Data Book may primarily be of use during the system design stage of a Mono project. Additional important information which may primarily be of use during field installation has been placed in boxes, such as the example below, titled “Notes for installers”.

#### Notes for installers



- Notes for installers boxes contain important information which may primarily be of use during field installation, rather than during desk-based system design.

### 1.2 Definitions

In this Engineering Data Book, the term “applicable legislation” refers to all national, local and other laws, standards, codes, rules, regulations and other legislation that apply in a given situation.

### 1.3 Precautions

All system installation including installation of water piping and electrical works must only be carried out by competent and suitably qualified, certified and accredited professionals and in accordance with all applicable legislation.

## 2 Installation

### 2.1 Acceptance and Unpacking

#### Notes for installers



- When units are delivered check whether any damage occurred during shipment. If there is damage to the surface or outside of a unit, submit a written report to the shipping company.
- Check that the model, specifications and quantity of the units delivered are as ordered.
- Check that all accessories ordered have been included. Retain the Owner's Manual for future reference.

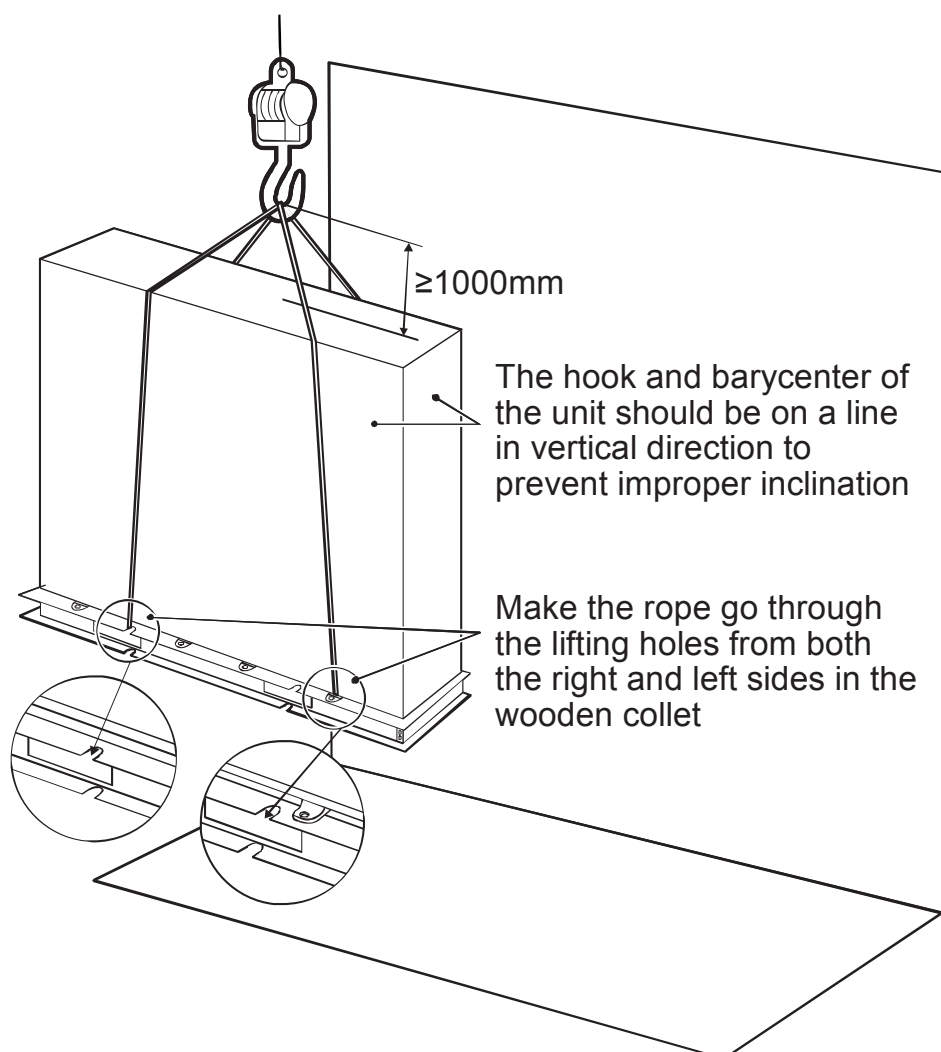
### 2.2 Hoisting

#### Notes for installers



- Do not remove any packaging before hoisting. If units are not packaged or if the packaging is damaged, use suitable boards or packing material to protect the units.
- Hoist one unit at a time, using two ropes to ensure stability.
- Keep units upright during hoisting, ensuring that the angle to the vertical does not exceed 30°.

Figure 3-2.1: Hoisting the unit



### 2.3 Placement Considerations

Placement of the outdoor unit should take account of the following considerations:

- Outdoor units should not be exposed to direct radiation from a high-temperature heat source.
- Outdoor units should not be installed in positions where dust or dirt may affect heat exchangers.
- Outdoor units should not be installed in locations where exposure to oil or to corrosive or harmful gases, such as acidic or alkaline gases, may occur.
- Outdoor units should not be installed in locations where exposure to salinity may occur.
- Outdoor units should be installed in well-drained, well-ventilated positions.
- Outdoor units should be installed in positions that are as close as possible to the heat emitters.
- Outdoor units should be installed in positions that are sufficiently close to the desired position of the wired controller that the controller's wiring length limitation will not be exceeded.
- In systems that are configured to heat domestic hot water and/or include an external backup electric heater, outdoor units should be installed in positions that are sufficiently close to the domestic hot water tank and/or backup electric heater that the temperature sensor wiring length limitations will not be exceeded.
- Outdoor units should be installed in locations where the noise from the unit will not disturb neighbors.

### 2.4 Strong Wind Installation

Wind of 5m/s or more blowing against an outdoor unit's air outlet blocks the flow of air through the unit, leading to deterioration in unit capacity, accelerated frost accumulation when in heating mode or domestic hot water mode, and potential disruption to operation due to increased pressure in the refrigerant circuit. Exposure to very strong wind can also cause the fan to rotate excessively fast, potentially leading to damage to the fan. In locations where exposure to high winds may occur should take account of the following considerations:

- For installation of the outdoor unit in a place where the wind direction can be foreseen, refer to Figure 3-2.3 and Table 3-2.1 for installation of the unit. Set the outlet side at a right angle to the direction of the wind, refer to Figure 3-2.2.
- If turn the air outlet side toward the building's wall, fence or screen. Make sure there is enough room to do the installation

Figure 3-2.2: Strong wind installation direction

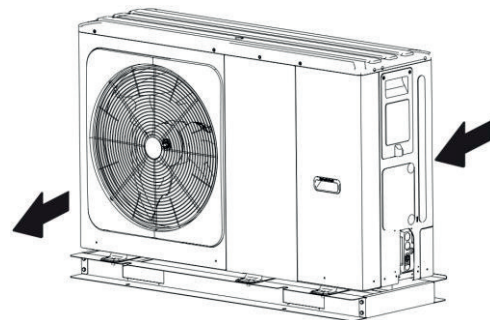


Figure 3-2.3: Installation room illustration

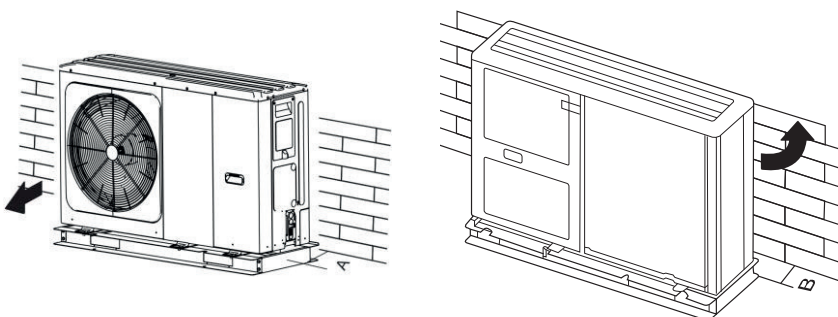


Table 3-2.1: Installation room requirement (Unit: mm)

Model	A(mm)
6KW	≥ 300
8-16KW	≥ 300

Model	B(mm)
6KW	≥ 1000
8-16KW	≥ 1500

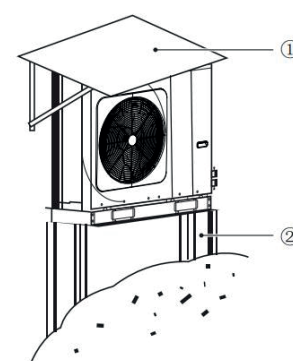


## 2.5 Cold Climate Installation

In cold climate locations installation should take account of the following considerations:

- Never install the unit at a site where the suction side may be exposed directly to wind.
- To prevent exposure to wind, install a baffle plate on the air discharge side of the unit.
- To prevent exposure to wind, install the unit with its suction side facing the wall.
- In areas of heavy snowfall, a canopy should be installed to prevent snow entering the unit. Additionally, the height of the base structure should be increased so as to raise the unit further off the ground. Refer to Figure 3-2.4.

Figure 3-2.4: Snow shielding



## 2.6 Hot Climate Installation

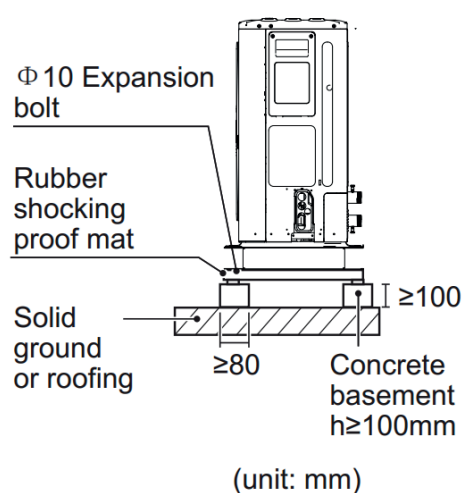
As the outdoor temperature is measured via the outdoor ambient temperature sensor, make sure to install the outdoor unit in the shade, or a canopy should be constructed to avoid direct sunlight. So that it is not influenced by the sun's heat, otherwise system protection may occur.

## 2.7 Base Structure

Outdoor unit base structure design should take account of the following considerations:

- A solid base prevents excess vibration and noise. Outdoor unit bases should be constructed on solid ground or on structures of sufficient strength to support the unit's weight.
- Bases should be at least 100mm high to provide sufficient drainage and to prevent water ingress into the base of the unit.
- Either steel or concrete bases may be suitable.
- Outdoor units should not be installed on supporting structures that could be damaged by water build-in in the event of a blocked drain.
- Fix the unit securely to foundation by means of the  $\Phi 10$  expansion bolt. It is best to screw in the foundation bolts until their length is 20 mm from the foundation surface.

Figure 3-2.5: Outdoor unit typical concrete base structure design (unit: mm)



**Mono**

**2.8 Drainage**

Drainage ditch should be provided to allow drainage of condensate that may form on the air side heat exchanger when the unit is running in heating mode or domestic hot water mode. The drainage should ensure that condensate is directed away from roadways and footpaths, especially in locations where the climate is such that condensate may freeze.

Figure 3-2.6: 6kW models drainage hole

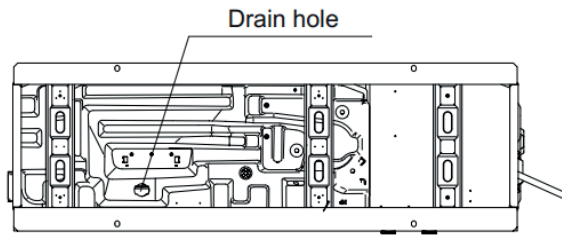
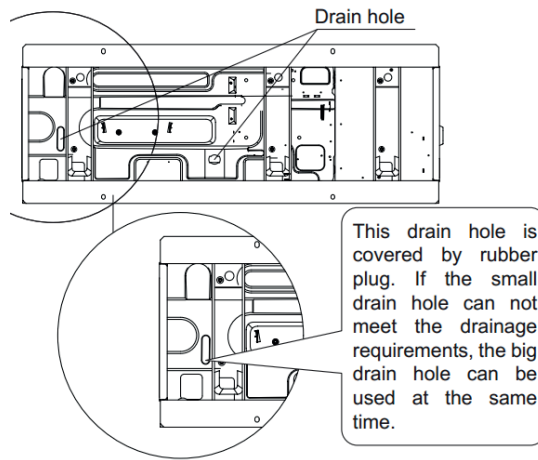


Figure 3-2.7: 8/10/12/14/16kW models drainage hole



**2.9 Spacing**

**1.1.1 Stacked installation**

Outdoor units must be spaced such that sufficient air may flow through each unit. Sufficient airflow across heat exchangers is essential for outdoor units to function properly. Figures 3-2.8 and 3-2.9 show the minimum spaces that must be allowed between units and the minimum distances from obstacles in front of and behind units.

Figure 3-2.8: Installation with obstacles in front of the unit

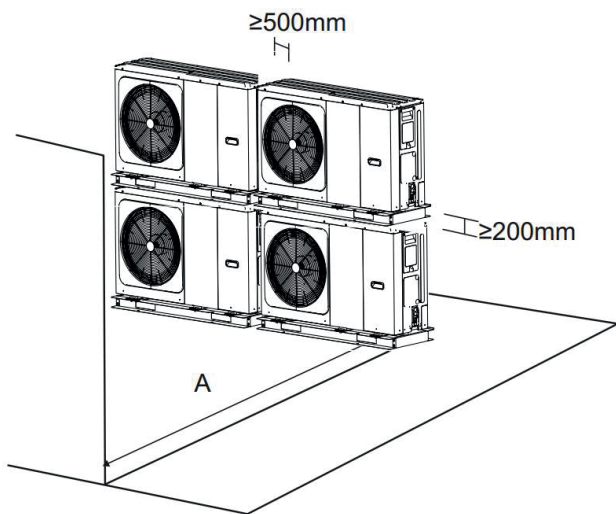
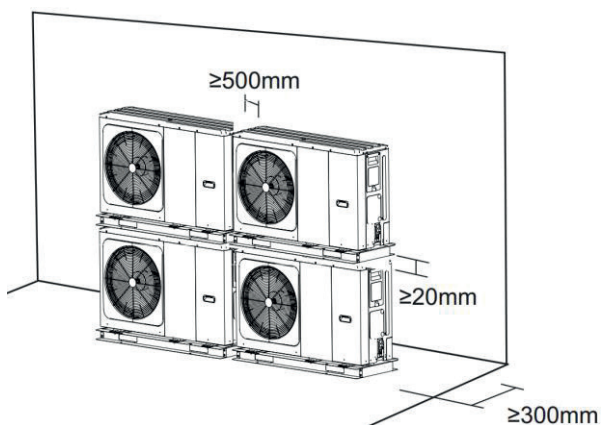


Table 3-2.2: Minimum spacing from obstacles in front of the unit

Model	A(mm)
6KW	≥1000
8-16KW	≥1500

Figure 3-2.9: Installation with obstacles behind the unit



### 1.1.2 Installation in Rows

Figure 3-2.10: Single row installation

Table 3-2.3: Single row installation spacing requirements

Model	A(mm)	B1(mm)	B2(mm)	C(mm)
6KW	≥1500	≥500	≥150	≥300
8-16KW	≥2000	≥1000	≥150	≥300

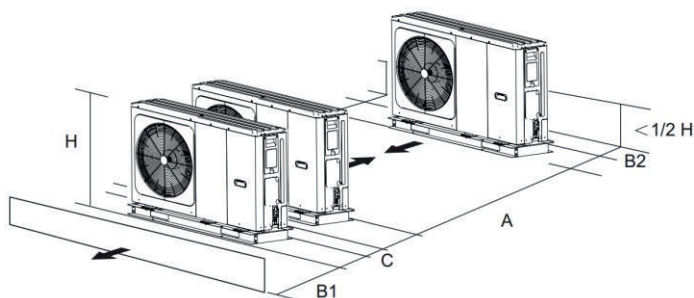


Figure 3-2.11: Multi-row installation

Table 3-2.4: Multiple row installation spacing requirements

Model	A(mm)	B1(mm)	B2(mm)	C(mm)
6KW	≥2500	≥1000	≥300	≥600
8-16KW	≥3000	≥1500	≥300	≥600

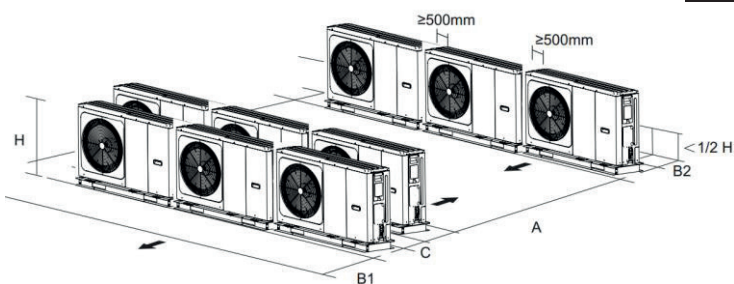
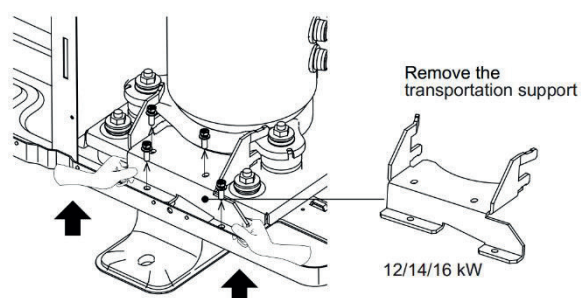


Figure 3-2.12: Remove the transportation support

### 2.10 Transportation support

For 12/14/16kW model, there is a transportation support which is used to protect tubes from breaking during transportation and this support should be taken off before turning on the heat pump.



### 3 Water Pipework

#### 3.1 Water Circuit Checks

Mono units are equipped with a water inlet and outlet for connection to a water circuit. Mono units should only be connected to closed water circuits. Connection to an open water circuit would lead to excessive corrosion of the water piping. Only materials complying with all applicable legislation should be used.

Before continuing installation of the unit, check the following:

- The maximum water pressure  $\leq 3$  bar.
- The maximum water temperature  $\leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$  according to safety device setting.
- Always use materials that are compatible with the water used in the system and with the materials used in the unit.
- Ensure that components installed in the field piping can withstand the water pressure and temperature.
- Drain taps must be provided at all low points of the system to permit complete drainage of the circuit during maintenance.
- Air vents must be provided at all high points of the system. The vents should be located at points that are easily accessible for service. An automatic air purge is provided inside the unit. Check that this air purge valve is not tightened so that automatic release of air in the water circuit is possible.

#### 3.2 Water Volume and Expansion Vessel Pre-pressure Checks

Outdoor units are equipped with an expansion vessel (8L) that has a default pre-pressure of 1.5 bar. To assure proper operation of the unit, the pre-pressure of the expansion vessel might need to be adjusted. Refer to Table 3-3.1. The total volume of water in the system must be at least 25L (for 4/6/8kW unit, the minimum volume is 15L) and should not exceed the limits specified in Figure 3-3.1.

Table 3-3.1: Expansion vessel pre-pressure adjustment

Installation height difference <sup>1</sup>	Water volume $\leq X L^2$	Water volume $> X L^2$
$\leq 12$ m	No pre-pressure adjustment required	Actions required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-pressure must be decreased, calculate according to "Calculating the pre-pressure of the expansion vessel"<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• Check if the water volume is lower than maximum allowed water volume (refer to Figure 3-3.1)</li> </ul>
$> 12$ m	Actions required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-pressure must be increased, calculate according to "Calculating the pre-pressure of the expansion vessel"<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Check if the water volume is lower than maximum allowed water volume (refer to Figure 3-3.1)</li> </ul>	Expansion vessel in the outdoor unit too small for the system. An external expansion vessel (field supplied) is required.

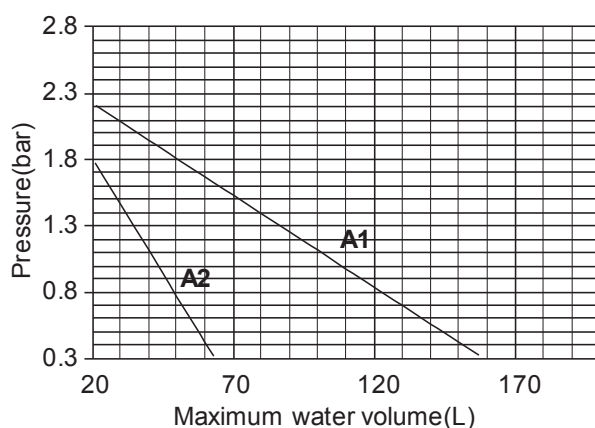
Notes:

1. Height difference is between the highest point of the water circuit and the outdoor unit's expansion tank. Unless the unit is located at the highest point of the system, in which case the installation height difference is considered to be zero.
2. For 1-phase 12~16kW and 3-phase 12~16kW units, this value is 72L, for 5~9kW units, this value is 30 L.
3. Calculating the pre-pressure of the expansion vessel:  
The pre-pressure ( $P_g$ ) to be set depends on the maximum installation height difference ( $H$ ) and is calculated as  $P_g(\text{bar}) = (H(\text{m})/10 + 0.3)$  bar

To determine the maximum allowed water volume in the entire circuit, proceed as follows:

- Determine the calculated pre-pressure ( $P_g$ ) for the corresponding maximum water volume using the Figure 3-3.1.

Figure 3-3.1: Maximum water volume



A1: System without glycol for 1-phase 10~16kW and 3-phase 12~16kW unit

A2: System without glycol for the 4/6/8kW unit

- Check that the total water volume in the entire water circuit is lower than this value. If this is not the case, the expansion vessel inside the unit is too small for the installation.

### Example

The unit(16kW) is installed at the highest point in the water circuit. The total water volume in the water circuit is 150L.

Since 150L is more than 72L, the pre-pressure must be decreased, refer to Table 3-3:1.

- The required pre-pressure is:  $P_g(\text{bar}) = (H(\text{m})/10+0.3) \text{ bar} = (0/10+0.3) \text{ bar} = 0.3 \text{ bar}$
- The corresponding maximum water volume can be read from the Figure 3-1.7 is approximately 160L
- Since the total water volume (150L) is below the maximum water volume (160L), the expansion vessel suffices for the installation.

When it is required to change the default pre-pressure of the expansion vessel (1.5 bars), following guidelines:

- Use only dry nitrogen to set the expansion vessel pre-pressure.
- Inappropriate setting of the expansion vessel pre-pressure will lead to malfunctioning of the system. Pre-pressure should only be adjusted by a licensed installer.

If the expansion vessel of unit is too small for the installation, an additional expansion vessel is needed.

- Calculate the pre-pressure of the expansion vessel:  $P_g(\text{bar}) = (H(\text{m})/10+0.3) \text{ bar}$   
The expansion vessel equipped in the unit should adjust the pre-pressure also.
- Calculate the volume needed of the additional expansion vessel:  $V1=0.0693*V_{\text{water}}/(2.5-P_g)-V0$   
 $V_{\text{water}}$ : the volume of water in the system  
 $V0$ : the volume of expansion vessel which the unit is equipped (For 5~9kW,  $V0=2\text{L}$ ; For 10~16kW,  $V0=5\text{L}$ )

### 3.3 Water Circuit Connection

Water connections must be made correctly in accordance with the labels on the outdoor unit, with respect to the water inlet and water outlet. If air, moisture or dust gets in the water circuit, problems may occur. Therefore, always take into account the following when connecting the water circuit:

- Use clean pipes only.
- Hold the pipe end downwards when removing burrs
- Cover the pipe end when inserting it through a wall to prevent dust and dirt entering.
- Use a good thread sealant for sealing the connections. The sealing must be able to withstand the pressures and temperatures of the system.

- When using non-copper metallic piping, be sure to insulate the two kind of materials from each other to prevent galvanic corrosion.
- For copper is a soft material, use appropriate tools for connecting the water circuit. Inappropriate tools will cause damage to the pipes

**3.4 Water Circuit Anti-freeze Protection**

Ice formation can cause damage to the hydronic system. As the outdoor unit may be exposed to sub-zero temperatures, care must be taken to prevent freezing of the system. All internal hydronic parts are insulated to reduce heat loss. Insulation must also be added to the field piping.

- The software contains special functions using the heat pump to protect the entire system against freezing. When the temperature of the water flow in the system drops to a certain value, the unit will heat the water, either using the heat pump, the electric heating tap, or the backup heater. The freeze protection function will turn off only when the temperature increases to a certain value.
- In event of a power failure, the above features would not protect the unit from freezing. Since a power failure could happen when the unit is unattended, the supplier recommends use anti-freeze fluid to the water system.
- Depending on the expected lowest outdoor temperature, make sure the water system is filled with a concentration of glycol as mentioned in the table below. When glycol is added to the system, the performance of the unit will be affected. The correction factor of the unit capacity, flow rate and pressure drop of the system is listed in the table 3-3.2 and 3-3.3.

Table 3-3.2: Ethylene Glycol

Concentration of ethylene glycol (%)	Modification coefficient				Minimum outdoor temperature(°C)
	Cooling capacity modification	Power input modification	Water resistance	Water flow modification	
0	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0
10	0.984	0.998	1.118	1.019	-5
20	0.973	0.995	1.268	1.051	-15
30	0.965	0.992	1.482	1.092	-25

Table 3-3.3: Propylene Glycol

Concentration of propylene glycol (%)	Modification coefficient				Minimum outdoor temperature(°C)
	Cooling capacity modification	Power input modification	Water resistance	Water flow modification	
0	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0
10	0.976	0.996	1.071	1.000	-4
20	0.961	0.992	1.189	1.016	-12
30	0.948	0.988	1.380	1.034	-20

Uninhibited glycol will turn acidic under the influence of oxygen. This process is accelerated by presence of copper and at higher temperatures. The acidic uninhibited glycol attacks metal surfaces and forms galvanic corrosion cells that cause severe damage to the system. It is of extreme importance:

- That the water treatment is correctly executed by a qualified water specialist.
- That a glycol with corrosion inhibitors is selected to counteract acids formed by the oxidation of glycols.
- That in case of an installation with a domestic hot water tank, only the use of propylene glycol is allowed. In other installations the use of ethylene glycol is fine.
- That no automotive glycol is used because their corrosion inhibitors have a limited lifetime and contain silicates that can foul or plug the system;
- That galvanized piping is not used in glycol systems since it may lead to the precipitation of certain elements in the

glycol's corrosion inhibitor;

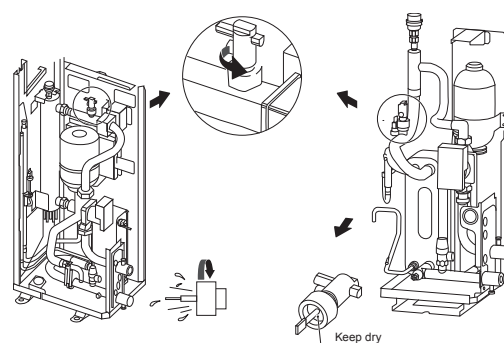
- To ensure that the glycol is compatible with the materials used in the system.

### 3.5 Water Flow Switch

Water may enter into the flow switch and cannot be drained out and may freeze when the temperature is low enough. The flow switch should be removed and dried, then can be reinstalled in the unit.

- Counterclockwise rotation, remove the water flow switch.
- Drying the water flow switch completely.

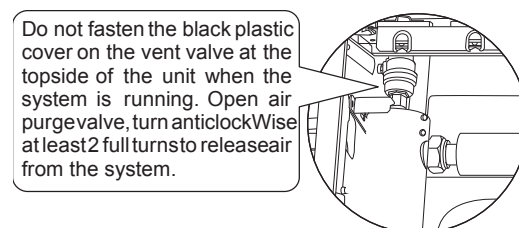
Figure 3-3.2: Water flow switch



### 3.6 Adding Water

- Connect the water supply to the fill valve and open the valve.
- Make sure the automatic air purge valve is open (at least 2 turns). Refer to Figure 3-3.3.
- Fill with water until the manometer indicates a pressure of approximately 2.0 bars. Remove air in the circuit as much as possible using the air purge valve. Air in the water circuit could lead to malfunction of the backup electric heater.

Figure 3-3.3: Air purge valve



### 3.7 Water Piping Insulation

The complete water circuit including all piping, water piping must be insulated to prevent condensation during cooling operation and reduction of the heating and cooling capacity as well as prevention of freezing of the outside water piping during winter. The insulation material should at least of B1 fire resistance rating and complies with all applicable legislation. The thickness of the sealing materials must be at least 13mm with thermal conductivity 0.039W/mK in order to prevent freezing on the outside water piping. If the outdoor ambient temperature is higher than 30°C and the humidity is higher than RH 80%, the thickness of the sealing materials should be at least 20mm in order to avoid condensation on the surface of the seal.

## 4 Electrical Wiring

### 4.1 General

#### Notes for installers



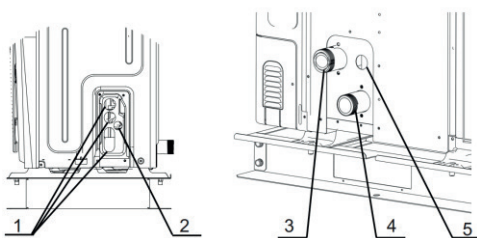
#### Caution

- All installation and wiring must be carried out by competent and suitably qualified, certified and accredited professionals and in accordance with all applicable legislation.
- Electrical systems should be grounded in accordance with all applicable legislation.
- Overcurrent circuit breakers and residual-current circuit breakers (ground fault circuit interrupters) should be used in accordance with all applicable legislation.
- Wiring patterns shown in this data book are general connection guides only and are not intended for, or to include all details for, any specific installation.
- The water piping, power wiring and communication wiring are typically run in parallel. However the communication wiring should not be bound together with power wiring. To prevent signal interference, the power wiring and communication wiring should not be run in the same conduit. If the power supply is less than 10A, a separation of at least 300mm between power wiring and communication wiring conduits should be maintained; if the power supply is in the range 10A to 50A then a separation of at least 500mm should be maintained.

### 4.2 Precautions

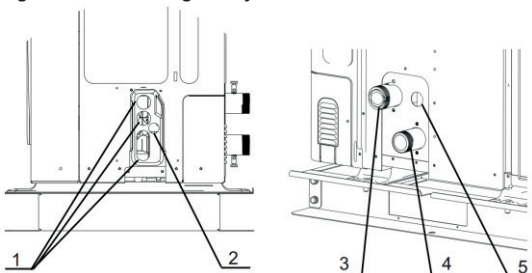
- Fix cables so that cables do not make contact with the pipes (especially on the high pressure side).
- Secure the electrical wiring with cable ties as shown in Figure 3-1.14 and Figure 3-1.15. So that it does not come in contact with the piping, particularly on the high-pressure side.

Figure 3-4.1: Wiring hole for 4/6kW models



Legend	
1	High voltage wire hole
2	Low voltage wire hole
3	Drainage pipe hole
4	Water inlet
5	Water outlet

Figure 3-4.2: Wiring holes for 8~16kW models



Legend	
1	High voltage wire hole
2	Low voltage wire hole
3	Drainage pipe hole
4	Water outlet
5	Water inlet



- Make sure no external pressure is applied to the terminal connectors.
- When installing the ground fault circuit interrupter make sure that it is compatible with the inverter (resistant to high frequency electrical noise) to avoid unnecessary opening of the ground fault circuit interrupter
- This unit is equipped with an inverter. Installing a phase advancing capacitor not only reduce the power factor improvement effect, but also may cause abnormal heating of the capacitor due to high frequency waves. Never install a phase advancing capacitor as it could lead to an accident.

### 4.3 Guidance

- Most field wiring on the unit is to be made on the terminal block inside the switch box. To gain access to the terminal block, remove the switch box service panel.
- Fix all cables using cable ties.
- A dedicated power circuit is required for the backup electric heater.
- Installation equipped with a domestic hot water tank (field supplied) requires a dedicated power circuit for the immersion heater.

Secure the wiring in the order shown below:

- Lay out the electrical wiring so that the front cover does not rise up when doing wiring work and attach the front cover securely.
- Follow the electric wiring diagrams for electrical wiring works. Refer to Figure 2-4.1, Figure 2-4.2 and Figure 2-4.3 in part 2, 4 "Wiring Diagram".
- Install the wires and fix the cover firmly so that the cover may be fit in properly.

### 4.4 Wiring Overview

Figure 3-4.3: Wiring overview for 4/6kW models

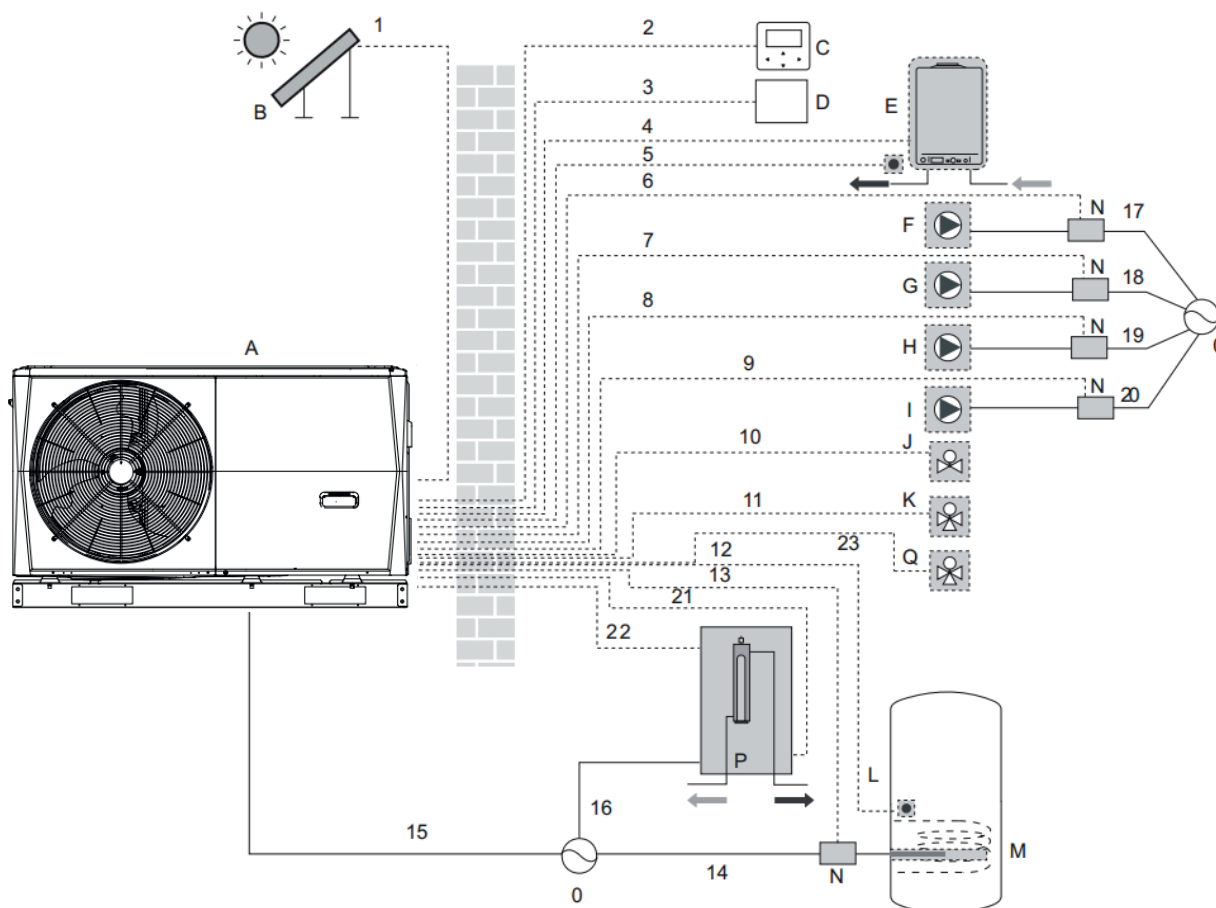
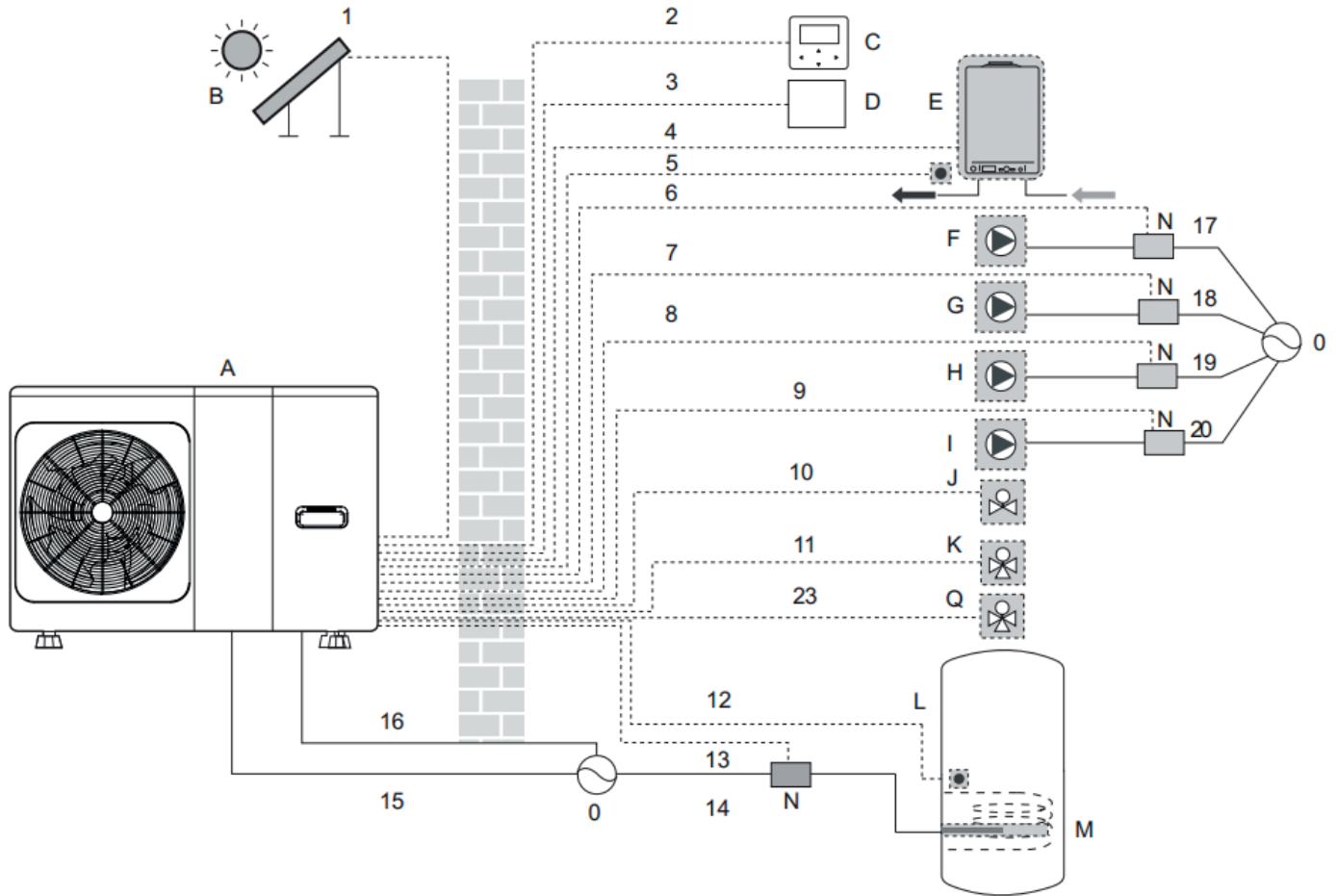


Figure 3-4.4: Wiring overview for 8/10/12/14/16kW models



Item	Description	Item	Description
A	Outdoor unit	J	SV2: 3-way valve (field supply)
B	Solar energy kit (field supply)	K	SV1: 3-way valve for domestic hot water tank (field supply)
C	User interface	L	Domestic hot water tank
D	Room thermostat (field supply)	M	Booster heater
E	Boiler (field supply)	N	Contacteur
F	P_s: Solar pump (field supply)	O	Power supply
G	P_c: Mixing pump (field supply)	P	Backup heater
H	P_o: Outside circulation pump (field supply)	Q	Zone2 SV3(3-way valve)
I	P_d: DHW pump (field supply)		




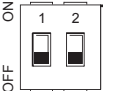
Table 3-4.1: Wiring requirements

Item	Description	AC/DC	Required number of conductors	Maximum running current
1	Solar energy kit signal cable	AC	2	200mA
2	User interface cable	AC	5	200mA
3	Room thermostat cable	AC	2 or 3	200mA(a)
4	Boiler control cable	/	2	200mA
5	Thermistor cable for T1B	DC	2	(b)
9	DHW pump control cable	AC	2	200mA(a)
10	3-way valve control cable	AC	2	200mA(a)
11	3-way valve control cable	AC	2 or 3	200mAC
12	Thermistor cable	DC	2	(b)
13	Booster heater control cable	AC	2	200mA(a)
15	Power supply cable for unit	AC	2+GND(1-Phase) 3+GND(3-Phase)	31A (1-Phase) 15A (3-Phase)
16	Power supply cable for backup heater	AC	2+GND(1-Phase) 3+GND(3-Phase)	14A (1-Phase) 6A (3-Phase)

## 5 DIP Switch Settings

DIP switch is located on the hydraulic module main control board and allows configuration of additional heating source thermistor installation, the second inner backup heater installation, etc.

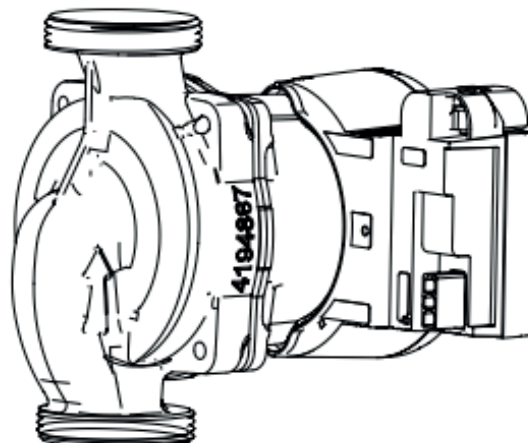
Table 3-5.1: DIP switch settings

Switch		ON=1	OFF=0	Default factory setting
<b>S1</b> 	1/2	00=3kW IBH(One-stage control) 11=9kW IBH(Three-stage control)		OFF/OFF
	3/4	00=Without IBH and AHS 10=With IBH 01=With AHS for heating mode 11=With AHS for heating mode and DHW		OFF/OFF
<b>S2</b> 	1	Start pumpo after six hours will be invalid	Start pumpo after six hours will be valid	OFF
	2	without TBH	with TBH	OFF
	3/4	00=variable speed pump(Max head:8.5m) 01=constant speed pump 10= variable speed pump(Max head:10.5m) 11=variable speed pump(Max head:9.0m)		ON/ON
<b>S4</b> 	1	Reserved	Reserved	OFF
	2	Reserved	Reserved	OFF
	3/4	Reserved		OFF/OFF
<b>S9</b> 	1/2	00=Slave unit 11=Msater unit		ON

## 6 Internal Circulation Pump

The pump is controlled via a digital low-voltage pulse-width modulation signal which means that the speed of rotation depends on the input signal. The speed changes as a function of the input profile. The relationship between external static pressure and water flow rate is described in Part 2, 7 “Hydronic Performance”.

Figure 3-6.1: Internal circulation pump



## 7 User Interface Field Settings

### 7.1 Introduction

During installation, the Mono's settings and parameters should be configured by the installer to suit the installation configuration, climate conditions and end-user preferences. The relevant settings are accessible and programmable through the **FOR SERVICEMAN** menu on the Mono's user interface. The user interface menus and settings can be navigated using the user interface's touch-sensitive keys, as detailed in Table 3-7.1.

Figure 3-7.1: User interface

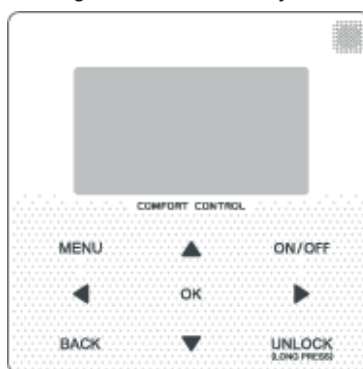
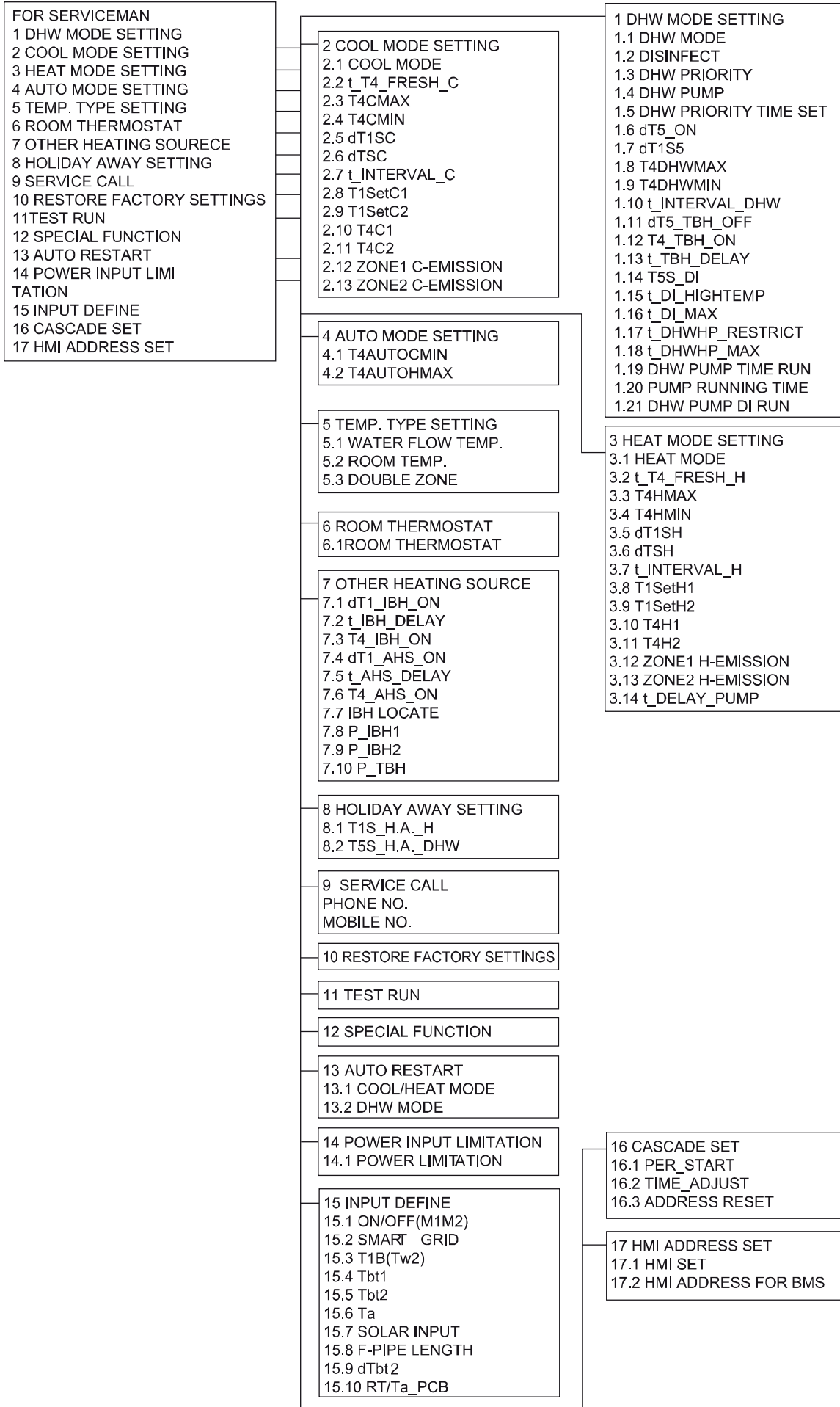


Table 3-7.1: User interface keys

Keys	Function
<b>MENU</b>	Go to the menu structure(on the home page)
◀▶ ▼ ▲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Navigate the cursor on the display</li> <li>▪ Navigate in the menu structure</li> <li>▪ Adjust settings</li> </ul>
<b>ON/OFF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Turn on/off the space heating/cooling operation or DHW mode</li> <li>▪ Turn on/off functions in the menu structure</li> </ul>
<b>BACK</b>	Come back to the up level
<b>UNLOCK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Long press for unlock/lock the controller</li> <li>▪ Unlock /lock some functions such as "DHW temperature adjusting"</li> </ul>
<b>OK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Go to the next step when programming a schedule in the menu structure and confirm a selection to enter in the submenu of the menu structure.</li> </ul>

7.2 Menu Structure



### 7.3 FOR SERVICEMAN Menu

**FOR SERVICEMAN** allows installers to input the system configuration and set the system parameters. To enter **FOR SERVICEMAN**, go to **MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN**.

Enter the password, using ◀ ▶ to navigate between digits and using ▼ ▲ to adjust the numerical values, and then press **OK**. The password is 234. Refer to Figure 3-7.2

Then the following pages will be displayed after putting the password. Refer to Figure 3-7.3

Figure 3-7.2: FOR SERVICEMAN password screen

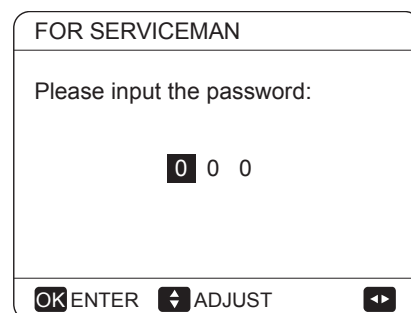
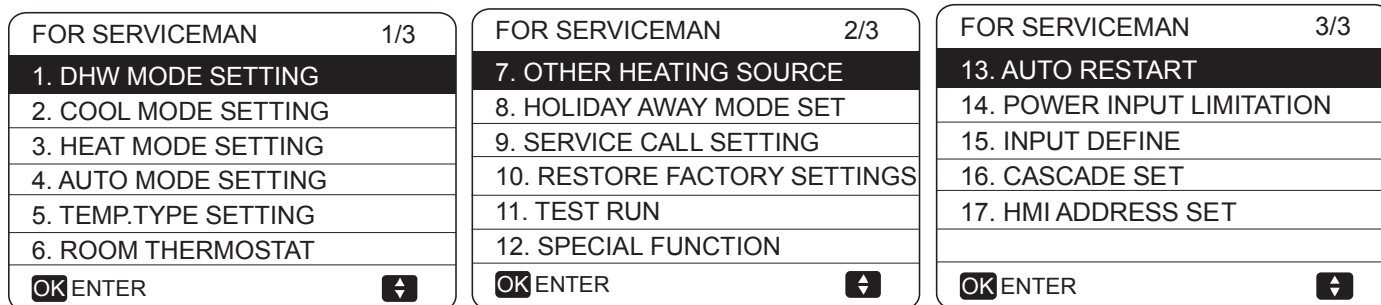


Figure 3-7.3: FOR SERVICEMAN menu

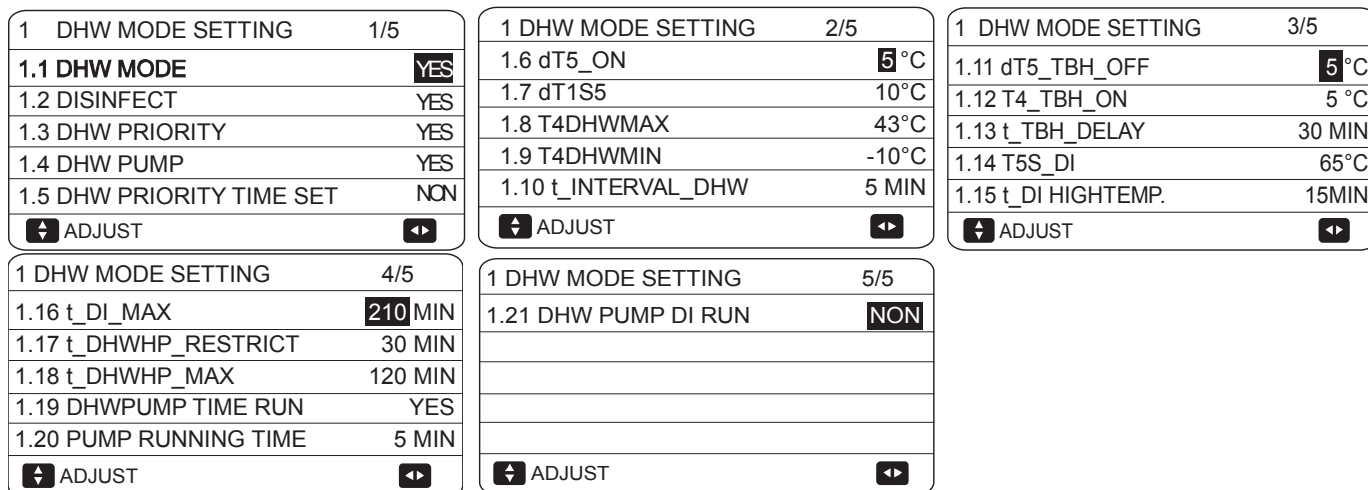


### 7.4 DHW MODE SETTING Menu

#### 7.4.1 DHW MODE SETTING menu overview

**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > DHW MODE SETTING**

Figure 3-7.4: DHW MODE SETTING menu



In **DHW MODE SETTING** the following parameters should be set.

**DHW MODE** enables or disables DHW mode. For installations with DHW tanks, select **YES** to enable DHW mode. For installations without DHW tanks, select **NON** to disable DHW mode.

**DISINFECT** sets whether or not the disinfection operation is performed.

**DHW PRIORITY** sets whether domestic hot water heating or space heating/cooling takes priority. If **NON** is selected in the **DHW PRIORITY** mode, when it is available and the space heating/cooling is **OFF**, the heat pump will heat the water as required. If space heating/cooling is **ON**, the water will be heated as required when the immersion heater is unavailable.

## Mono

Only when the space heating/cooling is **OFF** will the heat pump operate to heat domestic water.

**DHW PUMP** sets whether or not the DHW pump is controlled by the Mono unit. If the DHW pump is to be controlled by the Mono, select **YES**. If the DHW pump is not to be controlled by the Mono unit, select **NON**.

**DHW PUMP PRIORITY TIME SET** set the operation time of DHW during **DHW PRIORITY** mode.

**dT5\_ON** sets the temperature difference between the DHW set temperature (T5S) and the DHW tank water temperature (T5) above which the heat pump providing heated water to the DHW tank. When  $T5S - T5 \geq dT5\_ON$  the heat pump providing heated water to the DHW tank.

Note: When the heat pump's leaving water temperature is above the DHW mode leaving water temperature operating limit (T5stop), the heat pump does not provide heated water to the DHW tank. The DHW mode leaving water temperature operating limit is related to ambient temperature as shown in Figure 2-6.3 in Part 2, 6 "Operating Limits".

**dT1S5** sets the heat pump's leaving water set temperature (T1S) relative to DHW tank water temperature (T5). For DHW mode, the user sets the DHW set temperature (T5S) on the main screen and cannot manually set T1S. T1S is set as  $T1S = T5 + dT1S5$ .

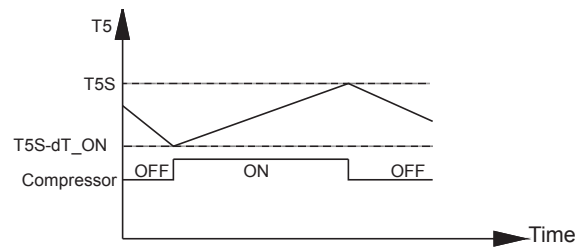
Figure 3-7.6 illustrates the operation of the heat pump and immersion heater(optional) in DHW mode. If the DHW tank water temperature (T5) is less than the minimum of the DHW set temperature (T5S) and the heat pump leaving water temperature operating limit (T5stop) (refer to Figure 2-6.3 in Part 2, 6 "Operating Limits") less **dT5\_ON**, the heat pump starts providing heated water to the DHW tank. After **t\_TBH\_delay** minutes have elapsed, the immersion heater is turned on. If T5 reaches T5stop, the heat pump stops but the immersion heater continues running until T5 has reached  $T5S + dT5\_TBH\_OFF$

**T4DHWMAX** sets the ambient temperature above which the heat pump will not operate in DHW mode. The highest value that **T4DHWMAX** can take is 43°C, which is the DHW mode upper ambient temperature operating limit of the heat pump.

**T4DHWMIN** sets the ambient temperature below which the heat pump will not operate in DHW mode. The lowest value that **T4DHWMIN** can take is -25°C, which is the DHW mode lower ambient temperature operating limit of the heat pump.

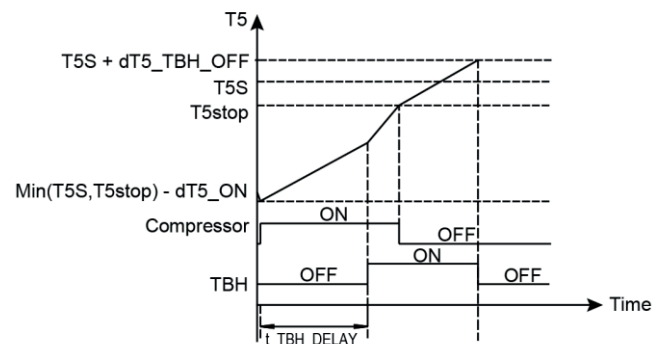
**t\_INTERVAL\_DHW** sets the DHW mode compressor re-start delay. When the compressor stops running, it will not re-start

Figure 3-7.5: dT5\_ON



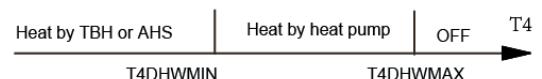
Abbreviations:  
T5: DHW tank water temperature  
T5S: DHW set temperature

Figure 3-7.6: DHW mode operation



Abbreviations:  
T5: DHW tank water temperature  
T5S: DHW set temperature  
T5stop: DHW mode leaving water temperature operating limit  
TBH: Immersion heater in DHW tank

Figure 3-7.7: T4DHWMAX and T4DHWMIN



Abbreviations:  
HP: Heat pump  
TBH: DWH tank immersion heater  
AHS: Additional heating source



until at least **t\_INTERVAL\_DHW** minutes have elapsed.

**dT5\_TBH\_OFF** sets the temperature difference between the DHW set temperature (T5S) and the DHW tank water temperature (T5) below which the immersion is not used. When  $T5 > \text{Min}(T5S + dT5\_TBH\_OFF, 65^\circ\text{C})$ , the immersion heater is off.

**T4\_TBH\_ON** sets the ambient temperature above which the immersion heater will not be used.

**t\_TBH\_DELAY** sets the delay between the compressor starting and the immersion heater being turned on.

**T5S\_DI** sets the DHW tank disinfection operation target temperature. Caution: during the disinfection operation (duration: **t\_DI\_MAX**) the domestic hot water temperature at the hot water taps will at times be equal to the value set for **T5S\_DI**.

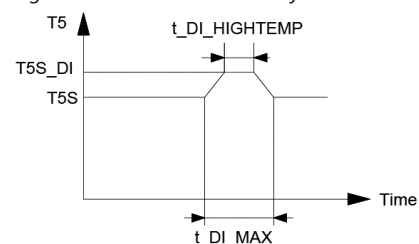
**t\_DI\_HIGHTEMP** sets that length of time that the DHW tank disinfection operation target temperature is maintained.

**t\_DI\_MAX** sets the total duration of the DHW tank disinfect operation.

**t\_DHWHP\_RESTRICT** sets the maximum length of time that the heat pump will run in space heating or space cooling modes before switching to DHW mode, if a requirement for DHW mode exists. When running in space heating mode or space cooling mode, the heat pump becomes available for DHW mode either as soon as the space heating/cooling set temperatures have been reached (refer to Part 3, 7.5 "COOL MODE SETTING Menu" and Part 3, 7.6 "HEAT MODE SETTING Menu") or after **t\_DHWHP\_MAX** minutes have elapsed.

**t\_DHWHP\_MAX** sets the maximum length of time that the heat pump will run in DWH mode before switching to space heating mode or space cooling mode if a requirement for space heating/cooling modes exists. When running in DHW mode, the heat pump becomes available for space heating/cooling either as soon as the DHW tank water temperature (T5) reaches the DHW set temperature (T5S) or after **t\_DHWHP\_MAX** minutes have elapsed.

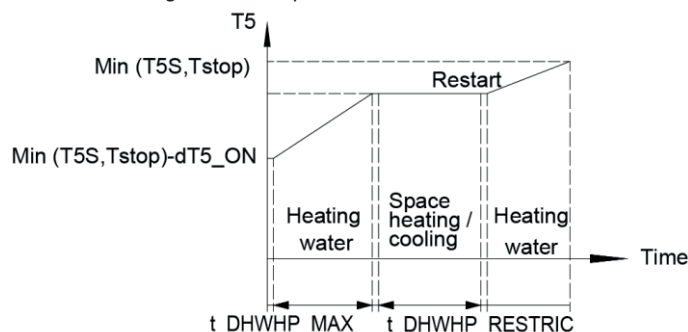
Figure 3-7.8: DHW tank disinfection



Abbreviations:  
 T5: DHW tank water temperature  
 T5S: DHW set temperature

Figure 3-7.9 illustrates the effects of **t\_DHWHP\_MAX** and **t\_DHWHP\_RESTRICT** when **DHW PRIORITY** is enabled. The heat pump initially runs in DWH mode. After **t\_DHWHP\_MAX** minutes, T5 has not reached

Figure 3-7.9: Operation in DHW PRIORITY



Abbreviations:  
 T5: DHW tank water temperature  
 T5S: DHW set temperature  
 T5stop: DHW mode leaving water temperature operating limit

**DHW PUMP TIME RUN** sets whether or not the user is able to set the DHW pump (field supply) in DHW mode. For installations with a DHW pump, select ON so that the user is able to set pump start times.

**PUMP RUNNING TIME** sets the length of time the pump runs for at each of the user-specified start times on the **DHW**

**PUMP** tab on the **DOMESTIC HOT WATER (DHW)** menu, if **TIMER RUNNING** is enabled.

**DHW PUMP DI RUN** sets whether or not the DHW pump (field supply) operates during the disinfection mode.

**7.5 COOL MODE SETTING Menu**

**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > COOL MODE SETTING**

Figure 3-7.10: COOL MODE SETTING menu

2 COOL MODE SETTING 1/3	2 COOL MODE SETTING 2/3	2 COOL MODE SETTING 3/3
2.1 COOL MODE <b>YES</b>	2.6 dTSC <b>2°C</b>	2.11 T4C2 <b>25°C</b>
2.2 t_T4_FRESH_C 2.0HRS	2.7 t_INTERVAL_C 5MIN	2.12 ZONE1 C-EMISSION FCU
2.3 T4CMAX 43°C	2.8 T1SetC1 10°C	2.13 ZONE2 C-EMISSION FLH
2.4 T4CMIN 20°C	2.9 T1SetC2 16°C	
2.5 dT1SC 5°C	2.10 T4C1 35°C	
↕ ADJUST      ⏪	↕ ADJUST      ⏪	↕ ADJUST      ⏪

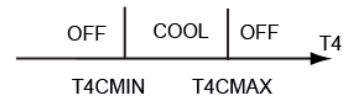
In **COOL MODE SETTING** the following parameters should be set.

**COOL MODE** enables or disables cooling mode. For installations with space cooling terminals, select **YES** to enable cooling mode. For installations without space cooling terminals, select **NON** to disable cooling mode.

**t\_T4\_FRESH\_C** sets the refresh time of cooling model climate temperature curve.

**T4CMAX** sets the ambient temperature above which the heat pump will not operate in cooling mode. The highest value that **T4CMAX** can take is 46°C, which is the cooling mode upper ambient temperature operating limit of the heat pump. Refer to Figure 3-7.11.

Figure 3-7.11: T4CMAX, T4CMIN



Abbreviations:  
T4: Outdoor ambient temperature

**T4CMIN** sets the ambient temperature below which the heat pump will not operate in cooling mode. The lowest value that **T4CMIN** can take is -5°C, which is the cooling mode lower ambient temperature operating limit of the heat pump. Refer to Figure 3-7.11.

**dT1SC** sets the minimum temperature difference between the heat pump leaving water temperature (T1) and the heat pump leaving water set temperature (T1S) at which the heat pump provides chilled water to the space cooling terminals. When  $T1 - T1S \geq dT1SC$  the heat pump provides chilled water to the space cooling terminals and when  $T1 \leq T1S$  the heat pump does not provide chilled water to the space cooling terminals.

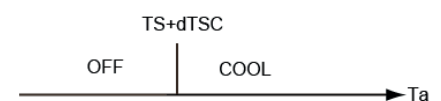
Figure 3-7.12: dT1SC



Abbreviations:  
T1: Heat pump leaving water temperature  
T1S: Heat pump leaving water set temperature

**dTSC** sets the temperature difference between the actual room temperature (Ta) and set room temperature (TS) above which the heat pump provides chilled water to the space cooling terminals. When  $Ta - TS \geq dTSC$  the heat pump provides chilled water to the space cooling terminals and when  $Ta \leq TS$  the heat pump does not provide chilled water to the space cooling terminals. Refer to Figure 3-7.13.

Figure 3-7.13: dTSC



**dTSC** is only applicable if **YES** is selected for **ROOM TEMP** in the **TEMP. TYPE SETTING** menu. Refer to Part 3, 7.8 "TEMP. TYPE SETTING Menu".

**t\_INTERVAL\_C** sets the cooling mode compressor re-start delay. When the compressor stops running, it will not re-start until at least **t\_INTERVAL\_C** minutes have elapsed.

**T1SetC1** sets the temperature 1 of automatic setting curve for cooling mode.

**T1SetC2** sets the temperature 2 of automatic setting curve for cooling mode.

**T4C1** sets the ambient temperature 1 of automatic setting curve for cooling mode.

**T4C2** sets the ambient temperature 2 of automatic setting curve for cooling mode.

**ZONE1 C-EMISSION** sets the emission type of zone1 for cooling mode.

**ZONE2 C-EMISSION** sets the emission type of zone2 for cooling mode.

## 7.6 HEAT MODE SETTING Menu

MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > HEAT MODE SETTING

Figure 3-7.14: HEAT MODE SETTING menu

3 HEAT MODE SETTING	1/3	3 HEAT MODE SETTING	2/3	3 HEAT MODE SETTING	3/3
3.1 HEAT MODE	YES	3.6 dTSH	2°C	3.11 T4H2	7°C
3.2 t_T4_FRESH_H	2.0HRS	3.7 t_INTERVAL_H	5MIN	3.12 ZONE1 H-EMISSION	RAD.
3.3 T4HMAX	16°C	3.8 T1SetH1	35°C	3.13 ZONE2 H-EMISSION	FLH
3.4 T4HMIN	-15°C	3.9 T1SetH2	28°C	3.14 t_DELAY_PUMP	2MIN
3.5 dT1SH	5°C	3.10 T4H1	-5°C		
ADJUST		ADJUST		ADJUST	

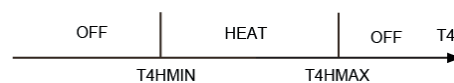
In **HEAT MODE SETTING** the following parameters should be set.

**HEAT MODE** enables or disables heating mode.

**t\_T4\_FRESH\_H** sets the refresh time of heating model climate temperature curve.

**T4HMAX** sets the ambient temperature above which the heat pump will not operate in heating mode. The highest value that **T4HMAX** can take is 35°C, which is the heating mode upper ambient temperature operating limit of the heat pump. Refer to Figure 3-7.15.

Figure 3-7.15: T4HMAX, T4HMIN

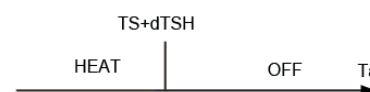


Abbreviations:  
T4: Outdoor ambient temperature

**T4HMIN** sets the ambient temperature below which the heat pump will not operate in heating mode. The lowest value that **T4HMIN** can take is -25°C, which is the heating mode lower ambient temperature operating limit of the heat pump. Refer to Figure 3-7.15.

**dT1SH** sets the temperature difference between the heat pump leaving water temperature (T1) and the heat pump leaving water set temperature (T1S) above which the heat pump provides heated water to the space heating terminals.

Figure 3-7.16: dTSH



Note:  
Only when ROOM TEMP is enabled will this function be available

**dTSH** sets the temperature difference between the actual room temperature (Ta) and set room temperature (TS) above

## Mono

which the heat pump provides heated water to the space heating terminals. When  $TS - Ta \geq dTSH$  the heat pump provides heated water to the space heating terminals and when  $Ta \geq TS$  the heat pump does not provide heated water to the space heating terminals. Refer to Figure 3-7.16. **dTSH** is only relevant if **YES** is selected for **ROOM TEMP** in the **TEMP. TYPE SETTING** menu. Refer to Part 3, 7.8 "TEMP. TYPE SETTING Menu".

**t\_INTERVAL\_H** sets the heating mode compressor re-start delay. When the compressor stops running, it will not re-start until at least **t\_INTERVAL\_H** minutes have elapsed.

**T1SetH1** sets the temperature 1 of automatic setting curve for heating mode.

**T1SetH2** sets the temperature 2 of automatic setting curve for heating mode.

**T4H1** sets the ambient temperature 1 of automatic setting curve for heating mode.

**T4H2** sets the ambient temperature 2 of automatic setting curve for heating mode.

**ZONE1 H-EMISSION** sets the emission type for heating mode.

**ZONE2 H-EMISSION** sets the emission type for heating mode.

### 7.7 AUTO MODE SETTING Menu

#### MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > AUTO MODE SETTING

In **AUTO MODE SETTING** the following parameters should be set.

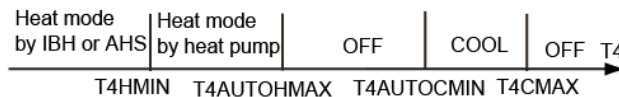
**T4AUTOCMIN** sets the ambient temperature below which the heat pump will not provide chilled water for space cooling in auto mode. Refer to Figure 3-7.18.

**T4AUTOHMAX** sets the ambient temperature above which the heat pump will not provide heated water for space heating in auto mode. Refer to Figure 3-7.18.

Figure 3-7.17: AUTO MODE SETTING menu

4 AUTO. MODE SETTING	
4.1 T4AUTOCMIN	25°C
4.2 T4AUTOHMAX	17°C
↕ ADJUST	◀▶

Figure 3-7.18: T4AUTOCMAX, T4AUTOCMIN



- Abbreviations:  
 HP: Heat pump  
 AHS: Additional heating source  
 IBH: Backup electric heater  
 T4CMAX: The ambient temperature above which the heat pump will not operate in cooling mode.  
 T4HMIN: The ambient temperature below which the heat pump will not operate in heating mode.

## 7.8 TEMP. TYPE SETTING Menu

### MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > TEMP. TYPE SETTING

The TEMP. TYPE SETTING is used for selecting whether the water flow temperature or room temperature is used to control the ON/OFF of the heat pump.

When ROOM TEMP. is enabled, the target water flow temperature will be calculated from climate-related curves (refer to “9 Climate related curves”).

For installations without room thermostats, space heating and cooling modes can be controlled in one of two different ways:

- according to the Mono’s leaving water temperature alone
- according to the room temperature detected by the Split user interface’s built-in temperature sensor alone

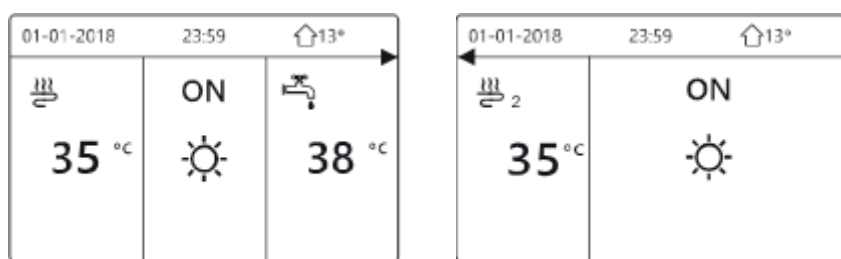
**WATER FLOW TEMP.** sets whether space heating/cooling modes are controlled according to the Mono’s leaving water temperature. If **YES** is selected, the user is able to set the Mono unit’s leaving water temperature set temperature on the user interface’s main screen.

**ROOM TEMP.** sets whether space heating/cooling modes are controlled according to the room temperature detected by the temperature sensor in the Mono user interface. If **YES** is selected, the user is able to set the room temperature set temperature on the user interface’s main screen, no matter what is the setting of **WATER FLOW TEMP.**

**DOUBLE ZONE** sets whether there are two zones.

If set WATER FLOW TEMP. and ROOM TEMP. to YES, meanwhile set DOUBLE ZONE to NON or YES, the following pages will be displayed. In this case, the setting value of zone 1 is T1S, the setting value of zone 2 is TS(The corresponding TIS2 is calculated according to the climate related curves.)

Figure 3-7.22: DOUBLE ZONE to NON or YES



Homepage (zone 1)

Addition page (zone 2)  
(Double zone is effective)

If set DOUBLE ZONE to YES and set ROOM TEMP. to NON, meanwhile set WATER FLOW TEMP. to YES or NON, the following pages will be displayed. In this case, the setting value of zone 1 is T1S, the setting value of zone 2 is T1S2.

Figure 3-7.23: DOUBLE ZONE to YES and set ROOM TEMP. to NON meanwhile set WATER FLOW TEMP. to YES or NON

Figure 3-7.19: TEMP. TYPE SETTING menu

5 TEMP. TYPE SETTING	
5.1 WATER FLOW TEMP.	YES
5.2 ROOM TEMP.	NON
5.3 DOUBLE ZONE	NON
ADJUST	

Figure 3-7.20: Only set WATER FLOW TEMP to YES

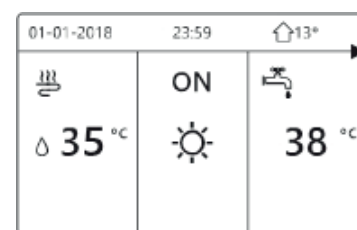
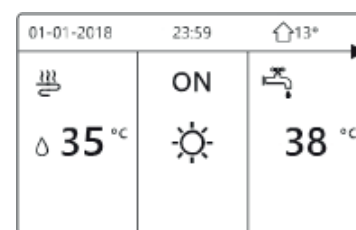
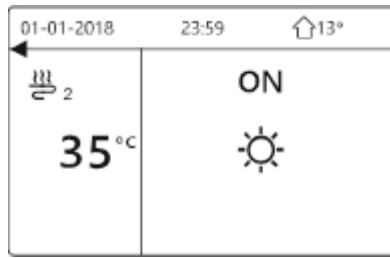


Figure 3-7.21: Only set ROOM TEMP to YES





Homepage (zone 1)



Addition page (zone 2)

If set DOUBLE ZONE and ROOM TEMP. to YES, meanwhile set WATER FLOW TEMP. to YES or NON, the following page will be displayed. In this case, the setting value of zone 1 is T1S, the setting value of zone 2 is TS (The corresponding TIS2 is calculated according to the climate related curves.)

Figure 3-7.24: DOUBLE ZONE and set ROOM TEMP. to YES meanwhile set WATER FLOW TEMP. to YES or NON



Homepage (zone 1)



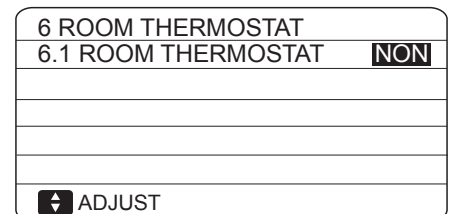
Addition page (zone 2)  
(Double zone is effective)

### 7.9 ROOM THERMOSTAT Menu

**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > ROOM THERMOSTAT**

As an alternative to controlling space heating/cooling modes according the Mono unit's leaving water temperature and/or the room temperature detected by the temperature sensor in the Mono user interface, separate room thermostat can be installed and used to control space heating/cooling modes.

Figure 3-7.25: ROOM THERMOSTAT menu



In **ROOM THERMOSTAT** the following parameters should be set.

**ROOM THERMOSTAT** sets whether or not room thermostats are installed. For installations with room thermostats, select **YES**. For installations without room thermostats, select **NON**.

**ROOM THERMOSTAT = NON:** No room thermostat.

**ROOM THERMOSTAT = MODE SET:** Room thermostat can control heating and cooling individually.

**ROOM THERMOSTAT=ONE ZONE:** Room thermostat provides the switch signal to unit.

**ROOM THERMOSTAT=DOUBLE ZONE:** Indoor unit is connected with two room thermostat.

## 7.10 OTHER HEATING SOURCE Menu

### 7.10.1 OTHER HEATING SOURCE menu overview

MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > OTHER HEATING SOURCE

Figure 3-7.26: OTHER HEATING SOURCE menu

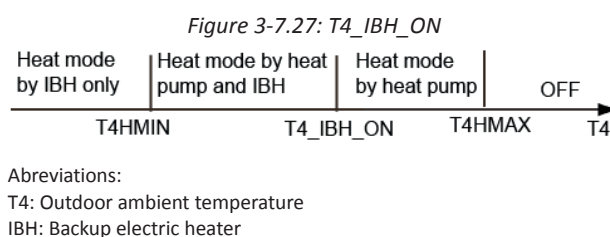
7 OTHER HEATING SOURCE 1/2		7 OTHER HEATING SOURCE 2/2	
7.1 dT1_IBH_ON	5°C	7.6 T4_AHS_ON	5°C
7.2 t_IBH_DELAY	30MIN	7.7 IBH LOCATE	PIPE LOOP
7.3 T4_IBH_ON	-5°C	7.8 P_IBH1	0.0kW
7.4 dT1_AHS_ON	5°C	7.9 P_IBH2	0.0kW
7.5 t_AHS_DELAY	30MIN	7.10 P_TBH	2.0kW
ADJUST		ADJUST	

In **OTHER HEATING SOURCE** the following parameters should be set. Backup electric heater is optional.

**dT1\_IBH\_ON** sets the temperature difference between the heat pump’s leaving water set temperature (T1S) and the heat pump’s leaving water temperature (T1) above which the backup electric heater heating element(s) are on. When  $T1S - T1 \geq dT1\_IBH\_ON$  the backup electric heater is on (on models where the backup electric heater has a simple on/off control function).

**t\_IBH\_DELAY** sets the delay between the compressor starting and the backup electric heater being turned on.

**T4\_IBH\_ON** sets the ambient temperature below which the backup electric heater is used. If the ambient temperature is above **T4\_IBH\_ON**, the backup electric heater is not used. The relationship between operation of the backup heater and the ambient is shown in Figure 3-7.22.

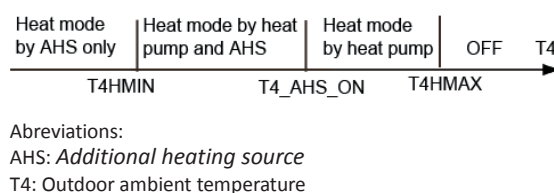


**dT1\_ASH\_ON** sets the temperature difference between the heat pump’s leaving water set temperature (T1S) and the heat pump’s leaving water temperature (T1) above which the additional heating source is on. When  $T1S - T1 \geq dT1\_ASH\_ON$  the additional heating source is on.

**t\_ASH\_DELAY** sets the delay between the compressor starting and the additional heating source being turned on.

**T4\_AHS\_ON** sets the ambient temperature below which the additional heating source is used. If the ambient temperature is above **T4\_AHS\_ON**, the additional heating source is not used. The relationship between operation of the additional heating source and the ambient is shown in the picture below.

Figure 3-7.28: T4\_AHS\_ON



IBH LOCATE means IBH is installed for pipe heating.

P\_IBH1, P\_IBH2 set heating capacity of IBH and P\_TBH sets heating capacity of TBH, which are used for energy consumption statistics.

**Mono**

**7.11 HOLIDAY AWAY SETTING Menu**

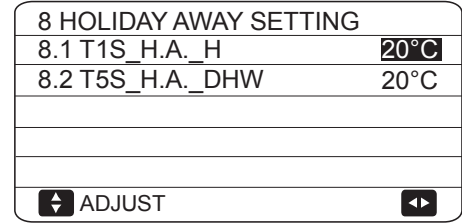
**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > HOLIDAY AWAY SETTING**

The **HOLIDAY AWAY SETTING** menu settings are used to set the outlet water temperature to prevent water pipes freezing when away from home in cold weather seasons. In **HOLIDAY AWAY SETTING** the following parameters should be set.

**T1S\_H.A.\_H** sets the heat pump’s leaving water set temperature for space heating mode when in holiday away mode.

**T5S\_H.M.\_DHW** sets the heat pump’s leaving water set temperature for DHW mode when in holiday away mode.

Figure 3-7.29: HOLIDAY AWAY SETTING menu



**7.12 SERVICE CALL Menu**

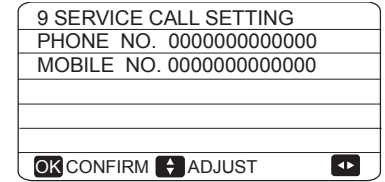
**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > SERVICE CALL**

In **SERVICE CALL** the following parameters can be set.

**PHONE NO.** and **MOBILE NO.** can be used to set after-sales service contact numbers. If set, these numbers are displayed to users in **MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > SERVICE CALL**

Use ▼ ▲ to adjust the numerical values. The maximum length of the phone numbers is 14 digits.

Figure 3-7.30: SERVICE CALL menu



The black rectangle found between 0 and 9 when scrolling up and down using ▼ ▲ is converted to a blank space when the phone numbers are displayed to users in **MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > SERVICE CALL** and can be used for phone numbers less than 14 digits in length.

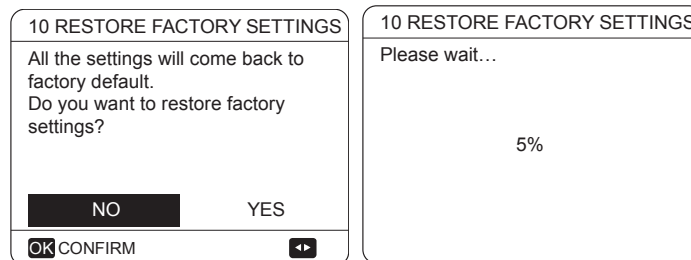
**7.13 RESTORE FACTORY SETTINGS**

**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > RESTORE FACTORY SETTINGS**

**RESTORE FACTORY SETTINGS** is used to restore all the parameters set in the user interface to their factory defaults.

On selecting **YES**, the process of restoring all settings to their factory defaults begins and progress is displayed as a percentage.

Figure 3-7.31: RESTORE FACTORY SETTINGS screens





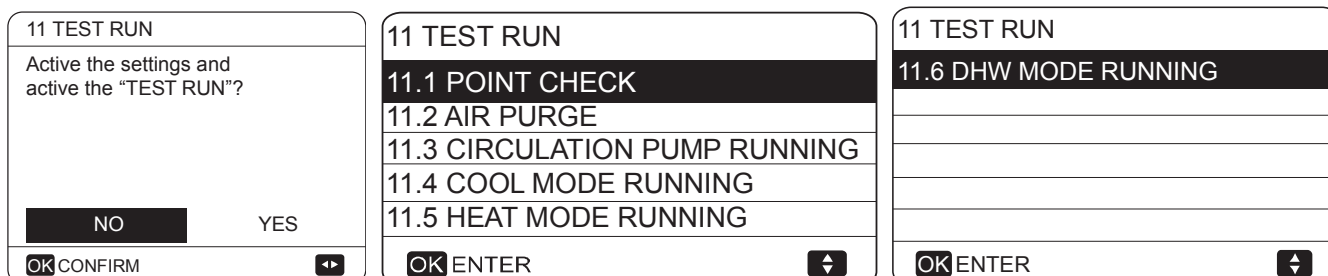
## 7.14 TEST RUN

### 7.14.1 TEST RUN Menu overview

MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > TEST RUN

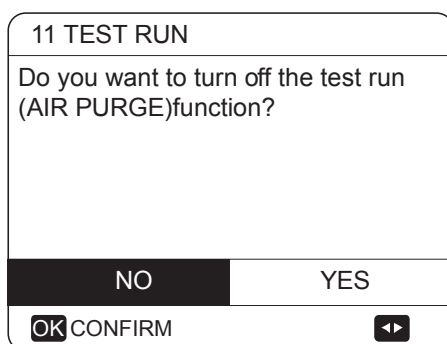
**TEST RUN** is used to check that the valves, air purge function, circulation pump, space cooling mode, space heating mode and DHW mode are all operating correctly.

Figure 3-7.32: TEST RUN start screen and TEST RUN menu



During test run, all buttons except OK are invalid. If you want to turn off the test run, please press OK. For example, when the unit is in air purge mode, after you press OK, the following page will be displayed:

Figure 3-7.33: Exit air purge screen

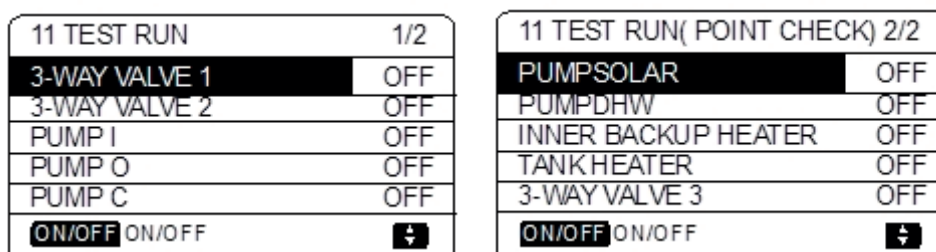


### 7.14.2 POINT CHECK menu

MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > TEST RUN > POINT CHECK

The **POINT CHECK** menu is used to check the operation of individual components. Use ▼▲ to scroll to the components you want to check and press ON/OFF to toggle the on/off state of the component. If a valve does not turn on/off when its on/off state is toggled or if a pump/heater does not operate when turned on, check the component’s connection to the hydronic system main PCB.

Figure 3-7.34: POINT CHECK menu



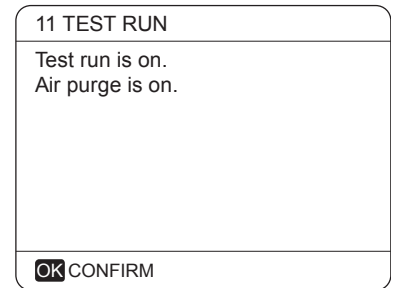
**7.14.3 AIR PURGE operation**

**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > TEST RUN > AIR PURGE**

Once installation is complete it is important to run the air purge function to remove any air which may be present in the water piping and which could cause malfunctions during operation.

The **AIR PURGE** operation is used to remove air from the water piping. Before running AIR PURGE mode, make sure that the air purge valve is open. When the air purge operation starts, SV1 valve opens and SV2 valve closes. 60 secs later the pump in the unit (PUMPI) operates for 10min during which the flow switch does not work. After the pump stops, SV1 valve closes and SV2 valve opens. 60 secs later both PUMPI and PUMPO operate until the next command is received. If any error code is displayed during the air purge operation, the cause should be investigated. Refer to Part 3, 10 “Error Code table”.

*Figure 3-7.35: AIR PURGE operation*

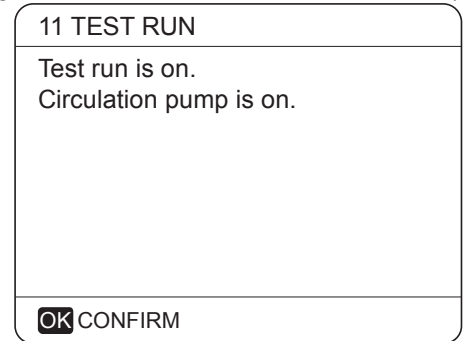


**7.14.4 CIRCULATION PUMP RUNNING operation**

**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > TEST RUN > CIRCULATION PUMP RUNNING**

The **CIRCULATION PUMP RUNNING** operation is used to check the operation of the circulation pump. When the circulation pump running operation starts, all running components stop. 60 secs later, the 3-way valve opens and the 3-way valve closes. After a further 60 secs PUMPI starts. 30 seconds later, if the flow switch detects that the water flow is normal, PUMPI operates for 3 mins. After the pump stops 60s, the 3-way valve closes and the 3-way valve opens. 60s later both PUMI and PUMPO will operate. After a further 2 mins the flow switch start to check the water flow. If the water flow rate is sufficient, both PUMPI and PUMPO operate until the next command is received. If the water flow rate is insufficient over any 15-second period, PUMPI and PUMPO stop and error code E8 is displayed. Refer to Part 3, 10 “Error Code table”.

*Figure 3-7.36: CIRCULATION PUMP RUNNING display*



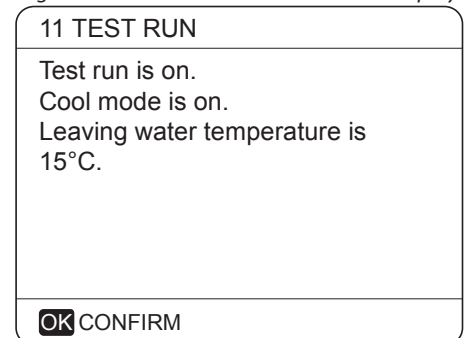
**7.14.5 COOL MODE RUNNING operation**

**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > TEST RUN > COOL MODE RUNNING**

The **COOL MODE RUNNING** operation is used to check the operation of the system in space cooling mode.

During the **COOL MODE RUNNING** operation, the Mono unit leaving water set temperature is 7°C. The current actual leaving water temperature is displayed on the user interface. The unit operates until the leaving water temperature drops to the set temperature or the next command is received.

*Figure 3-7.37: COOL MODE RUNNING display*



If any error code is displayed during the cool mode running operation, the cause should be investigated. Refer to Part 3, 10 “Error Code table”.

### 7.14.6 HEAT MODE RUNNING operation

The **HEAT MODE RUNNING** operation is used to check the operation of the system in space heating mode.

During the **HEAT MODE RUNNING** operation the Split unit leaving water set temperature is 35°C. The current actual leaving water temperature is displayed on the user interface. When the **HEAT MODE RUNNING** operation starts, the heat pump first runs for 10 mins.

After 10 mins:

- On systems where an auxiliary heat source (AHS) is installed, the AHS starts and runs for 10 mins (whilst the heat pump continues running), after which the AHS stops and the heat pump continues to operate until the water temperature rises to the set temperature or the heat mode running operation is exited by pressing **OK**.
- On systems where a backup electric heater is being used, the backup heater turn on (on models where the backup heater has a simple on/off control function). 3 mins later the backup electric heater will turn off. The heat pump will then operate until the water temperature rises to the set temperature or the **next command is received**.
- On systems with no auxiliary heat source (AHS), the heat pump will then operate until the water temperature rises to the set temperature or the **next command is received**.

If any error code is displayed during the cool mode running operation, the cause should be investigated. Refer to Part 3, 8.2 "Error Code table".

### 7.14.7 DHW MODE RUNNING operation

The **DHW MODE RUNNING** operation is used to check the operation of the system in DHW mode.

During the **DHW MODE RUNNING** operation, the DHW set temperature is 55°C. On systems where a tank boost heater is installed, the tank boost heater will turn on once the heat pump has run for 10 mins. The tank boost heater will turn off 3 mins later and the heat pump will operate until the water temperature rises to the set temperature or the **next command is received**.

Figure 3-7.38: HEAT MODE RUNNING display

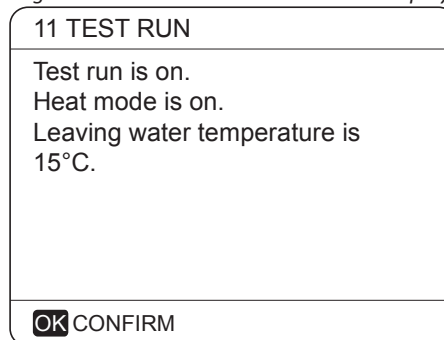
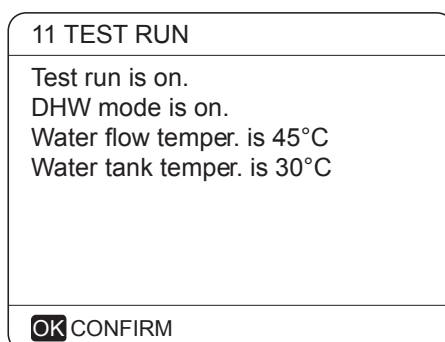


Figure 3-7.39: DHW MODE RUNNING display



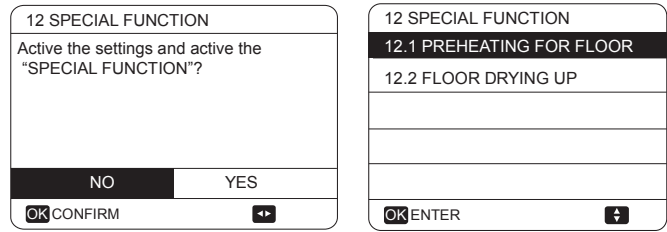
**7.15 SPECIAL FUNCTION**

**7.15.1 SPECIAL FUNCTION menu overview**

**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > SPECIAL FUNCTION**

**SPECIAL FUNCTION** is used to pre-heating floor and drying up floor once installation is complete or the first time start up the unit or restart the unit after a long time stop.

Figure 3-7.40: Special functions menu



**7.15.2 PREHEATING FOR FLOOR**

**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > SPECIAL FUNCTION > PREHEATING FOR FLOOR**

Before floor heating, if a large amount of water remains on the floor, the floor may be warped or even rupture during floor heating operation, in order to protect the floor, floor drying is necessary, during which the temperature of the floor should be increased gradually.

During first operation of the unit, air may remain in the water system which can cause malfunctions during operation. It is necessary to run the air purge function to release the air (make sure the air purge valve is open).

**T1S** sets the heat pump's leaving water set temperature in preheating for floor mode.

**t\_fristFH** sets the duration of preheating for floor mode.

The operation of the unit during preheating for floor mode is illustrated in Figure 3-7.37.

Figure 3-7.41: Preheating for floor menu

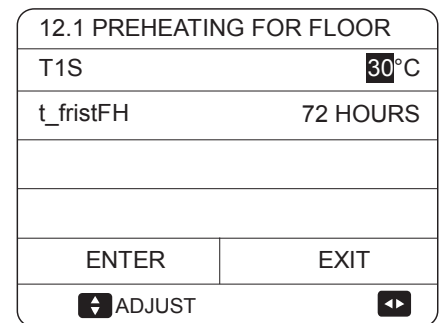
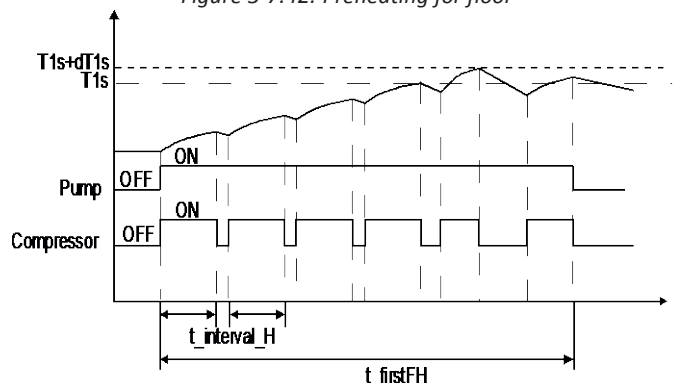


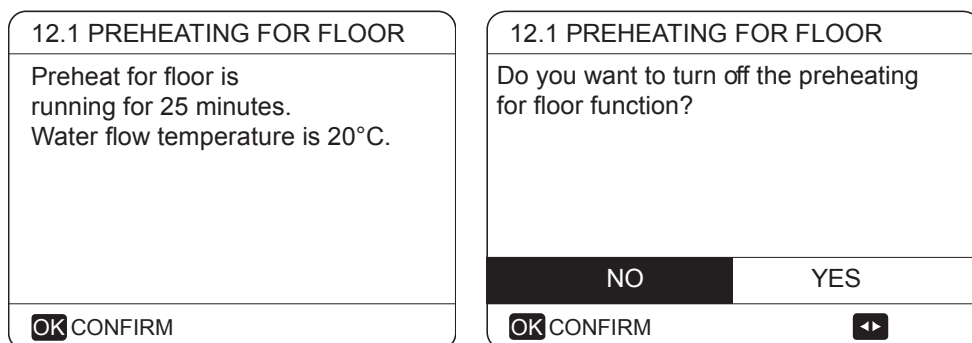
Figure 3-7.42: Preheating for floor



Abbreviations:  
 t\_interval\_H: Compressor re-start delay in space heating mode. (Refer to Part 3, 8.6 "HEAT MODE SETTING Menu").

Whilst the preheating for floor operation is running, the number of minutes that it has been running for and the heat pump's leaving water temperature are displayed on the user interface. During the preheating for floor operation all buttons except **OK** are inactivated. To exit the preheating for floor operation, press **OK** and then select **YES** when prompted. Refer to Figure 3-7.38.

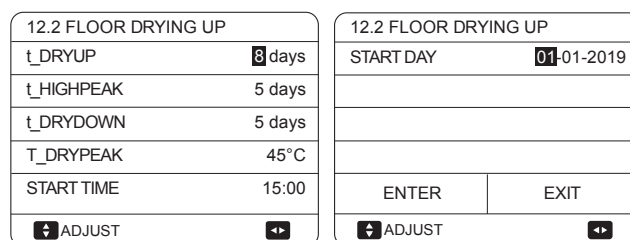
Figure 3-7.43: Preheating for floor screens



7.15.3 FLOOR DRYING UP

MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > SPECIAL FUNCTION > FLOOR DRYING UP

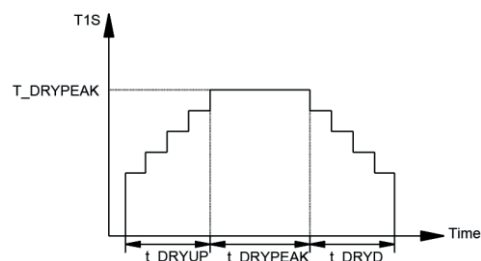
Figure 3-7.44: FLOOR DRYING UP menu



For newly-installed under-floor heating systems, floor drying up mode can be used to remove moisture from the floor slab and subfloor to prevent warping or rupture of the floor during floor heating operation. There are three phases to the floor drying up operation:

- Phase 1: gradual temperature increase from a starting point of 25°C to the peak temperature
- Phase 2: maintain peak temperature
- Phase 3: gradual temperature decrease from the peak temperature to 45°C

Figure 3-7.45: FLOOR DRYING UP settings



t\_DRYUP sets the duration of Phase 1.

t\_HIGHPEAK sets the duration of Phase 2.

t\_DRYDOWN is the duration of Phase 3.

T\_DRYPEAK sets the heat pump's leaving water set temperature for Phase 2.

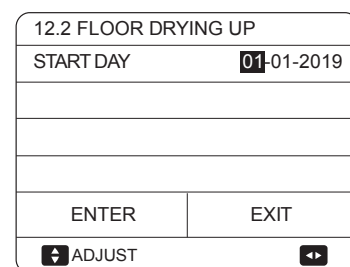
START TIME sets the floor drying up operation start time.

START DATE sets the floor drying up operation start date.

The heat pump's leaving water set temperature during the floor drying up operation is illustrated in Figure 3-7.40.

During the floor drying up operation all buttons except **OK** are inactivated. To exit the floor drying up operation, press **OK** and then select **YES** when prompted.

Figure 3-7.46: FLOOR DRYING UP screen



Note: In the event of a heat pump malfunction, floor drying up mode will continue if a backup electric heater and/or additional heating source is available and configured to support space heating mode.

**7.16 AUTO RESTART**

**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > AUTO RESTART**

**AUTO RESTART** sets whether or not the unit re-applies the user interface settings when the power returns following a power failure. Select **YES** to enable auto restart or **NON** to disable auto restart.

If the auto restart function is enabled, when the power returns following a power failure, the unit re-applies the user interface settings from before the power failure. If the auto restart function is disabled, when the power returns after a power failure, the unit won't auto restart.

Figure 3-7.47: AUTO RESTART menu

13 AUTO RESTART	
13.1 COOL/HEAT MODE	YES
13.2 DHW MODE	NON
ADJUST	◀▶

**7.17 POWER INPUT LIMITATION**

**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > POWER INPUT LIMITATION**

**POWER INPUT LIMITATION** sets the type of power input limitation and the setting range is 0-8. If the unit will operate at larger power input, 0 should be selected. If the unit will operate at a lower power input, 1-8 should be selected and the power input and capacity will decrease.

Figure 3-7.48: POWER INPUT LIMITATION menu

14 POWER INPUT LIMITATION	
14.1 POWER INPUT LIMITATION	0
ADJUST	◀▶

Figure 3-7.49: Limitation value (unit:A)

Model \ No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4/6kW	18	18	16	15	14	13	12	12	12
8/10kW	19	19	18	16	14	12	12	12	12
12/14kW(1N)	30	30	28	26	24	22	20	18	16
16kW(1N)	14	14	13	12	11	10	9	9	9
12/14kW(3N)	30	30	29	27	25	23	21	19	17
16kW(3N)	14	14	13	12	11	10	9	9	9

**7.18 INPUT DEFINE**

**MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > INPUT DEFINE**

**INPUT DEFINE** sets sensors and functions to fulfill with installation.

**CN12 ON/OFF** sets the control terminal type of CN12, 0: REMOTE ON/OFF, 1: TBH ON/OFF.

**CN35 SMART GRID** sets whether SMART GRID control signal is connected to hydronic PCB.

**CN15 T1B** sets whether **T1B** sensor exist in the installation.

**Tbt1** Enable or disable the Tbt1.

**Tbt2** Enable or disable the Tbt2.

**SOLAR INPUT** Choose the SOLAR INPUT.

**F-PIPE LENGTH** Choose the total length of the liquid pipe(F-PIPE LENGTH)

**dTbt2** The temperature difference for starting the unit(Tbt2)

**RT/Ta\_PCB** Enable or disable the RT/Ta\_PCB

**Ta PROBE** sets the **Ta** sensor connection type, **HMI: Ta** on wired controller; **IDU: Ta** connected on hydronic PCB.

Figure 3-7.50: INPUT DEFINE menu


15 INPUT DEFINE	
15.1 ON/OFF(M1M2)	REMOTO
15.2 SMART GRID	NO
15.3 T1B(Tw2)	NO
15.4 Tbt1	NO
15.5 Tbt2	HMI
ADJUST	◀▶

15 INPUT DEFINE	
15.6 Ta	HMI
15.7 SOLAR INPUT	NON
15.8 F-PIPE LENGTH	< 10m
15.9 dTbt2	12°C
15.10 RT/Ta_PCB	NON
ADJUST	◀▶

## 7.19 CASCADE SET

MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > CASCADE SET

Figure 3-7.51: CASCADE SET

16 CASCADE SET	
16.1 PER_START	20%
16.2 TIME_ADJUST	5 MIN
16.3 ADDRESS RESET	FF
 ADJUST	

**PER\_START** sets the start-up percentage of multiple units.


**TIME\_ADJUST** sets the judgment period of adding and subtracting units

**ADDRESS RESET** resets the address code of unit.( "FF" is an invalid address code.) After setting the address, you need to press the "UNLOCK" key to confirm.

## 7.20 HMI ADDRESS SET

MENU > FOR SERVICEMAN > HMI ADDRESS SET

Figure 3-7.52: HMI ADDRESS SET

17 HMI ADDRESS SET	
HMI SET	MASTER
HMI ADDRESS FOR BMS	0
 ADJUST	

**HMI SET** sets the wired controller is master or slave. (0=MASTER, 1=SLAVE)

When HMI SET is set to SLAVE, the controller can only switch the operation mode, turn on or off, set the temperature, and cannot set other parameters and functions.

**HMI ADDRESS FOR BMS** sets the HMI address code for BMS.(only valid for master controller)

## 8 Operation parameter

### MENU > OPERATION PARAMETER

This menu is for installer or service engineer reviewing the operation parameters. There are nine pages for the operating parameter as following

Figure 3-9.1: Operation parameter

OPERATION PARAMETER #01	OPERATION PARAMETER #01	OPERATION PARAMETER #01
ONLINE UNITS NUMBER 1	PUMP-O OFF	GAS BOILER OFF
OPERATE MODE COOL	PUMP-C OFF	T1 LEAVING WATER TEMP. 35°C
SV1 STATE ON	PUMP-S OFF	WATER FLOW 1.72m <sup>3</sup> /h
SV2 STATE OFF	PUMP-D OFF	HEAT PUMP CAPACTIY 11.52kW
SV3 STATE OFF	PIPE BACKUP HEATER OFF	POWER CONSUM. 1000kWh
PUMP_I ON	TANK BACKUP HEATER ON	Ta ROOM TEMP 25°C
ADDRESS 1/9	ADDRESS 2/9	ADDRESS 3/9

OPERATION PARAMETER #01	OPERATION PARAMETER #01	OPERATION PARAMETER #01
T5 WATER TANK TEMP. 53°C	Tbt1 BUFFERTANK_UP TEMP. 35°C	ODU MODEL 6kW
Tw2 CIRCUIT2 WATER TEMP. 35°C	Tbt2 BUFFERTANK_LOW TEMP. 35°C	COMP.CURRENT 12A
TIS' C1 CLIMATE CURVE TEMP. 35°C	Tsolar 25°C	COMP.FREQUENCY 24Hz
TIS2' C2 CLIMATE CURVE TEMP. 35°C	IDU SOFTWARE 01-09-2019V01	COMP.RUN TIME 54 MIN
TW_O PLATE W-OUTLET TEMP. 35°C		COMP.TOTAL RUN TIME 1000Hrs
TW_I PLATE W-OUTLET TEMP. 30°C		EXPANSION VALVE 200P
ADDRESS 4/9	ADDRESS 5/9	ADDRESS 6/9

OPERATION PARAMETER #01	OPERATION PARAMETER #01	OPERATION PARAMETER #01
FAN SPEED 600R/MIN	TW_O PLATE W-OUTLET TEMP. 35°C	T3 OUTDOOR EXCHANGE TEMP. 5°C
IDU TARGET FREQUENCY 46Hz	TW_I PLATE W-INLET TEMP. 30°C	T4 OUTDOOR AIR TEMP. 5°C
FREQUENCY LIMITED TYPE 5	T2 PLATE F-OUT TEMP. 35°C	TF MODULE TEMP. 55°C
SUPPLY VOLTAGE 230V	T2B PLATE F-IN TEMP. 35°C	P1 COMP. PRESSURE 2300kPa
DC GENERATRIX VOLTAGE 420V	Th COMP. SUCTION TEMP. 5°C	ODU SOFTWARE 01-09-2018V01
DC GENERATRIX CURRENT 18A	Tp COMP. DISCHARGE TEMP. 75°C	HMI SOFTWARE 01-09-2018V01
ADDRESS 7/9	ADDRESS 8/9	ADDRESS 9/9



## 9 Network Configuration Guidelines

The wired controller realizes intelligent control with a built-in WIFI module, which receives control signal from the APP. Before connecting the WLAN, please check for it if the router in your environment is active and make sure that the wired controller is well-connected to the wireless signal. When the product is connected to the network, please make sure that the phone is as close as possible to the product. Midea only supports 2.4GHz band routers at present. Special characters (punctuation, spaces, etc.) are not recommended as part of the WLAN name. It is recommended that you connect no more than 10 devices to a single router lest home appliances are affected by weak or unstable network signal. If the password of the router or WLAN is changed, clear all settings and reset the appliance. APP interface changes from time to time as APP is updated and may change slightly vary from those in this document.

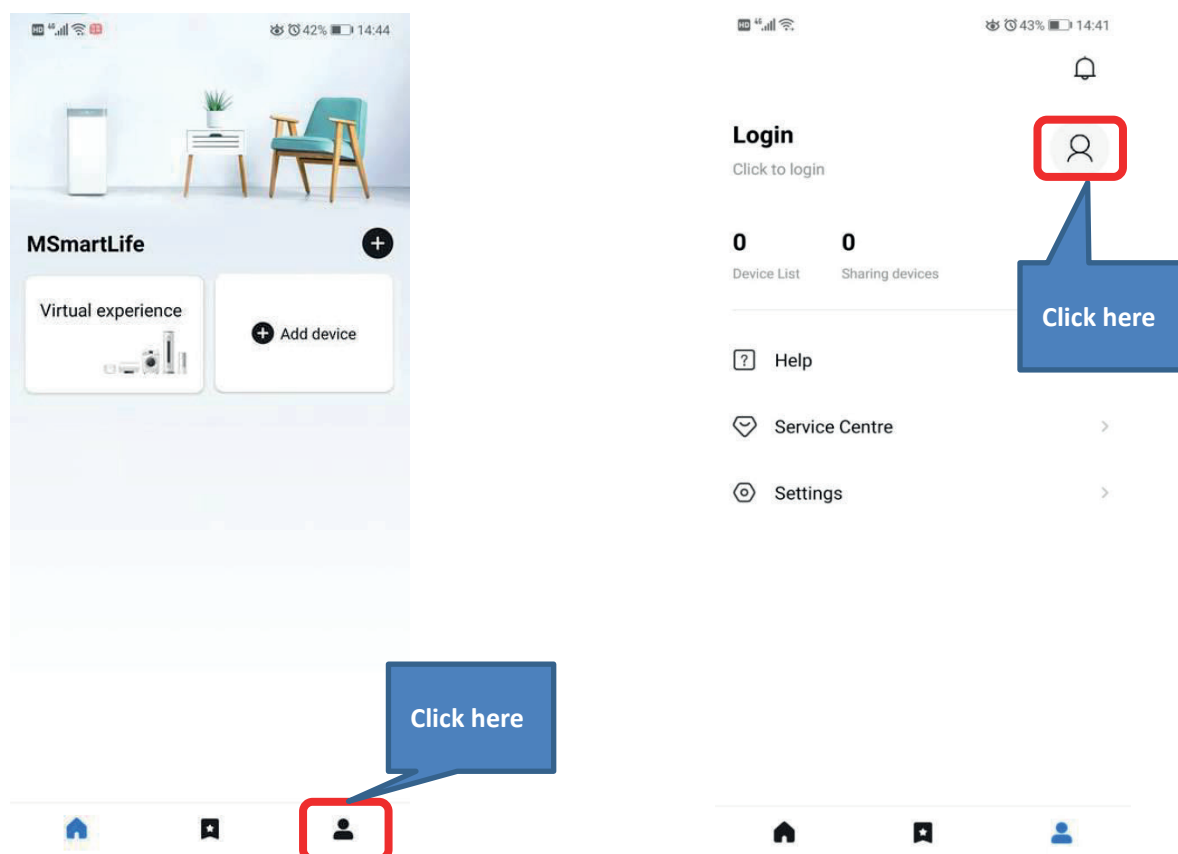
### 9.1 Install APP

Scan the following QR code or research "MSmartLife" in APP STORE or GOOGLE PLAY to install the APP.



### 9.2 Sign in

After installation, open the APP and login.



4G LTE 43% 14:42

X Macao

### Login

Login

Forgot password ?

Sign up

Click on Sign Up and create a new account if you have never created an account of MSmartLife before . If you have already created an account before, login with the email and password.

Login with social media



### 9.3 Add device and login to home Wi-Fi



Click on Add Device to add your Heat Pump Water Heater

4G LTE 42% 14:44

X

### Getting started

Let's connect your appliance to your WiFi network. Throughout this process, make sure:

- You are standing by your appliance
- Your preferred WiFi network remains connected
- You have your network password

This page would be displayed. Click on "Ready" . You must have the password of the Wi-Fi

Ready



Choose a WiFi network

HUAWEI-J8ZLDJ

\*\*\*\*\*

Next

Select the Wi-Fi in your home and type in the password for this Wi-Fi

Choose device type

smart socket	Dishwasher	Air Conditioner
Dehumidifier	Microwave Oven	
Gas water heater	Refrigerator	
Ceiling Light	Vacuum Cleaner	Central heating w...

Select the Central heating Water Heater

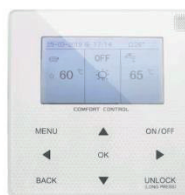
Central heating w...

Select model

KJRH-120F/

The App will automatically find out the controller, here the controller is KJRH-120F

Add device




1. Click the "MENU" button on the wired controller, select "WLAN SETTING" and click the "OK" button.
2. Select "AP mode" and click the button.
3. Click the right direction button on the wired controller, then click the "OK" button to enter the AP mode. The "WiFi" icon

Check the Operation Completed and click on "Next"

✓ Operation completed

Next

### 9.4 Wired Controller Setting

Go to "MENU"> "WLAN SETTING"> "AP MODE". Press "OK" to activate the WLAN, refer to Figure 3-8.1. Select **YES**, press **OK** to select AP mode. Select **AP Mode** correspondingly on the mobile device and continue the follow-up settings according to the APP prompts. During the Wireless distribution process, the LCD icon “

MENU 2/2

SERVICE INFORMATION

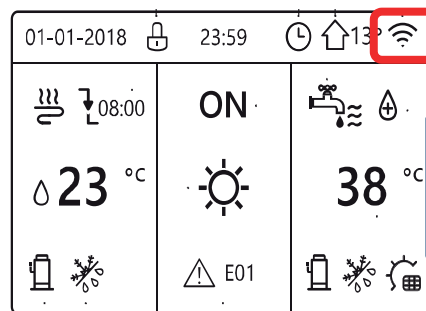
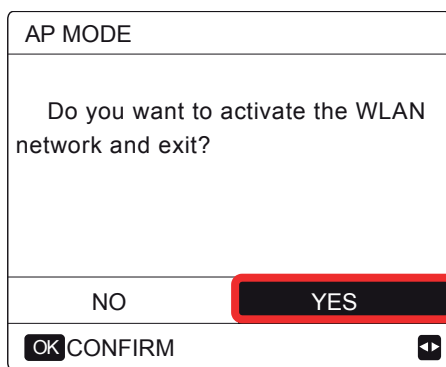
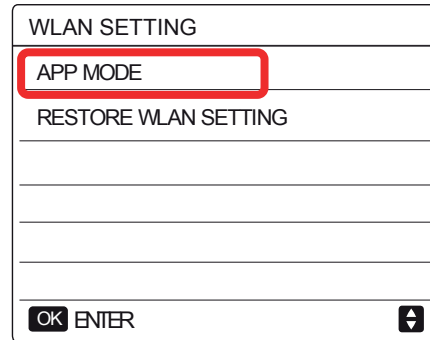
OPERATION PARAMETER

FOR SERVICEMAN

**WLAN SETTING**

SN VIEW

OK ENTER



#### 9.4.1 Connect to new Wi-Fi



Please keep the device as close as possible to the WiFi router

- Network preparation ○
- Device networking
- Account binding

Once the connection starts, the app will ask you to connect your phone with another Wi-Fi Midea\_c3\_xxxx



- ① The home appliance has sent out wi-fi signal, please connect your mobile phone to this wi-fi

WiFi: midea\_c3\_xxxx  
WiFi password: 12345678

- ② After successful connection, MSmartLife to start the connection

Click here and connect your phone with the new Wi-Fi

Connect your appliance to WiFi

Cancel



Please keep the device as close as possible to the WiFi router

Network preparation ✓

Device networking ✓

Account binding ○

Go Back to the App , it will take some time for the app to finish up



Connect successfully

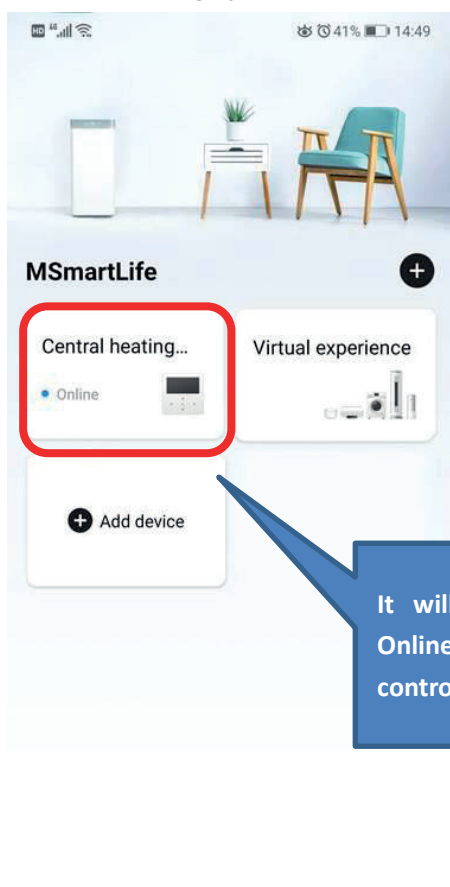
The Central heating water heater0007 has been successfully added

Central heating water heater

Complete

Click on "Complete" , once the Account binding is finished

### 9.4.2 Finishing up



It will show the Status as Online . Enter the device to control its settings

## 10 USB function guidelines

### 10.1 Parameters setting transfer between wired controllers

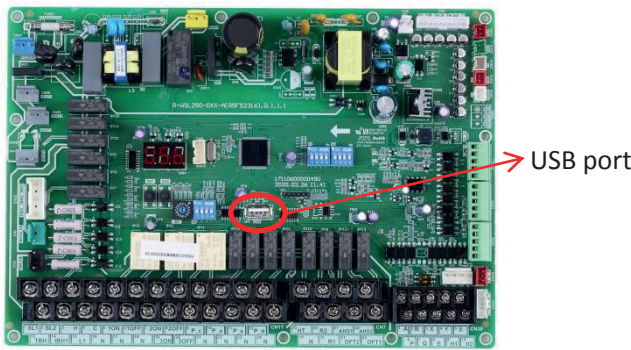
Installer can quickly copy the wired controller parameter settings from unit A to unit B via USB disk, which save the time of on-site installation. Steps are as follows:

Step 1:

Plug U disk into the port of hydronic PCB of A unit.

“USB” appears on digital display

Wired controller interface automatically changes



USB FUNCTION
<b>READ SET PARAMETER</b>
WRITE SET PARAMETER
OK <span style="float: right;">↕</span>

Step 2:

Select “READ SET PARAMETER” and press “OK” button then rate of progress will appear. When the process is finished, “SUCCESS” appears below and an EXCEL file which can not be seen in the wired controller interface but users can find it on computer will be generated inside the USB disk.

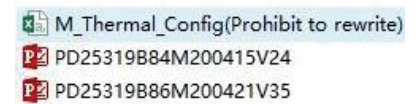
Select “READ SET PARAMETER”

Finished

EXCEL generated

USB FUNCTION
<b>READ SET PARAMETER</b> 63%
WRITE SET PARAMETER
OK <span style="float: right;">↕</span>

USB FUNCTION
<b>READ SET PARAMETER</b>
WRITE SET PARAMETER
OK SUCCESS <span style="float: right;">↕</span>



After that, if parameter correction is needed, please connect the USB with computer and open the EXCEL file to change parameters and then save it. Please do not change the file name or format. Parameters are not allowed for non-professionals to change and recommends to use the wired controller to change the parameters.

Step 3:

Plug USB disk into the port of hydronic PCB of B unit and select “WRITE SET PARAMETER” then rate of progress will appear. When the process is finished, “SUCCESS” appears below.

Select “WRITE SET PARAMETER”

Finished

USB FUNCTION
READ SET PARAMETER
<b>WRITE SET PARAMETER</b> 25%
OK <span style="float: right;">↕</span>

USB FUNCTION
READ SET PARAMETER
<b>WRITE SET PARAMETER</b>
OK SUCCESS <span style="float: right;">↕</span>

## 10.2 Convenient program upgrade for unit

There is no need to carry any heavy equipment but only USB disk can realize program upgrade. Steps are as follows:

Step 1:

Copy new program in U disk root directory where other files in bin format are not allowed in

Step 2:

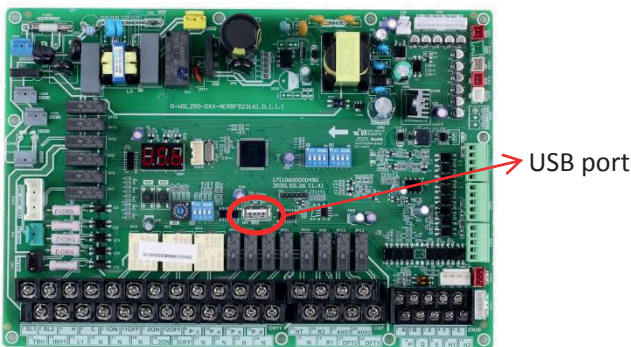
Power on and make sure communication is normal.

Step 3:

Plug U disk into the port of hydronic PCB.

“USB” appears on digital display

Wired controller interface automatically changes



USB FUNCTION
<b>READ SET PARAMETER</b>
WRITE SET PARAMETER
PD25319B84M200415V24.bin
PD25319B86M200421V35.bin
<b>OK</b>

Step 4:

Please distinguish between programs for main control PCB and hydronic PCB. Select one of them and press “OK” button then rate of progress appears. When the process is finished, “SUCCESS” appears below. For upgrading outdoor unit, the process normally lasts for several minutes while only few seconds is needed for indoor unit.

Select program

Finished

USB FUNCTION
READ SET PARAMETER
WRITE SET PARAMETER
<b>PD25319B84M200415V24.bin</b> 51%
PD25319B86M200421V35.bin
<b>OK</b>

USB FUNCTION
READ SET PARAMETER
WRITE SET PARAMETER
<b>PD25319B84M200415V24.bin</b>
PD25319B86M200421V35.bin
<b>OK</b> SUCCESS

Step 5:

Pull out U disk and power on again to finish upgrading program. Check the program version to make sure upgrade is successful.

Check IDU software version

Check ODU software version

OPERATION PARAMETER     #00
Tbt1 BUFFERTANK_UP TEMP.    XX °C
Tbt2 BUFFERTANK_LOW TEMP.    XX °C
Tsolar                            XX °C
IDU SOFTWARE            XX-XX-XXXXXXX
ADDRESS                            5/9

OPERATION PARAMETER     #00
T3 OUTDOOR EXCHANGE TEMP.    XX °C
T4 OUTDOOR AIR TEMP            XX °C
TF MODULE TEMP.                XX °C
P1 COMP PRESSURE                XX Kpa
ODU SOFTWARE            XX-XX-XXXXXXX
HMI SOFTWARE            XX-XX-XXXXXXX
ADDRESS                            9/9

## 11 Climate Related Curves

The climate related curves can be selected in the user interface, **MENU > PRESET TEMPERATURE > WEATHER TEMP. SET.**

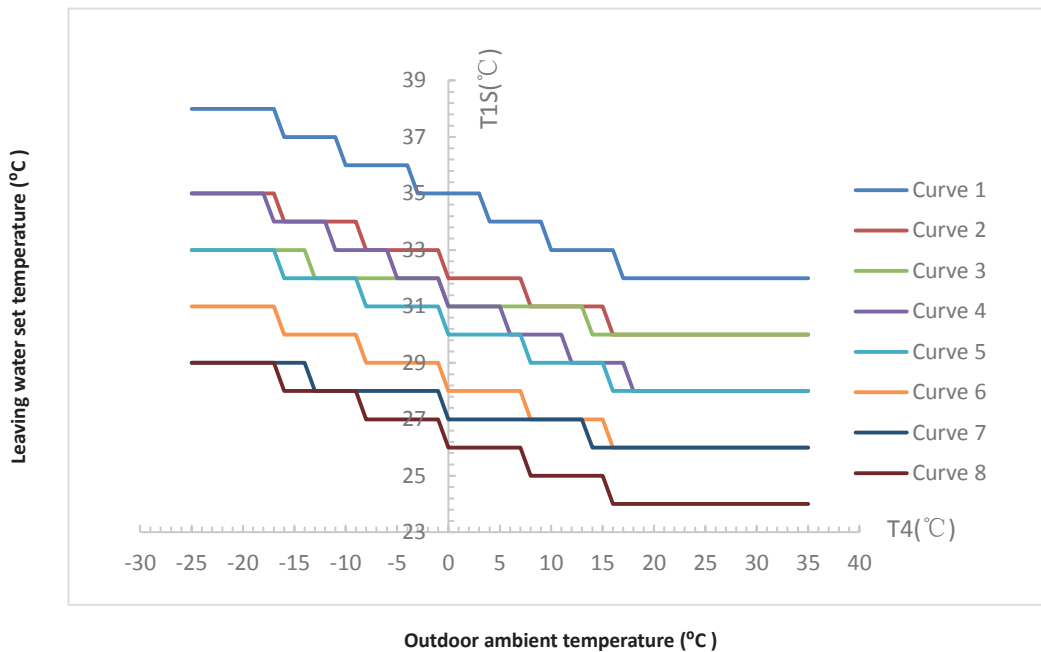
The curves for heating mode and ECO heating mode are the same but the default curve is curve 4 in heating mode, while in ECO mode, the default curve is curve 6. The default curves for cooling mode is curve 4. Once the curve is selected, the leaving water set temperature (T1s) is determined by the outdoor temperature. In each mode, each curve from the eight curves in the user interface can be selected. The relationship between outdoor ambient temperature (T4) and leaving water set temperature (T1s) is described as in Figure 3-9.2, Figure 3-9.3, Figure 3-9.4 and Figure 3-9.5.

The automatic setting curves are the ninth curve for cooling and heating mode, the ninth curve can be set as in Figure 3-9.6 and Figure 3-9.7.

Figure 3-9.1: WEATHER TEMP. SET menu

PRESET TEMPERATURE		
PRESET TEMP.	WEATHER TEMP.SET	ECO MODE
ZONE1 C-MODE LOW TEMP.		OFF
ZONE1 H-MODE LOW TEMP.		OFF
ZONE2 C-MODE LOW TEMP.		OFF
ZONE2 H-MODE LOW TEMP.		OFF
ON/OFF	ON/OFF	

Figure 3-9.2: Low temperature curves for heating mode<sup>1</sup>

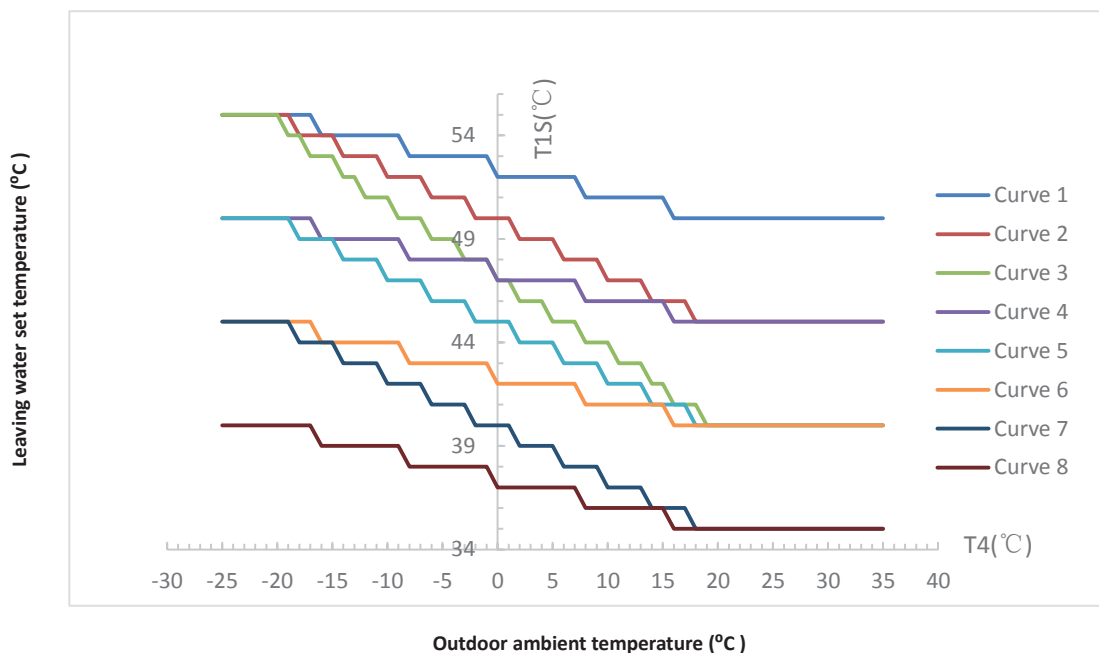


Notes:

1. It only has the curves of the low temperature setting for heating, if the low temperature is set for heating.
2. Curve 4 is default in low temperature heating mode and curve 6 is default in ECO mode.



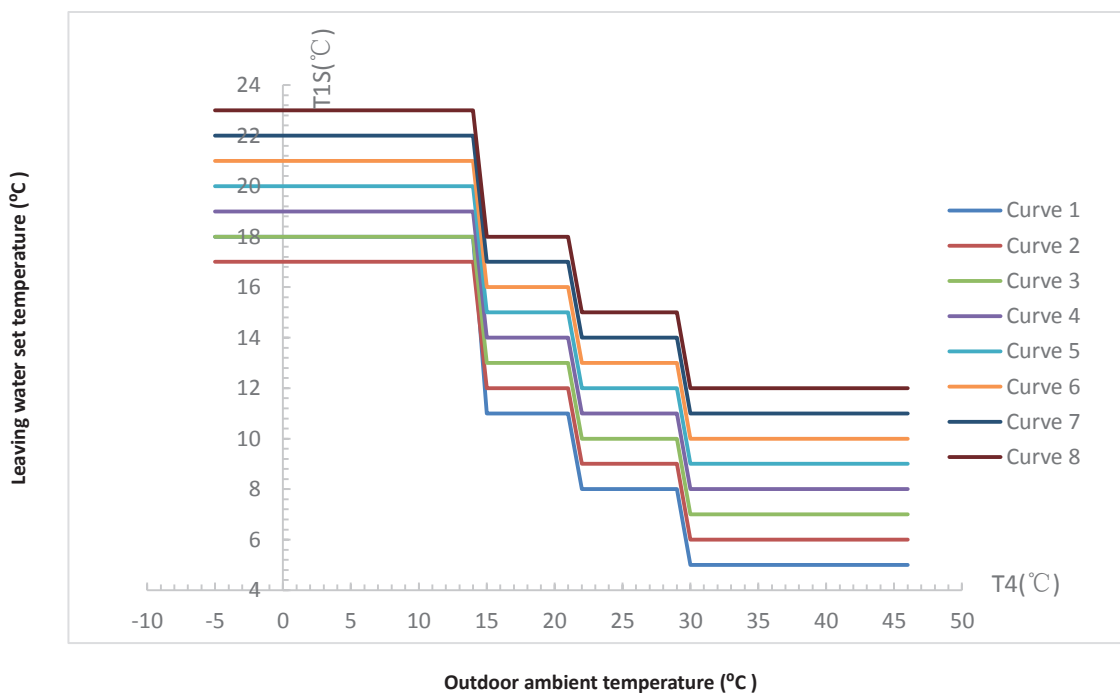
Figure 3-9.3: High temperature curves for heating mode<sup>1</sup>



Notes:

1. It only has the curves of the high temperature setting for heating, if the high temperature is set for heating.
2. Curve 4 is default in high temperature heating mode and curve 6 is default in ECO mode.

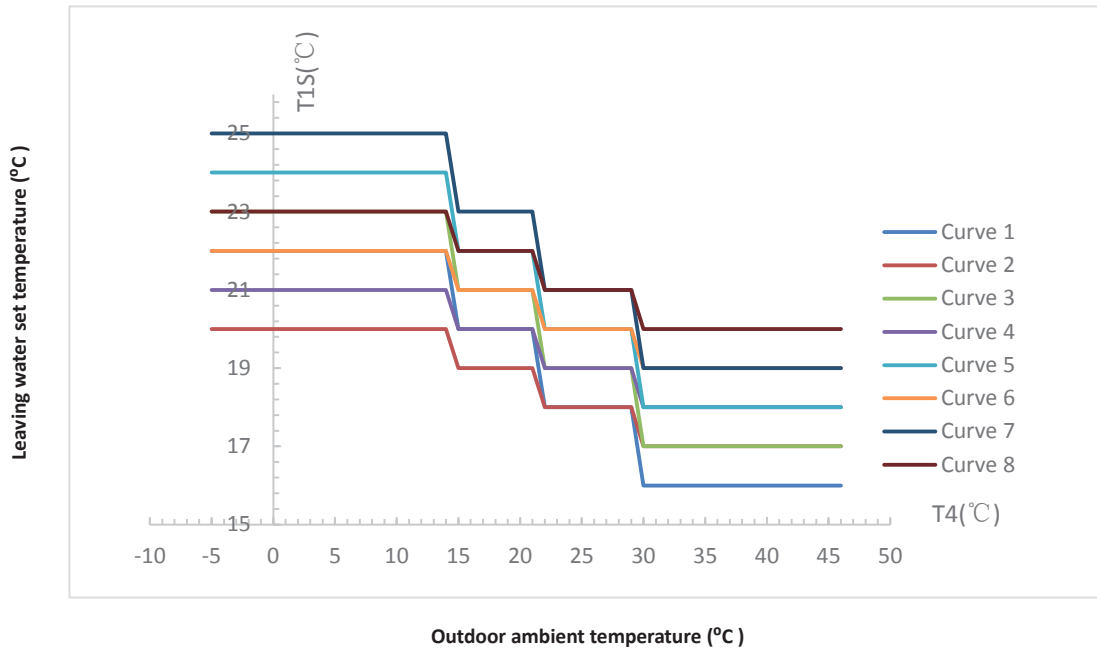
Figure 3-9.4: Low temperature curves for cooling mode<sup>1</sup>



Notes:

1. It only has the curves of the low temperature setting for cooling, if the low temperature is set for cooling.
2. Curve 4 is default in low temperature cooling mode and curve 6 is default in ECO mode.

Figure 3-9.5: High temperature curves for cooling mode<sup>1</sup>



Notes:

1. It only has the curves of the high temperature setting for cooling, if the high temperature is set for cooling.
2. Curve 4 is default in high temperature cooling mode and curve 6 is default in ECO mode.

Figure 3-9.6: Automatic setting curve for heating mode

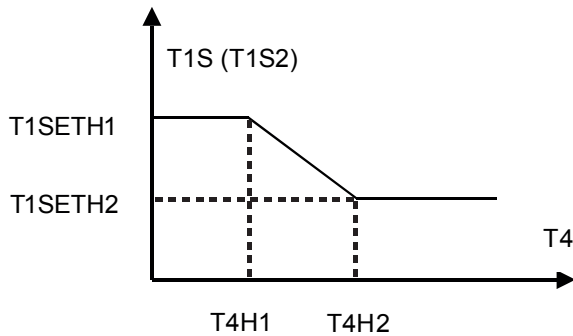
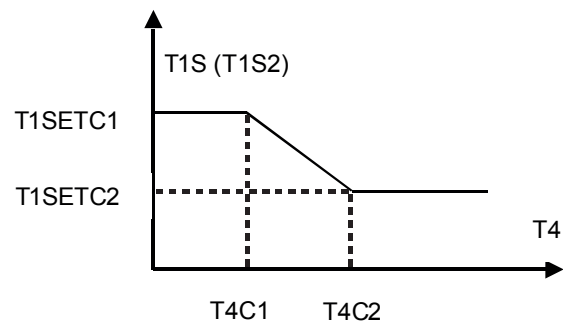


Figure 3-9.7: Automatic setting curve for cooling mode



The setting of T1SETH1, T1SETH2, T4H1, T4H2 refer to Part 3, 7.6" HEATING MODE SETTING Menu" and T1SETC1, T1SETC2, T4C1, T4C2 refer to Part 3, 7.5" COOLING MODE SETTING Menu".

## 12 Error Code Table

Table 3-10.1: Error code table

Error code	Content <sup>2</sup>
C7	Transducer module temperature too high protect
E0	Water flow failure (E8 appears 3 times)
E1	Phase sequence error (for 3 phase models)
E2	Communication error between the main control board of hydraulic module and user interface
E3	Backup electric heater exchanger water outlet temperature sensor T1 error
E4	Domestic hot water tank temperature sensor T5 error
E5	Air side heat exchanger refrigerant outlet temperature sensor T3 error
E6	Outdoor ambient temperature sensor T4 error
E7	Balance tank sensor Tbt1 error
E8	Water flow failure within 3 times
E9	Suction pipe temperature sensor Th error
EA	Discharge pipe temperature sensor Tp error
Eb	Solar board sensor Tsolar error
Ec	Balance tank sensor Tbt2 error
Ed	Water side heat exchanger water inlet temperature sensor Twin error
EE.	Hydronic box EEPROM error
F1	DC generatrix voltage is too low
H0	Communication error between outdoor unit main control chip and hydronic box main control chip
H1	Communication error between outdoor unit main control chip and inverter driver chip
H2	Water side heat exchanger refrigerant outlet (liquid pipe) temperature sensor error
H3	Water side heat exchanger refrigerant inlet (gas pipe) temperature sensor error
H4	Inverter module protection (L0/L1 appear 3 times in one hour)
H5	Room temperature sensor Ta error
H6	DC fan error
H7	Abnormal main circuit voltage
H8	Pressure sensor error
H9	Zone 2 water outlet temperature sensor Tw2 error
HA	Water side heat exchanger water outlet temperature sensor error
Hb	PP protection three times in a row and Twout<7°C
Hd	Communication fault between master unit and slave unit (in parallel)
HE	Communication error between main board and thermostat transfer board
H.F.	Refrigerant system EEPROM error
HH	H6 appears 10 times in 120min
HP	Low pressure protection (pressure < 0.6MPa for 3 times in one hour)
P0	Low pressure protection
P1	High pressure protection
P3	Compressor current protection
P4	Discharge temperature sensor Tp protection
P5	High temperature difference between water side heat exchanger water inlet and water outlet temperatures protection
P6	Inverter module protection
L0	Inverter module protection
L1	DC bus low voltage protection

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L2	DC bus high voltage protection
L4	MCE error
L5	Zero speed protection
L7	Phase sequence error
L8	Compressor frequency variation greater than 15Hz within one second protection
L9	Actual compressor frequency differs from target frequency by more than 15Hz protection
Pb	Water side heat exchanger anti-freeze protection
Pd	High temperature protection of refrigerant outlet temperature of condenser in cooling mode
PP	Water side heat exchanger inlet temperature is higher than outlet temperature in heating/DHW mode
bH	PED board error





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